# **Annex 3**

# **Information and data available in international databases,**

# **relevant for estimating public expenditure on supply reduction**

# **Introduction**

This annex summarizes the information and data available in international databases which can be relevant to estimate public expenditure on supply reduction initiatives. The institutions found which compile and publish directly relevant data are the Council of Europe, EMCDDA, EUROSTAT, Univeristeé de Criminoligie et de Droit Penal de Lausanne and UNODC.

Firstly, in order to provide an overview the information and data published the types of data and variables published are listed, organized by publishing institution. Information and data reported concern: total public expenditure, drug-related public expenditure, supply reduction public expenditure; drug law offences; crime reported by the police, drug-related crime, prosecution and conviction statistics as well as; population in prison. Secondly, the broad definitions used in each type of data published are displayed. When available national definitions applied as exceptions, are displayed. Thirdly, the variables which were considered directly relevant are listed, by type and by publishing institutions. Fourthly, the list of reporting countries and time period covered is showed, by variable. Finally, this annex provides information on the number of observations available by variable and; on the number of ‘potential’ observations (i.e., the number of observations available if every country would had reported data every year).

# **List of variables, by publishing institution**

1. **EMCDDA Statistical bulletin**

**A1.** Drug Law Offences **………………………………………………... 3**

**A2.** Drug-related public expenditure **…………………………………...14**

1. **Eurostat**

**B1.** General Government Expenditure by Function **……………………15**

**B2.** Crimes recorded by the police **……………………………………**17

1. **UNODC**

**C1.** Drug-Related Crimes at the national level, number of police-recorded offences**…….19**

**C2.** Sentenced persons held in prisons **………………………………….21**

1. **SPACE**

**D1.** Categories Included in the Total Number of Inmates **……………….23**

**D2.** Situation of penal Institutions **…………………………………………25**

**D3.** Evolution of prison populations **………………………………………27**

**D4.** Legal status of prison populations **…………………………………….29**

**D5.** Main Offence of Sentenced Prisoners (Final Sentence)- Drug Offences **31**

**D6.** Lengths of Sentences Imposed (Final Sentenced Prisoners) **……………33**

1. **European Sourcebook of crime and criminal justice statistics**

**E1.** General Identifications **……………………………………………………36**

**E2.** Police Statistics- Offences/Offenders **…………………………………….46**

**E3.** Criminal cases handled by the prosecuting authorities **…………………...51**

**E4.** Convictions Statistics- Persons convicted **……………………………….54**

**E5.** Total persons receiving sanctions/measures **……………………………...58**

**E6.** Community sanctions and measures imposed **……………………………60**

**E7.** Prison population (including pre-trial detainees): Stock **…………………62**

**E8.** Convicted prison population by type of offence **………………………….64**

# **EMCDDA statistical bulletin**

# **A1. Drug Law Offences** (EMCDDA Statistical bulletin)

“The term ‘reports for drug law offences’ covers different concepts, varying between countries. Drug law offences usually refer to offences such as drug production, trafficking and dealing as well as drug use and possession for use. Although in some countries, drug use and/or possession for use are not considered as criminal offences and attract administrative sanctions, reports for these were included in the data presented here.”

Country’s: UE (28) + TK + NW

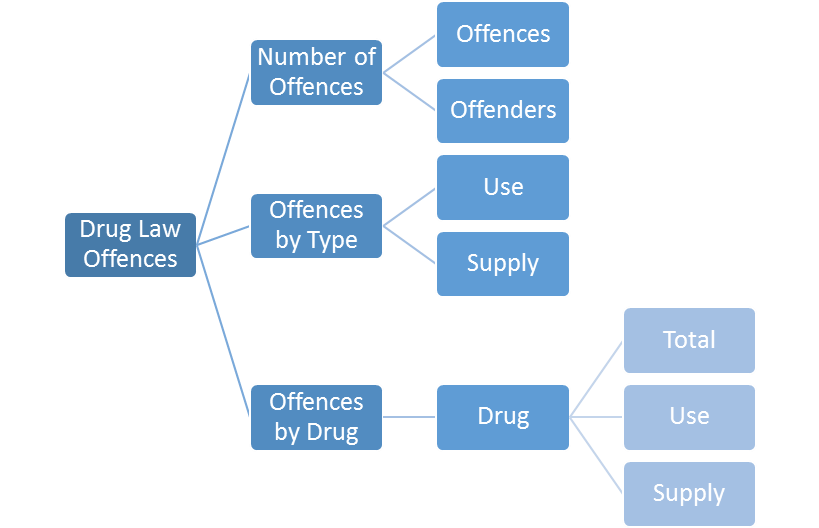


Table 1 Drug law offences, by type of offence and drug in the European Union plus Norway and Turkey  
- time period and countries with non-available data -

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Drug Law Offences** | | **Years** | **Country’s whit non available data** |
| Offences | | 1995- 2014 | IT, MT, SK |
| Offenders | | 1995-2013 | AT, BE, DK, DE, IE, NL, NW |
| Use | | 2004-2013 | DK, EL |
| Supply | | 2004-2013 | DK, EL |
| Cannabis | Total | 2004-2013 | DK, EE, FI, IE, NW, RO |
| Use | 2005-2013 | DK, EE, FI, IE, NW, RO SE |
| Supply | 2005-2013 | DK, EE, FI, IE, NL, NW, RO, SE |
| Heroin | Total | 2004-2013 | DK, EE, FI, IE, NL, NW, RO |
| Use | 2005-2013 | DK, EE, FI, IE, NL, NW, RO |
| Supply | 2005-2013 | DK, EE, FI, IE, NL, NW, RO |
| Cocaine | Total | 2004-2013 | DK, EE, FI, IE, NL, NW, RO |
| Use | 2005-2013 | DK, EE, FI, IE, NL, NW, RO, SE |
| Supply | 2005-2013 | DK, EE, FI, IE, NL, NW, RO, SE |
| Crack | Total | 2005-2013 | BG, HR, CY, CZ, DK, EE, FI, DE, EL, HU, IE, LV, LT, LU, MT, NL, NW, PL, RO, SK, SI, SE, TK |
| Use | 2005-2013 | BG, HR, CY, CZ, DK, EE, FI, DE, EL, HU, IE, LV, LT, LU, MT, NL, NW, PL, RO, SK, SI, SE, TK |
| Supply | 2005-2013 | BG, HR, CY, CZ, DK, EE, FI, DE, EL, HU, IE, LV, LT, LU, MT, NL, NW, PL, PT, RO, SK, SI, SE, TK |
| Amphetamine | Total | 2005-2013 | DK, EE, FI, IE, NL,  NW, RO |
| Use | 2005-2013 | BG, DK, EE, FI, FR, DE, IE LU, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO ES, SE |
| Supply | 2005-2013 | DK, EE, FI, FR, DE, IE, LU, MT, NL, NW, PL, RO, SW |
| Methamphetamine | Total | 2005-2013 | DK, EE, FI, DE, IE, LU, MT, NL, NW, PL, RO, SW |
| Use | 2005-2013 | BG, DK, EE, FI, FR, DE, IE, LU, MT, NL, NW, PL, PT, RO, ES, SW |
| Supply | 2005-2013 | DK, EE, FI, FR, DE, IE, LU, MT, NL, NW, PL, RO, SW |
| Ecstasy | Total | 2005-2013 | DK, EE, FI, IE, NL, NW, RO |
| Use | 2005-2013 | BG, DK, EE, FI, IW, NL, NW, RO, SW |
| Supply | 2005-2013 | DK, EE, FI, IE, NL, NW, RO, SW |
| LSD | Total | 2005-2013 | BG, DK, EE, FI, IE, NL, NW, RO |
| Use | 2005-2013 | BG, DK, EE, FI, IE, NL, NW, RO, SW |
| Supply | 2005-2013 | BG, CY, DK, EE, FI, IE, LT, LU NL, NW, RO, SW, TK |

Table 2 Number of available observations (years), Source: EMCDDA website

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Number of Offences** | | **Offences by Type** | |
| **Offences** | **Offenders** | **Use** | **Supply** |
| Austria | 20 | 0 | 10 | 10 |
| Belgium | 17 | 0 | 10 | 10 |
| Bulgaria | 10 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Croatia | 9 | 12 | 8 | 8 |
| Cyprus | 20 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Czech Republic | 15 | 19 | 10 | 10 |
| Denmark | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Estonia | 15 | 4 | 10 | 10 |
| Finland | 20 | 9 | 10 | 10 |
| France | 17 | 3 | 10 | 10 |
| Germany | 20 | 0 | 10 | 10 |
| Greece | 1 | 19 | 0 | 0 |
| Hungary | 20 | 8 | 5 | 5 |
| Ireland | 19 | 0 | 6 | 6 |
| Italy | 0 | 19 | 10 | 10 |
| Latvia | 8 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Lithuania | 19 | 11 | 8 | 8 |
| Luxembourg | 8 | 19 | 6 | 7 |
| Malta | 0 | 13 | 8 | 10 |
| Netherlands | 17 | 0 | 4 | 7 |
| Norway | 12 | 0 | 10 | 10 |
| Poland | 20 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Portugal | 1 | 19 | 10 | 10 |
| Romania | 7 | 12 | 6 | 8 |
| Slovakia | 0 | 11 | 7 | 7 |
| Slovenia | 20 | 5 | 10 | 10 |
| Spain | 10 | 7 | 10 | 10 |
| Sweden | 6 | 15 | 5 | 5 |
| Turkey | 4 | 6 | 4 | 4 |
| United Kingdom | 11 | 17 | 9 | 9 |

Table 3 Number of available observations (years), Source: EMCDDA website

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Cannabis** | | |
| **Total** | **Use** | **Supply** |
| Austria | 10 | 9 | 9 |
| Belgium | 10 | 9 | 9 |
| Bulgaria | 9 | 8 | 8 |
| Croatia | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Cyprus | 10 | 8 | 8 |
| Czech Republic | 10 | 8 | 8 |
| Denmark | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Estonia | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Finland | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| France | 7 | 6 | 4 |
| Germany | 10 | 9 | 9 |
| Greece | 10 | 7 | 7 |
| Hungary | 5 | 5 | 6 |
| Ireland | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Italy | 10 | 7 | 7 |
| Latvia | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Lithuania | 10 | 8 | 8 |
| Luxembourg | 6 | 6 | 7 |
| Malta | 10 | 7 | 7 |
| Netherlands | 8 | 4 | 6 |
| Norway | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Poland | 9 | 8 | 8 |
| Portugal | 10 | 9 | 9 |
| Romania | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Slovakia | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Slovenia | 10 | 4 | 7 |
| Spain | 10 | 7 | 7 |
| Sweden | 4 | 0 | 1 |
| Turkey | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| United Kingdom | 9 | 9 | 9 |

Table 4 Number of available observations (years), Source: EMCDDA website

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Heroin** | | |
| **Total** | **Use** | **Supply** |
| Austria | 10 | 9 | 9 |
| Belgium | 10 | 9 | 9 |
| Bulgaria | 9 | 8 | 8 |
| Croatia | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Cyprus | 10 | 8 | 8 |
| Czech Republic | 9 | 8 | 8 |
| Denmark | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Estonia | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Finland | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| France | 7 | 6 | 4 |
| Germany | 10 | 9 | 9 |
| Greece | 10 | 7 | 7 |
| Hungary | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Ireland | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Italy | 9 | 7 | 7 |
| Latvia | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Lithuania | 9 | 8 | 8 |
| Luxembourg | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Malta | 8 | 7 | 7 |
| Netherlands | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Norway | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Poland | 9 | 8 | 8 |
| Portugal | 10 | 9 | 9 |
| Romania | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Slovakia | 8 | 7 | 7 |
| Slovenia | 8 | 4 | 7 |
| Spain | 8 | 7 | 7 |
| Sweden | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Turkey | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| United Kingdom | 9 | 9 | 9 |

Table 5 Number of available observations (years), Source: EMCDDA website

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Cocaine** | | |
| **Total** | **Use** | **Supply** |
| Austria | 10 | 9 | 9 |
| Belgium | 10 | 9 | 9 |
| Bulgaria | 9 | 8 | 8 |
| Croatia | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Cyprus | 10 | 8 | 8 |
| Czech Republic | 9 | 8 | 8 |
| Denmark | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Estonia | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Finland | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| France | 7 | 6 | 4 |
| Germany | 10 | 9 | 9 |
| Greece | 10 | 7 | 7 |
| Hungary | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Ireland | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Italy | 9 | 7 | 7 |
| Latvia | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Lithuania | 9 | 8 | 8 |
| Luxembourg | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Malta | 8 | 7 | 7 |
| Netherlands | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Norway | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Poland | 9 | 8 | 8 |
| Portugal | 10 | 9 | 9 |
| Romania | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Slovakia | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Slovenia | 8 | 4 | 7 |
| Spain | 8 | 7 | 7 |
| Sweden | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Turkey | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| United Kingdom | 9 | 9 | 9 |

