

**Statistics on crime and the criminal justice system:****Offence definitions and explanatory notes for countries unable to meet the standard definition****CONTENTS**

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## Crimes recorded by the police: Total crime

*Definition: These figures include offences against the penal code or criminal code. Less serious crimes (misdemeanours) are generally excluded. The range of offences covered differs between countries, and comparisons based upon absolute figures are therefore misleading.*

*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

**Belgium:** Figures from 2000 onwards are not comparable with previous years due to a change in production procedures.

Most data for the previous years have been slightly modified. The cause for this slight modification is bipartite. The first cause can be found in the procedure used for the production of the Belgian Crime Statistics. Namely, for a number of facts it sometimes takes years before they become visible in the databases. The reasons for this delay are numerous: the victim only reports a fact after several years (e.g. in case of a rape), a delay within the registration chain etc. Databases are refreshed and small modifications occur every time the Belgian Crime Statistics are published. The second cause can be found in the optimization of the production procedure: optimization of the cleaning rules, of the merge between the 3 databases used to produce the statistics etc.

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

**Czech Republic:** Only includes thefts over a particular financial threshold - currently over 5000 korunas (but there is no financial threshold for robbery offences).

**Denmark:** Changes in statistical practices in 1960 and 1979.

**Germany:** Until 1956, West Germany excluding Saarland. From 1963, traffic related crimes excluded. From 1992, including former East Germany but only part of East Germany in 1991.

**Estonia:** Figures from 1989 onwards are not comparable with previous years due to a change in the registration rules. New Penal Code in force from 1 September 2002. 2002 to 2005, police registered crimes only (a small number of crimes registered by other enforcement agencies is excluded). Different database in use from 2006.

**Ireland:** New recording system implemented in 2000 resulting in improvements in recording. Unauthorised taking of a motor vehicle is classified as a "non-headline" crime and is therefore excluded from the total number of crimes.

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:** Includes attempts. Includes traffic offences. Includes crimes against the Penal Code and less serious crimes (misdemeanours).

**Spain:** Change in Penal Code on 26 May 1996. New Penal Code in force from 1 October 2004. Includes more serious and less serious offences.

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

**Cyprus:** Change in recording practices for serious offences in 2003 resulting in a higher number of cases being recorded. The figure for 2007 is provisional.

**Latvia:** 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:** New Penal Code in force from 1 May 2003; therefore, figures from 2003 exclude misdemeanours and are not comparable with previous years.

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

**Malta:** Includes offences against the criminal code reported in our District Police Stations and recorded in the Police Incident Reporting System (PIRS). Cases reported directly to Specialised Branches are not included.

**Netherlands:** Crimes registered by the police (these are the official reports drawn up for reports of crime and investigation by the police) as a whole and according to the main category of offence. This registered crime comprises mainly the serious offences confronting the population, business and government. Also victimless crimes are included such as: drunken driving, drugs trafficking and forbidden weapons.

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

**Poland:** Figures from 1962 onwards are not comparable with previous years due to a change in the registration rules.

**Portugal:** New unified collection system introduced in 1993 covering the three police forces (National Guard, Criminal Police and Public Security Police). From 1995, the figures also include other bodies which also record crimes: General Inspectorate for Gambling, National Guard-Customs Brigade, General Inspectorate for the Economic Activities, Directorate-General of Customs and County Public Finance. From 2005, three new police forces (criminal military police, forest guard and maritime police) were included in the statistics of crimes registered by the police. Nevertheless, the crimes recorded by these three new police forces are not

included in the data of 2005 and 2006, to avoid breaking the data series. This note applies to all tables about recorded crimes.

**Slovenia:** All criminal offences are covered, except criminal offences from the field of road transport and acts of children for which the police in the mentioned period on the basis of Paragraph 9 of Article 148 of the Criminal Procedure Act filed a criminal complaint or a report to complete the criminal complaint.

Break in series in 1999/2000 and 2002/2003 due to changes in data entry methodology (except for homicide).

**Sweden:** Includes crimes against the "Penal Code" and less serious crimes (misdemeanours). Includes attempts, preparation and conspiracy to commit an offence.

**UK: England & Wales:** Until 1979, excluding offences of "other criminal damage" of value GBP20 and under. From 1980, revised counting rules and all criminal damage included. 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. Following a review of police crime statistics to improve data quality, there was a change in the data collection method. Information is now collected at the point at which the original incident occurs rather than following some initial police investigation. 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).

Trends in the recorded crime figures since 2004/05 have been affected by the introduction of the Scottish Crime Recording Standard (SCRS) which, as anticipated, increased the numbers of minor crimes recorded by the police, such as minor crimes of vandalism and minor thefts.

Unfortunately it was not possible to estimate the exact impact of the new recording standard on the recorded crime figures because, around the time that the new standard was implemented, police also introduced centralised call centres which encouraged the reporting of incidents to the police. It had been hoped that the underlying trends in crime would be monitored through a new, much larger, Scottish Crime and Victimisation Survey (SCVS). Unfortunately, this has not proved possible.

**UK: Northern Ireland:** By financial year from 1998 (e.g. 1998 = 1 April 1998 to 31 March 1999). Revised counting rules from 1 April 1998. National Crime Recording Standard introduced in April 2002.

#### **EU Candidate countries**

**Croatia:** Offences against the Criminal Law Act and other acts containing penal provisions, for which ex officio proceedings is instituted.

