

STATISTICS ON CRIME AND THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM:**Offence definitions and explanatory notes for countries unable to meet the standard definitions****CONTENTS**

Geographical coverage.....	2
Methodological rules – Stage of data collection.....	3
Methodological rules – Counting unit	4
Methodological rules – Counting rule for multiple serial offences of the same type (Police)	5
Methodological rules – Counting rule for when an offence is committed by multiple persons ..	6
Methodological rules – Use of Principal Offence Rule	7
Methodological rules – Counting of persons for multiple (serial) offences of the same type.....	8
Methodological rules – Counting the same person multiple times in the same year.....	9
Methodological rules –Adult and juvenile age thresholds.....	10
Crimes recorded by the police: Intentional Homicide	11
Crimes recorded by the police: Intentional Homicide in the largest city.....	12
Crimes recorded by the police: Rape	13
Crimes recorded by the police: Sexual Assault	14
Crimes recorded by the police: Assault	15
Crimes recorded by the police: Robbery.....	16
Crimes recorded by the police: Kidnapping	17
Crimes recorded by the police: Theft.....	18
Crimes recorded by the police: Theft of a Motorized Land Vehicle	19
Crimes recorded by the police: Burglary	20
Crimes recorded by the police: Burglary of private residential premises.....	21
Crime recorded by the police: Unlawful acts involving controlled drugs or precursors	22
Suspects.....	23
Criminal Justice Personnel: Police Officers.....	24
Criminal Justice Personnel: Professional Judges	25
Criminal Justice Personnel: Prison Personnel.....	26
Court Statistics	27
Prisons: Official Capacity	28
Prisons: Persons Held.....	29

Geographical coverage

The table below shows the geographical coverage of the crime and criminal justice statistics provided in the joint Eurostat-UNODC data collection, for the relevant jurisdictions.

	POLICE	PROSECUTION	COURTS
Belgium	Total	27/28 parquets de "premier degre" entre 2008 et 2013 25/27 parquets de la jeunesse entre 2008 et 2009 26/27 parquets de la jeunesse entre 2010 et 2013	*
Bulgaria	Total	Total	Total
Czech Republic	Total	Total	Total
Denmark	Total	Total	Excludes Greenland and Faroe Islands
Germany	Total	Total	Total
Estonia	Total	Total	Total
Ireland	Total	Total	*
Greece	Total	*	*
Spain	Total	*	Total
France	Excludes French overseas departments	*	Total
Croatia	Total	Total	Total
Italy	Total	Total	Total
Cyprus	Total	Government-controlled area	Government-controlled area
Latvia	Total	Total	Total
Lithuania	Total	Total	Total
Luxembourg	*	*	*
Hungary	Total	Total	Total
Malta	Total	Total	Total
Netherlands	Excludes the three Carribean islands Bonaire, St Eustatius, and Saba	Total	Total
Austria	Total	Total	Total
Poland	Total	Total	Total
Portugal	Total	Total	Total
Romania	Total	Total	Total
Slovenia	Total	Total	Total
Slovakia	Total	Total	Total
Finland	Total	Total	Total
Sweden	Total	Total	Total
England and Wales	Total	Total	No
Scotland	Total	Total	Total
Northern Ireland	*	Total	Total
Iceland	Total	Total	Total (Only for the District Court, not Supreme Court)
Liechtenstein	Total	Total	Total
Norway	Offences reported to The Norwegian Bureau for the Investigation of Police Affairs, not included	Total	Total
Switzerland	Total	*	Total
Montenegro	Total	*	Total
FYR of Macedonia	Total	*	Total
Serbia	Total	Total	*
Turkey	*	*	*
Albania	Total	*	Total
Kosovo	*	*	Total
Bosnia & Herzegovina	Total	Total	Total

* = no information given

Methodological rules – Stage of data collection

The point in time when the offence is recorded in the statistics differs among countries. Police recorded offences can be recorded when the initial reporting of an offence is made (input statistics), after the offence is first reported but before a full investigation (process statistics) or after the offence is investigated (output statistics). Court statistics can also be counted before or after a case is appealed.

	OFFENCES RECORDED BY THE POLICE	COURT STATISTICS
Belgium	INPUT	*
Bulgaria	INPUT	AFTER APPEALS
Czech Republic	INPUT	AFTER APPEALS
Denmark	INPUT	UNCERTAIN
Germany	OUTPUT	AFTER APPEALS
Estonia	PROCESS	AFTER APPEALS
Ireland	INPUT	*
Greece	INPUT	*
Spain	OUTPUT	BEFORE APPEALS
France	INPUT	BEFORE APPEALS
Croatia	PROCESS	BEFORE APPEALS
Italy	INPUT	AFTER APPEALS
Cyprus	INPUT	BEFORE APPEALS
Latvia	INPUT	UNCERTAIN
Lithuania	INPUT	BEFORE APPEALS
Luxembourg	*	*
Hungary	OUTPUT	AFTER APPEALS
Malta	INPUT	AFTER APPEALS
Netherlands	PROCESS	*
Austria	OUTPUT	AFTER APPEALS
Poland	OUTPUT	*
Portugal	INPUT	BEFORE APPEALS
Romania	*	*
Slovenia	OUTPUT	AFTER APPEALS
Slovakia	PROCESS	UNCERTAIN
Finland	INPUT	AFTER APPEALS
Sweden	INPUT	BEFORE APPEALS
England and Wales	INPUT	BEFORE APPEALS
Scotland	PROCESS	BEFORE APPEALS
Northern Ireland	INPUT	*
Iceland	PROCESS	BEFORE APPEALS
Liechtenstein	INPUT	BEFORE APPEALS
Norway	PROCESS	AFTER APPEALS
Switzerland	OUTPUT	UNCERTAIN
Montenegro	INPUT	BEFORE APPEALS
FYR of Macedonia	PROCESS	BEFORE APPEALS
Serbia	INPUT	*
Turkey	*	*
Albania	PROCESS	BEFORE APPEALS
Kosovo	*	BEFORE APPEALS
Bosnia & Herzegovina	INPUT	UNCERTAIN

* = no information given

Methodological rules – Counting unit

Police and prosecution authorities in different jurisdictions use different units for recording offences. For instance police usually count the offence but in some jurisdictions the case or investigation is also used. According to the statistical unit used, figures may differ from one country to another. For example a case may include several offences, or a decision may refer to more than one offence. The counting unit used by the prosecution may be for instance, the number of persons charged or proceedings.

	POLICE	PROSECUTION
Belgium	OFFENCE	OTHER
Bulgaria	OFFENCE	PERSON-CHARGES
Czech Republic	CASE	PROCEEDINGS (against one or more persons)
Denmark	OFFENCE	PERSON-CHARGES
Germany	CASE	PERSON-CHARGES
Estonia	OFFENCE	PERSON-CHARGES
Ireland	OFFENCE	*
Greece	CASE	*
Spain	OFFENCE	*
France	OTHER	*
Croatia	OFFENCE	PERSON-CHARGES
Italy	OFFENCE	PERSON-CHARGES
Cyprus	OFFENCE	PERSON-CHARGES
Latvia	OFFENCE	PERSON-CHARGES
Lithuania	OFFENCE	PERSON-CHARGES
Luxembourg	*	*
Hungary	INVESTIGATION	OTHER
Malta	CASE	PERSON-CHARGES
Netherlands	OFFENCE	PROCEEDINGS
Austria	CASE	PERSON-CHARGES
Poland	OFFENCE	PERSON-CHARGES
Portugal	OFFENCE	PERSON-CHARGES
Romania	OFFENCE	PERSON-CHARGES
Slovenia	OFFENCE	PERSON-CHARGES
Slovakia	OFFENCE	PROCEEDINGS
Finland	OFFENCE	PERSON-CHARGES
Sweden	OFFENCE	PERSON-CHARGES
England and Wales	OFFENCE	PRINCIPAL OFFENCE
Scotland	OFFENCE	PERSON-CHARGES
Northern Ireland	OFFENCE	PERSON-CHARGES
Iceland	OFFENCE	*
Liechtenstein	OFFENCE	*
Norway	OFFENCE	OTHER (Offences investigated and charged persons)
Switzerland	OFFENCE	OTHER
Montenegro	OFFENCE	*
FYR of Macedonia	OFFENCE	*
Serbia	CASE	PERSON-CHARGES
Turkey	*	PERSON-CHARGES
Albania	CASE	*
Kosovo	*	*
Bosnia & Herzegovina	OFFENCE	PERSON-CHARGES

* = no information given

Methodological rules – Counting rule for multiple serial offences of the same type (Police)

Different jurisdictions have different rules regarding how offences of the same type (serial) are recorded. In some jurisdictions offences of the same type are counted as one offence and in other they are counted as two or more offences. For instance if an offender has robbed on ten separate occasions, it is important to know if this is counted as one offence or ten offences.

