

Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics - Reference Metadata at Country Level

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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.

Different national criminal justice authorities may have different geographical coverages.

	POLICE	PROSECUTION	COURTS
Belgium	Total	Until 01.04.2014 Reform, 27/28 Judicial Districts In 2009, 25/27 Youth districts Since 2010, 26/27 Youth districts	*
Bulgaria	Total	Total	Total
Czech Republic	Total	Total	Total
Denmark	Total	Total	Greenland and Faroe Islands not included
Germany	Total	Total [^]	Total [^]
Estonia	Total	Total	Total
Ireland	Total	Total	*
Greece	Total	*	Total
Spain	Total	*	Total
France	metropolitan France	*	Total
Croatia	Total	Total	Total
Italy	Total	Total	Total
Cyprus	They cover only the Government-controlled area of Cyprus	They cover only the Government-controlled-area of Cyprus.	They cover only the Government-controlled-area of Cyprus.
Latvia	Total	Total	Total
Lithuania	Total	Total	Total
Luxembourg	Total	*	*
Hungary	Total	Total	Total
Malta	Total	Total	Total
Netherlands	The three (dutch) Carribean islands Bonaire, St Eustatius, and Saba are NOT covered	The three (dutch) Carribean islands Bonaire, St Eustatius, and Saba are NOT covered	The three (dutch) Carribean islands Bonaire, St Eustatius, and Saba are NOT covered
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
UK - England and Wales	Total	Total	Total
UK - Scotland	Total	Total	Total
UK - Northern Ireland	Total	Total	Total
Iceland	Total [^]	Total [^]	Total (Only for the District Court, not Supreme Court) [^]
Liechtenstein	Total	Total	Total
Norway	Offences reported to the Norwegian police committed abroad included. 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 [^]
Albania	Total	*	Total
Turkey	*	Total	Total
Serbia	Total	Total	Exclude Region Kosovo and Metohija
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Total	Total	Total
Kosovo	*	Total	Total

* = no information given

[^] = information received during previous data collection and not available in current one

Methodological rules – Stage of data collection

The point in time when the offence is recorded in the statistics differs among countries.

Offences recorded by the Police can be registered:

- at the time the offence is first reported to the police ('INPUT' statistics);
- after the offence is first reported, but before a full investigation ('PROCESS' statistics);
- after the offence has been investigated ('OUTPUT' statistics).

Court statistics can also be counted BEFORE or AFTER a case is appealed.

	POLICE	COURTS
Belgium	INPUT	*
Bulgaria	INPUT	AFTER APPEALS
Czech Republic	INPUT	AFTER APPEALS
Denmark	INPUT	UNCERTAIN
Germany	OUTPUT	<i>AFTER APPEALS</i> [^]
Estonia	PROCESS	AFTER APPEALS
Ireland	INPUT	AFTER APPEALS
Greece	INPUT	UNCERTAIN
Spain	OUTPUT	BEFORE APPEALS
France	INPUT	BEFORE APPEALS
Croatia	PROCESS	AFTER APPEALS
Italy	INPUT	AFTER APPEALS
Cyprus	INPUT	BEFORE APPEALS
Latvia	INPUT	UNCERTAIN
Lithuania	INPUT	BEFORE APPEALS
Luxembourg	INPUT	*
Hungary	OUTPUT	AFTER APPEALS
Malta	INPUT	AFTER APPEALS
Netherlands	PROCESS	BEFORE APPEALS
Austria	OUTPUT	AFTER APPEALS
Poland	OUTPUT	AFTER APPEALS
Portugal	INPUT	BEFORE APPEALS
Romania	OUTPUT	BEFORE APPEALS
Slovenia	OUTPUT	AFTER APPEALS
Slovakia	PROCESS	UNCERTAIN
Finland	INPUT	AFTER APPEALS
Sweden	INPUT	BEFORE APPEALS
UK - England and Wales	INPUT	BEFORE APPEALS
UK - Scotland	PROCESS	BEFORE APPEALS
UK - Northern Ireland	INPUT	BEFORE APPEALS
Iceland	<i>PROCESS</i> [^]	<i>BEFORE APPEALS</i> [^]
Liechtenstein	INPUT	BEFORE APPEALS
Norway	PROCESS	AFTER APPEALS
Switzerland	OUTPUT	<i>UNCERTAIN</i> [^]
Montenegro	INPUT	BEFORE APPEALS
FYR of Macedonia	PROCESS	<i>BEFORE APPEALS</i> [^]
Albania	PROCESS	BEFORE APPEALS
Turkey	*	BEFORE APPEALS
Serbia	PROCESS	AFTER APPEALS
Bosnia and Herzegovina	INPUT	UNCERTAIN
Kosovo	*	BEFORE APPEALS

* = no information given

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Methodological rules – Counting unit

Police and prosecution authorities in 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.

Different national criminal justice authorities may have different counting rules.

	POLICE	PROSECUTION
Belgium	OFFENCE	OTHER (Accused person may be involved in several cases and is counted in each case)
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	PERSON-CHARGES (Note that the DPP and the CSO would use different counting units)
Greece	CASE	*
Spain	OFFENCE	*
France	OTHER (According to case : procedure, offence, complainant, victim, perpetrator , stolen vehicle)	*
Croatia	OFFENCE	PERSON-CHARGES
Italy	OFFENCE	PERSON-CHARGES
Cyprus	OFFENCE	PERSON-CHARGES
Latvia	OFFENCE	PERSON-CHARGES
Lithuania	OFFENCE	PERSON-CHARGES
Luxembourg	OFFENCE	*
Hungary	INVESTIGATION	OTHER (Person-Offence)
Malta	CASE	PERSON-CHARGES
Netherlands	OFFENCE	OTHER (Proceedings against one person)
Austria	CASE	PERSON-CHARGES
Poland	OFFENCE	PERSON-CHARGES
Portugal	OFFENCE	PERSON-CHARGES
Romania	OFFENCE	PERSON-CHARGES
Slovenia	OFFENCE	PERSON-CHARGES
Slovakia	OFFENCE	PROCEEDINGS (against one or more persons)
Finland	OFFENCE	PERSON-CHARGES
Sweden	OFFENCE	PERSON-CHARGES
UK - England and Wales	OFFENCE	PERSON-CHARGES
UK - Scotland	OFFENCE	PERSON-CHARGES
UK - Northern Ireland	OFFENCE	PERSON-CHARGES
Iceland	OFFENCE [^]	*
Liechtenstein	OFFENCE	PERSON-CHARGES
Norway	OFFENCE	OTHER (Offences investigated and charged persons.)
Switzerland	OFFENCE	OTHER [^]
Montenegro	OFFENCE	*
FYR of Macedonia	OFFENCE	*
Albania	CASE	*
Turkey	*	OTHER (person for "All crimes -Total persons prosecuted" and for "Intentional Homicides - Total persons prosecuted")
Serbia	OFFENCE	PERSON-CHARGES
Bosnia and Herzegovina	OFFENCE	PERSON-CHARGES
Kosovo	*	PERSON-CHARGES