**the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia:** The figures include offences against the penal code.

**Turkey:** The source of data for the period from 1989 to 1994 is only the General Commandership of Gendarme.

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The data sources for the other years are both the General Directorate of Security and the General Commandership of Gendarme.

#### **EU Potential Candidate countries**

**Serbia:** Offences against the Criminal Code and other acts containing penal provisions, for which ex officio proceedings are instituted.

#### **EFTA/EEA countries**

**Iceland:** New computer system implemented in 2005.

**Liechtenstein:** All offences against the penal code (excluding drugs offences).

**Norway:** From 1957 to 1992, crimes investigated by the police. From 1993, crimes recorded by the police. Change in counting rules in 1994. Recorded crime includes those committed abroad but excludes misdemeanours (also under the 'penal code').

The statistics cover all offences reported to the police in the course of the statistical year. Each registered offence usually comes to one unit in the material. When the report includes more than one offence, all matters that can cause a separate charge are to be registered. These have been the regulations in force *after* 1994. Former practice was that only one offence was registered when: Several offences were committed in one act against one victim (the most serious was registered), several similar offences were committed by the same person during a period against one victim, one offence was committed towards a group of victims, and one offence was committed to make way for another (but two or more offences were registered when an offence was committed to conceal another one).

**Switzerland:** Includes selected penal offences and all drugs offences.

#### **Other countries**

**Australia:** A revised time series has been created from 1995 onwards consisting of the sum of all offences excluding assault and sexual assault. Assault and sexual assault not considered sufficiently comparable between jurisdictions to allow comparable national data.

**Canada:** Includes Criminal Code incidents (violent, property and other crimes within the criminal code - e.g. prostitution, arson, mischief). Does not include drugs, other federal statutes such as the Excise Act Immigration Act etc, traffic, provincial or municipal statute data.

**Japan:** Excludes traffic, professional negligence and offences against special penal codes such as drugs, firearms and sword control offences.

**U.S.A.:** FBI Uniform Crime Index covering murder and non-negligent manslaughter, manslaughter by negligence, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, and theft of motor vehicles but excludes arson and drugs offences. Excludes the murder and non-negligent homicides that occurred as a result of the attacks on 11 September 2001.

**South Africa:** By financial year (e.g. 1994 = 1 April 1994 to 31 March 1995).

## Crimes recorded by the police: Homicide (country)

*Definition: This is defined as 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. The range of offences covered differs between countries, and comparisons based upon absolute figures are therefore misleading.*

### EU countries

**Belgium:** Includes all deaths initially reported as homicide to the police.

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

**Czech Republic:** Includes attempts and preparation until 1993 only.

**Denmark:** Includes all deaths initially reported as homicide to the police.

**Germany:** Until 1998, includes homicides recorded by the ZERV (Central Group for the investigation of crime associated with the government and reunification), which were committed in former East Germany or at the border before reunification of the country.

**Estonia:** Excludes assault leading to death. New Penal Code in force from 1 September 2002. Infanticide is excluded from 1 September 2002 - but due to a very small number of cases general trends are still comparable. Sources: until 2006 the Police Board, from 2007 the Ministry of Justice.

**Ireland:** Homicide includes Murder/ Manslaughter/ Infanticide. 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:** Excludes attempts, deaths by traffic accidents, euthanasia, infanticide, abortion and assault leading to death. The counting unit for homicide is "homicide case" regardless of the number of victims.

**Spain:** Includes causing death by dangerous driving. Change in Penal Code on 26 May 1996. New Penal Code in force from 1 October 2004.

**Italy:** Includes murder, manslaughter, infanticide and euthanasia. Changes in statistical practices in 2004; introduction of electronic data and metadata reporting; data not comparable with previous years.

**Cyprus:** The figure for 2007 is provisional.

**Latvia:** Includes attempts. 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.

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

**Hungary:** Number of completed homicide including basic and qualified cases, infanticide and voluntary manslaughter. Excludes attempts, involuntary manslaughter, malpractice and battery causing death. The unit is not exactly the victim since one case may have more than one victim.

**Malta:** Homicide is understood to be the deliberate or non-intentional death inflicted on a person by another person. Note that intentional homicide does not include infanticide.

**Netherlands:** Excludes euthanasia and assault leading to death.

**Poland:** Excludes assault leading to death.

**Portugal:** Until 1997, includes all deaths initially reported as homicide to the police. The circumstances under which statistical data are collected (shortly after the offence is reported to the police) have an important practical implication in the case of homicide and usually lead to an overrepresentation of its figures.

The Criminal Police register as homicide any death for which such possibility cannot be excluded, even when, most probably, the death was due to suicide or accident. From January 1998, the police have classified deaths not likely to be intentional homicides under a heading different from homicide. Even though, when the police cannot exclude that possibility, some deaths due to suicide or accident can be classified as homicide.

All criminal cases recorded by the police are later on passed to the public prosecutors where they are classified according to legal criteria. Police statistics only give the classification of facts initially made by the police force.

**Sweden:** Data from Vital Statistics.

There are two statistical areas within Sweden's official statistics that are often used when trying to gain some awareness of number of homicide. One is the vital statistics, which are based upon the death certificates issued by doctors in connection with deaths. The other is the crime statistics, based on the information that the judicial system registers in connection with reporting offences. These two series of statistics are based upon different assessments of the same events (one medical and one legal). Homicide is defined in different ways. The cause of vital statistics' definition of homicide (premeditated murder, manslaughter and other outrages against another person) are based upon those persons who, at the time of death, were entered on the Swedish national register, irrespective of whether the offence was committed in Sweden or abroad. The report statistics' definition of homicide (premeditated murder, manslaughter and assault resulting in death) are based upon the offences that are reported in Sweden, irrespective of whether the persons concerned are entered on the national register there or not.

