

International comparisons of criminal justice statistics 1999

by

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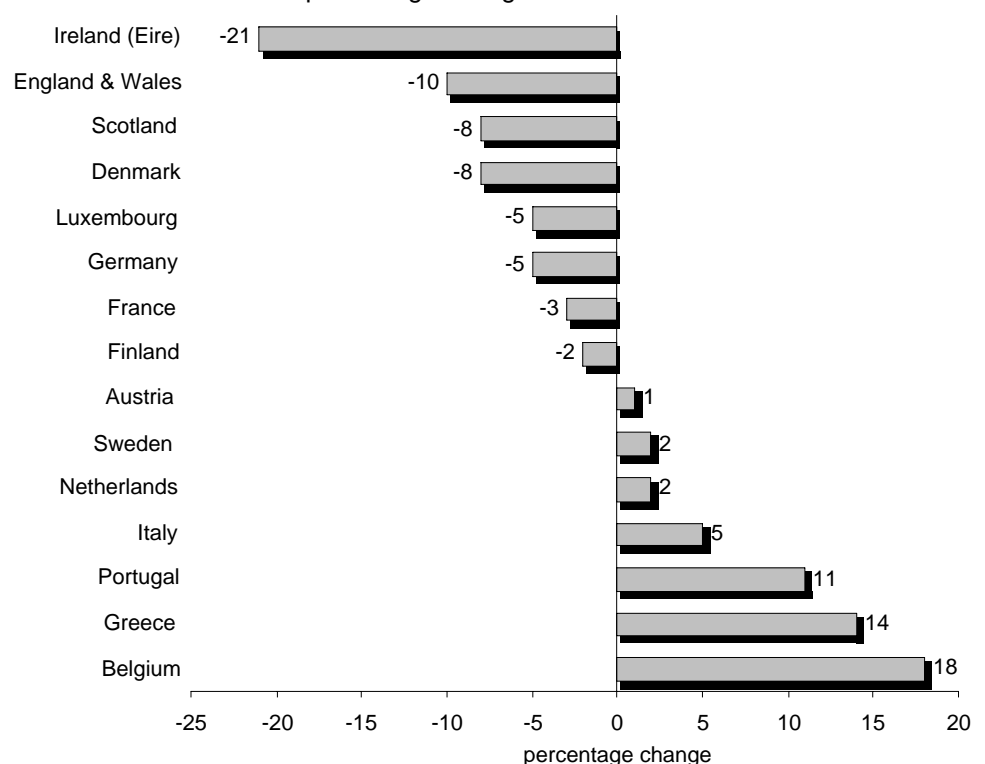
Main points

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 1995 - 1999 on crimes recorded by the police in 32 countries (including all European Union Member States) indicated that:

- Total recorded crime fell by 1% in the EU Member States and by 10% in England & Wales.
- England & Wales had one of the lowest homicide rates in Western Europe for 1997 - 1999.
- Violent crime rose by 11% on average in the EU but by 20% in England & Wales.
- Domestic burglaries fell on average by 14% in the EU but by 31% in England & Wales.
- Thefts of motor vehicles rose on average by 7% in the EU but fell by 27% in England & Wales.
- Drug trafficking offences rose on average by 31% in the EU but fell by 6% in England & Wales.
- England & Wales (at 125 prisoners per 100,000 general population in 1999) had one of the highest *per capita* rates in Western Europe.

Crimes recorded by the police in selected European Union countries
percentage change 1995 -1999



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 applicant 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 January 2001.

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

² European Union applicant countries: Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Poland, Slovenia.

³ Recorded crime: England & Wales, 12 months to September 2000 (Home Office Bulletin 01/01) 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 (Table 1)

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 1995 - 1999, recorded crime fell by 1% in the EU Member States with falls in 8 countries, the largest being in Ireland (21%), England & Wales (10%) Scotland (8%) and Denmark (8%). There were falls in other countries too (in the USA (16%) and in Canada (11%)).
7. During 1999, there was no change in recorded crime in the EU Member States with rises in Northern Ireland (9%), Portugal (6%), the Netherlands (5%) and England & Wales (4%). The largest falls in the EU were in Ireland (5%) and Finland (3%). The highest fall in the other countries were in Hungary (16%), the USA (7%) and Switzerland (6%); the largest rises were in Russia (16%), Estonia (13%) and Slovenia (12%).

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

Country				Average annual
	1989-99	1995-99	1998-99	1989-99
EU Member States average	6%	-1%	0%	0.6%
England & Wales ⁽²⁾	20% ⁽¹⁶⁾	-10% ⁽¹⁶⁾	4%	..
Northern Ireland ⁽³⁾	9%	..
Scotland	-9%	-8%	1%	-0.9%
Austria	17%	1%	3%	1.5%
Belgium ⁽⁴⁾	..	18% ⁽¹⁸⁾	0%	..
Cyprus	15%	5%	-2%	1.4%
Czech Republic	..	14%	0%	..
Denmark ⁽²⁰⁾	-8%	-8%	-1%	-0.8%
Estonia ⁽²¹⁾	169%	30%	13%	10.4%
Finland	-4%	-2%	-3%	..
France	9%	-3%	0%	0.9%
Germany ⁽⁵⁾	..	-5%	-2%	..
Greece ⁽⁶⁾	30%	14%	-3%	2.7%
Hungary	124%	1%	-16%	8.4%
Ireland (Eire)	-6%	-21%	-5%	-0.7%
Italy	16%	5%	-2%	1.5%
Luxembourg	14%	-5%	-1%	1.3%
Netherlands	8%	2%	5%	0.8%
Norway ⁽⁷⁾	33%	10%	-1%	2.9%
Poland ⁽²²⁾	105%	15%	5%	7.4%
Portugal ⁽⁸⁾	..	11%	6%	..
Russia	85%	9%	16%	6.4%
Slovenia	54%	65%	12%	4.4%
Spain	-11% ⁽¹⁷⁾	1% ⁽¹⁹⁾	-1% ⁽²⁰⁾	..
Sweden ⁽⁹⁾	2%	2%	-1%	0.2%
Switzerland ⁽¹⁰⁾	7%	2%	-6%	0.7%
Australia ⁽¹¹⁾	..	17%	2%	2.3%
Canada ⁽¹²⁾	-3%	-11%	-4%	-0.3%
Japan ⁽¹³⁾	29%	21%	6%	2.6%
New Zealand	20% ⁽¹⁷⁾	-1% ⁽¹⁹⁾	-3% ⁽²⁰⁾	..
South Africa	..	14%	7%	..
U.S.A ⁽¹⁴⁾	-18%	-16%	-7%	-2.0%

