

1. Data collection details					
	Eurostat	United Nations Crime Trends survey	European Sourcebook of Crime & Criminal Justice Statistics	Council of Europe Penal Statistics (SPACE I & II)	Council of Europe Efficiency of Justice (CEPEJ)
National contact persons	Experts nominated by the Directors of Social Statistics (mainly from National Statistical Offices)	Diplomatic bag to ministry of foreign affairs for distribution in country. Copy to members of EUROSTAT Working Group on Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics	Chosen by the expert group – academic and government	Directors of Prison Administration	Qualified experts
Coverage	<p>EU-27</p> <p>EU Candidate: HR, MK, TR</p> <p>EU Potential Candidate: AL, BiH, ME, RS, XZ</p> <p>EFTA/EEA: IS, LI, NO, CH</p> <p>Other countries: Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, Russian Federation, USA, South Africa</p>	<p>EU-27</p> <p>EU Candidate: HR, MK, TR</p> <p>EU Potential Candidate: AL, BiH, ME, RS</p> <p>EFTA/EEA: IS, LI, NO, CH</p> <p>Other countries: Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Canada, Georgia, Japan, Moldova, Monaco, New Zealand, Russian Federation, San Marino, Ukraine, USA, South Africa and all other UN Member States</p>	<p>EU-27</p> <p>EU Candidate: HR, TR</p> <p>EU Potential Candidate: AL</p> <p>EFTA/EEA: IS, CH</p> <p>Other countries: Armenia, Georgia, Russian Federation, Moldova, Ukraine and all other Council of Europe Member States in the future</p>	<p>EU-27</p> <p>EU Candidate: HR, MK, TR</p> <p>EU Potential Candidate: AL, BiH, ME, RS</p> <p>EFTA/EEA: IS, LI, NO, CH</p> <p>Other countries: Andorra, Armenia, Georgia, Moldova, Monaco, Russian Federation, San Marino, Ukraine and all other Council of Europe Member States</p>	<p>EU-27</p> <p>EU Candidate: HR, TR</p> <p>EU Potential Candidate: AL, BiH, ME, RS</p> <p>EFTA/EEA: IS, LI, NO</p> <p>Other countries: Andorra, Armenia, Georgia, Moldova, Monaco, Russian Federation, San Marino, Ukraine and all other Council of Europe Member States</p>

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Survey launch timing	Annual - November	Biennial - August	Ad hoc	Annual	Annual
Deadline for response within	1 month	6 months	4 months		3 months
Data publicly available after deadline	2 months	9 months	18 months		5 months
Report published after deadline	2 months	(Irregular – HEUNI report on « Crime and Criminal Justice Systems in Europe and North America)	18 months		5 months
Timeliness of data year N on publication of report	N + 1 year	(data) N + 2 years	N + 2 years	N + 1 year	N + 2 years
Quality					
					Cynthia Tavares EUROSTAT 22 January 2009

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<p>CRIME – mainly from police statistics Proposed standard definitions for the offences are listed below. Not all countries are able to comply and the exceptions are documented in publications produced by the organisations</p>					
<p>Total crime</p>	<p>Offences against the penal code or criminal code. Less serious crimes (misdemeanours) are generally excluded.</p>	<p>The number of penal code offences or their equivalent (i.e. various special law offences), but excluding minor road traffic offences and other petty offences, brought to the attention of the police or other law enforcement agencies and recorded by one of those agencies.</p>	<p>In principle, all offences defined as criminal by the law should be included. But there are some countries which follow a minor offence concept either excluding them from the criminal code (e.g. the wykroczenia in Poland in cases of minor thefts etc.) or making them subject to special proceedings (e.g. most contraventions in France which are handled by the police only) outside the criminal justice system. Sometimes they are recorded in police statistics, sometimes</p>		

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Intentional homicide	Intentional killing of a person, including murder, manslaughter, euthanasia and infanticide. Causing death by dangerous driving is excluded, as are abortion and help with suicide. Attempted (uncompleted) homicide is also excluded. Unlike other offences, the counting unit for homicide is normally the victim.	Death deliberately inflicted on a person by another person, including infanticide.	not. Intentional killing of a person including assault leading to death, euthanasia, infanticide, attempts; excluding assistance with suicide.		
Non-intentional homicide		Death not deliberately inflicted on a person by another person. That includes the crime of manslaughter (Common Law) but excludes traffic accidents that result in the death of persons.			
Violent crime/Assault	Violence against the person (such as physical assault), robbery (stealing by force or by threat of force), and sexual	Physical attack against the body of another person, including battery but excluding indecent assault.	Inflicting bodily injury on another person with intent including minor bodily injury (even if subject to proceedings outside the criminal		

