

Original Data of the European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics 2021 Sixth Edition

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Dedication

The 6th edition of the European Sourcebook is dedicated to the memory of our colleague and friend Professor Kauko Aromaa (1943-2019) of Helsinki University. Professor Aromaa was a part of the European Sourcebook group for many years and promoted its publication.

We have lost a good friend.

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1. Police statistics

1.1 Offences

Table 1.2.1.1 Offences - Criminal offences: Total

Column1	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	T11TC11	T11TC12	T11TC13	T11TC14	T11TC15	T11TC16
Albania	17646	20688	22816	31225	35864	33808
Armenia	16572	15776	18333	17546	17043	18764
Austria	540007	548027	546396	527692	517870	537792
Azerbaijan	24263	21897	22381	24607	26916	26611
Belgium	1063271	1040233	997805	977514	920490	888735
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	128602	120558	122080	114004	112037	103773
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	8442	7987	7099	6833	5915	...
Czech Republic	317177	304528	325366	288660	247628	218162
Denmark	466768	440777	429296	406165	388545	401407
Estonia	42567	40816	39631	37787	32575	28986
Finland	458251	425421	424786	417898	413233	411725
France	3606045	3576554	3614051	3671476	3681890	3667792
Georgia	32261	38736	43028	36526	35096	35997
Germany	5990679	5997040	5961662	6082064	6330649	6372526
Greece	194031	194244	199800	190213	197074	205216
Hungary	451371	472236	377829	329575	280113	290779
Iceland	57021	61837	53255	66039	70379	85773
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	2763012	2818834	2892155	2812936	2687249	2487389
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	51582	49905	47561	48477	47406	45639
Lithuania	79523	82492	84715	82872	72343	59075
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	14289	15622	17598	16653	17138	17298
Moldova	35124	36615	38157	41786	39782	41921
Montenegro	6147	5827	5899	5701	5247	4821
Netherlands	1206560	1154950	1105560	1025630	978950	930300
North Macedonia	29529	29939	30365	27753	24698	24755
Norway	380092	393674	388506	372107	351459	336413
Poland	1159268	1119804	1061237	867855	799779	748459
Portugal	415325	404917	376403	351311	356032	330872
Romania	733356	691848	659832	643452	627202	579683
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	101324	97190	113776	103127	98845	93892
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	88722	91430	93833	87474	68810	61574
Spain	1117293	1111696	1056445	1002555	1095679	984025
Sweden	1416280	1402588	1401982	1443753	1503399	1510197
Switzerland	692954	750371	725687	659117	630103	592885
Turkey	...	1556708	1640037	...	...	...
Ukraine	515833	443665	563560	529139	565182	592604
UK: England & Wales	4043157	3789234	3711511	3769175	4418538	4806158
UK: Northern Ireland	102009	98558	100917	103177	104926	98014
UK: Scotland	323247	314186	273053	270397	256350	246243

Table 1.2.1.2 Offences - Major traffic offences

Column1	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	T11TT11	T11TT12	T11TT13	T11TT14	T11TT15	T11TT16
Albania	770	815	504	625	672	719
Armenia	953	960	1050	847	845	700
Austria	35581	33609	31854	30118	31003	31510
Azerbaijan	2890	2892	2846	2635	2220	2006
Belgium	135133	114793	126035	130431	116188	118685
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	15081	13770	12957	12684	11137	14543
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	534	528	396	439	380	400
Czech Republic	6695	6789	6311	6498	6629	6506
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	3814	3713	3684	3327	4013	3736
Finland	53575	47527	44801	45139	44605	44398
France	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	2752	3076	3542	3454	3181	3117
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	4398	7161	117	154	168	163
Hungary	14001	13084	14804	17637	17695	19830
Iceland	2180	2099	2178	1778	1850	2583
Ireland	9414	8566	7231	6951	6890	7365
Italy	1285	1211	1049	1087	1121	1146
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	722	713	665	671	689	573
Lithuania	1407	1355	1279	1306	1185	1051
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	1582	1796	1711	1852
Moldova	1029	983	893	850	883	886
Montenegro	661	487	637	590	597	660
Netherlands	146710	136930	131330	122150	114740	114840
North Macedonia	3369	2830	2861	2565	2580	2646
Norway	48767	51350	49785	50498	48250	48338
Poland	164569	147236	141155	87072	76543	73670
Portugal	42454	42944	38311	31998	34719	31424
Romania	41752	34447	42155	37027	41017	38956
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	8962	8372	8657	8151	8298	8563
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	67374	59634	55226	51419	45991	43913
Sweden	77431	71863	73087	82833	80006	79301
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	13831	13894	19722	24700	24035	26170
UK: England & Wales	3748	3427	3624	3865	4410	5200
UK: Northern Ireland	801	782	800	805	912	819
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 1.2.1.3 Offences - Intentional Homicide

Column1	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	T11HO11	T11HO12	T11HO13	T11HO14	T11HO15	T11HO16
Albania	333	344	327	254	192	203
Armenia	89	75	73	81	87	102
Austria	185	197	167	109	138	148
Azerbaijan	1083	1101	1142	1062	872	767
Belgium	1072	1042	1013	1059	1107	1050
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	189	186	176	163	162	157
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	21	31	19	20	23	18
Czech Republic	172	189	181	162	156	135
Denmark	203	192	209	210	195	250
Estonia	100	80	62	55	50	44
Finland	440	457	372	440	415	408
France	2329	2510	2413	2592	3183	3437
Georgia	399	461	293	204	235	201
Germany	2249	2207	2214	2270	2206	2504
Greece	219	237	364	291	280	228
Hungary	275	221	243	235	185	199
Iceland	6	7	6	7	4	7
Ireland	42	52	51	53	31	37
Italy	1953	1857	1726	1728	1673	1482
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	91	114	75	85	87	67
Lithuania	211	199	186	174	189	161
Luxembourg	...	...	85	88	69	77
Malta	9	16	7	11	5	6
Moldova	216	223	215	172	177	189
Montenegro	21	16	9	19	17	24
Netherlands	4230	3890	3530	3370	3250	3120
North Macedonia	69	48	73	74	59	45
Norway	111	27	47	29	24	27
Poland	833	767	729	653	586	548
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	365	417	335	330	308	256
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	303	308	353	286	234	258
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	18	19	15	15	25	13
Spain	1210	1125	964	1048	964	1107
Sweden	926	869	816	879	951	988
Switzerland	230	229	209	173	198	232
Turkey	3061	3126	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	2506	2100	5923	11532	8280	6051
UK: England & Wales	1043	1009	1037	1104	1270	1437
UK: Northern Ireland	138	124	135	142	120	100
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 1.2.1.4 Offences - Intentional Homicide: Firearm involved

Column1	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	T11HOFA11	T11HOFA12	T11HOFA13	T11HOFA14	T11HOFA15	T11HOFA16
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	21	11	13	14	13	20
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	113	101	102	109	99	84
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	17	19	18	28	17
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	132	139	137	112	129	157
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	19	12	10	8	10	10
Iceland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	1	4	0	3	0	0
Luxembourg	...	...	...	1	...	...
Malta	1	7	4	5	3	0
Moldova	9	11	6	6	4	8
Montenegro	14	9	5	12	10	16
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Macedonia	17	13	12	14	15	5
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	20	30	25	32	19	15
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	9	8	8	3	4	2
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	63	40	56	48	30	24
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	8	8	4	5	5	2
Spain	173	164	165	165	132	197
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	45	51	46	18	36	47
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	117	80	62	320	194	95
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 1.2.1.5 Offences - Intentional Homicide Completed

Column1	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	T11HC11	T11HC12	T11HC13	T11HC14	T11HC15	T11HC16
Albania	122	124	107	98	54	71
Armenia	60	50	48	53	52	66
Austria	80	88	62	40	41	49
Azerbaijan	1006	1019	1072	983	792	701
Belgium	214	206	204	210	227	173
Bosnia-Herzegovina	49	60	46	49	56	42
Bulgaria	128	141	109	117	129	81
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	8	19	11	10	12	11
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	55	50	44	62	54	56
Estonia	65	64	52	42	45	33
Finland	134	107	108	113	116	97
France	1002	950	910	914	1014	1042
Georgia	102	106	120	108	111	114
Germany	689	619	623	648	655	747
Greece	105	115	146	108	93	85
Hungary	142	113	138	129	99	101
Iceland	3	1	1	2	3	1
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	550	528	502	475	469	400
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	62	90	41	38	27	29
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	189	181	172	156	153	142
Luxembourg	4	0	2	4	4	5
Malta	3	10	6	6	4	5
Moldova	166	168	158	127	128	143
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	165	157	147	144	120	110
North Macedonia	29	28	20	25	22	17
Norway	111	27	47	29	24	27
Poland	610	545	448	403	374	348
Portugal	117	149	121	103	102	76
Romania	330	384	318	306	295	245
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	120	106	132	114	96	106
Slovak Republic	96	75	78	72	48	60
Slovenia	12	10	6	11	15	8
Spain	385	364	302	323	302	294
Sweden	81	68	87	87	112	106
Switzerland	46	45	57	41	57	45
Turkey	1136	1233	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	4920	3226	1824
UK: England & Wales	517	560	551	515	576	697
UK: Northern Ireland	24	20	21	25	21	17
UK: Scotland	122	121	91	106	105	81

Table 1.2.1.6 Offences - Intentional Homicide Completed: Firearm involved

Column1	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	T11HCFA11	T11HCFA12	T11HCFA13	T11HCFA14	T11HCFA15	T11HCFA16
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	10	2	4	8	5	8
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	22	22	23	22	20	14
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	3	12	6	3	6	6
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	9	2	3	2	0	4
Finland	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	12	9	8	3	6	6
Iceland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	1	2	0	2	0	0
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	0	4	4	3	2	0
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	23	45	34	23	35	20
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	25	12	26	17	12	13
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	8	8	4	5	5	2
Spain	52	52	53	55	45	39
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	44	30	28	19	27	32
UK: Northern Ireland	4	6	2	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 1.2.1.7 Offences - Bodily injury

Column1	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	T11AS11	T11AS12	T11AS13	T11AS14	T11AS15	T11AS16
Albania	1456	1532	1505	1185	1498	1242
Armenia	1359	1640	1412	1321	1095	1149
Austria	40385	41328	39516	37657	37819	40219
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	85488	78986	75917	76478	74539	74404
Bosnia-Herzegovina	652	618	577	592	992	1009
Bulgaria	1463	1408	1404	1416	1341	1173
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	164	148	132	134	141	145
Czech Republic	5264	5240	5378	5199	5229	5050
Denmark	12443	11752	11684	11846	12210	15459
Estonia	5499	5893	6026	5777	6187	6067
Finland	40171	38231	35515	32928	33874	33769
France	253984	260561	262290	276265	298383	302875
Georgia	407	4008	3886	3896	4569	4600
Germany	518226	524570	511266	505038	507444	550723
Greece	5024	4590	5798	5858	5915	6140
Hungary	14241	13992	13398	13498	12609	11609
Iceland	284	306	294	326	329	298
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	68500	69527	66317	66178	64042	63153
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	3743	3805	653	818	393	363
Latvia	1218	1218	1178	1214	902	1195
Lithuania	4107	10385	12269	11636	11252	10718
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	1108	1032	958	990	926	901
Moldova	1536	1462	1332	1287	1134	1211
Montenegro	402	477	455	354	327	325
Netherlands	60450	57590	53440	50910	48280	46990
North Macedonia	643	663	640	785	786	687
Norway	14582	14858	14325	13725	13978	12308
Poland	52505	50040	46255	40068	33772	35158
Portugal	59566	55546	54417	53715	52249	52318
Romania	100241	101548	91091	120351	120917	125611
Russian Federation	29647	29045	30453	29286	27258	25153
Serbia	3068	3005	2877	2694	2647	2510
Slovak Republic	2227	2183	2017	1988	1937	1665
Slovenia	1974	2032	1849	1657	1540	1491
Spain	18325	17353	16701	16776	19056	17331
Sweden	94749	92241	84979	87777	89504	93079
Switzerland	9520	9325	9095	8391	7997	8360
Turkey	238395	262330	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	13077	11403	58446	45095	40703	35510
UK: England & Wales	346210	316241	315133	362852	417335	456991
UK: Northern Ireland	998	1129	1044	1175	1294	1171
UK: Scotland	5493	4693	3643	3268	3166	4007

Table 1.2.1.8 Offences - Bodily injury: Aggravated

Column1	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	T11AA11	T11AA12	T11AA13	T11AA14	T11AA15	T11AA16
Albania	169	156	163	132	169	118
Armenia	170	170	186	216	173	200
Austria	3897	4030	3734	3640	3461	3793
Azerbaijan	323	372	380	388	361	353
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	39	36	44	24	25	36
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	127	128	111	111	118	122
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	1696	1657	1503	1533	1460	1733
Estonia	104	99	99	77	98	93
Finland	2053	1874	1791	1645	1563	1592
France	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	132	121	170	228	177	250
Germany	139091	136077	127869	125752	127395	140033
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	6791	6583	6963	6330	5935	5356
Iceland	60	74	92	101	85	74
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	201	204	217	226	178	195
Lithuania	180	157	187	188	191	203
Luxembourg	...	...	713	728	608	559
Malta	161	147	175	136	161	164
Moldova	1313	1232	1063	1004	894	915
Montenegro	161	168	173	129	140	128
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Macedonia	239	211	216	213	154	173
Norway	746	715	662	529	549	499
Poland	962	1025	773	769	675	684
Portugal	812	701	580	542	469	521
Romania	29266	28297	25545	25074	27851	30381
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	1317	1311	1303	1151	1142	1054
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	187	215	172	181	164	153
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	...	5338	4659	4570	4632	4932
Switzerland	620	680	599	684	680	623
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	3441	3065	3026	3132	2511	2256
UK: England & Wales	33806	23193	20976	24369	26491	29631
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	4693	3643	3268	3166	4007	4186

Table 1.2.1.9 Offences - Sexual Assault

Column1	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	T11SA11	T11SA12	T11SA13	T11SA14	T11SA15	T11SA16
Albania	44	44	87	97	149	120
Armenia	71	105	116	97	120	118
Austria	3750	3796	3570	3376	3258	4199
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	7232	7086	7194	6897	6701	7200
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	554	586	550	553	505	438
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	66	48	35	40	39	...
Czech Republic	1 459	1418	1 435	1 438	1 468	1 393
Denmark	1408	1416	1324	1385	1614	2492
Estonia	180	248	240	199	284	271
Finland	3159	3234	2988	2825	2789	3188
France	41786	42693	43035	45895	48525	50510
Georgia	401	388	389	343	274	339
Germany	24936	24643	25034	22839	22329	24700
Greece	575	736	1460	1165	1134	1192
Hungary	1032	1214	1232	1253	1358	1428
Iceland	285	273	452	320	358	341
Ireland	1808	1836	1778	1862	2079	2230
Italy	4617	4689	4488	4257	4000	4046
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	540	445	352	402	371	304
Luxembourg	...	...	357	359	328	419
Malta	97	111	114	99	124	112
Moldova	461	618	608	647	639	642
Montenegro	25	24	25	31	26	22
Netherlands	6620	6545	6065	5910	5625	6400
North Macedonia	126	120	151	135	120	114
Norway	2762	2750	2600	2742	3229	3916
Poland	3169	2814	2768	2279	2117	2421
Portugal	2091	2029	2136	2331	2445	2473
Romania	4436	4759	4736	4334	4454	4674
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	345	354	282	306	266	307
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	342	302	319	221	184	246
Spain	9892	9008	8923	9468	9869	10844
Sweden	15198	15100	15869	18664	16502	18627
Switzerland	3926	3717	3786	3779	3791	3972
Turkey	11853	13529	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	1232	1126	897	788	887
UK: England & Wales	45626	52222	60894	80262	103292	116012
UK: Northern Ireland	1582	1933	2233	2729	3030	3150
UK: Scotland	6696	7359	7693	8604	9557	10273

Table 1.2.1.10 Offences - Sexual Assault: Rape

Column1	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	T11RA11	T11RA12	T11RA13	T11RA14	T11RA15	T11RA16
Albania	1	14	15	12	17	16
Armenia	15	19	19	22	39	25
Austria	1487	1391	1343	1276	1247	1465
Azerbaijan	28	19	31	32	27	34
Belgium	3433	3462	3430	3188	3188	3293
Bosnia-Herzegovina	35	41	35	27	36	27
Bulgaria	187	226	194	185	151	155
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	38	25	18	14	20	22
Czech Republic	675	669	589	669	598	649
Denmark	615	592	598	601	795	1311
Estonia	91	143	135	147	161	152
Finland	1039	1009	975	1009	1052	1160
France	11248	11713	12059	13028	13751	15233
Georgia	78	79	71	65	41	57
Germany	8164	8593	7756	7939	7502	8001
Greece	182	190	265	239	210	260
Hungary	196	192	502	391	416	404
Iceland	128	122	180	129	178	185
Ireland	446	457	391	478	518	515
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	24	33	32	29	31	28
Latvia	50	69	73	75	60	59
Lithuania	380	319	244	306	256	205
Luxembourg	...	...	89	73	68	106
Malta	18	13	15	11	23	27
Moldova	291	360	349	352	303	341
Montenegro	3	3	4	5	5	2
Netherlands	1570	1450	1245	1220	1265	1530
North Macedonia	41	43	38	45	42	36
Norway	1759	1750	1694	1715	1986	2348
Poland	1636	1470	1413	1299	1163	1437
Portugal	374	375	345	374	375	335
Romania	2437	2392	2294	2110	2192	2169
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	83	85	77	65	61	51
Slovak Republic	150	88	91	86	87	82
Slovenia	55	58	53	44	42	33
Spain	1513	1280	1298	1239	1229	1249
Sweden	6532	6324	6017	6697	5918	6715
Switzerland	552	569	571	556	532	588
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	630	486	508	421	323	349
UK: England & Wales	16350	15933	19124	26703	34660	39335
UK: Northern Ireland	553	534	551	737	778	821
UK: Scotland	1131	1274	1462	1808	1901	1809

Table 1.2.1.11 Offences - Sexual Assault: Child Abuse

Column1	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	T11SM11	T11SM12	T11SM13	T11SM14	T11SM15	T11SM16
Albania	10	9	18	13	23	15
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	695	729	711	615	616	595
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	2453	2283	2403	2408	2301	2417
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	106	107	114	113	108	78
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	10	5	7	11	...
Czech Republic	757	703	794	725	756	708
Denmark	140	197	138	139	185	204
Estonia	45	58	51	25	31	56
Finland	1682	1567	1657	1416	1225	1242
France	8485	10531	11165	12134	12960	13595
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	7417	7489	6812	6719	6550	6723
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	71	76	71	82	71	106
Iceland	114	121	209	143	131	106
Ireland	145	130	87	126	128	159
Italy	489	558	523	494	505	458
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	130	114	97	83	107	95
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	28	24	27	29	32	20
Moldova	186	271	261	309	350	312
Montenegro	2	1	5	3	1	1
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Macedonia	35	34	47	43	38	30
Norway	789	743	695	811	1102	1849
Poland	1533	1344	1355	980	954	984
Portugal	784	779	859	1013	1044	979
Romania	1404	1746	1769	1934	1960	2134
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	160	175	138	150	126	166
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	218	161	168	110	81	134
Spain	968	847	920	1127	1419	1354
Sweden	4936	4662	4917	6790	5277	5881
Switzerland	1403	1203	1330	1300	1228	1230
Turkey	7129	8052	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	61	69	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	16845	17797	21143	33339	35988	42899
UK: Northern Ireland	992	1060	1345	1517	1808	1875
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 1.2.1.12 Offences - Robbery

Column1	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	T11RO11	T11RO12	T11RO13	T11RO14	T11RO15	T11RO16
Albania	173	223	269	251	182	138
Armenia	344	310	257	289	291	308
Austria	4066	4092	3737	3481	3416	3103
Azerbaijan	459	384	359	401	549	490
Belgium	27344	25610	22896	21928	22394	20490
Bosnia-Herzegovina	975	1010	1103	1025		1015
Bulgaria	3109	2972	2990	2340	1961	1682
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	137	173	149	104	93	105
Czech Republic	3881	3416	3051	2547	2022	1646
Denmark	2245	2141	2265	1566	1448	1640
Estonia	525	457	476	360	337	248
Finland	1622	1616	1524	1689	1550	1673
France	125951	129508	131192	120989	111769	107026
Georgia	746	828	1060	758	794	568
Germany	48021	48711	47234	45475	44666	43009
Greece	4544	3904	5514	4312	4775	5134
Hungary	3186	3020	2283	1947	1432	1131
Iceland	42	50	49	51	53	50
Ireland	2830	2676	2704	2530	2424	1958
Italy	40549	42631	43754	39236	35068	32918
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	629	527	510	446	284	288
Latvia	1061	964	917	809	779	651
Lithuania	2502	1923	1866	1688	1590	1342
Luxembourg	...	...	582	615	554	459
Malta	39	29	26	20	38	25
Moldova	1151	1175	1144	1127	994	1082
Montenegro	130	110	153	180	141	120
Netherlands	15590	14945	13350	10455	9730	8990
North Macedonia	513	469	468	305	278	248
Norway	1623	1484	1667	1063	930	810
Poland	15329	14261	13561	8659	7125	6792
Portugal	20372	18514	16590	15594	15472	13313
Romania	6127	6547	4982	4487	4195	3875
Russian Federation	127772	110063	16416	14340	13642	11416
Serbia	3500	3815	3852	3232	3034	2422
Slovak Republic	851	974	835	680	539	526
Slovenia	484	473	453	365	291	281
Spain	87718	96607	86034	70855	64581	62952
Sweden	9719	9213	8361	8364	8461	8562
Switzerland	5236	6076	5424	4007	3279	3076
Turkey	9662	10303	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	22966	19712	22695	20541	22108	27199
UK: England & Wales	77270	67447	59427	51585	50693	55824
UK: Northern Ireland	1221	1014	958	880	732	653
UK: Scotland	2557	2244	1832	1499	1497	1327

Table 1.2.1.13 Offences - Robbery: Firearm involved

Column1	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	T11ROFA11	T11ROFA12	T11ROFA13	T11ROFA14	T11ROFA15	T11ROFA16
Albania	92	99	96	44	49	15
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	213	217	209	187	217	168
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	1795	1631	1341	1316	1315	1163
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	102	100	86	65	43	42
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	6478	6217	6196	5517	5262	4194
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	3488	3164	2467	2211	2176	1906
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	146	99	58	44	78	32
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	1	2	0	1	3	3
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	1	0	0	2	1	0
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	221	160	151	92	84	112
Portugal	1738	1775	1504	917	910	698
Romania	26	20	18	12	12	11
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	980	871	695	513	477	313
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	26	25	38	30	19	15
Spain	1992	1691	1613	1243	1265	1332
Sweden	1019	865	862	867	996	983
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	2533	2172	1851	1690	1528	1663
UK: Northern Ireland	553	407	375	362	278	260
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 1.2.1.14 Offences - Theft

Column1	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	T11TH11	T11TH12	T11TH13	T11TH14	T11TH15	T11TH16
Albania	265	322	365	295	231	153
Armenia	4260	4019	4659	4620	5301	5677
Austria	237309	239808	246202	236945	222271	226510
Azerbaijan	5019	4236	5144	5861	6338	7193
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	6737	6675	6477	5931	4874	4491
Bulgaria	70829	64284	65987	60276	54358	46080
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	5066	4503	3921	3299	2866	2409
Czech Republic	183946	174921	187957	153012	119269	99444
Denmark	300041	283905	276725	247424	220495	217744
Estonia	20175	18628	16465	15738	11354	8982
Finland	151243	138750	141395	143141	138571	131432
France	1742156	1762661	1833248	1868855	1843388	1829529
Georgia	11383	13742	12119	9588	9228	9646
Germany	2399898	2375761	2340297	2435687	2479243	2369657
Greece	98520	90970	112884	102809	109496	111286
Hungary	183677	186221	168713	142744	112431	93102
Iceland	6103	5521	5194	4813	5305	4510
Ireland	76668	76113	78425	77618	75727	64789
Italy	1460205	1520623	1554777	1573213	1463527	1346630
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	17141	16292	16962	15607	12295	12593
Latvia	26098	24427	22746	22612	21804	20817
Lithuania	36971	32344	31217	31237	25782	22620
Luxembourg	...	...	12622	13574	11989	12166
Malta	8522	8690	8469	8198	8654	8821
Moldova	15058	14294	15378	16729	15363	16238
Montenegro	1907	2240	1895	1843	1766	1353
Netherlands	662380	641505	637300	582135	539370	489320
North Macedonia	19530	20648	20639	18093	15363	15574
Norway	148846	156184	146831	132989	115643	105144
Poland	370280	362570	343025	277232	242747	212188
Portugal	169984	162014	148091	139376	127820	115498
Romania	226252	244081	223837	207981	191627	164700
Russian Federation	1038566	992238	801911	802163	1111925	736089
Serbia	47705	46421	62576	53542	46983	42115
Slovak Republic	22505	20837	20708	18568	24091	15870
Slovenia	44901	48550	50933	44300	33824	32101
Spain	1295355	1261726	1251417	1200928	1115881	1081344
Sweden	536748	525065	524680	531862	521102	494980
Switzerland	262702	282490	259829	232830	205140	187709
Turkey	182401	208913	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	277598	241050	242769	226833	273756	312172
UK: England & Wales	2044545	1936332	1871670	2189751	1751761	1820079
UK: Northern Ireland	37270	35611	36023	35444	34129	31001
UK: Scotland	155870	154337	121797	123342	115628	104385

Table 1.2.1.15 Offences - Theft: Aggravated

Column1	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	T11TA11	T11TA12	T11TA13	T11TA14	T11TA15	T11TA16
Albania	3	4	6	2	3	6
Armenia	954	1115	1374	1493	1426	1299
Austria	91863	93311	97250	93143	86294	85932
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	36504	31182	31712	28212	24412	19136
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	106816	92414	89559	79102	72281	69393
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	3102	3248	3054	3682	3541	3367
France	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	1113279	1098426	1084198	1117916	1134739	1083293
Greece	1295	1600	2912	2334	2235	2525
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	14487	13724	14828	14874	14920	15776
Montenegro	1234	1383	1181	951	939	847
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Macedonia	14465	14985	15109	13110	10432	10858
Norway	48476	50835	44960	36203	28749	17229
Poland	156608	148049	136505	119502	106013	91285
Portugal	71747	59869	53346	48452	41484	37827
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	26408	25745	31695	26788	22501	19678
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	15059	15631	16903	14821	11118	11567
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	131697	125491	121665	125433	125465	121934
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 1.2.1.16 Offences - Theft of motor vehicle

Column1	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	T11TV11	T11TV12	T11TV13	T11TV14	T11TV15	T11TV16
Albania	610	677	572	401	277	298
Armenia	53	61	51	51	57	49
Austria	6542	5609	6299	5194	5068	4788
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	19379	17214	15800	15791	14943	13270
Bosnia-Herzegovina	1091	1328	1376	1361	1278	1029
Bulgaria	3234	3063	3568	3703	4009	3192
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	299	212	172	149	248
Czech Republic	12393	11127	11641	9461	6886	5347
Denmark	15067	11468	10594	9455	8923	9246
Estonia	752	620	547	597	505	373
Finland	11983	8815	7963	7773	7435	6700
France	192425	184040	179519	175485	174839	168550
Georgia	86	91	53	49	41	39
Germany	78558	70511	87693	64286	62129	59633
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	8825	9220	7297	5951	4125	2990
Iceland	388	290	208	334	406	382
Ireland	10481	8478	7357	7764	6453	4843
Italy	198774	196589	183486	176461	165650	156942
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	434	316	386	223	280	295
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	1963	1876	1646	1406	1270	...
Luxembourg	...	...	2285	2240	2026	1704
Malta	364	307	325	242	229	256
Moldova	98	116	195	178	144	194
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	65
Netherlands	21360	20190	21300	19660	18270	16140
North Macedonia	487	371	507	542	400	426
Norway	9318	7953	6634	6586	5365	4468
Poland	20997	20357	17990	16692	14685	14097
Portugal	19500	15900	14799	13723	12017	11531
Romania	3493	2949	2176	2072	1959	2028
Russian Federation	50279	52953	51654	50175	44566	34848
Serbia	2987	2410	2400	2074	1848	1635
Slovak Republic	2694	2546	2431	2297	1932	1671
Slovenia	911	977	1131	1003	797	726
Spain	51799	55197	48855	43206	43170	43335
Sweden	34471	28926	27724	27995	26516	25184
Switzerland	7897	8035	6146	6446	6195	5940
Turkey	27465	31013	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	4682	5184	6794	12644	11463	12205
UK: England & Wales	97052	81943	76185	74985	74556	87103
UK: Northern Ireland	2066	1900	1943	1684	1428	1309
UK: Scotland	18211	16048	11890	12165	11239	9712

Table 1.2.1.17 Offences - Burglary

Column1	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	T11BU11	T11BU12	T11BU13	T11BU14	T11BU15	T11BU16
Albania	1036	1295	1100	952	792	604
Armenia	2420	1932	2101	2337	2516	2514
Austria	84277	85238	88703	85487	79152	80503
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	97629	102463	99934	96467	88689	75863
Bosnia-Herzegovina	14619	13080	11907	10324	2828	2639
Bulgaria	20272	16781	17163	15327	12035	10161
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	3379	2953	2676	2333	1948	1687
Czech Republic	59672	55554	62384	49304	34476	28220
Denmark	91732	80930	78955	69637	63343	60136
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	25851	24308	22917	24719	24665	24597
France	357511	376684	398531	392189	396330	399156
Georgia	1381	1576	1543	1444	1347	1526
Germany	421243	430211	437520	446073	463929	432730
Greece	55649	50220	23257	25045	25082	24836
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	1900	1374	1092	1143	1273	1038
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	7604	6989	7655	7336	5681	5954
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	2228	3315	2696	2123
Malta	1704	1392	1338	1251	1380	1137
Moldova	942	898	1108	1244	939	1317
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	203980	201610	199840	175390	163510	146840
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	17983	17391	15740	14890	...	...
Poland	135611	127692	118515	102810	91328	77188
Portugal	52086	43843	38390	34612	29386	26193
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	314243	276528	250171	239163	261463	238321
Serbia	23256	21802	27760	23915	20150	17378
Slovak Republic	12884	11855	11167	9427	6862	6260
Slovenia	13696	14106	15370	13603	10251	10707
Spain	295289	307467	290739	264919	251282	255192
Sweden	94038	87789	85234	88557	89829	88802
Switzerland	52375	61128	56930	52338	42416	36970
Turkey	100644	119533	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	512269	468234	447207	419350	400417	404282
UK: Northern Ireland	10580	9581	9067	8937	8773	7125
UK: Scotland	29076	27751	24744	25490	23486	19830

Table 1.2.1.18 Offences - Domestic burglary

Column1	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	T11BD11	T11BD12	T11BD13	T11BD14	T11BD15	T11BD16
Albania	979	1238	1274	1657	1387	1216
Armenia	901	1054	1323	1442	1369	1250
Austria	21160	21585	27969	27121	24674	24566
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	70045	75647	75478	72717	67136	56525
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	146	...	1181	...
Bulgaria	15926	14848	14422	12048	10628	8837
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	1961	2010	1785	1625	1362	1088
Czech Republic	9568	9718	11117	8877	6895	6095
Denmark	58271	53225	51782	46087	41421	39881
Estonia	2792	2718	2132	2072	1662	1328
Finland	6672	6281	5749	6363	5985	5300
France	227198	245554	257998	243313	242962	252292
Georgia	...	2567	2432	2654	2341	1986
Germany	215711	229178	185406	253288	271836	253851
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	204891	237355	251422	255886	234726	214053
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	3329	3256	6566	5348	4207	4467
Latvia	...	...	2196	2333	2112	2126
Lithuania	4081	3526	3265	3342	2999	2657
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	952	1004	777	932	712	772
Moldova	2111	1952	2642	2794	3129	4285
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	108660	112190	111090	93370	86150	74250
North Macedonia	43	41	39	49	34	39
Norway	5790	5987	5458	5035	...	...
Poland	51892	...	24229	22073	20063	25826
Portugal	28307	25151	22206	19312	16186	14369
Romania	13859	15509	13927	13914	11998	10708
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	13346	13820	20339	17080	15185	13535
Slovak Republic	3024	3163	3226	2708	1924	1764
Slovenia	2891	3234	4494	4078	3478	3542
Spain	100780	126425	127444	120783	115302	113299
Sweden	42847	39552	40654	42337	42493	42221
Switzerland	12437	12586	11800	11368	10153	9569
Turkey	47532	54179	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	24930	21443	17450	18992	21379	27204
UK: England & Wales	250739	230318	217486	200785	192984	200659
UK: Northern Ireland	6650	5945	5753	5873	5856	4714
UK: Scotland	25017	24222	21515	22272	20607	17637

Table 1.2.1.19 Offences - Fraud

Column1	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	T11FR11	T11FR12	T11FR13	T11FR14	T11FR15	T11FR16
Albania	337	465	563	546	393	569
Armenia	737	892	893	978	910	964
Austria	29128	36318	35118	30064	29734	30342
Azerbaijan	1588	1716	2363	2670	3660	4373
Belgium	14837	22194	21539	22316	23786	23793
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	2518	2284	2911	3239	4072	3605
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	196	234	207	149	135	159
Czech Republic	9063	9766	10938	10753	10645	9836
Denmark	9991	9386	12006	15883	30254	37999
Estonia	1667	1603	2394	1979	1379	1545
Finland	17794	20946	22835	23515	25526	25065
France	204976	166053	184532	187938	201920	212609
Georgia	1785	1876	1556	1654	1520	1377
Germany	638033	656566	654417	646457	642078	576270
Greece	1919	2190	3058	3203	3440	4501
Hungary	27906	36911	37345	33362	31976	43383
Iceland	425	398	404	345	385	412
Ireland	5493	5700	4789	5159	5780	4938
Italy	105692	116767	140614	133261	145010	151464
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	5479	4980	5541	5934	4486	3112
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	269	359	626	430	470	500
Moldova	1574	1651	2065	2068	2077	2390
Montenegro	88	78	97	71	38	48
Netherlands	25590	27630	21970	19730	37410	45160
North Macedonia	436	540	661	370	308	305
Norway	13234	14219	14498	14265	17522	21361
Poland	99613	92139	100592	109767	120324	102264
Portugal	9246	10979	11796	12112	16835	18219
Romania	36226	32211	36673	31219	30073	26125
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	1888	1537	2478	2282	2388	2168
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	3313	4160	4418	3839	2926	2815
Spain	106262	124647	122464	140418	165267	179718
Sweden	104970	117878	135123	144204	174366	194717
Switzerland	10913	12667	13043	9939	10811	10692
Turkey	3360	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	24058	23317	47142	41963	45904	46019
UK: England & Wales	142715	165232	207252	224947	617112	641539
UK: Northern Ireland	2760	3662	3658	3792	2230	3170
UK: Scotland	8983	8892	8898	8088	6913	7400

Table 1.2.1.20 Offences - Cyber Fraud

Column1	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	T11FRC11	T11FRC12	T11FRC13	T11FRC14	T11FRC15	T11FRC16
Albania	84	81	108	176	122	175
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	4312	11709	9697	11071	12765	12978
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	19	24	42	53	109	112
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	134	178	301	669	707	635
Denmark	647	1426	2510	6230	16288	22339
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	146563	143465	162748	166613	164307	159494
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	250	1398	2176	3409
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	3	5	5	10	9	3
Montenegro	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Macedonia	1	7	4	4	8	12
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	2695	3618	3458	4508	7830	8448
Romania	...	...	...	228	275	286
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	3	3	17	3	4	11
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	84	89	116	163	125	119
Spain	37412	42812	42403	49935	83058	92716
Sweden	34887	43713	58508	66411	91209	114536
Switzerland	5520	6323	5559	4219	4370	4788
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 1.2.1.21 Offences - Forgery of documents

Column1	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	T11FD11	T11FD12	T11FD13	T11FD14	T11FD15	T11FD16
Albania	704	683	533	553	643	807
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	4217	4680	4264	4753	4458	4803
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	1118	1707	1456	1359	1186	955
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	681	586	374	281	351	237
Czech Republic	701	737	645	804	758	983
Denmark	3206	2386	2334	2259	2396	2908
Estonia	706	606	858	1063	1045	697
Finland	4,860	3,972	3,776	3,320	2,745	2,600
France	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	1234	1100	1675	1324	1455	1367
Germany	46958	45376	45176	45527	45438	49846
Greece	930	973	1321	1464	1293	1164
Hungary	23451	24831	25620	28642	22669	18585
Iceland	255	248	201	274	209	218
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	2629	2822	2888	2396	2339	1393
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	53	86	79	48	54	50
Moldova	1168	991	1184	1016	913	956
Montenegro	165	171	148	135	125	122
Netherlands	9920	10370	7545	7205	14495	...
North Macedonia	469	224	30	345	366	399
Norway	3854	3133	2882	2675	2365	2149
Poland	21908	22958	30320	30329	26988	28324
Portugal	1895	2311	2187	2288	2518	2262
Romania	14827	7102	7254	6383	6108	5691
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	5218	4299	3303	3599	3672	3462
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	2174	2455	2468	3146	1702	1477
Spain	8952	8961	8598	8962	8705	7874
Sweden	5852	5437	5711	6093	7038	6240
Switzerland	4274	5191	6938	5386	6575	9506
Turkey	3945	2864	3269	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	17853	14830	14243	13958
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 1.2.1.22 Offences -Money laundering

Column1	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	T11ML11	T11ML12	T11ML13	T11ML14	T11ML15	T11ML16
Albania	86	116	125	326	355	379
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	537	409	336	426	457	562
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	823	884	923	850	846	837
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	13	13	20	9	21	31
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	5	6	6	114	6	6
Czech Republic	254	395	435	575	471	573
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	80	52	34	46	26	68
Finland	106	226	179	208	173	369
France	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	8569	7673	8134	8138	9641	11541
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	13	16	16	21	27	67
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	1350	1685	1891	1604	1818	1745
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	34	27	55	60	98	32
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	27	32	55	59	48	56
Montenegro	4	0	4	0	0	0
Netherlands	435	480	610	630	535	...
North Macedonia	7	10	12	6	7	4
Norway	89	52	72	101	73	114
Poland	275	369	278	209	422	301
Portugal	9	15	27	20	25	18
Romania	423	384	494	477	463	390
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	181	123	28	27	5	12
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	48	141	96	77	61	51
Spain	171	199	243	230	290	262
Sweden	507	539	710	437	1969	1971
Switzerland	290	351	356	386	367	663
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	344	266	291	296	221	159
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 1.2.1.23 Offences - Corruption in the public sector

Column1	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	T11CO11	T11CO12	T11CO13	T11CO14	T11CO15	T11CO16
Albania	289	329	338	537	633	641
Armenia	126	159	183	218	265	207
Austria	666	527	544	420	350	375
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	96	88	83	70	61	69
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	154	137	93	100	84	143
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	10	5	12	13	27	41
Czech Republic	267	292	282	185	190	98
Denmark	7	7	8	9	21	53
Estonia	108	112	257	261	323	357
Finland	5	8	10	4	9	5
France	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	511	396	643	383	520	503
Germany	1110	1268	1128	2124	1076	1126
Greece	114	142	132	143	114	114
Hungary	738	828	1105	3268	761	984
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	533	907	1101	1302	1059	647
Luxembourg	...	...	2	3	2	0
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	905	1125	1007	994	957	1123
Montenegro	121	96	93	84	69	80
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	125	59	47	25	49	46
Poland	8912	6680	6858	6076	4251	6581
Portugal	65	52	58	82	73	69
Romania	15473	13286	12736	14098	15942	14615
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	219	263	207	147	460	147
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	69	66	28	19	70	146
Spain	468	447	533	598	621	653
Sweden	126	140	122	111	169	251
Switzerland	20	13	14	76	46	20
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	2875	1437	1683	1535	1588	1578
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 1.2.1.24 Offences - Drug offences

Column1	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	T11DR11	T11DR12	T11DR13	T11DR14	T11DR15	T11DR16
Albania	740	1105	1334	1776	2334	3274
Armenia	1525	1139	1222	1046	932	1008
Austria	25892	23797	28227	30250	32907	36235
Azerbaijan	2650	2409	2519	3013	2949	3087
Belgium	48143	44271	48452	55132	52439	54833
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	2855	2960	3052	3239	4011	4737
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	940	1030	996	1080	944	893
Czech Republic	3834	4032	5117	5597	5549	5567
Denmark	21422	21750	24341	26773	23490	22520
Estonia	913	866	1019	1190	1349	1301
Finland	20394	20102	22656	21781	23400	25082
France	193669	197376	208325	216110	217361	218838
Georgia	3776	3166	10635	7312	5126	4762
Germany	236478	237150	253525	276734	282604	302594
Greece	7959	7632	11426	11832	12070	12264
Hungary	5989	5219	5545	6509	6625	6473
Iceland	1819	2049	2183	2375	1911	1873
Ireland	17572	16380	15325	15863	15053	16039
Italy	34034	33852	33578	33246	32615	36133
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	1967	2750	1637	2765	3529	1195
Lithuania	2221	2957	2252	2508	2460	2271
Luxembourg	...	...	3222	4190	4675	3981
Malta	178	203	208	192	157	217
Moldova	1659	1577	1166	1288	1191	1153
Montenegro	307	187	172	179	184	206
Netherlands	17130	17580	17030	16310	14770	13300
North Macedonia	596	604	538	717	611	609
Norway	19985	21603	23118	22111	19872	16498
Poland	74535	76358	71925	49581	46314	51250
Portugal	5605	5888	5610	5829	6641	7255
Romania	4339	5562	3053	3255	4591	4397
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	4941	4774	5648	6217	5706	7020
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	1688	1940	1883	1857	1872	1581
Spain	15220	14509	14296	13411	12069	12448
Sweden	91997	97379	99175	98219	96558	93547
Switzerland	91211	92862	97289	80986	86128	83268
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	53206	45335	33982	30494	25908	23029
UK: England & Wales	233721	212213	200789	178719	151707	139278
UK: Northern Ireland	3780	4378	4732	5048	5549	5416
UK: Scotland	34347	35157	34688	35616	36836	35479

Table 1.2.1.25 Offences - Drug trafficking

Column1	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	T11DT11	T11DT12	T11DT13	T11DT14	T11DT15	T11DT16
Albania	65	107	153	118	70	124
Armenia	754	515	527	571	479	527
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	15313	12853	12964	14192	13728	13886
Bosnia-Herzegovina	54	43	20	70	82	747
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	129	164	161	138	132	141
Czech Republic	3097	3261	3947	4414	4515	4512
Denmark	3576	3656	4142	5035	4391	4269
Estonia	913	866	1019	1190	1349	1301
Finland	8301	8810	9878	8100	8230	9371
France	6422	6392	6955	7295	8020	9402
Georgia	1099	1217	3538	2737	2112	2473
Germany	62335	59484	58840	61591	63137	65924
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	707	555	481	437	452	467
Iceland	83	92	176	233	190	224
Ireland	3817	3459	3241	3563	3368	3628
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	535	554	533	649	401	586
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	976	1694	837	960	774	677
Luxembourg	...	...	160	209	203	274
Malta	11	20	13	11	7	13
Moldova	41	69	34	33	36	35
Montenegro	254	147	149	150	156	179
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Macedonia	588	468	404	577	515	488
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	4350	4330	4274	4217	2807	2640
Portugal	4214	4638	4378	4514	5082	5592
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	1441	1386	1513	1266	1205	1369
Slovak Republic	762	759	1930	1609	1750	1493
Slovenia	1505	1760	1712	1662	1737	1437
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	11078	14611	14519	12746	12064	10604
Switzerland	6293	7291	7718	8629	8234	8442
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	16318	14363	9430	8412	6614	2293
UK: England & Wales	32292	29727	29454	28021	26287	24638
UK: Northern Ireland	846	890	968	871	873	828
UK: Scotland

Sources for Tables 1.2.1 (1/2)
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<i>Albania</i>	The General Directorate of State Police.
<i>Armenia</i>	Information Center. RA Police (non-published data). Publication – Social-economical Situation in Armenia. January-December 2017. https://www.armstat.am/file/article/sv_12_16a_540.pdf . Publication – Social-economical Situation in Armenia. January-December 2015. https://www.armstat.am/file/article/sv_12_14a_550.pdf . Publication – Social-economical Situation in Armenia. January-December 2013. https://www.armstat.am/file/article/sv_12_12a_570.pdf
<i>Austria</i>	Statistics of Crime Reports in Austria 2011 – 2016 by Criminal Intelligence Service. Ministry of the Interior; “Report on the drug situation” (Bericht zur Drogensituation – Gesundheit Österreich GmbH)
<i>Azerbaijan</i>	Information about crimes 2013-2016 is available on the official website of the State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan https://www.stat.gov.az/source/crimes/ and Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Azerbaijan https://mia.gov.az/?/az/content/29993/
<i>Bulgaria</i>	Data taken from “Annual Bulletins of Police Statistics 2011 – 2016”. Ministry of Interior. Please go to: https://www.mvr.bg/министерството/programni-dokumenti-otcheti-analizi/статистика/годишен-бюлетин-полицейска-статистика (in Bulgarian only). Source regarding “Intentional homicide where firearm has been involved”: Letter from the Ministry of Interior. National Police General Directorate. to the Bulgarian Association of Criminology. dated 08 August 2018. not published.
<i>Croatia</i>	Croatian Bureau of Statistics. which collected the data from the prosecution office.
<i>Czech Republic</i>	Statistical Reports of the Crime. The Police of the Czech Republic. published. www.mvcr.cz
<i>Denmark</i>	Ministry of Justice - special data files bought from Statistics Denmark
<i>Estonia</i>	http://www.kriminaalpoliitika.ee/et/statistika-ja-uuringud/kuritegevus-eestis - Ministry of Justice. “Completed intentional homicide” – http://www.tai.ee/en/r-and-d/health-statistics - National Institute for Health Development. “Theft of a motor vehicle” and “Domestic burglary” – Police and Border Guard Board - not published.
<i>Finland</i>	Statistics Finland. Rikos- ja pakkokeinoilasto 1.7.2018 http://pxnet2.stat.fi/PXWeb/pxweb/fi/StatFin/StatFin_oik_rpk/
<i>France</i>	In order to produce statistics in accordance with the standards of official statistics based on the European Statistics Code of Practice. it was decided to set up a ministerial statistical service within the Ministry of the Interior. Thus, the Ministerial Statistical Service for Internal Security (SSMSI) was created in 2014: it is placed under the joint functional authority of the Directors-General of the National Police (DGNP) and the National Gendarmerie (DGGN) and is organically attached to the Central Directorate of the Judicial Police of the DGNP. Since 06 October 2015, the Interstats website presents reference data, analyses, studies and series of figures on insecurity and delinquency. These data are put online by the ministerial statistical service for internal security (SSMSI), service statistique ministériel de la sécurité intérieure (SSMSI)
<i>Georgia</i>	Ministry of Internal Affairs Unify Statistical Report
<i>Germany</i>	Bundeskriminalamt: Polizeiliche Kriminalstatistik Bundesrepublik Deutschland. 2011 - 2016. Wiesbaden 2012 - 2017
<i>Greece</i>	Statistical Yearbook of the Hellenic Police (2011-2016)
<i>Hungary</i>	Standard Criminal Statistics of Investigation Authorities and Prosecutors
<i>Iceland</i>	National commissioner of the Icelandic police – annual report
<i>Italy</i>	Italian Institute of statistics - http://www.istat.it - Ministry of Justice. Department of Statistics
<i>Latvia</i>	Information Centre of the Ministry of Interior
<i>Lithuania</i>	Ministry of Internal Affairs - Department of Informatics and Communication - Section of Statistics: Departmental Register of Crimes. A number of various reports were used for the collection of relevant data. Published: Department of Informatics and Communication. website: https://www.ird.lt/lt/paslaugos/nusikalstamu-veiku-zinybinio-registro-nvz-paslaugos/ataskaitos-1/nusikalstamumo-ir-ikiteisminiui-tyrimu-statistika-1
<i>Moldova</i>	The data have been provided by the Ministry of Internal Affairs
<i>Netherlands</i>	Statistics Netherlands
<i>North Macedonia</i>	Police Statistics
<i>Norway</i>	https://www.ssb.no/en/sosiale-forhold-og-kriminalitet/statistikker/lovbrudda
<i>Poland</i>	Police Headquarter Statistical Information Bureau – not published (by type of offences defined in European Sourcebook)
<i>Portugal</i>	Directorate-General for Justice Policy – Ministry of Justice
<i>Romania</i>	General Inspectorate of the Romanian Police – Center for Information and Public Relations (Inspectoratul General al Poliției Române - Centrul de Informare și Relații Publice)
<i>Serbia</i>	The source of all the data is the Unique information system of the Ministry of Interior in which there is an electronic application Criminal offences and offenders in which all the police reports on the basis of all the law, all NN offenders, clearing up of the offences and rejection of the report and prequalification of the criminal offence are entered.

Sources for Tables 1.2.1 (2/2)
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<i>Slovenia</i>	Yearly Statistical Database of Criminal Offences
<i>Spain</i>	National Police. Civil Guard. Basque Country Police (Ertzaintza). Catalanian Police (Mossos d'Esquadra) and Police from the region of Navarre. From year 2013 on several Local Police bodies are considered as well.
<i>Sweden</i>	Swedish National Council of Crime Prevention. Reported Offences Sweden. https://www.bra.se/statistik/kriminalstatistik/anmalda-brott.html
<i>Switzerland</i>	Total Offences (CP + LStup+ LEtr. lois annexes > 2015) H (111-116 CP include attempts) BI (122-123 CP > 129 CP) SA (187 à 193 CP + 198 CP. Rape 190 CP). SA of a child (187 CP) R (140 + 139 CP – Bag snatching) T (139 CP) F (137 + 138 + 146 à 148 + 150 + 150bis + 151 CP) CF (147 CP) FD (251 + 252 CP) ML (305bis CP) C (all chapter 19) DO (LStup)
<i>Turkey</i>	1) "total criminal offences" data for 2012 and 2013: General Directorate of Security – Activity Report 2013. Link: https://www.egm.gov.tr/SiteAssets/Sayfalar/StratejiGelistirmeFaaliyetleri/EGM_2013_Yili_FAALİYET_RAPORU.pdf 2) "forgery of documents" data for 2013: General Directorate of Security – Activity Report 2013. Link: https://www.egm.gov.tr/SiteAssets/Sayfalar/StratejiGelistirmeFaaliyetleri/EGM_2013_Yili_FAALİYET_RAPORU.pdf 3) "completed intentional homicide" for 2012: General Directorate of Security – Activity Report 2012. Link: https://www.egm.gov.tr/SiteAssets/Sayfalar/StratejiGelistirmeFaaliyetleri/2012_yili_faaliyet_raporu.pdf 4) "forgery of documents" for 2011: General Directorate of Security – Activity Report 2012. Link: https://www.egm.gov.tr/SiteAssets/Sayfalar/StratejiGelistirmeFaaliyetleri/2012_yili_faaliyet_raporu.pdf 5) "completed intentional homicide" for 2011: General Directorate of Security – Activity Report 2012. https://www.egm.gov.tr/SiteAssets/Sayfalar/StratejiGelistirmeFaaliyetleri/2012_yili_faaliyet_raporu.pdf 6) All the other data is from UNODC online database: https://data.unodc.org
<i>Ukraine</i>	Information about crimes 2013-2016 is available on the official website of the General Prosecutor's Office of Ukraine since 2013 year https://www.gp.gov.ua/ua/statinfo.html . For example: official website of the General Prosecutor's Office of Ukraine: «Статистична інформація про стан злочинності та результати прокурорсько-слідчої діяльності» (Statistical information about crime and the results of prosecutorial and investigative activities) / Статистична інформація 2015 рік (Statistical information 2015 year) / Про зареєстровані кримінальні правопорушення та результати їх досудового розслідування (registered criminal offenses and the results of their pre-trial investigation) / Єдиний звіт про кримінальні правопорушення по державі за січень-грудень 2015 року (united report about criminal offenses in the country for January-December 2015) / file «forma_1_gruden 2015 (1).xlsx». Information is available only in Ukrainian.
<i>UK: England & Wales</i>	Based on Reference table A4 which accompanied 'Crime in England and Wales. year ending June 2016'. with the exception of firearm offences which is taken from a separate collection of police recorded crime and excludes air weapons.
<i>UK: Northern Ireland</i>	Statistics Branch. Police Service of Northern Ireland Disclosive
<i>UK: Scotland</i>	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

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<i>Albania</i>	<p>Data on road traffic offenses reflect not only those road traffic violations that have resulted in harm to health or death of the victim, but the total number of road traffic offenses sanctioned in the Albanian Criminal Code.</p> <p>In police statistics data on theft by means of domestic burglary, theft by means of burglary, theft of motor vehicles, and aggravated theft are collected separately. This means that they ARE NOT reflected as sub-categories categories of each other. As a result, they do not fit with the presentation implied in table 1.1.</p> <p>The data on total number of thefts are the sum of the following: simple theft (Article 134 +135 of the Criminal Code) +aggravated theft (theft resulting in victim's death) + Theft of a motor vehicle + theft by means of burglary +Theft by means of domestic burglary.</p> <p>Data on bodily injury do not reflect bodily injuries committed against a victim who can be a spouse, former spouse, cohabitant or former cohabitant, close relative or close relative in-law to the perpetrator of the criminal offence. Such data are collected separately by the state police since they refer to a specific offense sanctioned in the Criminal Code, which is the offense of domestic violence (Article 130/a). The offense was introduced in the Criminal Code in 2012, and the figures on such an offense over the time period 2013...016 are respectively 1169, 1699, 1300, and 1488 offenses.</p>
<i>Bulgaria</i>	<p>The relevant figures are introduced in the Excel file.</p> <p>With regard to "sexual abuse of a child", please see Comments CDRA16 and CDSM16 above. With regard to "theft of a motor vehicle", please see Comment CDTV16 above. As to "forgery of documents", see Comments CDFD16 above. In connection with "drug trafficking", see Comments CDDT16.</p> <p>The probable deviations from the data concerning the specific items and provided for the 5th Edition of the European Sourcebook cannot be explained without consulting the primary source of information used for the 5th Edition. Nor could they be comprehensively explained without conducting specific criminological research. Specific criminological research is needed as well to explain the deviations in the data from year to year in the period 2011 – 2016. It is also to be noted that no substantial changes in material criminal law have occurred since the preparation of the 5th Edition of the European Sourcebook.</p>
<i>Croatia</i>	<p>Croatian Bureau of Statistics have only the data regarding the offenders (persons) and they do not have the data based on offences.</p>
<i>Czech Republic</i>	<p>Police statistics record traffic accidents. Prosecution and conviction statistics show major traffic offences (called "criminal offences in transport").</p> <p>Police statistics don't separate minor or aggravated bodily injury (assault).</p> <p>Domestic burglary shows housebreaking (into flats and houses).</p> <p>Sexual assault - see the explanation in Definitions</p>
<i>Denmark</i>	<p>Drug offences include both some according to the penal code and some according to a special law on (less severe) drug offences. Part of the increase in both fraud and cyber fraud is caused by changes in the police registration practice in these types of cases. Cyber fraud include violations of § 279a in the Penal Code exclusively, as this is currently the best approximation available of cyber fraud in a Danish context. As a result, some types of cyber fraud are not encompassed by the definition, and the definition may encompass offences, which are not 'cyber' fraud per se.</p>
<i>France</i>	<p>Registration of procedures for crimes and misdemeanours by the police and gendarmerie (excluding road offenses) Statistical field: France métropolitaine. Overseas territories are excluded.</p>
<i>Georgia</i>	<p>Bodily injury includes battery and excludes: hooliganism and family (domestic) violence. Robbery includes: plundering</p>
<i>Germany</i>	<p>Major traffic offences: Police statistics do not count traffic offences.</p> <p>Homicide with firearm: Figures only refer to "firearm shot". No separate firearm data for completed offences available.</p> <p>Robbery with firearm: Figures only refer to "firearm used as a threat". In this category, replica weapons and unloaded weapons are included, too.</p>
<i>Greece</i>	<p>A series of traffic offences that were previously punished as misdemeanours were downgraded to minor offences in 2010 (L.3904/2010)</p>
<i>Hungary</i>	<p>The figure for corruption is remarkably high in 2014. The reason behind it is that there was a criminal procedure about numerous corruption-related offences (the so called "foreign language examination scandal"). Similarly, the differences between the figures of 2010 and 2015 exist mainly because of bigger cases about numerous offences. A definitive increase trend is not identifiable.</p> <p>Act C of 2012 came to force on July 1, 2013, replacing the Act IV of 1978 ("Old Criminal Code"). Some categories used in the police statistics were updated after the new Criminal Code came into force. In Hungary there are two types of unlawful human acts: criminal offenses (felony or misdemeanour), and petty offenses. The petty offenses are less serious unlawful and illegal actions than criminal offenses and their regulations belong to Act II of 2012 on petty offenses, the petty offense procedure, and the petty offense registry system.</p> <p>Some offenses against property could be considered criminal offenses or petty offenses, depending on the value involved (and other circumstances). According to the Old Criminal Code "petty offense value" meant, that the value involved had to be less than twenty thousand forints Starting from July 1, 2013 the legal upper limit of petty offense value has been raised to fifty thousand forints. According to the new regulation, the following shall be construed as petty offenses rather than criminal offenses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) where the damage caused by vandalism and fraud is below fifty thousand forints;b) where the value involved in theft, embezzlement, unlawful appropriation and dealing in stolen goods is below fifty thousand forints;c) where the financial loss resulting from misappropriation of funds is below fifty thousand forints. <p>In addition to this, some unlawful acts that were previously considered criminal offenses are regulated as petty offenses from July 1, 2013 (e.g. supply of false statistical data, censorship violation, and destruction of land survey signs).</p> <p>Furthermore, on February 1, 2013 an amendment came into force to the Old Criminal Code that changed some statutory definitions. According to the amendment, taking multiple authentic instruments or cash-substitute payment instruments from one victim constitute legal unity. Before of this, the same act was counted according to the authentic instrument/cash-substitute payment instrument taken.</p> <p>For comments regarding aggravated theft, theft of a motor vehicle and burglary see CDTA16 and CDBU16.</p> <p>Before 2013 the data regarding the offence of rape consisted only of the behaviours named in Section 197 of the Old Criminal Code (Act IV of 1978), namely: force by violence or imminent duress against life or bodily integrity to have sexual intercourse, or using incapacity for defence or for the manifestation of will for sexual intercourse. Forceful acts of sodomy have fallen under the offence of sexual assault (regulated in Section 198). After Act C of 2012 came into force, the definition of rape has changed. While regulating the offence of sexual violence the New Criminal Code does not make a difference between the behaviours named above. Because of this starting from 2013 the data regarding rape also has to include the acts mentioned in both Section 197 and Section 198 of the Old Criminal Code if the deed was committed while Act IV of 1978 was still in force. This is the reason why there is a rapid increase in the data provided regarding this offence between 2012 and 2013.</p>
<i>Iceland</i>	<p>Total number of offences now includes all offences but previously it only included penal code offences (e.g. offences that are considered premeditated)</p> <p>In 2016 a provision titled 218b was added to the penal code offences in regards to domestic violence. The numbers for this provision are not included</p>

in the data because in addition to domestic violence the provision covers multiple offences such as threats, duress and deprivation of another person's freedom.

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<i>Latvia</i>	For most categories data is collected, however, if the data isn't provided in excel sheet, it means there isn't available aggregated data (data is only at micro level). All data is provided according to Official Statistical Programme. Any calculation of additional data (f.e fraud, money laundering, suspected persons by type of offence etc.) is paid service of Information Centre of Ministry of Interior.
<i>Lithuania</i>	Total criminal offences: Changes in criminal code occurred, related to the value of caused damage. The limit for the criminalization was increased. This resulted in significant drop of registered criminal offences. bodily injury: Law on Domestic violence came into force in 2011. Starting of investigation was made obligatory for the police even without victim report. This resulted in significant increase of registered criminal offences. Money laundering: The fluctuations may be caused by the changes in policies and activities of law enforcement institutions towards money laundering. Corruption in public sector: The fluctuations may be caused by the changes in policies and activities of Police towards corruption (since 2011 established new division fighting corruption in Police, reward system for the most productive officers established). Decrease of corruption offences possibly was a reaction to previously mentioned activities of police.
<i>Norway</i>	T11DR11-16 includes drug and alcohol offences; In 2011 the terrorist attacks of Andrew Breivik took place, and it is counted in the figure.
<i>Poland</i>	Since 2013, in Poland there is a new statistical system concerning crimes. The most important changes: 1. Since 2013, the data on the number of committed offenses contain only those crimes that have been confirmed in completed police proceedings (conducted by the police). They do not contain offenses confirmed in prosecution proceedings, which constitute about 1.5of all crimes. 2. From 2013, the data do not include juvenile offences.
<i>Portugal</i>	In police statistics, attempts are not recorded as intentional homicides. As the police classify offences at an early stage of the investigation, the question of intent might be and is difficult to ascertain.
<i>Serbia</i>	Major road traffic offences T11TT11: The data in the previous ESB related to only one criminal offence Grave Offences Against Traffic Safety, art. 297 of the Serbian Criminal Code. Intentional homicide / Firearm involved T11HOFA11: data are incomplete since it is not entered into the system regularly (data entering is not oblige). Sexual assault / Rape T11RA11: only completed offences. Sexual assault / Sexual abuse of a child T11SM11: the data in the previous ESB round related to only one criminal offence - Sexual Intercourse with a Child (Art. 180), please see the definition given in comment CDSA16 Robbery T11RO11: The data in the previous ESB round the data related to the total number of all thefts. Theft T11TH11: The data in the previous ESB round included only one criminal offence: Theft (art. 203) (1) Whoever steals another's movable item with intent to obtain unlawful material gain for himself or another by appropriation thereof, shall be punished with fine or imprisonment up to three years. (2) The attempt of the offence specified in paragraph 1 shall be punished. Theft of a motor vehicle T11TV11: The data until 2011 (in the previous ESB round) related to the number of criminal offence under art. 203 (Theft, see above) when the object of an offence was a motor vehicle. Now we include both theft when a motor vehicle is an object of an offence and criminal offence under article 213: Unauthorised Use of Another's Vehicle in which an object of the crime was a motor vehicle. The criminal offence reads as follows: (1) Whoever without approval of an authorised person uses another's motor vehicle, shall be punished with fine or imprisonment up to three years. (2) If the offence specified in paragraph 1 of this Article is committed by forcing or breaking into a motor vehicle, or by use of force or threat, the offender shall be punished with imprisonment of six months to five years and a fine. (3) An attempt of the offence specified in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be punished. Theft by means of burglary T11BU11: In contrast to previous ESB round, now, since 2011 the data relates to the number of criminal offences under article 204 par. 1 of the Criminal Code, definition given in comment CDTH16. Theft by means of domestic burglary T11BD11: contrast to previous ESB round, now, since 2011 the data relates to the number of criminal offences under articles 203 and 204 (see comment CDTH16) when there was a theft from a flat or accompanying objects and breaking and entering from the flats and accompanying objects.
<i>Spain</i>	After the reform of the Penal Code by the Organic Law 1/2015, certain criminal acts that were previously classified as misdemeanors (minor thefts, minors injuries and minors damages), have become minor offenses and they are included since 2015 within the generic criminal offenses categorized as "injuries", "thefts", "damages". In this sense, the increase of certain criminal offenses does not represent a real increase in crime, but is due to a new classification of the current criminal categories. A clear example is the one that corresponds to the extinct minor offences of coercion and threats, which following the new penal classification are counted as a criminal offense against freedom and not as against the person. There are no desegregated data on aggravated bodily injury, since bodily injury are recording only in the categories of "serious and less serious bodily injuries" and "minor bodily injuries". Relating drug offences data, only the general category of drug trafficking is available, which includes all the actions, related to drugs offenses, described in the penal code, therefore the data on drug trafficking is equivalent to the data of Total drug offences. Relating <i>fraud</i> and <i>cyberfraud</i> , the reform of the Penal Code by the Organic Law 1/2015 introduces a modification and, as a consequence, misdemeanors became minor offence. In order to keep the consistency of the series, data from 2015 to 2016 includes misdemeanors
<i>Turkey</i>	For the 2011 and 2012 data of intentional homicide, source for "total intentional homicide" is UNODC, but the source for "completed intentional homicide" is General Directorate of Security – Activity Report 2011 and 2012.

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<i>UK: England and Wales</i>	All data is on a financial year basis i.e. 2016 relates to 2016/17 Intentional homicide includes attempts -completed homicides excludes these attempts. Major traffic offences include causing death by dangerous or careless driving, causing death while under influence of drink or drugs and dangerous driving. Bodily injury is all violence against the person with injury offences excluding homicide (causing death by driving offences are included here as well as in the 'Major traffic offences row). Aggravated bodily injury is offences of grievous bodily harm with or without intent. Sexual assault is defined as 'Most serious sexual crime'. Sexual abuse of a child relates to offences where the victim is under 13 (under 16 for rape offences which are also included here). Fraud includes all fraud and forgery offences. Money laundering excludes drugs offences (these figures are also included in 'Theft - Total')
<i>UK: Northern Ireland</i>	Data provided relates to reported crime by financial year. 2007 – 2007/08, 2008 – 2008/09, 2009 – 2009/10, 2010 – 2010/11 and 2011 – 2011/12. 2012 – 2012-13 2013 2013-4 2014 2014-2015 2015 2015-6 and 2016 2016-7 In April 2008 the Home Office issued clarification to police forces on how to record offences of wounding with intent/Grievous bodily harm (GBH) with intent for those assaults resulting in minor or no injury to a victim, but where the intent was to cause serious injury. This revised technical guidance was issued to ensure that these offences were recorded in a consistent manner by all police forces. The effect of this clarification was that some offences that would previously have been recorded as other types of assault are now recorded as GBH with intent. While the clarification was introduced in 2008/09, PSNI continued to experience the impact of this during 2009/10. The majority of police forces in England and Wales experienced similar increases in these offences as a result of this clarification
<i>UK: Scotland</i>	All data provided are financial years e.g. 2007 = 2007-08 with the exception of intentional homicide, which are provided on a calendar year basis. Data for intentional homicide and robbery involving a firearm are not available. 5th edition includes more MV offences than interpreted from the 4th edition definition. We can't pick out assaults which have resulted in injury as we only have common and serious assault. As a result, it's likely that our data includes assault which has resulted in no injury being incurred. The figure provided for the 4th edition refers to sexual intercourse with a girl aged under 16. The 5th edition figure contains further sexual offences against children. 5th edition contains total domestic housebreaking. 4th edition only contained domestic housebreaking from a dwelling. The 5th edition has included some additional crimes of attempted theft which were not included for the 4th edition. The 6 th edition is based on 'crimes' rather than the wider definition of 'offences' as this is more likely to be comparable with the recorded crime figures for other countries.

Table 1.3.1 Data recording methods relating to Tables 1.2.1 – 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 2011 and 2016?
	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
	CT11A16	CT11B16	CT11CA16	CT11DA16	CT11E16	CT11F16	CT11G16
Albania	...	2	1	2	2	1	...
Armenia	1	2	1	2	1	1	2
Austria	1	3	1	2	2	1	2
Azerbaijan	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
Belgium	1	1	1	2	2	1	2
Bulgaria	2	2	1	2	2	1	2
Croatia	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cyprus	1	1	2	1	1	1	2
Czech Republic	1	1,3	1	1	1	1	2
Denmark	2	1	1	2	2	1	2
Estonia	1	1	1	2	...	1	2
Finland	2	1	1	2	2	1	1
France	1	3	3	2	2	1	...
Georgia	2	2	1	...	1	1	2
Germany	1	3	1	1	...	1	2
Greece	1	1	1	1,2	2	2	1
Hungary	1	3	1	2	2	1	2
Iceland	1	1	1	2	2	1	2
Italy	2	2	1	1	1	1	2
Latvia	2	2	1	1	2	1	2
Lithuania	1	2	1	1	2	1	2
Moldova	1	2	1	2	1	1	2
Montenegro	2	3	1	2	1,2	1,2	2
Netherlands	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
North Macedonia	1	1	1	2	2	1	2
Poland	1	3	1	1	1	1	1
Portugal	1	2	3	1	1	1	2
Romania	...	1	1	1	2	2	...
Serbia	1	1	1	2	2	1	2
Slovenia	1	3	1	2	1,2	1	1
Spain	1	1,2,3	1	2	2	1	2
Sweden	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Switzerland	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Turkey	2	...	1	2	2	1	...
Ukraine	1	2	1	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

1.2. Offenders

Table 1.2.2.0 Definitions of persons suspected

1 included 2 excluded	All persons under suspicion by the police of having committed a criminal offence	Persons interrogated as suspects	Persons arrested	Persons cautioned	Persons accused, charged or indicted (later on or immediately)	Minors	Suspects in cases that are not investigated by the police	Suspects of offences that are subject to proceedings outside the criminal justice system (see above, definition a.1)	When are the data in Tables 1.2.1 and 1.2.2 collected for the statistics? 1 at the same time as the data on offences (police) 2 at a later stage 3 at an even later stage (prosecution)
	SUSPECTED_1	SUSPECTED_2	SUSPECTED_3	SUSPECTED_4	SUSPECTED_5	SUSPECTED_6	SUSPECTED_7	SUSPECTED_8	DATA COLLECTED
Albania	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1, 2
Bulgaria	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	2
Czech Republic	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1
Germany	1	1	1	...	1	1	2	2	1
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Iceland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
Lithuania	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	1	1	1	...	1	1	2	2	2
North Macedonia	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2
Poland	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1
Portugal	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	2
Slovenia	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
Spain	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Sweden	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1
Switzerland	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1
Turkey	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	...
Ukraine	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 1.2.2.1 Offenders – Total

Column1	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	T12TC11	T12TC12	T12TC13	T12TC14	T12TC15	T12TC16
Albania	13467	15747	28950	29593	34013	31231
Armenia	11892	11719	11446	10945	10972	11194
Austria	259028	259923	262442	255815	250581	270160
Azerbaijan	18612	17030	14841	15560	16322	16676
Belgium	275836	250952	253773	262906	267713	296170
Bosnia-Herzegovina	29113	29253	27505	25856	22186	21589
Bulgaria	51277	46071	44591	41297	40825	44380
Croatia	71758	67122	59255	53805	60239	62754
Cyprus	...	4811	4440	4359	4859	5033
Czech Republic	114975	113024	117670	114608	101811	93379
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	302762	283052	276361	263304	261994	258364
France	1270897	1246731	1177286	1182232	1161949	1131454
Georgia	17488	14922	23941	22171	21176	21239
Germany	2112843	2094118	2255693	2149504	2369036	2360806
Greece	135088	126265	119556	109722	111020	122727
Hungary	112895	100239	103672	105588	98987	98136
Iceland	3895	3711	...	3684	3873	3843
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	901211	934166	978802	982324	964420	894537
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	24529	24589	22133	21961	23235	14997
Lithuania	24332	29086	30785	30685	26860	21123
Luxembourg	...	...	27319	29450	28436	27777
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	19053	20741	15971	17658	17162	17576
Montenegro	5067	4361	4798	5181	3852	3606
Netherlands	397790	373480	350400	327320	301560	278690
North Macedonia	20429	17577	18311	17182	15920	15913
Norway	37048	36128	82312	81198	80340	80001
Poland	521795	500539	438524	345547	305813	299362
Portugal	214753	211327	198800	184136	186460	175715
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	1041340	1010938	1012563	1006003	1075333	1015875
Serbia	52173	50043	51919	48612	49408	49292
Slovak Republic	53023	53507	53853	51049	46429	43426
Slovenia	53839	53882	56046	61017	45216	40741
Spain	389729	378730	374807	348265	318136	299534
Sweden	191561	186857	176108	174715	175114	173692
Switzerland	134463	142848	145750	135389	137609	138257
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	225517	194992	163199	142727	133869	111811
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 1.2.2.2 Offenders – Major Road Traffic offences

Column1	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	T12TT11	T12TT12	T12TT13	T12TT14	T12TT15	T12TT16
Albania	2208	2395	2381	4279	5108	5096
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	38606	36958	35398	33849	34794	35834
Azerbaijan	1574	1831	2087	1978	1743	1599
Belgium	60	72	64	90	209	504
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	12363	10333	9778	9529	10270	12228
Croatia	1659	1561	1317	1247	1323	1465
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	6143	6255	5712	6065	5941	6038
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	52925	47689	44050	43976	43733	43084
France	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	807	636	588	746	743	804
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	4165	5739	148	185	234	204
Hungary	11130	10189	12002	15810	16119	18319
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	9331	8241	6966	6739	6643	7061
Italy	1272	1156	1076	1084	1175	1159
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	980	1044	983	965	995	628
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	724	725	439	419	376	470
Montenegro	622	446	594	522	549	618
Netherlands	63700	58030	52010	49370	42990	42250
North Macedonia	3193	2739	2806	2471	2503	2589
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	158280	141648	134545	82399	72202	69032
Portugal	42365	42758	38241	31768	34511	31227
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	8747	8172	8401	7805	7908	8174
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	52460	48133	44625	41153	35354	32419
Sweden	36631	34636	32064	32521	32742	32861
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	9760	9902	7790	7407	6535	6327
England	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 1.2.2.3 Offenders – Intentional Homicide

Column1	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	T12HO11	T12HO12	T12HO13	T12HO14	T12HO15	T12HO16
Albania	369	393	228	306	271	244
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	186	194	176	112	162	175
Azerbaijan	929	1003	1029	947	899	737
Belgium	738	671	672	651	636	627
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	115	108	91	113	126	125
Croatia	194	153	134	164	123	148
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	165	203	186	145	156	151
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	463	476	387	458	394	421
France	2369	2294	2295	2470	2516	2670
Georgia	319	305	269	233	224	213
Germany	2781	2654	2723	2827	2607	2899
Greece	244	285	490	320	392	264
Hungary	290	244	284	234	193	204
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	56	60	58	64	31	35
Italy	2100	2241	2180	2209	2275	2005
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	167	162	163	142
Lithuania	263	213	204	216	155	161
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	207	199	190	135	144	156
Montenegro	19	20	10	15	17	22
Netherlands	4310	3980	3550	3310	3250	3050
North Macedonia	33	24	18	24	23	20
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	873	825	673	617	551	499
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	352	328	373	307	274	299
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	22	25	20	16	25	17
Spain	1390	1325	1086	1106	1076	1233
Sweden	786	787	796	883	886	1023
Switzerland	254	263	210	201	196	217
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	2578	2170	1779	1829	1562	1453
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 1.2.2.4 Offenders – Intentional Homicide: Firearm involved

Column1	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	T12HOFA11	T12HOFA12	T12HOFA13	T12HOFA14	T12HOFA15	T12HOFA16
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	305	176	211	167	171	105
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	13	15	11	22	11
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	161	169	162	152	161	164
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	19	19	17	6	12	9
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	10	10	5	9	2	6
Montenegro	12	...	...	...	...	13
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Macedonia	22	17	9	11	17	6
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	82	39	64	48	35	40
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	10	8	4	5	5	6
Spain	215	191	196	156	137	226
Sweden	223	238	246	278	285	309
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	3746	4039	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 1.2.2.5 Offenders – Intentional Homicide completed

Column1	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	T12HC11	T12HC12	T12HC13	T12HC14	T12HC15	T12HC16
Albania	140	156	121	110	81	80
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	651	696	726	680	558	450
Belgium	150	126	133	123	129	116
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	128	104	119	109	103	98
France	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	232	207	159	123	120	110
Germany	...	...	738	784	720	826
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	157	131	170	127	111	105
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	943	1051	1155	1077	1065	1028
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	3	3
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	158	160	145	100	111	120
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	61	97	77	50	54	54
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	141	115	155	130	110	128
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	15	16	11	12	15	10
Spain	554	506	377	378	401	418
Sweden	243	219	218	256	276	325
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 1.2.2.6 Offenders – Intentional Homicide Completed: Firearm involved

Column1	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	T12HCFA11	T12HCFA12	T12HCFA13	T12HCFA14	T12HCFA15	T12HCFA16
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	6	7	11	8	26	15
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	128	27	107	39	39	12
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	40	21	23	32	19
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	39	43	23	31	29	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	13	17	13	2	8	5
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	8	8	2	7	1	3
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	69	4	3	5	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	33	11	33	17	15	27
Slovak Republic	...	10	14	16	...	...
Slovenia	10	8	4	5	5	6
Spain	75	83	67	59	46	56
Sweden	80	73	69	105	108	101
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 1.2.2.7 Offenders – Bodily injury

Column1	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	T12AS11	T12AS12	T12AS13	T12AS14	T12AS15	T12AS16
Albania	1458	1601	1599	1969	1948	1653
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	37855	39029	37580	37576	38347	40388
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	38496	31148	29876	29698	30255	30664
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	684	608	577	574	494	649
Croatia	1776	1702	1814	1614	1676	1743
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	4321	4667	4524	4423	4330	4684
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	33174	32237	30053	27235	25874	24783
France	194467	196444	198817	203285	208848	210795
Georgia	...	5011	4895	4901	5321	5453
Germany	443565	443557	432984	427327	427672	464144
Greece	5615	5215	6203	6199	6231	6112
Hungary	5659	5209	5472	5201	4942	4613
Iceland	962	973	...	1068	1344	1451
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	62490	64613	64001	64271	62836	62196
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	2433	7716	9452	9312	9076	6754
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	1108	1139	709	739	620	675
Montenegro	496	564	514	385	355	336
Netherlands	51210	48420	44100	40760	38450	35900
North Macedonia	718	718	685	839	847	753
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	50167	47174	40209	35233	29339	30883
Portugal	63825	60503	58931	58122	56242	56058
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	3384	3296	3152	2865	2930	2718
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	1952	2026	1819	1629	1515	1460
Spain	16307	15094	14537	14631	16497	12571
Sweden	48214	45043	41565	40527	41534	41160
Switzerland	8643	8622	8242	7755	7307	7722
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	9133	8320	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 1.2.2.8 Offenders – Aggravated Bodily Injury

Column1	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	T12AA11	T12AA12	T12AA13	T12AA14	T12AA15	T12AA16
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	3706	3849	3597	3832	3678	3996
Azerbaijan	231	336	333	357	310	295
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	24	17	23	14	8	18
Croatia	1002	996	919	789	927	1051
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	2212	1933	1980	1703	1622	1607
France	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	105	121	170	228	199	186
Germany	153302	147184	138170	134042	134516	149567
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	4588	4265	4524	4228	3958	3604
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	52625	54188	53619	53732	52425	52477
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	258	232	249	235	167	176
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	971	974	578	578	488	519
Montenegro	205	211	197	137	152	134
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Macedonia	293	251	242	243	191	209
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	1077	1169	819	837	728	708
Portugal	734	708	535	454	484	472
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	1534	1501	1458	1269	1304	1180
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	205	191	168	175	157	141
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	973	1035	911	1044	1008	986
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	3482	3179	2628	2399	2068	1907
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 1.2.2.9 Offenders – Sexual Assault

Column1	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	T12SA11	T12SA12	T12SA13	T12SA14	T12SA15	T12SA16
Albania	42	45	87	101	158	119
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	2909	2954	2797	2794	2674	3531
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	1461	1292	1267	1250	1158	1126
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	356	356	327	333	287	278
Croatia	382	351	355	381	380	416
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	915	960	954	936	933	1062
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	2113	2888	2450	2251	2257	2198
France	28321	29285	28813	29798	30499	30526
Georgia	127	421	365	321	311	299
Germany	20597	20015	19339	18724	18135	19855
Greece	669	1091	1763	1385	1242	1279
Hungary	518	561	585	616	673	699
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	1182	1095	992	931	947	898
Italy	5328	5066	5031	4748	4612	4503
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	201	220	213	186
Lithuania	376	255	221	255	233	204
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	350	401	278	310	342	288
Montenegro	31	26	25	27	28	24
Netherlands	3700	3310	3045	2730	2650	2450
North Macedonia	137	109	147	149	113	101
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	1800	1675	1490	1296	1160	1252
Portugal	1104	1062	1136	1115	1137	1184
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	338	317	286	273	257	287
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	320	291	300	201	164	218
Spain	6697	6250	5827	6186	6044	6363
Sweden	5390	5240	5058	5112	5416	5913
Switzerland	2430	2438	2452	2644	2493	2692
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	837	545	406	314	356
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 1.2.2.10 Offenders – Rape

Column1	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	T12RA11	T12RA12	T12RA13	T12RA14	T12RA15	T12RA16
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	1201	1145	1080	1103	1067	1294
Azerbaijan	15	10	13	26	24	20
Belgium	627	581	532	479	470	420
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	94	133	108	110	75	90
Croatia	205	185	199	245	247	232
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	405	404	366	390	387	463
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	644	771	800	717	811	826
France	7859	8089	8516	8919	9415	9855
Georgia	37	34	21	14	11	13
Germany	6896	7126	6745	5795	6286	6759
Greece	170	156	212	195	181	234
Hungary	227	254	217	228	253	253
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	299	266	225	271	247	212
Italy	4653	4426	4428	4120	3983	3930
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	86	96	78	121
Lithuania	308	200	178	205	166	151
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	210	253	171	172	162	161
Montenegro	3	3	3	4	5	2
Netherlands	945	820	705	645	625	570
North Macedonia	39	36	36	48	33	33
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	943	804	694	665	573	678
Portugal	147	150	168	147	149	147
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	90	91	89	60	62	53
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	51	59	47	43	41	30
Spain	1122	938	918	925	856	888
Sweden	2884	2865	2779	2812	2846	2933
Switzerland	454	461	437	463	421	495
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	533	474	325	250	187	215
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 1.2.2.11 Offenders – Sexual abuse of a child

Column1	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	T12SM11	T12SM12	T12SM13	T12SM14	T12SM15	T12SM16
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	684	737	722	700	663	636
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	551	477	455	500	478	458
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	67	67	71	71	69	56
Croatia	101	95	35	45	64	44
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	494	549	579	524	535	574
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	1082	1423	1074	1160	1031	894
France	5421	6960	7234	7784	8310	8442
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	6542	6376	6324	5921	5828	5921
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	22	21	23	29	28	41
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	107	89	48	77	63	72
Italy	675	640	603	628	629	573
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	57	52	37	39	62	52
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	136	144	106	126	179	127
Montenegro	2	1	5	3	1	1
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Macedonia	37	35	51	54	38	28
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	857	871	796	631	587	574
Portugal	331	321	347	403	368	337
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	159	149	138	139	121	152
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	213	150	159	101	74	118
Spain	677	707	634	761	811	764
Sweden	1802	1651	1739	1875	1854	1892
Switzerland	728	716	791	829	762	738
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 1.2.2.12 Offenders – Robbery

Column1	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	T12RO11	T12RO12	T12RO13	T12RO14	T12RO15	T12RO16
Albania	275	353	386	246	232	195
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	2102	2290	2009	2235	2394	2076
Azerbaijan	335	272	259	300	373	454
Belgium	7481	6669	6112	5778	5748	5500
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	1269	1124	1110	927	808	875
Croatia	1101	1322	1270	1308	1556	1238
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	2154	1895	1986	1692	1491	1479
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	1403	1452	1367	1557	1560	1475
France	22846	22154	22549	20483	18604	18068
Georgia	555	534	740	875	805	795
Germany	32219	31674	30650	29435	28662	28120
Greece	1318	1367	2998	1475	2402	3520
Hungary	1612	1369	1564	1364	1074	998
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	1989	1722	1569	1424	1346	1102
Italy	19941	20906	23085	22426	21777	21291
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	1495	1245	1010	1030	910	727
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	864	868	689	674	599	635
Montenegro	82	49	67	63	44	47
Netherlands	9000	8610	7480	5880	5380	5040
North Macedonia	350	355	344	256	290	160
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	10573	9869	7506	5947	5006	5190
Portugal	12693	10788	9493	8545	8080	6362
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	1621	1691	1675	1430	1462	1224
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	359	317	325	237	166	192
Spain	23075	23475	22152	18258	15444	15417
Sweden	2905	2760	2481	2502	2401	2574
Switzerland	1654	1888	1681	1472	1130	1198
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	12648	10813	7938	6863	6757	2334
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 1.2.2.13 Offenders – Robbery: Firearm involved

Column1	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	T12ROFA11	T12ROFA12	T12ROFA13	T12ROFA14	T12ROFA15	T12ROFA16
Albania	93	113	110	54	70	20
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	948	991	786	990	877	695
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	3321	3293	3153	3105	2914	2245
Georgia	319	326	405	287	367	398
Germany	1939	1897	1658	1377	1395	1335
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	34	11	34	23	22	25
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	352	258	215	159	150	120
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	42	13	18	18	14	8
Spain	1083	820	882	713	461	465
Sweden	673	624	563	529	565	613
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 1.2.2.14 Offenders – Theft

Column1	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	T12TH11	T12TH12	T12TH13	T12TH14	T12TH15	T12TH16
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	51450	51149	54481	51715	49182	63862
Azerbaijan	1799	1575	1659	1871	2188	2689
Belgium	53417	47544	45684	45606	42594	40793
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	23294	19879	18464	15934	14265	13723
Croatia	29738	32996	33177	28370	29505	28978
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	29738	30213	30839	29059	22145	21344
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	67386	60112	60456	58589	55489	53079
France	228117	225969	227001	220796	214238	206024
Georgia	4055	2545	3112	3307	3014	2923
Germany	504157	481006	463799	457027	458995	442477
Greece	13018	13066	26970	18987	20262	26309
Hungary	28292	25035	25928	23186	19606	17740
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	32928	31168	31033	29760	29752	28545
Italy	100377	113723	123669	125019	122255	115998
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	8318	7542	7129	7144	4939	3467
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	6450	6925	5414	5529	5389	5395
Montenegro	1067	963	1009	850	693	604
Netherlands	106480	102600	104010	95570	89080	80310
North Macedonia	2127	1876	1878	1974	2142	2141
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	81389	83601	72192	53523	45953	41768
Portugal	24169	24596	23063	21274	20353	18644
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	15583	15502	17512	14764	13491	12092
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	9862	10785	12464	14292	8782	8303
Spain	56959	55473	56230	45249	36420	33077
Sweden	41631	41063	37031	37242	37926	35364
Switzerland	28286	31009	29048	27278	24099	23861
Turkey	31016	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	87128	76352	52787	48285	52521	45479
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 1.2.2.15 Offenders – Aggravated theft

Column1	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	T12TA11	T12TA12	T12TA13	T12TA14	T12TA15	T12TA16
Albania	3	7	4	9	23	10
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	19811	17909	19681	18027	16483	24578
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	17587	18547	18606	16154	14341	13078
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	1949	2269	2523	1982	1950	1905
France	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	106674	104253	100905	100451	99236	96833
Greece	641	804	6222	4258	4002	4229
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	14487	13724	14828	16208	14920	15776
Montenegro	633	478	505	386	315	301
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Macedonia	6949	5446	5494	4492	3568	4111
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	27993	27181	20059	16619	14104	11953
Portugal	9782	7333	6609	5799	4857	4474
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	7466	7349	7730	6143	5392	4761
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	3585	3889	4679	7318	2910	2403
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	6732	6685	6002	6033	6153	5524
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 1.2.2.16 Offenders – Aggravated theft of a motor vehicle

Column1	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	T12TV11	T12TV12	T12TV13	T12TV14	T12TV15	T12TV16
Albania	611	573	678	111	131	123
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	2326	1781	2363	1974	1914	2027
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	3315	2502	2408	2310	2403	2133
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	367	305	365	282	348	410
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	1752	1610	1586	1429	1176	1420
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	4989	4315	3353	3336	3389	2937
France	17827	17692	15543	14499	14020	13787
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	19881	17850	15970	15333	14593	14085
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	1056	818	819	806	701	593
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	4986	4680	4315	4925	4666	4773
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	161	184	181	153	148	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	58	68	94	97	75	93
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	2765	2465	2540	2290	1650	...
North Macedonia	389	334	343	263	207	207
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	3133	3144	...	...	...	...
Portugal	1745	1271	1191	1178	902	922
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	797	761	776	615	617	494
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	7601	6808	6203	5392	4920	4825
Sweden	3625	3162	2940	2946	2908	2675
Switzerland	1498	1527	1377	1474	1534	1260
Turkey	1278	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	2952	3308	3130	3274	3098	2849
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 1.2.2.17 Offenders – Burglary

Column1	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	<i>T12BU11</i>	<i>T12BU12</i>	<i>T12BU13</i>	<i>T12BU14</i>	<i>T12BU15</i>	<i>T12BU16</i>
Albania	990	1102	1310	507	526	352
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	13686	11332	12748	11926	10783	19666
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	10261	9737	8666	9198	8005	7004
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	16383	17232	17162	15290	13794	12339
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	10061	9616	10197	9045	6195	5652
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	9262	9173	8889	8409	7333	7040
France	45450	45553	47228	46996	47144	43922
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	70660	68947	67633	66559	67013	65283
Greece	6224	6522	6315	4752	5235	7674
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	534	437	417	338	332	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	305	366	310	364	262	412
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	64515	63765	65140	59325	55550	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	24860	24037	19218	15899	13446	11331
Portugal	8007	6044	5397	4608	3949	3540
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	6591	6312	6884	5444	4805	4220
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	2791	2882	3759	6245	2296	1883
Spain	24304	27248	29337	24273	20179	19359
Sweden	6531	6142	5520	5521	5629	5072
Switzerland	3768	4374	4542	4273	3462	3400
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 1.2.2.18 Offenders – Domestic burglary

Column1	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	T12BD11	T12BD12	T12BD13	T12BD14	T12BD15	T12BD16
Albania	979	1280	1246	593	806	824
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	2365	2248	2807	3030	2667	4619
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	5575	5390	5003	5241	4312	3814
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	1738	1787	1863	1831	1447	1572
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	2577	3253	3317	2630	2347	2211
France	23151	23921	24905	24341	23874	22638
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	22882	22827	22613	21752	22502	21838
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	10972	14247	15365	15653	14929	14692
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	390	324	262	251	225	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	2119	1959	1102	1180	1157	1558
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	13295	13685	13845	10605	9055	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	4096	3145	2983	2466	2136	1819
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	5759	6185	7487	5930	5306	4831
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	477	432	847	558	484	326
Spain	11082	14494	16437	13513	10764	10259
Sweden	2572	2455	2422	2440	2457	2188
Switzerland	1465	1599	1554	1555	1394	1375
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	5412	5275	2537	2445	2278	2548
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 1.2.2.19 Offenders – Fraud

Column1	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	T12FR11	T12FR12	T12FR13	T12FR14	T12FR15	T12FR16
Albania	378	447	556	589	455	650
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	20127	19958	22565	20405	19045	22909
Azerbaijan	439	589	779	924	1094	1383
Belgium	4778	4187	4640	4044	3950	3819
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	531	416	395	438	399	482
Croatia	5654	3941	3267	3023	4613	5917
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	4709	4924	5461	5264	4799	5236
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	16818	17102	19735	18063	22139	23027
France	53888	54531	52603	54205	57840	59453
Georgia	...	1324	1546	1789	1554	1786
Germany	264862	261915	267461	264383	261328	238611
Greece	766	780	2275	2322	1597	2165
Hungary	6058	4843	4981	4178	4135	3596
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	2823	2679	2242	2243	2661	2156
Italy	51841	56356	65495	67474	67058	67437
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	1775	1459	1869	2028	1610	1167
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	634	549	425	487	467	601
Montenegro	75	68	89	67	17	47
Netherlands	9350	9500	8670	7230	4240	2660
North Macedonia	494	516	177	378	289	276
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	34002	32554	28921	30471	26055	25143
Portugal	3423	3859	4020	3659	4284	4115
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	847	705	1037	977	869	961
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	3198	4270	4917	3884	2993	2965
Spain	9144	9527	9423	9931	8546	7877
Sweden	9486	9341	8494	8543	8624	7534
Switzerland	7325	7752	8451	8235	8756	9091
Turkey	2900	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	7989	7683	5700	4902	4012	3427
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 1.2.2.20 Offenders – Cyber Fraud

Column1	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	T12FRC11	T12FRC12	T12FRC13	T12FRC14	T12FRC15	T12FRC16
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	526	725	865	668	848	907
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	1	2	0	0	3	5
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	48	42	57	86	127	195
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	29	211	324	517
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	0	1	0	2	2	0
Montenegro	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Macedonia	2	5	4	5	3	3
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	226	279	338	357	383	334
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	5	14	6	5	7	20
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	45	40	74	113	114	33
Spain	1434	1484	1441	1592	1677	1819
Sweden	3182	3021	3007	3214	3111	2774
Switzerland	1123	1101	1099	1052	1080	1086
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	2571
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 1.2.2.21 Offenders – Forgery of Documents

Column1	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	T12FD11	T12FD12	T12FD13	T12FD14	T12FD15	T12FD16
Albania	726	702	562	572	697	946
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	3892	4332	3981	4398	4287	4769
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	580	633	524	424	422	447
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	1841	1387	1204	1210	1471	1693
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	437	431	306	430	545	846
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	5200	4000	3883	3035	3107	2843
France	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	1232	1432	1342	1543	1233
Germany	38739	38122	37251	35818	36255	39647
Greece	1095	1248	1660	1882	1617	1557
Hungary	8852	7703	7333	7518	6983	6732
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	1244	1166	1150	1085	971	839
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	615	480	264	241	242	201
Montenegro	147	149	138	126	125	118
Netherlands	3400	3130	2630	2790	4590	...
North Macedonia	593	271	307	472	401	440
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	7578	7603	8319	7707	6344	6299
Portugal	961	1108	1166	1491	1170	1009
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	4292	3419	2705	2697	2579	2577
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	2465	2908	2657	3307	1772	1608
Spain	8503	9034	11798	9492	9517	7929
Sweden	2578	2475	2449	2511	2677	2594
Switzerland	3711	4091	4846	4647	4882	4892
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	4137	2968	2876	1671	1400
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 1.2.2.22 Offenders – Money Laundering

Column1	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	T12ML11	T12ML12	T12ML13	T12ML14	T12ML15	T12ML16
Albania	131	122	107	262	370	400
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	602	475	429	520	530	707
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	494	591	696	703	723	628
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	0	0	0	1	0	4
Croatia	13	16	2	10	15	42
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	101	128	176	208	231	218
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	7090	6510	7435	7931	9419	10715
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	8	12	18	13	10	51
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	3238	3407	3826	3959	4236	4064
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	28	19	18	23	24	22
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	7	1	4	2	5	0
Montenegro	4	0	4	0	0	0
Netherlands	640	715	880	915	755	...
North Macedonia	14	48	45	30	24	32
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	124	152	139	87	180	135
Portugal	1	2	9	3	2	3
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	209	143	44	40	11	14
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	93	244	214	167	112	111
Spain	422	567	597	803	636	531
Sweden	244	279	531	119	778	965
Switzerland	327	356	352	411	347	587
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	265	266	32	41	25	45
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 1.2.2.23 Offenders – Corruption in the public sector

Column1	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	T12CO11	T12CO12	T12CO13	T12CO14	T12CO15	T12CO16
Albania	392	470	495	239	330	450
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	658	502	529	367	401	438
Azerbaijan	29	36	37	14	24	37
Belgium	55	50	40	22	22	32
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	108	88	77	76	70	133
Croatia	1665	1331	1395	995	1411	1386
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	195	208	159	126	172	99
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	287	342	299	320	346
Germany	1134	1348	1227	1603	1107	919
Greece	151	211	132	212	143	127
Hungary	252	287	438	1725	329	247
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	444	686	899	1069	963	513
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	337	410	205	215	226	177
Montenegro	119	92	91	69	94	85
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	2804	2331	1832	1695	1494	1231
Portugal	14	9	11	12	12	18
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	180	173	137	99	287	147
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	87	79	34	22	71	147
Spain	627	473	576	679	1003	928
Sweden	164	91	77	70	82	180
Switzerland	19	11	13	77	49	19
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	1869	1239	996	741	904	834
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 1.2.2.24 Offenders – Drug offences: Total

Column1	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	T12DR11	T12DR12	T12DR13	T12DR14	T12DR15	T12DR16
Albania	945	1260	1323	1533	1415	1363
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	25075	22790	26667	28337	30805	33456
Azerbaijan	2341	2181	2241	2505	2521	2573
Belgium	43857	40068	44339	51092	48501	51795
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	1996	2029	2295	2478	2886	3788
Croatia	1450	1100	1101	1167	1144	1391
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	2782	2827	3568	3989	3816	4247
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	19292	19119	20701	20610	22016	23081
France	197573	197580	207285	213978	202003	192194
Georgia	1849	1217	3560	2754	2012	1759
Germany	196337	198076	210792	228110	231730	245731
Greece	9879	9797	14346	15470	15571	16129
Hungary	5525	4757	5096	6000	5960	6108
Iceland	1369	1409	...	1598	1548	1220
Ireland	18331	17161	16034	16527	15713	16677
Italy	65598	66327	67339	64192	61572	64748
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	2172
Lithuania	1533	1579	1540	1866	1795	1525
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	5322
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	1247	1130	678	806	745	734
Montenegro	313	201	176	198	184	212
Netherlands	24090	24200	23900	22580	20650	18510
North Macedonia	719	736	621	872	718	711
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	29146	29340	28253	25567	24660	27277
Portugal	6288	6671	6299	6245	7120	7744
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	5179	4860	5731	6254	5724	6942
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	1944	2254	2024	2089	2126	1837
Spain	23610	22575	22312	20701	18240	18564
Sweden	39828	41394	40398	41872	41625	41443
Switzerland	37916	39914	41680	33885	35608	34749
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	36983	31398	20598	17904	13867	11897
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 1.2.2.25 Offenders – Drug trafficking

Column1	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	T12DT11	T12DT12	T12DT13	T12DT14	T12DT15	T12DT16
Albania	84	154	191	199	114	155
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	12410	10330	10761	12047	11743	12229
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	1450	1100	1101	1167	1144	1391
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	2223	2277	2694	3130	3026	3289
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	7485	7758	8429	7660	7489	8319
France	12335	11843	12772	12783	12557	13523
Georgia	...	111	166	188	199	211
Germany	60833	58132	57625	60173	60893	63349
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	496	416	312	341	386	440
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	4263	3909	3633	3929	3728	3978
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	694
Lithuania	496	584	515	599	447	464
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	555
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	18	19	12	11	16	12
Montenegro	254	147	149	170	156	179
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Macedonia	588	586	467	714	615	572
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	2025	1929	1609	1686	1467	1467
Portugal	4663	5175	4829	4842	5435	5992
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	1766	1542	1749	1475	1381	1560
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	1761	2086	1865	1903	1996	1699
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	6408	6245	6547	6524	5976	5632
Switzerland	5443	6285	6662	7417	6993	7196
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	7449	6517	3211	2834	2119	550
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...

1.3 Women, minors, and foreigners among offenders in 2015

Table 1.2.3.1 Women, minors, and foreigners from EU countries among offenders in 2015 - Criminal offences: Total

Column1	Total offenders	of which Women	of which Minors	of which Foreigners	EU citizens amongst Foreigners	
	T13TCT15	T13TCW15	T13TCM15	T13TCA15	T13TCE15	
Albania	34013		2690	2334	330	...
Armenia	10972		1337	325	147	...
Austria	250581		52102	30154	92804	...
Azerbaijan	16322		1128	477	...	...
Belgium			45852	25125	94066	41720
Bosnia-Herzegovina	22186		...	853	82	...
Bulgaria	40825		5451	3319	2874	...
Croatia	60239		4729	1739	...	...
Cyprus	5915		517	136	1081	479
Czech Republic	101811		15925	3412	7260	4532
Denmark	...		...	...	...	...
Estonia	...		...	...	...	...
Finland	261994		48600	22844	31752	13436
France	1161949		207755	199897	188067	...
Georgia	21176		959	292	943	25
Germany	2369036		587648	297396	911864	218104
Greece	111020		29090	4593	26752	...
Hungary	98987		16129	7788	5092	2086
Iceland	3873		891	...	...	...
Ireland	...		...	...	...	...
Italy	964420		178481	35774	309373	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...		...	...	...	...
Latvia	23235		2915	1345	947	...
Lithuania	26860		2807	2025	536	...
Luxembourg	28436		6752	2376	16844	...
Malta	...		...	...	...	...
Moldova	17162		1322	1325	211	43
Montenegro	3606		255	291	471	...
Netherlands	301560		49200	37430	...	...
North Macedonia	24698		...	1456	307	...
Norway	80340		...	5925	18061	...
Poland	319399		36009	25804	3496	1320
Portugal	186460		37572	...	...	...
Romania	...		...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	1075333		...	55993	41489	...
Serbia	49408		5386	3716	1462	...
Slovak Republic	46429		...	2763	307	...
Slovenia	45216		8396	1574	5009	2107
Spain	318136		44211	16331	106197	32460
Sweden	175114		36658	16051	...	...
Switzerland	137609		27820	13673	78917	...
Turkey	...		...	...	...	...
Ukraine	133869		15598	5843	1067	...
UK: England & Wales	...		...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...		...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...		...	...	...	...

