

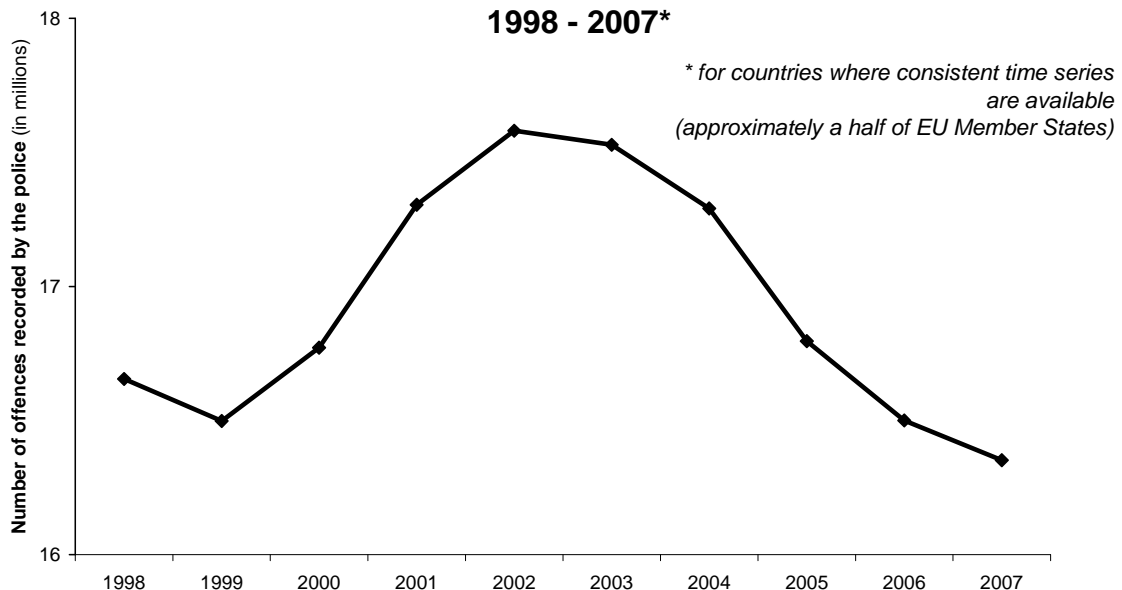
Crime and Criminal Justice

National sources of information about crime show considerable differences in approach and coverage, which means that the measurement of crime trends at European Union level is still at an early stage. Nevertheless, this publication tries to provide an overall picture. The figures are based largely on numbers of crimes reported by the police. These have been updated to 2007 and revised in some cases.

Main findings

- It is possible to compare trends in total crime over the period 1998-2007 for only about half of the EU Member States. Crime rose from 1999 to reach a peak about 2002 but has fallen consistently in the last five years.
- The types of crime which have featured increasingly in the police records include violent crime (up 3%), drug trafficking and robbery (both up 1%) in the period 1998-2007.
- Types of crime which have become less prevalent include property offences such as theft of motor vehicles (down 7%) and domestic burglary (down 3%) over the period 1998-2007.
- The annual rate for homicides as recorded by the police in the period 2005 to 2007 was about 1.4 per 100 000 population, but rather higher in capital cities (average 1.9).
- The prison population has been rising by about 1% annually over the period 1998-2007 to reach an average rate in EU Member States of 123 prisoners per 100 000 population for the years 2005-2007.
- The number of police officers in Member States remained almost unchanged over the period 1998-2007.

Total crime in EU Member States 1998 - 2007*



Source: Eurostat

Crimes recorded by the police

Table 1 Crimes recorded by the police: Total crime

These figures include offences against the penal (or criminal) code. Less serious crimes (misdemeanours) are generally excluded. For exceptions to the standard definition, see the metadata files on the website.

Country	1998	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	General trend		
								available years	annual change	tendency
Belgium	:	1 008 384	1 000 906	1 005 435	989 691	1 009 668	1 002 552	8	:	^^
Bulgaria	163 988	146 929	143 921	142 093	137 800	136 410	134 685	8	-2%	↓
Czech Republic	425 930	372 341	357 740	351 629	344 060	336 446	357 391	10	-2%	↓
Denmark	499 167	491 511	486 174	474 419	432 704	425 093	445 271	10	-2%	↓
Germany	6 456 996	6 507 394	6 572 135	6 633 156	6 391 715	6 304 223	6 284 661	10	:	^^
Estonia	45 721	53 293	53 595	53 048	52 916	51 834	50 375	2	:	:
Ireland	85 627	106 415	103 462	99 244	102 206	103 178	:	0	:	:
Greece	385 681	441 138	441 839	405 627	455 952	463 750	423 422	10	2%	↑
Spain	1 865 572	2 183 457	2 144 155	2 141 295	2 230 906	2 267 114	2 309 859	3	:	:
France	3 565 525	4 113 882	3 974 694	3 825 442	3 775 838	3 725 588	3 589 293	10	:	^^
Italy	2 425 748	2 231 550	2 456 887	2 417 716	2 579 124	2 771 490	2 933 146	4	:	:
Cyprus	4 316	4 758	7 256	7 615	7 212	7 917	7 557	5	:	^^
Latvia	36 674	49 329	51 773	62 173	51 435	62 328	55 620	2	:	:
Lithuania	78 149	72 646	79 072	84 136	82 074	75 474	67 990	5	:	^^
Luxembourg	27 155	26 046	26 163	26 907	25 321	25 913	28 252	6	:	^^
Hungary	600 621	420 782	413 343	418 833	436 522	425 941	426 914	10	-3%	↓
Malta	14 793	17 023	17 739	18 384	18 580	16 527	15 005	10	:	^^
Netherlands	1 234 900	1 401 871	1 369 271	1 319 482	1 255 079	1 218 447	1 214 503	10	:	^^
Austria	479 859	591 584	643 286	643 648	605 272	589 495	594 240	6	:	^^
Poland	1 073 042	1 404 229	1 466 643	1 461 217	1 379 962	1 287 918	1 152 993	10	:	^^
Portugal	341 122	391 599	417 383	416 420	392 174	398 959	400 222	10	2%	↑
Romania	399 105	312 204	276 841	231 637	208 239	232 658	281 457	10	-6%	↓
Slovenia	55 259	77 218	76 643	86 568	84 379	90 354	88 197	5	:	^^
Slovakia	93 895	107 373	111 893	131 244	123 563	115 152	110 802	10	3%	↑
Finland	383 479	364 717	367 343	354 453	339 715	324 575	343 820	10	-2%	↓
Sweden	1 181 056	1 234 784	1 255 371	1 248 743	1 241 843	1 224 958	1 306 324	10	1%	↔
UK: England & Wales	5 109 089	5 974 960	6 013 759	5 637 511	5 555 174	5 428 273	4 950 671	6	-4%	↓
UK: Scotland	431 551	427 034	406 979	438 121	417 785	419 257	385 509	4	:	:
UK: Northern Ireland	109 053	142 496	127 953	118 124	123 194	121 144	108 468	6	-4%	↓
EU Candidate countries										
Croatia	56 015	77 905	80 377	85 416	79 946	81 049	75 857	10	4%	↑
the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	:	18 308	22 547	22 663	22 634	22 024	26 224	8	5%	↑
Turkey	357 311	458 558	499 130	533 018	673 763	987 464	962 754	2	:	:
EU Potential candidate countries										
Montenegro	:	8 934	8 613	8 227	9 579	9 564	9 258	7	:	^^
Serbia	:	95 638	90 419	99 866	102 093	99 244	104 862	8	:	^^
EFTA/EEA countries										
Iceland	:	19 938	17 515	16 565	12 028	13 483	13 038	3	:	:
Liechtenstein	858	1 002	1 138	1 043	1 059	1 189	1 075	10	3%	↑
Norway	293 799	319 523	303 824	287 821	275 684	277 016	271 712	10	:	^^
Switzerland	378 045	356 841	379 343	389 415	352 723	335 157	326 232	10	:	^^

