

International comparisons of criminal justice statistics 2000

by

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Issue 05/02

12 July 2002

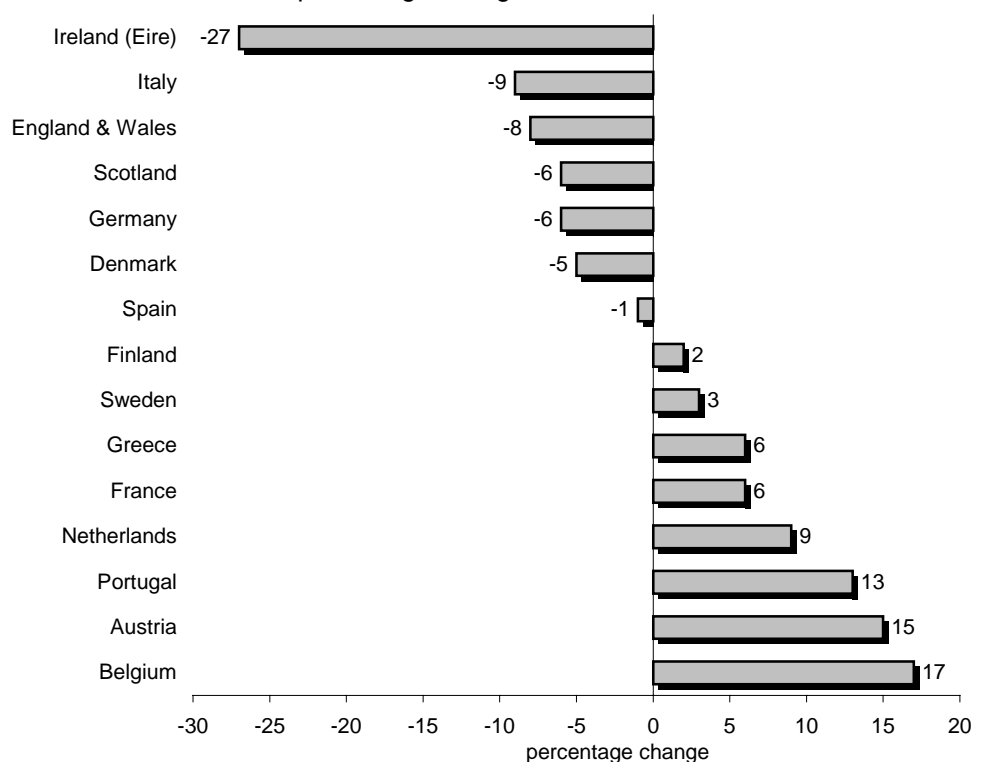
Main points

Absolute comparisons between the recorded crime levels in different countries may be misleading; therefore, only comparisons of trends are normally made in this Bulletin.

Information for the period 1996 - 2000 on crimes recorded by the police in 39 countries (including all European Union Member States) indicated that:

- Total recorded crime rose by 1% in the EU Member States but fell by 8% in England & Wales.
- England & Wales had one of the lowest homicide rates in Western Europe for 1998 - 2000.
- Violent crime rose by 14% on average in the EU but by 15% in England & Wales.
- Domestic burglaries fell on average by 15% in the EU but by 31% in England & Wales.
- Thefts of motor vehicles fell on average by 2% in the EU but by 27% in England & Wales.
- Drug trafficking offences fell on average by 5% in the EU but by 10% in England & Wales.
- England & Wales (at 124 prisoners per 100,000 general population in 2000) had one of the highest *per capita* rates in Western Europe.

Crimes recorded by the police in selected European Union countries
percentage change 1996 - 2000



Introduction

1. This bulletin brings together statistical information collected by the Home Office on criminal justice as well as that collected by the Council of Europe. The data covers all the European Union Member States¹, the EU candidate countries² 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. 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 (Council of Europe, 1999). In view of the many differences, comparisons are usually given here 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. In calculating the EU average, all Member States have been given equal weight.
2. 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.
3. Information on crime recorded by the police for England & Wales for the 12 months to September 2000 was published in a Home Office Bulletin³ in July 2001.

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

² European Union candidate countries: Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Turkey.

³ Recorded crime: England & Wales, 12 months to March 2001 (Home Office Bulletin 12/01) by David Povey & colleagues.

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) Changes in data quality.
6. Over the period 1996 - 2000, recorded crime rose by 1% in the EU Member States with the largest rises being in Belgium (17%), Austria (15%), Portugal (13%), the Netherlands (9%), France (6%) and Greece (6%). There were falls in Ireland (27%), England & Wales (8%) Scotland (6%) and Germany (6%). There were falls in other countries too (in Bulgaria (31%), the USA (14%) and in Canada (11%)).
7. During 2000, there was no change in recorded crime in the EU Member States but rises in Austria (14%), France (6%) and Finland (4%). The largest falls in the EU were in Ireland (10%), Italy (7%) and Spain (4%).

Table A Crimes⁽¹⁾ recorded by the police (percentage changes)

Country				Average annual
	1990-2000	1996-2000	1999-2000	1990-2000
EU Member States average	-1%	1%	0%	-0.2%
England & Wales ⁽²⁾	4% ⁽¹⁶⁾	-8%	-2%	..
Northern Ireland ⁽³⁾	1%	..
Scotland	-18%	-6%	-3%	-2.0%
Austria	22%	15%	14%	2.0%
Belgium ⁽⁴⁾	..	17%	0%	..
Bulgaria	..	-31%	-4%	..
Cyprus	18%	-4%	3%	1.7%
Czech Republic	..	-1%	-8%	..
Denmark	-4%	-5%	2%	-0.4%
Estonia	143%	63%	12%	9.3%
Finland	-11%	2%	4%	-1.2%
France	8%	6%	6%	0.8%
Germany ⁽⁵⁾	..	-6%	-1%	..
Greece ⁽⁶⁾	12%	6%	-1%	1.1%
Hungary	32%	-3%	-11%	2.8%
Ireland (Eire)	-16%	-27%	-10%	-1.8%
Italy	-12%	-9%	-7%	-1.3%
Latvia	..	31%	14%	..
Lithuania	122%	21%	7%	8.3%
Luxembourg ⁽⁷⁾	14% ⁽¹⁷⁾	-5% ⁽¹⁸⁾	-1% ⁽¹⁹⁾	1.3% ⁽¹⁷⁾
Malta	..	..	6%	..
Netherlands	12%	9%	2%	1.1%
Norway ⁽⁸⁾	31% ⁽¹⁸⁾	13%	4%	3.0% ⁽²⁰⁾
Poland	43%	41%	13%	3.7%
Portugal ⁽⁹⁾	..	13%	0%	..
Romania	..	10%	-3%	..
Russia	85% ⁽¹⁷⁾	9% ⁽¹⁸⁾	16% ⁽¹⁹⁾	6.4% ⁽¹⁷⁾
Slovakia	-1%	-11%	-6%	-0.1%
Slovenia	76%	84%	10%	5.8%
Spain	-10%	-1%	-4%	-1.0%
Sweden ⁽¹⁰⁾	0%	3%	2%	0.0%
Switzerland ⁽¹¹⁾	-24%	-24%	-24%	-2.7%
Turkey	..	..	..	..
Australia ⁽¹²⁾	-2.7%	20%	8%	-2.7%
Canada ⁽¹³⁾	-10%	-11%	0%	-1.1%
Japan ⁽¹⁴⁾	49%	35%	13%	4.1%
New Zealand	4%	-11%	-2%	0.4%
South Africa	..	14% ⁽¹⁸⁾	7% ⁽¹⁹⁾	..
U.S.A ⁽¹⁵⁾	-20%	-14%	0%	-2.2%

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

(16) Comparisons between the earlier year and 2000/2001 are based on figures for the financial year 2000/2001 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.

