

**LINCS (LINKING PRISON STATISTICS TO THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM) PROJECT AND
EUROPEAN SOURCEBOOK
OF CRIME AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS 6TH EDITION**

Questionnaire covering the years 2011 - 2016

Country:

Date questionnaire completed:

National correspondent's name:

Address:

Telephone number:

Fax number:

Email:

Website:

Please return the completed questionnaire to your regional co-ordinator by 30th September 2018

Regional co-ordinator's name:

Address:

Telephone number:

Fax number:

Email:

Questionnaire version: 10 April 2018

Errata in the 5th edition of the European Sourcebook (2014)

Did you notice any inaccuracies in the fifth edition of the European Sourcebook? It is available online at <http://wp.unil.ch/europeansourcebook/>

No	Yes

<p>If YES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Indicate page and table numbersb) Give the revised figures and textc) Give the source of the revised datad) Discuss the matter with your regional co-ordinator

Introduction

1. Contents

1.1 Parts of the questionnaire

The questionnaire comprises the following parts:

Part 0 Definitions

Part 1 Police statistics

Part 2 Prosecution statistics

Part 3 Conviction statistics

Part 4 Prison statistics

Part 5 Probation statistics

Part 6 National victimization surveys

1.2 Main characteristics of the questionnaire and the data collection procedure

The aim of the LINC project is to compare the prison and probation statistics collected through the *Council of Europe Penal Statistics (SPACE)* with the rest of criminal statistics and victimization surveys produced in Europe. As the latter are collected through the *European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics (ESB)*, a collaboration between both projects has been established. The result is the present questionnaire.

National correspondents already familiar with the ESB will surely realize that, although the questionnaire may seem longer than the previous ones in terms of the number of pages, in reality it asks for less data. The reason is that some of the data required are already available through the SPACE I and SPACE II reports published annually. In that perspective, some of the cells foreseen for introducing the data required, have already been filled with an indication of the fact that the data are collected through SPACE. However, as not all countries answer the SPACE questionnaire systematically, the data already available have been introduced also in Excel files that are being sent together with the questionnaire.

We have taken advantage of that situation to create Excel files that include all the numerical data for each part of the questionnaire that we have received from each country since 1990, which was the first year covered by the ESB. Thus, each national correspondent is receiving one Excel file with police statistics, one with prosecution statistics, one with conviction statistics, and one with prison

and probation statistics. These files cover the years 1990 to 2011 and, in the case of prison and probation, until 2016. This gives the national correspondents the opportunity to verify the data provided throughout the years, correct eventual mistakes, and add data that were not available at the time of the original data collection. For that reason, the questionnaire also includes the codes of the variables used when transferring the data received from the national correspondents to the ESB database. Hence, it is possible to make the link between the data required in the questionnaire sent in this Word file and the data included in the Excel files. Specific instructions on how to fill the Excel files are provided at the end of this introduction.

Each part of the questionnaire contains tables for entering data and a set of questions on metadata (i.e. information about the way in which data are collected). Questions may be 'closed', i.e. when you are requested to choose one of the suggested replies, or 'open', i.e. when you are requested to draft your own reply. A box is provided after each set of questions for any comments or additional information. Once more, in order to simplify the task of the national correspondents we have **highlighted in yellow** a few new items included in the questionnaire. Moreover, the national correspondents are also receiving six additional Word files that include the metadata received for each of the parts of the 5th edition of the ESB: Part 1 (police statistics), Part 2 (prosecution statistics), Part 3 (conviction statistics), Part 4 (prison statistics), Part 5 (probation statistics) and the data and metadata for Part 6 (victimization surveys). The rationale is that metadata do not vary very often, and therefore it will be possible for the national correspondents to copy-paste the available information in the questionnaire and, in the case of Part 6, to add the latest victimization surveys.

1.3 Key metadata issues

In different parts of the questionnaire, you are requested to provide information on five important issues related to the way in which data are collected (i.e. metadata). Here is some guidance on how the questions about such issues should be interpreted:

> **When are the data in this table collected for the statistics?**

It is important to determine when the data collection takes place in the criminal justice process. For example, as regards the police statistics, great differences exist depending on whether data are recorded when the offence is reported to the police (input) or at a later date, for example when the police have completed their investigation (output).

> **Is a principal offence (or principal sanction) rule applied?**

It is essential to know the counting system used in cases of simultaneous offences. For example, how do the statistics reflect the case of an offender who in the course of theft also causes damage to property? Where a principal offence rule is applied, the statistics will show one offence. Where there is no such rule, there will be a separate count for each offence. As regards Chapter 3.2, the recording of sanctions may follow similar rules.

> **How are multiple offences of the same kind (often called serial offences) counted? How is a person suspected or convicted for such serial offences counted?**

Cases of multiple or serial offences can also pose problems. For example, if a woman reports to the police that her husband has beaten her ten times in the last year, is this recorded as one or as ten offences? Is the husband recorded as one or ten suspects? If he is convicted, is he recorded as one or ten persons?

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

There are also different recording practices regarding offences committed by several persons acting together, e.g. a murder committed by five suspects: Is this recorded as one offence or as multiple offences?

> **How is a person suspected of or convicted for more than one offence in the same year counted?**

Problems may finally occur for persons who have multiple contacts with the system in the same year, e.g. a person being suspected or convicted for theft in March and then again for bodily injury in October. Is such a person counted twice or once only?

1.4 Rule for counting staff

When calculating personnel, please include the total number of full-time and part-time staff. Part-time staff must be counted on the basis of "full-time equivalents" (FTE). For example, if two staff members are each employed for 50 % of the normal working hours they would be counted as one "full-time

equivalent". One part-time staff member working for 50 % of normal working hours would be counted as 0.5 "full-time equivalent".

1.5 Periods covered by the statistics

- 1.5.1. The reference periods or dates may change depending on the subject. Some tables cover several years. For example, in Table 1.1 (offences recorded by the police) separate data are requested for 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, and 2016. Other tables refer solely to 2015.
- 1.5.2. If information is not available for the year or date requested, please give information for a year or date as close as possible to that requested, and indicate clearly the year or date of the information you have given. Please also indicate if the information supplied is provisional or has been estimated.

2. Please make every effort to avoid ambiguity in replies

- 2.1 For any particular item for which you cannot reply, please state whether the item does not apply to your country (e.g. refers to a concept which does not exist in your criminal law or statistical system), or whether no figures are available. **In other words, do not leave any question blank.**
- 2.2 Each item should be accompanied by one of the following **references**:
 - A number, which may be 0. **Zero means the cases are null** (e.g. no homicides during that year)
 - An **asterisk (*)** to indicate that the statistical **information is not (yet) available** or that the **question / concept does not apply**.
 - **Do not use signs whose meaning is not explicit**, such as '-', '/', etc. Avoid using abbreviations such as 'n.a.' without an explanation.
- 2.3 Where a breakdown is requested (for example, by type of offence) and figures for one item cannot be supplied, please do not simply answer 'information not available'. Instead, indicate in the comments whether you have counted these cases (for which you have no breakdown) under another heading or under the total or whether you have not included them in the breakdown.

3. Back up your replies with additional explanation where appropriate

- 3.1 In the questionnaire, you are asked to comment on the tables and definitions. Do not enclose additional documents, although some text clarifying your replies may be helpful. This might be particularly useful where you feel that more explanation is needed on a definition supplied.
- 3.2 In the case of time series, please **explain any gaps** (missing data, major changes in orders of magnitude from one year to another) and **variations in trends** (observed over several years). Reference should be made to major legislative, administrative and even political developments, which may explain such trends. The same is true for changes in statistical recording.
- 3.3 You are also asked to indicate **the source** of the data supplied for each table. These indications should be in English or French, and should consist solely of the following: if the data are unpublished: *name of the institution and source department, name of the statistical system used*; if the data have been published: *name and date of the publication*.

Example:

Source: Ministry of Justice - Directorate of Prison Administration - Department of Communication, Studies and International Relations: National Register of Prisoners, not published.

or

Source: Based on data taken from 'Crime in England & Wales 2010/11'.

If the source is **available online**, please also provide a **link to the website** where the data can be found.

4. Please meet the deadline: 30th September 2018

The procedure for collecting international statistics is necessarily complex: collection of data at the national level from the various services and departments, centralisation with the regional co-ordinators (who check the validity of the figures, return them if necessary, and correct them), processing, production, interpretation and distribution. This is a long chain of events. If there is too great a lapse of time between the reference date for the data and their processing, statistics lose much of their value.

5. Relations between national correspondents and the regional co-ordinators

Where difficulties arise, the regional co-ordinator should be informed, for example when the definitions used in the questionnaire appear to you as ambiguous or when the deadline for replies cannot be met.

6. Access to the data

The information provided by the national correspondents will allow the production of two reports for the Council of Europe — (a) a report on differences in the legal definitions of offences across Europe which will allow a comparison of the prison population by offence observed in the continent, and (b) a report on trends in conviction statistics since 2005 by type of offence, which will allow a comparison of the trends observed in the composition of the prison population by offence since the same year — as well as the 6th edition of the European Sourcebook. The later will be published in print and online¹, and the information compiled from the national correspondents will be made available in the final, accepted and validated version via the website <http://wp.unil.ch/europeansourcebook>. The names of national correspondents will appear in the Sourcebook as contributors, and credits to the national correspondents will also be given on the website.

7. Summary of the files sent to the National correspondents

All in all, the National correspondents are receiving:

- (1) This questionnaire (as a Word file)
- (2) Four Excel files with the numerical data received since the first edition of the ESB (i.e. since 1990) for:
 - Police statistics DB (database)
 - Prosecution statistics DB (database)
 - Conviction statistics DB (database)
 - Prison and Probation statistics DB (database)
- (3) Six Word files with the metadata provided for the 5th edition of the ESB for:
 - Part 1 (Police statistics)
 - Part 2 (Prosecution statistics)
 - Part 3 (Conviction statistics)
 - Part 4 (Prison statistics)
 - Part 5 (Probation statistics)
 - Part 6 (Victimization surveys): This part includes both data and metadata.

Before starting to answer the questionnaire, national correspondents are kindly requested to check these files.

In particular, the Excel files are organized as follows:

- On the first row you will find, apart from the names and codes of each variable, the years for which the data were collected until now as well the years for which they will be collected through this project. As always, in order to test the validity of the information collected, data collected for the last year of the previous edition of the Sourcebook are collected again in the next edition of it. For example, the years 2003, 2007 and 2011 appear twice in the Excel file.
- In the first two left columns you will find the name and codes of the variables.
- Variables written in red mean that they have disappeared since the last edition (5th Edition) or before.
- Blue lines help distinguishing one table from the next one.
- Bold lines help distinguishing the subcategories of the table.
- Variables starting by “*of which*”, mean that they correspond to a subcategory of the previous variable. When they refer to a subcategory of a subcategory, the variables start by “*of which of which*”.
- Grey cells mean that *no data were available* or that the variable was *not applicable*.
- Data already available for the years 2011 to 2016 are taken from the Council of Europe Annual

¹ At <http://www.heuni.fi> and <http://wp.unil.ch/europeansourcebook/>. The former editions of the Sourcebook are also available at <http://wp.unil.ch/europeansourcebook/>.

Penal Statistics (SPACE).

- When, in previous editions, the countries answered that the data were not available or the concept was not applicable, the Excel database indicates a negative number, usually -2 for data not available, and -5 for concept not applicable

If you discover inconsistencies or mistakes, or if you can supply some of the missing data, do not hesitate to introduce the necessary modifications or data directly in the Excel files, but please **highlight in red** your modifications.

Regarding the data required in this questionnaire for the period 2011 to 2016, you can also introduce them directly in the Excel file.

Please note that any comments on this questionnaire are welcome.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR HELP

Part 0 Definitions

A Offence definitions

The following definitions are **not** legal definitions. They merely serve to make international statistical comparisons as feasible as possible and to help you when providing the figures for the tables contained in this questionnaire.

The general definition of each offence is complemented with a list of specific items, some of which you are requested to *include* in or to *exclude* from your figures. These *include and exclude rules* deal with specific forms of criminal behaviour for which it might be arguable whether they are subsumed under the standard definition.

Example: In some countries, assault leading to death is included under the general category of homicide, while in others it is included under the general category of assault; but to make international comparisons possible all countries should count it under the same general category.

For items on the *exclude* list, the offence where the excluded item should be included instead is indicated, if applicable. This is done by giving the number of the offence definition, which can be found in the first line of each definition table (e.g. A.3.1 for intentional homicide). There is, however, no explicit reference made to the definition for criminal offences total (A.1) in these lists. This definition is overarching and should, if possible, include all offences subject to criminal proceedings in your country, therefore also such offences that are listed on any exclude list of any specific offence, as long as the excluded behaviour is prosecuted in criminal proceedings in your country.

Usually, in your criminal justice system there will still be other forms of criminal behaviour that might be covered by a standard definition, but which are not explicitly mentioned on the include or exclude list. If you are confronted with such a situation, please make your decision (about whether to include or exclude that type of behaviour) on the basis of the standard definition itself, and make a comment on the issue in the questionnaire. You can always discuss your decision with your regional coordinator.

Example: For *homicide*, the **standard definition** is *intentional killing of a person*. You are asked to *include assault leading to death, euthanasia, infanticide and attempts* and to *exclude assistance with suicide, abortion and negligent killing*. This means that you are required to:

- 1) Try to meet the standard definition by including **all** intentional killings (i.e.: not only the ones covered by the list, but also all others, even types that may constitute a specific offence in your criminal justice system such as parricide or uxoricide) **except** the ones you are asked to exclude.
- 2) Answer the include/exclude questions **trying to follow the given rules**.

One of the aims of the questionnaire is to identify differences between the definition used for police statistics and the definition used for convictions statistics. Thus, for each specific item, we ask you to indicate:

(1) Whether it is included or excluded in police statistics

→ In the tables, please mark an 'X' in the appropriate *incl.* or *excl.* column.

(2) Whether it is included or excluded in conviction statistics

→ In the tables, please mark an 'X' in the appropriate *incl.* or *excl.* column.

The figures reported for each offence should **include attempts** as well as completed offences (please note that in the case of homicide, we also ask you to provide separate data for completed offences).

For each offence, you are asked to use the figures which come as close as possible to the relevant definitions. Please use the *comments* box provided for each definition for additional remarks that would be helpful to understand the figures.

If the definition has changed between 2011 and 2016, please give full details in Section B 'Changes in offence definitions'. The same should be done if there are any differences between the answers given in the fifth edition of the European Sourcebook (published in 2014) and the answers you are giving in this questionnaire regarding the definitions.

You do not have to comment on a definition for an offence if you are not able to report data on it anywhere in the questionnaire. In such a case, just enter "no data available" into the comments box.

The **International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes** (ICCS) by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), which is also adopted by Eurostat, is partly based on the definitions from the European Sourcebook, but deviates from these definitions in some places. Except for the 'total criminal offences' category (there is no explicit 'total crime' in the ICCS) and the 'Firearms involved' table (A.13), the

ICCS classification is indicated for each crime definition and each item on the include/exclude lists. This way the differences are made clear and this can be of help when filling in the questionnaires, both for the European Sourcebook and Eurostat.

The correspondence between the ICCS (sub)categories and the definitions and items of the European Sourcebook will generally speaking not be exact. There can and will be (minor) differences and items that are not defined in either the ICCS or the ESB (or both). The ICCS column in the definitions tables may be of help in interpreting the similarities and differences:

- An empty cell in the ICCS column indicates that the ESB description is too broad to be covered by one or a few ICCS categories. Usually this occurs a few times in the exclude lists. Also, it could mean that there is no obvious link with ICCS (sub)categories.
- An ICCS (sub)category in **bold** typeface means that the ESB definition covers exactly or almost exactly the ICCS classification mentioned in the cell. When two or more ICCS classifications are mentioned, the ICCS classifications in **bold** typeface are (almost) exactly included in the ESB (sub)category. If all classifications listed for a certain ESB (sub)category are in bold typeface, they add up (almost) exactly to that (sub)category.
- ICCS (sub)categories in *italic* typeface mean that the ICCS classification(s) mentioned in the cell cover(s) *more* criminal acts than the ESB definition.
- Sometimes the ICCS uses so-called 'disaggregating variables' such as 'At' to indicate attempts. If applicable these are mentioned in the cell.

There is, however, an important generic difference between the scope of the ICCS and the European Sourcebook: in the ICCS all crimes that are "... *punishable ... by national criminal **legislation***" are included, whereas in the European Sourcebook "*all offences subject to criminal **proceedings** should be included*". In the ICCS column for each offence as presented here in the definition tables, this difference is ignored. However, the implication is that, at least for some countries, the scope of the ICCS is broader and higher figures are to be expected.

In principle, all offences subject to criminal proceedings should be included. This is an important rule because there are some countries that follow a *minor offence concept*, which may imply that such kind of offences are excluded from criminal law (for example the *wykroczenia* in Poland in cases of minor thefts) or are subject to special proceedings (for example most *contraventions* in France, which are handled only by the police) *outside the criminal justice system*. The same might be true for administrative offences.

Such a differentiation is not always straightforward. As a rule of thumb, a group of offences can be considered to be subject to proceedings outside criminal law, if it is

- a) subject to specific procedural rules that aim at speedy, often written, proceedings without the involvement of the prosecution service and the *criminal courts*,
- b) the offences are considered minor or administrative in nature, and
- c) cannot be punished by imprisonment, with the possible exception of a substitute sanction for fine defaulters.

An offence can be considered administrative if it protects administrative rules or procedures *as such*. It does therefore not lead to immediate personal harm or personal annoyance.

A.1 Total criminal offences				
Standard definition: all offences subject to criminal proceedings				
	Indicate if <u>included in or excluded from:</u>			
	police statistics		conviction statistics	
	incl.	excl.	incl.	excl.
Include the following:				
• minor theft and other minor property offences	DTC16A		DTC16B	
• minor assault and other minor violent offences	DTC16C		DTC16D	
• criminal offences committed by minors	DTC16E		DTC16F	
• crimes according to a military penal code	DTC16FA		DTC16FB	
• traffic offences, if they are subject to criminal proceedings	DTC16G		DTC16H	
• all other criminal offences subject to criminal proceedings (<i>please list the excluded offence categories in the comments box if you cannot follow this rule</i>)	DTC16I		DTC16J	
Exclude the following:				
• all traffic offences subject to proceedings outside the	DTC16KA		DTC16LA	

criminal justice system				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> all traffic offences sanctioned by fines issued automatically by a technical system 	DTC16MA		DTC16NA	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> administrative offences subject to proceedings outside the criminal justice system (<i>also see explanatory text above; please list the included offence categories in the comments box if you cannot follow this rule</i>) 	DTC16OA		DTC16PA	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> minor offences subject to proceedings outside the criminal justice system (<i>also see explanatory text above; please list the included offence categories in the comments box if you cannot follow this rule</i>) 	DTC16QA		DTC16RA	

Comments on the definition – see Introduction (paragraph 3)

CDTC16

A.2 Major road traffic offences				ICCS	
Standard definition: road traffic offences subject to criminal proceedings				0907 010321 02063 02072	
	Indicate if included in or excluded from:				
	police statistics		conviction statistics		
	incl.	excl.	incl.	excl.	
Include the following:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> negligent homicide and negligent injury in road traffic 	DTT16A		DTT16B		010321
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> dangerous / reckless driving <i>(i.e.: driving in a way that falls far below what would be expected of a competent and careful driver and is obviously endangering life or health of another person or leads to the danger of serious damage to property)</i> 	DTT16C		DTT16D		02063
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> seriously endangering road traffic in other ways <i>(e.g. removing traffic signs, building obstacles, throwing objects onto the motorway)</i> 	DTT16E		DTT16F		0907
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol <i>(also see below)</i> 	DTT16G		DTT16H		02072
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> all other traffic offences subject to criminal proceedings 	DTT16HA		DTT16HB		0907
Exclude the following:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> offences committed outside road traffic <i>(e.g. involving trains, airplanes, ships or boats)</i> 	DTT16Q		DTT16R		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> all traffic offences subject to proceedings outside the criminal justice system 	DTT16S		DTT16T		
BAC (in gram per litre or gram)					
General limit of blood alcohol content (BAC) above	DTT16AI				

Comments on the definition – see Introduction (paragraph 3)

CDTT16

General remark for homicides: Please note that intentional homicide is a general category and that you will also be asked to provide data on the subcategory of completed intentional homicide.

A.3.1 Intentional homicide ²					ICCS	
Standard definition: intentional killing of a person					0101 0102 0105	
		Indicate if <u>included in or excluded from:</u>				
		police		conviction		
		incl.	excl.	incl.	excl.	
Include the following:						
• assault leading to death	DHO16A		DHO16B		0101	
• euthanasia	DHO16C		DHO16D		0105	
• infanticide	DHO16E		DHO16F		0101	
• attempts	DHO16G		DHO16H		0102	
Exclude the following:						
• assistance with suicide	DHO16I		DHO16J		0104	
• abortion	DHO16K		DHO16L		0106	
• negligent killing (A.2 if traffic related)	DHO16M		DHO16N		01032	
• war crimes, genocide, crimes against humanity	DHO16O		DHO16P		110131, 11014, 11015	

Comments on the definition – see Introduction (paragraph 3)

CDHO16

² Differently from Anglo-American concepts and the International Classification of Crimes for Statistical Purposes, “homicide” here means both completed and attempted cases.

General remark for bodily injury (assault): Please note that bodily injury is a general category and that you will also be asked to provide data on the subcategory of aggravated bodily injury.