: Data not available or not comparable; no visible trend.

| Break in the series.

General trend (1998-2007 where possible; otherwise, at least 5 years to 2007)

Annual change: constant annual rate of change (in %); see Methodological Notes for further information.

Tendency:

↑ increase of more than 1% per year

↔ stable (increase or decrease of less than 1% per year)

↓ decrease of more than 1% per year

^^ not discernible

Source: Eurostat

Table 2 Crimes recorded by the police: Homicide

This is defined as intentional killing of a person, including murder, manslaughter, euthanasia and infanticide. Attempted (uncompleted) homicide is excluded. Causing death by dangerous driving, abortion and help with suicide are also excluded. Unlike other offences, the counting unit for homicide is normally the victim. *For exceptions to the standard definition, see the metadata files on the website.*

Country	1998	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	General trend			Rate per 100 000 population average per year from 2005 to 2007		
								available years	annual change	tendency	Country	City	Rate
Belgium	:	325	230	265	220	222	201	8	:	^^	2.04	Brussels	2.94
Bulgaria	381	255	247	240	196	183	169	8	-9%	↓	2.37	Sofia	2.40
Czech Republic	313	234	232	227	186	231	196	10	-4%	↓	1.99	Prague	3.25
Denmark	60	58	82	60	70	45	76	10	:	^^	1.17	Copenhagen	2.13
Germany	975	914	820	809	804	727	692	9	-4%	↓	0.90	Berlin	1.49
Estonia	196	142	147	91	113	91	93	1	:	:	7.30	Tallinn	8.07
Ireland	51	59	52	46	65	68	85	1	:	:	1.45	Dublin	2.40
Greece	176	108	122	109	127	109	115	10	-5%	↓	1.05	Athens	1.10
Spain	522	564	587	520	518	475	482	3	:	:	1.12	Madrid	1.35
France	961	1 119	987	990	976	879	826	10	:	^^	1.46	Paris	1.49
Italy	918	691	765	767	648	663	685	4	:	:	1.13	Rome	1.32
Cyprus	7	3	15	15	15	12	11	5	:	:	1.66	Lefkosia	2.10
Latvia	238	207	220	199	127	148	117	2	:	:	:	Riga	:
Lithuania	343	316	385	356	404	302	284	5	:	^^	9.69	Vilnius	7.58
Luxembourg	4	4	3	2	4	9	7	6	:	:	1.42	Luxembourg	3.22
Hungary	289	203	228	209	164	175	137	10	-6%	↓	1.57	Budapest	1.55
Malta	5	5	0	7	4	0	4	10	:	:	0.66	Valletta	0.00
Netherlands	208	224	247	223	197	159	164	10	:	^^	1.06	Amsterdam	3.63
Austria	77	65	50	59	54	60	45	6	:	^^	0.64	Vienna	1.21
Poland	759	716	663	633	555	490	525	10	-5%	↓	1.37	Warsaw	2.16
Portugal	125	119	149	144	133	148	185	10	5%	↑	1.47	Lisbon	0.68
Romania	559	563	551	516	453	438	416	10	-4%	↓	2.02	Bucharest	1.28
Slovenia	15	29	21	29	20	12	24	10	:	:	0.93	Ljubljana	1.00
Slovakia	128	128	146	122	106	89	89	10	-5%	↓	1.76	Bratislava	3.29
Finland	113	131	103	144	114	111	127	10	:	^^	2.23	Helsinki	1.96
Sweden	93	93	81	105	83	91	111	10	:	^^	1.05	Stockholm	:
UK: England & Wales	750	1 047	904	868	766	755	784	6	-6%	↓	1.43	London	2.25
UK: Scotland	96	128	109	138	101	122	111	10	:	^^	2.17	Edinburgh	2.38
UK: Northern Ireland	75	45	33	41	29	24	30	6	:	^^	1.59	Belfast	3.74
EU Candidate countries													
Croatia	131	88	76	89	76	75	66	10	-7%	↓	1.63	Zagreb	1.45
the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	:	60	70	49	49	45	42	8	:	^^	2.22	Skopje	3.55
Turkey	5451	5 683	5 308	4 986	4 973	4 763	3 345	10	-4%	↓	6.10	Ankara	4.64
EU Potential candidate countries													
Montenegro	:	27	20	14	22	25	10	6	:	:	3.05	Podgorica	:
Serbia	:	200	176	164	157	160	182	8	-5%	↓	2.24	Belgrade	3.17
EFTA/EEA countries													
Iceland	0	4	0	3	3	0	2	10	:	:	0.56	Reykjavik	0.77
Liechtenstein	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	10	:	:	0.00	Vaduz	0.00
Norway	38	46	51	36	33	33	30	10	:	^^	0.69	Oslo	1.61
Switzerland	76	86	73	79	75	60	51	10	-4%	↓	0.83	Berne	1.09

: Data not available or not comparable; no visible trend.

