

**European Sourcebook of Crime and
Criminal Justice Statistics – 2010**

285

Onderzoek en beleid

European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics - 2010

Fourth Edition

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ISBN 978-90-8974-299-5

NUR 820

The European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics – 2010 (fourth edition) was prepared by a group of experts including:

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The fourth edition is an extended update of the third edition¹ and covers the years 2003-2007.

1 (2006). *European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics – 2006, third edition*. Den Haag: Boom Juridische uitgevers. *Onderzoek en beleid* series, no. 241, Ministry of Justice, Research and Documentation Centre (WODC)

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Preface

This is the fourth edition of a data collection initiative that started in 1993 under the umbrella of the Council of Europe. Previous editions were prepared by an informal group of experts from several countries. The format developed during the compilation of earlier editions was maintained, especially the network of national correspondents and regional coordinators whose contribution has, once more, been decisive in collecting and validating data on a variety of subjects from 37 countries. While in the third edition some chapters could not be updated, the present document covers the years of 2003-2007 for all areas. In-depth analyses are presented for the year 2006.

The basic structure of five chapters – offences and offenders known to the police, prosecution, convictions and sentences, corrections including non-custodial sanctions and survey data – has been maintained. However, several chapters were revised and extended in various respects. For example, efforts were made to extend the Sourcebook's coverage beyond ordinary ('street level') crimes and to include offences such as fraud, offences against computer data and systems, money laundering and corruption. More detailed information has been collected for certain offences, e.g. assault, drug trafficking, sexual assault and sexual abuse of minors. In the chapter on prosecution, information about restrictions of freedom imposed upon persons under investigation, such as police custody, pre-trial detention, bail and electronic monitoring, has been added. In the chapter on convictions, more detailed information is now available on both adults and juveniles, including new forms of non-custodial sanctions (such as community service) and persons held in pre-trial detention. Chapter 4 continues along this line by including information on both those held in custody and those under the supervision of the correctional services. Finally, Chapter 5 presents data from the International Crime Victimization Surveys conducted between 1989 and 2005. In addition, for the first time information is included in Chapter 5 on self-reported delinquency among juveniles (aged 13-16) that was collected in 2006 during the second international self-reported delinquency survey held in 17 European countries.

Our basic collection principle was to gather information from the national correspondents. In a few cases, however, this was not possible and other channels were used, e.g. data provided by Eurostat, UNODC and the Council of Europe SPACE project on the basis of a mutual agreement of supporting each other's initiative by exchanging information. The data for Chapter 5 was obtained through international surveys.

The data presented here will be available on www.europeansourcebook.org as well. The electronic publication includes supplementary detailed technical information provided by national correspondents.

The Committee wishes to thank all those who have worked on the present edition, in whatever capacity. First of all, our thanks go to the national correspondents², to the Committee's coordinating assistant, Véronique Jaquier, to the database administrator, Marcelo F. Aebi (both at the University of Lausanne), and to the website and publication manager, Paul Smit (Dutch Ministry of Justice, WODC). Further, thanks are due to those members of the Committee who, after many years of loyal service, have decided to leave this project for other horizons, namely Hanns von Hofer (Sweden, member since 1993), and Olena Shostko (Ukraine). During the preparation of the 4th edition, the Committee had the privilege to receive support also from Cynthia Tavares (Eurostat), Anna Alvazzi del Frate (UNODC), Ernesto Savona and Giulia Muggellini (Catholic University of Milan) and Chris Lewis (University of Portsmouth). Last but not least, our thanks go to the staff at the University of Lausanne who entered the data into the database and who managed the validation process, namely Grace Kronicz, Julien Lhuillier and Christoph Zufferey.

Special thanks are due to the Directorate-General Justice, Freedom and Security of the European Commission who, through the AGIS project,³ provided the funds necessary to plan and realise the extended coverage of the European Sourcebook. These funds were awarded to and managed by the Criminology Department at the Institute of Criminal Law and Justice of the University of Göttingen under the supervision of Jörg-Martin Jehle. The Dutch Ministry of Justice (Research and Documentation Centre) continued supporting the project in various ways and particularly in the production of the publication and by maintaining the website. We also acknowledge the support by Committee members who have funded travel and meeting expenses through their organisations.

We hope that this new edition will continue to promote comparative research throughout Europe and make European experiences and data available across the world. The extension of the project based upon the experience during our recent work which shows that, with its current size, the European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics has reached the limits of its current structure and needs a more stable and permanent structure. Let us hope that this can be achieved soon enough to enable a fifth edition to be produced.

Zurich, March 2010

Martin Killias, Chair.

² Listed on page 7.

³ JLS/2006/AGIS/134. Detailed results of this project are being published in a separate book in: J.-M. Jehle, S. Harrendorf (Eds.). (2010). *Defining and Registering Criminal Offences and Measures. Standards for a European Comparison*. Göttingen: Universitätsverlag Göttingen.

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General Introduction: The European Sourcebook Project

Background

1. The assessment of trends in crime and criminal justice has been a permanent concern of international organisations. Due to the enlargement of the membership of the Council of Europe and the European Union in the 1990's, the necessity for such periodic assessment and comparison in the above mentioned areas became even more apparent.

2. Against this background, the European Committee on Crime Problems [CDPC] created (in 1993) a Group of Specialists on '*Trends in crime and criminal justice: statistics and other quantitative data on crime and criminal justice system*' [PC-S-ST]. The Group was composed of experts from France, Germany, Hungary, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.⁴

3. During a relatively short period, a great number of theoretical and technical issues were addressed. These issues included data comparison, offences to be considered and their definitions, appropriate table formats, statistical routines including counting rules in the various countries, interpretation of the available data, infrastructure needed for a full implementation of the European Sourcebook Project et cetera.

4. In 1995, the Group presented the *European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics. Draft model* (Council of Europe: Strasbourg (1995), 194 pages) to the CDPC. The draft model presented crime and criminal justice data for the year 1990 for ten European countries.⁵ Extensive technical comments were added to the tables in order to document the numerous methodological problems that are involved in international data collections. It was stated that: 'Having found a practical and satisfactory way of handling the difficult problem of varying offence definitions and counting rules, the Group reached the conclusion that a European Sourcebook on crime and criminal justice statistics [was] indeed feasible.' (op. cit. p. 190).

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

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

5. Thus, at its 45th plenary session in June 1996, the CDPC entrusted the Group of Specialists with the preparation of a compendium of crime and criminal justice data for the whole of Europe. The final document represented an extended version of the already existing Model European Sourcebook covering the total membership of the Council of Europe and presenting crime and criminal justice data for the years 1990 to 1996. The inclusion of additional specialists in the collection of statistical data resulted in the enlargement of the Group and members were given responsibilities as 'regional co-ordinators'.⁶

6. In its work, the Group took account of the periodic surveys carried out by INTERPOL, UNODC and Eurostat. These surveys relied on the provision of data by national sources who had been asked to follow standard definitions. This approach contrasted with the Group's adopted methodology, where a co-ordinated network of national correspondents provided data from current statistical sources within each country. This data was then supplemented by the collection of information on statistical and legal definitions. The Group, which included several members involved in recent UN surveys, felt that this approach would allow for more comprehensive and accurate data to be produced.

7. The system of national correspondents required that each country should have one person responsible for the collection and initial checking of the data. Each correspondent would be an expert in crime and criminal justice statistics and would act as a helpline. They would also be entrusted with checking their country's data to ensure good quality.

8. The list of national correspondents is given at the beginning of this publication. Some of them have served with this project since its inception whereas others have joined later. They had full responsibility for the accuracy of the data provided by their respective countries. A group of three or four national correspondents were 'coached' by each member of the Experts Group in their capacity as 'regional co-ordinators'.

9. After the publication of the first edition in 1999, the Council of Europe was, unfortunately, no longer able to support the project financially. In 2000, in order to maintain continuity in a data collection effort (which was seen as important) and particularly to avoid dismantling the network of correspondents (from 40 countries), the British Home Office, the Swiss Foreign Ministry (through the University of Lausanne School of Criminal

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

Sciences) and the Dutch Ministry of Justice agreed to continue supporting the project until publication of the second edition. These three new funding agencies commissioned a small group of experts with the work of updating the European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics.⁷

10. After publication of the second edition in 2003, the Swiss Federal Office of Statistics and the Dutch Ministry of Justice [WODC] offered financial and logistic support to maintain the work for the third edition. The *Centre d'Etudes Sociologiques sur le Droit et les Institutions Pénales* [CESDIP] kindly offered to assist in data validation procedures. The European Commission, the German Federal Ministry of Justice and the Home Office provided the funds necessary to organise one meeting each. The latter also financed secretarial support. Travel expenses of some members of the Groups were covered by their respective countries or organisations. Given the modest resources and the uncertain prospects of support by the European Union (and Eurostat), the Experts Group decided to concentrate on updating time-series data as well as on improving data quality.

11. The current fourth edition of the European Sourcebook has been made possible with support from the European Commission under the AGIS programme.⁸ While the results presented here are not the direct project results,⁹ the data collection instrument developed in the course of that project was also used for this fourth edition. While in the third edition some chapters could not be updated, the present document covers the years of 2003-2007 for all areas. In-depth analyses are presented for the year 2006.

12. The basic structure of five chapters – offences and offenders known to the police, prosecution, convictions and sentences, corrections including non-custodial sanctions and survey data – has been maintained. However, several chapters were revised and extended in various respects. For example, efforts were made to extend the Sourcebook's coverage beyond ordinary ('street level') crimes and to include offences such as fraud, offences against computer data and systems, money laundering and corruption. More detailed information was collected for certain offences, e.g. assault, drug trafficking, sexual assault and

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

8 JLS/2006/AGIS/134. Project beneficiary was Jörg-Martin Jehle.

9 Detailed results of this project have been published alongside this book in: J-M. Jehle, S. Harrendorf (Eds.). (2010) *Defining and Registering Criminal Offences and Measures. Standards for a European Comparison*. Göttingen: Universitätsverlag Göttingen.

sexual abuse of minors. In the chapter on prosecution, information was added regarding restrictions of freedom imposed upon persons under investigation, such as police custody, pre-trial detention, bail and electronic monitoring. In the chapter on convictions, more detailed information is now available on both adults and juveniles, including new forms of non-custodial sanctions (such as community service) and persons held in pre-trial detention. Chapter 4 continues along this line by including information on both those held in custody and under the supervision of the correctional services.

13. Finally, Chapter 5 presents data from the International Crime Victimization Surveys conducted between 1989 and 2005. In addition, for the first time information is included in Chapter 5 on self-reported delinquency among juveniles (aged 13-16) that was collected in 2006 during the second international self-reported delinquency survey held in 17 European countries.

14. Since 2001, the Dutch Ministry of Justice has provided the necessary resources to set up and maintain a website containing all the data published in the 1999 edition of the European Sourcebook (www.europeansourcebook.org) under the supervision of Paul Smit (WODC, Ministry of Justice of the Netherlands). This service has been extended to the present edition.

Offence definitions

15. Comparative criminology has to face the problem of national offence definitions that are often incompatible. The Group adopted the following procedure: For all offences included in the European Sourcebook, a standard definition was used and countries were invited to follow the standard definition where possible. Offence definitions and related commentaries are given in Appendix I to this book, providing for each of the selected offences:

- the standard definition;
- a list of those countries that were not able to entirely meet this definition with an indication of which elements of the definition they were unable to meet. Countries not listed were able to conform to the standard definition.

16. Appendix I also features overview tables including all reporting countries and giving information on whether the respective standard definitions had been followed by a country in all respects in police and conviction statistics, provided data was available.

The Structure of the European Sourcebook

17. The European Sourcebook is divided into five chapters. The chapters are, in general, subdivided into four sections:

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

18. The five chapters are:

1. *Police data*. This chapter provides information on offences and suspected offenders known to the police and on police staff in each country. Most of the data is available as time-series data for 2003-2007. Detailed information on the sex, age group, and nationality of suspects is provided for the year 2006.
2. *Prosecution statistics*. The statistical data in this chapter covers all steps of decision-making at prosecution level, such as initiating and abandoning prosecutions, bringing cases to court and sanctioning offenders by summary decisions. For the first time, it also features data on compulsory measures during criminal proceedings, namely police custody, pre-trial detention, bail and electronic monitoring.
3. *Conviction statistics*. The tables in this chapter concern persons who have been convicted, i.e. found guilty according to law, of having committed one of the selected offences. Information is presented by offence for the years 2003 to 2007 and detailed information by sex, age group, and nationality of the offender is provided for the year 2006. The present edition includes an update on the sentencing information included in the first two editions of the Sourcebook, supplemented by information on sentencing of juveniles.
4. *Correctional statistics*. This chapter includes data on the number and the capacity of penal institutions, and data regarding the 'stock' and 'flow' of non-custodial sentences. It contains data on stock and flow of prison populations for the years 2003-2007, including percentages of pre-trial detainees, females, minors and foreigners. It also includes data on the convicted population by offence in 2006.
5. *Survey data*. Data from the 1989 to 2005 sweeps of the International Crime Victimization Survey [ICVS] regarding offences experienced and reported to the police, as well as on attitudes towards the police, are included in this chapter. For the first time, some data from the International Self-reported Delinquency Survey [ISRD] of 2006 have been added.

Methodological issues

Data recording methods

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

Validation

20. Validation is often the most important stage of the data collection process and, in many cases, the one most likely to be overlooked. As a first step, the Group identified and discussed obvious problems relating to this process. Notably, deviations from figures published in the previous editions were scrutinised:

- A. to check arithmetical coherence in the tables;
- B. to compare figures and to ensure that they were consistent with those given in all sections of the European Sourcebook questionnaire;
- C. to calculate ratios per 100 000 population for the key items and to check for 'outliers', i.e. extreme values which are difficult to explain.

21. This procedure resulted in the need to go back to many national correspondents for clarification and additional cross-checking. Although some errors were made when completing the questionnaire, it became apparent that the survey had identified many differences in national systems of criminal justice statistics which had not become apparent in the previous edition. Other problems were related to the different criminal justice processes in the countries concerned. This is particularly true for the way *attempts* are classified in police statistics. As a rule, attempts are included in all offences throughout the European Sourcebook, although the proportion of attempts differs between offences and countries. For example, an aggression or threat will usually be counted as assault, injury or threat, whereas the police, e.g. in the Netherlands, classify such incidents relatively often as attempted homicide. This not only substantially increases the overall rate of homicide (i.e. including attempts), but also affects the severity of dispositions since sentences tend to be shorter for such widely defined attempts than for cases where the victim was near fatally injured. A similar difficulty arises from the treatment of minors who, in some countries and at some stages of the criminal procedure, are included in statistics, whereas they are not in others (see Appendix I: Definitions).

22. The year 2003 is covered by both the third and the fourth editions of the Sourcebook. In some cases, there are differences in the data. In principle, data included in the present edition should be considered as more accurate. Usually, the reason for these differences was that the data for the year 2003 of the third edition were provisional as the questionnaire had been sent a few months after the end of that year. Likewise, data for 2007 in the present edition – which was collected in 2008/2009 – may also be provisional.

23. In the course of the data validation process, errors in the previous edition were discovered. Readers will find a list of amendments on the website (www.europeansourcebook.org).

Presentational details

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

- A. To make *all* raw data and *all* comments available in a separate document through the website www.europeansourcebook.org. Thus, the present document contains only a selection of all the data and comments submitted.
- B. To shorten, in general, tables where the number of reporting countries was very small.¹⁰
- C. To use decimals sparingly so as to avoid the impression of false precision. However, increases and decreases have been computed taking decimals into account.
- D. To use the English notation for figures. The decimal marker is represented by a 'point' (i.e. 1.5 means one and a half). The thousand marker is represented by a 'space' (i.e. 1 500 means one thousand five hundred).
- E. To translate comments, although these were left in the original language in the database that can be accessed through the European Sourcebook website.
- F. To use the following symbols throughout the tables:
 - a) '0' to indicate a number between 0 and 0.5;
 - b) '...' to indicate that data is not yet available or that the question/concept as used in the European Sourcebook questionnaire does not apply;
 - c) '> 1 000' to indicate that the percentage change between 2003 and 2007 is above one thousand percent.
- G. To condense the vast amount of technical information on definitions, data collection methods, processing rules et cetera into clearly arranged summary tables, listings and footnotes.

10 Only very few tables have been totally eliminated from the publication. Where this is the case, a footnote has been made and data is available on the website.

H. Whenever possible and reasonable, figures were transformed into rates per 100 000 population or indicated as percentages. The population figures used are contained in Appendix II at the end of the publication.

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

- Mean: The (unweighted) arithmetic average; the sum of scores divided by the number of countries that provided data. The value of the mean is sensitive to the presence of very high or very low scores. For this reason the median was also included as an indicator of the central tendency of the data.
- Median: The (unweighted) median is the score that divides the distribution of scores into two exact halves
- Minimum: The lowest score in the table.
- Maximum: The highest score in the table.

If the total number of countries responding was less than 5, the mean, median, minimum and maximum were not computed.

Percentage changes from 2003 – 2007 are based upon unrounded scores.

Comparability

25. The basic aim of the European Sourcebook data collection is to present comparable information on crime and criminal justice statistics in Europe. However, the issue of whether or not it is good practice to use official criminal justice statistics for decision-making in crime policy or for conducting scientific studies is one of the classic debates of criminology. The problems involved are even more serious when it comes to international comparisons because nations differ widely in the way they organise their police and court systems, the way they define their legal concepts, and the way they collect and present their statistics. In fact, the lack of uniform definitions of offences, of common measuring instruments and of common methodology makes comparisons between countries extremely hazardous. This is the reason why criminologists over the last decades have developed alternatives to complement the existing official statistics: international comparative *victimisation* studies on the one hand and international comparative *self-report* studies on the other (see Chapter 5).

26. Comparative analyses generally fall into one of three categories:

A. *Distributive* comparisons are aimed at answering questions such as: Do theft offences dominate the crime picture in most countries? What is the age profile of sentenced offenders in the various countries?

- B. Relevant questions for *level* comparisons are of the following type:
 Which country reports the highest robbery rate? Which countries show low rates of incarcerated offenders?
- C. In contrast, interpretations of *trends* deal with such questions as: Have changes in rape offences varied over time in various countries?

27. Before these and other questions can be answered, it should be noted that official crime and criminal justice statistics are fundamentally dependent upon three sets of circumstances: (a) *actual circumstances* such as the propensity of individuals to commit crimes, the opportunity structure, the risk of detection, the willingness of the public to report crimes, the efficiency of criminal justice authorities; (b) *legal circumstances* such as the design of the Criminal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure and other relevant legislation; the formal organisation of criminal justice agencies and the informal application of the law in everyday life; and (c) *statistical circumstances* such as formal data collection and processing rules and their practical implementation.

28. To ensure comparability when making *distribution* and *level* comparisons, one must carefully control the legal and statistical circumstances before concluding that similarities or dissimilarities can be taken as factual. The demands are somewhat different when it comes to ascertaining crime *trends*. For such analyses, the 'real' crime level does not need to be known: it is sufficient to control for possible changes to the legal and statistical systems. This is of course a difficult task and identifying *informal* changes in criminal justice procedures and in statistical routines is especially difficult. In order to assist the reader in making informed decisions on the validity of trend data, changes in the data recording methods are indicated in Table 1.3.1 (last column).

29. In order to facilitate the use of the data contained in this European Sourcebook, comprehensive additional information concerning the definition of offences and sanctions, and data collection and processing rules was collected. This information is contained in Section 3 of each chapter. However, it is not possible to easily quantify the extent to which over or under-reporting occurs. Given the enormous impact of counting rules on levels of police-recorded offences, crime victimisation surveys (Chapter 5) give a more valid picture of cross-national differences. They can also be used to validate different levels of police-recorded crime.

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

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

1 Police statistics

1.1 General comments

1.1.1 *Police statistics as a measure of crime*

1. This chapter provides information on offences recorded by the police, the number and characteristics of suspected offenders and the number of police staff.
2. Police statistics are collected in every country but for several reasons they do not always provide a comprehensive measure of crime.
3. Victims may choose not to report the crime to the police or may not be aware that they have been a victim of crime. In addition, reporting may be self-incriminating (e.g. when a victim is also an offender) or humiliating; or the victim may think that nothing will be gained by reporting (e.g. the victim thinks that the police will not be able to solve the crime). If a victim does not report a crime, and the police do not learn about the offence from another source, the offence will not be recorded and therefore not counted in police statistics. Research suggests that victims of assault or rape tend to be less likely to report the offence than victims of property offences.
4. Even when a crime is reported to the police, it may not be recorded in the official statistics. This occurs mainly after investigations that lead the police to believe that the event reported did not actually constitute a crime. Research has shown that recording is less likely to occur for offences against persons than for property offences.
5. Not all crimes are reported by a victim or a witness. The police themselves may report some violent crimes, for example homicide and 'victimless' offences (such as illegal possession of arms, drink driving and most drug offences).
6. Petty offences are not always recorded in police statistics. Also, countries differ in the way they consider certain offences as petty (e.g. theft of low value items).
7. In assessing national differences, comparisons with other data sources, such as survey measures of crime provided by the ICVS, are equally helpful.¹¹ The results of such comparisons suggest that both data sources catch

11 Dijk, J. van, Manchin, R., Kesteren, J. van, Nevala, S., & Hideg, G. (2005). The Burden of Crime in the EU. Research Report: A Comparative Analysis of the European Crime and Safety Survey (EU ICS). Retrieved September 1, 2009, from <http://www.europeansafetyobservatory.eu/downloads/EUICS%20in%20the%20Burden%20of%20Crime%20in%20the%20EU.pdf>.

international differences, although the volume of crime, as indicated by both sources, may differ for reasons which may be hard to explain.¹²

1.1.2 The position of the police in the criminal justice system

8. In most countries the police can be regarded as the first stage of the criminal justice process. However, this does not mean that the figures on recorded crime, such as those in this chapter, give an accurate account of the total input to the criminal justice system. This is because, in a number of countries, the prosecuting authorities may initiate criminal proceedings without receiving a police report. For example, in some Eastern European countries serious violent offences will not always be recorded by the police but by the public prosecutor's office. Also, other agencies (military police, customs, border police, fiscal fraud squads) and individuals (foresters, judges, or even citizens) may have the power to initiate criminal proceedings by filing a complaint with the prosecution authorities or the court. Nevertheless, most of the offences covered by the Sourcebook will be reported to or detected by the police.

9. The position of the police in the criminal justice system may also directly influence the number of offences recorded and how they are classified. In some countries the police may be quite independent in their activities whilst in others they may work under the close supervision of the prosecutor or the court. The police may have the power to 'label' the incidents that they investigate as specific offences, or this may be done by the prosecutor. This difference may also have consequences for the relative distribution of the various types of offences dealt with in the Sourcebook.

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

12 Aebi, M.F., Killias, M., & Tavares, C. (2002). Comparing Crime Rates: International Crime (Victim) Surveys, the European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics, and Interpol Statistics, *International Journal of Comparative Criminology*, 2(1), 22-37. Retrieved February 18, 2010, from http://my.unil.ch/serval/document/BIB_25AA7705E75C.pdf.

1.1.3 Counting offences and offenders¹³

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

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

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

1.1.4 Counting police officers

13. European countries organise their police systems in different ways. Most of them have more than one police force, e.g. state police, communal police, municipal police, gendarmerie or judicial police. They perform tasks in connection with the offences under consideration in this Sourcebook although some also undertake military duties (e.g. gendarmerie). There may also be special police forces or units which are less important in this context (e.g. tax and military police); the same may apply to certain categories of staff within the general police force (e.g. police reserves and cadet police officers). Many European countries have seen considerable increases in the private security industry over recent years and such increases can influence the counting of crime. For example, the increase of private security guards and doormen can lead to a fall in the counts of crime in retail shops and clubs as some guards may deal with crime themselves by banning offenders from their premises.¹⁴

13 Aebi, M. F. (2008). Measuring the Influence of Statistical Counting Rules on Cross-National Differences in Recorded Crime. In K. Aromaa & M. Heiskanen (Eds.), *Crime and Criminal Justice Systems in Europe and North America 1995-2004* (pp. 196-214). Helsinki: European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control.

14 For a discussion of the growth of the private security industry in the UK see Crawford, A. (2004) *The pattern of policing in the UK: policing beyond the police*. In T. Newburn (Ed), *Handbook of Policing* (pp. 136-168). Cullompton: Willan Publishing.

14. The national correspondents were asked to use a standard definition for 'police officer' which includes criminal police, traffic police, border police, gendarmerie and uniformed police but excludes customs police, tax police, military police, secret service police, part-time officers, police reservists, cadet police officers and court police (see Tables 1.3.1 - 1.3.2).

1.1.5 Results

Definitions and counting rules

15. All countries were able to give data on police statistics, with only small deviations from the standard definition, for homicide, rape, robbery, total theft, drug offences, and total offences. However, for the other offences there were more deviations from the standard definition. Variations from the standard definition are important when comparing levels of recorded crime among European countries. These variations are listed at the end of this Sourcebook (Appendix I).

16. Five countries (Denmark, Italy, Romania, Switzerland and Turkey) reported not to have written counting rules (i.e. rules regulating the way in which offence data is shown in the tables).

17. The point at which the data is recorded varies between countries; 20 countries reported that offences were recorded as soon as the offence was first reported to the police. Nine countries reported that recording is done subsequently, eight that recording occurs only after investigation. It is difficult to interpret these findings but it seems that 'as soon as' and 'subsequently' imply that the legal labelling of the offence is the task of the police, whilst 'after investigation' seems to indicate that the labelling is done by the prosecuting authorities (output statistics) once the police enquiry has been completed. This might explain some of the differences in levels between countries, in particular for offences such as homicide and assault.

18. The rules for recording both multiple and serial offences vary between countries. For example, 20 countries stated that they apply a principal offence rule and 18 that they do not. In addition, multiple offences are counted as two or more offences in 21 countries but as one offence in 13 countries (the situation was uncertain or related to the type of offence in five countries). Most countries count an offence committed by more than one person as one offence (for details refer to paragraph 1.3).

19. Whilst many countries answered the question on the number of police officers, few were able to meet the standard definition (for details refer to Tables 1.3.1. and 1.3.2).

General comments

20. For the total criminal offences at police level, differences between countries were large – even when traffic offences were removed. This reflects differences in the offences included or excluded and the point at which the statistics are recorded. Moreover, trends for total criminal offences cover quite different situations as regards the type of offences covered since many countries restrict their crime count to only a smaller group of offences. Wide variations were found in traffic offences recorded with Eastern European countries showing very low levels (less than 100 offences per 100 000 population) compared with Finland (3 894 in 2007), Netherlands (952) and Sweden (889). On the other hand, recorded thefts are far more common in Sweden and England and Wales compared with other countries. Such variations are likely to reflect differences in the way offences are dealt with more than differences in the number of offences recorded. Therefore, especially the figures on total criminal offences, but also on different crime types, should not be used for detailed, country by country, level comparisons.

21. Trends in both recorded crime and suspected offenders over the years 2003–2007 vary from one type of offence to another. For particular offences, in several Central and Eastern European countries trends are quite different from those observed in other countries. These variations may not necessarily reflect actual increases or decreases in the rates under consideration, but could also be the result of improvements in data collection or important changes in the legal definition of offences.

22. For Tables 1.2.3.1 – 1.2.3.27 (percentage of suspected female, minor and alien offenders) there was a wide variation between countries that could not easily be explained. For instance, for all offences and countries, the proportion of female offenders varied between 4 and 40%.

23. The highest proportions of suspected juvenile offenders (persons under 18) were found for robbery (median 32%), burglary (24%) and theft of motor vehicles (19%).

24. Only 18 countries were able to provide figures on the percentage of suspected offenders who were aliens because the nationality of the suspected offender was not always recorded in the relevant statistics.

1.1.6 Comments by offences

Homicide

25. Homicide rates vary significantly between countries, even when attempted homicide is excluded. Variations in definitions (for instance some countries excluded assault leading to death) may influence

homicide rates but do not explain these differences. In 2007, the highest rates of completed homicide were observed in Lithuania and Estonia (more than 7 deaths per 100 000 population). In Georgia and Ukraine the figures were high too. In many European countries homicide rates are less than one per 100 000. The trend in homicide is in most countries decreasing. Because the number of homicides in some countries is small, quite large annual variation may occur in the figures.

26. The highest proportion of suspected female offenders for completed homicide in 2007 were in Hungary (17%), France (16%) and Finland (15%). The analysis suffers from low number of countries (14) responding to the question, while 24 countries could give figures on total homicide (attempts included). The average proportion of juvenile offenders for completed homicide was 6%.

Bodily injury (assault)

27. Assaults are defined as 'inflicting bodily injury on another person with intent'. The definition is difficult to follow in a country if, in the penal code of the country, no injury is required but the act is assessed according to the circumstances of the incident. The countries vary also in details of definition: although all included aggravated bodily injury and domestic violence as expected, 7 countries did not include minor bodily injuries. On the other hand, 4 countries could not exclude threats, 4 sexual assaults, 12 assaults only causing pain and 12 slapping or punching. It is also evident that several Eastern European countries counted some cases, at police level, as public order offences rather than as assaults. Low levels of assault rates in some countries may also be explained by the fact that a complaint from the victim is a necessary condition for the police to record the case.

28. It is difficult to adequately explain the big differences between countries for assault rates in relation to these definitional problems. For example, in principle, countries where 'only causing pain' and 'slapping/punching' were included in the definition of assault should have high rates of assault, as is the case for Austria, Finland, Germany, the Netherlands, Portugal and Sweden. However, exceptions to this rule were evident in Czech Republic and Latvia. In contrast, France has a high ratio without recording minor assaults. Differences in the rules for counting multiple assaults may also have a bearing here.

29. Trends for assault rates between 2003 and 2007 are not uniform and seem to be slightly increasing in countries where rates are already high (more than 100 per 100 000). In countries where assault rates are low, the trend is decreasing in seven countries, increasing in six countries. The proportion of suspected female offenders varied between 1% and 20%.

The involvement of females in assaults is in most countries on the same level as in the previous survey (2003, with an average of 10%), but the share of juvenile offenders has somewhat increased (from 11% to 12%).

Other forms of violence

30. In the fourth edition of the European Sourcebook, data on additional forms of violence was collected. These were minor bodily injury, aggravated bodily injury, bodily injury of a public servant, domestic violence and sexual assault. Twenty-one countries could give information on sexual assault, while only 6 had data on domestic violence. The rate of sexual assaults is higher than the average in France, Germany, Ireland, the Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland. Minor bodily injury is recorded more often in Austria, Ireland and Portugal, while aggravated bodily injury is higher than the average in Germany and Ireland.

Rape

31. Nineteen countries followed the standard definition of rape proposed by the questionnaire and two had otherwise similar definitions, but had included sexual intercourse with a minor without force (France and Sweden). Only 3 countries (Moldova, Russia and Slovakia) excluded violent intra-marital sexual intercourse, in 6 countries penetration other than vaginal is excluded and in 7 countries sexual intercourse without force with a helpless person is excluded. Although all countries have similar features in the definition, reporting rape to the police probably differs between countries because of different social traditions.

32. The trend in rape was stable in most countries (with a mean of 10 per 100 000 population). Austria, Iceland, Norway, Sweden and UK were above the mean. Nineteen countries showed a decrease in rape, while in 10 countries recorded rapes increased.

33. In some countries females are counted among the offenders suspected of having committed rape offences (seven countries reported figures of one percent or more). The likely explanation is that suspected female offenders acted as accomplices in rape incidents. The proportion of juvenile suspects was 10%.

Robbery

34. There are large differences in levels between countries, which may reflect variation in definition of robbery (two countries excluded muggings/bag snatching, two excluded theft accompanied by violence, and another five countries did not provide details). In 2007, four countries had a rate above 100 per 100 000; fourteen countries between 50 (the median) and 100; another fourteen below the median but above 10 per 100 000, and three were under 10.

35. Between 2003 and 2007, there was a decrease in recorded robbery in twenty countries, which is almost two thirds (60%) of all countries. There was a decrease of more than 30% in seven countries and an increase of more than 50% in Estonia and Moldova. Robbery increased in only five countries: 68% in Georgia, over 20% in Greece, Iceland and Slovenia and 12% in Austria. The flat trend, with deviation no higher than 5%, was followed in eight countries (Croatia, Cyprus, Hungary, Malta, Norway, Russia, Sweden and Switzerland).

36. The proportion of female offenders was low, mostly under 10%, but the proportion of juvenile offenders was high (28% on average, which is the highest proportion after theft of a motor vehicle). In some countries the proportion of females increased, the highest in Albania, Georgia and Hungary; a decrease was found in Austria, Iceland and the Netherlands. The proportion of juvenile offenders increased in Austria, Finland, France, Hungary, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Slovakia, Slovenia and Sweden. The proportion of aliens differed from 1% or even less in most East European countries to more than 30% in Austria, Cyprus, Estonia, and more than 50% in Switzerland.

Theft

37. All theft (except robbery) is, in principle, included in this category. Differences between countries cannot be explained completely by a variation in offence definition. In eight countries theft of low value items is not included, but this does not result in significantly lower levels of recorded theft. This may be due to the fact that in some countries, where theft of low value items is included, only cases prosecuted after a formal complaint are counted.

38. In the majority of countries, there was a decrease in the period 2003-2007; in two countries a decrease of over 50% (Moldova and Ukraine). An increase in theft was reported in seven countries, with over 250% in Georgia and over 50% in Albania.

39. Compared with other offences, a higher percentage of female offenders was recorded for theft. It would have been even higher if motor vehicle theft and burglary had been excluded. The high percentages of juvenile offenders are probably related to motor vehicle theft.

Theft of a motor vehicle

40. Six countries did not include joyriding (another six did not have information on it), whereas for many countries theft of a motor vehicle was restricted to joyriding or an equivalent offence only (vehicle theft being included within total theft). In addition, some countries mentioned that data referred to all vehicles (including bicycles) and other countries

that it referred to cars only. Many countries (Baltic, Mediterranean) also included theft of motorboats, while other countries excluded it.

41. The rates for theft of a motor vehicle decreased during the period 2003-2007 in 24 countries, in 5 countries by more than 50% (Bulgaria, Estonia, Lithuania, Moldova and Poland). An increase occurred in 6 countries, (Albania, Armenia, Cyprus, Georgia, Romania and Slovenia), no trend was found in Ukraine.

42. The proportion of females among offenders was low (under 10%), whilst the proportion of juvenile offenders was high (mean value was 24% for those countries where data was available).

Burglary

43. The concept of burglary varies widely between countries. For example, some countries adopt a relatively narrow definition whilst others apply the concept of aggravated theft found in continental law. Ten countries include theft from a car as burglary, ten include theft from a container, vending machine or parking meter. Definitions of domestic burglary show also significant variations, with seven countries excluding theft from an attic or basement in a multi-dwelling building, one from a secondary residence, while five countries include theft from a factory, shop, office, etc.

44. For total burglary and domestic burglary almost all countries reported a decrease in rates with the exception of Albania (increase over 60%), Greece (24%), Austria (for domestic burglary) and stable rates in Lithuania, Russia, Slovenia and Sweden (domestic burglary).

45. The overall proportion of females amongst the suspected offenders was relatively low (6%), whilst that of juvenile offenders was relatively high (23%).

Drug offences

46. Thirty-nine countries provided figures for total drug offences in 2006 and 31 countries in 2007. Thirty-seven countries provided figures for drug trafficking in 2006 and 30 in 2007. The proportion of drug trafficking in the total figures varies widely between countries, reflecting differences in definitions and in the inclusion or exclusion of non-trafficking offences.

47. For some countries (Georgia, France, Poland, Albania, Sweden and Hungary) drug trafficking represents a low percentage of total drug offences (less than 10%), whereas in some other countries all or almost all drug offences related to drug trafficking only (Bulgaria, Moldova, Russia, Slovenia and the Netherlands). This is related to differences in penal systems and punishment (or not) for possessing small amounts and/or use of drugs.

48. Sweden, Scotland, Switzerland, Ireland, England and Wales, Germany, Denmark, Finland, Austria and France had the highest rates for total drug offences (200-800 per 100 000) and rather low proportion of drug trafficking (from 4% in France to 33% in Finland). In most Eastern European countries rates for total drug offences were relatively low (< 50 per 100 000), except in Russia, Estonia, Georgia and Ukraine, where the ratios were over 100.

49. The proportion of suspected female offenders was relatively high compared with other offences (except total theft) and the proportion of juvenile offenders was relatively low.

Other crimes

50. Other offences have also been taken into account such as fraud, offences against computer data and systems, money laundering and corruption. Almost all countries provided data on fraud, but not many of them could adopt the standard definition. For offences against computer data and systems, as well as money laundering and corruption, information was available in half of the countries and they varied in definition.

Trends

51. Table 1a summarises trends (i.e. percentage changes between 2003 and 2007) in police data by type of offence. Its purpose is to give a general view of differences in trends for each offence; it should not be used to examine changes in specific offences for particular countries.

Table 1.a Trends in police data (percentage change of the rates between 2003-2007)

	Homicide		Assault	Rape	Robbery	Theft				Drug Offences	
	Total	Completed				Motor		Burglary		Total	Drug Trafficking
						Total	Vehicle				
						Domestic					
		Total	Burglary								
Albania	-	-	0	-	-	+	+	+	+	++	-
Armenia	0	0	--	--	-	0	+	...	...	++	...
Austria	-	0	+	+	+	-	0	-	+	0	0
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	-	-	-	--	-	0	--	-	-	+	+
Croatia	0	-	+	-	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
Cyprus	--	-	0	-	0	-	+	-	...	+	-
Czech Republic	-	...	0	0	...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	...	+	...
Estonia	-	-	++	+	--	-	--	...	--	+	+
Finland	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
France	-	-	+	0	-	-	-	-	-	+	0
Georgia	...	...	-	++	+	++	+	...	...	++	++

Table 1.a (Continued)

Germany	0	-	+	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	+	+	...	+	...	-	...
Hungary	-	-	0	-	0	0	-	-	0	-	0
Iceland	++	...	...	...	+	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	+	+	0	-	0	0	-	...	+	+
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	-	...	...	-	-	-	-	...	...	+	+
Lithuania	-	-	0	0	-	-	--	0	-	+	+
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	-	...	++	-	--	--	--	...	--	-	+
Netherlands	...	...	+	-	-	-	-	...	-	0	...
Norway	-	-	...	+	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	-	-	0	-	-	-	--	--	-	+	+
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	-
Romania	-	-	+	0	-	-	+	...	-	...	...
Russia	-	...	0	-	0	+	-	0	-	+	+
Slovakia	-	-	...	-	-	0	-	-	0	+	-
Slovenia	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+
Spain	...	-	...	...	0	...	-	...	-	...	+
Sweden	...	+	+	+	0	-	-	-	0	+	+
Switzerland	0	-	+	+	0	-	...	-	-	0	-
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	-	...	0	-	0	--	0	...	--	+	0
UK: England & Wales	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	+	+
UK: Northern Ireland	0	-	+	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	+
UK: Scotland	0	0	+	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	0

Legend:

--: decrease of 50% or more

-: decrease of between 50 to 10%

o: decrease or increase of less than 10%

+: increase of between 10 to 100%

++: increase of more than 100%

1.1.7 Police staff

52. The ratio of police officers (excluding civilians) per 100 000 (hereafter referred to as police density) in 2007 varied between 151 (in Finland) and 679 (in Russia). Table 1.b gives the distribution over five density categories.

Table 1.b Number of police officers (excluding civilians) per 100 000 population (police density) in 2007

Under 200	200-299	300-399	400-499	500 and over
Finland	Albania	Austria	Croatia	Cyprus
Sweden	Estonia	Belgium	Czech Republic	Russia
	Hungary	Ireland	Slovenia	
	Iceland	Latvia	Spain	
	Moldova	Lituania		
	Netherlands	Romania		
	Poland	UK: Scotland		
	Slovakia			
	Turkey			
	UK: England & Wales			

53. Twelve countries had a police density below 300 and eleven between 300 and 500. Cyprus (652), and Russia (679) had densities of more than 500. Overall there does not seem to be a clear relationship between police density and the level of recorded crime.

54. Twenty-three countries were unable to give data for civilian employees within the police force. For other countries, there were some differences in the ratio of police officers/civilian employees. This proportion was under 10% in two countries and more than 20% in eleven countries. The highest use of civilians was found in England and Wales (34%) and Moldova (36%).

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

Under 10%	10-19%	20-29%	Over 30%
Cyprus	Belgium	Croatia	Moldova
Turkey	Ireland	Czech Republic	Netherlands
	Poland	Estonia	Sweden
	Romania	Finland	UK: England & Wales
	Russia	Hungary	UK: Scotland
	Slovenia	Lithuania	

1.2 Tables

1.2.1 Offences

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Albania	187	252	263	286	279	49
Armenia	345	314	276	303	284	-18
Austria	7 924	7 874	7 352	7 118	7 247	-9
Belgium	9 914	9 801	9 596	9 600	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	1 112	1 087	...	...
Bulgaria	1 677	1 654	1 602	1 601	1 637	-2
Croatia	2 455	2 639	2 532	2 648	2 505	2
Cyprus	1 010	1 034	955	1 028	958	-5
Czech Republic	3 507	3 445	3 362	3 271	3 494	0
Denmark	9 025	8 784	7 989	7 822	8 143	-10
Estonia	3 960	3 932	3 931	3 858	3 828	-3
Finland	10 313	10 329	10 104	9 796	10 368	1
France	6 591	6 299	6 172	6 049	5 795	-12
Georgia	402	576	992	1 484	1 303	224
Germany	7 963	8 040	7 753	7 659	7 603	-5
Greece	4 008	3 667	4 106	4 160	3 927	-2
Hungary	4 081	4 144	4 328	4 229	4 288	5
Iceland	6 055	5 662	4 065	4 430	4 319	-29
Ireland	7 828	8 023	8 778	11 134	11 407	46
Italy	4 265	4 156	4 401	4 702	...	...
Latvia	2 226	2 688	2 236	2 724	2 461	11
Lithuania	2 763	3 197	3 097	2 904	2 480	-10
Luxembourg	5 793	5 874	5 444	5 483	5 883	2
Malta	4 350	4 581	4 605	4 066	3 734	-14
Moldova	846	724	658	585	445	-47
Netherlands	8 439	8 104	7 690	7 454	7 329	-13
Norway	6 656	6 268	5 963	5 944	5 871	-12
Poland	3 840	3 827	3 616	3 378	2 993	-22
Portugal	3 998	3 965	3 742	3 784	...	...
Romania	1 274	1 069	963	1 078	1 263	-1
Russia	1 907	2 012	2 484	2 706	2 534	33
Slovakia	2 080	2 438	2 294	2 136	2 034	-2
Slovenia	3 838	4 335	4 217	4 499	4 390	14
Spain	5 105	5 016	5 141	5 145	5 110	0
Sweden	14 014	13 885	13 753	13 490	14 465	3
Switzerland	5 169	5 270	4 743	4 478	4 318	-16
TFYR of Macedonia	1 112	1 115	1 111	1 079	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	1 230	...	...
Ukraine	1 164	1 100	1 032	900	867	-26
UK: England & Wales	11 391	10 628	10 405	10 102	9 156	-20
UK: Northern Ireland	7 513	6 908	7 146	6 954	6 166	-18
UK: Scotland	9 811	10 579	10 125	10 250	9 417	-4
<i>Mean</i>	4 870	4 855	4 637	4 586	4 675	
<i>Median</i>	4 044	4 150	4 106	4 113	4 108	
<i>Minimum</i>	187	252	263	286	279	
<i>Maximum</i>	14 014	13 885	13 753	13 490	14 465	

Table 1.2.1.2 Offences per 100 000 population – Criminal offences: Minor property offences handled outside the criminal justice system

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Bulgaria	18	15	12	7	0	-98
Croatia	518	563	570	614	620	20
Latvia	236	598	485	192	514	118
Lithuania	299	477	467	483	418	40
Moldova	407	439	389	322	230	-43
Russia	...	...	...	1 478	1 850	...
<i>Mean</i>	296	419	385	516	605	
<i>Median</i>	299	477	467	402	466	
<i>Minimum</i>	18	15	12	7	0	
<i>Maximum</i>	518	598	570	1 478	1 850	

Table 1.2.1.3 Offences per 100 000 population – Offences – Theft: Minor theft handled outside the criminal justice system

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Bulgaria	18	14	11	7	0	-98
Croatia	335	337	369	364	346	3
Hungary	262	269	251	227	294	12
Latvia	...	...	218	137	57	...
Lithuania	274	436	419	437	378	38

Table 1.2.1.4 Offences per 100 000 population – Offences – Criminal offences: Minor violent offences handled outside the criminal justice system

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	0	-79
Croatia	121	147	158	198	188	55

Table 1.2.1.5 Offences per 100 000 population – Offences – Criminal offences: Major Traffic offences

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	16	17	18	20	14	-11
Austria	476	476	426	416	420	-12
Belgium	0	0	0	0	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	24	25	25	27	38	58
Croatia	61	56	53	54	56	-8
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	64	62	57	64	99	55
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	191	241	277	332	389	103
Finland	3 275	3 560	3 640	3 645	3 894	19
France	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	46	64	67	59	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	1 781	...	1 863	...	...	...
Hungary	199	219	226	215	231	16
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	400	424	483	629	748	87
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	126	208	204	...
Lithuania	93	87	102	102	97	4
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	7	35	24	20	20	170
Netherlands	947	945	939	941	952	1
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	442	464	515	518	437	-1
Portugal	395	380	346	383	...	...
Romania	99	90	91	94	98	-1
Russia	37	18	19	18	18	-51
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	854	836	812	863	889	4
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	110	...	...
Ukraine	46	43	46	42	46	1
UK: England & Wales	1	1	1	1	1	-16
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	448	382	441	381	436	
<i>Median</i>	99	87	102	102	98	
<i>Minimum</i>	0	0	0	0	1	
<i>Maximum</i>	3 275	3 560	3 640	3 645	3 894	

Table 1.2.1.6 Offences per 100 000 population – Offences – Intentional homicide: Total

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Albania	14.7	4.3	13.5	11.3	10.1	-32
Armenia	3.5	3.7	2.6	3.2	3.5	-1
Austria	1.8	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.5	-17
Belgium	8.4	9.3	8.8	8.3	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	4.2	4.9	...	...
Bulgaria	5.2	4.7	3.9	3.3	3.4	-33
Croatia	5.3	5.4	5.3	6.0	5.0	-6
Cyprus	3.7	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.4	-63
Czech Republic	2.2	2.2	1.8	2.2	1.9	-15
Denmark	4.3	3.5	4.1	3.0	...	...
Estonia	12.4	7.8	9.9	8.9	8.4	-33
Finland	9.2	9.7	9.2	7.7	10.3	12
France	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.4	3.3	-16
Georgia	11.5	12.5	16.0	14.6	...	...
Germany	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.0	-10
Greece	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.0	2.2	-4
Hungary	3.7	3.6	3.1	3.0	3.0	-20
Iceland	0.3	2.1	3.0	2.3	1.7	379
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.6	...	...
Latvia	9.5	8.6	8.1	6.5	5.2	-45
Lithuania	10.8	10.0	11.4	8.7	7.8	-27
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	3.3	4.0	2.2	1.2	...	...
Moldova	7.7	6.5	6.1	5.3	4.0	-48
Netherlands	10.3	10.5	10.7	9.0	...	...
Norway	2.3	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.3	-45
Poland	3.4	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.7	-19
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	4.5	4.8	4.2	4.2	3.9	-14
Russia	21.9	21.9	21.6	19.3	15.7	-28
Slovakia	2.7	2.3	2.0	1.7	1.6	-40
Slovenia	2.9	3.9	3.3	3.8	2.3	-19
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	2.5	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.7	5
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	5.2	4.4	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	3.6	3.2	...
Ukraine	8.5	8.0	7.0	6.9	6.3	-26
UK: England & Wales	3.4	3.0	3.2	2.6	2.6	-24
UK: Northern Ireland	9.0	9.9	11.7	8.2	9.3	3
UK: Scotland	16.7	19.1	15.8	18.4	16.1	-4
<i>Mean</i>	6.4	6.1	6.2	5.6	4.9	
<i>Median</i>	4.1	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.3	
<i>Minimum</i>	0.3	1.9	1.8	1.2	1.3	
<i>Maximum</i>	21.9	21.9	21.6	19.3	16.1	

Table 1.2.1.7 Offences per 100 000 population – Offences – Intentional homicide: Completed

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Albania	4.6	3.8	4.2	2.8	2.9	-38
Armenia	2.5	2.4	1.8	2.5	2.6	4
Austria	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	-10
Belgium	1.8	2.1	1.7	1.7	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	1.8	1.9	...	...
Bulgaria	3.0	2.9	2.3	2.2	2.2	-26
Croatia	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.8	1.6	-12
Cyprus	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.4	-28
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	1.4	1.0	1.1	0.7	...	...
Estonia	10.9	6.7	8.4	6.8	7.1	-35
Finland	2.5	3.3	2.5	2.6	2.9	14
France	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.6	-18
Georgia	7.0	8.8	9.2	7.3	...	...
Germany	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	-22
Greece	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	-3
Hungary	2.3	2.1	1.6	1.7	1.5	-31
Iceland	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.7	...
Ireland	1.3	1.1	1.6	1.6	2.0	59
Italy	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.1	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	10.0	9.4	10.8	8.2	7.4	-25
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	0.0	1.7	1.0	0.0	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	1.5	1.2	1.2	0.9	...	...
Norway	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	-42
Poland	2.3	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.9	-20
Portugal	2.6	1.8	1.7	2.1	...	...
Romania	2.5	2.4	2.1	2.0	1.9	-26
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	2.7	2.3	2.0	1.7	1.6	-40
Slovenia	1.1	1.4	1.0	0.6	1.2	14
Spain	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	-24
Sweden	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.2	32
Switzerland	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.7	-32
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	2.2	2.0	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	2.8	2.5	...
Ukraine	...	7.4	6.4	6.3	...	...
UK: England & Wales	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	-15
UK: Northern Ireland	1.9	2.4	1.7	1.4	1.7	-12
UK: Scotland	2.1	2.8	1.9	2.4	2.3	8
<i>Mean</i>	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.1	2.0	
<i>Median</i>	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.6	
<i>Minimum</i>	0.0	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.6	
<i>Maximum</i>	10.9	9.4	10.8	8.2	7.4	

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Albania	4	4	4	6	5	9
Armenia	36	36	23	20	18	-51
Austria	415	418	443	440	479	16
Belgium	623	625	648	669	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	49	48	47	39	43	-11
Croatia	64	69	78	84	90	41
Cyprus	19	23	17	17	18	-4
Czech Republic	67	70	63	56	60	-10
Denmark	231	235	233	251	...	...
Estonia	21	108	243	281	354	> 1 000
Finland	552	569	580	585	647	17
France	276	281	301	329	348	26
Georgia	6	9	8	6	3	-42
Germany	545	580	605	626	642	18
Greece	70	69	70	66	72	4
Hungary	113	124	123	115	112	-1
Iceland	100	91	166	105	...	...
Ireland	312	303	302	324	352	13
Italy	53	89	97	102	...	...
Latvia	...	...	48	68	56	...
Lithuania	110	121	142	129	116	5
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	11	34	36	33	30	182
Netherlands	316	326	344	353	366	16
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	145	145	143	151	145	0
Portugal	535	496	498	543	...	...
Romania	25	42	37	44	43	70
Russia	67	71	79	76	70	4
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	16	17	16	13	14	-11
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	728	746	805	848	911	25
Switzerland	92	111	109	124	128	39
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	153	133	...
Ukraine	13	12	12	11	12	-10
UK: England & Wales	37	37	35	32	28	-25
UK: Northern Ireland	24	24	24	28	31	31
UK: Scotland	1 265	1 585	1 543	1 655	1 546	22
<i>Mean</i>	210	228	233	239	229	
<i>Median</i>	70	91	103	105	81	
<i>Minimum</i>	4	4	4	6	3	
<i>Maximum</i>	1 265	1 585	1 543	1 655	1 546	

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	373	374	399	397	432	16
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	12	13	14	9	16	29
Croatia	0	0	0	4	16	> 1 000
Cyprus	3	5	3	3	3	-1
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	175	177	177	185	181	4
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	11	16	30	27	24	115
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	40	46	47	42	44	10
Iceland	50	42	119	53	...	...
Ireland	207	202	208	224	254	22
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	96	109	132	120	109	13
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	0	19	22	19	18	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	416	390	365	371	...	...
Romania	21	39	33	41	40	89
Russia	28	31	38	40	36	31
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	1	0	1	2	2	114
UK: Scotland	1 134	1 452	1 419	1 528	1 429	26
<i>Mean</i>	160	182	188	191	186	
<i>Median</i>	34	40	43	41	38	
<i>Minimum</i>	0	0	0	2	2	
<i>Maximum</i>	1 134	1 452	1 419	1 528	1 429	

**Table 1.2.1.10 Offences per 100 000 population – Offences – Bodily injury (Assault):
Aggravated bodily injury**

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Albania	...	...	4	6	5	...
Armenia	6	6	6	6	6	4
Austria	42	44	44	43	47	14
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	34	33	31	27	25	-26
Croatia	27	24	24	22	22	-17
Cyprus	15	18	13	13	14	-5
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	27	27	28	29	...	...
Estonia	15	17	9	10	11	-25
Finland	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	161	169	178	183	188	17
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	73	78	76	73	68	-7
Iceland	17	20	20	18	...	...
Ireland	99	96	90	95	93	-6
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	15	16	15	10	11	-30
Lithuania	14	12	10	9	7	-50
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	11	9	10	10	8	-20
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	5	5	4	4	3	-28
Portugal	9	7	7	6	...	...
Romania	4	3	3	3	3	-25
Russia	39	40	40	36	33	-15
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	1	0	1	1	1	5
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	4	4	4	4	4	0
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	23	23	23	26	29	28
UK: Scotland	131	133	124	128	117	-11
<i>Mean</i>	35	36	33	33	35	
<i>Median</i>	16	19	15	13	13	
<i>Minimum</i>	1	0	1	1	1	
<i>Maximum</i>	161	169	178	183	188	

**Table 1.2.1.11 Offences per 100 000 population – Offences – Bodily injury (Assault):
Bodily injury of a public servant**

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Belgium	10	10	10	10	...	...
Bulgaria	2	2	2	3	2	2
Croatia	12	11	12	13	12	-4
Denmark	29	32	28	37	...	...
Finland	26	27	28	29	33	29
France	34	36	38	40	41	20
Hungary	3	4	4	4	4	16
Iceland	33	29	27	34	...	...
Ireland	6	5	5	6	6	-8
Poland	8	8	9	11	11	51
<i>Mean</i>	16	16	16	19	16	
<i>Median</i>	11	10	11	12	11	
<i>Minimum</i>	2	2	2	3	2	
<i>Maximum</i>	34	36	38	40	41	

**Table 1.2.1.12 Offences per 100 000 population – Offences – Bodily injury (Assault):
Domestic violence**

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Belgium	202	205	218	243	...	...
Croatia	25	33	42	45	40	59
Cyprus	1	0	1	1	1	14
Finland	63	68	72	77	84	34
Latvia	...	...	1	...	5	...
Moldova	1	1	1	1	0	-72
Poland	61	59	59	64	59	-3
Portugal	...	...	104	134	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	3	4	4	4	...
<i>Mean</i>	59	53	56	71	28	
<i>Median</i>	43	33	42	55	5	
<i>Minimum</i>	1	0	1	1	0	
<i>Maximum</i>	202	205	218	243	84	

Table 1.2.1.13 Offences per 100 000 population – Offences – Rape

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Albania	3	3	1	1	3	-11
Armenia	1	0	1	0	0	-68
Austria	7	8	8	8	9	16
Belgium	27	27	27	27	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	1	1	...	...
Bulgaria	7	6	5	4	3	-62
Croatia	4	3	3	4	3	-25
Cyprus	5	6	5	4	2	-50
Czech Republic	6	7	6	5	6	-2
Denmark	10	11	9	10	...	...
Estonia	8	9	12	11	9	17
Finland	11	11	11	12	14	29
France	17	17	16	16	16	-5
Georgia	1	1	3	4	3	180
Germany	11	11	10	10	9	-14
Greece	2	2	2	2	2	-3
Hungary	3	3	3	2	2	-15
Iceland	38	31	42	42	...	...
Ireland	8	10	11	9	9	4
Italy	5	6	7	8	...	...
Latvia	5	14	11	5	4	-16
Lithuania	10	11	15	13	9	-9
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	3	3	2	4	...	...
Moldova	7	9	7	6	5	-20
Netherlands	9	10	9	9	8	-16
Norway	18	18	20	21	23	29
Poland	6	7	6	6	5	-19
Portugal	4	3	3	3	...	...
Romania	5	4	5	5	5	4
Russia	6	6	6	6	5	-11
Slovakia	4	4	4	3	3	-23
Slovenia	4	4	3	3	5	38
Spain	...	...	5	5	...	...
Sweden	29	29	42	46	53	84
Switzerland	7	8	9	9	9	15
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	5	5	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	2	1	...
Ukraine	2	2	2	2	2	-13
UK: England & Wales	25	26	27	26	23	-7
UK: Northern Ireland	23	22	23	26	24	3
UK: Scotland	21	22	23	22	20	0
<i>Mean</i>	10	10	10	10	9	
<i>Median</i>	7	8	7	6	5	
<i>Minimum</i>	1	0	1	0	0	
<i>Maximum</i>	38	31	42	46	53	

Table 1.2.1.14 Offences per 100 000 population – Offences – Sexual assault

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	0	0	0	0	0	-46
Austria	10	10	6	8	8	-14
Belgium	11	11	10	11	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	3	3	3	3	2	-19
Croatia	2	1	2	2	2	-14
Cyprus	0	2	3	5	4	844
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	0	0	0	0	...	...
Estonia	3	16	3	4	3	31
Finland	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	26	26	23	21	21	-17
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	11	12	11	12	12	4
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	2	2	2	2	2	23
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	35	28	28	22	19	-44
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	0	0	0	0	0	-52
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	0	3	3	3	3	...
Netherlands	30	28	28	28	25	-16
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	8	7	7	7	...	...
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	4	3	3	3	3	-17
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	84	85	86	84	82	-2
Switzerland	46	49	47	47	50	9
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	1	1	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	59	53	49	45	42	-28
UK: Northern Ireland	20	19	20	20	21	9
UK: Scotland	28	29	30	33	32	14
<i>Mean</i>	17	17	16	15	16	
<i>Median</i>	8	10	6	6	4	
<i>Minimum</i>	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>Maximum</i>	84	85	86	84	82	

Table 1.2.1.15 Offences per 100 000 population – Offences – Sexual abuse of minors

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Albania	...	...	0	1	...	...
Armenia	1	1	1	1	1	-15
Austria	8	9	7	7	7	-10
Belgium	16	16	16	16	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	3	3	3	3	3	-9
Croatia	3	3	4	4	5	48
Cyprus	1	1	1	2	1	37
Czech Republic	9	8	9	7	7	-15
Denmark	8	8	8	8	...	...
Estonia	1	7	10	7	3	89
Finland	14	16	18	20	19	36
France	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	13	13	11	10	11	-19
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	1	1	1	1	1	-59
Iceland	32	17	29	26	...	...
Ireland	4	3	3	2	2	-53
Italy	...	1	1	1	...	...
Latvia	...	14	7	10	14	...
Lithuania	2	1	2	2	1	-12
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	2	2	2	1	1	-26
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	5	5	4	4	5	4
Portugal	7	6	5	6	...	...
Romania	1	1	1	1	1	21
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	8	8	7	8	7	-13
Slovenia	10	8	2	1	1	-92
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	32	31	30	28	28	-13
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	4	...
Ukraine	0	0	0	1	0	16
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	35	30	33	32	34	-3
UK: Scotland	5	6	7	9	9	59
<i>Mean</i>	9	8	8	8	7	
<i>Median</i>	5	6	5	5	4	
<i>Minimum</i>	0	0	0	1	0	
<i>Maximum</i>	35	31	33	32	34	

Table 1.2.1.16 Offences per 100 000 population – Offences – Robbery

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Albania	7	7	6	5	4	-47
Armenia	8	8	8	8	7	-16
Austria	55	59	58	62	61	12
Belgium	248	211	204	189	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	20	20	...	...
Bulgaria	63	53	49	37	41	-35
Croatia	28	37	35	33	28	2
Cyprus	10	14	11	10	9	-2
Czech Republic	...	60	54	46	47	...
Denmark	38	39	39	37	...	...
Estonia	139	121	96	75	67	-52
Finland	39	39	35	32	34	-14
France	208	197	204	207	182	-12
Georgia	36	71	92	112	61	68
Germany	72	72	67	65	64	-11
Greece	21	22	21	23	26	26
Hungary	32	32	30	27	31	-4
Iceland	13	12	17	16	17	23
Ireland	70	65	57	56	51	-28
Italy	123	115	112	122	...	...
Latvia	108	107	105	98	65	-40
Lithuania	142	155	152	128	106	-25
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	49	66	63	55	50	2
Moldova	41	33	31	24	18	-56
Netherlands	123	109	95	84	79	-36
Norway	31	35	31	30	32	0
Poland	115	108	95	77	59	-49
Portugal	189	200	192	198	...	...
Romania	13	14	15	19	11	-12
Russia	34	39	44	42	32	-5
Slovakia	36	21	36	30	26	-26
Slovenia	22	24	26	31	27	24
Spain	221	207	208	206	199	-10
Sweden	96	96	104	95	96	0
Switzerland	59	64	53	55	59	0
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	35	25	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	29	17	...
Ukraine	76	86	100	89	70	-9
UK: England & Wales	196	172	184	189	157	-20
UK: Northern Ireland	116	87	101	90	65	-44
UK: Scotland	82	74	70	70	60	-28
<i>Mean</i>	80	77	74	69	56	
<i>Median</i>	59	64	55	55	50	
<i>Minimum</i>	7	7	6	5	4	
<i>Maximum</i>	248	211	208	207	199	

Table 1.2.1.17 Offences per 100 000 population – Offences – Theft: Total

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Albania	50	80	95	87	79	58
Armenia	88	91	80	100	96	9
Austria	4 288	4 241	3 790	3 655	3 593	-16
Belgium	4 156	3 859	3 775	3 864	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	962	948	856	886	883	-8
Croatia	1 258	1 333	1 220	1 201	1 124	-11
Cyprus	647	605	532	606	546	-15
Czech Republic	2 309	2 222	2 072	1 989	2 045	-11
Denmark	5 360	5 088	4 552	4 398	...	...
Estonia	2 562	2 354	2 231	1 981	1 648	-36
Finland	3 402	3 133	2 916	2 756	2 736	-20
France	3 673	3 427	3 226	3 106	2 887	-21
Georgia	129	246	373	629	477	269
Germany	3 671	3 589	3 308	3 161	3 117	-15
Greece	619	509	555	596	718	16
Hungary	1 786	1 813	1 763	1 695	1 746	-2
Iceland	2 373	2 115	1 834	1 913	...	...
Ireland	1 790	1 726	1 711	1 699	1 753	-2
Italy	2 306	2 521	2 566	2 699	...	...
Latvia	1 160	1 356	1 040	996	869	-25
Lithuania	1 684	1 911	1 692	1 570	1 327	-21
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	407	330	283	232	177	-56
Netherlands	5 191	4 776	4 343	4 075	3 878	-25
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	1 652	1 610	1 456	1 220	994	-40
Portugal	1 723	1 692	1 542	1 492	...	...
Romania	269	222	200	193	199	-26
Russia	796	888	1 099	1 177	1 108	39
Slovakia	931	1 310	1 089	1 057	996	7
Slovenia	2 169	2 611	2 529	2 573	2 426	12
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	7 370	7 151	6 875	6 323	6 287	-15
Switzerland	4 005	4 062	3 550	3 309	3 146	-21
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	466	372	...
Ukraine	559	490	393	281	246	-56
UK: England & Wales	5 934	3 295	4 990	4 779	4 367	-26
UK: Northern Ireland	3 037	2 583	2 441	2 245	2 060	-32
UK: Scotland	3 732	3 642	3 345	3 284	2 974	-20
<i>Mean</i>	2 344	2 224	2 123	2 008	1 770	
<i>Median</i>	1 790	1 911	1 763	1 697	1 327	
<i>Minimum</i>	50	80	80	87	79	
<i>Maximum</i>	7 370	7 151	6 875	6 323	6 287	

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Albania	24	...	40	41	40	64
Armenia	...	...	21	27	...	...
Austria	1 498	1 679	1 403	1 280	1 279	-15
Belgium	683	584	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	130	105	...	...
Bulgaria	361	329	289	305	303	-16
Croatia	529	584	475	458	428	-19
Cyprus	438	451	373	398	335	-23
Czech Republic	675	634	566	520	537	-20
Denmark	1 875	1 678	1 419	1 317	1 441	-23
Estonia	34	40	...	...	...	...
Finland	672	596	510	466	470	-30
France	697	640	581	562	520	-25
Georgia	41	85	105	114	...	...
Germany	530	537	481	471	480	-9
Greece	283	239	272	291	351	24
Hungary	467	442	422	393	410	-12
Iceland	999	946	758	777	...	...
Ireland	634	604	627	573	558	-12
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	595	828	782	705	614	3
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	401	320	...	...
Moldova	...	...	170	109	...	...
Netherlands	2 929	2 725	2 409	2 277	...	...
Norway	97	86	79	75	...	...
Poland	771	698	579	456	368	-52
Portugal	449	442	427	430	...	...
Romania	...	...	78	80	...	...
Russia	395	462	473	439	377	-5
Slovakia	405	496	387	353	315	-22
Slovenia	849	1 125	1 012	902	890	5
Spain	...	...	914	869	...	...
Sweden	1 370	1 326	1 254	1 094	1 070	-22
Switzerland	934	952	823	758	761	-19
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	408	443	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	1 553	1 283	1 208	1 158	1 079	-31
UK: Northern Ireland	962	783	745	664	665	-31
UK: Scotland	720	688	615	598	495	-31
<i>Mean</i>	749	757	607	566	599	
<i>Median</i>	653	604	481	458	495	
<i>Minimum</i>	24	40	21	27	40	
<i>Maximum</i>	2 929	2 725	2 409	2 277	1 441	

Table 1.2.1.19 Offences per 100 000 population – Offences – (Theft) Burglary: Domestic Burglary

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Albania	12	...	21	20	21	69
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	234	338	231	306	335	43
Belgium	684	584	585	641	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	114	100	93	102	98	-14
Croatia	74	64	57	67	69	-6
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	119	114	101	93	90	-25
Denmark	840	806	709	725	...	...
Estonia	480	426	354	292	235	-51
Finland	141	151	139	112	124	-13
France	360	334	297	289	268	-26
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	261	255	222	215	220	-16
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	191	185	176	167	175	-9
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	300	191	206	241	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	248	267	207	196	154	-38
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	106	90	67	49	29	-73
Netherlands	638	589	569	558	518	-19
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	226	222	195	156	126	-44
Portugal	210	215	207	220	210	0
Romania	57	46	35	42	49	-15
Russia	199	176	185	165	149	-25
Slovakia	49	43	52	48	45	-9
Slovenia	119	138	114	111	114	-4
Spain	210	191	188	184	163	-22
Sweden	194	195	184	165	188	-3
Switzerland	389	408	350	307	327	-16
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	118	98	...
Ukraine	138	129	106	76	65	-53
UK: England & Wales	762	606	563	544	519	-32
UK: Northern Ireland	525	427	421	392	382	-27
UK: Scotland	361	342	297	284	242	-33
<i>Mean</i>	284	273	239	230	186	
<i>Median</i>	210	205	195	176	154	
<i>Minimum</i>	12	43	21	20	21	
<i>Maximum</i>	840	806	709	725	519	

Table 1.2.1.20 Offences per 100 000 population – Offences – Theft: Theft of a motor vehicle

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Albania	9	...	23	17	12	36
Armenia	6	6	4	5	6	11
Austria	126	129	158	130	119	-6
Belgium	318	263	235	229	217	-32
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	60	63	...	...
Bulgaria	19	16	10	8	6	-68
Croatia	53	55	51	46	46	-13
Cyprus	218	200	212	231	257	18
Czech Republic	248	237	225	204	199	-20
Denmark	555	504	410	393	...	...
Estonia	159	136	143	92	77	-52
Finland	420	369	323	290	280	-33
France	545	470	426	395	363	-33
Georgia	3	7	7	7	4	67
Germany	133	131	117	110	113	-15
Greece	...	...	117	138	...	...
Hungary	123	111	112	105	106	-14
Iceland	133	150	...	...	...	...
Ireland	313	335	321	299	289	-8
Italy	385	322	309	310	...	...
Latvia	145	128	88	95	77	-47
Lithuania	269	243	179	138	108	-60
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	223	199	167	144	...	...
Moldova	8	5	2	2	2	-75
Netherlands	166	146	119	105	89	-47
Norway	441	389	332	314	...	...
Poland	142	163	142	97	70	-51
Portugal	287	278	244	232	...	...
Romania	5	5	5	6	8	57
Russia	49	49	47	45	41	-15
Slovakia	98	111	104	102	87	-12
Slovenia	34	35	44	42	42	22
Spain	331	297	279	267	238	-28
Sweden	750	678	628	569	545	-27
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...
TFYR of Macedonia	28	41	28	18	20	-27
Turkey	...	...	...	43	32	...
Ukraine	15	17	17	15	15	0
UK: England & Wales	553	458	401	360	315	-43
UK: Northern Ireland	315	261	216	196	190	-40
UK: Scotland	348	308	276	293	235	-32
<i>Mean</i>	215	201	173	158	131	
<i>Median</i>	159	156	142	110	88	
<i>Minimum</i>	3	5	2	2	2	
<i>Maximum</i>	750	678	628	569	545	

Table 1.2.1.21 Offences per 100 000 population – Offences – Fraud

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Albania	2	...	3	5	7	176
Armenia	11	15	14	13	15	32
Austria	406	413	417	377	375	-8
Belgium	98	102	101	86	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	31	29	25	28	26	-17
Croatia	57	60	58	51	42	-25
Cyprus	32	20	26	22	21	-32
Czech Republic	129	114	113	96	98	-24
Denmark	73	68	80	75	...	...
Estonia	188	154	169	146	189	0
Finland	212	219	236	237	256	20
France	241	229	232	265	286	19
Georgia	12	20	34	54	50	330
Germany	774	847	856	863	797	3
Greece	7	8	10	10	9	27
Hungary	327	261	222	234	414	27
Iceland	123	117	105	133	...	...
Ireland	104	90	96	98	140	35
Italy	...	98	116	133	...	...
Latvia	3	8	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	7	11	9	7	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	29	32	36	26	15	-46
Netherlands	98	104	109	124	144	47
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	130	137	126	122	114	-12
Portugal	45	47	47	54	...	...
Romania	52	40	38	40	47	-9
Russia	61	88	125	158	149	147
Slovakia	122	110	98	66	69	-43
Slovenia	136	174	196	226	224	65
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	662	570	571	566	786	19
Switzerland	128	109	105	90	93	-27
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	17	19	...
Ukraine	34	32	39	35	33	-1
UK: England & Wales	605	528	436	372	287	-53
UK: Northern Ireland	368	304	296	258	159	-57
UK: Scotland	302	361	217	182	163	-46
<i>Mean</i>	170	162	158	151	168	
<i>Median</i>	104	103	105	96	106	
<i>Minimum</i>	2	7	3	5	7	
<i>Maximum</i>	774	847	856	863	797	

Table 1.2.1.22 Offences per 100 000 population – Offences – Offences against computer data and systems

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Albania	...	...	...	...	0	...
Armenia	0	0	0	0	0	...
Austria	2	2	3	4	4	91
Belgium	14	49	42	53	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	0	...
Croatia	0	0	0	1	2	> 1 000
Cyprus	...	...	...	1	3	...
Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	0	45
Denmark	9	7	11	11	...	...
Estonia	2	3	4	7	11	504
Finland	11	6	6	7	8	-28
France	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	69	76	70	66	67	-3
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	7	10	5	5	5	-24
Iceland	0	0	0	0	...	...
Ireland	0	0	0	0	1	113
Italy	...	2	3	4	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	1	...	...
Lithuania	11	0	1	1	1	-88
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	1	0	0	0	0	-93
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	1	1	2	2	2	115
Portugal	1	2	3	5	...	...
Romania	0	0	0	2	1	...
Russia	5	6	7	6	5	-2
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	1	2	3	2	6	695
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	8	8	7	9	10	23
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	0	0	...
Ukraine	0	0	0	0	0	87
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	6	8	7	7	6	
<i>Median</i>	1	2	3	2	2	
<i>Minimum</i>	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>Maximum</i>	69	76	70	66	67	

Table 1.2.1.23 Offences per 100 000 population – Offences – Money laundering

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Albania	0	0	0	0	0	-14
Armenia	0	0	0	0	0	...
Austria	1	1	1	2	3	372
Belgium	4	4	5	4	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	0	22
Croatia	0	0	0	1	0	213
Cyprus	34	41	51	53	68	99
Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	0	18
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	1	1	0	2	4	530
Finland	0	0	1	1	1	> 1 000
France	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	1	1	2	4	5	429
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	0	0	1	11	0	561
Iceland	0	1	1	2	...	...
Ireland	0	1	2	0	0	-35
Italy	...	2	2	2	...	...
Latvia	0	0	2	1	...	...
Lithuania	0	0	0	1	0	-47
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	0	0	0	0	0	150
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	0	0	0	0	1	911
Portugal	0	0	0	0	...	...
Romania	0	1	2	3	2	425
Russia	0	1	5	6	6	> 1 000
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	-40
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	2	1	2	2	2	-3
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	0	...	...
Ukraine	1	1	1	1	1	53
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	0	0	1	2	1	468
<i>Mean</i>	2	2	3	4	5	
<i>Median</i>	0	0	1	1	1	
<i>Minimum</i>	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>Maximum</i>	34	41	51	53	68	

Table 1.2.1.24 Offences per 100 000 population – Offences – Corruption

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Albania	...	...	1	2	3	...
Armenia	0	0	0	1	0	89
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	1	1	1	1	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	0	0	...	...
Bulgaria	16	12	13	8	8	-47
Croatia	1	2	3	2	2	26
Cyprus	0	1	1	2	1	113
Czech Republic	2	3	1	1	1	-34
Denmark	0	0	1	0	...	...
Estonia	6	4	7	9	8	37
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	163
France	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	7	15	37	26	...
Germany	2	2	2	2	3	14
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	7	5	8	4	3	-55
Iceland	0	0	0	1	...	...
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	-52
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	6	4	4	14	13	119
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	1	6	...	...
Moldova	0	6	7	8	5	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	0	1	...	...
Poland	5	7	11	13	16	200
Portugal	1	1	1	1	...	...
Romania	50	49	38	38	34	-32
Russia	5	6	7	8	8	62
Slovakia	3	4	4	5	4	42
Slovenia	2	1	1	2	1	-64
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	1	0	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	0	...	...
Ukraine	8	8	9	8	8	4
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	0	0	0	0	0	47
<i>Mean</i>	5	5	5	6	7	
<i>Median</i>	2	3	1	2	3	
<i>Minimum</i>	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>Maximum</i>	50	49	38	38	34	

Table 1.2.1.25 Offences per 100 000 population – Offences – Drug offences: Total

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Albania	6	11	20	14	14	117
Armenia	11	13	23	29	36	234
Austria	274	308	314	290	295	8
Belgium	407	426	428	432	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	41	39	...	...
Bulgaria	26	31	35	37	39	54
Croatia	164	156	167	170	162	-1
Cyprus	66	70	81	85	111	69
Czech Republic	37	30	28	28	28	-24
Denmark	269	307	356	356	323	20
Estonia	86	81	86	73	110	27
Finland	288	277	274	252	290	1
France	208	233	236	246	253	22
Georgia	45	45	48	81	117	160
Germany	310	344	336	310	302	-2
Greece	96	70	76	73	74	-23
Hungary	33	66	76	67	47	41
Iceland	479	571	614	689	...	...
Ireland	233	244	323	336	442	90
Italy	65	52	55	54	...	...
Latvia	43	50	50	44	65	52
Lithuania	29	45	53	49	48	63
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	187	184	...	...
Moldova	66	59	58	58	50	-25
Netherlands	96	96	94	100	94	-2
Norway	560	564	570	624	...	...
Poland	125	155	177	184	164	31
Portugal	40	39	40	42	...	...
Romania	7	10	10	14	13	87
Russia	126	104	122	149	164	30
Slovakia	25	24	31	32	40	62
Slovenia	52	62	62	89	80	53
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	456	501	574	736	792	74
Switzerland	639	684	665	628	622	-3
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	19	15	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	120	139	138	138	138	15
UK: England & Wales	272	275	334	371	423	56
UK: Northern Ireland	152	153	171	138	155	2
UK: Scotland	836	824	868	829	792	-5
<i>Mean</i>	187	198	201	207	203	
<i>Median</i>	108	100	94	100	117	
<i>Minimum</i>	6	10	10	14	13	
<i>Maximum</i>	836	824	868	829	792	

Table 1.2.1.26 Offences per 100 000 population – Offences – Drug offences: Drug trafficking

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Albania	1	...	1	1	1	-47
Armenia	...	2	2	5	8	...
Austria	31	30	28	29	30	-2
Belgium	105	113	121	123	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	35	34	...	...
Bulgaria	25	30	34	36	38	52
Croatia	33	33	33	32	34	3
Cyprus	18	15	20	11	15	-18
Czech Republic	28	23	22	22	22	-22
Denmark	49	58	50	54	...	...
Estonia	45	37	51	52	80	78
Finland	114	101	99	92	96	-16
France	10	10	10	9	9	-7
Georgia	0	0	0	1	2	289
Germany	91	98	97	89	90	-2
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	3	7	6	5	4	6
Iceland	52	56	32	30	...	...
Ireland	61	56	67	75	93	53
Italy	...	...	42	40	...	...
Latvia	14	15	15	11	18	30
Lithuania	14	20	29	20	21	47
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	29	27	...	...
Moldova	38	59	58	56	48	28
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	7	9	9	8	10	51
Portugal	36	35	34	34	31	-14
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	121	97	111	135	149	23
Slovakia	13	13	15	7	9	-36
Slovenia	39	50	51	79	71	83
Spain	28	28	28	29	31	12
Sweden	42	45	43	61	63	49
Switzerland	98	97	84	75	80	-19
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	5	3	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	16	33	...
Ukraine	37	38	38	38	37	1
UK: England & Wales	47	46	47	49	52	12
UK: Northern Ireland	24	22	20	27	30	26
UK: Scotland	189	184	189	213	191	1
<i>Mean</i>	46	46	43	44	46	
<i>Median</i>	36	35	34	32	32	
<i>Minimum</i>	0	0	0	1	1	
<i>Maximum</i>	189	184	189	213	191	

Table 1.2.1.27 Offences per 100 000 population – Offences – Drug offences: Aggravated drug trafficking

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Albania	...	...	0	0	0	...
Armenia	0	1	1	3	4	798
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	20	24	26	27	20	-3
Croatia	2	2	2	2	1	-49
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	20	19	17	20	18	-10
Estonia	...	0	2	0	0	...
Finland	14	11	11	12	16	16
France	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	12	15	15	16	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	2	4	5	16	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	0	0	1	1	1	324
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	3	3	5	4	6	106
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	107	67	60	84	100	-7
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	19	13	12	15	17	
<i>Median</i>	3	4	5	8	6	
<i>Minimum</i>	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>Maximum</i>	107	67	60	84	100	

Notes on Tables 1.2.1.1 to 1.2.1.27

Cyprus: Data refers to serious crime only.

