

# International comparisons of criminal justice statistics 2001

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This bulletin brings together statistical information on criminal justice collected by the Home Office and the Council of Europe. The data covers all the European Union Member States, the EU accession countries and selected other countries.

The data in this bulletin covers the period up to 2001 but more recent information for England & Wales covering the period up to 2002/2003 was published in July 2003. It shows that over the past year for crimes recorded by the police

- total crime fell by 3%;
- total violent crime rose by 2%;
- robbery fell by 14%;
- burglary fell by 1%; and
- vehicle crime fell by 9%.

## Introduction

1. This bulletin brings together statistical information on criminal justice collected by the Home Office and the Council of Europe. The data covers all the European Union Member States<sup>1</sup>, the EU accession countries<sup>2</sup> and selected other countries. It reflects the co-operation that exists between countries both in the sharing of data but also in exploring the different definitions used within statistical collection systems. The majority of the data has been collected from official sources in other countries but we are not in a position to comment on either the accuracy or completeness of the figures provided.
2. In making any comparisons it is necessary to be aware that such data will be the outcome of different legal and administrative systems and may also be derived from different statistical data collection processes. Such differences are described in this bulletin and in the European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics<sup>3</sup> and in an article discussing the usefulness of comparative data<sup>4</sup>. In view of the many differences, comparisons are usually given in this bulletin as a percentage change over time rather than as an absolute change on the assumption that other factors will have remained constant over this period.
3. The most recent information on crime recorded by the police for England & Wales for 2002/2003 was published in a Home Office Bulletin<sup>5</sup> in July 2003.

<sup>1</sup> European Union Member States: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden United Kingdom (England & Wales, Northern Ireland, Scotland).

<sup>2</sup> European Union accession countries: Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia.

<sup>3</sup> European Sourcebook of Crime & Criminal Justice Statistics 2003 (forthcoming, Home Office UK, WODC The Netherlands & University of Lausanne, Switzerland) and Key Findings, June 2000 (Council of Europe) both available at [www.europeansourcebook.org](http://www.europeansourcebook.org).

<sup>4</sup> Comparing crime rates: The International Crime (Victim) Survey, the European Sourcebook of Crime & Criminal Justice Statistics and Interpol Statistics (de Sitter Publications, International Journal of Comparative Criminology 2/1 June 2002) by Marcelo Aebi, Martin Killias & Cynthia Tavares. Details available at [www.ingenta.com](http://www.ingenta.com).

<sup>5</sup> Crime in England & Wales, 2002/2003 (Home Office Bulletin 07/03) edited by Jon Simmons & Tricia Dodd is available at [www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds](http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds).

## Crime

4. Although it is impossible to gauge the true extent of crime in any country, there are two main measures available. The first is that of offences recorded by the police. The second measures crime from the results of victimisation surveys carried out on a sample of the public. For international comparison purposes, results from the International Crime Victims Survey can be examined.

### Recorded crime

#### Total crimes recorded (Tables 1 & A)

5. Although most countries collect information on the number of crimes recorded or reported by the police, absolute comparisons of crime levels are often misleading. Recorded crime levels will be affected by many factors including:
  - a) Different legal and criminal justice systems;
  - b) Rates at which crimes are reported to the police and recorded by them;
  - c) Differences in the point at which crime is measured. For some countries, this is the time at which the offence is reported to the police while for others recording does not take place until a suspect is identified and the papers are forwarded to the prosecutor;
  - d) Differences in the rules by which multiple offences are counted;
  - e) Differences in the list of offences that are included in the overall crime figures;
  - f) Data quality.
6. Over the period 1997 - 2001, recorded crime rose on average by 4% in the EU with the largest rises in France, Greece and Portugal (all 16%), followed by the Netherlands and Spain (both 10%). There were falls in Denmark (11%), Italy (11%), Finland (3%), England & Wales (2%) and Sweden (1%). The largest falls in other countries were in Bulgaria (41%), Switzerland (28%), the Czech Republic (11%), New Zealand (10%) and the USA (10%). There were large rises in Slovenia (101%), Japan (44%), Estonia (43%) and Poland (40%).
7. In 2000 - 2001, there was an average rise of 3% in recorded crime in the EU with the largest rises in Greece (19%), Northern Ireland (17%), Spain (10%) and France (8%).

**Table A Crimes<sup>(1)</sup> recorded by the police (percentage changes)**

Country				Average annual
	1991-2001	1997-2001	2000-2001	1991-2001
<b>EU average<sup>(16)</sup></b>	<b>-1%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>-0.1%</b>
England & Wales <sup>(2)</sup>	-11% <sup>(17)</sup>	-2% <sup>(17)</sup>	7%	..
Northern Ireland <sup>(3)</sup>	..	..	17%	..
Scotland	-27%	0%	0%	-3.0%
Austria	11%	9%	-7%	1.1%
Belgium <sup>(4)</sup>	..	17% <sup>(18)</sup>	0% <sup>(19)</sup>	..
Bulgaria	..	-41%	-3%	..
Cyprus	25%	16%	4%	2.2%
Czech Republic	..	-11%	-8%	..
Denmark	-9%	-11%	-6%	-0.9%
Estonia	84%	43%	1%	6.3%
Finland	-7%	-3%	-6%	-0.7%
France	8%	16%	8%	0.8%
Germany <sup>(5)</sup>	..	-3%	2%	..
Greece <sup>(6)</sup>	22%	16%	19%	2.0%
Hungary	6%	-9%	3%	0.6%
Ireland (Eire) <sup>(7)</sup>	..	..	..	..
Italy	-18%	-11%	-2%	-2.0%
Latvia	..	39%	2%	..
Lithuania	76%	5%	-4%	5.8%
Luxembourg <sup>(8)</sup>	..	..	-1%	..
Malta	..	..	6% <sup>(19)</sup>	..
Netherlands	13%	10%	4%	1.2%
Norway	28%	5%	-2%	2.5%
Poland	61%	40%	10%	4.8%
Portugal <sup>(9)</sup>	..	16%	2%	..
Romania	..	-6%	-4%	..
Russia	37%	24%	1%	3.2%
Slovakia	6%	1%	5%	0.5%
Slovenia	77%	101%	11%	5.9%
Spain	3%	10%	10%	0.3%
Sweden <sup>(10)</sup>	-1%	-1%	-2%	-0.1%
Switzerland <sup>(11)</sup>	-28%	-28%	2%	-3.2%
Turkey	..	36% <sup>(18)</sup>	6% <sup>(19)</sup>	..
Australia <sup>(12)</sup>	..	18%	3%	..
Canada <sup>(13)</sup>	-17%	-5%	2%	-1.8%
Japan <sup>(14)</sup>	60%	44%	12%	4.8%
New Zealand	-4%	-10%	0%	-0.5%
South Africa	..	..	..	..
U.S.A <sup>(15)</sup>	-20%	-10%	2%	-2.0%

See Table 1 for footnotes (1) to (15).

(16) In calculating the EU average, all countries have been given equal weight.

(17) Comparisons between the earlier year and 2001/2002 are based on figures for the financial year 2001/2002

which have been adjusted to take account of the effect of the new counting rules and also using financial year data for the earlier year.

(18) 1996 - 2000.

(19) 1999 - 2000.

### Homicide (Tables 1.1, 1.2 & B)

8. Since the definition of homicide is similar in most countries, absolute comparisons of rates are possible. For the period 1999 to 2001, the average rate (the number of homicides per 100,000 population) was 1.6 in the EU with the highest rates in Finland (2.9), Northern Ireland (2.7) and Scotland (2.2). For the other countries, the highest rates were found in Russia (22.1), Estonia (10.6), Lithuania (10.6) and the USA (5.6).

9. In the EU capital cities, the average number of homicides over the period 1999 to 2001 was 2.3 per 100,000 population with the highest rates in Belfast (5.6), Amsterdam (3.1), Vienna (2.8), Stockholm (2.8) and London (2.6) and Berlin (2.3). There were higher rates in some American cities: Washington DC (42.9), New York NY (8.7) and San Francisco CA (8.1).

### **Violent crime (Table 1.3)**

10. For the period 1997 - 2001, the average rise was 22% in the EU for violent crime with the highest rises in France (50%), Spain (49%), the Netherlands (35%), Portugal (29%) and England & Wales (26%). Amongst the other countries, there were high rises in Japan (79%), Poland (27%) and Australia (22%). There were falls in Estonia (18%), Russia (18%), the U.S.A. (12%), the Czech Republic (7%) and Cyprus (4%).
11. In 2000 - 2001, the average rise was 5% in the EU with the highest rises in Northern Ireland (22%), France (15%) and England & Wales and the Netherlands (both 11%). There was a 1% rise in the USA.

### **Robbery (Table 1.4)**

12. For the period 1997 - 2001, the average rise was 24% in the EU for robbery with the highest rises in England & Wales (92%), France (67%), the Netherlands (48%), Austria (42%), Portugal (34%), Sweden (29%) and Denmark (27%). Amongst the other countries, there were high rises in Japan (128%), Turkey (88%), Poland (72%), South Africa (71%), Cyprus (68%), Norway (39%), Slovenia (35%), Russia (32%), Estonia (29%) and Australia (25%). There were falls in Bulgaria (37%), Germany (18%), New Zealand (18%), USA (15%), Switzerland (10%), Czech Republic (8%), Canada (7%), Scotland (6%), Italy (5%) and Greece (1%).
13. In 2000 - 2001, the average rise was 5% in the EU with the highest rises in England & Wales (28%), Northern Ireland (26%) and France (22%). There was a 4% rise in the USA.

### **Domestic burglary (Table 1.5)**

14. Over the period 1997 - 2001, there was an average fall of 10% in the EU for domestic burglary. The highest falls were in Greece (28%), Germany (27%), England & Wales (26%), Finland (24%), Scotland (18%) and Sweden (17%). Amongst the other countries, there were high falls in Bulgaria (58%), Turkey (50%), Norway (39%), Switzerland (31%), Canada (28%) and New Zealand (27%).
15. In 2000 - 2001, there was no change in the EU but rises in France (13%), Spain (10%), Northern Ireland (8%) and England & Wales (7%).