Trend not analysed for countries recording fewer than 20 homicides in any year. Rates for Latvia not calculated as figures include attempted homicide.

| Break in the series.

General trend (1998-2007 where possible; otherwise, at least 5 years to 2007)

Annual change: constant annual rate of change (in %); see Methodological Notes for further information.

Tendency:

↑ increase of more than 1% per year

↔ stable (increase or decrease of less than 1% per year)

↓ decrease of more than 1% per year

^^ not discernible

Rate per 100 000 population (calculated using figures for completed homicides only)
average per year from 2005 to 2007 except:

2004-2006: Estonia, Ireland, Dublin and Lefkosia.

2006-2007: Tallinn.

Source: Eurostat

Table 3 Crimes recorded by the police: Violent crime

These figures include violence against the person (such as physical assault), robbery (stealing by force or by threat of force), and sexual offences (including rape and sexual assault). For exceptions to the standard definition, see the metadata files on the website.

Country	1998	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	General trend		
								available years	annual change	tendency
Belgium	:	99 541	101 087	101 680	104 139	107 426	107 885	8	2%	↑
Bulgaria	:	12 176	12 796	11 284	10 623	8 766	8 696	8	:	^^
Czech Republic	23 810	23 956	22 763	24 025	22 079	19 454	19 976	10	:	^^
Denmark	15 482	18 832	19 283	19 443	19 135	19 670	20 673	10	3%	↑
Germany	186 306	197 492	204 124	211 172	212 832	215 471	217 923	10	2%	↑
Estonia	710	:	2 411	3 287	4 755	5 154	5 834	2	:	:
Ireland	4 515	11 976	9 955	9 362	8 906	8 980	17 586	1	:	:
Greece	9 312	7 507	10 140	10 145	10 271	10 427	10 851	10	:	^^
Spain	122 005	120 581	109 798	108 820	112 426	114 205	113 473	3	:	:
France	194 873	288 927	292 658	292 088	307 501	326 065	324 765	10	5%	↑
Italy	108 935	106 624	111 165	126 375	130 791	139 385	147 473	4	:	:
Cyprus	176	203	294	383	325	319	:	0	:	:
Latvia	:	3 407	3 200	3 366	2 879	2 750	1 919	2	:	:
Lithuania	4 549	5 492	6 042	6 566	6 561	5 498	4 754	5	:	^^
Luxembourg	:	2 069	2 124	2 433	2 367	2 471	3 233	6	8%	↑
Hungary	28 414	31 221	31 484	33 364	32 760	29 728	29 645	10	:	^^
Malta	:	:	:	406	403	390	422	4	:	:
Netherlands	76 787	104 336	106 410	109 887	110 509	109 154	111 888	10	4%	↑
Austria	:	121 320	148 758	172 115	148 748	135 121	133 546	6	:	^^
Poland	62 461	74 875	77 152	74 614	68 141	61 399	54 629	10	:	^^
Portugal	15 463	22 945	23 414	24 266	23 241	24 155	21 797	10	4%	↑
Romania	7 846	7 130	6 281	6 388	6 469	7 240	7 044	10	:	^^
Slovenia	1 352	3 070	2 893	2 928	2 856	3 069	3 087	5	:	^^
Slovakia	12 427	15 020	13 724	13 755	12 906	10 896	9 620	10	:	^^
Finland	31 726	34 186	35 293	36 450	37 105	38 037	41 664	10	3%	↑
Sweden	74 698	83 630	87 671	89 768	97 485	101 459	108 004	10	4%	↑
UK: England & Wales	605 797	1 014 239	1 133 506	1 201 967	1 219 863	1 205 349	1 099 434	6	:	^^
UK: Scotland	25 725	30 819	28 690	29 341	28 407	29 378	26 978	4	:	:
UK: Northern Ireland	21 452	32 421	32 735	32 512	34 408	35 223	32 545	6	:	^^
EU Candidate countries										
Croatia	4 401	8 802	10 032	11 292	12 405	13 235	12 966	10	13%	↑
the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	:	702	860	1 094	1 133	993	1 037	8	12%	↑
Turkey	72 601	106 518	107 767	118 813	125 377	164 972	140 681	2	:	:
EU Potential candidate countries										
Montenegro	:	4 209	3 940	4 281	3 787	3 537	3 070	6	-6%	↓
Serbia	:	31 400	25 513	27 950	29 068	28 864	29 316	8	:	^^
EFTA/EEA countries										
Iceland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	:
Liechtenstein	87	82	109	96	107	88	86	10	:	^^
Norway	17 324	20 414	20 039	21 360	21 381	22 591	23 205	2	:	:
Switzerland	8 015	9 265	10 151	11 917	11 544	12 784	13 537	10	6%	↑

: Data not available or not comparable; no visible trend.

| Break in the series.

General trend (1998-2007 where possible; otherwise, at least 5 years to 2007)

Annual change: constant annual rate of change (in %); see Methodological Notes for further information.