A.4.1 Bodily injury (assault)				ICCS	
Standard definition: inflicting bodily injury on another person with intent				02011	
				Indicate if <u>included in or excluded from:</u>	
				police statistics	
				incl.	excl.
Include the following:					
• minor bodily injury	DAS16A		DAS16B		020112
• aggravated bodily injury	DAS16C		DAS16D		020111
• bodily injury of a public servant/official	DAS16E		DAS16F		Mot
• bodily injury in a domestic dispute	DAS16G		DAS16H		ViP
• attempts	DAS16I		DAS16J		At
Exclude the following:					
• assault leading to death (A.3.1)	DAS16K		DAS16L		0101
• threats	DAS16M		DAS16N		02012
• assault only causing pain (e.g. <i>slapping</i>)	DAS16O		DAS16P		020112
• sexual assault (A.5.1)	DAS16Q		DAS16R		0301
• negligent bodily injury (A.1)	DAS16S		DAS16T		02061, 02062 02069

Comments on the definition – see Introduction (paragraph 3)

CDAS16

A.4.2 Of which: Aggravated bodily injury (aggravated assault)					ICCS				
Standard definition: inflicting serious (e.g. life-threatening or disabling) bodily injury to another person with intent, or under aggravated circumstances (use of weapons, or on a vulnerable victim) ³					020111				
					Indicate if included in or excluded from:				
					police statistics		conviction statistics		
					incl.	excl.	incl.	excl.	
Include the following:									
• serious and lasting (<i>i.e. disabling</i>) bodily injury					DAA16A		DAA16B		020111
• life-threatening bodily injury					DAA16C		DAA16D		
• use of weapons (<i>dangerous objects</i>)					DAA16E		DAA16F		We
• particularly vulnerable victim					DAA16G		DAA16H		
• attempts					DAA16I		DAA16J		At
Exclude the following:									
• assault leading to death (<i>which should be recorded as homicide, see above</i>)					DAA16K		DAA16L		0101
• mere threats					DAA16M		DAA16N		02012
• sexual assault (A.5.1)					DAA16O		DAA16P		0301
• negligent bodily injury					DAA16Q		DAA16R		02061, 02062, 02069

Comments on the definition – see Introduction (paragraph 3)

CAAS16

³ Please note that cases of aggravated bodily injury should also be included under the total of bodily injury.

General remark for sexual offences: Please note that sexual assault is a general category covering all physical sexual contacts with persons against their will or with those who cannot validly consent, especially children. Rape and sexual abuse of a child are subcategories of this definition of sexual assault. Even if this structure does not reflect the legal situation in your country, please try to follow it as close as possible by adding up all cases of rape, sexual abuse and other sexual assaults.

A.5.1 Sexual assault				ICCS			
Standard definition: physical sexual contact with a person against her/his will or with a person who cannot validly consent to sexual acts				03011 030121			
				Indicate if included in or excluded from:			
				police statistics		conviction statistics	
				incl.	excl.	incl.	excl.
Include the following:							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> any sexual acts committed with violence or threat of violence 	DSA16A		DSA16B		03011, 030121		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> any sexual acts committed with abuse of authority or undue pressure 	DSA16C		DSA16D		030112, 030121		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> any sexual acts committed against a helpless person 	DSA16E		DSA16F		030113, 030121		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> any sexual acts committed against a marital partner against her/his will 	DSA16G		DSA16H		03011, 030121		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> acts considered as rape (A.5.2) 	DSA16I		DSA16J		03011		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> acts considered as physical sexual abuse of a child (A.5.3) 	DSA16K		DSA16L		030113, 030121		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> attempts 	DSA16M		DSA16N		At		
Exclude the following:							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> any verbal or any other form of non-physical molestation 	DSA16O		DSA16P		030122, 030129, 03019, 8029		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> pornography 	DSA16Q		DSA16R		08022, 03022		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> pimping 	DSA16S		DSA16T		03021 030222		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> buying / offering paid sex 	DSA16U		DSA16V		08021		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> exhibitionism 	DSA16W		DSA16X		08029		

Comments on the definition – see Introduction (paragraph 3)

CDSA16

A.5.2 Of which: Rape				ICCS	
Standard definition: sexual intercourse with a person against her/his will (<i>per vaginam</i> or other)				03011	
				Indicate if included in or excluded from:	
				police statistics	
				incl.	excl.
				incl.	excl.
Include the following:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> penetration other than vaginal (<i>e.g. buggery</i>) 	DRA16A		DRA16B		03011
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> forced intra-marital sexual intercourse 	DRA16C		DRA16D		03011
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> sexual intercourse without force with a helpless person 	DRA16E		DRA16F		030113
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> sexual intercourse of an adult with a child or any other person who cannot validly consent 	DRA16GA		DRA16HA		030113
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> attempts 	DRA16I		DRA16J		At
Exclude the following:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> sexual intercourse between children⁴, if factually (i.e. regardless of legal validity) consented by both partners 	DRA16KA		DRA16LA		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> sexual intercourse between a child and a juvenile⁵, if factually (i.e. regardless of legal validity) consented by both partners and the age difference is not larger than three years 	DRA16MA		DRA16NA		

Comments on the definition – see Introduction (paragraph 3)

CDRA16

⁴ Child = person below the age of sexual consent according to the law. The age of sexual consent means the age under which a minor cannot validly consent to have sexual contacts.

⁵ Juvenile = person above the age of sexual consent, but younger than 18.

A.5.3 <i>Of which</i> : Sexual abuse of a child				ICCS			
Standard definition: any form of physical sexual contact of a person above the age of sexual consent ⁶ with a person below the age of sexual consent, except of sexual intercourse				030121 (STV: minor)			
				Indicate if included in or excluded from:			
				police statistics		conviction statistics	
				incl.	excl.	incl.	excl.
Include the following:							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> any form of physical sexual contact not amounting to (statutory) rape 		DSM16AA		DSM16BA			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> attempts 		DSM16G		DSM16H			
Exclude the following:							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> verbal or any other form of non-physical molestation (e.g. via the internet) 		DSM16I		DSM16J			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> distribution and possession of child pornography 		DSM16K		DSM16L			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> acts considered as rape (A.5.2) 		DSM16M		DSM16N			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> sexual acts between children⁷, if factually (i.e. regardless of legal validity) consented by both partners 		DSM16O		DSM16P			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> sexual acts between a child and a juvenile⁸, if factually (i.e. regardless of legal validity) consented by both partners and the age difference is not larger than three years 		DSM16Q		DSM16R			
Please indicate the age of sexual consent:				DSMAGE16A			
Are there any exceptions to the general age of sexual consent?				Yes (<i>please specify</i>)			
				No			

Comments on the definition – see Introduction (paragraph 3)

CDSM16

⁶ Age of sexual consent means the age under which a minor cannot validly consent to have sexual contacts.

⁷ Child = person below the age of sexual consent according to the law. The age of sexual consent means the age under which a minor cannot validly consent to have sexual contacts.

⁸ Juvenile = person above the age of sexual consent, but younger than 18.

A.6 Robbery						ICCS	
Standard definition: theft ⁹ with force or threat of force against a person						0401	
						Indicate if <u>included in or excluded from:</u>	
						police statistics	
						incl.	excl.
						incl.	excl.
Include the following:							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> muggings (<i>bag-snatchings</i>) 						DRO16A	DRO16B
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> theft immediately followed by force or threat of force against a person used to keep hold of the stolen goods 						DRO16C	DRO16D
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> attempts 						DRO16E	DRO16F
Exclude the following:							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> pick-pocketing (A.7.1) 						DRO16G	DRO16H
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> extortion 						DRO16I	DRO16J
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> blackmailing 						DRO16K	DRO16L
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> theft with force against property only (A.7.2) 						DRO16M	DRO16N

Comments on the definition – see Introduction (paragraph 3)

CDRO16

⁹ See the definition of theft below.

General remark for theft: Please note that theft is a general category and that you will also be asked to provide data on the subcategory of aggravated theft and several subcategories of the latter.

A.7.1 Theft				ICCS	
Standard definition: depriving a person or organisation of property with the intent to keep it				0501 0502	
		Indicate if included in or excluded from:			
		police statistics	conviction statistics		
		incl.	excl.	incl.	
				excl.	
Include the following:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> minor (<i>e.g. small value</i>) theft 	DTH16A		DTH16B		0502
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> theft committed by means of burglary (<i>i.e. by breaking and entering</i>) 	DTH16CA		DTH16DA		0501
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> theft of motor vehicles (A.7.2.1) 	DTH16E		DTH16F		05021
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> theft by employees 	DTH16G		DTH16H		0502
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> attempts 	DTH16I		DTH16J		At
Exclude the following:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> robbery (A.6) 	DTH16K		DTH16L		0401
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> fraud (A.8.1) 	DTH16LA		DTH16LB		07011
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> receiving/handling stolen goods 	DTH16M		DTH16N		07049
If small value theft is excluded, what is the legal upper limit for the “small value”? <i>Please give an amount in Euros</i>		DTH16O			

Comments on the definition – see Introduction (paragraph 3)

CDTH16

General remark for aggravated theft: Please note that aggravated theft is a subcategory of theft, and that you will also be asked to provide data on several of its subcategories.

A.7.2 Of which: Aggravated theft				ICCS ¹⁰			
Standard definition: theft under aggravating circumstances concerning the modus operandi or the kind of victim/property stolen				0501 0502			
				Indicate if included in or excluded from:			
				police statistics		conviction statistics	
				incl.	excl.	incl.	excl.
Include the following:							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> theft committed by means of burglary (i.e. by breaking and entering; A.7.2.2) 	DTA16A		DTA16B		0501		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> all other cases of theft with force against property (e.g. breaking of a safe) 	DTA16C		DTA16D		0502		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> theft using false or skeleton keys 	DTA16E		DTA16F		0501		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> theft of motor vehicles (A.7.2.1) 	DTA16G		DTA16H		05021		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> theft against vulnerable persons 	DTA16I		DTA16J		0501		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> theft of weapons 	DTA16K		DTA16L		0501		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> theft of items of increased cultural or religious value 	DTA16M		DTA16N		0501		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> attempts 	DTA16O		DTA16P		At		
Exclude the following:							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> robbery (A.6) 	DTA16S		DTA16T		0401		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> fraud (A.8.1) 	DTA16U		DTA16V		07011		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> receiving/handling stolen goods 	DTA16W		DTA16X		07049		

¹⁰ The concept of 'aggravated theft' is completely missing from the ICCS. Burglary is part of it, but in general does not cover all aggravated thefts.

Comments on the definition – see Introduction (paragraph 3)

CDTA16

A.7.2.1 Of which: Theft of a motor vehicle				ICCS			
Standard definition: depriving a person or organisation of a motor vehicle with the intent to keep it or to use it				05021			
				Indicate if included in or excluded from:			
				police statistics		conviction statistics	
				incl.	excl.	incl.	excl.
Include the following:							
• joyriding	DTV16A		DTV16B		050212		
• theft of trucks / lorries	DTV16C		DTV16D		050211		
• theft of motorcycles	DTV16E		DTV16F		050211		
• theft of motorboats	DTV16G		DTV16H		050219		
• theft of a motor vehicle using force against the vehicle or other property	DTV16HA		DTV16HB		05021		
• attempts	DTV16I		DTV16J		At		
Exclude the following:							
• theft of motor vehicle parts	DTV16G		DTV16H		050213, 050219		
• robbery (A.6) of a motor vehicle	DTV16K		DTV16L		0401		
• receiving/handling a stolen vehicle	DTV16M		DTV16N		07049		

Comments on the definition – see Introduction (paragraph 3)

CDTV16

General remark for burglary: Please note that burglary is a subcategory of aggravated theft, and that you will also be asked to provide data on the subcategory of domestic burglary.

A.7.2.2 Of which: Theft by means of burglary				ICCS	
Standard definition: theft from a closed part of a building or other premises after gaining access to it against the owner's will (e.g. by use of force against an object)				0501	
				Indicate if included in or excluded from:	
		police statistics		conviction statistics	
		incl.	excl.	incl.	excl.
Include the following:					
• theft by means of domestic burglary		DBU16A	DBU16B	<i>05012</i>	
• theft from a factory, shop, office, etc.		DBU16C	DBU16D	05011, 05013	
• theft from a military establishment		DBU16E	DBU16F	<i>05013</i>	
• theft by using false or skeleton keys		DBU16G	DBU16H	<i>0501</i>	
• attempts		DBU16I	DBU16J	At	
Exclude the following:					
• theft from a motor vehicle (A.7.1)		DBU16JA	DBU16JB	<i>0502</i>	
• theft from a container (A.7.1)		DBU16M	DBU16N		
• theft from a vending machine (A.7.1)		DBU16O	DBU16P		
• theft from a parking meter (A.7.1)		DBU16Q	DBU16R		
• theft from a fenced meadow/compound (A.7.1)		DBU16S	DBU16T		

Comments on the definition – see Introduction (paragraph 3)

CDBU16

A.7.2.3 Of which: Theft by means of domestic burglary					ICCS			
Standard definition: theft from closed private premises after gaining access to them against the owner's will (e.g. by use of force against an object)					05012			
					Indicate if included in or excluded from:			
					police statistics		conviction statistics	
					incl.	excl.	incl.	excl.
Include the following:								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> theft from an attic or basement in a multi-dwelling building 	DBD16A		DBD16B		05012			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> theft from a secondary residence (<i>even if unoccupied</i>) 	DBD16C		DBD16D		050122			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> attempts 	DBD16E		DBD16F		At			
Exclude the following:								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> theft from a factory, shop, office, etc. (A.7.2.2) 	DBD16G		DBD16H		05011, 05013			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> theft from a detached garage, shed, barn or stable (A.7.2.2) 	DBD16I		DBD16J		05012			
					05019			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> theft from a fenced meadow/compound (A.7.1) 	DBD16K		DBD16L		0502			

Comments on the definition – see Introduction (paragraph 3)

CDBD16

General remark for fraud: Please note that fraud is a general category and that you will also be asked to provide data on the subcategory of cyber fraud.

A.8.1 Fraud				ICCS			
Standard definition: deceiving someone or taking advantage of someone's error with the intent to unlawfully gain financial benefits, thereby causing the deceived person to enter any operation that will be damaging to his/her or a third person's financial interests				070112			
				Indicate if included in or excluded from:			
				police statistics		conviction statistics	
				incl.	excl.	incl.	excl.
Include the following:							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> cyber fraud (<i>i.e. fraud committed by means of computer-mediated communication, e.g. via the internet</i>) 		DFRC16A	DFRC16B	Cy			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> attempts 		DFR16A	DFR16B	At			
Exclude the following:							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> receiving/handling stolen property 		DFR16C	DFR16D	07049			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> forgery of documents (A.9) 		DFR16E	DFR16F	07023			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> tax and customs offences 		DFR16G	DFR16H	08041			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> subsidy fraud 		DFR16I	DFR16J	070111			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> fraud involving welfare payments 		DFR16K	DFR16L	070111			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> money laundering (A.10) 		DFR16M	DFR16N	07041			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> forgery of money or payment instruments 		DFR16O	DFR16P	07021			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> consuming goods or services without the intent to pay (<i>e.g. fare dodging</i>) 		DFR16Q	DFR16R	05026			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> breaching of trust / embezzlement 		DFR16S	DFR16T	07032			

Comments on the definition – see Introduction (paragraph 3)

CDFR16	
---------------	--

A.8.2 Of which: Cyber fraud					
Standard definition: <i>Fraud committed by means of computer-mediated communication, e.g. via the internet</i>				070112 (Event: CY 1)	
	Indicate if <u>included in or excluded from</u>:				
	police statistics		conviction statistics		
	incl.	excl.	incl.	excl.	
Include the following:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> online banking fraud (e.g. by phishing) 	DFRC16A		DFRC16B		070112 (Event: CY 1)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> online shopping fraud (e.g. by phishing, by selling goods without the intent of delivery, or by buying goods without the intent to pay for them) 	DFRC16C		DFRC16D		070112 (Event: CY 1)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> fraud by unauthorized online use of payment instruments (e.g. credit card or debit card data, PayPal or other payment accounts, Bitcoin) 	DFRC16E		DFRC16F		070112 (Event: CY 1)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> other forms of fraud committed via the internet 	DFRC16G		DFRC16H		070112 (Event: CY 1)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> fraud committed in other data networks (e.g. on an intranet or peer-to-peer network) 	DFRC16I		DFRC16J		070112 (Event: CY 1)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> attempts 	DFRC16K		DFRC16L		At
Exclude the following:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> other cybercrimes 	DFRC16M		DFRC16N		0903, any other offence coded "Event: Cy 1"
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> fraud by unauthorized use of credit or debit cards at automated teller machines (ATM) 	DFRC16O		DFRC16P		070112
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> fraud by unauthorized use of credit or debit cards at point of sale (POS) terminals (i.e.: electronic payment at retail locations) 	DFRC16Q		DFRC16R		070112
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> fraud by unauthorized offline use of 	DFRC16S		DFRC16T		070112

payment instruments					
---------------------	--	--	--	--	--

Comments on the definition – see Introduction (paragraph 3)

CDFRC16

A.9 Forgery of documents				ICCS	
Standard definition: creation or use of a false ¹¹ (i.e.: counterfeited) document or tampering of a genuine document with the intent to deceive				07023	
				Indicate if included in or excluded from:	
				police statistics	
				conviction statistics	
		incl.	excl.	incl.	excl.
Include the following:					
• forgery or use of passports and identity cards		DFD16A		DFD16B	
• forgery or use of certificates		DFD16C		DFD16D	
• forgery or use of contracts		DFD16E		DFD16F	
• forgery or use of physical documents with the aid of a computer system		DFD16G		DFD16H	
• attempts		DFD16I		DFD16J	
					At
Exclude the following:					
• forgery or use of money or payment instruments		DFD16K		DFD16L	
• forgery or use of electronic (i.e.: virtual, non-physical) documents		DFD16M		DFD16N	
• preparatory offences to forgery (e.g. purchase of a computer program or copier in order to use it for forgery)		DFD16O		DFD16P	
• mere written lies (untrue information in an original document)		DFD16Q		DFD16R	
• fraud (A.8.1)		DFD16S		DFD16T	
					070112

¹¹ For the purpose of this definition, a document is only to be considered “false” if it seems to stem from a person or institution that actually has not created it and has also not authorized the contents. As an example, take a certificate that looks as if it was issued by a school, yet it was created by the student him- or herself to create the impression of better grades than actually achieved.

Comments on the definition – see Introduction (paragraph 3)

CDFD16

A.10 Money laundering				ICCS				
Standard definition: specific financial transactions to conceal the identity, source, and/or destination of money or non-monetary property deriving from criminal activities				07041				
				Indicate if included in or excluded from:				
				police statistics		conviction statistics		
				incl.	excl.			
				incl.	excl.			
Include the following:								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> receiving and handling illegally obtained (<i>but not stolen</i>) non-monetary property 				DML16A		DML16B		07041
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> attempts 				DML16C		DML16D		At
Exclude the following:								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> receiving/handling stolen property (None) 				DML16E		DML16F		07049
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> violations of the 'know-your-customer' rule (<i>i.e. negligence in identification of customer's identity or origin of funds</i>) (None) 				DML16G		DML16H		

Comments on the definition – see Introduction (paragraph 3)

CDML16

A.11 Corruption in the public sector				ICCS	
Standard definition: offering or accepting financial or any other advantage in exchange for favourable treatment by public officials				07031	
				Indicate if included in or excluded from:	
				police statistics	
				conviction statistics	
				incl.	excl.
				incl.	excl.
Include the following:					
• active and passive corruption		DCO16A	DCO16B	07031	
• instigation to corruption		DCO16C	DCO16D	In	
• complicity		DCO16E	DCO16F	Ac	
• corruption of domestic officials		DCO16G	DCO16H	07031	
• corruption of foreign officials		DCO16I	DCO16J	07031	
• extortion by public officials		DCO16K	DCO16L	07031	
• offering officials advantages without <i>immediate</i> interest (<i>i.e.: in order to get them hooked on receiving gifts</i>)		DCO16M	DCO16N	07031	
• attempts		DCO16O	DCO16P	At	
Exclude the following:					
• corruption in the private sector		DCO16Q	DCO16R	07031	
• extortion (<i>except by public officials</i>)		DCO16S	DCO16T	02051	
• bribery of the electorate		DCO16U	DCO16V	08071	

Comments on the definition – see Introduction (paragraph 3)

CDCO16

General remark for drug offences: Please note that “drug offences” is a general category and that you will also be asked to provide data on the subcategory of drug trafficking.