(17) 1989 - 1999.

(18) 1996 - 1999.

(19) 1998 - 1999.

(20) 1991 - 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 1998 to 2000, the average rate (the number of homicides per 100,000 population) was 1.7 in EU Member States with the highest rates in Northern Ireland (3.1), Spain (2.8) Finland (2.6), Scotland (2.2) and Sweden (2.1). The rate in England & Wales (1.5) was below the average. For the other countries, the highest

rates were found in South Africa (54.3), Estonia (11.4), Lithuania (8.9), Latvia (6.5) and the USA (5.9).

9. In the EU capital cities, the average number of homicides over the period 1998 to 2000 was 2.5 per 100,000 population with the highest rates in Belfast (5.9), Amsterdam (4.1), Madrid (3.3), Stockholm (3.0), Brussels (2.9) and Paris (2.9). Therefore, London (2.4) had a below average rate.

Table B Comparison of homicide⁽¹⁾ in selected cities

City	Number of homicides⁽¹⁾ 1998 to 2000	Homicides⁽¹⁾ per 100,000 population of the city average per year from 1998 to 2000
<i>EU Member States' capital cities' average</i>		2.48
London, England	538	2.38
Belfast ⁽²⁾ , Northern Ireland	50	5.85
Edinburgh ⁽³⁾ , Scotland	26	1.92
Vienna, Austria	78 ⁽¹²⁾	1.64 ⁽¹²⁾
Brussels, Belgium	81	2.87
Sofia, Bulgaria	..	..
Lefkosia, Cyprus	1	0.13
Prague, Czech Republic	164	4.28
Copenhagen ⁽³⁾ , Denmark	25	1.68
Tallinn ⁽⁴⁾ , Estonia	137	11.14
Helsinki, Finland	35	2.14
Paris, France	181	2.85
Berlin ⁽⁵⁾ , Germany	259	2.52
Athens & Pireus, Greece	53	0.55
Budapest, Hungary	143	2.59
Dublin, Ireland	71	2.19
Rome ⁽⁶⁾ , Italy	98	1.24
Riga, Latvia	..	..
Vilnius ⁽⁸⁾ , Lithuania	169	9.73
Luxembourg Ville, Luxembourg	..	..
Valletta, Malta	..	..
Amsterdam ⁽⁷⁾ , Netherlands	89	4.09
Oslo, Norway	23	1.51
Warsaw ⁽⁸⁾ , Poland	257	5.29
Lisbon, Portugal	85	1.55
Bucharest, Romania	..	..
Moscow ⁽⁸⁾ , Russia	3,863 ⁽¹²⁾	18.20 ⁽¹²⁾
Bratislava, Slovakia	47	3.49
Ljubljana, Slovenia	15	1.69
Madrid, Spain	284	3.28
Stockholm ⁽⁹⁾ , Sweden	63	2.97
Berne, Switzerland	9	2.35
Geneva, Switzerland	21	1.73
Ankara, Turkey	..	..
Canberra, Australia	5	0.54
Sydney, Australia	180	1.49
Ottawa ⁽¹⁰⁾ , Canada	23	0.98
Tokyo ⁽⁸⁾ , Japan	440	1.22
Wellington, New Zealand	10 ⁽¹³⁾	2.10 ⁽¹³⁾
Pretoria ⁽¹¹⁾ , South Africa	1,512 ⁽¹⁴⁾	41.12 ⁽¹⁴⁾
New York NY, U.S.A.	1,977	8.77
Washington DC, U.S.A.	733	45.79

See Table 1.2 for footnotes (1) to (11).

(12) 1997 to 1999.

(13) 1996 to 1998.

(14) 1995 to 1997.

Violent crime (Table 1.3)

10. For the period 1996 - 2000, the average rise was 14% in the EU for violent crime with the highest rises in Spain (38%), France (36%), the Netherlands (35%), Portugal (28%), Italy (20%), Denmark (17%) and England & Wales (15%). The only fall was in Ireland (49%). For the other countries, there were high rises in Japan (72%), Poland (49%), Slovenia (36%), Lithuania (23%) and Slovakia (19%) but large falls in Cyprus (37%) and the U.S.A. (16%).
11. In 2000, the average rise was 2% in the EU with the highest rises in France (13%), Denmark (7%) and Finland (7%). For the other countries, the highest rises were in Japan (47%), Lithuania (21%) and Poland (15%).

Domestic burglary (Table 1.4)

12. Over the period 1996 - 2000, there was an average fall of 15% in the EU for domestic burglary with the highest falls in England & Wales (31%), Germany (28%), Ireland (24%), France (21%) and Scotland (20%). For the other countries there were high falls in Norway (42%), Romania (34%), Canada (28%) and Cyprus (28%) but a large rise in Japan (33%).
13. In 2000, there was no change in the EU. The largest rises were in Austria (31%) and Belgium (22%) but there were falls in most of the other countries, the largest being in Greece (14%), Italy (11%), Scotland (10%), and England & Wales (9%).

Theft of a motor vehicle (Table 1.5)

14. Over the period 1996 - 2000, there was an average fall of 2% in the EU for theft of a motor vehicle with large falls in Germany (43%), England & Wales (27%), Scotland (23%), Italy (23%) and Denmark (22%) but large rises in Austria (49%), Portugal (32%) and Finland (30%). For the other countries there were sharp rises in Lithuania (44%), Estonia (41%), Poland (34%) and Latvia (32%) and but falls in Hungary (16%), the USA (16%) and Canada (11%).
15. In 2000, there was a fall of 1% in the EU with the largest falls in Italy (17%), Scotland (12%), Finland (11%) and England & Wales (10%) but a steep rise in Austria (51%). For the other countries there were falls in Slovakia (15%), Hungary (14%) and the Czech Republic (12%) but a high rise in Lithuania (35%).