Table 1.2.3.2 Women, minors, and foreigners from EU countries among offenders in 2015 - Major road traffic offences

	Total offenders	of which Women	of which Minors	of which foreigners	EU citizens amongst foreigners	
	T13TTT15	T13TTW15	T13TTM15	T13TTA15	T13TTE15	
Albania	5108	6	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	34794	10063	1268	6850	4087	...
Azerbaijan	1743	30	12	...	...	...
Belgium	...	19318	1812	16839	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	362	111	179	...	...
Croatia	...	217	12	...	...	...
Cyprus	899	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	5941	1153	23	419	263	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	...	5213	2828	4388	2872	...
France	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	20	1	106	...	...
Hungary	16119	1342	147	569	451	...
Iceland	558	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	942	85	...	...	...
Italy	1175	157	11	212	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	218	8	19	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	376	19	5	2	2	...
Montenegro	...	69	10	133	...	...
Netherlands	...	6500	970	...	...	...
North Macedonia	2580	...	40	26	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	72572	5532	591	1128	444	...
Portugal	34511	2832	...	...	...	...
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	7908	1024	59	275	...	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	35354	3049	678	7647	3225	...
Sweden	40276	4209	2435	...	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	6535	220	520	67	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 1.2.3.3 Women, minors, and foreigners from EU countries among offenders in 2015 - Intentional Homicide

Column1	Total offenders	of which Women	of which Minors	of which Foreigners	EU citizens amongst Foreigners	
	T13HOT15	T13HOW15	T13HOM15	T13HOA15	T13HOE15	
Albania	271	4	5	0	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	162	25	10	79	26	...
Azerbaijan	899	17	15	...	...	...
Belgium	...	86	24	184	74	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	126	15	6	6	...	...
Croatia	123	12	2	...	...	...
Cyprus	7	1	0	...	...	...
Czech Republic	156	6	5	16	7	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	394	51	11	31	9	...
France	2516	276	180	433	...	...
Georgia	91	3	7	1	...	...
Germany	2607	315	138	921	256	...
Greece	392	108	...	117	...	...
Hungary	193	29	8	14	13	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	2275	204	94	1034	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	155	15	13	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	144	15	6	1	0	...
Montenegro	22	1	0	0	...	...
Netherlands	3250	...	200	...	...	...
North Macedonia	23	0	0	0	0	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	548	85	13	5	2	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	274	23	22	8	...	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	25	1	1	1	0	...
Spain	1076	135	36	392	84	...
Sweden	886	78	79	...	...	...
Switzerland	196	26	2	108	...	...
Turkey	...	...	549	...	...	...
Ukraine	1562	139	37	26	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 1.2.3.4 Women, minors, and foreigners from EU countries among offenders in 2015 - Intentional homicide: Completed

Column1	Total offenders	of which Women	of which Minors	of which Foreigners	EU citizens amongst Foreigners	
	T13HCT15	T13HCW15	T13HCM15	T13HCA15	T13HCE15	
Albania	81	...	...	...	0	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	19	5	34	17	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	8	0	0	...	...	...
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	103	16	5	8	1	...
France	878	122	50	146	...	...
Georgia	101	3	7	1	...	...
Germany	720	119	27	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	111	14	5	9	9	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	1065	72	33	266	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	3	0	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	111	14	7	2	0	...
Montenegro	13	0	0	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	54	3	...	...	...	...
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	110	10	4	6	...	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	15	0	1	0	0	...
Spain	401	57	14	101	36	...
Sweden	276	21	21	...	...	...
Switzerland	57	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 1.2.3.5 Women, minors, and foreigners from EU countries among offender in 2015 - Bodily injury

Column1	Total offenders	of which Women	of which Minors	of which Foreigners	EU citizens amongst Foreigners
	T13AST15	T13ASW15	T13ASM15	T13ASA15	T13ASE15
Albania	3665	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	38347	5985	4678	12813	4425
Azerbaijan	558	13	...	...	...
Belgium	...	5264	2850	5370	2592
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	494	20	49	4	...
Croatia	1676	133	206	...	...
Cyprus	28	1	1	...	...
Czech Republic	4330	336	283	342	228
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	25874	4690	2419	2932	881
France	208848	36268	33367	28377	...
Georgia	5321	121	5	8	...
Germany	427672	78980	49659	117668	34358
Greece	6231	1740	187	907	...
Hungary	4942	530	575	95	71
Iceland	1344	223	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	62836	11346	2819	19254	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	9076	672	235	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	620	40	32	1	0
Montenegro	336	9	38	12	...
Netherlands	38450	5840	4250	...	...
North Macedonia	847	...	32	1	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	32148	2251	4751	159	50
Portugal	56242	12606	...	...	...
Romania	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	2930	191	364	25	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	1515	167	99	71	11
Spain	16497	2145	1121	5139	1609
Sweden	41534	8565	3849	...	...
Switzerland	7307	1078	712	3671	...
Turkey	...	...	42513	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...

Table 1.2.3.6 Women, minors, and foreigners from EU countries among offenders in 2015 - Bodily injury: Aggravated

Column1	Total offenders	of which Women	of which Minors	of which Foreigners	EU citizens amongst Foreigners
	T13AAT15	T13AAW15	T13AAM15	T13AAA15	T13AAE15
Albania	...	...	1	26	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	3678	366	472	1464	498
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	8	2	0	0	0
Croatia	927	47	53	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	1622	287	89	134	40
France	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	199	2	1	...	...
Germany	134516	20918	21244	36914	11554
Greece	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	3958	293	344	67	53
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	52425	8784	2364	16697	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	167	20	15	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	488	39	34	1	0
Montenegro	134	1	15	0	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...
North Macedonia	191	...	26	1	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	745	69	22	11	1
Portugal	484	59	...	...	...
Romania	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	1304	35	174	10	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	157	10	13	5	0
Spain	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	547	47	71	291	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	2068	240	46	19	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...

Table 1.2.3.7 Women, minors, and foreigners from EU countries among offenders in 2015 - Sexual Assault: Total

Column1	Total offenders	of which Women	of which Minors	of which Foreigners	EU citizens amongst Foreigners
	T13SAT15	T13SAW15	T13SAM15	T13SAA15	T13SAE15
Albania	163	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	2674	82	400	780	273
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	35	176	219	86
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	287	8	61	5	...
Croatia	380	2	22	...	...
Cyprus	...	1	0	...	...
Czech Republic	944	61	246	87	59
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	2257	43	211	414	60
France	30499	2023	7378	4275	...
Georgia	311	...	...	...	...
Germany	18135	476	3030	4356	1273
Greece	1242	328	47	458	...
Hungary	673	46	71	20	17
Iceland	316	11	...	...	...
Ireland	...	10	229	...	...
Italy	4612	131	266	1795	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	233	4	30	...	...
Luxembourg	344	113	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	342	1	31	(1)	(2)
Montenegro	24	1	2	2	...
Netherlands	2650	50	320	...	...
North Macedonia	113	...	14	1	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	1336	13	208	9	5
Portugal	1137	57	...	...	...
Romania	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	257	1	39	5	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	164	1	17	15	4
Spain	6044	274	418	2245	508
Sweden	5416	126	675	...	...
Switzerland	2493	69	410	1166	...
Turkey	...	...	3367	...	...
Ukraine	314	2	14	8	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...

Table 1.2.3.8 Women, minors, and foreigners from EU countries among offenders in 2015 - Sexual Assault: Rape

Column1	Total offenders	of which Women	of which Minors	of which Foreigners	EU citizens amongst Foreigners	
	T13RAT15	T13RAW15	T13RAM15	T13RAA15	T13RAE15	
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	1067	40	142	478	99	...
Azerbaijan	24	...	0	..	..	...
Belgium	...	9	72	98	31	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	75	2	12	1	...	...
Croatia	247	1	10	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	387	2	43	63	39	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	811	3	54	196	35	...
France	9415	155	2680	1310	...	...
Georgia	11	...	1	...	...	...
Germany	6286	92	554	1878	464	...
Greece	181	41	9	67	...	...
Hungary	253	5	48	5	4	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	60	...	...	...
Italy	3983	99	222	1656	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	166	0	26	...	...	...
Luxembourg	51	3	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	162	0	16	1	0	...
Montenegro	2	0	0	0	...	...
Netherlands	625	...	80	...	...	...
North Macedonia	33	...	14	0	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	611	2	65	6	2	...
Portugal	149	7	...	...	...	...
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	62	0	13	3	...	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	41	0	4	6	1	...
Spain	856	17	87	475	96	...
Sweden	2846	39	368	...	...	...
Switzerland	421	1	28	249	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	187	1	11	6	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 1.2.3.9 Women, minors, and foreigners from EU countries among offenders in 2015 – Sexual abuse of a child

Column1	Total offenders	of which Women	of which Minors	of which Foreigners	EU citizens amongst Foreigners
	T13SMT15	T13SMW15	T13SMM15	T13SMA15	T13SME15
Albania	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	663	23	166	104	45
Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium	...	20	92	70	31
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	69	2	25	0	0
Croatia	64	1	4	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	535	57	199	24	20
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	1031	28	129	153	13
France	8310	320	3480	670	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	5828	263	1734	827	217
Greece	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	28	1	3	0	0
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	28	...	...
Italy	629	32	44	139	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	62	4	3	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	179	1	12	2	2
Montenegro	1	1	1	0	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...
North Macedonia	38	...	9	0	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	725	11	143	3	3
Portugal	...	19	...	...	...
Romania	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	121	0	19	0	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	74	0	8	5	2
Spain	811	45	87	109	36
Sweden	1854	57	381	...	...
Switzerland	762	24	186	305	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...

Table 1.2.3.10 Women, minors, and foreigners from EU countries among offenders in 2015 - Robbery

Column1	Total offenders	of which Women	of which Minors	of which Foreigners	EU citizens amongst Foreigners	
	T13ROT15	T13ROW15	T13ROM15	T13ROA15	T13ROE15	
Albania	605	5	29	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	2394	212	750	1402	450	...
Azerbaijan	373	10	22	...	...	...
Belgium	...	498	1810	1908	861	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	808	29	145	10	...	...
Croatia	1556	34	43	...	...	...
Cyprus	59	0	9	...	...	...
Czech Republic	1491	122	242	140	102	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	1560	205	248	190	72	...
France	18604	1506	7611	3282	...	...
Georgia	850	9	2	4	...	...
Germany	28662	2833	6122	11018	3222	...
Greece	2402	875	358	702	...	...
Hungary	1074	111	246	32	24	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	144	341	...	...	...
Italy	21777	1663	2015	8944	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	910	58	328	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	599	21	105	4	0	...
Montenegro	47	0	6	5	...	...
Netherlands	5380	...	1470	...	...	...
North Macedonia	290	...	61	3	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	5492	307	1057	36	19	...
Portugal	8080	539	...	...	...	...
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	1462	79	339	30	...	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	166	15	45	29	10	...
Spain	15444	1738	2578	7085	1366	...
Sweden	2401	178	519	...	...	...
Switzerland	1130	105	263	684	...	...
Turkey	...	...	2262	...	...	...
Ukraine	6757	290	547	89	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 1.2.3.11 Women, minors, and foreigners from EU countries among offenders in 2015 - Theft: Total

Column1	Total offenders	of which Women	of which Minors	of which Foreigners	EU citizens amongst Foreigners
	T13THT15	T13THW15	T13THM15	T13THA15	T13THE15
Albania	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	49182	13396	9303	28085	15165
Azerbaijan	2188	137	233	...	...
Belgium	...	10253	7447	16509	8832
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	14265	2781	2057	134	...
Croatia	29505	733	932	...	...
Cyprus	590	169	15	...	...
Czech Republic	22145	3226	1200	1304	1059
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	55489	14166	6804	7441	3998
France	214238	44491	58996	42730	...
Georgia	3014	77	142	67	...
Germany	458995	132960	86316	176739	76147
Greece	20262	5691	2199	5115	...
Hungary	19606	3412	3107	313	244
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	11056	5694	...	...
Italy	122255	25471	10133	59062	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	4939	415	52	38	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	5389	532	867	33	6
Montenegro	604	33	213	134	...
Netherlands	89080	20390	14380	...	...
North Macedonia	2142	...	148	26	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	49601	6059	7099	460	221
Portugal	20353	6448	...	...	...
Romania	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	13491	1436	2395	269	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	8782	1966	866	1264	661
Spain	36420	2557	3855	12576	4074
Sweden	37926	10650	5029	...	...
Switzerland	24103	6055	4082	15234	...
Turkey	...	...	29035	...	...
Ukraine	52521	5984	3461	380	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...

Table 1.2.3.12 Women, minors, and foreigners from EU countries among offenders in 2015 - Aggravated Theft

Column1	Total offenders	of which Women	of which Minors	of which Foreigners	EU citizens amongst Foreigners
	T13TAT15	T13TAW15	T13TAM15	T13TAA15	T13TAE15
Albania	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	16483	2312	3034	10564	5957
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	14341	189	552	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	1950	217	113	642	398
France	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	99236	12555	15964	42936	19686
Greece	4002	1141	320	1377	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	14920	488	811	32	6
Montenegro	301	3	124	67	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...
North Macedonia	3568	...	903	18	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	15368	643	2492	85	51
Portugal	4857	609	...	...	...
Romania	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	5392	272	1044	93	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	2910	485	419	640	395
Spain	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	6153	1038	1114	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...

Table 1.2.3.13 Women, minors, and foreigners from EU countries among offenders in 2015 - Theft of motor vehicle

Column1	Total offenders	of which Women	of which Minors	of which Foreigners	EU citizens amongst Foreigners	
	T13TVT15	T13TVW15	T13TVM15	T13TVA15	T13TVE15	
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	1914	127	638	640	522	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	12	...	...	...
Belgium	...	109	622	640	344	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	348	6	77	3	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	1176	81	110	80	59	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	3389	347	575	112	85	...
France	14020	700	5859	1059	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	14593	946	3292	4454	2918	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	701	28	87	14	11	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	99	395	...	...	...
Italy	4666	167	500	1497	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	148	...	42	1	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	75	0	19	0	0	...
Montenegro	65	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	1650	95	180	...	...	...
North Macedonia	207	...	70	7	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	620	21	77	5	2	...
Portugal	902	74	...	...	...	...
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	617	11	160	6	...	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	4920	297	708	1474	608	...
Sweden	2908	295	528	...	...	...
Switzerland	1534	106	519	818	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	3098	25	485	29	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 1.2.3.14 Women, minors, and foreigners from EU countries among offenders in 2015 - Burglary

Column1	Total offenders	of which Women	of which Minors	of which Foreigners	EU citizens amongst Foreigners
	T13BUT15	T13BUW15	T13BUM15	T13BUA15	T13BUE15
Albania	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	10783	782	2320	6392	3352
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	13794	156	528	...	...
Cyprus	1142	32	75	...	...
Czech Republic	6195	457	530	492	252
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	7333	818	867	...	...
France	47144	2935	14478	8019	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	67013	8671	9286	29458	12346
Greece	5235	1179	446	1468	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	332	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	262	11	82	1	0
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	55550	17800	9070	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	14748	622	2415	80	49
Portugal	3949	534	...	...	...
Romania	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	4805	195	946	77	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	2296	322	364	482	302
Spain	20179	604	927	2520	1139
Sweden	5629	550	558	...	...
Switzerland	3462	302	642	2463	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...

Table 1.2.3.15 Women, minors, and foreigners from EU countries among offenders in 2015 - Domestic Burglary

Column1	Total offenders	of which Women	of which Minors	of which Foreigners	EU citizens amongst Foreigners
	T13BDT15	T13BDW15	T13BDM15	T13BDA15	T13BDE15
Albania	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	2667	287	330	2004	1065
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	509	740	2128	685
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	1447	174	118	58	45
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	2347	322	238	...	...
France	23874	1682	7422	4386	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	22502	3179	2751	8012	2982
Greece	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	14929	2370	1114	8146	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	225	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	1157	155	186	11	2
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	9055	975	1570	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	2136	373	...	...	...
Romania	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	5306	428	853	75	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	484	56	68	79	52
Spain	10764	1274	1469	3600	1280
Sweden	2457	252	210	...	...
Switzerland	1394	175	324	786	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	2278	378	130	37	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...

Table 1.2.3.16 Women, minors, and foreigners from EU countries among offenders in 2015 - Fraud

Column1	Total offenders	of which Women	of which Minors	of which Foreigners	EU citizens amongst Foreigners
	T13FRT15	T13FRW15	T13FRM15	T13FRA15	T13FRE15
Albania	855	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	19045	4768	520	7331	4522
Azerbaijan	1094	126	5	...	...
Belgium	...	952	119	1278	888
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	399	61	14	5	...
Croatia	4613	665	26	...	...
Cyprus	219	22	7	...	...
Czech Republic	4799	1353	30	255	209
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	22139	5981	706	1161	506
France	57840	18489	2237	7919	...
Georgia	1554	12	...	2	...
Germany	261328	89658	9336	67814	30065
Greece	1597	367	24	304	...
Hungary	4135	1028	58	69	50
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	820	83	...	...
Italy	67058	16111	355	9873	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	1610	322	63	15	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	467	76	13	4	3
Montenegro	47	6	0	17	...
Netherlands	4240	...	270	...	...
North Macedonia	289	...	1	3	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	26315	7253	263	142	94
Portugal	4284	1323	...	...	...
Romania	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	869	138	16	23	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	2991	740	18	518	255
Spain	8546	2174	88	2416	870
Sweden	8624	2530	1549	...	...
Switzerland	8903	2381	403	4902	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	4012	832	134	11	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...

Table 1.2.3.17 Women, minors, and foreigners from EU countries among offenders in 2015 - Cyber Fraud

Column1	Total offenders T13CFT15	of which Women T13CFW15	of which Minors T13CFM15	of which Foreigners T13CFA15	EU citizens amongst Foreigners T13CFE15	
Albania	...	...	1	2	1	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	273	...	26	215	143
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	3	1	...	0	0	0
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	127	...	36	28	2	0
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	324	96	...	22	10	10
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	2	1	...	0	0	0
Montenegro	0	0	...	0	0	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Macedonia	3	...	...	0	0	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	383	143	...	...	...	...
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	7	1	...	0	5	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	114	47	...	3	77	76
Spain	1677	465	...	15	406	170
Sweden	3111	1003	...	101	...	...
Switzerland	1085	310	...	88	678	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 1.2.3.18 Women, minors, and foreigners from EU countries among offenders in 2015 - Forgery of documents

Column1	Total offenders	of which Women	of which Minors	of which Foreigners	EU citizens amongst Foreigners	
	T13FDT15	T13FDW15	T13FDM15	T13FDA15	T13FDE15	
Albania	697	59	4	1	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	4287	741	281	2766	607	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	44	15	220	94	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	1471	209	11	...	...	...
Cyprus	256	23	4	...	...	...
Czech Republic	545	112	5	282	26	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	3107	689	164	605	161	...
France	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	1543	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	36255	6694	1666	15123	5376	...
Greece	1617	341	19	1050	...	...
Hungary	6983	2274	183	1005	183	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	971	172	26	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	242	79	0	24	2	...
Montenegro	118	6	0	61	...	...
Netherlands	4590	...	510	...	...	...
North Macedonia	366	...	0	87	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	6574	2304	300	404	49	...
Portugal	1170	275	...	...	...	...
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	2579	322	51	166	...	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	1772	353	5	799	227	...
Spain	9517	1954	94	5961	695	...
Sweden	2677	557	86	...	...	...
Switzerland	4907	1225	410	3330	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	1671	601	7	112	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 1.2.3.19 Women, minors, and foreigners from EU countries among offenders in 2015 - Money Laundering

Column1	Total offenders	of which Women	of which Minors	of which Foreigners	EU citizens amongst Foreigners	
	T13MLT15	T13MLW15	T13MLM15	T13MLA15	T13MLE15	
Albania	370	44	1	6	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	530	132	0	278	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	185	3	335	...	151
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	...	0
Croatia	15	3	0	...	...	...
Cyprus	18	0	0	...	...	...
Czech Republic	231	64	1	36	...	25
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	9419	2800	92	3675	...	1452
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	10	3	0	1	...	1
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	4236	693	44	1157	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	24	7	0	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	5	0	0	0	...	0
Montenegro	0	0	0	0	...	...
Netherlands	755	...	5	...	...	...
North Macedonia	24	...	0	0	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	226	34	0	3	...	1
Portugal	2	1	...	...	...	...
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	11	0	0	2	...	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	112	18	0	13	...	2
Spain	636	177	1	224	...	46
Sweden	778	171	15	...	...	...
Switzerland	358	91	2	220	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	25	3	0	0	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 1.2.3.20 Women, minors, and foreigners from EU countries among offenders in 2015 - Corruption in the public sector

Column1	Total offenders	of which Women	of which Minors	of which Foreigners	EU citizens amongst Foreigners	
	<i>T13COT15</i>	<i>T13COW15</i>	<i>T13COM15</i>	<i>T13COA15</i>	<i>T13COE15</i>	
Albania	330	4	1	1		...
Armenia	...	...	...	...		...
Austria	401	82	0	11		6
Azerbaijan	24	5	...	...		...
Belgium		4	0	2		1
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...		...
Bulgaria	70	4	2	10		...
Croatia	1411	417	0	...		...
Cyprus	89	4	5	...		...
Czech Republic	172	29	0	23		7
Denmark	...	...	...	...		...
Estonia	...	...	...	...		...
Finland	...	...	...	...		...
France	...	...	...	...		...
Georgia	320	4	...	...		...
Germany	1107	238	2	204		62
Greece	143	45	6	8		...
Hungary	329	49	0	17		12
Iceland	...	...	...	...		...
Ireland	...	...	...	...		...
Italy	...	...	...	...		...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...		...
Latvia	...	...	...	...		...
Lithuania	963	68	...	...		...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...		...
Malta	...	...	...	...		...
Moldova	226	92	0	11		2
Montenegro	85	17	0	6		
Netherlands	...	...	...	...		...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...		...
Norway	...	...	...	...		...
Poland	1492	250	2	64		18
Portugal	18	2	...	...		...
Romania	...	...	...	...		...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...		...
Serbia	287	51	4	0		...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...		...
Slovenia	71	10	0	7		0
Spain	1003	174	...	48		24
Sweden	82	16	0	...		...
Switzerland	51	12	0	24		...
Turkey	...	...	...	...		...
Ukraine	904	111	0	3		...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...		...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...		...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...		...

Table 1.2.3.21 Women, minors, and foreigners from EU countries among offenders in 2015 -Drug offences: Total

	Total offenders	of which Women	of which Minors	of which Foreigners	EU citizens amongst Foreigners	
	T13DRT15	T13DRW15	T13DRM15	T13DRA15	T13DRE15	
Albania	1415	2	0	12	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	4004	4270	10510	2722	...
Azerbaijan	2521	52	7	...	...	...
Belgium	...	4367	4705	11234	6396	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	2886	237	439	42	...	...
Croatia	1144	80	79	...	...	...
Cyprus	1019	83	121	...	...	...
Czech Republic	3816	605	167	360	125	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	22016	3082	1102	1982	878	...
France	202003	18814	34499	17755	...	...
Georgia	2012	77	11	93	...	...
Germany	231730	29805	20571	51615	19985	...
Greece	15570	3491	274	2776	...	...
Hungary	5960	587	348	321	231	...
Iceland	1548	212	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	1426	1003	...	...	...
Italy	61572	4570	3120	24027	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	1795	170	90	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	745	83	24	4	2	...
Montenegro	212	16	8	40	...	...
Netherlands	20650	2395	1120	...	...	...
North Macedonia	718	...	19	7	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	26741	1556	3635	243	109	...
Portugal	7120	606	...	...	...	...
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	5724	364	349	333	...	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	2126	244	106	124	87	...
Spain	18240	2805	321	6742	1437	...
Sweden	41625	5885	3883	...	...	...
Switzerland	35608	4456	5597	15156	...	...
Turkey	...	...	6946	...	...	...
Ukraine	13867	1698	199	97	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 1.2.3.22 Women, minors, and foreigners from EU countries among offenders in 2015 -Drug offences: Drug trafficking

Column1	Total offenders	of which Women	of which Minors	of which Foreigners	EU citizens amongst Foreigners	
	T13DTT15	T13DTW15	T13DTM15	T13DTA15	T13DTE15	
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	1176	951	3748	2091	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	1144	80	79	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	3026	512	155	302	93	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	7489	1012	229	829	348	...
France	12557	1216	1662	2415	...	...
Georgia	199	6	...	82	...	...
Germany	60893	6433	573	17306	5903	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	386	41	5	26	9	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	395	164	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	447	72	21	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	16	1	0	0	0	...
Montenegro	179	...	6	37	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Macedonia	615	...	14	7	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	1488	96	290	1	1	...
Portugal	5435	481	...	...	...	...
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	1381	94	43	42	...	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	1996	227	80	124	87	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	5976	801	291	...	...	...
Switzerland	7247	581	562	4435	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	2119	255	37	15	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 1.3.3 Minimum age for inclusion in Tables 1.2.3.1 to 1.2.3.22

<i>Albania</i>	...
<i>Armenia</i>	...
<i>Austria</i>	1
<i>Azerbaijan</i>	14
<i>Belgium</i>	0
<i>Bosnia-Herzegovina</i>	...
<i>Bulgaria</i>	14
<i>Croatia</i>	14
<i>Cyprus</i>	14
<i>Czech Republic</i>	0
<i>Denmark</i>	...
<i>Estonia</i>	14
<i>Finland</i>	0
<i>France</i>	0
<i>Georgia</i>	14
<i>Germany</i>	0
<i>Greece</i>	8
<i>Hungary</i>	12
<i>Iceland</i>	...
<i>Ireland</i>	...
<i>Italy</i>	0
<i>Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)</i>	...
<i>Latvia</i>	14
<i>Lithuania</i>	14
<i>Luxembourg</i>	...
<i>Malta</i>	...
<i>Moldova</i>	14
<i>Montenegro</i>	...
<i>Netherlands</i>	0
<i>North Macedonia</i>	14
<i>Norway</i>	...
<i>Poland</i>	13
<i>Portugal</i>	...
<i>Romania</i>	...
<i>Russian Federation</i>	...
<i>Serbia</i>	14
<i>Slovak Republic</i>	...
<i>Slovenia</i>	14
<i>Spain</i>	14
<i>Sweden</i>	15
<i>Switzerland</i>	10
<i>Turkey</i>	...
<i>Ukraine</i>	14
<i>UK: England and Wales</i>	...
<i>UK: Northern Ireland</i>	...
<i>UK: Scotland</i>	...

1.4 Police staff

Table 1.2.4.1 Police staff: Number of police officers

Column1	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	T14OP11	T14OP12	T14OP13	T14OP14	T14OP15	T14OP16
Albania	8997	8909	8919	8921	9961	9950
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	37914	37638	37774	37867	37764	37633
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	27463	...
Croatia	21134	21339	20747	20562	20687	20433
Cyprus	5294	5263	5019	4967	4922	4860
Czech Republic	41224	39037	38363	38754	39497	40055
Denmark	10915	10750	10710	10689	10542	10509
Estonia	4484	4378	4220	4089	3916	3929
Finland	7981	7888	7640	7555	7489	7382
France	...	...	...	...	...	245134
Georgia	...	...	...	20134	18885	19100
Germany	255985	257510	258920	259320	260235	262200
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	34484	36503	36426	36434	36887	37241
Iceland	652	656	654	653	653	646
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	278043	279557
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	8595	8199	9176	9100	9075
Lithuania	9927	9545	9424	9521	9105	8312
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	2300
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	50587	51552	51598	51442	50509	50747
North Macedonia	...	...	9276	9306	9673	9593
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	97474	97527	96312	96934	98829	98878
Portugal	47628	46001	45485	45611	45656	46146
Romania	...	...	...	...	12772	11463
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	7631	7371	7212	7014	7127	7159
Spain	181010	179217	175827	172720	169732	167766
Sweden	20398	19890	19911	20051	19903	20025
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	24217
Turkey	232647	242228	250557	256904	260679	251954
Ukraine	117079	151515	151596	153205	130040	114361
UK: England & Wales	139110	134100	129584	127909	126818	124066
UK: Northern Ireland	7120	7005	6815	6841	6827	6763
UK: Scotland	17263	17436	17496	17244	17295	17317

Table 1.2.4.2 Police staff: Number of civilians

Column1	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	T14CP11	T14CP12	T14CP13	T14CP14	T14CP15	T14CP16
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	9109	9290	9289	9196	9112	9090
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	5359	...
Croatia	5417	5390	5248	5116	4985	4864
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	9,566	9,189	9,243	9,306	9,353	9,629
Denmark	3751	3608	3507	3593	3740	4092
Estonia	1728	1583	1593	1547	1320	1271
Finland	2600	2578	2580	2426	2425	2348
France	...	...	...	...	...	33944
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	40480	40355	39855	39855	39345	39785
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	10439	10524	10625	11738	11874	12245
Iceland	...	...	...	275	246	215
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	2385	2269	2328	2371	2283	2283
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	100
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	12649	12226	10318	9446	8965	8979
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	24932	24895	24794	25111	25091	25102
Portugal	2911	2535	1892	2147	2953	2296
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	1177	1117	1088	1060	1044	1059
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	7984	8457	8577	8638	8361	9492
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	13225	13010	13152	...	12624	...
Ukraine	48269	45595	37512	37045	31434	18755
UK: England & Wales	74010	67474	65573	64097	63719	61668
UK: Northern Ireland	2502	...	...	...	...	2227
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 1.2.4.3 Police staff: Women and officers

Column1	Women	Officers at criminal investigation departments	
	T14OPW15	T14OPI15	
Albania	945	1551	
Armenia	...	...
Austria	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...
Belgium	8154	3787	
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...
Bulgaria	...	1649	
Croatia	3645	...	
Cyprus	1214	...	
Czech Republic	5947	8962	
Denmark	...	...
Estonia	1360	762	
Finland	...	...
France	...	...
Georgia	2977	...	
Germany	51260	...	
Greece	...	...
Hungary	8272	7879	
Iceland	101	111	
Ireland	...	...
Italy	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...
Latvia	3236	...	
Lithuania	3145	...	
Luxembourg	...	...
Malta	...	...
Moldova	...	...
Montenegro	358	...	
Netherlands	...	...
North Macedonia	1148	...	
Norway	...	...
Poland	...	...
Portugal	3442	4801	
Romania	2372	9786	
Russian Federation	...	...
Serbia	...	...
Slovak Republic	...	...
Slovenia	1208	969	
Spain	18449	18119	
Sweden	6252	8932	
Switzerland	...	...
Turkey	143337	...	
Ukraine	20226	14169	
UK: England & Wales	35738	...	
UK: Northern Ireland	1910	...	
UK: Scotland	...	...

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	Part time police officers	Customs officers	Tax police	Military police	Secret service police	Police reserves	Cadet police officers	Court police	Volunteers
	D140PA16	D140PB16	D140PC16	D140PD16	D140PE16	D140PF16	D140PFA16	D140PG16	D140PH16	D140PI16	D140PJ16	D140PL16	D140PM16	D140PN16	D140PO16
Albania	1	1	1		1	2	...	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	...	2	2	2	2	2
Croatia	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Cyprus	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	2
Czech Republic	1	1	1	...	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Denmark	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2
Estonia	1	2	3	...	1	2	1	2	...	2	2	2	2	...	2
Finland	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	...	2	1	2	1	2	2
France	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2
Georgia	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2
Germany	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2
Iceland	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	...	2	2	2	2
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Lithuania	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	1	1	1	...	1	...	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Netherlands	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
North Macedonia	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	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	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Romania	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	1	1	1	2	1	2	...	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2
Spain	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Sweden	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Switzerland	1	1	2	1	1	1	1								
Turkey	1	1	1	1	1	2	...	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Ukraine	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	2
UK: England and Wales	1	1	2	1	1	2	...	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	...
UK: Northern Ireland	1	1	2	2	1	2	...	2	2	2	2	1	2	...	...
UK: Scotland	1	1	2	2	1	1	...	2	2	2	2	2	1	...	...

Table 1.3.5 Technical information on Table 1.2.4.1 Police staff: Civilians

	Cadet police officers	Clerical staff	Technical staff	Maintenance staff (cars)	Traffic wardens	Domestic staff	volunteers
	D14CPA16	D14CPB16	D14CPC16	D14CPD16	D14CPE16	D14CPF16	D14CPG16
Albania	2	1	1	1	2	2	2
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	2	2	1	1	2	2	2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	1	2	2	2	1	2	1
Croatia	2	1	1	1	2	2	2
Cyprus	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
Czech Republic	2	1	1	1	2	1	2
Denmark	1	1	1	1	2	...	2
Estonia	2	2	2	2	...	2	...
Finland	2	1	1	1	2	2	2
France	1	1	1	1	2	1	...
Georgia	2	2	2	2	...	2	...
Germany	2	1	1	1	2	2	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	2	1	1	1, 2	2	1	2
Iceland	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	2	2	2	2	2	2	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	2	1	1	1	2	1	2
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	2	2	2	...	2	2	...
Netherlands	2	1	1	1	2	2	2
North Macedonia	2	2	1	1	1	1	2
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	2	1	2	1	2	2	2
Portugal	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	2	2	1	1	1	1	2
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	2	1	1	1	2	1	2
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	2	1	1	1	2	2	2
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	2	1	1	1	2	2	2
Ukraine	2	2	1	1	1	1	2
UK: England and Wales	2	1	1	2	2	1	...
UK: Northern Ireland	2	1	1	1	2	2	...
UK: Scotland	2	1	1	1	2	2	...

2. Prosecution Statistics

2.1 Prosecution metadata

What is the counting unit used?						
	Case	Proceedings	Person	Other	Offence	If other, please explain
D2CUA16 (BIS)						
Albania		X				
Armenia		X				
Austria		X				
Azerbaijan						
Belgium		X				
Bosnia-Herzegovina						
Bulgaria		X				
Croatia						
Cyprus						
Czech Republic		X	X			
Denmark	X					
Estonia		X				
Finland	X					
France		X				
Georgia		X				
Germany		X				
Greece						
Hungary	X					
Iceland						
Ireland						
Italy						
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)						
Latvia	X					
Lithuania				X		
Luxembourg						
Malta						
Moldova						
Montenegro	X					
Netherlands	X					
North Macedonia			X			
Norway						
Poland		X				
Portugal		X				
Romania	X					
Russian Federation						
Serbia		X				
Slovak Republic						
Slovenia*	X					
Spain				X		
Sweden**						
Switzerland						
Turkey				X		
Ukraine						
UK: England and Wales	X					
UK: Northern Ireland						
UK: Scotland	X					

At what stage cases are recorded

	<i>Input cases</i>	<i>Output cases</i>	<i>Pending cases</i>
D2SCR16			
<i>Albania</i>			
<i>Armenia</i>			
<i>Austria*</i>	X	X	X
<i>Azerbaijan</i>		X	
<i>Belgium</i>			
<i>Bosnia-Herzegovina</i>			
<i>Bulgaria</i>	X	X	X
<i>Croatia</i>		X	
<i>Cyprus</i>			
<i>Czech Republic</i>	X	X	X
<i>Denmark</i>	X	X	X
<i>Estonia</i>		X	
<i>Finland</i>			
<i>France</i>	X		
<i>Georgia</i>			
<i>Germany</i>	X	X	X
<i>Greece</i>			
<i>Hungary</i>	X	X	X
<i>Iceland</i>			
<i>Ireland</i>			
<i>Italy</i>			
<i>Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)</i>			
<i>Latvia</i>	X		
<i>Lithuania</i>		X	
<i>Luxembourg</i>			
<i>Malta</i>			
<i>Moldova</i>			
<i>Montenegro</i>	X	X	
<i>Netherlands</i>			
<i>North Macedonia</i>	X	X	X
<i>Norway</i>			
<i>Poland</i>		X	
<i>Portugal</i>	X	X	X
<i>Romania</i>	X		
<i>Russian Federation</i>			
<i>Serbia</i>	X	X	X
<i>Slovak Republic</i>			
<i>Slovenia</i>	X		
<i>Spain</i>			
<i>Sweden*</i>		X	
<i>Switzerland</i>			
<i>Turkey**</i>			
<i>Ukraine</i>		X	
<i>UK: England and Wales</i>			
<i>UK: Northern Ireland</i>			
<i>UK: Scotland</i>			

Concerning the criminal cases handled by the prosecuting authority

1=Included 2=Excluded	Cases reported to the prosecuting authority by other institutions	Cases where the offender remained unknown	Cases dropped, conditionally disposed of or sanctioned by the police
	D2CC16A	D2CC16B	D2CC16C
<i>Albania</i>	1	1	2
<i>Armenia</i>	1	1	2
<i>Austria</i>	1	1	2
<i>Azerbaijan</i>	1	1	1
<i>Belgium</i>	1	1	2
<i>Bosnia-Herzegovina</i>			
<i>Bulgaria</i>	1	1	2
<i>Croatia</i>	1	1	2
<i>Cyprus</i>	1	1	2
<i>Czech Republic</i>	1	2	1
<i>Denmark</i>	1	2	2
<i>Estonia</i>	1	1	2
<i>Finland</i>	1	2	2
<i>France</i>	1	1	2
<i>Georgia</i>	1	1	2
<i>Germany</i>	1	2	...
<i>Greece</i>			
<i>Hungary</i>	1	1	2
<i>Iceland</i>	1	1	2
<i>Ireland</i>			
<i>Italy</i>	2	1	2
<i>Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)</i>			
<i>Latvia</i>	1	1	2
<i>Lithuania</i>	1	1	1
<i>Luxembourg</i>			
<i>Malta</i>			
<i>Moldova</i>			
<i>Montenegro</i>	1	1	
<i>Netherlands</i>	1	...	2
<i>North Macedonia</i>	1	1	1
<i>Norway</i>			
<i>Poland</i>	1	1	2
<i>Portugal</i>	1	1	1
<i>Romania</i>	1	1	
<i>Russian Federation</i>			
<i>Serbia</i>	1	1	1
<i>Slovak Republic</i>			
<i>Slovenia</i>	1	1	2
<i>Spain</i>			
<i>Sweden</i>	1	2	1
<i>Switzerland</i>			
<i>Turkey</i>	1	1	2
<i>Ukraine</i>	1	1	1
<i>UK: England and Wales</i>	1	2	...
<i>UK: Northern Ireland</i>			
<i>UK: Scotland</i>	1	2	3

Table 2.3.4 Disposal categories (output data) (1/2)

	1=Included 2=Excluded 3=Concept does not exist	Cases brought before a court (e.g. indictment, acte d'accusation, Anklageschrift)	Sanctions and measures 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	Fine/transaction Payment of an amount of money to the treasury or to a charitable organization	Restitution	Victim-Offender-Mediation	Community service	Supervision	Order to undergo a specific therapeutic treatment	Other
	D2DC16AA	D2DC16A	D2DC16B	D2DC16C	D2DC16D	D2DC16E	D2DC16F	D2DC16G	D2DC16H	D2DC16I	
Albania	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	1	3	1	3	3	1	3	3	3	1	
Austria	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1		
Azerbaijan	1	3	3								
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	3								
Cyprus	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Czech Republic	1	1	1	3	1	3	3	3	3	1	
Denmark	1	2	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	2	
Estonia	1	3	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	3	
Finland	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	
France	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Georgia	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	
Germany	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	
Hungary	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Iceland	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Italy	1	1	3								
Latvia	1	1									
Lithuania		1	1	3	3	1	3	1	3	2	
Montenegro	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	
Netherlands	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	
North Macedonia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
Poland	1	3		3	3	3	3	3	3		
Portugal	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	3	1	1	
Romania	1	3	3	3	1	1	3	3	3	3	
Serbia	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	
Slovenia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Spain											
Sweden	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	
Turkey	1	3	1	1	3	1	3	3	3	3	
Ukraine	1	3	3								
UK: England and Wales		1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	
UK: Scotland		1		1	1					1	

Table 2.3.4 - Disposal categories (output data) (2/2)

	1=Included 2=Excluded 3=Concept does not exist	Proceedings dropped unconditionally due to lack of public interest or for efficiency reasons or because private prosecution is recommended	Proceedings dropped for legal or factual reasons (excluding cases in which the offender is unknown)	Lack of evidence	Act not an offence	No criminal responsibility	No complaint from victim (where this is required for a prosecution) or complaint withdrawn	Ne bis in idem	Statute of limitation	Offender not available	Proceedings dropped because the offender remained unknown	Offender unknown	Other disposals	No competence	Transfer to another domestic authority	Transfer to a foreign authority
	D2DC16J	D2DC16JA	D2DC16K	D2DC16L	D2DC16M	D2DC16N	D2DC16O	D2DC16P	D2DC16Q	D2DC16RA	D2DC16s	D2DC16S1	D2DC16T	D2DC16U	D2DC16V	
Albania	...		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		...	...	...
Armenia	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Austria	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			2	2	2	
Azerbaijan	2		1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2						
Belgium	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1		2	1	1	
Bulgaria	3		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1		1	1	1	
Croatia	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3				
Cyprus	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1		1	1	1	
Czech Republic	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2		2		1	1	1	
Denmark	1		1	1	2	2	3	1	2	2	1		1	2	2	
Estonia	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	3	3	3	1	
Finland	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3		1	1	1	
France	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1		2	3	3	3	3	
Georgia	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	2	2	2	2	
Germany	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2		1	1	1	
Greece																
Hungary	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	
Iceland			1	2	1	1	2	2	2		2		1	1	1	
Italy	1		1	1	3	3	3	3	1		1		1	1	1	
Lithuania	3		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	
Montenegro	1		1	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	3		2	2	2	
Netherlands	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1		1	1	1	
North Macedonia	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3		1	1	1	
Poland	1		1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2			
Portugal	3		1	1	1	1	1	1	3		1	1	1	1	1	
Romania	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	2	1	1	1	
Serbia	3		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3		1	1	1	
Slovenia	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	
Sweden	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	1	1	3	
Turkey	3		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3		1	1	1	
Ukraine	2		2	1	1	2	1	2	2							
UK: England and Wales	1		1	1	1	1	...	1	1			1		1	2	
UK: Northern Ireland							1	1	1		1	1				
UK: Scotland							1	1	1			1				

Explanation of options available to prosecutors (1/4)

D2DC16W

<i>Albania</i>	Article 328 of the <i>Albanian</i> Code of Criminal Procedure provides the grounds for dismissal of a case by the prosecution authorities, such as when: <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) it is clear that the fact does not exist;b) the fact is not provided for by law as a criminal offence;c) the victim has not lodged a complaint or waives it, in cases where the proceedings are initiated on his request;d) the person cannot be taken as a defendant or he may not be punished;e) there exists a reason that extinguishes the criminal offence or for which the criminal proceedings should not be initiated or continued;f) it is proven that the defendant has not committed the offence or it is not proven that the defendant has committed the offence;g) the defendant has been adjudicated by a final court decision for the same act;h) the defendant dies;i) in other cases provided for by the law.
<i>Armenia</i>	The majority of the cases mentioned- fines, restitution, etc. are not available to prosecutors, thus no such statistics exist.
<i>Belgium</i>	Proceedings can be dropped for three kinds of reasons: - technic reasons (offender unknown, no competence) - opportunity reasons (for example : other priorities, behaviour of the victim, ..) - other reasons (administrative fine, praetorian probation, ...) Other possible decisions by the prosecutor are: - junction with another proceeding - transfer to another district - transaction - mediation - transfer to the examining magist - direct transfer to the court
<i>Bulgaria</i>	After the completion of the investigation the public prosecutor has the following options: 1) to terminate the proceedings; 2) to temporarily suspend the proceedings; 3) to submit to the court a proposal for releasing the offender of criminal responsibility by imposing administrative sanctions; 4) to submit to the court a proposal for a plea bargain agreement; or 5) to submit the case to court through a bill of indictment.
<i>Croatia</i>	Other disposals are not possible because we used prosecution data from the court statistics.
<i>Czech Republic</i>	Conditional disposals by the prosecutor without formal verdict are possible in minors' cases Other = appropriate restrictions and obligations No private prosecution complaint from victim = if the criminal prosecution is subject to the consent of the victim Offender unknown = deferral proceedings Offender not available = proceedings are discontinued, not dropped
<i>Estonia</i>	https://www.riigiteataja.ee/en/eli/506062018001/consolide CCP §§ 200–205.2.
<i>Finland</i>	To sue (bring a case before a court), to convict a defendant to a fine, to drop a case
<i>France</i>	<i>France</i> Sanctions imposed by PP = composition pénale + ordonnance pénale + comparution sur reconnaissance préalable de culpabilité. In particular, the « composition pénale » is included though according to French it does not lead to a formal conviction (but court agreement is necessary and the case is recorded in national criminal record). These sanctions are included in the conviction chapter. Cases transmitted by the prosecutor to the examining magist: if the offender remains unknown, the case is counted within “unknown offender”, the other cases are counted within “cases brought before a court”. Pending cases are not counted.

Explanation of options available to prosecutors (2/4)

D2DC16W

Germany

Cases brought before a court: Included are normal indictments, applications for summary decisions („beschleunigtes Verfahren“) according to section 417 Code of Criminal Procedure, applications for simplified juvenile proceedings („vereinfachtes Jugendverfahren“) according to section 76 Act on Juvenile Courts and applications for a special kind of proceeding („Sicherungsverfahren“) according to section 413 Code of Criminal Procedure designed for persons who are dangerous but obviously not criminally responsible for their deeds, e.g. due to a mental illness. 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: Counted are all cases in which the Public Prosecution Office applies by the court for a „Strafbefehl“ (penal order) with a special sanction (mostly fines). The court issues the penal order after a summary review of the case and without a court hearing. If the accused raises an objection, a court hearing takes place. Conditional disposals: Counted are cases in which the prosecutor makes use of his limited discretionary power whether or not to prosecute and suspends prosecution with the court's and the defendant's consent on the condition that the defendant for example:

- restores the damage resulting from the offence,
- pays a fine,
- does community work,
- pays alimony,
- seriously tries to achieve a settlement with the victim by victim-offender mediation. Supervision or therapeutic treatment are not possible as a condition for such a disposal. Proceedings dropped because offender remained unknown: The category of „offender unknown“ is only counted on an input basis in German prosecution statistics; cases where the offender remained unknown are not at all counted in output data for *Germany*. Therefore, this category is excluded from the tables in the prosecution chapter.

Latvia

- It is difficult to choose from given categories. According to Criminal Procedure Law: Section 377. Circumstances that Exclude Criminal Proceedings

The initiation of criminal proceedings shall not be permitted, and initiated criminal proceedings shall be terminated, if:
9) a settlement between a victim and a suspect or accused has taken place in criminal proceedings that may be initiated only on the basis of an application of a victim and the harm inflicted by the criminal offence has been completely eliminated or reimbursed;

Section 379. Termination of Criminal Proceedings, Releasing a Person from Criminal Liability
(1) An investigator with a consent of a supervising public prosecutor, public prosecutor or a court may terminate criminal proceedings, if:

- 1) a criminal offence has been committed that has the features of a criminal offence, but which has not caused harm that would warrant the application of a criminal punishment;
- 2) the person who has committed a criminal violation or a less serious crime has made a settlement with the victim or his or her representative in the cases determined in the Criminal Law;
- 3) a criminal offence has been committed by a minor and special circumstances of the committing of the criminal offence have been determined, and information has been acquired regarding the minor that mitigates his or her liability;
- 4) it is not possible to complete the criminal proceedings within reasonable term;
- 5) the person committed the criminal offence during the time period when he or she was subject to human trafficking and was forced to commit the offence.

(2) An investigator, with the consent of a supervising public prosecutor, or a public prosecutor may terminate criminal proceedings, and send materials regarding a minor for the application of a compulsory measure of a correctional nature.

(3) A public prosecutor may terminate criminal proceedings, conditionally releasing from criminal liability.
Section 415. Termination of Criminal Proceedings, Conditionally Releasing from Criminal Liability

(1) If a public prosecutor, taking into account the nature of and harm caused by a committed criminal offence, personal characterising data, and other conditions of a case, achieves conviction that an accused will hereinafter not commit criminal offences, the prosecutor may terminate criminal proceedings, conditionally releasing from criminal liability.

Explanation of options available to prosecutors (3/4)
D2DC16W

<i>Lithuania</i>	<p>Sanctions imposed by the prosecutor: The prosecutor can demand a penal order (CCP 418). It is a summary process when a court trial does not exist. A penal order is written by a judge with a demand of a prosecutor (prosecutor states a demand with all pretrial material). Therefore in summary process the role of a prosecutor is very important. <i>Lithuanian</i> Criminal Procedure Code also establishes a special accelerated procedure, in which the prosecutor has a large role to act. The law provides for the following main conditions to apply such procedure: 1. apparent circumstances of the offense; 2. criminal proceedings for the offense shall be dealt with in the District Court; 3. prosecutor should apply to court the day offense was committed or not later than ten days after the offense was committed. This procedure differs from the normal process, because: 1) the prosecutor does not write the indictment, but provides a statement to the court along with the pre-trial investigation material. However, although such procedure is simplified, the case is investigated also in a court hearing. Therefore, the number of pre-trial investigations that were finished by such simplified and accelerated procedure, is provided in a column "cases brought before a court." Conditional disposals The following conditional disposals are entrenched in CCP: 1) Release from criminal liability after reconciliation is reached between the culprit and the victim. (CCP 212.5). Person who commits a misdemeanor or a minor crime, or commits a negligent crime, may be released from criminal liability if the victim and the culprit reach reconciliation and voluntarily agree on the making of restitution for damage caused by the commission of the crime. A habitual offender, a dangerous habitual offender or a person who has already been released from criminal liability on the basis of reconciliation between the culprit and the victim may not be released from criminal liability. 2) Release from criminal liability when a person is given to another person who deserves court trust (on bail). A person must be convicted for the first time, (s)he must regret and confess, also agree to retribute for damage and there should be a ground upon the court could suppose that a culprit will not commit further crimes. In 1st and 2nd cases – if a culprit makes new crime (misdemeanor), the process is resumed.</p>
<i>North Macedonia</i>	<p>Regarding data for proceedings dropped unconditionally due to lack of public interest or for efficiency reasons or because private prosecution is recommended - it should be noted that part of the criminal offences of this category are prosecuted with private criminal lawsuit therefore those cases are not included in the prosecutor's statistics</p>
<i>Poland</i>	<p>The following are disposal categories available to public prosecutors. Within these categories there may be "subcategories" such as mentioned in the tables above.</p> <p>According to Polish Criminal Code of Procedure (CCP), the case (i.e. formally instituted criminal proceedings) may be either brought to the court or dropped. The case may be dropped in the following circumstances: no offence has been committed/no sufficient grounds to suspect, that the offence has been committed; an offence has formally been committed but it is negligible (e.g. theft of a quarter dollar coin); the perpetrator is not liable to be held guilty or punished (e.g. due to his or her insanity); the suspect deceased; the applicable statute of limitation prevents the proceedings be conducted/continued; res iudicata; no Polish court has jurisdiction; lack of charges by competent prosecutor (the provision addressed to courts); lack of complaint by the victim (where it is required); other grounds preventing criminal prosecution.</p> <p>Moreover, there are two specific modes of disposal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) By the court: the so-called "penal order". In cases where summary proceedings are allowable, the court may give up such proceedings and instead impose a penalty in the form of order, without formal hearing. A subsequent objection by the defendant makes it null and void. b) By court/public prosecutor. Public prosecutor may, having the consent by the suspect/accused obtained, if the offence is liable to punishment of up to 5 years imprisonment, and some other conditions fulfilled, enclose to the charge sheet a motion (request) for sentencing without a hearing. In this mode, only a "mitigated" sentence may be passed. By "mitigated" we understand: no penalty at all or; mitigated penalty; or suspended prison sentence.
<i>Portugal</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Persons in police custody ordered by police – are related to the number of persons in custody until 48 hours. 2) Persons in pre-trial detention represent the number of persons for whom detention was ordered by court but on prosecutors motion. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) In the Portuguese legal system it's not possible for the police to drop, apply a sanction or conditionally dispose of a criminal case.
<i>Serbia</i>	<p>The abandonment from prosecution of an unknown offender of a criminal offence is possible only after expiration of the statutory deadline for prosecution for a particular criminal offense, when a special decision is made.</p>

Explanation of options available to prosecutors (4/4)

D2DC16W

<i>Sweden</i>	The statistics of processed offences linked to a suspect is based on offences and suspects registered and processed by Swedish Police, Swedish Customs and Swedish Prosecution Authority. A processed offence refers to an offence where a decision has been taken which entails that the processing of the offence was completed. Offences with person-based clearances are processed offences where a conviction decision (a decision to indict, issue a summary sanction order, or waive prosecution) has been made. All cases of criminal offences also the cases handled only by the police and not passed to the prosecuting authority.
<i>Turkey</i>	“Proceedings dropped because offender remained unknown” – in <i>Turkey</i> cases do not get disposed BECAUSE offender is unknown. Such cases will either wait for the state of limitations, or the prosecutor can dismiss it on other grounds (such as lack of evidence). “D2DC16R” – box below is not clickable. I could not exclude it due to difference in counting units. “other disposals” - cases where the case was transferred to a different prosecution office were included here as well. Also lack of venue decisions are included in this category.
<i>UK: England and Wales</i>	Pre charge the prosecutor has the options of deciding that a case is suitable for: • Charge and prosecution; • Caution; • Reprimand, final warning or offence taken into consideration; • Request for further evidence from the police; or • No charge either on the grounds of the evidence or the public interest. Post-charge proceedings are subject to a process of continual review, and the prosecutor may decide at any time before the commencement of a trial to discontinue proceedings on consideration of the evidence or the public interest.

2.2.1 Criminal cases handled by the prosecuting authorities 2011-2016

Table 2.2.1.1 Criminal cases handled by the prosecuting authorities– Output cases: Total

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	T21PC11	T21PC12	T21PC13	T21PC14	T21PC15	T21PC16
Albania	19631	21624	24387	32598	34305	32246
Armenia	12376	10096	13425	17072	16817	18061
Austria	283954	286507	286949	279818	293399	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	1729	1872	1868
Belgium	721546	712978	697681	663301	613955	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	20414	20662	20485	19728	19973	17448
Bulgaria	160843	144950	145891	139153	130660	128834
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	110161	109764	112769	110512	100351	90730
Denmark	71299	70179	67046	64427	60546	59845
Estonia	43415	39744	35054	32821	32623	22803
Finland	213315	202210	192978	183127	191476	168227
France	...	4527185	4382284	4392713	4297458	4479808
Georgia	17488	11217	18781	19228	17823	16875
Germany	4614196	4561085	4541598	4700636	4991292	5184156
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	122402	112595	116888	114742	110555	107528
Iceland	6212	5711	5968	5069	5111	6777
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	3296511	3220726	3128314	2993489	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	24935	24118	23466	28053	24438	28626
Latvia	...	11680	11501	11482	12238	12693
Lithuania	35598	42884	46332	46084	39788	33265
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	5797	7518	6613	7719	7234	7175
Netherlands	217015	225100	213845	211990	196550	194165
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	935188	899838	897229	813330	692761	715105
Portugal	573278	568499	536078	645528	487561	448740
Romania	...	...	...	...	644391	...
Russian Federation	1048162	983832	979970	959162	988074	981133
Serbia	81661	85240	78255	89913	100579	109250
Slovak Republic	38242	43232	43639	41598	36598	33300
Slovenia	32856	32380	31463	33265	32997	30149
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...	...	547331	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	4287899	4315106	4574313	4764655	4982606	4486866
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	532227	535170
UK: England & Wales	1272601	1119154	1009636	972734	914318	865252
UK: Northern Ireland	63628	61955	57326	53987	51872	51070
UK: Scotland	252189	252259	263952	253826	232330	214731

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

	2011 T21PD11	2012 T21PD12	2013 T21PD13	2014 T21PD14	2015 T21PD15	2016 T21PD16
Albania	7411	7290	8181	13590	14635	12997
Armenia	2686	2425	2299	2269	2632	2761
Austria	69426	69877	68953	66497	64972	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	889	902	836
Belgium	37959	35657	35078	34845	33607	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	45997	40713	38945	35135	33083	34234
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	83637	84010	87159	85811	84440	70185
Denmark	43152	40358	37663	35892	34021	32941
Estonia	9409	8689	7441	6942	6867	7135
Finland	68368	68089	63519	62627	60635	58172
France	...	600174	593821	591,200	591,724	595,592
Georgia	18212	11040	15240	16903	15366	16064
Germany	540214	515891	481798	467404	454722	459778
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	64872	58669	61970	62017	59144	60264
Iceland	4649	4515	4547	3730	3883	5620
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	9220	8870	9081	9826	10022
Lithuania	31415	35670	37463	37158	31804	26690
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	11109	10538	9268	8601	7393	6639
Netherlands	116285	106900	100165	102465	100670	100425
North Macedonia	7316	7577	7551	4689	4762	4206
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	382160	361266	338058	282347	179612	263581
Portugal	76699	77430	70807	54424	56765	50447
Romania	...	...	...	...	40,336	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	54244	58206	52945	39746	42433	43932
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	16319	15081	13857	14159	11912	11178
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...	...	194957	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	2922898	2906514	3072332	2928280	3098036	2545419
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	894781	804899	736696	664490	637778	588021
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	110898	101606	92721	96852	98742	90157

Comments on table 2.2.1.1 and table 2.2.1.2

CT2216

<i>Azerbaijan</i>	The figures only refer to cases in which the investigation was carried out by the prosecutor. The vast majority of cases where other law enforcement agencies carried out the investigation are not included.
<i>Belgium</i>	For the minors, the counting unit is the person and not the case. They cannot be added in this table
<i>Bulgaria</i>	<p>The relevant figures are introduced in the Excel file.</p> <p>It is to be noted here, as well as in connection with Question D2SCR16, that all types of cases (i. e. input cases, output cases and pending cases) are monitored and recorded by prosecution statistics. Every year the relevant figures are reported in the annual reports on the activities of the prosecution authorities in <i>Bulgaria</i>.</p> <p>The probable deviations from the data concerning the specific items and provided for the 5th Edition of the European Sourcebook cannot be explained without consulting the primary source of information used for the 5th Edition. Nor could they be comprehensively explained without conducting specific criminological research.</p>
<i>Denmark</i>	In order to make the Danish prosecution data comparable to data from other countries, cases that are administratively settled with fines, handled by the police, are not included in the data. Judgements rendered in absentia and settled with a fine are not included either.
<i>Estonia</i>	Decrease in 2016 can be associated with the rise of the legal upper limit for the “small value” and decriminalisation of several offences from January 2015, but also due to technical changes in the databases.
<i>Hungary</i>	<p>The source of data for Tables 2.2.1.1, 2.2.1.2, 2.2.2.1, and 2.2.2.2 (Prosecution Caseload Statistics) is different from the source of the data in Table 2.2.2.3 (Standard Criminal Statistics of Investigation Authorities and Prosecutors).</p> <p>The data included in Standard Criminal Statistics of Investigation Authorities and Prosecutors is recorded at the output stage: data is collected when the public prosecutor or the investigating authorities complete the investigation. Data included in Prosecution Caseload Statistics is collected at different stages: data is recorded regarding input, output and pending cases.</p> <p>The counting unit used is also different in the two databases (see D2CUA16). The counting unit used in Prosecution Caseload Statistics is number of cases, while the counting unit in the data provided using the Standard Criminal Statistics of Investigation Authorities and Prosecutors is number of offences. This means that the data included in the two databases are not comparable to each other.</p>
<i>Netherlands</i>	Statistics <i>Netherlands</i> stopped providing Prosecution and Court statistics. Therefore, figures starting in 2010 are slightly different from the years before that.
<i>Romania</i>	The data was provided in word and pdf format (different from the ones used for the LINCOS study), following the translation into <i>Romanian</i> language.
<i>Serbia</i>	<p>Cases pending on 31st December 2014 T21PB14: For adult offenders: in the public prosecutors' offices - 29465 + at other agencies 74778 = 104243; for juvenile offenders: 98 in the public prosecutors' offices + 599 at other agencies =697; for unknown offenders that remained unknown: 55.890</p> <p>Input cases for 2015 T21PA15: 115398 reported known adult offenders; 8.330 reported juvenile offenders and 57.771 reported unknown offenders = 181499</p> <p>Output cases total include charged adult and juvenile offenders and dismissals of criminal complaints. Cases brought before a court include both adult and juvenile offenders.</p>
<i>Turkey</i>	<p>“Cases brought before court” refers to number of “decisions”, while all other data in this table refers to number of “suspects”.</p> <p>Approximately 48 all cases involve unknown suspects.</p>
<i>UK: England & Wales</i>	Data are inclusive of youth defendants. The Crown Prosecution Service collate data on defendant offender types: adult or youth. A youth defendant is aged 10 to 17 inclusive at the time of the commission of the offence and is prosecuted in youth courts.
<i>UK: Scotland</i>	The Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service is a live database and is not suited to producing the data on pending and output cases. All data are given on a financial year basis i.e 2011 = 2011-12 (1 April to 31 March) Overall statistics can be found at http://www.copfs.gov.uk/images/Documents/Statistics/Statistics%20on%20Case%20Processing%20Last%205%20Years%202010-15.pdf

2.4.1 Sources of tables in sections 2.2.1 - 2.2.4

ST2216

<i>Albania</i>	Statistics reported by District Prosecutions to the General Prosecution for 2015
<i>Armenia</i>	Publication – Social-economical Situation in <i>Armenia</i> , January 2016 https://www.armstat.am/file/article/sv_01_16a_520.pdf ST26
<i>Austria</i>	Security Reports, Ministry of Justice (Sicherheitsbericht 2015, Bericht über die Tätigkeit der Strafjustiz)
<i>Azerbaijan</i>	Information about crimes 2013-2016 is available on the official website of the State Statistical Committee of the Republic of <i>Azerbaijan</i> https://www.stat.gov.az/source/crimes/ and The General Prosecutor's Office of <i>Azerbaijan</i>
<i>Belgium</i>	College of general Prosecutors - Statistical analysts http://www.om-mp.be/sa/start/n/home.html
<i>Bulgaria</i>	Letter from the Supreme Prosecutor's Office of Cassation to the National Correspondent dated 10 August 2018, not published. Source relating to the number of proceedings concerning minors dropped for legal or factual reasons (excluding cases in which the offender is unknown): Annual Report on the Activities of the Prosecution Authorities in <i>Bulgaria</i> 2015. See https://www.prb.bg/media/filer_public/32/f6/32f603e3-9c3e-483d-aa29-aa2c93e693f1/doklad_za_prilozhenieto_na_zakona_i_deinostta_na_prokuraturata_i_razsledvashchite_organ_i_za_2015_g.pdf (in <i>Bulgarian</i> only).
<i>Croatia</i>	<i>Croatian</i> Bureau of Statistics – data provided by the court
<i>Czech Republic</i>	Statement of the Ministry of Justice No. V(MS) 001 a V(MS) 002, counting unit = matter (proceedings)! statistical sheet of the Ministry of Justice, overview No. 6, counting unit – a person
<i>Denmark</i>	Prosecutor general
<i>Estonia</i>	Ministry of Justice – not published. Kuritegevus Eestis 2017. Justiitsministeerium. Tallinn, 2018. www.just.ee
<i>Finland</i>	Statistics <i>Finland</i> , Syytetyt, tuomitut ja rangaistukset 7.8.2018 http://pxnet2.stat.fi/PXWeb/pxweb/fi/StatFin/StatFin_oik_syyttr/ Statistics <i>Finland</i> , Rikos- ja pakkokeinotilasto 7.8.2018 http://pxnet2.stat.fi/PXWeb/pxweb/fi/StatFin/StatFin_oik_rpk/
<i>France</i>	Ministère de la Justice / SG / SEM / SDSE / Cadres du parquet, SID statistiques pénales Source for the pre-trial detention : Ministère de la justice / DAP/ Me5/ Infocentre penitencier
<i>Georgia</i>	Report of Main Prosecutor office of <i>Georgia</i> 2015 , 2016
<i>Germany</i>	Statistisches Bundesamt, Staatsanwaltschaften 2011-2016, Wiesbaden 2012-2017.
<i>Hungary</i>	Prosecution Caseload Statistics: Tables 2.2.1.1, 2.2.1.2, 2.2.2.1, and 2.2.2.2. Standard Criminal Statistics of Investigation Authorities and Prosecutors: Table 2.2.2.3
<i>Iceland</i>	The National Prosecutor annual report
<i>Italy</i>	Italian Institute of statistics - http://www.istat.it - Ministry of Justice. Department of Statistics
<i>Latvia</i>	The Prosecution Office
<i>Lithuania</i>	Information Technology and Communications Department under the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of <i>Lithuania</i> – Information Processing and Statistics Division. Prison Department under the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of <i>Lithuania</i> – General Unit.
<i>Netherlands</i>	Ministry of Justice / WODC
<i>Poland</i>	General Prosecution, Department of Statistics
<i>Portugal</i>	Director-General for Justice Policy – Ministry of Justice
<i>Romania</i>	Public Ministry – General Prosecutor's Office (www.mpublic.ro)
<i>Serbia</i>	Annual report on the work of public prosecutors' offices
<i>Slovenia</i>	Source is IT system of state prosecutor office
<i>Sweden</i>	Swedish National Council of Crime Prevention, Processed offences linked to a suspect <i>Sweden</i> , Official Crime statistics. https://bra.se/statistik/kriminalstatistik/handlagda-brottsmisstankar.html The Swedish Prosecution Authority www.aklagare.se
<i>North Macedonia</i>	Prosecution Statistics
<i>Turkey</i>	Ministry of Justice, General Directorate for Judicial Records and Statistics http://www.adlisicil.adalet.gov.tr/arsiv.html Ministry of Justice, General Directorate of Prisons and Detention Houses http://www.cte.adalet.gov.tr/ website of the General Prosecutor's Office of <i>Ukraine</i> since 2013 https://www.gp.gov.ua/ua/statinfo.html/
<i>Ukraine</i>	
<i>UK: England & Wales</i>	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.
<i>UK: Scotland</i>	Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service (from data published on website at http://www.copfs.gov.uk/About/corpo-info/Caseproclast5)

2.2.2 Criminal cases handled by the prosecuting authorities in 2015

Table 2.2.2.1 cases relating to minors, Women and foreigners among criminal cases handled by the prosecuting authorities – Output cases: Total

	<i>Idem T21PC15</i>	<i>Of which Minors T22MC15</i>	<i>Of which Women T23POW15</i>	<i>Of which Foreigners: Total T23POA15</i>	<i>EU-citizens among Foreigners T23POE15</i>
Albania	34305	...	...	...	...
Armenia	16817	...	...	...	...
Austria	293399	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	613955	...	110523	159222	57849
Bosnia-Herzegovina	19973	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	130660	1922	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	100351	2512	15583	6885	4297
Denmark	60546	8095	6049	9916	3562
Estonia	32623	...	...	...	...
Finland	191476	9143	39561	22785	10831
France	4297458	167804	...	...	...
Georgia	17823	665	859	943	13
Germany	4991292	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	110555	9982	...	...	...
Iceland	5111	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	24438	...	...	...	...
Latvia	12238	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	39788	2600	4854	365	...
Luxembourg	16232	1189	4270	10323	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	448	...	...	...
Netherlands	196550	15280	31285	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	692761	...	...	...	...
Portugal	487561	...	...	...	...
Romania	644391	7816	...	...	...
Russian Federation	988074	...	...	...	...
Serbia	100579	5353	...	...	...
Slovak Republic	36598	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	32997	1498	5778	2006	595
Spain	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	547331	91203	36418	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	4982606	...	627080	63057	...
Ukraine	532227	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	914318	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	51872	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	232330	...	...	...	...

Table 2.2.2.2 Cases relating to minors, Women and foreigners among all criminal cases handled by the prosecuting authorities – Output cases: Cases brought before a court

	Minors		Women	Foreigners: Total		EU-citizens among foreigners
	<i>Idem: T21PD15</i>	<i>T22MD15</i>	<i>T23PCW15</i>	<i>T23PCA15</i>		<i>T23PCE15</i>
Albania	14635	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	2632	104	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	53327	...	7424	18826	...	7744
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	33083	1138	...	...	...	...
Croatia	15863	492	1936	479	...	185
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	84440	1846	12417	5763	...	3527
Denmark	34021	4092	2790	5173	...	2010
Estonia	6867	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	60635	2700	10313	6448	...	3138
France	...	48207	...	...	...	...
Georgia	15366	270	787	...	...	...
Germany	454722	154949	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	59144	3623	...	...	...	...
Iceland	3883	331	401	358	...	100
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	31804	2159	2540	63	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	336	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	100670	6910	11914	...	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	179612	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	56765	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	...	3548	5116	814	...	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	42433	2662	3359	...	...	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	11912	583	1352	856	...	241
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	194957	10604	26172	...	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	3098036	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	167969	7171	...	1885	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...

Comments on tables 2.2.2.1 and 2.2.2.2

<i>Belgium</i>	The counting unit is the proceedings relating to one person only: that explains the difference with the figure in the table 2.2.1.1. Offenders for which the nationality is unknown are included.
<i>Czech Republic</i>	counting unit – a person
<i>Denmark</i>	In order to make the Danish prosecution data comparable to data from other countries, cases that are administratively settled with fines, handled by the police, are not included in the data. Judgements rendered in absentia and settled with a fine are not included either
<i>Germany</i>	Data on minors are only separately available for cases brought before a court. No published data available on the number of Women or foreigners.
<i>Hungary</i>	See CT2216.
<i>Netherlands</i>	Statistics <i>Netherlands</i> stopped providing Prosecution and Court statistics. Therefore figures starting in 2010 are slightly different from the years before that
<i>Serbia</i>	The data about reported female offenders relate only to adult persons..
<i>Turkey</i>	“Cases brought before court” are number of decisions; other are number of “suspects”
<i>UK: England & Wales</i>	The CPS does not collect data on the nationality of defendants.

Table 2.2.2.3. Different types of disposals by the prosecuting authorities in 2015: Total (1/2)

idem: T21PC15_A	Idem: T21PD15 Cases brought before a court	T24OTC15 Sanctions and measures imposed by the prosecutor that lead to a formal verdict and count as a conviction	T24OTDA15 of which: Conditional disposals by the prosecutor without formal verdict	Conditional disposals		T24OTMA15 of which: Proceedings dropped unconditionally due to lack of public interest or for efficiency reasons or because private prosecution is recommended	T24OTNA15 of which: Proceedings dropped for legal or factual reasons (excluding cases in which the offender is unknown)	T24OTO15 of which: Proceedings dropped because offender remained unknown	T24OTP15 of which: Other disposals	
				T24OTE15 of which: Fine	of which: Other measures					
Albania	34305	14635	...	...	...	...	1883 ¹	677 ²	227 ³	12883 ⁴
Armenia	2908	2632	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	293399	64972	...	31100	6310	24790	79344	56291	...	...
Belgium	613955	33607	...	580348	27742	3956	142428	140793	117828	142072
Bosnia-Herzegovina	19973	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	130660	33083	...	...	...	...	...	...	57819	...
Czech Republic	100351	84440	...	5404	...	...	...	1213	...	9293
Denmark	60546	34021	...	...	...	...	584	20074	...	5867
Estonia	...	6867	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	191476	60635	129121	...	...	...	1687	...	...	...
France	4297458	591724	324,762	141,115	...	...	155222	...	...	1064578
Georgia	17823	15366	...	1567	1005	60	...	...	...	...
Germany	4991292	454722	542659	239639	142519	97120	1551340	1354830	...	848102
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	180982	131790	6944	16341	...	16341	...	25599	52	276
Iceland	5111	3883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	24438	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	12238	9826	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	39788	31804	10958	6685	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	7393	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	196550	100670	30730	12155	5335	7515	18045	21405	...	11240
North Macedonia	...	4762	11706	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

¹ cases dismissed because that the fact does not exist

² cases dismissed due to lack of evidence

³ cases dismissed for other reasons

⁴ cases suspended as the author remained unknown among which 4 cases suspended due to the fact that the offender was suffering from a serious illness

Table 2.2.2.3. Different types of disposals by the prosecuting authorities in 2015: Total (2/2)

	idem: T21PC15_A	Idem: T21PD15 Cases brought before a court	T24OTC15 Sanctions and measures imposed by the prosecutor that lead to a formal verdict and count as a conviction	T24OTDA15 of which: Conditional disposals by the prosecutor without formal verdict	Conditional disposals		Of which			
					T24OTE15 of which: Fine	of which: Other measures	T24OTMA15 of which: Proceedings dropped unconditionally due to lack of public interest or for efficiency reasons or because private prosecution is recommended	T24OTNA15 of which: Proceedings dropped for legal or factual reasons (excluding cases in which the offender is unknown)	T24OTO15 of which: Proceedings dropped because offender remained unknown	T24OTP15 of which: Other disposals
Poland	692761	179612	...	15444	...	...	...	145632	81102	39513
Portugal	487561	56765	...	18961	...	...	...	...	...	370282
Romania	644391	40,336	601642	...	...	...	134436	467206	584889	...
Russian Federation	988074	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	100579	42433	25786	2353	291	1742	...	...	...	...
Slovak Republic	36598	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	32997	11912	2626	2126	1037	50	4206	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	547331	194957	...	...	...	...	47755	...	...	...
Turkey	4982606	3098036	...	9652	1167	8485	...	3222749	...	784886
Ukraine	532227	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	914318	637778	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	51872	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	232330	98742	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Comments on table 2.2.2.3

CT2415

<i>Austria</i>	“Proceedings dropped unconditionally due to lack of public interest or for efficiency reasons or because private prosecution is recommended”: § 190 Z 2 StPO; “Proceedings dropped for legal or factual reasons (excluding cases in which the offender is unknown)”: § 190 Z 1 StPO.
<i>Azerbaijan</i>	The figures only refer to cases in which the investigation was carried out by the prosecutor. The vast majority of cases where other law enforcement agencies carried out the investigation are not included.
<i>Belgium</i>	This table concerns only adults.
<i>Bulgaria</i>	According to <i>Bulgarian</i> law, criminal proceedings cannot be unconditionally dropped because the offender remained unknown. When the offender is unknown, the criminal proceedings are temporarily suspended until the offender is found or until the proceedings can be unconditionally dropped on other grounds (most often on the ground of statute of limitation). The figure shows the number of proceedings with unknown offenders, which were suspended in 2015.
<i>Czech Republic</i>	Other disposals = proceedings postponed, transferred, discontinued
<i>Finland</i>	All dropped cases are included in Proceedings dropped unconditionally due to lack of public interest or for efficiency reasons or because private prosecution is recommended.
<i>Germany</i>	Sepra data on minors only available for a few items.
<i>Hungary</i>	Please note that we are unable to divide the disposals by age that is why there is no data relating minors.
<i>Netherlands</i>	Statistics <i>Netherlands</i> stopped providing Prosecution and Court statistics. Therefore figures starting in 2010 are slightly different from the years before that.
<i>Poland</i>	Conditional disposals means disposal ordered by court but motioned by prosecutors.
<i>Portugal</i>	Sanctions imposed by the prosecutor (or by the court but without a formal court hearing) based on the defendant's admission of guilt and sanctions negotiated between the prosecutor and the defendant without admission of guilt have no correspondence in Portuguese Law. The 1997 Code of Penal Procedure (281.º article) has introduced provisional suspension of proceedings under the responsibility of the prosecuting authorities for less serious offences. This last possibility has been understood here as conditional disposals whenever the defendant meet the conditions and the prosecuting authorities dispose of the case.
<i>Serbia</i>	Proceedings dropped for legal or factual reasons include cases in which the offender is unknown. Plea Agreement concluded, accepted by the court; Deferring Criminal Prosecution (principle of opportunity, diversion)
<i>Turkey</i>	Counting unit is Decision Rendered.
<i>UK: Scotland</i>	Proceedings dropped unconditionally due to lack of public interest or for efficiency reasons included in Proceedings dropped unconditionally due to lack of public interest or for efficiency reasons. Information on minors not available

2.2.3 Criminal cases handled by the prosecuting authorities in 2015 by offence groups

Table 2.2.3.1 Criminal cases total and major traffic offences

	Criminal offences total		Major traffic offences	
	Total	Of which Cases brought before a court	Total	Of which Cases brought before a court
	<i>T25TCA15</i>	<i>T25TCB15</i>	<i>T25TTA15</i>	<i>T25TTB15</i>
<i>Albania</i>	34305	14635	3564	3080
<i>Armenia</i>	16817	2632	...	147
<i>Austria</i>	293399	...	...	...
<i>Azerbaijan</i>	1872	902	...	...
<i>Belgium</i>	613955	33607	...	...
<i>Bosnia-Herzegovina</i>	19973	...	...	...
<i>Bulgaria</i>	130660	33083	...	...
<i>Croatia</i>	...	15863	...	989
<i>Cyprus</i>	...	...	...	...
<i>Czech Republic</i>	100351	84440	21456	19444
<i>Denmark</i>	60546	34021	...	...
<i>Estonia</i>	32623	6867	3565	3298
<i>Finland</i>	191476	60635	106341	18967
<i>France</i>	4297458	...	...	...
<i>Georgia</i>	17823	11898	456	430
<i>Germany</i>	4991292	454722	827000	51112
<i>Greece</i>	...	...	...	...
<i>Hungary</i>	280113	131917	17695	14993
<i>Iceland</i>	5111	3883	...	...
<i>Ireland</i>	...	...	...	...
<i>Italy</i>	...	581285	...	...
<i>Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)</i>	24438	...	...	...
<i>Latvia</i>	12238	...	...	...
<i>Lithuania</i>	39788	31804	1025	462
<i>Luxembourg</i>	...	...	...	...
<i>Malta</i>	...	...	...	...
<i>Moldova</i>	...	...	...	...
<i>Montenegro</i>	7234	3765	699	629
<i>Netherlands</i>	196550	100670	30905	14838
<i>North Macedonia</i>	...	...	5295	...
<i>Norway</i>	...	...	...	...
<i>Poland</i>	692761	...	...	...
<i>Portugal</i>	...	...	...	...
<i>Romania</i>	644391	40,336	38,351	16,805
<i>Russian Federation</i>	988074	...	...	...
<i>Serbia</i>	100579	42433	8865	2559
<i>Slovak Republic</i>	36598	...	...	...
<i>Slovenia</i>	32997	11912	553	325
<i>Spain</i>	...	...	...	...
<i>Sweden</i>	547331	194957	57677	7768
<i>Switzerland</i>	...	...	...	...
<i>Turkey</i>	4982606	3098036	170496	92098
<i>Ukraine</i>	532227	167969	...	5784
<i>UK: England & Wales</i>	914318	...	...	...
<i>UK: Northern Ireland</i>	51872	...	...	...
<i>UK: Scotland</i>	232330	...	...	...

Table 2.2.3.2 Homicide and bodily injury

	Intentional homicide		Homicide completed		Bodily injury		Bodily injury aggravated	
	Total	Of which Cases brought before a court	Total	Of which Cases brought before a court	Total	Of which Cases brought before a court	Total	Of which Cases brought before a court
	T25HOA15	T25HOB15	T25HCA15	T25HCB15	T25ASA15	T25ASB15	T25AAA15	T25AAB15
Albania	212	87	53	17	883	433	112	75
Armenia	...	48	...	32	...	189	...	117
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	1226	653	302	164	67226	5547	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	99	...	38	...	874	...	450
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	184	147	...	...	4870	3889	728	701
Denmark	167	79	50	28	7796	5090	1235	856
Estonia	54	46	...	...	5441	1368	100	54
Finland	164	164	62	62	10179	8977	681	672
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	178	169	112	110	2723	1280	135	131
Germany	4124	...	...	...	428556	54578	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	185	161	99	83	12609	7338	5935	3791
Iceland	7	5	4	...	...	...	51	18
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	2945	2102	810	453	48158	77523	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	147	130	...	...	10001	6087	160	155
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	73	158	18	51	418	364	180	179
Netherlands	1503	1179	...	...	25590	13405	3203	2658
North Macedonia	...	56	58	...	303	187	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	3971	884	2,477	338	80541	5031	507	244
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	293	232	293	232	3152	1403	1208	621
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	40	30	23	14	1631	759	15	13
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	999	329	299	90	55154	11206	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	35374	13041	...	...	799504	561586	9670	8732
Ukraine	...	1142	...	...	...	...	...	1663
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 2.2.3.3 Sexual offences

	Sexual assault		Rape		Sexual abuse of a child	
	Total	Of which Cases brought before a court	Total	Of which Cases brought before a court	Total	Of which Cases brought before a court
	T25SAA15	T25SAB15	T25RAA15	T25RAB15	T25SMA15	T25SMB15
Albania	115	68	19	5	14	9
Armenia	...	...	...	10	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	8656	1224	3919	648	787	132
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	207	...	119	...	18
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	1081	787	455	345	602	418
Denmark	1084	480	283	85	264	122
Estonia	171	81	122	47	24	16
Finland	745	731	260	257	397	397
France	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	453	350	34	33	27	17
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	1358	865	416	312	71	39
Iceland	...	...	46	4	59	11
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	6795	3504	...	...	956	388
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	254	242	92	85	162	151
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	38	7	7	9	2	2
Netherlands	2890	1338	554	227	156	90
North Macedonia	67	40	39	18	28	22
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	4389	733	2370	436	1634	246
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	345	191	128	67	36	31
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	324	170	62	32	132	62
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	10492	3606	3956	891	3857	1792
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	63345	24349	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	375	...	155	...	12
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 2.2.3.4 Robbery, theft and domestic burglary (1/2)

	Robbery		Theft total		Aggravated theft		Of which: theft of motor vehicle		of which: Theft by means of burglary		Of which: Domestic Burglary	
	Total	Of which Cases brought before a court	Total	Of which Cases brought before a court	Total	Of which Cases brought before a court	Total	Of which Cases brought before a court	Total	Of which Cases brought before a court	Total	Of which Cases brought before a court
	T25ROA15	T25ROB15	T25THA15	T25THB15	T25TAA15	T25TAB15	T25TVA15	T25TVB15	T25BUA15	T25BUB15	T25BDA15	T25BDB15
Albania	20669	6590	14417	3628	10864	1338	246	8	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	100	...	494	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	21733	2076	135869	5960	...	...	9394	406	25976	1192	22407	530
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	358	...	3445	...	1619	...	...	...	1519	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	1712	1540	23187	19821	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	953	598	9955	4489	...	...	965	422	2701	1474	1700	244
Estonia	358	129	16435	1216	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	779	753	31156	8256	592	586	457	440	...	...	...	...
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	763	562	3998	2351	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	703587	110932	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	1432	997	112431	24725	...	...	4125	952	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	14251	11029	99882	61678	...	...	...	...	...	...	9906	6628
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	693	636	5242	5170	...	...	751	638	...	...	936	850
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	63	119	1054	1036	393	497	23	21	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	3654	2896	49377	31711	20744	14991	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	1824	1984	1800	1472	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	4959	1614	220480	6185	140856	4879	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	1100	1000	20162	10450	6486	4965	...	...	6486	4965	...	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 2.2.3.4 Robbery, theft and domestic burglary (2/2)

	Robbery		Theft total		Aggravated theft		Of which: theft of motor vehicle		of which: Theft by means of burglary		Of which: Domestic Burglary	
	Total	Of which Cases brought before a court	Total	Of which Cases brought before a court	Total	Of which Cases brought before a court	Total	Of which Cases brought before a court	Total	Of which Cases brought before a court	Total	Of which Cases brought before a court
	T25R OA15	T25ROB 15	T25THA 15	T25THB 15	T25TAA 15	T25TAB 15	T25TVA 15	T25TVB 15	T25BUA 15	T25BUB 15	T25BDA 15	T25BDB 15
<i>Slovenia</i>	147	114	7692	2398	1302	888	50	26	1027	699	...	...
<i>Spain</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Sweden</i>	3 150	1 371	73 840	25 332	15 144	5 650	4 096	1 185	9 929	3 863	3 904	1 697
<i>Switzerland</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Turkey</i>	70149	37659	756527	184143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Ukraine</i>	...	6466	...	70934	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>UK: England & Wales</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>UK: Northern Ireland</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>UK: Scotland</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 2.2.3.5 Fraud, forgery, money laundering, corruption (1/2)

	Fraud		Cyberfraud		Forgery of documents		Money laundering		Corruption in the public sector	
	Total	Of which Cases brought before a court	Total	Of which Cases brought before a court	Total	Of which Cases brought before a court	Total	Of which Cases brought before a court	Total	Of which Cases brought before a court
	T25FRA15	T25FRB15	T25CFA15	T25CFB15	T25FDA15	T25FDB15	T25MLA15	T25MLB15	T25COA15	T25COB15
Albania	1050	511	55	2	558	159	171	17	54	47
Armenia	...	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	16781	434	15938	301	8406	909	1946	195	201	35
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	119	39	1573	485
Croatia	...	1265	...	...	...	870	...	11	...	372
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	5675	4609	...	...	611	444	191	169	222	196
Denmark	2682	1392	...	...	726	450	...	...	20	11
Estonia	826	222	...	...	471	165	34	18	42	15
Finland	5727	4487	...	...	943	583	157	153	9	9
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	1312	765	...	...	210	210	...	...	147	87
Germany	1041986	88905	...	...	...	...	39386	...	1731	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	31976	27154	2176	365	22669	15770	27	15	761	717
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	2614	1434	1634	751
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	3113	2783	...	...	2077	1709	85	61	1068	998
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	279	184	3	3	293	198	3	1	699	151
Netherlands	2160	1017	...	...	3132	1852	1100	583	23	7
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	35445	1414	253	27	10103	345	336	65	4803	700
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	3940	1099	8	4	3111	868	15	4	192	98
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	6024	1995	...	...	1480	524	107	52	82	14
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	59831	38374	9666	3129	3878	4314	1845	563	124	24
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	379294	84510	...	...	261714	79982	1307	585	5745	2058

Table 2.2.3.5 Fraud, forgery, money laundering, corruption (2/2)

	Fraud		Cyberfraud		Forgery of documents		Money laundering		Corruption in the public sector	
	Total	Of which Cases brought before a court	Total	Of which Cases brought before a court	Total	Of which Cases brought before a court	Total	Of which Cases brought before a court	Total	Of which Cases brought before a court
	T25FRA15	T25FRB15	T25CFA15	T25CFB15	T25FDA15	T25FDB15	T25MLA15	T25MLB15	T25COA15	T25COB15
<i>Ukraine</i>	5716	...	41	...	730
<i>UK:</i>
<i>England & Wales</i>
<i>UK:</i>
<i>Northern Ireland</i>
<i>UK:</i>
<i>Scotland</i>

Table 2.2.3.6 – Drug offences

	Drug offences Total		Drug trafficking	
	Total	Of which Cases brought before a court	Total	Of which Cases brought before a court
	T25DRA15	T25DRB15	T25DTA15	T25DTB15
Albania	1317	444	103	59
Armenia	...	354	...	59
Austria	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...
Belgium	34302	5139	2513	397
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	6022	2422	...	...
Croatia	...	765	...	765
Cyprus	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	4294	3723	3314	2928
Denmark	3932	2354	157	95
Estonia	607	421	607	421
Finland	9957	4499	3939	3885
France	...	...	...	...
Georgia	4765	2795	298	267
Germany	328457	45526	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...
Hungary	6625	2773	452	384
Iceland	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	770	283
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	2039	1895	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	180	214	143	186
Netherlands	13423	6493	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...
Romania	3619	572	3301	527
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...
Serbia	5306	3615	1250	1176
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	1006	750	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...
Sweden	94 669	35 952	10 926	4 976
Switzerland	...	...	...	...
Turkey	145093	75752	75752	37979
Ukraine	...	18633	...	4744
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...

Table 2.3.4.3 - Age bracket used for minors

1=Yes 2=No	Same as the one used in Table 1.2.2 CT25BA16	If no, Minimum age CT25BB16	If no, Maximum age CT25BC16	Comments CT25BD16
<i>Armenia</i>	1	14	18	
<i>Azerbaijan</i>	2	14	18	
<i>Croatia</i>	1	14	18	
<i>Cyprus</i>				
<i>Czech Republic</i>	2	15	18	
<i>Denmark</i>	1			
<i>Estonia</i>	1			
<i>Finland</i>	2	15	18	Minors less than 15 years old do not have criminal responsibility and cannot be prosecuted.
<i>France</i>	1			
<i>Georgia</i>				
<i>Germany</i>	2	14	18/21	Young adults are included in the data on minors if they have been prosecuted based on the rules of juvenile criminal law. In practice, the majority of young offenders below 21 is treated in accordance with juvenile criminal law.
<i>Hungary</i>	1			
<i>Italy</i>	1			
<i>Latvia</i>	1			
<i>Lithuania</i>	1			
<i>Montenegro</i>		14	18	
<i>Netherlands</i>	2	12	18	
<i>North Macedonia</i>	1			
<i>Norway</i>				
<i>Poland</i>	2	15	17	It includes only the most serious offences (e.g. homicide)
<i>Romania</i>	1			
<i>Serbia</i>	1			
<i>Slovenia</i>	1	14	18	
<i>Sweden</i>	1			
<i>Turkey</i>				No data for minors was available in this section
<i>UK: Scotland</i>	1			

Rules of statistical recording (1/2)

1:Yes 2:No	Are there written rules regulating the way in which data are recorded?	How are individual proceedings counted if more than one person is involved?	How are multiple offences of the same kind 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?
	1: Yes 2: No	1: As one case 2: As two or more cases	1: As one offence 2: As two or more offences 3:Uncertain	1: As one case 2: As two or more cases	1: Included 2: Excluded
	CT25E16	CT25F16	CT25G16	CT25H16	CT25I16
	Albania	1	...	...	2
	Armenia	1	...	1	1
	Austria	1	1	2	2
	Azerbaijan	1	1	1	1
	Belgium	1	1	2	2
	Bosnia-Herzegovina	1	1	2	2
	Bulgaria	1	1	1	2
	Croatia	1	2	As two or more cases if there is two or more proceedings	2
	Czech Republic	1	2	2	2
	Denmark	2	2	1	2
	Estonia	1	1	2	1
	Finland	1	2	1	2
	France	1	1	1	2
	Germany	1	1	1	2
	Greece	1	1	2	...
	Hungary	1	1	1	2*
	Italy	2	1	1	1
	Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	2	1	1	2
	Latvia	2	1	1	2
	Lithuania	1	1	2	1
	Montenegro	1	1	1	2
	Netherlands	1	2	2	2
	North Macedonia	2	2	1	2
	Poland	1	1	1	2
	Portugal	1	1	1	2
	Romania	1	1	1	2
	Serbia	2	2	1	2
	Slovenia	2	2	1	2
	Sweden	1	2	2	2
	Turkey	2	2	2	2
	UK: England & Wales	1	2	1	2
	UK: Scotland	1	2	1	2

Rules of statistical recording: Do the police have separate powers to drop proceedings, conditionally dispose of them or issue a penal order that counts as a conviction? If yes, which powers do they have?

	No, these 1 = right	None of these	Drop because offender remains unknown	Drop for factual or legal reasons	Drop for other reasons	Drop for public interest reasons/simple caution	Conditional disposal	Penal order
	CT25JA16	CT25JAA16	CT25JAC16	CT25JAE16	CT25JAG16	CT25JAI16		
Albania	1							
Armenia			1			1		
Austria	1							
Azerbaijan								
Belgium	1							
Bosnia-Herzegovina								
Bulgaria	1							
Croatia	1							
Cyprus								
Czech Republic		1	1	1				
Denmark		1						1
Estonia	1							
Finland		1	1	1	1	1		1
France								
Georgia	1							
Germany	1							
Greece								
Hungary		1	1					
Iceland								
Ireland								
Italy	1							
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)								
Latvia								
Lithuania								
Luxembourg								
Malta								
Moldova								
Montenegro	1							
Netherlands		1				1		
North Macedonia	1							
Norway								
Poland		1	1	1				
Portugal	1							
Romania	1							
Russian Federation								
Serbia	1							
Slovak Republic								
Slovenia	1							
Spain								
Sweden			1	1				1
Switzerland								
Turkey	1							
Ukraine	1							
UK: England & Wales	1							
UK: Northern Ireland								
UK: Scotland	6					1		

Rules of statistical recording (3/4) Do the police have separate powers to drop proceedings, conditionally dispose of them or issue a penal order that counts as a conviction?

	Please explain the options available CT2516
<i>Albania</i>	The police investigators have the right to drop the cases, when the victim decided to go for mediation in cases when the victim's complaint is a mandatory requirement, as well as when the act constituted no crime
<i>Armenia</i> <i>Montenegro</i>	
<i>Netherlands</i>	Actually, the police has no powers to drop at all. But in practice drops and disposals are used under the responsibility of the prosecutor (but they do not appear in the prosecution statistics).
<i>Poland</i>	Police can only apply, in term of disposal above, and the confirmation by the prosecutors is obligatory.

Comments on tables 2.2.3.1 - 2.2.3.6

<i>Azerbaijan</i>	The figures only refer to cases in which the investigation was carried out by the prosecutor. The vast majority of cases where other law enforcement agencies carried out the investigation are not included.
<i>Belgium</i>	Concerns only adults
<i>Bulgaria</i>	The approach in the "Annual Report on the Activities of the Prosecution Authorities in <i>Bulgaria</i> 2015" concerning the groups of offences, amounts to summarising the offences as they are grouped in the appropriate Chapters of the Penal Code (e. g. one total figure is reported for "Crimes against Personality", where "homicide" "bodily injury" and "sexual offences" are included; one total figure is reported for "Property Crimes", where "theft", "robbery" and "fraud" are included, etc.). This comes to explain the use of asterisks (*) for most of the offence groups in the Excel file. The figures introduced in the Excel file relate to types of criminal offences specified in the report as separate items, the criterion of selection being "considerable public interest".
<i>Czech Republic</i>	counting unit – a person
<i>Denmark</i>	In order to make the Danish prosecution data comparable to data from other countries, cases that are administratively settled with fines, handled by the police, are not included in the data. Judgements rendered in absentia and settled with a fine are not included either.
<i>Estonia</i>	Some proceedings may appear repeatedly if a proceeding covered different articles of the Penal Code within the same category (e.g., forgery of documents, corruption) or different categories. The figures may differ from the figures published earlier or used in other sources, due to some differences in methodology and/or different time of inquiries from databases.
<i>Germany</i>	Data in prosecution statistics are only differentiated roughly by offence groups. German statistics do not provide a detailed breakdown by offence. Therefore, data are unavailable for some offence categories, for others the definition differs from the definition given in the definitions section (see 2.2.D, below).
<i>Serbia</i>	The data for criminal offences of minors are not included in the table 2.2.
<i>Turkey</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Counting unit is Decision Rendered - Homicide does not include injury leading to death - Aggravated injury includes injury leading to death
<i>UK: England & Wales</i>	All figures represent numbers of defendants. The Principal Offence Category is allocated at the conclusion of the prosecution proceeding against a defendant to indicate the type and seriousness of the charges brought. Homicides include cases of manslaughter and threats to kill as intentional homicides. Figures for each of the offence categories shown above are slightly understated, as certain cases (those in which the defendant cannot be traced, or has died, or been found unfit to plead) are not allocated an offence category. For these, and other definitional reasons, the above figures differ from the official records maintained by the Ministry of Justice.
<i>UK: Scotland</i>	Data refer to financial years 2010=2010-11 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 whose freedom of movement was restricted in 2015

	Persons sent to police custody <i>T26PCT15A</i>	Persons sent to pre-trial detention (ordered by the court) <i>T26PTC15A</i>
<i>Albania</i>	8367	4681
<i>Armenia</i>	867	1018
<i>Austria</i>	...	8476
<i>Azerbaijan</i>	...	...
<i>Belgium</i>	9941	...
<i>Bosnia-Herzegovina</i>	...	...
<i>Bulgaria</i>	3389	...
<i>Croatia</i>	...	...
<i>Cyprus</i>	...	...
<i>Czech Republic</i>	...	3359
<i>Denmark</i>	...	...
<i>Estonia</i>	...	699
<i>Finland</i>	24663	2263
<i>France</i>	...	50398
<i>Georgia</i>	5976	4012
<i>Germany</i>	...	...
<i>Greece</i>	...	...
<i>Hungary</i>	6542	4453
<i>Iceland</i>	2398	338
<i>Ireland</i>	...	...
<i>Italy</i>	...	16701
<i>Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)</i>	...	...
<i>Latvia</i>	...	...
<i>Lithuania</i>	...	5088
<i>Luxembourg</i>	...	...
<i>Malta</i>	...	...
<i>Moldova</i>	...	...
<i>Montenegro</i>	...	...
<i>Netherlands</i>	...	...
<i>North Macedonia</i>	...	...
<i>Norway</i>	...	...
<i>Poland</i>	212474	12580
<i>Portugal</i>	...	...
<i>Romania</i>	10374	7706
<i>Russian Federation</i>	...	...
<i>Serbia</i>	...	5677
<i>Slovak Republic</i>	...	...
<i>Slovenia</i>	...	471
<i>Spain</i>	...	...
<i>Sweden</i>	28856	9056
<i>Switzerland</i>	...	...
<i>Turkey</i>	...	25220
<i>Ukraine</i>	...	...
<i>UK: England & Wales</i>	...	...
<i>UK: Northern Ireland</i>	...	...
<i>UK: Scotland</i>	...	...

Comments on Table 2.2.4.1

CT26

<i>Albania</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- concerns arrests in flagrante delicto and judicial police detention orders- concerns security measures of imprisonment issued by the courts
<i>France</i>	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).
<i>Italy</i>	The sample is from 60 Italian Criminal Court
<i>Poland</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Persons in police custody ordered by police – are related to the number of persons in custody until 48 hours.2) Persons in pre-trial detention represent number of persons for whom detention was ordered by court but on prosecutors motion.

2.2.5 Prosecution Staff

Table 2.2.5.1 Staff of the prosecuting authority: Number of employees: Total

	2011 T27NE11	2012 T27NE12	2013 T27NE13	2014 T27NE14	2015 T27NE15	2016 T27NE16
Albania	...	815	525	825	848	863
Armenia
Austria
Azerbaijan
Belgium
Bosnia-Herzegovina
Bulgaria	4778.5	4857.5	...	...
Croatia	1646	1712	1672	1632	1677	1731
Cyprus
Czech Republic	1396	1401	1410	1400	1409	1178
Denmark	...	1170	1197	1194	1215	1226
Estonia	259	248	255	...	...	...
Finland	528	546	543	537	515	502
France
Georgia	855	870	860
Germany	15314	15218	15153	15180	15116	15346
Greece
Hungary	4149	4492	4508	4580	4546	4502
Iceland
Ireland
Italy
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)
Latvia
Lithuania	...	1290	1275	1291	1274	1245
Luxembourg	48
Malta	5915	...
Moldova
Montenegro	...	248	259	270	283	309
Netherlands	...	4762	...	4527	...	4617
North Macedonia
Norway
Poland	...	13432	13489	13417	13340	13451
Portugal
Romania
Russian Federation
Serbia	...	1827	1820	2016	2088	2183
Slovak Republic
Slovenia	446	434	419	326	367	506
Spain
Sweden	...	1,337	1,334	1,341	1,361	1,418
Switzerland
Turkey
Ukraine	15000	15000
UK: England & Wales	5915	...
UK: Northern Ireland	567	539	546	549	509	481
UK: Scotland	1532	...

Table 2.2.5.2 – Staff of the prosecuting authority: Number of prosecutors

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Of which Women in 2015
	T27NP11	T27NP12	T27NP13	T27NP14	T27NP15	T27NP16	T27NW15
Albania	...	316	336	336	336	336	88
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	379	370	396	399	415	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	1578	1728	1745	1761	1763	1779	...
Croatia	617	617	616	604	629	621	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	1181	1180	1177	1187	612	...	...
Denmark	...	560	557	573	583	597	381
Estonia	174	166	172	...	...	165	...
Finland	351	368	370	367	357	372	...
France	...	1901	1882	1916	1955	1975	...
Georgia	...	...	...	432	434	434	328
Germany	6073	6066	6064	6136	6171	6384	2959
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	1786	1809	1824	1876	1876	1882	1126
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	459	461	449	457	457	451	282
Lithuania	...	766	740	720	709	696	347
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	3837
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	107	108	107	116	120	65
Netherlands	...	790	...	796	...	927	465
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	6230	6281	6216	6126	6005	...
Portugal	1387	1391	1392	1313	1334	1312	852
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	...	57	54	38	38	58	11
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	189	191	192	194	219	216	148
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	...	912	895	904	931	959	556
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	4407	4431	5043	4622	4531	276
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	3837
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Comments on tables 2.2.5.1 and 2.2.5.2

CT27

<i>Serbia</i>	Total number of employees presents a sum of employees in the public prosecutors' offices: public prosecutors and their deputies, civil servants and appointees. Number of prosecutors: these are the numbers of public prosecutors but the number of those with the function of public prosecution (holders of public prosecution function), which includes public prosecutors and their deputies is higher: 2012-707; 2013-679; 2014-684; 2015-695; 2016-725. And for Women: 376 public prosecutors and their deputies (holders of public prosecution function).
<i>UK: England & Wales</i>	The above figures are inclusive of staff employed within CPS Headquarters as well as those working within the regions of the Service. Numbers are shown as full-time equivalents.
<i>UK: Scotland</i>	Staff in Post figures (Including Temporary, Permanent & Paid Absence), mid year.