Czech Republic: Proceedings on minor offences are subject to the provisions of administrative proceedings.

Georgia: Since 2004, reforms in statistical reporting led to a sharp increase in the number of recorded crimes.

Germany, Iceland: Minor property offences, minor violent offences, minor bodily injury and minor theft handled outside the criminal justice system.

Italy: A new system of registration was introduced in 2004 and progressively implemented by 2006.

Latvia: Because of changes in Criminal Action legislation made in 2003, data from 2004 cannot be compared with previous years. Due to the changes in the registration system in 2005, data for 2005 is not comparable to data for 2006.

Poland: In Polish Criminal law petty offences ('wykroczenia') are not included in the police statistics. Petty offences include theft and vandalism of low value goods (under about 60 Euros).

Portugal: From 2005 data was also collected by the Maritime Police, the Criminal Military Police and the Forest Guard.

Sweden: Offences can in some cases be reported to either police or other investigating authorities, e.g. economical offences, environmental offences and smuggling offences. Included are offences committed abroad with exception for completed intentional homicide.

Ukraine: The change in the number of registered property offences between 2005 and 2006 is at least partly due to the increased minimum monetary value for the damage. The incident is not recorded as a crime if it falls under this value.

Notes on Table 1.2.1.1: Total

Switzerland: Total 'Criminal offences' is not available. Only selected offences are counted.

Notes on Table 1.2.1.5: Major traffic offences

Portugal: Include driving under the influence of alcohol and driving without licence.

Turkey: Only cases resulting in death or injury included.

UK: England & Wales: Major traffic offences covers: causing death by dangerous driving, causing death by careless driving when under the influence of alcohol or drugs and causing death by aggravated vehicle theft.

Notes on Table 1.2.1.8: Bodily injury (Assault): Total

Croatia: Data for bodily injury is not comparable to earlier years due to the inclusion of domestic violence and bodily injury of a public servant.

Estonia: Before 1 July 2004 only the victim (except in aggravated cases) could initiate an investigation and these were not counted in the police statistics. Since then the police count every case of possible physical abuse.

Poland: Increase of assaults compared with the previous edition is related to the number of domestic violence cases and bodily injury of a public servant cases which were not previously included in the number of assaults.

Notes on Table 1.2.1.9: Bodily injury (Assault): minor bodily injury

Albania: The police record only serious assaults.

Notes on Table 1.2.1.12: Bodily injury (Assault): domestic violence

Iceland: Not defined or counted separately – is part of overall assaults.

Notes on Table 1.2.1.13: Rape

Albania: In 2003 and 2004 all types of sexual offences were included.

Switzerland: Only forced male-female vaginal penetration.

Notes on Table 1.2.1.14: Sexual assault

Estonia: In 2004, 170 offences were committed by one offender against the same victim who was under 18 years of age.

Iceland: Was only defined as a separate offence by a new law in 2007.

Notes on Table 1.2.1.15: Sexual abuse of minors

Estonia: In 2004, 56 offences were committed by one offender, of which 53 against the same victim; in 2005, 50 offences were committed by one offender, of which 41 against the same victim.

Notes on Table 1.2.1.19: (Theft) Burglary: domestic burglary

Switzerland: Extrapolation based on the police statistics of Zurich; attempts are included, this was not the case in the previous edition.

Notes on Table 1.2.1.21: Fraud

Slovenia: The increase in fraud is a result of the greater emphasis given to the protection of various types of economic transactions.

Notes on Table 1.2.1.22: Offences against computer data and systems

Slovenia: The increase in offences against computer data is, at least partly, the consequence of the Amendment of the Penal Code in 2004.

Notes on Table 1.2.1.23: Money laundering

France: Ordinary police forces are not involved and police statistics do not include this offence. A national body (TRACFIN) receives suspicious transaction reports and transfers some cases to the public prosecutor.

Russia: Rapid change in money laundering statistics is explained by the changes to the Federal law on money laundering in 2004.

Notes on Table 1.2.1.25: Drugs offences total

Armenia: The increase in the number of drugs offences is due to opening the borders with Iran and a relaxing of control at the borders with Turkey.

Notes on Table 1.2.1.26: Drugs offences: Drug trafficking

Croatia: Data for drug trafficking is not comparable with earlier years since the old category of drug trafficking is now reported as aggravated drug trafficking.

1.2.2 Offenders

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Albania	204	245	230	288	276	35
Armenia	207	213	194	215	183	-12
Austria	2 823	3 027	2 957	2 875	301	-89
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	765	776	...	...
Bulgaria	903	945	927	840	808	-11
Croatia	1 397	1 507	1 480	1 505	1 401	0
Cyprus	650	706	707	749	754	16
Czech Republic	1 190	1 191	1 187	1 193	1 249	5
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	805	1 034	1 211	1 296	1 244	55
Finland	7 086	7 473	7 521	7 244	7 907	12
France	1 586	1 676	1 744	1 787	1 823	15
Georgia	187	210	210	385	456	143
Germany	2 854	2 890	2 806	2 774	2 792	-2
Greece	3 570	3 323	3 760	3 790	3 456	-3
Hungary	1 166	1 288	1 326	1 233	1 167	0
Iceland	2 031	2 156	2 113	2 099	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	1 132	1 002	1 028	1 065	...	...
Latvia	920	1 008	740	766	838	-9
Lithuania	906	1 143	1 082	1 053	919	1
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	793	862	...	...	...	...
Moldova	446	501	497	495	353	-21
Netherlands	2 132	2 216	2 142	2 192	2 136	0
Norway	...	...	674	...	...	...
Poland	1 459	1 514	1 557	1 537	1 404	-4
Portugal	2 712	2 641	2 429	2 495	...	...
Romania	951	855	789	875	1 026	8
Russia	855	850	906	955	932	9
Slovakia	1 053	1 071	1 102	994	982	-7
Slovenia	1 862	2 039	2 007	2 241	2 352	26
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	1 103	1 158	1 181	1 208	1 244	13
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	970	924	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	543	552	504	459	462	-15
UK: England & Wales	...	...	2 839	2 746	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	1 501	1 562	1 550	1 582	1 459	
<i>Median</i>	1 103	1 143	1 141	1 193	1 026	
<i>Minimum</i>	187	210	194	215	183	
<i>Maximum</i>	7 086	7 473	7 521	7 244	7 907	

Table 1.2.2.2 Offenders per 100 000 population – Offenders – Minor property offences handled outside the criminal justice system

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Bulgaria	19	16	12	7	0	-98
Lithuania	220	331	318	321	284	29
Moldova	...	296	282	257	172	...

Table 1.2.2.3 Offenders per 100 000 population – Offenders – Theft: Minor theft handled outside the criminal justice system

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Bulgaria	19	15	12	7	0	-98
Lithuania	197	293	272	278	246	25

Table 1.2.2.4 Offenders per 100 000 population – Offenders – Criminal offences: Minor violent offences handled outside the criminal justice system

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Bulgaria	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	-73

Table 1.2.2.5 Offenders per 100 000 population – Offenders – Criminal offences: Major Traffic offences

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Albania	...	...	...	...	0	...
Armenia	...	13	15	17	11	...
Austria	526	521	459	451	455	-13
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	29	23	23	18	25	-12
Croatia	61	55	52	53	56	-8
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	60	58	53	58	88	46
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	261	300	...
Finland	3 200	3 543	3 642	3 588	3 836	20
France	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	5	7	8	14	24	358
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	171	188	194	185	194	14
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	377	396	451	593	727	93
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	584	572	488	422	448	-23
Lithuania	70	49	51	56	52	-25
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	0	20	19	18	17	...
Netherlands	431	441	446	463	461	7
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	426	447	496	499	420	-1
Portugal	394	380	344	382	...	...
Romania	73	67	67	71	74	2
Russia	30	14	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	312	315	310	325	347	11
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	397	395	419	415	419	
<i>Median</i>	171	128	194	223	141	
<i>Minimum</i>	0	7	8	14	0	
<i>Maximum</i>	3 200	3 543	3 642	3 588	3 836	

Table 1.2.2.6 Offenders per 100 000 population – Offenders – Intentional homicide: Total

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Albania	14.9	15.6	15.4	13.2	12.6	-16
Armenia	...	3.8	2.3	3.0	2.7	...
Austria	1.9	2.4	2.0	2.0	1.6	-13
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	4.3	5.5	...	...
Bulgaria	4.9	4.4	3.8	3.4	3.1	-37
Croatia	5.4	5.5	5.3	6.4	5.3	-3
Cyprus	2.6	4.7	5.1	2.3	2.9	11
Czech Republic	2.0	2.4	1.8	1.9	2.0	0
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	9.1	7.9	...	9.5	7.1	-21
Finland	10.9	9.8	8.9	8.2	9.4	-14
France	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.1	-10
Georgia	5.9	5.5	6.2	11.2	10.1	72
Germany	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	-4
Greece	2.4	2.1	2.4	2.0	2.1	-12
Hungary	3.7	3.6	3.1	3.2	3.0	-18
Iceland	0.3	1.4	2.4	2.3	...	...
Ireland	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	3.1	148
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	5.9	6.7	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	7.8	9.9	11.0	9.3	8.3	6
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	2.8	2.5	...	...	...	...
Moldova	0.0	7.3	7.1	7.0	4.7	...
Netherlands	9.0	11.8	9.8	7.6	...	...
Norway	...	...	1.9	...	...	...
Poland	3.4	3.1	3.3	2.9	2.8	-18
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	5.0	5.3	4.6	4.7	4.3	-15
Russia	18.0	18.9	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	2.3	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.6	-31
Slovenia	3.3	4.2	4.1	4.1	3.2	-2
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	5.6	5.7	4.4	5.3	5.3	-5
Switzerland	3.0	2.9	2.7	3.0	...	...
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	4.8	4.6	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	5.2	...
Ukraine	8.2	8.1	7.1	7.2	6.4	-22
UK: England & Wales	...	...	2.7	2.2	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	5.2	5.7	4.7	4.9	4.7	
<i>Median</i>	3.8	4.4	3.8	3.7	3.4	
<i>Minimum</i>	0.0	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.6	
<i>Maximum</i>	18.0	18.9	15.4	13.2	12.6	

Table 1.2.2.7 Offenders per 100 000 population – Offenders – Intentional homicide: Completed

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Albania	4.9	4.5	5.0	3.1	3.5	-27
Armenia	...	2.2	1.6	2.2	2.0	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	1.8	2.1	...	...
Bulgaria	2.8	2.8	2.2	2.1	2.2	-20
Croatia	1.9	2.0	1.7	2.0	1.9	-1
Cyprus	1.5	2.4	2.5	1.4	1.1	-25
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	7.8	6.6	...	...	...	...
Finland	2.3	2.9	2.4	2.0	2.3	-2
France	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6	-15
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.9	1.7	-28
Iceland	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	7.3	9.5	10.7	8.9	8.1	12
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	0.0	0.5	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	1.2	1.1	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	1.2	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.5	...	...
Romania	2.9	2.7	2.3	2.1	1.9	-36
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	2.3	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.6	-31
Slovenia	1.3	1.6	1.4	0.7	1.0	-17
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.3	2.1	76
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	2.0	2.1	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	4.2	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	1.3	1.3	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.1	2.5	
<i>Median</i>	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.9	
<i>Minimum</i>	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	1.0	
<i>Maximum</i>	7.8	9.5	10.7	8.9	8.1	

Table 1.2.2.8 Offenders per 100 000 population – Offenders – Bodily injury (Assault): Total

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Albania	4	5	5	7	7	50
Armenia	...	37	22	20	16	...
Austria	393	397	406	404	444	13
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	56	55	51	39	38	-32
Croatia	68	72	83	90	98	44
Cyprus	22	28	21	20	24	8
Czech Republic	61	64	57	49	48	-21
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	200	226	...
Finland	504	545	545	543	564	12
France	200	214	228	254	273	36
Georgia	14	16	17	23	28	107
Germany	518	548	565	580	593	15
Greece	77	74	76	73	79	3
Hungary	57	61	60	57	54	-6
Iceland	96	82	152	127	...	...
Ireland	257	236	232	260	431	68
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	13	13	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	52	57	72	73	67	30
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	0	22	27	27	25	...
Netherlands	228	253	279	298	312	37
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	144	145	145	154	150	4
Portugal	649	599	593	635	...	...
Romania	30	28	28	27	25	-18
Russia	49	53	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	64	60	62	48	46	-28
Slovenia	15	18	17	14	15	-5
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	137	142	151	160	168	22
Switzerland	81	94	96	114	...	...
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	213	...
Ukraine	11	11	10	11	11	2
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	141	140	154	159	158	
<i>Median</i>	64	62	74	73	67	
<i>Minimum</i>	0	5	5	7	7	
<i>Maximum</i>	649	599	593	635	593	

**Table 1.2.2.9 Offenders per 100 000 population – Offenders – Bodily injury (Assault):
Minor bodily injury**

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	355	356	367	364	400	13
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	19	19	21	5	18	-4
Croatia	0	0	0	5	19	> 1 000
Cyprus	4	5	3	3	6	39
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	9	7	...
Finland	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	7	9	9	14	21	193
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	6	7	7	7	7	24
Iceland	54	41	97	60	...	...
Ireland	159	147	145	158	276	74
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	45	48	62	64	58	30
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	0	12	14	15	14	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	528	487	455	463	...	...
Romania	26	24	25	24	21	-18
Russia	19	21	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	94	91	100	91	77	
<i>Median</i>	19	21	23	15	19	
<i>Minimum</i>	0	0	0	3	6	
<i>Maximum</i>	528	487	455	463	400	

**Table 1.2.2.10 Offenders per 100 000 population – Offenders – Bodily injury (Assault):
Aggravated bodily injury**

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Albania	...	...	5	4	6	...
Armenia	...	6	5	6	4	...
Austria	38	41	40	39	44	16
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	34	33	28	31	17	-50
Croatia	28	26	26	25	25	-11
Cyprus	17	20	17	16	18	2
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	6	6	6	7	6	8
Germany	182	192	201	204	210	16
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	51	55	53	50	47	-9
Iceland	19	21	28	28	...	...
Ireland	92	83	83	96	147	60
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	7	9	10	9	9	29
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	0	8	9	9	8	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	5	5	5	4	4	-31
Portugal	11	10	8	8	...	...
Romania	5	4	4	4	4	-19
Russia	30	32	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	1	1	1	1	1	52
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	33	32	31	32	37	
<i>Median</i>	18	20	10	9	9	
<i>Minimum</i>	0	1	1	1	1	
<i>Maximum</i>	182	192	201	204	210	

**Table 1.2.2.11 Offenders per 100 000 population – Offenders – Bodily injury (Assault):
Bodily injury of a public servant**

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Bulgaria	3	3	3	3	2	-7
Croatia	14	13	15	16	13	-4
France	20	22	23	26	26	27
Hungary	5	5	5	5	6	18
Iceland	28	25	36	46	...	...
Ireland	7	5	5	7	8	24
Poland	6	6	8	9	9	44
<i>Mean</i>	12	11	13	16	11	
<i>Median</i>	7	6	8	9	8	
<i>Minimum</i>	3	3	3	3	2	
<i>Maximum</i>	28	25	36	46	26	

**Table 1.2.2.12 Offenders per 100 000 population – Offenders – Bodily injury (Assault):
Domestic violence**

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Croatia	25	33	42	45	40	59
Cyprus	1	2	1	2	1	-9
Georgia	1	1	1	1	1	93
Hungary	19	21	20	17	16	-15
Poland	58	56	56	61	56	-3
Portugal	...	...	105	134	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	21	23	38	43	23	
<i>Median</i>	19	21	31	31	16	
<i>Minimum</i>	1	1	1	1	1	
<i>Maximum</i>	58	56	105	134	56	

Table 1.2.2.13 Offenders per 100 000 population – Offenders – Rape

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Albania	3	3	2	2	2	-45
Armenia	...	1	1	1	0	...
Austria	6	7	6	7	7	20
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	1	1	...	...
Bulgaria	9	7	5	4	3	-64
Croatia	5	3	3	4	3	-29
Cyprus	5	5	5	4	1	-70
Czech Republic	4	4	4	4	4	2
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	6	7	...	5	4	-27
Finland	7	8	8	8	9	20
France	11	12	11	11	11	-2
Georgia	1	1	1	2	1	109
Germany	9	9	8	8	8	-10
Greece	2	2	2	2	2	3
Hungary	1	1	2	1	1	-34
Iceland	33	22	25	30	...	...
Ireland	4	4	5	5	8	101
Italy	5	6	6	7	...	...
Latvia	3	3	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	4	5	9	7	6	69
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	1	3	...	...	...	...
Moldova	5	7	6	6	5	-4
Netherlands	6	7	7	6	5	-16
Norway	...	...	3	...	...	...
Poland	4	4	3	4	3	-19
Portugal	4	3	4	3	...	...
Romania	5	5	5	5	5	-5
Russia	5	5	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	2	3	2	2	2	-12
Slovenia	3	4	3	3	4	50
Spain	...	...	3	3	...	...
Sweden	4	5	7	9	10	146
Switzerland	6	5	5	6	...	...
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	5	6	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	2	...
Ukraine	2	2	1	2	1	-17
UK: England & Wales	...	...	7	7	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	5	5	5	5	4	
<i>Median</i>	4	5	5	5	4	
<i>Minimum</i>	1	1	1	1	0	
<i>Maximum</i>	33	22	25	30	11	

Table 1.2.2.14 Offenders per 100 000 population – Offenders – Sexual assault

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	0	0	0	0	...
Austria	8	9	6	8	8	-3
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	3	3	3	2	2	-25
Croatia	2	1	2	2	1	-23
Cyprus	1	0	1	0	1	83
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	1	1	...
Finland	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	14	15	13	12	12	-8
Georgia	0	0	1	0	...	...
Germany	9	10	9	10	10	8
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	1	1	1	1	1	39
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	23	17	16	11	16	-30
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	0	0	0	0	0	-100
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	3	2	2	2	...
Netherlands	17	17	17	17	14	-19
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	8	7	7	7	...	...
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	2	2	2	2	2	27
Slovenia	3	3	3	3	3	-7
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	14	15	15	13	14	-1
Switzerland	28	31	30	33	...	...
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	1	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	8	7	7	6	5	
<i>Median</i>	3	3	3	2	2	
<i>Minimum</i>	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>Maximum</i>	28	31	30	33	16	

Table 1.2.2.15 Offenders per 100 000 population – Offenders – Sexual abuse of minors

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Albania	...	...	...	1	1	...
Armenia	...	1	1	1	1	...
Austria	8	9	7	7	8	-7
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	3	3	3	3	3	-14
Croatia	3	3	4	4	5	58
Cyprus	2	3	4	6	3	54
Czech Republic	7	6	6	6	6	-18
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	2	1	...
Finland	13	13	15	17	19	49
France	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	10	10	9	9	9	-16
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	1	1	1	0	0	-74
Iceland	21	16	23	19	...	...
Ireland	3	2	2	1	1	-42
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	1	1	1	1	0	-14
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	3	3	3	3	3	19
Portugal	5	5	4	5	...	...
Romania	1	1	1	1	1	21
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	6	7	6	6	5	-9
Slovenia	9	7	2	1	1	-92
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	7	7	7	6	6	-16
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	5	...
Ukraine	0	...	0	0	0	16
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	6	5	5	5	4	
<i>Median</i>	4	4	4	3	3	
<i>Minimum</i>	0	1	0	0	0	
<i>Maximum</i>	21	16	23	19	19	

Table 1.2.2.16 Offenders per 100 000 population – Offenders – Robbery

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Albania	8	11	6	5	4	-52
Armenia	...	6	6	7	5	...
Austria	24	30	29	33	29	21
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	14	12	...	...
Bulgaria	38	37	33	28	24	-36
Croatia	20	27	29	24	24	17
Cyprus	8	12	8	6	6	-19
Czech Republic	31	31	28	25	23	-27
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	47	46	...	56	43	-8
Finland	31	28	30	25	26	-17
France	37	37	37	36	35	-6
Georgia	9	16	18	42	34	294
Germany	46	47	45	44	44	-5
Greece	9	7	7	7	8	-7
Hungary	17	19	18	17	19	7
Iceland	13	17	16	15	...	...
Ireland	32	32	31	37	59	86
Italy	...	...	30	32	...	...
Latvia	49	48	52	61	...	...
Lithuania	62	82	84	72	59	-6
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	5	14	...	...	...	...
Moldova	23	25	28	25	18	-22
Netherlands	49	49	44	41	39	-20
Norway	...	...	7	...	...	...
Poland	52	52	49	44	36	-32
Portugal	345	369	351	351	...	...
Romania	15	17	20	21	14	-3
Russia	23	25	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	25	27	24	20	20	-22
Slovenia	18	18	20	20	22	20
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	17	16	17	18	18	3
Switzerland	28	27	25	27	...	...
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	32	22	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	12	...
Ukraine	29	32	36	38	36	25
UK: England & Wales	...	...	34	35	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	38	40	38	39	26	
<i>Median</i>	25	27	28	26	24	
<i>Minimum</i>	5	6	6	5	4	
<i>Maximum</i>	345	369	351	351	59	

Table 1.2.2.17 Offenders per 100 000 population – Offenders – Theft: Total

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Albania	40	43	45	59	68	68
Armenia	...	43	40	40	33	...
Austria	649	744	657	644	650	0
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	411	438	377	350	310	-24
Croatia	433	489	438	445	394	-9
Cyprus	270	213	240	254	306	13
Czech Republic	344	329	314	297	283	-18
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	538	320	...
Finland	1 348	1 298	1 234	1 169	1 184	-12
France	350	349	343	342	338	-3
Georgia	43	44	52	89	84	97
Germany	841	822	754	722	706	-16
Greece	77	69	73	81	86	11
Hungary	287	301	308	291	283	-1
Iceland	785	499	455	398	...	...
Ireland	615	583	608	681	1 178	91
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	485	620	561	537	462	-5
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	0	230	212	191	132	...
Netherlands	614	601	534	518	471	-23
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	246	258	240	208	188	-23
Portugal	376	347	274	264	...	...
Romania	243	219	201	183	158	-35
Russia	242	294	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	333	311	285	296	288	-13
Slovenia	507	597	545	588	688	36
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	355	377	356	339	323	-9
Switzerland	510	506	442	418	...	...
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	100	...
Ukraine	214	200	150	101	90	-58
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	408	401	374	372	365	
<i>Median</i>	352	347	328	339	306	
<i>Minimum</i>	0	43	40	40	33	
<i>Maximum</i>	1 348	1 298	1 234	1 169	1 184	

Table 1.2.2.18 Offenders per 100 000 population – Offenders – (Theft) Burglary: Total

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Albania	19	...	22	29	27	39
Armenia	...	...	7	8	...	...
Austria	142	219	154	149	164	15
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	46	38	...	...
Bulgaria	80	87	82	78	68	-15
Croatia	258	304	259	260	235	-9
Cyprus	183	152	169	177	195	7
Czech Republic	114	106	93	87	82	-28
Denmark	69	71	...	...	...	...
Estonia	17	22	...	...	...	...
Finland	...	...	171	165	164	...
France	60	61	60	61	60	0
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	83	86	81	80	84	1
Greece	35	31	27	40	...	...
Hungary	63	59	59	55	55	-13
Iceland	152	111	137	122	...	...
Ireland	138	130	138	161	279	101
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	128	169	155	133	114	-11
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	103	80	...	...
Netherlands	282	282	243	228	192	-32
Norway	...	...	7	...	...	...
Poland	101	94	83	71	61	-39
Portugal	103	92	72	68	...	...
Romania	...	...	37	36	...	...
Russia	97	136	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	333	311	285	296	288	-13
Slovenia	170	222	209	224	378	123
Spain	...	...	42	42	...	...
Sweden	49	48	46	47	48	-1
Switzerland	127	127	112	113	...	...
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	292	321	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	165	162	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	122	133	116	119	147	
<i>Median</i>	103	108	93	84	114	
<i>Minimum</i>	17	22	7	8	27	
<i>Maximum</i>	333	311	292	321	378	

Table 1.2.2.19 Offenders per 100 000 population – Offenders – (Theft) Burglary: Domestic Burglary

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Albania	10	...	11	14	13	30
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	22	31	28	27	33	50
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	31	34	32	28	25	-22
Croatia	26	23	21	27	27	3
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	21	20	18	16	16	-24
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	...	...	...	51	48	...
France	28	27	25	25	25	-9
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	32	32	29	29	29	-9
Greece	...	...	27	40	39	...
Hungary	21	25	25	23	24	14
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	12	20	19	15	11	-10
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	66	71	69	65	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	48	43	35	33	...	...
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	40	45	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	23	15	13	11	12	-49
Slovenia	19	21	20	18	21	12
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	10	10	11	11	7	-26
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	16	...
Ukraine	30	29	22	16	14	-52
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	27	30	25	27	22	
<i>Median</i>	25	27	23	25	23	
<i>Minimum</i>	10	10	11	11	7	
<i>Maximum</i>	66	71	69	65	48	

Table 1.2.2.20 Offenders per 100 000 population – Offenders – Theft: Theft of a motor vehicle

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Albania	5	4	...	5	3	-33
Armenia	...	3	2	2	2	...
Austria	32	45	35	30	33	2
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	0	0	...	...
Bulgaria	4	4	4	3	2	-44
Croatia	24	23	23	22	25	5
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	36	33	31	26	23	-36
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	140	150	138	141	128	-8
France	40	37	34	34	34	-14
Georgia	3	2	1	2	...	...
Germany	35	35	31	29	30	-13
Greece	...	...	9	9	...	...
Hungary	20	24	25	22	21	5
Iceland	46	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	54	62	59	63	106	96
Italy	11	6	...	...	...	...
Latvia	15	16	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	7	13	12	8	8	13
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	14	32	...	...	...	...
Moldova	0	2	1	1	1	...
Netherlands	26	23	18	13	...	...
Norway	...	...	22	...	...	...
Poland	10	14	13	11	10	-1
Portugal	36	31	20	18	...	...
Romania	4	4	4	4	4	-14
Russia	8	8	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	22	17	19	15	17	-26
Slovenia	4	4	6	6	6	47
Spain	...	...	33	32	...	...
Sweden	45	42	34	36	34	-24
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	36	16	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	5	...
Ukraine	10	9	9	8	9	-10
UK: England & Wales	...	...	62	58	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	25	25	25	23	25	
<i>Median</i>	18	16	20	15	13	
<i>Minimum</i>	0	2	0	0	1	
<i>Maximum</i>	140	150	138	141	128	

Table 1.2.2.21 Offenders per 100 000 population – Offenders – Fraud

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Albania	3	...	4	5	6	98
Armenia	...	7	8	8	7	...
Austria	207	240	241	224	223	8
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	21	18	19	15	14	-34
Croatia	70	74	73	64	50	-28
Cyprus	36	28	32	37	20	-44
Czech Republic	86	104	73	58	72	-16
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	47	43	...
Finland	228	223	236	228	264	16
France	60	65	67	70	74	23
Georgia	4	4	4	14	16	255
Germany	306	337	355	355	345	13
Greece	5	6	6	6	5	2
Hungary	71	66	75	78	85	20
Iceland	89	75	87	105	...	...
Ireland	70	66	59	55	99	42
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	4	6	5	5	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	0	14	18	14	8	...
Netherlands	44	36	35	38	39	-11
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	60	61	62	60	54	-11
Portugal	46	44	41	45	...	...
Romania	34	28	27	30	36	5
Russia	14	24	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	46	62	46	20	18	-62
Slovenia	133	184	225	251	232	75
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	47	51	51	53	57	22
Switzerland	54	60	57	59	...	...
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	11	...
Ukraine	8	9	12	12	14	92
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	70	73	74	72	72	
<i>Median</i>	47	56	49	47	39	
<i>Minimum</i>	0	4	4	5	5	
<i>Maximum</i>	306	337	355	355	345	

Table 1.2.2.22 Offenders per 100 000 population – Offenders – Offences against computer data and systems

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Austria	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.6	79
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	...
Croatia	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.8	3.5	> 1 000
Cyprus	...	...	...	0.1	2.8	...
Czech Republic	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	149
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	1.8	1.9	...
Finland	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	18.6	20.2	18.4	19.6	19.2	3
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	2.8	1.8	1.3	0.9	0.6	-79
Iceland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...
Ireland	0.1	...	0.0	0.0	0.5	268
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	2.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	-91
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	69
Portugal	2.0	0.9	1.3	1.0	...	...
Romania	0.0	0.1	0.3	1.2	1.1	...
Russia	0.7	0.7	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	1.0	1.3	2.2	0.9	4.8	402
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.6	15
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	0.6	...
Ukraine	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	40
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	2.1	
<i>Median</i>	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	
<i>Minimum</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
<i>Maximum</i>	18.6	20.2	18.4	19.6	19.2	

Table 1.2.2.23 Offenders per 100 000 population – Offenders – Money laundering

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Albania	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	159
Armenia	...	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	...
Austria	1.1	1.8	1.4	2.7	3.6	237
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	-87
Croatia	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.8	332
Cyprus	35.2	44.2	51.2	53.2	68.0	93
Czech Republic	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	85
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	0.4	0.7	...
Finland	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	1.1	1.2	1.9	3.2	4.3	279
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	137
Iceland	1.4	0.7	0.7	2.6	...	...
Ireland	0.5	0.9	1.6	0.4	0.5	12
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	925
Portugal	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.9	...	...
Romania	0.4	0.7	1.4	1.8	1.4	283
Russia	0.3	0.0	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	-46
Slovenia	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.5	-16
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	1.9	0.9	2.0	2.1	...	...
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	40
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	2.2	2.5	3.2	3.3	4.5	
<i>Median</i>	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	
<i>Minimum</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
<i>Maximum</i>	35.2	44.2	51.2	53.2	68.0	

Table 1.2.2.24 Offenders per 100 000 population – Offenders – Corruption

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Albania	...	...	1.6	4.3	6.1	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	0.3	0.8	...	...
Bulgaria	15.4	12.8	11.6	8.5	8.0	-48
Croatia	1.7	2.7	3.2	2.2	2.0	16
Cyprus	0.4	1.4	0.7	2.6	2.3	448
Czech Republic	1.0	2.1	1.1	1.1	0.8	-23
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	6.2	...
Finland	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	3.1	6.5	10.8	14.0	23.4	652
Germany	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.7	26
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	3.5	3.6	4.8	2.7	1.9	-46
Iceland	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	...	...
Ireland	0.3	0.1	0.2	...	0.1	-76
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	1.6	0.8	2.2	9.8	10.2	549
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	0.0	0.0	0.3	4.2	3.3	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	0.0	...	...	...
Poland	3.1	4.1	5.3	6.4	8.5	172
Portugal	2.9	1.5	1.1	1.0	...	...
Romania	34.7	33.1	26.8	26.6	24.3	-30
Russia	2.0	3.2	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	2.0	3.0	2.6	3.6	3.9	97
Slovenia	2.6	0.8	0.9	2.5	0.8	-67
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	1.1	0.6	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	4.5	4.6	3.8	5.2	6.5	
<i>Median</i>	2.0	2.2	1.4	2.6	3.6	
<i>Minimum</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	
<i>Maximum</i>	34.7	33.1	26.8	26.6	24.3	

Table 1.2.2.25 Offenders per 100 000 population – Offenders – Drug offences: Total

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Albania	9	13	16	17	12	30
Armenia	...	12	14	17	18	...
Austria	264	299	305	283	288	9
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	55	53	...	...
Bulgaria	26	33	34	35	34	30
Croatia	170	159	170	173	168	-1
Cyprus	82	87	98	97	130	58
Czech Republic	22	21	22	23	20	-12
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	59	74	...	48	47	-20
Finland	288	295	293	255	287	0
France	207	233	239	247	251	21
Georgia	35	31	27	56	100	190
Germany	257	282	273	255	250	-3
Greece	138	97	105	100	98	-29
Hungary	29	64	70	57	39	37
Iceland	564	433	532	550	...	...
Ireland	230	243	326	352	499	117
Italy	88	91	97	102	...	...
Latvia	34	36	18	21	...	...
Lithuania	17	25	31	32	33	97
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	187	150	...	...
Moldova	49	47	52	50	41	-16
Netherlands	129	135	134	141	132	2
Norway	...	...	166	...	...	...
Poland	44	60	74	75	73	64
Portugal	54	58	55	54	...	...
Romania	7	9	8	12	11	64
Russia	71	53	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	44	21	25	24	33	-26
Slovenia	55	69	77	105	89	60
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	172	183	203	221	235	36
Switzerland	639	684	665	628	...	...
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	21	20	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	78	96	93	91	92	18
UK: England & Wales	...	...	319	345	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	133	131	146	142	124	
<i>Median</i>	71	71	93	91	90	
<i>Minimum</i>	7	9	8	12	11	
<i>Maximum</i>	639	684	665	628	499	

**Table 1.2.2.26 Offenders per 100 000 population – Offenders – Drug offences:
Drug trafficking**

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Albania	2	...	2	2	1	-69
Armenia	...	...	2	4	...	...
Austria	29	28	27	28	30	2
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	38	38	...	...
Bulgaria	25	32	33	34	34	33
Croatia	34	34	34	32	38	10
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	18	17	18	19	16	-13
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	36	38	...
Finland	114	109	106	93	96	-15
France	17	18	18	17	17	-1
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	83	88	87	82	83	0
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	4	4	4	4	4	-14
Iceland	38	47	28	45	...	...
Ireland	69	63	76	85	122	78
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	14	24	30	32	32	133
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	29	27	...	...
Moldova	...	23	40	44	38	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	3	4	4	5	4	65
Portugal	50	54	48	46	...	...
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	52	29	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	12	11	13	5	7	-41
Slovenia	43	57	66	95	80	86
Spain	...	...	43	44	...	...
Sweden	22	23	24	25	23	4
Switzerland	98	97	84	75	...	...
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	5	3	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	54	...
Ukraine	14	17	17	16	17	21
UK: England & Wales	...	...	50	52	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	37	39	36	37	39	
<i>Median</i>	27	28	29	32	32	
<i>Minimum</i>	2	4	2	2	1	
<i>Maximum</i>	114	109	106	95	122	

**Table 1.2.2.27 Offenders per 100 000 population – Offenders – Drug offences:
Aggravated drug trafficking**

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	1.5	1.0	2.0	2.4	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	20.9	27.4	25.3	26.1	19.1	-9
Croatia	4.9	3.2	3.6	2.7	3.9	-21
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	0.4	0.8	...
Finland	13.7	11.4	10.2	12.3	16.3	19
France	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.9	1.1	239
Germany	...	12.6	15.9	15.9	17.3	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	4.5	14.0	6.4	21.7	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	0.3	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.9	805
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	1.4	2.3	2.6	2.8	2.8	100
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	6.6	8.4	7.5	8.7	7.4	
<i>Median</i>	4.5	3.2	3.6	2.7	2.9	
<i>Minimum</i>	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.8	
<i>Maximum</i>	20.9	27.4	25.3	26.1	19.1	

Notes on Tables 1.2.2.1 to 1.2.2.27

In general, the notes for Tables 1.2.1.1 to 1.2.1.27 also apply to these tables. Only notes that regard offenders are given here.

Croatia: Only offenders prosecuted on official duty are shown.

Estonia: Figures for 2003-2005 only include offenders detected by the police.

If a person has committed several different offences (different paragraphs in the Penal Code), they will be counted separately for each offence, but in the total number each person is counted once – regardless of the number of offences.

If a person has committed several similar offences (the same paragraph in the Penal Code), he/she is counted once for this kind of offence.

Iceland: If a person was charged with more than one offence within the same year that person will be counted for each type of offence but only once for the primary offence within the total number.

Latvia: Only persons who have been accused of committing a crime are counted.

Notes on Table 1.2.2.1: Total

Lithuania: Adding the minor thefts handled outside the criminal justice system led to the difference in the total number of offenders – compared to the previous edition of the Sourcebook. (Total = 7 614; of these 6 815 were thefts).

Notes on Table 1.2.2.6: Intentional homicide total

Austria: Only the total number of offenders of attempted and completed homicides are available.

Finland: Since it is not possible to distinguish between homicides and assaults leading to death, the number of assaults was estimated (30 each year) and deducted from the total.

Germany: No data available on suspects for completed intentional homicide separately, only for both completed and attempted together.

Notes on Table 1.2.2.19: (Theft) Burglary: domestic burglary

Croatia: Refers only to houses and apartments, not holiday houses.

Notes on Table 1.2.2.20: Theft of a motor vehicle

Austria: Figures on offenders are not really comparable to those on reported offences, since figures on offenders do not include joyriding while figures on reported offences do.

1.2.3 Percentage of females, minors, and aliens among suspected offenders in 2006

Table 1.2.3.1 Percentage of females, minors, aliens, and aliens from EU countries among suspected offenders in 2006 – Criminal offences: Total

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Albania	288	3.8	8.6	0.8	...
Armenia	215	8.4	5.7	2.1	2.7
Austria	2 875	20.4	15.5	28.3	36.0
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	840	9.2	14.0	1.4	26.4
Croatia	1 505	10.7	10.5	6.1	36.2
Cyprus	695	...	...	33.3	...
Czech Republic	1 193	13.6	7.2	6.7	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	1 296	10.4	13.5	31.3	2.6
Finland	7 244	28.0	12.3	9.2	37.7
France	1 787	15.1	18.3	20.7	...
Georgia	385	5.9	5.9	...	...
Germany	2 774	24.1	16.6	22.0	...
Greece	3 790	13.6	6.0	16.4	...
Hungary	1 233	14.2	12.0	1.4	69.9
Iceland	1 303	17.8	2.7	9.2	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	194	40.2	47.8	7.2	67.0
Lithuania	1 053	19.0	12.3	1.1	29.6
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	585	10.7	10.3	0.6	0.0
Netherlands	2 192	14.2	19.6	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	1 542	9.4	9.1	0.4	25.0
Portugal	2 463	15.6	...	...	...
Romania	875	11.6	7.8	1.0	29.3
Russia	955	15.1	10.9	3.9	...
Slovakia	2 136	6.5	2.0	1.2	...
Slovenia	2 241	13.6	7.4	11.4	34.5
Spain	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	1 208	19.8	14.0	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...
TFYR of Macedonia	924	...	22.0	1.7	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	459	13.1	7.9	0.8	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...

Table 1.2.3.1 (Continued)

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
<i>Mean</i>	1 580	15	12	9	31
<i>Median</i>	1 221	14	11	5	30
<i>Minimum</i>	194	4	2	0	0
<i>Maximum</i>	7 244	40	48	33	70

Table 1.2.3.2 Percentage of females, minors, aliens, and aliens from EU countries among suspected offenders in 2006 – Minor property offences handled outside the criminal justice system

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Bulgaria	7	12.7	5.9	0.0	...
Lithuania	321	37.9	7.5	0.3	42.1
Moldova	322	8.4	15.5	0.4	0.0

Table 1.2.3.3 Percentage of females, minors, aliens, and aliens from EU countries among suspected offenders in 2006 – Theft: Minor theft handled outside the criminal justice system

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Bulgaria	7	12.9	6.3	0.0	...
Lithuania	278	42.1	6.8	0.4	42.1

Table 1.2.3.4 Percentage of females, minors, aliens, and aliens from EU countries among suspected offenders in 2006 – Minor violent offences handled outside the criminal justice system

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Bulgaria	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	...

Table 1.2.3.5 Percentage of females, minors, aliens, and aliens from EU countries among suspected offenders in 2006 – Major Traffic offences

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Albania	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	17	1.4	2.2	2.0	0.0
Austria	451	26.9	3.7	14.8	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	18	7.8	2.2	28.8	1.5
Croatia	53	13.6	2.3	6.8	58.4
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	58	13.1	1.9	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	261	2.3	0.9	22.5	2.1
Finland	3 588	15.4	4.4	6.2	46.2
France	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	185	6.5	1.8	3.2	75.2
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	593	9.4	19.0	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	56	14.3	2.6	0.8	33.3
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	20	2.0	1.6	0.4	0.0
Netherlands	463	10.8	2.3	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	426	3.7	0.7	0.5	42.8
Portugal	382	5.7	...	...	...
Romania	71	1.9	2.7	0.9	46.2
Russia	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	325	10.5	8.7	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	435	9	4	8	31
<i>Median</i>	223	9	2	3	38
<i>Minimum</i>	17	1	1	0	0
<i>Maximum</i>	3 588	27	19	29	75

Table 1.2.3.6 Percentage of females, minors, aliens, and aliens from EU countries among suspected offenders in 2006 – Intentional homicide: Total

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Albania	13.2	3.4	10.3	0.0	...
Armenia	3.0	6.1	7.1	3.1	0.0
Austria	2.0	11.8	4.1	36.7	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	3.4	8.5	3.1	0.8	50.0
Croatia	6.4	7.7	3.5	4.2	0.0
Cyprus	5.1	...	...	41.0	...
Czech Republic	1.9	10.9	2.1	23.3	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	9.5	7.1	6.3	41.7	1.9
Finland	8.2	16.7	1.9	...	...
France	3.2	13.1	8.4	13.9	...
Georgia	11.2	3.4	4.3	...	...
Germany	3.7	13.2	7.7	27.1	...
Greece	2.0	4.0	4.8	26.0	...
Hungary	3.2	15.0	5.6	6.3	65.0
Iceland	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Ireland	1.5	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	9.3	8.3	9.2	0.3	0.0
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	5.3	14.8	5.8	0.0	...
Netherlands	7.6	14.0	10.3	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	2.9	12.7	3.9	0.3	0.0
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	4.7	7.1	7.6	0.7	42.9
Russia	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	1.7	3.4	0.0	2.2	...
Slovenia	4.1	9.6	6.0	3.6	0.0
Spain	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	5.3	10.5	6.9	...	...
Switzerland	3.0	12.8	4.4	50.9	...
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	7.2	10.6	5.4	1.8	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	5	9	5	14	18
<i>Median</i>	4	10	6	4	0
<i>Minimum</i>	2	0	0	0	0
<i>Maximum</i>	13	17	10	51	65

Table 1.2.3.7 Percentage of females, minors, aliens, and aliens from EU countries among suspected offenders in 2006 – Intentional homicide: Completed

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Albania	3.1	6.2	9.3	0.0	...
Armenia	2.2	4.2	4.2	1.4	0.0
Austria	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	2.1	5.7	3.8	0.6	100.0
Croatia	2.0	5.6	5.6	...	...
Cyprus	2.5	...	...	57.9	...
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	2.0	14.6	3.9	9.7	10.0
France	1.8	16.2	7.6	12.6	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	1.9	17.1	7.5	8.6	62.5
Iceland	0.0	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	8.9	8.6	9.6	0.3	0.0
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	1.1	6.7	4.5	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	1.2	9.3	...	...	...
Romania	2.1	10.6	8.4	0.6	66.7
Russia	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	1.7	3.4	0.0	2.2	...
Slovenia	0.7	0.0	7.1	7.1	0.0
Spain	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	1.3	10.7	3.3	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	2	8	6	9	34
<i>Median</i>	2	8	6	2	10
<i>Minimum</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Maximum</i>	9	17	10	58	100

Table 1.2.3.8 Percentage of females, minors, aliens, and aliens from EU countries among suspected offenders in 2006 – Bodily injury (Assault): Total

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Albania	7	0.9	8.9	0.0	...
Armenia	20	10.3	8.1	1.1	14.3
Austria	404	13.1	15.4	23.3	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	39	5.5	11.0	0.6	10.5
Croatia	90	5.3	8.0	1.8	22.5
Cyprus	20	...	...	29.9	...
Czech Republic	49	7.2	8.0	6.6	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	200	12.5	10.9	29.9	2.0
Finland	543	13.8	11.4	8.2	25.4
France	254	13.5	19.2	14.4	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	580	15.4	18.9	21.4	...
Greece	73	11.4	0.9	8.7	...
Hungary	57	10.1	13.0	1.2	60.9
Iceland	127	8.6	0.3	11.7	84.4
Ireland	260	17.6	40.2	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	73	8.1	12.2	0.5	30.8
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	33	5.7	3.5	0.0	...
Netherlands	298	13.3	18.6	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	154	6.1	16.4	0.2	26.5
Portugal	635	19.8	...	...	...
Romania	27	3.8	7.8	0.1	75.0
Russia	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	30	9.0	4.6	1.9	...
Slovenia	14	2.4	9.1	4.2	25.0
Spain	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	160	12.9	19.4	...	...
Switzerland	114	14.0	17.8	49.2	...
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	11	10.4	4.9	1.2	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	164	10	12	10	34
<i>Median</i>	81	10	11	3	25
<i>Minimum</i>	7	1	0	0	2
<i>Maximum</i>	635	20	40	49	84

Table 1.2.3.9 Percentage of females, minors, aliens, and aliens from EU countries among suspected offenders in 2006 – Bodily injury (Assault): Minor bodily injury

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Albania	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	364	13.9	15.4	22.8	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	5	28.2	11.8	1.4	40.0
Croatia	5	5.5	63.7	0.5	0.0
Cyprus	3	...	...	45.0	...
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	...	...	...	...	...
France	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	7	18.0	36.5	0.6	50.0
Iceland	60	7.1	0.5	15.2	92.9
Ireland	158	21.9	39.0	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	64	7.4	12.6	0.5	27.3
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	19	5.0	3.7	0.0	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	463	23.3	...	...	...
Romania	24	3.9	7.9	0.2	75.0
Russia	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	106	13	21	10	48
<i>Median</i>	24	11	13	1	45
<i>Minimum</i>	3	4	1	0	0
<i>Maximum</i>	463	28	64	45	93

Table 1.2.3.10 Percentage of females, minors, aliens, and aliens from EU countries among suspected offenders in 2006 – Bodily injury (Assault): Aggravated bodily injury

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Albania	4	1.8	17.9	0.0	...
Armenia	6	3.9	11.8	2.2	0.0
Austria	39	6.2	15.6	28.0	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	31	2.2	11.4	0.6	0.0
Croatia	25	3.9	10.2	2.5	7.4
Cyprus	16	...	...	28.3	...
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	9	10.9	15.1	39.5	4.3
Finland	...	...	...	...	...
France	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	204	13.8	26.1	24.0	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	50	9.0	9.9	1.3	61.5
Iceland	28	7.1	0.0	9.5	62.5
Ireland	96	10.4	41.8	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	9	13.1	9.9	0.6	50.0
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	10	6.6	3.0	0.0	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	4	7.0	8.2	...	...
Portugal	8	5.5	...	...	...
Romania	4	3.6	7.1	0.0	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	1	8.0	28.0	4.0	0.0
Spain	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	32	7	14	10	23
<i>Median</i>	10	7	11	2	6
<i>Minimum</i>	1	2	0	0	0
<i>Maximum</i>	204	14	42	39	63

Table 1.2.3.11 Percentage of females, minors, aliens, and aliens from EU countries among suspected offenders in 2006 – Bodily injury (Assault): Bodily injury of a public servant

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Bulgaria	3	5.1	6.4	0.0	...
Croatia	16	5.1	5.4	4.9	41.2
France	26	8.5	19.7	13.3	...
Iceland	46	10.7	0.0	7.1	80.0
Ireland	7	18.9	46.9	...	...
Poland	9	8.5	3.4	1.6	32.1
<i>Mean</i>	18	9	14	5	...
<i>Median</i>	12	8	6	5	...
<i>Minimum</i>	3	5	0	0	...
<i>Maximum</i>	46	19	47	13	...

Table 1.2.3.12 Percentage of females, minors, aliens, and aliens from EU countries among suspected offenders in 2006 – Bodily injury (Assault): Domestic violence

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Croatia	45	6.1	2.1	0.4	0.0
Cyprus	1	...	...	20.0	...
Hungary	17	13.5	3.5	1.0	76.5
Moldova	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Poland	61	4.0	3.0	...	...
Portugal	134	8.0	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	43	6	...	...	...
<i>Median</i>	31	6	...	...	...
<i>Minimum</i>	1	0	...	...	...
<i>Maximum</i>	134	14	...	...	...

Table 1.2.3.13 Percentage of females, minors, aliens, and aliens from EU countries among suspected offenders in 2006 – Rape

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Albania	2	0.0	13.0	1.9	...
Armenia	1	5.3	0.0	0.0	...
Austria	7	0.9	10.6	35.8	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	4	0.0	12.1	0.3	0.0
Croatia	4	0.0	10.9	6.3	18.2
Cyprus	5	...	...	47.2	...
Czech Republic	4	0.3	8.2	15.8	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	5	0.0	17.9	25.4	5.9
Finland	8	0.2	6.9	22.0	34.8
France	11	1.9	22.7	13.7	...
Georgia	2	0.0	5.1	...	...
Germany	8	1.2	12.6	29.6	...
Greece	2	1.3	4.8	25.3	...
Hungary	1	0.9	5.6	2.8	66.7
Iceland	30	4.3	0.0	25.0	73.9
Ireland	5	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	6	0.0	10.5	0.0	...
Netherlands	6	2.8	17.6	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	4	0.9	13.5	0.5	0.0
Portugal	3	1.0	...	...	...
Romania	5	0.2	14.5	0.0	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	3	0.6	1.7	1.7	...
Slovenia	3	0.0	7.4	13.0	0.0
Spain	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	9	0.9	12.9	...	...
Switzerland	6	0.0	12.8	63.6	...
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	2	0.7	9.7	0.7	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	6	1	10	15	22
<i>Median</i>	5	1	11	10	6
<i>Minimum</i>	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Maximum</i>	30	5	23	64	74

Table 1.2.3.14 Percentage of females, minors, aliens, and aliens from EU countries among suspected offenders in 2006 – Sexual assault

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Albania	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Austria	8	1.0	12.6	21.5	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	2	0.5	36.2	0.0	...
Croatia	2	0.0	4.2	4.2	0.0
Cyprus	1	...	...	20.0	...
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	1	0.0	17.6	23.5	0.0
Finland	...	...	...	...	...
France	12	2.8	24.7	11.5	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	10	3.7	14.0	21.3	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	1	2.5	28.3	1.7	100.0
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	11	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	3	1.1	20.9	0.0	...
Netherlands	17	2.8	22.2	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	7	4.3	...	...	...
Romania	0	...	...	...	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	8	5.7	8.4	0.0	...
Slovenia	3	1.9	3.7	14.8	25.0
Spain	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	14	0.6	10.1	...	...
Switzerland	33	2.6	17.0	34.7	...
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	7	2	15	11	31
<i>Median</i>	3	1	14	8	13
<i>Minimum</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Maximum</i>	33	6	36	35	100

Table 1.2.3.15 Percentage of females, minors, aliens, and aliens from EU countries among suspected offenders in 2006 – Sexual abuse of minors

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Albania	1	0.0	9.5	2.4	...
Armenia	1	3.3	0.0	0.0	...
Austria	7	2.2	16.2	12.0	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	3	0.9	20.9	1.4	33.3
Croatia	4	0.6	23.3	5.7	70.0
Cyprus	4	...	...	7.4	...
Czech Republic	6	6.2	31.3	4.2	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	2	0.0	4.0	32.0	12.5
Finland	17	3.0	6.6	...	...
France	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	9	3.9	23.6	12.6	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	0	5.4	43.2	...	...
Iceland	19	1.8	1.8	3.5	50.0
Ireland	1	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	1	0.0	8.3	0.0	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	1	0.0	44.2	0.0	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	3	2.1	23.9	...	...
Portugal	4	2.6	...	...	...
Romania	1	0.8	17.4	0.0	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	8	5.7	8.4	0.0	...
Slovenia	1	10.0	15.0	0.0	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	6	2.2	13.1	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	5	3	17	5	...
<i>Median</i>	3	2	16	2	...
<i>Minimum</i>	0	0	0	0	...
<i>Maximum</i>	19	10	44	32	...

Table 1.2.3.16 Percentage of females, minors, aliens, and aliens from EU countries among suspected offenders in 2006 – Robbery

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Albania	5	3.6	14.8	2.4	...
Armenia	7	1.9	15.0	1.4	0.0
Austria	33	6.2	44.8	41.8	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	28	3.8	21.5	0.8	11.1
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	8	...	...	42.4	...
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	56	5.3	32.1	39.4	2.0
Finland	25	13.5	19.6	10.9	23.9
France	36	7.4	41.6	14.0	...
Georgia	42	5.3	9.3	...	...
Germany	44	9.3	34.7	28.9	...
Greece	7	5.6	5.8	26.0	...
Hungary	17	11.0	48.2	2.3	57.5
Iceland	15	4.3	0.0	0.0	...
Ireland	37	7.6	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	72	4.8	34.6	1.0	33.3
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	24	3.9	19.8	0.2	0.0
Netherlands	41	1.0	35.5	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	44	4.7	24.2	0.3	11.4
Portugal	348	4.1	...	...	...
Romania	...	...	...	...	22.2
Russia	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	30	5.8	63.2	0.2	...
Slovenia	20	4.2	33.4	5.9	0.0
Spain	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	18	5.1	34.4	...	...
Switzerland	27	6.4	37.3	59.5	...
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	38	4.6	18.2	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	43	6	28	15	16
<i>Median</i>	29	5	32	4	11
<i>Minimum</i>	5	1	0	0	0
<i>Maximum</i>	348	14	63	60	58

Table 1.2.3.17 Percentage of females, minors, aliens, and aliens from EU countries among suspected offenders in 2006 – Theft: Total

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Albania	59	1.7	18.1	0.3	...
Armenia	40	4.4	18.4	1.2	0.0
Austria	644	27.8	28.3	43.7	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	350	11.0	23.8	0.5	15.4
Croatia	445	4.8	21.2	5.9	20.1
Cyprus	236	...	...	33.1	...
Czech Republic	297	10.7	14.6	4.8	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	538	10.6	22.0	37.1	2.1
Finland	1 169	24.6	17.2	8.9	32.8
France	342	18.7	31.8	14.8	...
Georgia	89	8.8	14.7	...	...
Germany	722	30.2	29.7	20.5	...
Greece	81	10.6	8.9	23.6	...
Hungary	291	16.5	25.3	1.8	72.0
Iceland	486	23.6	4.9	12.2	69.1
Ireland	681	30.0	44.5	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	537	26.1	13.9	0.3	38.7
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	232	7.8	18.5	0.2	0.0
Netherlands	518	21.4	30.3	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	208	7.5	22.2	0.2	16.9
Portugal	263	17.8	...	...	...
Romania	186	7.4	19.3	0.1	20.0
Russia	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	1 170	3.3	2.6	0.3	...
Slovenia	588	13.1	15.3	12.5	71.9
Spain	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	350	30.9	15.0	...	...
Switzerland	418	18.7	26.0	50.3	...
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	101	9.2	15.1	3.4	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	409	15	20	13	30
<i>Median</i>	350	12	18	5	20
<i>Minimum</i>	40	2	3	0	0
<i>Maximum</i>	1 170	31	45	50	72

Table 1.2.3.18 Percentage of females, minors, aliens, and aliens from EU countries among suspected offenders in 2006 – (Theft) Burglary: Total

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Albania	29	0.9	22.7	0.1	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	149	5.8	27.4	46.8	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	78	5.1	32.9	0.4	0.0
Croatia	260	2.5	24.0	6.6	...
Cyprus	166	...	...	32.9	...
Czech Republic	87	5.0	21.3	4.0	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	165	8.6	6.5	...	...
France	61	7.0	33.3	12.5	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	80	8.8	29.0	19.9	...
Greece	40	8.5	7.5	22.5	...
Hungary	55	6.0	30.0	1.1	79.4
Iceland	122	14.6	2.2	4.9	83.3
Ireland	161	2.9	51.7	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	133	5.0	24.6	0.2	37.5
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	228	7.4	30.2	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	71	2.6	26.5	0.1	25.0
Portugal	68	14.5	...	...	...
Romania	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	353	0.8	3.0	0.2	...
Slovenia	223	3.5	17.4	26.0	87.4
Spain	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	48	8.2	16.8	...	...
Switzerland	113	6.0	27.2	51.8	...
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	8	6.8	20.8	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	123	6	23	14	52
<i>Median</i>	100	6	24	6	58
<i>Minimum</i>	8	1	2	0	0
<i>Maximum</i>	353	15	52	52	87

Table 1.2.3.19 Percentage of females, minors, aliens, and aliens from EU countries among suspected offenders in 2006 – (Theft) Burglary: Domestic Burglary

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Albania	14	2.9	20.8	0.2	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	27	10.5	19.5	53.6	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	28	4.9	25.5	0.0	...
Croatia	27	2.2	19.4	17.2	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	16	9.2	21.3	3.6	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	51	14.4	5.6	...	...
France	25	9.9	35.3	16.1	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	29	13.4	27.1	17.8	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	15	6.1	24.4	0.0	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	49	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Netherlands	65	12.1	25.8	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	33	18.8	...	...	...
Romania	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	48	31.8	1.9	0.2	...
Slovenia	18	6.4	15.5	10.2	16.2
Spain	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	10	8.9	18.1	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	17	13.6	14.1	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	30	10	18	11	...
<i>Median</i>	27	10	20	4	...
<i>Minimum</i>	10	0	0	0	...
<i>Maximum</i>	65	32	35	54	...

Table 1.2.3.20 Percentage of females, minors, aliens, and aliens from EU countries among suspected offenders in 2006 – Theft: Theft of a motor vehicle

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Albania	5	0.6	11.6	0.6	...
Armenia	2	0.0	6.2	1.5	0.0
Austria	30	4.5	19.1	34.8	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	3	1.3	25.3	0.0	...
Croatia	22	1.5	30.1	11.7	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	26	3.6	19.7	3.8	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	141	8.6	15.7	...	...
France	34	3.4	41.2	6.5	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	29	4.9	40.7	17.8	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	63	5.8	72.7	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	8	1.8	33.1	0.0	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	2	0.0	13.2	0.0	...
Netherlands	13	5.3	18.0	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	11	2.0	11.9	0.3	7.7
Portugal	18	6.5	...	...	...
Romania	4	1.4	18.3	0.3	66.7
Russia	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	97	0.5	13.9	0.3	...
Slovenia	6	1.6	27.9	3.9	20.0
Spain	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	45	6.0	19.2	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	8	1.4	18.2	0.7	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	28	3	24	5	...
<i>Median</i>	15	2	19	1	...
<i>Minimum</i>	2	0	6	0	...
<i>Maximum</i>	141	9	73	35	...

Table 1.2.3.21 Percentage of females, minors, aliens, and aliens from EU countries among suspected offenders in 2006 – Fraud

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Albania	5	11.3	...	1.9	...
Armenia	8	20.9	1.6	4.0	0.0
Austria	224	25.1	3.0	31.1	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	15	15.6	2.7	2.0	20.8
Croatia	64	19.2	0.7	5.2	12.2
Cyprus	32	...	...	33.7	...
Czech Republic	58	21.4	0.4	7.0	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	47	13.6	13.2	28.1	2.8
Finland	228	22.2	4.4	5.8	31.7
France	70	26.9	4.7	14.4	...
Georgia	14	15.0	1.2	...	...
Germany	355	30.4	4.1	17.1	...
Greece	6	12.8	0.1	13.5	...
Hungary	78	26.0	1.1	1.5	66.7
Iceland	85	29.1	0.0	6.6	52.9
Ireland	55	18.7	21.8	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	5	23.7	5.3	1.8	100.0
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	14	19.1	7.6	1.6	0.0
Netherlands	38	22.2	6.4	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	60	27.0	1.7	0.3	33.8
Portugal	43	23.5	...	...	...
Romania	30	24.4	0.6	2.4	38.7
Russia	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	28	8.5	0.0	0.6	...
Slovenia	251	21.5	1.5	6.9	15.1
Spain	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	53	26.8	7.0	...	...
Switzerland	59	20.9	2.9	47.7	...
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	12	17.7	9.0	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	72	21	4	11	31
<i>Median</i>	47	21	3	6	26
<i>Minimum</i>	5	9	0	0	0
<i>Maximum</i>	355	30	22	48	100

Table 1.2.3.22 Percentage of females, minors, aliens, and aliens from EU countries among suspected offenders in 2006 – Offences against computer data and systems

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Albania	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	...
Austria	0.4	0.04	0.02	0.02	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	0.1	0.42	0.08	0.00	...
Croatia	0.8	0.07	0.04	0.04	100
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	0.1	0.02	0.00	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	1.8	0.80	0.64	0.96	0
Finland	...	...	...	...	...
France	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	19.6	1.36	0.64	1.09	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	0.9	0.19	0.13	0.03	50
Iceland	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	...
Ireland	0.0	0.09	0.04	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	0.2	0.59	0.59	0.59	0
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	0.4	0.10	0.10	...	...
Portugal	0.3	0.09	...	...	...
Romania	1.2	0.27	0.31	0.00	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	0.9	0.02	0.04	0.00	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	0.7	0.39	0.25	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	0.0	0.06	0.02	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	1.5	0.25	0.17	0.23	...
<i>Median</i>	0.4	0.09	0.04	0.01	...
<i>Minimum</i>	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	...
<i>Maximum</i>	19.6	1.36	0.64	1.09	...

Table 1.2.3.23 Percentage of females, minors, aliens, and aliens from EU countries among suspected offenders in 2006 – Money laundering

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Albania	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Armenia	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Austria	3	19.5	2.3	56.4	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Croatia	1	24.1	0.0	0.0	...
Cyprus	50	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	0	27.3	0.0	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	0	16.7	0.0	0.0	...
Finland	...	...	...	...	...
France	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	3	23.5	3.7	35.7	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	0	40.0	...	20.0	...
Iceland	3	25.0	0.0	25.0	50.0
Ireland	0	13.3	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	0	19.1	0.0	...	...
Portugal	0	...	...	...	...
Romania	2	17.7	0.0	25.4	34.3
Russia	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	24	1.3	0.0	0.3	...
Slovenia	0	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.0
Spain	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	2	20.6	1.9	51.6	...
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	0	16.3	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	4	14	0	15	...
<i>Median</i>	0	17	0	0	...
<i>Minimum</i>	0	0	0	0	...
<i>Maximum</i>	50	40	4	56	...

