

Conviction Statistics: Adults / Conviction Statistics: Minors
Year 2013

The number of convicted persons by final judgment who have been recorded in the Central Register of Convicted Persons stands at 219,776, that is, 0.6% less than the previous year

The number of convicted minors by final judgement who have been recorded in the Central Register of Criminal Responsibility of Minors is 14,744, 8.8% less than in 2012

Among adults, the most frequent crimes are road safety crimes (36.8% of the total), injuries (12.3%) and thefts (11.1%)

Convictions Statistics: Adults (18 years and over)

In 2013, 219,776 convicted adults were recorded in the Central Registry of Convicted, according to the final sentences laid down and communicated that year, which meant a 0.6% less than in the previous year. For men it was 1.2% less, while for women the figure increased by 3.9%.

Progression of Convicted adults (2007-2013)

Year	Total Convicted	Men	Women
2007	160,938	147,160	13,778
2008	206,396	188,215	18,181
2009	221,916	201,045	20,871
2010	215,168	193,801	21,367
2011	221,590	199,073	22,517
2012	221,063	196,876	24,187
2013	219,776	194,596	25,180

Out of the total convicted persons, 88.5% were male and 11.5% were female. The rate of convicted persons per 1,000 inhabitants (18 years old and over) was 5.7.

Like the previous year, the average age of the convicted persons was 35.7 years old (35.8 years old for males and 34.7 years old for females).

Analysing the percentage distribution of the convicted persons by age groups, we observe that the most frequent group is between 41 and 50 years, both in the cases of males (19.8% of the total) and females (18.6%).



Convicted persons according to nationality

Most of the convicted persons in 2013 were Spanish (75.0%, as compared with the 74.2% recorded in the previous year).

Among the foreign nationals, American countries represented the majority of convicted persons (35.2% of the total).

The rate of convicted persons per 1000 inhabitants aged 18 and over was almost three times higher for foreign convicted persons (13.7) than for Spanish (4.8).

Of the total convicted persons, 82.6% were convicted for a single crime and 17.4% for more than one.

Convicted persons by place of sentencing

Andalucía was the Autonomous Community with a greatest number of convicted persons registered in 2013, with 20.0% of the total. It was followed by Cataluña (14.6%) and Comunidad de Madrid (12.5%) in the second and third place, respectively.

Cataluña was the Autonomous Community with more foreign convicted persons (20.0% of the total), followed by Comunidad de Madrid (17.0%) and Andalucía (13.5%).

The Autonomous Cities of Ceuta and Melilla recorded the highest rate of convicted persons registered per 1,000 inhabitants (28.3 and 20.6, respectively). Conversely, Aragón (4.4), Castilla y León (4.5) and País Vasco (4.7) registered the lowest rates.

Convicted adults by AACC (by place of sentence)

Absolute values and rates per 1,000 inhabitants over 18 years old
Year 2013

	Convicted	Rates
Ceuta	1,803	28.3
Melilla	1,248	20.6
Balears, Illes	7,094	7.8
Murcia, Región de	8,101	7.0
Canarias	11,756	6.8
Comunitat Valenciana	26,678	6.5
Andalucía	44,033	6.5
Total	219,776	5.7
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	2,840	5.5
Cataluña	32,120	5.3
Extremadura	4,806	5.3
Cantabria	2,618	5.3
Madrid, Comunidad de	27,374	5.3
Rioja, La	1,338	5.1
Asturias, Principado de	4,702	5.1
Galicia	11,883	5.0
Castilla - La Mancha	8,344	4.9
País Vasco	8,511	4.7
Castilla y León	9,596	4.5
Aragón	4,931	4.4

Rates are calculated over population aged 18 and over from the provisional Population Figures on 1st July 2013

Crimes registered and types

In 2013, **275,196 crimes committed were recorded, a figure that is almost identical with that registered the previous year (275,130).**

Considering typology, the most numerous type was that of *crimes against road safety* (36.8% of the total), crimes of *injuries* (12.3%) and *thefts* (11.1%).