### **Theft of a motor vehicle (Table 1.6)**

16. Over the period 1997 - 2001, there was an average fall of 7% in the EU for theft of a motor vehicle with the highest falls in Germany (36%), Denmark (31%), England & Wales (30%), Scotland (19%), and Greece (17%). Amongst the other countries, there were sharp rises in Estonia (60%) and Lithuania (33%) but falls in Hungary (39%), New Zealand (37%) and the Czech Republic (25%).
17. In 2000 - 2001, there was an average fall of 7% in the EU with the largest falls in Austria (33%), Finland (14%), Denmark (13%) and Scotland (12%). There was a 6% rise in the USA.

### **Drug Trafficking (Table 1.7)**

18. Over the period 1997 - 2001, there was a rise of 4% in the EU for drug trafficking with the highest rises in Finland (79%), Greece (62%) and Scotland (26%) but falls in France (51%), Sweden (32%) and the Netherlands (24%). Amongst the other countries, the highest rises were in Eastern Europe (nearly 2,000% in Estonia), Cyprus (62%), Canada (38%) and Norway (32%).
19. In 2000 - 2001, there was an average rise of 6% in the EU with largest rises in Austria (60%), the Netherlands (39%), Greece (25%) and Portugal (20%).

## Victimisation rates (Table 2)

20. An estimate of absolute levels of crime can be obtained from the International Crime Victims Survey (ICVS) relating to victims' experience of crimes in 1999. The most recent report<sup>6</sup> examined criminal victimisation in the 17 industrialised countries.
21. Generally speaking, the ICVS suggests that crime rose between 1988 and 1991, stabilised or fell in 1995, and then dropped more in 1999. Comparison with data on crimes recorded by the police suggests that, for 11 countries (Canada, England & Wales, Finland, France, Netherlands, Northern Ireland, Poland, Scotland, Sweden, Switzerland and the USA), the trends from the victimisation survey data are similar to those from the police data.
22. Of the 17 countries examined in the report, England & Wales had well above average levels of both property and contact crime (i.e. robbery, assault and sexual assault).

## Police officers (Table 3)

23. Police forces are organised in different ways in different countries. Some countries have more than one "police force", for example state police, communal or municipal police, judicial police or gendarmerie, all of which perform some policing duties. These differences should be borne in mind when making comparisons between countries, as there is no information available on the percentage of policing duties carried out by these other bodies.
24. Over the period 1997 - 2001, there was an average rise of 3% in the number of police officers in the EU with the highest rises in Greece and the Netherlands (both 16%) but there was a large fall in Northern Ireland (20%).
25. In 2000 - 2001, there was no change in the EU average. The largest falls were in Northern Ireland (11%) and France (10%).
26. For the period 1999 to 2001, the average number of police officers was 337 per 100,000 population in the EU with the highest

rates in Northern Ireland (605), Italy (472), Greece (461), Portugal (461), Spain (457), France (381), Belgium (360), Austria (337) and Ireland (306).

## Sentencing (Tables 4.1, 4.2 & 4.3)

27. Neither the Home Office nor any international bodies regularly collect information to provide international comparisons of sentencing. Many countries do not collect sentencing data or are unable to provide it in a format that enables useful comparisons.
28. However, a survey covering 36 Member States of the Council of Europe<sup>7</sup> provides information for 1999 on both the types of sentences imposed by the public prosecutor or the courts and on the sentence lengths for specific offences. Some of its findings have been summarised in these tables for 3 offences (assault, robbery and theft). The use of custody and the lengths of sentences vary widely between countries for the three offences. This may be due to the age at which juveniles may be prosecuted and sent to prison. The use of custody in England & Wales was slightly above the average for assault and theft but substantially so for robbery. In addition, England & Wales had a much lower use of short custodial sentences but a higher use of indeterminate sentences (i.e. life).
29. In comparing sentence lengths, it should be noted that this relates to the sentence length imposed by the court and not the time actually served in custody which may depend upon the remission policy in each country.

<sup>6</sup> Criminal Victimization in 17 Industrialised Countries: Key findings from the 2000 International Crime Victims Survey, February 2001 (Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek- en Documentatiecentrum, the Netherlands) by John van Kesteren, Pat Mayhew & Paul Nieuwbeerta.

<sup>7</sup> European Sourcebook of Crime & Criminal Justice Statistics 2003 (forthcoming, Home Office UK, WODC The Netherlands & University of Lausanne Switzerland) available at [www.europeansourcebook.org](http://www.europeansourcebook.org).

## Prison population (Tables 5 & B)

30. The prison population in a country reflects:
- a) The crime rate;
  - b) The extent to which crimes were cleared up;
  - c) The extent to which the accused were remanded in custody;
  - d) The length of pre-trial detention;
  - e) The extent to which courts impose custodial sentences;
  - f) The length of custodial sentences (more precisely, the length of time served); and
  - g) The extent to which custodial sentences were suspended.
31. Each year the Council of Europe collects data from its Member States on the characteristics of their prison population on 1 September<sup>8</sup> each year and the Home Office supplements this data with that collected from other countries.
32. In 2001, England & Wales (at 129 prisoners per 100,000 general population) had the highest *per capita* rate in the EU (average 87) followed by Portugal (128), Scotland (120) and Spain (116). The high rates in the United Kingdom and Portugal reflect, in part, the longer sentences imposed in these countries. There were higher rates in the USA (689), Russia (673) and some Eastern European countries (up to 370 in Latvia).
33. Over the period 1997 - 2001, there was an average increase of 3% in the EU with the highest rises in Greece (50%), Ireland (25%), Sweden (17%), Finland (10%), Italy (10%) and the Netherlands (10%).
34. In 2000 - 2001, there was a rise of 1% in the prison population in the EU with the highest rises in Finland (8%), the Netherlands (8%) and Sweden (7%).
35. The World Prison Population List<sup>9</sup> gives details of the number of prisoners held in some 200 independent countries and dependent territories (more than 8.75 million people). It shows that prison population rates vary considerably between different regions of the world and between different parts of the same continent.

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<sup>8</sup> Annual penal statistics published in the Penological Information Bulletin (Council of Europe) available at [www.coe.int](http://www.coe.int).

<sup>9</sup> World Prison Population List 4<sup>th</sup> edition (Home Office Research Findings No. 188) by Roy Walmsley available at [www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds](http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds).

**Table B Prison population<sup>(1)</sup> (percentage changes and rates)**

Country	% change 1991-2001	% change 1997-2001	% change 2000-2001	Rate <sup>(13)</sup> per 100,000 population in 2001
<b>EU average<sup>(12)</sup></b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>87</b>
England & Wales <sup>(2)</sup>	45%	8%	2%	129
Northern Ireland	-56%	-44%	-14%	52
Scotland <sup>(3)</sup>	27%	1%	5%	120
Austria <sup>(4)</sup>	5%	2%	3%	87
Belgium <sup>(3)</sup>	38%	4%	0%	83
Bulgaria	..	-24%	-5%	116
Cyprus	65%	40%	28%	52
Czech Republic <sup>(5)</sup>	52%	-10%	-10%	188
Denmark	-9%	-2%	-4%	58
Estonia <sup>(6)</sup>	9%	4%	3%	351
Finland <sup>(5)</sup>	-9%	10%	8%	60
France <sup>(7)</sup>	-3%	-14%	-4%	77
Germany <sup>(5)</sup>	33%	3%	0%	85
Greece	57%	50%	4%	76
Hungary <sup>(5)</sup>	17%	29%	11%	171
Ireland (Eire)	43%	25%	5%	79
Italy <sup>(5)</sup>	70%	10%	2%	96
Latvia	..	..	..	370
Lithuania <sup>(6)</sup>	7%	-22%	-35%	273
Luxembourg	-7%	-23%	-15%	77
Malta	..	1%	0%	65
Netherlands	105%	10%	8%	94
Norway <sup>(3)</sup>	3%	4%	3%	58
Poland <sup>(2)</sup>	40%	39%	22%	207
Portugal	62%	-7%	4%	128
Romania	..	14%	1%	225
Russia <sup>(5)</sup>	36%	-3%	6%	673
Slovakia	..	-4%	3%	137
Slovenia	41%	50%	2%	60
Spain	28%	7%	3%	116
Sweden <sup>(8)</sup>	17%	17%	7%	69
Switzerland <sup>(9)</sup>	13% <sup>(14)</sup>	5% <sup>(15)</sup>	-2% <sup>(16)</sup>	71
Turkey	..	..	12%	84
Australia <sup>(10)</sup>	50%	17%	3%	116
Canada <sup>(11)</sup>	2%	-6%	0%	101
Japan <sup>(3)</sup>	39%	27%	8%	50
New Zealand <sup>(4)</sup>	38%	14%	3%	150
South Africa <sup>(3)</sup>	72%	30%	5%	411
U.S.A. <sup>(10)</sup>	61%	13%	1%	689

See Table 5 for footnotes (1) to (11).

(12) In calculating the EU average, all EU countries have been given equal weight.

(13) Based on estimates of national population.

(14) 1990 - 2000.

(15) 1996 - 2000.

(16) 1999 - 2000.