Table 1.2.3.24 Percentage of females, minors, aliens, and aliens from EU countries among suspected offenders in 2006 – Corruption

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Albania	4	17.2	...	0.0	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	8	26.2	0.2	7.5	22.4
Croatia	2	6.1	3.0	21.2	14.3
Cyprus	1	...	...	0.0	...
Czech Republic	1	14.0	0.0	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	...	...	...	...	...
France	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	14	4.4	...	...	...
Germany	2	19.5	0.1	13.6	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	3	14.7	1.1	12.5	76.5
Iceland	1	0.0	0.0	66.7	100.0
Ireland	0	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	10	4.5	1.8	8.4	46.4
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	4	33.3	0.0	0.0	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	6	14.2	0.2	4.8	7.7
Portugal	0	...	...	...	...
Romania	27	42.6	23.7	22.7	98.8
Russia	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	5	5.9	0.0	3.5	...
Slovenia	2	4.0	0.0	36.0	0.0
Spain	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	3	25.0	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	5	15	3	15	46
<i>Median</i>	3	14	0	8	34
<i>Minimum</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Maximum</i>	27	43	24	67	100

Table 1.2.3.25 Percentage of females, minors, aliens, and aliens from EU countries among suspected offenders in 2006 – Drug offences: Total

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Albania	17	...	7.3	1.1	...
Armenia	17	2.1	0.6	3.2	0.0
Austria	283	14.8	4.1	21.3	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	35	7.6	12.3	1.5	14.6
Croatia	173	9.4	6.9	12.7	69.6
Cyprus	97	...	...	29.7	...
Czech Republic	23	15.8	11.5	5.1	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	48	15.0	7.0	40.1	3.5
Finland	255	15.9	4.0	3.7	34.6
France	247	7.9	12.5	8.0	...
Georgia	56	9.5	1.1	...	...
Germany	255	11.5	11.3	20.1	...
Greece	100	7.5	1.6	12.0	...
Hungary	57	9.2	14.9	1.8	63.8
Iceland	550	15.1	0.1	6.3	75.2
Ireland	352	8.2	44.4	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	32	14.2	4.7	4.6	62.0
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	50	20.3	4.4	0.3	0.0
Netherlands	141	14.9	3.8	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	75	7.1	13.2	0.3	36.0
Portugal	42	9.8	...	...	...
Romania	12	13.9	5.9	3.2	29.3
Russia	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	32	7.4	0.3	2.9	...
Slovenia	105	14.3	4.0	4.5	21.3
Spain	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	221	14.9	9.6	...	...
Switzerland	628	12.0	8.3	36.1	...
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	91	20.2	2.8	0.6	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	148	12	8	10	34
<i>Median</i>	91	12	6	5	32
<i>Minimum</i>	12	2	0	0	0
<i>Maximum</i>	628	20	44	40	75

Table 1.2.3.26 Percentage of females, minors, aliens, and aliens from EU countries among suspected offenders in 2006 – Drug offences: Drug trafficking

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Albania	2	...	0.0	5.2	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	28	11.6	1.0	36.5	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	34	7.5	12.3	1.6	14.6
Croatia	32	7.6	4.7	3.3	33.3
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	19	12.1	11.8	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	36	14.0	6.1	40.4	3.1
Finland	93	15.7	3.8	...	...
France	17	10.2	6.5	23.5	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	82	10.4	7.8	27.0	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	4	6.3	6.3	3.6	30.8
Iceland	45	17.4	0.0	33.3	76.1
Ireland	85	11.7	31.4	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	32	6.1	1.8	2.8	50.0
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	5	7.6	5.7	...	...
Portugal	34	10.4	...	...	...
Romania	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	7	10.1	0.0	9.5	...
Slovenia	95	14.5	3.2	4.7	19.1
Spain	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	25	12.7	6.9	...	...
Switzerland	75	9.6	4.4	51.9	...
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	16	20.1	2.8	0.8	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	38	11	6	17	32
<i>Median</i>	32	10	5	7	31
<i>Minimum</i>	2	6	0	1	3
<i>Maximum</i>	95	20	31	52	76

Table 1.2.3.27 Percentage of females, minors, aliens, and aliens from EU countries among suspected offenders in 2006 – Drug offences: Aggravated drug trafficking

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Albania	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	2	11.1	0.0	14.3	0.0
Austria	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	26	7.5	11.7	1.3	3.8
Croatia	3	5.9	3.4	9.2	27.3
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	0	0.0	0.0	66.7	...
Finland	12	12.8	0.9	...	...
France	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	1	27.5	5.0	...	...
Germany	16	11.5	3.1	31.1	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	22	21.2	0.0	19.7	84.6
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	2	15.8	6.6	2.6	50.0
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	3	7.5	0.6	...	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	9	12	3	21	33
<i>Median</i>	3	11	2	14	27
<i>Minimum</i>	0	0	0	1	0
<i>Maximum</i>	26	28	12	67	85

Notes on Tables 1.2.3.1 to 1.2.3.27

In general, the notes for Tables 1.2.1.1 to 1.2.1.27 and 1.2.2.1 to 1.2.2.27 also apply to these tables. Only notes that regard offenders are given here.

Albania: In the total of crime in this table, there are crimes committed by minors under 14 years old. This group is excluded from the column 'minors' but not from the total of offenders.

Austria: The number of aliens and EU citizens are under-recorded because only countries of origin with 51 or more offenders are included.

Estonia: According to the police statistics, 95% of aliens were permanent residents.

Notes on Table 1.2.3.7: Intentional homicide completed

The Netherlands: The number of offenders reflects those offenders that were found for homicides committed in 2004 (not 2006)

1.2.4 Police staff

Table 1.2.4.1 Police staff: Number of police officers

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Albania	398	414	393	333	269	-32
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	328	332	329	321	325	-1
Belgium	350	355	352	353	356	2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	220	276	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	453	443	448	446	456	1
Cyprus	569	665	659	665	652	15
Czech Republic	457	463	445	447	431	-6
Denmark	174	169	168	165	...	...
Estonia	262	261	253	241	247	-6
Finland	158	157	155	154	151	-4
France	...	...	...	345	...	...
Georgia	1 247	528	655	659	...	...
Germany	...	...	301	304	...	...
Greece	473	454	448	435	...	...
Hungary	291	292	284	284	265	-9
Iceland	228	229	229	226	226	-1
Ireland	302	302	297	306	335	11
Italy	548	549	555	553	...	...
Latvia	378	391	433	433	385	2
Lithuania	338	347	338	330	316	-7
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	463	442	443	432	...	...
Moldova	359	356	337	324	244	-32
Netherlands	227	221	216	216	213	-6
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	262	264	264	260	255	-3
Portugal	455	457	447	453	...	...
Romania	284	295	318	349	349	23
Russia	1 176	1 112	1 048	674	679	-42
Slovakia	254	262	266	266	259	2
Slovenia	377	404	443	440	442	17
Spain	464	464	466	475	476	2
Sweden	182	188	189	192	198	9
Switzerland	193	194	205	212	...	...
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	482	479	...	...
Turkey	...	...	243	248	261	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	693	...	...
UK: England & Wales	253	262	265	263	260	3
UK: Northern Ireland	579	573	545	528	...	...
UK: Scotland	306	307	314	317	316	3
<i>Mean</i>	400	380	374	371	335	
<i>Median</i>	344	351	333	332	316	
<i>Minimum</i>	158	157	155	154	151	
<i>Maximum</i>	1 247	1 112	1 048	693	679	

Table 1.2.4.2 Police staff: Number of civilians

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	60	63	66	71	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	138	133	126	124	124	-10
Cyprus	3	3	3	2	2	-29
Czech Republic	119	117	113	112	112	-6
Denmark	39	39	38	36	...	...
Estonia	86	88	86	86	91	5
Finland	52	52	51	51	50	-4
France	...	...	...	51	...	...
Georgia	30	16	18	19	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	87	86	84	83	82	-6
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	40	35	49	50	59	50
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	83	83	84	85	82	0
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	146	153	144	149	135	-7
Netherlands	93	93	93	97	100	8
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	52	53	55	56	60	17
Portugal	34	27	31	30	...	...
Romania	36	36	34	39	39	7
Russia	242	243	210	112	113	-53
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	78	78	78	88	76	-2
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	76	75	76	79	88	17
Switzerland	37	39	35	60	...	...
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	24	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	118	127	133	136	136	16
UK: Northern Ireland	200	191	183	164	...	...
UK: Scotland	119	123	132	143	147	23
<i>Mean</i>	87	85	83	80	84	
<i>Median</i>	80	78	78	81	82	
<i>Minimum</i>	3	3	3	2	2	
<i>Maximum</i>	242	243	210	164	147	

Notes on Tables 1.2.4.1 to 1.2.4.2

Albania: Based on the reform undertaken in the framework of the EU integration, the number of the police personnel was reduced. In 2007 a new Police law was introduced.

Austria: The Sicherheitsbericht only contains a figure on permanent posts that may differ from the actual number of police officers.

France: Definitions and data are not the same for the 'Police nationale' and for the 'Gendarmerie nationale'. Data is related to the budget.

Georgia: According to a new police law the number of uniformed officers has been reduced by 50%.

Lithuania: The number of police officers in Table 1.2.4.1 shows the actual number of police staff. In the previous Sourcebook, the number of police staff was given according to official numbers.

Russia: Statistics on the number of police officers is not available in open sources. Therefore, figures provided above are only estimates.

UK: Scotland: Data is expressed in terms of full-time equivalents, not headcount.

1.3 Technical information

Table 1.3.1 Data recording methods relating to Tables 1.2.1.1 to 1.2.1.27

	Are there written rules regulating the way in which data is recorded?	When is the data collected for the statistics?	What is the counting unit used in this table?	Is a principal offence rule applied?	How are multiple offences counted?	How is an offence committed by more than one person counted?	Have the data recording methods described above been substantially modified between 2003 and 2007?
	1: Yes 2: No	1: When offence is reported to the police 2: Subseq. 3: After investigation	1: Offence 2: Case 3: Decision 4: Other	1: Yes 2: No	1: As one offence 2: As two or more offences 3: Uncertain	1: As one offence 2: As two or more offences	1: Yes 2: No
Albania	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Armenia	1	1	1	2	3	1	2
Austria	1	3	1	2	2	1	2
Belgium	1	2	1	2	2	1	2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	1	1 & 3	...	1	2	1	1
Bulgaria	1	1	...	2	2	1	2
Croatia	1	3	1	2	1	1	2
Cyprus	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Czech Republic	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Denmark	2	1	1	2	2	1	2
Estonia	1	1	1	2	3	1	2
Finland	1	1	1	2	2	1	2
France	1	3	4	2	2	1	2
Georgia	1	1	1	2	2	1	1
Germany	1	3	1	1	...	1	2
Greece	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
Hungary	1	3	1	2	2	2	2
Iceland	1	1	1	2	2	1	1
Ireland	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
Italy	2	3	1	1	1	1	1
Latvia	1	2	3	1	2	...	2
Lithuania	1	2	1	1	2	1	1
Luxembourg							
Malta	...	1	...	1	1	1	...
Moldova	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
Netherlands	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
Norway	1	1	...	...	2	1	...
Poland	1	3	1	1	1	1	2
Portugal	1	2	3	1	1	1	2
Romania	2	3	1	2	1	1	2

Table 1.3.1 (Continued)

Russia	1	2	1	2	2	1	2
Slovakia	...	2	1	1	1	1	2
Slovenia	1	2	1	2	2	1	2
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	1	1	1	2	2	...	2
Switzerland	2	...	...	2	3	...	2
TFYR of Macedonia	1	2	...	...	2	1	...
Turkey	2	1	1	2	3	1	1
Ukraine	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
UK: England and Wales	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
UK: Northern Ireland	1	1	1	1	3	1	2
UK: Scotland	1	1	1	1	1	1	2

Notes to Table 1.3.1**Are there written rules regulating the way in which data is recorded?**

33 countries answered that they have written rules of the methods in which the offences are recorded. Five countries did not have such rules and three countries did not provide any information.

Switzerland: There is no general rule at the federal level; nineteen out of twenty six cantons apply a principal offence rule.

When are the data collected for the statistics?

About 20 countries recorded the offences when they are reported to the police, eleven countries recorded it later but before police completes an investigation. Eight states record the offence after investigation is completed.

Estonia: Statistics are based on started criminal investigations (= recorded crimes), not on completed investigations

What is the counting unit used in this table?

31 countries applied the offence as a counting unit, three countries used the decision (as a unit) and about ten countries did not provide the information or used another method.

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

Is a principal offence rule applied?

Half of the countries applied the principal offence rule.

How are multiple offences counted?

21 countries recorded these as two or more offences, thirteen as one offence (usually the most severe). In some countries the answer is 'uncertain' and often depends on the type of offence.

Finland: Multiple offences are counted as two or more offences with the exception of drug related crimes which are counted as one offence.

France: Multiple offences are counted in different ways.

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

33 countries respond that they record it as one offence, 4 countries as two or more offences.

Sweden: As a rule: as one offence. Rapes are recorded as two or more offences.

UK: Scotland: Counting rules for crimes recorded by the police vary with type of offence. For offences against the person, one crime is counted for each victim. For offences of dishonesty (including robbery) one crime is counted per incident, regardless of the number of victims.

Have the data recording methods described above been substantially modified between 2003 and 2007?

30 countries declared that methods of data recording were not substantially modified between 2003 and 2007.

Age brackets used in Tables 1.2.3.1 to 1.2.3.27

Almost all countries count juveniles as persons who are not yet 18 years old. Only in Ireland is 21 years.

The lower limit varies widely among countries as far as consideration in police statistics is concerned. Persons below the age of criminal responsibility will not be convicted and therefore not counted in conviction statistics (for details refer to Chapter 3). However, this is not necessarily the case for police statistics, where persons below that age are sometimes included (minimum age = 0 in the following table), suggesting that all persons below 18 would be counted in police statistics. All countries in the following table include offences committed by juveniles in police statistics.

Table 1.3.3 Minimum age for inclusion in Tables 1.2.3.1 to 1.2.3.27

Albania	14
Armenia	14
Austria	0
Belgium	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...
Bulgaria	14
Croatia	14
Cyprus	9
Czech Republic	...
Denmark	...
Estonia	...
Finland	0
France	...
Georgia	14
Germany	0
Greece	8
Hungary	14
Iceland	...
Ireland	10
Italy	...
Latvia	14
Lithuania	14
Luxembourg	...
Malta	...
Moldova	14
Netherlands	0
Norway	...
Poland	13
Portugal	...
Romania	14
Russia	14
Slovakia	...
Slovenia	14
Spain	...
Sweden	...
Switzerland	7
TFYR of Macedonia	...
Ukraine	14
UK: England and Wales	10
UK: Northern Ireland	...
UK: Scotland	...

Notes on Table 1.3.3

Czech Republic: Criminal liability begins at the age of 15.

Estonia: Criminal liability starts from 14 years of age, but younger persons (and offences committed by them) are still counted in the statistics.

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

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

Iceland: Juvenile is not specified in the data – here juvenile is defined as those under 15 years old who are not criminally responsible.

Lithuania: Persons over the age of 16 are liable for all offences provided for in the Criminal Code. Juveniles between the ages of 14 to 16 years old are only liable for some criminal offences.

Portugal: No minimum age is set. Juveniles under 16 years of age are not criminally responsible and therefore cannot be subjected to criminal proceedings. But, if a juvenile under 16 comes to the attention of the police as a probable perpetrator of a crime he/she is counted as a suspect for statistical purposes, although only care and protection measures may be used in his/her regard.

Slovenia: In practice, there is also a difference between 14 and 15 years old (younger minors) and 16 and 17 years old (older minors).

Sweden: Juveniles are persons that are 15, 16 and 17 years old. The age refers to the time when the offence was committed.

Ukraine: Persons who commit an offence after 16 years of age are criminally liable. Persons who commit a criminal offence when aged between 14 to 16 years are criminally liable for some serious offences only.

Definition of alien

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

Table 1.3.3 Technical information on Table 1.2.4.1 Police staff: Police officers

	Criminal police	Traffic police	Border police	Gendarmerie	Uniformed police	City guard, municipal police	Customs officers	Tax police	Military police	Secret service police	Part-time officers	Police reservists	Cadet police officers	Court police
1=Included 2=Excluded														
Albania	1	1	1	..	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	1	1	1	..	1	2	2	2	2	2	..	2	1	2
Belgium	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	1	1	1	..	1	...	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Cyprus	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1
Czech Republic	1	1	1	..	1	2	2	..	2	2	..	2	1	2
Denmark	1	1	1	...	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Estonia	1	1	...	...	1	2	2	...	2	2	2	2	1	...
Finland	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2
France	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2
Georgia	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	2
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2
Ireland	1	1	1	...	1	...	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2
Italy	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
Latvia	1	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Luxembourg														
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	1	1	2	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	1	1	1	..	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Portugal	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Romania	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Russia	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	2	..	2	2	2	2	2
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2
Switzerland	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	...	1	2	2	2	1
UK: England and Wales	1	1	2	...	1	...	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2
UK: Northern Ireland	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
UK: Scotland	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2

Table 1.3.4 Technical information on Table 1.2.4.2 Police staff: Civilians

	1=Included 2=Excluded	Cadet police officers	Clerical staff	Technical staff	Maintenance staff	Traffic wardens	Domestic staff
Albania		2	1	1	1	2	2
Armenia	
Austria		1	2	2	2	2	2
Belgium		2	1	1	2	2	2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	
Bulgaria	
Croatia		2	1	1	1	2	1
Cyprus		1	1	1	1	2	2
Czech Republic		2	1	1	1	1	1
Denmark		2	1	1	1	2	-4
Estonia		2	1	1	1	...	...
Finland		1	1	1	1	2	2
France		1	1	1	1	2	1
Georgia		1	2	2	2	1	2
Germany	
Greece		2	2	2	2	2	2
Hungary	
Iceland		1	2	2	2	2	2
Ireland		1	1	1	1	2	2
Italy	
Latvia		2	2	2	2	2	2
Lithuania		2	1	1	1	2	1
Luxembourg							
Malta	
Moldova		1	1	1	1	...	...
Netherlands		2	1	1	1	2	2
Norway							
Poland		2	1	2	1	2	2
Portugal		1	2	1	1	2	2
Romania		2	2	1	1	1	1
Russia		1	...	1	2	2	2
Slovakia	
Slovenia		2	2	1	1	2	1
Spain							
Sweden		2	1	1	1	2	1
Switzerland		1	1	1	1	1	1
TFYR of Macedonia	
Turkey		2	1	1	1	...	1
Ukraine		2	1	1	1	2	1
UK: England and Wales		2	1	1	1	2	1
UK: Northern Ireland		2	1	1	1	2	1
UK: Scotland		1	1	1	1	2	2

1.4 Sources

General sources used in Chapter 1 are:

- CTS = United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems database.
- Eurostat = Statistics in Focus 36/2009. Authors Cynthia Tavares, Geoffrey Thomas, Eurostat/European Commission.

Sources per country:

Albania	Police State Directory, Directory of statistics General directory of the State Police
Armenia	Information Centre of The Police of Armenia (unpublished data) Socio-economic situation of RA January -December, 2003-2007 (in Armenian, in Russian). Published 31 January, 2004-2008 Theft: Burglary Total, Drug offences: Drug Trafficking: 2005-2006; Source CTS
Austria	Kriminalitätsbericht – Statistik und Analyse 2003-07; BMI Sicherheitsbericht 2003-2007
Belgium	Belgian Federal Police – Direction of the operational police information – Service of policy support – CGOP/B – Produced by Datawarehouse: Theft: Theft of a motor vehicle: 2007; Source: Eurostat Theft Burglary Total: 2003-2004, Source CTS
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...
Bulgaria	Recorded crimes by the police and persons suspected for these crimes The statistics for police staff: the State agency for national security
Croatia	Ministry of Interior – Department for Analytics and Research/Department of Human Resources, 'Register of criminal offences and suspected offenders'
Cyprus	Cyprus Police – Research and Development Department – Statistic Office 'Criminal Statistics' Report for the years 2003-2005 and unpublished data of the Statistical Service of Cyprus. The figures for money laundering were provided by the Unit for Combating Money Laundering of the Law Office of the Republic. Drug offences: Total: 2005-2006; Source CTS
Czech Republic	Criminality bulletin, 2003-2007, The Police Presidium of the Czech Republic, The Department of System Management and Informatics Special statistics report from criminality bulletin, The Police Presidium of the Czech Republic, The Department of System Management and Informatics, not published The Ministry of Interior, personnel department, unpublished
Denmark	Special data files from Statistics Denmark. Information about aggravated drug trafficking (amount): Rigsadvokaten. Meddelelse nr. 6, 2006, www.politi.dk Theft: Burglary Total: 2003-2004; Source CTS
Estonia	2003-2005: Police Board – crime statistics – not published Police Board – Personnel and financial statistics – not published. Date: 31 December 2006-2007: Ministry of Justice – state register of criminal matters – not published

	'Completed homicides' and 'Aggravated drug trafficking' 2006 – Police Board
	'Theft of a motor vehicle' and 'Domestic burglary' 2006-2007 – Police Board
	Intentional homicide Total, Intentional homicide Completed, Rape, Robbery, Theft: Burglary Total, Drug offences: Total, Theft Burglary Total: 2003-2004, Source CTS
Finland	Statistics Finland: Internet database (StatFin). Unpublished table from Statistics Finland
	Annual Report of Police (www.poliisi.fi)
France	Ministère de l'Intérieur (Police Nationale), Annual report on crime and delinquency reported to police forces
	Ministère de la Défense (Gendarmerie)
Georgia	Statistical data from statistical centre of Ministry of Internal affairs
	Theft: Total. 2004 to 2007; Source: CTS
	Intentional homicide completed. 2003 and 2007; Source: CTS
	Theft Burglary Total: 2003-2006, Source CTS
	Report of MIA of Georgia 2004-2006
Germany	Bundeskriminalamt (Ed.): Polizeiliche Kriminalstatistik Bundesrepublik Deutschland, 2003 – 2007, Wiesbaden 2004 – 2008
	Police Data: Number of Police officers: 2005-2006; Source: CTS
Greece	Statistical Series of the Hellenic Police (Statistiki Epetirida Hellinikis Astynomias, 2003-2005) and personal communication with the Ministry of Interior and Public Order
	Theft of motor vehicle, Theft: Burglary Total: 2005-2006; Source: CTS
Hungary	Integrated Criminal Statistics of Police and Prosecution Service
	National Police Headquarter
Iceland	National commissioner of the Icelandic police. (2007). Registered Crime in Iceland in 2006. Reykjavik; Author. www.rls.is
	National commissioner of the Icelandic police annual reports from 2003 to 2007
	Crime statistics collected by the police (LÖKE)
	Robbery 2007 ; Source: Eurostat
	Theft of motor vehicle: 2003-2004 ; Source: CTS
Ireland	Garda Siochana's PULSE system, with data processing by the Central Statistics Office Crime Division
	Garda Records at Human Resource Management Branch, and Garda Civilian Directorate Branch
Italy	2003, 2004: Statistiche Giudiziarie Penali, www.istat.it .
	2005, 2006: Sistema Informativo Territoriale per la Giustizia, www.istat.it .
	Ministero dell'Interno, Rapporto sulla criminalità in Italia, june 2007, www.interno.it Ministero dell'interno, Dati statistici sulla criminalità in Italia, dati.interno.it/dcds .
	2006: Ministero dell'Interno, Direzione Centrale Polizia Criminale, Andamento semestrale della criminalità, febbraio 2008.
	Ministero dell'Economia e delle Finanze, Ragioneria Generale dello Stato, www.contoannuale.tesoro.it
	Rape, Drug offences: Total: 2003 to 2006; Source CTS
	Robbery, Drug offences: Drug trafficking: 2005-2006; Source CTS
	Theft, motor vehicle: 2003-2004; Source CTS
Latvia	The Information Center of the Ministry of Interior
	Rape, Theft, motor vehicle: 2003-2004; Source CTS
	Robbery, Drug offences: Total: 2003 to 2006; Source CTS

Lithuania	<p>Ministry of Internal Affairs – Department of Informatics and Communication – Section of Statistics: Departmental Register of Crimes, not published</p> <p>Data on the number of minor property offences and minor theft handled outside the criminal justice system are provided by Ministry of Internal Affairs – Police Department – Informatics Service, not published</p> <p>Ministry of Internal Affairs – Police Department – Staff Service, not published</p> <p>Published statistics are available in special statistical journal (Statistical Yearbook of Lithuania 2008. Department of Statistics to the Government of the Republic of Lithuania. Vilnius, 2008) or special internet crime statistical database: Statistical database of the Department of Informatics and Communication, website: http://www.vrm.lt/fileadmin/Image_Archive/IRD/Statistika/index2.phtml?id=198) and statistical database of the Centre of Crime Prevention in Lithuania (website: http://www.nplc.lt/stat/stat.htm.)</p>
Luxembourg	Criminal offences: Total, 2007; Source: Eurostat
Malta	<p>Criminal offences: Total: 2007; Source: Eurostat, Criminal offences Total: 2003-2004; Source: CTS</p> <p>Robbery: 2003, 2004 and 2007; Source: Eurostat, Robbery, Theft: Total, Intentional homicide completed, Rape, Theft of a motor vehicle: 2003-2004; Source: CTS</p> <p>Drug offences Total: 2005; Source: CTS</p> <p>Criminal offences: Number of minors: 2006; Source: CTS</p> <p>Police Data: Number of Police officers: 2003-2004; Source: CTS</p>
Moldova	<p>Criminal offences Total, Rape: 2003, Robbery: 2003, Drug offences: Total; Source: CTS;</p> <p>Theft: Burglary Total: 2005-2006; Source: CTS</p>
Netherlands	<p>Statistics Netherlands. For homicide data was taken from the WODC/ NSCR Homicide Monitor</p> <p>Ministry of the Interior: annual report</p>
Norway	<p>Robbery: 2003, 2004 and 2007; Source: Eurostat</p> <p>Theft of motor vehicle, Theft Burglary Total, Drug offences Total: 2003-2004; Source: CTS</p>
Poland	Police Headquarter Statistical Information Bureau – not published
Portugal	<p>Directorate-General for Justice Policy – Ministry of Justice</p> <p>Theft: Burglary: Domestic Burglary, Drug offences: Drug trafficking: 2007; Source: Eurostat</p>
Romania	<p>Ministry of Interior – Institute for Research and Prevention (not published)</p> <p>Theft Burglary Total: 2005-2006, Source: CTS</p>
Russia	<p>Statistics of Ministry of Interior Affairs (2003-2007) for internal use</p> <p>Web-site: archive.svoboda.org/ll/soc/1105/ll.110305-12.asp</p>
Slovakia	...
Slovenia	General Police Directorate
Spain	Rape, Theft, Burglary Total: 2005-2006; Source: CTS
Sweden	<p>The National Council for Crime Prevention in Sweden. Crime Statistics</p> <p>The Swedish Police Service Annual Report 2007</p>
Switzerland	<p>Statistique policière de la criminalité [SPC], Office fédéral de la police; Statistique suisse des stupéfiants. Office fédéral de la statistique [OFS]</p> <p>Neuchâtel, <i>Section Droit pénal et criminalité</i></p> <p>Criminal offences: Total , 2007; Source: Eurostat</p>
TFYR of Macedonia	<p>Theft: Theft of a motor vehicle: 2003, 2004 and 2007; Source: Eurostat</p> <p>Criminal offences Total: 2006; Source: CTS</p>

Turkey	<p>For 2007: General Directorate for Security, Activity Report for 2007, published by Directorate for Strategy Development of the General Directorate for Security.</p> <p>For 2006: General Directorate for Security, Main Command Center Directorate website http://www.egm.gov.tr/akkm/akkm_web/istatistikler.htm, Last retrieved on July 15 2008.</p>
Ukraine	<p>Crime-rate Information of the Ministry of Interior of Ukraine on 2003-2007. Intentional homicide completed. 2004 and 2006; Source: CTS</p> <p>Data from the OSCE Policing On-line Information System http://polis.osce.org/countries/details.php?item_id=4#mia-staff</p>
UK: England and Wales	<p>Based on data from Home Office Statistical Bulletin 11/07 'Crime in England and Wales 2006/07'</p> <p>Criminal offences Total, Intentional homicide Total, Intentional homicide Completed, Rape, Robbery, Theft: Motor vehicle, Theft: Burglary Total, Drug offences: Drug Trafficking, Drug offences: Total: 2005-2006; Source: CTS</p>
UK: Northern Ireland	<p>Central Statistics Unit, Police Service of Northern Ireland</p> <p>Criminal offences: Total, Robbery, Theft: Theft of a motor vehicle, Theft: Burglary: Domestic Burglary, Drug offences: Drug trafficking: 2007; Source: Eurostat</p>
UK: Scotland	<p>Scottish Government – Justice Analytical Services, Police and Community Safety team</p> <p>Theft: Theft of a motor vehicle, Drug offences: Drug trafficking: 2007; Source: Eurostat</p>

2 Prosecution statistics

2.1 General comments

2.1.1 Background

1. This chapter describes the outcome of procedures at the prosecutorial stage (prosecutors and examining judges) for the years 2003 – 2007. It also provides data on the staff of prosecuting authorities for the same years. For the first time data is presented on the most important compulsory measures at this stage: police custody, pre-trial detention, bail and electronic monitoring. Only twelve countries could provide data on police custody (Albania, Armenia, Austria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Georgia, Hungary, Poland, Portugal, Sweden and Turkey) and twenty-one on pre-trial detention. Furthermore, eight countries (Albania, Armenia, France, Georgia, Hungary, Lithuania, Poland and Ukraine) provided data on bail and three countries (Austria, France and Portugal) on electronic monitoring (see below, 2.1.3, and Tables 2.2.2.1 to 2.2.2.4). Pre-trial detention is also covered in Chapters 3 and 4.

2. Two countries (Switzerland and UK: Northern Ireland) were not able to provide any data for this chapter and will not be presented in the tables. Twelve countries did not provide data on the number of cases, but only on the number of prosecutors/employees of the prosecuting authority (Bosnia-Herzegovina, Cyprus, Iceland, Malta, Moldova, Norway, Slovakia, Sweden, TFYR of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine and UK: Scotland (see Tables 2.2.3.1 and 2.2.3.2).

Definitions of the prosecution stage

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

What is recorded?

10. Unlike in most other tables in the Sourcebook, this chapter does not differentiate between the *types of offences* because most of the countries concerned are unable to provide differentiated data for this field. It covers all kinds of offences handled by prosecuting authorities. Data availability with respect to a breakdown by offence type is still quite poor. It was, however, tested for the reference year 2006. Results can be found on the internet www.europeansourcebook.org.

11. According to the standard definition, in principle, *all offences defined as criminal* by the law should be included. But there are some countries which follow a minor offence concept, either excluding them from the

criminal code (for example the wykroczenia in Poland in cases of minor thefts etc.) or making them subject to special proceedings (for example most contraventions in France which are handled by the police only) outside the criminal justice system. Therefore, regardless of their legal status, the figures should include minor theft and other minor property offences, minor assault and other minor violent offences and criminal offences committed by juveniles. Also included are major traffic offences (e.g. drink driving) and all other criminal offences subject to criminal proceedings. Excluded are minor traffic offences (e.g. parking offences), breaches of public order regulations and all other minor offences subject to proceedings outside the criminal justice system, even if defined as criminal by the law (i.e. misdemeanors, contraventions, wykroczenia, faltas). Less than half of the countries were able to follow this definition in all respects, but deviations usually only refer to one or two items of the above-mentioned include/exclude-categories. For details see Appendix I: Definitions.

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

13. The counting unit used here should be the *case* in the sense of proceedings against one defendant, not the offence. Thus, one case may combine several offences. In general, these cases are counted as single cases, but there are some exceptions (see paragraph 21 below and Table 2.3.7).

Discretion at prosecutor's level (output)

14. The data provided for the cases disposed of by the prosecuting authority (Table 2.2.1.1) refers to the 'output' at public prosecutor's level (Tables 2.2.1.1 to 2.2.1.9), i.e. the type of decision taken. This means that pending cases are not included in the total of disposals.

15. The structure of prosecuting authorities varies from country to country depending on the discretionary powers available to them. We developed some simple *categories for disposals* in order to make figures comparable: *number of cases brought before a court; number of cases ended by a sanction imposed by the prosecutor that lead to a formal verdict and count as a conviction; number of conditional disposals; number of proceedings dropped in combination with a cautioning of the suspect; number of proceedings dropped unconditionally due to lack of public interest or*

for efficiency reasons; number of proceedings dropped for legal or factual reasons; number of proceedings dropped because offender remained unknown, number of other disposals. Some of these categories may not apply to every country considered.

16. The following *basic structures* are possible:

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

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

18. Only four countries (Armenia, France, Hungary and Sweden) were able to provide data on ‘proceedings dropped in combination with a cautioning of the suspect’, see Table 2.2.1.5. In Tables 2.2.1.3 and 2.2.1.4, a distinction is made between ‘sanctions imposed by the prosecutor that lead to a formal verdict’ and ‘conditional disposals’. In the first case, which includes the penal order (*Strafbefehl*) known in some countries, the defendant is considered as convicted (and should be counted as such in Chapter 3). Conditional disposals are usually administered in a rather informal way. Usually, the defendant agrees to pay a fine or accepts any restrictions in exchange for ending prosecution, implying that he will not be considered as formally convicted.

19. According to the questionnaire, ‘other disposals’ (e.g. cases that were transferred to another competent domestic jurisdiction) should be included in the total of cases handled by the prosecuting authorities. This may lead to some double counting and/or to a significant difference

between the total and the sum of the output disposals. Some countries provided specific information in order to solve this difficulty or to explain the difference. For more explanations on other disposals see Table 2.3.4.

Exclusion of tables: statistical rules

20. No separate input statistics are published in this chapter. Data on the input total of proceedings or persons was only used instead for countries where output data was not available. See notes on Table 2.2.1.1 to find out which countries this refers to. Data on the input total and on pending cases can, however, be found on the internet (www.europeansourcebook.org).

21. Most of the countries reporting data on prosecution levels apply written rules on recording. With the exception of Croatia, Cyprus, Ireland and UK: England and Wales, all other countries count proceedings where more than one person is involved as one case. Most countries do the same if multiple offences occurred. The majority of countries record two cases if a person is the subject of two proceedings in one year. Usually, data collected by authorities other than public prosecution are not included. This also applies to cases disposed of by the police. See Table 2.3.7 for more detailed information.

2.1.2 Results

22. A wide variation can be observed in the output, i.e. the total of cases disposed of by the prosecution authorities: from 240 disposals per 100 000 population in Ireland to 8 923 in Belgium for 2006 (see Table 2.2.1.1). Similar differences can be found at the police level. According to the different 'workloads' of the national prosecution authorities, different modes of handling the cases can be seen (see Table 2.1.1).

23. Whereas in most Western European countries the rates of all cases disposed of by prosecution authorities appear to be stable between 2003 and 2007, i.e. fluctuations in case numbers of less than 10%, there are some Central and Eastern European countries that showed a remarkable increase (between 10 and 50 %): Hungary, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia; and some countries that showed a high increase (more than 50%): Bulgaria and Lithuania. As opposed to this, Belgium, the Czech Republic and Poland showed a decrease of up to nearly 30 % (see Table 2.2.1.1). These trends at prosecution level are quite similar to those at police level.

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

24. Table 2.1.1 shows the rate of all cases disposed of and the percentage of cases brought before a court in 2006. Due to the unavailability of data, several countries had to be excluded. The idea behind table 2.1.1 is that there is a relationship between the two factors, namely that where a prosecution authority has to deal with a relatively low number of cases the

percentage of cases brought before a court will be high, e.g. in the Czech Republic, and that where the total of cases is high the percentage tends to be low, e.g. in Germany.

25. There are two groups of countries which do not follow this simple trend: the Common Law system countries on the one hand where the percentage of cases brought before a court remains relatively high even when the total of cases disposed of is not low, and some of the Eastern European countries on the other hand, where the percentage of cases brought before a court remains relatively low although the number of cases disposed of is also low.

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

		Cases brought before a court per 100 000 population in 2006		
		Low: below 33% of total cases disposed of	Middle: from 33% to under 66% of total cases disposed of	High: 66% and above of total cases disposed of
Cases disposed of per 100 000 population in 2006	Low 33%: below 1 500	Armenia Georgia	Albania Croatia Ireland	Czech Republic Finland Hungary
	Middle 33 %: from 1 500 to under 3 400	Bulgaria Estonia Romania* Turkey*	Lithuania Netherlands Slovenia*	England and Wales
	High 33%: 3 400 and above	Austria Belgium* France Germany Poland Portugal*	Sweden	Greece

* Cases disposed of include proceedings against unknown offenders.

Staff of the prosecuting authorities: workload

26. The rates of public prosecutors per 100 000 inhabitants in European countries showed a wide variation from 39 in Russia to 1 in Georgia for the year 2006 (see Table 2.2.3.2).

27. Table 2.1.2 gives three ratios of prosecutors, i.e. low, middle and high, and correlates these to the ratio of all cases disposed of. It is mostly Western European countries that have relatively low ratios of prosecutors per 100 000 inhabitants, and only Central and Eastern European countries (with Portugal) that have relatively high ratios of prosecutors. These rates are not in correlation with the crime situation or with the number of police officers under the supervision of the prosecuting authorities and especially not in line with the number of disposals made by public prosecution. On the contrary, the group with a relatively low rate of

total disposals contains only East European countries with high rates of prosecutors; and in the group with a high rate of disposals almost only West European countries (with low rates of prosecutors) can be found. Evidently the number of prosecutors depends on different factors, particularly on their competence and tasks in the different national systems of criminal justice and state administration.

Table 2.1.2 Rate of prosecutors by rate of all cases disposed of

		Prosecutors per 100 000 population in 2006		
		Low 33%: below 7.0	Middle 33%: from 7.0 to under 10.0	High 33%: 10.0 and above
Cases disposed of per 100 000 population in 2006	Low 33%: below 1 500	Finland Georgia Ireland	Albania	Armenia Croatia Czech Republic Hungary
	Middle 33 %: from 1500 to under 3400	England and Wales Netherlands Turkey*		Bulgaria Estonia Lithuania Romania* Slovakia Slovenia*
	High 33%: 3400 and above	Austria Germany (2005) Greece Italy (2005)	Belgium* Sweden	Poland Portugal*

* Cases disposed of include proceedings against unknown offenders.

2.1.3 Persons whose freedom of movement was restricted

28. For the first time data on ‘persons whose freedom of movement was restricted’ were collected, referring to decisions made before the final conviction of a suspect and while they were under criminal investigation. There are four categories: persons in police custody, persons in pre-trial detention, persons under bail and persons under electronic monitoring. Twelve countries could provide data on persons in police custody. Here the order was mostly made by the police but also by the prosecution or court. In nearly twice as many (twenty-one) countries, data was available on pre-trial detention, but only eight countries were able to provide data on persons under bail (Albania, Armenia, France, Georgia, Hungary, Lithuania, Poland and the Ukraine) and both times the measure was nearly always ordered by court. For the category ‘persons under electronic monitoring’ even fewer countries could provide data (Austria, France and Portugal) and here the order was always made by court (see Tables 2.2.2.1 to 2.2.2.4).

2.2 Tables

2.2.1 Criminal cases handled by the prosecuting authorities

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Albania	354	442	448	480	...	...
Armenia	312	332	270	298	293	-6
Austria	8 076	6 903	7 489	7 238	7 416	-8
Belgium	8 923	8 024	7 514	7 000	6 836	-23
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	2 405	2 624	2 269	2 444	6 131	155
Croatia	1 053	1 082	1 053	1 085	1 078	2
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic*	1 238	1 190	1 117	1 043	1 009	-19
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	2 862	2 726	...
Finland*	1 469	1 583	1 538	1 489	1 403	-5
France	8 074	8 009	7 685	7 815	...	...
Georgia	...	...	1 013	1 291	...	...
Germany*	5 778	6 058	6 023	5 929	6 050	5
Greece	5 775	6 214	4 859	5 522	5 668	-2
Hungary	1 124	1 352	1 384	1 340	1 298	15
Iceland*	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland*	240	230	237	240	...	...
Italy	5 018	5 103	4 697	...	...	...
Latvia*	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	1 080	1 844	1 988	2 004	1 801	67
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands*	1 803	1 803	1 751	1 757	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	4 020	4 038	3 929	3 606	2 888	-28
Portugal	4 841	4 837	4 640	4 723	...	...
Romania	1 693	1 709	1 623	1 732	2 076	23
Russia*	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	2 107	2 403	2 545	2 257	2 311	10
Slovenia	1 607	1 633	2 128	2 103	2 008	25
Sweden*	2 814	2 793	2 837	3 035	3 095	10
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	2 576	2 849	2 906	3 304	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales*	2 562	2 470	2 166	2 045	1 982	-23
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	3 123	3 147	2 964	2 906	3 115	
<i>Median</i>	2 256	2 436	2 166	2 103	2 193	
<i>Minimum</i>	240	230	237	240	293	
<i>Maximum</i>	8 923	8 024	7 685	7 815	7 416	

* Cases with unknown offenders are not included in the Prosecution statistics (see Table 2.3.1).

Table 2.2.1.2 Criminal cases handled by the prosecuting authorities – Output cases: % of cases brought before a court

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Albania	52.6	47.3	41.6	40.7	...	...
Armenia	34.6	31.9	35.2	29.4	24.6	-29
Austria	10.1	11.9	10.9	10.6	10.5	4
Belgium	4.0	4.7	5.1	5.4	5.6	41
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	22.8	24.3	29.3	27.1	10.1	-56
Croatia	47.6	49.6	49.8	50.5	50.8	7
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	62.3	62.5	67.2	67.2	66.7	7
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	27.1	27.5	...
Finland	76.7	77.3	76.3	75.9	77.4	1
France	10.8	10.6	10.2	9.7	...	...
Georgia	...	...	27.1	27.9	...	...
Germany	13.3	12.9	12.7	12.4	12.3	-7
Greece	80.1	80.7	78.1	77.7	75.1	-6
Hungary	92.6	86.2	87.8	88.6	89.1	-4
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	59.7	57.2	60.8	63.4	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	35.4	40.6	35.7	35.3	32.7	-7
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	61.8	62.4	62.2	61.1	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	26.2	26.9	28.9	31.2	32.2	23
Portugal	17.4	17.3	17.2	17.0	...	...
Romania	14.1	13.3	12.5	10.7	8.0	-44
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	55.0	55.5	43.6	42.3	41.7	-24
Sweden	57.8	60.7	59.5	58.8	56.2	-3
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	44.0	43.1	32.7	30.1	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	44	44	43	42	42	
<i>Median</i>	46	45	36	33	33	
<i>Minimum</i>	4	5	5	5	6	
<i>Maximum</i>	100	100	100	100	100	

Table 2.2.1.3 Criminal cases handled by the prosecuting authorities – Output cases: % of 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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	15.9	14.4	14.7	14.6	11.7	-27
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	2.3	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.3	-42
France	2.4	3.2	4.4	5.4	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	12.7	12.5	12.3	11.9	11.9	-6
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	21.1	19.0	19.5	19.3	17.8	-16
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	4.3	5.5	5.8	6.1	6.7	56
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	27.4	26.2	28.2	30.1	26.9	-2
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	0.2	0.0	0.1	2.9	5.1	> 1 000
Slovenia	...	...	7.4	8.0	7.9	...
Sweden	12.0	13.1	13.1	13.0	12.6	5
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	10.0	8.1	7.9	2.8	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	11	10	10	11	11	
<i>Median</i>	11	10	8	8	12	
<i>Minimum</i>	0	0	0	2	1	
<i>Maximum</i>	27	26	28	30	27	

Table 2.2.1.4 Criminal cases handled by the prosecuting authorities – Output cases: % of condition disposals

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	5.4	5.8	4.7	6.3	4.4	-19
Belgium	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.6	39
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	32.0	32.2	28.9	28.0	29.9	-7
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	5.6	6.0	6.5	7.2	7.2	30
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	7.9	7.7	...
Finland	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.5	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	5.6	5.3	5.2	4.9	4.8	-14
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	3.3	3.5	3.8	3.9	4.4	33
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	8.0	8.2	8.1	6.5	6.3	-21
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	28.9	28.1	28.3	29.0	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	58
Portugal	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	...	...
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	1.7	1.6	2.2	4.3	4.1	135
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	8	8	8	8	7	
<i>Median</i>	4	4	4	5	5	
<i>Minimum</i>	0	0	0	0	1	
<i>Maximum</i>	32	32	29	29	30	

Table 2.2.1.5 Criminal cases handled by the prosecuting authorities – Output cases: % of proceedings dropped in combination with a cautioning of the suspect

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Armenia	0.0	...	...	...	...	...
France	3.4	4.1	4.6	4.8	...	...
Hungary	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.2	-32
Sweden	5.8	6.0	5.7	6.4	7.7	32

Table 2.2.1.6 Criminal cases handled by the prosecuting authorities – Output cases: % of proceedings dropped unconditionally due to lack of public interest or for efficiency reasons

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	7.3	10.1	9.4	12.1	9.8	34
Austria	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.3	7
Belgium	19.3	21.4	22.8	23.6	24.7	28
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	1.2	1.7	4.5	5.1	5.8	378
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	4.1	3.7	3.8	3.4	3.5	-13
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	0.8	0.6	...
Finland	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.4	9
France	6.7	6.5	6.3	6.0	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	20.9	21.8	21.7	21.6	21.8	4
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.5	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	8.0	8.2	8.1	6.5	6.3	-21
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.8	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	6
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	45.0	44.5	32.7	32.1	33.2	-26
Sweden	24.3	20.2	21.7	21.8	23.5	-3
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	2.3	2.4	2.4	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	11	11	10	9	11	
<i>Median</i>	5	5	5	4	6	
<i>Minimum</i>	1	0	1	0	1	
<i>Maximum</i>	45	45	33	32	33	

Table 2.2.1.7 Criminal cases handled by the prosecuting authorities – Output cases: % of proceedings dropped for legal or factual reasons

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Albania	26.6	24.1	30.8	29.9	...	...
Armenia	28.6	25.3	25.6	20.9	22.6	-21
Austria	18.7	22.3	20.7	20.4	20.7	10
Belgium	13.5	16.0	16.8	18.0	19.4	44
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	8.2	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	13.2	17.6	...
Finland	20.5	21.5	21.1	22.6	22.1	8
France	9.8	10.3	10.6	11.0	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	26.9	26.5	26.8	26.7	27.4	2
Greece	3.7	3.6	4.2	3.5	6.1	64
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	33.5	35.4	32.3	31.1	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	1.2	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.8	-32
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	4.6	4.8	4.8	5.0	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	15.5	15.6	16.0	17.0	20.4	32
Portugal	82.6	82.6	82.8	82.8	...	...
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	37.5	39.5	49.4	58.5	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	9.8	8.9	8.1	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	23	23	24	23	16	
<i>Median</i>	20	22	21	19	19	
<i>Minimum</i>	1	1	1	1	1	
<i>Maximum</i>	83	83	83	83	27	

Table 2.2.1.8 Criminal cases handled by the prosecuting authorities – Output cases: % of proceedings dropped because the offender remained unknown

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Albania	18.9	23.0	27.8	25.0	...	...
Armenia	15.0	12.6	12.8	18.7	21.2	41
Austria	64.3	71.7	62.8	63.5	63.0	-2
Belgium	42.4	35.2	32.2	28.9	24.6	-42
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	49.8	45.3	...
Finland	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	64.9	63.1	61.5	60.5	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	14.1	13.8	15.1	16.6	16.5	17
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	80.8	80.7	79.0	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	45.2	44.2	41.3	37.8	27.1	-40
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	41.1	48.9	43.7	42.7	57.6	40
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	7.3	6.4	8.6	9.8	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	39	40	38	35	36	
<i>Median</i>	42	40	37	33	27	
<i>Minimum</i>	7	6	9	10	16	
<i>Maximum</i>	81	81	79	63	63	

Table 2.2.1.9 Criminal cases handled by the prosecuting authorities – Output cases: % of other disposals

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Albania	3.5	5.6	3.4	4.3	...	...
Armenia	13.6	9.0	10.6	12.2	13.8	1
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	19.0	21.1	21.5	22.4	23.4	23
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	3.2	2.2	2.1	1.8	1.8	-44
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	28.0	27.8	22.5	22.2	22.5	-20
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	1.3	1.4	...
Finland	4.0	4.0	3.8	4.2	4.7	17
France	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	20.6	21.1	21.6	22.4	21.8	6
Greece	1.9	1.8	2.6	2.2	2.4	25
Hungary	...	...	...	0.0	0.1	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	...	...
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	16.4	17.7	17.2	...
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	8.5	9.4	10.0	8.6	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	9	9	10	9	11	
<i>Median</i>	4	6	7	4	9	
<i>Minimum</i>	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>Maximum</i>	28	28	23	22	23	

Notes on Tables 2.2.1.1 to 2.2.1.9**Notes on Table 2.2.1.1: Criminal cases handled by the prosecuting authorities – Output cases: Total**

Bulgaria: Increase of the number of output cases for 2007 is due to an inclusion of cases dropped because of the statute of limitations.

Croatia: The data does not correspond to official statistical data – investigations are not included here.

Finland: Input data used instead of output data.

France: Slight change in 2003 compared to the 3rd edition because of new definitions in the Sourcebook.

Iceland: Input data used instead of output data.

Latvia: Input data used instead of output data.

Russia: Input data used instead of output data.

Notes on Table 2.2.1.3: Criminal cases handled by the prosecuting authorities – Output cases: % of 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

France: After 2003 a new kind of 'sanctions imposed by the Prosecutor' was introduced. It is a penal order for more serious traffic offences combined with a kind of 'guilty plea'.

Notes on Table 2.2.1.4: Criminal cases handled by the prosecuting authorities – Output cases: % of condition disposals

Poland: Conditional disposals are ordered by the court.

Notes on Table 2.2.1.6: Criminal cases handled by the prosecuting authorities – Output cases: % of proceedings dropped unconditionally due to lack of public interest or for efficiency reasons

Austria: Figures include disposals because of lack of public interest.

Notes on Table 2.2.1.7: Criminal cases handled by the prosecuting authorities – Output cases: % of proceedings dropped for legal or factual reasons

Portugal: Cases against unknown offenders are included.

Turkey: Since 2005 cases dropped after a successful victim – offender mediation are included.

Notes on Table 2.2.1.8: Criminal cases handled by the prosecuting authorities – Output cases: % of proceedings dropped because the offender remained unknown

Turkey: Cases dropped due to statute of limitations passed before the offender was found are included.

Notes on Table 2.2.1.9: Criminal cases handled by the prosecuting authorities – Output cases: % of other disposals

Armenia: Transfer to another domestic or foreign authority.

Czech Republic: Settlement, transfer, postponement etc.

Turkey: Lack of jurisdiction, lack of venue.

2.2.2 Persons whose freedom of movement was restricted in 2006

Table 2.2.2.1 Persons whose freedom of movement was restricted in 2006 – Persons in police custody

	Total per 100 000 pop.	% Ordered by the police	% Ordered by a prosecutor	% Ordered by court	% Ordered by another authority
Albania	95	91	9	...	...
Armenia	37	78	22	...	...
Austria	10	100	...	...	...
Czech Republic	252	4	95	0	...
Denmark	735	100	...	...	...
Estonia	316	100	...	...	...
France	887	100	...	...	...
Georgia	15	...	...	100	...
Hungary	77	...	...	100	...
Poland	880	82	...	18	...
Portugal	468	100	...	...	...
Sweden	331	...	100	...	...
Turkey	255	100	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	335	85	...	...	...
<i>Median</i>	255	100	...	...	...
<i>Minimum</i>	10	4	...	...	...
<i>Maximum</i>	887	100	...	...	...

Table 2.2.2.2 Persons whose freedom of movement was restricted in 2006 – Persons in pre-trial detention

	Total per 100 000 pop.	% Ordered by the police	% Ordered by a prosecutor	% Ordered by court	% Ordered by another authority
Albania	113	...	54	46	...
Armenia	84	...	...	100	...
Austria	25	...	...	100	...
Belgium	103	...	...	100	...
Bulgaria	40	...	...	100	...
Czech Republic	42	...	...	100	...
Denmark	112	...	...	100	...
Estonia	254	...	...	100	...
Finland	43	...	...	100	...
France	63	...	...	100	...
Georgia	189	...	...	100	...
Hungary	41	...	...	100	...
Iceland	38	100	...	...	...
Italy	120	...	100	...	...
Lithuania	61	...	...	100	...
Poland	129	...	...	100	...
Portugal	29	...	...	100	...
Romania	33	...	100	...	...
Russia	114	100	0	...	...

Table 2.2.2.2 (Continued)

	Total per 100 000 pop.	% Ordered by the police	% Ordered by a prosecutor	% Ordered by court	% Ordered by another authority
Sweden	127	...	...	100	...
Turkey	60	...	100	...	...
Ukraine	96	...	...	100	...
<i>Mean</i>	87	...	...	97	...
<i>Median</i>	73	...	...	100	...
<i>Minimum</i>	25	...	...	46	...
<i>Maximum</i>	254	...	...	100	...

Table 2.2.2.3 Persons whose freedom of movement was restricted in 2006 – Persons under bail

	Total per 100 000 pop.	% Ordered by the police	% Ordered by a prosecutor	% Ordered by court	% Ordered by another authority
Albania	1	...	...	100	...
Armenia	2	...	...	100	...
France	48	...	...	100	...
Georgia	181	...	...	100	...
Hungary	1	...	...	100	...
Lithuania	3	...	100	...	...
Poland	26	...	...	100	...
Ukraine	0	...	...	...	100
<i>Mean</i>	33	...	...	100	...
<i>Median</i>	3	...	...	100	...
<i>Minimum</i>	0	...	...	100	...
<i>Maximum</i>	181	...	...	100	...

Table 2.2.2.4 Persons whose freedom of movement was restricted in 2006 – Persons under electronic monitoring

	Total per 100 000 pop.	% Ordered by the police	% Ordered by a prosecutor	% Ordered by court	% Ordered by another authority
Austria	0.2	...	...	100	...
France	0.5	...	...	100	...
Portugal	5.8	...	...	100	...

Notes on Tables 2.2.2.1 to 2.2.2.4**Notes on Table 2.2.2.1: Persons whose freedom of movement was restricted in 2006 – Persons in police custody**

Portugal: Number of suspected offenders arrested by the police.

Notes on Table 2.2.2.2: Persons whose freedom of movement was restricted in 2006 – Persons in pre-trial detention

Estonia: Includes persons taken into custody both before and during court proceedings.

Iceland: In most cases the police asks for custody in cooperation with the prosecutor.

2.2.3 *Staff of the prosecuting authority***Table 2.2.3.1 Staff of the prosecuting authority: Total number of employees**

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Albania	24	24	25	25	22	-6
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	31	32	32	31	32	2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	30	31	35	43	50	65
Croatia	30	31	32	32	32	5
Cyprus	...	...	...	6	...	...
Czech Republic	13	13	13	14	14	5
Denmark	9	...	10	10	...	...
Estonia	21	21	21	21	22	3
Finland	10	10	10	10	10	-7
France	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	35	20	20	20	...	...
Germany	21	21	21	20	20	-3
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	36	38	39	39	39	7
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	45	46	44	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	23	24	25	26	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	29	30	31	32	33	17
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	21	22	21	22	22	2
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	27	28	28	30	30	9
Slovenia	...	...	20	20	22	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	...	12	12	13	14	...
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	5	4	4	5	5	10
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	14	15	15	15	15	7
UK: Scotland	29	27	28	28	28	-1
<i>Mean</i>	23	22	23	23	25	
<i>Median</i>	24	23	21	21	22	
<i>Minimum</i>	5	4	4	5	5	
<i>Maximum</i>	36	38	45	46	50	

Table 2.2.3.2 Staff of the prosecuting authority: Number of prosecutors

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Albania	8	8	8	9	8	2
Armenia	...	...	19	19	...	...
Austria	...	...	5	5	...	...
Belgium	8	8	8	8	9	4
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	6	7	...	...
Bulgaria	14	15	16	22	24	69
Croatia	12	13	13	13	13	3
Cyprus	3	5	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	10	10	10	11	12	21
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	14	15	15	15	15	8
Finland	6	6	6	6	6	-8
France	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	2	1	1	1	...	...
Germany	6	...	6	...	6	-1
Greece	5	5	5	5	5	7
Hungary	14	14	15	15	16	15
Iceland	11	12	...	...	...	...
Ireland	1	2	2	2	2	26
Italy	4	4	4	4	...	...
Latvia	24	24	23	23	23	-8
Lithuania	25	24	25	25	24	-4
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	2	1	...	...	...	...
Moldova	20	19	19	21	...	...
Netherlands	4	4	4	4	...	...
Norway	...	...	2	2	...	...
Poland	15	15	15	15	16	7
Portugal	12	13	13	13	...	...
Romania	10	10	10	10	10	3
Russia	35	38	38	39	41	17
Slovakia	14	14	14	15	15	11
Slovenia	...	...	9	10	10	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	8	8	9	9	9	18
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	9	9	...	...
Turkey	5	4	4	5	5	10
Ukraine	21	21	23	24	...	...
UK: England & Wales	5	5	5	5	5	19
UK: Scotland	9	9	9	9	9	2
<i>Mean</i>	11	11	11	12	13	
<i>Median</i>	9	10	9	9	10	
<i>Minimum</i>	1	1	1	1	2	
<i>Maximum</i>	35	38	38	39	41	

Notes on Tables 2.2.3.1 to 2.2.3.2

Notes on Table 2.2.3.1: Staff of the prosecuting authority: Total number of employees

Belgium: Figures concern full-time employees. Special personnel (drivers, workpeople, door-keepers, cleaners etc.) are not included.

Lithuania: The number of employees consists of prosecutors, public servants of the prosecutor's office and employees.

Turkey: Staff are counted as general judicial staff as there is no separate office of the prosecutor.

Notes on Table 2.2.3.2: Staff of the prosecuting authority: Number of prosecutors

Bosnia-Herzegovina: Source: United Nations Crime Trend Survey.

Germany: Data on prosecutors only available for every second year. Data actually refers to December 31st of previous year.

Norway: Source: United Nations Crime Trend Survey.

Poland: Number of prosecutors without number of public prosecutor's trainees.

Romania: The total number excludes the military prosecutors (approximate 70 persons).

TFYR of Macedonia: Source: United Nations Crime Trend Survey.

Turkey: These numbers do not include prosecutors at appellate courts, only first instance courts prosecutors.

2.3 Technical information on Tables 2.2.1 – 2.2.4.2

2.3.1 General remarks

Five countries (Moldova, Slovakia, Switzerland, UK: Northern Ireland and UK: Scotland) were not able to provide any technical information.

For most countries, the counting unit is the case. This can imply more than one defendant, or more than one offence. For details see Table 2.3.7.

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

The sum of the figures reported for the different disposal categories is not always equal to the total number of cases disposed. E.g. because of double counting and counting rule variations between categories.

The data presented in this chapter give an overview of the prosecution statistics of the different countries. More information is published online (www.europeansourcebook.org).

2.3.2 Offences and cases handled by the prosecuting authorities

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

Table 2.3.1 Criminal cases handled by the prosecuting authorities (input, output and pending cases) (1 = Included; 0 = Excluded)

	Cases reported by other institutions	Cases where the offender remained unknown	Cases dropped, conditionally disposed of or sanctioned by the police
Albania	1	1	0
Armenia	1	1	1
Austria	1	1	...
Belgium	1	1	0
Bulgaria	1	1	0
Croatia	1	1	0
Cyprus	1	1	0
Czech Republic	1	0	1
Denmark	...	...	...
Estonia	1	1	...
Finland	1	0	0
France	1	1	...
Georgia	1	1	0
Germany	1	0	...
Greece	1	1	0
Hungary	1	1	0
Iceland	1	0	0
Ireland	1	0	...
Italy	1	1	0
Latvia	1	0	...
Lithuania	1	1	0
Moldova	...	...	...
Netherlands	1	0	0
Poland	1	1	0
Portugal	1	1	0
Romania	1	1	0
Russia	1	0	0
Slovakia	...	...	...
Slovenia	1	1	1
Sweden	1	0	0
Turkey	1	1	0
Ukraine	1	1	1
UK: England and Wales	0	0	1
UK: Scotland	...	...	...

2.3.3 Disposal categories

General disposal categories

The countries were asked to include the following disposal categories in their figures: Cases brought before a court (indictment, acte d'accusation, Anklageschrift); sanctions imposed by the prosecutor (or by the court, but on application of the prosecutor and without a formal court hearing) that lead to a formal verdict and count as a conviction (e.g. penal order, Strafbefehl); conditional disposals by the prosecutor without a formal verdict (i.e. the case is dropped when condition is met by the suspect); proceedings dropped in combination with a cautioning of the suspect; proceedings dropped unconditionally due to lack of public interest or for efficiency reasons. All countries included information on cases brought before a court and most countries could also include the other four categories. Only four countries excluded sanctions imposed by the prosecutor and conditional disposals by the prosecutor without a formal verdict, five excluded proceedings dropped in combination with a cautioning of the suspect and only two excluded proceedings dropped unconditionally due to lack of public interest or for efficiency reasons.

Table 2.3.2 General disposal categories (1 = Included; 0 = Excluded)

	Cases brought before a court	Sanctions imposed by the prosecutor (or by the court, but on application of the prosecutor and without a formal court hearing) that lead to a formal verdict and count as a conviction (e.g. penal order; Strafbefehl)	Conditional disposals by the prosecutor without formal verdict (i.e. the case is dropped when condition is met by the suspect)	Proceedings dropped in combination with a cautioning of the suspect	Proceedings dropped unconditionally due to lack of public interest or for efficiency reasons
Albania	1	...	...	...	...
Armenia	1	0	1	1	1
Austria	1	1	1	1	1
Belgium	1	...	1	1	1
Bulgaria	1	0	1	0	1
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	1	1	1	1	1
Czech Republic	1	1	1	0	1
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	1	...	1	...	1
Finland	1	1	1	1	1
France	1	1	1	1	1
Georgia	1	1	1	1	1
Germany	1	1	1	...	1
Greece	1	0	0	0	0
Hungary	1	1	1	1	1
Iceland	1	1	1	1	1
Ireland	1	...	...	...	1
Italy	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	1	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	1	1	1	0	1
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	1	...	1	...	1
Poland	1	...	1	...	1
Portugal	1	...	1	...	...

Table 2.3.2 (Continued)

	Cases brought before a court	Sanctions imposed by the prosecutor (or by the court, but on application of the prosecutor and without a formal court hearing) that lead to a formal verdict and count as a conviction (e.g. penal order, Strafbefehl)	Conditional disposals by the prosecutor without formal verdict (i.e. the case is dropped when condition is met by the suspect)	Proceedings dropped in combination with a cautioning of the suspect	Proceedings dropped unconditionally due to lack of public interest or for efficiency reasons
Romania	1	1	1	1	1
Russia	1	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	1	1	1	1	1
Sweden	1	1	0	1	1
Turkey	1	1	1	...	...
Ukraine	1	1	0	0	0
UK: England & Wales	1	0	0	1	1
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...

Proceedings dropped

Proceedings dropped for legal or factual reasons should include these sub-categories: Lack of evidence; act not an offence; no criminal responsibility; no complaint from victim (where this is required for a prosecution) or complaint withdrawn; ne bis in idem; statute of limitation; offender not available. Offender unknown should be excluded (see Table 2.2.1.8).

Table 2.3.3 Proceedings dropped (1 = Included; 0 = Excluded)

	Lack of evidence	Act not an offence	No criminal responsibility	No complaint or complaint withdrawn	Ne bis in idem	Statute of limitation	Offender not available	Offender unknown
Albania	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
Armenia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
Austria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
Belgium	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
Bulgaria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
Czech Republic*	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
Finland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
France	1	1	1		1	1	1	0
Georgia	1	1	1	1	1		1	0
Germany	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
Greece	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
Hungary	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
Iceland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	0
Lithuania	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
Poland	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0
Portugal	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Romania	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Russia	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	0
Slovakia								
Slovenia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ukraine	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
UK: England & Wales	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	0
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* If offender is not available proceedings are discontinued not dropped.

Unknown offenders

Countries should include cases with unknown offenders in their input data, pending cases and output data (see Table 2.3.1). Data on unknown offenders should be excluded from the number of proceedings dropped due to legal or factual reasons (see Table 2.3.3). Data was to be reported separately (see Table 2.2.1.8).

Reasons to fully exclude data on unknown offenders varies: In some countries (e.g. UK: England and Wales or the Netherlands) cases do not enter the prosecution stage at all if no suspect can be found. For other countries the reason may simply be that data on unknown offenders is not available.

When comparing prosecution data between countries, it is always crucial to know whether a certain country includes proceedings against unknown offenders in their statistics. In Table 2.2.1.1 the countries that excluded proceedings against unknown offenders from their output totals are Czech Republic, Finland, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Russia, Sweden and UK: England and Wales. It can be expected that the total output would be significantly higher for these countries if they were able to include this data.

Of those countries being able to provide data on the number proceedings dropped for legal or factual reasons, only Portugal included cases against unknown offenders under this heading, thus explaining the extraordinarily high proportion of cases in that category for Portugal.

Other disposals

Regarding other disposals, it was requested that the following sub-categories be included: No competence; transfer to another domestic authority; transfer to a foreign authority; private criminal prosecution recommended (see Table 2.2.1.9).

Table 2.3.4 Other disposals (1 = Included; 0 = Excluded)

	No competence	Transfer to another domestic authority	Transfer to a foreign authority	Private criminal prosecution recommended
Albania	1	1	1	...
Armenia	1	1	1	0
Austria	1	1	1	1
Belgium	1	1	1	1
Bulgaria	1	0	1	0
Croatia	0	...	...	...
Cyprus	1	1	1	1
Czech Republic	1	1	1	0
Denmark	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	1	...	...
Finland	1	1	1	0
France	...	...	...	...
Georgia	1	1	1	0
Germany	1	1	1	1
Greece	1	1	0	...
Hungary	...	...	1	1
Iceland	1	1	1	1
Ireland	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	0	0	0	0
Moldova	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	1	1	1	...
Norway	...	...	...	...
Poland	0	0	0	0
Portugal	...	...	...	...
Romania	1	0	1	0
Russia	1	0	1	0
Slovakia	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	1	1	1	1
Sweden	0	0	0	0
Turkey	1	...	...	...
Ukraine	1	1	1	0
UK: England & Wales	1	0	0	0
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...

Table 2.3.5 Are decisions made outside a criminal procedure (such as measures against illegal immigrants) excluded from Tables 2.2.2.1 to 2.2.2.4?

Yes	No
Albania	Austria*
Armenia	Belgium**
Bulgaria	France***
Czech Republic	Hungary
Denmark	Portugal
Estonia	
Finland	
Iceland	
Italy	
Lithuania	
Netherlands	
Poland	
Romania	
Russia	
Sweden	
Turkey	
Ukraine	

* Number of foreigners in detention pending deportation: 592 (included in figure on persons in police custody).

** These decisions are not recorded separately.

*** Constraints against illegal immigrants are considered as administrative measures ('detention administrative'). Illegal immigrants can be detained in administrative centres (different from ordinary prisons and supervised by the Ministry of the Interior) before expulsion from the national territory. During 2006, the number of such decisions was 32 817 with an average length of ten days.

Table 2.3.6 Are the figures in Tables 2.2.2.1 to 2.2.2.4 flow data or stock data?

	Flow	Stock
Albania	X	
Armenia	X	
Austria		23.01.2006 (custody), average stock 2005 (pre-trial)
Belgium		10.01.2008
Bulgaria		01.01. - 31.12.2006
Croatia		
Cyprus		
Czech Republic	X	
Denmark	X	
Estonia	X	
Finland		
France	X	
Georgia		
Germany		
Greece		
Hungary		
Iceland	X	
Ireland		
Italy	X	
Latvia		
Lithuania	X	
Moldova		
Netherlands	X	
Norway		
Poland	X	
Portugal	X	
Romania	X	
Russia		01.12.2006
Slovakia		
Slovenia		
Sweden		2006
Turkey	police custody	31.12.2008 (pre-trial detention)
Ukraine	X	
UK: England & Wales		
UK: Scotland		

2.3.4 Data recording methods for prosecution statistics

Table 2.3.7 Description of data recording methods for prosecution statistics

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

* The statistical units differ: cases in cases brought before court, persons in waived cases.

Substantial modifications of data recording methods between 2003 and 2006

Estonia: Since 2006, the main source for statistics is the State register of criminal matters, which includes data from all investigative authorities. There was no centralised data collection in 2002-2005.

Iceland: New computer system introduced in February 2005.

Turkey: There is an ongoing project to transfer all case processing and data collection in the justice system into a computer. This project has been used in a few pilot areas, but it has not been used nationally.

UK: England and Wales: Implementation of the Compass Management Information System has increased the amount of detail recorded (for example to include analyses of reasons for unsuccessful outcomes, and an analysis of outcomes by principal offence category), and led to greater uniformity in data collection.