Source of the data in Tables 2.2.5.1, 2.2.5.2

ST27

<i>Austria</i>	Security Reports, Ministry of Justice (Sicherheitsbericht, Bericht über die Tätigkeit der Strafjustiz)
<i>Bulgaria</i>	Letter from the Supreme Prosecutor's Office of Cassation to the National Correspondent dated 10 August 2018, not published.
<i>Croatia</i>	Report from the prosecution office.
<i>Czech Republic</i>	Economic department of the Ministry of Justice
<i>Denmark</i>	Prosecutor general
<i>Estonia</i>	Office of the Prosecutor General - not published
<i>Finland</i>	Valtakunnansyyttäjälaitos. Vuosikertomukset 2015 & 2013. Henkilöstötilinpäätös 2016 http://www.vksv.fi/fi/index/julkaisutjaohjeet/vuosikertomukset.html
<i>France</i>	Ministère de la Justice / Direction des Services Judiciaires/Conseil d'État/Enquête CE PEJ
<i>Georgia</i>	Georgia Main Prosecutor Office Reports: 2014,2015,2016
<i>Germany</i>	Personalbestand der Staats- und Anwaltschaften bei den Landgerichten, Bundesamt für Justiz. Personalbestand der Staatsanwaltschaften bei den Oberlandesgerichten, Bundesamt für Justiz.
<i>Hungary</i>	OFFICE OF THE PROSECUTOR GENERAL – Human Resource System
<i>Latvia</i>	The Prosecution Office
<i>Lithuania</i>	Prosecutor General's Office of the Republic of <i>Lithuania</i> .
<i>Netherlands</i>	CEPEJ
<i>Poland</i>	General Prosecution, Department of Statistics
<i>Serbia</i>	State council of public prosecutors and the Ministry of Justice – Personnel service
<i>Slovenia</i>	MFERac – IT system for staff recording for public authorities
<i>Sweden</i>	The Swedish Prosecution Authority www.aklagare.se
<i>North Macedonia</i>	Prosecution statistics
<i>Turkey</i>	Ministry of Justice, Directorate for Criminal Records and Statistics, Judicial Statistics Archive http://www.adliscil.adalet.gov.tr/en/statarchive2.html
<i>Ukraine</i>	The Law of <i>Ukraine</i> "About the prosecutor's office" on 14.10.2014, article 14 https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1697-18 . The official website of the General Prosecutor's Office of <i>Ukraine</i> https://www.gp.gov.ua/
<i>UK: England & Wales</i>	Staff records are held centrally within a CPS Corpo Information System.
<i>UK: Scotland</i>	Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service. Staff in Post figures (Including Temporary, Permanent & Paid Absence), mid year.

3. Conviction Statistics

3.1 Convictions metadata

	1 included 2 excluded	Court convictions	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)	Convictions of minors in adult criminal proceedings (see definitions, question c.2)	Convictions of minors in juvenile criminal proceedings (see definitions, question c.2)
		DP31PCA16	DP31PCB16	DP31PCC16	DP31PCD16
Albania		1	2	1	2
Armenia		1	2	1	2
Austria		1	1	1	2
Azerbaijan		1	2	1	1
Belgium		1	2	2	1
Bulgaria		1	2	1	2
Croatia		1	2	2	4
Cyprus					
Czech Republic		1	2	1	1
Denmark		1	1	1	1
Estonia		1	2	1	2
Finland		1	1	2	1
France		1	1	1	1
Georgia		1	2	2	2
Germany		1	1	1	...
Hungary		1	2	1	1
Italy		1	1	1	1
Latvia		1	2	1	1
Lithuania		1	1	2	1
Moldova		1	2	1	2
Netherlands		1	2	1	1
North Macedonia		1	2	1	1
Poland		1	2	2	1
Portugal		1	2	1	1
Romania		1	1	1	1
Serbia		1	2	1	1
Slovenia		1	...	1	1
Spain		1	2	2	3
Sweden		1	1	1	2
Switzerland		1	1	1	1
Turkey		1	...	1	1
Ukraine		1	2	2	
UK: England and Wales		1	2	1	1
UK: Northern Ireland		1	2		1
UK: Scotland		1	1	1	1

1 included
2 excluded

	Acquittals	Discontinuation of proceedings by the court	Sanctions/measures imposed by the prosecutor that do not lead to a formal verdict and do not count as a conviction (e.g. Conditional disposals)	Sanctions / measures imposed by the police	Sanctions / measures imposed by other state bodies (e.g. Road traffic fines imposed through automatic surveillance equipment)	Reactions on criminal or deviant behaviour of minors imposed in family court or youth welfare proceedings (see definitions, question c.2)
	DP31PCDA16	DP31PCDB16	DP31PCE16	DP31PCF16	DP31PCG16	DP31PCH16
Armenia	3	3	3	3	3	3
Austria	2	2		2	2	2
Azerbaijan	2	2	2	2	2	2
Belgium	2	2		2	2	2
Bulgaria	2	2		2	2	2
Croatia	2	2	2	2	2	2
Czech Republic	2	2		2	2	2
Denmark	2		2	1	2	2
Estonia	2	2	2	2	2	2
Finland	2	2	2	2	2	2
France	1	1	1	2	2	2
Georgia	2	2	2	2	2	2
Germany	2	2	2	2	2	2
Hungary	1	1	2	2	2	2
Italy	3	3	3	3	3	3
Latvia	2	2	2	2	2	2
Lithuania	2	2	2	2	2	2
Moldova	2	3	4	5	6	7
Netherlands	2	2	2	2	2	2
Poland	2	2	2	2	2	2
Portugal	2	2	2	2	2	2
Romania	2	2	2	2	2	2
Serbia	2	2	2	2	2	2
Spain	3	3	3	3	3	3
Sweden	2	2	2	2	2	2
Switzerland	2	2	2	2	2	2
North Macedonia	2	2	2	2	2	2
Turkey	2	2	2	...	2	2
Ukraine	1	2	2	2	2	2
UK: England and Wales			1	2	2	
UK: Northern Ireland	2		2	2	2	2
UK: Scotland			2	2	2	2

3.2.1 Total number of convictions

Table 3.2.1.1 Persons convicted – Criminal offences: Total

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	T31TC11	T31TC12	T31TC13	T31TC14	T31TC15	T31TC16
<i>Albania</i>	9071	8679	8578	12618	16141	14974
<i>Armenia</i>	3940	3727	3481	2944	2844	2533
<i>Austria</i>	36461	35541	34424	32980	32118	30450
<i>Azerbaijan</i>	13488	12938	12980	13342	13270	13758
<i>Belgium</i>	220279	218677	212364	170934	181378	247078
<i>Bosnia-Herzegovina</i>	15709	17846	19015	18442	17471	16592
<i>Bulgaria</i>	41013	37996	34113	31849	27787	28301
<i>Croatia</i>	24322	21367	17305	15572	13025	13836
<i>Cyprus</i>	86813	71545	60819	68708	54095	45324
<i>Czech Republic</i>	70160	71471	77976	72825	65569	61423
<i>Denmark</i>	66447	68971	64511	57641	70845	77102
<i>Estonia</i>	10230	9640	8508	7697	7375	7655
<i>Finland</i>	202961	191045	182718	173089	181727	159075
<i>France</i>	603994	610502	599089	578482	574,475	582,142
<i>Georgia</i>	18153	10922	15166	16776	15139	15640
<i>Germany</i>	807815	773901	755938	748782	739487	737873
<i>Hungary</i>	85110	75291	72582	76317	71738	71620
<i>Iceland</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Italy</i>	266,039	259,923	246,980	226,986	220,965	209,921
<i>Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)</i>	18367	20990	15832	18330	16907	18551
<i>Latvia</i>	9200	8952	8632	9212	9547	8929
<i>Lithuania</i>	17535	19685	20523	21210	18592	16274
<i>Luxembourg</i>	...	...	...	...	...	8433
<i>Moldova</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Montenegro</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Netherlands</i>	98123	92833	92860	89807	92254	83081
<i>North Macedonia</i>	10532	9598	10012	12144	10660	8640
<i>Norway</i>	278077	279752	274296	268154	259656	259139
<i>Poland</i>	423464	408107	353208	293852	260034	289512
<i>Portugal</i>	80454	82345	74106	55174	61721	58725
<i>Romania</i>	...	...	...	...	...	33314
<i>Russian Federation</i>	782274	739278	735590	719305	734581	740380
<i>Serbia</i>	33097	33624	34889	37410	35115	34557
<i>Slovak Republic</i>	30110	35077	36079	33610	29691	27187
<i>Slovenia</i>	7965	8825	11758	9729	8241	7006
<i>Spain</i>	273965	275130	275196	277956	288756	365202
<i>Sweden</i>	136331	130134	116657	109926	106750	98443
<i>Switzerland</i>	111553	121513	124683	125624	123957	123307
<i>Turkey</i>	1240912	1514825	1605337	1455983	1531696	1429851
<i>Ukraine</i>	154356	162881	122973	102170	94798	76217
<i>UK: England and Wales</i>	1313580	1231563	1179407	1217674	1249118	1240271
<i>UK: Northern Ireland</i>	33246	31466	28831	26607	24379	23630
<i>UK: Scotland</i>	115581	108424	101018	105656	106622	99950

Table 3.2.1.2 Persons convicted – Criminal offences: Major traffic offences

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	T31TT11	T31TT12	T31TT13	T31TT14	T31TT15	T31TT16
<i>Albania</i>	755	667	726	275	278	2858
<i>Armenia</i>	103	130	121	109	82	116
<i>Austria</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Azerbaijan</i>	1412	1455	1771	1547	1455	1186
<i>Belgium</i>	157035	173893	...	...	...	...
<i>Bosnia-Herzegovina</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Bulgaria</i>	10638	9330	8239	7841	7960	9273
<i>Croatia</i>	1649	1490	1288	1063	935	1018
<i>Cyprus</i>	51978	38449	33246	36068	22835	...
<i>Czech Republic</i>	17036	16306	16903	16715	16055	14759
<i>Denmark</i>	8160	8289	7029	6048	5014	4409
<i>Estonia</i>	3371	3241	3090	2908	3130	3182
<i>Finland</i>	119454	111712	106412	101293	105601	92307
<i>France</i>	238958	227806	219,769	211,327	207,705	209,840
<i>Georgia</i>	804	630	588	745	746	636
<i>Germany</i>	172201	166688	159664	156725	151039	154331
<i>Hungary</i>	15500	14487	10155	13276	13864	15657
<i>Iceland</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Italy</i>	1106	1101	1100	921	1017	1214
<i>Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Latvia</i>	180	189	165	204	191	198
<i>Lithuania</i>	408	359	362	333	343	281
<i>Luxembourg</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Moldova</i>	1609	1972	2179	2784	3198	2841
<i>Montenegro</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Netherlands</i>	15332	15186	16214	14936	16640	11703
<i>North Macedonia</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Norway</i>	216088	218157	210819	207549	199266	200085
<i>Poland</i>	138754	133379	100376	72119	59834	63771
<i>Portugal</i>	34205	32208	26221	17730	20390	19161
<i>Romania</i>	...	...	...	...	...	11053
<i>Russian Federation</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Serbia</i>	3757	3372	3583	3483	2628	2187
<i>Slovak Republic</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Slovenia</i>	314	318	417	330	277	356
<i>Spain</i>	115234	106368	101271	96698	89445	86879
<i>Sweden</i>	28536	26719	23895	22602	22277	20743
<i>Switzerland</i>	56907	59256	58945	62510	61953	61394
<i>Turkey</i>	5431	7318	12384	26193	36687	37626
<i>Ukraine</i>	5606	6198	5933	5670	5010	4154
<i>UK: England and Wales</i>	4602	4180	3917	3939	4779	5337
<i>UK: Northern Ireland</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>UK: Scotland</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 3.2.1.3 Persons convicted – Intentional homicide: Total

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	T31HO11	T31HO12	T31HO13	T31HO14	T31HO15	T31HO16
<i>Albania</i>	212	193	152	179	171	139
<i>Armenia</i>	56	49	38	39	19	24
<i>Austria</i>	65	62	54	74	60	65
<i>Azerbaijan</i>	253	300	344	280	333	296
<i>Belgium</i>	250	295	257	234	257	248
<i>Bosnia-Herzegovina</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Bulgaria</i>	148	140	111	108	132	101
<i>Croatia</i>	152	109	122	116	78	74
<i>Cyprus</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Czech Republic</i>	131	111	125	138	115	99
<i>Denmark</i>	59	66	72	48	69	57
<i>Estonia</i>	40	59	68	31	36	36
<i>Finland</i>	194	177	181	195	145	148
<i>France</i>	398	435	392	400	420	446
<i>Georgia</i>	202	249	190	160	167	239
<i>Germany</i>	620	623	552	593	582	562
<i>Hungary</i>	202	256	263	221	190	204
<i>Iceland</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Italy</i>	952	943	1014	1013	964	1073
<i>Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Latvia</i>	64	83	62	75	54	56
<i>Lithuania</i>	217	189	173	197	130	145
<i>Luxembourg</i>	...	...	...	...	...	55
<i>Moldova</i>	176	159	138	146	120	157
<i>Montenegro</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Netherlands</i>	912	812	794	660	614	548
<i>North Macedonia</i>	35	37	30	32	32	28
<i>Norway</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Poland</i>	695	689	674	542	563	538
<i>Portugal</i>	309	321	294	257	236	219
<i>Romania</i>	...	...	...	...	...	904
<i>Russian Federation</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Serbia</i>	204	205	189	203	133	179
<i>Slovak Republic</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Slovenia</i>	7	8	11	14	11	7
<i>Spain</i>	...	...	810	736	727	632
<i>Sweden</i>	134	130	146	136	156	168
<i>Switzerland</i>	88	120	127	127	123	122
<i>Turkey</i>	15215	17804	20884	14455	15317	16579
<i>Ukraine</i>	1422	1482	1295	900	827	658
<i>UK: England and Wales</i>	1511	1424	1365	1426	1440	1543
<i>UK: Northern Ireland</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>UK: Scotland</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 3.2.1.4 Persons convicted – Intentional homicide: Completed

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	T31HC11	T31HC12	T31HC13	T31HC14	T31HC15	T31HC16
<i>Albania</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Armenia</i>	39	...	...	...	...	17
<i>Austria</i>	29	39	33	35	25	32
<i>Azerbaijan</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Belgium</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Bosnia-Herzegovina</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Bulgaria</i>	114	107	76	74	98	82
<i>Croatia</i>	57	51	68	49	32	29
<i>Cyprus</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Czech Republic</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Denmark</i>	32	42	29	25	36	21
<i>Estonia</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Finland</i>	82	72	67	74	55	54
<i>France</i>	116	113	104	105	130	107
<i>Georgia</i>	202	249	190	160	167	239
<i>Germany</i>	314	346	282	318	327	309
<i>Hungary</i>	106	134	125	113	94	114
<i>Iceland</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Italy</i>	449	493	535	595	516	616
<i>Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Latvia</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Lithuania</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Luxembourg</i>	...	...	...	...	...	2
<i>Moldova</i>	176	159	138	146	120	157
<i>Montenegro</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Netherlands</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>North Macedonia</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Norway</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Poland</i>	569	542	...	...	434	430
<i>Portugal</i>	140	140	133	119	109	92
<i>Romania</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Russian Federation</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Serbia</i>	138	123	125	140	90	105
<i>Slovak Republic</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Slovenia</i>	7	8	11	14	11	7
<i>Spain</i>	...	...	326	327	323	232
<i>Sweden</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Switzerland</i>	32	42	42	45	53	41
<i>Turkey</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Ukraine</i>	...	...	...	0	...	...
<i>UK: England and Wales</i>	343	356	314	333	266	289
<i>UK: Northern Ireland</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>UK: Scotland</i>	117	111	115	93	80	84

Table 3.2.1.5 Persons convicted – Bodily injury (Assault): Total

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	T31AS11	T31AS12	T31AS13	T31AS14	T31AS15	T31AS16
<i>Albania</i>	537	514	375	304	433	371
<i>Armenia</i>	189	145	158	127	102	129
<i>Austria</i>	5634	5524	5109	4716	4360	4259
<i>Azerbaijan</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Belgium</i>	6476	6091	5888	5842	...	...
<i>Bosnia-Herzegovina</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Bulgaria</i>	995	969	741	765	701	739
<i>Croatia</i>	924	850	875	795	695	734
<i>Cyprus</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Czech Republic</i>	2681	3138	3272	2934	2844	2979
<i>Denmark</i>	6313	6071	5240	4685	4705	4726
<i>Estonia</i>	1613	1517	1391	1223	1284	1444
<i>Finland</i>	10709	11285	10454	9225	8390	7780
<i>France</i>	57319	61005	59314	57155	57,919	58900
<i>Georgia</i>	1566	1024	657	1327	1688	588
<i>Germany</i>	77018	73228	69061	63695	60306	60731
<i>Hungary</i>	5207	4803	8372	8760	8145	7523
<i>Iceland</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Italy</i>	13841	12678	12694	11124	11396	12233
<i>Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Latvia</i>	345	314	377	388	384	337
<i>Lithuania</i>	1590	3818	4872	5127	5025	4917
<i>Luxembourg</i>	...	...	...	...	...	4621
<i>Moldova</i>	272	211	224	202	164	169
<i>Montenegro</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Netherlands</i>	13027	12429	11864	11509	11460	10529
<i>North Macedonia</i>	767	692	743	737	643	632
<i>Norway</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Poland</i>	33655	32118	30041	27535	25531	27009
<i>Portugal</i>	7139	7350	7342	5868	6457	6242
<i>Romania</i>	...	...	...	...	...	2564
<i>Russian Federation</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Serbia</i>	2027	2008	2081	2217	1836	1691
<i>Slovak Republic</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Slovenia</i>	649	577	719	566	514	420
<i>Spain</i>	33593	34362	33767	34136	37082	55272
<i>Sweden</i>	9393	8253	7513	6401	6297	5597
<i>Switzerland</i>	3490	3588	3506	3415	3179	3203
<i>Turkey</i>	97736	125517	164775	166563	204265	188926
<i>Ukraine</i>	...	...	...	...	7410	...
<i>UK: England and Wales</i>	30791	26522	24523	26859	29579	29353
<i>UK: Northern Ireland</i>	...	4065	3870	3406	3558	3391
<i>UK: Scotland</i>	15140	16223	13791	13016	13557	14044

Table 3.2.1.6 Persons convicted – Bodily injury (Assault): Aggravated bodily injury

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	T31AA11	T31AA12	T31AA13	T31AA14	T31AA15	T31AA16
<i>Albania</i>	100	121	94	94	71	65
<i>Armenia</i>	110	95	117	106	86	79
<i>Austria</i>	1174	1328	1235	1042	1034	971
<i>Azerbaijan</i>	232	268	292	444	300	303
<i>Belgium</i>	3730	3505	3574	3693	...	...
<i>Bosnia-Herzegovina</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Bulgaria</i>	...	...	...	...	...	27
<i>Croatia</i>	567	576	550	449	373	442
<i>Cyprus</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Czech Republic</i>	480	512	503	409	443	486
<i>Denmark</i>	982	931	862	677	678	714
<i>Estonia</i>	65	89	53	55	39	65
<i>Finland</i>	655	624	576	513	539	489
<i>France</i>	8923	8791	8654	8131	8413	8362
<i>Georgia</i>	88	66	210	270	226	148
<i>Germany</i>	28334	25725	22831	20282	18999	18802
<i>Hungary</i>	3925	3619	4561	4910	4455	4042
<i>Iceland</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Italy</i>	7530	7321	7300	6712	7217	7771
<i>Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Latvia</i>	163	144	160	155	165	142
<i>Lithuania</i>	246	188	219	235	185	189
<i>Luxembourg</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Moldova</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Montenegro</i>	114	172	179	158	157	156
<i>Netherlands</i>	1888	1740	1581	1432	1242	1103
<i>North Macedonia</i>	234	173	189	211	169	145
<i>Norway</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Poland</i>	1039	991	942	703	831	878
<i>Portugal</i>	1013	1275	1165	978	989	1051
<i>Romania</i>	...	...	...	...	...	323
<i>Russian Federation</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Serbia</i>	802	829	863	889	771	752
<i>Slovak Republic</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Slovenia</i>	146	118	166	112	117	104
<i>Spain</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Sweden</i>	748	696	581	586	600	567
<i>Switzerland</i>	751	787	791	777	762	839
<i>Turkey</i>	1312	1671	1708	1355	1716	1586
<i>Ukraine</i>	2998	2793	2574	1763	1557	1298
<i>UK: England and Wales</i>	6361	5776	5163	5297	5396	4986
<i>UK: Northern Ireland</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>UK: Scotland</i>	1419	1365	1285	1043	1049	1112

Table 3.2.1.7 Persons convicted – Sexual assault: Total

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	T31SA11	T31SA12	T31SA13	T31SA14	T31SA15	T31SA16
<i>Albania</i>	15	15	17	27	32	...
<i>Armenia</i>	28	...	...	...	...	56
<i>Austria</i>	407	367	378	363	371	385
<i>Azerbaijan</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Belgium</i>	785	724	674	622	656	602
<i>Bosnia-Herzegovina</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Bulgaria</i>	216	232	232	189	129	164
<i>Croatia</i>	220	202	190	198	168	191
<i>Cyprus</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Czech Republic</i>	494	529	551	529	515	596
<i>Denmark</i>	307	337	325	284	317	337
<i>Estonia</i>	46	47	57	50	71	52
<i>Finland</i>	506	553	486	543	528	562
<i>France</i>	9894	10270	9627	8770	8954	8896
<i>Georgia</i>	55	66	58	63	138	70
<i>Germany</i>	3536	3444	3201	2976	2881	2763
<i>Hungary</i>	186	218	195	232	383	275
<i>Iceland</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Italy</i>	2247	2306	2294	2007	2087	1932
<i>Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Latvia</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Lithuania</i>	320	261	189	228	262	207
<i>Luxembourg</i>	...	...	...	...	...	49
<i>Moldova</i>	192	161	190	157	207	194
<i>Montenegro</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Netherlands</i>	1024	1007	1056	1014	1015	861
<i>North Macedonia</i>	54	47	64	49	56	39
<i>Norway</i>	902	836	896	772	801	866
<i>Poland</i>	1463	1450	1431	1327	1396	1429
<i>Portugal</i>	369	417	422	357	489	466
<i>Romania</i>	...	...	...	...	...	590
<i>Russian Federation</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Serbia</i>	178	194	225	241	145	171
<i>Slovak Republic</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Slovenia</i>	87	94	129	91	87	75
<i>Spain</i>	618	631	605	528	489	430
<i>Sweden</i>	469	462	478	433	402	403
<i>Switzerland</i>	573	608	667	658	668	637
<i>Turkey</i>	9174	15225	19871	19462	20085	18431
<i>Ukraine</i>	...	...	...	337	192	182
<i>UK: England and Wales</i>	5958	5728	5665	6251	6885	7511
<i>UK: Northern Ireland</i>	...	218	198	185	163	179
<i>UK: Scotland</i>	756	784	865	1060	1152	1156

Table 3.2.1.8 Persons convicted – Sexual assault: Rape

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	T31RA11	T31RA12	T31RA13	T31RA14	T31RA15	T31RA16
<i>Albania</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Armenia</i>	8	20	13	10	4	6
<i>Austria</i>	149	152	147	147	149	145
<i>Azerbaijan</i>	15	11	14	24	25	26
<i>Belgium</i>	468	417	364	367	388	337
<i>Bosnia-Herzegovina</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Bulgaria</i>	87	120	128	102	72	82
<i>Croatia</i>	105	106	96	113	98	95
<i>Cyprus</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Czech Republic</i>	181	198	205	172	166	235
<i>Denmark</i>	132	140	130	111	124	136
<i>Estonia</i>	19	29	33	23	47	33
<i>Finland</i>	129	191	148	148	162	206
<i>France</i>	1252	1271	1198	1066	1024	1012
<i>Georgia</i>	25	31	21	14	12	34
<i>Germany</i>	748	676	603	567	569	528
<i>Hungary</i>	79	85	88	132	172	221
<i>Iceland</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Italy</i>	1708	1713	1747	1453	1600	1449
<i>Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Latvia</i>	20	23	16	32	16	16
<i>Lithuania</i>	265	204	147	172	206	154
<i>Luxembourg</i>	...	...	...	...	...	15
<i>Moldova</i>	157	118	131	110	150	139
<i>Montenegro</i>	5	9	16	7	2	8
<i>Netherlands</i>	126	149	116	112	104	104
<i>North Macedonia</i>	18	13	21	15	24	14
<i>Norway</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Poland</i>	783	803	789	692	733	701
<i>Portugal</i>	90	88	79	75	89	106
<i>Romania</i>	...	...	...	...	...	354
<i>Russian Federation</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Serbia</i>	67	72	70	86	54	57
<i>Slovak Republic</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Slovenia</i>	14	21	24	13	20	10
<i>Spain</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Sweden</i>	328	320	312	320	291	286
<i>Switzerland</i>	93	118	124	121	116	126
<i>Turkey</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Ukraine</i>	357	315	241	161	89	93
<i>UK: England and Wales</i>	1133	1145	1121	1064	1297	1352
<i>UK: Northern Ireland</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>UK: Scotland</i>	36	49	77	91	124	104

Table 3.2.1.9 Persons convicted – Sexual assault: Sexual abuse of a child

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	T31SM11	T31SM12	T31SM13	T31SM14	T31SM15	T31SM16
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	153	129	144	133	132	141
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	446	383	405	360	355	313
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	63
Croatia	77	61	4	11	18	25
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	301	318	328	340	338	343
Denmark	50	64	66	58	56	74
Estonia	13	14	16	21	18	9
Finland	276	290	293	335	301	260
France	3320	3349	3124	2885	3032	3085
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	1767	1763	1675	1599	1487	1383
Hungary	86	97	92	118	152	210
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	204	211	187	188	176	181
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	43	44	35	42	45	47
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	1	4	4	2	3	3
Netherlands	19	17	21	31	63	43
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	680	647	642	635	663	728
Portugal	237	284	298	228	343	306
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	215
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	33	39	47	48	22	23
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	49	45	69	44	38	51
Spain	...	60	163	225	230	318
Sweden	130	120	142	101	100	97
Switzerland	342	369	400	386	448	389
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	25	53	32	39	10	12
UK: England and Wales	4050	3958	4110	4466	5328	6765
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 3.2.1.10 Persons convicted – Robbery: Total

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	T31RO11	T31RO12	T31RO13	T31RO14	T31RO15	T31RO16
<i>Albania</i>	123	147	154	168	188	103
<i>Armenia</i>	139	104	106	83	98	78
<i>Austria</i>	749	739	701	661	757	647
<i>Azerbaijan</i>	307	261	245	314	323	443
<i>Belgium</i>	2736	2715	2646	2416	2067	2103
<i>Bosnia-Herzegovina</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Bulgaria</i>	1325	1169	964	847	706	668
<i>Croatia</i>	428	420	411	420	321	288
<i>Cyprus</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Czech Republic</i>	1353	1384	1388	1106	1007	911
<i>Denmark</i>	390	384	373	271	266	239
<i>Estonia</i>	272	288	194	168	164	175
<i>Finland</i>	564	531	524	575	643	565
<i>France</i>	...	4801	4,230	3,671	3441	3,333
<i>Georgia</i>	431	248	540	471	395	334
<i>Germany</i>	9617	9058	8626	7883	7289	6900
<i>Hungary</i>	1538	1279	1313	1388	1273	1082
<i>Iceland</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Italy</i>	8304	8242	8118	7569	7323	7897
<i>Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Latvia</i>	415	305	444	398	367	290
<i>Lithuania</i>	1211	1049	787	919	833	655
<i>Luxembourg</i>	...	...	...	...	...	63
<i>Moldova</i>	1183	1116	1127	930	978	958
<i>Montenegro</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Netherlands</i>	3038	3285	3019	2597	2281	2070
<i>North Macedonia</i>	135	121	119	141	99	60
<i>Norway</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Poland</i>	8033	7640	6739	5851	5136	5652
<i>Portugal</i>	3184	3447	2911	2005	2287	2278
<i>Romania</i>	...	...	...	...	...	1547
<i>Russian Federation</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Serbia</i>	788	885	951	976	846	920
<i>Slovak Republic</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Slovenia</i>	142	143	217	154	141	88
<i>Spain</i>	...	...	9169	8755	8187	7882
<i>Sweden</i>	976	917	719	829	648	736
<i>Switzerland</i>	744	855	1029	841	745	656
<i>Turkey</i>	19054	19470	25169	18098	21550	24417
<i>Ukraine</i>	9640	9643	7347	5297	4789	4131
<i>UK: England and Wales</i>	9335	8340	6769	5573	4723	4063
<i>UK: Northern Ireland</i>	...	171	173	93	75	47
<i>UK: Scotland</i>	526	606	520	448	385	379

Table 3.2.1.11 Persons convicted – Theft: Total

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	T31TH11	T31TH12	T31TH13	T31TH14	T31TH15	T31TH16
Albania	1861	2028	1982	2088	1772	1491
Armenia	786	590	506	473	508	479
Austria	7273	7560	7769	7369	7035	6281
Azerbaijan	1629	1577	1515	1729	1920	2388
Belgium	8897	9463	9598	8995	8546	8130
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	14804	12820	10043	7964	6236	5518
Croatia	5247	4405	4194	3657	3097	3561
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	16122	17872	19183	17588	13986	12184
Denmark	19291	19531	18892	17686	16791	15506
Estonia	2950	2640	2067	1722	1380	1381
Finland	33112	30228	29253	26792	29818	23557
France	90991	97081	99328	95119	91465	91046
Georgia	3055	2558	3112	3307	3014	2545
Germany	136803	131576	132976	131346	132646	132581
Hungary	22367	20516	19257	19214	16913	14873
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	34801	35866	33945	34100	34301	34621
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	3711	3725	3519	3753	3573	3133
Lithuania	5976	5504	5333	5598	4022	3240
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	667
Moldova	2747	2792	2749	2326	2787	2455
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	25029	24254	25659	25680	25336	24838
North Macedonia	2856	2828	3176	2746	2884	1872
Norway	6865	6750	7202	6538	6391	5507
Poland	63457	66276	58375	46574	39372	42968
Portugal	6548	7301	6820	5108	5580	4940
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	4824
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	5775	7042	8510	9508	9861	9779
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	1715	1964	2777	2361	1953	1594
Spain	...	...	34535	35988	43961	78089
Sweden	25813	24811	21828	21398	21405	19479
Switzerland	13120	15686	16166	14441	12811	12706
Turkey	117443	135512	184190	164614	175428	156422
Ukraine	59336	66093	43802	38636	41150	34470
UK: England and Wales	139965	127217	122644	116835	103828	89213
UK: Northern Ireland	...	2632	2476	2392	2250	1945
UK: Scotland	15613	14772	13250	12579	12538	11580

Table 3.2.1.12 Persons convicted – Theft: Aggravated theft

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	T31TA11	T31TA12	T31TA13	T31TA14	T31TA15	T31TA16
<i>Albania</i>	8	7	5	10	2	9
<i>Armenia</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Austria</i>	4137	4459	4645	4301	4102	3275
<i>Azerbaijan</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Belgium</i>	4259	4311	4420	4229	3946	3749
<i>Bosnia-Herzegovina</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Bulgaria</i>	...	...	...	...	...	2199
<i>Croatia</i>	3004	2467	2207	2043	1466	1625
<i>Cyprus</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Czech Republic</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Denmark</i>	3310	2956	2605	2157	1897	1858
<i>Estonia</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Finland</i>	612	640	567	535	431	509
<i>France</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Georgia</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Germany</i>	25298	25397	25386	24553	23730	25533
<i>Hungary</i>	22367	20516	19257	19214	16913	14873
<i>Iceland</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Italy</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Latvia</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Lithuania</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Luxembourg</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Moldova</i>	1294	1343	1321	1125	1331	1155
<i>Montenegro</i>	293	354	409	395	373	355
<i>Netherlands</i>	11891	12128	12529	12000	11139	10205
<i>North Macedonia</i>	1839	1707	1845	1634	1687	1027
<i>Norway</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Poland</i>	19551	19659	17308	15635	13410	13955
<i>Portugal</i>	3797	4229	3950	3033	3354	2912
<i>Romania</i>	...	...	...	...	...	3043
<i>Russian Federation</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Serbia</i>	2982	3592	4050	4225	4919	4621
<i>Slovak Republic</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Slovenia</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Spain</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Sweden</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Switzerland</i>	686	796	1044	1028	996	896
<i>Turkey</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Ukraine</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>UK: England and Wales</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>UK: Northern Ireland</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>UK: Scotland</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 3.2.1.13 Persons convicted – Theft: Theft of a motor vehicle

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	T31TV11	T31TV12	T31TV13	T31TV14	T31TV15	T31TV16
<i>Armenia</i>	5	6	7	5	2	3
<i>Bulgaria</i>	263	204	179	170	182	172
<i>Denmark</i>	871	727	619	515	445	461
<i>Finland</i>	493	493	381	349	321	337
<i>Hungary</i>	519	485	477	524	495	513
<i>North Macedonia</i>	80	272	35	64	51	34
<i>Portugal</i>	159	134	105	76	88	67
<i>Serbia</i>	276	307	282	308	237	252
<i>Spain</i>	2603	2675	2444	2322	2038	1931
<i>Sweden</i>	558	451	351	333	315	251
<i>Ukraine</i>	2171	2646	2561	2396	2429	1957
<i>UK: England and Wales</i>	5063	4278	3686	3635	3550	3420
<i>UK: Scotland</i>	483	450	373	272	321	298

Table 3.2.1.14 Persons convicted – (Theft) Burglary: Total

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	T31BU11	T31BU12	T31BU13	T31BU14	T31BU15	T31BU16
<i>Austria</i>	1280	1272	1155	1167	1072	1226
<i>Croatia</i>	2804	2286	2046	1898	1381	1502
<i>Denmark</i>	2438	2229	1985	1642	1452	1396
<i>Germany</i>	14824	14415	13863	12981	12124	12299
<i>Hungary</i>	...	...	3450	3608	3129	2843
<i>Poland</i>	19551	19659	17308	15635	13410	13955
<i>Portugal</i>	329	333	279	173	214	181
<i>Slovenia</i>	601	638	1082	785	688	507
<i>Ukraine</i>	25427	24868	15020	12501	13826	11480
<i>UK: England and Wales</i>	25445	22427	19856	17988	15538	13597
<i>UK: Northern Ireland</i>	...	618	522	448	428	366
<i>UK: Scotland</i>	1540	1498	1365	1037	982	853

Table 3.2.1.15 Persons convicted – (Theft) Burglary: Domestic burglary

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	T31BD11	T31BD12	T31BD13	T31BD14	T31BD15	T31BD16
<i>Denmark</i>	1202	1223	1072	856	729	774
<i>Germany</i>	2520	2792	2878	2822	2750	2955
<i>Hungary</i>	...	...	194	211	189	195
<i>Portugal</i>	149	170	134	93	131	106
<i>UK: England and Wales</i>	14561	13084	11681	10333	8703	7264

Table 3.2.1.16 Persons convicted – Fraud

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	T31FR11	T31FR12	T31FR13	T31FR14	T31FR15	T31FR16
<i>Albania</i>	370	414	175	207	201	166
<i>Armenia</i>	152	134	145	115	89	92
<i>Austria</i>	2559	2461	2411	2540	2256	2255
<i>Azerbaijan</i>	437	621	688	904	950	1347
<i>Belgium</i>	2378	2571	2297	22368	2314	2314
<i>Bosnia-Herzegovina</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Bulgaria</i>	671	680	554	516	559	686
<i>Croatia</i>	1460	1509	1370	1073	892	908
<i>Cyprus</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Czech Republic</i>	3055	3087	3843	3551	3235	3217
<i>Denmark</i>	1026	1171	1209	1137	1285	1564
<i>Estonia</i>	361	400	338	341	223	312
<i>Finland</i>	4305	4305	4134	4298	4582	4277
<i>France</i>	8626	10489	9602	8496	8283	7852
<i>Georgia</i>	309	376	288	294	456	962
<i>Germany</i>	99149	89518	87775	89632	89008	88906
<i>Hungary</i>	5836	4557	4389	4392	4069	3523
<i>Iceland</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Italy</i>	6785	5410	5114	4454	5240	5766
<i>Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Latvia</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Lithuania</i>	1194	1108	1336	1571	1296	1186
<i>Luxembourg</i>	...	...	...	...	...	446
<i>Moldova</i>	445	406	451	477	627	574
<i>Montenegro</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Netherlands</i>	1021	910	872	784	880	715
<i>North Macedonia</i>	311	272	337	326	307	235
<i>Norway</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Poland</i>	33341	31019	28147	26031	25467	27967
<i>Portugal</i>	894	1026	1165	1002	1144	1098
<i>Romania</i>	...	...	...	...	...	1033
<i>Russian Federation</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Serbia</i>	585	595	694	734	743	757
<i>Slovak Republic</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Slovenia</i>	650	708	1087	940	757	542
<i>Spain</i>	...	...	7876	9166	10202	17736
<i>Sweden</i>	1798	1585	1394	1275	1213	1077
<i>Switzerland</i>	2631	2879	3237	3101	3308	3261
<i>Turkey</i>	39944	49017	84597	58849	64237	70047
<i>Ukraine</i>	3755	4222	3816	3361	2521	1945
<i>UK: England and Wales</i>	14974	12378	12279	13521	12648	10621
<i>UK: Northern Ireland</i>	...	284	278	204	179	174
<i>UK: Scotland</i>	1067	811	624	681	603	544

Table 3.2.1.17 Persons convicted – Cyber fraud

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	T31FRC11	T31FRC12	T31FRC13	T31FRC14	T31FRC15	T31FRC16
<i>Denmark</i>	110	127	149	148	285	462
<i>Hungary</i>	...	...	122	313	368	436
<i>Iceland</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Luxembourg</i>	...	...	...	...	...	446
<i>Montenegro</i>	0	1	0	2	11	0
<i>North Macedonia</i>	...	...	3	...	...	...
<i>Portugal</i>	139	160	216	155	195	183
<i>Romania</i>	...	...	...	...	...	6
<i>Serbia</i>	1	2	1	0	0	1
<i>Switzerland</i>	732	792	775	701	713	683

Table 3.2.1.18 Persons convicted – Forgery of documents

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	T31FD11	T31FD12	T31FD13	T31FD14	T31FD15	T31FD16
Albania	456	566	479	343	414	459
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	781	768	736	766	821	947
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	1905	2066	1788	1706	1649	1659
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	1390	1163	1045	942	778	751
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	331	344	276	302	330	652
Denmark	669	690	737	515	576	582
Estonia	121	103	88	115	91	127
Finland	1351	1083	1084	896	779	602
France	4035	4888	4788	4641	4634	4442
Georgia	177	199	254	233	117	201
Germany	17164	16933	16509	16297	15574	16138
Hungary	5764	5813	7609	6984	6251	5614
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	10457	10230	9399	8570	9299	8435
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	855	961	947	925	857	763
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	163	171	152	127	108	103
Netherlands	2233	2037	1691	1518	1596	1550
North Macedonia	447	344	263	241	207	209
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	7733	7519	6953	6344	5975	7446
Portugal	1056	1019	1025	761	793	621
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	255
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	1928	1806	1515	1541	1089	883
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	5795	6504	6382	7017	7093	7577
Sweden	797	721	676	748	720	611
Switzerland	3348	3480	4075	3898	4106	3827
Turkey	23404	28912	39446	29208	28637	30315
Ukraine	1482	1568	1404	1412	967	626
UK: England and Wales	2068	1850	1849	1434	1223	1138
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 3.2.1.19 Persons convicted – Money laundering

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	T31ML11	T31ML12	T31ML13	T31ML14	T31ML15	T31ML16
Albania	25	25	24	52	55	34
Armenia	1	...	...	...	...	0
Austria	6	11	8	27	31	24
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	260	224	255	319	469	587
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	12	5	8	4	23	17
Croatia	0	1	0	0	8	8
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	26	26	36	50	67	68
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	62	45	27	43	37	34
Finland	40	47	67	81	96	142
France	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	903	897	828	781	734	854
Hungary	14	8	12	7	14	25
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	2296	2195	2081	1856	1887	2034
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	10	8	7	15	21	16
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	5	0	0	1	4	4
Montenegro	0	0	3	0	0	0
Netherlands	333	370	387	411	420	345
North Macedonia	6	8	20	27	15	4
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	122	120	160	106	120	90
Portugal	6	21	36	23	34	26
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	15
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	3	1	3	2	2	11
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	1	6	8	13	21	4
Spain	1435	1612	2009	2495	2733	3000
Sweden	99	91	177	180	162	150
Switzerland	206	236	242	302	309	361
Turkey	91	45	135	172	65	62
Ukraine	53	65	42	28	5	3
UK: England and Wales	1519	1422	1269	1143	1336	1435
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 3.2.1.20 Persons convicted – Corruption

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	T31CO11	T31CO12	T31CO13	T31CO14	T31CO15	T31CO16
<i>Albania</i>	48	28	32	27	85	69
<i>Armenia</i>	36	...	...	...	...	42
<i>Austria</i>	89	75	127	189	131	57
<i>Azerbaijan</i>	29	61	35	36	22	42
<i>Belgium</i>	26	22	39	31	56	10
<i>Bosnia-Herzegovina</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Bulgaria</i>	109	117	104	71	78	119
<i>Croatia</i>	257	336	243	500	215	142
<i>Cyprus</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Czech Republic</i>	103	120	114	144	95	94
<i>Denmark</i>	2	9	2	1	3	6
<i>Estonia</i>	40	36	62	55	30	29
<i>Finland</i>	2	4	4	4	3	1
<i>France</i>	245	294	286	349	277	308
<i>Georgia</i>	94	47	104	76	92	112
<i>Germany</i>	238	201	194	170	171	141
<i>Hungary</i>	127	119	200	144	152	178
<i>Iceland</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Italy</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Latvia</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Lithuania</i>	373	591	749	898	783	481
<i>Luxembourg</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Moldova</i>	37	46	52	45	68	64
<i>Montenegro</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Netherlands</i>	16	5	18	0	5	8
<i>North Macedonia</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Norway</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Poland</i>	2651	2285	2219	2031	1752	1775
<i>Portugal</i>	64	52	55	45	36	57
<i>Romania</i>	...	...	...	...	...	588
<i>Russian Federation</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Serbia</i>	49	116	97	76	83	100
<i>Slovak Republic</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Slovenia</i>	4	4	21	17	17	22
<i>Spain</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Sweden</i>	14	17	13	18	11	7
<i>Switzerland</i>	9	17	14	18	54	25
<i>Turkey</i>	588	1323	1516	1170	874	1076
<i>Ukraine</i>	767	702	731	445	374	264
<i>UK: England and Wales</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>UK: Northern Ireland</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>UK: Scotland</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 3.2.1.21 Persons convicted – Drug offences: Total

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	T31DR11	T31DR12	T31DR13	T31DR14	T31DR15	T31DR16
<i>Albania</i>	524	362	658	622	633	848
<i>Armenia</i>	490	...	...	...	...	290
<i>Austria</i>	4444	4261	4252	4368	4435	3993
<i>Azerbaijan</i>	2245	2137	2111	2386	2489	2415
<i>Belgium</i>	5536	5324	5219	5774	6050	6138
<i>Bosnia-Herzegovina</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Bulgaria</i>	1432	1427	1491	1388	1570	1906
<i>Croatia</i>	949	802	836	947	693	752
<i>Cyprus</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Czech Republic</i>	1870	2079	2522	2654	2708	2876
<i>Denmark</i>	13595	15177	15205	16405	14389	12366
<i>Estonia</i>	487	482	511	606	572	712
<i>Finland</i>	8330	7835	8439	8250	9451	8875
<i>France</i>	50092	52645	56340	59289	63124	65503
<i>Georgia</i>	2554	1225	6636	6666	4110	2080
<i>Germany</i>	55391	53544	53075	55793	55863	57539
<i>Hungary</i>	2266	2348	2165	1637	1288	979
<i>Iceland</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Italy</i>	31202	30803	27348	23487	21955	22549
<i>Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Latvia</i>	967	1000	863	832	1127	1204
<i>Lithuania</i>	1424	1455	1427	1683	1819	1517
<i>Luxembourg</i>	...	...	...	...	...	213
<i>Moldova</i>	932	920	726	685	746	606
<i>Montenegro</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Netherlands</i>	6089	5931	6233	5929	6032	5945
<i>North Macedonia</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Norway</i>	16471	16076	18496	17485	17868	16726
<i>Poland</i>	21055	19231	18191	17446	16403	19446
<i>Portugal</i>	4071	4550	4111	3465	3956	3985
<i>Romania</i>	...	...	...	...	...	847
<i>Russian Federation</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Serbia</i>	3726	3222	3000	3090	3094	3358
<i>Slovak Republic</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Slovenia</i>	503	586	926	736	667	534
<i>Spain</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Sweden</i>	22550	24236	22368	22746	22586	21512
<i>Switzerland</i>	15885	17959	19222	19825	20338	20359
<i>Turkey</i>	113489	135420	177029	148194	95547	94190
<i>Ukraine</i>	25569	25522	18086	13608	11280	9073
<i>UK: England and Wales</i>	61657	58125	57012	51814	46810	42632
<i>UK: Northern Ireland</i>	...	1661	1873	1718	1933	1882
<i>UK: Scotland</i>	7531	6990	6449	6720	6872	7152

Table 3.2.1.22 Persons convicted – Drug offences: Drug trafficking

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	T31DT11	T31DT12	T31DT13	T31DT14	T31DT15	T31DT16
Albania	73	73	200	133	132	104
Armenia	138	112	107	65	44	41
Austria	1026	1240	1156	1161	1268	1340
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	949	802	836	947	693	752
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	1504	1631	1963	1958	2100	2240
Denmark	1900	1969	2062	1827	1807	1634
Estonia	487	482	511	606	572	712
Finland	3569	3458	3645	3732	3562	3521
France	20801	27859	29737	30907	32768	34028
Georgia	28	15	52	132	120	16
Germany	8958	9049	8453	8682	8873	9198
Hungary	...	...	424	410	413	395
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	465	455	417	523	537	467
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	178
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	2027	2136	1994	1777	1800	2079
Portugal	3271	3673	3259	2808	3037	2865
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	769
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	2095	1646	1362	1223	895	1029
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	446	531	876	704	628	512
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	1068	1564	1603	1312	2518	2342
Switzerland	5559	6625	7188	7648	8192	7864
Turkey	35343	44744	60155	50299	53847	52716
Ukraine	5213	4707	3363	2277	1564	729
UK: England and Wales	668	548	530	501	520	431
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...

Comments on tables 3.2.1.1 to 3.2.1.22

CT3116

Belgium: Reliable data are not (yet) available for traffic offences 2013-2016 and (aggravated) assault 2015-2016.

Bulgaria: Cyber fraud is not monitored as a separate item but is included in the total figure of fraud. For some crimes the number of convicted persons is higher than the number of suspects. This might be due to the duration of criminal proceedings, which usually exceeds one calendar year.

Czech Republic: Due to requalification of offences, the 2011 figures for intentional homicide, sexual assault total, rape and drug offences total are different from the fifth edition.

Denmark: Police tickets are included. Regarding appeal: If an appeal case is settled within the same year as the first conviction, the data refers to the appeal case. In other cases, the data refers to the first conviction.

Drug offences include both some according to the penal code and some according to a special law on (less severe) drug offences.

Part of the increase in both fraud and cyber fraud is caused by changes in the police registration practice in these types of cases. Cyber fraud include violations of § 279a in the Penal Code exclusively, as this is currently the best approximation available of cyber fraud in a Danish context. As a result, some types of cyber fraud is not encompassed by the definition, and the definition may encompass offences, which are not 'cyber' fraud per se.

Estonia: All offence types within the same conviction are counted separately, but each offence type is counted only once, regardless of the number of offences. Accordingly, the total of convictions for different offence types exceeds the total number of persons convicted.

Finland: For sexual assault (total), those are exploitation of a person object to sex trade, buying sexual services from a minor, crimes related to child pornography, grooming and pimping. For robbery, extortion is also included. For fraud, incurrence and payment instrument frauds are also included. For forgery of documents, forgery of money is also included.

Georgia: Assault excludes violence in family.

Hungary: From 2013 on, the principal offence rule is not applied in recording convicted persons; therefore, data of 2011-2012 are not completely comparable with those of 2013-2016, according to the National Office for the Judiciary.

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

Netherlands: Statistics Netherlands stopped providing Prosecution and Court statistics. Therefore figures starting in 2010 are slightly different from the years before that

Poland: Numbers do not include minors convicted in juvenile criminal proceedings. Minors in this tables are only those who committed an offence as a minor (under 17 years old) but were sentenced when they were 17, 18 or more years old.

Portugal: There was a change in the method of collection of statistics of the courts on 2007 and since then it became possible to determine the number of convicted of some crimes more detailed.

Serbia: Sexual abuse of a child includes the following criminal offences: sexual intercourse with a child and sexual intercourse through abuse of position. Theft of a motor vehicle includes the criminal offence unauthorised use of another's vehicle.

Spain: For Total Criminal Offences the counting unit is the person convicted. A person convicted two or more times in the same year is counted only once in the total. For all the other categories, the counting unit is the main offence for which a person was convicted

Sweden: Convictions for offences listed include attempts, preparation and conspiracy to commit an offence. Fraud: Data previously reported for the period 2007-2011 includes receiving/handling a stolen property. Data in this edition excludes this offence. Money laundering: In 2012, a new article concerning financing of bribery offences was added and data for persons convicted for this article is included. As of 2014, there is also a new law regarding money laundering, and data includes convictions accordingly. Drug trafficking: As of 2015, it is possible to distinguish drug trafficking from total drug offences to a larger extent than previously.

Turkey: Statistics do not refer to the number of persons, but to the total numbers of sanctions rendered by the court. So if 1 person got 2 different sanction for the same crime (for example a fine and a suspended sentence), those would be counted as 2. Homicide does not include injury leading to death, aggravated assault includes injury leading to death. Sexual assault includes "sex with a minor" which in *Turkey* is separate from "child sexual abuse", and refers to cases where victim is age 15-18, and no violence was used. Non-Penal code convictions account to about 15% of all convictions.

UK: England & Wales: Sexual Assault refers to all sexual offences. The various types of Burglary are not subsets of Theft, but stand alone categories.

UK: Scotland: Data provided is for financial years i.e 2010=2010-11. Domestic burglary is not separately identifiable from other types of burglary.

3.2.2 Women, minors, and foreigners among convicted persons in 2015

Table 3.2.2.1 Women, minors, foreigners, and foreigners from EU countries among convicted persons in 2015 – Criminal offences: Total

	Total offenders Total	of which Women	of which Minors	of which Foreigners	EU citizens amongst foreigners	of which Legal persons
	T32TCT15	T32TCW15	T32TCM15	T32TCA15	T32TCE15	T32TCL15
Albania	16141	881	601	...	...	...
Armenia	2844	218	80	53	...	...
Austria	32118	4555	1595	12857	4964	...
Azerbaijan	13270	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	181378	33104	174	42039	25572	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	17471	...	291	...	...	...
Bulgaria	27787	2341	1243	3260	...	...
Croatia	13025	1481	420	436	163	53
Cyprus	54095	10824	304	...	...	...
Czech Republic	65569	9882	1403	4877	2935	76
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	181727	37852	8734	21406	10121	50
France	574475	58176	44624	78480	...	...
Georgia	15139	959	292	402	...	...
Germany	739487	146233	31341	209603	84925	...
Hungary	71738	8474	4569	2885	1205	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	220965	36623	3 178	71854	32852	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	16907	...	563	80	...	...
Latvia	9547	1123	413	...	...	...
Lithuania	18592	1782	1135	...	...	18
Luxembourg	8433	1755	546	5095	...	...
Moldova	...	721	374	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	92254	11613	4870	...	...	752
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	61368	3454	52362	25721	...
Poland	260034	26846	731	7142	...	...
Portugal	61721	7546	1138	6419	1285	2526
Romania	33314	...	932	...	...	79
Russian Federation	734581	...	22863	28139	...	...
Serbia	35115	3226	1926	732	367	...
Slovak Republic	29691	...	1320	770	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	312761	42641	24005	54897	17099	...
Sweden	106750	18460	8784	...	...	...
Switzerland	123957	20813	12082	69424	28925	...
Turkey	1531696	82650	105677	17509	...	28
Ukraine	94798	10985	4589	870	...	...
UK: England and Wales	1249118	368580	287967	...	...	8036
UK: Northern Ireland	24379	4098	1136	...	...	12
UK: Scotland	99950	16929	...	...	...	...

Table 3.2.2.2 Women, minors, foreigners, and foreigners from EU countries among convicted persons in 2015 – Criminal offences: Major traffic offences

	Total offenders Total	of which of Women	of which Minors	of which Foreigners	EU citizens amongst foreigners	of which Legal persons
	T32TTT15	T32TTW15	T32TTM15	T32TTA15	T32TTE15	T32TTL15
Albania	278	14	83	...	...	...
Armenia	82	1	1	2	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	1455	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	7960	219	41	144	...	...
Croatia	935	162	3	24	7	0
Cyprus	22835	4486	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	16055	1522	37	1131	727	0
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	105601	21175	4226	11063	5909	0
France	207705	18560	1610	20933	...	...
Georgia	743	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	151039	24348	1798	36282	20276	...
Hungary	13864	841	126	450	359	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	1017	150	1	276	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	191	28	2	...	...	...
Lithuania	343	53	1	...	...	0
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	3198	35	9	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	16640	1488	171	...	...	0
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	50809	1247	28911	16114	...
Poland	59834	3496	2	1048	...	...
Portugal	20390	1105	112	2443	461	...
Romania	11053	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	2628	170	29	51	30	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	90449	8244	1004	19481	...	...
Sweden	22277	2555	1452	...	...	...
Switzerland	61953	9930	2133	30704	19972	...
Turkey	36687	649	224	17	...	0
Ukraine	5010	153	518	42	...	...
UK: England and Wales	4779	281	186	...	...	0
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 3.2.2.3 Women, minors, foreigners, and foreigners from EU countries among convicted persons in 2015 – Intentional homicide: Total

	Total offenders Total	of which of Women	of which Minors	of which Foreigners	EU citizens amongst foreigners	of which Legal persons
	T32HOT15	T32HOW15	T32HOM15	T32HOA15	T32HOE15	T32HOL15
Albania	171	5	1	...	...	...
Armenia	19	2	0	1	...	...
Austria	60	10	6	24	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	257	26	0	74	32	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	132	6	10	5	...	...
Croatia	78	7	1	2	0	0
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	115	13	6	15	9	0
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	145	24	4	8	1	0
France	420	47	29	77	...	...
Georgia	136	11	8	...	...	...
Germany	582	61	33	200	...	...
Hungary	190	24	7	9	7	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	964	49	23	276	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	54	6	3	...	...	...
Lithuania	130	10	11	...	...	0
Luxembourg	55	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	120	12	5	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	614	41	58	...	...	0
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	563	79	7	5	...	...
Portugal	236	17	...	27	...	...
Romania	904	...	78	...	...	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	133	13	10	3	1	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	727	58	...	202	44	...
Sweden	156	10	7	...	...	...
Switzerland	123	14	6	59	21	...
Turkey	15317	401	700	97	...	0
Ukraine	827	103	24	18	...	...
UK: England and Wales	1440	145	47	...	...	7
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 3.2.2.4 Women, minors, foreigners, and foreigners from EU countries among convicted persons in 2015 – Intentional homicide: Completed

	Total offenders Total	of which of Women	of which Minors	of which Foreigners	EU citizens amongst foreigners	of which Legal persons
	T32HCT15	T32HCW15	T32HCM15	T32HCA15	T32HCE15	T32HCL15
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	25	4	2	9	...	...
Azerbaijan	333	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	98	5	9	1	...	...
Croatia	32	1	0	0	0	0
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	0
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	55	8	2	...	...	0
France	130	18	11	22	...	...
Georgia	97	3	2	...	...	...
Germany	327	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	94	10	2	7	5	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	516	27	9	124	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	2	1	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	434	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	109	14	...	10	...	...
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	0
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	90	12	4	3	3	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	157	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	53	6	2	24	10	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	0
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England and Wales	266	14	13	...	...	0
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	84	15	...	...	...	...

Table 3.2.2.5 Women, minors, foreigners, and foreigners from EU countries among convicted persons in 2015 – Bodily injury (Assault): Total

	Total offenders Total	of which of Women	of which Minors	of which Foreigners	EU citizens amongst foreigners	of which Legal persons
	T32AST15	T32ASW15	T32ASM15	T32ASA15	T32ASE15	T32ASL15
Albania	433	17	13	...	...	...
Armenia	102	23	0	3	...	...
Austria	4360	373	329	1305	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	701	22	45	9	...	...
Croatia	695	44	35	9	4	0
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	2844	180	152	255	148	0
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	8390	1273	480	823	273	0
France	57919	5571	6744	7608	...	...
Georgia	1688	28	35	...	...	...
Germany	60306	6254	6447	16198	...	...
Hungary	8145	742	869	142	102	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	11396	1,505	165	3,450	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	384	28	20	...	...	...
Lithuania	5025	276	119	...	...	0
Luxembourg	4621	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	164	16	2	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	11460	1153	799	...	...	0
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	25531	1480	75	165	...	...
Portugal	6457	1078	151	474	69	...
Romania	2564	...	60	...	...	0
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	1836	120	156	18	7	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	39363	4159	2281	9593	...	...
Sweden	6297	929	780	...	...	...
Switzerland	3179	308	377	1669	631	...
Turkey	204265	9781	9880	222	...	0
Ukraine	7410	907	166	53	...	...
UK: England and Wales	29579	1449	1300	...	...	7
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	10536	2655	...	...	...	...

Table 3.2.2.6 Women, minors, foreigners, and foreigners from EU countries among convicted persons in 2015 – Bodily injury (Assault): Aggravated bodily injury

	Total offenders Total	of which of Women	of which Minors	of which Foreigners	EU citizens amongst foreigners	of which Legal persons
	T32AAT15	T32AAW15	T32AAM15	T32AAA15	T32AAE15	T32AAL15
Albania	71	1	5	...	...	...
Armenia	86	8	0	2	0	...
Austria	1034	56	117	362	...	...
Azerbaijan	300	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	373	13	21	7	4	0
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	445	40	7	58	36	0
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	539	82	19	32	12	0
France	8413	739	937	1276	...	...
Georgia	226	4	5	...	...	...
Germany	18999	2002	2976	5459	...	...
Hungary	4455	245	424	83	64	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	7217	898	151	2192	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	165	20	3	...	...	...
Lithuania	185	15	8	...	...	0
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	157	3	6	3	1	...
Netherlands	1243	116	126	...	...	0
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	831	69	0	7	...	...
Portugal	989	145	42	112	14	...
Romania	232	...	5	...	...	0
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	771	13	75	10	2	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	600	43	59	...	...	...
Switzerland	762	74	55	430	134	...
Turkey	1716	40	59	14	...	0
Ukraine	1557	197	47	14	...	...
UK: England and Wales	5396	252	81	...	...	0
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	2573	82	...	...	...	...

Table 3.2.2.7 Women, minors, foreigners, and foreigners from EU countries among convicted persons in 2015 – Sexual assault: Total

	Total offenders Total	of which of Women	of which Minors	of which Foreigners	EU citizens amongst foreigners	of which Legal persons
	T32SAT15	T32SAW15	T32SAM15	T32SAA15	T32SAE15	T32SAL15
Albania	32	0	5	...	...	...
Armenia	...	0	0	0	0	...
Austria	371	6	33	97	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	656	8	2	134	61	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	129	0	18	1	...	...
Croatia	168	0	8	7	1	0
Cyprus	33	1	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	515	7	126	50	26	0
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	528	5	39	81	13	0
France	8954	356	1657	1220	...	...
Georgia	138	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	2881	37	351	569	...	...
Hungary	383	6	45	10	8	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	2087	40	62	765	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	263	8	37	...	...	0
Luxembourg	49	1	...	...	...	...
Moldova	207	1	18	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	1015	34	89	...	...	0
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	21	50	103	53	...
Poland	1396	17	4	9	...	...
Portugal	489	15	14	48	4	...
Romania	590	...	41	...	...	0
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	145	3	11	2	1	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	103	0	...	37	...	...
Sweden	402	5	56	...	...	...
Switzerland	668	12	128	153	61	...
Turkey	20085	279	2394	201	...	0
Ukraine	192	0	9	5	...	...
UK: England and Wales	6885	71	455	...	...	0
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	1086	70	...	...	...	...

Table 3.2.2.8 Women, minors, foreigners, and foreigners from EU countries among convicted persons in 2015 – Sexual assault: Rape

	Total offenders Total	of which of Women	of which Minors	of which Foreigners	EU citizens amongst foreigners	of which Legal persons
	T32RAT15	T32RAW15	T32RAM15	T32RAA15	T32RAE15	T32RAL15
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	4	0	0	0	0	...
Austria	149	1	13	62	...	...
Azerbaijan	25	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	388	4	2	103	45	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	72	0	12	1	...	...
Croatia	98	0	7	6	1	0
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	166	1	14	29	19	0
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	162	2	12	46	8	0
France	1024	15	307	145	...	...
Georgia	12	...	1	...	...	...
Germany	569	4	43	177	...	...
Hungary	172	2	27	4	3	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	1600	15	57	607	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	16	0	0	...	...	...
Lithuania	206	4	31	...	...	0
Luxembourg	15	0	...	...	...	...
Moldova	150	0	11	...	...	...
Montenegro	2	0	0	1	0	...
Netherlands	104	5	11	...	...	0
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	733	17	4	7	...	...
Portugal	89	...	3	21	...	...
Romania	354	...	36	...	...	0
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	54	3	4	2	1	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	291	3	31	...	...	...
Switzerland	116	0	7	69	25	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	89	0	5	2	...	...
UK: England and Wales	1297	13	120	...	...	0
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	104	0	...	...	...	...

Table 3.2.2.9 Women, minors, foreigners, and foreigners from EU countries among convicted persons in 2015 – Sexual abuse of a child

	Total offenders Total	of which of Women	of which Minors	of which Foreigners	EU citizens amongst foreigners	of which Legal persons
	T32SMT15	T32SMW15	T32SMM15	T32SMA15	T32SME15	T32SML15
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	0	0	0	0	...
Austria	132	2	19	14	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	355	5	0	48	32	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	18	0	1	0	0	0
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	338	6	111	11	8	0
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	301	3	24	35	5	0
France	3032	37	955	195	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	1487	23	220	170	...	...
Hungary	152	4	7	4	4	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	176	3	2	30	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	46	3	3	...	...	0
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	3	0	0	0	0	...
Netherlands	63	0	0	...	...	0
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	663	10	0	2	...	...
Portugal	343	13	11	26	...	...
Romania	215	...	4	...	...	0
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	22	0	3	0	0	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	100	1	23	...	...	...
Switzerland	448	8	93	119	67	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	10	0	0	0	0	...
UK: England and Wales	5328	37	304	...	...	0
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 3.2.2.10 Women, minors, foreigners, and foreigners from EU countries among convicted persons in 2015 – Robbery

	Total offenders Total	of which of Women	of which Minors	of which Foreigners	EU citizens amongst foreigners	of which Legal persons
	T32ROT15	T32ROW15	T32ROM15	T32ROA15	T32ROE15	T32ROL15
Albania	188	0	15	...	...	...
Armenia	98	1	2	4	...	...
Austria	757	57	254	409	...	...
Azerbaijan	323	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	2067	175	2	796	340	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	706	22	107	10	...	...
Croatia	321	29	37	8	1	0
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	1007	62	154	92	66	0
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	643	64	115	74	29	0
France	3441	258	1072	616	290	...
Georgia	395	2	46	...	...	...
Germany	7289	493	1789	2277	...	...
Hungary	1273	66	357	28	24	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	7323	640	463	3,148	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	367	21	56	...	...	...
Lithuania	883	49	232	...	...	0
Luxembourg	63	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	978	35	55	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	2281	181	583	...	...	0
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	5136	265	14	28	...	...
Portugal	2287	200	332	356	29	...
Romania	1547	...	223	...	...	0
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	846	30	161	11	1	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	10694	1161	2507	6578	...	...
Sweden	648	32	146	...	...	...
Switzerland	745	44	210	427	122	...
Turkey	21550	561	3596	898	...	0
Ukraine	4789	242	449	45	...	...
UK: England and Wales	4723	287	1321	...	...	15
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	333	46	...	...	...	...

Table 3.2.2.11 Women, minors, foreigners, and foreigners from EU countries among convicted persons in 2015 – Theft: Total

	Total offenders Total	of which of Women	of which Minors	of which Foreigners	EU citizens amongst foreigners	of which Legal persons
	T32THT15	T32THW15	T32THM15	T32THA15	T32THE15	T32THL15
Albania	1772	63	293	...	...	...
Armenia	508	31	46	0	0	...
Austria	7035	1559	566	3981	...	...
Azerbaijan	1920	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	8546	1173	12	3830	2173	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	6236	349	753	19	...	...
Croatia	3097	298	211	81	48	0
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	13986	2173	524	887	703	0
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	29818	8966	2151	4578	2254	0
France	91465	10806	19894	20178	...	...
Georgia	3014	111	142	...	...	...
Germany	132646	33660	9554	57458	24868	...
Hungary	16913	2010	2211	175	146	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	34301	8,368	1,345	15,959	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	3573	426	233	...	...	...
Lithuania	4022	314	608	...	...	0
Luxembourg	667	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	2787	202	383	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	25336	4529	1245	...	...	0
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	2025	491	2012	1556	...
Poland	39372	4274	174	404	...	...
Portugal	5580	961	274	620	297	...
Romania	4824	...	383	...	...	0
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	9861	900	878	162	91	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	21607	8219	996	6937	...	...
Sweden	21405	7111	2905	...	...	...
Switzerland	12811	2846	2529	8529	2128	...
Turkey	175428	11879	37536	1901	...	0
Ukraine	41150	5214	2879	310	...	...
UK: England and Wales	103828	21079	43839	...	...	0
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	8969	2611	...	...	...	...

Table 3.2.2.12 Women, minors, foreigners, and foreigners from EU countries among convicted persons in 2015 – Theft: Aggravated theft

	Total offenders Total	of which of Women	of which Minors	of which Foreigners	EU citizens amongst foreigners	of which Legal persons
	T32TAT15	T32TAW15	T32TAM15	T32TAA15	T32TAE15	T32TAL15
Albania	2	0	0	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	4102	547	404	2846	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	3946	217	10	1744	920	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	1466	82	159	28	17	0
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	431	40	29	...	...	0
France	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	23730	2191	2525	10993	...	...
Hungary	16913	2010	2211	175	146	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	1331	91	184	...	...	...
Montenegro	373	17	74	23	2	...
Netherlands	11139	1712	907	...	...	0
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	13410	536	76	79	...	...
Portugal	3354	275	194	283	126	...
Romania	3043	...	272	...	...	0
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	4919	212	579	61	42	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	996	117	58	845	163	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	0
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 3.2.2.13 Women, minors, foreigners, and foreigners from EU countries among convicted persons in 2015 – Theft: Theft of a motor vehicle

	Total offenders Total	of which Women	of which Minors	of which Foreigners	EU citizens amongst foreigners	of which Legal persons
	T32TVT15	T32TVW15	T32TVM15	T32TVA15	T32TVE15	T32TVL15
<i>Armenia</i>	3	0	0	0	0	...
<i>Bulgaria</i>	182	0	41	2	...	...
<i>Finland</i>	321	27	56	9	4	0
<i>Hungary</i>	495	16	59	11	11	...
<i>Portugal</i>	88	5	15	4	...	...
<i>Serbia</i>	237	4	38	2	2	...
<i>Spain</i>	2384	108	346	371	...	...
<i>Sweden</i>	315	22	98	...	...	...
<i>Ukraine</i>	2429	26	495	18	...	...
<i>UK: England and Wales</i>	3550	227	1929	...	2	32
<i>UK: Scotland</i>	287	11	...	...	...	...

Table 3.2.2.14 Women, minors, foreigners, and foreigners from EU countries among convicted persons in 2015 – (Theft) Burglary: Total

	Total offenders Total	of which Women	of which Minors	of which Foreigners	EU citizens amongst foreigners	of which Legal persons
	T32BUT15	T32BUW15	T32BUM15	T32BUA15	T32BUE15	T32BUL15
<i>Austria</i>	1072	62	200	568	...	...
<i>Croatia</i>	1381	74	148	25	15	0
<i>Germany</i>	12124	793	1560	4995	2404	...
<i>Hungary</i>	3129	232	638	13	13	...
<i>Poland</i>	13410	536	76	79	...	...
<i>Portugal</i>	214	10	18	16	8	...
<i>Ukraine</i>	13826	736	1459	103	...	...
<i>UK: England and Wales</i>	15538	776	4472	...	...	0
<i>UK: Scotland</i>	830	23	...	...	...	...

Table 3.2.2.15 Women, minors, foreigners, and foreigners from EU countries among convicted persons in 2015 – (Theft) Burglary: Domestic burglary

	Total offenders Total	of which Women	of which Minors	of which Foreigners	EU citizens amongst foreigners	of which Legal persons
	T32BDT15	T32BDW15	T32BDM15	T32BDA15	T32BDE15	T32BDL15
<i>Germany</i>	2750	248	335	1336	...	...
<i>Hungary</i>	189	39	54	1	1	...
<i>Portugal</i>	131	7	10	9	...	...
<i>UK: England and Wales</i>	8703	538	1488	...	...	0

Table 3.2.2.16 Women, minors, foreigners, and foreigners from EU countries among convicted persons in 2015 – Fraud

	Total offenders Total	of which Women	of which Minors	of which Foreigners	EU citizens amongst foreigners	of which Legal persons
	T32FRT15	T32FRW15	T32FRM15	T32FRA15	T32FRE15	T32FRL15
Albania	201	29	4	...	...	...
Armenia	89	12	1	0	0	...
Austria	2256	528	45	711	...	...
Azerbaijan	950	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	2314	424	0	725	480	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	559	134	5	8	...	...
Croatia	892	145	3	33	16	16
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	3235	1104	23	131	95	0
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	4582	1550	105	481	195	0
France	8283	2222	270	1559	...	...
Georgia	456	2	6	...	...	...
Germany	89008	30163	874	18965	6934	...
Hungary	4069	935	80	70	54	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	5240	1,138	8	673	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	1296	244	46	...	...	9
Luxembourg	446	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	627	99	8	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	880	176	20	...	...	0
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	25467	6792	49	168	...	...
Portugal	1144	338	6	67	3	22
Romania	1033	...	3	...	...	7
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	743	114	11	15	10	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	6904	1744	...	961	...	...
Sweden	1213	354	70	...	...	...
Switzerland	3308	1054	144	1837	756	...
Turkey	64237	4521	406	229	...	0
Ukraine	2521	573	79	11	...	...
UK: England and Wales	12648	4138	704	...	...	8
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	366	178	...	2	...	...

Table 3.2.2.17 Women, minors, foreigners, and foreigners from EU countries among convicted persons in 2015 – Cyber fraud

	Total offenders Total	of which Women	of which Minors	of which Foreigners	EU citizens amongst foreigners	of which Legal persons
	<i>T32CFT15</i>	<i>T32CFW15</i>	<i>T32CFM15</i>	<i>T32CFA15</i>	<i>T32CFE15</i>	<i>T32CFL15</i>
<i>Albania</i>	15	4	0	...	...	...
<i>Hungary</i>	368	71	40	16	12	...
<i>Montenegro</i>	11	2	0	1	0	...
<i>Portugal</i>	195	68	...	27	...	...
<i>Romania</i>	6	...	0	...	...	0
<i>Serbia</i>	0	0	0	0	0	...
<i>Switzerland</i>	713	173	57	454	182	...

Table 3.2.2.18 Women, minors, foreigners, and foreigners from EU countries among convicted persons in 2015 – Forgery of documents

	Total offenders Total	of which of Women	of which Minors	of which Foreigners	EU citizens amongst foreigners	of which Legal persons
	T32FDT15	T32FDW15	T32FDM15	T32FDA15	T32FDE15	T32FDL15
Albania	414	18	6	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	821	101	28	556	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	1649	261	1	570	314	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	778	75	1	117	13	0
Cyprus	94	14	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	330	55	1	207	26	1
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	779	166	98	275	87	0
France	4634	1228	60	1882	...	...
Georgia	177	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	15574	3166	315	5727	...	...
Hungary	6251	1424	109	301	112	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	9299	1,831	10	2,862	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	857	144	17	...	...	10
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	108	6	1	23	1	...
Netherlands	1596	323	7	...	...	18
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	5975	1568	52	1572	...	...
Portugal	793	161	7	175	16	18
Romania	255	...	0	...	...	1
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	1089	126	4	64	7	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	7135	1204	42	3163	...	...
Sweden	720	125	32	...	...	...
Switzerland	4106	1086	401	2743	628	...
Turkey	28637	144	78	124	...	0
Ukraine	967	321	2	155	...	...
UK: England and Wales	1223	122	136	...	...	3
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 3.2.2.19 Women, minors, foreigners, and foreigners from EU countries among convicted persons in 2015 – Money laundering

	Total offenders Total	of which of Women	of which Minors	of which Foreigners	EU citizens amongst foreigners	of which Legal persons
	T32MLT15	T32MLW15	T32MLM15	T32MLA15	T32MLE15	T32MLL15
Albania	55	3	7	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	31	10	0	13	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	469	77	0	228	95	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	23	...	0	...	...	...
Croatia	8	2	0	0	0	0
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	67	9	0	9	4	0
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	96	16	1	...	...	0
France	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	734	181	1	238	...	...
Hungary	14	2	0	2	0	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	1887	351	9	712	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	21	8	0	...	...	0
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	4	1	0	...	...	...
Montenegro	0	0	0	0	0	...
Netherlands	420	84	7	...	...	20
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	120	22	0	3	...	...
Portugal	34	17	...	9	...	...
Romania	15	...	0	...	...	0
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	2	1	0	0	0	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	2890	416	157	817	...	...
Sweden	162	41	5	...	...	...
Switzerland	309	59	0	226	60	...
Turkey	65	5	0	0	...	0
Ukraine	5	3	0	0	0	...
UK: England and Wales	1336	271	31	...	...	8
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	0	0	0	0	0	...

Table 3.2.2.20 Women, minors, foreigners, and foreigners from EU countries among convicted persons in 2015 – Corruption

	Total offenders Total	of which of Women	of which Minors	of which Foreigners	EU citizens amongst foreigners	of which Legal persons
	T32COT15	T32COW15	T32COM15	T32COA15	T32COE15	T32COL15
Albania	85	6	0	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	131	26	1	14	...	...
Azerbaijan	22	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	56	4	0	5	3	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	78	10	0	7	...	...
Croatia	215	61	0	11	1	1
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	95	8	0	15	2	0
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	3	0	0	...	...	1
France	277	25	27	28	...	...
Georgia	93	4	...	...	...	...
Germany	171	23	0	47	...	...
Hungary	152	16	0	15	11	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	783	61	2	...	...	0
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	68	14	0	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	5	0	0	...	...	0
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	1752	253	3	97	...	...
Portugal	36	...	...	4	...	...
Romania	588	...	0	...	...	10
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	83	6	0	1	0	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	11	3	0	...	...	...
Switzerland	54	11	0	37	1	...
Turkey	874	36	5	9	...	0
Ukraine	374	65	0	2	...	...
UK: England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	0	0	0	0	0	...

**Table 3.2.2.21 Women, minors, foreigners, and foreigners from EU countries among convicted persons in 2015 – Drug offences:
Total**

	Total offenders Total	of which of Women	of which Minors	of which Foreigners	EU citizens amongst foreigners	of which Legal persons
	T32DRT15	T32DRW15	T32DRM15	T32DRA15	T32DRE15	T32DRL15
Albania	633	20	13	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	4435	349	281	1950	...	...
Azerbaijan	2489	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	6050	523	4	1976	880	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	1570	148	56	26	...	...
Croatia	693	41	41	46	25	0
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	2708	434	82	469	82	0
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	9451	1225	309	975	385	0
France	63124	3837	5088	5383	...	...
Georgia	4110	32	15	...	...	...
Germany	55863	5704	3415	11995	4061	...
Hungary	1288	92	75	63	21	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	21955	1,556	312	9,460	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	1127	203	18	...	...	...
Lithuania	1819	187	66	...	...	0
Luxembourg	213	38	...	...	...	...
Moldova	746	72	23	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	6032	825	127	...	...	0
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	2817	807	3233	2360	...
Poland	16403	777	130	195	...	...
Portugal	3956	461	87	675	146	...
Romania	847	...	5	...	...	0
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	3094	241	156	158	73	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	22586	2972	1541	...	...	...
Switzerland	20338	2040	5608	9520	3213	...
Turkey	95547	3929	6567	2008	...	0
Ukraine	11280	1342	164	79	...	...
UK: England and Wales	46810	3687	8080	...	...	0
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	6331	821	...	...	...	...

Table 3.2.2.22 Women, minors, foreigners, and foreigners from EU countries among convicted persons in 2015 – Drug offences: Drug trafficking

	Total offenders Total	of which of Women	of which Minors	of which Foreigners	EU citizens amongst foreigners	of which Legal persons
	T32DTT15	T32DTW15	T32DTM15	T32DTA15	T32DTE15	T32DTL15
Albania	132	0	0	...	...	...
Armenia	44	5	2	12	...	...
Austria	1268	106	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	693	41	41	46	25	0
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	2100	360	72	311	60	0
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	3562	374	105	...	...	0
France	32768	2077	3727	3221	...	...
Georgia	120	2	...	...	...	...
Germany	8873	842	113	2558	...	...
Hungary	413	32	9	29	4	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	537	78	30	...	...	0
Luxembourg	178	6	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	1800	93	16	63	...	...
Portugal	3106	422	66	581	125	...
Romania	769	...	5	...	...	0
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	895	36	48	46	22	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	2518	227	60	...	...	...
Switzerland	8192	741	1007	4760	1011	...
Turkey	53847	3151	2789	1937	...	0
Ukraine	1564	211	39	13	...	...
UK: England and Wales	520	67	2	...	...	0
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...

COMMENTS ON TABLES 3.2.2.1 TO 3.2.2.22

In general, the notes for tables 3.2.1.1 to 3.2.1.22 also apply here.

Belgium: Only criminal offences committed by minors over the age of 16, who were convicted by jurisdiction that applies the criminal law for adults on decision of the juvenile court, are included. The others are excluded.

Bulgaria: Legal persons are not subject to criminal liability.

Finland: Some figures for foreigners include more crime types than other figures due to different grouping in data sources.

Portugal: EU citizens according to the present configuration of the EU.

Criminal liability of legal persons was provided for in the Portuguese Criminal Code in 2007.

Romania: Data refer to 2016, not 2015.

Turkey: Number of Women: for 179 cases (all crimes) gender of the offender is not known.

UK:Scotland: Data on foreigners is not held.

3.2.3 Total persons receiving sanctions/asures in 2015

Table 3.2.3.1. Total persons receiving sanctions/asures in 2015–Criminal offences. total

	Of which: non-custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: suspended custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures				
	Total sanctions and measures Total	Of which: verdict / admonition only	Of which: fines	Total	Of which: comm. service	Total	Of which: with supervisi.	Of which: wi. comm srv	Total	Of which: partially suspend	Of which: other measures
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	2939	...	807	0	0	977	...	...	1056	...	...
Austria	32118	...	8855	...	...	12201	...	...	9361	3261	1701
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	222218	...	186572	10254	10254	11396	2572	...	13625	...	371
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	27787	...	889	7884	...	13220	...	...	5565	...	229
Croatia	13025	199	446	239	...	9298	898	964	2843	434	...
Cyprus	54095	...	51228	...	201	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	65569	1178	2343	8675	7702	43802	4232	...	9531	...	40
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	181727	6	160628	2009	1820	13228	787	281	5071	...	785
France	574475	4590	204935	85747	16736	152419	973	...	126784	25771	...
Georgia	15139	...	3006	...	...	6922	...	756	4442	...	13
Germany	748377	8890	567054	54792	...	81695	...	...	35946	...	...
Hungary	84011	1076	20136	38443	12051	15388	2520	0	8968	0	0
Iceland	2120	1422	698	1213	139	462	...	115	490	54	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	10018	...	160	...	4748	...	...	...	3418	...	...
Lithuania	18592	97	5060	6092	1286	1335	...	...	5286	...	238
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	11162	11162	3708	8807	2194	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	89025	...	24898	26014	24859	12720	...	6657	25393	8665	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	291850	...	1734	...	174	8233	...	...	10868	...	...
Poland	260034	...	61461	31096	31096	133076	38661	...	34022	...	379
Portugal	61721	280	38158	2239	2230	14291	7246	...	5845	...	908
Romania	...	...	3504	19350	...	19350	...	...	9537	...	6134
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	33189	694	2722	359	353	20424	1134	...	8820	...	170
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	640737	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	106750	43	57439	4882	1002	12186	...	3820	10923	149	21277
Switzerland	111875	...	95670	2798	2627	2718	...	...	10689	853	0
Turkey	1531696	...	404663	303239	...	92207	...	...	431081	...	300506
Ukraine	94798	...	18652	...	8622	...	...	...	19765	...	3510
UK: E&W	1246969	...	891922	1156601	114286	57072	...	...	90348	...	93321
UK: N. Ireland	24379	...	13129	3174	1516	3733	...	...	3013	...	1330
UK: Scotland	99950	17270	49147	18943	16782	0	...	...	18943	0	...

Table 3.2.3.2 Total persons receiving sanctions/asures in 2015 – Criminal offences: Major traffic offences

	Total sanctions and measures Total	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: comm. service	Total	Of which: with supervisi.	Of which: wi. comm srv	Total	Of which: partially suspend	
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	82	...	5	0	0	47	...	...	30	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	7960	...	64	4135	...	3127	...	...	628	...	6
Croatia	935	10	113	3	...	706	10	41	103	0	...
Cyprus	...	...	22114	...	119	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	16055	69	1628	1870	1634	11447	431	...	1036	...	5
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	105601	0	97333	1156	1029	5705	171	4	1294	...	113
France	207705	357	111459	33165	3312	40379	382	...	22345	3134	...
Georgia	746	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	151631	592	137205	5004	...	6871	...	...	1959	...	...
Hungary	25609	26	10354	13660	1364	1236	93	0	333	0	0
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	343	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	16071	...	9257	3428	3183	1599	...	677	1787	223	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	621	...	174	...	...	31	...	...	0	...	...
Poland	59834	...	23592	5511	5511	25770	2246	...	4945	...	16
Portugal	20390	96	15467	989	674	2703	1078	...	1098	...	37
Romania	...	1096	...	8531	...	4813	...	...	1354	...	3718
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	2599	10	395	18	15	1830	123	...	328	...	18
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	22277	6	14488	652	246	1035	...	924	2828	3	3268
Switzerland	50611	...	49033	1028	1021	356	...	...	194	20	0
Turkey	36687	...	20320	4885	...	1247	...	...	6757	...	3478
Ukraine	5010	...	643	...	12	...	...	...	1144	...	...
UK: E&W	3945	...	97	757	...	1385	...	...	1695	...	108
UK: N. Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	7111	96	5938	832	...	...	...	...	832	...	...

Table 3.2.3.3 Total persons receiving sanctions/asures in 2015 – Intentional homicide: Total

	Total sanctions and measures Total	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: comm. service	Total	Of which: with supervisi.	Of which: wi. comm srv	Total	Of which: partially suspend		
												T33HOD15	T33HOE15	T33HOH15	T33HOJ15	T33HOI15	T33HOK15	T33HOL15	T33HON15
<i>Albania</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Armenia</i>	27	...	0	0	0	0	...	...	27	...	...	...
<i>Austria</i>	40	...	...	0	...	0	...	...	40	2	...	0
<i>Azerbaijan</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Belgium</i>	258	...	0	4	4	81	45	...	173	...	...	0
<i>Bosnia- Herzegovina</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Bulgaria</i>	132	...	0	0	...	5	...	...	127	...	...	0
<i>Croatia</i>	78	0	0	1	...	4	0	0	73	13	...	...
<i>Cyprus</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Czech Republic</i>	115	0	0	1	1	3	1	...	112	...	...	0
<i>Denmark</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Estonia</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Finland</i>	145	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	127	...	...	15
<i>France</i>	420	0	0	0	0	7	0	...	413	15	...	...
<i>Georgia</i>	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	148	2	...	...
<i>Germany</i>	584	2	1	1	...	23	1	...	557	...	...	...
<i>Hungary</i>	200	0	0	11	0	11	2	0	178	0	...	0
<i>Iceland</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Italy</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Latvia</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Lithuania</i>	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
<i>Luxembourg</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Moldova</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Montenegro</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Netherlands</i>	612	...	0	63	20	33	...	28	514	198	...	...
<i>North Macedonia</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Norway</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Poland</i>	563	...	0	1	1	20	17	...	542	...	...	0
<i>Portugal</i>	236	...	...	...	...	49	39	...	177	...	...	9
<i>Romania</i>	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
<i>Russian Federation</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Serbia</i>	123	0	0	0	0	2	2	...	118	...	...	3
<i>Slovak Republic</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Slovenia</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Spain</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Sweden</i>	156	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	126	0	...	30
<i>Switzerland</i>	38	...	0	10	0	2	...	...	26	7	...	0
<i>Turkey</i>	15417	...	33	5642	...	40	...	...	7866	...	...	1836
<i>Ukraine</i>	827	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	741	...	...	...
<i>UK: E&W</i>	1418	...	15	146	...	231	...	...	956	...	...	85
<i>UK: N. Ireland</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>UK: Scotland</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 3.2.3.4 Total persons receiving sanctions/asures in 2015 – Intentional homicide: Completed

	Total sanctions and measures Total	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: comm. service	Total	Of which: with supervisi.	Of which: wi. comm srv	Total	Of which: partially suspend		
												T33HCA15	T33HCB15	T33HCC15	T33HCD15	T33HCE15	T33HCH15	T33HCJ15	T33HCI15	T33HCK15	T33HCL15	T33HCN15
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	20	...	...	0	...	0	...	...	20	1	0	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	98	...	0	0	...	4	...	...	94	...	0	...
Croatia	32	0	0	0	...	1	0	0	31	1	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	...	8	...
France	130	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	130	6	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	100	0	0	7	0	1	0	0	92	0	0	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	109	...	...	...	...	13	7	...	92	...	4	...
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	20	...	0	8	0	0	...	...	12	0	0	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: E&W	266	...	0	0	...	0	...	...	266	...	0	...
UK: N. Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	84	1	4	14	0	0	0	0	65	...	...	...

Table 3.2.3.5 Total persons receiving sanctions/asures in 2015 – Bodily injury (Assault): Total

	Of which: non-custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: suspended custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures				
	Total sanctions and measures Total	Of which: verdict / admonition only	Of which: fines	Total	Of which: comm. service	Total	Of which: with supervisi.	Of which: wi. comm srv	Total	Of which: partially suspend	Of which: other measures
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	4285	...	1929	...	...	1450	...	...	735	165	171
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	701	...	5	288	...	307	...	...	94	...	7
Croatia	695	24	10	17	...	530	8	49	114	15	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	2844	45	44	265	253	2153	208	...	337	...	0
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	8390	0	5451	288	266	1763	157	53	741	...	147
France	57919	693	3714	7528	1676	27703	214	...	18281	3855	...
Georgia	1688	...	490	...	...	890	...	...	80	...	...
Germany	61603	1297	31800	10189	...	13881	...	...	4436	...	...
Hungary	8168	139	1101	2830	1256	2842	583	0	1256	0	0
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	5025	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	10951	...	2288	5105	4948	1760	...	1062	1798	962	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	25531	...	2749	2927	2927	16686	10026	...	3128	...	41
Portugal	6457	18	3375	157	157	2359	1186	...	328	...	220
Romania	...	...	916	1262	...	...	...	...	...	...	446
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	1680	22	128	17	17	1175	48	...	326	...	12
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	6297	5	949	839	263	2151	...	1421	1211	34	1142
Switzerland	979	...	818	35	29	58	...	...	68	9	0
Turkey	204265	...	84743	34302	...	12833	...	...	47617	...	24770
Ukraine	7410	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: E&W	13473	...	157	5838	...	7587	...	...	11850	...	2005
UK: N. Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	13844	2833	3750	3863	3804	...	...	...	3303	...	...

Table 3.2.3.6 Total persons receiving sanctions/measures in 2015 – Bodily injury (Assault): Aggravated bodily injury

	Total sanctions and measures Total	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: comm. service	Total	Of which: with supervisi.	Of which: wi. comm srv	Total	Of which: partially suspend	Of which: other measures	
												T33AAA15	T33AAB15	T33AAC15	T33AAD15	T33AAE15	T33AAH15	T33AAJ15	T33AAI15	T33AAK15	T33AAL15	T33AAN15
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	90	...	3	0	0	17	...	...	68	...	...	...
Austria	1004	...	122	...	...	461	...	...	330	150	...	91
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	373	12	0	9	...	265	4	35	87	14	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	445	1	0	0	0	295	67	...	149	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	539	0	1	4	4	258	31	46	269	...	...	7
France	8413	51	283	685	156	3539	21	...	3855	1850	...	...
Georgia	226	...	4	...	...	87	...	...	125	...	...	...
Germany	19396	397	3620	4323	...	8814	...	...	2242	...	...	...
Hungary	4469	20	500	1099	594	1938	331	0	912	0	...	0
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	185	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	1233	...	8	421	393	283	...	231	521	330	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	831	...	30	5	5	488	215	...	305	...	...	3
Portugal	989	...	358	79	79	448	215	...	85	...	...	18
Romania	...	...	17	...	...	135	...	...	57	...	...	18
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	696	2	7	2	2	495	41	...	185	...	...	5
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	600	1	0	32	8	21	...	18	431	15	...	115
Switzerland	202	...	133	7	4	37	...	...	25	9	...	0
Turkey	1716	...	174	462	...	198	...	...	652	...	...	230
Ukraine	1557	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	877	...	...	...
UK: E&W	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: N. Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	1765	62	84	483	470	...	...	...	960	...	...	...

Table 3.2.3.7 Total persons receiving sanctions/asures in 2015 – Sexual assault: Total

	Of which: non-custodial sanctions and measures					Of which: suspended custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures		
	Total sanctions and measures Total	Of which: verdict / admonition only	Of which: fines	Total	Of which: comm. service	Total	Of which: with supervisi.	Of which: wi. comm srv	Total	Of which: partially suspend	Of which: other measures
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	361	...	50	...	...	73	...	...	199	82	39
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	656	...	0	16	16	441	270	...	197	...	2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	129	...	0	9	...	48	...	...	72	...	0
Croatia	168	3	1	2	...	71	8	16	91	10	...
Cyprus	33	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	exemption without terms: 5
Czech Republic	515	21	0	3	2	379	36	...	110	...	2
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	528	0	29	8	8	324	33	66	160	...	7
France	8954	51	218	933	21	4286	17	...	3466	1308	...
Georgia	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	79	...
Germany	2934	53	115	323	...	1524	...	...	919	...	...
Hungary	391	0	5	22	4	130	33	0	234	0	0
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	262	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	1007	...	10	130	113	204	...	124	663	428	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	859	...	370	...	0	211	...	...	395	...	...
Poland	1393	...	8	18	18	737	479	...	624	...	6
Portugal	489	...	10	4	4	278	186	...	186	...	11
Romania	...	...	1	167	...	125	...	...	...	...	42
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	134	0	4	0	0	34	5	...	96	...	0
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	402	0	0	23	11	34	...	22	264	3	81
Switzerland	243	...	126	5	0	63	...	...	49	20	0
Turkey	20085	...	159	6815	...	331	...	...	10371	...	2409
Ukraine	192	...	0	...	1	...	...	...	143	...	...
UK: E&W	5364	...	42	1545	...	858	...	...	4106	...	234
UK: N. Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	383	5	7	149	130	...	...	...	226	...	...

Table 3.2.3.8 Total persons receiving sanctions/asures in 2015 – Sexual assault: Rape

	Of which: non-custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: suspended custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures				
	Total sanctions and measures Total	Of which: verdict / admonition only	Of which: fines	Total	Of which: comm. service	Total	Of which: with supervisi.	Of which: wi. comm srv	Total	Of which: partially suspend	Of which: other measures
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	5	...	0	0	0	0	...	...	5	...	...
Austria	142	...	0	...	...	19	...	...	107	41	16
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	387	...	0	1	1	254	150	...	132	...	0
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	72	...	0	3	...	13	...	...	56	...	0
Croatia	98	2	0	2	...	26	7	8	68	0	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	166	3	0	1	0	87	12	...	73	...	2
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	162	0	0	2	2	96	11	31	61	...	3
France	1024	0	0	37	0	151	0	0	836	123	...
Georgia	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	575	6	2	16	...	217	...	...	334	...	...
Hungary	175	0	0	6	0	24	10	0	145	0	0
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	206	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	104	...	0	5	0	8	...	7	91	47	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	730	...	2	4	4	313	183	...	406	...	5
Portugal	89	...	...	...	...	28	15	...	55	...	4
Romania	...	...	0	...	...	25	...	...	291	...	2
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	50	0	0	0	0	3	0	...	47	...	0
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	291	0	0	6	3	9	...	4	232	2	31
Switzerland	116	...	0	0	0	6	...	...	1	0	0
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	89	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	71	...	...
UK: E&W	1381	...	0	64	...	8	...	...	1184	...	125
UK: N. Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	104	0	0	9	8	...	...	...	95	...	...

Table 3.2.3.9 Total persons receiving sanctions/asures in 2015 – Sexual assault: Sexual abuse of a child

	Of which: non-custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: suspended custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures				
	Total sanctions and measures Total	Of which: verdict / admonition only	Of which: fines	Total	Of which: comm. service	Total	Of which: with supervisi.	Of which: wi. comm srv	Total	Of which: partially suspend	Of which: other measures
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	129	...	0	...	...	31	...	...	82	37	16
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	355	...	0	9	9	250	172	...	95	...	1
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Croatia	18	1	0	0	...	9	0	0	8	3	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	338	18	0	2	2	282	20	...	36	...	0
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	301	0	5	5	5	195	20	35	93	...	3
France	3032	22	9	422	3	1483	0	...	1096	552	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	1521	34	45	235	...	767	...	...	440	...	...
Hungary	156	0	5	16	4	89	14	0	46	0	0
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	63	...	0	10	9	11	...	5	43	16	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	663	...	6	14	14	424	296	...	218	...	1
Portugal	343	...	7	...	...	211	149	...	116	...	7
Romania	...	...	1	140	...	100	...	...	90	...	40
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	19	0	0	0	0	2	0	...	17	...	0
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	100	0	0	15	8	22	...	16	28	1	35
Switzerland	448	...	102	3	2	32	...	...	10	5	0
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
UK: E&W	2752	...	2	543	...	271	...	...	1671	...	267
UK: N. Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 3.2.3.10 Total persons receiving sanctions/measures in 2015 – Robbery: Total

	Of which: non-custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: suspended custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures				
	Total sanctions and measures Total	Of which: verdict / admonition only	Of which: fines	Total	Of which: comm. service	Total	Of which: with supervisi.	Of which: wi. comm srv	Total	Of which: partially suspend	Of which: other measures
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	77	...	22	0	0	1	...	...	72	...	...
Austria	744	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	525	161	23
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	2061	...	0	456	456	712	188	...	889	...	4
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	706	...	0	32	...	260	...	...	397	...	17
Croatia	321	4	0	11	...	80	17	51	226	42	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	1007	6	0	0	2	498	127	...	498	...	1
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	643	0	3	23	21	299	120	30	315	...	3
France	3441	...	125	...	38	...	...	...	2789	...	...
Georgia	395	...	16	...	...	99	...	...	280	...	...
Germany	7549	260	91	1295	...	2972	...	...	2931	...	...
Hungary	1296	1	9	33	3	203	129	0	1050	0	0
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	833	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	2266	...	15	446	378	269	...	195	1536	791	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	5136	...	41	92	92	2290	1584	...	2654	...	59
Portugal	2287	...	58	114	111	1337	1050	...	754	...	24
Romania	...	...	4	416	...	408	...	...	904	...	8
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	685	0	3	1	0	129	83	...	548	...	4
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	648	0	0	51	20	12	...	10	382	36	203
Switzerland	106	...	29	1	0	38	...	...	38	9	0
Turkey	21550	...	159	6974	...	719	...	...	10802	...	2896
Ukraine	4789	...	395	...	278	...	...	...	2208	...	...
UK: E&W	4721	...	...	981	...	365	...	...	3220	...	152
UK: N. Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	379	11	8	59	45	...	...	...	297	...	...

Table 3.2.3.11 Total persons receiving sanctions/asures in 2015 – Theft: Total

	Of which: non-custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: suspended custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures				
	Total sanctions and measures Total	Of which: verdict / admonition only	Of which: fines	Total	Of which: comm. service	Total	Of which: with supervisi.	Of which: wi. comm srv	Total	Of which: partially suspend	Of which: other measures
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	293	...	225	0	0	111	...	...	178	...	...
Austria	6981	...	1591	...	...	2047	...	...	3164	1205	179
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	8547	...	57	1688	1688	2549	360	...	4217	...	36
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	6236	...	114	1073	...	2084	...	...	2807	...	158
Croatia	3097	77	10	123	...	2068	163	281	819	103	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	13986	444	112	2748	2506	6590	1003	...	4084	...	8
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	29818	0	28059	145	134	767	97	7	734	...	113
France	91465	765	9939	17997	5097	27331	127	...	35433	5269	...
Georgia	3014	...	44	...	...	1250	...	...	1764	...	...
Germany	133600	954	89567	13486	...	17602	...	...	11991	...	...
Hungary	17389	99	1824	7746	4091	3360	917	0	4360	0	0
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	4022	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	24842	...	3372	5992	5649	4385	...	2070	11093	3167	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	7731	...	5477	...	...	...	784	...	1305	...	...
Poland	39372	...	2906	6576	6576	21243	8637	...	8538	...	109
Portugal	5580	18	2101	273	268	2000	1165	...	1124	...	64
Romania	...	...	179	1756	...	1432	...	...	2507	...	324
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	8983	13	404	138	137	5063	220	...	3346	...	19
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	21405	5	8294	1198	75	3362	...	82	2046	11	6500
Switzerland	3251	...	2449	71	64	66	...	...	665	8	0
Turkey	175428	...	16313	47160	...	11699	...	...	76978	...	23278
Ukraine	41150	...	6131	...	4621	...	...	...	9107	...	...
UK: E&W	88065	...	14012	24392	...	11966	...	...	27511	...	24101
UK: N. Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	11580	2529	2188	2928	2397	...	...	...	3699	...	...

Table 3.2.3.12 Total persons receiving sanctions/measures in 2015 – Theft: Aggravated theft

	Of which: non-custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: suspended custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures				
	Total sanctions and measures Total	Of which: verdict / admonition only	Of which: fines	Total	Of which: comm. service	Total	Of which: with supervisi.	Of which: wi. comm srv	Total	Of which: partially suspend	Of which: other measures
Albania
Armenia
Austria	4079	...	75	...	...	...	...	2738	1204	133
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	3943	...	3	829	829	1217	195	1875	...	19	
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	1466	61	0	81	...	814	72	152	510	75	
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	431	0	3	20	18	197	22	7	210	1	
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	24047	317	4991	3295	...	9262	...	6182	...	...
Hungary	17389	99	1824	7746	4091	3360	917	0	4360	0	
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	413	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	10999	144	904	3069	2925	1979	...	1319	5047	1607	
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	13410	...	166	792	792	8475	4423	3909	...	68	
Portugal	3354	...	571	183	178	1663	984	901	...	34	
Romania	...	...	23	1062	...	...	...	...	...	129
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	4340	0	4	4	4	2155	145	2166	...	11	
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	149	...	55	1	1	38	...	55	6	0	
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: E&W	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: N. Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 3.2.3.13 Total persons receiving sanctions/measures in 2015 – Theft: motor vehicle

	Total sanctions and measures Total	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: comm. service	Total	Of which: with supervisi.	Of which: wi. comm srv	Total		Of which: partially suspend
Armenia	2	...	0	0	0	1	...	...	1	...	...
Finland	321	0	172	12	9	55	14	0	68	...	14
Hungary	666	2	101	330	115	133	38	0	100	0	0
Portugal	88	...	46	6	5	15	5	...	17	...	4
Serbia	199	0	20	4	4	97	5	...	78	...	0
Sweden	315	0	7	54	0	50	...	3	47	0	157
Ukraine	2429	...	70	...	10	...	...	...	816	...	...
UK: E&W	3573	...	423	2029	...	304	...	...	505	...	734
UK: Scotland	296	24	62	111	96	...	...	...	93	...	...