A.12.1 Drug offences					ICCS			
Standard definition: all illicit intentional acts in connection with narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances as defined in the international drug control conventions					06011 060121 060122 060123 060129			
					Indicate if included in or excluded from:			
					police statistics		conviction statistics	
					incl.	excl.	incl.	excl.
Include the following:								
• cultivation	DDR16A		DDR16B		<i>Many ICCS categories within the general 0601 category</i>			
• production and manufacture	DDR16C		DDR16D					
• extraction and preparation	DDR16E		DDR16F					
• offering and offering for sale	DDR16G		DDR16H					
• distribution	DDR16I		DDR16J					
• purchase	DDR16K		DDR16L					
• sale	DDR16M		DDR16N					
• delivery on any terms whatsoever	DDR16O		DDR16P					
• brokerage	DDR16Q		DDR16R					
• dispatch and dispatch in transit	DDR16S		DDR16T					
• transport	DDR16U		DDR16V					
• importation	DDR16W		DDR16X					
• exportation	DDR16Y		DDR16Z					
• financing of drug operations	DDR16AA		DDR16AB					

• possession not in connection with personal use	DDR16AC		DDR16AD		
• possession for personal use (<i>i.e.: possession of small quantities</i>)	DDR16AE		DDR16AF		060111
• consumption	DDR16AG		DDR16AH		
• attempts	DDR16AI		DDR16AJ		At
Exclude the following:					
• offences with respect to precursor substances (None)	DDR16AK		DDR16AL		060124
If possession of small quantities of drugs is excluded, please specify the upper legal limit for each of the following substance:					
1) cannabis	DDR16AM				
2) heroin	DDR16AN				
3) cocaine	DDR16AO				
4) ecstasy	DDR16AP				
5) amphetamines	DDR16AQ				
6) other synthetic drugs	DDR16AR				

Comments on the definition – see Introduction (paragraph 3)

CDRS16

A.12.2 Of which: Drug trafficking					ICCS	
Standard definition: drug offences not in connection with personal use					060121 060122 060123 060129	
					Indicate if included in or excluded from:	
					police	
		incl.	excl.	incl.	excl.	
Include the following:						
• cultivation	DDT16A		DDT16B		<i>Many ICCS categories within the general 06012 category</i>	
• production and manufacture	DDT16C		DDT16D			
• extraction and preparation	DDT16E		DDT16F			
• offering and offering for sale	DDT16G		DDT16H			
• distribution	DDT16I		DDT16J			
• purchase	DDT16K		DDT16L			
• sale	DDT16M		DDT16N			
• delivery on any terms whatsoever	DDT16O		DDT16P			
• brokerage	DDT16Q		DDT16R			
• dispatch and dispatch in transit	DDT16S		DDT16T			
• transport	DDT16U		DDT16V			
• importation	DDT16W		DDT16X			
• exportation	DDT16Y		DDT16Z			
• financing of drug operations	DDT16AA		DDT16AB			
• possession	DDT16AC		DDT16AD			
• attempts	DDT16AE		DDT16AF			
Exclude the following:						
• offences with respect to precursor substances	DDT16AG		DDT16AH		060124	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> purchase, cultivation, production and possession for personal use (<i>i.e.: purchase, etc. of small quantities</i>) (A.12.1) 	DDT16AHA		DDT16AHB		06011
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> consumption(A.12.1) 	DDT16AK		DDT16AL		

Comments on the definition – see Introduction (paragraph 3)

CDDT16

A.13 Firearm involved (ICCS: <i>Event We 1</i>)		
Standard definition: a firearm was involved in committing the crime		
Used in: homicide (total and completed) and robbery (<i>police statistics only</i>)		
	Indicate if <u>included</u> in or <u>excluded</u> from the above offence categories in police statistics	
	included	Excluded
Include the following:		
• firearm shot	DFAI16A	
• firearm used as a blunt weapon	DFAI16C	
• firearm used as a threat	DFAI16E	
• firearm carried	DFAI16G	
• firearm ready to hand, even if not carried (<i>e.g.: lying readily available on a table directly at the crime scene</i>)	DFAI16I	
Exclude the following:		
• offences involving weapons not considered as firearms (<i>see separate definition below</i>)	DFAI16K	
• offences involving other dangerous objects	DFAI16M	
Firearm		
Standard definition: weapon that launches a bullet or other projectile (or several at a time), making use of an explosive charge as a propellant, and that can be carried and used by a single person		
	Indicate if <u>included</u> in or <u>excluded</u> from the above offence categories in police statistics	
	included	Excluded
Include the following:		
• pistols, revolvers	DFA16A	
• rifles, shotguns	DFA16C	
• sub-machine guns, light and medium machine guns	DFA16E	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> man-portable grenade launchers 		DFA16G
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> improvised and special firearms (<i>e.g. pen guns</i>) 		DFA16I
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> unloaded firearms carried with ammunition at hand 		DFA16K
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> legally owned firearms 		DFA16M
Exclude the following:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> heavy machine guns 		DFA16O
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> hand grenades, Molotov cocktails 		DFA16Q
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> air guns, gas pistols, paintball rifles 		DFA16S
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> crossbows, bows and arrows 		DFA16U
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> replica firearms and other fakes 		DFA16W
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> unloaded firearms carried without ammunition at hand 		DFA16Y

Comments on the definition – see Introduction (paragraph 3)

CDFA16

B Changes in offence definitions

1. Between 2011 and 2016, were there any changes in the definitions of offences (*for example, a major change in criminal law*)?

DCH16AA

Yes	No

<i>Explanation of the changes</i>
DCH16AB

2. Are there any changes between the definitions you provided this time (2011-2016) and those that were provided in the fifth edition (2007-2011)?

DCH16BA

Yes	No	Explanation of the changes
		DCH16BB

C. Age and criminal responsibility

Please check the Table in the next page before filling items C.1 to C.3. The Table in the next page presents the information currently available on the ages of criminal responsibility, minimal age for the application of custodial sanctions and measures, and criminal majority in most European countries. You only need to fill items C.1 to C.3 if the data included in that Table is wrong.

C.1	Age of criminal responsibility: starting from this age, juveniles are considered as old enough to be recognized as culpable according to criminal law and to be tried under a criminal justice system which is specific for them	AGECR16				
C.2	Minimal age for the application of custodial sanctions and measures: starting from this age, it is possible to sentence a juvenile to custody or to educational measures in closed penal institutions	AGESM16				
C.3	Age of criminal majority: Starting from this age a person is in principle tried under the criminal justice system for adults and do not benefit of no special condition of juvenile. In the majority of European countries this age is 18.	AGECM16				
C.4.1	<p>Application of juvenile criminal law on young adults: In some countries, it is possible to apply the juvenile criminal law (or specific sanctions for youth) on persons considered as adults by the law (i.e. persons having reached the age of criminal majority, see C.3). Is that possible in your country?</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Yes	No			AGEYA16
Yes	No					
C.4.2	If yes, please indicate the age from which persons are no longer considered as young adults (i.e. starting from this age a person must be tried under the criminal justice system for adults).	AGEYAA16				
A. Comments CAGE16						

The Table (available in SPACE I) below presents the information currently available on the ages of criminal responsibility, minimal age for the application of custodial sanctions and measures, and criminal majority in most European countries.

	Age of criminal responsibility AGECR16	Minimal age for the application of custodial sanctions and measures AGESM16	Age of criminal majority AGECM16
Albania	14	14	18
Andorra	14	14	18
Armenia	14	14	18
Austria	14	14	18
Azerbaijan	14	14	18
Belgium	NAP	14	18
BH: BiH (total)	14	14/16	18
BH: BiH (st. level)	14	14	18
BH: Fed. BiH	14	16	18
BH: Rep. Srpska	14	14	18
Bulgaria	14	14	18
Croatia	14	14	18/21
Cyprus	14	14	16
Czech Rep.	15	15	18
Denmark	14	14	18
Estonia	14	14	18
Finland	15	15	18/21
France	13	16	18
Georgia	14	14	18
Germany	14	14	18/21
Greece	13	NA	18
Hungary	14	14	18
Iceland	15	15	18
Ireland	12	12	18
Italy	14	14	18
Latvia	14	14	18
Liechtenstein	14	14	18
Lithuania	14	14	18
Luxembourg	16	16	18
Malta	14	14	18
Moldova	14	14	18
Monaco	13	13	18
Montenegro	14	16	18
Netherlands	12	12	18
Norway	15	15	18
Poland	13	15	17
Portugal	16	16	21
Romania	14	14	18
Russian Fed.	14	14	18/21
San Marino	14	14	18
Serbia	14	14	18
Slovak Rep.	14	14	18
Slovenia	14	16	18/21
Spain (State Adm.)	14	14	18
Spain (Catalonia)	14	14	18
Sweden	15	18	18
Switzerland	10	15	18
the FYRO Macedonia	14	16	18
Turkey	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

Part 1 Police Statistics

1.1 Offences recorded by the police

Table 1.1 Offences recorded by the police

The counting unit here is the **offence**. At this level, many cases are never cleared up. 'Total Criminal offences' should refer to all offences, not just the offences mentioned in this table.

Type of offence		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total Criminal offences		T11TC11	T11TC12	T11TC13	T11TC14	T11TC15	T11TC16
Major road traffic offences		T11TT11	T11TT12	T11TT13	T11TT14	T11TT15	T11TT16
Intentional homicide	Total	T11HO11	T11HO12	T11HO13	T11HO14	T11HO15	T11HO16
	<i>of which: Firearm involved</i>	T11HOFA11	T11HOFA12	T11HOFA13	T11HOFA14	T11HOFA15	T11HOFA16
	<i>of which: Completed intentional homicide</i>	T11CH11	T11CH12	T11CH13	T11CH14	T11CH15	T11CH16
	<i>of which: Firearm involved</i>	T11HCFA11	T11HCFA12	T11HCFA13	T11HCFA14	T11HCFA15	T11HCFA16
Bodily injury	Total	T11AS11	T11AS12	T11AS13	T11AS14	T11AS15	T11AS16
	<i>of which: Aggravated bodily injury</i>	T11AA11	T11AA12	T11AA13	T11AA14	T11AA15	T11AA16
Sexual assault	Total	T11SA11	T11SA12	T11SA13	T11SA14	T11SA15	T11SA16
	<i>of which: Rape</i>	T11RA11	T11RA12	T11RA13	T11RA14	T11RA15	T11RA16
	<i>of which: Sexual abuse of a child</i>	T11SM11	T11SM12	T11SM13	T11SM14	T11SM15	T11SM16
Robbery	Total	T11RO11	T11RO12	T11RO13	T11RO14	T11RO15	T11RO16
	<i>of which: Firearm involved</i>	T11ROFA11	T11ROFA12	T11ROFA13	T11ROFA14	T11ROFA15	T11ROFA16
Theft	Total	T11TH11	T11TH12	T11TH13	T11TH14	T11TH15	T11TH16
	<i>of which: Aggravated theft</i>	T11TA11	T11TA12	T11TA13	T11TA14	T11TA15	T11TA16
	<i>of which: Theft of a motor vehicle</i>	T11TV11	T11TV12	T11TV13	T11TV14	T11TV15	T11TV16
	<i>of which: Theft by means of burglary</i>	T11BU11	T11BU12	T11BU13	T11BU14	T11BU15	T11BU16
	<i>of which: Theft by means of domestic</i>	T11BD11	T11BD12	T11BD13	T11BD14	T11BD15	T11BD16
Fraud	Total	T11FR11	T11FR12	T11FR13	T11FR14	T11FR15	T11FR16
	<i>Of which: Cyber fraud</i>	T11FRC11	T11FRC12	T11FRC13	T11FRC14	T11FRC15	T11FRC16
Forgery of documents		T11FD11	T11FD12	T11FD13	T11FD14	T11FD15	T11FD16
Money laundering		T11ML11	T11ML12	T11ML13	T11ML14	T11ML15	T11ML16
Corruption in the public sector		T11CO11	T11CO12	T11CO13	T11CO14	T11CO15	T11CO16
Drug offences	Total	T11DR11	T11DR12	T11DR13	T11DR14	T11DR15	T11DR16
	<i>of which: Drug trafficking</i>	T11DT11	T11DT12	T11DT13	T11DT14	T11DT15	T11DT16

Source of the data in Table 1.1 – see Introduction (paragraph 3)

ST1116

Comments on Table 1.1 – see Introduction (paragraph 3)

CT1116

Rules of statistical recording applied for Table 1.1

1.1.A Are there written rules regulating the way in which the data shown in Table 1.1 are recorded?

CT11A16

<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>

1.1.B When are the data in Table 1.1 collected for the statistics?

- see Introduction (paragraph 1.3)

CT11B16

<i>When the offence is reported to the police (input statistics)</i>	<i>After the offence is reported to the police but before the police complete the investigation</i>	<i>When the police complete the investigation (output statistics)</i>

1.1.C What is the counting unit used in Table 1.1? CT11CA16

<i>Offence</i>	<i>Case (i.e. investigation relating to one person only)</i>	<i>Investigation</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Depends on the offence (please specify in the comments to questions 1.1.A - 1.1.G)</i>

1.1.D Is a principal offence rule applied? CT11DA16

- see Introduction (paragraph 1.3)

<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Explanation of the rule</i>
		CT11DB16

1.1.E How are multiple offences of the same kind (often called serial offences) counted?

- see Introduction (paragraph 1.3)

CT11E16

<i>As one offence</i>	<i>As two or more offences</i>

1.1.F How is an offence committed by more than one person counted?

CT11F16

<i>As one offence</i>	<i>As two or more offences</i>

1.1.G Have the data recording methods described above been modified between 2011 and 2016?

CT11GA16

- see Introduction (paragraph 3)

Yes	No	<i>Explanation of the changes</i>
		CT11GB16

Additional comments on questions 1.1.A - 1.1.G

CT11GC16

1.2 Characteristics of suspected offenders

The counting unit in the following tables is the **person** suspected. Therefore, the **number of suspects** for the offences listed in the tables in this part of the questionnaire should be indicated. A suspect is a person who is under suspicion by the police of having committed a criminal offence. A first, initial suspicion is sufficient. Usually, such a suspicion gives the police wider access to special investigative measures, but also makes certain procedural safeguards for the defendant applicable, some of which might, however, depend on further requirements, like a custodial interrogation.

The total number of suspects refers to all persons (including minors). Details on the subcategory of minors are asked for in Table 1.2.2.

Persons suspected		Indicate whether included or excluded:	
		incl.	excl.
Include the following:			
• all persons under suspicion by the police of having committed a criminal offence SUSPECTED_1			
• persons interrogated as suspects SUSPECTED_2			
• persons arrested SUSPECTED_3			
• persons cautioned SUSPECTED_4			
• persons accused, charged or indicted (<i>later on or immediately</i>) SUSPECTED_5			
• Minors SUSPECTED_6			
Exclude the following:			
• suspects in cases that are not investigated by the police SUSPECTED_7			
• suspects of offences that are subject to proceedings outside the criminal justice system (<i>see above, definition A.1</i>) SUSPECTED_8			

1.2. When are the data in Tables 1.2.1 and 1.2.2 collected for the statistics?




<p><i>At the same time as the data on offences (question 1.1.B)</i></p> <p>COLLECTED</p>	<p><i>At a later stage of the investigation, namely when the police complete the investigation</i></p>	<p><i>At an even later stage of the investigation, namely when the prosecution service makes the final case-ending decision</i></p>
		

Table 1.2.1 Total suspected offenders

Please remember that the counting unit in the following tables is the **person** suspected. As a rule, a person suspected of more than one offence in a year will be counted more than once (see Introduction paragraph 1.3). A principal offence rule (again, see Introduction paragraph 1.3) should be applied, if possible. The 'Total for criminal offences' should refer to the number of suspects for all offences and not just the offences mentioned in this table.

Type of offence		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total Criminal offences		T12TC11	T12TC12	T12TC13	T12TC14	T12TC15	T12TC16
Major road traffic offences		T12TT11	T12TT12	T12TT13	T12TT14	T12TT15	T12TT16
Intentional homicide	Total	T12HO11	T12HO12	T12HO13	T12HO14	T12HO15	T12HO16
	<i>of which: Firearm involved</i>	T12HOFA11	T12HOFA12	T12HOFA13	T12HOFA14	T12HOFA15	T12HOFA16
	<i>of which: Completed intentional homicide</i>	T12HC11	T12HC12	T12HC13	T12HC14	T12HC15	T12HC16
	<i>of which: Firearm involved</i>	T12HCFA11	T12HCFA12	T12HCFA13	T12HCFA14	T12HCFA15	T12HCFA16
Bodily injury (assault)	Total	T12AS11	T12AS12	T12AS13	T12AS14	T12AS15	T12AS16
	<i>of which: Aggravated bodily injury</i>	T12AA11	T12AA12	T12AA13	T12AA14	T12AA15	T12AA16
Sexual assault	Total	T12SA11	T12SA12	T12SA13	T12SA14	T12SA15	T12SA16
	<i>of which: Rape</i>	T12RA11	T12RA12	T12RA13	T12RA14	T12RA15	T12RA16
	<i>of which: Sexual abuse of a child</i>	T12SM11	T12SM12	T12SM13	T12SM14	T12SM15	T12SM16
Robbery	Total	T12RO11	T12RO12	T12RO13	T12RO14	T12RO15	T12RO16
	<i>of which: Firearm involved</i>	T12ROFA11	T12ROFA12	T12ROFA13	T12ROFA14	T12ROFA15	T12ROFA16
Theft	Total	T12TH11	T12TH12	T12TH13	T12TH14	T12TH15	T12TH16
	<i>of which: Aggravated theft</i>	T12TA11	T12ATA12	T12TA13	T12TA14	T12ATA15	T12TA16
	<i>of which: Theft of a motor vehicle</i>	T12TV11	T12TV12	T12TV13	T12TV14	T12TV15	T12TV16
	<i>of which: Theft by means of burglary</i>	T12BU11	T12BU12	T12BU13	T12BU14	T12BU15	T12BU16
	<i>of which: Theft by means of domestic burglary</i>	T12BD11	T12BD12	T12BD13	T12BD14	T12BD15	T12BD16
Fraud	Total	T12FR11	T12FR12	T12FR13	T12FR14	T12FR15	T12FR16
	<i>of which: Cyber fraud</i>	T11FRC11	T11FRC12	T11FRC13	T11FRC14	T11FRC15	T11FRC16
Forgery of documents		T11FD11	T11FD12	T11FD13	T11FD14	T11FD15	T11FD16
Money laundering		T12ML11	T12ML12	T12ML13	T12ML14	T12ML15	T12ML16
Corruption in the public sector		T12CO11	T12CO12	T12CO13	T12CO14	T12CO15	T12CO16
Drug offences	Total	T12DR11	T12DR12	T12DR13	T12DR14	T12DR15	T12DR16
	<i>of which: Drug trafficking</i>	T12DT11	T12DT12	T12DT13	T12DT14	T12DT15	T12DT16

Source of the data in Table 1.2.1 – see Introduction (paragraph 3)

ST1216

Comments on Table 1.2.1 – see Introduction (paragraph 3)

CT1216

Please note: The questions 1.2.2 A to 1.2.2.I (after Table 1.2.2) also refer to this table!

Table 1.2.2 Number of women, minors and foreigners among suspected offenders in 2015

The 'Total for criminal offences' should refer to the number of suspects for all offences and not just the offences mentioned in this table. If data for 2015 are not yet available, please give data for the latest available year and indicate the year of reference in the table.

Year of reference if other than 2015: _____ T13YR15						
Type of offence		Total	Number of women	Number of minors	Number of foreigners	
					Total	of which: EU citizen
Total Criminal offences		T13TCT15	T13TCW15	T13TCM15	T13TCA1	T13TCE1
Major road traffic offences		T13TTT15	T13TTW15	T13TTM15	T13TTA15	T13TTE1
Intentional homicide	Total	T13HOT15	T13HOW15	T13HOM15	T13HOA1 5	T13HOE1 5
	of which: Completed intentional homicide	T13HCT15	T13HCW15	T13HCM15	T13HCA1 5	T13HCE1 5
Bodily injury (assault)	Total	T13AST15	T13ASW15	T13ASM15	T13ASA1 5	T13ASE1 5
	of which: Aggravated bodily injury	T13AAT15	T13AAW15	T13AAM15	T13AAA1 5	T13AAE1 5
Sexual assault	Total	T13SAT15	T13SAW15	T13SAM15	T13SAA1 5	T13SAE1 5
	of which: Rape	T13RAT15	T13RAW15	T13RAM15	T13RAA1 5	T13RAE1 5
	of which: Sexual abuse of a child	T13SMT15	T13SMW15	T13SMM15	T13SMA1 5	T13SME1 5
Robbery		T13ROT15	T13ROW15	T13ROM15	T13ROA1 5	T13ROE1 5
Theft	Total	T13THT15	T13THW15	T13THM15	T13THA1 5	T13THE1 5
	of which: Aggravated theft	T13TAT15	T13TAW15	T13TAM15	T13TAA1 5	T13TAE1 5
	of which: Theft of a motor vehicle	T13TVT15	T13TVW15	T13TVM15	T13TVA1 5	T13TVE1 5
	of which: Theft by means of burglary	T13BUT15	T13BUW15	T13BUM15	T13BUA1 5	T13BUE1 5
	of which: Theft by means of domestic burglary	T13BDT15	T13BDW15	T13BDM15	T13BDA1 5	T13BDE1 5
Fraud	Total	T13FRT15	T13FRW15	T13FRM15	T13FRA1 5	T13FRE1 5
	of which: Cyber fraud	T13CFT15	T13CFW15	T13CFM15	T13CFA1 5	T13CFE1 5
Forgery of documents		T13FDT15	T13FDW15	T13FDM15	T13FDA1 5	T13FDE1 5
Money laundering		T13MLT15	T13MLW15	T13MLM15	T13MLA1 5	T13MLE1 5
Corruption in the public sector		T13COT15	T13COW15	T13COM15	T13COA1 5	T13COE1 5
Drug offences	Total	T13DRT15	T13DRW15	T13DRM15	T13DRA1 5	T13DRE1 5
	of which: Drug trafficking	T13DTT15	T13DTW15	T13DTM15	T13DTA1 5	T13DTE1 5

Source of the data in Table 1.2.2 – see Introduction (paragraph 3)

ST1316

Comments on Table 1.2.2 – see Introduction (paragraph 3)

CT1316

Rules of statistical recording applied for Tables 1.2.1 and 1.2.2

1.2.2.A Are minors (see “Definitions”, section C) included among the suspected offenders presented in Table 1.2.1? CT13AA16

Yes	No	Partially

Comments
CT13AB16

1.2.2.B Specify the age bracket (i.e. the minimum and maximum age) used for minors in Tables 1.2.1 and 1.2.2

Minimum age CT13BA16 _____ years and above	Maximum age CT13BB16 Under _____ years
Comments CT13BC16	

1.2.2.C Foreigners are usually defined as persons who do not have the citizenship of the State. Is this definition applied in your country (if not, please specify)? CT13CA16

Yes	No

Explanation of the difference
CT13CB16

1.2.2.D Are there written rules regulating the way in which the data shown in Tables 1.2.1 and 1.2.2 are recorded? CT13D16

Yes	No

1.2.2.E Is a principal offence rule applied?
- see Introduction (paragraph 1.3) CT13EA16

Yes	No	Explanation of the rule
		CT13EB16

1.2.2.F How is a person who is suspected of multiple offences of the same kind (often called serial offences) counted? CT13FA16
 - see Introduction (paragraph 1.3)

<i>As one person</i>	<i>As two or more people</i>	<i>Other (please explain)</i>
		CT13FB16

1.2.2.G How is a person suspected of more than one offence in the same year counted?
 - see Introduction (paragraph 1.3) **CT13GA16**

<i>As one person</i>	<i>As two or more people</i>	<i>Other (please explain)</i>
		CT13GB16

1.2.2.H Have the data recording methods described above been modified between 2011 and 2016? CT13HA16
 - see Introduction (paragraph 3)

<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Explanation of the changes</i>
		CT13HB16

Additional comments on questions 1.2.2.A - 1.2.2.H

CT13HC16

1.1 Police staff

Rule for counting staff: As stated in point 1.4 of the Introduction to this questionnaire, when calculating personnel, you are requested to include the total number of full-time and part-time staff. Part-time staff must be counted on the basis of “full-time equivalents” (FTE). For example, if two staff members are each employed for 50 % of the normal working hours they would be counted as one « full-time equivalent ». One part-time staff member working for 50 % of normal working hours would be counted as 0.5 “full-time equivalent”.