**Table 1** Crimes<sup>(1)</sup> recorded by the police

Country	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
England & Wales <sup>(2)</sup>	5 276 173	5 591 717	5 526 255	5 146 383	5 139 307	4 930 678	4 545 337	5 109 089	5 301 187	5 170 843	5 525 316
Northern Ireland <sup>(3)</sup>	63 492	67 532	66 228	67 886	68 808	68 549	59 922	109 053	119 111	119 912	139 786
Scotland	572 921	564 890	517 247	500 110	475 697	451 956	420 642	431 551	435 703	423 172	421 093
Austria	468 832	502 440	493 786	504 568	486 433	485 450	481 549	479 859	493 246	560 306	522 710
Belgium <sup>(4)</sup>	382 667	386 474	388 150	577 902	709 836	725 914	818 759	856 495	849 323	848 648	..
Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	196 346	184 975	228 219	159 317	137 815	138 709	135120
Cyprus	3 626	3 811	4 302	4 330	4 029	4 528	3 909	4 318	4 212	4 358	4 517
Czech Republic	..	345 205	398 505	372 427	375 630	394 267	403 654	425 930	426 626	391 469	358 577
Denmark	519 775	536 821	546 894	546 926	538 963	528 488	531 102	499 167	494 191	504 231	473 290
Estonia	31 748	41 254	37 163	35 739	39 570	35 411	40 972	45 721	51 539	57 799	58 497
Finland	389 180	389 536	383 268	383 351	381 652	376 788	373 846	383 479	372 207	385 797	361 105
France	3 744 112	3 830 996	3 881 894	3 919 008	3 665 320	3 559 617	3 493 442	3 565 525	3 567 864	3 771 849	4 061 792
Germany <sup>(5)</sup>	5 302 796	6 291 519	6 750 613	6 537 748	6 668 717	6 647 598	6 586 165	6 456 996	6 302 316	6 264 723	6 363 865
Greece <sup>(6)</sup>	358 998	379 652	358 503	303 311	329 110	349 476	377 871	385 681	373 680	369 137	439 630
Hungary	440 370	447 215	400 935	389 451	502 036	466 050	514 403	600 621	505 716	450 673	465 694
Ireland (Eire) <sup>(7)</sup>	94 406	95 391	98 979	101 036	102 484	100 785	90 875	85 627	81 274	73 276	86 621
Italy	2 647 735	2 390 539	2 259 903	2 173 448	2 267 488	2 422 991	2 440 754	2 425 748	2 373 966	2 205 782	2 163 830
Latvia	..	..	..	..	39 141	38 205	36 865	36 374	43 969	50 199	..
Lithuania	44 984	56 615	60 378	58 364	60 819	68 053	75 816	78 149	77 108	82 370	79 265
Luxembourg <sup>(8)</sup>	25 046	26 746	28 446	29 160	28 380	27 566	24 355	27 155	26 957	22 816	22 646
Malta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14 793	16 031	17 016	..
Netherlands	1 083 733	1 168 493	1 173 643	1 206 128	1 126 659	1 076 074	1 104 760	1 102 670	1 152 068	1 173 688	1 219 653
Norway	252 362	254 099	244 659	249 615	286 037	292 249	308 055	318 275	315 924	330 071	321 959
Poland	866 095	881 076	852 507	906 157	974 941	897 751	992 373	1 073 042	1 121 545	1 266 910	1 390 089
Portugal <sup>(9)</sup>	..	..	307 328	330 010	326 572	322 256	321 643	341 122	362 589	363 294	372 170
Romania	..	..	..	..	297 046	321 651	361 061	399 105	363 690	353 745	340 414
Russia	2 173 074	2 760 652	2 799 614	2 632 708	2 755 669	2 625 081	2 397 311	2 581 940	3 001 748	2 952 367	2 968 300
Slovakia	88 157	105 060	146 125	137 713	114 579	99 402	92 395	93 895	94 016	88 817	93 053
Slovenia	42 250	54 085	44 278	43 635	37 288	36 838	37 173	55 259	61 693	67 617	74 795
Spain	990 306	934 070	938 612	901 696	908 264	930 780	924 393	917 314	961 787	923 269	1 015 640
Sweden <sup>(10)</sup>	1 199 101	1 195 154	1 191 251	1 112 505	1 145 945	1 175 339	1 196 065	1 181 056	1 194 171	1 214 968	1 189 393
Switzerland <sup>(11)</sup>	382 661	374 237	371 740	358 028	346 634	356 018	382 769	378 045	355 212	270 733	275 591
Turkey	..	..	..	..	293 252	344 130	389 219	359 980	441 445	467 220	..
Australia <sup>(12)</sup>	1 205 277	1 146 558	1 156 028	1 147 318	1 133 123	1 190 852	1 243 729	1 299 480	1 329 797	1 429 327	1 471 948
Canada <sup>(13)</sup>	2 898 988	2 847 981	2 735 626	2 646 209	2 639 654	2 644 893	2 534 766	2 461 156	2 356 831	2 352 768	2 408 021
Japan <sup>(14)</sup>	1 707 877	1 742 366	1 801 150	1 784 432	1 782 944	1 812 119	1 899 564	2 033 546	2 165 626	2 443 470	2 735 612
New Zealand	446 417	464 596	462 536	447 525	465 052	477 596	473 547	461 677	438 074	427 230	426 526
South Africa	..	..	..	2 014 589	2 056 569	2 049 100	2 073 049	2 192 080	2 345 011	..	..
U.S.A <sup>(15)</sup>	14 872 883	14 438 191	14 144 794	13 989 543	13 862 727	13 493 863	13 194 571	12 485 714	11 634 378	11 608 070	11 849 006



- (1) More serious offences. In many countries defined as against the "penal code" or "criminal code" and excludes less serious crimes (misdemeanours). The range of offences covered differs between each country and comparisons based upon absolute figures are therefore misleading.
- (2) By financial year from 1994 (e.g. 1994 = 1 April 1994 to 31 March 1995). Expanded offence coverage and revised counting rules from 1 April 1998. *England & Wales*
- (3) By financial year from 1997 (e.g. 1997 = 1 April 1997 to 31 March 1998). Figures from 1998/99 are recorded under revised counting rules. *Northern Ireland*
- (4) New collection system introduced in 1994, however not all police forces submitted returns in 1994. Data may only be regarded as complete from 1995 onwards. *Belgium*
- (5) From 1992, including former East Germany but only part of East Germany in 1991. *Germany*
- (6) Includes misdemeanours and traffic offences. *Greece*
- (7) A new recording system is being implemented which has resulted in improvements in recording. Therefore recent figures may not be comparable with those of previous years. *Ireland*
- (8) Figures from 2000 onwards are not comparable with previous years as they no longer include offences dealt with by the Judicial Police. *Luxembourg*
- (9) New unified collection system introduced in 1993 covering the three police forces. From 1995, other police functions e.g. gambling, economic activities, customs and county public finance are included. *Portugal*
- (10) Includes attempts, preparation and conspiracy to commit an offence. *Sweden*
- (11) Figures include selected penal offences and all drugs offences. Penal code offences are estimated to be approximately two-thirds of all offences which also include less serious offences such as shoplifting, bicycle theft and use of cars for "joyriding". *Switzerland*
- (12) Data for selected violent and property crimes. By financial year until 1992 and by calendar year from 1993 onwards. Figures before 1995 are not comparable with later years due to differences in the offences included. *Australia*
- (13) Includes Criminal Code incidents (violent, property and other crimes within the Criminal Code - e.g. prostitution, arson, mischief). Does not include drugs, traffic, provincial or municipal bylaw violations. *Canada*
- (14) Excludes traffic, professional negligence and offences against special penal codes such as drugs, firearms and sword control offences. *Japan*
- (15) 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. *USA*
- .. Data not available.

Source: *Statistical contacts in each country.*

**Table 1.1 Crimes<sup>(1)</sup> recorded by the police: Homicide<sup>(2)</sup>**

Country	Number of homicides <sup>(2)</sup>					% change 1997-2001	% change 2000-2001	Homicides <sup>(2)</sup> per 100,000 population
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001			average per year 1999 to 2001
<b>EU average<sup>(14)</sup></b>						<b>11%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>1.59</b>
England & Wales <sup>(3)</sup>	748	750	766	850	891	19%	5%	1.61
Northern Ireland <sup>(3)</sup>	49	75	34	48	52	6%	8%	2.65
Scotland <sup>(4)</sup>	90	97	119	105	107	19%	2%	2.16
Austria	66	77	60	82	158	139%	93%	1.23
Belgium	145	218	172	158	..	34% <sup>(15)</sup>	-8% <sup>(16)</sup>	1.79 <sup>(17)</sup>
Bulgaria	369	370	305	318	282	-24%	-11%	3.87
Cyprus	6	14	12	8	9	50%	13%	1.39
Czech Republic	291	313	265	279	234	-20%	-16%	2.52
Denmark <sup>(5)</sup>	88	49	53	58	52	-41%	-10%	1.02
Estonia <sup>(6)</sup>	178	196	157	143	137	-23%	-4%	10.61
Finland	139	113	142	146	155	12%	6%	2.86
France	963	961	953	1 051	1 047	9%	-0%	1.73
Germany <sup>(7)</sup>	1 178	975	1 005	961	868	-26%	-10%	1.15
Greece	203	176	155	158	139	-32%	-12%	1.38
Hungary	289	289	253	205	254	-12%	24%	2.34
Ireland (Eire)	53	51	47	56	59	11%	5%	1.42
Italy <sup>(8)</sup>	924	918	854	818	..	-18% <sup>(15)</sup>	-4% <sup>(16)</sup>	1.50 <sup>(17)</sup>
Latvia	173	169	152	150	..	-15% <sup>(15)</sup>	-1% <sup>(16)</sup>	6.47 <sup>(17)</sup>
Lithuania	391	356	343	398	378	-3%	-5%	10.62
Luxembourg <sup>(9)</sup>	4	4	3	1	6	..	500% <sup>(16)</sup>	.. <sup>(17)</sup>
Malta	..	5	10	4	..	..	-60% <sup>(16)</sup>	1.63 <sup>(17)</sup>
Netherlands <sup>(10)</sup>	230	207	230	226	264	15%	17%	1.51
Norway	38	38	37	49	41	8%	-16%	0.95
Poland <sup>(6)</sup>	807	759	741	854	776	-4%	-9%	2.05
Portugal	129	150	131	125	107	-17%	-14%	1.17
Romania <sup>(11)</sup>	660	561	465	560	593	-10%	6%	2.41
Russia <sup>(11)</sup>	29 285	29 551	31 140	31 829	33 583	15%	6%	22.05
Slovakia	140	128	141	143	129	-8%	-10%	2.55
Slovenia	36	15	25	28	15	-58%	-46%	1.18
Spain	370	429	416	460	494	34%	7%	1.12
Sweden <sup>(12)</sup>	94	98	108	90	..	..	-17% <sup>(16)</sup>	1.11 <sup>(17)</sup>
Switzerland	87	76	89	69	86	-1%	25%	1.12
Turkey <sup>(11)</sup>	1 691	1 693	1 541	2 175	1 550	-8%	-29%	2.67
Australia	360	332	386	346	340	-6%	-2%	1.87
Canada <sup>(8)</sup>	586	558	538	546	554	-5%	1%	1.77
Japan <sup>(11)</sup>	1 282	1 388	1 265	1 391	1 340	5%	-4%	1.05
New Zealand	151	99	99	99	93	-38%	-6%	2.50
South Africa	24 588	24 875	23 823	21 683	..	-16% <sup>(15)</sup>	-9% <sup>(16)</sup>	55.86 <sup>(17)</sup>
U.S.A. <sup>(13)</sup>	18 208	16 974	15 522	15 586	15 980	-12%	3%	5.56

(1) Definitions of offences vary between countries both due to legal differences and statistical recording methods; comparisons may be affected by these differences.