Table 3.2.3.14 Total persons receiving sanctions/measures in 2015--(Theft) Burglary,total

	T33BUA15	T33BUB15	T33BUC15	T33BUD15	T33BUE15	T33BUH15	T33BUJ15	T33BUI15	T33BUK15	T33BUL15	T33BUN15
Austria	1055	...	48	...	...	416	...	...	535	251	56
Croatia	1381	59	0	74	...	764	67	144	484	69	...
Germany	12327	203	2162	2057	...	4744	...	...	3161	...	...
Hungary	3172	15	216	1394	780	569	231	0	978	0	0
Poland	13410	...	166	792	792	8475	4423	...	3909	...	68
Portugal	214	...	15	12	12	101	68	...	82	...	4
Ukraine	13826	...	79	...	177	...	...	...	4670	...	...
UK: E&W	15363	...	249	3470	...	2585	...	...	8492	...	816
UK: Scotland	853	35	25	261	194	...	...	...	530	...	...

Table 3.2.3.15 Total persons receiving sanctions/measures in 2015--Domestic burglary

	T33BDA15	T33BDB15	T33BDC15	T33BDD15	T33BDE15	T33BDH15	T33BDJ15	T33BDI15	T33BDK15	T33BDL15	T33BDN15
Germany	2803	53	152	414	...	1251	...	...	933	...	...
Hungary	191	5	15	104	43	26	9	0	41	0	0
Portugal	131	...	6	9	6	56	42	...	56	...	4
UK: E&W	8623	...	41	1511	...	1356	...	...	5529	...	227

Table 3.2.3.17 Total persons receiving sanctions/measures in 2015 – Cyber Fraud

	T33FRCA15	T33FRCB15	T33FRCC15	T33FRCD15	T33FRCE15	T33FRCH15	T33FR CJ15	T33FR I15	T33FRK15	T33FR L15	T33FR N15
Hungary	381	5	65	133	43	92	20	0	86	0	0
Montenegro	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	195	...	97	...	...	65	29	...	29	...	3
Romania	...	...	0	4	...	4	...	...	2	...	0
Serbia	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	...	1	...	0
Switzerland	138	...	120	4	4	5	...	...	9	1	0

Table 3.2.3.16 Total persons receiving sanctions/asures in 2015 – Fraud

	Of which: non-custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: suspended custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures				
	Total sanctions and measures Total	Of which: verdict / admonition only	Of which: fines	Total	Of which: comm. service	Total	Of which: with supervisi.	Of which: wi. comm srv	Total	Of which: partially suspend	Of which: other measures
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	50	...	0	0	0	5	0	0	45	0	0
Austria	2256	...	476	...	...	1002	...	...	645	231	133
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	2314	...	61	397	397	858	60	...	934	...	64
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	559	...	10	52	...	339	...	...	158	...	0
Croatia	892	1	16	4	...	653	121	46	218	30	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	3235	90	21	147	143	2595	197	...	379	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	4582	0	3204	99	96	937	38	18	281	...	61
France	8283	86	945	827	256	3831	8	...	2594	491	...
Georgia	456	...	26	...	...	201	...	...	229	...	...
Germany	90775	1767	73667	2482	...	9999	...	...	2860	...	...
Hungary	4287	49	810	1060	515	1561	115	0	807	0	0
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	1296	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	848	...	134	294	287	137	...	79	283	110	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	25467	...	1925	1515	1515	18459	3435	...	3528	...	40
Portugal	1144	...	491	10	10	428	169	...	205	...	10
Romania	...	...	18	562	...	424	...	...	457	...	138
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	732	0	31	2	2	482	35	...	214	...	3
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	1213	0	102	158	26	454	...	42	267	4	232
Switzerland	1445	...	1236	52	51	82	...	...	75	10	0
Turkey	64237	...	21405	14840	...	2188	...	...	19203	...	6601
Ukraine	2521	...	878	...	278	...	...	...	438	...	...
UK: E&W	11801	...	1316	3920	...	1400	...	...	2213	...	4268
UK: N. Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	544	52	125	170	153	...	...	...	165	...	...

Table 3.2.3.18 Total persons receiving sanctions/measures in 2015 – Forgery of documents

	Of which: non-custodial sanctions and measures											Of which: suspended custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures		
	Total sanctions and measures Total	Of which: verdict / admonition only	Of which: fines	Of which: comm. service		Total	Of which: with supervisi.		Of which: wi. comm srv	Of which: partially suspend		Of which: other measures					
				T33FDA15	T33FDB15		T33FDC15	T33FDD15		T33FDE15	T33FDH15		T33FDJ15	T33FDI15	T33FDK15	T33FDL15	T33FDN15
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	817	...	158	...	...	...	...	...	45	4	13	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	1651	...	58	253	253	647	17	...	585	...	108	...					
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	778	0	4	4	...	692	3	39	78	3	...	...			
Cyprus	...	...	23	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	exemption without terms: 5	...
Czech Republic	330	3	10	103	13	170	6	...	44	...	0	...					
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	779	0	612	11	10	80	1	2	65	...	11	...					
France	4634	94	1039	440	108	2265	2	...	796	80	...	...			
Georgia	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	15798	224	12299	682	...	1937	...	...	656	...	...	...		
Hungary	6514	237	1825	2542	765	1374	79	0	536	0	0	...					
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	857	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	153	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	1571	...	97	391	386	322	...	216	761	185	...	...			
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	5975	...	2752	488	488	2519	217	...	216	...	0	...					
Portugal	793	19	588	14	14	118	31	...	47	...	7	...					
Romania	...	...	46	154	...	105	...	...	56	...	49	...	
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	1085	1	17	128	125	760	20	...	177	...	2	...					
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	720	0	48	57	5	435	...	9	126	2	54	...					
Switzerland	817	...	775	17	17	2	...	...	23	1	0	...			
Turkey	28637	...	1339	9272	...	1825	...	...	12060	...	4141	...			
Ukraine	967	...	557	...	2	...	...	...	10	...	...	...		
UK: E&W	607	...	46	69	...	84	...	...	124	...	330	...			
UK: N. Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 3.2.3.19 Total persons receiving sanctions/asures in 2015 – Money laundering

	Of which: non-custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: suspended custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures				
	Total sanctions and measures Total	Of which: verdict / admonition only	Of which: fines	Total	Of which: comm. service	Total	Of which: with supervisi.	Of which: wi. comm srv	Total	Of which: partially suspend	Of which: other measures
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	31	...	2	...	...	18	...	...	8	4	3
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	616	...	128	71	71	193	3	...	204	...	20
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	23	...	0	0	...	18	...	...	5	...	0
Croatia	8	0	0	0	...	7	0	0	1	1	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	67	0	0	1	1	54	6	...	11	...	2
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	96	0	2	5	5	80	2	1	20	...	2
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	797	63	561	16	...	141	...	...	16	...	...
Hungary	15	1	2	4	2	7	0	0	1	0	0
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	399	...	26	124	123	87	...	59	162	53	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	120	...	2	5	5	107	27	...	13	...	0
Portugal	34	...	...	...	...	27	12	...	7	...	...
Romania	...	...	11	0	...	0	...	...	4	...	0
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	...	0	...	0
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	162	0	13	25	2	68	...	6	40	0	16
Switzerland	76	...	64	4	1	6	...	...	2	0	0
Turkey	65	...	14	17	...	3	...	...	23	...	8
Ukraine	5	...	0	...	0	...	...	...	2	...	0
UK: E&W	1122	...	61	251	...	407	...	...	491	...	0
UK: N. Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 3.2.3.20 Total persons receiving sanctions/asures in 2015 – Corruption

	Of which: non-custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: suspended custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures				
	Total sanctions and measures Total	Of which: verdict / admonition only	Of which: fines	Total	Of which: comm. service	Total	Of which: with supervisi.	Of which: wi. comm srv	Total	Of which: partially suspend	Of which: other measures
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	131	...	14	...	...	85	...	...	9	6	23
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	56	...	5	3	3	37	0	...	5	...	6
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	78	...	0	19	...	54	...	...	5	...	0
Croatia	215	2	2	0	...	127	6	54	84	11	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	95	0	12	0	0	70	4	...	12	...	1
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	3	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	...	0
France	199	4	27	47	13	30	0	...	72	3	...
Georgia	138	...	16	...	...	54	...	...	68	...	...
Germany	179	8	92	6	...	59	...	...	14	...	...
Hungary	176	39	27	16	3	66	0	0	28	0	0
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	783	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	1751	...	120	7	7	1521	118	...	102	...	1
Portugal	36	...	7	...	...	22	9	...	6	...	...
Romania	...	...	13	427	...	415	...	...	158	...	12
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	83	0	4	0	0	49	16	...	27	...	3
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	11	0	4	0	0	7	...	1	0	0	0
Switzerland	48	...	48	0	0	0	...	...	0	0	0
Turkey	874	...	27	285	...	18	...	...	363	...	181
Ukraine	374	...	178	...	...	...	...	...	59	...	...
UK: E&W	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: N. Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 3.2.3.21 Total persons receiving sanctions/measures in 2015 – Drug offences: Total

	Of which: non-custodial sanctions and measures					Of which: suspended custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures		
	Total sanctions and measures Total	Of which: verdict / admonition only	Of which: fines	Total	Of which: comm. service	Total	Of which: with supervisi.	Of which: wi. comm srv	Total	Of which: partially suspend	Of which: other measures
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	4418	...	1047	...	...	1437	...	...	1744	658	190
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	6058	...	213	1265	1265	2573	860	...	1983	...	24
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	1570	...	264	43	...	882	...	...	373	...	8
Croatia	693	15	1	34	...	306	27	126	337	76	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	2708	36	29	164	140	1800	307	...	678	...	1
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	9451	0	7605	93	85	1072	68	36	624	...	57
France	63124	193	23874	8212	1735	14644	54	...	16201	4095	...
Georgia	4110	...	1141	...	...	1999	...	...	850	...	...
Germany	56495	632	33874	7392	...	9961	...	...	4636	...	...
Hungary	1341	19	128	549	331	328	57	0	317	0	0
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	1819	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	5924	...	794	1797	1777	996	...	683	2337	959	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	16403	...	4109	2136	2136	8303	3642	...	1820	...	35
Portugal	3956	22	941	139	139	1741	1111	...	1084	...	29
Romania	...	...	26	507	...	...	...	...	309	...	44
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	2938	0	488	51	50	1229	89	...	1129	...	41
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	22586	7	14287	861	180	724	...	410	1438	22	5269
Switzerland	4140	...	2718	151	150	572	...	...	699	178	0
Turkey	95547	...	24860	19938	...	4257	...	...	25915	...	20577
Ukraine	11280	...	3407	...	12	...	...	...	2306	...	...
UK: E&W	46227	...	16445	6719	...	5697	...	...	8618	...	8781
UK: N. Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	7152	1264	3410	1467	1233	...	...	...	1010	...	...

Table 3.2.3.22 Total persons receiving sanctions/asures in 2015 – Drug offences: Drug trafficking

	Of which: non-custodial sanctions and measures				Of which: suspended custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures			
	Total sanctions and measures Total	Of which: verdict / admonition only	Of which: fines	Total	Of which: comm. service	Total	Of which: with supervisi.	Of which: wi. comm srv	Total	Of which: partially suspend	Of which: other measures
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	46	...	2	0	0	2	0	0	44	0	0
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	693	15	1	34	...	306	27	126	337	76	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	2100	29	12	101	89	1373	262	...	548	...	1
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	3562	0	1748	93	85	1072	68	36	624	...	25
France	32768	97	1896	4015	1198	12319	5	...	14441	4020	...
Georgia	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	...
Germany	8970	97	317	257	...	5298	...	...	3001	...	...
Hungary	450	0	48	68	29	142	28	0	192	0	0
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	537	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	1800	...	144	31	31	954	441	...	667	...	4
Portugal	3037	3	158	103	103	1665	1067	...	1084	...	24
Romania	...	...	20	459	...	435	...	...	285	...	24
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	847	0	0	9	9	118	39	...	694	...	26
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	2518	0	866	328	81	329	...	199	814	13	178
Switzerland	1913	...	1077	26	26	376	...	...	434	135	0
Turkey	53847	...	17313	13825	...	191	...	...	17817	...	4701
Ukraine	1564	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	954	...	...
UK: E&W	510	...	24	14	...	45	...	...	421	...	30
UK: N. Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

3.2.4 Minors receiving sanctions/measures in 2015

Table 3.2.4.1 Minors receiving sanctions/measures in 2015 – Criminal offences: Total

	Total sanctions and measures	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: comm. service	Total	Of which: with supervisi.	Of which: wi. comm srv	Total	Of which: partially suspend	Of which: other measures
	T35TCA15	T35TCB15	T35TCC15	T35TCD15	T35TCE15	T35TCH15	T35TCJ15	T35TCH15	T35TCK15	T35TCL15	T35TCN15
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	80	...	...	...	...	49	0	0	53	0	27
Austria	1415	...	312	...	...	749	...	...	311	184	43
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	252	...	176	56	56	10	0	...	10	...	0
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	1243	...	1	...	438	...	...	...	575	...	229
Croatia	420	160	...	155	...	45	20	...	60	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	1403	210	0	270	263	842	112	...	76	...	5
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	8734	0	8130	6	6	463	244	23	32	...	103
France	44725	1199	1400	25892	...	11538	...	...	4696	1461	...
Georgia	292	...	...	...	...	205	...	...	87	...	...
Germany	67063	1721	...	54792	...	6383	6383	...	4167	...	...
Hungary	4543	75	68	3022	931	879	746	0	499	0	0
Iceland	21	10	11	16	...	9	...	...	0	0	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	466	...	0	376	249	...	...	...	90	...	...
Lithuania	1135	64	46	818	22	147	...	0	310	...	238
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	4609	...	146	3457	3391	383	...	281	623	385	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	3875	1538	13	...	...	239	...	...	23	...	45
Poland	12237	...	...	11232	...	140	...	...	865	...	...
Portugal	1138	16	526	90	86	406	383	...	79	...	21
Romania	...	...	...	522	...	...	...	...	0	...	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	1926	...	...	1917	...	...	...	...	9	...	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	23041	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	19042	9	8966	685	124	1118	...	353	574	53	7690
Switzerland	15740	3391	2399	8849	5429	511	...	...	319	59	0
Turkey	105677	...	50175	2768	...	9323	...	...	30996	...	12415
Ukraine	4589	...	387	...	305	...	...	...	614	...	...
UK: E&W	97416	...	10453	64036	...	0	0	0	5830	...	27550
UK: N. Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 3.2.4.2 Minors receiving sanctions/measures in 2015 – Criminal offences: Major traffic offences

	Of which: non-custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: suspended custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures				
	Total sanctions and measures Total	Of which: verdict / admonition only	Of which: fines	Total	Of which: comm. service	Total	Of which: with supervisi.	Of which: wi. comm srv	Total	Of which: partially suspend	Of which: other measures
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	1	...	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	41	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	17	...	6
Croatia	3	2	...	1	...	0	0	...	0	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	37	4	0	0	0	24	4	...	1	...	8
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	4226	0	4147	1	1	68	28	0	1	...	9
France	1618	54	104	1187	...	183	0	...	90	7	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	5258	45	...	5004	...	137	137	...	72	...	...
Hungary	151	1	6	121	20	20	15	0	3	0	0
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	152	...	68	79	77	5	...	0	0	0	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	1247	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	198	...	...	194	...	1	...	...	3	...	...
Portugal	112	6	96	4	3	4	3	...	...	...	...
Romania	...	...	...	69	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	29	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	2833	2	2320	45	15	73	...	67	29	0	364
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	224	...	175	3	...	7	...	...	22	...	17
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: E&W	187	...	5	145	...	0	0	0	33	...	9
UK: N. Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 3.2.4.3 Minors receiving sanctions/asures in 2015 – Intentional homicide: Total

	Of which: non-custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: suspended custodial sanctions and measures				Of which: unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures			
	Total sanctions and measures Total	Of which: verdict / admonition only	Of which: fines	Total	Of which: comm. service	Total	Of which: with supervisi.	Of which: wi. comm srv	Total	Of which: partially suspend	Of which: other measures
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Austria	6	...	0	...	...	0	...	...	6	1	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	...	0
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	10	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	10	...	0
Croatia	1	0	...	1	...	0	0	...	0	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	6	...	0
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	4	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	...	0
France	47	0	0	0	...	2	0	...	45	7	...
Georgia	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...
Germany	50	0	...	1	...	5	5	...	44	...	...
Hungary	7	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	6	0	0
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	58	...	0	15	9	11	...	9	31	12	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	9	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	5	...	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	10	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	23	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	17	0	6
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	700	...	3	50	...	25	...	...	569	...	53
Ukraine	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	...
UK: E&W	47	...	0	20	...	0	0	0	26	...	...
UK: N. Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 3.2.4.4 Minors receiving sanctions/asures in 2015 – Intentional homicide: Completed

	Of which: non-custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: suspended custodial sanctions and measures				Of which: unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures			
	Total sanctions and measures Total	Of which: verdict / admonition only	Of which: fines	Total	Of which: comm. service	Total	Of which: with supervisi.	Of which: wi. comm srv	Total	Of which: partially suspend	Of which: other measures
<i>Austria</i>	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
<i>Finland</i>	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	...	0
<i>France</i>	21	0	0	0	...	0	...	...	21	4	...
<i>Hungary</i>	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
<i>Romania</i>	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...
<i>Serbia</i>	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>UK: E&W</i>	13	...	0	0	...	0	0	0	13	...	0

Table 3.2.4.5 Minors receiving sanctions/asures in 2015 – Bodily injury (Assault): Total

	Of which: non-custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: suspended custodial sanctions and measures				Of which: unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures			
	Total sanctions and measures Total	Of which: verdict / admonition only	Of which: fines	Of which: comm. service		Of which: with supervisi.		Of which: wi. comm srv		Of which: partially suspend	Of which: other measures
				Total	T35ASE15	Total	T35ASJ15	Total	T35AS15		
	T35ASA15	T35ASB15	T35ASC15	T35ASD15	T35ASE15	T35ASH15	T35ASJ15	T35AS15	T35ASK15	T35ASL15	T35ASN15
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	10	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	4	0	0
Austria	284	...	118	...	...	140	...	...	21	9	5
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	1	18	...	...	...	...	20	...	8
Croatia	35	19	...	11	...	3	1	...	2	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	152	27	0	24	24	97	13	...	4	...	0
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	480	0	354	3	3	93	50	1	5	...	25
France	6773	202	75	4059	...	1802	...	...	635	234	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	13090	444	...	10189	...	1516	1516	...	941	...	...
Hungary	864	11	16	533	167	215	182	0	89	0	0
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	732	...	9	629	620	52	...	34	42	28	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	1973	...	...	1835	...	18	...	...	120	...	...
Portugal	151	...	97	15	15	30	25	...	3	...	4
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	156	...	...	156	...	...	...	...	0	...	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	1475	1	146	149	35	309	...	174	72	14	798
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	9880	...	6970	221	...	659	...	...	950	...	1080
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: E&W	5144	...	36	3929	...	0	0	0	934	...	281
UK: N. Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 3.2.4.6 Minors receiving sanctions/asures in 2015 – Bodily injury (Assault): Aggravated bodily injury

	Total sanctions and measures			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	Of which: comm. service			Of which: with supervisi.	Of which: wi. comm srv	Total	Of which: partially suspend	Of which: other measures
				Total	T35AAE15	T35AAH15					
	T35AAA15	T35AAB15	T35AAC15	T35AAD15	T35AAE15	T35AAH15	T35AAJ15	T35AAI15	T35AAK15	T35AAL15	T35AAN15
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	10	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	4	0	...
Austria	116	...	17	...	...	83	...	...	15	9	1
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	21	12	...	4	...	3	1	...	2	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	7	0	0	0	0	3	1	...	4	...	0
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	19	0	0	1	1	16	8	1	2	...	0
France	953	13	7	427	...	332	...	...	174	104	...
Georgia	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
Germany	6078	252	...	4323	...	945	945	...	558	...	...
Hungary	419	0	5	238	83	114	94	0	62	0	0
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	125	...	0	78	77	24	...	21	22	19	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	37	...	...	28	...	2	...	...	7	...	...
Portugal	42	...	13	10	10	16	14	...	3	...	...
Romania	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	75	...	...	75	...	...	...	...	0	...	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	130	0	0	19	4	10	...	9	42	9	59
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	59	...	29	3	...	5	...	...	16	...	6
Ukraine	47	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...
UK: E&W	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	...	...	...
UK: N. Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 3.2.4.7 Minors receiving sanctions/asures in 2015 – Sexual assault: Total

	Total sanctions and measures Total	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: comm. service	Total	Of which: with supervisi.	Of which: wi. comm srv	Total	Of which: partially suspend	Of which: other measures
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	30	...	0	...	...	19	...	...	9	6	2
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	1	...	0	0	0	1	0	...	0	...	0
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	18	...	0	7	...	...	...	11	...	...	0
Croatia	8	3	...	0	...	3	3	...	2	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	126	15	0	1	1	102	10	...	6	...	2
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	39	0	3	0	0	30	13	7	5	...	1
France	1681	22	2	698	...	723	...	...	236	146	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	665	50	...	323	...	207	207	...	85	...	...
Hungary	47	0	0	10	0	15	12	0	22	0	0
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	88	...	0	36	29	23	...	15	29	15	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	203	...	...	172	...	8	...	...	23	...	...
Portugal	14	...	...	...	...	11	10	...	...	...	...
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	11	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	0	...	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	121	0	0	12	6	16	...	14	38	2	55
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	2393	...	53	142	...	157	...	...	1841	...	200
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: E&W	560	...	21	407	...	0	0	0	103	...	50
UK: N. Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 3.2.4.8 Minors receiving sanctions/asures in 2015 – Sexual assault: Rape

	Total sanctions and measures Total	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: comm. service	Total	Of which: with supervisi.	Of which: wi. comm srv	Total	Of which: partially suspend	Of which: other measures
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Austria	12	...	0	...	...	4	...	...	7	6	1
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	1	...	0	0	0	1	0	...	0	...	0
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	12	...	0	3	...	...	...	...	9	...	0
Croatia	7	2	...	0	...	3	3	...	2	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	14	0	0	0	0	8	2	...	2	...	2
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	12	0	0	0	0	11	6	3	1	...	0
France	321	0	0	37	...	136	0	...	148	85	...
Georgia	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Germany	105	5	...	16	...	49	49	...	35	...	...
Hungary	27	0	0	2	0	7	6	0	18	0	0
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	11	...	0	0	0	5	...	5	5	5	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	52	...	...	34	...	4	...	...	14	...	...
Portugal	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	0	...	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	71	0	0	4	2	3	...	3	36	2	28
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	5	...	...	1	0	...	...	...	4	...	...
UK: E&W	115	...	0	61	...	0	0	0	47	...	7
UK: N. Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 3.2.4.9 Minors receiving sanctions/asures in 2015 – Sexual assault: Sexual abuse of a child

	Of which: non-custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: suspended custodial sanctions and measures				Of which: unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures			
	Total sanctions and measures Total	Of which: verdict / admonition only	Of which: fines	Total	Of which: comm. service	Total	Of which: with supervisi.	Of which: wi. comm srv	Total	Of which: partially suspend	Of which: other measures
				T35SMD15	T35SME15	T35SMH15	T35SMJ15	T35SMI15	T35SMK15	T35SML15	T35SMN15
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	17	...	0	...	...	14	...	...	2	0	1
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	...	0
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	1	1	...	0	...	0	0	...	0	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	111	15	0	0	0	91	8	...	4	...	0
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	24	0	3	0	0	16	6	4	4	...	1
France	957	13	0	377	...	456	...	...	111	78	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	375	33	...	235	...	86	86	...	21	...	...
Hungary	9	0	0	8	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	0	...	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	151	...	...	138	...	4	...	...	9	...	...
Portugal	11	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...
Romania	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	0	...	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	0	...	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	46	0	0	8	4	12	...	10	1	0	25
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: E&W	222	...	0	222	...	0	0	0	0	...	0
UK: N. Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 3.2.4.10 Minors receiving sanctions/measures in 2015 – Robbery: Total

	Total sanctions and measures Total	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: comm. service	Total	Of which: with supervisi.	Of which: w. comm srv	Total	Of which: partially suspend	Of which: other measures
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	2	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Austria	250	...	3	...	...	132	...	...	102	61	13
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	1	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	1	...	0
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	107	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	58	...	17
Croatia	37	4	...	9	...	10	5	...	14	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	136	2	0	0	0	107	28	...	25	...	2
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	115	0	0	1	1	98	66	7	14	...	2
France	1072	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...
Germany	3488	248	...	1295	...	1075	1075	...	870	...	...
Hungary	351	0	0	11	3	126	109	0	214	0	0
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	232	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	579	...	0	224	211	85	...	70	269	201	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	458	...	...	296	...	51	...	...	111	...	...
Portugal	332	...	20	28	27	230	210	...	50	...	4
Romania	...	...	...	82	...	...	...	...	141	...	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	161	...	...	160	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	325	0	0	38	17	10	...	8	124	24	153
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	3596	...	79	133	...	674	...	...	2228	...	482
Ukraine	449	...	25	...	32	...	...	...	79	...	...
UK: E&W	4115	...	21	2936	...	0	0	0	1085	...	94
UK: N. Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 3.2.4.11 Minors receiving sanctions/measures in 2015 – Theft: Total

	Total sanctions and measures Total	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: comm. service	Total	Of which: with supervisi.	Of which: wi. comm srv	Total	Of which: partially suspend	Of which: other measures
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	46	...	0	0	0	34	0	0	4	0	8
Austria	512	...	87	...	...	289	...	...	122	81	14
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	10	...	0	0	0	6	0	...	4	...	0
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	753	...	0	295	...	...	...	...	300	...	158
Croatia	211	77	...	88	...	12	4	...	34	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	523	74	0	126	126	289	43	...	33	...	2
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	2151	0	2065	1	1	71	37	4	3	...	11
France	19866	469	468	11146	...	5424	...	...	2359	628	...
Georgia	142	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	...
Germany	16461	468	...	13486	...	1415	1415	...	1092	...	...
Hungary	2216	32	23	1510	560	406	351	0	245	0	0
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	608	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	1200	...	19	929	914	107	...	70	145	73	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	491	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	1839	...	...	1547	...	31	...	...	261	...	...
Portugal	274	4	118	27	25	105	75	...	15	...	5
Romania	...	...	...	215	...	...	...	...	167	...	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	878	...	...	874	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	4831	1	1106	197	11	453	...	12	135	3	2939
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	37535	...	12262	988	...	4464	...	...	15187	...	4634
Ukraine	2879	...	245	...	201	...	...	...	292	...	...
UK: E&W	22637	...	746	17546	...	0	0	0	1685	...	3406
UK: N. Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 3.2.4.12 Minors receiving sanctions/measures in 2015 – Theft: Aggravated theft

	Total sanctions and measures Total	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: comm. service	Total	Of which: with supervisi.	Of which: wi. comm srv	Total	Of which: partially suspend	Of which: other measures
<i>Austria</i>	381	...	32	...	...	228	...	...	114	81	7
<i>Belgium</i>	8	...	0	0	0	5	0	...	3	...	0
<i>Croatia</i>	159	61	...	63	...	10	4	...	25	...	...
<i>Finland</i>	29	0	1	0	0	26	10	4	2	...	0
<i>Germany</i>	5111	263	...	3295	...	876	876	...	677	...	...
<i>Hungary</i>	2216	32	23	1510	560	406	351	0	245	0	0
<i>Montenegro</i>	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Netherlands</i>	877	...	9	648	635	88	...	58	132	67	...
<i>Poland</i>	746	...	...	601	...	20	...	...	125	...	...
<i>Portugal</i>	194	...	49	25	23	102	73	...	13	...	4
<i>Serbia</i>	579	...	...	575	...	...	...	...	4	...	...

Table 3.2.4.13 Minors receiving sanctions/measures in 2015 – Theft: Theft of a motor vehicle

	T35TVA15	T35TVB15	T35TVC15	T35TVD15	T35TVE15	T35TVH15	T35TVJ15	T35TVI15	T35TVK15	T35TVL15	T35TVN15
<i>Bulgaria</i>	41	...	0	14	...	...	...	...	22	...	5
<i>Finland</i>	56	0	49	0	0	6	3	0	0	...	1
<i>Hungary</i>	67	0	2	38	18	21	19	0	6	0	0
<i>Portugal</i>	15	...	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Serbia</i>	38	...	...	38	...	...	...	...	0	...	...
<i>Sweden</i>	163	0	6	20	0	18	...	2	1	0	118
<i>Ukraine</i>	495	...	9	...	7	...	...	...	88	...	...
UK: E&W	833	...	77	690	...	0	0	0	40	...	103

Table 3.2.4.14 Minors receiving sanctions/measures in 2015 – (Theft) Burglary: Total

	T35BUA15	T35BUB15	T35BUC15	T35BUD15	T35BUE15	T35BUH15	T35BUJ15	T35BUI15	T35BUK15	T35BUL15	T35BUN15
<i>Austria</i>	183	...	23	...	...	120	...	...	36	24	4
<i>Croatia</i>	148	59	...	58	...	8	2	...	23	...	...
<i>Germany</i>	3210	176	...	2057	...	543	543	...	434	...	...
<i>Hungary</i>	640	6	3	407	179	134	121	0	90	0	0
<i>Poland</i>	746	...	...	601	...	20	...	...	125	...	...
<i>Portugal</i>	18	...	4	3	...	9	5	...	...	...	...
UK: E&W	1705	...	5	1354	...	0	0	0	233	...	118

Table 3.2.4.15 Minors receiving sanctions/measures in 2015 – (Theft) Burglary: Domestic burglary

	T35BDA15	T35BDB15	T35BDC15	T35BDD15	T35BDE15	T35BDH15	T35BDJ15	T35BDI15	T35BDK15	T35BDL15	T35BDN15
<i>Germany</i>	767	48	...	414	...	170	170	...	135	...	...
<i>Hungary</i>	54	1	0	41	16	5	5	0	7	0	0
<i>Portugal</i>	10	...	...	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	...
UK: E&W	1008	...	2	770	...	0	0	0	186	...	...

Table 3.2.4.16 Minors receiving sanctions/asures in 2015 – Fraud

	Total sanctions and measures Total	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: comm. service	Total	Of which: with supervisi.	Of which: wi. comm srv	Total	Of which: partially suspend	Of which: other measures
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	1	...	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Austria	45	...	20	...	...	18	...	...	5	3	2
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	...	0
Bosnia- Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	5	...	0	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	0
Croatia	3	0	...	2	...	1	0	...	0	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	23	6	0	0	0	13	1	...	1	...	3
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	105	0	93	0	0	10	5	0	0	...	2
France	261	6	8	175	...	54	0	...	18	1	...
Georgia	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Germany	3091	127	...	2482	...	319	319	...	163	...	...
Hungary	81	1	5	47	12	19	17	0	9	0	0
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands North	20	...	0	16	15	0	...	0	0	0	...
Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	83	...	...	75	...	2	...	...	6	...	...
Portugal	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	11	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	0	...	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	163	0	23	24	3	33	...	5	8	2	75
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	406	...	209	9	...	41	...	...	79	...	68
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: E&W	405	...	15	330	...	0	0	0	14	...	61
UK: N. Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 3.2.4.17 Minors receiving sanctions/measures in 2015 – Cyber fraud

	Total sanctions and measures			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: comm. service	Total	Of which: with supervisi.	Of which: wi. comm. srv	Total	Of which: partially suspend	Of which: other measures
	T35FRCA15	T35FRCB15	T35FRCC15	T35FRCD15	T35FRCE15	T35FRCH15	T35FR CJ15	T35FRCH15	T35FRCK15	T35FRCL15	T35FRCN15
<i>Hungary</i>	40	1	1	24	8	9	8	0	5	0	0
<i>Montenegro</i>	1										
<i>Serbia</i>	0	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	0	...	...

Table 3.2.4.19 Minors receiving sanctions/measures in 2015 – Money laundering

	T35MLA15	T35MLB15	T35MLC15	T35MLD15	T35MLE15	T35MLH15	T35MLJ15	T35MLI15	T35MLK15	T35MLL15	T35MLN15
<i>Finland</i>	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0
<i>Germany</i>	23	2	...	16	...	4	4	...	1	...	...
<i>Hungary</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Latvia</i>	306	190	46	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Netherlands</i>	5	...	0	5	5	0	...	0	0	0	...
<i>Ukraine</i>	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Sweden</i>	22	0	1	5	0	7	...	2	1	0	8
<i>UK: E&W</i>	31	...	1	20	...	0	0	0	5	...	6

Table 3.2.4.20 Minors receiving sanctions/measures in 2015 – Corruption

	T35COA15	T35COB15	T35COC15	T35COD15	T35COE15	T35COH15	T35COJ15	T35COI15	T35COK15	T35COL15	T35CON15
<i>Austria</i>	1	...	1	...	...	0	...	...	0	0	0
<i>France</i>	27	0	1	15	...	5	...	...	2	1	...
<i>Germany</i>	6	0	...	6	...	0	0	...	0	...	...
<i>Hungary</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Lithuania</i>	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Poland</i>	3	...	...	3	...	0	...	...	0	...	...
<i>Turkey</i>	5	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	0

Table 3.2.4.18 Minors receiving sanctions/measures in 2015 – Forgery of documents

	Of which: non-custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: suspended custodial sanctions and measures				Of which: unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures			
	Total sanctions and measures Total	Of which: verdict / admonition only	Of which: fines	Total	Of which: comm. service	Total	Of which: with supervisi.	Of which: wi. comm srv	Total	Of which: partially suspend	Of which: other measures
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	1	...	0	0	0	1	0	...	0	...	0
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	1	0	...	1	...	0	0	...	0	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	...	1
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	98	0	93	0	0	2	1	0	0	...	3
France	18	1	1	15	...	1	...	...	0	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	848	27	...	682	...	92	92	...	47	...	...
Hungary	109	3	7	71	25	14	11	0	14	0	0
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	749	1193	934	...
Lithuania	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	6	...	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	124	...	...	118	...	0	...	...	6	...	...
Portugal	7	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	0	...	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	0	...	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	76	0	21	3	0	26	...	1	6	0	20
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	78	...	22	6	...	9	...	...	32	...	9
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: E&W	10	...	0	9	...	0	0	0	0	...	1
UK: N. Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 3.2.4.21 Minors receiving sanctions/asures in 2015 – Drug offences: Total

	Total sanctions and measures Total	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: comm. service	Total	Of which: with supervisi.	Of which: wi. comm srv	Total	Of which: partially suspend	Of which: other measures
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	...
Austria	264	...	81	...	...	131	...	...	46	23	6
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	3	...	0	0	0	2	0	...	1	...	0
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	56	...	0	27	...	...	...	...	21	...	8
Croatia	41	14	...	16	...	9	5	...	2	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	82	14	0	9	1	53	4	...	3	...	11
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	309	0	278	0	0	14	9	0	0	...	17
France	5094	116	269	2617	...	1570	...	...	522	187	...
Georgia	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Germany	8793	310	...	7392	...	769	769	...	322	...	...
Hungary	73	5	1	56	27	9	7	0	2	0	0
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	125	...	0	96	96	13	...	11	15	8	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	807	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	1325	...	...	1254	...	6	...	...	65	...	...
Portugal	87	...	27	9	9	44	38	...	4	...	...
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	156	...	...	156	...	...	...	...	0	...	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	5320	2	3467	81	13	46	...	19	45	2	1679
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	6567	...	3138	170	...	408	...	...	1430	...	1421
Ukraine	164	...	50	...	4	...	...	...	7	...	...
UK: E&W	5263	...	1016	2807	...	0	0	0	214	...	2222
UK: N. Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 3.2.4.22 Minors receiving sanctions/measures in 2015 – Drug offences: Drug trafficking

	Total sanctions and measures Total	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: comm. service	Total	Of which: with supervisi.	Of which: wi. comm srv	Total	Of which: partially suspend	Of which: other measures
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	2	...	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	41	14	...	16	...	9	5	...	2	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	72	12	0	9	9	48	4	...	3	...	0
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	105	0	89	0	0	14	9	0	0	...	2
France	3728	59	180	1505	...	1489	0	...	495	186	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	700	63	...	257	...	288	288	...	92	...	...
Hungary	9	0	0	7	4	2	2	0	0	0	0
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	35	...	...	33	...	0	...	...	2	...	...
Portugal	65	...	8	8	8	42	36	...	6	...	...
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	48	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	0	...	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	288	0	122	39	9	24	...	11	28	2	75
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	2789	...	1160	131	...	179	...	...	1076	...	243
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: E&W	0	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: N. Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Minimum age for consideration in conviction statistics 2015

	Minimum age
<i>Armenia</i>	14
<i>Azerbaijan</i>	14
<i>Belgium</i>	16
<i>Cyprus</i>	14
<i>Czech Republic</i>	15
<i>Denmark</i>	15
<i>Finland</i>	15
<i>Georgia</i>	14
<i>Germany</i>	14
<i>Hungary</i>	12
<i>Netherlands</i>	12
<i>Poland</i>	15
<i>Slovenia</i>	14

Comments on tables 3.2.3.1 to 3.2.4.22

Austria: “A conviction accompanied only by a simple warning without any further sanction.” only applies for minors.

Belgium: Prison sentences for which the execution is partially suspended are only counted under “suspended custodial sanctions and measures”, not under “unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures

Bulgaria: Custodial sanctions include imprisonment, life imprisonment and life imprisonment without parole.

Other sanctions include confiscation of property, revocation of the right to occupy certain state or public position, revocation of the right to practice a certain profession or activity, revocation of the right to received orders, honorary titles and insignia of honour, revocation of military rank, and public reprimand.

Custodial sanctions imposed on minors include both the suspended and unsuspended custodial sanctions.

Czech Republic: Category other sanctions includes house confinement, confiscation of a thing or other asset value, prohibition of activity, prohibition of stay, prohibition of entering sport, cultural and other social events, loss of honorary titles or decorations, loss of military rank and banishment

Iceland: In the ‘suspended custodial sanctions and measures column the term “of which under supervision” does not apply to the *Icelandic* legal system.

Lithuania: Other measures - Coercive medical treatment

Serbia: The data in tables 3.2.3. refer to adults only

Non-custodial sentences include only two criminal sanctions: community services and revocation of driver’s license, which could be pronounced both as principal and as secondary sanctions.

Other measures include a number of persons found guilty but released from the punishment and education measures imposed on adults (18-21).

Sweden: Other measures include forensic psychiatric care, court-imposed care order, care of young persons, youth service, care under the Care of Abusers Act, abstention from prosecution (waivers of prosecution) and appointments.

Switzerland: The data in tables 3.2.3. refer to adults only

UK: Northern Ireland: Data is only available on principal offence level. It is not possible to provide a further breakdown of the data.

3.2.5 Persons convicted by length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures

Table 3.2.5.1 Persons convicted by length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed in 2015 – 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
	T37TCA15	T37TCB15	T37TCC15	T37TCD15	T37TCE15	T37TCF15	T37TCG15	T37TCH15	T37TCH15	T37TCJ15
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	1549	...	493	233	667	135	21	...	0	...
Austria	9361	1355	815	1789	381	249	...	...	7	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	13625	3999	3854	3283	1923	411	143	15.3	12	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	18783	9937	4771	3415	367	200	93	...	2	...
Croatia	2843	354	1211	850	311	36	17	...	...	64
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	9531	...	5710	3284	...	486	51	20.4	4	0
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	5071	3051	517	696	621	139	34	12.4	13	...
France	125999	68764	30218	20826	3778	2082	107	8.4	...	...
Georgia	4541	...	1235	1010	1951	765	481	...	1	...
Germany	35946	8172	10578	6866	8723	1436	81	...	90	...
Hungary	8968	184	1463	3211	2899	973	204	29.8	33	1
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	3418	749	1193	934	306	190	45	...	1	...
Lithuania	5286	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	25393	21437	1841	1376	876	203	64	4.3	5	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	291850	8127	1304	1052	205	150	30	...	...	...
Poland	34022	6948	11023	11538	3628	625	254	16.9	64	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	8820	3310	2422	1438	1425	171	54	...	...	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	10923	7009	1550	1442	582	244	38	9	18	296
Switzerland	9836	7605	842	601	631	128	27	7.63	2	...
Turkey	431081	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	19810	...	1602	3247	11752	2839	325	...	45	...
UK: E&W	37980	5601	6099	13473	12965	3824	1117	16.2	369	0
UK: N. Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	13724	8916	2249	1481	645	406	...	10	27	0

Table 3.2.5.2 Persons convicted by length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed in 2015 – 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 sanctions / measures (in months)	Of which: Life	Of which: Indeterminate sanctions / measures
	T37TTA15	T37TTB15	T37TTC15	T37TTD15	T37TTE15	T37TTF15	T37TTG15	T37TTH15	T37TTI15	T37TTJ15
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	77	...	22	43	10	2	0	...	0	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	3755	2790	672	259	26	8	0	...	0	...
Croatia	103	8	46	31	18	0	0	...	...	0
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	1036	...	789	234	...	12	1	12.6	0	0
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	1294	1179	76	37	2	0	0	3.2	0	...
France	22345	17381	4258	700	6	0	0	3.8	...	...
Georgia	74	...	15	35	22	2	...	...	...	...
Germany	1959	873	876	134	73	3	0	...	0	...
Hungary	333	12	97	117	91	12	4	21.5	0	0
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	1787	1753	22	6	6	0	0	0.8	0	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	621	618	3	0	0	0	0	...	...	...
Poland	4971	1282	2192	1263	162	65	7	11.7	0	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	328	135	106	43	41	3	0	...	...	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	2830	2798	30	3	0	0	0	...	0	2
Switzerland	174	141	24	9	0	0	0	3.62	0	...
Turkey	6757	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	1144	...	6	24	845	267	2	...	0	...
UK: E&W	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: N. Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	437	246	151	31	8	1	...	8	0	0

Table 3.2.5.3 Persons convicted by length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed in 2015 – 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
	T37HOA15	T37HOB15	T37HOC15	T37HOD15	T37HOE15	T37HOF15	T37HOG15	T37HOH15	T37HOI15	T37HOJ15
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	23	...	3	2	2	9	7	...	0	...
Austria	38	...	...	1	3	27	...	...	7	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	173	0	1	4	21	53	83	161.4	11	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	130	0	1	12	11	46	60	...	2	...
Croatia	73	0	0	22	24	12	15	...	...	0
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	111	...	2	9	...	49	51	161.2	2	0
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	128	0	1	0	72	26	16	67.7	13	...
France	92	0	2	10	5	56	12	77.8	...	...
Georgia	125	...	1	4	20	51	49	...	...	...
Germany	557	0	0	0	144	279	44	...	90	...
Hungary	178	0	0	3	13	61	67	98	33	1
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	514	105	76	84	116	75	58	47.0	5	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	542	0	4	11	110	184	227	119.9	6	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	118	1	1	4	36	33	43	...	...	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	156	0	0	3	11	54	34	...	16	30
Switzerland	19	0	0	0	5	10	4	96.36	0	...
Turkey	7866	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	786	...	3	17	31	416	274	...	45	...
UK: E&W	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: N. Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 3.2.5.4 Persons convicted by length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed in 2015 – 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 (/n months)	Of which: Life	Of which: Indeterminate sanctions / measures
	T37HCA15	T37HCB15	T37HCC15	T37HCD15	T37HCE15	T37HCF15	T37HCG15	T37HCH15	T37HCI15	T37HCJ15
<i>Austria</i>	19	...		1	...	12	...	...	6	...
<i>Bulgaria</i>	96	0	0	7	7	27	55	...	2	...
<i>Croatia</i>	31	0	0	4	6	9	12	...	...	0
<i>Finland</i>	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>France</i>	29	0	1	4	1	22	1	73.7	...	...
<i>Hungary</i>	92	0	0	0	1	13	51	111.9	26	1
<i>Serbia</i>	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Switzerland</i>	12	0	0	0	0	8	4	113.56	0	...
<i>UK: E&W</i>	266	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	266	0
<i>UK: Scotland</i>	61	1	1	4	4	24	...	64	27	0

Table 3.2.5.5 Persons convicted by length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed in 2015 – 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
	T37ASA15	T37ASB15	T37ASC15	T37ASD15	T37ASE15	T37ASF15	T37ASG15	T37ASH15	T37ASI15	T37ASJ15
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	97	...	10	5	71	11	0	...	0	...
Austria	570	410	78	73	8	1	...	...	0	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	401	155	148	84	9	2	3	...	0	...
Croatia	114	22	57	24	9	0	0	...	...	2
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	337	...	61	222	...	52	2	39	0	0
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	741	369	87	177	98	10	0	12.1	0	...
France	18193	8162	5609	3716	467	201	5	35.1	...	...
Georgia	170	...	8	69	35	30	10	...	...	...
Germany	4436	504	1735	1134	1004	58	1	...	0	...
Hungary	1256	11	122	448	444	185	40	35.7	6	0
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	1798	1591	155	37	13	0	0	2.3	0	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	3153	430	1298	1193	197	34	1	14.3	0	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	326	166	106	26	24	4	0	...	...	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	1298	634	198	295	72	12	0	...	0	87
Switzerland	59	37	8	7	7	0	0	10.01	0	...
Turkey	47617	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: E&W	11874	3973	2213	2597	1729	762	263	22	315	0
UK: N. Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	2896	1269	624	528	281	167	...	9	27	0

Table 3.2.5.6 Persons convicted by length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed in 2015 – 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 (/n months)	Of which: Life	Of which: Indeterminate sanctions / measures
	T37AAA15	T37AAB15	T37AAC15	T37AAD15	T37AAE15	T37AAF15	T37AAG15	T37AAH15	T37AAI15	T37AAJ15
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	83	...	1	2	70	10	0	...	0	...
Austria	180	43	55	73	8	1	...	...	0	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...
Croatia	87	13	44	20	8	0	0	...	...	2
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	149	...	1	104	...	42	2	58.2	0	0
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	269	10	12	139	98	10	0	25.2	0	...
France	3767	840	1076	1333	305	175	5	81.2	...	...
Georgia	93	...	...	18	35	30	10	...	...	...
Germany	2242	55	650	703	782	52	0	...	0	...
Hungary	912	5	60	305	331	168	37	39.9	6	0
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	521	366	115	27	12	0	0	4.6	0	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	305	14	48	111	100	31	1	31.4	0	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	185	81	65	20	15	4	0	...	...	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	460	21	41	282	72	12	0	...	0	29
Switzerland	16	6	2	2	6	0	0	22.49	0	...
Turkey	652	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	877	...	2	13	321	540	1	...	0	...
UK: E&W	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: N. Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	1016	53	153	379	239	165	...	30	27	0

Table 3.2.5.7 Persons convicted by length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed in 2015 – 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
	T37SAA15	T37SAB15	T37SAC15	T37SAD15	T37SAE15	T37SAF15	T37SAG15	T37SAH15	T37SAI15	T37SAJ15
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...
Austria	117	6	1	57	17	36	...	...	0	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	656	3	7	39	68	65	13	53.1	2	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	120	3	14	65	23	13	2	...	0	...
Croatia	91	1	31	22	28	4	2	...	...	3
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	110	...	6	68	...	34	2	58	0	0
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	161	8	7	49	76	19	2	34.4	0	...
France	3221	409	493	1134	401	312	15	46.7	...	...
Georgia	34	...	5	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	919	0	20	87	587	215	10	...	0	...
Hungary	234	1	2	13	76	107	35	71.6	0	0
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	663	315	115	101	115	17	0	11.3	0	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	395	169	50	72	58	46	0	...	...	...
Poland	624	4	9	195	303	96	17	...	0	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	96	14	10	10	42	17	3	...	...	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	278	8	29	96	88	31	1	...	0	14
Switzerland	29	0	3	8	12	6	0	40.84	0	...
Turkey	10371	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	143	...	2	7	49	68	17	...	0	...
UK: E&W	4168	386	287	575	1353	951	517	62	37	0
UK: N. Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	216	9	18	35	33	121	...	67	0	0

Table 3.2.5.8 Persons convicted by length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed in 2015 – 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
	T37RAA15	T37RAB15	T37RAC15	T37RAD15	T37RAE15	T37RAF15	T37RAG15	T37RAH15	T37RAI15	T37RAJ15
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	1	...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	...
Austria	66	0	0	38	6	22	...	...	0	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	132	1	1	12	47	57	12	65.6	2	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	69	0	5	37	16	9	2	...	0	...
Croatia	68	0	16	15	28	4	2	...	...	3
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	79	...	3	44	...	24	2	59.9	0	0
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	61	0	2	26	21	10	2	38.8	0	...
France	591	0	17	79	45	278	21	37.1	...	...
Georgia	11	...	...	...	5	4	2	...	...	...
Germany	334	0	2	18	198	110	6	...	0	...
Hungary	145	0	0	0	43	73	29	81.1	0	0
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	91	16	8	22	39	6	0	22.5	0	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	406	1	5	111	196	78	15	48	0	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	47	1	2	3	24	15	2	...	...	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	245	2	10	90	88	30	1	...	0	13
Switzerland	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	54.01	0	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	71	...	0	2	19	41	9	...	0	...
UK: E&W	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: N. Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	95	0	0	1	3	91	...	85	0	0

Table 3.2.5.9 Persons convicted by length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed in 2015 – 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 (/n months)	Of which: Life	Of which: Indeterminate sanctions / measures
	T37SMA15	T37SMB15	T37SMC15	T37SMD15	T37SME15	T37SMF15	T37SMG15	T37SMH15	T37SMI15	T37SMJ15
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...
Austria	45	1	0	19	11	14	...	...	0	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	95	2	2	19	31	34	6	53.2	1	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...
Croatia	8	0	1	7	0	0	0	...	...	0
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	36	...	3	23	...	10	0	51.7	0	0
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	93	5	4	22	53	9	0	32.8	0	...
France	1132	48	156	494	173	150	12	96.9	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	440	0	8	28	295	105	4	...	0	...
Hungary	46	0	2	11	13	17	3	53.6	0	0
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	43	37	5	0	0	0	0	1.6	0	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	218	3	4	84	107	18	2	36.5	0	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	17	0	2	2	10	2	1	...	...	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	29	4	18	6	0	0	0	...	0	1
Switzerland	5	0	3	2	0	0	0	10.1	0	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	3	...	0	0	3	0	0	...	0	...
UK: E&W	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: N. Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 3.2.5.10 Persons convicted by length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed in 2015 – 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 (/n months)	Of which: Life	Of which: Indeterminate sanctions / measures
	T37ROA15	T37ROB15	T37ROC15	T37ROD15	T37ROE15	T37ROF15	T37ROG15	T37ROH15	T37ROI15	T37ROJ15
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	73	...	4	7	24	3	0	...	0	0
Austria	364	8	11	137	78	130	...	...	0	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...
Belgium	889	14	123	347	276	98	28	32.5	3	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	657	74	132	255	110	66	20	...	0	...
Croatia	226	2	67	64	63	15	0	...	...	15
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	498	...	8	379	...	107	4	51.5	0	0
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	341	52	60	107	120	2	0	19.6	0	...
France	397	0	24	57	67	200	16	61.5	...	...
Georgia	280	...	...	48	64	98	78	...	...	...
Germany	2931	6	257	794	1536	323	15	...	0	...
Hungary	1050	1	1	67	462	441	70	60.6	8	0
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	1536	889	235	156	196	56	5	11.4	0	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	2654	42	98	970	1435	108	1	33.3	0	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	548	58	109	147	207	26	1	...	...	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	391	41	38	197	71	16	2	...	0	9
Switzerland	29	5	5	5	9	5	0	34.16	0	...
Turkey	10802	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	2208	...	41	116	1940	111	0	...	0	...
UK: E&W	3259	82	306	701	1477	573	72	43	9	0
UK: N. Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	297	27	55	116	80	39	...	25	0	0

Table 3.2.5.11 Persons convicted by length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed in 2015 – 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
	T37THA15	T37THB15	T37THC15	T37THD15	T37THE15	T37THF15	T37THG15	T37THH15	T37THI15	T37THJ15
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	279	...	4	48	191	36	0	...	0	...
Austria	1959	500	350	929	157	23	...	...	0	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	4217	771	1262	1435	640	89	18	15	2	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	4891	1914	1675	1204	83	12	3	...	0	...
Croatia	819	106	389	241	46	1	0	...	...	36
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	4084	...	2589	1448	...	43	4	22.5	0	0
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	734	543	88	76	27	0	0	5.80	0	...
France	35433	19036	8965	6053	1015	391	3	7.8	...	...
Georgia	1115	...	20	395	510	190	...	...	...	...
Germany	11991	3544	4422	2430	1510	84	1	...	0	...
Hungary	4360	592	792	1736	1075	142	19	21.8	4	0
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	11093	10507	380	131	70	5	0	1.6	0	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	1305	480	344	311	19	3	0	...	...	...
Poland	8538	1485	2385	4237	414	17	0	14	0	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	3346	1174	1105	847	210	10	0	...	...	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	2066	1421	436	145	36	6	0	...	0	20
Switzerland	657	581	66	8	2	0	0	2.76	0	...
Turkey	76978	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	9107	...	1013	1942	5980	172	0	...	0	...
UK: E&W	27351	19746	2124	2232	3051	155	42	9	1	0
UK: N. Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	3699	2769	533	294	90	11	...	6	0	0

Table 3.2.5.12 Persons convicted by length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed in 2015 – Theft: Aggravated theft

	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
	T37TAA15	T37TAB15	T37TAC15	T37TAD15	T37TAE15	T37TAF15	T37TAG15	T37TAH15	T37TAI15	T37TAJ15
<i>Austria</i>	1501	80	338	910	150	23	...	...	0	...
<i>Croatia</i>	510	36	235	176	36	1	0	...	...	26
<i>Germany</i>	6182	404	2335	1969	1392	81	1	...	0	...
<i>Hungary</i>	4360	592	792	1736	1075	142	19	21.8	4	0
<i>Netherlands</i>	5047	4523	322	127	70	5	0	2.7	0	...
<i>Poland</i>	3909	119	186	3209	379	16	0	19.7	0	...
<i>Serbia</i>	2166	364	829	782	181	10	0	...	...	...
<i>Switzerland</i>	49	15	29	3	2	0	0	8.48	0	...

Table 3.2.5.13 Persons convicted by length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed in 2015 – Theft: Theft of a motor vehicle

	T37TVA15	T37TVB15	T37TVC15	T37TVD15	T37TVE15	T37TVF15	T37TVG15	T37TVH15	T37TVI15	T37TVJ15
<i>Armenia</i>	2	...	1	0	0	1	0	...	0	...
<i>Bulgaria</i>	162	59	72	28	3	0	0	...	0	...
<i>Finland</i>	68	63	3	2	0	0	0	2.6	0	...
<i>Hungary</i>	100	1	8	33	51	5	2	29.7	0	0
<i>Serbia</i>	78	39	24	11	4	0	0	...	...	...
<i>Sweden</i>	48	43	3	1	0	0	0	...	0	1
<i>Ukraine</i>	816	...	4	13	586	212	1	...	0	...
<i>UK: Scotland</i>	95	61	24	9	1	0	...	7	0	0

Table 3.2.5.14 Persons convicted by length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed in 2015 – (Theft) Burglary: Total

	T37BUA15	T37BUB15	T37BUC15	T37BUD15	T37BUE15	T37BUF15	T37BUG15	T37BUH15	T37BUI15	T37BUJ15
<i>Austria</i>	284	35	93	153	3	0	...	...	0	...
<i>Croatia</i>	484	35	225	163	36	1	...	...	...	24
<i>Germany</i>	3161	143	1098	1117	777	26	0	...	0	...
<i>Hungary</i>	978	140	203	357	247	29	0	21.1	2	0
<i>Poland</i>	3909	119	186	3209	379	16	0	19.7	0	...
<i>Ukraine</i>	4670	...	60	114	4394	102	0	...	0	...
<i>UK: Scotland</i>	530	141	144	181	62	2	...	14	0	0

Table 3.2.5.15 Persons convicted by length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed in 2015 – (Theft) Burglary: Domestic burglary

	T37BDA15	T37BDB15	T37BDC15	T37BDD15	T37BDE15	T37BDF15	T37BDG15	T37BDH15	T37BDI15	T37BDJ15
<i>Germany</i>	933	12	223	364	320	14	0	...	0	...
<i>Hungary</i>	41	8	14	10	7	2	0	20.6	0	0
<i>England and Wales</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7155	1339

Table 3.2.5.16 Persons convicted by length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed in 2015 – 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
	T37FRA15	T37FRB15	T37FRC15	T37FRD15	T37FRE15	T37FRF15	T37FRG15	T37FRH15	T37FRI15	T37FRJ15
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	50	...	3	4	32	10	1	...	0	...
Austria	414	133	80	154	39	8	...	...	0	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	934	116	284	313	186	30	5	17.2	0	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	497	107	164	207	13	6	0	...	0	...
Croatia	218	24	90	85	19	0	0	...	...	0
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	379	...	71	251	...	57	0	46	0	0
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	365	238	68	48	11	0	0	6.7	0	...
France	2594	1004	739	712	120	19	0	9.8	...	...
Georgia	209	...	29	74	15	63	...	...	...	...
Germany	2860	483	863	673	802	39	0	...	0	...
Hungary	807	25	88	278	359	53	3	29	1	0
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	283	229	28	17	8	0	0	3.7	0	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	3528	156	1855	1262	233	22	0	14.4	0	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	214	82	69	35	27	1	0	...	...	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	271	83	57	86	37	2	0	...	0	4
Switzerland	65	47	9	3	6	0	0	7.73	0	...
Turkey	19203	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	438	...	93	175	137	32	0	...	0	...
UK: E&W	2262	772	481	509	489	9	1	18	0	0
UK: N. Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	165	84	46	19	13	3	...	11	0	0

Table 3.2.5.18 Persons convicted by length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed in 2015 – Forgery of documents

	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
	T37FDA15	T37FDB15	T37FDC15	T37FDD15	T37FDE15	T37DFE15	T37FDG15	T37FDH15	T37FDI15	T37FDJ15
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...
Austria	41	34	7	0	0	0	...	...	0	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	585	82	166	173	140	22	2	18	0	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...
Croatia	78	24	40	12	2	0	0	...	...	0
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	44	...	19	19	...	6	0	34.5	0	0
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	67	60	5	2	0	0	0	3.3	0	...
France	796	501	198	92	4	1	0	5.5	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	656	102	316	153	80	5	0	...	0	...
Hungary	536	8	57	192	228	48	2	29.3	1	0
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	761	650	57	30	24	0	0	3.8	0	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	216	103	92	18	3	0	0	6.9	0	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	177	117	37	14	8	1	0	...	...	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	126	80	16	24	6	0	0	...	0	0
Switzerland	22	20	2	0	0	0	0	2.07	0	...
Turkey	12060	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	10	...	0	0	9	1	0	...	0	...
UK: E&W	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: N. Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 3.2.5.17 Persons convicted by length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed in 2015 – Cyber 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
	T37FRCA15	T37FRCB15	T37FRCC15	T37FRCD15	T37FRCE15	T37FRCF15	T37FRCG15	T37FRCH15	T37FRCI15	T37FR CJ15
<i>Hungary</i>	86	1	8	24	45	6	1	33.6	1	0
<i>Switzerland</i>	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	1.7	0	...

Table 3.2.5.19 Persons convicted by length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed in 2015 – Money laundering

	T37MLA15	T37MLB15	T37MLC15	T37MLD15	T37MLE15	T37MLF15	T37MLG15	T37MLH15	T37MLI15	T37MLJ15
<i>Austria</i>	4	2	0	1	0	1	...	...	0	...
<i>Belgium</i>	204	15	35	75	63	14	2	23.2	0	...
<i>Croatia</i>	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	...	...	0
<i>Czech Republic</i>	11	...	1	8	...	5	0	42.6	0	0
<i>Finland</i>	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Germany</i>	16	0	8	4	4	0	0	...	0	...
<i>Hungary</i>	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
<i>Netherlands</i>	162	68	36	32	22	5	0	11.6	0	...
<i>Poland</i>	13	0	0	12	1	0	0	19.8	0	...
<i>Sweden</i>	41	12	9	12	7	0	0	...	0	0
<i>Switzerland</i>	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	4.5	0	...
<i>Ukraine</i>	2	...	0	0	0	2	0	...	0	...

Table 3.2.5.20 Persons convicted by length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed in 2015 – Corruption

	T37COA15	T37COB15	T37COC15	T37COD15	T37COE15	T37COF15	T37COG15	T37COH15	T37COI15	T37COJ15
<i>Austria</i>	3	1	0	2	0	0	...	...	0	...
<i>Belgium</i>	5	0	1	0	3	1	0	32.7	0	...
<i>Bulgaria</i>	59	26	11	22	0	0	0	...	0	...
<i>Croatia</i>	84	27	32	21	4	0	0	...	...	0
<i>Czech Republic</i>	12	...	1	5	...	6	0	68	0	0
<i>France</i>	72	31	19	18	4	0	0	9.3	...	...
<i>Georgia</i>	69	...	4	51	15	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Germany</i>	14	2	2	2	8	0	0	...	0	...
<i>Hungary</i>	28	1	1	4	19	2	1	36.2	0	0
<i>Poland</i>	102	1	6	86	8	1	0	19.9	0	...
<i>Serbia</i>	27	5	11	7	4	0	0	...	...	...
<i>Turkey</i>	363	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Ukraine</i>	59	...	1	3	42	13	0	...	0	...

**Table 3.2.5.21 Persons convicted by length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed in 2015 – 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
	T37DRA15	T37DRB15	T37DRC15	T37DRD15	T37DRE15	T37DRF15	T37DRG15	T37DRH15	T37DRI15	T37DRJ15
<i>Albania</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Armenia</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...
<i>Austria</i>	1086	261	288	435	79	23	...	...	0	...
<i>Azerbaijan</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Belgium</i>	1983	249	371	565	715	79	4	21.2	0	...
<i>Bosnia-Herzegovina</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Bulgaria</i>	1255	369	423	423	32	7	1	...	0	...
<i>Croatia</i>	337	18	135	118	61	3	0	...	...	2
<i>Cyprus</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Czech Republic</i>	678	...	81	481	...	116	0	54.8	0	0
<i>Denmark</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Estonia</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Finland</i>	624	198	60	121	150	79	16	27.8	0	...
<i>France</i>	16201	6827	4289	4018	801	257	9	10.4	...	...
<i>Georgia</i>	945	...	155	310	390	90	...	...	...	...
<i>Germany</i>	4636	685	586	788	2226	347	4	...	0	...
<i>Hungary</i>	317	7	24	54	143	83	5	42.7	1	0
<i>Iceland</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Italy</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Latvia</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Lithuania</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Luxembourg</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Moldova</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Montenegro</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Netherlands</i>	2337	1415	457	228	205	32	0	8.1	0	...
<i>North Macedonia</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Norway</i>	4022	3342	202	322	72	73	11	...	...	...
<i>Poland</i>	1820	279	189	770	517	64	1	24	0	...
<i>Portugal</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Romania</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Russian Federation</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Serbia</i>	1129	312	154	51	552	54	6	...	...	...
<i>Slovak Republic</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Slovenia</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Spain</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Sweden</i>	1441	697	270	208	164	97	1	...	0	3
<i>Switzerland</i>	521	359	41	40	66	15	0	10.82	0	...
<i>Turkey</i>	25915	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Ukraine</i>	2306	...	201	585	958	560	2	...	0	...
<i>UK: E&W</i>	7155	1339	1059	1471	2537	540	209	34	0	0
<i>UK: N. Ireland</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>UK: Scotland</i>	1010	401	189	224	136	60	...	18	0	0

Table 3.2.5.22 Persons convicted by length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed in 2015 – 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
	T37DTA15	T37DTB15	T37DTC15	T37DTD15	T37DTE15	T37DTF15	T37DTG15	T37DTH15	T37DTI15	T37DTJ15
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	40	...	1	19	9	7	0	...	0	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	337	18	135	118	61	3	0	...	...	2
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	584	...	43	427	...	114	0	56.4	0	0
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	624	198	60	121	150	79	16	27.8	0	...
France	14441	5206	4195	3985	790	257	8	10.9	...	...
Georgia	60	...	...	25	15	20	...	...	...	...
Germany	3001	3	89	496	2074	335	4	...	0	...
Hungary	192	2	4	21	94	66	4	50.2	1	0
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	667	4	20	238	352	52	1	36.1	0	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	694	17	68	27	522	54	6	...	...	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	817	274	150	158	137	93	1	...	0	3
Switzerland	299	191	23	22	53	10	0	13.25	0	...
Turkey	17817	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	954	...	7	42	382	521	2	...	0	...
UK: E&W	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: N. Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Notes on tables 3.2.5.1 to 3.2.5.22

Bulgaria: Custodial sanctions include both the suspended and unsuspended custodial sanctions. Sepa statistics on the length of suspended custodial sanctions are not available.

Statistics in the category '12 months and less than 24 months' include statistics on custodial sanctions of 12 months and less than 36 months. Statistics in the category '24 months and less than 60 months' include statistics on custodial sanctions of 36 months and less than 60 months.

Finland: In this table, some crime categories include more offence types due to different grouping in data sources.

France: Only for Robbery statistics in the category '12 months and less than 24 months' include statistics on custodial sanctions of 12 months and less than 36 months, statistics in the category '24 months and less than 60 months' include statistics on custodial sanctions of 36 months and less than 60 months.

Poland: In category "12 months and less 24 months" Polish data refers to 12-24 months (Incl.).

Serbia: Data refer only to the length of the prison sentence imposed to adult offenders by an irrevocable court verdict. The data do not include the length of the juvenile prison and institutional educational measures for minors.

Switzerland: Data refer to adults only.

Notes on tables 3.2.5.1 to 3.2.5.22

Netherlands: the number of judges refers to 2016

Portugal: Includes judges in first instance common courts only.

3.2.6 Persons held in pre-trial detention (at least temporarily)

Table 3.2.6 Persons held in pre-trial detention (at least temporarily) among persons convicted in 2015 – Criminal offences: Total

	Total of persons convicted	<i>of which:</i> held in pre-trial detention (at least temporarily)
	T38TCA15	T38TCB15
<i>Czech Republic</i>	65569	3359
<i>Finland</i>	181727	2242
<i>France</i>	574 475	32,315
<i>Georgia</i>	9534	1012
<i>Germany</i>	923236	27101
<i>Poland</i>	280028	5794
<i>Serbia</i>	33115	4051
<i>Switzerland</i>	123957	27259
<i>UK: England & Wales</i>	1249118	10778

3.2.7 Judges in criminal courts

Table 3.2.7 Judges in criminal courts - 2015

	Continental law countries			Common law countries		
	Number of professional judges: Total	of which: criminal court judges	Number of lay judges (in criminal courts)	Number of professional judges: Total	Number of Magists	Number of Clerks
	T34CONT15	T34CONCC15	T34CONLJ15	T34COMT15	T34COMCC15	T34COMM15
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	231	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	513	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	2430	367	...	...	...	...
Croatia	1879	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	3028	764	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	230	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	7391	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	380	135	...	...	...	...
Germany	20301	4184	38410	...	...	...
Hungary	2895	1035	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	435	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	762	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	432	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	2331	...	...	...	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	872	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	9663	3674	...	...	...	...
Portugal	1354	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	2756	...	...	...	...	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	5352	363	...	...	...	...
Sweden	1140	795	458	...	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	7712	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	7983	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	3238	...	19634
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	59	...	134
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	263	...	...

Sources for Tables 3.2-3.7

<i>Austria</i>	Statistics <i>Austria</i> - STATCUBE: http://www.statistik.at/web_de/services/statcube/index.html
<i>Belgium</i>	Service Public Fédéral Justice - Direction générale, Législation, Libertés et Droits fondamentaux - Direction Droit pénal - Service de la Politique criminelle : Casier judiciaire central, données non publiées.
<i>Bulgaria</i>	Source: National Statistical Institute: Crimes, Accused and Persons Convicted 2011-2016, available only in <i>Bulgarian</i> at: https://infostat.nsi.bg/infostat/pages/module.jsf?x_2=56 National Statistical Institute, Crimes and Persons Convicted 2015, available at: http://www.nsi.bg/sites/default/files/files/publications/CRIMES2015.pdf Source related to the figures concerning “aggravated bodily injury”, “sexual abuse of a child”, “aggravated theft” and “money laundering”: Supreme Judicial Council, Activities of the Courts: Annual Summarised Statistical Tables 2011-2016, available only in <i>Bulgarian</i> at: http://www.vss.justice.bg/page/view/1082
<i>Cyprus</i>	Ministry of Finance, Statistical Service, available online: https://www.mof.gov.cy/mof/cystat/statistics.nsf/populationcondition_27main_n/ populationcondition_27main_en?OpenForm&sub=7&sel=2
<i>Czech Republic</i>	Central Information System for Statistical Lists and Reporting of the Ministry of Justice Statistical sheet, overview No. 2, counting unit a person
<i>Denmark</i>	Tables bought by the Ministry of justice at Statistics <i>Denmark</i>
<i>Finland</i>	Statistics <i>Finland</i> , Syytetyt, tuomitut ja rangaistukset 7.8.2018 http://pxnet2.stat.fi/PXWeb/pxweb/fi/StatFin/StatFin_oik_syyttr/
<i>Georgia</i>	Report of Supreme Court of <i>Georgia</i> 201- 2016 THE JUDICIARY IN <i>GEORGIA</i> - STATISTICAL DATA FOR THE YEAR 2015, “DYNAMIC OF QUANTITY OF CONVICTED MINORS ACCORDING TO THE TYPES OF CRIMES”
<i>Hungary</i>	National Office for the Judiciary – Database of juvenile and adult convicts, acquitted or other accused persons with definitive sentences Hungarian Prison Service Headquarters, Department of Central Transfer and Registry Annual reports for the years 2009-2016 from the Prison and Probation Administration
<i>Iceland</i>	Italian Institute of statistics - http://www.istat.it - Ministry of Justice. Department of Statistics
<i>Italy</i>	The Court Administration
<i>Latvia</i>	Data provided by National Courts Administration upon request. Statistic were collected from two produced reports: 1) Report on the Criminal Proceedings. Types of sanctions and amnesty application (I Instance Courts), and 2) Report on the Criminal Proceedings. Persons (I Instance Courts). Data is not accessible publicly.
<i>Lithuania</i>	Ministry of Justice / WODC
<i>Netherlands</i>	Ministry of Justice, Department of Statistics.
<i>Poland</i>	Directo-General for Justice Policy – Ministry of Justice
<i>Portugal</i>	Superior Council of Magistracy (www.csm1909.ro) – Human Ressources and Organization Office, Statistics Bureau (Directia Resurse Umane si Organizare – Serviciul de Formare Profesionala si Statistica Judiciara)
<i>Romania</i>	Statistical Office of The Republic of <i>Serbia</i> / SORS
<i>Serbia</i>	National Institute of Statistics (INE)
<i>Spain</i>	State Statistical Office
<i>North Macedonia</i>	Ministry of Justice, General Directo for Judicial Records and Statistics. Judicial Statistics Archive http://www.adlisicil.adalet.gov.tr/en/statarchive2.html
<i>Turkey</i>	http://www.justice.gov.uk/statistics/criminal-justice/criminal-justice-statistics The data have been obtained by using pivot table analysis from the tool available on this web site.
<i>UK: England & Wales</i>	Addition of Tables A3.4 and A3.6 from annual published statistical bulletin. The Scottish Government Justice Statistics Unit Criminal proceedings in Scottish courts to be found at https://beta.gov.scot/publications/criminal-proceedings-scotland-2015-16/pages/11/ The Scottish Government Justice Analytical Services Criminal proceedings in Scottish courts
<i>UK: Scotland</i>	

4. Prison Statistics

4.1 Prison population metadata

Prison population

	1 included 2 excluded	Pre-trial detainees	Stock data on 1st sept.	Fine defaulters	Stock data on 1st sept.	Persons held in penal institutions for juvenile offenders	Stock data on 1st sept.	Persons held in institutions for drug-addict offenders	Stock data on 1st sept.	Mentally ill offenders held in psychiatric institutions or hospitals	Stock data on 1st sept.	Offenders serving their sentence under electronic surveillance (e.g. home detention curfew prior to final release from prison)	Stock data on 1st sept.	Persons held in facilities under the responsibility of any other Ministry than the Ministry of Justice	Stock data on 1st sept.	Asylum seekers or irregular immigrants held for administrative reasons	Stock data on 1st sept.
		D41PPA15	D41PPAA15	D41PPB15	D41PPBA15	D41PPC15	D41PPCA15	D41PPD15	D41PPDA15	D41PPE15	D41PPEA15	D41PPF15	D41PPFA15	D41PPG15	D41PPGA15	D41PPH15	D41PPHA15
Albania		1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Armenia		1	1114	1		1	10	1		1		2		1		2	
Bulgaria		1	689	2	...	1	35	1	...	1		1	...	2	...	2	...
Croatia			729				16				71						
Cyprus			112		30		28						0		0		
Czech Republic		1	1960	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Denmark		1		1		1		1				1		1		2	
Estonia		1	615	...		...	...	...		2		2		2		2	
Finland		1	606	1	44	2	...	2	...	1	...	1	270	2	...	2	...
France		1	...	2	...	2	687	2	...	2	...	2	9784	2	...	2	...
Georgia		1		1		1		1		2		2		1		2	
Germany		1	11359	1	4476	1	4331	2	3749	2	6650	...	...	2	...	...	...
Hungary		1	4183	1	292	1	369	1	4	1	160	1		1			0
Italy		1	8523	1	33896	2	244	1	17676	1	440	2	52164	1	24448	2	
Lithuania		1	675			1	122	1	57			1	46				
Luxembourg			314		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova		1	1229	2		1	26	2		2		2		2		2	
Netherlands		1	3909	1	307	2	411	1	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	2	189
North Macedonia		1	1538	1	216	1	211	1	87	1	248	2		2		2	
Norway	88											220					
Poland		1	4535	1	1029	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...
Portugal		1	2303	2	...	1	183	2	...	1	274	1	74	2	...	2	...
Romania		1				1		2		2		...		2		2	
Russian Federation	...		114944	...	...	...	2885	...	5651	...	52939	...	...	...	1344	...	...
Serbia		1	1538	1	216	1	211	1	87	1	248	2		2		2	
Slovenia		1	242	2	...	1	18	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...
Spain		1		1		2		1		1		1		2		2	
Sweden		1	1399	2		1		1		1		1	134	2		2	
Switzerland		1	1849	1	250	1	211	2	...	2	...	2	95	2	...	2	316
Turkey		2	25220	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
UK: England and Wales		1		1		1		1		1		2		2		2	
UK: Northern Ireland		1		1		1		2		2		2		2		2	
UK: Scotland		1		1		1		1		1		1		2		2	

Pre-trial detainees

	1 included 2 excluded	Untried detainees (i.e. no court decision finalized yet)	Absolute numbers	Convicted but not yet sentenced detainees	Absolute numbers	Sentenced detainees who have appealed or who are within the statutory limit for doing so	Absolute numbers	Number of detainees who have not received a final sentence yet, but who have started serving a prison sentence in advance	Absolute numbers	Entry following a transfer from one penal institution to another in the same country	Absolute numbers	Entry following the detainees' removal from the institution in order to appear before a judicial authority (i.e. investigation in the court)	Absolute numbers	Entry following a prison leave or a period of absence by permission	Absolute numbers	Entry following an escape, after re-arrest by the police	Absolute numbers
		D41PTA15	D41PTAA15	D41PTB15	D41PTBA15	D41PTC15	D41PTCA15	D41PTD15	D41PTDA15	D41FA15	D41FAA15	D41FB15	D41FBA15	D41FC15	D41FCA15	D41FD15	D41FDA15
Albania	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Armenia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bulgaria	1	188	1	501	1	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...
Croatia	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	501	2	...	2	...	1	...
Czech Republic	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...
Denmark	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...
Estonia	1	615	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...
Finland	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...
France	1	14210	1	...	1	3404	1	14210	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...
Georgia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...
Germany	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	1	3128	1	850	1	...	1	...	2	79286	2	...	2	1805	2	12	...
Iceland	1	8523	1	9262	1	4780	1	1244	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...
Italy	1	712	1	1	1	282	1	1	1	2053	1	...	1	424	1	...	...
Lithuania	1	736	1	1	1	493	2	324	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2622	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	1	2913	1	...	1	996	1	...	4	...	4	...	4	...	4	...	...
Netherlands	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	101208	2	...	2	80196	2	...	...
North Macedonia	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...
Poland	1	1714	1	589	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...
Portugal	1	1638	1	777	1	...	...	...	1	168182	1	...	1	...	1	9	...
Romania	...	38695	...	23444	...	20564	...	13042	...	228078	...	...	...	...	...	103	...
Russian Federation	1	1538	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...
Serbia	1	49	1	106	1	52	1	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...
Spain	1	1399	2	1	1	...	2	...	2	16796	2	116	2	20962	2	104	...
Sweden	1	1849	1	...	1	...	1	876	1	53223	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
Switzerland	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...
Turkey	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...
UK: England and Wales	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...
UK: Scotland	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...

4.2.1 Prison population: Stock of inmates

Table 4.2.1.1 Prison population (stock of inmates)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	T41ST11	T41ST12	T41ST13	T41ST14	T41ST15	T41ST16
<i>Albania</i>	4659	4890	4998	5440	5981	5910
<i>Armenia</i>	4514	4714	4698	3979	3888	3907
<i>Austria</i>	8767	8756	8831	8857	9037	8824
<i>Azerbaijan</i>	23191	21034	20327	22579	24197	22938
<i>Belgium</i>	11825	12310	12697	13212	12841	11615
<i>Bosnia-Herzegovina</i>	2757	2898	2825	2730	2832	2757
<i>Bulgaria</i>	9885	9493	8834	7870	7583	8347
<i>Croatia</i>	5084	4741	4352	3763	3341	3108
<i>Cyprus</i>	905	930	811	681	654	668
<i>Czech Republic</i>	23170	22644	16266	18658	20866	22481
<i>Denmark</i>	3947	3829	4091	3583	3203	3408
<i>Estonia</i>	3385	3417	3256	2962	2768	2670
<i>Finland</i>	3261	3196	3126	3097	3007	3110
<i>France</i>	72326	76407	78363	77739	76008	68514
<i>Georgia</i>	24186	23227	8868	10233	10242	9534
<i>Germany</i>	71200	67671	64414	65710	63628	64397
<i>Greece</i>	12479	12479	13238	12006	9646	9621
<i>Hungary</i>	17413	16528	18303	18270	17773	18171
<i>Iceland</i>	149	152	152	154	146	124
<i>Ireland</i>	4257	4323	4065	3829	3746	3688
<i>Italy</i>	66897	65701	62536	53623	52164	54653
<i>Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)</i>	1441	1737	1776	1854	1478	1648
<i>Latvia</i>	6556	6195	5205	4809	4399	4186
<i>Lithuania</i>	9504	10033	9621	8977	8022	7051
<i>Luxembourg</i>	644	659	717	656	667	724
<i>Malta</i>	599	622	577	571	571	556
<i>Moldova</i>	6337	6621	6666	7166	7813	8054
<i>Montenegro</i>	1328	1229	1142	1058	1100	1081
<i>Netherlands</i>	11579	11324	10547	9857	9002	8726
<i>North Macedonia</i>	2515	2543	2846	3116	3498	3349
<i>Norway</i>	3535	3551	3649	3718	3664	3851
<i>Poland</i>	81544	84129	83610	77933	73062	70951
<i>Portugal</i>	12681	13614	14284	14003	14222	13779
<i>Romania</i>	29823	31883	33122	31637	28642	27765
<i>Russian Federation</i>	774795	712540	680655	671434	642470	640357
<i>Serbia</i>	10955	11070	10031	10288	10064	10672
<i>Slovak Republic</i>	10525	10850	9753	10020	9913	9995
<i>Slovenia</i>	1273	1377	1360	1522	1399	1308
<i>Spain</i>	71995	69621	68099	65931	64017	60687
<i>Sweden</i>	6742	6431	5868	5861	5691	5762
<i>Switzerland</i>	6065	6599	7054	6923	6884	6912
<i>Turkey</i>	128325	136638	144098	159395	178257	200727
<i>Ukraine</i>	158532	151122	147112	92290	73431	67026
<i>UK: England & Wales</i>	85374	86048	83842	85509	86193	85134
<i>UK: Northern Ireland</i>	1703	1779	1822	1860	1690	1500
<i>UK: Scotland</i>	8267	8145	7928	7879	7746	7657

Table 4.2.1.2 Pre-trial detainees in the prison population

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	T41SP11	T41SP12	T41SP13	T41SP14	T41SP15	T41SP16
<i>Albania</i>	1850	2021	1975	1769	1842	2977
<i>Armenia</i>	1202	1166	1675	1104	1039	1252
<i>Austria</i>	1718	1829	1813	1902	2059	1768
<i>Azerbaijan</i>	16920	3017	3562	3877	4436	...
<i>Belgium</i>	2713	2685	2645	2705	2655	2655
<i>Bosnia-Herzegovina</i>	402	354	338	343	411	435
<i>Bulgaria</i>	2351	1534	774	669	649	902
<i>Croatia</i>	896	767	943	812	729	770
<i>Cyprus</i>	345	368	339	101	112	112
<i>Czech Republic</i>	2555	2183	2235	2185	1960	1907
<i>Denmark</i>	1104	1094	1227	1066	930	930
<i>Estonia</i>	786	831	773	605	615	615
<i>Finland</i>	641	650	585	640	606	547
<i>France</i>	16457	16915	16795	17090	17911	17911
<i>Georgia</i>	1628	1180	1236	1637	1416	1416
<i>Germany</i>	10864	11195	11119	11260	11359	11359
<i>Greece</i>	4254	4254	3104	2604	2356	2356
<i>Hungary</i>	4895	4942	5292	5073	4183	4064
<i>Iceland</i>	6	19	9	8	15	15
<i>Ireland</i>	612	506	587	575	581	581
<i>Italy</i>	13625	12484	11108	9549	8523	9337
<i>Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)</i>	617	769	574	583	367	415
<i>Latvia</i>	1759	1694	1252	1205	1088	392
<i>Lithuania</i>	1135	1249	1102	942	659	659
<i>Luxembourg</i>	245	259	326	283	284	343
<i>Malta</i>	182	182	134	169	169	133
<i>Moldova</i>	1327	1358	1563	1483	1553	1720
<i>Montenegro</i>	268	287	249	314	330	330
<i>Netherlands</i>	5690	5491	4878	4215	3909	2913
<i>Norway</i>	871	956	1071	1009	983	983
<i>Poland</i>	8571	7438	6767	6719	4535	5192
<i>Portugal</i>	1862	1945	1871	1600	1714	1714
<i>Romania</i>	3545	3428	3610	2588	2415	2279
<i>Russian Federation</i>	112922	111886	113114	112947	114944	107990
<i>Serbia</i>	2968	2763	1894	9330	1538	1732
<i>Slovak Republic</i>	1407	1308	1216	1319	1346	1438
<i>Slovenia</i>	323	329	255	271	242	203
<i>Spain</i>	12067	10844	9876	8636	8109	8109
<i>Sweden</i>	1594	1579	1491	1542	1399	1478
<i>Switzerland</i>	1703	2051	2097	1892	1849	1745
<i>North Macedonia</i>	109	84	108	228	239	239
<i>Turkey</i>	35617	31242	28108	22207	25928	72641
<i>Ukraine</i>	38313	32201	...	18347	...	...
<i>UK: England & Wales</i>	12464	11324	10971	12197	11785	8271
<i>UK: Northern Ireland</i>	642	666	582	553	495	434
<i>UK: Scotland</i>	1601	1543	1509	1619	1605	1355

Table 4.2.1.3 Women in the prison population

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	<i>T41SW11</i>	<i>T41SW12</i>	<i>T41SW13</i>	<i>T41SW14</i>	<i>T41SW15</i>	<i>T41SW16</i>
<i>Albania</i>	84	90	89	88	121	114
<i>Armenia</i>	192	202	210	191	171	158
<i>Austria</i>	572	578	559	536	535	483
<i>Azerbaijan</i>	662	515	546	639	694	718
<i>Belgium</i>	494	572	539	609	641	503
<i>Bosnia-Herzegovina</i>	65	67	66	...	...	...
<i>Bulgaria</i>	329	307	264	259	240	258
<i>Croatia</i>	250	207	194	190	164	123
<i>Cyprus</i>	52	53	45	42	40	54
<i>Czech Republic</i>	1492	1457	914	1170	1433	1643
<i>Denmark</i>	164	149	189	145	118	149
<i>Estonia</i>	182	177	164	157	145	147
<i>Finland</i>	244	229	229	248	228	232
<i>France</i>	2555	2706	2724	2838	2098	2290
<i>Georgia</i>	1203	1180	295	223	320	267
<i>Germany</i>	3949	3851	3576	3734	3753	3769
<i>Greece</i>	562	562	689	578	518	513
<i>Hungary</i>	1227	1260	1382	1411	1310	1341
<i>Iceland</i>	8	13	5	3	6	8
<i>Ireland</i>	142	159	161	146	127	145
<i>Italy</i>	2808	2804	2694	2304	2107	2285
<i>Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Latvia</i>	428	423	351	337	340	350
<i>Lithuania</i>	405	461	438	385	...	323
<i>Luxembourg</i>	36	29	33	26	39	36
<i>Malta</i>	39	40	42	35	...	46
<i>Moldova</i>	393	410	422	442	485	496
<i>Montenegro</i>	37	37	26	19	37	34
<i>Netherlands</i>	696	611	568	522	482	464
<i>North Macedonia</i>	65	60	85	102	112	100
<i>Norway</i>	221	189	187	190	482	223
<i>Poland</i>	2595	2712	2865	2627	2554	2487
<i>Portugal</i>	711	758	853	841	862	869
<i>Romania</i>	1356	1474	1504	1568	862	1395
<i>Russian Federation</i>	63270	58447	56089	54680	52142	50608
<i>Serbia</i>	386	433	414	332	366	401
<i>Slovak Republic</i>	632	680	629	678	649	692
<i>Slovenia</i>	57	70	64	89	81	104
<i>Spain</i>	5476	5321	5180	4987	4926	4639
<i>Sweden</i>	400	389	341	333	327	348
<i>Switzerland</i>	324	324	370	328	375	384
<i>Turkey</i>	4550	4548	4948	5476	6289	7894
<i>Ukraine</i>	7183	9566	7977	4964	2753	...
<i>UK: England & Wales</i>	4185	4123	3853	3929	3904	3862
<i>UK: Northern Ireland</i>	54	59	64	61	53	54
<i>UK: Scotland</i>	467	469	460	425	408	395

Table 4.2.1.4 Minors in the prison population

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	<i>T41SM11</i>	<i>T41SM12</i>	<i>T41SM13</i>	<i>T41SM14</i>	<i>T41SM15</i>	<i>T41SM16</i>
<i>Albania</i>	121	138	107	94	89	64
<i>Armenia</i>	21	14	18	16	6	8
<i>Austria</i>	140	136	108	96	128	149
<i>Azerbaijan</i>	22	24	30	79	80	80
<i>Belgium</i>	48	53	50	53	...	...
<i>Bosnia-Herzegovina</i>	14	11	6	28	21	11
<i>Bulgaria</i>	60	63	20	32	41	10
<i>Croatia</i>	55	68	36	40	25	22
<i>Cyprus</i>	4	4	5	3	9	2
<i>Czech Republic</i>	88	83	66	43	47	33
<i>Denmark</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Estonia</i>	37	53	40	15	24	18
<i>Finland</i>	...	...	...	...	9	...
<i>France</i>	212	228	241	248	732	711
<i>Georgia</i>	211	233	21	83	52	17
<i>Germany</i>	992	939	866	838	758	807
<i>Greece</i>	36	36	507	402	272	11
<i>Hungary</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Iceland</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Ireland</i>	65	49	47	48	56	9
<i>Italy</i>	494	456	401	362	441	462
<i>Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)</i>	43	55	41	41	41	59
<i>Latvia</i>	50	33	35	26	29	28
<i>Lithuania</i>	189	119	86	80	91	68
<i>Luxembourg</i>	...	1	1	5	1	2
<i>Malta</i>	4	4	4	11	...	2
<i>Moldova</i>	15	20	23	18	62	19
<i>Montenegro</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Netherlands</i>	559	553	473	461	411	421
<i>North Macedonia</i>	24	19	0	21	21	1
<i>Norway</i>	10	16	8	3	5	3
<i>Poland</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Portugal</i>	24	97	10	9	6	5
<i>Romania</i>	234	220	247	196	156	171
<i>Russian Federation</i>	4691	3903	3522	3012	2885	2681
<i>Serbia</i>	249	217	239	242	211	306
<i>Slovak Republic</i>	91	108	64	50	63	46
<i>Slovenia</i>	0	0	2	0	0	0
<i>Spain</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Sweden</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Switzerland</i>	29	54	2	1	182	172
<i>Turkey</i>	1999	629	1772	1774	2412	1020
<i>Ukraine</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>UK: England & Wales</i>	1581	1282	866	741	680	635
<i>UK: Northern Ireland</i>	14	37	28	38	23	22
<i>UK: Scotland</i>	121	94	70	64	74	71

Table 4.2.1.5 Foreigners in the prison population

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	<i>T41SA11</i>	<i>T41SA12</i>	<i>T41SA13</i>	<i>T41SA14</i>	<i>T41SA15</i>	<i>T41SA16</i>
<i>Albania</i>	69	90	84	99	89	89
<i>Armenia</i>	165	125	147	130	126	154
<i>Austria</i>	4027	4087	4255	4441	4817	4758
<i>Azerbaijan</i>	752	625	612	600	612	526
<i>Belgium</i>	4964	5213	5431	5360	5146	4726
<i>Bosnia-Herzegovina</i>	67	109	80	46	57	49
<i>Bulgaria</i>	226	180	253	232	233	264
<i>Croatia</i>	289	276	275	231	106	191
<i>Cyprus</i>	370	367	315	257	250	279
<i>Czech Republic</i>	1730	1709	1438	1549	1666	1805
<i>Denmark</i>	838	943	1065	1002	865	954
<i>Estonia</i>	257	239	229	226	207	204
<i>Finland</i>	467	474	454	497	455	543
<i>France</i>	12452	13707	14219	14688	14690	14724
<i>Georgia</i>	353	305	156	248	310	33
<i>Germany</i>	19253	19303	19320	19592	19921	22922
<i>Greece</i>	7887	7887	7993	7116	5254	5306
<i>Hungary</i>	629	645	641	644	824	900
<i>Iceland</i>	28	37	23	22	30	21
<i>Ireland</i>	522	557	559	509	463	469
<i>Italy</i>	24174	23492	21854	17462	17340	18621
<i>Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)</i>	61	95	125	127	89	90
<i>Latvia</i>	85	75	66	81	154	162
<i>Lithuania</i>	118	152	175	156	126	107
<i>Luxembourg</i>	442	454	518	477	491	278
<i>Malta</i>	208	208	222	241	222	232
<i>Moldova</i>	101	94	59	90	86	89
<i>Montenegro</i>	151	177	170	190	170	203
<i>Netherlands</i>	2410	2208	2140	1820	1723	1590
<i>North Macedonia</i>	152	69	88	119	198	182
<i>Norway</i>	1079	1137	1200	1251	1222	1306
<i>Poland</i>	588	569	545	523	523	632
<i>Portugal</i>	2548	2602	2647	2469	2495	2295
<i>Romania</i>	208	183	181	261	250	294
<i>Russian Federation</i>	26548	26456	27041	28097	27781	29639
<i>Serbia</i>	238	224	352	301	353	362
<i>Slovak Republic</i>	194	206	188	177	184	211
<i>Slovenia</i>	133	158	145	163	131	118
<i>Spain</i>	25484	23423	21815	20125	18680	17324
<i>Sweden</i>	1419	1479	1383	1324	1325	1228
<i>Switzerland</i>	4333	4896	5258	5055	4885	4974
<i>Turkey</i>	2245	2193	2465	2943	3565	4441
<i>Ukraine</i>	2625	2497	...	1865	...	...
<i>UK: England & Wales</i>	10779	10861	10786	10834	10512	9891
<i>UK: Northern Ireland</i>	144	126	129	124	137	136
<i>UK: Scotland</i>	278	293	291	288	295	295

Table 4.2.1.6 EU citizens among foreigners in the prison population

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	<i>T41SB11</i>	<i>T41SB12</i>	<i>T41SB13</i>	<i>T41SB14</i>	<i>T41SB15</i>	<i>T41SB16</i>
<i>Albania</i>	...	23	50	35	28	8
<i>Armenia</i>	...	...	6	5	12	16
<i>Austria</i>	500	1625	1775	1941	2015	1839
<i>Azerbaijan</i>	3	0	3	4	7	3
<i>Belgium</i>	1409	1538	1589	1652	...	...
<i>Bosnia-Herzegovina</i>	4	1	7	...	...	...
<i>Bulgaria</i>	...	...	...	...	47	...
<i>Croatia</i>	16	43	45	33	31	31
<i>Cyprus</i>	129	143	150	110	123	123
<i>Czech Republic</i>	823	795	630	793	786	863
<i>Denmark</i>	277	314	333	302	274	244
<i>Estonia</i>	42	49	38	17	33	11
<i>Finland</i>	255	266	254	256	228	266
<i>France</i>	3042	3330	3645	3836	...	...
<i>Georgia</i>	12	...	...	6	9	8
<i>Germany</i>	6302	6580	7413	...	...	...
<i>Greece</i>	1554	1554	1027	...	...	928
<i>Hungary</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Iceland</i>	20	17	18	16	17	16
<i>Ireland</i>	344	347	353	323	341	357
<i>Italy</i>	9275	9460	9086	7414	7260	7168
<i>Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Latvia</i>	22	11	27	12	26	35
<i>Lithuania</i>	21	84	27	46	31	28
<i>Luxembourg</i>	252	253	108	278	282	...
<i>Malta</i>	...	...	91	103	...	403
<i>Moldova</i>	...	...	13	...	18	30
<i>Montenegro</i>	4	11	9	0	4	7
<i>Netherlands</i>	910	903	951	781	725	653
<i>North Macedonia</i>	3	0	18	29	8	1
<i>Norway</i>	505	558	610	495	501	642
<i>Poland</i>	...	...	...	...	...	207
<i>Portugal</i>	555	607	583	546	651	442
<i>Romania</i>	65	63	62	71	85	99
<i>Russian Federation</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Serbia</i>	69	57	68	39	51	111
<i>Slovak Republic</i>	81	99	106	77	88	127
<i>Slovenia</i>	30	41	35	34	12	21
<i>Spain</i>	4738	4875	4822	4618	4465	4124
<i>Sweden</i>	537	521	492	456	477	435
<i>Switzerland</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Turkey</i>	235	324	325	337	341	...
<i>Ukraine</i>	80	68	...	29	...	...
<i>UK: England & Wales</i>	645	3808	3998	4252	4126	4205
<i>UK: Northern Ireland</i>	50	72	68	75	91	98
<i>UK: Scotland</i>	108	133	149	159	165	172

4.2.2 Prison population: Flow of entries into penal institutions

Table 4.2.2.1 Flow of entries into penal institutions

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	<i>T42FT11</i>	<i>T42FT12</i>	<i>T42FT13</i>	<i>T42FT14</i>	<i>T42FT15</i>	<i>T42FT16</i>
<i>Albania</i>	3528	4090	4557	6444	6229	7477
<i>Armenia</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Austria</i>	11831	11495	11926	11487	11440	11511
<i>Azerbaijan</i>	8265	8579	8893	9841	9493	8460
<i>Belgium</i>	18911	18311	18560	19315	18668	
<i>Bosnia-Herzegovina</i>	3803	4219	...	...	...	...
<i>Bulgaria</i>	7492	6138	7152	5349	5007	5697
<i>Croatia</i>	12596	11660	11025	9187	7812	7832
<i>Cyprus</i>	2830	3159	2705	2271	1930	1772
<i>Czech Republic</i>	16583	14278	9131	10644	11629	11357
<i>Denmark</i>	13946	13903	14423	12552	11969	11641
<i>Estonia</i>	2788	2657	2153	1764	1885	1859
<i>Finland</i>	6436	6066	5809	5749	5671	5732
<i>France</i>	88058	90983	89290	...	92779	94369
<i>Georgia</i>	24186	23227	8868	10223	10242	9534
<i>Germany</i>	112437	101551	95574	94607	93685	96992
<i>Greece</i>	...	...	13556	12038	12829	11268
<i>Hungary</i>	25289	24133	32151	30744	21706	22688
<i>Iceland</i>	334	323	305	276	282	214
<i>Ireland</i>	17505	17244	15926	16409	17206	13358
<i>Italy</i>	76982	63020	59390	50217	45823	47342
<i>Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Latvia</i>	15368	15088	12268	12522	12809	...
<i>Lithuania</i>	9817	9274	8836	8464	7674	7733
<i>Luxembourg</i>	1090	832	787	950	949	982
<i>Malta</i>	728	686	673	...	528	...
<i>Moldova</i>	14689	15461	9868	8465	10966	7780
<i>Montenegro</i>	2430	3138	2552	2388	2264	2637
<i>Netherlands</i>	40180	38993	39815	42823	38499	35062
<i>North Macedonia</i>	2235	2360	2350	3156	2450	2117
<i>Norway</i>	10704	10306	10002	8926	9093	8824
<i>Poland</i>	89520	95580	89063	84757	78781	78446
<i>Portugal</i>	6286	6605	6149	5415	5567	5377
<i>Romania</i>	14862	15295	15822	12543	12720	12539
<i>Russian Federation</i>	...	...	306625	319375	319404	315197
<i>Serbia</i>	26856	27277	25947	23250	22252	20757
<i>Slovak Republic</i>	7458	9028	8026	8996	8462	8646
<i>Slovenia</i>	3426	3825	3888	3268	3434	2337
<i>Spain</i>	45525	52335	43430	45568	35059	34117
<i>Sweden</i>	38935	38983	37506	38721	41243	...
<i>Switzerland</i>	52965	57670	53833	52502	53223	53081
<i>Turkey</i>	80096	115505	161711	170733	168726	187730
<i>Ukraine</i>	49198	...	...	...	...	...
<i>UK: England & Wales</i>	120760	112772	107318	121385	113798	127243
<i>UK: Northern Ireland</i>	6340	6362	4375	4033	3831	4009
<i>UK: Scotland</i>	37090	34945	33386	...	31300	...

Note: Grey coloured cells are interpolations.

Table 4.2.2.2 Pre-trial detainees in the flow of entries

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	T42FP11	T42FP12	T42FP13	T42FP14	T42FP15	T42FP16
Albania	2801	3620	4040	5092	5132	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	8404	8387	8599	8349	8476	8346
Azerbaijan	7794	7720	8037	9776	9418	8396
Belgium	12222	11513	11651	11701	11085	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	1341	1277	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	3105	2238	2238	1864	1754	1758
Croatia	...	3047	3458	3031	2956	3198
Cyprus	1425	1662	1339	1115	980	1011
Czech Republic	6178	5409	5254	4948	4412	4307
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	1803	1974	1596	1092	1129	1126
Finland	2062	2187	1990	1980	2015	1949
France	47315	46676	46998	...	51140	53154
Georgia	1628	1043	...	1115	1456	1012
Germany	52297	47047	11260	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	4298	4212	3930
Hungary	12115	11389	12547	9529	7076	6531
Iceland	115	122	133	116	135	136
Ireland	4693	3803	3340	3532	3294	3413
Italy	67951	53828	50519	42099	36448	37089
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	10302	10085	7990	8065	8424	...
Lithuania	6354	5999	5879	5512	5088	4982
Luxembourg	691	710	638	675	645	662
Malta	...	413	380	...	322	...
Moldova	2512	3948	...	4241	4366	2854
Montenegro	643	746	655	644	747	800
Netherlands	18037	16971	16055	14054	13734	13514
North Macedonia	87	125	348	104	205	116
Norway	3630	3935	3963	3640	3,664	3480
Poland	21334	18335	16157	16135	12076	12303
Portugal	2677	2835	2524	2332	2448	2292
Romania	1554	4960	1578	1263	...	...
Russian Federation	207037	192117	197553	202830	205193	192383
Serbia	8510	8667	8299	6705	7729	8419
Slovak Republic	2975	2883	2903	3202	2984	3191
Slovenia	1008	867	847	841	686	861
Spain	24990	33455	28707	...	...	...
Sweden	29472	29483	28531	29778	32662	...
Switzerland	14067	15915	15123	13435	13585	13629
Turkey	...	58007	58640	53213	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	94228	59450	82567	54913	51855	53325
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	2978	2720	2768
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	17900	...