Temporary visitors, asylum-seekers or Swedes who are no longer entered on the national register in Sweden but are killed in Sweden are thus included in the report statistics, but not in the cause of vital statistics. There is also a difference between the two statistics series in terms of the time when the events are registered. The report statistics are based on the date on which the offence was reported to the police, while the cause of death statistics relates to the date on which the death occurred.

**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. Figures for 2002/03 include the 172 victims of Shipman (murders committed by in previous years but discovered in 2002). Figures for 2005/06 include the 52 victims of the 7 July London bombings. 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:** Calendar year figures provided for homicide. Currently (as at 28 November 2008) recorded as homicide victims. Figures for previous years have been corrected as these were based upon number of cases and not the number of victims. Note 1996 figures include the Dunblane incident where 17 victims were killed in one case.

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

#### **EU Candidate countries**

**Croatia:** Includes murder only. Includes intentional and non-intentional homicide.

**the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia:** includes murder, murder with noble motives, momentary murder, murder from negligence and murder of a child at birth.

**Turkey:** Includes intentional and non-intentional homicide. The source of data in the years 1993 and 1994 is only General Commandership of Gendarme. The data sources for the other years are both General Directorate of Security and General Commandership of Gendarme. The counting unit for homicide is homicide case regardless of the number of victims.

#### **EU Potential Candidate countries**

**Serbia:** Includes murder, manslaughter, euthanasia and infanticide.

#### **EFTA/EEA countries**

**Norway:** Excludes infanticide (abortion and murder soon after birth regulated by special laws). Also excludes manslaughter, in Norway defined as unintentional killing, of which most by dangerous driving.

#### **Other countries**

**Australia:** Includes murder and manslaughter.

**Canada:** Includes murder, manslaughter, infanticide and euthanasia.

**Japan:** Includes attempts.

**New Zealand:** Includes murder only.

**Russian Federation:** Includes attempts.

**U.S.A.:** Excludes the murder and non-negligent homicides that occurred as a result of the attacks on 11 September 2001.

**South Africa:** By financial year (e.g. 1999 = 1 April 1999 to 31 March 2000).

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## Crimes recorded by the police: Homicide (city)

*Definition: This is defined as 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. The range of offences covered differs between countries, and comparisons based upon absolute figures are therefore misleading.*

### EU cities

**Brussels, Belgium:** Includes all deaths initially reported as homicide to the police. Includes all communities of the Brussels Capital District and not just the Municipality of Brussels.

**Sofia, Bulgaria:** Figures from 2000 onwards are not comparable with previous years due to a change in statistical practices.

**Czech Republic:** Includes attempts and preparation until 1993 only.

**Copenhagen, Denmark:** Includes all deaths initially reported as homicide to the police. The 1997 figure includes a single case with 22 victims initially classified as homicide; the charge against the alleged offender was dropped due to insufficient evidence.

**Berlin, Germany:** Until 1998, includes homicides recorded by the ZERV (Central Group for the investigation of crime associated with the government and reunification), which were committed in former East Germany or at the border before reunification of the country.

**Tallinn, Estonia:** Excludes assault leading to death. New Penal Code in force from 1 September 2002. Infanticide is excluded from 1 September 2002 - but due to a very small number of cases general trends are still comparable. Figures from 2006 include attempts.

**Athens, Greece:** Excludes attempts, deaths by traffic accidents, euthanasia, infanticide, abortion and assault leading to death. The counting unit for homicide is "homicide case" regardless of the number of victims.

**Dublin, Ireland:** The Garda Dublin Metropolitan region is used- this may not correspond precisely with the Dublin city.

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.

**Spain:** Includes causing death by dangerous driving. Change in Penal Code on 26 May 1996. New Penal Code in force from 1 October 2004.

**Rome, Italy:** Includes murder, manslaughter, infanticide and euthanasia. Changes in statistical practices in 2004; introduction of electronic data and metadata reporting; data not comparable with previous years.

**Riga, Latvia:** Includes attempts. 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.

**Vilnius, Lithuania:** Since 2000 homicides are recorded by Vilnius City Municipality.

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

**Budapest, Hungary:** Number of completed homicide including basic and qualified cases, infanticide and voluntary manslaughter. Excludes attempts, involuntary manslaughter, malpractice and battery causing death. The unit is not exactly the victim since one case may have more than one victim.

**Valetta, Malta:** Homicide is understood to be the deliberate or non-intentional death inflicted on a person by another person. Note that intentional homicide does not include infanticide.

**Amsterdam, Netherlands:** Excludes euthanasia.

**Warsaw, Poland:** Excludes assault leading to death.

**Lisbon, Portugal:** Until 1997, includes all deaths initially reported as homicide to the police. The circumstances under which statistical data are collected (shortly after the offence is reported to the police) have an important practical implication in the case of homicide and usually lead to an overrepresentation of its figures.

The Criminal Police register as homicide any death for which such possibility cannot be excluded, even when, most probably, the death was due to suicide or accident. From January 1998, the police have classified deaths not likely to be intentional homicides under a heading different from homicide. Even though, when the police cannot exclude that possibility, some deaths due to suicide or accident can be classified as homicide.