(2) Intentional killing of a person excluding attempts: murder, manslaughter (excluding death by dangerous driving), euthanasia and infanticide; excluding abortion and help with suicide.

(3) By financial year from 1997 (e.g. 1997 = 1 April 1997 to 31 March 1998).

(4) Currently (as at 7.11. 02) recorded as homicide victims.

(5) Includes all deaths initially reported as homicide to the police.

(6) Excludes assault leading to death.

(7) 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.

(8) Includes murder, manslaughter and infanticide.

(9) Figures from 2000 onwards are not comparable with previous years, as they no longer include offences dealt with by the Judicial Police.

(10) Excludes euthanasia.

(11) Includes attempts.

(12) Includes all deaths initially reported as homicide to the police.

(13) Excludes the murder and non-negligent homicides that occurred as a result of the attacks on 11 September 2001.

(14) In calculating the EU average, all EU countries have been given equal weight.

(15) 1996 - 2000.

(16) 1999 - 2000.

(17) 1998 to 2000.

.. Data not available.

Source: Statistical contacts in each country.

**Table 1.2 Crimes<sup>(1)</sup> recorded by the police: Homicide<sup>(2)</sup> in selected capital and other cities**

City	Number of homicides <sup>(1)</sup>					Homicides <sup>(1)</sup> per 100,000 population average per year from 1999 to 2001
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	
<b>EU capital cities' average<sup>(14)</sup></b>						<b>2.28</b>
London, England	190	159	190	189	202	2.60
Belfast <sup>(3)</sup> , N. Ireland	16	18	11	21	15	5.59
Edinburgh <sup>(4)</sup> , Scotland	8	8	9	4	6	1.40
Vienna, Austria	25	27	26	57	53	2.84
Brussels, Belgium	20	22	33	26	..	2.87 <sup>(15)</sup>
Sofia, Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lefkosia, Cyprus	0	0	1	1	1	0.36
Prague, Czech Republic	40	51	64	49	51	4.33
Copenhagen <sup>(4)</sup> , Denmark	34	8	8	9	10	1.81
Tallinn <sup>(5)</sup> , Estonia	38	58	40	39	35	9.40
Helsinki, Finland	11	8	16	11	9	2.18
Paris, France	46	50	43	36	49	2.00
Berlin <sup>(6)</sup> , Germany	150	97	86	76	77	2.34
Athens & Pireus, Greece	14	17	19	17	18	0.57
Budapest, Hungary	59	59	49	35	46	2.40
Dublin, Ireland	21	31	24	16	21	1.88
Rome <sup>(7)</sup> , Italy	35	33	29	36	..	1.24 <sup>(15)</sup>
Riga, Latvia	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vilnius <sup>(8)</sup> , Lithuania	59	56	54	59	40	8.90
Luxembourg Ville, Lux.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Valletta, Malta	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amsterdam <sup>(9)</sup> , Netherlands	40	38	22	29	33	3.13
Oslo, Norway	12	8	9	6	11	1.70
Warsaw <sup>(5)(8)</sup> , Poland	98	66	72	62	60	4.00
Lisbon, Portugal	48	33	28	24	33	1.50
Bucharest, Romania	..	..	..	..	..	..
Moscow <sup>(6)</sup> , Russia	1 477	1 180	1 206	1 129	..	18.38 <sup>(15)</sup>
Bratislava, Slovakia	27	14	18	15	17	3.72
Ljubljana, Slovenia	4	4	6	5	1	1.38
Madrid, Spain	40	41	47	48	66	1.84
Stockholm <sup>(4)</sup> , Sweden	11	19	29	15	18	2.77
Berne, Switzerland	3	4	4	0	0	1.04
Geneva, Switzerland	8	3	13	5	3	1.72
Ankara, Turkey	98	111	86	110	111	2.55
Canberra, Australia	4	1	2	2	1	0.53
Sydney, Australia	74	58	67	55	77	1.63
Ottawa <sup>(7)(10)</sup> , Canada	9	4	12	8	3	0.94
Tokyo <sup>(8)</sup> , Japan	131	132	157	151	133	1.21
Wellington <sup>(11)</sup> , NZ	20	9	7	7	14	2.13
Pretoria <sup>(12)</sup> , South Africa	527	..	..	..	..	..
New York NY <sup>(13)</sup> , U.S.A.	770	633	671	673	660	8.65
San Francisco CA, U.S.A.	..	58	64	69	62	8.10
Washington DC <sup>(13)</sup> , U.S.A.	301	260	241	232	231	42.87

(1) Definitions of offences vary between countries both due to legal differences and statistical recording methods; comparisons may be affected by these differences.

(2) Intentional killing of a person excluding attempts: murder, manslaughter (excluding death by dangerous driving), euthanasia and infanticide; excluding abortion and help with suicide.

(3) By financial year (e.g. 1997 = 1 April 1997 to 31 March 1998).

(4) Includes all deaths initially reported as homicide to the police.

(5) Excludes assault leading to death.

(6) 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.

(7) Includes murder, manslaughter and infanticide.

(8) Includes attempts.

(9) Excludes euthanasia.

(10) Ontario part of the Ottawa-Hull Census Metropolitan Area.

(11) Includes the police district of Wellington and the southern triangle of the North Island.

(12) Including rural areas.

(13) Excludes the murder and non-negligent homicides that occurred as a result of the attacks on 11 September 2001.

(14) In calculating the EU average, all EU countries have been given equal weight.

(15) 1998 to 2000.

.. Data not available.

Source: Statistical contacts in each country.

**Table 1.3 Crimes<sup>(1)</sup> recorded by the police: Violent crime<sup>(2)</sup>**

Country	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change 1997-2001	% change 2000-2001
<b>EU average<sup>(16)</sup></b>						<b>22%</b>	<b>5%</b>
England & Wales <sup>(3)</sup>	352 873	605 797	703 107	733 387	813 271	26% <sup>(17)</sup>	11%
Northern Ireland <sup>(4)</sup>	7 837	21 452	24 163	24 323	29 757	..	22%
Scotland <sup>(5)</sup>	23 656	25 725	27 321	27 047	27 605	17%	2%
Austria	46 942	48 200	49 242	..	..	..	..
Belgium <sup>(6)</sup>	60 605	61 882	61 992	59 791	..	11% <sup>(18)</sup>	-4% <sup>(19)</sup>
Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cyprus <sup>(7)</sup>	184	168	178	165	176	-4%	7%
Czech Republic	23 223	23 464	23 228	21 996	21 709	-7%	-1%
Denmark	13 963	13 754	14 735	15 748	16 010	15%	2%
Estonia	781	710	638	676	643	-18%	-5%
Finland	31 202	31 726	32 089	34 291	33 355	7%	-3%
France	186 006	194 873	215 698	243 166	279 324	50%	15%
Germany	186 447	186 306	186 655	187 103	188 413	1%	1%
Greece	8 766	9 312	9 097	9 105	9 501	8%	4%
Hungary	26 987	28 414	28 277	29 144	30 819	14%	6%
Ireland (Eire) <sup>(8)</sup>	5 488	4 515	..	3 312	6 851	..	..
Italy <sup>(9)</sup>	64 945	71 775	76 823	74 136	..	20% <sup>(18)</sup>	-3% <sup>(19)</sup>
Latvia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	6 667	6 633	6 411	7 339	6 861	3%	-7%
Luxembourg <sup>(10)</sup>	4 471	4 949	4 376	4 280	3 881	..	-9%
Malta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	74 691	76 666	86 587	90 944	101 141	35%	11%
Norway <sup>(11)</sup>	18 507	18 445	18 811	20 582	20 325	10%	-1%
Poland <sup>(12)</sup>	66 927	70 001	78 457	89 993	84 863	27%	-6%
Portugal	16 733	15 463	18 942	19 730	21 554	29%	9%
Romania	..	..	..	20 818	25 787	..	24%
Russia <sup>(7)</sup>	119 041	92 697	97 153	93 290	97 954	-18%	5%
Slovakia	11 564	12 427	13 531	13 549	14 450	..	..
Slovenia	900	1 172	1 355	1 414	..	36% <sup>(18)</sup>	4% <sup>(19)</sup>
Spain	87 775	91 099	128 496	119 923	130 545	49%	9%
Sweden <sup>(13)</sup>	68 310	70 488	75 745	74 646	76 758	12%	3%
Switzerland	7 472	8 015	8 528	8 152	8 653	16%	6%
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia <sup>(14)</sup>	162 063	171 012	172 972	179 773	197 219	22%	10%
Canada <sup>(15)</sup>	296 890	296 166	291 327	302 098	309 101	4%	2%
Japan	40 570	41 751	43 822	64 418	72 801	79%	13%
New Zealand	43 442	43 734	42 712	44 887	47 133	8%	5%
South Africa	645 737	661 779	768 932	..	..	..	..
U.S.A.	1 636 096	1 533 887	1 426 044	1 425 486	1 436 611	-12%	1%

(1) Definitions of offences vary between countries both due to legal differences and statistical recording methods; comparisons may be affected by these differences.

