

Conviction Statistics / Statistics from the Courts for Minors
Provisional results. Year 2011

Main results

Convictions Statistics

The number of convicts by final judgment recorded in the Central Register of Convicted Persons and Rebels reduced by 3.0% compared to the previous year.

- Nine out of 10 convicts were men; 72.7% were Spaniards.
- The most frequent group of age are 41-50 years.
- 83% of convicts in 2011 were for just one crime.
- Road safety crimes represented 42.1% of the total crimes recorded. The most frequent sentences are those of fines and prison.

Statistics from the Courts for Minors (14-17 years old)

- The number of minors convicted by final judgement recorded in the Register of Criminal Responsibility of Minors increased by 6.6% in 2011; 84.3% were male and 15.7% female.
- Four out of five convicted minors in 2011 is of Spanish nationality.
- Two thirds of the criminal offences committed by minors are crimes. The most frequent are thefts.
- Probation and community services are the most frequent measures adopted by judges.

Convictions Statistics *

In 2011 **221,590 convicts** were recorded in the **Central Registry of Convicted Persons and Rebels**, according to the final sentences laid down and communicated this year, which meant **3.0% increase** as compared with definitive results the previous year.

Progression of convicts 2007-2011

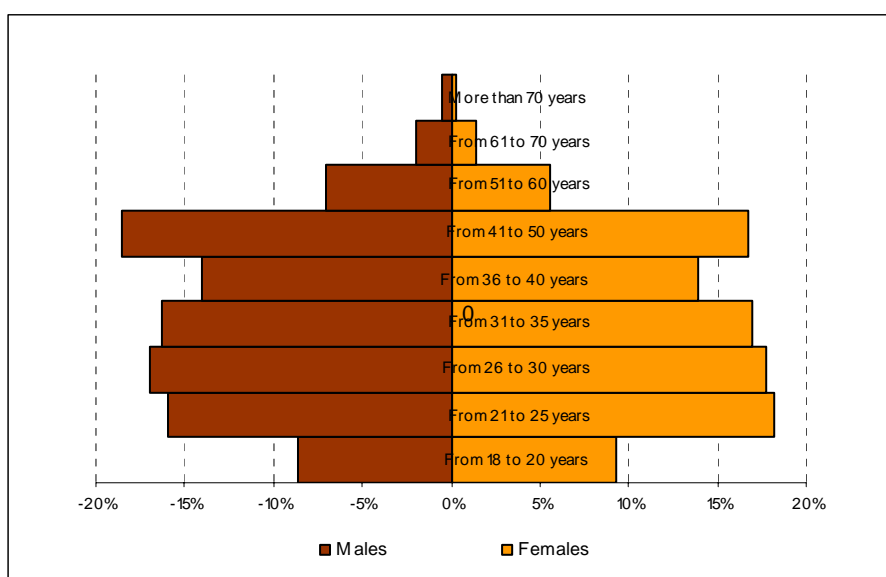
Year	Total	Males	Females
2007	160,938	147,160	13,778
2008	206,396	188,215	18,181
2009	221,916	201,045	20,871
2010	215,168	193,801	21,367
2011(p)	221,590	199,073	22,517

89.8% of the convicted persons were male and 10.2% were female. The conviction rate per 1,000 inhabitants stood at 4.70, as compared with the 4.58 registered in 2010.

By age, the most frequent groups were that aged 41-50 years old for men (18.5% of the total) and the group aged 21-25 years old for women (18.2%).

The average age of the convicted persons was 35.0 years old (35.1 years old for men and 33.9 years old for women).

Convicted persons by sex and age group. Year 2011



* The results of the statistics for the year 2010 have been reviewed, and have been made final. Said results may be viewed at <http://www.ine.es/en/>

Most people convicted in 2011 were Spanish (72.7% as compared with the 72.2% recorded the previous year). Among foreign nationals, most were Americans (36.8% of the total).

Of the total convicted persons, 83.0% were convicted for a single crime and 17.0% for more than one (the same rates than the previous year).

Convicted persons by place of sentencing

Andalucía was the Autonomous Community with the most convicted persons registered in the year 2011, with 19.9% of the total. It was followed by Cataluña (15.2%) and Comunitat Valenciana (12.2%).

Cataluña was the Autonomous Community with the most foreign convicted persons (20.1% of the total), followed by Comunidad de Madrid (14.8%) and Andalucía (14.2%).

The autonomous cities of Ceuta and Melilla recorded the highest rate of convicts registered for every 1000 inhabitants (28.48 and 13.48, respectively). Conversely, Comunidad de Madrid (3.64) Castilla y León (3.66) and Castilla-La Mancha (3.87) presented the lowest.