Are you respecting the rule for counting staff? D14RCSA16	YES	NO
If your answer is NO, please specify here the rule that you are applying: D14RCSB16		

Police officers: ‘Police officers’ is used as a generic term and relates to all ranks of police personnel		
	Indicate whether <u>included</u> or <u>excluded</u>:	
	incl.	excl.
Include the following:		
• criminal police	D14OPA16	
• traffic police	D14OPB16	
• border police	D14OPC16	
• gendarmerie	D14OPD16	
• uniformed police	D14OPE16	
• city guard or municipal police	D14OPF16	
• part-time police officers	D14OPFA16	
Exclude the following:		
• customs officers	D14OPG16	
• tax police	D14OPH16	

• military police	D14OPI16	
• secret service police	D14OPJ16	
• police reserves	D14OPL16	
• cadet police officers	D14OPM16	
• court police	D14OPN16	
• volunteers	D14OPO16	

Civilians		
	Indicate whether <u>included</u> or <u>excluded</u>:	
	incl.	excl.
Include the following:		
• cadet police officers	D14CPA16	
• clerical staff	D14CPB16	
• technical staff	D14CPC16	
• maintenance staff (cars)	D14CPD16	
Exclude the following:		
• traffic wardens	D14CPE16	
• domestic staff (including cleaners and caterers)	D14CPF16	
• volunteers	D14CPG16	

Table 1.3 Police staff

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Number of police officers	T14OP11	T14OP12	T14OP13	T14OP14	T14OP15	T14OP16
	<i>of which: women in 2015</i>				T14OPW15	
	<i>of which: officers at criminal investigation departments in 2015</i>				T14OPI15	
Number of civilians	T14CP11	T14CP12	T14OP13	T14OP14	T14OP15	T14OP16
	<i>of which: Volunteers in 2015</i>				T14OPV15	

Source of the data in Table 1.3 – see Introduction (paragraph 3)

ST1416

Comments on Table 1.3 – see Introduction (paragraph 3)

CT1416

1.4 Private security guards

Definition: A private security guard is a person who works for a private security company that provides armed and unarmed private security services for preventive purposes.

Rule for counting staff: As stated in point 1.4 of the Introduction to this questionnaire, when calculating personnel, you are requested to include the total number of full-time and part-time staff. Part-time staff must be counted on the basis of “full-time equivalents” (FTE). For example, if two staff members are each employed for 50 % of the normal working hours they would be counted as one « full-time equivalent ». One part-time staff member working for 50 % of normal working hours would be counted as 0.5 “full-time equivalent”.

Are you respecting the rule for counting staff? D15RCSA16	YES	NO
If your answer is NO, please specify here the rule that you are applying: D15RCSB16		

If you cannot provide the number of private security guards, please include in your comments any other indication of the presence of private security in your country (for example, the number of private security enterprises registered).

Table 1.4 Private security guards

	2015
Number of private security guards	T15PST15
<i>of which:</i> women	T15PSW15
<i>of which:</i> private security guards allowed to carry firearms	T15PSF15

Source of the data in Table 1.4 – see Introduction (paragraph 3)

ST15

Comments on Table 1.4 – see Introduction (paragraph 3)

CT15

Part 2 Prosecution statistics

The counting unit required here is the **case** (in the sense of proceedings relating to one person only) dealt with by prosecuting authorities. One case may combine several offences; one offence may lead to several cases. Where the use of the case as the counting unit is not possible, **proceedings** (i.e. not necessarily related to only one person) should be used. If both do not apply, the **person** is the counting unit. Persons are counted if each suspect is counted only once each year, although there might be many proceedings against him or her in the given year.

What is the counting unit used?

D2CUA16

<i>Case (proceedings relating to one person only)</i>	<i>Proceedings</i>	<i>Person</i>	<i>Offence</i>	<i>Other (please explain)</i>
1	2	3	5	4

It is important to distinguish between 'input' and 'output' statistics. In addition, the figures for pending cases, i.e. those cases that enter the prosecution stage in the reference year but are not disposed of in the same year should be provided if possible.

Definitions
<p>Input cases: All cases of criminal offences which are passed to the prosecuting authority for disposal in the reference year</p> <p>Output cases: All disposals made by the prosecuting authority in the reference year</p> <p>Pending cases: All cases pending at the end of reference year</p> <p>Connection between input, output and pending cases: For each year: Output = pending of previous year + input - pending of current year</p>

D2SCR16	Input cases:	Output cases:	Pending cases:
At what stage cases are recorded:	1	2	3

Concerning the <u>criminal cases</u> handled by the prosecuting authority		
	Indicate whether <u>included</u> or <u>excluded</u> :	
	incl.	excl.
Include the following:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cases reported to the prosecuting authority by other institutions (<i>e.g. customs, other non-police authorities</i>) 	D2CC16A	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cases where the offender remained unknown (<i>if applicable, if not please specify</i>) 	D2CC16B	
Exclude the following:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cases dropped, conditionally disposed of or sanctioned by the police (<i>see below, question 2.2.J</i>) 	D2CC16C	

The differentiation between 'cases brought before a court' (formal charge) and the different types of prosecutorial decisions is not simple. It depends on how far the court is involved in the public prosecutor's decision-making. For example, the prosecutor may be empowered to impose conditions for dropping the case, with or without the court's consent.

In other cases, sanctions can be imposed by the public prosecutor (or by the court, but on application of the prosecutor and without a formal court hearing). These lead to a formal verdict and count as a conviction (e.g. a penal order – *Strafbefehl* in Germany, where the prosecutor brings a motion for a fine to be issued by the court after a summary review). This could be regarded (or counted in the statistics) as a sanction of the public prosecutor or a case brought before the court. If possible, it should be counted as a sanction imposed by the prosecutor.

Disposal categories (output data)			
		For each concept known in your legal system, please indicate whether included in or excluded from the data. Otherwise, please tick "concept does not exist".	
		Incl.	Excl.
Cases brought before a court <i>(e.g. indictment, acte d'accusation, Anklageschrift)</i>		D2DC16AA	
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 <i>(e.g.</i>		D2DC16A	
Conditional disposals by the prosecutor without formal verdict <i>(i.e. the case is dropped when condition is met by the suspect)</i>		D2DC16B	
	Include the following conditions:		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fine/transaction Payment of an amount of money to the treasury or to a charitable organization 	D2DC16C	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restitution 	D2DC16D	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Victim-Offender-Mediation 	D2DC16E	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community service 	D2DC16F	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supervision 	D2DC16G	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Order to undergo a specific therapeutic treatment 	D2DC16H	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other 	D2DC16I	
Proceedings dropped unconditionally due to lack of public interest or for efficiency reasons or because private prosecution is recommended		D2DC16J	
Proceedings dropped for legal or factual reasons (excluding cases in which the offender is unknown)		D2DC16JA	
	Include the following:		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of evidence 	D2DC16K	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Act not an offence 	D2DC16L		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No criminal responsibility 	D2DC16M		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No complaint from victim (where this is required for a prosecution) or complaint withdrawn 	D2DC16N		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ne bis in idem (cases that have been already been the object of a trial) 	D2DC16O		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statute of limitation 	D2DC16P		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Offender not available 	D2DC16Q		
Exclude the following:				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Offender unknown 	D2DC16R		
Proceedings dropped because offender remained unknown		D2DC16RA		
Include the following:				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Offender unknown 	D2DC16S		
Other disposals		D2DC16S		
Include the following:				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No competence 	D2DC16T		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transfer to another domestic authority 	D2DC16U		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transfer to a foreign authority 	D2DC16V		

<i>Explanation of options available to prosecutors</i>				
D2DC16W				

Table 2.1.1 Total criminal cases handled by the prosecuting authorities

Cases pending on 31st December 2014		T21PB14					
Input cases for 2015		T21PA15					
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Output cases ¹²	Total	T21PC11	T21PC12	T21PC13	T21PC14	T21PC15	T21PC16
	Of which: Cases brought before a court	T21PD11	T21PD12	T21PD13	T21PD14	T21PD15	T21PD16

Source of the data in Table 2.1.1 – see Introduction (paragraph 3)

ST2216

Comments on Table 2.1.1 – see Introduction (paragraph 3)

CT2216

Please note: The questions 2.2 A to 2.2.K (after Table 2.2) also refer to this table!

Table 2.1.2 Number of cases relating to minors, women and foreigners among all criminal cases handled by the prosecuting authorities in 2015

<i>Year of reference if other than 2015: _____</i>						
		Total	Minors	Women	Foreigners	
					Total	<i>of which: EU citizen</i>
Output cases ¹³	Total	Idem:T21PC15	T22MC15	T23POW15	T23POA15	T23POE15
	of which: Cases brought before a court	Idem:T21PD15	T22MD15	T23PCW15	T23PCA15	T23PCE15

Source of the data in Table 2.1.2 – see Introduction (paragraph 3)

ST23

Comments on Table 2.1.2 – see Introduction (paragraph 3)

CT23

Please note: The questions 2.2 A to 2.2.K (after Table 2.2) also refer to this table!

¹² If only input data is available, please include these.

¹³ If only input data is available, please include these.

Table 2.1.3 Cases disposed of by the prosecuting authorities in 2015

Year of reference if other than 2015: ___ T23YR15__				
		Total	Minors	
Output cases	Total		Idem:T21PC15	Idem: T24OMA15
	<i>of which: Cases brought before a court</i>		Idem:T21PD15	Idem: T24OMB15
	<i>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</i>		T24OTC15	T24OMC15
	<i>of which: Conditional disposals by the prosecutor without formal verdict</i>		T24OTDA15	T24OMDA15
		<i>of which: Fine</i>	T24OTE15	T24OME15
		<i>of which: Other measures</i>	T24OTK15	T24OMK15
	<i>of which: Proceedings dropped unconditionally due to lack of public interest or for efficiency reasons or because private prosecution is recommended</i>		T24OTMA15	T24OMMA15
	<i>of which: Proceedings dropped for legal or factual reasons (excluding cases in which the offender is unknown)</i>		T24OTNA15	T24OMNA15
	<i>of which: Proceedings dropped because offender remained unknown</i>		T24OTO15	T24OMO15
<i>of which: Other disposals</i>		T24OTP15	T24OMP15	

Source of the data in Table 2.1.3 – see Introduction (paragraph 3)

ST2415

Comments on Table 2.1.3 – see Introduction (paragraph 3)

CT2415

Please note: The questions 2.2 A to 2.2.K (after Table 2.2) also refer to this table!

Tables 2.2 Total output and cases brought before a court by offence group in 2015

If data for 2015 are not yet available, please give data for the latest available year and indicate the year of reference in the table.

<i>Year of reference if other than 2015: ____:T25YR15</i>			
Type of offence		Total output	Cases brought before a court
Total Criminal offences		T25TCA15	T25TCB15
Major road traffic offences		T25TTA15	T25TTB15
Intentional homicide	Total	T25HOA15	T25HOB15
	<i>of which: Completed intentional homicide</i>	T25HCA15	T25HCB15
Bodily injury (assault)	Total	T25ASA15	T25ASB15
	<i>of which: Aggravated bodily injury</i>	T25AAA15	T25AAB15
Sexual assault	Total	T25SAA15	T25SAB15
	<i>of which: Rape</i>	T25RAA15	T25RAB15
	<i>of which: Sexual abuse of a child</i>	T25SMA15	T25SMB15
Robbery		T25ROA15	T25ROB15
Theft	Total	T25THA15	T25THB15
	<i>of which: Aggravated theft</i>	T25TAA15	T25TAB15
	<i>of which: Theft of a motor vehicle</i>	T25TVA15	T25TVB15
	<i>of which: Theft by means of burglary</i>	T25BUA15	T25BUB15
	<i>of which: Theft by means of domestic burglary</i>	T25BDA15	T25BDB15
Fraud	Total	T25FRA15	T25FRB15
	<i>of which: Cyber fraud</i>	T25CFA15	T25CFB15
Forgery of documents		T25FDA15	T25FDB15
Money laundering		T25MLA15	T25MLB15
Corruption in the public sector		T25COA15	T25COB15
Drug offences	Total	T25DRA15	T25DRB15
	<i>of which: Drug trafficking</i>	T25DTA15	T25DTB15

Source of the data in Table 2.2 – see Introduction (paragraph 3)

ST2516

Comments on Table 2.2 – see Introduction (paragraph 3)

CT2516

Rules of statistical recording applied for Tables 2.1.1 to 2.2

2.2.A Are cases referring to minors included in the total cases presented in Tables 2.1.1, 2.1.2 and 2.2? CT25AA16

Yes	No	Partially
1	2	3

<i>Comments</i>
CT25AB16

2.2.B Is the age bracket for minors used in Tables 2.1.2 and 2.1.3 the same as the one used in Table 1.2.2 (see question 1.2.2.B)? CT25BA16

Yes	No
1	2

If NO, please specify the age bracket (i.e. the minimum and maximum age) used for minors in Tables 2.1.2 and 2.1.3

<i>Minimum age CT25BB16</i> _____ years and above	<i>Maximum age CT25BC16</i> Under _____ years
<i>Comments</i>	CT25BD16

2.2.C Is the definition of foreigners used in Table 2.1.2 the same that has been used in Table 1.2.2 (see question 1.2.2.C)? If not, please specify! CT25CA16

Yes	No
1	2

<i>Explanation of the difference</i>
CT25CB16

2.2.D Do the offence definitions used in Table 2.2 differ from those in the 'Definitions' part of the questionnaire? CT25DA16

Yes	No	<i>Explanation of the differences</i>
1	2	CT25DB16

2.2.E Are there written rules regulating the way in which the data shown in Tables 2.1.1 to 2.2 are recorded? CT25E16

Yes	No
1	2

2.2.F How are individual proceedings counted if more than one person is involved? CT25F16

<i>As one case</i>	<i>As two or more cases</i>
1	2

2.2.G How are multiple offences of the same kind (often called serial offences) counted?
- see Introduction (paragraph 1.3) **CT25G16**

<i>As one case</i>	<i>As two or more cases</i>
1	2

2.2.H How is a person counted who is subject to two or more proceedings in one year?
- see Introduction (paragraph 1.3) **CT25H16**

<i>As one case</i>	<i>As two or more cases</i>
1	2

2.2.I Are data collected by other authorities (apart from the prosecutor or examining judge) included? CT25I16

<i>Included</i>	<i>Excluded</i>
1	2

2.2.J Do the police have separate powers to drop proceedings, conditionally dispose of them or issue a penal order that counts as a conviction? If yes, which powers do they have? CT25JA16 (yes 1/ no 2)

<i>No, none of these</i>	<i>Yes, they have the following powers</i>				
	Drop because offender remains unknown	Drop for other factual or for legal reasons	Drop for public interest reasons / simple caution	Conditional disposal / conditional caution	Penal order
	CT25JAA16	CT25JAC16	CT25JAE16	CT25JAG16	CT25JAI16

Please explain the options available

CT2516

2.2.K Have the data recording methods described above been substantially modified between 2011 and 2016? CT25KA16
- see Introduction (paragraph 3)

<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Explanation of the changes</i>
1	2	CT25KB16

Additional comments on questions 2.2.A – 2.2.K

CT25KC16

2.3 Persons whose freedom of movement was restricted in 2015

This Table refers to decisions through which movement of persons has been restricted before final conviction during 2015 while they were, as suspects, under criminal investigation. Such measures can be ordered by the police, the prosecutors, the court or, in some cases, other authorities.

Decisions made outside a criminal procedure (such as, e.g., measures of constraints against illegal immigrants), should, if possible, be excluded from this Table. If it is not possible to exclude these cases, please give us a figure in the box after **question 2.3.A**.

If data for 2015 are not yet available, please give data for the latest available year and indicate the year of reference in the table. Please use **flow data**, if possible. If using stock data instead, please state the reference date in **question 2.3.B**.

Year of reference if other than 2015: _____ T26YR15	
Persons sent to police custody	T26PCT15A
Persons sent to pre-trial detention (ordered by the court)¹⁴	T26PTC15A

Source of the data in Table 2.3 – see Introduction (paragraph 3)

ST26

Comments on Table 2.3 – see Introduction (paragraph 3)

CT26

Rules of statistical recording applied for Table 2.3

2.3.A Are decisions made outside a criminal procedure (such as, e.g., measures of constraints against irregular immigrants) excluded from the Table?
CT26AA16

Yes	No	<i>If NO, please explain and give appropriate figures!</i>
1	2	CT26AB16

2.3.B Are the figures in the table flow data or stock data?

Flow	Stock	<i>If you used stock data, please give the reference date:</i>
1	2	CT26BB16

2.4 Prosecution staff

Rule for counting staff: As stated in point 1.4 of the Introduction to this questionnaire, when calculating personnel, you are requested to include the total number of full-time and part-time staff. Part-time staff must be counted on the basis of “full-time equivalents” (FTE). For example, if two staff members are each employed for 50 % of the normal working hours they would be counted as one « full-time equivalent ». One part-time staff member working for 50 % of normal working hours would be counted as 0.5 “full-time equivalent”.

Are you respecting the rule for counting staff? D27RCSA16	YES	NO
If your answer is NO, please specify here the rule that you are applying: D27RCSB16		

¹⁴ Pre-trial detention includes persons deprived of freedom before the final sentence is in force.

[Empty box]

Table 2.4 Staff of the prosecuting authority

		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Number of employees	Total	T27NE12	T27NE13	T27NE14	T27NE15	T27NE16
	<i>of which: Number of prosecutors</i>	T27NP12	T27NP13	T27NP14	T27NP15	T27NP16
<i>of which: women in 2015</i>					T27NPW15	

Source of the data in Table 2.4 – see Introduction (paragraph 3)

ST27

Comments on Table 2.4 – see Introduction (paragraph 3)

CT27

Part 3 Conviction statistics

3.1 Persons convicted

The counting unit in the following tables is the person convicted. Therefore, the **number of persons convicted** for the offences listed in the tables in this part of the questionnaire should be indicated. The conviction means that the person was found guilty, according to the law, of having committed an offence and therefore has a criminal record.

As a rule, a person convicted more than once in a year of having committed an offence will be counted more than once.

The total number of persons convicted (Tables 3.1.1, 3.1.2 and 3.2.1) refers to all persons (including minors). Details on the subcategory of minors convicted are asked for in Table 3.2.2.

In some countries, **legal persons** (i.e. enterprises or societies) can be criminally convicted. Please specify whether that is the case in your country and if they are counted as persons convicted in this part of the questionnaire.

Natural and legal persons		
Are legal persons criminally liable in your country?	YES	NO
Are legal persons included among the persons convicted in your statistics?	YES	NO

Persons convicted		
	Indicate whether included or excluded:	
	incl.	excl.
Include the following:		
• court convictions	DP31PCA16	
• 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. <i>penal order</i> , <i>Strafbefehl</i>)	DP31PCB16	
• convictions of minors in juvenile criminal proceedings (see <i>Definitions, question C.2</i>)	DP31PCD16	
• convictions of minors in adult criminal proceedings (see <i>Definitions, question C.2</i>)	DP31PCC16	
Exclude the following:		
• acquittals	DP31PCDA16	
• discontinuation of proceedings by the court	DP31PCDB16	
• sanctions/measures imposed by the prosecutor that do not lead to a formal verdict and do not count as a conviction (e.g. conditional disposals)	DP31PCE16	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> sanctions / measures imposed by the police 	DP31PCF16	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> sanctions / measures imposed by other state bodies (e.g. road traffic fines imposed through automatic surveillance equipment) 	DP31PCG16	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> reactions on criminal or deviant behaviour of minors imposed in family court or youth welfare proceedings (<i>see Definitions, question C.2</i>) 	DP31PCH16	

Table 3.1.1 Total number of persons convicted

The 'Total for criminal offences' should refer to the number of persons convicted for all offences and not just the offences mentioned in this table.

Type of offence		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total Criminal offences		T31TC11	T31TC12	T31TC13	T31TC14	T31TC15	T31TC16
Major road traffic offences		T31TT11	T31TT12	T31TT13	T31TT14	T31TT15	T31TT16
Intentional homicide	Total	T31HO11	T31HO12	T31HO13	T31HO14	T31HO15	T31HO16
	<i>of which: Completed intentional homicide</i>	T31CH11	T31CH12	T31CH13	T31CH14	T31CH15	T31CH16
Bodily injury (assault)	Total	T31AS11	T31AS12	T31AS13	T31AS14	T31AS15	T31AS16
	<i>of which: Aggravated bodily injury</i>	T31AA11	T31AA12	T31AA13	T31AA14	T31AA15	T31AA16
Sexual assault	Total	T31SA11	T31SA12	T31SA13	T31SA14	T31SA15	T31SA16
	<i>of which: Rape</i>	T31RA11	T31RA12	T31RA13	T31RA14	T31RA15	T31RA16
	<i>of which: Sexual abuse of a child</i>	T31SM11	T31SM12	T31SM13	T31SM14	T31SM15	T31SM16
Robbery	Total	T31RO11	T31RO12	T31RO13	T31RO14	T31RO15	T31RO16
Theft	Total	T31TH11	T31TH12	T31TH13	T31TH14	T31TH15	T31TH16
	<i>of which: Aggravated theft</i>	T31TA11	T31TA12	T31TA13	T31TA14	T31TA15	T31TA16
	<i>of which: Theft of a motor vehicle</i>	T31TV11	T31TV12	T31TV13	T31TV14	T31TV15	T31TV16
	<i>of which: Theft by means of burglary</i>	T31BU11	T31BU12	T31BU13	T31BU14	T31BU15	T31BU16
	<i>of which: Theft by means of domestic burglary</i>	T31BD11	T31BD12	T31BD13	T31BD14	T31BD15	T31BD16
Fraud	Total	T31FR11	T31FR12	T31FR13	T31FR14	T31FR15	T31FR16
	<i>of which: Cyber fraud</i>	T31FRC11	T31FRC12	T31FRC13	T31FRC14	T31FRC15	T31FRC16
Forgery of documents		T31FD11	T31FD12	T31FD13	T31FD14	T31FD15	T31FD16
Money laundering		T31ML11	T31ML12	T31ML13	T31ML14	T31ML15	T31ML16
Corruption in the public sector		T31CO11	T31CO12	T31CO13	T31CO14	T31CO15	T31CO16
Drug offences	Total	T31DR11	T31DR12	T31DR13	T31DR14	T31DR15	T31DR16
	<i>of which: Drug trafficking</i>	T31DT11	T31DT12	T31DT13	T31DT14	T31DT15	T31DT16

Source of the data in Table 3.1.1 – see Introduction (paragraph 3)

ST3116

Comments on Table 3.1.1 – see Introduction (paragraph 3)

CT3116

Please note: The questions 3.1.2 A to 3.1.2.I (after Table 3.1.2) also refer to this table!