Note: Grey coloured cells are interpolations.

Table 4.2.2.3 Women in the flow of entries

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	<i>T42FW11</i>	<i>T42FW12</i>	<i>T42FW13</i>	<i>T42FW14</i>	<i>T42FW15</i>	<i>T42FW16</i>
<i>Croatia</i>	...	588	584	508	444	447
<i>Cyprus</i>	149	155	129	133	121	107
<i>Czech Republic</i>	1492	1457	959	1170	1433	1643
<i>Finland</i>	543	487	554	500	550	610
<i>France</i>	4212	4527	4404	4364	4573	4750
<i>Georgia</i>	1203	1180	...	253	320	267
<i>Hungary</i>	2521	2298	3279	3110	1867	2074
<i>Italy</i>	5953	4891	4535	3725	3337	3389
<i>Moldova</i>	...	...	...	...	458	...
<i>Portugal</i>	436	468	479	393	437	408
<i>Serbia</i>	396	1086	1081	893	864	770
<i>Turkey</i>	3343	3886	5527	6285	6287	7218

Table 4.2.2.4 Minors in the flow of entries

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	<i>T42FM11</i>	<i>T42FM12</i>	<i>T42FM13</i>	<i>T42FM14</i>	<i>T42FM15</i>	<i>T42FM16</i>
<i>Croatia</i>	...	...	...	...	23	...
<i>Cyprus</i>	3	6	8	15	4	2
<i>Czech Republic</i>	205	172	113	107	98	85
<i>Finland</i>	36	22	23	29	41	37
<i>France</i>	3122	3198	3082	2998	3061	3281
<i>Georgia</i>	211	133	...	85	52	20
<i>Italy</i>	1246	1252	1201	992	1068	1141
<i>Moldova</i>	...	...	...	...	60	...
<i>Montenegro</i>	...	...	...	7	9	20
<i>Netherlands</i>	1846	1869	1469	1380	1437	1442
<i>Portugal</i>	57	71	47	42	39	37
<i>Serbia</i>	107	83	115	84	76	95
<i>Turkey</i>	1665	3069	6132	7595	8993	9201

Table 4.2.2.5 Foreigners in the flow of entries

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	<i>T42FA11</i>	<i>T42FA12</i>	<i>T42FA13</i>	<i>T42FA14</i>	<i>T42FA15</i>	<i>T42FA16</i>
<i>Czech Republic</i>	1730	1715	959	1170	1433	1643
<i>Finland</i>	906	972	918	959	891	977
<i>France</i>	17700	19142	19708	19044	18980	20398
<i>Georgia</i>	353	...	...	250	310	333
<i>Italy</i>	33305	27006	25818	22747	20521	21102
<i>Montenegro</i>	...	...	713	643	543	607
<i>Portugal</i>	1208	1242	1042	905	984	862
<i>Serbia</i>	5180	5070	4245	3125	2257	1364
<i>Turkey</i>	274	428	558	679	980	957

Table 4.2.2.6 Foreigners with EU citizenship in the flow of entries

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	<i>T42FB11</i>	<i>T42FB12</i>	<i>T42FB13</i>	<i>T42FB14</i>	<i>T42FB15</i>	<i>T42FB16</i>
<i>Czech Republic</i>	823	795	664	702	777	863
<i>Finland</i>	533	578	532	528	497	510
<i>France</i>	4884	5308	5679	5415	5125	5066
<i>Georgia</i>	...	...	...	6	9	8
<i>Serbia</i>	345	248	291	314	337	261

4.2.3 Prison population: Flow of exits from penal institutions

Table 4.2.3.1 Flow of exits from penal institutions *

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	T42FET11	T42FET12	T42FET13	T42FET14	T42FET15	T42FET16
Albania	3191	4125	3581	4486	5574	4763
Armenia	2743	1780	2550	1502	1496	...
Austria	11818	11678	11856	11630	11447	11087
Azerbaijan	5080	5968	7529	6056	7259	7314
Belgium	18042	17193	18460	20054	18475	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	4083	4255	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	6962	6742	6742	6241	5412	...
Croatia	11814	11318	10911	9090	7736	7613
Cyprus	2149	2307	2096	1691	1382	1305
Czech Republic	15351	14785	15381	8407	9358	10770
Denmark	8442	8738	8938	8162	7828	7143
Estonia	2637	2680	2350	2091	2081	2023
Finland	6436	6154	5945	5800	5654	5627
France	81382	88224	88358	89833	91433	92679
Georgia	8992	11045	15540	7676	10242	7654
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	9067	9441	11541	9981
Hungary	17217	17541	31320	23783	21154	21854
Iceland	330	335	343	294	297	279
Ireland	17645	17405	16877	16922	17434	13488
Italy	83573	73500	69469	65544	53477	52106
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	3393	3758	3768	3557	3668	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	4703
Luxembourg	1035	1179	792	920	873	1009
Malta	675	654	646	...	526	...
Moldova	1408	3030	2406	3901	2819	3529
Montenegro	3365	3023	2856	2237	2047	2532
Netherlands	40837	39551	40620	43461	38876	35061
North Macedonia	2100	3021	2555	3180	2464	2140
Norway	10567	10443	9911	8933	...	...
Poland	89014	92676	94396	86584	85476	77884
Portugal	5282	5738	5541	5769	5415	5822
Romania	12280	13944	14211	15808	14358	14813
Russian Federation	...	254517	287996	279869	...	...
Serbia	26928	28130	26238	23017	22339	19991
Slovak Republic	6926	6996	7490	6893	6956	6939
Slovenia	3717	3846	3220	3366	2689	2418
Spain	47076	53634	45560	41497	38420	36035
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	120347	253378	168956	165143	...
Ukraine	56685	56685	53366	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	5986	6380	4280	4137	4082	4130
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	16700	...

Note: The flow of exits is estimated by adding the flows of releases and deaths.

Table 4.2.3.2 Flow of releases from penal institutions *

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	T42FEB11	T42FEB12	T42FEB13	T42FEB14	T42FEB15	T42FEB16
Albania	3182	4117	3569	4474	5562	4746
Armenia	2711	1752	2531	1464	1468	1643
Austria	11781	11645	11818	11609	11413	11053
Azerbaijan	4935	5835	7427	5933	7123	7191
Belgium	17990	17141	18395	19995	18431	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	4077	4244	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	6910	6710	6710	6212	5369	...
Croatia	11801	11305	10895	9074	7725	7602
Cyprus	2149	2307	2094	1688	1380	1303
Czech Republic	15313	14736	15355	8378	9315	10727
Denmark	...	...	...	...	7824	7137
Estonia	2625	2675	2345	2083	2077	2019
Finland	6427	6150	5940	5791	5651	5618
France	81213	88058	88203	89701	91199	92485
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	9412	11501	9953
Hungary	16723	17116	30647	23277	20388	21175
Iceland	330	334	341	294	297	279
Ireland	17639	17400	16868	16914	17420	13476
Italy	83408	73347	69316	65452	53369	51989
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	3366	3727	3753	3529	3651	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	4665
Luxembourg	1033	1176	791	919	872	1007
Malta	673	653	641	...	524	...
Moldova	1359	2999	2379	3856	2770	3483
Montenegro	3360	3019	2851	2230	2041	2527
Netherlands	40797	39526	40606	43436	38844	35036
North Macedonia	2088	3013	2542	3170	2451	2126
Norway	10561	10437	9899	8927	9017	8507
Poland	88887	92569	94287	86477	85371	77761
Portugal	5218	5672	5479	5696	5348	5754
Romania	12192	13829	14109	15686	14245	14718
Russian Federation	...	250393	283796	275772	...	...
Serbia	26865	28040	26169	22980	22278	19943
Slovak Republic	6911	6973	7478	6875	6938	6915
Slovenia	3713	3840	3216	3360	2684	2415
Spain	46872	53443	45398	41340	38212	35871
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	120002	253064	168576	164714	184409
Ukraine	55676	55676	52574	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	5982	6373	4277	4136	4080	4127
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	16676	...

Table 4.2.3. Pre-trial detainees in the flow of releases

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	T42FEBA11	T42FEBA12	T42FEBA13	T42FEBA14	T42FEBA15	T42FEBA16
Albania	1849	2269	2293	3013	4246	...
Armenia	736	414	545	484	515	562
Austria	3318	2522	3207	3102	3416	3427
Azerbaijan	...	662	862	1063	1165	1531
Belgium	7952	7351	7400	7609	7884	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	1264	1149	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	1009	682	682	593	...	...
Croatia	4420	3166	3251	3131	2959	3120
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	1920	1860	1877	1351	1351	1671
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	264	535	448	317	317	293
Finland	1125	1241	1114	1098	1102	1061
France	10690	10496	11952	...	...	20142
Georgia	...	449	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	2333	2621	1851	1854
Hungary	4557	4240	5446	4243	3888	3540
Iceland	65	78	73	64	60	70
Ireland	5051	4272	3640	3669	3716	3827
Italy	42065	29879	28261	26922	19690	18989
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	1149	1209	1272	1302	1282	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	324	406	378	508	408	429
Malta	187	310	198	...	247	...
Moldova	444	1600	916	1264	1497	1877
Montenegro	955	472	657	609	678	766
Netherlands	11093	10434	10293	8944	8488	8484
North Macedonia	390	825	936	779	499	333
Norway	1950	2082	1929	1633	1981	1864
Poland	16437	14758	12828	12745	11135	8130
Portugal	...	...	...	1174	1125	1090
Romania	1632	1351	1379	1387	2697	1969
Russian Federation	...	71329	8892	52426	...	...
Serbia	8733	9317	8930	6944	7798	8201
Slovak Republic	1178	1130	1274	1154	1177	1254
Slovenia	830	902	860	849	916	640
Spain	24965	16750	16052	...	8555	...
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	46703	...	...
Ukraine	14314	14314	9101	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	2369	2349	2076	2034	1949	2042
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	7100	...

Table 4.2.3.4 Sentenced prisoners in the flow of releases

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	T42FEBB11	T42FEBB12	T42FEBB13	T42FEBB14	T42FEBB15	T42FEBB16
<i>Albania</i>	1320	1848	1276	1461	1221	...
<i>Armenia</i>	1975	1307	1960	935	901	1041
<i>Austria</i>	7450	7370	7602	8042	7997	7627
<i>Azerbaijan</i>	4892	5306	6509	4773	5909	5271
<i>Belgium</i>	8492	8490	9737	10738	9121	...
<i>Bosnia-Herzegovina</i>	2655	2929	...	...	...	...
<i>Bulgaria</i>	5902	6026	6060	5648	4927	5380
<i>Croatia</i>	3033	3225	3049	2609	2316	3378
<i>Cyprus</i>	1188	1081	1118	823	618	534
<i>Czech Republic</i>	12571	1449	12173	6342	7210	8291
<i>Denmark</i>	8442	11912	8938	8162	7797	7123
<i>Estonia</i>	2361	8738	1897	1766	1769	1731
<i>Finland</i>	5224	4822	4717	4598	4461	4464
<i>France</i>	70523	77562	76251	...	...	71797
<i>Georgia</i>	...	10596	15249	4654	...	...
<i>Germany</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Greece</i>	10846	...	6734	6791	9460	7951
<i>Hungary</i>	11928	12637	24688	18757	16242	17340
<i>Iceland</i>	262	254	265	230	236	208
<i>Ireland</i>	12588	13128	13228	13245	13700	9648
<i>Italy</i>	40794	42000	40571	37970	33251	32724
<i>Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Latvia</i>	2211	2518	2476	2247	2363	...
<i>Lithuania</i>	4223	4848	5150	5367	5408	4665
<i>Luxembourg</i>	417	608	381	381	423	533
<i>Malta</i>	486	286	444	...	263	...
<i>Moldova</i>	964	1430	1490	2637	1322	1619
<i>Montenegro</i>	2405	2547	2194	1617	1352	1756
<i>Netherlands</i>	28676	28399	29538	33081	28646	25255
<i>North Macedonia</i>	1695	2173	1604	2388	1908	1743
<i>Norway</i>	7153	7343	7010	6669	5945	5635
<i>Poland</i>	62258	65667	64663	52143	49988	46521
<i>Portugal</i>	...	...	...	...	4223	4664
<i>Romania</i>	10648	12593	12832	14290	11541	12746
<i>Russian Federation</i>	...	155511	274904	223346	...	...
<i>Serbia</i>	18030	18688	17197	16007	14448	11710
<i>Slovak Republic</i>	5672	5843	6204	5721	5745	5653
<i>Slovenia</i>	943	1049	1103	1029	1771	1518
<i>Spain</i>	21907	36693	35762	...	29657	...
<i>Sweden</i>	9539	9502	8885	8848	8614	8457
<i>Switzerland</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Turkey</i>	72388	109036	156690	135784	138188	198832
<i>Ukraine</i>	41362	41362	43473	...	...	...
<i>UK: England & Wales</i>	86074	86258	79508	73440	74551	73023
<i>UK: Northern Ireland</i>	3605	3925	2062	1977	1998	2019
<i>UK: Scotland</i>	...	...	...	...	9600	...

Table 4.2.3.5 Inmates transferred to another country in the flow of releases (2015-16)

	on inmates transferred to another country in the flow of releases		Of which: transferred to an EU member state	
	2015	2016	2015	2016
	T42FEB C15	T42FEB C16	T42FEB D15	T42FEB D16
Albania	83	...	13	...
Armenia	33	36	...	...
Austria	144	178	...	...
Azerbaijan	40	48	1	1
Belgium	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	16	...	...	...
Croatia	1	6	1	2
Cyprus	14	23	14	18
Czech Republic	477	570	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...
Estonia	6	6	5	...
Finland	73	78	...	...
France	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...
Greece	56	63	40	30
Hungary	258	295	0	0
Iceland	1	1	1	1
Ireland	4	5	4	5
Italy	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...
Latvia	2	...	0	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	28	34	28	31
Malta	16	...	0	0
Moldova	0	34	0	2
Montenegro	3	33	0	2
Netherlands	445	497	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	9	10
Norway	63	58	61	56
Poland	...	...	...	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...
Romania	13	13	10	12
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...
Serbia	32	32	13	12
Slovak Republic	32	21	...	...
Slovenia	2	2	2	2
Spain	437	1039	137	146
Sweden	65	58	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	93	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...

Table 4.2.3.6 “Other” releases in the flow of releases

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	T42FEBE11	T42FEBE12	T42FEBE13	T42FEBE14	T42FEBE15	T42FEBE16
Albania	13	0	0	0	12	...
Armenia	675	31	26	45	...	...
Austria	1013	1753	1009	465	...	...
Azerbaijan	188	...	158	220	145	438
Belgium	1546	1300	1258	1648	1426	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	157	166	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	51	34	...	...	485	...
Croatia	4361	4927	4611	3350	2461	...
Cyprus	12	9	5	0	0	1
Czech Republic	822	964	1305	685	135	152
Denmark	60	34	22	27	27	...
Estonia	0	0	0	0	1	1
Finland	78	87	109	95	7	6
France	0	0	0	...	...	...
Georgia	...	0	3421	3022	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	134	120
Hungary	456	371	622	440	705	615
Iceland	3	2	3	0	0	0
Ireland	NA	NA	NA	NAP	...	...
Italy	549	468	484	560	428	277
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	33	31	20	8	21	...
Lithuania	41	37	50	35	40	42
Luxembourg	294	165	33	31	14	32
Malta	0	58	0	...	0	0
Moldova	0	0	0	...	0	13
Montenegro	0	0	0	4	8	4
Netherlands	1068	718	789	1436	1297	1091
North Macedonia	3	15	2	3	30	15
Norway	1464	1018	972	631	1028	977
Poland	7027	0	...	...	...	...
Portugal	1344	1624	1632	0	0	380
Romania	1007	0	112	131	107	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	45	35	39	19	17	37
Slovak Republic	61	0	0	0	0	0
Slovenia	1944	1895	1257	1488	0	47
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	128	103	139	102	28	20
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	0	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	0	0	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	12	106	142	126	42	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 4.2.3.7 Deaths in prison

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	T42FEA11	T42FEA12	T42FEA13	T42FEA14	T42FEA15	T42FEA16
<i>Albania</i>	9	8	12	12	12	17
<i>Armenia</i>	32	28	19	38	28	...
<i>Austria</i>	37	33	38	21	34	34
<i>Azerbaijan</i>	145	133	102	123	136	123
<i>Belgium</i>	52	52	65	59	44	...
<i>Bosnia-Herzegovina</i>	6	11	...	...	...	...
<i>Bulgaria</i>	52	32	32	29	43	40
<i>Croatia</i>	13	13	16	16	11	11
<i>Cyprus</i>	0	0	2	3	2	2
<i>Czech Republic</i>	38	49	26	29	43	43
<i>Denmark</i>	13	5	8	4	4	7
<i>Estonia</i>	12	5	5	8	4	4
<i>Finland</i>	9	4	5	9	3	9
<i>France</i>	169	166	155	132	234	194
<i>Georgia</i>	144	...	25	27	12	12
<i>Germany</i>	128	119	122	152	146	163
<i>Greece</i>	63	26	82	29	40	28
<i>Hungary</i>	41	56	65	73	61	64
<i>Iceland</i>	0	1	2	0	0	0
<i>Ireland</i>	6	5	9	8	14	12
<i>Italy</i>	165	153	153	92	108	117
<i>Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Latvia</i>	27	31	15	28	17	15
<i>Lithuania</i>	...	...	...	...	...	38
<i>Luxembourg</i>	2	3	1	1	1	2
<i>Malta</i>	2	1	5	...	2	...
<i>Moldova</i>	49	31	27	45	49	46
<i>Montenegro</i>	5	4	5	7	6	5
<i>Netherlands</i>	40	25	14	25	32	25
<i>North Macedonia</i>	12	8	13	10	13	15
<i>Norway</i>	6	6	12	6	...	...
<i>Poland</i>	127	107	109	107	105	123
<i>Portugal</i>	64	66	62	73	67	68
<i>Romania</i>	88	115	102	122	113	95
<i>Russian Federation</i>	...	4124	4200	4097	...	...
<i>Serbia</i>	63	90	69	37	61	48
<i>Slovak Republic</i>	15	23	12	18	18	24
<i>Slovenia</i>	4	6	4	6	5	3
<i>Spain</i>	204	191	162	157	208	165
<i>Sweden</i>	14	16	13	16	8	6
<i>Switzerland</i>	10	29	10	15	24	17
<i>Turkey</i>	270	345	314	380	429	...
<i>Ukraine</i>	1009	1009	792	...	...	...
<i>UK: England & Wales</i>	192	192	215	243	257	276
<i>UK: Northern Ireland</i>	4	7	3	1	2	3
<i>UK: Scotland</i>	24	18	24	24	24	27

Table 4.2.3.8 Suicides among inmates who died in prison

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	T42FEAB11	T42FEAB12	T42FEAB13	T42FEAB14	T42FEAB15	T42FEAB16
<i>Albania</i>	2	0	4	3	1	1
<i>Armenia</i>	6	3	2	4	3	3
<i>Austria</i>	13	12	6	8	6	9
<i>Azerbaijan</i>	12	4	2	2	7	10
<i>Belgium</i>	12	13	14	18	16	...
<i>Bosnia-Herzegovina</i>	1	1	...	...	...	...
<i>Bulgaria</i>	6	4	4	0	7	5
<i>Croatia</i>	2	0	0	0	1	0
<i>Cyprus</i>	0	0	3	3	0	0
<i>Czech Republic</i>	9	16	7	12	13	14
<i>Denmark</i>	5	4	3	2	2	3
<i>Estonia</i>	3	0	2	1	0	1
<i>Finland</i>	7	2	2	2	2	2
<i>France</i>	100	96	97	77	101	95
<i>Georgia</i>	6	....	6	7	2	8
<i>Germany</i>	53	57	50	60	66	76
<i>Greece</i>	...	...	4	6	5	3
<i>Hungary</i>	9	8	7	6	5	9
<i>Iceland</i>	0	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Ireland</i>	0	1	2	2	1	...
<i>Italy</i>	63	56	42	43	39	44
<i>Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Latvia</i>	7	7	3	5	3	3
<i>Lithuania</i>	11	5	12	11	8	14
<i>Luxembourg</i>	2	2	1	0	0	0
<i>Malta</i>	1	0	1	...	0	...
<i>Moldova</i>	7	5	...	8	5	4
<i>Montenegro</i>	3	1	0	0	1	1
<i>Netherlands</i>	15	10	4	14	11	11
<i>North Macedonia</i>	2	0	1	0	1	2
<i>Norway</i>	4	4	11	6	...	...
<i>Poland</i>	22	18	19	26	23	24
<i>Portugal</i>	8	16	13	22	11	9
<i>Romania</i>	9	22	19	13	11	10
<i>Russian Federation</i>	...	...	461	404	...	...
<i>Serbia</i>	4	7	6	2	10	8
<i>Slovak Republic</i>	7	6	4	6	5	8
<i>Slovenia</i>	1	2	3	0	0	0
<i>Spain</i>	17	30	39	31	30	33
<i>Sweden</i>	7	7	6	7	3	2
<i>Switzerland</i>	6	9	2	9	10	5
<i>Turkey</i>	31	39	44	53	43	44
<i>Ukraine</i>	48	48	62	...	...	...
<i>UK: England & Wales</i>	57	60	75	89	90	80
<i>UK: Northern Ireland</i>	2	0	0	...	...	...
<i>UK: Scotland</i>	...	1	5	3	2	3

Note:

NAP = Not applicable because there were no deaths among inmates in prison (see Table 4.2.3.7)

Table 4.2.3.9 Suicides in pre-trial detention among inmates who committed suicide in prison

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	T42FEAC11	T42FEAC12	T42FEAC13	T42FEAC14	T42FEAC15	T42FEAC16
Albania	...	0	1	2	...	...
Armenia	0	0	...	...
Austria	3	7	6	7
Azerbaijan	2	0	4	4
Belgium	10	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina
Bulgaria	2	0	2	2
Croatia	0	0	0	0
Cyprus	0	0	0
Czech Republic	3	6	8	4
Denmark	2	2	2	3
Estonia	2	1	0	1
Finland	6	2	1	2	0	1
France	33	0	47	45
Georgia
Germany	30	27	24	25	36	37
Greece	1	1
Hungary	4	2	2	3	2	3
Iceland	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	2
Italy	26	21	19	24
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)
Latvia	2	1	3	3
Lithuania	3	1	2	2
Luxembourg	1	0	0	0
Malta	0	...	0	...
Moldova	0	...	...
Montenegro	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	2	7	6	8
North Macedonia
Norway	11	0	0	1
Poland
Portugal
Romania	3	0	2	3
Russian Federation
Serbia
Slovak Republic	2	1	2	5
Slovenia	0	0	0	0
Spain	11	6	5	5
Sweden	4	4	1	1
Switzerland	2	3	0	4	9	2
Turkey	17	0	...	...
Ukraine	20	15	...
UK: England & Wales
UK: Northern Ireland	0	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	1	1	2	...

Note:

NAP = Not applicable because there were no deaths among inmates in prison (see Table 4.2.3.7)

Source of the data in Tables 4.2.1 and 4.2.3

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<i>Albania</i>	General Directorate of Prisons.
<i>Armenia</i>	Project SPACE
<i>Bulgaria</i>	"Source: National Statistical Institute: Statistical Yearbook 2016, Chapter "Criminality and Justice", available at: http://www.nsi.bg/sites/default/files/files/publications/God2016.pdf "
<i>Croatia</i>	Report from the Ministry of Justice- prison department
<i>Cyprus</i>	Ministry of Finance, Statistical Service, https://www.mof.gov.cy/mof/cystat/statistics.nsf/populationcondition_27main_en/populationcondition_27main_en?OpenForm&sub=7&sel=2
<i>Czech Republic</i>	Central Registry of Imprisoned Persons, Prison Service of the <i>Czech Republic</i>
<i>Estonia</i>	Ministry of Justice – not published.
<i>Finland</i>	4.1.1. Criminal Sanctions Agency, personal communication August 2018. 4.1.2. Criminal Sanctions Agency, personal communication August 2018. 4.1.3. Criminal Sanctions Agency, personal communication August 2018.
<i>France</i>	Table 4.1.1. statistique mensuelle des personnes détenues et écrouées en <i>France</i> au 1er septembre 2015 (collecte auprès des établissements) ; 4.1.2. et 4.1.3. : infocentre pénitentiaire (données issues des logiciels de gestion).
<i>Germany</i>	Table 4.1.1: Statistisches Bundesamt (Ed.), Bestand der Gefangenen und Verwahrten in den deutschen Justizvollzugsanstalten nach ihrer Unterbringung auf Haftplätze des geschlossenen und offenen Vollzuges jeweils zu den Stichtagen 31. März, 31. August und 30. November eines Jahres, Wiesbaden 2012...017; Statistisches Bundesamt (Ed.), Strafvollzug – Demographische und kriminologische Merkmale der Gefangenen am 31.03.2011...016, Wiesbaden 2012...017. Table 4.1.2: No published data available. Table 4.1.3: Bundestags-Drucksache 19/2872, 15 June 2018.
<i>Italy</i>	Italian Institute of statistics - http://www.wistatit - Ministry of Justice Department of Statistics
<i>Lithuania</i>	Prison Department under the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of <i>Lithuania</i> – General Unit.
<i>Moldova</i>	These data have been provided by the Ministry of Justice, National Penitentiary Institution
<i>Montenegro</i>	ZIKS-unpublished statistical data
<i>Netherlands</i>	Ministry of Justice / WODC; SPACE
<i>Norway</i>	https://www.ssb.no/en/soziale-forhold-og-kriminalitet/statistikker/fengsling
<i>Poland</i>	Central Prison Authority, Department of Statistics.
<i>Portugal</i>	Directorate-General for Probation and Prison Services, Ministry of Justice
<i>Romania</i>	Romanian National Administration of Penitentiaries (www.anp.gov.ro) – Social Reintegration Office
<i>Serbia</i>	Annual Reports of Administration for Enforcement of Penal Sanctions
<i>Slovenia</i>	1st of September
<i>Sweden</i>	Swedish prison and probation service - Statistical section: Prison and probation service register (KVR and KLAS), not published. Some of the statistics are available at http://statistik.kriminalvarden.se/SASPortal/main.do (the website is in Swedish).
<i>Switzerland</i>	Source: Federal Statistical Office – Detention Statistic 2018 https://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/en/home/statistics/crime-criminal-justice/execution-penal-sentences-justice/persones-placement-detainee.html
<i>Turkey</i>	Table 4.2.1 – Foreigners total – from UNODC database The source for "stock of minors" row in Table 4.2.1 is Ministry of Justice General Directorate of Prisons and Detention Houses website. Link: http://www.cte.adalet.gov.tr All other stock data provided in above tables is from is Ministry of Justice General Directorate of Prisons and Detention Houses website. Link: http://www.cte.adalet.gov.tr All flow data is from Turkish Statistical Institute, Justice Statistics http://www.tuik.gov.tr/VeriBilgi.do?alt_id=1070
<i>UK: England & Wales</i>	Remand data on young offenders include everyone in prisons under the responsibility of NOMS and exclude those in secured training centres and children home run by Youth Justice Boards. Source: Based on data taken from 'Offender Management Statistics quarterly' Annual Tables http://www.justice.gov.uk/statistics/prisons-and-probation/oms-quarterly
<i>UK: Scotland</i>	Scottish Government Justice Analytical Services prison statistics.

Comments of the data in Tables 4.2.1 and 4.2.3 (1/2)

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<i>Bulgaria</i>	The relevant figures are introduced in the Excel file. The number of the convicted but not yet sentenced detainees includes those who have appealed or who are within the statutory limit for doing so. The number of sentenced detainees who have appealed or who are within the statutory limit for doing so is not registered as a separate item in the source of data that has been used. Notwithstanding the explicit and detailed questions on the flows of entries and flows of exits formulated in the letter sent by the National Correspondent to seek information from the Ministry of Justice (General Directorate Execution of Penalties), the latter did not provide the necessary data. This comes to explain the lack of information and the use of asterisks (...) in the respective parts of the tables. The figures that are introduced in the tables are reported according to the source of data specified in SR4216 above.
<i>Cyprus</i>	For the Prison Population, stock data on 1st Sept. How many in 2015: total: 596, 556 males, 40 Women. For Pre-trial detainees: entries: 1011, convicted:523, released or sentenced in other penalties:446
<i>Czech Republic</i>	Minors – both male and female (15 – 18 years old)
<i>France</i>	Dans les tableaux 4.1.2. et 4.1.3. : il s'agit des entrées et des sorties d'écrou (et pas seulement de détention, autrement dit les placements à l'extérieur et les bracelets électroniques sont inclus)
<i>Germany</i>	Table 4.1.1: Data refer to March 31st of the respective year. Data on minors serving a prison sentence after conviction stems from a different source than the other data. The data from SPACE I on minors was wrong; it referred to persons in youth prisons, but these persons usually are young adults, not minors. I corrected it. There were also some other inconsistencies in SPACE I data, which I also corrected. Data on minors from 5 th ed. of the ESB was also wrong due to a calculation error. Corrected it in the database. Published data on Foreigners is only available for convicted prisoners, the total figure of Foreigners in prison, including pre-trial detention, is unavailable. The administration reported figures to SPACE I, but since these are based on unpublished data, I cannot verify them.
<i>Greece</i>	Table 4.1.2: No published data available. The administration reported figures to SPACE I, but since these are based on unpublished data, I cannot verify them.
<i>Lithuania</i>	According to Prisons Department previously stated data (Prison population: Flow of Entries, Total) was incorrect. In addition to this, data R42FEBE11- R42FEBE15 is unavailable.
<i>Moldova</i>	these data have been provided by the Ministry of Justice, National Penitentiary Institution
<i>Netherlands</i>	In order to be consistent with SPACE, <i>total</i> numbers exclude juveniles and persons in psychiatric institutions. Where figures are given for these, they must <i>not</i> be seen as "of which .."
<i>Poland</i>	Minors, convicted according to Penal Code are included in the tables as convicts. Minors, convicted according to Act of Juvenile Treatment – are not included in the tables. Data as of 31 August (Table 4.1.1) except the numbers of Foreigners, data as of 31 December. Number of total prison population consists: pre-trial detainees, sentenced persons and persons sentenced according to Code of misdemeanours (Table 4.1.1, 4.1.2).
<i>Romania</i>	The data were provided directly in Excel, following the translation into <i>Romanian</i> language. Data not provided are data not available.
<i>Serbia</i>	Comments Table 4.1.2: Women - Until 2012 we did not include the data for number of entries of Women pre-trial detainees and misdemeanour Women, the data referred only to the number of entries for convicted Women. For 2011 number of entries of convicted Women is 396 (without Women pre-trial detainees and misdemeanour Women). For period 2012...016 we included the number of entries for woman pre-trial detainees, convicted and misdemeanour Women. For comparison: the number of entries only for convicted Women by years is: 2012. - 318; 2013. - 295; 2014. - 256; 2015. - 230; 2016 – 227.
<i>Switzerland</i>	D41PTDA15 incl D41PTAA15 - D41PTCA15; D41FA15 incl D41FB15 - D41FC15; Flow of Exit: ...; Table 4.1.2 Women/Forrainers/Minors ...; Table 4.1.3 only Data for Deaths

Comments of the data in Tables 4.2.1 and 4.2.3 (2/2)

CT4216

Turkey

Table 4.1.1 – Foreigners total – from UNODC database D41PPA15 – Stock – since it is SPACE data I do not know what they have included or excluded. But for flow, data that I have provided EXCLUDES detainees. Space data possibly includes it. But SPACE data does not have sepa data on Women minors and foreigners. So I offered, as an alternative, flow that that is more complete, BUT it excludes detainees.

Table 4.1.1 – data for 2016 is stock on 1 November 2016 (Other than Foreigners total – that is from UNODC, so I cannot confirm what was submitted)

Table 4.1.1 - The data of "stock of minors" was available from SPACE. But the SPACE's data appears to be incorrect and inconsistent. Some excel cells were filled with the number of institutions for minors and some cells were filled with completely irrelevant numbers. Instead of that data, I chose General Directorate of Prisons and Detention Houses data. But the collection date for this data is Dec 31, 2011, Dec 31, 2012, Dec 31, 2013, Dec 31, 2014, Dec 31, 2015 and Nov 1, 2016 respectively.

Table 4.1.2 – I have used alternative data from Turkish Statistical Institute so that I can provide breakdown by gender, age and citizenship.. However data I provided EXCLUDES pre-trial detention (so only includes those serving their sentence). This is true for all data in this table.

Table 4.1.3 – SPACE data makes no sense. I have used data published by Turkish Statistical Institute. It only includes data for released sentenced prisoners. But if those are correct, than other data provided in SPACE (Totals), make no sense. I have no clue where they got these numbers. I compared my data to their 2016 Activity report, and my data matches.

UK: England and Wales

The date used for the information in table 4.1.1 of the Offender Management Statistics quarterly publication as at 30th June.

UK: Scotland

Flow is measured using prison receptions which are not equivalent to persons received. If a person enters prison on remand or having been sentenced by one court, this is counted as one reception. Where a person subsequently receives a custodial sentence after a period on remand or while serving another custodial sentence, this constitutes a further reception. If several custodial sentences are imposed on the same person by two or more courts in one day, this counts as several receptions. Individuals may enter the prison system more than once on different types of custody (remand or sentenced) and charged with different crimes, so receptions are the main unit of analysis as this allows highly disaggregated analyses by type of custody and crime type.

	Do the stock data in Table 4.1.1 refer to 1 September 2015?	If the data refer to another date, please provide it here:	Are minors included in the total of Tables 4.1.1 and 4.1.3?	Comments	Is the age bracket for minors used in Tables 4.1.2 and 4.2 the same as the one used in Table 3.1.2	If NO, please specify the age bracket (i.e. the minimum and maximum age) used for minors in Tables 4.1.2 and 4.2.2	Minimum age	Maximum age	Comments
	1 Yes 2 No 3 Other/partially								
	CT42AA16	CT42AB16	CT42BA16	CT42BB16	CT42CA16	CT42CB16	CT42CC16	CT42CD16	CT42DA16
Albania	1		1		1				1
Armenia	1		1		1	14	18		1
Bulgaria	3		1		1				1
Croatia	2	31.12.2015	1		1				1
Cyprus	1		1		1				1
Czech Republic	2	31st December 2015	1		1				1
Estonia	1		1		1				1
Finland	1		1		1				1
Georgia					1	14	18		1
Germany	2	31 March	1		1				1
Hungary					1				1
Italy	3		2		1				1
Moldova			1		1				1
Montenegro	1		1		1				1
Netherlands	2	30 September	2		1				1
Poland	1		3	Numbers contain the minors convicted of the most serious offences. aged 16 to 17 years	1				1
Portugal	2	31.12	1	Please note however that, following the entry into force of the New Criminal Code as of February 1, 2014, minors can no longer be sentenced to imprisonment, but only to educative measures (including however spending time in a detention center, but not actually a prison by name).	1				1
Romania	1		1		1				1
Russian Federation	1	Data presented on January 1, 2016	1		1	14 years and above	Under 17 years	up to 17 years inclusive	1
Serbia	2	31 December 2015	1		1				1
Slovak Republic									
Slovenia	1		1		1	14/16	21		1
Spain	2	Figures are on 31st December instead of 1st September	2	Data do not include juveniles. In Spain, juvenile offenders are managed by other authorities than the Prison Administration				Data do not include juveniles.	
Sweden	2	The 1 st of October 2015.	1		1				2
Switzerland	2	1 st Wednesday of September	3	Minors: only in a department or centre of measures for Juveniles	1	15	18		1
North Macedonia	2	31 December 2015	1		1				1
Turkey	2	Stock of minors row of 2011...012...013...014...015 date is 31 December. All 2916 Stock data is 1 November 2016.	1		1				1
Ukraine									
UK: England and Wales	2	30062011	1	Those minors held in NOMS estate	...	...	...	Minors defined as Under 21	...
UK: Northern Ireland	1		1		1				1
UK: Scotland	1		1		2	16	18		2

	1 Yes 2 No 3 Other/partially	Is the definition of foreigners used in Table 4.1.2 the same that has been used in Table 3.1.2 (see question 3.1.2.C)?	Are there written rules regulating the way in which the data shown in Tables 4.1.1 and 4.1.2 are recorded?	Have the data recording methods described above been modified between 2011 and 2016?	Explanation of the changes	Additional comments on questions 4.1.2.A – 4.1.2.F	
		CT42DB16	CT42E16	CT42FA16		CT42FB16	CT42FC16
Albania			2	2			
Armenia			1	2			
Bulgaria			2	2			
Croatia			2	2			
Cyprus	1		2			2	
Czech Republic			2	2			Rules for recording are in internal regulations only Prison population as at 31st December 2015 20 866 Pre-trial detainees as at 31st December 2015 1 960 The number of entries in 2015 11 496 The number of exits in 2015 9 317
Estonia				2			
Finland			1	1			
France					Tableau 4.1.1. : Avant 2015, il s'agit du stock d'écroués ; Après 2015 : il s'agit du stock de détenus		
Georgia			1	1			
Germany			1			2	
Hungary			1				
Italy			2	2			
Moldova			1			2	
Montenegro			1				
Netherlands			1	2			
Poland			1	2			
Portugal			2	2			
Russian Federation			1	2			
Serbia			1	2	We only collect more data, more details		
Slovak Republic							
Slovenia			1	2			
Spain							
Sweden		Foreigners are not separated in Table 3.1.2	1	1	Data regarding pre-trial detainees have been transferred from one system to another in September 2016. This has enhanced data quality, because in the present system data on the pre-trial process are linked to data on the overall prison and probation process. Thus, data are to a greater extent under continuous verification.		
Switzerland			1	1	CR42FB16: Criminal Procedure Code, in force since 1st Jan. 2011		Le nombre de personnes en exécution anticipée a plus que doublé de 1999 à 2016 (de 492 à 1032 personnes). Depuis l'introduction du code de procédure pénale suisse en 2011, le nombre de personnes qui purgent leur peine de façon anticipée augmente, chaque année de 15%, contre 3auparavant. Nous avons rempli les tableaux pour les années entre 2011 et 2016 pour toutes les cellules.
North Macedonia			1	2			
Turkey			1	2			
UK: England and Wales			1	2			
UK: Northern Ireland			2				
UK: Scotland			1	2			Information on Foreigners is not recorded in Table 3.1.2-3.1.2.a

4.2.4 Convicted prison population by type of offence on 1st September 2015

4.2.4.1 Convicted prison population in 2015 by type of offence

	of which %:											
	Total	Major road traffic offences	Intentional homicide	Bodily injury (Assault)	Aggravated bodily injury	Sexual assault	Rape	Sexual abuse of a child	Robbery	Theft	Fraud	Drug offences
	T43TCT15	T43TTT15	T43HOT15	T43AST15	T43AAT15	T43SAT15	T43TAT15	T43SMT15	T43TOT15	T43THT15	T43FTT15	T43DTT15
Albania	3036	149	975	87	...	66	78	...	382	259	104	445
Armenia	2849	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	6059	...	335	...	...	...	141	...	965	1886	...	943
Azerbaijan	19761	...	2482	955	...	...	236	...	1069	3644	...	5607
Belgium	8548	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	6934	...	1796	204	...	...	259	...	1393	3078	...	511
Croatia	2549	...	352	98	...	...	93	...	375	564	130	316
Cyprus	484	24	55	26	...	...	36	...	39	81	...	133
Czech Republic	18906	...	...	...	...	...	...	173	...	...	1622	...
Denmark	2041	...	196	321	...	...	96	...	208	239	...	497
Estonia	2153	...	445	143	...	...	92	...	291	310	...	610
Finland	2401	196	581	394	...	119	119	...	159	243	...	456
France	58610	2909	...	...	...	5376	...	1713	...	...	2837	...
Georgia	8826	...	1155	448	...	205	98	...	1676	2529	...	2721
Germany	50945	1868	3993	6318	3772	3560	1701	1812	6720	11741	4129	6820
Greece	7290	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2149
Hungary	13298	230	1239	1119	341	2	294	31	2715	3293	835	406
Iceland	129	...	13	21	...	...	9	...	4	8	...	36
Ireland	3156	...	429	437	...	...	161	...	130	586	...	415
Italy	33955	...	6443	9520	...	2532	1896	594	16408	11767	1419	17676
Kosovo(UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	3148	...	495	284	...	...	134	...	849	695	...	409
Lithuania	7031	...	1856	412	...	314	351	...	1014	1154	369	896
Luxembourg	382	...	63	44	...	...	24	...	29	59	...	100
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	6179	...	1500	619	...	626	321	...	495	1270	...	331
Montenegro	734	...	138	61	...	...	3	...	63	75	...	184
Netherlands	4942	...	772	162	...	...	186	...	628	677	...	751
Norway	2681	...	186	382	...	...	227	...	227	103	...	665
Poland	66347	4665	5428	...	...	...	1919	...	10475	17039	...	2142
Portugal	11645	...	1076	406	...	...	204	324	1463	1482	...	2294
Romania	26227	...	5797	450	...	...	1692	...	4484	5960	...	1276
Russian Federation	527526	...	148241	58872	...	...	11248	9169	34976	78894	8025	128646
Serbia	10 064	134	736	138	...	313	183	42	1150	1866	132	1687
Slovak Republic	8740	...	589	389	...	...	133	...	1209	1642	...	998
Slovenia	1141	...	114	48	...	102	23	...	219	257	...	234
Spain	55908	...	4342	2858	...	...	1859	...	17223	2011	...	12589
Sweden	4292	...	570	450	...	...	211	...	430	351	...	859
Switzerland	3673	85	432	180	109	363	150	72	315	761	60	725
North Macedonia	3126	...	284	123	...	...	41	...	718	477	...	544
Turkey	135911	...	24502	20234	...	...	12253	...	19232	35439	...	23589
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	72659	...	6892	11645	...	...	6175	...	8246	11567	...	10442
UK: Northern Ireland	1195	...	189	221	...	...	56	...	123	117	...	87
UK: Scotland	6141	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 4.2.4.3 Convicted prison population in 2015 – Total Criminal offences

	Total	of which Women	of which Minors	of which Foreigners	EU citizens amongst Foreigners
	<i>T43TCT15</i>	<i>T43TCW15</i>	<i>T43TCM15</i>	<i>T43TCA15</i>	<i>T43TCE15</i>
<i>Albania</i>	3036	114	11	43	...
<i>Armenia</i>	2849	171	6	126	12
<i>Austria</i>	6059	...	...	...	...
<i>Azerbaijan</i>	19761	694	80	612	7
<i>Belgium</i>	8548	...	...	...	...
<i>Bosnia-Herzegovina</i>	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Bulgaria</i>	6934	240	82	233	47
<i>Croatia</i>	2549	164	50	106	31
<i>Cyprus</i>	484	40	12	250	123
<i>Czech Republic</i>	18906	1433	98	1670	786
<i>Denmark</i>	2041	...	...	...	...
<i>Estonia</i>	2153	...	...	...	...
<i>Finland</i>	2401	228	9	455	228
<i>France</i>	58610	2098	737	1184	275
<i>Georgia</i>	8826	320	62	310	9
<i>Germany</i>	50945	3105	439	13273	4811
<i>Greece</i>	7290	...	...	...	...
<i>Hungary</i>	13298	962	268	297	...
<i>Iceland</i>	129	...	...	...	...
<i>Ireland</i>	3156	...	...	...	...
<i>Italy</i>	33955	2107	441	17340	7260
<i>Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)</i>	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Latvia</i>	3148	340	38	154	26
<i>Lithuania</i>	7031	267	58	76	22
<i>Luxembourg</i>	382	40	2	516	...
<i>Malta</i>	...	0	...	...	...
<i>Moldova</i>	6179	485	71	86	18
<i>Montenegro</i>	734	21	4	93	...
<i>Netherlands</i>	4942	...	...	...	...
<i>North Macedonia</i>	3126	...	...	...	...
<i>Norway</i>	2681	482	2	1222	501
<i>Poland</i>	66347	...	...	...	...
<i>Portugal</i>	11645	653	11	1828	...
<i>Romania</i>	26227	862	721	250	85
<i>Russian Federation</i>	527526	43846	1595	28488	...
<i>Serbia</i>	10 064	366	211	353	51
<i>Slovak Republic</i>	8740	...	...	...	...
<i>Slovenia</i>	1141	81	18	131	12
<i>Spain</i>	55908	...	...	...	...
<i>Sweden</i>	4292	228	...	1325	477
<i>Switzerland</i>	3673	175	...	2354	...
<i>Turkey</i>	135911	...	...	...	...
<i>Ukraine</i>	...	...	...	...	...
<i>UK: England & Wales</i>	72659	3904	680	10512	4126
<i>UK: Northern Ireland</i>	1195	53	23	137	91
<i>UK: Scotland</i>	6141	408	517	295	165

Table 4.2.4.4 Convicted prison population in 2015 – Major road traffic offences

	Total	of which Women	of which Minors	of which Foreigners	EU citizens amongst Foreigners
	<i>T43TTT15</i>	<i>T43TTW15</i>	<i>T43TTM15</i>	<i>T43TTA15</i>	<i>T43TTE15</i>
<i>Albania</i>	149	0	0	0	...
<i>Cyprus</i>	24	2	...	...	...
<i>Finland</i>	196	10	0	4	4
<i>France</i>	2909	37	2	285	62
<i>Germany</i>	1868	34	0	337	151
<i>Hungary</i>	230	2	1	8	...
<i>Serbia</i>	134	1	0	0	0
<i>Switzerland</i>	85	1	...	47	...

Table 4.2.4.5 Convicted prison population in 2015 – Intentional homicide

	Total	of which Women	of which Minors	of which Foreigners	EU citizens amongst Foreigners
	<i>T43HOT15</i>	<i>T43HOW15</i>	<i>T43HOM15</i>	<i>T43HOA15</i>	<i>T43HOE15</i>
<i>Albania</i>	975	19	1	2	...
<i>Finland</i>	581	60	...	33	9
<i>Germany</i>	3993	261	9	...	...
<i>Hungary</i>	1239	118	18	32	...
<i>Italy</i>	6443	244	49	...	...
<i>Moldova</i>	1500	...	13	...	...
<i>Montenegro</i>	138	1	...	11	...
<i>Russian Federation</i>	148241	11396	248	3584	...
<i>Serbia</i>	736	43	33	0	0
<i>Switzerland</i>	432	35	...	211	...

Table 4.2.4.6 Convicted prison population in 2015 – Bodily injury (Assault): Total

	Total	of which Women	of which Minors	of which Foreigners	EU citizens amongst Foreigners
	<i>T43AST15</i>	<i>T43ASW15</i>	<i>T43ASM15</i>	<i>T43ASA15</i>	<i>T43ASE15</i>
<i>Albania</i>	87	1	0	0	...
<i>Finland</i>	394	31	0	16	7
<i>Germany</i>	6318	211	68	...	...
<i>Hungary</i>	1119	40	17	12	...
<i>Italy</i>	9520	228	180	...	...
<i>Lithuania</i>	412	9	1	3	...
<i>Montenegro</i>	61	1	...	1	...
<i>Portugal</i>	406	14	...	47	...
<i>Russian Federation</i>	58872	...	195	...	...
<i>Serbia</i>	138	3	2	1	...
<i>Switzerland</i>	180	5	...	94	...

Table 4.2.4.7 Convicted prison population in 2015 – Bodily injury (Assault): Aggravated bodily injury

	Total	of which Women	of which Minors	of which Foreigners	EU citizens amongst Foreigners
	<i>R43AAT15</i>	<i>T43AAW15</i>	<i>T43AAM15</i>	<i>T43AAA15</i>	<i>T43AAE15</i>
<i>Germany</i>	3772	125	45	...	...
<i>Hungary</i>	341	9	12	1	...
<i>Switzerland</i>	109	1	...	53	...

Table 4.2.4.8 Convicted prison population in 2015 – Sexual assault: Total

	Total	of which Women	of which Minors	of which Foreigners	EU citizens amongst Foreigners
	<i>T43SAT15</i>	<i>T43SAW15</i>	<i>T43SAM15</i>	<i>T43SAA15</i>	<i>T43SAE15</i>
<i>Albania</i>	66	...	0	1	...
<i>Finland</i>	119	1	0	20	4
<i>France</i>	5376	59	0	693	148
<i>Germany</i>	3560	23	23	...	...
<i>Hungary</i>	2	0	0	0	...
<i>Italy</i>	2532	80	...	...	...
<i>Lithuania</i>	314	0	1	1	...
<i>Malta</i>	...	...	...	37	38
<i>Moldova</i>	626	...	9	...	...
<i>Serbia</i>	313	3	4	9	...
<i>Switzerland</i>	363	5	...	140	...

Table 4.2.4.9 Convicted prison population in 2015 – Sexual assault: Rape

	Total	of which Women	of which Minors	of which Foreigners	EU citizens amongst Foreigners
	<i>R43RAT15</i>	<i>T43RAW15</i>	<i>T43RAM15</i>	<i>T43RAA15</i>	<i>T43RAE15</i>
<i>Albania</i>	78	...	0	...	...
<i>Croatia</i>	93	0	...	...	...
<i>Germany</i>	1701	10	19	...	...
<i>Hungary</i>	294	3	5	10	...
<i>Italy</i>	1896	56	...	...	...
<i>Montenegro</i>	3	...	...	2	...
<i>Portugal</i>	204	...	...	37	...
<i>Russian Federation</i>	11248	50	41	...	...
<i>Serbia</i>	183	0	1	7	...
<i>Switzerland</i>	150	0	...	80	...

Table 4.2.4.10 Convicted prison population in 2015 – Sexual assault: Sexual abuse of a child

	Total	of which Women	of which Minors	of which Foreigners	EU citizens amongst Foreigners
	<i>T43SMT15</i>	<i>T43SMW15</i>	<i>T43SMM15</i>	<i>T43SMA15</i>	<i>T43SME15</i>
<i>Czech Republic</i>	173	6	...	...	...
<i>France</i>	1713	19	3	135	40
<i>Germany</i>	1812	12	4	...	...
<i>Hungary</i>	31	1	2	1	...
<i>Italy</i>	594	18	...	...	...
<i>Portugal</i>	324	...	...	49	...
<i>Russian Federation</i>	9169	52	220	...	...
<i>Serbia</i>	42	0	0	1	...
<i>Switzerland</i>	72	1	...	29	...

Table 4.2.4.11 Convicted prison population in 2015 – Robbery

	Total	of which Women	of which Minors	of which Foreigners	EU citizens amongst Foreigners
	<i>T43ROT15</i>	<i>T43ROW15</i>	<i>T43ROM15</i>	<i>T43ROA15</i>	<i>T43ROE15</i>
<i>Albania</i>	382	1	0	1	...
<i>Finland</i>	159	6	2	15	5
<i>Germany</i>	6720	199	185	1963	549
<i>Hungary</i>	2715	208	116	53	...
<i>Italy</i>	16408	469	557	...	...
<i>Lithuania</i>	1014	14	26	7	...
<i>Moldova</i>	495	...	10	...	...
<i>Portugal</i>	1463	67	4	232	...
<i>Russian Federation</i>	34976	1339	253	2035	...
<i>Serbia</i>	1150	26	42	16	...
<i>Switzerland</i>	315	12	...	201	...

Table 4.2.4.12 Convicted prison population in 2015 – Theft

	Total	of which Women	of which Minors	of which Foreigners	EU citizens amongst Foreigners
	T43THT15	T43THW15	T43THM15	T43THA15	T43THE15
Albania	259	...	9	9	9
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	1886	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	3644	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	3078	...	...	...	...
Croatia	564	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	81	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	...	608	...	...	...
Denmark	239	...	...	...	...
Estonia	310	...	...	...	...
Finland	243	15	0	27	19
France	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	2529	...	...	...	...
Germany	11741	854	114	3559	1705
Greece	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	3293	206	75	284	...
Iceland	8	...	...	...	...
Ireland	586	...	...	...	...
Italy	11767	529	547	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	695	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	1154	36	24	5	...
Luxembourg	59	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	1270	...	7	...	...
Montenegro	75	1	-	14	...
Netherlands	677	...	...	...	...
North Macedonia	477	...	...	...	...
Norway	103	...	...	...	...
Poland	17039	...	...	...	...
Portugal	1482	69	...	107	...
Romania	5960	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	78894	5643	265	2222	...
Serbia	1866	67	69	17	...
Slovak Republic	1642	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	257	...	...	...	...
Spain	2011	...	...	...	...
Sweden	351	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	761	30	...	608	...
Turkey	35439	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England and Wales	11567	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	117	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...

Table 4.2.4.13 Convicted prison population in 2015 – Fraud

	Total	of which Women	of which Minors	of which Foreigners	EU citizens amongst Foreigners
	<i>T43FRT15</i>	<i>T43FRW15</i>	<i>T43FRM15</i>	<i>T43FRA15</i>	<i>T43FRE15</i>
<i>Albania</i>	104	2	0	...	...
<i>Armenia</i>	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Austria</i>	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Azerbaijan</i>	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Belgium</i>	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Bosnia-Herzegovina</i>	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Bulgaria</i>	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Croatia</i>	130	15	...	...	...
<i>Cyprus</i>	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Czech Republic</i>	1622	171	...	...	...
<i>Denmark</i>	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Estonia</i>	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Finland</i>	...	...	...	...	...
<i>France</i>	2837	120	18	574	176
<i>Georgia</i>	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Germany</i>	4129	555	8	...	...
<i>Greece</i>	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Hungary</i>	835	104	0	8	...
<i>Iceland</i>	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Ireland</i>	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Italy</i>	1419	101	...	...	...
<i>Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)</i>	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Latvia</i>	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Lithuania</i>	369	25	0	4	...
<i>Luxembourg</i>	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Malta</i>	...	2	...	...	...
<i>Moldova</i>	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Montenegro</i>	...	2	-	6	-
<i>Netherlands</i>	...	...	...	...	...
<i>North Macedonia</i>	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Norway</i>	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Poland</i>	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Portugal</i>	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Romania</i>	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Russian Federation</i>	8025	1599	0	301	...
<i>Serbia</i>	132	10	1	3	...
<i>Slovak Republic</i>	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Slovenia</i>	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Spain</i>	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Sweden</i>	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Switzerland</i>	60	9	...	29	...
<i>Turkey</i>	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Ukraine</i>	...	...	...	...	...
<i>UK: England and Wales</i>	...	...	...	...	...
<i>UK: Northern Ireland</i>	...	...	...	...	...
<i>UK: Scotland</i>	...	...	...	...	...

Table 4.2.4.14 Convicted prison population in 2015 – Drug offences

	Total	of which Women	of which Minors	of which Foreigners	EU citizens amongst Foreigners
	T43DRT15	T43DRW15	T43DRM15	T43DRA15	T43DRE15
Albania	445	6	0	23	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	943	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	5607	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	511	...	...	...	...
Croatia	316	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	133	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	...	148	...	...	...
Denmark	497	...	...	...	...
Estonia	610	...	...	...	...
Finland	456	25	0	125	62
France	...	236	31	1815	...
Georgia	2721	...	...	...	...
Germany	6820	416	6	2321	713
Greece	2149	...	...	...	...
Hungary	406	24	0	75	...
Iceland	36	...	...	...	...
Ireland	415	...	...	...	...
Italy	17676	690	142	6266	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	409	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	896	64	0	28	...
Luxembourg	100	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	331	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	184	3	...	3	...
Netherlands	751	...	...	...	...
North Macedonia	544	...	...	...	...
Norway	665	...	...	...	...
Poland	2142	...	...	...	...
Portugal	2294	257	...	619	...
Romania	1276	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	128646	16665	103	10709	...
Serbia	1687	63	3	69	...
Slovak Republic	998	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	234	...	...	...	...
Spain	12589	...	...	...	...
Sweden	859	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	725	26	...	594	...
Turkey	23589	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England and Wales	10442	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	87	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...

	<i>Do the stock data in Table 4.2 refer to 1 September 2015?</i>	<i>If the data refer to another date, please provide it here:</i>	<i>Is the age bracket for minors used in Table 4.2 the same as the one used in Tables 4.1.1 and 4.1.2 (see question 4.1.2.C)?</i>	<i>If NO, please specify the age bracket (i.e. the minimum and maximum age) used for minors in Tables 4.1.2 and 4.2.2</i>	<i>Minimum age</i>	<i>Maximum age</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Explanation of the difference</i>
	CT43AA16	CT43AB16	CT43BA16	CT43BB16	CT43BC16	CT43BD16	CT43CA16	CT43DA16
Albania	2	1 September 2016	1	14	18		1	
Armenia	1		1	14	18		1	2
Bulgaria	3		1				1	2
Croatia	2	31.12.2015	1				1	1
Cyprus	1		1				1	2
Czech Republic	2	31st December 2015	1				1	2
Estonia	1		1				1	2
Finland	1		1	15	18		1	2
France		1er octobre 2015						
Germany	2	31 March 2015	1	...	...	...	1	1
Hungary	1		1				1	1
Italy	3		1				1	2
Moldova			1				1	2
Montenegro	Art.No.							
Netherlands	2	30 september 2015	1				1	2
North Macedonia	2	31 December 2015	1				1	2
Poland	2	31 december	1				1	2
Portugal	2	31.12	1				1	2
Romania	1		1				1	2
Russian Federation	1	Data presented on January 1, 2016	1	14 years and above	Under 17 years	up to 17 years inclusive	1	2
Serbia	2	31 December 2015	1				1	2
Slovenia	1		1	14/16	21		1	2
Spain	2	31st December						
Sweden	2	1 October 2015.	1				1	
Switzerland	2	1ST Wednesday of September	1	15	18		1	1
UK: England and Wales	2		1	...	...		1	2
UK: Northern Ireland							1	2
UK: Scotland	1		1				1	2

	<i>Explanation of the differences</i>	<i>Are there written rules regulating the way in which the data shown in Table 4.2 are recorded?</i>
	CT43E16	CT43FA16
<i>Albania</i>	1	1
<i>Armenia</i>	1	2
<i>Bulgaria</i>	2	1
<i>Croatia</i>	2	1
<i>Cyprus</i>	2	1
<i>Czech Republic</i>		2
<i>Estonia</i>	1	1
<i>Finland</i>	1	1
<i>Germany</i>	1	1
<i>Hungary</i>	1	1
<i>Italy</i>	2	1
<i>Moldova</i>	1	2
<i>Netherlands</i>	1	1
<i>North Macedonia</i>	2	1
<i>Poland</i>	1	1
<i>Portugal</i>	2	1
<i>Romania</i>		1
<i>Russian Federation</i>	1	1
<i>Serbia</i>	2	1
<i>Slovenia</i>	2	1
<i>Sweden</i>	1	1
<i>Switzerland</i>	1	1
<i>UK: England and Wales</i>	1	The Principal Crime Rule IF THE SEQUENCE OF CRIMES IN AN INCIDENT, OR A COMPLEX CRIME, CONTAINS MORE THAN ONE TYPE OF CRIME, THEN COUNT THE MOST SERIOUS CRIME. In determining the most serious crime, the most serious violent crime (including rape) should generally take precedence over the most serious property crime. If it is not possible to do this, regard should be taken of the maximum sentence or, where equal sentences are prescribed, the maximum sentence likely to be imposed on an offender. This Principal Crime Rule would not normally be applied to victimless crimes. If one considers the state or Regina as the victim in these crimes, then it is distinct from a specific victim. It follows that the victimless crime is counted in addition to the one with a victim. If there are two or more victimless crimes, then they should be counted separately, providing that they are distinct in nature (e.g. different crime classification). Source: http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/science-research-statistics/research-statistics/crime-research/counting-rules
<i>UK: Northern Ireland</i>	2	1
<i>UK: Scotland</i>	1	1

<i>Is a principal offence rule applied?</i>		<i>Explanation of the rule</i>
	<i>CT43FB16</i>	<i>CT43FC16</i>
<i>Albania</i>		For the criminal offence of intentional homicide all forms of homicide were calculated
<i>Croatia</i>		Prison data do not have all the criminal offences- they use category other and that is why we ca not provide the data.
<i>Czech Republic</i>		4.2.F every crime is counted
<i>Estonia</i>	According to the most serious applied sentence.	
<i>Finland</i>	1 select the most serious type of punishment and the offence of which it is sentenced. Applicable in cases where one offence is punished by imprisonment, and another one by fines or other sanctions. In such case, imprisonment is selected, together with the offence for which imprisonment is sentenced 2 select the offence for which the maximum punishment is highest 3 if two offences have the same maximum punishment, a list of priority offences is applied. This list is unchanged over time 4 if two offences are similar according to criteria 1-3, the most recent offence is selected	
<i>Germany</i>	If a prisoner serves the current prison sentence for more than one offence, only the most severe offence among these is counted.	
<i>Netherlands</i>	The most serious offence is counted.	
<i>Serbia</i>		We apply principal offence rule, according to the Criminal Code of the Republic of <i>Serbia</i> .
<i>Sweden</i>	The principal offence rule applied gives that only one offence per imprisonment of a person is counted. The offence counted is the one that can possibly lead to the most far-reaching intervention of the offences. Multiple offences of the same kind are only counted as one offence if it is included in the same imprisonment. An offence committed by more than one person is counted once for each person who is sentenced for the offence. A person sentenced for more than one offence in the same year is counted once for each imprisonment. Though, an imprisonment can include several offences and then only one offence is counted, that is, the principal offence.	
<i>Switzerland</i>	Nous prenons toujours en compte l'infraction avec la plus haute peine menace dans le CP, si l'individu a commis plusieurs infractions.	
<i>UK: Scotland</i>	Where a person is convicted of more than one crime or offence, only the main crime is recorded. The main crime is the one receiving the severest penalty. If a choice cannot be made because a number of charges receive the same penalty then the main charge is the one associated with the most serious offence in the Scottish Government's classification of crimes and offences	

Source of Tables 4.2.4

	ST4316
<i>Albania</i>	Prisons' General Directorate
<i>Armenia</i>	Project Space
<i>Croatia</i>	Report from the Ministry of Justice- prison department
<i>Cyprus</i>	Ministry of Finance – Statistical Service https://www.mof.gov.cy/mof/cystat/statistics.nsf/populationcondition_27main_en/populationcondition_27main_en?OpenForm&sub=7&sel=2
<i>Czech Republic</i>	Central Registry of Imprisoned Persons, Prison Service of the <i>Czech Republic</i>
<i>Estonia</i>	Ministry of Justice – not published.
<i>Finland</i>	Rikosseuraamusasiakkaat 1.5.2015. Vankeusvankien päärikos 1.5.2015, p. 11. Naisvankeusvankien päärikos 1.5.2015, p. 32. Vankeusvankien ikäjakauma 1.5.2015, p.12. RISEn tilastollinen vuosikirja 2015. Taulukko 19. Ulkomaalaisten vankeusvankien päärikokset 1.5.2015 vuosina 2006...015 (%). Criminal Sanctions Agency, personal communication August 2018.
<i>France</i>	Infocentre pénitentiaire
<i>Germany</i>	Statistisches Bundesamt (Ed.), Strafvollzug – Demographische und kriminologische Merkmale der Gefangenen am 31.03.2015, Wiesbaden 2016.
<i>Italy</i>	Italian Institute of statistics - http://www.wistat.it - Ministry of Justice Department of Statistics
<i>Lithuania</i>	Prison Department under the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of <i>Lithuania</i> – General Unit.
<i>Moldova</i>	these data have been provided by the Ministry of Justice, National Penitentiary Institution
<i>Montenegro</i>	ZIKS- statistical data-unpublished
<i>Netherlands</i>	SPACE
<i>Poland</i>	Central Prison Authority. Department of Statistics.
<i>Portugal</i>	Directorate-General for Probation and Prison Services, Ministry of Justice
<i>Romania</i>	<i>Romanian</i> National Administration of Penitentiaries (www.anp.gov.ro) – Social Reintegration Office
<i>Russian Federation</i>	The SPACE I questionnaire and information submitted by structural subdivisions of the Federal penitentiary service of <i>Russian Federation</i>
<i>Serbia</i>	Annual Reports of Administration for Enforcement of Penal Sanctions
<i>Slovenia</i>	1 st of September
<i>Sweden</i>	Swedish prison and probation service - Statistical section: Prison and probation service register (KVR and KLAS), not published. Some of the statistics are available at http://statistik.kriminalvarden.se/SASPortal/main.do (the website is in Swedish).
<i>Switzerland</i>	FSO - Statistics on the Execution of Custodial Sentences, 2017, not published
<i>North Macedonia</i>	Annual Reports of Directorate for Execution of Sanctions
<i>Turkey</i>	SPACE
<i>UK: England and Wales</i>	Source: Offender Management Statistics Quarterly Annual Tables 2010. Data as at 30 June 2010. Sexual assault - data provided includes all sexual offences.
<i>UK: Scotland</i>	Scottish Government Justice Analytical Services prison statistics.

Comments on Tables 4.2.4

CT4316

<i>Albania</i>	1 minor for the criminal offence of "illegal possession of firearms"
<i>Bulgaria</i>	Notwithstanding the explicit question formulated in the letter sent by the National Correspondent to seek information from the Ministry of Justice (General Directorate Execution of Penalties), the latter did not provide any information whatsoever as to the numbers of convicted prisoners according to the types of offences. This comes to explain the lack of information and the use of asterisks (*) in the respective parts of the table.
<i>Estonia</i>	Table 4.2 indicates the number of convicted offenders according to the most serious offence, i.e. each person appears only once.
<i>Finland</i>	In addition to robbery and theft, also the category of other property offence is available in the prison statistics. This has not been included in the table. All sexual offences are grouped together in the prison statistics, no separate prison statistics are available for sexual assault, rape and sexual abuse of a child. No separate prison statistics are available for aggravated bodily injury.
<i>Germany</i>	Data refer to March 31st of the respective year. The SPACE I data on offences was often inaccurate (definition were not respected, etc.). Corrected it in the database.
<i>Lithuania</i>	Convicted prison population by offence on 31 December 2015
<i>Poland</i>	"Data as of 31 December.
<i>Portugal</i>	Statistical information in this table contains: sentenced prisoners only.
<i>Romania</i>	The following data are not available: "Bodily injury - total", Aggravated bodily injury", "Sexual assault – total", "Sexual abuse of a child", Fraud, "Drug offences –total".
<i>Russian Federation</i>	Intentional homicide: numbers contain only homicide (without assault leading to death).
<i>Serbia</i>	Rape; numbers contain rape, cruel or grouped rape.
<i>Slovak Republic</i>	Robbery does not include theft with violence.
<i>Slovenia</i>	Theft include theft and burglary."
<i>Sweden</i>	See comments on Table 4.1
<i>UK: Northern Ireland</i>	"Reference date is 1st of October 2015.
<i>UK: Scotland</i>	The numbers of total criminal offences and the numbers of Women have been modified in questions R43TCT15 and R43TCW15 in the Excel file. The modifications for 2015 were made so that only convicted prisoners are included, hence no pre-trial detainees. For 2010 the source of the previous numbers is unknown. The modifications were necessary only for the years 2010 and 2015.

4.2.5 Prison staff

Table 4.2.5.1 Prison staff employed and not employed by the prison administration

	Total prison staff <i>T43PS16a</i>	staff employed by the prison admin. <i>T43PS16AA</i>	staff not employed by the prison admin. <i>P43PS16AB</i>
<i>Albania</i>	4156	4156	...
<i>Armenia</i>	2191	2191	0
<i>Austria</i>	3981	3725	256
<i>Azerbaijan</i>	...	...	...
<i>Belgium</i>	...	...	...
<i>Bosnia-Herzegovina</i>	...	...	...
<i>Bulgaria</i>	3454	3454	...
<i>Croatia</i>	2623	2623	...
<i>Cyprus</i>	403	384	19
<i>Czech Republic</i>	10979	10974	5
<i>Denmark</i>	4454	4454	...
<i>Estonia</i>	1314	1235	79
<i>Finland</i>	2325	2325	...
<i>France</i>	38299	36696	1603
<i>Georgia</i>	3740	3740	0
<i>Germany</i>	37955	37955	...
<i>Greece</i>	4479	4479	0
<i>Hungary</i>	8441	8441	...
<i>Iceland</i>	115	115	...
<i>Ireland</i>	3264	3264	...
<i>Italy</i>	44372	44351	21
<i>Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)</i>	...	...	...
<i>Latvia</i>	2867	2628	239
<i>Lithuania</i>	3878	3419	459
<i>Luxembourg</i>	440	440	...
<i>Malta</i>	263	259	4
<i>Moldova</i>	2732	2732	...
<i>Montenegro</i>	467	467	0
<i>Netherlands</i>	9939	9939	...
<i>North Macedonia</i>	854	854	...
<i>Norway</i>	4231	3858	373
<i>Poland</i>	29196	29196	...
<i>Portugal</i>	6299	6299	...
<i>Romania</i>	12237	12237	...
<i>Russian Federation</i>	295967	295967	...
<i>Serbia</i>	4066	3994	72
<i>Slovak Republic</i>	5468	5468	...
<i>Slovenia</i>	828	828	0
<i>Spain</i>	24328	24328	...
<i>Sweden</i>	7329	7327	...
<i>Switzerland</i>	4370	4169	201
<i>Turkey</i>	57371	57371	...
<i>Ukraine</i>	...	...	...
<i>UK: England & Wales</i>	...	43060	NA
<i>UK: Northern Ireland</i>	1560	1560	...
<i>UK: Scotland</i>	6840	5609	1231

Note: *UK: England and Wales:* The number of members of the prison staff not employed by the prison administration (i.e. the staff working in private prisons) is unavailable.

Table 4.2.5.2 Distribution of the staff employed by the prison administration

	Total number of staff working OUTSIDE penal institutions	Of which:			Total number of staff working INSIDE penal institutions	Of which:							
		Staff at the national prison administration (Head Office)	Staff in regional prison administration offices	Other staff working OUTSIDE penal institutions		Executives (senior managers) of penal institutions	Custodial staff dedicated solely to the custody of inmates	Other custodial staff,	Medical and paramedical staff	Staff responsible for assessment and psychologists	Staff responsible for education activities	Staff responsible for workshops or vocational training	Other staff working INSIDE penal institutions
	T43PS16BA	T43PS16CA	T43PS16DA	T43PS16EA	T43PS16FA	T43PS16GA	T43PS16HA	T43PS16IA	T43PS16JA	T43PS16KA	T43PS16LA	T43PS16MA	T43PS16NA
Albania	656	192	421	43	3500	23	2082	988	259	8	140	0	0
Armenia	172	172	...	...	2019	96	1364	655	164	49	38	0	308
Austria	22	22	...	...	...	28	3018	0	86	59	2	...	510
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	101	298	...	3454	19	2397	324	115	30	145	25	...
Croatia	...	42	...	...	2581	33	1587	...	122	9	212	228	390
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	384	7	377	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czech Republic	1245	172	...	1073	9729	108	5735	156	423	1302	...	112	1893
Denmark	1242	232	300	710	3212	32	2194	0	109	...	144	314	416
Estonia	...	...	...	...	1235	10	483	94	80	21	7	...	590
Finland	234	73	102	59	2091	62	1363	...	0	...	214	178	274
France	6671	399	1297	4975	30025	511	27689	...	...	...	3484	56	...
Georgia	648	1041	...	648	3546	15	2851	0	518	162	...	...	...
Germany	376	...	373	3	35968	432	...	15284	1498	751	365	3519	13119
Greece	29	29	0	0	4450	33	3862	0	89	26	70	0	370
Hungary	459	306	...	153	7982	65	3456	4461	462	406	28	490	3075
Iceland	22	16	6	0	93	3	77	0	...	2	2	10	3
Ireland	295	107	46	142	2969	54	2233	143	128	22	...	366	24
Italy	2652	1352	1140	2652	39207	206	35319	0	82	28	867	0	2705
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	178	178	...	...	2450	34	1717	0	124	191	33	8	343
Lithuania	394	94	...	300	3025	32	1895	...	283	40	206	11	558
Luxembourg	6	6	0	0	434	5	320	0	1	5	19	31	53
Malta	5	0	...	...	254	4	229	0	0	3	1	8	0
Moldova	276	131	2325	...	2325	17	799	...	250	30	123	65	1041
Montenegro	30	3	0	27	437	4	125	312	16	3	19	40	230
Netherlands	1790	274	617	898	8149	131	1977	3218	249	83	195	618	1679
North Macedonia	25	25	...	...	829	35	159	384	18	34	40	15	144
Norway	1292	384	488	420	27904	1715	14052	1582	1631	2736	211	...	5977
Poland	NAP	496	606	226	4971	48	3891	153	...	...	270	...	...
Portugal	658	287	371	11579	726	2132	1988	648	83	460	0	5542	...
Romania	35797	739	16810	18248	260171	1043	190313	...	28503	3037	6230	15650	15395
Russian Federation	73	73	...	...	3921	39	2296	...	264	295	...	438	589
Serbia	520	164	...	356	4948	53	3023	...	297	59	26	...	1490
Slovak Republic	55	55	0	0	773	52	496	0	13	7	70	88	47
Slovenia	769	561	79	129	29183	481	18339	...	1263	806	1869	821	5604
Spain	1239	738	56	445	6088	302	4371	0	103	32	234	327	713
Sweden	...	...	...	...	404	404	2101	...	267	616	0	0	0
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	705	439	17058	88	52610	1052	27060	9471	694	675	1327	6582	3673
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	12103	2217	1194	8692	30957	166	17794	4673	...	527	1218	...	6582
UK: Northern Ireland	112	96	16	16	1448	34	1208	0	1	20	18	0	168
UK: Scotland	4378	375	286	397	4003	4003	97	3192	...	...	55	...	...

Table 4.2.5.3 Distribution of the staff NON employed by the prison administration

	Total number of staff working OUTSIDE penal institutions	Of which:			Total number of staff working INSIDE penal institutions	Of which:							
		Staff at the national prison administration (Head Office)	Staff in regional prison administration offices	Other staff working OUTSIDE penal institutions		Executives (senior managers) of penal institutions	Custodial staff dedicated solely to the custody of inmates	Other custodial staff,	Medical and paramedical staff	Staff responsible for assessment and psychologists	Staff responsible for education activities	Staff responsible for workshops or vocational training	Other staff working INSIDE penal institutions
	T43PS16BB	T43PS16CB	T43PS16DB	T43PS16EB	T43PS16FB	T43PS16GB	T43PS16HB	T43PS16IB	T43PS16JB	T43PS16KB	T43PS16LB	T43PS16MB	T43PS16NB
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...
Austria	0	0	...	...	...	...	0	0	105	38	43	...	70
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	3	10	2	4
Czech Republic	5	5	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	25	25	...	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	19	6	29
Finland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	616	85	278	253	987	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany	...	...	...	...	1754	...	70	...	208	55	376	540	505
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	0	0	0
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	0	0	0	0	239	0	0	0	0	0	239	0	0
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	459	...	...	...	2	...	256	144	63
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	0	0	...	...	4	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	0	0	0	0	72	0	0	0	48	0	0	11	13
Serbia	...	...	NAP	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovak Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	14	14	...	...	1217	...	...	...	671	...	308	...	238

5. *Probation Statistics*

5.1 Probation metadata

Type and competency of the probation agencies (1/2)

<i>Comments on the definition</i>	Are there Probation Agencies in the criminal justice system?	Name of the agency	Type			Competency			
			<i>Public</i>	<i>Non-profit / state subsidised</i>	<i>Private enterprise</i>	<i>Minors</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Pre-sentence stage</i>	<i>Execution stage</i>
<i>C43PAA16</i>	<i>C43PAB16</i>	<i>C43PACA16</i>	<i>C43PACA161</i>	<i>C43PACA162</i>	<i>C43PACA163</i>	<i>C43PADA161</i>	<i>C43PADA162</i>	<i>C43PADA163</i>	<i>C43PADA164</i>
<i>Albania</i>	1		X			X	X	X	X
No electronic monitoring, as well as semi-liberty is available in <i>Armenia</i> .	1	RA Probation Service	1			1	1	1	1
<i>Czech Republic</i>	1								
<i>Georgia</i>	1	The National Agency for the Execution of Non-custodial Sentences and the Probation Agency are under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Corrections and Legal Assistance of <i>Georgia</i> .	X			X	X	X	
<i>Hungary</i>	1	Probation Service	X			X	X		X
<i>Italy</i>	1	X				X			X
<i>Lithuania</i>	1								
<i>Moldova</i>	1								
<i>North Macedonia</i>		Department for the treatment and enforcement of non-custodial sanctions and measures in the Administration for Enforcement of Penal Sanctions	X			X	X	X	X
<i>Poland</i>	1	Probation Agency for adults	X				X	X	X
<i>Russian Federation</i>		Criminal-Executive Inspection	X			X	X	X	X
<i>Serbia</i>		Department for the treatment and enforcement of non-custodial sanctions and measures in the Administration for Enforcement of Penal Sanctions	X			X	X	X	X

Type and competency of the probation agencies (2/2)

Comments on the definition	Are there Agencies in the criminal system?	Probation in the justice	Name of the agency	Public	Type			Competency			
					Non-profit state subsidised	Private enterprise	Minors	Adults	Pre-sentence stage	Execution stage	
C43PAA16	C43PAB16		C43PACA16	C43PAC A161	C43PACA162	C43PACA16 3	C43PADA 161	C43PADA 162	C43PADA163	C43PAD A164	
Turkey			Department of probation	X			X	X	X	X	
UK: England and Wales			The Probation Service for England and Wales is a statutory Criminal Justice Service for the supervision of offenders in the community and the provision of reports to the criminal courts to assist them in their sentencing duties. The Service works with the Police, Prison Service and other organisations under the Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangement (MAPPA). The Service also fulfils a role in assisting victims of crime. The 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. 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. Starting from 2014 the structure of the service was changed so that more serious offenders were dealt with by the National Probation Service and the less serious by around 20 Community Rehabilitation Companies whose legal status gradually moved from being owned by the government to private companies.	1	Probation Service	X	X	X	X	X	X
UK: Northern Ireland	1										
UK: Scotland	1		There is no central Probation Agency in Scotland. Community orders involving supervision and/or unpaid work are imposed by courts. It is then the responsibility of Scottish local authority social work departments to arrange the appropriate supervision / work placements for offenders.	1	32 Scottish local authority social work departments	X		X	X	X	

Type and competency of the probation agencies (2/5)

	Name of the agency	Public	Type			Competency		
			Non-profit / state subsidised	Private enterprise	Minors	Adults	Pre-sentence stage	Execution stage
Hungary	penitentiary prison officers	X		X	X	X	X (parole with probation)	
Italy	X				X		X	X
Poland	Probation Agency for minors	X			X		X	X
UK: England and Wales	NPS	X			X	X	X	X

Type and competency of the probation agencies (3/5)

	Name of the agency	Public	Type			Competency		
			Non-profit / state subsidised	Private enterprise	Minors	Adults	Pre-sentence stage	Execution stage
UK: England and Wales	NPS	X			X	X	X	X

Table X. Type and competency of the probation agencies (4/5)

	Name of the agency	Public	Type			Competency		
			Non-profit / state subsidised	Private enterprise	Minors	Adults	Pre-sentence stage	Execution stage
UK: England and Wales	NPS	X			X	X	X	X

Table X. Type and competency of the probation agencies (5/5)

	Name of the agency	Public	Type			Competency		
			Non-profit / state subsidised	Private enterprise	Minors	Adults	Pre-sentence stage	Execution stage
UK: England and Wales	NPS	X			X	X	X	X

Tasks of the Probation Agencies competent for adults (1/4) Providing information and / or reporting to the prosecuting authorities / court

	Pre-sentence stage	Execution stage					
		Non-custodial sanctions and measures	Suspended sanctions and measures	custodial and	Unsuspended custodial sanctions of measures		
					while in prison	after release	conditional
<i>Albania</i>	X	X	X		X		X
<i>Armenia</i>	X	X	X				X
<i>Italy</i>		X	X				X
<i>Poland</i>	X	X	X		X		X
<i>UK: England and Wales</i>	X	X	X		X		X
<i>UK: Northern Ireland</i>	X	X			X		X
<i>UK: Scotland</i>	X	X	X		X		X

Tasks of the Probation Agencies competent for adults (2/4) Monitoring and enforcing the conditions and / or measures imposed / ordered by the police / public prosecutor / court

	Pre-sentence stage	Execution stage					
		Non-custodial sanctions and measures	Suspended sanctions and measures	custodial and	Unsuspended custodial sanctions of measures		
					while in prison	after release	conditional
<i>Albania</i>			X				X
<i>Armenia</i>	X	X	1		X		1
<i>Italy</i>		X	X				X
<i>Poland</i>		X	X				X
<i>Turkey</i>	X	X	X				X
<i>UK: England and Wales</i>	X	X	X		X		X
<i>UK: Northern Ireland</i>		X					X
<i>UK: Scotland</i>	X	X	X				X

Tasks of the Probation Agencies competent for adults (3/4): Assisting / providing guidance to the suspect

	Pre-sentence stage	Execution stage					
		Non-custodial sanctions and measures	Suspended sanctions and measures	custodial and	Unsuspended custodial sanctions of measures		
					while in prison	after release	conditional
<i>Armenia</i>		X	X		X		X
<i>Italy</i>		X	X		X		X
<i>Turkey</i>		X	X				X
<i>UK: England and Wales</i>	X	X	X		X		X
<i>UK: Scotland</i>	X	X	X		X		X

Tasks of the Probation Agencies competent for adults (4/4) Assisting/providing guidance to the suspect

	<i>Pre-sentence stage</i>		
	Finding alternatives to pre-trial-detention	Pre-sentence stage Finding possibilities for diversion (e.g. alternatives to a formal sentence	Unsuspending of measures: while in prison Supervision during authorised leave from prison
<i>Albania</i>	X	X	X
<i>Ukraine</i>	X	X	
<i>UK: England and Wales</i>			
<i>UK: Northern Ireland</i>	X	X	
<i>UK: Scotland</i>	X	X	

Tasks of the Probation Agencies competent for minors (1/4) Providing information and / or reporting to the prosecuting authorities / court

	Pre-sentence stage	Execution stage					
		Non-custodial sanctions and measures	Suspended sanctions and measures	custodial and measures	Unsuspending of measures while in prison	custodial sanctions of measures after release	conditional sanctions of measures
<i>Albania</i>	X	X					
<i>Armenia</i>	1	1					
<i>Italy</i>	X	X					
<i>Poland</i>	X	X	X		X		X
<i>UK: England and Wales</i>	X	X	X		X		X

Tasks of the Probation Agencies competent for minors (2/4) Monitoring and enforcing the conditions and / or measures imposed / ordered by the police / public prosecutor / court

	Pre-sentence stage	Execution stage					
		Non-custodial sanctions and measures	sanctions and measures	Suspended custodial sanctions and measures	Unsuspending of measures while in prison	custodial sanctions of measures after release	conditional sanctions of measures
<i>Albania</i>							
<i>Armenia</i>		X					
<i>Italy</i>	X	X					
<i>Poland</i>	X	X		X		X	
<i>Russian Federation</i>		1					
<i>Turkey</i>		X		X	X		X
<i>UK: England and Wales</i>	X	X		X	X		X

Tasks of the Probation Agencies competent for minors (3/4) Assisting/providing guidance to the suspect

	Pre-sentence stage	Execution stage Non-custodial sanctions and measures	Suspended sanctions and measures	custodial and	Unsuspending measures while in prison	custodial sanctions after release	of conditional
Armenia		X					
Italy	X	X					
Turkey		X	X		X	X	
UK: England and Wales	X	X	X		X	X	

Tasks of the Probation Agencies competent for minors (4/4)

	Pre-sentence stage: Finding alternatives to pre-trial-detention	Pre-sentence stage: Finding possibilities for diversion (e.g. alternatives to a formal sentence)	Unsuspending measures While in prison: Supervision during authorised leave from prison	custodial sanctions of measures
Albania	X	X		
Armenia		X		
Italy			X	
UK: England and Wales	X	X		

Organizations, bureaus or persons able to initiate the involvement of Probation Agencies

	1) Police 2) Public Prosecutor 3) Examining Judge 4) Court of decision 5) Lawyer 6) Offender 7) Other
Poland	2, 4
UK: Scotland	3,4,6

Additional comments on questions 5.1.A – 5.1.E

Albania	5.1.A. The Probation Service is the institution which deals with offenders convicted with alternative sanctions in the criminal justice system in Albania. 5.1.E - The Probation Service Institute prepares for the prosecutor an assessment report for the accused / person under investigation and implements the EXecution Order issued by the Prosecution. It prepares an assessment report on the request of the Court for defendants sentenced to imprisonment.
Italy	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
UK: England and Wales	The Probation Service have 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	4.3.1.E – Licencing Panel and Parole Commissioners

5.2.1 Persons under the control, supervision and/or care of the probation agencies in 2011-2015

Stock of probationers on 31st December						
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Albania	4669	7271	9356	13359	19311	24888
Armenia	3345	2733	3268	2227	3367	4454
Austria	14749	14997	13059	15589	15582	15130
Azerbaijan	8197	9564	5766	8540	10445	***
Belgium	40606	39031	39483	40735	42877	44287
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	***	***	***
Bulgaria	12055	11893	10558	...	10402	7732
Croatia	1040	2987	2907	3019	3255	3535
Cyprus	1577	1241	1138	1214	1066	826
Czech Republic	...	33678	22435	27588	24889	26646
Denmark	9542	9636	9838	9901	9495	8596
Estonia	7235	7008	6409	5669	4853	4220
Finland	2452	2352	2518	2512	2181	2941
France	184284	187614	...	184115	171121	174510
Georgia	38692	33122	11445	15361	19230	21463
Germany	156440	156358	156358	156358	156358	...
Greece	7179	...	11805	11503	20381	19697
Hungary	...	...	38195	43745	42761	41527
Iceland	192	200	188	186	180	245
Ireland	6210	6509	6584	6729	6138	5704
Italy	43018	28815	33151	43527	53030	59554
Kosovo	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	17383	6062	94	6213
Lithuania	7136	7990	8297	7927	7941	7830
Luxembourg	1463	1045	...	1129	1115	898
Malta	880	856	969	999	1104	1118
Moldova	8252	9135	9963	9320	10597	10876
Montenegro	...	...	...	326	...	...
Netherlands	36576	35153	43010	44914	...	42477
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	1871	1800	1944	1912	1856	2169
Poland	244091	202077	208139	...	...	...
Portugal	19742	23821	26417	25870	29399	29399
Romania	12856	15020	18718	25060	40283	52023
Russian Federation	474775	465740	452767	433674	306448	423092
Serbia	232	344	722	1144	1190	1415
Slovak Republic	16134	112941	6092	8011	13399	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	42	51	66
Spain	84528	82761	81478	81758	77741	55342
Sweden	13724	14539	13070	12096	11609	10745
Switzerland	7912	7533	6982	7532	4241	4031
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	292406
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England and Wales	162674	155662	150469	148398	166314	190439
UK: Northern Ireland	4273	4317	4487	4307	4345	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	17147	20801	21840	22003

Flow of probationers

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<i>Albania</i>	2117	2602	2085	4003	5952	5577
<i>Armenia</i>	1395	1562	1565	1208	1839	2067
<i>Austria</i>	17535	18567	18755	18974	18554	17999
<i>Azerbaijan</i>	14680	17560	17112	13712	16553	19185
<i>Belgium</i>	32152	31275	34283	36332	39289	37990
<i>Bosnia-Herzegovina</i>	...	...	...	***	***	***
<i>Bulgaria</i>	29763	28921	12803	...	7486	5485
<i>Croatia</i>	1483	3852	6392	6591	7066	7411
<i>Cyprus</i>	1694	1013	1013	2297	2199	2275
<i>Czech Republic</i>	21310	15211	18199	21350	20923	20122
<i>Denmark</i>	11579	11693	11790	12519	12627	11460
<i>Estonia</i>	6224	5763	5132	4670	4064	4179
<i>Finland</i>	3402	3507	3284	3117	3135	3798
<i>France</i>	132050	140209	...	148153	...	94320
<i>Georgia</i>	17160	13075	13209	12902	11886	11099
<i>Germany</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Greece</i>	8651	...	12014	15232	17911	16033
<i>Hungary</i>	...	...	27320	25868	24158	25659
<i>Iceland</i>	282	299	330	320	319	409
<i>Ireland</i>	6428	6142	6251	6241	5673	5893
<i>Italy</i>	64128	46659	52876	64888	81113	87381
<i>Kosovo</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Latvia</i>	18925	18810	...	17557	10200	10412
<i>Lithuania</i>	7946	11196	11810	11570	12053	12131
<i>Luxembourg</i>	541	659	...	430	483	500
<i>Malta</i>	486	437	651	638	755	834
<i>Moldova</i>	7268	7358	7983	7809	9147	8607
<i>Montenegro</i>	...	...	...	237	***	214
<i>Netherlands</i>	44993	43483	51446	52354	...	49562
<i>North Macedonia</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Norway</i>	5177	5356	5587	6409	6563	6542
<i>Poland</i>	366541	349999	326281	...	...	...
<i>Portugal</i>	24879	30868	35115	31691	36445	36445
<i>Romania</i>	5723	2837	7048	10960	20600	21974
<i>Russian Federation</i>	998751	955285	947656	926431	853531	871786
<i>Serbia</i>	428	1390	1736	3420	3023	3168
<i>Slovak Republic</i>	10205	9074	9404	8184	8131	...
<i>Slovenia</i>	602	632	2386	468	2107	2463
<i>Spain</i>	213423	162615	178405	164856	160472	153020
<i>Sweden</i>	19509	19258	18223	16759	16368	15247
<i>Switzerland</i>	7199	6267	6405	6718	5371	5380
<i>Turkey</i>	88105	146785	235440	287277	309220	358685
<i>Ukraine</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>UK: England and Wales</i>	187408	177500	172024	168361	***	186370
<i>UK: Northern Ireland</i>	3623	3602	3588	2922	***	...
<i>UK: Scotland</i>	22206	22587	22381	23307	23361	23863

Women, minors and foreigners in the probation population on 31st December 2015

	Total	Women	Minors	Foreigners
Albania	19311	...	...	0
Armenia	3367	358	71	23
Austria	15582	2400	3121	4002
Azerbaijan	10445	...	...	...
Belgium	42877	5161	73	4710
Bosnia-Herzegovina	***	***	***	***
Bulgaria	10402	648	310	...
Croatia	3255	279	...	31
Cyprus	1066	19	350	64
Czech Republic	24889	3079	1798	...
Denmark	9495	1262	58	789
Estonia	4853	425	182	1174
Finland	2181	248	3	143
France	171121	11597	2	...
Georgia	19230	1073	222	75
Germany	156358	...	...	...
Greece	20381	609	34	1069
Hungary	42761	5267	***	***
Iceland	180	15	9	6
Ireland	6138	817	210	...
Italy	53030	5251	...	7752
Kosovo	...	...	...	...
Latvia	94	...	...	...
Lithuania	7941	885	484	...
Luxembourg	1115	151	...	443
Malta	1104	...	...	...
Moldova	10597	10	153	...
Montenegro	...	***	***	***
Netherlands	...	...	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...
Norway	1856	***	***	***
Poland	...	...	...	...
Portugal	29399	3005	153	2221
Romania	40283	3613	532	...
Russian Federation	306448	48553	5826	...
Serbia	1190	94	...	2
Slovak Republic	13399	...	...	...
Slovenia	51	...	***	...
Spain	77741	4732	***	3785
Sweden	11609	1504	8	1629
Switzerland	4241	483	...	1540
Turkey	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...
UK: England and Wales	166314	20411	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	4345	409	41	...
UK: Scotland	21840	3100	400	...

Women, minors and foreigners in the probation population in the flow of entries in probation during 2015

	Total	Women	Minors	Foreigners
Albania	5952	...	415	0
Armenia	1839	214	51	12
Austria	18554	3343	3076	4828
Azerbaijan	16553	...	...	...
Belgium	39289	4172	264	4933
Bosnia-Herzegovina	***	***	***	***
Bulgaria	7486	513	...	...
Croatia	7066	582	...	65
Cyprus	2199	106	507	471
Czech Republic	20923	2816	1995	...
Denmark	12627	1121	188	912
Estonia	4064	401	260	973
Finland	3135	319	9	147
France	...	...	...	...
Georgia	11886	718	165	...
Germany	...	...	...	...
Greece	17911	204	40	407
Hungary	24158	3966	***	***
Iceland	319	...	...	...
Ireland	5673	799	328	...
Italy	81113	8351	...	12541
Kosovo	...	...	...	...
Latvia	10200	...	...	...
Lithuania	12053	1255	1237	...
Luxembourg	483	54	...	216
Malta	755	11	61	...
Moldova	9147	15	241	...
Montenegro	***	***	***	***
Netherlands	...	...	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...
Norway	6563	978	55	584
Poland	...	...	...	...
Portugal	36445	4149	800	2841
Romania	20600	1645	110	...
Russian Federation	853531	108845	19870	3314
Serbia	3023	255	...	7
Slovak Republic	8131	869	148	...
Slovenia	2107	...	***	...
Spain	160472	13221	***	...
Sweden	16368	1938	35	2412
Switzerland	5371	955	...	2095
Turkey	309220	15360	22128	4173
Ukraine	...	...	...	...
UK: England and Wales	***	26019	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	***	424	73	...
UK: Scotland	23361	3600	700	...

5.2.2 Persons under the control, supervision and/or care of the probation agencies in 2015

Table 5.2.1.1 Total stock of persons under the control, supervision and/or care of the probation agencies in 2015:

	Total Stock	Women	Minors	Foreigners Total	Foreigners EU
	T44STS15	T44ST SW15	T44STSM 15	T44STSA15	T44STSE15
Albania	7957	...	...	...	...
Armenia	3367	358	71	23	...
Austria	15582	2400	3121	4002	...
Azerbaijan	10445	...	...	...	...
Belgium	42877	5161	73	4710	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	10402	648	310	...	...
Croatia	3255	279	...	31	...
Cyprus	1066	19	350	64	...
Czech Republic	24889	3079	1798	...	...
Denmark	9495	1262	58	789	...
Estonia	4853	425	182	1174	...
Finland	2181	248	3	143	...
France	171121	11597	2	...	...
Georgia	19230	1073	222	75	...
Germany	156358	...	...	...	...
Greece	20381	609	34	1069	...
Hungary	44824	5452	8502	...	...
Iceland	180	15	9	6	...
Ireland	6138	817	210	...	...
Italy	53030	5251	21	7752	7
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	94	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	7941	885	484	...	...
Luxembourg	1115	151	...	443	...
Malta	1104	...	153	...	...
Moldova	10483	748	153	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	2253	...	...	...	...
Poland	345525	...	39752	...	...
Portugal	29399	3005	153	2221	...
Romania	40283	3613	532	...	...
Russian Federation	268791	44392	5409	...	...
Serbia	1190	94	...	2	...
Slovak Republic	13399	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	51	...	...	...	...
Spain	77741	4732	...	3785	...
Sweden	11609	1504	8	1629	...
Switzerland	3666	466	...	1361	622
Turkey	226970	...	11337	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England and Wales	166314	20411	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	4345	409	41	...	...
UK: Scotland	21840	3100	400	...	...

Table 5.2.1.1 Total input of persons under the control, supervision and/or care of the probation agencies in 2015:

	<i>Total Input</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Minors</i>	<i>Foreigners Total</i>	<i>Foreigners from EU</i>	
	<i>T44STSI1</i>	<i>T44STSI</i>	<i>T44STSI</i>	<i>T44STSI A15</i>	<i>T44STSI E15</i>	
	<i>5</i>	<i>W15</i>	<i>M15</i>			
<i>Albania</i>	5952	540	415	0		...
<i>Armenia</i>	1839	214	51	12		...
<i>Austria</i>	18554	3343	3076	4828		...
<i>Azerbaijan</i>	16553	...	...	...		...
<i>Belgium</i>	39289	4172	264	4933		...
<i>Bosnia-Herzegovina</i>	...	...	...	...		...
<i>Bulgaria</i>	7486	513	...	...		...
<i>Croatia</i>	7066	582	...	65		...
<i>Cyprus</i>	2199	106	507	471		...
<i>Czech Republic</i>	20923	2816	1995	...		...
<i>Denmark</i>	12627	1121	188	912		...
<i>Estonia</i>	4064	401	260	973		...
<i>Finland</i>	3135	319	9	147		...
<i>France</i>	...	...	...	...		...
<i>Georgia</i>	11886	718	165	...		...
<i>Germany</i>	...	...	...	...		...
<i>Greece</i>	17911	204	40	407		...
<i>Hungary</i>	27363	3749	5847	...		...
<i>Iceland</i>	319	...	...	...		...
<i>Ireland</i>	5673	799	328	...		...
<i>Italy</i>	81113	8351	...	12541		...
<i>Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)</i>	...	...	...	...		...
<i>Latvia</i>	10200	...	...	...		...
<i>Lithuania</i>	12053	1255	1237	...		...
<i>Luxembourg</i>	483	54	...	216		...
<i>Malta</i>	755	104	61	...		...
<i>Moldova</i>	8718	624	241	...		...
<i>Montenegro</i>	...	...	...	...		...
<i>Netherlands</i>	...	...	...	...		...
<i>Norway</i>	6563	978	55	584		...
<i>Poland</i>	...	...	...	...		...
<i>Portugal</i>	36445	4149	800	2841		...
<i>Romania</i>	20600	1645	110	...		...
<i>Russian Federation</i>	303425	108845	9479	3314		...
<i>Serbia</i>	3023	255	...	7		...
<i>Slovak Republic</i>	8131	869	148	...		...
<i>Slovenia</i>	2107	...	...	...		...
<i>Spain</i>	...	13221	...	...		...
<i>Sweden</i>	16368	1938	35	2412		...
<i>Switzerland</i>	5869	1047	...	2308		912
<i>North Macedonia</i>	...	...	...	...		...
<i>Turkey</i>	309220	15360	22128	4173		...
<i>Ukraine</i>	...	...	...	...		...
<i>UK: England and Wales</i>	...	26019	...	...		...
<i>UK: Northern Ireland</i>	...	424	73	...		...
<i>UK: Scotland</i>	23361	3600	700	...		...