All criminal cases recorded by the police are later on passed to the public prosecutors where they are classified according to legal criteria. Police statistics only give the classification of facts initially made by the police force.

**Bucharest, Romania:** Excludes assault leading to death.

**London, UK: England:** Offences recorded by the City of London Police and the Metropolitan Police only; offences recorded by the British Transport Police are not included. 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 from 2002 are not, therefore, comparable with previous years.

**Edinburgh, UK: Scotland:** Calendar year figures provided for homicide. Currently (as at 28 November

2008) recorded as homicide victims. Figures refer to the entire City of Edinburgh council area.

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

#### **EU Candidate countries -cities**

**Zagreb, Croatia:** Includes murder only. Includes intentional and non-intentional homicide.

**Skopje, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia:** includes murder, murder with noble motives, momentary murder, murder from negligence and murder of a child at birth.

**Ankara, Turkey:** Includes intentional and non-intentional homicide. The source of data in the years 1993 and 1994 is only General Commandership of Gendarme. The data sources for the other years are both General Directorate of Security and General Commandership of Gendarme. Data includes both urban and rural areas. The counting unit for homicide is homicide case regardless of the number of victims.

#### **EU Potential Candidate countries - cities**

**Belgrade, Serbia:** Includes murder, manslaughter, euthanasia and infanticide.

#### **EFTA/EEA countries - cities**

**Reykjavik, Iceland:** Includes only the city of Reykjavik and not the District of Reykjavik Metropolitan Police, that also includes Kopavogur and Hafnarfjordur as of 1 January 2007.

**Oslo, Norway:** Excludes infanticide (abortion and murder soon after birth, regulated by special laws). Also excludes manslaughter, in Norway defined as unintentional killing, of which most by dangerous driving. By scene of crime.

#### **Other countries - cities**

**Canberra, Australia:** Includes murder and manslaughter.

**Sydney, Australia:** Includes murder only.

**Ottawa, Canada:** Ontario part of the Ottawa-Gatineau Census Metropolitan Area. Includes murder, manslaughter and infanticide.

**Tokyo, Japan:** Includes attempts.

**Wellington, New Zealand:** Only includes the Wellington police area of the City of Wellington; excludes the former borough of Tawa.

**New York NY, U.S.A.:** Excludes the murder and non-negligent homicides that occurred as a result of the attacks on 11 September 2001.

**Washington DC, U.S.A.:** Excludes the murder and non-negligent homicides that occurred as a result of the attacks on 11 September 2001.

**Pretoria, South Africa:** Including rural areas. By financial year (e.g. 1994 = 1 April 1994 to 31 March 1995).

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## Crimes recorded by the police: Violent crime

*Definition: This includes violence against the person (such as physical assault), robbery (stealing by force or by threat of force), and sexual offences (including rape and sexual assault). The range of items included differs between countries and comparisons based upon absolute figures are therefore misleading*

### EU countries

**Belgium:** Includes all thefts with violence (without arms), all thefts with arms and all offences against personal integrity (except culpable neglect and involuntary beating and injury). Figures from 2000 onwards are not comparable with previous years due to a change in statistical practices.

**Bulgaria:** Includes violence against the person and robbery only.

**Czech Republic:** Change in classification in 1994.

**Germany:** Excluding intentional slight bodily injury.

**Estonia:** Excludes robbery until 2001. New Penal Code in force from 1 September 2002 and figures with previous years are not comparable. New data recording system since 2006, the figure is therefore not comparable with previous years.

**Ireland:** Includes homicide, assaults (excluding minor), sexual offences and robbery. New recording system implemented in 2000 resulting in improvements in recording.

Violent crime for 2007 based on entire assaults category, not comparable with previous years.

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:** Includes attempts. Includes bodily injuries, robbery and rapes.

**Spain:** Change in Penal Code on 26 May 1996. From 1999 includes sexual offences, homicide, coercion corruption of children or vulnerable people, extortion, domestic violence, violent disorder, violent robbery and abuse. New Penal Code in force from 1 October 2004.

**Italy:** Includes homicide, injuries, sexual assault, robbery, and kidnapping. Bag-snatching is included in these figures for comparative purposes (although it is not included in the figures published in Italy). Excludes extortion.

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

**Latvia:** Includes homicide, rape, robbery and aggravated assault. 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 intentional murders and attempts, serious bodily injuries, rapes and attempts, robberies. New Penal Code in force from 1 May 2003. Since 2004, includes all sexual assault crimes: rapes and attempts,

sexual intercourses, under coercion with sexual correlate, sexual attitudes, depraving actions.

**Luxembourg:** Includes violence against person, robbery and sexual offences (all with attempts). Law enforcement services were reorganised in 2000 and a new recording system implemented; offences dealt with by the Judicial Police are not included for the years 2000 and 2001.

**Hungary:** Total number of offences with a violent and public nuisance character. Includes crimes against life, limb, health, sexual morality, administration and law enforcement, law and order, and property.

**Malta:** Violent crime is constituted of the following categories: homicide, attempted homicide, grievous bodily harm, rape, theft – hold-ups, theft – snatch and grab.