Table 3.1.2 Number of women, minors, foreigners and legal persons among persons convicted in 2015

The 'Total for criminal offences' should refer to the number of persons convicted for all offences and not just the offences mentioned in this table. If data for 2015 are not yet available, please give data for the latest available year and indicate the year of reference in the table.

<i>Year of reference if other than 2015: _____ T32YR15</i>							
Type of offence		Total	Number of women	Number of minors	Number of foreigners		Number of legal persons
					Total	<i>of which:</i> EU citizen	
Total Criminal offences		T32TCT15	T32TCW15	T32TCM15	T32TCA15	T32TCE15	T32TCL15
Major road traffic		T32TTT15	T32TTW15	T32TTM15	T32TTA15	T32TTE15	T32TTL15
Intentional homicide	Total	T32HOT15	T32HOW15	T32HOM15	T32HOA15	T32HOE15	T32HOL15
	<i>of which:</i> Completed intentional homicide	T32HCT15	T32HCW15	T32HCM15	T32HCA15	T32HCE15	T32HCL15
Bodily injury (assault)	Total	T32AST15	T32ASW15	T32ASM15	T32ASA15	T32ASE15	T32ASL15
	<i>of which:</i> Aggravated bodily injury	T32AAT15	T32AAW15	T32AAM15	T32AAA15	T32AAE15	T32AAL15
Sexual assault	Total	T32SAT15	T32SAW15	T32SAM15	T32SAA15	T32SAE15	T32SAL15
	<i>of which:</i>	T32RAT15	T32RAW15	T32RAM15	T32RAA15	T32RAE15	T32RAL15
	<i>of which:</i> Sexual abuse of a child	T32SMT15	T32SMW15	T32SMM15	T32SMA15	T32SME15	T32SML15
Robbery		T32ROT15	T32ROW15	T32ROM15	T32ROA15	T32ROE15	T32ROL15
Theft	Total	T32THT15	T32THW15	T32THM15	T32THA15	T32THE15	T32THL15
	<i>of which:</i> Aggravated theft	T32TAT15	T32TAW15	T32TAM15	T32TAA15	T32TAE15	T32TAL15
	<i>of which:</i> Theft of a motor vehicle	T32TVT15	T32TVW15	T32TVM15	T32TVA15	T32TVE15	T32TVL15
	<i>of which:</i> Theft by means of burglary	T32BUT15	T32BUW15	T32BUM15	T32BUA15	T32BUE15	T32BUL15

Year of reference if other than 2015: _____ T32YR15							
Type of offence		Total	Number of women	Number of minors	Number of foreigners		Number of legal persons
					Total	of which: EU citizen	
	<i>of which:</i> Theft by means of domestic burglary	T32BDT15	T32BDW15	T32BDM15	T32BDA15	T32BDE15	T32BDL15
Fraud	Total	T32FRT15	T32FRW15	T32FRM15	T32FRA15	T32FRE15	T32FRL15
	<i>of which:</i> Cyber fraud	T32CFT15	T32CFW15	T32CFM15	T32CFA15	T32CFE15	T32CFL15
Forgery of documents		T32FDT15	T32FDW15	T32FDM15	T32FDA15	T32FDE15	T32FDL15
Money laundering		T32MLT15	T32MLW15	T32MLM15	T32MLA15	T32MLE15	T32MLL15
Corruption in the public sector		T32COT15	T32COW15	T32COM15	T32COA15	T32COE15	T32COL15
Drug offences	Total	T32DRT15	T32DRW15	T32DRM15	T32DRA15	T32DRE15	T32DRL15
	<i>of which:</i> Drug trafficking	T32DTT15	T32DTW15	T32DTM15	T32DTA15	T32DTE15	T32DTL15

Source of the data in Table 3.1.2 – see Introduction (paragraph 3)

ST3216

Comments on Table 3.1.2 – see Introduction (paragraph 3)

CT3216

Rules of statistical recording applied for Tables 3.1.1 and 3.1.2

3.1.2.A Are minors included among the persons convicted presented in Table 3.1.1? (See the definition of minors in chapter 1.)

CT32AA16

Yes	No	Partially
1	2	3

Comments

CT32AB16

3.1.2.B Is the age bracket for minors used in Table 3.1.2 the same as the one used in Table 1.2.2 (see question 1.2.2.B)? CT32BA16

Yes	No
1	2

If NO, please specify the age bracket (i.e. the minimum and maximum age) used for minors in Table 3.1.2

<i>Minimum age CT32BB16</i> _____ years and above	<i>Maximum age CT32BC16</i> Under _____ years
<i>Comments</i> CT32BD16	

3.1.2.C Is the definition of foreigners used in Table 3.1.2 the same that has been used in Table 1.2.2 (see question 1.2.2.C)? If not, please specify! CT32CA16

Yes	No
1	2

<i>Explanation of the difference</i>
CT32CB16

Are there persons convicted for which the nationality is unknown? CT32CC16	YES	NO
If yes, how many persons for which the nationality is unknown are included in the total number of persons convicted for all criminal offences (First cell of Table 3.1.2: Number of women, minors, foreigners and legal persons among persons convicted in 2015) CT32CD16		

3.1.2.D Are there written rules regulating the way in which the data shown in Tables 3.1.1 and 3.1.2 are recorded? CT32D16

Yes	No
1	2

3.1.2.E At what stage of the process does the data refer to?

- If possible, your data should refer to persons convicted by final sentences (i.e. after the period for presenting an appeal has expired or the appeal has been closed). **CT32E16**

<i>Before appeals</i>	<i>After appeals</i>
1	2

3.1.2.F Is a principal offence rule applied?

- see Introduction (paragraph 1.3) **CT32FA16**

Yes	No
1	2

<i>Explanation of the rule</i>
CT32FB16

3.1.2.G How is a person who is convicted for multiple offences of the same kind (often called serial offences) counted? CT32GA16

- see Introduction (paragraph 1.3)

<i>As one person</i>	<i>As two or more people</i>	<i>Other (please explain) CT32GB16</i>
1	2	3

3.1.2.H How is a person convicted more than once in the same year counted?

- see Introduction (paragraph 1.3) **CT32HA16**

<i>As one person</i>	<i>As two or more people</i>	<i>Other (please explain) CT32HB16</i>
1	2	3

3.1.2.I Have the data recording methods described above been modified between 2011 and 2016? CT32IA16

- see Introduction (paragraph 3)

Yes	No	<i>Explanation of the changes</i>
1	2	CT32IB16

3.1.2.J Can a court conditionally discontinue the proceedings for a probationary periods? CT32JA16

Yes	No	<i>If yes, how many proceedings were discontinued in 2015?</i>
1	2	CT32JIB16

Additional comments on questions 3.1.2.A. – 3.1.2.J

CT32IC16

3.2 Sanctions and measures imposed

The following tables ask you to provide data on all persons (i.e. adults and minors) together (Table 3.2.1) receiving sanctions and measures and separately on minors receiving sanctions and measures (Table 3.2.2). If there are exclusive statistical data referring to sanctions for minors and adults, please sum them up to the total persons (Table 3.2.1). In order to maintain consistency across tables, if possible, please use the same age range for minors already used in table 3.1.2. If there are no separate data available on minors receiving sanctions and measures complete Table 3.2.1 leaving Table 3.2.2 blank.

Sanctioning categories (please also consider the definitions for Table 3.1)				
		For each concept known in your legal system, please indicate whether included in or excluded from the data. Otherwise, please tick "concept does not exist".		
		Incl.	Excl.	Concept does not exist
Verdict / admonition only				
Include the following:				
A conviction accompanied only by a simple warning without any further sanction.		DSMI16A		
		1	2	3
Formal verdict where the decision on fine or prison sentence is suspended for a probation period.		DSMI16A		
		1	2	3
Exclude the following:				
Discontinuation of main proceedings by the court (without a formal verdict)		DSMI16B		
		1	2	3
Waivers		DSMI16D		
		1	2	3
Fines				
Include the following:				
Fines following a formal verdict and counting as a conviction		DSMI16E		
		1	2	3
Fines for which the execution is partially or fully suspended by the court		DSMI16F		
		1	2	3
Fines imposed by a public prosecutor that lead to a formal verdict		DSMI16G		
		1	2	3
	Are these fines included in the data you provided in chapter 2 (prosecution statistics)?	DSMI16H		
		1	2	3
Exclude the following:				
Orders to pay a sum of money as a condition of the discontinuation of proceedings		DSMI16I		
		1	2	3
Non-custodial sanctions and measures (Total)				
Include the following:				
Probation as a sanction in its own right		DSMI16J		
		1	2	3
Community sanctions and measures, e.g. community service, as a		DSMI16K		

non-custodial sanction in its own right (not in combination with a suspended prison sentence),	1	2	3
Educational measures referring to minors imposed by a criminal (juvenile) court	DSMI16L		
	1	2	3
Exclude the following:			
Non-custodial sanctions and measures as a condition of the discontinuation of proceedings (diversion)	DSMI16M		
	1	2	3
Non-custodial sanctions and measures - of which: Community service			
Include the following:			
Unpaid labour for the benefit of the community organised by probation agencies (or other)	DSMI16N		
	1	2	3
Suspended custodial sanctions and measures (Total)			
Include the following:			
Prison sentence for which the execution is fully suspended (with or without a condition)	DSMI16O		
	1	2	3
Exclude the following:			
Prison sentence for which the execution is partially suspended and partially unsuspended	DSMI16P		
	1	2	3
Probation as a sanction in its own right	DSMI16Q		
	1	2	3
Suspended custodial sanctions and measures - of which: with community service			
Include the following:			
Unpaid labour for the benefit of the community organised by probation agencies (or other) as a condition of the suspension of a prison sentence	DSMI16R		
	1	2	3
Unsuspending custodial sanctions and measures (Total)			
Include the following:			
Prison sentence which is fully unsuspended or partially unsuspended (including youth imprisonment)	DSMI16S		
	1	2	3
Exclude the following:			
Other inpatient penal measures like psychiatric hospital order	DSMI16T		
	1	2	3
(short) youth detention	DSMI16U		
	1	2	3
Inpatient educational measures referring to minors	DSMI16V		
	1	2	3
Unsuspending custodial sanctions and measures - of which: Partially suspended			
Include the following:			
Prison sentence for which the execution is partially suspended and partially unsuspended (initially imposed like this by the criminal court)	DSMI16W		
	1	2	3
Exclude the following:			

conditional release	DSMI16X		
	1	2	3
Other measures			
Include the following:			
All other inpatient or outpatient penal measures ordered by a criminal court which are not included in the other categories	DSMI16Y		
	1	2	3
Exclude the following:			
Conditional measures combined with a discontinuation of proceedings	DSMI16Z		
	1	2	3

Comments	CDSMI16
-----------------	----------------

3.2.1 Total persons receiving sanctions/measures in 2015

The 'Total' for criminal offences should refer to all persons (including minors) receiving sanctions/measures for all offences and not just the offences mentioned in this table. As in Tables 3.1.1 and 3.1.2, data should refer to convictions only. If data for 2015 are not yet available, please give data for the latest available year and indicate the year of reference in the table.

The counting unit here is the *person*. Therefore, **the different subcategories should sum up to the total**. In the case of multiple sanctions imposed on one person at the same time, please refer to the most severe sanction imposed (principal sanction rule, see Introduction [paragraph 1.3]). In addition, a principal offence rule should be applied for the breakdown by offences (see Introduction [paragraph 1.3]).

Year of reference if other than 2015: _____ T33YR15												
Type of offence	Total sanctions and measures	Verdict / admonition only	Fines	Non-custodial sanctions and measures ¹⁵		Suspended custodial sanctions and measures			Unsus-pended custodial sanctions and measures		Other (please specify in comments)	
				Total	of which: Community service	Total	Of which: with supervision	of which: with community service	Total	of which: Partially suspended ¹⁶		
Total Criminal offences	T33TCA15	T33TCB15	T33TCC15	T33TCD15	T33TCE15	T33TCH15	T33TCJ15	T33TCI15	T33TCK15	T33TCL15	T33TCN15	
Major road traffic offences	T33TTA15	T33TTB15	T33TTC15	T33TTD15	T33TTE15	T33TTH15	T33TTJ15	T33TTI15	T33TTK15	T33TTL15	T33TTN15	
Intentional homicide	Total	T33HOA15	T33HOB15	T33HOC15	T33HOD15	T33HOE15	T33HOH15	T33HOJ15	T33HOI15	T33HOK15	T33HOL15	T33HON15
	of which: Completed	T33HCA15	T33HCB15	T33HCC15	T33HCD15	T33HCE15	T33HCH15	T33HCJ15	T33HCI15	T33HCK15	T33HCL15	T33HCN15

¹⁵ This includes probation as a sanction in its own right.

¹⁶ Initially imposed like this by the criminal court (i.e.: excluding conditional release).

Bodily injury (assault)	Total	T33ASA15	T33ASB15	T33ASC15	T33ASD15	T33ASE15	T33ASH15	T33ASJ15	T33ASI15	T33ASK15	T33ASL15	T33ASN15
	<i>of which:</i> Aggravated bodily injury	T33AAA15	T33AAB15	T33AAC15	T33AAD15	T33AAE15	T33AAH15	T33AAJ15	T33AAI15	T33AAK15	T33AAL15	T33AAN15
Sexual assault	Total	T33SAA15	T33SAB15	T33SAC15	T33SAD15	T33SAE15	T33SAH15	T33SAJ15	T33SAI15	T33SAK15	T33SAL15	T33SAN15
	<i>of which:</i> Rape	T33RAA15	T33RAB15	T33RAC15	T33RAD15	T33RAE15	T33RAH15	T33RAJ15	T33RAI15	T33RAK15	T33RAL15	T33RAN15
	<i>of which:</i> Sexual abuse of a child	T33SMA15	T33SMB15	T33SMC15	T33SMD15	T33SME15	T33SMH15	T33SMJ15	T33SMI15	T33SMK15	T33SML15	T33SMN15
Robbery		T33ROA15	T33ROB15	T33ROC15	T33ROD15	T33ROE15	T33ROH15	T33ROJ15	T33ROI15	T33ROK15	T33ROL15	T33RON15
Theft	Total	T33THA15	T33THB15	T33THC15	T33THD15	T33THE15	T33THH15	T33THJ15	T33THI15	T33THK15	T33THL15	T33THN15
	<i>of which:</i> Aggravated theft	T33TAA15	T33TAB15	T33TAC15	T33TAD15	T33TAE15	T33TAH15	T33TAJ15	T33TAI15	T33TAK15	T33TAL15	T33TAN15
	<i>of which:</i> Theft of a motor vehicle	T33TVA15	T33TVB15	T33TVC15	T33TVD15	T33TVE15	T33TVH15	T33TVJ15	T33TVI15	T33TVK15	T33TVL15	T33TVN15
	<i>of which:</i> Theft by means of burglary	T33BUA15	T33BUB15	T33BUC15	T33BUD15	T33BUE15	T33BUH15	T33BUJ15	T33BUI15	T33BUK15	T33BUL15	T33BUN15

	<i>of which:</i> Theft by means of domestic burglary	T33BD	T33BDB15	T33BDC15	T33BDD15	T33BDE15	T33BDH15	T33BDJ15	T33BDI15	T33BDK15	T33BDL15	T33BDN15
Fraud	Total	T33FRA	T33FRB15	T33FRC15	T33FRD15	T33FRE15	T33FRH15	T33FRJ15	T33FRI15	T33FRK15	T33FRL15	T33FRN15
	<i>of which:</i> Cyber fraud	T33FRC	T33FRCB	T33FRCC	T33FRCD	T33FRCE	T33FRCH	T33FRCJ	T33FRCI	T33FRCK	T33FRCL	T33FRCN15
Forgery of documents		T33FDA	T33FDB15	T33FDC15	T33FDD15	T33FDE15	T33FDH15	T33FDJ15	T33FDI15	T33FDK15	T33FDL15	T33FDN15
Money laundering		T33ML	T33MLB15	T33MLC15	T33MLD15	T33MLE15	T33MLH15	T33MLJ15	T33MLI15	T33MLK15	T33MLL15	T33MLN15
Corruption in the public sector		T33CO	T33COB1	T33COC1	T33COD1	T33COE1	T33COH1	T33COJ1	T33COI1	T33COK1	T33COL1	T33CON15
Drug offences	Total	T33DR	T33DRB15	T33DRC15	T33DRD15	T33DRE15	T33DRH15	T33DRJ15	T33DRI15	T33DRK15	T33DRL15	T33DRN15
	<i>of which:</i> Drug trafficking	T33DTA	T33DTB15	T33DTC15	T33DTD15	T33DTE15	T33DTH15	T33DTJ15	T33DTI15	T33DTK15	T33DTL15	T33DTN15

3.2.2 Minors receiving sanctions/measures in 2015

The 'Total' for criminal offences should refer to the number of minors receiving sanctions/measures for all offences and not just the offences mentioned in this table. As in Tables 3.1.1 and 3.1.2, data should refer to convictions only. If data for 2015 are not yet available, please give data for the latest available year and indicate the year of reference in the table.

The counting unit here is the *person*. Therefore, **the different subcategories should sum up to the total**. In the case of multiple sanctions imposed on one person at the same time, please refer to the most severe sanction imposed (principal sanction rule, see Introduction [paragraph 1.3]). In addition, a principal offence rule should be applied for the breakdown by offences (see Introduction [paragraph 1.3]).

Year of reference if other than 2015: _____ T35YR15												
Type of offence	Total sanctions and measures	Verdict / admonition only	Fines	Non-custodial sanctions and measures ¹⁷		Suspended custodial sanctions and measures			Unsus-pended custodial sanctions and measures		Other measures (please specify in comments)	
				Total	of which: Community service	Total	Of which: with supervision	of which: with community service	Total	of which: Partially suspended ¹⁸		
Total Criminal offences	T35TCA15	T35TCB15	T35TCC15	T35TCD15	T35TCE15	T35TCH15	T35TCJ15	T35TCI15	T35TCK15	T35TCL15	T35TCN15	
Major road traffic offences	T35TTA15	T35TTB15	T35TTC15	T35TTD15	T35TTE15	T35TTH15	T35TTJ15	T35TTI15	T35TTK15	T35TTL15	T35TTN15	
Intentional homicide	Total	T35HOA15	T35HOB15	T35HOC15	T35HOD15	T35HOE15	T35HOH15	T35HOJ15	T35HOI15	T35HOK15	T35HOL15	T35HON15
	of which: Completed	T35HCA15	T35HCB15	T35HCC15	T35HCD15	T35HCE15	T35HCH15	T35HCJ15	T35HCI15	T35HCK15	T35HCL15	T35HCN15

¹⁷ This includes probation as a sanction in its own right.

¹⁸ Initially imposed like this by the criminal court (i.e.: excluding conditional release).

Bodily injury (assault)	Total	T35ASA15	T35ASB15	T35ASC15	T35ASD15	T35ASE15	T35ASH15	T35ASJ15	T35ASI15	T35ASK15	T35ASL15	T35ASN15
	<i>of which: Aggravated bodily injury</i>	T35AAA15	T35AAB15	T35AAC15	T35AAD15	T35AAE15	T35AAH15	T35AAJ15	T35AAI15	T35AAK15	T35AAL15	T35AAN15
Sexual assault	Total	T35SAA15	T35SAB15	T35SAC15	T35SAD15	T35SAE15	T35SAH15	T35SAJ15	T35SAI15	T35SAK15	T35SAL15	T35SAN15
	<i>of which: Rape</i>	T35RAA15	T35RAB15	T35RAC15	T35RAD15	T35RAE15	T35RAH15	T35RAJ15	T35RAI15	T35RAK15	T35RAL15	T35RAN15
	<i>of which: Sexual abuse of a child</i>	T35SMA15	T35SMB15	T35SMC15	T35SMD15	T35SME15	T35SMH15	T35SMJ15	T35SMI15	T35SMK15	T35SML15	T35SMN15
Robbery		T35ROA15	T35ROB15	T35ROC15	T35ROD15	T35ROE15	T35ROH15	T35ROJ15	T35ROI15	T35ROK15	T35ROL15	T35RON15
Theft	Total	T35THA15	T35THB15	T35THC15	T35THD15	T35THE15	T35THH15	T35THJ15	T35THI15	T35THK15	T35THL15	T35THN15
	<i>of which: Aggravated theft</i>	T35TAA15	T35TAB15	T35TAC15	T35TAD15	T35TAE15	T35TAH15	T35TAJ15	T35TAI15	T35TAK15	T35TAL15	T35TAN15
	<i>of which: Theft of a motor vehicle</i>	15T35TVA15	T35TVB15	T35TVC15	T35TVD15	T35TVE15	T35TVH15	T35TVJ15	T35TVI15	T35TVK15	T35TVL15	T35TVN15
	<i>of which: Theft by means of burglary</i>	T35BUA15	T35BUB15	T35BUC15	T35BUD15	T35BUE15	T35BUH15	T35BUJ15	T35BUI15	T35BUK15	T35BUL15	T35BUN15
	<i>of which: Theft by means of domestic burglary</i>	T35BDA15	T35BDB15	T35BDC15	T35BDD15	T35BDE15	T35BDH15	T35BDJ15	T35BDI15	T35BDK15	T35BDL15	T35BDN15
Fraud	Total	T35FRA15	T35FRB15	T35FRC15	T35FRD15	T35FRE15	T35FRH15	T35FRJ15	T35FRI15	T35FRK15	T35FRL15	T35FRN15

	<i>of which:</i> Cyber fraud	T35FRCA15	T35FRCB15	T35FRCC15	T35FRCD15	T35FRCE15	T35FRCH15	T35FRCJ15	T35FRCI15	T35FRCK15	T35FRCL15	T35FRCN15
Forgery of documents		T35FDA15	T35FDB15	T35FDC15	T35FDD15	T35FDE15	T35FDH15	T35FDJ15	T35FDI15	T35FDK15	T35FDL15	T35FDN15
Money laundering		T35MLA15	T35MLB15	T35MLC15	T35MLD15	T35MLE15	T35MLH15	T35MLJ15	T35MLI15	T35MLK15	T35MLL15	T35MLN15
Corruption in the public sector		T35COA15	T35COB15	T35COC15	T35COD15	T35COE15	T35COH15	T35COJ15	T35COI15	T35COK15	T35COL15	T35CON15
Drug offences	Total	T35DRA15	T35DRB15	T35DRC15	T35DRD15	T35DRE15	T35DRH15	T35DRJ15	T35DRI15	T35DRK15	T35DRL15	T35DRN15
	<i>of which:</i> Drug trafficking	T35DTA15	T35DTB15	T35DTC15	T35DTD15	T35DTE15	T35DTH15	T35DTJ15	T35DTI15	T35DTK15	T35DTL15	T35DTN15

Source of the data in Tables 3.2.1 and 3.2.2 – see Introduction (paragraph 3)

ST3616

Comments on Tables 3.2.1 and 3.2.2 – see Introduction (paragraph 3)

CT3615

Rules of statistical recording applied for Tables 3.2.1 and 3.2.2

3.2.2.A Is the definition of the person convicted used for Tables 3.2.1 and 3.2.2 the same as the one used for Table 3.1.1 and 3.1.2 (see the definition table directly before Table 3.1.1)

CT36AA16

Yes	No	<i>Explanation of the difference</i>
1	2	CT36AB16

3.2.2.B Are sanctions and measures imposed upon minors included in Table 3.2.1? CT36BA16

Yes	No	<i>Partially</i>
1	2	3

<i>Comments</i>
CT36BB16

3.2.2.C Is the age bracket for minors used in Table 3.2.2 the same as the one used in Table 3.1.2 (see question 3.1.2.B)? CT36CA16

Yes	No
1	2

If NO, please specify the age bracket (i.e. the minimum and maximum age) used for minors in Table 3.2.2

<i>Minimum age</i> CT36CB16 _____ years and above	<i>Maximum age</i> CT36CC16 Under _____ years
<i>Comments</i> CT36CD16	

3.2.2.D Are there written rules regulating the way in which the data shown in Tables 3.2.1 and 3.2.2 are recorded?