Crimes registered and their types

In 2011 **273.965 crimes committed were recorded, 2.8% more than the previous year.** The ratio of crimes per 1,000 inhabitants was 5.81, as compared with the 5.66 recorded in 2010.

Considering typology, the most numerous type was that of *crimes against road safety* (42.1% of the total), crimes of *injuries* (12.3%) and *thefts* (10.2%).

The number of crimes per convicted person was 1.24, the same figure than registered 2010. By sex, this relationship was higher for men (1.25) than women (1.15), similar to the previous year.

Of the total crimes committed, 95.0% were consummated and 5.0% were tentative.

Punishments imposed

In 2011 there were 551,387 final judgement sentences laid down and recorded in the registry, 11.7% less than the previous year.

54.6% of the sentences laid down, both principal and accessory, were *sentences deprived of other rights*. 26.0% were *sentences deprived of freedom*, 19.0% fines and 0.4% *expulsions from the country*.

Among the sentences deprived of other rights, the most frequent was special disqualification for employment (17.0% of the total). Among the punishments restricting freedom, the most frequent was *prison* (24.6% of the total).

By sex of the offender, 25.6% of the total penalties imposed upon men were *penalties deprived of freedom* and, in particular, 24.2% were *prison penalties*. In women, 30.3% of the total were *penalties deprived of freedom* and 28.5% *prison*.

Punishments restricting other rights represented 55.1% of the total punishments imposed on males and 49.3% of those applied to females.

If we consider the offender's age, we can observe that, in relative terms, as age increases, *penalties deprived of freedom*, are less frequent with the exception of those over 70.

Regarding the offender's nationality, the *penalties deprived of freedom* were more frequent among foreign convicts (29.0% of the total) than among Spaniards (24.9%). In particular, the *prison* penalty meant 27.2% of the total foreigners, compared to 23.7% of Spaniards.

In the year 2011, a total of 135,713 prison sentences were imposed. 90.2% of them had a duration of zero to two years, 7.9% had a duration of two to five years, and 1.9% had a duration of more than five years.

32.8% of the prison sentences were for *crimes relating to patrimony* and the *socioeconomic order*, 20.5% for *crimes relating to collective security* and 15.2% for *crimes involving injuries*.

Convicted persons and crimes by Autonomous Community

Year 2011

	Convicted persons	Crimes	Convicted persons / 1,000 inhabitants	Crimes / 1,000 inhabitants
SPAIN	221,590	273,965	4.70	5.81
Andalucía	44,169	55,050	5.24	6.53
Aragón	5,759	7,048	4.28	5.24
Asturias, Principado de	5,136	6,435	4.75	5.95
Balears, Illes	7,086	8,829	6.37	7.93
Canarias	12,288	14,905	5.78	7.01
Cantabria	2,744	3,385	4.63	5.71
Castilla y León	9,370	11,658	3.66	4.56
Castilla-La Mancha	8,191	9,919	3.87	4.69
Cataluña	33,672	41,990	4.47	5.57
Comunitat Valenciana	27,119	33,889	5.30	6.62
Extremadura	4,495	5,576	4.05	5.03
Galicia	12,462	15,727	4.46	5.63
Comunidad de Madrid	23,652	28,526	3.64	4.40
Región de Murcia	8,408	10,195	5.72	6.94
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	3,032	3,679	4.72	5.73
País Vasco	8,975	11,334	4.11	5.19
Rioja, La	1,628	2,081	5.04	6.44
Ceuta	2,346	2,556	28.48	31.03
Melilla	1,058	1,183	13.48	15.07

Statistics from the Courts for Minors

In 2011, a **total of 17,039 convicted minors** were recorded by final judgment laid down and notified to the Register of Criminal Responsibility of Minors, an **decrease of 6.6%** compared to the previous year.

Variation in convicts minors 2007-2011

Year	Total	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(p)	17,039	14,362	2,677

The rate for convicted minors aged 14 to 17 years old per 1000 inhabitants in the same age bracket was 9.72, as compared with the 10.22 recorded the previous year.

Convicted minors according to sex, age and nationality

84.3% of the convicted minors were male and 15.7% were female. By age, the group age 17 years old was the most numerous (32.1% of the total), followed by the group aged 16 years old (29.7%).

Most of the convicted minors were Spaniards (79.1%). Nevertheless, the proportion of foreign nationals increased to 20.9%, as compared with 23.9% the previous year.

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 Autonomous Community

Andalucía was the Autonomous Community with the most convicted minors recorded in the Register in 2011, with 23.2% of the total. It was followed by Comunitat Valenciana (14.7%) and Cataluña (11.6%).