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

Jurisdictions have different rules regarding how multiple (serial) offences of the same type are recorded: multiple offences of the same type can be counted as 'one offence' or 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.

	POLICE
Belgium	AS TWO OR MORE OFFENCES
Bulgaria	AS TWO OR MORE OFFENCES
Czech Republic	UNCERTAIN
Denmark	AS TWO OR MORE OFFENCES
Germany	OTHER (Multiple offences of the same type are recorded as one case only if the same person(s) is/are suspected to have committed all crimes against the same victim(s) or the same person(s) is/are suspected of all crimes and there are no natural person(s) as victim(s).)
Estonia	UNCERTAIN
Ireland	OTHER (Based on the one victim, one offence rule)
Greece	OTHER (If multiple offences of the same type are committed simultaneously (for example it is one case) they are counted as one offence. If they are committed in different time periods they are counted as two or more offences.)
Spain	AS ONE OFFENCE
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	OTHER (For intentional assault and battery", one offence counted. For "serial burglaries" multiple offences are counted)
Hungary	UNCERTAIN
Malta	UNCERTAIN
Netherlands	UNCERTAIN
Austria	AS TWO OR MORE OFFENCES
Poland	UNCERTAIN
Portugal	AS ONE OFFENCE
Romania	AS TWO OR MORE OFFENCES
Slovenia	AS TWO OR MORE OFFENCES
Slovakia	AS ONE OFFENCE
Finland	AS TWO OR MORE OFFENCES
Sweden	AS TWO OR MORE OFFENCES
UK - England and Wales	AS TWO OR MORE OFFENCES
UK - Scotland	AS TWO OR MORE OFFENCES
UK - 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 (Exception: If it is the same type of offence, between the same persons accused and harmed, police can treat this as "multiple" and then only one offence is counted.)
Montenegro	AS TWO OR MORE OFFENCES
FYR of Macedonia	AS TWO OR MORE OFFENCES
Albania	AS TWO OR MORE OFFENCES
Turkey	*
Serbia	AS TWO OR MORE OFFENCES
Bosnia and Herzegovina	AS TWO OR MORE OFFENCES
Kosovo	*

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Methodological rules – Counting rule for when an offence is committed by more than one person (Police)

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

	POLICE
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	AS ONE OFFENCE
Spain	AS ONE OFFENCE
France	AS ONE OFFENCE
Croatia	AS ONE OFFENCE
Italy	AS ONE OFFENCE
Cyprus	AS ONE OFFENCE
Latvia	AS ONE OFFENCE
Lithuania	AS ONE OFFENCE
Luxembourg	AS ONE OFFENCE
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	It is counted as one reported offence but when it comes to suspected persons all the persons are counted.
UK - England and Wales	AS ONE OFFENCE
UK - Scotland	AS TWO OR MORE OFFENCES
UK - 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
Albania	AS ONE OFFENCE
Turkey	*
Serbia	AS ONE OFFENCE
Bosnia and Herzegovina	AS ONE OFFENCE
Kosovo	*

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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.

Different criminal justice authorities may have different “Principal Offence Rules”.

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

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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.

Different national criminal justice authorities may have different counting rules.

	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 ONLY	AS ONE PERSON ONLY
Denmark	*	AS ONE PERSON ONLY	Depends on whether 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 ONLY	AS ONE PERSON ONLY
Ireland	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS	AS ONE PERSON ONLY	Depends on the number of victims. One offence per victim
Greece	If multiple offences of the same type are committed simultaneously by the perpetrator they are counted as one offence. If they are committed in different time periods they are counted as two or more offences.	*	*
Spain	AS ONE PERSON ONLY	*	The sentences are recorded
France	AS ONE PERSON ONLY	*	AS ONE PERSON ONLY
Croatia	AS ONE PERSON ONLY	AS ONE PERSON ONLY	AS ONE PERSON ONLY
Italy	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS	AS ONE PERSON ONLY	AS ONE PERSON ONLY
Cyprus	AS ONE PERSON ONLY	AS ONE PERSON ONLY	AS ONE PERSON ONLY
Latvia	AS ONE PERSON ONLY	AS ONE PERSON ONLY	AS ONE PERSON ONLY
Lithuania	AS ONE PERSON ONLY	AS ONE PERSON ONLY	AS ONE PERSON ONLY
Luxembourg	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS	*	*
Hungary	AS ONE PERSON ONLY	AS ONE PERSON ONLY	AS ONE PERSON ONLY
Malta	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS
Netherlands	If it is one occasion: one person. If it is on separate occasions: two or more persons.	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS
Austria	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS	AS ONE PERSON ONLY	AS ONE PERSON ONLY
Poland	AS ONE PERSON ONLY	AS ONE PERSON ONLY	AS ONE PERSON ONLY
Portugal	AS ONE PERSON ONLY	AS ONE PERSON ONLY	AS ONE PERSON ONLY
Romania	AS ONE PERSON ONLY	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS	AS ONE PERSON ONLY
Slovenia	AS ONE PERSON ONLY	AS ONE PERSON ONLY	AS ONE PERSON ONLY
Slovakia	AS ONE PERSON ONLY	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS	Statistics include numbers of persons and also numbers of offences
Finland	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS	AS ONE PERSON ONLY	AS ONE PERSON ONLY
Sweden	AS ONE PERSON ONLY	AS ONE PERSON ONLY	AS ONE PERSON ONLY (The counting unit is conviction decisions. A person may be convicted on several occasions during a calendar year and will be counted multiple times in the statistics)
UK - England and Wales	*	AS ONE PERSON ONLY	AS ONE PERSON ONLY
UK - Scotland	*	AS ONE PERSON ONLY	AS ONE PERSON ONLY
UK - Northern Ireland	*	AS ONE PERSON ONLY	AS ONE PERSON ONLY
Iceland	AS ONE PERSON ONLY [^]	*	AS ONE PERSON ONLY [^]
Liechtenstein	AS ONE PERSON ONLY	AS ONE PERSON ONLY	AS ONE PERSON ONLY
Norway	AS ONE PERSON ONLY	AS ONE PERSON ONLY	AS ONE PERSON ONLY
Switzerland	AS ONE PERSON ONLY	*	AS ONE PERSON ONLY [^]
Montenegro	AS ONE PERSON ONLY	*	AS ONE PERSON ONLY
FYR of Macedonia	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS	*	AS ONE PERSON ONLY [^]
Albania	AS ONE PERSON ONLY	*	AS ONE PERSON ONLY
Turkey	*	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS
Serbia	AS ONE PERSON ONLY	AS ONE PERSON ONLY	AS ONE PERSON ONLY
Bosnia and Herzegovina	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS
Kosovo	*	AS ONE PERSON ONLY	AS ONE PERSON ONLY