See footnotes for Table 1

(16) Comparisons between the earlier year and 1999/2000 are based on figures for the financial year 1999/2000 which have been adjusted to take account of the inflating effect of the new counting rules. The adjusted

figure for 1998/1999 is 4,418,817 and for 1999/2000 it is 4,650,328. The comparison between 1998/1999 and 1999/2000 is based on the new counting rule figures.

(17) 1989 - 1998.

(18) 1996 - 1999. (19) 1995 - 1998. (20) 1997 - 1998.

Homicide (Tables 1.1 & 1.2)

8. Since the definition of homicide is similar in most countries, absolute comparisons of rates are possible. For the period 1997 to 1999, 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), Finland (2.6), Spain (2.6) and Scotland (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 (56.5), Estonia (12.2) and the USA (6.3).

9. For the EU capital cities, the average number of homicides over the period 1997 to 1999 was 2.7 per 100,000 population with the highest rates in Amsterdam (5.4), Belfast (5.2), Copenhagen (3.4), Berlin (3.2) and Brussels (2.7). Therefore, London (2.4) had a below average rate. The highest rate was in Washington DC (50.8).

Table B Comparison of homicide⁽¹⁾ in selected cities

City	Number of homicides⁽¹⁾ 1997 to 1999	Homicides⁽¹⁾ per 100,000 population of the city average per year from 1997 to 1999
<i>EU Member States capital cities average</i>		2.71
London	539	2.36
Belfast ⁽²⁾	45	5.23
Edinburgh ⁽³⁾	29	2.15
Vienna	78	1.64
Brussels	75	2.67
Lefkosia	1	0.13
Prague	155	4.28
Copenhagen ⁽³⁾	50	3.43
Tallinn ⁽⁴⁾	140	11.23
Helsinki	35	2.16
Paris	139	2.21
Berlin ⁽⁵⁾	333	3.23
Athens	52	1.49
Budapest	167	2.98
Dublin	76	2.37
Rome ⁽⁶⁾	97	1.22
Luxembourg Ville	..	..
Amsterdam ⁽⁷⁾	145	5.37
Oslo	29	1.92
Warsaw ⁽⁸⁾	267	5.49
Lisbon	109	1.99
Moscow ⁽⁸⁾	3,863	18.20
Ljubljana	14	1.45
Madrid	269 ⁽¹²⁾	3.12 ⁽¹²⁾
Stockholm ⁽⁹⁾	54	2.67
Berne	14	3.61
Geneva	24	1.98
Canberra	6	0.64
Sydney	200	1.70
Ottawa ⁽¹⁰⁾	24	1.04
Tokyo ⁽⁸⁾	420	1.17
Wellington	10 ⁽¹²⁾	2.10 ⁽¹²⁾
Pretoria ⁽¹¹⁾	1,512 ⁽¹³⁾	27.47 ⁽¹³⁾
New York NY	2,074	9.38
Washington DC	802	50.82

See footnotes for Table 1.2

(12) 1996 to 1998.

(13) 1995 to 1997.

Violent crime (Table 1.3)

10. For the period 1995 - 1999, the average rise was 11% in the EU for violent crime with the highest rises in Italy (37%), the Netherlands (34%), France (31%) and England & Wales (20%). The only falls were in Luxembourg (17%) and Belgium (7%) For the other countries, there were high rises in Cyprus (57%), Switzerland (41%), Poland (39%), Slovenia (38%), Australia (32%) and Japan (22%) but large falls in Russia (46%), Estonia (20%) and the USA (20%).
11. In 1999, the average rise was 5% in the EU with the highest rises Cyprus (65%), Portugal (22%), Slovenia (16%) and England & Wales (16%).

Domestic burglary (Table 1.4)

12. Over the period 1995 - 1999, there was an average fall of 14% in the EU for domestic burglary with the highest falls in England & Wales (31%), Germany (29%), Austria (26%), the Netherlands (22%) and France (20%). For the other countries there were high falls in Norway (35%), the USA (19%) and Canada (16%).
13. In 1999, there was an average fall of 5% in the EU similar to that in England & Wales (6%). The largest falls were in Greece (15%) and Austria (14%).

Theft of a motor vehicle (Table 1.5)

14. Over the period 1995 - 1999, there was an average rise of 7% in the EU for theft of a motor vehicle but there were large falls in Scotland (21%), England & Wales (27%) and Germany (46%). The largest rise was in Portugal (62%). For the other countries there were sharp rises in Cyprus (77%) and Poland (36%) but falls in the USA (22%) and Russia (23%).
15. In 1999, there was no change in the EU but there were falls in Germany (13%), Denmark (10%), England & Wales (4%) and Belgium (3%). For the other countries there were high falls were in Hungary (24%) and Cyprus (23%) while the highest rises were in Slovenia (21%), Estonia (17%) and Poland (14%).

