

European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics 2024

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Table of Contents

1. Police Statistics	5
1.1 General comments.....	5
1.1.1 Police statistics as a measure of crime	5
1.1.2 Police in the criminal justice system	5
1.1.3 Counting offences and offenders	6
1.1.4 Counting police officers.....	6
1.1.5 Results	7
1.1.6 Comments by offences	7
1.2 Tables.....	25
1.2.1 Offences	25
1.2.2 Offenders	52
1.2.4 Police staff.....	107
1.3 Technical Information	111
2. Prosecution statistics	116
2.2. Tables.....	123
2.2.1 Criminal cases handled by the prosecuting authorities 2016-2021	123
2.2.2 Criminal cases handled by the prosecuting authorities in 2020	127
2.2.3 Criminal cases handled by the prosecuting authorities in 2020 by offence	136
2.2.4 Police custody and pre-trial detention	141
2.2.5. Prosecution staff	144
2.3 Technical information.....	146
3. Conviction Statistics	182
3.1 General comments.....	182
3.2 Tables.....	185
3.3 Technical information	283
3.4 Sources.....	285
4. Prison statistics	286
4.1 General comments	286
4.1.1 Introduction	286
4.1.2 Quality of the data	288
4.2 Tables.....	292
4.2.1 Prison population : Stock of inmates	292
4.2.3 Prison population: Flow of entries into penal institutions	298
4.2.5 Prison staff	311
4.3 Technical information.....	314
4.4 Notes on technical information	317
4.5 Summary tables for technical information.....	328
5. Probation Statistics.....	333
5.1 General comments.....	333
5.2 Tables.....	340
5.3 Technical information	339
6. National Victimization Surveys.....	342
6.1 General comments	342

6.1.1. Introduction	342
6.1.2 Data collected on Victimization Surveys for the European Sourcebook.....	342
6.1.3 Standard wording of the questions included in national victimization surveys.....	344
6.1.4 Main Results.....	343
6.1.5. Other victimization surveys carried out by European countries.....	343
6.2 Tables from household victimization surveys.....	346
6.2.1 Bodily Injury	346
6.2.2. Sexual Assault	347
6.2.3. Robbery.....	347
6.2.4. Theft of personal property.....	348
6.2.5. Theft of motor vehicle	349
6.2.6. Domestic burglary.....	350
6.2.7. Unauthorized access to personal data	351
6.2.8. Online fraud	351
6.2.9. Cyber-harassment.....	352
6.2.10. Trust in the police	352
6.2.11 Feelings of safety	352
6.3 Technical information on household surveys	354
6.4 Sources of national metadata and results	359

1. Police Statistics

1.1 General comments

1.1.1 Police statistics as a measure of crime

In chapter one we provide information on offences recorded by the police, the number of offences per 100 000 population, the characteristics of suspected offenders, and the number of police staff. Police statistics are collected in every country but for several reasons they do not offer a comparative nor comprehensive measure of crime. Victims may choose not to report the crime to the police (e.g., depending on how serious they view the offence, their social or economic status or their previous experiences or trust in the police) or they may not be aware that they have been a victim of crime. In addition, reporting may be self-incriminating (e.g., when a victim is also an offender) or humiliating or the victim may think that nothing will be gained by reporting (e.g., the victim thinks that the police will not be able to solve the crime or fears re-victimization by the system).

If the victim does not report a crime, and the police do not learn about the offence from another source, the offence will not be recorded and therefore not counted in police statistics. Research suggests that victims of assault or rape, for example, tend to be less likely to report the offence than victims of property crimes.¹

Not all crimes are reported by a victim or a witness. The police themselves may report violent crimes, for example homicide and 'victimless' offences (such as illegal possession of arms, drink-driving and drug offences). Even when a crime is reported to the police, it may not be recorded in the official statistics. This may occur if the police believe that the event reported did not actually constitute a crime. Petty offences are not always recorded in police statistics. Also, countries differ in the way they consider certain offences as petty (e.g., theft of low-value items). In assessing national differences, comparisons with other data sources, such as victimization surveys (e.g., the International Crime Victims Survey, ICVS), are helpful. The last sweep of the ICVS was carried out in 2005. More information about victimization surveys is given in other chapters of the Sourcebook.

1.1.2 *Police in the criminal justice system*

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

¹ van Dijk, J., van Kesteren, J. & P. Smit (2007). Criminal Victimization in International Perspective. Key Findings from the 2004-2005 ICVS and EU ICS. 257 Onderzoek en beleid. Den Haag: WODC.

proceedings by filing a complaint with the prosecution authorities or the court. Nevertheless, most of the offences covered by the Sourcebook will be reported to or detected by the police.

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

Substantial differences exist between countries in the tasks that the police carry out. For example, in most countries the police deal with traffic offences such as drink-driving, causing bodily harm or petty traffic offences (such as speeding and illegal parking). Also, in most countries, the police have the additional task of maintaining public order and of assisting the public in various situations (from providing information to rendering first aid). This may not apply, however, to all types of police or related agencies that have been included in the tables on police staff. Therefore, care should be taken when relating police resources to the volume of recorded crime or the number of suspected offenders.

1.1.3 Counting offences and offenders

Certain classification issues need to be considered when examining police statistics:²

– The point in time when the offence is recorded in the statistics: did the recording follow the initial report ('input' statistic) or the initial investigation ('output' statistic)?

– Multiple offences: One offence can consist of several offences (e.g., rape, followed by a homicide and the use of an illegal weapon). Therefore, awareness of whether the offences committed are counted separately or whether a principal offence rule is applied (i.e., only counting the most serious offence) is essential.

– In addition, in relation to serial or continuous offending, issues such as whether a report of domestic violence experienced over a period of time is counted as one or several incidents are important.

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

1.1.4 Counting police officers

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

² Aebi, M. F. (2008). Measuring the Influence of Statistical Counting Rules on Cross-National Differences in Recorded Crime. In K. Aromaa & M. Heiskanen (Eds.), *Crime and Criminal Justice Systems in Europe and North America 1995-2004*, 196-214. HEUNI Publication Series No. 55. Helsinki: European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control.

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

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

1.1.5 Results

At this time 19 countries have been able to provide information on some offences reported to the police.

1.1.6 Comments by offences

Police statistics contain tables on offences and perpetrators, both on the total number of offences and offenders and information regarding 24 crime categories, including information regarding the number of homicides and robberies committed with firearms. Here we have also attempted to collect data on cyber related offences.

Additionally, information on police staff is included.

Total offences

Major road traffic offences

More than half of the countries report a decrease in the number of major road traffic offences per 100 000 population between the years 2016 and 2021.

Wide variations were found in a number of reported major road traffic offences per 100 000 population with Finland, the Netherlands and Sweden reporting over 500 incidents per 100 000 population, but most countries report between 100 and 200 cases per 100 000 population.

Intentional homicide (attempts and completed)

In total 20 countries have given information on intentional homicide. Close to 60% of the countries reported a decrease in the number of cases per 100 000 population from 2016 to 2021. The decrease is even more in regard of completed intentional homicide where more than 70% of countries that have provided data report decrease. Mean, both in the regard of completed cases and including attempts. Mean number of completed intentional homicides was 1,5 per 100 000 population in 2021 with the highest number reported in Ukraine (7,8 cases per 100 000) and lowest in Slovenia (0,3 cases per 100 000 population).

Bodily injury

The majority of countries report a decrease in the number of bodily injury cases and aggravated bodily injury cases registered by the police in 2021 compared to 2016. There are large differences in the number of cases per 100 000 population reported but many of the countries reporting the highest number of cases report that they cannot exclude assaults only causing pain from the number of bodily injury cases. Only six countries can report number of bodily injuries related to intimate partner violence. Large variations are in number of reported cases per 100 000 population ranging from almost 160 cases per 100 000 population in Sweden in 2021 to almost six cases per 100 000 population in Ukraine.

Sexual Assault

In total 21 countries were able to report number of sexual assaults per 100 000 population in 2021. Large majority, 85%, report increase in number of reported sexual assaults per 100 000 population from 2016 to 2021, the mean number of cases going from 51 cases per 100 000 population in 2016 to 69 cases per 100 000 population in 2021. Variation in number of cases per 100 000 population is large going from 1,6 cases per 100 000 population in Ukraine in 2021 to 580 cases per 100 000 population in UK: England & Wales.

Results for reported rape are similar, showing 80% of the countries reporting an increase in the number of registered cases but large differences in numbers per 100 000 population from less than one case in couple of countries to the average of almost 22 cases to the maximum of almost 120 cases per 100 000 population UK: England & Wales.

Sexual abuse of a child

Fifteen countries provided data on sexual abuse of a child. Most of them were not able to follow the standard definitions, for example many were not able to exclude verbal abuse i.e. via the internet and/ or include attempts. Of the countries providing data nine reported an increase in the number of cases per 100 000 population between 2016 and 2021 and six countries reported a decrease. A large increase is reported in Finland (70%), Serbia (63%), UK: Northern Ireland (57%) and Poland (56%) as well in Ukraine.

Robbery

Twenty countries provided data regarding reported robbery, almost 80% reporting a decrease between 2016 and 2021. As with most other types of offences the variation of the number of offences per 100 000 population is large, from under 10 cases per 100 000 in Hungary, Estonia, and Poland to more than 100 cases per 100 000 population in Spain, UK: England & Wales and in Belgium. The mean rate is 43 robberies per 100 000 population in 2021, decreasing from a mean of 64 cases per 100 000 population in 2016.

Ten countries provided data regarding robbery with a firearm, all of them reporting decrease between 2016 and 2021 per 100 000 population.

Theft

Here the standard definition of theft is “depriving a person or organization of property with the intent to keep it”. Included are minor thefts, thefts committed by means of burglary,

theft of motor vehicles and thefts by employees. Attempts are also included here. Excluded are robberies, fraud and handling with stolen goods.

A large majority of the countries were able to follow the definitions, with the exception of those countries that exclude either minor thefts and/or attempts³. This can partly explain large variations in the number of thefts per 100 000 population, ranging from 286 cases per 100 000 population in Denmark to 3.670 cases in Sweden. But definitions cannot fully explain these large differences since for example those both countries report that they were able to follow the definitions.

In total 95% of countries showed a decrease in number of cases between 2016 and 2021. Only Romania reported 1% increase during the period.

Only 10 countries were able to provide data on aggravated theft, all of them reporting a decrease in the number of cases between 2016 and 2021 per 100 000 population.

When asking specifically on theft of a motor vehicle, it is obvious that number of cases is as well going down in most countries in Europe and has been since 2011. Only two countries reported an increase in the number of cases between 2016 and 2021. Despite clear development it is obvious that there are large deviations in how motor vehicle theft is defined, for example “joy ride” is not included in many instances as is theft of motor vehicle parts included in many countries.

Burglary and domestic burglary

Approximately 80% of the countries that provided data for cases of theft by means of burglary reported a decrease between 2016 to 2021 following the same trend shown between the years 2011 and 2016. There are large variations in the number of cases ranging from less than 27 cases per 100 000 population in Denmark (due to changes in definition?) to 707 cases per 100 000 in Sweden. Variations in definitions can explain these differences but only partly. Same development applies to thefts by means of domestic burglary between 2016 and 2021 showing continuous decrease from 2011. Denmark also reports the lowest rate and Denmark the highest per 100 000 population.

Fraud

At the same time as many countries report a decline in reported theft and burglary, reported incidents of fraud are increasing. This is the same trend as was observed in the data collection between the years 2011 and 2016. In 2021 almost 70% of the countries that provided data reported increase in the number of frauds reported to the police between 2016 and 2021 per 100 000 population.

There are large variations in the number of reported cases, with the lowest numbers in Serbia (20 cases per 100 000 population) and highest in Sweden (1.747 cases per 100 000 population). Only three countries report cyber-related cases per 100 000 population.

Forgery of documents

³ Armenia, Estonia, Greece, Italy, Moldova, Montenegro, Norway, Spain, UK: Northern Ireland, UK:Scotland

Majority participating countries report a decrease in the number of cases per 100 000 population between 2016 and 2021. Following the same trend as was observed in the data collection for the years 2011 to 2016.

Money Laundering

Money laundering is defined as “specific financial transactions to conceal the identity, source, and/or destination of money or non-monetary property deriving from criminal activities”. There has been an emphasis on harmonising criminal penalties for money laundering within the EU and now majority of participating countries were able to provide information on number of money laundering cases. The majority of the countries reported increase in number of cases between 2016 and 2021 (82%). The median number of cases per 100 000 is 15 cases.

Corruption in the public sector

Of the 17 countries that provided data the mean is 18 cases per 100 000 population. The variation in number of cases is large from 0,2 cases per 100 000 in Switzerland to 162 cases in Romania (following a 858% increase in number of cases from 2016 to 2021).

Drug offences

Most countries were able to provide data on drug offences and in majority of cases the countries report increase in number of cases (65%). Ranging from 39 cases per 100 000 population in Spain to 1.158 cases in Sweden with the mean of 271 cases in 2021. Although majority of countries reported increase in number of drug offences only 39% of countries reported increase in number of drug trafficking cases.

1.1.7 Police staff

The ratio of police officers (excluding civilians) per 100 000 population is here referred to as police density. Table 1.b shows the distribution of police density in 2021. As shown most countries report between 200 and 299 police officers per 100 000 population but the rate was from 134 police officers in Finland per 100 000 population to 427 officers in Portugal.

In total the mean police density was 295 police officers per 100 000 population.

Table 1.b. Number of police officers excluding civilians per 100 000 population (police density) in 2021

Under 200	200-299	300-399	400-499	500 and over
Denmark	Estonia	Czech Republic	Portugal	
Finland	Lithuania	Hungary		
	Netherlands	Luxembourg		
	Poland	Slovenia		
	Sweden	Spain		
	Switzerland			
	Ukraine			
	UK: England & Wales			

In 2021 14 countries were able to provide information on the number of civilian employees in the police force. The share of civilians was the highest in England & Wales but lowest in Portugal. From the countries providing data, it is most common that the percentage of civilians is between 10 and 19%.

Table 1.c. Percentage of civilian police staff (officers and civilians) in 2021

Under 10%	10%-19%	20%-29%	30%-39%	40% or more
Portugal	Belgium	Denmark	Sweden	UK: England & Wales
	Czech Republic	Finland		
	Estonia	Hungary		
	Lithuania	Switzerland		
	The Netherlands			
	Poland			
	Slovenia			

1.2 Tables

1.2.1 Offences

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

Column1	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Cyber-related		% change 2016-2021
						2020	2021	
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	7 902.6	7 788.1	7 845.5	8 053.6	8 669.6	...	7 670.5	-3%
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	2 067.1	1 912.3	1 813.4	1 870.7	1 547.8	...	1 460.1	-29%
Denmark	4 458.1	4 140.3	4 412.2	4 826.1	4 967.6	...	4 731.2	6%
Estonia	2 207.6	2 051.0	2 056.3	2 050.8	1 942.6	...	1 953.4	-12%
Finland	8 445.3	7 965.6	8 044.9	8 205.5	9 835.3	...	8 720.8	3%
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	2 253.1	1 186.1	1 684.1	1 658.4	109.3	1 579.1	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	2 317.9	2 269.1	2 236.4	2 078.5	2 032.2	...	1 733.6	-25%
Lithuania	2 045.1	2 241.9	2 058.8	1 841.3	1 657.3	...	1 521.1	-26%
Luxembourg	6 687.6	6 216.9	6 194.0	6 315.9	6 410.1	...	6 754.8	1%
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	5 479.2	4 876.3	4 577.2	4 755.8	4 671.2	...	4 336.3	-21%
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	1 971.3	1 985.5	2 022.4	2 097.7	2 065.8	287.4	2 217.2	12%
Portugal	3 199.5	3 316.8	3 238.0	3 265.8	2 902.1	...	2 926.7	-9%
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	1 326.9	1 301.2	1 229.6	1 178.7	1 047.1	...	1 095.9	-17%
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	2 997.0	2 826.7	2 743.3	2 648.5	2 555.6	25.4	2 099.7	-30%
Spain	2 118.9	2 105.3	2 197.9	2 291.4	1 865.6	288.6	2 068.3	-2%
Sweden	15 330.4	15 156.4	15 322.0	15 135.7	15 171.7	...	14 264.5	-7%
Switzerland	7 119.9	6 617.1	6 452.8	6 375.8	6 077.9	...	5 854.6	-18%
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	1 391.4	1 235.2	1 153.9	1 057.9	864.1	6.0	776.1	-44%
UK: England & Wales	8 514.2	9 370.7	10 069.2	10 192.5	9 052.9	...	10 666.7	25%
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	4 754.5	4 506.8	4 466.0	4 522.4	4 473.4	143.3	4 338.5	
<i>Median</i>	3 098.2	2 826.7	2 743.3	2 648.5	2 555.6	109.3	2 217.2	
<i>Minimum</i>	1 326.9	1 235.2	1 153.9	1 057.9	864.1	6.0	776.1	
<i>Maximum</i>	15 330.4	15 156.4	15 322.0	15 135.7	15 171.7	288.6	14 264.5	

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Table 1.2.1.2 Offences per 100 000 population - Major traffic offences

Column1	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Cyber-related		% change 2016-2021
						2020	2021	
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	61.6	58.2	61.8	60.8	61.3	...	56.0	-9%
Denmark	3.6	3.8	4.2	4.1	3.3	...	3.3	-8%
Estonia	283.9	249.1	256.9	261.2	261.0	...	226.5	-20%
Finland	808.7	813.9	878.3	876.3	1 022.5	...	894.3	11%
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	166.4	90.1	150.3	150.4	0.1	141.7	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	29.1	29.9	30.1	28.1	24.4	...	21.5	-26%
Lithuania	36.4	203.9	200.0	196.7	196.2	...	185.1	409%
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	676.3	654.9	688.5	726.2	663.9	...	686.6	2%
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	194.0	177.6	167.5	181.2	167.9	-	179.1	-8%
Portugal	303.9	296.8	283.0	271.3	271.5	...	304.1	0%
Romania	140.6	140.3	149.6	163.7	143.4	...	167.4	19%
Serbia	121.0	123.8	122.9	119.6	104.7	...	119.4	-1%
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	28.3	33.2	30.0	27.5	20.6	-	24.5	-14%
Spain	94.6	94.4	102.1	106.2	86.9	0.0	102.1	8%
Sweden	592.1	610.5	603.5	583.0	577.5	...	503.0	-15%
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	27.0	24.5	20.3	21.5	21.8	...	19.6	-27%
UK: England & Wales	9.7	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.4	...	10.2	5%
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	213.2	217.1	217.6	222.8	222.8	0.0	214.4	
<i>Median</i>	107.8	140.3	122.9	150.3	143.4	0.0	141.7	
<i>Minimum</i>	3.6	3.8	4.2	4.1	3.3	-	3.3	
<i>Maximum</i>	808.7	813.9	878.3	876.3	1 022.5	0.1	894.3	

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Table 1.2.1.3 Offences per 100 000 population - Intentional Homicide

Column1							Cyber-related		% change 2016-2021
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2020	2021		
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	9.3	10.3	10.7	10.2	10.1	...	10.4	12%	
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.2	...	1.0	-22%	
Denmark	4.6	5.4	6.1	4.5	5.8	...	4.0	-14%	
Estonia	3.3	3.4	3.3	2.6	3.8	...	2.0	-39%	
Finland	7.4	7.7	8.2	7.5	8.7	...	8.5	15%	
France	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.0	...	1.1	2%	
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	1.6	0.8	1.2	1.7	-	1.3	...	
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	3.4	3.7	4.0	3.9	4.1	...	3.8	12%	
Lithuania	5.6	4.5	4.6	3.5	3.9	...	2.7	-51%	
Luxembourg	13.4	12.9	12.0	10.3	15.7	...	11.3	-15%	
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	18.4	17.6	16.7	15.4	15.8	...	15.6	-15%	
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.9	0.0	1.8	27%	
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	...	1.0	-21%	
Serbia	3.6	2.7	2.8	3.1	2.9	...	2.9	-22%	
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.8	-	0.6	-2%	
Spain	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.5	0.0	2.8	17%	
Sweden	10.0	10.3	9.7	10.7	11.7	...	10.7	6%	
Switzerland	2.8	2.8	2.4	2.4	3.0	...	2.6	-6%	
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	14.9	12.7	13.4	13.3	9.3	...	7.9	-47%	
UK: England & Wales	2.3	3.3	2.7	2.7	2.5	...	2.7	19%	
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.0	5.4	0.0	4.7		
<i>Median</i>	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.9	3.4	0.0	2.8		
<i>Minimum</i>	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.8	-	0.6		
<i>Maximum</i>	18.4	17.6	16.7	15.4	15.8	0.0	15.6		

PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION

Table 1.2.1.4 Offences per 100 000 population – Intimate partner homicide

Column1							Cyber-related		% change 2016-2021
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2020	2021		
Albania	
Armenia	
Austria	
Azerbaijan	
Belgium	
Bosnia-Herzegovina	
Bulgaria	
Croatia	
Cyprus	
Czech Republic	
Denmark	
Estonia	
Finland	
France	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	...	0.2	3%	
Georgia	
Germany	
Greece	
Hungary	0.4	0.5	-	0.3	...	
Iceland	
Ireland	
Italy	
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	
Latvia	
Lithuania	
Luxembourg	
Malta	
Moldova	
Montenegro	
Netherlands	
North Macedonia	
Norway	
Poland	
Portugal	
Romania	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	...	0.3	-11%	
Serbia	
Slovak Republic	
Slovenia	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	-	0.2	-2%	
Spain	
Sweden	...	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	...	0.2	...	
Switzerland	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	...	0.6	2%	
Turkey	
Ukraine	
UK: England & Wales	
UK: Northern Ireland	
UK: Scotland	
<i>Mean</i>	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	-	0.3		
<i>Median</i>	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	-	0.2		
<i>Minimum</i>	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	-	0.2		
<i>Maximum</i>	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	-	0.6		

PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION

Table 1.2.1.4 Offences per 100 000 population - Intentional Homicide: Firearm involved

Column1	Cyber-related								
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2020	2021	% change 2016-2021	
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.0	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	-	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	...	0.0	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	...	0.1	...	81%
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	...	3%
Serbia	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.4	...	0.3	...	3%
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.0	-	0.0	...	-51%
Spain	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	-	0.3	...	-30%
Sweden	2.8	3.3	3.3	3.5	0.5	...	0.4	...	-85%
Switzerland	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	...	0.2	...	-54%
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	...	0.1	...	-61%
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	-	0.2	...	...
<i>Median</i>	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	-	0.1	...	...
<i>Minimum</i>	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	...	...
<i>Maximum</i>	2.8	3.3	3.3	3.5	0.5	-	0.4	...	...

PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION

Table 1.2.1.5 Offences per 100 000 population - Intentional Homicide Completed

Column1	Cyber-related								
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2020	2021	% change 2016-2021	
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.3	...	1.3	...	-14%
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.4	2.2	...	1.4	...	13%
Estonia	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.0	3.2	...	2.0	...	-22%
Finland	1.7	1.3	1.7	1.5	1.7	...	1.7	...	-3%
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.8	-	0.7	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	4.9	4.0	3.5	3.0	3.5	...	2.5	...	-49%
Luxembourg	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.3	...	0.5	...	-46%
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	...	0.7	...	13%
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.9	...	0.8	...	12%
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	1.5	1.1	1.5	1.1	1.1	...	1.1	...	-29%
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.5	-	0.3	...	-14%
Spain	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	-	0.6	...	-3%
Sweden	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	...	1.1	...	1%
Switzerland	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	...	0.5	...	-8%
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	14.7	12.6	13.4	13.2	9.2	...	7.8	...	-47%
UK: England & Wales	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.0	...	1.2	...	-3%
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	2.3	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	-	1.5	...	...
<i>Median</i>	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	-	1.1	...	...
<i>Minimum</i>	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	-	0.3	...	...
<i>Maximum</i>	14.7	12.6	13.4	13.2	9.2	-	7.8	...	...

PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION

Table 1.2.1.6 Offences per 100 000 population - Intentional Homicide Completed: Firearm involved

Column1	Cyber-related								
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2020	2021	% change 2016-2021	
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	0.3	-	0.2	0.1	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	-	0.1	0.0	0.1	-	0.0	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	-	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	...	0.2	...	-20%
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.2	...	0.1	...	-29%
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	-	-	-	...	-100%
Spain	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	...	-2%
Sweden	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	...	0.6	...	99%
Switzerland	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	...	0.1	...	-42%
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	-	0.1	...	...
<i>Median</i>	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	...	...
<i>Minimum</i>	-	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	...	...
<i>Maximum</i>	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5	-	0.6	...	...

PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION

Table 1.2.1.7 Offences per 100 000 population - Bodily injury

Column1	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Cyber-related		% change 2016-2021
						2020	2021	
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	556.8	552.9	565.9	569.7	486.9	...	516.5	-7%
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	47.8	45.1	46.8	44.0	36.4	...	35.3	-26%
Denmark	144.8	160.6	160.2	167.6	173.3	...	148.4	2%
Estonia	461.0	449.4	496.8	535.6	484.2	...	451.5	-2%
Finland	609.9	609.4	610.2	613.4	602.4	...	616.6	1%
France	400.5	416.3	448.2	479.6	470.0	...	523.1	31%
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	111.9	55.3	74.7	80.3	0.0	74.8	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	60.7	59.0	59.3	56.7	52.1	...	43.5	-28%
Lithuania	371.1	448.4	468.0	414.8	377.7	...	314.3	-15%
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	276.8	262.0	250.4	246.6	220.0	...	208.1	-25%
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	92.6	95.0	87.2	94.4	81.2	0.2	79.0	-15%
Portugal	505.9	508.8	504.6	541.5	468.4	...	464.6	-8%
Romania	349.8	349.3	360.1	390.5	345.2	...	392.0	12%
Serbia	35.5	33.4	31.8	29.8	27.0	...	28.2	-21%
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	72.7	68.1	75.0	75.3	68.8	-	56.1	-23%
Spain	37.3	38.9	39.2	42.7	33.8	0.0	42.7	14%
Sweden	990.6	923.0	902.1	903.8	872.0	...	857.2	-13%
Switzerland	115.7	108.8	111.2	113.7	111.0	...	101.1	-13%
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	86.3	71.7	70.6	74.6	72.0	...	66.2	-23%
UK: England & Wales	796.8	864.8	921.8	900.7	770.5	...	946.3	19%
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	316.5	308.8	313.2	318.5	291.7	0.1	298.3	
<i>Median</i>	276.8	211.3	205.3	207.1	196.7	0.0	178.3	
<i>Minimum</i>	35.5	33.4	31.8	29.8	27.0	-	28.2	
<i>Maximum</i>	990.6	923.0	921.8	903.8	872.0	0.2	946.3	

PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION

Table 1.2.1.7 Offences per 100 000 population - Bodily injury: intimate partner violence

Column1	Cyber-related								
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2020	2021	% change 2016-2021	
Albania
Armenia
Austria
Azerbaijan
Belgium
Bosnia-Herzegovina
Bulgaria
Croatia
Cyprus
Czech Republic
Denmark
Estonia
Finland
France
Georgia
Germany
Greece
Hungary	9.9	10.7	-	11.5	...	...
Iceland
Ireland
Italy
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)
Latvia
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Malta
Moldova
Montenegro
Netherlands
North Macedonia
Norway
Poland
Portugal
Romania	64.9	74.4	82.4	96.0	95.7	...	111.5	...	72%
Serbia
Slovak Republic
Slovenia	11.2	8.6	11.8	10.6	10.0	-	8.4	...	-25%
Spain
Sweden	126.2	120.2	157.5	...	160.9	...	159.3	...	26%
Switzerland	19.5	19.4	19.9	19.0	19.5	...	18.0	...	-7%
Turkey
Ukraine	2.5	5.3	...	5.9	...	...
UK: England & Wales
UK: Northern Ireland
UK: Scotland
<i>Mean</i>	55.4	55.6	67.9	27.6	50.3	-	52.4	...	...
<i>Median</i>	42.2	46.9	51.2	10.6	15.1	-	14.8	...	...
<i>Minimum</i>	11.2	8.6	11.8	2.5	5.3	-	5.9	...	...
<i>Maximum</i>	126.2	120.2	157.5	96.0	160.9	-	159.3	...	...

PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION

Table 1.2.1.8 Offences per 100 000 population - Bodily injury: Aggravated

Column1	Cyber-related									
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2020	2021	% change 2016-2021		
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	23.4	26.4	27.2	27.7	30.0	...	26.3	...	12%	...
Estonia	7.1	5.8	6.8	5.9	5.8	...	5.6	...	-21%	...
Finland	28.9	28.7	29.2	28.7	31.7	...	30.1	...	4%	...
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	9.9	9.1	8.7	8.2	7.8	...	7.0	...	-29%	...
Lithuania	7.0	5.8	6.0	4.6	4.7	...	3.8	...	-47%	...
Luxembourg	98.7	99.0	101.5	103.8	77.6	...	86.3	...	-13%	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.3	-	1.3	...	-26%	...
Portugal	5.0	5.7	5.6	6.4	5.6	...	6.1	...	21%	...
Romania	76.9	78.3	80.5	81.3	67.1	...	71.6	...	-7%	...
Serbia	14.9	14.2	14.2	13.1	11.8	...	12.3	...	-18%	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	7.5	7.3	7.3	6.9	6.1	-	5.5	...	-26%	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	6.9	7.0	6.9	7.5	7.8	...	7.5	...	9%	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	7.9	8.0	7.4	7.0	6.6	...	6.2	...	-22%	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	22.8	22.8	23.3	23.3	20.3	-	20.7	...	...	...
<i>Median</i>	7.9	8.0	7.4	7.5	7.8	-	7.0	...	...	...
<i>Minimum</i>	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.3	-	1.3	...	...	...
<i>Maximum</i>	98.7	99.0	101.5	103.8	77.6	-	86.3	...	...	...

PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION

Table 1.2.1.9 Offences per 100 000 population - Sexual Assault

Column1	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Cyber-related		% change 2016-2021
						2020	2021	
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	69.2	76.1	76.6	84.1	81.6	...	91.1	32%
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	13.2	13.4	13.6	14.6	13.6	...	15.2	15%
Denmark	25.3	28.9	53.4	40.0	48.1	...	50.1	98%
Estonia	20.6	19.7	22.4	26.8	23.3	...	29.5	43%
Finland	58.1	55.5	64.2	72.7	73.5	...	97.1	67%
France	31.7	35.1	42.6	48.1	47.8	...	63.1	99%
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	6.0	2.9	3.9	5.2	0.2	4.9	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	11.2	13.4	15.3	15.8	16.2	...	17.7	58%
Lithuania	8.4	9.6	10.0	8.7	6.6	...	6.5	-23%
Luxembourg	72.7	61.3	59.5	48.2	46.2	...	54.8	-25%
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	37.8	39.4	43.2	38.9	37.0	...	41.3	9%
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	6.4	7.0	7.5	8.1	6.6	1.0	7.2	12%
Portugal	23.9	24.6	23.9	26.3	23.6	...	26.4	10%
Romania	9.1	8.1	9.6	10.4	10.4	...	12.8	41%
Serbia	4.3	3.7	4.1	3.8	3.4	...	3.9	-11%
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	17.1	20.9	17.5	22.5	18.0	1.5	21.2	24%
Spain	23.4	25.1	29.5	32.6	27.8	3.9	35.9	54%
Sweden	189.1	204.4	203.8	212.3	228.3	...	244.7	29%
Switzerland	33.0	31.1	33.5	32.0	33.8	...	35.2	6%
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	...	1.6	11%
UK: England & Wales	362.2	447.2	479.4	471.7	421.8	...	569.1	57%
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	50.9	53.9	57.8	58.2	55.9	1.7	68.1	
<i>Median</i>	23.6	24.6	23.9	26.8	23.6	1.3	29.5	
<i>Minimum</i>	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	0.2	1.6	
<i>Maximum</i>	362.2	447.2	479.4	471.7	421.8	3.9	569.1	

PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION

Table 1.2.1.10 Offences per 100 000 population – Intimate partner sexual assault

Column1	Cyber-related								
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2020	2021	% change 2016-2021	
Albania
Armenia
Austria
Azerbaijan
Belgium
Bosnia-Herzegovina
Bulgaria
Croatia
Cyprus
Czech Republic
Denmark
Estonia
Finland
France
Georgia
Germany
Greece
Hungary	0.5	0.5	-	0.6	...	...
Iceland
Ireland
Italy
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)
Latvia
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Malta
Moldova
Montenegro
Netherlands
North Macedonia
Norway
Poland
Portugal
Romania
Serbia
Slovak Republic
Slovenia	1.2	1.5	1.9	1.2	1.8	-	1.7	...	47%
Spain
Sweden	16.2	16.7	...	17.1	...	...
Switzerland	4.8	4.4	5.1	5.5	5.4	...	4.9	...	1%
Turkey
Ukraine
UK: England & Wales
UK: Northern Ireland
UK: Scotland
<i>Mean</i>	3.0	2.9	3.5	5.8	6.1	-	6.1	...	...
<i>Median</i>	3.0	2.9	3.5	3.3	3.6	-	3.3	...	...
<i>Minimum</i>	1.2	1.5	1.9	0.5	0.5	-	0.6	...	...
<i>Maximum</i>	4.8	4.4	5.1	16.2	16.7	-	17.1	...	...

PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION

Table 1.2.1.10 Offences per 100 000 population - Sexual Assault: Rape

Column1							Cyber-related		% change 2016-2021
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2020	2021		
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	30.4	32.8	33.9	36.8	34.1	...	38.4	26%	
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	6.1	5.7	6.1	6.4	6.0	...	7.4	20%	
Denmark	10.6	11.8	14.3	15.6	16.5	...	19.8	87%	
Estonia	11.6	11.4	16.1	15.3	11.4	...	14.0	21%	
Finland	21.0	22.6	25.3	26.8	26.2	...	33.4	60%	
France	21.5	24.4	28.6	34.0	37.9	...	50.1	133%	
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	6.0	2.9	3.9	5.2	0.2	4.9	...	
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	3.0	3.3	3.7	4.4	5.6	...	4.6	55%	
Lithuania	7.1	7.8	7.7	6.6	4.5	...	5.2	-27%	
Luxembourg	18.4	14.2	12.6	18.9	16.6	...	17.3	-6%	
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	9.0	10.3	11.3	11.9	11.9	...	13.7	52%	
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	3.8	3.5	3.8	4.1	3.0	0.1	3.1	-18%	
Portugal	3.2	4.0	4.1	4.2	3.1	...	3.9	19%	
Romania	4.8	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.6	...	5.0	6%	
Serbia	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	...	0.9	-16%	
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	1.6	2.1	2.0	1.8	2.2	-	2.6	63%	
Spain	2.7	3.0	3.6	4.0	3.4	0.0	4.5	68%	
Sweden	68.2	73.7	78.6	86.2	92.7	...	96.0	41%	
Switzerland	7.1	7.4	7.4	7.9	8.3	...	8.7	24%	
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.9	...	1.0	20%	
UK: England & Wales	72.0	93.1	101.3	99.3	92.7	...	117.7	63%	
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	15.2	16.3	17.6	18.8	18.5	0.1	21.5		
<i>Median</i>	7.1	7.4	7.4	6.6	6.0	0.0	7.4		
<i>Minimum</i>	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.8	-	0.9		
<i>Maximum</i>	72.0	93.1	101.3	99.3	92.7	0.2	117.7		

PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION

Table 1.2.1.11 Offences per 100 000 population - Sexual Assault: Child Abuse

Column1	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Cyber-related		% change 2016-2021
						2020	2021	
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	6.7	7.1	6.9	7.2	6.9	...	7.0	5%
Denmark	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.8	...	2.3	-4%
Estonia	4.3	3.3	3.6	3.8	3.1	...	4.2	-1%
Finland	22.2	21.2	24.9	31.0	32.0	...	37.7	70%
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	1.2	1.7	2.2	1.9	2.1	...	1.2	0%
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	2.6	3.5	3.8	3.9	3.6	1.0	4.0	56%
Portugal	9.5	9.1	8.1	9.3	8.2	...	8.0	-15%
Romania	4.9	4.1	5.1	5.4	6.0	...	7.9	63%
Serbia	2.3	1.8	2.2	2.0	1.9	...	2.3	-1%
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	6.4	5.5	4.6	7.0	4.8	-	5.6	-12%
Spain	2.9	3.4	3.4	3.8	3.6	2.9	3.4	17%
Sweden	59.7	58.3	60.7	60.9	71.1	...	68.8	15%
Switzerland	14.8	12.5	15.4	13.6	14.6	...	14.7	0%
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	...	0.4	231%
UK: England & Wales	102.6	123.3	130.3	125.2	107.5	...	157.7	54%
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	16.2	17.1	18.3	18.5	17.9	1.3	21.7	
<i>Median</i>	4.9	4.1	4.6	5.4	4.8	1.0	5.6	
<i>Minimum</i>	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	-	0.4	
<i>Maximum</i>	102.6	123.3	130.3	125.2	107.5	2.9	157.7	

PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION

Table 1.2.1.12 Offences per 100 000 population – Robbery

Column1	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Cyber-related		% change 2016-2021
						2020	2021	
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	165.1	155.4	144.6	142.3	103.0	...	100.1	-39%
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	16.0	17.9	16.1	16.1	18.7	...	14.9	-7%
Estonia	18.8	15.3	12.9	11.5	8.5	...	9.7	-49%
Finland	30.4	29.8	30.9	32.8	36.1	...	34.2	12%
France	158.5	149.0	137.2	133.7	109.9	...	104.2	-34%
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	8.6	4.3	6.5	6.2	-	5.6	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	33.1	31.0	27.6	25.7	22.8	...	13.6	-59%
Lithuania	46.5	38.2	29.3	23.8	17.1	...	11.1	-76%
Luxembourg	79.7	76.9	74.6	74.4	75.4	...	93.7	18%
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	52.9	46.7	45.3	49.7	42.0	...	31.7	-40%
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	17.9	14.3	14.3	13.5	10.8	0.0	9.8	-45%
Portugal	128.7	115.3	102.5	106.3	87.2	...	76.7	-40%
Romania	15.7	16.1	16.8	17.9	19.9	...	17.8	13%
Serbia	34.2	26.0	22.1	17.1	11.9	...	11.4	-67%
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	13.6	14.3	15.6	15.1	12.2	-	10.5	-23%
Spain	135.6	132.7	129.2	140.3	95.6	0.2	112.0	-17%
Sweden	86.9	86.5	85.4	88.3	85.3	...	70.3	-19%
Switzerland	22.5	20.7	19.4	21.9	22.6	...	20.0	-11%
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	73.0	49.8	38.1	31.1	21.2	...	14.0	-81%
UK: England & Wales	91.6	118.1	131.3	137.1	90.0	...	101.5	11%
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	64.3	58.1	54.9	55.3	44.8	0.0	43.1	
<i>Median</i>	46.5	34.6	30.1	28.4	22.7	0.0	18.9	
<i>Minimum</i>	13.6	8.6	4.3	6.5	6.2	-	5.6	
<i>Maximum</i>	165.1	155.4	144.6	142.3	109.9	0.2	112.0	

PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION

Table 1.2.1.13 Offences per 100 000 population - Robbery: Firearm involved

	Cyber-related									
Column1	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2020	2021	% change 2016-2021		
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	...	-	0.1	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	...	...	-	...	-100%
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	...	...	0.1	...	-54%
Portugal	6.7	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.6	...	...	5.5	...	-18%
Romania	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	...	...	0.0	...	-10%
Serbia	4.4	2.9	2.4	1.4	1.7	...	...	1.3	...	-72%
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.4	0.5	...	...	0.3	...	-82%
Spain	2.9	2.5	2.4	2.4	1.6	...	...	1.6	...	-46%
Sweden	5.3	5.4	3.5	2.7	3.5	...	...	2.4	...	-54%
Switzerland	2.8	2.4	2.3	2.2	1.6	...	...	1.4	...	-50%
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	...	...	0.0	...	-79%
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	2.4	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.3	...	...	-	1.2	...
<i>Median</i>	2.2	1.0	1.0	1.4	0.5	...	...	-	0.3	...
<i>Minimum</i>	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	...	...	-	-	...
<i>Maximum</i>	6.7	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.6	...	...	-	5.5	...

PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION

Table 1.2.1.14 Offences per 100 000 population - Theft

Column1	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Cyber-related		% change 2016-2021
						2020	2021	
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	2 753.5	2 631.4	2 572.5	2 561.6	1 777.0	...	1 842.6	-33%
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	942.3	852.9	759.6	770.1	620.0	...	546.3	-42%
Denmark	384.1	359.4	357.8	329.5	339.5	...	285.9	-26%
Estonia	682.6	580.2	561.2	513.6	516.4	...	564.9	-17%
Finland	2 391.1	2 279.2	2 226.3	2 299.9	2 517.9	...	2 309.3	-3%
France	2 197.8	2 175.7	2 120.5	2 140.2	1 695.4	...	1 745.5	-21%
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	819.9	376.1	582.9	516.3	0.3	436.0	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	1 057.3	1 043.7	1 005.0	915.5	901.3	...	580.9	-45%
Lithuania	784.6	690.9	528.2	449.6	382.6	...	306.1	-61%
Luxembourg	2 283.6	2 294.9	2 322.1	2 191.9	1 955.3	...	2 206.9	-3%
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	2 881.7	2 459.7	2 168.3	2 118.9	1 854.3	...	1 610.8	-44%
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	536.9	481.4	467.1	481.1	467.2	16.6	491.4	-8%
Portugal	1 116.9	1 080.7	1 072.8	1 007.6	818.7	...	780.3	-30%
Romania	466.1	489.5	514.0	494.2	454.3	...	471.4	1%
Serbia	595.1	534.0	477.7	433.0	359.8	...	398.7	-33%
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	1 560.3	1 424.2	1 359.1	1 260.0	1 164.3	-	859.2	-45%
Spain	685.1	648.5	647.3	635.1	462.9	0.3	483.4	-29%
Sweden	5 024.7	4 779.9	4 312.1	4 173.2	3 995.9	...	3 669.8	-27%
Switzerland	2 268.6	2 122.7	2 008.7	1 978.6	1 791.1	...	1 715.9	-24%
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	785.7	663.9	606.9	506.3	370.5	...	309.5	-61%
UK: England & Wales	3 217.4	3 410.9	3 405.8	3 232.5	2 168.1	...	2 518.0	-22%
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	1 630.8	1 515.4	1 422.3	1 384.5	1 196.6	4.3	1 149.2	
<i>Median</i>	1 087.1	1 043.7	1 005.0	915.5	818.7	0.3	580.9	
<i>Minimum</i>	384.1	359.4	357.8	329.5	339.5	-	285.9	
<i>Maximum</i>	5 024.7	4 779.9	4 312.1	4 173.2	3 995.9	16.6	3 669.8	

PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION

Table 1.2.1.15 Offences per 100 000 population - Theft: Aggravated

Column1	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Cyber-related		% change 2016-2021
						2020	2021	
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	61.2	53.0	55.3	51.5	47.9	...	38.8	-37%
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	315.6	269.6	204.8	173.4	148.8	...	112.5	-64%
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	240.4	229.1	224.4	231.4	240.1	13.8	235.6	-2%
Portugal	365.8	322.0	318.6	300.6	270.9	...	232.8	-36%
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	278.2	239.3	206.5	171.0	137.1	...	143.0	-49%
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	562.8	494.7	457.3	453.2	436.4	-	258.4	-54%
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	1 237.8	1 222.6	1 067.2	1 007.8	1 062.2	...	949.2	-23%
Switzerland	619.8	557.5	512.7	486.5	452.7	...	460.4	-26%
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	762.7	638.6	581.6	484.7	343.8	...	282.7	-63%
UK: England & Wales	868.4	930.8	914.3	843.1	601.8	...	636.5	-27%
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	531.3	495.7	454.3	420.3	374.2	6.9	335.0	
<i>Median</i>	464.3	408.3	388.0	376.9	307.3	6.9	247.0	
<i>Minimum</i>	61.2	53.0	55.3	51.5	47.9	-	38.8	
<i>Maximum</i>	1 237.8	1 222.6	1 067.2	1 007.8	1 062.2	13.8	949.2	

PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION

Table 1.2.1.16 Offences per 100 000 population - Theft of motor vehicle

Column1	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Cyber-related		% change 2016-2021
						2020	2021	
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	98.3	92.2	79.6	75.6	57.1	...	57.4	-42%
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	50.7	38.0	32.7	33.4	28.0	...	21.1	-58%
Denmark	20.4	21.4	18.7	18.2	18.9	...	16.3	-20%
Estonia	16.6	13.7	10.2	12.3	8.1	...	8.3	-50%
Finland	121.9	110.9	105.1	103.9	112.7	...	92.7	-24%
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	51.5	57.8	53.4	36.9	46.9	...	25.7	-50%
Lithuania	93.3	72.1	58.0	47.3	46.2	...	40.5	-57%
Luxembourg	42.0	48.8	48.7	49.5	40.6	...	41.3	-2%
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	95.1	83.0	75.8	72.6	70.6	...	58.9	-38%
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	37.1	32.1	28.1	28.2	28.2	...	26.9	-28%
Portugal	111.5	99.5	95.9	91.2	84.3	...	72.7	-35%
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	4.5	4.3	4.1	3.8	2.4	...	3.2	-29%
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	22.7	11.9	10.9	8.7	9.4	-	4.5	-80%
Spain	91.6	89.2	74.5	72.1	51.3	0.0	53.1	-42%
Sweden	255.6	240.8	215.4	196.0	206.9	...	179.2	-30%
Switzerland	72.8	79.1	90.2	102.0	112.4	...	145.3	99%
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	28.7	21.3	15.7	13.0	10.8	...	7.0	-76%
UK: England & Wales	155.8	179.4	192.6	189.9	148.4	...	181.6	17%
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	76.1	72.0	67.2	64.2	60.2	0.0	57.5	
<i>Median</i>	62.2	64.9	55.7	48.4	46.6	0.0	40.9	
<i>Minimum</i>	4.5	4.3	4.1	3.8	2.4	-	3.2	
<i>Maximum</i>	255.6	240.8	215.4	196.0	206.9	0.0	181.6	

PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION

Table 1.2.1.17 Offences per 100 000 population - Burglary

Column1	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Cyber-related		% change 2016-2021
						2020	2021	
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	698.0	662.0	624.4	576.5	413.7	...	397.6	-43%
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	267.4	228.1	199.3	208.1	193.2	...	293.0	10%
Denmark	46.7	40.1	38.7	38.3	37.6	...	27.2	-42%
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	44.8	401.7	39.6	406.6	471.3	...	411.7	819%
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	323.3	268.2	252.1	219.3	199.4	...	...	...
Lithuania	211.8	187.0	138.5	119.6	95.0	...	67.5	-68%
Luxembourg	556.2	586.6	609.1	575.2	476.6	...	489.3	-12%
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	864.7	765.7	687.0	667.0	569.8	...	459.3	-47%
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	203.3	197.0	196.4	203.2	211.9	13.8	208.7	3%
Portugal	253.3	221.9	221.9	208.6	185.8	...	159.3	-37%
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	245.6	208.0	179.4	151.3	121.2	...	128.0	-48%
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	520.9	427.5	406.3	400.6	395.1	-	224.9	-57%
Spain	346.4	321.7	323.1	303.7	224.2	0.1	222.1	-36%
Sweden	901.5	897.7	768.0	735.6	784.1	...	702.2	-22%
Switzerland	444.0	386.4	358.1	327.0	279.0	...	262.2	-41%
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	140.7	131.6	118.1	105.4	75.4	...	60.8	-57%
UK: England & Wales	702.6	741.6	712.2	643.7	445.8	...	446.9	-36%
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	398.3	392.5	345.4	346.4	304.6	4.6	285.0	
<i>Median</i>	323.3	321.7	252.1	303.7	224.2	0.1	243.6	
<i>Minimum</i>	44.8	40.1	38.7	38.3	37.6	-	27.2	
<i>Maximum</i>	901.5	897.7	768.0	735.6	784.1	13.8	702.2	

PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION

Table 1.2.1.18 Offences per 100 000 population - Domestic burglary

Column1	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Cyber-related		% change 2016-2021
						2020	2021	
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	489.5	461.0	450.4	417.8	294.8	...	292.4	-40%
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	57.8	51.7	44.5	45.9	38.0	...	36.1	-38%
Denmark	26.9	20.9	20.7	18.2	18.6	...	14.1	-48%
Estonia	100.9	73.3	57.2	45.3	43.8	...	36.9	-63%
Finland	96.1	86.7	89.3	82.2	85.5	...	70.4	-27%
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	108.0	92.0	82.1	65.2	54.3	...	34.2	-68%
Lithuania	92.0	90.9	70.6	58.7	43.8	...	29.4	-68%
Luxembourg	210.2	213.5	251.2	228.7	171.9	...	180.7	-14%
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	437.2	378.1	323.3	300.1	255.8	...	205.1	-53%
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	68.0	90.7	84.7	78.5	46.6	...	45.5	-33%
Portugal	138.9	119.3	118.2	106.7	89.0	...	81.8	-41%
Romania	75.1	73.7	84.9	85.4	78.9	...	78.3	4%
Serbia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	207.2	185.2	161.9	140.9	148.5	-	81.3	-61%
Spain	244.0	225.9	229.7	209.5	152.9	0.1	159.3	-35%
Sweden	428.6	432.8	363.8	336.8	379.1	...	347.1	-19%
Switzerland	251.7	220.4	212.6	181.1	143.7	...	140.2	-44%
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	63.9	59.3	47.9	39.6	25.1	...	19.4	-70%
UK: England & Wales	359.1	530.5	504.0	455.4	329.9	...	324.9	-10%
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	191.9	189.2	177.6	160.9	133.3	0.0	120.9	
<i>Median</i>	123.5	105.7	103.7	96.0	87.3	0.0	79.8	
<i>Minimum</i>	26.9	20.9	20.7	18.2	18.6	-	14.1	
<i>Maximum</i>	489.5	530.5	504.0	455.4	379.1	0.1	347.1	

PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION

Table 1.2.1.19 Offences per 100 000 population - Fraud

Column1	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Cyber-related		% change 2016-2021
						2020	2021	
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	195.0	208.9	253.8	306.7	384.5	...	401.3	106%
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	93.2	82.7	79.6	86.2	74.4	...	80.7	-13%
Denmark	56.4	42.6	50.5	65.3	60.1	...	50.5	-10%
Estonia	117.4	112.6	103.7	132.4	136.7	...	210.7	79%
Finland	443.6	424.8	444.1	519.3	616.1	...	622.8	40%
France	246.7	259.0	267.3	305.6	344.6	...	399.8	62%
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	90.7	77.1	90.9	82.3	90.7	...	...	...
Lithuania	107.7	105.3	99.1	106.7	96.1	...	113.4	5%
Luxembourg	171.6	99.5	107.3	121.2	235.6	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	265.9	230.7	241.1	306.7	346.8	...	302.7	14%
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	268.2	303.7	284.9	334.9	308.5	148.3	407.1	52%
Portugal	176.2	212.0	221.4	291.0	350.7	...	380.4	116%
Romania	62.8	49.7	52.0	56.8	56.8	...	60.2	-4%
Serbia	30.6	28.4	27.9	25.1	17.8	...	20.1	-34%
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	137.2	127.6	150.8	163.2	138.1	21.5	137.3	0%
Spain	138.4	143.2	196.0	231.2	247.7	221.3	248.6	80%
Sweden	1 976.6	1 983.2	2 353.8	2 233.3	1 959.8	...	1 744.6	-12%
Switzerland	247.5	216.9	259.1	279.3	304.4	...	355.0	43%
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	108.0	87.3	78.9	77.1	64.3	...	57.6	-47%
UK: England & Wales	1 117.4	1 082.0	1 170.6	1 298.6	1 379.9	...	1 702.4	52%
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	302.6	293.9	326.6	351.2	360.7	130.4	405.3	
<i>Median</i>	155.0	135.4	173.4	197.2	241.7	148.3	275.6	
<i>Minimum</i>	30.6	28.4	27.9	25.1	17.8	21.5	20.1	
<i>Maximum</i>	1 976.6	1 983.2	2 353.8	2 233.3	1 959.8	221.3	1 744.6	

PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION

Table 1.2.1.21 Offences per 100 000 population - Forgery of documents

Column1	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Cyber-related		% change 2016-2021
						2020	2021	
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	85.9	80.8	72.7	73.6	64.7	...	74.3	-14%
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	9.3	9.8	8.4	7.4	4.6	...	4.9	-47%
Denmark	22.3	16.9	16.4	19.0	17.0	...	14.9	-33%
Estonia	53.0	60.7	31.9	31.1	38.8	...	25.0	-53%
Finland	47.0	35.2	35.3	30.8	26.8	...	23.3	-50%
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	171.4	104.7	129.7	145.2	3.9	133.5	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	38.5	41.2	56.4	37.9	33.3	...	36.3	-6%
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	132.4	149.8	151.9	199.7	398.3	...	391.3	196%
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	74.6	62.4	60.3	53.0	47.6	1.0	43.1	-42%
Portugal	21.9	19.8	21.3	22.1	20.2	...	24.5	12%
Romania	137.9	123.4	136.9	142.3	135.7	...	21.9	-84%
Serbia	48.9	57.9	58.2	61.5	48.4	...	56.5	15%
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	72.0	92.3	68.4	75.4	51.3	-	85.8	19%
Spain	17.0	17.4	19.7	20.7	14.5	0.5	18.8	11%
Sweden	63.3	70.4	56.6	60.3	50.2	...	49.3	-22%
Switzerland	114.2	62.4	61.8	59.4	57.3	...	70.0	-39%
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	32.8	37.0	35.2	36.6	32.0	...	33.9	3%
UK: England & Wales	9.3	11.7	13.1	11.1	6.5	...	7.0	-24%
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	57.7	62.2	56.1	59.5	66.2	1.3	61.9	
<i>Median</i>	48.9	59.3	56.5	45.5	43.2	0.7	35.1	
<i>Minimum</i>	9.3	9.8	8.4	7.4	4.6	-	4.9	
<i>Maximum</i>	137.9	171.4	151.9	199.7	398.3	3.9	391.3	

PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION

Table 1.2.1.22 Offences per 100 000 population -Money laundering

Column1	Cyber-related									
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2020	2021	% change 2016-2021		
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	8.0	8.0	11.9	20.7	52.9	...	55.5	...	596%	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	5.4	3.8	3.1	5.9	5.2	...	5.4	...	-1%	...
Denmark	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.3	5.8	...	11.3	...	64399%	...
Estonia	5.2	3.1	7.7	14.3	1.6	...	1.4	...	-74%	...
Finland	6.7	8.5	7.7	8.2	10.8	...	12.6	...	89%	...
France	1.7	1.8	2.3	2.5	3.1	...	4.0	...	140%	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	0.9	1.1	1.9	3.1	0.6	3.6	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	6.1	6.3	10.1	17.4	21.8	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	1.1	0.7	2.0	0.4	3.0	...	1.5	...	36%	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	3.6	4.1	5.2	8.0	11.2	...	14.2	...	295%	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	0.8	1.0	1.2	3.4	1.7	0.3	2.2	...	180%	...
Portugal	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	...	0.5	...	185%	...
Romania	3.7	3.2	2.2	3.3	1.2	...	1.4	...	-63%	...
Serbia	0.2	0.5	2.0	2.5	1.6	...	3.3	...	1839%	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	2.7	3.2	1.6	2.8	3.3	-	2.8	...	3%	...
Spain	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.7	...	28%	...
Sweden	20.0	31.4	66.9	66.1	90.1	...	101.5	...	407%	...
Switzerland	8.0	9.6	14.4	20.7	35.7	...	41.5	...	421%	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	...	1.0	...	155%	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	4.1	4.6	7.4	9.5	13.4	0.3	14.7	...	...	...
<i>Median</i>	3.2	3.1	2.2	3.3	3.1	0.2	3.4	...	...	...
<i>Minimum</i>	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.5	-	0.5	...	...	...
<i>Maximum</i>	20.0	31.4	66.9	66.1	90.1	0.6	101.5	...	...	...

PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION

Table 1.2.1.23 Offences per 100 000 population - Corruption in the public sector

Column1	Cyber-related								
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2020	2021	% change 2016-2021	
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.6	...	0.8	...	-8%
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	0.9	0.9	2.6	1.1	1.1	...	0.9	...	-3%
Denmark	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	...	0.2	...	-17%
Estonia	27.1	12.5	13.4	2.8	3.0	...	3.1	...	-89%
Finland	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	1.0	...	0.2	...	-22%
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	10.3	18.1	4.0	20.7	0.1	63.2	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	22.4	22.1	15.2	14.1	13.0	...	16.4	...	-27%
Luxembourg	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.8	...	0.6	...	-27%
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	17.3	14.2	24.4	12.1	17.2	0.8	14.0	...	-19%
Portugal	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	...	1.0	...	46%
Romania	16.9	13.2	9.4	8.8	7.7	...	161.8	...	858%
Serbia	2.1	2.1	4.2	3.1	2.6	...	2.8	...	36%
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	7.6	3.3	0.9	8.0	13.4	-	8.6	...	13%
Spain	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.0	1.7	...	24%
Sweden	2.5	2.9	4.4	1.6	1.5	...	3.9	...	51%
Switzerland	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	...	0.2	...	1%
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	17.4	22.7	23.0	26.0	25.2	...	24.3	...	39%
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	7.4	6.4	7.0	5.0	6.5	0.2	17.9	...	...
<i>Median</i>	1.7	2.1	2.6	1.6	1.5	0.0	2.8	...	...
<i>Minimum</i>	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	-	0.2	...	...
<i>Maximum</i>	27.1	22.7	24.4	26.0	25.2	0.8	161.8	...	...

PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION

Table 1.2.1.24 Offences per 100 000 population - Drug offences

Column1	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Cyber-related		% change 2016-2021
						2020	2021	
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	491.4	513.2	524.5	556.5	536.3	...	488.5	-1%
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	52.7	52.9	51.5	45.2	39.2	...	40.0	-24%
Denmark	235.9	259.5	298.4	319.4	298.8	...	259.3	10%
Estonia	98.9	115.5	112.6	113.4	100.1	...	100.1	1%
Finland	456.5	504.7	528.6	585.5	671.0	...	509.8	12%
France	340.9	362.1	368.7	363.5	322.6	...	426.7	25%
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	60.7	129.4	186.4	164.5	139.2	...	90.3	49%
Lithuania	77.4	89.4	111.3	108.0	104.3	...	111.2	44%
Luxembourg	690.8	454.2	498.8	690.3	737.7	...	594.4	-14%
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	78.2	73.3	77.8	85.1	76.3	...	69.8	-11%
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	135.2	146.5	158.2	176.0	156.6	0.2	164.4	22%
Portugal	70.2	79.7	82.3	68.9	44.1	...	49.4	-30%
Romania	24.2	31.2	43.4	41.7	34.2	...	40.7	69%
Serbia	99.2	119.4	145.9	160.0	155.4	...	142.0	43%
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	78.3	86.4	78.3	65.9	71.4	-	67.2	-14%
Spain	26.8	27.8	30.3	35.4	36.2	0.1	38.6	44%
Sweden	949.6	1 027.1	1 073.9	1 127.9	1 222.4	...	1 158.4	22%
Switzerland	1 000.0	951.0	899.4	886.6	797.1	...	702.2	-30%
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	52.6	66.4	61.6	66.1	65.1	...	66.2	26%
UK: England & Wales	238.4	234.7	260.7	308.4	351.5	...	301.5	26%
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	262.9	266.2	279.6	298.4	298.0	0.1	271.0	
<i>Median</i>	99.0	124.4	152.0	162.3	147.3	0.1	126.6	
<i>Minimum</i>	24.2	27.8	30.3	35.4	34.2	-	38.6	
<i>Maximum</i>	1 000.0	1 027.1	1 073.9	1 127.9	1 222.4	0.2	1 158.4	

PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION

Table 1.2.1.25 Offences per 100 000 population - Drug trafficking

Column1	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Cyber-related		% change 2016-2021
						2020	2021	
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	116.1	113.2	113.4	115.6	119.4	...	105.4	-9%
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	42.8	43.0	41.4	33.4	28.2	...	27.7	-35%
Denmark	2.3	2.1	2.5	2.2	3.6	...	2.3	1%
Estonia	98.9	115.5	112.6	113.4	100.1	...	100.1	1%
Finland	169.3	193.9	178.2	202.6	239.7	...	159.5	-6%
France	172.7	184.9	185.8	185.0	151.6	...	161.0	-7%
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	31.9	28.9	29.2	27.7	29.4	...	30.7	-4%
Lithuania	22.4	19.4	28.7	23.0	25.3	...	27.9	25%
Luxembourg	47.5	29.5	31.2	37.1	28.9	...	36.2	-24%
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	7.0	7.4	6.9	6.4	6.8	0.0	6.6	-5%
Portugal	54.1	61.2	62.2	54.7	35.9	...	41.2	-24%
Romania	20.3	25.2	36.8	35.7	29.2	...	36.5	80%
Serbia	19.4	20.9	22.4	24.0	22.2	...	18.0	-7%
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	71.2	79.9	73.4	60.2	65.3	-	61.4	-14%
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	107.6	113.8	112.9	111.3	133.4	...	124.8	16%
Switzerland	242.6	233.4	238.0	228.3	186.2	...	161.5	-33%
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	11.7	19.1	18.9	21.7	27.0	...	32.1	174%
UK: England & Wales	44.4	46.0	51.5	58.1	71.4	...	66.1	49%
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	71.2	74.3	74.8	74.5	72.4	0.0	66.6	
<i>Median</i>	46.0	44.5	46.4	45.9	32.6	0.0	38.8	
<i>Minimum</i>	2.3	2.1	2.5	2.2	3.6	-	2.3	
<i>Maximum</i>	242.6	233.4	238.0	228.3	239.7	0.0	161.5	

PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION

1.2.2 Offenders

Table 1.2.2.1 Offenders per 100 000 population – Total

Column1	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Cyber-related		% change 2016-2021
						2020	2021	
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	1 682.3	1 721.9	1 747.8	1 786.4	2 727.8	...	2 059.6	22%
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	884.8	824.0	801.0	809.5	705.1	...	664.6	-25%
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	5 669.8	5 412.1	5 398.8	5 443.6	6 148.7	...	6 043.4	7%
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	933.2	536.6	1 390.0	1 419.0	92.4	1 504.7	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	761.7	734.6	691.9	693.8	665.9	...	652.6	-14%
Lithuania	731.3	975.8	858.3	840.7	892.4	...	791.6	8%
Luxembourg	4 580.5	4 048.1	4 278.5	4 729.8	5 045.5	...	5 097.1	11%
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	1 642.8	1 509.8	1 506.4	1 597.0	1 513.9	...	1 350.1	-18%
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	788.5	782.1	857.9	891.6	818.5	...	851.5	8%
Portugal	1 699.2	1 735.1	1 697.5	1 698.3	1 518.5	...	1 606.6	-5%
Romania	980.7	964.8	1 005.8	1 029.9	884.9	...	1 018.8	4%
Serbia	695.9	717.8	718.8	727.9	677.9	...	678.2	-3%
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	1 829.3	1 638.9	1 680.5	1 693.5	1 633.3	9.2	1 443.2	-21%
Spain	629.9	633.5	658.9	690.6	657.9	22.7	713.5	13%
Sweden	1 763.2	1 770.8	1 786.2	1 849.3	1 935.9	...	1 850.7	5%
Switzerland	1 461.0	1 424.6	1 442.1	1 430.1	1 353.9	...	1 326.9	-9%
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	262.5	267.7	300.0	284.0	267.0	0.4	258.2	-2%
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	1 629.0	1 535.0	1 527.5	1 622.7	1 698.0	31.2	1 641.8	
<i>Median</i>	1 220.8	975.8	1 005.8	1 390.0	1 353.9	16.0	1 326.9	
<i>Minimum</i>	262.5	267.7	300.0	284.0	267.0	0.4	258.2	
<i>Maximum</i>	5 669.8	5 412.1	5 398.8	5 443.6	6 148.7	92.4	6 043.4	

PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION

Table 1.2.2.2 Offenders per 100 000 population – Major Road Traffic offences

Column1	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Cyber-related 2020	2021	% change 2016-2021
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	57.2	53.2	56.3	56.7	54.1	...	51.2	-11%
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	791.3	793.9	847.7	843.5	1 000.4	...	895.4	13%
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	160.3	86.9	149.9	149.8	0.1	141.7	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	21.7	153.6	170.3	172.1	184.7	...	169.4	679%
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	248.6	235.2	255.0	278.6	262.7	...	275.1	11%
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	181.6	165.8	155.7	168.1	153.8	...	163.8	-10%
Portugal	302.0	294.0	280.7	267.3	267.7	...	302.4	0%
Romania	117.3	116.7	125.2	138.4	120.2	...	144.2	23%
Serbia	115.3	117.7	118.8	116.3	102.5	...	117.6	2%
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	28.3	33.2	30.0	27.5	20.6	-	24.5	-14%
Spain	69.8	69.1	74.8	78.5	70.8	0.0	82.3	18%
Sweden	315.1	338.6	353.0	351.6	347.3	...	319.0	1%
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	14.9	15.6	14.4	14.5	15.8	...	14.6	-1%
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	188.6	195.9	197.6	204.9	211.6	0.0	207.8	
<i>Median</i>	116.3	153.6	125.2	149.9	149.8	0.0	144.2	
<i>Minimum</i>	14.9	15.6	14.4	14.5	15.8	-	14.6	
<i>Maximum</i>	791.3	793.9	847.7	843.5	1 000.4	0.1	895.4	

PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION

Table 1.2.2.3 Offenders per 100 000 population – Intentional Homicide

Column1	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Cyber-related 2020	2021	% change 2016-2021
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	5.6	6.2	6.5	6.5	6.5	...	6.3	13%
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.2	...	1.0	-31%
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	7.7	8.6	7.4	7.9	10.0	...	10.5	37%
France	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	...	1.6	22%
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	1.7	1.0	1.2	2.1	-	1.5	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	8.1	8.2	7.3	...	8.0	...
Lithuania	5.6	7.3	4.1	3.5	3.6	...	3.2	-42%
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	17.8	16.9	15.6	15.6	16.4	...	15.9	-11%
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.7	...	1.7	28%
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	...	0.9	-33%
Serbia	4.3	2.9	3.0	3.5	3.2	...	3.7	-14%
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.8	-	1.1	13%
Spain	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	0.0	2.8	4%
Sweden	10.4	10.4	10.5	11.9	12.8	...	12.6	22%
Switzerland	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.7	3.1	...	2.9	11%
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.2	...	3.1	-11%
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.6	4.8	0.0	4.8	
<i>Median</i>	3.1	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.2	-	3.0	
<i>Minimum</i>	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.8	-	0.9	
<i>Maximum</i>	17.8	16.9	15.6	15.6	16.4	0.0	15.9	

PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION

Table 1.2.2.4 Offenders per 100 000 population – Intimate partner homicide

Column1	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Cyber-related 2020	2021	% change 2016-2021
Albania
Armenia
Austria
Azerbaijan
Belgium
Bosnia-Herzegovina
Bulgaria
Croatia
Cyprus
Czech Republic
Denmark
Estonia
Finland
France
Georgia
Germany
Greece
Hungary	0.4	0.5	-	0.3	...
Iceland
Ireland
Italy
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)
Latvia
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Malta
Moldova
Montenegro
Netherlands
North Macedonia
Norway
Poland
Portugal
Romania	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	...	0.3	-6%
Serbia
Slovak Republic
Slovenia	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	-	0.2	-2%
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	...	0.6	2%
Turkey
Ukraine
UK: England & Wales
UK: Northern Ireland
UK: Scotland
<i>Mean</i>	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	-	0.3	
<i>Median</i>	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	-	0.3	
<i>Minimum</i>	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	-	0.2	
<i>Maximum</i>	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	-	0.6	

PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION

Table 1.2.2.4 Offenders per 100 000 population – Intentional Homicide: Firearm involved

Column1	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Cyber-related 2020	2021	% change 2016-2021
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	-	0.0	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	...	0.0	312%
Serbia	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	...	0.4	-23%
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.0	-	0.1	-76%
Spain	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	-	0.3	-34%
Sweden	3.1	3.7	3.6	4.7	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	...	0.2	-57%
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.2	-	0.2	
<i>Median</i>	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	-	0.2	
<i>Minimum</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.0	
<i>Maximum</i>	3.1	3.7	3.6	4.7	0.5	-	0.4	

PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION

Table 1.2.2.5 Offenders per 100 000 population – Intentional Homicide completed

Column1	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Cyber-related 2020	2021	% change 2016-2021
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	...	0.6	-34%
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.7	1.7	...	3.1	106%
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	1.0	0.6	0.6	1.0	-	0.8	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	0.5	0.7	2.0	1.6	0.3	...	0.6	21%
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	...	0.7	28%
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	1.8	1.1	1.6	1.4	1.3	...	1.6	-9%
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.5	-	0.5	-11%
Spain	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	-	0.8	-16%
Sweden	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.9	3.8	...	3.5	5%
Switzerland	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	...	0.6	0%
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.1	-	1.3	
<i>Median</i>	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	-	0.7	
<i>Minimum</i>	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3	-	0.5	
<i>Maximum</i>	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.9	3.8	-	3.5	

PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION

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

Column1	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Cyber-related 2020	2021	% change 2016-2021
Albania
Armenia
Austria
Azerbaijan
Belgium
Bosnia-Herzegovina
Bulgaria
Croatia
Cyprus
Czech Republic
Denmark
Estonia
Finland
France
Georgia
Germany
Greece
Hungary	...	-	0.0	0.0	0.1	-	0.0	...
Iceland
Ireland
Italy
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)
Latvia
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Malta
Moldova
Montenegro
Netherlands
North Macedonia
Norway
Poland
Portugal
Romania
Serbia	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	...	0.2	-54%
Slovak Republic
Slovenia	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.5	-	-	-	-100%
Spain	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	0.1	-7%
Sweden	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.9	1.4	...	1.5	43%
Switzerland	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	...	0.1	-55%
Turkey
Ukraine
UK: England & Wales
UK: Northern Ireland
UK: Scotland
<i>Mean</i>	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	-	0.3	
<i>Median</i>	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	-	0.1	
<i>Minimum</i>	0.1	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	
<i>Maximum</i>	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.9	1.4	-	1.5	

PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION

Table 1.2.2.7 Offenders per 100 000 population – Bodily injury

Column1	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Cyber-related 2020	2021	% change 2016-2021
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	178.3	174.5	183.1	183.2	163.4	...	171.4	-4%
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	44.4	41.7	42.7	39.3	34.5	...	32.2	-27%
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	451.6	431.1	422.2	420.9	439.7	...	442.4	-2%
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	47.8	26.6	72.0	81.5	0.0	81.2	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	233.8	291.1	285.1	278.6	319.2	...	247.9	6%
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	211.3	192.6	182.2	176.3	155.5	...	134.8	-36%
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	81.3	83.3	76.2	82.1	73.6	...	71.1	-13%
Portugal	542.1	539.6	534.1	569.6	498.4	...	500.3	-8%
Romania	550.3	312.8	321.7	347.2	294.2	...	343.7	-38%
Serbia	38.3	35.6	34.8	34.2	29.9	...	31.5	-18%
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	71.8	66.9	74.8	73.3	69.4	-	56.3	-22%
Spain	27.1	27.1	27.1	29.5	25.9	0.0	32.7	21%
Sweden	417.8	395.4	390.0	399.3	409.6	...	369.7	-12%
Switzerland	92.1	86.8	88.4	87.6	89.0	...	79.8	-13%
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	41.4	44.5	44.5	46.1	50.0	...	51.5	24%
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	213.0	184.7	182.2	189.3	182.2	0.0	176.4	
<i>Median</i>	135.2	86.8	88.4	87.6	89.0	0.0	81.2	
<i>Minimum</i>	27.1	27.1	26.6	29.5	25.9	-	31.5	
<i>Maximum</i>	550.3	539.6	534.1	569.6	498.4	0.0	500.3	

PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION

Table 1.2.2.8 Offenders per 100 000 population –Bodily Injury: Intimate partner violence

Column1	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Cyber-related 2020	2021	% change 2016-2021
Albania
Armenia
Austria
Azerbaijan
Belgium
Bosnia-Herzegovina
Bulgaria
Croatia
Cyprus
Czech Republic
Denmark
Estonia
Finland
France
Georgia
Germany
Greece
Hungary	10.1	10.8	-	11.9	...
Iceland
Ireland
Italy
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)
Latvia
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Malta
Moldova
Montenegro
Netherlands
North Macedonia
Norway
Poland
Portugal
Romania	44.3	50.8	53.8	68.0	69.8	...	83.7	89%
Serbia
Slovak Republic
Slovenia	11.2	8.6	11.8	10.6	10.0	-	8.4	-25%
Spain
Sweden	82.1	70.2	85.9	72.8	90.7	...	89.6	9%
Switzerland	18.8	18.6	18.8	18.0	18.3	...	17.1	-9%
Turkey
Ukraine	4.0	...	4.6	...
UK: England & Wales
UK: Northern Ireland
UK: Scotland
<i>Mean</i>	39.1	37.0	42.6	35.9	33.9	-	35.9	
<i>Median</i>	31.5	34.7	36.3	18.0	14.5	-	14.5	
<i>Minimum</i>	11.2	8.6	11.8	10.1	4.0	-	4.6	
<i>Maximum</i>	82.1	70.2	85.9	72.8	90.7	-	89.6	

PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION

Table 1.2.2.8 Offenders per 100 000 population – Aggravated Bodily Injury

Column1	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Cyber-related 2020	2021	% change 2016-2021
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	29.3	29.7	28.1	27.7	34.0	...	30.8	5%
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	6.1	7.4	5.5	5.3	5.7	...	3.6	-41%
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.9	1.5	...	1.6	-14%
Portugal	4.6	4.8	5.8	5.4	4.9	...	5.2	14%
Romania	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	...	0.8	-45%
Serbia	16.6	15.7	16.4	15.7	13.7	...	14.3	-14%
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	7.3	7.3	7.4	6.6	5.9	-	5.7	-22%
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	6.4	6.6	6.6	7.4	8.3	...	8.2	30%
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	5.7	5.8	6.1	5.9	5.8	...	5.6	-2%
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	8.8	8.9	8.7	8.6	9.0	-	8.4	
<i>Median</i>	6.1	6.6	6.1	5.9	5.8	-	5.6	
<i>Minimum</i>	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	-	0.8	
<i>Maximum</i>	29.3	29.7	28.1	27.7	34.0	-	30.8	

PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION

Table 1.2.2.9 Offenders per 100 000 population – Sexual Assault

Column1	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Cyber-related		% change 2016-2021
						2020	2021	
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	10.4	12.1	12.2	13.9	12.3	...	13.1	26%
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	10.1	9.9	9.8	10.2	9.2	...	10.1	0%
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	40.1	40.6	37.2	50.0	51.3	...	59.5	49%
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	3.6	2.1	3.2	4.6	0.2	4.5	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	6.0	8.5	6.5	6.1	4.3	...	5.1	-14%
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	14.4	14.3	14.3	15.3	12.9	...	12.3	-15%
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	3.3	3.7	4.0	4.3	4.6	...	4.5	38%
Portugal	11.4	11.0	11.4	11.5	10.3	...	12.5	9%
Romania	7.3	6.5	7.9	8.2	8.3	...	10.5	43%
Serbia	4.1	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.3	...	3.8	-8%
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	16.2	21.8	19.1	23.1	19.7	1.1	20.0	23%
Spain	13.7	14.6	17.8	19.1	16.9	1.6	22.1	61%
Sweden	66.4	72.1	77.5	84.9	88.7	...	94.1	42%
Switzerland	21.2	21.0	22.2	22.9	24.3	...	24.5	16%
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	...	0.9	7%
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	16.1	16.3	16.4	18.5	18.1	1.0	19.8	
<i>Median</i>	10.9	11.0	11.4	11.5	10.3	1.1	12.3	
<i>Minimum</i>	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.9	
<i>Maximum</i>	66.4	72.1	77.5	84.9	88.7	1.6	94.1	

PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION

Table 1.2.2.10 Offenders per 100 000 population – Intimate partner sexual assault

Column1	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Cyber-related 2020	2021	% change 2016-2021
Albania
Armenia
Austria
Azerbaijan
Belgium
Bosnia-Herzegovina
Bulgaria
Croatia
Cyprus
Czech Republic
Denmark
Estonia
Finland
France
Georgia
Germany
Greece
Hungary	0.5	0.5	-	0.6	...
Iceland
Ireland
Italy
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)
Latvia
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Malta
Moldova
Montenegro
Netherlands
North Macedonia
Norway
Poland
Portugal
Romania
Serbia
Slovak Republic
Slovenia	1.2	1.5	1.9	1.2	1.8	-	1.7	47%
Spain
Sweden	6.0	12.5	...	13.3	...
Switzerland	4.3	4.1	4.7	5.1	5.0	...	4.6	7%
Turkey
Ukraine
UK: England & Wales
UK: Northern Ireland
UK: Scotland
<i>Mean</i>	2.8	2.8	3.3	3.2	5.0	-	5.1	
<i>Median</i>	2.8	2.8	3.3	3.1	3.4	-	3.2	
<i>Minimum</i>	1.2	1.5	1.9	0.5	0.5	-	0.6	
<i>Maximum</i>	4.3	4.1	4.7	6.0	12.5	-	13.3	

PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION

Table 1.2.2.10 Offenders per 100 000 population – Rape

Column1	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Cyber-related 2020	2021	% change 2016-2021
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	3.8	4.6	4.4	4.9	4.2	...	4.5	19%
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.2	3.9	...	4.4	0%
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	15.1	17.0	14.3	19.1	22.5	...	22.2	47%
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	3.6	2.1	3.2	4.6	0.2	4.5	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	7.5	6.5	7.3	...	6.5	...
Lithuania	5.2	7.0	5.1	5.1	3.1	...	3.8	-28%
Luxembourg	15.1	10.5	12.0	17.4	16.9	...	14.5	-4%
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	3.4	3.6	3.6	4.1	3.6	...	3.6	7%
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.2	...	1.9	8%
Portugal	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.2	...	1.5	4%
Romania	3.8	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.9	...	4.3	13%
Serbia	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9	...	1.0	-8%
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	1.6	2.2	1.9	1.7	2.4	-	2.3	50%
Spain	1.9	1.9	2.6	2.6	2.2	0.0	2.7	43%
Sweden	29.8	33.0	35.8	42.2	45.3	...	46.0	54%
Switzerland	5.9	6.2	6.2	6.6	7.3	...	7.3	22%
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.7	...	0.6	21%
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	6.3	6.4	6.4	7.4	7.8	0.1	7.7	
<i>Median</i>	3.8	3.6	3.7	4.1	3.9	0.0	4.3	
<i>Minimum</i>	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.7	-	0.6	
<i>Maximum</i>	29.8	33.0	35.8	42.2	45.3	0.2	46.0	

PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION

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

Column1	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Cyber-related 2020	2021	% change 2016-2021
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.5	4.9	...	5.4	0%
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	16.3	13.7	13.2	20.6	18.0	...	23.7	45%
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	0.7	1.4	1.3	0.9	1.1	...	1.4	96%
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.4	...	2.6	73%
Portugal	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.6	...	2.8	-14%
Romania	4.1	3.6	4.4	4.5	4.8	...	6.7	61%
Serbia	2.1	1.7	2.1	2.1	1.8	...	2.2	3%
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	5.9	5.3	4.4	7.0	5.1	-	6.0	2%
Spain	1.6	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.7	1%
Sweden	12.5	12.4	12.4	13.3	14.0	...	14.5	15%
Switzerland	8.9	8.2	9.4	9.9	10.0	...	10.1	14%
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	5.7	5.3	5.4	6.4	6.0	0.6	7.0	
<i>Median</i>	4.1	3.6	4.4	4.5	4.8	0.6	5.4	
<i>Minimum</i>	0.7	1.4	1.3	0.9	1.1	-	1.4	
<i>Maximum</i>	16.3	13.7	13.2	20.6	18.0	1.3	23.7	

PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION

Table 1.2.2.12 Offenders per 100 000 population – Robbery

Column1	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Cyber-related 2020	2021	% change 2016-2021
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	36.2	35.3	35.3	36.3	29.6	...	27.4	-24%
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	14.0	13.8	12.3	13.5	12.0	...	11.1	-21%
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	26.9	28.6	28.4	30.3	36.9	...	34.2	27%
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	8.2	4.1	8.4	8.3	-	7.5	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	25.2	31.0	18.2	15.6	14.0	...	8.5	-66%
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	29.8	26.4	28.9	32.5	29.6	...	21.6	-28%
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	13.7	11.3	10.1	11.0	10.6	...	9.7	-29%
Portugal	61.5	51.2	43.7	43.2	42.9	...	36.3	-41%
Romania	12.1	11.2	10.5	10.9	9.4	...	8.9	-26%
Serbia	17.3	15.3	12.8	11.8	9.6	...	8.7	-50%
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	9.5	10.3	12.9	15.4	12.0	-	11.0	15%
Spain	33.2	32.5	33.2	38.9	29.9	0.0	32.8	-1%
Sweden	26.1	24.4	27.5	27.7	33.6	...	28.5	9%
Switzerland	12.7	12.2	12.4	14.2	17.1	...	16.5	30%
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	20.3	20.6	18.5	17.2	15.0	...	12.4	-39%
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	24.2	22.2	20.6	21.8	20.7	0.0	18.3	
<i>Median</i>	22.7	20.6	18.2	15.6	15.0	-	12.4	
<i>Minimum</i>	9.5	8.2	4.1	8.4	8.3	-	7.5	
<i>Maximum</i>	61.5	51.2	43.7	43.2	42.9	0.0	36.3	

PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION

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

Column1	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Cyber-related 2020	2021	% change 2016-2021
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	-	0.1	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	-61%
Serbia	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.0	0.8	...	0.7	-61%
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	1.1	1.0	1.4	2.4	0.5	-	0.3	-74%
Spain	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.0	-	0.7	-26%
Sweden	6.2	6.1	6.9	5.7	6.4	...	5.6	-10%
Switzerland	1.8	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.5	...	1.2	-33%
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.5	-	1.2	
<i>Median</i>	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3	0.8	-	0.7	
<i>Minimum</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	
<i>Maximum</i>	6.2	6.1	6.9	5.7	6.4	-	5.6	

PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION

Table 1.2.2.14 Offenders per 100 000 population – Theft

Column1	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Cyber-related 2020	2021	% change 2016-2021
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	227.3	227.0	223.9	229.8	183.0	...	186.3	-18%
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	202.2	191.1	176.9	185.1	156.1	...	139.0	-31%
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	967.3	893.3	855.5	891.0	1 014.2	...	908.3	-6%
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	182.2	99.0	262.7	269.2	0.2	262.5	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	120.0	148.2	108.4	97.7	99.2	...	73.4	-39%
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	474.5	434.2	411.8	411.7	347.4	...	281.3	-41%
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	110.0	100.5	93.6	103.3	102.0	...	111.9	2%
Portugal	180.3	178.0	177.5	174.3	140.8	...	139.9	-22%
Romania	168.8	165.8	175.5	158.8	131.5	...	130.9	-22%
Serbia	171.3	156.1	145.1	153.9	132.8	...	129.0	-25%
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	438.1	411.8	398.3	409.7	398.3	-	315.7	-28%
Spain	71.2	67.6	65.0	62.6	54.4	0.0	53.3	-25%
Sweden	359.0	339.8	312.6	294.3	298.0	...	269.5	-25%
Switzerland	241.2	237.1	238.5	237.8	232.3	...	220.8	-8%
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	116.7	133.7	135.7	120.8	106.2	...	99.0	-15%
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	274.9	257.8	241.1	252.9	244.4	0.1	221.4	
<i>Median</i>	191.3	182.2	176.9	185.1	156.1	0.0	139.9	
<i>Minimum</i>	71.2	67.6	65.0	62.6	54.4	-	53.3	
<i>Maximum</i>	967.3	893.3	855.5	891.0	1 014.2	0.2	908.3	

PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION

Table 1.2.2.15 Offenders per 100 000 population – Aggravated theft

Column1	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Cyber-related 2020	2021	% change 2016-2021
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	34.7	35.3	31.8	28.2	30.0	...	25.6	-26%
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	34.6	30.4	27.7	28.1	29.8	...	31.6	-9%
Portugal	43.3	37.9	37.7	37.7	37.6	...	33.4	-23%
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	67.6	55.6	52.9	53.1	46.4	...	43.2	-36%
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	131.9	145.8	128.5	131.2	127.4	-	91.1	-31%
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	83.2	82.4	75.1	69.8	78.8	...	70.3	-16%
Switzerland	50.4	48.8	45.3	43.6	45.2	...	42.7	-15%
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	116.3	130.8	133.2	118.6	104.3	...	96.8	-17%
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	70.3	70.9	66.5	63.8	62.4	-	54.3	
<i>Median</i>	59.0	52.2	49.1	48.4	45.8	-	42.9	
<i>Minimum</i>	34.6	30.4	27.7	28.1	29.8	-	25.6	
<i>Maximum</i>	131.9	145.8	133.2	131.2	127.4	-	96.8	

PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION

Table 1.2.2.16 Offenders per 100 000 population – Aggravated theft of a motor vehicle

Column1	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Cyber-related 2020	2021	% change 2016-2021
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	12.0	11.3	10.5	11.3	7.9	...	7.3	-39%
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	13.5	12.8	11.9	13.1	12.7	...	9.0	-33%
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	53.5	49.3	46.8	44.8	51.6	...	47.2	-12%
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	13.4	9.6	7.1	7.7	...	4.0	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	9.2	6.9	5.8	5.8	5.7	...	4.5	-51%
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	4.8	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.0	...	4.7	-1%
Portugal	8.9	9.1	9.5	8.7	9.2	...	8.0	-10%
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.1	1.3	...	1.9	22%
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-100%
Spain	10.1	9.2	6.9	6.7	6.6	0.0	6.2	-39%
Sweden	27.2	26.6	25.9	23.8	26.3	...	22.0	-19%
Switzerland	8.9	10.3	10.4	11.0	11.6	...	12.9	46%
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	6.7	6.3	5.5	5.0	5.4	...	4.3	-36%
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	13.0	12.4	11.4	11.0	11.5	0.0	10.1	
<i>Median</i>	9.1	9.2	9.5	7.1	7.7	0.0	6.2	
<i>Minimum</i>	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	
<i>Maximum</i>	53.5	49.3	46.8	44.8	51.6	0.0	47.2	

PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION

Table 1.2.2.17 Offenders per 100 000 population – Burglary

Column1	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Cyber-related 2020	2021	% change 2016-2021
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	36.5	37.3	36.5	34.7	29.0	...	26.8	-27%
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	53.6	48.9	42.3	43.5	41.0	...	46.5	-13%
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	128.3	125.1	116.6	108.8	136.9	...	119.6	-7%
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	44.3	29.1	24.3	24.5	...	16.8	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	29.8	26.1	23.6	23.9	25.8	...	26.9	-10%
Portugal	34.2	28.8	28.2	28.9	28.3	...	25.3	-26%
Romania	32.2	29.1	32.4	31.8	25.6	...	25.7	-20%
Serbia	59.9	47.9	45.8	46.6	40.5	...	37.3	-38%
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	105.1	95.8	97.1	97.4	96.1	-	57.2	-46%
Spain	43.5	41.2	38.5	37.6	32.4	0.0	30.5	-30%
Sweden	51.5	51.5	44.5	41.1	47.2	...	43.1	-16%
Switzerland	40.8	38.1	35.0	32.5	33.5	...	30.0	-27%
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	55.9	51.2	47.5	45.9	46.7	0.0	40.5	
<i>Median</i>	43.5	42.8	37.5	36.1	33.0	0.0	30.2	
<i>Minimum</i>	29.8	26.1	23.6	23.9	24.5	-	16.8	
<i>Maximum</i>	128.3	125.1	116.6	108.8	136.9	0.0	119.6	

PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION

Table 1.2.2.18 Offenders per 100 000 population – Domestic burglary

Column1	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Cyber-related 2020	2021	% change 2016-2021
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	21.0	20.6	20.6	19.4	15.5	...	15.1	-28%
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	14.9	14.2	12.2	12.0	11.4	...	11.3	-24%
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	40.3	36.1	35.7	31.8	35.9	...	29.1	-28%
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	36.0	23.9	19.1	20.8	...	13.7	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	49.2	44.1	37.5	33.2	29.1	...	23.4	-52%
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	17.6	14.5	13.0	13.8	12.3	...	12.3	-30%
Romania	32.2	29.1	32.4	31.8	25.6	...	25.7	-20%
Serbia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	22.3	24.8	23.6	20.9	28.1	-	14.7	-34%
Spain	22.1	20.6	18.6	17.1	18.1	0.0	16.9	-23%
Sweden	22.2	21.3	19.1	18.6	20.0	...	17.5	-21%
Switzerland	18.9	18.5	15.9	13.7	12.6	...	11.8	-37%
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	6.0	6.6	6.0	5.4	5.2	...	5.1	-14%
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	24.2	23.9	21.5	19.7	19.6	0.0	16.4	
<i>Median</i>	22.1	20.9	19.8	18.8	19.1	0.0	14.9	
<i>Minimum</i>	6.0	6.6	6.0	5.4	5.2	-	5.1	
<i>Maximum</i>	49.2	44.1	37.5	33.2	35.9	0.0	29.1	

PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION

Table 1.2.2.19 Offenders per 100 000 population – Fraud

Column1	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Cyber-related 2020	2021	% change 2016-2021
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	21.5	21.7	25.7	27.9	39.7	...	41.7	94%
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	49.6	42.5	36.1	32.6	28.3	...	24.4	-51%
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	419.6	361.5	366.8	419.9	406.5	...	490.9	17%
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	40.4	49.2	34.5	33.2	29.6	...	30.8	-24%
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	15.7	16.0	13.5	14.9	16.4	...	14.2	-10%
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	66.2	70.6	67.2	69.0	63.2	...	69.7	5%
Portugal	39.8	42.6	41.6	40.5	37.4	...	44.1	11%
Romania	29.0	25.1	24.4	24.1	21.7	...	25.3	-13%
Serbia	13.6	14.6	15.2	14.0	11.9	...	13.0	-4%
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	147.7	123.4	135.0	147.4	114.3	7.1	106.9	-28%
Spain	17.0	16.8	18.0	18.8	19.5	7.9	20.7	22%
Sweden	76.5	77.1	80.0	95.9	118.6	...	120.0	57%
Switzerland	69.1	67.0	70.6	73.3	78.4	...	82.6	20%
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	8.0	11.2	10.6	10.2	9.5	...	9.0	12%
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	72.4	67.1	67.1	73.0	71.1	7.5	78.1	
<i>Median</i>	40.1	42.5	35.3	32.9	33.5	7.5	36.2	
<i>Minimum</i>	8.0	11.2	10.6	10.2	9.5	7.1	9.0	
<i>Maximum</i>	419.6	361.5	366.8	419.9	406.5	7.9	490.9	

PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION

Table 1.2.2.21 Offenders per 100 000 population – Forgery of Documents

Column1	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Cyber-related 2020	2021	% change 2016-2021
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	29.5	28.1	30.3	32.1	27.9	...	35.8	21%
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	8.0	8.5	7.1	6.1	3.8	...	4.2	-48%
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	52.6	41.0	35.9	34.2	24.7	...	25.0	-52%
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	60.2	36.2	208.4	183.3	6.4	179.7	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	22.8	26.8	18.3	19.1	18.9	...	19.4	-15%
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	16.6	15.6	13.8	12.2	10.2	...	9.8	-41%
Portugal	9.8	8.3	9.3	9.6	8.6	...	12.1	24%
Romania	6.2	6.5	6.5	6.7	5.6	...	6.4	3%
Serbia	36.4	40.4	42.9	48.1	40.5	...	47.4	30%
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	72.5	92.7	71.4	77.1	51.4	-	95.8	32%
Spain	17.1	15.5	17.5	18.6	14.3	0.2	17.2	0%
Sweden	26.3	31.3	31.3	33.2	31.5	...	28.7	9%
Switzerland	57.1	52.6	50.0	48.3	46.3	...	51.4	-10%
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	3.3	4.5	4.7	4.9	4.7	...	5.8	75%
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	27.5	30.9	26.8	39.9	33.7	2.2	38.5	
<i>Median</i>	22.8	27.5	24.3	25.6	21.8	0.2	22.2	
<i>Minimum</i>	3.3	4.5	4.7	4.9	3.8	-	4.2	
<i>Maximum</i>	72.5	92.7	71.4	208.4	183.3	6.4	179.7	

PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION

Table 1.2.2.22 Offenders per 100 000 population – Money Laundering

Column1	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Cyber-related 2020	2021	% change 2016-2021
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	6.6	6.2	9.3	14.2	26.6	...	26.4	300%
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	2.1	2.1	2.1	4.0	4.2	...	4.0	95%
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	0.7	1.1	2.0	3.4	0.8	4.6	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.5	...	0.7	-6%
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	...	0.7	95%
Portugal	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	0%
Romania	1.9	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.1	...	1.2	-35%
Serbia	0.2	0.7	2.5	3.2	2.9	...	4.6	2202%
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	5.1	4.3	2.4	4.7	5.6	-	4.8	-5%
Spain	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.1	0.1	1.4	20%
Sweden	9.8	15.9	20.0	37.1	65.6	...	71.0	625%
Switzerland	7.0	7.5	9.9	12.3	17.2	...	19.9	182%
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	...	0.2	76%
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	2.9	3.2	3.9	6.2	9.9	0.3	10.7	
<i>Median</i>	1.5	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.9	0.1	4.0	
<i>Minimum</i>	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	
<i>Maximum</i>	9.8	15.9	20.0	37.1	65.6	0.8	71.0	

PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION

Table 1.2.2.23 Offenders per 100 000 population – Corruption in the public sector

Column1	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Cyber-related 2020	2021	% change 2016-2021
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	...	0.5	6%
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	0.9	0.8	2.4	1.0	1.2	...	0.7	-23%
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	2.9	3.3	5.2	22.1	0.1	120.0	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	17.8	18.4	12.8	10.3	7.9	...	7.0	-61%
Luxembourg	1.6	0.7	-	0.2	0.6	...	1.3	-19%
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	3.2	3.0	2.4	2.7	2.8	...	2.2	-32%
Portugal	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	...	0.3	51%
Romania	11.5	8.1	6.6	5.3	5.7	...	5.6	-51%
Serbia	2.1	1.4	4.3	3.1	2.1	...	1.8	-13%
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	8.2	4.3	1.0	11.9	13.7	-	12.0	47%
Spain	2.0	1.8	2.5	1.9	1.5	0.0	2.0	0%
Sweden	1.8	1.1	1.2	1.7	2.0	...	1.6	-15%
Switzerland	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	...	0.2	-4%
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.8	4.5	...	5.1	40%
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	4.1	3.4	2.9	3.4	4.6	0.0	11.4	
<i>Median</i>	2.0	1.6	2.4	2.3	2.0	0.0	1.9	
<i>Minimum</i>	0.2	0.2	-	0.0	0.1	-	0.2	
<i>Maximum</i>	17.8	18.4	12.8	11.9	22.1	0.1	120.0	

PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION

Table 1.2.2.24 Offenders per 100 000 population – Drug offences: Total

Column1	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Cyber-related 2020	2021	% change 2016-2021
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	355.5	374.8	385.4	407.1	378.7	...	351.2	-1%
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	40.2	40.4	39.3	41.4	36.1	...	35.9	-11%
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	420.6	459.2	499.6	506.6	662.4	...	534.5	27%
France	440.8	469.7	472.8	464.4	409.0	...	519.1	18%
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	51.9	84.4	82.4	88.3	78.3	...	95.6	84%
Luxembourg	399.7	602.4	648.5	877.0	947.6	...	830.9	108%
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	108.8	100.9	105.0	116.3	106.6	...	92.9	-15%
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	71.8	74.2	70.3	89.2	93.4	...	95.9	33%
Portugal	74.9	84.9	88.8	70.8	44.2	...	50.7	-32%
Romania	21.1	27.8	42.2	39.6	32.3	...	44.2	109%
Serbia	98.0	117.5	143.3	156.2	150.1	...	137.0	40%
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	93.2	98.7	96.2	73.1	77.5	-	85.7	-8%
Spain	40.0	40.5	43.6	48.8	48.1	0.1	50.5	26%
Sweden	420.7	458.9	490.1	523.4	566.3	...	551.2	31%
Switzerland	417.3	410.3	394.5	385.9	346.4	...	320.0	-23%
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	29.1	42.1	35.6	36.4	33.6	...	32.1	10%
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	192.7	217.9	227.4	245.3	250.7	0.1	239.2	
<i>Median</i>	95.6	99.8	100.6	102.7	100.0	0.1	95.7	
<i>Minimum</i>	21.1	27.8	35.6	36.4	32.3	-	32.1	
<i>Maximum</i>	440.8	602.4	648.5	877.0	947.6	0.1	830.9	

PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION

Table 1.2.2.25 Offenders per 100 000 population – Drug trafficking

Column1	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Cyber-related 2020	2021	% change 2016-2021
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	91.3	89.1	88.1	93.2	102.3	...	90.7	-1%
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	31.2	31.1	30.1	31.4	26.3	...	25.5	-18%
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	150.4	168.2	173.2	167.8	249.9	...	191.4	27%
France	227.8	246.3	248.1	248.4	206.6	...	222.4	-2%
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	29.5	30.8	31.9	...	33.9	...
Lithuania	15.3	21.9	19.8	21.0	14.7	...	19.9	30%
Luxembourg	80.9	59.3	61.1	80.3	58.1	...	78.6	-3%
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	3.9	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.3	...	3.2	-17%
Portugal	57.9	65.7	68.1	56.4	36.2	...	42.3	-27%
Romania	18.0	22.5	36.5	33.8	27.7	...	33.8	88%
Serbia	22.0	23.9	25.7	28.2	25.1	...	21.2	-4%
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	86.4	92.8	91.7	68.0	72.2	-	80.6	-7%
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	57.2	61.0	63.0	65.3	71.8	...	70.7	24%
Switzerland	141.3	139.8	142.1	134.7	103.0	...	90.1	-36%
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	6.1	9.8	8.1	9.2	9.7	...	9.4	55%
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	70.7	73.9	72.6	71.5	69.3	-	67.6	
<i>Median</i>	57.6	60.2	61.1	56.4	36.2	-	42.3	
<i>Minimum</i>	3.9	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.3	-	3.2	
<i>Maximum</i>	227.8	246.3	248.1	248.4	249.9	-	222.4	

PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION

1.2.3 Percentage of women, minors, and foreigners among offenders in 2020

Table 1.2.3.1 Percentage of women, minors, and foreigners from EU countries among offenders in 2020 - Criminal offences: Total

Column1	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Women	of which % of Minors	of which % of Foreigners	% of EU citizens amongst foreigners
Albania	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	2 727.8	22.1%	8.2%	35.0%	51.8%
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	705.1	16.4%	4.9%	8.4%	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	6 148.7	19.6%	5.3%	10.0%	64.1%
France	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	1 419.0	16.8%	7.1%	5.9%	72.9%
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	665.9	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	892.4	11.3%	4.7%	2.3%	21.2%
Luxembourg	5 045.5	23.0%	7.6%	62.2%	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	1 513.9	14.0%	10.8%	19.6%	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	818.5	11.7%	2.8%	3.0%	13.9%
Portugal	1 518.5	20.7%	...	...	...
Romania	884.9	...	...	...	...
Serbia	677.9	12.2%	6.7%	4.1%	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	1 633.3	18.5%	4.5%	18.5%	25.9%
Spain	657.9	13.2%	4.7%	31.3%	23.4%
Sweden	1 935.9	22.5%	9.5%	...	...
Switzerland	1 353.9	22.4%	11.7%	53.4%	44.8%
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	267.0	11.4%	2.7%	1.0%	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	1 698.0	17.1%	6.5%	19.6%	39.8%
<i>Median</i>	1 353.9	16.8%	6.0%	10.0%	35.4%
<i>Minimum</i>	267.0	11.3%	2.7%	1.0%	13.9%
<i>Maximum</i>	6 148.7	23.0%	11.7%	62.2%	72.9%

PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION

Table 1.2.3.2 Percentage of women, minors, and foreigners from EU countries among offenders in 2020 - Major road traffic offences

Column1	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Women	of which % of Minors	of which % of Foreigners	% of EU citizens amongst foreigners
Albania	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	54.1	18.7%	0.6%	11.1%	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	1 000.4	12.5%	5.7%	9.7%	75.9%
France	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	149.8	5.8%	0.6%	3.6%	64.3%
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	184.7	11.2%	0.3%	2.9%	20.9%
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	262.7	11.0%	2.2%	15.8%	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	153.8	8.2%	0.1%	6.5%	7.2%
Portugal	267.7	8.2%	...	...	...
Romania	120.2	...	...	...	...
Serbia	102.5	15.6%	1.2%	1.6%	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	20.6	16.9%	0.2%	10.0%	25.6%
Spain	70.8	8.7%	1.9%	23.8%	32.0%
Sweden	347.3	12.3%	8.0%	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	15.8	4.5%	4.7%	1.4%	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	211.6	11.1%	2.3%	8.6%	37.6%
<i>Median</i>	149.8	11.1%	1.2%	8.1%	28.8%
<i>Minimum</i>	15.8	4.5%	0.1%	1.4%	7.2%
<i>Maximum</i>	1 000.4	18.7%	8.0%	23.8%	75.9%

PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION

Column1	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Women	of which % of Minors	of which % of Foreigners	% of EU citizens amongst foreigners
Albania	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	6.5	12.5%	8.2%	30.4%	38.9%
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	1.2	16.5%	3.1%	12.6%	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	10.0	16.1%	6.5%	12.9%	46.5%
France	1.4	13.0%	6.0%	19.5%	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	2.1	16.7%	9.9%	5.4%	54.5%
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	7.3	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	3.6	18.0%	6.0%	5.0%	60.0%
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	16.4	...	10.1%	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	1.7	26.9%	2.2%	6.1%	12.8%
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	1.2	...	...	...	...
Serbia	3.2	8.9%	6.2%	5.3%	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	0.8	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	...
Spain	2.6	11.7%	5.3%	31.1%	22.0%
Sweden	12.8	11.8%	7.9%	...	...
Switzerland	3.1	10.7%	14.4%	63.1%	33.9%
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	3.2	9.1%	1.7%	1.1%	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	4.8	13.7%	6.3%	16.0%	38.4%
<i>Median</i>	3.2	12.5%	6.1%	9.3%	38.9%
<i>Minimum</i>	0.8	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	12.8%
<i>Maximum</i>	16.4	26.9%	14.4%	63.1%	60.0%

PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION

Table 1.2.3.4 Percentage of women, minors, and foreigners from EU countries among offenders in 2020 - Intentional homicide: Completed

Column1	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Women	of which % of Minors	of which % of Foreigners	% of EU citizens amongst foreigners
Albania	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	0.7	8.2%	8.2%	36.5%	45.2%
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	1.7	20.8%	4.2%	7.3%	28.6%
France	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	1.0	18.3%	10.8%	5.4%	40.0%
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	0.3	0.0%	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	0.5	15.7%	...	...	...
Romania	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	1.3	12.5%	3.4%	5.7%	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	0.5	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	...
Spain	0.9	12.8%	4.9%	23.8%	38.1%
Sweden	3.8	12.8%	5.4%	...	...
Switzerland	0.6	20.0%	0.0%	60.0%	60.0%
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	1.1	12.1%	4.6%	19.8%	42.4%
<i>Median</i>	0.8	12.8%	4.5%	7.3%	40.0%
<i>Minimum</i>	0.3	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	28.6%
<i>Maximum</i>	3.8	20.8%	10.8%	60.0%	60.0%

PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION

Table 1.2.3.4 Percentage of women, minors, and foreigners from EU countries among offenders in 2020 – Intimate partner homicide

Column1	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Women	of which % of Minors	of which % of Foreigners	% of EU citizens amongst foreigners
Albania
Armenia
Austria
Azerbaijan
Belgium
Bosnia-Herzegovina
Bulgaria
Croatia
Cyprus
Czech Republic
Denmark
Estonia
Finland
France
Georgia
Germany
Greece
Hungary	0.5	27.5%	3.9%	5.9%	66.7%
Iceland
Ireland
Italy
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)
Latvia
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Malta
Moldova
Montenegro
Netherlands
North Macedonia
Norway
Poland
Portugal
Romania	0.5	...	...	...	...
Serbia
Slovak Republic
Slovenia	0.3	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	...
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland	0.6	12.2%	0.0%	65.3%	31.3%
Turkey
Ukraine
UK: England & Wales
UK: Northern Ireland
UK: Scotland
<i>Mean</i>	0.5	13.2%	1.3%	23.7%	49.0%
<i>Median</i>	0.5	12.2%	0.0%	5.9%	49.0%
<i>Minimum</i>	0.3	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	31.3%
<i>Maximum</i>	0.6	27.5%	3.9%	65.3%	66.7%

PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION

Table 1.2.3.5 Percentage of women, minors, and foreigners from EU countries among offender in 2020 – Intentional homicide, firearm involved

Column1	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Women	of which % of Minors	of which % of Foreigners	% of EU citizens amongst foreigners
Albania	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	...	...	...	...	...
France	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	0.1	22.2%	0.0%	11.1%	100.0%
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	-	...	...	...	...
Serbia	0.5	0.0%	0.0%	5.4%	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	...
Spain	0.5	6.1%	2.2%	22.7%	30.8%
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	0.3	7.4%	0.0%	40.7%	54.5%
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	0.2	7.1%	0.4%	16.0%	61.8%
<i>Median</i>	0.2	6.1%	0.0%	11.1%	54.5%
<i>Minimum</i>	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	30.8%
<i>Maximum</i>	0.5	22.2%	2.2%	40.7%	100.0%

PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION

Table 1.2.3.5 Percentage of women, minors, and foreigners from EU countries among offender in 2020 – Intentional homicide completed: Firearm involved

Column1	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Women	of which % of Minors	of which % of Foreigners	% of EU citizens amongst foreigners
Albania	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	...	...	...	...	...
France	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	0.1	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	0.3	0.0%	0.0%	5.0%	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	-	...	...	...	...
Spain	0.2	9.7%	3.2%	26.9%	40.0%
Sweden	1.4	12.6%	7.7%	...	...
Switzerland	0.1	20.0%	0.0%	50.0%	80.0%
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	0.3	12.5%	2.2%	20.5%	60.0%
<i>Median</i>	0.2	12.6%	0.0%	15.9%	60.0%
<i>Minimum</i>	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	40.0%
<i>Maximum</i>	1.4	20.0%	7.7%	50.0%	80.0%

PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION

Column1	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Women	of which % of Minors	of which % of Foreigners	% of EU citizens amongst foreigners
Albania	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	163.4	18.3%	9.0%	19.2%	48.0%
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	34.5	8.7%	8.2%	9.3%	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	439.7	19.0%	13.4%	13.6%	37.8%
France	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	81.5	13.4%	15.3%	1.9%	66.2%
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	319.2	11.2%	3.0%	0.6%	21.8%
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	155.5	13.6%	10.6%	16.4%	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	73.6	7.3%	5.4%	1.7%	14.6%
Portugal	498.4	22.5%	...	...	...
Romania	294.2	...	...	...	...
Serbia	29.9	6.8%	11.7%	2.2%	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	69.4	11.1%	5.2%	8.7%	21.4%
Spain	25.9	10.3%	7.6%	34.8%	18.6%
Sweden	409.6	21.8%	9.8%	...	...
Switzerland	89.0	15.7%	15.3%	51.1%	41.0%
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	50.0	9.3%	1.9%	0.6%	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	182.2	13.5%	9.0%	13.3%	33.7%
<i>Median</i>	89.0	12.3%	9.0%	9.0%	29.8%
<i>Minimum</i>	25.9	6.8%	1.9%	0.6%	14.6%
<i>Maximum</i>	498.4	22.5%	15.3%	51.1%	66.2%

PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION

Table 1.2.3.5 Percentage of women, minors, and foreigners from EU countries among offender in 2020 - Bodily injury: intimate partner violence

Column1	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Women	of which % of Minors	of which % of Foreigners	% of EU citizens amongst foreigners
Albania	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	...	...	...	...	...
France	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	10.8	8.9%	2.4%	2.5%	69.2%
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	69.8	...	...	...	...
Serbia	...	...	...	...	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	10.0	16.2%	0.0%	8.6%	16.7%
Spain	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	90.7	18.1%	0.7%	...	...
Switzerland	18.3	21.3%	0.6%	57.7%	46.5%
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	4.0	3.2%	0.0%	0.5%	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	33.9	13.5%	0.7%	17.3%	44.1%
<i>Median</i>	14.5	16.2%	0.6%	5.5%	46.5%
<i>Minimum</i>	4.0	3.2%	0.0%	0.5%	16.7%
<i>Maximum</i>	90.7	21.3%	2.4%	57.7%	69.2%

PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION

Column1	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Women	of which % of Minors	of which % of Foreigners	% of EU citizens amongst foreigners
Albania	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	34.0	17.3%	5.8%	8.9%	54.2%
France	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	5.7	16.5%	1.3%	1.3%	50.0%
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	1.5	10.0%	2.2%	4.5%	0.0%
Portugal	4.9	9.1%	...	...	...
Romania	1.0	...	...	...	...
Serbia	13.7	3.5%	10.4%	1.4%	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	5.9	4.9%	6.5%	9.8%	8.3%
Spain	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	8.3	8.7%	15.6%	55.5%	33.2%
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	5.8	8.5%	2.1%	1.2%	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	9.0	9.8%	6.3%	11.8%	29.1%
<i>Median</i>	5.8	8.9%	5.8%	4.5%	33.2%
<i>Minimum</i>	1.0	3.5%	1.3%	1.2%	0.0%
<i>Maximum</i>	34.0	17.3%	15.6%	55.5%	54.2%

PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION

Column1	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Women	of which % of Minors	of which % of Foreigners	% of EU citizens amongst foreigners
Albania	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	12.3	5.9%	17.1%	19.2%	44.5%
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	9.2	7.4%	38.7%	6.5%	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	51.3	2.3%	11.8%	23.9%	24.9%
France	31.8	3.2%	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	4.6	2.9%	20.3%	1.3%	50.0%
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	4.3	0.8%	18.2%	3.3%	0.0%
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	12.9	...	17.8%	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	4.6	2.5%	15.1%	2.2%	7.7%
Portugal	10.3	3.8%	...	...	...
Romania	8.3	...	...	...	...
Serbia	3.3	0.9%	10.5%	0.9%	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	19.7	5.1%	28.6%	15.5%	7.8%
Spain	16.9	3.5%	7.8%	32.8%	18.0%
Sweden	88.7	2.6%	11.0%	...	...
Switzerland	24.3	2.9%	17.0%	47.7%	40.8%
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	0.8	1.4%	14.4%	1.2%	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	19.0	3.2%	17.5%	14.0%	24.2%
<i>Median</i>	11.3	2.9%	17.0%	6.5%	21.4%
<i>Minimum</i>	0.8	0.8%	7.8%	0.9%	0.0%
<i>Maximum</i>	88.7	7.4%	38.7%	47.7%	50.0%

PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION

Table 1.2.3.8 Percentage of women, minors, and foreigners from EU countries among offenders in 2020 – Intimate partner sexual assault

Column1	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Women	of which % of Minors	of which % of Foreigners	% of EU citizens amongst foreigners
Albania
Armenia
Austria
Azerbaijan
Belgium
Bosnia-Herzegovina
Bulgaria
Croatia
Cyprus
Czech Republic
Denmark
Estonia
Finland
France
Georgia
Germany
Greece
Hungary	0.5	0.0%	4.3%	2.1%	100.0%
Iceland
Ireland
Italy
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)
Latvia
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Malta
Moldova
Montenegro
Netherlands
North Macedonia
Norway
Poland
Portugal
Romania
Serbia
Slovak Republic
Slovenia	1.8	0.0%	10.8%	21.6%	0.0%
Spain
Sweden	12.5	2.0%	0.9%	...	...
Switzerland	5.0	1.6%	5.1%	59.4%	39.1%
Turkey
Ukraine
UK: England & Wales
UK: Northern Ireland
UK: Scotland
<i>Mean</i>	5.0	0.9%	5.3%	27.7%	46.4%
<i>Median</i>	3.4	0.8%	4.7%	21.6%	39.1%
<i>Minimum</i>	0.5	0.0%	0.9%	2.1%	0.0%
<i>Maximum</i>	12.5	2.0%	10.8%	59.4%	100.0%

PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION

Table 1.2.3.8 Percentage of women, minors, and foreigners from EU countries among offenders in 2020 - Sexual Assault: Rape

Column1	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Women	of which % of Minors	of which % of Foreigners	% of EU citizens amongst foreigners
Albania	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	4.2	3.1%	17.7%	16.9%	44.4%
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	3.9	1.7%	20.1%	10.5%	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	22.5	0.7%	7.6%	27.0%	21.8%
France	24.9	2.0%	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	4.6	2.9%	20.3%	1.3%	50.0%
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	7.3	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	3.1	0.0%	25.0%	4.5%	0.0%
Luxembourg	16.9	5.7%	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	3.6	...	15.1%	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	2.2	2.1%	8.5%	3.5%	3.3%
Portugal	1.2	2.5%	...	...	...
Romania	3.9	...	...	...	...
Serbia	0.9	1.6%	12.9%	0.0%	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	2.4	0.0%	18.0%	18.0%	33.3%
Spain	2.2	1.2%	9.0%	40.0%	17.5%
Sweden	45.3	1.9%	13.4%	...	...
Switzerland	7.3	0.5%	12.4%	57.4%	28.5%
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	0.7	1.5%	10.2%	0.7%	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	8.7	1.8%	14.6%	16.4%	24.9%
<i>Median</i>	3.9	1.7%	13.4%	10.5%	25.2%
<i>Minimum</i>	0.7	0.0%	7.6%	0.0%	0.0%
<i>Maximum</i>	45.3	5.7%	25.0%	57.4%	50.0%

PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION

Table 1.2.3.9 Percentage of women, minors, and foreigners from EU countries among offenders in 2020 - Sexual abuse of a child

Column1	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Women	of which % of Minors	of which % of Foreigners	% of EU citizens amongst foreigners
Albania	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	4.9	11.6%	53.9%	3.8%	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	18.0	3.7%	19.5%	17.9%	22.5%
France	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	1.1	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	2.4	2.8%	21.4%	1.0%	22.2%
Portugal	2.6	5.5%	...	...	...
Romania	4.8	...	...	...	...
Serbia	1.8	0.8%	12.8%	1.6%	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	5.1	6.5%	20.6%	14.0%	13.3%
Spain	1.6	5.5%	9.3%	14.0%	24.0%
Sweden	14.0	3.5%	18.3%	...	...
Switzerland	10.0	4.2%	21.1%	38.5%	48.5%
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	6.0	4.7%	19.6%	11.3%	26.1%
<i>Median</i>	4.8	3.9%	19.5%	8.9%	22.5%
<i>Minimum</i>	1.1	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	13.3%
<i>Maximum</i>	18.0	11.6%	53.9%	38.5%	48.5%

PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION

Table 1.2.3.10 Percentage of women, minors, and foreigners from EU countries among offenders in 2020 – Robbery

Column1	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Women	of which % of Minors	of which % of Foreigners	% of EU citizens amongst foreigners
Albania	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	29.6	8.9%	25.1%	42.6%	30.8%
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	12.0	8.2%	26.7%	8.9%	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	36.9	11.2%	26.3%	11.8%	49.2%
France	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	8.3	9.7%	23.9%	3.8%	19.4%
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	14.0	7.4%	25.1%	0.8%	66.7%
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	29.6	...	37.7%	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	10.6	7.8%	8.7%	2.7%	13.0%
Portugal	42.9	8.2%	...	...	...
Romania	9.4	...	...	...	...
Serbia	9.6	5.7%	19.2%	5.0%	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	12.0	6.0%	26.7%	17.5%	34.1%
Spain	29.9	10.6%	20.4%	42.0%	13.0%
Sweden	33.6	8.7%	28.9%	...	...
Switzerland	17.1	6.2%	44.0%	54.8%	33.3%
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	15.0	4.3%	6.7%	2.3%	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	20.7	7.9%	24.6%	17.5%	32.4%
<i>Median</i>	15.0	8.2%	25.1%	8.9%	32.0%
<i>Minimum</i>	8.3	4.3%	6.7%	0.8%	13.0%
<i>Maximum</i>	42.9	11.2%	44.0%	54.8%	66.7%

PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION

Table 1.2.3.10 Percentage of women, minors, and foreigners from EU countries among offenders in 2020 – Robbery: Firearm involved

Column1	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Women	of which % of Minors	of which % of Foreigners	% of EU citizens amongst foreigners
Albania	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	...	...	...	...	...
France	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	0.1	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	0.0	...	...	...	...
Serbia	0.8	1.8%	8.9%	0.0%	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	0.5	9.1%	0.0%	36.4%	100.0%
Spain	1.0	7.4%	8.1%	26.9%	13.8%
Sweden	6.4	5.4%	19.4%	...	...
Switzerland	1.5	2.3%	32.8%	52.3%	64.2%
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	1.5	4.3%	11.5%	23.1%	59.3%
<i>Median</i>	0.8	3.9%	8.5%	26.9%	64.2%
<i>Minimum</i>	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	13.8%
<i>Maximum</i>	6.4	9.1%	32.8%	52.3%	100.0%

PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION

Table 1.2.3.11 Percentage of women, minors, and foreigners from EU countries among offenders in 2020 - Theft: Total

Column1	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Women	of which % of Minors	of which % of Foreigners	% of EU citizens amongst foreigners
Albania	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	183.0	24.5%	15.6%	40.8%	44.3%
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	156.1	13.9%	6.7%	6.4%	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	1 014.2	25.9%	4.5%	9.3%	71.2%
France	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	269.2	15.8%	15.3%	2.3%	80.4%
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	99.2	9.5%	15.7%	1.4%	25.6%
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	347.4	...	12.4%	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	102.0	13.1%	3.5%	3.8%	21.0%
Portugal	140.8	27.9%	...	...	...
Romania	131.5	...	...	...	...
Serbia	132.8	14.0%	20.2%	3.9%	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	398.3	20.7%	8.0%	17.1%	34.2%
Spain	54.4	8.0%	9.0%	33.0%	22.8%
Sweden	298.0	30.5%	14.8%	...	...
Switzerland	232.3	27.0%	20.2%	58.3%	43.4%
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	106.2	13.7%	4.3%	1.1%	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	244.4	18.8%	11.5%	16.1%	42.9%
<i>Median</i>	156.1	15.8%	12.4%	6.4%	38.8%
<i>Minimum</i>	54.4	8.0%	3.5%	1.1%	21.0%
<i>Maximum</i>	1 014.2	30.5%	20.2%	58.3%	80.4%

PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION

Column1	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Women	of which % of Minors	of which % of Foreigners	% of EU citizens amongst foreigners
Albania	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	30.0	13.4%	3.4%	27.6%	86.4%
France	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	29.8	...	...	...	...
Portugal	37.6	11.1%	...	...	...
Romania	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	46.4	5.9%	23.2%	4.6%	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	127.4	10.6%	7.2%	26.3%	34.4%
Spain	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	78.8	14.2%	10.8%	...	...
Switzerland	45.2	7.6%	29.0%	56.4%	41.7%
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	104.3	13.4%	4.4%	1.1%	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	62.4	10.9%	13.0%	23.2%	54.2%
<i>Median</i>	45.8	11.1%	9.0%	26.3%	41.7%
<i>Minimum</i>	29.8	5.9%	3.4%	1.1%	34.4%
<i>Maximum</i>	127.4	14.2%	29.0%	56.4%	86.4%

PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION

Table 1.2.3.13 Percentage of women, minors, and foreigners from EU countries among offenders in 2020 - Theft of motor vehicle

Column1	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Women	of which % of Minors	of which % of Foreigners	% of EU citizens amongst foreigners
Albania	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	7.9	6.6%	23.3%	26.7%	55.8%
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	12.7	5.1%	11.9%	5.8%	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	51.6	12.3%	9.9%	4.5%	74.8%
France	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	7.7	3.2%	47.7%	1.4%	33.3%
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	5.7	...	...	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	4.0	...	...	...	...
Portugal	9.2	9.7%	...	...	...
Romania	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	1.3	3.4%	22.5%	2.2%	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	-	...	...	...	...
Spain	6.6	10.2%	11.7%	26.3%	36.5%
Sweden	26.3	11.9%	16.3%	...	...
Switzerland	11.6	4.8%	35.8%	45.2%	45.8%
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	5.4	1.0%	12.2%	1.3%	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	11.5	6.8%	21.2%	14.2%	49.2%
<i>Median</i>	7.7	5.8%	16.3%	5.1%	45.8%
<i>Minimum</i>	-	1.0%	9.9%	1.3%	33.3%
<i>Maximum</i>	51.6	12.3%	47.7%	45.2%	74.8%

PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION

Column1	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Women	of which % of Minors	of which % of Foreigners	% of EU citizens amongst foreigners
Albania	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	29.0	10.3%	17.5%	43.2%	43.4%
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	41.0	7.2%	9.2%	5.9%	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	136.9	12.3%	7.4%	17.7%	52.9%
France	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	24.5	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	25.8	7.4%	4.7%	2.3%	17.1%
Portugal	28.3	11.5%	...	...	...
Romania	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	40.5	5.2%	24.1%	4.3%	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	96.1	8.7%	7.1%	26.7%	27.5%
Spain	32.4	8.9%	8.6%	34.2%	22.3%
Sweden	47.2	13.2%	8.6%	...	...
Switzerland	33.5	8.0%	28.3%	57.6%	43.1%
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	48.7	9.3%	12.8%	24.0%	34.4%
<i>Median</i>	33.5	8.8%	8.6%	22.2%	35.3%
<i>Minimum</i>	24.5	5.2%	4.7%	2.3%	17.1%
<i>Maximum</i>	136.9	13.2%	28.3%	57.6%	52.9%

PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION

Table 1.2.3.15 Percentage of women, minors, and foreigners from EU countries among offenders in 2020 - Domestic Burglary

Column1	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Women	of which % of Minors	of which % of Foreigners	% of EU citizens amongst foreigners
Albania	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	15.5	14.0%	15.5%	46.1%	37.4%
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	11.4	9.2%	9.1%	6.6%	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	35.9	16.2%	8.5%	15.1%	93.3%
France	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	20.8	4.5%	12.2%	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	29.1	10.3%	...	24.7%	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	12.3	17.1%	...	...	...
Romania	25.6	...	...	...	...
Serbia	...	...	...	...	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	28.1	4.6%	2.9%	36.2%	36.2%
Spain	18.1	11.5%	8.3%	36.4%	19.6%
Sweden	20.0	15.6%	6.0%	...	...
Switzerland	12.6	11.2%	18.9%	66.3%	39.5%
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	5.2	12.5%	2.3%	2.8%	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	19.6	11.5%	9.3%	29.3%	45.2%
<i>Median</i>	19.1	11.5%	8.5%	30.4%	37.4%
<i>Minimum</i>	5.2	4.5%	2.3%	2.8%	19.6%
<i>Maximum</i>	35.9	17.1%	18.9%	66.3%	93.3%

PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION

Table 1.2.3.16 Percentage of women, minors, and foreigners from EU countries among offenders in 2020 – Fraud

Column1	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Women	of which % of Minors	of which % of Foreigners	% of EU citizens amongst foreigners
Albania	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	39.7	28.5%	3.7%	33.7%	64.1%
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	28.3	28.2%	0.9%	5.8%	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	406.5	37.7%	2.5%	5.4%	61.9%
France	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	29.6	13.9%	2.8%	0.7%	50.0%
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	16.4	...	23.2%	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	63.2	30.3%	0.6%	1.0%	25.9%
Portugal	37.4	29.8%	...	...	...
Romania	21.7	...	...	...	...
Serbia	11.9	18.7%	1.7%	3.7%	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	114.3	23.2%	1.3%	16.7%	48.5%
Spain	19.5	27.5%	1.0%	26.1%	27.3%
Sweden	118.6	30.0%	5.6%	...	...
Switzerland	78.4	26.7%	5.9%	55.9%	52.3%
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	9.5	28.9%	1.3%	1.0%	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	71.1	27.0%	4.2%	15.0%	47.1%
<i>Median</i>	33.5	28.4%	2.1%	5.6%	50.0%
<i>Minimum</i>	9.5	13.9%	0.6%	0.7%	25.9%
<i>Maximum</i>	406.5	37.7%	23.2%	55.9%	64.1%

PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION

Table 1.2.3.18 Percentage of women, minors, and foreigners from EU countries among offenders in 2020 - Forgery of documents

Column1	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Women	of which % of Minors	of which % of Foreigners	% of EU citizens amongst foreigners
Albania	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	27.9	18.6%	1.4%	57.8%	41.6%
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	3.8	23.9%	0.2%	53.7%	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	24.7	30.2%	4.2%	28.2%	45.3%
France	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	183.3	26.9%	0.7%	5.5%	34.3%
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	18.9	14.2%	0.0%	16.7%	11.4%
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	10.2	35.0%	1.4%	4.2%	9.1%
Portugal	8.6	23.4%	...	...	...
Romania	5.6	...	...	...	...
Serbia	40.5	11.6%	1.3%	14.8%	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	51.4	22.0%	1.4%	42.2%	16.9%
Spain	14.3	19.8%	1.0%	65.2%	13.8%
Sweden	31.5	22.8%	2.3%	...	...
Switzerland	46.3	24.9%	5.1%	65.4%	36.1%
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	4.7	24.9%	0.3%	1.6%	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	33.7	22.9%	1.6%	32.3%	26.1%
<i>Median</i>	21.8	23.4%	1.3%	28.2%	25.6%
<i>Minimum</i>	3.8	11.6%	0.0%	1.6%	9.1%
<i>Maximum</i>	183.3	35.0%	5.1%	65.4%	45.3%

PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION

Table 1.2.3.19 Percentage of women, minors, and foreigners from EU countries among offenders in 2020 - Money Laundering

Column1	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Women	of which % of Minors	of which % of Foreigners	% of EU citizens amongst foreigners
Albania	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	26.6	24.9%	3.6%	32.1%	55.1%
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	4.2	27.6%	2.7%	12.4%	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	...	...	...	...	...
France	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	3.4	35.3%	0.9%	5.7%	36.8%
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	0.5	7.1%	0.0%	7.1%	0.0%
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	0.6	24.2%	0.0%	3.3%	71.4%
Portugal	0.0	0.0%	...	...	...
Romania	1.1	...	...	...	...
Serbia	2.9	21.8%	0.0%	8.9%	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	5.6	25.4%	0.0%	41.5%	73.5%
Spain	1.1	30.9%	0.2%	17.3%	32.2%
Sweden	65.6	27.2%	7.5%	...	...
Switzerland	17.2	29.5%	1.3%	50.5%	48.0%
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	0.2	10.1%	0.0%	0.0%	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	9.9	22.0%	1.5%	17.9%	45.3%
<i>Median</i>	2.9	25.2%	0.2%	10.7%	48.0%
<i>Minimum</i>	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<i>Maximum</i>	65.6	35.3%	7.5%	50.5%	73.5%

PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION

Table 1.2.3.20 Percentage of women, minors, and foreigners from EU countries among offenders in 2020 - Corruption in the public sector

Column1	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Women	of which % of Minors	of which % of Foreigners	% of EU citizens amongst foreigners
Albania	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	0.3	8.8%	2.9%	23.5%	62.5%
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	1.2	14.3%	0.8%	16.5%	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	...	...	...	...	...
France	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	22.1	5.6%	0.0%	1.6%	22.9%
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	7.9	14.0%	0.0%	21.3%	27.7%
Luxembourg	0.6	50.0%	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	2.8	25.5%	0.1%	6.9%	8.1%
Portugal	0.1	12.5%	...	...	...
Romania	5.7	...	...	...	...
Serbia	2.1	14.6%	0.0%	2.8%	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	13.7	3.5%	0.0%	7.3%	9.5%
Spain	1.5	24.3%	0.1%	5.1%	41.7%
Sweden	2.0	9.7%	0.0%	...	...
Switzerland	0.2	7.1%	0.0%	42.9%	66.7%
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	4.5	7.1%	0.1%	1.8%	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	4.6	15.2%	0.4%	13.0%	34.1%
<i>Median</i>	2.0	12.5%	0.0%	7.1%	27.7%
<i>Minimum</i>	0.1	3.5%	0.0%	1.6%	8.1%
<i>Maximum</i>	22.1	50.0%	2.9%	42.9%	66.7%

PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION

Column1	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Women	of which % of Minors	of which % of Foreigners	% of EU citizens amongst foreigners
Albania	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	378.7	9.7%	8.6%	25.4%	50.9%
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	36.1	14.7%	6.1%	6.4%	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	662.4	14.3%	4.3%	7.9%	65.1%
France	409.0	9.1%	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	78.3	8.1%	5.9%	1.5%	42.4%
Luxembourg	947.6	17.6%	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	106.6	9.5%	5.8%	17.2%	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	93.4	6.6%	4.7%	3.0%	8.3%
Portugal	44.2	9.9%	...	...	...
Romania	32.3	...	...	...	...
Serbia	150.1	7.2%	6.0%	6.2%	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	77.5	9.0%	6.0%	4.4%	50.7%
Spain	48.1	14.1%	2.3%	28.1%	23.6%
Sweden	566.3	15.0%	9.0%	...	...
Switzerland	346.4	13.3%	14.9%	44.6%	51.1%
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	33.6	10.6%	0.7%	0.8%	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	250.7	11.3%	6.2%	13.2%	41.7%
<i>Median</i>	100.0	9.9%	5.9%	6.4%	50.7%
<i>Minimum</i>	32.3	6.6%	0.7%	0.8%	8.3%
<i>Maximum</i>	947.6	17.6%	14.9%	44.6%	65.1%

PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION

Table 1.2.3.22 Percentage of women, minors, and foreigners from EU countries among offenders in 2020 -Drug trafficking

Column1	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Women	of which % of Minors	of which % of Foreigners	% of EU citizens amongst foreigners
Albania	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	102.3	9.7%	8.2%	32.5%	45.7%
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	26.3	15.8%	7.3%	6.7%	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	249.9	13.9%	3.1%	8.9%	68.0%
France	206.6	9.3%	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	31.9	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	14.7	15.1%	3.7%	1.7%	0.0%
Luxembourg	58.1	9.1%	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	3.3	9.3%	8.9%	0.6%	12.5%
Portugal	36.2	9.9%	...	...	...
Romania	27.7	...	...	...	...
Serbia	25.1	6.1%	5.1%	3.3%	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	72.2	8.7%	4.9%	4.6%	50.0%
Spain	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	71.8	13.2%	6.2%	...	...
Switzerland	103.0	11.6%	10.8%	48.2%	41.4%
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	9.7	19.1%	0.6%	1.1%	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	69.3	11.6%	5.9%	12.0%	36.3%
<i>Median</i>	36.2	9.9%	5.6%	4.6%	43.5%
<i>Minimum</i>	3.3	6.1%	0.6%	0.6%	0.0%
<i>Maximum</i>	249.9	19.1%	10.8%	48.2%	68.0%

PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION

1.2.4 Police staff

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

Column1	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	% change 2016-2021
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	341.4	340.7	342.4	345.9	346.6	350.1	3%
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	379.5	381.8	378.4	379.4	376.2	385.3	2%
Denmark	171.8	172.8	175.4	178.8	180.3	182.2	6%
Estonia	298.6	293.5	295.1	301.4	306.3	295.7	-1%
Finland	...	129.9	130.6	131.9	133.5	133.9	...
France	...	...	...	356.4	358.1	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	391.8	406.4	403.2	386.2	384.5	378.9	-3%
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	308.6	290.8	290.2	294.9	285.3	280.6	-9%
Luxembourg	310.3	309.3	330.1	319.8	325.7	350.4	13%
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	298.9	294.6	293.3	291.6	290.8	291.7	-2%
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	260.4	260.1	260.2	260.3	258.0	265.7	2%
Portugal	441.6	440.2	437.6	431.5	431.1	427.2	-3%
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	347.0	347.1	343.1	342.4	345.5	349.8	1%
Spain	361.3	360.5	362.3	367.2	369.6	375.4	4%
Sweden	203.3	197.5	197.6	199.6	202.8	206.0	1%
Switzerland	220.5	219.9	220.4	220.0	219.9	223.7	1%
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	287.3	...
UK: England & Wales	212.5	208.7	206.6	206.5	215.1	227.5	7%
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	303.2	290.9	291.7	294.9	295.8	294.8	
<i>Median</i>	308.6	294.0	294.2	301.4	306.3	291.7	
<i>Minimum</i>	171.8	129.9	130.6	131.9	133.5	133.9	
<i>Maximum</i>	441.6	440.2	437.6	431.5	431.1	427.2	

PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION

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

Column1	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	% change 2016-2021
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	79.6	80.1	80.8	82.8	84.0	86.1	8%
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	91.2	91.4	92.2	92.4	91.6	93.4	2%
Denmark	56.2	63.8	73.1	80.3	78.1	74.8	33%
Estonia	96.6	93.3	89.5	87.0	83.5	65.4	-32%
Finland	...	44.6	46.7	48.3	49.6	48.7	...
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	129.3	129.7	132.8	131.9	141.4	140.2	8%
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	81.9	79.9	78.4	72.5	59.9	59.8	-27%
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	52.9	62.1	63.1	64.8	67.0	69.5	31%
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	66.0	65.6	65.1	65.3	65.2	65.1	-1%
Portugal	24.2	23.5	23.8	24.3	25.1	24.9	3%
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	59.8	60.5	59.3	60.5	65.9	69.8	17%
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	96.4	98.6	101.7	110.5	123.8	123.6	28%
Switzerland	70.3	70.4	68.0	72.2	71.4	68.5	-3%
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	159.0	150.9	150.3	150.0	151.8	158.7	0%
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	81.8	79.6	80.3	81.6	82.7	82.0	
<i>Median</i>	79.6	75.1	75.7	76.4	74.8	69.7	
<i>Minimum</i>	24.2	23.5	23.8	24.3	25.1	24.9	
<i>Maximum</i>	159.0	150.9	150.3	150.0	151.8	158.7	

PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION

Table 1.2.4.3 Police staff: Number of volunteers per 100 000 population

Column1	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	% change 2016-2021
Albania
Armenia
Austria
Azerbaijan
Belgium
Bosnia-Herzegovina
Bulgaria
Croatia
Cyprus
Czech Republic	-
Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
Estonia
Finland
France
Georgia
Germany
Greece
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
Iceland
Ireland
Italy
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)
Latvia
Lithuania	65.9	51.9	43.9	41.4	31.2	26.1	-60%
Luxembourg
Malta
Moldova
Montenegro
Netherlands
North Macedonia
Norway
Poland
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
Romania
Serbia
Slovak Republic
Slovenia	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Turkey
Ukraine
UK: England & Wales
UK: Northern Ireland
UK: Scotland
<i>Mean</i>	13.2	10.4	8.8	8.3	5.2	5.2	
<i>Median</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Minimum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Maximum</i>	65.9	51.9	43.9	41.4	31.2	26.1	

PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION

Table 1.2.4.3 Police staff: Percentage of women and officers among the staff

Column1	Total Police officers per 100 000	Police officers: % of women	Police officers: % of Officers at CI departments	Private security guards per 100 000	Private security guards: % of women	Private security guards: % allowed to carry firearms
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	346.6	24.4%	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	376.2	17.3%	...	336.6	...	...
Denmark	180.3	18.1%	...	...	...	...
Estonia	306.3	35.6%	18.8%	...	...	...
Finland	133.5	20.1%	...	...	...	...
France	358.1	18.6%	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	384.5	24.6%	20.5%	19.3	...	100.0%
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	285.3	40.0%	24.1%	...	...	...
Luxembourg	325.7	12.7%	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	290.8	33.6%	...	131.9	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	258.0	16.9%	6.9%	...	...	...
Portugal	431.1	8.3%	11.0%	585.0	13.2%	0.0%
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	345.5	17.8%	13.7%	288.8	...	23.8%
Spain	369.6	12.8%	11.7%	811.5	...	...
Sweden	202.8	33.1%	35.7%	...	...	...
Switzerland	219.9	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	215.1	24.5%	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	295.8	22.4%	17.8%	362.19	13.2%	41.3%
<i>Median</i>	306.3	19.4%	16.3%	312.70	13.2%	23.8%
<i>Minimum</i>	133.5	8.3%	6.9%	19.32	13.2%	0.0%
<i>Maximum</i>	431.1	40.0%	35.7%	811.48	13.2%	100.0%

1.3 Technical Information

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 unit used in this table?	Is the principal offence rule applied?	How are multiple offences counted?	How are offences 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 reported to the police 2: Subseq. 3: After investigation.	1: Offence 2: Case 3: Decision 4: Other	1: yes 2: No	1: As one offence 2: As two or more offences 3: Uncertain	1: As one offence 2: As two or more offences	1: Yes 2: No
Albania	...	2	1	2	2	1	...
Armenia	1	2	1	2	1	1	...
Austria	1	3	1	2	2	1	2
Azerbaijan	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
Belgium	1	1	1	2	2	1	1
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	2	2	1	2	2	1	2
Croatia	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cyprus	1	1	2	1	1	1	2
Czech Republic	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Denmark	...	1	1	2	2	1	...
Estonia	...	1	1	2	...	1	...
Finland	2	1	1	2	2	1	2
France	1	3	3	2	2	1	2
Georgia	2	2	1	...	1	1	...
Germany	1	3	1	1	...	1	2
Greece	1	1	1	1	2	2	1
Hungary	1	3	1	2	2	1	2
Iceland	2	1	1	2	2	1	2
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	2	2	1	1	1	1	2
Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	2	2	1	1	2	1	2
Lithuania	1	2	1	1	2	1	2
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	1	2	1	2	1	1	2
Montenegro	2	3	1	2	1	1	2
Netherlands	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
North Macedonia	1	1	1	2	2	1	2
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	1	3	1	1	1	1	1
Portugal	1	2	3	1	1	1	2
Romania	...	1	1	1	2	2	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	1	1	1	2	2	1	2
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	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?
Slovenia	1	3	1	2	1	1	2
Spain	1	1	1	2	2	1	2
Sweden	1	1	1	2	2	2	1
Switzerland	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Turkey	1	...	1	2	2	1	2
Ukraine	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
UK: England & Wales	...	1	1	1	1	...	2
UK: Northern Ireland	...	1	1	1	1	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	1	1	1	2	1	...

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

Of the 20 countries that gave information 18 said they had written rules regulating the way in which the data is recorded. Two countries said they did not have written rules. As pointed out in previous editions of the sourcebook it is most likely that those countries have instructions to guide how to count offences although they may not be considered as written rules.

When are the data collected for the statistics?

In 10 countries data is collected when the offence was reported to the police.

What is the counting unit used in this table?

Altogether 18 countries report the offence to be the counting unit in the data. Only one country used the case and one country used the investigation as a counting unit.

Is a principal offence rule applied?

Eight countries reported that they applied a principal offence rule and 13 that they did not.

How are multiple offences counted?

Ten countries counted multiple offences as one offence, whereas nine countries reported that they count such an offence as two or more. Two countries reported mixed methods.

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

Offences committed by more than one person are generally counted as one offence as 20 countries report. Denmark reports that offence committed by more than one person is counted as two or more.

Have the data recording methods described above been substantially modified between 2016 and 2021?

Two countries reported changes in data recording methods.

Czech Republic

The beginning of 2016 the statistical system of the Police of the Czech Republic was reworked. By 2016, only the so-called "main" article was taken into account in the calculations, typically the paragraph with the highest penalty rate, the other articles not being taken into account. This way is no longer used, none of the articles has priority, so all the paragraphs will be counted in 2016. Counts will not be comparable to numbers for years 2015 and older.

Spain

It must be taken into consideration that, although the general rules of data recording have not been modified, during these years, many criminal acts, means used to commit crimes, etc, have been incorporated, which may imply in practice that a category it unfolds in more than one.

The statistics of persons suspected of offences were revised in 2017 leading to all persons suspected of offences to be included instead of only including persons still suspected of an offence after a crime investigation. Comparative data is available from 2007.

Age Brackets used in Tables 1.2.3.1 to 1.2.3.22

Most countries count minors as persons who are not yet 18 years old. In Austria, Azerbaijan, Poland, Slovenia and Ukraine the maximum age for a minor was reported to be 17 years.

The lower age limit for treating a person as a minor varies among different countries. Many countries report the minimum age to be 14 but, however, it is possible that persons below the age of criminal responsibility are included in police statistics.

Table 1.3.3 Minimum age for inclusion in Tables 1.2.3.1 to 1.2.3.22

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

2. Prosecution statistics

2.1 General Comments

2.1.1 Background

Object of data collection

This chapter describes the outcome of procedures at the prosecutorial stage (prosecutors and examining judges) for the years 2016 – 2021 (table 2.2.1.1). Taking into account the discretion at prosecutor's level a special focus is laid on the decision „bringing a case to the court“ (table 2.2.1.2). The chapter also provides data on the staff of prosecuting authorities in the same years.

In order to describe the variety of disposals at the prosecution stage special data have been collected, but only for the year 2020. This applies to all defendants (table 2.2,2.3) as well as to minors (table 2.2.2.4). Within the present category of a conditional disposal differentiations were made in terms of specific conditions imposed on the offender: this includes community-based measures as well as fines. Only a minority of countries have both this concept of and data on conditional disposals by the prosecution authority. More often, community sanctions and measures may result from a court sentence (see chapter 3) or be connected with the execution of a prison sentence (see chapter 5).

Also restricted to 2020, a breakdown by minors, females, foreigners (table 2.2.2.1 and 2.2.2.2) as well as by offence groups (table 2.2.3) for the total of disposals and the category „cases brought before a court“ have been made.

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

The statistical data given here do not present a complete picture of jurisdictions in Europe. By February 2024 only 18 countries were able to provide any data for this chapter (and will be presented in the tables).

Definitions of the prosecution stage

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

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

The term *prosecuting authority* refers to the legal body which has as its main task to institute criminal proceedings, i.e. to decide, depending on national legislation and practice, whether or not to prosecute. The actual functions and denominators vary widely between

countries. In most European countries, the prosecution of suspected offenders is dealt with by a special prosecuting authority: either a public prosecutor and/or an investigating judge.

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

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

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

However, in some European countries actual practice deviates from this model, i.e. the input at prosecutorial level is not identical to police level output because the police can exercise some discretion and decide on whether to prosecute or not. Thus, certain cases are not transferred to the prosecuting authority and are ended by a police decision. However, the powers of the police are always limited to minor cases, in some countries concerning only petty traffic offences.

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

What is recorded?

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

A special problem refers to recording unknown offender cases. In some countries these are handled by police only, which means that they are not recorded at the prosecution

level. If they are part of the input into prosecution statistics there are different modes of recording: In some countries they are not counted at all, in some countries they are included in the output, i.e. the total of cases disposed of. Dependent on these different modes of recording the amount of prosecutorial disposals varies strongly (see technical table 2.3.2).

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

Discretion at prosecutor's level (output)

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

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

Three *basic structures* are possible:

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

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

Sanctions imposed by the prosecutor (or by the court but on application of the prosecutor and without a formal court hearing) that lead to a formal verdict include the penal order (*Strafbefehl*) known in some countries, where the defendant is considered as convicted (and should be counted as such in chapter 3). Conditional disposals are usually administered in a rather informal way. The defendant agrees to pay a fine or accepts any restrictions or conditions in exchange to ending prosecution, implying that s/he will not be considered as formally convicted. Here, a breakdown by various forms of conditions is made.

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

Exclusion of tables; statistical rules

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

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

2.1.2 Results

The data given here represent only about half of the European countries. So the results can only provide an incomplete preliminary picture.

Trends

Wide variations can be seen in the total rates of cases disposed of by the prosecution authorities from 728 disposals per 100 000 population in Hungary to 9 143 in Romania for 2021 (see table 2.2.1.1). According to the different workload of the national prosecution authorities different modes of handling the cases can be seen (see below table 2.1.1).

Concerning the development of figures between 2016 and 2021 the picture is diverse. In some countries the rates of all cases disposed of by prosecution authorities

appear to be stable, i.e. to show an increase or decrease in case numbers of less than 10 %. Other countries show a strong increase (between 10 and 50 %), on the one hand: Denmark and Poland. On the other hand, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, Hungary, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Slovenia, Ukraine and England and Wales demonstrate a strong decrease of between -10 and -50 % (see table 2.2.1.1). These trends on prosecution level are only partly compatible to those on police level.

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

Table 2.1.1 demonstrates the rate of all cases disposed of and the percentage of cases brought before a court in 2021. Due to the unavailability of data, several countries had to be excluded. The idea behind table 2.1.1 is that there is a relationship between the two factors, namely that where a prosecution authority has to deal with a relatively low number of cases the percentage of cases brought before a court should be high, e.g. in Hungary, and that where the total of cases is high the percentage tends to be low, e.g. in Belgium.

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

		Cases brought before a court Per 100,000 population in 2021		
		low: up to 25% of total cases disposed of	middle: more than 25% up to 50% of total cases disposed of	high: more than 50% of total cases disposed of
Cases disposed of per 100,000 population 2021	low: up to 1,500		Croatia Denmark* Estonia* Netherlands Slovenia	Czech Republic Hungary*
	middle: more than 1,500 up to 5,000	Portugal*	Lithuania Poland*	Finland*
	high: more the 5,000	Belgium* Romania	Sweden	

* Cases disposed of include proceedings against unknown offenders.

One indicator for attrition between the police and court level can be seen in the percentage of cases brought before a court by the public prosecutor. One might assume that this percentage not only depends on the workload of the public prosecution but differs in terms of the offences concerned. The public prosecutor has broader possibilities to drop cases for minor offences because of a lack of public interest or to discontinue criminal proceedings after the defendant has voluntarily fulfilled a condition, such as community service. On the other hand, these possibilities shrink for serious offences. Table 2.1.2 demonstrates the percentage of cases brought before a court broken down by some offences: Most serious ones, i.e. intentional homicide, seriousness of middle range, robbery, and lower level range, theft. As only a minority of countries could provide data on that the results cannot be generalized, but show some evidence for the assumption made: The percentage of homicide cases brought before a court is much higher than that of theft cases. On the other hand, the minimum and maximum value show a huge range.

Table 2.1.2: Percentage of cases brought before a court by offence groups in 2015*

	Homicide	Robbery	Bodily Injury	Theft	Drug Traff.
Mean	63%	59%	45%	34%	65%
Minimum	16	11	6	3	13
Maximum	100	100	96	93	100

* mean of 13 countries (robbery, homicide, bodily injury), 14 countries (theft), 11 countries (drug offences) ; see table 2.2.3

Conditional disposals and community measures

A conditional disposal at the prosecution stage means that the defendant agrees to pay a fine or accepts conditions in exchange to ending prosecution. 11 of 18 countries could provide some data on conditional disposals, but only 5 could provide a breakdown by various forms of conditions. There is less data on minors, not because such concepts do not exist but because the statistics often do not count minors separately.

Minors, females and foreigners

Statistical data on the breakdown by minors, females and foreign defendants is poor (see table 2.2.2.1). Only 13 of 18 countries could provide separate data on minors. In contrast to the suspects recorded at police level the percentage of minors handled by the public prosecution is very low. This is due to the fact that in some countries criminal cases of minors are mostly handled outside the criminal justice system. Only 11 or 8 resp. countries could provide separate data on female and foreign defendants.

Staff of the prosecuting authorities; workload

13 of 18 countries could provide data on the number of prosecutors/employees of the prosecuting authorities. The rates of public prosecutors per 100 000 population in these countries for the year 2021 show a wide variation from 24 in Ukraine to 7 in Belgium (see tables 2.2.5.1 and 2.2.5.2). Remarkably, more than 50 % of the prosecutors are females. Between 2016 and 2021 the numbers of prosecutors mostly remain stable. Only in Denmark, Finland, Slovak Republic and Sweden there was an increase of more than 10 %.

In table 2.1.3 three categories of low, middle and high rates of prosecutors are established and correlated to the rate of all cases disposed of. These rates do not correlate with the crime situation or with the number of police officers under the supervision of the prosecuting authorities and are especially not in line with the number of disposals made by public prosecution. One can find countries with a relatively low rate of total disposals and with a relatively high rate of prosecutors and, on the contrary, countries with a high rate of disposals and a relatively low rate of prosecutors. Evidently, the number of prosecutors depends on different factors, particularly on their competence and tasks in the different national systems of criminal justice and state administration.

Table 2.1.3: Rate of prosecutors by rate of all cases disposed of

		Prosecutors per 100,000 population in 2020		
		low: up to 10.0	middle: more than 10.0 up to 16.0	high: more than 16.0
Cases disposed of per 100,000 population 2020	low: up to 1,500	Slovenia	Czech Republic Denmark* Estonia* Serbia	Hungary* Netherlands Ukraine*
	middle: more than 1,500 up to 5,000	Finland	Poland* Portugal* Slovenia*	Lithuania*
	high: more the 5,000	Belgium*	Sweden	

* Cases disposed of include proceedings against unknown offenders.

Persons whose freedom of movement was restricted

Data on “persons whose freedom of movement was restricted” refer to decisions made before the final conviction of defendants and while they were under criminal investigation. In the former edition we differentiated four categories: *Besides persons in police custody and persons in pre-trial detention also persons under bail and persons under electronic monitoring.* But regarding the latter categories the statistical data were poor. So this time only data on persons in police custody and in pre-trial detention were collected. 12 countries could provide data on persons in police custody, here the order was mostly made by the police but also by the prosecuting authority. In 19 countries data were available on pre-trial detention (see tables 2.2.4). Further data on pre-trial detention can be found in the chapter 4 on prisons.

2.2. Tables

2.2.1 Criminal cases handled by the prosecuting authorities 2016-2021

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	% change 2016-2021
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	5'100.8	4'842.7	4'672.6	4'929.6	5'199.3	5'372.0	5%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	1'497.5	1'459.7	1'364.6	1'340.7	1'233.5	1'227.0	-18%
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	859.7	797.9	775.0	783.8	690.0	662.9	-23%
Denmark	985.6	937.8	969.6	1'054.1	1'118.2	1'142.2	16%
Estonia	1'732.8	1'357.8	1'296.0	1'300.4	1'276.2	1'227.5	-29%
Finland	2'903.4	1'556.9	1'565.9	1'563.7	1'513.7	1'524.6	-47%
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	1'093.8	1'043.0	626.7	489.1	718.9	728.0	-33%
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo under UNSCR 1244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	2'331.7	2'601.8	2'574.6	2'575.5	2'586.1	2'160.4	-7%
Luxembourg	2'816.8	2'399.3	1'734.7	1'782.4	1'512.2	1'541.8	-45%
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
the Netherlands	1'134.3	1'047.3	1'010.6	1'087.8	1'001.5	1'000.9	-12%
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	1'883.5	1'967.7	2'200.1	2'202.7	2'060.9	2'170.7	15%
Portugal	4'326.8	4'283.8	4'443.8	4'294.9	3'899.5	3'959.2	-8%
Romania	8'988.7	8'919.1	8'977.1	9'100.9	8'878.4	9'143.6	2%
Serbia	1'543.9	1'441.3	1'550.6	1'544.3	1'399.4	1'399.3	-9%
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	1'460.3	1'384.0	1'392.7	1'374.4	1'344.0	1'181.1	-19%
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	5'147.3	5'162.7	5'307.4	5'533.7	6'005.5	5'627.7	9%
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Türkiye	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	1'257.0	1'487.5	1'230.1	1'111.4	1'047.1	881.9	-30%
UK: England & Wales	856.1	767.9	717.6	756.3	617.0	717.7	-16%
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	2'551.1	2'414.3	2'356.1	2'379.2	2'339.0	2'314.9	
<i>Median</i>	1'638.3	1'473.6	1'471.6	1'459.3	1'371.7	1'313.4	
<i>Minimum</i>	856.1	767.9	626.7	489.1	617.0	662.9	
<i>Maximum</i>	8'988.7	8'919.1	8'977.1	9'100.9	8'878.4	9'143.6	

PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION

Table 2.2.1.2 Criminal cases handled by the prosecuting authorities - Output cases: Percentage brought before a court

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	%change 2016- 2021
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	5.8%	5.9%	6.6%	6.4%	7.8%	8.9%	53%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
						34.0	
Croatia	26.5%	25.4%	27.5%	29.2%	32.4%	%	28%
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
						77.8	
Czech Republic	77.4%	77.0%	76.8%	76.9%	76.8%	%	1%
						43.6	
Denmark	57.0%	53.8%	51.5%	48.3%	46.0%	%	-23%
						26.2	
Estonia	31.3%	34.0%	30.4%	29.5%	27.6%	%	-16%
						66.0	
Finland	33.6%	61.4%	65.2%	64.4%	60.1%	%	96%
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
						65.9	
Hungary	56.0%	55.6%	79.6%	97.5%	67.1%	%	18%
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo under UNSCR 1244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
						38.3	
Lithuania	39.0%	39.9%	40.1%	36.9%	35.0%	%	-2%
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
						43.6	
the Netherlands	51.3%	52.3%	51.9%	47.5%	44.2%	%	-15%
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
						33.3	
Poland	36.9%	34.0%	33.7%	34.3%	33.3%	%	-10%
						11.1	
Portugal	11.3%	10.7%	10.3%	10.6%	10.1%	%	-2%
Romania	2.7%	2.6%	2.6%	2.8%	2.8%	2.9%	8%
						39.1	
Serbia	40.2%	43.0%	40.2%	39.9%	38.2%	%	-3%
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
						35.9	
Slovenia	36.9%	36.5%	34.3%	35.2%	37.5%	%	-3%
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
						29.8	
Sweden	33.6%	33.0%	33.5%	31.4%	30.8%	%	-11%
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Türkiye	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
						37.1	
<i>Mean</i>	36.0%	37.7%	38.9%	39.4%	36.6%	%	
						35.9	
<i>Median</i>	36.9%	36.5%	34.3%	35.2%	35.0%	%	
<i>Minimum</i>	2.7%	2.6%	2.6%	2.8%	2.8%	2.9%	
						77.8	
<i>Maximum</i>	77.4%	77.0%	79.6%	97.5%	76.8%	%	

Notes on Tables 2.2.1.1 and 2.2.1.2

Belgium	The input counts the new proceedings and reopened proceedings on the correctional level and only pertain to adults. The figures for the output and the cases pending also only pertain to adults. For the cases brought before a court, both "Citation directe" and "Instruction judiciaire" are counted.
Croatia	"Total" include also crime reports against unknown perpetrators for which no final decision was issued (18 491 in 2021; 19 711 in 2020; 24 565 in 2019; 25 502 in 2018; 28 044 in 2017; 28 567 in 2016). For known adult reported perpetrators of criminal offences "Cases brought before a court" include: immediate indictment without warrant, immediate indictment with warrant, indictment following investigation, indictment against mentally incompetent defendant. For juvenile reported perpetrators of criminal offences "Cases brought before a court" include: filed proposal for criminal penalty and other measures without interlocutory proceedings, filed proposal for criminal penalty and other measures after interlocutory proceedings. For reported legal entities perpetrators of criminal offences "Cases brought before a court" include: immediate indictment without warrant, immediate indictment with warrant, indictment following investigation.
Cyprus	...
Czech Republic	"Input cases for 2020" = input cases include cases pending on 31st December 2019. "Case brought before a court" = indictment, petition for punishment, petition for approval of the agreement on guilt and punishment
Denmark	
Estonia	Total includes CCP § 200.1 (termination of criminal proceedings due to failure to identify person who committed criminal offence). Cases brought before a court includes: requests to apply coercive psychiatric treatment, and a relatively small number of cases where CCP § 202 (termination of criminal proceedings when there is no public interest in pursuing the case and when the person is not culpable to a high degree) or CCP § 203 (termination of criminal proceedings due to the sanction not serving its purpose) were applied by the court, not by the prosecutor's office.
Finland	Data in category "Output cases/total" is imperfect as it excludes the data concerning the cases where prosecutor has decided to drop the proceedings on legal/factual/efficiency/equity grounds or due to lack of public interest. These figures derive from another statistic that is not compatible with other statistics used to fill in this questionnaire. Therefore the category "Output cases/total" includes only a) Cases brought before a court and b) Sanctions and measures imposed by the prosecutor.
Hungary	The table includes discharges recorded up to the first half of 2018, after the first half of 2018 the number of cases has been indicated. The reason for the change is the new Criminal Procedure Act (Act XC of 2017), which entered into force on 1 July 2018 and which, among other things, has restructured the case transmissions and reviews between investigating authorities and the prosecution. Prior to 01.07.2018, investigating authorities could send the prosecution several times a so-called final indictment or termination proposal, to which the prosecution could respond by sending the file back several times with a view to taking further action. However, after the first half of 2018, the investigating authority no longer has the possibility to do so. After 01.07.2018, only in one case can the sending of the investigation file by the investigating authority be qualified as a final proposal for indictment or termination. This is partly behind the decrease after 2018. Another reason for the decrease was the introduction of a new case management structure with the introduction of the new Criminal Procedure Act, which became operationally final in April 2019 due to the obstacles that naturally existed during the implementation period (training of users, technical finalisation).
Luxembourg	Person prosecuted
Poland	The number of both input and output cases was shown without number refusals to initiate criminal proceedings
Portugal	Nothing to report.
Romania	"Brought before the court" means both cases in which the indictment was issued and cases in which a plea bargain was issued.
Serbia	'Dismissals' of criminal complaints against adult persons contain information on dismissals for: minor criminal offences (Article 18 of the CC); dismissal under Article 284 (3) of the Criminal Procedure Code (for an offense punishable by imprisonment for up to 3 years, the public

Notes on Tables 2.2.1.1 and 2.2.1.2

prosecutor may dismiss a criminal complaint if the suspect, as a result of genuine remorse, has prevented the occurrence of damage or has already indemnified the damage in full, and in view of the circumstances of the case the public prosecutor finds that pronouncing a criminal sanction would not be fair); dismissing a criminal complaint under art. 284 par. 1 of the CPC (The public prosecutor will dismiss a criminal complaint by a ruling if it proceeds from the complaint that: 1) the reported offence is not a criminal offence which is prosecutable ex officio; 2) the statute of limitations has expired, or the offence is encompassed by an amnesty or a pardon, or there exist other circumstances which permanently exclude prosecution; 3) there are no grounds for suspicion that a criminal offence which is prosecutable ex officio has been committed.), and dismissing in case of Deferring Criminal Prosecution under art. 238 of the CPC.