(2) Violence against the person, robbery and sexual offences.

(3) By financial year (e.g. 1997 = 1 April 1997 to 31 March 1998). Revised counting rules from 1 April 1998.

(4) By financial year (e.g. 1997 = 1 April 1997 to 31 March 1998). Figures from 1998/99 are recorded under revised counting rules and are not comparable with previous years.

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

(6) Excludes robbery.

(7) Violence against the person, aggravated assault and sexual offences only.

(8) Includes homicide, other violence against the person, intimidation, abduction and false imprisonment, sexual offences, robbery and aggravated burglary. A new recording system is being implemented which has resulted in improvements in recording. Therefore recent figures may not be comparable with those of previous years.

(9) Includes homicide, injuries, sexual assault, robbery, extortion and kidnapping.

(10) Includes homicide, murder, rebellion, intimidation, other

violence against the person and sexual offences. Figures from 2000 onwards are not comparable with previous years as they no longer include offences dealt with by the Judicial Police.

(11) Includes homicide, sexual offences and robbery but excludes crimes against personal liberty (for example threats, duress and limitation of liberty).

(12) Includes homicide, rape, fighting and battery, causing bodily injury and robbery.

(13) Includes attempts, preparation and conspiracy to commit an offence.

(14) Includes murder, attempted murder, manslaughter, driving causing death, sexual assault, kidnapping and abduction, robbery, blackmail and extortion, and assault.

(15) Includes homicide, attempted murder, sexual and non-sexual assault, other sexual offences, abduction and robbery.

(16) In calculating the EU average, all EU countries have been given equal weight.

(17) Comparisons between the earlier year and 2001/2002 are based on figures for the financial year 2001/2002 which have been adjusted to take account of the effect of the new counting rules.

(18) 1996 - 2000. (19) 1999 - 2000.

.. Data not available.

Source: *Statistical contacts in each country*

**Table 1.4 Crimes<sup>(1)</sup> recorded by the police: Robbery<sup>(2)</sup>**

Country	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change 1997-2001	% change 2000-2001
<b>EU average<sup>(9)</sup></b>						<b>24%</b>	<b>5%</b>
England & Wales <sup>(3)</sup>	62 652	66 835	84 277	95 154	121 370	92% <sup>(10)</sup>	28%
Northern Ireland <sup>(4)</sup>	1 573	1 395	1 383	1 767	2 222	..	26%
Scotland	4 484	4 951	5 075	4 420	4 228	-6%	-4%
Austria	1 991	2 234	2 283	2 763	2 824	42%	2%
Belgium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bulgaria	6 481	5 053	4 171	4 321	4 069	-37%	-6%
Cyprus	25	27	32	43	42	68%	-2%
Czech Republic	4 751	4 306	4 817	4 644	4 372	-8%	-6%
Denmark	2 523	2 606	2 781	3 152	3 192	27%	1%
Estonia	3 478	3 978	4 918	4 754	4 475	29%	-6%
Finland	2 016	2 092	2 277	2 600	2 157	7%	-17%
France	80 498	84 291	94 947	109 836	134 281	67%	22%
Germany	69 569	64 405	61 420	59 414	57 108	-18%	-4%
Greece <sup>(5)</sup>	1 967	2 254	2 048	1 707	1 939	-1%	14%
Hungary	3 056	3 056	3 167	3 494	3 319	9%	-5%
Ireland (Eire) <sup>(6)</sup>	..	..	..	1 397	1 744	..	..
Italy	69 993	73 289	72 836	67 424	66 671	-5%	-1%
Latvia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	3 971	3 646	3 376	4 374	4 185	5%	-4%
Luxembourg <sup>(7)</sup>	288	372	352	307	257	..	-16%
Malta	..	318	212	146	..	..	-31% <sup>(12)</sup>
Netherlands	14 186	14 447	17 462	18 630	21 064	48%	13%
Norway	1 073	1 354	1 698	1 781	1 491	39%	-16%
Poland	23 988	26 647	36 597	43 255	41 208	72%	-5%
Portugal	13 901	12 442	16 065	17 156	18 585	34%	8%
Romania	4 010	3 548	3 336	3 280	..	-15% <sup>(11)</sup>	-2% <sup>(12)</sup>
Russia	146 369	160 879	180 111	171 830	193 600	32%	13%
Slovakia	1 199	1 231	1 437	1 264	1 366	14%	8%
Slovenia	430	453	558	581	579	35%	0%
Spain	104 008	104 475	100 716	93 504	104 735	1%	12%
Sweden <sup>(8)</sup>	6 641	6 713	8 628	8 999	8 538	29%	-5%
Switzerland	2 498	2 572	2 642	2 178	2 256	-10%	4%
Turkey	1 319	1 477	1 385	1 632	2 480	88%	52%
Australia	21 305	23 801	22 606	23 314	26 565	25%	14%
Canada <sup>(5)</sup>	29 587	28 963	28 740	27 037	27 414	-7%	1%
Japan	2 809	3 426	4 237	5 173	6 393	128%	24%
New Zealand	2 032	2 004	1 585	1 779	1 658	-18%	7%
South Africa	122 369	150 430	178 080	197 837	208 932	71%	6%
U.S.A.	498 534	447 186	409 371	408 016	422 921	-15%	4%

(1) Definitions of offences vary between countries both due to legal differences and statistical recording methods; comparisons may be affected by these differences.

(2) Stealing from a person with force or threat of force. Includes muggings (bag-snatching) and theft with violence; excludes pick-pocketing, extortion and blackmailing.

(3) By financial year (e.g. 1997 = 1 April 1997 to 31 March 1998). Revised counting rules from 1 April 1998.

(4) By financial year (e.g. 1997 = 1 April 1997 to 31 March 1998). Figures from 1998/99 are recorded under revised counting rules and are not comparable with previous years.

(5) Includes attempts.

(6) A new recording system is being implemented which has resulted in improvements in recording. Therefore recent figures may not be comparable with those of previous years.

(7) Figures from 2000 onwards are not comparable with previous years as they no longer include offences dealt with by the Judicial Police.

(8) Includes attempts, preparation and conspiracy to commit an offence.

(9) In calculating the EU average, all EU countries have been given equal weight.

(10) Comparisons between the earlier year and 2001/2002 are based on figures for the financial year 2001/2002 which have been adjusted to take account of the effect of the new counting rules.

(11) 1996 - 2000.

(12) 1999 - 2000.

.. Data not available.

Source: Statistical contacts in each country.

**Table 1.5 Crimes<sup>(1)</sup> recorded by the police: Domestic burglary<sup>(2)</sup>**

Country	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change 1997-2001	% change 2000-2001
<b>EU average<sup>(14)</sup></b>						<b>-10%</b>	<b>0%</b>
England & Wales <sup>(3)</sup>	501 593	473 349	442 602	402 984	430 372	-26% <sup>(15)</sup>	7%
Northern Ireland <sup>(3)</sup>	7 155	7 725	7 665	8 375	9 064	27%	8%
Scotland <sup>(4)</sup>	36 792	38 033	36 265	32 684	30 181	-18%	-8%
Austria	12 826	11 811	10 111	13 262	13 008	1%	-2%
Belgium <sup>(5)</sup>	143 769	63 022	61 916	75 846	..	..	22% <sup>(17)</sup>
Bulgaria <sup>(6)</sup>	85 356	47 770	34 579	37 375	36 269	-58%	-3%
Cyprus <sup>(6)</sup>	1 079	1 358	1 019	1 018	801	-26%	-21%
Czech Republic	13 068	12 752	12 445	11 294	10 590	-19%	-6%
Denmark	34 648	31 463	34 311	32 846	32 274	-7%	-2%
Estonia	6 610	7 026	7 588	7 285	7 652	16%	5%
Finland	10 436	10 291	9 763	9 264	7 957	-24%	-14%
France	213 561	207 274	191 102	186 492	210 850	-1%	13%
Germany	182 009	166 742	149 044	140 015	133 722	-27%	-4%
Greece <sup>(6)</sup>	44 286	43 228	36 947	31 840	31 903	-28%	0%
Hungary	31 269	30 515	29 902	26 866	26 194	-16%	-3%
Ireland (Eire) <sup>(7)</sup>	16 970	15 840	14 286	13 376	14 877	..	..
Italy	237 445	246 804	234 252	207 317	..	-10% <sup>(16)</sup>	-11% <sup>(17)</sup>
Latvia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	9 424	9 246	9 180	9 203	8 647	-8%	-6%
Luxembourg <sup>(8)</sup>	2 416	2 649	2 092	2 081	1 947	..	-6%
Malta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	97 690	90 357	91 996	91 146	91 693	-6%	1%
Norway	16 923	15 106	12 636	11 066	10 303	-39%	-7%
Poland <sup>(8)</sup>	70 187	74 137	74 326	77 427	72 167	3%	-7%
Portugal	24 202	21 515	22 224	21 153	20 806	-14%	-2%
Romania	31 311	29 404	21 287	19 024	..	-34% <sup>(16)</sup>	-11% <sup>(17)</sup>
Russia	268 355	292 501	374 764	348 097	350 259	31%	1%
Slovakia	3 854	3 639	3 601	3 248	3 144	-18%	-3%
Slovenia	558	518	988	..	..	..	..
Spain <sup>(6)</sup>	229 790	226 207	239 896	224 725	247 491	8%	10%
Sweden <sup>(10)</sup>	18 359	17 536	16 834	17 581	15 169	-17%	-14%
Switzerland <sup>(11)</sup>	82 559	83 416	76 322	60 384	57 375	-31%	-5%
Turkey <sup>(6)</sup>	96 775	113 421	104 282	89 351	48 159	-50%	-46%
Australia	284 974	295 699	273 867	275 821	275 369	-3%	0%
Canada <sup>(12)</sup>	233 724	221 366	197 022	175 804	167 322	-28%	-5%
Japan <sup>(5)</sup>	221 678	237 703	260 981	296 486	303 698	37%	2%
New Zealand	49 376	49 481	47 621	40 999	36 255	-27%	-12%
South Africa <sup>(13)</sup>	249 375	266 817	285 515	302 826	..	23% <sup>(16)</sup>	6% <sup>(17)</sup>
U.S.A. <sup>(11)</sup>	2 460 526	2 332 735	2 100 739	2 050 992	2 109 767	-14%	3%

(1) Definitions of offences vary between countries both due to legal differences and statistical recording methods; comparisons may be affected by these differences.