Drug Trafficking (Table 1.6)

16. Over the period 1995 - 1999, there was an average rise of 31% in the EU for drug trafficking offences with the highest rises in Ireland (139%), Greece (128%) and the Netherlands (119%) but there were falls in Denmark (56%), Sweden (32%), Portugal (9%) and England & Wales (6%). For the other countries the highest rises were in Eastern Europe (between 170% and 1,400%), Norway (75%), Switzerland (71%), Cyprus (62%) and the USA (62%).
17. In 1999, there was an average rise of 3% in the EU but falls in Denmark (28%) and England & Wales (8%). For the other countries, there were large falls were in Australia (24%), Japan (15%) and Cyprus (12%) but high rises in Estonia (54%) and Czech Republic (53%).

Victimisation rates (Table 2)

18. An estimate of absolute levels of crime may be obtained from the International Crime Victims Survey (ICVS) relating to victims' experience of crimes in 1999. A 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 Nieuwebeerta.

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 the last 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 will be conducted in 2001 and the results will be made available in early 2003.

⁵ European Sourcebook of Crime & Criminal Justice Statistics, 1999 (Council of Europe).

⁶ International comparisons of criminal justice statistics 1998, (Home Office Bulletin 04/00) 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 Onderzoek- en Documentatiecentrum, the Netherlands) edited by Martin Killias.

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

Prison population (Table 3)

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 125 prisoners per 100,000 general population in 1999) and Scotland (118) had the highest *per capita* rates in the EU (average 87), apart from Portugal (142). The high rates in the United Kingdom and Portugal reflect, in part, the longer sentences imposed in these countries. Some Eastern European countries had higher rates (between 142 and 303).
25. The World Prison Population List¹⁰ gives details of the number of prisoners held in some 200 independent countries and dependent territories (some 8.6 million people). The highest rates in the world are found in the USA (682) and Russia (729). The lowest rates are in Scandinavia (46 to 66 in all four countries) and of the countries considered here, Slovenia (48), Japan (43) and Cyprus (37).
26. Over the period 1995 - 1999, there was an average increase of 5% in the EU but it was much higher in England & Wales (28%)
27. In 1999, the prison population fell on average by 1% in the EU but was unchanged in England & Wales.

⁹ Annual penal statistics (Council of Europe).

¹⁰ World Prison Population List (Home Office Research Findings No. 116) by Roy Walmsley.

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

Country	1989-1999	1995-1999	1998-1999	Rate⁽¹¹⁾ per 100,000 population in 1999
<i>EU Member States average</i>	21%	5%	-1%	87
England & Wales ⁽²⁾	35%	28%	0%	125
Northern Ireland	-36%	-33%	-20%	69
Scotland ⁽³⁾	21%	7%	0%	118
Austria ⁽²⁾	9%	11%	0%	85
Belgium ⁽³⁾	22%	6%	4%	80
Cyprus	29%	22%	9%	37
Czech Republic ⁽⁴⁾	3%	18%	4%	224
Denmark	3%	2%	5%	66
Estonia ⁽⁵⁾	..	0%	-9%	303
Finland ⁽⁴⁾	-36%	-23%	-8%	46
France ⁽⁶⁾	20%	1%	1%	91
Germany ⁽⁵⁾	..	21%	2%	97
Greece	64%	29%	6%	72
Hungary ⁽⁴⁾	2%	31%	13%	161
Ireland (Eire)	38%	35%	5%	72
Italy	68%	5%	3%	89
Luxembourg	11%	-15%	-2%	90
Netherlands ⁽⁵⁾	..	14%	-1%	84
Norway ⁽³⁾	12% ⁽¹²⁾	-6% ⁽¹³⁾	0% ⁽¹⁴⁾	56 ⁽¹⁵⁾
Poland ⁽²⁾	-3%	-17%	-7%	142
Portugal	52%	11%	-9%	131
Russia ⁽⁴⁾	52%	4%	5%	729
Slovenia ⁽⁴⁾	-22%	48%	21%	48
Spain ⁽⁴⁾	43%	-2%	0%	111
Sweden ⁽⁷⁾	0%	-16%	0%	59
Switzerland	23%	3%	3%	81
Australia ⁽³⁾	63%	26%	8%	108
Canada ⁽⁸⁾	19%	-3%	-1%	123
Japan ⁽²⁾	6%	18%	4%	43
New Zealand ⁽⁹⁾	51%	21%	4%	149
South Africa ⁽³⁾	27% ⁽¹²⁾	29% ⁽¹³⁾	0% ⁽¹⁴⁾	327 ⁽¹⁵⁾
U.S.A. ⁽¹⁰⁾	73%	17%	3%	682

See footnotes for Table 3.

(11) Based on estimates of national population.

(12) 1989 - 1998.

(13) 1995 - 1998.

(14) 1997 - 1998.

(15) In 1998.