Sweden

‘Dismissals’ in cases of juveniles includes data on dismissals since an offender is a child (below 14), Deferring Criminal Prosecution (application of diversion orders) and other reasons.

The statistics of processed offences linked to a suspected offender was revised 2017 to improve the quality and usability of the statistics. The revised statistics replaces the previous statistics and is available from 2007.

UK: England & Wales

The annual data is recorded on a financial year basis, so for example, 2016 relates to April 2016 - March 2017.

The data presented above refers to cases. These are not broken down by brought to court or not, that information is only available at the defendant level.

2.2.2 Criminal cases handled by the prosecuting authorities in 2020

Table 2.2.2.1 Percentage of cases relating to minors, women, and foreigners among criminal cases handled by the prosecuting authorities in 2020 - Output Total

	Total cases per 100 000	of which % of minors	of which % of women	of which % of foreigners	% of EU citizens amongst foreigners
Albania	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	5'199.3	...	22.2%	21.4%	62.2%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	1'233.5	2.2%	10.9%	0.0%	22.2%
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	700.7	2.7%	16.5%	8.6%	57.8%
Denmark	1'118.2	7.3%	13.9%	21.1%	28.7%
Estonia	1'276.2	...	...	...	...
Finland	1'513.7	4.1%	16.9%	11.8%	47.0%
France	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	2'494.5	2.4%	5.2%	1.5%	49.9%
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo under UNSCR 1244	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	2'586.1	1.6%	...	0.0%	66.7%
Luxembourg	1'512.2	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...
the Netherlands	1'001.5	7.9%	13.7%	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	2'060.9	...	...	...	...
Portugal	3'899.5	...	...	...	...
Romania	1'716.6	81.8%	...	...	...
Serbia	1'399.4	6.6%	10.3%	...	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	1'344.0	5.1%	20.0%	12.3%	28.4%
Spain	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	6'005.5	6.9%	20.2%	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...
Türkiye	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	1'047.1	0.8%	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	612.8	5.9%	14.0%	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	<i>2'040.1</i>	<i>10.4%</i>	<i>14.9%</i>	<i>9.6%</i>	<i>45.4%</i>
<i>Median</i>	<i>1'455.8</i>	<i>5.1%</i>	<i>14.0%</i>	<i>10.2%</i>	<i>48.4%</i>
<i>Minimum</i>	<i>612.8</i>	<i>0.8%</i>	<i>5.2%</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>22.2%</i>
<i>Maximum</i>	<i>6'005.5</i>	<i>81.8%</i>	<i>22.2%</i>	<i>21.4%</i>	<i>66.7%</i>

Table 2.2.2.2 Percentage of cases relating to minors, women, and foreigners among criminal cases handled by the prosecuting authorities in 2020 - Output Cases brought before court

	Total cases brought before court per 100 000	of which % of minors	of which % of women	of which % of foreigners	% of EU citizens amongst foreigners
Albania	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	403.6	...	23.3%	40.0%	60.5%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	399.7	2.4%	13.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	580.9	2.3%	15.6%	8.6%	55.6%
Denmark	514.8	8.0%	12.4%	20.1%	31.2%
Estonia	351.8	...	...	...	...
Finland	909.2	4.5%	18.2%	10.6%	49.3%
France	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	471.4	4.3%	14.5%	5.0%	52.1%
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo under UNSCR 1244	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	905.9	...	...	0.0%	0.0%
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...
the Netherlands	442.5	6.5%	9.4%	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	687.2	...	...	...	...
Portugal	392.1	...	...	...	...
Romania	1'404.3	95.9%	1.7%	0.2%	...
Serbia	534.3	6.6%	6.8%	...	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	504.5	6.5%	13.9%	14.6%	29.3%
Spain	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	1'850.4	6.1%	17.4%	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...
Türkiye	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	365.1	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	516.0	5.4%	13.9%	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	<i>660.8</i>	<i>13.5%</i>	<i>13.4%</i>	<i>11.0%</i>	<i>34.8%</i>
<i>Median</i>	<i>514.8</i>	<i>6.1%</i>	<i>13.9%</i>	<i>8.6%</i>	<i>40.3%</i>
<i>Minimum</i>	<i>351.8</i>	<i>2.3%</i>	<i>1.7%</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>0.0%</i>
<i>Maximum</i>	<i>1'850.4</i>	<i>95.9%</i>	<i>23.3%</i>	<i>40.0%</i>	<i>60.5%</i>

Notes on Tables 2.2.2.1 and 2.2.2.2

Belgium	Outputs statistics for minors are not available. A suspect known in multiple cases is counted as many times. For a number of suspects, the nationality was not registered or not known. They amounted to 35505 suspects with unknown nationality for the total output cases and 3998 suspects with unknown nationality in cases brought before a court. These are not counted in the figures in the table above.
Croatia	"Total" include also crime reports against unknown perpetrators for which no final decision was issued (19 711 in 2020). With regard item "Number of foreigners", data on adult reported perpetrators of criminal offences does not include information on citizenship. This information is available only for data on juveniles, i.e. minors.
Czech Republic	"Total" does not correspond to table 2.1.1 as the statistical unit is changed to "person" Reason: CZ Judicial statistics does not track data about minors, women or foreigners in proceedings statistics, just in physical persons statistics, because both adults and minors, women and men, foreigners and citizens of the Czech Republic can figure in the same proceeding
Denmark	The data model has been revised, which has led to changes in the way some variables are defined or measured. This means that data provided for the sixth edition of the European Sourcebook is not directly comparable with current data. The definition 'Foreigners' in the data is made on behalf of the information about nationality, as registered in POLSAS. Nationality is based on the personal data the person possesses when registering in POLSAS. If the person is known in the CPR register, the nationality from this is used, otherwise e.g. the citizenship in a passport is used. If identification is not available, the nationality declared by the person concerned is used. The statement regarding nationality is therefore subject to some uncertainty.
Finland	Data in category "Output cases/total" is imperfect as it excludes the data concerning the cases where prosecutor has decided to drop the proceedings on legal/factual/efficiency/equity grounds or due to lack of public interest. These figures derive from another statistic that is not compatible with other statistics used to fill in this questionnaire. Therefore the category "Output cases/total" includes only a) Cases brought before a court and b) Sanctions and measures imposed by the prosecutor.
Hungary	The data sources for tables 2.1.1 and 2.1.2 are different, so the output cases do not match in these tables.
Portugal	No data available to provide detailed information about the criteria.
Romania	The total does not include legal entities.
Serbia	The data about reported female offenders relate only to adult persons. We do not record other data relevant for the table 2.1.2. The data on juveniles (minors), Total includes the data on dismissals and charges before the court for minor offenders.
Sweden	In the statistics of processed offences linked to a suspected offender, there is no information on either ethnicity or citizenship
UK: England & Wales	The annual data is recorded on a financial year basis, from April 2020 to March 2021. Cases that ended up being convicted are used as 'Cases brought before a court'.

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Table 2.2.2.3 Percentage of different types of disposals by the prosecuting authorities in 2020 (1/2)

	Total cases per 100 000 population	Cases brought before a court	of which (%)				
			Sanctions and measures imposed by the prosecutor (or by the court, but on application of the prosecutor and without a formal hearing) that lead to a formal verdict and count as a conviction	Conditional disposals by the prosecutor without formal verdict	Conditional disposals, of which: fines	Conditional disposals, of which: other measures	
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	5'199.3	7.8%	...	...	18.3%	64.0%	14.6%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	1'233.5	32.4%	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	700.7	82.9%	...	...	6.3%	...	...
Denmark	1'118.2	46.0%	...	4.6%	...	...	...
Estonia	1'276.2	27.6%	...	...	16.7%	...	...
Finland	1'513.7	60.1%	...	39.9%	...	...	...
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	2'494.5	18.9%	...	1.3%	22.5%	...	100.0%
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo under UNSCR 1244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	2'586.1	35.0%	...	15.1%	8.5%	...	100.0%
Luxembourg	1'512.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
the Netherlands	1'001.5	44.2%	...	17.0%	7.1%	7.8%	10.1%
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	2'060.9	33.3%	...	...	1.4%	...	...
Portugal	3'899.5	10.1%	...	...	2.7%	...	...
Romania	1'716.6	81.8%	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	1'399.4	38.2%	...	20.2%	2.4%	...	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	1'344.0	37.5%	...	10.0%	4.2%	49.7%	50.3%
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	6'005.5	30.8%	...	5.1%	...	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Türkiye	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	1'047.1	34.9%	...	33.9%	0.6%	...	...
UK: England & Wales	612.8	84.2%	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	2'040.1	41.5%	...	16.4%	8.3%	40.5%	55.0%
<i>Median</i>	1'455.8	35.0%	...	15.1%	6.3%	49.7%	50.3%
<i>Minimum</i>	612.8	7.8%	...	1.3%	0.6%	7.8%	10.1%
<i>Maximum</i>	6'005.5	84.2%	...	39.9%	22.5%	64.0%	100.0%

PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION

Table 2.2.2.3 Percentage of different types of disposals by the prosecuting authorities in 2020 (2/2)

	Total cases per 100 000 population	of which (%)					Other disposals
		Proceedings dropped unconditionally due to lack of public interest or for efficiency reasons because prosecution is recommended	Proceedings dropped for legal or factual reasons (excluding cases in which the offender is unknown)	Proceedings dropped because offender remained unknown	Transferral to welfare authorities, social services and/or family courts		
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	5'199.3	...	17.2%	23.9%	12.3%	...	20.6%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	1'233.5	...	2.0%	23.5%	39.4%	0.0%	2.7%
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	700.7	...	...	0.9%	...	0.1%	9.5%
Denmark	1'118.2	...	0.6%	41.9%	...	...	...
Estonia	1'276.2	...	...	24.9%	29.1%	...	1.7%
Finland	1'513.7	...	5.7%	5.9%	...	...	...
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	2'494.5	...	...	57.2%	0.0%	1.4%	0.2%
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo under UNSCR 1244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	2'586.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	1'512.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
the Netherlands	1'001.5	...	9.1%	22.1%	...	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	2'060.9	...	31.3%	1.9%	15.7%	...	16.1%
Portugal	3'899.5	...	...	...	...	...	70.0%
Romania	1'716.6	...	7.3%	10.8%	...	...	...
Serbia	1'399.4	...	...	0.7%	...	...	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	1'344.0	...	9.8%	62.1%	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	6'005.5	...	11.9%	2.2%	...	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Türkiye	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	1'047.1	...	...	...	0.6%	0.3%	0.0%
UK: England & Wales	612.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	<i>2'040.1</i>	...	<i>10.5%</i>	<i>21.4%</i>	<i>16.2%</i>	<i>0.5%</i>	<i>15.1%</i>
<i>Median</i>	<i>1'455.8</i>	...	<i>9.1%</i>	<i>22.1%</i>	<i>14.0%</i>	<i>0.2%</i>	<i>6.1%</i>
<i>Minimum</i>	<i>612.8</i>	...	<i>0.6%</i>	<i>0.7%</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>0.0%</i>
<i>Maximum</i>	<i>6'005.5</i>	...	<i>31.3%</i>	<i>62.1%</i>	<i>39.4%</i>	<i>1.4%</i>	<i>70.0%</i>

PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION

Table 2.2.2.4 Minors: percentage of different types of disposals by the prosecuting authorities in 2020 (1/2)

	Total cases per 100 000 population	Cases brought before a court	of which (%)				
			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	Conditional disposals by the prosecutor without formal verdict	Conditional disposals, of which: fines	Conditional disposals, of which: other measures	
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia and Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	26.6	...	35.5%	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	19.1	...	71.4%	...	16.5%	...	...
Denmark	81.9	...	50.4%	5.8%	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	61.6	...	67.0%	33.0%	...	...	...
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	59.2	...	34.2%	11.5%	17.9%	...	100.0%
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo under UNSCR 1244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	42.1	...	...	12.1%	4.9%	...	100.0%
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
the Netherlands	79.2	...	36.6%	1.9%	12.9%	5.4%	51.2%
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	1'404.3	...	95.9%	...	...	...	...
Serbia	91.7	...	38.6%	...	...	...	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	68.9	...	47.6%	0.1%	7.9%	8.8%	91.2%
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	411.8	...	27.5%	5.0%	...	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Türkiye	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	8.9	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	36.1	...	76.8%	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	183.9	...	52.9%	9.9%	12.0%	7.1%	85.6%
<i>Median</i>	61.6	...	47.6%	5.8%	12.9%	7.1%	95.6%
<i>Minimum</i>	8.9	...	27.5%	0.1%	4.9%	5.4%	51.2%
<i>Maximum</i>	1'404.3	...	95.9%	33.0%	17.9%	8.8%	100.0%

Table 2.2.2.4 Minors: percentage of different types of disposals by the prosecuting authorities in 2020 (2/2)

of which (%)

PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION

	Total cases per 100 000 population	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)	Proceedings dropped because offender remained unknown	Transferral to welfare authorities, social services and/or family courts	Other disposals
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia and Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	26.6	43.7%	20.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	19.1	...	1.3%	...	0.7%	10.0%
Denmark	81.9	0.6%	41.2%	...	18.4%	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	61.6	...	...	...	...	...
France	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	59.2	...	37.6%	0.0%	4.1%	0.0%
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo under UNSCR 1244	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	42.1	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...
the Netherlands	79.2	13.3%	34.0%	...	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	1'404.3	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	91.7	...	...	...	...	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	68.9	18.5%	52.2%	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	411.8	4.5%	9.0%	...	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Türkiye	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	8.9	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	36.1	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	183.9	16.1%	28.0%	0.0%	5.8%	3.3%
<i>Median</i>	61.6	13.3%	34.0%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%
<i>Minimum</i>	8.9	0.6%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<i>Maximum</i>	1'404.3	43.7%	52.2%	0.0%	18.4%	10.0%

Notes on Table 2.2.2.3 and 2.2.2.4

Belgium	Sanctions and measures imposed by the prosecutor' exist but are not registered as separate disposals. 'Transferral to welfare authorities, social services and/or family courts' is possible, but cannot be easily distinguished from other transferrals and are not presented separately here. They are instead counted under 'Other disposals'.
Croatia	With regard: "of which: Sanctions and measures imposed by the prosecutor...", data on reported perpetrators of criminal offences contain information on the final decision of the public prosecutor's office. This means that if public prosecutor submitted immediate indictment with a warrant, from the data on the reported perpetrators of criminal offences we do not know what happened following the submission, i.e. whether it resulted in the court proceeding or not. Such cases form a part of an item "of which: cases brought before the court". With regard „Conditional disposal by the prosecutor without formal verdict“, from the CBS data it cannot be determined whether the final decision of the public prosecutor based on the crime report was preceded by conditional postponement or dropping of criminal prosecution (Article 206d of the Croatian Criminal Procedure Act). With regard: "of which: Proceedings dropped because offender remained unknown" - Crime reports against unknown perpetrators for which no final decision was issued.
Cyprus	...
Czech Republic	"Sanctions and measures" = educational measures 126 persons + reasonable restrictions and obligations 316 persons 'Conditional disposal' = conditionally stopped + conditionally suspended - "of which Fine" = not applicable = does not exist at the level of the prosecution - "of which Other measures" = not available = conditional cessation or postponement not further structured "Proceedings dropped for legal or factual reasons" = discontinued § 172 Code of Criminal Procedure, § 70/2 Juvenile Justice Act" "Transferral to..." = transferred under section 171(1) CCP - new indicator, previously included in "Other disposals" "Other disposals" = discontinued + postponed without discontinued after approved settlement and postponed after approved settlement - after approved settlement = 50 persons + postponed after approved settlement = 9 persons - Minors: after approved settlement = 0 persons + postponed after approved settlement = 0 persons"
Denmark	The nationality of convicted persons can change over time, as it is only the latest registered citizenship available in the datasystem (POLSAS) that is shown. 'Proceedings dropped because offender remained unknown' is a disposition made by the police - under delegation by the prosecutor. In order to make the Danish prosecution data comparable to data from other countries, cases that are administratively settled with fines, which in the majority of cases are handled by the police, are not included in the data. Judgements rendered in absentia and settled with a fine are not included either. Fines that are not accepted by the convicted person, can be brought before a court. Minors under the age of 15 can be referred to the municipality/social authorities. Finally, the 'transferral to the welfare authorities, social services and/or family courts' refer to a Youth Crime Board. The cases brought before this board will initially be handled in court, who will authorise the official transfer, which is why the total does not match individual outputs
Estonia	Conditional disposals by the prosecutor without formal verdict: CCP §§ 202-203.2, 205-205.1. Proceedings dropped for legal or factual reasons: CCP §§ 200, 204, 205.2. Other disposals: CCP § 201 (termination of criminal proceedings when the perpetrator is a minor).
Finland	Data in category "Output cases/total" is imperfect as it excludes the data concerning the cases where prosecutor has decided to drop the proceedings on legal/factual/efficiency/equity grounds or due to lack of public interest. These figures

Notes on Table 2.2.2.3 and 2.2.2.4

	<p>derive from another statistic that is not compatible with other statistics used to fill in this questionnaire. Therefore the category "Output cases/total" includes only a) Cases brought before a court and b) Sanctions and measures imposed by the prosecutor. Categories "Proceedings dropped due to lack of public interest..." and "Proceedings dropped for legal or factual reasons..." are stated here as complementary extra data and should not be included in the total number of output cases. Rather, they serve here as to give a broad indication on the scope of number of dropped proceedings annually in Finland.</p>
Hungary	<p>The data sources for tables 2.1.1 and 2.1.3 are different, so the output cases do not match in these tables.</p> <p>Table 2.1.3 refers to procedural decisions. There may be several procedural decisions within a case, which may be different from each other. Because of this, these different decisions are shown in different categories, thus the data of one case may appear in more than one category. The latter also means that adding up the data in the detailing rows may give a higher figure than the total cases.</p> <p>Please note that for every empty cell there are no applicable data.</p>
Lithuania	<p>See the comment in part 2 Intro</p>
Portugal	<p>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 meets the conditions and the prosecuting authorities dispose of the case.</p> <p>Other disposals includes proceedings dropped for legal or factual reasons including cases in which the offender is unknown.</p>
Romania	<p>The lacking information was not provided.</p>
Serbia	<p>The total number – 96.935 contains the following: 34.958 charged adult offenders, 2.050 charged juvenile (minor) offenders, dismissals against 57.629 adults and dismissals against 2.298 juvenile (minor) offenders.</p>

2.2.3 Criminal cases handled by the prosecuting authorities in 2020 by offence

PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION

Table 2.2.3 Criminal cases handled by the prosecuting authorities in 2020 by offence (3/3)

	Forgery of documents		Money laundering		Corruption in the public sector		Drug offences total		Drug trafficking	
	Total cases per 100 000 population	of which % of cases brought before a court	Total cases per 100 000 population	of which % of cases brought before a court	Total cases per 100 000 population	of which % of cases brought before a court	Total cases per 100 000 population	of which % of cases brought before a court	Total cases per 100 000 population	of which % of cases brought before a court
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	54.5	11.10%	36.4	4.20%	1.1	19.50%	312	15.80%	26.5	13.50%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	29.7	59.80%	0.3	28.60%	37	7.30%	27.2	86.80%	27.2	86.80%
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	4	75.20%	4	77.00%	0.9	92.90%	36.8	85.80%	29	87.90%
Denmark	13.5	50.70%	0.8	14.30%	0.3	37.50%	75.5	51.50%	2.9	61.20%
Estonia	17.8	32.90%	1.9	44.00%	1.3	52.90%	52.7	50.30%	52.7	50.30%
Finland	5.7	67.20%	5.3	100.00%	0	100.00%	192.5	53.70%	86.3	100.00%
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	150.4	71.30%	3.2	62.00%	21	98.80%	72.8	37.40%	5.6	91.90%
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo under UNSCR 1244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	397.4	13.80%	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
the Netherlands	15.4	49.00%	19.6	41.70%	0.1	66.70%	68.4	42.00%	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	41.5	5.10%	3.4	4.70%	21.2	14.70%	36.2	18.30%	29.2	20.90%
Serbia	...	...	1.1	97.30%	4.3	67.20%	168.9	55.10%	0.5	100.00%
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	41.2	49.00%	6.3	16.00%	5.9	35.50%	42.9	75.80%	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	39.5	28.50%	112.2	28.00%	3.6	45.70%	1'194.60	36.00%	101	37.40%
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Türkiye	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	37.9	37.80%	0.7	30.00%	26.6	13.80%	67.4	61.10%	26.2	65.70%
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>		44.80%		42.10%		47.60%		51.50%		65.10%
<i>Median</i>		49.00%		30.00%		41.60%		51.50%		65.70%
<i>Minimum</i>		5.10%		4.20%		7.30%		15.80%		13.50%
<i>Maximum</i>		75.20%		100.00%		100.00%		86.80%		100.00%

Notes on Table 2.2.3

Belgium	The statistics 'Major road traffic offences' are still in development. Therefore, it is not possible to present statistics for this category. The classification of the type of offences is based on the nomenclature of offences such as can be found on the website. This classification does not permit to distinguish 'Aggravated bodily injury' or 'Aggravated theft'.
Croatia	CBS does not have the data disaggregated by the object of theft. CBS does not have the data disaggregated by type of premises which were object of a burglary. Possession of drugs for personal consumption is embedded within the misdemeanour sphere.
Czech Republic	"Completed intentional homicide" calculated as the difference between Total minus In preparation or attempt; not filled in earlier editions"
Denmark	Aggravated theft' is not a term used in Denmark
Finland	Burglary and domestic burglary cannot be separated from other types of theft. Category "Theft of a motor vehicle" is not included in the Total theft category as they are classified as separate crime types in the Finnish Penal Code. Data in category "Output cases/total" is imperfect as it excludes the data concerning the cases where prosecutor has decided to drop the proceedings on legal/factual/efficiency/equity grounds or due to lack of public interest. These figures derive from another statistic that is not compatible with other statistics used to fill in this questionnaire. Therefore the category "Output cases/total" includes only a) Cases brought before a court and b) Sanctions and measures imposed by the prosecutor.
Hungary	Table 2.2 contains the data on registered offences, thus the total number differs from the total numbers in Tables 2.1.2 and 2.1.3 (the latter tables include the number of cases). It is important to underline that, in order to provide the most comprehensive data, offences have not been matched to ICCS categories. If the ICCS categories were taken into account, a much narrower range of data would be provided, due to the difficulty of matching and classifying. Please note that for every empty cell there are no applicable data.
Portugal	No data available to provide detailed information about the criteria.
Serbia	The data for criminal offences of minors are not included in the table 2.2. since we do not record the data on juveniles according to criminal offence. The data on attempts of the given criminal offences are not included, since we do not record that data. As for the sexual offences, we were not able to provide data separately for the criminal offence Sexual Intercourse through Abuse of Position (Art. 181, par. 2,3,5) since the data are recorded for the whole article, not separately for certain paragraphs, and for the Prohibited Sexual Acts (Art. 182) it is not possible to provide data when a victim is a child or a minor, since we do not record that data. As for data on major traffic offences, we do not provide data for the criminal offence - у групи Тежа кривична дела против безбедности саобраћаја, нису приказани подаци за кривично дело – Endangering traffic by dangerous action and dangerous means from Art. 290 of the CC, because they are not kept separately but within the aggregate data - Other criminal offenses from Chapter XXVI of the CC; In the category Theft we do not provide data for the criminal offence from art. 213 of the CC 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. The data are not recorded separately for that criminal offence. We do not have data for the theft from art. 203 when the object is a car (motor vehicle). We do not have separate data for domestic burglary.
Sweden	In the statistics of processed offences linked to a suspected offender, it is not possible to separately report outcome for aggravated bodily injury
UK: England & Wales	The annual data is recorded on a financial year basis, from April 2020 to March 2021. The data presented above refers to cases not offences. Cases that ended up being convicted are used as 'Cases brought before a court'.

2.2.4 Police custody and pre-trial detention

PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION

Table 2.2.4 Persons whose freedom of movement was restricted in 2020 per 100 000 population

	Persons sent to police custody			Persons sent to pre-trial detention (ordered by the court)		
	Total per 100 000 population	of which: % of Foreigners	% of EU citizens among foreigners	Total per 100 000 population	of which: % of Foreigners	% of EU citizens among foreigners
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia and Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	65.2	0.1%	0.0%
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	121.8	17.6%	46.5%	27.2	15.6%	49.7%
Denmark	...	...	...	75.2	41.5%	40.4%
Estonia	...	...	...	35.1	37.8%	15.3%
Finland	...	...	...	36.0	...	...
France	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	146.7	22.3%	44.8%	40.7	11.5%	42.5%
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo under UNSCR 1244	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	8.6	...	...
Luxembourg	119.9	...	...	90.7	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...
the Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	431.0	4.7%	...	51.7	...	...
Portugal	...	...	...	23.1	...	...
Romania	54.1	...	...	32.1	...	...
Serbia	...	...	...	70.9	...	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	31.0	25.4%	40.0%
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	275.4	...	...	101.7	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Türkiye	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	33.9	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	191.5	14.9%	45.7%	48.2	22.0%	31.3%
<i>Median</i>	134.3	17.6%	45.7%	36.0	20.5%	40.2%
<i>Minimum</i>	54.1	4.7%	44.8%	8.6	0.1%	0.0%
<i>Maximum</i>	431.0	22.3%	46.5%	101.7	41.5%	49.7%

Notes on Table 2.2.4

Belgium	These statistics cannot be provided by the Public Prosecutor. Data on pre-trial detention refers to the detention before criminal proceeding took place.
Croatia	With regard item "Number of foreigners", data on adult reported perpetrators of criminal offences does not include information on citizenship, only data for juveniles, i.e. minors. The Police's case management system (POLSAS) does not contain information about persons sent to police custody. Police custody is used for arrests including of persons that will be presented before a judge with a request for pre-trial detention. They can be held up to 24 hours. Foreigner (not suspected of criminal activity) can be held 3 * 24 h.
Denmark	
Estonia	466 includes 118 persons without citizenship (most of them were permanent residents of Estonia).
Finland	Data on number of foreigners is not available.

2.2.5. Prosecution staff

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	%change 2016-2021
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	26.2	26.8	28.5	30.1	32.1	35.4	35%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	24.6	24.5	24.4	24.3	24.2	24.7	0%
Denmark	22.1	21.2	21.2	21.8	24.1	25.6	16%
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	9.1	9.3	9.3	9.9	9.6	10.7	17%
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	46.9	46.6	46.1	45.5	44.8	44.3	-6%
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo under UNSCR 1244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	43.1	43.1	42.5	42.5	40.8	39.3	-9%
Luxembourg	8.3	9.5	10.0	10.8	10.9	10.9	31%
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
the Netherlands	159.2	...	...	...	162.5	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	35.4	...	36.5	...	39.3	...	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	9.6	10.0	11.1	11.3	11.3	11.0	14%
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	23.8	24.3	23.5	24.3	24.4	24.2	1%
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	14.4	14.2	13.9	14.6	15.0	16.5	15%
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Türkiye	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	36.2	...
UK: England & Wales	10.3	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.4	11.5	12%
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	33.3	21.8	23.1	22.3	34.6	24.2	
<i>Median</i>	23.8	21.2	22.3	21.8	24.2	24.4	
<i>Minimum</i>	8.3	9.3	9.3	9.9	9.6	10.7	
<i>Maximum</i>	159.2	46.6	46.1	45.5	162.5	44.3	

PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION

Table 2.2.5.2 Staff of the prosecuting authorities per 100 000 population - Number of prosecutors

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	%change 2016-2021	of which: % of women in 2020
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	7.4	7.4	7.6	7.2	7.2	...	...
Bosnia and Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	11.2	11.2	11.1	10.9	10.9	11.1	-1%	57.9%
Denmark	10.3	10.6	11.0	11.1	11.8	12.5	21%	66.6%
Estonia	12.5	12.8	12.7	13.4	13.1	13.6	9%	69.0%
Finland	6.8	6.7	6.8	7.1	7.1	7.7	13%	60.3%
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	19.1	19.3	19.5	19.4	19.4	19.4	1%	60.6%
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo under UNSCR 1244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	22.9	23.3	23.4	23.9	24.2	23.7	4%	60.7%
Lithuania	24.1	23.6	23.7	23.6	23.0	22.2	-8%	51.1%
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
the Netherlands	32.0	...	...	...	31.1	...	...	61.2%
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	15.8	...	15.0	...	15.4	...	...	52.3%
Portugal	12.7	12.2	11.9	12.3	12.2	12.8	1%	67.8%
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	9.6	10.0	11.1	11.3	11.3	11.0	14%	61.8%
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	10.6	10.5	10.4	10.2	9.8	9.5	-10%	68.4%
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	9.7	9.6	9.4	9.7	10.0	10.9	13%	62.3%
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Türkiye	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	24.1	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	15.2	13.1	13.3	13.4	14.8	14.3		61.5%
<i>Median</i>	12.5	10.9	11.1	11.2	12.0	12.5		61.2%
<i>Minimum</i>	6.8	6.7	6.8	7.1	7.1	7.2		51.1%
<i>Maximum</i>	32.0	23.6	23.7	23.9	31.1	24.1		69.0%

2.3 Technical information

Notes on Tables 2.2.5.1 and 2.2.5.2

Belgium	The number of female prosecutors can not be derived with certainty from the data source.
Denmark	Student employees are not included in the employee statistics
Hungary	Part-time employees also counted as 1
Lithuania	All members counted (including part-time ⁹ , prosecutors work full-time
Luxembourg	Prosecution personnel Data were revised in order to exclude prosecutors in administrative and tax courts, in courts of appeal and in the Constitutional Court. In the other courts prosecutors may deal with criminal as well as non-criminal cases.
Portugal	The Swedish Prosecution Authority has increased the number of employees significantly during the period 2019-2021 as a result of the Swedish governments decision to boost the judicial system.
Sweden	The data reflects the number of members of staff employed by the Crown Prosecution Service
UK: England & Wales	the 31st of March of each year.

2.3 Technical information

Counting unit	
Albania	...
Armenia	...
Austria	...
Azerbaijan	...
Belgium	Proceedings
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...
Bulgaria	...
Croatia	Case
Cyprus	...
Czech Republic	Proceedings
Denmark	Case
Estonia	Proceedings
Finland	Case
France	...
Georgia	...
Germany	...
Greece	...
Hungary	Other
Iceland	...
Ireland	...
Italy	...
Kosovo	...
Latvia	Person
Lithuania	Offence
Luxembourg	Person
Malta	...
Moldova	...
Montenegro	...
Netherlands	Case
North Macedonia	...
Norway	...
Poland	Proceedings
Portugal	Proceedings
Romania	...
Serbia	Person
Slovakia	...
Slovenia	Case
Spain	...
Sweden	Other
Switzerland	...
Turkey	...
Ukraine	Proceedings
UK: England and Wales	Other
UK: Northern Ireland	...
UK: Scotland	...

Counting unit (2): If Other, please specify here the counting unit used:

Albania	...
Armenia	...
Austria	...
Azerbaijan	...
Belgium	
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...
Bulgaria	...
Croatia	
Cyprus	...
Czech Republic	
Denmark	
Estonia	
Finland	
France	...
Georgia	...
Germany	...
Greece	...
	In Table 2.1.1. the counting unit is recorded discharges up to the first half of 2018, after the first half of 2018 the counting unit is the case.
	In Table 2.1.2. and 2.1.3. the counting unit is the case.
	In Table 2.2. the counting unit is the offence (registered offences).
Hungary	In Table 2.3. the counting unit is the person.
Iceland	...
Ireland	...
Italy	...
Kosovo	...
Latvia	
Lithuania	
Luxembourg	
Malta	...
Moldova	...
Montenegro	...
Netherlands	
North Macedonia	...
Norway	...
Poland	
Portugal	
Romania	
Serbia	
Slovakia	...
Slovenia	
Spain	...
	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.
Sweden	
Switzerland	...
Turkey	...
Ukraine	
	I believe the right answer here could be 'Case', but I choose 'Other' as it is probably a mix of 'Case' and 'Person'. The data presented here refers to defendants, who represents one person in a single set of proceedings, which may involve one or more charges. A set of proceedings usually relates to an incident or series of related incidents that are the subject of a police file. If a set of proceedings relates to more than one person then each is counted as a defendant. Sometimes one person is involved in several sets of proceedings during the same year: if so, he or she is counted as a defendant on each occasion.
UK: England and Wales	
UK: Northern Ireland	...
UK: Scotland	...

Minors - comments

Albania	...
Armenia	...
Austria	...
Azerbaijan	...
	Currently, only statistics on the new cases are available for minors. Statistics for the output of cases pertaining to minors are still in development. For coherence in the statistics presented in this document, no figures including cases referring to minors are included anywhere.
Belgium	...
Bosnia and Herzegovina	...
Bulgaria	...
Croatia	...
Cyprus	...
Czech Republic	Minors are 15 and above, but younger than 18 years old. There is a Youth Crime Board where cases against children between 10 and 14 is transferred. It is not a criminal court. Measures can be decided such as hobbies, regular meetings with the child and the parents etc.
Denmark	...
Estonia	...
Finland	...
France	...
Georgia	...
Germany	...
Greece	...
Hungary	...
Iceland	...
Ireland	...
Italy	...
Kosovo under UNSCR 1244	...
Latvia	...
Lithuania	See comments in Part 0 C
Luxembourg	...
Malta	...
Moldova	...
Montenegro	...
the Netherlands	...
North Macedonia	...
Norway	...
Poland	...
Portugal	Only minors between 16-17 years old.
Romania	The records on criminal offences of minors are not recorded separately for each criminal offence in the prosecution statistics, but rather the records contain only the number of persons against whom complaints were filed, who have been charged or convicted.
Serbia	...
Slovak Republic	...
Slovenia	No comment.
Spain	...
Sweden	Offences to minors under the age of 15 years old are excluded in tables 2.1.1 to 2.2
Switzerland	...
Türkiye	...
Ukraine	...
UK: England & Wales	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...
UK: Scotland	...

Age brackets	
Albania	...
Armenia	...
Austria	...
Azerbaijan	...
Belgium	...
Bosnia and Herzegovina	...
Bulgaria	...
	CBS is not the provider of data for the table 1.2.2 so it cannot provide such insight. According to statistical definition used in crime administration statistics of the CBS, "Juvenile perpetrator of criminal offences is a person who turned 14 but not yet 18 at the time of committing the criminal offence".
Croatia	...
Cyprus	...
Czech Republic	Juveniles are set in the justice summaries for ages 15 to 17 on the date of the offence.
Denmark	
Estonia	
	Minors under 15 years of age are not held criminally responsible and thus cannot be prosecuted.
Finland	...
France	...
Georgia	...
Germany	...
Greece	...
Hungary	...
Iceland	...
Ireland	...
Italy	...
Kosovo under UNSCR 1244	...
Latvia	...
Lithuania	See comments in Part 0 C
Luxembourg	...
Malta	...
Moldova	...
Montenegro	...
the Netherlands	...
North Macedonia	...
Norway	...
Poland	...
Portugal	Only minors between 16-17 years old.
Romania	...
Serbia	...
Slovak Republic	...
Slovenia	...
Spain	...
Sweden	...
Switzerland	...
Türkiye	...
Ukraine	...
UK: England & Wales	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...
UK: Scotland	...

Foreigners - comments

Albania	...
Armenia	...
Austria	...
Azerbaijan	...
Belgium	...
Bosnia and Herzegovina	...
Bulgaria	...
Croatia	...
Cyprus	...
Czech Republic	...
Denmark	...
Estonia	...
Finland	...
France	...
Georgia	...
Germany	...
Greece	...
Hungary	...
Iceland	...
Ireland	...
Italy	...
Kosovo under UNSCR 1244	...
Latvia	...
Lithuania	...
Luxembourg	...
Malta	...
Moldova	...
Montenegro	...
the Netherlands	...
North Macedonia	...
Norway	...
Poland	...
Portugal	...
Romania	...
Serbia	Prosecution statistics do not make difference between foreigners and Serbian citizens as offenders.
Slovak Republic	...
Slovenia	...
Spain	...
Sweden	...
Switzerland	...
Türkiye	...
Ukraine	...
UK: England & Wales	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...
UK: Scotland	...

Offence definitions -comments

Albania	...
Armenia	...
Austria	...
Azerbaijan	...
Belgium	
Bosnia and Herzegovin a	...
Bulgaria	...
Croatia	
Cyprus	...
Czech Republic	
Denmark	
Estonia	
Finland	
France	...
Georgia	...
Germany	...
Greece	...
Hungary	
Iceland	...
Ireland	...
Italy	...
Kosovo under UNSCR 1244	...
Latvia	
Lithuania	
Luxembourg g	
Malta	...
Moldova	...
Montenegr o	...
the Netherland s	
North Macedonia	...
Norway	...
Poland	
Portugal	
Romania	
Serbia	
Slovak Republic	...
Slovenia	
Spain	...
Sweden	
Switzerland	...
Türkiye	...
Ukraine	
UK: England & Wales	
UK: Northern Ireland	...

In order to provide the most comprehensive data, in Table 2.2. offences have not been matched to ICCS categories. If the ICCS categories were taken into account, a much narrower range of data would be provided, due to the difficulty of matching and classifying.

UK:
Scotland ...

Options available to police

Albania	...
Armenia	...
Austria	...
Azerbaijan	...
	It should be remarked that under certain conditions the police can conditionally dispose of a case because the offender remained unknown or the offence is considered small. This is strictly regulated by the public prosecutor, who can always demand that the case is sent to his office.
Belgium	...
Bosnia and Herzegovina	...
Bulgaria	...
	In connection to 2.2.J - data provided in this Questionnaire refer to the procedural activities of the public prosecutors, not the police. Penal orders are submitted to the judge who can confirm them. However, in the case the accused submits an objection, then a court proceeding is envisaged.
	With regard 2.2.J ("Drop because offender remained unknown") - for unknown reported perpetrators of criminal offences CBS receives information having the submission of the crime report as a reference point of time. This means that no decision of the public prosecutor takes place and also that on an annual level there might be some limited double counting (i.e. CBS can receive statistical report for unknown perpetrator, which afterwards might become unknown and the public prosecutor might reach a final decision in the same year).
	With regard 2.2.J ("Conditional disposal / conditional caution") - from the CBS data it cannot be determined whether the final decision of the public prosecutor based on the crime report was preceded by conditional postponement or dropping of criminal prosecution (Article 206d of the Croatian Criminal Procedure Act).
	With regard 2.2.J ("Penal order") - data on reported perpetrators of criminal offences contain information on the final decision of the public prosecutor's office. This means that if public prosecutor submitted immediate indictment with a warrant, we do not know what happened following the submission, i.e. whether it resulted in the court proceeding or not.
Croatia	...
Cyprus	...
Czech Republic	...
	The mandate of the police and their separate powers are conducted under the supervision of the prosecution. Some police might be mandated with a broader mandate to dispose of cases.
	The police are able to hand out penal orders is only with regard to fines in traffic offences and in some cases fines where the amount is clearly settled in court practice or in manuals.
Denmark	...
Estonia	...
Finland	...
France	...
Georgia	...
Germany	...
Greece	...
Hungary	...
Iceland	...
Ireland	...
Italy	...
Kosovo under UNSCR 1244	...
Latvia	...
Lithuania	...
Luxembourg	...
Malta	...
Moldova	...
Montenegro	...
	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).
the Netherlands	...
North Macedonia	...
Norway	...

Options available to police

Poland	
Portugal	
Romania	
Serbia	
Slovak Republic	...
Slovenia	
Spain	...
Sweden	
Switzerland	...
Türkiye	...
Ukraine	
UK: England & Wales	
UK: Northern Ireland	...
UK: Scotland	...

Options available police - specification	
Albania	...
Armenia	...
Austria	...
Azerbaijan	...
Belgium	The public prosecutor took a new computer program in use that changed the way in cases are recorded. This, however, has not fundamentally impacted the statistics collected.
Bosnia and Herzegovina	...
Bulgaria	...
Croatia	...
Cyprus	...
Czech Republic	...
Denmark	...
Estonia	...
Finland	Introduction of police-fines in 2015 affected the total number of criminal cases handled by prosecutors and courts (see above).
France	...
Georgia	...
Germany	...
Greece	...
Hungary	On 1 July 2018, the new Criminal Procedure Act (Act XC of 2017) entered into force, which had an impact on the statistical/administrative systems of the prosecution service. The new Criminal Procedure Act has made it necessary to review the regulation of statistical/administrative systems. As a result of the review, the statistical/administrative systems of the prosecution service have been amended to comply with the new Criminal Procedure Act. The specific changes for each system are indicated separately in the related tables.
Iceland	...
Ireland	...
Italy	...
Kosovo under UNSCR 1244	...
Latvia	...
Lithuania	...
Luxembourg	...
Malta	...
Moldova	...
Montenegro	...
the Netherlands	...
North Macedonia	...
Norway	...
Poland	...
Portugal	...
Romania	...
Serbia	...
Slovak Republic	...
Slovenia	...
Spain	...
Sweden	...
Switzerland	...
Türkiye	...
Ukraine	...
UK: England & Wales	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...
UK: Scotland	...

Explanation of options available to prosecutors (1)

Albania	...
Armenia	...
Austria	...
Azerbaijan	... Concerning the cases conditionally disposed by the police (previous block), it should be remarked that under certain conditions the police can dispose of a case because the offender remained unknown. However, this does not encompass all cases where the offender remained unknown. 'Sanctions and measures imposed by the prosecutor' exist under law for 'pentiti'. Separate statistics are not available, however. 'No criminal responsibility' is excluded because the decisions in the proceedings presented here only pertain to adults. 'Offender not available' is no ground to drop proceedings. Such a case is normally put in 'Signalement du suspect' and counted here under 'Other disposals'. 'Transferral to welfare authorities, social services and/or family courts' is possible, but cannot be easily distinguished from other transferrals and are not presented separately here. They are instead counted under 'Other disposals'.
Belgium	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...
Bulgaria	... Unit of observation of crime administration statistics refer to the reported perpetrator of criminal offences. Out of all of the types of counting units proposed in this worksheet it is nearest to the definitional framework of the case. However, it is worth noting that the physical person is the unit of observation and that in case of merger "major offence rule" applies. Referent point of time is the final decision of the public prosecutor based on the submitted crime report (exception being unknown perpetrators for which statistical form is filled based on the time of submission of the crime report). More can be found at https://podaci.dzs.hr/en/statistics/justice-and-social-protection/perpetrators-of-criminal-offences/ With regard „Conditional disposal by the prosecutor without formal verdict“, from the CBS data it cannot be determined whether the final decision of the public prosecutor based on the crime report was preceded by conditional postponement or dropping of criminal prosecution (Article 206d of the Croatian Criminal Procedure Act). Data do not refer to police statistics (that statistics is available at https://mup.gov.hr/pristup-informacijama-16/statistika-228/statistika-mup-a-i-bilteni-o-sigurnosti-cestovnog-prometa/283233) but to the persons for which public prosecutors have made a final decision based on the crime report (in case of crime report for unknown perpetrators no final decision is made and the reference point in time is the submission of the crime report). With regard: "Sanctions and measures imposed by the prosecutor...", data on reported perpetrators of criminal offences contain information on the final decision of the public prosecutor's office. This means that if public prosecutor submitted immediate indictment with a warrant, we do not know what happened following the submission, i.e. whether it resulted in the court proceeding or not. Such cases are therefore a part of an item "of which: cases brought before the court".
Croatia	...
Cyprus	... 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 is discontinued, not dropped
Czech Republic	...
Denmark	...
Estonia	https://www.riigiteataja.ee/en/eli/508052023001/consolide Code of Criminal Procedure (CCP) §§ 200-205.2 Pre charge the prosecutor has the options to decide that a case is suitable for a) charge and prosecution; b) convicting the defendant to a prosecutor imposed fine; c) no charge either on legal/factual grounds or due to lack of public interest/efficiency or equity reasons or d) make a procedural decision e.g. to transfer a case to corresponding authorities.
Finland	...
France	...

Explanation of options available to prosecutors (1)

Georgia
Germany
Greece
Hungary
Iceland
Ireland
Italy
Kosovo
Latvia

Sanctions imposed by the prosecutor
The prosecutor can demand a penal order (CCP 418). It is 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. Article 426 of the criminal procedure establishes the prosecutor's right to decide to close the criminal case according to the accelerated procedure. If the circumstances of the commission of a criminal offense are clear, and the criminal case for the commission of that offense must be examined in a district court, the prosecutor may apply to the court before which the case is heard with a statement regarding the hearing of the case in the procedure of the accelerated procedure. In the case referred to in this article, the prosecutor does not draw up an

indictment, but submits the material collected during the pre-trial investigation to the court with the statement, if the procedural steps were carried out.
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. Proceedings dropped in combination with a cautioning of the suspect: there is not such a norm in CCP.

Proceedings dropped unconditionally due to lack of public interest or for efficiency reasons:

1) discontinuance with respect to lapse of dangerousness (CCP 212.3); discontinuance with respect to insignificance (CCP 212.4);

2) proceedings dropped for more effective and fast trial: when a culprit helps to unfold crimes and misdemeanors (CCP 212.7, 212.8); when several crimes are done – simpler ones are dropped (CCP 212.9); due to too long pretrial investigation (CCP 212.10).

Proceedings dropped for legal or factual reasons:

1. Due to lack of evidentiary material (CCP 212.2);

2. In CCP 3 Art. the following conditions are set: when an act does not constitute a crime or misdemeanor; when lapses a statute of limitation; when a wrongdoer has an immunity according to international law or there is not an appropriate authorization; when a wrongdoer is not criminally liable due to his age; when there is not a complain of a victim or his representative or when there is not a demand of a prosecutor in certain cases where such a complaint or demand is necessary; when a wrongdoer is dead (excluding the cases necessary to rehabilitate the decedent or to resume the case due to new circumstances); when there is a standing (enforced) judgement/desicion/resolution at the same ground;

3. When there are circumstances excluding criminal liability: self-defense (CC 28 Art.); Apprehension of an Offender (CC 29 art.); Performance of Professional Duty (CC 30 Art.); Immediate Necessity (CC 31 Art.); Preventing the Activities of a Criminal Organization or an Organized Criminal Group (CC 32); Execution of an Order (CC 33); Justifiable Production or Economic Risk (CC 34); Scientific experiment (CC 35).

Proceedings dropped because offender remained unknown

Lithuania

The law (Code of Criminal Procedure) does not set discontinuance (dropping of proceedings)

Explanation of options available to prosecutors (1)

	when the culprit is unknown. If such thing happens, the search is announced. The discontinuance occurs when lapses statute of limitation. Therefore the statistics cannot be supplied.
Luxembourg	
Malta	...
Moldova	...
Montenegro	...
Netherlands	
North Macedonia	...
Norway	...
Poland	
	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 has conditional disposals whenever the defendant meet the conditions and the prosecuting authorities dispose of the case.
Portugal	(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.
Romania	
	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.
Serbia	
Slovakia	...
Slovenia	
Spain	...
	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.
Sweden	
Switzerland	...
Turkey	...
Ukraine	
	The CPS: decides which cases should be prosecuted; determines the appropriate charges in more serious or complex cases, and advises the police during the early stages of investigations; prepares cases and presents them at court; and provides information, assistance and support to victims and prosecution witnesses. Prosecutors must be fair, objective and independent. When deciding whether to prosecute a criminal case, our lawyers must follow the Code for Crown Prosecutors. This means that to charge someone with a criminal offence, prosecutors must be satisfied that there is sufficient evidence to provide a realistic prospect of conviction, and that prosecuting is in the public interest. There are a range of formal out-of-court disposals available to the police and prosecutors for dealing with adult offenders. This guidance sets out the legal framework for dealing with low-level, mainly first-time, offending without a prosecution. A simple caution may only be given where specified criteria are met. Simple cautions provide a means of dealing with low-level, mainly first-time, offending without a prosecution. A simple caution must not be offered to a person who has not admitted to committing the offence, and must not be given to an offender who does not agree to accept the simple caution. A simple caution must not be given if the decision-maker considers that it is in the public interest for the offender to be prosecuted. A simple caution should not be confused with a conditional caution (a caution with conditions attached). Conditional cautions were introduced by the Criminal Justice Act 2003. Guidance on the conditional caution scheme is contained in the Code of Practice for Adult Conditional Cautions and the Director's Guidance on Adult Conditional Cautions.
UK: England and Wales	

Explanation of options available to prosecutors (1)

Before a simple caution (or a Conditional Caution is given) it is important to establish where appropriate and possible what the victim's views about the offence are and the proposed method of disposal.

The quarterly casework statistics in these reports, comprise defendants dealt with by the 14 CPS Areas and those dealt with in specialised casework handled by CPS Central Casework Divisions. This includes those proceedings previously conducted by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra), the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP), the Department of Health (DoH) and the former Revenue and Customs Prosecution Office.

UK: Northern Ireland ...
UK: Scotland ...

PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION

	Cases reported to the prosecuting authority by other institutions (e.g. customs, other non-police authorities)	Cases where the offender remained unknown	Cases dropped, conditionally disposed of or sanctioned by the police (see below, question 2.2.J)	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 (i.e. the case is dropped when condition is met by the suspect)
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	IN	IN	EX	IN	EX	IN
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	IN	EX	IN	IN	IN	IN
Denmark	IN	EX	EX	IN	IN	does not exist
Estonia	IN	IN	EX	IN	does not exist	IN
Finland	IN	EX	EX	IN	IN	IN
France	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	IN	IN	EX	IN	IN	IN
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	IN	IN	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	IN	EX	EX	IN	IN	IN
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	IN	IN	EX	IN	does not exist	IN
Portugal	IN	IN	IN	IN	does not exist	IN
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	IN	IN	IN	IN	EX	EX
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	IN	EX	IN	IN	IN	IN
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	IN	IN	EX	IN	does not exist	does not exist
UK: England and Wales	IN	...	EX	IN	EX	EX
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...

PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION

Disposal categories concerning the criminal cases handled by the prosecuting authority (2/4)

Conditional disposals by the prosecutor without the formal verdict
Of which

	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
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	does not exist	IN	does not exist	does not exist	does not exist	does not exist	IN
		does not exist					does not exist
Denmark	EX	exists	does not exist	does not exist	does not exist	does not exist	exists
Estonia	IN	IN	IN	IN	does not exist	IN	IN
		does not exist					
Finland	does not exist	exists	does not exist	does not exist	does not exist	does not exist	IN
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		does not exist					
Hungary	does not exist	exists	IN	does not exist	EX	does not exist	IN
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		does not exist					
Lithuania	does not exist	exists	IN	does not exist	IN	does not exist	EX
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	IN	IN	does not exist	IN	IN	IN	IN
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		does not exist					
Poland	does not exist	exists	does not exist	does not exist	does not exist	IN	IN
Portugal	IN	IN	does not exist	IN	does not exist	IN	IN
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX	IN
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		does not exist					does not exist
Ukraine	does not exist	exists	does not exist	does not exist	does not exist	does not exist	exists
UK: England and Wales	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION

Disposal categories concerning the criminal cases handled by the prosecuting authority (3/4)														
	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)		Act not an offence			No criminal responsibility		No complaint from victim (where this is required for a prosecution) or complaint withdrawn		Of which		
	Lack of evidence							Statute limitation	of	Offender available	not	Offender unknown	Proceedings dropped because offender remained unknown	Offender unknown
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN	EX	IN	IN	EX	EX	IN	IN	IN	IN
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN	EX	EX	EX
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX
Denmark	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN	EX	EX	IN	IN	IN	IN
Estonia	does not exist	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN	EX	IN	IN	IN	IN
Finland	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN	EX	EX	IN	IN	IN
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	does not exist	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN	EX	IN	IN	IN	IN
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN	EX	EX	IN	IN	IN	IN
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN	EX	EX	IN	IN	IN
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN	EX	EX	IN	IN	IN
Portugal	does not exist	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN	EX	EX	IN	IN	IN	IN
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	EX	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	does not exist	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN	EX	EX	IN	IN	IN
UK: England and Wales	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN	EX	EX	IN	IN	IN
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Disposal categories concerning the criminal cases handled by the prosecuting authority (4/4)

	Transferral to welfare authorities, social services and/or family courts	Other disposals	No competence	Transfer to another domestic authority	Transfer to a foreign authority
Albania	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	EX	IN	IN	IN	IN
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	EX		IN	EX	EX
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	does not exist		IN	IN	IN
Denmark	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX
Estonia	does not exist		does exist	not IN	does not exist
Finland	EX	IN	IN	IN	IN
France	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia			does exist	not	
Lithuania	does not exist	EX	does exist	does not exist	EX
Luxembourg					
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	does not exist	IN	IN	IN	does not exist
Portugal	does not exist	IN	IN	IN	IN
Romania	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	EX	IN	IN	IN	IN
Spain	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	EX	EX	does exist	not IN	does not exist
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN
UK: England and Wales				EX	EX
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...



If there have been significant changes between 2016 and 2021, please provide possible explanations (take into consideration the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic).

Albania	...
Armenia	...
Austria	...
Azerbaijan	...
Belgium	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	...
Bulgaria	...
Croatia	...
Cyprus	...
Czech Republic	...
	Every four years, The National Police and The Director of public Prosecutions signs a multi-year agreement with the Ministry of Justice: The agreement determines a number of overall goals and performance indicators for the prosecution authorities, aswell as determining the budget for each of the four years. For various reasons the latest agreement only concerns 3 years (2021-2023), in which it is determined that the number of staff should increase over the period, to reduce the pile of cases as well as reducing the case processing time.
Denmark	...
Estonia	...
Finland	...
France	...
Georgia	...
Germany	...
Greece	...
Hungary	...
Iceland	...
Ireland	...
Italy	...
Kosovo under UNSCR 1244	...
Latvia	...
Lithuania	...
Luxembourg	...
Malta	...
Moldova	...
Montenegro	...
the Netherlands	...
North Macedonia	...
Norway	...
Poland	...
Portugal	Nothing to report.
Romania	...
Serbia	...
Slovak Republic	...
Slovenia	...
Spain	...
Sweden	See above.
Switzerland	...
Türkiye	...
Ukraine	...
UK: England & Wales	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...
UK: Scotland	...

Additional comments 2.2.A-2.2K

Albania	...
Armenia	...
Austria	...
Azerbaijan	...
Belgium	For the questions referring to part I and II, the public prosecutor can not answer because we do not know on which basis the police responded.
Bosnia and Herzegovina	...
Bulgaria	...
	For 2.2.D - CBS used the best approximation possible to adhere the concrete phenomenological input with pre-determined definitions used for this Questionnaire.
	With regard 2.2.G - it depends on whether for different criminal offences one or more criminal proceedings will be administered, and whether one or more court decisions will be issued.
Croatia	For 2.2.I - Data is collected from public prosecutors' offices and Office for the Suppression of Corruption and Organized Crime.
Cyprus	...
	2.2.G. In principle is serial offence – and partial attacks – taken as one action, but in criminal proceedings is possible - if other criminal proceedings are opened, as more cases
Czech Republic	2.2.J.Drop for public interest reasons – only prosecutors power
Denmark	
Estonia	2.2.G: uncertain, i.e. both options are possible.
Finland	
France	...
Georgia	...
Germany	...
Greece	...
Hungary	
Iceland	...
Ireland	...
Italy	...
Kosovo under UNSCR 1244	...
Latvia	
Lithuania	
Luxembourg	
Malta	...
Moldova	...
Montenegro	...
the Netherlands	
North Macedonia	...
Norway	...
Poland	
Portugal	Nothing to report.
Romania	No information was provided.
Serbia	
Slovak Republic	...
Slovenia	No comment.
Spain	...
Sweden	
Switzerland	...
Türkiye	...
Ukraine	
UK: England & Wales	
UK: Northern Ireland	...
UK: Scotland	...

2.4 Sources

Source for Table 2.2.1

Albania	...
Armenia	...
Austria	...
Azerbaijan	...
Belgium	Collège des procureurs généraux - Analystes statistiques - 11/05/2023 (College of Prosecutors - General - Statistical analysts - 11/05/2023) link: https://www.om-mp.be/stat . The statistics for the office of the federal public prosecutor are not included in the statistics presented here.
Bosnia and Herzegovina	...
Bulgaria	...
Croatia	CBS data (https://podaci.dzs.hr/en/statistics/justice-and-social-protection/)
Cyprus	...
Czech Republic	Source: Ministry of Justice - Statistical Statements No. V(MS) 001 a V(MS) 002, Central Information System for Statistical Lists and Reporting Statistical unit = proceeding
Denmark	Ministry of Justice - Director of Public Prosecutions, Department of data and analytics: The Police's case management system (POLSAS), not published
Estonia	Ministry of Justice – not published.
Finland	Online database of Finland's national statistical institute (Statistics Finland), data tables: Rikos- ja pakkokeinotilasto 13ex - Tietoon tulleet rikokset ja niiden selvittäminen rikosryhmittäin tekokunnan ja ilmoitusvuoden mukaan 1980 - 2022 (Statistics on offences and coercive measures/13 ex - Offences recorded and their solving by offence category according to the municipality of offence and year of reporting, 1980 - 2022): https://statfin.stat.fi/PxWeb/pxweb/fi/StatFin/StatFin__rpk/statfin_rpk_pxt_13ex.px/ visited 20 November 2023 and Syytetyt, tuomitut ja rangaistukset/13r8 - Rangaistuksen sukupuolen, iän ja rikoksen mukaan 2018 - 2022 (Prosecutions, sentences and punishments / 13r8 - Sentences by gender, age and offence 2018 - 2022) https://statfin.stat.fi/PxWeb/pxweb/fi/StatFin/StatFin__syyttr/statfin_syyttr_pxt_13r8.px/ visited 20 November 2023 and Syytetyt, tuomitut ja rangaistukset/002 Rangaistuksen sukupuolen, iän ja rikoksen mukaan 2011 - 2018 (Prosecutions, sentences and punishments / 002 - Sentences by gender, age and offence 2011 - 2018) https://pxdata.stat.fi/PxWeb/pxweb/fi/StatFin_Passiivi/StatFin_Passiivi__syyttr/statfinpas_syyttr_pxt_002_20180_fi.px/ visited 20 November 2023.
France	...
Georgia	...
Germany	...
Greece	...
Hungary	Office of the Prosecutor General: Prosecution Caseload Statistics
Iceland	...
Ireland	...
Italy	...
Kosovo under UNSCR 1244	...
Latvia	Source: 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/tvarkomunaldomu-registru-ir-informaciniu-sistemu-paslaugos/nusikalstamu-veiku-zinybinio-registro-nvzr-atviri-duomenys-paslaugos/ataskaitos-1/nusikalstamumo-ir-ikiteisminiutyrimu-statistika-1 Some data that are not provided in public reports were obtained by submitting an individual request to this institution.
Lithuania	Prosecution Office
Luxembourg	...
Malta	...
Moldova	...
Montenegro	...
the Netherlands	Ministry of Justice / WODC
Norway	...

Poland	Statistical reports of the National Prosecutor's Office
Portugal	Directorate-General for Justice Policy – Ministry of Justice
Romania	Public Ministry letter for this study
Serbia	Source of data: Annual report on the work of public prosecutors' offices for 2020
Slovak Republic	...
Slovenia	The IT system of the State prosecutors' office.
Spain	...
	Swedish National Council of Crime Prevention, Processed offences linked to a suspected offender. Sweden, Official Crime statistics.
	https://bra.se/statistik/kriminalstatistik/handlagda-brottsmisstankar.html
Sweden	https://bra.se/bra-in-english/home/crime-and-statistics/crime-statistics.html#Processedoffenceslinkedtoasuspect
Switzerland	...
Türkiye	...
	Unified report on criminal offenses for January-December 2016 // Office of the Prosecutor General of Ukraine – URL: https://old.gp.gov.ua/ua/stst2011.html?_m=fslib&_t=fsfile&_c=download&file_id=200945
	Unified report on criminal offenses for January-December 2017 // Office of the Prosecutor General of Ukraine – URL: https://old.gp.gov.ua/ua/stst2011.html?_m=fslib&_t=fsfile&_c=download&file_id=203952
	Unified report on criminal offenses for January-December 2018 // Office of the Prosecutor General of Ukraine – URL: https://old.gp.gov.ua/ua/stst2011.html?_m=fslib&_t=fsfile&_c=download&file_id=205797
	Unified report on criminal offenses for January-December 2019 // Office of the Prosecutor General of Ukraine – URL: https://old.gp.gov.ua/ua/stst2011.html?_m=fslib&_t=fsfile&_c=download&file_id=208205
	Unified report on criminal offenses for January-December 2020 // Office of the Prosecutor General of Ukraine – URL: https://old.gp.gov.ua/ua/stst2011.html?_m=fslib&_t=fsfile&_c=download&file_id=210855
	Unified report on criminal offenses for January-December 2021 // Office of the Prosecutor General of Ukraine – URL: https://old.gp.gov.ua/ua/file_downloader.html?_m=fslib&_t=fsfile&_c=download&file_id=215627
Ukraine	Cases pending on 31st December 2019 are derived from 'CPS-Court-Caseload-Tables-Q1-23-24', under 'Table 1 - Prosecution caseload: All crime', 'carried forward', output cases for 2019, 2020, and 2021 are derived from the same dataset. Output cases for 2016, 2017 and 2018 are derived from the dataset 'cps-caseload-2015-2018'. These datasets are available here: https://www.cps.gov.uk/publication/case-outcomes-principal-offence-category
UK: England & Wales	
UK:	
Northern Ireland	...
UK:	
Scotland	...

Source for Table 2.2.2

Albania	...
Armenia	...
Austria	...
Azerbaijan	...
Belgium	Collège des procureurs généraux - Analystes statistiques - 11/05/2023 (College of Prosecutors - General - Statistical analysts - 11/05/2023) link: https://www.om-mp.be/stat
Bosnia and Herzegovina	...
Bulgaria	...
Croatia	CBS data (https://podaci.dzs.hr/en/statistics/justice-and-social-protection/)
Cyprus	... Source: Ministry of Justice - statistical sheet No. 6, Central Information System for Statistical Lists and Reporting
Czech Republic	Statistical unit = person Ministry of Justice - Director of Public Prosecutions, Department of data and analytics: The Police's case management system (POLSAS), not published
Denmark	
Estonia	Online database of Finland's national statistical institute (Statistics Finland), database Syytetyt, tuomitut ja rangaistukset/13r8 - Rangaistuksen sukupuolen, iän ja rikoksen mukaan 2018 - 2022 (Prosecutions, sentences and punishments / 13r8 - Sentences by gender, age and offence 2018 - 2022) https://statfin.stat.fi/PxWeb/pxweb/fi/StatFin/StatFin__syyttr/statfin_syyttr_pxt_13r8.px/ visited 20 November 2023 and Syytetyt, tuomitut ja rangaistukset/126p - Rangaistukset kansalaisuuden, asuinpaikan ja rikoksen mukaan 2009 - 2022 (Prosecutions, sentences and punishments / 126p - Sentences by citizenship, place of residence and offence 2009 - 2022) https://statfin.stat.fi/PxWeb/pxweb/fi/StatFin/StatFin__syyttr/statfin_syyttr_pxt_126p.px/ visited 20 November 2023.
Finland	
France	...
Georgia	...
Germany	...
Greece	...
Hungary	Office of the Prosecutor General: Standard Criminal Statistics of Investigation Authorities and Prosecutors
Iceland	...
Ireland	...
Italy	...
Kosovo under UNSCR 1244	...
Latvia	Source: 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/tvarkomu-valdomu-registru-ir-informaciniu-sistemu-paslaugos/nusikalstamu-veiku-zinybinio-registro-nvzr-atviri-duomenys-paslaugos/ataskaitos-1/nusikalstamumo-ir-ikiteisminiui-tyrimu-statistika-1 Some data that are not provided in public reports were obtained by submitting an individual request to this institution.
Lithuania	
Luxembourg	
Malta	...
Moldova	...
Montenegro	...
the Netherlands	Ministry of Justice / WODC
North Macedonia	...
Norway	...
Poland	Statistical reports of the National Prosecutor's Office
Portugal	Directorate-General for Justice Policy – Ministry of Justice
Romania	
Serbia	Annual reports on the work of public prosecutor's offices on the protection of constitutionality and legality.
Slovak Republic	...
Slovenia	The IT system of the State prosecutors' office.
Spain	...

Source for Table 2.2.2

	Swedish National Council of Crime Prevention, Processed offences linked to a suspected offender. Sweden, Official Crime statistics.
	https://bra.se/statistik/kriminalstatistik/handlagda-brottsmisstankar.html
	https://bra.se/bra-in-english/home/crime-and-statistics/crime-statistics.html#Processedoffenceslinkedtoasuspect
Sweden	...
Switzerland	...
Türkiye	...
	Unified report on criminal offenses for January-December 2020 // Office of the Prosecutor General of Ukraine – URL:
Ukraine	https://old.gp.gov.ua/ua/stst2011.html?_m=fslib&_t=fsfile&_c=download&file_id=210855
UK: England & Wales	Data derived from 'Prosecution Demographic Data Tables Year Ending December 2020'.
UK: Northern Ireland	...
Ireland	...
UK: Scotland	...

Source for Table 2.2.2

Albania	...
Armenia	...
Austria	...
Azerbaijan	...
Belgium	Collège des procureurs généraux - Analystes statistiques - 11/05/2023 (College of Prosecutors -
Bosnia and Herzegovina	General - Statistical analysts - 11/05/2023) link: https://www.om-mp.be/stat
Bulgaria	...
Croatia	CBS data (https://podaci.dzs.hr/en/statistics/justice-and-social-protection/)
Cyprus	...
	Source: Ministry of Justice - statistical sheet No. 6, Central Information System for Statistical Lists and Reporting
Czech Republic	Statistical unit = person
Denmark	Ministry of Justice - Director of Public Prosecutions, Department of data and analytics: The Police's case management system (POLSAS), not published
Estonia	...
Finland	Online database of Finland's national statistical institute (Statistics Finland), database Syytetyt, tuomitut ja rangaistukset/13r8 - Rangaistuksen sukupuolen, iän ja rikoksen mukaan 2018 - 2022 (Prosecutions, sentences and punishments / 13r8 - Sentences by gender, age and offence 2018 - 2022) https://statfin.stat.fi/PxWeb/pxweb/fi/StatFin/StatFin__syyttr/statfin_syyttr_pxt_13r8.px/ visited 20 November 2023 and Syytetyt, tuomitut ja rangaistukset/126p - Rangaistukset kansalaisuuden, asuinpaikan ja rikoksen mukaan 2009 - 2022 (Prosecutions, sentences and punishments / 126p - Sentences by citizenship, place of residence and offence 2009 - 2022) https://statfin.stat.fi/PxWeb/pxweb/fi/StatFin/StatFin__syyttr/statfin_syyttr_pxt_126p.px/ visited 20 November 2023.
France	...
Georgia	...
Germany	...
Greece	...
Hungary	Office of the Prosecutor General: Standard Criminal Statistics of Investigation Authorities and Prosecutors
Iceland	...
Ireland	...
Italy	...
Kosovo under UNSCR 1244	...
Latvia	Source: 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/tvarkomu-valdomu-registru-ir-informaciniu-sistemu-paslaugos/nusikalstamu-veiku-zinybinio-registro-nvzr-atviri-duomenys-paslaugos/ataskaitos-1/nusikalstamumo-ir-ikiteismini-tyrimu-statistika-1 Some data that are not provided in public reports were obtained by submitting an individual request to this institution.
Lithuania	
Luxembourg	
Malta	...
Moldova	...
Montenegro	...
the Netherlands	Ministry of Justice / WODC
North Macedonia	...
Norway	...
Poland	Statistical reports of the National Prosecutor's Office
Portugal	Directorate-General for Justice Policy – Ministry of Justice
Romania	
Serbia	Annual reports on the work of public prosecutor's offices on the protection of constitutionality and legality.
Slovak Republic	...
Slovenia	The IT system of the State prosecutors' office.
Spain	...
Sweden	Swedish National Council of Crime Prevention, Processed offences linked to a suspected offender. Sweden, Official Crime statistics.

Source for Table 2.2.2

	https://bra.se/statistik/kriminalstatistik/handlagda-brottsmisstankar.html
	https://bra.se/bra-in-english/home/crime-and-statistics/crime-statistics.html#Processedoffenceslinkedtoasuspect
Switzerland	...
Türkiye	...
	Unified report on criminal offenses for January-December 2020 // Office of the Prosecutor General of Ukraine – URL:
Ukraine	https://old.gp.gov.ua/ua/stst2011.html?_m=fslib&_t=fsfile&_c=download&file_id=210855
UK: England & Wales	Data derived from 'Prosecution Demographic Data Tables Year Ending December 2020'.
UK: Northern Ireland	...
UK: Scotland	...

Source for Table 2.2.2.3

Albania	...
Armenia	...
Austria	...
Azerbaijan	...
Belgium	Collège des procureurs généraux - Analystes statistiques - 11/05/2023 (College of Prosecutors - General - Statistical analysts - 11/05/2023) link: https://www.om-mp.be/stat
Bosnia and Herzegovina	...
Bulgaria	...
Croatia	CBS data (https://podaci.dzs.hr/en/statistics/justice-and-social-protection/)
Cyprus	...
Czech Republic	Source: Ministry of Justice - statistical sheet No. 6, Central Information System for Statistical Lists and Reporting Statistical unit = person
Denmark	Ministry of Justice - Director of Public Prosecutions, Department of data and analytics: The Police's case management system (POLSAS), not published
Estonia	Ministry of justice - not published
Finland	Data on output cases (total/brought before a court): Online database of Finland's national statistical institute (Statistics Finland), database Syytetyt, tuomitut ja rangaistukset/13r8 - Rangaistuksen sukupuolen, iän ja rikoksen mukaan 2018 - 2022 (Prosecutions, sentences and punishments / 13r8 - Sentences by gender, age and offence 2018 - 2022) https://statfin.stat.fi/PxWeb/pxweb/fi/StatFin/StatFin__syyttr/statfin_syyttr_pxt_13r8.px/ visited 20 November 2023 and Syytetyt, tuomitut ja rangaistukset/126p - Rangaistukset kansalaisuuden, asuinpaikan ja rikoksen mukaan 2009 - 2022 (Prosecutions, sentences and punishments / 126p - Sentences by citizenship, place of residence and offence 2009 - 2022) https://statfin.stat.fi/PxWeb/pxweb/fi/StatFin/StatFin__syyttr/statfin_syyttr_pxt_126p.px/ visited 20 November 2023. Data on dropped proceedings both on legal/factual grounds or lack of public interest: Statistics collected by the Legal Register Centre (LRL) of Finland. Not publicly available, collected on request.
France	...
Georgia	...
Germany	...
Greece	...
Hungary	Office of the Prosecutor General: Standard Criminal Statistics of Investigation Authorities and Prosecutors
Iceland	...
Ireland	...
Italy	...
Kosovo under UNSCR 1244	...
Latvia	Source: 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/tvarkomu-valdomu-registru-ir-informaciniu-sistemu-paslaugos/nusikalstamu-veiku-zinybinio-registro-nvzr-atviri-duomenys-paslaugos/ataskaitos-1/nusikalstamumo-ir-ikiteismini-tyrimu-statistika-1 Some data that are not provided in public reports were obtained by submitting an individual request to this institution.
Lithuania	
Luxembourg	
Malta	...
Moldova	...
Montenegro	...
the Netherlands	Ministry of Justice / WODC
North Macedonia	...
Norway	...
Poland	Statistical reports of the National Prosecutor's Office
Portugal	Directorate-General for Justice Policy – Ministry of Justice
Romania	
Serbia	Annual report for 2020
Slovak Republic	...
Slovenia	IT system of state prosecutors' office.

Source for Table 2.2.2.3

Spain	...
	Swedish National Council of Crime Prevention, Processed offences linked to a suspected offender.
	Sweden, Official Crime statistics.
	https://bra.se/statistik/kriminalstatistik/handlagda-brottsmisstankar.html
	https://bra.se/bra-in-english/home/crime-and-statistics/crime-statistics.html#Processedoffenceslinkedtoasuspect
Sweden	...
Switzerland	...
Türkiye	...
	Unified report on criminal offenses for January-December 2020 // Office of the Prosecutor General
	of Ukraine – URL:
Ukraine	https://old.gp.gov.ua/ua/stst2011.html?_m=fslib&_t=fsfile&_c=download&file_id=210855
UK: England & Wales	
UK: Northern Ireland	...
UK: Scotland	...

Source for Table 2.2.2.4

Albania	...
Armenia	...
Austria	...
Azerbaijan	...
Belgium	Collège des procureurs généraux - Analystes statistiques - 11/05/2023 (College of Prosecutors - General - Statistical analysts - 11/05/2023) link: https://www.om-mp.be/stat
Bosnia and Herzegovina	...
Bulgaria	...
Croatia	CBS data (https://podaci.dzs.hr/en/statistics/justice-and-social-protection/)
Cyprus	...
Czech Republic	Source: Ministry of Justice - statistical sheet No. 6, Central Information System for Statistical Lists and Reporting Statistical unit = person
Denmark	Ministry of Justice - Director of Public Prosecutions, Department of data and analytics: The Police's case management system (POLSAS), not published
Estonia	Ministry of justice - not published
Finland	Data on output cases (total/brought before a court): Online database of Finland's national statistical institute (Statistics Finland), database Syytetyt, tuomitut ja rangaistukset/13r8 - Rangaistuksen sukupuolen, iän ja rikoksen mukaan 2018 - 2022 (Prosecutions, sentences and punishments / 13r8 - Sentences by gender, age and offence 2018 - 2022) https://statfin.stat.fi/PxWeb/pxweb/fi/StatFin/StatFin__syyttr/statfin_syyttr_pxt_13r8.px/ visited 20 November 2023 and Syytetyt, tuomitut ja rangaistukset/126p - Rangaistukset kansalaisuuden, asuinpaikan ja rikoksen mukaan 2009 - 2022 (Prosecutions, sentences and punishments / 126p - Sentences by citizenship, place of residence and offence 2009 - 2022) https://statfin.stat.fi/PxWeb/pxweb/fi/StatFin/StatFin__syyttr/statfin_syyttr_pxt_126p.px/ visited 20 November 2023. Data on dropped proceedings both on legal/factual grounds or lack of public interest: Statistics collected by the Legal Register Centre (LRL) of Finland. Not publicly available, collected on request.
France	...
Georgia	...
Germany	...
Greece	...
Hungary	Office of the Prosecutor General: Standard Criminal Statistics of Investigation Authorities and Prosecutors
Iceland	...
Ireland	...
Italy	...
Kosovo under UNSCR 1244	...
Latvia	Source: 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/tvarkomu-valdomu-registru-ir-informaciniu-sistemu-paslaugos/nusikalstamu-veiku-zinybinio-registro-nvzr-atviri-duomenys-paslaugos/ataskaitos-1/nusikalstamumo-ir-ikiteismini-tyrimu-statistika-1 Some data that are not provided in public reports were obtained by submitting an individual request to this institution.
Lithuania	
Luxembourg	
Malta	...
Moldova	...
Montenegro	...
the Netherlands	Ministry of Justice / WODC
North Macedonia	...
Norway	...
Poland	Statistical reports of the National Prosecutor's Office
Portugal	Directorate-General for Justice Policy – Ministry of Justice
Romania	
Serbia	Annual report for 2020
Slovak Republic	...
Slovenia	IT system of state prosecutors' office.

Source for Table 2.2.2.4

Spain	...	Swedish National Council of Crime Prevention, Processed offences linked to a suspected offender.
		Sweden, Official Crime statistics.
		https://bra.se/statistik/kriminalstatistik/handlagda-brottsmisstankar.html
Sweden		https://bra.se/bra-in-english/home/crime-and-statistics/crime-statistics.html#Processedoffenceslinkedtoasuspect
Switzerland	...	
Türkiye	...	
		Unified report on criminal offenses for January-December 2020 // Office of the Prosecutor General
		of Ukraine – URL:
Ukraine		https://old.gp.gov.ua/ua/stst2011.html?_m=fslib&_t=fsfile&_c=download&file_id=210855
UK: England & Wales		
UK: Northern Ireland	...	
UK: Scotland	...	

