

Crime trends in detail

From Statistics Explained

Trends in crime and criminal justice, 2010

Statistics in focus 18/2013; Author: Steve CLARKE

ISSN:2314-9647 Catalogue number:KS-SF-13-018-EN-N

Decreases in recorded crime except for domestic burglary

The latest collection of data indicates a general tendency towards a decrease in the levels of recorded crime across European Union Member States between 2007 and 2010. The number of most types of crimes recorded by the police in the European Union has fallen.

While crimes linked to drug trafficking, robbery and violent crimes decreased between 3 and 6 % between 2007 and 2010, the number of motor vehicle thefts has fallen substantially faster over the same period (-23 %).

In contrast, domestic burglary is a category with a rising trend in the European Union. Compared to 2007, 7 % more cases of domestic burglary were reported in 2010.

The following publication gives an insight into the trends in the various categories of recorded crime and furthermore looks at police officer numbers and imprisonment rates.

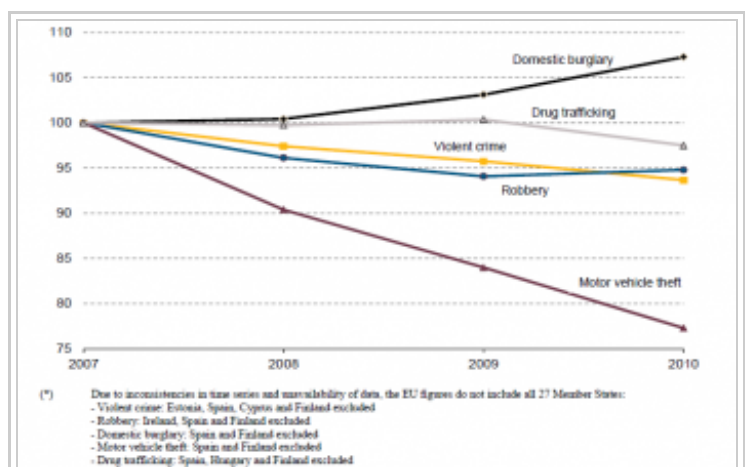


Figure 1: Recorded crime trends across EU Member States*, 2007 – 2010 (2007=100) - Source: Eurostat (crim_gen) (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/product?code=crim_gen&language=en&mode=view)

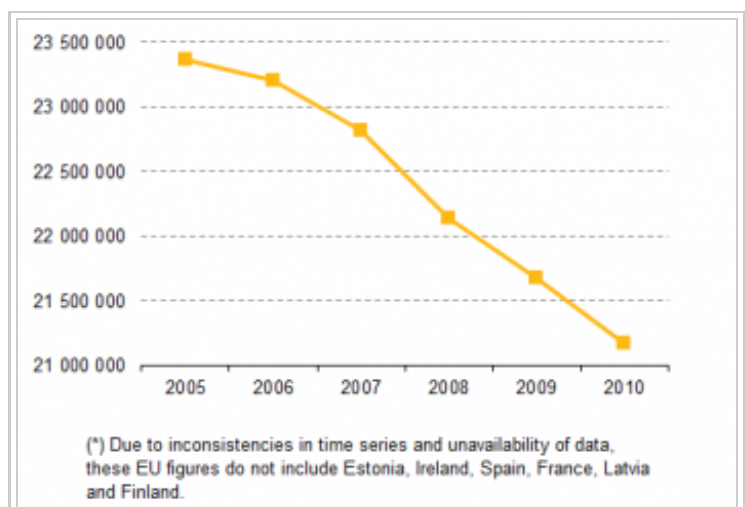


Figure 2: Trend in recorded crime, 2005-2010* - Source: Eurostat (crim_gen) (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/product?code=crim_gen&language=en&mode=view)

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Main statistical findings

Crimes recorded by the police

The crime statistics presented here cover offences recorded by police in the Member States of the EU and some other European countries. These figures do not purport to describe all crime in Europe: some crime goes unreported; and changes in rates of particular offences may result from changes in the focus of police activity.

There is usually no straight match to be made in types and levels of crime between countries, because legal and criminal justice systems differ in such areas as: definitions of crimes^[1]; methods of reporting, recording and counting crimes; and rates of reported to unreported crime^[2].

Although national figures have been aggregated to provide EU level estimates, this is only for the purpose of identifying overall trends. Any inferences at the EU or Member State level should be based on trends over time.

Total recorded crime

The figures for total recorded crime^[3] show only offences against the penal or criminal code; less serious crimes (misdemeanours) are excluded. The number of crimes recorded in the EU has been steadily decreasing since 2005 (see Figure 2), with 10 % fewer crimes recorded in the EU in 2010 than 5 years earlier.

When looking at the detailed national figures, the situation is nevertheless more balanced: twelve EU Member States saw their number of crimes increase within this five-year period (see Table 1).

In contrast, this number decreased in 13 EU countries, the most noticeable changes being recorded in Malta (-28 %), Greece (-27 %) and England & Wales (-25 %).

The latter has largely influenced the EU downward trend with the largest decrease of crimes in terms of registered cases (-1.5 million) among EU Member States over this period.

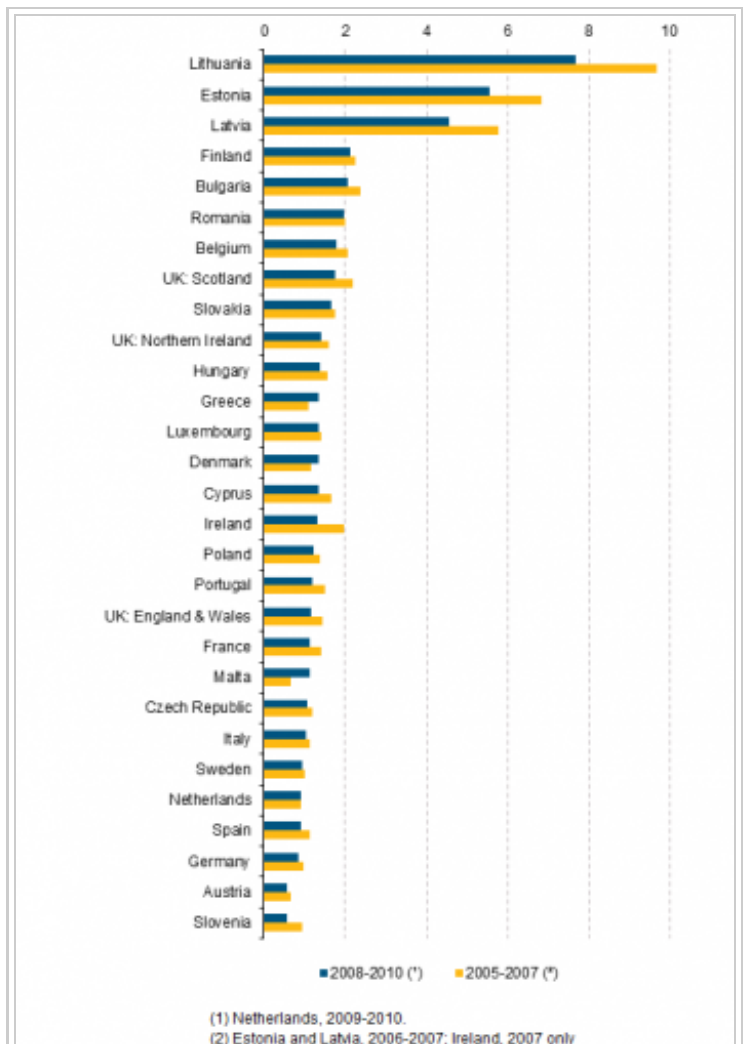


Figure 3: Homicide rate per 100 000 population, average per year, 2005-2007 and 2008-2010 - Source: Eurostat (crim_gen) (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/product?code=crim_gen&language=en&mode=view)

Beyond the EU borders, the total number of crimes recorded by the police in Turkey increased by 57 % between 2007 and 2010 (following a break in the series in 2006).