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

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

2.4 Sources

Albania	General prosecutor office, unpublished
Armenia	General Prosecutors Office of Armenia/Logistical Supervision, Statistics, and Analysis Department. Unpublished data. Staff of the prosecuting authority: Number of employees: Number of prosecutors: 2005-2006; Source: CTS
Austria	Betriebliches Informationssystem der Justiz – Darstellung der staatsanwaltschaftlichen Behörden (StaBIS-Justiz), 2003-07 (BMJ) On persons in police custody: Hofinger/Pilgram (2006), Ausländische Gefangene in Österreichischen Justizanstalten und Polizeianhaltezentren, research rept Staff of the prosecuting authority: Number of employees: Number of prosecutors: 2005-2006; Source: CTS
Belgium	- Database of the college of general prosecutors -- Statistical analysts Built on the basis of the databases of 27 prosecutor's districts (in one of the 28 districts – German language – the computer system TPI is not used) - Annual publication – Prosecution of penal cases by the prosecutors districts http://www.just.fgov.be/statistique_parquets/start/n/home.html SPF Justice Direction générale de l'Organisation judiciaire
Bulgaria	Supreme Cassation Prosecutors office, section 'Information and analysis', not published. Department 'Budget and Finance' in the Supreme Cassation Prosecutors Office, not published.
Croatia	State Attorney Office
Cyprus	The annual reports 'Criminal Statistics' and unpublished data of the Statistical Service of Cyprus. Staff of the prosecuting authority: Number of employees: Number of prosecutors: 2005-2006; Source: CTS
Czech Republic	The Ministry of Justice, Supervision Department, Division of File Service and Statistical Systems, published and unpublished
Denmark	www.politi.dk (årstabeller) www.rigsadvokaten.dk (rigsadvokatens beretning)
Estonia	Ministry of Justice – state register of criminal matters – not published Police Board – crime statistics – not published State Prosecutors Office – unpublished data
Finland	StatFin database, http://pxweb2.stat.fi/database/StatFin/databasetree_fi.asp Valtakunnansyyttäjän viraston vuosikertomukset/henkilöstö; www.vskv.oikeus/etusivu/julkaisut
France	Ministère de la Justice, Annuaire statistique de la Justice. Ministère de l'Intérieur, Annual report Ministère de la Justice, Cadres statistiques des parquets
Georgia	Data from MIA, prosecutor general, Ministry of Defence, Financial police, Ministry of Justice
Germany	Statistisches Bundesamt (Hrsg.), Staatsanwaltschaften 2003 – 2007, Wiesbaden 2004 – 2008; http://www.destatis.de Statistisches Bundesamt (Hrsg.), Rechtspflege, Fachserie 10, Reihe 1, Ausgewählte Zahlen für die Rechtspflege 2002/2003 – 2007, Wiesbaden 2004 – 2008; http://www.destatis.de

Greece	A Greek questionnaire based on the requested data and with reference to the specific articles of the Greek Code of Penal Procedure was sent by the Prosecutor of the Supreme Court (Areios Pagos) to all 63 prosecution authorities of the country. The raw data was processed by Spinellis. Data gathered by analysing the Yearbook of Prosecutors of Greece (Epetirida).
Hungary	Integrated criminal statistics of the Police and the Prosecution Service.
Iceland	Information on the Personnel/Staff of the Office of the Prosecutor General National prosecutor (2007). Prosecutors Annual Report 2006. Staff of the prosecuting authority: Number of employees: Number of prosecutors: 2005-2006; Source: CTS
Ireland	Annual Report of the DPP 2005-2006 Human Resource Unit, Office of Director of Public Prosecutions.
Italy	Istituto Nazionale di Statistica – Statistiche Giudiziarie Penali. Anno 2004, Roma, 2006 (Tav.1.5). 2005: www.istat.it/dati/dataset/20080124_00 (tables 3.1 and 3.3), data updated to 05.20.08. Istituto Nazionale di Statistica – Statistiche Giudiziarie Penali. Anno 2004, Roma, 2006, Tav. 9.1, www.istat.it . Staff of the prosecuting authority: Number of employees: Number of prosecutors: 2005-2006; Source: CTS
Latvia	Statistics of General Prosecutor's Office of Latvia.
Lithuania	Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs – Department of Informatics and Communication – Section of Statistics: Departmental Register of Crimes, not published. Source: Prosecution service, Personal department, not published.
Malta	Staff of the prosecuting authority: Number of employees: Number of prosecutors: 2003-2004; Source: CTS
Moldova	Staff of the prosecuting authority: Number of employees: Number of prosecutors: 2003 to 2006; Source: CTS
Netherlands	Statistics Netherlands; Raad voor de Rechtspraak; Jaarverslag OM
Norway	
Poland	Ministry of Justice, Department of Statistics. Police Headquarter.
Portugal	Directorate-General for Justice Policy – Ministry of Justice
Romania	Public Ministry – Prosecutor's Office Attached to the High Court of Cassation and Justice – Department of Judicial Statistics
Russia	Statistics of Ministry of Interior Affairs (2003-2007) for internal use. Bulletin of Main Information Analysis Center (27 th of April, 2007). – Downloaded from www.cdep.ru web-site. Website of Federal Penalty Execution Service. – www.fsin.su Presidential Decrees on Amount of Prosecuting Staff 31 st of July, 2002, 19 th of August, 2003 and 2 nd of August, 2007. Published in: Collection of Russian Federation Laws, 2002. – Ibid. 2003. – Ibid. 2007.
Slovakia	
Slovenia	Annual reports for years 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007
Sweden	The National Council for Crime Prevention in Sweden. Crime Statistics. The Swedish Prosecution Authority Staff of the prosecuting authority: Number of employees: Number of prosecutors: 2003; Source: CTS

TFYR of Macedonia	Staff of the prosecuting authority: Number of employees: Number of prosecutors: 2005-2006; Source: CTS
Turkey	<p>Ministry of Justice, General directorate for records and statistics webpage, last accessed on July 14 2008.</p> <p>State Institute of Statistics. (2005). <i>Judicial Statistics 2003</i>. Ankara: State Institute of Statistics Printing Division.</p> <p>Turkish statistical Institute. (2006). <i>Judicial Statistics 2004</i>. Ankara: Turkish Statistical Institute Printing Division.</p> <p>Turkish statistical Institute. (2007). <i>Judicial Statistics 2005</i>. Ankara: Turkish Statistical Institute Printing Division.</p> <p>For data on person in police custody, data was obtained from General Directorate of Security, Main Center for the Control of Operations department webpage, last accessed on July 14 2008.</p> <p>For data on pre-trial detention, data was obtained from Turkish Statistical Institute. (2008). <i>Prison statistics 2006</i>. Ankara: Turkish Statistical Institute Printing Division.</p> <p>Ministry of Justice, Annual Activity Report for 2006.</p> <p>Ministry of Justice, Annual Activity Report for 2007.</p>
Ukraine	<p>Statistical Records of the General Prosecutor of Ukraine. Information is not published.</p> <p>Official court statistics, provided by the Supreme Court of Ukraine.</p> <p>Staff of the prosecuting authority: Number of employees: Number of prosecutors: 2003 to 2006; Source: CTS</p>
UK: England and Wales	<p>The above figures are a mix of two distinct approaches. With effect from April 2004 figures were collected through a single national computer system (Compass), and are derived from a related Management Information System capable of inter-relational analyses of the database. Before that date, a variety of electronic systems were in force, together with some small element of manual recording, were aggregated at their Crown Prosecution Service Headquarters, and historical records are held centrally on a corporate information system.</p> <p>Staff records are held centrally within a CPS Corporate Information System.</p>
UK: Scotland	<p>Figures obtained from COPFS Personnel Records. Based on full-time equivalent staff in post (excludes unpaid staff and temporary staff) as at 31 December.</p>

3 Conviction statistics

3.1 General comments

3.1.1 Introduction

1. The tables in this chapter refer to persons who have been convicted and the sanctions and measures imposed on them. Information is presented on the type of offence for which they were convicted (2003-2007) and the sex, age and nationality of the offender (2006). Information on sanctions and measures (2006) looks at juveniles and adults separately for each offence types and includes sentence lengths for custodial sentences. This differs from the third survey which included no data on sanctions or measures, and earlier surveys which did not differentiate between adults and juveniles regarding sanctions and measures. Sentences imposed on juveniles may be different in type and severity to those of adults.

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

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

3.1.2 Offence definitions

4. The definitions used in the various police statistics presented here show some form of uniformity between countries. In contrast, those for sanctions/measures can vary substantially in definition as they are based on the judicial system of each country and are entirely dependent on the definitions provided in national penal statutes. For this reason, the breakdown of data in this chapter does not follow that in Chapter 1. Thus 'burglary' and 'car theft' are often not identified as separate offences, for

example in the Netherlands, but were included in the general category 'theft'. For other offences the scope of the offence may vary. For example, classifying the offence as theft as opposed to theft of a motor vehicle depends on whether the owner was permanently deprived of an article or not.

3.1.3 *Definition of a conviction*

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

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

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

3.1.4 *Minimum age of conviction*

8. The sentencing options for convicted offenders depend upon their age as well as the scope of juvenile law. For the 26 countries applying a minimum age for conviction, the majority (16) of countries set this at 14

years of age, with the maximum age for being classed as a juvenile being 18 years. In four countries the minimum age was 10 years (e.g. Scotland). Below these minimum ages many countries have alternative ways of dealing with juveniles, in some cases they are offence dependent, with the aim of diverting young offenders from the formal Criminal Justice System.

3.1.5 *Validation checks*

9. Once the term 'convictions' had been defined, it was expected that the number of convictions would be equal to or less than the number of suspected offenders. Similarly the number of offenders convicted should equal the number given sanctions or measures, the exceptions being:

- In some countries there is a delay in sentencing while additional information on the offender is collected and considered with regard to sentencing;
- In some countries there can be a conviction without a sanction.

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

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

3.1.6 *Methodology*

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

12. There were two different procedures identified with respect to the point at which statistics on court decisions were recorded. Twelve countries replied that information related to the position before any appeal on either the verdict or the sentence. For the remaining eighteen countries supplying data, information was collected only after any such appeals

were completed. Variations in the point at which data was collected will affect any comparisons between court statistics.

13. German court data only includes data from West Germany and Berlin for 2003-6 but for the whole of Germany for 2007.

3.1.7 Results

14. The tables cover convictions for the period 2003 – 2007. The commentary draws on the definitional material collected in this survey although a full analysis would require additional research in each country. In some countries limitations on the data available (e.g. type of thefts) reflects the absence of such a breakdown in their criminal code. In addition to the points made earlier, it is important to note the following in the ‘comments’, which show that simple comparisons between convictions rates can be misleading:

- For Albania, there is no special article for theft of a motor vehicle thus reducing the overall conviction level.
- In Lithuania, no data was collected before 2004 (other than total convictions). In addition, data here only includes decisions taken by courts of first instance.
- In Portugal, there is no correspondence between sanctions imposed by the prosecutor and Portuguese Law.
- In Sweden, the number of rape convictions trebled due to new legislation introduced in 2005.
- For England and Wales, 40% of known offenders were cautioned. Cautions are not included here.

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

3.1.8 Total crimes

Convictions

16. Here, as in previous reports, Finland showed a consistently high number of convictions per 100 000 inhabitants (4 560 in 2007). Ireland also had a high number of convictions (5 536) with only 2006 data available, while Albania (158 in 2007) and Armenia (98 in 2007) had the lowest levels. Many of the differences reflect both the way that major traffic offences

and juvenile offences are dealt with within the formal criminal justice system and whether they are recorded in the court statistics. Because of the high number of traffic convictions in Finland and Ireland, when these are excluded the highest rates in 2006 were found in Denmark (3 265) and England and Wales (2 609). Both Russia and Slovenia have shown an appreciable rise in convictions (both 24%) over the last five years.

The fall in the number of convictions in Albania from 231 (in 2006) to 158 (in 2007) reflects the fact that offences under the military code are not yet available for 2007.

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

Sanctions and measures

17. For all countries, fines were the most frequently used sanction (with a percentage use of 39%), followed by suspended sentences (25%) and unsuspended custody (22%). In Cyprus, Romania, Russia, Slovenia and Turkey, offenders were sentenced to custody in just over one third of sentences, although this may again reflect the inclusion or not of traffic offences.

For juveniles, non-custodial sanctions were most frequently used (50%) followed by fines (25%). Custody was used in over one quarter of convictions in Georgia, Lithuania and Romania.

3.1.9 Major Traffic offences

Convictions

18. The number of convictions for major traffic offences varied widely between countries, from very low rates in Albania and Armenia (about 7 per 100 000 population in 2006) to 2 000 and over in Finland and Ireland. The percentage of those convicted for traffic offences who were juveniles was highest in Italy (13.5%), Switzerland (12.5%) and Sweden (11.3%). Differences may reflect the age at which driving is permitted in each country and the seriousness of offences dealt with by fixed penalties but outside the court system.

Sanctions and measures

19. Adult offenders were fined in more than half of countries with only 10% sentenced to custody. England and Wales had one of the highest rates of custody (29%), although this may reflect the more serious nature of offences included.

For juveniles, the sanctions used in the main were fines (37%) and non-custodial sentences (55%). England and Wales had a relatively high rate of custody at 20%.

3.1.10 *Homicide*

Convictions

20. Since the numbers of homicides in most countries are relatively small, conviction rates may fluctuate substantially. Turkey showed the highest levels of total homicide convictions (this included attempted homicide) at 19 per 100 000 population (in 2006), but provided no data for homicides when attempted homicides were excluded. The second highest rates of homicide convictions were found in Russia both including (13) and excluding attempts (8.5). High figures for Georgia (10 in 2006 including attempts compared with 5 in 2005) suggest an improvement in recording methods as a similar change was not found in police statistics. Many countries had conviction rates of 1 per 100 000 population, for example in Germany, Poland and Austria. In the Netherlands, completed homicides only reflect offenders who were convicted for homicides committed in the year of reference.

21. The mean percentage of juveniles among homicide convictions for all countries was 5%. High proportions were found in Hungary and the Netherlands (both 9%). The lowest percentages of juveniles among offenders convicted of homicide were found in Italy (1.2%) and Poland (1.8%).

Sanctions and measures

22. For the majority of countries, custody was the main sanction for completed and attempted homicides for adult offenders. Much lower rates for applying custody in completed homicides (i.e. excluding attempts) were found in the Netherlands and Hungary, where this reflects the use of alternative sanctions.

23. Juveniles were mainly sentenced to custody except for in the Netherlands (34%), but this reflects the use of combined orders (see 3.1.12 Rape).

3.1.11 *Assaults*

Convictions

24. Variations in conviction rates for assault have been explained in previous reports by the inclusion or not of less serious assaults. In this report, assaults with aggravated bodily injury are shown separately, although in some cases this was not possible (e.g. England and Wales). In 2007 the highest conviction rates for aggravated bodily injury were in Hungary (49 per 100 000), Germany (39) and Russia (28), while very low rates were recorded in Bulgaria (0.9). Slovakia showed a very low rate in 2006 (1.0) but this rose to 3.8 in 2007, suggesting improvements in recordings. For those countries with high levels of assault convictions, only Germany has shown a substantial rise in recent years.

25. In the majority of countries, less than 10% of aggravated assaults were committed by juveniles but higher proportions were found in France (11%), the Netherlands (14%), Sweden (15%) and Germany (28%).

Sanctions and measures

26. Custody is the main sanction imposed on adults for aggravated assault, although there is a wide variation between countries with low rates in Croatia, Germany, Hungary, Portugal, Slovakia and Switzerland, and high rates in Romania, Russia, Slovenia, Sweden and Northern Ireland.

For juveniles, non-custodial sanctions were the main measure used.

3.1.12 Rape

Convictions

27. There were wide variations between countries in the rape conviction rate per 100 000 population, possibly reflecting both social as well as criminal justice variations. High levels were recorded in 2007 in Bulgaria (3.6), France (2.9 in 2006), Iceland (3.0), Lithuania (5.7), Russia (4.8), and Sweden (4.7 in 2006) (see below). The highest level was found in Turkey (6.1 in 2006), but this figure also includes sexual assaults. Low levels were recorded in Albania (0.6), Armenia (0.2), Ireland (0.7 in 2006) and Portugal (0.5 in 2006). Although conviction levels were generally low, there have been rises recently in conviction rates in a number of countries (e.g. Bulgaria, Russia and Slovenia).

28. The number of convictions for rape in Sweden trebled between 2004 and 2005 as a result of new legislation introduced in 2005 which widened the definition.

Less than 10% of those convicted in the majority of countries were juveniles, with the highest proportions in France (30%), Romania (24%) and the Netherlands (20%).

Sanctions and measures

29. The majority of those adults convicted of rape offences were sentenced to custody. However, custody was used far less frequently in Belgium, Finland, the Netherlands, Slovakia and Switzerland. Such differences are mainly statistical (e.g. Belgium has no principal offence rule). For example, the low figure for the use of custody in the Netherlands can be explained by the fact that each conviction results in more than one sanction. There were 1.7 convicted rape offenders (per 100 000 population) but 2.7 sanctions/measures due to the common use of combined measures (mainly entrustment orders). Therefore if 40% of these measures were unsuspended custodial sentences then the actual custody rate was 65%.

30. For juveniles, custody was the main sanction followed by suspended sentences. More than half of the offenders were sentenced to custody in Romania (81%) and England and Wales (61%).

3.1.13 Sexual assaults

Convictions

31. Conviction rates for sexual assault vary substantially although the lowest rate (Armenia) reflects a more restricted definition of sexual assault (see Comments). The highest rates were found in Latvia (3.6), Germany (1.6) and England and Wales (3.9) and Hungary (1.5). The highest proportion of persons convicted who were juveniles were in Bulgaria (49%), Switzerland (41%) and Slovakia (57%).

Sanctions and measures

32. Information was not available for enough countries to enable any comparisons to be made.

3.1.14 Robbery

Convictions

33. The highest numbers of robbery convictions per 100 000 population were in Lithuania (39), Poland (22), Georgia (32) and Ukraine (31) with the lowest rates in Albania and Armenia (both 3). While the rates for convictions have risen in many countries (e.g. Bulgaria, Russia, Ukraine), many sharp falls have also occurred in Albania, the Netherlands and Romania.

34. Nearly one half of robbery convictions were for juveniles in England & Wales (46%) and over one third in Slovakia (40%), Switzerland (39%), Germany (37%) and Hungary (34%). Although about 90% of those convicted were male in all countries, this percentage rose to and over 97% in Albania, Cyprus, Slovenia, Turkey and Northern Ireland.

Sanctions and measures

35. Over 75% of adult offenders received custodial sanctions, however this fell to below one third in Slovakia and Switzerland. It was only in the Netherlands that there was a significant use of non-custodial sanctions. For juveniles non-custodial and suspended sentences were the main sanctions used.

3.1.15 Theft

36. It is important to note that this group includes burglaries, which in countries such as the UK are normally considered separately. The figures

here therefore relate to a more serious range of offences than is often seen in international comparisons for police statistics.

Convictions

37. The highest rates for theft convictions were found in Finland (624 per 100 000 population), a much higher rate than in the next group with Denmark (279 in 2006), Hungary (198) and Sweden (267 in 2006). Very low levels of theft convictions were found in Albania and Armenia (about 30). In general, the number of theft convictions has remained unchanged over this period except for significant falls in Bulgaria, Hungary, the Netherlands, Romania and Ukraine.

38. Wide variations in convictions for juveniles reflect how the criminal justice system in each country deals with juveniles. Switzerland (35%) and France (25%) have the highest proportions of juveniles. A much lower proportion of theft offenders were female than for other offences, in particular Finland (27%), Germany (26%) and Sweden (36%).

Sanctions and measures

39. For thefts, custody was the most frequently applied sanction for adult offenders followed by suspended sentences. Only Finland and Germany showed a high use of fines, while non-custodial sanctions were applied most frequently in Poland and Switzerland.

40. For juveniles, non-custodial sanctions were mainly used although Belgium (45%), Georgia (30%) and Romania (25%) had a high use of custody.

3.1.16 Fraud

Convictions

41. The highest rates for fraud convictions were found in Germany (135) and Poland (83), with very low levels in Armenia (4), the Netherlands (7), Portugal (6 in 2006) and Romania (8). There were no significant trends in the conviction rates for fraud convictions over this period.

42. A very low percentage of fraud offenders were juveniles, with the exception of Latvia and the Netherlands (both 5%). A relatively high proportion of offenders were females in Sweden and England and Wales (both 33%).

Sanctions and measures

43. Suspended sentences were the most frequently used sanctions for fraud offences, with fines and custodial sanctions being the next most

frequent. Slovenia has the highest use of custody and Finland, Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia and Switzerland the lowest. The majority (70%) of juveniles were given non-custodial sanctions.

3.1.17 Offences against computer data and systems

Convictions

44. Data was supplied by 18 countries for such offences, however only Switzerland (10 per 100 000 population), Germany (4) and Denmark (1) showed more than a minimal number of convictions. The figure for Switzerland includes computer fraud (not included under the general offence of fraud). Small numbers means that it is difficult to identify trends.

45. Only in Sweden (24%) and Switzerland (10%) were there a significant proportion of juveniles convicted. For those countries with a significant number of fraud convictions, about 20% of offenders were females.

Sanctions and measures

46. Fines and suspended sentences were the most frequent sanctions for adults, with most countries having a low use of custody. Too few juveniles were convicted to include data here.

3.1.18 Money laundering

Convictions

47. Fourteen countries supplied data. However only Switzerland (1.7), Cyprus (0.9) and the Netherlands (0.9) showed any significant level of convictions. Sharp rises occurred in 2006 in Cyprus, Germany and the Netherlands but no other trends were observable over this period, possibly due to the small number of convictions.

48. There were very few juveniles convicted of money laundering. Only Bulgaria, the Netherlands and Finland had high proportions of female offenders at 50%, 30% and 43% respectively, although small numbers made any comparisons difficult.

Sanctions and measures

49. Overall, the main sanctions were suspended sentences and other non-custodial sentences, although in the Netherlands custodial sentences were given in about one quarter of cases. Too few juveniles were convicted to include any analysis.

3.1.19 Corruption

Convictions

50. The only countries with a significant level of convictions were Germany (21 per 100 000 population), Luxembourg and Lithuania (both 8). These countries have all seen sharp rises in the level of convictions in recent years.

51. Only France (4%) and Slovakia (3%) had any significant number of juveniles convicted. Corruption convictions were over 80% males, except in Hungary and Slovenia.

Sanctions and measures

52. Suspended sentences were the most frequent sanctions used for adults although custody was used in over 20% of cases in Belgium, Georgia, Portugal, Romania and Slovenia. Again, there were too few juveniles convicted to allow for analysis.

3.1.20 Drug trafficking

Convictions

53. The highest conviction rates were found in Finland (48 per 100 000 population), Russia (52) and Switzerland (87). Few countries could identify aggravated drug trafficking, although Switzerland identified 17% and Finland 12% of drug trafficking offences as aggravated. There were sharp rises in convictions in Bulgaria and Russia.

54. Under 10% of those convicted for drug trafficking were juveniles except in Switzerland (17%). In 8 of the 22 countries where information was available, over 10% of those convicted were female, with the highest proportion in England and Wales (22%). For aggravated drug trafficking both these proportions fell, with Switzerland and Finland (both 11%) having the highest proportions of female offenders.

Sanctions and measures

55. For the majority of countries custody was the most frequently used adult sanction for drug trafficking, with the exception of Finland, Slovakia and Switzerland.

56. Custody was frequently used for juveniles although, in many countries (Latvia, Slovakia and Switzerland), admonition is frequently used.

3.2 Tables

3.2.1 Total number of convictions per 100 000 population

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Albania	231	221	222	231	158	-32
Armenia	142	135	119	101	98	-31
Austria	514	553	555	524	526	2
Belgium	1 716	1 826	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	474	...	...
Bulgaria	364	380	393	397	423	16
Croatia	536	559	508	567	566	5
Cyprus	119	210	221	191	248	108
Czech Republic	648	671	660	675	740	14
Denmark	2 634	3 242	3 768	3 466	...	...
Estonia	555	942	...	...	903	63
Finland	3 874	4 172	4 225	4 158	4 560	18
France	846	958	990	1 032	...	...
Georgia	187	210	210	385	456	143
Germany	1 067	1 123	1 130	1 088	1 092	2
Greece	664	671	513	...	...	...
Hungary	1 017	1 077	1 084	1 054	960	-6
Iceland	1 036	1 051	1 066	1 051	1 068	3
Ireland	...	...	...	5 356	...	...
Italy	381	411	378	336	...	...
Latvia	584	572	488	435	448	-23
Lithuania	508	520	577	576	516	1
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	475	354	392	347	...	...
Netherlands	787	775	762	762	711	-10
Norway	294	272	330	304	...	...
Poland	1 089	1 345	1 321	1 214	1 107	2
Portugal	674	665	635	664	...	...
Romania	210	190	304	263	207	-1
Russia	535	552	614	639	662	24
Slovakia	505	498	515	478	497	-2
Slovenia	367	430	411	430	455	24
Sweden	1 270	1 278	1 278	1 318	...	...
Switzerland	1 398	1 515	1 466	1 496	...	...
TFYR of Macedonia	419	442	462	496	...	...
Turkey	1 452	1 534	1 212	1 290	...	...
Ukraine	421	433	376	344	330	-22
UK: England & Wales	2 825	2 919	2 780	2 646	2 619	-7
UK: Northern Ireland	1 566	1 633	1 523	1 513	...	...
UK: Scotland	1 348	1 385	1 320	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	899	966	937	1 037	841	
<i>Median</i>	584	665	577	576	526	
<i>Minimum</i>	119	135	119	101	98	
<i>Maximum</i>	3 874	4 172	4 225	5 356	4 560	

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Albania	6	8	7	8	7	27
Armenia	9	8	8	7	5	-44
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	1 327	1 442	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	12	14	13	12	12	-4
Croatia	53	53	43	45	46	-13
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	67	76	78	98	...	...
Denmark	214	232	221	201	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	271	...
Finland	2 391	2 657	2 760	2 745	3 087	29
France	330	362	377	423	...	...
Georgia	6	7	13	14	23	296
Germany	283	284	274	255	258	-9
Greece	276	281	201	...	...	...
Hungary	161	176	177	178	175	9
Iceland	445	444	398	431	541	22
Ireland	...	...	...	5 311	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	31	26	20	13	11	-64
Lithuania	...	...	14	15	16	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	175	171	171	178	165	-6
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	368	417	436	410	389	6
Portugal	329	340	324	336	...	...
Romania	...	...	39	39	40	...
Russia	11	7	7	7	...	...
Slovakia	38	44	45	49	52	37
Slovenia	33	36	27	23	23	-32
Sweden	294	291	282	296	...	...
Switzerland	706	763	716	765	...	...
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	2	2	1	0	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	16	15	12	11	10	-38
UK: Northern Ireland	153	158	165	163	...	...
UK: Scotland	162	158	155	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	293	314	249	446	285	
<i>Median</i>	161	158	117	98	43	
<i>Minimum</i>	2	2	1	0	5	
<i>Maximum</i>	2 391	2 657	2 760	5 311	3 087	

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Albania	11	8	8	7	5	-50
Armenia	2	2	2	1	1	-47
Austria	1	1	1	1	1	-18
Belgium	2	2	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	2	3	3	2	4	63
Croatia	4	3	3	5	4	-3
Cyprus	1	1	1	2	1	37
Czech Republic	2	1	1	1	1	-32
Denmark	1	1	1	1	...	...
Estonia	9	8	...	...	4	-57
Finland	4	4	4	3	4	-5
France	1	1	1	1	...	...
Georgia	5	4	4	11	10	110
Germany	1	1	1	1	1	-10
Greece	...	...	0	...	...	...
Hungary	3	3	2	3	2	-30
Iceland	1	0	4	2	1	-28
Ireland	1	1	...	0	...	...
Italy	2	2	2	...	...	...
Latvia	6	7	4	4	5	-8
Lithuania	...	...	8	8	6	...
Malta	1	1	0	0	...	...
Moldova	7	7	8	8	...	...
Netherlands	9	9	8	7	6	-40
Norway	1	1	1	1	...	...
Poland	2	3	3	2	1	-33
Portugal	3	2	2	2	...	...
Romania	7	6	5	4	3	-50
Russia	14	14	14	13	13	-8
Slovakia	1	1	1	1	1	31
Slovenia	1	1	1	2	2	51
Sweden	2	2	2	2	...	...
Switzerland	1	2	1	1	...	...
TFYR of Macedonia	2	3	2	2	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	19	...	...
Ukraine	6	...	4	4	...	...
UK: England & Wales	3	3	3	3	3	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	2	1	2	2	...	...
UK: Scotland	3	3	3	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	3	3	3	4	4	
<i>Median</i>	2	2	2	2	3	
<i>Minimum</i>	1	0	0	0	1	
<i>Maximum</i>	14	14	14	19	13	

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	1
Belgium	1.3	1.2	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	1.6	1.9	2.1	1.7	2.7	68
Croatia	1.9	1.4	1.6	2.0	1.5	-20
Cyprus	0.3	1.1	0.3	1.2	1.5	448
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	1.7	1.6	2.2	1.1	1.5	-14
France	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.6	-44
Greece	...	...	0.2	...	...	...
Hungary	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.6	-22
Iceland	0.3	0.0	1.4	0.3	0.0	-100
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	1.5	1.6	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	0.9	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	1.7	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.2	-32
Portugal	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.6	...	...
Romania	...	...	2.8	2.4	1.9	...
Russia	12.8	12.9	12.4	8.5	...	...
Slovakia	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.1	28
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.7	...	...
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	30
UK: Northern Ireland	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.5	...	...
UK: Scotland	2.2	2.1	1.7	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.2	
<i>Median</i>	1.5	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.3	
<i>Minimum</i>	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	
<i>Maximum</i>	12.8	12.9	12.4	8.5	2.7	

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Albania	12	11	13	14	10	-18
Armenia	...	...	...	10	8	...
Austria	68	73	71	70	75	10
Belgium	41	47	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	3	4	4	4	5	47
Croatia	36	40	39	42	43	18
Cyprus	8	12	9	11	9	17
Czech Republic	30	32	30	26	29	-3
Denmark	113	118	120	117	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	96	...
Finland	202	213	210	205	197	-3
France	74	93	98	101	...	...
Georgia	13	13	14	28	27	102
Germany	82	89	95	99	102	24
Greece	...	...	8	...	...	...
Hungary	54	58	55	55	45	-17
Iceland	30	26	29	33	33	11
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	13	14	13	...	...	...
Latvia	27	29	23	19	19	-29
Lithuania	...	...	37	41	36	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	67	72	76	82	82	23
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	92	114	107	103	94	3
Portugal	53	51	52	53	...	...
Romania	59	1	8	46	32	-45
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	34	30	28	25	26	-23
Slovenia	32	41	40	41	37	16
Sweden	86	86	88	97	...	...
Switzerland	32	38	42	42	...	...
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	131	...	...
Ukraine	10	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	68	70	72	74	74	8
UK: Northern Ireland	67	71	69	78	...	...
UK: Scotland	272	293	297	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	60	64	62	61	51	
<i>Median</i>	47	47	41	46	36	
<i>Minimum</i>	3	1	4	4	5	
<i>Maximum</i>	272	293	297	205	197	

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Albania	2.4	1.9	1.9	2.6	2.1	-14
Armenia	3.6	4.6	4.1	3.6	3.1	-15
Austria	16.6	17.3	16.5	14.9	15.5	-7
Belgium	1.4	1.5	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.9	1.1	43
Croatia	16.3	17.1	14.0	14.6	14.3	-12
Cyprus	6.2	9.1	7.5	8.8	7.0	12
Czech Republic	5.0	5.2	4.7	4.4	4.2	-16
Denmark	17.3	16.3	17.4	16.7	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	5.6	...
Finland	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	13.7	14.0	13.8	14.9	...	...
Georgia	6.4	6.1	6.5	7.5	6.4	1
Germany	32.8	34.3	36.0	39.0	40.5	23
Greece	...	...	2.4	...	...	...
Hungary	49.6	51.8	45.8	48.7	38.9	-22
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	13.2	13.1	10.0	9.0	9.2	-31
Lithuania	...	...	6.7	7.2	6.6	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	16.6	17.1	15.9	16.2	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	4.4	4.9	4.4	3.7	2.8	-36
Portugal	4.7	4.7	4.4	4.1	...	...
Romania	...	...	2.6	2.3	2.5	...
Russia	27.1	29.5	30.0	28.4	...	...
Slovakia	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	3.8	> 1 000
Slovenia	10.1	9.9	8.3	7.9	8.4	-17
Sweden	8.3	8.5	8.8	9.1	...	...
Switzerland	5.6	7.4	8.4	8.5	...	...
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	2.2	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	3.4	2.3	2.5	3.0	...	...
UK: Scotland	28.0	26.0	23.5	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	12.2	12.6	11.4	11.2	10.1	
<i>Median</i>	7.3	8.8	7.9	7.9	6.4	
<i>Minimum</i>	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.1	
<i>Maximum</i>	49.6	51.8	45.8	48.7	40.5	

Table 3.2.1.7 Persons convicted per 100 000 population – Rape

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Albania	0.9	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.6	-29
Armenia	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	-50
Austria	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.4	-15
Belgium	4.8	5.2	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	2.4	2.1	2.5	3.4	3.6	52
Croatia	...	1.7	1.7	1.5	2.2	...
Cyprus	0.7	0.3	1.7	1.4	0.6	-9
Czech Republic	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.8	18
Denmark	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	2.1	...
Finland	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.8	43
France	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.9	...	...
Georgia	0.6	0.8	0.6	1.7	1.4	124
Germany	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	-11
Greece	...	...	0.2	...	...	...
Hungary	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.1	0.8	-41
Iceland	1.4	0.3	1.7	3.0	3.0	116
Ireland	...	...	...	0.7	...	...
Italy	2.3	2.6	2.3	...	...	...
Latvia	2.8	2.5	1.9	2.3	2.2	-22
Lithuania	...	...	7.4	5.4	5.7	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.4	-32
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	3.5	3.2	2.5	2.3	...
Portugal	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	...	...
Romania	3.6	2.6	2.1	2.1	2.0	-45
Russia	4.0	4.7	4.6	4.9	4.8	21
Slovakia	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	0.8	-41
Slovenia	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.7	1.8	38
Sweden	1.5	1.7	4.9	4.7	...	...
Switzerland	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.8	...	...
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	6.1	...	...
Ukraine	1.5	...	...	0.9	...	...
UK: England & Wales	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	27
UK: Northern Ireland	0.6	1.1	0.5	0.6	...	...
UK: Scotland	1.1	1.4	1.2	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	
<i>Median</i>	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.8	
<i>Minimum</i>	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	
<i>Maximum</i>	4.8	5.2	7.4	6.1	5.7	

Table 3.2.1.8 Persons convicted per 100 000 population – Sexual assault

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	0.2	0.0	...
Austria	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.1	21
Belgium	1.0	1.2	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	41
Croatia	...	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.6	...
Cyprus	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.0	-100
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	1.1	...
Finland	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	9.3	9.7	9.9	9.8	...	...
Georgia	0.3	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.7	106
Germany	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	-12
Greece	...	...	0.2	...	...	...
Hungary	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.5	2
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	15.9	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	3.8	3.0	4.0	4.1	3.6	-5
Lithuania	...	...	0.2	0.0	0.0	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	4.6	4.3	4.3	4.2	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.9	...	...
Romania	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	168
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.5	221
Slovenia	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.6	1.3	99
Sweden	6.6	6.8	4.8	5.4	...	...
Switzerland	3.8	4.2	4.0	4.3	...	...
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	4.8	5.4	5.6	5.3	3.9	-19
UK: Northern Ireland	3.8	4.4	3.7	4.7	...	...
UK: Scotland	2.1	2.1	1.9	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.9	1.1	
<i>Median</i>	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.7	
<i>Minimum</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
<i>Maximum</i>	9.3	9.7	9.9	15.9	3.9	

Table 3.2.1.9 Persons convicted per 100 000 population – Sexual abuse of minors

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Albania	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	-53
Armenia	...	...	...	0.1	0.2	...
Austria	2.4	2.3	2.2	1.6	2.0	-14
Belgium	4.5	4.6	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	1.6	2.0	2.2	2.6	2.0	25
Croatia	...	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.7	...
Cyprus	0.3	0.4	1.6	0.9	2.8	905
Czech Republic	3.9	4.0	3.2	3.1	3.2	-16
Denmark	2.0	2.2	2.8	2.7	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	0.5	...
Finland	2.4	3.9	4.3	4.9	5.2	116
France	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.5	-11
Greece	...	...	0.1	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	4.8	6.8	4.4	3.6	5.0	3
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	0.2	0.3	...	...	...	...
Latvia	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.6	22
Lithuania	...	...	0.4	0.6	0.4	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	1.8	2.1	1.8	1.7	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	1.5	2.4	2.0	1.9	1.7	15
Portugal	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	...	...
Romania	...	...	...	0.5	0.6	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	3.4	3.4	3.1	2.7	2.1	-37
Slovenia	2.9	2.3	2.7	3.1	3.0	6
Sweden	2.1	2.0	0.1	0.5	...	...
Switzerland	6.6	6.3	6.5	6.4	...	...
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	3.5	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	1.5	1.6	1.6	2.0	3.5	127
UK: Northern Ireland	0.9	1.3	2.1	1.0	...	...
UK: Scotland	1.1	1.4	1.3	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.1	
<i>Median</i>	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.7	2.0	
<i>Minimum</i>	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	
<i>Maximum</i>	6.6	6.8	6.5	6.4	5.2	

Table 3.2.1.10 Persons convicted per 100 000 population – Robbery

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Albania	7	5	6	3	3	-64
Armenia	3	5	4	3	3	5
Austria	7	9	9	9	10	37
Belgium	25	26	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	16	16	15	19	19	15
Croatia	...	5	7	8	10	...
Cyprus	2	3	4	4	4	66
Czech Republic	16	17	16	15	14	-8
Denmark	6	6	7	7	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	27	...
Finland	12	9	10	9	11	-10
France	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	11	16	18	40	32	194
Germany	13	14	13	13	13	0
Greece	...	...	1	...	...	...
Hungary	17	15	17	16	14	-14
Iceland	3	11	7	7	6	104
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	12	13	13	...	...	...
Latvia	40	42	31	29	25	-39
Lithuania	...	...	54	50	39	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	24	24	21	18	18	-25
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	31	42	36	31	22	-28
Portugal	19	17	15	18	...	...
Romania	14	11	13	13	11	-23
Russia	17	18	20	20	20	18
Slovakia	13	11	10	9	11	-9
Slovenia	6	4	6	6	6	-2
Sweden	10	9	10	10	...	...
Switzerland	10	11	12	11	...	...
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	16	...	...
Ukraine	24	28	29	32	31	27
UK: England & Wales	14	14	13	15	16	18
UK: Northern Ireland	11	9	8	9	...	...
UK: Scotland	14	12	9	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	14	15	14	16	16	
<i>Median</i>	13	12	12	13	14	
<i>Minimum</i>	2	3	1	3	3	
<i>Maximum</i>	40	42	54	50	39	

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Albania	34	34	33	38	34	1
Armenia	27	35	30	24	25	-8
Austria	116	121	118	107	108	-7
Belgium	76	81	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	195	183	172	166	157	-19
Croatia	103	105	101	111	112	8
Cyprus	36	62	59	48	72	100
Czech Republic	150	150	144	141	159	6
Denmark	327	340	325	279	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	176	...
Finland	695	615	598	582	624	-10
France	133	154	152	153	...	...
Georgia	40	41	52	87	84	113
Germany	205	208	198	184	181	-12
Greece	...	...	23	...	...	...
Hungary	272	261	258	248	198	-27
Iceland	125	125	130	96	92	-26
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	60	63	51	...	...	...
Latvia	189	173	142	138	126	-33
Lithuania	...	...	190	177	154	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	183	79	157	150	133	-28
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	168	219	206	175	146	-14
Portugal	46	40	36	39	...	...
Romania	125	112	104	83	65	-48
Russia	171	202	220	208	212	24
Slovakia	135	123	113	103	112	-17
Slovenia	96	111	102	108	108	12
Sweden	269	286	278	267	...	...
Switzerland	169	188	176	171	...	...
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	163	...	...
Ukraine	178	170	127	85	71	-60
UK: England & Wales	226	209	194	184	196	-13
UK: Northern Ireland	123	125	121	117	...	...
UK: Scotland	330	328	292	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	167	165	158	153	145	
<i>Median</i>	142	138	142	141	126	
<i>Minimum</i>	27	34	23	24	25	
<i>Maximum</i>	695	615	598	582	624	

Table 3.2.1.12 Persons convicted per 100 000 population – (Theft) Burglary: Total

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	27	23	34	17	19	-31
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	51	53	52	58	60	18
Cyprus	18	34	35	28	44	143
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	44	42	42	37	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	22	24	23	22	22	-2
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	124	111	91	73	64	-49
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	95	91	83	83	74	-22
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	78	91	75	59	44	-44
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	...	...	...	40	32	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	45	44	41	34	34	-24
Slovenia	38	42	32	45	37	-2
Sweden	12	12	11	10	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	21	20	19	20	20	-7
UK: Northern Ireland	35	36	32	31	...	...
UK: Scotland	50	47	39	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	47	48	44	40	41	
<i>Median</i>	41	42	37	35	37	
<i>Minimum</i>	12	12	11	10	19	
<i>Maximum</i>	124	111	91	83	74	

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Denmark	16.8	14.8	16.6	14.8	...	...
Germany	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.2	14
Romania	...	...	...	0.5	0.2	...
Slovakia	9.8	9.4	8.8	7.0	7.5	-23
UK: England & Wales	27.5	25.5	24.0	23.2	24.3	-12
UK: Northern Ireland	13.4	14.6	14.2	13.9	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	14.1	13.4	13.3	10.4	...	...
<i>Median</i>	13.4	14.6	14.2	10.5	...	...
<i>Minimum</i>	2.8	2.9	3.0	0.5	...	...
<i>Maximum</i>	27.5	25.5	24.0	23.2	...	...

Table 3.2.1.14 Persons convicted per 100 000 population – Theft: Theft of a motor vehicle

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Armenia	...	...	...	0	1	...
Croatia	3	4	2	3	2	-13
Denmark	29	25	23	18	...	...
Finland	13	17	18	16	13	0
Greece	...	...	0	...	...	...
Romania	...	...	1	2	1	...
Slovakia	1	2	1	1	1	79
Sweden	18	14	13	13	...	...
UK: England & Wales	9	8	7	7	7	-26
UK: Northern Ireland	21	21	18	18	...	...
UK: Scotland	22	19	17	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	14	14	10	9	4	...
<i>Median</i>	15	16	10	7	2	...
<i>Minimum</i>	1	2	0	0	1	...
<i>Maximum</i>	29	25	23	18	13	...

Table 3.2.1.15 Persons convicted per 100 000 population – Fraud

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Albania	4	3	4	3	4	9
Armenia	...	...	...	4	4	...
Austria	37	39	40	38	36	-1
Belgium	19	18	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	7	8	10	12	12	66
Croatia	29	28	23	26	26	-8
Cyprus	5	7	7	7	6	21
Czech Republic	...	50	42	36	35	...
Denmark	12	12	12	13	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	19	...
Finland	64	71	71	70	74	15
France	8	10	11	12	...	...
Georgia	3	4	4	14	16	426
Germany	96	120	138	133	135	41
Greece	...	...	2	...	...	...
Hungary	55	55	57	56	53	-3
Iceland	25	20	10	21	20	-23
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	6	6	7	...	...	...
Latvia	9	9	8	6	9	3
Lithuania	...	...	21	19	21	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	5	6	6	6	7	22
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	84	109	109	100	83	-1
Portugal	6	7	6	6	...	...
Romania	16	12	10	8	8	-51
Russia	8	12	18	23	...	...
Slovakia	41	37	33	21	13	-68
Slovenia	27	32	34	34	50	85
Sweden	16	17	18	21	...	...
Switzerland	20	20	22	21	...	...
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	21	...	...
Ukraine	4	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	34	34	35	34	37	8
UK: Northern Ireland	18	21	19	19	...	...
UK: Scotland	29	27	23	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	25	28	28	28	32	
<i>Median</i>	17	19	18	21	20	
<i>Minimum</i>	3	3	2	3	4	
<i>Maximum</i>	96	120	138	133	135	

Table 3.2.1.16 Persons convicted per 100 000 population – Offences against computer data and systems

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Albania	0.0	...	...	...	0.0	...
Armenia	...	...	...	0.0	0.0	...
Austria	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	-47
Belgium	0.6	1.9	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	0.1	0.0	...	0.1	0.4	180
Cyprus	...	...	...	0.0	0.1	...
Czech Republic	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	...
Denmark	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.1	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	0.8	...
Finland	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	48
France	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.6	-4
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	0.0	0.1	0.1	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	39
Portugal	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.7	...	...
Romania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	...
Slovenia	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.1	-25
Sweden	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	...	...
Switzerland	9.2	10.8	9.1	10.4	...	...
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	0.3	...	...
Ukraine	0.0	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.4	
<i>Median</i>	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
<i>Minimum</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
<i>Maximum</i>	9.2	10.8	9.1	10.4	3.6	

Table 3.2.1.17 Persons convicted per 100 000 population – Money laundering

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Albania	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Armenia	...	...	...	0.0	0.0	...
Austria	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	98
Belgium	1.8	2.4	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	0.1	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	0.0	0.1	0.3	1.3	0.9	...
Czech Republic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	0.8	...
Finland	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	...
France	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.7	296
Greece	...	...	0.8	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	0.9	1.1	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	0.0	0.0	0.3	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.9	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	> 1 000
Portugal	0.1	0.0	...	...	...	...
Romania	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-72
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	-1
Slovenia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.7	...	...
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	15
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	0.0	0.0	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	
<i>Median</i>	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	
<i>Minimum</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
<i>Maximum</i>	2.0	2.4	1.9	1.7	0.9	

Table 3.2.1.18 Persons convicted per 100 000 population – Corruption

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Albania	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.5	11
Armenia	...	...	...	0.2	0.1	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	0.1	0.2	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	0.4	0.4	0.9	1.1	1.3	217
Croatia	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.0	1.2	38
Cyprus	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.5	...
Czech Republic	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.7	1.1	56
Denmark	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	4.1	...
Finland	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	...
France	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	...	...
Georgia	3.0	6.5	10.7	14.0	21.1	608
Germany	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	-25
Greece	...	...	1.0	...	...	...
Hungary	3.6	3.0	3.0	3.5	2.5	-32
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	0.9	0.8	...	...	...	...
Latvia	0.9	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.6	184
Lithuania	...	...	1.1	8.2	8.1	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	2.1	3.5	4.5	5.0	6.5	208
Portugal	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	...	...
Romania	0.0	0.1	1.4	1.4	1.3	> 1 000
Russia	1.5	0.8	2.5	3.0	3.6	131
Slovakia	0.7	1.0	0.9	1.3	3.6	407
Slovenia	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.7	148
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	...	...
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	1.1	...	...
Ukraine	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.5	35
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	...	...
UK: Scotland	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.9	3.2	
<i>Median</i>	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.8	1.3	
<i>Minimum</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	
<i>Maximum</i>	3.6	6.5	10.7	14.0	21.1	

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Albania	6	5	7	12	8	27
Armenia	9	9	10	10	11	28
Austria	56	70	74	70	66	19
Belgium	42	41	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	7	10	12	21	15	124
Croatia	79	88	78	86	81	3
Cyprus	21	39	42	23	48	130
Czech Republic	13	13	13	14	16	22
Denmark	112	144	232	250	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	34	...
Finland	143	148	151	140	132	-8
France	43	50	58	63	...	...
Georgia	30	31	27	56	101	238
Germany	68	72	74	76	69	3
Greece	...	...	18	...	...	...
Hungary	16	14	20	24	23	40
Iceland	108	149	197	184	146	35
Ireland	...	...	...	218	...	...
Italy	37	42	38	...	...	...
Latvia	32	31	26	22	25	-23
Lithuania	...	...	27	29	28	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	61	55	52	55	48	-22
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	26	44	53	53	54	109
Portugal	23	19	18	21	...	...
Romania	2	2	3	3	2	16
Russia	58	41	44	55	65	11
Slovakia	11	12	11	13	14	27
Slovenia	17	20	14	20	18	12
Sweden	113	120	131	153	...	...
Switzerland	196	223	211	209	...	...
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	25	...	...
Ukraine	63	72	69	68	67	7
UK: England & Wales	97	74	73	74	82	-15
UK: Northern Ireland	29	35	35	42	...	...
UK: Scotland	144	149	143	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	55	61	63	70	50	
<i>Median</i>	39	42	42	54	48	
<i>Minimum</i>	2	2	3	3	2	
<i>Maximum</i>	196	223	232	250	146	

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Albania	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.9	45
Armenia	...	...	...	1.4	2.7	...
Austria	14.4	17.7	16.6	17.8	17.1	19
Belgium	40.7	40.6	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	375
Croatia	12.0	12.9	13.8	16.6	18.5	55
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	10.6	11.2	11.1	12.3	11.5	9
Denmark	22.7	25.8	31.4	28.4	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	26.4	...
Finland	50.8	52.3	54.4	51.2	48.2	-5
France	15.1	15.9	16.6	17.0	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	4.7	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	1.2	1.2	...	...	...	...
Latvia	28.5	22.7	16.0	16.0	18.1	-37
Lithuania	...	...	6.2	7.5	6.4	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	2.2	3.6	4.1	3.5	2.9	33
Portugal	12.3	10.5	9.0	11.1	...	...
Romania	0.2	1.7	2.5	2.7	2.1	832
Russia	12.9	41.1	41.7	51.7	...	...
Slovakia	7.7	8.1	7.0	5.6	5.8	-24
Slovenia	11.9	15.8	10.5	17.3	16.7	40
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	96.8	110.1	91.3	87.4	...	...
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	10.7	...	...
Ukraine	11.6	12.4	13.4	12.5	13.1	13
UK: England & Wales	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.5	-26
UK: Northern Ireland	7.0	10.6	8.6	9.1	...	...
UK: Scotland	32.0	35.5	33.5	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	17.9	20.6	18.0	17.4	12.1	
<i>Median</i>	11.9	12.6	10.8	11.7	9.0	
<i>Minimum</i>	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	
<i>Maximum</i>	96.8	110.1	91.3	87.4	48.2	

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Albania	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	0.9	0.5	0.9	1.1	1.2	43
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	9.7	12.2	13.1	12.4	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	7.1	6.5	6.4	5.8	5.8	-18
France	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.9	1.1	239
Germany	13.5	14.3	14.5	14.6	12.8	-6
Greece	...	0.6	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	0.9	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.6	71
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.7	48
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	11.4	14.4	16.6	15.2	...	...
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	4.9	5.1	6.0	5.8	3.3	
<i>Median</i>	0.9	1.1	2.0	1.9	1.2	
<i>Minimum</i>	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	
<i>Maximum</i>	13.5	14.4	16.6	15.2	12.8	

Notes on Tables 3.2.1.1 to 3.2.1.21

Albania: Persons convicted by a military court are excluded.

Armenia: Sexual abuse of minors refers to sexual acts with a person obviously under 16, by a person of 18 years or more.

Belgium: No rule of principal offence is applied

Denmark: Major traffic offences includes drunken driving and traffic accidents under influence of alcohol. Minor traffic code offences are excluded.

France: Data for money laundering are not included at the ordinary statistical edition and may use different counting rules (counting offences rather than convicted persons). Data for robbery (*vol avec violence*) are not available at conviction level

Germany: During the period 2003 – 2006 data refer to former West Germany and to Berlin only. In 2007, data refer to the whole of Germany.

Netherlands: In the Netherlands many cases are dealt with by the prosecution by imposing a fine (a 'transactie'). The case is not brought before a court and, technically, the offender does not admit guilt, so these cases are excluded from the tables in Chapter 3. However, there is a kind of criminal record, so a 'transactie' could also be considered as a conviction. If these cases were included, the total number of convictions for 2007 would have been around 1 200 per 100 000 population.

For completed homicide the number of convictions reflects those offenders that were convicted for homicides *committed* in the year of reference.

Russia: For 2007, figures are given to reveal and include all convictions, even those that have not come into legal force by the end of the period.

Sweden: Attempts etc. are included in all figures

Switzerland: Computer fraud are included under the offences against computer data and systems, but are excluded under the total for fraud.

Turkey: Conviction statistics include, in addition to regular criminal courts, also specialised courts: Courts of Criminal Enforcement, Traffic courts, and Intellectual property courts. Rape data for 2006 includes also other sexual assaults. Due to a change in the Criminal Code in 2005, major traffic offences are not being counted separately anymore.

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

3.2.2 Number of females, minors, and aliens among convicted persons in 2006

Table 3.2.2.1 Percentage of females, minors, aliens, and aliens from EU countries among convicted persons in 2006 – Criminal offences: Total

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Albania	231	7.3	3.7	...	...
Armenia	101	5.9	5.2	...	...
Austria	524	14.3	6.7	29.7	...
Belgium	1 805	15.7	0.5	18.2	50.8
Bosnia-Herzegovina	474	...	0.0	...	...
Bulgaria	397	8.2	9.8	3.0	...
Croatia	567	9.8	3.9	6.3	...
Cyprus	191	7.5	2.2	38.7	...
Czech Republic	675	14.3	4.0	5.8	42.7
Denmark	3 466	17.2	5.8	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	4 158	17.5	5.0	7.0	40.6
France	1 032	9.5	8.9	11.9	...
Georgia	385	5.9	5.9	1.4	...
Germany	1 088	18.1	7.6	22.8	...
Greece	665	12.3	4.9	...	...
Hungary	1 054	15.9	8.4	4.4	...
Iceland	1 051	15.8	...	...	...
Ireland	5 356	...	...	...	...
Italy	406	13.6	1.1	26.0	...
Latvia	435	8.4	13.5	1.0	...
Lithuania	543	9.7	10.0	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	347	10.7	10.6	...	...
Netherlands	762	12.0	9.2	...	...
Norway	304	13.1	6.1	11.2	...
Poland	1 214	8.2	0.2	1.4	...
Portugal	664	8.4	3.8	8.8	...
Romania	304	7.0	9.4	1.2	...
Russia	639	13.1	9.0	...	...
Slovakia	478	14.0	6.1	3.0	18.0
Slovenia	430	11.2	5.9	5.3	...
Sweden	1 318	17.5	11.3	...	...
Switzerland	1 496	15.2	12.5	47.5	41.5
TFYR of Macedonia	496	5.8	8.3	...	...
Turkey	1 290	6.9	2.4	...	...
Ukraine	344	13.0	8.7	1.1	...
UK: England & Wales	2 646	19.5	6.6	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	1 513	13.0	4.8	...	...
UK: Scotland	1 314	15.7	0.2	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	1 057	12	6	12	39
<i>Median</i>	651	13	6	6	41
<i>Minimum</i>	101	6	0	1	18
<i>Maximum</i>	5 356	20	14	48	51

Table 3.2.2.2 Percentage of females, minors, aliens, and aliens from EU countries among convicted persons in 2006 – Criminal offences: Major traffic offences

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Albania	8	0.4	1.6	...	...
Armenia	7	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	1 425	16.7	0.4	15.6	55.6
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	12	4.7	2.0	1.7	...
Croatia	45	11.5	0.8	6.3	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	98	...	...	...	...
Denmark	201	9.0	1.1	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	2 745	15.9	3.4	6.6	46.0
France	423	7.8	1.0	9.9	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	255	14.3	3.9	17.7	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	178	6.9	1.4	3.1	...
Iceland	431	11.9	...	...	...
Ireland	5 311	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	25	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	16	9.5	1.6	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	178	8.5	0.7	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	410	2.9	0.0	0.7	42.9
Portugal	336	4.4	4.0	10.7	...
Romania	41	0.8	1.7	...	...
Russia	7	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	49	5.5	1.8	0.9	65.2
Slovenia	23	15.2	1.9	...	...
Sweden	296	11.0	7.5	...	...
Switzerland	765	12.5	7.5	42.3	59.5
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	0	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	11	4.8	8.8	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	163	12.8	0.5	...	...
UK: Scotland	154	13.7	0.0	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	486	9	2	11	54
<i>Median</i>	159	9	2	7	56
<i>Minimum</i>	0	0	0	1	43
<i>Maximum</i>	5 311	17	9	42	65

Table 3.2.2.3 Percentage of females, minors, aliens, and aliens from EU countries among convicted persons in 2006 – Intentional homicide: Total

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Albania	7	3.6	2.7	...	...
Armenia	1	...	...	...	...
Austria	1	18.5	3.1	30.8	...
Belgium	2	5.4	0.0	33.2	52.5
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	2	9.0	6.9	3.2	...
Croatia	5	7.0	4.0	10.4	...
Cyprus	2	0.0	0.0	36.8	...
Czech Republic	1	14.0	5.8	12.4	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	3	11.0	2.9	7.0	0.0
France	1	11.7	6.7	15.9	...
Georgia	11	4.8	8.3	...	...
Germany	1	10.1	6.9	29.4	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	3	11.7	9.4	2.3	...
Iceland	2	0.0	...	...	...
Ireland	0	...	...	...	...
Italy	2	4.3	1.2	...	...
Latvia	4	9.9	5.9	...	...
Lithuania	6	5.2	8.1	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	7	9.3	9.4	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	2	11.8	1.8	1.1	0.0
Portugal	2	3.7	2.5	10.4	...
Romania	4	6.3	7.2	...	...
Russia	13	...	7.3	...	...
Slovakia	1	12.5	8.3	4.2	50.0
Slovenia	2	4.5	4.5	...	...
Sweden	2	11.7	6.1	...	...
Switzerland	1	8.6	7.5	50.5	19.1
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	19	4.1	4.2	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	3	6.4	3.8	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	2	3.4	0.0	...	...
UK: Scotland	3	13.0	1.9	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	4	8	5	18	24
<i>Median</i>	2	8	5	11	19
<i>Minimum</i>	0	0	0	1	0
<i>Maximum</i>	19	18	9	51	53

Table 3.2.2.4 Percentage of females, minors, aliens, and aliens from EU countries among convicted persons in 2006 – Intentional homicide: Completed

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Albania	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	1	18.4	4.1	34.7	...
Belgium	1	6.6	0.0	32.0	56.4
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	2	11.3	9.0	2.3	...
Croatia	2	8.0	1.1	11.4	...
Cyprus	1	0.0	0.0	55.6	...
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	1	14.3	5.4	17.9	0.0
France	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	1	10.9	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	2	10.7	10.7	1.9	...
Iceland	0	0.0	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	2	4.0	1.4	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	1	5.6	5.6	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	2	...	...	...	...
Portugal	2	3.6	1.8	8.4	...
Romania	2	8.0	8.8	...	...
Russia	9	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	1	9.8	9.8	4.9	50.0
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	1	7.8	11.8	51.0	11.5
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	1	3.8	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	2	3.7	0.0	...	...
UK: Scotland	2	10.6	2.4	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	2	8	5	22	...
<i>Median</i>	1	8	4	15	...
<i>Minimum</i>	0	0	0	2	...
<i>Maximum</i>	9	18	12	56	...

Table 3.2.2.5 Percentage of females, minors, aliens, and aliens from EU countries among convicted persons in 2006 – Bodily injury (Assault): Total

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Albania	14.2	5.4	3.8	...	...
Armenia	10.5	...	...	...	...
Austria	70.2	7.3	8.7	24.5	...
Belgium	46.5	4.2	0.0	19.6	37.4
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	4.1	2.9	9.0	1.6	...
Croatia	42.3	4.6	2.7	2.1	...
Cyprus	11.0	1.2	8.2	21.2	...
Czech Republic	26.1	6.0	5.8	5.4	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	205.3	12.7	9.2	6.3	25.4
France	100.6	8.2	14.6	11.7	...
Georgia	28.4	4.5	4.1	...	...
Germany	98.7	8.6	19.3	24.5	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	54.9	9.3	7.9	1.7	...
Iceland	32.9	4.0	...	...	...
Ireland	0.7	...	...	...	...
Italy	13.6	12.3	0.9	...	...
Latvia	19.4	8.6	6.3	...	...
Lithuania	38.3	9.2	6.8	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	82.4	10.0	10.6	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	103.3	4.0	0.2	0.2	24.7
Portugal	53.0	16.7	2.2	4.6	...
Romania	46.2	10.2	4.0	...	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	25.0	5.1	7.4	0.9	50.0
Slovenia	41.1	3.9	7.4	...	...
Sweden	96.8	11.4	19.1	...	...
Switzerland	41.8	9.4	20.8	58.0	27.7
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	130.7	7.9	3.8	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	74.0	10.3	18.7	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	77.8	14.6	7.6	...	...
UK: Scotland	296.2	15.9	0.2	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	63	8	8	13	33
<i>Median</i>	44	8	7	6	28
<i>Minimum</i>	1	1	0	0	25
<i>Maximum</i>	296	17	21	58	50

Table 3.2.2.6 Percentage of females, minors, aliens, and aliens from EU countries among convicted persons in 2006 – Bodily injury (Assault): Aggravated bodily injury

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Albania	2.6	3.7	12.2	...	...
Armenia	3.6	...	...	...	...
Austria	14.9	3.9	7.6	28.2	...
Belgium	1.5	8.5	0.0	26.1	52.5
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	0.9	2.9	2.9	1.5	...
Croatia	14.6	4.8	4.3	1.9	...
Cyprus	8.8	1.5	10.3	20.6	...
Czech Republic	4.4	8.5	7.8	9.6	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	...	...	...	...	...
France	14.9	10.2	11.2	13.6	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	39.0	9.4	27.7	25.8	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	48.7	8.2	6.5	1.8	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	9.0	8.8	8.3	...	...
Lithuania	6.9	10.6	8.9	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	16.2	8.1	13.8	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	3.7	5.7	0.1	0.8	0.0
Portugal	4.1	9.9	4.1	6.2	...
Romania	2.3	3.4	6.1	...	...
Russia	28.4	...	8.1	...	...
Slovakia	1.0	25.0	59.6	0.0	...
Slovenia	7.8	1.3	8.3	...	...
Sweden	9.1	5.3	15.0	...	...
Switzerland	8.5	10.5	9.7	61.1	22.6
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	2.2	3.5	3.9	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	3.0	7.5	5.7	...	...
UK: Scotland	23.4	8.1	0.8	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	11	7	10	15	...
<i>Median</i>	8	8	8	10	...
<i>Minimum</i>	1	1	0	0	...
<i>Maximum</i>	49	25	60	61	...

Table 3.2.2.7 Percentage of females, minors, aliens, and aliens from EU countries among convicted persons in 2006 – Rape

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Albania	1	0.0	8.7	...	...
Armenia	0	...	...	...	...
Austria	2	0.6	6.7	36.5	...
Belgium	5	1.7	0.6	19.6	26.7
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	3	0.4	10.9	0.8	...
Croatia	2	2.0	8.1	5.1	...
Cyprus	1	0.0	18.2	27.3	...
Czech Republic	1	0.7	8.0	16.1	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	1	0.0	5.7	24.3	29.4
France	3	1.5	29.8	8.4	...
Georgia	2	...	5.4	...	...
Germany	2	0.9	12.6	34.9	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	1	0.9	15.0	0.9	...
Iceland	3	0.0	...	...	...
Ireland	1	...	...	...	...
Italy	3	1.3	2.4	25.9	...
Latvia	2	...	7.7	...	...
Lithuania	6	1.0	17.2	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	2	2.1	19.6	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	2	0.6	0.6	0.9	22.2
Portugal	0	...	...	...	...
Romania	2	0.2	23.5	...	...
Russia	5	...	15.9	...	...
Slovakia	1	0.0	7.8	1.6	0.0
Slovenia	2	0.0	5.6	...	...
Sweden	5	0.7	8.5	...	...
Switzerland	2	...	14.0	68.4	19.4
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	6	5.1	7.6	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	2	0.7	9.8	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	1	0.0	9.1	...	...
UK: Scotland	1	0.0	0.0	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	2	1	10	19	20
<i>Median</i>	2	1	8	18	22
<i>Minimum</i>	0	0	0	1	0
<i>Maximum</i>	6	6	30	68	29

Table 3.2.2.8 Percentage of females, minors, aliens, and aliens from EU countries among convicted persons in 2006 – Sexual assault

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Albania	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	0	...	...	...	...
Austria	1	1.6	3.1	18.8	...
Belgium	1	1.6	0.0	16.3	20.0
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	0	0.0	47.1	0.0	...
Croatia	1	...	3.7	...	...
Cyprus	1	0.0	0.0	20.0	...
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	...	...	...	...	...
France	10	1.2	27.4	8.4	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	2	1.5	13.8	26.7	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	1	2.1	27.1	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	16	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	4	17.2	14.0	...	...
Lithuania	0	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	4	1.4	24.5	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	1	12.0	4.0	6.0	...
Romania	0	3.6	14.3	...	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	0	0.0	57.1	0.0	...
Slovenia	1	0.0	16.7	...	...
Sweden	5	1.0	7.7	...	...
Switzerland	4	2.2	40.9	52.9	39.5
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	4	0.8	12.0	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	5	2.4	7.3	...	...
UK: Scotland	2	1.1	5.3	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	3	3	17	17	...
<i>Median</i>	1	1	14	16	...
<i>Minimum</i>	0	0	0	0	...
<i>Maximum</i>	16	17	57	53	...

Table 3.2.2.9 Percentage of females, minors, aliens, and aliens from EU countries among convicted persons in 2006 – Sexual abuse of minors

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Albania	0	0.0	25.0	...	...
Armenia	0	...	...	...	...
Austria	2	0.7	5.1	11.6	...
Belgium	5	2.1	0.2	11.6	55.4
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	3	0.5	18.4	0.5	...
Croatia	2	2.7	17.3	1.3	...
Cyprus	1	0.0	0.0	28.6	...
Czech Republic	3	2.8	28.4	4.9	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	5	1.1	4.6	5.4	42.9
France	0	2.9	1.4	5.7	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	3	1.7	12.5	11.9	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	4	0.0	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	0	1.7	0.0	...	...
Latvia	0	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	0	0.0	7.1	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	2	1.1	21.5	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	2	0.7	1.7	0.1	0.0
Portugal	2	4.8	3.0	6.7	...
Romania	0	1.0	25.0	...	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	3	2.1	32.2	1.4	100.0
Slovenia	3	0.0	4.8	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	0	0.0	23.8	...	...
Switzerland	6	2.3	24.0	34.7	41.0
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	4	5.6	9.3	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	2	1.0	8.0	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	1	0.0	0.0	...	...
UK: Scotland	1	0.0	1.5	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	2	1	11	10	48
<i>Median</i>	2	1	8	6	43
<i>Minimum</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Maximum</i>	6	6	32	35	100

Table 3.2.2.10 Percentage of females, minors, aliens, and aliens from EU countries among convicted persons in 2006 – Robbery

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Albania	3	2.9	6.8	...	...
Armenia	3	...	...	...	...
Austria	9	5.6	31.3	39.8	...
Belgium	26	6.3	0.6	42.2	28.0
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	19	3.8	18.9	0.6	...
Croatia	10	4.9	19.3	5.1	...
Cyprus	4	2.9	0.0	47.1	...
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	9	9.1	19.5	18.5	31.0
France	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	13	6.9	36.7	31.5	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	16	8.1	34.0	1.9	...
Iceland	7	9.5	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	13	7.1	4.3	30.1	...
Latvia	29	5.5	25.2	...	...
Lithuania	41	4.1	28.3	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	18	8.0	31.4	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	31	3.9	0.8	0.4	6.0
Portugal	18	4.9	18.7	9.7	...
Romania	13	4.2	29.1	...	...
Russia	20	...	17.5	...	...
Slovakia	9	7.2	40.8	1.3	16.7
Slovenia	5	1.8	22.9	...	...
Sweden	10	4.6	30.2	...	...
Switzerland	11	6.1	38.9	61.4	22.5
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	16	3.0	15.1	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	15	10.6	45.7	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	9	2.7	7.4	...	...
UK: Scotland	9	10.6	1.1	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	14	6	21	22	21
<i>Median</i>	13	6	20	18	23
<i>Minimum</i>	3	2	0	0	6
<i>Maximum</i>	41	11	46	61	31

Table 3.2.2.11 Percentage of females, minors, aliens, and aliens from EU countries among convicted persons in 2006 – Theft: Total

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Albania	38	2.9	14.1	...	...
Armenia	24	...	...	...	...
Austria	107	20.5	9.2	45.1	...
Belgium	80	11.0	0.6	41.0	37.2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	166	5.5	16.2	0.4	...
Croatia	111	6.5	9.4	4.8	...
Cyprus	48	6.0	4.6	38.6	...
Czech Republic	141	11.3	6.8	6.1	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	582	27.1	8.9	8.6	32.1
France	153	11.7	25.1	12.2	...
Georgia	87	9.9	15.1	...	...
Germany	184	25.5	14.3	26.5	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	248	16.1	17.2	1.8	...
Iceland	96	16.5	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	62	19.2	3.6	39.7	...
Latvia	138	7.4	22.6	...	...
Lithuania	162	8.1	15.2	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	150	17.2	14.0	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	175	9.1	0.4	0.4	4.1
Portugal	39	8.4	9.4	5.5	...
Romania	83	4.5	20.5	...	...
Russia	208	...	11.9	...	...
Slovakia	103	14.3	16.9	0.7	78.9
Slovenia	108	10.9	10.7	...	...
Sweden	267	35.8	20.6	...	...
Switzerland	171	23.9	35.0	54.3	25.8
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	163	7.8	6.7	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	184	20.0	16.5	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	117	17.3	12.7	...	...
UK: Scotland	291	20.1	0.2	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	150	14	13	19	36
<i>Median</i>	139	11	13	9	32
<i>Minimum</i>	24	3	0	0	4
<i>Maximum</i>	582	36	35	54	79

Table 3.2.2.12 Percentage of females, minors, aliens, and aliens from EU countries among convicted persons in 2006 – (Theft) Burglary: Total

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Albania	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	17	5.9	18.7	41.9	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	58	3.2	13.1	3.7	...
Cyprus	28	1.4	6.9	43.1	...
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	37	3.4	19.4	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	...	...	...	...	...
France	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	22	5.5	27.0	24.8	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	73	3.9	28.3	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	83	14.7	20.1	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	59	2.3	0.8	0.3	15.8
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	40	3.5	22.6	...	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	34	32.6	26.6	0.6	45.5
Slovenia	38	4.6	19.0	...	...
Sweden	10	11.6	16.3	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	43	4.8	26.9	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	31	2.4	15.2	...	...
UK: Scotland	39	4.9	0.2	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	41	7	17	19	...
<i>Median</i>	38	5	19	14	...
<i>Minimum</i>	10	1	0	0	...
<i>Maximum</i>	83	33	28	43	...

Table 3.2.2.13 Percentage of females, minors, aliens, and aliens from EU countries among convicted persons in 2006 – (Theft) Burglary: Domestic Burglary

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Germany	3	8.9	29.2	26.0	...
Romania	0	13.1	4.7	...	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	7	6.1	28.3	1.1	75.0
UK: England & Wales	23	6.2	27.0	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	14	2.9	14.9	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	9	7	21	...	...
<i>Median</i>	7	6	27	...	...
<i>Minimum</i>	0	3	5	...	...
<i>Maximum</i>	23	13	29	...	...

Table 3.2.2.14 Percentage of females, minors, aliens, and aliens from EU countries among convicted persons in 2006 – Theft: Theft of a motor vehicle

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Armenia	0	...	...	...	...
Croatia	3	1.4	10.6	7.0	...
Finland	14	10.3	24.6	3.7	60.7
Romania	2	0.8	24.5	...	...
Slovakia	1	3.8	5.7	1.9	0.0
Sweden	13	5.9	31.0	...	...
UK: England & Wales	7	5.1	34.1	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	18	6.7	9.2	...	...
UK: Scotland	17	4.5	2.3	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	8	5	18	...	...
<i>Median</i>	7	5	18	...	...
<i>Minimum</i>	0	1	2	...	...
<i>Maximum</i>	18	10	34	...	...

Table 3.2.2.15 Percentage of females, minors, aliens, and aliens from EU countries among convicted persons in 2006 – Fraud

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Albania	3	7.8	0.0	...	...
Armenia	4	...	...	...	...
Austria	38	25.3	2.0	2.7	...
Belgium	18	16.9	0.1	30.3	53.0
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	12	19.9	1.5	0.7	...
Croatia	26	18.2	0.4	4.2	...
Cyprus	7	17.9	0.0	32.1	...
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	70	27.6	3.6	7.0	24.1
France	12	27.7	3.3	16.3	...
Georgia	14	4.5	...	...	...
Germany	133	30.1	1.2	17.3	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	56	27.6	1.2	1.7	...
Iceland	21	11.1	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	6	28.2	0.1	...	...
Latvia	6	17.0	4.8	...	...
Lithuania	22	16.6	2.7	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	6	19.0	5.4	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	100	23.7	0.1	0.3	30.6
Portugal	6	21.6	0.7	5.3	...
Romania	8	23.8	0.3	...	...
Russia	23	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	21	18.0	0.3	0.9	60.0
Slovenia	34	20.6	0.4	...	...
Sweden	21	33.9	...	...	...
Switzerland	21	21.7	3.7	49.6	46.0
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	21	6.8	1.1	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	34	32.6	3.3	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	19	20.1	2.1	...	...
UK: Scotland	23	34.9	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	27	21	2	13	43
<i>Median</i>	21	21	1	5	46
<i>Minimum</i>	3	5	0	0	24
<i>Maximum</i>	133	35	5	50	60

Table 3.2.2.16 Percentage of females, minors, aliens, and aliens from EU countries among convicted persons in 2006 – Offences against computer data and systems

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Albania	0.00	...	...	...	...
Armenia	0.03	...	...	...	...
Austria	0.02	0.0	0.0	50.0	...
Belgium	1.88	11.6	0.5	45.5	64.4
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	0.01	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Croatia	0.14	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	0.00	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	0.03	0.0	0.0	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	0.00	...	...	...	...
France	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	3.63	23.5	11.1	20.6	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	0.04	4.8	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	0.09	0.0	0.0	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	0.05	37.5	0.0	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	0.19	16.2	1.4	1.4	100.0
Portugal	0.65	23.2	...	...	...
Romania	0.03	0.0	0.0	...	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	0.06	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Slovenia	0.05	0.0	0.0	...	...
Sweden	0.28	24.0	24.0	...	...
Switzerland	10.45	18.3	10.2	54.6	36.3
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	0.25	4.9	0.0	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	0.00	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	0.81	10	3	25	...
<i>Median</i>	0.05	5	0	21	...
<i>Minimum</i>	0.00	0	0	0	...
<i>Maximum</i>	10.45	38	24	55	...