Source for Table 2.2.3

Albania	...
Armenia	...
Austria	...
Azerbaijan	...
	Collège des procureurs généraux - Analystes statistiques - 11/05/2023 (College of Prosecutors - General - Statistical analysts - 11/05/2023) link: https://www.ommp.be/stat
Belgium	...
Bosnia and Herzegovina	...
Bulgaria	...
Croatia	CBS data (https://podaci.dzs.hr/en/statistics/justice-and-social-protection/)
Cyprus	...
	Source: Ministry of Justice - statistical sheet No. 6 and 2a, Central Information System for Statistical Lists and Reporting
Czech Republic	Statistical unit = person
	Ministry of Justice - Director of Public Prosecutions, Department of data and analytics: The Police's case management system (POLSAS), not published
Denmark	Ministry of Justice - not published.
Estonia	Online database of Finland's national statistical institute (Statistics Finland), database Syytetyt, tuomitut ja rangaistukset/13r8 - Rangaistuksen sukupuolen, iän ja rikoksen mukaan 2018 - 2022 (Prosecutions, sentences and punishments / 13r8 - Sentences by gender, age and offence 2018 - 2022) https://statfin.stat.fi/PxWeb/pxweb/fi/StatFin/StatFin__syyttr/statfin_syyttr_pxt_13r8.px/ visited 20 November 2023.
Finland	...
France	...
Georgia	...
Germany	...
Greece	...
	Office of the Prosecutor General: Standard Criminal Statistics of Investigation Authorities and Prosecutors
Hungary	...
Iceland	...
Ireland	...
Italy	...
Kosovo under UNSCR 1244	...
Latvia	...
	Source: 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/tvarkomu-valdomu-registru-ir-informaciniu-sistemu-paslaugos/nusikalstamu-veiku-zinybinio-registro-nvzr-atviri-duomenys-paslaugos/ataskaitos-1/nusikalstamumo-ir-ikiteisminiui-tyrimu-statistika-1 Some data that are not provided in public reports were obtained by submitting an individual request to this institution.
Lithuania	...
Luxembourg	...
Malta	...
Moldova	...
Montenegro	...
the Netherlands	Ministry of Justice / WODC
North Macedonia	...
Norway	...
Poland	Statistical reports of the National Prosecutor's Office
Portugal	Directorate-General for Justice Policy – Ministry of Justice
Romania	...
Serbia	Annual reports on the work of public prosecutor's offices.
Slovak Republic	...
Slovenia	The IT system of the State prosecutors' office.
Spain	...
	Swedish National Council of Crime Prevention, Processed offences linked to a suspected offender. statistics.
Sweden	Sweden, Official Crime statistics. https://bra.se/statistik/kriminalstatistik/handlagda-brottsmisstankar.html

Source for Table 2.2.3

	https://bra.se/bra-in-english/home/crime-and-statistics/crime-statistics.html#Processedoffenceslinkedtoasuspect
Switzerland	...
Türkiye	...
	Unified report on criminal offenses for January-December 2019 // Office of the Prosecutor General of Ukraine – URL: https://old.gp.gov.ua/ua/stst2011.html?_m=fslib&_t=fsfile&_c=download&file_id=208205
	Unified report on criminal offenses for January-December 2020 // Office of the Prosecutor General of Ukraine – URL: https://old.gp.gov.ua/ua/stst2011.html?_m=fslib&_t=fsfile&_c=download&file_id=210855
Ukraine	The data is derived from 'Prosecution Crime Types Data Tables Year Ending December 2020'.
UK: England & Wales	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...
UK: Scotland	...

Source for Table 2.2.4

Albania	...
Armenia	...
Austria	...
Azerbaijan	...
Belgium	...
Bosnia and Herzegovina	...
Bulgaria	...
Croatia	CBS data (https://podaci.dzs.hr/en/statistics/justice-and-social-protection/)
Cyprus	...
Czech Republic	Source: Ministry of Justice - statistical sheet No. 6, Central Information System for Statistical Lists and Reporting Ministry of Justice - Director of Public Prosecutions, Department of data and analytics: The Police's case management system (POLSAS), not published
Denmark	Police's case management system (POLSAS), not published
Estonia	Ministry of Justice - https://www.kriminaalpolitika.ee/kuritegevus2020/vangistus Online database of Finland's national statistical institute (Statistics Finland), database Rikos- ja pakkokeinotilasto/13ga - Poliisin, tullin ja rajavartiolaitoksen pakkokeinot 2004 - 2022 (Statistics on offences and coercive measures/13ga - Coercive measures of the police, customs and border guard 2004 - 2022) https://statfin.stat.fi/PxWeb/pxweb/fi/StatFin/StatFin__rpk/statfin_rpk_pxt_13ga.px/ visited 20 November 2023.
Finland	
France	...
Georgia	...
Germany	...
Greece	...
Hungary	Office of the Prosecutor General: Prosecution Caseload Statistics
Iceland	...
Ireland	...
Italy	...
Kosovo under UNSCR 1244	...
Latvia	Source: 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/tvarkomu-valdomu-registru-ir-informaciniu-sistemu-paslaugos/nusikalstamu-veiku-zinybinio-registro-nvzr-atviri-duomenys-paslaugos/ataskaitos-1/nusikalstamumo-ir-ikiteismini-tyrimu-statistika-1
Lithuania	
Luxembourg	
Malta	...
Moldova	...
Montenegro	...
the Netherlands	
North Macedonia	...
Norway	...
Poland	Statistical reports of the National Prosecutor's Office and Police Headquarter
Portugal	Directorate-General for Probation and Prison Services, Ministry of Justice
Romania	
Serbia	Annual reports on the work of public prosecutor's offices.
Slovak Republic	...
Slovenia	The IT system of the State prosecutors' office.
Spain	...
Sweden	Persons sent to pre-trial detention: Åklarmyndigheten, Årsredovisning 2022, feb 2023 (the Swedish Prosecution Authority, Annual report 2022, feb 2023). Persons sent to police custody: Åklarmyndigheten, ej publicerad (the Swedish Prosecution Authority, not published).
Switzerland	...
Türkiye	...
Ukraine	Report on the work of the prosecutor for 12 months of 2020. - URL: https://old.gp.gov.ua/ua/stst2011.html?_m=fslib&_t=fsfile&_c=download&file_id=210917
UK: England & Wales	
UK: Northern Ireland	...

Source for Table 2.2.4

UK: Scotland ...

Source for Table 2.2.5

Albania	...
Armenia	...
Austria	...
Azerbaijan	...
Belgium	Ministère de la Justice, Banque de données PersoPoint, non-publié (Ministry of Justice, PersoPoint database, not published)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	...
Bulgaria	...
	For the information on the staff of public prosecution offices one might consider consulting their annual reports (available at https://dorh.hr/hr/izvjesca-ogradu?combine=izvje%C5%A1%C4%87e+o+radu&field_datum=&field_datum_1=&field_kategorija_izvesca_value=godisnje_izvjesce)
Croatia	...
Cyprus	...
Czech Republic	Economic department of the Ministry of Justice
Denmark	Ministry of Justice - Director of Public Prosecutions, Department of data and analytics: The salary system of the Danish Government (SLS), not published
Estonia	Ministry of Justice - not published.
	Valtakunnansyyttäjälaitos: Henkilöstötilinpäätös 2018 & 2021. https://syyttajalaitos.fi/suunnittelun-asiakirjat
Finland	...
France	...
Georgia	...
Germany	...
Greece	...
Hungary	Office of the Prosecutor General: Personnel registration system
Iceland	...
Ireland	...
Italy	...
Kosovo under UNSCR 1244	...
	Official statistical portal https://stat.gov.lv/lv/statistikas-temas/iedzivotaji/tiesu-sistema-un-ieslodzijuma-vietas/tabulas/tsg050-prokuroru-skaitis?themeCode=TS
Latvia	Annual activity reports of the Prosecutor's Office: https://www.prokuraturos.lt/lt/administracine-informacija/planavimo-dokumentai-ataskaitos/ataskaitos/138
Lithuania	...
Luxembourg	...
Malta	...
Moldova	...
Montenegro	...
the Netherlands	Cepej
North Macedonia	...
Norway	...
Poland	Council of Europe, European Commission for the efficiency of justice (CEPEJ)
Portugal	Directorate-General for Justice Policy – Ministry of Justice
Romania	No information was provided.
Serbia	State council of public prosecutors and the Ministry of Justice – Personnel service
Slovak Republic	...
Slovenia	Annual reports of the State prosecutor's office.
Spain	...
	Source for the information in the Table above: Åklagarmyndighetens årsredovisningar (the Swedish Prosecution Authority's annual reports).
Sweden	...
Switzerland	...
Türkiye	...
	The Law of Ukraine About The Prosecutor's Office. - URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1697-18#Text
Ukraine	The data is derived from: 'Workforce-Diversity-Data-Tables-2020-21', available here: https://www.cps.gov.uk/publication/workforce-diversity-data Different files were accessed for each year.
UK: England & Wales	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...
UK: Scotland	...

3. Conviction Statistics

3.1 General comments

3.1.1 Introduction

The tables in this chapter refer to persons who have been convicted and the sanctions and measures imposed on them. Information is presented on the type of offence for which they were convicted (2016-2021) and the sex, age and nationality of the offender (2020). Information on persons receiving sanctions and measures (2020) looks at minors and all offenders separately for each offence type. The unit for the table on sanctions and measures is the *person* on whom the sanction is imposed, not the sanction itself. Sentence lengths (2020) for custodial sentences for each offence type are also presented but only for all offenders and not separately for minors. For a few countries data is available on the number of offenders that were held in pre-trial detention before their conviction. Information on the number of judges is presented as well. However, only a few countries could give separate data on judges in criminal courts. New in this edition is the percentage of previous convictions among convicted persons (2020).

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

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

3.1.2 Offence definitions

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

3.1.3 Definition of a conviction

When preparing the questionnaire, an attempt was made to provide a definition for a 'conviction' of an offender that was acceptable to most criminal justice systems. The need for such a definition was created by the fact that (a) offenders in certain jurisdictions are not always convicted by a court and (b) sanctions/measures may be imposed by another authority (police or prosecutor). Therefore, the definition of 'persons convicted' included sanctions/measures imposed by a prosecutor based on an admission of guilt by the defendant. However, this definition did not include cases where (a) a prosecutor imposed sanctions/measures not based on the admission of guilt by the defendant, (b)

the sanctions were imposed by the police and (c) other state authorities imposed the sanction/measure. In addition, there is a system of police cautioning or issuing a fixed penalty in many countries (e.g., the United Kingdom) while other countries such as the Dutch and the French have systems for diverting offenders from the courts. These cases are excluded from the convictions statistics. This position is more complex for offences committed by minors which are counted in many different ways for all offence types.

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

In some countries legal persons could be convicted as well. However, except for crimes like fraud, forgery of documents and corruption, the numbers of legal persons convicted were negligible.

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

3.1.4 Minimum age of conviction

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

3.1.5 Validation checks

Once the term 'convictions' had been defined, it was expected that the number of persons convicted would be equal to or less than the number of suspected offenders. Similarly the number of offenders convicted should be equal to the number of persons receiving a sanction or measure. Due to time delays and use of other sources this is not always the case. Also, for some countries there can be a conviction without a sanction or measure.

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

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

3.1.6 Methodology

Most countries apply some form of written rules to regulate the collection of conviction data. This normally includes some form of 'principal offence rule' so that an offender convicted at one court appearance for more than one offence will be shown only once in the statistics. However, for a few countries no principal offence rule applies and a person convicted for several offences during the same trial will be counted several times in each table. While most countries count the most serious offence, it was often not clear whether they determined the seriousness of the offence based upon a) the nature of the offence, b) the punishment imposed or c) the maximum sentence applicable.

While most countries count each court conviction separately, some countries count different court convictions in the same year as only one conviction.

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

3.1.7 Results

Since only about half of the countries (21 out of 44) were able to provide data for this preliminary edition, the tables with all data will be presented with technical comments where applicable but the results will not be analysed. For the tables 3.2.8.x (previous convictions among convicted persons) only a few crime types are presented due to lack of data.

3.2 Tables

3.2.1 Total number of convictions per 100 000 population

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	% change 2016-2021
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	142	140	126	130	99	155	9%
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia and Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	330	300	297	327	294	312	-6%
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	582	527	513	522	454	473	-19%
Denmark	4,028	3,344	3,954	4,412	4,376	4,149	3%
Estonia	578	520	426	421	364	344	-40%
Finland	2,844	1,498	1,502	1,503	1,460	1,459	-49%
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	729	702	682	655	551	565	-23%
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo under UN 1244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	489	499	472	448	390	388	-21%
Lithuania	563	666	704	629	576	537	-5%
Luxembourg	1,463	1,616	1,363	1,235	1,199	1,265	-14%
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
the	490	486	460	449	345	359	-27%
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	763	636	726	758	662	...	...
Portugal	574	526	471	458	355	426	-26%
Romania	181	180	165	173	163	184	2%
Serbia	488	474	447	428	386	420	-14%
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	339	316	306	301	239	283	-17%
Spain	786	847	871	879	658	867	10%
Sweden	999	971	1,000	1,020	1,059	1,080	8%
Switzerland	1,302	1,249	1,252	1,228	1,131	1,116	-14%
Türkiye	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	179	181	174	168	162	155	-14%
UK: England & Wales	2,126	2,053	2,033	1,993	1,358	1,617	-24%
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	951	844	855	864	775	808	
Median	578	527	513	522	454	450	
Minimum	142	140	126	130	99	155	
Maximum	4,028	3,344	3,954	4,412	4,376	4,149	

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	% change 2016-2021
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	12	11	7	7	6	7	-41%
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia and Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	24	22	25	27	22	21	-12%
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	140	120	124	137	133	146	4%
Denmark	2	2	2	3	3	3	18%
Estonia	242	210	168	168	151	145	-40%
Finland	475	414	435	445	452	447	-6%
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	141	151	158	152	138	130	-8%
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo under UN 1244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	10	9	6	5	5	6	-41%
Lithuania	10	114	140	135	137	126	1196%
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
the Netherlands	69	80	85	90	67	66	-5%
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	168	135	133	137	128	...	...
Portugal	185	164	152	144	121	153	-18%
Romania	55	64	62	68	69	78	43%
Serbia	31	32	28	31	28	34	9%
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	187	185	191	195	149	206	10%
Sweden	211	219	229	230	218	203	-3%
Switzerland	686	658	665	648	582	576	-16%
Türkiye	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	5	5	5	5	4	4	-14%
UK: England & Wales	...	89	95	102	89	115	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	147	141	143	143	132	137	...
Median	104	114	124	135	121	121	...
Minimum	2	2	2	3	3	3	...
Maximum	686	658	665	648	582	576	...

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	% change 2016-2021
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.3	1.6	2.7	-11%
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia and Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.9	1.5	1.7	-5%
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.7	1.0	1.0	6%
Denmark	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.4	-7%
Estonia	2.7	2.8	2.2	2.2	1.6	2.0	-27%
Finland	2.7	3.1	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.2	17%
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.4	0.9	1.1	-40%
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo under UN 1244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	2.6	2.5	2.4	1.9	2.1	2.3	-10%
Lithuania	5.0	5.2	4.1	3.4	2.2	2.8	-45%
Luxembourg	9.5	...	...	2.3	1.9	3.3	-65%
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
the Netherlands	3.2	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.3	3.4	4%
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.1	...	...
Portugal	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.7	2.0	2.0	-3%
Romania	4.6	4.0	3.5	3.8	3.0	2.7	-40%
Serbia	2.5	2.2	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.7	-33%
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	-9%
Sweden	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.4	41%
Switzerland	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.3	-14%
Türkiye	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.1	-30%
UK: England & Wales	...	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.9	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	2.7	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.7	2.0	
Median	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.5	2.0	
Minimum	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.9	
Maximum	9.5	5.2	4.1	3.8	3.3	3.4	

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	% change 2016-2021
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia and Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	-32%
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.7	26%
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	1.0	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	-1%
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.5	-53%
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo under UN 1244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	0.3	0.2	-	0.2	0.2	0.6	82%
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
the Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.7	...	...
Portugal	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	-18%
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.5	-1%
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	-5%
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	-29%
Türkiye	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.7	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	
Median	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.7	
Minimum	0.3	0.2	-	0.2	0.2	0.3	
Maximum	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.5	

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	% change 2016-2021
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	14	12	10	9	9	11	-20%
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia and Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	18	15	14	16	15	15	-14%
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	28	26	26	25	21	23	-17%
Denmark	84	90	95	95	96	82	-2%
Estonia	111	104	90	97	89	78	-29%
Finland	142	124	125	119	98	109	-23%
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	72	71	70	64	52	55	-24%
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo under UN 1244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	170	184	208	181	166	145	-15%
Luxembourg	802	...	...	482	435	368	-54%
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
the Netherlands	62	58	52	49	40	42	-33%
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	71	65	66	64	56	...	...
Portugal	61	58	53	57	46	50	-17%
Romania	2	3	2	2	2	2	-1%
Serbia	24	24	23	19	18	19	-19%
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	119	141	145	148	112	149	25%
Sweden	74	64	61	57	57	60	-18%
Switzerland	42	41	40	39	40	37	-11%
Türkiye	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	14	13	11	11	16	20	43%
UK: England & Wales	...	119	113	101	79	89	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	106	67	67	86	76	75	
Median	67	61	57	57	52	53	
Minimum	2	3	2	2	2	2	
Maximum	802	184	208	482	435	368	

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	% change 2016-2021
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	3.1	3.5	3.5	2.8	2.8	3.4	9%
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia and Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	10.5	8.4	7.9	9.9	8.5	8.7	-17%
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	4.6	4.2	4.1	3.7	3.6	4.4	-5%
Denmark	12.5	12.9	15.5	15.9	15.3	13.5	8%
Estonia	5.0	4.0	3.6	3.0	3.9	3.8	-25%
Finland	8.9	8.8	8.5	8.6	7.3	8.2	-8%
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo under UN 1244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	7.4	7.1	8.6	6.2	5.0	5.1	-30%
Lithuania	6.5	5.2	5.4	4.3	4.2	4.2	-35%
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
the Netherlands	6.5	7.0	6.3	6.7	5.9	6.4	-2%
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	2.3	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	...	...
Portugal	10.3	9.8	9.2	10.0	7.4	8.5	-17%
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	10.6	9.9	9.7	8.5	7.4	8.9	-16%
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	5.8	6.1	5.6	5.3	5.7	6.2	8%
Switzerland	10.3	10.4	9.5	8.8	9.6	8.7	-16%
Türkiye	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	3.6	3.5	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.2	-11%
UK: England & Wales	...	19.5	17.8	17.4	15.2	18.2	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	7.2	7.6	7.5	7.3	6.7	7.4	
Median	6.5	7.0	7.1	6.4	5.8	6.4	
Minimum	2.3	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	3.2	
Maximum	12.5	19.5	17.8	17.4	15.3	18.2	

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	% change 2016-2021
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	1.5	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.9	25%
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia and Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	4.6	3.7	4.1	3.7	3.8	3.8	-16%
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	5.6	5.3	5.4	5.7	4.7	5.8	3%
Denmark	10.7	11.0	13.4	24.7	20.8	19.9	87%
Estonia	4.0	4.2	5.2	4.5	5.0	4.2	7%
Finland	10.2	9.9	9.8	9.6	8.9	10.5	3%
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	3.0	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.2	2.3	-23%
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo under UN 1244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	6.0	6.4	6.3	4.5	5.0	4.4	-27%
Luxembourg	8.5	...	...	8.0	5.1	4.4	-48%
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
the Netherlands	5.1	5.3	5.6	5.0	4.5	5.6	10%
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	3.8	3.8	4.1	4.5	3.7	...	...
Portugal	4.6	4.3	3.9	4.2	4.0	4.5	-1%
Romania	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6	3.3	21%
Serbia	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.3	1.8	1.6	-33%
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	3.7	3.6	4.0	4.6	4.3	5.9	59%
Sweden	4.1	3.8	4.8	5.7	6.2	6.6	61%
Switzerland	7.6	8.1	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.0	-22%
Türkiye	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	-21%
UK: England & Wales	...	8.3	6.5	5.4	4.3	6.5	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.6	5.0	5.4	
Median	4.3	4.0	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.5	
Minimum	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	
Maximum	10.7	11.0	13.4	24.7	20.8	19.9	

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	% change 2016-2021
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	-19%
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia and Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.0	-11%
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.1	1.8	2.4	9%
Denmark	2.5	2.7	3.1	3.4	3.8	3.8	51%
Estonia	2.5	2.0	2.9	3.1	3.2	2.3	-10%
Finland	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.0	3.6	1%
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo under UN 1244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.7	50%
Lithuania	5.3	5.1	4.9	3.4	3.6	3.0	-43%
Luxembourg	2.6	2.9	2.0	2.9	2.6	2.5	-3%
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
the Netherlands	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	35%
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.3	1.8	...	...
Portugal	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	-11%
Romania	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.6	-4%
Serbia	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	-55%
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	...
Sweden	2.9	2.9	3.7	4.7	5.1	5.5	88%
Switzerland	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.1	-25%
Türkiye	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	-23%
UK: England & Wales	...	1.9	1.6	1.2	0.9	1.5	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	
Median	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.6	
Minimum	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Maximum	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.7	5.1	5.5	

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	% change 2016-2021
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia and Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.7	16%
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.4	2.7	3.1	-5%
Denmark	1.6	1.1	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.4	-14%
Estonia	0.7	0.9	1.7	0.6	0.6	0.8	10%
Finland	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.2	4.1	4.6	-3%
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo under UN 1244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	0.5	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.3	166%
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
the Netherlands	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	11%
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.2	1.9	...	...
Portugal	3.0	3.1	2.5	2.9	2.6	2.9	-3%
Romania	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.2	29%
Serbia	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	-15%
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.6	127%
Sweden	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	-18%
Switzerland	4.7	4.8	4.2	3.8	3.9	3.7	-22%
Türkiye	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	106%
UK: England & Wales	...	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.9	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.6	
Median	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	
Minimum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	
Maximum	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.2	4.1	4.6	

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	% change 2016-2021
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	4.6	4.6	4.2	3.7	2.9	3.1	-33%
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia and Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	6.9	6.1	5.2	6.4	5.3	5.0	-27%
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	8.6	7.5	7.3	7.4	6.9	7.7	-11%
Denmark	9.4	9.7	8.8	8.5	9.8	9.0	-5%
Estonia	13.3	11.3	7.7	8.2	6.2	5.3	-60%
Finland	10.3	9.9	10.2	10.6	9.6	11.9	16%
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	9.9	9.1	8.4	7.0	5.5	6.4	-36%
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo under UN 1244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	15.6	14.7	12.6	13.7	9.1	10.5	-33%
Lithuania	22.7	22.5	18.2	13.6	11.7	9.1	-60%
Luxembourg	10.9	...	...	9.9	8.8	11.3	4%
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
the Netherlands	12.2	12.0	10.8	11.0	10.5	9.0	-26%
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	14.9	11.3	10.5	10.0	8.4	...	...
Portugal	22.3	17.5	14.0	12.5	10.7	12.3	-45%
Romania	7.6	7.2	5.8	5.9	5.5	4.8	-37%
Serbia	13.0	10.9	7.9	8.3	5.9	5.3	-60%
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	17.0	16.2	15.6	15.5	13.7	15.7	-8%
Sweden	7.5	6.0	7.2	8.1	8.8	7.6	2%
Switzerland	7.5	6.9	6.7	7.0	8.0	8.8	18%
Türkiye	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	11.8	11.7	9.8	9.9	9.2	8.0	-32%
UK: England & Wales	...	6.7	6.2	6.7	5.7	5.5	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	11.9	10.6	9.3	9.2	8.1	8.2	
Median	10.9	9.9	8.4	8.4	8.6	8.0	
Minimum	4.6	4.6	4.2	3.7	2.9	3.1	
Maximum	22.7	22.5	18.2	15.5	13.7	15.7	

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	% change 2016-2021
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	25	26	25	25	20	28	13%
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia and Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	85	73	68	71	57	56	-34%
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	115	105	99	98	80	77	-33%
Denmark	307	252	296	267	261	241	-22%
Estonia	105	85	71	71	54	52	-50%
Finland	421	157	159	166	144	145	-66%
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	147	148	135	126	101	104	-29%
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo under UN 1244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	177	188	177	162	136	123	-31%
Lithuania	112	101	100	84	76	65	-42%
Luxembourg	116	...	...	239	189	165	43%
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
the Netherlands	147	140	130	125	90	82	-44%
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	113	88	83	87	82	...	...
Portugal	49	43	37	37	25	29	-41%
Romania	24	24	21	20	19	21	-11%
Serbia	138	124	106	96	76	79	-43%
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	168	185	194	196	128	156	-7%
Sweden	198	179	166	150	152	154	-22%
Switzerland	104	94	91	89	87	82	-21%
Türkiye	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	87	86	85	81	73	63	-27%
UK: England & Wales	...	132	111	96	61	57	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	139	117	113	114	96	94	
Median	115	105	100	96	81	79	
Minimum	24	24	21	20	19	21	
Maximum	421	252	296	267	261	241	

Table 3.2.1.12 Persons convicted per 100 000 population – Theft: Aggravated theft

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	% change 2016-2021
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	1	2	0	0	0	1	-62%
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia and Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	39	31	27	28	22	22	-44%
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	9	8	8	6	5	5	-47%
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo under UN 1244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
the Netherlands	60	57	50	47	34	34	-44%
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	29	24	20	19	14	15	-47%
Romania	14	14	12	12	11	13	-10%
Serbia	65	58	48	43	30	31	-53%
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	12	11	10	9	7	6	-50%
Switzerland	11	9	9	9	7	7	-33%
Türkiye	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	86	85	84	80	72	63	-27%
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	33	30	27	25	20	20	
Median	22	19	16	16	13	14	
Minimum	1	2	0	0	0	1	
Maximum	86	85	84	80	72	63	

Table 3.2.1.13 Persons convicted per 100 000 population – Theft: Theft of a motor vehicle

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	% change 2016-2021
Denmark	7.8	8.1	8.0	7.4	6.7	7.5	-4%
Finland	6.1	4.7	4.6	4.7	3.8	4.5	-26%
Portugal	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.4	-43%
Romania	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	183%
Serbia	3.6	3.4	3.2	2.9	2.7	3.4	-3%
Spain	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.7	2.6	3.1	-25%
Sweden	2.5	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.0	-60%
Ukraine	4.6	4.4	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.2	-31%
UK: England and Wales	...	9.7	7.8	7.1	5.1	5.2	...

Table 3.2.1.14 Persons convicted per 100 000 population – (Theft) Burglary: Total

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	% change 2016-2021
Croatia	35.8	29.5	25.1	26.6	20.3	19.9	-44%
Denmark	24.9	20.6	18.3	17.5	17.0	15.2	-39%
Poland	36.8	27.3	24.6	24.6	21.1	...	...
Portugal	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.9	-48%
Ukraine	27.0	26.3	24.3	20.9	19.2	20.3	-25%
UK: England & Wales	...	23.7	21.2	19.5	15.6	14.5	...

**Table 3.2.1.15 Persons convicted per 100 000 population – (Theft) Burglary:
Domestic burglary**

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	% change 2016-2021
Denmark	13.9	10.4	9.4	9.0	7.4	6.6	-53%
Portugal	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	-63%
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	1.2	...
UK: England and Wales	...	11.3	9.8	8.8	7.0	6.5	...

Table 3.2.1.16 Persons convicted per 100 000 population – Fraud

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	% change 2016-2021
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	14	14	9	8	4	7	-48%
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia and Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	22	23	26	24	22	21	-2%
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	30	28	25	23	19	19	-39%
Denmark	31	24	21	23	25	28	-10%
Estonia	24	21	15	14	12	15	-37%
Finland	78	68	66	71	63	71	-9%
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo under UN 1244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	41	36	33	29	24	23	-45%
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
the Netherlands	4	4	4	3	3	3	-38%
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	74	65	65	64	55	...	...
Portugal	11	11	11	10	7	9	-24%
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	1	70%
Serbia	11	10	11	9	9	9	-13%
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	38	47	50	51	38	53	40%
Sweden	10	9	9	9	10	11	13%
Switzerland	37	36	33	30	26	28	-25%
Türkiye	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	5	4	4	4	4	4	-10%
UK: England & Wales	...	17	13	12	7	7	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	27	24	23	23	19	19	
Median	23	21	15	14	12	13	
Minimum	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Maximum	78	68	66	71	63	71	

Table 3.2.1.17 Persons convicted per 100 000 population – Forgery of documents

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	% change 2016-2021
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia and Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	17.9	14.9	15.5	15.4	14.1	20.7	15%
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	6.2	6.6	5.3	5.1	2.7	3.4	-46%
Denmark	12.3	12.6	9.3	8.7	8.9	9.4	-23%
Estonia	11.9	12.9	7.9	7.5	5.3	5.1	-57%
Finland	11.0	9.0	8.5	8.3	5.2	4.7	-57%
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	45.0	51.2	53.1	54.4	42.2	46.8	4%
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo under UN 1244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	19.5	22.5	19.2	14.5	13.5	12.8	-34%
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
the Netherlands	9.1	9.2	8.7	8.9	6.4	7.9	-14%
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	19.6	14.3	14.7	12.4	11.1	...	...
Portugal	8.8	7.9	7.7	6.9	5.1	6.4	-28%
Romania	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.8	9%
Serbia	12.5	12.9	12.7	13.6	14.4	19.4	55%
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	16.3	15.8	17.4	17.9	11.3	15.2	-7%
Sweden	6.2	7.5	7.9	8.3	7.0	8.2	32%
Switzerland	45.6	44.0	39.9	41.3	34.3	35.2	-23%
Türkiye	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.8	89%
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	15.3	15.2	14.4	14.1	11.5	13.2	
Median	12.1	12.7	9.0	8.8	7.9	8.2	
Minimum	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.8	
Maximum	45.6	51.2	53.1	54.4	42.2	46.8	

Table 3.2.1.18 Persons convicted per 100 000 population – Money laundering

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	% change 2016-2021
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia and Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	-48%
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.6	2.5	95%
Denmark	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.1	6252%
Estonia	2.6	2.9	1.2	1.7	1.3	1.1	-59%
Finland	2.6	3.9	5.2	5.6	4.6	6.2	140%
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	0.2	0.2	0.4	1.4	1.9	2.6	1427%
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo under UN 1244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.1	-74%
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
the Netherlands	2.0	2.7	3.1	4.1	4.2	7.0	247%
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	...	...
Portugal	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	317%
Romania	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	-38%
Serbia	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	218%
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	6.5	6.5	6.8	6.3	4.4	5.2	-20%
Sweden	1.0	2.0	2.6	6.0	8.5	12.3	1115%
Switzerland	4.4	5.5	5.0	6.2	6.8	6.8	54%
Türkiye	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	311%
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	1.4	1.7	1.7	2.1	2.2	3.1	
Median	0.4	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.1	
Minimum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Maximum	6.5	6.5	6.8	6.3	8.5	12.3	

Table 3.2.1.19 Persons convicted per 100 000 population –Corruption in the public sector

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	% change 2016-2021
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	0.4	0.4	0.7	1.2	0.6	1.2	167%
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia and Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	3.4	2.3	2.1	3.5	3.4	2.7	-20%
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.8	-11%
Denmark	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	-2%
Estonia	2.2	3.3	1.7	0.8	1.4	1.0	-56%
Finland	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.2	892%
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	1.9	2.2	1.9	2.8	2.3	2.9	52%
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo under UN 1244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	16.7	13.3	9.6	8.8	6.4	3.8	-77%
Luxembourg	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.2	-85%
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
the Netherlands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-17%
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	4.7	3.9	3.4	3.3	2.6	...	...
Portugal	0.5	1.1	0.8	1.4	1.1	0.2	-55%
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	1.4	0.7	1.0	2.0	2.1	1.4	-2%
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.7	-28%
Sweden	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	429%
Switzerland	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	-76%
Türkiye	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.6	95%
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	2.1	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.1	
Median	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.7	
Minimum	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Maximum	16.7	13.3	9.6	8.8	6.4	3.8	

Table 3.2.1.20 Persons convicted per 100 000 population – Drug offences: Total

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	% change 2016-2021
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	25	26	25	32	31	58	134%
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia and Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	18	17	17	17	15	19	3%
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	27	27	27	29	26	29	5%
Denmark	216	196	272	291	258	225	4%
Estonia	54	51	48	40	38	39	-28%
Finland	162	166	191	185	189	181	12%
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo under UN 1244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	18	21	19	18	16	14	-20%
Lithuania	52	55	74	73	63	72	39%
Luxembourg	37	38	51	45	42	32	-12%
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
the Netherlands	35	35	33	31	23	27	-24%
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	51	46	48	53	54	...	...
Portugal	39	40	38	42	29	30	-22%
Romania	4	5	4	4	4	5	24%
Serbia	47	54	62	69	70	78	65%
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	221	227	246	274	296	295	34%
Switzerland	89	83	76	72	66	63	-29%
Türkiye	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	21	25	24	23	24	21	-1%
UK: England & Wales	...	63	58	64	57	69	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	66	65	73	76	72	74	
Median	39	43	48	44	40	39	
Minimum	4	5	4	4	4	5	
Maximum	221	227	272	291	296	295	

**Table 3.2.1.21 Persons convicted per 100 000 population – Drug offences:
Drug trafficking**

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	% change 2016-2021
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia and Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	18	17	17	17	15	19	3%
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	21	21	22	23	21	22	3%
Denmark	2	1	1	2	2	2	-9%
Estonia	54	51	48	40	38	39	-28%
Finland	64	68	80	76	84	94	46%
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo under UN 1244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	16	16	17	16	15	16	1%
Luxembourg	31	33	42	36	29	27	-12%
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
the Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	5	5	5	5	4	...	...
Portugal	28	28	25	28	21	23	-19%
Romania	4	4	3	3	3	3	-6%
Serbia	15	15	15	16	14	13	-9%
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	26	24	23	24	24	25	-7%
Switzerland	89	83	76	72	66	63	-29%
Türkiye	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	5	4	4	4	4	4	-21%
UK: England & Wales	...	22	19	22	22	30	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	27	26	26	26	24	27	
Median	20	21	19	22	21	22	
Minimum	2	1	1	2	2	2	
Maximum	89	83	80	76	84	94	

Notes on tables 3.2.1.1 to 3.2.1.21

Azerbaijan: From 2016 to 2020, the dynamics of the number of cases entering the courts and the number of convictions remained stable. Due to the SARS Covid-19-related lockdowns and operational restrictions in 2020, there was a noticeable decrease in incoming and resolved criminal cases. In 2021, there is an increase of resolved cases related to lifting of all restrictions. There is also an increase of incoming criminal cases as in 2021, the fight against crime, including illegal drug trafficking, was further strengthened in the Republic of Azerbaijan, illegal drug trafficking was prevented by the use of modern telecommunications and information media by law enforcement agencies, large quantities of potent drugs were seized. Appropriate additional measures have been taken to improve the quality of offenders and preventive measures.”.

Croatia: Data include adult and juvenile persons, as well as legal entities, which have been convicted for criminal offences by un-appealable court decision.

Czech Republic: Statistical counting unit = person per offence = the same person committing 2 different offences is counted twice (this does not apply to "Total Criminal offences" that refers to number of person convicted in a given year regardless for how many offences he/she was convicted for).

"Aggravated bodily injury 2021 = one-off fluctuation, 2022 = 376 persons

Theft 2020 = change in the amount of damage from CZK 5000 to CZK 10000 from 1.10.2020 for prosecution for theft; The original limit has been in force since 2002, however, recidivism is still punished not according to the amount of damage, but according to repetition in the previous 3 years.

Money laundering 2016 corrected from 68 to 133 as originally covering just § 216 TZ vs. § 216 and 217 now "

Denmark: "The data model has been revised, which has led to changes in the way some variables are defined or measured. This means that data provided for the sixth edition of the European Sourcebook is not directly comparable with current data. Money laundering is newly criminalized, which might be why the number of cases is so small."

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); each person within the same conviction is counted separately. Accordingly, the total of convictions for different offence types MAY EXCEED the total number of persons indicated in the first row. Legal persons' convictions are included.

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. "

Finland: Offense classificationbs: Sexual assault = PC 20:1-7b Robbery = (PC 31:1-2. Theft of a motor vehicle (PC 28:9a-c) is not a subcategory of aggravated theft, but a specific offense covering also the mere use of the motor vehicle. No separate offense of burglary. Fraud = PC 36:1-2 does not include insurance- and credit-card frauds. Forgery = PC ch 33 total. Corruption = PC 40:1-4a. Drugs all = PC ch 50, trafficking = PC 50:1-2. For traffic-offenses, see below.

Legislation on fines changed in 2015. The number of traffic offenses declined, since from 2015 onwards police fines (which are not included in the figures) substituted part of prosecutorial fines. Prior to 2015 statistics included also minor traffic offenses punishable today mainly by police fines. Classification of traffic offenses has been changed from the previous editions to correspond more what has been aimed by the category "Major traffic offenses" and in order to enable comparisons before and after the 2015 fine reforms. Major traffic offenses in table cover aggravated endangering of traffic security PC 23:2, drunken driving PC 23:3 and 23:4, relinquishing a vehicle to an intoxicated person 23:8 and driving without a licence PC 23:10. Also the number

of theft offenses handled in criminal proceeding fell from 2015 onwards as petty theft is now mainly punishable by police fines.

Luxembourg: Corruption in the public sector: we present the figures for bribery.

Netherlands: The decrease in the number of convictions in 2020 was due to Covid-19

Portugal: There was a decrease in the number of persons convicted due to the movement restrictions associated with the COVID 19 pandemic, namely in the year 2020.

Serbia: Data for the criminal offense Theft of a motor vehicle refers to the criminal offense Unauthorized use of a motor vehicle. The data for this offense are included in the total - Theft, but are not included in the total for the criminal offense of Aggravated theft. Sexual abuse of a child includes criminal offences: Sexual Intercourse with a Child (Art. 180) and Sexual Intercourse through Abuse of Position (Art. 181)

Spain: "The counting unit used is not the person convicted but the number of offences for which persons were convicted. This means that, for example, a person sentenced for two offences in the same sentence will appear twice in the statistics. Consequently, it must be considered that there are roughly 30% more offences than persons convicted. Although there are available data for the Total number of persons convicted, in the distribution of sentences by offence, they are only available data for each type of offence for which the person was convicted. In order to preserve the consistency of the data, we use the same counting unit for all indicators.

As an additional information, we provided data on the Total number of persons convicted for each year, which are the following:

2016: 271.526

2017: 285.336

2018: 286.637

2019: 286.931

2020: 221.437

2021: 282.210

Data is taken by the National Institute of Statistics (INE) from the ""Registro Central de Penados"" (National Registry of Persons Convicted).

Disaggregated data on sexual offences prior to 2017 is not available. Therefore, we cannot provide data for ""rape"" for the year 2016." Data for 2020 show a pronounced decrease due to a decline in judicial activity as a result of the measures implemented during COVID. The data for 2021 recover the levels of 2019

Sweden: Blank cells = data not available.

Switzerland: For adults there are only data on trafficking. For minors also for consumption. So data for the total are not available.

UK: England & Wales: Major road traffic offences includes drunk driving.

Bodily injury includes common assault and battery.

Fraud

includes forgery offences.

3.2.2 Percentage of women, minors, foreigners and legal persons among convicted persons in 2020

Table 3.2.2.1 Percentage of women, minors, foreigners, and foreigners from EU countries among convicted persons in 2020 – Criminal offences: Total

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Women	of which % of Minors	of which % of Foreigners	% of EU citizens amongst foreigners	of which % of Legal persons
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	102	4.0%	2.1%	1.0%	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	285	13.2%	2.2%	5.6%	29.1%	0.4%
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	460	16.3%	2.3%	9.7%	54.9%	0.4%
Denmark	4,464	19.8%	4.2%	18.2%	36.7%	3.6%
Estonia	368	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	1,471	16.7%	4.0%	13.6%	63.0%	0.0%
France	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	548	12.8%	4.4%	4.4%	55.2%	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo under UN 1244	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	378	10.9%	3.9%	2.2%	...	...
Lithuania	557	...	...	...	...	0.1%
Luxembourg	1,302	21.4%	8.3%	59.2%	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...
the Netherlands	354	10.0%	5.6%	...	...	0.8%
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	662	10.8%	4.6%	0.2%	...	0.0%
Portugal	353	12.5%	2.1%	12.6%	14.8%	3.1%
Romania	159	15.8%	1.9%	0.9%	...	0.2%
Serbia	378	10.7%	4.6%	3.0%	30.3%	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	243	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	714	18.1%	6.1%	25.2%	...	...
Sweden	1,111	17.1%	8.6%	...	...	...
Switzerland	1,168	17.6%	8.3%	54.9%	50.1%	...
Türkiye	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	159	10.8%	2.9%	0.8%	...	...
UK: England & Wales	1,396	21.4%	1.6%	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	792	14.4%	4.3%	14.1%	41.8%	1.0%
Median	460	14.5%	4.1%	5.6%	43.4%	0.4%
Minimum	102	4.0%	1.6%	0.2%	14.8%	0.0%
Maximum	4,464	21.4%	8.6%	59.2%	63.0%	3.6%

Table 3.2.2.2 Percentage of women, minors, foreigners, and foreigners from EU countries among convicted persons in 2020 – Criminal offences: Major traffic offences

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Women	of which % of Minors	of which % of Foreigners	% of EU citizens amongst foreigners	of which % of Legal persons
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	6	1.0%	0.5%	1.8%	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	21	19.5%	0.1%	3.8%	70.6%	0.0%
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	134	11.1%	0.3%	10.5%	49.7%	...
Denmark	3	23.0%	1.1%	9.8%	41.2%	1.1%
Estonia	153	6.4%	0.5%	20.4%	5.1%	0.0%
Finland	455	14.2%	3.3%	...	...	0.0%
France	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	137	5.7%	0.6%	3.5%	66.5%	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo under UN 1244	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	5	22.8%	1.1%	...	...	...
Lithuania	133	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...
the Netherlands	69	8.5%	0.6%	...	...	0.0%
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	128	6.9%	8.4%	0.0%	...	...
Portugal	121	6.0%	0.8%	16.1%	10.2%	0.0%
Romania	67	10.1%	0.8%	0.7%	...	...
Serbia	27	10.0%	0.8%	1.9%	36.1%	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	154	10.1%	1.2%	23.0%	...	...
Sweden	229	12.9%	8.7%	...	...	...
Switzerland	601	16.6%	3.5%	50.1%	69.0%	...
Türkiye	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	4	4.8%	0.8%	1.1%	...	...
UK: England & Wales	91	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	134	11.1%	1.9%	11.0%	43.5%	0.2%
Median	121	10.1%	0.8%	3.8%	45.4%	0.0%
Minimum	3	1.0%	0.1%	0.0%	5.1%	0.0%
Maximum	601	23.0%	8.7%	50.1%	70.6%	1.1%

Table 3.2.2.3 Percentage of women, minors, foreigners, and foreigners from EU countries among convicted persons in 2020 – Intentional homicide: Total

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Women	of which % of Minors	of which % of Foreigners	% of EU citizens amongst foreigners	of which % of Legal persons
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	1.7	2.4%	4.8%	0.6%	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	1.5	11.5%	1.6%	8.2%	40.0%	0.0%
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	1.0	18.9%	8.5%	17.0%	44.4%	...
Denmark	1.1	9.4%	6.3%	25.0%	31.3%	0.0%
Estonia	1.6	9.5%	0.0%	57.1%	8.3%	0.0%
Finland	3.1	14.3%	1.2%	9.5%	31.3%	0.0%
France	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	0.9	14.8%	9.1%	5.7%	80.0%	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo under UN 1244	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	2.1	12.2%	0.0%	0.0%	...	...
Lithuania	2.1	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	2.1	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...
the Netherlands	3.4	4.3%	10.2%	...	...	0.0%
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	1.1	13.4%	4.2%	0.7%	...	...
Portugal	2.0	7.3%	4.4%	19.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Romania	2.9	17.0%	4.5%	0.3%	...	0.0%
Serbia	1.3	10.9%	5.4%	2.2%	0.0%	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	2.2	8.5%	5.2%	...	...	...
Switzerland	1.2	9.0%	10.0%	57.0%	28.1%	...
Türkiye	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	1.2	10.8%	2.0%	1.0%	...	...
UK: England & Wales	0.6	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	1.7	10.9%	4.8%	14.6%	29.3%	0.0%
Median	1.6	10.8%	4.7%	6.9%	31.3%	0.0%
Minimum	0.6	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Maximum	3.4	18.9%	10.2%	57.1%	80.0%	0.0%

Table 3.2.2.4 Percentage of women, minors, foreigners, and foreigners from EU countries among convicted persons in 2020 – Intentional homicide: Completed

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Women	of which % of Minors	of which % of Foreigners	% of EU citizens amongst foreigners	of which % of Legal persons
Croatia	0.5	19.0%	0.0%	9.5%	100.0%	0.0%
Denmark	0.5	11.5%	3.8%	19.2%	20.0%	0.0%
Finland	1.1	15.5%	0.0%	...	...	0.0%
Hungary	0.5	21.3%	10.6%	4.3%	50.0%	...
Luxembourg	0.2	100.0%	...	...	...	...
Portugal	0.8	6.1%	6.1%	18.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Serbia	1.0	11.1%	5.6%	2.8%	0.0%	...
Switzerland	0.3	4.5%	13.6%	45.5%	40.0%	...

Table 3.2.2.5 Percentage of women, minors, foreigners, and foreigners from EU countries among convicted persons in 2020 – Bodily injury (Assault): Total

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Women	of which % of Minors	of which % of Foreigners	% of EU citizens amongst foreigners	of which % of Legal persons
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	9	7.2%	3.7%	0.2%	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	15	5.9%	2.3%	2.1%	38.5%	0.0%
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	22	6.5%	5.4%	10.3%	55.1%	...
Denmark	98	16.0%	13.2%	18.8%	18.4%	0.0%
Estonia	90	7.1%	8.8%	...	...	0.0%
Finland	98	15.9%	5.7%	10.5%	42.6%	0.0%
France	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	52	10.4%	9.9%	2.4%	75.2%	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo under UN 1244	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	161	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	472	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...
the Netherlands	41	9.0%	7.0%	...	...	0.0%
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	56	6.7%	2.0%	0.3%	...	...
Portugal	46	13.4%	2.2%	8.5%	12.0%	0.0%
Romania	2	16.3%	1.3%	1.3%	...	0.0%
Serbia	17	6.7%	10.7%	1.5%	31.6%	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	128	17.6%	10.5%	30.2%	...	...
Sweden	60	16.3%	14.8%	...	...	...
Switzerland	41	10.9%	19.9%	54.1%	39.2%	...
Türkiye	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	15	10.9%	1.5%	0.6%	...	...
UK: England & Wales	81	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	79	11.1%	7.4%	10.8%	39.1%	0.0%
Median	52	10.7%	6.3%	2.4%	38.8%	0.0%
Minimum	2	5.9%	1.3%	0.2%	12.0%	0.0%
Maximum	472	17.6%	19.9%	54.1%	75.2%	0.0%

Table 3.2.2.6 Percentage of women, minors, foreigners, and foreigners from EU countries among convicted persons in 2020 – Bodily injury (Assault): Aggravated bodily injury

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Women	of which % of Minors	of which % of Foreigners	% of EU citizens amongst foreigners	of which % of Legal persons
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	3	2.8%	2.8%	0.0%	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	8	2.6%	1.7%	2.3%	25.0%	0.0%
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	4	10.8%	4.5%	19.9%	50.0%	...
Denmark	16	10.5%	13.0%	21.4%	18.8%	0.0%
Estonia	4	19.2%	9.6%	26.9%	0.0%	0.0%
Finland	7	16.0%	3.2%	8.5%	50.0%	0.0%
France	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo under UN 1244	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	5	8.4%	0.0%	1.1%	...	...
Lithuania	4	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...
the Netherlands	6	8.8%	12.1%	...	...	0.0%
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	2	7.9%	4.2%	0.2%	...	...
Portugal	7	14.8%	5.0%	11.1%	9.4%	0.0%
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	7	3.1%	9.7%	1.0%	40.0%	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	6	7.6%	8.5%	...	...	...
Switzerland	10	12.1%	13.2%	61.4%	34.5%	...
Türkiye	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	3	13.3%	1.9%	1.1%	...	...
UK: England & Wales	16	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	7	9.8%	6.4%	12.9%	28.5%	0.0%
Median	6	9.7%	4.7%	5.4%	29.7%	0.0%
Minimum	2	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Maximum	16	19.2%	13.2%	61.4%	50.0%	0.0%

Table 3.2.2.7 Percentage of women, minors, foreigners, and foreigners from EU countries among convicted persons in 2020 – Sexual assault: Total

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Women	of which % of Minors	of which % of Foreigners	% of EU citizens amongst foreigners	of which % of Legal persons
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	1.3	0.0%	8.7%	0.0%	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	3.7	1.9%	8.3%	2.6%	25.0%	0.0%
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	4.8	2.0%	30.0%	8.1%	63.4%	...
Denmark	21.2	7.3%	19.1%	18.2%	20.9%	0.0%
Estonia	5.1	3.0%	3.0%	20.9%	14.3%	0.0%
Finland	8.9	1.4%	8.4%	22.6%	23.4%	0.0%
France	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	2.2	1.4%	15.8%	1.9%	75.0%	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo under UN 1244	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	4.8	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	5.6	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...
the Netherlands	4.7	2.3%	10.5%	...	...	0.0%
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	3.7	0.9%	2.0%	1.4%	...	...
Portugal	4.0	2.9%	7.8%	10.0%	14.6%	0.0%
Romania	2.6	13.6%	4.7%	0.6%	...	...
Serbia	1.8	0.8%	9.4%	6.3%	25.0%	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	4.9	0.9%	9.4%	30.3%	...	...
Sweden	6.5	0.9%	13.8%	...	...	...
Switzerland	6.7	1.6%	22.8%	45.0%	37.2%	...
Türkiye	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	0.2	1.1%	6.6%	2.2%	...	...
UK: England & Wales	4.4	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	5.1	2.6%	11.3%	12.1%	33.2%	0.0%
Median	4.7	1.5%	9.0%	7.2%	25.0%	0.0%
Minimum	0.2	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	14.3%	0.0%
Maximum	21.2	13.6%	30.0%	45.0%	75.0%	0.0%

Table 3.2.2.8 Percentage of women, minors, foreigners, and foreigners from EU countries among convicted persons in 2020 – Sexual assault: Rape

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Women	of which % of Minors	of which % of Foreigners	% of EU citizens amongst foreigners	of which % of Legal persons
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	0.1	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	2.1	2.3%	10.3%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	1.8	0.5%	9.3%	17.1%	63.6%	...
Denmark	3.9	1.8%	12.3%	21.4%	19.1%	0.0%
Estonia	3.2	4.8%	2.4%	28.6%	8.3%	0.0%
Finland	3.0	1.2%	6.6%	28.7%	25.0%	0.0%
France	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo under UN 1244	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	0.9	0.0%	11.8%	0.0%	...	...
Lithuania	3.5	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	2.8	0.0%	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...
the Netherlands	0.8	0.8%	18.0%	...	...	0.0%
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	1.8	1.0%	2.9%	0.7%	...	...
Portugal	0.9	0.0%	4.3%	16.3%	26.7%	0.0%
Romania	1.2	10.0%	8.3%	0.4%	...	0.0%
Serbia	0.5	0.0%	25.0%	3.1%	0.0%	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	5.3	0.6%	11.6%	...	...	...
Switzerland	1.5	0.0%	11.0%	70.1%	28.1%	...
Türkiye	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	0.1	1.7%	5.1%	3.4%	...	...
UK: England & Wales	0.9	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	1.9	1.5%	9.3%	14.8%	21.4%	0.0%
Median	1.7	0.7%	9.3%	3.4%	22.1%	0.0%
Minimum	0.1	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Maximum	5.3	10.0%	25.0%	70.1%	63.6%	0.0%

Table 3.2.2.9 Percentage of women, minors, foreigners, and foreigners from EU countries among convicted persons in 2020 – Sexual abuse of a child

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Women	of which % of Minors	of which % of Foreigners	% of EU citizens amongst foreigners	of which % of Legal persons
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	0.5	4.5%	9.1%	0.0%	...	0.0%
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	2.7	3.2%	45.1%	2.5%	71.4%	...
Denmark	1.7	10.5%	43.2%	6.3%	16.7%	0.0%
Estonia	0.6	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	...	0.0%
Finland	4.1	1.8%	12.8%	15.0%	17.6%	0.0%
France	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo under UN 1244	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	1.2	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...
the Netherlands	0.2	0.0%	0.0%	...	...	0.0%
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	1.9	0.8%	1.1%	2.1%	...	...
Portugal	2.6	4.2%	9.1%	8.0%	9.5%	0.0%
Romania	0.8	10.7%	2.5%	0.6%	...	0.0%
Serbia	0.3	4.2%	16.7%	4.2%	100.0%	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	0.9	3.4%	31.0%	...	...	...
Switzerland	4.0	1.8%	23.2%	32.5%	48.1%	...
Türkiye	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	...	...
UK: England & Wales	1.3	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	1.5	3.5%	14.9%	6.5%	43.9%	0.0%
Median	1.2	3.2%	9.1%	2.5%	32.9%	0.0%
Minimum	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.5%	0.0%
Maximum	4.1	10.7%	45.1%	32.5%	100.0%	0.0%

Table 3.2.2.10 Percentage of women, minors, foreigners, and foreigners from EU countries among convicted persons in 2020 – Robbery

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Women	of which % of Minors	of which % of Foreigners	% of EU citizens amongst foreigners	of which % of Legal persons
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	3.0	0.3%	5.9%	0.0%	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	5.2	10.2%	18.1%	5.1%	9.1%	0.0%
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	7.0	6.9%	15.1%	12.7%	66.7%	...
Denmark	10.0	7.7%	22.7%	26.7%	20.9%	0.0%
Estonia	6.2	2.4%	4.9%	30.5%	4.0%	0.0%
Finland	9.7	12.6%	23.5%	11.4%	55.7%	0.0%
France	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	5.5	6.5%	24.4%	2.8%	66.7%	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo under UN 1244	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	8.8	6.9%	15.0%	0.0%	...	...
Lithuania	11.4	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	9.5	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...
the Netherlands	10.7	6.2%	32.7%	...	...	0.0%
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	8.4	6.7%	2.3%	0.3%	...	...
Portugal	10.7	7.4%	17.4%	13.7%	9.3%	0.0%
Romania	5.4	14.4%	...	0.3%	...	0.0%
Serbia	5.8	4.7%	12.7%	2.7%	9.1%	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	19.0	8.8%	26.6%	42.1%	...	...
Sweden	9.2	6.6%	27.4%	...	...	...
Switzerland	8.3	3.9%	55.2%	56.1%	29.5%	...
Türkiye	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	9.0	4.6%	7.5%	2.0%	...	...
UK: England & Wales	5.8	6.2%	35.6%	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	8.4	6.8%	20.4%	13.8%	30.1%	0.0%
Median	8.6	6.6%	18.1%	5.1%	20.9%	0.0%
Minimum	3.0	0.3%	2.3%	0.0%	4.0%	0.0%
Maximum	19.0	14.4%	55.2%	56.1%	66.7%	0.0%

Table 3.2.2.11 Percentage of women, minors, foreigners, and foreigners from EU countries among convicted persons in 2020 – Theft: Total

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Women	of which % of Minors	of which % of Foreigners	% of EU citizens amongst foreigners	of which % of Legal persons
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	21	4.2%	4.8%	0.3%	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	56	16.3%	3.4%	3.6%	44.6%	0.0%
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	81	17.2%	3.5%	7.9%	71.1%	...
Denmark	267	30.4%	9.9%	28.1%	46.0%	0.0%
Estonia	54	9.3%	...	...	...	0.0%
Finland	144	28.9%	3.7%	9.8%	69.3%	0.0%
France	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	100	15.8%	9.8%	1.9%	72.2%	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo under UN 1244	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	132	13.0%	5.9%	0.8%	...	...
Lithuania	74	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	206	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...
the Netherlands	92	13.6%	4.4%	...	...	0.0%
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	82	15.4%	4.8%	0.2%	...	...
Portugal	25	24.6%	4.8%	12.4%	39.9%	0.0%
Romania	19	18.9%	5.8%	0.4%	...	0.0%
Serbia	74	12.9%	8.3%	2.0%	38.5%	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	138	31.6%	5.9%	32.1%	...	...
Sweden	159	35.5%	15.7%	...	...	...
Switzerland	90	20.3%	21.3%	66.1%	41.8%	...
Türkiye	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	71	15.2%	4.7%	0.8%	...	...
UK: England & Wales	63	19.6%	4.0%	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	97	19.0%	7.1%	11.9%	52.9%	0.0%
Median	81	16.7%	4.8%	2.8%	45.3%	0.0%
Minimum	19	4.2%	3.4%	0.2%	38.5%	0.0%
Maximum	267	35.5%	21.3%	66.1%	72.2%	0.0%

Table 3.2.2.12 Percentage of women, minors, foreigners, and foreigners from EU countries among convicted persons in 2020 – Theft: Aggravated theft

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Women	of which % of Minors	of which % of Foreigners	% of EU citizens amongst foreigners	of which % of Legal persons
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	0.2	0.0%	0.0%	10.0%	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	21.4	7.8%	5.5%	3.3%	30.0%	0.0%
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	4.6	11.2%	4.0%	...	...	0.0%
France	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo under UN 1244	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...
the Netherlands	35.4	12.2%	7.7%	...	...	0.0%
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	13.9	12.2%	5.6%	10.1%	39.3%	0.0%
Romania	10.9	15.7%	7.9%	0.5%	...	...
Serbia	29.8	4.5%	11.6%	2.0%	34.9%	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	7.4	12.4%	10.3%	...	...	...
Switzerland	7.5	10.9%	8.8%	78.7%	41.8%	...
Türkiye	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	70.4	14.9%	4.7%	0.8%	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	20.1	10.2%	6.6%	15.1%	36.5%	0.0%
Median	12.4	11.7%	6.7%	3.3%	37.1%	0.0%
Minimum	0.2	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	30.0%	0.0%
Maximum	70.4	15.7%	11.6%	78.7%	41.8%	0.0%

Table 3.2.2.13 Percentage of women, minors, foreigners, and foreigners from EU countries among convicted persons in 2020 – Theft: Theft of a motor vehicle

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Women	of which % of Minors	of which % of Foreigners	% of EU citizens amongst foreigners	of which % of Legal persons
Denmark	7	7.9%	23.0%	11.5%	20.0%	0.0%
Finland	4	10.0%	14.8%	1.4%	100.0%	0.0%
Portugal	0	8.3%	8.3%	4.2%	100.0%	0.0%
Romania	0	15.7%	16.9%	0.0%	...	0.0%
Serbia	3	0.5%	22.2%	...	...	...
Spain	3	4.1%	23.4%	16.7%	...	...
Sweden	1	8.6%	21.9%	...	...	...
Ukraine	3	1.1%	14.2%	0.3%	...	...

Table 3.2.2.14 Percentage of women, minors, foreigners, and foreigners from EU countries among convicted persons in 2020 – (Theft) Burglary: Total

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Women	of which % of Minors	of which % of Foreigners	% of EU citizens amongst foreigners	of which % of Legal persons
Croatia	20	7.4%	5.5%	3.2%	19.2%	0.0%
Denmark	17	4.4%	10.6%	24.5%	47.1%	0.0%
Poland	21	7.8%	2.7%	0.4%	...	...
Portugal	1	11.6%	9.3%	9.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Ukraine	19	5.5%	8.4%	0.8%	...	...

Table 3.2.2.15 Percentage of women, minors, foreigners, and foreigners from EU countries among convicted persons in 2020 – (Theft) Burglary: Domestic burglary

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Women	of which % of Minors	of which % of Foreigners	% of EU citizens amongst foreigners	of which % of Legal persons
Denmark	7.5	5.4%	6.8%	25.7%	48.2%	0.0%
Portugal	0.4	17.5%	5.0%	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Table 3.2.2.16 Percentage of women, minors, foreigners, and foreigners from EU countries among convicted persons in 2020 – Fraud

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Women	of which % of Minors	of which % of Foreigners	% of EU citizens amongst foreigners	of which % of Legal persons
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	3.9	12.4%	0.0%	0.3%	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	21.1	18.1%	0.3%	4.7%	23.8%	1.2%
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	19.4	36.7%	0.9%	5.3%	76.1%	1.4%
Denmark	25.8	25.1%	12.8%	17.1%	24.6%	0.1%
Estonia	12.2	11.9%	1.9%	20.0%	6.3%	1.3%
Finland	63.9	34.2%	0.9%	9.5%	58.0%	0.0%
France	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo under UN 1244	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	23.4	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...
the Netherlands	2.6	18.7%	7.3%	...	...	0.7%
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	54.7	29.4%	1.0%	0.2%	...	...
Portugal	7.1	31.1%	0.3%	6.4%	6.4%	2.9%
Romania	0.4	30.8%	2.6%	1.3%	...	0.0%
Serbia	9.2	14.5%	1.4%	1.8%	41.7%	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	39.9	25.3%	1.7%	16.4%	...	...
Sweden	10.5	31.0%	10.2%	...	...	...
Switzerland	27.1	26.8%	7.8%	58.1%	58.6%	...
Türkiye	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	4.3	28.5%	2.0%	0.8%	...	...
UK: England & Wales	7.4	26.3%	1.2%	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	19.6	25.0%	3.3%	10.9%	36.9%	0.9%
Median	12.2	26.6%	1.5%	5.3%	33.1%	1.0%
Minimum	0.4	11.9%	0.0%	0.2%	6.3%	0.0%
Maximum	63.9	36.7%	12.8%	58.1%	76.1%	2.9%

Table 3.2.2.17 Percentage of women, minors, foreigners, and foreigners from EU countries among convicted persons in 2020 – Forgery of documents

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Women	of which % of Minors	of which % of Foreigners	% of EU citizens amongst foreigners	of which % of Legal persons
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	13.6	15.2%	0.5%	18.4%	5.7%	0.0%
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	2.7	20.8%	0.0%	63.4%	13.3%	0.7%
Denmark	9.1	26.7%	12.2%	55.3%	21.7%	0.2%
Estonia	5.4	9.9%	1.4%	23.9%	5.9%	1.4%
Finland	5.2	24.9%	14.7%	47.0%	45.5%	0.0%
France	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	42.0	21.3%	1.2%	9.9%	51.8%	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo under UN 1244	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	13.1	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...
the Netherlands	6.6	15.4%	1.4%	...	...	1.8%
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	11.1	24.1%	37.9%	1.0%	...	...
Portugal	5.1	17.6%	0.8%	28.5%	5.3%	4.7%
Romania	0.7	15.8%	0.0%	0.8%	...	3.8%
Serbia	14.1	13.8%	0.7%	16.0%	7.5%	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	11.6	19.0%	0.5%	42.3%	...	...
Sweden	7.3	15.5%	1.5%	...	...	...
Switzerland	35.4	24.7%	7.5%	65.1%	35.9%	...
Türkiye	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	2.3	21.3%	0.2%	4.1%	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	11.6	19.1%	5.4%	28.9%	21.4%	1.6%
Median	8.2	19.0%	1.2%	23.9%	13.3%	1.1%
Minimum	0.7	9.9%	0.0%	0.8%	5.3%	0.0%
Maximum	42.0	26.7%	37.9%	65.1%	51.8%	4.7%

Table 3.2.2.18 Percentage of women, minors, foreigners, and foreigners from EU countries among convicted persons in 2020 – Money laundering

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Women	of which % of Minors	of which % of Foreigners	% of EU citizens amongst foreigners	of which % of Legal persons
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	...	0.0%
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	1.7	21.7%	4.6%	14.9%	57.7%	1.7%
Denmark	0.2	22.2%	11.1%	11.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Estonia	1.3	11.8%	0.0%	29.4%	0.0%	5.9%
Finland	4.7	21.5%	1.6%	...	...	0.0%
France	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	1.9	34.8%	0.0%	6.0%	27.3%	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo under UN 1244	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	0.1	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...
the Netherlands	4.3	14.1%	4.7%	...	...	1.1%
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	0.2	30.2%	6.3%	0.0%	...	...
Portugal	0.9	38.9%	1.1%	12.2%	36.4%	6.7%
Romania	0.1	36.4%	0.0%	0.0%	...	0.0%
Serbia	0.3	26.1%	0.0%	8.7%	0.0%	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	4.7	17.0%	4.9%	28.6%	...	...
Sweden	8.9	26.7%	5.6%	...	...	...
Switzerland	7.0	28.7%	1.2%	56.0%	43.9%	...
Türkiye	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	8.3%	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	2.3	22.0%	2.7%	14.6%	23.6%	1.9%
Median	1.1	22.2%	1.2%	9.9%	27.3%	0.6%
Minimum	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Maximum	8.9	38.9%	11.1%	56.0%	57.7%	6.7%

Table 3.2.2.19 Percentage of women, minors, foreigners, and foreigners from EU countries among convicted persons in 2020 – Corruption

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Women	of which % of Minors	of which % of Foreigners	% of EU citizens amongst foreigners	of which % of Legal persons
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	0.6	7.0%	0.0%	0.0%	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	3.2	21.3%	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	0.9	9.6%	0.0%	21.3%	35.0%	0.0%
Denmark	0.1	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	...	0.0%
Estonia	1.4	5.6%	0.0%	16.7%	0.0%	11.1%
Finland	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	...	0.0%
France	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	2.3	13.5%	0.4%	5.2%	25.0%	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo under UN 1244	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	6.2	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	0.2	0.0%	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...
the Netherlands	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	...	...	0.0%
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	2.6	19.0%	11.3%	0.0%	...	...
Portugal	1.1	6.0%	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	17.2%
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	2.1	20.9%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	0.2	42.1%	0.0%	...	...	...
Switzerland	0.1	9.1%	0.0%	9.1%	100.0%	...
Türkiye	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	1.8	5.2%	0.1%	3.7%	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	1.4	10.6%	8.0%	5.1%	22.9%	4.1%
Median	1.0	7.0%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Minimum	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Maximum	6.2	42.1%	100.0%	21.3%	100.0%	17.2%

Table 3.2.2.20 Percentage of women, minors, foreigners, and foreigners from EU countries among convicted persons in 2020 – Drug offences: Total

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Women	of which % of Minors	of which % of Foreigners	% of EU citizens amongst foreigners	of which % of Legal persons
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	32	1.8%	0.2%	1.0%	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	15	6.9%	6.4%	4.5%	35.7%	0.0%
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	27	14.6%	2.5%	11.2%	42.4%	0.2%
Denmark	263	9.2%	5.9%	19.7%	28.6%	0.0%
Estonia	39	7.3%	3.7%	23.4%	10.9%	0.0%
Finland	190	13.6%	3.4%	8.9%	53.8%	0.0%
France	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo under UN 1244	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	16	11.7%	2.9%	3.6%	...	...
Lithuania	61	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	45	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...
the Netherlands	24	8.5%	3.6%	...	...	0.0%
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	54	5.9%	3.5%	0.4%	...	...
Portugal	28	13.0%	3.5%	20.0%	16.4%	0.0%
Romania	4	14.7%	0.9%	1.4%	...	0.0%
Serbia	68	6.6%	5.3%	4.2%	41.3%	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	310	13.7%	6.7%	...	...	...
Switzerland	68	10.5%	15.3%	50.7%	32.4%	...
Türkiye	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	24	9.2%	0.6%	0.9%	...	...
UK: England & Wales	59	7.1%	3.9%	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	74	9.6%	4.3%	11.5%	32.7%	0.0%
Median	42	9.2%	3.6%	4.5%	34.1%	0.0%
Minimum	4	1.8%	0.2%	0.4%	10.9%	0.0%
Maximum	310	14.7%	15.3%	50.7%	53.8%	0.2%

Table 3.2.2.21 Percentage of women, minors, foreigners, and foreigners from EU countries among convicted persons in 2020 – Drug offences: Drug trafficking

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Women	of which % of Minors	of which % of Foreigners	% of EU citizens amongst foreigners	of which % of Legal persons
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	14.9	6.9%	6.4%	4.5%	35.7%	0.0%
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	21.1	15.8%	2.8%	11.6%	40.3%	0.1%
Denmark	1.8	12.4%	3.8%	55.2%	43.1%	0.0%
Estonia	38.6	7.3%	3.7%	23.4%	10.9%	0.0%
Finland	84.1	11.4%	3.5%	...	...	0.0%
France	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo under UN 1244	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	14.3	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	31.4	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...
the Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	4.4	5.7%	15.5%	0.7%	...	...
Portugal	20.9	15.3%	3.1%	21.2%	10.9%	0.0%
Romania	2.9	16.1%	0.7%	1.7%	...	0.0%
Serbia	13.4	5.9%	7.4%	3.9%	45.9%	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	25.0	8.8%	3.8%	...	...	...
Switzerland	68.1	10.5%	15.3%	50.7%	32.4%	...
Türkiye	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	3.8	19.7%	0.9%	2.5%	...	...
UK: England & Wales	22.5	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	24.5	11.3%	5.6%	17.6%	31.3%	0.0%
Median	20.9	11.0%	3.8%	8.0%	35.7%	0.0%
Minimum	1.8	5.7%	0.7%	0.7%	10.9%	0.0%
Maximum	84.1	19.7%	15.5%	55.2%	45.9%	0.1%

Notes on tables 3.2.2.1 to 3.2.2.21

In general, the notes for tables 3.2.1.1 to 3.2.1.21 also apply here.

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); each person within the same conviction is counted separately. Accordingly, the total of convictions for different offence types MAY EXCEED the total number of persons indicated in the first row.

The same person may appear repeatedly in different convictions. "

Finland: Nationality data comes from table 126p with different classifications. Ground figure for total crime in table 126p (88258) includes also offenses outside penal code and differs from the default ground figure (80692). Also base figure of traffic offenses (15697) would differ from the ground default figure of 24963 due to differences in classification. No data is reported for nationality if base figures differ by 10 % or more (or there is no data). - Auto-theft is not a subcategory of aggravated theft.

Hungary: The "Number of woman" does not include minors (girls)

Lithuania: The statistics provided represent number of cases (not persons)

Luxembourg: "Chiffres (hors total criminal offences) = Reported 2020

Intentionale homicide excludes attempts

Total Drug = possession + trafficking

Chiffres total criminal offences, women and minor = Revised 2020

Women = Adults women + Juveniles women

minors = juveniles"

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

Serbia: Data for the criminal offense Theft of a motor vehicle refers to the criminal offense Unauthorized use of a motor vehicle. The data for this offense are included in the total - Theft, but are not included in the total for the criminal offense of Aggravated theft.

Spain: " The figures for ""Total"" (column G) have been modified, since table 3.1.1 does not include minors. The counting unit used is not the person convicted (women, minors, foreigners and legal persons) but the number of offences for which persons were convicted. This means that, for example, a person sentenced for two offences in the same sentence will appear twice in the statistics. Consequently, it must be considered that there are roughly 30% more offences than persons convicted.

Although there are available data for the Total number of persons convicted, in the distribution of sentences by offence, they are only available data for each type of offence for which the person was convicted. In order to preserve the consistency of the data, we use the same counting unit for all indicators.

As an additional information, we provided data on the Total number of women, minors and foreigners persons convicted in 2020, which are the following:

2020:

Women: 45.337

Minors: 11.238

Foreigners: 57.836 (of which of EU citizen:14.962)"

Switzerland: "We count persons. A person convicted twice a year is counted in each category only once.

Number of convictions is not equal to number of convicted persons.

There are no data about convicted legal persons.

For adults there are only data on trafficking. For minors also for consumption. So data for the total are not available."

UK:England & Wales: Fraud includes forgery offences.

3.2.3 Persons receiving sanctions/measures

Table 3.2.3.1. Total persons receiving sanctions/measures in 2020—Criminal offences. total

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 pop.	Of which: % verdict / admonition only	Of which: % fines	Of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures		Of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: % unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: % other measures
				Total	Of which: % comm. service	Total	Of which: % with supervisi.	Of which: % wi. comm srv	Total	Of which: % partially		
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	102	...	4.7%	35.9%	3.2%	7.7%	...	...	51.7%	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	285	0.7%	2.4%	1.2%	...	74.5%	13.5%	6.4%	21.3%	21.7%	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	460	1.4%	16.1%	13.5%	82.4%	52.5%	12.1%	...	16.4%	...	...	...
Denmark	4,029	0.1%	88.3%	...	...	3.7%	...	36.4%	3.4%	7.0%	0.3%	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	1,471	0.3%	76.7%	2.0%	91.4%	14.5%	5.7%	1.9%	6.0%	...	0.5%	...
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	842	0.6%	27.5%	51.1%	19.2%	12.7%	14.1%	...	8.2%	...	0.0%	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo UN 1244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	367	...	3.6%	38.8%	100%	14.5%	...	...	43.1%	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	10.2%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
the Netherlands	345	...	22.3%	26.7%	95.0%	14.3%	...	55.9%	35.7%	36.1%	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	662	...	33.4%	29.4%	100%	16.7%	32.0%	...	19.3%	...	1.1%	...
Portugal	353	0.4%	59.4%	2.2%	99.9%	26.0%	60.7%	...	10.8%	...	1.2%	...
Romania	159	...	12.8%	17.7%	...	44.7%	...	...	22.9%	...	1.9%	...
Serbia	360	0.5%	10.5%	0.5%	96.9%	63.9%	13.0%	...	24.1%	...	0.4%	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	1,747	...	...	81.5%	...	...	...	...	18.5%	...	...	...
Sweden	1,111	10.0%	60.0%	4.3%	22.2%	10.7%	...	26.9%	10.8%	2.2%	4.2%	...
Switzerland	1,284	1.6%	80.1%	3.9%	98.6%	6.1%	0.0%	0.0%	8.2%	9.2%	...	...
Türkiye	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: E & W	1,396	3.4%	75.6%	7.5%	...	4.4%	...	...	7.6%	...	1.5%	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	936	1.9%	38.2%	21.1%	68.3%	24.5%	18.9%	21.3%	19.3%	15.2%	1.2%	...
Median	561	0.6%	27.5%	13.5%	93.2%	14.5%	13.2%	16.6%	17.5%	9.2%	1.1%	...
Minimum	102	0.1%	2.4%	0.5%	3.2%	3.7%	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%	2.2%	0.0%	...
Maximum	4,029	10.0%	88.3%	81.5%	100%	74.5%	60.7%	55.9%	51.7%	36.1%	4.2%	...

Table 3.2.3.2 Total persons receiving sanctions/asures in 2020 – Criminal offences: Major traffic offences

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 pop.	Of which: % verdict / admonition only	Of which: % fines	Of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures		Of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: % unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures		
				Total	Of which: % comm. service	Total	Of which: % with supervisi.	Of which: % wi. comm srv	Total	Of which: % partially	Of which: % other measures
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	6	...	3.0%	9.8%	0.0%	5.8%	...	...	81.5%	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	21	0.3%	7.2%	0.1%	...	81.8%	2.1%	4.2%	11.6%	24.0%	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	134	0.3%	36.1%	13.6%	72.6%	42.7%	5.1%	...	7.3%	...	...
Denmark	3	0.0%	15.6%	...	...	6.5%	...	58.3%	10.8%	15.0%	0.0%
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	455	0.1%	70.5%	4.1%	91.7%	19.3%	3.3%	0.0%	5.6%	...	0.3%
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	276	0.0%	40.7%	53.4%	6.4%	3.9%	7.2%	...	2.0%	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo UN 1244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	5	...	3.8%	31.1%	100%	60.4%	...	...	4.7%	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
the Netherlands	68	...	48.2%	27.7%	95.6%	11.5%	...	72.7%	11.0%	22.3%	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	128	...	52.5%	17.4%	100%	17.5%	9.3%	...	12.3%	...	0.3%
Portugal	121	0.3%	78.7%	2.9%	100%	12.8%	50.1%	...	5.0%	...	0.2%
Romania	67	...	9.9%	27.7%	...	51.8%	...	...	9.8%	...	0.8%
Serbia	27	0.6%	16.1%	0.4%	71.4%	74.5%	8.6%	...	7.5%	...	0.3%
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	229	6.6%	74.8%	2.4%	48.4%	3.9%	...	90.6%	10.6%	0.1%	1.7%
Switzerland	627	0.6%	94.2%	1.6%	98.7%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	13.4%	...
Türkiye	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: E & W	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	155	1.0%	39.4%	14.8%	71.4%	28.1%	10.7%	37.6%	13.0%	15.0%	0.5%
Median	94	0.3%	38.4%	9.8%	91.7%	15.2%	6.2%	31.2%	8.6%	15.0%	0.3%
Minimum	3	0.0%	3.0%	0.1%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	0.1%	0.0%
Maximum	627	6.6%	94.2%	53.4%	100%	80.8%	50.1%	90.6%	81.5%	24.0%	1.7%

Table 3.2.3.3 Total persons receiving sanctions/measures in 2020 – Intentional homicide: Total

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 pop.	Of which: % verdict / admonition only	Of which: % fines	Of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures		Of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: % unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures		
				Total	Of which: % comm. service	Total	Of which: % with supervisi.	Of which: % wi. comm srv	Total	Of which: % partially	Of which: % other measures
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	1.7	...	0.0%	0.0%	...	0.0%	...	...	100.0%	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	1.5	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	...	8.2%	60.0%	0.0%	91.8%	21.4%	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	1.0	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	...	9.4%	50.0%	...	88.7%	...	...
Denmark	1.0	0.0%	0.0%	...	...	0.0%	...	...	67.9%	0.0%	25.0%
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	3.1	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	...	1.8%	33.3%	0.0%	86.3%	...	0.0%
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	1.9	0.0%	0.0%	52.9%	0.0%	4.3%	37.5%	...	42.8%	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo UN 1244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	2.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0%	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
the Netherlands	3.4	...	0.3%	4.7%	51.9%	2.1%	...	100%	92.9%	32.8%	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	1.1	...	0.2%	0.0%	...	1.0%	75.0%	...	96.6%	...	2.2%
Portugal	2.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	...	22.9%	68.1%	...	68.8%	...	8.3%
Romania	2.9	...	2.1%	0.0%	...	11.7%	...	...	81.7%	...	4.5%
Serbia	1.2	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	...	1.1%	100%	...	96.6%	...	2.3%
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	2.2	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	...	0.0%	...	...	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Switzerland	1.2	1.0%	2.9%	1.0%	0.0%	7.8%	0.0%	0.0%	87.3%	9.0%	...
Türkiye	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	1.2	6.2%	0.0%	0.0%	...	...	...	...	93.8%	...	...
UK: E & W	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	1.8	0.9%	0.4%	4.5%	17.3%	5.4%	53.0%	25.0%	86.3%	12.7%	6.0%
Median	1.7	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	55.0%	0.0%	91.8%	9.0%	2.3%
Minimum	1.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	42.8%	0.0%	0.0%
Maximum	3.4	6.2%	2.9%	52.9%	51.9%	22.9%	100%	100%	100%	32.8%	25.0%

Table 3.2.3.4 Total persons receiving sanctions/asures in 2020 – Intentional homicide: Completed

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 pop.	Of which: % verdict / admonition only	Of which: % fines	Of which: % non- custodial sanctions and measures		Of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: % unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures		
				Total	Of which: % comm. service	Total	Of which: % with supervisi.	Of which: % wi. comm srv	Total	Of which: % partially	Of which: % other measures
Croatia	0.5	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	...	0.0%	...	...	100.0%	4.8%	...
Denmark	0.4	0.0%	0.0%	...	...	0.0%	...	...	70.8%	0.0%	29.2%
Finland	1.1	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	...	0.0%	...	...	84.5%	...	0.0%
Hungary	1.1	0.0%	0.0%	54.8%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	...	43.3%	...	...
Portugal	0.8	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	...	1.2%	0.0%	...	89.0%	...	9.8%
Serbia	1.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	...	0.0%	...	...	27.9%	...	2.9%
Switzerland	0.3	4.3%	4.3%	0.0%	...	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%	87.0%	15.0%	...