Tendency:

↑ increase of more than 1% per year

↔ stable (increase or decrease of less than 1% per year)

↓ decrease of more than 1% per year

^^ not discernible

Source: Eurostat

Table 4 Crimes recorded by the police: Robbery

Robbery is a sub-set of "violent crime" (see Table 3). It is defined as stealing from a person with force or threat of force, including muggings (bag-snatching) and theft with violence. Pick-pocketing, extortion and blackmailing are generally not included. *For exceptions to the standard definition, see the metadata files on the website.*

Country	1998	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	General trend		
								available years	annual change	tendency
Belgium	:	30 245	28 686	24 933	24 685	23 696	22 064	8	-4%	↓
Bulgaria	4 494	4 665	4 933	4 131	3 754	2 875	2 996	8	-6%	↓
Czech Republic	4 306	5 468	5 508	6 107	5 550	4 783	4 856	10	:	^^
Denmark	5 008	6 033	5 884	5 733	5 199	5 048	5 784	10	:	^^
Germany	64 405	58 867	59 782	59 732	54 841	53 696	52 949	10	-2%	↓
Estonia	3 978	:	1 885	1 632	1 298	1 005	887	2	:	:
Ireland	:	1 688	1 719	1 478	1 138	1 250	2 173	1	:	:
Greece	2 254	2 131	2 320	2 400	2 383	2 598	2 845	10	4%	↑
Spain	105 528	104 380	92 980	88 413	90 104	90 591	89 884	3	:	:
France	84 291	133 137	125 286	119 641	124 600	127 190	112 885	10	:	^^
Italy	73 289	68 248	70 625	66 643	65 724	71 762	74 130	4	:	:
Cyprus	29	36	66	100	73	66	74	5	:	^^
Latvia	:	2 664	2 503	2 467	2 163	2 248	1 468	2	:	:
Lithuania	3 646	4 535	4 919	5 323	5 206	4 343	3 802	5	:	^^
Luxembourg	372	367	374	339	351	263	331	6	:	^^
Hungary	3 056	3 389	3 289	3 227	2 982	2 709	3 119	10	:	^^
Malta	318	156	195	265	256	222	200	10	:	^^
Netherlands	14 498	20 647	20 018	17 683	15 463	13 716	13 082	10	:	^^
Austria	2 234	3 638	4 434	4 798	4 770	5 095	5 036	6	6%	↑
Poland	26 647	40 345	44 086	41 287	36 347	29 472	22 766	10	:	^^
Portugal	12 442	19 764	19 767	21 051	20 183	20 870	18 483	10	4%	↑
Romania	3 548	3 025	2 782	3 087	3 326	4 078	2 496	10	:	^^
Slovenia	379	449	349	398	429	525	450	5	8%	↑
Slovakia	1 231	1 578	1 918	2 156	1 919	1 594	1 429	10	:	^^
Finland	2 092	2 120	2 045	2 017	1 814	1 700	1 784	10	-3%	↓
Sweden	6 713	8 974	8 575	8 590	9 398	8 584	8 673	10	:	^^
UK: England & Wales	66 835	110 271	103 736	91 010	98 198	101 370	84 706	6	:	^^
UK: Scotland	4 951	4 938	4 159	3 736	3 553	3 578	3 064	4	:	:
UK: Northern Ireland	1 395	2 497	1 973	1 487	1 744	1 574	1 143	6	-12%	↓
EU Candidate countries										
Croatia	728	1 204	1 236	1 622	1 560	1 445	1 272	10	10%	↑
the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	:	463	573	783	709	503	521	8	:	^^
Turkey	1 656	3 864	4 776	10 825	15 083	21 555	12 634	2	:	:
EU Potential candidate countries										
Montenegro	:	4 173	3 908	4 239	3 752	3 494	3 040	6	-6%	↓
Serbia	:	27 333	21 126	22 893	23 854	23 785	24 272	8	:	^^
EFTA/EEA countries										
Iceland	:	32	39	35	49	50	42	3	:	:
Liechtenstein	7	1	3	2	1	4	5	10	:	^^
Norway	1 240	1 548	1 437	1 596	1 448	1 388	1 464	10	:	^^
Switzerland	4 273	3 968	4 344	4 749	3 977	4 088	4 481	10	:	^^

: Data not available or not comparable; no visible trend.

| Break in the series.

General trend (1998-2007 where possible; otherwise, at least 5 years to 2007)

Annual change: constant annual rate of change (in %); see Methodological Notes for further information.

Tendency:

↑ increase of more than 1% per year

↔ stable (increase or decrease of less than 1% per year)

↓ decrease of more than 1% per year

^^ not discernible

Source: Eurostat

Table 5 Crimes recorded by the police: Domestic burglary

Domestic burglary is defined as gaining access to a dwelling by the use of force to steal goods. *For exceptions to the standard definition, see the metadata files on the website.*