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

This rule refers to the question of how a person who has committed offences more than once (on separate occasions) in one year is counted for statistical purposes. For example if a person is brought into formal contact with the police for the offence of assault at the beginning of a particular year and is then arrested, prosecuted and convicted for another assault in the same year, it is important to know whether the offender is counted as one person or as two persons.

Different national criminal justice authorities may have different counting rules.

	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 ONLY	AS ONE PERSON ONLY
Denmark	*	AS ONE PERSON ONLY	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS
Germany	AS ONE PERSON ONLY	*	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS [^]
Estonia	UNCERTAIN	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS
Ireland	*	UNCERTAIN (Depends on whether there is one or more victims)	OTHER (Depends on the number of victims. One offence per victim)
Greece	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS	*	*
Spain	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS	*	OTHER (The sentences are recorded)
France	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS	*	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 ONLY	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS
Lithuania	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS
Luxembourg	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS	*	*
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	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS	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	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS	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 one person only for "persons brought into Formal Contact with the police and/or criminal justice system (all crimes)". For "Total persons brought into Formal contact, by crime", a person is counted once for each different offence)	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS
UK - England and Wales	*	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS
UK - Scotland	*	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS
UK - Northern Ireland	*	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS
Iceland	AS ONE PERSON ONLY [^]	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS [^]	AS ONE PERSON ONLY [^]
Liechtenstein	AS ONE PERSON ONLY	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS	AS ONE PERSON ONLY
Norway	AS ONE PERSON ONLY	AS ONE PERSON ONLY	AS ONE PERSON ONLY
Switzerland	AS ONE PERSON ONLY	*	AS ONE PERSON ONLY [^]
Montenegro	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS	*	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS
FYR of Macedonia	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS	*	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS [^]
Albania	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS	*	AS ONE PERSON ONLY
Turkey	*	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS
Serbia	AS ONE PERSON ONLY	AS ONE PERSON ONLY	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS
Bosnia and Herzegovina	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS
Kosovo	*	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS	AS TWO OR MORE PERSONS

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Methodological rules – Adult and juvenile age thresholds

Police relates to persons brought into formal contact with police and / or criminal justice system.

Prosecution relates to persons prosecuted.

Courts relates to persons convicted

Prisons relates to persons held.

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

Juvenile

This table highlights **MINIMUM** age of Juvenile and if the **MAXIMUM** age is different from “under 18 years of age”.

	POLICE		PROSECUTION		COURTS		PRISONS	
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum
Belgium	*	(d)	12	(d)	*	*	*	*
Bulgaria	14	(d)	14	(d)	14	(d)	14	(d)
Czech Republic	15	(d)	15	(d)	15	(d)	15	*
Denmark	*	*	15	(d)	15	(d)	15	(d)
Germany	14	(d)	14	(d)	*	*	*	*
Estonia	14	*	*	*	*	*	14	(d)
Ireland	*	*	*	(d)	12	*	*	*
Greece	7	(d)	*	*	*	*	15	*
Spain	14	*	*	*	14	*	*	*
France	*	*	*	*	*	*	13	*
Croatia	14	(d)	14	(d)	14	(d)	14	*
Italy	17	*	12	(d)	14	(d)	14	(d)
Cyprus	14	16	14	16	14	16	14	16
Latvia	14	(d)	14	(d)	14	(d)	14	(d)
Lithuania	14	(d)	14	(d)	14	(d)	14	(d)
Luxembourg	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hungary	5	(d)	14	(d)	12	*	12	*
Malta	*	*	*	*	14	*	17	*
Netherlands	12	(d)	12	(d)	12	(d)	12	*
Austria	14	(d)	14	(d)	14	(d)	14	(d)
Poland	15	(d)	13	(d)	13	*	15	*
Portugal	12	15	16	20	16	20	14	20
Romania	14	*	14	(d)	14	(d)	14	*
Slovenia	15	(d)	14	(d)	*	(d)	14	(d)
Slovakia	5	(d)	14	(d)	14	(d)	14	(d)
Finland	5	(d)	15	(d)	15	(d)	15	20
Sweden	15	(d)	15	(d)	15	(d)	15	(d)
UK - England and Wales	*	*	10	(d)	10	(d)	15	(d)
UK - Scotland	*	*	12	(d)	12	(d)	16	*
UK - Northern Ireland	*	*	10	(d)	10	(d)	10	(d)
Iceland	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Liechtenstein	14	(d)	14	(d)	14	(d)	14	(d)
Norway	5	*	5	(d)	15	*	15	(d)
Switzerland	10	(d)	*	*	*	*	15	(d)
Montenegro	17	(d)	*	*	14	(d)	17	(d)
FYR of Macedonia	17	(d)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Albania	14	(d)	*	*	14	(d)	*	(d)
Turkey	*	*	5	(d)	5	(d)	*	*
Serbia	14	(d)	14	(d)	14	(d)	*	*
Bosnia and Herzegovina	14	(d)	14	(d)	14	*	14	*
Kosovo	*	*	*	*	14	(d)	14	(d)

* = no information given

(d) = MAXIMUM age is “under 18 years of age”

Adult

This table highlights if the definition used is “18 years or older” or not.