The average number of crimes per convicted person was 1.3. By sex, the crime average was higher in the case of males (1.3) than in the case of females (1.2), as it happened in the previous year (1.3 for males versus 1.1 for females).

Out of the total crimes committed, 93.7% were consummated and 5.5% were tentative.

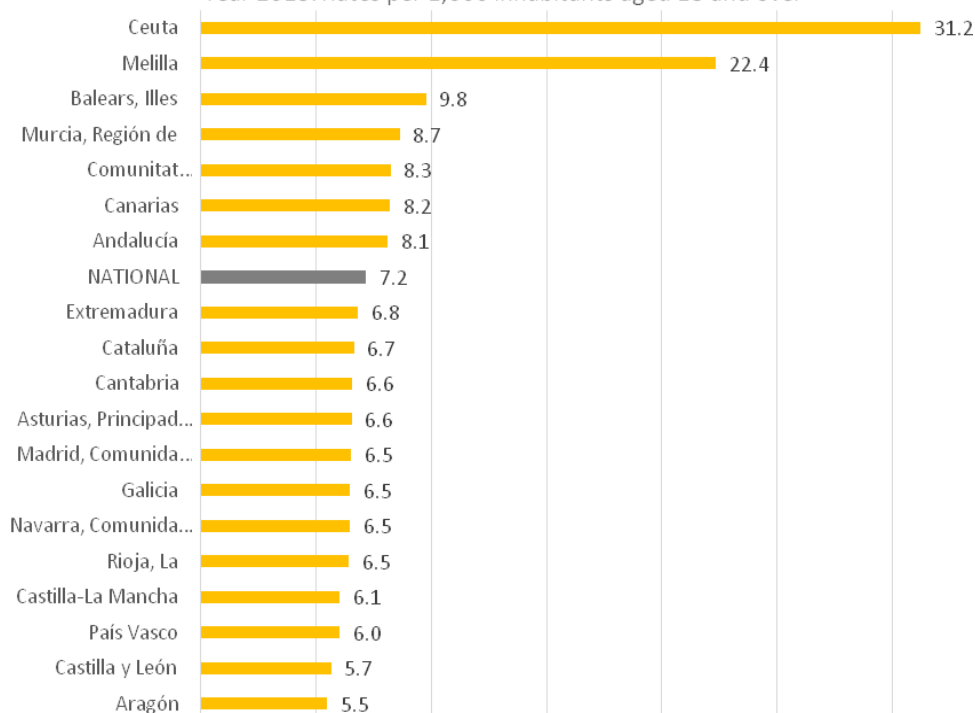
Crimes committed by AACC (by place of sentence)

Year 2013. Rates per 1000 inhabitants aged 18 and over

	Crime	Men	Women
Total	7.2	13.2	1.5
Andalucía	8.1	14.8	1.7
Aragón	5.5	10.0	1.2
Asturias, Principado de	6.6	12.3	1.4
Balears, Illes	9.8	17.3	2.4
Canarias	8.2	15.0	1.6
Cantabria	6.6	12.0	1.5
Castilla y León	5.7	10.4	1.1
Castilla-La Mancha	6.1	11.1	1.1
Cataluña	6.7	12.3	1.3
Comunitat Valenciana	8.3	14.8	1.9
Extremadura	6.8	12.6	1.2
Galicia	6.5	12.4	1.2
Madrid, Comunidad de	6.5	12.2	1.4
Murcia, Región de	8.7	15.7	1.6
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	6.5	11.9	1.2
País Vasco	6.0	11.3	1.2
Rioja, La	6.5	11.8	1.3
Ceuta	31.2	53.9	7.4
Melilla	22.4	40.3	3.7

Crimes committed by AACC (by place of sentence)

Year 2013. Rates per 1,000 inhabitants aged 18 and over



Punishments imposed

In 2013, there were **608,901** final judgement sentences laid down and recorded in the Registry, **9.2% more** than the previous year. 54.3% of the sentences laid down, both principal and accessory, were *sentences deprived of other rights*. 25.4% were *sentences deprived of freedom*, 20.0% were *finest* and 0.3% *expulsions from the country*.