Table 3.2.3.5 Total persons receiving sanctions/measures in 2020 – Bodily injury (Assault): Total

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 pop.	Of which: % verdict / admonition only	Of which: % fines	Of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures		Of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: % unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures		
				Total	Of which: % comm. service	Total	Of which: % with supervisi.	Of which: % wi. comm srv	Total	Of which: % partially	Of which: % other measures
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	9.2	...	9.3%	51.1%	10.5%	7.5%	...	...	32.2%	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	14.7	1.0%	1.0%	2.1%	...	76.2%	5.8%	8.5%	19.7%	16.5%	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	21.7	1.1%	10.9%	10.5%	92.1%	63.8%	13.3%	...	13.8%	...	...
Denmark	87.4	0.0%	0.5%	...	...	41.9%	...	43.1%	35.8%	7.4%	6.7%
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	99.3	1.5%	58.8%	2.5%	94.2%	25.5%	8.4%	3.3%	11.0%	...	0.7%
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	67.5	1.1%	16.1%	43.5%	24.5%	27.5%	20.0%	...	11.8%	...	0.0%
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo UN 1244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
the Netherlands	39.6	...	13.2%	42.1%	97.9%	16.7%	...	66.5%	26.9%	54.4%	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	56.3	...	18.7%	25.4%	100%	30.5%	74.5%	...	23.9%	...	1.6%
Portugal	45.6	0.1%	36.0%	0.8%	100%	51.9%	71.9%	...	8.1%	...	3.1%
Romania	2.0	...	5.6%	19.8%	...	61.8%	...	...	11.5%	...	1.3%
Serbia	15.5	0.9%	10.2%	0.5%	0.0%	66.5%	10.8%	...	21.6%	...	0.3%
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	60.2	0.8%	13.0%	12.8%	31.9%	33.5%	...	61.5%	23.5%	2.6%	16.4%
Switzerland	41.9	1.2%	54.7%	10.9%	95.8%	16.2%	0.0%	0.0%	16.9%	16.6%	...
Türkiye	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	15.3	22.8%	39.7%	15.4%	99.1%	...	...	...	15.2%	...	...
UK: E & W	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	41.2	3.0%	20.6%	18.3%	67.8%	40.0%	25.6%	30.5%	19.4%	19.5%	3.7%
Median	40.8	1.0%	13.1%	12.8%	94.2%	33.5%	12.1%	25.8%	18.3%	16.5%	1.4%
Minimum	2.0	0.0%	0.5%	0.5%	0.0%	7.5%	0.0%	0.0%	8.1%	2.6%	0.0%
Maximum	99.3	22.8%	58.8%	51.1%	100%	76.2%	74.5%	66.5%	35.8%	54.4%	16.4%

Table 3.2.3.6 Total persons receiving sanctions/measures in 2020 – Bodily injury (Assault): Aggravated bodily injury

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 pop.	Of which: % verdict / admonition only	Of which: % fines	Of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures		Of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: % unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures		Of which: % other measures
				Total	Of which: % comm. service	Total	Of which: % with supervisi.	Of which: % wi. comm srv	Total	Of which: % partially	
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	2.9	...	0.3%	22.4%	0.0%	0.0%	...	...	77.3%	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	8.2	1.5%	0.0%	2.0%	...	71.1%	4.9%	12.7%	25.4%	12.6%	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	3.6	1.3%	0.0%	1.3%	20.0%	59.8%	21.9%	...	37.5%	...	...
Denmark	16.5	0.0%	0.1%	...	...	11.6%	...	38.5%	67.3%	6.2%	4.8%
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	7.3	2.7%	0.2%	0.0%	...	42.3%	12.9%	18.8%	54.7%	...	0.0%
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo UN 1244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	5.3	...	1.0%	9.6%	100%	40.4%	...	...	49.0%	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
the Netherlands	6.0	...	1.0%	26.3%	94.0%	18.8%	...	77.9%	53.6%	59.2%	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	1.7	...	5.3%	5.9%	100%	30.1%	47.2%	...	57.2%	...	1.5%
Portugal	7.4	0.0%	28.2%	3.3%	100%	56.4%	58.1%	...	10.4%	...	1.7%
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	6.6	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	...	59.1%	19.7%	...	27.8%	...	0.6%
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	6.0	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	66.7%	1.4%	...	100%	85.6%	4.0%	11.5%
Switzerland	9.9	0.4%	41.8%	6.0%	85.7%	24.8%	0.0%	0.0%	27.0%	20.3%	...
Türkiye	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	3.2	53.4%	1.6%	0.3%	75.0%	...	...	...	44.7%	...	...
UK: E & W	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	6.5	6.6%	6.2%	6.5%	71.3%	34.7%	23.5%	41.3%	47.5%	20.5%	3.4%
Median	6.0	0.4%	0.9%	2.7%	85.7%	35.3%	19.7%	28.7%	49.0%	12.6%	1.6%
Minimum	1.7	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.4%	4.0%	0.0%
Maximum	16.5	53.4%	41.8%	26.3%	100%	71.1%	58.1%	100%	85.6%	59.2%	11.5%

Table 3.2.3.7 Total persons receiving sanctions/measures in 2020 – Sexual assault: Total

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 pop.	Of which: % verdict / admonition only	Of which: % fines	Of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures		Of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: % unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures		
				Total	Of which: % comm. service	Total	Of which: % with supervisi.	Of which: % wi. comm srv	Total	Of which: % partially	Of which: % other measures
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	1.3	...	0.0%	7.1%	0.0%	37.8%	...	...	55.1%	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	3.7	0.6%	0.0%	1.9%	...	36.5%	12.3%	8.8%	60.9%	12.6%	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	4.8	3.7%	0.0%	1.8%	55.6%	70.0%	14.4%	...	24.5%	...	...
Denmark	19.4	0.0%	28.2%	...	...	38.0%	...	21.9%	19.2%	7.5%	2.0%
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	8.9	1.2%	13.0%	0.4%	100%	48.1%	8.5%	21.6%	36.9%	...	0.4%
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	4.0	0.0%	0.5%	46.0%	0.5%	20.2%	40.0%	...	33.3%	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo UN 1244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
the Netherlands	4.6	...	0.6%	11.9%	90.3%	19.2%	...	68.7%	68.3%	66.0%	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	3.7	...	3.1%	4.2%	100%	24.7%	67.1%	...	59.2%	...	8.8%
Portugal	4.0	0.0%	0.5%	1.0%	100%	57.2%	80.0%	...	40.1%	...	1.2%
Romania	2.6	...	0.4%	3.2%	...	27.0%	...	...	64.7%	...	4.7%
Serbia	1.6	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	...	20.7%	41.7%	...	67.2%	...	0.9%
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	6.5	0.0%	0.2%	4.7%	50.0%	4.1%	...	76.9%	76.7%	2.2%	14.4%
Switzerland	6.8	1.9%	19.0%	13.9%	91.1%	27.7%	0.0%	0.0%	37.4%	26.4%	...
Türkiye	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	0.2	35.2%	2.2%	0.0%	...	...	...	...	62.6%	...	...
UK: E & W	6.9	0.9%	1.2%	22.3%	...	18.2%	...	...	53.1%	...	4.3%
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	5.3	4.0%	4.8%	8.4%	65.3%	32.1%	33.0%	33.0%	50.6%	23.0%	4.6%
Median	4.0	0.6%	0.6%	3.7%	90.3%	27.4%	27.2%	21.7%	55.1%	12.6%	3.2%
Minimum	0.2	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.1%	0.0%	0.0%	19.2%	2.2%	0.4%
Maximum	19.4	35.2%	28.2%	46.0%	100%	70.0%	80.0%	76.9%	76.7%	66.0%	14.4%

Table 3.2.3.8 Total persons receiving sanctions/measures in 2020 – Sexual assault: Rape

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 pop.	Of which: % verdict / admonition only	Of which: % fines	Of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures		Of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: % unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures		Of which: % other measures
				Total	Of which: % comm. service	Total	Of which: % with supervisi.	Of which: % wi. comm srv	Total	Of which: % partially	
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	0.1	...	0.0%	0.0%	...	14.3%	...	...	85.7%	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	2.1	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	...	17.2%	40.0%	13.3%	80.5%	14.3%	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	1.8	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%	33.3%	47.7%	26.1%	...	49.2%	...	...
Denmark	3.6	0.0%	0.0%	...	...	5.8%	...	25.0%	61.5%	5.5%	6.3%
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	3.0	1.2%	0.0%	0.6%	100%	39.5%	6.1%	42.4%	58.7%	...	0.0%
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo UN 1244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	1.2	...	...	8.7%	100%	...	...	...	91.3%	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
the Netherlands	0.7	...	0.8%	1.6%	50.0%	4.7%	...	66.7%	92.9%	46.6%	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	1.8	...	1.0%	0.9%	100%	20.3%	56.4%	...	70.0%	...	7.7%
Portugal	0.9	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	...	30.4%	85.7%	...	67.4%	...	2.2%
Romania	1.2	...	0.0%	0.0%	...	10.0%	...	...	81.7%	...	8.3%
Serbia	0.3	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	...	0.0%	...	...	100.0%	...	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	5.3	0.0%	0.2%	2.9%	46.7%	1.1%	...	66.7%	84.4%	2.5%	11.4%
Switzerland	1.5	1.6%	0.0%	2.3%	100%	17.1%	0.0%	0.0%	79.1%	28.4%	...
Türkiye	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	0.1	22.0%	0.0%	0.0%	...	...	...	...	78.0%	...	...
UK: E & W	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	1.7	2.8%	0.2%	1.7%	75.7%	17.3%	35.7%	35.7%	77.2%	19.5%	6.0%
Median	1.4	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	100%	15.7%	33.0%	33.7%	79.8%	14.3%	7.0%
Minimum	0.1	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	49.2%	2.5%	0.0%
Maximum	5.3	22.0%	1.0%	8.7%	100%	47.7%	85.7%	66.7%	100.0%	46.6%	11.4%

Table 3.2.3.9 Total persons receiving sanctions/measures in 2020 – Sexual assault: Sexual abuse of a child

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 pop.	Of which: % verdict / admonition only	Of which: % fines	Of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures		Of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: % unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: % other measures
				Total	Of which: % comm. service	Total	Of which: % with supervisi.	Of which: % wi. comm srv	Total	Of which: % partially		
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	0.5	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%	...	13.6%	33.3%	100%	81.8%	11.1%	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	2.7	9.2%	0.0%	0.7%	100%	82.7%	9.4%	...	10.2%	...	...	...
Denmark	0.9	0.0%	0.0%	...	...	48.0%	...	25.0%	34.0%	17.6%	2.0%	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	4.1	1.8%	0.4%	0.0%	...	61.2%	11.5%	14.4%	36.1%	...	0.4%	...
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo UN 1244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
the Netherlands	0.2	...	0.0%	9.1%	100%	24.2%	...	75.0%	66.7%	54.5%	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	1.9	...	5.0%	7.4%	100%	29.0%	74.4%	...	48.8%	...	9.8%	...
Portugal	2.6	0.0%	0.8%	1.1%	100%	64.0%	84.0%	...	33.3%	...	0.8%	...
Romania	0.8	...	0.0%	10.1%	...	52.2%	...	...	35.2%	...	2.5%	...
Serbia	0.3	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	...	0.0%	...	...	95.2%	...	4.8%	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	0.9	0.0%	0.0%	10.3%	55.6%	11.5%	...	80.0%	41.4%	0.0%	36.8%	...
Switzerland	4.0	1.8%	25.5%	15.6%	92.3%	29.7%	0.0%	0.0%	27.3%	23.1%	...	...
Türkiye	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	0.0	76.2%	9.5%	0.0%	...	...	...	...	14.3%	...	...	...
UK: E & W	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	1.6	10.4%	3.4%	4.9%	91.3%	37.8%	35.4%	49.1%	43.7%	21.3%	8.1%	...
Median	0.9	1.8%	0.0%	1.1%	100%	29.7%	22.4%	50.0%	35.7%	17.6%	2.5%	...
Minimum	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	55.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.2%	0.0%	0.4%	...
Maximum	4.1	76.2%	25.5%	15.6%	100%	82.7%	84.0%	100%	95.2%	54.5%	36.8%	...

Table 3.2.3.10 Total persons receiving sanctions/asures in 2020 – Robbery: Total

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 pop.	Of which: % verdict / admonition only	Of which: % fines	Of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures		Of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: % unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures		Of which: % other measures
				Total	Of which: % comm. service	Total	Of which: % with supervisi.	Of which: % wi. comm srv	Total	Of which: % partially	
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	3.0	...	0.0%	10.1%	0.0%	6.9%	...	...	83.0%	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	5.2	1.9%	0.0%	5.6%	...	37.0%	26.3%	15.0%	55.6%	18.3%	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	7.0	0.7%	0.1%	0.4%	33.3%	52.9%	27.8%	...	45.9%	...	...
Denmark	8.1	0.0%	0.2%	...	...	19.7%	...	27.5%	65.9%	18.4%	4.5%
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	9.7	0.2%	0.2%	2.6%	64.3%	45.6%	39.1%	9.1%	51.2%	...	0.2%
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	11.5	0.0%	0.5%	52.9%	0.2%	8.5%	53.1%	...	38.1%	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo UN 1244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	10.1	...	0.5%	20.7%	100%	27.8%	...	...	51.0%	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
the Netherlands	10.7	...	0.4%	19.4%	87.5%	9.5%	...	81.5%	70.6%	50.9%	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	8.4	...	1.3%	5.9%	100%	12.0%	64.7%	...	70.4%	...	10.3%
Portugal	10.7	0.0%	2.0%	3.6%	100%	54.3%	79.6%	...	39.5%	...	0.6%
Romania	5.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	5.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	...	19.7%	80.0%	...	77.8%	...	2.5%
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	9.2	0.0%	0.1%	6.0%	47.3%	1.4%	...	76.9%	60.7%	10.1%	31.7%
Switzerland	8.5	0.4%	4.8%	25.2%	97.2%	34.0%	0.0%	0.0%	35.6%	17.9%	...
Türkiye	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	9.0	33.8%	10.9%	3.9%	99.3%	...	...	...	51.2%	...	...
UK: E & W	5.8	0.9%	0.0%	32.7%	...	6.1%	...	...	59.1%	...	1.2%
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	8.0	3.4%	1.4%	13.5%	66.3%	23.9%	46.3%	35.0%	57.0%	23.1%	7.3%
Median	8.4	0.2%	0.2%	6.0%	87.5%	19.7%	46.1%	21.2%	55.6%	18.3%	2.5%
Minimum	3.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	35.6%	10.1%	0.2%
Maximum	11.5	33.8%	10.9%	52.9%	100%	54.3%	80.0%	81.5%	83.0%	50.9%	31.7%

Table 3.2.3.11 Total persons receiving sanctions/measures in 2020 – Theft: Total

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 pop.	Of which: % verdict / admonition only	Of which: % fines	Of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures		Of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: % unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures		
				Total	Of which: % comm. service	Total	Of which: % with supervisi.	Of which: % wi. comm srv	Total	Of which: % partially	Of which: % other measures
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	21.1	...	0.9%	50.1%	2.1%	3.6%	...	...	45.4%	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	55.5	0.8%	0.5%	1.7%	...	71.0%	13.2%	8.5%	26.0%	10.9%	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	81.0	2.4%	4.3%	17.5%	93.8%	39.4%	18.3%	...	36.3%	...	...
Denmark	235.3	0.1%	80.0%	...	...	7.5%	...	24.0%	7.9%	4.5%	0.4%
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	144.5	0.3%	82.6%	1.0%	87.2%	6.8%	11.0%	0.7%	7.9%	...	1.4%
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	159.4	0.1%	10.4%	60.3%	25.0%	12.7%	21.2%	...	16.5%	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo UN 1244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	117.1	...	0.4%	34.9%	100%	4.4%	...	...	60.3%	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
the Netherlands	90.4	...	10.9%	17.7%	88.0%	17.1%	...	37.0%	54.0%	28.2%	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	81.6	...	17.6%	33.8%	100%	13.7%	37.5%	...	33.0%	...	1.9%
Portugal	25.2	0.8%	40.8%	2.5%	100%	31.5%	62.7%	...	23.8%	...	0.7%
Romania	18.7	...	8.1%	7.7%	...	29.4%	...	...	49.1%	...	5.8%
Serbia	68.1	0.1%	5.4%	0.9%	4.9%	45.5%	17.9%	...	39.8%	...	0.2%
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	159.4	22.1%	44.5%	5.6%	6.6%	13.1%	...	2.4%	10.7%	0.7%	4.1%
Switzerland	101.4	1.8%	41.0%	10.8%	98.8%	16.9%	0.0%	0.0%	29.5%	6.7%	...
Türkiye	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	71.0	39.2%	21.9%	10.1%	99.3%	...	...	...	28.5%	...	...
UK: E & W	62.9	12.1%	13.4%	21.8%	...	13.5%	...	...	33.9%	...	5.3%
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	93.3	7.2%	23.9%	18.4%	67.1%	21.7%	22.7%	12.1%	31.4%	10.2%	2.5%
Median	81.3	0.8%	12.1%	10.8%	90.9%	13.7%	18.1%	5.5%	31.2%	6.7%	1.6%
Minimum	18.7	0.1%	0.4%	0.9%	2.1%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	7.9%	0.7%	0.2%
Maximum	235.3	39.2%	82.6%	60.3%	100%	71.0%	62.7%	37.0%	60.3%	28.2%	5.8%

Table 3.2.3.12 Total persons receiving sanctions/asures in 2020 – Theft: Aggravated theft

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 pop.	Of which: % verdict / admonition only	Of which: % fines	Of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures		Of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: % unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures		Of which: % other measures
				Total	Of which: % comm. service	Total	Of which: % with supervisi.	Of which: % wi. comm srv	Total	Of which: % partially	
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	0.2	...	0.0%	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%	...	...	90.0%	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	21.4	1.1%	0.0%	2.4%	...	61.4%	10.9%	12.7%	35.1%	15.2%	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	4.6	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%	100%	51.2%	10.9%	2.3%	45.6%	...	0.4%
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo UN 1244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
the Netherlands	35.0	...	5.3%	21.9%	92.3%	16.8%	...	60.5%	55.7%	32.2%	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	13.9	0.0%	16.5%	1.7%	100%	46.6%	63.9%	...	34.1%	...	1.1%
Romania	10.9	...	2.1%	3.6%	...	30.6%	...	...	55.8%	...	7.9%
Serbia	26.4	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	...	42.8%	25.8%	...	56.8%	...	0.2%
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	7.4	2.6%	0.7%	16.2%	16.1%	14.3%	...	23.1%	50.8%	2.2%	15.4%
Switzerland	7.7	0.2%	5.6%	3.4%	95.5%	22.7%	0.0%	0.0%	67.9%	20.0%	...
Türkiye	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	70.4	39.2%	21.7%	10.2%	99.3%	...	...	...	28.6%	...	...
UK: E & W	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	19.8	6.1%	5.2%	7.2%	71.9%	31.8%	22.3%	19.7%	52.0%	17.4%	5.0%
Median	12.4	0.2%	1.4%	3.5%	95.5%	30.6%	10.9%	12.7%	53.3%	17.6%	1.1%
Minimum	0.2	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	28.6%	2.2%	0.2%
Maximum	70.4	39.2%	21.7%	21.9%	100%	61.4%	63.9%	60.5%	90.0%	32.2%	15.4%

Table 3.2.3.13 Total persons receiving sanctions/measures in 2020 – Theft: motor vehicle

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 pop.	Of which: % verdict / admonition only	Of which: % fines	Of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures		Of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: % unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures		
				Total	Of which: % comm. service	Total	Of which: % with supervisi.	Of which: % wi. comm srv	Total	Of which: % partially	Of which: % other measures
Denmark	7.0	0.0%	6.3%	...	...	49.9%	...	32.2%	32.1%	6.3%	1.3%
Finland	3.8	0.5%	54.1%	1.9%	100%	12.4%	15.4%	0.0%	26.8%	...	4.3%
Portugal	0.2	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	...	29.2%	71.4%	...	20.8%	...	0.0%
Romania	0.4	...	1.2%	7.2%	...	41.0%	...	...	33.7%	...	16.9%
Serbia	2.0	0.0%	16.0%	0.7%	0.0%	41.7%	15.0%	...	41.7%	...	0.0%
Sweden	1.3	10.2%	2.3%	19.5%	28.0%	18.0%	...	17.4%	21.9%	0.0%	28.1%
Ukraine	3.2	55.5%	9.3%	0.3%	100%	...	...	...	34.6%	...	...

Table 3.2.3.14 Total persons receiving sanctions/measures in 2020–(Theft) Burglary, total

Croatia	19.7	1.2%	0.0%	2.3%	...	61.0%	10.9%	12.9%	35.4%	15.4%	...
Denmark	14.0	0.0%	5.3%	...	...	31.8%	...	23.2%	53.8%	5.8%	2.3%
Poland	21.1	...	4.4%	14.2%	100%	27.5%	43.7%	...	49.0%	...	4.9%
Portugal	0.8	0.0%	10.5%	2.3%	100%	59.3%	72.5%	...	27.9%	...	0.0%

Table 3.2.3.15 Total persons receiving sanctions/measures in 2020–Domestic burglary

Denmark	6.3	0.0%	2.5%	...	...	29.0%	...	27.6%	59.4%	5.6%	2.8%
Portugal	0.4	0.0%	10.0%	2.5%	100%	50.0%	80.0%	...	37.5%	...	0.0%

Table 3.2.3.16 Total persons receiving sanctions/asures in 2020 – Fraud

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 pop.	Of which: % verdict / admonition only	Of which: % fines	Of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures		Of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: % unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures		Of which: % other measures
				Total	Of which: % comm. service	Total	Of which: % with supervisi.	Of which: % wi. comm srv	Total	Of which: % partially	
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	3.9	...	9.7%	28.9%	3.6%	11.1%	...	...	50.3%	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	21.1	0.0%	1.7%	0.2%	...	79.6%	32.9%	4.0%	18.5%	18.3%	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	19.4	2.6%	2.6%	6.5%	91.0%	73.6%	8.6%	...	14.4%	...	...
Denmark	20.8	0.1%	34.3%	...	...	35.8%	...	25.2%	14.6%	24.3%	0.5%
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	63.9	0.2%	62.4%	1.7%	88.5%	27.6%	1.8%	2.3%	6.9%	...	1.1%
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo UN 1244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
the Netherlands	2.5	...	9.2%	38.2%	96.9%	21.2%	...	62.2%	30.9%	36.6%	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	54.7	...	25.4%	27.1%	100%	24.5%	18.2%	...	22.3%	...	0.8%
Portugal	7.1	0.0%	45.6%	0.4%	100%	36.0%	53.4%	...	16.9%	...	1.1%
Romania	0.4	...	0.0%	0.0%	...	65.4%	...	...	32.1%	...	2.6%
Serbia	9.1	0.0%	3.9%	0.0%	...	55.5%	16.5%	...	31.5%	...	0.0%
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	10.5	9.8%	11.7%	13.0%	15.6%	36.3%	...	10.1%	22.3%	2.2%	6.9%
Switzerland	27.9	0.4%	61.0%	4.6%	96.3%	14.4%	0.0%	0.0%	19.6%	17.1%	...
Türkiye	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	4.3	26.4%	40.7%	12.0%	95.9%	...	...	...	20.8%	...	...
UK: E & W	7.4	6.7%	8.3%	24.0%	...	29.6%	...	...	27.7%	...	3.7%
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	18.1	4.6%	22.6%	12.1%	76.4%	39.3%	18.8%	17.3%	23.5%	19.7%	2.1%
Median	9.8	0.3%	10.7%	6.5%	95.9%	35.8%	16.5%	7.0%	21.6%	18.3%	1.1%
Minimum	0.4	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%	11.1%	0.0%	0.0%	6.9%	2.2%	0.0%
Maximum	63.9	26.4%	62.4%	38.2%	100%	79.6%	53.4%	62.2%	50.3%	36.6%	6.9%

Table 3.2.3.17 Total persons receiving sanctions/asures in 2020 – Forgery of documents

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 pop.	Of which: % verdict / admonition only	Of which: % fines	Of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures		Of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: % unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures		Of which: % other measures
				Total	Of which: % comm. service	Total	Of which: % with supervisi.	Of which: % wi. comm srv	Total	Of which: % partially	
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	13.6	0.0%	0.7%	0.3%	...	92.3%	2.5%	2.7%	6.6%	7.9%	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	2.7	0.4%	8.5%	28.9%	0.0%	45.8%	0.0%	...	16.2%	...	...
Denmark	9.9	0.0%	18.9%	...	...	36.0%	...	21.1%	38.0%	3.3%	0.4%
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	5.2	0.7%	86.3%	0.4%	100%	7.7%	0.0%	0.0%	4.6%	...	0.4%
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	55.2	1.5%	37.1%	40.8%	18.1%	14.7%	4.4%	...	5.9%	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo UN 1244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
the Netherlands	6.5	...	3.4%	20.8%	100%	23.6%	...	59.2%	51.5%	26.3%	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	11.1	...	65.1%	10.7%	100%	18.8%	7.1%	...	5.5%	...	0.0%
Portugal	5.1	2.3%	73.4%	1.3%	100%	15.9%	27.4%	...	4.6%	...	2.5%
Romania	0.7	...	20.3%	23.3%	...	46.6%	...	...	9.8%	...	0.0%
Serbia	14.0	0.0%	0.8%	0.1%	100%	86.0%	6.3%	...	13.0%	...	0.1%
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	7.3	1.4%	2.2%	2.6%	21.1%	81.6%	...	1.2%	9.8%	1.4%	2.4%
Switzerland	35.7	1.4%	76.7%	1.7%	98.0%	10.8%	0.0%	0.0%	9.4%	17.9%	...
Türkiye	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	2.3	17.4%	76.8%	0.0%	...	...	...	...	5.6%	...	...
UK: E & W	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	13.0	2.5%	36.2%	10.9%	70.8%	40.0%	6.0%	14.0%	13.9%	11.3%	0.8%
Median	7.3	1.0%	20.3%	2.2%	100%	29.8%	3.4%	1.9%	9.4%	7.9%	0.4%
Minimum	0.7	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	7.7%	0.0%	0.0%	4.6%	1.4%	0.0%
Maximum	55.2	17.4%	86.3%	40.8%	100%	92.3%	27.4%	59.2%	51.5%	26.3%	2.5%

Table 3.2.3.18 Total persons receiving sanctions/asures in 2020 – Money laundering

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 pop.	Of which: % verdict / admonition only	Of which: % fines	Of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures		Of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: % unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures		
				Total	Of which: % comm. service	Total	Of which: % with supervisi.	Of which: % wi. comm srv	Total	Of which: % partially	Of which: % other measures
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	...	100%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	1.7	2.9%	9.1%	8.6%	93.3%	61.1%	8.4%	...	18.3%	...	...
Denmark	2.2	0.0%	88.9%	...	...	2.4%	...	0.0%	6.3%	12.5%	0.0%
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	4.7	0.0%	33.2%	2.7%	71.4%	42.6%	2.8%	2.8%	19.1%	...	2.3%
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	3.5	0.6%	9.4%	45.7%	7.7%	37.0%	0.0%	...	7.3%	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo UN 1244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
the Netherlands	4.2	...	4.7%	37.1%	97.3%	13.5%	...	65.6%	44.1%	29.7%	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	0.2	...	3.2%	1.6%	100%	69.8%	27.3%	...	25.4%	...	0.0%
Portugal	0.9	0.0%	6.7%	0.0%	...	75.6%	70.6%	...	16.7%	...	1.1%
Romania	0.1	...	9.1%	4.5%	...	59.1%	...	...	27.3%	...	0.0%
Serbia	0.3	0.0%	4.3%	0.0%	...	65.2%	40.0%	...	4.3%	...	0.0%
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	8.9	0.7%	16.4%	8.4%	13.5%	52.5%	...	2.8%	11.5%	2.0%	10.4%
Switzerland	7.1	0.0%	63.1%	1.0%	100%	14.1%	0.0%	0.0%	21.8%	48.4%	...
Türkiye	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	0.0	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%	...	...	...	...	33.3%	...	...
UK: E & W	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	2.6	7.1%	19.1%	9.1%	69.0%	49.4%	18.6%	11.9%	18.1%	23.2%	2.0%
Median	1.7	0.0%	9.1%	2.2%	93.3%	55.8%	5.6%	1.4%	18.3%	21.1%	0.0%
Minimum	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.7%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%
Maximum	8.9	66.7%	88.9%	45.7%	100%	100%	70.6%	65.6%	44.1%	48.4%	10.4%

Table 3.2.3.19 Total persons receiving sanctions/asures in 2020 – Corruption

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 pop.	Of which: % verdict / admonition only	Of which: % fines	Of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures		Of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: % unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures		
				Total	Of which: % comm. service	Total	Of which: % with supervisi.	Of which: % wi. comm srv	Total	Of which: % partially	Of which: % other measures
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	0.6	...	26.3%	14.0%	0.0%	22.8%	...	...	36.8%	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	3.2	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	...	64.0%	10.3%	28.7%	36.0%	16.3%	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	0.9	1.1%	31.9%	3.2%	33.3%	53.2%	0.0%	...	10.6%	...	...
Denmark	0.2	0.0%	8.3%	...	...	58.3%	...	71.4%	8.3%	100%	0.0%
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	0.0	0.0%	100%	0.0%	...	0.0%	...	...	0.0%	...	0.0%
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	6.0	0.0%	21.8%	43.2%	0.0%	20.7%	0.8%	...	14.3%	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo UN 1244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
the Netherlands	0.0	...	0.0%	50.0%	100%	50.0%	...	100%	0.0%	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	2.6	...	19.3%	1.6%	100%	64.4%	5.2%	...	12.1%	...	2.6%
Portugal	1.1	0.0%	9.5%	0.9%	100%	66.4%	33.8%	...	15.5%	...	7.8%
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	2.1	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	...	83.8%	29.8%	...	8.1%	...	0.0%
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	0.2	0.0%	68.4%	5.3%	0.0%	21.1%	...	0.0%	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Switzerland	0.1	0.0%	72.7%	0.0%	...	27.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	...	...
Türkiye	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	1.8	1.1%	94.0%	0.4%	100%	...	...	...	4.5%	...	...
UK: E & W	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	1.5	0.2%	34.8%	9.9%	54.2%	44.3%	11.4%	40.0%	11.7%	38.8%	1.7%
Median	0.9	0.0%	21.8%	1.3%	66.7%	51.6%	5.2%	28.7%	8.3%	16.3%	0.0%
Minimum	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Maximum	6.0	1.1%	100%	50.0%	100%	83.8%	33.8%	100%	36.8%	100%	7.8%

Table 3.2.3.20 Total persons receiving sanctions/asures in 2020 – Drug offences: Total

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 pop.	Of which: % verdict / admonition only	Of which: % fines	Of which: % non- custodial sanctions and measures		Of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: % unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures		Of which: % other measures
				Total	Of which: % comm. service	Total	Of which: % with supervisi.	Of which: % wi. comm srv	Total	Of which: % partially	
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	32	...	0.4%	32.8%	0.0%	0.9%	...	...	65.9%	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	15	1.9%	0.0%	3.8%	...	49.8%	5.1%	25.3%	44.4%	28.8%	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	27	1.1%	8.9%	8.2%	75.3%	57.0%	21.1%	...	24.6%	...	...
Denmark	269	0.1%	84.8%	...	...	5.0%	...	30.4%	8.3%	5.2%	0.2%
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	190	0.2%	77.5%	1.4%	94.6%	13.4%	8.8%	2.6%	7.1%	...	0.4%
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo UN 1244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	38	...	1.5%	22.2%	100%	21.4%	...	...	54.9%	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
the Netherlands	24	...	10.7%	27.1%	98.3%	13.4%	...	75.5%	46.8%	38.8%	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	54	...	44.0%	21.6%	100%	15.8%	48.0%	...	16.3%	...	2.3%
Portugal	28	0.2%	26.6%	1.9%	100%	42.2%	70.4%	...	28.4%	...	0.7%
Romania	4	...	8.8%	6.7%	...	41.7%	...	...	42.0%	...	0.9%
Serbia	64	0.1%	23.5%	0.6%	0.0%	46.4%	11.1%	...	23.6%	...	0.7%
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	310	13.2%	68.5%	4.5%	17.5%	2.9%	...	45.4%	7.8%	3.7%	3.2%
Switzerland	71	1.8%	48.0%	6.3%	98.9%	19.8%	0.0%	0.0%	24.0%	27.3%	...
Türkiye	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	24	37.2%	47.5%	0.1%	57.1%	...	...	...	15.2%	...	...
UK: E & W	59	12.3%	37.9%	9.7%	...	11.4%	...	...	24.5%	...	4.2%
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	81	6.8%	32.6%	10.5%	67.4%	24.4%	23.5%	29.9%	28.9%	20.8%	1.6%
Median	38	1.5%	26.6%	6.5%	94.6%	17.8%	11.1%	27.9%	24.5%	27.3%	0.8%
Minimum	4	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%	3.7%	0.2%
Maximum	310	37.2%	84.8%	32.8%	100%	57.0%	70.4%	75.5%	65.9%	38.8%	4.2%

Table 3.2.3.21 Total persons receiving sanctions/asures in 2020 – Drug offences: Drug trafficking

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 pop.	Of which: % verdict / admonition only	Of which: % fines	Of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures		Of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: % unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures		
				Total	Of which: % comm. service	Total	Of which: % with supervisi.	Of which: % wi. comm srv	Total	Of which: % partially	Of which: % other measures
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	14.9	1.9%	0.0%	3.8%	...	49.8%	5.1%	25.3%	44.4%	28.8%	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	21.1	1.1%	6.1%	5.9%	77.9%	58.4%	23.4%	...	28.5%	...	...
Denmark	3.2	0.0%	0.0%	...	...	4.4%	...	37.5%	92.8%	9.0%	1.1%
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	84.1	0.1%	49.9%	3.2%	94.6%	30.2%	8.8%	2.5%	15.9%	...	0.8%
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo UN 1244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
the Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	4.4	...	19.3%	1.8%	100%	22.7%	47.6%	...	49.9%	...	6.3%
Portugal	20.9	0.0%	4.3%	2.0%	100%	54.9%	70.8%	...	37.9%	...	0.9%
Romania	2.9	...	2.6%	3.1%	...	46.1%	...	...	47.5%	...	0.7%
Serbia	12.4	0.2%	6.9%	0.1%	0.0%	19.5%	27.5%	...	66.2%	...	1.7%
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	25.0	1.1%	32.5%	11.4%	26.3%	8.6%	...	54.2%	41.1%	3.2%	5.3%
Switzerland	70.8	1.8%	48.0%	6.3%	98.9%	19.8%	0.0%	0.0%	24.0%	27.3%	...
Türkiye	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	3.8	47.8%	24.1%	0.0%	...	...	...	...	28.1%	...	...
UK: E & W	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	24.0	6.0%	17.6%	3.8%	71.1%	31.4%	26.2%	23.9%	43.3%	17.1%	2.4%
Median	14.9	1.1%	6.9%	3.2%	94.6%	26.5%	23.4%	25.3%	41.1%	18.1%	1.1%
Minimum	2.9	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.4%	0.0%	0.0%	15.9%	3.2%	0.7%
Maximum	84.1	47.8%	49.9%	11.4%	100%	58.4%	70.8%	54.2%	92.8%	28.8%	6.3%

3.2.4 Minors receiving sanctions/measures in 2020

Table 3.2.4.1 Minors receiving sanctions/measures in 2020 – Criminal offences: Total

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 pop.	Of which: % verdict / admonition only	Of which: % fines	Of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures		Of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: % unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures		
				Total	Of which: % comm. service	Total	Of which: % with supervisi.	Of which: % wi. comm srv	Total	Of which: % partially	Of which: % other measures
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	2.1	...	6.3%	42.5%	...	21.7%	...	...	29.5%	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	6.4	27.2%	0.0%	36.6%	...	15.3%	48.8%	...	20.9%	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	10.5	12.5%	0.4%	16.8%	97.3%	64.0%	16.8%	...	6.7%	...	...
Denmark	143.3	0.1%	74.2%	...	...	17.1%	...	9.7%	2.8%	41.4%	0.4%
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	59.0	1.5%	85.7%	0.3%	10.0%	11.9%	49.4%	2.1%	0.5%	...	0.1%
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	39.8	0.6%	1.2%	81.6%	18.8%	10.6%	82.1%	...	6.0%	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo UN 1244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	15.4	...	...	61.5%	100%	18.8%	...	...	19.7%	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
the Netherlands	18.8	...	...	63.2%	98.8%	9.4%	...	54.7%	25.1%	59.9%	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	18.5	...	...	94.1%	...	0.4%	...	...	5.5%	...	...
Portugal	7.3	1.5%	42.6%	5.3%	100%	43.9%	87.7%	...	5.7%	...	1.1%
Romania	3.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	17.5	...	...	99.8%	...	0.2%	...	...	...	...	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	47.5	3.6%	...	40.2%	...	...	...	...	14.7%	...	...
Sweden	96.0	33.1%	35.3%	0.1%	11.1%	0.1%	...	0.0%	0.6%	5.1%	30.8%
Switzerland	96.5	20.1%	21.2%	48.1%	99.4%	7.3%	0.0%	0.0%	3.3%	18.7%	...
Türkiye	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	158.5	38.2%	28.8%	8.3%	97.8%	...	...	...	24.5%	...	...
UK: E & W	22.1	13.0%	8.7%	68.9%	...	0.0%	...	...	5.9%	...	3.4%
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	44.8	13.8%	27.7%	44.5%	70.4%	15.8%	47.4%	13.3%	11.4%	31.3%	7.2%
Median	18.8	12.5%	21.2%	42.5%	97.8%	11.2%	49.1%	2.1%	6.0%	30.0%	1.1%
Minimum	2.1	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	5.1%	0.1%
Maximum	158.5	38.2%	85.7%	99.8%	100%	64.0%	87.7%	54.7%	29.5%	59.9%	30.8%

Table 3.2.4.2 Minors receiving sanctions/measures in 2020 – Criminal offences: Major traffic offences

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 pop.	Of which: % verdict / admonition only	Of which: % fines	Of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures		Of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: % unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures		
				Total	Of which: % comm. service	Total	Of which: % with supervisi.	Of which: % w/ comm srv	Total	Of which: % partially	Of which: % other measures
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	...	100%	100%	...	0.0%	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	0.3	8.3%	0.0%	30.6%	90.9%	50.0%	16.7%	...	11.1%	...	...
Denmark	0.1	0.0%	33.3%	...	...	0.0%	...	...	0.0%	...	0.0%
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	0.6	0.0%	90.3%	0.0%	...	9.7%	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%	...	0.0%
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	1.2	0.0%	9.1%	86.8%	16.2%	4.1%	80.0%	...	0.0%	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo UN 1244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	0.1	...	...	100%	100%	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
the Netherlands	0.4	...	...	71.9%	97.8%	3.1%	...	100%	0.0%	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	0.2	...	...	100%	...	0.0%	...	...	0.0%	...	...
Portugal	0.9	3.2%	91.6%	1.1%	100%	3.2%	33.3%	...	0.0%	...	1.1%
Romania	0.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	0.2	...	...	100%	...	0.0%	...	...	...	...	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	19.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	21.0	16.2%	30.1%	45.9%	99.5%	5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	20.0%	...
Türkiye	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	4.1	59.5%	25.7%	0.5%	0.0%	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: E & W	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	3.3	10.9%	35.0%	48.8%	72.1%	17.5%	49.4%	33.3%	1.5%	20.0%	0.4%
Median	0.4	1.6%	27.9%	45.9%	97.8%	3.6%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%
Minimum	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%
Maximum	21.0	59.5%	91.6%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100.0%	11.1%	20.0%	1.1%

Table 3.2.4.3 Minors receiving sanctions/measures in 2020 – Intentional homicide: Total

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 pop.	Of which: % verdict / admonition only	Of which: % fines	Of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures		Of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: % unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures		
				Total	Of which: % comm. service	Total	Of which: % with supervisi.	Of which: % wi. comm srv	Total	Of which: % partially	Of which: % other measures
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	0.08	...	0.0%	0.0%	...	0.0%	...	...	100.0%	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	0.02	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	...	0.0%	...	...	100.0%	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	0.09	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	...	44.4%	50.0%	...	55.6%	...	...
Denmark	0.04	0.0%	0.0%	...	...	0.0%	...	...	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	0.04	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	...	0.0%	...	...	100.0%	...	0.0%
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	0.16	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	6.3%	100%	...	43.8%	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo UN 1244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	0.05	...	...	...	...	100%	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
the Netherlands	0.35	...	...	3.4%	100%	6.8%	...	100%	89.8%	56.6%	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	0.01	...	...	50.0%	...	0.0%	...	...	50.0%	...	...
Portugal	0.09	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	...	22.2%	100%	...	77.8%	...	0.0%
Romania	0.13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	0.07	...	...	100%	...	0.0%	...	...	...	...	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	0.11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	0.12	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%	...	30.0%	0.0%	0.0%	60.0%	50.0%	...
Türkiye	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	0.02	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	...	...	...	...	100.0%	...	...
UK: E & W	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	0.09	1.3%	0.0%	18.5%	50.0%	17.5%	62.5%	50.0%	75.2%	35.5%	16.7%
Median	0.08	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	3.1%	75.0%	50.0%	77.8%	50.0%	0.0%
Minimum	0.01	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	43.8%	0.0%	0.0%
Maximum	0.35	10.0%	0.0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100.0%	56.6%	50.0%

Table 3.2.4.4 Minors receiving sanctions/measures in 2020 – Intentional homicide: Completed

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 pop.	Of which: % verdict / admonition only	Of which: % fines	Of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures		Of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: % unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures		
				Total	Of which: % comm. service	Total	Of which: % with supervisi.	Of which: % wi. comm srv	Total	Of which: % partially	Of which: % other measures
Denmark	0.02	0.0%	0.0%	...	...	0.0%	...	...	0.0%	...	100%
Hungary	0.11	0.0%	0.0%	54.5%	0.0%	0.0%	...	...	45.5%	...	...
Portugal	0.05	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	...	0.0%	...	...	100%	...	0.0%
Switzerland	0.04	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	...	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	100%	...

Table 3.2.4.9 Minors receiving sanctions/measures in 2020 – Sexual assault: Sexual abuse of a child

Croatia	0.05	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	...	0.0%	...	...	50.0%	...	...
Czech Republic	1.21	20.3%	0.0%	1.6%	100%	82.8%	7.5%	...	1.6%	...	...
Denmark	0.30	0.0%	0.0%	...	...	82.4%	...	14.3%	0.0%	...	0.0%
Finland	0.53	10.3%	0.0%	0.0%	...	86.2%	48.0%	8.0%	3.4%	...	0.0%
Poland	0.42	...	...	95.7%	...	0.0%	...	...	4.3%	...	...
Portugal	0.23	0.0%	0.0%	8.3%	100%	79.2%	89.5%	...	4.2%	...	8.3%
Serbia	0.04	...	...	100%	...	0.0%	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	0.92	7.8%	3.9%	64.9%	96.0%	15.6%	0.0%	0.0%	7.8%	0.0%	...

Table 3.2.4.5 Minors receiving sanctions/measures in 2020 – Bodily injury (Assault): Total

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 pop.	Of which: % verdict / admonition only	Of which: % fines	Of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures		Of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: % unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures		
				Total	Of which: % comm. service	Total	Of which: % with supervisi.	Of which: % wi. comm srv	Total	Of which: % partially	Of which: % other measures
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	0.3	...	12.1%	6.1%	50.0%	48.5%	...	...	33.3%	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	0.3	42.9%	0.0%	50.0%	...	7.1%	0.0%	...	0.0%	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	1.2	7.3%	0.0%	15.3%	100%	69.4%	16.3%	...	8.1%	...	...
Denmark	13.7	0.0%	0.3%	...	...	68.6%	...	9.7%	14.7%	40.9%	1.7%
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	5.6	3.3%	75.2%	0.0%	...	21.2%	47.7%	1.5%	0.3%	...	0.0%
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	8.3	0.4%	0.5%	79.8%	17.5%	12.0%	87.8%	...	7.4%	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo UN 1244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
the Netherlands	2.6	...	...	74.9%	99.1%	7.0%	...	45.2%	16.5%	64.4%	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	2.4	...	...	91.4%	...	0.9%	...	...	7.8%	...	...
Portugal	1.0	1.0%	55.9%	2.9%	100%	34.3%	82.9%	...	2.9%	...	2.9%
Romania	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	1.9	...	...	100%	...	0.0%	...	...	...	...	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	8.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	8.2	6.2%	8.7%	53.2%	97.5%	22.4%	0.0%	0.0%	9.6%	35.4%	...
Türkiye	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	0.1	79.6%	0.0%	4.1%	0.0%	...	...	...	16.3%	...	...
UK: E & W	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	3.9	17.6%	17.0%	43.4%	66.3%	26.5%	39.1%	14.1%	10.6%	46.9%	1.5%
Median	2.1	4.7%	0.5%	50.0%	97.5%	21.2%	32.0%	5.6%	8.1%	40.9%	1.7%
Minimum	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	35.4%	0.0%
Maximum	13.7	79.6%	75.2%	100%	100%	69.4%	87.8%	45.2%	33.3%	64.4%	2.9%

Table 3.2.4.6 Minors receiving sanctions/measures in 2020 – Bodily injury (Assault): Aggravated bodily injury

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 pop.	Of which: % verdict / admonition only	Of which: % fines	Of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures		Of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: % unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: % other measures
				Total	Of which: % comm. service	Total	Of which: % with supervisi.	Of which: % w/ comm srv	Total	Of which: % partially		
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	0.3	...	0.0%	6.9%	0.0%	55.2%	...	...	37.9%	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	0.1	83.3%	0.0%	16.7%	...	0.0%	...	...	0.0%	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	0.2	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	...	76.5%	30.8%	...	23.5%	...	...	...
Denmark	2.4	0.0%	0.0%	...	...	31.9%	...	14.0%	44.4%	40.0%	...	0.7%
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	0.2	7.7%	7.7%	0.0%	...	84.6%	45.5%	0.0%	0.0%	...	...	0.0%
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo UN 1244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	0.3	...	...	33.3%	100%	33.3%	...	...	33.3%	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
the Netherlands	0.7	...	...	50.0%	95.1%	12.3%	...	66.7%	37.7%	69.6%	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	0.1	...	...	72.0%	...	12.0%	...	...	16.0%	...	...	...
Portugal	0.4	0.0%	26.3%	5.3%	100%	63.2%	79.2%	...	5.3%	...	...	0.0%
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	0.7	...	...	100%	...	0.0%	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	0.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	1.3	2.8%	1.9%	40.2%	93.0%	41.1%	0.0%	0.0%	14.0%	33.3%	...	...
Türkiye	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: E & W	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	0.6	15.6%	5.1%	32.4%	77.6%	37.3%	38.8%	20.2%	21.2%	47.6%	...	0.2%
Median	0.3	1.4%	0.0%	25.0%	95.1%	33.3%	38.1%	7.0%	19.8%	40.0%	...	0.0%
Minimum	0.1	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	...	0.0%
Maximum	2.4	83.3%	26.3%	100%	100%	84.6%	79.2%	66.7%	44.4%	69.6%	...	0.7%

Table 3.2.4.7 Minors receiving sanctions/asures in 2020 – Sexual assault: Total

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 pop.	Of which: % verdict/ admonition only	Of which: % fines	Of which: % non- custodial sanctions and measures		Of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: % unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures			
				Total	Of which: % comm. service	Total	Of which: % with supervisi.	Of which: % wi. comm srv	Total	Of which: % partially	Of which: % other measures	
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	0.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0%	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	0.3	7.7%	0.0%	23.1%	...	15.4%	50.0%	...	53.8%	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	1.4	12.5%	0.0%	1.3%	100%	83.6%	11.8%	...	2.6%	...	...	...
Denmark	3.8	0.0%	19.0%	...	...	64.4%	...	2.9%	6.9%	26.7%	...	2.8%
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	0.7	7.3%	2.4%	0.0%	...	82.9%	47.1%	8.8%	7.3%	...	...	0.0%
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	0.6	0.0%	0.0%	46.8%	3.4%	29.0%	88.9%	...	24.2%	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo UN 1244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
the Netherlands	0.5	...	...	22.2%	77.8%	29.6%	...	58.3%	46.9%	57.9%	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	0.5	...	...	92.2%	...	0.6%	...	...	7.2%	...	...	...
Portugal	0.3	0.0%	0.0%	9.4%	100%	75.0%	91.7%	...	6.3%	...	...	9.4%
Romania	0.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	0.2	...	...	91.7%	...	8.3%	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	0.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	1.5	8.6%	3.9%	60.2%	93.5%	17.2%	0.0%	0.0%	10.2%	7.7%	...	...
Türkiye	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	0.0	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	...	...	...	...	66.7%	...	...	...
UK: E & W	0.3	1.2%	0.0%	82.1%	...	0.0%	...	...	13.7%	...	...	3.0%
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	0.8	7.8%	2.8%	39.0%	74.9%	36.9%	48.2%	17.5%	28.8%	30.8%	...	3.8%
Median	0.5	7.3%	0.0%	23.1%	93.5%	29.0%	48.5%	5.9%	11.9%	26.7%	...	2.9%
Minimum	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	7.7%	...	0.0%
Maximum	3.8	33.3%	19.0%	92.2%	100%	83.6%	91.7%	58.3%	100.0%	57.9%	...	9.4%

Table 3.2.4.8 Minors receiving sanctions/measures in 2020 – Sexual assault: Rape

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 pop.	Of which: % verdict / admonition only	Of which: % fines	Of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures		Of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: % unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures		
				Total	Of which: % comm. service	Total	Of which: % with supervisi.	Of which: % wi. comm srv	Total	Of which: % partially	Of which: % other measures
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	0.21	0.0%	0.0%	22.2%	...	11.1%	100%	...	66.7%	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	0.17	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	...	88.9%	43.8%	...	11.1%	...	...
Denmark	0.47	0.0%	0.0%	...	...	22.2%	...	0.0%	48.1%	23.1%	14.8%
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	0.20	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	...	81.8%	44.4%	11.1%	18.2%	...	0.0%
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo UN 1244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	0.20	...	...	50.0%	100%	...	...	...	50.0%	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
the Netherlands	0.13	...	...	0.0%	...	22.7%	...	80.0%	77.3%	52.9%	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	0.05	...	...	63.2%	...	5.3%	...	...	31.6%	...	...
Portugal	0.04	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	...	50.0%	100%	...	25.0%	...	25.0%
Romania	0.10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	0.11	...	...	87.5%	...	12.5%	...	...	...	...	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	0.62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	0.17	14.3%	0.0%	21.4%	100%	28.6%	0.0%	0.0%	35.7%	20.0%	...
Türkiye	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	0.01	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	...	...	...	...	66.7%	...	...
UK: E & W	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	0.18	6.8%	0.0%	24.4%	100%	35.9%	57.6%	22.8%	43.0%	32.0%	13.3%
Median	0.15	0.0%	0.0%	10.7%	100%	22.7%	44.4%	5.6%	41.9%	23.1%	14.8%
Minimum	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	11.1%	20.0%	0.0%
Maximum	0.62	33.3%	0.0%	87.5%	100%	88.9%	100%	80.0%	77.3%	52.9%	25.0%

Table 3.2.4.10 Minors receiving sanctions/measures in 2020 – Robbery: Total

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 pop.	Of which: % verdict / admonition only	Of which: % fines	Of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures		Of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: % unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures		
				Total	Of which: % comm. service	Total	Of which: % with supervisi.	Of which: % wi. comm srv	Total	Of which: % partially	Of which: % other measures
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	0.2	...	0.0%	11.8%	0.0%	35.3%	...	...	52.9%	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	0.9	10.3%	0.0%	30.8%	...	23.1%	88.9%	...	35.9%	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	1.1	0.9%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	75.7%	32.1%	...	22.5%	...	...
Denmark	2.2	0.0%	0.0%	...	...	49.2%	...	17.7%	34.1%	58.1%	1.6%
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	2.3	0.0%	0.8%	4.0%	0.0%	88.8%	55.9%	3.6%	5.6%	...	0.8%
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	2.3	0.0%	0.0%	45.0%	0.0%	23.6%	70.4%	...	31.4%	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo UN 1244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	2.0	...	...	23.1%	100%	51.3%	...	...	25.6%	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
the Netherlands	3.5	...	...	38.6%	96.5%	10.1%	...	81.7%	51.3%	70.5%	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	0.6	...	...	79.7%	...	2.5%	...	...	17.8%	...	...
Portugal	1.9	0.0%	5.2%	6.8%	100%	81.3%	91.7%	...	6.8%	...	0.0%
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	0.7	...	...	100%	...	0.0%	...	...	...	...	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	2.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	4.6	0.8%	3.4%	46.3%	98.3%	34.7%	0.0%	0.0%	14.7%	19.6%	...
Türkiye	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	0.7	62.8%	10.0%	7.2%	76.2%	...	...	...	20.0%	...	...
UK: E & W	2.1	2.4%	0.0%	82.9%	...	0.0%	...	...	13.5%	...	1.2%
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	1.8	8.6%	1.9%	36.7%	52.3%	36.6%	56.5%	25.8%	25.6%	49.4%	0.9%
Median	2.0	0.8%	0.0%	30.8%	76.2%	34.7%	63.1%	10.7%	22.5%	58.1%	1.0%
Minimum	0.2	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%	19.6%	0.0%
Maximum	4.6	62.8%	10.0%	100%	100%	88.8%	91.7%	81.7%	52.9%	70.5%	1.6%

Table 3.2.4.11 Minors receiving sanctions/asures in 2020 – Theft: Total

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 pop.	Of which: % verdict/ admonition only	Of which: % fines	Of which: % non- custodial sanctions and measures		Of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: % unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures		Of which: % other measures
				Total	Of which: % comm. service	Total	Of which: % with supervisi.	Of which: % wi. comm srv	Total	Of which: % partially	
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	1.0	...	4.0%	65.7%	3.1%	9.1%	...	...	21.2%	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	1.9	22.5%	0.0%	40.0%	...	12.5%	30.0%	...	25.0%	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	2.8	8.8%	1.0%	21.5%	100%	61.3%	17.6%	...	7.4%	...	...
Denmark	25.1	0.3%	78.6%	...	...	17.0%	...	11.1%	0.5%	14.3%	0.2%
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	5.2	2.5%	87.3%	0.4%	0.0%	9.5%	74.1%	0.0%	0.4%	...	0.0%
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	17.1	0.5%	0.8%	83.0%	19.6%	9.3%	79.5%	...	6.4%	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo UN 1244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	7.6	...	...	71.8%	100%	6.0%	...	...	22.1%	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
the Netherlands	3.9	...	...	60.0%	99.7%	14.7%	...	34.0%	23.6%	37.4%	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	1.9	...	...	87.1%	...	0.7%	...	...	12.2%	...	...
Portugal	1.2	3.2%	46.0%	8.9%	100%	33.1%	80.5%	...	8.9%	...	0.0%
Romania	1.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	6.2	...	...	100%	...	0.0%	...	...	...	...	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	25.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	19.1	9.1%	11.7%	55.2%	99.1%	14.6%	0.0%	0.0%	9.4%	16.1%	...
Türkiye	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	3.3	60.3%	16.2%	11.7%	44.0%	...	...	...	11.9%	...	...
UK: E & W	2.5	12.5%	0.3%	75.7%	...	0.0%	...	...	6.5%	...	4.9%
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	7.8	13.3%	24.6%	52.4%	62.8%	14.5%	46.9%	11.3%	11.9%	22.6%	1.3%
Median	3.6	8.8%	7.9%	60.0%	99.1%	9.5%	52.0%	5.6%	9.4%	16.1%	0.1%
Minimum	1.0	0.3%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	14.3%	0.0%
Maximum	25.1	60.3%	87.3%	100%	100%	61.3%	80.5%	34.0%	25.0%	37.4%	4.9%

Table 3.2.4.12 Minors receiving sanctions/measures in 2020 – Theft: Aggravated theft

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 pop.	Of which: % verdict / admonition only	Of which: % fines	Of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures		Of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: % unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures		
				Total	Of which: % comm. service	Total	Of which: % with supervisi.	Of which: % wi. comm srv	Total	Of which: % partially	Of which: % other measures
Croatia	1.2	20.4%	0.0%	36.7%	...	16.3%	25.0%	...	26.5%	...	...
Finland	0.4	0.0%	29.2%	0.0%	...	66.7%	0.0%	6.3%	4.2%	...	0.0%
the Netherlands	2.7	...	...	57.4%	99.6%	14.8%	...	44.8%	26.3%	42.0%	...
Portugal	0.8	0.0%	30.9%	8.6%	100%	48.1%	82.1%	...	12.3%	...	0.0%
Serbia	3.5	...	...	100%	...	0.0%	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	0.7	1.8%	7.3%	38.2%	100%	30.9%	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	27.3%	...

Table 3.2.4.13 Minors receiving sanctions/measures in 2020 – Theft: Theft of a motor vehicle

Denmark	1.5	0.0%	18.4%	...	...	66.7%	...	19.0%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Finland	0.6	0.0%	90.3%	0.0%	...	9.7%	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%	...	0.0%
Portugal	0.0	0.0%	100%	0.0%	...	0.0%	...	...	0.0%	...	0.0%
Serbia	0.6	...	...	100%	...	0.0%	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	0.5	75.4%	1.5%	2.6%	100%	...	...	...	16.9%	...	...

Table 3.2.4.14 Minors receiving sanctions/measures in 2020 – (Theft) Burglary: Total

Croatia	1.1	22.2%	0.0%	35.6%	...	15.6%	28.6%	...	26.7%	...	...
Denmark	1.6	0.0%	22.8%	...	...	69.6%	...	6.3%	2.2%	50.0%	2.2%
Poland	0.7	...	...	83.2%	...	1.1%	...	...	15.6%	...	...
Portugal	0.1	0.0%	25.0%	12.5%	100%	62.5%	80.0%	...	0.0%	...	0.0%

Table 3.2.4.15 Minors receiving sanctions/measures in 2020 – (Theft) Burglary: Domestic burglary

Denmark	0.47	0.0%	14.8%	...	...	74.1%	...	5.0%	0.0%	...	7.4%
Portugal	0.02	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	...	50.0%	100%	...	0.0%	...	0.0%

Table 3.2.4.16 Minors receiving sanctions/asures in 2020 – Fraud

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 pop.	Of which: % verdict / admonition only	Of which: % fines	Of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures		Of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: % unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures		
				Total	Of which: % comm. service	Total	Of which: % with supervisi.	Of which: % wi. comm srv	Total	Of which: % partially	Of which: % other measures
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	0.1	0.0%	0.0%	66.7%	...	0.0%	...	...	33.3%	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	0.2	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	...	83.3%	6.7%	...	0.0%	...	...
Denmark	2.7	0.0%	48.1%	...	...	36.5%	...	8.8%	1.9%	66.7%	0.0%
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	1.6	0.0%	88.9%	0.0%	...	11.1%	40.0%	0.0%	0.0%	...	0.0%
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo UN 1244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
the Netherlands	0.2	...	...	78.6%	95.5%	10.7%	...	33.3%	7.1%	0.0%	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	0.2	...	...	94.7%	...	0.0%	...	...	5.3%	...	...
Portugal	0.0	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	...	0.0%	...	...	50.0%	...	0.0%
Romania	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	0.1	...	...	100%	...	0.0%	...	...	...	...	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	1.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	2.1	5.1%	13.1%	58.9%	98.1%	11.4%	0.0%	0.0%	11.4%	10.0%	...
Türkiye	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: E & W	0.1	20.8%	0.0%	73.6%	...	0.0%	...	...	0.0%	...	5.7%
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	0.7	6.1%	28.6%	52.5%	96.8%	15.3%	15.6%	10.5%	12.1%	25.6%	1.4%
Median	0.2	0.0%	13.1%	66.7%	96.8%	5.4%	6.7%	4.4%	5.3%	10.0%	0.0%
Minimum	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	95.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Maximum	2.7	20.8%	88.9%	100%	98.1%	83.3%	40.0%	33.3%	50.0%	66.7%	5.7%

Table 3.2.4.17 Minors receiving sanctions/measures in 2020 – Forgery of documents

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 pop.	Of which: % verdict / admonition only	Of which: % fines	Of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures		Of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: % unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures		
				Total	Of which: % comm. service	Total	Of which: % with supervisi.	Of which: % wi. comm srv	Total	Of which: % partially	Of which: % other measures
Croatia	0.07	0.0%	0.0%	66.7%	...	33.3%	0.0%	...	0.0%	...	...
Denmark	1.07	0.0%	65.6%	...	...	32.8%	...	0.0%	0.0%	...	0.0%
Finland	0.77	2.4%	97.6%	0.0%	...	0.0%	...	...	0.0%	...	0.0%
Hungary	0.82	1.2%	0.0%	79.0%	20.3%	16.0%	84.6%	...	3.7%	...	...
the Netherlands	0.08	...	...	53.8%	100%	0.0%	...	...	38.5%	60.0%	...
Poland	0.08	...	...	93.5%	...	0.0%	...	...	6.5%	...	...
Portugal	0.04	0.0%	100%	0.0%	...	0.0%	...	...	0.0%	...	0.0%
Serbia	0.10	...	...	100%	...	0.0%	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	2.65	19.0%	44.3%	23.1%	98.0%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	7.7%	11.8%	...

Table 3.2.4.18 Minors receiving sanctions/measures in 2020 – Money laundering

Czech Republic	0.08	50.0%	0.0%	12.5%	100%	37.5%	0.0%	...	0.0%	...	...
Finland	0.07	0.0%	100%	0.0%	...	0.0%	...	...	0.0%	...	0.0%
Netherlands	0.20	...	...	76.5%	100%	5.9%	...	50.0%	17.6%	66.7%	...
Portugal	0.01	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	...	100%	100%	...	0.0%	...	0.0%
Switzerland	0.08	0.0%	14.3%	85.7%	100%	0.0%	...	...	0.0%	...	...

Table 3.2.4.19 Minors receiving sanctions/measures in 2020 – Corruption

Hungary	0.02	0.0%	0.0%	100%	0.0%	0.0%	...	...	0.0%	...	...
Poland	0.01	...	...	100%	...	0.0%	...	...	0.0%	...	...

Table 3.2.4.21 Minors receiving sanctions/measures in 2020 – Drug offences: Drug trafficking

Croatia	1.0	30.0%	0.0%	35.0%	...	25.0%	70.0%	...	10.0%	...	...
Czech Republic	0.6	14.5%	1.6%	25.8%	87.5%	56.5%	22.9%	...	1.6%	...	...
Denmark	0.1	0.0%	0.0%	...	...	0.0%	...	...	100%	75.0%	0.0%
Finland	2.9	0.0%	80.0%	1.3%	0.0%	17.5%	53.6%	0.0%	0.6%	...	0.6%
Poland	0.0	...	...	100%	...	0.0%	...	...	0.0%	...	...
Portugal	0.6	0.0%	15.2%	4.5%	100%	74.2%	85.7%	...	6.1%	...	0.0%
Serbia	1.0	...	...	100%	...	0.0%	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	10.4	12.0%	27.5%	42.2%	98.9%	12.1%	0.0%	0.0%	6.2%	29.6%	...

Table 3.2.4.20 Minors receiving sanctions/asures in 2020 – Drug offences: Total

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 pop.	Of which: % verdict / admonition only	Of which: % fines	Of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures		Of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures			Of which: % unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures		
				Total	Of which: % comm. service	Total	Of which: % with supervisi.	Of which: % wi. comm srv	Total	Of which: % partially	Of which: % other measures
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	0.1	...	0.0%	57.1%	0.0%	14.3%	...	...	28.6%	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	1.0	30.0%	0.0%	35.0%	...	25.0%	70.0%	...	10.0%	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	0.7	15.5%	1.4%	25.4%	88.9%	56.3%	20.0%	...	1.4%	...	...
Denmark	14.8	0.0%	89.7%	...	...	7.6%	...	15.6%	1.8%	40.0%	0.0%
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	6.5	2.0%	89.1%	0.6%	0.0%	7.8%	53.6%	0.0%	0.3%	...	0.3%
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo UN 1244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	1.4	...	...	42.9%	...	53.6%	...	...	3.6%	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
the Netherlands	0.8	...	...	75.0%	99.0%	5.7%	...	87.5%	15.0%	71.4%	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	2.2	...	...	96.4%	...	0.2%	...	...	3.4%	...	...
Portugal	1.0	0.0%	44.7%	3.9%	100%	47.6%	85.7%	...	3.9%	...	0.0%
Romania	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	3.6	...	...	100%	...	0.0%	...	...	...	...	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	20.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	10.4	12.0%	27.5%	42.2%	98.9%	12.1%	0.0%	0.0%	6.2%	29.6%	...
Türkiye	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	0.1	44.4%	44.4%	6.3%	0.0%	...	...	...	4.8%	...	...
UK: E & W	2.3	25.4%	8.1%	59.9%	...	0.0%	...	...	3.5%	...	3.0%
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	4.4	16.2%	33.9%	45.4%	55.3%	19.2%	45.9%	25.8%	6.9%	47.0%	0.8%
Median	1.4	13.7%	27.5%	42.5%	88.9%	10.0%	53.6%	7.8%	3.7%	40.0%	0.1%
Minimum	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	29.6%	0.0%
Maximum	20.7	44.4%	89.7%	100%	100%	56.3%	85.7%	87.5%	28.6%	71.4%	3.0%

Notes on tables 3.2.3.1 to 3.2.4.21

Croatia: Data include adult and juvenile persons, as well as legal entities, which have been convicted for criminal offences by un-appealable court decision.

Czech Republic: Total penalties are lower than Total sanctions and measures in some rows, but should correctly be equal - this is due to incorrect completion of the 52 stat sheets by the courts, where a final conviction was indicated but not a penalty.

Denmark: 'Other' refer to penal measures like psychiatric hospital order or other kind of treatment and Youth Crime Board sanctions and measures for children above 15 years of age.

Finland: "Verdict/admonition" = Waiver of sanctions by the courts (after guilt established). "Other" = previously imposed unsuspended prison sentence of communitiy service is considered as a sufficient penalty. Auto-theft is not a sub-category of aggravated theft (see above).

Hungary: An accused can be penalised for multiple crimes: the number of convicted persons for individual crimes may not equal the total number of convicted persons. A convicted person can get more than one punishment. Because of this, the number of penalties may not equal the number of convicted. For example, an accused can also be punished with a fine and imprisonment.

Poland: Other sanctions are the so-called mixed or sequential punishment, i.e. unsuspended custodial sanction followed by a sentence of community service and penal measures imposed on their own. Data in Table 3.2.1. are related to adults only. Data in Table 3.2.2 are related to minors only - person from 13 under 17, who were convicted in juvenile criminal proceedings.

Romania: 3.2.1 Other refers to minors receiving educative measures (art. 114 and 115 CP)

Serbia: "the table 3.2.1 includes only data on convicted adults.

Data for the criminal offense Theft of a motor vehicle refers to the criminal offense Unauthorized use of a motor vehicle. The data for this offense are included in the total - Theft, but are not included in the total for the criminal offense of Aggravated theft. Suspended custodial sanctions and measures includes a) suspended sentence: according to the CC of the Republic of Serbia, by suspended sentence the court determines punishment of the offender and concurrently determines that it shall not be enforced provided the convicted person does not commit a new offence during a period set by the court, which may not be under one or longer than five years (probationary period). The court may order protective supervision of an offender under suspended sentence during probation, which includes assistance, care and protection measures provided by law, but there are no separate data on this form of the suspended sentence; and b) home arrest (serving prison sentence in the premises where the convicts lives). The data for home arrest is given under suspended custodial sanctions and measures out of which supervision."

Sweden: Blank cells: Detailed information on the combination of offences and senteces for the age group 15-17 years is not available. For disclosure reason there is only available data for the broader age group 15-20 years of age.

UK: England & Wales: Fraud includes forgery. Sexual assault includes all sexual offences, not just sexual assaults.