	Counting Rule
Belgium	AS TWO OR MORE OFFENCES
Bulgaria	AS TWO OR MORE OFFENCES
Czech Republic	AS ONE OFFENCE
Denmark	AS TWO OR MORE OFFENCES
Germany	OTHER (multiple offences counted as one when committed against the same victim)
Estonia	UNCERTAIN
Ireland	AS ONE OFFENCE
Greece	AS TWO OR MORE OFFENCES
Spain	AS ONE OFFENCE (except crimes against persons)
France	AS TWO OR MORE OFFENCES
Croatia	AS TWO OR MORE OFFENCES
Italy	AS TWO OR MORE OFFENCES
Cyprus	AS ONE OFFENCE
Latvia	AS TWO OR MORE OFFENCES
Lithuania	AS TWO OR MORE OFFENCES
Luxembourg	*
Hungary	UNCERTAIN
Malta	UNCERTAIN
Netherlands	UNCERTAIN
Austria	UNCERTAIN
Poland	UNCERTAIN
Portugal	AS ONE OFFENCE
Romania	OTHER
Slovenia	AS TWO OR MORE OFFENCES
Slovakia	AS ONE OFFENCE
Finland	AS TWO OR MORE OFFENCES
Sweden	AS TWO OR MORE OFFENCES
England and Wales	AS TWO OR MORE OFFENCES
Scotland	AS TWO OR MORE OFFENCES
Northern Ireland	AS ONE OFFENCE
Iceland	AS TWO OR MORE OFFENCES
Liechtenstein	AS TWO OR MORE OFFENCES
Norway	AS TWO OR MORE OFFENCES
Switzerland	OTHER
Montenegro	AS TWO OR MORE OFFENCES
FYR of Macedonia	AS TWO OR MORE OFFENCES
Serbia	AS TWO OR MORE OFFENCES
Turkey	*
Albania	AS TWO OR MORE OFFENCES
Kosovo	*
Bosnia & Herzegovina	AS TWO OR MORE OFFENCES

* = no information given

Methodological rules – Counting rule for when an offence is committed by multiple persons

An offence can also be counted different when more than one person commits the offence. For instance if a robbery is committed by more than one person, some jurisdictions count one offence, while others count one offence for each offender.

	Counting Rule
Belgium	AS ONE OFFENCE
Bulgaria	AS ONE OFFENCE
Czech Republic	AS ONE OFFENCE
Denmark	AS ONE OFFENCE
Germany	AS ONE OFFENCE
Estonia	AS ONE OFFENCE
Ireland	AS TWO OR MORE OFFENCES
Greece	*
Spain	AS ONE OFFENCE
France	AS TWO OR MORE OFFENCES
Croatia	AS TWO OR MORE OFFENCES
Italy	AS ONE OFFENCE
Cyprus	AS ONE OFFENCE
Latvia	AS ONE OFFENCE
Lithuania	AS ONE OFFENCE
Luxembourg	*
Hungary	AS ONE OFFENCE
Malta	AS ONE OFFENCE
Netherlands	AS ONE OFFENCE
Austria	AS ONE OFFENCE
Poland	AS ONE OFFENCE
Portugal	AS ONE OFFENCE
Romania	AS ONE OFFENCE
Slovenia	AS ONE OFFENCE
Slovakia	AS ONE OFFENCE
Finland	AS ONE OFFENCE
Sweden	AS ONE OFFENCE
England and Wales	AS ONE OFFENCE
Scotland	AS TWO OR MORE OFFENCES
Northern Ireland	AS ONE OFFENCE
Iceland	AS ONE OFFENCE
Liechtenstein	AS ONE OFFENCE
Norway	AS ONE OFFENCE
Switzerland	AS ONE OFFENCE
Montenegro	AS ONE OFFENCE
FYR of Macedonia	AS ONE OFFENCE
Serbia	AS ONE OFFENCE
Turkey	*
Albania	AS ONE OFFENCE
Kosovo	*
Bosnia & Herzegovina	AS ONE OFFENCE

* = no information given

Methodological rules – Use of Principal Offence Rule

A Principal Offence Rule means that where more than one offence is committed simultaneously, only the most serious offence is recorded.

	POLICE	PROSECUTION	COURTS
Belgium	NO	NO	*
Bulgaria	YES	YES	YES
Czech Republic	YES	YES	YES
Denmark	*	NO	YES
Germany	YES	YES	YES
Estonia	*	NO	*
Ireland	*	*	*
Greece	*	*	*
Spain	YES	*	NO
France	*	*	YES
Croatia	YES	YES	YES
Italy	NO	YES	YES
Cyprus	YES	YES	YES
Latvia	NO	YES	YES
Lithuania	NO	NO	NO
Luxembourg	*	*	*
Hungary	NO	NO	NO
Malta	YES	YES	YES
Netherlands	YES	YES	
Austria	*	NO	YES
Poland	YES	NO	YES
Portugal	YES	YES	YES
Romania	NO	YES	*
Slovenia	NO	YES	YES
Slovakia	YES	NO	NO
Finland	NO	YES	YES
Sweden	NO	*	YES
England and Wales	*	YES	YES
Scotland	YES	*	YES
Northern Ireland	*	*	*
Iceland	NO	*	NO
Liechtenstein	YES	NO	YES
Norway	YES	YES	YES
Switzerland	NO	*	NO
Montenegro	NO	*	NO
FYR of Macedonia	NO	*	YES
Serbia	NO	YES	*
Turkey	*	*	*
Albania	YES	*	YES
Kosovo	*	YES	YES
Bosnia & Herzegovina	YES	NO	NO

* = no information given

Methodological rules – Counting of persons for multiple (serial) offences of the same type

The counting rules applied when an offender has committed several offences of the same type (serial offences) can differ by jurisdiction and according to the registering authority. For instance in some jurisdictions an offender who is accused of committing two robberies is counted as one person, while in others the offender is counted separately for each of the two offences.

	POLICE	PROSECUTION	COURTS
Belgium	AS ONE PERSON ONLY	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS	*
Bulgaria	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS
Czech Republic	AS ONE PERSON ONLY	AS ONE PERSON	AS ONE PERSON
Denmark	*	AS ONE PERSON	OTHER (Depends if the person is convicted for all the offences in the same conviction or in several convictions)
Germany	AS ONE PERSON ONLY	*	AS ONE PERSON (if the offences are prosecuted in one proceeding; as two or more persons only if there are several proceedings)
Estonia	AS ONE PERSON ONLY	*	AS ONE PERSON
Ireland	*	*	*
Greece	*	*	*
Spain	AS ONE PERSON ONLY	*	SENTENCES
France	*	*	*
Croatia	AS ONE PERSON ONLY	AS ONE PERSON	AS ONE PERSON (if the offences are prosecuted in one proceeding; as two or more persons only if there are several proceedings)
Italy	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS	AS ONE PERSON	AS ONE PERSON (if the offences are prosecuted in one proceeding; as two or more persons only if there are several proceedings)
Cyprus	AS ONE PERSON ONLY	AS ONE PERSON	AS ONE PERSON
Latvia	AS ONE PERSON ONLY	AS ONE PERSON	AS ONE PERSON
Lithuania	AS ONE PERSON ONLY	AS ONE PERSON	AS ONE PERSON
Luxembourg	*	*	*
Hungary	AS ONE PERSON ONLY	AS ONE PERSON	AS ONE PERSON
Malta	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS
Netherlands	OTHER (One occasion: one person; separate occasions: two or more persons)	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS	*
Austria	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS	AS ONE PERSON	AS ONE PERSON
Poland	AS ONE PERSON ONLY	AS ONE PERSON	AS ONE PERSON
Portugal	AS ONE PERSON ONLY	AS ONE PERSON	AS ONE PERSON
Romania	AS ONE PERSON ONLY	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS	*
Slovenia	AS ONE PERSON ONLY	AS ONE PERSON	AS ONE PERSON
Slovakia	AS ONE PERSON ONLY	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS	OTHER (one occasion: one person, separate occasions: two or more persons)
Finland	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS	AS ONE PERSON	AS ONE PERSON
Sweden	AS ONE PERSON ONLY	AS ONE PERSON	DECISIONS
England and Wales	*	AS ONE PERSON	AS ONE PERSON
Scotland	*	AS ONE PERSON	AS ONE PERSON
Northern Ireland	*	AS ONE PERSON	AS ONE PERSON
Iceland	AS ONE PERSON ONLY	*	AS ONE PERSON
Liechtenstein	AS ONE PERSON ONLY	AS ONE PERSON	AS ONE PERSON
Norway	AS ONE PERSON ONLY	AS ONE PERSON	AS ONE PERSON
Switzerland	AS ONE PERSON ONLY	*	AS ONE PERSON
Montenegro	AS ONE PERSON ONLY	*	AS ONE PERSON
FYR of Macedonia	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS	*	AS ONE PERSON
Serbia	AS ONE PERSON ONLY	AS ONE PERSON	*
Turkey	*	*	*
Albania	AS ONE PERSON ONLY	*	AS ONE PERSON
Kosovo	*	AS ONE PERSON	AS ONE PERSON
Bosnia & Herzegovina	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS

* = no information given

Methodological rules – Counting the same person multiple times in the same year

This rule refers to the question of how an offender who has committed several offences of the same type (serial offences) is counted for statistical purposes. For example if a person has committed the offence of serious assault five times during a particular year, it is important to know whether the offender is counted as one person or as five persons.

	POLICE	PROSECUTION	COURTS
Belgium	AS ONE PERSON ONLY	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS	*
Bulgaria	AS ONE PERSON ONLY	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS
Czech Republic	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS	*	AS ONE PERSON
Denmark	*	AS ONE PERSON	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS
Germany	AS ONE PERSON ONLY	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS
Estonia	UNCERTAIN	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS
Ireland	*	*	*
Greece	*	*	*
Spain	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS	*	SENTENCES
France	*	*	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS
Croatia	AS ONE PERSON ONLY	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS
Italy	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS
Cyprus	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS
Latvia	AS ONE PERSON ONLY	AS ONE PERSON	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS
Lithuania	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS
Luxembourg	*	*	*
Hungary	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS
Malta	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS
Netherlands	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS	*	*
Austria	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS
Poland	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS
Portugal	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS
Romania	OTHER	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS	*
Slovenia	AS ONE PERSON ONLY	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS
Slovakia	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS	UNCERTAIN
Finland	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS
Sweden	OTHER	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS
England and Wales	*	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS
Scotland	*	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS
Northern Ireland	*	*	*
Iceland	AS ONE PERSON ONLY	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS	AS ONE PERSON
Liechtenstein	AS ONE PERSON ONLY	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS	AS ONE PERSON
Norway	AS ONE PERSON ONLY	AS ONE PERSON	AS ONE PERSON
Switzerland	AS ONE PERSON ONLY	*	AS ONE PERSON
Montenegro	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS	*	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS
FYR of Macedonia	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS	*	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS
Serbia	AS ONE PERSON ONLY	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS	*
Turkey	*	*	*
Albania	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS	*	AS ONE PERSON
Kosovo	*	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS
Bosnia & Herzegovina	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS	*	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS

* = no information given

Methodological rules –Adult and juvenile age thresholds

Different criminal justice authorities may have different age thresholds for defining adults and juveniles.

	POLICE (Persons brought into formal contact with the police and/or criminal justice system)			PROSECUTION (Persons prosecuted)			COURTS (Persons convicted)			PRISON (Persons held)		
	Juvenile Ages		Adult	Juvenile Ages		Adult	Juvenile Ages		Adult	Juvenile Ages		Adult
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum
Belgium	*	*	18	12	17	18	*	*	*	16	17	18
Bulgaria	14	*	18	14	17	18	14	17	18	14	*	18
Czech Republic	15	17	18	15	17	18	15	17	18	15	21	18
Denmark	*	*	*	*	*	15	15	17	18	15	17	18
Germany	14	*	21	14	17	21	14	17	21	15	17	21
Estonia	14	*	18	*	*	*	*	*	*	14	17	18
Ireland	*	17	18	*	*	*	*	*	*	8	21	*
Greece	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spain	14	*	18	*	*	*	14	17	18	*	*	21
France	*	*	18	*	*	*	*	*	18	13	17	18
Croatia	14	17	18	14	17	18	14	17	18	14	17	18
Italy	14	*	18	*	*	*	14	*	18	*	*	18
Cyprus	7	16	16	14	16	16	14	16	17	*	17	18
Latvia	14	17	18	14	17	18	14	17	18	14	*	18
Lithuania	14	17	18	14	17	18	14	17	18	14	17	18
Luxembourg	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5	17	18
Hungary	5	17	18	14	17	18	12	17	18	12	21	18
Malta	*	*	18	*	*	*	9	16	18	9	16	18
Netherlands	12	17	18	12	17	18	12	17	18	12	23	18
Austria	14	17	18	14	17	18	14	17	18	14	17	17
Poland	15	17	18	13	*	18	13	17	18	15	21	16
Portugal	*	15	16	16	*	21	16	20	21	*	*	18
Romania	*	17	18	14	17	18	*	17	18	*	17	18
Slovenia	15	17	18	14	17	18	14	17	18	14	17	18
Slovakia	14	17	18	*	*	*	15	17	18	15	17	18
Finland	*	17	18	15	*	18	15	17	18	15	20	21
Sweden	15	17	18	15	17	18	15	17	18	15	17	18
England and Wales	*	*	*	10	*	18	10	*	18	15	17	18
Scotland	8	*	18	17	17	18	12	17	18	16	21	21
Northern Ireland	*	*	*	10	17	18	*	*	*	*	*	*
Iceland	15	*	18	15	17	18	15	*	18	15	*	18
Liechtenstein	14	17	18	14	17	18	14	17	18	14	17	18
Norway	5	*	18	5	*	18	15	*	18	15	*	18
Switzerland	10	17	18	*	*	*	10	17	18	15	*	18
Montenegro	*	*	18	*	*	*	14	17	18	16	17	18
FYR of Macedonia	17	17	18	*	*	*	14	*	18	14	*	18
Serbia	17	*	18	14	17	18	14	*	18	*	*	*
Turkey	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Albania	14	*	18	14	*	18	14	*	18	*	*	*
Kosovo	*	*	*	14	17	18	*	*	*	*	*	*
Bosnia & Herzegovina	14	*	18	14	*	18	14	17	18	14	17	18

* = no information given

Crimes recorded by the police: Intentional Homicide

Intentional Homicide means unlawful death purposefully inflicted on a person by another person. Data on intentional homicide should also include serious assault leading to death and death as a result of a terrorist attack. It should exclude attempted homicide, manslaughter, death due to legal intervention, justifiable homicide in self-defence and death due to armed conflict.

Explanations given here, especially in relation to the break in series because of statistical changes may also apply to each offence mentioned in this Annex.

EU countries

Czech Republic: Data includes manslaughter and armed conflict.

Denmark: Data does not include "serious assault leading to death".

Germany: Data includes non-negligent manslaughter (killing after provocation by the victim, etc.) as well as death due to legal intervention and justifiable homicide in self-defence, but not assault leading to death. The data on victims of intentional homicide for 2008-2013 which are disaggregated by age and sex include victims of attempted intentional homicide.

Estonia: Both crime statistics (police data) and mortality statistics on homicide victims (the statistical office) are used. Before 2011: police data on completed homicides (crimes); 2011-2013: the number of killed persons according to the mortality statistics provided by the statistical office.

Spain: Includes manslaughter, serious assault leading to death, civil unrest and death due to terrorist offences.

Croatia: Includes manslaughter and serious assault leading to death.

Italy: Data does not include 366 victims of the Lampedusa deaths.

Cyprus: Includes manslaughter, serious assault leading to death, death due to civil unrest, death as a result of terrorist offences.

Latvia: Includes manslaughter. Reported data does not include serious bodily injuries that have caused death.

Lithuania: Data exclude death as a result of a terrorist attack.