Table 5.2.1.2 Distribution of the persons under the control, supervision and/or care of the Probation Agencies in 2015 (STOCK)

Total	of which %:											Other
	Supervision before a final sentence	Fully suspended custodial sanction with probation	Partially suspended custodial sentence with probation	Conditional pardon or conditional discharge (with probation)	Community service	Electronic monitoring	Home arrest (curfew orders)	Semi-liberty	Treatment	Mixed orders	Supervision after conditional release from prison	
T44STS15	T44STSB15	T44AFSS15	T44APSS15	T44ACPS15	T47CTS15	T415ETSA15	T44AHAS15	T44ASLS15	T44ATRS15	T44AMOS15	T44STSG15	T44STSO15
Albania	...	7069	...	287	487	16	114	0	...	...	971	...
Armenia	...	1521	...	...	258	...	...	...	...	...	160	1626
Austria	4078	4587	1279	1	916	277	...	...	196	...	4045	...
Azerbaijan	10445	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2904	7371
Belgium	...	13508	...	0	9616	1674	...	101	...	...	2480	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	10402	...	...	...	7500	183	...	...	...	2085	634	...
Croatia	3255	15	274	14	0	2301	0	0	0	0	553	98
Cyprus	1066	192	...	...	867	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
Czech Republic	...	131	11552	...	18	10408	0	176	...	361	3285	438
Denmark	...	...	1611	273	6	2502	301	...	...	363	1577	2872
Estonia	...	...	2613	295	...	1250	0	...	...	2	624	60
Finland	2181	...	...	...	...	1026	51	...	...	...	96	1008
France	171121	5406	123803	...	...	38346	9429	...	...	...	6360	...
Georgia	19230	...	15872	2988	167	200	...	...	24	...	167	32
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	715	2947	...	...	2066	0	22	...	27	9716	27
Hungary	44824	5389	6138	...	1319	28863	115	...	...	...	3000	...
Iceland	...	12	9	3	0	65	5	...	19	1	65	...
Ireland	...	...	1055	884	1749	1945	...	...	...	8	260	105
Italy	53030	16002	6165	...	...	5954	...	9491	698	3053	3874	2561
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5232
Latvia	94	94	2927	...	154	2698	27	...	...	...	433	117
Lithuania	...	...	2845	...	...	569	70	2939	...	...	495	1113
Luxembourg	1115	21	349	121	...	420	24	...	15	...	160	5
Malta	1104	80	114	...	690	37	...	...	35	36	25	...
Moldova	10483	64	4022	...	5143	953	0	...	...	...	1473	316
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	108	...	...	...	...	...	4124
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	2253	...	542	...	...	1067	269	19	...	...	347	9
Poland	345525	...	135167	...	3032	90116	3423	...	...	21041	254	31144
Portugal	...	6577	13681	...	...	7145	189	81	...	437	...	42907
Romania	40283	...	30575	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1877	2890
Russian Federation	268791	...	...	...	...	9997	...	3852	...	59	...	65
Serbia	1190	282	...	...	...	154	393	333	...	...	...	7766
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	254883
Slovenia	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	48	...	...	1
Spain	...	...	18645	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Sweden	11609	...	...	...	...	43116	1829	71	5257	163	...	8660
Switzerland	3666	...	713	268	...	1	2145	251	...	929	...	3559
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	955	87	...	293	207	0	4736
Turkey	226970	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1009
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1350
UK: England and Wales	166314	...	42225	...	...	13684	542	...	...	14279	28754	...
UK: Northern Ireland	4345	...	...	...	...	764	...	...	...	...	1734	590
UK: Scotland	21840	...	...	...	...	6300	600	...	...	1509	8407	1408
												2524
												2500

Table 5.2.1.3 Distribution of the persons under the control, supervision and/or care of the Probation Agencies in 2015 by type of supervision/probation (INPUT)

	of which %:												
	Total	Supervision before a final sentence	Fully suspended custodial sanction with probation	Partially suspended custodial sentence with probation	Conditional pardon or conditional discharge (with probation)	Community service	Electronic monitoring	Home arrest (curfew orders)	Semi-liberty	Treatment	Mixed orders	Supervision after conditional release from prison	Other
	T44STSI15	T44STIB15	T44AFSI15	T44APSI15	T44ACPI15	T47CTIA15	T415ETIA15	T44AHA115	T44ASLI15	T44ATRI15	T44AMO115	T44STIG15	T44STIO15
Albania	5952	...	4798	...	85	974	39	92	3	4	...	0	0
Armenia	...	...	873	...	0	38	...	...	...	...	...	92	958
Austria	...	9333	1973	626	...	3626	776	...	...	139	...	1639	...
Azerbaijan	16553	...	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5826	10447
Belgium	...	...	4706	...	0	11072	6856	...	191	...	...	905	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	7486	...	117	137	...	2349	110	...	...	649	3490	634	...
Croatia	7066	70	351	16	0	3885	0	0	0	0	...	1083	1280
Cyprus	2199	876	...	...	...	1321	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	...	145	6134	...	21	8240	0	191	...	185	...	1012	1107
Denmark	...	...	1732	257	6	4421	2900	...	...	376	...	1943	992
Estonia	...	...	1599	142	...	1652	0	...	...	3	...	591	63
Finland	3135	...	...	...	...	1841	264	...	...	...	297	733	...
France	...	3231	70189	...	...	35161	...	...	...	...	...	8604	...
Georgia	11886	...	...	2527	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Germany	...	217740	83824	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12914
Greece	...	371	4852	25	19	2258	1	38	...	35	...	6707	26
Hungary	27363	7902	2427	...	858	12908	230	...	...	...	...	3038	...
Iceland	...	10	5	2	0	115	36	...	72	33	...	45	...
Ireland	...	...	650	468	1691	1852	...	...	...	...	3	372	...
Italy	81113	27178	7096	...	...	9372	...	15047	658	2995	2199	2437	14131
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	10200	1090	1679	...	336	6062	34	...	...	...	424	468	107
Lithuania	...	...	2924	...	...	1553	254	5147	...	...	1183	1246	...
Luxembourg	483	8	96	15	...	189	52	...	28	...	...	77	18
Malta	755	63	57	...	271	38	...	...	...	41	8	23	8
Moldova	9147	18	3186	...	3883	1013	0	...	...	...	1205	308	2517
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	6563	...	593	...	...	1914	3198	65	...	...	...	760	33
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	...	15255	9371	...	...	12222	150	116	...	154	...	1512	16
Romania	20600	...	12484	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1656	59	6401
Russian Federation	303425	...	...	...	...	45506	...	7508	...	146	...	...	250193
Serbia	3023	548	...	...	...	502	1276	668	...	...	...	4	25
Slovak Republic	...	154	1881	...	0	3216	...	35	...	912	...	728	...
Slovenia	2107	1641	181	...	...	86	...	24	71	...	...	32	72
Spain	...	...	10904	...	...	...	4506	112	11908	8808	...	9865	...
Sweden	16368	...	...	...	...	4894	1827	...	...	745	...	3977	4925
Switzerland	5869	...	236	94	...	3822	259	...	297	78	0	764	380
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	2771	...	76649	101164	8181	134	...	92933	...	13	11867
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England and Wales	...	...	46515	...	...	25261	8543	...	...	12532	28258	50828	16630
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	1192	...	...	...	...	827	52	1066
UK: Scotland	23361	407	...	...	...	9604	1800	...	...	1103	6391	1085	2971

Table 5.2.1.4 Number of persons that ceased to be under the supervision or care of probation agencies during the year 2015 (FLOW OF EXITS)

	Total	Of which					Other
		Completion	Revocation	Imprisonment	Absconder	Death	
		T46SETC15	T46SETR15	T46SETI15	T46ASETA15	T46ASETD15	
	T46SETT15					T46SETO15	
Albania	1802	1789	33	24	...	13	81
Armenia	980	957	11	14	...	21	38
Austria	18192	12459	2991	108	...	96	2538
Azerbaijan	6209	5602	78	34	101	33	361
Belgium	37872	24679	7118	...	...	192	5886
Bosnia- Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	12236	11750	192	228	66	...	...
Croatia	3756	3477	15	181	0	21	62
Cyprus	455	...	...	...	...	1	...
Czech Republic	15803	4991	2753	...	...	111	9842
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	4507	3596	475	376	...	60	0
Finland	2991	2715	214	20	0	42	0
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	6914	6260	99	455	33	63	4
Germany	61132	41036	15758	...	...	...	4338
Greece	2943	2527	324	32	10	17	33
Hungary	24620	17277	3285	37	18	264	...
Iceland	172	139	7	26	0	0	***
Ireland	4567	4005	326	204	125	45	18
Italy	53796	44472	3145	...	417	316	5446
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	12019	8251	997	322	...	102	2347
Luxembourg	635	542	67	23	...	3	0
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	7549	5849	269	286	137	84	1061
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	6624	6085	610	...	...	29	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	29533	26772	805	...	...	137	1819
Romania	4201	2906	178	...	...	135	982
Russian Federation	468308	168481	...	37843	...	...	261984
Serbia	1936	1803	9	33	78	6	7
Slovak Republic	2743	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	112334	108762	1458	84	...	337	...
Sweden	14632	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	325512	182848	89852	3343	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England and Wales	166712	114470	11590	16683	2069	1025	20875
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	20077	13977	2300	2500	...	190	1110

Source of the data in Tables 5.2.1.

Albania	Data drawn from analyzing statistical reports gathered by the General Department of Probation from local Probation Offices
Armenia	SPACE II
Czech Republic	AIS PMS - administrative and statistical file system 2015
Estonia	Ministry of Justice – not published.
France	Les données de stock proviennent du logiciel de gestion utilisés par les SPIP : APPI
Hungary	The Hungarian Prison Service Headquarters and the Hungarian Probation Service national registry system (not published).
Italy	Italian Institute of statistics - http://www.istat.it - Ministry of Justice Department of Statistics
Lithuania	Prison Department under the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of <i>Lithuania</i> – General Unit.
Netherlands	SPACE
Serbia	Annual reports of the Department for the treatment and enforcement of non-custodial sanctions and measures in the Administration for Enforcement of Penal Sanctions
Slovenia	Various sources combined, undefined
Sweden	Swedish prison and probation service - Statistical section: Prison and probation service register (KVR), not published. Some of the statistics are available at http://statistik.kriminalvarden.se/SASPortal/main.do (the website is in Swedish).
North Macedonia	Annual reports of the Department for the treatment and enforcement of non-custodial sanctions and measures in the Administration for Enforcement of Penal Sanctions
Turkey	5.2.1 – statistics are different from those provided in Excel file. I used report “2015 December Statistics” by Department of Probation http://www.cte-ds.adalet.gov.tr/istatistik/2015/aralik_2015.pdf Table 5.2.2 - I have checked statistics from SPACE II and have noticed that they refer to number of “cases”, not number of persons (I compared those to statistics published by Department of Probation, where it is clearly stated that those are number of cases). Overall there were 273401 cases in stock in December 2015, compared to 226970 persons in stock in December 2015. Breakdown for table 5.2.2 is available only for cases, not for persons (other than for the total and the number of minors). This should be kept in mind when evaluating these statistics.
UK: England and Wales	Source: Ministry of Justice - Justice Statistics Analytical Services - Prison Probations and Re-offending Team, - Probation statistics not all published.
UK: Scotland	9999=not available data not held centrally

Rules for statistical recording applied for Tables 5.2.1

	<i>Do the stock data in Tables 5.2.1 and 5.2.2 refer to 31 December 2015?</i>	<i>If the data refer to another date, please provide it here:</i>	<i>Are minors included in the total of Tables 5.2.1 and 5.2.3?</i>	<i>Is the age bracket for minors used in Tables 5.2.2 and 5.2.3 the same as the one used in Table 3.1.2 (see question 3.1.2.B)?</i>	<i>If NO, please specify the age bracket (i.e. the minimum and maximum age) used for minors in Tables 5.2.1</i>	<i>Are there written rules regulating the way in which the data shown in Tables 5.2.1 to 5.2.3</i>	<i>Additional comments on questions 5.2.3.A – 5.2.3.D</i>
	CT46AA16	CT46AB16	CT46BA16	CT46BB16	CT46CA16	CT46CB16	CT46CC16
Albania	1		1		1	14	18
Armenia	1		1		1	14	18
Bulgaria	1		1		1		
Czech Republic	1		2		2	0	18
Estonia	1		1		1		
France	2	1.01.2016	2				
Hungary	1		Only in Table 5.2.1		2	14	18
Italy	1		1				
Lithuania			1				
Moldova					1		
Montenegro							
Netherlands	1		2		1		
Russian Federation	2	Quantitative information in tables 5.2.1 and 5.2.2 refers to 01 January 2016	1		14	17	up to 17 years inclusive
Serbia	1				1		
Slovak Republic							
Slovenia	3	1 October			1	...	...
Sweden	1	2015					
Switzerland North Macedonia	1		2		1		
Turkey	1		1				
UK: England & Wales	1		2		...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland							
UK: Scotland			2	Information on minors is not available centrally			

Application of electronic monitoring

	Technique				Type		Comments
	Electronic tag	Telephone calls	Other electronic system	Electronic curfew	Tracking of movement	Other type	
	CT412EA1 61	CT412EA 162	CT412EA1 63	CT412EB1 61	CT412E B162	CT412EB6	CT412EC16
Albania	X	X		X	X		Electronic tagging is implemented in Albania by placing a bracelet on the foot of the convicted person, which enables his/her localisation at all times, as well as tracks his/her movements. The convicted person is contacted through phone calls for possible violations or bracelet malfunction.
Bulgaria	X		X	X	X	X	As to "technique", radio-frequency monitoring may be applied. As to "type", voice identification may be applied (Article 262 of the Execution of Punishments and Detention Act).
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	Electronic monitoring was integrated into Czech law system in 2009, but bracelets or other type of technique of EM wasn't available in 2015. System of EM was started in September 2018.
Estonia	X		X	x			
Finland	X	X			X	X	The person is confined to their home outside of their daily schedule which may include going to work/school or running errands. They have an electronical ankle bracelet and in addition, they are visited by a team of probation officers at random times to make sure they are following the rules and remain sober. Source of data: http://www.rikosseuraamus.fi/material/attachments/rise/esitteet/697aJhOOE/VALR_A_sidosryhmille.pdf
France	X		X	X		X	
Hungary		X			X		
Italy	X			X	X		
Lithuania	X	X		X	X		
Moldova		X	X			X	
Netherlands	X		X	X	X		
Poland	X	X		X	X		
Russia			X		X	X	For electronic monitoring are used: Stationary control device is paired with an electronic bracelet on his ankle to control the mode of the presence on the premises or on the designated territory. The mobile control device is paired with an electronic ankle bracelet to track the location of a person controlled by the signals of global navigation satellite system GLONASS/GPS
Serbia	X	X					
Slovenia						...	No EM implemented in Slovenian probation.
Spain	X	X		X	X		
Sweden	X		X	X	X		"Some of the electronic tags are combined with GPS (global positioning system). This is to ensure that the person is in an approved place at every point in time. Besides electronic curfew at home as a way to carry out a prison sentence, electronic monitoring is also partly applied for granted prison leaves. It is also applied inside some of the prison institutions, namely the institutions with the lowest level of safety regulations, which is where the inmates with the lowest risk of breaching the conditions are serving their sentences.
Switzerland	X			X			
North Macedonia	X	X					
Turkey	X		X	X	X	X	OTHER - GPS tracking, Alcohol use monitoring
UK: England and Wales	X	X		X			
UK: Northern Ireland	X			X			
UK: Scotland	X			X			

5.2.3 Probation staff

Metadata on staff

	<i>Comments on definitions</i>	<i>Are you respecting the rule for counting staff?</i>	<i>If your answer is NO, please specify here the rule that you are applying:</i>
	C413PS16	D27RCSA16	D27RCSB16
Albania		1	
Bulgaria		1	
Czech Republic			Every employee (100 of the normal working hours, 75 of the normal working hours etc.) is counted like one employee. Numbers of employee with part – time job are 2 – 3 employees
Denmark		2	
Finland		1	
France		1	
Georgia		1	
Hungary		1	
Lithuania		2	
Poland		1	
Russian Federation		1	
Serbia		1	
Sweden		1	
North Macedonia		1	
Turkey		1	

Table 5.3.1 Probation Agencies Staff

	Total number of staff	Of which							
		Top level executives at the national probation administrations	Top level executives at the regional probation administrations	Senior Probation officers (chiefs of units)	Probation officers (qualified Probation staff)	Probation agencies officers (unqualified Probation staff)	Paid external staff	Volunteers	Other staff (specify)
	T413PSTA15	T413PSTAA15	T413PSTAB15	T413PSTAC15	T413PSTAD15	T413PSTAE15	T413PSTAF15	T413PSTAG15	T413PSTAH15
Albania	116	1	22	17	88	0	0	0	33
Armenia	77	3	17	...	57	...	...	...	...
Austria	528	12	9	19	338	61	0	63	27
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	590	5	2	42	887	255	0	0	66
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	366	2	28	...	290	46	...	...	...
Croatia	92	6	12	0	61	13	0	0	0
Cyprus	34	2	16	24	...	...	10	0	...
Czech Republic	455	2	8	74	317	...	0	0	55
Denmark	467	...	12	16	291	142	...	...	7
Estonia	194	2	12	...	147	23	...	1	9
Finland	259	6	3	15	215	0	0	20	0
France	4560	21	30	414	3079	72	...	...	1144
Georgia	398	4	16	5	170	9	73	12	109
Germany	2159	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	76	3	5	15	46	6	0	0	0
Hungary	454	7	20	22	405	...	...	...	...
Iceland	8	1	...	...	4	...	1	...	3
Ireland	386	5	6	47	214	...	...	...	114
Italy	2019	3	13	71	914	608	134	157	119
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	376	3	...	51	280	...	...	...	42
Lithuania	252	5	15	12	202	18	...	247	...
Luxembourg	15	...	0	1	10	...	0	...	4
Malta	34	1	0	4	20	0	0	0	8
Moldova	211	2	49	10	11	119	0	0	20
Montenegro	4	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	32718	94	...	538	5117	...	...	26505	464
Portugal	...	...	9	56	386	270	...	...	...
Romania	440	1	...	42	313	...	...	54	30
Russian Federation	10444	...	81	2407	7475	...	...	...	481
Serbia	71	1	...	2	60	...	...	...	8
Slovak Republic	72	...	...	8	64	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	38	61	66	454	201	289	...	80
Sweden	1202	1	...	74	835	28	...	...	264
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	4171	5	87	57	1098	2632	...	...	292
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	8908	33	494	502	3233	4568	...	...	78
UK: Northern Ireland	368	4	4	30	168	54	2	0	106
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 5.3.2. Number of written reports provided by the Probation Agencies during 2015

	<i>Of which</i>			
	Total	Number of pre-sentence reports	Number of advisory reports with respect to conditional release	Other reports (please specify)
	<i>T414PRSA15</i>	<i>T414PRSB15</i>	<i>T414PRSG15</i>	<i>T414PRSH15</i>
Albania	...	155	445	0
Armenia	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	13194	...	10908
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	2507	96	3664
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	31474	18	434	31022
Croatia	1159	12	1147	1159
Cyprus	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	...	5954	490	0
Denmark	...	12364	...	...
Estonia	...	249	1826	...
Finland	4978	3786	...	1192
France	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	51	...
Germany	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	204	333	1164
Hungary	12125	2019	38	10068
Iceland	...	0	0	0
Ireland	...	9707	72	2301
Italy	14	12234	...	1533
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...
Latvia	1294	413	881	...
Lithuania	...	8	696	...
Luxembourg	13	13	...	...
Malta	296	73	104	119
Moldova	1083	860	223	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...
Norway	1813	1813	...	...
Poland	734088	286950	340054	107084
Portugal	...	18671	6168	34130
Romania	6630	5224	897	512
Serbia	1611	...	1002	609
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	998	...	880	118
Spain	...	394	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	159278	159278	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	8496	5280	9	3207
UK: Scotland	35214	30838	4376	...

Table 5.5.2: Number of written reports provided by the Probation Agencies during 2015

	Source	Comments
<i>Albania</i>		No cases
<i>Czech Republic</i>		Data for Part 5 provided by M. Karban (and also provider of data for SPACE II)
<i>France</i>	Données RH de la direction de l'administration pénitentiaire	
<i>Hungary</i>	The Hungarian Prison Service Headquarters and the Hungarian Probation Service national registry system (not published).	There are two main categories of advisory reports in <i>Hungary</i> : probation advisory reports and social inquiry reports. Most of the probation advisory reports are pre-sentence reports made at the request of the prosecutor or the judge. Social inquiry reports are prepared in every juvenile case at the request of the police. Probation officers make social inquiry reports also during reprieve proceedings, and for the preparation of the decision about the cancellation of the payment of costs of the criminal procedure or court fine.
<i>Lithuania</i>	Prison Department under the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of <i>Lithuania</i> – General Unit.	
<i>Serbia</i>	Record of employees in the Administration for Enforcement of Penal Sanctions	
<i>Slovenia</i>	Social data database	SPACE II comment: 6.3: "Other reports" are: Report and review prepared by the centre of social work on the request of the court on the help to the family during the process: 83.
<i>Spain</i>		
<i>Sweden</i>	Swedish prison and probation service - Human relations department: Staff register (Heroma), not published.	
<i>Switzerland</i>		
<i>North Macedonia</i>	Record of employees in the Administration for Enforcement of Penal Sanctions	
<i>Turkey</i>		
<i>UK: Northern Ireland</i>	Information included is derived from PBNI's Case Management System – Probation Information Management System (PIMS).	Table 4.3.5.1 Information provided is based on actual numbers of people rather than 'Work time Equivalent' – at 31 December 2010 PBNI staff totalled 441 people working the equivalent of 405.97 full time members of staff. 'Administrative Staff' includes all corporate staff, administrative support within field teams and also cleaning staff. 'Other Probation Workers' include Probation Service Officers, Community Service and Psychology Staff. Table 4.3.5.2 'Pre-Sentence- Reports' includes both Pre Sentence Reports and Shortened Pre- Sentence Reports. 'Reports concerning supervision during the execution of community sanctions' includes Breach Reports 'Reports after a conditional release' include Recall Reports Other reports not detailed in the table 4.3.5.2 but included in the total figures include Addendum Report, Home Circumstances Report, Report For The Life Sentence Commissioners Progress Report To The Life Sentence Unit, Parole Report, Probation Officers Report, Generic reports and Revocation Report
<i>UK: Scotland</i>	Scottish Government	

6. Victimization statistics

6.1.a. Availability of national victimization surveys

Table 6.1a. Availability of national victimization surveys (1/5)

	Does your country conduct a periodical national victimization survey?	If yes, please indicate the periodicity (e.g. annual, every two years, etc.?)	If no, has your country ever conducted a national victimization survey?	If yes, when? (please indicate all the years in which such surveys took place)	Additional comments on question 6.1.A: Please also indicate here if your country conducts surveys with samples from specific categories of the population (e.g. domestic violence, violence against Women, child and youth victimisation, crimes against businesses) and, if your country is currently not conducting a periodical national victimisation survey, whether there are plans to introduce such a survey soon.
	A51NSA16	A51NSB16	A51NSC16	A51NSD16	A51NSE16
<i>Armenia</i>	2		2		No victimization survey was conducted in <i>Armenia</i> . However, NGO-s conduct victimization surveys among youth, regarding corruption or domestic violence with the support of international organizations.
<i>Azerbaijan</i>	2		2		No data available for the period 2011 -2016
<i>Belgium</i>	1			Editions: 1997-1998-2000-2002-2004-2006-2008/2009-last edition New edition 2018, publication in 2019	Data will be available for 2018
<i>Bulgaria</i>	2		1	As it was noted in the 5th Edition of ESB, surveys had been done annually since 2002 with some gaps (no surveys had been done in 2003 and 2006), The last annual survey was conducted in 2010,	As it was noted in the 5th Edition of ESB, surveys had been done annually since 2002 with some gaps (no surveys had been done in 2003 and 2006), The last annual survey was conducted in 2010, There is no information about surveys having been done since then, There is neither any information of surveys planned in the near future,
<i>Croatia</i>	2		2		In all statistics that are available from the <i>Cyprus</i> Police and the Statistical Service, there is reference to victims, but a victimisation survey exclusively was conducted in 2009,
<i>Cyprus</i>	1		2	There is a Victimisation Survey that was conducted in 2009, by Ministry of Finance, Statistical Service	<i>Cyprus</i> (both) conducts surveys with samples from specific categories,

Table 6.1a. Availability of national victimization surveys (2/5)

	Does your country conduct a periodical national victimization survey?	If yes, please indicate the periodicity (e.g. annual, every two years, etc.?)	If no, has your country ever conducted a national victimization survey?	If yes, when? (please indicate all the years in which such surveys took place)	Additional comments on question 6.1.A: Please also indicate here if your country conducts surveys with samples from specific categories of the population (e.g. domestic violence, violence against Women, child and youth victimisation, crimes against businesses) and, if your country is currently not conducting a periodical national victimisation survey, whether there are plans to introduce such a survey soon.
	A51NSA16	A51NSB16	A51NSC16	A51NSD16	A51NSE16
<i>Czech Republic</i>	2		1	2006, 2013, 2017	Domestic violence survey – conducting in 2013 by Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention. Violence against elderly – currently running (2016...019) carried out by Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention. Victimization studies from 2006 and 2013 were based on the ICVS, but not all questions were identical.
<i>Denmark</i>	1				The survey has been conducted annually from 2005 and onwards
<i>Finland</i>	1	The survey has been conducted annually since 2012,			In 2018, the University of Helsinki will perform the second national survey of crime against businesses, The national business crime survey analyses crime against companies and their employees, and the harm caused by such crime, The 2018 survey will focus on crime targeted at the retail and hotel and restaurant sectors, The survey will cover around 3,000 workplaces across the whole of <i>Finland</i> , It will be conducted via telephone interviews, The findings will provide information on the problems caused by crime and disruption, and on preventing and combating such crime, In 2013, a survey on the experiences of violence and abuse by children and adolescents was conducted, A nationally representative sample (N=11,364) of Finnish 6th and 9th graders, 12 and 15 years old respectively, answered the questionnaire, which asked about the respondents' experiences of general criminal violence, sibling and peer victimization, parental corporal punishment, sexual abuse, violence and harassment connected to online activity and mobile phones, and witnessing domestic violence,
<i>Georgia</i>	1			2009,2010,2011,2013	
<i>Germany</i>	2		1	2012, 2017	It is foreseen to carry out a periodical national victimisation survey every two years, beginning in 2020.
<i>Hungary</i>	2	2			
<i>Iceland</i>		Annually for the whole country since 2011			
<i>Italy</i>	1				
<i>Latvia</i>	2		2		

Table 6.1a. Availability of national victimization surveys (3/5)

Does your country conduct a periodical national victimization survey?	If yes, please indicate the periodicity (e.g. annual, every two years, etc.?)	If no, has your country ever conducted a national victimization survey?	If yes, when? (please indicate all the years in which such surveys took place)	Additional comments on question 6.1.A: Please also indicate here if your country conducts surveys with samples from specific categories of the population (e.g. domestic violence, violence against Women, child and youth victimisation, crimes against businesses) and, if your country is currently not conducting a periodical national victimisation survey, whether there are plans to introduce such a survey soon.
A51NSA16	A51NSB16	A51NSC16	A51NSD16	A51NSE16
Lithuania			1 (2003, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2011)	<p>Since 2011 no comprehensive national representative victimization survey conducted in <i>Lithuania</i>, The data from the latest surveys (conducted by V, Justickis, R, Uscila and A, Kiškis; source of data: 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) already presented in the previous Report, However, in the same year in <i>Lithuania</i> another national victimization survey had been conducted in the framework of the research project „Trust and Confidence in <i>Lithuanian</i> Criminal Justice Institutions“, The survey’s questionnaire oriented in 5-years’ experience in victimization and its results cannot be used in current Report, The methodology of research and it results are available in the <i>Lithuanian</i> publication: Dobryninas, A., Drakšienė, A., Gaidys, V., Vileikienė, E., Žilinskienė, L, Pasitikėjimo Lietuvos Teisėsąuga pofiliai, Vilnius: Vilniaus universiteto leidykla, 2012,</p> <p>It also should be mentioned that the Ministry of Interior since 2005 regularly organized national surveys (supervisor - E, Vileikienė; the last one had been conducted in 2017) on public attitudes towards criminal justice institutions and assessment of public safety, It includes such victimization-style questions as general victimization experience, crime reporting to police, safety feeling, trust in police and other law enforcement institutions, etc, Unfortunately this data available only in the form of general report (for detail see: https://vrm.lrv.lt/lt/veiklos-sritys/gyventoju-apklausa),</p> <p>Corruption victimization issues covered by another regular national survey “<i>Lithuanian</i> Map of Corruption”, which was designed by Transparency International <i>Lithuanian</i> Chapter (the survey methodology and the first surveys results for 2001...005 could be found in the publication: <i>Lithuanian</i> Map of Corruption 2001...005, Vilnius: Eugrimas, 2006, https://www.transparency.lt/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/Lithuanian_map_of_corruption_2001...005i1.pdf) From 2006 the survey is conducted by <i>Lithuanian</i> anti-corruption institution Special Investigation Service (SIS), Last survey was conducted in 2016 (https://www.stt.lt/lt/menu/tyrimai-ir-analizes/)</p> <p>Some data on victimization in the specific area in <i>Lithuanian</i> society also can be find in the international comparative research, e.g., EN: Violence against Women: an EU-wide survey, Main results report (https://data.europa.eu/euodp/data/dataset/violence-against-Women-survey/resource/ef87b969-1090-4044-810d-851e52396b0b),</p> <p>As one can see, the data on victimization in <i>Lithuania</i> had been collected during the period 2011...015; however it came from different sources, was based on different methodologies, and perceived different ends, As a whole, this data is rather incoherent, and due to these limitations is not included in the current questionnaire,</p>

Table 6.1a. Availability of national victimization surveys (4/5)

	Does your country conduct a periodical national victimization survey?	If yes, please indicate the periodicity (e.g. annual, every two years, etc.?)	If no, has your country ever conducted a national victimization survey?	If yes, when? (please indicate all the years in which such surveys took place)	Additional comments on question 6.1.A: Please also indicate here if your country conducts surveys with samples from specific categories of the population (e.g. domestic violence, violence against Women, child and youth victimisation, crimes against businesses) and, if your country is currently not conducting a periodical national victimisation survey, whether there are plans to introduce such a survey soon.
	A51NSA16	A51NSB16	A51NSC16	A51NSD16	A51NSE16
Netherlands		annual			
North Macedonia	2		2		
Poland	2		1	1991, 1999, 2006, 2008, 2014	
Serbia	2		2		<i>Serbia</i> was included in the ICVS in 1996, but it was not a national survey; it was conducted on the city sample, Afterwards, we did not have similar surveys, <i>Serbia</i> was included in the 3rd round of ISRD survey, which combined victimization survey with the self-report survey, Victimization surveys were conducted in relation to domestic violence, <i>Serbia</i> was recently included in the survey on violence against Women, which also used victimisation survey methodology (methodology applied in the EU countries was used, research in the EU countries conducted by Fundamental Rights Agency),
Slovenia	2		1		Pečar (1982) – first victimisation study in Ljubljana; Pavlovič (1992) – ICVS in Ljubljana; Pavlovič (1997) – ICVS in <i>Slovenia</i> ; Pavlovič (2001) – ICVS in <i>Slovenia</i> ; Dekleva (1995) – bullying in primary and secondary schools; Cvek & Pšunder (2013) – peer violence and victimisation in primary schools; Dolinar, Jere, Meško, Podbregar in Eman (2010) – mobbing; Selič & Jakopin (2010) – mobbing among trainee doctors; Mičovič (2011) – exposure of preschool children to food additives; Eman (2011) – environmental crime; Pavšič Mrevlje (2014) – victimisation of elderly in Ljubljana; Meško & Bernik (2011) – cybercrime and victimisation; Dimc & Dobovšek (2013) – cybercrime; Završnik (2015) – cybercrime; Umek & Meško (1999) – effects of crime on victims; Gorenak (2003) – satisfaction of victims of property crime with the police proceedings; Dvoršek, Maver & Meško (2006) - satisfaction of victims of property crime with the police proceedings; Meško & Pavlovič (1998) – fear of crime; Meško & Umek (1999) – fear of crime; Meško, Šifrer & Vošnjak (2012) – comparison of fear of crime in urban and rural environments; Vošnjak (2011) – correlations between victimisation and the fear of crime; Hacin & Eman (2014) – fear of crime in the municipality of Trbovlje using crime mapping tools Project Feelings of Safety and the Role of Police in Ensuring Safety in Local Communities (2010...012) – local safety and security (feelings of safety) Project Legitimacy and Legality of Policing, Criminal Justice and Execution of Penal Sanctions (2013...016) – victims of crime Programme Safety and Security in Local Communities (2015...018) – local safety and security (feelings of safety)

Table 6.1a. Availability of national victimization surveys (5/5)

	Does your country conduct a periodical national victimization survey?	If yes, please indicate the periodicity (e.g. annual, every two years, etc.?)	If no, has your country ever conducted a national victimization survey?	If yes, when? (please indicate all the years in which such surveys took place)	Additional comments on question 6.1.A: Please also indicate here if your country conducts surveys with samples from specific categories of the population (e.g. domestic violence, violence against Women, child and youth victimisation, crimes against businesses) and, if your country is currently not conducting a periodical national victimisation survey, whether there are plans to introduce such a survey soon.
	A51NSA16	A51NSB16	A51NSC16	A51NSD16	A51NSE16
Sweden	1				
Turkey	1				- Annual national survey is not per se a victimisation survey, Rather, a few question regarding criminal victimisation are asked as a part of a larger "Life Satisfaction Survey" that is conducted by the Turkish Statistical Institute, - Additionally, in 2008 and 2014 Domestic Violence Towards Women Survey was also conducted by Ministry of Family and Social Policy and Hacettepe University, The Crime Survey for England and Wales is a continuous victimisation survey, which asks respondents about their experiences of crime over the 12 month period before the interview, <i>UK: England & Wales</i> The Crime Survey for England and Wales is victimisation survey, which asks respondents about their experiences of crime over the 12 month period before the interview, Its frequency, sample size and content has varied from time to time since 1981, Currently it is a continuous annual survey with a sample of around 35,000 households, In 2016 the content was increased to include questions about fraud and computer misuse, Although originally the questionnaires were directed only at those over the age of 16, more recently some questions have been asked of those aged 10 to 15,
UK: England and Wales	1	Continuous, annual survey	...		The Northern <i>Ireland</i> crime survey is closely based on the Crime Survey for England and Wales. More details can be found in the web site below https://www.justice-ni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/justice/experience-of-crime-findings...015-16-ni-crime-survey-feb-17.pdf
UK: Northern Ireland	1	Annual	...		The survey in its current format was carried out on an annual basis in the 2008/09, 2009/10 and 2010/11 survey years, From 2011/12 to 2016/7 the survey interviewed 12,000 households every two years, From 2016/7 the survey interviews just under 6,000 households every year,
UK: Scotland	1	Every year since 2016/7	...		

Table 6.1.b Commentaries on definitions and changes in methodology

Comments on the definitions:		Changes in the methodology of the 2015 survey from the one applied in previous years and reported in the 5th edition of the Sourcebook
CDNS16		CDMETH16
<i>Czech Republic</i>		We create a new model with core and specific/ variable module, Core module is basic battery of questions that creates the space for long-term regularly repeated monitoring, Some of the questions are based on the ICVS, We also focus on previously neglected or new issues and phenomena such as psychological aspects of victimization (for example victim's motivation for reporting the incident, impacts of victimization and so on), We were exploring the period of 3 years, In incidents where their nature did not rule out (domestic violence, stalking), victims were further questioned whether the incident had occurred in the last year, and how many times, Specific/ variable module is changeable battery of questions that focus on specific topics arising from current needs of practice(they might not be repeated in each round), It should be flexible part dependent on actually available financial resources, In specific module we focus on mapping the effectiveness of legislation and the level of care for victims, We also complement research on focus group with experts from practice,
<i>Estonia</i>		There have been annual small surveys since 2010 (partially similar to the ICVS questionnaire, sample ca 1000 respondents), The general victimization level is not comparable to the earlier surveys due to much shorter questionnaire, but the wording of some questions have been the same as was in the previous surveys (the results are presented in Table 6,2).
<i>Finland</i>		Since 2012 the Finnish National Research Institute of Legal Policy (from 2015 onwards Institute of Criminology and Legal Policy, University of Helsinki) has conducted an annual victimisation survey, Data is collected by mail and online questionnaires, In 2015 the sample size was 14 000 and 15-74 old persons were picked by random sampling from the Finnish Population register, Response rate was 47,6 %, The results of this survey are comparable with those of 2012 to 2014 but not with the surveys conducted before 2012,
<i>Poland</i>	There were no changes in methodology of survey but in the way of calculating presented data – it was calculated not directly from survey database but from published raport, CDMETH16	
<i>UK: England and Wales</i>	Full details can be found using the ONS web site below as the gateway: https://www.ons.gov.uk/releases/crimeinengl andandwalesyearendingmarch2017	
<i>UK: Scotland</i>	CAPI. More detail can be found at https://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Crime-Justice/crime-and-justi2.ce-survey	

6.1.b Wording of questions on offences included in national victimization surveys

Table 6.1.b. Wording of question on bodily injury (assault)

Does the question included in your national victimization survey match the one provided here?		
Questions on victimization: "During the last 12 months / last year 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)?"		
1 Yes		
2 No		
3 No such question in the national survey		
<i>If no, please indicate the question on bodily injury (assault) included in your national victimization survey?</i>		
	B51ASA16	B51ASB16
Czech Republic	2	A) In the last 3 years has someone personally (who is not a member of your household) physically attacked you, and not because of trying to steal from you? B) Has this happened during the last 12 months?
Denmark	2	Have you been a victim of violence during the last 12 months?
Estonia	1	
Finland	2	During the last 12 months, has any known or unknown person behaved in any of the following ways toward you: (1) slapped you; (2) pulled your hair; (3) hit you with a fist; (4) hit you with a hard object; (5) kicked or strangled you; (6) used a weapon?
Georgia	1	
Germany	1	
Iceland	2	Were you a victim of a violent crime in 2015? Violent crimes include assault, for example being beaten with a fist or a weapon
Italy	1	
Netherlands	1	
Poland	1	
Slovenia		1
Sweden	1	
UK: England and Wales	2	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?
UK: Northern Ireland	1	
UK: Scotland	1	

Table 6.1.b. Wording of question on sexual assault

Does the question included in your national victimization survey match the one provided here?

Questions on victimization: During the last 12 months / last year has anyone grabbed you, touched you or assaulted you for sexual reasons in a really offensive way?

1 Yes

2 No

3 No such question in the national survey

		<i>If no, please indicate the question on sexual assault included in your national victimization survey?</i>
	B51SAA16	B51SAB16
Czech Republic		A) In the last 3 years has someone (person you know or a stranger or a close person) forced you to sexual activity (e.g. sexual intercourse, self-indulgence, extinction, or other similar behavior), threats or exploited so you could not defend yourself or leave? B) Has this happened during the last 12 months?
Denmark	2	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. Note that a similarly worded question regarding the last 12 months is included in the survey and note that only women are asked.
Estonia	1	
Finland	2	During the last 12 months, has any known or unknown person behaved in any of the following ways toward you: (1) forced you into sexual intercourse or other sexual interaction against your will; (2) tried to force you into sexual intercourse or other sexual interaction against your will?
Georgia	1	
Germany	3	
Iceland	2	Were you a victim of a sexual crime in 2015? Sexual crimes include someone forcing you to have sexual relations, being groped or touched sexually against your will.
Italy	1	
Netherlands	1	
Poland	3	
Slovenia	1	
Sweden	1	
UK: England and Wales	2	During the last 12 months, have you been sexually interfered with, assaulted or attacked, either by someone you knew or by a stranger?
UK: Northern Ireland	3	
UK: Scotland	2	Separate response categories for: "Sexually threatened you" and "Touched you sexually when you did not want it (groping, touching of breasts, bottom or genitals, unwanted kissing)",

Table 6.1.b. Wording of question on robbery

Does the question included in your national victimization survey match the one provided here?

Questions on victimization: During the last 12 months / last year has anyone stolen something from you by using force or threatening you?

1 Yes

2 No

3 No such question in the national survey

		<i>If no, please indicate the question on robbery included in your national victimization survey?</i>
	B51ROA16	B51ROB16
Czech Republic	2	In the last 3 years have anyone stolen something from you personally by using violence or threatening of violence or has anyone tried it? B) Has this happened during the last 12 months?
Denmark	1	
Estonia	1	
Finland	3	
Georgia	1	
Germany	1	
Iceland	2	No specific question regarding robbery but is probably included by most in the question of theft and burglary.
Italy	1	
Netherlands	1	
Poland	1	
Slovenia	1	
Sweden	1	

UK: England and Wales	2	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?
UK: Northern Ireland	2	A combination of questions asked which equate to the mugging which includes robbery and snatch theft,
UK: Scotland	2	Separate questions on using force and theft are asked in the incident form,

Table 6.1.b. Wording of question on theft

Does the question included in your national victimization survey match the one provided here?

Questions on victimization: During the last 12 months / last year 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.?

1 Yes

2 No

3 No such question in the national survey

		<i>If no, please indicate the question on theft of personal property included in your national victimization survey?</i>
	B51TPA16	B51TPB16
Czech Republic	2	A) Has anyone stolen from you personally without using the violence or threats in the past 3 years - for example, pocket theft or theft of some of your things - eg at work, school, transport, street, etc.?(Do not include any thefts of things in your car and theft of personal belongings when breaking into dwellings or cottages / chalets) B) Has this happened during the last 12 months?
Denmark	2	Has anyone stolen or tried to steal money or things belonging to you during the last 12 months?
Estonia	1	
Finland	2	Has any of the following happened to you during the last 12 months: (1) theft of personal property, such as wallet, purse, credit card or mobile phone, taking place outside your home?
Georgia	1	
Germany	1	
Iceland	2	In 2015 did anyone try and steal from you e.g. a wallet, bicycle or other valuables (breaking and entering not included).
Italy	1	
Netherlands	2	It is specified in more categories: a, bicycle theft b, car theft c, theft out of car d, pick-pocketing e, other theft
Poland	2	
Slovenia	1	
Sweden	2	
UK: England and Wales	2	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?
UK: Northern Ireland	2	Several questions are asked in relation to personal theft including ...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?
UK: Scotland	2	Victim form asks "what was taken?" 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.,

Table 6.1.b. Wording of question on theft of a motor vehicle

Does the question included in your national victimization survey match the one provided here?

Questions on victimization: During the last 12 months / last year have you or other members of your household had any of their cars, vans or trucks stolen?

1 Yes

2 No

3 No such question in the national survey

		<i>If no, please indicate the question on theft of motor vehicle included in your national victimization survey?</i>
	B51TVA16	B51TVB16
Czech Republic	2	A) have you or other members of your household had any of their cars stolen in last 3 years? B) Has this happened during the last 12 months?
Denmark	3	
Estonia	1	
Finland	2	During the last 12 months, have you, or a member of your household, experienced any of the following acts: (1) a car was stolen?
Georgia	1	
Germany	1	
Iceland	2	No specific question regarding theft of a motor vehicle but is probably included by most in the question of theft and burglary
Italy	1	
Netherlands	1	1
Poland	2	
Slovenia	1	
Sweden	1	
UK: England and Wales	2	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?
UK: Northern Ireland	1	
UK: Scotland	1	

Table 6.1.b. Wording of question on burglary

Does the question included in your national victimization survey match the one provided here?

Questions on victimization: During the last 12 months / last year has anyone actually got into your house or flat without permission and stolen or tried to steal something?

1 Yes

2 No

3 No such question in the national survey

		<i>If no, please indicate the question on burglary included in your national victimization survey?</i>
	B51BDA16	B51BDB16
Czech Republic	2	A) Has someone broke into your dwelling during the last 3 years? Take into account burglaries in the basement and other buildings you have at your dwelling (eg garage, shed), Do not include burglaries in the chat / cottage and the objects belonging to them, B) Has this happened during the last 12 months?
Denmark	2	Has anyone – to your knowledge – broken into or tried to break into your home? Home includes the rooms you live in, but not shed, garage, attic and basement
Estonia	1	
Finland	2	During the last 12 months, have you, or a member of your household, experienced any of the following acts: (1) burglary, theft or attempted theft from your home
Georgia	1	
Germany	1	
Iceland	2	In 2015 did anyone enter your home, residence, motor vehicle or other closed space without your consent and stole or tried to steal something?
Italy	1	
Netherlands	1	3
Poland	1	
Slovenia	1	
Sweden	1	
UK: England and Wales	1	
UK: Northern Ireland	1	
UK: Scotland	2	In Scotland the term "burglary" is not used, Instead we refer to "housebreaking", The definition of housebreaking differs to 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 "theft in a dwelling",

Table 6.1.b. Wording of question on corruption in the public sector

Does the question included in your national victimization survey match the one provided here?

Questions on victimization: During the last 12 months / last year 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?

1 Yes

2 No

3 No such question in the national survey

If no, please indicate the question on corruption included in your national victimization survey?

	B51COA16	B51COB16
Czech Republic	3	
Denmark	3	
Estonia	1	
Finland	3	
Georgia	1	
Germany	3	
Iceland	3	
Italy	3	
Poland	3	
Slovenia	1	
Sweden	2	
UK: England and Wales	3	
UK: Northern Ireland	3	
UK: Scotland	3	

The ICVS did not include specific questions on cybercrimes (e.g. identity theft / Scam emails or phone calls / Online fraud / (Receiving unwanted) offensive material and child pornography / Hacking of online services / Email account hacking / Online banking fraud / Cyber extortion). If your national survey includes such questions, please provide the wording in the next box:

	B51CYB16
Denmark	B51CYB16 not include
Estonia	Cybercrimes are partially covered by a question used since 2010: "Have you been victimised due to an identity theft, including via internet?"
Finland	Has any of the following happened to you during the last 12 months: (1) you have been cheated so that you never received the product or service for which you had already paid? (NOTE: cyber environment not specified) Has any of the following happened to you during the last 12 months: (1) your debit or credit card has been used without permission, or money has been stolen from your bank account by other means? (NOTE: cyber environment not specified) Has any of the following happened to you during the last 12 months: (1) your personal identification information has been pried upon or abused for the purpose of theft, fraud or other crime? (NOTE: cyber environment not specified)
Germany	„Viktimsierung bei Internetnutzung Bitte denken Sie an Ihre Nutzung des Internets zu privaten Zwecken, Waren Sie in der Zeit seit Anfang 2012 von den folgenden Sicherheitsproblemen selbst betroffen? A: Infizierung von Computern, die Datenverluste oder Schäden verursachten, z, B, durch Viren, Würmer oder Trojaner , B: Preisgabe vertraulicher Daten, wie etwa Ihrer Kontonummer oder Ihrer Geheimzahl, nachdem Sie in einer E-Mail mit gefälschter Absenderadresse dazu aufgefordert worden waren, C: Umleitung auf eine gefälschte Webseite, auf der Sie beim Einloggen Ihre Zugangsdaten, z, B, für das Onlinebanking, preisgegeben haben, 1: ja 2: nein“ Translation: "Victimsation during internet use Please think about your use of the Internet for private purposes, Since the beginning of 2012, have you been affected by the following security problems? A: Infection of computers by viruses, worms or Trojans, which led to a loss of data or to damages, B: Disclosure of confidential data, like your bank account number or your PIN, after being requested to do so in an email with a forged sender address, C: Redirection to a forged website, on which you disclosed your login credentials, i.e, for online banking,

	1: yes
	2: no"
Iceland	In 2015 did you loose money or were you scammed/cheated out of merchandise as a result of online business?
Netherlands	Recently, various questions on identity theft, banking fraud (not necessarily cyber!), hacking and cyber bullying have been introduced in the survey,

6.1.c Wording of questions on trust in the police and feelings of safety

Table 6.1.c. Wording on trust in police

Does the question included in your national victimization survey match the one provided here?

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?

	C51TPAA16	<i>If no, please indicate the question on trust in the police included in your national victimization survey?</i> C51TPAB16
Cyprus	2	Were you satisfied with the police work during the investigation? Do the following statements about police work apply?
Denmark	3	
Estonia	3	
France	1	
Georgia	1	
Hungary	1	
Ireland	1	
Montenegro	1	
Norway	1	
Slovak Republic	1	
Spain	2	
Ukraine	2	RATPOL2 Taking everything into account, how good a job do you think the police IN THIS AREA are doing?
UK: England and Wales	2	The same question is asked in the NICS 'Taking everything into account, how good a job do you think the police IN THIS AREA are doing?' however the response options are: Excellent, Good, Fair, Poor and Very poor.
UK: Northern Ireland	2	The nearest question is 'Proportion of adults who felt very or fairly confident in the ability of the police to prevent crime,

Table 6.1.c. Wording on feelings of safety

Does the question included in your national victimization survey match the one provided here?

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?

	C51TPBA16	<i>If no, please indicate the question on feelings of safety after dark included in your national victimization survey?</i> C51TPBB16	<i>If yes or no, please indicate if the question on feelings of safety after dark is asked before or after the questions on victimization?</i> C51TPBC16
Cyprus	3		
Denmark	3		
Estonia	2	During the last 12 months, have you been afraid of becoming a victim of violence when going out in the evening?	1
France	1		1
Georgia	1		1
Hungary	1		1
Ireland	1		
Montenegro	1		1
Norway	1	2	
Slovak Republic	1		
Spain	1		2
Switzerland	1		1
Ukraine	1		
UK: England and Wales	1		Currently the questionnaire contains 15 separate modules of different types of victimization.
UK: Northern Ireland	1		

Table 6.1.c. Additional comments on questions 6.1.B and 6.1.C

C51TPC16	
COUNTRY	
Denmark	The question on Robbery is no longer (since 2015) included in the Danish CVS, However, a question on domestic burglary is now included (since 2012) CVS C51TPC16

6.2 Methodology of national victimization survey

6.2.1 Years of reference if other than the ones indicated in the Table:

	<i>T51YR90</i>	<i>T51YR95</i>	<i>T51YR00</i>	<i>T51YR05</i>	<i>T51YR10</i>	<i>T51YR15</i>
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
Czech Republic						2017
Finland						2015
Germany					2012	2017
Poland						2014
Slovenia	1992	1997	2001	...	...	...
Turkey						2014
UK: England and Wales	1991	-	04/00 - 02/02	04/05 - 02/07	04/10 - 02/12	04/15 - 03/16
UK: Northern Ireland			2001		2010/11	2015/16
UK: Scotland					2010-11	2016-7

Table 6.2.2 Sample size (number of households effectively interviewed)
(Please use households as the counting unit, if possible. Otherwise, please specify)

	<i>T51SS90</i>	<i>T51SS95</i>	<i>T51SS00</i>	<i>T51SS05</i>	<i>T51SS10</i>	<i>T51SS15</i>
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
Czech Republic						3328
Denmark				11668	11585	11492
Estonia						1000
Finland						14000 individuals
Georgia					3000	
Germany					35503	31192
Iceland					4000	4000
Italy	...	50001	60001	...	60001	50350
Netherlands						111252 persons
Poland						17000
Slovenia	1000	2053	3886	...	...	...
Sweden						20,000
Turkey						3904
UK: England and Wales	10059	16348	32824	47023	46031	35000
UK: Northern Ireland			3010	3692	4081	Around 3000
UK: Scotland					13010	5570

Table 6.2.3 Sample design

	<i>T51SD90</i>	<i>T51SD95</i>	<i>T51SD00</i>	<i>T51SD05</i>	<i>T51SD10</i>	<i>T51SD15</i>
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
<i>Czech Republic</i>						Quota sampling representative sample
<i>Denmark</i>				Simple random sampling	Simple random sampling	Simple random sampling
<i>Estonia</i>						Multistage probability sample
<i>Finland</i>						Simple random sampling
<i>Georgia</i>					Multistage probability sample	
<i>Germany</i>					Multistage probability sample	Multistage probability sample
<i>Iceland</i>						Stratified random sampling
<i>Italy</i>	...	Stratified random sampling	Stratified random sampling	Stratified random sampling	Stratified random sampling	Stratified random sampling
<i>Netherlands</i>						Multistage probability sample
<i>Poland</i>						Random route sampling
<i>Sweden</i>						Stratified random sampling
<i>Turkey</i>						Stratified two stage cluster sampling
<i>UK: England and Wales</i>	Multistage probability sample	Multistage probability sample	Multistage probability sample	Multistage probability sample	Multistage probability sample	Multistage probability sample
<i>UK: Northern Ireland</i>						Systematic random sample
<i>UK: Scotland</i>			Multistage probability sample	Stratified random sampling	Stratified random sampling	Stratified random sampling

Table 6.2.4 Sample representativeness

	<i>T51SR90</i>	<i>T51SR95</i>	<i>T51SR00</i>	<i>T51SR05</i>	<i>T51SR10</i>	<i>T51SR15</i>
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
<i>Czech Republic</i>						National level
<i>Denmark</i>					National level and first regional level	National level and first regional level
<i>Estonia</i>						National level
<i>Finland</i>						National level
<i>Georgia</i>					National Level	
<i>Germany</i>					National level and first regional level (but the latter only for five Federal States, for which the sample size was increased)	National level
<i>Iceland</i>						National level and first regional level
<i>Italy</i>	...	National level and first regional level	National level and first regional level	...	National level and first regional level	National level and first regional level
<i>Netherlands</i>						National and first regional level
<i>Poland</i>						National level and first regional level
<i>Slovenia</i>	Capital	National level	National level	...	...	...
<i>Sweden</i>						National level and first regional level
<i>Turkey</i>						National level
<i>Ukraine</i>						

<i>UK: England and Wales</i>	National level and first regional level	National level and first regional level	National level and first regional level	National level and first regional level	National level and first regional level
<i>UK: Northern Ireland</i>					7,500 households
<i>UK: Scotland</i>		National level	National level	National level	National level

Table 6.2.5 Response rate (percentage of households effectively interviewed from the total original sample)

	<i>T51RR90</i>	<i>T51RR95</i>	<i>T51RR00</i>	<i>T51RR05</i>	<i>T51RR10</i>	<i>T51RR15</i>
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
<i>Denmark</i>				64 (of individuals)	63 (of individuals)	61 (of individuals)
<i>Finland</i>						47.6
<i>Georgia</i>					40	
<i>Germany</i>					21	15
<i>Iceland</i>						63.6
<i>Italy</i>	...	100	100	...	100	100
<i>Netherlands</i>						37.2 of persons
<i>Sweden</i>						60
<i>Turkey</i>						85.70
<i>UK: England and Wales</i>	77	83	73	75	67/ 75	
<i>UK: Northern Ireland</i>			69.7	64.4	68	67
<i>UK: Scotland</i>					62.40	63.20

Table 6.2.6 Age range of the persons interviewed

	<i>T51AR90</i>	<i>T51AR95</i>	<i>T51AR00</i>	<i>T51AR05</i>	<i>T51AR10</i>	<i>T51AR15</i>
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
<i>Czech Republic</i>						15+
<i>Denmark</i>				16-74	16-74	16-74
<i>Estonia</i>						15+
<i>Finland</i>						15-74
<i>Georgia</i>				0	14-65	
<i>Germany</i>					16 and older	16 and older
<i>Iceland</i>						18+
<i>Ireland</i>		18+	18+	18+	18+	
<i>Italy</i>	...	14+	14+	...	14+	14+
<i>Netherlands</i>						15+
<i>Poland</i>						15+
<i>Sweden</i>						16-79
<i>Turkey</i>						18-99
<i>UK: England and Wales</i>	16+	16 +	16 +	16 +	10-15, 16+	10-15, 16+
<i>UK: Northern Ireland</i>			16+	16+	16+	16+
<i>UK: Scotland</i>					16 and over	16 and over

Table 6.2.7 Survey mode

	<i>T51SM90</i>	<i>T51SM95</i>	<i>T51SM00</i>	<i>T51SM05</i>	<i>T51SM10</i>	<i>T51SM15</i>
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
<i>Czech Republic</i>						CAPI, PAPI
<i>Denmark</i>				CATI	CAWI and CATI	CAWI and CATI
<i>Estonia</i>						CAPI
<i>Finland</i>						CASI Postal CAWI
<i>Georgia</i>					CAPI	
<i>Germany</i>					CATI	CATI
<i>Iceland</i>						CAWI
<i>Italy</i>	...	CATI	CATI	...	CATI	CATI-CAPI
<i>Netherlands</i>	CAPI	CAPI	CAPI	CATI & CAPI	CAWI, PAPI, CATI, CAPI	CAWI, PAPI, CATI, CAPI CAPI
<i>Poland</i>						
<i>Slovenia</i>	FtoF 92	CATI 96	CATI 2000	...	...	...
<i>Sweden</i>						CATI
<i>Turkey</i>						CAPI
<i>UK: England and Wales</i>	PAPI	CAPI and CASI Personal	CAPI and CASI Personal	CAPI and CASI Personal	CAPI and CASI Personal	CAPI and CASI Personal
<i>UK: Northern Ireland</i>				One person is interviewed at random from each household sampled	One person is interviewed at random from each household sampled	One person is interviewed at random from each household sampled
<i>UK: Scotland</i>			PAPI	CAPI	CAPI	CAPI

Table 6.2.8 Comments on Table 6.2

	C5115
<i>Czech Republic</i>	2017 means data collected – autumn 2017 sample design - quota sampling based on age, sex, education, size of place of residence, region representativeness - national level response rate not available
<i>Finland</i>	The counting unit is an individual not a household.
<i>Turkey</i>	1) Data for 2015 is actually available for purchase, However I did not have time to procure it and format it for analysis, Here I used published report for 2014, Report was not published for 2015, 2) While 3908 households were selected into the sample, 7984 persons were interviewed in total, Rates for questions regarding personal victimisation are based on this sample of persons, Response rate for 2010 was 67for 10-15s, 75for adults CAPI
<i>UK: England and Wales</i>	
<i>UK: Scotland</i>	

6.3 Main results of national victimization surveys

Table 6.3.1 Years of reference if other than the ones indicated in the Table:

	<i>T52YR90</i>	<i>T52YR95</i>	<i>T52YR00</i>	<i>T52YR05</i>	<i>T52YR10</i>	<i>T52YR15</i>
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
Czech Republic						2017
Finland						2015
Germany					2012	2017
Poland						2014
Turkey						2014
UK: England and Wales	1991					Apr 2015-Mar 2016
UK: Northern Ireland			2001			Apr 2015-Mar 2016
UK: Scotland						2016/7

Table 6.3.2.1 Bodily injury (assault) prevalence of victimization in last 12 months

	<i>T52ASPRE90</i>	<i>T52ASPRE95</i>	<i>T52ASPRE00</i>	<i>T52ASPRE05</i>	<i>T52ASPRE10</i>	<i>T52ASPRE15</i>
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
Czech Republic						1.5
Denmark		1.7		1.8	1.4	1.30
Estonia						2.3
Finland						7.3
Georgia					0,515 persons	
Germany					2.8	3
Iceland						2.1
Italy	...	0.5	0.8	...	0.6	1.2
Netherlands						0.7
Poland						0.8
Sweden						2
Turkey						1.6
UK: England and Wales	2.20	3.20	2.20	2.00	1.60	0.9
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	2.1	2.1	1.6	0.7
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	2.80	2.80

Table 6.3.2.2 Bodily injury (assault) incidence of victimization in last 12 months

	<i>T52ASINC90</i>	<i>T52ASINC95</i>	<i>T52ASINC00</i>	<i>T52ASINC05</i>	<i>T52ASINC10</i>	<i>T52ASINC15</i>
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
Czech Republic						1.9
Georgia					0,0160,5 persons	
Germany					5	4.9
Netherlands						1
Poland						1.2
Sweden				5,7	4,7	4,2
UK: England and Wales	3.60	5.90	3.60	2.90	2.30	1.30
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	3.46	3.71	2.08	0.66
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	4.8	5

Table 6.3.2.3 Bodily injury (assault) percentage of victims reporting to the police

	<i>T52ASREP90</i>	<i>T52ASREP95</i>	<i>T52ASREP00</i>	<i>T52ASREP05</i>	<i>T52ASREP10</i>	<i>T52ASREP15</i>
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
Denmark		35		43	47	38
Georgia					42	
Germany					31.6	36.6
Iceland						38.7
Italy	...	...	21.8	...	19	19.9
Netherlands						34.9
Sweden				34		27
UK: England and Wales	47.7	39.7	55.9	58.2	64.9	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	54	30	36	48
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	52	43

Table 6.3.3.1 Sexual assault: prevalence of victimization in last 12 months

	<i>T52SAPRE90</i>	<i>T52SAPRE95</i>	<i>T52SAPRE00</i>	<i>T52SAPRE05</i>	<i>T52SAPRE10</i>	<i>T52SAPRE15</i>
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
<i>Czech Republic</i>						0.5
<i>Denmark</i>					0.2	0.4
<i>Finland</i>						1.1
<i>Georgia</i>					0,1	
<i>Iceland</i>						2
<i>Netherlands</i>						0.1
<i>Sweden</i>						1.7
<i>UK: England and Wales</i>	1.8	...	...

Table 6.3.3.2 Sexual assault: incidence of victimization in last 12 months

	<i>T52SAINC90</i>	<i>T52SAINC95</i>	<i>T52SAINC00</i>	<i>T52SAINC05</i>	<i>T52SAINC10</i>	<i>T52SAINC15</i>
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
<i>Georgia</i>					0.003	
<i>Netherlands</i>						0.1
<i>Sweden</i>				2,8	2,2	6.4

Table 6.3.3.3 Sexual assault: percentage of victims reporting to the police

	<i>T52SAREP90</i>	<i>T52SAREP95</i>	<i>T52SAREP00</i>	<i>T52SAREP05</i>	<i>T52SAREP10</i>	<i>T52SAREP15</i>
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
<i>Georgia</i>					100	
<i>Iceland</i>						10.3
<i>Netherlands</i>						12.4
<i>Sweden</i>						9

Table 6.3.4.1 Robbery: prevalence of victimization in last 12 months

	<i>T52ROPRE90</i>	<i>T52ROPRE95</i>	<i>T52ROPRE00</i>	<i>T52ROPRE05</i>	<i>T52ROPRE10</i>	<i>T52ROPRE15</i>
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
<i>Czech Republic</i>						1.1
<i>Denmark</i>					1.1	
<i>Estonia</i>						1.4
<i>Georgia</i>					0,617 persons	
<i>Germany</i>					0.7	1
<i>Italy</i>	...	0.3	0.4	...	0.3	0.5
<i>Netherlands</i>						0.1
<i>Poland</i>						1.5
<i>Sweden</i>						0.9
<i>UK: England and Wales</i>	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.3
<i>UK: Northern Ireland</i>	...	...	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
<i>UK: Scotland</i>	...	...	...	...	0.2	0.2

Table 6.3.4.2 Robbery: incidence of victimization in last 12 months

	<i>T52ROINC90</i>	<i>T52ROINC95</i>	<i>T52ROINC00</i>	<i>T52ROINC05</i>	<i>T52ROINC10</i>	<i>T52ROINC15</i>
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
<i>Czech Republic</i>						1.2
<i>Georgia</i>					0,02	
<i>Germany</i>					0.9	1.5
<i>Netherlands</i>						0.1
<i>Poland</i>						1.9
<i>Sweden</i>					1.4	1.2
<i>UK: England and Wales</i>	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.3
<i>UK: Northern Ireland</i>	...	...	0.56	0.27	0.29	...
<i>UK: Scotland</i>	...	...	...	...	0.28	0.2

Table 6.3.4.3 Robbery: percentage of victims reporting to the police

	<i>T52ROREP90</i>	<i>T52ROREP95</i>	<i>T52ROREP00</i>	<i>T52ROREP05</i>	<i>T52ROREP10</i>	<i>T52ROREP15</i>
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
<i>Denmark</i>					80	
<i>Georgia</i>					44,5	
<i>Germany</i>					30	32
<i>Italy</i>	...	...	49.6	...	75.6	87.9
<i>Sweden</i>				45		44
<i>UK: England and Wales</i>	47.2	55.1	44.5	47.4	55.3	...
<i>UK: Northern Ireland</i>	...	...	62	58	73	...
<i>UK: Scotland</i>	...	...	...	...	31	...

Table 6.3.5.1 Theft: prevalence of victimization in last 12 months

	<i>T52THPRE90</i>	<i>T52THPRE95</i>	<i>T52THPRE00</i>	<i>T52THPRE05</i>	<i>T52THPRE10</i>	<i>T52THPRE15</i>
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
<i>Czech Republic</i>						6.7
<i>Denmark</i>				13	12	10
<i>Estonia</i>						3.8
<i>Finland</i>						2.7
<i>Georgia</i>					8.5	
<i>Germany</i>					3.1	3.1
<i>Iceland</i>						8.5
<i>Italy</i>	...	2.1	2.2	...	2.1	1.5
<i>Poland</i>						1.7
<i>Turkey</i>						2.7
<i>UK: England and Wales</i>	3.3	4.1	2.8	2.2	2.1	2.5
<i>UK: Northern Ireland</i>	...	...	...	...	1.30	1.5
<i>UK: Scotland</i>	...	...	...	...	2.5	2.2

Table 6.3.5.2 Theft: incidence of victimization in last 12 months

	<i>T52THINC90</i>	<i>T52THINC95</i>	<i>T52THINC00</i>	<i>T52THINC05</i>	<i>T52THINC10</i>	<i>T52THINC15</i>
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
<i>Czech Republic</i>						7.5
<i>Georgia</i>					0.28	
<i>Germany</i>					3.7	3.7
<i>Poland</i>						1.8
<i>UK: England and Wales</i>	4.3	5.1	3.4	2.6	2.4	2.5
<i>UK: Northern Ireland</i>	...	...	...	...	1.13	1.38
<i>UK: Scotland</i>	...	...	...	...	2.87	2.80

Table 6.3.5.3 Theft: percentage of victims reporting to the police

	<i>T52THREP90</i>	<i>T52THREP95</i>	<i>T52THREP00</i>	<i>T52THREP05</i>	<i>T52THREP10</i>	<i>T52THREP15</i>
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
<i>Denmark</i>				67	65	61
<i>Georgia</i>					40	
<i>Germany</i>					37.6	42.3
<i>Iceland</i>						33
<i>Italy</i>	...	...	26.80	...	29.30	35.1
<i>UK: England and Wales</i>	38	28.6	32	33.4	34.6	...
<i>UK: Northern Ireland</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>UK: Scotland</i>	...	...	...	...	30%	27%

Table 6.3.5.1 Theft of a motor vehicle: prevalence of victimization in last 12 months

	<i>T52TVPRE90</i>	<i>T52TVPRE95</i>	<i>T52TVPRE00</i>	<i>T52TVPRE05</i>	<i>T52TVPRE10</i>	<i>T52TVPRE15</i>
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
<i>Czech Republic</i>						0.52
<i>Finland</i>						1.1
<i>Georgia</i>					5.5	
<i>Germany</i>					0.1	0.1
<i>Italy</i>	...	8	6.3	...	6.3	3
<i>Netherlands</i>						0.2
<i>Poland</i>						0.3
<i>Sweden</i>						0.5
<i>Turkey</i>						0.3
<i>UK: England and Wales</i>	2.4	2.1	1.3	0.7	0.4	0.3
<i>UK: Northern Ireland</i>	...	...	1.8	0.5	0.4	0.1
<i>UK: Scotland</i>	...	...	...	...	0.2	0.1

Table 6.3.5.2 Theft of a motor vehicle: incidence of victimization in last 12 months

	<i>T52TVINC90</i>	<i>T52TVINC95</i>	<i>T52TVINC00</i>	<i>T52TVINC05</i>	<i>T52TVINC10</i>	<i>T52TVINC15</i>
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
<i>Czech Republic</i>						0.56
<i>Georgia</i>					0.18	
<i>Germany</i>					0.1	0.1
<i>Netherlands</i>						0.2
<i>Poland</i>						0.4
<i>Sweden</i>				0.7	0.6	0.4
<i>UK: England and Wales</i>	2.6	2.4	1.4	0.8	0.4	0.3
<i>UK: Northern Ireland</i>	...	...	1.53	0.38	0.29	0.05
<i>UK: Scotland</i>	...	...	...	...	0.21	0.1

Table 6.3.5.3 Theft of a motor vehicle: percentage of victims reporting to the police

	<i>T52TVREP90</i>	<i>T52TVREP95</i>	<i>T52TVREP00</i>	<i>T52TVREP05</i>	<i>T52TVREP10</i>	<i>T52TVREP15</i>
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
<i>Georgia</i>					47.2	
<i>Germany</i>					99.1	100
<i>Italy</i>	...	...	93.4	...	88.6	96
<i>Netherlands</i>						55
<i>UK: England and Wales</i>	98.6	97.7	93.5	93.4	93.8	...
<i>UK: Northern Ireland</i>	...	...	63	52	35	44
<i>UK: Scotland</i>	...	...	...	...	92	...

Table 6.3.6.1 Domestic Burglary: prevalence of victimization in last 12 months

	<i>T52BDPRE90</i>	<i>T52BDPRE95</i>	<i>T52BDPRE00</i>	<i>T52BDPRE05</i>	<i>T52BDPRE10</i>	<i>T52BDPRE15</i>
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
<i>Czech Republic</i>						2.2
<i>Denmark</i>						3
<i>Estonia</i>						2.7
<i>Finland</i>						1.7
<i>Georgia</i>					2.7	
<i>Germany</i>					0.4	0.5
<i>Iceland</i>						7.2
<i>Italy</i>	...	2.8	1.8	...	1.4	1.8
<i>Netherlands</i>						2.7
<i>Poland</i>						2.5
<i>Sweden</i>						1
<i>Turkey</i>						2.5
<i>UK: England and Wales</i>	5.3	6.4	3.4	2.5	2.4	2.3
<i>UK: Northern Ireland</i>	...	...	2	1.8	2.2	1.4
<i>UK: Scotland</i>	...	...	...	...	1.1	0.9

Table 6.3.6.2 Domestic Burglary: incidence of victimization in last 12 months

	<i>T52BDINC90</i>	<i>T52BDINC95</i>	<i>T52BDINC00</i>	<i>T52BDINC05</i>	<i>T52BDINC10</i>	<i>T52BDINC15</i>
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
<i>Czech Republic</i>						2.43
<i>Georgia</i>					0.09	
<i>Germany</i>					0.5	0.7
<i>Netherlands</i>						3.6
<i>Poland</i>						3.3
<i>Sweden</i>				1.3	1	1.4
<i>UK: England and Wales</i>	6.8	8.4	4.4	3.1	3	1.5
<i>UK: Northern Ireland</i>	...	...	2.7	2.4	2.5	1.5
<i>UK: Scotland</i>	...	...	...	...	1.2	1.1

si

Table 6.3.6.3 Domestic Burglary: percentage of victims reporting to the police

	<i>T52BDREP90</i>	<i>T52BDREP95</i>	<i>T52BDREP00</i>	<i>T52BDREP05</i>	<i>T52BDREP10</i>	<i>T52BDREP15</i>
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
<i>Denmark</i>						81
<i>Georgia</i>					47.5	
<i>Germany</i>					87.5	72.5
<i>Iceland</i>						39.1
<i>Italy</i>	...	...	66.6	...	74.2	80.9
<i>Netherlands</i>						49
<i>UK: England and Wales</i>	73	65.7	61.3	65.9	66.8	...
<i>UK: Northern Ireland</i>	...	...	65	57	67	67
<i>UK: Scotland</i>	...	...	...	...	62%	50%

Table 6.3.7.1 Corruption in the public sector: prevalence of victimization in last 12 months

	<i>T52COPRE90</i>	<i>T52COPRE95</i>	<i>T52COPRE</i>	<i>T52COPRE05</i>	<i>T52COPRE10</i>	<i>T52COPRE15</i>
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
<i>Georgia</i>					0.5	

Table 6.3.7.2 Corruption in the public sector: incidence of victimization in last 12 months

	<i>T52COINC90</i>	<i>T52COINC95</i>	<i>T52COINC</i>	<i>T52COINC05</i>	<i>T52COINC10</i>	<i>T52COINC15</i>
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
<i>Georgia</i>					0.016	

Table 6.3.7.3 Corruption in the public sector: percentage of victims reporting to the police

	<i>T52COREP90</i>	<i>T52COREP95</i>	<i>T52COREP</i>	<i>T52COREP05</i>	<i>T52COREP10</i>	<i>T52COREP15</i>
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
<i>Georgia</i>					100	

Table 6.3.8 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 local areas

	<i>T52TPPRE90</i>	<i>T52TPPRE95</i>	<i>T52TPPRE</i>	<i>T52TPPRE05</i>	<i>T52TPPRE10</i>	<i>T52TPPRE15</i>
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
<i>Georgia</i>					53	
<i>Germany</i>					87	83.3
<i>Iceland</i>						87
<i>Italy</i>	...	57.9	63.8	...	61.6	
<i>Netherlands</i>						41.7
<i>Poland</i>						78.1
<i>Sweden</i>						61
<i>Turkey</i>						75.1
<i>UK: England and Wales</i>	81	81	75	51	62	62
<i>UK: Northern Ireland</i>	...	...	...	...	43	51
<i>UK: Scotland</i>	...	...	...	...	50	56

Table 6.3.9 Feelings of safety: Percentage of the respondents feeling unsafe or very unsafe on the street after dark

	<i>T52FSPRE90</i>	<i>T52FSPRE95</i>	<i>T52FSPRE</i>	<i>T52FSPRE05</i>	<i>T52FSPRE10</i>	<i>T52FSPRE15</i>
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
<i>Estonia</i>						16.9
<i>Finland</i>						38.2
<i>Georgia</i>					5	
<i>Germany</i>					17.1	21.5
<i>Iceland</i>						9.2
<i>Italy</i>	27.6	...	28.9	
<i>Netherlands</i>						3.5
<i>Poland</i>						20.3
<i>Sweden</i>						19
<i>Turkey</i>						25
<i>UK: England and Wales</i>	24	...
<i>UK: Northern Ireland</i>	32	33	28	...
<i>UK: Scotland</i>	31%	23%

Source of the data in Tables 6.2 and 6.3

ST5216	
Czech Republic	Roubalova Michaela, Holas Jakub, Kostelníková Zuzana, Pešková Martina: „Victimization survey focused on the experience of the Czech population with selected types of offenses within the set reference period, ICSP, In print Will be available on – http://www.ok.cz/iksp/p_stud.html
Denmark	The Danish CVS
Finland	Suomalaiset väkivallan ja omaisuusrikosten kohteena 2015 – kansallisen rikosuhritutkimuksen tuloksia, Katsauksia 13/2016, Kriminologian ja oikeuspolitiikan instituutti, Helsingin yliopisto, valtiotieteellinen tiedekunta, http://hdl.handle.net/10138/161960
Georgia	Institute of Criminology and Legal Policy, University of Helsinki, personal communication September 2018, Georgia Crime and Victimization Survey 2011
Germany	https://www.bka.de/DE/AktuelleInformationen/StatistikenLagebilder/ViktimisierungssurveyDunkelfeldforschung/viktimisierungssurveyDunkelfeldforschung_node.html
Iceland	Question on sexual assault has changed between surveys resulting in changes in prevalence. The following link takes you to the report issued by the national commissioner: https://www.logreglan.is/utgafa/tolfraedi/fraedilegar-rannsoknir/reynsla-almennings-af-afbrotum-og-vidhorf-til-logreglu/
Italy	Italian Institute of statistics - http://www.istat.it - Ministry of Justice. Department of Statistics
Slovenia	ICVS 1992, 1997, 2001
Turkey	Turkish Statistical Institute, Life Satisfaction Survey 2014, https://biruni.tuik.gov.tr/yayin/views/visitorPages/index.zul
UK: England and Wales	The User Guide to Crime Statistics in England and Wales 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 annual reports of the NICS from 2001 to 2017,,
UK: Scotland	https://www2.gov.scot/Resource/0053/00533870.pdf

Comments on Table 6.3

CT5216

Czech Republic	Main differences from previous research can be caused by asking first on 3 years period and then last 12 months
Iceland	Number for theft of a personal property might include burglary, robbery, and theft of a motor vehicle - see definitions in table 5.1.B
Slovenia	In <i>Slovenia</i> , the tree sweeps of (experimental) victimization surveys were done in the nineties and in 2001 (the research was done By Institute of criminology, associated with Faculty of Law, University of Ljubljana), later the project was given to Statistical Office of Republic <i>Slovenia</i> , The project is waiting better circumstances,
Spain	Comment 1: Changes in results have been made regarding previous years because of corrections in calculations, Comment 2: The results for "percentage of victims reporting to the police" are based on percentage of incidents reported to the police, Comment 3: Note that the results about "confidence in the work of the police in the local area", in the Swedish Crime Survey (SCS) differ since the SCS do not specifically ask about the policework in the local area, but the confidence in the work of the police in general,
Sweden	Data for injury, sexual assault (harassment) and robbery are aggregated, This aggregated statistic has been reported in "injury", I have left the other two (sexual assault and robbery) empty, While the data set actually makes it possible to disaggregate the data, I did not have time to procure it and format it for analysis, Persons sample, - Theft - also includes purse snatching, pickpocketing, etc, Persons sample,
Turkey	- Motor vehicle - also includes theft of motorcycle, Percentage bases on whole sample, not just owners, Household sample, For reference periods see 5,5 - can't enter exact time periods here 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 5,1, but on an additional CASI module on inter-personal violence, only asked of people aged 16...9, 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, Figures from 2014 are not produced on the same basis as previously as more emphasis is given to the material newly collected, ,Thus longer term trends are not readily available,
UK: England and Wales	A good deal of the variation between years in the results is due to the fact that the amount of crime in many offences, particularly the serious ones, is quite low in Northern <i>Ireland</i> , because oif the small size of the population, For indications of the sampling errors associated with the estimates in this chapter for Northern <i>Ireland</i> the reader should refer to the statistical bulletins, Scottish Crime and Justice Survey 2016/7 see https://www2.gov.scot/Resource/0053/00533870.pdf for the main results and https://www2.gov.scot/R3/esource/00500538430.pdf for the technical details. From 2011/12 to 2016/7 the SCJS was delivered on a biennial basis with 12.000 interviews every two years. From 2016/7 the survey has been carried out annually. with around 6.000 interviews. Please note that the survey fieldwork is based on financial (April-March) rather than calendar years.
UK: Northern Ireland	
UK: Scotland	

Appendix: Definitions

A.1 Total criminal offences: Standard definition: all offences subject to criminal proceedings

	<i>minor theft and other property offences</i>		<i>minor assault and other minor violent offences</i>		<i>criminal offences committed by minors</i>		<i>crimes according to a military penal code</i>		<i>traffic offences, if they are subject to criminal proceedings</i>		<i>all other criminal offences subject to criminal proceedings</i>		<i>all traffic offences subject to proceedings outside the criminal justice system</i>		<i>all traffic offences sanctioned by fines issued automatically by a technical system</i>		<i>administrative offences subject to proceedings outside the criminal justice system</i>		<i>minor offences subject to proceedings outside the criminal justice system</i>	
	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions
	DTC16A	DTC16B	DTC16C	DTC16D	DTC16E	DTC16F	DTC16FA	DTC16FB	DTC16G	DTC16H	DTC16I	DTC16J	DTC16KA	DTC16LA	DTC16MA	DTC16NA	DTC16OA	DTC16PA	DTC16QA	DTC16RA
Armenia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Austria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Azerbaijan	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Belgium	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Bulgaria	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Croatia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Cyprus	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Czech Republic	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Denmark	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Estonia	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Finland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
France	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Georgia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Germany	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
Greece	1		1		1		2		1		1		2		2		2		2	
Hungary	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Iceland	1		1		1		2		1		1				1		2		2	
Ireland																				
Italy	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Kosovo																				
Latvia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lithuania	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Malta																				
Moldova	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Montenegro	1		2		1		2		1		1		2		2		2		2	
Netherlands	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
North Macedonia	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Norway	1		1						1											
Poland	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Portugal	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Romania	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Russia																				
Serbia	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Slovak Republic																				
Slovenia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	...	2	...	2		2		...	...	...	...
Spain	1		2		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	
Sweden	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Switzerland	1	1	1	1	1	1	2		2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Turkey		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Ukraine	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
UK: England and Wales	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
UK: Northern Ireland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2
UK: Scotland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

A.1. Comments on total criminal offences CDTC16

<i>Albania</i>	Table A1 could not be completed because we received no information from the State Police.
<i>Azerbaijan</i>	Crimes according to a military are part of Crime Code
<i>Belgium</i>	DTC16E (police)? DTC16F (conviction) : only the criminals offences committed by minors over the age of 16, who were convicted by jurisdiction that applies the criminal law for adults on decision of the juvenile court, are included. The others are excluded. *DTC16G (police) The police (crime) statistics (BIPOL) contain no contraventions concerning the traffic code/traffic regulation. This is a separate reporting by the office "traffic" of the police (TRAFFIC Database). Nevertheless, the Penal code contains some articles that refer to traffic and these articles are part of the police (crime) statistics. Some examples: - malicious obstruction of traffic - unintentional killing caused by a traffic accident - undeliberate beating in injuries caused by a traffic accident - caused a train accident Also some violations of Special laws are party of the Police statistics, namely, - Traffic-tax - regulation concerning transport. The TRAFFIC database contains(among the major road traffic offences) : dangerous / reckless driving, driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol, all other traffic offences subject to criminal proceedings, and the Police (crime) statistics database contains seriously endangering road traffic in other ways. Following categories are excluded: Parking, speeding, red light negation and all traffic offences that are handled by police only (not justice). These statistics include all traffic offences of category 2, 3 and 4 (= traffic offences that directly or indirectly endanger the safety of persons) + all alcohol and drugs traffic violations. In the table we give separately the figures of major road traffic offences from each database, and the the total sum. DTC16OA and DTC16QA** Since 2005, there exist also "mixed offenses" (vandalism, graffiti, noise by night, ...) If the public Prosecutor decides not to prosecute, those offenses can be punished with a municipal administrative sanction . Those "mixed offenses" are included in the Police statistics regardless of the subsequent consequences (legal or administrative)
<i>Bulgaria</i>	Police statistics exclude all crimes against the State (the Republic of Bulgaria) (treason, espionage, etc.), crimes against the country's defense capacity, military crimes, crimes against peace and humanity, and crimes committed abroad. But all these types of crimes are included in conviction statistics. There is no separate Military Penal Court in Bulgaria; military crimes are defined in a specified Chapter of the general Penal Court. Although not included in the police statistics, military crimes, as pointed out above, are covered by the conviction statistics.
<i>Cyprus</i>	There are no available statistics for offences handled outside the criminal justice system. Source for the total number of offences recorded by the police: Ministry of Finance – Statistical Service
<i>Czech Republic</i>	in statistics are included all acts that are a criminal offense, proceedings on minor offences are subject to the provisions on administrative proceedings minor theft see the explanation A. 7. 1. Theft minor assault see the explanation A. 4. 1. Bodily injury
<i>Denmark</i>	Total criminal offences is defined as penal law violations + the traffic offences mentioned on page 331. Other offences related to special laws are not included. There is no separate police statistics on reported traffic law offences. Regarding convictions, 'minors' only includes individuals above the minimum age of criminal responsibility (15 y.), while police statistics include all age groups.
<i>Estonia</i>	Minor theft and other minor property offences: not possible to give an exact answer. From 28.07.2008 the first and the second offence are defined as misdemeanors, and the third etc. offence is defined as a crime. Drug-related misdemeanours are again excluded (they were included in the previous edition, but not in earlier editions).
<i>Finland</i>	Some minor offences handled by the police such as breaches of public order regulations and minor alcohol offences could not be excluded.
<i>France</i>	1) Police statistics do not include all criminal offences. Offences linked to economic and administrative policing (labour, consumption, environment, customs...) are excluded. (2) Contraventions of the 5th class (max penalty fine 1500€ and 3000€ (3750€ for speeding) in case of repeat offence) are included. Convictions for the 1st to 4th classes are excluded since data about these convictions do not come from the same source and do not give any breakdown by specific offences.
<i>Germany</i>	Police statistics do not count traffic offences. They also do not contain data on the following offence categories: - Offences against the security of the state (e.g. treason, membership in a terrorist organization, etc.);- Tax offences; - Customs offences
<i>Lithuania</i>	Minor theft and minor property offences are considered to be administrative infringements and are dealt with under the Code of the Republic of Lithuania on Administrative Infringements. There is no military penal code in Lithuania. Criminal offences committed by minors in Lithuania are not considered criminal acts and are dealt with under the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Minimal and Medium Supervision of Minors.
<i>Norway</i>	There is no information about the criteria in "convictions" part - the only differentiation was: property theft (used for theft), sexual offences (for sexual assault), drug and alcohol offences (for drug offences), traffic offences (for major traffic offences).
<i>Portugal</i>	(a) As of 1993, the figures include data from the Judicial Police (PJ), the Public Security Police (PSP), the National Republican Guard (GNR) and the Games Inspection. As of 1994, the data from the Food and Economic Security Authority (ASAE) are included, and from 1995 onwards the Customs (ALF) and the District Finance Directorates (DDF). As of 2005, the data of the Maritime Police (PM) and the Military Judiciary Police (PJM) are included. As of 2006 the data of the Borders Police (SEF) are also included. (b) Juveniles under 16 years of age are not criminally responsible and therefore cannot be subjected to criminal proceedings. But, if a juvenile under 16 comes to the attention of the police as a probable perpetrator of a crime he/she is counted as a suspect for statistical purposes, although only care and protection measures may be used in his/her regard. In conviction statistics only juveniles less than 16 years of age are excluded. (c) In police statistics crimes recorded by the military police are included as of 2005. In conviction statistics crimes foreseen in the military penal code are included since 2004.
<i>Romania</i>	Traffic offences in Police statistics refer to offences provided in Government Emergency Ordinance no. 195/2002. After February 1, 2014, those offences have been moved to the Criminal Code. Under the Romanian law, any type of casualty or injury following a traffic offences is recorder as involuntary crime against person, not as a traffic offence.

A.1. Comments on total criminal offences CDTC16

<i>Slovenia</i>	The definitions and several data on conviction statistics are missing due to the collection of the data process. The data was collected from the Statistical office of the Republic of Slovenia and not from the courts.
<i>Sweden</i>	Police data (A.1): Includes all offences in the penal code where, with a few exceptions, all have prison in the penalty scale and offences against the special penal legislation which have prison in the penalty scale (also with a few exceptions).
<i>Turkey</i>	Police definition – Where we have used UNODC data, we cannot confirm what definition was used by Turkish authorities that submitted the data to UNODC. I have only marked those that I am pretty sure would/would not be included. In all other cases, metadata was not available, and therefore we are in general not sure what was included/excluded. I have only marked those that I am pretty sure would/would not be included.
<i>Ukraine</i>	Source: Part 1 Police statistics: Statistical information about crimes 2013-2016 is available at the official website of the General Prosecutor's Office of Ukraine since 2013 year https://www.gp.gov.ua/ua/statinfo.html/ For example: Statistical information about crime and the results of prosecutorial and investigative activities) 2015 (Statistical information 2015 year) / "(registered criminal offenses and the results of their pre-trial investigation) / (united report about criminal offenses in the country for January-December 2015) / file «forma_1_gruden 2015 (1).xls»". Information is available only in ukrainian. Statistical information about crimes 2011 МВС України від 27.07. 2010р. № 332 Report about crime in January-December 2011 in the form number 1 (monthly), approved by order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine from 27.07. 2010 No. 332 in agreement with the State Statistics Committee). This information was published on the official site of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, but it is currently unavailable. Statistical information about crimes 2012: 7.07. 2010р. № 332 (Crime Report January-December 2011 in the form number 1 (monthly), approved by order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine from 27.07. 2010 Offences committed by juveniles are shown in common statistical report and then are concentrated in one separate table.No. 332 in agreement with the State Statistics Committee). All data is for the period from January 1 to November 20, 2012. The new Criminal Procedural Code of Ukraine (2012) came into force on November 19, 2012. From November 20, 2012 crime registration is carried out according to new rules. This information was published on the official site of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, but it is currently unavailable online. Source: Part 3 (Conviction statistics): Statistical information was published on the official site (Judiciary in Ukraine) https://court.gov.ua/inshe/sudova_statystyka/ There is no Military penal code in Ukraine. The intentional homicide committed as a result of the war in the East of Ukraine are counted as intentional murders in accordance with Articles 115-118 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine (Order of the General Prosecutor's Office of Ukraine № 139 06.04.2016 https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z0680-16#n14 . All another military and war crimes are included in the Criminal Code of Ukraine (Articles 401 -440).
<i>UK:</i>	Some major traffic offences are included.
<i>England and Wales</i>	From 2014 onwards, following inspections of the accuracy of crime recording, police forces improved the recording of all offence types leading to increased numbers being recorded

A.2. Major road traffic offences. Standard definition: road traffic offences subject to criminal proceedings

	<i>negligent homicide and negligent injury in road traffic</i>		<i>dangerous / reckless driving</i>		<i>seriously endangering traffic in other ways</i>		<i>road</i>	<i>driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol</i>		<i>all other traffic offences subject to criminal proceedings</i>		<i>offences committed outside road traffic</i>		<i>all traffic offences subject to proceedings outside the criminal justice system</i>	
	<i>Police</i>	<i>Convictions</i>	<i>Police</i>	<i>Convictions</i>	<i>Police</i>	<i>Convictions</i>	<i>Police</i>	<i>Convictions</i>	<i>Police</i>	<i>Convictions</i>	<i>Police</i>	<i>Convictions</i>	<i>Police</i>	<i>Convictions</i>	
	<i>DTT16A</i>	<i>DTT16B</i>	<i>DTT16C</i>	<i>DTT16D</i>	<i>DTT16E</i>	<i>DTT16F</i>	<i>DTT16G</i>	<i>DTT16H</i>	<i>DTT16HA</i>	<i>DTT16HB</i>	<i>DTT16Q</i>	<i>DTT16R</i>	<i>DTT16S</i>	<i>DTT16T</i>	
Albania	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	
Armenia	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	
Austria	1		2		2			2	1		2		2		
Azerbaijan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	
Belgium	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	
Bosnia-Herzegovina															
Bulgaria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	
Croatia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	
Cyprus	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	
Czech Republic	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	
Denmark	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	
Estonia	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Finland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	
France	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Georgia	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	
Germany		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	
Greece	1		1		1		1		1		2		2		
Hungary	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	
Iceland	1		2		2		1		2		2		2		
Ireland															
Italy	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	
Kosovo															
Latvia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	
Lithuania	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	
Luxembourg															
Malta															
Moldova	1	1			2	2	1	1		1	2	1	2	2	
Montenegro	1		1		1		1		1		2		2		
Netherlands	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	
North Macedonia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	
Norway															
Poland	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	
Portugal	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	
Romania	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	
Russia															
Serbia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	
Slovak Republic															
Slovenia	...	1	...	1		2		2			2				
Spain	2		1		1		1		1		2		2		
Sweden	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	
Switzerland	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	
Turkey		2		1		1		1		1		1		2	
Ukraine	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	
UK: England and Wales	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2			2	2	2	1	
UK: Northern Ireland	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1			2	1	2	1	
UK: Scotland	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1			2	2	2	2	

A.2. General limit of blood alcohol content (BAC) above which driving under the influence of alcohol is considered as a criminal offence

DTT16AI

<i>Albania</i>	>0.5 g/l
<i>Austria</i>	Not applicable
<i>Belgium</i>	0.8g blood or 0.35 exhaled air
<i>Bulgaria</i>	1,2‰
<i>Cyprus</i>	9mg/100ml for young drivers, drivers of motorcycles, drivers of trucks, bus drivers, taxi drivers and for those who carry dangerous loads. For the rest, the limit is 22mg/100ml.
<i>Czech Republic</i>	> 1
<i>Denmark</i>	0.5
<i>Estonia</i>	1.50‰ (included)
<i>Finland</i>	1
<i>France</i>	0,5
<i>Georgia</i>	0.3 ppm
<i>Germany</i>	from 1.1 ‰ upwards: always criminal; below that threshold it depends on the circumstances
<i>Greece</i>	1.10 g/l
<i>Hungary</i>	0,8 or 0,5
<i>Iceland</i>	1
<i>Italy</i>	1
<i>Latvia</i>	0,5 pro mille
<i>Lithuania</i>	1,5 ppm
<i>Moldova</i>	0,3 g/l
<i>Montenegro</i>	There is no criminal liability for driving in alcoholic state (misdemeanor liability). "A driver, young driver and driver beginner shall be punished with a prison sentence of 15 to 60 days of imprisonment for the misdemeanor referred to in paragraph 1, item 6 of this law, for driving under the influence of alcohol in a concentration of 2 g / kg or more." The Law on Amendments to the Law on Traffic Safety on Montenegrin Roads - MUP Mne website (Ministry of Interior of Montenegro) - Library - Laws
<i>North Macedonia</i>	0,50g/kg
<i>Poland</i>	0,5‰
<i>Portugal</i>	1,2 g/l
<i>Romania</i>	0,8 g per litre
<i>Serbia</i>	0,20 mg/ml
<i>Spain</i>	0.5 g / l in blood, 0.25 mg / l in breath. Novice and professional drivers: 0.3 g / l in blood, 0.15 mg / l in breath.
<i>Sweden</i>	0,2 per mille
<i>Switzerland</i>	1
<i>Turkey</i>	1
<i>Ukraine</i>	0,2 per mille

A.2. Comments on major road traffic offences

CDTT16

<i>Armenia</i>	Many of the offences which were asked to be included in the number of major road traffic offences do not constitute a crime in Armenia and thus it was not possible to show their numbers. For example, dangerous driving is an administrative offence unless it leads to death or severe injury of a person or causes serious damage. The same is true also for driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol, that's why Blood alcohol content limit is not provided.
<i>Austria</i>	Information is solely available concerning the police statistics (Polizeiliche Kriminalstatistik), included are §§ 80, 81, 88, 89, 94, 95 StGB listed in the statistics as "im Straßenverkehr" (=committed as road traffic offence)
<i>Belgium</i>	*DTT16A CDTT16 and DTT16E: registered in the Police Crime Statistics database ** DTT16C, DTT16G, DTT16HA : registered in the TRAFFIC database DT16R : it's not possible to exclude DTT16D and DTT16F committed outside road traffic because it's the same offence.
<i>Bulgaria</i>	Both police and conviction statistics cover all punishable traffic offences affecting all types of transport. While conviction statistics observe "Transport crimes" as one single item and do not provide separate items for each specific type of offence, police statistics, besides and within the general item of "Transport crimes", which is always marked, provide separate items for negligent homicide and negligent injury in road traffic. Police statistics include more crimes than listed in the definition (e. g. forgery of number plates). The general blood alcohol content (BAC) above which driving is considered criminal is 1.2 ‰. There is a special BAC in cases of reoffending: once a person gets convicted for driving with a BAC over 1.2 ‰ the next such incident will be considered a criminal offence if the person has a BAC of more than 0.5 ‰.
<i>Croatia</i>	"negligent homicide and negligent injury in road traffic"- Only paragraphs 2., 5. and 6. of article 227. of Criminal Code 2011 refer to committing offence in negligence. Nevertheless, we consider that other paragraphs of this article should be taken into account because it is assumed that intent here refers to „endangerment“ and no to „causing consequence“. In the case of intentional causing of consequence (even with indirect intent) paragraphs 1., 3. and 4. would be incriminated as cases of murder or even aggravated murder, which here is not the case, which is also apparent by imposed penalty - "dangerous / reckless driving"- But only from introduction of reckless driving as a criminal offence (Art. 226.) - „seriously endangering road traffic in other ways“- Paragraph 1. of Article 224. does not mention road traffic, but „rail, sea, inland water and air traffic“. On the other hand, Paragraph 2. on which Items 3-7 leans to mentions "any type of traffic", so it is assumption that it refer also to road traffic, but not only on road traffic. Croatian Bureau of Statistics is not to distinguish frequencies only to road traffic. Alternative solutions is to include criminal offence of „Destruction, Damage or Misuse of Warning Signs“ (Art. 218 CC/11), but we consider that inappropriate to do so because it refers to any aspect of life, and to relevant extent the matter is separately regulated by Art. 224. -“driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol“- But only from introduction of reckless driving as a criminal offence, which happened in 2013 (Art. 226.) -“all other traffic offences subject to criminal proceedings“- This item is a bit confusing because it mentions „road traffic“ on some places and here it only mentions „traffic“, while, the item, that should be excluded from this part, clearly indicates that everything outside „road traffic“ should be exclude. Out of the context it can be extracted to what it refers, but it is a bit confusing.
<i>Cyprus</i>	Cyprus Police- Statistics and Cartography Office, Unpublished data for offences, that is why we gave a big number of them. Fatal and serious accidents are included here: 2011: 534, 2012: 528, 2013: 396, 2014: 439, 2015: 380, 2016: 400 And the source is: Cyprus Police - Statistics and Cartography Office http://www.police.gov.cy/police/police.nsf/All/DDBC32254951066BC22583D10017939E?OpenDocument for the years 2014-2016
<i>Czech Republic</i>	Police statistics record traffic accidents. Conviction statistics show major traffic offences as "criminal offences in transport" according so called situation context – optional item in recording. Reckless driving → General Threats, seriously endangering road traffic in other ways – other crimes no fixed limit, zero alcohol tolerance, in practice is considered more than 1‰ as boundary value with the offense of Threat under the Influence of Addictive Substances, 0.3 per mil. for misdemeanor
<i>Denmark</i>	Negligent homicide and negligent injury in road traffic are penal code offences. All traffic law offences are in principle subject to criminal proceedings though in many cases a ticket fine is given or a fine is accepted without a court proceeding. Therefore, I include all traffic offences here. Parking tickets are excluded as illegal parking is not a traffic offence. It should be noted that minor fines (up to 2,500 DKK) for traffic offences in most cases are not included in the statistics.
<i>Estonia</i>	Penal Code (PC) §§ 422-426. Causing negligent injury is a criminal offence if the injury is 'serious'; other incidents are misdemeanours. Penal Code: https://www.riigiteataja.ee/en/eli/509072018004/consolide
<i>Germany</i>	Police statistics do not count traffic offences.
<i>Hungary</i>	Negligent injury in road traffic is included in road traffic offences; therefore in conviction statistics it is included, too. Negligent homicide, otherwise, is excluded. Under the rules of Act IV of 1978 on the Criminal Code BAC is 0,8 gram per liter; from 01.07.2013 on, under the rules of Act C of 2012 the general limit is 0,5 gram per litre.
<i>Latvia</i>	any traffic violation is subject to criminal proceedings if it has consequences (body injury, death of a person)
<i>Lithuania</i>	The Criminal Code criminalizes major traffic offences only in cases when culprits cause death, grave or non-grave bodily injury or serious property damage to a victim (Article 281, parts 1-6), or was driving under alcohol intoxication (Criminal Code 281, part 7). Major traffic offences in cases when culprits cause death, grave or non-grave bodily injury or serious property damage to a victim (Article 281, parts 1-6) can be committed in any form of a breach of road safety rules, including dangerous / reckless driving, however a separate criminal offence of dangerous/reckless driving does not exist in the criminal law of Lithuania.
<i>Norway</i>	"traffic offences" includes: " Non-possession of driving licence, Speeding, Personal injury, and Other or unspecified road traffic offences

A.2. Comments on major road traffic offences

<i>Poland</i>	<p>* driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol</p> <p>From 9 of November 2013 - driving under the influence of alcohol other than motor vehicle (e.g. bicycle) is not a crime but misdemeanour (wykroczenie) and it is not included in the crime statistics.</p>
<i>Portugal</i>	<p>(a) – In police statistics, the data were revised in order to include for all the years the crimes of negligent homicide and negligent injury in road traffic, the crimes of dangerous driving (since 2004), the crimes of driving under the influence of alcohol and the crime of driving without a licence (since 1999). The crime of endangering the security of road traffic transportation could not be included since it is not collected autonomously.</p>
<i>Sweden</i>	<p>Police data (DTT16HA): All traffic offences with prison in the penalty scale.</p> <p>Conviction data (DTT16HA): All traffic offences with prison in the penalty scale.</p> <p>Conviction data (DTT16B): For convictions it is not possible to separate cases of negligent homicide and negligent injury in road traffic, from offences committed outside road traffic. All cases of negligent homicide/injury are therefore excluded from the definition.</p>
<i>Turkey</i>	<p>Police definition – Where we have used UNODC data, we cannot confirm what definition was used by Turkish authorities that submitted the data to UNODC. I have only marked those that I am pretty sure would/would not be included. In all other cases, metadata was not available, and therefore we are in general not sure what was included/excluded. I have only marked those that I am pretty sure would/would not be included.</p>
<i>Ukraine</i>	<p>Major traffic offences - for this category more suitable data about registered crime under Chapter XI - CRIMINAL OFFENSES AGAINST TRAFFIC SAFETY OR SAFETY OF TRANSPORT OPERATIONS (Art.276 - 292)of The Criminal Code of Ukraine.</p> <p>DTT16AI</p> <p>Source: Point 7 Section II of the "Instruction about the procedure for the detection of drivers of vehicles signs of alcohol, narcotic or other intoxication or stay under the influence of drugs that reduce the attention and speed of reaction", approved by the Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, Ministry of Health of Ukraine 09.11.2015 № 1452/735 (Інструкція про порядок виявлення у водіїв транспортних засобів ознакалкогольного, наркотичного чи іншого сп'яніння або перебування під впливом лікарських препаратів, що знижують увагу та швидкість реакції)https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z1413-15?find=1&text=%F1%F2%E0%ED+%E0%EB%EA%EE%E3%EE%EB%FC%ED%EE%E3%EE+</p>

A.3. Intentional homicide. Standard definition: intentional killing of a person

	assault leading to death		to euthanasia		infanticide		attempts		assistance suicide		with abortion		negligent killing		war crimes, genocide, crimes against humanity	
	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions
	DHO16A	DHO16B	DHO16C	DHO16D	DHO16E	DHO16F	DHO16G	DHO16H	DHO16I	DHO16J	DHO16K	DHO16L	DHO16M	DHO16N	DHO16O	DHO16P
Albania	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
Armenia	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2		
Austria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2		
Azerbaijan	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Belgium	1, 2	1	1, 2	1, 2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Bosnia-Herzegovina																
Bulgaria	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Croatia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Cyprus	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Czech Republic	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Denmark	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Estonia	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Finland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
France	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
Georgia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Germany	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Greece	1		1		1		1		2		2		2			
Hungary	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2
Iceland	1		1		1		1		2		2		2		2	
Ireland																
Italy	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2		
Kosovo																
Latvia	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Lithuania	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Luxembourg																
Malta																
Moldova	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Montenegro	1		2		1		1		1		1		1			
Netherlands	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2
North Macedonia	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Norway																
Poland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Portugal	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Romania	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Russia																
Serbia	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Slovak Republic																
Slovenia	2	2	1		2		1		2		2		2		2	
Spain	2		1		1		1		2		2		2			
Sweden	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Switzerland	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Turkey		2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Ukraine	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
UK: England and Wales	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	1		
UK: Northern Ireland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2		
UK: Scotland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1		

A.3. Comments on definition intentional homicide

CDHO16

<i>Albania</i>	<p>> In the Albanian legal system euthanasia is illegal. Article 4/d of Law no.138/2014 "On palliative care in the Republic of Albania" provides non hastening of death as one of the main principles of palliative care. Such principle is also provided in the Codes of Ethics and Deontology of health services in Albania, which the health professionals are obliged to apply.</p> <p>>In the Criminal Code of the Republic of Albania there is no specific provision criminalizing acts of killing in euthanasia conditions. Killing in euthanasia conditions is considered as intentional killing. So, under the courts' practice and for statistical purposes euthanasia falls under the category of intentional killing as provided by Article 76 of the Criminal Code.</p> <p>> In the Albanian Criminal Code there is a special criminal provision holding a mother liable for killing her child immediately after giving birth, but there is no specific provision to address the case where the killing happens not immediately after giving birth to a child, but still within a year after child's birth. So, under Police and Convictions statistics, the data of killing of a child under one-year-old (infanticide) are split into two categories: 1. Killing of a child by his/her mother immediately after birth (the offense provided in Article 83 C.C); 2. killing of a child under 18 years old by any person, including his mother provided that she does not commit the act immediately after giving birth (the offense provided in Article 79, paragraph a) of the C.C)). This second category is a very broad one since the police or courts make no distinction for purposes of data collection depending on whether the minor was under one-year-old or 1-18 years old. Given such a differentiation, it is impossible to get specific figures on infanticide in compliance with the definition provided in ICCS 0101, p. 31.</p>
<i>Armenia</i>	<p>There is no special data for assaults leading to death. This issues are covered under the data for assaults. However, if the death occurred as an intentional result of the assault, it is calculated as homicide.</p>
<i>Austria</i>	<p>Included: §§ 75, 76, 77, 79, 86 StGB</p>
<i>Belgium</i>	<p>DHO16A* Within the (police) crime statistics database there are no specific facts keys for "Assault leading to death" . In case of "Deliberate beating and injuries", the police code doesn't allow to make a distinction based on the condition of the victim (alive or dead). No one is able to say where they are recorded (homicide or assault ...)</p> <p>DHO16C** - DHO16D**: Since 2002, euthanasia is allowed under certain conditions. In case those conditions are not fulfilled, the case is considered as an homicide, hence included in the intentional homicide.</p>
<i>Bulgaria</i>	<p>The negligent killing of a person as a result of intentional assault is excluded from the definition because it is considered a form of negligent homicide. Preparation for and incitement to homicide are also excluded.</p> <p>As pointed out in Comments CDTC16 above, war crimes, genocide and crimes against humanity are not included in police statistics. They are included in conviction statistics in the total crime figure for each year and also as separate items in the breakdown that follows after the total crime figure, but, however, do not fall within the scope of the item "Intentional Homicide".</p>
<i>Cyprus</i>	<p>Source: Cyprus Police – Statistics and Cartography Office</p> <p>http://www.police.gov.cy/police/police.nsf/All/92896FC5C644C843C22580EB0026837B?OpenDocument for the years 2014-2016</p> <p>http://www.police.gov.cy/police/police.nsf/All/27ACC032D80C7C3AC2257CAE0041BB7E?OpenDocument for the years 2011-2013</p>
<i>Czech Republic</i>	<p>Infanticide is included in police statistics under "murder" but counted separately. Therefore figures in all the tables show intentional homicide only (infanticide – murder of a new born infant by its mother – is a separate crime).</p> <p>Infanticide is included in numbers in judicial statistics of homicides.</p> <p>Causing death due to bodily harm is part of facts of the case of crimes "bodily injury".</p> <p>PC §§ 113-114.</p>
<i>Estonia</i>	
<i>France</i>	<p>There is no specific infraction for assistance for suicide in France. It is homicide or inducement to suicide.</p>
<i>Hungary</i>	<p>Assistance with suicide is only included if the person persuaded is under the age of fourteen years or is unable to express his will, and if the suicide is in fact committed.</p>
<i>Lithuania</i>	<p>Assault leading to death is (since 1990) consistently included under the general category of assault (see A.4.2 and CAAS16).</p> <p>The statistics on intentional homicide cover: homicide (Criminal Code, Art. 129), homicide committed in a state of great emotional disturbance (Criminal Code, Art. 130), infanticide (Criminal Code, Art. 131), assisted suicide (Criminal Code, Art. 134). Formally, there are some types of offences (for instance, – crimes against humanity) that include the intentional homicide, e.g. genocide, killing the persons that are protected by International humanitarian law, terror act etc., and therefore theoretically there is a possibility that some intentional homicides might not be included in the statistics.</p>
<i>Netherlands</i>	<p>Euthanasia and abortion, although present in criminal law, hardly ever occur. If certain conditions are met (and usually they are) it is not punishable.</p>
<i>Portugal</i>	<p>In police statistics, attempts are not recorded as intentional homicides. As the police classify offences at an early stage of the investigation, the question of intent might be and is difficult to ascertain.</p>
<i>Romania</i>	<p>There is no possibility to separate negligent killing following traffic offence from other types of negligent homicides.</p> <p>Police statistics only refer to offences perpetrated under the Criminal Code of 1969 (into force until February 1, 2014).</p>
<i>Serbia</i>	<p>Intentional homicide includes the following criminal offences: murder, aggravated murder, manslaughter in a heat of passion, infanticide, and euthanasia. Euthanasia is included in the conviction statistics, but not in the police statistics. Additional information on the definitions in the CC of the Republic of Serbia: Murder (art. 113): Whoever deprives another of life shall be punished by a term of imprisonment of between five and fifteen years' duration. Aggravated Murder (art. 114): Whoever: 1) causes the death of another in a cruel or insidious manner; 2) causes the death of another by callous violent behaviour; 3) causes the death of another and in doing so willfully endangers the life of another person; 4) causes the death of another during the commission of a robbery or compound larceny, 5) causes the death of another for gain, in order to commit or conceal another offence, from callous revenge or other base motives; 6) causes the death of a public official or serviceman during the performance of their official duties; 7) causes the death of a judge, public prosecutor, deputy public prosecutor or a police officer in connection with the discharge of their duties; 8) causes the death of persons performing duties in the public interest in connection with the discharge of their duties; 9) causes the death of a child or a pregnant woman; 10) causes the death of a member of his family whom he previously abused; 11) willfully causes the death of more than one person, but not in the form of manslaughter, infanticide or mercy killing, or in a heat of passion, shall be punished with a term of imprisonment of at least ten years or from thirty to forty years. Manslaughter in the Heat of Passion (art. 115): Whoever causes the death of another while brought into a sudden heat of passion, through no fault of his own, by an attack, physical abuse or serious verbal abuse committed by the person killed, shall be punished with imprisonment of from one to eight years. Infanticide (art. 116): A mother, who causes the death of her child at birth or immediately after delivery, while in a state of disorder caused by delivery, shall be punished with imprisonment of from six months to five years. Mercy Killing (art. 117): Whoever causes the death of an adult person out of mercy due to the serious state of health of such person and at a serious and explicit request by that person, shall be punished with imprisonment of from six months to five years.</p>
<i>Slovenia</i>	<p>In the revision of police statistical data, we have noticed that data relating to intentional murders prior to 2011 also contains manslaughters, which are unintentional murders. The data from 2011 contains only murders that were intentional, for mentioned reason data prior of 2011 is incomparable.</p>

A.3. Comments on definition intentional homicide

<i>Turkey</i>	Police definition – Where we have used UNODC data, we cannot confirm what definition was used by Turkish authorities that submitted the data to UNODC. I have only marked those that I am pretty sure would/would not be included. In all other cases, metadata was not available, and therefore we are in general not sure what was included/excluded. I have only marked those that I am pretty sure would/would not be included.
<i>Ukraine</i>	The Criminal Code of Ukraine defines intentional homicide (murder) and aggravated intentional homicide (murder) – parts 1 and 2 of article 115 intentional homicide in a state of intense emotional excitement (article 116), Infanticide is a type of intentional homicide, it is regulated by separate article of the Code - article 117, intentional murder with exceeding the limits of the necessary defense (article 118). Under the Criminal Code of Ukraine euthanasia is qualified as intentional homicide (part 1 of article 115). Assistance with suicide is qualified as driving a person into suicide (article 120). Assault leading to death can be qualified as unintentional homicide (article 119) or intended aggravated grievous bodily injury (article 121) depending on obstacles of the case. Threat of murder envisages separate criminal liability (article 129).
<i>UK: England and Wales</i>	Intentional killing is called 'Homicide' and includes offences of murder, manslaughter and infanticide. Attempted murders are recorded separately.
<i>UK: Scotland</i>	The category of culpable homicide includes both assaults leading to death and death caused by negligence. The only separately identifiable offence of negligent killing is corporate homicide. Assistance with suicide is not a separately identifiable offence.