Drug Trafficking (Table 1.6)

16. Over the period 1996 - 2000, there was a fall of 5% in the EU for drug trafficking offences with the highest falls in Sweden (44%), Denmark (36%), Austria (32%) and Spain (28%) but high rises in Ireland (78%) and Scotland (26%). For the other countries the highest rises were in Eastern Europe (between 80% and 2,300%), Cyprus (58%) Norway (41%) and Switzerland (20%).
17. In 2000, there was an average fall of 8% in the EU with large falls in France (66%), Austria (40%) and Sweden (35%). For the other countries, there were large falls were in the Czech Republic (46%), Switzerland (19%) and Australia (19%) but high rises in Estonia (70%), Slovakia (67%) and Hungary (48%).

Victimisation rates (Table 2)

18. 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 report⁴ examined criminal victimisation in the 17 industrialised countries.
19. Generally speaking, the ICVS suggests that crime rose between 1988 and 1991, stabilised or fell in 1995, and then fell back 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.
20. 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).

⁴ Criminal Victimisation 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.

Sentencing

21. Information to provide international comparisons of sentencing is not regularly collected by either the Home Office or any international bodies. Many countries do not collect sentencing data or are unable to provide it in a format that enables useful comparisons. However, a survey by the Council of Europe⁵ (covering 36 Member States), provides information for 1995 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 were summarised for 3 offences (assault, robbery and theft) in a previous bulletin⁶. This indicated that England & Wales had a similar use of custody to other countries but, after Portugal, had the longest sentences of imprisonment. 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. Further analysis of this data is included in a European Journal⁷ and the key findings are summarised in a Council of Europe paper⁸. A new survey is being conducted. The results will be made available in 2003.

⁵ European Sourcebook of Crime & Criminal Justice Statistics 1999 (Council of Europe) available at www.europeansourcebook.org

⁶ International comparisons of criminal justice statistics 1998 (Home Office Bulletin 04/00, February 2000) by Gordon Barclay & Cynthia Tavares.

⁷ European Journal on Criminal Policy & Research: Crime trends in Europe, Volume 8, No.1, March 2000 (Kluwer Academic Publishers & Wetenschappelijk Onderzoeken Documentatiecentrum, the Netherlands) edited by Martin Killias.

⁸ European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics: Key findings, June 2000 (Council of Europe) available at www.europeansourcebook.org

Prison population (Tables 3 & C)

22. 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.
23. Each year the Council of Europe collects data from its Member States on the characteristics of their prison population on 1 September⁹ and the Home Office supplements this data with that collected from other countries.
24. England & Wales (at 124 prisoners per 100,000 general population in 2000) together with Portugal (also 124), Scotland (115) and Spain (114) had the highest *per capita* rates in the EU (average 87). The high rates in the United Kingdom and Portugal reflect, in part, the longer sentences imposed in these countries. There were higher rates in South Africa (385), some Eastern European countries (upto 465) and the USA (685).
25. The World Prison Population List¹⁰ gives details of the number of prisoners held in some 200 independent countries and dependent territories (more than 8.75 million people). The highest rate in the world is found in the USA (700). The lowest rates are in Scandinavia (50 to 65 in all four countries) and of the countries considered in this bulletin, Cyprus (43) and Japan (47).
26. Over the period 1996 - 2000, there was an average increase of 4% in the EU but it was much higher in England & Wales (18%).
27. In 2000, there was no change in the prison population in either the EU or in England & Wales.

⁹ Annual penal statistics (Council of Europe).

¹⁰ World Prison Population List (Home Office Research Findings No. 166) by Roy Walmsley.

Table C Prison population⁽¹⁾ (percentage changes and rates)

Country	% change 1990-2000	% change 1996-2000	% change 1999-2000	Rate ⁽¹⁴⁾ per 100,000 population in 2000
EU Member States average	27%	4%	0%	87
England & Wales ⁽²⁾	44%	18%	0%	124
Northern Ireland ⁽³⁾	-42%	-38%	-13%	60
Scotland ⁽⁴⁾	24%	0%	-3%	115
Austria ⁽³⁾	5%	1%	0%	84
Belgium ⁽⁴⁾	30%	7%	5%	83
Bulgaria ⁽⁵⁾
Cyprus	32%	23%	17%	43
Czech Republic ⁽⁶⁾	159%	2%	-7%	208
Denmark	1%	1%	-7%	61
Estonia ⁽⁷⁾	..	11%	7%	325
Finland ⁽⁶⁾	-11%	-11%	8%	56
France ⁽⁸⁾	3%	-10%	-9%	80
Germany ⁽⁵⁾	56%	11%	0%	97
Greece	57%	53%	7%	76
Hungary ⁽⁶⁾	28%	23%	4%	157
Ireland (Eire)	37%	35%	5%	76
Italy ⁽⁶⁾	67%	12%	2%	94
Latvia	..	..	..	..
Lithuania ⁽⁶⁾	..	-22%	-34%	257
Luxembourg	4%	-6%	4%	92
Malta	..	36%	12%	68
Netherlands	101%	4%	5%	87
Norway ⁽⁴⁾	17% ⁽¹⁵⁾	-8% ⁽¹⁶⁾	-3% ⁽¹⁷⁾	56 ⁽¹⁸⁾
Poland ⁽²⁾	40%	14%	19%	170
Portugal	39%	-7%	-3%	124
Romania	..	14%	-3%	222
Russia ⁽⁶⁾	52% ⁽¹⁹⁾	4% ⁽²⁰⁾	5% ⁽²¹⁾	729 ⁽²²⁾
Slovakia	..	-13%	3%	132
Slovenia	17%	85%	21%	57
Spain ⁽⁶⁾	37%	8%	3%	114
Sweden ⁽⁹⁾	7%	-2%	4%	64
Switzerland ⁽¹⁰⁾	13%	5%	-2%	79
Turkey	..	..	-27%	74
Australia ⁽¹¹⁾	52%	19%	1%	113
Canada ⁽¹²⁾	19% ⁽¹⁹⁾	-3% ⁽²⁰⁾	-1% ⁽²¹⁾	123 ⁽²²⁾
Japan ⁽²⁾	24%	24%	9%	47
New Zealand ⁽³⁾	37%	15%	1%	149
South Africa ⁽⁴⁾	51%	40%	8%	385
U.S.A. ⁽¹³⁾	68%	17%	4%	685

See Table 3 for footnotes (1) to (13).

(14) Based on estimates of national population.

(15) 1988 – 1998.

(16) 1994 – 1998.

(17) 1997 – 1998.

(18) In 1998.

(19) 1989 – 1999.

(20) 1995 – 1999.

(21) 1998 – 1999.

(22) In 1999.