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	offences (including rape and sexual assault).		justice system), aggravated bodily injury, bodily injury of a public servant/official, domestic violence; excluding assault leading to death, threats (except in the case of an attempt), assault only causing pain, slapping or punching, sexual assault.		
Rape		Sexual intercourse without valid consent.	Sexual intercourse with a person against her/his will (per vaginam or other)		
Sexual assault			Physical sexual contact with a person against her/his will.		
Robbery	Stealing from a person with force or threat of force, including muggings (bag-snatching) and theft with violence. Pick-pocketing, extortion and blackmailing are generally not included.	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.	Stealing from a person with force or threat of force including muggings (bag-snatchings), theft immediately followed by force or threat of force used to keep hold of the stolen goods; excluding pick-pocketing, extortion, blackmailing.		

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Theft		Removal of property without the property owner's consent. The category "Theft" here excludes domestic burglary and housebreaking as well as theft of a motor vehicle/ automobile, which are recorded separately.	Depriving a person or organisation of property without force with the intent to keep it inc minor (small value) theft (even if subject to proceedings outside the criminal justice system), burglary, theft of motor vehicles, theft of other items; excluding embezzlement (including theft by employees), robbery, receiving/handling stolen goods		
Burglary		Gain access to a closed part of a building or other premises by use of force with the intent to steal goods. Figures of burglary should, where possible, include theft from a factory, shop or office, from a military establishment, or by using false keys; they should exclude, however, theft from a car, from a container, from a vending	Gaining access to a closed part of a building or other premises by use of force with the objective to steal goods. In some countries, burglary is known as 'aggravated theft. Includes theft from a factory, shop, office, etc., theft from a military establishment, theft by using false keys; excludes theft from car, container, vending		

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		machine, from a parking meter and from fenced meadow/compound.	machine, parking meter, fenced meadow/compound.		
Domestic burglary	Gaining access to a dwelling by the use of force to steal goods.		Gaining access to private premises by use of force with the objective to steal goods inc theft from an attic or basement in a multi-dwelling building, theft from a secondary residence (even if unoccupied); exc theft from a factory, shop, office, etc., theft from a detached garage, shed, barn or stable, theft from a fenced meadow/compound.		
Motor vehicle theft	Motor vehicles include all land vehicles with an engine that run on the road which are used to carry people (including cars, motor cycles, buses, lorries, construction and agricultural vehicles, etc.).	Removal of a motor vehicle without the consent of the owner of the vehicle.	Depriving a person or organisation of a motor vehicle with the intent to keep it or to use it including joyriding, and attempts; excluding theft of motorboats and receiving/ handling a stolen vehicle.		
Fraud/Economic fraud		Acquisition of another	Deceiving someone or		

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		person's property by deception.	taking advantage of someone's error with the intent to unlawfully gain financial benefits, thereby causing the deceived person to enter any operation that will be damaging to his or a third person's financial interests		
Embezzlement		Wrongful appropriation of another person's property that is already in the possession of the person doing the appropriating, including offences established under Article 17, United Nations Convention against Corruption.			
Drug-related crime		Intentional acts that involve the cultivation, production, manufacture, extraction, preparation, offering for sale, distribution, purchase, sale, delivery on any terms whatsoever, brokerage,	The definition is largely uniform through international conventions.		

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		dispatch, dispatch in transit, transport, importation, exportation and possession of internationally controlled drugs. Where applicable, reference may be made to the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 and other regulations etc.			
Drug trafficking	Illegal possession, cultivation, production, supplying, transportation, importing, exporting, financing etc. of drug operations which are not solely in connection with personal use.	Drug offences, which are not in connection with personal use.	In most countries such acts are punishable as an aggravated offence (usually called 'trafficking') if the act is not in connection with personal use.		
Bribery and/or corruption Corruption in the public sector		Requesting and/or accepting material or personal benefits, or the promise thereof, in connection with the performance of a public function for an action that may or may not be a violation of law and/or	Offering or accepting financial or any other advantage in exchange of favourable treatment by public officials		

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		<p>promising as well as giving material or personal benefits to a public officer in exchange for a requested favour. Where appropriate, reference may be made to the provisions of the United Nations Convention against Corruption.</p>			
Kidnapping		<p>Unlawfully detaining a person or persons against their will (or national equivalent e.g. using 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.</p>			
Money laundering			<p>Specific financial transactions to conceal the identity, source, and/or destination of</p>		

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			money or non-monetary property deriving from criminal activities.		
Trafficking in human beings		Recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of abuse of power or position of vulnerability or of giving or receiving payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. When applicable reference may be made to the provisions of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.			