A.4.1 Bodily injury (assault). Standard definition: inflicting bodily injury on another person with intent

	minor bodily injury		aggravated bodily injury		bodily injury of a public servant/official		bodily injury in a domestic dispute		attempts		assault leading to death (A.3.1)		threats		assault only causing pain		sexual assault		negligent bodily injury	
	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions
	DAS16A	DAS16B	DAS16C	DAS16D	DAS16E	DAS16F	DAS16G	DAS16H	DAS16I	DAS16J	DAS16K	DAS16L	DAS16M	DAS16N	DAS16O	DAS16P	DAS16Q	DAS16R	DAS16S	DAS16T
Albania	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2
Armenia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Austria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Azerbaijan	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
Belgium	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2
Bosnia-Herzegovina																				
Bulgaria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Croatia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Cyprus	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Czech Republic	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Denmark	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2
Estonia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Finland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2
France	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Georgia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Germany	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Greece	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		2	
Hungary	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
Iceland	1		1		1		1		1		1		2		2		2		2	
Ireland																				
Italy	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Kosovo																				
Latvia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Lithuania	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Luxembourg																				
Malta																				
Moldova	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Montenegro	1		1		2		...		2		2		2		2		2		2	
Netherlands	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2
North Macedonia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Norway	1		1		2				2				1		2		1			
Poland	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Portugal	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2
Romania	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2
Russia																				
Serbia	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Slovak Republic																				
Slovenia	1	1	1	1	1		1		1		1		2		2		2		2	
Spain	1		1		2		1		1		2		2		2		2		2	
Sweden	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2
Switzerland	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2
Turkey		2		2		2		2		2		1		2		1		2		2
Ukraine	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
UK: England and Wales	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
UK: Northern Ireland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
UK: Scotland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1

A.4.1 Comments on bodily injury

CDAS16

<i>Albania</i>	According to the Albanian Criminal Code the act of causing bodily injury in the context of a domestic dispute falls under the domestic violence offense (Article 130/a of the C.C) provided that no serious bodily injuries are inflicted. This offense is provided in a special chapter of the C.C, and not the one dedicated to offenses against health, which deals primarily with acts causing bodily injuries or aggravated bodily injuries. If serious bodily injuries are inflicted to a domestic violence victim, then the qualification is made under the aggravated bodily injury category (Article 88 C.C), and no longer as a domestic violence offense.
<i>Armenia</i>	Assaults negligently leading to death are covered under the data for assaults. However, if the death occurred as an intentional result of the assault, it is calculated as homicide.
<i>Austria</i>	Included §§ 83, 84, 85, 87 StGB. Assault only causing pain ("Misshandlung") is included in § 83 and cannot be filtered out.
<i>Belgium</i>	DAS16K* see comments DHO16A* DAS16O** : The registration codes concern "Beating and injuries". It is not possible to make a distinction between "beatings" on the one hand and "injuries" on the other.
<i>Bulgaria</i>	The inflicting of bodily injury because of severe irritation caused by the victim's unlawful behavior is included both in police statistics and in conviction statistics.
<i>Croatia</i>	"bodily injury of a public servant/official" - Cannot be extracted as independent data, but it is included in total
<i>Cyprus</i>	Cyprus Police- Statistics and Cartography Office, Unpublished data
<i>Czech Republic</i>	The offence bodily injury means the infliction of harm or disturbance to health according to a practice lasting at least 7 days. "minor" is possible to understand as "common" or "(s)light" – it is not differentiated at the beginning (see above) Causing death due to bodily harm is part of facts of the case of crimes "bodily injury".
<i>Denmark</i>	Threats towards a public servant/official is included
<i>Estonia</i>	PC §§ 118, 121, 122, 263. Assault (§ 121), torture (§ 122) and aggravated breach of public order (§ 263) do not include bodily injury as an obligatory criterion – i.e. majority of such offences may not have caused bodily injury (trauma or wounds) even then beating was used. PC § 263 is added first time because in practice (particularly since 2015) § 121 and § 263 cover similar offences (§ 263 is used if an incident took place in a public place).
<i>France</i>	Conviction for minor bodily injury, assault only causing pain (e.g. slapping) : 5th class "contravention": assault without aggravating circumstances, temporary work incapacity not more than 8 days. Violence without temporary work incapacity (no injury) and without aggravating circumstances is a 4th class contravention, excluded from conviction statistics. Aggravating circumstances depending on victims (e.g. minor), places (e.g. in public transports), etc lead to a "délit" even when there is no work incapacity. incapacity not more than 8 days.
<i>Georgia</i>	Different article in Criminal Code of Georgia "Family violence"
<i>Greece</i>	1. Bodily injury of a public servant does not constitute an independent offence. 2. Bodily injury in a domestic dispute constitutes an offence of a special law, outside the Greek Criminal Code, concerning family violence. From the point of view of statistics, however, bodily injury in a domestic dispute is not mentioned in a separate category. Hence, it is included in the general category of "bodily injury". 3. Assault leading to death constitutes a "lethal bodily injury" and not homicide. 4. Assault only causing pain constitutes the so-called offence "minor injury". 5. Negligent bodily injury constitutes an independent offence.
<i>Hungary</i>	Minor bodily injury (if the injury or illness caused takes less than eight days to heal) and assault only causing pain is only included in the statistics if the procedure is initiated by a private action (not a public crime).
<i>Latvia</i>	Body injury of a public servant and bodily injury in a domestic dispute isn't as separate categories
<i>Lithuania</i>	Statistics on bodily injuries cover: grave bodily injury (Criminal Code, Art. 135), grave bodily injury committed in a state of great emotional disturbance (Criminal Code, Art. 136), non-grave bodily injury (Criminal Code, Art. 138) Some non-grave intentional bodily injuries are not covered by the statistics, because they are considered to be constituent parts of other crimes (e.g. robbery, rape) and thus are not recorded separately. Assaults leading to deaths are considered to be homicides (Criminal Code, Art. 129). Minor and non-grave bodily injuries caused by sexual assaults are usually considered to be constituent elements of rape (Criminal Code, Art. 149) or sexual coercion (Criminal Code, Art. 150). Threatening to kill or to commit grave bodily injury is also criminalized in its own right (Criminal Code, Art. 145) and is not considered to be an attempt to commit bodily injury. Assaults only causing pain are criminalized under the same norm of the criminal law with minor bodily injuries (Criminal Code, Art. 140), thus their number can not be excluded
<i>Netherlands</i>	The distinction between 'normal' assault and 'aggravated' assault is made according to the intent of the offender, not to the outcome.
<i>Norway</i>	"Assault" and "bodily harm" were taken in account
<i>Portugal</i>	(a) The bodily injury of a public servant/official is not included in the sense of resistance to and coercion of the public servant/official to make him act against his duties. (b) Crimes of domestic violence are included. These crimes may refer physical or psychological ill-treatment.
<i>Romania</i>	Assault on a public servant is a different crime under the Romanian Code (ultraj or ultraj judiciar). Domestic violence is regulated by a different article and is not counted as bodily injuries. Aggravated bodily injury refers to two offences until February 1,2014 (several consequences or more than 60 days medical care) and to one as of that date (several consequences or more than 90 days medical care). Police statistics only refer to crimes perpetrated before February 1,2014.
<i>Serbia</i>	Additional information on the definitions in the CC of the Republic of Serbia: Serious Bodily Harm (art. 121) (1) Whoever causes to another serious injury or causes serious impairment of health, shall be punished with imprisonment of from six months to five years. (2) Whoever causes to another serious injury or health impairment resulting in endangering of life of that person or destruction or permanent and considerable damage or weakening of a vital function of his body or an organ, or permanent serious health impairment or disfigurement, shall be punished with imprisonment of one to eight years. (3) If acts referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article result in the death of the injured person, the offender shall be punished with imprisonment of two to twelve years. (4) Whoever commits the act referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article from negligence, shall be punished with imprisonment of up to three years. (5) Whoever commits the act specified in paragraphs 1 through 3 of this Article in the heat of passion, if brought in a sudden heat of passions through no fault of his own by physical assault, physical abuse or serious insult of the injured person, shall be punished for the offence referred to in paragraph 1 by imprisonment of up to three years, and for the offence referred to in paragraph 2 by imprisonment of from three months to four years, and for the offence referred to in par. 3 by imprisonment of six months to five years. (6) If the act referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article is committed against a minor, a pregnant women or a person who performs duties in public interest, the offender shall be punished with imprisonment of one to eight years, and for the act referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, with imprisonment of two to twelve years, and for act referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article with imprisonment of five to fifteen years. Light Bodily Injury (art. 122) (1) Whoever causes light injury or minor health impairment, shall be punished with a fine or imprisonment of up to one year. (2) If the injury is caused by a weapon, a dangerous implement or other means suitable for inflicting serious bodily harm or serious impairment of health, the offender shall be punished with imprisonment of up to three years. (3) A court may pronounce a judicial admonition to the offender referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, if he was provoked by rude or rough conduct of the injured party. (4) Prosecution for the offence referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be instituted by private charge.
<i>Spain</i>	Relating <i>bodily injury</i> , the reform of the Spanish Penal Code by the Organic Law 1/2015 introduces a modification and, as a consequence, misdemeanors became minor offence. In order to keep the consistency of the series, data from 2015 to 2016 includes misdemeanors.

A.4.1 Comments on bodily injury

<i>Sweden</i>	Police statistics (DAS16O): Not able to exclude assault only causing pain as this is included in minor assaults. Conviction statistics (DAS16F): Not able to exclude bodily injury of public servant/official from threats against public servant/official, and thus this is excluded from the definition.
<i>Turkey</i>	Conviction statistics (DAS16P): Not able to exclude assault only causing pain as this is included in minor assaults. Police definition – Where we have used UNODC data, we cannot confirm what definition was used by Turkish authorities that submitted the data to UNODC. I have only marked those that I am pretty sure would/would not be included. In all other cases, metadata was not available, and therefore we are in general not sure what was included/excluded. I have only marked those that I am pretty sure would/would not be included. Conviction - Slapping as such is not specified as a subtype of assault, and therefore could not be excluded. However assault is defined as “causing pain” in Turkish law, therefore even assaults that only cause pain would be included as well.
<i>Ukraine</i>	Bodily injury under Criminal Code of Ukraine is ranked on intended grievous bodily injury, intended bodily injury of medium gravity and intended minor bodily injury. Rank of bodily injury is determined by the forensic expertise. Norms of ranking of such cases are set by judicial practice and acts of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine. Data about Bodily injury (assault) - Total include intended grievous bodily injury, intended bodily injury of medium gravity and intended minor bodily injury. In police and judicial statistics data only about robbery, without brigandism.
<i>UK: Northern Ireland</i>	In April 2008 the Home Office issued clarification to police forces on how to record offences of wounding with intent/Grievous bodily harm (GBH) with intent for those assaults resulting in minor or no injury to a victim, but where the intent was to cause serious injury. This revised technical guidance was issued to ensure that these offences were recorded in a consistent manner by all police forces. The effect of this clarification was that some offences that would previously have been recorded as other types of assault are now recorded as GBH with intent. While the clarification was introduced in 2008/09, PSNI continued to experience the impact of this during 2009/10. The majority of police forces in England and Wales experienced similar increases in these offences as a result of this clarification
<i>UK: Scotland</i>	Every attack directed to take effect physically on the person of another is assault, whether or not actual injury is inflicted. However, intent is not considered to determine the type of assault committed. The injuries sustained determine whether it is deemed Serious or Non Serious. An assault or attack in which the victim sustains injury resulting in detention in hospital as an inpatient, for the treatment of that injury or, any of the following injuries whether or not detained in hospital, Fractures - fractures mean the breaking or cracking of a bone. Note: Nose is cartilage not bone so a 'broken nose' should not be classified as a Serious Assault unless it meets one of the other criteria. Internal injuries

4.2 Aggravated bodily injury (assault). Standard definition: 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)

	serious and lasting (i.e. disabling) bodily injury		life-threatening injury		bodily use of weapons (dangerous objects)		particularly vulnerable victim		attempts		assault leading to death (A.3.1)		Mere threats		sexual assault		negligent injury		bodily	
	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions
	DAA16A	DAA16B	DAA16C	DAA16D	DAA16E	DAA16F	DAA16G	DAA16H	DAA16I	DAA16J	DAA16K	DAA16L	DAA16M	DAA16N	DAA16O	DAA16P	DAA16Q	DAA16R		
Albania	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2		
Armenia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2		
Austria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
Azerbaijan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2		
Belgium		1		1		1		1		1		2				2		2		
Bosnia-Herzegovina																				
Bulgaria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1		
Croatia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
Cyprus	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
Czech Republic	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2		
Denmark	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
Estonia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
Finland	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
France		1		1		1		1		1		1		2		2		2		
Georgia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
Germany	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
Greece	1		1		1		1		1		1		2		2		1			
Hungary	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2		
Iceland	1		1		1		1		1		1*		2		2		2			
Ireland																				
Italy	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
Kosovo																				
Latvia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2		
Lithuania	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
Luxembourg																				
Malta																				
Moldova																				
Montenegro	1		1		1		1		2		2		2		2		2			
Netherlands	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2		
North Macedonia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
Norway				1		1			2		1		1		1		1			
Poland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
Portugal	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2		
Romania	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
Russia																				
Serbia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
Slovak Republic																				
Slovenia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1		1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
Spain	1		1		1		1		1		2		2		2		2			
Sweden		1		1		1		1		1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
Switzerland	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2		
Turkey		1		1		2		2		1		1		2		2		2		
Ukraine	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2		
UK: England and Wales	1		1		2		2		2	1		2		2		2		2		
UK: Northern Ireland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
UK: Scotland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		

A.4.2 Comments on aggravated bodily injury

CAAS16	
Albania	According to Article 88 of the Criminal Code of Albania the act of serious infliction of bodily injury resulting in victim's death is qualified as aggravated bodily injury and not as intentional killing as, according to such qualification, the offence lacks the required intent for killing. Therefore, the police and court statistics include the related data under the aggravated bodily injury category.
Armenia	Assaults negligently leading to death are covered under the data for assaults. However, if the death occurred as an intentional result of the assault, it is calculated as homicide.
Austria	Included: §§ 84, 85, 87 StGB
Belgium	In the police database, it is not possible to distinguish (enough) between aggravated and the rest.
Bulgaria	Concerning particularly vulnerable victims, Bulgarian law defines the bodily injury as aggravated when inflicted on a pregnant woman or on a child below 14 years of age. Other categories of vulnerable victims are not considered to be aggravating circumstances.
Croatia	Conviction statistics on aggravated bodily injury as separate items are not available, although they are included in the total figure of assault.
Cyprus	use of weapons (dangerous objects)" - Cannot be extracted as independent data, but it is included in total
Czech Republic	Cyprus Police- Statistics and Cartography Office, Unpublished data
Estonia	Causing death due to bodily harm is part of facts of the case of crimes "bodily injury".
France	PC § 118. Characterisation of "serious" depends on result & attempt, not really on weakness of the victim or using of weapons, even if they are clues to characterize the attempt. It is quite difficult to choose a level above which assault can be considered as aggravated assault for international comparisons. One solution would be to use the legal classification of "crimes, délits, contraventions", with the correspondence crime = aggravated, delit = medium, contravention = minor. But this would lead to very few aggravated assaults, a lot of medium cases, and only few minor assaults. The solution crime + délit = aggravated is not better. The "délit" category must be split into two classes according to the maximum penalty. One possibility is to consider that all assaults with a maximum penalty of five years or more are aggravated. They include "crime" and délits" for which the working incapacity is more than 8 days and some other aggravating circumstance appears (weapon, victim, place...). Délits with one condition only are in the lower category (maximum penalty three years). According to this choice, aggravated assaults would represent about 15% of assault total. Police data do not give detailed data for "délits" and do not include "contraventions".
Greece	Mere threats and sexual assault are not counted under aggravated assault
Hungary	Assault leading to death is not considered as homicide, see A.3.1. Negligent bodily injury does not fall under the standard definition because of lack of intent.
Iceland	*Other than those filed as attempted murder
Latvia	Aggravated bodily injury is measured only by consequence of assault not by means of assault. For example, weapon can cause medium body injuries. Experts decide body in is minor, medium or serious
Lithuania	Differentiation between grave bodily injuries (Art. 135), grave bodily injury committed in a state of great emotional disturbance (Art. 136), and non-grave bodily injuries (Art. 138) is based on the type of harm to health the act has caused. Life-threatening illness caused is considered to be one of many bases for the differentiation. Serious and lasting illness caused determines the act to be a grave bodily injury only in cases when the illness is life-threatening or seriously disturbs mental health of a victim. The statistics presented cover grave bodily injuries both with and without aggravating circumstances. Assaults leading to deaths are considered to be homicides (Criminal Code, Art. 129). Use of weapons and particular vulnerability of victims are not considered to be sufficient grounds to acknowledge bodily injury to be grave bodily injury.
Moldova	No data available. I assume they are included in the total number of bodily injury
Netherlands	The distinction between 'normal' assault and 'aggravated' assault is made according to the intent of the offender, not to the outcome.
Norway	Definitions from Norwegian penal code section 272
Portugal	(a) Negligent bodily injury is included if aggravated.
Romania	See comments above for aggravated bodily injury. Bodily injury causing death is not registered as homicide, but as a separate offence.
Serbia	Definition of the aggravated bodily injury as given in the CC of Serbia is given in the comment CDAS16
Sweden	Police data: A.4.2 Of which: Aggravated bodily injury (aggravated assault): We are not able to present data on aggravated assault separately from bodily injury/assault A.4.1 due to our definition, as it is included in bodily injury/assault A.4.1. The same cases are included/excluded in aggravated offences as in ordinary offences of body injury above.
Switzerland	assault leading to death > homicide Yes or aggravated bodily injury > next
Turkey	Police – This data was not available and thus no definition is provided. Conviction - Weapons and vulnerable victim cases are included into "assault total" but not into aggravated assault.
Ukraine	Article 121. Intended grievous bodily injury 1. Intended grievous bodily injury, that is a willful bodily injury which is dangerous to life at the time of infliction, or resulted in a loss of any organ or its functions, or caused a mental disease or any other health disorder attended with a persisting loss of not less than one-third of working capability, or interruption of pregnancy, or permanent disfigurement of face, - shall be punishable by imprisonment for a term of five to eight years. 2. Intended grievous bodily injury committed by a method characterized by significant torture, or by a group of persons, and also for the purpose of intimidating the victim or other persons, or based on racial, national and religious intolerance, or committed as a contracted offense, or which caused death of the victim, - shall be punishable by imprisonment for a term of seven to ten years.
UK: England and Wales	There were many definitional changes in the types of offences which comprise aggravated bodily injury between 2011 and 2012, leading to a break in the series.
UK: Scotland	See note on bodily injury

A.5.1 Sexual assault. Standard definition: physical sexual contact with a person against her/his will or with a person who cannot validly consent to sexual acts

	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 (A.5.2)		acts considered as physical sexual abuse of a child (A.5.3)		attempts		any verbal or any other form of non-physical molestation		pornography		pimping		buying / offering paid sex		exhibitionism	
	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions
	DSA16A	DSA16B	DSA16C	DSA16D	DSA16E	DSA16F	DSA16G	DSA16H	DSA16I	DSA16J	DSA16K	DSA16L	DSA16M	DSA16N	DSA16O	DSA16P	DSA16Q	DSA16R	DSA16S	DSA16T	DSA16U	DSA16V	DSA16W	DSA16X
Albania	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Armenia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Austria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Azerbaijan																								
Belgium	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Bosnia-Herzegovina																								
Bulgaria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2
Croatia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Cyprus	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Czech Republic	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Denmark	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Estonia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Finland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2
France	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1
Georgia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Germany	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Greece	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		2		2		2		2		2	
Hungary	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1
Iceland	1		1		1		1		1		1		1				2		2		2		2	
Ireland																								
Italy	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Kosovo																								
Latvia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Lithuania	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Luxembourg																								
Malta																								
Moldova	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Montenegro	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		2		2		2		2		2	
Netherlands	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
North Macedonia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Norway	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		2		2		2		2		2	
Poland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Portugal	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
Romania	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Russia																								
Serbia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Slovak Republic																								
Slovenia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Spain	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		2		1		1		1		2	
Sweden	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Switzerland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Turkey		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1
Ukraine	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
UK: England and Wales	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1		1		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
UK: Northern Ireland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
UK: Scotland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

A.5.1 Comments on sexual assault

CDSA16	
<i>Austria</i>	Included: §§ 201, 202, 205, 205a, 206, 207, 212, 218 StGB. § 218 was not included in the 5 th edition.
<i>Azerbaijan</i>	Data is unavailable in openofficial sources.
<i>Bulgaria</i>	Conviction statistics exclude as separate items the cases of sexual intercourse with a child under 14 years of age, sexual intercourse with a juvenile between 14 and 18 years of age with abuse of dependence or authority, and sexual intercourse with a person over 14 years of age who does not understand the nature of the committed act, when such cases are not defined as rape. However, these cases are included in the total figure of sex offences. Exhibitionism is understood as a form of "hooliganism" under the Penal Code and is not defined as a sex offence. Both police and conviction statistics include sexual assaults against victims of the same sex.
<i>Croatia</i>	It also involves death consequence, Art. 154. Para. 3. and Art. 166. Para. 3. CC/11
<i>Cyprus</i>	Source: Cyprus Police – Statistics and Cartography Office http://www.police.gov.cy/police/police.nsf/All/92896FC5C644C843C22580EB0026837B?OpenDocument for the years 2014-2016 http://www.police.gov.cy/police/police.nsf/All/27ACC032D80C7C3AC2257CAE0041BB7E?OpenDocument for the years 2011-2013 Source: Ministry of Finance – Statistical Service https://www.mof.gov.cy/mof/cystat/statistics.nsf/populationcondition_27main_en/populationcondition_27main_en?OpenForm&sub=7&sel=2
<i>Czech Republic</i>	From 2010 exists new crime under Section 186 of CC Sexual Coercion.
<i>Estonia</i>	PC §§ 141-146.
<i>Finland</i>	Sexual violence can be classified as assault if the act includes violence. No clear crime category for sexual assault in Finland Some offence types could not be excluded in Total suspected offenders -figures. Those are exploitation of a person object to sex trade, buying sexual services from a minor, crimes related to child pornography, grooming and pimping. Those are however excluded in Total criminal offences figures.
<i>France</i>	Any verbal or any other form of non-physical molestation : Sexual harassment included
<i>Lithuania</i>	Statistics presented cover: rape (Criminal Code, Art. 149), sexual coercion (Criminal Code, Art. 150) and forcing to have sexual intercourse (Criminal Code, Art. 151), sexual harassment (Criminal code, Art 152). In the Criminal Code of Lithuania crime of rape is separated into two different crimes- rape (per vaginam) and sexual abuse (other sexual intercourse, e. g. oral, inter femora). The crime of forcing to have sexual intercourse also covers acts when no physical contact with violence was present, however the culprit has threatened the victim to use violence, has used other forms of psychological coercion or have made use of victim's subordinate position (sexual acts committed with abuse of authority or undue pressure). Physical sexual abuse of a child is considered to be circumstances aggravating rape (Criminal Code, Art. 149, parts 3 and 4) and sexual coercion (Criminal Code, Ar. 150, parts 3 and 4). Sexual acts with committed against a helpless person are considered to be rape (Criminal Code, Art. 149), sexual coercion (Criminal Code, Art. 150). There is no differentiation of victims in the criminal law of Lithuania based on criteria of their marital status.
<i>Netherlands</i>	The distinction between 'Sexual assault' and 'Sexual abuse of a child' is not strict: in Dutch criminal law there is no distinction between 'Sexual acts committed against a helpless person' and 'Other form of sexual contact without violence to a child'. Both are now counted under 'Sexual assault'.
<i>Poland</i>	The acts listed in definition are unable to be separated from the rape in Polish Criminal Code and statistics. According to this we give data only on rape and sexual abuse of a child.
<i>Portugal</i>	(a) The crime of sexual abuse is included. However, it is important to notice that it also comprises conducts other than physical contact between the victim and the aggressor.
<i>Romania</i>	Data reported by the police only refer to offences perpetrated until February 1, 2014 (under the Criminal Code of 1969).
<i>Serbia</i>	Sexual offences included are defined in the Criminal Code of Serbia: Rape (Art. 178) (1) Whoever forces another to sexual intercourse or an equal act by use of force or threat of direct attack against the body of such or other person, shall be punished with imprisonment from five to twelve years. (2) If the offence specified in paragraph 1 of this Article is committed under threat of disclosure of information against such person or another that would discredit such person's reputation or honour, or by threat of other grave evil, the offender shall be punished with imprisonment from two to ten years. (3) If the offence specified in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article resulted in grievous bodily harm of the person against whom the offence is committed, or if the offence is committed by more than one person or in a particularly cruel or particularly humiliating manner or against a juvenile or the act resulted in pregnancy, the offender shall be punished with imprisonment from five to fifteen years. (4) If the offence specified in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article results in death of the person against whom it was committed or if committed against a child, the offender shall be punished with imprisonment of minimum ten years. Sexual Intercourse with a Helpless Person (Art. 179) (1) Whoever has sexual intercourse with another or commits an equal act by taking advantage of such person's mental illness, mental retardation or other mental disorder, disability or some other state of that person due to which the person is incapable of resistance, shall be punished with imprisonment of five to twelve years. (2) If the helpless persons suffers serious bodily harm due to the offence specified in paragraph 1 of this Article, or the offence has been committed by several persons or in a particularly cruel or humiliating manner, or against a juvenile or if the act resulted in pregnancy the perpetrator shall be punished with imprisonment of five to twelve years. (3) If the offence specified in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article results in death of the person against whom it was committed or if committed against a child, the offender shall be punished with imprisonment of minimum ten years. Sexual Intercourse with a Child (Art. 180) (1) Whoever has sexual intercourse or commits an equal act against a child, shall be punished with imprisonment from five to twelve years. (2) If the offence specified in paragraph 1 of this Article results in grievous bodily harm of the child against whom the act was committed or if the act is committed by several persons or the act resulted in pregnancy, the offender shall be punished with imprisonment from five to fifteen years. (3) If death of the child results due to the offence specified in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article, the offender shall be punished with imprisonment of minimum ten years. (4) An offender shall not be punished for the offence specified in paragraph 1 of this Article if there is no considerable difference between the offender and the child in respect of their mental and physical development. Sexual Intercourse through Abuse of Position (Art. 181) (1) Whoever by abuse of position induces to sexual intercourse or an equal act a person who is in a subordinate or dependent position, shall be punished with imprisonment of three months to three years. (2) Teacher, tutor, guardian, adoptive parent, stepfather or other person who through abuse of his position or authority has sexual intercourse or commits an act of equal magnitude a juvenile entrusted to him for learning, tutoring, guardianship or care, shall be punished with imprisonment from one to ten years. (3) If the offence specified in paragraph 2 of this Article is committed against a child, the offender shall be punished with imprisonment of five to twelve years. (4) If the offence specified in paragraphs 1 through 3 of this Article resulted in pregnancy, the offender shall be punished for the offence specified in paragraph 1 by imprisonment from six months to five years, and for the offence specified in paragraph 2 by imprisonment from two to twelve years, and for the offence specified in paragraph 3 by imprisonment from five to fifteen years. (5) If death of the child results due to offence specified in paragraph 3 of this Article, the offender shall be punished with imprisonment of minimum ten years. Prohibited Sexual Acts (Art. 182) (1) Whoever under conditions specified in Article 178, paragraphs 1 and 2, Article 179, paragraph 1, and Article 181 paragraphs 1 and 2 hereof commits some other sexual act, shall be punished with a fine or imprisonment up to three years. (2) Whoever perpetrates any other sexual act under the conditions specified in Article 180, paragraph 1 and Article 181 paragraph 3 herein shall be punished with imprisonment of six months to five years (3) If the offence specified in paragraph 1 and 2 of this Article results in grievous bodily harm of the person against whom the act is committed, or if the act is committed by several persons or in a particularly cruel or degrading manner, the offender shall be punished with imprisonment from two to ten years. If the

A.5.1 Comments on sexual assault

	offence specified in paragraph 1 and 2 of this Article results in death of the person against whom the act is committed, the offender shall be punished with imprisonment of minimum five years
<i>Sweden</i>	Police data (DSA16O): Not able to exclude verbal or any other form of non-physical molestation from other forms of sexual molestation.
<i>Turkey</i>	Conviction data (DSA16P): Not able to exclude verbal or any other form of non-physical molestation from other forms of sexual molestation. Police definition – Where we have used UNODC data, we cannot confirm what definition was used by Turkish authorities that submitted the data to UNODC. In all other cases, metadata was not available, and therefore we are in general not sure what was included/excluded. I have only marked those that I am pretty sure would/would not be included.
<i>Ukraine</i>	Criminal Code of Ukraine provides several types of offences against sexual freedom and sexual inviolability of a person (articles 152-156). Pornography and child pornography are stated as criminal offences but have separate regulation (article 301).
<i>UK: England and Wales</i>	There were many definitional changes in the offences making up the category of Sexual assault between 2011 and 2012 leading to a break in the series. From 2013 onwards, following inspections of the accuracy of crime recording, police forces improved the recording of all Sexual Assault categories leading to increased numbers being recorded.

A.5.2 Of which: Rape. Standard definition: sexual intercourse with a person against her/his will (per vaginam or other)

	<i>penetration other than vaginal (e.g. buggery)</i>		<i>forced intra-marital sexual intercourse</i>		<i>sexual intercourse without force with a helpless person</i>		<i>sexual intercourse of an adult with a child or any other person who cannot validly consent</i>		<i>attempts</i>		<i>sexual intercourse between children , if factually (i.e. regardless of legal validity) consented by both partners</i>		<i>sexual intercourse between a child and a juvenile , if factually (i.e. regardless of legal validity) consented by both partners and the age difference is not larger than three years</i>	
	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions
	DRA16A	DRA16B	DRA16C	DRA16D	DRA16E	DRA16F	DRA16GA	DRA16HA	DRA16I	DRA16J	DRA16KA	DRA16LA	DRA16MA	DRA16NA
Albania	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Armenia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Austria	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2
Azerbaijan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Belgium	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1
Bosnia-Herzegovina														
Bulgaria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1
Croatia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Cyprus	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Czech Republic	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Denmark	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Estonia	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2
Finland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
France	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Georgia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1
Germany	1		1		1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2
Greece	1		1		1		1		1		2		2	
Hungary	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1
Iceland	1		1		1		1		1		2		2	
Ireland														
Italy	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Kosovo														
Latvia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lithuania	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Luxembourg														
Malta														
Moldova	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Montenegro	1		1				1		1		1		1	
Netherlands	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2
North Macedonia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Norway									1					
Poland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Portugal	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2
Romania	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Russia														
Serbia	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2
Slovak Republic														
Slovenia	1	1	1	1	1	2	1		1		2	2	2	2
Spain	1		1		2	1	1		1		1		1	
Sweden	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Switzerland	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Turkey														
Ukraine	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
UK: England and Wales	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
UK: Northern Ireland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
UK: Scotland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2

A.5.2 Comments on rape

CDRA16

<i>Albania</i>	Forced intra-marital intercourse was introduced in the Albanian Criminal Code only in May 2013 with the amendment of Article 102. Under such a provision constitutes a criminal act to engage in sexual activity by use of force with adult females or between spouses or cohabitants.
<i>Armenia</i>	According to RA legislation, sexual intercourse with a child younger than 12 constitutes rape even if the perpetrator is 14 years old. So this data can not be calculated differently.
<i>Austria</i>	Included: §§ 201, 202, 205, 205a
<i>Belgium</i>	DRA16MA A minor under the age of 14 years old cannot legally consent to sexual intercourse. This is always considered as a rape.
<i>Bulgaria</i>	As regards penetration other than vaginal, both police and conviction statistics include cases of violent homosexual acts. It is to be noted that under Bulgarian penal law, children up to the age of 14 are not criminally responsible. The lower possible age of valid sexual consent is the age of 14, if completed and if the person at that age understands the nature of the committed act. Juveniles between 14 and 18 years of age are criminally responsible, if capable to understand the nature of the committed act. So, since any sexual intercourse with a child aged below 14 with the child's consent is defined as a criminal offence under Bulgarian law, if not committed by a person below the age of 14, sexual intercourses between a child and a juvenile consented by both partners are included both in police and in criminal statistics.
<i>Croatia</i>	It also involves death consequence, Art. 154. Para. 3. and Art. 166. Para. 3. CC/11 ICCS for the orienting item 03011 clearly indicates that involves sexual penetration. On the other hand, sexual intercourse (and an equivalent sexual act), which is mentioned in CC/11 in context of regulating offences in Tittles 16 and 17, is not defined in the same code. From available literature (e.g. http://www.vsrh.hr/CustomPages/Static/HRV/Files/AGaracic-Spolna_radnja_izjednacena.PDF) it is evident that penetration is always included and in line with that coverage of this item is constructed and with regard to included offences. "sexual intercourse of an adult with a child or any other person who cannot validly consent" - This would be "Statutora rape", closest to that would be Art. 158. Para 1. CC/11.
<i>Cyprus</i>	Source: Cyprus Police – Statistics and Cartography Office (the statistics refer exclusively to rape, no further subcategories are included in the reports) http://www.police.gov.cy/police/police.nsf/All/92896FC5C644C843C22580EB0026837B?OpenDocument for the years 2014-2016 http://www.police.gov.cy/police/police.nsf/All/27ACC032D80C7C3AC2257CAE0041BB7E?OpenDocument for the years 2011-2013 PC § 141.
<i>Estonia</i>	Rape on minor (less than 15) does not include sexual intercourse without violence which is minor sexual abuse (atteinte sexuelle sur mineur sans violence). But the definition of rape is broad and "violence" may be pressure, threat, surprise and for instance some incest committed without violence may be charged as rape.
<i>France</i>	The legal provisions on sexual assault and rape in Germany have been reformed at the end of 2016. This reform is not yet relevant for the period that questionnaire refers to. Before the reform and therefore also for the period the that is covered by the questionnaire, many, but not all cases of "sexual intercourse without force with a helpless person" were considered rape. "Sexual intercourse of an adult with a child or any other person who cannot validly consent" until the end of 2016 was legally only considered rape if force or threat of force was used or if the victim was in a helpless situation. On police level, it is however possible to add all cases of sexual intercourse of a person above 18 with a child to the data (according to Section 176a (2) No. 1 StGB); this was done).
<i>Germany</i>	"Sexual intercourse between a child and a juvenile, if factually (i.e. regardless of legal validity) consented by both partners and the age difference is not larger than three years": No such differentiation in our law; all cases with offenders below 18 were excluded here.
<i>Hungary</i>	The age of sexual consent is 14 years. If the victim is below the age of 12, any sexual intercourse is regarded as forced. Persons below the age of 14 years are not criminally liable. Juvenile is a person between the age of 14 and 18 years.
<i>Lithuania</i>	Statistics presented cover rape (Criminal Code, Art. 149), and sexual coercion (Criminal Code, Art. 150). In the Criminal Code of Lithuania crime of rape is separated into two different crimes- rape (per vaginam) and sexual abuse (other sexual intercourse, e. g. oral, inter femora). Physical sexual abuse of a child is considered to be circumstances aggravating rape (Criminal Code, Art. 149, parts 3 and 4) and sexual coercion (Criminal Code, Ar. 150, parts 3 and 4). Sexual acts with committed against a helpless person are considered to be rape (Criminal Code, Art. 149), sexual coercion (Criminal Code, Art. 150). There is no differentiation of victims in the criminal law of Lithuania based on criteria of their marital status.
<i>Montenegro</i>	Rape is defined as the coercion of another person to sexual intercourse or an equal act by the use of force or by threat of direct attack on the life or body of that or another person.
<i>Portugal</i>	(a) The crime of sexual abuse is excluded because, as a complex crime, it comprises several different conducts. Not all of these conducts imply physical contact between the victim and the aggressor. The results wouldn't, therefore, be accurate for the conducts foreseen in this category.
<i>Romania</i>	Data reported by the police only refer to offences perpetrated until February 1, 2014 (under the Criminal Code of 1969).
<i>Sweden</i>	Police data DRA16KA and DRA16MA: If consented this will not be reported to the police, if not consented by both partners it will be included though.
<i>Switzerland</i>	Sexual intercourse without force with helpless person only women. Men (contraintes sexuelles)
<i>Turkey</i>	Police definition – Where we have used UNODC data, we cannot confirm what definition was used by Turkish authorities that submitted the data to UNODC. In all other cases, metadata was not available, and therefore we are in general not sure what was included/excluded. I have only marked those that I am pretty sure would/would not be included. Conviction – we did not have these data, so definition is not provided.
<i>Ukraine</i>	The essential features of rape: 1) the subject of this crime may be male or female; 2) any sexual intercourse without force and with consent of a victim can not be qualified as rape; 3) any type of nonvaginal sexual intercourse can not be qualified as rape but qualified under article 153 of Criminal Code of Ukraine in 2011-2016.
<i>UK: England and Wales</i>	There were many definitional changes in the offences making up the category of Rape between 2011 and 2012 leading to a break in the series. From 2014 onwards, following inspections of the accuracy of crime recording, police forces improved the recording of all Rape categories leading to increased numbers being recorded.

A.5.3 Of which: Sexual abuse of a child

	<i>any form of physical sexual contact not amounting to (statutory) rape</i>		<i>attempts</i>		<i>verbal or any other form of non-physical molestation (e.g. via the internet)</i>		<i>distribution and possession of child pornography</i>		<i>attempts</i>		<i>acts considered as rape (A.5.2)</i>		<i>sexual acts between children , if factually (i.e. regardless of legal validity) consented by both partners</i>		<i>sexual acts between a child and a juvenile , if factually (i.e. regardless of legal validity) consented by both partners and the age difference is not larger than three years</i>	
	<i>Police</i>	<i>Convictions</i>	<i>Police</i>	<i>Convictions</i>	<i>Police</i>	<i>Convictions</i>	<i>Police</i>	<i>Convictions</i>	<i>Police</i>	<i>Convictions</i>	<i>Police</i>	<i>Convictions</i>	<i>Police</i>	<i>Convictions</i>	<i>Police</i>	<i>Convictions</i>
	<i>DSM16AA</i>	<i>DSM16BA</i>	<i>DSM16G</i>	<i>DSM16H</i>	<i>DSM16I</i>	<i>DSM16J</i>	<i>DSM16K</i>	<i>DSM16L</i>	<i>DSM16M</i>	<i>DSM16N</i>	<i>DSM16O</i>	<i>DSM16P</i>	<i>DSM16Q</i>	<i>DSM16R</i>	<i>DSM16AA</i>	<i>DSM16BA</i>
Albania	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
Armenia	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2
Austria	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
Azerbaijan																
Belgium	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
Bosnia-Herzegovina																
Bulgaria	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
Croatia	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
Cyprus	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
Czech Republic	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1
Denmark	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Estonia	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
Finland	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
France	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1
Georgia	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
Germany	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Greece																
Hungary	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
Iceland			1				1		1		2					
Ireland																
Italy	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
Kosovo																
Latvia	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
Lithuania	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
Luxembourg																
Malta																
Moldova	1		2	2	1		2		1		2		2		1	
Montenegro	1		2		1		1		1		1		1		1	
Netherlands	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
North Macedonia	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
Norway	1		2		2		2		2		2		2		1	
Poland	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
Portugal	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
Romania	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
Russia																
Serbia	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
Slovak Republic																
Slovenia	1		1		2	2	2	2	2	2			2		1	
Spain	1		1		2		2		1		2		2		1	
Sweden	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
Switzerland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1
Turkey																
Ukraine	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
UK: England and Wales		1		1		2		2		1						1
UK: Northern Ireland	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2					1	1
UK: Scotland	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2					1	1

A.5.3 Sexual abuse of a child

	<i>Please indicate the age of sexual consent:</i>	<i>Are there any exceptions to the general age of sexual consent?</i>
	DSMAGE16A	Exceptions
Albania	For males is 14 years old. For females is relative (See explanation in the comments' box).	1
Armenia	16	2
Austria	14	1
Azerbaijan		
Belgium		
Bulgaria	14	2
Croatia		1
Cyprus	17	2
Czech Republic		2
Denmark	15	
Estonia	14	2
Finland	16	2
France		The age of consent is 18 years when a subordination relationship is established (ascendant)
Georgia	1	2
Germany	14	2
Greece		1 For offences relating to child pornography (GPC 348A-C) the age of sexual consent does not apply, meaning all minors under the age of 18 are protected
	15	2
Hungary	14	2
Iceland	15	2
Italy		16* *when the author is linked to the child by a qualified relationship
	14	2
Lithuania		2
Moldova	16	2
Montenegro		
Netherlands	16	2
North Macedonia	14	1
Poland		2
Portugal	14	1
Romania		1
Serbia	14	1
Slovenia	15	1
Spain	16	2
Sweden		2
Switzerland	16	1
Turkey	18	1
Ukraine		2
UK: England and Wales	16	...
UK: Northern Ireland	16	...
UK: Scotland	16	2

A.5.3 Comments on the definition of sexual abuse of child (1/2)

CDSM16

<i>Albania</i>	Age is a determinant factor of consensual sexual intercourse for male minors. A male minor under 14 years old cannot validly consent to engage in sexual intercourse. As for female minors, any act of sexual intercourse with a female minor who has not reached sexual maturity will be considered non-consensual. So, for female minors the age of valid consent varies depending on when they reach sexual maturity (which is determined by the ability of the minor to engage in sexual intercourse without resulting in health consequences as well as the ability to potentially give birth to a child without harm to health). For instance, if the female minor is 13 years old, but has reached sexual maturity, it is considered that she can validly consent.
<i>Armenia</i>	According to RA legislation, sexual intercourse with a child younger than 12 constitutes rape even if the perpetrator is 14 years old. So, this data can not be calculated differently.
<i>Austria</i>	Included: §§ 206, 207 StGB. Exception to the general age of sexual consent: "The person is not liable (...) if the perpetrator is no more than three years older than the person under the age of 14, if the person under the age of 14 is not placed into a state of agony or treated in a particularly humiliating way, and if the offence neither results in a serious assault nor in the death of the person under the age of 14, unless the person under the age of 14 had not reached the age of 13." (§ 206 (4) StGB) "The person is not liable (...) if the perpetrator is no more than four years older than the person under the age of 14, if the person under the age of 14 is not placed into a state of agony or treated in a particularly humiliating way and if none of the consequences of para. 3 (serious assault, pregnancy, death) eventuated, unless the person under the age of 14 had not reached the age of 12." (§ 207 (4) StGB)
<i>Azerbaijan</i>	Data is unavailable in openofficial sources.
<i>Belgium</i>	DSM16Q A minor under the age of 14 years old cannot legally consent to sexual intercourse. This is always considered as a rape. DSM16R: only the criminals offences committed by minors over the age of 16, who were convicted by jurisdiction that applies the criminal law for adults on decision of the juvenile court, are included. The others are excluded.
<i>Bulgaria</i>	Pornography, child pornography included, is included in the total figure of sex offences but is not monitored as a separate item both in police and in conviction statistics. The cases of sexual abuse of children are as well included in the total figure of sex offences but are not monitored as a separate item in conviction statistics. See also Comment CDRA16 above.
<i>Croatia</i>	Sexual exploitation of children (Art. 162., 163., 164.) is not included, even if they are committed with threat, deception or fraud, since use of force or threat does not refer to sexual contact, but to circumstances which that contact conditions (e.g. child pandering). Different interpretation is also possible. Child Enticement for the Purpose of Satisfying Sexual Needs (Art. 161. CC/11) is also not included because there is no physical contact. -" any form of physical sexual contact not amounting to (statutory) rape"- It also involves death consequence, Art. 154. Para. 3. and Art. 166. Para. 3. CC/11 - if a person is 14 years old but less than 15 years he/she can give a sexual consent only when age difference is between sexual partners is not more than 3 years. However, when a person is 15 years old he/she can give a sexual consent regardless of the age difference between the two.
<i>Cyprus</i>	Source: Ministry of Finance – Statistical Service https://www.mof.gov.cy/mof/cystat/statistics.nsf/populationcondition_27main_en/populationcondition_27main_en?OpenForm&sub=7&sel=2 – for the year 2015
<i>Czech Republic</i>	Acts committed by a person below the age of 15 are included in police statistics only, criminal prosecution is discontinued afterwards due to lack of criminal responsibility. In police statistics are included figures concerning sexual abuse of a person under the age of 18 (in case of abuse his or her dependence or person entrusted) also. Person below the age of consent (age 15) is protected "against its will", so his or her consent does not mean perpetrators immunity from prosecution.
<i>Denmark</i>	For indecency by touching it is not possible to separate cases concerning children
<i>Estonia</i>	PC §§ 145, 146.
<i>France</i>	The author must be above 18 (not above 15). Conviction statistics exclude cases with aggravating circumstances which are included with sexual assault against minors (= by parents or with abuse of authority) though they are legally different.
<i>Germany</i>	There are some cases where the law applies a higher age of consent (16 or 18), namely in sections 174 and 182 Criminal Code, but these offences are not included here. Offence reported only refer to offences against children, i.e. persons under 14. All other forms of sexual abuse are only included in the headline category (sexual assault). "Acts considered as rape": Sexual intercourse of an adult with a child until the end of 2016 was legally only considered rape if force or threat of force was used or if the victim was in a helpless situation. On police level, it is however possible to subtract all cases of sexual intercourse with a child from the data (which was done). "Sexual acts between children, if factually (i.e. regardless of legal validity) consented by both partners": Acts committed by a person below the age of consent are theoretically included according to the law. However, since the general age of consent (14) equals the general age of criminal responsibility, persons below the age of consent are not punishable and therefore excluded on conviction level; they might still be included on police level. "Sexual acts between a child and a juvenile, if factually (i.e. regardless of legal validity) consented by both partners and the age difference is not larger than three years": No such differentiation in our law
<i>Greece</i>	Police statistics do not provide separate counts for these offences.
<i>Hungary</i>	See comments to A.5.2.
<i>Lithuania</i>	Sexual intercourse and other sexual acts with juveniles are considered to be getting of sexual satisfaction in breach of freedom of sexual self-determination and (or) inviolability of a juvenile (Criminal Code, Art. 1511) in cases when they do not amount to rape or sexual coercion. Grooming of a person younger than sixteen years of age (Criminal Code, Art. 1521), sexual abuse of a person younger than sixteen years of age (Criminal Code, Art. 153), Pornography is covered by several articles: grooming of a person younger than sixteen years of age (Criminal Code, Art. 1521), exploitation of a child for pornography (Criminal Code, Art. 162), disposing of pornography materials (Criminal Code, Art. 309). Pimping is criminalized as a separate crime of profiteering from prostitution of another person (Criminal Code, Art. 307).
<i>Montenegro</i>	Criminal offense of "Statutory rape" Criminal Code of Montenegro "The one who commits statutory rape or aa equal act"
<i>Netherlands</i>	The distinction between 'Sexual assault' and 'Sexual abuse of a child' is not strict: in Dutch criminal law there is no distinction between 'Sexual acts committed against a helpless person' and 'Other form of sexual contact without violence to a child'. Both are now counted under 'Sexual assault'. No police statistics available.
<i>Portugal</i>	(a) Though in Portugal the age of consent is 14 years old there are two exceptions to that principle foreseen in the Criminal Code – "sexual act with adolescent" (article 173) that comprises as victims minors between 14 and 16 years old and "sexual abuse of dependent minors" (article 172) having as victims minors between 14 and 18 years old. (b) Persons bellow de age of consent are not criminally imputable. (c) The crime of sexual abuse of child is included. In this category are also included conducts of rape.

A.5.3 Comments on the definition of sexual abuse of child (1/2)

<i>Romania</i>	Data reported by the police only refer to offences perpetrated until February 1, 2014 (under the Criminal Code of 1969). Sexual abuse of a child is currently divided into three parts: when the child is less than 13 years old (no minimum age required, but case law normally considers that a sexual act with a child aged less than 8 is rape), child is 13-15 years old and child is 15-18 years old in some particular cases (abuse of authority, the perpetrator is the tutor, professor etc.).
<i>Serbia</i>	The age of sexual consent does not refer to cases in which the victim is a person deprived of legal ability.
<i>Slovenia</i>	It is not criminal offence if it was done with a person of comparable age and if it corresponds to the level of her/his mental and physical maturity.
<i>Spain</i>	In 2015 a modification of the Spanish penal code, raised the age of sexual consent from 13 to 16.
<i>Sweden</i>	Police data (DSM16I): Not able to exclude verbal or any other form of non-physical molestation from other forms of sexual molestation. Conviction data (DSM16J): Not able to exclude verbal or any other form of non-physical molestation from other forms of sexual molestation. Police and conviction data (DSM16O and DSM16Q): Not included as it is not a criminal offence if consented by both partners and will not be reported to the police, however if not consented by both partners this will be included in the statistics.
<i>Turkey</i>	Consenting sexual activity with a person age 15-18 is subject to prosecution if there is complaint. By the victim. Police definition – Where we have used UNODC data, we cannot confirm what definition was used by Turkish authorities that submitted the data to UNODC. In all other cases, metadata was not available, and therefore we are in general not sure what was included/excluded. I have only marked those that I am pretty sure would/would not be included. Conviction - I have noticed that in 2010 data for "sexual abuse of a child" was included into the database. However I checked again. According to this definition, it should exclude "sexual intercourse", but 2010 number DOES include it (it is impossible to separate in that way). For 2015, I am not providing the "sexual abuse of a child" statistic separately, because the numbers I have are not in line with definition from A.5.3. (I cannot exclude cases that involve sexual intercourse).
<i>Ukraine</i>	Deferent type of sexual abuse of a child was qualified in 2011-2016 as parts 3, 4 article 152; parts 2, 3 article 153; article 155, 156 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine. Age of sexual consent: 16 years old since 18.04.2018. During 2011-2016 age of sexual consent depended on sexual maturity - the state of the organism, characterized by general physical development and morpho functional state of the genital organs, which allows a person to perform sexual functions without harm to health. Determining the fact of achieving sexual maturity may be the subject of forensic examination in the case of sex offenses.
<i>UK: England and Wales</i>	There were many definitional changes in the offences making up the category of Sexual Abuse of a child between 2011 and 2012 leading to a break in the series. From 2014 onwards, following inspections of the accuracy of crime recording, police forces improved the recording of all Sexual abuse of a child category leading to increased numbers being recorded.

A.6 Robbery. Standard definition: theft with force or threat of force against a person

	<i>muggings (bag-snatchings)</i>		<i>(bag-theft immediately followed by force or threat of force against a person used to keep hold of the stolen goods)</i>		<i>attempts</i>		<i>pick-pocketing (A.7.1)</i>		<i>extortion</i>		<i>blackmailing</i>		<i>theft with force against property only (A.7.2)</i>	
	<i>Police</i>	<i>Convictions</i>	<i>Police</i>	<i>Convictions</i>	<i>Police</i>	<i>Convictions</i>	<i>Police</i>	<i>Convictions</i>	<i>Police</i>	<i>Convictions</i>	<i>Police</i>	<i>Convictions</i>	<i>Police</i>	<i>Convictions</i>
	<i>DRO16A</i>	<i>DRO16B</i>	<i>DRO16C</i>	<i>DRO16D</i>	<i>DRO16E</i>	<i>DRO16F</i>	<i>DRO16G</i>	<i>DRO16H</i>	<i>DRO16I</i>	<i>DRO16J</i>	<i>DRO16K</i>	<i>DRO16L</i>	<i>DRO16M</i>	<i>DRO16N</i>
Albania	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
Armenia	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Austria	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Azerbaijan	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
Belgium	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2
Bosnia-Herzegovina														
Bulgaria	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Croatia	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Cyprus	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Czech Republic	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Denmark	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Estonia	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Finland	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
France	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Georgia	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Germany	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Greece	1		1		1		2		2		2		2	
Hungary	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Iceland	1		1		1		2		2		2		2	
Ireland														
Italy	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Kosovo														
Latvia	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Lithuania	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Luxembourg														
Malta														
Moldova	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Montenegro	1		1		2		2		2		2		1	
Netherlands	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
North Macedonia	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Norway							2		2		2		2	
Poland	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Portugal	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Romania	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Russia														
Serbia	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Slovak Republic														
Slovenia	2	2	1	1	1		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Spain	1		1		1		2		2		2		2	
Sweden	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Switzerland	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Turkey		1		1		1		2		2		2		2
Ukraine	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
UK: England and Wales	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1		
UK: Northern Ireland	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2		
UK: Scotland	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2		

A.6 Comments on robbery

CDRO16

<i>Albania</i>	Theft is provided as a criminal offence in several articles of the Albanian Criminal Code, depending on the fact whether the crime is committed through use of force against the person, the house or goods, or whether a weapon is used to steal the property. Theft of art's goods, as well as theft of banks are two particular offences which are provided in two separate articles of the C.C. Such sub-categories are also reflected in state police statistics and are incorporated under the total number of theft and burglary. Robbery includes the criminal offence of theft against all kinds of property (money, house, car, shop, enterprise etc..) where the offender used violence, or weapons against the victim to steal the goods. So, theft of property or cars by using a weapon or violence are not included under the theft category. They are included under the robbery category.
<i>Austria</i>	Included: §§ 131, 142, 143 StGB
<i>Belgium</i>	DRO16I The category "robbery" includes "armed theft" and "violent theft without arm". Extortion is included if there are weapons used or violence
<i>Bulgaria</i>	Both police statistics and conviction statistics include preparation for robbery (it is a separate type of crime under Bulgarian law), but only in the total figure of robbery and not as a separate item.
<i>Cyprus</i>	Source: Cyprus Police – Statistics and Cartography Office http://www.police.gov.cy/police/police.nsf/All/92896FC5C644C843C22580EB0026837B?OpenDocument for the years 2014-2016 http://www.police.gov.cy/police/police.nsf/All/27ACC032D80C7C3AC2257CAE0041BB7E?OpenDocument for the years 2011-2013
<i>Czech Republic</i>	Theft immediately followed by force or threat of force used to keep hold of the stolen goods is according Czech CC Theft.
<i>Denmark</i>	Bank robbery and similar types of robbery are excluded
<i>Estonia</i>	PC § 200.
<i>France</i>	Thefts with violence appear in conviction statistics only if there is no other aggravating circumstance. The consequence is that conviction statistics significantly underestimate the number of convictions for robbery. The total of convictions for theft therefore includes robbery.
<i>Germany</i>	Extortion accompanied by violence or threat of violence is included.
<i>Hungary</i>	Muggings are considered robbery when the force is used against the person, instead of the physical object. Theft with force against property only is considered theft.
<i>Lithuania</i>	Robbery statistics include: Criminal Code Art. 180 – robbery. Bag snatching is considered to be a form of theft (Art. 178 para 2)
<i>Moldova</i>	the conviction statistics includes also art 188 from Criminal Code (the attack committed with the against an individual aiming at misappropriating the goods, accompanied with violence dangerous for the life and health of the individual or with threatening of such violence).
<i>Montenegro</i>	Robbery is "banditism" under our Criminal Code. - "Whoever takes away another person's movable propriety by using force against another person or by threatening to directly attack life or body and with intention to make illegal propriety gain by taking it away."
<i>Norway</i>	Included "robbery" and "aggravated robbery"
<i>Romania</i>	Data reported by the police only refer to offences perpetrated until February 1, 2014 (under the Criminal Code of 1969).
<i>Russia</i>	Theft with force against property only can be considered as robbery (i.e. when it creates a threat towards a person).
<i>Serbia</i>	Robbery includes grand larceny (the theft with elements of robbery) and robbery. Additional information on the definitions in the CC of the Republic of Serbia: Grand larceny (art. 205) (1) Whoever caught in the act of theft (Article 203) and with intent to keep a stolen object uses force against a person or threat of direct attack against the life or limb, shall be punished with imprisonment of one to ten years. (2) If the value of stolen goods exceeds one million and five hundred thousand dinars, the offender shall be punished with imprisonment of from two to twelve years. (3) If the offence referred to in paragraphs 1 through 3 of this Article is committed by a group, or intentional serious bodily harm is inflicted to a person, the offender shall be punished with imprisonment of three to fifteen years, (4) if the offence referred to in paragraphs 1 through 3 of this Article is committed by an organised criminal group, the offender shall be punished with imprisonment of at least five years. Robbery (art. 206) (1) Whoever by use of force against a person or threat of direct attack upon the life or limb appropriates another's movable object with intent to acquire unlawful material gain for himself or another, shall be punished with imprisonment of two to ten years. (2) Where the offence referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article is committed by a group, or intentional bodily harm is inflicted on a person, or where the value of the appropriated goods exceeds the amount of one million five hundred thousand dinars, the offender shall be punished with imprisonment of three to fifteen years. (3) If the offence referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article is committed by a group, the offender shall be punished with imprisonment of a minimum of five years. (4) If the value of appropriated goods referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article does not exceed five thousand dinars, and the intent of the offender was to acquire a small material gain, the offender shall be punished with imprisonment of up to three years. (5) The attempt of the offence referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article shall be punished.
<i>Sweden</i>	Conviction data (DRO16H, DRO16N): Pick-pocketing or theft with force against property only, as well as muggings, are considered aggravated theft and not included in the definition of robbery.
<i>Turkey</i>	Police definition – Where we have used UNODC data, we cannot confirm what definition was used by Turkish authorities that submitted the data to UNODC. In all other cases, metadata was not available, and therefore we are in general not sure what was included/excluded. I have only marked those that I am pretty sure would/would not be included.
<i>Ukraine</i>	Criminal Code of Ukraine gives definitions of such types of crimes against property, each of them including aggravated obstacles (stated in parts 2 and thereof of the articles). Classification of these crimes under Ukrainian legislation differs from traditional common-law concept of burglary. Under Criminal Code of Ukraine stealing of property may be secret (theft) and overt (robbery and brigandism). Domestic stealing is qualified as theft in case of covert deprivation of property by offender (the owner of property is absent or does not know what is happening). If offender breaks into a residence (any building suitable for living of a person, including some technical shelters on private territory) when the owners are aware of that fact and applies violence toward the owner, such actions may be qualified as robbery or brigandism. The waterline between those cases lies in the type of violence: if non dangerous for a person at the moment application – it is qualified as robbery, if dangerous for a person at the moment application (for instance with the use of fire arms) – it is qualified as brigandism. For all stated above crimes (theft, robbery and brigandism) such obstacle as breaking into a residence or any other premises or shelter is aggravated. in police and court statistics I included data only about robbery (as at 4 ed.)
<i>UK: England and Wales</i>	Muggings if there is the use or threat of force are included.
<i>UK: Northern Ireland</i>	The number of Robberies with firearms for 2011-2016 is the sum of 'armed robberies business' and 'armed robberies personal' in the published statistics. This causes a break in the series. The reason is unknown as the source of the pre-2011 figures for robberies with firearms was not recorded.

A.7.1 Theft. Standard definition: depriving a person or organisation of property with the intent to keep it

	<i>minor (e.g. small value) theft</i>		<i>theft committed by means of burglary (i.e. by breaking and entering)</i>		<i>theft of motor vehicles (A.7.2.1)</i>		<i>theft by employees</i>		<i>attempts</i>		<i>robbery (A.6)</i>		<i>fraud (A.8.1)</i>		<i>receiving/handling goods</i>		<i>stolen goods</i>	
	<i>Police</i>	<i>Convictions</i>	<i>Police</i>	<i>Convictions</i>	<i>Police</i>	<i>Convictions</i>	<i>Police</i>	<i>Convictions</i>	<i>Police</i>	<i>Convictions</i>	<i>Police</i>	<i>Convictions</i>	<i>Police</i>	<i>Convictions</i>	<i>Police</i>	<i>Convictions</i>	<i>Police</i>	<i>Convictions</i>
	<i>DTH16A</i>	<i>DTH16B</i>	<i>DTH16CA</i>	<i>DTH16DA</i>	<i>DTH16E</i>	<i>DTH16F</i>	<i>DTH16G</i>	<i>DTH16H</i>	<i>DTH16I</i>	<i>DTH16J</i>	<i>DTH16K</i>	<i>DTH16L</i>	<i>DTH16LA</i>	<i>DTH16LB</i>	<i>DTH16M</i>	<i>DTH16N</i>		
Albania	1	1			1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2				
Armenia	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Austria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Azerbaijan	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Belgium	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Bosnia-Herzegovina																		
Bulgaria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Croatia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Cyprus	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Czech Republic	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Denmark	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Estonia	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Finland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
France	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
Georgia	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Germany	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Greece	1		1		1		1		2		2		2		2		2	
Hungary	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Iceland	1		1		1		1		1		2		2		2		2	
Ireland																		
Italy	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Kosovo																		
Latvia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Lithuania	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Luxembourg																		
Malta																		
Moldova	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Montenegro	2		2		1		2		2		2		2		2		2	
Netherlands	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
North Macedonia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Norway	1		2		1		2		2		2		2		2		2	
Poland	2	2	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Portugal	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Romania	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Russia																		
Serbia	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Slovak Republic																		
Slovenia	1	1	1		1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2		2		2	2
Spain	1		1		1		1		2		2		2		2		2	
Sweden	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Switzerland	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Turkey		1		1		1		1		1		2		2		2		2
Ukraine	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
UK: England and Wales	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
UK: Northern Ireland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
UK: Scotland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

**A.7.1 If small value theft is excluded, what is the legal upper limit for the “small value”?
Please give an amount in Euros**

DTH160

<i>Azerbaijan</i>	According to the Criminal Code (note to article 177 theft), if the act is not aggravated the upper limit of the “small value” is 271 euros and this offence excluded from criminal justice, but if the act is aggravated, then the upper limit of the “small value” is defined as 50 euro.
<i>Cyprus</i>	1000 EUR
<i>Czech Republic</i>	194 EUR (4 999 CZK) Before 2014: 64 EUR
<i>Estonia</i>	Since 2015: 200 EUR
<i>Georgia</i>	20 EUR
<i>Lithuania</i>	114 EUR
<i>Moldova</i>	Up to 20% of the average monthly salary approved by the Government in the year the act was committed – for 2020 is aprox. 83 EUR
<i>Montenegro</i>	150 EUR
<i>Poland</i>	approx. 100 EUR
<i>Portugal</i>	There is no value under witch theft is excluded.
<i>Spain</i>	400 EUR
<i>Sweden</i>	100 EUR
<i>Ukraine</i>	6 EUR

A.7.1 Comments on theft

CDTH16

<i>Albania</i>	Theft committed by means of burglary (i.e. by breaking and entering) is considered as robbery and is noted as such in official figures.
<i>Armenia</i>	There is no statistics on burglary in Armenia as this crime is not foreseen by the Armenian Criminal code.
<i>Austria</i>	Included: §§ 127, 128, 129, 130, 141 StGB. Theft by employees might be included, but cannot be disclosed seperately.
<i>Bulgaria</i>	Thefts are defined as "minor" mainly in accordance with the value of the stolen items but no legal definition limiting the value is provided for by the law. The case shall be defined as "minor" upon an assessment on a "case to case" basis. Yet, to clarify it better, it is to be noted that small value thefts below the limit of EUR 520 are defined as administrative offences; they are sanctioned by administrative fines and are excluded both from police statistics and from conviction statistics.
<i>Croatia</i>	According to definition of ICCS item 0502 in the ICCS manual, criminal offences of embezzlement and defalcation are not included here. • minor (e.g. small value) theft - Below certain value (from 2015 it is 1000 HRK, before it was 2000kn) the procedure does not undergo by official duty. Statistics for procedure by private lawsuit are traced for convicted perpetrators. • theft of motor vehicles (A.7.2.1) - From our data the vehicle theft cannot be distinguished (we don't track the data regarding the object of committal of criminal offence). In line with that we cannot for certain tell the ratio of motor vehicle theft among theft and aggravated theft (aggravated theft in case of fulfilment of conditions from Article 229. referring to breaking into or stealing objects of great value).
<i>Cyprus</i>	Thefts of value under 1000 Euro, are considered to be minor crimes, figures of which are not included in this report Cyprus Police- Statistics and Cartography Office, Unpublished data.
<i>Czech Republic</i>	Small value theft is considered as a crime for example for pick-pocketing, burglary or theft recidivism in last 3 years.
<i>Estonia</i>	PC § 199. "Total theft" does not include temporary use of a motor vehicle (PC § 215), although such cases are included in the row "theft of a motor vehicle". Minor theft is a criminal offence (regardless of the value) and included, if committed at least third time.
<i>Germany</i>	Joyriding is included (as for theft of motor vehicles, too).
<i>Greece</i>	Article 377 GPC provides that a theft of "small value" is punished by a pecuniary sentence or imprisonment up to six months, whereas the sentencing scale for theft (art. 372) is a minimum of three months of imprisonment.
<i>Hungary</i>	Minor theft is not considered as criminal offence if the value involved is under cc. 150,- €.
<i>Lithuania</i>	Theft statistics include: Criminal Code Art. 178 – theft. Minor theft is considered to be an administrative infringement in cases when the value of the goods stolen is less than 114 euros (Code of Administrative Infringements, Art. 108), a criminal infringement (misdemeanour) when the value is higher than 114 euros but lower than 190 euros, Criminal Code, Art. 178, part 4), and a crime in cases where value of stolen goods is higher than 190 euros (Criminal Code, Art. 178, parts 1-3). The presented statistical data covers only the theft as criminal infringements and crimes. The crime of theft also covers open thefts (bag snatchings and other similar acts).
<i>Norway</i>	In the Norwegian statistics it is specified "theft from dwelling and holiday home" but it is not specified if the theft used the means of burglary
<i>Romania</i>	Data reported by the police only refer to offences perpetrated until February 1, 2014 (under the Criminal Code of 1969). Theft perpetrated by employees can be considered as embezzlement and is counted separately.
<i>Serbia</i>	In the definition of theft we included following criminal offences as defined in the CC of Serbia: Theft (art. 203) (1) Whoever steals another's movable item with intent to obtain unlawful material gain for himself or another by appropriation thereof, shall be punished with fine or imprisonment up to three years. (2) The attempt of the offence specified in paragraph 1 shall be punished. Aggravated/Compound Larceny (Art. 204) (1) A person committing the offence of theft (Article 203) shall be punished with imprisonment of one to eight years, if the theft was committed: 1) by forcing or breaking into closed buildings, flats, rooms, safes, cabinets or other closed spaces or by overcoming mechanical, electronic or other obstacles; 2) by a group; 3) in a particularly dangerous or brazen manner; 4) by someone having on his person a weapon or dangerous implement for attack or defence; 5) during a fire, flood, earthquake or other calamity; 6) by taking advantage of the helplessness or other grave condition of a person; (2) The penalty specified in paragraph 1 of this Article shall also be imposed to a perpetrator of the offence of theft if the value of stolen items exceeds the amount of four hundred and fifty thousand dinars (450.000 RSD) or if the stolen object represents a cultural asset, or an asset subject to preliminary protection or natural asset. (3) If the offence referred to in paragraph 1 hereof has been perpetrated by an organized crime group or if the value of stolen goods exceeds 1.500.000 dinars, the offender shall be punished with imprisonment of two to ten years. Petty Theft, Embezzlement and Fraud (art. 210) (1) Whoever commits an act of petty theft, embezzlement or fraud, shall be punished with fine or imprisonment up to six months. (2) A theft, embezzlement or fraud are petty if the value of appropriated or embezzled object, or damages caused by fraud do not exceed the amount of five thousand dinars, and the perpetrator's intent was to acquire a small property gain or cause a small damage. (3) Prosecution for offences specified in paragraph 1 of this Article if committed against private property is instituted by private action. Unauthorised Use of Another's Vehicle (art. 213) (1) Whoever without approval of an authorised person uses another's motor vehicle, shall be punished with fine or imprisonment up to three years. (2) If the offence specified in paragraph 1 of this Article is committed by forcing or breaking into a motor vehicle, or by use of force or threat, the offender shall be punished with imprisonment of six months to five years and a fine. (3) An attempt of the offence specified in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be punished.
<i>Spain</i>	Relating <i>Theft</i> the reform of the Penal Code by the Organic Law 1/2015 introduces a modification and, as a consequence, misdemeanors became minor offence. In order to keep the consistency of the series, data from 2015 to 2016 includes misdemeanors
<i>Turkey</i>	Police definition – Where we have used UNODC data, we cannot confirm what definition was used by Turkish authorities that submitted the data to UNODC. In all other cases, metadata was not available, and therefore we are in general not sure what was included/excluded. I have only marked those that I am pretty sure would/would not be included.

A.7.1 Comments on theft

<i>Ukraine</i>	Minor theft is treated under the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offences of 1984. In 2009 amendments were made to Article 51 of the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offences under which theft, fraud over 6 EUR (in 2011 - 10 EUR, 2015 – 6EUR., 2016 – 5.4 EUR), is considered as a crime. A decrease in the amount in Euros is due to inflation of the national currency.
<i>UK: Scotland</i>	In Scotland the term "burglary" is not used. Instead we refer to "housebreaking". The definition of housebreaking differs to 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 "theft in a dwelling".

A.7.2 Of which: Aggravated theft. Standard definition: theft under aggravating circumstances concerning the modus operandi or the kind of victim/property stolen

	<i>theft committed by means of burglary (i.e. by breaking and entering; A.7.2.2)</i>		<i>all other cases of theft with force against property (e.g. breaking of a safe)</i>		<i>theft using false or skeleton keys</i>		<i>theft of motor vehicles (A.7.2.1)</i>		<i>theft against vulnerable persons</i>		<i>theft of weapons</i>		<i>theft of items of increased cultural or religious value</i>		<i>attempts</i>		<i>robbery (A.6)</i>		<i>fraud (A.8.1)</i>		<i>receiving/handling stolen goods</i>	
	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions
	DTA16A	DTA16B	DTA16C	DTA16D	DTA16E	DTA16F	DTA16G	DTA16H	DTA16I	DTA16J	DTA16K	DTA16L	DTA16M	DTA16N	DTA16O	DTA16P	DTA16S	DTA16T	DTA16U	DTA16V	DTA16W	DTA16X
Albania	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Armenia	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Austria	1	1	1	1	1	1							1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Azerbaijan																						
Belgium		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1
Bosnia-Herzegovina																						
Bulgaria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Croatia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Cyprus	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Czech Republic	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Denmark	1		2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Estonia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Finland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
France	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Georgia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Germany	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Greece	1						2		2		2		1		1		2		2		2	
Hungary		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2
Iceland	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		2		2		2	
Ireland																						
Italy	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Kosovo																						
Latvia																						
Lithuania	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Luxembourg																						
Malta																						
Moldova	1	1					2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Montenegro	1		1		1		1		2		1		1		2		2		2		2	
Netherlands	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
North Macedonia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Norway	2		1																			
Poland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Portugal	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Romania	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Russia																						
Serbia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Slovak Republic																						
Slovenia	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	
Spain	1		1		1		2		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	
Sweden	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Switzerland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Turkey																						
Ukraine	1	1																				
UK: England and Wales																						
UK: Northern Ireland																						
UK: Scotland																						

Comments on Aggravated theft

CDTA16

<i>Albania</i>	<p>The concept of aggravated theft in the Albanian case law is quite different from that provided under table A.7.2. In its Unifying Decision no.5, dated 11.11.2003, the Supreme Court held that the offense of theft is considered as committed under aggravating circumstances when: - the stolen property is of a high material value (i.e more than 1000000 ALL if stolen to a natural person and more than 2000000 ALL if stolen to a legal entity); - the stolen item has a high functional value regardless of the actual material value (i.e stealing a part of a medical equipment used to offer therapy to patients in a hospital); - the offense of theft is committed over a time of natural disaster or civil emergency; - or where the victim is in such difficult economic conditions that theft puts him/her in a very vulnerable position (i.e. stealing retirement payment to an elderly person).</p> <p>However, for statistical purposes, theft resulting in aggravating circumstances is included under the category of theft since there are no separate criminal provisions addressing specifically such particular acts of theft. Therefore, under the category of theft (offense provided by Article 134 of the C.C) police statistics and conviction statistics reflect both simple theft and aggravated theft.</p> <p>In addition, in relation to the modus operandi aggravated theft might refer to the offense provided under article 141 of the Albanian C.C, which is theft resulting in the death of the victim due to violence used against him/her in order to get possession of the property or to escape the crime scene (see also Unifying Decision no. 6, dated 30.09.2011 of the Supreme Court). Such an offense is reflected separately in both police and conviction statistics.</p>
<i>Armenia</i>	<p>The concept of aggravated theft in Armenia differs from the ones mentioned in the table. The following cases constitute aggravated theft in Armenia: theft committed by a group of perpetrators, in big amounts, by breaking into a dwelling or other building. No separate data can be provided for theft of weapons, as the data is gathered not only for theft, but also robbery or fraud of weapons.</p>
<i>Austria</i>	<p>Included: §§ 128, 129, 130 StGB; theft of motor vehicles, theft against vulnerable persons and theft of weapons might be included, but is not disclosed separately.</p>
<i>Azerbaijan</i>	<p>Data is unavailable in open official sources.</p>
<i>Belgium</i>	<p>In the police database, it is not possible to distinguish these cases.</p>
<i>Bulgaria</i>	<p>Aggravated theft is included both in police statistics and in conviction statistics but not all the types of aggravated theft as pointed out in the above table are entered as separate items. The legal approach to aggravated theft in Bulgaria implies that the notion of "burglary" shall cover all cases of theft with force against property (see the second row of the "include" part of the above table). "Theft using false or skeleton keys" is qualified as a specific subcategory of aggravated theft by Bulgarian penal law and is not considered as burglary in the strict sense of the word. It is not included as a separate item but is included in the total figure of theft. "Theft against vulnerable persons" and "theft of items of increased cultural or religious value" are not defined by law as acts of aggravated theft.</p> <p>"Receiving/handling stolen goods" is a specific type of crime under Bulgarian law differing from theft. It is therefore excluded from the "theft" rows both in police and conviction statistics, although included as a separate item in them.</p>
<i>Croatia</i>	<p>theft of motor vehicles (A.7.2.1)- From our data the vehicle theft cannot be distinguished (we don't track the data regarding the object of committal of criminal offence). In line with that we cannot for certain tell the ratio of motor vehicle theft among theft and aggravated theft (aggravated theft in case of fulfilment of conditions from Article 229. referring to breaking into or stealing objects of great value).</p>
<i>Czech Republic</i>	<p>Aggravated theft is not a separate crime, described conducts are part of the criminal offense of theft.</p>
<i>Denmark</i>	<p>We are unable to isolate 'all other cases of theft with force against property (e.g. breaking of a safe)' since e.g. theft from cars often will include the use of force.</p>
<i>Estonia</i>	<p>In statistics not possible to differentiate from all thefts (7.2.1).</p>
<i>Hungary</i>	<p>The concept of aggravated theft is completely missing from the police statistics. Under the rules of Act C of 2012 theft as a general offense is not divided into subcategories. According to the standard definition, aggravated theft is theft under aggravating circumstances concerning the modus operandi or the kind of victim/property stolen. One distinction between the deeds regulated could be made by naming theft as a misdemeanor as "minor", and theft as a felony as "aggravated" theft. However according to section 370 of the Criminal Code, even theft of petty offense value is regulated differently under aggravating circumstances concerning the modus operandi or the kind of victim/property stolen. Therefore, the distinction between "minor" and "aggravated" theft is not clearly defined, and that is why we decided not to send any data concerning the subcategory. Likewise, the theft of a motor vehicle is presumed to be a subcategory of theft, not aggravated theft while providing data.</p>
<i>Germany</i>	<p>"Theft against vulnerable persons": only refers to cases where the helplessness of the person was exploited.</p>
<i>Lithuania</i>	<p>Although the Criminal Code establishes many factors aggravating thefts, vulnerability of persons and using false keys are not among these factors, while, in line with other types of thefts to be included in the statistics, many other aggravating features are listed by the Criminal Code (pick pocketing, thefts committed by organized groups, open thefts (bug snatchings). It is impossible to discern among data on these different types of aggravated thefts, thus they are not included in the statistics.</p>
<i>Montenegro</i>	<p>Aggravated theft is defined as a theft committed by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) breaking into or burgling enclosed buildings, rooms, cashboxes, closets or other closed premises or by overcoming major obstacles;2) several persons who associated to commit a theft;3) employing especially dangerous and especially impertinent manner;4) A person who possessed any weapon or tools for attack or defense;5) during a fire, flood, earthquake or other accident;6) exploiting helplessness or other aggravated state of a person;
<i>Netherlands</i>	<p>Theft committed by 2 or more persons would also be aggravated theft.</p>
<i>Poland</i>	<p>Only theft of a motor vehicle and burglary</p>
<i>Romania</i>	<p>Data reported by the police only refer to offences perpetrated until February 1, 2014 (under the Criminal Code of 1969).</p>
<i>Spain</i>	<p>No data are provided.</p>
<i>Turkey</i>	<p>Police definition – Where we have used UNODC data, we cannot confirm what definition was used by Turkish authorities that submitted the data to UNODC. In all other cases, metadata was not available, and therefore we are in general not sure what was included/excluded. I have only marked those that I am pretty sure would/would not be included.</p>

Ukraine

The notion of Aggravated theft is not applied in the Criminal Code of Ukraine as a separate article. Aggravating circumstances are part of article 185 – Theft. The notion of Aggravated theft is not applied in the Criminal Code of Ukraine as a separate article. For example: part 3 article 185 - theft from a closed part of a building or other premises after gaining access to it against the owner's will (e.g. by use of force against an object, Article 262- abduction, appropriation, extortion of firearms, ammunition, explosives or radioactive materials or possession of them by fraud or abuse of office. Article 410 - abduction, appropriation, extortion by a serviceman of weapons, ammunition, explosives or other combat material, means of transport, military and special equipment, or other military property, or their taking possession of them by fraud or abuse of office (this offense is committed by a serviceman only).

A.7.2.1 Of which: Theft of a motor vehicle

	<i>joyriding</i>		<i>theft of trucks / lorries</i>		<i>theft of motorcycles</i>		<i>theft of motorboats</i>		<i>theft of a motor vehicle using force against the vehicle or other property</i>		<i>attempts</i>		<i>theft of motor vehicle parts</i>		<i>robbery (A.6) of a motor vehicle</i>		<i>receiving/handling stolen vehicle</i>		<i>a</i>
	<i>Police</i>	<i>Convictions</i>	<i>Police</i>	<i>Convictions</i>	<i>Police</i>	<i>Convictions</i>	<i>Police</i>	<i>Convictions</i>	<i>Police</i>	<i>Convictions</i>	<i>Police</i>	<i>Convictions</i>	<i>Police</i>	<i>Convictions</i>	<i>Police</i>	<i>Convictions</i>	<i>Police</i>	<i>Convictions</i>	
	<i>DTV16A</i>	<i>DTV16B</i>	<i>DTV16C</i>	<i>DTV16D</i>	<i>DTV16E</i>	<i>DTV16F</i>	<i>DTV16G</i>	<i>DTV16H</i>	<i>DTV16HA</i>	<i>DTV16HB</i>	<i>DTV16I</i>	<i>DTV16J</i>	<i>DTV16G</i>	<i>DTV16H</i>	<i>DTV16K</i>	<i>DTV16L</i>	<i>DTV16M</i>	<i>DTV16N</i>	
Albania	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Armenia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Austria	1		1		1		2		1		1		2		2		2		
Azerbaijan																			
Belgium	1		1		1		2		1		1		2		1		2		
Bosnia-Herzegovina																			
Bulgaria	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2
Croatia																			
Cyprus	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Czech Republic	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Denmark	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Estonia	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Finland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
France	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Georgia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Germany	1		1		1		1		1		1		2		2		2		
Greece	2		1		1		1		1		1		1		2		2		
Hungary	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Iceland	1		1		1		1		1		1				2		2		
Ireland																			
Italy	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			2	2	2	2	2
Kosovo																			
Latvia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Lithuania	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Luxembourg																			
Malta																			
Moldova	2		1		2						1		2		2		2		
Montenegro	2		1		1		1		2		2				2		2		
Netherlands	2		1		1		2		1		1		2		2		2		
North Macedonia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Norway																			
Poland	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Portugal	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Romania	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Russia																			
Serbia	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Slovak Republic																			
Slovenia	2		1		1		1		1		1		2		2		2		
Spain	2		1		1		1		1		1				2		2		
Sweden	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
Switzerland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Turkey																			
Ukraine	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
UK: England and Wales	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
UK: Northern Ireland	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2					
UK: Scotland	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2			1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

Comments on theft of motor vehicle

CDTV16

<i>Austria</i>	Information is solely available concerning the police statistics (Polizeiliche Kriminalstatistik), included are numbers listed in the statistics as "special type of crime – theft of motor vehicles" (Besondere Formen der Kriminalität: Diebstahl und Entwendung von Lastkraftwagen, Personenkraftwagen, Krafträdern und von anderen Fahrzeugen) plus § 136 StGB (joyriding) which is originally not included because there is no intent to enrichment. In the last edition § 136 was not included.
<i>Azerbaijan</i>	Data is unavailable in openofficial sources.
<i>Belgium</i>	DTV16K * Vehicle thefts with violence (with or without the use of weapons) are also taken into account. They cannot be counted separately.
<i>Bulgaria</i>	Thefts of motor vehicles, where the depriving of a motor vehicle has been committed with the intent to use it, are defined by the Penal Code as "Crimes against transportation" and not as "Crimes against the right to property". As such they are included as a separate item both in police and in conviction statistics. As regards "receiving/handling a stolen vehicle" see the last sentence of Comment CDTA16 above.
<i>Croatia</i>	From our data the vehicle theft cannot be distinguished (we do not track the data regarding the object of committal of criminal offence). In line with that we cannot for certain tell the ratio of motor vehicle theft among theft and aggravated theft (aggravated theft in case of fulfilment of conditions from Article 229. referring to breaking into or stealing objects of great value).
<i>Cyprus</i>	Source: Ministry of Finance – Statistical Service https://www.mof.gov.cy/mof/cystat/statistics.nsf/populationcondition_27main_en/populationcondition_27main_en?OpenForm&sub=7&sel=2 – for the year 2015 https://www.mof.gov.cy/mof/cystat/statistics.nsf/populationcondition_27main_keyfarchive_en/populationcondition_27main_keyfarchive_en?OpenForm&yr=2014380DDB90F3C58213004E0A12E623A895&n=2014 – for the year 2014 https://www.mof.gov.cy/mof/cystat/statistics.nsf/populationcondition_27main_keyfarchive_en/populationcondition_27main_keyfarchive_en?OpenForm&yr=201378B6314716D85BF7A15A85C7C5DE280F&n=2013 – for the year 2013 https://www.mof.gov.cy/mof/cystat/statistics.nsf/populationcondition_27main_keyfarchive_en/populationcondition_27main_keyfarchive_en?OpenForm&yr=201231A5DD5FE8E9153E21C35D8A58CC595F&n=2012 – for the year 2012 https://www.mof.gov.cy/mof/cystat/statistics.nsf/populationcondition_27main_keyfarchive_en/populationcondition_27main_keyfarchive_en?OpenForm&yr=1990201169EB602F0889BC9C036951A9B1AAB638&n=1990-2011 – for 2011
<i>Czech Republic</i>	Theft or a motor vehicle is not a separate crime; described actions are part of the criminal offense of theft. Joyriding is part of separate crime under Section 207 CC Unauthorised Use of a Stranger's Item: "Whoever takes possession of a stranger's item of not negligible value or a motor vehicle with the intention of temporary use..."
<i>Estonia</i>	Covered by PC § 199 and § 215. Police statistics: include PC § 199 (theft) and § 215 (temporary unauthorised use of movable property of another - here motor vehicles only). Court statistics: as vehicle-related offences are not distinguished in the PC, it is not possible to give data on such offences, both in cases of § 199 and § 215.
<i>Finland</i>	Theft of a motor vehicle is a special category separated from theft in police statistics only, it is not based on Finnish criminal code. Therefore burglary as a conviction does not exist as such. Prosecution and conviction statistics include only joyriding.
<i>Germany</i>	Definition can only be met by using criminological characteristics listed in the police statistics. Since this is not an offence separately identifiable in German criminal law, data for the conviction level are not available.
<i>Hungary</i>	For reasons explained in CDTA16, theft of a motor vehicle is presumed to be a subcategory of theft, not aggravated theft while providing data.
<i>Greece</i>	1. "Theft of a motor vehicle using force against property": Police statistics do not differentiate/provide a count 2. Joyriding is a separate offence (art.374A GPC)
<i>Lithuania</i>	The statistics for the year of 2016 cover only thefts of automobiles, because thefts of motor vehicles are not criminalized separately in the Criminal Code of Lithuania, while had been counted separately by the police till 2015.
<i>Netherlands</i>	No statistics available in conviction statistics.
<i>Portugal</i>	(a) Not included if there was use of force, and a door or window of the motor vehicle shows up broken, but the owner is not deprived of the vehicle. (b) Data for conviction statistics refer only to 2007 onwards, including theft of a motor vehicle and joyriding. For the previous years data available refers only to joyriding.
<i>Romania</i>	Data reported by the police only refer to offences perpetrated until February 1, 2014 (under the Criminal Code of 1969). Theft of a motor vehicle only for use (returned to the owner afterwards) is a separate offence and is counted separately.
<i>Serbia</i>	In the Criminal Code of the Republic of Serbia there is no separate criminal offence called theft of a motor vehicle, rather the criminal offence called Unauthorised Use of Another's Vehicle (please see the comment CDTH16). In the conviction statistics, theft of a motor vehicle is treated as a criminal offence of theft, there is no separate data on this. In the police statistics, theft of a motor vehicle is given separately.
<i>Slovenia</i>	There was a methodological change in counting of stolen motor vehicles so the police data prior of 2011 is incomparable.
<i>Sweden</i>	Police data (DTV16HA): In the definition this amounts to two offences, burglary and theft of a motor vehicle Conviction data (DTV16H): Not able to exclude as theft of motor vehicle parts is considered to be the same offence as theft of a motor vehicle
<i>Turkey</i>	Police definition – Where we have used UNODC data, we cannot confirm what definition was used by Turkish authorities that submitted the data to UNODC. In all other cases, metadata was not available, and therefore we are in general not sure what was included/excluded. I have only marked those that I am pretty sure would/would not be included. Conviction definition - These data were for available so I am not providing definition.
<i>Ukraine</i>	Closest for this definition is Article 289 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine - Unlawful appropriation of a vehicle. 1. Unlawful appropriation of a vehicle, 2. The same actions committed by a group of persons upon their prior conspiracy, or repeated, or accompanied with violence dangerous to the victim's life or health, or with threats of such violence, or committed upon entering into a residence or any other shelter, or where they caused a significant pecuniary damage to the victim, - 3. Any such acts as provided for by paragraph 1 or 2 of this Article, committed by an organized group or accompanied with violence dangerous to the victim's life or health, or threats of such violence, or if they caused heavy property damage, - A person shall be discharged from criminal liability, if that person committed for the first time any actions provided for by this Article (except in cases of unlawful appropriation of a vehicle accompanied with violence against the victim or any threats of such violence) and voluntarily reported it to law enforcement authorities, returned the vehicle to its owner and fully repaired the losses inflicted.

A.7.2.2 Of which: Theft by means of burglary. Standard definition: theft from a closed part of a building or other premise after gaining access to it against the owner's will (e.g. by use of force against an object)

	<i>theft by means of domestic burglary</i>		<i>theft from a factory, shop, office, etc</i>		<i>theft from a military establishment</i>		<i>theft by using false or skeleton keys</i>		<i>attempts</i>		<i>theft from a motor vehicle (A.7.1)</i>		<i>theft from a container (A.7.1)</i>		<i>theft from a vending machine (A.7.1)</i>		<i>theft from a parking meter (A.7.1)</i>		<i>theft from a fenced meadow/compound (A.7.1)</i>	
	<i>Police</i>	<i>Convictions</i>	<i>Police</i>	<i>Convictions</i>	<i>Police</i>	<i>Convictions</i>	<i>Police</i>	<i>Convictions</i>	<i>Police</i>	<i>Convictions</i>	<i>Police</i>	<i>Convictions</i>	<i>Police</i>	<i>Convictions</i>	<i>Police</i>	<i>Convictions</i>	<i>Police</i>	<i>Convictions</i>	<i>Police</i>	<i>Convictions</i>
	<i>DBU16A</i>	<i>DBU16B</i>	<i>DBU16C</i>	<i>DBU16D</i>	<i>DBU16E</i>	<i>DBU16F</i>	<i>DBU16G</i>	<i>DBU16H</i>	<i>DBU16I</i>	<i>DBU16J</i>	<i>DBU16JA</i>	<i>DBU16JB</i>	<i>DBU16M</i>	<i>DBU16N</i>	<i>DBU16O</i>	<i>DBU16P</i>	<i>DBU16Q</i>	<i>DBU16R</i>	<i>DBU16S</i>	<i>DBU16T</i>
Albania	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Armenia	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Austria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Azerbaijan																				
Belgium	1		1		2		1		1		2		2		2		2		2	
Bosnia-Herzegovina																				
Bulgaria	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Croatia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cyprus	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Czech Republic	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Denmark	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Estonia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Finland	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
France	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Georgia	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Germany	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Greece	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	
Hungary		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1
Iceland	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		2		2		1	
Ireland																				
Italy	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Kosovo																				
Latvia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Lithuania	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
Luxembourg																				
Malta																				
Moldova	1		1		1				2		2		2		2		2		2	
Montenegro	1		1		2		1		2		1		1		1		1		1	
Netherlands	1		1		1		1		1		2		2		2		2		2	
North Macedonia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Norway																				
Poland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Portugal	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Romania	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Russia																				
Serbia	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Slovak Republic																				
Slovenia	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		2	
Spain	1		1		1		1		1		2		1		2		2		2	
Sweden	1		1		1		1		1		2		3		1		1		1	
Switzerland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Turkey																				
Ukraine	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2			1	1
UK: England and Wales	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
UK: Northern Ireland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
UK: Scotland	1		1		1		2	2	1	1			2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

Comments on burglary

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<i>Albania</i>	In the Albanian Criminal Code 'burglary' or 'domestic burglary' are not provided as specific offenses. If theft takes place within a closed premise or inside a house, it might be classified as theft or robbery depending on the modus operandi. If no person was present at the moment of burglary, the offense is classified as mere theft along with the offense of damage of property (a separate criminal offense provided in a separate section of the C.C). If a person was present at the moment of robbery and violence was exercised against him too, the offense will be classified as robbery. This means that in conviction statistics theft by means of domestic burglary (depending on the modus operandi) might be included under the category of theft or under the category of robbery. While in police statistics data on domestic burglary are collected separately from the data on theft or the data on robbery.
<i>Armenia</i>	There is no statistics on burglary in general in Armenia as this crime is not foreseen by the Armenian Criminal code.
<i>Austria</i>	Included: § 129 StGB
<i>Azerbaijan</i>	Data is unavailable in openofficial sources.
<i>Bulgaria</i>	With regard to those forms of criminal behaviour, which are defined as "subcategories" of a specific criminal offence in this questionnaire, it is worth reminding that national criminal statistics generally stick to the philosophy and structure of national Penal Codes. So it is to be noted that the evidently casuistic approach to the possible forms of burglary here (and also to the forms of domestic burglary in the next question) is definitely foreign to the Bulgarian Penal Code and this situation is inevitably reflected in both police and conviction statistics. This is to explain why burglary is not monitored in such a casuistic detail by statistics in Bulgaria; therefore there are no available data about them as separate items both in police statistics and in conviction statistics, although they are included in the total figure of burglary. "Theft by using false or skeleton keys" is qualified as a specific subcategory of aggravated theft by Bulgarian penal law and is not defined as burglary in the strict sense of the word. It is not included as a separate item but is included in the total figure of theft.
<i>Croatia</i>	This would be Article 229. Para. 1. It. 1. CC/11. We cannot differentiate by the means of burglary. - EXCLUDE THE FOLLOWING- All items bellow are excluded except if motor vehicle or container was locked up and there was breakage, that would probably be treated as burglary and included if classified as Art. 229. Para. 1. It. 1. CC/11. For the term theft from a fenced meadow/compound" it would depend from case to case or established judicial practice.
<i>Cyprus</i>	Source: Cyprus Police – Statistics and Cartography Office http://www.police.gov.cy/police/police.nsf/All/92896FC5C644C843C22580EB0026837B?OpenDocument for the years 2014-2016 http://www.police.gov.cy/police/police.nsf/All/27ACC032D80C7C3AC2257CAE0041BB7E?OpenDocument for the years 2011-2013
<i>Czech Republic</i>	No separate offence, but just the theft committed in a particular way.
<i>Estonia</i>	In statistics not possible to differentiate from all thefts (7.2.1).
<i>Finland</i>	Burglary is a special category separated from theft in police statistics only, it is not based on Finnish criminal code. Therefore burglary as a conviction does not exist as such
<i>Germany</i>	On the level of police statistics the definition cannot be fully met as police statistics do not indicate how the building or room was entered. Figures relate to aggravated theft in and out of certain buildings / rooms. On conviction level, the data refer to the German legal concepts of domestic burglary and other burglary. According to the law, theft out of cars is often considered burglary, too, and can therefore not be excluded from conviction data.
<i>Greece</i>	Exclusions: Greek criminal law does not differentiate the above forms of theft
<i>Hungary</i>	Entering a closed part of a building or other promises using force against property or physical objects, with the intent of taking away things unlawfully is considered theft. Burglary and domestic burglary does not exist as a separated category in the police statistics. According to the rules of Act C of 2012 theft by means of burglary is considered to be theft. The categories used in the police statistics were updated according to this rule after the new Criminal Code came into force.
<i>Lithuania</i>	Thefts by means of burglary are criminalized in the same paragraph (Art. 178 para 2) as open thefts, pickpocketing, thefts of motor vehicles, and thefts of items of infrastructure of value for national security and are not counted separately. Statistics are collected by police, by using more detailed indicators of the theft specification. Unfortunately, they do not cover all types of theft attributed to the Thefts by means of burglary for the recorded offences. Therefore, statistics cannot be provided. But data about Total suspected offenders is available for the period 2011-2015.
<i>Moldova</i>	no data available for convictions
<i>Portugal</i>	a) The theft from a fenced meadow/comound is probably excluded, although the rules on crime recording by the police do not consider these situations. b) Data for conviction statistics refer only to 2007 onwards. For the previous year's data was not detailed enough.
<i>Romania</i>	Data reported by the police only refer to offences perpetrated until February 1, 2014 (under the Criminal Code of 1969). Only thefts by means of domestic burglary were provided.
<i>Serbia</i>	Burglary is included in the conviction statistics as aggravated theft, which is given within the data on robbery and not as a separate data.
<i>Sweden</i>	Conviction data (A.7.2.2): Not able to distinguish between listed offences as burglary is considered theft according to Swedish legislation. All offences listed in the include/exclude sections fall under theft.
<i>Switzerland</i>	Convictions no data no difference between theft-robbery
<i>Turkey</i>	Police and Conviction - These data were for available so I am not providing definition.
<i>Ukraine</i>	In the Criminal Code of Ukraine: part 3 article 185: theft, combined with penetration into a home, other premises or storage.
<i>UK: Scotland</i>	In Scotland the term "burglary" is not used. Instead we refer to "housebreaking". The definition of housebreaking differs to 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 "theft in a dwelling".