Table 1 Crimes⁽¹⁾ recorded by the police

Country	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
England & Wales ⁽²⁾	4,543,611	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
Northern Ireland ⁽³⁾	57,198	63,492	67,532	66,228	67,886	68,808	68,549	59,922	109,053	119,111	119,912
Scotland	518,522	572,921	564,890	517,247	500,110	475,697	451,956	420,642	431,551	435,703	423,172
Austria	457,623	468,832	502,440	493,786	504,568	486,433	485,450	481,549	479,859	493,246	560,306
Belgium ⁽⁴⁾	353,492	382,667	386,474	388,150	577,902	709,836	725,914	818,759	856,495	849,323	848,648
Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	184,975	228,219	149,532	132,897	127,659
Cyprus	3,684	3,626	3,811	4,302	4,330	4,029	4,528	3,909	4,318	4,212	4,358
Czech Republic	..	..	345,205	398,505	372,427	375,630	394,267	403,654	425,930	426,626	391,469
Denmark	527,421	519,775	536,821	546,894	546,926	538,963	528,488	531,102	499,167	494,191	504,231
Estonia	23,807	31,748	41,254	37,163	35,739	39,570	35,411	40,972	45,721	51,539	57,799
Finland	435,154	389,180	389,536	383,268	383,351	381,652	376,788	373,846	383,479	372,207	385,797
France	3,492,712	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
Germany ⁽⁵⁾	4,455,333	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
Greece ⁽⁶⁾	330,803	358,998	379,652	358,503	303,311	329,110	349,476	377,871	385,681	373,680	369,137
Hungary	341,061	440,370	447,215	400,935	389,451	502,036	466,050	514,403	600,621	505,716	450,673
Ireland (Eire)	87,658	94,406	95,391	98,979	101,036	102,484	100,785	90,875	85,627	81,274	73,276
Italy	2,501,640	2,647,735	2,390,539	2,259,903	2,173,448	2,267,488	2,422,991	2,440,754	2,425,745	2,373,966	2,205,782
Latvia	..	..	..	..	..	39,141	38,205	36,865	36,374	43,969	50,199
Lithuania	37,056	44,984	56,615	60,378	58,364	60,819	68,053	75,816	78,149	77,108	82,370
Luxembourg ⁽⁷⁾	24,699	25,046	26,746	28,446	29,160	28,380	27,566	24,355	27,155	26,957	22,816
Malta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,793	16,031	17,016
Netherlands	1,052,512	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
Norway ⁽⁸⁾	235,256	252,362	254,099	244,659	249,615	286,037	292,249	308,055	318,275	315,924	330,071
Poland	883,346	866,095	881,076	852,507	906,157	974,941	897,751	992,373	1,073,042	1,121,545	1,266,910
Portugal ⁽⁹⁾	307,328	330,010	326,572	322,256	321,643	341,122	362,589	363,294
Romania	..	..	..	..	..	297,046	321,651	361,061	399,105	363,690	353,745
Russia	1,839,459	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	..
Slovakia	89,872	88,157	105,060	146,125	137,713	114,579	99,402	92,395	93,895	94,016	88,817
Slovenia	38,353	42,250	54,085	44,278	43,635	37,288	36,838	37,173	55,259	61,693	67,617
Spain	1,021,050	990,306	934,070	938,612	901,696	908,264	930,780	924,393	917,314	961,787	923,269
Sweden ⁽¹⁰⁾	1,218,820	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
Switzerland ⁽¹¹⁾	354,265	382,661	374,237	371,740	358,028	346,634	356,018	382,769	378,045	355,212	270,733
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia ⁽¹²⁾	1,110,720	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	1,431,929
Canada ⁽¹³⁾	2,627,193	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	2,353,926
Japan ⁽¹⁴⁾	1,636,628	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
New Zealand	409,747	446,417	464,596	462,536	447,525	465,052	477,596	473,547	461,677	438,074	427,230
South Africa	..	..	..	..	2,014,589	2,056,569	2,049,100	2,073,049	2,192,080	2,345,011	..
U.S.A ⁽¹⁵⁾	14,475,613	14,872,900	14,438,200	14,144,800	13,989,500	13,862,727	13,493,863	13,194,571	12,485,714	11,634,378	11,605,751

- (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. The estimated effect of implementing the new counting rules in April 1998 was to raise the figure for total recorded crime by about 14%. *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) Figures from 2000 onwards are not comparable with previous years as they no longer include offences dealt with by the Judicial Police. *Luxembourg*
- (8) Until 1990, crimes investigated by the police; from 1991, crimes recorded by the police. *Norway*
- (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 shop-lifting, 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. *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. *USA*
- .. Data not available.

Source: *Statistical contacts in each country.*

Table 1.1 Crimes⁽¹⁾ recorded by the police: Homicide⁽²⁾

Country	Number of homicides ⁽²⁾					% change 1996-2000	% change 1999-2000	Homicides ⁽²⁾ per 100,000 population average per year 1998 to 2000
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000			
EU Member States average						-1%	6%	1.70
England & Wales ⁽³⁾	679	748	750	766	850	25%	11%	1.50
Northern Ireland ⁽³⁾	39	49	75	34	48	..	41%	3.10
Scotland ⁽⁴⁾	135	95	100	128	108	-20%	-16%	2.19
Austria	99	66	77	60	82	-17%	37%	0.90
Belgium	118	145	218	172	158	34%	-8%	1.79
Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cyprus	4	3	4	4	4	0%	0%	0.60
Czech Republic	267	291	313	265	279	4%	5%	2.78
Denmark ⁽⁴⁾	69	88	49	53	58	-16%	9%	1.00
Estonia ⁽⁵⁾	214	178	196	157	143	-33%	-9%	11.43
Finland	156	139	113	143	148	-5%	3%	2.60
France	1,171	963	961	953	1,051	-10%	10%	1.68
Germany ⁽⁶⁾	1,249	1,178	975	1,005	961	-23%	-4%	1.19
Greece	169	203	176	155	158	-7%	2%	1.55
Hungary	271	289	289	253	205	-24%	-19%	2.47
Ireland (Eire)	46	53	51	47	56	22%	19%	1.37
Italy ⁽⁷⁾	1,001	924	918	854	818	-18%	-4%	1.50
Latvia	176	173	169	152	150	-15%	-1%	6.51
Lithuania	366	336	311	309	370	1%	20%	8.91
Luxembourg ⁽⁸⁾	4	4	4	3	1	50% ⁽¹²⁾	-25% ⁽¹³⁾	0.87 ⁽¹⁴⁾
Malta	..	..	5	10	4	..	-60%	1.68
Netherlands ⁽⁹⁾	239	230	207	230	226	-5%	-2%	1.40
Norway	43	38	38	37	49	14%	32%	0.92
Poland	873	807	759	741	854	-2%	15%	2.04
Portugal	116	129	150	131	127	9%	-3%	1.35
Romania ⁽¹⁰⁾	684	660	561	465	560	-18%	20%	2.36
Russia ⁽¹⁰⁾	29,406	29,285	29,551	31,140	..	-2% ⁽¹²⁾	5% ⁽¹³⁾	20.52 ⁽¹⁴⁾
Slovakia	132	140	128	141	143	8%	1%	2.54
Slovenia	38	36	15	25	28	-26%	12%	1.14
Spain	962	1,032	1,040	1,102	1,192	24%	8%	2.77
Sweden ⁽¹¹⁾	199	157	185	188	175	-12%	-7%	2.06
Switzerland	83	87	76	89	69	-17%	-22%	1.09
Turkey ⁽¹⁰⁾	1,814	1,619	1,693	1,541	..	-12% ⁽¹²⁾	-9% ⁽¹³⁾	2.54 ⁽¹⁴⁾
Australia	348	360	332	386	346	-1%	-10%	1.87
Canada ⁽⁷⁾	635	586	558	538	542	-15%	1%	1.79
Japan ⁽¹⁰⁾	1,218	1,282	1,388	1,265	1,391	14%	10%	1.06
New Zealand	63	89	64	99	99	57%	0%	2.28
South Africa	25,782	24,588	24,875	23,823	21,683	-16%	-9%	54.25
U.S.A.	19,645	18,208	16,970	15,522	15,517	-21%	0%	5.87

(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 from 1997 (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) Figures from 2000 onwards are not comparable with previous years, as they no longer include offences dealt with by the Judicial Police.