Netherlands: Includes homicide, homicide attempts, manslaughter and manslaughter attempts. Data on victims originates from mortality statistics.

Austria: Articles §§ 75, 79, 86 of the Penal Code. Victims figures include attempted homicide.

Poland: Includes manslaughter.

Portugal: Includes manslaughter.

Romania: Serious assault leading to death is counted separately.

Slovenia: Data does not include serious assault leading to death or manslaughter.

Slovakia: Serious assault leading to death is excluded if killing was not intended. Data include attempted homicides.

Sweden: Data includes completed murder, voluntary and involuntary manslaughter, infanticide and assault leading to death. Figures are taken from the elaborated homicide data, which exclude police-reported homicides that, after investigation or court procedure, turn out no

to be homicides. Police work guidelines dictate that all unclear deaths must be reported as a suspected homicide, which means that the police reported homicides include suicides, natural deaths, cases of self-defence and other situations not amounting to homicide. The elaborated homicide data consist of cases of true homicides.

UK: England & Wales Data refers to offences currently recorded by police as murder, manslaughter, corporate manslaughter or infanticide. Manslaughter can be either voluntary or involuntary. Voluntary manslaughter refers to killing with the intent for murder but where a partial defence applies, namely loss of control, diminished responsibility or killing pursuant to a suicide pact. Involuntary manslaughter refers to either (1) conduct that was grossly negligent given the risk of death, and did kill ("gross negligence manslaughter") or (2) conduct taking the form of an unlawful act involving a danger of some harm, that resulted in death ("unlawful and dangerous act manslaughter"). Attempts are not included. Data are as at 8 November 2013. Figures are subject to revision as cases are dealt with by the police and by the courts, or as further information becomes available.

UK: Scotland: Figures include the crimes of murder and culpable homicide. Culpable homicide is the Scottish equivalent of manslaughter.

UK: Northern Ireland: Includes manslaughter. Intimate Partner intentional homicide relates to murder, manslaughter and infanticide offences with a domestic abuse motivation.

EFTA/EEA countries

Norway: Excludes serious assault leading to death and infanticide (abortion and murder soon after birth is regulated by special laws). Terrorist attacks committed abroad and reported to the Norwegian Police are not included. Deaths as a result of terrorist attacks in Norway are included (77 homicides in 2011).

Switzerland: Break in series for 2009.

EU Potential and Candidate countries

Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia: Includes manslaughter.

Crimes recorded by the police: Intentional Homicide in the largest city

	NAME OF THE LARGEST CITY	DATA REFERS TO
Belgium	BRUSSELS	THE WIDER URBAN AGGLOMERATION
Bulgaria	SOFIA	THE CITY PROPER (Within the official boundary of the city)
Czech Republic	PRAGUE	THE CITY PROPER (Within the official boundary of the city)
Denmark	COPENHAGEN	Municipality
Germany	BERLIN	THE CITY PROPER (Within the official boundary of the city)
Estonia	TALLINN	THE CITY PROPER (Within the official boundary of the city)
Ireland	DUBLIN	THE WIDER URBAN AGGLOMERATION
Greece	ATHENS	THE CITY PROPER (Within the official boundary of the city)
Spain	MADRID	THE WIDER URBAN AGGLOMERATION
France	PARIS	THE CITY PROPER (Within the official boundary of the city)
Croatia	ZAGREB	THE CITY PROPER (Within the official boundary of the city)
Italy	ROMA	THE WIDER URBAN AGGLOMERATION
Cyprus	NICOSIA	THE WIDER URBAN AGGLOMERATION
Latvia	RIGA	THE CITY
Lithuania	VILNIUS	THE WIDER URBAN AGGLOMERATION
Luxembourg	LUXEMBOURG	THE CITY PROPER (Within the official boundary of the city)
Hungary	BUDAPEST	UNCERTAIN
Malta	VALLETTA	THE CITY PROPER (Within the official boundary of the city)
Netherlands	AMSTERDAM	THE CITY PROPER (within the official boundary of the city)
Austria	VIENNA	THE CITY PROPER (Within the official boundary of the city)
Poland	WARSAW	*
Portugal	LISBON	THE WIDER URBAN AGGLOMERATION
Romania	BUCAREST	*
Slovenia	LJUBLJANA	THE CITY PROPER (Within the official boundary of the city)
Slovakia	BRATISLAV	THE CITY PROPER (Within the official boundary of the city)
Finland	HELSINKI	THE CITY PROPER (Within the official boundary of the city)
Sweden	STOCKHOLM	*
England and Wales	LONDON	THE WIDER URBAN AGGLOMERATION
Scotland	GLASGOW	THE WIDER URBAN AGGLOMERATION
Northern Ireland	BELFAST	THE WIDER URBAN AGGLOMERATION
Iceland	REYKJAVIK	THE WIDER URBAN AGGLOMERATION
Liechtenstein	SCHAAN	THE CITY PROPER (Within the official boundary of the city)
Norway	OSLO	THE CITY PROPER (Within the official boundary of the city)
Switzerland	ZÜRICH	THE CITY PROPER (Within the official boundary of the city)
Montenegro	PODGORICA	THE WIDER URBAN AGGLOMERATION
FYR of Macedonia	SKOPIE	THE WIDER URBAN AGGLOMERATION
Serbia	BELGRADE	THE WIDER URBAN AGGLOMERATION
Turkey	*	*
Albania	TIRANA	THE CITY PROPER (Within the official boundary of the city)
Kosovo	PRISTINA	*
Bosnia & Herzegovina	SARAJEVO	THE WIDER URBAN AGGLOMERATION

* = no information given

Crimes recorded by the police: Rape

The definition of rape used in this data collection is “sexual intercourse without valid consent”. In the current classification used by the UNODC, offences of statutory rape where the victim is below the age of consent are classified separately as sexual offences against children.

	Data provided according to the definition	Data include attempted rape
Belgium	NO	YES
Bulgaria	YES	*
Czech Republic	YES	YES
Denmark	YES	YES
Germany	NO	YES
	YES	YES
Estonia	YES	*
Ireland	*	*
Greece	YES	YES
Spain	*	*
France	YES	YES
Croatia	YES	YES
Italy	YES	YES
Cyprus	YES	NO
Latvia	YES	YES
Lithuania	YES	YES
Luxembourg	*	*
Hungary	YES	YES
Malta	YES	NO
Netherlands	NO	YES
Austria	YES	YES
Poland	YES	YES
Portugal	YES	*
Romania	YES	*
Slovenia	YES	YES
Slovakia	YES	YES
Finland	YES	YES
Sweden	NO	NO
England and Wales	YES	YES
Scotland	YES	YES
Northern Ireland	YES	NO
Iceland	NO	YES
Liechtenstein	YES	YES
Norway	YES	NO
Switzerland	YES	YES
Montenegro	YES	*
FYR of Macedonia	*	*
Serbia		
Turkey	*	*
Albania	*	*
Kosovo	YES	*
Bosnia & Herzegovina	YES	*

* = no information given

EU countries

Belgium: Includes all acts of sexual penetration, regardless of the nature or means without consent.

Germany: Data includes cases of sexual coercion according to the German criminal law, sect. 177 PC.

Spain: From 2013 data includes all data from local police services sent through the Crime Statistical System.

Italy: The Italian law refers in general to sexual violence. Rape is included, but it is not only rape. Violence perpetrated as part of a group is also included. A person who has perpetrated both sexual violence and sexual violence as part of a group is counted twice.

Netherlands: Sexual penetration without valid consent.

Sweden: Rape is when a person by means of violence, or threat of violence or other "criminal action", forces another person to intercourse or to perform or endure another sexual act that, considering the degree of violation and other circumstances, is comparable to intercourse.

EFTA/EEA countries

Iceland: "Rape" means carnal intercourse or other sexual intimacy by force.

Crimes recorded by the police: Sexual Assault

Sexual Assault means sexual violence not amounting to rape. It includes an unwanted sexual act, an attempt to obtain a sexual act, or contact or communication with unwanted sexual attention not amounting to rape. It also includes sexual assault with or without physical contact including drug-facilitated sexual assault, sexual assault committed against a marital partner against her/his will, sexual assault against a helpless person, unwanted groping or fondling, harassment and threat of a sexual nature.

EU countries

Belgium: All registered sexual offences except rape were taken into account.