Table 1 Crimes⁽¹⁾ recorded by the police

Country	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
England & Wales ⁽²⁾	3,870,748	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	5,301,185
Northern Ireland ⁽³⁾	55,147	57,198	63,492	67,532	66,228	67,886	68,808	68,549	59,922	109,053	119,111
Scotland	478,208	518,522	572,921	564,890	517,247	500,110	475,697	451,956	420,642	431,551	435,703
Austria	423,025	457,623	468,832	502,440	493,786	504,568	486,433	485,450	481,549	479,859	493,246
Belgium ⁽⁴⁾	336,377	353,492	382,667	386,474	388,150	577,902	709,836	725,914	818,759	856,495	857,445
Cyprus	3,672	3,684	3,626	3,811	4,302	4,330	4,029	4,528	3,909	4,318	4,212
Czech Republic	..	..	..	345,205	398,505	372,427	375,630	394,267	403,654	425,930	426,626
Denmark ⁽²⁰⁾	536,564	527,421	519,775	536,821	546,894	546,926	538,963	528,488	531,102	499,167	494,191
Estonia ⁽²¹⁾	19,141	23,807	31,748	41,254	37,163	35,739	39,570	35,411	40,972	45,721	51,539
Finland	389,010	435,154	389,180	389,536	383,268	383,351	381,652	376,788	373,846	383,479	372,207
France	3,266,442	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
Germany ⁽⁵⁾	4,358,573	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
Greece ⁽⁶⁾	287,177	330,803	358,998	379,652	358,503	303,311	329,110	349,476	377,871	385,681	373,680
Hungary	225,393	341,061	440,370	447,215	400,935	389,451	502,036	466,050	514,403	600,621	505,716
Ireland (Eire)	86,792	87,658	94,406	95,391	98,979	101,036	102,484	100,785	90,875	85,627	81,274
Italy	2,053,522	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
Luxembourg	23,689	24,699	25,046	26,746	28,446	29,160	28,380	27,566	24,355	27,155	26,957
Netherlands	1,066,130	1,052,512	1,083,733	1,168,493	1,173,643	1,202,482	1,124,466	1,073,915	1,102,900	1,101,500	1,152,100
Norway ⁽⁷⁾	237,319	235,256	252,362	254,099	244,659	249,694	286,037	292,249	308,055	318,275	315,924
Poland ⁽²²⁾	547,589	883,346	866,095	881,076	852,507	906,157	974,941	897,751	992,373	1,073,042	1,121,545
Portugal ⁽⁸⁾	307,328	330,010	326,572	322,256	321,643	341,122	362,589
Russia	1,619,181	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
Slovenia	39,967	38,353	42,250	54,085	44,278	43,635	37,288	36,838	37,173	55,259	61,693
Spain	1,030,996	1,021,050	990,306	934,070	938,612	901,696	908,264	930,780	924,393	917,314	..
Sweden ⁽⁹⁾	1,144,800	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	1,163,916 ⁽¹⁵⁾
Switzerland ⁽¹⁰⁾	331,989	354,265	382,661	374,237	371,740	358,028	346,634	356,018	382,769	378,045	355,212
Australia ⁽¹¹⁾	1,062,367	1,110,720	1,205,277	1,146,558	1,156,028	1,147,318	1,130,265	1,189,496	1,238,523	1,305,706	1,327,971
Canada ⁽¹²⁾	2,425,936	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	2,357,771
Japan ⁽¹³⁾	1,673,268	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
New Zealand	384,928	409,747	446,417	464,596	462,536	447,525	465,052	477,596	473,547	461,677	..
South Africa	..	..	..	..	..	2,014,589	2,056,569	2,049,100	2,073,049	2,192,080	2,345,011
U.S.A ⁽¹⁴⁾	14,251,400	14,475,613	14,872,900	14,438,200	14,144,800	13,989,500	13,862,727	13,493,863	13,194,571	12,475,634	11,635,100

- (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) Until 1990, crimes investigated by the police; from 1991, crimes recorded by the police. *Norway*
- (8) 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*
- (9) Includes attempts, preparation and conspiracy to commit an offence. *Sweden*
- (10) 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*
- (11) Data for selected violent and property crimes. By financial year until 1992 and by calendar year from 1993 onwards. *Australia*
- (12) 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*
- (13) Excludes traffic, professional negligence and offences against special penal codes such as drugs, firearms and sword control offences. *Japan*
- (14) 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*
- (15) Provisional figure.
- .. 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 1995-99	% change 1998-99	Homicides ⁽²⁾ per 100,000 population
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999			average per year 1997 to 1999
EU Member States average						-4%	-6%	1.70
England & Wales ⁽³⁾	745	679	748	750	765	3%	2%	1.45
Northern Ireland ⁽³⁾	24	39	49	75	34	..	-55%	3.13
Scotland ⁽⁴⁾	137	135	95	100	128	-7%	28%	2.10
Austria	78	99	66	77	60	-23%	-22%	0.84
Belgium	142	118	145	218	172	21%	-21%	1.75
Cyprus	0	4	3	4	4	400%	0%	0.55
Czech Republic	277	267	291	313	265	-4%	-15%	2.81
Denmark ⁽⁴⁾	60	69	88	49	53	-12%	8%	1.20
Estonia ⁽⁵⁾	246	214	178	196	157	-36%	-20%	12.17
Finland	146	156	139	113	142	-3%	26%	2.55
France	1,336	1,171	963	961	953	-29%	-1%	1.63
Germany ⁽⁶⁾	1,373	1,249	1,178	975	1,005	-27%	3%	1.28
Greece	151	169	203	176	155	3%	-12%	1.69
Hungary	296	271	289	289	253	-15%	-12%	2.73
Ireland (Eire)	53	46	53	51	47	-11%	-8%	1.35
Italy ⁽⁷⁾	1,042	1,001	924	918	854	-18%	-7%	1.56
Luxembourg	2	4	4	4	3	50%	-25%	0.87
Netherlands ⁽⁸⁾	299	255	293	239	247	-17%	3%	1.66
Norway	43	43	38	38	37	-14%	-3%	0.85
Poland	854	873	807	759	741	-13%	-2%	1.99
Portugal	123	116	131	152	133	8%	-13%	1.39
Russia ⁽⁹⁾	31,703	29,406	29,285	29,551	31,140	-2%	5%	20.52
Slovenia	45	38	36	15	25	-44%	67%	1.28
Spain	984	962	1,032	1,040	..	6% ⁽¹¹⁾	1% ⁽¹²⁾	2.60 ⁽¹³⁾
Sweden ⁽¹⁰⁾	179	199	157	185	173	-3%	-6%	1.94
Switzerland	82	83	87	76	89	9%	17%	1.18
Australia	356	348	360	332	381	7%	15%	1.91
Canada ⁽⁷⁾	588	635	586	558	536	-9%	-4%	1.85
Japan ⁽⁹⁾	1,281	1,218	1,282	1,388	1,265	-1%	-9%	1.04
New Zealand	50	63	89	64	..	28% ⁽¹¹⁾	-28% ⁽¹²⁾	2.01 ⁽¹³⁾
South Africa	26,637	25,782	24,588	24,875	23,823	-11%	-4%	56.49
U.S.A.	21,606	19,645	18,208	16,970	15,530	-28%	-8%	6.26