(9) Excludes euthanasia.

(10) Includes attempts.

(11) Includes all deaths initially reported as homicide to the police. Includes help with suicide. Figures from 1997 onwards are not comparable with previous years due to a change in statistical routines.

(12) 1995 – 1999.

(13) 1998 – 1999.

(14) 1997 to 1999.

.. Data not available.

Source: Statistical contacts in each country.

Table 1.2 Comparison of homicide⁽¹⁾ in selected cities

City	Number of homicides ⁽¹⁾					Homicides ⁽¹⁾ per 100,000 population				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
London, England	139	190	159	190	189	1.85	2.51	2.09	2.47	2.59
Belfast ⁽²⁾ , Northern Ireland	20	16	18	11	21	6.93	5.55	6.26	3.87	7.43
Edinburgh ⁽³⁾ , Scotland	6	8	10	11	5	1.34	1.78	2.22	2.44	1.10
Vienna, Austria	35	25	27	26	..	2.20	1.60	1.69	1.62	..
Brussels, Belgium	17	20	22	33	26	1.79	2.11	2.31	3.60	2.71
Sofia, Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lefkosia, Cyprus	3	0	0	1	0	1.23	0.00	0.00	0.39	0.00
Prague, Czech Republic	28	40	51	64	49	2.30	3.30	4.25	5.30	3.30
Copenhagen ⁽³⁾ , Denmark	24	34	8	8	9	5.03	7.02	1.64	1.63	1.77
Tallinn ⁽⁴⁾ , Estonia	49	38	58	40	39	11.46	9.04	13.97	9.72	9.73
Helsinki, Finland	23	11	8	16	11	4.38	2.07	1.49	2.92	2.00
Paris, France	63	46	50	43	88	2.96	2.16	2.44	2.02	4.10
Berlin ⁽⁵⁾ , Germany	121	150	97	86	76	3.49	4.34	2.83	2.53	2.20
Athens & Pireus, Greece	15	14	17	19	17	..	..	0.53	0.60	0.53
Budapest, Hungary	41	59	59	49	35	2.20	3.10	3.17	2.67	1.93
Dublin, Ireland	19	21	31	24	16	1.80	2.02	2.87	2.22	1.48
Rome ⁽⁶⁾ , Italy	33	35	33	29	36	1.24	1.32	1.25	1.10	1.36
Riga, Latvia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vilnius ⁽⁸⁾ , Lithuania	72	59	56	54	59	12.60	10.20	9.70	9.30	10.20
Luxembourg Ville, Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Valletta, Malta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amsterdam ⁽⁷⁾ , Netherlands	42	40	38	22	29	5.85	5.59	5.27	3.03	3.97
Oslo, Norway	8	12	8	9	6	1.62	2.40	1.59	1.77	1.18
Warsaw ⁽⁸⁾ , Poland	90	98	89	80	88	5.51	6.02	5.49	4.95	5.43
Lisbon, Portugal	65	48	33	28	24	3.50	2.60	1.84	1.52	1.28
Bucharest, Romania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Moscow ⁽⁸⁾ , Russia	1,544	1,477	1,180	1,206	..	17.82	17.10	18.64	18.85	..
Bratislava, Slovakia	9	27	14	18	15	1.99	5.98	3.11	4.02	3.35
Ljubljana, Slovenia	3	4	4	6	5	0.93	1.24	1.24	1.87	1.96
Madrid, Spain	82	93	94	90	100	2.86	3.24	3.26	3.12	3.47
Stockholm ⁽⁹⁾ , Sweden	22	11	19	29	15	3.00	2.00	3.00	3.90	2.00
Berne, Switzerland	4	3	4	4	1	3.03	2.30	3.11	3.13	0.82
Geneva, Switzerland	2	8	3	13	5	0.51	2.01	0.74	3.23	1.22
Ankara, Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canberra, Australia	2	4	1	2	2	0.65	1.30	0.32	0.65	0.64
Sydney, Australia	72	74	58	67	55	1.86	1.88	1.46	1.66	1.35
Ottawa ⁽¹⁰⁾ , Canada	11	9	3	12	8	1.42	1.13	0.50	1.48	0.97
Tokyo ⁽⁸⁾ , Japan	117	131	132	157	151	1.00	1.10	1.10	1.31	1.24
Wellington, New Zealand	2	4	4	..	..	1.30	2.50	2.50	..	..
Pretoria ⁽¹¹⁾ , South Africa	483	527	..	..	..	39.40	43.00	..	..	..
New York NY, U.S.A.	983	770	633	671	673	13.39	10.51	8.60	9.03	8.69
Washington DC, U.S.A.	397	301	260	241	232	73.11	56.89	49.15	46.44	41.78

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

(2) By financial year (e.g. 1996 = 1 April 1996 to 31 March 1997).

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

(4) Excludes assault leading to death.

(5) 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.

(6) Includes murder, manslaughter and infanticide.

(7) Excludes euthanasia.

(8) Includes attempts.

(9) Includes all deaths initially reported as homicide to the police. Includes help with suicide. Figures from 1997 onwards are not comparable with previous years due to a change in statistical routines.

(10) Ontario part of the Ottawa-Hull Census Metropolitan Area. Including murder, manslaughter and infanticide.

(11) Including rural areas.

.. Data not available.

Source: Statistical contacts in each country.