Germany: Data exclude cases of sexual coercion, but include other sexual related offences (also exhibitionism or exploiting sexual inclinations, such as prohibited prostitution, possession/procurement and distribution of pornography, etc.) according to the German criminal law.

Croatia: Amendments to the criminal code in 2013. Previous years did not contain an Article 152 "Non-Consensual Sexual Intercourse".

Cyprus: Includes all sexual violence excluding rape. It includes offences related to the sexual exploitation of children.

Malta: Data includes cases of defilement and grooming of minors, of minors, sexual activity with minors and violent indecent assault and excludes rape and indecent exposure. Attempted cases of sexual abuse are not included.

Poland: It is not possible to separate rape from other sexual assault in the data for 2008-2012.

Finland: Data does not contain offences against children.

Sweden: Includes offences of sexual coercion, sexual exploitation, sexual abuse, contact with child for sexual purposes ("grooming"), exploitation of child under 18, sexual molestation and attempted rape.

England and Wales: includes all sexual assault and causing sexual activity without consent.

Scotland: Data is for financial year periods, not calendar year. 2013-14 data not available until late 2014

EFTA/EEA countries

Norway: Includes "Attempted rape", "Sexual intercourse with children", "Other sexual intercourse" and "Sexual act with children under 16 years of age". Acts of "Sexual intercourse by threats, cunning behaviour etc." and "Sexual Intercourse with unconscious person" committed before 2001, are included.

Switzerland: New police crime statistic since 2009.

Crimes recorded by the police: Assault

Assault means physical attack against the body of another person resulting in serious bodily injury, excluding indecent/sexual assault threats and slapping/punching. 'Assault' leading to death should also be excluded.

	Data provided according to the definition	Data include attempted assault
Belgium	NO	YES
Bulgaria	YES	*
Czech Republic	YES	YES
Denmark	NO	YES
Germany	NO	YES
Estonia	YES	YES
Ireland	YES	*
Greece	*	*
Spain	YES	YES
France	*	*
Croatia	YES	YES
Italy	YES	YES
Cyprus	YES	NO
Latvia	NO	YES
Lithuania	YES	YES
Luxembourg	*	*
Hungary	YES	YES
Malta	YES	NO
Netherlands	NO	YES
Austria	YES	YES
Poland	YES	YES
Portugal	YES	*
Romania	YES	*
Slovenia	YES	YES
Slovakia	YES	YES
Finland	YES	YES
Sweden	NO	YES
England and Wales	YES	OTHER
Scotland	YES	YES
Northern Ireland	YES	NO
Iceland	NO	*
Liechtenstein	YES	NO
Norway	NO	YES
Switzerland	YES	YES
Montenegro	NO	YES
FYR of Macedonia	*	*
Serbia	*	*
Turkey	*	*
Albania	YES	*
Kosovo	*	*
Bosnia & Herzegovina	YES	*

* = no information given

EU countries

Belgium : Including slapping/punching.

Denmark: Data includes "Slapping/punching".

Germany: Data include slapping/punching and minor injuries.

Malta: Reported cases of domestic violence and bodily harm involving grievous injuries

Netherlands: Data include assault without or with minor bodily injury.

Romania: Includes only intentional assault.

Finland: No physical injury is required.

Sweden: Slapping/punching is included in assault.

England and Wales: Includes attempts for offences in the definition but excludes attempted murder where a physical attack is not always the case e.g. endangering railway passengers.

EFTA/EEA countries

Iceland: Serious assault that can eventually lead to death is included in the number of assaults.

Norway: Figures for Assault include "Wounding or inflicting bodily harm" and "Inflicting grievous bodily harm". "Assault" leading to death is included (in the category "Wounding or inflicting bodily harm"), "Unintentional inflicting of harm", and less serious physical attacks.

EU Potential and Candidate countries

Montenegro: Anyone who inflicts serious bodily harm to another person or impairs seriously his/her health shall be sentenced from six months to five years of imprisonment. Anyone who inflicts serious bodily harm to another person or impairs his/her health so seriously that the injured person's life is endangered or any vital part of his body destroyed or permanently or considerably damaged or weakened, or the injured persons permanent ability to work or permanent and serious impairment of his health or deformation is caused, shall be sentenced to one to eight years of imprisonment.

Bosnia and Herzegovina: Only serious bodily injuries, article 169, Criminal Code of Brcko District BiH

Crimes recorded by the police: Robbery

Robbery means the theft of property from a person, overcoming resistance by force or threat of force. Where possible, the category Robbery should include muggings (bag-snatching) and theft with violence, but should exclude pick pocketing and extortion.

	Data provided according to the definition	Data include attempted robbery
Belgium	YES	YES
Bulgaria	YES	*
Czech Republic	YES	YES
Denmark	YES	YES
Germany	YES	YES
Estonia	YES	YES
Ireland	YES	*
Greece	*	*
Spain	YES	YES
France	*	*
Croatia	YES	YES
Italy	YES	YES
Cyprus	YES	NO
Latvia	YES	YES
Lithuania	YES	YES
Luxembourg	*	*
Hungary	YES	YES
Malta	YES	NO
Netherlands	YES	YES
Austria	YES	YES
Poland	YES	YES
Portugal	YES	*
Romania	YES	*
Slovenia	YES	YES
Slovakia	YES	YES
Finland	NO	YES
Sweden	NO	YES
England and Wales	YES	NO
Scotland	YES	YES
Northern Ireland	YES	YES
Iceland	YES	NO
Liechtenstein	YES	YES
Norway	NO	YES
Switzerland	YES	YES
Montenegro	NO	*
FYR of Macedonia	*	*
Serbia	*	*
Turkey	*	*
Albania	YES	*
Kosovo	*	*
Bosnia & Herzegovina	YES	*

* = no information given

EU countries

Hungary: The definition of robbery includes theft with violence against a person, but not violence against property.

Malta: Data includes armed robberies, mugging and snatch and grabs.

Austria: §§ 131, 142, 143 of the Penal Code

Finland: Excluding bag-snatching.

Sweden: Bag-snatching without use of threat or violence is not included. Figures include: Bank robbery; Shop robbery; Robbery of businessman/private person transporting valuables; Robbery of security van or similar; Taxi robbery; Robbery of person; Other robberies not listed above.

EFTA/EEA countries

Norway: Robbery figures exclude extortion and blackmail, simple/minor and aggravated larceny from a person (pick-pocketing, muggings and bag-snatching).

EU Potential and Candidate countries

Montenegro: According to the Criminal Code, Art. 242, Robbery has been defined as follows: 1) Anyone who uses force against a person or threatens to attack immediately his/her life or body to deprive a person of a movable thing with the intention to make unlawful property gain for her/himself or for someone else by appropriating it, shall be punished by an imprisonment sentence of two to ten years. 2) If the value of things taken away exceeds the amount of 3,000 EUR, the perpetrator shall be punished by an imprisonment sentence of two to twelve years. 3) If the value of things taken away exceeds the amount of 3,000 EUR, the perpetrator shall be punished by an imprisonment sentence of three to fifteen years.

Crimes recorded by the police: Kidnapping

Kidnapping means unlawfully detaining a person or persons against their will (including through the use of force, threat, fraud or enticement) for the purpose of demanding for their liberation an illicit gain or any other economic gain or other material benefit, or in order to oblige someone to do or not to do something. Kidnapping excludes disputes over child custody.

	Data provided according to the definition	Data include attempted kidnapping
Belgium	YES	YES
Bulgaria	YES	*
Czech Republic	YES	YES
Denmark	*	*
Germany	YES	YES
Estonia	YES	YES
Ireland	YES	*
Greece	*	*
Spain	YES	YES
France	*	*
Croatia	YES	YES
Italy	YES	YES
Cyprus	YES	NO
Latvia	NO	YES
Lithuania	YES	YES
Luxembourg	*	*
Hungary	YES	YES
Malta	YES	NO
Netherlands	YES	YES
Austria	YES	YES
Poland	YES	YES
Portugal	YES	*
Romania	*	*
Slovenia	YES	YES
Slovakia	YES	YES
Finland	NO	YES
Sweden	*	*
England and Wales	YES	NO
Scotland	NO	NO
Northern Ireland	YES	YES
Iceland	NO	*
Liechtenstein	YES	YES
Norway	*	*
Switzerland	YES	YES
Montenegro	YES	*
FYR of Macedonia	*	*
Serbia	*	*
Turkey	*	*
Albania	YES	*
Kosovo	*	*
Bosnia & Herzegovina	YES	*

* = no information given

EU countries

Estonia: Penal Code § 135.