(2) Gaining access to a dwelling by the use of force to steal goods.

(3) By financial year (e.g. 1997 = 1 April 1997 to 31 March 1998).

(4) Includes domestic housebreaking in buildings other than dwellings.

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

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

(7) A new recording system is being implemented which has resulted in improvements in recording. Therefore recent figures may not be comparable with those of previous years.

(8) Figures from 2000 onwards are not comparable with previous years as they no longer include offences dealt with by the Judicial Police.

(9) Includes burglary from garrets and basements in blocks of flats.

(10) Includes attempts, preparation and conspiracy to commit an offence.

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

(12) Includes attempts. May or may not include the use of force.

(13) Includes attempts.

(14) In calculating the EU average, all EU countries have been given equal weight.

(15) Comparisons between the earlier year and 2001/2002 are based on figures for the financial year 2001/2002 which have been adjusted to take account of the effect of the new counting rules.

(16) 1996 – 2000.

(17) 1999 – 2000.

.. Data not available.

Source: Statistical contacts in each country.

**Table 1.6 Crimes<sup>(1)</sup> recorded by the police: Theft of a motor vehicle<sup>(2)</sup>**

Country	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change 1997-2001	% change 2000-2001
<b>EU average<sup>(11)</sup></b>						<b>-7%</b>	<b>-7%</b>
England & Wales <sup>(3)</sup>	400 524	391 807	374 686	338 796	328 147	-30% <sup>(12)</sup>	-3%
Northern Ireland <sup>(4)</sup>	8 090	9 715	10 196	10 806	11 635	44%	8%
Scotland <sup>(5)</sup>	28 646	28 433	29 818	26 238	23 208	-19%	-12%
Austria	5 950	5 771	5 679	8 601	5 740	-4%	-33%
Belgium	35 242	36 555	35 780	33 395	..	-1% <sup>(13)</sup>	-7% <sup>(14)</sup>
Bulgaria	2 433	1 433	976	2 298	2 076	-15%	-10%
Cyprus	1 609	1 252	959	1 237	1 441	-10%	16%
Czech Republic	31 331	29 779	28 946	25 539	23 539	-25%	-8%
Denmark	42 701	38 871	35 195	33 730	29 464	-31%	-13%
Estonia <sup>(6)</sup>	1 762	2 106	2 455	2 322	2 818	60%	21%
Finland	22 015	26 404	29 611	26 391	22 583	3%	-14%
France	417 360	415 930	395 947	401 057	418 983	0%	4%
Germany	190 585	162 518	140 636	127 750	121 533	-36%	-5%
Greece <sup>(7)</sup>	6 568	7 610	7 239	5 702	5 459	-17%	-4%
Hungary <sup>(7)</sup>	20 163	20 849	16 670	14 297	12 397	-39%	-13%
Ireland (Eire) <sup>(8)</sup>	13 589	13 793	14 851	15 964	14 533	..	..
Italy	301 233	309 113	294 726	243 890	..	-23% <sup>(13)</sup>	-17% <sup>(14)</sup>
Latvia	2 082	2 483	3 102	2 932	..	32% <sup>(13)</sup>	-5% <sup>(14)</sup>
Lithuania	6 697	6 946	6 671	9 006	8 924	33%	-1%
Luxembourg <sup>(8)</sup>	675	655	626	542	496	..	-8%
Malta	..	1 166	1 076	1 051	..	..	-2% <sup>(14)</sup>
Netherlands <sup>(7)</sup>	37 309	37 408	37 831	38 320	35 037	-6%	-9%
Norway	20 019	21 672	20 863	23 339	20 598	3%	-12%
Poland <sup>(7)</sup>	56 871	65 399	74 514	68 062	59 458	5%	-13%
Portugal	22 792	26 965	28 163	26 428	26 162	15%	-1%
Romania	2 110	2 284	2 331	2 149	..	19% <sup>(13)</sup>	-8% <sup>(14)</sup>
Russia	35 778	35 448	37 152	38 439	..	-8% <sup>(13)</sup>	3% <sup>(14)</sup>
Slovakia	7 438	7 682	7 123	6 073	6 073	-18%	0%
Slovenia	1 145	1 311	1 147	1 291	1 222	7%	-5%
Spain	133 330	136 084	138 961	134 583	147 441	11%	10%
Sweden <sup>(10)</sup>	78 826	76 495	78 216	75 125	73 309	-7%	-2%
Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkey	19 515	19 109	17 912	..	..	..	..
Australia	130 138	131 587	129 552	139 094	139 943	8%	1%
Canada <sup>(5)</sup>	177 130	165 920	161 388	160 315	170 213	-4%	6%
Japan	269 138	282 248	286 069	309 638	305 792	14%	-1%
New Zealand	32 082	30 803	25 680	21 992	20 201	-37%	-8%
South Africa	100 637	107 513	113 091	100 647	98 942	-2%	-2%
U.S.A.	1 354 189	1 242 781	1 152 075	1 160 002	1 226 457	-9%	6%

(1) Definitions of offences vary between countries both due to legal differences and statistical recording methods; comparisons may be affected by these differences.

(2) 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.).

(3) By financial year (e.g. 1997 = 1 April 1997 to 31 March 1998).

(4) By financial year (e.g. 1997 = 1 April 1997 to 31 March 1998). Figures from 1998/99 are recorded under revised counting rules and are not comparable with previous years.

(5) Includes attempts.

(6) Taking/conversion of motor vehicles.

(7) Cars only.

(8) A new recording system is being implemented which has resulted in improvements in recording. Therefore

recent figures may not be comparable with those of previous years.

(9) Figures from 2000 onwards are not comparable with previous years as they no longer include offences dealt with by the Judicial Police.

(10) Includes attempts, preparation and conspiracy to commit an offence.

(11) In calculating the EU average, all EU countries have been given equal weight.

(12) Comparisons between the earlier year and 2001/2002 are based on figures for the financial year 2001/2002 which have been adjusted to take account of the effect of the new counting rules.

(13) 1996 – 2000.

(14) 1999 – 2000.

.. Data not available.

Source: Statistical contacts in each country.

**Table 1.7 Crimes<sup>(1)</sup> recorded by the police: Drug trafficking<sup>(2)</sup>**

Country	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change 1997-2001	% change 2000-2001
<b>EU average<sup>(12)</sup></b>						<b>4%</b>	<b>6%</b>
England & Wales <sup>(3)</sup>	23 336	21 788	19 956	19 820	19 645	-16%	-1%
Northern Ireland <sup>(3)</sup>	176	193	193	228	210	19%	-8%
Scotland	8 180	8 490	8 668	8 761	10 293	26%	17%
Austria	2 656	2 594	2 514	1 503	2 399	-10%	60%
Belgium	11 072	10 158	9 968	9 488	..	13% <sup>(13)</sup>	-5% <sup>(14)</sup>
Bulgaria	32	39	31	80	60	88%	-25%
Cyprus <sup>(4)</sup>	239	285	252	289	388	62%	34%
Czech Republic <sup>(5)</sup>	2 404	4 156	6 100	3 292	1 932	-20%	-41%
Denmark	171	178	129	229	168	-2%	-27%
Estonia <sup>(6)</sup>	30	117	180	306	628	1993%	105%
Finland <sup>(4)</sup>	8 323	9 461	11 674	13 445	14 869	79%	11%
France	8 300	11 908	12 529	4 254	4 047	-51%	-5%
Germany	69 093	68 994	73 271	76 594	79 787	15%	4%
Greece <sup>(4)</sup>	5 970	6 574	6 692	7 785	9 693	62%	25%
Hungary	51	122	390	578	857	1580%	48%
Ireland (Eire) <sup>(7)</sup>	1 637	1 766	1 971	1 706	2 134	..	..
Italy	41 420	43 014	45 038	34 800	..	-11% <sup>(13)</sup>	-23% <sup>(14)</sup>
Latvia <sup>(4)</sup>	426	389	511	655	..	81% <sup>(13)</sup>	28% <sup>(14)</sup>
Lithuania <sup>(6)</sup>	616	607	693	915	954	55%	4%
Luxembourg <sup>(4)(8)</sup>	805	825	941	1 226	1 077	..	-12%
Malta	37	88	100	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	13 675	7 690	7 613	7 474	10 380	-24%	39%
Norway	16 169	17 276	17 820	19 302	21 411	32%	11%
Poland	1 006	2 297	2 181	1 866	2 219	121%	19%
Portugal	3 390	3 538	4 091	3 214	3 853	14%	20%
Romania <sup>(4)</sup>	803	620	653	561	..	-6% <sup>(13)</sup>	-14% <sup>(14)</sup>
Russia <sup>(4)</sup>	175 868	181 481	206 874	233 490	..	160% <sup>(13)</sup>	13% <sup>(14)</sup>
Slovakia	967	520	362	604	652	-33%	8%
Slovenia	620	659	740	964	1 140	84%	18%
Spain	14 274	13 263	12 389	11 032	11 574	-19%	5%
Sweden <sup>(9)</sup>	5 501	5 320	5 256	4 012	3 719	-32%	-7%
Switzerland	3 253	3 734	3 715	3 021	2 978	-8%	-1%
Turkey <sup>(4)</sup>	2 900	2 569	3 303	3 448	..	29% <sup>(13)</sup>	4% <sup>(14)</sup>
Australia	24 313	23 348	17 702	14 601	12 697	-48%	-13%
Canada <sup>(4)</sup>	66 593	70 922	80 142	88 091	91 920	38%	4%
Japan <sup>(10)</sup>	2 359	2 712	2 299	2 307	2 381	1%	3%
New Zealand <sup>(4)</sup>	14 532	15 158	25 103	24 419	23 839	..	-2%
South Africa <sup>(4)</sup>	42 805	39 830	41 461	45 572	49 839	16%	9%
U.S.A. <sup>(11)</sup>	33 628	37 762	39 500	38 957	33 539	0%	-14%

(1) Definitions of offences vary between countries both due to legal differences and statistical recording methods; comparisons may be affected by these differences.