Table 1.3 Crimes⁽¹⁾ recorded by the police: Violent crime⁽²⁾

Country	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	% change 1996-2000	% change 1999-2000
EU Member States average						14%	2%
England & Wales ⁽³⁾	348,032	352,873	605,797	703,107	733,374	15% ⁽¹⁶⁾	4%
Northern Ireland ⁽⁴⁾	9,110	7,837	21,452	24,163	24,323	..	1%
Scotland ⁽⁵⁾	25,178	23,656	25,725	27,321	27,047	7%	-1%
Austria	46,476	46,942	48,200	49,242	..	6% ⁽¹⁷⁾	2% ⁽¹⁸⁾
Belgium ⁽⁶⁾	54,065	60,605	61,882	61,992	59,791	11%	-4%
Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cyprus ⁽⁷⁾	178	184	168	278	113	-37%	-59%
Czech Republic	22,825	23,223	23,464	23,228	21,996	-4%	-5%
Denmark	13,405	13,963	13,754	14,735	15,748	17%	7%
Estonia	1,328	1,265	1,191	1,183	1,158	-13%	-2%
Finland	30,825	31,202	31,726	32,089	34,291	11%	7%
France	178,363	189,203	193,480	215,968	243,166	36%	13%
Germany	179,455	186,447	186,306	186,655	187,103	4%	0%
Greece	8,149	8,766	9,312	9,097	9,105	12%	0%
Hungary	24,674	26,987	28,414	28,277	29,144	18%	3%
Ireland (Eire) ⁽⁸⁾	6,554	5,488	4,515	..	3,312	-49%	-27% ⁽¹⁹⁾
Italy ⁽⁹⁾	61,916	64,945	71,775	76,823	74,136	20%	-3%
Latvia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	5,020	5,531	5,200	5,117	6,176	23%	21%
Luxembourg ⁽¹⁰⁾	5,400	4,471	4,949	4,376	4,280	-17% ⁽¹⁷⁾	-12% ⁽¹⁸⁾
Malta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	67,479	74,691	76,666	86,587	90,944	35%	5%
Norway ⁽¹¹⁾	19,029	18,507	18,445	18,811	20,582	8%	9%
Poland ⁽¹²⁾	60,322	66,927	70,001	78,457	90,062	49%	15%
Portugal	15,494	16,733	15,463	18,942	19,780	28%	4%
Romania	..	..	..	..	20,818	..	..
Russia ⁽⁷⁾	161,644	119,041	92,697	97,153	..	-46% ⁽¹⁷⁾	5% ⁽¹⁸⁾
Slovakia	11,391	11,564	12,427	13,531	13,549	19%	0%
Slovenia	1,043	900	1,172	1,355	1,414	36%	4%
Spain	86,949	87,775	91,099	128,496	119,923	38%	-7%
Sweden ⁽¹³⁾	65,863	68,310	70,488	75,745	74,646	13%	-1%
Switzerland	6,932	7,472	8,015	8,528	8,152	18%	-4%
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia ⁽¹⁴⁾	146,845	162,063	171,012	172,972	181,999	24%	5%
Canada ⁽¹⁵⁾	296,746	296,890	296,166	291,327	301,875	2%	4%
Japan	37,506	40,570	41,751	43,822	64,418	72%	47%
New Zealand	42,250	42,191	42,590	42,714	44,887	6%	5%
South Africa	640,354	645,737	661,779	768,932	..	23% ⁽¹⁷⁾	16% ⁽¹⁸⁾
U.S.A.	1,688,540	1,636,096	1,533,887	1,426,044	1,424,289	-16%	0%

(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. 1996 = 1 April 199 to 31 March 1997).

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

(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.

(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) Comparisons between the earlier year and 2000/2001 are based on figures for the financial year 2000/2001 which have been adjusted to take account of the effect of the new counting rules.

(17) 1995 – 1999.

(18) 1998 – 1999.

(19) 1998 – 2000.

.. Data not available.

Source: Statistical contacts in each country

Table 1.4 Crimes⁽¹⁾ recorded by the police: Domestic burglary⁽²⁾

Country	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	% change 1996-2000	% change 1999-2000
EU Member States average						-15%	0%
England & Wales ⁽³⁾	581,985	501,593	473,349	442,602	402,984	-31%	-9%
Northern Ireland ⁽⁴⁾	8,530	7,155	7,725	7,665	8,375	..	9%
Scotland	40,814	36,792	38,033	36,265	32,684	-20%	-10%
Austria	13,849	12,826	11,811	10,111	13,262	-4%	31%
Belgium ⁽⁵⁾	180,104	143,769	63,022	61,916	75,846	..	22%
Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cyprus ⁽⁶⁾	1,318	1,079	1,358	1,019	1,018	-23%	0%
Czech Republic	13,538	13,068	12,752	12,445	11,294	-17%	-9%
Denmark	33,502	34,648	31,463	34,311	33,497	0%	-2%
Estonia	6,864	6,610	7,026	7,588	7,285	6%	-4%
Finland	10,311	10,436	10,291	9,763	9,264	-10%	-5%
France	236,272	213,561	207,274	191,102	186,492	-21%	-2%
Germany	195,801	182,009	166,742	149,044	140,015	-28%	-6%
Greece ⁽⁶⁾	42,825	44,286	43,228	36,947	31,840	-26%	-14%
Hungary	30,116	31,269	30,525	29,902	26,866	-11%	-10%
Ireland (Eire)	17,672	16,970	15,840	14,286	13,376	-24%	-6%
Italy	230,258	237,445	246,804	234,252	207,317	-10%	-11%
Latvia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	8,631	9,424	9,246	9,180	9,203	7%	0%
Luxembourg ⁽⁷⁾	3,152	2,416	2,649	2,092	2,081	-36% ⁽¹²⁾	-21% ⁽¹³⁾
Malta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	103,953	97,690	90,357	91,996	91,146	-12%	-1%
Norway	19,107	16,923	15,106	12,636	11,066	-42%	-12%
Poland ⁽⁸⁾	65,945	70,187	74,137	74,326	77,427	17%	4%
Portugal	22,798	24,202	21,515	22,224	21,153	-7%	-5%
Romania	29,024	31,311	29,404	21,287	19,024	-34%	-11%
Russia	17,490	35,905	40,219	45,106	..	134% ⁽¹²⁾	12% ⁽¹³⁾
Slovakia	3,859	3,854	3,639	3,601	3,248	-16%	-10%
Slovenia	586	558	518	988	..	69% ⁽¹²⁾	91% ⁽¹³⁾
Spain ⁽⁶⁾	..	229,790	226,207	239,896	224,725	..	6%
Sweden ⁽⁹⁾	16,835	18,359	17,536	16,834	17,581	4%	4%
Switzerland ⁽¹⁰⁾	74,321	82,559	83,416	76,322	60,384	-19%	-21%
Turkey ⁽⁶⁾	96,755	113,421	104,282	89,351	..	19% ⁽¹²⁾	-14% ⁽¹³⁾
Australia	269,554	284,974	295,699	273,867	283,209	5%	3%
Canada ⁽¹¹⁾	242,639	233,724	221,366	197,781	175,795	-28%	-11%
Japan	223,590	221,678	237,703	260,981	296,486	33%	14%
New Zealand	48,912	49,376	49,481	47,621	40,999	-16%	-14%
South Africa ⁽¹¹⁾	246,438	249,375	266,817	285,515	..	17% ⁽¹²⁾	7% ⁽¹³⁾
U.S.A. ⁽¹⁰⁾	2,506,400	2,460,526	2,332,735	2,100,739	2,049,946	-18%	-2%

(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. 1996 = 1 April 1996 to 31 March 1997).