3.2.5 Persons convicted by length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed in 2020

Table 3.2.5.1 Persons convicted by length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed in 2020 – Criminal offences:
Total

	Total unsuspended custodial sanctions	Of which: % under 6 months	Of which: % 6 months and less than 12 months	Of which: % 12 months and less than 24 months	Of which: % 24 months and less than 60 months	Of which: % 60 months and less than 120 months	Of which: % 120 months and over	Average length of custodial sanctions / measures (in months)	Of which: % Life	Of which: % Indeterminate sanctions / measures
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	53	...	...	...	43.2%	17.0%	3.7%	...	0.1%	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	61	9.7%	42.0%	32.6%	13.3%	1.6%	0.6%	...	...	0.2%
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	76	...	56.2%	...	37.0%	6.2%	0.6%	23.0	0.0%	...
Denmark	135	69.7%	8.7%	10.7%	8.0%	2.5%	0.4%	9.0	0.0%	0.1%
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	88	65.0%	8.1%	9.3%	14.2%	2.5%	0.5%	...	0.4%	...
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	69	20.4%	8.8%	27.0%	32.3%	10.2%	1.1%	32.0	0.2%	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo UN 1244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	158	0.0%	69.9%	11.5%	11.2%	5.8%	1.5%	...	0.1%	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
the Netherlands	123	81.5%	7.7%	4.3%	4.6%	1.3%	0.5%	5.7	0.0%	0.0%
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	128	21.8%	37.4%	31.0%	7.9%	1.4%	0.5%	...	0.0%	...
Portugal	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	87	34.6%	25.4%	18.5%	18.1%	2.2%	1.2%	...	...	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	323	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	116	56.8%	12.2%	16.7%	9.3%	4.3%	0.6%	12.2	0.2%	...
Switzerland	106	70.4%	11.3%	9.7%	6.5%	1.3%	0.2%	8.2	0.0%	0.5%
Türkiye	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	39	...	3.7%	8.5%	51.1%	13.3%	1.3%	...	0.2%	...
UK: E & W	106	45.1%	14.1%	16.1%	17.5%	5.3%	1.4%	17.0	0.5%	0.0%
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	103	43.2%	23.5%	16.3%	19.6%	5.4%	1.0%	38.8	0.1%	0.2%
Median	88	45.1%	12.2%	13.8%	13.8%	3.4%	0.6%	17.0	0.1%	0.1%
Minimum	36	0.0%	3.7%	4.3%	4.6%	1.3%	0.2%	8.2	0.0%	0.0%
Maximum	323	81.5%	69.9%	32.6%	51.1%	17.0%	3.7%	170.0	0.5%	0.5%

Table 3.2.5.2 Persons convicted by length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed in 2020 – 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 (<i>in months</i>)	Of which: % Life	Of which: % Indeterminate sanctions / measures
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	5.1	...	...	...	57.2%	6.9%	0.0%	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	2.5	7.7%	40.4%	34.6%	14.4%	1.0%	0.0%	...	...	1.9%
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	9.8	...	77.4%	...	22.0%	0.5%	0.1%	13.0	0.0%	...
Denmark	0.4	35.0%	10.0%	40.0%	15.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14.0	0.0%	0.0%
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	25.7	77.1%	4.1%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	...	0.0%	...
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	5.5	36.4%	18.7%	29.9%	12.8%	2.2%	0.0%	19.0	0.0%	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo UN 1244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	0.3	0.0%	20.0%	40.0%	20.0%	20.0%	0.0%	...	0.0%	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
the Netherlands	7.4	97.5%	1.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	15.7	19.8%	44.8%	30.3%	3.3%	1.6%	0.1%	...	0.0%	...
Portugal	6.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	6.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	2.0	35.0%	25.9%	14.7%	21.7%	2.1%	0.7%	...	...	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	24.3	98.4%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5	0.0%	...
Switzerland	11.4	52.6%	18.9%	15.6%	10.1%	2.5%	0.0%	11.9	0.0%	0.1%
Türkiye	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	0.6	...	0.4%	3.2%	70.6%	12.9%	0.0%	...	0.0%	...
UK: E & W	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	8.2	45.9%	22.0%	19.1%	19.0%	3.8%	0.1%	10.1	0.0%	0.7%
Median	6.1	35.7%	18.8%	15.6%	14.4%	1.6%	0.0%	12.5	0.0%	0.1%
Minimum	0.3	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0	0.0%	0.0%
Maximum	25.7	98.4%	77.4%	40.0%	70.6%	20.0%	0.7%	19.0	0.0%	1.9%

Table 3.2.5.3 Persons convicted by length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed in 2020 – 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 (<i>in months</i>)	Of which: % Life	Of which: % Indeterminate sanctions / measures
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	1.7	...	...	...	0.0%	29.5%	67.5%	...	3.0%	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	1.3	0.0%	1.8%	12.5%	50.0%	14.3%	21.4%	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	0.9	...	0.0%	...	8.5%	51.1%	40.4%	165.0	0.0%	...
Denmark	0.7	0.0%	2.6%	2.6%	5.3%	47.4%	42.1%	106.0	0.0%	0.0%
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	2.6	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	57.2%	17.9%	6.9%	...	14.5%	...
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	0.8	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	15.0%	27.5%	37.5%	117.0	20.0%	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo UN 1244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	2.2	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%	47.7%	43.2%	...	4.5%	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
the Netherlands	3.2	11.8%	11.6%	16.8%	26.1%	17.4%	15.7%	55.3	0.7%	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	1.0	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	8.3%	36.6%	50.5%	...	2.8%	...
Portugal	1.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	2.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	1.2	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	31.0%	16.7%	20.2%	...	...	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	1.7	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	4.8%	49.4%	33.3%	99.5	11.9%	...
Switzerland	1.1	0.0%	4.5%	7.9%	24.7%	32.6%	14.6%	73.1	3.4%	12.4%
Türkiye	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	1.1	...	0.4%	1.9%	1.1%	56.1%	34.8%	...	5.8%	...
UK: E & W	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: N. Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	1.6	1.2%	1.7%	4.1%	18.2%	34.2%	32.9%	102.6	6.1%	6.2%
Median	1.3	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	8.5%	32.6%	34.8%	102.7	3.4%	6.2%
Minimum	0.7	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14.3%	6.9%	55.3	0.0%	0.0%
Maximum	3.2	11.8%	11.6%	16.8%	57.2%	56.1%	67.5%	165.0	20.0%	12.4%

Table 3.2.5.4 Persons convicted by length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed in 2020 – 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 (<i>in months</i>)	Of which: % Life	Of which: % Indeterminate sanctions / measures
Croatia	0.50	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	23.8%	23.8%	52.4%	...	...	...
Denmark	0.30	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.9%	11.8%	82.4%	136.0	0.0%	0.0%
Hungary	0.46	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.7%	17.8%	51.1%	144.0	24.4%	...
Switzerland	0.24	0.0%	15.0%	0.0%	5.0%	35.0%	30.0%	104.5	10.0%	5.0%

Table 3.2.5.5 Persons convicted by length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed in 2020 – 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 (<i>in months</i>)	Of which: % Life	Of which: % Indeterminate sanctions / measures
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	3.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	2.9	12.4%	52.9%	29.8%	4.1%	0.0%	0.0%	...	...	0.8%
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	3.0	...	17.7%	...	69.1%	12.6%	0.6%	53.0	0.0%	...
Denmark	31.3	76.4%	9.9%	10.1%	3.1%	0.4%	0.0%	6.0	0.0%	0.1%
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	10.9	42.5%	10.7%	17.6%	19.1%	1.7%	0.0%	...	0.0%	...
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	8.0	15.7%	5.1%	27.3%	37.4%	13.5%	1.0%	35.0	0.0%	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo UN 1244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
the Netherlands	10.6	89.0%	7.4%	2.4%	1.2%	0.1%	0.0%	2.5	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	13.4	15.2%	44.7%	33.7%	5.1%	1.1%	0.1%	...	0.0%	...
Portugal	3.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	0.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	3.3	45.6%	29.1%	13.5%	11.0%	0.8%	0.0%	...	...	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	12.9	48.2%	15.1%	23.7%	10.6%	2.5%	0.0%	12.2	0.0%	...
Switzerland	7.1	39.8%	15.7%	22.2%	15.4%	2.7%	0.3%	15.0	0.2%	3.7%
Türkiye	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	2.3	...	3.2%	4.9%	25.0%	39.1%	0.1%	...	0.0%	...
UK: E & W	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: N. Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	8.1	42.7%	19.2%	18.5%	18.3%	6.8%	0.2%	20.6	0.0%	1.5%
Median	5.4	42.5%	15.1%	19.9%	11.0%	1.7%	0.0%	13.6	0.0%	0.8%
Minimum	0.2	12.4%	3.2%	2.4%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5	0.0%	0.1%
Maximum	31.3	89.0%	52.9%	33.7%	69.1%	39.1%	1.0%	53.0	0.2%	3.7%

Table 3.2.5.6 Persons convicted by length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed in 2020 – 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 (<i>in months</i>)	Of which: % Life	Of which: % Indeterminate sanctions / measures
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	2.3	...	...	...	61.1%	38.5%	0.5%	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	2.1	8.0%	56.3%	28.7%	5.7%	0.0%	0.0%	...	...	1.1%
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	1.4	...	0.7%	...	74.1%	24.5%	0.7%	57.0	0.0%	...
Denmark	11.1	52.6%	16.7%	21.6%	7.7%	1.3%	0.0%	10.0	0.0%	0.2%
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	4.0	1.8%	5.5%	36.4%	50.9%	4.5%	0.0%	...	0.0%	...
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo UN 1244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	2.6	...	7.8%	25.5%	39.2%	27.5%	0.0%	...	0.0%	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
the Netherlands	3.2	73.1%	16.8%	6.6%	3.3%	0.2%	0.0%	4.9	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	1.0	0.5%	9.7%	40.3%	35.1%	12.7%	1.6%	...	0.0%	...
Portugal	0.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	1.8	31.0%	34.9%	18.6%	14.0%	1.6%	0.0%	...	...	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	4.8	4.4%	5.0%	55.6%	28.3%	6.7%	0.0%	26.1	0.0%	...
Switzerland	2.7	19.8%	17.6%	27.9%	24.3%	4.5%	0.9%	22.5	0.0%	5.0%
Türkiye	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	1.4	...	1.0%	2.9%	30.9%	61.0%	0.2%	...	0.0%	...
UK: E & W	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: N. Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	3.0	23.9%	15.6%	26.4%	31.2%	15.2%	0.3%	24.1	0.0%	2.1%
Median	2.3	13.9%	9.7%	26.7%	29.6%	5.6%	0.0%	22.5	0.0%	1.1%
Minimum	0.8	0.5%	0.7%	2.9%	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	4.9	0.0%	0.2%
Maximum	11.1	73.1%	56.3%	55.6%	74.1%	61.0%	1.6%	57.0	0.0%	5.0%

Table 3.2.5.7 Persons convicted by length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed in 2020 – 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 (<i>in months</i>)	Of which: % Life	Of which: % Indeterminate sanctions / measures
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	0.7	...	...	...	21.4%	34.3%	10.0%	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	2.3	4.2%	24.2%	20.0%	35.8%	12.6%	3.2%	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	1.2	...	7.3%	...	60.5%	32.3%	0.0%	53.0	0.0%	...
Denmark	3.7	31.5%	5.2%	23.0%	30.5%	9.9%	0.0%	23.0	0.0%	1.9%
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	3.3	2.2%	2.2%	23.8%	64.6%	7.7%	1.1%	...	0.0%	...
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	1.3	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%	31.8%	53.0%	10.6%	70.0	0.0%	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo UN 1244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
the Netherlands	3.2	42.6%	15.7%	16.3%	20.6%	3.9%	0.4%	14.0	...	0.6%
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	2.2	1.0%	4.8%	31.7%	46.6%	12.9%	3.0%	...	0.0%	...
Portugal	1.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	1.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	1.1	7.7%	15.4%	9.0%	24.4%	35.9%	7.7%	...	...	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	4.8	3.6%	5.7%	36.7%	42.0%	11.0%	1.1%	32.2	0.0%	...
Switzerland	2.5	9.9%	15.1%	25.0%	37.7%	10.8%	0.9%	33.1	0.0%	0.5%
Türkiye	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	0.1	...	0.0%	0.0%	31.6%	49.1%	17.5%	...	0.0%	...
UK: E & W	3.7	8.0%	7.1%	19.9%	32.3%	22.3%	9.5%	62.0	0.9%	0.0%
UK: N. Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	2.2	11.1%	8.6%	19.1%	36.9%	22.8%	5.0%	41.1	0.1%	0.7%
Median	2.2	6.0%	6.4%	20.0%	32.3%	12.9%	3.0%	33.1	0.0%	0.5%
Minimum	0.1	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.6%	3.9%	0.0%	14.0	0.0%	0.0%
Maximum	4.8	42.6%	24.2%	36.7%	64.6%	53.0%	17.5%	70.0	0.9%	1.9%

Table 3.2.5.8 Persons convicted by length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed in 2020 – 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 (<i>in months</i>)	Of which: % Life	Of which: % Indeterminate sanctions / measures
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	0.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	1.7	2.9%	12.9%	18.6%	45.7%	15.7%	4.3%	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	0.9	...	7.4%	...	57.9%	34.7%	0.0%	58.0	0.0%	...
Denmark	2.2	5.5%	3.9%	31.3%	44.5%	14.8%	0.0%	32.0	0.0%	3.1%
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	1.8	0.0%	0.0%	33.7%	58.2%	7.1%	1.0%	...	0.0%	...
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo UN 1244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	1.1	...	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	14.3%	52.4%	...	0.0%	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
the Netherlands	0.7	17.8%	16.1%	14.4%	39.8%	11.0%	0.8%	25.9	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	1.3	0.0%	3.3%	30.2%	45.1%	16.8%	4.6%	...	0.0%	...
Portugal	0.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	1.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	0.3	0.0%	0.0%	4.2%	20.8%	50.0%	25.0%	...	...	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	4.3	2.6%	2.3%	36.4%	45.3%	12.1%	1.2%	34.3	0.0%	...
Switzerland	1.2	2.9%	11.8%	24.5%	41.2%	18.6%	1.0%	40.6	0.0%	0.0%
Türkiye	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	0.1	...	0.0%	0.0%	32.6%	45.7%	21.7%	...	0.0%	...
UK: E & W	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: N. Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	1.2	4.0%	5.2%	19.3%	42.2%	21.9%	10.2%	38.1	0.0%	1.6%
Median	1.0	2.7%	3.3%	21.5%	44.5%	15.7%	1.2%	34.3	0.0%	1.6%
Minimum	0.1	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.8%	7.1%	0.0%	25.9	0.0%	0.0%
Maximum	4.3	17.8%	16.1%	36.4%	58.2%	50.0%	52.4%	58.0	0.0%	3.1%

Table 3.2.5.9 Persons convicted by length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed in 2020 – Sexual abuse of a child

	Total unsuspended custodial sanctions	Of which: % under 6 months	Of which: % 6 months and less than 12 months	Of which: % 12 months and less than 24 months	Of which: % 24 months and less than 60 months	Of which: % 60 months and less than 120 months	Of which: % 120 months and over	Average length of custodial sanctions / measures (in months)	Of which: % Life	Of which: % Indeterminate sanctions / measures
Albania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Armenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bosnia-Herzegovina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Croatia	0.4	0.0%	55.6%	27.8%	11.1%	5.6%	0.0%	..	..	..
Cyprus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	0.3	..	3.4%	..	62.1%	34.5%	0.0%	43.0	0.0%	..
Denmark	0.3	64.7%	0.0%	11.8%	17.6%	5.9%	0.0%	14.0	0.0%	0.0%
Estonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finland	1.5	4.9%	3.7%	12.2%	69.5%	8.5%	1.2%	..	0.0%	..
France	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Georgia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hungary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iceland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kosovo UN 1244	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Latvia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Moldova	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Montenegro	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
the Netherlands	0.1	81.8%	13.6%	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4	..	..
North Macedonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland	0.9	2.3%	6.9%	33.8%	48.7%	7.4%	0.9%	..	0.0%	..
Portugal	0.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Romania	0.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Serbia	0.3	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	35.0%	65.0%	0.0%	..	..	..
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden	0.4	11.1%	30.6%	44.4%	13.9%	0.0%	0.0%	14.5	0.0%	..
Switzerland	1.1	9.9%	17.6%	25.3%	35.2%	9.9%	2.2%	33.8	0.0%	0.0%
Türkiye	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ukraine	0.0	..	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	33.3%	0.0%	..	0.0%	..
UK: E & W	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UK: N. Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UK: Scotland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mean	0.5	21.8%	13.1%	17.8%	32.6%	17.0%	0.4%	21.5	0.0%	0.0%
Median	0.3	7.4%	5.3%	12.2%	34.2%	8.0%	0.0%	14.5	0.0%	0.0%
Minimum	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4	0.0%	0.0%
Maximum	1.5	81.8%	55.6%	44.4%	69.5%	65.0%	2.2%	43.0	0.0%	0.0%

Table 3.2.5.10 Persons convicted by length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed in 2020 – Robbery

	Total unsuspended custodial sanctions	Of which: % under 6 months	Of which: % 6 months and less than 12 months	Of which: % 12 months and less than 24 months	Of which: % 24 months and less than 60 months	Of which: % 60 months and less than 120 months	Of which: % 120 months and over	Average length of custodial sanctions / measures (in months)	Of which: % Life	Of which: % Indeterminate sanctions / measures
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	2.5	...	...	...	49.0%	36.0%	2.1%	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	2.9	0.0%	27.5%	34.2%	32.5%	5.8%	0.0%	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	3.2	...	2.1%	...	86.9%	6.2%	0.0%	45.0	0.0%	...
Denmark	5.3	21.6%	21.0%	33.1%	18.7%	4.3%	1.3%	19.0	0.0%	0.3%
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	5.0	11.0%	18.3%	21.2%	50.5%	1.5%	0.0%	...	0.0%	...
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	4.4	0.2%	0.0%	3.2%	49.0%	43.9%	3.7%	59.0	0.0%	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo UN 1244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	5.1	...	38.6%	22.8%	27.7%	8.9%	1.0%	...	1.0%	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
the Netherlands	7.6	58.2%	16.4%	9.7%	12.2%	3.3%	0.2%	11.1	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	5.9	2.0%	6.2%	37.6%	50.0%	4.0%	0.2%	...	0.0%	...
Portugal	4.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	3.9	7.2%	18.4%	28.2%	40.4%	5.4%	0.4%	...	...	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	5.2	11.6%	4.8%	54.5%	20.7%	8.3%	0.0%	22.6	0.0%	...
Switzerland	3.0	19.1%	21.9%	22.3%	27.5%	8.4%	0.8%	25.9	0.0%	0.0%
Türkiye	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	4.6	...	1.0%	2.7%	68.3%	24.8%	0.7%	...	0.0%	...
UK: E & W	3.4	1.8%	5.0%	19.8%	51.1%	17.4%	4.9%	46.0	0.0%	0.0%
UK: N. Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	4.4	13.3%	13.9%	24.1%	41.8%	12.7%	1.1%	32.7	0.1%	0.1%
Median	4.4	9.1%	16.4%	22.5%	44.7%	7.3%	0.5%	25.9	0.0%	0.0%
Minimum	2.5	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%	12.2%	1.5%	0.0%	11.1	0.0%	0.0%
Maximum	7.6	58.2%	38.6%	54.5%	86.9%	43.9%	4.9%	59.0	1.0%	0.3%

Table 3.2.5.11 Persons convicted by length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed in 2020 – Theft: Total

	Total unsuspended custodial sanctions	Of which: % under 6 months	Of which: % 6 months and less than 12 months	Of which: % 12 months and less than 24 months	Of which: % 24 months and less than 60 months	Of which: % 60 months and less than 120 months	Of which: % 120 months and over	Average length of custodial sanctions / measures (in months)	Of which: % Life	Of which: % Indeterminate sanctions / measures
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	9.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	14.4	16.1%	53.1%	28.0%	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	29.4	...	54.4%	...	44.4%	1.1%	0.1%	18.0	0.0%	...
Denmark	18.6	76.6%	9.3%	10.4%	3.6%	0.1%	0.0%	6.0	0.0%	0.0%
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	11.5	83.8%	7.6%	6.2%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	...	0.0%	...
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	26.2	21.0%	10.8%	34.2%	29.8%	3.9%	0.3%	25.0	0.0%	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo UN 1244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	70.5	...	78.3%	13.2%	6.4%	1.8%	0.4%	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
the Netherlands	48.8	94.3%	3.9%	1.2%	0.4%	0.1%	0.0%	1.7	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	26.9	19.1%	31.6%	44.5%	4.4%	0.3%	0.0%	...	0.0%	...
Portugal	6.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	9.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	27.1	31.2%	30.4%	28.7%	9.1%	0.3%	0.3%	...	...	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	16.8	75.5%	16.2%	7.3%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.0	0.0%	...
Switzerland	29.9	66.0%	14.3%	11.8%	6.7%	0.8%	0.1%	8.3	0.0%	0.2%
Türkiye	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	20.2	...	4.6%	10.7%	57.9%	6.7%	0.1%	...	0.0%	...
UK: E & W	21.3	58.4%	10.9%	13.0%	15.2%	2.3%	0.2%	12.0	0.0%	0.0%
UK: N. Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	24.2	54.2%	25.0%	17.4%	14.2%	1.3%	0.1%	10.7	0.0%	0.1%
Median	20.8	62.2%	14.3%	12.4%	6.4%	0.3%	0.1%	8.3	0.0%	0.0%
Minimum	6.0	16.1%	3.9%	1.2%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7	0.0%	0.0%
Maximum	70.5	94.3%	78.3%	44.5%	57.9%	6.7%	0.4%	25.0	0.0%	0.2%

Table 3.2.5.12 Persons convicted by length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed in 2020 – 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
Azerbaijan	0.2	...	...	...	0.0%	88.9%	11.1%	...	...	...
Croatia	7.5	7.0%	51.1%	38.1%	3.8%	0.0%	0.0%	...	...	...
the Netherlands	19.5	87.5%	8.2%	3.0%	1.1%	0.2%	0.0%	2.9	...	...
Serbia	15.0	10.0%	33.8%	41.7%	13.5%	0.5%	0.6%	...	...	...
Sweden	3.6	16.5%	48.9%	29.9%	4.7%	0.0%	0.0%	10.5	0.0%	...
Switzerland	5.2	12.0%	23.3%	36.2%	26.3%	2.1%	0.0%	21.0	0.0%	0.2%
Ukraine	20.1	...	4.6%	10.7%	58.0%	6.7%	0.1%	...	0.0%	...

Table 3.2.5.13 Persons convicted by length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed in 2020 – Theft: Theft of a motor vehicle

Denmark	2.2	85.2%	4.7%	7.8%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	4.0	0.0%	0.0%
Finland	1.0	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	...	0.0%	...
Sweden	0.2	29.2%	33.3%	33.3%	4.2%	0.0%	0.0%	9.3	0.0%	...
Ukraine	1.1	...	0.2%	1.3%	51.5%	43.0%	0.2%	...	...	...

Table 3.2.5.14 Persons convicted by length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed in 2020 – (Theft) Burglary: Total

Croatia	7.0	6.5%	51.4%	38.4%	3.8%	0.0%	0.0%	...	...	...
Denmark	7.5	66.0%	13.0%	14.2%	6.5%	0.2%	0.0%	8.0	0.0%	0.0%
Poland	10.3	2.5%	4.8%	82.0%	9.9%	0.7%	0.0%	...	0.0%	...

Table 3.2.5.15 Persons convicted by length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed in 2020 – (Theft) Burglary: Domestic burglary

Denmark	3.8	64.2%	14.0%	15.8%	5.6%	0.5%	0.0%	8.0	0.0%	0.0%
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Table 3.2.5.16 Persons convicted by length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed in 2020 – Fraud

	Total unsuspended custodial sanctions	Of which: % under 6 months	Of which: % 6 months and less than 12 months	Of which: % 12 months and less than 24 months	Of which: % 24 months and less than 60 months	Of which: % 60 months and less than 120 months	Of which: % 120 months and over	Average length of custodial sanctions / measures (in months)	Of which: % Life	Of which: % Indeterminate sanctions / measures
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	2.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	3.9	10.4%	44.5%	28.7%	15.9%	0.6%	0.0%	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	2.8	...	14.9%	...	66.1%	19.0%	0.0%	38.0	0.0%	...
Denmark	3.0	49.7%	14.5%	20.8%	13.9%	1.2%	0.0%	12.0	0.0%	0.0%
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	4.4	87.2%	15.2%	11.5%	5.8%	0.4%	0.0%	...	0.4%	...
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo UN 1244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
the Netherlands	0.8	77.1%	14.5%	6.9%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	3.8	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	12.2	7.4%	54.7%	30.2%	6.7%	1.0%	0.0%	...	0.0%	...
Portugal	1.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	0.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	2.9	34.5%	31.0%	20.7%	12.8%	1.0%	0.0%	...	...	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	2.3	35.1%	10.5%	36.8%	13.6%	3.9%	0.0%	15.5	0.0%	...
Switzerland	5.5	44.1%	17.3%	22.4%	14.7%	1.5%	0.0%	13.7	0.0%	0.0%
Türkiye	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	0.9	...	9.0%	19.8%	37.6%	11.6%	0.0%	...	0.0%	...
UK: E & W	2.1	26.8%	12.6%	22.2%	31.5%	6.7%	0.2%	16.0	0.0%	0.0%
UK: N. Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	3.1	41.4%	21.7%	22.0%	20.0%	4.3%	0.0%	16.5	0.1%	0.0%
Median	2.6	35.1%	14.9%	21.5%	13.9%	1.2%	0.0%	14.6	0.0%	0.0%
Minimum	0.1	7.4%	9.0%	6.9%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	3.8	0.0%	0.0%
Maximum	12.2	87.2%	54.7%	36.8%	66.1%	19.0%	0.2%	38.0	0.4%	0.0%

Table 3.2.5.17 Persons convicted by length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed in 2020 – 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
Albania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Armenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bosnia-Herzegovina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Croatia	0.9	26.3%	57.9%	15.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	..	..	..
Cyprus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	0.4	..	19.6%	..	43.5%	37.0%	0.0%	54.0	0.0%	..
Denmark	3.8	96.3%	0.9%	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0	0.0%	0.0%
Estonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finland	0.2	107.7%	7.7%	15.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	..	0.0%	..
France	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Georgia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hungary	3.3	15.3%	6.6%	20.0%	45.9%	12.2%	0.0%	34.0	0.0%	..
Iceland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kosovo UN 1244	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Latvia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Moldova	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Montenegro	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
the Netherlands	3.3	86.4%	6.3%	3.5%	3.4%	0.4%	0.0%	3.7	..	..
North Macedonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland	0.6	38.5%	39.0%	19.9%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	..	0.0%	..
Portugal	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Romania	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Serbia	1.8	78.3%	8.5%	7.8%	4.7%	0.8%	0.0%	..	..	..
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden	0.7	57.7%	12.7%	16.9%	9.9%	2.8%	0.0%	9.5	0.0%	..
Switzerland	3.4	41.8%	19.3%	21.1%	15.7%	2.1%	0.0%	15.3	0.0%	0.0%
Türkiye	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ukraine	0.1	..	5.5%	12.7%	34.5%	3.6%	0.0%	..	0.0%	..
UK: E & W	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UK: N. Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UK: Scotland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mean	1.5	60.9%	16.7%	13.6%	14.6%	5.4%	0.0%	19.8	0.0%	0.0%
Median	0.7	57.7%	8.5%	15.6%	4.7%	0.8%	0.0%	12.4	0.0%	0.0%
Minimum	0.1	15.3%	0.9%	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0	0.0%	0.0%
Maximum	3.8	107.7%	57.9%	21.1%	45.9%	37.0%	0.0%	54.0	0.0%	0.0%

Table 3.2.5.18 Persons convicted by length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed in 2020 – Money Laundering

	Total unsuspended custodial sanctions	Of which: % under 6 months	Of which: % 6 months and less than 12 months	Of which: % 12 months and less than 24 months	Of which: % 24 months and less than 60 months	Of which: % 60 months and less than 120 months	Of which: % 120 months and over	Average length of custodial sanctions / measures (in months)	Of which: % Life	Of which: % Indeterminate sanctions / measures
Czech Republic	0.3	...	28.1%	...	62.5%	9.4%	0.0%	28.0	0.0%	...
Denmark	0.1	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	37.5%	37.5%	0.0%	44.0	0.0%	0.0%
Hungary	0.3	4.0%	4.0%	16.0%	68.0%	8.0%	0.0%	32.0	0.0%	...
the Netherlands	1.8	56.5%	13.7%	16.0%	12.5%	1.3%	0.0%	9.4	...	...
Poland	0.0	0.0%	18.8%	68.8%	12.5%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	...
Serbia	0.0	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		...	...
Sweden	1.0	33.7%	15.8%	38.6%	11.9%	0.0%	0.0%	12.1	0.0%	...
Switzerland	1.5	5.5%	19.5%	35.2%	26.6%	11.7%	1.6%	30.4	0.0%	0.0%
Ukraine	0.0	...	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	...

Table 3.2.5.19 Persons convicted by length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed in 2020 – Corruption

Croatia	1.17	14.3%	49.0%	26.5%	10.2%	0.0%	0.0%	...	...	...
Czech Republic	0.09	...	40.0%	...	30.0%	30.0%	0.0%	37.0	0.0%	...
Denmark	0.02	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.0	0.0%	0.0%
Hungary	0.86	0.0%	1.2%	5.9%	84.7%	8.2%	0.0%	38.0	0.0%	...
Poland	0.31	1.7%	7.6%	83.9%	5.1%	1.7%	0.0%		0.0%	...
Serbia	0.33	4.3%	21.7%	47.8%	26.1%	0.0%	0.0%		...	...
Sweden	0.01	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	60.0	0.0%	...
Ukraine	0.08	...	2.9%	11.4%	51.4%	0.0%	0.0%		2.9%	...

Table 3.2.5.21 Persons convicted by length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed in 2020 – Drug offences: Drug trafficking

Croatia	6.6	1.4%	38.1%	32.4%	25.5%	2.2%	0.0%	...	...	0.4%
Czech Republic	6.0	...	7.0%	...	67.5%	25.0%	0.6%	46.0	0.0%	...
Denmark	2.9	4.2%	12.6%	19.2%	29.9%	31.7%	2.4%	47.0	0.0%	0.0%
Finland	13.3	42.6%	10.4%	14.2%	23.6%	8.5%	1.4%		0.0%	...
Poland	2.2	1.2%	2.5%	34.2%	55.1%	7.0%	0.0%		0.0%	...
Serbia	8.2	5.4%	10.7%	3.3%	72.2%	6.4%	2.1%		...	...
Sweden	7.0	30.0%	13.9%	19.1%	19.5%	17.4%	0.1%	24.5	0.0%	...
Switzerland	17.0	42.9%	18.3%	20.2%	15.9%	2.5%	0.1%	14.7	0.0%	0.0%
Ukraine	1.1	...	0.2%	0.7%	44.8%	45.7%	0.7%		0.0%	...

Table 3.2.5.20 Persons convicted by length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed in 2020 – Drug offences: Total

	Total unsuspended custodial sanctions	Of which: % under 6 months	Of which: % 6 months and less than 12 months	Of which: % 12 months and less than 24 months	Of which: % 24 months and less than 60 months	Of which: % 60 months and less than 120 months	Of which: % 120 months and over	Average length of custodial sanctions / measures (in months)	Of which: % Life	Of which: % Indeterminate sanctions / measures
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	21.2	...	...	...	19.7%	21.3%	2.4%	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	6.6	1.4%	38.1%	32.4%	25.5%	2.2%	0.0%	...	...	0.4%
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	6.6	...	10.9%	...	65.5%	23.0%	0.6%	43.0	0.0%	...
Denmark	22.2	52.0%	11.0%	13.6%	14.4%	8.2%	0.8%	18.0	0.0%	0.0%
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	13.4	42.3%	10.3%	14.1%	23.5%	8.4%	1.4%	...	0.0%	...
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo UN 1244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	20.9	...	50.6%	7.5%	25.1%	16.8%	0.0%	...	0.0%	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
the Netherlands	11.0	53.3%	18.6%	9.5%	14.3%	4.0%	0.3%	12.8	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	8.9	15.6%	12.5%	48.1%	21.5%	2.3%	0.0%	...	0.0%	...
Portugal	8.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	1.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	15.2	28.9%	17.9%	6.1%	42.4%	3.5%	1.1%	...	...	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	23.9	50.1%	15.6%	13.4%	11.2%	9.6%	0.0%	15.4	0.0%	...
Switzerland	17.0	42.9%	18.3%	20.2%	15.9%	2.5%	0.1%	14.7	0.0%	0.0%
Türkiye	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	3.6	...	3.8%	11.9%	41.5%	16.8%	0.5%	...	0.0%	...
UK: E & W	14.4	8.7%	7.5%	7.5%	50.7%	14.0%	2.9%	34.0	0.0%	0.0%
UK: N. Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	13.0	32.8%	17.9%	16.8%	28.6%	10.2%	0.8%	23.0	0.0%	0.1%
Median	13.4	42.3%	14.1%	13.4%	23.5%	8.4%	0.5%	16.7	0.0%	0.0%
Minimum	1.7	1.4%	3.8%	6.1%	11.2%	2.2%	0.0%	12.8	0.0%	0.0%
Maximum	23.9	53.3%	50.6%	48.1%	65.5%	23.0%	2.9%	43.0	0.0%	0.4%

Notes on tables 3.2.5.1 to 3.2.5.21

Azerbaijan: Official statistics on the number of individuals sentenced to imprisonment are recorded starting from penalties of up to 2 years of imprisonment. Therefore, as the breakdown of terms begins with "up to two years of imprisonment," the columns in Table 3.2.3 were left unpopulated. Consequently, it should be noted that the remaining convicts fall into the general category of "up to two years of imprisonment."

Croatia: "Data include adult and juvenile persons which have been convicted for criminal offences by un-appealable court decision and received unsuspended custodial sanction. In 2020 all convicted legal entities were sanctioned by fines (therefore they are not included in this table).

Czech Republic: Czech intervals are set slightly differently from the required ones in the sense that cut-off values are always recorded in the lower interval, e.g. "less than 12 months" vs. Czech reporting 0 - 1 year includes sentences of 12 months and similarly for other intervals.

Finland: Base figures do not match due to differences in classifications. To count exact values needs to be replaced with the following values: Traffic = 1166 (driving without licence is excluded), Assault total = 547, Sexual assault = 184, Fraud = 292, Forgery = 17, Robbery = 280 -- COLUMN FOR AVERAGE SENTENCES DOES NOT ACCEPT VALUES. THEY ARE: total crime 11,6, sexual assault 34,8, rape 34,5, child abuse 35,5 homicide all=64,3, homicide completed 111,6, assault total 13,6, aggravated assault 27,1, traffic 2,6, theft all 4,3, aggravated theft 12,8, auto-theft 1,5, robbery 23,7, moneys laundering 7,8, forgery 5,3, fraud 6,0, drugs all 21,2, drugs traffickin 21,3

Hungary: An accused can be penalised for multiple crimes: the number of convicted persons for individual crimes may not equal the total number of convicted persons. A convicted person can get more than one punishment. Because of this, the number of penalties may not equal the number of convicted. For example, an accused can also be punished with a fine and imprisonment. The average length of unsuspended custodial measures is obviously higher than the number of convicted persons and of the total value.

the Netherlands: "For computing the average, life sentences are arbitrarily set on 20 years. The average is given in days, not months."

Portugal: No data available to provide detailed information about the criteria.

Serbia: Data for the criminal offense Theft of a motor vehicle refers to the criminal offense Unauthorized use of a motor vehicle. The data for this offense are included in the total - Theft, but are not included in the total for the criminal offense of Aggravated theft.

Sweden: Only available for prison sentences. Includes all prison sentences, not only the principal sanction. Inconsistencies in column N are due to differences in custodial intervals in columns K and L.

Switzerland: "We count convictions. Number of convictions is not equal to number of convicted persons. For adults there are only data on trafficking. For minors also for consumption. So data for the total are not available. Other inconsistencies are not clear for us.

UK: England & Wales: Fraud includes forgery. Sexual assault includes all sexual offences, not just sexual assaults. The category '24 months and less than 60 months' includes sentences of 60 months.

Table 3.2.6 Persons held in pre-trial detention (at least temporarily) among persons convicted in 2020 – Criminal offences: Total

	Total of persons convicted per 100 000 population	<i>of which: % held in pre-trial detention (at least temporarily)</i>			
		Total	<i>of which: % foreigners</i>		
			Total	<i>of which: % EU citizens</i>	
Croatia	285	20.5%	16.8%	24.8%	
Czech Republic	460	6.7%	18.8%	50.6%	
Denmark	4,464	1.4%	43.8%	40.9%	
Finland	1,471	2.5%	...	...
Hungary	548	1.9%	8.5%	37.2%	
Poland	642	2.7%	...	...
Serbia	378	15.3%	...	...
UK: England & Wales	1,435	5.1%	...	...

Notes on table 3.2.6

Croatia: Statistical frequencies for "pre-trial detention" indicate whether persons convicted by an unappealable decision have ever been in investigative imprisonment during the criminal prosecution in question.

Czech Republic: Year 2015 erroneous figure total pre-trial detention 3359, correct figure is 3 894. Detentions imposed by county courts were not counted.

Serbia: The data includes adults and minors

UK: England & Wales: There is no sentencing statistics broken down by nationality.

Table 3.2.7 Judges in criminal courts per 100 000 population - 2020

	Continental law countries			Common law countries			
	Number of professional judges: Total per 100 000 pop	of which: % criminal court judges	Number of lay judges (in criminal courts) per 100 000 pop	Number of professional judges: Total per 100 000 pop	of which: % criminal court judges	Number of Magistrates per 100 000 pop	Number of Clerks per 100 000 pop
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	6.2	21.8%	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	28.5	25.2%	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	7.1	...	234	...	...	...	...
Estonia	18.4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	19.6	...	27	...	...	...	...
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	28.8	35.7%	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo UN 1244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	24.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	38.9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
the Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	24.2	34.5%	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	12.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	37.4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	12.5	67.6%	79	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Türkiye	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	3.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: E & W	...	...	...	5.3	...	22.2	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	20.2	37.0%	113				
Median	19.6	34.5%	79				
Minimum	3.3	21.8%	27				
Maximum	38.9	67.6%	234				

Notes on table 3.2.7

Czech Republic: Department of Judicial Personnel, Ministry of Justice

Denmark: Data for table 3.4 is provided by the Courts of Denmark.

Finland: Lay-judges may appear in severe criminal cases. Source CEPEJ Dynamic database of European judicial systems <https://www.coe.int/en/web/cepej/cepej-stat>

Lithuania: Data provided by National Courts Administration upon request.

Portugal: Included all judges in first instance common courts. Does not include judges in administrative and tax courts, in appeal courts and in the Constitutional Court.

Serbia: We do not have data on the number of criminal court judges, only the total number of judges per year.

Sweden: Data from SIV/Palasso, Domstolsverket (Swedish Court Administration)

UK: England & Wales: The data provided for the above table refers to the 1st of April of 2020, it is derived from the 'Diversity of the judiciary: Legal professions, new appointments and current post-holders 2020 statistics' report, which can be found here:

<https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/5f62b4d98fa8f5106d15640f/diversity-of-the-judiciary-2020-statistics-web.pdf>

Table 3.2.8.1 Percentage of previous convictions among convicted persons in 2020 - Criminal offences: Total

	Total convicted per 100 000 pop	of which: % of without previous convictions	Of which: % of with previous convictions	% of previous unsuspended prison sentence amongst with previous convictions
Azerbaijan	102	80.0%	20.0%	...
Croatia	285	74.7%	25.3%	...
Czech Republic	460	36.3%	63.7%	...
Denmark	4,464	32.3%	67.7%	10.1%
Finland	...	...	...	...
Hungary	548	62.2%	37.8%	...
Serbia	378	62.8%	37.2%	...
Sweden	1,111	45.3%	...	...
Ukraine	159	75.0%	25.0%	6.9%

Table 3.2.8.3 Percentage of previous convictions among convicted persons in 2020 - Intentional homicide: Total

	Total convicted per 100 000 pop	of which: % of without previous convictions	Of which: % of with previous convictions	% of previous unsuspended prison sentence amongst with previous convictions
Azerbaijan	1.7	86.7%	13.3%	...
Croatia	1.5	78.7%	21.3%	...
Czech Republic	1.0	51.9%	48.1%	...
Denmark	1.1	43.8%	56.3%	86.1%
Finland	3.1	47.0%	53.6%	...
Hungary	0.9	55.7%	44.3%	...
Serbia	...	...	...	...
Sweden	2.2	33.0%	...	...
Ukraine	1.2	73.0%	27.0%	4.4%

Table 3.2.8.5 Percentage of previous convictions among convicted persons in 2020 - Bodily injury (assault): Total

	Total convicted per 100 000 pop	of which: % of without previous convictions	Of which: % of with previous convictions	% of previous unsuspended prison sentence amongst with previous convictions
Azerbaijan	9.2	88.8%	11.2%	...
Croatia	14.7	80.8%	19.2%	...
Czech Republic	21.7	41.7%	58.3%	...
Denmark	97.9	28.3%	71.7%	44.3%
Finland	...	...	...	...
Hungary	52.0	58.9%	41.1%	...
Serbia	...	...	...	...
Sweden	60.2	48.5%	...	...
Ukraine	15.3	87.3%	12.7%	5.9%

Table 3.2.8.7 Percentage of previous convictions among convicted persons in 2020 - Sexual assault: Total

	Total convicted per 100 000 pop	of which: % of without previous convictions	Of which: % of with previous convictions	% of previous unsuspended prison sentence amongst with previous convictions
Azerbaijan	1.3	95.3%	4.7%	...
Croatia	3.7	75.6%	24.4%	...
Czech Republic	4.8	63.3%	36.7%	...
Denmark	21.2	50.7%	49.3%	26.7%
Finland	...	...	...	...
Hungary	2.2	64.7%	35.3%	...
Serbia	...	...	...	...
Sweden	6.5	60.5%	...	...
Ukraine	0.2	76.9%	23.1%	4.8%

Table 3.2.8.11 Percentage of previous convictions among convicted persons in 2020 - Theft: Total

	Total convicted per 100 000 pop	of which: % of without previous convictions	Of which: % of with previous convictions	% of previous unsuspended prison sentence amongst with previous convictions
Azerbaijan	21	71.8%	28.2%	...
Croatia	56	56.7%	43.3%	...
Czech Republic	81	19.5%	80.5%	...
Denmark	267	33.6%	66.4%	16.8%
Finland	144	23.2%	69.4%	...
Hungary	100	42.7%	57.3%	...
Serbia	...	...	...	...
Sweden	159	46.0%	...	...
Ukraine	71	67.7%	32.3%	7.8%

Table 3.2.8.20 Percentage of previous convictions among convicted persons in 2020 - Drug offences: Total

	Total convicted per 100 000 pop	of which: % of without previous convictions	Of which: % of with previous convictions	% of previous unsuspended prison sentence amongst with previous convictions
Azerbaijan	32	72.8%	27.2%	...
Croatia	15	75.7%	24.3%	...
Czech Republic	27	36.4%	63.6%	...
Denmark	263	24.7%	75.3%	20.0%
Finland	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...
Serbia	...	...	...	...
Sweden	310	32.6%	...	...
Ukraine	24	82.6%	17.4%	5.7%

Notes on tables 3.2.8.1 to 3.2.5.20

Croatia: "Data include adult and juvenile persons, as well as legal entities, which have been convicted for criminal offences by un-appealable court decision. For the legal entities convicted as perpetrators of criminal offences, information is not available on whether they had previous convictions. They are therefore included in the "Total" and "of which: without previous conviction"

Denmark: "Data on previous convictions refer to a convicted person's previous conviction(s) for any kind of offence, not necessarily the same type of offence.

Finland: Includes only court-convictions (leaves out prosecutors fines). Therefore the base-figure differs from the default-figures given by the system for offenses which are punishable also by prosecutors fines. Also the crime-classifications differ.

Serbia: Data for the criminal offense Theft of a motor vehicle refers to the criminal offense Unauthorized use of a motor vehicle. The data for this offense are included in the total - Theft, but are not included in the total for the criminal offense of Aggravated theft.

Sweden: "Blank cells regarding offences=data not available. Blank cells regarding previous convictions: data is not available on the number of previous court conviction or convictions regarding a specific offences /row in tabl). However if you subtract the number of persons without any previous conviction from the sum total you get the number of convicted persons with either previous court convictions, as well as previous fines or waivers of prosecutions from the Prosecutor general. Those previous "convictions" can include all types of offences.

3.3 Technical information

3.3.1 Technical comments

What is recorded?

Next to court convictions, the conviction statistics in this chapter include sanctions imposed by the prosecutor (or by the court, but on application of the prosecutor and without a formal court hearing) that lead to a formal verdict and count as a conviction (*e.g., penal order, Strafbefehl*) in: Croatia, Denmark, Finland, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Poland, Slovenia, Sweden and Switzerland. All countries exclude sanctions imposed by the prosecutor that do not lead to a formal verdict and do not count as a conviction (*e.g., conditional disposals*).

All countries exclude sanctions/measures imposed by the police as convictions. Both the principal offence and the principal sanction rule are applied in most countries. Recording is based on the main conviction.

All countries have written rules regarding the way they record sanctions and measures, except Romania.

Differences between Chapters 1 and 3 with regard to offence definitions

The offence definitions used in Chapter 1 reflect the definitions that are used in the national police statistics. They are usually based on concepts that are close to everyday life experience, *e.g., burglary, armed robbery and car theft*.

On the other hand, the definitions used for convictions reflect different legal traditions and criminal codes. For this reason, in some countries there are no separate conviction statistics for some offences, such as car theft, drug trafficking, burglary, robbery, and sexual abuse of minors.

Differences in convictions and sanctions/measures

Countries have different rules for counting sanctions and measures and non-custodial sanctions.

The sentence length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed upon adults or minors in many countries differs from the standard used in this publication.

3.3.2 Minors in conviction statistics

Age brackets used in the Tables

All countries count minors as persons who are under 18 years. The exception is Poland where only those under 16 years are included.

The lower limit varies widely among countries as far as criminal responsibility is concerned. Persons below the age of criminal responsibility will not be convicted and therefore not counted in convictions statistics (regardless of the 'civil' or administrative treatment or sanction they will actually receive). This was not necessarily the case for police statistics where persons below the age of criminal responsibility were sometimes included (for details see Table 1.3.3).

For the offences considered here, the following age limits were indicated. For the countries not in this table, the same minimum age is used as in chapter 1.

Table 3.3.1 Minimum age for consideration in conviction statistics 2020

	Minimum age
Czech Republic	15
Netherlands	12
Poland	15

The transition from the status of minor to adult raises difficult legal and statistical questions as to how a person is treated who, having committed an offence as a minor, is dealt with in court once they have reached the age of adulthood. Some countries apply rules for minors, and count them as such, whereas others treat and count them as adults. For example, in Germany young adults aged 18-20 years are often sanctioned according to juvenile law so that this age group is partially included in the sentencing tables for minors and partially in adults.

3.4 Sources

Azerbaijan	Ministry of Justice, General Department for Strategic Planning and Monitoring.
Croatia	Croatian Bureau of Statistics
Czech Rep	"Ministry of Justice - Central Information System for Statistical Lists and Reporting Statistical sheet, overview No. 2 and 6"
Denmark	Ministry of Justice - Director of Public Prosecutions, Department of data and analytics: The Police's case management system (POLSAS), not published
Finland	StatFin 13r8 Sentences by gender, age and offence (district courts and courts of appeal as first court instance, summary penal orders and fine orders and petty fines), 2018-2022.
Latvia	The Court Administration. Data published in Portal of Official Statistics. https://data.stat.gov.lv:443/sq/17116
Lithuania	Data provided by National Courts Administration upon request. Statistics 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.
Luxembourg	Prosecution Office
Netherlands	Ministry of Justice, WODC
Poland	Polish Ministry of Justice
Portugal	Directorate-General for Justice Policy – Ministry of Justice
Serbia	Statistical Office of The Republic of Serbia / SORS
Slovenia	Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia. The basic unit of Courts' statistical data is a case and not a person convicted.
Spain	Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE). Estadísticas Judiciales de España. Available online: http://www.ine.es (Consulted in July 2023)
Sweden	"Swedish National Council of Crime Prevention, Persons found guilty of offences, Official Crime statistics. https://bra.se/statistik/kriminalstatistik/personer-lagforda-for-brott.html https://bra.se/bra-in-english/home/crime-and-statistics/crime-statistics.html#Personsfoundguiltyofoffences "
Switzerland	"Federal Statistical Office - Criminal conviction statistics (SUS) State of the Register of Criminal Conduct: 22.04.2022 Federal Statistical Office - Statistics on criminal conviction of minors (JUSUS) State of the database JUSUS: 14.06.2021 Federal Statistical Office - Statistics on criminal convictions and enforcement of juvenile sanctions (JUSAS) State of the database JUSAS: 26.05.2023"
Ukraine	"Form No. 6 Report on the number of persons convicted, acquitted, cases closed, unconvicted, to whom coercive measures of a medical nature were applied and types of criminal punishment for 2016 -2021 // State Judicial Administration – URL: https://court.gov.ua/userfiles/file/DSA/DSA_2017_all_docs/FEBRUARY_17/statistika_16/Copi_6_2016.xls URL: https://court.gov.ua/userfiles/file/DSA/2018_DSA_docs/6_2017.xlsx URL: https://court.gov.ua/userfiles/media/media/6_2018.xlsx URL: https://court.gov.ua/userfiles/media/dsa_pres_slujba_2019/dsa_pres_slujba_2020/6_2019.xlsx URL: https://court.gov.ua/userfiles/media/new_folder_for_uploads/main_site/6_2020.xlsx URL: https://court.gov.ua/userfiles/media/new_folder_for_uploads/main_site/6_2021.xlsx "
UK: England & Wales	The data is derived from two excel files 'outcomes-by-offence-tool-2021-revised-2' and 'outcomes-by-offence-tool-2020-revised', which can be downloaded here: https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/criminal-justice-system-statistics-quarterly-december-2021 and https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/criminal-justice-system-statistics-quarterly-december-2020

4. Prison statistics

4.1 General comments

4.1.1 Introduction

This chapter provides indicators for the use of imprisonment across Europe. These include the annual number of entries into penal institutions (prisons or any other detention facility) and the annual number of releases during the years 2016 to 2021, known respectively as the *flow of entries* and the *flow of releases*. The chapter also covers the number of individuals held in these institutions on 1st September (2016) and on 31st January (2018-2021), referred to as the *stock of inmates*, as well as the staff working inside prison institutions as of 31st January 2020. The term "inmates" encompasses both pre-trial detainees and sentenced prisoners. The latter are further categorised according to the offences for which they were convicted. More information regarding the use of imprisonment can be found in the Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics (SPACE), accessible online at www.unil.ch/space.

Prisons typically represent the end of the criminal justice process, while pre-trial detention can occur near its beginning. This means the relationship between prison population rates (number of inmates per 100,000 population) and crime rates is indirect and complex. In a democratic society, only suspects, those prosecuted, or those convicted of a crime can be incarcerated. However, the actual number of inmates is primarily determined by the efficiency of a criminal justice system (for example, the actual percentage of solved cases or clearance rate, the length of the procedures, etc.) and its punitive nature, measured by the lengths of sentences imposed and actually served. Research suggests that high prison population rates are often correlated with lengthy imprisonment terms and high homicide rates, but not necessarily with a large number of entries⁴.

Cross-national comparisons of prison populations are not as straightforward as they might appear due to differences between countries concerning the categories of persons included in the total number of individuals held in penal institutions. For instance, while some countries include minors, others do not. The same applies to mentally ill offenders in psychiatric institutions or individuals detained as fine defaulters. Detailed information on these differences can be found in section 4.3 under 'Technical Information.'

Certain countries operate more than one Prison Administration. This is the case in the United Kingdom, where data is presented separately for (a) England and Wales, (b) Northern Ireland, and (c) Scotland. Spain, with two prison administrations (The State Administration and Catalonia), presents its data collectively in this chapter's tables. Bosnia and Herzegovina also has three prison administrations; however, the limited data available is presented together, while the metadata corresponds to the rules applied in Republika Srpska.

The 'stock' and 'flow' perspectives

Data on prison populations can be analysed from two perspectives, both generating distinct but equally significant results. The first perspective involves 'how many persons are held in penal institutions on a specific day' (*stock*). The second pertains to 'how many persons have been admitted to penal institutions over the course of the year' (*flow of entries*) and 'how many have left during the same period' (*flow of exits*). The inmate stock on a specific day of a given year is influenced by the entry and release flows during that year, but also by the number of persons admitted in previous years who remain incarcerated. In brief, the 'stock' or prison population at a given time is determined by adding the number of new entries (incarcerations) to the remaining prison population, and then

⁴ Aebi, M.F., Linde, A. & Delgrande, N. (2015). Is There a Relationship Between Imprisonment and Crime in Western Europe? *European Journal on Criminal Policy and Research*, 21(3): 425-446.

subtracting the number of exits (releases). For instance, an inmate serving a ten-year term will be counted as an entry in the first year but will appear in the inmate stock every year for the following decade. This factor significantly distinguishes the data from that presented in the first three chapters of the Sourcebook, which typically correspond to a flow perspective (e.g., the annual number of offences recorded by the police, cases treated by prosecution services, or persons convicted).

Regarding prison populations, the following data were requested:

- Number of persons held in penal institutions on 1 September 2016 and on 31 January 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021: *stock of inmates* (including pre-trial detainees and sentenced prisoners). The stock is further broken down into the following categories: pre-trial detainees, women, minors, foreigners, and the subcategory of foreigners who are EU citizens (see Tables 4.2.1).
- Convicted prison population on 31 January 2020: *stock of sentenced prisoners* (i.e., excluding pre-trial detainees) and its breakdown by the type of offence for which the prisoner was convicted: *major road traffic offences*; *intentional homicide* (including attempts); *bodily injury (assault)* and its subcategory *aggravated bodily injury*; *sexual assault* and its subcategories *rape* and *sexual abuse of a child*; *robbery*; *theft*; and *drug offences* (see Tables 4.2.2.1 and 4.2.2.2).
- The convicted prison population on 31st January 2020 for each of the offences listed above is also broken down into the following sub-categories: pre-trial detainees, women, minors, foreigners, and the subcategory of foreigners who are EU citizens (see Tables 4.2.2.3–4.2.2.14).
- Annual number of entries into penal institutions during the years 2016 to 2021: *flow of entries* (including entries of pre-trial detainees and entries of sentenced prisoners) and its breakdown in the following categories: entries of *pre-trial detainees*, of *women*, of *minors*, of *foreigners*, and the subcategory of *EU citizens* among foreigners (see Tables 4.2.3). The counting unit is the person entering a penal institution but, as the same person can be counted multiple times if (s)he is admitted in institutions more than once during the same year, this indicator is referred to as the *flow of entries* (instead of the flow of persons entering penal institutions).
- Annual number of exits from penal institutions during the years 2016 to 2021: *flow of exits* (including exits of pre-trial detainees and exits of sentenced prisoners) and its breakdown in two main categories: *releases* and *deaths*. For the *deaths*, it was also required to indicate those that were due to *suicides* as well as the subcategory of *suicides in pretrial detention*. Regarding *releases*, it was required to provide their breakdown in the following categories: releases of *pre-trial detainees*, releases of *sentenced prisoners*, *transfers to another country* and its subcategory of *transfers to an EU country* (see Tables 4.2.4). As in the case of entries, the counting unit is the person released from a penal institution but, as the same person can be counted multiple times if (s)he is released more than once during the same year, this indicator is referred to as the *flow of releases* and, consequently, the overarching category is referred to as the *flow of exits*.
- Prison staff categorised in two groups: those employed by the prison administration and those not employed by it. This latter category has grown in significance since the 1980s as various tasks that were traditionally performed by persons employed by the prison administrations (perimeter guards, cleaning personnel, persons responsible for workshops or vocational training) are currently performed by private companies in some countries. This trend has been further amplified by the rise of private prisons, predominantly in the United Kingdom, as well as prisons operating under public-private partnerships.

4.1.2 Quality of the data

Most of the prison data included in this edition of the *European Sourcebook* come from the *Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics* (SPACE)⁵. The data validation procedure did not reveal inconsistencies. Since 2017, the date of reference for stock indicators in SPACE changed from 1 September to 31 January in order to allow a timelier (i.e., closer to the time of data collection) publication of the SPACE annual reports. A collateral effect of that change is that flow data for the year 2016 and stock data for the year 2017 were not collected⁶. Therefore, whenever such data are included in the following Tables, they have been estimated using linear interpolation from the data for the years 2016 and 2017, and they are presented in grey coloured cells. The formulas used are the following:

$$\text{Interpolation stock 2017} = (\text{stock 2016} + \text{stock 2018}) / 2$$

$$\text{Interpolation flow 2016} = (\text{flow 2015} + \text{flow 2017}) / 2$$

4.1.3 Results

Cross-sectional analysis

On 31st January 2021, the average European prison population rate was 120 inmates per 100,000 population, but there are considerable differences across countries. In particular, the rates range from 41 inmates per 100,000 population in Iceland to 325 in Turkey. Generally, the lowest prison population rates (fewer than 75 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) are found across the Scandinavian countries, the Netherlands, and Slovenia, while the highest (over 225 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) are found in Georgia and Turkey (Table 4.2.1.1).

Approximately 19% of the inmates are not serving a final sentence and can thus be considered pre-trial detainees, who are also known as detainees on remand. The country with the highest percentage of pre-trial detainees is Armenia at 46%, closely followed by Luxembourg at 43%. The countries with the lowest percentage of pre-trial detainees are Lithuania (3.5%), and Moldova (3.4%). This indicates that most of the prison population in these countries are those who have been sentenced. There is a wide variation in the percentages across different countries, ranging from a minimum of 3% to a maximum of 46% (Table 4.2.1.1). This highlights diverse practices and legal systems across countries.

The percentage of women in penal institutions (Table 4.2.1.3) remains very low (5% on average and most countries range between 4-7%), as has been the case since the beginning of the Sourcebook series in 1990. In 2021, the highest percentages are found in Latvia (8.5%), and the Czech Republic (8.2%), while the lowest were in Albania (1.3%) and Armenia (2.3%).

The percentage of foreigners in penal institutions differs considerably across regions of the continent. On the higher end of the spectrum, Luxembourg and Switzerland have the highest rate of foreigners, while on the lower end, Romania has the smallest proportion of foreigners at only 1%, followed by Moldova (1.2%) and Latvia (1.5%). In some Western and Mediterranean countries, foreigners represent more than 25% of the prison population, while in Central and Eastern Europe, it remains under 5% (Table 4.2.1.4). These differences reflect diverse factors such as geographical location, economic development, and immigration policies. Thirty percent of the foreigners held in European prisons come from member states of the European Union (EU) (Table 4.2.1.5). The highest percentages are found in the UK: Northern Ireland (78%), Iceland (74%), and Ireland (60%). On the

⁵ See www.unil.ch/space.

⁶ Switzerland is nevertheless an exception, as it ceased collecting data in September 2017, making 2018 a year without data collection.

other hand, countries with the lowest percentages are Azerbaijan with only 0.6% of EU citizens among its inmates, as well as Armenia (3.7%) and Georgia (2.8%).

Minors (i.e., persons under the age of 18) do not usually enter the prison system and sometimes are not included in the total prison population (see the Technical information in chapter 4.3). When they are included, on average they account for about 1% of the prison population (Table 4.2.1.6). Scotland (2.5%), Serbia (1.7%), and Poland (1.4%) show the highest percentage of minors among their inmates while countries such as the Czech Republic (0.05%), Denmark (0.1%), and Norway (0.1%) account for the nations with the lowest proportion of minors among their inmates.

Countries with the highest flow of entries into the prison system in 2020 (Table 4.2.3.1) were Switzerland (479), Serbia (285), Montenegro (283), and Turkey (336). High flow rates indicate that these countries had a high number of people entering the prison system relative to their overall prison population. However it is to note that in Switzerland, not only initial incarcerations are counted, but all entries, including those resulting from transfers or relocations to another facility. Thus, a person can be counted multiple times within a single year if they are transferred from one facility to another. I have already noted this in the SPACE remarks. This significantly skews the results and places Switzerland at the top of the ranking, even though the basis for comparison is not the same.

Conversely, the countries with the lowest flow of entries were Malta (0), Romania (55), Greece (56), Ukraine (49), and Portugal (42). There is a wide range of countries with medium flow rates, such as Germany (181), Sweden (191), Lithuania (209), and Hungary (169). The flow of releases refers, on average, to 134 inmates per 100,000 population in 2020 (Table 4.2.4.2). The highest rate of releases is observed in Ukraine (517) while the lowest is in Armenia (45). Among the released, the majority were sentenced prisoners (mean = 64 in 2020) (Table 4.2.4.4).

Overall, death rates (2020) in prison administrations (Table 4.2.4.7) vary considerably across countries, ranging from no deaths in some countries to over a hundred in others. On average in 2020, there were 30 inmates among 10,000 who died in European prisons. The countries with the highest death rate in prison administrations are Latvia with 103 deaths per 10,000 inmates, Moldova (83), and Ukraine (73), whilst the lowest are Iceland (0 deaths per 10,000 inmates) and Turkey (4). Of these, a third are related to suicides on average (Table 4.2.4.8). In countries such as Denmark, Finland, Luxembourg, and Norway, suicides account for all deaths, while in countries such as Croatia and Cyprus, the rate is 0%. A significant proportion of the suicides occur in pre-trial detention (Table 4.2.4.9). On average, 52% of inmate suicides occur in pre-trial detention, with the highest rates observed in Armenia, Bulgaria, Finland, Georgia, Norway, Slovenia, and Sweden.

Trend analysis

The period from 2016 to 2021 is marked by a decrease in prison population rates in the vast majority of European countries. This decrease occurred in a more pronounced way during the coronavirus pandemic that started in 2020. Overall, these trends could be influenced by a variety of factors such as changes in crime rates, changes in sentencing policies, reforms in prison systems as well as the pandemic⁷. It is also important to note that even within countries, these trends could vary significantly depending on the specific types of crime and regions.

As shown in Table 4.A, in 28 out of the 34 prison administrations that provided the necessary data, the 2021 prison population rate (stock) was more than 5% lower than in 2016. This situation is similar to the one reported from 2016-2021. Among the countries with the largest decreases, we find Armenia (-49%), Moldova (-30%), and Luxembourg (-30%). On the other end of the spectrum, we find 9 countries that increased their PPR by more than 5%, among which Turkey increased its prison population over this period by 33%, as well as Sweden (+20%), Greece (+19%) and Croatia (+18%). In seven prison administrations - Hungary, Italy, Poland, Netherlands, Serbia, Slovak Republic, and UK:

⁷ For more details check Cocco et al. (working paper). European prison population decreased significantly during the COVID-19 lockdowns and then returned to pre-pandemic levels.

Northern Ireland - the rates were comparable (the 2021 rate was up to 5% lower or higher than that of 2016).

Similarly, in 23 prison administrations that provided the necessary data, the 2020 rate of entries (flow of entries) was more than 5% lower than in 2016. In three prison administrations, the rates were comparable (the 2020 flow of entries was up to 5% lower or higher than that of 2016), and only in one prison administration (Turkey), the 2020 flow of entries was more than 5% higher than that of 2016.

The decrease also pertains to the rate of releases (flow of releases). In 20 out of the 32 prison administrations that provided the necessary data, the 2020 flow of releases was more than 5% lower than in 2016. In two prison administrations - Estonia and Croatia - the rates were comparable (the 2020 flow of releases was up to 5% lower or higher than that of 2016), and in seven prison administrations, the 2020 flow of releases was more than 5% higher than that of 2016.

In times of decreasing prison population rates, the interpretation of changes in the percentages of specific categories of inmates is particularly challenging. For example, if the number of foreign inmates decreases at a slower pace than that of national inmates, the percentage of the former will increase even if their absolute number is decreasing. Several examples of this pattern were found in an analysis of prison and probation rates in Europe from 2005 to 2015 (Aebi et al., 2019; quoted in the previous footnote). The increase observed in this edition of the Sourcebook (from 17.2% in 2016 to 19.3% in 2021) could be partially due to a similar phenomenon and seems also influenced by the Brexit. In that perspective, the slight variations in the percentages of women (5.2% in 2016 and 4.9% in 2020) might be considered as reflecting a relative stability in the composition of prison populations.

Table 4.A Percentage change (2021 compared to 2016) for three key indicators of imprisonment

	Stock (PPR)	Flow of entries	Flow of releases
Albania	-21	-51	-15
Armenia	-49	...	-18
Austria	-7	-28	-20
Azerbaijan	-9	-14	-11
Belgium	-13	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...
Bulgaria	-13	188	...
Croatia	18	6	5
Cyprus	-15	-10	-3
Czech Republic	-15	-20	2
Denmark	12	-23	-18
Estonia	-13	-2	-5
Finland	-24	-9	-4
France	-9	-28	-26
Georgia	-10	-27	...
Germany	-9	53	...
Greece	19	-46	-43
Hungary	-3	-27	-25
Iceland	9	0	-22
Ireland	-5	-54	-53
Italy	0	-25	-14
Latvia	-25	...	...
Lithuania	-22	...	3
Luxembourg	-30	-29	-20
Malta	...	...	...
Moldova	-30	-70	-31
Montenegro	-22	-33	-19
Netherlands	5	-40	-40
North Macedonia	-34	-7	-28
Norway	-23	-41	-45
Poland	-4	-6	3
Portugal	-17	-19	0
Romania	-19	-13	-35
Serbia	2	...	-32
Slovak Republic	4	-5	-10
Slovenia	-15	-10	-6
Spain	-11	-13	-12
Sweden	20	...	...
Switzerland	-12	-25	...
Türkiye	33	41	60
Ukraine	...	...	...
UK: England and Wales	-10	-15	...
UK: Northern Ireland	-9	-12	-11
UK: Scotland	-5	...	...

4.2 Tables

4.2.1 Prison population : Stock of inmates

Table 4.2.1.1 Prison population rate per 100 000 population (stock of inmates)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	% change 2021-2016
Albania	205	...	...	184	178	162	-21
Armenia	130	125	119	76	75	66	-49
Austria	102	101	102	106	103	95	-7
Azerbaijan	236	236	235	218	209	216	-9
Belgium	103	...	...	...	94	90	-13
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	117	108	99	107	106	102	-13
Croatia	74	76	78	79	87	87	18
Cyprus	79	77	74	83	93	67	-15
Czech Republic	213	211	209	203	197	180	-15
Denmark	60	61	63	69	71	67	12
Estonia	203	197	191	181	184	176	-13
Finland	57	54	51	50	50	43	-24
France	103	103	104	105	105	93	-9
Georgia	256	254	252	270	264	232	-10
Germany	78	78	77	77	76	71	-9
Greece	89	91	93	99	102	106	19
Hungary	185	...	...	169	172	180	-3
Iceland	37	42	47	40	45	41	9
Ireland	78	79	79	81	82	74	-5
Italy	90	93	96	100	101	90	0
Latvia	213	204	195	183	179	160	-25
Lithuania	244	240	235	232	220	190	-22
Luxembourg	126	119	114	108	95	88	-30
Malta	128	...	...	134	154	...	...
Moldova	227	282	215	197	166	160	-30
Montenegro	174	179	183	185	178	135	-22
Netherlands	51	53	54	56	58	54	5
North Macedonia	162	154	146	103	102	107	-34
Norway	74	70	65	61	59	57	-23
Poland	187	191	194	190	195	179	-4
Portugal	133	132	131	125	124	111	-17
Romania	141	129	118	107	106	113	-19
Serbia	151	153	154	156	160	153	2
Slovak Republic	184	184	184	189	193	192	4
Slovenia	63	64	65	67	69	54	-15
Spain	131	129	127	126	123	116	-11
Sweden	58	57	56	60	65	70	20
Switzerland	83	82	81	81	80	73	-12
Türkiye	245	268	291	329	357	325	33
Ukraine	164	136	135	126	126	120	-27
UK: England and Wales	146	144	142	138	138	131	-10
UK: Northern Ireland	81	79	77	79	83	74	-9
UK: Scotland	142	140	137	146	147	135	-5
Mean	134	133	130	130	130	120	
Median	129	122	116	107	106	107	
Minimum	37	42	47	40	45	41	
Maximum	256	282	291	329	357	325	

Table 4.2.1.2 Percentage of pretrial detainees in the prison population

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	% change 2016-2021
Albania	50	...	...	25	29	33	-35
Armenia	32	34	37	...	...	46	45
Austria	20	21	23	22	22	20	0
Azerbaijan	...	...	15	12	16	22	...
Belgium	23	...	...	...	32	33	43
Bosnia-Herzegovina	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	11	12	13	...	...	...	...
Croatia	25	27	28	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	17	22	27	30	31	27	58
Czech Republic	8.5	8.3	8.2	...	...	...	...
Denmark	28	31	34	35	35	34	19
Estonia	23	19	15	...	...	...	...
Finland	18	19	20	...	...	...	...
France	26	28	30	23	25	26	1
Georgia	15	15	15	...	18	20	32
Germany	18	20	22	...	...	20	13
Greece	24	28	32	31	26	23	-4
Hungary	22	...	...	...	14	18	-19
Iceland	12	17	23	9	10	14	16
Ireland	16	18	20	20	20	20	30
Italy	17	26	35	17	16	16	-5
Latvia	9	19	28	13	7.2	13	35
Lithuania	9.3	9.3	9.3	3.5	3.5	3.5	-63
Luxembourg	47	46	44	49	45	43	-9
Malta	24	...	...	...	29	...	...
Moldova	21	19	18	4.0	3.4	3.5	-84
Montenegro	31	29	27	29	34	41	35
Netherlands	33	38	42	32	32	34	2
North Macedonia	7.1	7.8	8.4	8.5	8.4	6.7	-6
Norway	26	25	25	26	...	...	...
Poland	7.3	8.6	10	10	11	12	63
Portugal	15.3	15.7	17.1	17.1	17.8	19.9	21
Romania	8	8.4	8.6	6.6	7.6	7.7	-7
Serbia	16	16	15	16	17	19	15
Slovak Republic	14	15	15	...	15	15	7
Slovenia	16	19	22	4.2	4.5	5.1	-67
Spain	13	14	14	16	16	...	...
Sweden	26	27	27	28	2.8	28	8
Switzerland	25	32	39	...	...	...	...
Türkiye	38	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	23	...
UK: England and Wales	10	11	11	7.7	7.2	10	5
UK: Northern Ireland	29	30	32	32	36	40	37
UK: Scotland	18	18	19	16	16	23	29
Mean	20	21	23	19	19	22	
Median	18	19	22	17	16	20	
Minimum	7	8	8	4	3	4	
Maximum	50	46	44	49	45	46	

Table 4.2.1.3 Percentage of women in the prison population

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	% change 2016-2021
Albania	1.9	...	...	2.0	1.8	1.3	-35
Armenia	4.0	3.8	3.5	3.2	3.1	2.3	-42
Austria	5.5	5.7	5.8	6.2	6.6	6.4	17
Azerbaijan	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.7	-14
Belgium	4.3	...	...	...	4.6	4.9	13
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.1	0
Croatia	4.0	4.3	4.6	5.3	5.5	5.3	35
Cyprus	8.1	7.4	6.7	5.1	4.5	4.7	-42
Czech Republic	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.6	8.3	8.2	12
Denmark	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.5	1
Estonia	5.5	5.4	5.2	4.8	4.5	4.1	-26
Finland	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.0	7.4	7.1	-5
France	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.3	-2
Georgia	2.8	2.8	2.9	0.0	4.0	3.6	30
Germany	5.9	5.8	5.8	6.9	6.0	5.7	-3
Greece	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.3	4.5	4.7	-11
Hungary	7.4	...	...	7.3	7.8	7.7	4
Iceland	6.5	8.4	10	7.6	7.3	6.0	-7
Ireland	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.5	4.5	4.0	1
Italy	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.2	1
Latvia	8.4	8.1	7.7	7.8	8.6	8.5	1
Lithuania	4.6	4.8	5.0	4.7	4.7	4.7	3
Luxembourg	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.1	5.4	5.2	5
Malta	8.3	...	...	...	7.6	...	...
Moldova	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.0	5.8	-6
Montenegro	3.1	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.7	3.2	3
Netherlands	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.7	5.1	4.7	-12
North Macedonia	3.0	2.6	2.2	3.3	3.3	2.7	-11
Norway	5.8	6.1	6.4	6.0	6.5	5.8	1
Poland	3.5	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.5	28
Portugal	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.7	7.0	11
Romania	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.6	-8
Serbia	3.8	3.7	3.6	4.1	4.2	4.3	15
Slovak Republic	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.5	7.4	7.5	9
Slovenia	8.0	7.0	6.0	5.3	4.8	4.9	-38
Spain	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.5	7.4	7.2	-6
Sweden	6.0	6.1	6.1	5.6	6.1	6.0	-1
Switzerland	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.7	2
Türkiye	4.1	...	...	3.9	3.9	4.0	-3
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	5.0	...
UK: England and Wales	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.0	-12
UK: Northern Ireland	3.6	4.0	4.4	4.3	5.0	4.0	10
UK: Scotland	5.2	4.8	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.1	-21
Mean	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Median	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Minimum	2	3	2	0	2	1	
Maximum	8	8	10	8	9	8	

Table 4.2.1.4 Percentage of minors in the prison population

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	% change 2016-2021
Albania	1.1	...	...	0.4	...	0.3	-74
Armenia	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	99
Austria	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.3	2.7	1.0	-43
Azerbaijan	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.2	-29
Belgium	0.03	...	...	...	...	0.00	-100
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	2
Croatia	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.0	1.4	0.8	22
Cyprus	0.3	1.6	3.0	1.2	2.8	3.2	958
Czech Republic	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.05	-68
Denmark	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	-73
Estonia	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.2	-75
Finland	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	56
France	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	-9
Georgia	0.2	0.3	0.3	...	0.5	0.5	117
Germany	1.3	1.2	1.2	0.5	1.1	0.9	-30
Greece	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	108
Hungary	0.4	...	...	1.2	1.0	0.2	-55
Iceland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Ireland	0.2	0.7	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	153
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	1.1	0.9	0
Lithuania	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.3	-69
Luxembourg	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.5	-35
Malta	0.4	...	...	...	0.9	...	...
Moldova	0.3	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	246
Montenegro	0.1	0.6	1.1	0.7	1.0	1.1	1064
Netherlands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0
North Macedonia	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	579
Norway	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	-46
Poland	0.1	1.0	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.4	2523
Portugal	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	65
Romania	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.1	-19
Serbia	1.0	1.4	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.7	76
Slovak Republic	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	-19
Slovenia	0.6	1.4	2.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	-57
Spain	...	...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	...
Sweden	0.3	...	...	0.4	0.3	0.4	33
Switzerland	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.7	165
Türkiye	1.3	...	...	1.1	0.8	0.7	-48
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	0.1	...
UK: England and Wales	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.4	-44
UK: Northern Ireland	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.0	1.0	0.6	-57
UK: Scotland	0.9	2.3	3.7	3.8	3.2	2.5	171
Mean	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Median	0	1	1	0	1	0	
Minimum	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Maximum	2	2	4	4	3	3	

Table 4.2.1.5 Percentage of foreigners in the prison population

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	% change 2016-2021
Albania	1.5	...	...	1.9	2.3	2.4	58
Armenia	3.9	4.0	4.1	5.2	7.0	5.4	38
Austria	54	54	55	55	53	50	-7
Azerbaijan	2.3	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.2	-4
Belgium	41	...	...	...	43	44	9
Bosnia-Herzegovina	1.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	3.2	2.9	2.7	3.0	2.5	2.9	-7
Croatia	6.1	7.5	8.9	12	14	11	76
Cyprus	42	41	40	44	...	43	4
Czech Republic	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.5	8.0	-1
Denmark	28	28	29	28	30	28	1
Estonia	7.6	8.4	9.1	35	33	33	336
Finland	17	17	17	18	19	17	-2
France	21	22	22	23	23	25	15
Georgia	0.3	2.5	4.7	...	7.4	6.1	1674
Germany	36	37	38	...	...	26	-28
Greece	55	54	53	55	58	60	9
Hungary	5.0	...	...	4.6	5.0	5.9	19
Iceland	17	21	24	22	19	23	38
Ireland	13	13	13	14	15	15	19
Italy	34	34	34	34	33	32	-5
Latvia	3.9	3.2	2.5	2.4	1.9	1.5	-62
Lithuania	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.1	1.9	26
Luxembourg	38	55	72	74	74	73	90
Malta	42	...	...	...	51	...	...
Moldova	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	10
Montenegro	19	17	16	15	20	18	-6
Netherlands	18	19	19	23	22	21	15
North Macedonia	5.4	5.1	4.8	6.7	6.5	7.0	29
Norway	34	33	32	31	29	25	-28
Poland	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.8	1.9	110
Portugal	17	16	16	15	15	15	-7
Romania	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	-2
Serbia	3.4	3.3	3.2	2.9	3.1	3.7	8
Slovak Republic	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.4	2.1	-1
Slovenia	9.0	12	14	20	29	32	250
Spain	29	28	28	28	28	29	1
Sweden	21	21	21	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	72	72	71	72	70	71	-2
Türkiye	2.3	...	...	3.3	3.5	3.8	67
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	2.3	...
UK: England and Wales	12	11	11	11	11	12	5
UK: Northern Ireland	9.1	8.9	8.7	9.3	11	10	15
UK: Scotland	3.9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	17	19	19	19	20	19	
Median	9	12	14	13	14	14	
Minimum	0	1	1	1	1	1	
Maximum	72	72	72	74	74	73	

Table 4.2.1.6 Percentage of EU citizens among foreigners in the prison population

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	% change 2016-2021
Albania	9.0	...	...	33	33	47	421
Armenia	10	8.7	6.9	2.5	3.9	3.7	-64
Austria	39	36	33	33	34	33	-16
Azerbaijan	0.6	0.3	0.00	0.00	0.2	0.6	9.1
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	30	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	24	11	12	6.3	...
Croatia	16	19	20	20	25	31	94
Cyprus	44	43	42	45	...	35	-21
Czech Republic	48	41	35	44	48	51	6
Denmark	28	30	31	28	27	25	-11
Estonia	5.4	12	18	3.8	4.4	6.7	24
Finland	49	49	50	46	48	48	-2
France	...	...	37	22	21	31	...
Georgia	24	5.0	3.6	...	2.2	2.8	-88
Germany	...	...	35	...	...	31	...
Greece	17	16	14	13	11	10	-42
Hungary	...	...	...	...	46	42	...
Iceland	76	78	79	81	81	74	-2
Ireland	76	73	71	71	72	60	-22
Italy	38	28	17	16	16	15	-60
Latvia	22	28	38	38	38	38	75
Lithuania	26	28	29	34	30	27	5
Luxembourg	...	...	55	53	56	59	...
Malta	174	...	...	...	18	...	...
Moldova	34	...	...	40	25	...	...
Montenegro	3.4	2.6	1.7	5.1	4.1	3.4	-2
Netherlands	41	41	41	37	45	45	10
North Macedonia	0.5	1.2	2.1	6.3	4.4	5.1	833
Norway	49	49	49	39	50	50	3
Poland	33	30	27	23	20	19	-42
Portugal	19	19	18	18	15	15	-21
Romania	34	32	30	27	24	27	-19
Serbia	31	31	32	24	20	16	-49
Slovak Republic	60	48	37	54	46	51	-15
Slovenia	18	26	31	24	29	31	77
Spain	24	24	23	23	23	21	-13
Sweden	35	34	33	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Türkiye	...	...	...	3.5	2.7	2.5	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England and Wales	43	43	43	43	44	43	1
UK: Northern Ireland	72	75	79	71	72	78	8
UK: Scotland	58	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	37	32	32	30	29	30	
Median	33	29	32	28	25	31	
Minimum	1	0	0	0	0	1	
Maximum	174	78	79	81	81	78	

4.2.3 Prison population: Flow of entries into penal institutions

Table 4.2.3.1 Flow of entries into penal institutions per 100 000 population

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	% change 2016-2020
Albania	259	...	152	135	126	-51
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	132	132	124	119	95	-28
Azerbaijan	87	76	73	76	75	-14
Belgium	...	...	...	164	146	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	80	90	250	234	230	188
Croatia	187	...	199	230	199	6
Cyprus	209	...	786	847	188	-10
Czech Republic	108	105	101	102	86	-20
Denmark	204	197	198	186	157	-23
Estonia	141	139	136	151	138	-2
Finland	104	...	101	108	96	-9
France	141	144	113	117	101	-28
Georgia	256	...	...	229	186	-27
Germany	118	122	115	117	181	53
Greece	104	90	98	73	56	-46
Hungary	231	...	189	189	169	-27
Iceland	64	43	77	106	64	0
Ireland	283	199	167	182	130	-54
Italy	78	...	78	77	59	-25
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	299	286	209	...
Luxembourg	170	...	159	149	120	-29
Malta	226	172	...	196	...	...
Moldova	209	...	91	88	63	-70
Montenegro	424	...	425	432	283	-33
Netherlands	207	483	180	182	125	-40
North Macedonia	102	185	89	93	95	-7
Norway	169	86	147	123	100	-41
Poland	207	23	204	219	195	-6
Portugal	52	...	47	50	42	-19
Romania	63	26	54	57	55	-13
Serbia	...	...	302	315	285	...
Slovak Republic	159	...	161	156	151	-5
Slovenia	113	427	116	66	101	-10
Spain	73	...	74	75	64	-13
Sweden	...	...	88	190	191	...
Switzerland	639	604	608	557	479	-25
Türkiye	238	...	...	...	336	41
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	49	...
UK: England and Wales	218	...	224	217	186	-15
UK: Northern Ireland	215	...	229	228	190	-12
UK: Scotland	...	78	406	...	187	...
Mean	179	496	191	187	150	
Median	169	122	149	153	134	
Minimum	52	23	47	50	42	
Maximum	637	...	786	847	479	

Table 4.2.3.2 Percentage of pre-trial detainees in the flow of entries

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	% change 2016-2020
Albania	...	...	94	95	95	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	73	71	74	74	76	5
Azerbaijan	99	99	100	99	100	0
Belgium	...	...	...	56	58	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	31	28	9.2	10	12	-63
Croatia	41	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	57	...	14	16	54	-6
Czech Republic	38	38	38	39	41	9
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	61	61	51	66	67	11
Finland	34	...	34	36	43	26
France	56	57	74	75	81	43
Georgia	11	...	...	92	99	830
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	35	38	37	40	42	21
Hungary	29	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	63	94	58	46	51	-20
Ireland	26	37	43	38	46	81
Italy	78	...	78	77	79	1
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	63	44	41	...
Luxembourg	64	...	77	74	76	17
Malta	67	67	...	68	...	...
Moldova	...	...	98	97	99	...
Montenegro	...	...	30	33	48	...
Netherlands	30	28	42	44	59	94
North Macedonia	39	42	1.8	13	16	-58
Norway	5.5	1.5	41	46	49	793
Poland	39	39	...	...	...	...
Portugal	40.6	41.2	46	50	55	248
Romania	43	41	48	45	49	16
Serbia	...	...	38	38	39	...
Slovak Republic	41	...	39	38	4	-90
Slovenia	37	38	34	24	38	2
Spain	37	...	56	53	58	57
Sweden	...	...	...	53	55	...
Switzerland	...	...	30	31	33	...
Türkiye	26	...	...	...	28	10
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	99	...
UK: England and Wales	...	...	38	38	42	...
UK: Northern Ireland	42	39	74	78	85	102
UK: Scotland	69	67	...	...	84	22
Mean	44	...	50	52	57	
Median	39	...	43	46	54	
Minimum	5	...	2	10	4	
Maximum	99	...	100	99	100	

Table 4.2.4.1 Flow of exits from penal institutions per 100 000 population

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	% change 2016-2020
Albania	81	...	...	74	79	-2
Armenia	...	...	75	59	60	...
Austria	126	...	119	115	100	-21
Azerbaijan	32	...	37	39	32	1
Belgium	...	...	...	...	153	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	89	209	...	...
Croatia	245	...	241	272	219	-10
Cyprus	195	...	199	196	159	-18
Czech Republic	48	...	49	53	53	10
Denmark	210	...	187	...	146	-30
Estonia	76	...	76	81	80	5
Finland	181	...	201	215	200	11
France	135	...	100	101	99	-27
Georgia	80	...	...	84	77	-4
Germany	...	...	82	186	151	...
Greece	104	...	89	71	52	-50
Hungary	117	...	...	105	94	-19
Iceland	225	...	180	252	145	-36
Ireland	366	...	203	218	165	-55
Italy	95	...	87	83	73	-23
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	67	...	...	79	76	14
Luxembourg	139	...	153	152	151	8
Malta	...	...	...	127	0	...
Moldova	44	...	50	49	41	-6
Montenegro	234	...	232	236	185	-21
Netherlands	402	...	329	315	213	-47
North Macedonia	64	...	73	95	74	16
Norway	...	...	214	190	154	...
Poland	110	...	107	113	109	-1
Portugal	42	...	41	41	45	8
Romania	53	...	58	55	46	-14
Serbia	187	...	194	199	183	-2
Slovak Republic	69	...	67	63	59	-14
Slovenia	185	...	176	188	160	-14
Spain	59	...	64	56	55	-7
Sweden	...	...	152	143	130	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Türkiye	...	...	...	101	105	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	42	...
UK: England and Wales	...	...	83	77	65	...
UK: Northern Ireland	275	...	299	...	238	-14
UK: Scotland	...	...	139	53	131	...
Mean	142	...	135	128	110	
Median	113	...	107	101	99	
Minimum	32	...	37	39	0	
Maximum	402	...	329	315	238	

Table 4.2.4.2 Flow of releases from penal institutions per 100 000 population

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	% change 2016-2020
Albania	164	...	137	136	140	-15
Armenia	55	61	89	44	45	-18
Austria	127	122	119	119	102	-20
Azerbaijan	74	74	86	85	66	-11
Belgium	...	...	...	65	63	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	99	289	223	...	...
Croatia	181	186	125	213	190	5
Cyprus	154	143	148	161	149	-3
Czech Republic	102	108	103	108	104	2
Denmark	125	112	117	121	103	-18
Estonia	153	149	144	146	146	-5
Finland	102	103	101	106	99	-4
France	139	140	103	105	102	-26
Georgia	...	...	...	219	202	...
Germany	...	...	...	79	61	...
Greece	92	78	83	70	53	-43
Hungary	215	...	0.8	177	161	-25
Iceland	84	77	84	101	65	-22
Ireland	285	199	161	177	135	-53
Italy	86	84	83	82	74	-14
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	161	12108	173	181	166	3
Luxembourg	175	40	171	160	139	-20
Malta	...	...	...	168	...	...
Moldova	98	912	106	94	67	-31
Montenegro	406	...	424	438	328	-19
Netherlands	206	5017	176	176	124	-40
North Macedonia	103	10	99	91	74	-28
Norway	163	386	139	115	91	-45
Poland	205	207	209	214	212	3
Portugal	56	53	53	50	56	0
Romania	74	77	68	59	48	-35
Serbia	282	195	298	310	190	-32
Slovak Republic	127	127	123	118	114	-10
Slovenia	117	110	114	126	110	-6
Spain	77	72	80	70	68	-12
Sweden	...	83	86	86	83	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Türkiye	234	...	281	331	375	60
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	517	...
UK: England and Wales	...	121	118	105	89	...
UK: Northern Ireland	222	223	230	223	197	-11
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	151	693	145	145	151	
Median	133	112	118	119	133	
Minimum	55	10	53	44	55	
Maximum	406	12108	424	438	406	