Table 6 Number of available observations (years), Source: EMCDDA website

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Crack** | | |
| **Total** | **Use** | **Supply** |
| Austria | 8 | 8 | 2 |
| Belgium | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Bulgaria | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Croatia | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cyprus | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Czech Republic | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Denmark | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Estonia | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Finland | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| France | 6 | 6 | 3 |
| Germany | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Greece | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hungary | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ireland | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Italy | 8 | 7 | 7 |
| Latvia | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lithuania | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Luxembourg | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Malta | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Netherlands | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Norway | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Poland | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Portugal | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| Romania | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Slovakia | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Slovenia | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Spain | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Sweden | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Turkey | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| United Kingdom | 9 | 9 | 9 |

Table 7 Number of available observations (years), Source: EMCDDA website

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Amphetamine** | | |
| **Total** | **Use** | **Supply** |
| Austria | 9 | 8 | 8 |
| Belgium | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Bulgaria | 8 | 0 | 3 |
| Croatia | 8 | 2 | 1 |
| Cyprus | 8 | 5 | 3 |
| Czech Republic | 6 | 8 | 8 |
| Denmark | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Estonia | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Finland | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| France | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Germany | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Greece | 9 | 5 | 5 |
| Hungary | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Ireland | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Italy | 8 | 2 | 7 |
| Latvia | 7 | 6 | 7 |
| Lithuania | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Luxembourg | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Malta | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Netherlands | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Norway | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Poland | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Portugal | 9 | 0 | 2 |
| Romania | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Slovakia | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Slovenia | 7 | 3 | 6 |
| Spain | 7 | 0 | 2 |
| Sweden | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Turkey | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| United Kingdom | 9 | 3 | 3 |

Table 8 Number of available observations (years), Source: EMCDDA website

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Methamphetamine** | | |
| **Total** | **Use** | **Supply** |
| Austria | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Belgium | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Bulgaria | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| Croatia | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Cyprus | 6 | 5 | 3 |
| Czech Republic | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Denmark | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Estonia | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Finland | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| France | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Germany | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Greece | 8 | 5 | 5 |
| Hungary | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Ireland | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Italy | 8 | 2 | 7 |
| Latvia | 7 | 6 | 7 |
| Lithuania | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Luxembourg | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Malta | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Netherlands | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Norway | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Poland | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Portugal | 4 | 0 | 2 |
| Romania | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Slovakia | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Slovenia | 6 | 3 | 6 |
| Spain | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Sweden | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Turkey | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| United Kingdom | 3 | 3 | 3 |

Table 9 Number of available observations (years), Source: EMCDDA website

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Ecstasy** | | |
| **Total** | **Use** | **Supply** |
| Austria | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Belgium | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Bulgaria | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| Croatia | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Cyprus | 9 | 8 | 8 |
| Czech Republic | 8 | 7 | 8 |
| Denmark | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Estonia | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Finland | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| France | 6 | 6 | 4 |
| Germany | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Greece | 9 | 7 | 7 |
| Hungary | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Ireland | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Italy | 8 | 7 | 7 |
| Latvia | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Lithuania | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Luxembourg | 6 | 6 | 5 |
| Malta | 6 | 5 | 6 |
| Netherlands | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Norway | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Poland | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Portugal | 9 | 9 | 8 |
| Romania | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Slovakia | 7 | 4 | 7 |
| Slovenia | 7 | 4 | 7 |
| Spain | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Sweden | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Turkey | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| United Kingdom | 9 | 9 | 9 |

Table 10 Number of available observations (years), Source: EMCDDA website

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **LSD** | | |
| **Total** | **Use** | **Supply** |
| Austria | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Belgium | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Bulgaria | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Croatia | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Cyprus | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| Czech Republic | 8 | 5 | 7 |
| Denmark | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Estonia | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Finland | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| France | 6 | 6 | 3 |
| Germany | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Greece | 9 | 7 | 7 |
| Hungary | 5 | 5 | 3 |
| Ireland | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Italy | 8 | 2 | 7 |
| Latvia | 5 | 3 | 5 |
| Lithuania | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Luxembourg | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Malta | 4 | 4 | 1 |
| Netherlands | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Norway | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Poland | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Portugal | 9 | 8 | 1 |
| Romania | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Slovakia | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Slovenia | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Spain | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Sweden | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Turkey | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| United Kingdom | 9 | 9 | 9 |

*Table 11 Definitions- Terminology used in defining drug law offences in Europe*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Belgium | Police reports of offences related to illicit drugs. |
| Bulgaria | Police reports of detainees for drug law offences. |
| Czech Republic | Reports of drug law offences. |
| Denmark | Charges for violations of drug laws. |
| Germany | All offences under narcotic law. |
| Estonia | Persons reported for offences against the drug legislation (criminal offences and misdemeanours). |
| Ireland | Drug offences where criminal proceedings commenced (charges) and where the offence is classifiable by type of drug. |
| Greece | Arrests (caught by the police); initial reports of individuals suspected of drug law offences. |
| Spain | Arrests made in case of dealing/trafficking (criminal offences) and reports made in case of possession/use in public places (administrative offences). |
| France | Reports by law enforcement agencies for violation of drug laws to the prosecutor. |
| Italy | Reports of drug law offences: persons referred to the Judicial Authority (criminal offences) and persons referred to the Prefect of the police force (administrative offences). |
| Cyprus | Reported cases of drug law offences. |
| Latvia | Criminal convictions for drug law offences. |
| Lithuania | Arrests and charges for drug law offences. |
| Luxembourg | Suspected offenders (‘prévenus’) against the 1973 drug law. |
| Hungary | Charges for indictable drug law offences (i.e. cases of drug abuse reported by police and prosecutors at the end of criminal investigations). |
| Malta | Persons charged with drug law offences. |
| Netherlands | Offences against the Opium Act considered in need of Prosecution Department. |
| Austria | Reports to the police for violations of the Narcotic Substances Act. |
| Poland | Offences against the drug law recorded by the police. |
| Portugal | Presumed offenders questioned by the police for drug-related offences (criminal offences) and suspected drug users referred to the Commission for the Dissuasion of Drug Use (CDT) (administrative offences). |
| Romania | Persons investigated by the police for drug law offences. |
| Slovenia | Presumed offences against drug legislations. |
| Slovakia | Suspected offenders convicted of drug law offences, reported by KEU PZ. |
| Finland | Suspected drug offences recorded by the police and the customs (from 2002 only). |
| Sweden | Persons suspected of offences against the narcotic drugs act or the goods smuggling act. |
| United Kingdom | Persons found guilty, cautioned, given a fiscal fine or dealt with by compounding for drug law offences. |
| Croatia | Persons arrested for drug law offences. |
| Turkey | Offences brought up by the main law enforcement authorities (police, Gendarmerie, customs) for drug law offences. |
| Norway | Cases investigated and persons charged with drug crimes. |

# **References**

EMCDDA. (2017). Obtido de http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/data/stats2015

**A2. Drug-related public expenditure** (EMCCDA)

Table 12 Drug-related public expenditure, spent on supply/demand reduction – time period

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **Year** |
| Total drug-related public expenditure | Last year available |
| Percentage spent on supply reduction | Last year available |
| Percentage spent on demand reduction | Last year available |

Table 13 Data available or non-available (last year available) Source: EMCCDA website

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Data Available** | **Year** |
| Austria | YES | 2013 |
| Belgium | YES | 2012 |
| Bulgaria | Partial (%GDP) | 2013 |
| Croatia | YES | 2015 |
| Cyprus | YES | 2014 |
| [Czech Republic](http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/countries/public-expenditure/czech-republic) | YES | 2010 |
| Denmark | NO |  |
| Estonia | YES | 2011 labelled |
| Finland | YES | 2013 |
| France | YES | 2014 |
| Germany | YES | 2006 |
| Greece | Partial (%GDP) | 2011-12 labelled |
| Hungary | YES | 2007 |
| Ireland | YES | 2015 |
| Italy | YES | 2012 |
| Latvia | YES | 2008 |
| Lithuania | YES | 2015 |
| Luxembourg | YES | 2012 |
| Malta | Partial (%GDP) | 2012 |
| Netherlands | YES | 2003 |
| Norway | NO |  |
| Poland | NO |  |
| Portugal | YES | 2011 |
| Romania | NO |  |
| Slovakia | YES | 2006 |
| Slovenia | Partial (%GDP) | 2015 |
| Spain | Partial (%GDP) | 2014 (labelled) |
| Sweden | YES | 2002 |
| Turkey | Partial (%GDP) | 2015 |
| UK | YES | 2010 |

**References**

EMCDDA. (2017). Obtido de http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/topics/drug-related-public-expenditure

1. **Eurostat**

**B1. General Government Expenditure by Function** (Eurostat)

COFOG analyses government expenditure. For the purpose of COFOG-based data supplied to Eurostat, government expenditure is defined as a particular set of transactions undertaken by units in the general government sector as defined and recorded in national accounts under ESA95. The general government sector comprises four sub-sectors: central, state, local governments as well as social security.

EU Council Regulations relating to ESA 95 and Government Finance Statistics are listed on the government finance statistics legislation page of Eurostat’s web site. Among these Regulations the most important for COFOG statistics are those connected with the list of economic categories to be considered for calculating public expenditure (Commission Regulation (EC) No 1500/2000), the amendment to ESA95 for the revised classification of expenditure according to purpose (Commission Regulation (EC) No 113/2002), the updated ESA95 Transmission Programme (Regulation (EC) 1392/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council).

COFOG has three levels of detail: Divisions, Groups, and Classes. The ten Divisions could be seen as the broad objectives of government, while the Groups and Classes detail the means by which these broad objectives are achieved. The list below gives the first and second level COFOG, classes which concern supply reduction more directly.

The first Division concerns the broad objective of guaranteeing 'public order and safety'. This objective is achieved with 'police services', 'law courts' and 'prisons.Police services are defined as 'the administration of police affairs and services, including alien registration, issuing work and travel documents to immigrants, maintenance of arrest records and statistics related to police work, road traffic regulation and control, prevention of smuggling and control of offshore and ocean fishing; operation of regular and auxiliary police forces, of port, border and coast guards, and of other special police forces maintained by public authorities; operation of police laboratories; operation or support of police training programs.' It includes: traffic wardens and excludes: 'police colleges offering general education in addition to police training'.  
Law courts are defined as the 'administration, operation or support of civil and criminal law courts and the judicial system, including enforcement of fines and legal settlements imposed by the courts and operation of parole and probation systems; legal representation and advice on behalf of government or on behalf of others provided by government in cash or in services.' It includes administrative tribunals, ombudsmen and the like and excludes prison administration. Last but not least, prisons include the 'administration, operation or support of prisons and other places for the detention or rehabilitation of criminals such as prison farms, workhouses, reformatories, borstals, asylums for the criminally insane, etc.'

Table 14 General Government Expenditure by function – time period

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **Years** |
| Law Courts; Police Service; Prisons | 1995-2015 |

Table 15 Number of available observations (years), Source: Eurostat website

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Law Courts** | **Police Service** | **Prisons** |
| Austria | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| Belgium | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| Bulgaria | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| Switzerland | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cyprus | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| Czech Republic | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| Germany (until 1990 former territory of the FRG) | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| Denmark | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| Estonia | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| Greece | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Spain | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| Finland | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| France | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| Croatia | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| Hungary | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| Ireland | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| Iceland | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Italy | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| Lithuania | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| Luxembourg | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| Latvia | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Malta | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| Netherlands | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| Norway | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| Poland | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| Portugal | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| Romania | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Sweden | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| Slovenia | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| Slovakia | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| United Kingdom | 18 | 18 | 18 |

# **References**

Eurostat. (2017). Obtido de http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database?node\_code=gov\_10a\_exp

**B2. Crimes recorded by the police** (Eurostat)

The assessment of trends in crime and criminal justice has been a permanent concern of public, international organizations and a major source of interest and debate for researchers and policy makers. EUROSTAT collects data on crime and the operation of criminal justice systems in order to make policy-relevant information and analysis available in a timely manner to the European community.

Statistics on crime and criminal justice are available at country level for European Union Member States, EFTA countries, EU Candidate countries, and EU Potential Candidates. Data for the United Kingdom (England & Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland) appear separately owing to the existence of three separate jurisdictions. Data are reported by official sources in the countries such as the Police, the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Justice and the National Prison Administration. Data are compiled by the National Statistics Office. Calendar year or national financial year data are provided in absolute numbers. No seasonal statistical adjustments are carried out.