Violent crime

The figures for violent crime comprise those for violence against the person (such as physical assault), robbery (stealing by force or threat of force) and sexual offences (including rape and sexual assault). Close analysis of this class of crime is difficult because not all Member States use the standard definition. However, the general trend at the level of the EU is a decline of about 6 % in the number of these offences recorded between 2007 and 2010.

This overall decline is strongly influenced by the figures from England & Wales, where there was a fall of over 146 thousand violent crimes recorded between 2007 and 2010 (Table 2).

Looking at other Member States, the picture appears heterogeneous, with significant rises between 2007 and 2010 in Hungary (+30 %), Denmark (+28 %) and Ireland (+19 %) and large decreases in Latvia (-26 %), Lithuania (-22 %) and Slovakia (-21 %).

Homicide

Homicide is defined as the intentional killing of a person, including murder, manslaughter, euthanasia and infanticide. It excludes death by dangerous driving, abortion and assisted suicide.

Homicides are reported fairly consistently and definitions vary less between countries than for other types of crime. They are normally counted by numbers of victims (rather than numbers of cases as for other types of crime). The results presented are for completed homicides, except for Latvia where the figures include attempted homicide.

Furthermore, in some countries, the police register homicide as any death that cannot immediately be attributed to other causes. It may, therefore, be over-represented in the statistics.

The number of homicides recorded in the individual countries is shown in Table 3.

The rate of homicides per 100 thousand inhabitants (Figure 3) reveals a downward trend: comparing the average ratios for 2005-2007 with those of 2008-2010, a decrease can be noted for all countries except Denmark, Greece and Malta. The ratio remained unchanged for the Netherlands.

Despite decreases in the homicide rates for the three Baltic Member States, the number of homicides per 100 thousand inhabitants remained higher in these countries than in all other Member States.

Outside the EU, in Turkey, the average annual homicide rate almost halved between 2005-2007 and 2008-2010 (Table 3).

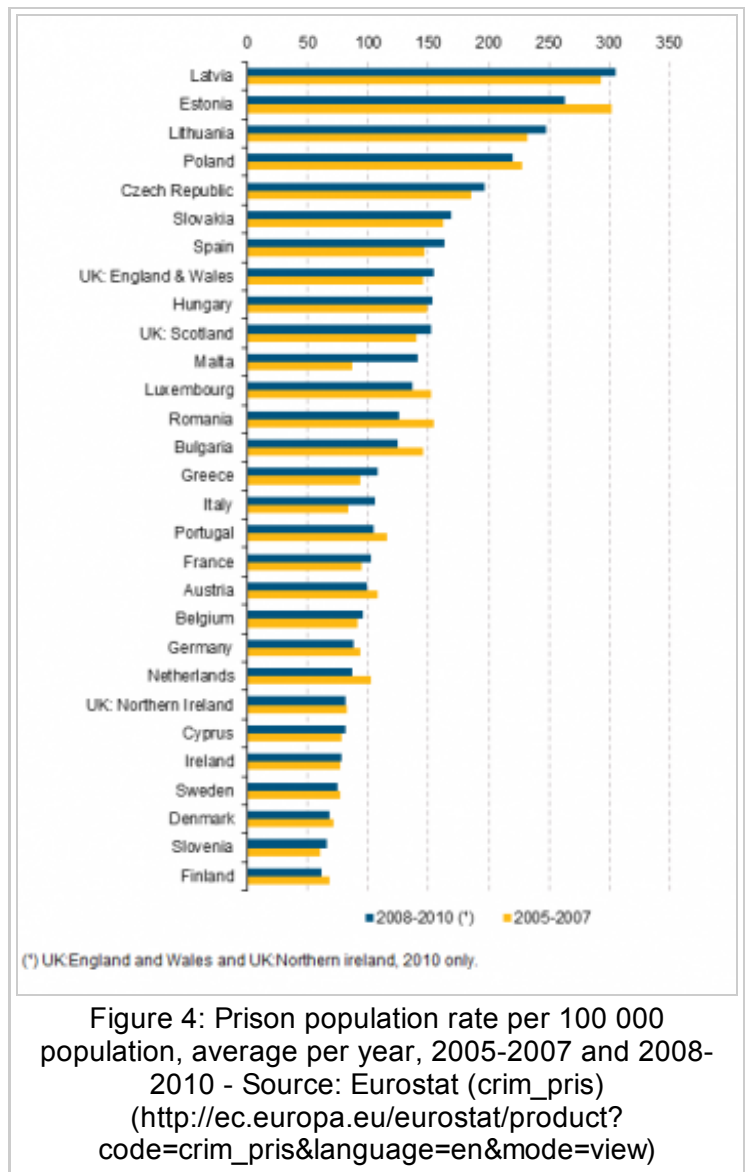


Figure 4: Prison population rate per 100 000 population, average per year, 2005-2007 and 2008-2010 - Source: Eurostat (crim_pris) (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/product?code=crim_pris&language=en&mode=view)

Robbery

Robbery is a particular type of violent crime, defined as stealing by force or by threat of force. It includes mugging (bag-snatching) and theft with violence.

At the level of the EU, the number of robberies has dropped by 5 % since 2007, mainly due to significant decreases reported by Italy, Poland, England & Wales and especially the Baltic States, where the number of recorded cases has fallen by 29 % (Table 4). In complete contrast are the few countries which recorded large increases: the number of robberies more than doubled in Denmark, Greece and Cyprus between 2007 and 2010.

Property crime

Property crime covers the stealing or destruction of property. Data for domestic burglary and theft of a motor vehicle are presented below and show different trends (see Tables 5 and 6).

Domestic burglary is defined as gaining access to a dwelling by force in order to steal goods. At the level of the EU this type of crime increased by over 7 % between 2007 and 2010. Among the Member States with a continuous data series over this period, the highest increases in the number of recorded cases occurred in Greece (+62 %) and Romania (+31 %). Conversely, large decreases (between 20 % and 30 %) were reported by Luxembourg, Austria and Slovakia over the three years.

Theft of a motor vehicle covers thefts of cars, motorcycles, buses and lorries, as well as construction and agricultural vehicles.

Motor vehicle thefts have steadily fallen in recent years, partly as a result of technical improvements in vehicle theft deterrents. At the EU level, the number of offences recorded under this category of crime decreased by 23 % between 2007 and 2010, with a sizable fall in England & Wales. Spain has also seen large falls since the introduction of a new data series in 2008.