Table 4.2.4.3 Percentage of pre-trial detainees in the flow of releases

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	% change 2016-2020
Albania	...	...	62	63	66	...
Armenia	34	34	39	56	62	80
Austria	31	32	30	30	30	-2
Azerbaijan	21	26	18	30	18	-16
Belgium	...	...	...	96	97	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	17	69	68	...	...
Croatia	41	42	65	48	49	20
Cyprus	...	40	34	36	35	...
Czech Republic	16	14	10	13	12	-22
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	15	14	13	17	19	28
Finland	19	21	20	23	28	48
France	22	17	23	24	30	38
Georgia	...	...	...	...	46	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	19	22	24	31	30	63
Hungary	17	...	...	53	14	-17
Iceland	25	31	39	31	31	23
Ireland	28	41	45	42	44	56
Italy	37	36	36	34	32	-14
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	13	12	...
Luxembourg	43	39	45	49	49	15
Malta	...	...	...	34	...	...
Moldova	54	54	43	43	36	-33
Montenegro	30	28	29	29	43	42
Netherlands	24	27	26	27	34	41
North Macedonia	16	10	20	21	19	22
Norway	22	22	24	29	32	44
Poland	10	12	14	15	...	...
Portugal	19	19	26	27	22	17
Romania	13	8.2	17	18	24	77
Serbia	41	62	38	37	58	41
Slovak Republic	18	19	22	20	20	8
Slovenia	27	37	42	43	41	55
Spain	...	100	24	29	30	...
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Türkiye	...	...	36	29	21	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	4.0	...
UK: England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	49	51	55	58	61	23
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	27	31	33	36	27	
Median	23	28	30	30	23	
Minimum	10	8	10	13	10	
Maximum	54	100	69	96	54	

Table 4.2.4.4 Percentage of sentenced prisoners in the flow of releases

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	% change 2016-2020
Albania	...	...	38	37	34	...
Armenia	63	65	61	44	38	-40
Austria	69	68	68	70	70	1
Azerbaijan	73	64	69	70	82	12
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	83	...	32	...	...
Croatia	44	58	31	20	24	-46
Cyprus	41	60	66	64	65	59
Czech Republic	77	85	90	86	87	12
Denmark	100	100	100	100	100	0
Estonia	86	86	87	83	81	-5
Finland	79	79	79	77	72	-9
France	78	83	76	76	70	-10
Georgia	...	...	...	...	54	...
Germany	...	...	...	100	100	...
Greece	80	77	68	65	69	-13
Hungary	82	...	...	47	48	-41
Iceland	75	69	61	69	69	-7
Ireland	72	59	55	58	56	-22
Italy	63	64	64	66	68	8
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	100	99	100	87	87	-13
Luxembourg	53	56	52	49	47	-12
Malta	...	...	...	66	...	...
Moldova	46	46	57	57	64	37
Montenegro	69	72	71	71	57	-18
Netherlands	72	70	71	70	63	-13
North Macedonia	82	90	80	79	61	-26
Norway	66	67	65	67	65	-2
Poland	60	62	63	64	...	...
Portugal	81	81	74	73	43	-47
Romania	87	92	83	82	76	-12
Serbia	59	38	28	27	42	-28
Slovak Republic	82	81	78	80	80	-2
Slovenia	63	59	54	53	54	-14
Spain	...	...	76	71	70	...
Sweden	...	100	100	100	100	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Türkiye	108	...	64	71	77	-29
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	6.0	...
UK: England and Wales	...	100	100	100	100	...
UK: Northern Ireland	49	49	45	42	39	-20
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	72	73	69	67	64	
Median	73	70	68	70	67	
Minimum	41	38	28	20	6	
Maximum	108	100	100	100	100	

Table 4.2.4.5 Percentage of inmates transferred to another country in the flow of releases

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	% change 2016-2020
Albania	...	...	1.6	2.0	1.5	...
Armenia	2.2	2.1	0.9	0.1	2.1	-3
Austria	1.6	2.0	1.5	2.0	1.6	-3
Azerbaijan	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.3	-48
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	0.02	0.01	...	...
Croatia	0.08	...	0.1	0.1	0.1	-18
Cyprus	1.8	...	0.5	0.8	0.2	-87
Czech Republic	5.3	...	2.6	2.2	2.2	-58
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	-62
Finland	1.4	...	0.3	0.2	0.1	-91
France	...	...	...	0.00	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	0.8	1.7	...
Germany	...	...	...	4.3	3.9	...
Greece	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.2	-75
Hungary	1.4	...	...	0.10	...	...
Iceland	0.2	0.00	0.00	0.28	0.00	-100
Ireland	0.03	0.1	0.1	0.00	0.1	124
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	3.1	3.7	2.9	...
Malta	...	...	...	0.2	...	...
Moldova	...	...	0.00	0.1	0.00	...
Montenegro	...	...	2	4	2	...
Netherlands	0.1	0.2	1.9	1.9	2.5	2648
North Macedonia	23	31	1.6	1.3	1.4	-94
Norway	...	...	1.1	0.7	0.21	...
Poland	0.07	0.07	...	...	...	...
Portugal	...	...	0.00	0.00	0.00	...
Romania	...	...	0.1	0.1	0.04	...
Serbia	...	...	0.1	0.1	0.12	...
Slovak Republic	0.46	...	0.25	0.22	0.05	-90
Slovenia	1	0.4	0.04	0.1	0.00	-100
Spain	0.00	0.00	0.8	1.5	0.9	...
Sweden	...	...	0.8	0.9	0.9	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Türkiye	...	...	0.00	0.00	0.00	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	2	3	1	1	2	
Median	1	0	0	0	1	
Minimum	0	0	0	0	0	
Maximum	23	31	3	4	23	

Table 4.2.4.6 Percentage of inmates transferred to another EU country in the flow of releases 2016-2020

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	% change 2016-2020
Albania	...	...	1.3	0.1	1.5	...
Armenia	...	...	0.2	0.00	0.00	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-100
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	0.03	...	0.04	0.1	0.1	97
Cyprus	1.4	1.8	0.5	0.8	0.2	-84
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	...
Finland	...	...	0.3	0.2	0.1	...
France	...	...	...	0.00	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	0.1	0.1	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	-82
Hungary	0.0	...	...	0.1	...	...
Iceland	0.2	0.00	0.00	0.3	0.00	-100
Ireland	0.03	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.01	-55
Italy	...	...	...	...	0.0	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	2.8	3.3	2.6	...
Malta	...	...	...	0.2	...	...
Moldova	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	...
Montenegro	...	...	1.2	2.0	1.6	...
Netherlands	0.01	0.01	...	...	...	...
North Macedonia	...	...	0.00	...	0.00	...
Norway	0.1	0.1	...	0.7	0.2	75
Poland	0.1	0.1	...	...	...	...
Portugal	...	...	0.00	0.00	0.00	...
Romania	...	...	0.00	0.1	0.00	...
Serbia	...	...	0.03	0.1	0.01	...
Slovak Republic	0.2	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	0.0	0.1	0.0	...
Spain	0.00	0.00	0.4	0.6	0.3	7672
Sweden	...	...	0.7	0.7	0.8	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Türkiye	...	...	0.00	0.00	0.00	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	0	0	0	0	0	
Median	0	0	0	0	0	
Minimum	0	0	0	0	0	
Maximum	1	2	3	3	1	

Table 4.2.4.7 Percentage of 'other' releases in the flow of releases

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	% change 2016-2021
Albania	...	...	0.00	0.00	0.00	...
Armenia	...	1.5	0.00	7.2	2.5	...
Austria	...	2.2	1.7	1.9	0.9	...
Azerbaijan	6.1	10.1	13.1	5.3	3.9	-37
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	0.00	0.00	...	...
Croatia	...	...	3.6	0.00	0.00	...
Cyprus	0.0	0.1	0.00	0.00	0.00	-100
Czech Republic	1.4	...	1.0	...	...	...
Denmark	0,2	0,0	0.1	0.1	0.0	-91
Estonia	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.6	0.4	1356
Finland	0.1	...	0.4	0.2	0.3	210
France	...	...	1.0	0.9	0.0	...
Georgia	...	...	...	56.5	13.5	...
Germany	...	...	...	4.3	5.4	...
Greece	1.2	1.2	8.2	...	20.2	1578
Hungary	2.9	...	100	4.2	3.3	15
Iceland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	...
Ireland	...	...	0.00	...	...	...
Italy	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.00	0.00	-100
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	0.00	1.7	0.00	...
Luxembourg	4.1	3.8	3.7	0.00	0.00	-100
Malta	...	...	...	0.00	...	...
Moldova	0.00	0.00	...	0.00	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	0.00	0.00	0.00	...
Netherlands	0.00	0.00	3.0	0.00	0.00	-100
North Macedonia	51	51	0.00	...	0.00	-100
Norway	0.2	0.00	11	0.1	0.2	-7
Poland	1.3	1.2	23	...	...	...
Portugal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Romania	2.6	...	...	0.00	...	...
Serbia	...	...	34	3.3	7.7	...
Slovak Republic	0.5	...	0.0	0.9	1.4	167
Slovenia	0.00	0.00	3.2	3.3	8.9	...
Spain	0.1	0.3	0.00	0.00	0.7	398
Sweden	...	...	...	3.7	4.6	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Türkiye	...	...	...	52	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	0.2	...
UK: England and Wales	...	...	0.00	0.00	0.00	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	0.00	0.00	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	4	24	7	5	2	
Median	1	0	0	0	0	
Minimum	0	0	0	0	0	
Maximum	51	368	100	56	20	

Table 4.2.4.8 Rate of deaths in prison per 10 000 inmates

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	% change 2016-2020
Albania	29	...	...	51	51	79
Armenia	...	...	28	44	14	...
Austria	38	...	49	40	32	-17
Azerbaijan	53	...	42	42	48	-11
Belgium	...	...	...	...	44	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	47	...	57	28	...	...
Croatia	35	...	66	81	25	-28
Cyprus	30	...	31	28	12	-60
Czech Republic	19	...	18	17	13	-33
Denmark	19	...	19	27	10	-49
Estonia	15	...	32	63	57	281
Finland	29	...	21	22	7	-75
France	28	...	28	24	37	31
Georgia	13	...	...	9	11	-11
Germany	25	...	27	22	17	-32
Greece	29	...	21	22	13	-56
Hungary	35	...	...	30	42	20
Iceland	0	...	61	139	0	...
Ireland	31	...	23	38	15	-53
Italy	21	...	28	24	25	19
Latvia	35	...	64	48	103	196
Lithuania	54	...	45	37	44	-18
Luxembourg	28	...	29	15	17	-39
Malta	...	...	...	91	...	...
Moldova	56	...	37	52	83	48
Montenegro	42	...	61	35	18	-57
Netherlands	29	...	21	17	19	-35
North Macedonia	43	...	13	47	33	-24
Norway	...	...	8.7	25	6.3	...
Poland	17	...	16	16	16	-5
Portugal	49	...	40	50	59	19
Romania	34	...	28	20	36	7
Serbia	45	...	52	58	52	16
Slovak Republic	24	...	17	17	28	21
Slovenia	23	...	15	14	35	50
Spain	27	...	30	27	30	12
Sweden	10	...	11	5	6	-43
Switzerland	25	...	17	26	13	-47
Türkiye	...	...	4.6	3.5	4.3	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	73	...
UK: England and Wales	32	...	39	36	38	18
UK: Northern Ireland	20	...	34	...	13	-37
UK: Scotland	35	...	51	5.0	42	22
Mean	30	...	32	35	30	
Median	29	...	28	28	25	
Minimum	0	...	5	4	0	
Maximum	56	...	66	139	103	

Table 4.2.4.9 Percentage of suicides among inmates who died in prison

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	% change 2016-2020
Albania	5.9	...	4.2	7.4	19	227
Armenia	...	...	20	50	33	...
Austria	25	33	27	27	31	22
Azerbaijan	7.8	11	4.0	2.2	4.0	-48
Belgium	...	...	...	44	33	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	11	5.6	0.00	14	...	...
Croatia	0.00	...	14	3.8	0.00	...
Cyprus	0.00	...	50	0.00	0.00	...
Czech Republic	33	...	35	31	56	71
Denmark	46	44	71	82	100	117
Estonia	13	25	50	27	21	71
Finland	22	...	33	17	100	350
France	49	58	52	71	67	37
Georgia	67	...	...	11	36	-45
Germany	47	...	47	41	28	-39
Greece	8.9	0.00	38	17	43	380
Hungary	14	...	4.6	12	7.0	-50
Iceland	...	...	100	50	...	...
Ireland	...	...	11	...	...	...
Italy	37	38	38	37	39	6
Latvia	21	25	8.3	18	17	-17
Lithuania	37	...	13	29	26	-30
Luxembourg	0.00	...	0.00	0.00	100	...
Malta	...	...	...	33	...	...
Moldova	8.8	7.1	21	22	13	42
Montenegro	11	0.00	0.00	0.00	...	-100
Netherlands	42	56	45	59	63	50
North Macedonia	10	13	0.00	0.00	14	38
Norway	...	75	33	75	100	...
Poland	20	...	20	18	22	13
Portugal	13	21.7	20	17	28	112
Romania	11	...	15	10	12	14
Serbia	17	...	0.00	7.9	14	-17
Slovak Republic	32	34	29	18	13	-58
Slovenia	0.00	...	0.00	0.00	20	...
Spain	20	29	22	31	35	76
Sweden	33	25	33	33	50	50
Switzerland	29	39	50	44	22	-24
Türkiye	...	...	39	44	45	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	13	...
UK: England and Wales	29	24	28	28	21	-27
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	9.4	10	...	...	...	...
Mean	21	27	26	26	34	
Median	18	25	22	22	26	
Minimum	0	0	0	0	0	
Maximum	67	75	100	75	100	

Table 4.2.4.10 Percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention among inmates who committed suicide in prison

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	% change 2016-2020
Albania	...	...	100	100	40	...
Armenia	...	50	50	100	100	...
Austria	82	73	83	50	89	8
Azerbaijan	42	33	25	0.00	50	19
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	44	100	...	33	100	125
Croatia	...	...	33	0.00	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	0.00	...	...	...
Czech Republic	29	...	21	18	53	87
Denmark	100	100	80	89	75	-25
Estonia	100	100	0.00	75	33	-67
Finland	50	...	100	100	100	100
France	47	48	48	48	44	-7
Georgia	...	...	...	100	100	...
Germany	49	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	20	...	25	50	0.00	-100
Hungary	33	...	467	17	0.00	-100
Iceland	...	...	0.00	0.00	...	...
Ireland	...	...	0.00	...	...	...
Italy	55	60	64	58	52	-5
Latvia	...	...	100	33	67	...
Lithuania	...	...	50	14	29	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	0.00	...
Malta	...	...	...	100	...	...
Moldova	...	...	33	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	0.00	0.00	78	80	83	...
North Macedonia	500	450	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	100	...
Poland	2.1	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	...	...	0.00	0.00	0.00	...
Romania	...	0.00	40	25	44	...
Serbia	...	...	...	0.00	...	...
Slovak Republic	...	...	40	33	75	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	100	...
Spain	0.0	...	16	12	23	...
Sweden	...	...	100	100	100	...
Switzerland	20	...	50	50	50	150
Türkiye	4.5	...	36	36	39	749
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	24	...
UK: England and Wales	...	...	29	27	28	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	33	...	...	...	...
Mean	65	87	60	47	52	
Median	43	55	40	36	50	
Minimum	0	0	0	0	0	
Maximum	500	450	467	100	100	

Notes on Tables 4.2.3 (4.2.3.1 to 4.2.3.6) and 4.2.4 (4.2.4.1 to 4.2.4.9)

See the following chapters:

4.4.3 Notes regarding the standard definition for entries (4.2.3)

4.4.4 Notes regarding the standard definition for exits (4.2.4)

4.4.6 Notes regarding minors

4.4.7 Notes regarding foreigners

France: Tables 4.2.3. and 4.2.4: These are entries and exits from prison (not only from detention, i.e. work releases and electronic bracelets are included).

Lithuania: According to the Prisons Department, there was a mistake in the data provided for the flow of entries in SPACE, which has been amended in the figures published here.

Serbia: Comment to Table 4.2.3 (women): In 2016, the total number of entries of convicted women was 396, in 2012: 318; in 2013: 295; in 2014: 256; in 2015: 230; and in 2016: 227. Since 2012, the numbers included in the Tables of the Sourcebook include all women imprisoned (pre-trial detainees, convicted and incarcerated for misdemeanours).

Switzerland: Table 4.2.2. Entry following a transfer from one penal institution to another in the same country includes entry following the detainee's removal from the institution in order to appear before a judicial authority and entry following a prison leave or a period of absence by permission.

Table 4.2.4: only Data for Deaths in available.

Türkiye: The flow data provided in this chapter allows a breakdown by gender, age and citizenship. However, it does not include pre-trial detainees. The SPACE data, on the contrary, includes pre-trial detainees, but does not allow that breakdown.

UK: Scotland: Flow of entries 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.

4.2.5 Prison staff

Table 4.2.5.1 Prison staff employed and not employed by the prison administration in 2020

	Total prison staff per 100 000 pop.	Ratio of inmates per one member of prison staff	% of staff employed by the prison admin.	% of staff NOT employed by the prison admin.
Albania	160	1.1	100	...
Armenia	76	1.0	100	...
Austria	44	2.4	100	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...
Belgium	70	1.3	100	...
Bosnia- Herzegovina	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	64	1.6	77	...
Croatia	65	1.3	100	...
Cyprus	49	1.9	100	...
Czech Republic	105	1.9	100	0.0
Denmark	74	1.0	100	...
Estonia	90	2.0	90	10
Finland	41	1.2	100	...
France	61	1.7	100	...
Georgia	64	4.1	100	...
Germany	44	1.7	0	4.8
Greece	39	2.6	100	...
Hungary	85	2.0	100	...
Iceland	40	1.1	91	...
Ireland	74	1.1	94	6.1
Italy	69	1.5	100	...
Latvia	132	1.4	100	...
Lithuania	117	1.9	100	...
Luxembourg	74	1.3	100	...
Malta	65	2.4	100	...
Moldova	65	2.6	100	...
Montenegro	82	2.2	100	...
Netherlands	63	0.9	100	...
North Macedonia	47	2.2	98	2.4
Norway	73	0.8	100	...
Poland	74	2.6	100	...
Portugal	65	1.9	100	...
Romania	64	1.7	100	...
Serbia	61	2.6	98	1.8
Slovak Republic	105	1.8	100	...
Slovenia	41	1.7	100	...
Spain	63	2.0	97	2.5
Sweden	73	0.9	100	...
Switzerland	52	1.5	100	4.9
Türkiye	74	4.8	100	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...
UK: England and Wales	84	1.6	100	...
UK: Northern Ireland	83	1.0	99	1.3
UK: Scotland	102	1.4	73	27
Mean	72	2	96	6
Median	69	2	100	4
Minimum	39	1	0	0
Maximum	160	5	100	27

Table 4.2.5.2. Distribution of staff employed and not employed by the prison administration in 2020

	Staff <u>employed</u> by the prison administration per 100 000 pop.	Of which		Staff <u>not employed</u> by the prison admin. per 100 000 pop
		% of working outside penal institutions	% of working inside penal institutions	
Albania	160	15	85	...
Armenia	76	8.5	92	...
Austria	44	1.0	99	...
Azerbaijan	0.00	...	...	...
Belgium	70	2.5	98	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	50	...	100	...
Croatia	65	1.8	98	...
Cyprus	49	...	100	...
Czech Republic	105	11	89	0.04
Denmark	74	35	65	...
Estonia	...	...	100	9.2
Finland	41	15	85	...
France	61	22	73	...
Georgia	64	13	87	...
Germany	0.00	...	...	2.1
Greece	39	2.0	98	...
Hungary	85	2.0	98	...
Iceland	37	14	87	...
Ireland	69	4.6	95	4.5
Italy	69	7.2	93	...
Latvia	132	6.5	94	...
Lithuania	117	15	85	...
Luxembourg	74	3.2	97	...
Malta	65	0.0	100	...
Moldova	65	8.5	92	...
Montenegro	82	1.8	98	...
Netherlands	63	20	80	...
North Macedonia	46	0.0	100	1.1
Norway	73	7.9	92	...
Poland	74	4.6	95	...
Portugal	65	18	82	...
Romania	64	4.5	96	...
Serbia	60	1.9	98	1.1
Slovak Republic	105	6.6	93	...
Slovenia	41	6.2	94	...
Spain	61	2.0	98	1.6
Sweden	73	18	82	...
Switzerland	52	...	100	2.5
Türkiye	74	...	100	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...
UK: England and Wales	84	29	71	...
UK: Northern Ireland	82	8.8	91	1.1
UK: Scotland	74	8.7	82	27
Mean	68	9	91	5
Median	65	7	94	2
Minimum	0	0	65	0
Maximum	160	35	100	27

Table 4.2.5.3 Ratio of inmates per one member of staff employed by the prison administration 2020 according to different categories of staff

	Inmates per staff dedicated <u>solely to custody</u>	Inmates per custodial staff <u>not dedicated solely to the custody of inmates</u>	Inmates per medical and paramedical staff	Inmates per staff responsible for assessment and psychologists	Inmates per staff responsible for educational activities	Inmates per other staff responsible for workshops or vocational training
Albania	2.1	1.5	20	563	35	...
Armenia	3.0	1.6	...	48	69	...
Austria	2.9	2.9	75	154	86	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	1.7	1.7	47	35	396	46
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	2.4	2.4	58	179	43	1049
Croatia	2.3	...	27	236	16	15
Cyprus	...	...	118	276	23	...
Czech Republic	3.7	3.6	47	15	...	363
Denmark	2.2	2.2	45	...	45	15
Estonia	5.6	4.7	36	8	445	...
Finland	2.1	1.1	...	197	11	16
France	2.7	2.5	...	376	...	459
Georgia	5.4	4.9	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	46	78	164	30
Greece	6.8	3.2	119	305	166	...
Hungary	5.5	...	39	44	...	36
Iceland	1.9	1.8	...	164	164	15
Ireland	1.6	1.6	28	140	...	13
Italy	1.8	...	...	8710	77	3387
Latvia	2.1	2.0	27	15	95	427
Lithuania	3.2	...	28	181	28	1535
Luxembourg	1.9	1.9	...	76	26	19
Malta	2.6	2.6	264	72	793	...
Moldova	3.9	...	28	187	61	395
Montenegro	3.7	2.8	58	369	46	32
Netherlands	1.9	1.8	32	103	47	16
North Macedonia	3.0	...	...	78	52	76
Norway	1.2	...	...	...	...	6
Poland	5.5	5.0	48	118	35	350
Portugal	3.1	3.0	66	...	...	...
Romania	5.9	2.8	26	125	35	...
Serbia	4.7	4.7	36	35	...	25
Slovak Republic	3.2	...	37	134	278	...
Slovenia	2.6	2.6	121	132	21	16
Spain	3.7	3.1	44	75	32	216
Sweden	1.5	1.4	59	240	29	21
Switzerland	3.0	...	21	...	9	...
Türkiye	5.9	2.9	254	529	517	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England and Wales	4.1	3.3	...	167	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	1.5	1.3	3156	86	...	143
UK: Scotland	2.7	...	...	134	...	...
Mean	3	3	167	400	128	335
Median	3	3	45	134	47	34
Minimum	1	1	20	8	9	6
Maximum	7	5	3156	8710	793	3387

4.3 Technical information

The information concerning what is and is not counted refer primarily to data collected by SPACE I in 2020. To provide a complete picture, information from other editions of SPACE I have also been used. Categories are considered as *included* when the prison administrations which have provided the relevant data reported *including* these categories, and as *excluded* either when the prison administrations reported *excluding* these categories, or that the category is *not applicable* (does not exist) in their penal system.

4.3.1 Stock

The standard definition of **stock** used in SPACE refers to the total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees), which corresponds to the total number of persons effectively deprived of freedom in any kind of penal institution. Compliance with that definition was distributed as follows:

- Most prison administrations (39) *exclude* persons held in police stations or other similar types of investigative institutions before trial. Exceptions: Bulgaria, Cyprus, Georgia, Montenegro, Switzerland and Türkiye.
- Most prison administrations (30) *include* persons held in custodial institutions/units for juvenile offenders. Exceptions: Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Serbia, Spain, Sweden and Türkiye.
- Most prison administrations (39) *exclude* persons placed in educational institutions/units for juvenile offenders. Exceptions: Bulgaria, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia, Switzerland and Türkiye.
- Most prison administrations (41) *exclude* persons held in institutions for drug-addicted offenders outside penal institutions. Exceptions: Malta and Spain.
- Most prison administrations (38) *exclude* persons with psychiatric disorders in psychiatric institutions or hospitals outside penal institutions. Exceptions: Austria, Belgium, Ireland, Italy, Malta and Portugal.
- Most prison administrations (38) *exclude* asylum seekers or illegal aliens held for administrative reasons. Exceptions: Belgium, Germany, Ireland, Switzerland, UK: England & Wales, UK: Northern Ireland and UK: Scotland.
- Most prison administrations (42) *exclude* persons held in private facilities. Exceptions: Finland, Germany and UK: England & Wales.
- Most prison administrations (33) prison administrations *exclude* persons under electronic surveillance/electronic monitoring. Exceptions: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, Hungary, Ireland, Netherlands, Poland and Spain.
- Most prison administrations (25) *include* fine defaulters among sentenced prisoners in the prison population. Exceptions: Czech Republic, Estonia, Italy, Romania and Slovak Republic.
- Most prison administrations (17) *include* persons detained because of the revocation, suspension or annulment of the conditional release or probation in the prison population. Exceptions: Czech Republic, Estonia, Italy and Romania.

The standard definition of **pre-trial detainees** used in SPACE refers to the total number of inmates who have not received a final sentence yet. These include untried detainees, detainees found guilty but who have not yet received a sentence yet (in the countries where such concept exists), sentenced prisoners who have appealed or who are within the statutory limit for doing so, and detainees who have not received a final sentence yet, but who started serving a prison sentence in advance (in the countries where such concept exists). Compliance with that definition was distributed as follows:

- All prison administrations (40) *include* untried detainees in the total number of pre-trial detainees.

- The concept of detainees found guilty but who have not yet received a sentence yet in the prison population does not exist in 19 countries. The others include them in their total number of pre-trial detainees.
- Most prison administrations (24 out of 33) *include* sentenced prisoners who have appealed or who are within the statutory limit for doing so in the total number of pre-trial detainees. Exceptions: Austria, Croatia, Cyprus, Estonia, Germany, Greece, Ireland and Spain.
- The concept of detainees who have not received a final sentence yet, but who started serving a prison sentence in advance does not exist in 22 countries. The others include them in the total number of pre-trial detainees.

4.3.2 Flow of entries

The standard definition of **entries** used in SPACE refers to all entries of inmates into penal institutions that are not related to an ongoing detention. The counting unit is the number of admissions.

It should include: (1) admissions of detainees not serving a final sentence (pre-trial detainees), (2) admissions of inmates who have been found guilty but who are not yet sentenced, and (3) admissions of inmates who have been sentenced, even if they have lodged an appeal or are within the statutory limit to do so.

It should exclude: (1) admissions following a transfer from one penal institution to another, (2) admissions of inmates following their removal from the institution in order to appear before a judicial authority (investigating judge, court, etc.), (3) admissions of inmates following their removal from the institution in order to be treated in a hospital, (4) admissions of inmates following a prison leave or a period of absence by permission, and (5) admissions of inmates re-arrested after an escape/abscond.

- Most prison administrations (28 out of 36) *comply* with the standard definition of entries. Exceptions: Hungary, Latvia, Netherlands, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, and UK: Scotland.

4.3.3 Flow of exits

The standard definition of **exits** used in SPACE refers to releases from penal institutions, inmates who died inside penal institutions and escapes from penal institutions.

It should include: (1) Exits of inmates who have been released from the penal institutions; (2) exits of inmates who died inside penal institutions, and (3) exits due to an escape/abscond from a penal institution.

It should exclude: (1) Transfer from one penal institution to another, (2) exits in order to appear before a judicial authority (investigative magistrate, court, etc.), (3) exits in order to be treated in a hospital, (4) placement in another penal institution that do not lead to the change of the status of the detainee/prisoner, and (5) exits corresponding to a prison leave or a period of absence with permission.

- Most prison administrations (30 out of 39) *comply* with the standard definition of exits. Exceptions: Bulgaria, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Sweden, UK: England & Wales and UK: Scotland.

4.3.4 Staff

The standard definition of **staff** used in SPACE refers to the total number of full-time and part-time staff. Part-time staff should be counted on the basis of “full-time equivalents” (FTE).

- Most prison administrations (35) *comply* with the standard definition of staff. Exceptions: Lithuania, Russian Federation, Spain (Catalonia) and Türkiye.
- Most prison administrations (31) *exclude* staff not employed by the prison administration from the total number of staff. Exceptions: Estonia, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, North Macedonia, Serbia and Spain.

4.4 Notes on technical information

4.4.1 Notes regarding the reference date

Different from 31st September 2016

- **Bosnia and Herzegovina** : The reference date is 31st December 2016.
- **Czech Republic** : The reference date is 31st December 2016.
- **Croatia** : The reference date is 31st December 2016.
- **Georgia** : The reference date is 31st August 2016.
- **Germany** : The reference date is the 31st March 2016
- **Latvia** : The reference date is 1st October 2016
- **Poland**: The reference date is 31st December 2016
- **Portugal**: The reference date is 31st December 2016
- **Sweden**: The reference date is 1st October 2016
- **Switzerland** : The reference date is 7th September 2016
- **UK: England & Wales**: The reference date is 30st June 2016

Different from 31st January 2018

- **Armenia** : The reference date is 1st January 2018
- **Bosnia and Herzegovina** : The reference date is a mid-year estimate
- **Czech Republic** : The reference date is 31st December 2018
- **Croatia** : The reference date is 31st December 2017
- **Estonia** : The reference date is 1st January 2018
- **France** : The reference date is 2nd February 2018
- **Germany** : The reference date is the 31st March 2017
- **Latvia** : The reference date is 1st January 2018
- **Lithuania** : The reference date is 1st January 2018
- **Poland**: The reference date is 31st December 2017
- **Portugal**: The reference date is 1st January 2018
- **Serbia** : The reference date is 31st December 2017
- **Sweden**: The reference date is 1st October 2017
- **Switzerland** : The reference date is 6th September 2017
- **Ukraine** : The reference date is 1st January 2018
- **UK: England & Wales**: The reference date is 31st December 2017

Different from 31st January 2019

- **Armenia** : The reference date is 1st January 2019
- **Belgium** : The reference date is December 2019
- **Bosnia and Herzegovina** : The reference date is 1st January 2019
- **Czech Republic** : The reference date is 31st December 2018
- **Croatia** : The reference date is 31st December 2018
- **Latvia** : The reference date is 1st January 2019
- **Lithuania** : The reference date is 1st January 2019
- **Malta** : **The reference date relates to July 2019**
- **Poland**: The reference date is 31st December 2018
- **Portugal**: The reference date is 1st January 2019
- **Serbia** : The reference date is 31st December 2018
- **Sweden**: The reference date is 1st October 2018
- **Türkiye** : The reference date is 4th February 2019
- **Ukraine** : The reference date is 1st December
- **UK: England & Wales**: The reference date is 31st December 2018

Different from 31st January 2020

- **Armenia** : The reference date is 1st January 2020
- **Bosnia and Herzegovina** : The reference date is 31st December 2019
- **Czech Republic** : The reference date is 31st December 2019
- **Croatia** : The reference date is 31st December 2019
- **Estonia** : The reference date is 1st January 2020
- **France** : The reference date is 1st January 2020
- **Latvia** : The reference date is 1st January 2020
- **Lithuania** : The reference date is 1st January 2020
- **Poland**: The reference date is 31st December 2019
- **Portugal**: The reference date is 1st January 2020
- **Serbia** : The reference date is 31st December 2019
- **Sweden**: The reference date is 1st October 2020
- **Türkiye** : The reference date is 4th February 2020
- **Ukraine** : The reference date is 1st April 2020
- **UK: England & Wales**: The reference date is 31st December 2019

Different from 31st January 2021

- **Armenia** : The reference date is 1st January 2021
- **Croatia**: The reference date is 31st December 2020
- **Czech Republic**: The reference date is 31st December 2020
- **France** : The reference date is 1st January 2021
- **Ireland**: The reference date is 31st August 2021
- **Latvia** : The reference date is 1st February 2021
- **Poland**: The reference date is 31st December 2020
- **Portugal**: The reference date is 1st January 2021
- **Serbia** : The reference date is 31st December 2020
- **Sweden**: The reference date is 1st October 2021
- **Türkiye** : The reference date is 1st February 2021
- **UK: England & Wales**: The reference date is 31st December 2020

4.4.2 Notes regarding the standard definition of inmates and Table 4.2.1.1

Inmates: persons effectively deprived of freedom in any kind of penal institution.

Albania.

- 2018: Changes in criminal law: Due to the Amendments to the Criminal Code (20.10.2017) - 396 persons were released; 324 persons' term of imprisonment was reduced. Individual pardons: 415 inmates were released.
- 2020. Amnesties: 163 inmates.
- 2021. Amnesties: 170 inmates concerned.

Armenia

- 2019. Amnesties: 575.

Austria

- 2020. Individual pardons: 13. Collective pardons: 18.
- 2021. Individual pardons: 32 inmates concerned.

Azerbaijan

- 2019. As a result of reforms, 761 persons were released from prison, 1 079 persons were released from other types of punishment not related to deprivation of liberty, and 2 884 people's punishments were commuted. Collective pardons: 607 inmates were released.
- 2020. Collective pardons: 402 inmates were concerned. Three 3 persons' life sentence was replaced by imprisonment for certain periods, 399 persons were released.
- 2021. Collective pardons: 175 inmates were concerned.

Belgium

- During the period between 1st February 2020 until 31st January 2021, regulations with regards to COVID-19 countermeasures had a direct impact on the number of prisoners in Belgian prisons. An overview: The Royal Decree nr. 3 of April 9, 2020 provided two important measures prison directors could implement to reduce the concentration of their prison populations during the first wave of covid-19, and in this way supported the efforts to control the sanitary crisis in Belgian prisons.
- The following measures were taken during the period of 18th March 2020 until 17th June, 2020:
 - Interruption of the execution of sentences: The interruption of sentences allowed certain convicted people who were in prison to leave the prison (under certain conditions) for a period decided by royal decree. The execution of their sentence was suspended for the duration of the measure; the statutory limitation period of the sentence was also paused during the interruption of the sentence execution. Number of people: 508.
 - Early release: Convicted prisoners who were approaching the end of their prison sentence (maximum 6 months left of their mandatory sentence), were allowed to leave prison on probation on the conditions that they had a place of residence and sufficient sustenance, in so far as they did not belong to an excluded category. Their probation period was equal to the duration of the remaining part of their imprisonment at the date of their early release. During this probation period, they had to comply with certain conditions. If they failed to do so, the measure of early release could be revoked. If no revocation occurred and with the end of the probation period, the convicted person was definitely released (end of imprisonment sentence). Number of people: 150.
 - The law of 20th December 2020 concerning various temporary and structural provisions regarding justice within the framework of the fight against the spread of the COVID-19 ("wet van 20 december 2020 houdende diverse tijdelijke en structurele bepalingen inzake justitie in het kader van de strijd tegen de verspreiding van het coronavirus COVID-19") provides again the possibility to grant interruptions of sentences and early releases. It was possible to allow for early releases from 27th November 2020 until 30th September 2021. Interruptions of the execution of sentences could be granted between 3rd December, 2020 and 15th October 2021. The conditions and procedures to qualify for these measures were mostly similar to those stipulated in the Royal Decree nr. 3 (supra). Number of people granted early release: 222. Number of people granted interruption of the execution of their sentence: 493.

Bulgaria

- 2019. The total number of inmates includes 6651 inmates held in prison and 815 in remand centres.

Croatia

- 2019. The total number of inmates includes inmates serving a misdemeanour sentence, juvenile offenders and person placed in educational institutions/units for juvenile offenders.

Cyprus

- 2019. Individual pardons: 229, of which 91 were granted to foreigners who returned to their countries. Collective pardons: 115 persons concerned by collective pardons.
- 2020. Individual pardons: 311, of which 104 were for foreign inmates who return to their country. Collective pardons: 162.
- 2021. Individual pardons: 166 inmates are concerned. Collective pardons: 320 inmates are concerned. It concerns the early releases in the framework of the prevention for COVID-19 pandemic.

Georgia

- 2018. Individual pardons: 548.
- 2021. Amnesties: 150 inmates are concerned. Individual pardons: 17 inmates are concerned.

Germany

- 2020. The total number of inmates does not include 2 238 inmates on temporary leave.

Greece

- 2019. The total number of inmates include sentenced prisoners (7 216), inmates not serving a final sentence (3 302), foreigners who carried out their sentence and are about to be expelled or sent to their country in terms of extradition (30), and debtors (65).

Moldova

- 2018. Amnesties 275.
- 2019. Amnesties: 45. Individual pardons: 2.

Netherlands

- 2018. Data only refer to adult inmates.
- 2019. Individual pardons: 184 individual pardons.
- 2020. Individual pardons: 184 pardons were given of which 35 with conditions from the 1st of February 2019 until 31st January 2020.

North Macedonia

- 2019. Amnesties: 617 prisoners were concerned. Individual pardons: 5. Collective pardons: There were 3 collective pardons. Other: 146 prisoners were conditionally released by the

courts, 100 benefited of a second judgment procedure, 7 were released and 782 were releases before the expiration of the sentence.

- 2020. Individual pardons: 6. Collective pardons: 10. Other: 261 inmates were conditionally released by the court, 111 cases concern repeating judgement procedure, 5 other related to an abolished judgment, and 365 inmates released before the expiration of the sentence (According to Law on execution of the sanctions The director of the institution may dismiss the convicted person before the expiration of his sentence, if the convicted person served at least three quarters of the sentence and if parole was not granted i.e. up to 30 days for imprisonment of one year, up to 90 days for imprisonment of five years and up to 120 days for imprisonment over five years).

Portugal

- 2020. Law No. 9/2020 was published on April 10 on the "exceptional regime for the flexibility of the execution of sentences and free measures in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. This law is based on a partial rehabilitation of prison sentences for prisoners sentenced by a final judgment of two years or less and a rehabilitation sentence for the remaining period of prison sentence longer than the above mentioned judgment and the final judgment, if the time remaining for full compliance is equal to or less than two years; in a special pardon regime for people aged 65 and over who suffer from an illness, physical or mental illness or a degree of autonomy incompatible with the normal stay in prison, in the context of a pandemic, and these two measures exclude prisoners convicted of the crime provided for in article 2, paragraph 6, of the aforementioned law. The law also provides for the granting of extraordinary administrative leave for a period of 45 days which may be granted to prisoners of the open regime who have already successfully benefited from a judicial release or to those of the common regime who have successfully benefited two judicial outings. It should be noted that these exits of prisoners to society, without surveillance, have been put into practice in the Portuguese prison system with success rates of 99%. Finally, and for those who have successfully taken this administrative leave, release from probation may be presented by the Sentencing Court for a period of up to six months.
- 2021. Individual pardons: 1687 inmates are concerned.

Spain

- Juvenile offenders are *excluded* in the total prison population.

Sweden

- Figures do not include inmates in remand prisons who are detained for other reasons than suspicion of crime, for example inmates taken in custody awaiting deportation.

Türkiye

- In Türkiye there are three categories of inmates: (1) Sentenced prisoners, (2) detainees and (3) detainees who have not received a final sentence yet, but who have started serving a prison sentence in advance'. This last category (detainees who have not received a final sentence yet, but who have started serving a prison sentence in advance). As there are only two categories proposed in the SPACE I questionnaire (sentenced prisoners and inmates not serving a final sentence), the number of detainees who have not received a final sentence

yet, but who have started serving a prison sentence in advance are counted as sentenced prisoners.

4.4.2 Notes on Tables 4.2.1.5-4.2.1.6

Armenia

- The total number of foreign inmates includes inmates with dual citizenship.

Austria

- Inmates with unknown nationality/ other considered foreign inmates, and are, thus, included in the total number of foreign inmates.

Belgium

- 2020. Concerning inmates from the EU, UK citizens are no longer included since 31 January 2020.
- 2021. Sentenced prisoners: 6 394 convicted prisoners. Also 610 people considered “internees” are included. Internees are people who have committed an offence and whom the judge has declared irresponsible for their actions.

Bulgaria

- Inmates with unknown nationality/ other considered foreign inmates, and are, thus, included in the total number of foreign inmates.

Croatia

- Inmates with unknown nationality/ other considered foreign inmates, and are, thus, included in the total number of foreign inmates.

Czech Rep.

- Inmates with unknown nationality/ other considered foreign inmates, and are, thus, included in the total number of foreign inmates.

Denmark

- Inmates with unknown nationality/ other considered foreign inmates, and are, thus, included in the total number of foreign inmates.
- 2020. Inmates from Great Britain (9) are included among the total number of foreign inmates from EU countries.

Greece

- Detainees not serving a final sentence in Greece are defined as inmates who have not been tried yet. Once a decision is reached on the first degree they are regarded as sentenced inmates, even if there is no final sentence or they are still within the statutory limit to appeal.

Estonia

- Inmates with unknown nationality/ other considered foreign inmates, and are, thus, included in the total number of foreign inmates.

Finland

- Inmates with unknown nationality/ other considered foreign inmates, and are, thus, included in the total number of foreign inmates.

France

-
- Inmates with unknown nationality/ other considered foreign inmates, and are, thus, included in the total number of foreign inmates.
 - 2020. Among the total number of national inmates are included inmates with dual nationality.
 - 2021. National inmates include people with French and other nationalities. UK citizens are still included among the total number of foreign inmates from member states of the EU.

Germany

- Inmates with unknown nationality/ other considered foreign inmates, and are, thus, included in the total number of foreign inmates.

Greece

- Inmates with unknown nationality/ other considered foreign inmates, and are, thus, included in the total number of foreign inmates.

Hungary

- Inmates with unknown nationality/ other considered foreign inmates, and are, thus, included in the total number of foreign inmates.

Iceland

- Inmates with unknown nationality/ other considered foreign inmates, and are, thus, included in the total number of foreign inmates.

Italy

- Inmates with unknown nationality/ other considered foreign inmates, and are, thus, included in the total number of foreign inmates.
- Persons under security measures are not included in the total number of sentenced prisoners.

Latvia

- 2019. According to Latvian legislation, it is not mandatory for a person to reveal nationality, thus, such information is not collected. However, it is mandatory to give information about citizenship. The figure concerning the number of foreign inmates (84) refer thus to persons reporting foreign citizenship. Furthermore, in Latvia it is possible to have specific status of non-citizens of Latvia, but these persons are not counted among foreign inmates.

Lithuania

- Inmates with unknown nationality/ other considered foreign inmates, and are, thus, included in the total number of foreign inmates.
- 2020. Inmates with legal resident status refer only to sentenced inmates.
- According to the Code of Criminal Procedure, offenders upon their written request may start serving a sentence until the appeal proceedings. Therefore, those who have filed an appeal (variable Untried detainees) and have the status of pre-trial detainees in provided statistical data are included in the total number of sentenced offenders with a final decision serving a sentence of imprisonment.

Malta

- Inmates with unknown nationality/ other considered foreign inmates, and are, thus, included in the total number of foreign inmates.

Montenegro

- Inmates with unknown nationality/ other considered foreign inmates, and are, thus, included in the total number of foreign inmates.

Netherlands

- Inmates with unknown nationality/ other considered foreign inmates, and are, thus, included in the total number of foreign inmates.
- 2018: There are 276 inmates whom cannot be classified neither as sentenced nor as non-sentenced, either because the legal status is missing (210), or because they have other legal status (e.g.: imprisonment to force someone to pay money that can be seen as equivalent to the profit that has resulted from criminal activity)

Norway

- Inmates with unknown nationality/ other considered foreign inmates, and are, thus, included in the total number of foreign inmates.
- There is no use of the concept of “serving sentences currently” and some sentenced may be served consecutively without precision of which sentence is being served at a specific moment. In most cases, a new sentence is merged with the previous one, but not always. This means that in the Norwegian statistics there are more sentences than inmates. For the purpose of this report, the national correspondent has adjusted the figures proportionately to avoid differences with other sections of the SPACE I 2019 questionnaire. Therefore, figures are approximations.

Poland

- Inmates with unknown nationality/ other considered foreign inmates, and are, thus, included in the total number of foreign inmates.

Romania

- Inmates with unknown nationality/ other considered foreign inmates, and are, thus, included in the total number of foreign inmates.

Serbia

- Inmates with unknown nationality/ other considered foreign inmates, and are, thus, included in the total number of foreign inmates.

Slovenia

- Inmates with unknown nationality/ other considered foreign inmates, and are, thus, included in the total number of foreign inmates.

Spain

- Foreigners from the United Kingdom have not been considered as internal to the European Union.

Sweden

- Citizenship is only available for sentenced prisoners.
- 2021. The reference date is the 1st October 2020 instead of the 31st January 2021. Citizens of Great Britain are no longer included in Citizens of Member States of the European Union. Citizens of Member States of the European Union are included in total number of foreign inmates of which: sentenced prisoners.
- Detainees in remand prisons who are detained for other reasons than suspicion of crime, for example inmates taken in custody awaiting deportation, are excluded of the total number of inmates not serving a final sentence.

Switzerland

- Inmates with unknown nationality/ other considered foreign inmates, and are, thus, included in the total number of foreign inmates.

Türkiye

- Inmates with unknown nationality/ other considered foreign inmates, and are, thus, included in the total number of foreign inmates.

UK: North. Ireland

- The total number of national inmates also includes British and Irish nationalities.
- 2020. The total number of inmates not serving a final sentence does not include inmates who have appealed or who are within the statutory limit to do so but there are 23 inmates in such situation 2021. Variable Sentenced inmates who have appealed or who are within the statutory limit to do so: Information is only for those who have an active appeal, does not include numbers for those who are within the statutory limit of appealing.

4.4.3 Notes regarding the standard definition of entries (Tables 4.2.3)

- **Cyprus:** Only entries in penal institutions are *included*. Entries in police stations are *excluded*.
- **Hungary:** Only the fact of entry is recorded. The circumstantial details are not stated, e.g.: where the inmate came from.
- **Latvia:** The counting unit is the *person*, not the event.
- **Netherlands:** Only entries in penal institutions are *included*. Entries in custodial clinics, institutions for juveniles and institutions for aliens are *excluded*. In the total number of entries are *included* entries from free society and those from police stations into penal institutions. Entries following an escape/abscond are *included*.
- **Slovenia:** In the total number of entries are *included* transfers from one penal institution to another.
- **Sweden:** Admissions of detainees not serving a final sentence (pre-trial detainees) are not available, and thus *excluded* in the total number of admissions. Admissions of persons who have been sentenced and have lodged an appeal or are within the statutory time limit to do so are *excluded* in the total number of entries because figures are not available.
- **Switzerland:** All admissions (entries) are *included*. No distinction can be made concerning the different type of entries. It is not possible to distinguish all type of entries from 1st time entries (incarcerations).
- **UK: England & Wales:** The total number of entries corresponds to the sum of first receptions and the number of offenders recalled and returned to custody.
- **UK: Scotland:** Prisoner origin is not available in the management information collected by SPS. Recording practise is somewhat inconsistent, therefore, the total number of admissions may therefore *include* situations that should be excluded according to the standard definition.

4.4.4 Notes regarding the standard definition of exits (Tables 4.2.4)

- **Bulgaria:** The total number of exits *excludes* data on exits of remand centres.
- **Iceland:** Exits *includes* the total number of releases from prisons, half-way houses, alcoholic treatment and from electronic monitoring.
- **Latvia:** The counting unit for exits is the person, not the event. Inmates who died also *includes* inmates who died or committed suicide in community hospitals and inmates who died during short prison leaves.
- **Lithuania:** Inmates who died *includes* persons who died in public hospitals.
- **Netherlands:** Releases *only include* releases from penal institutions. Releases from custodial clinics, institutions for juveniles and institutions for aliens are *excluded*.
- **Slovenia:** Releases *includes* transfers from one penal institution to another one.
- **Sweden:** Exits following an escape/abscond are *excluded*; data concerning exits of inmates not serving a final sentence is not available; Exits *only include* releases.

- **UK: England & Wales:** Deaths in prison custody figures *include* all deaths of prisoners arising from incidents during prison custody. They *include* deaths of prisoners while released on temporary license (ROTL) for medical reasons but exclude other types of ROTL where the state has less direct responsibility. In recent years, approximately one half of natural cause deaths in prison custody actually occur in hospitals or hospices.
- **UK: Scotland:** The total number of exits *excludes* escapes/absconds.

4.4.5 Notes regarding the standard definition of staff (Tables 4.2.5)

- **Bulgaria:** The total staff include the whole staff of the system, including administrative staff, staff working inside prison institutions, staff working inside remand centres and staff working on probation service.
- **Cyprus:** All figures concern only the Prison institution without police stations.
- **Czech Republic:** The total number of staff *includes* female uniformed staff on maternity leave and staff members on long-term sickness leave. Total number of staff *excludes* members of uniformed staff as reserve (not permanently at work), civilians on maternity/family leaves, and other staff members not permanently at work for other reasons.
- **Denmark:** Probation officials are *included* in the total number of staff. The staff that is provisionally not fulfilling their tasks foreseen for them (maternity, education, compulsory military service in the Defence Forces, temporary assignment to another service, etc.) is *excluded* in the total number of staff.
- **Lithuania:** No distinction is made between part-time and full-time staff.
- **Luxembourg:** Total number of staff *includes* persons hired under the status of “state employees”.
- **Portugal:** Total number of staff *includes* personnel assigned to the Prison Administration as well as those working in the Probation and Insertion Service.
- **Spain (Catalonia):** Part-time staff has been counted as one full-time staff.
- **Türkiye:** Prison staff working in prisons in General Directorate of Prisons and Detention Houses are *included*. Within the framework of the provisions of the Protocol on the Regulation of Health Services in Penal Institutions between the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Health, the number of staff assigned by the Ministry of Health is *excluded*.
- **UK: England & Wales:** Data refers to public sector prisons in England and Wales only and *exclude* privately run prisons.

4.4.6 Notes regarding minors

- **Albania:** Minors includes offenders between 14 years old to less than 18 years old.
- **Austria:** There is a single penal institution specialised in juvenile offenders, however it includes offenders over 18 years old up to 21 years old. Specialised departments have also been established for juvenile offenders in other Austrian penal institutions.
- **Cyprus:** Offenders are considered juvenile offenders until 21 years old.
- **Estonia:** Minors includes offenders between 14 and 20 years old (included). However, some inmates over the age of 21 may be found in juvenile units.
- **Hungary:** The age of criminal responsibility can be 12 years of age in special cases. For persons who are older than 12 years of age but have not reached 14 years of age, the most severe sanction can be 1-4 years in special educative institutions. As a basic rule, the age of criminal majority is 18, although in special cases it can be 21.
- **Netherlands:** Juvenile offenders (which may include offenders aged 18 years and older) held in specialised facilities are *excluded* in the total number of inmates. However, the data for Netherlands *only includes* adult inmates.

-
- **Norway:** There are no juvenile courts in Norway, nor is there special legislation for young offenders over the age of 15. The General Penal Code however prescribes some special provisions for persons between 15 and 18 years of age.
 - **Portugal:** Persons aged from 16 to less than 21 years are young adults and are tried under a special law which is specific to them.
 - **Serbia:** A person who, at the time of committing the offence, has reached the age of 14 and has not reached the age of 18, is considered a juvenile offender.
 - **Spain:** The Prison Administration has no competence concerning juvenile offenders, this matter is managed by autonomous communities. Therefore, juvenile offenders are *excluded* in the total prison population.
 - **UK: England & Wales:** Minors includes offenders between 15 and 17 years old.

4.4.7 Notes regarding foreigners

- Foreigners *include* inmates with unknown nationality and other statuses in Croatia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Netherlands, Norway, Romania, Serbia, Switzerland and Türkiye.
- Foreigners *exclude* stateless inmates and inmates with unknown nationality in Azerbaijan, Belgium, Czech Republic and Poland.
- Foreigners *only include* inmates with a foreign *citizenship* (not nationality) in Estonia and Latvia.
- Foreigners *exclude* inmates with the specific status of “non-citizen of Latvia” in Latvia.
- Foreigners *include* inmates with dual citizenship in Armenia and Austria.
- National inmates *include* British and Irish citizens in UK: Northern Ireland

4.4.8 Notes regarding offences

- The following countries *do not apply* the principal offence rule: Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Finland (for fine defaulters), Georgia, Germany, Italy, Latvia and Türkiye.
- Rape and other types of sexual offences are *not counted separately* in the following countries: Finland, Germany and Netherlands.

4.5 Summary tables for technical information

Table 4.5.1 Compliance with the standard definitions for inmates, entries, exits, and staff

	Compliance with the standard definition of inmates?	Compliance with the standard definition of entries?	Compliance with the standard definition of exits?	Compliance with the standard definition of staff?	Does the total number of staff include the staff not employed by the prison administration?
Albania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Armenia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Austria	Yes	Yes	Yes	NA	No
Azerbaijan	Yes	Yes	Yes	NA	NA
Belgium	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Croatia	Yes	NA	Yes	Yes	No
Cyprus	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	No
Czech Republic	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Denmark	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Estonia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Finland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
France	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Georgia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Germany	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Greece	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hungary	Yes	NA	Yes	Yes	Yes
Iceland	NA	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ireland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Italy	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Latvia	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Lithuania	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Luxembourg	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Malta	Yes	Yes	Yes	NA	No
Moldova	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Montenegro	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Netherlands	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
North Macedonia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Norway	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Poland	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	No
Portugal	Yes	NA	Yes	Yes	No
Romania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Serbia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Slovak Republic	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Slovenia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Spain	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes (State) No (Catalonia)	Yes
Sweden	Yes	No	No	NA	No
Switzerland	Yes	No	NA	Yes	Yes
Türkiye	NA	NA	NA	...	No
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England and Wales	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
UK: Northern Ireland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
UK: Scotland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Table 4.5.2 Categories of inmates included in the total prison population

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Albania	NAP	Yes	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Armenia	No	Yes	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Austria	NAP	Yes	NAP	NAP	Yes	NAP	Yes	NAP
Azerbaijan	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	NAP
Belgium	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	NAP
Bosnia- Herzeg- ovina								
Bulgaria	NAP	Yes	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Croatia	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	NAP
Cyprus	Yes	Yes	NAP	NAP	Yes	NAP	Yes	NAP
Czech Republic	NAP	Yes	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Denmark	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	NAP
Estonia	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	NAP
Finland	No	NAP	No	No	No	No	No	NAP
France	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
Georgia	No	Yes	NAP	NAP	No	No	No	NAP
Germany	No	Yes	NAP	No	No	Yes	Yes	NAP
Greece	No	Yes	Yes	NAP	NAP	NAP	Yes	NAP
Hungary	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	NAP
Iceland	No	NAP	NAP	No	No	No	No	NAP
Ireland	NAP	Yes	No	NAP	No	Yes	No	NAP
Italy	No	No	NAP	NAP	No	NAP	No	NAP
Latvia	NAP	Yes	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	No	NAP
Lithuania	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	NAP
Luxembourg	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Malta	NAP	Yes	NAP	Yes	Yes	NAP	Yes	NAP
Moldova	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Montenegro	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Netherlands	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
North Macedonia	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	NAP	NAP
Norway	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Poland	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	Yes	NAP
Portugal	NAP	Yes	NAP	No	Yes	No	No	NAP
Romania	NAP	Yes	Yes	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Serbia	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	NAP
Slovak Republic	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	NAP
Slovenia	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Spain	NAP	NAP	NAP	Yes	NAP	NAP	Yes	NAP
Sweden	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Switzerland	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	NAP
Türkiye	NA	Yes	Yes	NA	NAP	NA	Yes	NAP
Ukraine								
UK: England and Wales	No	Yes	NAP	NAP	No	Yes	No	Yes
UK: Northern Ireland	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
UK: Scotland	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No

(1) Persons held in police stations or other similar types of investigative institutions before trial

(2) Persons held in custodial institutions/units for juvenile offenders

(3) Persons placed in educational institutions/units for juvenile offenders

(4) Persons held in institutions for drug-addicted offenders outside penal institutions

(5) Persons with psychiatric disorders in psychiatric institutions or hospitals outside penal institutions (e.g., persons considered as non-criminally liable by the court, persons under security measures, etc.)

(6) Asylum seekers or illegal aliens held for administrative reasons

(7) Persons held in private facilities (e.g., private prisons, detention centres, centres for the application of certain penal measures [e.g., centres for the treatment of psychiatric disorders, centres for the treatment of addictions etc.]

(8) Persons under electronic surveillance/electronic monitoring



Table 4.4.3 Age and criminal responsibility

	Age of criminal responsibility	Minimal age for the application of custodial sanctions and measures	Age of criminal majority
Albania	14	14	18
Armenia	14	16	18
Austria	14	14	18
Azerbaijan	14	14	18
Belgium	14	14	18
Bosnia-Herzegovina			
Bulgaria	14	14	18
Croatia	14	14	18
Cyprus	14	14	16
Czech Republic	15	15	18
Denmark	15	15	18
Estonia	14	14	18
Finland	15	15	18
France	13	16	18
Georgia	14	14	18
Germany	14	14	18
Greece	15	15	18
Hungary	14	14	18
Iceland	15	15	18
Ireland	12	12	18
Italy	14	14	18
Latvia	14	14	18
Lithuania	14	14	18
Luxembourg	16	16	18
Malta	14	14	18
Moldova	14	14	18
Montenegro	14	16	18
Netherlands	12	12	18
North Macedonia	14	16	18
Norway	15	15	18
Poland	13	15	17
Portugal	16	16	21
Romania	14	14	18
Serbia	14	14	18
Slovak Republic	14	14	18
Slovenia	14	16	18
Spain	14	14	18
Sweden	15	15	21
Switzerland	10	15	18
Türkiye	12	12	18
Ukraine	14	16	18
UK: England and Wales	10	15	18
UK: Northern Ireland	10	10	18
UK: Scotland	12	16	21

Table 4.5.4 Legal status of prison population

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		
					(5.1)	(5.2)	
	Included?						
Albania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Armenia				NAP			
Austria	Yes	NAP	NAP	NAP			
Azerbaijan	Yes	NAP		NAP			
Belgium	Yes	NAP	Yes	NAP	Yes		
BH: Rep. Srpska	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Bulgaria	Yes	Yes					
Croatia		NAP	NAP				
Cyprus	Yes	NAP	NAP	NAP	Yes	Yes	
Czech Rep.	Yes	Yes	Yes	NAP	NAP	NAP	
Denmark	Yes	Yes	Yes	NAP	Yes	Yes	
Estonia	Yes	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	
Finland					Yes		
France	Yes		Yes				
Georgia	Yes	NAP		NAP		Yes	
Germany	Yes	NAP	NAP	NAP	Yes		
Greece	Yes	NAP	NAP	NAP	Yes		
Hungary	Yes	NAP	Yes	NAP	Yes	Yes	
Iceland	Yes	NAP	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Ireland	Yes	NAP	NAP	NAP	Yes		
Italy	Yes	NAP	Yes	NAP	NAP	NAP	
Latvia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Lithuania	Yes	Yes	Yes				
Luxembourg	Yes	NAP		NAP	Yes	Yes	
Malta ^a							
Moldova	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Montenegro	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Netherlands	Yes	Yes	Yes	NAP	Yes		
North Macedonia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Norway	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Poland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Portugal	Yes	NAP	Yes	NAP			
Romania	Yes	Yes	Yes		NAP	NAP	
Russian Fed.	Yes	NAP		NAP			
Serbia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Slovak Rep.	Yes			NAP	NAP	Yes	
Slovenia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Spain	Yes	NAP	NAP	NAP	Yes	NAP	
Sweden	Yes						
Switzerland	Yes			Yes	Yes	Yes	
Türkiye		NAP	Yes				
Ukraine							
UK: Engl. & Wales	Yes	Yes		NAP	Yes	Yes	
UK: North. Ireland	Yes	NAP	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
UK: Scotland	Yes	Yes	Yes	NAP	Yes		

Pre-trial detainees: Categories included/excluded:

- (1) Untried detainees (no court decision has been reached yet);
- (2) Detainees found guilty but who have not yet received a sentence yet;
- (3) Sentenced prisoners who have appealed or who are within the statutory limit for doing so;
- (4) Detainees who have not received a final sentence yet, but who started serving a prison sentence in advance;

Sentenced prisoners (5): Categories included/excluded (apart from those with final sentence)

- (5.1): Persons detained for fine conversion reasons (fine defaulters);
- (5.2): Persons detained because of the revocation, suspension or annulment of the conditional release or probation.

5. Probation Statistics

5.1 General comments

5.1.1 Introduction

This chapter provides information on both the number and characteristics of probationers, defined as individuals placed under the supervision of probation agencies. It also sheds light on the staff and operations of these agencies. According to the Council of Europe's Recommendation CM/Rec(2014)4, a probation agency is a body responsible for executing sanctions and measures, as defined by law, in the community and imposed on an offender. The tasks of a probation agency encompass a broad spectrum of activities and interventions. These include supervision, guidance, and assistance aimed at facilitating social inclusion of offenders, and contributing to community safety. Depending on the national legal system, a probation agency may also undertake one or more of the following functions: providing information and advice to judicial and other deciding authorities; offering guidance and support to offenders in custody to prepare for their release and resettlement; monitoring and assisting individuals subject to early release; conducting restorative justice interventions; and providing assistance to victims of crime. Furthermore, a probation agency, subject to the national legal system, can also be the body responsible for supervising individuals under electronic monitoring. In this context, the Council of Europe's Recommendation CM/Rec(2017)3 states that the term 'community sanctions and measures' refers to sanctions and measures which keep suspects or offenders in the community, imposing some restrictions on their liberty through conditions and/or obligations. This term designates any sanction imposed by a judicial or administrative authority and any measure taken before or instead of a decision on a sanction. It also includes methods of enforcing a prison sentence outside a prison establishment.

The Council of Europe's definitions reflect the broad spectrum of sanctions and measures grouped under the generic term 'community sanctions and measures' in Europe. This diversity explains the wide range of functions fulfilled by European probation agencies. Notably, 'probation' is a term that encompasses cases in which a person found guilty by a court is released without imprisonment, subject to conditions supervised by a probation agency (a procedure strictly known as probation). It also includes cases in which a prisoner is conditionally released (a procedure referred to as 'parole' in many countries), provided they are under the supervision of a probation agency. However, the extent of such supervision varies significantly across countries. Certain countries have a dedicated Probation Agency, while others have a combined Prison and Probation Administration. Even within the same country, there may be more than one such agency or administration. Examples include Bosnia and Herzegovina, Spain, and the United Kingdom, as listed in Chapter 4 of the European Sourcebook (Prison Statistics).

The indicators presented in this chapter encompass the annual number of entries into probation and the annual number of releases from it during the years 2016 to 2021 (respectively known as the 'flow of entries' and the 'flow of exits'). It also includes the number of individuals effectively placed under the supervision of probation agencies on 31st December of each of these years (referred to as the 'stock of probationers'). Further indicators include the number and type of staff working in these agencies on 31 December 2020, and the number of written reports produced by them during 2020. The 'stock' on 31 December 2020 and the 'flow of entries' during 2020 are also delineated by type of supervision. Similarly, the 'flow of exits' during that year is broken down by type of exit.

Probation is positioned at the tail end of the criminal justice process and has only a distant and indirect relationship with crime rates. Instead, it is influenced by the penal policies of individual countries, which may either promote or discourage the use of community sanctions and measures.

Moreover, interpreting probation rates is not straightforward. Aebi, Hashimoto & Tiago (2020: 15) note that “there is no ‘magic formula’ for estimating an appropriate rate of probationers for a country, as probationers are serving community sanctions and measures, which are often considered alternatives to imprisonment because they aim for the social inclusion of the offender by keeping them in the community. Therefore, the probation rate cannot be interpreted in isolation and must be compared with the prison population rate”. Research comparing trends in probation rates, prison population rates, and crime rates suggests that in some countries, community sanctions and measures are not being used as alternatives to imprisonment but rather as supplementary sanctions. This phenomenon is known as ‘net widening’, a term coined by Stanley Cohen in 1979 to refer to the risk of using community sanctions and measures to increase rather than decrease the number of persons under the supervision of criminal justice systems.

Lastly, as with all statistics based on criminal justice presented in the European Sourcebook, cross-country differences may not reflect substantial disparities but could be attributed to the statistical counting rules employed in data collection. Particularly, the counting unit used for probation statistics required by the European Sourcebook is ‘the probationer’, but some countries count files, cases or sanctions instead of persons.

Other factors contributing to differences may include legal, statistical, or criminal policy elements. Basic information on such differences—including other legal, statistical, or criminal policy factors—is presented under the heading ‘Technical information (5.3)’. More comprehensive information on the use of probation can be found in the Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics (SPACE II) available online at www.unil.ch/space.

The ‘stock’ and ‘flow’ perspectives

Like prison statistics (refer to Chapter 4 of the European Sourcebook), probation population data can be interpreted from two different, yet equally significant, perspectives. The first perspective considers the ‘stock’, i.e., ‘how many probationers are under the supervision of probation agencies on a given day.’ The second perspective examines the ‘flow’, in terms of ‘how many individuals were placed under probation agencies’ supervision during the year’ (flow of entries) and ‘how many probation services ceased to be under the probation agencies’ supervision during the year’ (flow of exits).

Both perspectives are intertwined; the ‘stock’ of probationers on 31st December of a particular year is influenced not only by the ‘flows’ of entries and exits during that year, but also by the number of individuals placed under supervision in previous years who remain under that supervision. This situation mirrors the one described in the introduction to prison statistics. Consequently, ‘stock’ data cannot be easily compared with data presented in the first three chapters of the European Sourcebook, which predominantly uses a ‘flow’ perspective (e.g., the annual number of offences recorded by the police, cases handled by prosecution services, or individuals convicted).”

Regarding probation populations, the following data were requested:

- Number of persons under the supervision of probation agencies on 31 December 2015 (proxy for 2016), 31 December 2016 (proxy for 2017)⁸, 31 January 2018, 31 December 2019, 31 January 2020, and 31 January 2021: *Stock of probationers* (Table 5.2.1.1)
- Distribution of the probationers placed under the supervision of probation agencies on 31 December 2020 by
 - Sociodemographic characteristics: women, minors, and foreigners (Table 5.2.1.2);
 - Type of supervision: Supervision before a final sentence, Fully suspended custodial sanctions with probation, Partially suspended custodial sentences 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, and the residual category “other” (Table 5.2.1.3).
- Annual number of entries on probation during the years 2016 to 2021: *Flow of entries*. Theoretically, the counting unit is the person entering probation but, as the same person can be counted multiple times if she is placed under the supervision of a probation agency more than once during the same year, this indicator is referred to as the *flow of entries*, instead of the flow of persons entering probation (Table 5.2.2.1).
- Distribution of the persons who entered probation during the year 2020 by
 - Sociodemographic characteristics: women, minors, and foreigners (Table 5.2.2.2);
 - Type of supervision: Supervision before a final sentence, Fully suspended custodial sanctions with probation, Partially suspended custodial sentences 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, and the residual category “other” (Table 5.2.2.3).
- Annual number of exits from probation during the year 2020 (flow of exits) and its distribution by type of exit: completion, revocation, imprisonment, absconders, death, and the residual category “other”. The counting unit is the person that ceases to be under the supervision of a probation agency but, as the same person can be counted multiple times if (s)he exits probation more than once during the same year, this indicator is referred to as the flow of exits, instead of the flow of persons that ceased to be on probation (Table 5.2.3).
- Probation staff: rate of staff per 100 probationers and distribution of the staff during 2020 in the following categories: 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 agency officers (unqualified Probation staff), Paid external staff, Volunteers, and the residual category “other staff” (Table 5.2.4).
- Number of written reports produced per one staff member during 2020 and their distribution by the following types of report: Pre-sentence reports, Advisory reports with respect to conditional release, and the residual category “other reports” (Table 5.2.5).

⁸ Note that, as stated in Chapter 4, the SPACE reports covering the year 2017 were not published due to a change in the reference date. However, we used the preceding year as a proxy, given that the reference date for that year was 31 December.

5.1.2 Quality of the data

Most of the probation data included in this edition of the *European Sourcebook* come from the *Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics* (SPACE. II)⁹. The data validation procedure did not reveal major inconsistencies.

Up to 42 countries provided data on the stock of probationers for at least one year of the series, although a comparison between 2016 and 2021 is possible for only 25 of them.

Twenty-nine countries provided data on the percentage of females among their probationers in 2015. Most of the countries (23) in which minors are included in the probation population provided data on them. However, only 18 countries provided data on the flow on the percentage of foreigners. Few countries provided data on the distribution of probationers by type of supervision on 31 January 2020.

Up to 37 countries provided data on the flow of probationers for at least one year of the series, although a comparison between 2016 and 2021 is possible for only 33 of them. The percentages of countries that provided data on the number of females, minors and foreigners in the flow of entries during 2020 are similar to the ones observed for stock data. Likewise, only few countries provided data on the distribution of the flow of probationers during 2020 by type of supervision.

Thirty-three countries provided data on their probation staff, but only 14 were able to do so for the number of written reports produced by that staff.

5.1.3 Results

Table A indicates that out of the participating prison administrations, 26 fully comply with the established counting unit for the stock of probationers. Conversely, 7 administrations do not adhere to these standards, while an additional 8 administrations demonstrate only partial adherence. The average number of probationers per 100,000 inhabitants (Table 5.2.1.1) remained relatively consistent over the years, with a minor fluctuation between 203 (in 2018) and 221 (in 2021). The median number also showed limited variance, ranging from 159 (in 2021) to 191 (in 2016). Looking at the cross-sectional data, considerable differences were evident between countries concerning the total number of individuals under probation agency supervision in 2020. The rates per 100,000 population spanned from 6.1 (North Macedonia) to 627 (Türkiye). Such variances reflect the recent expansion of supervision by probation agencies in several nations, and to a larger extent, the diverse interpretations of the concept. Specifically, the understanding of what precisely constitutes being under agency supervision varied considerably among countries (see Table A). For instance, certain countries presented a low number of probation staff compared to a high number of probationers. This suggests that the degree of supervision could not be as intensive as in countries where the staff-to-probationer ratio was lower. Particularly, it seemed that in some countries, inmates conditionally released were formally placed under the supervision of probation agencies. However, this placement did not necessarily entail personal follow-up by probation staff. This reinforces our introductory statement that cross-national comparisons of the rates of persons under probation agency supervision can be misleading. Additionally, substantial variations among countries occurred between 2016 and 2021. For example, the figures for Armenia, Austria, and Belgium generally rose over this period, whereas countries like Estonia, France, and Iceland experienced a decrease.

Table 5.2.1.2 illustrates the trends in the percentage of women, minors, and foreigners among probationers per 100,000 population across various countries. On average, women make up 10% of the total probationers, minors constitute 3%, and foreigners account for 12%. The average percentage of women probationers is relatively low, but it represents double the percentage

⁹ See www.unil.ch/space.

observed in the prison population (see Chapter 4). This corroborates the differential implication of men and women in delinquency, but also reflects differences in the way they are treated by the authorities of the criminal justice systems. The lower percentage of women on probation compared to women in prison suggests that the difference primarily stems from the lesser involvement of women in violent offenses, which are overrepresented among the prison population. However, these figures vary significantly from country to country, highlighting the distinct socio-legal contexts each nation possesses. Among women probationers, the Czech Republic has the highest percentage, with women comprising 18% of the total probationers per 100,000 inhabitants. Conversely, Serbia has the lowest representation of women in its probationer population at 3%. Regarding minors in probation, Austria leads with minors accounting for 17% of its total probationers. In contrast, countries such as France or Finland have virtually no minor probationers, marking the lowest percentage among the countries presented. The percentage of minors on probation is slightly higher than that of minors in prison, but that can be explained by the fact that, in most countries, minors are not included in the prison population. At the level of probation, there are also several agencies that do not include minors and, among those that include them, the differences are sometimes striking.

The average percentage of foreigners on probation is 12%, which indicates that it is more challenging for them than for nationals to be placed on probation. This difficulty is primarily due to the lack of stable residence in the country where they were sentenced. This interpretation is supported by comparing it with the higher percentage of foreigners among inmates, which is roughly 19% on average according to the information provided in Chapter 4. However, it should be noted that the majority of probation agencies (21 out of 44) were unable to provide information on the nationality of their probationers. Among the countries presented, Luxembourg has the highest proportion of foreign probationers, representing 48% of the total probationers. In contrast, North Macedonia has reported no foreign probationers.

Table 5.2.1.3 demonstrates significant variation in the types of supervision used in different countries. In this context, readers must keep in mind that, following the logic of Council of Europe's Recommendation Rec(2003)22 on conditional release (*parole*), which considers the latter as a community measure, persons serving such measure are not counted as *parolees* (the usual term for them in common law jurisdictions) but as a category of *probationers*. The Table shows vast diversity in this respect. In Austria, 25% of all probationers belong to this category, while in Cyprus and Serbia they only represent 0.2% of them. The prevalence of other supervision also exhibits major differences across countries. For instance, Romania heavily relies on fully suspended custodial sanctions with probation, which accounts for 98% of its supervision types. On the other hand, Norway predominantly employs community service as a form of probation, with a percentage of 41%. Notably, community service emerges as a common probationary method across multiple countries. Croatia, Iceland, and the Netherlands, for instance, heavily utilize this approach, with proportions of 60%, 70%, and 58%, respectively. Conversely, electronic monitoring and home arrests (curfew orders) appear to be less frequently employed in most countries. Where data are available, this kind of measures generally constitute a small proportion of the overall probation types.

The series of Tables 5.2.2 show the flow of entries on probation per 100,000 population from 2016 to 2021. During this period, 15 countries, especially Montenegro, Finland, Slovenia and Iceland experienced a significant increase in probation rates, while 14 countries such as Latvia, Moldova and Netherlands witnessed a notable decrease. Additionally, countries like Cyprus and Ireland exhibited substantial fluctuations in probation rates throughout the years. The breakdown of the flow during 2020 by gender (women), age (minors), citizenship (foreigners) and types of supervision is provided in the subsequent Tables (5.2.2.2. to 5.2.2.5). The highest percentage of women in the flow of entries is seen in Switzerland (20%), while Armenia records the lowest (4%). Regarding minors, Hungary and the Netherlands have the highest proportion of minors among the flow of entries (17%), while Serbia and Lithuania show the lowest percentages (0.0% and 1.1%, respectively). Luxembourg registers the highest percentage of foreigners in the flow of entries, at 48%. On the other hand, Lithuania and North Macedonia have the lowest percentages of foreigners among the flow of entries into probation, both at 0.0%. Romania notably has the highest percentage (97%) of entries into

'Supervision before a final sentence', significantly surpassing the average of 23% across all countries. Entries into 'Community service' are generally the most frequent, with Switzerland leading at 66%. Norway dominates 'Electronic monitoring' entries with 49%. Meanwhile, Italy tops the 'Home arrest' category with 14% of entries. Lithuania has the most entries under 'Mixed orders' at 56%. Serbia leads in 'Semi-liberty' supervision entries with an exceptional 58%. Finally, Georgia stands out with a considerable 17% of entries into 'Treatment'.

Table 5.2.3 provides a comprehensive overview of the termination of probation supervision in 2020, categorizing the various types of exits. Most countries reported a high completion rate. Specifically, the mean stands at 78%, indicating a successful completion of probation terms for a significant proportion of probationers. The countries with the highest completion rates are North Macedonia (99%), France (97%), and Bulgaria (96%), while the lowest completion rates are observed in Hungary (32%) and the Czech Republic (39%). Revocation rates vary, ranging from 0.2% to 21%, with a mean of 7%. These rates are generally attributable to violations or non-compliance with the probation terms, which often lead to the imprisonment of the person. The countries with the highest revocation rates are Luxembourg (21%), Belgium (17%), and Austria (17%). On average, 4% of probationers were imprisoned, with percentages varying from 0.2% to 13%. Absconder rates were generally low, with a mean of 1%—higher in the UK: Scotland (13%) and Latvia (11%)—indicating that a small proportion of probationers intentionally fled or disappeared while under supervision. The death rate varied across countries, ranging from 0% to 5%, with a mean of 1%, suggesting that some probationers passed away during their probation period. The countries with the highest percentage of probationers deceased are Greece (1.8%), UK: Scotland, and Lithuania (1.2% each). The 'Other' category accounted for various unspecified exit reasons, with percentages ranging from 0% to 43% and an average of 12%. Overall, the data highlights the diverse outcomes and circumstances surrounding the termination of probation supervision in 2020.