**Netherlands:** CBS standard classification of criminal offences includes Criminal Code offences: rape (Article 242), indecent assault (Article 246), other sex offences (Articles 243 t/m 245, 247 t/m 249, 250, 250bis), threat (Article 285), serious offence against human life (Articles 287 t/m 291, 293, 294, 296), assault (Article 300 t/m 306), death or bodily harm ensuing from negligence (Articles 307 t/m 309), robbery (Article 312), extortion (Article 317),

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

**Poland:** Includes homicide, rape, fighting and battery, bodily injury and robbery.

**Portugal:** Includes inquiries gone out of the criminal police with proposal of accusation (i.e. criminal cases under investigation in the criminal police, which are concluded with a proposal of accusation. These cases are sent to the public prosecutors office, which is the legal service responsible for validating the investigation, and for making (or not) the accusation that will be sent to court for judgement), related to crimes of voluntary manslaughter, and the number of recorded crimes by police forces, for the following crimes - grievous bodily harm, kidnapping and hostage taking, rape, sexual offences, theft/purse snatching, robbery and extortion.

**Romania:** Includes murder, attempted murder, serious bodily injury, death attacks, rape, infanticide, robbery and violent disorder.

**Slovenia:** New recording system implemented in 2000 resulting in improvements in the recording of minor violent crimes.

**Sweden:** Includes attempts, preparation and conspiracy to commit an offence.

**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). Includes homicide, other violence against the person, robbery, sexual offences (excluding indecent exposure, brothel keeping and offences related to prostitution).

**UK: Northern Ireland:** By financial year from 1998 (e.g. 1998 = 1 April 1998 to 31 March 1999). Revised counting rules from 1 April 1998. National Crime Recording Standard introduced in April 2002.

#### **EU Candidate countries**

**Croatia:** Crimes against life and limb, crimes against sexual freedom and morality, crimes against marriage, family and youth as well as crimes of false imprisonment, kidnapping, extortion of statement, abuse of public services or abuse of powers, duress, threat, slavery establishment and transport of slaves, torture and other inhuman and degrading treatment, robbery, theft by extortion, extortion, duress towards a judicial official, obstruction of officials in the exercise of their official duty, assault on an official and violent behaviour.

**the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia:** Includes body injury, a grave body injury, robbery, armed robbery and rape. Includes attempts.

**Turkey:** Includes intentional and non-intentional homicide, assault, robbery and rape only. The source of data in the years 1993 and 1994 is only General Commandership of Gendarmerie. The data sources for the other years are both General Directorate of Security and General Commandership of Gendarmerie.

#### **EU Potential Candidate countries**

**Montenegro:** Includes theft, serious theft and crimes against sexual freedom.

**Serbia:** Includes simple assault, aggravated assault, brawl participation, serious theft, robbery, armed robbery and crimes against sexual freedom.

#### **EFTA/EEA countries**

**Liechtenstein:** Bodily injuries, homicide, robbery, rape and sexual assault, hate crimes, blackmail, organised crime, abduction, malicious injury of property.

**Norway:** Includes homicide and other violence against the person (from 2006 'ill-treatment within family relations' is also included, due to a new Act), sexual offences and robbery but excludes crimes against personal liberty (for example threats, duress and limitation of liberty).

**Switzerland:** Includes homicide, bodily injury, robbery and rape.

#### **Other countries**

**Australia:** A new time-series from 1993 onwards has been created. Consists of murder, attempted murder, manslaughter, driving causing death, kidnapping and abduction, robbery, and blackmail/extortion. Assault and sexual assault not considered sufficiently comparable between jurisdictions to allow comparable national data.

**Canada:** Includes homicide, attempted murder, sexual and non-sexual assault, other sexual offences, abduction and robbery and attempts where applicable.

**Russian Federation:** Includes violence against the person, aggravated assault and sexual offences only until 1998. From 1999, includes offences against the person, sexual offences, robbery and attempted robbery.

**South Africa:** By financial year (e.g. 1994 = 1 April 1994 to 31 March 1995).

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## Crimes recorded by the police: Robbery

*Definition: Robbery is a sub-set of violent crime. It is defined as 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. The range of items included differs between countries and comparisons based upon absolute figures are therefore misleading.*

### EU countries

**Belgium:** Includes all thefts with violence without arms and all thefts with arms.

**Bulgaria:** Includes attempts. Figures from 2000 onwards are not comparable with previous years due to a change in statistical practices.

**Germany:** Includes extortion by violence and assault on motorists *with intent to rob* (except kidnapping); excludes robbery causing the death of the victim.

**Estonia:** Until 2001 includes theft with threat or minor violence. New Penal Code in force from 1 September 2002 and figures with previous years are not comparable.

**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:** Includes attempts.

**Spain:** Change in Penal Code on 26 May 1996. New Penal Code in force from 1 October 2004.

**Italy:** Bag-snatching is included in the figures for comparative purposes (although it is not included in the figures published in Italy).

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

**Cyprus:** Includes attempts. The figure for 2007 is provisional.

**Latvia:** 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.

**Luxembourg:** Robbery without attempts. Law enforcement services were reorganised in 2000 and a new recording system implemented; offences dealt with by the Judicial Police are not included for the years 2000 and 2001.

**Malta:** Includes snatch and grab and hold-up reports.

**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:** Includes recorded crimes of robbery in public places, robbery of banks and other credit institutions, robbery of treasuries or post offices, robbery of petrol stations, robbery of public transport drivers, other

robberies and theft/purse snatching. Attempts are included.

**Slovenia:** Muggings (bag-snatching) and theft with violence excluded.

**Sweden:** Includes attempts, preparation and conspiracy to commit an offence.

**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:** (3) By financial year from 1998 (e.g. 1998 = 1 April 1998 to 31 March 1999). Revised counting rules from 1 April 1998.