A.7.2.3 Of which: Theft by means of domestic burglary. Standard definition: theft from closed private premises after gaining access to them against the owner's will (e.g. by use of force against an object)

	<i>theft from an attic or basement in a multi-dwelling building</i>		<i>theft from a secondary residence (even if unoccupied)</i>		<i>attempts</i>		<i>theft from a factory, shop, office, etc. (A.7.2.2)</i>		<i>theft from a detached garage, shed, barn or stable (A.7.2.2)</i>		<i>theft from a fenced meadow/compound (A.7.1)</i>	
	<i>Police</i>	<i>Convictions</i>	<i>Police</i>	<i>Convictions</i>	<i>Police</i>	<i>Convictions</i>	<i>Police</i>	<i>Convictions</i>	<i>Police</i>	<i>Convictions</i>	<i>Police</i>	<i>Convictions</i>
	<i>DBD16A</i>	<i>DBD16B</i>	<i>DBD16C</i>	<i>DBD16D</i>	<i>DBD16E</i>	<i>DBD16F</i>	<i>DBD16G</i>	<i>DBD16H</i>	<i>DBD16I</i>	<i>DBD16J</i>	<i>DBD16K</i>	<i>DBD16L</i>
Albania	1	1	1	1	1	1		2		2		2
Armenia	1	1	1	1	1	1	2		2		2	2
Austria	1		1		1		2		2		2	
Azerbaijan												
Belgium	1		1		1		2		2		2	
Bosnia-Herzegovina												
Bulgaria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Croatia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cyprus	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Czech Republic	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1
Denmark	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Estonia	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Finland	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
France	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Georgia	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2
Germany	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Greece	1		1		1		1		1		1	
Hungary		1		1		1		1		1		1
Iceland	1		1		1				1*			
Ireland												
Italy	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Kosovo												
Latvia	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Lithuania	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Luxembourg												
Malta												
Moldova												
Montenegro	1		1		2		1		1		1	
Netherlands	1		1		1		2		2		2	
North Macedonia	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	2
Norway												
Poland	1		1		1		1		1		1	
Portugal	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Romania	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Russia												
Serbia	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2
Slovak Republic												
Slovenia	1		1		1		2		2		2	
Spain	1		1		1		2		1		2	
Sweden	1		1		1		2		2		2	
Switzerland	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Turkey												
Ukraine	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
UK: England and Wales	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
UK: Northern Ireland	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
UK: Scotland	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2

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<i>Austria</i>	Information is solely available concerning the police statistics (Polizeiliche Kriminalstatistik), included are numbers listed in the statistics as "special type of crime – theft by means of domestic burglary" (Besondere Formen der Kriminalität: Einbruchsdiebstahl in Keller, in Wohnhaus, in Wohnungen)
<i>Azerbaijan</i>	Data is unavailable in openofficial sources.
<i>Bulgaria</i>	As regards the subcategories of domestic burglary as pointed out in the above table, it is to be noted that domestic burglary is not monitored in such a detail by statistics in Bulgaria (see also Comment CDBU16 above). Therefore there are no available data on the above sub-categories as separate items both in police statistics and in conviction statistics, although they are included in the total figure of burglary.
<i>Croatia</i>	We cannot differentiate by the means of burglary
<i>Cyprus</i>	Source: Cyprus Police – Statistics and Cartography Office http://www.police.gov.cy/police/police.nsf/All/92896FC5C644C843C22580EB0026837B?OpenDocument for the years 2014-2016 http://www.police.gov.cy/police/police.nsf/All/27ACC032D80C7C3AC2257CAE0041BB7E?OpenDocument for the years 2011-2013
<i>Czech Republic</i>	Theft committed in a particular way. Police statistics can distinguish domestic burglary, burglary into shops, schools, other objects, but still is it theft committed by burglary.
<i>Estonia</i>	'Theft from an attic or basement in a multi-dwelling building' - as a rule, excluded, but sometimes may be included (the distinction between different kind of rooms is not always clear). 'Domestic burglary' is not distinguished in conviction statistics (it is covered by 'theft' PC §199).
<i>Finland</i>	Burglary is a special category separated from theft in police statistics only, it is not based on Finnish criminal code. Therefore burglary as a conviction does not exist as such
<i>Germany</i>	Regarding German law, "theft from an attic or basement in a multi-dwelling building" is not considered domestic burglary (but only "simple" burglary) and is therefore excluded from conviction data.
<i>Greece</i>	Exclusions: Greek criminal law does not differentiate the above forms of theft
<i>Hungary</i>	Burglary and domestic burglary does not exist as a separated category in the police statistics. According to the rules of Act C of 2012 theft by means of burglary is considered to be theft. The categories used in the police statistics were updated according to this rule after the new Criminal Code came into force.
<i>Iceland</i>	Since domestic burglary is not defined separately in the criminal law it can only be classified by location, barn, shed, garage etc can and often are classified as part of the home.
<i>Lithuania</i>	Although thefts from an attic or basement in a multi-dwelling building are criminalized in the same paragraph of the Criminal Code as domestic burglary, statistics are collected by police, by using more detailed indicators of the theft specification. Unfortunately only aggregated data is available (numbers of offences and total suspected offenders) for the period till 2015.
<i>Moldova</i>	I assume they are included in the theft by means of burglary
<i>Poland</i>	There is no data for domestic burglary in conviction statistics.
<i>Portugal</i>	a) The theft from a fenced meadow/comound is probably excluded, although the rules on crime recording by the police do not consider these situations. b) Data for conviction statistics refer only to 2007 onwards. For the previous year's data was not detailed enough.
<i>Romania</i>	Data reported by the police only refer to offences perpetrated until February 1, 2014 (under the Criminal Code of 1969).
<i>Serbia</i>	In the conviction statistics, there are no separate data for domestic burglary. Burglary is included in the conviction statistics as aggravated theft, which is given within the data on robbery and not as a separate data.
<i>Sweden</i>	Conviction data (A.7.2.3): Not able to distinguish between listed offences as burglary is considered theft according to Swedish legislation. All offences listed in the include/exclude sections fall under theft.
<i>Switzerland</i>	Convictions no data no difference between theft-robbery
<i>Turkey</i>	Police definition – Where we have used UNODC data, we cannot confirm what definition was used by Turkish authorities that submitted the data to UNODC. In all other cases, metadata was not available, and therefore we are in general not sure what was included/excluded. I have only marked those that I am pretty sure would/would not be included. Conviction – definition - These data were for available so I am not providing definition.
<i>Ukraine</i>	Domestic burglary is one type of aggravating circumstances of theft (part 3 Article 185 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine). The police have a special type of statistical record: "theft from an attic or basement in a multi-dwelling building" (Квартирна крадіжка - Apartment theft)
<i>UK: Scotland</i>	In Scotland the term "burglary" is not used. Instead we refer to "housebreaking". The definition of housebreaking differs to 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 "theft in a dwelling".

A.8.1 Fraud. Standard definition: 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/her or a third person's financial interest

	cyber fraud (i.e. fraud committed by means of computer-mediated communication,		attempts		receiving/handling stolen property		forgery of documents (A.9)		tax and offences		subsidy fraud		fraud involving welfare payments		money laundering (A.10)		forgery of money or payment instruments		consuming goods or services without the intent to pay (e.g. fare dodging)		breaching of trust / embezzlement	
	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions
	DFRC16 A	DFRC16 B	DFR16 A	DFR16 B	DFR16 C	DFR16 D	DFR16 E	DFR16 F	DFR16 G	DFR16 H	DFR16 I	DFR16 J	DFR16 K	DFR16 L	DFR16 M	DFR16 N	DFR16 O	DFR16 P	DFR16 Q	DFR16 R	DFR16 S	DFR16 T
Albania	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
Armenia	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Austria	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Azerbaijan	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
Belgium	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Bosnia-Herzegovina																						
Bulgaria	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Croatia	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Cyprus	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
Czech Republic	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1,2	1,2	2	2
Denmark	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Estonia	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Finland	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
France	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	2
Georgia	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
Germany	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Greece	1		1		2		2		2		1		1		2		2		2		2	
Hungary	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Iceland	1		1		2		2		2		1		1		2		2		1		2	
Ireland																						
Italy	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Kosovo																						
Latvia	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Lithuania	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Luxembourg																						
Malta																						
Moldova	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Montenegro	2		2		1		2		2		2		1		2		2		2		2	
Netherlands	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
North Macedonia	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Norway																						
Poland	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
Portugal	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Romania	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Russia																						
Serbia	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Slovak Republic																						
Slovenia	1		1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Spain	1		1		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		1		1	
Sweden	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Switzerland	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2
Turkey		1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ukraine	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
UK: England and Wales				1	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2
UK: Northern Ireland			1	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2
UK: Scotland											1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2

Comments on Fraud

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<i>Armenia</i>	In Armenia, all types of fraud are calculated as fraud in general, including subsidy fraud and fraud involving welfare payments
<i>Austria</i>	Included §§ 146, 147, 148, 148a, 150 StGB. Consuming goods or services without the intent to pay is partially included in the numbers and cannot be disclosed separately.
<i>Belgium</i>	Police database: Fraud includes deception, deceitful bankrupt, abuse of social capital, offence concerning the state of bankruptcy, bounced cheques, swindle, private corruption
<i>Bulgaria</i>	Both police and conviction statistics include the so-called "document fraud" – fraud by forging a document or by using a forged document. All other cases of forgery of documents are excluded. Cyber fraud is included as a separate item in police statistics only. With regard to conviction statistics, cyber fraud is included in the total figure of fraud but there are no data available on cyber fraud as a separate item.
<i>Croatia</i>	Article 271. would not fall under „cyber fraud“, but it would be unauthorised access to a computer (second part of ICCS). From the data of Croatian Bureau of Statistics there is no possibility to differentiate whether every criminal offence of fraud is committed with means of computer (cybernetic element). It is only available when cyber fraud is part of the actus rea of the criminal offence. In any case, by selection of criminal offences that would fall under the item "A.8.1 Fraud" we would also solve cybernetic dimension, because in frequencies of these criminal offences also involve those committed by a computer, but without separate display of these criminal offences.
<i>Cyprus</i>	Fraud includes: offences pertaining to currency, criminal impersonation, Fraud on sale or mortgage of property, Frauds by trustees and persons in a position of trust and false accounting Source: Cyprus Police – Statistics and Cartography Office
<i>Estonia</i>	PC §§ 209, 213. Cyber fraud (§ 213) was earlier not included.
<i>Germany</i>	Welfare payments: There is no separate offence of "fraud involving welfare payments". Therefore, this form of fraud is considered general fraud and cannot be excluded from the figures on convictions level. On police level, it can be excluded because of the criminological categories police statistics make use of. Consuming goods or services: According to the legal concept of fraud in Germany, these actions are considered general fraud under certain circumstances. Therefore, this category is only partially excluded from the data. If an offender with the intent not to pay orders goods or services from a person in a situation in which ordering something implies that the customer is able and willing to pay (e.g. ordering a meal in a restaurant), this is a deception and considered fraud. Only if there is no one deceived at least that way, the offence committed is not considered fraud (e.g. using public transport without a ticket).
<i>Hungary</i>	Under Act C of 2012 information system fraud is a separate crime itself. (not a subcategory)
<i>Lithuania</i>	Fraud statistics include: Criminal Code Art. 182 – fraud. Although the Criminal Code criminalizes forgery of documents (Art. 300), forgery of money/payment instruments (Art. 214), credit fraud (subsidy fraud, Art. 207) and other acts related to fraud as separate crimes, they are usually considered as constituent elements of fraud (Art. 182) in case a fraud is detected. Money laundering (Legalization of property acquired through crime, Art. 216) and handling a stolen property (Purchase or disposal of property acquired through crime, Art. 189) are usually incriminated as separate crimes. Tax and customs offences are considered as separate crimes (Criminal Code, Section XXXII "Crimes and Criminal Infringements against the Financial System"), except in cases when a serious fraud is detected and tax/customs crimes are considered to be constituent elements of a serious fraud.
<i>Portugal</i>	Criminal fraud is only included to the extent of the following situations: a) whom, with the intent to obtain for himself or a third party illegitimate enriching, causes another person a property loss, by influencing the result of data treatment or through improper configuration of informatics program, use of incorrect or incomplete data, unauthorised use of data or unauthorised influence by any other way in the processing b) whom, with the intent to obtain for himself or for a third party an unlawful benefit, causes another person a property loss, by using programs, electronic devices or other means that, individually or together, are aimed to reduce, modify or impair, totally or partially, the normal functioning or exploitation of telecommunications services. Criminal conducts that only differ from the basal conducts because are merely committed through a computer terminal are excluded. In these cases, the computer system is only a mean but is not the affected good that the law intends to protect
<i>Romania</i>	Data reported by the police only refer to offences perpetrated until February 1, 2014 (under the Criminal Code of 1969).
<i>Spain</i>	Relating <i>fraud</i> the reform of the Penal Code by the Organic Law 1/2015, introduces a modification and, as a consequence, misdemeanors became minor offence. In order to keep the consistency of the series, data from 2015 to 2016 includes misdemeanors.
<i>Sweden</i>	Conviction data (DFRC16B): Not able to differentiate between fraud and cyber fraud in legislation.
<i>Switzerland</i>	Swiss law fraud art. 146 penal Code trick is necessary
<i>Turkey</i>	Police definition – Where we have used UNODC data, we cannot confirm what definition was used by Turkish authorities that submitted the data to UNODC. In all other cases, metadata was not available, and therefore we are in general not sure what was included/excluded. I have only marked those that I am pretty sure would/would not be included.
<i>UK: England and Wales</i>	The recording of fraud offences gradually became a centralized one between 2012 and 2014. Police forces no longer record one such data. Much of the recorded increase since 2012/11 in this table is due to better procedures for recording.

A.8.2 Of which: Cyber fraud. Standard definition: Fraud committed by means of computer-mediated communication, e.g. via the internet

	online banking fraud (e.g. by phishing)		online shopping fraud (e.g. by phishing, by selling goods without the intent of delivery, or by buying goods without the intent to pay for them)		fraud by unauthorized online use of payment instruments (e.g. credit card or debit card data, PayPal or other payment accounts, Bitcoin)		other forms of fraud committed via the internet		fraud committed in other data networks (e.g. on an intranet or peer-to-peer network)		attempts		other cybercrimes		fraud by unauthorized use of credit or debit cards at automated teller machines (ATM)		fraud by unauthorized use of credit or debit cards at point of sale (POS) terminals (i.e.: electronic payment at retail locations)		fraud by unauthorized use of offline payment instruments	
	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions
	DFRC 16A	DFRC 16B	DFRC 16C	DFRC 16D	DFRC 16E	DFR C16F	DFRC 16G	DFRC 16H	DFR C16I	DFR C16J	DFRC 16K	DFR C16L	DFRC 16M	DFRC 16N	DFRC 16O	DFRC 16P	DFRC 16Q	DFRC 16R	DFRC 16S	DFR C16T
Albania	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2
Armenia	1	1	1	1																
Austria																				
Azerbaijan																				
Belgium	1		1		1		1		1		1		2		2		2		2	
Bosnia-Herzegovina																				
Bulgaria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Croatia																				
Cyprus	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Czech Republic	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Denmark	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Estonia	1	1	1	1																
Finland	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
France																				
Georgia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2
Germany	1		1		1		1		2		1		2		2		2		2	
Greece																				
Hungary	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Iceland																				
Ireland																				
Italy	1	1	1	1																
Kosovo																				
Latvia																				
Lithuania	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Luxembourg																				
Malta																				
Moldova																				
Montenegro	1		2																	
Netherlands																				
North Macedonia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Norway																				
Poland																				
Portugal	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Romania	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Russia																				
Serbia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Slovak Republic																				
Slovenia	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	
Spain	1		1																	
Sweden	1		1		1		1		1		2		1		2		2		1	
Switzerland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Turkey																				
Ukraine	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
UK: England and Wales																				
UK: Northern Ireland																				
UK: Scotland																				

Comment on Cyber fraud

CDFR16

<i>Armenia</i>	No special data is gathered for cyber fraud. The data is represented in the figures of fraud.
<i>Austria</i>	Currently no data is available concerning solely cyberfraud.
<i>Azerbaijan</i>	Data is unavailable in open official sources.
<i>Belgium</i>	Police database: Consists of fraud via internet (fact code exists since 2006)
<i>Bulgaria</i>	As regards the subcategories of cyber fraud as pointed out in the above table, it is to be noted that cyber fraud is not monitored in such a detail by police statistics in Bulgaria; therefore there are no available data on the above sub-categories as separate items in police statistics, although they are included in the total figure of cyber fraud. See also the last sentence of Comments CDFR16.
<i>Croatia</i>	From the data of Croatian Bureau of Statistics there is no possibility to differentiate whether every criminal offence of fraud is committed with means of computer (cybernetic element).
<i>Cyprus</i>	Not included in the statistics, only cybercrime is included
<i>Czech Republic</i>	Conviction statistics – currently they are not able to distinguish cyber fraud from “regular” fraud. I.e. cyber fraud is included in “regular” fraud statistics, but cannot report cyber frauds only. However, it can also be referred to as “Cybercrime” in connection with the criminal proceedings under Section 230-232 of the Criminal Code, as well as the extension of other offenses propagated through a computer or internet network. Police statistics correlate with articles 230 – 232 CC – they report about damage and misuse of records in the computer system and on the information media.
<i>Estonia</i>	Not possible to differentiate from the other types of fraud, as PC § 209 (‘common’ fraud) may also include such offences.
<i>Finland</i>	A specific crime category for cyber fraud does not exist in Finland.
<i>Germany</i>	Data on police level refer to all frauds committed via Internet (statistical code “Tatmittel Internet”). No data available for convictions level.
<i>Greece</i>	Police statistics do not provide data regarding the above offence
<i>Hungary</i>	Under Act C of 2012 information system fraud includes every unlawful, non-authorized introduction, alteration, deleting, interfering of data in any information system, if committed for unlawful financial gain.
<i>Latvia</i>	we don't have cyber fraud as separate category
<i>Lithuania</i>	Neither Criminal Code nor police statistics differentiate cyber fraud from other forms of fraud.
<i>Moldova</i>	police statistics refers to art 206/6 from the Criminal Code which says that cyber fraud is introduction, modification or deletion of informatic data, restricting the access to these data or obstructing in any way the functioning of the informatic system aiming at obtaining material benefits for yourself or another person, if these actions caused damages in big proportions. No conviction data available.
<i>Montenegro</i>	Computer fraud means that someone enters, alters, erases, misses entering the correct data, or otherwise hides or falsely displays computer data or does any interference with the computer system, thereby affecting the result of electronic processing, data transfer and the functioning of the computer system, in order to acquire unlawful material gain for himself or another person and causes property damage to another person in that way. The reason for the non-processing of criminal reports to the competent prosecutor in the field of computer frauds is a consequence that occurred in Montenegro, that is, the citizens of Montenegro were the damaged party and the perpetrators of crimes were in all cases outside the territory of Montenegro and that the complete documentation regarding these cases via international police cooperation was forwarded to the competent countries.
<i>Netherlands</i>	Cyber fraud is not part of the crime statistics separately
<i>Poland</i>	There is no data for cyber fraud in police and conviction statistics.
<i>Portugal</i>	Criminal conducts that only differ from the basal conducts because are merely committed through a computer terminal are excluded. In these cases, the computer system is only a mean but is not the affected good that the law intends to protect. Therefore, it only includes proper cyber fraud, reporting to the conduct of a) whom, with the intent to obtain for himself or a third party illegitimate enriching, causes another person a property loss, by influencing the result of data treatment or through improper configuration of informatics program, use of incorrect or incomplete data, unauthorised use of data or unauthorised influence by any other way in the processing b) whom, with the intent to obtain for himself or for a third party an unlawful benefit, causes another person a property loss, by using programs, electronic devices or other means that, individually or together, are aimed to reduce, modify or impair, totally or partially, the normal functioning or exploitation of telecommunications services.
<i>Romania</i>	Data reported by the police only refer to offence perpetrated under the New Criminal Code (as of February 1, 2014) – art. 249 (cyber fraud). Art. 250 refers to performing fraudulent operations, but such offences were not counted in the statistics we received.
<i>Serbia</i>	Computer Fraud (art. 301) of the CC: (1) Whoever enters incorrect data, fails to enter correct data or otherwise conceals or falsely represents data and thereby affects the results of electronic processing and transfer of data with intent to acquire for himself or another unlawful material gain and thus causes material damage to another person, shall be punished by fine or imprisonment up to three years. (2) If the offence specified in paragraph 1 of this Article results in acquiring material gain exceeding four hundred and fifty thousand dinars, the offender shall be punished by imprisonment of one to eight years. (3) If the offence specified in paragraph 1 of this Article results in acquiring material gain exceeding one million five hundred thousand dinars, the offender shall be punished by imprisonment of two to ten years. (4) Whoever commits the offence specified in paragraph 1 of this Article from malicious mischief, shall be punished by fine or imprisonment up to six months.
<i>Spain</i>	Relating cyberfraud the reform of the Penal Code by the Organic Law 1/2015, introduces a modification and, as a consequence, misdemeanors became minor offence. In order to keep the consistency of the series, data from 2015 to 2016 includes misdemeanors.
<i>Sweden</i>	Conviction data (A.8.2): In Swedish legislation, no differentiation is made between fraud and cyber fraud and for that reason we are not able to provide this data. However, there is data on cybercrimes according to Directive 2013/40/EU.
<i>Turkey</i>	Police definition – Where we have used UNODC data, we cannot confirm what definition was used by Turkish authorities that submitted the data to UNODC. In all other cases, metadata was not available, and therefore we are in general not sure what was included/excluded. I have only marked those that I am pretty sure would/would not be included.
<i>Ukraine</i>	The notion is not applied. According to the Criminal Code of Ukraine these crimes can be qualified as fraud or other crimes.

A.9 Forgery of documents. Standard definition: creation or use of a false (i.e.: counterfeited) document or tampering of a genuine document with the intent to deceive

	forgery or use of passports and identity cards		forgery or use of certificates		forgery or use of contracts		forgery or use of physical documents with the aid of a computer system		attempts	forgery or use of money or payment instruments		forgery or use of electronic (i.e.: virtual, non-physical) documents		preparatory offences to forgery (e.g. purchase of a computer program or copier in order to use it for forgery)		mere written lies (untrue information in an original document)		fraud (A.8.1)		
	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions
	DFD16A	DFD16B	DFD16C	DFD16D	DFD16E	DFD16F	DFD16G	DFD16H	DFD16I	DFD16J	DFD16K	DFD16L	DFD16M	DFD16N	DFD16O	DFD16P	DFD16Q	DFD16R	DFD16S	DFD16T
Albania	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2
Armenia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2		
Austria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Azerbaijan																				
Belgium	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Bosnia-Herzegovina																				
Bulgaria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Croatia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2
Cyprus	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Czech Republic	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Denmark	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Estonia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Finland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
France	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2
Georgia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Germany	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Greece	1		1		1		1		1		2		1		2		2			
Hungary	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1
Iceland	1		1		1		1		1		2		2		2		2		2	
Ireland																				
Italy	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
Kosovo																				
Latvia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Lithuania	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2
Luxembourg																				
Malta																				
Moldova	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2
Montenegro	1		1		1		1		2		2		1		1		2			
Netherlands	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
North Macedonia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Norway																				
Poland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Portugal	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Romania	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1										
Russia																				
Serbia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Slovak Republic																				
Slovenia	1		1		1		1		1		2		2		2		2		2	
Spain	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1			
Sweden	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Switzerland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Turkey		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	1	1
Ukraine	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
UK: England and Wales																				
UK: Northern Ireland																				
UK: Scotland																				

Comments on forgery of documents

CDFD16

<i>Albania</i>	Filling an original document with mere written lies is considered as forgery under the case law of Albanian criminal courts, and such cases are included under the total forgery offenses for statistical purposes.
<i>Austria</i>	Included §§ 223, 224, 225a StGB
<i>Azerbaijan</i>	Data is unavailable in openofficial sources. As regards the subcategories of forgery of documents as pointed out in the above table, it is to be noted that forgery of documents is not monitored in such a casuistic detail either by police statistics or by conviction statistics in Bulgaria; therefore there are no available data on the above subcategories as separate items. Moreover, there are no available data concerning forgery of documents as a whole, since even the latter is not monitored as a separate item but is included in the total figure of the more general category of “document crimes”, which comprises other types of document crimes and not only forgery of documents.
<i>Bulgaria</i>	Forgery of documents- it is not connected with the cyber crime Source: Cyprus Police – Statistics and Cartography Office http://www.police.gov.cy/police/police.nsf/All/06757FEA33C07BDDC2257F8F001EC692?OpenDocument for the years 2010-2014 http://www.police.gov.cy/police/police.nsf/All/D48F256970207DA4C225826600257B7B?OpenDocument for the years 2015-2017 Police statistics are divided into recorded and detected cases. Numbers in the excel file refer to recorded cases.
<i>Croatia</i>	Forgery of documents – only public document, whether it is in paper form or in electronic form.
<i>Cyprus</i>	PC §§ 344, 345, 347, 348. Use of a genuine document without tampering (PC § 349) is excluded. Art 216 GPC on forgery for which the police report statistics does not differentiate between physical and electronic documents.
<i>Czech Republic</i>	Art 13C GPC provides that “means used by a computer or peripheral memory of a computer ... to record store produce or reproduce data” are (electronic) documents as long as their purpose of are being used to certify facts of legal consequence.
<i>Estonia</i>	We don't have aggregate data on this category Forgery of documents statistics include: forgery of a document or possession of a forged document (Art. 300), forgery of a seal, stamp or form (Art. 301) and (Art. 302).
<i>Greece</i>	It should be noted that forgery of documents is often considered as constituent elements of fraud and thus are not counted separately, thus statistics presented cover only cases of forgery of documents that are of lesser significance. Whoever, with the intent to cause damage to another person or to the State, to obtain for himself or for another person an unlawful benefit or to prepare, facilitate, execute or hide another crime: a) Makes or drafts a false document or any of the components aimed to comprise it; b) Forges or amends a document or any of the components which integrate it;
<i>Latvia</i>	c) Abuses from the signature of another person to forge or counterfeit a document; d) Falsely includes in a document or in any of its components a legally relevant fact; e) Uses a document to which the previous paragraphs refer to; or f) By any means, grants or holds a forged or counterfeit document.
<i>Lithuania</i>	It includes the forgery of seals, marks, stamps, weights and measures Data reported by the police only refer to offences perpetrated until February 1, 2014 (under the Criminal Code of 1969). We included the following criminal offences from the CC: Forging a Document (Article 355) (1) Whoever makes a forged document or alters a real document with intent to use such document as real or uses a forged or altered document as real or obtains such document to use, shall be punished by imprisonment up to three years. (2) If the offence specified in paragraph 1 of this Article is committed in respect of a public document, testament, bill of exchange, cheque, public or official record or other record that is kept under law, the offender shall be punished by imprisonment of three months to five years. (3) The attempt of the offence specified in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be punished. Special Cases of Forging Documents (Article 356) The following shall be deemed to be forging documents and shall be punished pursuant to Article 355 hereof: 1) whoever without authorisation fills in a statement having affect as legal instrument in legal relations by using a blank form, paper or other document signed by another; 2) Whoever deceives another in respect of content of a document and such party affixes their signature on such document believing that he/she is signing another document or another content; 3) whoever issues a document on behalf of another without authorisation of that person or on behalf of a person who does not exist; 4) whoever as an issuer of a document affixes with his signature a position, rank or title although he holds no such position, rank or title, thereby granting crucial force of evidence to such document; 5) whoever produces a document by using a genuine seal or sign without authorisation.
<i>Portugal</i>	Forging an Official Document (Article 357) (1) An official who enters false data or fails to enter important data in an official document, record or file, or who certifies by his signature or official seal an official document, record or file with false content, or who with his signature or official seal enables another to produce an official document, record or file with false content, shall be punished by imprisonment of three months to five years. (2) The penalty specified in paragraph 1 of this Article shall also be imposed to an official who in service uses a forged document, record or file as true, or who destroys, conceals or considerably damages an official document, record or file or makes it otherwise unusable. (3) The responsible officer in an enterprise, institution or other entity who commits the offence specified in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article shall be punished by the penalty prescribed for that offence. Inducing to Certify False Content (Article 358) (1) Whoever by deceiving competent authority induces such authority to certify in a public document, minutes or record false data that may serve as proof in legal transaction, shall be punished by imprisonment of three months to five years. (2) The penalty specified in paragraph 1 of this Article shall also be imposed to whoever uses such a document, minutes or record knowing that it is a forgery.
<i>Romania</i>	Police definition – Where we have used UNODC data, we cannot confirm what definition was used by Turkish authorities that submitted the data to UNODC. In all other cases, metadata was not available, and therefore we are in general not sure what was included/excluded. I have only marked those that I am pretty sure would/would not be included.
<i>Serbia</i>	
<i>Turkey</i>	

A.10 Money laundering. Standard definition: specific financial transactions to conceal the identity, source, and/or destination of money or non-monetary property deriving from criminal activities

	receiving and handling illegally obtained (but not stolen) non-monetary property		attempts		receiving/handling (None)		stolen property		violations of the 'know-your-customer' rule (i.e. negligence in identification of customer's identity or origin of funds) (None)	
	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions
	DML16A	DML16B	DML16C	DML16D	DML16E	DML16F	DML16G	DML16H		
Albania	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2		2
Armenia	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2		2
Austria	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2		2
Azerbaijan										
Belgium	1	1	1	1		2				2
Bosnia-Herzegovina										
Bulgaria	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2		2
Croatia	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2		2
Cyprus	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1		1
Czech Republic	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2		2
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Estonia	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2		2
Finland	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2		2
France		1		1		2		2		2
Georgia	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2		2
Germany	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2		2
Greece										
Hungary	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1		1
Iceland	1		1		2		2			
Ireland										
Italy	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2		2
Kosovo										
Latvia	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2		2
Lithuania	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2		2
Luxembourg										
Malta										
Moldova	1	1			1	1	2	2		2
Montenegro	1		1		1		2	2		2
Netherlands	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2		2
North Macedonia	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2		2
Norway										
Poland	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2		2
Portugal	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2		2
Romania	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2		2
Russia										
Serbia	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2		2
Slovak Republic										
Slovenia	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2		2
Spain	1		1		2		2	2		2
Sweden	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1		2
Switzerland	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2		2
Turkey	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1
Ukraine	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2		2
UK: England and Wales	1		1		2		2	2		2
UK: Northern Ireland	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		2
UK: Scotland	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2		2

Comments on money laundering

CDML16

<i>Austria</i>	Included: § 165 StGB
<i>Azerbaijan</i>	Data is unavailable in open official sources.
<i>Cyprus</i>	Source: Cyprus Police – Statistics and Cartography Office http://www.police.gov.cy/police/police.nsf/All/8EA8029A487578F3C2257CAE00428AC0?OpenDocument – 2011-2013 http://www.police.gov.cy/police/police.nsf/All/5BB0765FEDEE2FB7C2257F9300168B7E?OpenDocument – 2013-2015 http://www.police.gov.cy/police/police.nsf/All/28BA724E6428B839C225826600394D6D?OpenDocument – 2015-2017
<i>Denmark</i>	Money laundering wasn't independently criminalized in Danish law before 2018. As a result, Denmark has not provided data on money laundering.
<i>Estonia</i>	PC § 394
<i>Greece</i>	Data unavailable. Law 2331/1995 provides for the criminalization of money laundering. This crime is not included in the Greek Penal Code for which police statistics are published
<i>Hungary</i>	The definition used in the police statistics regarding money laundering has been updated.
<i>Lithuania</i>	Money laundering statistics include: Legalization of property acquired through crime (Art. 216).
<i>Poland</i>	Money laundering: "violations of the 'know-your-customer' rule" is not applicable.
<i>Serbia</i>	The definition of money laundering in the CC of Serbia (art. 245): (1) Whoever converts or transfers property while aware that such property originates from a criminal offence, with intent to conceal or misrepresent the unlawful origin of the property, or conceals and misrepresents facts on the property while aware that such property originates from a criminal offence, or obtains, keeps or uses property with foreknowledge, at the moment of receiving, that such property originates from a criminal offence, shall be punished by imprisonment of from six months to five years and a fine. (2) If the amount of money or property referred to in paragraphs 1 of this Article exceeds one million five hundred thousand dinars (1.500.000), the offender shall be punished by imprisonment of one to ten years and a fine. (3) Whoever commits the criminal offence referred to in paragraph 1 and 2 of this Article with assets obtained by himself that originate from a criminal offence, shall be punished with the penalties prescribed in paragraph 1 and 2 of this Article. (4) Whoever commits in a group criminal offences referred to in paragraph 1 and 2 of this Article, shall be punished with imprisonment of from two to twelve years and a fine. (5) Whoever commits the offences referred to in paragraph 1 and 2 of this Article, and could have been aware or should have been aware that the money or assets represent proceeds from crime, shall be punished by imprisonment of up to three years. (6) The responsible officer in a legal person who commits the offence referred to in paragraphs 1 through 3 and 5 of this Article shall be punished by the penalty stipulated for that offence, if aware, or should have been aware that the money or assets represents proceeds from crime. (7) The money and property referred to in paragraphs 1 through 6 of this Article shall be seized.
<i>Turkey</i>	Police definition – Where we have used UNODC data, we cannot confirm what definition was used by Turkish authorities that submitted the data to UNODC. In all other cases, metadata was not available, and therefore we are in general not sure what was included/excluded. I have only marked those that I am pretty sure would/would not be included.
<i>UK: England and Wales</i>	After 2011 money laundering is no longer recorded separately.

A.11 Corruption in the public sector. Standard definition: offering or accepting financial or any other advantage in exchange for favourable treatment by public officials

	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		corruption in the private sector		extortion (except by public officials)		bribery of the electorate	
	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions
	DCO 16A	DCO 16B	DCO 16C	DCO 16D	DCO 16E	DCO 16F	DCO 16G	DCO 16H	DCO 16I	DCO 16J	DCO 16K	DCO 16L	DCO 16M	DCO 16N	DCO 16O	DCO 16P	DCO 16Q	DCO 16R	DCO 16S	DCO 16T	DCO 16U	DCO 16V
Albania	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Armenia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Austria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Azerbaijan	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Belgium	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Bosnia-Herzegovina																						
Bulgaria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Croatia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Cyprus	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Czech Republic	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Denmark	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Estonia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Finland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
France																						
Georgia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Germany	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Greece																						
Hungary	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Iceland	1																					
Ireland																						
Italy	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Kosovo																						
Latvia	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lithuania	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Luxembourg																						
Malta																						
Moldova	1	1					1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Montenegro	1																					
Netherlands	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
North Macedonia	1																					
Norway																						
Poland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Portugal	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Romania	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Russia																						
Serbia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Slovak Republic																						
Slovenia	1	1		2			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2		2		2	
Spain	1		1		1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		2		2	
Sweden	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Switzerland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Turkey																						
Ukraine	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
UK: England and Wales																						
UK: Northern Ireland	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
UK: Scotland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2

Comments on corruption

DCO16

<i>Austria</i>	Included: §§ 302, 304, 305, 306, 307, 307a, 307b, 308 StGB
<i>Bulgaria</i>	Extortion committed by public officials is included but only in cases of bribery committed through extortion by abusing one's official position. Offering officials advantages without immediate interest is not a criminal offence under Bulgarian law.
<i>Croatia</i>	We do not have corruption as a separate criminal offence.
<i>Cyprus</i>	The term corruption, refers only to Corruption and extortion by public officers Source: Ministry of Finance – Statistical Service https://www.mof.gov.cy/mof/cystat/statistics.nsf/populationcondition_27main_en/populationcondition_27main_en?OpenForm&sub=7&sel=2 – for the year 2015 https://www.mof.gov.cy/mof/cystat/statistics.nsf/populationcondition_27main_keyfarchive_en/populationcondition_27main_keyfarchive_en?OpenForm&yr=2014380DDB90F3C58213004E0A12E623A895&n=2014 – for the year 2014 https://www.mof.gov.cy/mof/cystat/statistics.nsf/populationcondition_27main_keyfarchive_en/populationcondition_27main_keyfarchive_en?OpenForm&yr=201378B6314716D85BF7A15A85C7C5DE280F&n=2013 – for the year 2013 https://www.mof.gov.cy/mof/cystat/statistics.nsf/populationcondition_27main_keyfarchive_en/populationcondition_27main_keyfarchive_en?OpenForm&yr=201231A5DD5FE8E9153E21C35D8A58CC595F&n=2012 – for the year 2012 https://www.mof.gov.cy/mof/cystat/statistics.nsf/populationcondition_27main_keyfarchive_en/populationcondition_27main_keyfarchive_en?OpenForm&yr=1990-201169EB602F0889BC9C036951A9B1AAB638&n=1990-2011 – for 2011
<i>Czech Republic</i>	Corruption in the public sector covers bribe-giving, bribe-taking and indirect bribery in connection with arrangements of a matter of public interest. Instigation and complicity is participation in a criminal offence generally. Extortion is a separate crime.
<i>Estonia</i>	PC §§ 293-298. Corruption in the private sector is not distinguished in the Penal Code.
<i>Greece</i>	Police statistics provide aggregate counts for offences included in ch. 12 GPC (all offences concerning public service)
<i>Hungary</i>	The occurrence of this offence was outstandingly high in 2014. The reason behind it is that there was a criminal procedure about numerous corruptional offences.
<i>Lithuania</i>	Corruption in the public sector statistics include bribery (Art. 225), trading in influence (Art. 226), and graft (Art. 227). Art. 230 para 3 establishes that corruption in the private sector is covered by the same articles of the Criminal Code that establish punishments for corruption involving public officials.
<i>Norway</i>	These figures include the private and public corruption.
<i>Romania</i>	Data reported by the police only refer to offences perpetrated until February 1, 2014 (under the Criminal Code of 1969).
<i>Serbia</i>	Within the corruption we included two criminal offences: taking bribes and offering bribes. Definitions of these criminal offences in the CC of Serbia: Taking Bribes (str. 367) (1) An official who directly or indirectly solicits or accepts a gift or other benefit, or the promise of a gift or other benefit for himself or another to perform an official act within his competence that should not be performed or not to perform an official act that should be performed, shall be punished by imprisonment of from two to twelve years. (2) An official who solicits or accepts a gift or other benefit or a promise of a gift or benefit for himself or another to perform an official act within his competence that he is obliged to perform or not to perform an official act that should not be performed, shall be punished by imprisonment of from two to eight years. (3) An official who commits the offence referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article in connection with the detection of a criminal offence, instigation or conduct of criminal proceedings, pronouncement or enforcement of criminal sanctions, shall be punished by imprisonment of from three to fifteen years. (4) An official who after performing or failure to perform an official act referred to in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of this Article solicits or accepts a gift or other benefit in relation thereto shall be punished by imprisonment of from three months to three years. (5) A foreign official who commits the offence referred to in paragraphs 1 through 4 of this Article shall be punished by the penalty prescribed for that offence. (6) A responsible officer in an enterprise, institution or other entity who commits the offence referred to in paragraphs 1, 2 and 4 of this Article shall be punished with the penalty prescribed for that offence. (7) The received gift or material gain shall be seized. Offering Bribes (art. 368) (1) Whoever makes or offers a gift or other benefit to an official, to within his official competence perform an official act that should not be performed or not to perform an official act that should be performed, or who acts as intermediary in such bribery of an official, shall be punished by imprisonment of from six months to five years. (2) Whoever makes or offers a gift or other benefit to an official to, within his official competence, perform an official act that he is obliged to perform or not to perform an official act that he may not perform or who acts as intermediary in such bribery of an official, shall be punished by imprisonment of up to three years. (3) Provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article shall apply also when a bribe is made or offered to a foreign official. (4) The offender referred to in paragraphs 1 through 3 of this Article who reports the offence before becoming aware that it has been detected may be remitted from punishment. (5) Provisions of paragraphs 1, 2 and 4 of this Article shall also apply when a bribe is given or promised to a responsible officer in an enterprise, institution or other entity. (6) A gift or other benefit seized from the person accepting the bribe may, in the case referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article, be returned to the persons giving the bribe.
<i>Slovenia</i>	Definition of Instigation to corruption and Complicity is unclear
<i>Sweden</i>	Police data (DCO16K): Not able to differentiate extortion by public officials from extortion total. As extortion (except by public officials) is asked to be excluded, all types of extortion offences are excluded. Conviction data (DCO16L): Not able to differentiate extortion by public officials from extortion. As extortion (except by public officials) is asked to be excluded, all types of extortion offences are excluded.
<i>Turkey</i>	Police definition – Where we have used UNODC data, we cannot confirm what definition was used by Turkish authorities that submitted the data to UNODC. In all other cases, metadata was not available, and therefore we are in general not sure what was included/excluded. I have only marked those that I am pretty sure would/would not be included. Conviction (also prosecution statistics) – “corruption in the private sector” included corruption by / of publicly traded companies, NGOs, foundation, professional organisations, and all business established by such organisation (NGOs, foundations, etc)
<i>Ukraine</i>	Corruptions as a crime under Criminal Code of Ukraine include such types of illegal actions: taking a bribe – article 368 (passive corruption), giving a bribe – article 369 (active corruption), and provocation of bribery– article 370. Corruption is classified as crimes in office. The main peculiarity of such crimes is the special subject – an official. Criminal Code of Ukraine defines official as persons who permanently or temporary represent public authorities, and also permanently or temporary occupy positions in businesses, institutions or organizations of any type of ownership, which are related to organizational, managerial, administrative and executive functions, or are specifically authorized to perform such functions. Officials shall also mean foreigners or stateless persons who perform the functions described above. Committing acts described in articles 369-370 of Criminal Code of Ukraine by another person who can not be classified as official excludes liability under these articles. Taking a bribe (article 368) may be committed by non-official but must be referred to an official.

A.12.1 Drug offences. Standard definition: all illicit intentional acts in connection with narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances as defined in the international drug control conventions (1/2)

	cultivation		production and manufacture		extraction and preparation		offering and offering for sale		distribution		purchase		sale		delivery on any terms whatsoever		brokerage		dispatch and in transit		transport	
	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions
	DDR16 A	DDR16 B	DDR16 C	DDR16 D	DDR16 E	DDR16 F	DDR16 G	DDR16 H	DDR16 I	DDR16 J	DDR16 K	DDR16 L	DDR16 M	DDR16 N	DDR16 O	DDR16 P	DDR16 Q	DDR16 R	DDR16 S	DDR16 T	DDR16 U	DDR16 V
Albania	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Armenia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Austria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Azerbaijan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Belgium	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bosnia-Herzegovina																						
Bulgaria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Croatia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cyprus	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Czech Republic	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Denmark	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Estonia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Finland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
France	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Georgia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Germany	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	
Greece	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	
Hungary	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Iceland	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	
Ireland																						
Italy	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kosovo																						
Latvia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lithuania	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Luxembourg																						
Malta																						
Moldova	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
Montenegro	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	
Netherlands	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
North Macedonia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Norway																						
Poland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Portugal	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Romania	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Russia																						
Serbia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Slovak Republic																						
Slovenia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Spain	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	
Sweden	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Switzerland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Turkey		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1
Ukraine	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
UK: England and Wales																						
UK: Northern Ireland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
UK: Scotland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1

A.12.1 Drug offences. Standard definition: all illicit intentional acts in connection with narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances as defined in the international drug control conventions (2/2)

	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		offences with respect to precursor substances (None)	
	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions
	DDR16W	DDR16X	DDR16Y	DDR16Z	DDR16AA	DDR16AB	DDR16AC	DDR16AD	DDR16AE	DDR16AF	DDR16AG	DDR16AH	DDR16AI	DDR16AJ	DDR16AK	DDR16AL
Albania	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
Armenia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Austria	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
Azerbaijan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Belgium	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Bosnia-Herzegovina																
Bulgaria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
Croatia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
Cyprus	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Czech Republic	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
Denmark	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2
Estonia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2
Finland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
France	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Georgia	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Germany	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2
Greece	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hungary	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Iceland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ireland																
Italy	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2
Kosovo																
Latvia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lithuania	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2
Luxembourg																
Malta																
Moldova	1	1	1	1			1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2		2
Montenegro	1	1	1	1	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Netherlands	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2
North Macedonia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Norway																
Poland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
Portugal	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
Romania	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Russia																
Serbia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Slovak Republic																
Slovenia	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2		2		1		1	
Spain	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Sweden	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Switzerland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Turkey	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ukraine	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
UK: England and Wales																
UK: Northern Ireland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
UK: Scotland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

If possession of small quantities of drugs is excluded, please specify the upper legal limit for each of the following substance:

	<i>Cannabis</i>	<i>Heroin</i>	<i>Cocaine</i>	<i>Ecstasy</i>	<i>Amphetamines</i>	<i>Other synthetic drugs</i>
	<i>DDR16AM</i>	<i>DDR16AN</i>	<i>DDR16 AO</i>	<i>DDR16AP</i>	<i>DDR16AQ</i>	<i>DDR16AR</i>
<i>Armenia</i>	0.50	0.03	0.01	0.05	0.03	
<i>Austria</i>						
<i>Azerbaijan</i>	<0,5g	<0,15g	<0,02g	<0,03g	<0,15g	
<i>Czech Republic</i>	10 g	1,5 g	1 g	4 tablets or 0,4g of powder	2 g	different amounts for different substances
<i>Georgia</i>	250 GR.					
<i>Germany</i>	At least 6 g cannabis (in some Federal Lands, the limit is higher)					
<i>Iceland</i>	All included	All included	All included	All included	All included	All included
<i>Italy</i>	500 mg	250 mg	750 mg	750 mg	500 mg	0
<i>Lithuania</i>	5 g	0,02 g	0,2 g	0,2 g	0,2 g	
<i>Netherlands</i>	5 grams					
<i>Ukraine</i>	> 5g (grams)	>0,005 g	>0,02 g	> 0,15 g	> 0,15 g	

Comments on drug offences

CDRS16

<i>Albania</i>	Possession of small quantities of drugs for personal use is excluded from criminal liability. However, the Albanian legal framework does not provide for an upper legal limit. According to the Unifying Decision no.1, dated 27.03.2008 of the Supreme Court, the question whether the quantity found in possession of a drug user is intended or not for personal use, is to be determined on a case by case basis. The determinant factor in such cases is the opinion of a toxicology expert.
<i>Armenia</i>	Armenian legislator provided criminal responsibility for offences with the respect to precursor substances in the same definitions which provide responsibility for the offences with the respect to drugs. That's why it was impossible to separate the data for offences with respect to precursor substances. Possession of small quantities of drugs is excluded only when they are possessed for personal use, otherwise they also constitute a criminal offence.
<i>Austria</i>	Information included: police statistics (polizeiliche Kriminalstatistik): 2011 – 2013 "narcotic drugs act" ("Suchtmittelgesetz"), 2014 – 2016 "Report on the drug situation" (Bericht zur Drogensituation – Gesundheit Österreich GmbH). Conviction statistics: "narcotic drugs act" ("Suchtmittelgesetz")
<i>Azerbaijan</i>	Source – The Law About approval of the lists on the quantity of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances sufficient for criminal prosecution of the person, and also on their quantity http://www.e-qanun.az/framework/10687
<i>Belgium</i>	Police database : DDR16AA The financing of drug operations is situated in the context of drugs but is not considered as a drug fact on itself DDR16AK Precursors are used to produce synthetic drugs, suchlike offences will be registered as "fabrication n of drugs" DDR16AE Even if a person is caught with a small account of cannabis (less than 3 grammes) a "simplified police report" is drawn up. This also will be taken into account for the police statistics
<i>Bulgaria</i>	There are no available conviction statistics on cross-border smuggling of drugs.
<i>Croatia</i>	possession for personal use- from 2013 it is a misdemeanour - Croatian Criminal Code does not contain prescribed amount which would indicate illegal/legal possession for personal use.
<i>Cyprus</i>	The numbers in the excel file refer to drug cases (including all types – the types can be found at the end of the link below). Source: Cyprus Police – Statistics and Cartography Office http://www.police.gov.cy/police/police.nsf/All/E7778C86BA90FF3C2257F93001630D2/\$file/Cases%20and%20Persons%20regarding%20Drugs.pdf – 2011-2015
<i>Czech Republic</i>	Direct financing of drug operations can be punished as a participation in drug offence which would be recorded as a drug offence in the crime statistics, although it is not explicitly included in the drug offences definitions (the same applies to any other criminal offence). Possession for personal use "in an amount greater than small" is a criminal offence. The interpretation of the term "greater than small" amount of given substance is left to the courts practice. In 2013 the Supreme Court issued a special SC's Opinion interpreting the term "greater than small amount of drug" with a schedule of "greater than small" amounts for the most frequently used drugs. We present the amounts (upper limits) included in this SC's Opinion. They represent the quantities of the whole drug mixture, including both the active substance and adulterants. If the mixture reaches the amount "greater than small" than the SC's Opinion sets also the minimum quantity of the active substance which has to be contained in the mixture to allow for classifying such possession as a criminal offence. For example if a person is in a possession of 2 grams of mixture containing heroin (i.e. the amount is greater than small) but the laboratory analysis shows that the weight of the active substance (i.e. 3,6-diacetylmorphine) is 0.1 grams then it is not a criminal offence but a misdemeanour (an administrative offence) – since according to the SC's Opinion the amount of at least 0.2 grams of 3,6-diacetylmorphine is needed in the heroin mixture.
<i>Estonia</i>	Act on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and Precursors thereof: 'Large quantity' means a quantity of narcotic drug or psychotropic substance, plant or fungus which is sufficient for causing drug intoxication to at least ten people. Possession of a small amount of drugs (i.e. less than 10 doses) for personal use is a misdemeanour and is excluded (they were included in the police statistics in ESB5, but not in earlier versions), as is the case with the other types of misdemeanours (e.g., minor thefts, traffic violations) which are also excluded. There are no legally binding or fixed limits, although there are guidelines on the meaning of 'large amount' for most common substances. The guidelines may have been modified according to the changes in the 'strength' of some substances (e.g., cannabis).
<i>France</i>	According to French law, consumption of drug is an offence (delit). The French law does not specify the quantity from which the possession of narcotic drugs is constituted. A person arrested with very small quantities on his person may be criminally punished for the illegal possession of narcotic drugs. In order to classify acts of trafficking, the essential thing for magistrates is to determine whether the drugs are intended for personal use or for trafficking (resale, sharing, etc.). To do this, the police and customs take into account the circumstances of the arrest (at the border or on national territory) and all the evidence and evidence found (statements by other users, etc.).
<i>Germany</i>	Possession of small quantities is not excluded from material criminal law. However, such cases can easily be dropped unconditionally by the prosecutor if the quantity possessed was only intended for personal use. Even if the case is not dropped, the court may decide not to punish an offender for possession of small quantities intended for personal use. According to a decision of the German constitutional court, the prosecutor is especially obliged to unconditionally drop such cases if the accused possessed small quantities of cannabis or marihuana. Therefore, possession of small quantities of cannabis / marihuana is treated as if decriminalized. The limit for cannabis given above is not set by the law, but is based on guidelines issued by the Ministries of Justice of the different Federal Lands. These guidelines (only) bind the prosecutor with respect to the decision to drop the case unconditionally. The upper limit of the small quantity is different for each Federal Land. For the other drugs, upper limits that bind the prosecutor do only exist in some Federal Lands. Normally, the (discretionary) decision to drop a case in connection with heroin, cocaine etc. typically depends much more on the individual circumstances. Apart from that, German jurisdiction has developed limits for all of the drugs mentioned above. These limits are, however, only used for court disposals and for court decisions to announce a verdict without punishment. These are discretionary decisions and therefore do not lead to full decriminalization.
<i>Greece</i>	Art. 20 L.3459/2006. Law 3459/2006 is a codification of previous laws referring to drug violations, drug prevention and generally, dealing with the drug problem. Precursors substances are included in police statistics in so far as they are dealt by the same legal framework. There are no exceptions for possession of different drug quantities in Greek legislation
<i>Lithuania</i>	Drug offences statistics include: unlawful possession of narcotic or psychotropic substances for the purpose other than distribution (Art. 259), unlawful possession of narcotic or psychotropic substances for the purpose of distribution thereof or unlawful possession of a large quantity of narcotic or psychotropic substances (Art. 260), distribution of narcotic or psychotropic substances among minors (Art. 261), production of installations for the production of narcotic or psychotropic substances or development of technologies or specifications for the production of narcotic or psychotropic substances (Art. 262), theft, extortion of narcotic or psychotropic substances or other unlawful taking possession (Art. 263), inducing the use of narcotic or psychotropic substances (Art. 264), illegal cultivation of poppies or hemp (Art. 265). Consumption of narcotic drugs is considered to be an administrative infringement under Art. 71 of the Code on Administrative Infringements (criminalized in 2016).
<i>Moldova</i>	Conviction statistics includes only one crime related to circulation of drugs for personal use (with no alienation purpose)
<i>Montenegro</i>	There is no legal limit for drug possession in Montenegro, any possession of narcotic drugs is an offense referred to in Article 52, paragraph 1, item 5 in conjunction with Article 45, paragraph 1 of the Law on the Prevention of Drug Abuse. Criminal liability is prescribed under Criminal Code, Article No. 300 and 301: Article No. 300 of the Criminal Code of Montenegro - Unauthorized manufacture, possession and putting into circulation of narcotic drugs, unauthorized manufacture, processing, sale or offering for sale, purchase for sale, holding or transfer, mediation in sale or purchase. Unauthorized putting into circulation of substances that are classified as narcotic drugs or plants that contain such substances, in any other way. Putting into circulation narcotic drugs mixed with a substance that can lead to serious harm to health. Unauthorized manufacture, acquisition, possession, transportation or use of equipment, materials or substances known to be intended to produce narcotic drugs. Article No. 301 of the Criminal Code of Montenegro- Enabling the use of narcotic drugs- Persuading another person to use narcotic drugs or giving the narcotic drugs to him/her or another person or providing premises for the use of narcotic drugs or otherwise providing use of narcotic drugs to another person.
<i>Norway</i>	Included only: Narcotics offences, Penal Code, total
<i>Poland</i>	* Consumption and Purchase* are not offences.

Comments on drug offences

<i>Portugal</i>	The Law (in article 2 of Law no. 30/2000) determines that the consumption, acquisition and possession for own consumption of plants, substances or preparations included in tables I to IV annexed to Decree-Law no. 15 /93, of January 22, constitute an administrative offense. Those tables are the legal referral of the circulating psychotropic substances and are constantly added. Thus, they comprise a remarkable set of synthetic drugs, in addition to those described in the table, but including them. Further, for the purposes of Law no. 30/2000, acquisition and holding for own consumption may not exceed the quantity required for individual average consumption during the 10-day period.
<i>Serbia</i>	Definitions of the drug related criminal offences in the Serbian CC: Unlawful Production and Circulation of Narcotic Drugs (art. 246) (1) Whoever unlawfully produces, processes, sells or offers for sale, or whoever purchases, keeps or transports for sale, or who mediates in sale or buying or otherwise unlawfully puts into circulation substances or preparations that are declared narcotics, shall be punished by imprisonment of from three to twelve years. (2) Whoever unlawfully has grown poppy seeds or psychoactive hemp, or other plants used to manufacture narcotic drugs, shall be punished by imprisonment of from six months to five years. (3) If the offence referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article is committed by a group, or if the offender has organized a network of dealers or middlemen, the offender shall be punished by imprisonment of five to fifteen years. (4) If the offence referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article is committed by an organized criminal group, the offender shall be punished by imprisonment of a minimum of ten years. (5) The offender referred to in paragraphs 1 through 4 of this Article who discloses from whom he obtained narcotics may be remitted from punishment. (6) Whoever unlawfully manufactures, obtains, possesses or gives for use equipment, material and substances that are known to be intended for production of narcotics, shall be punished by imprisonment of six months to five years. (7) All narcotics and means for production and processing shall be seized. Unlawful Keeping of Narcotics (art. 246a) (1) Whoever unlawfully keeps for their own use small quantities of substances that are declared narcotics, shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment up to three years, or may be remitted from punishment. (2) The offender referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article who reveals from whom he purchases narcotics may be remitted of punishment. (3) The narcotics shall be seized. Facilitating the Use of Narcotics (art. 247) (1) Whoever induces another person to take narcotics or gives him narcotics for his or another's use or places at disposal premises for taking of narcotics or otherwise enables another to take narcotics, shall be punished by imprisonment of six months to five years. (2) If the offence referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article is committed against a juvenile or several persons or has resulted in particularly serious consequences, the offender shall be punished by imprisonment of from two to ten years. (3) If the offences referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article results in death of a person, the offender shall be punished by imprisonment of from three to fifteen years. (4) The narcotics shall be seized.
<i>Switzerland</i>	For Cannabis simplified procedure (ordonnance pénale)
<i>Turkey</i>	Police definition – Where we have used UNODC data, we cannot confirm what definition was used by Turkish authorities that submitted the data to UNODC. In all other cases, metadata was not available, and therefore we are in general not sure what was included/excluded. I have only marked those that I am pretty sure would/would not be included.
<i>Ukraine</i>	Possession of a small quantities of drugs entails administrative liability (fine, community service, etc., Article 44 of the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offenses). More quantities of drugs are the cause of criminal liability (Article 305 – 320 of Criminal Code of Ukraine) Source: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z0512-00

A.12.1 Drug trafficking. Standard definition: drug offences not in connection with personal use (1/2)

	Cultivation		Production and manufacture		and Extraction and preparation		and Offering and for sale		Distribution		Purchase		Sale		Delivery of any terms whatsoever		Brokerage		Dispatch and dispatch in transit	
	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions
	DDT16A	DDT16B	DDT16C	DDT16D	DDT16E	DDT16F	DDT16G	DDT16H	DDT16I	DDT16J	DDT16K	DDT16L	DDT16M	DDT16N	DDT16O	DDT16P	DDT16Q	DDT16R	DDT16S	DDT16T
Albania	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Armenia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Austria																				
Azerbaijan																				
Belgium			1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	
Bosnia-Herzegovina																				
Bulgaria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Croatia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cyprus	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Czech Republic	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Denmark	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Estonia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Finland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
France	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Georgia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Germany	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Greece	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	
Hungary	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Iceland	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	
Ireland																				
Italy	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kosovo																				
Latvia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lithuania	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Luxembourg																				
Malta																				
Moldova	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		2		1	
Montenegro	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	
Netherlands																				
North Macedonia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Norway																				
Poland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Portugal	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Romania	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Russia																				
Serbia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Slovak Republic																				
Slovenia	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	
Spain	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	
Sweden	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Switzerland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Turkey		1		1		1		1		1		2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
Ukraine	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1
UK: England and Wales	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	
UK: Northern Ireland	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
UK: Scotland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

A.12.1 Drug trafficking. Standard definition: drug offences not in connection with personal use (2/2)

	Transport		Importation		Exportation		Financing of drug operations		Possession		Attempts		Offences with respect to precursor substances		purchase, cultivation, production and possession for personal use (i.e.: purchase, etc. of small quantities) (A.12.1)		consumption(A.12.1)	
	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions
	DDT16U	DDT16V	DDT16W	DDT16X	DDT16Y	DDT16Z	DDT16AA	DDT16AB	DDT16AC	DDT16AD	DDT16AE	DDT16AF	DDT16AG	DDT16AH	DDT16AHA	DDT16AHB	DDT16AK	DDT16AL
Albania	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2		
Armenia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Austria																		
Azerbaijan																		
Belgium	1		1		1		2		2		1		1		2		2	
Bosnia-Herzegovina																		
Bulgaria	1	1			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Croatia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1
Cyprus	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Czech Republic	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
Denmark	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Estonia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Finland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
France	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Georgia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Germany	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Greece	1		1		1		1		1		1	1		1		1		1
Hungary	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1
Iceland	1		1		1		1		1		1		2		1		1	
Ireland																		
Italy	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Kosovo																		
Latvia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Lithuania	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Luxembourg																		
Malta																		
Moldova	1		1		1		1		1		2		2		2		2	
Montenegro	1		1		1		2		1		1		1		1		1	
Netherlands																		
North Macedonia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Norway																		
Poland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Portugal	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1
Romania	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Russia																		
Serbia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			2	2	2	2	2
Slovak Republic																		
Slovenia	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		2		2	
Spain	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	
Sweden	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1		2	2	2	2	2	2
Switzerland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Turkey		1		1		1		1	2	2	1		1		2		2	
Ukraine	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
UK: England and Wales									2				2		2		2	
UK: Northern Ireland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1
UK: Scotland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1

Comments on definition of drug trafficking

CDDT16

<i>Albania</i>	In its Unifying Decision no.1/2008 the Supreme Court noted that the offense of trafficking of narcotics consists in the commission of one or more of the following acts: trading, importing, exporting, or transiting of drugs from/to Albania.
<i>Armenia</i>	Armenian legislator provided criminal responsibility for offences with the respect to precursor substances in the same definitions which provide responsibility for the offences with the respect to drugs. That's why it was impossible to separate the data for offences with respect to precursor substances.
<i>Austria</i>	The following paragraphs meet the definition of "drug offences not in connection with personal use": §§ 27 (1, 2a, 3, 4), 28 (1-3), 28a (1, 2, 4, 5), 30 (1), 31 (1-3) SMG. No separate disclosure of these sections is possible.
<i>Azerbaijan</i>	Data is unavailable in open official sources.
<i>Belgium</i>	DDT16AC Possession and use of drugs are not taken into account DDT16C Precursors are used to produce synthetic drugs, suchlike offences will be registered as "fabrication of drugs"
<i>Bulgaria</i>	Bulgarian penal law does not differentiate drug trafficking (i. e. drug offences not in connection with personal use) as a specific form of drug offences. Therefore, drug trafficking in the sense it is defined in the questionnaire is included in the total figure of drug offences but is not included as a separate item both in police and in conviction statistics.
<i>Croatia</i>	purchase, cultivation, production and possession for personal use- from 2013 it is misdemeanor
<i>Czech Republic</i>	Direct financing of drug operations can be punished as a participation in drug offence which would be recorded as a drug offence in the crime statistics, although it is not explicitly included in the drug offences definitions (the same applies to any other criminal offence). Purchase and production of drugs are criminal offences regardless the amount of drug in question and regardless whether it is purchase/production for personal use or for trafficking. Cultivation and possession of drugs for personal use are criminal offences if they are committed in the amount greater than small.
<i>Estonia</i>	PC §§ 183-190.
<i>Finland</i>	A specific crime category for drug trafficking does not exist in Finland. Drug trafficking = aggravated drug offence
<i>France</i>	The Penal Code makes a distinction between small-scale acts of trafficking which constitute offences, and other more serious acts (production, import or export in an organized gang, leading a group with a view to trafficking) which are considered crimes, are more severely punished.
<i>Georgia</i>	
<i>Germany</i>	Drug trafficking is not a separate offence according to German criminal law. Possession, production, cultivation, sale, transportation, importation and exportation of drugs are all mentioned in the same penal rule. A connection with personal use is only of importance with respect to small quantities. Apart from that, drug trafficking without connection to personal use will lead to a more severe punishment; however, this concept is NOT separately identifiable in criminal law. The aggravated drug offences are defined by the high quantity of drugs possessed etc. or by other aggravating circumstances, but not by the fact that someone sells drugs without connection to personal use. Therefore, there are no data on drug trafficking available on conviction level; instead, data on certain aggravated drug offences are reported. On police level, data can be provided due to criminological categories used in police statistics.
<i>Hungary</i>	offences with respect to precursor substances: separate offence
<i>Lithuania</i>	Drug trafficking statistics include: unlawful possession of narcotic or psychotropic substances for the purpose of distribution thereof or unlawful possession of a large quantity of narcotic or psychotropic substances (Art. 260), distribution of narcotic or psychotropic substances among minors (Art. 261), production of installations for the production of narcotic or psychotropic substances or development of technologies or specifications for the production of narcotic or psychotropic substances (Art. 262), inducing the use of narcotic or psychotropic substances (Art. 264), illegal cultivation of poppies or hemp (Art. 265).
<i>Moldova</i>	no conviction data available
<i>Montenegro</i>	A 13 Law on Weapons ("Official Gazette of Montenegro" No. 10/2015 dated March 10, 2015, and came into force on March 18, 2015) regulates the procurement, holding, carrying, collection and transfer, as well as the conditions for production, testing and marking of firearms, repairing and re-arranging, trafficking and transport of weapons, provision of sports-recreational shooting services and training of citizens for proper use of firearms: Article No. 4 Weapons are classified into categories A, B, C and D. Weapons of category A are: 1) military missile with explosive charge and launcher; 2) automatic firearms; 3) firearms disguised in other objects; 4) Ammunition with penetrable, explosive or inflammable projectiles and projectiles for such ammunition; 5) Ammunition for pistols and revolvers with a projectile having a bursting effect and missiles for such ammunition, other than ammunition for hunting or sport shooting; 6) military weapons; 7) explosive weapons and its parts; 8) all types of weapons with integral silencers and firearm silencers. Category B weapons are: 1) semi-automatic or reloading short firearms; 2) short firearms for single-shot fire with central ignition; 3) short firearms for single firing with peripheral ignition, of a total length of up to 28 cm; 4) semi-automatic long firearms that can receive more than three bullets with a magazine and a bullet tray; 5) semi-automatic long firearms which can take up to three bullets with a magazine and a bullet tray, in which the charging mechanism can be removed or if it is not certain that the weapons of such a construction are capable of being converted to a weapon with a magazine and a bullet tray that can receive more than three bullets; 6) Reloading and semi-automatic long-distance firearms with a smooth tube of up to 60 cm in length; 7) repetitive long-distance firearms not covered by item 6 of this paragraph; 8) long firearms for single firing with one or more slashed pipes; 9) semi-automatic long firearms not included in the item 4 to 6 of this paragraph; 10) short firearms for single firing with marginal ignition of a total length exceeding 28 cm; 11) long firearms for single firing, with one or more smooth pipes; 12) old weapons; 13) long firearms for single firing with a combination of smooth and slanted pipes; 14) semi-automatic firearms for civilian use, similar to automatic firearms, which are not covered by item 9 of this paragraph. Category C weapons are: 1) gas weapon; 2) the reproduction of firearms for which no single charge is used; 3) mortar; 4) Air weapons with a kinetic energy higher than 10.5 J or a missile speed higher than 250 m / s or a caliber up to 4.5 mm; 5) a weapon with a string whose strength is higher than 450 N. Category D weapons are: 1) Air weapons with a kinetic energy up to 10.5 J or a projectile speed of up to 250 m / s and a caliber up to 4.5 mm; 2) weapons with a string whose force is less than 450 N; 3) electric paralyzer; 4) sprayer; 5) cold weapons. The main parts of the weapon, when detachable objects, are included in the category of firearms in which they are placed or to be placed. Article 5. It is forbidden to acquire, possess and carry category A and cold weapons and ammunition, whose principal purpose is to assault or injure, as well as objects suitable for causing injuries when carried in a public place, and the manner and circumstances of their holding indicate that they are to be used for harassment, attack or injury. In accordance with this law It is allowed to supply, possess, carry and transfer weapons and ammunition of category B, for which the relevant weapon document has been issued. The supply, possession, carrying and transfer of weapons and ammunition of category C weapons, declared in accordance with this Law, is permitted. The supply, possession, carrying and transfer of weapons and ammunition of category D, without weapon documents and registration are permitted.
	Criminal Code of Montenegro under Article No. 403 regulates criminal liability: "Whoever illegally produces, sells, acquires, exchanges, carries or holds firearms, ammunition or explosive materials, shall be punished with imprisonment from three months to three years. (2) Whoever holds, carries, manufactures, repairs, processes, sells, procures, transports or in other way puts into circulation firearms, ammunition, explosive materials, spraying or gas weapons, whose unauthorized possession is forbidden by unauthorized persons; shall be imprisoned from six months to five years. (3) If the object of the crime referred to in paragraph 1 and 2 of this Article is a greater quantity of weapons or assets or it is a weapon or similar objects of great destructive power, the offender shall be punished by imprisonment of one to eight years."
<i>Netherlands</i>	No subdivision in (aggravated) drug trafficking possible.
<i>Poland</i>	Consumption and Purchase are not offences. For Polish data as in previous edition only aggravated offence of selling, transportation, importation, exportation was taken into account and not possession or delivery.

Comments on definition of drug trafficking

<i>Portugal</i>	Since 2001, by the Law 30/2000 of 29th November, the possession of drugs for personal use has not been considered a crime. Only cultivation, either for personal use or for any other end, is still criminally considered.
<i>Serbia</i>	Please see additional information on the definitions in the Serbian CC in comment CDRS16
<i>Spain</i>	Regarding drug offences, only the general category of drug trafficking is available, which includes all the actions, related to drugs offenses, described in the penal code.
<i>Sweden</i>	Police data (A.12.2 Of which: Drug trafficking): In this section possession and consumption for personal use is excluded. For the other types of offences we are not able exclude personal use. Conviction data (A.12.2 Of which: Drug trafficking): we are not able to present this separately from A.12.1 Drug offences due to our definition, as there is not an exception rule for personal use
<i>Turkey</i>	Police definition – Where we have used UNODC data, we cannot confirm what definition was used by Turkish authorities that submitted the data to UNODC. In all other cases, metadata was not available, and therefore we are in general not sure what was included/excluded. I have only marked those that I am pretty sure would/would not be included.

A.13 Firearm involved (ICCS: Event We 1). Standard definition: a firearm was involved in committing the crime. Used in: homicide (total and completed) and robbery (police statistics only)

	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)		offences involving weapons not considered as firearms (see separate definition below)		offences involving dangerous objects		other
	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	Police	Convictions	
	DFAI16A	DFAI16C	DFAI16E	DFAI16G	DFAI16I	DFAI16K	DFAI16M	DFA16A	DFA16C	DFA16E	DFA16G	DFA16I	DFA16K	DFA16M	
Albania	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Austria	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Azerbaijan															
Belgium	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bosnia-Herzegovina															
Bulgaria	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Croatia															
Cyprus	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Czech Republic	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Denmark	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Estonia								1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Finland	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
France	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Georgia	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Germany	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Greece	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hungary	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Iceland															
Ireland															
Italy	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kosovo															
Latvia															
Lithuania	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
Luxembourg															
Malta															
Moldova															
Montenegro	2	2	2	1	2	1		1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1
Netherlands															
North Macedonia	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Norway															
Poland	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Portugal	1	1	1	1	1	2	2								
Romania															
Russia															
Serbia	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Slovak Republic															
Slovenia	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Spain	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Sweden	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Switzerland	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Turkey															
Ukraine															
UK: England and Wales															
UK: Northern Ireland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1								
UK: Scotland	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

A.13 Firearm. Standard definition: 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

	Pistols, revolvers	Rifles, shotguns	Sub-machine guns, light and medium machine guns	Man- portable grenade launchers	Improvised and special firearms (e.g. Pen guns)	Unloaded firearms carried with ammunition at hand	Legally owned firearms	Heavy machine guns	Hand grenades, Molotov cocktails	Air guns, gas pistols, paintball rifles	Crossbows, bows and arrows	Replica firearm and other fakes	Unloaded firearm carried without ammunition at hand
	<i>DFA16A</i>	<i>DFA16C</i>	<i>DFA16E</i>	<i>DFA16G</i>	<i>DFA16I</i>	<i>DFA16K</i>	<i>DFA16M</i>	<i>DFA16O</i>	<i>DFA16Q</i>	<i>DFA16S</i>	<i>DFA16U</i>	<i>DFA16W</i>	<i>DFA16Y</i>
<i>Albania</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Armenia</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Austria</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1
<i>Azerbaijan</i>													
<i>Belgium</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1
<i>Bosnia-Herzegovina</i>													
<i>Bulgaria</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
<i>Croatia</i>													
<i>Cyprus</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1
<i>Czech Republic</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1
<i>Denmark</i>	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
<i>Estonia</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
<i>Finland</i>	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
<i>France</i>	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1
<i>Georgia</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
<i>Germany</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
<i>Greece</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Hungary</i>	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1
<i>Iceland</i>													
<i>Ireland</i>													
<i>Italy</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
<i>Kosovo</i>													
<i>Latvia</i>													
<i>Lithuania</i>	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1
<i>Luxembourg</i>													
<i>Malta</i>													
<i>Moldova</i>													
<i>Montenegro</i>	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1		2	2
<i>Netherlands</i>													
<i>North Macedonia</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
<i>Norway</i>													
<i>Poland</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1
<i>Portugal</i>													
<i>Romania</i>													
<i>Russia</i>													
<i>Serbia</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
<i>Slovak Republic</i>													
<i>Slovenia</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1
<i>Spain</i>	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Sweden</i>	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
<i>Switzerland</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
<i>Turkey</i>													
<i>Ukraine</i>													
<i>UK: England and Wales</i>													
<i>UK: Northern Ireland</i>								1	1	1	2	1	1
<i>UK: Scotland</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2

Comments on firearms

CDFA16

<i>Albania</i>	Data on involvement of a firearm are collected only when the firearm used or carried in the homicide/robbery crime resulted from illegal possession. In such cases the offender is found liable for both homicide or robbery, as well as illegal possession of firearms (Article 278 of the C.C).
<i>Armenia</i>	Part 2 of table A.13 could not be filled because we did not receive relevant information from competent authorities. The data cannot be provided, as the data is gathered for all offences and not only for homicide and robbery and it included the cases when weapon was used. the concept of weapon in our system includes not only firearms, but also knives, arrows, etc., that's why the data couldn't be separated.
<i>Azerbaijan</i>	Data is unavailable in open official sources.
<i>Bulgaria</i>	Intentional homicides committed with firearms are included as a total figure. Completed homicides are not included as a separate item.
<i>Croatia</i>	it is not possible to make a breakdown with regard how criminal offence was done- we do not have a data if the firearm was used.
<i>Czech Republic</i>	According to Czech Law on Firearms and Ammunition No. 119/2002 Coll. A weapon generally means, unless the individual provisions of the Penal Code stipulates otherwise, anything which may be used for a more significant attack against a body.
<i>Estonia</i>	Not used in regular statistics, although data on fire-arms related crimes are collected by the police (getting data would need special efforts, the results may not be complete and they are not directly comparable with the official statistics due to the use of different databases). Available only for completed homicides (health statistics).
<i>Finland</i>	In Finland no statistics on firearms used in homicide/robbery are available. According to a separate study by the National Research Institute of Legal Policy (Lehti M, Henkirikoskatsaus. Verkkokatsauksia 28/2018) in 15,0% of homicides (years 20010-2016, n=985) firearms were used. In 6% the weapon was pistol or revolver, in 3% a shotgun. 28% of these firearms were legal.
<i>Germany</i>	The definition given above is only used for statistics on alleged offenders (1.2.1 and 1.2.2), while for offences the respective data are not available. Instead, the following data are reported in table 1.1: - Homicide: Firearm shot - Robbery: Firearm used as a threat (in this category, replica weapons and unloaded weapons are included)
<i>Greece</i>	Police statistics report only aggregate number of offences related to weapons
<i>Latvia</i>	It is impossible distinguish categories in this paragraph.
<i>Moldova</i>	no data available
<i>Montenegro</i>	A 13 Law on Weapons ("Official Gazette of Montenegro" No. 10/2015 dated March 10, 2015, and came into force on March 18, 2015) regulates the procurement, holding, carrying, collection and transfer, as well as the conditions for production, testing and marking of firearms, repairing and re-arranging, trafficking and transport of weapons, provision of sports-recreational shooting services and training of citizens for proper use of firearms: Article No. 4 Weapons are classified into categories A, B, C and D. Weapons of category A are: 1) military missile with explosive charge and launcher; 2) automatic firearms; 3) firearms disguised in other objects; 4) Ammunition with penetrable, explosive or inflammable projectiles and projectiles for such ammunition; 5) Ammunition for pistols and revolvers with a projectile having a bursting effect and missiles for such ammunition, other than ammunition for hunting or sport shooting; 6) military weapons; 7) explosive weapons and its parts; 8) all types of weapons with integral silencers and firearm silencers. Category B weapons are: 1) semi-automatic or reloading short firearms; 2) short firearms for single-shot fire with central ignition; 3) short firearms for single firing with peripheral ignition, of a total length of up to 28 cm; 4) semi-automatic long firearms that can receive more than three bullets with a magazine and a bullet tray; 5) semi-automatic long firearms which can take up to three bullets with a magazine and a bullet tray, in which the charging mechanism can be removed or if it is not certain that the weapons of such a construction are capable of being converted to a weapon with a magazine and a bullet tray that can receive more than three bullets; 6) Reloading and semi-automatic long-distance firearms with a smooth tube of up to 60 cm in length; 7) repetitive long-distance firearms not covered by item 6 of this paragraph; 8) long firearms for single firing with one or more slashed pipes; 9) semi-automatic long firearms not included in the item 4 to 6 of this paragraph; 10) short firearms for single firing with marginal ignition of a total length exceeding 28 cm; 11) long firearms for single firing, with one or more smooth pipes; 12) old weapons; 13) long firearms for single firing with a combination of smooth and slanted pipes; 14) semi-automatic firearms for civilian use, similar to automatic firearms, which are not covered by item 9 of this paragraph. Category C weapons are: 1) gas weapon; 2) the reproduction of firearms for which no single charge is used; 3) mortar; 4) Air weapons with a kinetic energy higher than 10.5 J or a missile speed higher than 250 m / s or a caliber up to 4.5 mm; 5) a weapon with a string whose strength is higher than 450 N. Category D weapons are: 1) Air weapons with a kinetic energy up to 10.5 J or a projectile speed of up to 250 m / s and a caliber up to 4.5 mm; 2) weapons with a string whose force is less than 450 N; 3) electric paralyzer; 4) sprayer; 5) cold weapons. The main parts of the weapon, when detachable objects, are included in the category of firearms in which they are placed or to be placed. Article 5. It is forbidden to acquire, possess and carry category A and cold weapons and ammunition, whose principal purpose is to assault or injure, as well as objects suitable for causing injuries when carried in a public place, and the manner and circumstances of their holding indicate that they are to be used for harassment, attack or injury. In accordance with this law It is allowed to supply, possess, carry and transfer weapons and ammunition of category B, for which the relevant weapon document has been issued. The supply, possession, carrying and transfer of weapons and ammunition of category C weapons, declared in accordance with this Law, is permitted. The supply, possession, carrying and transfer of weapons and ammunition of category D, without weapon documents and registration are permitted. Criminal Code of Montenegro under Article No. 403 regulates criminal liability: "Whoever illegally produces, sells, acquires, exchanges, carries or holds firearms, ammunition or explosive materials, shall be punished with imprisonment from three months to three years. (2) Whoever holds, carries, manufactures, repairs, processes, sells, procures, transports or in other way puts into circulation firearms, ammunition, explosive materials, spraying or gas weapons, whose unauthorized possession is forbidden by unauthorized persons; shall be imprisoned from six months to five years. (3) If the object of the crime referred to in paragraph 1 and 2 of this Article is a greater quantity of weapons or assets or it is a weapon or similar objects of great destructive power, the offender shall be punished by imprisonment of one to eight years. "
<i>Netherlands</i>	No subdivision in involvement of firearm possible.

Comments on firearms

<i>Portugal</i>	No data available to provide detailed information about de criteria.
<i>Romania</i>	Data not available.
<i>Sweden</i>	Police data (DFA16M): We can present data for homicide and robbery where firearms are used but not on this detailed level. The definition is homicide/robbery with the use of firearm. Police data (DFA16M): If used in a crime
<i>Turkey</i>	Police definition – Where we have used UNODC data, we cannot confirm what definition was used by Turkish authorities that submitted the data to UNODC. In all other cases, metadata was not available, and therefore we are in general not sure what was included/excluded. I have only marked those that I am pretty sure would/would not be included. Conviction – We did not have these data
<i>Ukraine</i>	Data is unavailable in open official sources.

Changes in offence definitions (1/2)

	<i>Between 2011 and 2016, were there any changes in the definitions of offences?</i>	<i>Explanation of the changes</i>
	DCH16AA	DCH16AB
Albania	1	
Armenia	2	
Austria	1	Concerning sexual assault § 205a StGB was introduced: " (1) Any person who engages in sexual intercourse or conduct equivalent to sexual intercourse with another person taking advantage of a predicament or after prior intimidation against that person's will is liable to imprisonment for up to two years unless the offence is punishable with a higher penalty under another provision. (2) The same penalty applies to any person who leads another in the manner set out in para. 1 to engage in or acquiesce to sexual intercourse or conduct equivalent to sexual intercourse with a third person or to perform an act equivalent to sexual intercourse involuntarily on himself or herself in order to sexually arouse or satisfy the perpetrator or a third person." Concerning fraud § 148a StGB was introduced: (1) Any person who causes a financial or other material loss to another by interfering with the result of electronic data processing through design of the program, or through the entry, manipulation, deletion, or suppression of data, or through interference with the processing of data and who has the intention to gain an unlawful material benefit for himself, herself, or a third person is liable to imprisonment for up to six months or a fine not exceeding 360 penalty units. (2) Any person who commits the offence commercially or who causes damages exceeding 5,000 Euro is liable to imprisonment for up the three years; any person who causes damages exceeding 300,000 Euro through the offence if liable to imprisonment for one to 10 years."
Azerbaijan	2	
Belgium	2	
Bulgaria	2	
Croatia	1	
Cyprus	1	New Criminal Code, passed by the Croatian Parliament at its session on 21 October 2011, entered into force on 1 January 2013. (CC/11) Money laundering – Prevention and Suppression of Money Laundering Activities Laws of 2007 to 2018 ('the AML/CFT Law') http://www.law.gov.cy/law/mokas/mokas.nsf/All/8D5B6DF6DC5D5815C2257BE1002A2848?OpenDocument . There was a legal amendment in 2012 and beyond
Czech Republic	2	
Denmark	2	
Estonia	1	There were several changes in the Penal Code 2015, but they mainly concerned 'marginal' offences, i.e. their influence was quite limited in case of offences described in the Sourcebook.
Finland	2	
France	2	
Georgia	2	
Germany	2	A major reform of sexual offences occurred at the end of 2016, but the changes will only be relevant for the reference years from 2017 on.
Greece	2	
Hungary	2	Though the Act C of 2012 entered into force on 1 July 2013, replacing the Act IV of 1978 ("Old Criminal Code"), significant changes in the definition of offences used before have not occurred.
Iceland	1	A new article on Domestic Violence / family violence was added to the criminal code art 218.b. Working methods were also changed influencing the number of violent offences registered by the police
Italy	2	
Latvia	2	
Lithuania	1	A.2 Major road traffic offences: driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol (Art. 281, para 7) has been criminalized in 2015 only, and used to be treated as an administrative infringement before then. Thus, these acts are included in the statistics only since 2015. A.4.1 Bodily injury (assault): till April 23, 2015, minor bodily injury and causing of pain in cases of domestic violence (Art 140) used to be prosecuted only in case a victim requested prosecution, while the present formulation of Art. 140 establishes that prosecution shall be started in every case when a law enforcement agency suspects that an act of domestic violence has been committed. The change has led to a significant increase in numbers of minor bodily injuries registered. Table A.7.1 Theft: small value theft is excluded, and the legal upper limit for the "small value" is set as 114 euros since January 1, 2015, the upper limit was 38 euros until then. The change has led to a significant decrease in numbers of thefts registered.
Moldova	2	
Montenegro	2	
Netherlands	2	
North Macedonia	2	
Poland	1	There were some changes in criminal law, eg. in 2013 change of the legal classification of the offense of driving a vehicle other than mechanical in the state of intoxication or under the influence of a narcotic – from crime to misdemeanor.
Portugal	2	There was no major change in the definition of the offences within the Portuguese legal framework. However, some conducts were criminalised like feminine genital mutilation, forced marriage, stalking, and violence against animals.
Romania	1	A new Criminal Code entered into force on February 1, 2014. It lead mainly to diminution of penalties in case of first offenders and to the increase of the severity of criminal sanctions for multiple offences and recidivism. The legislator completely gave up criminal sanctions applicable to minors (only educational measures can be applied). Many offences were moved from special laws to the Criminal Code and some of them were reconfigured.
Serbia	2	
Slovenia	2	
Spain	1	In the first of July in year 2015 entered into force a new Penal Code. Consequently, many types of crimes changed their definitions. In this link you can check it: http://web.icam.es/bucket/CUADRO%20COMPARATIVO%20DEL%20C%C3%93DIGO%20PENAL_%20LO%201-2015_%20CP.pdf
Sweden	1	Police data: On July 1, 2016, unlawful use of another's identity (6 b §), under Ch. 4 in the Penal Code, was introduced. Affects A.1 Total criminal offences. In 2013 the law Rape, aggravated rape (1, 4 §) was extended to included cases where the victim reacted with passivity.
Switzerland	2	
Turkey	2	
Ukraine	2	
UK: England and Wales	1	All categories of sexual offences were completely revised following legislation and new offences added such as sexual grooming. Driving offences were also completely revised. Fraud data collection is now completely different. All this leads to breaks in the series.
UK: Northern Ireland	2	
UK: Scotland	1	On 1 March 2012, the Offensive Behaviour at Football and Threatening Communications Act 2012 was implemented. The Act introduces two new offences, Offensive behaviour at football and Threatening communications. There were a number of legislative changes throughout 2010-11 which have affected the comparability of some crime groups with past years. On 6 October 2010, section 38 of the Criminal Justice and

Licensing (Scotland) Act 2010 was implemented. This introduced a new statutory offence of Threatening or abusive behaviour. Unlike the common law offence of Breach of the peace, where case law has decreed that it is necessary to show a 'public element' to the conduct, there is no requirement in the new legislation to demonstrate the offending behaviour was in a public place. Section 39 of the 2010 Act introduced the new offence of "Stalking". Formerly conduct which constitutes this new offence would also have been recorded under the common law offence of Breach of the peace. The Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009 came into force on 1 December 2010. The Act was passed following widespread media and academic criticism of the previous law in Scotland surrounding rape and other sexual offences, particularly the gender specific nature of the common law offence of rape. The Act replaces a number of common law crimes including Rape, Clandestine injury to women and Sodomy with new statutory sexual offences. The Act provides a statutory description of consent, which is defined as free agreement and provides a non-exhaustive list of factual circumstances during which consent will be deemed to be absent. The Act created a number of new 'protective' offences, which criminalise sexual activity with children and mentally disordered persons. There are separate offences concerning young children (under 13 years) and older children (13-15 years). The new legislation will only apply to offences committed from 1 December 2010. Any offences committed prior to this date will be recorded using the previous legislation. The new legislation resulted in some increases in Sexual offences. However, it is likely that the effect will be to change the distribution of these crimes among the subcategories. For example, some crimes previously categorised as Lewd and libidinous practices will now be classified as Sexual assault. The introduction of the new legislation resulted in some crimes that would previously have been classified as either Breach of the peace etc. or Other miscellaneous offences being classified as Sexual offences. Most of these are now classed as Other sexual offences. However, it is not possible to quantify the number of crimes that this change affects. Any Sexual offence which occurred prior to 1 December 2010 will be recorded in line with the appropriate legislation in place at that time. If the conduct occurred both prior to and after 1 December 2010 the appropriate offences under the old and new legislation are recorded. Caution should therefore be taken when comparing Sexual offences with previous years.

Changes in offence definitions (2/2)

	<i>Are there any changes between the definitions you provided this time (2011-2016) and those that were provided in the fifth edition (2007-2011)?</i>	<i>Explanation of the changes</i>
	DCH16BA	DCH16BB
Albania	2	
Armenia	2	
Austria		§ 218 StGB (sexual harassment and sexual acts done in public) was added under "Sexual assault". § 205a was newly introduced as explained above, it was added to "sexual assault" and "rape". Newly introduced § 148a was added to "fraud". §28a (drug trafficking) and § 31a (trafficking of psychotropic substances) SMG were added to "drug offences".
Azerbaijan	2	
Belgium	2 (and update all figures 2000-2010 police statistics)	
Bulgaria	1	All changes in the definitions are due to the availability of data and in particular to the availability of data concerning some of the more specified and detailed subcategories of criminal offences; changes are also due to the new entries in this questionnaire.
Croatia	1	There are differences because of the New Criminal Code. In this edition regarding the Police data we used the data from the Croatian Bureau of Statistics provided by Public Prosecutors office.
Cyprus	1	yes for the reason mentioned above
Czech Republic	1	Not major changes. See the explanation for each item. This has been made more precise, after consultations with representatives of police and judicial statistics staff.
Denmark	1	
Estonia	1	A.4.1 Bodily injury (assault): aggravated breach of public order (§ 263) is added first time, therefore the figures are not comparable with the previous editions. A.5.3 Sexual abuse of a child: does not any more include a relatively small number of offences registered according to the PC §§ 142/2/1, 143/2/1, 143.1/2/1. A.8.1 Fraud: now includes a special article on cyber frauds (PC § 213). A.12.1 Drug offences: the police statistics (again) does not include misdemeanors (possession for personal use and consumption), therefore some figures are not comparable with the 5th edition.
France	2	
Georgia	2	
Germany	1	Changes in the definition of rape and sexual abuse in this questionnaire led to a change in reported data on police level, specifically regarding sexual intercourse between an adult and a child, which is now always included under rape, while it was counted as abuse before, if no physical violence or threat of violence was present.
Greece	2	
Hungary	1	Some categories used in the police statistics were updated after the new Criminal Code came into force.
Iceland		
Italy	2	
Lithuania	1	Definitions of Drug offences and Drug Trafficking have been reviewed and article 262 criminalizing acts related to equipment employed for production of narcotic drugs included
Netherlands	2	
North Macedonia	2	
Poland	2	
Portugal	1	Changes were determined by the changes introduced in each category of the questionnaire.
Romania	1	
Serbia	2	
Slovenia	2	
Spain	1	Many types of crimes changed their definitions. In this link you can check it: http://web.icam.es/bucket/CUADRO%20COMPARATIVO%20DEL%20C%C3%93DIGO%20PENAL_%20O%201-2015_%20CP.pdf
Sweden	1	
Switzerland	2	
Turkey	1	I have used different definitions for sexual assault and sexual abuse of a child, explanations provided in relevant tables.
Ukraine	2	
UK: England and Wales	1	There were changes in the proportion of offences reported that were recorded. This followed inspections of the accuracy of recording which started in 2014 and continue indefinitely. Much of the increases since 2014, especially for violence and sexual offences are due to better recording and not to increases in the incidence of crime.
UK: Northern Ireland	2	

	Age of criminal responsibility: starting from this age, juveniles are considered as old enough to be recognized as culpable according to criminal law and to be tried under a criminal justice system which is specific for them	Minimal age for the application of custodial sanctions and measures: starting from this age, it is possible to sentence a juvenile to custody or to educational measures in closed penal institutions	Age of criminal majority: Starting from this age a person is in principle tried under the criminal justice system for adults and do not benefit of no special condition of juvenile. In the majority of European countries this age is 18.	Application of juvenile criminal law on young adults: In some countries, it is possible to apply the juvenile criminal law (or specific sanctions for youth) on persons considered as adults by the law (i.e. persons having reached the age of criminal majority, see C.3). Is that possible in your country?
	AGECR16	AGESM16	AGECM16	AGEYA16
Albania				1
Armenia	14	14	18	2
Austria	14	14	18	1
Azerbaijan	14	14	18	
Belgium				2
Croatia				1
Denmark	14/15 Note: Between the 1st of July 2010 and the 1st of March 2012, the age of criminal responsibility was lowered to 14 years. Otherwise, the age of criminal responsibility has been and still is 15 years.		18	2
Estonia				2
France				2
Georgia				1
Greece	13		18	1
Hungary	12/14	12/14	18	2
Italy	14	14	18	
Lithuania				1
Moldova				1
Netherlands				1
North Macedonia				1 Article 19 - a young adult person is a person who at the time of the verdict for a law action envisaged as a criminal act has turned 18, and it has not turned 21, Article 33 (2) The special provisions that apply to children who commit perpetrators of criminal acts shall be applied under the conditions provided for in the provisions of this chapter and on adults when they are tried for acts that are prescribed by law as criminal offenses that they committed as children, and exceptionally and on persons who have committed a criminal offense as young adults. Article 59 (2) If, during the duration of the educational measure, the court pronounces to a young adult a juvenile imprisonment for a child or a prison for at least one year, the educational measure stops with the commencement of the serving of the sentence. Pronouncing educational measures for young adults Article 70 (1) A perpetrator who, as a young adult, has committed an act that is stipulated by law as a criminal offense and at the time of the verdict does not reach the age of 21, the court may impose an appropriate measure of intensified supervision or institute measure, if, in view of his the person and the circumstances under which the crime was committed, it can be expected that the educational measure will achieve the goal that would be achieved by pronouncing the sentence. (2) The juvenile who is pronounced an educational measure, may, under the conditions stipulated by this Law, be pronounced a security measure. (3) The pronounced educational measure may last up to the age of the offender at the age of 23 years.
Norway				
Poland	15	15	17	1
Portugal	16	16	21	2
Serbia				1
Slovenia	14	16	18	
Spain	14	14	18	2 [18-21]
Sweden				2

Switzerland				2
Turkey	12	12	18	2
Ukraine	14	14	18	2
UK: England and Wales	The maximum age for a minor is defined by "under 18 years" (i.e. having not yet reached the 18th birthday).			

If yes, please indicate the age from which persons are no longer considered as young adults		Comments
AGEYAA16		CAGE16
<i>Albania</i>		Law no. 37/2017 "Code of Criminal Justice for Children" which entered in force in January 2018 introduced the concept of "young adults". Under article 3 of the law a "young adult" is defined any person from 18 to 21 years of age who is accused of the commission of a criminal offence, when he was a child. Article 27 of the law states that "a person over the age of 18 years, but younger than 21 years, who is accused of commission of a criminal offence, at the time the person was a child, he/she shall be tried by the court section for children".
<i>Armenia</i>	18	The age of criminal responsibility in Armenia is usually 16, however for certain types of offences, i.e. homicide, theft, robbery, joyriding, assault, rape, the age of criminal responsibility is 14.
<i>Austria</i>	21	
<i>Bulgaria</i>	2	
<i>Greece</i>		1. Framework for minors changed in 2015 (L.4322/2015) 2. A minor is between the age of 8 and 18 years completed (art.121§1 GPC). 3. A person between 8 and 15 years is not culpable (art.126§1 GPC) and may be only subjected to reformatory or therapeutic measures (art.126§2). 4. Maximum age for a person to be treated as a young adult is 21 (art. 133 GPC) 5. A young adult may receive a diminished sentence, if they were 18 years of age at the time they committed the offence (art. 133 GPC)
<i>Hungary</i>		Age of criminal responsibility and minimal age for the application of custodial sentences in some specific crimes (homicide, voluntary manslaughter, terrorism, robbery, life-threatening bodily injury, plundering) is 12 years, if the perpetrator had the capacity to understand the nature and consequences of his/her acts.
<i>Italy</i>	21	
<i>Lithuania</i>	21	
<i>Poland</i>	18	
<i>Portugal</i>		(a) Young persons, between the age of 16 and 21 years old, benefit of a special regimen of juvenile offenders. Comment: THE LAW ON JUVENILE CRIMINAL OFFENDERS AND CRIMINAL PROTECTION OF JUVENILES foresees the following: Ordering Criminal Sanctions to Adults for Acts Committed as Juveniles (Article 40) A person of legal age who is over twenty-one years may not be tried for a criminal offence committed as a younger juvenile. A person of legal age who committed a criminal offence as a juvenile and who at time of trial is not yet twenty-one years old, may be ordered a relevant educational measure (alternative sanctioning measure, measure of increased supervision by guardianship authority or remand to correctional institution), and under provisions specified in Article 28 hereof – remand to juvenile detention facility. In deliberating if or which of the above sanctions will be ordered, the Court shall regard all circumstances of the case, and particularly the gravity of the offence, time elapsed from its commission, character and behaviour of the offender as well as the purpose to be achieved by the sanction. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 2 of this Article, the Court may pronounce to a person of legal age who attained twenty-one years of age during trial, a prison sentence or suspended sentence. The prison sentence, in this case, shall have the same legal effects in respect of rehabilitation, erasing of conviction, limitations, parole and legal consequences as punishment by juvenile detention. In addition to the ordered sanction, adults specified under paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Article may be ordered appropriate security measure under conditions stipulated by this Act. Ordering Educational Measures to Young Adults (Article 41) The Court may pronounce to an offender who committed a criminal offence as an adult but at time of trial is under twenty-one years of age any of the alternative sanctions, the measure of increased supervision by guardianship authority or remand to correctional institution if, due to the character and circumstances under which the offence was committed, it may be expected that these educational measures will achieve the same purpose as punishment. The Court may order, under terms set forth in this Act, any security measure to a young adult under educational measure.
<i>Slovenia</i>	18	
<i>Spain</i>	18/21 (it depends on the context)	After a reform of the juvenile criminal law in 2006, the possibility of applying the juvenile criminal law to young adults between 18 and 21 years is definitively suppressed. However, we must bear in mind that adults can be tried according the juvenile criminal law, when the crime was committed when they were a minor.
<i>Ukraine</i>		Age of criminal liability. Persons who have committed criminal offenses at the age of 14 to 16 years shall be criminally liable only for a murder (Articles 115-117), attempted killing of a statesperson or public figure, a law enforcement officer, a member of a civilian peace-keeping or border-guard unit, or a serviceman, judge, assessor or juror, in connection with their activity related to the administration of justice, a defense attorney or agent of any person in connection with their activity related to legal assistance, or a foreign representative (Articles 112, 348, 379, 400 and 443), intended grievous bodily injury (Article 121, paragraph 3 of Articles 345, 346, 350, 377 and 398), intended bodily injury of medium gravity (Article 122, paragraph 2 of Articles 345, 346, 350, 377 and 398), sabotage (Article 113), gansterism (Article 257), act of terrorism (Article 258), hostage taking (Articles 147 and 348), rape (Article 152), violent unnatural satisfaction of sexual desire (Article 153), theft (sections 185, paragraph 1 of Articles 262 and 308), robbery (Articles 186, 262 and 308), brigandage (Article 187, paragraph 3 of Articles 262 and 308), extortion (Article 189, 262 and 308), willful destruction or endamage of property (paragraph 2 of Articles 194, 347, 352 and 378, paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article 399), endamage of communication routes and means of transportation (Article 277), theft or seizure of railroad rolling stock, air-, sea- or river-craft (Article 278), misappropriation of transportation (paragraph 2 and 3 of Article 289), and hooliganism (Article 296). Persons who have reached the age of 16 years before the commission of a criminal offense shall be criminally liable

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