Only four countries saw the number of motor vehicle thefts increase between 2007 and 2010. In Bulgaria there was an increase of 8 %; increases of around 20 % were reported by Cyprus and

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Index (base year 2007=100)		
	2006	2009	2010							
Belgium	993 265	982 215	1 084 087	1 016 441	1 022 602	1 048 442	1 059 235	101	103	103
Bulgaria	142 050	137 080	136 410	134 685	126 673	136 105	147 025	94	103	106
Czech Republic	351 629	344 080	336 486	337 381	343 799	332 629	313 367	96	93	88
Denmark	474 419	432 784	425 083	445 271	476 953	491 702	471 068	107	110	106
Germany	6 633 156	6 581 715	6 384 225	6 284 681	6 114 128	6 054 338	5 933 278	97	96	94
Estonia (*)	53 048	52 915	51 034	50 375	50 977	48 329	48 349	101	96	96
Ireland	99 244	102 286	103 176	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	465 027	455 952	463 590	423 422	417 391	386 993	333 968	99	91	79
Spain (*)	2 141 295	2 230 969	2 387 114	2 399 859	2 396 896	2 339 203	2 297 484	...	...	...
France	3 025 442	3 775 038	3 725 586	3 589 293	3 558 329	3 521 258	...	99	98	...
Italy (*)	2 417 719	2 579 124	2 771 490	2 933 146	2 709 808	2 629 831	2 521 191	92	90	89
Cyprus	7 615	7 212	7 917	7 656	7 341	7 104	8 367	97	94	111
Latvia (*)	62 173	51 435	62 326	55 620	57 475	56 748	51 168	103	102	92
Lithuania (*)	84 136	82 074	75 474	67 896	71 872	78 261	79 619	106	112	104
Luxembourg	26 967	25 321	25 913	26 252	26 218	32 378	30 532	100	115	106
Hungary	418 033	436 522	425 941	426 814	426 407	394 834	447 186	96	92	105
Malta	19 304	19 580	16 527	16 095	13 803	11 953	13 296	92	86	89
Netherlands (*)	1 319 482	1 341 950	1 384 325	1 292 826	1 266 365	1 243 265	1 193 649	96	96	93
Austria	943 048	895 272	889 495	894 240	872 695	891 557	835 745	96	100	96
Poland	1 661 217	1 579 962	1 287 918	1 152 963	1 062 857	1 026 577	1 151 157	94	86	100
Portugal	419 429	362 714	399 563	396 575	438 456	428 848	422 587	105	107	106
Romania	231 437	209 239	232 659	281 487	289 331	299 889	262 682	103	107	104
Slovenia	85 568	84 379	90 354	85 197	81 917	87 465	89 469	93	99	101
Slovakia	131 244	123 683	115 162	110 802	104 798	104 905	95 262	95	95	86
Finland (*)	445 485	432 382	416 131	435 824	448 711	441 418	431 623	101	...	...
Sweden	1 248 743	1 241 843	1 224 968	1 398 324	1 377 864	1 406 626	1 378 389	106	108	106
UK, England & Wales	5 637 511	5 555 152	5 427 558	4 952 276	4 702 696	4 336 372	4 159 097	95	88	84
UK, Scotland (*)	438 121	417 788	419 287	389 698	377 433	338 828	323 060	96	88	84
UK, Northern Ireland	118 124	123 184	121 144	106 466	116 894	109 139	105 949	101	101	97
Ireland (*)	16 588	12 028	13 483	13 638	14 878	16 986	14 911	112	122	...
Liechtenstein	1 043	1 059	1 189	1 675	1 112	1 216	1 048	103	113	97
Norway	287 821	275 684	277 616	271 712	264 199	277 121	279 696	97	102	100
Switzerland (*)	369 415	352 723	335 157	326 232	323 235	676 309	656 685	99	...	...
Montenegro (*)	9 227	9 579	9 984	9 258	8 277	8 101	9 994	99	88	79
Croatia	85 416	79 940	81 649	75 857	74 571	73 457	73 328	96	97	97
FYR of Macedonia	22 983	22 634	22 024	26 224	26 327	...	...	108	...	...
Serbia	99 866	182 083	99 244	194 802	198 831	102 369	161 132	101	96	96
Turkey (*)	567 539	687 520	875 136	870 594	1 012 291	1 288 858	1 521 733	104	133	157
Albania	...	...	...	...	58 903	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia & Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo	...	...	...	...	38 196	33 131	38 822	...	...	...

Table 1: Crimes recorded by the police: Total crime, 2004-2010 - Source: Eurostat (crim_gen) (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/product?code=crim_gen&language=en&mode=view)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Index (base year 2007=100)		
	2006	2009	2010							
Belgium	109 067	111 277	113 674	116 336	118 358	121 902	122 529	103	106	106
Bulgaria	11 264	10 623	6 786	6 696	6 536	9 229	9 651	96	106	104
Czech Republic	24 925	22 079	19 454	19 876	18 187	17 367	16 989	91	87	83
Denmark	19 443	19 135	19 670	20 473	24 828	26 328	26 434	121	127	128
Germany	211 172	212 632	216 471	217 923	218 806	208 448	201 243	97	96	92
Estonia (*)	3 287	4 755	5 154	5 824	6 932	7 466	5 347	...	...	...
Ireland	9 915	9 414	9 920	10 186	10 906	10 792	12 139	106	106	119
Greece	19 145	10 271	10 427	10 651	11 228	12 242	12 287	103	113	111
Spain (*)	109 829	112 426	114 295	113 473	116 324	113 968	109 589	...	...	...
France	260 088	267 581	326 085	324 765	331 778	341 942	351 971	102	105	106
Italy (*)	131 764	136 322	145 299	153 997	148 596	131 618	127 736	95	85	83
Cyprus	383	326	319	331	319	452	...	106	100	...
Latvia (*)	3 385	2 679	2 750	1 919	1 828	1 806	1 414	100	87	74
Lithuania (*)	6 966	6 981	5 486	4 754	4 372	4 204	3 763	82	88	78
Luxembourg	2 433	2 367	2 471	2 233	3 197	3 264	3 319	99	101	103
Hungary	33 264	32 780	29 726	29 445	33 835	32 846	38 445	111	108	126
Malta	466	483	390	422	352	378	372	91	89	88
Netherlands (*)	109 887	122 680	123 680	125 656	126 216	117 738	112 686	96	94	96
Austria	41 044	42 926	43 316	46 217	47 824	47 602	44 616	102	103	97
Poland	74 614	68 141	61 389	64 829	52 122	51 128	49 184	95	84	86
Portugal	24 266	23 232	24 157	21 734	24 455	24 421	24 251	113	112	112
Romania	6 388	6 489	7 240	6 586	6 493	6 539	6 488	98	99	96
Slovenia	2 928	2 856	3 069	3 687	2 838	2 804	2 776	85	91	90
Slovakia (*)	13 756	13 676	11 984	10 274	9 869	8 963	8 084	94	87	79
Finland (*)	36 459	37 185	35 037	41 864	42 215	39 556	39 649	101	...	...
Sweden	86 187	84 285	88 164	104 627	106 448	111 703	113 262	104	107	108
UK, England & Wales	1 261 967	1 219 081	1 285 685	1 689 771	1 825 835	1 808 945	1 653 947	94	91	87
UK, Scotland (*)	27 489	26 569	27 616	25 182	24 777	21 632	21 499	95	96	88
UK, Northern Ireland	32 814	34 717	35 623	32 966	33 839	33 388	33 033	100	101	100
Ireland (*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liechtenstein	96	187	88	86	93	95	86	100	110	106
Norway (*)	21 369	21 381	22 091	23 295	23 848	24 261	24 222	103	105	104
Switzerland (*)	11 917	11 544	12 784	13 537	12 568	15 368	14 165	...	...	...
Montenegro (*)	4 281	249	280	271	309	362	352	111	134	138
Croatia	11 282	12 485	13 235	12 966	12 905	12 328	11 938	100	94	85
FYR of Macedonia	1 094	1 133	983	1 037	906	...	...	87	...	...
Serbia	27 959	29 080	28 884	29 316	29 582	32 261	32 167	101	109	116
Turkey (*)	168 371	125 487	185 119	138 576	167 122	206 724	234 707	121	149	169
Albania	...	...	...	...	241	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia & Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	1 510	1 841	...	...	...	...
Kosovo	...	...	...	...	17 198	16 199	18 161	...	...	...

Table 2: Crimes recorded by the police: Violent crime, 2004-2010 - Source: Eurostat (crim_gen)

Greece, while in Romania, the number of thefts over the same period increased by 39 %.

(http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/product?code=crim_gen&language=en&mode=view)

Drug offences

Drug trafficking is a sub-set of the broader class of drugs offences. It includes the illegal possession, cultivation, production, supplying, transportation, importing, exporting and financing of drug operations.