(2) Illegal importing, exporting, supplying, transportation, etc. of narcotic drugs.

(3) By financial year from 1997 (e.g. 1997 = 1 April 1997 to 31 March 1998).

(4) All drugs offences.

(5) Number of people prosecuted.

(6) Illegal manufacture, acquisition, storage, transportation, delivery or trafficking of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances.

(7) A new recording system is being implemented which has resulted in improvements in recording. Therefore

recent figures may not be comparable with those of previous years.

(8) Figures from 2000 onwards are not comparable with previous years as they no longer include offences dealt with by the Judicial Police.

(9) Includes attempts, preparation and conspiracy to commit an offence.

(10) Excluding amphetamines.

(11) Arrests by Drug Enforcement Agency.

(12) In calculating the EU average, all EU countries have been given equal weight.

(13) 1996 – 2000.

(14) 1999 – 2000.

.. Data not available.

Source: *Statistical contacts in each country.*



**Table 2**      **Victimisation risk**

<b>Country</b>	<b>Percentage victim once or more in 1999</b>			
	<b>Overall</b>	<b>Contact crime<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>Theft of a car</b>	<b>Burglary (inc. attempts)</b>
England & Wales	26	3.6	2.6	5.2
Northern Ireland	15	2.4	1.5	2.5
Scotland	23	3.4	1.0	3.2
Belgium	21	1.8	0.8	4.1
Denmark	23	2.3	1.4	4.2
Finland	19	3.2	0.5	1.2
France	21	2.2	1.9	2.3
Netherlands	25	2	0.5	3.6
Poland	23	2.8	1.7	3.1
Portugal	15	1.4	1.2	2.5
Spain	19	1.5	0.5	1.9
Sweden	25	2.2	1.6	2.3
Switzerland	18	2.1	0.4	2.7
Australia	30	4.1	2.1	6.6
Canada	24	3.4	1.6	4.4
Japan	15	0.4	0.1	1.8
U.S.A	21	1.9	0.5	3.8

(1) Robbery, assaults with force and sexual assaults (against women only).

Source: *Criminal Victimization in 17 Industrialised Countries: Key findings from the 2000 International Crime Victims Survey* (Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek- en Documentatiecentrum, The Netherlands).

**Table 3** Number of police officers<sup>(1)</sup>

Country	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change 1997-2001	% change 2000-2001	Police officers <sup>(1)</sup> per 100,000 population average per year 1999 to 2001
<b>EU average<sup>(8)</sup></b>						<b>3%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>337</b>
England & Wales	127 158	126 814	126 096	124 170	125 682	-1%	1%	241
Northern Ireland <sup>(2)</sup>	11 480	11 358	11 081	10 306	9 161	-20%	-11%	605
Scotland	15 050	14 854	14 684	14 948	15 093	0%	1%	292
Austria	26 291	26 817	26 883	26 815	28 440	8%	6%	337
Belgium	35 613	36 419	36 179	36 933	37 432	5%	1%	360
Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cyprus	4 092	4 288	4 288	4 288	4 467	9%	4%	623
Czech Republic	43 722	43 888	44 083	44 828	44 940	3%	0%	434
Denmark	9 837	9 962	10 048	10 197	10 228	4%	0%	190
Estonia	5 640	5 306	3 787	3 633	3 550	-37%	-2%	266
Finland	7 843	7 889	7 960	8 030	8 186	4%	2%	156
France	224 693	223 582	227 123	233 484	211 258	-6%	-10%	381
Germany <sup>(3)</sup>	229 424	237 786	..	237 198	..	..	..	289 <sup>(12)</sup>
Greece <sup>(7)</sup>	44 183	45 389	48 981	51 081	51 254	16%	0%	461
Hungary	29 532	30 356	29 872	28 873	28 966	-2%	0%	288
Ireland (Eire)	10 968	11 235	11 458	11 640	11 815	8%	2%	306
Italy <sup>(5)</sup>	261 082	265 093	273 422	273 211	270 696	4%	-1%	472
Latvia	11 067	10 878	10 697	10 649	..	15% <sup>(9)</sup>	0% <sup>(10)</sup>	443 <sup>(11)</sup>
Lithuania	17 991	18 229	18 069	17 562	16 663	-7%	-5%	496
Luxembourg	..	..	..	1 196	1 205	..	1%	273 <sup>(13)</sup>
Malta	..	1 756	1 734	1 718	..	..	-1% <sup>(10)</sup>	447 <sup>(11)</sup>
Netherlands	39 917	40 340	41 370	42 930	46 341	16%	8%	274
Norway	7 404	7 384	7 725	8 031	8 121	10%	1%	178
Poland <sup>(6)</sup>	101 027	99 285	99 955	100 754	101 246	0%	0%	260
Portugal	44 448	45 484	46 781	48 047	48 399	9%	1%	461
Romania	50 261	48 803	48 106	45 830	..	-11% <sup>(9)</sup>	-5% <sup>(10)</sup>	212 <sup>(11)</sup>
Russia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovakia	19 577	13 988	13 957	14 373	14 585	-25%	1%	265
Slovenia	6 815	6 821	6 465	6 882	7 359	8%	7%	358
Spain	188 143	187 620	187 152	185 012	184 604	-2%	0%	457
Sweden	16 783	16 429	16 201	16 089	16 120	-4%	0%	182
Switzerland	14 210	14 367	14 156	14 500	14 466	2%	0%	198
Turkey	145 000	152 000	160 000	166 000	..	20% <sup>(9)</sup>	4% <sup>(10)</sup>	246 <sup>(11)</sup>
Australia	40 270	40 776	40 570	40 573	40 779	1%	1%	212
Canada <sup>(7)</sup>	54 719	54 763	55 321	55 974	57 076	4%	2%	182
Japan	226 401	226 401	226 401	226 351	228 843	1%	1%	179
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
U.S.A.	618 127	641 208	637 551	654 601	659 101	7%	1%	230

(1) All ranks of police officers including criminal police, traffic police, border police, gendarmerie, uniformed police, city guard, municipal police. Excludes civilian staff, customs officers, tax police, military police, secret service police, part-time officers, special duty police reserves, cadets, court police.

(2) Includes full-time reserves.

(3) Up to 1997, all personnel counted; from 1998 only established (permanent) posts included.

(4) Includes police officers, special guards and border guards.

(5) Includes Polizia di Stato, Arma dei Carabinieri and Corpo della Guardia di Finanza.

(6) Includes criminal police, uniformed police and traffic police.

(7) Excludes border police. Includes part-time officers which are converted to full-time equivalents.

(8) In calculating the EU average, all EU countries have been given equal weight.

(9) 1996 – 2000.

(10) 1999 – 2000.

(11) 1998 – 2000.

(12) In 2000.

(13) 2000 – 2001.

.. Data not available.

Source: Statistical contacts in each country.

**Table 4.1 Sentencing and sentence lengths: Assault<sup>(1)</sup>, 1999**

	England & Wales	Northern Ireland	Scotland	Denmark	France	Germany	Portugal	Sweden
<b>SENTENCING</b>								
<b>Total number sentenced per 100,000 population</b>	65	35	229	79	88	71	2 <sup>(2)</sup>	90
<b>Percentage of which were:</b>								
Fined	13%	19%	51%	6%	26%	44%	2%	26%
Non-custodial sentences	54%	28%	34%	11%	14%	25%	1%	39%
Suspended sentences	1%	25%	..	29%	40%	23%	15%	10%
Unsuspending sentences	29%	24%	15%	51%	20%	8%	83%	26%
Other measures	3%	4%	..	3%	..	..	..	..
<b>SENTENCE LENGTHS</b>								
<b>Number of unsuspended sentences</b>	9 985	137	1 814	2 156	10 555	4 043	134	1 898
<b>Percentage of which were:</b>								
under 6 months	39%	30%	57%	91%	61%	23%	11%	64%
6 and less than 12 months	21%	33%	18%	6%	23%	34%	24%	17%
12 and less than 24 months	21%	13%	12%	2%	13% <sup>(3)</sup>	24%	33%	17%
24 and less than 60 months	16%	18%	9%	1%	2% <sup>(4)</sup>	18%	25%	2%
60 months and over	3%	7%	4%	0%	1%	1%	7%	0%
Life (absolute number)	71	0	1	0	0	0	..	..

(1) Inflicting bodily injury on another person with intent, excluding assault leading to death, threats, only causing pain, slapping or punching and sexual assault.

(2) Figures for Portugal appear low because the criminal procedure only commences if the alleged victim makes a complaint. The alleged victim may withdraw the complaint at any time and thereby stop the process.

(3) 12 and less than 36 months.

(4) 36 and less than 60 months.

.. Data not available.

Source: *European Sourcebook of Crime & Criminal Justice Statistics 2003* (forthcoming, Home Office UK, WODC The Netherlands & University of Lausanne Switzerland) available at [www.europeansourcebook.org](http://www.europeansourcebook.org).