The survey provides data on total number of offences and number of cases processed and drug trafficking. Further, the number of persons brought into formal contact with the police and/or the criminal justice system; persons prosecuted; court input/output statistics; official capacity of prisons and number of persons held in prisons and; the number of police personnel, court personnel and prisons staff are also reported.

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.

Table 16 Crimes reported by police - time period

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **Years** |
| Total | 1993-2007 |
| Unlawful acts involving controlled drugs or precursors | 1993-2014 |

Table 17 Number of available observations (years), Source: Eurostat website

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Total** | **Unlawful acts involving controlled drugs or precursors** |
| Belgium | 8 | 15 |
| Bulgaria | 13 | 16 |
| Czech Republic | 15 | 15 |
| Denmark | 15 | 15 |
| Germany (until 1990 former territory of the FRG) | 15 | 21 |
| Estonia | 15 | 22 |
| Ireland | 14 | 14 |
| Greece | 15 | 22 |
| Spain | 15 | 21 |
| France | 15 | 21 |
| France (metropolitan) | 15 | 21 |
| Croatia | 15 | 15 |
| Italy | 15 | 22 |
| Cyprus | 15 | 22 |
| Latvia | 13 | 20 |
| Lithuania | 15 | 22 |
| Luxembourg | 15 | 22 |
| Hungary | 15 | 22 |
| Malta | 10 | 14 |
| Netherlands | 15 | 22 |
| Austria | 15 | 20 |
| Poland | 15 | 22 |
| Portugal | 15 | 21 |
| Romania | 15 | 20 |
| Slovenia | 15 | 22 |
| Slovakia | 15 | 21 |
| Finland | 15 | 21 |
| Sweden | 15 | 20 |
| England and Wales | 15 | 21 |
| Scotland | 15 | 22 |
| Northern Ireland (UK) | 15 | 20 |
| Iceland | 8 | 15 |
| Liechtenstein | 12 | 19 |
| Norway | 15 | 22 |
| Switzerland | 15 | 22 |
| Montenegro | 7 | 11 |
| Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | 8 | 15 |
| Albania | 0 | 7 |
| Serbia | 8 | 15 |
| Turkey | 15 | 15 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 0 | 7 |
| Kosovo (under United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244/99) | 0 | 6 |

# **References**

Eurostat. (2017). Obtido de http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database?node\_code=gov\_10a\_exp

1. **UNODC**

**C1. Drug-Related Crimes at the national level, number of police recorded offences** (UNODC)

1. **Total**

“Total Drug-Related Crimes” means all intentional acts that involve the cultivation; production; manufacture; extraction; preparation; offering for sale; distribution; purchase; sale; delivery on any terms whatsoever; brokerage; dispatch; dispatch in transit; transport; importation; exportation; possession or trafficking of internationally controlled drugs.

1. **Drug Possession/Use at the national level, number of police-recorded offences**

“Drug Possession/Use” means drug offences related to drug use or possession for use.

1. **Drug Trafficking at the national level, number of police-recorded offences**

“Drug Trafficking” means drug offences; which are not in connection with personal use.

Table 16 Drug-related crimes, police recorded offences – time period

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **Years** |
| Total | 2003-2008 |
| Drug Possession | 2003-2008 |
| Drug Trafficking | 2003-2008 |

Table 17 Number of available observations (years), Source: UNODC website

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Country’s | Total | Drug Possession | Drug Trafficking |
| Belarus | 6 | 2 | 4 |
| Bulgaria | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Czech Republic | 6 | 6 | 2 |
| Hungary | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Poland | 6 | 2 | 4 |
| Republic of Moldova | 6 | 0 | 4 |
| Romania | 6 | 2 | 4 |
| Russian Federation | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Slovakia | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| Ukraine | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| Denmark | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| Estonia | 6 | 0 | 2 |
| Finland | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Iceland | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Ireland | 4 | 0 | 2 |
| Latvia | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Lithuania | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Norway | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Sweden | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| United Kingdom (England and Wales) | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| United Kingdom (Scotland) | 4 | 0 | 2 |
| United Kingdom (Northern Ireland) | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Albania | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Croatia | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Greece | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Italy | 4 | 0 | 2 |
| Malta a CTS Response from: Permanent Mission of Malta | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Malta b CTS Response from: National Statistical Office | 6 | 1 | 2 |
| Montenegro | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| Portugal | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| Serbia | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Slovenia | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Spain | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Austria | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Belgium | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| France | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Germany | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| Liechtenstein | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| Luxembourg | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Monaco | 4 | 0 | 2 |
| Netherlands | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Switzerland | 6 | 6 | 6 |

# **References**

UNODC. (2017). Obtido de http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/statistics/crime.html

**C2. Sentenced persons held in prisons** (UNODC)

“Prisons, Penal Institutions or Correctional Institutions” means all public and privately financed institutions where persons are deprived of their liberty. The institutions may include, but are not limited to, penal, correctional, and psychiatric facilities under the prison administration. "Persons held with a final sentencing decision" refers to persons held in prisons, penal institutions or correctional institutions after a final decision on their case has been made by a competent authority. “Financial crimes or corruption” means criminal offences related to the obtaining of money or other benefits through deceit or dishonest conduct, through forgery or counterfeiting, through acts of corruption such as bribery, embezzlement or abuse of function or through acts involving proceeds of crime such as money laundering. Offences of this nature are generally committed without violence. "Personal drug offences" refers to drug offences related to the use or the possession of drugs for personal consumption. "Drug trafficking" refers to drug offences committed not in connection with the use or possession of drugs for personal consumption.

Table 18 Sentenced persons held in prisons by drug offences – time period

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **Years** |
| **Personal Drug Offences** | 2010-2012 |
| **Drug Trafficking** | 2010-2012 |

Table 19 Number of available observations (years), Source: UNODC website

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Personal Drug Offences** | **Drug Trafficking** |
| Bulgaria | 3 | 0 |
| Czech Republic | 3 | 3 |
| Poland | 2 | 1 |
| Romania | 3 | 0 |
| Russian Federation | 0 | 3 |
| Denmark | 0 | 3 |
| Estonia | 0 | 2 |
| Finland | 3 | 0 |
| Ireland | 0 | 3 |
| Latvia | 3 | 3 |
| Lithuania | 3 | 0 |
| Norway | 1 | 1 |
| Sweden | 3 | 3 |
| United Kingdom (England and Wales) | 3 | 0 |
| United Kingdom (Northern Ireland) | 3 | 0 |
| Andorra | 2 | 3 |
| Greece | 1 | 0 |
| Italy | 3 | 0 |
| Malta | 3 | 3 |
| Portugal | 0 | 3 |
| Serbia | 3 | 0 |
| Slovenia | 0 | 2 |
| Austria | 3 | 0 |
| Liechtenstein | 1 | 0 |
| Monaco | 0 | 0 |
| Netherlands | 0 | 3 |
| Switzerland | 3 | 0 |

# **References**

UNODC. (2017). Obtido de http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/statistics/crime.html

1. **Council of Europe, SPACE I**

“This project produces annual overview on main indicators of custodial and non-custodial activities in all Member States of the Council of Europe. The project provides data on the populations held in custody and/or in other types of penal institutions across Europe. Moreover, this report contains useful information about the conditions of detention e.g. capacity, expenses, staff, as well as about the custodial movement e.g. entries, releases, deaths, escapes.

The database has the goal of ensuring as much as possible the collection, analyses and interpretation of reliable data through a common methodology. In particular, the questionnaires used for the collection of the data were designed to allow the maximum comparability between Prison administrations and Probation agencies, as well as among Member States of the Council of Europe CoE.

Generally, the national correspondents in charge of collecting, explaining and validating the raw data are representatives of the Prison Administrations. Since 2004, the SPACE questionnaires are regularly improved on the basis of previous experiences and according to the assessments made by external peer reviewers and CoE recommendations. SPACE I 2014 questionnaire corresponds to the methodological requirements adopted for the present survey and ensures as far as possible the comparison with the historical SPACE I series, started in 1983.” (SPACE I, 2014)

**D1. Categories Included in the Total Number of Inmates** (SPACE)

This Table includes the answers Yes, No, NAP (not applicable) or NA (no figures available), to the question: Does the total number of inmates include the following categories?

*Table 20 Answers to the question Does the total number of inmates include the following categories?*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **Person held in institutions for drug- users offenders outside penal institutions**  **2014** |
| Albania | NAP |
| Andorra | NAP |
| Armenia | NAP |
| Austria | No |
| Azerbaijan | NAP |
| Belgium | No |
| BH: BiH (st. Level) | NA |
| BH: Fed. BiH | NA |
| BH: Rep. Srpska | NAP |
| Bulgaria | NA |
| Croatia | No |
| Cyprus | NAP |
| Czech Republic | NAP |
| Denmark | NA |
| Estonia | No |
| Finland | No |
| France | No |
| Georgia | NAP |
| Germany | No |
| Greece | NAP |
| Hungary | No |
| Iceland | No |
| Ireland | NAP |
| Italy | NAP |
| Latvia | NAP |
| Liechtenstein | No |
| Lithuania | No |
| Luxembourg | No |
| Malta | Yes |
| Moldova | No |
| Monaco | NAP |
| Montenegro | NAP |
| Netherlands | No |
| Norway | No |
| Poland | (NAP) |
| Portugal | NAP |
| Romania | NAP |
| Russia Fed. | NAP |
| San Marino | No |
| Serbia | No |
| Slovak Rep. | No |
| Slovenia | No |
| Spain (Total) | Yes |
| Spain (St. Adm) | No |
| Spain (Catalonia) | Yes |
| Sweden | No |
| Switzerland | No |
| FYRO of Macedonia | No |
| Turkey | NAP |
| Ukraine | NAP |
| UK: England & Wales | NAP |
| UK: Northern Ireland | No |
| UK: Scotland | No |

**References**

Aebi, M. F., Tiago, M. M. & Burkhardt, C. (2015). *SPACE I- Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics: Prison populations*. Survey 2014.Strasbourg: Council of Europe

**D2. Situation of penal Institutions** (SPACE)

The adjustment, in this table, consists in excluding –whenever possible– all the categories of Table from the total number of inmate, and recalculating the rate of inmates held in penal institutions for adult offenders per 100 000 inhabitants. The figures included in this Table are comparable estimates;

**Type of information:**

**2009**

“Population on 1st January 2009 (thousands)”

“Total number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees)”

“Total number of detainees held in remand institutions/sections ("pre-trials")”

“Total number of prisoners held in institutions serving a sentence”

“Prison population rate per 100 000 inhabitants”

“Total Capacity of penal institutions”

“Surface area per prisoner (m^2)”

“Prison density per 100 places” (Concil of Europe, 2009)

**20014**

“Population on 1st January 2014“

“Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) non-adjusted”

“Prison population rate per 100 000 inhabitants: non- adjusted”

“Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) adjusted”

“Prison population rate per 100 000 inhabitants- adjusted”

Table 21 Number of available observations (type of information), Source: Space I- Prison Populations,2009 and 2014

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | 2009 | 2014 |
| Albania | 7 | 5 |
| Andorra | 7 | 5 |
| Armenia | 7 | 5 |
| Austria | 5 | 5 |
| Azerbaijan | 7 | 5 |
| Belgium | 7 | 5 |
| BH: BiH (st. Level) | 0 | 0 |
| BH: Fed. BiH | 8 | 0 |
| BH: Rep. Srpska | 7 | 5 |
| Bulgaria | 8 | 5 |
| Croatia | 8 | 5 |
| Cyprus | 7 | 5 |
| Czech Republic | 7 | 5 |
| Denmark | 7 | 5 |
| Estonia | 7 | 5 |
| Finland | 6 | 5 |
| France | 7 | 5 |
| Georgia | 3 | 5 |
| Germany | 7 | 5 |
| Greece | 3 | 5 |
| Hungary | 7 | 5 |
| Iceland | 7 | 5 |
| Ireland | 7 | 5 |
| Italy | 7 | 5 |
| Latvia | 8 | 5 |
| Liechtenstein | 7 | 5 |
| Lithuania | 7 | 5 |
| Luxembourg | 7 | 5 |
| Malta | 7 | 5 |
| Moldova | 7 | 5 |
| Monaco | 7 | 5 |
| Montenegro | 3 | 5 |
| Netherlands | 7 | 5 |
| Norway | 7 | 5 |
| Poland | 7 | 5 |
| Portugal | 7 | 5 |
| Romania | 7 | 5 |
| Russia Fed. | 3 | 5 |
| San Marino | 8 | 5 |
| Serbia | 7 | 5 |
| Slovak Rep. | 7 | 5 |
| Slovenia | 7 | 5 |
| Spain (Total) | 0 | 5 |
| Spain (State Adm.) | 7 | 5 |
| Spain (Catalonia) | 7 | 5 |
| Sweden | 7 | 5 |
| Switzerland | 7 | 5 |
| FYRO of Macedonia | 7 | 5 |
| Turkey | 7 | 5 |
| Ukraine | 7 | 5 |
| UK: England & Wales | 7 | 5 |
| UK: Northern Ireland | 7 | 5 |
| UK: Scotland | 7 | 5 |