Compared to the trends registered for the other types of crime, the number of drug trafficking offences has remained relatively stable across EU Member States since 2005 (see Table 7). A steady decrease in drug trafficking was recorded in Germany, the country with the highest number of such criminal offences (accounting for more than 20 % of the total EU drug trafficking offences in 2010). A counter-balancing effect was created by most other EU countries (19 out of 27) which recorded increases in the number of drug trafficking offences between 2005 and 2010. Various breaks in series should however be observed, the most noticeable being that for Hungary between 2008 and 2009, which resulted in a large decrease in the number of registered offences.

Beyond the EU borders, the number of crimes linked to drug trafficking in Turkey more than tripled between 2007 and 2010 (following a break in the series in 2007).

■ The number of police officers remains stable

Police officers include criminal police, traffic police, border police, gendarmerie, uniformed police, city guard and municipal police, while excluding civilian staff, customs officers, tax police, military police, secret service police, special duty police reserves, cadets and court police. Variations in this definition do exist between jurisdictions however.

The total number of police officers across the EU has not changed significantly over the last few years (see Table 8). Italy, Germany and Spain have the largest number of police officers at a national level, and together account for 47 % of the total number of police officers registered in the EU. This proportion has increased from 44 % in 2006.

■ A steadily increasing prison population

The prison population figures comprise adult and juvenile convicted prisoners and pre-trial detainees in all types of prison establishments. Non-criminal prisoners held for administrative reasons (such as investigation of immigration status) are excluded.

In 2010, there were about 638 000 prisoners in the EU compared with just over 617 000 prisoners in 2005. Table 9 shows the national prison populations and rates per 100 000 inhabitants. When the average prison

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Rate per 100 000 inhabitants average per year	
								2005-2007 (°)	2008-2010 (°)
Belgium	295	219	220	211	202	196	184	2.95	1.77
Bulgaria	248	196	183	189	172	160	147	2.37	2.86
Czech Republic	134	108	130	126	114	112	103	1.18	1.85
Denmark	68	78	45	35	39	79	82	1.17	1.33
Germany	888	888	888	797	722	736	690	8.88	8.86
Estonia (°)	91	113	91	93	84	70	70	6.85	5.57
Ireland (°)	45	65	70	85	55	60	58	1.97	1.30
Greece	111	132	110	128	138	144	136	1.11	1.36
Spain (°)	528	518	476	482	414	412	481	1.12	8.89
France	998	978	879	826	839	822	875	1.41	1.14
Italy (°)	787	948	883	885	854	826	587	1.13	1.83
Cyprus	16	16	12	11	9	16	7	1.66	1.33
Latvia (°)	199	127	140	117	119	109	82	..	..
Lithuania	308	404	382	284	304	252	217	8.89	7.70
Luxembourg	2	4	9	7	7	5	8	1.42	1.35
Hungary	209	194	175	137	147	136	132	1.57	1.39
Malta	7	4	0	4	8	4	4	8.86	1.13
Netherlands (°)	191	174	128	143	158	154	144	3.91	3.81
Austria	59	54	60	45	48	43	58	8.84	8.88
Poland	633	555	490	525	468	483	438	1.37	1.21
Portugal	144	135	155	185	124	130	124	1.50	1.19
Romania	518	453	438	418	478	387	484	2.82	1.87
Slovenia	29	26	12	24	11	13	10	8.83	8.86
Slovakia	122	106	89	89	94	84	89	1.76	1.84
Finland (°)	144	113	112	128	132	116	112	2.24	2.14
Sweden	167	79	88	167	77	93	81	1.91	8.84
UK: England & Wales	888	784	758	773	883	818	842	1.43	1.17
UK: Scotland	139	101	122	111	97	85	88	2.18	1.74
UK: Northern Ireland	41	29	24	38	28	22	28	1.80	1.42
Iceland	3	3	0	2	8	1	2	8.85	8.31
Liechtenstein	1	8	0	9	1	1	1	8.80	2.81
Norway	38	33	33	39	34	29	29	8.89	8.84
Switzerland (°)	79	75	60	51	54	51	53	8.83	8.87
Montenegro	14	22	25	19	23	24	15	1.85	2.43
Croatia	89	78	75	88	74	56	73	1.83	1.53
FYR of Macedonia	49	49	45	42	36	..	..	2.32	1.76
Serbia	164	157	180	182	145	161	123	2.34	1.85
Turkey (°)	4 829	4 879	4 883	3 099	2 773	2 690	2 343	8.89	3.84
Albania	..	..	..	..	138	..	..	..	4.38
Bosnia & Herzegovina	..	..	..	..	68	87	..	..	1.76
Kosovo	..	..	..	..	77	56	84	..	3.81

(°) Estonia and Latvia, 2006-2007; Ireland and Serbia, 2007.

(°) Finland and Switzerland, 2009-2010; Bosnia and Herzegovina, 2008-2009; Montenegro, 2010; the FYR of Macedonia and Albania, 2008.

(°) 2006 and 2008, break in series.

(°) 2007, break in series.

(°) 2005, break in series.

(°) 2004, break in series.

(°) 2004, 2005 and 2006, break in series.

(°) 2008, break in series.

Table 3: Crimes recorded by the police: Homicide, 2004-2010 - Source: Eurostat (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/product?code=crim_gen&language=en&mode=view) and ([demo_r_d2jan](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/product?code=demo_r_d2jan)) (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/product?code=demo_r_d2jan&language=en&mode=view)

population rates for the two periods 2005-2007 and 2008-2010 are ranked (Figure 4) the three Baltic countries have the highest rates in both periods, although the prison population rate for Estonia has fallen to 264 prisoners per 100 000 in 2008-2010. The EU average for 2008-2010 is 126 prisoners per 100 000 inhabitants. The lowest rates are found in the Nordic countries and Slovenia (between 62 and 74 prisoners per 100 000 inhabitants).

Outside the EU, Turkey's prison population more than doubled between 2005 and 2010. The prison population also increased noticeably in Montenegro, Croatia and Serbia.

Data sources and availability

Developing EU Statistics on crime and criminal justice: Eurostat received a mandate under the 2004 Hague Programme (<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/JOIndex.do?>