This order was the same in the case of convicted minors of Spanish nationality. However, Cataluña was the community with the highest number of foreigner convicted minors, followed by the Comunitat Valenciana and Comunidad de Madrid.

The autonomous city of Ceuta (42.57 for every 1,000), the autonomous city of Melilla (23.03 for every 1,000) and Illes Balears (16.85 per 1,000) recorded the highest rates of minors aged 14-17 convicted for every 1,000 inhabitants in the same age range.

Comunidad de Madrid (5.75), Cataluña (6.95) and Comunidad Foral de Navarra (7.35) presented the lowest values.

Punishable offences and their typology

In 2011, a total of **29,397 punishable offences** committed by minors were registered, **5.4% less** than the previous year. Of these, 64.8% were crimes and 35.2% were misdemeanours.

By type of crime, those most frequent were *thefts* (41.4% of the total), *lesions* (12.3%) and *road safety crimes* (8.6%).

Among the misdemeanours, the most frequent were those carried out *against persons* (62.0%) and *against property* (34.0%).

By sex, male minors committed 85.1% of the offences and females committed 14.9%. Males committed 88.8% of crimes and however, only 78.4% of misdemeanours.

By age, it can be observed that the number of offences committed increased with age. Therefore, those carried out age 17 (32.7% of the total) represented more than twice those practiced age 14 (15.0%).

77.6% of offences were committed by Spanish minors (compared to 74.8% the previous year). For their part, 22.4% of offences were practiced by foreigners (compared to 25.2% in 2010).

The number of punishable offences for every 1000 inhabitants aged 14-17 was 16.77 (17.40 in 2010).

By autonomous communities, the highest values were recorded in the autonomous city of Ceuta (67.04), the autonomous city of Melilla (36.52) and the community of La Rioja (31.91). Conversely, the lowest ones were in Comunidad de Madrid (8.58), Castilla-La Mancha (12.37) and Comunidad Foral de Navarra (12.54).

Measures adopted

In 2011 judges adopted 23.718 measures, which meant a decrease of 5.4% as compared to the previous year.

The most frequent measures adopted were *supervised freedom* (34.8% of the total), the *provision in benefit of the community* (21.3%) and *internment in semi-open regimen* (12.4%).

As the age of the offender increases judges more often rule on *performing socio-educational tasks* (10.3% of the total aged 14 and 12.5% aged 17) and less frequently *supervised freedom* (39.8% aged 14 and 30.8% aged 17).

Regarding the offender's nationality, we observe that, in relative terms, the measure of *closed internment* most often corresponds to foreign minors (5.6% of the total) than in Spanish minors (1.6%).

The same occurs for the measure of *semi-open internment* (16.7% in the case of foreign minors and 11.1% for Spanish minors).

Convictions and punishable offences of minors (aged 14-17 years old) by Autonomous Community
Year 2011

	Convicted minors	Punishable offences	Convicted minors / 1,000 underage inhabitants	Punishable offences / 1,000 underage inhabitants
Spain	17,039	29,397	9.72	16.77
Andalucía	3,949	6,731	10.89	18.56
Aragón	366	750	7.89	16.17
Asturias, Principado de	238	570	7.96	19.05
Balears, Illes	690	1,116	16.85	27.25
Canarias	755	1,424	8.85	16.69
Cantabria	241	403	12.84	21.47
Castilla y León	1,023	1,581	12.20	18.85
Castilla-La Mancha	732	1,076	8.42	12.37
Cataluña	1,972	3,551	7.35	13.24
Comunitat Valenciana	2,502	4,378	13.08	22.89
Extremadura	465	706	9.82	14.91
Galicia	756	1,496	8.64	17.09
Comunidad de Madrid	1,321	1,971	5.75	8.58
Región de Murcia	741	1,051	11.82	16.77
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	163	294	6.95	12.54
País Vasco	699	1,505	10.33	22.25
Rioja, La	153	363	13.45	31.91
Ceuta	174	274	42.57	67.04
Melilla	99	157	23.03	36.52

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 Rebels* 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 and Rebels has information on convicted persons, 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, 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 data processing of both registers serves as a substitute for the previous system, based on the mailing of questionnaires to be filed out by the Courts with criminal competency or for Minors for each sentence dictated (whether condemnatory or not). This allows for an improvement in quality, opportunity and comprehensiveness for both statistics. The new way of compiling the statistics implies a break with that which the INE had been compiling until 2006, since in both registers, only condemnatory sentences were registered.

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.

The INE will provisionally publish the results corresponding to year t as "provisional results" in year $t+1$, and as "final results" in year $t+2$.

(*) 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.