	POLICE	PROSECUTION	COURTS	PRISONS
Belgium	(d)	(d)	*	*
Bulgaria	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Czech Republic	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Denmark	*	(d)	(d)	(d)
Germany	21	21	*	*
Estonia	(d)	*	*	(d)
Ireland	*	(d)	(d)	(d)
Greece	(d)	*	*	(d)
Spain	*	*	*	21
France	*	*	*	*
Croatia	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Italy	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Cyprus	16	16	16	16
Latvia	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Lithuania	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Luxembourg	*	*	*	*
Hungary	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Malta	*	*	(d)	21
Netherlands	(d)	(d)	(d)	*
Austria	(d)	(d)	(d)	21
Poland	(d)	17	17	17
Portugal	16	21	21	16
Romania	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Slovenia	(d)	(d)	*	(d)
Slovakia	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Finland	(d)	(d)	(d)	21
Sweden	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
UK - England and Wales	*	(d)	(d)	(d)
UK - Scotland	*	(d)	(d)	21
UK - Northern Ireland	*	(d)	(d)	(d)
Iceland	*	*	*	*
Liechtenstein	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Norway	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Switzerland	(d)	*	*	(d)
Montenegro	(d)	*	(d)	(d)
FYR of Macedonia	(d)	*	*	*
Albania	(d)	*	(d)	(d)
Turkey	*	(d)	(d)	*
Serbia	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Kosovo	*	*	(d)	(d)

* = no information given
(d) = used definition

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: these years' data include attempted homicide. Data on victims of intentional homicide excluding attempts will be available in October 2015.

Denmark: The data do not include "Serious assault leading to death"

Germany: Whether, and/or to what extent our data comply with this definition can only be assessed partially. Data include victims of completed acts of murder (sect. 211 PC), manslaughter (sect. 212 PC), less serious case of manslaughter (sect. 213 PC), killing a person at the person's own request (sect. 216 PC) and bodily injury resulting in death (sects. 227, 231 PC), but exclude victims of homicide by negligence (sect. 222 PC), rape/sexual coercion attended by death (sect. 178 PC), and robbery resulting in death (sect. 251 PC). Crimes against the state (offences which are directed against the constitution, the life of the nation, or the internal resp. external security of the state) are not recorded in the PCS. This includes e. g. sect. 129a PC concerning the forming of (and participation in) terrorist organizations with the aims/activities directed at the commission of murder under specific aggravating circumstances (sect. 211 PC), murder (sect. 212 PC), causing serious physical or mental harm to another person (within the ambit of sect. 226 PC), etc.

Estonia: The number of victims according to the mortality statistics.

Ireland: The CSO does not produce statistics on the relationship status associated with Crimes

Croatia: Manslaughter (Article 112 of the Penal Code) is included.

Lithuania: Data exclude death as a result of terrorist attacks

Netherlands: Data on residents of the Netherlands. Include also manslaughter, justifiable homicide in self-defence and death due to armed conflict. Data from Cause of Death statistics

Austria: §§ 75, 79, 86 PC

Slovenia: Without serious assault leading to death and with manslaughter

Slovakia: Unlawful death caused by negligence is excluded

Sweden: Data includes completed murder, voluntary and involuntary manslaughter, infanticide and assault leading to death. Figures are taken from the elaborated homicide data, whereby police reported homicides that after investigation or court procedure turn out not being homicides have been excluded. Police work guidelines dictates 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 figure consists of cases of true homicides.

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

UK - Northern Ireland: includes manslaughter

EFTA countries

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

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 WIDER URBAN AGGLOMERATION
Czech Republic	PRAHA	THE CITY PROPER (Within the official boundary of the city)
Denmark	COPENHAGEN	UNCERTAIN (Date refer to municipalities)
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	*	*
Greece	ATHENS	THE WIDER URBAN AGGLOMERATION
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	LEFKOSIA	DISTRICT OF LEFKOSIA
Latvia	RIGA	THE CITY PROPER (within the official boundary of the city)
Lithuania	VILNIUS	THE WIDER URBAN AGGLOMERATION
Luxembourg	LUXEMBOURG	THE CITY PROPER (within the official boundary of the city)
Hungary	BUDAPEST	THE WIDER URBAN AGGLOMERATION
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	THE CITY PROPER (within the official boundary of the city)
Portugal	LISBON	THE WIDER URBAN AGGLOMERATION
Romania	BUCHAREST	THE CITY PROPER (within the official boundary of the city)
Slovenia	LJUBLJANA	THE CITY PROPER (within the official boundary of the city)
Slovakia	BRATISLAVA	*
Finland	HELSINKI	THE CITY PROPER (within the official boundary of the city)
Sweden	*	*
UK - England and Wales	LONDON	THE WIDER URBAN AGGLOMERATION
UK - Scotland	GLASGOW	THE CITY PROPER (within the official boundary of the city)
UK - Northern Ireland	BELFAST	THE WIDER URBAN AGGLOMERATION
Iceland	*	*
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	SKOPJE	THE WIDER URBAN AGGLOMERATION
Albania	TIRANA	THE CITY PROPER (within the official boundary of the city)
Turkey	*	*
Serbia	BELGRAD	THE CITY PROPER (within the official boundary of the city)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	SARAJEVO	THE WIDER URBAN AGGLOMERATION
Kosovo	PRISHTINA	THE CITY PROPER (within the official boundary of the city)