Table 5.2.4 presents a comprehensive overview of the staffing composition within probation agencies across different countries. On average, there are 7 staff members per 100 probationers. Slovenia stands out with a significantly high staff-to-probationer ratio of 79 whilst Romania shows an average of only 1.1 staff per 100 probationers. A large majority of these staff members are probation officers. The distribution of top-level executives, including directors or managers ranges from 0.1% to 21%, with an average of 4%. Similarly, the presence of regional top-level executives ranges from 0.4% to 26.3%, and a mean of 4%. The pivotal role of qualified probation staff, responsible for day-to-day supervision and support of probationers, is manifest, as they represent on average 63% of the staff, and reach more than 90% in Finland, Lithuania and North Macedonia. In contrast, the involvement of senior probation officers varies across countries, ranging from 0% to 24%, with a mean rate of 8%. Administrative and supportive roles within probation agencies, performed by probation agency officers, account for varying proportions, ranging from 0% to 77%, with a mean of 18%. Collaboration with paid external staff also exhibits variability, with rates ranging from 0% to 32%, and a mean of 6%. The engagement of volunteers in probation agencies showcases diversity, with rates ranging from 0% to 70%, and a mean rate of 9%. Among the latter, Poland shows the highest involvement at 70% of volunteer staff. The "Other staff" category includes staff members not specified in detail, and their representation ranges from 0% to 38%, with a mean of 14%. This comprehensive analysis highlights the multifaceted staffing profiles within probation agencies, underscoring the significance of different roles and emphasizing the variations across countries. These variations further reinforce the notion that figures cannot be directly compared, as the tasks and responsibilities of probation agencies differ, particularly in terms of the production of reports.

Table 5.2.5 provides information on the number of written reports produced by probation agencies during 2020, categorized by the type of report. The average number of reports across countries is 16. Pre-sentence reports are quite common and, in several countries such as Austria, Denmark, Norway, UK: England and Wales and Ukraine constitute all reports produced by probation agencies. In contrast, advisory reports related to conditional release are less common overall. Lithuania, however, is a notable exception, with such reports making up 98% of their total reports. The mean value of 26% and median value of 17% suggest that these reports are generally less

frequent compared to pre-sentence reports. The category of 'Other reports' is quite varied across different countries. For instance, Azerbaijan and Poland produce almost exclusively other types of reports (100% and 90% respectively). On the other hand, in some countries like the Czech Republic and Slovenia, this category barely figures. The mean (44%) and median (40%) for this category indicate that, on average, around 40% of the reports fall into this category. The total number of reports produced also varies significantly between countries. Ireland and Sweden are the countries producing the highest number of reports.

5.2 Tables

Table A. Counting unit for stock according to 2021 (or most recent) questionnaire:

Albania	...
Andorra	...
Armenia	Yes
Austria	Yes
Azerbaijan	Yes
Belgium	No
BiH (State Admin.)	...
Bulgaria	Yes
Croatia	Yes
Cyprus	Yes
Czech Republic	Partially
Denmark	No
Estonia	Yes
Finland	Yes
France	Partially
Georgia	Yes
Germany	...
Greece	Yes
Hungary	No
Iceland	Yes
Ireland	Partially
Italy	Yes
Latvia	Yes
Liechtenstein	Yes
Lithuania	Yes
Luxembourg	No
Malta	Yes
Moldova	Yes
Monaco	Yes
Montenegro	Yes
Netherlands	Yes
North Macedonia	Yes
Norway	Yes
Poland	Yes
Portugal	Partially
Romania	Partially
San Marino	...
Serbia	Partially
Slovak Republic	No
Slovenia	No
Spain (Total)	State Admin. Partially
	Catalonia Yes
Sweden	Partially
Switzerland	Yes
Türkiye	Yes
Ukraine	No
UK: England and Wales	Yes
UK: Northern Ireland	Yes
UK: Scotland	Partially

Table 5.2.1.1 Probation population rate per 100 000 population (stock of probationers)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	% change 2016-2021
Albania	669	862	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	112	149	176	211	112	118	-21
Austria	182	174	169	166	168	159	-8
Azerbaijan	109	...	107	111	141	122	...
Belgium	382	392	427	447	481	499	27
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	144	108	82	71	56	58	-47
Croatia	77	84	96	92	91	88	4
Cyprus	126	97	106	97	99	...	...
Czech Republic	236	252	248	225	223	218	-14
Denmark	168	151	147	139	135	133	-11
Estonia	369	321	331	329	305	294	-8
Finland	40	54	52	53	54	57	6
France	257	261	262	263	265	260	-1
Georgia	516	577	...	541	562	506	-12
Germany	193	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	188	183	186	191	163	131	-28
Hungary	434	422	...	...	...	394	-7
Iceland	55	74	78	73	75	72	-3
Ireland	131	121	130	130	145	121	0
Italy	87	98	115	135	149	158	61
Latvia	5	316	333	324	297	295	-6
Lithuania	272	271	392	523	568	545	101
Luxembourg	198	156	152	156	154	147	-5
Malta	251	257	217	189	...	...	...
Moldova	298	306	320	...	300	285	-7
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	250	251	205	205	210	-16
North Macedonia	...	...	...	0.0	6.1	8.5	...
Norway	36	42	42	45	49	50	21
Poland	...	...	...	646	643	645	...
Portugal	283	284	300	298	302	298	5
Romania	203	263	343	359	361	352	34
Serbia	17	20	24	26	35	30	52
Slovak Republic	247	...	223	243	238	235	...
Slovenia	2	3.2	...	78	88	98	2961
Spain	...	141	99	128	144	151	8
Sweden	119	109	99	100	102	108	-1
Switzerland	51	48	50	50	47	43	-10
Türkiye	...	371	471	591	627	399	7
Ukraine	...	0.0	151	139	139	153	...
UK: England and Wales	287	328	317	303	287	262	-20
UK: Northern Ireland	235	...	...	214	222	183	...
UK: Scotland	406	409	411	397	379	382	-7
Mean	205	221	203	218	221	217	
Median	191	178	172	178	158	159	
Minimum	2	0	24	0	6	8	
Maximum	669	862	471	646	643	645	

Table 5.2.1.2 Percentage of women, minors, and foreigners in the probation population on 31 January 2020

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % women	of which % of minors	of which % of foreigners
Albania	...	...	...	...
Armenia	3.8	7.3	1.0	0.8
Austria	1.9	15	17	25
Azerbaijan	1.4	...	...	...
Belgium	4.2	14	0.1	13
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	0.8	5.1	1.7	4.2
Croatia	2.2	10	...	0.7
Cyprus	11	10	15	42
Czech Republic	2.1	18	5.8	...
Denmark	2	14	0.9	10
Estonia	23	8.1	2.8	22
Finland	1	11	2	5.7
France	0.4	7.3	0.0	8.0
Georgia	15	4.7	0.6	1.1
Germany	...	...	...	...
Greece	1.5	6.0	0.8	7.2
Hungary	...	...	...	...
Iceland	21	12	1.1	8.4
Ireland	3	13	4.4	4.4
Italy	0	12	...	17
Latvia	16	15	2.2	1.4
Lithuania	20	9.4	1.7	...
Luxembourg	25	11	...	48
Malta	...	...	...	...
Moldova	7	...	1.2	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	1.2	12	17	...
North Macedonia	0.3	10	...	0.0
Norway	0.9	...	...	...
Poland	1.7	...	...	...
Portugal	2.9	10	2.8	6.7
Romania	1.9	9.2	0.8	0.5
Serbia	0.5	3.0	0.0	0.3
Slovak Republic	4.4	...	...	...
Slovenia	4.2	...	...	...
Spain	0.3	10	...	...
Sweden	1.0	12	0.1	16
Switzerland	0.5	12	...	37
Türkiye	0.8	9.4	2.8	3.4
Ukraine	0.3	10	1.5	...
UK: England and Wales	0.5	12	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	12	11	...	...
UK: Scotland	6.9	13	3.4	...
Mean	5	10	3	12
Median	2	10	2	7
Minimum	0	3	0	0
Maximum	25	18	17	48

Table 5.2.1.3 Distribution of the probationers under the supervision of probation agencies by type of supervision (stock) in 2020

	Of which %												
	Total per 100 000	Stock Fully suspended custodial sanction ...+L	Stock Partially suspended	Stock conditional pardon or discharge	Stock community service	Stock Electronic monitoring	Stock Home arrest (curfew orders)	Stock semi-liberty	Stock treatment	Stock mixed orders	Stock supervision after conditional release	Stock other	
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	112	50	...	...	6.4	...	...	...	...	...	7.7	41
Austria	168	32	10	0.0	5.7	2.1	...	...	0.4	...	25	...
Azerbaijan	141	15	...	...	1.6	27	...	...	...	...	10	47
Belgium	481	34	...	0.0	16	2.8	...	0.2	...	...	4.5	1.7
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	56	3.1	...	...	0.0	0.6	...	...	...	...	9.1	86
Croatia	91	28	2.8	0.0	60	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	1.1	
Cyprus	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.2	...
Czech Republic	223	50	...	0.0	28	0.6	0.9	...	1.8	...	23	3.1	
Denmark	135	15	2.8	0.0	23	3.8	...	...	3.3	...	16	35
Estonia	305	43	16	...	25	0.0	...	...	0.2	...	13	2.7
Finland	54	22	...	...	35	1.1	...	...	...	4.1	37	0.2
France	265	70	...	...	20	6.5	...	...	...	...	3.0	2.9
Georgia	562	82	13	...	1.6	1.0	1.0	...	...	4.2	1.9	0.7
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	163	7.9	0.0	1.4	13	0.1	0.4	0.2	2.8	0.0	44	0.1	
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	75	1.5	0.0	0.0	70	4.8	...	7.0	1.1	...	15	0.0	
Ireland	145	19	16	27	36	...	...	...	...	...	4.7	0.3
Italy	149	12	...	...	9.3	...	11	1.1	4.0	...	4.7	15
Latvia	297	38	...	3.7	36	...	...	...	...	11	2.5	6.4
Lithuania	568	18	...	...	2.9	...	18	...	...	0.5	3.8	57
Luxembourg	154	31	8.4	...	33	2.7	...	2.2	...	...	18	0.2
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	300	38	0.1	0.0	14	0.3	...	...	0.6	...	5	42
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	205	49	...	0.0	58	...	...	0.7	1.9	...	6.2	...
North Macedonia	6.1	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	29
Norway	49	25	...	...	41	12	0.2	...	5.3	...	12	4.5
Poland	643	21	...	...	49	2.1	...	...	...	...	6.9	19
Portugal	302	50	...	...	15	1.8	1.9	...	1.6	1.4	11	0.2
Romania	361	98	...	...	...	...	0.0	...	...	...	0.9	0.6
Serbia	35	0.9	...	...	6.6	...	47	...	...	29	0.2	1.0
Slovak Republic	238	63	...	...	14	...	0.6	...	12	1	8.6	...
Slovenia	88	12	...	...	41	...	0.3	...	...	...	2.1	40

Table 5.2.1.3 Distribution of the probationers under the supervision of probation agencies by type of supervision (stock) in 2020

	Of which %												
	Total per 100 000	Stock Fully suspended custodial sanction ...+L	Stock Partially suspended	Stock conditional pardon or discharge	Stock community service	Stock Electronic monitoring	Stock Home arrest (curfew orders)	Stock semi-liberty	Stock treatment	Stock mixed orders	Stock supervision after conditional release	Stock other	
Spain	144	20	2.7	...	54	3.4	...	12	...	...	6.7	...
Sweden	102	...	...	...	17	1.9	...	...	...	24	30	44
Switzerland	47	42	10	...	18	2.5	...	...	0.7	0.0	27	0
Türkiye	627	0	...	19	3.6	0.4	0.0	...	14	...	0.0	4.5	
Ukraine	139	87	...	...	7.5	...	...	...	...	5.1	...	0.8
UK: England and Wales	287	23	...	...	8.7	0.3	...	...	6.0	17	41	8.5
UK: Northern Ireland	222	0.0	0.0	0.0	13	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17	41	39	
UK: Scotland	379	...	...	...	27	6.2	...	...	6.7	38	11	11
Mean	221	32	6	6	23	3	6	3	3	10	13	16	
Median	158	27	3	0	17	2	0	1	2	4	9	4	
Minimum	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Maximum	643	98	16	37	70	27	47	12	14	38	44	86	

Table 5.2.2.1 Flow of entries on probation per 100 000 population

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	% change 2016- 2021
Albania	193	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	69	80	90	39	78	173	151
Austria	207	208	196	201	173	172	-17
Azerbaijan	198	175	215	241	245	244	23
Belgium	336	359	367	382	335	419	25
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	77	...	61	64	66	103	35
Croatia	177	67	194	186	177	62	-65
Cyprus	268	206	251	265	...	1676	525
Czech Republic	191	235	168	172	153	82	-57
Denmark	202	184	175	167	156	151	-25
Estonia	318	184	362	355	315	285	-10
Finland	69	409	61	59	57	2309	3236
France	141	60	184	186	164	19	-87
Georgia	298	180	350	373	307	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	1.8	...
Greece	149	23	146	113	84	178	20
Hungary	261	...	...	...	200	...	...
Iceland	123	3.7	110	135	113	1575	1180
Ireland	125	1794	133	145	98	2771	2122
Italy	144	2017	205	224	175	14	-90
Latvia	529	16	481	483	446	1.4	-100
Lithuania	420	40561	625	632	552	16	-96
Luxembourg	87	19	77	81	73	...	...
Malta	192	114	100	...	...	2158	1024
Moldova	242	3640	...	303	244	0.8	-100
Montenegro	34	...	...	...	...	5814	16804
Netherlands	292	7817	236	225	179	2.2	-99
North Macedonia	...	...	0.1	8.0	13	381	...
Norway	126	321	123	127	132	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	74	...
Portugal	352	87	305	313	236	344	-2
Romania	111	320	175	187	165	...	...
Serbia	45	...	66	79	84	95	112
Slovak Republic	...	118	149	157	129	72	...
Slovenia	119	61	162	169	171	5884	4831
Spain	...	5858	212	256	205	242	...
Sweden	155	...	140	139	146	4188	2606
Switzerland	65	51	63	63	58	843	1205
Türkiye	456	4327	528	...	487	111	-76
Ukraine	...	107	136	121	154	...	...
UK: England and Wales	321	428	288	174	133	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	151	157	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	444	1326	448	427	430	236	-47
Mean	209	2162	209	206	193	901	
Median	191	186	174	173	164	176	
Minimum	34	4	0	8	13	1	
Maximum	529	40561	625	632	552	5884	

Table 5.2.2.2 Percentage of women, minors, and foreigners in the flow of entries in probation during 2020

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	Of which % of women	Of which % of minors	Of which % of foreigners
Albania	...	...	...	...
Armenia	78	4.0	0.5	0.5
Austria	173	18	16	28
Azerbaijan	245	5.9	0.6	0.3
Belgium	335	13	0.5	17
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	66	4.3	1.5	3.5
Croatia	177	8.8	...	0.8
Cyprus	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	153	18	8.6	...
Denmark	156	12	2.1	10.9
Estonia	315	8.3	5.6	...
Finland	57	11	2.7	5.0
France	164	...	...	...
Georgia	307	5.0	0.8	...
Germany	...	...	...	...
Greece	84	6.7	0.8	9.2
Hungary	200	16	17	0.3
Iceland	113	16	0.2	10
Ireland	98	14	5.3	6.9
Italy	175	12	...	18
Latvia	446	11	4.4	1.4
Lithuania	552	9.5	1.1	0.0
Luxembourg	73	13	...	48
Malta	...	...	...	...
Moldova	244	...	0.2	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	179	12	18	...
North Macedonia	13	3.8	...	0.0
Norway	132	14	0.9	11
Poland	...	...	...	...
Portugal	236	10	4.1	7.9
Romania	165	7.9	2.5	0.3
Serbia	84	6.9	0.0	0.4
Slovak Republic	129	16	1.2	...
Slovenia	171	...	...	...
Spain	205	8.5	...	4.0
Sweden	146	12	0.1	18
Switzerland	58	20	...	41
Türkiye	487	5.8	2.7	2.6
Ukraine	154	18	3.1	...
UK: England and Wales	133	15	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	430	15	2	...
Mean	193	11	4	10
Median	164	11	2	5
Minimum	13	4	0	0
Maximum	552	20	18	48

Table 5.2.2.3 Distribution of the probationers placed under the supervision of probation agencies during 2020 (flow of entries) by type of supervision

	Total per 100 000 pop.	Of which %										
		Supervision before a final sentence	Fully suspended custodial sanction	Partially suspended	Conditional pardon or discharge	Community service	Electronic monitoring	Home arrest (curfew orders)	Semi-liberty	Treatment	Mixed orders	
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	112	...	34	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	168	52	12	5.0	0.0	17	4.7	...	...	0.2	...
Azerbaijan	141	...	12	...	...	1.9	28	...	...	...	...
Belgium	481	45	15	...	0.0	22	13	...	0.4	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	56	3.3	2.5	...	...	0.0	3.6	...	...	...	...
Croatia	91	...	20	2.2	0.0	43	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	
Cyprus	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	223	41	27	...	0.0	37	0.6	1.1	...	1.0	...	
Denmark	156	...	13	1.7	...	39	19	...	...	3.4	...
Estonia	305	0.7	26	10	...	49	0.1	...	...	0.1	...
Finland	54	...	19	...	...	43	6.1	...	...	...	7.7
France	265	8.4	62	...	...	19	27	...	...	...	...
Georgia	562	...	72	14	...	8.6	3.7	3.7	...	...	17
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	163	38	30	0.0	0.0	16	0.0	0.3	1.8	0.2	0.1	
Hungary	...	39	8.8	...	6.3	44	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	75	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	62	10	...	12.0	6.6	...	
Ireland	145	26	16	12	23	24	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	149	43	6.8	...	...	6.9	...	14	0.5	2.6	...
Latvia	297	15	12	...	4.2	56	...	...	...	...	7.0
Lithuania	568	...	16	...	...	2.9	2.3	...	18	56	...
Luxembourg	154	1.5	12	5.3	...	43	3.7	...	13	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	300	...	22	0.4	0.0	50	1.1	...	...	0.5	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	205	14	19	...	0.0	72	...	...	1.6	0.8	...
North Macedonia	6.1	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	49	...	7.4	...	...	23	49	0.4	...	3.7	...
Poland	643	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	302	45	31	...	...	18	2.2	2.6	...	0.9	1.0
Romania	361	...	97	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...
Serbia	35	9.4	...	...	...	4.3	...	58	...	...	26
Slovak Republic	238	23	30	...	...	16	...	1.1	...	23	1.5
Slovenia	88	7.5	8.7	...	...	31	...	0.3	...	...	...
Spain	144	1.8	11	1.0	...	60	7.6	...	15	0.1	...	

Table 5.2.2.3 Distribution of the probationers placed under the supervision of probation agencies during 2020 (flow of entries) by type of supervision

	Total per 100 000 pop.	Of which %									
		Supervision before a final sentence	Fully suspended custodial sanction	Partially suspended	Conditional pardon or discharge	Community service	Electronic monitoring	Home arrest (curfew orders)	Semi-liberty	Treatment	Mixed orders
Sweden	102	...	...	...	...	25	11	...	...	...	29
Switzerland	47	0.0	11	1.4	...	66	6.7	...	...	0.3	0.0
Türkiye	627	0.1	0.1	...	45	6.9	...	0.0	...	...	...
Ukraine	139	1.4	53	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	2.9
UK: England and Wales	287	...	34	...	...	15	7.6	...	...	7.8	23
UK: Northern Ireland	222	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	379	...	...	...	...	28	20	...	...	3.9	29
Mean	221	19	23	4	7	28	10	7	7	6	12
Median	158	12	16	2	0	23	6	1	2	1	7
Minimum	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maximum	643	52	97	14	45	72	49	58	18	56	29

Table 5.2.3 Probation population: Number of persons that ceased to be under the supervision of probation agencies (flow of exits from probation) during 2020 by type of exit

	Total per 100 000 pop	Completi on	Revocatio n	<i>Of which %</i>			
				Imprisonmen t	Absconde r	Death	Other
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	39	84	0.9	0.5	...	3.0	0.0
Austria	181	68	17	0.9	...	0.3	14
Azerbaijan	112	67	2.4	6.9	3.3	1.2	19
Belgium	334	77	17	...	...	0.7	5.5
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	51	96	3.0	0.5	0.0	0.6	...
Croatia	90	92	0.2	5.1	0.0	1.0	1.8
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	164	39	18	...	...	0.5	43
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	339	78	12	10	...	1.0	0.1
Finland	49	92	5.7	0.4	...	1.6	...
France	190	97	...	...	...	0.1	...
Georgia	354	89	0.4	8.1	1.7	0.7	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	27	73	13	8.2	2.5	1.8	1.0
Hungary	237	32	4.5	0.2	0.1	1.0	...
Iceland	98	88	0.3	11	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ireland	75	88	2.8	4.7	2.6	1.0	0.7
Italy	90	86	6.5	...	0.6	0.9	5.9
Latvia	433	67	10	11	...	0.8	11
Lithuania	609	69	...	4.7	3.7	1.2	...
Luxembourg	70	75	21	2.5	0.0	1.8	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	280	84	0.1	2.0	1.0	1.1	12
Montenegro	76	95	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Netherlands	152	84	...	...	...	...	16
North Macedonia	11	99	0.4	...	...	0.9	...
Norway	127	92	8.2	...	...	0.4	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	226	86	4.8	...	...	0.9	8.5
Romania	170	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	44	89	5.7	1.7	3.3	0.2	...
Slovak Republic	128	78	6.2	4.3	...	1.0	...
Slovenia	73	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	153	61	2.4	0.2	0.0	0.4	36
Sweden	141	92	7.4	...	...	0.7	0.2
Switzerland	63	...	...	...	...	...	...
Türkiye	784	52	6.0	0.8	...	...	41
Ukraine	160	78	1.3	3.8	...	...	17
UK: England and Wales	247	70	3.7	6.6	4.7	0.9	14
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	320	68	11	13	...	1.2	6.9
Mean	186	78	7	4	1	1	12
Median	146	84	5	4	1	1	8
Minimum	11	32	0	0	0	0	0
Maximum	784	99	21	13	5	3	43

Table 5.2.4 Staff of probation agencies by type of staff

	Total per 100 probationers	Top level executives	Top regional level executives	Senior probation officers	Probation officers	Probation agencies officers	Paid external staff	Volunteers	Other staff
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	2.3	3.0	10.9	5.0	69	77	...	11	3.0
Austria	3.5	2.6	1.7	3.7	65	11	0.0	12	4.4
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	2.8	...	0.6	4.8	69	17	...	0.0	7.7
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	6.1	0.4	1.5	4.6	55	24	...	0.0	14
Croatia	3.1	5.6	13.0	0.0	61	14	0.9	...	5.6
Cyprus	4.2	5.7	22.9	14	37	...	20	...	...
Czech Republic	2.2	0.9	1.4	13	59	...	0.0	0.0	26
Denmark	5.0	0.3	1.0	3.3	70	8.7	...	...	17
Estonia	3.8	1.3	5.6	...	71	...	...	2.5	5.6
Finland	7.8	1.7	1.3	6.1	90	...	...	0.9	...
France	3.0	0.2	0.4	8.5	62	20	0.0	0.0	8.9
Georgia	1.5	1.3	2.5	1.9	50	6.9	32	2.2	38
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	0.8	0.0	0.0	24	52	7.8	0.0	0.0	1.9
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	3.7	11	...	...	56	...	11	0.0	33
Ireland	6.6	1.3	1.9	12	56	0.0	0.0	0.0	31
Italy	4.1	0.1	0.6	2.2	44	23	15	5.7	8.7
Latvia	6.5	0.7	1.5	11	68	...	0.2	19	18
Lithuania	4.2	...	0.3	1.8	91	1.8	...	35	5.2
Luxembourg	2.4	4.7	...	4.7	75	...	...	...	...
Malta	3.2	2.8	0.0	14	58	0.0	0.0	0.0	25
Moldova	2.1	4.9	26.3	...	47	1.3	...	5.4	15
Montenegro	...	14	...	...	86	...	0.0	0.0	0.0
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Macedonia	...	6.7	...	...	93	...	...	...	...
Norway	22	...	...	4.5	86	...	...	...	10
Poland	...	...	0.5	3.4	26	...	...	70	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	1.1	0.2	...	7.2	86	...	...	...	6.9
Serbia	3.9	1.8	...	3.6	87	...	...	...	7.3
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	8.6	91	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	79	21	...	10	60	...	...	...	10

Table 5.2.4 Staff of probation agencies by type of staff

	Total per 100 probationers	Top level executives	Top regional level executives	Senior probation officers	Probation officers	Probation agencies officers	Paid external staff	Volunteers	Other staff
Spain	1.5	6.5	...	11	23	...	...	...	16
Sweden	9.0	0.1	1.4	6.1	69	10	0.0	...	14
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Türkiye	1.7	0.1	2.2	1.6	19	72	...	...	4.3
Ukraine	...	0.9	1.5	24	63	...	...	24	10
UK: England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	1.3	1.3	9.1	43	13	...	...	33
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	7	4	4	8	63	18	6	9	14
Median	4	1	1	6	63	11	0	2	10
Minimum	1	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0
Maximum	79	21	26	24	93	77	32	70	38

Notes on Table 5.2.4

Czech Republic: The full-time equivalent (FTE) counting rule is not observed. Each staff member is accounted for as one employee, regardless of their work hours. Nevertheless, only two or three employees work part-time.

Lithuania: The full-time equivalent (FTE) counting rule isn't applied.

UK, Northern Ireland: The information provided is based on the actual headcount rather than 'Work Time Equivalent'. For instance, as of 31 December 2010, the Probation Board of Northern Ireland (PBNI) had a staff of 441, equivalent to 405.97 full-time employees. The administrative staff category includes all corporate staff, administrative support within field teams, and cleaning staff. Other probation workers encompass Probation Service Officers, Community Service staff, and Psychology Staff.

Table 5.2.5 Number of written reports produced by probation agencies during 2020 by type of report

	Total nb of reports per 1 staff member	Nb or pre-sentence reports per 1 staff member	Nb of advisory reports with respect to conditional release per 1 staff member	Other reports per 1 staff member
Albania	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...
Austria	1	100	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	100
Belgium	4	33	3	64
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	36	0	2	98
Croatia	15	2	83	16
Cyprus	5	50	19	31
Czech Republic	11	91	9	0
Denmark	30	100	...	...
Estonia	15	25	75	...
Finland	31	75	...	25
France	...	...	...	...
Georgia	12	16	3	81
Germany	...	...	...	...
Greece	37	23	32	45
Hungary	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...
Ireland	43	77	0	22
Italy	24	56	28	16
Latvia	3	64	36	...
Lithuania	2	2	98	...
Luxembourg	7	3	65	32
Malta	7	26	33	41
Moldova	4	69	...	31
Montenegro	0	100	...	...
Netherlands	...	78	11	11
North Macedonia	2	22	27	52
Norway	4	100	...	...
Poland	22	10	...	90
Portugal	...	36	13	51
Romania	19	46	15	39
Serbia	39	...	26	74
Slovak Republic	16	87	13	...
Slovenia	3	99	1	0
Spain	...	...	...	...
Sweden	36	80	20	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...
Türkiye	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	9	100	...	...
UK: England and Wales	...	100	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	22	50	0	50
UK: Scotland	...	88	12	...
Mean	16	56	26	44
Median	12	60	17	40
Minimum	0	0	0	0
Maximum	43	100	98	100

Notes on Table 5.2.5

- Albania: No information available.
- Hungary: There are two main categories of advisory reports: probation advisory reports and social inquiry reports. Probation advisory reports, often requested by prosecutors or judges, make up the majority. Social inquiry reports are mandatory in every juvenile case, requested by the police. They are also prepared by probation officers during reprieve proceedings and for decisions regarding the cancellation of the payment of costs in the criminal procedure or court fine.
- Ireland: Other types of reports include generic reports and revocation reports.
- Slovak Republic: Other reports refer to reports and reviews prepared by social work centers at the request of the courts.
- Slovenia: The category of other reports includes 83 reports on family assistance during the process.
- UK, England & Wales: Pre-sentence reports include both full pre-sentence reports and shortened versions. 'Reports concerning supervision during the execution of community sanctions' include breach reports. 'Reports after a conditional release' encompass recall reports. Other reports not detailed in the table but included in the total figures are addendum reports, home circumstances reports, reports for the Life Sentence Commissioners, progress reports to the Life Sentence Unit, parole reports, and probation officers' reports.

5.3 Technical information

This section provides information on the organisation of probation agencies in each country. It is based on a section created in collaboration with the Confederation of European Probation (CEP) for the fifth edition of the European Sourcebook. The section has been updated with the information collected for this seventh edition of the Sourcebook and with data from the SPACE II Council of Europe Penal Statistics.

5.3.1 The structure and organisation of Probation Agencies

Please complete this section by filling the Excel questionnaire: Table 5.1. Are there Probation Agencies in the criminal justice system?

Table 5.3.1.1 Type and competency of the probation agencies (or equivalent bodies)

Type			Competency			
Public	Non-profit/ state subsidised	Private enterprise	Minors	Adults	Pre-sentence stage	Execution stage

5.3.2 Description of data recording methods for Tables on probation

Stock data

The reference date for stock data is 31st December for the years 2015-2017 and 31st January for the years 2018-2021. For Ireland, Liechtenstein, and Switzerland, the reference date is 31st December, while for Sweden, it is 1st October.

Minors

Minors are included in the figures provided by the majority of countries. The details are presented in the following Table.

Minors are included	Minors are NOT included	Minors are PARTIALLY included
30 countries: Albania, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Moldova, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovak Rep., Sweden, Türkiye, Ukraine, UK: Northern Ireland.	10 countries: Croatia, Czech Republic, Italy, Luxembourg, North Macedonia, Poland, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, UK: England & Wales.	3 countries: France, Netherlands, UK: Scotland.

Counting unit

In most countries, the counting unit used in probation statistics is the person. The details are presented in the following Table.

The counting unit is:

	the person	partially the person*	other*
Stock indicators	25 countries: Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Switzerland, Türkiye, UK: England & Wales, UK: Northern Ireland.	9 countries: Czech Republic, France, Ireland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Spain, Sweden, UK: Scotland	7 countries: Belgium, Denmark, Hungary, Luxembourg, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Ukraine
Flow indicators	21 countries: Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Greece, Iceland, Lithuania, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Poland, Türkiye, UK: England & Wales, UK: Northern Ireland.	10 countries: Czech Republic, France, Ireland, Latvia, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, UK: Scotland	8 countries: Belgium, Denmark, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Norway, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Ukraine

Notes on the counting unit:

- Belgium: The data is counted in terms of files, not individuals.
- Czech Republic: The data is counted by each sanction or measure. One person could have multiple entries if they have multiple sanctions or measures.
- Denmark: The data is measured in case numbers.
- France: The data is sometimes in the form of individuals and sometimes measures. When considering the type of monitoring, the count is of measures, not individuals.
- Ireland: The data is recorded in terms of orders rather than individuals. A person may have more than one order for different offenses.
- Italy: Flow data corresponds to the number of cases handled by the probation services.
- Latvia: In stock data, the count is per sanction or measure. In flow data, if a person is sentenced twice within a year, they are counted as two. However, if multiple sanctions come from one conviction, it is considered as one.
- Malta: The data is counted in terms of cases, counted as per the number of community sanctions, not by the person.
- Norway: The data is measured by the number of cases started, ongoing or closed. In stock data, case numbers align with person numbers.

-
- Romania: The data is counted by case numbers. If a person serves more than one community sanction, they are counted multiple times.
 - Serbia: In flow data, the counting unit is the verdict. Once a person starts serving a sanction, they become an active case. For stock and flow of exits, the counting unit is the active case.
 - Slovak Republic: The data is measured by court cases.
 - Slovenia: The data is measured in case numbers.
 - Spain: Depending on the situation, the data is counted by records or by individuals. In the Autonomous Community of Catalonia, the count is always per individual.
 - Sweden: For total stock, the count is per person. For other indicators, the count is per sanction or measure.
 - Switzerland: In flow data, the count is per sanction executed. A person executing multiple sanctions will be counted multiple times.
 - Türkiye: SPACE statistics correspond to case numbers. For flow statistics, categories are available for cases, not for individuals.
 - Ukraine: The count unit depends on the database used.
 - UK: England & Wales: Each person is counted once for each type of supervision started within the reporting period for flow data. In stock data, each person is counted once, even if they started several types of supervision within the reporting period.
 - UK: Scotland: The count is per order, which may exceed the number of people as some people may have more than one order.

5.3.3 Electronic monitoring

Please fill in the Excel questionnaire for the following table: **5.4.1.E How is electronic monitoring applied in your country?**

6. National Victimization Surveys

6.1 General comments

6.1.1. Introduction

This chapter addresses the scope and evolution of national victimization surveys from 2015 through 2020. Initially conceived as instruments to provide alternative estimates of crime to those officially recorded by law enforcement agencies, these surveys have markedly broadened their purview over time. Presently, they scrutinize a diverse array of themes pertaining to societal engagement with crime-related conditions and the operations of the criminal justice system. Growing significantly from their initial household-based inquiries, these surveys now encompass assessments of crime prevalence and the implementation of crime prevention strategies among commercial entities and governmental bodies. This broadening of scope has made them indispensable for probing the occurrence of novel criminal activities such as cybercrime and computer fraud, as well as for evaluating public perceptions of safety within domiciles, public spaces, and online environments.

Within this chapter, the reader is provided with findings on the prevalence (the proportion of respondents reporting victimization by specific crimes), incidence (the average number of incidents reported per victim), and police reporting rates for nine types of offenses: bodily injury, sexual assault, robbery, personal property theft, domestic burglary, unauthorized use of personal information, online fraud, and cyber harassment. Additionally, this chapter includes the themes of public trust in law enforcement and perceptions of safety in various environments: in nighttime urban settings, within the privacy of homes, and in digital spaces. While the European Sourcebook (ESB) offers standardized definitions for each of the enumerated criminal behaviors, discrepancies in adherence to these definitions across different national surveys are noted. Section 6.1.3 delves into the specifics of how these different behaviors are defined.

It is imperative to acknowledge the methodological challenges inherent in cross-national comparisons of victimization survey results, due to differences in survey methods, sample sizes, the inclusion of emerging types of crimes, victim demographics, and aspects of the criminal justice framework, often constrained by available resources — as elaborated upon in Section 6.3. For a rigorous comparative analysis, it is advised to refer to the primary documentation pertaining to each country's survey. The original sources are provided in Section 6.4.

This chapter does not cover data and metadata from local or regional surveys within individual nations and cross-national victimization surveys undertaken by groups of countries or international organizations. Notable among such cross-national efforts are the International Crime Victim Survey, which was active from 1989 to 2005 across various nations worldwide, and the European Union Crime and Safety Survey (EU-ICS), carried out in 2005 and 2021.

6.1.2 Data collected on Victimization Surveys for the European Sourcebook

The following data and metadata on national victimization surveys were requested from all countries contributing to the European Sourcebook (ESB):

- a) Availability and periodicity of national victimization surveys (Tables 6.1.1-6.1.2)
- b) Years of reference different to 2015 or 2020 (Table 6.1.3)

-
- c) Wording of the questions for the following (Tables 6.1.4-6.1.5):
- i) *Bodily injury/assault*
 - ii) *Sexual assault*
 - iii) *Robbery*
 - iv) *Theft of personal property*
 - v) *Theft of a motor vehicle*
 - vi) *Domestic burglary*
 - vii) *Corruption in the public sector*
 - viii) *Unauthorized access to personal information (including hacking)*
 - ix) *Online fraud*
 - x) *Cyber-harassment*
 - xi) *Trust in the police*
 - xii) *Safety feeling in the streets*
 - xiii) *Fear of burglary*
 - xiv) *Fear of cyber-crime*
- d) Methodology of the national victimization surveys:
- i) *Sample size (see Table 6.3.1)*
 - ii) *Sample design (see Table 6.3.2)*
 - iii) *Sample representativeness (see Table 6.3.3)*
 - iv) *Response rate Table 6.3.4)*
 - v) *Age range of those interviewed (see Table 6.3.5)*
 - vi) *Survey mode (see Table 6.3.6)*
- e) Main results of national victimization surveys for the following indicators:
- i) *Prevalence and incidence of victimization for the last 12 months*
 - ii) *Percentages of victims reporting to the police*
- For the following offences: (see Tables 6.2.1.1. to 6.2.7.1.)
- a. *Bodily injury/assault*
 - b. *Sexual assault*
 - c. *Robbery*
 - d. *Theft of personal property*
 - e. *Theft of a motor vehicle*
 - f. *Domestic burglary*
 - g. *Corruption in the public sector*
 - h. *Unauthorized access to personal information (including hacking)*
 - i. *Online fraud*
 - j. *Cyber-harassment*
 - k. *Trust in the police*
 - l. *Safety feeling in the streets*
 - m. *Fear of burglary*
 - n. *Fear of cyber-crime*

Table 6.1.1 lists countries that conduct periodic national victimization surveys, indicating the frequency of these surveys. Table 6.1.2 lists countries that conducted a one-off survey or conduct surveys on an irregular basis. Table 6.1.3 specifies the years of reference used in this section by each country, when these differ from 2015 or 2020, the reference years for the ESB.

Table 6.1.1 Countries with periodical national victimization surveys and frequency of such surveys

Belgium	Every 3 years
Czech Republic	Every 4-5 years. Last two sweeps carried out using the same methodology took place in 2017 and 2022.
Denmark	Annual surveys have been conducted since 2005.
Estonia	Annual
Finland	Annual 2012-2021 and every two years from 2021 onwards.
Luxembourg	Every 5-7 years
Sweden	Annual
UK: England and Wales	Annual

Table 6.1.2 Countries with occasional national victimization surveys and characteristics of such surveys

Lithuania	This representative survey initiated by the Ministry of the Interior took place in August-October, 2021, when 5021 face-to-face interviews (CAPI) were conducted.
Poland	Surveys were conducted in 1992, 1996, 2000, 2004, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2014, 2020

Table 6.1.3 Years of reference different to 2015 and 2020

<i>Years of reference</i>	2015	2020
Belgium	2018 2017; The fieldwork took place in autumn 2017. The survey used a combined reference period: 3 years prior to the interview (that means autumn 2014 - autumn 2017) and 12 months prior to the interview (that means autumn 2016 - autumn 2017)	2021 2022; The fieldwork took place in autumn 2022. The survey used a combined reference period: 3 years prior to the interview (that means autumn 2019 - autumn 2022) and 12 months prior to the interview (that means autumn 2021 - autumn 2022)
Czech Republic		
Lithuania	...	The survey was conducted in 2021
Luxembourg	2013	2019/2020

6.1.3 Standard wording of the questions included in national victimization surveys

Table 6.1.4 illustrates the wording of the questions related to the various offences covered in the surveys, as well as questions about trust in the police and feelings of safety. This table provides the standard wording inspired by the ICVS questionnaire, specifying which countries applied a similar wording, which did not include the question in their survey, and which opted for a different wording. For the latter group, the tables included in section 6.1.5 provide the specific wording used in their questionnaires.

Table 6.1.4 Wording of the questions included in national victimization surveys

Offence/Topic	Standard wording	Similar wording	Different wording	Question not included
Bodily injury	<i>Have you been personally attacked (e.g. someone hit you with his/her fists, kicked you, or used force or violence in any way?)</i>	2 countries	5 countries: Denmark, Finland, Luxembourg, Sweden, UK: England and Wales,	Belgium
Sexual assault	<i>Has anyone grabbed you, touched you or assaulted you for sexual reasons in a really offensive way?</i>	1 country	3 countries: Denmark, Finland, Sweden	Estonia, Lithuania, Poland, UK: England and Wales
Robbery	<i>Has anyone stolen from you by using force or threatening you?</i>	3 countries	3 countries: Finland, Sweden, UK: England and Wales	Denmark, Estonia
Theft of personal property	<i>Have you personally been the victim of a theft of personal property such as pick-pocketing or theft of a purse, wallet, clothing, jewelry, sports equipment, etc.?</i>	4 countries	4 countries: Denmark, Finland, Sweden, UK: England and Wales	...
Theft of motor vehicle	<i>Have you or other members of your household had any of their cars, vans or trucks, stolen?</i>	4 countries	2 countries: Finland and UK: England and Wales	Denmark, Estonia
Domestic Burglary	<i>Has anyone actually got into your house or flat without permission and stolen or tried to steal something?</i>	5 countries	3 countries: Denmark, Finland and Luxembourg	...
Corruption in the public sector	<i>Has any government official, for example a customs officer, a police officer, or inspector in your country asked you or expected you to pay a bribe for his or her services?</i>	...	1 country: Estonia	Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Luxembourg, Poland, Sweden
Unauthorized access to personal information	<i>... has anyone stolen your personal information or details held on your computer or in on-line accounts (e.g. email, social media)?"</i>	2 countries	4 countries: Denmark, Finland, Luxembourg, UK: England and Wales	Czech Republic, Sweden
Online fraud	<i>(a) ... has your personal information or account details been used to obtain money, or buy goods or services without your permission or knowledge? (b) As far as you are aware, was the internet or any type of online activity related to any aspect of the offence?"</i>	3 countries	4 countries: Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Luxembourg	Sweden

Offence/Topic	Standard wording	Similar wording	Different wording	Question not included
Cyber-harassment	<i>... did anyone spread sensitive information, pictures, videos and/or comments about you on the internet with the intention to offend or hurt you? This may have been via social media, such as Facebook, Instagram and YouTube, or in any other respect."</i>		4 countries: Denmark, Luxembourg, Poland, UK: England and Wales	Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, Lithuania
Trust in the police	<i>Taking everything into account how good a job do you think the police do in your area in controlling crime? Do you think they do a very good job, a fairly good job, a poor job or a very poor job?</i>	1 country	3 countries: Denmark, Luxembourg, Sweden	Belgium, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland
Feelings of safety	<i>How safe do you feel walking alone in your area after dark? Do you feel very safe, fairly safe, a bit unsafe or very unsafe?</i>	3 countries	4 countries: Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland	Lithuania
Worry about burglary	How worried are you about having your home broken into and something stolen?		4 countries: Czech Republic, Denmark, Luxembourg, Sweden	Belgium, Estonia, Finland, Lithuania, Poland
Worry about cybercrime	How worried are you about having your computer being hacked and your data stolen?		1 country: Finland	Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Poland, Sweden, UK: England and Wales

Table 6.1.5 Details about wording of the questions included in national victimization surveys

Belgium	Safety Feeling: Avoid leaving the house when it is dark (always, often, sometimes, rarely, never)
	<p>Online Fraud:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has it happened to you in the last 12 months that a product or service you purchased online was not delivered at all or to the expected quality due to fraud on the part of the supplier, for example? (2017; question omitted in 2022) • Have you received an unsolicited email in the last 12 months? For example, an email offering an unusually high financial gain (e.g. inheritance from a wealthy person unknown to you, an offer of extremely profitable investments, a lottery win, etc.) after paying a fee? Or an email that looked like a demand to pay a non-existent debt, a demand to pay an invoice or fee for goods or services you didn't order, etc.? (2017; question omitted in 2022)
Czech Republic	<p>Safety feeling:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where you live, do you avoid certain streets, places or people outside after dark for your safety? • In your opinion, how likely do you think it is that you will become a victim of violent crime in the next 12 months? (2017, question omitted in 2022) <p>How likely do you think it is that you could become a victim of property crime in the next 12 months? (2017, question omitted in 2022)</p> <p>The survey used a combined reference period, first asking respondents whether they had been victimized in the last 3 years. Respondents who had been victimized were then asked if this had happened in the last 12 months.</p>
	<p>Rape: The question concerning rape was changed in 2019. The term "forced intercourse" was used before 2019, while the term "rape" has been used since 2019. Furthermore, the question was only posed to women before 2019. Both men and women have been asked the question since 2019.</p>
	<p>Internet related crimes and cybercrime: The Danish Ministry of Justice's victimization survey includes questions on cybercrimes and other internet related crimes. However, each of these questions may partially cover different aspects of the definitions used by The European Sourcebook. The questions and the prevalence of victimization in the 2020-survey are presented below.</p>
Denmark	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abuse of credit card information - That your credit card information has been used to fraudulently buy goods/services online (2.3 pct. in 2020) • Online trading fraud - That you didn't receive what you paid for (not including goods lost in the mail) or that the item you received was a fake/copy (1.4 pct. in 2020) • Catfishing - That you transferred money to someone you met on the internet who later turned out to be an imposter. The imposter can be someone you didn't know, someone who pretended to be someone you know or someone you met on e.g. a dating site (0.3 pct. in 2020) • Abuse of personal information/identity theft - That someone used your personal information (e.g. social security number or e-mail account) or identity documents (driver's license etc.) without your consent in order to obtain an economical benefit. E.g. by ordering goods/services online or by creating online subscriptions in your name (0.4 pct. in 2020) <p>Bodily injury:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have you been a victim of violence or threats, which was so serious it scared you, during the last 12 months? [A follow-up question is asked in order to determine, whether the respondent was a victim of violence, threats or both. Only respondents who have been a victim of violence are included]

Table 6.1.5 Details about wording of the questions included in national victimization surveys

	<p>Trust in police and feelings of safety: The Danish Ministry of Justice's victimization survey does not include questions related to the topics feelings of safety and trust in police. These topics are explored in another annual survey by the Danish Ministry of Justice, 'The feeling of safety survey', which has been conducted by the ministry for the years 2021 and 2022. The survey was conducted by the Danish National Police from 2013 to 2019. No survey was undertaken in 2020. In 2021, an invitation to the survey was sent to 63.338 persons. 27.510 of these persons completed the survey. The survey was undertaken between October 7 and December 31 and applies stratified random sampling. Relevant questions and responses from the 2021 and 2015 survey are reported below (source: https://www.justitsministeriet.dk/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/Tryghedsundersoegelse-2021-web.pdf):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "On a scale from 1-7, where 1 is "I generally feel safe in my neighborhood"" and 7 is "I generally feel unsafe in my neighborhood", how safe or unsafe do you feel? Your neighborhood is the area that immediately surrounds your place of residence." (in 2021, 7.4 pct. answered 5-7 (unsafe), while the share was 5.6 pct. in 2015) • "Do you agree with the following statement? I trust that the police will help me if I need it." (in 2021, 84.7 pct. answered "yes", while 82.6 pct. answered "yes" in 2015") • How often do you think about the risk of becoming a victim of crime, i.e. assault, theft, vandalism or similar?
	<p>Sexual assault:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have you been a victim of rape or attempted rape, i.e. that a person with the use of violence or threats about violence, has attempted to force or actually forced you to intercourse, during the last 5 years? This includes forced intercourse and attempted forced intercourse committed by an intimate partner. [If the respondents answers "Yes" to this question a follow-up question is asked in order to determine, whether the respondent was victimized within the last 12 months]
	<p>Theft of personal property:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has anyone stolen or tried to steal money or things belonging to you during the last 12 months?
	<p>Domestic burglary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has anyone - to your knowledge - broken into or tried to break into your home during the last 12 months? Home includes the rooms you live in, but not shed, garage, attic, and basement.
<p>Estonia</p>	<p>Corruption in the public sector:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the past year, have you paid a state or local government official, provided a favor, or brought a gift, or do you know someone close to you or someone you know who has done this to influence the provision of a service?
	<p>Bodily injury: We have more detailed items regarding physical violence victimization, including six separate options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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?
<p>Finland</p>	<p>Sexual assault: We also have more detailed two items regarding sexual violence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
	<p>Theft of personal property:</p>

Table 6.1.5 Details about wording of the questions included in national victimization surveys

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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? <p>Theft of a motor vehicle:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the last 12 months, have you, or a member of your household, experienced any of the following acts: (1) a car was stolen? <p>Domestic burglary: 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</p> <p>Unauthorized access of personal information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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) <p>Safety feeling:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the last 12 months, have you been afraid of becoming a victim of violence when going out in the evening? <p>Worry about cybercrime:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the last 12 months, have you been afraid of becoming a victim of phishing or malicious software?
<p>Lithuania</p>	<p>Some of the questions are formulated as presented in this questionnaire. Some of the questions are formulated differently. For example, the wording of questions regarding the feeling of safety, the assessment of the risk of becoming a victim of crime, etc.), differ.</p>
<p>Luxembourg</p>	<p>Bodily injury: We included as well serious threats:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have you ever been physically attacked by someone you know (colleague, friend, partner, family member, acquaintance) or by a stranger? For example, by someone... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Pushing you / shoving you / holding you against your will / pulling your hair ○ Throwing objects at you ○ Slapping / kicking / boxing / beating you ○ Hitting you with something ○ Biting you / cutting you ○ Exposing you to toxic substances ○ Burning you / strangling you ○ Using or threatening to use an arm (firearm, a knife or any other sort of weapon) against you ○ Other (specify) <p>Domestic burglary: we also included attempts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over the last 5 years – i.e. since the end of 2015 – did anyone break into or attempt to break into your main residence in order to steal something? (Note: including cellars and lofts) <p>Unauthorized access to personal information:</p>

Table 6.1.5 Details about wording of the questions included in national victimization surveys

- Over the last 5 years – i.e. since the end of 2015 – have you or anyone else in your household suffered a loss because someone fraudulently used your bank card, your banking information or carried out online banking transactions without your permission? (Note: bank cards include credit cards, cash cards and debit cards)

Cyber harassment. In the area of psychological violence, we worked with a list of items. The examples also include those that explicitly target cyber harassment:

- Did someone you know (colleague, boyfriend, girlfriend, partner, family member, acquaintance) or a stranger say or do things to you that hurt or made you feel uncomfortable? For example, by someone...
 - Making serious threats / insulting you / ridiculing you
 - Sending you degrading messages / photos / videos (by text, e-mail or social networks, etc.).
- Have the new communication and information technologies (Internet, email, social networks, sms, chat, etc.) been used to commit the acts you have described?
 - Disseminating degrading comments, photos or videos about or of you on social networks
 - Scaring you / deliberately intimidating you
 - Following you / observing you repeatedly
 - Monitoring your comings and goings and your social interactions
 - Isolating you and preventing you from seeing your family or friends
 - Humiliating / belittling you in front of others
 - Ignoring or treating you indifferently
 - Making indecent sexual jokes / making offensive remarks about your body
 - Making inappropriate suggestions or demands of a sexual nature
 - Trying to blackmail you / to force you to do something
 - Systematically excluding you from a group
 - Threatening to commit suicide / to hurt loved ones
 - Becoming disproportionately angry when you spoke to another man/woman
 - Constantly suspecting you of being unfaithful
 - Other (specify)

Trust in the police: When you think of the Luxembourg police, how much do you agree or disagree with the following statements:

- The police make the neighborhood safer : 1 – Strongly disagree - 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 - Strongly agree

Worry about burglary: What would you say are the chances that someone will break into or attempt to break into your main residence to steal something?

Cyber harassment:

- The phenomenon of stalking has a personal dimension – the perpetrators have no material demands but want to make contact or make their victim's life miserable. Repeated and varied behavior - e.g. unwanted phone calls, letters, emails, gifts, standing outside the home or work, following, or spreading rumors etc. - can annoy, alarm or even distress the victim. - can annoy, cause anxiety or even fear, leading the victim to feel stalked, cornered. The motive for persistent harassment can be, for example, jealousy, love disappointment, hatred, family, or neighborhood disputes. When we talk about persistent harassment, we do not mean advertisements or leaflets, nor do we mean such situations where someone e.g. a police officer, bailiff, probation officer, door-to-door salesman is fulfilling his

Poland

Table 6.1.5 Details about wording of the questions included in national victimization surveys

	<p>professional duties, nor cases of bullying at work. Q.13.1 In the last year (2019), have you been persistently stalked/ harassed by someone?</p>
Sweden	<p>Bodily injury:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Did anybody hit, kick or intentionally subject you to some other form of physical violence, in a way that caused you pain or injury during the course of last year?
	<p>Sexual assault:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> During the course of last year did anyone sexually molest, sexually assault or sexually coerce you? This may include for example offensive, sexual comments in speech or writing, or that someone groped you, forced you into a sexual act or raped you. It may have happened at home, at school, at work, on the internet or in another location.
	<p>Robbery:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Did anyone rob or try to rob you by using threats or violence during the course of last year?
	<p>Theft of personal property:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Did someone take your money or other valuables that you were carrying with you in your pocket or bag (so-called pickpocketing) during the course of last year? Do not include incidents in which threats or violence occurred
	<p>Trust in the police:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How much confidence do you have in the way the police conduct their work?
	<p>Worry about burglary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over the past year were you worried about your home being broken into? <p>The question of feelings of safety after dark is asked AFTER the questions on victimization in the SCS 2015 (but BEFORE in the SCS 2020).</p>
UK: England and Wales	<p>Bodily injury:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> [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?
	<p>Robbery:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> [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? AND Can I check, did the person/any of the people who did it actually use force or violence on [you/anyone] in any of these ways even if this resulted in no injury?
	<p>Theft of personal property:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Since we last interviewed you on [^DATE OF LAST INTERVIEW^], [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?
	<p>Theft of a motor vehicle:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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?
	<p>Unauthorized access to personal information.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Did anyone access or use your personal details or information without your permission as A DIRECT RESULT of [the incident/any of the incidents] you have just told me about?

Table 6.1.5 Details about wording of the questions included in national victimization surveys

Cyber harassment:

- And [apart from anything you have already mentioned], in that time, has anyone threatened, harassed, or intimidated you in a way that was intended to cause you alarm or distress? Please include threats, harassment, or intimidation by any means – for example in person, online, over the phone, or on social media.
-

6.1.4 Main Results

For the offenses outlined within this section, victimization rates are generally low, although the advent of cybercrime has notably increased vulnerability. Specifically, the highest rates of prevalence are observed for theft of personal property, unauthorized access to personal data, and online fraud, while physical and sexual assaults are reported less frequently. Prevalence rates for the past 12 months for bodily injury range from 0.8% to 4.7%, and for sexual assault from 0.7% to 5.6%. The prevalence of robbery varies between 0.2% and 2.3%, and theft of personal property between 1.3% and 7.2%. The prevalence for theft of motor vehicles spans from 0.3% to 1.8%, and for domestic burglary from 1.2% to 3.4%. Cybercrime-related offenses show more variation, with unauthorized access to personal data ranging from 1% to 8.3%, online fraud from 0.5% to 33.3%, and cyber-harassment from 2.6% to 10.1%. The proportion of respondents who report their victimization to the police varies significantly across different offenses: bodily injury is reported by 9% to 43% of victims; sexual assault by 10% to 71%; robbery by 45% to 77%; theft of personal property by 37% to 83%; theft of motor vehicles by 90% to 98%; domestic burglary by 59% to 88.2%; unauthorized access to personal data by 5% to 49%; online fraud by 22%; and cyber-harassment by 11.4% to 26%.

Furthermore, over 50% of respondents believe that the police are effectively or very effectively controlling crime in their local area. When it comes to perceptions of safety and concerns about crime, the proportion of respondents who feel unsafe or very unsafe on the streets after dark varies significantly across countries, yet remains below 40%. The proportion of victims with concerns regarding potentially becoming victims of burglary stood at approximately 27% in 2020. Meanwhile, the proportion of respondents with apprehensions about falling victim to hacking varies, ranging from 30% to 50%.

These findings should be considered preliminary given the context of this publication. This is because only eight countries have responded to this chapter, and of those, only a select number have addressed specific queries, such as those related to cybercrime.

6.1.5. Other victimization surveys carried out by European countries.

The data and metadata contained in the present chapter pertain specifically to national household victimization surveys. However, the crime data featured in Chapter 1 encompass the totality of crimes recorded by the police, which includes offenses beyond those committed against individuals living in households. For readers seeking further information or context, the following comments and sources may be of interest:

6.1.5.1. Business and commercial surveys

Many crimes recorded by the police are committed against businesses and other commercial organizations. Measuring such crimes is notoriously problematic, and a thorough discussion of the difficulties and attempts to overcome them can be found in Killias et al (2011)¹⁰. Business surveys have been carried out from time to time by only a select number of countries in Europe. Most other countries are content to join cross-national attempts to measure crime against business. The first cross-national business crime survey, the International Commercial Crime Survey (ICCS) – using a methodology similar to the ICVS – was conducted in 1994 in the Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Netherlands, Switzerland and the UK, which was followed in 2000 by a second wave, under a new name, the so-called International Crime Business Survey (ICBS), which was conducted in nine cities belonging to different central-eastern European countries: Albania, Belarus, Bulgaria, Croatia, Hungary, Lithuania, Romania, Russia, and Ukraine (Alvazzi del Frate, 2004)¹¹. In 2012, a pilot survey on crime against EU businesses was carried out for the European Commission¹². In 2021, Eurobarometer conducted a survey on the impact of cybercrime on EU small and medium enterprises¹³. National surveys have included:

- a) In the Netherlands, surveys on shoplifting in retail businesses were conducted between 1977 and 1983¹⁴. A commercial crime survey followed in 1989¹⁵. From 2004 and 2010, the Monitor of Crime in the Business Sector (MCB) surveys were conducted annually¹⁶.
- b) In UK – England and Wales, the Commercial Victimization Surveys (CVS) have been carried out since 1994, covering the years 1994, 2002 and annually from 2012, with exceptions in 2019 and 2020¹⁷.
- c) In UK – Scotland, a Scottish Business Crime (SBC) survey was carried out in 1998¹⁸.
- d) In UK – Northern Ireland, a Business Crime Survey (BCS) was carried out in 2019¹⁹.

6.1.5.2 Surveys of different types of victims

Another related category of surveys not covered by this chapter are those concerning specific types of victims besides businesses and other commercial entities, and specific types of victimization, either on a national or cross-national basis. Examples include:

- a) The EU Minorities and Discrimination Survey (EU-MIDIS), conducted in 2009 and 2016²⁰.
- b) The Violence against Women survey, conducted in 2014²¹.

¹⁰ Killias et al (2011) A survey of Business crime in Switzerland: on the difficulties of field research, see: <https://www.zora.uzh.ch/id/eprint/58433/>

¹¹ Alvazzi Del Frate, A. (2004). The International Crime Business Survey: Findings from nine central-eastern European cities. *European Journal on Criminal Policy and Research*, 10(2-3), 137–161. doi:10.1007/s10610-004-4122-4.

¹² See https://www.transcrime.it/wp-content/uploads/2013/11/EU-BCS-Final-Report_GallupTranscrime.pdf.

¹³ See <https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/surveys/detail/2280>.

¹⁴ Smit, P., & Van Dijk, J. J. M. (2014). History of the Dutch crime survey(s). In G. Bruinsma & D. Weisburd (Eds.), *Encyclopedia of Criminology and Criminal Justice* (pp. 2286-2296). Springer.

¹⁵ Directie Criminaliteitspreventie. (1990). *Bedrijfsleven en Criminaliteit, Kerngetallen uit de eerste Nederlandse slachtofferenquet onder bedrijven*. Ministerie van Justitie.

¹⁶ See <https://repository.wodc.nl/handle/20.500.12832/1861>.

¹⁷ See <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/crime-against-businesses>.

¹⁸ Burrows, J., Anderson, S., Bamfield, J., Hopkins, M. and Ingram, D. (1999) *Counting the cost: Crime against business in Scotland*. Scottish Executive Central Research Unit.

¹⁹ See <https://www.nibusinessinfo.co.uk/sites/default/files/Business-Crime-Survey-Findings-2019.pdf>.

²⁰ See <http://fra.europa.eu/en/project/2011/eu-midis-european-union-minorities-and-discrimination-survey>

²¹ See <http://fra.europa.eu/en/publication/2014/vaw-survey-main-results>

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- c) The Global Economic Crime Survey (GECS), now known as the Global Economic Crime and Fraud Survey, is conducted biennially²².
 - d) Surveys of victims of cybercrime²³.

²² See <https://www.pwc.ch/en/insights/economic-crime-survey.html>.

²³ Reep-van de Burgh, C. M., & Junger M. (2018). Victims of Cybercrime in Europe: A review of victim surveys. *Crime Science*, 7(5), 1-15.

6.2 Tables from household victimization surveys

The data presented in the next tables offers a comparative analysis of different offences in various European countries, spanning between 2015 and 2020.

6.2.1 Bodily Injury

Table 6.2.1.1 Prevalence of bodily injury (assault) victimization during the last 12 months according to national victimization surveys

	2015	2020
Czech Republic	2	1.7
Denmark	1.3	1.3
Estonia	2.3	0.9
Finland	7.3	4.3
Lithuania	...	1
Luxembourg	2.7	4.7
Poland	...	1.1
Sweden	2.1	3.6
UK: England and Wales	0.9	0.8

Table 6.2.1.2 Incidence of bodily injury (assault) victimization during the last 12 months according to national victimization surveys

	2015	2020
Poland	...	1.5
UK: England and Wales	1.8	1.3

Table 6.2.1.3 Bodily injury (assault) victimization: Percentage of victims reporting to the police

	2015	2020
Czech Republic	33.3	39.9
Finland	12	12
Lithuania	...	59
Luxembourg	...	9
Poland	...	43.9
Sweden	30	...
UK: England and Wales	53	49

6.2.2. Sexual Assault

Table 6.2.2.1 Prevalence of sexual assault victimization during the last 12 months according to national victimization surveys

	2015	2020
Belgium	...	1.7
Czech Republic	0.9	0.7
		2.4*
Denmark	1.9	1.4**
Finland	1.1	1.6
Luxembourg	1	2.3
Sweden	1	5.6

*only women included

**men and women included

Table 6.2.2.2. Sexual assault: Percentage of victims reporting to the police

	2015	2020
Czech Republic	21.95	15.69
Lithuania	...	71
Luxembourg	...	1
Sweden	8	...

6.2.3. Robbery

Table 6.2.3.1 Prevalence of robbery victimization during the last 12 months according to national victimization surveys

	2015	2020
Belgium	1.3	1.3
Czech Republic	1.2	0.7
Estonia	1.4	...
Lithuania	...	0.6
Luxembourg	1	0.6
Poland	...	2.3
Sweden	0.7	1.5
UK: England and Wales	0.2	0.3

Table 6.2.3.2 Incidence of robbery victimization during the last 12 months according to national victimization surveys

	2015	2020
Poland	...	3.3
UK: England and Wales	0.2	0.3

Table 6.2.3.3 Reporting to the police of robbery victimization during the last 12 months according to national victimization surveys

	2015	2020
Czech Republic	56.1	60
Lithuania	...	77.0
Luxembourg	68.5	67.4
Poland	...	61.2
Sweden	53	...
UK: England and Wales	51	45

6.2.4. Theft of personal property

Table 6.2.4.1 Prevalence of theft of personal property victimization during the last 12 months according to national victimization surveys

	2015	2020
Belgium	4.1	3.6
Czech Republic	7.6	7.2
Denmark	8.1	7.1
Estonia	3.8	1.9
Finland	2.7	1.3
Lithuania	...	...
Luxembourg	4	3.7
Poland	...	4.5
Sweden		2.7
UK: England and Wales	2.3	2

Table 6.2.4.2 Incidence of theft of personal property victimization during the last 12 months according to national victimization surveys

	2015	2020
Poland	...	6
UK: England and Wales	2.6	2.1

Table 6.2.4.3 Reporting to the police of theft of personal property victimization during the last 12 months according to national victimization surveys

	2015	2020
Czech Republic	39.9	61.97
Lithuania	...	83
Luxembourg	60.1	39.6
Poland	...	48
UK: England and Wales	40	37

6.2.5. Theft of motor vehicle

Table 6.2.5.1 Prevalence of theft of motor vehicle victimization during the last 12 months according to national victimization surveys

	2015	2020
Czech Republic	0.6	1.8
Denmark	...	...
Estonia	...	...
Finland	1.1	0.6
Luxembourg	0.2	0.3
Poland	...	0.7
Sweden	0.2*	1.0*
UK: England and Wales	0.2	0.3

*Percentage of households in the population

Table 6.2.5.2 Incidence of theft of motor vehicle victimization during the last 12 months according to national victimization surveys

	2015	2020
Poland	...	0.6
UK: England and Wales	0.3	0.3

Table 6.2.5.2 Reporting to the police of theft of motor vehicle victimization during the last 12 months according to national victimization surveys

	2015	2020
Czech Republic	100	95.5
Luxembourg	71.9	90.5
Poland	...	96.7
UK: England and Wales	93	98

6.2.6. Domestic burglary

Table 6.2.6.1 Prevalence of domestic burglary victimization during the last 12 months according to national victimization surveys

	2015	2020
Belgium	3.9	2.9
Czech Republic	2.5	1.2
Denmark	3	2.4
Estonia	2.7	1.4
Finland	1.7	1.3
Luxembourg	2.5	3.4
Poland	...	3
Sweden	0.8*	1.7*
UK: England and Wales	2.7	2

*Percentage of households in the population

Table 6.2.6.2 Incidence of domestic burglary victimization during the last 12 months according to national victimization surveys

	2015	2020
Poland	...	3.6
UK: England and Wales	3.3	2.4

Table 6.2.6.3 Reporting to the police of domestic burglary victimization during the last 12 months according to national victimization surveys

	2015	2020
Czech Republic	71.52	88.16
Luxembourg	74.2	75.5
Poland	...	73
Sweden	87*	...
UK: England and Wales	63	59

*Percentage of incidents

6.2.7. Unauthorized access to personal data

Table 6.2.7.1 Prevalence of unauthorized access to personal data victimization during the last 12 months according to national victimization surveys

	2015	2020
Belgium	7.8	8.3
Estonia	2.6	6.5
Lithuania	...	2
Poland	...	4.9
UK: England and Wales	...	1

Table 6.2.7.2 Incidence of unauthorized access to personal data victimization during the last 12 months according to national victimization surveys

	2020
Poland	6.6
UK: England and Wales	1.1

Table 6.2.7.3 Reporting to the police of unauthorized access to personal data victimization during the last 12 months according to national victimization surveys

	2020
Lithuania	49
Poland	17
UK: England and Wales	5

6.2.8. Online fraud

Table 6.2.8.1 Prevalence of online fraud victimization during the last 12 months according to national victimization surveys

	2015	2020
Belgium	8.1	33.3
Estonia	1.0	0.5
Luxembourg	3.4	6
Poland	...	11.2

Table 6.2.8.2 Incidence of online fraud victimization during the last 12 months according to national victimization surveys

	2015	2020
Poland	...	12.6

Table 6.2.8.3 Reporting of online fraud victimization during the last 12 months according to national victimization surveys

	2015	2020
Luxembourg	25	21.2
Poland	...	22

6.2.9. Cyber-harassment

Table 6.2.9.1 Prevalence of cyber-harassment victimization during the last 12 months according to national victimization surveys

	2020
Belgium	4.2
Estonia	7.7
Luxembourg	2.9
Poland	10.1
Sweden	2.6

Table 6.2.9.2 Reporting to the police of cyber-harassment victimization during the last 12 months according to national victimization surveys

	2020
Luxembourg	11.4
Poland	26

6.2.10. Trust in the police

Table 6.2.10.1 Percentage of participants who think that the police does a good or very good job preventing crime

	2015	2020
Lithuania	...	81
Luxembourg	86.2	70.2
Poland	...	67.4
Sweden	65	54
UK: England and Wales	...	70.9

6.2.11 Feelings of safety

Table 6.2.11.1 Percentage of respondents feeling unsafe or very unsafe on the street after dark

	2015	2020
Belgium	6.2	7.4
Estonia	20.0	18.9
Finland	38.5	25.6
Lithuania	...	87
Luxembourg	19	20.8
Poland	...	24.6
Sweden	15	30
UK: England and Wales	...	17.7

Table 6.2.11.2 Percentage of respondents worried about being a victim of theft by means of burglary

	2015	2020
Luxembourg	34.4	27.3
Sweden	19	27

Table 6.2.11.3 Percentage of respondents worried about being a victim of data theft by means of hacking

	2020
Finland	52.6
Luxembourg	31.3

6.3 Technical information on household surveys

The subsequent tables provide a synthesis of the methodologies employed across different countries in conducting victimization surveys:

- Table 6.3.1 presents the sample sizes.
- Table 6.3.2 details the sampling designs.
- Table 6.3.3 outlines the representativeness of the samples.
- Table 6.3.4 provides the surveys' response rates.
- Table 6.3.5 delineates the interviewees' age ranges.
- Table 6.3.6 indicates the employed survey modes per reference year.
- Table 6.3.7 highlights the principal modifications introduced in 2020.

Table 6.3.1 Sample size of the national victimization surveys

<i>Years of reference</i>	2015	2020
Belgium	168,206	98,116
Czech Republic	3,328	3,073
Denmark	11,492	13,254
Estonia	1,010	1,001
Finland	14,000	19,500
Lithuania		5,021
Luxembourg	3,025	5,695
Poland		5,000
Sweden	12,417	78,813
UK: England and Wales		42,702

Table 6.3.2 Sample design of national victimization surveys

	2015	2020
Simple random sampling	Denmark Finland	Denmark Finland Luxembourg Poland (random quota sample)
Stratified random sampling	Belgium Sweden	Belgium Lithuania Sweden
Multistage probability sampling	Estonia	Estonia UK England and Wales
Other quota sampling	Czech Republic	Czech Republic
Random Digit Dialing	Luxembourg	

Table 6.3.3. Sample representativeness of national victimization surveys

	2015	2020
National level	Estonia Finland	Estonia Finland Lithuania Poland Sweden
National level and first regional level	Czech Denmark Luxembourg Sweden	Czech Rep Denmark Luxembourg UK England and Wales
National level, first regional level and second regional level	Belgium	Belgium

Table 6.3.4. Response rate of national victimization surveys

Years of reference	2015	2020
Belgium	36	25
Czech Republic	(100)*	(100)*
Denmark	61	53
Finland	47.6	29.8
Lithuania	50	
Luxembourg	34	38
Sweden	62.9	37
UK: England and Wales		44.7

*Quota sampling

Note: The methodology applied for computing the response rate varies from country to country. Rates reaching 100% must be interpreted cautiously and are therefore presented in brackets.

Table 6.3.5 Age range of respondents in national victimization surveys

Years of reference	2015	2020
Belgium	> 15	> 15
Czech Republic	15-65+	15-65+
Denmark	16-74	16-74
Estonia	15 and older	15 and older
Finland	15-74	15-74
Lithuania	...	15-75
Luxembourg	16+	16-86
Poland	...	15-92
Sweden	16-79	16-84
UK: England and Wales		18+

Table 6.3.6. Survey mode of national victimization surveys

Survey Mode	2015	2020
CAWI¹		Estonia
CAPI²	Estonia	Lithuania
CATI³	Luxembourg Sweden	UK: England and Wales
CATI + Face to face		

PAPI⁴ + CAPI	Czech Republic	Czech Republic
CAWI + CATI	Denmark	Denmark
		Luxembourg
		Poland
PAPI + CAWI	Belgium	Belgium
	Finland	Finland
		Sweden

¹Computer Assisted Web-Interviewing

²Computer Assisted Personal-Interviewing

³Computer Assisted Telephone-Interviewing

⁴Paper-and-pencil Personal-Interviewing

Table 6.3.7. Main changes in 2020 survey

Czech Republic	The intention was to use the same methodology. Only clarifying changes were made to the wording of the questions. Some redundant questions have been omitted. Specific modules were different; different agency won the tender to do the data collection
Lithuania	Until 2017, the Ministry of the Interior conducted surveys on public safety with a separate group of questions about victimological experience, but these were not detailed victimological surveys.
Luxembourg	We have updated the survey format from CATI to a combination of CAWI and CATI. Additionally, we've implemented an incidence-based structure in the violence section, revised the screeners, and expanded the scope to include various forms of violence. In 2013, questions on physical violence, sexual violence, and harassment were introduced. In the most recent survey, we utilized item lists to cover physical, sexual, psychological, and economic violence. To streamline the questionnaire, we merged several chapters: Bicycle theft has been subsumed under theft, eliminating it as a distinct category. Similarly, attempted burglary and burglary, as well as car theft and motorbike theft, have been consolidated into general categories of burglary and vehicle theft, respectively. The sections concerning satisfaction with the police and the perceived likelihood or fear of becoming a crime victim have been updated to include response categories and integrated scales (1-10), offering respondents the option of a middle category in 2019/2020, an option that was not available in 2013.
Sweden	The method used for the SCS was revised in 2017. At this point, the collection procedure changed from mainly telephone interviews to internet questionnaires or postal questionnaires. The selection was also expanded and some of the questions were reformulated and new questions were added. The questions about pickpocketing, sales fraud, card/credit fraud and online harassment were introduced in the 2017 SCS.
UK: England and Wales	In 2020/21 the Crime Survey for England and Wales was conducted mostly via telephone, rather than face-to-face, as it was customary. The transition from face-to-face to telephone took place between March and May 2020, when the former was suspended and the latter adopted. The overall length of the survey needed to be shortened for telephone operation from an average of around 50 minutes down to 25 minutes. As a result, it was felt that the survey should only carry questions required to provide key estimates of crime (victimisation and prevalence rates of crimes recorded by the survey during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and the previous 12 months), or those questions which would provide essential information during the pandemic.

Table 6.3.7. Main changes in 2020 survey

Following ethical guidelines, questions from the more sensitive self-completion modules of the face-to-face CSEW are not included in the telephone-operated survey. As a result, estimates are not available in relation to sexual assault, partner abuse, abuse during childhood, and the preferred measure of domestic abuse and domestic violence. Further information on this data collection mode is available here:

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/methodologies/crimeinenglandandwalesqmi>

Notes on Tables 6.3.1-6.3.7

Belgium: A survey is dispatched to a demographically representative sample of the population aged 15 and over, proportionate to age and gender. No specialized national surveys are conducted for specific population segments.

Czech Republic: The victimization survey targets the general population and includes modules on domestic violence. The 2022 iteration introduced a one-off module addressing other experiences and perceptions of domestic violence. Besides this, several ad hoc surveys have been implemented targeting specific demographics and issues, such as surveys on domestic violence by IKSP and NGOs, victimization of the elderly, the socially disadvantaged, and urban youth.

Estonia: Regular specialized victimization studies are not conducted.

Finland: Conducted annually since 2012 by the National Research Institute of Legal Policy, and from 2015 by the Institute of Criminology and Legal Policy at the University of Helsinki, the survey uses mail and online questionnaires, with the 2021 sample comprising 18,000 individuals aged 15-74, randomly selected from the population register. The response rate stood at 34.4%. The survey's results post-2012 are consistent, and from 2023, it will integrate register data linkage for a comprehensive analysis.

Lithuania: The Ministry of Interior is formulating plans to conduct victimological surveys triennially.

Luxembourg: The victimization survey concentrates on violence, adopting an incidence-based structure to capture detailed information on violent offenses over the past year, including location, severity, and the victim-perpetrator relationship, ensuring comprehensive coverage of domestic violence and violence against women.

Serbia: Serbia's involvement in victimization surveys includes a city sample in the 1996 ICVS and participation in the 3rd round of the ISRD survey. National surveys focusing on domestic violence and violence against women were conducted, with the 2018 and 2021 surveys employing methodologies aligned with EU standards.

Sweden: The Swedish Crime Survey (SCS) has been conducted annually since 2006.

UK: England and Wales: In addition to the Crime Survey for England and Wales, an annual Commercial Victimization Survey is carried out to examine business victimization.

6.4 Sources of national metadata and results

Belgium	Moniteur de sécurité 2018 (https://www.police.be/statistiques/fr/moniteur-de-securite/publications-anterieures-du-moniteur-de-securite/moniteur-de-securite-2018-1) et Moniteur de sécurité 2021 (https://www.police.be/statistiques/fr/moniteur-de-securite/moniteur-de-securite-2021/rapports/rapports-federal-regions-et-provinces)
Czech Republic	(2017)Roubalova, M. et al.: Oběti kriminality. Poznatky z viktimizační studie, 2019 (Victims of crime. Findings from a victimisation survey, 2019)available here http://www.ok.cz/iksp/docs/449.pdf (2019) Institut pro kriminologii a sociální prevenci 2017 (Institute of criminology and social prevention, 2017) will be published in the end of 2023 an will be available on – http://www.ok.cz/iksp/p_stud.html 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	Pedersen, A-J. B.; Okholm, M. M. and Balvig, F. (2021). Udsathed for vold og andre former for kriminalitet. Offerundersøgelserne 2005-2020. Justitsministeriet. Pedersen, A-J. B.; Okholm, M. M. and Balvig, F. (2021). Exposure to violence and other forms of crime. The victimization surveys 2005-2020. The Danish Ministry of Justice.
Estonia	Ministry of Justice - partially published (in Estonian) - https://www.kriminaalpoliitika.ee/et/ohvriuurigud-2010-2018 , https://www.kriminaalpoliitika.ee/kuritegevus2020
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 Suomalaiset väkivallan ja omaisuusrikosten kohteena 2020 – kansallisen rikosuhritutkimuksen tuloksia, Katsauksia 48/2021, Kriminologian ja oikeuspolitiikan instituutti, Helsingin yliopisto, valtiotieteellinen tiedekunta, http://hdl.handle.net/10138/334787
Lithuania	Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Lithuania (upon request)
Luxembourg	Victimisation survey (population based); https://statistiques.public.lu/fr/enquetes/enquetes-particuliers/securite-conditions-vie.html

Poland	Polish Victimization Survey (2020), published in: J. Włodarczyk-Madejska, P. Ostaszewski, J. Klimczak, A. Siemaszko, Nękani, oszukiwani, hakowani. Nowe i tradycyjne wymiary wiktymizacji, Wydawnictwo Instytutu Wymiaru Sprawiedliwości, Warszawa 2021
Sweden	<p>Brottsförebyggande rådet, Brå (2020). Nationella trygghetsundersökningen 2020. Rapport 2020:8. Stockholm: Brottsförebyggande rådet. Brottsförebyggande rådet, Brå (2020). Nationella trygghetsundersökningen 2020 [Swedish Crime Survey 2020]. Report 2020:8. Stockholm: Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention (Brå). https://bra.se/download/18.7d27ebd916ea64de5306cd13/1606479595116/2020_8_Nationella_trygghetsundersokningen_2020.pdf AND</p> <p>Brottsförebyggande rådet, Brå (2016). Nationella trygghetsundersökningen 2015. Rapport 2016:1. Stockholm: Brottsförebyggande rådet. Brottsförebyggande rådet, Brå (2016). Nationella trygghetsundersökningen 2015 [Swedish Crime Survey 2015]. Report 2016:1. Stockholm: Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention (Brå). https://bra.se/download/18.47fa372d1520dfb2fc51c5e2/1452520810398/2016_1_NTU_2015.pdf</p>
UK: England and Wales	<p>Prevalence and incidence figures reported in Table 6.1 are derived from 'Crime in England and Wales: Appendix tables' (year ending September 2023), which is available here: https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/crimeinenglandandwalesappendixables</p> <p>Percentages of victims reporting to the police are derived from 'Crime in England and Wales: Annual Trend and Demographic Tables', available here: https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/crimeinenglandandwalesannualtrendanddemographictables</p> <p>Data from trust in the police, feeling of safety, is calculated directly using a frequency table for the variable 'cvpolgood' recorded in the CSEW.</p>