**References**

Aebi, M. F., Delgrande, N. (2011). SPACE I- *Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics*. Survey 2009. Strasbourg: Council of Europe

Aebi, M. F., Tiago, M. M. & Burkhardt, C. (2015). *SPACE I- Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics: Prison populations*. Survey 2014.Strasbourg: Council of Europe

**D3. Evolution of prison populations** (SPACE)

Table 22 Prison population – time period

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Year |
| **(a)-** total number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees) on 1st September of each year | 2000-2014 |
| **(b)-** Prison population rate per 100 000 inhabitants on 1st September of each year | 2000-2014 |

Table 23 Number of available observations (years), Source: Space I- Annual Penal Statistics, 2009 and 2014

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **(a)** | **(b)** |
| Albania | 13 | 13 |
| Andorra | 11 | 11 |
| Armenia | 14 | 14 |
| Austria | 14 | 14 |
| Azerbaijan | 12 | 12 |
| Belgium | 14 | 14 |
| BH: BiH (st. Level) | 6 | 1 |
| BH: Fed. BiH | 9 | 9 |
| BH: Rep. Srpska | 13 | 13 |
| Bulgaria | 15 | 15 |
| Croatia | 15 | 15 |
| Cyprus | 14 | 14 |
| Czech Republic | 14 | 14 |
| Denmark | 15 | 15 |
| Estonia | 15 | 15 |
| Finland | 15 | 15 |
| France | 15 | 15 |
| Georgia | 12 | 12 |
| Germany | 14 | 14 |
| Greece | 13 | 13 |
| Hungary | 15 | 15 |
| Iceland | 15 | 15 |
| Ireland | 13 | 13 |
| Italy | 15 | 15 |
| Latvia | 15 | 15 |
| Liechtenstein | 13 | 10 |
| Lithuania | 15 | 15 |
| Luxembourg | 15 | 15 |
| Malta | 11 | 11 |
| Moldova | 15 | 14 |
| Monaco | 9 | 10 |
| Montenegro | 6 | 6 |
| Netherlands | 15 | 14 |
| Norway | 15 | 14 |
| Poland | 15 | 14 |
| Portugal | 13 | 12 |
| Romania | 15 | 14 |
| Russia Fed. | 13 | 12 |
| San Marino | 13 | 9 |
| Serbia | 11 | 10 |
| Slovak Rep. | 15 | 14 |
| Slovenia | 15 | 14 |
| Spain (Total) | 15 | 14 |
| Spain (State Adm.) | 8 | 8 |
| Spain (Catalonia) | 8 | 8 |
| Sweden | 15 | 15 |
| Switzerland | 15 | 15 |
| FYRO of Macedonia | 14 | 14 |
| Turkey | 15 | 15 |
| Ukraine | 13 | 13 |
| UK: England & Wales | 15 | 15 |
| UK: Northern Ireland | 15 | 14 |
| UK: Scotland | 14 | 13 |

**References**

Aebi, M. F., Delgrande, N. (2011). SPACE I- *Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics*. Survey 2009. Strasbourg: Council of Europe

Aebi, M. F., Tiago, M. M. & Burkhardt, C. (2015). *SPACE I- Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics: Prison populations*. Survey 2014.Strasbourg: Council of Europe

**D4. Legal status of prison populations** (SPACE)

**Type of information:**

**2009**

“Untried detainees (no court decision has been reached yet)”

“Convicted prisoners, but not yet sentenced”

“Sentenced prisoners who have appealed or who are within the statutory limit for doing so;”

“Sentenced prisoners (final sentence)”

“Persons detained for fine conversion reasons (fine defaulters);”

“Persons detained because of the revocation, suspension or annulment of the conditional release or probation;”

“Other cases”

“Total number of prisoners (including pre Trial detainees).”

**2014**

“Untried detainees (no court decision has been reached yet)”

“Detainees found guilty but who have not yet received a sentence yet;”

“Sentenced prisoners who have appealed or who are within the statutory limit for doing so;”

“Detainees who have not received a final sentence yet, but who started serving a prison sentence in advance;”

“Sentenced prisoners (final sentence), of which:”

“.1: Persons detained for fine conversion reasons (fine defaulters);”

“.2: Persons detained because of the revocation, suspension or annulment of the conditional release or probation;”

“Other cases”

“Total number of prisoners (including pre Trial detainees).”

Table 24 Number of available observations (type of information), Source: Space I- Annual Penal Statistics, 2009 and 2014

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **2009** | **2014** |
| Albania | 3 | 9 |
| Andorra | 8 | 9 |
| Armenia | 4 | 7 |
| Austria | 2 | 4 |
| Azerbaijan | 4 | 4 |
| Belgium | 6 | 6 |
| BH: BiH (st. Level) | 8 | 0 |
| BH: Fed. BiH | 8 | 0 |
| BH: Rep. Srpska | 8 | 9 |
| Bulgaria | 4 | 4 |
| Croatia | 8 | 1 |
| Cyprus | 3 | 5 |
| Czech Republic | 2 | 5 |
| Denmark | 6 | 7 |
| Estonia | 5 | 4 |
| Finland | 7 | 3 |
| France | 5 | 4 |
| Georgia | 0 | 4 |
| Germany | 7 | 5 |
| Greece | 0 | 5 |
| Hungary | 6 | 8 |
| Iceland | 3 | 8 |
| Ireland | 5 | 5 |
| Italy | 5 | 5 |
| Latvia | 7 | 8 |
| Liechtenstein | 7 | 9 |
| Lithuania | 5 | 5 |
| Luxembourg | 7 | 7 |
| Malta | 6 | 8 |
| Moldova | 6 | 9 |
| Monaco | 8 | 9 |
| Montenegro | 0 | 4 |
| Netherlands | 7 | 6 |
| Norway | 5 | 7 |
| Poland | 5 | 8 |
| Portugal | 5 | 7 |
| Romania | 5 | 6 |
| Russia Fed. | 0 | 4 |
| San Marino | 8 | 9 |
| Serbia | 7 | 7 |
| Slovak Rep. | 3 | 5 |
| Slovenia | 6 | 9 |
| Spain (Total) | 0 | 6 |
| Spain (State Adm.) | 6 | 7 |
| Spain (Catalonia) | 7 | 6 |
| Sweden | 5 | 3 |
| Switzerland | 5 | 7 |
| FYRO of Macedonia | 6 | 9 |
| Turkey | 5 | 4 |
| Ukraine | 6 | 6 |
| UK: England & Wales | 6 | 7 |
| UK: Northern Ireland | 7 | 7 |
| UK: Scotland | 7 | 5 |

**References**

Aebi, M. F., Delgrande, N. (2011). SPACE I- *Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics*. Survey 2009. Strasbourg: Council of Europe

Aebi, M. F., Tiago, M. M. & Burkhardt, C. (2015). *SPACE I- Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics: Prison populations*. Survey 2014.Strasbourg: Council of Europe

# **D5. Main Offence of Sentenced Prisoners (Final Sentence)- Drug Offences** (SPACE)

Table 25 Main offence of sentenced prisoners- time period

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Years |
| Drug Offences | 2009 & 2014 |

Table 26 Number of available observations (years), Source: Space I- Annual Penal Statistic, 2009 and 2014

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **Drug Offences** |
| Albania | 1 |
| Andorra | 2 |
| Armenia | 1 |
| Austria | 1 |
| Azerbaijan | 2 |
| Belgium | 1 |
| BH: BiH (st. Level) | 0 |
| BH: Fed. BiH | 1 |
| BH: Rep. Srpska | 1 |
| Bulgaria | 2 |
| Croatia | 2 |
| Cyprus | 2 |
| Czech Republic | 1 |
| Denmark | 2 |
| Estonia | 2 |
| Finland | 2 |
| France | 2 |
| Georgia | 1 |
| Germany | 2 |
| Greece | 1 |
| Hungary | 2 |
| Iceland | 2 |
| Ireland | 2 |
| Italy | 2 |
| Latvia | 2 |
| Liechtenstein | 2 |
| Lithuania | 2 |
| Luxembourg | 2 |
| Malta | 2 |
| Moldova | 2 |
| Monaco | 2 |
| Montenegro | 1 |
| Netherlands | 1 |
| Norway | 2 |
| Poland | 1 |
| Portugal | 2 |
| Romania | 2 |
| Russia Fed. | 1 |
| San Marino | 2 |
| Serbia | 2 |
| Slovak Rep. | 2 |
| Slovenia | 2 |
| Spain (Total) | 1 |
| Spain (State Adm.) | 2 |
| Spain (Catalonia) | 2 |
| Sweden | 2 |
| Switzerland | 1 |
| FYRO of Macedonia | 2 |
| Turkey | 2 |
| Ukraine | 2 |
| UK: England & Wales | 2 |
| UK: Northern Ireland | 2 |
| UK: Scotland | 1 |

**References**

Aebi, M. F., Delgrande, N. (2011). SPACE I- *Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics*. Survey 2009. Strasbourg: Council of Europe

Aebi, M. F., Tiago, M. M. & Burkhardt, C. (2015). *SPACE I- Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics: Prison populations*. Survey 2014.Strasbourg: Council of Europe

**D6. Lengths of Sentences Imposed (Final Sentenced Prisoners)** (SPACE)

**Type of information:**

**2009**

“Less than 1 months”

“From 1 Month to Less than 3 Months”

“From 3 Months to Less than 6 Months”

“From 6 Months to Less than 1 Year”

“From 1 Year to Less than 3 Years”

“From 3 Years to Less than 5 Years”

“From 5 Years to Less than 10 Years”

“From 10 Years to Less than 20 Years”

“20 years and over”

“Life imprisonment”

“Prisoners Sentenced to death”

**2014**

“Less than 1 months”

“From 1 Month to Less than 3 Months”

“From 3 Months to Less than 6 Months”

“From 6 Months to Less than 1 Year”

“From 1 Year to Less than 3 Years”

“From 3 Years to Less than 5 Years”

“From 5 Years to Less than 10 Years”

“From 10 Years to Less than 20 Years”

“20 years and over”

“Life imprisonment”

“Security Measures”

“Prisoners Sentenced to death”

“Other Sentenced”

Table 27 Number of available observations (type of information), Source: Space I- Annual Penal Statistics, 2009 and 2014

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **2009** | **2014** |
| Albania | 9 | 11 |
| Andorra | 10 | 12 |
| Armenia | 9 | 10 |
| Austria | 0 | 10 |
| Azerbaijan | 9 | 12 |
| Belgium | 10 | 10 |
| BH: BiH (st. Level) | 0 | 0 |
| BH: Fed. BiH | 9 | 0 |
| BH: Rep. Srpska | 9 | 10 |
| Bulgaria | 10 | 10 |
| Croatia | 9 | 10 |
| Cyprus | 10 | 12 |
| Czech Republic | 10 | 11 |
| Denmark | 10 | 12 |
| Estonia | 10 | 11 |
| Finland | 10 | 10 |
| France | 10 | 10 |
| Georgia | 0 | 11 |
| Germany | 9 | 10 |
| Greece | 0 | 11 |
| Hungary | 10 | 12 |
| Iceland | 2 | 12 |
| Ireland | 10 | 12 |
| Italy | 10 | 12 |
| Latvia | 10 | 10 |
| Liechtenstein | 10 | 12 |
| Lithuania | 10 | 10 |
| Luxembourg | 10 | 11 |
| Malta | 10 | 11 |
| Moldova | 7 | 10 |
| Monaco | 10 | 12 |
| Montenegro | 0 | 13 |
| Netherlands | 10 | 11 |
| Norway | 9 | 10 |
| Poland | 9 | 11 |
| Portugal | 9 | 11 |
| Romania | 10 | 11 |
| Russia Fed. | 0 | 8 |
| San Marino | 10 | 12 |
| Serbia | 10 | 11 |
| Slovak Rep. | 10 | 12 |
| Slovenia | 10 | 11 |
| Spain (Total) | 0 | 10 |
| Spain (State Adm.) | 1 | 10 |
| Spain (Catalonia) | 9 | 11 |
| Sweden | 10 | 10 |
| Switzerland | 0 | 11 |
| FYRO of Macedonia | 9 | 12 |
| Turkey | 0 | 13 |
| Ukraine | 7 | 6 |
| UK: England & Wales | 10 | 12 |
| UK: Northern Ireland | 10 | 11 |
| UK: Scotland | 10 | 13 |

**References**

Aebi, M. F., Delgrande, N. (2011). SPACE I- *Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics*. Survey 2009. Strasbourg: Council of Europe

Aebi, M. F., Tiago, M. M. & Burkhardt, C. (2015). *SPACE I- Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics: Prison populations*. Survey 2014.Strasbourg: Council of Europe

1. **European Sourcebook of crime and criminal justice statistics**

**E1. General Identifications** (European Sourcebook of crime and criminal justice statistics

European Sourcebook of crime and criminal justice statistics- 2006

1. **Drug offences**

The definition is largely uniform through international conventions.