* = no information given

Crimes recorded by the police: Rape

“Rape” means 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	NO
Czech Republic	YES	YES
Denmark	YES	YES
Germany	*	YES
Estonia	YES	YES
Ireland	YES	YES
Greece	YES	NO
Spain	YES	YES
France	YES	OTHER
Croatia	YES	YES
Italy	NO	*
Cyprus	YES	NO
Latvia	YES	YES
Lithuania	YES	YES
Luxembourg	YES	YES
Hungary	YES	YES
Malta	YES	NO
Netherlands	NO	YES
Austria	YES	YES
Poland	YES	YES
Portugal	YES	NO
Romania	YES	*
Slovenia	YES	YES
Slovakia	YES	YES
Finland	YES	YES
Sweden	NO	NO
UK - England and Wales	YES	YES
UK - Scotland	YES	NO
UK - Northern Ireland	YES	YES
Iceland	*	*
Liechtenstein	YES	YES
Norway	YES	NO
Switzerland	YES	YES
Montenegro	YES	YES
FYR of Macedonia	*	*
Albania	YES	*
Turkey	*	*
Serbia	YES	NO
Bosnia and Herzegovina	YES	NO
Kosovo	*	*

* = no information given

EU Countries

Belgium: Sexual penetration of any nature whatsoever or by any means whatsoever of a non-consenting person.

Germany: Whether our data comply exactly with this definition can only be assessed partially. Data include rape and sexual coercion (sects. 177 (2-4), 178 PC)

Italy: The Italian law refers to sexual violence in general. Rape is included, but it is not only rape.

Netherlands: Sexual penetration without valid consent

Austria: § 201 PC

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.

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: Whether our data comply exactly with this definition can only be assessed partially. Data include all types of offences against sexual self-determination, with the exception of rape and sexual coercion (sects. 177 (2-4), 178 PC).

Estonia: Penal code §§ 142-146

France: Sexual harassments and others sexual assaults.

Italy: (Data are not provided according to the definition, but no additional information given)

Luxembourg: Without harassment but with canvassing, indecent behaviour and all other kind of sexual assault

Malta: Data includes cases of Defilement of minors, Grooming of minors, sexual activity with minors and Violent indecent assault and excludes Rape and Indecent exposure. Attempted cases of sexual abuse are not included.

Austria: all offences of a sexual nature not amounting to rape §§ 202-220a PC

Poland: according to art. 197 § 2, 198, 199 penal code

Finland: Data does not contain sexual abuse of child

Sweden: See definition of rape. Figures in "Other Sexual Assaults". consist of following offences: Sexual coercion Sexual exploitation Sexual abuse Contact with child for sexual purposes ("grooming") Exploitation of child under 18 years for sexual posing Sexual molestation Attempted rape

EFTA 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, is included.

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

* = no information given

EU Countries

Belgium: Slaps with bare hands are included

Denmark: The data include "Slapping/punching"

Germany: Whether, and/or to what extent our data comply with this definition can only be assessed partially. Data include dangerous and serious bodily injury (sects. 224, 226, 231 PC) as well as female genital mutilation (sect. 226a PC), but exclude a. o. bodily injury resulting in death (sects. 227, 231 PC), mistreatment of persons under offender's care (sect. 225 PC), slight bodily injury with intent (Sect. 223 PC) and negligent/unintentionally bodily injury (sect. 229 PC)

France: Except acts of violence against children under 15 years.

No precision in case of attempted assault. Default rule: attempted assaults are included.

Italy: not completely

Luxembourg: Penal Code does not provide « attempted » for assault and battery

Netherlands: Assault without or with minor bodily injury is included

Austria: §§ 84, 85, 87 PC

Finland: No physical injury is required.

Sweden: Slapping/punching is included in assault.

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

EFTA countries

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 Candidate and potential candidate countries

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

* = no information given

EU Countries

Germany: Whether, and/or to what extent our data comply with this definition can only be assessed partially. Data include robbery, extortion accompanied by violence, and assault on motorists with intent to rob (sects. 249-252, 255, 316a PC), but exclude extortionate kidnapping or hostage taking (sect. 239a-b PC) in connection with robberies as well as extortion (sect. 253 PC) and pick pocketing (if there is no use of force or threat of immediate danger to life or limb for offences acc. to sects. 249-251 PC).

Austria: §§ 131, 142, 143 PC

Finland: Excluding bag-snatching

Sweden: Bag-snatching without use of threat or violence is not included. Figures includes: * 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 countries

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

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

* = no information given

EU Countries

Germany: Whether, and/or to what extent our data comply with this definition can only be assessed partially. Data include kidnapping (sect. 234 PC), deprivation of liberty (sect. 239 PC), extortionate kidnapping (sect. 239a PC) and hostage taking (sect. 239b PC), but exclude child abduction (under 18 years) (sect. 235 PC), trafficking in children (sect. 236 PC), coercion (sect. 240 PC), threats (sect. 241 PC), stalking (sect. 238 PC), forced marriage (sect. 237 PC) attacks on air and sea traffic (sect. 316c PC), trafficking in human beings with intent to exploit prostitution or manpower (sects. 232, 233 PC) and encouraging trafficking in human beings (sect. 233a PC).

Austria: § 102 PC

EFTA countries

Norway: Not available due to data and/or definitions

EU Candidate and potential candidate countries

Montenegro: offence abduction

Albania: Article 109, 109/a of 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	NO
Czech Republic	YES	YES
Denmark	YES	YES
Germany	*	YES
Estonia	YES	YES
Ireland	YES	YES
Greece	YES	NO
Spain	YES	YES
France	NO	OTHER
Croatia	YES	YES
Italy	YES	*
Cyprus	YES	NO
Latvia	NO	YES
Lithuania	NO	YES
Luxembourg	YES	YES
Hungary	YES	YES
Malta	NO	NO
Netherlands	NO	YES
Austria	YES	YES
Poland	YES	YES
Portugal	YES	YES
Romania	YES	*
Slovenia	YES	YES
Slovakia	YES	YES
Finland	YES	YES
Sweden	YES	YES
UK - England and Wales	YES	*
UK - Scotland	*	*
UK - Northern Ireland	YES	YES
Iceland	*	*
Liechtenstein	YES	YES
Norway	NO	YES
Switzerland	YES	YES
Montenegro	YES	YES
FYR of Macedonia	*	*
Albania	YES	*
Turkey	*	*
Serbia	NO	*
Bosnia and Herzegovina	NO	*
Kosovo	*	*

* = no information given

EU Countries

Germany: Whether, and/or to what extent our data comply with this definition can only be assessed partially. with this definition can only be assessed partially. Data include all types of theft without aggravating circumstances (incl. unlawful appropriation of objects of minor value and theft of electrical energy) (sects. 242, 247, 248a-c PC) with the exception of those of motor vehicles, mopeds and motorcycles (incl. taking them without consent).