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

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

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

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

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

(11) Includes attempts.

(12) 1995 – 1999.

(13) 1998 – 1999.

.. Data not available.

Source: Statistical contacts in each country.

Table 1.5 Crimes⁽¹⁾ recorded by the police: Theft of a motor vehicle⁽²⁾

Country	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	% change 1996-2000	% change 1999-2000
EU Member States average						-2%	-1%
England & Wales ⁽³⁾	466,783	400,524	391,807	374,686	338,796	-27%	-10%
Northern Ireland ⁽⁴⁾	8,633	8,090	9,715	10,196	10,806	..	6%
Scotland ⁽⁵⁾	34,161	28,646	28,433	29,818	26,238	-23%	-12%
Austria	5,791	5,950	5,771	5,679	8,601	49%	51%
Belgium	33,598	35,242	36,555	35,780	33,395	-1%	-7%
Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cyprus	1,661	1,609	1,252	959	1,237	-26%	29%
Czech Republic	29,639	31,331	29,779	28,946	25,539	-14%	-12%
Denmark	43,187	42,701	38,871	35,195	33,730	-22%	-4%
Estonia ⁽⁶⁾	1,643	1,762	2,106	2,455	2,322	41%	-5%
Finland	20,261	22,015	26,404	29,611	26,391	30%	-11%
France	443,767	417,360	415,930	395,947	401,057	-10%	1%
Germany	225,787	190,585	162,518	140,636	127,750	-43%	-9%
Greece ⁽⁷⁾	5,309	6,568	7,610	7,239	..	..	-5% ⁽¹¹⁾
Hungary ⁽⁷⁾	16,978	20,163	20,847	16,670	14,297	-16%	-14%
Ireland (Eire)	13,405	13,589	13,793	14,851	15,964	19%	7%
Italy	317,897	301,233	309,113	294,726	243,890	-23%	-17%
Latvia	2,216	2,082	2,483	3,102	2,932	32%	-5%
Lithuania	6,267	6,697	6,946	6,671	9,006	44%	35%
Luxembourg ⁽⁸⁾	819	675	655	626	542	-48% ⁽¹⁰⁾	-4% ⁽¹¹⁾
Malta	..	..	1,166	1,076	1,051	..	-2%
Netherlands ⁽⁷⁾	36,772	37,309	37,408	37,831	38,320	4%	1%
Norway	21,447	20,019	21,672	20,863	23,339	9%	12%
Poland ⁽⁷⁾	50,799	56,871	65,399	74,514	68,062	34%	-9%
Portugal	19,993	22,792	26,965	28,163	26,428	32%	-6%
Romania	1,800	2,110	2,284	2,331	2,149	19%	-8%
Russia	41,712	35,778	35,448	37,152	..	-23% ⁽¹⁰⁾	5% ⁽¹¹⁾
Slovakia	6,682	7,438	7,682	7,123	6,073	-9%	-15%
Slovenia	1,252	1,145	1,311	1,147	1,291	3%	13%
Spain	113,916	133,330	136,084	138,961	134,583	18%	-3%
Sweden ⁽⁹⁾	71,567	78,826	76,495	78,216	75,125	5%	-4%
Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkey	22,554	19,515	19,109	17,912	..	21% ⁽¹⁰⁾	5% ⁽¹¹⁾
Australia	122,931	130,406	131,587	129,552	139,094	13%	7%
Canada ⁽⁵⁾	180,123	177,130	165,920	161,388	160,268	-11%	-1%
Japan	274,122	269,138	282,248	286,069	309,368	13%	8%
New Zealand ⁽⁶⁾	..	32,082	30,803	25,680	21,992	..	-3%
South Africa	96,715	100,637	107,513	103,502	..	2% ⁽¹⁰⁾	-4% ⁽¹¹⁾
U.S.A.	1,394,238	1,354,189	1,242,781	1,152,075	1,165,559	-16%	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) 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. 1996 = 1 April 1996 to 31 March 1997).

(4) 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 and are not comparable with previous years.

(5) Includes attempts.

(6) Taking/conversion of motor vehicles.

(7) Cars only.

(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) 1995 – 1999.

(11) 1998 – 1999.

.. Data not available.

Source: Statistical contacts in each country.

Table 1.6 Crimes⁽¹⁾ recorded by the police: Drug trafficking⁽²⁾

Country	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	% change 1996-2000	% change 1999-2000
EU Member States average						-5%	-8%
England & Wales ⁽³⁾	22,122	23,336	21,788	19,956	19,820	-10%	-1%
Northern Ireland ⁽³⁾	185	176	193	193	228	..	18%
Scotland	6,957	8,180	8,490	8,668	8,761	26%	1%
Austria	2,209	2,656	2,594	2,514	1,503	-32%	-40%
Belgium	8,362	11,072	10,158	9,968	9,488	13%	-5%
Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cyprus ⁽⁴⁾	183	239	285	252	289	58%	15%
Czech Republic ⁽⁵⁾	1,592	2,404	4,156	6,100	3,292	107%	-46%
Denmark	354	171	178	129	225	-36%	74%
Estonia ⁽⁶⁾	30	30	117	180	306	920%	70%
Finland ⁽⁴⁾	7,868	8,323	9,461	11,674	13,445	71%	15%
France	5,158	8,300	11,908	12,529	4,254	-18%	-66%
Germany	65,615	69,093	68,994	73,271	76,594	17%	5%
Greece ⁽⁴⁾	4,272	5,970	6,574	6,692	7,785	82%	16%
Hungary	24	51	122	390	578	2308%	48%
Ireland (Eire)	958	1,637	1,766	1,971	1,706	78%	-13%
Italy	38,954	41,420	43,014	45,038	34,800	-11%	-23%
Latvia ⁽⁴⁾	361	426	389	511	655	81%	28%
Lithuania ⁽⁶⁾	500	616	607	693	915	83%	32%
Luxembourg ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁷⁾	864	805	825	941	1,226	23% ⁽¹²⁾	14% ⁽¹³⁾
Malta	..	37	88	100	..	..	14% ⁽¹³⁾
Netherlands	7,331	13,675	7,690	7,613	7,474	2%	-2%
Norway	13,699	16,169	17,276	17,820	19,302	41%	8%
Poland	494	1,006	2,297	2,181	1,866	278%	-14%
Portugal	3,879	3,390	3,538	4,091	3,214	-17%	-21%
Romania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russia ⁽⁴⁾	96,645	185,832	190,127	216,364	..	171% ⁽¹²⁾	14% ⁽¹³⁾
Slovakia	735	967	520	362	604	-18%	67%
Slovenia	445	620	659	740	964	117%	30%
Spain	15,307	14,274	13,263	12,389	11,032	-28%	-11%
Sweden ⁽⁸⁾	635	561	446	542	353	-44%	-35%
Switzerland	2,515	3,253	3,734	3,715	3,021	20%	-19%
Turkey ⁽⁴⁾	2,667	2,900	2,569	3,303	3,448	29%	4%
Australia ⁽⁹⁾	24,994	24,313	23,348	17,702	14,426	-42%	-19%
Canada	17,913	17,299	17,808	20,145	21,587	21%	7%
Japan ⁽¹⁰⁾	2,678	2,359	2,712	2,299	2,307	-14%	0%
New Zealand ⁽⁴⁾	12,658	14,532	15,158	..	..	2% ⁽¹⁴⁾	4% ⁽¹⁵⁾
South Africa ⁽⁴⁾	39,241	42,805	39,830	41,461	..	2% ⁽¹²⁾	4% ⁽¹³⁾
U.S.A. ⁽¹¹⁾	27,457	33,160	37,322	40,383	..	62% ⁽¹²⁾	8% ⁽¹³⁾