Where possible, the figures include:

* cultivation;
* production;
* sale;
* supplying;
* transportation;
* importation;
* exportation;
* financing of drug operations;
* consumption;
* possession of larger quantities;
* possession of small quantities.

All countries were able to include cultivation, production, sale, supplying, transportation and exportation in their data. Importation was excluded for Sweden

Financing of drug operations was excluded only in:

* Czech Republic;
* Iceland;
* Turkey (police level only);
* Ukraine.

The following countries excluded consumption from their data, usually

because this is not considered an offence:

* Albania;
* Czech Republic;
* Denmark;
* Estonia;
* Germany;
* Italy;
* Lithuania;
* Portugal;
* Russia;
* Slovenia;
* Ukraine.

While possession of larger quantities was included in all countries, the following countries excluded the possession of small quantities (i.e. possession for personal use):

* Albania;
* Belgium (conviction level only);
* Czech Republic;
* Estonia;
* Germany (conviction level only);
* Italy;
* Netherlands;
* Portugal;
* Russia;
* Slovenia

Table 28 Upper limits for possession of small quantities of drugs

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Cannabis** | **Heroin** | **Cocaine** | **Ecstasy** | **Amphetamines** |
| **Albania** | small quantities for personal use | small quantities for personal use | small quantities for personal use | small quantities for personal use | small quantities for personal use |
| **Belgium** | 3g |  |  |  |  |
| **Czech Republic** | 0.3g THC | 0.15g | 0.25g | 1g | 0.5g |
| **Estonia** | small quantities for personal use | small quantities for personal use | small quantities for personal use | small quantities for personal use | small quantities for personal use |
| **Germany** | 6 g Cannabis or 0.045 g THC | 0.03g | 0.3g | 0.42 g MDE, 0.3 g MDMA or 0.36 g MDA | 0.15 g amphetamine base |
| **Greece** | small quantities for personal use | small quantities for personal use | small quantities for personal use | small quantities for personal use | small quantities for personal use |
| **Italy** | 1g | 0.25g | 0.75g | 0.75 | 0.5g |
| **Latvia** | 0.1 g hashish/ 1.0 g marijuana | 0.001g | 0.01g | 0.02g | 0.02g |
| **Netherlands** | 5g |  |  |  |  |
| **Portugal** | possession for personal use | possession for personal use | possession for personal use | possession for personal use | possession for personal use |
| **Slovenia** | police discretion | police discretion | police discretion | police discretion | police discretion |
| **Russia** | 6g | 0.5g | 0.5g | 0.3g | 0.2g |
| **Ukraine** | 0.5g |  | 0.2g |  |  |

“Table 28 shows the upper limits of the ‘small quantity’ for the countries that stated that there is a concept of possession of small quantities according to their law. A small quantity is – according to these results – not always limited by a fixed maximum quantity. In Portugal, it is only necessary that the offence is connected with personal use; in Estonia and Greece, the quantity has also got to be assessed as small. In Slovenia, the decision whether to investigate a case of possession of small quantities any further is at the discretion of the police. In other countries, there are more-or-less fixed upper limits for the small quantity. However, rules differ significantly: some countries only have small quantity rules for certain drug types, most prominently for cannabis use. Others have this WODC 285\_tekst\_7.indd 372 30-6-2010 15:35:48 Appendix I 373 rule for all common drugs. The amounts that make up a ‘small’ quantity differ significantly between countries, e.g. for heroin between 0.001 g (Latvia) and 0.25 g (Italy), for cannabis between 0.5 g (Ukraine) and 6 g (Germany, Russia). Obviously the maximum quantity of a drug depends on how dangerous it is. Therefore, the maximum ‘small’ quantity for heroin is lowest in all countries while it is highest for cannabis. However, the ‘cannabis-heroin ratio’ is very different: In Latvia it is 1 000 for marijuana and 100 for hashish, respectively, in Germany the cannabis-heroin ratio is 200, while in Russia it is 12 and in Italy only 4.”

1. **Drug trafficking and aggravated drug trafficking**

According to the standard definition, drug trafficking means drug offences which are not in connection with personal use. No include/exclude list has been provided here. All countries included here have laws making it an offence to commit any such acts (as defined under Q). However, the line between personal use offences and trafficking is not necessarily clear and is definitely defined differently by country.

In many countries, apart from drug trafficking, there are even more serious types of drug offences. The Sourcebook therefore revisited the concept of aggravated drug trafficking that had been abandoned after the first edition. In order to reflect the complex reality of such offences, instead of a standard definition followed by include/exclude rules, a more open defining concept was used. The correspondents had to answer the following two questions regarding aggravated drug trafficking:

**1.** If such an offence is defined by the quantity of drugs the offender was dealing, please specify the limits (above which the offence is considered aggravated) for each of the following substance:

* cannabis;
* heroin;
* cocaine;
* ecstasy;
* amphetamines.

**2**. If such an offence is defined by the way the offender was operating, please specify whether an offence is aggravated in cases of:

* organised criminal operations;
* large monetary profits;
* as part of terrorist activities;
* in view of any other circumstances (please specify)

Table 29 Lower limits for aggravated drug trafficking

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Cannabis** | **Heroin** | **Cocaine** | **Ecstasy** | **Amphetamines** |
| **Denmark** | 10 000g | 25g | 25g | 150-200 tablets | 50g |
| **Estonia** | large quantities | large quantities | large quantities | large quantities | large quantities |
| **Finland** | 1 000g | 15g | 30g | 300 tablets | 10g |
| **Germany** | 7.5g THC | 1.5g | 5g | 35g | 10g |
| **Latvia** | 50g | 1g | 5g | 10g | 10g |
| **Russia** | 100g | 2.5g | 5g | 2.5g | 1g |
| **Switzerland** |  | 12g | 18g |  | 36g |

“In several countries, the quantity of the drug is not only relevant for the definition of a ‘small’ quantity in connection with personal use, but also as an aggravating circumstance for drug trafficking. The limits above which a drug trafficking offence is considered aggravated simply on the basis of the large quantity are listed in Table 29 for those countries that provided data for aggravated drug trafficking in Chapter 1 and/or 3. Countries not mentioned there but providing data in these chapters responded that they do not define aggravated drug trafficking via the quantity. For all countries, the quantities listed in Table 29 are very much WODC 285\_tekst\_7.indd 374 30-6-2010 15:35:48 Appendix I 375 higher than the quantities listed in Table 1. Only a few countries seem to define their drug offences mainly via the quantity, therefore having both a small quantity limit and a large quantity limit (Estonia, Germany, Latvia, Russia). Again, the limit is subject to strong variation between countries, for cannabis between 100 g (Russia) and 10 000 g (Denmark), for heroin between 1 g (Latvia, Ukraine) and 25 g (Denmark).”

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Organised criminal operations** | **Large monetary profits** | **As part of terrorist activities** | **In view of any other circumstances** |
| **Albania** | *Yes* | No | Yes | YES (by more than one person, repeated, supported by officials, financing) |
| **Armenia** | *Yes* | Yes | No | YES (at the place of imprisonment or arrest, in educational institution or recreational facilities) |
| **Bulgaria** | *Yes* | *Yes* | *Yes* | NO |
| **Croatia** | *Yes* | No | No | NO |
| **Denmark** | No | Yes | No | NO |
| **Estonia** | *Yes* | *Yes* | *No* | NO |
| **Finland** | *Yes* | Yes | No | YES (very dangerous drug, drug delivered to minors or in a very unscrupulous manner AND (also refers to sections a-c) the offence is assessed to be aggravated as a whole) |
| **Georgia** | *Yes* | Yes | Yes | NO |
| **Germany** | *Yes* | No | No | YES (giving drugs to minors, irresponsibly causing the death of a person by giving him or her drugs, instigating minors to drug trafficking, possession of weapons while trafficking large quantities of drugs) |
| **Greece** | *Yes* | *No* | *Yes* | YES (trafficking/selling drugs in schools, military installations, gyms, prisons, etc.) |
| **Iceland** | *Yes* | *Yes* | *Yes* | YES (purity of the drug) |
| **Latvia** | *Yes* | *No* | *No* | NO |
| **Poland** | *Yes* | Yes | Yes | YES |
| **Russia** | *Yes* | Yes | No | YES (against a legal minor, offence involving the use of one’s professional opportunities) |
| **Slovakia** | *Yes* | *Yes* | *Yes* | NO |
| **Switzerland** | Yes | Yes | No | YES (quantity of drugs that may endanger the health of many people) |

Table 30 Other aggravating circumstances for drug trafficking

“Table 30 lists the other aggravating circumstances for drug trafficking for those countries that provided data on aggravated drug trafficking in Chapter 1 and/or 3. The most common aggravating circumstance is, according to our data, drug trafficking by organised criminal operations. Almost all countries that have a concept of aggravated drug trafficking consider this to be an aggravating circumstance. Many countries also consider large monetary profits, while few see trafficking as part of terrorist activities as an aggravating circumstance. Some countries also recognise other aggravating circumstances, normally with respect to certain consumers (such as minors), certain places (such as schools or prisons) or special health risks.”

European Sourcebook of crime and criminal justice statistics- 2010

1. **Drug offences**

According to the standard definition, drug offences mean all illicit intentional acts in connection with narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances as defined in the international drug control conventions. Where possible, the figures include:

• Cultivation

• Production and manufacture

• Extraction and preparation

• Offering and offering for sale

• Distribution

• Purchase

• Sale

• Delivery on any terms whatsoever

• Brokerage

• Dispatch and dispatch in transit

• Transport

• Importation

• Exportation

• Financing of drug operations

• Possession not in connection with personal use

• Possession for personal use (i.e.: possession of small quantities)

• Consumption

• Attempts

They exclude:

• Offences with respect to precursor substances

**Countries deviating from include rules:**

All countries are able to include cultivation, production and manufacture, extraction and preparation, offering and offering for sale, distribution, purchase, sale and delivery on any terms whatsoever in their data.

Brokerage is excluded for:

• Hungary (police level)

• UK: Scotland

Dispatch, dispatch in transit and transport are again included for all countries.

Importation and exportation are only excluded in Bulgaria (conviction level).

Few countries exclude the financing of drug operations:

• Belgium (police level)

* Czech Republic
* Iceland (police level)

• Russia (police level)

• Ukraine

Possession not in connection with personal use is another category that is included for all countries.

Possession for personal use / possession of small quantities is excluded in:

• Armenia

• Czech Republic

• Estonia (conviction level)

• Germany (conviction level)

• Netherlands

• Portugal

• Russia (police level)

• Slovenia

• Switzerland (conviction level)

Table 31 Upper limits for possession for personal use

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Cannabis** | **Heroin** | **Cocaine** | **Ecstasy** | **Amphetamines** |
| **Armenia** | 0.5g | 0.005g | 0.001g | 0.05g | 0.01g |
| **Czech Republic** | 15g | 1.5g | 1g | 4 tablets or 0.4g | 2g |
| **Estonia** | prosecutorial discretion | prosecutorial discretion | prosecutorial discretion | prosecutorial discretion | prosecutorial discretion |
| **Germany** | at least 6g (in some Federal States, the limit is higher) | prosecutorial discretion | prosecutorial discretion | prosecutorial discretion | prosecutorial discretion |
| **Netherlands** | 5g |  |  |  |  |
| **Portugal** | personal use not restricted by the quantity | personal use not restricted by the quantity | personal use not restricted by the quantity | personal use not restricted by the quantity | personal use not restricted by the quantity |
| **Russia** | 6g | 0.5g | 0.5g | 0.3g | 0.2g |
| **Slovenia** | police discretion | police discretion | police discretion | police discretion | police discretion |
| **Switzerland** | no information provided | no information provided | no information provided | no information provided | no information provided |

“Table 31 shows the upper limits of the “small quantity” for the countries that stated that possession for personal use is excluded. Typically, possession for personal use is pragmatically defined via a maximum quantity that may be possessed. However, as the example of Portugal shows, this is not necessarily always the case. In Estonia and Slovenia, no clear limits for the small quantities exist. The classification of an offence as possession of small quantities is based on prosecutorial or police discretion. The same is true for small quantities of heroin, cocaine, ecstasy and amphetamines in Germany. For cannabis, on the other hand, a more definite limit has been fixed in Germany. This limit is, however, only set down in prosecutorial guidelines that differ between Federal States. The Netherlands also have a fixed upper limit for the small quantity of cannabis. Others have such a limit for all common drugs (Armenia, Czech Republic, Russia). The amounts that make up a “small” quantity differ significantly between countries, e.g., for heroin between 0.005 g (Armenia) and 1.5g (Czech Republic), for cannabis between 0.5 g and 15 g (for the same countries).”