Yes	No
1	2

3.2.2.E At what stage of the process does the data refer to? CT36E16

- If possible, your data should refer to persons convicted by final sentences (i.e. after the period for presenting an appeal has expired or the appeal has been closed).

<i>Before appeals</i>	<i>After appeals</i>
1	2

3.2.2.F Is a principal sanction rule applied?

- see Introduction (paragraph 1.3)

Please note: A principal sanction rule should, if possible, be applied in Tables 3.2.1 and 3.2.2.

CT36FA16

<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Explanation of the rule</i>
1	2	CT36FE16

3.2.2.G Is a principal offence rule applied? CT36GA16

- see Introduction (paragraph 1.3)

<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Explanation of the rule</i>
1	2	CT36GB16

3.2.2.H How is a person who is convicted for multiple offences of the same kind (often called serial offences) counted? CT36HA16

- see Introduction (paragraph 1.3)

<i>As one person</i>	<i>As two or more people</i>	<i>Other (please explain) CT36HB16</i>
1	2	3

3.2.2.I How is a person convicted more than once in the same year counted?

- see Introduction (paragraph 1.3) **CT36IA16**

<i>As one person</i>	<i>As two or more people</i>	<i>Other (please explain) CT36IB16</i>
1	2	3

3.2.2.J Have the data recording methods described above been modified between 2011 and 2016? CT36JA16

- see Introduction (paragraph 3)

<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Explanation of the changes</i>
1	2	CT36JB16

Additional comments on questions 3.2.2.A – 3.2.2.J

CT36JC16

Table 3.2.3 Persons convicted by length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed in 2015

The length to be taken into account is the length of the **initial unsuspended custodial sanction** imposed by the courts, not the actual time spent in prison. Indeterminate sanctions or measures should include all custodial sentences (other than life) where no sentence length has been imposed by the courts. Average sentence length should be calculated only for custodial sentences whose length is known (i.e. excluding life and indeterminate sentences). If possible, this should be the sentence given for the most serious offence. If it is not possible to show the sentence lengths as indicated, use the row 'Other sentence lengths' to show what sentence length bands are available. If the court imposes a custodial sentence that is *ab initio* partially suspended and partially unsuspended, the length reported here should be the length of the unsuspended part of the sentence.

If data for 2015 are not yet available, please give data for the latest available year and indicate the year of reference in the table.

Year of reference if other than 2015: _____ T37YR15											
Type of offence		Total unsuspended custodial sanctions	Under 6 months	6 months and less than 12 months	12 months and less than 24 months	24 months and less than 60 months	60 months and less than 120 months	120 months and over	Average length of custodial sanction / measure (months)	Life	Indeterminate sanctions / measures
Other sentence lengths (if unable to use the ones above)		T37SLA15	T37SLB15	T37SLC15	T37SLD15	T37SLE15	T37SLF15	T37SLG15	T37SLH15	T37SLI15	T37SLJ15
Total Criminal offences		T37TCA15	T37TCB15	T37TCC15	T37TCD15	T37TCE15	T37TCF15	T37TCG15	T37TCH15	T37TCI15	T37TCJ15
Major road traffic offences		T37TTA15	T37TTB15	T37TTC15	T37TTD15	T37TTE15	T37TTF15	T37TTG15	T37TTH15	T37TTI15	T37TTJ15
Intentional homicide	Total	T37HOA15	T37HOB15	T37HOC15	T37HOD15	T37HOE15	T37HOF15	T37HOG15	T37HOH15	T37HOI15	T37HOJ15
	of which: Completed	T37HCA15	T37HCB15	T37HCC15	T37HCD15	T37HCE15	T37HCF15	T37HCG15	T37HCH15	T37HCI15	T37HCJ15
Bodily injury (assault)	Total	T37ASA15	T37ASB15	T37ASC15	T37ASD15	T37ASE15	T37ASF15	T37ASG15	T37ASH15	T37ASI15	T37ASJ15
	of which: Aggravated bodily injury	T37AAA15	T37AAB15	T37AAC15	T37AAD15	T37AAE15	T37AAF15	T37AAG15	T37AAH15	T37AAI15	T37AAJ15
Sexual assault	Total	T37SAA15	T37SAB15	T37SAC15	T37SAD15	T37SAE15	T37SAF15	T37SAG15	T37SAH15	T37SAI15	T37SAJ15
	of which: Rape	T37RAA15	T37RAB15	T37RAC15	T37RAD15	T37RAE15	T37RAF15	T37RAG15	T37RAH15	T37RAI15	T37RAJ15

	<i>of which:</i> Sexual abuse of a child	T37SMA15	T37SMB15	T37SMC15	T37SMD15	T37SME15	T37SMF15	T37SMG15	T37SMH15	T37SMI15	T37SMJ15
Robbery		T37ROA15	T37ROB15	T37ROC15	T37ROD15	T37ROE15	T37ROF15	T37ROG15	T37ROH15	T37ROI15	T37ROJ15
Theft	Total	T37THA15	T37THB15	T37THC15	T37THD15	T37THE15	T37THF15	T37THG15	T37THH15	T37THI15	T37THJ15
	<i>of which:</i> Aggravated theft	T37TAA15	T37TAB15	T37TAC15	T37TAD15	T37TAE15	T37TAF15	T37TAG15	T37TAH15	T37TAI15	T37TAJ15
	<i>of which:</i> Theft of a motor vehicle	T37TVA15	T37TVB15	T37TVC15	T37TVD15	T37TVE15	T37TVF15	T37TVG15	T37TVH15	T37TVI15	T37TVJ15
	<i>of which:</i> Theft by means of burglary	T37BUA15	T37BUB15	T37BUC15	T37BUD15	T37BUE15	T37BUF15	T37BUG15	T37BUH15	T37BUI15	T37BUJ15
	<i>of which:</i> Theft by means of domestic burglary	T37BDA15	T37BDB15	T37BDC15	T37BDD15	T37BDE15	T37BDF15	T37BDG15	T37BDH15	T37BDI15	T37BDJ15
Fraud	Total	T37FRA15	T37FRB15	T37FRC15	T37FRD15	T37FRE15	T37FRF15	T37FRG15	T37FRH15	T37FRI15	T37FRJ15
	<i>of which:</i> Cyber fraud	T37FRCA15	T37FRCB15	T37FRCC15	T37FRCD15	T37FRCE15	T37FRCF15	T37FRCG15	T37FRCH15	T37FRCI15	T37FRCJ15
Forgery of documents		T37FDA15	T37FDB15	T37FDC15	T37FDD15	T37FDE15	T37FDF15	T37FDG15	T37FDH15	T37FDI15	T37FDJ15
Money laundering		T37MLA15	T37MLB15	T37MLC15	T37MLD15	T37MLE15	T37MLF15	T37MLG15	T37MLH15	T37MLI15	T37MLJ15
Corruption in the public sector		T37COA15	T37COB15	T37COC15	T37COD15	T37COE15	T37COF15	T37COG15	T37COH15	T37COI15	T37COJ15
Drug offences	Total	T37DRA15	T37DRB15	T37DRC15	T37DRD15	T37DRE15	T37DRF15	T37DRG15	T37DRH15	T37DRI15	T37DRJ15
	<i>of which:</i> Drug trafficking	T37DTA15	T37DTB15	T37DTC15	T37DTD15	T37DTE15	T37DTF15	T37DTG15	T37DTH15	T37DTI15	T37DTJ15

Source of the data in Table 3.2.3 – see Introduction (paragraph 3)

ST3716

Comments on Table 3.2.3 – see Introduction (paragraph 3)

CT3716

Rules of statistical recording applied for Table 3.2.3

3.2.3.A Are sanctions and measures imposed upon minors included in Table 3.2.3? CT37AA16

Yes	No	Partially	Comments
1	2	3	CT37AB16

3.2.3.B Are there written rules regulating the way in which the data shown in Table 3.2.3 are recorded? CT37B16

Yes	No
1	2

3.2.3.C At what stage of the process does the data refer to? CT37C16

- If possible, your data should refer to persons convicted by final sentences (i.e. after the period for presenting an appeal has expired or the appeal has been closed).

Before appeals	After appeals
1	2

3.2.3.D Is a principal offence rule applied? CT37DA16

- see Introduction (paragraph 1.3)

Yes	No	Explanation of the rule
1	2	CT37DB16

3.2.3.E If the court imposes a custodial sentence that is *ab initio* partially suspended and partially unsuspended, the length reported in Table 3.2.3 should be the length of the unsuspended part of the sentence.

Is this rule applied in Table 3.2.3? CT37DAA16

Yes	No	Explanation of the rule
1	2	CT37DAB16

3.2.3.F Have the data recording methods described above been modified between 2011 and 2016? CT37EA16

- see Introduction (paragraph 3)

Yes	No	Explanation of the changes
1	2	CT37EB16

3.2.3.G Is trial by jury available? CT37ED16

No	<i>Yes, but only in the most severe cases (especially murder)</i>	<i>Yes, but also in other severe cases (like rape, robbery, etc.)</i>	<i>Yes, and also for cases of medium severity (like aggravated theft)</i>
1	2	3	4

Additional comments on questions 3.2.3.A – 3.2.3.G

CT37EC16

3.3 Persons held in pre-trial detention (at least temporarily) among persons convicted in 2015

The 'Total number of persons convicted' should refer to the number of persons convicted according to Table 3.1.1 in 2015. By pre-trial detention, we understand any detention before conviction ordered by a judge. If data for 2015 are not yet available, please give data for the latest available year and indicate the year of reference in the table.

Year of reference if other than 2015: _____ T38YR15		
Type of offence	Total number of persons convicted	of which: held in pre-trial detention (at least temporarily)
Total Criminal offences	T38TCA15	T38TCB15

Source of the data in Table 3.3 – see Introduction (paragraph 3)

ST3816

Comments on Table 3.3 – see Introduction (paragraph 3)

CZ3816

Table 3.4 Judges in (criminal) courts

Definitions:

Criminal court judges: Judges, who are fully or partially active in criminal proceedings (including the pre-sentence stage, the sentencing and the execution stage)

Lay judges: Judges without legal training who sit alone, collegially, or as assessors to a professional judge.

Professional judges: Judges with legal training. They include district judges

Criminal court judges: Judges who are fully or partially active in criminal proceedings (including the pre-sentence stage, the sentencing and the execution stage).

			2015
Continental law countries	Number of professional judges	Total	T34CONT15
		of which: criminal court judges	T34CONCC15
	Number of lay judges (in criminal courts)		T34CONLJ15
Common law countries	Number of professional judges	Total	T34COMT15
		of which: criminal court judges	T34COMCC15
	Number of Magistrates		T34COMM15
	Number of Clerks		T34COMCL15

Comments on Table 3.4 – see Introduction (paragraph 3)

--

Part 4 Prison statistics

4.1 Prison population

Most of the data required in Part 4 are already available from the *Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics (SPACE)*¹⁹. That is why in several cells we have indicated “Available from SPACE”. Together with this questionnaire, you will receive the SPACE data already collected for your country. You only need to fill the cells indicated as “Available from SPACE” if your data differs from them.

Stock data should refer to the situation at 1 September of each year. This date has been chosen because it is the one used for the SPACE reports. **If data are not available for this date, please specify the date chosen.**

The tables cover all **penal institutions**, of whatever nature, that come under the responsibility of the prison administration: institutions for those held in pre-trial detention on remand and institutions for sentenced prisoners, including those reserved for special categories (e.g. institutions for minors and hospitals run by the penal administration). If, for any reason, certain penal institutions are excluded, please give the reasons.

Definitions
<p>Stock: This means the number of prisoners under the responsibility of the prison administration at a given date (1 September). If data are not available for this date, please specify the date chosen or give the average for the year.</p>
<p>Flow of entries: This refers to the number of entries into penal institutions during one year. For example, an offender who is committed to prison four times in the same year will be counted as four entries.</p>
<p>Flow of exits: This refers to the number of exits from penal institutions during one year. For example, an offender who is committed to prison four times in the same year will be counted as four entries.</p>

Prison population (stock and flow)			
	Indicate whether <u>included</u> or <u>excluded</u> :		Indicate the absolute number
	incl.	excl.	Stock data on 1 st sept. How many in 2015?
Include the following:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pre-trial detainees 	D41PPA15		D41PPAA15
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fine defaulters 	D41PPB15		D41PPBA15
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Persons held in penal institutions for juvenile offenders 	D41PPC15		D41PPCA15
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Persons held in institutions for drug-addict offenders 	D41PPD15		D41PPDA15

¹⁹ The *Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics SPACE I* – established in 1983 – refer to prison populations. Reports are published annually and can be found at www.unil.ch/space.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mentally ill offenders held in psychiatric institutions or hospitals 	D41PPE15		D41PPEA15
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Offenders serving their sentence under electronic surveillance (e.g. home detention curfew prior to final release from prison) 	D41PPF15		D41PPFA15
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Persons held in facilities under the responsibility of any other Ministry than the Ministry of Justice 	D41PPG15		D41PPGA15
Exclude the following:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asylum seekers or irregular immigrants <u>held for administrative reasons</u> 	D41PPH15		D41PPHA15

Pre-trial detainees: Persons held in penal institutions while a <u>final</u> court decision concerning their case has not been reached yet			
	Indicate whether <u>included</u> or <u>excluded</u>:		Indicate the absolute number
	incl.	excl.	How many in 2015?
Include the following:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Untried detainees (i.e. no court decision finalized yet) 	D41PTA15		D41PTAA15
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Convicted but not yet sentenced detainees 	D41PTB15		D41PTBA15
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sentenced detainees who have appealed or who are within the statutory limit for doing so 	D41PTC15		D41PTCA15
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of detainees who have not received a final sentence yet, but who have started serving a prison sentence in advance 	D41PTD15		D41PTDA15

Flow of entries			
	Indicate whether <u>included</u> or <u>excluded</u> :		Indicate the absolute number
	incl.	excl.	How many in 2015?
Exclude the following:			
• Entry following a transfer from one penal institution to another in the same country	D41FA15		D41FAA15
• Entry following the detainee's removal from the institution in order to appear before a judicial authority (<i>i.e. investigating judge, court</i>)	D41FB15		D41FBA15
• Entry following a prison leave or a period of absence by permission	D41FC15		D41FCA15
• Entry following an escape, after re-arrest by the police	D41FD15		D41FDA15

Flow of exits		
	Indicate whether included or excluded:	
	incl.	excl.
Exclude the following:		
• <i>Transfer of the person from one penal institution / prison to another</i>		
• <i>Exit (removal) in order to appear before a judicial authority (investigative magistrate, court, etc.)</i>		
• <i>Exit (removal) in order to be treated in a hospital (unless it corresponds to a full discharge from serving the rest of the custodial sentence)</i>		
• <i>Placement in other [penitentiary] institutions that do not lead to the change of the status of "inmate/prisoner" (including enlargements of regimes within institutions managed by Prison Administration)</i>		
• <i>Exit for reason of prison leave or a period of (short) absence with permission;</i>		
• <i>Exit following an escape/abscond</i>		
• <i>Pretrial detainees and sentenced prisoners who died or committed suicide in community hospitals?</i>		
• <i>Persons considered as prisoners but who died outside prison (e.g. during a prison leave or a period of absence by permission)?</i>		

Table 4.1.1 Prison population (including pre-trial detainees): STOCK

STOCK: at 1 September		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total		T41ST11 Available from SPACE	T41ST12 Available from SPACE	T41ST13 Available from SPACE	T41ST14 Available from SPACE	T41ST15 Available from SPACE	T41ST16 Available from SPACE
<i>Of which:</i>							
Pre-trial detainees		T41SP11 Available from SPACE	T41SP12 Available from SPACE	T41SP13 Available from SPACE	T41SP14 Available from SPACE	T41SP15 Available from SPACE	T41SP16 Available from SPACE
Women		T41SW11 Available from SPACE	T41SW12 Available from SPACE	T41SW13 Available from SPACE	T41SW14 Available from SPACE	T41SW15 Available from SPACE	T41SW16 Available from SPACE
Foreigners	Total	T41SA11 Available from SPACE	T41SA12 Available from SPACE	T41SA13 Available from SPACE	T41SA14 Available from SPACE	T41SA15 Available from SPACE	T41SA16 Available from SPACE
	<i>of which: EU citizen</i>	T41SB11 Available from SPACE	T41SB12 Available from SPACE	T41SB13 Available from SPACE	T41SB14 Available from SPACE	T41SB15 Available from SPACE	T41SB16 Available from SPACE
Minors		T41SM11 Available from SPACE	T41SM12 Available from SPACE	T41SM13 Available from SPACE	T41SM14 Available from SPACE	T41SM15 Available from SPACE	T41SM16 Available from SPACE

Table 4.1.2 Prison population (including pre-trial detainees): **FLOW OF ENTRIES**

FLOW OF ENTRIES: number of entries/receptions		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total		T42FT11 Available from SPACE	T42FT12 Available from SPACE	T42FT13 Available from SPACE	T42FT14 Available from SPACE	T42FT15 Available from SPACE	T42FT16 Available from SPACE
Pre-trial detainees		T42FP11 Available from SPACE	T42FP12 Available from SPACE	T42FP13 Available from SPACE	T42FP14 Available from SPACE	T42FP15 Available from SPACE	T42FP16 Available from SPACE
Women		T42FW11	T42FW12	T42FW13	T42FW14	T42FW15	T42FW16
Foreigners	Total	T42FA11	T42FA12	T42FA13	T42FA14	T42FA15	T42FA16
	<i>of which:</i> EU citizen	T42FB11	T42FB12	T42FB13	T42FB14	T42FB15	T42FB16
Minors		T42FM11	T42FM12	T42FM13	T42FM14	T42FM15	T42FM16

Table 4.1.3 Prison population (including pre-trial detainees): FLOW OF EXITS

NOTE: PLEASE CHECK WHETHER THE TOTAL NUMBER OF EXISTS IS CORRECT BECAUSE SOME COUNTRIES DO NOT COUNT DEATHS AS EXITS

FLOW OF EXITS: number of exits		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total		T42FET11 Available from SPACE	T42FET12 Available from SPACE	T42FET13 Available from SPACE	T42FET14 Available from SPACE	T42FET15 Available from SPACE	T42FET16
Of which: Deaths	Total	T42FEA11 Available from SPACE	T42FEA12 Available from SPACE	T42FEA13 Available from SPACE	T42FEA14 Available from SPACE	T42FEA15 Available from SPACE	T42FEA16
	of which: Suicide	T42FEAB11 Available from SPACE	T42FEAB12 Available from SPACE	T42FEAB13 Available from SPACE	T42FEAB14 Available from SPACE	T42FEAB15 Available from SPACE	T42FEAB16
	of which: Suicide in pretrial detention	T42FEAC11	T42FEAC12	T42FEAC13 Available from SPACE	T42FEAC14 Available from SPACE	T42FEAC15 Available from SPACE	T42FEAC16
Of which: Releases	Total	T42FEB11 Available from SPACE	T42FEB12 Available from SPACE	T42FEB13 Available from SPACE	T42FEB14 Available from SPACE	T42FEB15 Available from SPACE	T42FEB16
	of which: Pre-trial detainees	T42FEBA11 Available from SPACE	T42FEBA12 Available from SPACE	T42FEBA13 Available from SPACE	T42FEBA14 Available from SPACE	T42FEBA15 Available from SPACE	T42FEBA16
	of which: Sentenced prisoners	T42FEBB11 Available from SPACE	T42FEBB12 Available from SPACE	T42FEBB13 Available from SPACE	T42FEBB14 Available from SPACE	T42FEBB15 Available from SPACE	T42FEBB16
	Of which: Transfer to another country	T42FEBC11	T42FEBC12	T42FEBC13	T42FEBC14	T42FEBC15 Available from SPACE	T42FEBC16
	of which: Transfer to an EU country	T42FEBD11	T42FEBD12	T42FEBD13	T42FEBD14	T42FEBD15 Available from SPACE	T42FEBD16
	Of which: Other	T42FEBE11 Available from SPACE	T42FEBE12 Available from SPACE	T42FEBE13 Available from SPACE	T42FEBE14 Available from SPACE	T42FEBE15 Available from SPACE	T42FEBE16

Source of the data in Tables 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 – see Introduction (paragraph 3)

ST4216

Comments on Table 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 – see Introduction (paragraph 3)

CT4216

Rules of statistical recording applied for Tables 4.1.1 and 4.1.3

4.1.2.A Do the stock data in Table 4.1.1 refer to 1 September 2015? CT42AA16

Yes	No, other date	No, average stock
1	2	3

If the data refer to another date, please provide it here:

CT42AB16

4.1.2.B Are minors included in the total of Tables 4.1.1 and 4.1.3? CT42BA16

Yes	No	Partially
1	2	3

Comments
CT42BB16

4.1.2.C Is the age bracket for minors used in Tables 4.1.2 and 4.2. the same as the one used in Table 3.1.2 (see question 3.1.2.B)? CT42CA16

Yes	No
1	2

If NO, please specify the age bracket (i.e. the minimum and maximum age) used for minors in Tables 4.1.2 and 4.2.2

Minimum age CT42CB16 _____ years and above	Maximum age CT42CC16 Under _____ years
Comments CT42CD16	

4.1.2.D Is the definition of foreigners used in Table 4.1.2 the same that has been used in Table 3.1.2 (see question 3.1.2.C)? If not, please specify! CT42DA16

Yes	No	Explanation of the difference
1	2	CT42DB16

4.1.2.E Are there written rules regulating the way in which the data shown in Tables 4.1.1 and 4.1.2 are recorded? CT42E16

Yes	No
1	2

4.1.2.F Have the data recording methods described above been modified between 2011 and 2016? CT42FA16

- see Introduction (paragraph 3)

Yes	No	Explanation of the changes
1	2	CT42FB16

Additional comments on questions 4.1.2.A – 4.1.2.F

CT42FC16

Table 4.2 Convicted prison population by offence on 1 September 2015

The 'Total for criminal offences' should refer to all convicted (by final court decision) prisoners and not just those convicted for the offences mentioned in this table.