Table 3.2.2.17 Percentage of females, minors, aliens, and aliens from EU countries among convicted persons in 2006 – Money laundering

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Albania	0.00	...	...	...	...
Armenia	0.00	...	...	...	...
Austria	0.04	33.3	0.0	33.3	...
Belgium	2.40	9.1	0.0	54.5	56.5
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	0.03	50.0	0.0	0.0	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	1.30	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	0.05	20.0	0.0	...	...
Denmark	0.04	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	0.13	42.9	0.0	0.0	...
France	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	0.31	23.1	0.0	27.3	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	1.09	4.5	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	0.27	11.1	0.0	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	0.89	29.5	0.7	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	0.33	10.3	0.0	0.0	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	0.01	50.0	0.0	...	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	0.09	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Slovenia	0.00	...	...	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	1.70	26.8	1.6	69.3	21.6
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	0.02	0.0	0.0	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	0.46	22	0	23	...
<i>Median</i>	0.09	22	0	14	...
<i>Minimum</i>	0.00	0	0	0	...
<i>Maximum</i>	2.40	50	2	69	...

Table 3.2.2.18 Percentage of females, minors, aliens, and aliens from EU countries among convicted persons in 2006 – Corruption

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Albania	0.83	7.7	0.0	...	...
Armenia	0.16	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	0.18	5.3	0.0	15.8	100.0
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	1.08	14.5	0.0	2.4	...
Croatia	0.97	4.7	...	25.6	...
Cyprus	0.78	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Czech Republic	0.72	10.8	1.4	25.7	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	0.08	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
France	0.47	9.5	4.4	2.7	...
Georgia	13.96	3.1	...	...	...
Germany	0.33	8.4	0.4	18.1	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	3.54	22.1	0.6	13.4	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	0.79	10.3	...	...	...
Latvia	2.27	11.5	...	...	...
Lithuania	8.49	6.9	0.3	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	0.07	9.1	0.0	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	5.04	11.5	0.0	10.8	10.6
Portugal	0.67	...	...	7.0	...
Romania	1.35	17.1	1.4	...	...
Russia	2.97	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	1.30	12.9	2.9	2.9	100.0
Slovenia	0.20	25.0	0.0	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	0.12	11.1	0.0	11.1	0.0
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	1.07	3.1	0.3	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	0.00	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	0.00	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	1.82	10	1	10	...
<i>Median</i>	0.79	9	0	11	...
<i>Minimum</i>	0.00	0	0	0	...
<i>Maximum</i>	13.96	25	4	26	...

Table 3.2.2.19 Percentage of females, minors, aliens, and aliens from EU countries among convicted persons in 2006 – Drug offences: Total

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Albania	12	17.5	1.0	...	...
Armenia	10	...	...	...	...
Austria	70	10.7	7.9	30.7	...
Belgium	41	9.1	0.1	34.7	37.9
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	21	10.4	7.1	2.8	...
Croatia	86	8.1	3.5	8.0	...
Cyprus	23	6.6	0.0	44.8	...
Czech Republic	14	16.4	7.1	6.0	...
Denmark	250	7.2	4.9	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	140	16.9	2.5	6.7	53.3
France	63	5.9	8.6	9.6	...
Georgia	56	6.3	1.1	...	...
Germany	76	9.9	5.7	22.6	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	24	8.5	12.7	4.3	...
Iceland	184	10.7	...	...	...
Ireland	218	...	...	...	...
Italy	41	7.4	1.5	39.3	...
Latvia	22	17.6	3.0	...	...
Lithuania	30	15.9	2.7	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	55	14.2	2.7	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	53	6.1	1.8	0.6	43.2
Portugal	21	12.1	3.6	19.4	...
Romania	3	11.5	4.2	...	...
Russia	55	...	3.3	...	...
Slovakia	13	9.3	5.5	1.5	54.5
Slovenia	20.4	0.0	6.4	...	...
Sweden	153	16.8	3.8	...	...
Switzerland	209	12.1	24.7	41.3	32.1
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	25	4.2	2.4	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	74	9.9	11.3	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	42	4.9	5.7	...	...
UK: Scotland	142	13.8	0.0	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	70	10	5	18	44
<i>Median</i>	48	10	4	10	43
<i>Minimum</i>	3	0	0	1	32
<i>Maximum</i>	250	18	25	45	55

Table 3.2.2.20 Percentage of females, minors, aliens, and aliens from EU countries among convicted persons in 2006 – Drug offences: Drug trafficking

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Albania	1.4	0.0	0.0	...	...
Armenia	1.4	...	...	...	...
Austria	17.8	8.5	4.9	34.1	...
Belgium	40.1	9.1	0.1	34.8	37.2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	0.4	10.0	0.0	53.3	...
Croatia	16.6	6.9	5.4	5.9	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	12.3	17.1	6.9	6.4	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	51.2	13.9	2.7	11.0	67.8
France	17.0	7.0	7.0	16.4	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	1.2	6.3	...	...	...
Latvia	16.0	18.5	3.5	...	...
Lithuania	6.7	28.5	3.1	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	3.5	8.5	0.8	4.3	55.2
Portugal	11.1	15.8	2.3	28.2	...
Romania	2.7	12.5	4.0	...	...
Russia	51.7	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	5.6	8.6	9.0	1.3	25.0
Slovenia	17.3	0.0	3.7	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	87.4	12.2	16.7	51.7	21.9
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	10.7	4.0	1.1	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	1.6	21.9	1.0	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	9.1	8.2	3.8	...	...
UK: Scotland	33.3	20.0	0.1	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	18.1	11	4	22	41
<i>Median</i>	11.1	9	3	16	37
<i>Minimum</i>	0.4	0	0	1	22
<i>Maximum</i>	87.4	29	17	53	68

Table 3.2.2.21 Percentage of females, minors, aliens, and aliens from EU countries among convicted persons in 2006 – Drug offences: Aggravated drug trafficking

	Total offenders per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Albania	0.1	0.0	0.0	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	1.1	7.8	...	3.9	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	12.4	7.7	1.6	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	5.8	11.1	0.0	20.2	61.3
France	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	0.9	30.0	...	...	...
Germany	14.6	9.4	1.6	33.4	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	1.9	7.4	1.0	1.6	33.3
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	0.1	175.0	0.0	0.0	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	15.2	11.3	0.5	66.3	15.1
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	5.8	29	1	21	...
<i>Median</i>	1.9	9	1	12	...
<i>Minimum</i>	0.1	0	0	0	...
<i>Maximum</i>	15.2	175	2	66	...

Notes on tables 3.2.2.1 to 3.2.2.21

Belgium: Data relate to the year 2004 (instead of 2006). Only convictions of juveniles by an ordinary court are considered.

Cyprus: Data relate to the year 2005 (instead of 2006). The figures include juveniles convicted of serious offences only.

Czech Republic: Corruption – number of aliens – only bribe-giving

France: Persons whose citizenship is unknown or not declared are counted as aliens. Most of these people are not French citizens but the accurate number of aliens remains unknown.

Germany: Data refer to former West Germany and to Berlin only.

Greece: Data relate to the year 2004 (instead of 2006).

Italy: Data relate to the year 2004 (instead of 2006). Aliens are defined here as persons born outside Italy

Netherlands: For completed homicide the number of convictions reflect those offenders that were convicted for homicides committed in 2004 (not 2006).

Poland: Less serious offences committed by persons under 17 years are not included.

Slovenia: The number of females refers only to adult females.

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

Intentional homicide includes manslaughter. The figures given for domestic burglary are for those offences which in their definition refer to burglary in a dwelling.

UK: Scotland: Data relate to the year 2005–2006 (instead of 2006). Juveniles between 8 and 15 are only included in the case of serious offences

3.2.3 *Type of sanctions and measures imposed upon adults in 2006***Table 3.2.3.1 Types of sanctions and measures imposed on adults in 2006 – Criminal offences in 2006: Total**

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 population	of which: % admo-nition only	of which: % fines	of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures			of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures			of which: % unsus-pended custodial sanctions and mea-sures	of which: % other measures
				Total	Commu-nity service	of which: Super-vision	Total	Comb. with commu-nity service	of which: Comb. with Super-vision		
Albania	222	...	38.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	101	...	23.7	27.6	0.1	...	1.1	...	3.8	49.9	...
Austria	489	...	39.3	...	...	...	36.1	...	...	23.8	0.9
Belgium	1 805	...	91.9	86.9	3.7	...	6.7	0.0	...	6.7	...
Bosnia-Herz.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	730	1.3	8.7	3.4	0.7	2.7	52.5	...	...	11.6	26.0
Cyprus	204	1.0	38.7	4.9	0.3	4.6	13.8	0.1	...	41.0	0.5
Czech Rep.	675	3.9	3.9	...	17.0	...	55.7	...	2.9	14.4	2.4
Denmark	3 193	...	87.2	1.3	...	0.0	5.7	1.9	...	5.9	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	4 158	...	87.5	1.5	1.5	...	7.0	0.1	...	5.1	0.4
France	940	1.0	37.9	11.1	...	...	30.8	1.5	7.9	19.3	...
Georgia	385	...	10.8	...	0.4	...	...	...	41.4	46.9	0.5
Germany	945	1.1	79.8	...	...	...	13.3	...	...	5.8	...
Greece	665	...	8.2	...	...	...	81.0	...	...	5.9	5.0
Hungary	1 419	5.5	29.1	27.4	3.8	13.1	12.5	...	...	6.6	18.9
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	435	45.5	7.3	...	...	...	0.7	...	...	27.1	...
Lithuania	473	...	28.4	15.4	2.1	8.9	11.8	...	...	43.6	0.7
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	1 025	0.6	31.4	43.7	19.8	...	8.9	6.0	...	15.1	0.3
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	1 214	...	19.1	12.5	12.5	...	58.9	...	15.9	9.2	0.3
Portugal	623	1.4	75.9	0.7	0.3	...	15.7	...	4.4	6.3	0.0
Romania	234	...	18.9	...	...	...	47.3	...	2.5	33.7	0.1
Russia	639	0.5	10.8	...	4.8	...	46.3	...	...	34.3	2.9
Slovakia	700	64.0	3.5	2.8	0.1	0.1	44.0	0.0	0.0	13.8	2.2
Slovenia	404	1.0	7.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	88.6	3.3
Sweden	1 318	15.2	54.4	5.4	0.9	...	8.3	3.1	...	12.3	4.4
Switzerland	1 308	...	38.1	...	...	...	45.9	...	...	15.4	0.6
TFYR of Mac.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	1 290	...	45.8	1.9	...	...	9.3	...	...	43.0	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK:Eng & W.	2 455	6.6	71.5	9.8	...	...	2.5	...	...	6.8	2.8
UK:N. Ireland	1 437	...	68.2	14.2	2.9	4.1	9.2	...	...	8.4	...
UK:Scotland	1 312	11.7	49.5	21.0	18.5	0.1	...	...	...	17.8	...
<i>Mean</i>	1 062	11	38	16	5	4	25	2	10	22	4
<i>Median</i>	730	1	38	10	2	3	13	1	4	15	1
<i>Minimum</i>	101	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	5	0
<i>Maximum</i>	4 158	64	92	87	20	13	81	6	41	89	26

Table 3.2.3.2 Types of sanctions and measures imposed on adults in 2006 – Criminal offences: Major traffic offences

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 population	of which: % verdict/ admo- nition only	of which: % fines	of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures			of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures			of which: % unsus- pended custodial sanctions and mea- sures	of which: % other measures
				Total	of which: Commu- nity service	of which: Super- vision	Total	of which: Comb. with commu- nity service	of which: Comb. with Super- vision		
Albania	8	...	33.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	1 425	...	97.7	98.8	1.9	...	0.4	0.0	...	0.9	...
Bosnia-Herz.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	51	0.2	19.5	1.2	0.6	0.6	58.9	...	...	6.7	14.7
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Rep.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	199	...	69.8	0.2	...	0.0	20.5	12.5	...	9.6	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	2 745	...	90.6	1.4	1.4	...	6.0	0.0	...	3.3	0.1
France	418	0.2	53.5	14.6	...	...	23.7	0.9	6.3	8.0	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	236	0.2	91.8	...	...	...	6.3	...	...	1.7	...
Greece	279	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	299	0.7	47.1	5.9	1.0	2.2	5.7	...	...	1.3	39.3
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	306	0.1	48.8	46.6	10.2	...	2.1	1.2	...	2.3	0.0
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	410	...	31.9	20.3	20.3	...	45.6	...	3.4	1.9	0.4
Portugal	317	1.9	87.3	0.4	0.4	...	8.7	...	2.1	1.7	...
Romania	38	...	1.4	...	...	...	88.0	...	1.2	10.4	0.1
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	50	98.4	4.3	7.5	0.1	0.0	51.2	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.4
Slovenia	23	0.2	25.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	70.4	4.4
Sweden	296	11.0	63.4	5.4	0.9	...	4.2	3.6	...	15.3	0.6
Switzerland	605	...	56.4	...	...	...	35.3	...	...	8.1	0.2
TFYR of Mac.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK:Eng & W.	10	3.3	29.0	24.3	...	...	13.7	...	...	28.5	1.1
UK:N.Ireland	161	...	94.1	2.1	0.4	1.1	2.3	...	...	1.5	...
UK:Scotland	154	0.7	91.0	5.9	5.9	0.0	...	...	...	2.3	...
<i>Mean</i>	382	11	55	17	4	1	23	3	3	10	6
<i>Median</i>	236	1	53	6	1	0	11	1	2	5	0
<i>Minimum</i>	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
<i>Maximum</i>	2 745	98	98	99	20	2	88	12	6	70	39

Table 3.2.3.3 Types of sanctions and measures imposed on adults in 2006 – Intentional homicide: Total

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 population	of which: % verdict/ admo- nition only	of which: % fines	of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures			of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures			of which: % unsus- pended custodial sanctions and mea- sures	of which: % other measures
				Total	Commu- nity service	of which: Super- vision	Total	of which: Comb. with commu- nity service	of which: Comb. with Super- vision		
Albania	6.8	...	0.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	0.7	...	0.0	...	...	...	6.5	...	...	93.5	...
Belgium	2.3	...	10.0	2.5	2.5	...	34.4	0.0	...	63.1	...
Bosnia-Herz.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	7.0	...	...	...	...	...	1.9	...	...	60.0	38.1
Cyprus	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	100.0	0.0
Czech Rep.	1.2	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	...	1.7	...	...	92.6	0.0
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	3.3	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	...	89.5	8.1
France	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...	3.5	0.0	1.5	96.5	...
Georgia	11.0	...	1.2	...	...	...	...	...	0.6	99.0	5.6
Germany	0.8	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	4.1	...	...	95.9	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	4.9	...	0.2	0.2	...	0.2	4.0	...	...	42.5	53.1
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	4.4	4.0	0.0	...	...	...	0.0	...	...	96.0	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	11.7	0.0	0.7	52.2	11.5	...	6.6	5.7	...	40.1	0.4
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	2.2	...	0.0	0.1	0.1	...	9.3	...	2.7	90.4	0.2
Portugal	2.2	...	...	...	...	...	17.5	...	4.7	81.6	...
Romania	3.6	...	0.0	...	...	...	1.9	...	0.4	98.1	0.0
Russia	12.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75.6	2.2
Slovakia	1.2	69.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	69.4	21.0
Slovenia	2.1	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	88.1	11.9
Sweden	1.8	...	...	1.2	0.0	...	...	...	...	81.0	17.8
Switzerland	0.4	...	...	...	...	...	14.8	...	...	63.0	22.2
TFYR of Mac.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	19.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK:Eng & W.	2.6	1.3	0.5	9.9	...	...	6.9	...	...	76.6	4.8
UK:N.Ireland	1.7	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...	100.0	...
UK:Scotland	3.1	1.9	...	12.7	7.6	...	...	...	...	85.4	...
<i>Mean</i>	4	8	1	7	2	...	6	1	2	82	12
<i>Median</i>	2	0	0	0	0	...	4	0	1	88	6
<i>Minimum</i>	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	40	0
<i>Maximum</i>	19	69	10	52	12	...	34	6	5	100	53

Table 3.2.3.4 Types of sanctions and measures imposed on adults in 2006 – Intentional homicide: Completed

	Total sanctions and measures			of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures			of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures			of which: % unsus-	
	per 100 000 population	of which: admo-nition only	of which: % fines	Total	of which: Commu-nity service	of which: Super- vision	Total	of which: Comb. with commu-nity service	of which: Comb. with Super- vision	pended custodial sanctions and mea- sures	of which: % other measures
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	0.6	...	0.0	...	...	...	6.5	...	...	93.5	...
Belgium	1.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herz.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	2.0	...	...	...	...	...	1.1	...	...	95.5	4.5
Cyprus	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	100.0	0.0
Czech Rep.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	1.4	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	...	90.5	9.5
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	3.0	...	0.3	0.3	...	0.3	2.3	...	...	44.4	52.6
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	0.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81.6	18.4
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	1.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	1.5	...	...	...	...	...	12.3	...	3.1	87.7	...
Romania	2.1	...	0.0	...	...	...	1.3	...	0.2	98.7	0.0
Russia	8.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	0.9	70.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.4	17.6
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TFYR of Mac	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK:Eng & W.	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...	0.0	...	...	100.0	0.0
UK:N.Ireland	1.5	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...	100.0	...
UK:Scotland	1.6	1.2	...	9.6	7.2	...	...	...	...	89.2	...
<i>Mean</i>	2	...	0	1	1	...	2	...	...	88	13
<i>Median</i>	2	...	0	0	0	...	1	...	...	92	7
<i>Minimum</i>	0	...	0	0	0	...	0	...	...	44	0
<i>Maximum</i>	9	...	0	10	7	...	12	...	...	100	53

Table 3.2.3.5 Types of sanctions and measures imposed on adults in 2006 - Bodily injury (Assault): Total

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 population	of which: % verdict/adm-nition only	of which: % fines	of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures			of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures			of which: % unsus-pended custodial sanctions and mea-sures	of which: % other measures
				Total	Commu-nity service	of which: Super-vision	Total	of which: Comb. with commu-nity service	of which: Comb. with Super-vision		
Albania	14	...	43.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	64	...	59.3	...	...	...	26.6	...	...	13.2	0.9
Belgium	47	...	68.1	28.2	20.3	...	43.5	0.0	...	28.3	...
Bosnia-Herz.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	50	0.5	2.7	1.3	0.4	1.0	68.3	...	...	10.4	18.1
Cyprus	9	1.5	55.9	5.9	0.0	5.9	13.2	0.0	...	22.1	1.5
Czech Rep.	26	3.3	3.9	...	13.7	...	65.5	...	...	9.1	0.1
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	207	...	53.9	3.6	3.6	...	19.2	0.4	...	14.2	1.4
France	86	1.5	19.2	6.8	...	...	46.9	1.9	14.5	25.6	...
Georgia	28	...	12.4	...	0.7	...	...	...	54.6	32.2	0.1
Germany	67	1.8	61.3	...	...	...	29.2	...	...	7.8	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	67	1.8	23.8	24.5	4.6	9.9	26.4	...	...	9.2	14.3
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	19	42.3	9.2	...	...	...	0.2	...	...	31.1	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	107	0.8	22.6	47.8	30.8	...	16.6	11.0	...	11.3	0.8
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	103	...	5.5	7.4	7.4	...	77.1	...	43.4	9.6	0.3
Portugal	51	1.0	77.3	2.2	0.3	...	17.1	...	6.8	2.5	...
Romania	44	...	62.3	...	...	...	28.3	...	0.4	9.4	0.0
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	38	62.2	6.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	45.3	0.0	0.0	9.8	2.7
Slovenia	38	1.4	4.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	91.5	3.0
Sweden	97	1.3	19.2	14.0	3.9	...	29.2	17.1	...	21.0	15.3
Switzerland	12	...	9.3	...	...	...	80.8	...	...	9.3	0.6
TFYR of Mac.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK:Eng & W.	60	7.6	6.7	33.8	...	...	16.6	...	...	31.1	4.2
UK:N.Ireland	72	...	26.1	25.7	9.5	8.2	27.5	...	...	20.6	...
UK:Scotland	296	13.7	46.1	25.1	21.8	0.1	...	...	...	15.1	...
<i>Mean</i>	72	10	30	16	8	4	36	4	20	20	4
<i>Median</i>	56	2	23	11	4	3	28	0	11	14	1
<i>Minimum</i>	9	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
<i>Maximum</i>	296	62	77	48	31	10	81	17	55	92	18

Table 3.2.3.6 Types of sanctions and measures imposed on adults in 2006 – Bodily injury (Assault): Aggravated bodily injury

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 population	of which: % admo- nition only	of which: % fines	of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures			of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures			of which: % unsus- pended custodial sanctions and mea- sures	of which: % other measures
				Total	of which: Commu- nity service	of which: Super- vision	Total	of which: Comb. with commu- nity service	of which: Comb. with Super- vision		
Albania	2	...	1.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	13	...	27.1	...	...	...	41.8	...	...	25.1	0.1
Belgium	1	...	69.9	22.2	20.3	...	62.1	0.0	...	15.7	...
Bosnia-Herz.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	16	0.3	3.5	1.4	0.4	1.0	71.8	...	...	12.0	12.4
Cyprus	7	1.9	56.6	7.5	0.0	7.5	17.0	0.0	...	15.1	1.9
Czech Rep.	4	0.9	0.0	...	0.4	...	66.5	...	...	24.3	0.4
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	13	1.0	4.9	3.6	...	...	51.7	1.6	17.0	38.8	...
Georgia	7	...	2.4	...	...	...	...	...	52.9	44.4	0.3
Germany	21	1.2	25.6	...	...	...	60.6	...	...	12.6	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	60	1.7	23.7	20.6	4.5	8.0	28.6	...	...	10.0	15.5
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	9	48.3	0.0	...	...	...	0.5	...	...	48.3	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	25	0.0	3.5	57.3	33.0	...	19.5	16.1	...	19.2	0.5
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	4	...	0.7	0.3	0.3	...	67.2	...	30.1	31.7	0.1
Portugal	4	...	53.2	...	...	...	34.2	...	11.6	11.3	...
Romania	2	...	1.9	...	...	...	29.2	...	0.8	68.9	0.0
Russia	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66.2	33.8
Slovakia	2	55.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.2	0.0	0.0	18.1	7.4
Slovenia	7	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	94.4	5.6
Sweden	9	0.1	0.0	13.9	3.5	...	3.1	2.8	...	63.7	19.1
Switzerland	2	...	3.1	...	...	...	84.6	...	...	9.3	1.2
TFYR of Mac.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK:Eng & W.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK:N.Ireland	3	...	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	24.0	...	...	72.0	...
UK:Scotland	22	3.0	14.5	40.6	38.3	0.1	...	...	...	48.2	...
<i>Mean</i>	11	9	14	15	9	3	41	3	19	36	7
<i>Median</i>	7	1	3	8	2	1	37	1	14	25	2
<i>Minimum</i>	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0
<i>Maximum</i>	60	55	70	57	38	8	85	16	53	94	34

Table 3.2.3.7 Types of sanctions and measures imposed on adults in 2006 – Rape

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 population	of which: % verdict/ admo- nition only	of which: % fines	of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures			of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures			of which: % unsus- pended custodial sanctions and mea- sures	of which: % other measures
				Total	of which: Commu- nity service	of which: Super- vision	Total	of which: Comb. with commu- nity service	of which: Comb. with Super- vision		
Albania	0.7	...	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	1.9	...	0.6	...	...	...	20.9	...	...	78.5	...
Belgium	5.1	...	4.3	0.4	0.2	...	62.9	0.0	...	36.1	...
Bosnia-Herz.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	2.7	...	...	...	...	...	7.6	...	...	70.6	19.3
Cyprus	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	100.0	0.0
Czech Rep.	1.3	100.0	0.0	...	0.0	...	32.1	...	...	57.7	0.0
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	1.7	...	2.2	2.2	2.2	...	50.0	6.5	...	40.2	2.2
France	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...	3.5	0.0	2.2	96.5	...
Georgia	1.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28.4	71.6	...
Germany	1.2	0.1	0.1	...	...	...	36.6	...	...	63.2	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	1.7	0.6	...	...	...	...	7.0	...	...	45.3	47.1
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	2.3	32.7	...	...	...	...	0.0	...	...	67.3	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	2.7	0.0	0.5	49.9	9.2	...	7.8	6.4	...	40.7	1.1
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	2.5	...	0.2	0.1	0.1	...	41.9	...	23.1	57.8	0.0
Portugal	0.4	...	...	...	...	...	19.6	...	10.9	80.4	...
Romania	1.6	...	0.0	...	...	...	2.6	...	0.0	97.4	0.0
Russia	4.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74.2	23.6
Slovakia	1.5	74.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	32.5	0.0	0.0	33.7	6.0
Slovenia	1.7	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	97.1	2.9
Sweden	4.7	0.2	0.7	7.3	1.6	...	3.8	2.1	...	78.9	9.2
Switzerland	0.2	...	...	...	...	...	61.1	...	...	38.9	...
TFYR of Mac.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	6.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK:Eng & W.	1.4	0.1	0.0	1.2	...	...	0.0	...	...	96.7	2.1
UK:N.Ireland	0.6	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...	100.0	...
UK:Scotland	1.2	1.7	...	6.7	...	...	...	...	...	91.7	...
<i>Mean</i>	2	18	1	6	1	1	21	2	11	70	9
<i>Median</i>	2	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	7	72	2
<i>Minimum</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	0
<i>Maximum</i>	6	100	4	50	9	2	63	7	28	100	47

Table 3.2.3.8 Types of sanctions and measures imposed on adults in 2006 – Sexual assault

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 population	of which: % verdict/ admo- nition only	of which: % fines	of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures			of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures			of which: % unsus- pended custodial sanctions and mea- sures	of which: % other measures
				Total	Commu- nity service	of which: Super- vision	Total	of which: Comb. with commu- nity service	of which: Comb. with Super- vision		
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	0.7	...	67.7	...	...	...	24.2	...	...	8.1	...
Belgium	1.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herz.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	0.7	...	...	6.1	...	6.1	63.6	...	...	15.2	21.2
Cyprus	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Rep.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	7.1	0.4	1.7	1.0	...	...	53.6	0.1	26.0	43.4	...
Georgia	1.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26.5	73.5	...
Germany	1.3	1.0	3.7	...	...	...	75.6	...	...	19.7	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	1.9	...	...	...	...	...	9.2	...	...	44.4	46.4
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	4.1	48.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43.0	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	5.5	0.0	4.8	58.8	30.6	...	18.0	18.0	...	17.9	0.6
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	0.9	...	20.8	...	...	...	60.4	...	10.4	18.8	...
Romania	0.1	...	8.3	...	...	...	33.3	...	12.5	58.3	0.0
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	0.4	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	4.2
Slovenia	0.5	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	0.0
Sweden	5.4	3.7	39.4	8.3	1.6	...	14.6	5.5	...	16.9	17.1
Switzerland	0.7	...	3.7	...	...	...	90.7	...	...	3.7	1.9
TFYR of Mac.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK:Eng & W.	3.4	3.0	1.6	23.7	...	...	7.6	...	...	59.6	4.5
UK:N.Ireland	4.4	...	2.6	22.4	2.6	17.1	17.1	...	...	57.9	...
UK:Scotland	1.8	5.6	18.9	45.6	42.2	1.1	...	...	...	30.0	...
<i>Mean</i>	2	12	13	21	15	6	38	...	15	37	11
<i>Median</i>	1	3	4	15	3	4	25	...	13	30	4
<i>Minimum</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	...	0	4	0
<i>Maximum</i>	7	50	68	59	42	17	91	...	27	100	46

Table 3.2.3.9 Types of sanctions and measures imposed on adults in 2006 – Sexual abuse of minors

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 population	of which: % admo- nition only	of which: % fines	of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures			of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures			of which: % unsus- pended custodial sanctions and mea- sures	of which: % other measures
				Total	of which: Commu- nity service	of which: Super- vision	Total	of which: Comb. with commu- nity service	of which: Comb. Super- vision		
Albania	0.1	...	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	1.6	...	0.0	...	...	...	28.2	...	...	71.8	...
Belgium	4.6	...	5.0	1.9	1.2	...	72.6	0.0	...	25.3	...
Bosnia-Herz.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	2.0	...	...	1.1	...	1.1	24.1	...	...	48.3	27.6
Cyprus	0.9	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.6	0.0	...	57.1	0.0
Czech Rep.	3.1	99.7	0.0	...	0.0	...	52.8	...	...	14.8	0.0
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	4.9	...	5.4	3.8	3.8	...	1.1	1.1	...	23.0	0.0
France	0.4	3.6	2.5	1.8	...	...	65.5	0.4	26.9	26.5	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	2.2	0.3	4.0	...	...	...	63.0	...	...	32.7	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	0.2	60.0	0.0	...	...	...	0.0	...	...	20.0	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	2.6	0.2	0.0	53.9	24.8	...	17.5	16.3	...	28.1	0.2
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	1.9	...	0.3	0.3	0.3	...	44.0	...	0.4	55.4	0.0
Portugal	1.5	...	2.5	...	...	...	53.8	...	21.5	43.7	...
Romania	0.4	...	0.0	...	...	...	54.5	...	2.6	45.5	0.0
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	2.5	71.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	54.8	0.0	0.0	16.3	3.7
Slovenia	2.9	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	96.6	3.4
Sweden	0.5	0.0	9.5	7.1	2.4	...	16.7	9.5	...	45.2	21.4
Switzerland	2.3	...	4.6	...	...	...	85.0	...	...	6.9	3.5
TFYR of Mac.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	3.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK:Eng & W.	1.9	1.9	1.6	23.5	...	...	8.9	...	...	62.4	1.8
UK:N.Ireland	1.0	...	0.0	5.6	0.0	5.6	22.2	...	...	72.2	...
UK:Scotland	1.3	7.5	10.4	53.7	53.7	...	...	...	...	28.4	...
<i>Mean</i>	2	22	3	13	9	...	39	4	10	41	5
<i>Median</i>	2	2	1	3	1	...	36	0	3	38	1
<i>Minimum</i>	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	7	0
<i>Maximum</i>	5	100	14	54	54	...	85	16	27	97	28

Table 3.2.3.10 Types of sanctions and measures imposed on adults in 2006 – Robbery

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 population	of which: % verdict/ admo- nition only	of which: % fines	of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures			of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures			of which: % unsus- pended custodial sanctions and mea- sures	of which: % other measures
				Total	of which: Commu- nity service	of which: Super- vision	Total	of which: Comb. with commu- nity service	of which: Comb. with Super- vision		
Albania	3	...	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	6	...	0.0	...	...	...	13.3	...	...	86.7	...
Belgium	26	...	22.0	17.5	16.8	...	38.9	0.0	...	43.0	...
Bosnia-Herz.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	13	...	...	1.8	1.4	0.4	19.1	...	...	41.1	39.7
Cyprus	3	0.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.6	0.0	...	57.7	0.0
Czech Rep.	15	2.1	0.1	...	0.0	...	34.0	...	...	42.8	0.7
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	10	...	2.8	6.4	6.4	...	42.3	2.1	...	56.0	8.6
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	42	...	0.3	...	0.2	...	...	...	14.3	85.2	...
Germany	6	0.4	1.9	...	...	...	44.0	...	...	53.8	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	21	...	0.2	1.3	0.0	1.3	7.0	...	...	44.2	47.2
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	29	49.0	0.0	...	...	...	0.1	...	...	48.8	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	21	0.0	1.4	43.8	12.5	...	6.4	5.3	...	48.0	0.4
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	14	...	2.1	0.3	0.3	...	54.2	...	17.4	43.4	...
Romania	9	...	0.1	...	...	...	5.8	...	2.5	94.1	0.0
Russia	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80.7	19.3
Slovakia	10	66.8	0.6	1.0	0.0	1.9	38.6	0.0	0.0	25.3	4.6
Slovenia	4	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	94.0	6.0
Sweden	10	0.0	0.3	15.8	3.6	...	2.1	1.0	...	53.6	28.2
Switzerland	1	...	...	...	...	...	69.6	...	...	26.8	3.6
TFYR of Mac.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK:Eng & W.	8	0.2	0.1	11.2	...	...	6.0	...	...	81.3	1.1
UK:N.Ireland	8	...	0.0	10.1	2.2	5.1	2.2	...	...	87.7	...
UK:Scotland	9	4.1	5.0	23.3	22.1	...	...	...	...	67.6	...
<i>Mean</i>	13	12	2	11	5	2	25	1	...	60	12
<i>Median</i>	10	0	0	8	1	1	19	1	...	54	5
<i>Minimum</i>	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	25	0
<i>Maximum</i>	42	67	22	44	22	5	70	5	...	94	47

Table 3.2.3.11 Types of sanctions and measures imposed on adults in 2006 – Theft: Total

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 population	of which: % admo-nition only	of which: % fines	of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures			of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures			of which: % unsus-pended custodial sanctions and mea-sures	of which: % other measures
				Total	of which: Commu-nity service	of which: Super- vision	Total	of which: Comb. with commu-nity service	of which: Comb. with Super- vision		
Albania	32	...	4.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	98	...	30.2	...	...	...	30.4	...	...	38.8	0.7
Belgium	80	...	52.5	17.6	15.7	...	33.5	0.0	...	48.4	...
Bosnia-Herz.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	127	0.4	4.2	3.0	0.6	2.3	56.4	...	...	18.1	20.9
Cyprus	51	0.8	25.4	10.3	1.0	9.3	20.7	0.5	...	42.1	0.8
Czech Rep.	141	6.3	1.6	...	24.0	...	38.0	...	...	23.4	2.3
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	582	...	91.3	0.9	0.9	...	3.2	0.0	...	5.5	0.2
France	115	0.9	11.9	9.5	...	...	37.2	3.5	7.1	40.5	...
Georgia	87	...	6.1	...	0.3	...	...	...	44.6	48.9	0.1
Germany	147	0.4	70.6	...	...	...	15.9	...	...	13.1	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	311	3.8	20.9	37.0	6.8	18.6	11.1	...	...	11.8	15.3
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	138	52.9	0.9	...	...	...	0.8	...	...	35.9	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	174	0.4	18.2	39.2	23.4	...	11.8	7.8	...	30.0	0.3
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	175	...	6.1	10.5	10.5	...	66.7	...	29.0	16.6	0.1
Portugal	34	1.3	37.1	0.6	0.6	...	37.6	...	8.9	23.4	...
Romania	64	...	0.4	...	...	...	39.5	...	3.9	60.1	0.0
Russia	208	...	9.4	0.0	...	...	51.1	...	...	35.2	3.4
Slovakia	124	71.6	1.6	0.5	0.2	0.1	47.6	0.0	0.0	20.8	1.1
Slovenia	97	0.5	4.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	92.9	1.1
Sweden	267	21.2	47.2	6.2	0.5	...	9.3	0.4	...	9.7	6.3
Switzerland	37	...	1.1	...	...	...	69.5	...	...	29.4	...
TFYR of Mac.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	163	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK:Eng & W.	184	18.5	13.2	24.8	...	...	7.4	...	...	27.3	3.6
UK:N.Ireland	102	...	28.0	28.9	8.8	9.8	20.0	...	...	23.2	...
UK:Scotland	291	14.2	30.1	25.4	23.2	0.1	...	...	...	30.3	...
<i>Mean</i>	153	14	22	14	8	7	30	2	16	32	4
<i>Median</i>	127	3	13	10	4	6	32	0	8	29	1
<i>Minimum</i>	32	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	0
<i>Maximum</i>	582	72	91	39	24	19	69	8	45	93	21

**Table 3.2.3.12 Types of sanctions and measures imposed on adults in 2006 – (Theft)
Burglary: Total**

	Total sanctions and measures			of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures			of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures			of which: % unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures	of which: % other measures
	per 100 000 population	of which: % verdict/ admo- nition only	of which: % fines	Total	of which: Commu- nity service	of which: Super- vision	Total	of which: Comb. with commu- nity service	of which: Comb. with Super- vision		
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	14	...	4.2	...	...	...	43.4	...	...	51.9	0.5
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herz.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	66	...	0.9	2.7	0.8	1.9	53.5	...	...	21.9	23.8
Cyprus	30	0.9	17.3	12.6	1.3	11.3	24.2	0.9	...	44.2	0.9
Czech Rep.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	29	...	4.3	14.4	...	0.3	40.4	5.5	...	40.9	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	12	0.2	18.4	...	...	...	48.2	...	...	33.3	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	73	59.9	0.4	...	...	...	1.0	...	...	36.5	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	100	0.2	9.9	48.1	26.6	...	12.2	9.5	...	29.2	0.3
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	59	...	0.6	2.4	2.4	...	68.5	...	41.5	28.5	0.0
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	30	...	0.3	...	...	...	39.1	...	2.5	60.5	0.0
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	38	69.4	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	45.2	0.0	0.0	20.3	0.8
Slovenia	38	0.0	0.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	98.2	1.7
Sweden	10	2.3	2.1	20.3	4.6	...	10.8	2.1	...	45.9	18.6
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TFYR of Mac.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK:Eng & W.	31	4.0	2.3	31.4	...	...	10.6	...	...	49.4	2.3
UK:N.Ireland	26	...	4.4	20.4	9.6	7.8	26.2	...	...	48.9	...
UK:Scotland	39	8.9	12.0	34.7	31.9	0.1	...	...	...	44.5	...
<i>Mean</i>	40	16	5	19	10	4	33	4	...	44	5
<i>Median</i>	31	2	2	17	4	1	39	2	...	44	1
<i>Minimum</i>	10	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	...	20	0
<i>Maximum</i>	100	69	18	48	32	11	68	9	...	98	24

Table 3.2.3.13 Types of sanctions and measures imposed on adults in 2006 – (Theft) Burglary: Domestic Burglary

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 population	of which: % verdict/admonition only	of which: % fines	of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures			of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures			of which: % unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures	of which: % other measures
				Total	of which: Community service	of which: Supervision	Total	of which: Comb. with community service	of which: Comb. with Supervision		
Germany	1.5	0.2	4.7	...	...	...	52.9	...	...	42.2	...
Romania	0.5	...	21.0	...	...	...	61.0	...	1.0	18.0	0.0
Slovakia	4.9	100.0	0.4	3.4	0.8	0.4	59.2	0.0	0.0	38.9	2.3
UK:Eng & W.	17.0	1.9	0.9	26.2	...	...	11.0	...	...	58.4	1.6
UK:N.Ireland	11.8	...	2.9	18.5	8.3	7.3	24.4	...	...	54.1	...
<i>Mean</i>	7	...	6	...	...	...	42	...	...	42	...
<i>Median</i>	5	...	3	...	...	...	53	...	...	42	...
<i>Minimum</i>	0	...	0	...	...	...	11	...	...	18	...
<i>Maximum</i>	17	...	21	...	...	...	61	...	...	58	...

Table 3.2.3.14 Types of sanctions and measures imposed on adults in 2006 – Theft: Theft of a motor vehicle

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 population	of which: % verdict/admonition only	of which: % fines	of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures			of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures			of which: % unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures	of which: % other measures
				Total	of which: Community service	of which: Supervision	Total	of which: Comb. with community service	of which: Comb. with Supervision		
Croatia	3	6.0	10.6	1.3	0.7	0.7	56.3	...	...	9.9	17.2
Finland	16	...	43.3	6.9	6.9	...	18.0	0.0	...	36.7	1.9
Romania	1	...	0.0	...	...	...	43.1	...	1.4	56.9	0.0
Slovakia	1	75.8	1.5	98.5	0.0	0.0	40.9	0.0	0.0	31.8	3.0
Sweden	13	10.4	11.1	18.6	0.7	...	9.0	1.1	...	23.8	27.1
UK:Eng & W.	5	5.1	4.7	39.1	...	...	11.1	...	...	36.8	3.2
UK:N.Ireland	16	...	68.8	15.8	5.6	7.4	6.3	...	...	9.1	...
UK:Scotland	16	11.8	29.7	36.8	32.5	0.6	...	...	...	21.7	...
<i>Mean</i>	9	22	21	31	8	...	26	...	...	28	9
<i>Median</i>	9	10	11	19	3	...	18	...	...	28	3
<i>Minimum</i>	1	5	0	1	0	...	6	...	...	9	0
<i>Maximum</i>	16	76	69	98	33	...	56	...	...	57	27

Table 3.2.3.15 Types of sanctions and measures imposed on adults in 2006 – Theft: Fraud

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 population	of which: % admo- nition only	of which: % fines	of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures			of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures			of which: % unsus- pended custodial sanctions and mea- sures	of which: % other measures
				Total	of which: Commu- nity service	of which: Super- vision	Total	of which: Comb. with commu- nity service	of which: Comb. with Super- vision		
Albania	3	...	28.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	37	...	26.6	...	...	...	48.9	...	...	23.6	1.0
Belgium	18	...	82.2	11.3	3.2	...	44.7	0.0	...	40.3	...
Bosnia-Herz.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	27	0.3	4.4	14.5	0.7	13.8	70.3	...	...	20.5	4.4
Cyprus	7	2.0	33.3	3.9	0.0	3.9	23.5	0.0	...	37.3	0.0
Czech Rep.	36	5.1	1.5	...	10.1	...	70.2	...	...	12.2	0.6
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	70	...	75.0	0.0	0.0	...	14.2	0.3	...	10.1	0.1
France	11	2.3	13.8	6.1	...	...	49.9	1.2	10.3	27.9	...
Georgia	14	...	6.7	...	...	...	...	...	41.3	50.8	1.2
Germany	129	2.1	80.8	...	...	...	13.1	...	...	4.0	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	86	4.5	19.2	31.1	2.8	6.7	23.6	...	...	7.8	13.9
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	6	45.6	23.1	...	...	...	0.7	...	...	25.2	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	9	0.4	16.6	48.8	25.8	...	15.0	11.3	...	18.8	0.4
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	100	...	3.8	2.4	2.4	...	82.4	...	12.2	11.4	0.1
Portugal	5	...	39.6	...	...	...	41.1	...	11.9	19.2	...
Romania	8	...	1.2	...	...	...	57.3	...	6.3	41.4	0.1
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	33	62.7	4.2	2.3	0.0	0.0	54.2	0.0	0.0	8.4	0.2
Slovenia	34	0.1	3.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	93.9	2.5
Sweden	21	8.2	25.7	9.1	0.8	...	39.2	2.3	...	14.1	3.7
Switzerland	6	...	1.3	...	...	...	87.2	...	...	11.5	...
TFYR of Mac.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK:Eng & W.	33	16.6	12.8	34.0	...	...	9.5	...	...	24.6	2.4
UK:N.Ireland	19	...	31.1	27.4	11.4	4.9	28.6	...	...	12.9	...
UK:Scotland	22	7.7	50.3	28.2	23.2	0.1	...	...	...	13.7	...
<i>Mean</i>	32	12	25	17	7	5	41	2	14	24	2
<i>Median</i>	21	5	19	11	3	4	41	0	11	19	1
<i>Minimum</i>	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	0
<i>Maximum</i>	129	63	82	49	26	14	87	11	41	94	14

Table 3.2.3.16 Types of sanctions and measures imposed on adults in 2006 – Offences against computer data and systems

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 population			of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures			of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures			of which: % unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures	
	of which: % verdict/adm-nition only	of which: % fines	Total	of which: Commu-nity service	of which: Super-vision	Total	of which: Comb. with commu-nity service	of which: Comb. with Super-vision	of which: % unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures	of which: % other measures	
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	0.0	...	0.0	...	...	50.0	...	...	50.0	...
Belgium	1.9	...	57.6	17.2	14.1	45.5	0.0	...	37.4	...	
Bosnia-Herz.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	0.2	...	...	28.6	...	28.6	71.4	...	14.3	14.3
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Rep.	0.0	0.0	66.7	...	0.0	33.3	...	...	0.0	0.0
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	0.0	...	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	2.9	2.4	66.3	...	...	20.2	...	...	11.1	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	0.1	0.0	18.2	72.7	54.5	9.1	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	0.2	...	8.1	4.1	4.1	79.7	...	16.2	6.8	2.7	
Portugal	0.6	4.8	58.1	...	...	21.0	...	8.1	16.1	...
Romania	0.0	...	0.0	...	...	50.0	...	50.0	50.0	0.0
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	0.1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Slovenia	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	0.0
Sweden	0.3	24.0	72.0	4.0	...	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	
Switzerland	1.8	...	4.4	...	...	84.7	...	...	9.5	4.4
TFYR of Mac.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	0.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK:Eng & W.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK:N.Ireland	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK:Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	1	19	35	18	12	43	0	...	21	2	
<i>Median</i>	0	2	18	4	2	45	0	...	10	0	
<i>Minimum</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	
<i>Maximum</i>	3	100	100	73	55	100	0	...	100	14	

Table 3.2.3.17 Types of sanctions and measures imposed on adults in 2006 – Money Laundering

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 population			of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures			of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures			of which: % unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures	
	of which: % verdict/adm-ni-tion only	of which: % fines	Total	of which: Community service	of which: Super-vision	Total	of which: Comb. with commu-nity service	of which: Comb. with Super-vision	of which: % unsuspended custodial sanctions and mea-sures	of which: % other measures	
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	0.0	...	0.0	...	...	33.3	...	...	66.7	...
Belgium	2.4	...	74.3	5.1	1.2	49.4	0.0	...	45.5	...	
Bosnia-Herz.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	
Czech Rep.	0.0	0.0	40.0	...	0.0	60.0	...	...	0.0	0.0
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	0.1	...	28.6	0.0	0.0	57.1	0.0	...	14.3	0.0	
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	0.3	4.6	72.0	...	...	21.1	...	...	2.3	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	1.7	0.0	2.2	48.2	20.2	22.4	16.5	...	27.2	0.0	
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	0.3	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	88.9	...	11.1	11.1	0.0	
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	0.0	...	0.0	...	...	0.0	...	0.0	100.0	0.0
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	0.2	45.5	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Slovenia	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	0.3	...	5.0	...	...	85.0	...	...	10.0	...
TFYR of Mac.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK:Eng & W.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK:N.Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK:Scotland	0.0	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	1	10	21	22	3	0	41	3	...	25	0
<i>Median</i>	0	0	5	0	0	0	36	0	...	11	0
<i>Minimum</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0
<i>Maximum</i>	2	45	74	100	20	0	89	17	...	100	0

Table 3.2.3.18 Types of sanctions and measures imposed on adults in 2006 – Corruption

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 population	of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures			of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures				of which: % other measures	
		of which: % verdict/ admo- nition only	of which: % fines	Total	of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures		of which: % unsus- pended custodial sanctions and mea- sures			
					of which: Commu- nity service	of which: Super- vision		of which: Comb. with commu- nity service		of which: Comb. with Super- vision
Albania	0.8	...	26.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	0.2	...	78.9	15.8	5.3	...	63.2	0.0	...	21.1
Bosnia-Herz.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	1.6	...	8.5	...	...	...	33.8	...	...	18.3
Cyprus	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Rep.	0.7	2.7	25.7	...	6.8	...	50.0	...	...	9.5
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	0.1	...	25.0	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	...	0.0
France	0.4	8.2	22.7	2.1	...	...	52.5	0.0	3.2	14.5
Georgia	14.0	...	23.9	...	...	...	...	...	46.7	28.8
Germany	0.3	3.9	47.6	...	...	...	36.8	...	...	11.7
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	5.6	2.1	8.8	21.7	0.2	10.6	33.9	...	...	3.9
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	2.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	0.1	0.0	9.5	57.1	42.9	...	28.6	28.6	...	4.8
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	0.7	...	5.6	...	...	...	73.2	...	57.7	21.1
Romania	1.3	...	0.0	...	...	...	64.8	...	25.1	34.5
Russia	3.0	...	...	...	...	...	24.8	...	...	10.7
Slovakia	2.8	56.2	11.1	29.4	0.0	0.0	45.1	0.0	0.0	2.6
Slovenia	0.2	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...
TFYR of Mac.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	1.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK:Eng & W.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK:N.Ireland	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK:Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	2	10	21	21	9	...	47	6	27	20
<i>Median</i>	1	3	17	19	3	...	45	0	25	13
<i>Minimum</i>	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0
<i>Maximum</i>	14	56	79	57	43	...	100	29	58	100

Table 3.2.3.19 Types of sanctions and measures imposed on adults in 2006 – Drug offences: Total

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 population	of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures			of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures						
		of which: % verdict/ admo- nition only	of which: % fines	Total	of which: Commu- nity service		Total	of which: Comb. with commu- nity service	of which: Comb. with Super- vision	of which: % unsus- pended custodial sanctions and mea- sures	of which: % other measures
					of which: % fines	of which: Super- vision					
Albania	12	...	1.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	64	...	30.0	...	...	...	30.1	...	...	38.3	1.7
Belgium	41	...	52.4	23.1	18.4	...	45.6	0.0	...	31.3	...
Bosnia-Herz.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	142	3.2	12.3	2.5	1.8	0.7	28.9	...	...	12.1	43.4
Cyprus	40	0.3	48.1	2.3	0.3	1.9	9.7	0.0	...	39.7	0.0
Czech Rep.	14	4.3	0.2	...	7.5	...	53.6	...	...	29.9	0.2
Denmark	238	...	83.9	2.2	...	0.0	4.9	1.2	...	9.0	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	140	...	84.2	0.2	0.2	...	6.6	0.2	...	8.6	0.6
France	58	0.3	26.0	8.0	...	...	30.5	1.4	9.8	35.1	...
Georgia	53	...	6.6	...	1.4	...	...	...	41.2	56.6	...
Germany	63	0.6	58.9	...	...	...	25.2	...	...	15.3	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	31	4.4	21.3	32.2	3.6	14.1	13.9	...	...	8.8	19.3
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	22	39.8	2.8	...	...	...	0.4	...	...	50.6	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	92	0.3	11.5	52.8	24.3	...	9.6	7.5	...	25.6	0.2
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	53	...	11.9	12.1	12.1	...	64.0	...	35.0	11.8	0.4
Portugal	20	0.1	9.3	0.4	0.3	...	45.3	...	8.8	...	...
Romania	3	...	3.3	...	...	...	24.0	...	11.3	72.7	0.0
Russia	55	...	5.4	0.0	...	...	42.9	...	...	57.0	0.1
Slovakia	15	83.3	8.6	9.2	0.0	0.6	55.9	0.0	0.0	17.1	8.0
Slovenia	19	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	97.7	2.3
Sweden	153	23.0	57.6	5.4	0.8	...	1.1	0.7	...	12.8	0.1
Switzerland	59	...	8.6	...	...	...	58.2	...	...	31.6	1.5
TFYR of Mac.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK:Eng & W.	65	16.9	35.4	19.3	...	...	5.3	...	...	20.9	2.2
UK:N.Ireland	40	...	60.5	13.7	2.9	6.6	11.4	...	...	14.3	...
UK:Scotland	145	12.5	62.0	12.9	12.5	0.1	...	...	...	12.6	...
<i>Mean</i>	64	14	28	12	6	3	27	1	18	31	5
<i>Median</i>	53	4	12	9	2	1	25	0	11	26	1
<i>Minimum</i>	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0
<i>Maximum</i>	238	83	84	53	24	14	64	7	41	98	43

Table 3.2.3.20 Types of sanctions and measures imposed on adults in 2006 – Drug offences: Drug trafficking

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 population	of which: % verdict/ admo- nition only	of which: % fines	of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures			of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures			of which: % unsus- pended custodial sanctions and mea- sures	of which: % other measures
				Total	Commu- nity service	of which: Super- vision	Total	of which: Comb. with commu- nity service	of which: Comb. Super- vision		
Albania	1.4	...	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	17.0	...	3.8	...	...	...	23.6	...	...	72.4	0.1
Belgium	40.1	...	52.6	22.7	18.4	...	45.8	0.0	...	31.5	...
Bosnia-Herz.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	26.5	...	...	7.6	7.5	0.1	3.3	...	...	49.7	47.0
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Rep.	12.3	4.1	0.2	...	6.8	...	53.2	...	...	31.3	0.2
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	51.2	...	57.9	0.6	0.6	...	15.2	0.5	...	15.0	0.9
France	15.8	0.1	4.8	4.2	...	...	34.1	1.1	10.8	56.8	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	16.0	49.3	1.4	...	...	...	0.3	...	...	48.8	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	3.5	...	6.6	1.0	1.0	...	44.4	...	19.2	47.9	0.1
Portugal	10.7	0.0	0.5	...	...	...	27.7	...	6.6	71.8	...
Romania	2.5	...	0.7	...	...	...	19.9	...	10.0	79.4	0.0
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	8.3	63.1	5.1	11.2	0.0	1.1	35.3	0.0	0.0	20.8	9.4
Slovenia	16.7	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	97.6	2.4
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	22.2	...	8.6	...	...	...	56.5	...	...	34.2	0.7
TFYR of Mac.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	10.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK:Eng & W.	1.6	1.2	2.0	1.6	...	...	1.2	...	...	93.8	0.3
UK:N.Ireland	8.8	...	13.1	9.2	2.0	3.3	25.5	...	...	52.3	...
UK:Scotland	33.3	5.1	18.9	32.9	32.6	0.1	...	...	...	43.1	...
<i>Mean</i>	17	15	11	10	9	1	28	...	9	53	6
<i>Median</i>	14	3	4	8	4	1	27	...	10	49	1
<i>Minimum</i>	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	...	0	15	0
<i>Maximum</i>	51	63	58	33	33	3	56	...	19	98	47

Table 3.2.3.21 Types of sanctions and measures imposed on adults in 2006 – Drug offences: Aggravated drug trafficking

	Total sanctions and measures			of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures			of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures			of which: % other measures	
	per 100 000 population	of which: % verdict/ admo- nition only	of which: % fines	Total	of which: Commu- nity service	of which: Super- vision	Total	of which: Comb. with commu- nity service	of which: Comb. with Super- vision		% unsus- pended custodial sanctions and mea- sures
Albania	0.1	...	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herz.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	1.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69.6	30.4
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Rep.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	12.2	...	1.5	2.1	...	0.0	13.2	8.9	...	83.2	
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	5.8	...	0.0	4.9	4.9	...	25.1	4.6	...	74.9	
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	0.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94.7	5.3
Germany	12.9	0.3	1.8	...	...	...	55.1	...	...	42.8
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	1.9	...	1.9	0.4	0.4	...	31.9	...	13.2	65.8	
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	0.5	55.6	0.0	11.1	0.0	11.1	14.8	0.0	0.0	40.7	
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	3.8	...	0.7	...	...	...	52.1	...	...	44.7
TFYR of Mac	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK:Eng & W.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK:N.Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK:Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	4	...	1	...	...	...	32	...	...	65
<i>Median</i>	2	...	1	...	...	...	28	...	...	68
<i>Minimum</i>	0	...	0	...	...	...	13	...	...	41
<i>Maximum</i>	13	...	2	...	...	...	55	...	...	95

3.2.4 *Type of sanctions and measures imposed upon minors in 2006***Table 3.2.4.1 Types of sanctions and measures imposed upon minors in 2006 – Criminal offences: Total**

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 population	of which: % admo-nition only	of which: % fines	of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures			of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures			of which: % unsus-pended custodial sanctions and mea-sures	of which: % other measures
				Total	Commu-nity service	of which: Super-vision	Total	of which: Comb. with commu-nity service	of which: Comb. with Super-vision		
Albania	9	...	11.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	5	...	...	0.6	0.0	...	...	...	20.8	20.8	57.7
Austria	35	15.9	30.0	...	...	...	38.4	...	...	14.5	1.3
Belgium	8	...	84.5	93.7	10.4	...	3.4	0.0	...	3.3	...
Bosnia-Herz.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	26	4.5	33.8	55.6	4.0	51.5	5.1	...	...	1.0	...
Czech Rep.	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	202	...	77.3	5.1	...	3.0	14.0	1.4	...	3.7	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	206	1.5	91.1	0.1	0.1	...	6.3	6.3	...	0.6	0.5
France	92	3.4	4.8	57.0	...	...	25.7	2.0	8.5	9.1	...
Georgia	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33.9	...
Germany	153	...	...	84.1	...	...	9.6	...	9.6	6.3	...
Greece	33	...	...	95.1	...	...	...	...	...	4.9	...
Hungary	89	20.8	3.8	103.5	2.9	48.8	16.5	...	...	4.2	66.5
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	59	55.9	0.5	...	...	...	3.9	...	...	25.6	...
Lithuania	70	...	1.9	48.4	3.0	37.0	16.7	...	...	33.0	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	104	1.0	3.1	67.8	51.0	...	15.6	12.3	...	12.0	0.6
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	25	11.9	59.8	1.1	1.1	...	21.6	...	6.3	5.5	0.1
Romania	28	7.1	4.4	9.1	...	9.1	47.0	...	7.5	26.7	5.8
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	53	55.5	0.3	9.5	0.3	0.0	38.5	0.0	0.0	7.2	1.2
Slovenia	25	...	1.4	95.5	...	5.7	...	...	...	2.2	1.0
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	188	31.1	20.6	36.5	36.5	...	4.9	...	...	1.5	5.4
TFYR of Mac.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	30	...	...	...	...	...	73.4	...	...	19.4	...
UK:Eng & W.	175	12.4	12.4	65.6	...	...	0.0	...	...	6.6	3.0
UK:N.Ireland	73	...	19.1	71.4	9.6	19.5	2.5	...	...	7.0	...
UK:Scotland	2	13.9	9.9	53.5	13.9	...	...	...	...	22.8	...
<i>Mean</i>	69	18	25	50	11	22	19	4	9	12	13
<i>Median</i>	35	12	11	56	4	14	15	2	8	7	1
<i>Minimum</i>	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
<i>Maximum</i>	206	56	91	103	51	52	73	12	21	34	67

Table 3.2.4.2 Types of sanctions and measures imposed upon minors in 2006 – Criminal offences: Major Traffic offences

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 population	of which: % verdict/ admo- nition only		of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures			of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures			of which: % unsus- pended custodial sanctions and mea- sures	
		of which: % fines	Total	Commu- nity service	of which: Super- vision	Total	of which: Comb. with commu- nity service	of which: Comb. with Super- vision	of which: % unus- pended custodial sanctions and mea- sures	of which: % other measures	
Albania	0	...	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	5	...	84.1	100.0	15.9	...	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	...
Bosnia-Herz.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Rep.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	2	...	100.0	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	94	...	95.7	...	0.1	...	3.1	...	...	0.3	...
France	4	3.7	9.1	67.2	...	...	14.4	1.8	4.4	5.6	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	20	...	...	96.3	...	...	2.3	...	2.3	1.4	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	2	7.3	5.2	123.8	0.8	48.4	10.1	...	...	2.0	66.9
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	2	0.7	21.6	67.7	46.8	...	7.8	6.3	...	1.9	0.4
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	13	20.4	76.2	0.6	0.6	...	2.3	...	0.4	0.3	...
Romania	1	16.2	7.4	12.8	...	12.8	57.4	...	4.7	4.7	1.4
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	1	62.5	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	52.1	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0
Slovenia	0	...	11.1	88.9	...	0.0	...	...	...	0.0	0.0
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	29	12.4	42.1	38.8	38.8	...	4.3	...	...	0.7	1.6
TFYR of Mac.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK:Eng & W.	1	1.1	1.5	71.4	...	...	0.0	...	...	25.7	0.2
UK:N.Ireland	1	...	46.2	46.2	23.1	15.4	0.0	...	...	7.7	...
UK:Scotland	0	50.0	50.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	11	19	37	55	16	13	12	2	2	4	10
<i>Median</i>	2	12	22	67	8	6	3	0	2	2	0
<i>Minimum</i>	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Maximum</i>	94	63	100	124	47	48	57	6	5	26	67

Table 3.2.4.3 Types of sanctions and measures imposed upon minors in 2006 – Intentional homicide: Total

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 population	of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures			of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures				of which: % unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures	of which: % other measures	
		of which: % verdict/ admo- nition only	of which: % fines	Total	of which: Commu- nity service		of which: Super- vision				
					with commu- nity service	with Super- vision	Total	Total			
Albania	0.2	...	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	0.0	...	...	100.0	0.0
Belgium	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herz.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Rep.	0.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...	7.4	0.0	2.9	92.6	...
Georgia	0.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	...
Germany	0.1	...	...	0.0	...	...	9.7	...	9.7	90.3	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	0.2	...	...	...	...	...	12.5	...	...	87.5	87.5
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	0.3	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	0.0	...	...	100.0	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	1.2	0.0	0.0	56.0	21.0	...	10.5	9.5	...	33.5	0.0
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	0.1	...	...	...	...	...	66.7	...	...	...	...
Romania	0.3	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	...	0.0	93.8	1.5
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	0.1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Slovenia	0.1	...	0.0	100.0	...	100.0	...	...	...	0.0	0.0
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
TFYR of Mac.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK:Eng & W.	0.1	...	0.0	23.3	...	...	0.0	...	...	75.0	1.7
UK:N.Ireland	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK:Scotland	0.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	...
<i>Mean</i>	0	20	0	26	...	33	11	...	...	81	24
<i>Median</i>	0	0	0	0	...	0	6	...	...	93	1
<i>Minimum</i>	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	...	...	0	0
<i>Maximum</i>	1	100	0	100	...	100	67	...	...	100	100

Table 3.2.4.5 Types of sanctions and measures imposed upon minors in 2006 – Bodily injury (Assault): Total

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 population	of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures			of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures				of which: % unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures	of which: % other measures	
		of which: % verdict/ admo- nition only	of which: % fines	Total	of which: Commu- nity service		Total	of which: Comb. with commu- nity service			of which: Comb. with Super- vision
					of which: Super- vision	of which: Super- vision					
Albania	1	...	18.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	6	19.2	46.2	...	...	...	28.1	...	...	5.3	1.2
Belgium	0	...	50.0	0.0	0.0	...	50.0	0.0	...	0.0	...
Bosnia-Herz.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	1	0.0	25.0	75.0	0.0	75.0	0.0	...	...	0.0	...
Czech Rep.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	19	4.0	18.1	0.1	...	...	15.5	...	...	0.8	...
France	15	3.2	3.9	58.7	...	...	25.9	1.8	9.0	8.3	...
Georgia	1	...	17.9	...	...	...	...	...	55.4	25.0	1.8
Germany	33	...	...	83.1	...	...	10.6	...	10.6	6.3	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	4	20.9	5.1	53.6	3.4	...	17.7	...	...	2.8	67.8
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	1	57.1	0.0	...	...	...	0.0	...	...	32.1	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	12	1.7	2.3	72.6	57.0	...	14.5	12.1	...	7.7	1.3
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	1	4.8	85.7	...	...	...	7.1	...	...	...	...
Romania	2	13.3	41.1	5.7	...	5.7	32.0	...	2.5	7.4	0.2
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	2	65.6	0.0	1.5	1.5	0.0	53.4	0.0	0.0	3.8	3.1
Slovenia	3	...	4.9	91.8	...	1.6	...	...	...	3.3	0.0
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	4	18.7	11.3	49.1	49.1	...	9.9	...	...	1.1	9.9
TFYR of Mac.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK:Eng & W.	14	4.5	1.3	78.6	...	...	0.0	...	...	13.5	2.1
UK:N.Ireland	6	...	11.7	63.1	10.7	21.4	9.7	...	...	15.5	...
UK:Scotland	0	4.3	13.0	47.8	21.7	...	...	...	...	34.8	...
<i>Mean</i>	6	17	20	49	18	21	18	...	15	10	10
<i>Median</i>	3	5	12	56	7	6	14	...	9	6	2
<i>Minimum</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0
<i>Maximum</i>	33	66	86	92	57	75	53	...	55	35	68

Table 3.2.4.6 Types of sanctions and measures imposed upon minors in 2006 – Bodily injury (Assault): Aggravated bodily injury

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 population	of which: % verdict/adm-nition only	of which: % fines	of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures			of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures			of which: % unsus-pended custodial sanctions and mea-sures	of which: % other measures
				Total	of which: Commu-nity service	of which: Super- vision	Total	of which: Comb. with commu-nity service	of which: Comb. with Super- vision		
Albania	0	...	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	2	8.6	25.9	...	...	...	50.4	...	...	15.1	0.0
Belgium	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herz.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	1	0.0	25.0	75.0	0.0	75.0	0.0	...	...	0.0	...
Czech Rep.	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	1	0.0	...	...	...	...	80.6	...	...	8.3	...
France	2	2.1	1.3	45.5	...	...	36.9	2.4	14.2	14.2	...
Georgia	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64.3	35.7	...
Germany	18	...	...	79.5	...	...	13.2	...	13.2	7.3	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	3	10.3	5.6	58.4	4.1	...	21.9	...	...	3.8	77.2
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	1	47.1	0.0	...	...	...	0.0	...	...	52.9	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	4	0.2	0.3	71.2	45.4	...	15.2	14.6	...	12.9	0.3
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	0	9.7	0.0	6.5	...	6.5	32.3	...	9.7	51.6	0.0
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Slovenia	1	...	7.7	76.9	...	15.4	...	...	...	15.4	0.0
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	0	25.0	6.3	18.8	18.8	...	18.8	...	...	12.5	18.8
TFYR of Mac.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK:Eng & W.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK:N.Ireland	0	...	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...	66.7	...
UK:Scotland	0	...	...	30.0	10.0	...	...	...	...	70.0	...
<i>Mean</i>	2	10	6	45	11	19	22	...	20	24	14
<i>Median</i>	0	5	1	46	4	6	17	...	13	14	0
<i>Minimum</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0
<i>Maximum</i>	18	47	26	80	45	75	81	...	64	70	77

Table 3.2.4.7 Types of sanctions and measures imposed upon minors in 2006 – Rape

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 population	of which: % verdict/adm-nition only	of which: % fines	of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures			of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures			of which: % unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures	of which: % other measures
				Total	of which: Commu-nity service	of which: Super- vision	Total	of which: Comb. with commu- nity service	of which: Comb. with Super- vision		
Albania	0.0	...	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	0.2	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	70.0	...	...	30.0	0.0
Belgium	0.0	...	0.0	33.3	0.0	...	66.7	0.0	...	0.0	...
Bosnia-Herz.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Rep.	0.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	0.1	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.0	...
France	0.9	0.0	0.0	6.5	...	...	56.2	0.2	34.0	37.3	...
Georgia	0.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	...
Germany	0.3	...	...	14.7	...	...	53.8	...	53.8	31.6	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	0.2	...	...	25.0	...	6.3	43.8	...	...	37.5	81.3
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	0.2	50.0	0.0	...	...	...	0.0	...	...	50.0	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	0.5	0.0	0.0	57.5	23.0	...	8.0	2.3	...	32.2	2.3
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	80.0	...	60.0	...	...
Romania	0.5	0.9	0.0	4.6	...	4.6	7.4	...	2.8	80.6	6.5
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	0.1	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Slovenia	0.1	...	0.0	50.0	...	50.0	...	...	...	50.0	...
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	...	...	0.0	100.0
TFYR of Mac.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK:Eng & W.	0.2	1.2	0.0	36.5	...	...	0.0	...	...	61.2	1.2
UK:N.Ireland	0.1	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...	100.0	...
UK:Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	0	10	0	21	5	12	33	...	30	42	27
Median	0	0	0	15	0	5	40	...	34	37	2
Minimum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0
Maximum	1	50	0	57	23	50	80	...	60	100	100

Table 3.2.4.8 Types of sanctions and measures imposed upon minors in 2006 – Sexual assault

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 population	of which: % of verdict/adm-nition only		of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures			of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures			of which: % unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures	of which: % other measures
		% fines	Total	Commu-nity service	of which: Super-vision	Total	of which: Comb. with commu-nity service	of which: Comb. with Super-vision			
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	0.0	50.0	50.0	...	...	...	0.0	...	...	0.0	0.0
Belgium	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herz.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Rep.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	2.7	1.1	0.2	38.6	...	...	52.1	0.4	29.5	8.1	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	0.2	...	...	24.4	...	...	20.0	...	20.0	55.6	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	0.4	2.6	...	41.0	2.6	15.4	53.8	...	...	17.9	82.1
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	0.6	69.2	0.0	...	...	...	0.0	...	...	7.7	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	1.5	1.6	0.0	63.4	48.6	...	21.4	14.4	...	13.6	0.0
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	75.0	...	...	...	...
Romania	0.0	25.0	0.0	75.0	...	75.0	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	0.0
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Slovenia	0.1	...	0.0	100.0	...	100.0	...	...	...	0.0	0.0
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	0.9	26.2	3.1	47.7	47.7	...	9.2	...	...	1.5	12.3
TFYR of Mac.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK:Eng & W.	0.5	5.1	0.0	80.5	...	...	0.0	...	...	12.9	1.6
UK:N.Ireland	0.3	...	0.0	66.7	0.0	33.3	16.7	...	...	16.7	...
UK:Scotland	0.1	20.0	...	60.0	20.0	...	...	...	...	20.0	...
<i>Mean</i>	0	30	5	54	20	45	29	...	...	12	12
<i>Median</i>	0	23	0	60	11	33	18	...	...	8	0
<i>Minimum</i>	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	0
<i>Maximum</i>	3	100	50	100	49	100	100	...	...	56	82

Table 3.2.4.9 Types of sanctions and measures imposed upon minors in 2006 – Sexual abuse of minors

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 population	of which: % verdict/admonition only	of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures				of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures			of which: % unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures	of which: % other measures
			Total	of which: Community service	of which: Supervision	Total	of which: Comb. with community service	of which: Comb. with Supervision			
									% fines		
Albania	0.0	...	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	0.1	57.1	0.0	...	...	...	42.9	...	...	0.0	0.0
Belgium	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	100.0	0.0	...	0.0	...
Bosnia-Herz.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	...	...	0.0	...
Czech Rep.	0.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	0.2	0.0	75.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.3	...
France	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	0.5	...	...	57.6	...	...	29.3	...	29.3	13.1	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	0.6	2.2	0.0	52.7	29.0	...	22.6	14.0	...	19.4	3.2
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	80.0	...	...	...	...
Romania	0.1	3.7	3.7	18.5	...	18.5	63.0	...	3.7	11.1	0.0
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	1.0	87.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	77.8	0.0	0.0	7.4	1.9
Slovenia	0.1	...	0.0	100.0	...	0.0	...	...	...	0.0	0.0
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	1.0	42.5	2.7	23.3	23.3	...	4.1	...	...	1.4	26.0
TFYR of Mac.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK:Eng & W.	0.2	8.0	3.4	70.5	...	...	0.0	...	...	15.9	2.3
UK:N.Ireland	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK:Scotland	0.0	...	...	100.0	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	0	22	7	48	22	24	47	...	...	6	5
<i>Median</i>	0	4	0	53	0	0	43	...	...	4	2
<i>Minimum</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	0
<i>Maximum</i>	1	87	75	100	100	100	100	...	...	19	26

Table 3.2.4.10 Types of sanctions and measures imposed upon minors in 2006 – Robbery

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 population	of which: % of verdict/admonition only	of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures				of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures				
			of which: % fines	Total	of which: Community service	of which: Supervision	Total	of which: Comb. with community service	of which: Comb. Supervision	of which: % unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures	of which: % other measures
Albania	0	...	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	3	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	48.1	...	...	51.9	0.0
Belgium	0	...	0.0	11.8	0.0	...	64.7	0.0	...	23.5	...
Bosnia-Herz.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	1	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	...	...	0.0	...
Czech Rep.	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	2	0.0	2.2	...	...	...	81.5	...	...	15.2	...
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	3	...	14.8	...	...	...	...	...	46.7	38.5	...
Germany	8	...	...	46.1	...	...	30.3	...	30.3	23.6	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	5	0.2	...	25.0	0.9	4.7	53.1	...	...	26.5	77.9
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	7	67.5	0.0	...	...	...	1.2	...	...	27.2	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	11	0.0	0.1	56.9	32.6	...	11.3	9.9	...	31.6	0.1
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	3	...	5.7	2.0	2.0	...	71.4	...	20.7	21.0	...
Romania	4	0.7	0.6	4.2	...	4.2	43.1	...	20.9	43.9	7.4
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	3	80.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.3	0.0	0.0	27.5	5.6
Slovenia	1	...	0.0	80.0	...	12.0	...	...	...	12.0	8.0
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	1	2.5	12.7	60.8	60.8	...	12.7	...	...	3.8	7.6
TFYR of Mac.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK:Eng & W.	7	0.6	0.2	65.8	...	...	0.0	...	...	32.0	1.3
UK:N.Ireland	1	...	0.0	54.5	18.2	18.2	0.0	...	...	45.5	...
UK:Scotland	0	...	...	60.0	40.0	...	...	...	...	40.0	...
<i>Mean</i>	3	15	2	40	17	15	37	...	24	27	14
<i>Median</i>	3	0	0	50	2	8	46	...	21	27	7
<i>Minimum</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0
<i>Maximum</i>	11	81	15	80	61	50	82	...	47	52	78

Table 3.2.4.11 Types of sanctions and measures imposed upon minors in 2006 – Theft: Total

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 population	of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures			of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures				of which: % unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures	of which: % other measures	
		of which: % verdict/ admo- nition only	of which: % fines	Total	of which: Commu- nity service		Total	of which: Comb. with commu- nity service			of which: Comb. Super- vision
					of which: Super- vision	of which: Super- vision					
Albania	5	...	0.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	10	17.7	19.9	...	...	...	48.2	...	...	13.7	0.6
Belgium	0	...	30.6	12.2	0.0	...	42.9	0.0	...	44.9	...
Bosnia-Herz.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	6	4.3	25.5	61.7	0.0	61.7	8.5	...	...	0.0	...
Czech Rep.	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	52	1.2	92.3	0.0	...	...	5.6	...	...	0.0	...
France	39	3.0	3.7	55.0	...	...	27.6	2.4	8.0	10.7	...
Georgia	13	...	12.3	...	...	...	...	...	56.5	30.4	0.7
Germany	40	...	...	84.3	...	...	8.8	...	8.8	6.9	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	43	20.9	3.9	110.0	3.5	52.2	14.5	...	...	2.9	66.4
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	31	56.7	0.4	...	...	...	4.6	...	...	29.6	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	32	0.5	2.3	66.8	51.0	...	18.3	14.2	...	11.8	0.3
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	4	1.0	42.4	2.4	2.4	...	43.7	...	13.4	...	...
Romania	19	6.7	0.6	10.4	...	10.4	50.3	...	5.9	25.3	6.8
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	20	68.8	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	44.9	0.0	0.0	8.5	0.8
Slovenia	12	...	0.4	96.1	...	4.7	...	...	...	2.1	1.3
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	35	38.3	10.5	47.1	47.1	...	1.0	...	...	0.5	2.2
TFYR of Mac.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK:Eng & W.	42	10.1	3.2	76.6	...	...	0.0	...	...	8.4	1.8
UK:N.Ireland	15	...	6.2	81.5	12.0	21.2	2.3	...	...	10.0	...
UK:Scotland	1	19.2	7.7	53.8	3.8	...	...	...	...	19.2	...
<i>Mean</i>	21	19	15	51	13	25	21	...	15	13	9
<i>Median</i>	17	10	5	55	4	16	14	...	8	10	1
<i>Minimum</i>	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0
<i>Maximum</i>	52	69	92	110	51	62	50	...	57	45	66

Table 3.2.4.12 Types of sanctions and measures imposed upon minors in 2006 – (Theft) Burglary: Total

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 population	of which: % verdict/adm- nion only	of which: % fines	of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures			of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures			of which: % unsus- pended custodial sanctions and mea- sures	of which: % other measures
				Total	of which: Commu- nity service	of which: Super- vision	Total	of which: Comb. with commu- nity service	of which: Comb. with Super- vision		
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	3	13.6	14.8	...	...	...	56.4	...	...	14.4	0.8
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herz.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	5	5.3	23.7	71.1	0.0	63.2	7.9	...	...	0.0	...
Czech Rep.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	7	...	11.4	49.5	...	43.5	33.2	2.3	...	6.0	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	10	...	...	69.5	...	...	17.7	...	17.7	12.8	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	21	61.5	0.4	...	...	...	6.0	...	...	29.1	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	26	0.3	1.6	66.8	49.8	...	18.2	14.7	...	12.8	0.3
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	10	6.3	0.2	11.1	...	11.1	48.3	...	4.9	26.4	7.7
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	11	68.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	47.6	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.7
Slovenia	7	...	0.7	93.8	...	5.5	...	...	...	3.4	2.1
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TFYR of Mac.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK:Eng & W.	11	3.4	0.6	77.1	...	...	0.0	...	...	17.3	1.6
UK:N.Ireland	5	...	2.5	74.1	16.0	24.7	2.5	...	...	21.0	...
UK:Scotland	0	...	...	75.0	...	...	...	...	...	25.0	...
<i>Mean</i>	10	23	6	59	...	25	24	...	...	14	2
<i>Median</i>	9	6	1	70	...	18	18	...	...	14	1
<i>Minimum</i>	0	0	0	1	...	0	0	...	...	0	0
<i>Maximum</i>	26	68	24	94	...	63	56	...	...	29	8

Table 3.2.4.13 Types of sanctions and measures imposed upon minors in 2006 – (Theft) Burglary: Domestic Burglary

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 population	of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures			of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures								
		of which: % verdict/ admo- nition only		Total	of which: Commu- nity service		of which: Super- vision		of which: Comb. with commu- nity service		of which: Comb. with Super- vision	of which: % unsus- pended custodial sanctions and mea- sures	of which: % other measures
		% fines	% fines		% fines	% fines	% fines	% fines					
Germany	1.4	...	...	59.6	...	...	20.9	...	20.9	19.5	...
Romania	0.0	71.4	0.0	28.6	...	28.6	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Slovakia	2.1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	61.9	0.0	0.0	23.9	0.0		
UK:Eng & W.	6.3	2.0	0.2	73.0	...	...	0.0	...	...	23.4	1.4
UK:N.Ireland	2.1	...	0.0	66.7	16.7	27.8	2.8	...	...	30.6	...
UK:Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	2	...	...	46	...	...	17	...	...	19	...
<i>Median</i>	2	...	...	60	...	...	3	...	...	23	...
<i>Minimum</i>	0	...	...	0	...	...	0	...	...	0	...
<i>Maximum</i>	6	...	...	73	...	...	62	...	...	31	...