The following countries exclude consumption from their data:

• Armenia (since 2008)

• Czech Republic

• Denmark

• Estonia (conviction level)

• Germany

• Lithuania

• Portugal

• Russia (police level)

• Serbia

• Slovenia

• Ukraine

• UK: Scotland

In many of these countries, consumption will not constitute an offence at all.

Attempts are only excluded in

• Denmark

• UK: Scotland

**Countries deviating from exclude rules:**

The following countries include offences with respect to precursor substances:

• Armenia

• Austria

•Belgium (police level)

• Bulgaria

• Cyprus

• Denmark

• France

• Georgia

• Greece

•Hungary (conviction level)

•Iceland (police level)

• Kosovo (UNR)

• Poland

• Portugal

• Russia (police level)

•Slovakia (police level)

• Ukraine

1. **Drug trafficking**

According to the standard definition, drug trafficking means drug offences which are not in connection with personal use. Where possible, the figures include:

• Cultivation

• Production and manufacture

• Extraction and preparation

• Offering and offering for sale

• Distribution

• Purchase

• Sale

• Delivery on any terms whatsoever

• Brokerage

• Dispatch and dispatch in transit

• Transport

• Importation

• Exportation

• Financing of drug operations

• Possession

* Attempts

They exclude:

• Offences with respect to precursor substances

• Possession for personal use (i.e.: possession of small quantities)

• Consumption

**Countries deviating from include rules:**

Only Kosovo (UNR) excludes cultivation, production, manufacture, extraction and preparation.

All countries include offering, offering for sale and distribution.

Purchase is excluded in France (police level).

Sale is included in all countries.

Delivery on any terms whatsoever is excluded by Poland.

Brokerage, dispatch and dispatch in transit, transport, importation and exportation are also

included in all countries.

Financing of drug operations is excluded in:

• Belgium (police level)

• Czech Republic

The following countries exclude possession:

• Belgium (police level)

• Poland

• UK: England & Wales (police level)

Attempts are only excluded in UK: Scotland.

**Countries deviating from exclude rules:**

Offences with respect to precursor substances are included in:

• Albania (police level)

• Armenia

• Belgium (police level)

• Cyprus (police level)

• Czech Republic

• Greece (conviction level)

• Kosovo (UNR)

• Poland

• Portugal (police level)

• Slovakia (police level)

• Ukraine

The following countries include possession for personal use / possession of small quantities in

drug trafficking data, which makes it dubious for these countries whether the data reported

actually refer to trafficking:

* Albania (police level)

• Cyprus (police level)

• Greece (conviction level)

• Iceland (police level)

• Kosovo (UNR)

Finally, there are even countries which state to include consumption:

• Cyprus (police level)

• Greece (conviction level)

• Iceland (police level)

• Kosovo (UNR)

# **References**

Aebi, M., Cavarlay, B., Barclay, G., Gruszczyńska, B., Harrendorf, S., & Heiskanen, M. et al. (2010). *European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics - 2010* (4th ed.).

Aebi, M., Akdeniz, G., Barclay, G., Campistol, C., Caneppele, S., & Gruszczyńska, B. et al. (2014). *European sourcebook of crime and criminal justice statistics 2014* (5th ed.).

**E2. Police Statistics- Offences/Offenders** (European Sourcebook of crime and criminal justice statistics)

Certain classification issues need to be considered when examining police statistics:

– The point in time when the offence is recorded in the statistics: did the recording follow the initial report (‘input’ statistic) or the initial investigation (‘output’ statistic)?

– Multiple offences: one offence can consist of several offences (e.g., rape, followed by a homicide and the use of an illegal weapon). Therefore, awareness of whether the offences committed are counted separately or whether a principal offence rule is applied (i.e., only counting the most serious offence) is essential.

– In addition, in relation to serial or continuous offending, issues such as whether a report of domestic violence experienced over a period of time is counted as one or several incidents are important. Similar issues arise in connection with the counting of offenders. Differences between countries exist and practices range from recording a person as a ‘suspected offender’ as soon as the police are reasonably convinced that this is the case, to recording a person as a ‘suspect’ only after the prosecutor has started criminal proceedings.

Table 32 Police statistics, recorded offences- time period

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **Years** |
| Offences | 2003-2011 |
| Offenders | 2003-2011 |

**Offences-** Offences per 100 000 population

Table 33 Number of available observations (years), Source: European Sourcebook of crime and criminal justice statistics 2010/2014

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Criminal offences: Total** | **Drug offences:**  **Total** | **Drug offences: Drug trafficking** |
| Albania | 9 | 9 | 8 |
| Armenia | 9 | 9 | 8 |
| Austria | 9 | 9 | 4 |
| Belgium | 9 | 7 | 8 |
| Bosnia- Herzegovina | 7 | 2 | 2 |
| Bulgaria | 9 | 9 | 4 |
| Croatia | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Cyprus | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Czech Republic | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Denmark | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Estonia | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Finland | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| France | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Georgia | 9 | 9 | 1 |
| Germany | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Greece | 9 | 9 | 0 |
| Hungary | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Iceland | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Ireland | 4 | 9 | 9 |
| Italy | 8 | 8 | 2 |
| Kosovo (UNR) | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Latvia | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Lithuania | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Luxembourg | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Malta | 9 | 2 | 7 |
| Moldova | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Netherlands | 9 | 9 | 0 |
| Norway | 9 | 9 | 0 |
| Poland | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Portugal | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Romania | 8 | 4 | 0 |
| Russia | 9 | 9 | 4 |
| Serbia | 5 | 9 | 5 |
| Slovakia | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Slovenia | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Spain | 9 | 9 | 4 |
| Sweden | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Switzerland | 4 | 7 | 7 |
| TFYR of Macedonia | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| Turkey | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| Ukraine | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| UK: England & Wales | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| UK: Northern Ireland | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| UK: Scotland | 9 | 9 | 9 |

**Notes (2003-206):**

**Armenia**: The increase in the number of drugs offences is due to opening the borders with Iran and a relaxing of control at the borders with Turkey.

**Croatia**: Data for drug trafficking is not comparable with earlier years since the old category of drug trafficking is now reported as aggravated drug trafficking.

**Notes (2007-2010):**

**Albania**: Negligent homicides were excluded in 2010 and 2011. Less serious assault is missing for 2007.

**Armenia**: Rape for 2011 included only forceful per vagina intercourse. It did not cover buggery, while for 2007-2010 both concepts were covered.

**Bulgaria**: Major traffic offences covered all traffic offences. The rise in the number of recorded drug offences from 2007-2010 could partly be explained by a legislative change adopted in 2006.

**Croatia**: Minor thefts and some minor frauds are excluded from the tables.

**Czech Republic**: Police statistics included traffic accidents as well. Prosecution and conviction statistics show major traffic offences only.

**Estonia**: In 2008 the definition of minor property offences was changed. 'Total drug offences' include misdemeanours but these were not included in total criminal offences.

**Finland**: From 2009 onwards minor traffic offences were excluded from Total criminal offences. From 2010 onwards the crimes recorded by the Customs and the Border Guard Service have been included in the total criminal offences.

**France**: Overseas territories are included (this was not the case in the former editions)

**Georgia**: Only aggravated bodily injuries were included in bodily injury. Since 2007 bodily injury included hooliganism. Since 2007 any illegal possession of a car (including joy riding) was considered a theft.

**Greece**: The definition of traffic offences was changed in 2010.

**Kosovo (UNR)**: Major traffic offences included road traffic accidents.

**Netherlands**: Because the definition used is much broader, the figures of domestic burglary are high and not comparable with other countries.

**Norway**: The high value for homicide 2011 is due to the massacre of 77 people on Utoya Island.

**Poland**: For all years the total number of thefts has been revised from the previous editions to include joyriding. The same applies to the number of frauds where economic frauds are now included.

**Russia**: Traffic offences present the total number of the traffic offences, not merely the major ones. Under corruption only extortion by public officials was included.

**Sweden**: Corruption included only bribery.

**Switzerland**: Police statistics were revised since 2009.

**Turkey**: In 2011 burglary included only those made into business premises.

**UK**: **England & Wales**: All data is on a financial year basis, i.e., 2011 relates to April 2011 until March 2012.

**UK: Northern Ireland**: Data provided relates to reported crime by financial year (as England & Wales). In 2008 the definition of bodily injury was changed.

**UK: Scotland**: All data provided are by financial year (as England & Wales) with the exception of intentional homicide, which are provided on a calendar year basis.

**Offenders-** Offenders per 100 000 population

Table 34 Number of available observations (years), Source: European Sourcebook of crime and criminal justice statistics 2010/2014

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Criminal offender: Total** | **Drug offender:**  **Total** | **Drug offender: Drug trafficking** |
| Albania | 9 | 9 | 8 |
| Armenia | 9 | 3 | 2 |
| Austria | 9 | 9 | 4 |
| Belgium | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Bosnia- Herzegovina | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Bulgaria | 9 | 9 | 4 |
| Croatia | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Cyprus | 7 | 7 | 0 |
| Czech Republic | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Denmark | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Estonia | 9 | 4 | 2 |
| Finland | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| France | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Georgia | 9 | 7 | 3 |
| Germany | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Greece | 9 | 9 | 0 |
| Hungary | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Iceland | 6 | 5 | 4 |
| Ireland | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| Italy | 8 | 8 | 0 |
| Kosovo (UNR) | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| Latvia | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| Lithuania | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Luxembourg | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Malta | 7 | 2 | 2 |
| Moldova | 4 | 4 | 3 |
| Netherlands | 9 | 9 | 0 |
| Norway | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Poland | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Portugal | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Romania | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| Russia | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| Serbia | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Slovakia | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Slovenia | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Spain | 5 | 0 | 7 |
| Sweden | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Switzerland | 3 | 7 | 7 |
| TFYR of Macedonia | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Turkey | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Ukraine | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| UK: England & Wales | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| UK: Northern Ireland | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| UK: Scotland | 0 | 0 | 0 |

**Notes (2003-2006):**

**Croatia**: Only offenders prosecuted on official duty are shown.

**Estonia**: Figures for 2003-2005 only include offenders detected by the police.

If a person has committed several different offences (different paragraphs in the Penal Code), they will be counted separately for each offence, but in the total number each person is counted once – regardless of the number of offences. If a person has committed several similar offences (the same paragraph in the Penal Code), he/she is counted once for this kind of offence.

**Iceland**: If a person was charged with more than one offence within the same year that person will be counted for each type of offence but only once for the primary offence within the total number.

**Latvia**: Only persons who have been accused of committing a crime are counted.

**Notes (2007-2010):**

**Albania**: The number of suspected offenders for drug offences has increased because cultivation of cannabis rose.

**Estonia**: For 2008-2011 data according to crime types are not available due to changes in the database. Mentally ill persons who have been sent to court in order to apply compulsory psychiatric treatment were not included.

**Georgia**: Theft of motor vehicle: Number of offenders significantly increased due to changes in the criminal code. Money laundering: New legislation was adopted in 2010.

**Turkey**: These statistics are not published, in general.

# **References**

Aebi, M., Cavarlay, B., Barclay, G., Gruszczyńska, B., Harrendorf, S., & Heiskanen, M. et al. (2010). *European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics - 2010* (4th ed.).

Aebi, M., Akdeniz, G., Barclay, G., Campistol, C., Caneppele, S., & Gruszczyńska, B. et al. (2014). *European sourcebook of crime and criminal justice statistics 2014* (5th ed.).

**E3. Criminal cases handled by the prosecuting authorities** (European Sourcebook of crime and criminal justice statistics)

Definitions of the prosecution stage

Once an offence has been reported to the police and a suspect identified, the decision has to be taken whether or not to prosecute, i.e., to bring the case before a court.