(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) 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) By financial year (e.g. 1996 = 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1996).

(10) Excluding amphetamines.

(11) Arrests by Drug Enforcement Agency.

(12) 1995 – 1999.

(13) 1998 – 1999.

(14) 1994 – 1998.

(15) 1997 – 1998.

.. Data not available.

Source: Statistical contacts in each country.

Table 2 **Victimisation risk**

Country	Percentage victim once or more in 1999			
	Overall	Contact crime⁽¹⁾	Theft of a car	Burglary (inc. attempts)
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 Prison population⁽¹⁾

Country	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
England & Wales ⁽²⁾	45,649	46,310	46,350	45,633	49,392	51,265	55,537	61,940	65,771	65,594	65,666
Northern Ireland ⁽³⁾	1,733	1,996	1,811	1,902	1,911	1,740	1,640	1,555	1,454	1,158	1,011
Scotland ⁽⁴⁾	4,724	4,839	5,257	5,637	5,585	5,626	5,862	6,084	6,018	6,029	5,868
Austria ⁽³⁾	6,527	6,714	6,913	7,099	6,806	6,180	6,778	6,946	6,891	6,877	6,861
Belgium ⁽⁴⁾	6,549	6,194	6,869	7,489	7,489	7,693	7,935	8,522	7,860	8,143	8,524
Bulgaria ⁽⁵⁾	8,022	..	..	8,529	..	..	11,541	..	..
Cyprus	218	223	221	194	184	202	235	263	226	247	288
Czech Republic ⁽⁶⁾	8,231	12,730	13,967	16,567	18,753	19,508	20,860	21,560	22,067	23,060	21,358
Denmark	3,205	3,404	3,406	3,370	3,508	3,421	3,194	3,170	3,340	3,496	3,240
Estonia ⁽⁷⁾	..	4,408	4,778	4,514	4,518	4,401	4,224	4,638	4,791	4,379	4,679
Finland ⁽⁶⁾	3,252	3,427	3,175	3,432	3,322	3,092	3,248	2,836	2,772	2,663	2,887
France ⁽⁸⁾	47,449	48,675	49,323	51,134	53,758	53,178	54,014	54,442	53,607	53,948	48,835
Germany ⁽⁵⁾	51,122	52,970	59,579	65,828	65,452	65,652	71,675	75,026	78,324	79,666	79,507
Greece	5,133	5,321	6,602	7,135	5,835	5,831	5,270	5,577	7,129	7,525	8,038
Hungary ⁽⁶⁾	12,319	14,810	15,913	13,196	13,143	12,455	12,763	13,405	14,366	15,110	15,757
Ireland (Eire)	2,108	2,114	2,155	2,801	2,053	2,032	2,139	2,424	2,620	2,741	2,887
Italy ⁽⁶⁾	32,588	32,813	46,152	51,231	52,041	49,102	48,747	50,527	49,173	53,296	54,479
Latvia	..	..	8,340	..	..	9,457	..	..	10,070	..	..
Lithuania ⁽⁶⁾	13,289	12,200	13,628	14,404	14,412	9,516
Luxembourg	386	365	408	418	452	453	427	443	392	386	400
Malta	..	..	169	..	204	..	189	254	260	230	257
Netherlands	6,892	7,302	7,495	8,037	8,737	11,616	13,261	13,618	13,333	13,231	13,847
Norway ⁽⁴⁾	2,397	2,548	2,477	2,650	2,670	2,610	2,602	2,536	2,466	..	..
Poland ⁽²⁾	46,606	57,083	61,040	61,895	61,694	65,819	57,320	57,424	59,180	54,842	65,336
Portugal	9,169	8,171	9,183	11,079	10,023	11,829	13,743	14,167	14,330	13,086	12,728
Romania	..	..	..	..	..	46,454	43,609	44,227	51,310	51,396	49,682
Russia ⁽⁶⁾	714,700	722,636	750,280	844,870	920,685	1,017,372	1,051,515	1,009,863	1,009,172	1,060,085	..
Slovakia	..	..	..	..	..	7,979	8,168	7,656	6,897	6,904	7,136
Slovenia	973	820	936	960	879	648	614	768	793	935	1,136
Spain ⁽⁶⁾	33,058	37,857	41,894	46,076	47,144	44,956	42,105	42,756	44,370	44,197	45,309
Sweden ⁽⁹⁾	5,300	5,203	5,249	5,697	6,210	6,285	5,768	5,221	5,290	5,484	5,678
Switzerland ⁽¹⁰⁾	5,074	5,375	5,441	5,627	5,676	5,655	5,479	5,428	5,648	5,818	5,727
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	49,895	..	60,606	60,391	67,581	49,512
Australia ⁽¹¹⁾	14,305	15,021	15,559	15,866	16,944	17,428	18,193	19,128	19,906	21,538	21,714
Canada ⁽¹²⁾	33,379	33,527	35,235	36,441	37,740	38,516	38,574	38,775	37,793	37,384	..
Japan ⁽²⁾	48,243	45,749	44,876	45,057	45,573	46,535	48,395	50,600	52,830	54,811	59,982
New Zealand ⁽³⁾	4,167	4,278	4,369	4,600	4,413	4,685	4,983	5,152	5,450	5,661	5,720
South Africa ⁽⁴⁾	110,194	101,775	102,268	111,798	110,933	110,069	118,731	134,202	141,441	154,576	166,334
U.S.A. ⁽¹³⁾	1,148,702	1,219,014	1,295,150	1,369,185	1,476,621	1,585,586	1,646,020	1,743,643	1,802,187	1,860,520	1,931,859

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

- (8) Metropolitan and overseas departments.
- (9) At 30 September.
- (10) At 20 March.
- (11) Average daily population upto 1990; From 1991 at 30 June.
- (12) Annual average by financial year (1 April - 31 March).
- (13) At 30 June.
- .. Data not available.

Source: Statistical contacts in each country; International Centre for Prison Studies, Kings College, London.

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.
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