Among the sentences deprived of other rights, the most frequent was special disqualification for employment (18.3% of the total). Among the punishments restricting freedom, the most frequent was *prison* (25.3% of the total).

By sex of the offender, *sentences restricting other rights* represented 55.0% of the total punishments imposed on males and 48.2% of those applied to females. 25.0% of the total penalties imposed on males were penalties *deprived of freedom* (24.9% were *prison* penalties). Among females, 28.6% of the total were punishments *restricting freedom* (28.5% were *prison*).

Regarding the offender's nationality, the *sentences deprived of freedom* were more frequent among foreign convicts (27.8% of the total, compared to 24.6% of Spanish). In particular, the *prison* penalty meant 27.7% of the total foreigners, as compared to 24.5% of Spaniards.

153,950 prison sentences were imposed. 91.6% had a duration of zero to two years, 6.7% had a duration of two to five years, and 1.7% had a duration of more than five years. 34.4% of the prison sentences were for *crimes relating to patrimony and the socio-economic order*, 20.1% for *crimes relating to collective security* and 13.8% for crimes involving *injuries*.

Conviction Statistics: Minors

In 2013, a total of 14,744 convicted minors (aged 14 to 17 years old) were recorded by final judgment laid down and notified to the Register of Criminal Responsibility of Minors, a decrease of 8.8%, as compared with the previous year.

Progression of Convicted minors (2007-2013)

Year	Total Minors	Males	Females
2007	13,631	11,580	2,051
2008	15,919	13,477	2,442
2009	17,572	14,782	2,790
2010	18,238	15,337	2,901
2011	17,039	14,362	2,677
2012	16,172	13,344	2,828
2013	14,744	11,988	2,756

The rate for convicted minors aged 14 to 17 years old per 1,000 inhabitants in the same age bracket was 8.6.

Convicted minors according to sex, age and nationality

81.3% of the convicted minors were male and 18.7% were female.

By age, the group aged 17 years old was the most numerous (32.5% of the total), followed by the group aged 16 years old (28.6%).

Most of the convicted minors were Spaniards (76.0%). Nevertheless, the rate of convicted minors per 1,000 inhabitants aged 14 to 17 was almost three times higher for foreign minors (18.9) than for Spanish minors (7.3).

By analysing the number of offences, two out of every three convicted minors carried out just one criminal offence and one in three carried out more than one.

Convicted minors by place of sentence

As in the previous year, Andalucía was the Autonomous Community with more convicted minors recorded in the Register in 2013, with 23.2% of the total. It was followed by Comunitat Valenciana (15.3%) and Cataluña (11.5%).

This order was the same in the case of convicted minors of Spanish nationality. However, Cataluña was the Autonomous Community with the highest number of foreign convicted minors (19.4%), followed by Comunidad de Madrid (14.5%) and Andalucía (13.5%).

The Autonomous City of Ceuta (37.2 per 1,000), the Autonomous City of Melilla (19.3 per 1,000) and the Autonomous Community of Illes Balears (13.5 per 1,000) registered the highest rates of convicted minors aged 14-17 per 1,000 inhabitants among the same age group.

In turn, Comunidad de Madrid (5.5), Comunidad Foral de Navarra (5.8) and Cataluña (6.2) registered the lowest values.

Convicted minors by AACC (by place of sentence)

Absolute values and rates per 1,000 inhabitants aged from 14 to 17
Year 2013

	Convicted	Rates
Ceuta	152	37.2
Melilla	86	19.3
Balears, Illes	553	13.5
Rioja, La	144	12.7
Cantabria	233	12.5
Comunitat Valenciana	2,262	12.3
Castilla y León	816	10.1
Andalucía	3,423	9.9
Extremadura	428	9.7
Murcia, Región de	595	9.5
Asturias, Principado de	270	9.2
Castilla - La Mancha	764	9.2
Total	14,744	8.6
País Vasco	514	7.3
Canarias	579	7.0
Aragón	303	6.5
Galicia	541	6.5
Cataluña	1,690	6.2
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	140	5.8
Madrid, Comunidad de	1,251	5.5

Rates are calculated over population aged 14 to 17 from the provisional Population Figures on 1st July 2013

Punishable offences and their typology

In 2013, a total of **25,814 punishable offences** committed by minors were registered, **7.9% less** than the previous year. Out of the total, 64.5% were crimes and 35.5% were misdemeanours.