Country	1998	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	General trend		
								available years	annual change	tendency
Belgium	:	80 663	65 218	58 590	58 148	65 174	63 633	8	-5%	↓
Bulgaria	43 830	31 639	28 210	25 565	22 379	23 460	22 208	8	-8%	↓
Czech Republic	12 752	11 933	12 164	11 670	10 361	9 603	9 163	10	-2%	↓
Denmark	31 463	35 557	33 879	32 956	29 439	31 204	36 342	10	:	^^
Germany	166 742	130 055	123 280	124 155	109 736	106 107	109 128	10	-5%	↓
Estonia	7 026	7 356	6 495	5 752	4 766	3 928	3 096	10	-9%	↓
Ireland	15 840	15 474	16 436	16 148	17 012	15 513	23 566	1	:	:
Greece	43 228	31 805	31 181	26 489	30 207	32 407	37 917	10	:	^^
Spain	89 428	93 751	88 128	81 552	81 495	80 981	73 723	3	:	:
France	207 274	224 223	216 797	202 880	181 503	177 840	165 780	10	:	^^
Italy	246 804	169 430	173 097	112 112	122 250	143 726	169 367	4	:	:
Cyprus	1 347	1 228	3 159	3 311	2 812	3 084	2 642	5	:	^^
Latvia	:	5 177	5 327	6 031	4 310	4 624	3 654	2	:	:
Lithuania	9 246	6 989	8 573	9 174	7 065	6 637	5 516	5	-11%	↓
Luxembourg	2 649	1 992	2 206	2 100	1 486	1 838	2 030	6	:	^^
Hungary	30 525	22 907	19 366	18 671	17 786	16 856	17 415	10	-7%	↓
Malta	:	679	682	782	1 113	856	735	9	:	^^
Netherlands	90 613	101 920	103 577	95 952	92 890	91 235	85 902	10	:	^^
Austria	11 811	12 674	13 429	20 276	21 227	18 945	20 040	6	:	^^
Poland	74 137	67 290	65 172	66 795	59 325	46 610	37 644	10	-6%	↓
Portugal	21 515	19 989	21 963	22 587	21 840	23 314	22 343	10	:	^^
Romania	29 404	12 001	10 063	10 002	9 135	9 165	10 829	10	-12%	↓
Slovenia	:	3 051	2 368	2 750	2 286	2 220	2 282	5	:	^^
Slovakia	3 639	2 785	2 642	3 023	2 809	2 602	2 437	10	-4%	↓
Finland	10 291	7 406	7 373	7 901	7 281	5 923	6 532	10	-5%	↓
Sweden	17 536	16 562	17 344	17 573	16 654	15 005	16 936	10	:	^^
UK: England & Wales	473 349	437 583	402 345	321 507	300 517	292 285	280 704	6	-9%	↓
UK: Scotland	38 033	29 623	24 828	23 613	21 232	20 429	17 465	4	:	:
UK: Northern Ireland	7 725	10 125	8 944	7 302	7 259	6 831	6 712	6	-8%	↓
EU Candidate countries										
Croatia	:	4 174	4 125	3 734	3 396	2 981	3 094	8	:	^^
the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	:	792	1 088	1 275	1 146	1 367	1 590	8	7%	↑
Turkey	:	29 042	31 971	36 639	57 389	89 334	73 475	2	:	:
EU Potential candidate countries										
Montenegro	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	:
Serbia	:	9 084	6 890	7 611	7 738	6 224	6 184	8	-8%	↓
EFTA/EEA countries										
Iceland	:	3 208	2 889	2 769	2 244	2 365	2 277	3	:	:
Liechtenstein	92	87	123	121	97	120	102	10	:	^^
Norway	14 128	10 482	10 475	8 613	8 136	7 268	6 777	10	-7%	↓
Switzerland	83 416	60 822	68 551	70 370	61 194	56 706	57 493	10	:	^^

: Data not available or not comparable; no visible trend.

| Break in the series.

General trend (1998-2007 where possible; otherwise, at least 5 years to 2007)

Annual change: constant annual rate of change (in %); see Methodological Notes for further information.

Tendency:

↑ increase of more than 1% per year

↔ stable (increase or decrease of less than 1% per year)

↓ decrease of more than 1% per year

^^ not discernible

Source: Eurostat

Table 6 Crimes recorded by the police: Theft of a motor vehicle

Motor vehicles include all land vehicles with an engine that run on the road which are used to carry people (including cars, motorcycles, buses, lorries, construction and agricultural vehicles, etc.). For exceptions to the standard definition, see the metadata files on the website.

Country	1998	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	General trend		
								available years	annual change	tendency
Belgium	:	42 356	32 866	27 037	24 247	24 405	22 517	8	-13%	↓
Bulgaria	1 758	2 196	1 488	1 268	785	640	448	8	-22%	↓
Czech Republic	29 779	26 143	25 331	24 230	23 040	20 996	20 329	10	-4%	↓
Denmark	46 020	37 390	34 037	31 525	25 887	25 183	25 868	10	-7%	↓
Germany	162 518	116 230	109 846	107 920	96 451	90 224	92 628	10	-6%	↓
Estonia	2 106	2 628	2 099	1 840	1 929	1 239	1 007	10	-8%	↓
Ireland	13 793	14 111	12 463	13 527	13 271	12 642	13 534	1	:	:
Greece	7 610	5 385	5 865	5 568	5 860	6 799	7 494	10	:	^^
Spain	147 620	156 232	138 829	126 902	120 946	117 663	107 788	3	:	:
France	415 930	382 148	328 678	285 680	260 538	243 153	224 658	10	-7%	↓
Italy	309 113	232 564	221 543	270 129	265 975	280 167	277 549	3	:	:
Cyprus	1 252	1 206	1 569	1 475	1 610	1 780	2 025	5	7%	↑
Latvia	2 493	2 845	3 369	2 960	2 023	2 168	1 729	2	:	:
Lithuania	4 843	6 484	7 022	6 330	4 541	3 460	2 848	5	-2%	↓
Luxembourg	655	519	453	526	464	523	454	6	:	^^
Hungary	21 011	11 569	12 240	10 969	10 770	10 058	15 017	10	-5%	↓
Malta	1 166	707	887	798	672	584	388	10	-9%	↓
Netherlands	45 770	42 428	34 271	30 652	25 928	22 667	20 248	10	-9%	↓
Austria	5 771	5 489	7 720	8 156	11 089	8 959	7 802	6	:	^^
Poland	61 151	53 674	54 291	51 150	45 292	30 529	21 284	10	-10%	↓
Portugal	26 965	30 250	29 934	29 237	25 716	24 495	23 986	10	:	^^
Romania	2 284	1 297	1 127	1 120	1 082	1 266	1 817	10	:	^^
Slovenia	1 997	815	682	704	873	852	839	5	:	^^
Slovakia	7 682	5 099	5 295	6 000	5 591	5 525	4 719	10	-4%	↓
Finland	26 404	23 115	21 922	19 326	16 791	15 276	14 827	10	-7%	↓
Sweden	76 495	75 593	67 199	60 980	56 719	51 639	49 249	10	-5%	↓
UK: England & Wales	391 807	318 507	291 858	242 732	214 182	193 410	170 182	6	-12%	↓
UK: Scotland	28 433	22 495	17 843	15 633	14 041	15 000	12 105	4	:	:
UK: Northern Ireland	9 715	8 410	5 369	4 456	3 721	3 418	3 336	6	-16%	↓
EU Candidate countries										
Croatia	:	2 404	2 338	2 462	2 274	2 033	2 069	8	:	^^
the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	:	576	560	827	567	365	413	8	:	^^
Turkey	19 394	20 740	25 443	25 667	33 344	33 091	24 153	2	:	:
EU Potential candidate countries										
Montenegro	:	166	78	67	121	98	98	6	:	^^
Serbia	:	4 600	3 056	3 572	3 472	3 533	4 075	8	:	^^
EFTA/EEA countries										
Iceland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	:
Liechtenstein	7	7	14	16	10	7	7	10	:	^^
Norway	19 781	22 595	20 130	17 867	15 350	14 619	12 571	10	-5%	↓
Switzerland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	:

: Data not available or not comparable; no visible trend.

| Break in the series.