### EU Candidate countries

**Croatia:** Includes attempts.

**the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia:** Includes robbery and armed robbery. Includes attempts.

**Turkey:** Includes bag-snatching from 2001. For 2001 and 2003, figures on bag-snatching from the gendarmerie region only have been included; for the other years both gendarmerie and police figures have been included. The source of data in the years 1993 and 1994 is only General Commandership of Gendarmerie. The data sources for the other years are both General Directorate of Security and General Commandership of Gendarmerie.

### EU Potential Candidate countries

**Montenegro:** Includes theft and serious theft.

**Serbia:** Includes serious theft, robbery and armed robbery.

### EFTA/EEA countries

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

**Switzerland:** Includes attempts.

### Other countries

**Australia:** Data prior to 2005 are no longer comparable due to changes to business processes.

**Canada:** Includes attempts.

**South Africa:** By financial year (e.g. 1994 = 1 April 1994 to 31 March 1995).

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## Crimes recorded by the police: Domestic burglary

*Definition: Domestic burglary is defined as gaining access to a dwelling by the use of force to steal goods. The range of items included differs between countries and comparisons based upon absolute figures are therefore misleading.*

### EU countries

**Bulgaria:** Includes attempts. Figures from 2000 onwards are not comparable with previous years due to a change in statistical practices.

**Germany:** Excluding gaining access to a dwelling by the use of force against a person.

**Estonia:** New Penal Code in force from 1 September 2002 but these figures are still comparable with previous years.

**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:** Includes attempts and burglary in non-domestic premises (e.g. shop, garage, hotel).

**Spain:** Includes burglary in a secondary residence. Change in Penal Code on 26 May 1996. Until 1998, includes burglary in non-domestic premises (e.g. shop, garage, hotel). From 1999, burglaries committed in homes, apartments, lifts, garages and storage rooms. New Penal Code in force from 1 October 2004.

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

The time series up to 2003 included "domestic thefts" only. The figures from 2004 onwards are the sum of "domestic thefts" and "robberies in a dwelling". The corresponding figures for "robberies in a dwelling" are 2004: 1 225    2005: 1 663    2006: 2 125  
2007: 2 529.

**Cyprus:** Includes cases of attempted burglary and burglary in non-domestic premises (e.g. shop, garage, hotel). A change in the police recording practices as of 2003 has resulted in a higher number of cases of offences against property being reported. The figure for 2007 is provisional.

**Latvia:** 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.

**Luxembourg:** Includes burglary in non-domestic premises (e.g. shop, garage, hotel). All without attempts. Law enforcement services were reorganised in 2000 and a new recording system implemented; offences dealt with by the Judicial Police are not included for the years 2000 and 2001.

**Malta:** Domestic burglary is defined as residential theft and incorporates any of the following: theft from an inhabited residence, theft from a summer residence

while being occupied, theft from a garage interconnected to a residence, theft from a front garden, theft from a drive-in leading to an inhabited residence, theft from a roof or yard on an inhabited residence

**Netherlands:** Not able to distinguish whether force used to gain entry. The offence is defined as "theft out of a dwelling". For instance, if the door is left open and a stranger enters the dwelling and steals something, then it is a *domestic theft or theft out of a dwelling*.

**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:** Includes burglary of residence through cat burglary or use of skeleton keys. Attempts are included.

**Poland:** Includes burglary from garrets and basements in blocks of flats.

**Slovenia:** New recording system implemented in 2000 (with partial implementation in 1999) resulting in improvements in recording.

**Sweden:** Includes attempts, preparation and conspiracy to commit an offence.

**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). Includes domestic housebreakings in buildings other than dwellings.

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

### EU Candidate countries

**Croatia:** Includes attempts and burglary in holiday homes.

**the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia:** Includes attempts.

### EU Potential Candidate countries

**Serbia:** Theft in a dwelling and irruption of dwelling.

### EFTA/EEA countries

**Iceland:** Includes attempts and burglary in non-domestic premises (e.g. shop, garage, hotel).

**Liechtenstein:** Includes burglary in non-domestic premises (e.g. shop, garage, hotel).

**Norway:** Aggravated larceny from a dwelling; requires that goods are stolen. Also includes stealing goods of high value without the use of force or causing damage.

**Switzerland:** Includes attempts and burglary in non-domestic premises (e.g. shop, garage, hotel). Figures for domestic burglary are not available but are estimated to account for approximately 40% of the total burglaries.

**Other countries**

**Australia:** Includes unlawful entry with intent of residential locations. Data prior to 2006 are no longer comparable due to changes to business processes.

**Canada:** Includes attempts. May or may not include the use of force.

**Japan:** Until 1997 includes burglary in non-domestic premises (e.g. shop, garage, hotel).

**U.S.A.:** Includes attempts and burglary in non-domestic premises (e.g. shop, garage, hotel).

**South Africa:** By financial year (e.g. 1994 = 1 April 1994 to 31 March 1995).

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## Crimes recorded by the police: Theft of a motor vehicle

*Definition: 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.). The range of items included differs between countries and comparisons based upon absolute figures are therefore misleading.*

### EU countries

**Bulgaria:** Includes attempts. Figures from 2000 onwards are not comparable with previous years due to a change in statistical practices.

**Germany:** Including temporarily taking without the consent of the owner.

**Estonia:** Taking/conversion of motor vehicles. New Penal Code in force from 1 September 2002 but these figures are still comparable with previous years.