By type of crime, those most frequent were *thefts* (41.6% of the total), *injuries* (12.9%) and *torture and crimes against moral integrity* (9.0%).

Among the misdemeanours, the most frequent were those carried out *against persons* (62.4%) and *against property* (34.2%).

By sex, male minors committed 82.3% of the offences and females committed 17.7%. Males committed 86.6% of crimes and 74.7% of misdemeanours.

By age, it can be observed that the number of offences committed increased with age. Therefore, those carried out at the age of 17 (33.2% of the total) more than doubled those carried out at the age of 14 (15.5%).

74.7% of the offences were committed by Spanish minors and 25.3% by foreign minors (as compared with 76.5% and 23.5%, respectively, of the previous year)

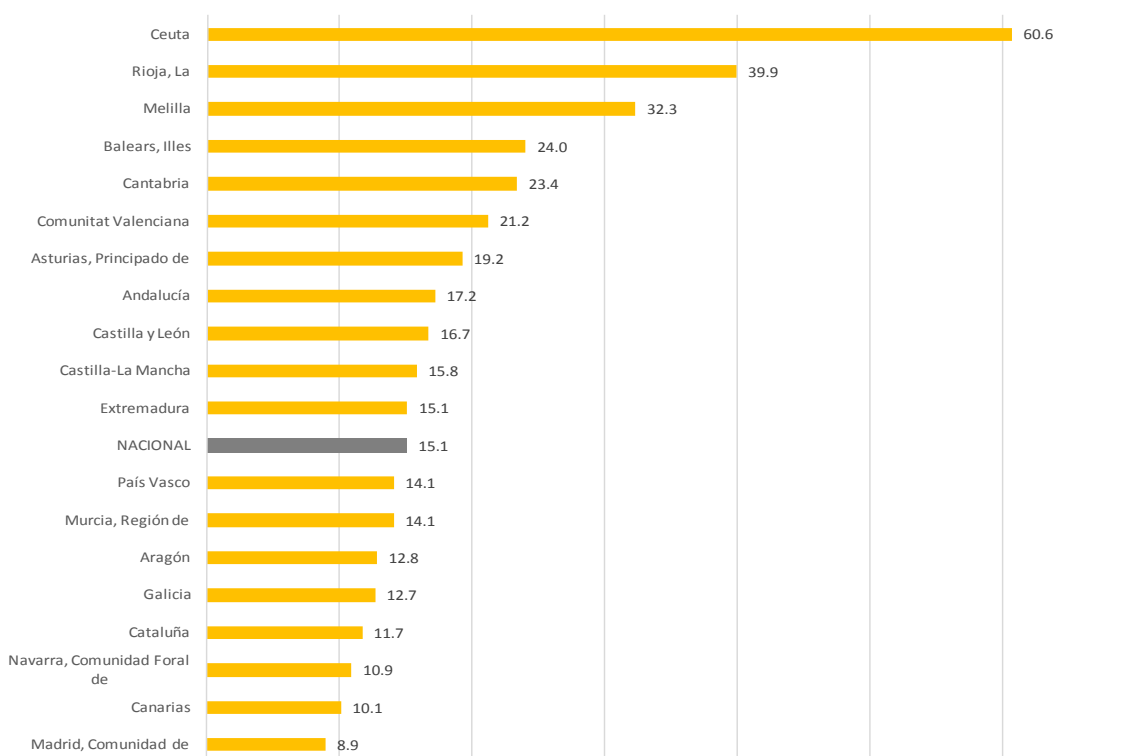
Punishable offenses committed by AACC (by place of sentence)