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Smuggling of migrants		Procurement, in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit of illegal entry into the country of a person who is not a national or a permanent resident. When applicable reference may be made to the provisions of the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.			
Offences against the confidentiality, integrity and availability of computer data and systems			Unauthorized entry into electronic systems (computers) or unauthorized use or manipulation of electronic systems, data or software		
Counterfeit currency offences		Any violation in connection with manufacturing, issuing, uttering, smuggling or			

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Participation in organized criminal groups		<p>trafficking in counterfeit currency.</p> <p>Participating in the activities of an organized criminal group and/or organizing, directing, aiding, abetting, facilitating or counselling serious crimes involving organized criminal groups. This definition may apply to anyone who, being aware of the group's criminal objectives, becomes involved in activities that contribute to the achievement of such objectives. When applicable, reference may be made to the provisions of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.</p>			
Police budget		√			
Police officers	All ranks of police officers including	Personnel in public agencies whose	'Police officers' is used as a generic term and		

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	criminal police, traffic police, border police, gendarmerie, uniformed police, city guard, municipal police. Exc civilian staff, customs officers, tax, military and secret service police, part-time officers, special duty police reserves, cadets, and court police.	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.	relates to all ranks of police personnel.		
SUSPECTED OFFENDERS					
Characteristics		Standard definition not available. Total persons suspected, arrested, cautioned. Number by crime type	Standard definition not available. Number by crime type		
PROSECUTION		In some countries, a prosecutor is a member of a separate agency, in others, a prosecutor is a member of the police or judiciary.			
Persons prosecuted		May be understood to mean alleged offenders prosecuted by means of	Input (new cases), output (disposals) and pending by year.		

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		an official charge, initiated by the public prosecutor or the law enforcement agency responsible for prosecution.			
Prosecution budget		Amounts should include all monies allocated to the prosecution function at the national level, including salaries and fixed assets.			√
Prosecution personnel		√	√		√
LEGAL AID					
Legal aid conditions					√
Legal aid budget					√
COURTS					
Persons brought before the courts		√			
Persons convicted		Convictions by crime type, gender, adult/juvenile non-citizen	Convictions by crime type, gender, adult/juvenile, EU/non-EU		
Court budget		√			√
Court personnel		√			√
Lawyers					√

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PRISONS					
Prison population	Total number of adult and juvenile prisoners (including pre-trial detainees) at 1 September. Including offenders held in Prison Administration facilities, other facilities, juvenile offenders' institutions, drug addicts' institutions and psychiatric or other hospitals. Excluding non-criminal prisoners held for administrative purposes (for example, people held pending investigation into their immigration status).	Total of persons held in prisons, penal institutions or correctional institutions (including institutions for pre-trial detention) regardless of the type of crime.	All penal institutions, of whatever nature, that come under the responsibility of the prison administration: institutions for those held in pre-trial detention on remand and institutions for sentenced prisoners, including those reserved for special categories (e.g. institutions for minors and hospitals run by the penal administration). Excludes asylum seekers or illegal aliens held for administrative reasons.	Total number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees) at 1 September. Possible to calculate with or without the following categories for some countries: - those held in non-prison admin facilities - institutions for juveniles - institutions for drug addicts - psychiatric hospitals - those held for administrative reasons - electronic tageses Breakdown of sentenced prisoners by main offence group	
Community sanctions and measures				Deferral, treatment order, compensation order, community service, etlectronic monitoring, semi-liberty	
Probation		A procedure whereby an individual found guilty of a crime is		Probation: a. sanction in its own right after an offender	

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		released by the court without imprisonment and is placed under the supervision of an official.		has been found guilty (without the passing of a sentence of imprisonment), b. fully suspended prison sentence is passed c. partially suspended prison sentence is passed. These sentences must entail assistance and supervision in the community.	
Parole		Conditional release of a person whereby the individual is allowed to serve the remainder of the sentence outside the prison, assuming that all the conditions of that release are met.		Conditional release of an offender before completion of the sentence.	
Cynthia Tavares EUROSTAT					
22 January 2009					

Other organisations or collections to consider:

- ❖ **World Health Organisation (WHO) – data for 66 countries**
 - Violence, estimated mortality caused by homicide, by sex, age group, WHO region and income level
- ❖ **European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA)**
 - Extent and pattern of drug use, problem drug use, drug-related crime and other indicators
- ❖ **Fundamental Rights Agency (FRA)**
 - Data concerning racism and xenophobia
- ❖ **Mutual Legal Assistance**
- ❖ **European Arrest Warrant**
- ❖ **International Crime Victimization Survey**