France: Theft in housing and other facilities that are not in burglaries are counted here. Default rule for attempted theft inclusion (same for other cases, unless otherwise specified)

Croatia: A theft, defined under Article 216 of the Penal Code valid until 31 December 2012 (or Article 228 of the new Penal Code) includes a petty theft for which a private charge is submitted. Car theft is not included.

Lithuania: Include Burglary. No separate data on category "Burglary" are available, but these data are included on category "Theft".

Malta: Theft includes all incidents whereby a person or organisation is deprived of the property

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

Austria: §§ 127, 128, 130 PC; Motor Vehicle Theft is excluded

EFTA countries

Norway: Includes aggravated larcenies "From mean of transport" and "Other aggravated larcenies", and all simple larcenies. Misdemeanours as "petty larcenies" (i.e. shoplifting), and aggravated larcenies that are recorded separately, are excluded.

Switzerland: Art. 139 Swiss Criminal Code (without specification, shoplifting, pickpocketing, to trick, breaking vehicle, on / in a vehicle, to the prejudice of a flatmate)

EU Candidate and potential candidate countries

Bosnia and Herzegovina: The total number of thefts 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 Theft of a Motorized Land Vehicle	The data are included in the category "theft"
Belgium	YES	YES	NO
Bulgaria	YES	NO	NO
Czech Republic	YES	YES	YES
Denmark	YES	YES	NO
Germany	*	YES	NO
Estonia	YES	*	*
Ireland	YES	YES	YES
Greece	YES	NO	YES
Spain	YES	YES	NO
France	NO	OTHER	NO
Croatia	YES	YES	NO
Italy	YES	*	NO
Cyprus	YES	NO	NO
Latvia	YES	YES	YES
Lithuania	YES	YES	NO
Luxembourg	YES	YES	NO
Hungary	YES	YES	NO
Malta	YES	NO	YES
Netherlands	NO	YES	YES
Austria	YES	YES	NO
Poland	YES	YES	NO
Portugal	YES	NO	NO
Romania	YES	*	YES
Slovenia	YES	YES	NO
Slovakia	YES	YES	NO
Finland	YES	YES	NO
Sweden	YES	YES	NO
UK - England and Wales	YES	*	NO
UK - Scotland	*	*	NO
UK - Northern Ireland	YES	YES	NO
Iceland	*	*	*
Liechtenstein	YES	YES	YES
Norway	NO	YES	NO
Switzerland	YES	YES	NO
Montenegro	YES	YES	NO
FYR of Macedonia	*	*	NO
Albania	YES	*	YES
Turkey	*	*	*
Serbia	YES	*	NO
Bosnia and Herzegovina	YES	*	YES
Kosovo	*	*	*

* = no information given

EU Countries

Germany: Whether our data comply exactly with this definition can only be assessed partially. Data include theft without or committed under aggravating circumstances of motor vehicles, mopeds or motorcycles (incl. taking them without consent) (sects. 242, 243, 244 (1) no. 1 and 2, 244a, 247, 248b PC).

France: Data indicate thefts of freight transport, four-wheeled and two-wheeled motor vehicles.

Netherlands: Data also include theft of 'other' vehicles

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

EFTA countries

Norway: Includes boats and snow-mobiles.

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

* = no information given

EU Countries

Germany: Whether, and/or to what extent our data comply with this definition can only be assessed partially. Data include theft committed under aggravating circumstances in/from banks, savings banks, post offices (and the like), offices, manufacturing, workshops, storage premises, restaurants, bars, canteens, hotels, boarding houses, kiosks, department stores, sales rooms, self-service stores, store windows, showcases/display cases, attics, basements, laundry rooms, predominantly unoccupied new or unfinished buildings, construction sites and site huts (sects. 244 (1) no. 1 and 2, 244a PC), as well as theft by burglary of a dwelling (sect. 244 (1) no. 3 PC). Data exclude all other type of theft committed under aggravating circumstances not mentioned above, a. o. theft committed under aggravating circumstances according to sects. 244 (1) no. 1 and 2, 244a PC from the exterior/interior of motor vehicles, of narcotics from pharmacies, doctors' practices, hospitals, manufacturers and wholesale dealers, or of prescription forms to procure narcotics.

France: Included "attempted or perpetrated theft through climbing or breaking in or counterfeit keys" and "theft by deception in all places". Attempts are clearly mentioned.

Croatia: A burglary (4.4) includes all thefts committed by picking of 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.

Lithuania: Data are not classified by this category

Netherlands: Includes theft from a building/dwelling or other premises without breaking

Austria: § 129 PC

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

EFTA countries

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 Norwegian criminal law/statistics do not require theft (or the intent to steal) and include breaking into cars (not included in Theft 4.1).

Switzerland: Art 139 Swiss Criminal Code (burglary, theft after intrusion).

EU Candidate and potential candidate countries

Montenegro: offence aggravated theft

Albania: May be covered under of property

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

* = no information given

EU Countries

Germany: Data include theft by burglary of a dwelling (sect. 244 (1) no. 3 PC).

France: Included "attempted or perpetrated theft through climbing or breaking in or counterfeit keys" in principal or secondary residence. Attempts are clearly mentioned.

Croatia: Domestic burglary (4.5) implies breaking and entering into houses or apartments or other dwelling places.

Netherlands: Includes theft from a house, apartment or other dwelling place without breaking. Also includes burglary/theft from sheds, garages, etc.

Austria: § 129 PC

EFTA countries

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.