**Ireland:** Until 1999, figures only include unauthorised taking of a motor vehicle. From 2000, figures include both theft of a motor vehicle and unauthorised taking of a motor vehicle. 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:** Includes attempts. Excludes motorcycles, mopeds and bicycles.

**Spain:** Change in Penal Code on 26 May 1996. New Penal Code in force from 1 October 2004.

**Italy:** Vehicles with 4 wheels only (cars, trucks, lorries etc.) until 2004. All motor vehicles included from 2005. Changes in statistical practices in 2004; introduction of electronic data and metadata reporting; data not comparable with previous years.

**Latvia:** 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:** New Penal Code in force from 1 May 2003; figures from 2003 exclude misdemeanours and are not comparable with previous years.

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

**Hungary:** Includes theft and "joy-riding".

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

**Poland:** Cars only.

**Portugal:** Excludes attempts.

**Finland:** Includes motorboats.

**Sweden:** Includes attempts, preparation and conspiracy to commit an offence.

**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:** Includes attempts. 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). From 1st April 2002, most attempted thefts/unauthorised taking of motor vehicles are recorded as 'vehicle interference' rather than 'theft/unauthorised taking of a vehicle'.

### EU Candidate countries

**Croatia:** Includes attempts. Includes taking/conversion of motor vehicles.

**the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia:** Includes attempts.

**Turkey:** The source of data in the years 1993 and 1994 is only General Commandership of Gendarmerie. The data sources for the other years are both General Directorate of Security and General Commandership of Gendarmerie.

### EU Potential Candidate countries

**Serbia:** Theft of motor vehicles and unauthorized use of motor vehicle.

### EFTA/EEA countries

**Liechtenstein:** Motor cars and motor cycles only.

**Norway:** Includes boats and snow-mobiles.

### Other countries

**Canada:** Includes attempts.

**New Zealand:** Car theft and unlawful taking/conversion of motor vehicles.

**South Africa:** By financial year (e.g. 1994 = 1 April 1994 to 31 March 1995).

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## Crimes recorded by the police: Drug trafficking

*Definition: Drug trafficking includes illegal possession, cultivation, production, supplying, transportation, importing, exporting, financing etc. of drug operations which are not solely in connection with personal use. The range of items included differs between countries and comparisons based upon absolute figures are therefore misleading.*

### EU countries

**Bulgaria:** All drugs 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).

**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 quantity for personal use.

**Spain:** Change in Penal Code on 26 May 1996. New Penal Code in force from 1 October 2004.

**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. The figure reported for 2007 represents only the number of State Police officers at 31 December.

**Cyprus:** All drugs offences. The figure for 2007 is provisional.

**Latvia:** All drugs 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 illegal disposal of drugs having purpose to distribute them, cultivation, smuggling of drugs (excludes illegal disposal of drugs without intent to distribute them). New Penal Code in force from 1 May 2003; figures from 2003 exclude misdemeanours and are not comparable with previous years.

**Luxembourg:** All drugs 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.

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

**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.

**Finland:** Up to 2001, all drug offences are included. From 2002 onwards, use of drugs is excluded.

**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).

### EU Candidate countries

**Croatia:** All drugs offences.

**the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia:** Includes unauthorized production and release for trade of drug and enabling the taking of narcotics, and precursors.

**Turkey:** Total of all drugs 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 General Directorate of Security. The data sources for the other years are both General Directorate of Security and General Commandership of Gendarme.

### EU Potential Candidate countries

**Serbia:** All drugs offences.

### EFTA/EEA countries

**Liechtenstein:** All drugs offences.

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

**Switzerland:** From 1999 all drugs offences excluding mere consumption.

**Other countries**

**Australia:** Includes arrests of illicit drug providers. By financial year (e.g. 1994 = 1 July 1993 to 30 June 1994).

**Canada:** All drugs offences.

**Japan:** Excluding amphetamines.

**Russian Federation:** All drugs offences.

**U.S.A.:** Arrests by Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA). The mission of the DEA is to enforce the controlled substances laws and regulations of the United States and bring to the criminal and civil justice system of the United States, or any other competent jurisdiction, those organizations and principal members of organizations, involved in the growing, manufacture, or distribution of controlled substances appearing in or destined for illicit traffic in the United States; and to recommend and support non-enforcement programs aimed at reducing the availability of illicit controlled substances on the domestic and international markets.

**South Africa:** All drugs offences. By financial year (e.g. 1994 = 1 April 1994 to 31 March 1995).

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## Number of police officers

*Definition: In most cases these figures include all ranks of police officers including criminal police, traffic police, border police, gendarmerie, uniformed police, city guard, municipal police. They exclude civilian staff, customs officers, tax police, military police, secret service police, part-time officers, special duty police reserves, cadets, and court police. The range of personnel included differs between countries and comparisons based upon absolute figures are therefore misleading.*

### EU countries

**Belgium:** Figures from 2005 are calculated on a different basis and are not comparable with previous years.

**Germany:** Including part-time officers. Until 1997 headcount at 1 October, in 1998 established (permanent) posts, from 1999 headcount at 30 June.

**Greece:** Includes police officers, special guards and border guards. Increase in number for the Olympic Games held in Athens in 2004.

**Spain:** Includes state police, autonomous communities police and municipal police.

**France:** Includes police officers, secret service police, gendarmerie and municipal police. Excludes civilian and technical staff, customs officers and cadets.

**Italy:** Includes Polizia di Stato, Arma dei Carabinieri and Corpo della Guardia di Finanza. From 2003, also includes Corpo di Polizia Penitenziaria and Corpo Forestale dello Stato.

