

## 1.C TECHNICAL INFORMATION ON CHAPTER 1

### 1.C.1 Data recording methods in connection with tables 1.B.1.1 to 1.B.1.15 (Offences per 100'000 population)

#### 1.C.1.1 Description of data recording methods in connection with tables 1.B.1.1 to 1.B.1.15

Question	Are there written rules regulating the way in which the data shown in this table are recorded?	When are the data in this table collected for the statistics?	What is the counting unit used in this table?	Is a principal offence rule applied?	How are multiple offences counted?	How do you count an offence committed by more than one person?	Have the data recording methods described above been substantially modified between 1990 and 1996?
<i>Possible answers</i>	1: Yes 2: No	1: When the offence is reported to the police 2: Subsequently 3: After investigation	1: Offence 2: Case 3: Decision 4: Other	1: Yes 2: No	1: As one offence 2: As two or more offences 3: Uncertain	1: As one offence 2: As two or more offences	1: Yes 2: No
	CT11A	CT11B	CT11C	CT11DA	CT11E	CT11F	CT11GA
<b>Albania</b>	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Austria*</b>	1	3	1	2	2	1	2
<b>Belgium*</b>	1	2	1	2	2	1	1
<b>Bulgaria*</b>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Croatia</b>	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
<b>Cyprus</b>	1	1	2	1	1	1	2
<b>Czech Republic</b>	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
<b>Denmark</b>	1	1	1	2	2	1	2
<b>Estonia*</b>	1	2	1	2	1	1	2
<b>Finland</b>	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
<b>France</b>	1	2	4	1	2	1	2
<b>Germany</b>	1	3	1	1	2	2	2
<b>Greece</b>	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
<b>Hungary*</b>	1	3	1	1	2	1	1
<b>Ireland</b>	1	1	2	1	2	1	2
<b>Italy</b>	1	3	1	2	2	1	2
<b>Latvia*</b>	1	2	1	1	3	1	2
<b>Lithuania*</b>	1	2	1	1	3	1	2

Question	Are there written rules regulating the way in which the data shown in this table are recorded?	When are the data in this table collected for the statistics?	What is the counting unit used in this table?	Is a principal offence rule applied?	How are multiple offences counted?	How do you count an offence committed by more than one person?	Have the data recording methods described above been substantially modified between 1990 and 1996?
<i>Possible answers</i>	1: Yes 2: No	1: When the offence is reported to the police 2: Subsequently 3: After investigation	1: Offence 2: Case 3: Decision 4: Other	1: Yes 2: No	1: As one offence 2: As two or more offences 3: Uncertain	1: As one offence 2: As two or more offences	1: Yes 2: No
	CT11A	CT11B	CT11C	CT11DA	CT11E	CT11F	CT11GA
<b>Luxembourg</b>	2	1	1	2	2	1	2
<b>Malta</b>	2	2	2	1	1	1	2
<b>Moldova</b>	1	2	1	2	1	1	2
<b>Netherlands</b>	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
<b>Norway</b>	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
<b>Poland</b>	1	3	1	1	2	1	1
<b>Portugal*</b>	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
<b>Romania</b>	1	3	1	2	1	1	2
<b>Russia</b>	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
<b>Slovenia</b>	1	3	1	2	1	1	2
<b>Spain</b>	1	1	1	1	...	...	...
<b>Sweden*</b>	1	1	1	2	2	1	1
<b>Switzerland*</b>	*	2	1	2	2	1	2
<b>The F.Y.R.O. Macedonia</b>	1	1	1	2	2	1	2
<b>Turkey</b>	2	3	1	1	1	2	2
<b>United Kingdom: England &amp; Wales*</b>	1	1	1	1	3	1	2
<b>Northern Ireland</b>	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
<b>Scotland</b>	1	2	1	2	2	1	2

\* See notes on table 1.C.1.1

## Notes on table 1.C.1.1

### 1) Are there written rules regulating the way in which the data shown in this table are recorded?

- **Switzerland:** There are no general rules at the federal level, but most cantons use written standards, largely following the rules of the Zurich police (who record about 30% of all offences known to the police in Switzerland).

### 2) When are the data in this table collected for the statistics?

- **Portugal:** The definition of homicide is broad and includes all cases where the possibility of a homicide cannot be ruled out at the time the relevant incident is recorded by the police, even if the death might have been caused by suicide or an accident. This explains why completed homicide is, according to police statistics, several times higher than homicide according to health statistics.

- **Switzerland:** There is some uncertainty in some cantons as to the exact point in time when offences are recorded.

### 3) Multiple offences

a) The treatment of multiple offences is not clear in **Latvia** and **Lithuania**.

b) *Multiple offences are counted as only one offence in:*

- **Austria:** if they are the result of the same criminal intent, or if one act constitutes more than one offence.

- **Estonia:** if they constitute the same offence (otherwise, more than one offence is counted)

- **Hungary:** if similar offences are directed against the same victim with the same criminal intent.

- **England & Wales:** if several offences are committed in the same incident. In cases of violence against the person, and sexual offences involving more than one victim, one offence is counted for each victim.

### 4) Changes in data recording methods 1990-1996:

- **Belgium:** Centralisation and reorganisation of data recording after 1994. From 1994 to 1996, the number of reporting local police agencies increased from 368 to 518.

- **Bulgaria:** From 1991, offences are counted when reported to the police; before that date, only concluded preliminary proceedings were recorded in police statistics.

- **Portugal:** The statistical procedures for establishing police statistics were significantly altered after 1993.

- **Sweden:** In 1992, the progressive introduction of a computer-based reporting system might have caused deteriorated data quality.