**Table 4.2 Sentencing and sentence lengths: Robbery<sup>(1)</sup>, 1999**

	England & Wales	Northern Ireland	Scotland	Denmark	France	Germany	Portugal	Sweden
<b>SENTENCING</b>								
<b>Total number sentenced per 100,000 population</b>	11	8	13	13	9	13	1 <sup>(2)</sup>	7
<b>Percentage of which were:</b>								
Fined	0%	1%	5%	0%	1%	1%	3%	1%
Non-custodial sentences	26%	32%	25%	9%	11%	26%	3%	29%
Suspended sentences	1%	15%	..	12%	27%	36%	12%	6%
Unsuspended sentences	72%	53%	70%	74%	60%	38%	82%	64%
Other measures	1%	0%	0%	6%	..	..	0%	..
<b>SENTENCE LENGTHS</b>								
<b>Number of unsuspended sentences</b>	4 085	68	463	507	3 149	3 394	50	344
<b>Percentage of which were:</b>								
under 6 months	5%	0%	19%	21%	37%	2%	1%	13%
6 and less than 12 months	6%	9%	16%	31%	25%	11%	6%	7%
12 and less than 24 months	21%	38%	22%	31%	23% <sup>(3)</sup>	29%	22%	54%
24 and less than 60 months	52%	40%	25%	16%	6% <sup>(4)</sup>	47%	47%	26%
60 months and over	16%	13%	17%	1%	10%	12%	25%	..
Life (absolute number)	37	0	0	1	1	2	..	..

(1) Stealing from a person with force or threat including muggings (bag-snatching) and theft with violence; excluding pick-pocketing, extortion and blackmailing.

(2) Figures for Portugal appear low because the criminal procedure only commences if the alleged victim makes a complaint. The alleged victim may withdraw the complaint at any time and thereby stop the process.

(3) 12 and less than 36 months.

(4) 36 and less than 60 months.  
.. Data not available.

Source: *European Sourcebook of Crime & Criminal Justice Statistics 2003* (forthcoming, Home Office UK, WODC The Netherlands & University of Lausanne Switzerland) available at [www.europeansourcebook.org](http://www.europeansourcebook.org)

**Table 4.3 Sentencing and sentence lengths: Theft<sup>(1)</sup>, 1999**

	England & Wales	Northern Ireland	Scotland	Denmark	France	Germany	Portugal	Sweden
<b>SENTENCING</b>								
<b>Total number sentenced per 100,000 population</b>	290	167	370	383	158	209	12 <sup>(2)</sup>	292
<b>Percentage of which were:</b>								
Fined	20%	18%	37%	70%	9%	59%	3%	48%
Non-custodial sentences	53%	42%	32%	6%	21%	18%	8%	41%
Suspended sentences	0%	12%	..	11%	37%	9%	33%	0%
Unsuspended sentences	24%	26%	31%	12%	33%	14%	56%	11%
Other measures	2%	2%	..	1%	..	..	0%	..
<b>SENTENCE LENGTHS</b>								
<b>Number of unsuspended sentences</b>	37 164	697	6 011	2 320	31 533	20 293	661	2 843
<b>Percentage of which were:</b>								
under 6 months	61%	53%	76%	86%	66%	41%	7%	64%
6 and less than 12 months	12%	37%	18%	11%	22%	28%	19%	26%
12 and less than 24 months	16%	5%	4%	3%	10% <sup>(3)</sup>	21%	20%	9%
24 and less than 60 months	10%	4%	2%	0%	1% <sup>(4)</sup>	10%	42%	1%
60 months and over	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	12%	..
Life (absolute number)	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	..

(1) Depriving a person or organisation of property without force with the intent to keep it including burglary, theft of motor vehicles, of other items and of small value; excluding embezzlement, theft by employees and receiving and handling of stolen goods.

(2) Figures for Portugal appear low because the criminal procedure only commences if the alleged victim makes a complaint. The alleged victim may withdraw the complaint at any time and thereby stop the process.

(3) 12 and less than 36 months.

(4) 36 and less than 60 months.  
.. Data not available.

Source: *European Sourcebook of Crime & Criminal Justice Statistics 2003* (forthcoming, Home Office UK, WODC The Netherlands & University of Lausanne Switzerland) available at [www.europeansourcebook.org](http://www.europeansourcebook.org)

**Table 5** Prison population<sup>(1)</sup>

Country	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
England & Wales <sup>(2)</sup>	46 310	46 350	45 633	49 392	51 265	55 537	61 940	65 771	65 594	65 666	67 056
Northern Ireland	1 996	1 811	1 902	1 911	1 740	1 640	1 555	1 454	1 158	1 011	872
Scotland <sup>(3)</sup>	4 839	5 257	5 637	5 585	5 626	5 862	6 084	6 018	6 029	5 869	6 137
Austria <sup>(4)</sup>	6 714	6 913	7 099	6 806	6 180	6 778	6 946	6 891	6 877	6 861	7 059
Belgium <sup>(3)</sup>	6 194	6 869	7 489	7 489	7 564	8 039	8 174	8 130	8 143	8 524	8 536
Bulgaria	..	8 022	..	..	9 045	10 900	11 847	11 773	10 787	9 424	8 971
Cyprus	223	221	194	184	202	235	263	226	247	288	369
Czech Republic <sup>(5)</sup>	12 730	13 967	16 567	18 753	19 508	20 860	21 560	22 067	23 060	21 358	19 320
Denmark	3 404	3 406	3 370	3 508	3 421	3 194	3 170	3 340	3 496	3 240	3 105
Estonia <sup>(6)</sup>	4 408	4 778	4 514	4 518	4 401	4 224	4 638	4 791	4 379	4 679	4 803
Finland <sup>(5)</sup>	3 427	3 175	3 432	3 322	3 092	3 248	2 836	2 772	2 663	2 887	3 110
France <sup>(7)</sup>	48 675	49 323	51 134	53 758	53 178	54 014	54 442	53 607	53 948	48 835	47 005
Germany <sup>(5)</sup>	52 970	59 579	65 828	65 452	65 652	71 675	75 026	78 324	79 666	79 348	78 959
Greece	5 321	6 602	7 135	5 835	5 831	5 270	5 577	7 129	7 525	8 038	8 343
Hungary <sup>(5)</sup>	14 810	15 913	13 196	13 143	12 454	12 762	13 405	14 366	15 110	15 539	17 257
Ireland (Eire)	2 114	2 155	2 801	2 053	2 032	2 139	2 424	2 620	2 741	2 887	3 019
Italy <sup>(5)</sup>	32 813	46 152	51 231	52 041	49 102	48 747	50 527	49 173	53 296	54 479	55 743
Latvia	..	8 340	..	..	9 457	..	..	10 070	..	..	8 831
Lithuania <sup>(6)</sup>	8 891	9 175	9 900	10 357	12 768	13 289	12 200	13 628	14 412	14 566	9 516
Luxembourg	365	408	418	452	453	427	443	392	386	400	341
Malta	..	169	..	204	196	189	254	260	230	257	257
Netherlands	7 302	7 495	8 037	8 737	11 616	13 261	13 618	13 333	13 231	13 847	14 968
Norway <sup>(3)</sup>	2 548	2 477	2 650	2 670	2 610	2 602	2 536	2 466	2 512	2 548	2 634
Poland <sup>(2)</sup>	57 083	61 040	61 895	61 694	65 819	57 320	57 424	59 180	54 842	65 336	80 004
Portugal	8 171	9 183	11 079	10 023	11 829	13 743	14 167	14 330	13 086	12 728	13 210
Romania	..	39 609	..	..	46 454	43 609	44 227	51 310	51 396	49 682	50 307
Russia <sup>(5)</sup>	722 636	750 280	844 870	920 685	1 017 372	1 051 515	1 009 863	996 913	106 085	923 600	979 285
Slovakia	..	6 311	..	..	7 979	8 168	7 656	6 897	6 904	7 136	7 348
Slovenia	820	936	960	879	648	614	768	793	935	1 136	1 155
Spain	3 512	40 950	45 341	48 201	45 198	44 312	43 453	44 747	45 384	45 309	46 594
Sweden <sup>(8)</sup>	5 203	5 249	5 697	6 210	6 285	5 768	5 221	5 290	5 484	5 678	6 089
Switzerland <sup>(9)</sup>	5 375	5 441	5 627	5 676	5 655	5 479	5 428	5 648	5 818	5 727	5 160
Turkey	..	31 582	..	..	49 895	..	60 606	60 391	67 581	49 512	55 609
Australia <sup>(10)</sup>	15 021	15 559	15 866	16 944	17 428	18 193	19 128	19 906	21 538	21 714	22 458
Canada <sup>(11)</sup>	30 808	32 188	33 076	32 803	34 744	34 754	33 723	32 714	32 390	31 608	31 547
Japan <sup>(3)</sup>	45 749	44 876	45 057	45 573	46 535	48 395	50 091	51 986	53 947	58 747	63 415
New Zealand <sup>(4)</sup>	4 278	4 369	4 600	4 413	4 685	4 983	5 152	5 450	5 661	5 720	5 887
South Africa <sup>(3)</sup>	101 775	102 268	111 798	110 933	110 069	118 731	134 202	141 441	154 576	166 334	174 893
U.S.A. <sup>(10)</sup>	1 219 014	1 295 150	1 369 185	1 476 621	1 585 586	1 646 020	1 743 643	1 816 931	1 893 115	1 935 919	1 964 301

- (1) At 1 September: number of prisoners including pre-trial detainees.
- (2) At 31 August.
- (3) Average daily population.
- (4) Annual averages.

- (5) At 31 December.
- (6) At 1 January.
- (7) Metropolitan and overseas departments.
- (8) At 30 September.
- (9) At 21 March. From 2001, at 4 September.

- (10) At 30 June.
- (11) Average daily counts by financial year (e.g. 1991 = 1 April 1991 - 31 March 1992).
- .. Data not available.

*Source: Statistical contacts in each country; World Prison Population Brief (International Centre for Prison Studies, Kings College, London) at [www.kcl.ac.uk/depsta/rel/icps](http://www.kcl.ac.uk/depsta/rel/icps).*

## Notes

1. The Home Office has been collecting and publishing data from other countries on the number of crimes recorded by the police and the prison population since 1993. The number of countries covered and the comparability of the data received has improved since then due to closer liaison with foreign organisations. Although the information received is double-checked with the countries supplying the data, the Home Office cannot guarantee that the data presented is completely accurate or comparable.
2. The authors would like to thank the data suppliers in each country for their assistance in preparing this Bulletin.
3. The tables in this Bulletin are based on Excel spreadsheets which are available from the RDS Website at  
<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/publf.htm>

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