Austria: §§ 102 of the Penal Code.

Poland: Data for 2013 do not include the proceedings conducted by the prosecutor

Scotland: Data provided according to financial years.

EU Potential and Candidate countries

Albania: Article 109,109/a of the Criminal Code.

Crimes recorded by the police: Theft

Theft means depriving a person or organisation of property without force with the intent to keep it. Theft excludes burglary, housebreaking, robbery, and theft of a motorized land vehicle, which are recorded separately.

	Data provided according to the definition	Data include attempted theft
Belgium	YES	YES
Bulgaria	YES	*
Czech Republic	YES	YES
Denmark	YES	YES
Germany	YES	YES
Estonia	YES	YES
Ireland	YES	*
Greece	*	*
Spain	YES	*
France	*	*
Croatia	YES	YES
Italy	NO	YES
Cyprus	YES	
Latvia	NO	YES
Lithuania	YES	YES
Luxembourg	*	*
Hungary	YES	YES
Malta	NO	NO
Netherlands	NO	YES
Austria	YES	YES
Poland	YES	YES
Portugal	YES	*
Romania	YES	*
Slovenia	YES	YES
Slovakia	YES	YES
Finland	YES	YES
Sweden	YES	YES
England and Wales	YES	YES
Scotland	YES	YES
Northern Ireland	YES	YES
Iceland	YES	NO
Liechtenstein	YES	YES
Norway	NO	YES
Switzerland	YES	YES
Montenegro	NO	*
FYR of Macedonia	*	*
Serbia	*	*
Turkey	*	*
Albania	*	*
Kosovo	NO	*
Bosnia & Herzegovina	*	*

* = no information given

EU countries

Estonia: Partially includes motor vehicle theft (excluding temporary use of a motor vehicle).

Croatia: Theft does not include petty theft.

Italy: Burglary is included, and every kind of theft

Malta: Total theft cases reported. Theft includes all incidents whereby a person or organisation is deprived of property

Netherlands: Includes burglary, housebreaking, robbery and theft of a motor vehicle.

Austria: §§ 127, 128, 130 of the Penal Code; motor vehicle theft is excluded.

Poland: Data for 2013 do not include the proceedings conducted by the prosecutor.

England and Wales: All theft excluding burglary subgroups, aggravated vehicle taking, theft of a vehicle.

EFTA/EEA countries

Norway: A theft, defined under Article 216 of the Penal Code valid until 31 December 2012 (or Article 228 of the new Penal Code) includes petty theft for which a private charge is submitted. Car theft is not included. Includes aggravated larcenies; "other aggravated larcenies", and all simple larcenies. Misdemeanours such as petty larcenies (i.e. shoplifting), and aggravated larcenies that are recorded separately, are excluded.

Switzerland: Art. 139 of the Penal Code.

EU Potential and Candidate countries

Albania: The total number of thefts, which includes theft of motor vehicles.

Crimes recorded by the police: Theft of a Motorized Land Vehicle

Theft of a Motorized Land Vehicle means the removal of a motor vehicle without the consent of the owner of the vehicle. Motor vehicles include all land vehicles with an engine that run on the road, including cars, motorcycles, buses, lorries, construction and agricultural vehicles.

	Data provided according to the definition	Data include attempted motor vehicle theft	The data are included in the category 'theft'
Belgium	YES	YES	NO
Bulgaria	YES	*	NO
Czech Republic	YES	YES	YES
Denmark	YES	YES	NO
Germany	YES	YES	NO
Estonia	YES	YES	*
Ireland	YES	*	YES
Greece	*	*	*
Spain	NO	YES	NO
France	*	*	*
Croatia	YES	YES	NO
Italy	NO	YES	YES
Cyprus	YES		NO
Latvia	YES	YES	YES
Lithuania	YES	YES	NO
Luxembourg	*	*	*
Hungary	YES	YES	NO
Malta	YES	NO	YES
Netherlands	NO	YES	YES
Austria	YES	YES	NO
Poland	YES	YES	NO
Portugal	YES	*	NO
Romania	YES	*	YES
Slovenia	YES	YES	NO
Slovakia	YES	YES	NO
Finland	YES	YES	NO
Sweden	YES	YES	NO
England and Wales	YES	YES	NO
Scotland	YES		NO
Northern Ireland	YES	YES	NO
Iceland	NO	NO	NO
Liechtenstein	YES	YES	NO
Norway	NO	YES	YES
Switzerland	YES	YES	NO
Montenegro	YES	*	NO
FYR of Macedonia	*	*	NO
Serbia	*	*	YES
Turkey	*	*	*
Albania	YES	*	YES
Kosovo	*	*	YES
Bosnia & Herzegovina	YES	*	YES

* = no information given

EU countries

Italy: Includes bicycles, excludes buses and agricultural vehicles.

Malta: Data also include theft of 'other' vehicles.

Netherlands: Data also include theft of 'other' vehicles.

Romania: Data includes also bicycles, no buses, no agricultural vehicle.

Slovakia: Data indicate thefts of four-wheeled (multi-wheeled) and two-wheeled motor vehicles.

Iceland: Theft of use of a motor vehicle. Motor vehicles also include ships/boats, airplane etc.

EFTA/EEA countries

Norway: Includes boats and snow-mobiles.

EU Potential and Candidate countries

Bosnia and Herzegovina: The total number of thefts includes theft of motor vehicles.

Crimes recorded by the police: Burglary

Burglary means gaining unauthorised access to a part of a building/dwelling or other premises, including by use of force, with the intent to steal goods (breaking and entering). Burglary should include, where possible, theft from a house, apartment or other dwelling place, factory, shop or office, from a military establishment, or by using false keys. It should exclude theft from a car, from a container, from a vending machine, from a parking meter and from fenced meadow/compound

	Data provided according to the definition	Data include attempted burglary	The data are included in the category 'theft'
Belgium	YES	YES	NO
Bulgaria	YES	*	YES
Czech Republic	YES	YES	NO
Denmark	YES	YES	NO
Germany	NO	YES	NO
Estonia	*	*	*
Ireland	YES	*	NO
Greece	*	*	*
Spain	YES	YES	*
France	*	*	*
Croatia	YES	YES	NO
Italy	NO	YES	NO
Cyprus	YES		YES
Latvia	YES	YES	NO
Lithuania	NO	*	UNCERTAIN
Luxembourg	*	*	NO
Hungary	YES	YES	*
Malta	YES	NO	NO
Netherlands	YES	YES	YES
Austria	YES	YES	YES
Poland	YES	YES	NO
Portugal	YES	*	NO
Romania	YES	*	NO
Slovenia	YES	YES	YES
Slovakia	NO	YES	NO
Finland	YES	YES	NO
Sweden	YES	YES	NO
England and Wales	YES	YES	NO
Scotland	YES		NO
Northern Ireland	YES	YES	NO
Iceland	NO	NO	NO
Liechtenstein	YES	YES	NO
Norway	NO	YES	NO
Switzerland	YES	YES	NO
Montenegro	NO	*	*
FYR of Macedonia	*	*	NO
Serbia	*	*	YES
Turkey	*	*	*
Albania	YES	*	YES
Kosovo	*	*	YES
Bosnia & Herzegovina	YES	*	YES

* = no information given

EU countries

Croatia: A burglary includes all thefts committed by picking a lock, breaking in or some other kind of getting over major barriers in order to steal objects from closed buildings, rooms, cash desks, closets or other closed premises or facilities including cars, containers, slot machines etc.

Germany: Data include some cases without unauthorized access, but committed under aggravating circumstances (such as carrying a weapon or another dangerous tool, stealing as a member of/serious theft by a gang, etc.).

Slovakia: Data include cases of breaking into vending machines, ATMs, slot machines etc.

Scotland: Housebreaking.

EFTA/EEA countries

Iceland: Includes burglary of cars, sheds and such type of housing.

Norway: Includes aggravated larceny from shop, factory, office, storehouse, dwelling, entrance, attic, cellar, garage, outhouse, public building and institution and housebreaking and burglary. "Aggravated larceny" requires that goods are stolen and includes stealing goods of high value without the use of force or causing damage. "Housebreaking and burglary" in criminal law/statistics do not require theft (or the intent to steal) and include breaking into cars.