(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) Excluding assault leading to death.

(6) Including 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) Excluding euthanasia.

(9) Includes attempts.

(10) 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.

(11) 1995 - 1998.

(12) 1997 - 1998.

(13) 1998 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				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
London	167	139	190	159	190	2.20	1.85	2.51	2.09	2.47
Belfast ⁽²⁾	9	20	16	18	11	3.11	6.93	5.55	6.26	3.87
Edinburgh ⁽³⁾	18	6	8	10	11	4.02	1.34	1.78	2.22	2.44
Vienna	26	35	25	27	26	1.60	2.20	1.60	1.69	1.62
Brussels	15	17	20	22	33	1.58	1.79	2.11	2.31	3.60
Lefkosia	0	3	0	0	1	0.00	1.23	0.00	0.00	0.39
Prague	37	28	40	51	64	3.00	2.30	3.30	4.25	5.30
Copenhagen ⁽³⁾	9	24	34	8	8	1.60	5.03	7.02	1.64	1.63
Tallinn ⁽⁴⁾	84	49	38	60	42	19.32	11.46	9.04	14.45	10.20
Helsinki	13	23	11	8	16	2.52	4.38	2.07	1.49	2.92
Paris	102	63	46	50	43	4.73	2.96	2.16	2.44	2.02
Berlin ⁽⁵⁾	125	121	150	97	86	3.60	3.49	4.34	2.83	2.53
Athens	13	15	14	17	21	1.12	1.29	1.20	1.46	1.80
Budapest	60	41	59	59	49	3.10	2.20	3.10	3.17	2.67
Dublin	26	19	21	31	24	2.50	1.80	2.02	2.87	2.22
Rome ⁽⁶⁾	30	33	35	33	29	1.13	1.24	1.32	1.25	1.10
Luxembourg Ville	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amsterdam ⁽⁷⁾	64	46	55	61	29	8.90	6.40	6.11	6.77	3.22
Oslo	9	8	12	8	9	1.84	1.62	2.40	1.59	1.77
Warsaw ⁽⁸⁾	88	90	98	89	80	5.37	5.51	6.02	5.49	4.95
Lisbon	47	65	48	33	28	2.60	3.50	2.60	1.84	1.52
Moscow ⁽⁸⁾	1,702	1,544	1,477	1,180	1,206	19.53	17.82	17.10	18.64	18.85
Ljubljana	3	3	4	4	6	0.93	0.93	1.24	1.24	1.87
Madrid	78	82	93	94	..	2.57	2.86	3.24	3.26	..
Stockholm ⁽⁹⁾	55	22	11	19	24	3.80	3.00	2.00	3.00	3.00
Berne	1	3	3	7	4	0.75	2.27	2.30	5.43	3.10
Geneva	5	2	8	3	13	1.20	0.50	2.00	0.74	3.20
Canberra	1	1	4	1	1	0.32	0.32	1.29	0.32	0.32
Sydney	72	72	74	58	68	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.50	1.70
Ottawa ⁽¹⁰⁾	24	11	9	3	12	3.11	1.42	1.13	0.50	1.50
Tokyo ⁽⁸⁾	142	117	131	132	157	1.20	1.00	1.10	1.10	1.31
Wellington	2	2	4	4	..	1.40	1.30	2.50	2.50	..
Pretoria ⁽¹¹⁾	502	483	527	..	..	40.96	39.40	43.00	..	..
New York NY	1177	983	770	633	671	16.08	13.39	10.51	8.60	9.03
Washington DC	360	397	301	260	241	64.98	73.11	56.89	49.15	46.44

(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 from 1996 (e.g. 1996 = 1 April 1996 to 31 March 1997).

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

(4) Excluding assault leading to death.