**Latvia:** State police only.

**Lithuania:** Excludes border service officers.

**Luxembourg:** Includes gendarmerie and police until 1999. In 2000 police and gendarmerie were combined under the Police grand-ducale.

**Poland:** Includes criminal police, uniformed police and traffic police.

**Portugal:** Number of police officers reported by police forces. From 2005, three new police forces (criminal military police; forest guard and maritime police) were included in the statistics of crimes registered by the police. Nevertheless, to avoid breaking the data series, the number of police officers of those three police forces is not included in this table

**Romania:** Excludes border police, community police and financial guard.

**UK: Scotland:** By financial year from 2004 (e.g. 2004 = 1 April 2004 to 31 March 2005). Figures from 2003 onwards are whole time equivalents; previous years are headcount.

**UK: Northern Ireland:** Includes regular police, secondments, student officers, and full-time reserves.

### EU Candidate countries

**the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia:** includes criminal police, traffic police, border police and uniformed police. Exclude civilian staff, customs officers and court police.

**Turkey:** The source of data for the years 1993 and 1994 is only General Commandership of Gendarme. The data sources for the other years are both General Directorate of Security and General Commandership of Gendarme.

### EFTA/EEA countries

**Liechtenstein:** Includes national and municipal police.

**Norway:** Includes all police officers in the police and prosecution area, also secret service police. From 2005 included, the total figures for man-years in the police and prosecution authority are limited to contracted man-years, adjusted for long-term leaves (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 intercept 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.

**Switzerland:** Includes Federal Police from 2001. For 2005, figures for the number of federal police officers were not available (more or less 2% of all police officers) and were estimated using the mean (335) for 2004 (333) and 2006 (337).

### Other countries

**Australia:** Includes sworn (operational and non-operational) police officers (full time equivalent). By financial year (e.g. 1994 = 1 July 1993 to 30 June 1994).

**Canada:** Excludes border police. Includes part-time officers which are converted to full-time equivalents.

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## Prison population

*Definition: 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). The type of prisoners included differs between countries and comparisons based upon absolute figures are therefore misleading.*

### EU countries

**Belgium:** At 1 March.

**Bulgaria:** At 1 January until 1994. At 1 September from 1995.

**Czech Republic:** At 31 December until 1997. At 1 October from 1998.

**Germany:** Excluding prisoners in psychiatric or drug addicts' institutions as far as the facilities are beyond the responsibility of the justice administration. At 1 January until 2001. At 1 September from 2002.

**Estonia:** At 31 December.

**Greece:** At 16 December in 2004 and at 31 December in 2005 and 2006.

**Spain:** At 30 July.

**France:** Metropolitan and overseas departments. At 1 September until 2002. At 1 January from 2003.

**Italy:** At 31 December.

Year 2006 data: due to a provision of pardon for the crimes committed up to 2 May 2006, the prison population goes down significantly. In particular, the law n°241 (dated 29 July 2006) grants pardons for custodial sentences of not more than three years and pecuniary measures up to 10.000 euros. However, serious categories of crimes are excluded: terrorism (including the subversive association), mass murder, armed gang, slavery, juvenile prostitution, paedophile - pornography, trafficking in human beings, sexual violence, kidnapping, drug recycling, production, traffic and detention, usury and crimes related to mafia.

**Latvia:** At 1 January.

**Luxembourg:** At 31 December.

**Hungary:** At 31 December.

**Malta:** Average prison population for the calendar year.

**Netherlands:** At 30 September. Figures include pre-trial detention and illegal foreigners awaiting deportation. Figures exclude juveniles and persons sent to psychiatric clinics by entrustment order.

**Austria:** Annual averages until 1998; then at 1 September.

**Poland:** At 31 August.

**Portugal:** At 31 December. Data reported by the Prison Services Directorate.

**Romania:** At 31 December.

**Finland:** At 1 January.

**Sweden:** At 1 October.

**UK: England & Wales:** At 31 August.

**UK: Scotland:** Average daily population. By financial year from 1996 (e.g. 1996 = 1 April 1996 to 31 March 1997).

### EU Candidate countries

**Croatia:** At 30 June.

**Turkey:** At 31 December.

### EU Potential Candidate countries

**Montenegro:** At 31 December. Total number of adult and juvenile prisoners (including pre-trial detained persons as well as persons who are disciplined for legal offence).

**Serbia:** At 31 December.

### EFTA/EEA countries

**Liechtenstein:** Total of pre-trial detainees, convicts and people under police arrest during one year.

**Norway:** Average daily population.

**Switzerland:** At 21 March until 2000. At 4 September from 2001.

### Other countries

**Australia:** At 30 June.

**Canada:** Average daily count by financial year (e.g. 2000 = 1 April 1999 - 31 March 2000). Includes all available data from all provinces/territories, and from the federal jurisdiction (for adults) for all years. With some exceptions, missing data have not been noted in every year and missing data in some years are not missing in all years. As such, data exclusions are not consistent for all years and these data cannot be considered time series data. Comparisons of data between years should be made with caution. The youth incarceration counts exclude estimates provided for Ontario youth in remand (aged 12 to 15).

**Japan:** Average daily population.

**New Zealand:** Annual averages until 2004; then at 1 September.

**Russian Federation:** At 1 March.

**U.S.A.:** At 30 June.

**South Africa:** Average daily count by financial year (e.g. 2000 = 1 April 1999 - 31 March 2000).

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