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Index (base year 2007=100)			
								2008	2009	2010	
Belgium	24 211	23 974	22 794	21 156	22 854	23 568	23 063	100	111	113	
Bulgaria	4 131	3 754	2 875	2 996	2 866	3 596	3 737	96	120	126	
Czech Republic	5 931	5 369	4 613	4 650	4 515	4 515	3 714	97	97	83	
Denmark	5 733	5 199	5 040	5 040	5 784	16 747	12 738	12 062	186	220	221
Germany	59 732	54 941	53 696	52 849	49 913	49 317	48 169	94	93	91	
Estonia (*)	1 032	1 290	1 095	887	909	728	599	102	82	68	
Ireland (*)	2 486	2 475	2 151	2 277	2 466	3 173	...	100	109	...	
Greece	2 339	2 084	2 483	2 623	2 793	4 715	9 079	117	167	219	
Spain (*)	88 413	90 184	90 581	89 884	92 832	96 407	84 411	...	...	...
France	119 841	124 680	127 190	112 885	106 833	112 766	121 038	94	100	107	
Italy (*)	66 643	65 724	71 762	74 130	64 535	58 732	47 996	87	88	85	
Cyprus	169	73	66	69	62	111	156	90	161	226	
Latvia (*)	2 487	2 163	2 248	1 498	1 441	1 518	1 072	98	103	73	
Lithuania	5 323	5 296	4 343	3 802	3 452	3 363	2 727	91	86	72	
Luxembourg	339	361	263	331	268	365	316	79	110	96	
Hungary	3 227	2 962	2 799	3 119	3 128	3 158	3 396	100	101	109	
Malta	265	256	322	390	147	202	196	74	101	95	
Netherlands (*)	17 683	14 675	12 915	12 180	11 436	11 379	10 825	94	83	80	
Austria	4 799	4 770	5 095	5 636	4 706	4 577	4 319	95	91	86	
Poland	41 287	36 347	29 472	22 796	21 805	20 563	19 359	83	80	85	
Portugal	21 981	20 183	20 670	16 427	20 807	20 468	20 423	113	111	111	
Romania	3 087	3 326	4 070	2 496	2 454	2 541	2 484	99	102	100	
Slovenia	368	429	525	450	396	461	463	86	107	103	
Slovakia	2 156	1 919	1 594	1 429	1 371	1 358	1 188	95	95	83	
Finland (*)	2 017	1 814	1 790	1 704	1 606	1 648	1 508	95	...	...
Sweden	8 199	9 386	9 584	8 673	8 909	9 679	9 219	103	110	106	
UK, England & Wales	91 013	95 180	101 376	94 773	86 136	75 105	70 189	95	89	86	
UK, Scotland (*)	3 736	3 553	3 576	3 684	2 964	2 466	2 557	87	81	83	
UK, Northern Ireland	1 487	1 744	1 974	1 143	1 203	1 399	1 152	112	112	114	
Iceland	35	49 (*)	50	42	43	68	42	102	143	106	
Liechtenstein	2	1	4	5	1	2	2	20	40	46	
Norway	1 596	1 448	1 380	1 494	1 598	1 778	1 687	100	121	116	
Switzerland (*)	4 749	3 977	4 680	4 451	4 228	3 538	2 853	94	...	...
Montenegro (*)	4 239	96	80	67	84	142	137	125	212	204	
Croatia	1 622	1 980	1 445	1 272	1 259	1 411	1 245	99	111	96	
FYR of Macedonia	783	789	583	521	458	...	...	88	...	...
Serbia	22 893	23 854	23 786	24 272	24 717	27 288	27 680	102	112	114	
Turkey (*)	19 064	15 147	21 689	12 657	6 876	8 693	8 575	70	69	68	
Albania	...	...	...	...	58	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia & Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	1 363	1 727	...	...	...	...
Kosovo	...	...	...	...	452	174	544	...	...	...

(*) 2006, break in series.
 (*) 2007, break in series.
 (*) 2005 and 2008, break in series.
 (*) 2004, break in series.
 (*) 2004, 2005 and 2006, break in series.
 (*) 2005, break in series.
 (*) 2009, break in series.

Table 4: Crimes recorded by the police: Robbery, 2004-2010 - Source: Eurostat (crim_gen) (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/product?code=crim_gen&language=en&mode=view)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Index (base year 2007=100)		
								2008	2009	2010
Belgium	57 478	56 989	63 489	62 814	63 708	69 438	68 298	102	111	109
Bulgaria	25 565	22 379	23 480	22 206	19 806	23 602	24 065	90	107	106
Czech Republic	11 679	10 381	9 693	9 193	9 111	9 818	10 081	99	105	116
Denmark	32 956	29 439	31 294	36 342	43 974	48 678	44 768	121	124	123
Germany	124 155	109 730	106 187	100 120	106 204	113 908	121 347	99	104	111
Estonia	5 752	4 786	3 626	3 696	3 321	3 827	3 196	107	86	103
Ireland (*)	24 913	26 381	24 780	23 693	24 603	28 911	25 420	105	114	106
Greece	26 489	37 595	42 069	49 886	58 827	63 828	68 854	118	128	142
Spain (*)	81 552	81 495	80 981	72 723	93 808	97 824	111 056	...	...	...
France	262 889	181 583	177 840	166 786	166 268	179 408	186 524	100	100	113
Italy (*)	112 112	122 250	143 726	169 367	153 808	152 804	171 269	90	90	101
Cyprus	3 311	2 812	3 084	2 686	2 676	2 443	2 232	87	92	102
Latvia (*)	5 031	4 310	4 624	3 654	3 536	4 133	4 194	87	113	115
Lithuania	8 174	7 065	6 637	5 816	6 876	6 798	6 965	110	105	89
Luxembourg	2 169	1 486	1 636	2 830	1 731	1 843	1 487	85	91	73
Hungary	18 671	17 396	16 696	17 415	16 416	16 209	16 985	94	93	114
Malta	762	1 113	856	735	674	667	703	82	91	96
Netherlands (*)	95 952	83 339	83 180	87 358	89 108	93 309	102 796	102	107	118
Austria	29 276	21 227	18 945	20 646	18 646	21 248	15 747	83	106	79
Poland	66 799	59 325	46 610	37 644	31 491	32 977	37 941	84	86	101
Portugal	22 587	21 040	23 314	22 324	29 855	26 827	26 641	133	117	119
Romania	19 062	9 135	9 185	10 629	16 208	11 574	14 197	95	107	131
Slovenia	2 750	2 286	2 220	2 382	2 836	2 251	2 352	89	96	112
Slovakia	3 023	2 889	2 682	2 437	2 118	2 338	1 878	87	96	77
Finland (*)	7 961	7 281	5 923	6 532	5 979	6 467	4 453	82	...	...
Sweden	17 573	16 654	15 085	16 936	16 176	20 463	19 774	107	121	117
UK, England & Wales	321 567	380 517	392 380	380 696	394 431	268 806	258 165	101	96	92
UK, Scotland	23 613	21 232	20 429	17 465	17 223	16 727	17 057	99	96	101
UK, Northern Ireland	7 382	7 255	6 831	6 712	7 356	7 269	7 081	110	108	106
Iceland (*)	2 769	2 244	2 365	2 277	2 751	3 524	2 986	120	155	126
Liechtenstein	121	87	120	132	93	168	118	91	166	116
Norway	8 613	8 136	7 260	6 777	6 125	6 835	7 294	120	133	107
Switzerland (*)	79 379	81 184	86 796	87 483	88 808	78 393	24 119	87	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	3 734	3 396	2 981	3 694	2 714	2 777	3 154	88	90	100
FYR of Macedonia	1 235	1 140	1 367	1 590	1 346	...	...	85	...	...
Serbia	7 611	7 738	6 324	6 194	6 353	6 121	6 849	103	99	111
Turkey (*)	36 935	58 062	80 150	73 727	68 792	68 973	68 163	85	110	122
Albania	...	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia & Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo	...	...	...	...	3 868	3 581	4 485	...	...	...

(*) 2007, break in series.
 (*) 2005 and 2008, break in series.
 (*) 2004, 2005 and 2006, break in series.
 (*) 2005, break in series.
 (*) 2009, break in series.
 (*) 2005 and 2008, break in series.