(5) Including 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) Excluding 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) Census metropolitan area. Includes 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	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	% change 1995-99	% change 1998-99
EU Member States average						11%	5%
England & Wales ⁽³⁾	319,675	348,032	352,873	605,797	703,105	20% ⁽¹⁶⁾	16%
Northern Ireland ⁽⁴⁾	8,368	9,110	7,837	21,452	24,163	..	13%
Scotland ⁽⁵⁾	24,360	25,178	23,656	25,725	27,321	12%	6%
Austria	46,560	46,476	46,942	48,200	49,242	6%	2%
Belgium ⁽⁶⁾	66,749	54,065	60,605	61,882	61,992	-7%	0%
Cyprus ⁽⁷⁾	177	178	184	168	278	57%	65%
Czech Republic	21,712	22,825	23,223	23,464	23,228	7%	-1%
Denmark	13,440	13,405	13,963	13,754	14,735	10%	7%
Estonia	1,730	1,557	1,498	1,388	1,378	-20%	-1%
Finland	24,884	27,320	27,586	28,293	29,440	18%	4%
France	165,381	178,363	189,203	193,480	215,968	31%	12%
Germany	170,170	179,455	186,447	186,306	186,655	10%	0%
Greece	8,693	8,149	8,766	9,312	9,097 ⁽¹⁵⁾	5%	-2%
Hungary	25,731	24,674	26,987	28,414	28,277	10%	0%
Ireland (Eire) ⁽⁸⁾	5,764	6,554	5,488	4,515	..	-22% ⁽¹⁷⁾	-18% ⁽¹⁸⁾
Italy ⁽⁹⁾	56,143	61,916	64,945	71,775	76,823	37%	7%
Luxembourg ⁽¹⁰⁾	5,274	5,400	4,471	4,949	4,376	-17%	-12%
Netherlands	64,606	66,660	74,400	76,600	86,587	34%	13%
Norway	16,237	19,029	18,507	18,445	18,811	16%	2%
Poland ⁽¹¹⁾	56,476	60,322	66,927	70,001	78,457	39%	12%
Portugal	17,016	15,494	16,733	15,463	18,942	11%	22%
Russia ⁽⁷⁾	180,793	161,644	119,041	92,697	97,153	-46%	5%
Slovenia	984	1,043	900	1,172	1,355	38%	16%
Spain	79,200	86,949	87,775	91,099	..	15% ⁽¹⁷⁾	4% ⁽¹⁸⁾
Sweden ⁽¹²⁾	66,369	65,863	68,310	70,488	72,674	9%	3%
Switzerland	6,042	6,932	7,472	8,015	8,528	41%	6%
Australia ⁽¹³⁾	130,382	146,030	160,574	173,250	172,230	32%	-1%
Canada ⁽¹⁴⁾	295,702	296,746	296,890	296,166	291,330	-1%	-2%
Japan	35,860	37,506	40,570	41,751	43,822	22%	5%
New Zealand	41,981	42,250	42,191	42,590	..	1% ⁽¹⁷⁾	1% ⁽¹⁸⁾
South Africa	627,271	640,354	645,737	661,779	768,932	23%	16%
U.S.A.	1,798,792	1,688,540	1,636,096	1,533,890	1,430,690	-20%	-7%

(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. 1995 = 1 April 1995 to 31 March 1996).

(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.

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

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

(13) All assaults included (murder, attempted murder, manslaughter, driving causing death, sexual assault, kidnapping and abduction, robbery, blackmail and extortion).

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

(15) Provisional figure.

(16) The comparison between the earlier year and 1999/2000 are based on figures for the financial year 1999/2000 which have been adjusted to take account of the inflating effect of the new counting rules. The adjusted figure for 1998/1999 is 331,843 and for 1999/2000 it is 385,146. The comparison between 1998/1999 and 1999/2000 is based on the new counting rule figures.

(17) 1995 - 1998.

(18) 1997 - 1998.

.. Data not available.

Source: Statistical contacts in each country

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

Country	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	% change 1995-99	% change 1998-99
EU Member States average						-14%	-5%
England & Wales ⁽³⁾	638,631	581,985	501,593	473,349	442,602	-31%	-6%
Northern Ireland ⁽⁴⁾	9,774	8,530	7,155	7,725	7,665	..	-1%
Scotland	44,725	40,814	36,792	38,033	36,265	-19%	-5%
Austria	13,721	13,849	12,826	11,811	10,111	-26%	-14%
Belgium ⁽⁵⁾	187,739	180,104	143,769	63,022	61,916	..	-2%
Cyprus	1,036	1,318	1,079	1,358	1,019	-2%	-25%
Czech Republic	13,936	13,538	13,068	12,752	12,445	-11%	-2%
Denmark	106,533	109,882	111,449	101,933	100,895	-5%	-1%
Estonia	8,175	6,864	6,610	7,026	7,588	-7%	8%
Finland	11,512	10,311	10,436	10,291	9,763	-15%	-5%
France	237,624	236,272	213,561	207,274	191,102	-20%	-8%
Germany	211,221	195,801	182,009	166,742	149,044	-29%	-11%
Greece ⁽⁶⁾	42,377	42,825	44,286	43,228	36,947	-13%	-15%
Hungary	22,372	30,116	31,269	30,515	29,902	34%	-2%
Ireland (Eire)	18,506	17,672	16,970	15,840	..	-14% ⁽¹¹⁾	-7% ⁽¹²⁾
Italy	212,477	230,258	237,445	246,804	234,252	10%	-5%
Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	118,115	106,297	98,544	94,838	91,996	-22%	-3%
Norway	19,544	19,107	16,923	15,106	12,636	-35%	-16%
Poland ⁽⁷⁾	62,011	65,945	70,187	74,137	74,326	20%	0%
Portugal	21,969	22,798	24,202	21,515	22,224	1%	3%
Russia	19,303	17,490	35,905	40,219	45,106	134%	12%
Slovenia ⁽⁶⁾	3,116	3,280	3,413	3,811	4,193	35%	10%
Spain	..	..	84,430	82,335	..	..	-2% ⁽¹²⁾
Sweden ⁽⁸⁾	16,701	16,835	18,359	17,536	16,579	-1%	-5%
Switzerland ⁽⁹⁾	67,044	74,321	82,559	83,416	76,322	14%	-9%
Australia	256,772	269,554	284,974	295,699	273,867	7%	-7%
Canada ⁽¹⁰⁾	235,129	242,639	233,724	221,366	197,781	-16%	-11%
Japan	234,586	223,590	221,678	237,703	260,981	11%	10%
New Zealand	46,594	48,912	49,376	49,481	..	6% ⁽¹¹⁾	0% ⁽¹²⁾
South Africa ⁽¹⁰⁾	244,063	246,438	249,375	266,817	285,515	17%	7%
U.S.A.	2,593,784	2,506,400	2,460,526	2,329,950	2,099,700	-19%	-10%

(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. 1995 = 1 April 1995 to 31 March 1996).