Switzerland: Art. 139 Swiss Criminal Code (breaking into apartment building and villa / house for a family)

Crimes 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

Germany: Whether our data comply exactly with this definition can only be assessed partially. Data include completed and attempted cases of unauthorized trafficking in, and smuggling of drugs under sect. 29 Narcotics Act (NCA), as well as unauthorized importation of drugs (in significant amounts) under Sect. 30 (1) no. 4 NCA, cultivation of/production of/trafficking in drugs as a member of a gang (Sects. 30 (1) no. 1, 30a NCA), making available funds or other assets (sect. 29 (1) no. 13 NCA), unauthorized trafficking, production of, dispensing, and possession of drugs (in significant amount) (Sect. 29a (1) no. 2 NCA). Data exclude general violations under sect. 29 NCA not mentioned above, and other violations of the NCA, such as unauthorized cultivation of drugs under Sect. 29 (1) no. 1 NCA, advertising drugs (sect. 29 (1) no. 8 NCA), dispensing, administering, or making available drugs to minors (sect. 29a (1) no. 1; where applicable sect. 30 (1) no. 2 NCA), negligently causing another's death by handing over, etc. of drugs (sect. 30 (1) no. 3 NCA), or unauthorized prescription and administration by physicians (Sect. 29 (1) no. 6 NCA).

Ireland: Financing may be defined using the offence of "Conspiracy to commit a crime"

Croatia: Possession of drugs and drug-related misdemeanours are excluded

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.

Hungary: The possession of drugs was excluded.

EFTA countries

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

Crimes recorded by the police: Suspects

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

	DATA REFERS TO
Belgium	PERSONS SUSPECTED
Bulgaria	OTHER
Czech Republic	PERSONS SUSPECTED
Denmark	*
Germany	PERSONS SUSPECTED
Estonia	PERSONS SUSPECTED
Ireland	OTHER
Greece	PERSONS SUSPECTED
Spain	OTHER
France	PERSONS SUSPECTED
Croatia	PERSONS SUSPECTED
Italy	OTHER
Cyprus	OTHER
Latvia	OTHER
Lithuania	PERSONS SUSPECTED
Luxembourg	OTHER
Hungary	PERSONS SUSPECTED
Malta	OTHER
Netherlands	PERSONS SUSPECTED
Austria	PERSONS SUSPECTED
Poland	PERSONS SUSPECTED
Portugal	PERSONS SUSPECTED
Romania	PERSONS SUSPECTED
Slovenia	PERSONS SUSPECTED
Slovakia	PERSONS SUSPECTED
Finland	PERSONS SUSPECTED
Sweden	PERSONS SUSPECTED
UK - England and Wales	*
UK - Scotland	*
UK - Northern Ireland	*
Iceland	*
Liechtenstein	*
Norway	OTHER
Switzerland	PERSONS SUSPECTED
Montenegro	PERSONS SUSPECTED
FYR of Macedonia	PERSONS SUSPECTED
Albania	PERSONS SUSPECTED
Turkey	*
Serbia	PERSONS ARRESTED
Bosnia and Herzegovina	PERSONS SUSPECTED
Kosovo	*

* = no information given

EU Countries

Bulgaria: All three categories are included

Germany: "Formal Contact" includes data on suspects in connection with completed as well as attempted offences.

Ireland: These statistics are not available

Greece: It includes only persons suspected for a felony and misdemeanor (unknown suspects are excluded)

Spain: Detained + Accused, because offences don't include those charged with administrative infractions

France: Accused person is a person against whom there are clues or serious and concordant evidence of guilt, indicating participation in the offence

Italy: all the items

Cyprus: As of 2011, figures refer to the number of persons suspected or involved in serious crime

Latvia: persons suspected and detained

Luxembourg: Person charged is a person who has been identified or suspected of an offence.

Malta: Includes all suspects - arrested, cautioned, still to be investigated etc.

Sweden: Figures refers to persons that after investigation is complete remains suspected for an offence

UK - Scotland: The Scottish Government does not collect this information. It is the responsibility of the Scottish Police Authority and Police Scotland.

EFTA countries

Norway: Only "persons charged", all persons suspected, arrested or cautioned not included. "Persons charged" with one or more crimes, i.e. persons (5 years or older) with a legal decision against them. Common to all "persons charged" is that they are regarded by the police and prosecuting authorities as perpetrators at the completion of the investigation (prior to any possible court trial). "Crimes" exclude minor road traffic offences and other petty offences (i.e. "misdemeanours"). A person, who has been charged with several crimes in the course of the statistical year, will be grouped by the principal crime in the tables, i.e. by the crime, which by law carries the longest sentences.

Switzerland: Not included are the following laws: 741.01 Loi fédérale sur la circulation routière (LCR), 741.11. Ordonnance sur les règles de la circulation routière (OCR), 741.21. Ordonnance sur la signalisation routière (OSR), 741.31. Ordonnance sur l'assurance des véhicules (OAV), 741.41. Ordonnance concernant les exigences techniques requises pour les véhicules routiers (OETV), 741.51. Ordonnance réglant l'admission des personnes et des véhicules à la circulation routière (Ordonnance réglant l'admission à la circulation routière, OAC), 741.621. Ordonnance relative au transport des marchandises dangereuses par route (SDR), 822.221. Ordonnance sur la durée du travail et du repos des conducteurs professionnels de véhicules automobiles (Ordonnance sur les chauffeurs, OTR 1), 822.222. Ordonnance sur la durée du travail et du repos des conducteurs professionnels de véhicules légers affectés au transport de personnes et de voitures ..., 143.1. Loi fédérale sur les documents d'identité des ressortissants suisses. (Loi sur les documents d'identité, LD1).

EU Candidate and potential candidate countries

Bosnia and Herzegovina: For the Police of Federation of Bosnia the answer would be OTHER - Number of persons reported by the police for committing criminal offence

Personnel in the criminal justice system: 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

Denmark: "Police Personnel" in 2012, 2013 and 2014 are as at 1. December. It is not possible to exclude the mentioned support staff.

Ireland: Date is not necessarily of the 31st December. Otherwise, definition corresponds

Netherlands: 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 (support staff) and fulltime students are excluded. The numbers reported are FTEs (the number of employees is higher)

UK - England and Wales: Data corresponds to 31 March of the following year (i.e. 31 March 2015 is entered in the 2014 column)

UK - Scotland: Full-time equivalents are counted instead of headcount.