Table 5: Crimes recorded by the police: Domestic

burglary, 2004-2010 - Source: Eurostat (crim_gen)
(http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/product?code=crim_gen&language=en&mode=view)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Index (base year 2003=100)		
								2004	2005	2010
Belgium	29 042	26 721	26 695	24 850	23 258	21 879	19 916	94	88	86
Bulgaria	1 268	785	640	448	438	358	488	96	87	108
Czech Republic	24 239	23 040	20 996	20 329	18 793	14 778	13 189	82	73	64
Denmark	31 525	25 687	25 183	25 866	26 804	25 236	29 745	104	86	86
Germany	107 929	96 481	90 324	92 428	89 936	87 893	83 489	90	80	80
Estonia	1 049	1 029	1 239	1 897	1 835	934	979	183	93	96
Ireland (*)	14 369	14 189	13 681	13 631	14 307	13 129	11 419	106	97	84
Greece (*)	5 968	17 952	20 216	22 516	23 558	28 711	27 587	185	199	199
Spain (*)	126 962	120 946	117 683	137 786	96 106	78 224	65 948	83	79	71
France	288 680	280 938	283 153	224 658	211 484	207 847	186 196	94	93	87
Italy (*)	279 129	285 975	280 187	277 549	229 961	213 407	197 583	83	77	71
Cyprus	1 475	1 610	1 780	2 625	1 708	2 173	2 418	88	107	119
Latvia (*)	2 989	2 023	2 188	1 729	1 898	1 828	1 281	108	106	72
Lithuania	6 339	4 541	3 480	2 848	2 553	1 967	2 969	90	69	72
Luxembourg	526	484	523	454	343	365	367	76	80	79
Hungary	19 969	19 770	19 658	15 817	18 109	9 678	8 624	87	84	57
Malta	798	672	584	388	398	401	372	183	153	96
Netherlands (*)	39 682	23 325	20 685	17 795	17 718	17 318	14 689	100	86	84
Austria	8 156	11 089	8 959	7 802	9 849	9 289	5 153	116	119	66
Poland	51 153	45 282	30 526	21 284	17 688	17 271	16 539	83	81	78
Portugal	29 237	25 719	24 495	23 957	20 209	22 523	29 288	105	94	95
Romania	1 129	1 082	1 286	1 817	2 325	2 967	2 531	130	163	139
Slovenia	764	873	882	839	594	688	634	70	70	64
Slovakia	6 069	5 581	5 525	4 719	4 136	3 779	3 354	88	80	71
Finland (*)	19 326	16 791	15 276	14 627	13 804	12 168	11 153	85	77	71
Sweden	69 889	66 719	61 639	49 249	44 717	48 359	38 959	91	82	71
UK: England & Wales	242 732	214 182	193 384	170 836	147 238	117 804	106 182	87	80	82
UK: Scotland (*)	15 633	14 041	15 080	12 195	11 551	9 304	8 718	86	77	72
UK: Northern Ireland	4 496	3 721	3 430	3 336	2 954	2 973	2 719	89	89	82
Iceland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liechtenstein	16	10	7	7	16	7	8	229	190	114
Norway	17 987	15 380	14 619	12 871	11 901	12 914	19 858	95	96	86
Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 115	7 858	..
Whiteenegro	87	121	88	88	88	121	..	87	123	..
Croatia	2 482	2 274	2 633	2 859	1 827	1 828	1 568	83	85	78
FYR of Macedonia	827	587	365	413	581	..	..	141	..	..
Serbia	3 572	3 472	3 533	4 875	3 773	3 818	3 288	93	89	81
Turkey (*)	25 749	33 441	33 281	24 283	18 192	16 558	13 633	75	68	56
Albania	..	..	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	..
Bosnia & Herzegovina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kosovo	..	..	..	..	484	393	349	..	..	..

(*) 2007, break in series.
(*) 2005, break in series.
(*) 2005 and 2008, break in series.
(*) 2004 and 2005, break in series.
(*) 2004, 2005 and 2006, break in series.
(*) 2009, break in series.
(*) 2004, break in series.
(*) 2006 and 2007, break in series.

Table 6: Crimes recorded by the police: Theft of a motor vehicle, 2004-2010 - Source: Eurostat (crim_gen) (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/product?code=crim_gen&language=en&mode=view)

year=2005&serie=C&textfield2=53&Submit=Search&_submit=Search&ihmlang=en) : strengthening freedom, security and justice in the European Union to develop comparable statistics on crime and criminal justice, and a series of measures towards this end have been defined in the Commission Communication Measuring Crime in the EU: Statistics Action Plan 2011-2015 (<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:52011DC0713:EN:NOT>).

Data collection: The methodology used in this publication draws upon that developed by the European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics (<http://www.europeansourcebook.org/index.html>), in particular the definition and measurement of criminal offences, and upon the Surveys on Crime Trends conducted by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/index.html>).

Countries were asked to adhere to a standard definition when assembling the figures and to provide details of any divergences.

Figures for the United Kingdom are reported separately (as UK: England & Wales, UK: Scotland and UK: Northern Ireland), owing to the existence of three separate jurisdictions.

Comparisons: The data are taken from information recorded or reported by the police. Direct comparisons of crime levels based on the absolute figures can be misleading as they are affected by many factors, including:

- different legal and criminal justice systems
- rates at which crimes are reported to the police and recorded by them
- differences in the point at which crime is measured (for example, when reported to the police, on identification of suspects, etc.)
- differences in the rules by which multiple offences are counted
- differences in the list of offences that are included in the overall crime figures

Figures for the prison population may also be affected by many factors, including:

- number of cases dealt with by the courts
- the percentage receiving a custodial sentence
- the length of the sentences imposed
- the size of the population on remand
- the date of the survey, especially where amnesties apply

For these reasons, direct comparisons of crime levels in different countries cannot be made, except misleadingly. So rates per head of population are not presented in this publication, except for homicide and prison population where the figures may be more readily comparable. In these cases, rates per 100 000 head of population averaged over 3 years have been calculated.

Care should be taken when considering low numbers: homicide rates may vary considerably between years especially in small countries, where there may be jumps from no homicides one year to one or two the next.

In general comparisons are best made on trends rather than levels, on the assumption that the characteristics of the recording system within a country remain fairly constant over time. Even here, however, there are many exceptions as methods change, causing breaks in the series, indicated as footnotes in the individual tables. The colon symbol ':' is used to indicate missing information but also to indicate that definitional changes make comparisons impossible. Fuller information on these changes is given in the metadata files on the Eurostat website

	2004	2006	2008	2007	2005	2009	2010	Index (base year 2007=100)		
								2006	2009	2010
Belgium	19 328	11 221	11 676	12 488	12 912	13 389	12 981	104	107	101
Bulgaria	2 412	2 720	2 024	2 844	2 857	3 862	3 765	100	129	132
Czech Republic	2 893	2 796	2 688	2 639	2 812	3 848	3 919	107	116	114
Denmark	3 158	2 730	2 917	3 258	3 237	2 849	3 267	99	87	101
Germany	75 347	72 082	84 985	84 893	58 908	58 908	49 622	87	80	77
Estonia (*)	484	686	581	1 449	1 558	1 842	901	100	72	62
Ireland (†)	2 279	2 745	3 152	3 817	4 887	4 348	4 738	120	114	124
Greece	8 038	10 183	9 680	9 271	11 881	12 335	15 919	128	133	158
Spain (‡)	11 947	11 969	12 711	14 890	14 195	14 808	14 919	100	100	101
France	6 296	6 188	5 782	5 787	6 128	6 907	5 989	100	104	101
Italy (*)	39 953	32 089	32 386	34 439	34 892	34 101	32 781	99	99	96
Cyprus	514	611	653	876	708	705	851	89	80	97
Latvia (*)	1 148	1 049	987	1 434	2 512	2 307	2 189	175	181	153
Lithuania	711	989	784	705	793	878	886	104	115	117
Luxembourg	1 342	1 305	1 281	1 448	1 343	2 232	2 574	93	154	178
Hungary (†)	4 678	7 626	6 740	4 676	5 464	7 115	794	117	100	100
Malta	78	113	123	149	158	167	181	121	126	121
Netherlands (†)	15 982	19 385	20 680	19 485	18 878	18 715	17 275	96	96	89
Austria	2 443	2 337	2 377	2 473	1 888	2 399	2 187	80	85	88
Poland	3 296	3 688	3 320	3 826	3 317	3 975	4 868	84	101	119
Portugal	3 654	3 536	3 610	3 285	3 718	4 268	4 546	114	130	139
Romania	1 776	2 441	3 079	2 786	3 621	3 228	3 852	130	116	138
Slovenia	987	1 035	1 580	1 429	1 434	2 896	1 758	100	147	123
Slovakia (†)	711	847	421	583	538	813	584	107	122	116
Finland (†)	5 289	5 177	4 837	5 115	5 859	7 267	7 588	111	100	100
Sweden	4 966	4 670	6 489	6 818	7 897	8 182	10 321	116	118	149
UK: England & Wales	24 190	25 270	26 550	28 323	29 805	33 223	32 338	106	117	114
UK: Scotland (‡)	8 333	8 613	10 880	8 827	16 318	9 801	7 138	105	101	73
UK: Northern Ireland	375	349	473	536	607	668	762	115	126	144
Ireland (†)	188	99	92	194	194	101	99	100	87	91
Liechtenstein	459	435	285	225	218	357	531	83	159	236
Norway	18 814	17 139	19 156	19 898	17 847	18 818	21 954	92	98	119
Switzerland (†)	7 883	7 076	6 286	6 287	7 317	18 346	19 888	115	100	100
Montenegro	385	284	430	549	408	398	387	84	72	58
Croatia	7 529	8 186	8 346	7 952	7 883	7 863	7 794	99	89	96
FYR of Macedonia	387	389	310	411	415	415	415	100	100	100
Serbia	4 118	5 256	5 585	5 414	6 849	5 508	5 573	112	102	103
Turkey (†)	8 728	8 726	14 647	26 538	27 598	53 998	81 969	102	233	308
Albania	...	...	...	...	274	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia & Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	1 519	1 584	...	...	...	...
Kosovo	...	...	...	...	314	304	482	...	...	...