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

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

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

(10) Includes attempts.

(11) 1995 - 1998.

(12) 1997 - 1998.

.. 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	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	% change 1995-99	% change 1998-99
EU Member States average						7%	0%
England & Wales ⁽³⁾	513,927	466,783	400,524	391,807	374,686	-27%	-4%
Northern Ireland ⁽⁴⁾	7,794	8,404	8,090	9,715	10,196	..	5%
Scotland ⁽⁵⁾	37,514	34,161	28,646	28,433	29,818	-21%	5%
Austria	3,693	3,750	3,848	4,092	4,102	11%	0%
Belgium	37,603	33,598	35,242	36,555	35,517	-6%	-3%
Cyprus	543	1,661	1,609	1,252	959	77%	-23%
Czech Republic	25,059	27,517	29,422	27,889	27,092	8%	-3%
Denmark	35,652	41,922	41,227	37,565	33,905	-5%	-10%
Estonia ⁽⁶⁾	1,955	1,643	1,762	2,106	2,455	26%	17%
Finland	19,772	20,261	22,015	26,404	29,611	50%	12%
France	453,525	443,767	417,360	415,930	395,947	-13%	-5%
Germany	262,620	225,787	190,585	162,518	140,636	-46%	-13%
Greece	..	5,309	6,568	7,610	7,239	36% ⁽⁹⁾	-5%
Hungary ⁽⁷⁾	12,132	16,168	14,413	15,255	11,556	-5%	-24%
Ireland (Eire)	11,754	13,405	13,589	13,793	14,851	26%	8%
Italy	305,438	317,897	301,233	309,113	294,726	-4%	-5%
Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands ⁽⁷⁾	40,902	36,772	37,308	37,400	37,800	-8%	1%
Norway	22,519	21,447	20,019	21,672	20,863	-7%	-4%
Poland ⁽⁷⁾	54,807	50,799	56,871	65,399	74,514	36%	14%
Portugal	17,334	19,993	22,792	26,965	28,163	62%	4%
Russia	48,532	41,712	35,778	35,448	37,152	-23%	5%
Slovenia ⁽⁷⁾	687	706	518	676	819	19%	21%
Spain	98,847	113,916	133,330	136,084	..	38% ⁽¹⁰⁾	2% ⁽¹¹⁾
Sweden ⁽⁸⁾	70,299	71,567	78,826	76,495	77,128	10%	1%
Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia	126,919	122,931	130,406	131,587	129,865	2%	-1%
Canada ⁽⁵⁾	161,696	180,123	177,130	165,920	161,405	0%	-3%
Japan	664,508	687,960	696,370	705,431	694,375	4%	-2%
New Zealand ⁽⁶⁾	28,510	29,991	30,776	29,731	..	4% ⁽¹⁰⁾	-3% ⁽¹¹⁾
South Africa	101,056	96,715	100,637	107,513	103,502	2%	-4%
U.S.A.	1,472,441	1,394,238	1,354,189	1,240,754	1,147,300	-22%	-8%

(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. 1995 = 1 April 1995 to 31 March 1995).

(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) Excludes motorcycles.

(7) Cars only.

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

(9) 1996 - 1999.

(10) 1995 - 1998.

(11) 1997 - 1998.

.. Data not available.

Source: Statistical contacts in each country.

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

Country	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	% change 1995-99	% change 1998-99
EU Member States average						31%	3%
England & Wales ⁽³⁾	21,272	22,122	23,336	21,788	19,956	-6%	-8%
Northern Ireland ⁽³⁾	358	204	176	193	193	..	0%
Scotland	7,974	6,957	8,180	8,490	8,668	9%	2%
Austria	11,635	14,923	16,808	15,906	16,324	40%	3%
Belgium	6,896	8,362	11,072	10,158	9,968	45%	-2%
Cyprus ⁽⁴⁾	156	183	239	285	252	62%	-12%
Czech Republic ⁽⁵⁾	309	608	789	1,029	1,576	410%	53%
Denmark	291	354	171	178	129	-56%	-28%
Estonia ⁽⁶⁾	12	30	30	117	180	1,400%	54%
Finland ⁽⁴⁾	9,052	7,868	8,323	9,461	11,674	29%	23%
France	79,052	79,617	86,961	92,858	101,841	29%	10%
Germany	54,889	65,615	69,093	68,994	73,271	33%	6%
Greece ⁽⁴⁾	2,930	4,272	5,970	6,574	6,692	128%	2%
Hungary	429	440	943	2,068	2,860	567%	38%
Ireland (Eire)	826	958	1,637	1,766	1,971	139%	12%
Italy	38,269	38,954	41,420	43,014	45,038	18%	5%
Luxembourg ⁽⁴⁾	764	864	805	825	941	23%	14%
Netherlands	3,473	6,593	10,300	7,700	7,600	119%	-1%
Norway ⁽⁴⁾	23,567	27,657	34,705	38,990	41,229	75%	6%
Poland	284	494	994	2,043	2,063	626%	1%
Portugal	4,509	3,879	3,390	3,538	4,091	-9%	16%
Russia ⁽⁴⁾	79,819	96,645	185,832	190,127	216,364	171%	14%
Slovenia	454	680	972	997	1,121	147%	12%
Spain	15,118	15,307	14,274	13,263	..	-12% ⁽¹¹⁾	-7% ⁽¹²⁾
Sweden ⁽⁷⁾	689	635	561	446	471	-32%	6%
Switzerland	2,171	2,515	3,253	3,734	3,715	71%	-1%
Australia ⁽⁸⁾	..	24,994	24,313	23,348	17,702	..	-24%
Canada	17,394	17,913	17,299	17,808	19,966	15%	12%
Japan ⁽⁹⁾	2,982	2,678	2,359	2,712	2,299	-23%	-15%
New Zealand ⁽⁴⁾	12,274	12,658	14,532	15,158	..	23% ⁽¹¹⁾	4% ⁽¹²⁾
South Africa ⁽⁴⁾	40,782	39,241	42,805	39,830	41,461	2%	4%
U.S.A. ⁽¹⁰⁾	24,915	27,457	33,160	37,322	40,383	62%	8%