Personnel in the criminal justice system: 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 practise as a judge. This category excludes non-professional judges such as lay judges and lay magistrates.

EU Countries

Estonia: 2009-2012 figures: on 1 January next year; 2013 figure: on 31 December of the same year; 2014 figure: on 5 May 2015.

Netherlands: full-time equivalents

Slovenia: We have professional judges only.

UK - England and Wales: Data are taken 3 months after 31 December i.e. 2014 data are from 1 April 2015. This aligns with published statistics.

UK - Scotland: Professional Judges means both full-time and part-time Judicial Office Holders* who hear civil, criminal and other cases. Inner House Judges of the Court of Sessions and the High Court of Justiciary hear Appeal cases; whilst Sheriffs Principal hear appeals from sheriffs in civil cases. Stipendiary Magistrates are legally qualified solicitors or advocates who sit alone. While Justices of the Peace are lay magistrates, that sit with a legally qualified adviser to deal with summary criminal cases. *Judicial Officer Holders include Judges of the Court of Session and High Court of Justiciary, Temporary Judges, Sheriffs Principal, Sheriffs, Stipendiary Magistrates and Justices of the Peace.

UK - Northern Ireland: Data relate to all full-time and part-time judicial officers at 31 May.

EFTA countries

Norway: The reference week is the third week of November. Includes: judges and magistrates in the City and district courts, Lower courts of appeal, Supreme Court and deputy judges in the City and district courts. The figures respond to man-years are limited to contracted man-years, adjusted for long-term leave (the sum of the contracted working hours in all employment contracts converted to full-time jobs, excluding certified sick leave recommended by a doctor and leave of absence to care for a child). The statistics do not take into account overtime working, self-certificated sick leave, holidays and other deviations from contracted working hours beyond certified sick leave recommended by a doctor and leave of absence to care for a child.

Personnel in the criminal justice system: 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

Spain: External staff of the administration which managed services like cleaning or food in the C.A. Catalonia is not included.

Malta: Inclusive of correctional staff, only

Netherlands: Number of "prison staff" in private institutions (e.g. forensic psychiatric centres and many of the institutions for criminal juveniles) is unknown (only figures on the capacity and number of persons held in the in these facilities is available).

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

UK - England and Wales: Figures represent headcount of prison staff in public sector prisons only

EFTA countries

Switzerland: Date of reference 3th September 2014

Court processes

“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.

EU Countries

Denmark: Number of decisions, not persons.

Finland: Only offences against the Finnish penal code are included.

UK - Scotland: Persons proceeded against in Scottish Courts excludes cases dropped before reaching courts.

UK – Northern Ireland: Based on principal offence for 2014.

“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, misdemeanours and other petty offences.

EU Countries

Denmark: Number of decisions, not persons.

Ireland: The CSO does not produce total conviction statistics.

France: All crimes, misdemeanours and offences (“minor” offences included)

Croatia: Persons for whom court has issued valid court decision for the perpetrated criminal offence. Valid decision cannot be handled by regular legal means (appeal) but only exceptionally. Misdemeanours are excluded.

Italy: Convicted people are persons finally convicted with a definitive sentence

Cyprus: The figure for “Persons convicted by the Courts” includes persons convicted for minor road traffic expenses and other petty offences.

Hungary: Number of persons convicted by final judgement.

Austria: legally binding convictions only.

“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

Denmark: Number of decisions, not persons.

France: All crimes, misdemeanours and offences (“minor” offences included)

Cyprus: The figure for “Persons acquitted by the Courts” includes persons acquitted for minor road traffic expenses and other petty offences.

Hungary: Number of persons acquitted by final judgement.

EFTA countries

Norway: Not available due to data and/or definition

Slovenia: Persons convicted means persons found guilty by any legal body authorized to pronounce convictions under national criminal law and the convictions were later upheld.

Finland: Only offences against the Finnish penal code are included.

Sweden: The counting unit is conviction decisions. A person may be convicted on several occasions during a calendar year and will be counted multiple times in the statistics. A convictions decision may contain multiple offences a person is convicted for, however the principal offence will only be counted.

UK – Northern Ireland: Based on principal offence for 2014.

EFTA countries

Norway: The statistics covers all sanctioned with legal efficacy by the court for crimes (misdemeanours excluded), registered in the statistical year. A person, who has been sanctioned with several crimes in the course of the statistical year, will be grouped by the principal crime in the tables, i.e. by the crime which by law carries the longest sentences.

Slovenia: In addition to the acquittals there are also included rejected indictments, rejected charges and waivers to foreign country. In all cases the decision was later upheld, at the national level.

UK – Northern Ireland: Based on principal offence for 2014.

EFTA countries

Norway: Not available due to data and/or definition

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

Spain: The official capacity is the number of cells in residential departments plus the number of cells in auxiliary departments like infirmaries, incoming inmates, etc.

Netherlands: Places available at 30 September

Romania: "The official accommodation capacity" means the total number of places (at 31 December) within the Romanian penitentiary system, calculated according to legal provisions in force (Order of the Minister of Justice No. 433/C/2010 and as required by the ECHR).

Sweden: Date for prisons holding sentenced persons is 1st of January 2015. Date for prisons holding mostly pre-sentenced persons is the average of December 2014.

EFTA countries

Norway: Places that are temporarily out of use on the basis of maintenance etc. are included. Places e.g. hospital beds, reprimand cells, and doubling of places are not included.

Switzerland: Date of reference 3th September 2014

Prisons: Persons Held

“Persons Held” means persons held in Prisons, Penal Institutions or Correctional Institutions on a specified day and should exclude 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

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

Ireland: This may include debtors and other non-criminal prisoners

Finland: Including persons in supervised probationary freedom

EFTA countries

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

Glossary

CSO	Central Statistics Office (Ireland)
DPP	Director of Public Prosecutions (Ireland)
ECHR	European Court of Human Rights
FTE	full-time equivalent
NCA	Narcotics Act
PC	Penal Code
PCS	Penal Code Section