Table 7: Crimes recorded by the police: Drug trafficking, 2004-2010 - Source: Eurostat (crim_gen) (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/product?code=crim_gen&language=en&mode=view)

	2004	2006	2008	2007	2005	2009	2010	Number of police officers per 100 000 inhabitants, average per year	
								2005-2007	2008-2010 (†)
Belgium (†)	37 088	36 911	36 983	36 718	36 581	39 861	39 746	378	368
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	33 888	39 438	...	412
Czech Republic	47 232	46 486	46 032	44 101	42 117	43 472	43 108	441	419
Denmark	10 483	10 728	10 819	10 841	10 743	10 858	11 984	199	189
Germany	246 798	248 188	250 284	250 393	247 819	245 792	243 625	303	309
Estonia (*)	3 529	3 412	3 238	3 247	3 218	3 183	4 536	245	272
Ireland	12 289	12 265	12 954	13 755	14 411	14 547	14 377	308	325
Greece	50 171	46 696	46 521	51 152	50 798	...	...	447	...
Spain	198 072	202 535	209 183	214 928	224 099	231 818	241 267	477	588
France	235 782	234 986	241 988	238 478	238 402	243 908	211 262	377	354
Italy (*)	250 237	249 313	246 775	247 519	245 152	283 591	278 256	422	453
Cyprus	4 983	4 999	5 125	5 139	5 288	5 393	5 328	488	684
Latvia (*)	9 982	9 939	9 948	9 222	8 418	7 114	7 624	402	341
Lithuania	11 528	11 216	11 381	11 173	11 018	10 967	10 738	336	326
Luxembourg	1 382	1 483	1 447	1 519	1 555	1 603	1 655	311	325
Hungary (†)	29 516	28 627	28 636	28 334	8 989	9 161	8 724	278	89
Malta	1 775	1 789	1 755	1 933	1 884	1 847	1 918	451	456
Netherlands	35 986	35 284	35 324	35 363	35 483	36 498	37 288	216	221
Austria	27 111	27 111	26 823	26 823	26 823	27 814	328	323	323
Poland	190 779	190 684	99 083	96 317	180 848	98 956	97 535	288	289
Portugal	47 647	46 929	47 573	47 276	47 518	49 152	48 832	447	449
Romania	45 779	46 075	50 265	50 453	50 339	51 078	52 146	228	238
Slovenia	7 618	7 881	7 887	7 971	7 779	7 842	7 778	304	384
Slovakia (†)	14 079	22 487	22 653	22 512	22 481	24 312	24 854	418	436
Finland	8 247	8 237	8 312	8 158	8 191	8 368	8 161	157	154
Sweden	16 881	17 073	17 423	17 888	18 321	19 144	20 292	193	289
UK: England & Wales	139 289	141 239	141 381	140 514	140 238	142 151	142 132	283	289
UK: Scotland (‡)	16 081	16 221	16 234	16 221	17 048	17 489	17 283	318	333
UK: Northern Ireland	8 936	8 579	8 364	7 431	7 389	7 315	7 237	688	611
Ireland	671	679	688	683	648	667	661	228	287
Liechtenstein	87	82	96	93	83	88	88	268	242
Norway (†)	8 189	7 483	7 588	7 484	7 585	7 647	7 684	161	159
Switzerland	15 473	16 444	16 649	16 189	16 328	17 058	17 268	228	219
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	4 454	5 945	...	842
Croatia	19 634	19 898	19 798	20 424	19 823	20 204	20 848	451	488
FYR of Macedonia	9 231	9 815	9 778	9 589	9 965	...	...	477	...
Serbia	...	...	...	...	...	32 542	33 477	...	451
Turkey (†)	327 371	330 319	325 738	329 533	341 779	351 258	362 719	461	482
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia & Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosovo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 8: Number of police officers, 2004-2010 - Source: Eurostat (crim_plce)

(http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/product?code=crim_plce&language=en&mode=view)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Number of prisoners per 100 000 inhabitants, average per year	
								2005-2007	2008-2010 (*)
EU-27	607 858	617 281	598 977	665 686	619 832	631 856	637 828	123	126
Belgium	9 249	9 338	9 273	9 958	9 884	10 195	10 958	91	95
Bulgaria	18 935	11 389	11 452	18 792	9 922	9 187	9 429	145	125
Czech Republic	18 303	19 063	18 984	19 118	20 471	19 371	21 867	185	197
Denmark	3 707	4 041	3 932	3 646	3 538	3 715	3 965	71	83
Germany	79 329	79 519	77 186	73 319	73 283	72 643	78 103	83	88
Estonia	4 575	4 419	4 310	3 498	3 696	3 595	3 393	352	284
Ireland	3 138	3 151	3 191	3 321	3 644	3 275	3 596	78	78
Greece (*)	8 768	9 071	10 280	11 255	12 315	11 474	12 596	94	100
Spain	59 375	61 054	64 621	67 108	73 558	76 679	73 829	145	153
France (†)	59 246	59 197	59 522	69 403	64 063	66 176	68 532	94	102
Italy	66 968	69 523	69 695	48 993	59 127	64 791	67 961	83	106
Cyprus	546	536	589	646	648	670	637	73	81
Latvia	7 686	6 999	6 636	6 548	6 673	7 655	6 708	293	385
Lithuania	7 836	7 951	7 982	7 776	7 736	8 332	8 844	232	249
Luxembourg (†)	977	735	738	668	674	679	668	152	137
Hungary	18 543	15 729	14 740	14 743	16 626	15 253	16 328	149	156
Malta (†)	298	294	375	302	682	494	598	86	142
Netherlands	17 376	17 983	16 536	15 532	14 611	14 394	14 209	102	97
Austria	9 906	8 955	8 780	8 987	7 999	8 423	8 597	188	99
Poland	79 344	82 656	87 689	90 199	84 549	85 588	81 894	228	220
Portugal	12 956	12 687	12 446	11 587	10 887	11 699	11 613	116	125
Romania	39 831	36 709	34 636	29 396	26 212	26 716	28 244	154	138
Slovenia	1 126	1 132	1 127	1 336	1 318	1 380	1 351	80	86
Slovakia	9 604	9 289	8 657	8 235	8 313	8 633	10 968	162	189
Finland	3 535	3 883	3 477	3 376	3 457	3 231	3 186	88	82
Sweden	7 291	7 016	7 151	6 748	6 606	6 676	6 891	77	74
UK: England & Wales (†)	74 488	76 199	77 982	79 734	83 194	83 454	85 902	145	154
UK: Scotland	6 776	6 866	7 187	7 376	7 826	7 963	7 853	143	162
UK: Northern Ireland (†)	1 219	1 325	1 581	1 484	1 460	1 485	1 469	83	82
Iceland	115	119	119	115	149	148	165	39	45
Liechtenstein	59	62	45	38	78	149	76	141	284
Norway	3 828	3 124	3 290	3 426	3 387	3 483	3 624	79	72
Switzerland	5 877	6 137	6 688	6 715	6 789	6 684	6 101	79	78
Montenegro	802	818	852	901	1 295	1 485	1 457	140	223
Croatia (†)	3 818	3 485	3 833	4 296	4 734	4 891	5 165	87	111
FYR of Macedonia	1 791	2 081	2 990	2 958	2 238	-	-	182	199
Serbia	7 653	8 078	7 982	8 976	9 761	10 786	11 211	112	144
Turkey	58 816	55 988	70 524	98 732	183 435	118 333	118 824	182	157
Albania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia & Herzegovina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(†) 2004 and 2005, break in series.
 (†) 2006, break in series.
 (†) 2004, break in series.
 (†) 2010, break in series.
 (†) 2005, break in series.
 (†) UK: England & Wales, UK: Northern Ireland: 2010 only; FYR of Macedonia: 2008 only.