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

(8) By financial year (e.g. 1995 = 1 July 1995 to 30 June 1996).

(9) Excluding amphetamines.

(10) Arrests by Drug Enforcement Agency.

(11) 1995 - 1998.

(12) 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 Victimisation 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	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
England & Wales ⁽²⁾	48,481	45,649	46,310	46,350	45,633	49,392	51,265	55,537	61,940	65,771	65,594
Northern Ireland	1,815	1,733	1,996	1,811	1,902	1,911	1,740	1,640	1,555	1,454	1,158
Scotland ⁽³⁾	4,986	4,724	4,839	5,257	5,637	5,585	5,626	5,862	6,084	6,018	6,029
Austria ⁽²⁾	6,325	6,527	6,714	6,913	7,099	6,806	6,180	6,778	6,946	6,891	6,877
Belgium ⁽³⁾	6,688	6,549	6,194	6,869	7,489	7,489	7,693	7,935	8,522	7,860	8,143
Cyprus	191	218	223	221	194	184	202	235	263	226	247
Czech Republic ⁽⁴⁾	22,365	8,231	12,730	13,967	16,567	18,753	19,508	20,860	21,560	22,067	23,060
Denmark	3,378	3,205	3,404	3,406	3,370	3,508	3,421	3,194	3,170	3,340	3,496
Estonia ⁽⁵⁾	4,408	4,778	4,514	4,518	4,401	4,224	4,638	4,791	4,379
Finland ⁽⁴⁾	3,721	3,252	3,427	3,175	3,432	3,322	3,092	3,248	2,653	2,585	2,389
France ⁽⁶⁾	45,102	47,449	48,675	49,323	51,134	53,758	53,178	54,014	54,442	53,607	53,948
Germany ⁽⁵⁾	48,998	51,122	52,970	59,579	65,828	65,452	65,652	71,675	75,026	78,324	79,666
Greece	4,593	5,133	5,321	6,602	7,135	5,835	5,831	5,270	5,577	7,129	7,525
Hungary ⁽⁴⁾	15,928	12,319	14,810	15,913	13,196	13,143	12,455	12,763	13,405	14,366	16,281
Ireland (Eire)	1,980	2,108	2,114	2,155	2,801	2,053	2,032	2,139	2,424	2,620	2,741
Italy	30,594	32,588	32,813	46,152	51,231	52,041	49,102	48,747	50,197	49,864	51,427
Luxembourg	349	386	365	408	418	452	453	427	443	392	386
Netherlands ⁽⁵⁾	6,155	6,892	7,302	7,495	8,037	8,737	11,616	13,261	13,618	13,333	13,231
Norway ⁽³⁾	2,208	2,397	2,548	2,477	2,650	2,670	2,610	2,602	2,536	2,466	..
Poland ⁽²⁾	56,528	46,606	57,083	61,040	61,895	61,694	65,819	57,320	57,424	59,180	54,842
Portugal	8,593	9,169	8,171	9,183	11,079	10,023	11,829	13,743	14,167	14,330	13,086
Russia ⁽⁴⁾	698,900	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
Slovenia ⁽⁴⁾	1,224	973	820	936	960	879	648	614	768	793	956
Spain ⁽⁴⁾	30,947	33,058	37,857	41,894	46,076	47,144	44,956	42,105	42,756	44,370	44,197
Sweden ⁽⁷⁾	5,277	5,300	5,203	5,249	5,697	6,210	6,285	5,768	5,221	5,290	5,270
Switzerland	4,714	5,074	5,375	5,441	5,627	5,676	5,655	5,479	5,428	5,648	5,818
Australia ⁽³⁾	12,496	13,668	14,176	14,316	15,003	15,470	16,142	16,922	17,661	18,923	20,416
Canada ⁽⁸⁾	31,532	33,379	33,527	35,235	36,441	37,740	38,516	38,574	38,775	37,793	37,384
Japan ⁽²⁾	51,829	48,243	45,749	44,876	45,057	45,573	46,535	48,395	50,600	52,830	54,811
New Zealand ⁽⁹⁾	3,750	4,167	4,278	4,369	4,600	4,413	4,685	4,983	5,152	5,450	5,660
South Africa ⁽³⁾	111,557	110,194	101,775	102,268	111,798	110,933	110,069	118,731	134,202	141,441	..
U.S.A. ⁽¹⁰⁾	1,076,670	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) At 1 September.

(2) At 31 August.

(3) Average daily population.

(4) At 31 December.

(5) Until 1994 at 1 January. From 1995 at 1 September.

(6) Metropolitan and overseas departments.

(7) At 30 September.

(8) Annual average by financial year (1 April - 31 March).

(9) Annual averages.

(10) At 30 June.

Source: Statistical contacts in each country.

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 through closer liaison with the officials abroad. 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/>

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