General trend (1998-2007 where possible; otherwise, at least 5 years to 2007)

Annual change: constant annual rate of change (in %); see Methodological Notes for further information.

Tendency:

↑ increase of more than 1% per year

↔ stable (increase or decrease of less than 1% per year)

↓ decrease of more than 1% per year

^^ not discernible

Source: Eurostat

Table 7 Crimes recorded by the police: Drug trafficking

Drug trafficking includes illegal possession, cultivation, production, supplying, transportation, importing, exporting, financing etc. of drug operations which are not solely in connection with personal use. *For exceptions to the standard definition, see the metadata files on the website.*

Country	1998	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	General trend		
								available years	annual change	tendency
Belgium	:	9 767	9 810	10 684	11 454	11 806	12 454	8	3%	↑
Bulgaria	:	1 648	2 006	2 412	2 720	2 824	2 844	8	24%	↑
Czech Republic	:	4 114	3 497	2 803	2 706	2 668	2 639	8	-8%	↓
Denmark	:	2 675	2 667	3 158	2 738	2 917	3 258	8	3%	↑
Germany	68 994	76 038	73 375	75 347	72 002	64 865	64 093	10	:	^^
Estonia	117	632	604	494	686	981	1 449	2	:	:
Ireland	:	2 632	2 430	2 273	2 751	3 160	3 824	1	:	:
Greece	6 574	10 001	10 556	7 761	8 393	8 152	7 959	10	:	^^
Spain	13 985	12 133	11 742	11 947	11 968	12 711	14 098	3	:	:
France	11 908	5 165	6 094	6 296	6 108	5 792	5 797	8	5%	↑
Italy	43 014	37 965	37 288	30 053	32 059	32 306	34 439	4	:	:
Cyprus	285	433	475	514	611	653	875	5	16%	↑
Latvia	389	629	997	1 148	1 049	997	1 434	2	:	:
Lithuania	93	213	509	711	999	704	765	5	:	^^
Luxembourg	825	1 321	1 133	1 342	1 326	1 201	1 448	6	:	^^
Hungary	2 075	4 790	3 387	6 678	7 626	6 740	4 676	10	12%	↑
Malta	88	:	:	78	113	123	149	4	:	:
Netherlands	7 690	12 752	15 633	15 662	15 305	16 361	15 657	10	11%	↑
Austria	2 594	2 320	2 506	2 443	2 337	2 377	2 473	6	:	^^
Poland	2 231	2 371	2 577	3 296	3 608	3 220	3 926	10	8%	↑
Portugal	3 538	4 053	3 739	3 654	3 535	3 610	3 281	10	:	^^
Romania	620	1 074	1 131	1 775	2 441	3 079	2 796	10	23%	↑
Slovenia	676	1 162	775	997	1 026	1 590	1 429	5	18%	↑
Slovakia	520	674	734	711	843	411	470	10	:	^^
Finland	9 461	6 617	5 974	5 269	5 177	4 837	5 115	6	-5%	↓
Sweden	5 766	5 259	5 129	4 905	4 670	6 449	7 026	9	:	^^
UK: England & Wales	21 788	22 435	24 628	24 190	25 276	26 570	28 130	6	4%	↑
UK: Scotland	8 490	10 327	9 044	9 333	9 613	10 890	9 827	4	:	:
UK: Northern Ireland	193	291	405	375	349	473	529	6	10%	↑
EU Candidate countries										
Croatia	:	8 717	7 992	7 529	8 186	8 346	7 952	8	:	^^
the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	:	273	397	357	390	315	451	8	:	^^
Turkey	3 553	5 662	5 740	7 789	8 623	14 530	26 433	2	:	:
EU Potential candidate countries										
Montenegro	:	305	299	355	294	438	549	6	12%	↑
Serbia	:	1 077	2 492	4 116	5 256	5 505	5 414	8	36%	↑
EFTA/EEA countries										
Iceland	:	121	149	165	95	92	104	3	:	:
Liechtenstein	179	447	364	459	435	285	225	10	:	^^
Norway	15 420	19 294	16 152	16 814	17 118	19 156	19 086	10	:	^^
Switzerland	7 896	7 877	7 806	7 803	7 076	6 296	6 297	9	-3%	↓

: Data not available or not comparable; no visible trend.

| Break in the series.

General trend (1998-2007 where possible; otherwise, at least 5 years to 2007)

Annual change: constant annual rate of change (in %); see Methodological Notes for further information.

Tendency:

↑ increase of more than 1% per year

↔ stable (increase or decrease of less than 1% per year)

↓ decrease of more than 1% per year

^^ not discernible

Source: Eurostat

Prison population

Table 8 Prison population

Total number of adult and juvenile prisoners (including pre-trial detainees) at 1 September. Including offenders held in Prison Administration facilities, other facilities, juvenile offenders institutions, drug addicts institutions and psychiatric or other hospitals. Excluding non-criminal prisoners held for administrative purposes (for example, people held pending investigation into their immigration status). *For exceptions to the standard definition, see the metadata files on the website.*