If data for 2015 are not yet available, please give data for the latest available year and indicate the year of reference in the table.

<i>Year of reference if other than 2015:</i> T43YR15						
Type of offence		Total	Number of women	Number of minors	Number of foreigners	
					Total	<i>of which:</i> EU citizen
Total Criminal offences		T43TCT15 Available from SPACE	T43TCW15	T43TCM15	T43TCA15	T43TCE15
Major road traffic offences		T43TTT15	T43TTW15	T43TTM15	T43TTA15	T43TTE15
Intentional homicide		T43HOT15 Available from SPACE ²⁰	T43HOW15 Available from SPACE	T43HOM15 Available from SPACE	T43HOA15 Available from SPACE	T43HOE15 Available from SPACE
Bodily injury (assault)	Total	T43AST15 Available from SPACE	T43ASW15	T43ASM15	T43ASA15	T43ASE15
	<i>of which: Aggravated bodily injury</i>	T43AAT15	T43AAW15	T43AAM15	T43AAA15	T43AAE15
Sexual assault	Total	T43SAT15	T43SAW15	T43SAM15	T43SAA15	T43SAE15
	<i>of which: Rape</i>	T43RAT15 Available from SPACE	T43RAW15	T43RAM15	T43RAA15	T43RAE15
	<i>of which: Sexual abuse of a child</i>	T43SMT15	T43SMW15	T43SMM15	T43SMA15	T43SME15
Robbery		T43ROT15 Available from SPACE	T43ROW15	T43ROM15	T43ROA15	T43ROE15
Theft		T43THT15 Available from SPACE	T43THW15	T43THM15	T43THA15	T43THE15
Fraud		T43FRT15	T43FRW15	T43FRM15	T43FRA15	T43FRE15
Drug offences total		T43DRT15 Available from SPACE	T43DRW15	T43DRM15	T43DRA15	T43DRE15

²⁰ Please check whether the data from SPACE I includes only intentional homicide (i.e. it is possible that negligent homicide is included too).

Source of the data in Table 4.2 – see Introduction (paragraph 3)

ST4316

Comments on Table 4.2 – see Introduction (paragraph 3)

CT4316

Rules of statistical recording applied for Table 4.2

4.2.A Do the stock data in Table 4.2 refer to 1 September 2015? CT43AA16

Yes	No, other date	No, average stock
1	2	3

If the data refer to another date, please provide it here:

CT43AB16

4.2.B Is the age bracket for minors used in Table 4.2 the same as the one used in Tables 4.1.1 and 4.1.2 (see question 4.1.2.C)? CT43BA16

Yes	No
1	2

If NO, please specify the age bracket (i.e. the minimum and maximum age) used for minors in Table 4.2

Minimum age CT43BB16 _____ years and above	Maximum age CT43BC16 Under _____ years
Comments CT43BD16	

4.2.C Is the definition of foreigners used in Table 4.2 the same that has been used in Tables 4.1.1 and 4.1.2 (see question 4.1.2.D)? If not, please specify! CT43CA16

Yes	No	Explanation of the difference
1	2	CT43CB16

4.2.D Do the offence definitions used in Table 4.2 differ from those in the ‘Definitions’ part of the questionnaire? CT43DA16

Yes	No	Explanation of the differences
1	2	CT43DB16

4.2.E Are there written rules regulating the way in which the data shown in Table 4.2 are recorded? CT43E16

Yes	No
1	2

4.2.F Is a principal offence rule applied? CT43FA16

- see Introduction (paragraph 1.3)

Yes	No	<i>Explanation of the rule</i>
1	2	CT43FB16

Additional comments on questions 4.2.A to 4.2.F

CT43FC16

4.3 Prison staff

Rule for counting staff: As stated in point 1.4 of the Introduction to this questionnaire, when calculating personnel, you are requested to include the total number of full-time and part-time staff. Part-time staff must be counted on the basis of “full-time equivalents” (FTE). For example, if two staff members are each employed for 50 % of the normal working hours they would be counted as one « full-time equivalent ». One part-time staff member working for 50 % of normal working hours would be counted as 0.5 “full-time equivalent”.

Are you respecting the rule for counting staff? D27RCSA16	YES	NO
If your answer is NO, please specify here the rule that you are applying: D27RCSB16		

Table 4.3 Prison staff (Available from SPACE I)

Full-time and part-time staff employed or not employed by prison administration on 1st September 2016. This date has been chosen (instead of 1st September 2015) in order to reflect the new structure of the section on prison staff of the SPACE I survey, which was introduced in 2016. Part-time staff must be counted on the basis of “full-time equivalents” (FTE). For example, if two staff members are each employed for 50 % of the normal working hours they would be counted as one « full-time equivalent ». One part-time staff member working for 50 % of normal working hours would be counted as 0.5 “full-time equivalent”.

<i>1st September 2016</i>			
16.0a	Total number of staff (employed and not employed by the prison administration)		T43PS16 <i>Available from SPACE I</i>
	Does your data for the total number of staff (item 16.0) include the staff <u>NOT EMPLOYED</u> by the prison administration?		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes= 1 • No= 2 • Not applicable= 3
			DT43PS16 <i>Available from SPACE I</i>
of which :		Employed by the prison administration	Not employed by the prison administration
16.0b	Total number of staff		T43PS16AA <i>Available from SPACE I</i>
			T43PS16AB <i>Available from SPACE I</i>
16.1	Total number of staff working OUTSIDE penal institutions		T43PS16BA <i>Available from SPACE I</i>
			T43PS16BB <i>Available from SPACE I</i>
of which	16.1.1	Staff at the national prison administration (Head Office)	T43PS16CA <i>Available from SPACE I</i>
	16.1.2	Staff in regional prison administration offices	T43PS16DA <i>Available from SPACE I</i>
	16.1.3	Other staff working OUTSIDE penal institutions	T43PS16EA <i>Available from SPACE I</i>
	16.2	Total number of staff working INSIDE penal institutions	T43PS16FA <i>Available from SPACE I</i>
			T43PS16FB <i>Available from SPACE I</i>
of	16.2.1	Executives (senior managers) of penal institutions	T43PS16GA <i>Available from</i>
			T43PS16GB <i>Available from</i>

which			SPACE I	SPACE I
	16.2.2	Custodial staff dedicated solely to the custody of inmates (e.g. perimeter guards)	T43PS16HA Available from SPACE I	T43PS16HB Available from SPACE I
	16.2.3	Other custodial staff, excluding those counted in item 16.2.2	T43PS16IA Available from SPACE I	T43PS16IB Available from SPACE I
	16.2.4	Medical and paramedical staff	T43PS16JA Available from SPACE I	T43PS16JB Available from SPACE I
	16.2.5	Staff responsible for assessment and psychologists	T43PS16KA Available from SPACE I	T43PS16KB Available from SPACE I
	16.2.6	Staff responsible for education activities (including social workers, teachers / educators, etc.)	T43PS16LA Available from SPACE I	T43PS16LB Available from SPACE I
	16.2.7	Staff responsible for workshops or vocational training excluding staff already included in item 16.2.6	T43PS16MA Available from SPACE I	T43PS16MB Available from SPACE I
	16.2.8	Other staff working INSIDE penal institutions	T43PS16NA Available from SPACE I	T43PS16NB Available from SPACE I
COMMENTS ITEM 16: Available from SPACE I				

Part 5 Probation statistics

Most of the **metadata** required in Part 5 are already available from the 5th edition of the European Sourcebook (ESB)²¹. That is why in several cells we have indicated “Data available from ESB”. You only need to fill the cells indicated as “Data available from ESB” if your data differs from them. At the same time, some of the data required in Part 4 are already available from the *Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics (SPACE II)*²². That is why in several cells we have indicated “Available from SPACE II”. Together with this questionnaire, you will receive the SPACE data already collected for your country. You only need to fill the cells indicated as “Available from SPACE II” if your data differs from them.

5.1 Definitions

Definitions
<p>Stock: This means the number of persons supervised by the probation agencies at a given date (31 December). If data are not the date chosen or give the average for the year.</p> <p>Input: This refers to the number of persons entering supervision during one year.</p> <p>Output: This refers to the number of persons leaving supervision during one year.</p> <p>Semi-liberty: All forms of ‘part-time-detention’ including for example custody during the day with the liberty to spend the night at home weekend with the liberty to spend the weekdays in liberty.</p> <p>Community service: is a community sanction or measure which involves organising and supervising by the probation agencies of unpaid labour or symbolic reparation for the harm caused by an offender.²³</p> <p>Electronic monitoring: allows the localization of the person at a given moment of the day or the night and/or the monitoring of its movements. E accomplished using different techniques (electronic tag, telephone calls, or other electronic systems of monitoring).²⁴</p>

Comments on the definition:

C43PAA16

5.1.A Are there Probation Agencies in the criminal justice system? C43PAB16

Yes	No
1	2
Data available from ESB	Data available from ESB

5.1.B If yes was ticked in the question above, please specify the nature of these agencies by ticking the relevant boxes (fill separately if there is more than one agency)

Name of the agency ²⁵	Type			Competency			
	Public ²⁶	Non-profit / state subsidised	Private enterprise	Minors	Adults	Pre-sentence stage	Execution stage ²⁷

²¹ See <http://wp.unil.ch/europeansourcebook/>.

²² See www.unil.ch/space.

²³ Definition taken from Recommendation CM/Rec(2010)1 of the Committee of Ministers to member states on the Council of Europe Probation Rules.

²⁴ Definition taken from Council of Europe, Annual Penal Statistics: Non-Custodial Sanctions Served (SPACE II).

²⁵ Please provide an English translation of the name.

²⁶ A public agency is an agency which is directly dependent on the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Interior or the prison administration.

²⁷ I.e.: the stage of execution or enforcement of any type of sentence imposed on an offender as part of his/her conviction.

C43PACA 16 Data	C43PACA 161 Data	C43PACA 162 Data	C43PACA 163 Data	C43PADA 161 Data	C43PADA 162 Data	C43PADA 163 Data	C43PADA 164 Data
C43PACB 16 Data	C43PACB 161 Data	C43PACB 162 Data	C43PACB 163 Data	C43PADB 161 Data	C43PADB 162 Data	C43PADB 163 Data	C43PADB 164 Data
C43PACC 16 Data	C43PACC 161 Data	C43PACC 162 Data	C43PACC 163 Data	C43PADC 161 Data	C43PADC 162 Data	C43PADC 163 Data	C43PADC 164 Data
C43PACD 16 Data	C43PACD 161 Data	C43PACD 162 Data	C43PACD 163 Data	C43PADD 161 Data	C43PADD 162 Data	C43PADD 163 Data	C43PADD 164 Data
C43PACE 16 Data	C43PACE 161 Data	C43PACE 162 Data	C43PACE 163 Data	C43PADE 161 Data	C43PADE 162 Data	C43PADE 163 Data	C43PADE 164 Data

5.1.C What are the tasks of the Probation Agencies competent for adults?

If there is more than one agency competent for adults, please assess all agencies as a whole.

Task	Pre-Sentence Stage	Execution Stage			
		Non-custodial sanctions and measures	Suspended custodial sanctions and measures	Unsuspended custodial sanctions of measures	
				while in prison	after conditional release
Providing information and / or reporting to the prosecuting authorities / court	C43PAEA16 Data available from ESB	C43PAEB16 Data available from ESB	C43PAEC16 Data available from ESB	C43PAED16 Data available from ESB	C43PAEE16 Data available from ESB
Monitoring and enforcing the conditions and / or measures imposed / ordered by the police / public prosecutor / court	C43PAFA16 Data available from ESB	C43PAFB16 Data available from ESB	C43PAFC16 Data available from ESB	C43PAFD16 Data available from ESB	C43PAFE16 Data available from ESB
Assisting / providing guidance to the suspect	C43PAGA16 Data available from ESB	C43PAGB16 Data available from ESB	C43PAGC16 Data available from ESB	C43PAGDD16 Data available from ESB	C43PAGE16 Data available from ESB
Finding alternatives to pre-trial-detention	C43PAHA16 Data available from ESB				
Finding possibilities for diversion (e.g. alternatives to a	C43PAIA16 Data available from ESB				
Supervision during authorised leave from prison				C43PAJD16 Data available from ESB	

5.1.D What are the tasks of the Probation Agencies competent for minors? If there is more than one agency competent for minors, please assess all agencies as a whole.

Task	Pre-Sentence Stage	Execution Stage			
		Non-custodial sanctions and measures	Suspended custodial sanctions and measures	Unsuspended custodial sanctions of measures	
				while in prison	after conditional release
		C43PAKB16			

Providing information and / or reporting to the prosecuting	C43PAKA16 Data available from ESB	1 Data available from ESB	2 Data available from ESB	3 Data available from ESB	4 Data available from ESB
C43PALB16					
Monitoring and enforcing the conditions and / or measures imposed / ordered by the police /	C43PALA16 Data available from ESB	1 Data available from ESB	2 Data available from ESB	3 Data available from ESB	4 Data available from ESB
C43PAMB16					
Assisting / providing guidance to the	C43PAMA16 Data available from ESB	1 Data available from ESB	2 Data available from ESB	3 Data available from ESB	4 Data available from ESB
Finding alternatives to pre-trial-detention	C43PANA16 Data available from ESB				
Finding possibilities for diversion (e.g.	C43PAPA16 Data available from ESB				
C43PAQB16					
Supervision during authorised leave from prison				3 Data available from ESB	

5.1.E Which organizations, bureaus or persons are able to initiate the involvement of Probation Agencies? C43PARA16

<i>Police</i>	<i>Public Prosecutor</i>	<i>Examining Judge</i>	<i>Court of decision</i>	<i>Lawyer</i>	<i>Offender</i>	<i>Other</i>
1. Data available from ESB	2. Data available from ESB	3. Data available from ESB	4. Data available from ESB	5. Data available from ESB	6. Data available from ESB	7. Data available from ESB

Additional comments on questions 5.1.A – 5.1.E

C43PASA16	Data available from ESB
------------------	-------------------------

Table 5.2.1 Total persons under the control, supervision and / or care of the Probation Agencies in 2015

	Total	Women	Minors	Foreigners	
				Total	<i>of which:</i> Foreigners from the EU
Stock (31 Dec 2015)	T44STS15 Available from SPACE II	T44STSW15 Available from SPACE II	T44STSM15 Available from SPACE II	T44STSA15 Available from SPACE II	T44STSE15
Input (2015)	T44STSI15 Available from SPACE II	T44STSIW15 Available from SPACE II	T44STSIM15 Available from SPACE II	T44STSA15 Available from SPACE II	T44STSE15

Table 5.2.2 Distribution of the persons under the control, supervision and/or care of the Probation Agencies in 2015 by type of supervision/probation

		Stock (31 Dec 2015)	Input (2015)
Total		Idem T44STS15 (= table 5.2.1a)	Idem T44STSI15 (= table 5.2.1a)
<i>Of which</i>	Supervision before a final sentence	T44STSB15 Available from SPACE II	T44STIB15 Available from SPACE II
	Fully suspended custodial sanction with probation	T44AFSS15 Available from SPACE II	T44AFSI15 Available from SPACE II
	Partially suspended custodial sentence with probation	T44APSS15 Available from SPACE II	T44APSI15 Available from SPACE II
	Conditional pardon or conditional discharge (with probation)	T44ACPS15 Available from SPACE II	T44ACPI15 Available from SPACE II
	Community service	T47CTSA15 Available from SPACE II	T47CTSI15 Available from SPACE II
	Electronic monitoring	T410ETSA15 Available from SPACE II	T410ETIA15 Available from SPACE II
	Home arrest (curfew orders)	T44AHAS15 Available from SPACE II	T44AHAI15 Available from SPACE II
	Semi-liberty	T44ASLS15 Available from SPACE II	T44ASLI15 Available from SPACE II
	Treatment	T44ATRS15 Available from SPACE II	T44ATRI15 Available from SPACE II
	Mixed orders	T44AMOS15 Available from SPACE II	T44AMOI15 Available from SPACE II
	Supervision after conditional release from prison	T44STSG15 Available from SPACE II	T44STIG15 Available from SPACE II
	Other (please specify in the comments)	T44STSO15	T44STIO15

Table 5.2.3: Number of persons that ceased to be under the supervision or care of probation agencies during the year 2015 (FLOW OF EXITS)

Output: persons leaving supervision	Total
--	--------------

Total		T46SETT15 Available in SPACE II
Of which	completion	T46SETC15 Available in SPACE II
	revocation	T46ASETR15 Available in SPACE II
	imprisonment	T46SETI15 Available in SPACE II
	absconder	T46ASETA15 Available in SPACE II
	death	T46ASETD15 Available in SPACE II
	other	T46ASETO15 Available in SPACE II

Source of the data in Tables 5.2.1 to 5.2.3 – see Introduction (paragraph 3)

ST4616

Comments on Tables 5.2.1 to 5.2.3 – see Introduction (paragraph 3)

CT4616 Available from SPACE II

Rules of statistical recording applied for Tables 5.2.1 to 5.2.3

5.2.3.A Do the stock data in Tables 5.2.1 and 5.2.2 refer to 31 December 2015? CT46AA16

Yes	No, other date	No, average stock
1	2	3

If the data refer to another date, please provide it here:

CT46AB16

5.2.3.B Are minors included in the total of Tables 5.2.1 and 5.2.3? CT46BA16

5.2.3.C Is the age bracket for minors used in Tables 5.2.2 and 5.2.3 the same as the one used in Table 3.1.2 (see question 3.1.2.B)? CT46CA16

Yes	No
1	2

If NO, please specify the age bracket (i.e. the minimum and maximum age) used for minors in Tables 5.2.1

<i>Minimum age</i> CT46CB16 <i>years and above</i>	<i>Maximum age</i> CT46CC16 <i>Under</i> <i>years</i>
<i>Comments</i> CT46CD16	

5.2.3.D Are there written rules regulating the way in which the data shown in Tables 5.2.1 to 5.2.3 are recorded? **CT46DA16**

Yes	No
1	2

Additional comments on questions 5.2.3.A – 5.2.3.D

CT46DB16

5.4.1.E How is electronic monitoring applied in your country?

Multiple answers are possible.

<i>Technique</i>			<i>Type</i>		
<i>Electronic tag</i>	<i>Telephone calls</i>	<i>Other electronic system</i>	<i>Electronic curfew</i>	<i>Tracking of movement</i>	<i>Other type</i>
CT412EA161	CT412EA162	CT412EA163	CT412EB161	CT412EB162	CT412EB163

<i>Comments</i>
CT412EC16

Additional comments on questions 5.4.1.A – 5.4.1.E

CT412ED16

5.5 Staff and reports

Definitions
<p>Probation officers (qualified Probation staff): means staff with special qualifications (i.e. diplomas in probation or social work) performing tasks related to the supervision of clients under probation.²⁸</p> <p>Volunteers: Persons, who are not paid for their work, carrying out probation activities. This does not exclude the payment of a small amount of money to volunteers to cover the expenses of their work.²⁹</p> <p>Pre-sentence reports: Depending on the national legal system, probation agencies may prepare pre-sentence reports on individual alleged offenders in order to assist, where applicable, the judicial authorities in deciding whether to prosecute or what would be the appropriate sanctions or measures.³⁰</p>

Comments on the definitions:

C413PS16

Probation staff

Rule for counting staff: As stated in point 1.4 of the Introduction to this questionnaire, when calculating personnel, you are requested to include the total number of full-time and part-time staff. Part-time staff must be counted on the basis of “full-time equivalents” (FTE). For example, if two staff members are each employed for 50 % of the normal working hours they would be counted as one « full-time equivalent ». One part-time staff member working for 50 % of normal working hours would be counted as 0.5 “full-time equivalent”.

Are you respecting the rule for counting staff?	YES	NO
D27RCSA16		
If your answer is NO, please specify here the rule that you are applying:		
D27RCSB16		

Table 5.5.1: Probation Agencies Staff in 2015 (31st December 2015)

		31 st December 2015
5.0	Total number of staff	T413PSTA15 Available from SPACE II
<i>Of which:</i>		
5.1	Top level executives at the national probation administrations	T413PSTAA15 Available from SPACE II
5.2	Top level executives at the regional probation administrations	T413PSTAB15 Available from

²⁸ Definition taken from Council of Europe, Annual Penal Statistics: Non-Custodial Sanctions Served (SPACE II).

²⁹ Definition taken from Recommendation CM/Rec(2010)1 of the Committee of Ministers to member states on the Council of Europe Probation Rules.

³⁰ Definition taken from Recommendation CM/Rec(2010)1 of the Committee of Ministers to member states on the Council of Europe Probation Rules.