In a narrow sense, the term prosecution refers only to proceeding with a case in a criminal court. Here, the term is used in the broader sense of processing/disposing of cases (decision-making) by the prosecuting authorities, thus including the decision to drop proceedings or to impose a sanction or measure, where this possibility is available to the prosecuting authorities.

The term prosecuting authority refers to the legal body which has as its main task to institute criminal proceedings, i.e., to decide, depending on national legislation and practice, whether or not to prosecute. The actual functions and denominators vary widely between countries. In most European countries, the prosecution of suspected offenders is dealt with by a special prosecuting authority, either a public prosecutor and/or an investigating judge.

There are many differences and many variations in the form this prosecutorial level takes within the different European countries. For the purpose of this Sourcebook, the prosecution stage is considered as an intermediate stage between the police and court levels. Accordingly, this chapter deals with the decisions taken at this intermediate stage.

Table 35 Percentage of cases brought before a court by offence groups in 2010\*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Homicide | Robbery | Drug Traff. | Bodily Injury | Theft |
| 74% | 68% | 61% | 53% | 45% |

\* mean of 16 countries (homicide, bodily injury, theft), 15 (robbery) and 12 (drug trafficking) regarding the

Table 36 Criminal cases handled by the prosecuting authorities- time period

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | | **Years** |
| 1. **Criminal cases handled by the prosecuting authorities – Output cases: Total** (per 100000 pop.) | | 2003-2011 |
| 1. **Percentage brought before a court of the total output of criminal cases handled by the prosecuting authorities** | | 2003-2011 |
| 1. **Criminal cases handled by the prosecuting authorities in 2010 – Output cases by offence group: (a) drug offences and (b)drug trafficking** | **total per 100000 population** | 2010 |
| **Of which: % brought before court** |

Table 37 Number of available observations (years), Source: European Sourcebook of crime and criminal justice statistics 2010/2014

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **1** | **2** | **3 a** | **3b** |
| Albania | 9 | 9 | 2 | 2 |
| Armenia | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Austria | 9 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Belgium | 9 | 9 | 2 | 2 |
| Bosnia- Herzegovina | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bulgaria | 9 | 9 | 2 | 2 |
| Croatia | 9 | 9 | 2 | 2 |
| Cyprus | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Czech Republic | 8 | 8 | 2 | 2 |
| Denmark | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Estonia | 6 | 6 | 2 | 2 |
| Finland | 9 | 9 | 2 | 2 |
| France | 9 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Georgia | 7 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Germany | 9 | 9 | 2 | 1 |
| Greece | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Hungary | 9 | 9 | 2 | 0 |
| Iceland | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Ireland | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Italy | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Kosovo (UNR) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Latvia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lithuania | 9 | 9 | 2 | 2 |
| Luxembourg | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Malta | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Moldova | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Netherlands | 9 | 9 | 2 | 0 |
| Norway | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Poland | 9 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Portugal | 9 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Romania | 9 | 9 | 2 | 2 |
| Russia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Serbia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Slovakia | 9 | 5 | 2 | 2 |
| Slovenia | 9 | 9 | 2 | 2 |
| Spain | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sweden | 9 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Switzerland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TFYR of Macedonia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Turkey | 9 | 9 | 2 | 2 |
| Ukraine | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| UK: England & Wales | 9 | 9 | 2 | 0 |
| UK: Northern Ireland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| UK: Scotland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

**Notes (table 3a,3b)**

**Belgium**: For major traffic offences decisions by the "police courts" are not included.

**Bulgaria**: The public prosecution service keeps only input statistics by offence group.

**Cyprus**: The data refers to serious crime as classified by the police.

**Czech Republic, Slovakia**: The counting unit is the person.

**Finland**: Attempts are not included except for homicide. Sexual assault consists only of rape and sexual abuse of a child. These figures are not comparable with the figures in Chapter 3.

**Germany**: German prosecution statistics do not provide a detailed breakdown by offence and definitions differ from other chapters. In particular, the high rate for fraud refers to a broader group of offences.

**Turkey**: The counting unit is the decision.

**UK: England & Wales**: Data refer to 2011.

**UK: Scotland**: Domestic burglary cannot be separated from other types of burglary

**References**

Aebi, M., Cavarlay, B., Barclay, G., Gruszczyńska, B., Harrendorf, S., & Heiskanen, M. et al. (2010). *European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics - 2010* (4th ed.).

Aebi, M., Akdeniz, G., Barclay, G., Campistol, C., Caneppele, S., & Gruszczyńska, B. et al. (2014). *European sourcebook of crime and criminal justice statistics 2014* (5th ed.).

**E4. Convictions Statistics- Persons convicted** (European Sourcebook of crime and criminal justice statistics)

Offence definitions

The definitions used in the various police statistics presented here show some uniformity between countries. In contrast, those for sanctions/measures often vary substantially in definition as they are based on the judicial system of each country and are entirely dependent on the definitions provided in national penal statutes. For this reason, the breakdown of data in this chapter does not follow that in Chapter 1. Thus ‘burglary’ and ‘car theft’ are often not identified as separate offences, for example in the Netherlands, but are included in the general category ‘theft’. For other offences the scope of the offence may vary: for example, classifying the offence as theft as opposed to theft of a motor vehicle depends on whether the owner was permanently deprived of an article or not.

Definition of a conviction

When preparing the questionnaire, an attempt was made to provide a definition for a ‘conviction’ of an offender that was acceptable to most criminal justice systems. The need for such a definition was created by the fact that (a) offenders in certain jurisdictions are not always convicted by a court and (b) sanctions/measures may be imposed by another authority (police or prosecutor). Therefore, the definition of ‘persons convicted’ included sanctions/measures imposed by a prosecutor based on an admission of guilt by the defendant. However, this definition did not include cases where (a) a prosecutor imposed sanctions/measures not based on the admission of guilt by the defendant, (b) the sanctions were imposed by the police and (c) other state authorities imposed the sanction/measure. In addition, there is a system of police cautioning or issuing a fixed penalty in many countries (e.g., the United Kingdom) while both the Dutch (the ‘transactie’) and the French have systems for diverting offenders from the courts. These cases are excluded from the convictions statistics. This position is more complex for offences committed by minors which are counted in many different ways for all offence types.

The information presented here cannot therefore be said to give an accurate measure of either how many crimes recorded by the police result in a conviction or how many suspected offenders are convicted, except for the most serious offences, e.g., homicide. However, even in such cases it should be noted that offenders may eventually be convicted for a less serious offence than the one for which they were initially prosecuted by the courts.

The definition of a minor varies. For example, in Germany, ‘minor’ covers all those under 18 years of age when they committed the crime. However for Germany this will also include a proportion of those aged between 18 to 20 years who are also covered by juvenile laws.

Table 38 Persons convicted- time period

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **Years** |
| Offences | 2003-2011 |

Table 39 Number of available observations (years), Source: European Sourcebook of crime and criminal justice statistics 2010/2014

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Criminal offences: Total** | **Drug offences:**  **Total** | **Drug offences: Drug trafficking** |
| Albania | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Armenia | 8 | 8 | 4 |
| Austria | 9 | 9 | 7 |
| Belgium | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Bosnia- Herzegovina | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Bulgaria | 9 | 9 | 4 |
| Croatia | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Cyprus | 7 | 7 | 0 |
| Czech Republic | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Denmark | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Estonia | 6 | 3 | 3 |
| Finland | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| France | 8 | 8 | 4 |
| Georgia | 9 | 9 | 5 |
| Germany | 9 | 9 | 5 |
| Greece | 7 | 4 | 4 |
| Hungary | 9 | 9 | 0 |
| Iceland | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| Ireland | 1 | 5 | 4 |
| Italy | 7 | 6 | 2 |
| Kosovo (UNR) | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Latvia | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Lithuania | 9 | 7 | 7 |
| Luxembourg | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Malta | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Moldova | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Netherlands | 9 | 9 | 0 |
| Norway | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Poland | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Portugal | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Romania | 4 | 9 | 4 |
| Russia | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Serbia | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Slovakia | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Slovenia | 9 | 9 | 4 |
| Spain | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Sweden | 9 | 9 | 0 |
| Switzerland | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| TFYR of Macedonia | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Turkey | 9 | 5 | 5 |
| Ukraine | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| UK: England & Wales | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| UK: Northern Ireland | 6 | 6 | 4 |
| UK: Scotland | 8 | 9 | 8 |

**Notes (2003-2006):**

**Albania**: Persons convicted by a military court are excluded.

**Armenia**: Sexual abuse of minors refers to sexual acts with a person obviously under 16, by a person of 8 years or more.

**Belgium**: No rule of principal offence is applied

**Denmark**: Major traffic offences includes drunken driving and traffic accidents under influence of alcohol. Minor traffic code offences are excluded.

**France**: Data for money laundering are not included at the ordinary statistical edition and may use different counting rules (counting offences rather than convicted persons). Data for robbery (vol avec violence) are not available at conviction level

**Germany**: During the period 2003 – 2006 data refer to former West Germany and to Berlin only. In 2007, data refer to the whole of Germany.

**Netherlands**: In the Netherlands many cases are dealt with by the prosecution by imposing a fine (a ‘transactie’). The case is not brought before a court and, technically, the offender does not admit guilt, so these cases are excluded from the tables in Chapter 3. However, there is a kind of criminal record, so a ‘transactie’ could also be considered as a conviction. If these cases were included, the total number of convictions for 2007 would have been around 1 200 per 100 000 population. For completed homicide the number of convictions reflects those offenders that were convicted for homicide committed in the year of reference.

**Russia**: For 2007, figures are given to reveal and include all convictions, even those that have not come into legal force by the end of the period.

**Sweden**: Attempts etc. are included in all figures

**Switzerland**: Computer fraud are included under the offences against computer data and systems, but are excluded under the total for fraud).

**Turkey**: Conviction statistics include, in addition to regular criminal courts, also specialised courts: Courts of Criminal Enforcement, Traffic courts, and Intellectual property courts. Rape data for 2006 includes also other sexual assaults. Due to a change in the Criminal Code in 2005, major traffic offences are not being counted separately anymore.

**UK**: Northern Ireland: Major traffic offences include motoring offences causing death or grievous bodily injury. Intentional homicide includes manslaughter.

**Notes (2007-2010):**

**Albania**: The increase over the years is due to social and economic factors, financial crises, and lack of crime prevention.

**Bulgaria**: For some crimes the number of convictions is higher than the number of suspects. This might be due to the duration of criminal proceedings, which usually exceeds one calendar year, i.e., persons suspected during one year could be convicted several years later.

**Denmark**: Police tickets are included.

**Germany**: Convictions include formal decisions of the court imposing a certain sanction on the offender as well as cases brought before a court by indictment or by applications according to sections 413 and 417 Code of Criminal Procedure, section 76 Act on Juvenile Courts and” Strafbefehle“(penal orders).

**The Netherlands**: 2011: provisional data. In the Netherlands many cases are dealt with by the prosecution by imposing a fine ('transactie'). The case is not brought before a court and, technically, the offender does not admit guilt, so these cases are excluded from the tables in Chapter 3. However, there is a kind of criminal record, so a 'transactie' could also be considered as a conviction.

**Poland**: Minors convicted in juvenile criminal proceedings are excluded except for those who committed the offence as a minor (under 17 years old) but were sentenced when they were 17 or over.

**Russia**: No statistics publicly available.

**UK**: Northern Ireland: Data for 2007 and 2008 are not directly comparable to previous years.

# **References**

Aebi, M., Cavarlay, B., Barclay, G., Gruszczyńska, B., Harrendorf, S., & Heiskanen, M. et al. (2010). *European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics - 2010* (4th ed.).

Aebi, M., Akdeniz, G., Barclay, G., Campistol, C., Caneppele, S., & Gruszczyńska, B. et al. (2014). *European sourcebook of crime and criminal justice statistics 2014* (5th ed.).