Country	1998	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	General trend			Rate per 100 000 population average per year from 2005 to 2007
								available years	annual change	tendency	
Belgium	8 176	8 605	9 308	9 249	9 330	9 573	9 950	10	2%	↑	91
Bulgaria	10 779	9 607	10 056	10 935	11 399	11 452	10 792	10	:	^^	145
Czech Republic	22 085	16 597	17 180	18 303	19 003	18 904	19 110	10	:	^^	185
Denmark	3 422	3 435	3 641	3 767	4 041	3 932	3 646	10	2%	↑	71
Germany	69 917	75 025	79 183	79 329	79 519	77 166	73 319	6	:	^^	93
Estonia	4 791	4 775	4 352	4 575	4 410	4 310	3 466	10	-2%	↓	302
Ireland	2 620	3 028	2 986	3 138	3 022	3 053	:	0	:	:	75
Greece	7 129	8 284	8 555	8 760	9 871	10 280	:	0	:	:	91
Spain	44 747	50 537	54 497	58 087	60 707	64 215	67 100	10	5%	↑	146
France	53 667	53 463	55 407	59 246	59 197	59 522	60 403	5	2%	↑	95
Italy	49 173	55 670	54 237	56 068	59 523	39 005	48 693	10	:	^^	84
Cyprus	226	351	355	546	536	599	671	10	13%	↑	79
Latvia	10 070	8 358	8 222	7 666	6 998	6 636	6 548	10	-4%	↓	293
Lithuania	13 813	11 345	8 957	7 838	7 951	7 982	7 770	10	-6%	↓	232
Luxembourg	392	391	455	577	735	738	666	10	9%	↑	152
Hungary	14 366	17 838	16 507	16 543	15 720	14 740	14 743	10	:	^^	149
Malta	260	283	278	277	294	376	382	10	5%	↑	87
Netherlands	11 760	13 060	13 980	16 455	17 600	16 230	14 450	10	4%	↑	99
Austria	6 891	7 511	7 816	9 000	8 955	8 780	8 887	9	4%	↑	107
Poland	59 180	80 990	80 692	79 344	82 656	87 669	90 199	10	5%	↑	228
Portugal	14 330	13 772	13 635	12 956	12 687	12 446	11 587	10	-1%	↓	116
Romania	52 149	48 075	42 815	39 031	36 700	34 038	29 390	10	-6%	↓	154
Slovenia	793	1 120	1 099	1 126	1 132	1 127	1 336	10	4%	↑	60
Slovakia	6 897	7 849	8 829	9 504	9 289	8 657	8 235	10	3%	↑	162
Finland	2 772	3 469	3 463	3 535	3 883	3 477	3 370	10	3%	↑	68
Sweden	5 290	6 506	6 755	7 332	7 021	7 153	6 740	10	4%	↑	77
UK: England & Wales	65 771	71 324	72 992	75 057	76 896	79 085	79 730	10	2%	↑	146
UK: Scotland	6 029	6 475	6 621	6 779	6 857	7 183	7 376	10	3%	↑	139
UK: Northern Ireland	1 454	1 029	1 128	1 219	1 325	1 501	1 484	10	:	^^	82
EU Candidate countries											
Croatia	:	2 641	2 803	3 010	3 485	3 833	4 290	8	8%	↑	87
the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1 121	1 291	1 545	1 791	2 081	2 090	:	0	:	:	98
Turkey	60 096	59 512	63 796	58 016	55 966	70 524	90 732	10	:	^^	102
EU Potential candidate countries											
Montenegro	:	715	744	802	816	852	961	8	5%	↑	140
Serbia	:	:	:	7 653	8 078	7 862	8 970	4	:	:	112
EFTA/EEA countries											
Iceland	:	107	112	115	119	119	115	8	4%	↑	39
Liechtenstein	65	67	67	59	62	48	38	10	-5%	↓	142
Norway	2 466	2 832	2 944	3 028	3 124	3 250	3 420	10	4%	↑	70
Switzerland	5 648	4 937	5 214	5 977	6 137	5 888	5 715	7	:	^^	79

: Data not available or not comparable; no visible trend.

| Break in the series.

General trend (1998-2007 where possible; otherwise, at least 5 years to 2007)

Annual change: constant annual rate of change (in %); see Methodological Notes for further information.

Tendency:

↑ increase of more than 1% per year

↔ stable (increase or decrease of less than 1% per year)

↓ decrease of more than 1% per year

^^ not discernible

Rate per 100 000 population

average per year from 2005 to 2007 except:

2004-2006: Ireland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
2005-2006: Greece.

Source: Eurostat

Police officers

Table 9 Number of police officers

All ranks of police officers including criminal police, traffic police, border police, gendarmerie, uniformed police, city guard, municipal police. Excluding civilian staff, customs officers, tax police, military police, secret service police, part-time officers, special duty police reserves, cadets, court police. *For exceptions to the standard definition, see the metadata files on the website.*

Country	1998	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	General trend		
								available years	annual change	tendency
Belgium	36 419	37 242	36 318	37 008	38 911	38 963	38 718	3	:	:
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	:
Czech Republic	43 888	45 538	46 616	47 232	45 498	46 032	44 101	10	:	^^
Denmark	9 962	10 233	10 352	10 483	10 628	10 759	10 620	10	1%	↔
Germany	237 786	247 190	245 415	246 756	248 188	250 284	250 353	9	:	^^
Estonia	4 089	3 503	3 553	3 520	3 412	3 238	3 247	10	-2%	↓
Ireland	11 235	11 895	12 017	12 209	12 265	12 954	:	0	:	:
Greece	45 389	51 634	52 123	50 171	49 696	48 521	51 152	10	:	^^
Spain	:	190 119	194 973	198 072	202 365	209 163	214 935	9	0%	↔
France	223 582	235 116	233 250	235 792	234 966	241 998	238 478	10	1%	↔
Italy	265 093	272 282	323 482	325 632	329 012	324 339	106 728	1	:	:
Cyprus	3 987	4 531	4 773	4 903	4 999	5 125	5 139	10	3%	↑
Latvia	10 878	10 265	9 796	9 902	9 920	9 568	8 222	10	-2%	↓
Lithuania	14 181	11 678	11 910	11 526	11 216	11 301	11 173	10	-3%	↓
Luxembourg	1 136	1 254	1 304	1 352	1 403	1 447	1 519	8	4%	↑
Hungary	30 382	28 996	29 518	29 516	28 627	28 636	26 334	10	-1%	↔
Malta	1 756	1 796	1 845	1 775	1 798	1 755	1 933	10	:	^^
Netherlands	32 088	36 766	36 907	35 996	35 284	35 324	35 923	10	1%	↑
Austria	26 817	27 798	26 634	27 111	27 111	26 623	26 623	10	:	^^
Poland	99 285	99 502	99 919	100 770	100 654	99 083	98 337	10	:	^^
Portugal	45 484	48 060	47 417	47 949	47 174	48 082	51 779	10	1%	↔
Romania	48 803	45 245	45 690	45 770	46 875	45 219	45 391	10	:	^^
Slovenia	6 821	7 392	7 526	7 618	7 881	7 857	7 971	10	2%	↑
Slovakia	13 988	13 997	13 667	14 079	14 345	14 361	14 134	10	:	^^
Finland	7 889	8 323	8 288	8 247	8 237	8 312	8 156	10	:	^^
Sweden	16 429	16 149	16 292	16 891	17 073	17 423	17 866	10	1%	↑
UK: England & Wales	126 814	129 603	133 366	139 200	141 230	141 381	140 514	10	2%	↑
UK: Scotland	14 854	15 287	15 482	16 001	16 221	16 234	16 221	4	:	:
UK: Northern Ireland	:	9 070	8 986	8 936	8 579	8 354	6 140	9	-6%	↓
EU Candidate countries										
Croatia	22 577	19 537	19 622	19 634	19 898	19 790	20 424	10	-1%	↓
the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	:	7 683	8 357	9 231	9 815	9 776	9 599	8	6%	↑
Turkey	322 766	370 095	318 189	327 371	330 310	325 738	329 533	10	:	^^
EU Potential candidate countries										
Montenegro	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Serbia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EFTA/EEA countries										
Iceland	:	678	678	671	679	688	683	6	:	^^
Liechtenstein	:	79	84	87	92	96	93	9	4%	↑
Norway	7 384	8 221	8 062	8 169	7 485	7 506	7 453	3	:	:
Switzerland	14 367	15 073	15 155	15 473	16 444	16 649	16 808	7	2%	↑