Table 9: Prison population, 2004-2010 - Source: Eurostat (crim_pris)
 (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/product?code=crim_pris&language=en&mode=view)

(<http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/eurostat/home>) . Where national series without definitional changes are available for the years between 2007 and 2010, indices have been calculated using the 2007 figure as a base, in order to make it easier to follow the trends:

$$\text{Crime index } I_i = (C_i/C_{\text{base}}) * 100$$

I_i = index number for year i

C_i = number of offences recorded by the police for year i

C_{base} = number of offences recorded by the police for the base year

Eurostat website: The website allows users access to the data and the metadata. There are tables on total crime from 1950 onwards and from 1993 for some specific offences, from 1993 for the number of police officers and from 1987 for the prison population. As already noted above, comparability of the figures between countries is difficult to achieve and users are strongly advised to consult the metadata files when referring to the figures. The metadata files contain additional information on the precise definition of the offence used by each country and are available through the following link: http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_SDDS/en/crim_esms.htm (http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_SDDS/en/crim_esms.htm)

Context

The progressive elimination of border controls within the EU has considerably facilitated the free movement of European citizens, but may have also made it easier for criminals to operate, especially since the scope of law enforcement authorities and criminal justice systems is generally limited to the boundaries of national borders.

Since the adoption of the Amsterdam Treaty, the EU has set itself the objective of providing a common area of freedom, security and justice. This goal was further developed by the Hague programme in 2004, which outlined ten priority areas: strengthening fundamental rights and citizenship; anti-terrorist measures; defining a balanced approach to migration; developing integrated management of the EU's external borders; setting-up a common asylum procedure; maximising the positive impact of immigration; striking the right balance between privacy and security while sharing information; developing a strategic concept on tackling organised crime; ensuring a genuine European area of justice; and sharing responsibility and solidarity.

As part of the work to harmonise and develop statistics on crime and criminal justice systems, EU Member States agreed to approximate the definitions of offences and the level of sanctions for certain type of offences. Furthermore, mutual recognition of decisions taken by national judges is set to become the cornerstone of judicial cooperation in criminal matters, with a range of tools having been developed to facilitate practical cooperation across borders.

With respect to police cooperation, the EU seeks to grant law enforcement authorities in each of the Member States access to relevant information (such as DNA, fingerprint, vehicle registration or immigration databases), and to improve police cooperation within a common framework for the protection of personal data. Access to information is covered by a raft of legislation, including the Data Retention Directive 2006/24/EC (<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:32006L0024:EN:NOT>), the Swedish Initiative Framework Decision 2006/960/JHA (<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:32006F0960:EN:NOT>), the Prüm Council Decision 2008/615/JHA (<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:32008D0615:EN:NOT>) and Regulation 767/2008 (<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:32008R0767:EN:NOT>) concerning a visa information system (VIS) and the exchange of data between Member States.

Police cooperation has been encouraged through legislation such as Framework Decision 2002/465/JHA (<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:32002F0465:EN:NOT>) on Joint Investigation Teams and Council Decision 2008/617/JHA (<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:32008D0617:EN:NOT>) on improved cooperation between special intervention units, while a range of organisations/bodies have been created to aid cooperation between different law enforcement agencies, such as the European Police College (CEPOL) (<http://www.cepol.europa.eu/>), the European Police Office (Europol) (<http://www.europol.europa.eu/>) or the European agency for the management of operational cooperation at the external borders of the Member States of the EU (Frontex) (<http://www.frontex.europa.eu/>). Furthermore, the EU supports a range of national and multi-national projects, through programmes such as the 'Prevention of and fight against crime' (Council Decision 2007/125/JHA (<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:32007D0125:EN:NOT>)).

Further Eurostat information

▪ Publications

- Trends in crime and criminal justice 2010 (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/product?code=&language=en>) - Statistics in focus 18/2013
- Crime and Criminal Justice, 2006-2009 (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/product?code=KS-SF-12-006&language=en>) - Statistics in focus 6/2012
- Crime and Criminal Justice (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/product?code=KS-SF-10-058&language=en>) - Statistics in focus 58/2010

▪ Database

- Crime and criminal justice (crim) (<http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/crime/data/database>), see:

Crimes recorded by the police (crim_gen)

Crimes recorded by the police: homicide in cities (crim_hom_city)

Crimes recorded by the police: historical data (total crime) 1950-2000 (crim_hist)

Police officers (crim_plce)

Prison population (crim_pris)

Prison population: historical data 1987-2000 (crim_pris_hist)


- **Dedicated section**

- Crime and criminal justice (<http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/crime/introduction>)

- **Methodology / Metadata**

- Crime and criminal justice (http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_SDDS/EN/crim_esms.htm) (ESMS metadata file - crim_esms)

- **Source data for tables, figures and maps (MS Excel)**

- Trends in crime and criminal justice, graphs and tables 

- **Other information**

- Commission Communication COM/2011/713 final (<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:52011DC0713:EN:NOT>) : Measuring Crime in the EU: Statistics Action Plan 2011- 2015
- Commission Communication COM/2006/437 final (<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:52006DC0437:EN:NOT>) : Developing a comprehensive and coherent EU strategy to measure crime and criminal justice : an EU Action Plan 2006-2010
- The Hague Programme: strengthening freedom, security and justice in the European Union (<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/JOHtml.do?uri=OJ:C:2005:053:SOM:EN:HTML>) (Official Journal C 53 of 3.3.2005, p.11)
- The Stockholm Programme: An open and secure Europe serving and protecting citizens (<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/JOHtml.do?uri=OJ:C:2010:115:SOM:EN:HTML>) (Official Journal C 115 of 4.5.2010, p.1)

External links

- Council of Europe (<http://www.coe.int/>)
- European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics (<http://www.europeansourcebook.org/index.html>)
- Europol - European Police Office (<http://www.europol.europa.eu/>)
- Fundamental Rights Agency (http://fra.europa.eu/fraWebsite/home/home_en.htm)
- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime - Data and analysis (<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/index.html>)

See also

- Crime statistics
- European cities - demographic challenges
- Social protection statistics

Notes

Retrieved from "http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics_explained/index.php/Crime_trends_in_detail"

Categories: Crime | Statistical article | Statistics in focus

Hidden category: Unit F4

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This page was last modified on 21 August 2013, at 13:18.