Switzerland: Art. 139 of the Penal Code.

Crimes recorded by the police: Burglary of private residential premises

Burglary of private residential premises means burglary of a house, apartment or other dwelling place.

	Data provided according to the definition	Data include attempted burglary of private residential premises
Belgium	YES	YES
Bulgaria	*	*
Czech Republic	YES	YES
Denmark	YES	YES
Germany	YES	YES
Estonia	YES	YES
Ireland	YES	*
Greece	*	*
Spain	YES	YES
France	*	*
Croatia	NO	YES
Italy	YES	YES
Cyprus	YES	*
Latvia	YES	YES
Lithuania	YES	*
Luxembourg	*	*
Hungary	YES	YES
Malta	YES	NO
Netherlands	YES	YES
Austria	YES	YES
Poland	YES	YES
Portugal	YES	*
Romania	YES	*
Slovenia	YES	YES
Slovakia	YES	YES
Finland	YES	YES
Sweden	YES	YES
England and Wales	YES	YES
Scotland	YES	*
Northern Ireland	YES	YES
Iceland	NO	NO
Liechtenstein	YES	YES
Norway	NO	YES
Switzerland	YES	YES
Montenegro	NO	*
FYR of Macedonia	*	*
Serbia	*	*
Turkey	*	*
Albania	YES	*
Kosovo	*	*
Bosnia & Herzegovina	*	*

* = no information given

EU countries

Denmark: Figure is a partial amount of burglary.

Croatia: Domestic burglary implies breaking and entering into houses or apartments or other dwelling places.

Malta: All theft from residence.

Austria: § 129 of the Penal Code.

Poland: Data for 2013 do not include proceedings conducted by the prosecutor.

EFTA/EEA countries

Iceland: Includes sheds, summerhouse, new constructions and home garages.

Norway: Figures for domestic burglary/housebreaking include only aggravated larceny from dwelling, entrance, attic, cellar, garage and outhouse. "Aggravated larceny" requires that goods are stolen and includes stealing goods of high value without the use of force or causing damage.

EU Potential and Candidate countries

Montenegro: This type of criminal offence is described in Art. 240 - Aggravated Theft in the Criminal Code of Montenegro, which does not recognize burglary as a separate criminal offence.

Crime recorded by the police: Unlawful acts involving controlled drugs or precursors

These include illegal possession, cultivation, production, supplying, transportation, importing, exporting, financing etc. of drug operations which are not solely in connection with personal use.

EU countries

Belgium: Includes unauthorised production, import, export and trading of drugs.

Bulgaria: All drug offences. Figures from 2000 onwards are not comparable with previous years due to a change in statistical practices.

Germany: Offences under the Narcotics Act.

Estonia: New Penal Code in force from 1 September 2002; figures are not comparable with previous years. Since 2006: all drugs offences, except misdemeanours (consumption of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances without a prescription, or illegal manufacture, acquisition or possession of small quantities of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances).

Croatia: All drug offences.

Ireland: New recording system implemented in 2000 resulting in improvements in recording. New classification scheme introduced summer 2008 replaces the headline/non-headline scheme used previously. Includes all crimes - previous total crime figure was based on merely the headline crimes. Some categories of offences have been expanded, so comparability may not be possible.

Greece: All drugs offences. Includes attempts. Includes use of drugs and possession or cultivation of small quantities for personal use.

Spain: Change in Penal Code on 26 May 1996. New Penal Code in force from 1 October 2004. Break in series from 2008 caused by the performance of data quality control in the data editing process during the first running year of the Criminality Statistic System, and also due to the dynamic statistics of the Mossos d'Esquadra.

France: Changes in counting rules from 1997 to 1999.

Italy: Changes in statistical practices in 2004; introduction of electronic data and metadata reporting; data not comparable with previous years.

Cyprus: All drug offences. The figure for 2010 is provisional.

Latvia: All drug offences. New recording system implemented in 2004 and minor criminal damage offences included from that date; data not comparable with previous years. The Law on Criminal Process took effect as of 1 October 2005, and, in the framework of it a new registration system of criminal actions was introduced, therefore, the data are not comparable with those of the preceding years.

Lithuania: Includes crimes relating to possession and smuggling of narcotic or psychotropic substances. Unlawful possession of narcotic or psychotropic substances for the purpose other than distribution is excluded. New Penal Code in force from 1 May 2003;

figures from 2003 exclude misdemeanours and are not comparable with previous years.

Luxembourg: All drug offences. Law enforcement services were reorganised in 2000 and a new recording system implemented; offences dealt with by the Judicial Police were not included for the years 2000 and 2001.

Hungary: Trafficking in the narrower sense regardless of quantity, but excluding trafficking in wider sense (producing, manufacturing, acquiring, importing, exporting and transporting), personal use and other non-trafficking perpetrations.

The data of 2009-2010 include only the number of drug crimes meeting the definition. The former data included all drug offences.

Malta: Includes all drug offences solely reported and investigated by the District Police.

Netherlands: Up to 2007, the 25 police regions delivered the data to Statistics Netherlands. From 2008, data are obtained from one central police database (GIDS). These data were delivered with the definitions and counting rules from GIDS. This new way of counting causes a break in the series and Statistics Netherlands reproduced the figures from 2005 following the new way of delivering the figures from the central database.

Austria: New counting rules introduced on 1 February 2000. Electronic data collection also began on 1 February 2000 but not fully implemented until 2002.

Portugal: Attempts are included.

Romania: Drug trafficking and consumption.

Slovakia: Data series since 2005 has been revised.

Finland: Up to 2001, all drug offences are included. From 2002 onwards, the use of drugs is excluded. From 2009, offences known to Customs and Border Guards are included.

Sweden: Includes attempts, preparation and conspiracy to commit an offence. Figures up to 1998 include only supplying and smuggling of narcotic drugs. From 1999, supplying, smuggling and unlawful import/export of drugs are included.

UK: England & Wales: By financial year from 1998 (e.g. 1998 = 1 April 1998 to 31 March 1999). Expanded offence coverage and revised counting rules from 1 April 1998. National Crime Recording Standard introduced in April 2002. Figures include offences recorded by the British Transport Police from 2002/03. Figures from 2002 are not, therefore, comparable with previous years.

UK: Scotland: By financial year from 2004 (e.g. 2004 = 1 April 2004 to 31 March 2005).

UK: Northern Ireland: By financial year from 1998 (e.g. 1998 = 1 April 1998 to 31 March 1999).

EFTA/EEA countries

Iceland: The figures include importing and exporting only, regardless of quantity.

Liechtenstein: All drug offences.

Norway: Excludes use and possession of smaller quantities but includes possession of larger quantities and manufacturing.

Switzerland: From 1999, all drug offences excluding mere consumption. Break in the series from 2009.

EU Potential and Candidate countries

Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia: Includes unauthorized production and release for trade of drugs and enabling the taking of narcotics, and precursors.

Serbia: All drug offences.

Turkey: Total of all drug offences for police figures and drug trafficking for gendarmerie figures is given together. The source of data in the years 1995 and 1996 is only the General Directorate of Security. The data sources for the other years are both the General Directorate of Security and the General Commandership of Gendarme. A new recording system was applied in the year 2005 by the new Turkish Penal Code

Suspects

Persons brought into formal contact with the police and/or criminal justice system. This may include persons suspected, arrested or cautioned for a criminal offence at the national level.

EU countries

Germany: The method of counting suspects in the suspects census was changed in 2009 and figures from 2009 are not comparable to those from previous years. For adults in 2013 the data exclude 190,205 adolescents aged 18-20 (132,966 males and 57,239 females).

Criminal Justice Personnel: Police Officers

Police Officers are personnel in public agencies as at 31 December whose principal functions are the prevention, detection and investigation of crime and the apprehension of alleged offenders. Data concerning support staff (secretaries, clerks, etc.) should be excluded.

EU countries

Bulgaria: Data excludes Border, Military and Judicial Police.

Czech Republic: Only figures for Police are included.

Denmark: Police personnel in 2012 and 2013 are as at 1 December. It is not possible to exclude the mentioned support staff.

Germany: Data includes civil servants headcount as at 30 June (excluding trainees) in the functional area "Police" in the public core budget.