		SPACE II
5.3	Senior Probation officers (chiefs of units)	T413PSTAC15 Available from SPACE II
5.4	Probation officers (qualified Probation staff)	T413PSTAD15 Available from SPACE II
5.5	Probation agencies officers (unqualified Probation staff)	T413PSTAE15 Available from SPACE II
5.6	Paid external staff	T413PSTAF15 Available from SPACE II
5.7	Volunteers	T413PSTAG15 Available from SPACE II
5.8	Other staff (specify)	T413PSTAH15 Available from SPACE II

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

In case of several reports per case each one is to be counted separately in the total figure and in the subcategories.

During the year 2015		
5.10	Total number of reports	T414PRSA15 Available from SPACE II
Of which:		
5.11	Number of pre-sentence reports	T414PRSB15 Available from SPACE II
5.12	Number of advisory reports with respect to conditional release	T414PRSG15 Available from SPACE II
5.33	Other reports (please specify)	T414PRSH15 Available from SPACE II

Source of the data in Tables 5.5.1 and 5.5.2 – see Introduction (paragraph 3)

ST41416

Comments on Tables 5.5.1 and 5.5.2 – see Introduction (paragraph 3)

Available from SPACE II	CT41416
-------------------------	---------

Part 6 National victimization surveys

Most of the data and metadata required in Part 6 are already available from the 5th edition of the European Sourcebook (ESB)³¹. That is why in several cells we have indicated “Data available from ESB”. You only need to fill the cells indicated as “Data available from ESB” if your data differs from them.

The goal of this part of the questionnaire is to collect information on the national victimizations surveys conducted in each country. The results of these surveys will not in themselves be comparable because their methodology may differ. Please note that only national surveys are concerned (e.g. surveys with a national representative sample); it is not necessary to report on ICVS (International Crime Victim Survey) / EU ICS (European Union Crime and Safety Survey) data. In order to assure comparability with other types of crime data included in the different editions of the European Sourcebook, the data collected here cover the period 1990 to 2015. Data are asked for 6 different victimization surveys (1990, 1995, 2000, 2005 2010 and 2015. If no surveys were conducted during these years, please provide data from the closest available surveys. If no victimization surveys have been carried out in your country, please answer only question 6.1.A.

We are providing you with the answers to the 5th edition of the European Sourcebook, which covered the years 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005 and 2010. Please check (a) whether the data and metadata you provided are correct and, if that is not the case, introduce the revised data; (b) add the year 2015; (c) explain whether there are differences in the methodology of the 2015 (or closest year that you are adding) survey and the one of the previous surveys.

6.1.A Availability of national victimization surveys (DATA AVAILABLE FROM ESB)

Does your country conduct a <u>periodical</u> national victimization survey? A51NSA16		Yes	No
		1	2
If yes, please indicate the periodicity (e.g. annual, every two years, etc.?)		A51NSB16	
If no, has your country <u>ever</u> conducted a national victimization survey? A51NSC16		Yes	No
		1	2
If yes, when? (please indicate all the years in which such surveys took place)		A51NSD16	

Additional comments on question 6.1.A: Please also indicate here if your country conducts surveys with samples from specific categories of the population (e.g. domestic violence, violence against women, child and youth victimisation, crimes against businesses) and, if your country is currently not conducting a periodical national victimisation survey, whether there are plans to introduce such a survey soon.

A51NSE16

³¹ See <http://wp.unil.ch/europeansourcebook/>.

Definitions

Survey modes:

PAPI (*Paper and pencil interview*): Face to face interviews using a paper questionnaire.

CAPI (*Computer assisted personal interview*): Face to face interviews using an electronic questionnaire.

CATI (*Computer assisted telephone interview*): Telephone interviews using an electronic questionnaire.

CASI Personal (*Computer assisted self-interview*): Self-administered questionnaires filled by the respondent during a personal meeting with the interviewer.

CASI Postal (*Computer assisted self-interview*): Self-administered questionnaires sent to the respondent by mail.

CASI Other (*Computer assisted self-interview*): Self-administered questionnaires filled by the respondent in a different way than the two previous ones.

CAWI (*Computer assisted web-interview*): Self-administered questionnaire filled by the respondent through the Internet.

Other (*please specify*).

Measures of victimization:

Prevalence of victimization in the last 12 months/last year: Number of households/persons victimized per 100 households/persons interviewed (*usually expressed as a percentage*).

Incidence of victimization in the last 12 months/last year: Number of incidents of victimization per 100 households/persons interviewed.

Measure of victimization reported to the police:

Percentage of victims that reported their victimization to the police.

Units of reference:

Persons: For personal crimes (*bodily injury/assault, sexual assault, theft of personal property, robbery and corruption*), the unit of reference is the *person interviewed*. Thus, prevalence and incidence measures are expressed as the number of persons and the number of incidents *per 100 persons interviewed*.

Households: For the rest of the crimes (*domestic burglary, theft of a motor vehicle*), the unit of reference is the *household of the person interviewed*. Thus, prevalence and incidence measures are expressed as the number of persons and the number of incidents *per 100 households interviewed (in the case of domestic burglary) or per 100 car-owning households interviewed (in the case of theft of a motor vehicle)*.

Types of victimization:

The types of victimization are defined taking as a reference the definitions used in the International Crime Victim Survey (ICVS). However, minor modifications have been introduced to some of the ICVS questions – which include the definitions of the offence– and their wording has been slightly adapted in order to cover a period of reference of one year. Thus, for each type of victimization, we provide a question similar to the one included in the ICVS and we ask you to indicate whether the question included in your national victimization questionnaire corresponds to it or not. If it does not correspond, we ask you to provide the question used in your national questionnaire.

Comments on the definitions: (DATA AVAILABLE FROM ESB)

CDNS16

Changes in the methodology of the 2015 survey from the one applied in previous years and reported in the 5th edition of the Sourcebook

Please indicate the main changes and complete the rest of questions of this part of the questionnaire to describe the methodology applied in the 2015 survey

CDMETH16

6.1.B Wording of questions on offences included in national victimization surveys (DATA AVAILABLE FROM ESB)

Questions on victimization: “During the last 12 months / last year...”		Does the question included in your national victimization survey match the one provided here?		
Bodily injury (assault): B51ASA16 ... have you been personally attacked (e.g. someone hit you with his/her fists, kicked you, or used force or violence on you in any other way)?		Yes	No	No such question in the national survey
		1	2	3
	If no, please indicate the question on bodily injury (assault) included in your national victimization survey?	B51ASB16		
Sexual assault: B51SAA16 ... has anyone grabbed you, touched you or assaulted you for sexual reasons in a really offensive way?		Yes	No	No such question in the national survey
		1	2	3
	If no, please indicate the question on sexual assault included in your national victimization survey?	B51SAB16		
Robbery: B51ROA16 ... has anyone stolen something from you by using force or threatening you?		Yes	No	No such question in the national survey
		1	2	3
	If no, please indicate the question on robbery included in your national victimization survey?	B51ROB16		
Theft of personal property: B51TPA16 ... have you personally been the victim of a theft of personal property, such as pick-pocketing or theft of a purse, wallet, clothing, jewellery, sports equipment, etc.?		Yes	No	No such question in the national survey
		1	2	3
	If no, please indicate the question on theft of personal property included in your national victimization survey?	B51TPB16		
Theft of a motor vehicle: B51TVA16 ... have you or other members of your household had any of their cars, vans or trucks stolen?		Yes	No	No such question in the national survey
		1	2	3

	If no, please indicate the question on theft of motor vehicle included in your national victimization survey?	B51TVB16		
Domestic Burglary: B51BDA16 ... has anyone actually got into your house or flat without permission and stolen or tried to steal something?		Yes	No	No such question in the national survey
		1	2	3
	If no, please indicate the question on burglary included in your national victimization survey?	B51BDB16		
Corruption in the public sector: B51COA16 ... has any government official, for instance a customs officer, a police officer or inspector in your country asked you, or expected you to pay a bribe for his or her services?		Yes	No	No such question in the national survey
		1	2	3
	If no, please indicate the question on corruption included in your national victimization survey?	B51COB16		
Cybercrimes The ICVS did not include specific questions on cybercrimes (e.g. identity theft / Scam emails or phone calls / Online fraud / (Receiving unwanted) offensive material and child pornography / Hacking of online services / Email account hacking / Online banking fraud / Cyber extortion). If your national survey includes such questions, please provide the wording in the next box:		B51CYB16		

6.1.C Wording of questions on trust in the police and feelings of safety (DATA AVAILABLE FROM ESB)

Questions on trust in the police and feelings of safety		Does the question included in your national victimization survey match the one provided here?		
Taking everything into account, how good a job do you think the police do in your area in controlling crime? Do you think they do a very good job, a fairly good job, a poor job or a very poor job? C51TPAA16	Yes	No	No such question in the national survey	
	1	2	3	
	If no, please indicate the question on trust in the police included in your national victimization survey?	C51TPAB16		
How safe do you feel walking alone in your area after dark? Do you feel very safe, fairly safe, a bit unsafe, or very unsafe? C51TPBA16	Yes	No	No such question in the national survey	
	1	2	3	
	If no, please indicate the question on feelings of safety after dark included in your national victimization survey?	C51TPBB16		
If yes or no, please indicate if the question on feelings of safety after dark is asked <i>before</i> or <i>after</i> the questions on victimization? C51TPBC16	Before	After		
	1	2		

Additional comments on questions 6.1.B and 6.1.C

C51TPC16

Table 6.1 Methodology of national victimization surveys

If no data are available for one or more of the years required, please give data for the closest available year and indicate the year of reference in the table. The year of reference is the year in which the incident took place. (e.g. If the survey is published in 2011 but was conducted in 2010 and refers to victimization occurred in 2009, please indicate 2009).

Methodology	Possible answers	Example	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
Years of reference if other than the ones indicated in the Table:			T51YR90 Data available from ESB	T51YR95 Data available from ESB	T51YR00 Data available from ESB	T51YR05 Data available from ESB	T51YR10 Data available from ESB	T51YR15
Sample size (number of households effectively interviewed)	(Please use households as the counting unit, if possible. Otherwise, please specify)	20,000	T51SS90 Data available from ESB	T51SS95 Data available from ESB	T51SS00 Data available from ESB	T51SS05 Data available from ESB	T51SS10 Data available from ESB	T51SS15
Sample design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Non probability sampling - Simple random sampling - Stratified random sampling - Systematic random sampling - Cluster area random sampling - Multistage probability sample - Other (please specify) 	Multistage probability sample	T51SD90 Data available from ESB	T51SD95 Data available from ESB	T51SD00 Data available from ESB	T51SD05 Data available from ESB	T51SD10 Data available from ESB	T51SD15
Sample representativeness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National level - National level and first regional level - National level and second regional level 	National level and first regional level	T51SR90 Data available from ESB	T51SR95 Data available from ESB	T51SR00 Data available from ESB	T51SR05 Data available from ESB	T51SR10 Data available from ESB	T51SR15
Response rate (percentage of households effectively interviewed from the total original sample)	(Please use households as the counting unit, if possible. Otherwise, please specify)	40%	T51RR90 Data available from ESB	T51RR95 Data available from ESB	T51RR00 Data available from ESB	T51RR05 Data available from ESB	T51RR10 Data available from ESB	T51RR15

Methodology	Possible answers	Example	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
Age range of the persons interviewed		16-65	T51AR90 Data available from ESB	T51AR95 Data available from ESB	T51AR00 Data available from ESB	T51AR05 Data available from ESB	T51AR10 Data available from ESB	T51AR15
Survey mode	PAPI CAPI CATI CASI Personal CASI Postal CASI Other CAWI Other (<i>please specify</i>) Combination of various modes (<i>please specify</i>)	CAWI	T51SM90 Data available from ESB	T51SM95 Data available from ESB	T51SM00 Data available from ESB	T51SM05 Data available from ESB	T51SM10 Data available from ESB	T51SM15

Comments on Table 6.1 – see Introduction (paragraph 3)

C5111

Table 6.2 Main results of national victimization surveys

If no data are available for one or more of the years required, please give data for the closest available year and indicate the year of reference in the table.

Prevalence and incidence rates as well as percentages should be calculated excluding the persons that answered “don’t know” or refused to answer the relevant question. If you have done the calculation otherwise, please specify.

If your figures for the “Percentage of victims reporting to the police” do not refer to victims but to *incidents* reported to the police, please specify.

Type of offence		1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
Years of reference if other than the ones indicated in the Table:		T52YR90 Data available from ESB	T52YR95 Data available from ESB	T52YR00 Data available from ESB	T52YR05 Data available from ESB	T52YR10 Data available from ESB	T52YR15
Bodily injury (assault)	Prevalence of victimization in last 12 months <i>(Percentage of victims over the total number of persons interviewed)</i>	T52ASPRE90 Data available from ESB	T52ASPRE95 Data available from ESB	T52ASPRE00 Data available from ESB	T52ASPRE05 Data available from ESB	T52ASPRE10 Data available from ESB	T52ASPRE15
	Incidence of victimization in last 12 months <i>(Number of incidents per 100 persons interviewed)</i>	T52ASINC90 Data available from ESB	T52ASINC95 Data available from ESB	T52ASINC00 Data available from ESB	T52ASINC05 Data available from ESB	T52ASINC10 Data available from ESB	T52ASINC15
	Percentage of victims reporting to the police	T52ASREP90 Data available from ESB	T52ASREP95 Data available from ESB	T52ASREP00 Data available from ESB	T52ASREP05 Data available from ESB	T52ASREP10 Data available from ESB	T52ASREP15
Sexual assault	Prevalence of victimization in last 12 months <i>(Percentage of victims over the total number of persons interviewed)</i>	T52SAPRE90 Data available from ESB	T52SAPRE95 Data available from ESB	T52SAPRE00 Data available from ESB	T52SAPRE05 Data available from ESB	T52SAPRE10 Data available from ESB	T52SAPRE15
	Incidence of victimization in last 12 months <i>(Number of incidents per 100 persons interviewed)</i>	T52SAINC90 Data available from ESB	T52SAINC95 Data available from ESB	T52SAINC00 Data available from ESB	T52SAINC05 Data available from ESB	T52SAINC10 Data available from ESB	T52SAINC15
	Percentage of victims reporting to the police	T52SAREP90 Data available from ESB	T52SAREP95 Data available from ESB	T52SAREP00 Data available from ESB	T52SAREP05 Data available from ESB	T52SAREP10 Data available from ESB	T52SAREP15
Robbery	Prevalence of victimization in last 12 months <i>(Percentage of victims over the total number of persons interviewed)</i>	T52ROPRE90 Data available from ESB	T52ROPRE95 Data available from ESB	T52ROPRE00 Data available from ESB	T52ROPRE05 Data available from ESB	T52ROPRE10 Data available from ESB	T52ROPRE15

	Incidence of victimization in last 12 months <i>(Number of incidents per 100 persons interviewed)</i>	T52ROINC90 Data available from ESB	T52ROINC95 Data available from ESB	T52ROINC00 Data available from ESB	T52ROINC05 Data available from ESB	T52ROINC10 Data available from ESB	T52ROINC15
	Percentage of victims reporting to the police	T52ROREP90 Data available from ESB	T52ROREP95 Data available from ESB	T52ROREP00 Data available from ESB	T52ROREP05 Data available from ESB	T52ROREP10 Data available from ESB	T52ROREP15
Theft of personal property	Prevalence of victimization in last 12 months <i>(Percentage of victims over the total number of persons interviewed)</i>	T52THPRE90 Data available from ESB	T52THPRE95 Data available from ESB	T52THPRE00 Data available from ESB	T52THPRE05 Data available from ESB	T52THPRE10 Data available from ESB	T52THPRE15
	Incidence of victimization in last 12 months <i>(Number of incidents per 100 persons interviewed)</i>	T52THINC90 Data available from ESB	T52THINC95 Data available from ESB	T52THINC00 Data available from ESB	T52THINC05 Data available from ESB	T52THINC10 Data available from ESB	T52THINC15
	Percentage of victims reporting to the police	T52THREP90 Data available from ESB	T52THREP95 Data available from ESB	T52THREP00 Data available from ESB	T52THREP05 Data available from ESB	T52THREP10 Data available from ESB	T52THREP15
Theft of a motor vehicle	Prevalence of victimization in last 12 months <i>(Percentage of victims over the total number of car-owning households interviewed)</i>	T52TVPRE90 Data available from ESB	T52TVPRE95 Data available from ESB	T52TVPRE00 Data available from ESB	T52TVPRE05 Data available from ESB	T52TVPRE10 Data available from ESB	T52TVPRE15
	Incidence of victimization in last 12 months <i>(Number of incidents per 100 car-owning households interviewed)</i>	T52TVINC90 Data available from ESB	T52TVINC95 Data available from ESB	T52TVINC00 Data available from ESB	T52TVINC05 Data available from ESB	T52TVINC10 Data available from ESB	T52TVINC15
	Percentage of victims reporting to the police	T52TVREP90 Data available from ESB	T52TVREP95 Data available from ESB	T52TVREP00 Data available from ESB	T52TVREP05 Data available from ESB	T52TVREP10 Data available from ESB	T52TVREP15
Domestic burglary	Prevalence of victimization in last 12 months <i>(Percentage of victims over the total number of households interviewed)</i>	T52BDPRE90 Data available from ESB	T52BDPRE95 Data available from ESB	T52BDPRE00 Data available from ESB	T52BDPRE05 Data available from ESB	T52BDPRE10 Data available from ESB	T52BDPRE15
	Incidence of victimization in last 12 months <i>(Number of incidents per 100 households interviewed)</i>	T52BDINC90 Data available from ESB	T52BDINC95 Data available from ESB	T52BDINC00 Data available from ESB	T52BDINC05 Data available from ESB	T52BDINC10 Data available from ESB	T52BDINC15
	Percentage of victims reporting to the police	T52BDREP90	T52BDREP95	T52BDREP00	T52BDREP05	T52BDREP10	T52BDREP15

		Data available from ESB	Data available from ESB	Data available from ESB	Data available from ESB	Data available from ESB	
Corruption in the public sector	Prevalence of victimization in last 12 months <i>(Percentage of victims over the total number of persons interviewed)</i>	T52COPRE90 Data available from ESB	T52COPRE95 Data available from ESB	T52COPRE Data available from ESB	T52COPRE05 Data available from ESB	T52COPRE10 Data available from ESB	T52COPRE15
	Incidence of victimization in last 12 months <i>(Number of incidents per 100 persons interviewed)</i>	T52COINC90 Data available from ESB	T52COINC95 Data available from ESB	T52COINC Data available from ESB	T52COINC05 Data available from ESB	T52COINC10 Data available from ESB	T52COINC15
	Percentage of victims reporting to the police	T52COREP90 Data available from ESB	T52COREP95 Data available from ESB	T52COREP Data available from ESB	T52COREP05 Data available from ESB	T52COREP10 Data available from ESB	T52COREP15
Trust in the police	Percentage of the public who believe police are doing a good job or a very good job in controlling crime in the local area	T52TPPRE90 Data available from ESB	T52TPPRE95 Data available from ESB	T52TPPRE Data available from ESB	T52TPPRE05 Data available from ESB	T52TPPRE10 Data available from ESB	T52TPPRE15
Feelings of safety	Percentage of the respondents feeling unsafe or very unsafe on the street after dark	T52FSPRE90 Data available from ESB	T52FSPRE95 Data available from ESB	T52FSPRE Data available from ESB	T52FSPRE05 Data available from ESB	T52FSPRE10 Data available from ESB	T52FSPRE15

Source of the data in Tables 6.1 and 6.2 – see Introduction (paragraph 3)

ST5216

Comments on Table 6.2 – see Introduction (paragraph 3)

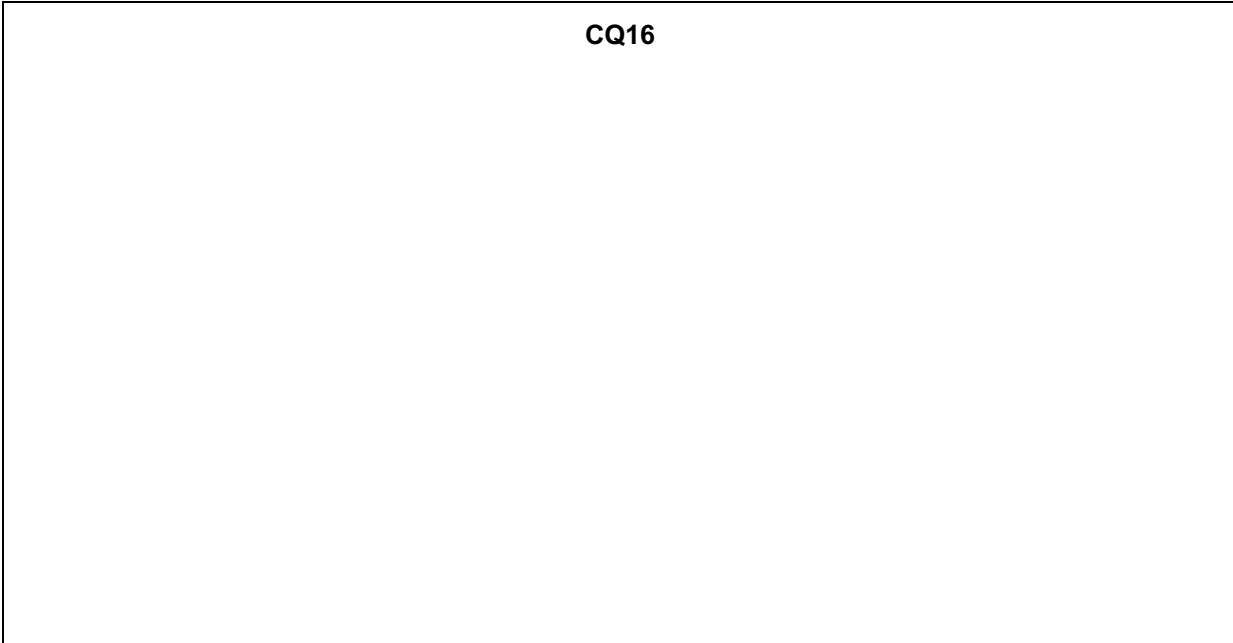
CT5216

Comments on the Questionnaire

Please mention:

- a) If the data being collected in this survey will be useful in your country
- b) Any suggestions for improvements for future surveys

CQ16



Thank you very much for your help in completing this Questionnaire.