Year 2013. Rates per 1,000 inhabitants aged 14 to 17

	Punishable offenses	Crimes	Misdemeanours
Total	15.1	9.7	5.3
Andalucía	17.2	10.8	6.3
Aragón	12.8	8.3	4.5
Asturias, Principado de	19.2	13.2	6.1
Balears, Illes	24.0	16.3	7.7
Canarias	10.1	6.3	3.8
Cantabria	23.4	16.4	6.9
Castilla y León	16.7	8.6	8.1
Castilla-La Mancha	15.8	10.0	5.8
Cataluña	11.7	8.1	3.6
Comunitat Valenciana	21.2	14.6	6.5
Extremadura	15.1	8.5	6.6
Galicia	12.7	8.0	4.7
Madrid, Comunidad de	8.9	6.1	2.8
Murcia, Región de	14.1	11.6	2.5
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	10.9	6.1	4.8
País Vasco	14.1	7.2	6.9
Rioja, La	39.9	13.8	26.1
Ceuta	60.6	43.0	17.6
Melilla	32.3	20.2	12.1

Punishable offenses committed by AACC (by place of sentence)

Year 2013. Rates per 1,000 inhabitants aged 14 to 17



Out of the total offenses, 23.1% were registered in Andalucía, 15.1% in Comunitat Valenciana and 12.3% in Cataluña. Conversely, the lowest percentages were recorded in the Autonomous Cities of Melilla (0.6%) and Ceuta (1.0%) and in Comunidad Foral de Navarra (1%).

Measures adopted

In 2013 judges adopted **23,771 measures**, which meant **a decrease of 6.4%**, as compared to the previous year.

The most frequent measures adopted were *supervised freedom* (39.6% of the total), the *provision in benefit of the community* (18.1%) and *internment in semi-open regime* (12.4%).

As the age of the offender increases, judges more often rule on *provision in benefit of the community* (passing from 15.9% of the total aged 14 to 20.6% aged 17) and less on *supervised freedom* (43.4% aged 14 to 35.1% aged 17).

Regarding the offender's nationality, the measure of *closed and semi-open internment regime* more often correspond to foreign minors (4.5% and 16.2% of the total, respectively) than to Spanish minors (1.9% and 11.0%).

On the other hand, the measure *performing socio-educational tasks and provision in benefit of the community* has a lesser effect on foreign minors (7.4% and 16.2% of the total, respectively, as compared to 10.4% and 18.8% of Spanish minors).

Methodological note

The **Conviction Statistics** and the **Statistics from the Courts for Minors** are compiled using the information from the *Central Register of Convicted Persons* and the *Register of Criminal Responsibility of Minors*, respectively, both belonging to the Ministry of Justice. The data processing of both registers has been performed by the National Statistics Institute (INE), by virtue of the Partnership Agreement subscribed between the two institutions on 3 July 2007.

The Central Register of Convicted Persons has information on convicted persons (18 years old and over), crimes, punishments imposed, sex, age and nationality of the offender, degree of committing, date of committing of the crime and place of sentencing, regarding the condemnatory judgments dictated by the courts and tribunals (*) of the criminal jurisdiction order.

The Register of Criminal Responsibility of Minors also has information on convicted minors (14 to 17 years old), criminal offences, measures imposed, sex, age and nationality of the offender, date of committing the punishable offence and place of sentencing, regarding the final judgments imposed on the minors by the Courts for Minors.

The Conviction Statistics present detailed results of the convicted persons, the crimes committed and the punishments imposed on the national and Autonomous Community levels.

The Statistics from the Courts for Minors present detailed results of the convicted minors, the criminal offences committed and the measures imposed, both on the national and Autonomous Community levels.

For further information see INEbase-www.ine.es/en/

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(*) The Register records the final judgments laid down by the Spanish courts and tribunals of the criminal jurisdiction. Moreover, final judgments laid down by foreign courts and tribunals are recorded when this is determined by international treaties on sentences signed by Spain; those laid down by European courts and tribunals, pursuant to international treaties on legal assistance in criminal matters and to the provisions laid down by the European Union; and those laid down by foreign courts and tribunals when these are served in Spain.