**E5. Total persons receiving sanctions/measures** (European Sourcebook of crime and criminal justice statistics)

Table 40 Persons receiving sanctions by offences -time period

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Years** | |
| Criminal offences: Total | Total persons receiving sanctions/measures in **2010** | Types of sanctions and measures imposed on adults in **2006** |
| Drug offences: Total | Total persons receiving sanctions/measures in **2010** | Types of sanctions and measures imposed on adults in **2006** |
| Drug offences: Drug trafficking | Total persons receiving sanctions/measures in **2010** | Types of sanctions and measures imposed on adults in **2006** |

**Type of information:**

* Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 pop.
* Of which: % verdict / admonition only
* Of which: % fines
* Of which: % non-custodial sanctions and measures:
* Total
* Of which: % community service
* Of which: % supervision
* Of which: % probation as a sanction of its own right
* Of which: % suspended custodial sanctions and measures:
* Total
* Of which: % with community service
* Of which: % with supervision
* Of which: % unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures:
* Total
* O which: % partially suspended
* Of which: % psychiatric hospital
* Of which: % other measures

Table 41 Number of available observations (type of information), Source: European Sourcebook of crime and criminal justice statistics 2010, 2014

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **2010** | | | **2006** | | |
|  | **Criminal offences: Total** | **Drug offences: Total** | **Drug trafficking** | **Criminal offences: Total** | **Drug offences: Total** | **Drug trafficking** |
| Albania | 5 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Armenia | 5 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Austria | 5 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| Belgium | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Bosnia- Herzegovina | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bulgaria | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Croatia | 9 | 9 | 7 | 9 | 9 | 7 |
| Cyprus | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| Czech Republic | 7 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 7 | 7 |
| Denmark | 5 | 5 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 1 |
| Estonia | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Finland | 9 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| France | 9 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Georgia | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 0 |
| Germany | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Greece | 2 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Hungary | 9 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 9 | 0 |
| Iceland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ireland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Italy | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kosovo (UNR) | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Latvia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Lithuania | 7 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Malta | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Moldova | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Netherlands | 11 | 11 | 0 | 9 | 9 | 0 |
| Norway | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Poland | 7 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Portugal | 10 | 7 | 6 | 9 | 7 | 6 |
| Romania | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Russia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 6 | 0 |
| Serbia | 7 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Slovakia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| Slovenia | 5 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Spain | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sweden | 11 | 11 | 0 | 9 | 9 | 0 |
| Switzerland | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| TFYR of Macedonia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Turkey | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 1 |
| Ukraine | 4 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| UK: England & Wales | 6 | 6 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| UK: Northern Ireland | 8 | 8 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| UK: Scotland | 9 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 7 | 7 |

# **References**

Aebi, M., Cavarlay, B., Barclay, G., Gruszczyńska, B., Harrendorf, S., & Heiskanen, M. et al. (2010). *European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics - 2010* (4th ed.).

Aebi, M., Akdeniz, G., Barclay, G., Campistol, C., Caneppele, S., & Gruszczyńska, B. et al. (2014). *European sourcebook of crime and criminal justice statistics 2014* (5th ed.).

**E6. Community sanctions and measures imposed** (European Sourcebook of crime and criminal justice statistics)

Table 42 Community sanctions and measures by offences – time period

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **Years** |
| Community sanctions and measures imposed in 2010 – Criminal offences: Total | 2010 |
| Community sanctions and measures imposed in 2010 – Drug offences: Total | 2010 |

**Type of information:**

"Total sanctions and measures per 100 000 pop."

"Total community sanctions and measures per 100 000 pop. "

"Of which: % community service"

"Of which: % supervision"

"Of which: % restitution"

"Of which: % ambulant therapeutic treatment"

"Of which: % probation as a sanction in its own right"

“Of which: % other community sanctions and measures”

Table 43 Number of available observations (type of information), Source: European Sourcebook of crime and criminal justice statistics 2014

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Criminal offences: Total** | **Drug offences: Total** |
| Albania | 2 | 0 |
| Armenia | 0 | 0 |
| Austria | 6 | 0 |
| Azerbaijan | 0 | 0 |
| Belgium | 0 | 0 |
| Bosnia- Herzegovina | 0 | 0 |
| Bulgaria | 3 | 3 |
| Croatia | 3 | 0 |
| Cyprus | 1 | 2 |
| Czech Republic | 0 | 0 |
| Denmark | 3 | 3 |
| Estonia | 0 | 0 |
| Finland | 0 | 0 |
| France | 1 | 0 |
| Georgia | 0 | 0 |
| Germany | 0 | 0 |
| Greece | 0 | 0 |
| Hungary | 0 | 0 |
| Iceland | 0 | 0 |
| Ireland | 0 | 0 |
| Italy | 0 | 0 |
| Kosovo (UNR) | 1 | 0 |
| Latvia | 0 | 0 |
| Lithuania | 6 | 0 |
| Luxembourg | 0 | 0 |
| Malta | 0 | 0 |
| Moldova | 0 | 0 |
| Montenegro | 0 | 0 |
| Netherlands | 4 | 4 |
| Norway | 0 | 0 |
| Poland | 7 | 7 |
| Portugal | 0 | 0 |
| Romania | 0 | 0 |
| Russia | 0 | 0 |
| Serbia | 1 | 0 |
| Slovakia | 0 | 0 |
| Slovenia | 0 | 0 |
| Spain | 1 | 0 |
| Sweden | 0 | 0 |
| Switzerland | 3 | 0 |
| TFYR of Macedonia | 0 | 0 |
| Turkey | 0 | 0 |
| Ukraine | 1 | 0 |
| UK: England & Wales | 2 | 2 |
| UK: Northern Ireland | 7 | 7 |
| UK: Scotland | 0 | 0 |

# **References**

Aebi, M., Cavarlay, B., Barclay, G., Gruszczyńska, B., Harrendorf, S., & Heiskanen, M. et al. (2010). *European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics - 2010* (4th ed.).

Aebi, M., Akdeniz, G., Barclay, G., Campistol, C., Caneppele, S., & Gruszczyńska, B. et al. (2014). *European sourcebook of crime and criminal justice statistics 2014* (5th ed.).

**E7. Prison population (including pre-trial detainees): Stock** (European Sourcebook of crime and criminal justice statistics)

Table 44 Prison population- time period

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **Years** |
| 1. Prison population per 100 000 population: Stock – Total | 2003-2011 |
| 1. Prison population as percentage of total stock: Pre-trial detainees | 2003-2011 |

Table 45 Number of available observations (years), Source: European Sourcebook of crime and criminal justice statistics 2010/2014

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **1** | **2** |
| Albania | 9 | 6 |
| Armenia | 9 | 7 |
| Austria | 9 | 9 |
| Azerbaijan | 4 | 4 |
| Belgium | 9 | 9 |
| Bosnia- Herzegovina | 3 | 0 |
| Bulgaria | 9 | 9 |
| Croatia | 9 | 9 |
| Cyprus | 9 | 9 |
| Czech Republic | 9 | 9 |
| Denmark | 9 | 9 |
| Estonia | 9 | 9 |
| Finland | 9 | 9 |
| France | 9 | 9 |
| Georgia | 9 | 8 |
| Germany | 9 | 9 |
| Greece | 9 | 9 |
| Hungary | 9 | 9 |
| Iceland | 9 | 9 |
| Ireland | 8 | 8 |
| Italy | 9 | 9 |
| Kosovo (UNR) | 5 | 5 |
| Latvia | 9 | 9 |
| Lithuania | 9 | 9 |
| Luxembourg | 9 | 5 |
| Malta | 9 | 5 |
| Moldova | 9 | 9 |
| Montenegro | 3 | 1 |
| Netherlands | 9 | 9 |
| Norway | 9 | 6 |
| Poland | 9 | 9 |
| Portugal | 9 | 9 |
| Romania | 9 | 9 |
| Russia | 8 | 8 |
| Serbia | 5 | 5 |
| Slovakia | 9 | 9 |
| Slovenia | 9 | 9 |
| Spain | 9 | 9 |
| Sweden | 9 | 9 |
| Switzerland | 9 | 9 |
| TFYR of Macedonia | 9 | 4 |
| Turkey | 9 | 9 |
| Ukraine | 9 | 6 |
| UK: England & Wales | 9 | 9 |
| UK: Northern Ireland | 9 | 8 |
| UK: Scotland | 9 | 9 |

# **References**

Aebi, M., Cavarlay, B., Barclay, G., Gruszczyńska, B., Harrendorf, S., & Heiskanen, M. et al. (2010). *European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics - 2010* (4th ed.).

Aebi, M., Akdeniz, G., Barclay, G., Campistol, C., Caneppele, S., & Gruszczyńska, B. et al. (2014). *European sourcebook of crime and criminal justice statistics 2014* (5th ed.).

**E8. Convicted prison population by type of offence** (European Sourcebook of crime and criminal justice statistics)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **Years** |
| **Total criminal offences** (Rate per 100 000 pop.) | 2006 &2010 |
| **Drug offences** (of which %) | 2010 |
| **Convicted prison population in 2010** **Drug offences: Total** (Rate per 100 000 pop.) | 2006 & 2010 |

Table 46 Convicted prison population by type of offence- time period

Table 47 Number of available observations (years), Source: European Sourcebook of crime and criminal justice statistics 2010/2014

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Total criminal offences** | **Drug offences of which %** | **Drug offences: Total** |
| Albania | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Armenia | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| Austria | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Azerbaijan | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Belgium | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Bosnia- Herzegovina | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Bulgaria | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Croatia | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Cyprus | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Czech Republic | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Denmark | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Estonia | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Finland | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| France | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Georgia | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Germany | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Greece | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Hungary | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Iceland | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Ireland | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Italy | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Kosovo (UNR) | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Latvia | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Lithuania | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Luxembourg | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Malta | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Moldova | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Montenegro | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Netherlands | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Norway | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Poland | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Portugal | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Romania | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Russia | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Serbia | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Slovakia | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Slovenia | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Spain | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Sweden | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Switzerland | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| TFYR of Macedonia | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Turkey | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Ukraine | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| UK: England & Wales | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| UK: Northern Ireland | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| UK: Scotland | 2 | 1 | 2 |

**Notes (2006)**

Stock

– Pre-trial detainees are included in all countries except Latvia

– Untried detainees (i.e. no court decision reached yet) are included in all countries except Slovakia and Turkey.

– Persons convicted but not yet sentenced are included in all countries where this is possible except Bulgaria, Cyprus, Greece, Latvia, Slovakia, and Switzerland.

– Sentenced detainees who have appealed or who are within the statutory limit for doing so are included in all countries except Latvia, Slovakia, Spain, Switzerland, and Scotland.

– Persons held in institutions for juvenile offenders are included in all countries except Denmark, Ireland, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and Northern Ireland.

– Persons held in institutions for drug-addict offences are included in all countries except Croatia, Czech Republic, Georgia, Germany, Ireland, Moldova, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, and Scotland.

– Mentally ill offenders held in psychiatric institutions or hospitals are included in all countries except Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, England and Wales, and Scotland.

– Offenders serving their sentence under electronic surveillance are excluded in all countries except Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, France, the Netherlands, Spain, and Northern Ireland.

– Persons held in facilities under the responsibility of any ministry other than the Ministry of Justice are excluded in all countries except Belgium, Finland, Germany, the Netherlands, and Northern Ireland.

– Asylum seekers or illegal aliens held for administrative reasons are excluded in all countries except Georgia, Ireland, the Netherlands (2 583 persons in 2006), Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, and England and Wales.

**Notes (2010)**

Stock

– Pre-trial detainees are included in all countries.

– Untried detainees (i.e., no court decision reached yet) are included in all countries.

– Persons convicted but not yet sentenced are included in all countries where this was

possible except Cyprus and Greece.

– Sentenced detainees who have appealed or who are within the statutory limit for doing so are included in all countries except Greece, Kosovo, Romania, Turkey, and UK: England and Wales.

- Fine defaulters are included in all countries except Armenia, Bulgaria, France, Georgia,

Portugal, Romania, Slovakia and Ukraine.

– Persons held in institutions for juvenile offenders are included in all countries except

Finland, Poland, Spain, Sweden and Turkey.

– Persons held in institutions for drug-addict offences are included in all countries except

Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Norway, Poland,

Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, and UK: Northern

Ireland.

– Mentally ill offenders held in psychiatric institutions or hospitals are included in all countries except Albania, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, UK: Northern Ireland.

– Offenders serving their sentence under electronic surveillance are excluded in all countries except Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Finland, France, the Netherlands, Russia, Spain, and UK: Scotland.

– Persons held in facilities under the responsibility of any ministry other than the Ministry of Justice are excluded in all countries except Armenia, Belgium, Denmark, Georgia, Italy and Turkey.

– Asylum seekers or illegal aliens held for administrative reasons are excluded in all countries except Ireland and Switzerland.

# **References**

Aebi, M., Cavarlay, B., Barclay, G., Gruszczyńska, B., Harrendorf, S., & Heiskanen, M. et al. (2010). *European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics - 2010* (4th ed.).

Aebi, M., Akdeniz, G., Barclay, G., Campistol, C., Caneppele, S., & Gruszczyńska, B. et al. (2014). *European sourcebook of crime and criminal justice statistics 2014* (5th ed.).