: Data not available or not comparable; no visible trend.

| Break in the series.

General trend (1998-2007 where possible; otherwise, at least 5 years to 2007)

Annual change: constant annual rate of change (in %); see Methodological Notes for further information.

Tendency:

↑ increase of more than 1% per year

↔ stable (increase or decrease of less than 1% per year)

↓ decrease of more than 1% per year

^^ not discernible

Source: Eurostat

METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

Developing EU Statistics on crime and criminal justice

The need to provide information on the development of crime in the European Union was recognised in the Hague Programme¹ adopted by the European Council in 2004. A more comparable system of crime and criminal justice statistics is being developed, as outlined in the Commission communication² Developing a comprehensive and coherent EU strategy to measure crime and criminal justice: an EU Action Plan 2006-2010.

Data collection

The methodology used in this publication draws upon that developed by the European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics³, in particular the definition and measurement of criminal offences, and upon the Surveys on Crime Trends conducted by the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime⁴.

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

Comparisons

Most of the data are taken from information recorded or reported by the police. Comparisons of crime levels based on the absolute figures would be misleading, since they are affected by many factors, including:

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

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

- number of cases dealt with by the courts
- the percentage receiving a custodial sentence
- the length of the sentences imposed
- the size of the population on remand
- the date of the survey, especially where amnesties (or other early or executive release arrangements) apply

For these reasons, direct comparisons of crime levels in different countries should be avoided. Rates per head of population (which might imply that such comparisons could be made) are therefore not presented in this publication, except in the case of homicide and the prison population, where the figures may be more readily comparable. In these cases, rates per 100 000 head of population averaged over 3 years have been calculated.

As a general rule, comparisons should be based upon trends rather than upon levels, on the assumption that the characteristics of the recording system within a country remain fairly constant over time. Even here, however, there are many

exceptions as methods change, causing breaks in the series, indicated using the symbol '|'. The symbol ':' is used for some countries to indicate that definitional changes make such a comparison impossible. Fuller information on these changes is given on the Eurostat website.

Where national series without definitional changes are available (for the period 1998-2007 where possible; otherwise, at least 5 years to 2007), general trends for specific crime types (and total crime) have been estimated using the following exponential function to fit the observations:

$$\text{Crime type} = a * e^{(b * \text{time})}$$

This results in an estimate of the *annual change rate* as $e^{(b)} - 1$, which is constant over time.

The *general trends* thus obtained have been classified into four groups to indicate the *tendency*: increasing, decreasing, stable (less than 1% annual change), not discernible (where the R² value in conjunction with the length of the time series and visual evidence suggested that there was no discernible trend). General trends for the EU were calculated by totalling the figures for countries where there were no definitional changes, and applying the same formula.

Eurostat website - data, metadata and analysis files

Fuller information is supplied on the Eurostat website. The website allows users access to the data, the metadata and the charts on which the analysis has been based.

There are tables on total crime from 1950 onwards and from 1993 for some specific offences, from 1993 for the number of police officers and from 1987 for the prison population.

For each table, notes are provided on the definitions which countries were asked to observe in assembling the figures. The relevant SDMX (Statistical Data and Metadata eXchange) files provide details of the divergence of national figures from the proposed standard definition. As already noted above, comparability of the figures between countries is difficult to achieve and *users are strongly advised to consult the metadata files when referring to the figures*.

Data on other countries

In addition to the countries considered in this document (EU Member States, candidate countries, selected potential candidate countries and EFTA/EEA countries), information has also been collected (and is available via the Eurostat website) for some other countries: Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, Russian Federation, U.S.A., South Africa. For fuller information on these and other non-EU countries, users should consult the UNODC website.

¹ [The Hague Programme](http://eur-lex.europa.eu/) Official Journal C 53 of 3.3.2005, p.11

² [Commission communication](http://eur-lex.europa.eu/) COM/2006/437 final

³ [European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics](http://www.europeansourcebook.org/index.html)

⁴ [United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime](http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/index.html)

Further information

Data: [Eurostat Website: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat)

Select your theme on the left side of the homepage and then 'Data' from the menu.

Data: [Eurostat Website/Population and social conditions/Crime and criminal justice](#)

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European Statistical Data Support:

Eurostat set up with the members of the 'European statistical system' a network of support centres, which will exist in nearly all Member States as well as in some EFTA countries.

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