Table 3.2.4.14 Types of sanctions and measures imposed upon minors in 2006 – Theft: Theft of a motor vehicle

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 population	of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures			of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures								
		of which: % verdict/ admo- nition only		Total	of which: Commu- nity service		of which: Super- vision		of which: Comb. with commu- nity service		of which: Comb. with Super- vision	of which: % unsus- pended custodial sanctions and mea- sures	of which: % other measures
		% fines	% fines		% fines	% fines	% fines	% fines					
Albania	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	3	8.7	69.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.6	...
Romania	0	7.4	0.0	11.6	...	11.6	66.3	...	2.1	10.5	4.2		
Slovakia	0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0		
UK:Eng & W.	2	2.9	0.3	75.3	...	...	0.0	...	...	19.8	1.7
UK:N.Ireland	2	...	20.7	79.3	17.2	24.1	0.0	...	...	0.0	...
UK:Scotland	0	25.0	5.0	50.0	...	...	...	...	...	20.0	...
<i>Mean</i>	1	29	16	43	...	...	...	...	...	14	...
<i>Median</i>	0	9	3	50	...	...	...	...	...	15	...
<i>Minimum</i>	0	3	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	0	...
<i>Maximum</i>	3	100	70	79	...	...	...	...	...	33	...

Table 3.2.4.15 Types of sanctions and measures imposed upon minors in 2006 – Fraud

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 population	of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures			of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures				of which: % unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures	of which: % other measures	
		of which: % verdict/ admo- nition only	of which: % fines	Total	of which: Commu- nity service		Total	of which: Comb. with commu- nity service			of which: Comb. with Super- vision
					of which: Super- vision	of which: Super- vision					
Albania	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	1	16.7	38.3	...	...	...	35.0	...	8.3	1.7
Belgium	0	...	100.0	100.0	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	
Bosnia-Herz.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Rep.	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	3	0.0	94.0	...	...	...	5.3	...	0.0	...
France	0	4.2	4.6	62.9	...	...	21.7	3.3	7.5	6.7
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	6	...	...	81.7	...	...	11.4	...	11.4	6.8
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	1	18.6	4.3	127.1	2.9	61.4	8.6	...	2.9	70.0	
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	0	28.6	0.0	...	...	...	0.0	...	42.9	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	0	2.6	1.3	72.7	58.4	...	13.0	10.4	...	10.4	
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	0	22.2	0.0	11.1	0.0	11.1	22.2	...	0.0	33.3	
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	0	30.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	
Slovenia	0	...	0.0	100.0	...	0.0	...	...	0.0	0.0
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	0	20.0	0.0	73.3	73.3	...	0.0	...	0.0	6.7	
TFYR of Mac.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK:Eng & W.	1	11.1	6.0	75.0	...	...	0.0	...	6.2	1.7
UK:N.Ireland	0	...	14.3	71.4	14.3	0.0	0.0	...	14.3	...	
UK:Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	1	15	20	70	21	15	10	...	10	13	
Median	0	18	4	73	3	0	9	...	7	4	
Minimum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	
Maximum	6	30	100	127	73	61	35	...	43	70	

Table 3.2.4.16 Types of sanctions and measures imposed upon minors in 2006 – Offences against computer data and systems

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 population	of which: % verdict/ admo- nition of which: % fines		of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures			of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures			of which: % unsus- pended custodial sanctions and mea- sures of which: % other measures	
		only		Total	of which: Commu- nity service	of which: Super- vision	Total	of which: Comb. with commu- nity service	of which: Comb. with Super- vision		
Belgium	0.0	...	100.0	0.0	0.0	...	100.0	0.0	...	0.0	...
Czech Rep.	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	0.8	...	...	83.1	...	...	9.5	...	9.5	7.4	...
Romania	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	...	66.7	0.0	0.0
Switzerland	0.1	30.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	...	0.0	...	...	0.0	20.0
UK:N.Ireland	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Median</i>	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Minimum</i>	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Maximum</i>	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 3.2.4.17 Types of sanctions and measures imposed upon minors in 2006 – Money laundering

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 population	of which: % verdict/ admo- nition of which: % fines		of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures			of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures			of which: % unsus- pended custodial sanctions and mea- sures of which: % other measures	
		only		Total	of which: Commu- nity service	of which: Super- vision	Total	of which: Comb. with commu- nity service	of which: Comb. with Super- vision		
Germany	0.0	...	...	87.5	...	...	0.0	...	0.0	12.5	...
Netherlands	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	...	50.0	50.0	...	0.0	0.0
Romania	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 3.2.4.18 Types of sanctions and measures imposed upon minors in 2006 – Corruption

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 population	of which: % verdict/ admo- nition of which: % fines		of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures			of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures			of which: % unsus- pended custodial sanctions and mea- sures of which: % other measures	
		only		Total	of which: Commu- nity service	of which: Super- vision	Total	of which: Comb. with commu- nity service	of which: Comb. with Super- vision		
France	0.0	0.0	0.0	61.5	...	...	15.4	0.0	7.7	23.1	...
Germany	0.0	...	...	50.0	...	...	25.0	...	25.0	25.0	...
Hungary	0.0	...	...	100.0	...	50.0	50.0	...	...	...	100.0
Netherlands	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.0	...	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 3.2.4.19 Types of sanctions and measures imposed upon minors in 2006 – Drug offences: Total

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 population	of which:		of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures			of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures			of which:	
		% verdict/ admo- nition only	% fines	Total	of which: Commu- nity service	of which: Super- vision	Total	of which: Comb. with commu- nity service	of which: Comb. with Super- vision	% unus- pended custodial sanctions and mea- sures	of which: % other mea- sures
Albania	0	...	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	6	7.0	35.2	...	...	...	34.7	...	...	21.2	2.0
Belgium	0	...	0.0	75.0	0.0	...	25.0	0.0	...	0.0	...
Bosnia- Herz.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	1	0.0	50.0	50.0	33.3	16.7	0.0	...	...	0.0	...
Czech Rep.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	12	...	94.5	0.4	...	0.0	3.0	0.3	...	1.3	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	3	...	87.3	3.9	...	...	7.2	...	...	0.6	...
France	5	3.2	9.9	49.7	...	...	29.4	1.3	9.9	7.8	...
Georgia	1	...	11.5	...	...	...	...	...	57.7	30.8	...
Germany	13	...	...	76.7	...	...	16.8	...	16.8	6.5	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	3	15.6	9.0	124.3	3.3	60.1	10.6	...	...	0.7	67.8
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	1	53.3	0.0	...	...	...	13.3	...	...	40.0	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	2	0.8	4.5	62.7	39.8	...	13.9	10.3	...	18.1	0.0
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	1	...	19.0	...	...	...	65.8	...	19.0	12.7	...
Romania	0	6.7	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.3	...	10.0	20.0	0.0
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	1	59.0	1.6	4.9	0.0	0.0	50.8	0.0	0.0	3.3	4.9
Slovenia	1	...	0.0	100.0	...	46.2	...	...	...	0.0	0.0
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	37	55.1	29.5	10.9	...	...	1.2	...	...	0.4	2.8
TFYR of Mac.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK:Eng & W.	8	21.2	19.7	53.2	...	...	0.0	...	...	4.8	1.1
UK:N.	2	...	14.3	85.7	11.9	28.6	0.0	...	...	0.0	...
Ireland UK:Scotland	0	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	5	29	22	50	13	22	21	2	19	9	10
Median	1	16	11	52	3	17	14	0	13	4	2
Minimum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maximum	37	100	94	124	40	60	66	10	58	40	68

Table 3.2.4.20 Types of sanctions and measures imposed upon minors in 2006 – Drug offences: Drug trafficking

	Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 population	of which: % of verdict/adm- onition only	of which: % fines	of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures			of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures			of which: % unsus- pended custodial sanctions and mea- sures	of which: % other measures
				Total	of which: Commu- nity service	of which: Super- vision	Total	of which: Comb. with commu- nity service	of which: Comb. with Super- vision		
Albania	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	0.9	0.0	13.7	...	...	...	42.5	...	...	43.8	0.0
Belgium	0.0	...	0.0	75.0	0.0	...	25.0	0.0	...	0.0	...
Bosnia-Herz.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Rep.	0.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	1.4	...	78.4	...	...	...	17.6	...	...	1.4	...
France	1.2	3.9	7.3	34.4	...	...	41.9	1.7	13.4	12.4	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	0.6	53.8	0.0	...	...	...	15.4	...	...	38.5	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	0.3	...	...	...	...	...	70.4	...	25.9	25.9	...
Romania	0.1	8.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	64.0	...	12.0	24.0	0.0
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	0.8	46.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.5	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0
Slovenia	0.6	...	0.0	100.0	...	38.5	...	...	...	0.0	0.0
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	4.6	35.2	28.4	21.4	...	...	5.9	...	...	0.9	8.2
TFYR of Mac.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK:Eng & W.	0.0	11.1	0.0	66.7	...	...	0.0	...	...	22.2	0.0
UK:N.Ireland	0.3	...	16.7	83.3	0.0	50.0	0.0	...	...	0.0	...
UK:Scotland	0.0	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	1	32	14	48	...	...	29	...	...	14	1
<i>Median</i>	1	23	4	51	...	...	25	...	...	7	0
<i>Minimum</i>	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	...	...	0	0
<i>Maximum</i>	5	100	78	100	...	...	70	...	...	44	8

Notes on Tables 3.2.3.1 to 3.2.3.21 and 3.2.4.1 to 3.2.4.21

Bulgaria: The sanctions/measures imposed upon adults and minors do not exactly refer to those in the table.

Belgium: Data relate to the year 2004 (instead of 2006). There is no rule of principal offence and principal sanction. Figures of non-custodial sanctions and measures: fines are included.

Cyprus: Data relate to the year 2005 (instead of 2006).

Czech Republic: Total sanctions and measures = Convicted persons. Other measures: prohibition of undertaking a specific activity, forfeiture of property, deprivation of a military rank, deprivation of honorary titles and distinctions, prohibition of stay/residence, expulsion, forfeiture. Total sanctions and measures in table 3.2.3.1-3.2.3.21 include sanctions for juveniles.

Finland: Sanctions and measures in table 3.2.3.1-3.2.3.21 include sanctions for juveniles.

France: Community services can be imposed alone (counted with non custodial sanctions) as well as combined with a suspended imprisonment. The breakdown between adults and juveniles is not available for the first kind.

For minors educational measures are the most frequent (29 214 out of 33 320 non custodial sanctions or measures). Partially suspended custodial sentences are counted with unsuspended sentences.

Germany: Data refer to former West Germany and to Berlin only. The data count only formal convictions by the court. Only sanctions, but no measures are included.

Non-custodial sanctions and measures: There are no other non-custodial sanctions and measures apart from fines and the decisions counted as "verdict only" in German adult criminal law. For juveniles these also include cases with admonition only.

Greece: Data relate to the year 2004 (instead of 2006).

Latvia: Sanctions and measures in table 3.2.3.1-3.2.3.21 include sanctions for juveniles.

Lithuania: Data relate to the year 2007 (instead of 2006). Other measures include compulsory medical treatment.

Netherlands: For completed homicide the sanctions reflect those offenders that were convicted for homicides committed in 2004 (not 2006).

Portugal: Sanctions/measures imposed upon convicted person whose age is unknown are not included.

Fines include admonition. In the 2nd Edition admonition was included under "Non custodial sanctions & measures". Fines include also imprisonment replaced by a fine. Sentences of imprisonment not exceeding six months are, as a rule, converted into day fines by courts. For juveniles suspended custodial sanctions and measures include suspended prison sentences and suspended prison sentences combined with the obligation to obey special rules or duties.

Russia: Sanctions and measures in table 3.2.3.1-3.2.3.21 include sanctions for juveniles. Under 'Verdict/ Admonition only' sentences that were not actually served due to legal reasons, such as amnesty, etc. are included.

Turkey: The decisions of the Courts of Criminal Enforcement are included. Data include persons who received prison sentences, plus persons who received both prison sentence and a fine. Under the category "Fine" this persons are not included again.

Ukraine: For adults data relate to 1.06.2007 (instead of 2006).

UK: Northern Ireland: Major traffic offences include motoring offences causing death or grievous bodily injury. Intentional homicide includes manslaughter. The figures given for domestic burglary are for those offences which in their definition refer to burglary in a dwelling.

UK: Scotland: Data relate to the year 2005-2006 (instead of 2006).

3.2.5 Number of convictions by length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed upon adults in 2006

Table 3.2.5.1 Length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed upon adults in 2006 – Criminal offences: Total

	Total unsus- pended 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 (in months)	Life	Indeter- minate sanctions/ measures
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	116	31.1	15.0	16.1	3.0	1.9	...	...	0.1	0.9
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herz.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	99	30.3	26.4	29.2	8.6	4.0	1.5	...	0.1	...
Croatia	84	37.5	30.2	17.6	10.6	2.7	1.1	...	0.2	...
Cyprus	84	44.4	20.7	14.6	11.9	6.0	2.3	17.4	0.0	...
Czech Rep.	97	...	63.2	...	...	31.3	...	5.4	0.1	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	158	66.0	14.4	10.3	7.4	1.6	0.1	8.8	0.5	...
France	181	61.4	20.2	12.8	2.7	1.7	1.1	...	0.0	...
Georgia	180	...	9.8	13.0	39.8	29.0	8.2	60	0.4	...
Germany	64	32.5	21.0	18.5	23.6	3.8	0.3	...	0.1	...
Greece	39	...	...	89.3	...	...	9.8	...	0.1	0.4
Hungary	94	21.7	30.5	23.4	18.9	4.6	0.7	21.3	0.1	1.3
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	1	...	...	...	90.4	26.9	7.7	...	0.4	...
Italy	266	49.0	23.4	17.4	7.7	1.6	0.8	...	...	...
Latvia	435	...	4.4	13.2	4.9	4.0	0.6	...	0.1	...
Lithuania	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.2	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	155	75.4	12.7	6.4	4.3	1.0	0.2	6	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	112	12.2	23.9	34.1	26.5	2.3	0.9	17.9	0.1	...
Portugal	39	6.6	12.3	17.4	33.7	21.5	4.7	45	...	3.8
Romania	79	8.8	10.8	...	63.5	13.4	3.5	...	0.0	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	96	31.3	31.5	18.3	12.9	4.9	1.0	19	0.0	...
Slovenia	358	70.4	19.6	6.4	2.7	0.6	0.2	...	...	...
Sweden	163	64.6	15.6	12.3	4.6	2.8	...	9	0.2	...
Switzerland	201	87.1	3.4	2.6	4.5	0.4	0.1	3.88	0.0	...
TFYR of Mac.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	107	75.7	7.0	8.8	4.1	2.2	2.0	...	0.2	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK:Eng & W.	167	56.9	10.6	12.7	13.7	3.4	0.5	12.5	1.0	1.6
UK:N.Ireland	127	45.8	24.1	10.5	12.5	3.9	1.0	14	0.5	0.0
UK:Scotland	234	73.9	10.9	6.0	6.6	1.9	0.3	8	0.8	0.1
<i>Mean</i>	142	47.5	17.3	18.4	17.5	6.1	2.0	18.8	0.2	1.1
<i>Median</i>	114	47.4	15.6	13.9	9.6	3.4	1.0	13.3	0.1	0.9
<i>Minimum</i>	1	6.6	3.4	2.6	2.7	0.4	0.1	3.9	0.0	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	435	87.1	31.5	89.3	90.4	29.0	9.8	60.0	1.0	3.8

Table 3.2.5.2 Length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed upon adults in 2006 – Criminal offences: Major Traffic offences

	Total unsus- pended 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 (in months)	Life	Indeter- minate sanctions/ measures
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	0.7	...	0.0	...	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.0	...	0.0
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herz.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	...	0.0	...
Croatia	3.4	1.3	1.8	0.7	0.2	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Rep.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	48.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	33.6	15.4	2.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	4.3	4.3	1.6	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	4.0	1.7	1.5	0.6	0.5	0.0	...	12.5	...	0.0
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	6.9	4.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	7.9	2.8	2.4	0.9	0.8	0.2	0.0	27.5	0.0	...
Portugal	5.3	3.3	5.7	2.3	0.1	...	...	9	...	2.2
Romania	4.0	1.0	1.2	...	2.7	0.0	0.1	...	0.0	...
Russia	219.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	...
Slovakia	6.2	2.8	2.2	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.0	13	0.0	...
Slovenia	16.1	3.2	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...	...
Sweden	45.5	27.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	2	0.0	...
Switzerland	48.8	23.8	0.1	0.0	...	...	...	1.03	...	...
TFYR of Mac.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK:Eng & W.	3.0	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.2	0.0	0.0
UK:N.Ireland	2.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	21	0.0	0.0
UK:Scotland	3.6	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	...	8	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	24.5	5.5	1.4	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	10.4	0.0	0.5
<i>Median</i>	5.3	2.8	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0
<i>Minimum</i>	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	219.3	27.5	5.7	2.3	2.7	0.2	0.1	27.5	0.0	2.2

Table 3.2.5.3 Length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed upon adults in 2006 – Intentional homicide: Total

	Total unsus- pended 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		Indeter- minate sanctions/ measures
								(in months)	Life	
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	1.0	...	0.0	...	0.1	0.1	0.6	1.4	...	...
Austria	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	...	...	0.1	0.1
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herz.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.8	...	0.1	...
Croatia	4.1	...	1.0	0.9	1.3	0.6	0.9	...	0.2	...
Cyprus	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.5	...	0.0	...
Czech Rep.	1.1	...	0.0	...	...	0.0	...	1.0	0.1	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.7	0.4	...	0.5	...
France	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	...	0.0	...
Georgia	10.9	...	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.3	3.1	...	0.3	...
Germany	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.1	...	0.1	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	2.1	...	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.8	0.6	106.4	0.1	0.4
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.5	...	...	...
Latvia	4.4	...	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.5	...	0.1	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	4.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.2	33	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.8	79.4	0.1	...
Portugal	1.8	...	...	0.1	1.0	1.1	2.3	129	...	0.1
Romania	3.5	0.0	0.0	...	1.1	1.5	1.8	...	0.0	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	...
Slovakia	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	144	0.0	...
Slovenia	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	...	...	...
Sweden	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	...	80	0.2	...
Switzerland	0.2	...	...	...	0.0	0.0	0.1	120.9	0.0	...
TFYR of Mac.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK:Eng & W.	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	48.3	0.7	0.1
UK:N.Ireland	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.1	91	0.5	0.0
UK:Scotland	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	73	0.7	0.1
<i>Mean</i>	2.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.7	90.5	0.2	0.1
<i>Median</i>	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.5	85.5	0.1	0.1
<i>Minimum</i>	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	10.9	0.6	1.0	0.9	1.3	2.3	3.1	144.0	0.7	0.4

Table 3.2.5.4 Length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed upon adults in 2006 – Intentional homicide: Completed

	Total unsus- pended 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 (in months)	Life	Indeter- minate sanctions/ measures
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	2	0.0	0.1
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herz.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.7	...	0.1	...
Croatia	1.9	...	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.8	...	0.2	...
Cyprus	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	162	0.0	...
Czech Rep.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4	109.2	0.5	...
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	1.3	...	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.5	126.9	0.1	0.2
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	112	0.0	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	1.4	...	...	...	0.5	0.6	2.2	150	...	...
Romania	2.1	0.0	0.0	...	0.2	0.8	1.7	...	0.0	...
Russia	9.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	...
Slovakia	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	145	0.0	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TFYR of Mac.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK:Eng & W.	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.7	0.0
UK:N.Ireland	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.1	88	0.5	0.0
UK:Scotland	1.5	...	...	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	74	0.7	0.1
<i>Mean</i>	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.6	96.9	0.2	0.1
<i>Median</i>	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.4	110.6	0.1	0.1
<i>Minimum</i>	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	9.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.8	2.2	162.0	0.7	0.2

Table 3.2.5.5 Length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed upon adults in 2006 – Bodily injury (Assault): Total

	Total unsus- pended 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 (in months)	Life	Indeter- minate sanctions/ measures
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	8.5	4.8	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.1	...	...	0.0	0.1
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herz.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	...
Croatia	5.2	3.2	2.0	0.8	0.1	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	1.9	1.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	...
Czech Rep.	2.4	...	0.9	...	...	1.3	...	0.2	0.0	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	22.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.7	...	...
France	22.0	7.1	3.0	1.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	...	0.0	...
Georgia	9.2	...	1.1	0.9	2.3	0.5	...	...	...	...
Germany	7.3	2.7	3.5	3.0	2.0	0.1	0.0	...	0.0	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	6.2	1.0	2.5	1.5	1.4	0.2	...	19.4	...	0.4
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	6.0	1.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	...	...	...
Latvia	19.4	...	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.0	...	0.0	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	12.1	6.5	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	4	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	9.9	0.5	2.7	4.0	1.5	0.1	0.0	22.8	0.0	...
Portugal	1.3	0.2	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.3	...	30	...	0.2
Romania	4.1	1.7	1.0	...	2.2	0.3	0.0	...	0.0	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	...
Slovakia	3.7	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.0	29	0.0	...
Slovenia	34.9	8.3	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	...	...	...
Sweden	20.7	7.4	2.3	2.5	0.5	0.1	...	8	0.0	...
Switzerland	1.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...	2.99	...	...
TFYR of Mac.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK:Eng & W.	18.7	3.6	2.0	2.8	1.9	0.4	0.0	15.2	0.1	0.5
UK:N.Ireland	15.7	5.0	3.5	1.4	1.8	0.5	0.0	14	0.0	0.0
UK:Scotland	44.7	12.2	2.7	2.0	1.8	0.4	0.0	10	0.0	...
<i>Mean</i>	12.1	3.5	1.5	1.2	0.9	0.2	0.0	15.1	0.0	0.2
<i>Median</i>	8.5	2.2	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.0	14.0	0.0	0.2
<i>Minimum</i>	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	44.7	12.2	3.5	4.0	2.3	0.5	0.1	30.0	0.1	0.5

Table 3.2.5.6 Length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed upon adults in 2006 – Aggravated bodily injury

	Total unsuspended custodial sanctions		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		Average length of custodial sanction/measure (in months)		Indeterminate sanctions/ measures
	Under 6 months	6 months and over	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	Life					
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	5.1	...	0.0	...	2.8	5.4	0.7	1.3	...	0.0	...	...	...
Austria	3.3	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	...	...	...	0.0	0.1	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herz.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	...	...	...	...
Croatia	1.9	1.3	0.7	0.2	0.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	...	...	...	...
Czech Rep.	1.1	...	0.0	...	...	0.8	...	0.2	0.0	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	5.1	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	...	0.0	...	...	...	...
Georgia	3.3	...	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	4.0	0.6	1.8	2.1	1.6	0.1	0.0	...	0.0	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	6.0	0.9	2.4	1.5	1.4	0.2	...	19.6	...	...	0.4	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	2.9	...	...	...	19.2	23.1	1.9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	9.0	...	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.0	...	0.0	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	4.8	2.1	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	6	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	28.3	0.0	...	...	...	...
Portugal	...	...	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	...	33	...	...	0.1	...	...
Romania	1.5	0.7	0.3	...	0.9	0.1	0.0	...	0.0	...	...	...	...
Russia	18.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	28	0.0	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	6.7	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	6.0	0.3	0.5	2.3	0.5	0.1	...	18	0.0	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...	7.5	...	...	...	...	...
TFYR of Mac.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK:Eng & W.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK:N.Ireland	2.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.5	0.0	45	0.0	0.0	...	...	...
UK:Scotland	10.6	0.3	0.8	1.5	1.5	0.4	0.0	26	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	4.3	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.6	1.3	0.2	21.1	0.0	...	...	...	...
<i>Median</i>	3.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	22.8	0.0	...	...	...	...
<i>Minimum</i>	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	...
<i>Maximum</i>	18.8	2.1	2.4	2.8	19.2	23.1	1.9	45.0	0.0	...	...	...	...

Table 3.2.5.7 Length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed upon adults in 2006 – Rape

	Total unsus- pended 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 (in months)	Life	Indeter- minate sanctions/ measures
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	0.2	...	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	...	...
Austria	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	...	...	0.0	0.2
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herz.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	2.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.1	...	0.0	...
Croatia	1.8	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.1	...	...	...
Cyprus	1.7	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.5	...	0.0	...
Czech Rep.	0.8	...	0.0	...	...	0.5	...	0.3	0.0	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	24	0.0	...
France	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	...	0.0	...
Georgia	1.2	...	...	...	0.2	0.4	0.1	...	...	...
Germany	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.1	0.3	0.0	...	0.0	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	0.8	...	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.0	67	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	17.3	46.2	5.8	...	0.0	...
Italy	2.6	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	...	...	...
Latvia	2.3	...	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	...	0.0	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	24	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.0	28.3	0.0	...
Portugal	0.3	...	...	...	0.1	0.5	0.2	92	...	...
Romania	1.6	0.0	0.0	...	0.9	0.8	0.3	...	0.0	...
Russia	3.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	...
Slovakia	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	71	0.0	...
Slovenia	1.6	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	...	...	...
Sweden	3.6	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.9	0.3	...	31	0.0	...
Switzerland	0.1	...	...	...	0.0	...	...	30.87	...	...
TFYR of Mac.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK:Eng & W.	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	83.8	0.1	0.1
UK:N.Ireland	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	122	0.0	0.0
UK:Scotland	1.1	...	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	71	0.1	...
<i>Mean</i>	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.3	1.0	2.2	0.4	58.6	0.0	...
<i>Median</i>	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	67.0	0.0	...
<i>Minimum</i>	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.0	0.0	...
<i>Maximum</i>	3.6	0.2	0.5	0.7	17.3	46.2	5.8	122.0	0.1	...

Table 3.2.5.8 Length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed upon adults in 2006 – Sexual assault

	Total unsuspended custodial sanctions		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		Average length of custodial sanction/measure (in months)		Indeterminate sanctions/ measures
	Under 6 months	6 months and over	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	Life					
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...	0.0	0.0	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herz.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	...	...
Croatia	0.1	0.1	0.1	...	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	...	...
Czech Rep.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	3.1	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	...
Georgia	0.8	...	...	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	0.9	...	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.0	59.5	...	...	0.0	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	0.5	...	...	...	36.5	17.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	4.1	...	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	...	0.0	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	9	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	0.2	...	...	0.1	0.2	0.1	...	54	...	...	...	...
Romania	0.1	0.0	0.0	...	0.1	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	...	...	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	...	...	...
Slovakia	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	70	0.0	...	...	...
Slovenia	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	...	6	0.0	...	...	...
Switzerland	0.0	0.0	...	...	0.0	...	...	13.7	...	...	...	...
TFYR of Mac.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK:Eng & W.	2.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	28.5	0.0	0.1	...	...
UK:N.Ireland	2.6	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.0	29	0.0	0.0	...	...
UK:Scotland	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	...	31	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.0	1.0	0.0	30.1	0.0	...	...	...
<i>Median</i>	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	28.8	0.0	...	...	...
<i>Minimum</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...	...
<i>Maximum</i>	4.1	0.3	0.3	0.7	36.5	17.3	0.2	70.0	0.0	...	...	...

Table 3.2.5.9 Length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed upon adults in 2006 – Sexual abuse of minors

	Total unsus- pended 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 (in months)	Life	Indeter- minate sanctions/ measures
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	...	...	0.0	0.1
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herz.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	2.1	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	...	0.0	...
Croatia	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	...
Czech Rep.	0.5	...	0.0	...	...	0.4	...	0.1	0.0	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.0	...	0.0	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	0.2	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	17	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.0	33.9	0.0	...
Portugal	0.7	...	...	0.1	0.6	0.9	0.1	68	...	...
Romania	0.2	0.0	0.0	...	0.2	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	...
Slovakia	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	43	0.0	...
Slovenia	2.8	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	...	...	...
Sweden	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	8	0.0	...
Switzerland	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...	14.29	...	...
TFYR of Mac.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK:Eng & W.	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	26.8	0.0	0.1
UK:N.Ireland	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	48	0.0	0.0
UK:Scotland	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	13	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	30.2	0.0	...
<i>Median</i>	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	26.8	0.0	...
<i>Minimum</i>	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	0.0	...
<i>Maximum</i>	2.8	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.1	68.0	0.0	...

Table 3.2.5.10 Length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed upon adults in 2006 – Robbery

	Total unsus- pended 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 (in months)	Life	Indeter- minate sanctions/ measures
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	1.9	...	0.7	...	0.4	1.0	1.1	0.6	...	...
Austria	5.4	0.0	0.2	1.3	0.7	0.9	...	...	0.0	0.0
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herz.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	7.9	0.9	1.1	2.6	2.0	1.1	0.2	...	0.1	...
Croatia	5.2	0.3	1.3	2.2	1.8	0.6	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	1.9	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.0	...	0.0	...
Czech Rep.	6.4	...	0.1	...	...	5.1	...	1.4	0.0	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	6.4	0.4	1.5	1.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	16	0.0	...
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	37.7	...	...	1.0	6.2	11.0	1.2	...	...	...
Germany	4.9	0.1	0.8	2.2	3.6	0.8	0.1	...	0.0	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	9.1	0.0	0.2	1.2	6.2	2.0	0.0	48.6	...	0.1
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	12.9	0.2	3.1	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.0	...	...	...
Latvia	29.3	...	0.1	0.9	0.8	1.5	0.1	...	0.0	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	9.4	2.7	1.5	0.8	0.9	0.2	0.0	13	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	15.8	0.0	0.2	1.1	12.1	0.7	0.0	26.5	0.0	...
Portugal	6.2	0.1	0.3	3.4	6.8	4.1	0.8	51	...	0.1
Romania	8.6	0.0	0.3	...	5.0	5.0	0.5	...	0.0	...
Russia	15.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	...
Slovakia	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.2	65	0.0	...
Slovenia	3.9	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	...	...	...
Sweden	5.3	0.5	0.3	1.7	0.6	0.2	...	21	0.0	...
Switzerland	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	...	22.36	...	...
TFYR of Mac.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK:Eng & W.	6.7	0.0	0.1	0.7	2.2	0.5	0.1	37.9	0.0	0.4
UK:N.Ireland	7.2	0.0	0.3	1.1	2.6	1.2	0.4	46	0.0	0.0
UK:Scotland	5.8	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.0	23	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	9.0	0.3	0.6	1.4	2.6	1.5	0.2	33.7	0.0	0.1
<i>Median</i>	6.4	0.1	0.3	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.1	26.5	0.0	0.1
<i>Minimum</i>	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	13.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>	37.7	2.7	3.1	5.1	12.1	11.0	1.2	65.0	0.1	0.4

Table 3.2.5.11 Length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed upon adults in 2006 – Theft: Total

	Total unsuspended custodial sanctions		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 (in months)	Indeterminate sanctions/	Life measures
	Under 6 months	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	9.9	...	1.7	...	3.3	10.8	3.7	0.2	...	0.0
Austria	37.8	7.0	5.5	6.3	0.8	0.0	...	...	0.0	0.1
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herz.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	57.6	19.1	18.2	17.6	2.8	0.5	0.0	...	0.0	...
Croatia	23.0	10.9	10.7	4.2	1.4	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	21.7	12.8	4.8	5.6	2.5	0.2	0.0	...	0.0	...
Czech Rep.	32.9	...	26.1	...	...	7.5	...	0.2	0.0	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	27.4	12.3	1.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	3	0.0	...
France	46.6	15.3	6.2	3.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	...	0.0	...
Georgia	42.4	...	2.0	3.9	15.3	2.4	0.0	...	...	...
Germany	19.5	13.4	8.3	5.5	3.1	0.2	0.0	...	0.0	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	36.8	11.8	14.6	9.7	3.0	0.1	...	12	...	0.1
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	5.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	49.2	13.3	4.1	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	...	...	...
Latvia	137.7	...	2.4	7.2	1.3	0.4	0.0	...	0.0	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	52.2	30.4	2.2	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	3	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	29.0	1.8	5.8	14.1	4.2	0.1	0.0	10.9	0.0	...
Portugal	8.0	1.3	2.5	3.6	10.5	2.3	0.4	35	...	0.1
Romania	38.7	3.2	4.9	...	37.6	3.2	0.3	...	0.0	...
Russia	73.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	...
Slovakia	25.9	8.4	10.8	5.4	2.0	0.3	0.0	12	0.0	...
Slovenia	89.7	17.4	4.9	2.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	...	...	...
Sweden	26.2	11.2	3.4	1.4	0.1	0.0	...	5	0.0	...
Switzerland	11.0	5.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	...	...	1.35	...	...
TFYR of Mac.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK:Eng & W.	50.2	20.0	2.7	3.5	3.4	0.3	0.0	8.4	0.0	0.0
UK:N.Ireland	25.1	8.4	7.2	1.5	2.1	0.0	0.0	9	0.0	0.0
UK:Scotland	88.2	32.4	3.9	0.9	0.5	0.0	...	4	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	41.0	12.9	5.8	4.7	4.1	0.5	0.1	9.4	0.0	0.0
<i>Median</i>	34.9	12.1	4.8	3.6	2.0	0.2	0.0	8.4	0.0	0.0
<i>Minimum</i>	5.2	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.1
<i>Maximum</i>	137.7	32.4	18.2	17.6	37.6	7.5	0.4	35.0	0.0	0.1

Table 3.2.5.12 Length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed upon adults in 2006 – (Theft) Burglary: Total

	Total unsus- pended 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 (in months)	Life	Indeter- minate sanctions/ measures
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	7.2	0.4	1.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	...	...	0.0	0.0
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herz.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	14.4	5.7	7.0	3.1	1.3	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	13.2	6.7	3.4	4.8	0.8	0.2	0.0	...	0.0	...
Czech Rep.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	5.3	1.0	2.7	2.8	1.8	0.1	0.0	...	0.0	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	72.6	...	1.1	4.2	0.7	0.2	0.0	...	0.0	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	29.1	15.8	2.0	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	4	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	16.9	0.1	0.6	10.6	3.8	0.1	0.0	13	0.0	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	18.4	0.9	2.6	...	18.2	1.4	0.1	...	0.0	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	...
Slovakia	7.8	2.1	4.0	1.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	12	0.0	...
Slovenia	37.3	4.7	3.5	1.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	...	...	...
Sweden	4.7	0.4	1.4	1.0	0.1	0.0	...	11	0.0	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TFYR of Mac.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK:Eng & W.	15.2	2.6	1.1	2.2	2.9	0.2	0.0	18.2	0.0	0.0
UK:N.Ireland	13.6	2.9	4.5	1.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	12	0.0	0.0
UK:Scotland	17.1	5.1	1.2	0.6	0.4	...	...	6	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	19.5	3.7	2.6	2.7	2.3	0.2	0.0	10.9	0.0	...
<i>Median</i>	14.8	2.6	2.3	1.7	0.7	0.1	0.0	12.0	0.0	...
<i>Minimum</i>	4.7	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	...
<i>Maximum</i>	72.6	15.8	7.0	10.6	18.2	1.4	0.1	18.2	0.0	...

Table 3.2.5.13 Length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed upon adults in 2006 – (Theft) Burglary: Domestic Burglary

	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 (in months)	Life	Indeterminate sanctions/ measures
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Rep.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	...
Romania	0.1	0.0	0.0	...	0.1	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	...
Slovakia	1.9	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	19	0.0	...
UK:Eng & W.	9.9	0.7	0.7	1.7	2.6	0.2	0.0	22.8	0.0	0.0
UK:N.Ireland	7.0	1.2	2.5	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	12	0.0	0.0
<i>Mean</i>	4.0	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.1	0.0	...	0.0	...
<i>Median</i>	1.9	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	...
<i>Minimum</i>	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	...
<i>Maximum</i>	9.9	1.2	2.5	1.7	2.6	0.2	0.0	...	0.0	...

Table 3.2.5.14 Length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed upon adults in 2006 – Theft: Theft of a motor vehicle

	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 (in months)	Life	Indeterminate sanctions/ measures
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	0.3	0.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Rep.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	5.2	3.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	...
Romania	0.7	0.0	0.1	...	0.7	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	...
Slovakia	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	12	0.0	...
Sweden	3.2	1.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	...	4	0.0	...
UK:Eng & W.	1.7	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.9	0.0	0.0
UK:N.Ireland	1.5	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5	0.0	0.0
UK:Scotland	3.6	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	...	...	4	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	2.1	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	5.8	0.0	...
<i>Median</i>	1.6	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.0	...
<i>Minimum</i>	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	...
<i>Maximum</i>	5.2	3.2	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	12.0	0.0	...

Table 3.2.5.15 Length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed upon adults in 2006 – Fraud

	Total unsus- pended 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 (in months)	Life	Indeter- minate sanctions/ measures
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	2.0	...	0.4	...	1.0	1.5	0.8	0.1	...	0.0
Austria	8.8	1.9	1.2	1.5	0.3	0.0	...	...	0.0	0.0
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herz.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	2.9	0.6	0.5	1.1	0.6	0.2	0.0	...	0.0	...
Croatia	5.5	2.1	2.4	1.2	0.8	0.1	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	2.5	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	...
Czech Rep.	4.4	...	1.7	...	...	2.2	...	0.6	0.0	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	5.5	2.1	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	8.1	...	...
France	3.1	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	...	...	...
Georgia	6.9	...	0.3	0.8	1.9	0.9	0.1	...	...	...
Germany	5.6	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.2	0.1	0.0	...	0.0	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	6.7	0.9	1.8	2.6	1.6	0.1	...	20.5	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	4.9	1.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...	...
Latvia	6.4	...	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	1.8	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	5	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	11.4	0.1	3.0	5.1	1.8	0.1	0.0	14.9	0.0	...
Portugal	1.0	...	0.2	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.1	45	...	...
Romania	3.4	0.2	0.3	...	3.0	0.6	0.2	...	0.0	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	...
Slovakia	2.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.0	23	0.0	...
Slovenia	32.1	7.3	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	...	...	...
Sweden	3.0	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.0	...	12	0.0	...
Switzerland	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...	6.5	...	...
TFYR of Mac.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK:Eng & W.	8.1	1.4	1.6	1.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	10.9	0.0	0.0
UK:N.Ireland	2.5	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	7	0.0	0.0
UK:Scotland	3.0	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.1	...	...	6	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	5.6	1.3	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.2	0.0	14.4	0.0	...
<i>Median</i>	3.9	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	10.9	0.0	...
<i>Minimum</i>	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	...
<i>Maximum</i>	32.1	7.3	3.0	5.1	3.0	0.9	0.2	45.0	0.0	...

Table 3.2.5.16 Length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed upon adults in 2006 – Offences against computer data and systems

	Total unsus- pended 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 (in months)	Life	Indeter- minate sanctions/ measures
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...	0.0	0.0
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herz.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	0.0	...	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	...
Czech Rep.	0.0	...	0.0	...	...	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12	0.0	...
Portugal	0.1	...	...	...	0.1	...	...	37	...	...
Romania	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	...
Slovakia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	...
Slovenia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...	...
Sweden	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	0	0.0	...
Switzerland	0.2	0.1	...	0.0	...	...	...	2.5	...	...
TFYR of Mac.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK:Eng & W.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK:N.Ireland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
UK:Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.4	0.0	...
<i>Median</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
<i>Minimum</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
<i>Maximum</i>	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	37.0	0.0	...

Table 3.2.5.17 Length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed upon adults in 2006 – Money Laundering

	Total unsus- pended 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 (in months)	Life	Indeter- minate sanctions/ measures
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...	0.0	0.0
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herz.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.2	0.0	0	0.0	...
Czech Rep.	0.0	...	0.0	...	...	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.3	0.0	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	...
Slovakia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	...
Slovenia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	0.75	...	...
TFYR of Mac.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK:Eng & W.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK:N.Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK:Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	5.0	0.0	...
<i>Median</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	...
<i>Minimum</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
<i>Maximum</i>	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	1.2	0.0	12.3	0.0	...

Table 3.2.5.18 Length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed upon adults in 2006 – Corruption

	Total unsus- pended 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 (in months)	Life	Indeter- minate sanctions/ measures
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herz.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	...
Croatia	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	...
Czech Rep.	0.1	...	0.0	...	...	...	...	0.0	0.0	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	...
France	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...	...
Georgia	4.0	...	...	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.5	...	...	...
Germany	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	...	...	21.5	...	0.0
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	2.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	19.4	0.0	...
Portugal	0.1	...	...	...	0.1	0.2	...	71	...	...
Romania	0.5	0.0	0.0	...	0.5	0.1	0.0	...	0.0	...
Russia	0.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	...
Slovakia	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5	0.0	...
Slovenia	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	...	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	1.33	...	...
TFYR of Mac.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK:Eng & W.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK:N.Ireland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
UK:Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	13.4	0.0	...
<i>Median</i>	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	...
<i>Minimum</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
<i>Maximum</i>	4.0	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.5	71.0	0.0	...

Table 3.2.5.19 Length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed upon adults in 2006 – Drug offences: Total

	Total unsuspended custodial sanctions		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		Average length of custodial sanction/measure (in months)		Indeterminate sanctions/ measures
	Under 6 months	6 months and over	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	Life					
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	5.1	...	4.7	...	2.2	1.7	1.1	0.4	...	0.0	0.0	...	0.0
Austria	24.7	4.8	4.2	5.1	0.7	0.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herz.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	5.9	0.8	1.6	2.1	0.8	0.5	0.1	...	0.0	...	...	...	...
Croatia	17.2	8.9	4.4	4.0	2.6	0.5	0.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	16.0	6.8	2.2	2.5	2.5	4.0	1.1	0	0.0	...	...	...	...
Czech Rep.	4.2	...	0.7	...	...	2.9	...	0.7	0.0	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	11.6	2.8	1.0	1.3	1.4	0.6	0.1	21.6	0.0	...	...	...	...
France	20.4	4.6	2.4	3.0	0.9	0.4	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	29.8	...	1.5	1.3	2.9	8.0	2.8	...	0.1	...	...	...	...
Germany	10.4	3.2	1.6	3.0	7.4	1.0	0.1	...	0.0	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	2.7	0.2	0.4	0.7	1.2	0.3	...	34.1	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	1.6	...	...	...	186.5	65.4	1.9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	40.2	3.0	4.7	3.6	2.7	0.9	0.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	21.9	...	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.0	...	0.0	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	23.5	8.4	3.6	1.8	1.2	0.2	0.0	9	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	6.3	0.8	0.7	2.1	1.9	0.1	0.0	25.2	0.0	...	...	...	...
Portugal	8.8	0.1	0.1	2.9	9.2	9.9	0.4	57	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	2.1	0.0	0.0	...	1.4	1.0	0.2	...	0.0	...	...	...	...
Russia	31.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	2.6	0.2	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.0	32	0.0	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	16.3	0.2	2.9	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	19.8	5.1	3.0	1.9	1.2	1.1	...	17	0.0	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	18.5	6.9	0.4	0.5	1.2	0.1	0.0	7.29	...	...	...	...	...
TFYR of Mac.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK:Eng & W.	13.6	1.3	0.6	1.3	3.6	1.1	0.2	34.4	0.0	0.0	...	...	0.0
UK:N.Ireland	5.7	0.9	0.6	1.5	1.0	0.4	0.0	22	0.0	0.0	...	...	0.0
UK:Scotland	18.2	3.0	1.3	1.0	2.0	0.5	0.0	19	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	14.6	3.1	1.7	2.0	9.8	4.0	0.4	23.2	0.0	...	...	...	...
<i>Median</i>	14.8	2.9	1.4	1.9	1.4	0.6	0.1	21.8	0.0	...	...	...	...
<i>Minimum</i>	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	...
<i>Maximum</i>	40.2	8.9	4.7	5.1	186.5	65.4	2.8	57.0	0.1	...	...	...	...

Table 3.2.5.20 Length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed upon adults in 2006 – Drug offences: Drug trafficking

	Total unsus- pended 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 (in months)	Life	Indeter- minate sanctions/ measures
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	12.3	0.2	1.2	4.7	0.7	0.2	...	...	0.0	0.0
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herz.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	...	0.0	...
Croatia	13.2	6.2	3.5	3.8	1.8	0.3	0.0	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	...
Czech Rep.	3.9	0.5	...	...	...	2.7	...	0.7	0.0	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	11.6	2.8	1.0	1.3	1.4	0.6	0.1	21.6	0.0	...
France	9.0	1.4	1.1	1.7	0.5	0.3	0.0	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	16.0	...	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.0	...	0.0	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	1.7	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.0	30	0.0	...
Portugal	7.7	0.1	0.1	1.4	7.9	9.8	0.4	61	...	...
Romania	2.0	0.0	0.0	...	1.3	1.0	0.2	...	0.0	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	...
Slovakia	1.7	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.0	44	0.0	...
Slovenia	16.3	0.2	2.9	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.0	...	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	7.6	2.1	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.1	0.0	13.33	...	...
TFYR of Mac.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK:Eng & W.	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	74.4	0.0	0.0
UK:N.Ireland	4.6	0.2	0.6	1.3	1.0	0.4	0.0	26	0.0	0.0
UK:Scotland	14.4	1.5	1.2	1.0	2.0	0.5	0.0	23	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	7.7	1.0	0.8	1.4	1.4	1.0	0.1	36.7	0.0	...
<i>Median</i>	7.6	0.2	0.3	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.0	28.0	0.0	...
<i>Minimum</i>	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	13.3	0.0	...
<i>Maximum</i>	16.3	6.2	3.5	4.7	7.9	9.8	0.4	74.4	0.0	...

Table 3.2.5.21 Length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed upon adults in 2006 – Drug offences: Aggravated drug trafficking

	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 (in months)	Life	Indeterminate sanctions/measures
	Albania
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herz.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	1.1	...	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.1	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	...
Czech Rep.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	5.2	0.0	0.1	1.1	1.4	0.6	0.1	42.2	0.0	...
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	0.8	...	...	...	0.1	0.1	0.3	...	...	...
Germany	3.1	0.0	0.2	0.7	2.6	0.7	0.1	...	0.0	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	41.5	0.0	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	...
Slovakia	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	69	0.0	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	1.7	...	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	33.26	...	...
TFYR of Mac.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK:Eng & W.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK:N.Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK:Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	1.9	...	0.1	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.1	...	0.0	...
<i>Median</i>	1.3	...	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.1	...	0.0	...
<i>Minimum</i>	0.2	...	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	...
<i>Maximum</i>	5.2	...	0.2	1.1	2.6	0.7	0.3	...	0.0	...

Notes on the tables 3.2.5.1 - 3.2.5.21

Armenia, Austria, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, France, Greece, Latvia has modified the distribution over the sentence length categories.

Cyprus: Data relate to the year 2005 (instead of 2006). Data refer to adults convicted for serious offences.

Finland: Data relate to the year 2005 (instead of 2006). For the average length of completed intentional homicided manslaughter was used.

Germany: Data refer to former West Germany and to Berlin only. The figures do not include a total of 3 members of the armed forces sentenced to unsuspended military custody. Only sanctions, but no measures are included. Measures were totally left out from the tables in chapter 3. This is a difference to the 2nd edition questionnaire, where these measures were counted under the section "indeterminate sanctions / measures", but were excluded from the total. There are no indeterminate sanctions according to German criminal law.

Greece: Data relate to the year 2004 (instead of 2006).

Italy: Data relate to the year 2004 (instead of 2006). Juveniles are included.

Latvia: Juveniles are included.

Lithuania: Data relate to the year 2007 (instead of 2006)

Netherlands: For completed homicide, data relate to the year 2004 (instead of 2006).

Portugal: Portuguese law does not allow indeterminate sanctions.

Sweden: Juveniles are included. Attempts are included.

Turkey: Statistics for persons who were admitted to prisons due to failing to pay fines or similar, are not included in these statistics.

UK: Scotland: Data relate to the year 2005-2006 (instead of 2006).

3.2.6 Persons held in pre-trial detention (at least temporarily) among persons convicted in 2006

Table 3.2.6.1 Persons held in pre-trial detention among persons convicted in 2006 – Criminal offences: Total

	Total persons convicted per 100 000 pop.	Total persons held in pre-trial detention (at least temporarily) per 100 000 pop.	% of persons held in pre-trial detention
Albania	231	...	...
Armenia	101	...	...
Austria	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...
Bulgaria	397	...	...
Croatia	545	59	10.9
Cyprus	204	...	...
Czech Republic	675	42	6.3
Denmark	2 909	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...
Finland	4 208	43	1.0
France	1 032	55	5.4
Georgia	385	14	3.6
Germany	1 372	35	2.6
Greece	511	43	8.4
Hungary	1 054	64	6.1
Iceland	...	...	...
Ireland	5 356	...	...
Italy	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...

Table 3.2.6.1 (Continued)

	Total persons convicted per 100 000 pop.	Total persons held in pre-trial detention (at least temporarily) per 100 000 pop.	% of persons held in pre-trial detention
Lithuania	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...
Netherlands	752	...	...
Norway	...	...	...
Poland	1 214	129	10.6
Portugal	664	12	1.8
Romania	...	...	...
Russia	639	114	17.8
Slovakia	478	49	10.2
Slovenia	...	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...
Switzerland	1 496	172	11.5
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	2 646	114	4.3
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	1 279	68	7
<i>Median</i>	675	52	6
<i>Minimum</i>	101	12	1
<i>Maximum</i>	5 356	172	18

Table 3.2.6.2 Persons held in pre-trial detention among persons convicted in 2006 – Criminal offences: Major Traffic offences

	Total persons convicted per 100 000 pop.	Total persons held in pre-trial detention (at least temporarily) per 100 000 pop.	% of persons held in pre-trial detention
Croatia	44	0.5	1.1
Czech Republic	98	0.3	0.3
Denmark	172	...	...
Finland	2 748	1.0	0.0
France	423	3.6	0.8
Germany	292	0.4	0.1
Greece	200	0.0	0.0
Hungary	178	0.8	0.5
Slovakia	49	1.7	3.3
Switzerland	765	19.0	2.5
<i>Mean</i>	592	3	1
<i>Median</i>	178	1	0
<i>Minimum</i>	7	0	0
<i>Maximum</i>	5 311	19	3

Table 3.2.6.3 Persons held in pre-trial detention among persons convicted in 2006 – Intentional homicide: Total

	Total persons convicted per 100 000 pop.	Total persons held in pre-trial detention (at least temporarily) per 100 000 pop.	% of persons held in pre-trial detention
Croatia	4	3.3	76.7
Czech Republic	1	0.3	24.0
Finland	4	5.2	118.3
France	1	0.9	89.7
Germany	1	0.7	59.7
Greece	0	1.0	340.6
Hungary	3	2.2	86.7
Portugal	2	1.1	50.2
Slovakia	1	0.9	100.0
Switzerland	1	1.0	83.9
<i>Mean</i>	3	2	103
<i>Median</i>	2	1	85
<i>Minimum</i>	0	0	24
<i>Maximum</i>	13	5	341

Table 3.2.6.4 Persons held in pre-trial detention among persons convicted in 2006 – Intentional homicide: Completed

	Total persons convicted per 100 000 pop.	Total persons held in pre-trial detention (at least temporarily) per 100 000 pop.	% of persons held in pre-trial detention
Croatia	2	1.7	87.4
Finland	2	2.0	93.1
Greece	0	0.4	238.1
Hungary	2	1.4	91.2
Portugal	2	0.9	60.2
Slovakia	1	0.8	100.0
<i>Mean</i>	2	1	112
<i>Median</i>	2	1	92
<i>Minimum</i>	0	0	60
<i>Maximum</i>	9	2	238

Table 3.2.6.5 Persons held in pre-trial detention among persons convicted in 2006 – Bodily injury (Assault): Total

	Total persons convicted per 100 000 pop.	Total persons held in pre-trial detention (at least temporarily) per 100 000 pop.	% of persons held in pre-trial detention
Croatia	41	4.1	10.0
Cyprus	9	...	...
Czech Republic	26	1.1	4.4
Finland	209	3.6	1.7
France	101	7.5	7.4
Germany	146	2.9	2.0
Greece	8	0.0	0.5
Hungary	55	3.3	6.0
Portugal	53	0.3	0.5
Slovakia	25	2.1	8.2
Switzerland	42	8.7	20.8
<i>Mean</i>	53	3	6
<i>Median</i>	35	3	5
<i>Minimum</i>	1	0	1
<i>Maximum</i>	209	9	21

Table 3.2.6.6 Persons held in pre-trial detention among persons convicted in 2006 – Bodily injury (Assault): Aggravated bodily injury

	Total persons convicted per 100 000 pop.	Total persons held in pre-trial detention (at least temporarily) per 100 000 pop.	% of persons held in pre-trial detention
Croatia	14	1.2	8.4
Czech Republic	4	0.4	9.8
France	15	2.6	17.4
Germany	63	2.0	3.1
Greece	2	0.0	0.4
Hungary	49	3.1	6.4
Portugal	4	0.2	3.7
Slovakia	1	0.2	21.2
Switzerland	9	2.8	33.1
<i>Mean</i>	14	1	11
<i>Median</i>	7	1	8
<i>Minimum</i>	1	0	0
<i>Maximum</i>	63	3	33

Table 3.2.6.7 Persons held in pre-trial detention among persons convicted in 2006 – Rape

	Total persons convicted per 100 000 pop.	Total persons held in pre-trial detention (at least temporarily) per 100 000 pop.	% of persons held in pre-trial detention
Croatia	2.0	1.2	58.2
Czech Republic	1.3	0.4	27.0
Finland	1.6	0.6	35.7
France	2.9	1.8	63.1
Germany	2.0	0.6	29.3
Greece	0.2	0.4	166.7
Hungary	1.1	0.8	77.6
Portugal	0.5	0.2	33.3
Slovakia	1.2	0.4	29.7
Switzerland	1.8	1.2	64.0
<i>Mean</i>	2	1	58
<i>Median</i>	2	1	47
<i>Minimum</i>	0	0	27
<i>Maximum</i>	5	2	167

Table 3.2.6.8 Persons held in pre-trial detention among persons convicted in 2006 – Sexual assault

	Total persons convicted per 100 000 pop.	Total persons held in pre-trial detention (at least temporarily) per 100 000 pop.	% of persons held in pre -trial detention
Croatia	0.6	0.1	19.2
France	9.8	1.9	19.1
Germany	2.0	0.2	10.9
Greece	0.2	0.1	70.6
Hungary	1.4	0.7	46.5
Portugal	0.9	0.1	7.0
Slovakia	0.3	0.1	28.6
Switzerland	4.3	1.4	32.9
<i>Mean</i>	3	1	29
<i>Median</i>	1	0	24
<i>Minimum</i>	0	0	7
<i>Maximum</i>	16	2	71

Table 3.2.6.9 Persons held in pre-trial detention among persons convicted in 2006 – Sexual abuse of minors

	Total persons convicted per 100 000 pop.	Total persons held in pre-trial detention (at least temporarily) per 100 000 pop.	% of persons held in pre-trial detention
Croatia	1.4	0.6	41.9
Czech Republic	2.3	0.2	9.0
Finland	4.3	0.5	11.0
France	0.4	0.1	12.2
Germany	3.4	0.5	15.0
Greece	0.1	0.1	127.3
Portugal	1.6	0.3	17.6
Slovakia	2.7	0.2	8.4
Switzerland	6.4	2.0	31.5
<i>Mean</i>	2	0	30
<i>Median</i>	2	0	15
<i>Minimum</i>	0	0	8
<i>Maximum</i>	6	2	127

Table 3.2.6.10 Persons held in pre-trial detention among persons convicted in 2006 – Robbery

	Total persons convicted per 100 000 pop.	Total persons held in pre-trial detention (at least temporarily) per 100 000 pop.	% of persons held in pre-trial detention
Croatia	8	4	56.9
Czech Republic	15	3	20.1
Finland	10	3	31.9
Germany	17	3	20.1
Greece	1	2	139.6
Hungary	16	9	58.6
Portugal	18	3	14.8
Slovakia	9	2	26.3
Switzerland	11	6	51.3
<i>Mean</i>	13	4	47
<i>Median</i>	13	3	32
<i>Minimum</i>	1	2	15
<i>Maximum</i>	40	9	140

Table 3.2.6.11 Persons held in pre-trial detention among persons convicted in 2006 – Theft: Total

	Total persons convicted per 100 000 pop.	Total persons held in pre-trial detention (at least temporarily) per 100 000 pop.	% of persons held in pre-trial detention
Croatia	101	15	15.1
Czech Republic	141	12	8.4
Finland	595	9	1.4
France	153	14	8.9
Germany	231	9	3.9
Greece	23	4	16.1
Hungary	248	21	8.4
Portugal	39	1	3.4
Slovakia	103	10	10.0
Switzerland	171	47	27.6
<i>Mean</i>	148	14	10
<i>Median</i>	122	11	9
<i>Minimum</i>	23	1	1
<i>Maximum</i>	595	47	28

Table 3.2.6.12 Persons held in pre-trial detention among persons convicted in 2006 – (Theft) Burglary: Total

	Total persons convicted per 100 000 pop.	Total persons held in pre-trial detention (at least temporarily) per 100 000 pop.	% of persons held in pre-trial detention
Croatia	51	10	19.2
Germany	28	4	13.3
Slovakia	34	3	9.6

Table 3.2.6.13 Persons held in pre-trial detention among persons convicted in 2006 – (Theft) Burglary: Domestic Burglary

	Total persons convicted per 100 000 pop.	Total persons held in pre-trial detention (at least temporarily) per 100 000 pop.	% of persons held in pre-trial detention
Germany	3.7	0.6	17.6
Slovakia	7.0	1.1	16.1

Table 3.2.6.14 Persons held in pre-trial detention among persons convicted in 2006 – Theft: Theft of a motor vehicle

	Total persons convicted per 100 000 pop.	Total persons held in pre-trial detention (at least temporarily) per 100 000 pop.	% of persons held in pre-trial detention
Croatia	2.9	0.3	9.4
Finland	17.3	2.6	15.3
Slovakia	1.0	0.2	17.0

Table 3.2.6.15 Persons held in pre-trial detention among persons convicted in 2006 – Fraud

	Total persons convicted per 100 000 pop.	Total persons held in pre-trial detention (at least temporarily) per 100 000 pop.	% of persons held in pre-trial detention
Croatia	26	3.3	12.9
Finland	71	1.5	2.2
France	12	1.3	11.4
Germany	171	2.4	1.4
Greece	2	0.5	20.0
Hungary	56	4.2	7.5
Portugal	6	0.2	2.7
Slovakia	21	1.4	6.9
Switzerland	21	6.3	30.2
<i>Mean</i>	33	2	11
<i>Median</i>	14	1	7
<i>Minimum</i>	2	0	1
<i>Maximum</i>	171	6	30

Table 3.2.6.16 Persons held in pre-trial detention among persons convicted in 2006 – Offences against computer data and systems

	Total persons convicted per 100 000 pop.	Total persons held in pre-trial detention (at least temporarily) per 100 000 pop.	% of persons held in pre-trial detention
Croatia	0.1	0.0	16.7
Czech Republic	0.0	0.0	0.0
Finland	0.1	0.0	0.0
Germany	4.6	0.1	2.9
Slovakia	0.1	0.0	0.0
Switzerland	10.4	4.2	39.8
<i>Mean</i>	1	1	10
<i>Median</i>	0	0	1
<i>Minimum</i>	0	0	0
<i>Maximum</i>	10	4	40

Table 3.2.6.17 Persons held in pre-trial detention among persons convicted in 2006 – Money laundering

	Total persons convicted per 100 000 pop.	Total persons held in pre-trial detention (at least temporarily) per 100 000 pop.	% of persons held in pre-trial detention
Cyprus	1.3	1.3	100.0
Czech Republic	0.0	0.0	0.0
Finland	0.1	0.0	0.0
Germany	0.4	0.0	4.1
Greece	0.8	0.0	1.1
Slovakia	0.1	0.0	0.0
Switzerland	1.7	1.3	74.0
<i>Mean</i>	0	0	26
<i>Median</i>	0	0	1
<i>Minimum</i>	0	0	0
<i>Maximum</i>	2	1	100

Table 3.2.6.18 Persons held in pre-trial detention among persons convicted in 2006 – Corruption

	Total persons convicted per 100 000 pop.	Total persons held in pre-trial detention (at least temporarily) per 100 000 pop.	% of persons held in pre-trial detention
Croatia	1.0	0.3	30.2
Czech Republic	0.7	0.0	6.8
Finland	0.1	0.0	0.0
France	0.5	0.0	7.5
Germany	0.5	0.0	4.5
Greece	1.0	0.0	0.9
Hungary	3.5	0.3	9.8
Slovakia	1.6	0.1	7.0
Switzerland	0.1	0.0	22.2
<i>Mean</i>	2	0	10
<i>Median</i>	1	0	7
<i>Minimum</i>	0	0	0
<i>Maximum</i>	14	0	30

Table 3.2.6.19 Persons held in pre-trial detention among persons convicted in 2006 – Drug offences: Total

	Total persons convicted per 100 000 pop.	Total persons held in pre-trial detention (at least temporarily) per 100 000 pop.	% of persons held in pre-trial detention
Croatia	83	11.6	14.0
Czech Republic	14	1.8	13.1
Finland	150	8.1	5.4
France	63	10.4	16.4
Germany	87	8.4	9.6
Greece	18	15.6	89.0
Hungary	24	4.3	18.3
Portugal	21	4.9	23.9
Slovakia	13	4.2	31.3
Switzerland	209	57.2	27.3
<i>Mean</i>	71	13	25
<i>Median</i>	55	8	17
<i>Minimum</i>	10	2	5
<i>Maximum</i>	218	57	89

Table 3.2.6.20 Persons held in pre-trial detention among persons convicted in 2006 – Drug offences: Drug trafficking

	Total persons convicted per 100 000 pop.	Total persons held in pre-trial detention (at least temporarily) per 100 000 pop.	% of persons held in pre-trial detention
Croatia	16	8.2	52.5
Czech Republic	12	1.4	11.4
Finland	54	8.1	14.9
France	17	5.7	33.7
Greece	5	2.3	49.4
Portugal	11	4.6	41.2
Slovakia	6	2.2	38.9
Switzerland	87	41.6	47.6
<i>Mean</i>	22	9	36
<i>Median</i>	12	5	40
<i>Minimum</i>	1	1	11
<i>Maximum</i>	87	42	53

Table 3.2.6.21 Persons held in pre-trial detention among persons convicted in 2006 – Drug offences: Aggravated drug trafficking

	Total persons convicted per 100 000 pop.	Total persons held in pre-trial detention (at least temporarily) per 100 000 pop.	% of persons held in pre-trial detention
Croatia	1.1	0.9	80.4
Finland	6.4	6.8	106.3
Germany	15.6	5.6	36.1
Greece	0.6	12.9	2 152.2
Slovakia	0.3	0.2	81.3
Switzerland	15.2	13.1	85.7
<i>Mean</i>	6	6	424
<i>Median</i>	1	6	83
<i>Minimum</i>	0	0	36
<i>Maximum</i>	16	13	2 152

Notes for the tables 3.2.6.1 - 3.2.6.21

Cyprus: Data relate to the year 2005 (instead of 2006). And only adults convicted of serious offences.

Finland: Data relate to the year 2005 (instead of 2006).

France: The total of persons convicted includes some offences for which pre-trial detention is not allowed.

Germany: Data refer to former West Germany and to Berlin only.

Greece: Data relate to the year 2005 (instead of 2006).

UK: Scotland: Data relate to the year 2005-2006 (instead of 2006). The data held on remand prisoners cannot be meaningfully related to the data for persons convicted.

3.3 Technical information

3.3.1 *Technical comments*

What is recorded?