The statistics on public service personnel provide data on the persons employed by public employers who have a direct employment contract under public or private law with the relevant institution. Like the statistics on public budgets, the statistics on public service personnel are structured according to core and extra budgets. The core budgets comprise the budgets of the Federation, the Länder, the municipalities/associations of municipalities, and of social insurance. Extra budgets comprise all public funds, institutions and enterprises which, according to the criteria of the European System of Accounts, belong to the general government sector. In addition, like the statistics on public budgets, the statistics on public service personnel are structured according to functional areas like "Schools of general education and vocational schools", "Institutions of higher education" etc. The relevant functional area in our data provision is called "Police".

Includes Criminal, Border, Traffic Police and Support Staff (civil servants). Excludes Transport Police as they are outside of the functional area "Police" (Bundesamt für Güterverkehr), Tax, Military, Cadets, Court Police and City Guard.

Estonia: The 2010-2013 figures are not comparable to the earlier figures, as on 1 January 2010 the police and border guard were merged, and the number is bigger due to the addition of former border guard officers (now all are police officers).

Greece: From the year 2009, all ranks of police officers including criminal police, traffic police, border police, gendarmerie, uniformed police, city guard, municipal police. Data excludes civilian staff, customs officers, tax, military, court and secret service police as well as part-time officers, special duty police reserves and cadets.

Spain: Data for 2013 includes local police forces. (Cuerpo Nacional de Policía, Guardia Civil, Policías Locales y Policías Autonómicas).

Latvia: Includes other law enforcement; customs and prison administration.

Hungary: Includes police (body established for general police tasks). Excludes counter terrorism centre, national protective service.

Netherlands: Adjusted data from 2009 onward is given. It is not possible to adjust data for 2008 according to the new definition. Figures include personnel (in training) in the primary process who are involved with law enforcement, investigation, emergency aid, intake and service, and primary support. Overhead and fulltime students are excluded. The numbers reported are full time equivalents (the number of employees is higher).

Portugal: Includes: The Criminal Police (PJ), the Public Security Police (PSP), the National Republican Guard (GNR), the Maritime Police (PM) and the Department of Foreigners and Frontiers (SEF).

Excludes: The General-Inspectorate for the Economic Activities (ASAE), the Gaming Control Board (IGJ), the District Financial Services (DDF), the Customs Service (ALF) and the Military Police (PJM).

Slovakia: City municipality excluded.

England and Wales: Data corresponds to 31 March in the following year (e.g. 31 March 2014 entered into 2013 column). Includes Police officers (full-time equivalent) in all 43 Police forces in England and Wales.

Excludes British Transport Police, Military Police, secondments to non-police organisations and other countries.

Scotland: Excluding British Transport Police, Civil Nuclear Constabulary, Ministry of Defence Police.

EFTA/EEA countries

Norway: Personnel in public agencies as at 1 February. Data includes police officers only.

EU Candidate and potential candidate countries

Bosnia and Herzegovina: Data includes State Investigation and Protection Agency - SIPA; Border Police of Bosnia and Herzegovina; Federal Ministry of Internal Affairs (FBiH Police Directorate and 10 cantonal ministries of interior); Ministry of Internal Affairs of Republic of Srpska; Police of Brcko District and Police Directorate of BiH.

Criminal Justice Personnel: Professional Judges

Professional Judges means both full time and part time official legal professionals as at 31 December authorised to hear civil, criminal and other cases, including in appeal courts, and to make dispositions in a court of law, who have been recruited and are paid to practice as a judge. This category excludes non-professional judges such as lay judges and lay magistrates.

EU countries

Bulgaria: Data covers number of professional judges only.

Denmark: Data is available only every two years.

Germany: 2009-2012 figures correspond to 1 January of the next year. Data refers to full-time equivalents.

Netherlands: Data refers to full-time equivalents.

Criminal Justice Personnel: Prison Personnel

Prison Personnel means all individuals employed in penal or correctional institutions as at 31 December, including management, treatment, custodial and other (maintenance, food service etc.) personnel.

EU countries

Belgium: Full-time equivalents.

Denmark: Data is average.

Germany: Prison Staff (in full-time equivalents) as at 1 September.

Italy: Data for Juveniles refers to Juvenile Detention Centers (IPM), Juvenile Classification Homes (CPA) and Residential Public Communities

Finland: Staff working in penal institutions but not employed by the prison administration not included

England and Wales Data is from end of the financial year: 31st March. The number of prison staff is for all NOMS staff in post by headcount. It is not the FTE figure.

Court Statistics

Persons Brought before the Criminal Courts: means persons brought before any legal body authorized to pronounce a conviction under national criminal law, whether the person is finally acquitted or convicted, at the national level.

Persons Convicted: means persons found guilty by any legal body authorized to pronounce a conviction under national criminal law, whether or not the conviction was later upheld. The total number of persons convicted should also include persons convicted of serious special law offences but exclude persons convicted of minor road traffic offences and other petty offences.

Persons Acquitted: means persons found not guilty of a criminal offence by any legal body authorized under national criminal law, whether or not the acquittal was later upheld, at the national level. The total number of persons acquitted should also include persons acquitted of serious special law offences but exclude persons acquitted of minor road traffic offences and other petty offences.

EU countries

Germany: The conviction statistic is an output statistic. Adults means persons older than 18 years. Adult data includes adolescents (18<21).

Spain: Data refers to cases not persons.

France: Data excludes persons in the country illegally and stateless persons.

Netherlands: Data exclude legal entities

Prisons: Official Capacity

Official Capacity means the intended number of places available as at 31 December without overcrowding, excluding places/capacity used for detention of persons on the basis of immigration status.

EU countries

Belgium: The establishments for minors can also hold adults prisoners aged less than 23 years.

Denmark: In addition to the reported capacity, Denmark has 177 places in half-way houses. Juveniles who have to serve a sentence are as a rule placed in institutions outside the Prison Service. But in case this is impossible, 5 places in an open and 5 places in a closed prison are available, protected from others.

Estonia: 2013; as of 1 January.

Germany: Only institutions under justice administration; without psychiatric facilities and without institutions for disciplinary detention for young offenders. Places available as at 30 November. Including places/capacity for detention awaiting deportation.

Italy: The official capacity of prisons requires that each cell is of size 5m² per inmate, plus 4m² in addition. Number of places available at 31 December in Juvenile Detention Centres (IPM), Juvenile Classification Homes (CPA) and Residential Public Communities.

Malta: Data refers to actual capacity on the stipulated date (including overcrowding).

Finland: There are no specific institutions for young offenders.

Netherlands: Previous figures provided on 2008-2012 excl. forensic psychiatric centres.

Sweden: Date for prisons holding sentenced prisoners is 1st of January 2014. Date for prisons holding mostly pre-sentenced prisoners is the average of December 2013.

England and Wales: Useable Operational Capacity of the estate means the sum of all establishments/operational capacity less 2,000 places. This is known as the operating margin and reflects the constraints imposed by the need to provide separate accommodation for different classes of prisoner i.e. by sex, age, security category, conviction status, single cell risk assessment and also due to geographical distribution. 2013 capacity figure as of 27/12/2013. This number refers to total useable operational capacity and includes those in juvenile establishments, and those in immigration facilities.

Scotland: Figures for 31 March.

Prisons: Persons Held

This is defined as the number of persons held in Prisons, Penal Institutions or Correctional Institutions on a specific day excluding non-criminal prisoners held for administrative purposes - for example, persons held pending investigation into their immigration status or foreign citizens without a legal right to stay.

EU countries

Germany: Imprisoned persons as at 30 November. Only prisoners in institutions under justice administration; excludes persons in psychiatric facilities or in institutions for disciplinary detention for young offenders; includes prisoners with temporary absence on the reference date under justice administration; excludes psychiatric facilities and institutions for disciplinary detention for young offenders.

Italy: Untried (no court decision has been reached yet) and sentenced prisoners who have appealed or who are within the statutory limit for doing so.

Estonia: Before 2013 excluding pre-trial detainees and convicted persons held in police arrest houses.

Finland: Including persons in supervised probationary freedom.

Scotland: Includes convicted persons awaiting sentence.

EFTA/EEA countries

Norway From 2008, the numbers include persons who serve prison sentence by electronic monitoring. These numbers of total persons held have a different definition to the numbers previously delivered to Eurostat (Average daily population and persons who serve sentence by electronic monitoring is not included).