Conviction statistics include decisions taken by the courts or by public prosecutors where defendants have accepted their guilt (e.g. German 'Strafbefehl'). Among 36 countries, 19 of them include sanctions imposed by the prosecutor (or by the court, but on application of the prosecutor and without a formal court hearing) that lead to a formal verdict. Compared to the data collected in the previous survey, data showed that the number of the countries where these decisions have been included increased, but it is not clear whether the statistical rules have been changed or there have been legal reforms.

Only Bulgaria includes sanction/measures imposed by the police or an administrative authority as convictions. The principal sanction rule is applied in most countries. Recording is based on the main conviction. All countries have written rules regarding the way they record sanctions and measures, except Belgium, France, Georgia, Lithuania and Switzerland.

Differences between Chapters 1 and 3 with regard to offence definitions

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

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

Differences in convictions and sanctions/measures

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

The sentence length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed upon adults or minors in many countries differs from the standard used in this publication. In addition, the time of publication of the statistics varies among countries. Some countries were not able to provide detailed figures for 2006.

3.3.2 *Juveniles in conviction statistics*

Age brackets used in the Tables

All countries count juveniles as persons who are under 18 years. The exception is Poland where only those under 17 years are included.

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

For the offences considered here, age limits were indicated (see Table 3.3.1).

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

Sanctions and measures upon juveniles

For most countries, sanctions for juveniles differ from those for adults. In 7 countries the sanctions are broadly the same, but milder punishments are given. In other countries there are separate sanctions for juveniles.

**Table 3.3.1 Minimum age for consideration in conviction statistics
2006**

Albania	14
Armenia	14
Austria	14
Belgium	16
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...
Bulgaria	14
Croatia	14
Cyprus	9
Czech Republic	15
Denmark	15
Estonia	13
Finland	14
France	7
Georgia	14
Germany	14
Greece	7
Hungary	14
Iceland	...
Ireland	14
Italy	14
Latvia	14
Lithuania	14
Luxembourg	...
Malta	...
Moldova	14
Netherlands	12
Norway	...
Poland	15
Portugal	15
Romania	14
Russia	...
Slovakia	15
Slovenia	14
Spain	16
Sweden	15
Switzerland	6
TFYR of Macedonia	...
Turkey	11
Ukraine	14
UK: England & Wales	10
UK: Northern Ireland	10
UK: Scotland	8

3.4 Sources

Albania	Yearbook of Statistics, for the period 2003-2007, Ministry of Justice, Albania,
Armenia	Statistical Yearbook of Armenia (2003-2005). Judiciary Department of RA for the 2006-2007, unpublished data.
Austria	Gerichtliche Kriminalstatistik 2003-2007
Belgium	Ministère de la Justice – Service de la politique criminelle. Database of convictions. Source: police record.
Bulgaria	National Statistical Institute
Croatia	Državni zavod za statistiku/State Statistics Office Statistical reports No. 1339 and No. 1340. July 2007
Cyprus	For money laundering, Unit for Combating Money Laundering of the Law Office of the Republic
Czech Republic	Statistical Sourcebook of Criminality 2004 – 2008, The Ministry of Justice of Czech Republic, Supervision Department, Division of File Service and Statistical Systems, published
Denmark	Special data files from Statistics Denmark
Estonia	Ministry of Justice – courts' department – not published Criminal offences Total: 2003-2004; Source: CTS Intentional homicide Total: 2003-2004; Source: CTS
Finland	Yearbook of Justice Statistics
France	Ministry of Justice, annual conviction statistics
Georgia	Supreme Court of Georgia
Germany	Statistisches Bundesamt (Ed.): Strafverfolgungsstatistik 2006, Wiesbaden 2007
Greece	National Statistical Service of Greece
Hungary	Office of the National Judicial Council and integrated criminal statistics of police and prosecution service
Iceland	Dómsáttaráð (The Administrative Council of District Court), special data files.
Ireland	Margaret o'Neill of the Circuit and District Courts Directorate of the Irish Courts Service. Data obtained from the Courts Service Annual Report for 2006 Intentional homicide Total: 2003-2004; Source: CTS
Latvia	Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia
Italy	Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Statistiche Giudiziarie Penali. Anno 2004, Tav. 4.10, www.istat.it Criminal offences Total: 2006; Source: CTS
Latvia	Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia
Lithuania	National Courts Administration, The Department of Informatics and Statistics, not published. Criminal offences Total: 2004; Source: CTS
Malta	Intentional homicide Total: 2003-2004; Source: CTS
Moldova	Criminal offences Total: 2003 to 2006; Source: CTS Intentional homicide Total: 2003 to 2006; Source: CTS
Netherlands	Statistics Netherlands For homicide the data is taken from the WODC/NSCR Homicide Monitor
Norway	Criminal offences Total: 2003-2004; Source: CTS Intentional homicide Total: 2003-2004; Source: CTS
Poland	Ministry of Justice, Department of Statistics.
Portugal	Directorate-General for Justice Policy – Ministry of Justice
Romania	Superior Council of Magistracy – Department of Judiciary Statistics
Russia	Web-site of Federal Court Department www.cdep.ru Bulletin of Main Information Analysis Centre (27 th of April, 2007)

Slovakia	Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic, Section of Judicial Informatics and Statistics, not published
Slovenia	The Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia; Social Statistics Unit;
Sweden	The National Council for Crime Prevention Sweden. Crime Statistics.
Switzerland	Office fédéral de la statistique (OFS) Neuchâtel, <i>Section Droit pénal et criminalité</i>
TFYR of Macedonia	Criminal offences Total: 2003 to 2006; Source: CTS Intentional homicide Total: 2003 to 2006; Source: CTS
Turkey	Turkish Statistical Institute. Prison statistics 2006. Ankara: Turkish Statistical Institute Printing Division.
UK: England and Wales	Ministry of Justice
UK: Scotland	The Scottish Government Justice Analytical Services Criminal proceedings in Scottish courts
UK: Northern Ireland	Northern Ireland Office, Criminal Justice Directorate, Statistics and Research Branch, Court Prosecutions, Convictions and Sentencing datasets.

CTS = United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems database

4 Correctional statistics

4.1 General comments

4.1.1 Introduction

1. This chapter provides information on prison populations on 1st September of each year covered by the Sourcebook (2003 to 2007), entries into penal institutions during each of these years, and convicted prison population by offence on 1st September 2006.

2. The chapter does not include information on number and capacity of penal institutions, expenditure, prison staff, or data on non-custodial sanctions and measures, because such information is already covered by the *Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics* (SPACE), which is available online (<http://www.coe.int/prison>).

The 'stock' and 'flow' perspective

3. Generally speaking, data on prison populations can be described from two perspectives, which generate different but equally important results. The first perspective refers to 'how many persons are held in penal institutions on a given day' ('stock'). The second perspective refers to 'how many people have been admitted into penal institutions during the course of the year' ('flow').

4. The following data was requested:

- How many people were held in penal institutions on 1st September ('stock', including pre-trial detention and divided into sub-categories: women, juveniles, and aliens, including the number of EU citizens)?
- How many people entered into penal institutions during the year ('flow', including pre-trial detention and divided into sub-categories: women, juveniles, and aliens, including the number of EU citizens)?
- What kind of offences have the convicted prisoners committed ('stock', excluding pre-trial detention, but divided into subcategories: all offences, major traffic offences, total intentional homicide, completed intentional homicide, total bodily injury, aggravated bodily injury, rape, sexual assault, sexual abuse of minors, robbery, total theft, theft of a motor vehicle, burglary, domestic burglary, fraud, offences against computer data and systems, money laundering, corruption, total drug offences, drug trafficking, and aggravated drug trafficking)?

5. Comparisons of prison populations is not as straightforward as it may seem because quite often there are differences across countries regarding the categories of persons included in correctional statistics. Such differences are indicated below under the heading Technical information (4.3).

4.1.2 *Quality of the data*

6. Stock data is available for the 42 countries. Flow data is available for 35 countries, although not for every year. The number of countries providing data on prison population by type of offence varies according to the offence: 33 countries provided data for total homicide, but fewer provided data for other types of offences.

7. The SPACE collection was used to complete flow and stock data for a few countries that were unable to provide it. For the rest of the countries, a comparison of Sourcebook and SPACE data shows an overall agreement between both sources for 2007 *stock* data, with only one country showing a difference of more than 10%. In the case of *flow* data, the differences are larger. This is not surprising since it is technically more difficult to measure *flow* data than it is to measure *stock* data.

4.1.3 *Results*

8. There are considerable differences between the countries as regards the size of their prison populations: in 2007, the prison population rates ranged from 38 to 625 per 100 000 population. Only a few countries significantly changed their relative positions between 2004 and 2007.

9. Between 2003 and 2007, the median prison population rate in Europe increased from 95 to 112 per 100 000 population (i.e. 17%), while the mean prison population rate increased from 142 to 148 (i.e. 4%). Across countries, changes during this period ranged from -38% to +116%. Only 13 countries showed a decrease, and in 9 cases (7 in Central and Eastern Europe and only 2 in Western Europe) such a decrease was higher than 10%. Increases of 10% or more took place in 17 countries (8 in Central and Eastern Europe and 9 in Western Europe).

10. In 2007, the percentage of pre-trial detainees in penal institutions varied from 4% to 59% across countries.

11. The percentage of females in penal institutions was low (4-5%) and varied very little between the countries. In 2007, only the Netherlands (9.7%) and Spain (8.3%) had more than 8% of females in their prison population.

12. The percentage of aliens in penal institutions varied considerably between the countries, ranging from less than 1% to 73% in 2007. These differences reflect diverse factors such as geographical location, economic development, or immigration policies. Also, definitions of aliens show variations between countries. From 2003 to 2007, the average percentage

of aliens in the prison population increased from 9% to 27%. Aliens are usually overrepresented among detainees in pre-trial detention because quite often they cannot benefit from alternatives to pre-trial detention. Thus, in 2007, aliens in pre-trial detention represented on average 25% of the total stock of prisoners.

13. Only ten countries could provide information on the percentage of EU citizens included in the total number of aliens. In these countries, EU citizens represented between 16% and 43% of the total number of aliens in the prison population in 2007.

14. Juveniles (i.e. persons under the age of 18) do not usually enter the prison system and sometimes are not included in the total prison population (see the Technical information (4.3)). When they are included they account, on average, for less than 2% of the prison populations in Europe. The high percentage of juveniles in the Netherlands is related to the counting rules applied in that country, which includes all juveniles being the object of a civil or penal measure.

15. On average, in 2006, the prisoners ('stock') had been imprisoned for violence (homicide, assault, rape, and robbery) in about 35% of the cases, for theft in about 40%, and for drug offences in about 10%. Economic offences such as money laundering and corruption accounted for less than 1% of the total prison population. Between 2003 and 2007, the number of prisoners admitted to European prisons ('flow') was stable.

4.1.4 Recidivism

16. As in previous editions, data on recidivism was not collected. However, a brief account of some of the main methodological issues and some common features in the results from available reconviction studies are presented here.

17. Measuring reconviction varies between countries. Some do this by defining the concept of a recidivist within their Penal Code and simply count the persons that reoffend whereas other countries rely on research studies to estimate reconvictions rates of offenders. Some countries have built up large databases of offender histories, which enables reconviction rates and criminal careers to be studied on a regular basis.

18. However, there is little standardisation between countries in the methodology used. In general, results are dependent, among other factors, on

- the size of the studied sample or population;
- the characteristics of the offenders (are all offenders chosen or only

- special subgroups according to gender, age, prior conviction, type of offence, type of sanction et cetera);
- the length of the follow-up period;
- the definition of the event that constitutes ‘reconviction’/‘recidivism’ (e.g. all offences or only special offences/sanctions meet the criterion of reconviction).

19. Indeed, when choosing different offender characteristics, follow-up periods and reconviction criteria, it is possible to synthetically increase or decrease recidivism rates. Therefore, care should be taken in interpreting reconviction rates, even within one country, and special care should be taken when comparing rates across countries. Nor should it be forgotten that reconviction rates are in fact ‘rates of recapture’. Therefore, recidivism rates may depend on the efficiency of the different criminal justice systems.

20. Although reconviction rates vary considerably in their magnitude between countries, there are some common features in the results, namely

- Past criminal history is the most important predictor of reconviction rates, the highest rates being for offenders with the longest criminal history.
- Reconviction rates are higher for males than for females; this is mostly explained by differences in criminal history and age, however.
- Younger persons tend to have higher reconviction rates than older persons.
- Reconviction rates are highest in the first year after the initial conviction/release.
- There is no simple relationship between the seriousness of the offence and reconviction.
- There is no simple relationship between the first conviction and the subsequent offences either.
- There is no simple relationship between the type of sentence and the reconviction rate.

4.2 Tables

4.2.1 Prison population (including pre-trial detainees): Stock

Table 4.2.1.1 Prison population per 100 000 population: STOCK – Total

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Albania	53.9	76.6	109.8	123.2	76.0	41
Armenia	170.6	88.9	87.7	88.2	116.5	-32
Austria	88.0	92.8	97.9	97.7	108.4	23
Belgium	88.2	92.5	93.0	98.5	100.5	14
Bosnia-Herzegovina	56.3	57.9	61.8	...	...	...
Bulgaria	120.4	129.4	140.5	148.5	151.0	25
Croatia	63.1	68.1	78.5	86.3	95.5	51
Cyprus	49.3	74.1	70.7	77.7	85.4	73
Czech Republic	169.4	179.7	185.0	180.6	184.8	9
Denmark	66.7	68.8	73.8	72.4	66.7	0
Estonia	321.5	339.1	327.6	320.8	262.6	-18
Finland	65.8	65.8	72.7	70.4	65.5	0
France	92.8	91.8	92.3	91.3	99.6	7
Georgia	187.3	210.1	210.2	351.6	403.9	116
Germany	94.5	94.9	94.4	92.8	89.8	-5
Greece	73.8	80.6	88.9	92.2	...	...
Hungary	198.3	187.2	172.2	162.1	150.4	-24
Iceland	39.1	39.3	40.2	39.1	38.1	-2
Ireland	77.8	76.7	73.2	72.9	79.2	2
Italy	94.9	97.2	102.3	66.8	84.5	-11
Latvia	353.6	331.5	304.2	290.0	289.8	-18
Lithuania	233.4	236.5	238.3	238.0	220.0	-6
Luxembourg	110.3	119.6	149.0	159.7	154.9	41
Malta	69.7	69.0	72.9	92.5	95.0	36
Moldova	298.4	288.1	250.1	245.9	183.9	-38
Netherlands	110.2	118.9	125.5	118.2	115.2	5
Norway	63.8	64.8	67.0	67.9	70.9	11
Poland	211.3	207.8	216.6	229.9	234.2	11
Portugal	130.6	123.4	120.3	117.6	107.2	-18
Romania	208.6	187.9	175.4	166.4	140.5	-33
Russia	585.9	530.6	575.4	611.8	624.7	7
Slovakia	164.1	176.6	172.4	160.6	151.2	-8
Slovenia	55.0	56.4	56.6	64.8	66.5	21
Spain	131.5	138.7	141.2	145.5	147.0	12
Sweden	75.4	81.5	78.1	79.0	74.6	-1
Switzerland	71.8	81.5	82.2	78.7	75.6	5
TFYR of Macedonia	78.8	86.0	104.7	99.9	99.7	26
Turkey	90.8	81.5	77.7	96.5	127.7	41
Ukraine	400.9	398.7	363.1	343.7	323.3	-19
UK: England & Wales	139.5	140.4	142.7	145.1	147.5	6
UK: Northern Ireland	67.9	74.0	75.9	84.7	82.9	22
UK: Scotland	131.2	135.4	133.4	140.6	144.9	10
<i>Mean</i>	141.8	141.4	142.7	149.0	148.4	
<i>Median</i>	94.7	93.9	103.5	99.9	111.8	
<i>Minimum</i>	39.1	39.3	40.2	39.1	38.1	
<i>Maximum</i>	585.9	530.6	575.4	611.8	624.7	

Table 4.2.1.2 Prison population: % of pre-trial detainees in the total STOCK

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Albania	...	...	23.7	25.9	...	...
Armenia	...	...	26.0	26.9	17.9	...
Austria	28.9	30.4	27.3	26.4	22.9	-21
Belgium	34.1	32.6	31.6	30.4	30.3	-11
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	21.5	18.5	18.3	18.2	12.2	-43
Croatia	32.5	30.0	31.7	30.0	30.2	-7
Cyprus	13.2	18.9	18.8	17.4	15.8	19
Czech Republic	19.7	17.8	15.1	12.9	11.9	-40
Denmark	29.5	29.3	26.1	27.9	...	...
Estonia	29.7	29.6	23.2	24.2	26.5	-11
Finland	14.5	13.6	14.4	12.5	15.6	7
France	38.0	35.9	35.5	31.9	27.6	-27
Georgia	8.1	6.9	5.8	3.9	3.9	-52
Germany	21.8	20.4	19.9	19.1	17.8	-18
Greece	24.8	29.6	31.2	29.6	...	...
Hungary	41.4	41.0	40.0	39.7	39.1	-6
Iceland	7.1	7.8	15.1	15.1	10.4	47
Ireland	15.8	14.9	15.8	17.3	17.8	13
Italy	21.6	20.8	20.7	35.0	31.9	48
Latvia	39.8	35.2	32.1	28.1	26.6	-33
Lithuania	21.4	20.8	19.1	16.9	16.7	-22
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	24.2	22.6	24.4	23.5	16.1	-33
Netherlands	36.1	35.3	32.4	31.1	31.9	-11
Norway	22.1	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	25.2	20.0	17.4	16.3	14.8	-41
Portugal	25.6	23.2	23.8	23.4	20.3	-21
Romania	18.5	14.4	14.1	13.1	10.4	-44
Russia	17.1	19.6	20.8	18.6	17.9	4
Slovakia	33.1	32.3	31.9	27.4	23.7	-28
Slovenia	23.8	29.5	32.4	30.4	29.4	23
Spain	22.2	21.4	22.8	23.4	20.5	-8
Sweden	26.3	28.5	27.1	26.2	25.7	-2
Switzerland	33.1	31.0	31.5	31.4	28.9	-13
TFYR of Macedonia	18.5	17.2	12.2	15.9	8.9	-52
Turkey	49.1	54.9	55.4	62.5	58.6	19
Ukraine	...	...	...	20.7	21.9	...
UK: England & Wales	10.7	10.4	10.6	10.3	10.5	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	34.2	39.0	35.5	41.2	37.4	9
UK: Scotland	18.6	18.6	17.3	21.6	21.6	16
<i>Mean</i>	25.1	24.9	24.4	24.4	22.1	
<i>Median</i>	24.0	22.6	23.7	23.9	20.5	
<i>Minimum</i>	7.1	6.9	5.8	3.9	3.9	
<i>Maximum</i>	49.1	54.9	55.4	62.5	58.6	

Table 4.2.1.3 Prison population: % of females in the total STOCK

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Albania	2.5	2.0	2.8	3.3	2.9	17
Armenia	...	...	2.7	3.2	3.7	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	5.0	...
Belgium	4.2	4.4	4.2	4.6	4.3	3
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	2.2	2.2	...	...	...
Bulgaria	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.4	10
Croatia	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.9	4.4	-1
Cyprus	5.9	3.5	3.4	3.5	4.5	-25
Czech Republic	4.3	4.5	4.8	5.0	5.3	24
Denmark	4.5	4.6	4.3	4.6	...	...
Estonia	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.5	-10
Finland	6.0	5.7	6.2	6.6	7.1	19
France	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.8	1
Georgia	1.9	2.0	3.1	4.3	4.3	119
Germany	4.6	4.9	4.8	5.1	5.3	15
Greece	...	...	6.2	5.8	...	...
Hungary	6.5	6.6	6.5	7.1	7.1	9
Iceland	5.3	5.2	5.9	5.0	7.0	31
Ireland	2.8	2.9	3.4	3.3	3.1	13
Italy	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.3	4.5	-2
Latvia	3.5	3.8	4.0	3.6	3.8	9
Lithuania	3.0	3.2	3.8	4.0	4.4	46
Luxembourg	...	3.5	4.6	5.0	3.5	...
Malta	...	...	5.8	3.7	...	...
Moldova	4.6	4.5	4.9	5.1	5.2	14
Netherlands	9.8	8.8	8.7	9.3	9.7	-2
Norway	...	5.2	5.0	5.4	6.0	...
Poland	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	10
Portugal	7.1	7.1	6.8	7.0	6.9	-3
Romania	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.8	9
Russia	5.9	...	6.7	6.9	7.0	18
Slovakia	4.0	4.2	4.3	5.0	4.6	16
Slovenia	...	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.5	...
Spain	...	7.6	7.7	7.8	8.3	...
Sweden	1.5	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.4	-3
Switzerland	...	6.2	5.4	5.7	5.5	...
TFYR of Macedonia	...	2.3	3.1	2.6	2.7	...
Turkey	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.5	0
Ukraine	...	...	5.4	5.3	5.1	...
UK: England & Wales	6.2	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.4	-14
UK: Northern Ireland	2.3	2.1	2.3	3.3	3.4	44
UK: Scotland	4.7	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	7
<i>Mean</i>	4.4	4.3	4.6	4.7	4.8	
<i>Median</i>	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.5	
<i>Minimum</i>	1.5	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.4	
<i>Maximum</i>	9.8	8.8	8.7	9.3	8.3	

Table 4.2.1.4 Prison population: % of aliens in the total STOCK

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	0.4	0.5	2.3	...
Austria	41.6	48.1	46.4	43.2	44.1	6
Belgium	40.8	39.9	40.0	40.5	41.6	2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	4.8	4.3	...	...	...
Bulgaria	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.0	-1
Croatia	...	5.7	6.8	6.8	6.7	...
Cyprus	45.4	48.4	46.5	48.4	53.3	18
Czech Republic	9.9	9.3	8.3	7.4	7.4	-25
Denmark	...	5.5	5.6	8.2	...	...
Estonia	34.5	31.2	33.0	40.4	40.9	18
Finland	8.5	7.7	7.5	8.1	8.9	5
France	21.7	21.7	20.4	19.5	19.3	-11
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	42.9	45.2	...	...
Hungary	3.9	4.1	3.6	3.9	3.6	-8
Iceland	9.7	7.0	12.6	15.1	13.9	43
Ireland	...	9.8	10.9	12.8	...	...
Italy	31.5	32.0	33.5	33.9	37.6	19
Latvia	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	5
Lithuania	1.6	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	-44
Luxembourg	...	74.6	71.4	79.2	73.4	...
Malta	...	...	31.0	36.2	...	...
Moldova	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.9	1.2	33
Netherlands	30.4	30.5	32.3	33.6	29.4	-3
Norway	...	19.2	17.8	18.2	20.7	...
Poland	1.6	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.7	-56
Portugal	15.7	17.6	18.8	20.5	20.8	32
Romania	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	6
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.0	-20
Slovenia	...	13.2	12.7	11.6	10.5	...
Spain	...	7.6	7.7	7.8	8.3	...
Sweden	21.6	19.9	20.9	21.4	21.1	-2
Switzerland	...	70.5	70.5	69.0	69.7	...
TFYR of Macedonia	...	6.5	4.6	4.9	4.1	...
Turkey	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.5	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	12.1	12.0	12.7	14.0	13.9	15
UK: Northern Ireland	1.6	0.8	1.0	0.0	0.5	-69
UK: Scotland	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.8	2.8	134
<i>Mean</i>	14.2	16.4	17.2	18.4	18.2	
<i>Median</i>	9.1	7.6	8.3	9.9	8.9	
<i>Minimum</i>	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.5	
<i>Maximum</i>	45.4	74.6	71.4	79.2	73.4	

Table 4.2.1.5 Prison population: % of aliens in pre-trial detention in the total STOCK

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	63.2	60.9	56.7	53.8	64.5	2
Belgium	54.2	53.1	54.3	53.1	55.4	2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	6.3	...	...
Bulgaria	6.0	5.9	5.2	5.6	6.2	4
Croatia	...	7.8	10.8	11.1	10.7	...
Cyprus	44.7	42.7	56.4	69.2	62.3	39
Czech Republic	23.2	24.2	23.2	22.2	24.0	4
Denmark	...	6.3	7.1	8.1	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	46.2	46.2	...
Finland	20.2	15.8	20.8	21.1	21.2	5
France	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	44.1	48.3	...	...
Hungary	5.7	6.0	4.7	5.3	5.0	-11
Iceland	25.0	22.2	27.8	38.9	16.7	-33
Ireland	...	...	29.7	25.3	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.4	-31
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	4.1	3.8	2.8	2.4	2.4	-41
Portugal	24.1	31.8	33.3	36.8	38.0	57
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	5.1	4.3	5.0	4.0	5.2	3
Slovenia	...	...	18.8	17.4	17.3	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	78.6	78.0	79.0	...
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	12.7	6.5	10.4	...
Turkey	1.5	1.4	1.5	2.1	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
UK: Scotland	1.1	1.6	1.3	4.1	5.8	453
<i>Mean</i>	18.7	17.1	22.6	23.7	24.8	
<i>Median</i>	6.0	6.3	15.7	14.3	16.7	
<i>Minimum</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
<i>Maximum</i>	63.2	60.9	78.6	78.0	79.0	

Table 4.2.1.6 Prison population: % of EU citizens among aliens in the total STOCK

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	31.0	...
Belgium	21.3	24.4	24.7	25.5	29.3	37
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	0.6	4.2	10.8	22.6	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	...	...	36.1	42.6	39.1	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	3.9	3.2	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	3.9	4.1	6.1	6.5	21.1	440
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	4.3	11.5	11.9	16.2	30.8	624
Portugal	...	10.3	11.6	16.7	16.4	...
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	3.6	37.9	32.3	31.9	43.0	> 1 000
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	14.5	16.9	16.0	16.1	15.8	9
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	39.2	40.0	38.0	28.6	25.0	-36
<i>Mean</i>	14.5	18.2	18.5	19.8	27.4	
<i>Median</i>	9.4	14.2	13.9	16.4	27.1	
<i>Minimum</i>	3.6	0.6	3.9	3.2	15.8	
<i>Maximum</i>	39.2	40.0	38.0	42.6	43.0	

Table 4.2.1.7 Prison population: % of EU citizens among aliens in pre-trial detention in the total STOCK

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Belgium	18.9	23.8	27.2	27.4	33.4	76
Croatia	...	1.4	5.0	14.1	30.2	...
Czech Republic	...	...	31.8	35.9	34.6	...
Greece	...	...	3.4	3.1	...	...
Poland	3.7	11.8	12.3	19.5	43.2	> 1 000
Slovakia	4.0	41.4	32.0	29.2	42.2	947
UK: Scotland	38.5	40.0	33.3	32.8	22.3	-42
<i>Mean</i>	16.3	23.7	20.7	23.1	34.3	
<i>Median</i>	11.5	23.8	27.2	27.4	34.0	
<i>Minimum</i>	3.7	1.4	3.4	3.1	22.3	
<i>Maximum</i>	38.5	41.4	33.3	35.9	43.2	

Table 4.2.1.8 Prison population: % of minors in the total STOCK

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Albania	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.3	0.3	-55
Armenia	...	...	1.4	1.2	1.5	...
Austria	3.2	3.5	2.4	2.4	3.4	6
Belgium	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.5	2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	0.1	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.8	-38
Croatia	...	...	1.3	1.2	1.3	...
Cyprus	6.8	7.9	7.1	7.3	5.8	-14
Czech Republic	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	-18
Denmark	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	...	...
Estonia	2.8	2.9	2.5	2.1	2.1	-25
Finland	3.5	3.1	2.6	2.5	2.8	-22
France	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	-10
Georgia	1.0	0.9	1.3	2.1	1.7	79
Germany	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.9	-10
Greece	...	...	0.8	0.8	...	...
Hungary	5.0	5.0	5.3	5.2	5.0	0
Iceland	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.8	0.9	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.9	12
Latvia	3.9	4.0	3.4	2.9	2.8	-27
Lithuania	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.4	1
Luxembourg	...	1.3	...	0.3	0.5	...
Malta	...	...	...	0.8	...	...
Moldova	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.9	1.8	-16
Netherlands	10.3	9.9	9.2	9.6	11.7	14
Norway	...	0.3	...	0.3	0.2	...
Poland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-69
Portugal	5.6	4.1	4.2	4.1	3.5	-37
Romania	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.4	1.9	-16
Russia	2.2	...	1.8	1.5	1.2	-46
Slovakia	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.5	13
Slovenia	...	1.3	...	0.5	0.7	...
Spain	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Sweden	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-50
Switzerland	...	1.4	...	0.9	0.9	...
TFYR of Macedonia	...	1.4	...	0.8	2.0	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	3.0	...
Ukraine	...	...	1.9	...	1.5	...
UK: England & Wales	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	0
UK: Northern Ireland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	...
UK: Scotland	2.7	2.6	3.0	3.1	2.8	1
<i>Mean</i>	2.3	2.0	2.1	1.8	1.9	
<i>Median</i>	2.1	1.3	1.7	1.2	1.5	
<i>Minimum</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
<i>Maximum</i>	10.3	9.9	9.2	9.6	11.7	

4.2.2 Prison population (including pre-trial detainees): Flow

Table 4.2.2.1 Prison population per 100 000 population: FLOW – Total

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	114.4	118.8	120.8	...
Austria	179.0	185.2	174.6	161.7	...	...
Belgium	153.2	151.0	150.4	159.2	165.8	8
Bosnia-Herzegovina	265.9	143.5	35.7	...	...	...
Bulgaria	95.4	104.3	111.4	115.5	118.5	24
Croatia	...	...	300.4	325.1	309.1	...
Cyprus	272.8	324.2	292.0	315.3	302.9	11
Czech Republic	192.6	200.8	198.5	185.1	188.1	-2
Denmark	325.6	302.0	341.2	350.7	...	...
Estonia	719.6	827.2	1 143.5	1 103.2	1 010.7	40
Finland	146.6	125.6	143.7	138.2	137.8	-6
France	132.0	135.6	135.9	135.0	141.6	7
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	156.9	155.7	160.9	162.1	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	139.0	147.0	123.4	143.3	116.3	-16
Ireland	295.9	263.5	258.0	287.1	...	...
Italy	144.3	143.7	155.5	155.9	157.5	9
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	345.9	373.3	371.9	348.8	301.4	-13
Luxembourg	255.1	335.7	264.2	239.9	...	...
Malta	...	119.6	155.4	...	...	...
Moldova	496.9	515.0	486.1	462.6	358.4	-28
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	242.9	240.0	255.6	259.1	...	...
Poland	236.9	234.3	245.4	253.7	246.5	4
Portugal	65.8	53.6	53.1	54.3	50.8	-23
Romania	111.9	79.2	72.9	66.2	48.8	-56
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	436.8	448.6	437.0	431.7	463.2	6
Slovenia	181.6	171.2	110.2	129.2	163.4	-10
Spain	96.8	98.7	90.3	100.3	...	...
Sweden	119.7	126.1	118.0	114.8	108.8	-9
Switzerland	734.1	770.5	739.7	702.9	...	...
TFYR of Macedonia	327.7	265.2	358.1	357.5	...	...
Turkey	142.2	142.4	73.2	106.7	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	115.8	...	...
UK: England & Wales	255.8	250.7	247.3	240.1	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	311.7	319.0	342.9	371.5	344.6	11
UK: Scotland	758.4	738.6	767.5	852.5	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	269.0	265.3	265.5	274.7	242.7	
<i>Median</i>	236.9	193.0	186.5	185.1	164.6	
<i>Minimum</i>	65.8	53.6	35.7	54.3	48.8	
<i>Maximum</i>	758.4	827.2	1 143.5	1 103.2	1 010.7	

Table 4.2.2.2 Prison population: % of pre-trial detainees in the total FLOW

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	71.9	76.8	78.9	74.0	...	...
Belgium	68.2	70.6	71.1	71.4	69.2	1
Bosnia-Herzegovina	16.5	25.1	6.0	...	...	...
Bulgaria	39.9	41.4	40.2	34.3	31.8	-20
Croatia	...	...	31.4	43.0	41.9	...
Cyprus	33.2	42.1	46.4	45.0	46.4	40
Czech Republic	42.2	38.8	36.1	34.2	31.6	-25
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	25.0	28.1	25.6	23.3	25.7	3
France	72.5	69.2	71.3	66.3	61.6	-15
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	24.9	26.7	26.8	27.1	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	17.2	27.2	23.6	29.4	35.3	106
Ireland	54.9	52.5	42.4	43.7	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	58.3	59.4	58.0	57.3	55.8	-4
Luxembourg	41.7	51.9	56.4	96.6	...	...
Malta	...	67.1	40.5	...	...	...
Moldova	21.3	19.9	21.6	20.6	17.1	-20
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	31.8	28.7	25.6	25.0	...	...
Poland	49.5	41.7	36.8	34.9	31.3	-37
Portugal	75.1	53.9	56.2	53.6	49.4	-34
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	73.4	72.6	72.0	71.9	70.0	-5
Slovenia	24.1	25.0	39.0	36.8	28.1	17
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...
TFYR of Macedonia	16.4	17.8	26.8	19.4	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	43.5	41.0	42.0	43.3	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	45.9	44.7	47.0	49.3	48.3	5
UK: Scotland	49.5	50.4	50.2	53.2	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	43.3	44.7	42.9	45.8	42.9	
<i>Median</i>	42.2	41.9	40.5	43.3	41.9	
<i>Minimum</i>	16.4	17.8	6.0	19.4	17.1	
<i>Maximum</i>	75.1	76.8	78.9	96.6	70.0	

Table 4.2.2.3 Prison population: % of females in the total FLOW

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	4.2	5.1	18.9	...
Austria	8.5	8.1	8.0	8.3	...	...
Belgium	6.6	6.7	6.9	7.1	7.3	10
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	3.8	3.5	3.9	4.3	4.2	11
Croatia	...	...	4.7	4.7	4.6	...
Cyprus	8.2	7.9	7.0	8.1	7.7	-7
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	8.3	8.6	7.8	7.6	...	...
Estonia	8.1	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	6.7	6.6	7.6	8.3	9.8	47
France	4.5	4.7	4.2	4.2	4.1	-9
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	7.4	7.3	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	6.2	10.2	9.6	8.3	7.7	24
Ireland	9.7	8.5	8.5	7.9	...	...
Italy	8.9	8.9	10.1	8.9	8.0	-10
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.8	2.7	52
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.9	18
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	7.6	7.7	7.3	8.2	7.3	-3
Romania	4.8	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.6	18
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	3.7	3.2	4.2	5.4	4.4	20
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.8	7.1	4
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	3.2	3.3	2.4	2.7	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	5.6	...	...
UK: England & Wales	9.6	9.4	9.3	9.3	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	5.1	6.1	5.6	6.6	6.1	19
UK: Scotland	8.3	8.3	8.0	7.9	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.7	
<i>Median</i>	6.7	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.6	
<i>Minimum</i>	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.9	
<i>Maximum</i>	9.7	10.2	10.1	9.3	18.9	

Table 4.2.2.4 Prison population: % of aliens in the total FLOW

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Austria	49.2	54.0	54.3	49.4	...	...
Belgium	41.2	41.4	42.0	41.9	41.2	0
Bulgaria	0.8	1.4	1.7	1.0	0.9	14
Croatia	...	...	4.7	5.0	5.2	...
Cyprus	54.8	57.7	57.8	67.7	74.4	36
Finland	...	...	...	...	7.8	...
France	23.6	23.3	21.9	21.3	...	...
Greece	...	...	38.9	41.2	...	...
Iceland	10.2	14.2	15.6	12.2	20.5	101
Ireland	21.4	16.4	20.0	15.3	...	...
Italy	39.4	39.6	45.4	47.9	48.6	23
Lithuania	...	...	0.6	1.0	0.9	...
Portugal	...	21.6	22.7	21.1	19.5	...
Slovenia	...	15.1	16.3	15.8	12.0	...
Sweden	25.5	26.5	27.9	27.8	27.2	7
Turkey	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	...	...
UK: England & Wales	4.9	5.4	6.3	7.1	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	2.2	1.9	2.3	0.4	0.6	-72
UK: Scotland	1.1	1.2	1.3	3.4	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	21.1	21.3	21.1	21.1	21.6	
<i>Median</i>	21.4	16.4	18.2	15.6	15.8	
<i>Minimum</i>	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.6	
<i>Maximum</i>	54.8	57.7	57.8	67.7	74.4	

Table 4.2.2.5 Prison population: % of EU citizens among aliens in the total FLOW

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Austria	17.8	20.2	22.3	24.1	...	...
Belgium	23.4	23.6	30.0	29.6	35.8	53
Croatia	...	...	12.8	15.4	27.7	...
Finland	...	...	...	...	40.2	...
Greece	...	...	2.3	2.1	...	...
Ireland	10.8	12.3	12.3	54.4	...	...
Sweden	24.1	41.3	44.8	42.0	...	...
UK: Scotland	40.2	39.8	38.6	27.7	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	23.3	27.4	23.3	27.9	...	
<i>Median</i>	23.4	23.6	22.3	27.7	...	
<i>Minimum</i>	10.8	12.3	2.3	2.1	...	
<i>Maximum</i>	40.2	41.3	44.8	54.4	...	

Table 4.2.2.6 Prison population: % of minors in the total FLOW

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change 2003-7
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	8.7	8.8	5.7	5.7	...	...
Belgium	3.5	4.2	3.8	3.9	3.5	0
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.0	-38
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	9.1	12.9	9.1	7.7	8.7	-4
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	4.5	4.2	4.4	...	...
Estonia	2.8	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	4.4	4.8	3.6	3.1	3.2	-27
France	4.2	3.8	3.9	3.9	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	1.5	1.4	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	0.2	1.9	3.3	1.6	4.6	> 1 000
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.3	-22
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	4.4	4.1	4.3	5.0	4.9	12
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	1.5	1.7	1.7	2.3	1.2	-18
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	9.8	11.2	11.0	9.9	8.6	-12
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.4	-26
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	36
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	1.0	1.3	1.7	0.7	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	-56
UK: Scotland	4.8	5.1	5.7	5.9	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	3.4	4.0	3.5	3.3	3.1	
<i>Median</i>	2.8	3.8	3.5	2.7	2.2	
<i>Minimum</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	
<i>Maximum</i>	9.8	12.9	11.0	9.9	8.7	

Notes on Tables 4.2.1.1 to 4.2.1.8 and 4.2.2.1 to 4.2.2.6

The stock data refer to September 1, except for the following countries: Albania, Austria, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Russia, Sweden and Ukraine.

Albania: Stock data includes only pre-trial detainees under the supervision of the Ministry of Justice.

Armenia: Since 2007, citizens of CIS (Commonwealth of Independent States) countries are counted as aliens, while previously they were not.

Estonia: Flow data on females do not include pre-trial detainees.

France: Prison statistics do not include persons in police custody.

The total prison population (stock) includes "prisoners" not staying in prisons. In 2007, this referred to 2437 persons of which 2071 under EM.

Flow data for 2003 differ from the one published in the 3rd edition of the Sourcebook because of a modification in the published statistics.

Germany: The total number of prisoners (stock) cannot be fully compared with the one provided in previous editions of the Sourcebook. For this edition, not only aliens waiting for deportation have been excluded, but also all other persons held for reasons not connected to criminality.

Data on aliens is only available for convicted prisoners. Reliable flow data are not available.

Greece: Stock and flow data for 2003 and 2004 are estimates.

Italy: The decrease in the prison population in 2006 is explained by a collective pardon.

Latvia: Percentages of females and aliens do not include females and aliens held in pre-trial detention.

Lithuania: Statistical data on foreigners incarcerated in Lithuanian institutions was not collected until 2005. Only the country of origin, not citizenship, is registered in the statistics.

Poland: Prison population includes minors sentenced according to the Criminal Code, but excludes minors sentenced according to the Act of Juvenile Treatment.

Russia: Data include only persons held in institutions under the responsibility of the Ministry of Justice.

According to estimates of www.prison.org, from 70 000 to 90 000 persons are held annually in correctional institutions under the responsibility of other ministries. These persons are not included in the available data.

Slovenia: The drop in the total flow figures from 2004 to 2005 is due to changes introduced in the criminal law by the Misdemeanours Act.

Switzerland: The number of asylum seekers included in the total prison population: 368 in 2005, 305 in 2006, and 403 in 2007.

UK: England & Wales: There are minors held in custody who are under 15, however they are not held in prison but rather in Secure children's homes and secure training centres which are run by local authorities and private companies. The number of aliens in pre-trial detention is not in the public domain.

In flow statistics, only the sentences receptions of minors are available.

4.2.3 Convicted prison population by offence on 1st September 2006

Table 4.2.3.1 Percentage of females, minors, aliens, and aliens from EU countries among convicted prison population by offence in 2006 – Criminal offences: Total

	Total convicted prison population per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Albania	90	2.8	0.6	...	...
Armenia	92	3.6	0.8	1.8	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	55	4.1	0.0	38.6	23.5
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	143	2.9	0.6	0.5	...
Croatia	63	4.1	1.4	...	...
Cyprus	64	4.2	8.9	58.6	...
Czech Republic	351	...	...	...	...
Denmark	46	...	...	...	...
Estonia	243	...	...	...	...
Finland	60	6.2	2.3	6.7	48.8
France	62	3.1	0.5	...	...
Georgia	352	4.3	2.1	...	...
Germany	78	5.1	1.1	21.7	...
Greece	65	5.2	0.5	43.8	2.3
Hungary	98	6.7	3.8	3.0	...
Iceland	33	5.0	1.0	10.9	...
Ireland	13	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	208	5.1	2.7	0.8	...
Lithuania	207	3.8	1.6	0.7	...
Luxembourg	85	...	...	...	...
Malta	54	...	...	...	...
Moldova	188	4.0	3.2	1.8	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	53	...	...	...	...
Poland	194	...	...	0.4	12.9
Portugal	92	6.5	1.9	15.2	...
Romania	145	...	...	...	...
Russia	615	5.7	2.2	...	...
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	43	...	...	...	...
Spain	109	...	...	...	...
Sweden	61	5.3	0.0	27.7	33.4
Switzerland	43	...	...	...	...
TFYR of Macedonia	84	...	...	...	...
Turkey	107	2.7	0.7	0.1	...
Ukraine	344	5.3	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	118	5.5	2.9	11.5	...
UK: Northern Ireland	50	2.6	0.0	0.0	...
UK: Scotland	110	4.8	2.0	1.2	24.6
<i>Mean</i>	130	5	2	13	24
<i>Median</i>	90	5	1	3	24
<i>Minimum</i>	13	3	0	0	2
<i>Maximum</i>	615	7	9	59	49

Table 4.2.3.2 Percentage of females, minors, aliens, and aliens from EU countries among convicted prison population by offence in 2006 – Criminal offences: Major Traffic offences

	Total convicted prison population per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Albania	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	1	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	4	0.0	0.0	0.3	...
Croatia	3	0.9	2.6	...	...
Cyprus	1	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	3	...	...	...	...
Estonia	15	0.0	0.0	...	...
Finland	...	...	...	...	...
France	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	14	...	...	...	...
Germany	4	2.2	0.1	...	...
Greece	0	4.9	...	26.8	9.1
Hungary	4	1.0	1.2	...	...
Iceland	2	14.3	0.0	28.6	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	1	55.0	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	16	...	...	...	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	2	...	...	...	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	3	5.1	...	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	1	0.0	0.2	0.0	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	4	1.7	3.6	9.1	...
UK: Northern Ireland	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
UK: Scotland	2	3.6	1.8	1.8	100.0
<i>Mean</i>	4	7	1	10	...
<i>Median</i>	3	2	0	2	...
<i>Minimum</i>	0	0	0	0	...
<i>Maximum</i>	16	55	4	29	...

Table 4.2.3.3 Percentage of females, minors, aliens, and aliens from EU countries among convicted prison population by offence in 2006 – Intentional homicide: Total

	Total convicted prison population per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Albania	40	3.8	...	...	...
Armenia	19	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	9	6.3	0.0	26.5	33.6
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	14	5.0	0.5	1.3	...
Croatia	13	4.5	2.2	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	13	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	55	5.4	0.0	...	...
Finland	12	8.0	3.3	4.6	25.0
France	6	6.9	0.2	...	...
Georgia	11	4.8	1.4	...	...
Germany	6	5.8	0.5	...	...
Greece	6	5.4	0.6	29.2	3.3
Hungary	2	8.2	9.1	...	...
Iceland	5	6.3	0.0	6.3	...
Ireland	8	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	36	4.0	1.3	...	...
Lithuania	47	5.2	0.9	1.1	...
Luxembourg	7	...	...	...	...
Malta	10	...	...	...	...
Moldova	38	4.8	0.9	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	4	...	...	...	...
Poland	13	...	...	...	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	31	...	...	...	...
Russia	71	...	1.2	...	...
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	5	...	...	...	...
Spain	6	...	...	...	...
Sweden	6	7.0	...	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...
TFYR of Macedonia	9	...	...	...	...
Turkey	3	4.0	5.0	0.2	...
Ukraine	44	7.2	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	12	4.2	0.8	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	9	2.5	0.0	0.0	...
UK: Scotland	17	3.7	0.4	0.6	0.0
<i>Mean</i>	18	5	1	8	...
<i>Median</i>	11	5	1	1	...
<i>Minimum</i>	2	2	0	0	...
<i>Maximum</i>	71	8	9	29	...

Table 4.2.3.4 Percentage of females, minors, aliens, and aliens from EU countries among convicted prison population by offence in 2006 – Intentional homicide: Completed

	Total convicted prison population per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Albania	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	14	5.0	0.5	1.3	...
Croatia	10	4.4	2.4	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	...	...	...	...	...
France	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	1	0.8	...	106.4	...
Hungary	1	8.0	10.7	...	...
Iceland	4	8.3	0.0	8.3	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	12	4.7	0.7	11.0	...
Romania	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	7	2.3	0.0	0.0	...
UK: Scotland	15	3.5	0.3	0.5	0.0
<i>Mean</i>	8	5	2	21	...
<i>Median</i>	9	5	0	5	...
<i>Minimum</i>	1	1	0	0	...
<i>Maximum</i>	15	8	11	106	...

Table 4.2.3.5 Percentage of females, minors, aliens, and aliens from EU countries among convicted prison population by offence in 2006 – Bodily injury (Assault): Total

	Total convicted prison population per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Albania	2.3	0.0	...	...	...
Armenia	8.4	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	15.5	2.0	0.1	32.4	20.6
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	3.2	1.6	0.4	0.8	...
Croatia	2.4	4.7	0.9	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	12.6	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	12.1	5.3	2.0	1.9	25.0
France	12.2	2.1	0.7	...	...
Georgia	24.2	3.7	2.6	...	...
Germany	8.3	3.0	2.0	...	...
Greece	0.8	4.5	...	24.7	13.6
Hungary	6.3	3.5	1.9	...	...
Iceland	2.6	0.0	0.0	12.5	...
Ireland	8.3	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	30.6	5.2	0.7	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	3.6	2.6	0.8	11.1	...
Romania	2.1	...	...	...	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	2.5	...	...	...	...
Spain	4.6	...	...	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	9.5	1.3	0.8	0.0	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	14.7	4.2	3.8	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	7.8	3.7	0.0	0.0	...
UK: Scotland	20.9	3.9	4.6	0.6	16.7
<i>Mean</i>	9	3	1	9	...
<i>Median</i>	8	3	1	2	...
<i>Minimum</i>	1	0	0	0	...
<i>Maximum</i>	31	5	5	32	...

Table 4.2.3.6 Percentage of females, minors, aliens, and aliens from EU countries among convicted prison population by offence in 2006 – Bodily injury (Assault): Aggravated bodily injury

	Total convicted prison population per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Albania	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	7.7	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	8.5	2.0	0.1	30.0	22.8
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	2.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	...
Croatia	0.9	0.0	2.5	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	6.3	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	11.2	5.3	0.0	...	...
Finland	...	...	...	...	...
France	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	4.0	3.4	1.1	...	...
Germany	5.0	2.8	2.3	...	...
Greece	0.5	1.9	...	26.4	14.3
Hungary	6.1	3.6	2.0	...	...
Iceland	2.3	0.0	0.0	14.3	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	19.6	6.0	0.0	...	...
Lithuania	8.6	6.8	1.7	2.1	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	10.0	5.0	1.7	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	1.5	...	...	...	...
Russia	54.0	...	2.3	...	...
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	5.0	3.5	...	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	22.9	5.5	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	6.2	3.7	0.0	0.0	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	10	3	1	12	...
<i>Median</i>	6	4	1	8	...
<i>Minimum</i>	0	0	0	0	...
<i>Maximum</i>	54	7	3	30	...

Table 4.2.3.7 Percentage of females, minors, aliens, and aliens from EU countries among convicted prison population by offence in 2006 – Rape

	Total convicted prison population per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Albania	3	...	...	...	...
Armenia	1	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	7	0.8	0.0	22.0	33.5
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	6	0.0	0.7	0.0	...
Croatia	3	0.0	0.7	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	5	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	8	2.0	2.0	...	...
Finland	...	...	...	...	...
France	13	1.9	0.2	...	...
Georgia	2	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	1	...	0.9	30.9	2.9
Hungary	1	...	7.1	...	...
Iceland	1	0.0	0.0	33.3	...
Ireland	6	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	9	0.0	0.5	...	...
Lithuania	11	0.0	0.5	0.0	...
Luxembourg	6	...	...	...	...
Malta	1	...	...	...	...
Moldova	11	...	7.3	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	3	...	...	...	...
Poland	5	...	...	...	...
Portugal	2	...	...	13.4	...
Romania	8	...	...	...	...
Russia	18	...	3.2	...	...
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	5	...	...	...	...
Spain	6	...	...	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...
TFYR of Macedonia	3	...	...	...	...
Turkey	1	0.8	6.8	0.1	...
Ukraine	6	0.5	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	7	0.4	1.4	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
UK: Scotland	4	0.5	0.5	3.7	42.9
<i>Mean</i>	5	1	2	11	...
<i>Median</i>	5	0	1	4	...
<i>Minimum</i>	1	0	0	0	...
<i>Maximum</i>	18	2	7	33	...

Table 4.2.3.8 Percentage of females, minors, aliens, and aliens from EU countries among convicted prison population by offence in 2006 – Sexual assault

	Total convicted prison population per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Armenia	1	...	...	...	...
Belgium	5	0.2	0.0	16.9	42.2
Bulgaria	1	1.0	2.0	0.0	...
Croatia	1	5.9	...	...	...
Greece	0	...	...	...	...
Hungary	1	...	7.4	...	...
Iceland	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Latvia	10	1.8	0.9	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	4	1.5	0.0	0.0	...
UK: Scotland	1	0.0	2.3	0.0	...
<i>Mean</i>	2	1	2	3	...
<i>Median</i>	1	1	1	0	...
<i>Minimum</i>	0	0	0	0	...
<i>Maximum</i>	10	6	7	17	...

Table 4.2.3.9 Percentage of females, minors, aliens, and aliens from EU countries among convicted prison population by offence in 2006 – Sexual abuse of minors

	Total convicted prison population per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Armenia	0	...	...	...	...
Belgium	5	0.7	0.0	12.5	49.3
Croatia	1	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	2	...	...	...	...
Germany	2	0.6	0.3	...	...
Greece	0	...	...	6.5	33.3
Iceland	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Latvia	1	0.0	0.0	...	...
Romania	0	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	2	0.3	0.1	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
UK: Scotland	0	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.0
<i>Mean</i>	1	0	0	7	...
<i>Median</i>	1	0	0	7	...
<i>Minimum</i>	0	0	0	0	...
<i>Maximum</i>	5	1	0	14	...

Table 4.2.3.10 Percentage of females, minors, aliens, and aliens from EU countries among convicted prison population by offence in 2006 – Robbery

	Total convicted prison population per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Albania	14	...	...	...	...
Armenia	11	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	22	1.9	0.1	40.3	18.1
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	21	2.0	0.6	0.2	...
Croatia	7	1.7	2.7	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	31	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	44	1.7	1.7	...	...
Finland	4	5.6	5.1	9.3	40.0
France	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	42	2.3	1.5	...	...
Germany	10	2.5	3.0	...	...
Greece	6	...	0.5	37.3	1.3
Hungary	11	6.0	13.7	...	...
Iceland	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Ireland	6	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	73	3.0	1.7	...	...
Lithuania	42	1.7	4.2	0.4	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	11	3.1	2.6	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	37	...	...	...	...
Portugal	13	2.8	6.0	11.3	...
Romania	28	...	...	...	...
Russia	60	...	2.8	...	...
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	5	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	6	2.0	...	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	2	1.6	6.8	0.1	...
Ukraine	30	3.8	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	16	3.7	6.0	6.9	...
UK: Northern Ireland	8	0.7	0.0	0.0	...
UK: Scotland	8	2.0	3.5	0.8	66.7
<i>Mean</i>	20	3	3	10	...
<i>Median</i>	12	2	3	1	...
<i>Minimum</i>	1	0	0	0	...
<i>Maximum</i>	73	6	14	40	...

Table 4.2.3.11 Percentage of females, minors, aliens, and aliens from EU countries among convicted prison population by offence in 2006 – Theft: Total

	Total convicted prison population per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Albania	10	1.3	...	...	...
Armenia	34	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	25	2.9	0.0	36.5	19.6
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	82	2.8	0.7	0.2	...
Croatia	11	1.4	1.6	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	75	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	50	4.6	2.7	...	...
Finland	9	6.7	3.2	2.1	70.0
France	11	2.6	1.1	...	...
Georgia	87	7.5	6.0	...	...
Germany	16	6.0	1.7	...	...
Greece	10	4.4	0.8	33.2	0.3
Hungary	38	7.4	3.3	...	...
Iceland	6	5.9	0.0	0.0	...
Ireland	10	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	119	3.4	3.1	...	...
Lithuania	56	3.5	1.5	0.2	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	53	4.9	4.6	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	49	...	...	...	...
Portugal	14	2.0	2.7	5.4	...
Romania	51	...	...	...	...
Russia	186	...	0.9	...	...
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	11	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	4	5.7	...	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	9	4.0	2.1	0.0	...
Ukraine	91	4.6	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	8	10.5	4.7	7.2	...
UK: Northern Ireland	6	4.0	0.0	0.0	...
UK: Scotland	12	7.2	2.1	0.3	50.0
<i>Mean</i>	39	5	2	8	...
<i>Median</i>	16	5	2	0	...
<i>Minimum</i>	4	1	0	0	...
<i>Maximum</i>	186	11	6	36	...

Table 4.2.3.12 Percentage of females, minors, aliens, and aliens from EU countries among convicted prison population by offence in 2006 – (Theft) Burglary: Total

	Total convicted prison population per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Belgium	19	1.7	0.1	35.0	20.6
Germany	5	1.5	2.2	...	...
Poland	35	...	...	...	...
Sweden	2	4.7	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	15	2.9	3.6	3.1	...
UK: Northern Ireland	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
UK: Scotland	5	1.2	1.6	0.4	100.0
<i>Mean</i>	12	2	1	...	...
<i>Median</i>	5	2	2	...	...
<i>Minimum</i>	2	0	0	...	...
<i>Maximum</i>	35	5	4	...	...

Table 4.2.3.13 Percentage of females, minors, aliens, and aliens from EU countries among convicted prison population by offence in 2006 – (Theft) Burglary: Domestic Burglary

	Total convicted prison population per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Germany	1	1.7	2.3	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	...

Table 4.2.3.14 Percentage of females, minors, aliens, and aliens from EU countries among convicted prison population by offence in 2006 – Theft: Theft of a motor vehicle

	Total convicted prison population per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Bulgaria	3	0.0	0.0	0.4	...
Iceland	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
UK: England & Wales	1	0.5	13.5	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
UK: Scotland	1	0.0	11.1	0.0	...
<i>Mean</i>	1	0	5	...	...
<i>Median</i>	1	0	0	...	...
<i>Minimum</i>	0	0	0	...	...
<i>Maximum</i>	3	1	14	...	...

Table 4.2.3.15 Percentage of females, minors, aliens, and aliens from EU countries among convicted prison population by offence in 2006 – Fraud

	Total convicted prison population per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Albania	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	6	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	4	11.5	0.0	0.3	...
Croatia	3	13.3	0.0	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	18	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	...	...	...	...	...
France	4	4.6	0.3	...	...
Georgia	7	23.8	0.6	...	...
Germany	6	10.7	0.2	...	...
Greece	1	...	...	9.0	28.6
Hungary	7	11.7	0.3	...	...
Iceland	2	0.0	0.0	40.0	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	5	5.9	0.0	...	...
Lithuania	6	5.9	0.0	0.5	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	4	...	...	...	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	16	2.7	0.1	0.0	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	3	13.9	0.7	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
UK: Scotland	1	16.3	0.0	7.0	33.3
<i>Mean</i>	5	9	0	8	...
<i>Median</i>	4	11	0	1	...
<i>Minimum</i>	1	0	0	0	...
<i>Maximum</i>	18	24	1	40	...

Table 4.2.3.16 Percentage of females, minors, aliens, and aliens from EU countries among convicted prison population by offence in 2006 – Offences against computer data and systems

	Total convicted prison population per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Bulgaria	0.00	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	0.01	...	...	...	...
Iceland	0.00	...	...	...	...
Romania	0.03	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	0.00	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	0.00	...	...	...	...

Table 4.2.3.17 Percentage of females, minors, aliens, and aliens from EU countries among convicted prison population by offence in 2006 – Money laundering

	Total convicted prison population per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Belgium	0.53	5.4	0.0	62.5	14.3
Bulgaria	0.00	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	0.07	...	...	...	...
Germany	0.01	0.0	0.0	...	...
Greece	0.04	...	25.0	25.0	...
Iceland	0.00	...	...	...	...
Romania	0.01	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	0.00	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	0.10	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0
<i>Mean</i>	0	...	...	...	...
<i>Median</i>	0	...	...	...	...
<i>Minimum</i>	0	...	...	...	...
<i>Maximum</i>	1	...	...	...	...

Table 4.2.3.18 Percentage of females, minors, aliens, and aliens from EU countries among convicted prison population by offence in 2006 – Corruption

	Total convicted prison population per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Albania	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	0.22	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	0.10	9.1	0.0	18.2	50.0
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	0.08	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Croatia	0.14	0.0	0.0	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	0.24	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	...	...	...	...	...
France	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	2.75	9.1	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	0.22	13.6	...	...	...
Iceland	0.00	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	0.35	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	0.11	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	0.34	...	...	...	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...
TFYR of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	0.07	5.8	0.0	0.0	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	0.00	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	0.00	...	...	...	...
<i>Mean</i>	0	6	...	...	...
<i>Median</i>	0	7	...	...	...
<i>Minimum</i>	0	0	...	...	...
<i>Maximum</i>	3	14	...	...	...

Table 4.2.3.19 Percentage of females, minors, aliens, and aliens from EU countries among convicted prison population by offence in 2006 – Drug offences: Total

	Total convicted prison population per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Albania	9	1.4	...	...	...
Armenia	10	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	20	3.7	0.0	43.2	23.3
Bosnia-Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	5	3.3	0.2	3.3	...
Croatia	12	4.4	0.4	...	...
Cyprus	18	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	16	...	...	...	...
Denmark	11	...	...	...	...
Estonia	23	10.2	0.0	...	...
Finland	9	6.4	0.6	20.7	66.0
France	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	40	9.9	1.1	...	...
Germany	12	6.2	0.2	...	...
Greece	20	7.7	0.4	68.3	2.1
Hungary	3	7.2	0.7	...	...
Iceland	9	7.4	3.7	14.8	...
Ireland	9	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	31	15.2	0.6	...	...
Lithuania	11	12.6	0.0	0.8	...
Luxembourg	36	...	...	...	...
Malta	15	...	...	...	...
Moldova	6	8.8	0.9	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	16	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	25	14.1	0.5	29.1	...
Romania	5	...	...	...	...
Russia	48	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	5	...	...	...	...
Spain	30	...	...	...	...
Sweden	15	3.3	...	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...
TFYR of Macedonia	11	...	...	...	...
Turkey	3	2.9	0.6	2.0	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...
UK: England & Wales	20	10.9	0.7	24.5	...
UK: Northern Ireland	3	5.7	0.0	0.0	...
UK: Scotland	16	10.3	0.1	2.6	9.5
<i>Mean</i>	16	8	1	19	...
<i>Median</i>	12	7	0	15	...
<i>Minimum</i>	3	1	0	0	...
<i>Maximum</i>	48	15	4	68	...

Table 4.2.3.20 Percentage of females, minors, aliens, and aliens from EU countries among convicted prison population by offence in 2006 – Drug offences: Drug trafficking

	Total convicted prison population per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Armenia	6	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	0	0.0	0.0	100.0	...
Czech Republic	13	...	...	...	...
France	9	3.5	0.1	...	...
Greece	1	59.0	0.7	...	2.5
Portugal	24	14.0	0.5	29.8	...
Turkey	3	3.0	0.6	2.1	...
UK: Scotland	16	10.0	0.1	2.5	5.0
<i>Mean</i>	9	15	0	...	...
<i>Median</i>	7	7	0	...	...
<i>Minimum</i>	0	0	0	...	...
<i>Maximum</i>	24	59	1	...	...

Table 4.2.3.21 Percentage of females, minors, aliens, and aliens from EU countries among convicted prison population by offence in 2006 – Drug offences: Aggravated drug trafficking

	Total convicted prison population per 100 000 pop.	of which % of Females	of which % of Minors	of which % of Aliens	% of EU citizens amongst aliens
Armenia	5	...	...	...	...
Denmark	10	...	...	...	...
Georgia	1	4.5	...	...	...
Germany	6	6.2	0.0	...	...
Greece	17	4.9	0.4	60.1	1.9
Iceland	4	15.4	0.0	23.1	...
Portugal	23	14.5	0.6	31.2	...
<i>Mean</i>	9	9	...	...	...
<i>Median</i>	6	6	...	...	...
<i>Minimum</i>	1	5	...	...	...
<i>Maximum</i>	23	15	...	...	...

Notes on Tables 4.2.3.1 to 4.2.3.21

In general, the notes for Tables 4.2.1.1 to 4.2.1.8 and 4.2.2.1 to 4.2.2.6 also apply to these tables. Only notes specific for Tables 4.2.3.1 to 4.2.3.21 are given here.

Albania: Some of the offences definitions used in these tables are not the same as the ones used in previous tables:

Homicide includes both intentional and non-intentional homicide.

Rape includes all types of rape with force.

Assault includes all types of assault.

Theft includes all types of theft.

Drug offences include all drug offences.

Belgium: Statistics do not apply the principal offence rule.

Czech Republic: A new statistical system was introduced in 2006 which no longer provides data on percentages of females, aliens, and minors.

France: Some of the offences definitions used in these tables are not the same as the ones used in previous tables:

Rape includes all sexual assaults

Fraud includes also breach of trust

Drug offences and some traffic offences are included in the total, but their number is unknown.

Germany: German statistics do not allow breaking down the prison population by some of the offences included in the Sourcebook (see the Definitions Section for explanations of the exclusion of completed homicide, theft of a motor vehicle and drug trafficking); it is also impossible to break down the number of imprisoned aliens by offence.

Some of the offences definitions used in these tables are not the same as the ones used in previous tables:

Sexual abuse of minors includes verbal or any other form of non-physical molestation, but excludes sexual abuse leading to the death of the victim.

Hungary: Data refer to persons convicted to imprisonment in 2006 by a final judgment.

Ireland: Rape includes all sexual offences.

Lithuania: Some of the offences definitions used in these tables are not the same as the ones used in previous tables:

Fraud includes all cases of fraud, not only minor fraud.

Aggravated bodily injury includes all intentional aggravated bodily injury.

Poland: Some of the offences definitions used in these tables are not the same as the ones used in previous tables:

Homicide includes both intentional and non-intentional homicide.

Rape excludes sexual intercourse with a minor without force and other forms of sexual assault.

Robbery excludes theft immediately followed by violence.

Russia: Percentage of minors does not include those who are in pre-trial detention.

Minors are not included in the total number of persons convicted for drug offences.

Turkey: Data are flow data. Rape includes all sexual offences (i.e. "sex crimes", including sexual assault).

UK: England & Wales: Data refer to 30 June 2006.

Some of the offences definitions used in these tables are not the same as the ones used in previous tables:

Major traffic offences refer to custodial motoring offences.

Homicide includes murder, manslaughter and other/attempted homicide.

Sexual abuse of minors refers to gross indecency with children.

Theft and burglary are presented separately (i.e. theft does not include burglary).

UK: Scotland: Some of the offences definitions used in these tables are not the same as the ones used in previous tables:

Major traffic offences include death caused by dangerous, careless or drunk driving, death caused by a driver who is unlicensed or disqualified from driving, and drunk driving.

Rape includes attempted rapes.

Sexual abuse of minors refers to sexual intercourse with a girl aged under 13 and under 16, and grooming of children for the purposes of sexual offences.

4.3 Technical information

This section provides information on persons that are counted in correctional statistics in each country.

Stock

- Pre-trial detainees are *included* in all countries except Latvia.
- Untried detainees (i.e. no court decision reached yet) are *included* in all countries except Slovakia and Turkey.
- Persons convicted but not yet sentenced are *included* in all countries where this is possible except Bulgaria, Cyprus, Greece, Latvia, Slovakia, and Switzerland.
- Sentenced detainees who have appealed or who are within the statutory limit for doing so are included in all countries except Latvia, Slovakia, Spain, Switzerland, and Scotland.
- Persons held in institutions for juvenile offenders are *included* in all countries except Denmark, Ireland, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and Northern Ireland.
- Persons held in institutions for drug-addict offences are *included* in all countries except Croatia, Czech Republic, Georgia, Germany, Ireland, Moldova, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, and Scotland.
- Mentally ill offenders held in psychiatric institutions or hospitals are *included* in all countries except Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, England and Wales, and Scotland.
- Offenders serving their sentence under electronic surveillance are *excluded* in all countries except Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, France, the Netherlands, Spain, and Northern Ireland.
- Persons held in facilities under the responsibility of any ministry other than the Ministry of Justice are *excluded* in all countries except Belgium, Finland, Germany, the Netherlands, and Northern Ireland.
- Asylum seekers or illegal aliens *held for administrative reasons* are *excluded* in all countries except Georgia, Ireland, the Netherlands (2 583 persons in 2006), Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, and England and Wales.

Flow

- Entry following a transfer from one penal institution to another in the same country is *excluded* in all countries except Estonia, Greece, Moldova, Poland, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, and Northern Ireland.
- Entry following the detainee's removal from the institution in order to appear before a judicial authority is *excluded* in all countries except Estonia, Moldova, Slovakia, and Switzerland.
- Entry following prison leave or a period of absence by permission is *excluded* in all countries except Estonia, Slovakia, and Switzerland.

- Entry following an escape, after re-arrest by the police is *excluded* in all countries except Greece, Portugal, Slovakia, Switzerland, Ukraine, and Northern Ireland.

Juveniles

The following countries used a different age bracket than the one used in Part 3 (Conviction Statistics) of the Sourcebook:

- Belgium: the minimum age is 14 (instead of 16).
- Cyprus: the age bracket is 15 to 20 (instead of 9 to 16).
- Finland: the age bracket is 15 to 20 (instead of 14 to 17).
- Iceland: the maximum age is 17 (instead of 14 in Part 1 and Part 3 of the Sourcebook).
- Switzerland: the age bracket is 15 to 17 (instead of 6 to 17).
- England and Wales: the age bracket is 14-17 (instead of 10-17 in Part 1 and Part 3 of the Sourcebook)

Aliens

The definition of aliens used in Italy is the same as in Part 1 (persons not having an Italian passport) but differs from the one used in Part 3 (persons born out of Italy).

4.4 Sources

Albania	General directory of the prisons system, Ministry of Justice. Unpublished.
Armenia	Supervision department, Ministry of Justice. Unpublished. Section of the registration of prisoners and pre-trial detainees, Criminal-Executive Department, Ministry of Justice. Unpublished.
Austria	Sicherheitsbericht 2006 (BMI, BMJ), Daten der Integrierten Vollzugsverwaltung.
Belgium	Service Public Fédéral Justice, DG EPI Etablissements Pénitentiaires, Cellule d'analyse des données: Database SIDIS/Greffe.
Bosnie Herzegovina	...
Bulgaria	Computing centre of the Punishment Enforcement General Direction.
Croatia	Department of Corrections, Ministry of Justice.
Cyprus	Prisons Statistic Books.
Czech Republic	Prison Service of the Czech Republic: Yearbook of The Prison Service of the Czech Republic, 2003 – 2007.
Denmark	Direktoratet for Kriminalforsorgen: Kriminalforsorgens statistik 2003, 2004, 2005, and 2006. Eurostat (2007).
Estonia	Ministry of Justice: Statistics on prison population. Unpublished.
Finland	Rikosseuraamusvirasto.
France	Ministry of Justice: Prisons statistics (Statistique trimestrielle). Direction de l'Administration pénitentiaire, Ministry of Justice: Annuaire statistique de la Justice.
Germany	Statistisches Bundesamt (Ed.): Rechtspflege, Fachserie 10, Reihe 4.1, Strafvollzug – Demographische und kriminologische Merkmale der Gefangenen am 31. 03. 2003 – 2006, Wiesbaden 2003 – 2007.

	Statistisches Bundesamt (Ed.): Bestand der Gefangenen und Verwahrten in den deutschen Justizvollzugsanstalten nach ihrer Unterbringung auf Haftplätze des geschlossenen und offenen Vollzuges jeweils zu den Stichtagen 31. März, 31. August und 30. November eines Jahres, Wiesbaden 2007.
Greece	Tables constructed with the assistance and the supervision of the National Statistical Service of Greece (personal communication), based on www.statistics.gr and unpublished data.
Hungary	Office of the National Judicial Council. Integrated Criminal Statistics of Police and Prosecution Services. Statistical forms on filing formal charges.
Iceland	Prison and Probation Administration of Iceland.
Ireland	Ms. Yvonne Wall, Irish Prisons Service.
Italy	Website of the Ministry of Justice. Adults: www.giustizia.it/statistiche/statistiche_dap/det/detg00_organigramma.htm Minors: www.giustiziaminorile.it
Latvia	Central Statistical Bureau.
Lithuania	Prison Department, Information Technologies Division, Ministry of Justice. Unpublished.
Luxembourg	Ministry of Justice
Malta	Eurostat
Netherlands	Ministry of Justice, DJI.
Poland	Central Prison Authority, Department of Statistics.
Portugal	Prison Services, Ministry of Justice.
Romania	National Prisons Administration, Ministry of Justice.
Russia	Website of the Federal Penalty Execution Service: www.fsin.su Prison.org: http://www.prison.org/penal/stat/ Moscow Helsinki Group Report on Prisons: http://www.mhg.ru/publications/1C2F913
Slovakia	Reports about number of convicted persons per month available at each prison institution. Yearbook of Justice and prison guards.
Slovenia	Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics (SPACE). Surveys 2003 to 2007. Annual reports of the National Prison Administration, 2003 to 2007.
Spain	National Penitentiary Administration. Catalonian Penitentiary Administration. Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics (SPACE). Surveys 2003 to 2007.
Sweden	National Prison Authority: Official statistics. Eurostat (2007).
Switzerland	Office Federal de la Statistique
Turkey	2003-2006: Turkish Statistical Institute (2008). Prison statistics 2006. Ankara: Turkish Statistical Institute Printing Division. 2007: Ministry of Justice, Prisons Directorate webpage, last retrieved on July 13 2008; and Ministry of Justice, Activity Report for 2007.
UK: England and Wales	2003-2006: Offender Management Caseload Statistics (OMCS). Annual publication of the Ministry of Justice 2007: June 2007 population in Custody publication.
UK: Northern Ireland	Northern Ireland Office Research and Statistical Bulletin: The Northern Ireland Prison Population.
UK: Scotland	Scottish Prison Service ,Prisoner Records database. Flow data is provided for the financial years 2003/04, 2004/05, 2005/06 2006/07 and 2007/8.

5 Survey data

5.1 General comments

5.1.1 Introduction

1. The first four chapters have only included data collected by the police, prosecution services, courts and correction services. Only a fraction of all offences actually committed are reported to the police and other criminal justice agencies. To fill this gap, many countries have conducted crime victimisation surveys. Such surveys collect data from households on crimes experienced as victims, on their reactions (including reporting the incident to the police), their opinion about police performance and fear of crime and related attitudes. Although data from national surveys is difficult to compare internationally, the International Crime Victims Survey [ICVS] was designed to produce data that allows valid cross-country comparisons.

2. Surveys on self-reported delinquency are another data source on crimes. In 2006 the International Self-Report Delinquency Study [ISRD-2] was administered in 30 countries to 13 to 16 years old school children. In the second part of this chapter key-results from this survey are presented.

5.1.2 The International Crime Victims Survey

General information

3. This chapter presents data from the ICVS. So far, five sweeps of the ICVS have been carried out in 1989, 1992, 1996, 2000 and 2005. Countries participating are found in Europe, the Americas, Asia and Oceania. Since the focus is on trends, only countries that participated in at least one of the first three ICVS sweeps and at least one of the last two sweeps are included.

4. In the ICVS questionnaire, respondents were asked whether they experienced, over the last five years and more particularly over the last 12 months, offences such as assault, burglary, robbery, sexual offences or personal thefts.

5. Since samples were not large and serious offences are experienced rarely, Tables 5.2.1 and 5.2.2 present five-year rates that show less random variation than one-year rates (see technical information under 5.3.1). To further increase the number of offences experienced, the surveys were grouped by periods: an average was calculated for the sweeps from 1989 to 1996 and from 2000 to 2005, thus theoretically covering the periods 1984-1996 and 1995-2005. Although five-year rates are more stable and more suitable for comparisons between countries, due to telescoping bias it would be wrong to interpret these as exact five-year victimisation rates.

In particular, dividing the five-year rates by five does *not* give reliable one-year rates. On the other hand, five and one-year rates are nearly perfectly correlated (see Table 5.3.1).

Victimisation

6. Tables 5.2.1 and 5.2.2 give crime trends as reported by victims of personal offences (assault/threat, robbery, sexual assault, theft of personal property and pickpocketing: Table 5.2.1) and of property offences (domestic burglary, car theft and theft from a car: Table 5.2.2). These rates cover five years and not one year and are therefore not directly comparable to those given in Chapter 1. They give an idea of the change between the 1990s (i.e. 1984-1996) and the two more recent sweeps (1995-2004), as well as of the differences across countries. The results show substantial differences between countries, and victimisation rates were reasonably correlated with offences recorded by the police.¹⁵ Comparisons of recent and older sweeps suggest that crime has not generally dropped in Europe, contrary to the USA and a few other countries, but that trends are quite different across the continent. However, more recent trends included in national crime surveys suggest a decrease in crime in several European countries.

Reporting to the police and satisfaction with the police

7. The following two tables show the percentage of crimes reported to the police by victims. Trends over time show some inconsistent changes, possibly due to random variation because numbers in the survey were small. Overall, however, reporting to the police has changed little.

8. In general, reporting rates have become more similar throughout Europe. This probably reflects changing attitudes among the public towards the police in countries that experienced the transition from a communist to a democratic regime. As many studies have shown,¹⁶ reporting to the police depends mostly on the perceived seriousness of an offence and the attitude towards the police. In general, reporting rates are lower for offences against the person (robbery being the exception) than for property offences (Tables 5.2.3, 5.2.4).

9. Table 5.2.4 also gives trends in attitudes towards the police over time. Respondents were asked whether they think that the police do a very good, a fairly good, a fairly poor or a very poor job of controlling crime.

15 Aebi, M. F., Killias, M. & Tavares, C. (2002). Comparing crime rates: The International Crime (Victim) Survey, the European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics, and Interpol statistics. *International Journal of Comparative Criminology* 2(1), 22-37. Retrieved February 2, 2010 from http://my.unil.ch/serval/document/BIB_25AA7705E75C.pdf

16 E.g., Kesteren, J. van, Mayhew, P., & Nieuwbeerta, P. (2000). *Criminal victimisation in seventeen industrialised countries*. The Hague: WODC, p. 66.

Interestingly, the proportion of respondents saying the police are doing a very or fairly good job has increased in all countries over time. Satisfaction is still lower in former communist countries.

5.1.3 *Self-reported delinquency*

10. The second International Self-Report Delinquency Study [ISRD-2] was conducted in 25 European countries.¹⁷ The survey was administered in schools to 13-16 year old children. In some countries, national samples were drawn, whereas other countries used city samples.

11. Table 5.2.5 gives the results for serious violent offences (robbery/extortion, serious assault and snatching of a purse/bag, etc.) and for serious property offences (burglary, car theft and stealing something out of or from a car). In order to increase comparability across countries, results are presented only for respondents from large cities. The results correlate reasonably with data on offences committed by juveniles and recorded by the police (according to Tables 1.2.3.1 – 1.2.3.27).¹⁸

17 Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Iceland, Norway, Switzerland, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Lithuania, Poland, Slovenia, Armenia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, and Russia.

18 Enzmann, D., Marshall, I., Killias, M., Junger-Tas, J., Steketee, M., & Gruszczyńska, B. (2010). Self-reported youth delinquency in Europe and beyond: First results of the Second International Self-Report Delinquency Study in the context of police and victimisation data. *European Journal of Criminology*, 7(2), 159-183.

5.2 Tables

5.2.1 *Victimisation 1984 – 2004*

Table 5.2.1 Persons victimised in the last five years (in % of respondents) of offences against the person 1984-2004

	Assault and threat		Robbery		Sexual assault		Theft of personal property		Pickpocketing	
	1984-1997	1995-2004	1984-1997	1995-2004	1984-1997	1995-2004	1984-1997	1995-2004	1984-1997	1995-2004
Austria	6.1	8.6	1.1	2.2	10.2	12.0	12.8	16.4	7.1	8.6
Belgium	5.3	9.5	3.6	3.7	4.0	4.6	12.9	14.5	5.4	8.2
Estonia	11.5	12.5	7.7	8.2	4.8	7.6	15.2	17.1	5.4	9.7
Finland	10.6	11.0	2.4	2.3	7.3	7.0	10.1	9.6	4.7	3.8
France	9.3	10.5	3.5	3.3	3.9	2.9	13.1	11.0	6.4	5.1
Germany	9.3	12.1	3.0	1.8	7.9	11.0	13.3	14.7	3.0	6.7
Italy	3.4	4.1	4.8	2.6	6.4	2.9	9.8	10.7	6.2	5.7
Lithuania	10.6	8.7	4.8	6.2	3.9	2.7	20.5	13.5	14.7	9.4
Netherlands	10.1	12.0	2.4	3.5	7.1	8.8	15.4	15.1	5.7	6.5
Norway	8.2	10.5	1.5	2.4	4.6	9.3	8.3	18.4	2.2	6.3
Poland	8.0	8.0	4.0	4.5	4.8	2.6	17.7	13.6	13.2	9.8
Slovenia	10.7	6.9	2.3	3.2	6.6	4.4	8.5	6.8	2.4	2.9
Spain	7.7	9.7	9.2	5.9	7.0	1.8	13.5	12.4	7.3	8.7
Sweden	10.5	12.0	1.6	2.5	5.2	9.2	14.1	13.0	3.2	3.7
Switzerland	5.6	8.7	2.4	2.8	7.9	8.9	17.6	18.7	...	...
United Kingdom	9.0	14.0	2.5	4.8	4.5	5.4	10.5	13.7	3.9	5.4
<i>Mean</i>	8.5	9.9	3.6	3.7	6.0	6.3	13.3	13.7	6.1	6.7
<i>Median</i>	9.2	10.1	2.8	3.3	5.8	6.2	13.2	13.7	5.4	6.5
<i>Minimum</i>	3.4	4.1	1.1	1.8	3.9	1.8	8.3	6.8	2.2	2.9
<i>Maximum</i>	11.5	14.0	9.2	8.2	10.2	12.0	20.5	18.7	14.7	9.8

Table 5.2.2 Households victimised in the last five years of property offences (in % of respondents) 1984-2004

	Burglary		Car theft		Theft from car	
	1984-1997	1995-2004	1984-1997	1995-2004	1984-1997	1995-2004
Austria	2.6	4.2	0.6	1.1	5.3	9.2
Belgium	7.2	10.0	3.9	3.8	10.6	13.6
Estonia	15.1	14.3	3.2	3.6	16.6	19.0
Finland	1.8	3.1	1.8	3.1	8.9	9.8
France	10.1	7.3	8.1	5.3	22.4	16.7
Germany	4.7	3.5	1.9	2.0	14.8	10.1
Italy	8.6	10.5	6.7	6.3	21.8	10.2
Lithuania	12.1	9.7	2.7	4.5	16.4	20.3
Netherlands	9.5	7.7	2.2	2.9	17.9	16.0
Norway	3.1	4.9	2.7	3.6	9.0	12.4
Poland	5.8	5.7	2.1	2.8	12.4	13.2
Slovenia	6.0	4.4	1.2	0.9	13.8	9.5
Spain	5.7	5.2	5.2	6.1	24.0	18.1
Sweden	4.7	4.7	5.5	4.8	15.8	16.7
Switzerland	5.0	6.7	1.0	1.5	9.4	8.9
United Kingdom	10.2	10.0	8.4	7.7	17.8	19.4
<i>Mean</i>	7.0	7.0	3.6	3.8	14.8	13.9
<i>Median</i>	5.9	6.2	2.7	3.6	15.3	13.4
<i>Minimum</i>	1.8	3.1	0.6	0.9	5.3	8.9
<i>Maximum</i>	15.1	14.3	8.4	7.7	24.0	20.3

5.2.2 Reporting to the police and satisfaction with the police

Table 5.2.3 Reporting to the police of offences against the person as percentage of offences experienced, 1984-2004

	Assault and threat		Robbery		Sexual assault		Theft of personal property		Pickpocketing	
	1984-1997	1995-2004	1984-1997	1995-2004	1984-1997	1995-2004	1984-1997	1995-2004	1984-1997	1995-2004
Austria	22.0	34.6	60.5	47.9	7.1	41.5	52.0	62.3	56.5	69.3
Belgium	40.3	33.6	48.2	55.2	17.8	25.1	55.0	57.9	65.0	66.3
Estonia	21.6	24.3	35.8	38.7	12.1	15.8	27.9	29.3	20.6	27.2
Finland	23.2	24.9	32.6	53.8	8.9	13.8	39.5	43.0	37.0	45.0
France	33.1	36.8	53.2	38.0	22.5	21.8	46.6	48.6	48.2	53.3
Germany	21.2	24.3	50.0	36.0	11.3	8.6	38.5	43.4	39.0	54.9
Italy	23.6	35.0	41.6	50.6	4.6	0.9	43.1	60.8	40.6	66.5
Lithuania	24.5	32.1	43.7	42.6	27.1	24.7	21.5	29.8	19.0	29.8
Netherlands	41.5	37.3	61.2	57.1	12.8	25.7	52.7	52.0	65.3	62.6
Norway	28.9	34.0	36.2	59.4	4.7	28.3	31.1	49.6	23.7	53.6
Poland	28.0	35.0	34.4	38.5	10.2	18.6	20.2	27.7	17.6	26.8
Slovenia	40.6	34.0	23.5	47.3	7.6	8.1	31.3	38.4	27.1	40.7
Spain	27.2	37.5	29.4	48.3	4.6	15.6	43.0	45.9	48.9	51.4
Sweden	28.3	35.7	80.9	59.9	15.9	36.4	52.6	49.2	73.6	60.7
Switzerland	28.9	27.5	31.8	47.3	18.6	10.0	39.3	44.9	...	...
United Kingdom	41.2	38.9	59.9	60.6	16.4	40.6	53.1	53.9	54.4	50.0
<i>Mean</i>	29.6	32.8	45.2	48.8	12.6	21.0	40.5	46.0	42.4	50.5
<i>Median</i>	28.2	34.3	42.7	48.1	11.7	20.2	41.3	47.3	40.6	53.3
<i>Minimum</i>	21.2	24.3	23.5	36.0	4.6	0.9	20.2	27.7	17.6	26.8
<i>Maximum</i>	41.5	38.9	80.9	60.6	27.1	41.5	55.0	62.3	73.6	69.3

Table 5.2.4 Reporting to the police of property offences (as percentage of offences experienced) and satisfaction with the police, 1984-2004

	Burglary		Car theft		Theft from car		Satisfaction with the police	
	1984-1997	1995-2004	1984-1997	1995-2004	1984-1997	1995-2004	1984-1997	1995-2004
Austria	78.9	73.4	100.0	71.8	79.4	77.2	54.5	81.2
Belgium	83.2	90.9	88.0	93.8	70.8	72.9	50.4	67.4
Estonia	57.5	56.5	92.9	67.6	41.1	42.2	15.5	38.6
Finland	69.1	69.4	82.7	94.5	62.4	72.3	57.3	79.3
France	81.4	75.0	95.9	84.1	64.8	63.8	58.8	62.5
Germany	78.7	86.0	89.4	76.2	82.1	78.9	67.3	74.1
Italy	65.5	77.8	94.7	93.1	40.4	47.9	49.5	65.3
Lithuania	58.3	54.5	86.4	86.1	46.2	37.7	14.0	42.1
Netherlands	89.9	91.6	90.5	94.8	73.0	78.2	50.9	60.7
Norway	78.1	72.0	74.9	93.5	58.5	70.1	70.2	72.9
Poland	51.9	62.1	92.9	94.4	49.2	26.7	32.4	43.4
Slovenia	67.1	62.1	98.9	90.6	50.2	71.4	56.0	73.0
Spain	44.3	63.1	81.7	82.3	32.1	57.8	53.3	57.7
Sweden	68.2	74.0	93.3	95.4	72.7	77.3	59.9	62.9
Switzerland	84.0	85.4	93.2	80.9	78.6	69.8	52.5	68.0
United Kingdom	91.8	88.9	95.4	88.1	68.5	69.3	68.7	73.6
<i>Mean</i>	71.7	73.9	90.7	86.7	60.6	63.3	50.7	63.9
<i>Median</i>	73.6	73.7	92.9	89.4	63.6	70.0	53.9	66.4
<i>Minimum</i>	44.3	54.5	74.9	67.6	32.1	26.7	14.0	38.6
<i>Maximum</i>	91.8	91.6	100.0	95.4	82.1	78.9	70.2	81.2

5.2.3 *Self-reported delinquency*

Table 5.2.5 Last year prevalence rates (in %) for juvenile serious property crime and serious violence

	Serious property crime (excl. bike theft)	Serious violence
Austria	1.6	4.4
Belgium	2.0	3.9
Czech Republic	1.6	1.7
Denmark	2.9	3.9
Estonia	1.5	2.8
Finland	2.0	2.0
France	3.6	4.6
Germany	2.2	8.3
Italy	3.6	3.9
Lithuania	0.4	1.6
Netherlands	2.4	6.6
Norway	1.2	3.2
Poland	1.7	2.3
Slovenia	2.3	1.4
Spain	3.0	2.2
Sweden	1.7	2.7
Switzerland	2.5	4.3

5.3 Technical information

5.3.1 *The International Crime Victims Survey*

From the start in 1989 when 11 European countries participated, geographic coverage has increased from sweep to sweep. However, only few countries participated in all five surveys. Samples varied in size from 498 to 5 393, but were in general between 1 000 and 2 000. Interviews were conducted as a rule through CATI (computer-assisted telephone interviews).

More details can be found under <http://rechten.uvt.nl/ICVS/>.

The offences considered in this chapter were phrased as follows:

Theft of car: 'Over the past five years have you or other members of your household had any of their cars/vans/trucks stolen? Please take your time to think about it.'

Theft from car: 'Apart from this, over the past five years have you or have members of your household been the victim of a theft of a car radio, or something else which was left in your car, or theft of a part of the car, such as a car mirror or wheel?'

Burglary: 'Over the past five years, did anyone actually get into your home/residence without permission, and steal or try to steal something? I am not including here thefts from garages, sheds or lock-ups.'

Robbery: 'Over the past five years has anyone stolen something from you by using force or threatening you, or did anybody try to steal something from you by using force or threatening force?'

Assault: 'Apart from the incidents just covered, have you over the past five years been personally attacked or threatened by someone in a way that really frightened you, either at home or elsewhere, such as in a pub, in the street, at school, on public transport, on the beach, or at your workplace?'

Sexual assault: 'First, a rather personal question. People sometimes grab, touch or assault others for sexual reasons in a really offensive way. This can happen either at home, or elsewhere, for instance in a pub, the street, at school, on public transport, in cinemas, on the beach, or at one's workplace. Over the past five years has anyone done this to you? Please take your time to think about it.'

Theft of personal property: 'Apart from theft involving force there are many other types of theft of personal property, such as pickpocketing or theft of a purse, wallet, clothing, jewellery, or sports equipment. This can happen at one's work, at school, in a pub, on public transport, on the beach, or in the street. Over the past five years have you personally been the victim of any of these thefts?'

Pickpocketing (follow up to theft of personal property): '(The last time this happened) were you holding or carrying what was stolen, (e.g. was it a case of pickpocketing?)'

Satisfaction with the police: 'Taking everything into account, how good do you think the police in your area are at controlling crime? Do you think they do a very good job, a fairly good job, a fairly poor job or a very poor job?'

Questions on victimisation were phrased in a manner to minimise memory effects. Thus, respondents were first asked whether they had ever been a victim of a given offence over the past five years. If the answer was yes, a follow-up question was asked about when precisely this victimisation

had taken place (in particular whether it happened the previous year or before). If the victimisation had taken place during the previous calendar year, the respondent was also asked how often a victimisation had taken place. This resulted in five-year and one-year prevalence rates. One-year prevalence rates were lower than the five-year rates. For this reason, we chose to analyse the latter in this chapter (the higher number of cases making the trends more stable). As the one-year and five-year prevalence rates are highly correlated, this approach does not affect the validity of cross-country comparison.

Table 5.3.1 Correlations between one and five-year prevalences

Offence	Correlation (Spearman)
Assault	.778**
Burglary	.892**
Robbery	.862**
Sexual offences	.712**
Personal theft	.745**
Car theft	.842**
Theft from car	.843**
Pickpocketing	.817**

** All correlation significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

5.3.2 *The International Self-reported Delinquency Study (ISRD-2)*

The ISRD-2 study is an expansion of a first international comparative study of delinquency (ISRD-1) which was initiated in 1988 by the Research and Documentation Centre (WODC) of the Dutch Ministry of Justice and was implemented in 13 countries. It was one of the goals of ISRD-2 to comparatively *describe* the extent of criminality of children and youth across Europe.

Self-reported delinquency is a composite measure based on 12 offences. These may be grouped in property offences and violent offences, but also in minor and serious delinquency. For *serious property* crime, we include stealing from a car, burglary and car theft. As *serious violence* we count serious assault, robbery/extortion, and snatching. Our distinction between ‘minor’ and ‘serious’ follows an empirical criterion, that is, ‘minor’ are generally speaking the *most frequent* offences and ‘serious’ are *rare* offences. Based on responses to the screening questions, both life-time prevalence (‘ever’) as well as last year prevalence and incidence rates were estimated.

The ISRD-2 project is a school-based study, with random samples drawn either at the city level or at the national level. The ISRD-2 project uses as

the primary sampling unit 7th, 8th and 9th grade classrooms (including 12 to 15 year old students), stratified by school type. The sampling guidelines recommended city-based sampling with about 2 100 respondents per country, where each sample would include at least 700 students from a large city or metropolitan area (about 500 000 inhabitants), a medium sized city (120 000 inhabitants plus or minus 20%), and a cluster of small towns (10 000 to 75 000 inhabitants). For those countries that preferred a national sample, the expectation was that in at least one larger city 700 students would be interviewed (*oversampling*). Most participating countries took great pains to randomly sample schools in the selected cities, followed by a random selection of classes within these schools, resulting in a fair representation of the student population enrolled in grades 7-9. Rates given in Table 5.2.5 are for large cities.

The items on self-reported delinquency included here were phrased as follows:

Serious assault: 'Did you ever intentionally beat up someone, or hurt him with a stick or knife, so bad that he had to see a doctor?'

Robbery/extortion: 'Did you ever threaten somebody with a weapon or to beat them up, just to get money or other things from them?'

Snatching of purse/bag: 'Did you ever snatch a purse, bag, or something else from a person?'

Burglary: 'Did you ever break into a building with the purpose to steal something?'

Car theft: 'Did you ever steal a motorbike or car?'

Breaking into a car: 'Did you ever steal something out of or from a car?'

5.4 Sources of data in Chapter 5

Tables 5.2.1 – 5.2.4

Dijk, J. van, van Kesteren, J., & Smit, P. (2007). *Criminal victimisation in international perspective: Key findings from the 2004-2005 ICVS and EU ICS*. WODC series nr. 257. Den Haag: Boom Juridische uitgevers.

Dijk, J. van, Manchin, R., van Kesteren, J., Nevala, S., & Hideg, G. (2007). *The burden of crime in the EU: A comparative analysis of the European Survey of Crime and Safety*. Brussels: Gallup Europe.

Table 5.2.5

Junger-Tas, J., Marshall, I., Enzmann, I., Killias, M., Gruszczyńska, B., & Steketee, M. (Eds.) (2010). *Juvenile delinquency in Europe and beyond: Results of the second International Self-Report Delinquency Study*. Berlin, New York: Springer.

Appendix I

Offence definitions

The offence definitions given hereafter are operational not legal definitions ('standard' definitions). They were devised to allow national correspondents to provide the necessary data for their countries and to specify the scope of the statistical (and legal) definitions underlying their statistics. Standard definitions were chosen to maximise the number of countries that could meet them without reservation. In this 4th edition, standard definitions were for the first time explicitly listed for police-recorded offences *and* for convictions, with the possibility to state, for *both* levels, whether national definitions deviate from the standard definition, using an include/exclude checklist.

Tables 1 and 2 show which countries were able to meet the standard definitions in *all* respects (marked 'YES'), which countries provided data, but did not fully meet the standard definition (marked 'NO') and which countries did not provide any figures in Chapters 1 and/or 3 for certain offences (marked '...'). In a few cases, country responses were ambiguous or incomplete, thus making it unclear whether a certain definition had been fully met; the respective definitions are marked 'Y/N' for these countries in the tables.

Countries for which only UNODC CTS or Eurostat figures were available are not listed here since these countries did not complete the ESB questionnaire. *Table 1* refers to the police level, *Table 2* to convictions. At the bottom of each table it is indicated how many countries were able to meet the standard definitions. A high rate of deviation from the standard definition stands for substantial variation in definitions across Europe, while a low rate of deviation suggests rather uniform offence definitions across the continent.

For those countries that were unable to meet the standard definition, the text after *Table 2* shows the way in which their offence definitions deviated from the standard.

Looking at the degree of uniformity across offence types, a clear cluster becomes apparent. Deviations are relatively frequent with respect to offences that are rather vague and hard to distinguish from related offences, such as bodily injury and sexual assault. As the detailed indications in the following sections will illustrate, the deviations are often related to problems in statistical recording of cases on the fringes of other offences, such as assault leading to death or sexual assault. On the other hand, consistency in definitions is quite high with respect to robbery and, despite some qualifications, rape. More 'modern' offences, such as money laundering and drug offences, show even higher consistency across

Europe. This is most likely due to the fact that law making in these areas was heavily influenced by international organisations. With the exception of robbery and domestic burglary, deviations are more important at police level than at conviction level. Such offences are often defined more pragmatically by police statisticians, whereas legal concepts in the area of theft are still marked by centuries-long fragmented legal traditions.

How much do such deviations affect comparability? As a general rule, one may say that the inclusion or exclusion of 'minor' offences (e.g. petty theft) has a greater impact on overall rates than deviations on relatively rare offences, such as 'assault leading to death'.

Table 1 Standard definitions met by country and criminal offence at police level

	Total criminal offences	Intentional homicide	Bodily Injury (assault)	Aggrav. bodily injury (assault)	Rape	Sexual assault	Sexual abuse of minors	Robbery	Theft	Theft of a motor vehicle	Burglary	Domestic burglary	Fraud	Computer offences	Money laundering	Corruption in the public sector	Drug offences total*
Albania	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	...	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
Armenia	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	...	...	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES
Austria	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	...	YES
Belgium	NO	NO	...	...	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	...	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
Bulgaria	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES
Croatia	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
Cyprus	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	...	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES
Czech Republic	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	...	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Denmark	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	...	NO	NO
Estonia	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	...	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
Finland	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	...	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES
France	NO	YES	NO	...	NO	NO	...	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	...	...	YES	YES
Georgia	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	...	...	YES	YES	YES	...	...	YES	...	YES	YES	YES
Germany	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
Greece	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	...	...	YES	NO	...	NO	...	NO	...	...	...	YES
Hungary	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	YES	Y/N	Y/N	YES	YES	Y/N	YES	Y/N	YES
Iceland	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	...	NO	YES	YES	...	NO	...	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Ireland	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	...	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES
Italy	YES	NO	NO	...	NO	...	YES	YES	YES	YES	...	YES	NO	NO	YES	...	NO
Latvia	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	...	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	...	YES
Lithuania	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	...	YES
Moldova	NO	Y/N	NO	NO	NO	NO	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	...	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	NO	YES
Netherlands	YES	NO	NO	...	NO	NO	...	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	...	...	...	NO
Poland	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	...	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	...	NO
Portugal	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO
Romania	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	...	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES
Russia	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	...	...	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
Slovakia	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	...	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	...	...	NO	YES

Table 1 (Continued)

	Total criminal offences	Intentional homicide	Bodily Injury (assault)	Aggrav. bodily injury (assault)	Rape	Sexual assault	Sexual abuse of minors	Robbery	Theft	Theft of a motor vehicle	Burglary	Domestic burglary	Fraud	Computer offences	Money laundering	Corruption in the public sector	Drug offences total*
Slovenia	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Sweden	NO	YES	NO	...	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	...	...	NO
Switzerland	NO	NO	YES	...	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	...	NO	...	YES
Turkey	YES	YES	YES	...	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	...	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	...
Ukraine	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	...	NO	YES	NO	NO	...	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO
UK: Eng & W.	NO	NO	NO	...	NO	NO	...	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	...	...	...	YES
UK: N. Ireland	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	...	...	...	YES
UK: Scotland	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	...	NO	Y/N	Y/N
Total 'YES'	14	13	7	13	15	6	13	28	23	14	11	15	10	11	19	9	18
Total 'NO'	21	21	28	14	20	17	15	6	12	18	15	14	25	14	7	15	16
Total 'Y/N'	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	1
Total '...'	0	0	0	8	0	12	6	0	0	2	9	6	0	9	9	10	1
% 'YES'	39	36	19	36	42	17	36	78	64	39	31	42	28	31	53	25	50
% 'NO'	58	58	78	39	56	47	42	17	33	50	42	39	69	39	19	42	44
% 'Y/N'	3	6	3	3	3	3	6	6	3	6	3	3	3	6	3	6	3
% '...'	0	0	0	22	0	33	17	0	0	6	25	17	0	25	25	28	3

* For drug trafficking and aggravated drug trafficking, see section R) below.

More specifically:

A) Total criminal offences

According to the standard definition, in principle, all offences defined as criminal by the law should be included. But some countries follow a minor offence concept, either excluding them from the criminal code (for example the wykroczenia in Poland in cases of minor thefts etc.) or making them subject to special proceedings outside the criminal justice system (for example most contraventions in France which are handled by the police only). Sometimes they are recorded in police statistics, sometimes not.

Where possible, the figures *include*:

- minor theft and other minor property offences (even if subject to proceedings outside the criminal justice system)
- minor assault and other minor violent offences (even if subject to proceedings outside the criminal justice system)
- criminal offences committed by juveniles
- major traffic offences (e.g. drink driving).

The figures also include all other criminal offences subject to criminal proceedings but *exclude*:

- minor traffic offences (e.g. parking offences)
- breaches of public order regulations
- all other minor offences subject to proceedings outside the criminal justice system, even if defined as criminal by the law (i.e. misdemeanors, contraventions, wykroczenia, faltas).

This means that the providers of the data (= national correspondents) were requested to ensure that ‘their’ figures included, where available from their national statistics, ‘minor theft’, ‘minor assault’, etc.

Total criminal offences (Table 1.2.1.1) show more variance across Europe than most other offences shown in the following tables. This may be due to the fact that, in police statistics, some countries count all kinds of offences whereas others include only a list of selected (usually more serious) offences. For example, Switzerland, whose rate of total offences is among the lowest in Western Europe includes only 21 offences in its federal police statistics. Differences in total offences may be due, therefore, to the inclusiveness of police statistics rather than to counting rules and other possible factors of distortion.

The following countries *excluded minor theft and other minor property offences* from their data:

- Cyprus (police level only);
- Czech Republic;

- Estonia (for first time offenders, since 15 March 2007 also for repeat offenders);
- Ireland;
- Poland;
- Slovakia;
- Switzerland;
- Ukraine.

Regarding *minor assault and other minor violent offences*, the following countries *excluded* this offence category from the total:

- Cyprus (police level only);
- Czech Republic;
- France (police level only);
- Ireland;
- Latvia;
- Moldova;
- Poland;
- Slovakia;
- Slovenia;
- Switzerland;
- Ukraine.

Criminal offences committed by juveniles were *included everywhere except* in:

- Belgium (conviction level only, with the exception of the few cases that are decided by ordinary courts as opposed to specialised juvenile courts);
- Ireland;
- Poland (conviction level only);
- Slovakia.

Major traffic offences were only *excluded* in:

- Belgium (police level only);
- France (police level only);
- Germany (police level only);
- Iceland (police level only);
- Russia;
- Slovenia (police level only);
- Switzerland (police level only).

On the other hand, *all* (i.e. even minor) traffic offences were *included* in:

- Latvia;
- Sweden (conviction level only);
- UK: Northern Ireland (conviction level only).

In the following countries, *breaches of public order regulations* were *included* in:

- Bulgaria;
- Cyprus (conviction level only);
- Iceland (conviction level only);
- Latvia;
- Russia;
- Sweden (conviction level only);
- Ukraine;
- UK: England and Wales (police level only);
- UK: Northern Ireland (conviction level only);
- UK: Scotland.

Regarding *all other criminal offences subject to criminal proceedings*, these were included in the police and conviction statistics of all countries with the exception of the following countries, where some other offence types were *excluded* in:

- Germany (police level only);
- Slovakia (police level only);
- Sweden (police level only);
- Switzerland (police level only);
- UK: England and Wales (police level only).

On the other hand, *other offences that are handled outside the criminal justice system* were *excluded* everywhere except in:

- Belgium (police level only);
- UK: England and Wales (conviction level only).

B) Intentional homicide

According to the standard definition, *intentional homicide* means *intentional killing of a person*. Where possible, the figures *include*:

- assault leading to death;
 - euthanasia;
 - infanticide;
 - attempts;
- but *exclude*
- assistance with suicide.

The following countries were not able to meet the standard definition and *excluded assault leading to death*:

- Albania;
- Armenia;
- Belgium (police level only);

- Czech Republic;
- Estonia;
- Finland;
- Greece;
- Netherlands;
- Portugal (conviction level only);
- Slovenia;
- Sweden (conviction level only);
- Turkey (conviction level only);
- Ukraine.

The following countries *excluded* cases of euthanasia:

- Belgium;
- Estonia;
- Finland;
- Greece;
- Latvia;
- Slovakia;
- Slovenia;
- UK: England and Wales.

Infanticide is *included* in homicide in all countries with the exception of

- Czech Republic (conviction level only);
- Estonia;
- Greece;
- Romania;
- Ukraine.

Almost all countries were able to *include attempted homicide*, only Portugal (police level only) and Romania excluded them.

Assistance with suicide is *included* only in

- Cyprus;
- Ireland;
- Italy;
- Russia;
- Slovakia;
- Switzerland (police level only);
- UK: Scotland.

C) Bodily injury (assault)

According to the standard definition, *bodily injury* means *inflicting bodily injury on another person with intent*. Where possible, the figures *include*:

- minor bodily injury (even if subject to proceedings outside the criminal justice system);
 - aggravated bodily injury;
 - bodily injury of a public servant/official;
 - domestic violence;
 - attempts;
- but *exclude*:
- assault leading to death;
 - threats (except in the case of an attempt);
 - assault only causing pain;
 - slapping or punching;
 - sexual assault.

Most countries were not able to meet the standard definition in *all* respects. While the inclusion rules for assault were followed by the vast majority of the responding countries, the exclusion rules were more difficult to follow for many countries, with the rule on sexual assault being the easiest to follow. There were quite a few countries including assault leading to death in their data. Also, assault without injury is often included at least with respect to 'assault only causing pain' and 'slapping/punching'. Threats, however, are seldom included. In detail:

The following countries *excluded minor bodily injury*:

- Albania (police level only);
- Bulgaria (conviction level only);
- Czech Republic;
- France (police level only);
- Latvia;
- Moldova;
- Slovenia;
- Ukraine;
- UK: England and Wales (police level only).

All countries were able to *include aggravated bodily injury*.

Bodily injury of a public servant is excluded in:

- Albania (police level only);
- Italy;
- Portugal;
- Romania;
- Sweden;
- Turkey (conviction level only);
- Ukraine.

Domestic violence is included everywhere.

Attempts are only *excluded* in UK: Scotland.

Assault leading to death is *included* in the following countries:

- Albania (conviction level only);
- Armenia;
- Belgium (police level only);
- Bulgaria;
- Czech Republic;
- Finland;
- Georgia;
- Greece;
- Iceland;
- Netherlands;
- Portugal (conviction level only);
- Slovakia;
- Slovenia;
- Turkey (conviction level only).

As could be expected, most of these countries on the other hand *excluded assault leading to death* from homicide data (see above).

Threats are generally *excluded*, except in

- Bulgaria;
- Slovakia;
- UK: England and Wales.

Assault only causing pain and *slapping or punching* are *included* in these countries:

- Czech Republic (slapping or punching);
- Cyprus (slapping or punching);
- Denmark (both);
- Finland (both);
- Germany (both);
- Lithuania (assault only causing pain);
- Netherlands (both);
- Portugal (both);
- Slovakia (slapping or punching);
- Sweden (both);
- UK: England and Wales (both);
- UK: Northern Ireland (both);
- UK: Scotland (both).

Sexual assault is *included* in the statistics only in

- Finland;
- Slovakia.

D) Aggravated bodily injury (assault)

According to the standard definition, *aggravated bodily injury* means *inflicting serious (i.e. grave: life-threatening or disabling) bodily injury to another person with intent, or under aggravated circumstances (use of weapons, or on a vulnerable victim)*. Cases of aggravated bodily injury are counted under the total of bodily injury as well. Where possible, the figures *include*:

- serious and lasting (i.e. disabling) bodily injury;
- life-threatening bodily injury;
- use of weapons (dangerous objects);
- particularly vulnerable victim;
- attempts;

but *exclude*:

- assault leading to death;
- threats (except in case of an attempt);
- sexual assault.

While virtually all countries included serious and lasting bodily injury, life-threatening injury and use of weapons or dangerous objects in their definition of aggravated assault, in some countries a particularly vulnerable victim is not an aggravating circumstance, at least not one reflected in statistics. Exclusion of assault leading to death from aggravated assault data is not possible for several countries. In detail:

All countries were able to *include serious and lasting bodily injury* and *life-threatening bodily injury* except Slovakia.

Use of weapons (dangerous objects) was *excluded* only in

- Romania;
- Slovakia;
- Turkey;
- Ukraine.

A *particularly vulnerable victim* is *not* an aggravating circumstance in the statistics of:

- Finland;
- Germany;
- Moldova;
- Portugal (police level only);
- Slovakia;
- Ukraine.

Attempts were included almost everywhere, but *excluded* in Portugal (police level only) and UK: Scotland.

Assault leading to death is included in the data for the following countries:

- Albania;
- Armenia;
- Czech Republic;
- Finland;
- Georgia;
- Iceland;
- Netherlands;
- Portugal (conviction level only);
- Slovakia;
- Slovenia;
- Sweden;
- Turkey;
- Ukraine.

Threats are excluded everywhere *except* in Portugal at conviction level and in Slovakia.

Sexual assault is excluded everywhere *except* in Slovakia.

E) Rape

According to the standard definition, *rape* means *sexual intercourse with a person against her/his will (per vaginam or other)*. Where possible, the figures *include*:

- penetration other than vaginal (e.g. buggery);
- violent intra-marital sexual intercourse;
- sexual intercourse without force with a helpless person;
- sexual intercourse with force with a minor;
- attempts;

but *exclude*:

- sexual intercourse with a minor without force;
- other forms of sexual assault.

Almost half of the countries could fully meet the ESB standard definition of rape at police level. For the other countries, some items could not be included or excluded from the data. Mainly, some countries could not include sexual intercourse with a helpless person in their rape data, and others could not exclude sexual assault from the data. Most countries could meet the ESB standard definition of rape at conviction level; there are fewer deviations from standard definitions for conviction statistics than for police statistics.

Countries that were not able to meet the standard definition in all respects are listed here:

Penetration other than vaginal is excluded from statistics on rape in:

- Armenia;
- Russia;
- Slovakia;
- Switzerland (police level only);
- Ukraine;
- UK: Scotland.

Violent intra-marital intercourse is excluded from rape statistics only in:

- Greece (only until 2005/2006 due to criminalisation in 2006);
- Moldova;
- Russia;
- Slovakia.

Sexual intercourse without force with a helpless person is included everywhere except in the following countries:

- Austria;
- Greece;
- Netherlands;
- Slovakia;
- Slovenia;
- Switzerland (police level only);
- UK: England and Wales;
- UK: Northern Ireland;
- UK: Scotland.

Sexual intercourse with force with a minor is excluded in:

- Greece;
- Slovakia;
- Slovenia;
- Switzerland (police level only).

On the other hand, *sexual intercourse with a minor without force is included* in:

- Armenia (for victims under 12);
- Albania (police level only);
- Belgium (for victims under 14);
- France;
- Sweden.

Attempts are included everywhere except in Portugal and Slovakia.

Other forms of sexual assault are excluded from rape statistics everywhere except in:

- Albania (police level only);
- Italy;
- Poland;
- Switzerland (conviction level only);
- Turkey (conviction level only).

F) Sexual assault

According to the standard definition, *sexual assault* means *physical sexual contact with a person against her/his will*. Where possible, the figures include:

- any sexually motivated physical contacts committed with violence;
- any sexually motivated acts committed with abuse of authority or undue pressure;
- any sexually motivated acts committed against a helpless person;
- any sexually motivated acts committed against a marital partner against her/his will
- attempts;

but *exclude*:

- any verbal or any other form of non-physical molestation;
- pornography;
- acts committed without violence;
- acts committed against persons under the age of consent (considered as abuse of minors (see below);
- acts considered as rape (see above).

The distinction between sexual assault with violence and acts committed without violence and/or sexual abuse of minors and/or rape is not always evident. This will also be the reason why many countries did not report any data on sexual assault at all.

All reporting countries included all *sexually motivated physical contacts with violence*¹⁹ in their data.

Sexually motivated acts committed with abuse of authority or undue pressure are mostly included, but *excluded* in:

- Slovenia;
- UK: England and Wales;
- UK: Scotland.

¹⁹ I.e. except of those considered rape, of course.

The following countries did *not* include *sexually motivated acts committed against a helpless person*:

- Bulgaria;
- Denmark;
- Romania;
- Slovenia;
- UK: England and Wales;
- UK: Scotland.

Sexually motivated acts committed against a marital partner against her/his will are only *excluded* in:

- Bulgaria;
- Denmark;
- Moldova;
- Romania.

Attempts are *included* everywhere but in Romania and UK: Scotland (police level only).

Some countries actually reported data based on a wider concept of sexual molestation and thus were *not* able to exclude *verbal or any other form of non-physical molestation*:

- Cyprus (conviction level only);
- France (conviction level only);
- Lithuania;
- Portugal;
- Sweden;
- Switzerland (police level only);
- Turkey (police level only).

Pornography is excluded everywhere *except* in Sweden and Turkey (police level only).

Acts committed without violence were *included* in:

- Austria;
- Denmark;
- Estonia;
- Lithuania;
- Netherlands;
- Portugal;
- Sweden;
- Switzerland (conviction level only);
- Turkey (police level only);
- UK: England and Wales.

Some countries also *included acts committed against persons under the age of consent*, namely:

- Armenia;
- Denmark;
- Estonia;
- France (police level only);
- Sweden;
- Switzerland (police level only);
- Turkey (police level only);
- UK: England and Wales;
- UK: Scotland (police level only).

G) Sexual abuse of minors

According to the standard definition, *sexual abuse of minor* means *sexual intercourse, or any other form of physical sexual contact, with a person below the age of consent*.

Where possible, the figures *include*:

- sexual intercourse or any other form of physical sexual contact committed without violence;
- acts committed by a person below the age of consent;
- acts committed by persons above the age of consent;
- attempts;

but *exclude*:

- verbal or any other form of non-physical molestation;
- child pornography;
- acts considered as rape (see above).

Table 3 Age of consent for sexual contact of minors by country²⁰

14	15	16	17	18
Albania	Czech Republic	Armenia	Cyprus	Hungary
Austria	Denmark	Belgium	UK: Northern Ireland	Latvia
Croatia	France	Finland		
Estonia	Greece	Netherlands		
Germany	Iceland (14 until 2006)	Switzerland		
Italy	Poland	UK: Scotland		
Lithuania	Romania			
Portugal	Slovakia			
Slovenia	Sweden			
Ukraine	Turkey			

²⁰ The following countries did not provide an age of consent, although they provided data: : Bulgaria, Ireland, Moldova, UK: England and Wales. In UK: : England and Wales the age of consent varies according to the type of sexual offence.

Table 3 above shows the age of consent, i.e. the age under which a minor cannot validly consent to having sexual contacts for the responding countries.

All countries were able to include *sexual intercourse or any other form of physical sexual contact committed without violence* with a minor below the age of consent in their data.

Acts committed by a person *below* the age of consent could *not* be included everywhere, especially in conviction statistics, probably because in many countries the age of consent is not higher than the age of criminal responsibility. They were *excluded* in:

- Albania;
- Armenia;
- Croatia (conviction level only);
- Czech Republic (conviction level only);
- Denmark (conviction level only);
- Estonia (conviction level only);
- Finland;
- France;
- Germany;
- Italy (conviction level only);
- Slovenia;
- Sweden (conviction level only);
- Ukraine.

Acts committed by persons *above* the age of consent, on the other hand, are *included* everywhere.

Attempts are only *excluded* in:

- Portugal (police level only);
- Slovenia;
- UK: Scotland.

Verbal or any other form of non-physical molestation of persons under the age of consent is *included* in the following countries:

- Austria;
- Cyprus (conviction level only);
- Iceland;
- Lithuania;
- Poland;
- Switzerland (police level only).

Child pornography is *excluded* everywhere except in Slovakia.

Acts considered as rape are included only in:

- Poland;
- Latvia;
- Slovakia;
- Switzerland (police level only);
- Turkey (conviction level only).

H) Robbery

According to the standard definition, *robbery means stealing from a person with force or threat of force*. Where possible, the figures *include*:

- muggings (bag-snatchings);
- theft immediately followed by force or threat of force used to keep hold of the stolen goods;
- attempts;

but *exclude*:

- pick-pocketing;
- extortion;
- blackmailing.

Countries which were not able to meet the standard definition in *all* respects are listed here:

Countries *excluding* muggings are:

- Poland;
- Sweden;
- Switzerland (conviction level only).

All countries with the exception of the Czech Republic and UK: Scotland were able to *include theft immediately followed by force or threat of force used to keep hold of the stolen goods*.

Attempts are included everywhere.

Figures *exclude pick-pocketing* everywhere except in:

- Bulgaria;
- Slovakia.

Figures for all countries *exclude extortion and blackmail*, except in

- Bulgaria;
- Slovakia;
- Turkey (only extortion at conviction level included).

I) Theft

According to the standard definition, *theft* means *depriving a person/organisation of property without force with the intent to keep it*. Where possible, the figures *include*:

- minor (e.g. low value) theft (even if subject to proceedings outside the criminal justice system);
 - burglary;
 - theft of motor vehicles;
 - theft of other items;
 - attempts;
- but *exclude*:
- embezzlement (including theft by employees);
 - robbery (see above);
 - receiving/handling stolen goods.

Countries that were not able to meet the standard definition in all respects are listed here:

Minor (e.g. low value) theft was excluded in:

- Cyprus (police level only);
- Czech Republic;
- Estonia;
- Latvia;
- Poland;
- Russia;
- Switzerland (police level only);
- Ukraine.

Only Armenia and Latvia *excluded burglaries*.

Theft of motor vehicles was included everywhere *except* in the Ukraine. All countries *included* the theft of *other items*.

Attempts were *included* everywhere, too.

Almost all countries were able to exclude *embezzlement* (including theft by employees), *robbery* and *receiving/handling of stolen goods*. Only the following countries *included* all or one of these forms of behavior:

- Bulgaria (all);
- Cyprus (embezzlement);
- France (robbery on conviction level);
- Poland (embezzlement);
- Slovakia (all);
- UK: England and Wales (embezzlement, receiving/handling of stolen goods).

J) Theft of a motor vehicle

According to the standard definition, *theft of a motor vehicle* means *depriving a person or organisation of a motor vehicle with the intent to keep it or to use it*. Where possible, the figures *include*:

- joyriding;
- attempts;

but *exclude*:

- theft of motorboats;
- receiving/handling a stolen vehicle.

The following countries *excluded joyriding*:

- Cyprus;
- Czech Republic;
- Latvia;
- Moldova;
- Netherlands;
- Russia;
- Slovenia;
- Switzerland.

Attempts were included everywhere *except* in:

- Latvia;
- Moldova;
- Portugal;
- Switzerland.

Most countries were able to exclude *theft of motorboats*. However, quite a few countries *included* it:

- Albania;
- Bulgaria;
- Croatia;
- Cyprus;
- Estonia;
- Finland;
- Greece (convictions level only);
- Ireland;
- Latvia;
- Lithuania;
- Sweden;
- Switzerland;
- Ukraine;
- UK: England and Wales.

Receiving/handling a stolen vehicle was excluded everywhere *but* in Bulgaria and Estonia.

K) Burglary

According to the standard definition, *burglary* means gaining access to a closed part of a building or other premises by use of force with the intent to steal goods. Where possible, the figures *include*:

- theft from a factory, shop, office, etc.;
- theft from a military establishment;
- theft by using false keys;
- attempts;

but *exclude*:

- theft from a car;
- theft from a container;
- theft from a vending machine;
- theft from a parking meter;
- theft from a fenced meadow/compound.

All countries (with the *exception* of Ireland) were able to include *theft from a factory, shop, office, etc.* in their data.

The vast majority of countries were also able to include *theft from a military establishment*. This was *not possible* in:

- Bulgaria;
- Georgia;
- Ireland;
- Slovakia;
- Slovenia.

Theft by using false keys was *excluded* in:

- France;
- Slovakia;
- Scotland (police level only).

Attempts were *included* everywhere.

Theft from a car, theft from a container, theft from a vending machine, theft from a parking meter and *theft from a fenced meadow/compound* are *included* in the statistics of:

- Albania (all, but conviction level only);
- Austria (all);
- Bulgaria (all);
- Czech Republic (all);

- Germany (only theft from a car and this only at conviction level);
- Greece (all);
- Iceland (all but theft from a parking meter);
- Netherlands (all);
- Poland (all);
- Russia (all);
- Slovakia (theft from a car and theft from a vending machine only);
- Slovenia (all but theft from a fenced meadow/compound);
- Sweden (all at conviction level; at police level theft from a car, theft from a vending machine and theft from a parking meter only).

LJ Domestic Burglary

According to the standard definition, *domestic burglary* means *gaining access to private premises by use of force with the intent to steal goods*.

Where possible, the figures *include*:

- theft from an attic or basement in a multi-dwelling building;
- theft from a secondary residence (even if unoccupied);
- attempts;

but *exclude*:

- theft from a factory, shop, office, etc.;
- theft from a detached garage, shed, barn or stable;
- theft from a fenced meadow/compound.

The following countries were not able to follow the standard definition in all respects:

Theft from an attic or basement in a multi-dwelling building was *excluded* in:

- Estonia;
- Finland;
- France;
- Germany (conviction level only);
- Romania;
- Russia;
- Slovakia;
- Sweden.

Theft from a secondary residence (even if unoccupied) was included everywhere *but* in Sweden.

Attempts were also included everywhere *but* in Sweden.

Theft from a factory, shop, office, etc., theft from a detached shed, barn or stable and theft from a fenced meadow/compound were included in the statistics of:

- Albania (all, but conviction level only);
- Bulgaria (all);
- Czech Republic (all);
- Netherlands (theft from a detached shed, barn or stable only);
- Poland (all);
- Switzerland;
- Turkey (theft from a detached shed, barn or stable only).

M) Fraud

According to the standard definition, *fraud* means *deceiving someone or taking advantage of someone's error with the intent to unlawfully gain financial benefits, thereby causing the deceived person to enter any operation that will be damaging to his/her or a third person's financial interests.*

Where possible, the figures *include*:

- minor (e.g. low value) fraud (even if subject to proceedings outside the criminal justice system);

– attempts;

but *exclude*:

- receiving/handling stolen goods;
- money laundering;
- forgery of documents, passports etc.;
- forgery of money/payment instruments;
- tax and customs offences;
- subsidy fraud;
- fraud involving welfare payments;
- computer fraud (i.e. deception of a computer instead of a human being);
- consumer goods or services;
- breaching of trust/embezzlement.

Minor (e.g. small value) fraud was *excluded* in:

- Bulgaria;
- Cyprus (police level only);
- Czech Republic;
- Estonia;
- Latvia;
- Russia;
- Switzerland;
- Ukraine.

Attempts were included everywhere *but* in *Latvia* and *UK: Scotland*.

All countries with the exception of *Bulgaria* and *Slovakia* were able to *exclude receiving/handling stolen goods* from their data.

Money laundering was *excluded* everywhere but in *Slovakia*.

Forgery of documents, passports etc. and forgery of money/payment instruments were *included* in:

- *Bulgaria* (both);
- *Latvia* (forgery of documents, passports etc. only);
- *France* (only forgery of money/payment instruments and this only at conviction level);
- *Slovakia* (both);
- *UK: England and Wales* (forgery of money/payment instruments only);
- *UK: Northern Ireland* (both).

Tax and customs offences were *included* in:

- *Latvia*;
- *Slovakia*;
- *UK: England and Wales* (conviction level only);
- *UK: Northern Ireland*;
- *UK: Scotland*.

Subsidy fraud and *fraud involving welfare payments* could *not* be excluded from the data of:

- *Armenia* (both);
- *Bulgaria* (both);
- *Croatia* (both);
- *Cyprus* (both);
- *France* (both);
- *Germany* (only fraud involving welfare payments and this only at conviction level);
- *Greece* (both);
- *Iceland* (both);
- *Italy* (both);
- *Latvia* (subsidy fraud only);
- *Lithuania* (fraud involving welfare payments only);
- *Poland* (subsidy fraud only);
- *Slovakia* (both);
- *Slovenia* (fraud involving welfare payments only);
- *Sweden* (fraud involving welfare payments only);
- *Ukraine* (both);
- *UK: England and Wales* (both, but at conviction level only);
- *UK: Northern Ireland* (subsidy fraud only).

Computer fraud was included in:

- Czech Republic;
- Estonia;
- France;
- Iceland;
- Italy;
- Lithuania;
- Sweden;
- Ukraine;
- UK: England and Wales;
- UK: Northern Ireland.

The following countries followed a rather broad concept of deception, thus *including consumption of goods and services* in their fraud data:

- Albania;
- Armenia;
- Austria;
- Croatia;
- Czech Republic;
- France (police level only);
- Germany;
- Iceland;
- Italy;
- Poland;
- Sweden;
- UK: England and Wales.

Breaching of trust/embezzlement was included in the police and conviction statistics of:

- Albania;
- Bulgaria;
- Cyprus (conviction level only);
- France (police level only);
- Lithuania;
- Poland;
- Slovakia;
- UK: England and Wales.

N) Offences against the confidentiality, integrity and availability of computer data and systems

According to the standard definition, *offences against the confidentiality, integrity and availability of computer data and systems* comprise

unauthorised entry into electronic systems (computers) or unauthorised use or manipulation of electronic systems, data or software.

Where possible, the figures *include*:

- illegal access (i.e. intentional access to a computer system without right, e.g. 'hacking');
- illegal interception (i.e. interception without right, made by technical means, of non-public transmissions of computer data);
- data interference (i.e. damaging, deletion, deterioration, alteration or suppression of computer data without right);
- system interference (i.e. serious hindering without right of the functioning of a computer system);
- misuse of devices (i.e. production, sale, procurement for use, import, or distribution of a device or a computer password/access code);
- computer fraud (i.e. deception of a computer instead of a human being);
- attempts;

but *exclude*:

- illegal downloading of data or programs.

Not all countries were able to follow these rules. However, compared to other offence types, the include/exclude rules were followed very strictly.

All countries were able to *include illegal access* (e.g. hacking), *illegal interception* and *data interference* in their data.

System interference was included everywhere with the *exception* of Switzerland.

Most countries were also able to include *misuse of devices*. The *exceptions* were:

- Iceland;
- Slovakia;
- Sweden;
- Switzerland;
- Ukraine.

Computer fraud was *excluded* only in:

- Czech Republic;
- Italy;
- Lithuania;
- Slovakia;
- Sweden;
- Ukraine.

Attempts were *included* everywhere.

The majority of countries excluded *illegal downloading of data or programs*, but the following countries *included* this type of offence:

- Armenia;
- Bulgaria;
- Finland;
- Ireland;
- Portugal (conviction level only);
- Slovakia;
- Slovenia;
- Turkey (police level only);
- Ukraine.

O) Money laundering

According to the standard definition, *money laundering* means *specific financial transactions to conceal the identity, source, and/or destination of money or non-monetary property deriving from criminal activities*. Where possible, the figures *include*:

- receiving and handling illegally obtained (but not stolen) non-monetary property;
 - attempts;
- but *exclude*:
- receiving/handling stolen property;
 - violations of the 'know-your-customer' rule (i.e. negligence in identification of customer's identity or origin of funds).

Receiving and handling illegally obtained (but not stolen) non-monetary property was included everywhere.

Attempts were included in the statistics of almost all countries and *excluded* only in Cyprus and UK: Scotland.

The vast majority of countries was able to exclude *receiving/handling stolen property* from their data. Exceptions were:

- Belgium;
- Cyprus;
- Finland;
- Russia;
- Slovakia.

Violations of the 'know-your-customer' rule were only included in

- Cyprus;
- Finland;
- Russia;
- Switzerland (police level only).

P) Corruption in the public sector

According to the standard definition, *corruption* means *offering or accepting financial or any other advantage in exchange of favourable treatment by public officials*. Where possible, the figures *include*:

- active and passive corruption;
- instigation to corruption;
- complicity;
- corruption of domestic officials;
- corruption of foreign officials;
- extortion by public officials;
- offering officials advantages without immediate interest;
- attempts;

but *exclude*:

- corruption in the private sector;
- extortion (except by public officials);
- bribery of the electorate.

All countries *included* both *active* and *passive* corruption in their data. The same is true for the corruption of *domestic* officials that was also included everywhere.

With the exception of Moldova, Portugal and (for complicity only) Slovenia all other countries were also able to *include instigation* and *complicity*.

Most countries were also able to include corruption of *foreign* officials. This kind of behaviour was only *excluded* in:

- Moldova;
- Portugal;
- Russia.

Extortion by public officials was *excluded* in the following countries:

- Czech Republic;
- Denmark;
- Finland;
- France;
- Slovenia;
- Switzerland.

Offering officials advantages without immediate interest was included everywhere but *not* in Romania.

Attempts were *included* in all countries.

Figures for the following countries *include corruption in the private sector*:

- Bulgaria;
- Estonia;
- Latvia;
- Lithuania;
- Russia;
- Slovakia;
- Turkey (police level only).

Extortion (except by public officials) was included in:

- Bulgaria;
- Iceland;
- Russia;
- Slovakia;
- Turkey (police level only).

Bribery of the electorate was included in:

- Bulgaria;
- Iceland;
- Russia;
- Slovakia;
- Turkey (police level only).

Q) Drug Offences (Total)

The definition is largely uniform through international conventions.

Where possible, the figures *include*:

- cultivation;
- production;
- sale;
- supplying;
- transportation;
- importation;
- exportation;
- financing of drug operations;
- consumption;
- possession of larger quantities;
- possession of small quantities.

All countries were able to *include cultivation, production, sale, supplying, transportation and exportation* in their data. *Importation* was excluded for Sweden.

Financing of drug operations was excluded only in:

- Czech Republic;
- Iceland;
- Turkey (police level only);
- Ukraine.

The following countries excluded *consumption* from their data, usually because this is not considered an offence:

- Albania;
- Czech Republic;
- Denmark;
- Estonia;
- Germany;
- Italy;
- Lithuania;
- Portugal;
- Russia;
- Slovenia;
- Ukraine.

While *possession of larger quantities* was included in all countries, the following countries excluded the *possession of small quantities* (i.e. possession for personal use):

- Albania;
- Belgium (conviction level only);
- Czech Republic;
- Estonia;
- Germany (conviction level only);
- Italy;
- Netherlands;
- Portugal;
- Russia;
- Slovenia.

Table 4 shows the upper limits of the ‘small quantity’ for the countries that stated that there is a concept of possession of small quantities according to their law. A small quantity is – according to these results – not always limited by a fixed maximum quantity. In *Portugal*, it is only necessary that the offence is connected with personal use; in *Estonia* and *Greece*, the quantity has also got to be assessed as small. In *Slovenia*, the decision whether to investigate a case of possession of small quantities any further is at the discretion of the police. In other countries, there are more-or-less fixed upper limits for the small quantity. However, rules differ significantly: some countries only have small quantity rules for certain drug types, most prominently for cannabis use. Others have this

rule for all common drugs. The amounts that make up a ‘small’ quantity differ significantly between countries, e.g. for heroin between 0.001 g (*Latvia*) and 0.25 g (*Italy*), for cannabis between 0.5 g (*Ukraine*) and 6 g (*Germany, Russia*). Obviously the maximum quantity of a drug depends on how dangerous it is. Therefore, the maximum ‘small’ quantity for heroin is lowest in all countries while it is highest for cannabis. However, the ‘cannabis-heroin ratio’ is very different: In *Latvia* it is 1 000 for marijuana and 100 for hashish, respectively, in *Germany* the cannabis-heroin ratio is 200, while in *Russia* it is 12 and in *Italy* only 4.

Table 4 Upper limits for possession of small quantities of drugs

	Cannabis	Heroin	Cocaine	Ecstasy	Amphetamines
Albania	small quantities for personal use	small quantities for personal use	small quantities for personal use	small quantities for personal use	small quantities for personal use
Belgium	3 g Cannabis	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	0.3 g THC	0.15 g	0.25 g	1 g	0.5 g
Estonia	small quantities for personal use	small quantities for personal use	small quantities for personal use	small quantities for personal use	small quantities for personal use
Germany	6 g Cannabis or 0.045 g THC	0.03 g	0.3 g	0.42 g MDE, 0.3 g MDMA or 0.36 g MDA	0.15 g amphetamine base
Greece	small quantities for personal use	small quantities for personal use	small quantities for personal use	small quantities for personal use	small quantities for personal use
Italy	1 g	0.25 g	0.75 g	0.75 g	0.5 g
Latvia	0.1 g hashish/ 1.0 g marijuana	0.001 g	0.01 g	0.02 g	0.02 g
Netherlands	5 g	....	...	...	...
Portugal	possession for personal use	possession for personal use	possession for personal use	possession for personal use	possession for personal use
Slovenia	police discretion	police discretion	police discretion	police discretion	police discretion
Russia	6 g	0.5 g	0.5 g	0.3 g	0.2 g
Ukraine	0.5 g	...	0.2 g	...	...

R) Drug trafficking and aggravated drug trafficking

According to the standard definition, *drug trafficking* means *drug offences which are not in connection with personal use*. No include/exclude list has been provided here. All countries included here have laws making it an offence to commit any such acts (as defined under Q). However, the line between personal use offences and trafficking is not necessarily clear and is definitely defined differently by country.

In many countries, apart from drug trafficking, there are even more serious types of drug offences. The Sourcebook therefore revisited the concept of aggravated drug trafficking that had been abandoned after the first edition. In order to reflect the complex reality of such offences, instead of a standard definition followed by include/exclude rules, a more open defining concept was used. The correspondents had to answer the following two questions regarding aggravated drug trafficking:

1. If such an offence is defined by the quantity of drugs the offender was dealing, please specify the limits (above which the offence is considered aggravated) for each of the following substance:
 - cannabis;
 - heroin;
 - cocaine;
 - ecstasy;
 - amphetamines.

2. If such an offence is defined by the way the offender was operating, please specify whether an offence is aggravated in cases of:
 - organised criminal operations;
 - large monetary profits;
 - as part of terrorist activities;
 - in view of any other circumstances (please specify).

The results are given in *Tables 5 and 6*.

Table 5 Lower limits for aggravated drug trafficking

	Cannabis	Heroin	Cocaine	Ecstasy	Amphetamines
Denmark	10 000 g	25 g	25 g	150 – 200 tablets	50 g
Estonia	large quantities	large quantities	large quantities	large quantities	large quantities
Finland	1 000 g	15 g	30 g	300 tablets	100 g
Germany	7.5 g THC	1.5 g	5 g	35 g	10 g amphetamine base
Latvia	50 g	1 g	5 g	10 g	10 g
Russia	100 g	2.5 g	5 g	2.5 g	1 g
Switzerland	...	12 g	18 g	...	36 g

In several countries, the quantity of the drug is not only relevant for the definition of a 'small' quantity in connection with personal use, but also as an aggravating circumstance for drug trafficking. The limits above which a drug trafficking offence is considered aggravated simply on the basis of the large quantity are listed in *Table 5* for those countries that provided data for aggravated drug trafficking in Chapter 1 and/or 3. Countries not mentioned there but providing data in these chapters responded that they do not define aggravated drug trafficking via the quantity. For all countries, the quantities listed in *Table 5* are very much

higher than the quantities listed in *Table 4*. Only a few countries seem to define their drug offences mainly via the quantity, therefore having both a small quantity limit and a large quantity limit (*Estonia, Germany, Latvia, Russia*). Again, the limit is subject to strong variation between countries, for cannabis between 100 g (*Russia*) and 10 000 g (*Denmark*), for heroin between 1 g (*Latvia, Ukraine*) and 25 g (*Denmark*).

Table 6 lists the other aggravating circumstances for drug trafficking for those countries that provided data on aggravated drug trafficking in Chapter 1 and/or 3. The most common aggravating circumstance is, according to our data, drug trafficking by organised criminal operations. Almost all countries that have a concept of aggravated drug trafficking consider this to be an aggravating circumstance. Many countries also consider large monetary profits, while few see trafficking as part of terrorist activities as an aggravating circumstance. Some countries also recognise other aggravating circumstances, normally with respect to certain consumers (such as minors), certain places (such as schools or prisons) or special health risks.

Table 6 Other aggravating circumstances for drug trafficking

	Organised criminal operations	Large monetary profits	As part of terrorist activities	In view of any other circumstances
Albania	YES	NO	YES	YES (by more than one person, repeated, supported by officials, financing)
Armenia	YES	YES	NO	YES (at the place of imprisonment or arrest, in educational institution or recreational facilities)
Bulgaria	YES	YES	YES	NO
Croatia	YES	NO	NO	NO
Denmark	NO	YES	NO	NO
Estonia	YES	YES	NO	NO
Finland	YES	YES	NO	YES (very dangerous drug, drug delivered to minors or in a very unscrupulous manner AND (also refers to sections a-c) the offence is assessed to be aggravated as a whole)
Georgia	YES	YES	YES	NO
Germany	YES	NO	NO	YES (giving drugs to minors, irresponsibly causing the death of a person by giving him or her drugs, instigating minors to drug trafficking, possession of weapons while trafficking large quantities of drugs)
Greece	YES	NO	YES	YES (trafficking/selling drugs in schools, military installations, gyms, prisons, etc.)
Iceland	YES	YES	YES	YES (purity of the drug)
Latvia	YES	NO	NO	NO
Poland	YES	YES	YES	YES
Russia	YES	YES	NO	YES (against a legal minor, offence involving the use of one's professional opportunities)
Slovakia	YES	YES	YES	NO
Switzerland	YES	YES	NO	YES (quantity of drugs that may endanger the health of many people)

Appendix II

Population figures

Population figures (in thousands)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Albania	3 111	3 127	3 142	3 151	3 601
Armenia	3 211	3 214	3 218	3 221	2 972
Austria	8 118	8 175	8 233	8 282	8 200
Belgium	10 372	10 417	10 473	10 542	10 392
Bosnia-Herzegovina	3 832	3 843	3 843	3 843	4 552
Bulgaria	7 824	7 781	7 740	7 699	7 323
Croatia	4 442	4 439	4 442	4 440	4 493
Cyprus	721	737	758	771	789
Czech Republic	10 202	10 207	10 234	10 287	10 229
Denmark	5 387	5 401	5 416	5 435	5 468
Estonia	1 354	1 349	1 346	1 344	1 316
Finland	5 220	5 237	5 256	5 277	5 300
France	62 038	62 491	62 959	63 382	63 758
Georgia	4 329	4 318	4 361	4 398	4 646
Germany	82 532	82 501	82 438	82 315	82 192
Greece	11 024	11 062	11 104	11 149	10 706
Hungary	10 130	10 107	10 087	10 071	9 956
Iceland	289	293	296	304	302
Ireland	3 979	4 044	4 131	4 235	4 109
Italy	57 605	58 175	58 607	58 941	58 148
Latvia	2 325	2 313	2 301	2 288	2 260
Lithuania	3 454	3 436	3 414	3 394	3 575
Luxembourg	452	458	465	473	480
Malta	399	401	404	406	402
Moldova	3 613	3 604	3 595	3 585	4 329
Netherlands	16 225	16 282	16 320	16 346	16 571
Norway	4 565	4 592	4 623	4 661	4 628
Poland	38 195	38 180	38 161	38 132	38 518
Portugal	10 441	10 502	10 549	10 584	10 643
Romania	21 734	21 673	21 624	21 584	22 276
Russia	144 566	143 821	143 114	142 487	141 378
Slovakia	5 379	5 383	5 387	5 391	5 448
Slovenia	1 997	1 997	2 001	2 009	2 009
Spain	42 005	42 692	43 398	44 068	45 201
Sweden	8 958	8 994	9 030	9 081	9 031
Switzerland	7 339	7 390	7 437	7 484	7 555
TFYR of Macedonia	2 027	2 033	2 037	2 040	2 056
Turkey	70 231	71 152	72 065	72 974	71 159
Ukraine	47 813	47 271	47 075	46 757	46 300
UK: England & Wales	52 794	53 046	53 390	53 729	54 072
UK: Northern Ireland	1 703	1 710	1 724	1 742	1 759
UK: Scotland	5 057	5 078	5 095	5 117	5 144

Notes on Appendix II

Total mid-year population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Data Base, available at: <http://www.census.gov/ipc/www/idb/idbconf.html> (retrieved on November 1st, 2008).

Exceptions were:

Bosnia and Herzegovina (Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina): Demographic data are mid-year estimates. Data were retrieved from the Website of the Federal Office of Statistics (provisional data), available at: <http://www.fzs.ba/Dem/Vital/VitalnaEngl.htm> (retrieved on November 1st, 2008).

Finland: Source of the data: Statistics Finland.

France: Demographic data is estimates from the *National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies*, INSEE, available at <http://www.insee.fr/fr/ffc/figure/NATTEF02133.XLS>. For Chapter 1 the following data was used:

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
France Metropole (excluding overseas territories)	60 304	60 735	61 182	61 586	61 939

The rest of the data reported in the questionnaire refers to the whole of France, including the French overseas departments (Guadeloupe, Martinique, Guiana and Reunion, known as DOM or Départements d'Outre-mer).

Germany: German population 2003-2007

The source for the data is Statistisches Bundesamt (Hrsg.): Bevölkerung und Erwerbstätigkeit, Fachserie 1, Reihe 1, Gebiet und Bevölkerung 2003 – 2006, Wiesbaden 2004 – 2007, available at: <http://www.destatis.de/jetspeed/portal/cms/Sites/destatis/Internet/DE/Navigation/Statistiken/Bevoelkerung/Bevoelkerungsstand/Bevoelkerungsstand.psm1>

Data refers to December 31st of each year.

For the years 2003-2006 in Chapter 3 the following data was used:

	2003	2004	2005	2006
Former West Germany and Berlin	69 007	69 068	69 093	69 071

Information on the West German population is based on the 1987 census. Information on the population of the former GDR is based on data recorded by the former Central Population Register Berlin-Biesdorf. The data is updated yearly using the statistics on births, deaths, marriages, divorces and migration.

United Kingdom (England and Wales, Northern Ireland, and Scotland): Demographic data is mid-year estimates from National Statistics Online. Data was available at: <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=15106> (retrieved on November 1st, 2008).

WODC-rapporten

Om zo veel mogelijk belanghebbenden te informeren over de onderzoeksresultaten van het WODC wordt een beperkte oplage van de rapporten kosteloos verspreid onder functionarissen, werkgroepen en instellingen binnen en buiten het ministerie van Justitie. Dit gebeurt aan de hand van een verzendlijst die afhankelijk van het onderwerp van het rapport opgesteld wordt. De rapporten in de reeks Onderzoek en beleid (O&B) worden uitgegeven door Boom Juridische uitgevers en zijn voor belangstellenden die niet voor een kosteloos rapport in aanmerking komen, te bestellen bij Boom distributiecentrum, Postbus 400, 7940 AK Meppel, tel.: 0522-23 75 55, via e-mail: budh@boomdistributiecentrum.nl. Een complete lijst van de WODC-rapporten is te vinden op de WODC-site (www.wodc.nl). Daar zijn ook de uitgebreide samenvattingen te vinden van alle vanaf 1997 verschenen WODC-rapporten. Volledige teksten van de rapporten (vanaf 1999) zullen met terugwerkende kracht op de WODC-site beschikbaar komen. Hieronder volgen de titelbeschrijvingen van de vanaf 2006 verschenen rapporten.

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