

Conviction Statistics: Adults / Conviction Statistics: Minors
Year 2012

The number of convicted persons by final judgment who have been recorded in the Central Register of Convicted Persons stood at 221,063, that is 0.2% 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 was 16,172, that is 5.1% less than in 2011

Road safety crimes registered the greatest figure (38.7%) in the case of convicted adults, and thefts (41.3%) recorded the highest figure, in the case of convicted minors

Convictions Statistics: Adults (18 years and over)

In 2012, 221,063 convicted adults were recorded in the Central Registry of Convicted, according to the final sentences laid down and communicated this year, which meant a 0.2% less than the previous year.

Progression of Convicted adults (2007-2012)

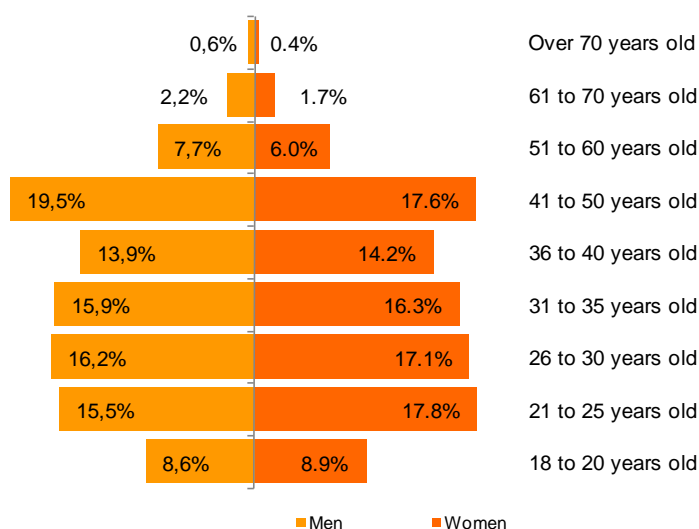
Year	Total Convicted	Males	Females
2007	160,938	147,160	13,778
2008	206,396	188,215	18,181
2009	221,916	201,045	20,871
2010	215,168	193,801	21,367
2011	221,590	199,073	22,517
2012	221,063	196,876	24,187

Out of the total convicted persons, 89.1% were male and 10.9% were female. The rate of convicted persons per 1,000 inhabitants (18 years old and over) was 5.7, similar to that registered in 2011.

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 groups are between 41 and 50 years, in the case of males (19.5% of the total) and between 21 and 25 years in the case of females (17.8%).

Convicted persons by sex and age. Year 2012



Convicted persons according to the nationality and type of crime

Most of the convicted persons in 2012 were of Spanish nationality (74.2%, as compared with the 72.7% recorded the previous year). Among the foreign nationals, American countries represented the majority (36.3% of the total).

Of the total convicted persons, 82.8% were convicted for a single crime and 17.2% for more than one.

Among the persons convicted for a single crime, and considering the type of crime, the most numerous group was that of persons convicted for crimes *against road safety* (41.5% of the total). They were followed by the persons convicted for *injuries* (11.9%) and for *theft* (9.5%).

Convicted persons by place of sentencing

Andalucía was the Autonomous Community with a greatest number of convicted persons registered in 2012, with 20.1% of the total. It was followed by Cataluña (13.8%) and Comunidad de Madrid (12.3%) in the second and third place, respectively.

Cataluña was the Autonomous Community with more foreign convicted persons (18.5% of the total), followed by Comunidad de Madrid (16.8%) and Andalucía (13.8%).

The Autonomous Cities of Ceuta and Melilla recorded the highest rate of convict persons registered per 1,000 inhabitants (38.82 and 20.94, respectively). Conversely, Castilla y León (4.42), Aragón (4.72) and País Vasco (4.87) registered the lowest rates.

Adult convicts by AACC (by place of sentence)

Absolute values and rates by 1000 inhabitants over 18 years old
Year 2012

	Convict persons	Rates
Ceuta	2,470	38.8
Melilla	1,252	20.9
Balears, Illes	7,023	7.7
Murcia, Región de	8,298	7.1
Andalucía	44,380	6.5
Canarias	11,376	6.5
Comunitat Valenciana	26,709	6.3
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	3,070	5.8
National total	221,063	5.7
Rioja, La	1,501	5.6
Cantabria	2,736	5.5
Asturias, Principado de	5,084	5.4
Extremadura	4,840	5.3
Madrid, Comunidad de	27,199	5.1
Galicia	12,219	5.1
Cataluña	30,487	4.9
Castilla-La Mancha	8,500	4.9
País Vasco	8,969	4.9
Aragón	5,325	4.7
Castilla y León	9,625	4.4

Crimes registered and types

In 2012, **275,130 crimes committed were recorded, 0.4% more than the previous year.** The ratio of crimes per 1,000 inhabitants was 7.1, the same than in 2011.

Considering typology, the most numerous type was that of *crimes against road safety* (38.7% of the total), crimes of *injuries* (12.5%) and *thefts* (10.7%). Nevertheless, it is worth noting that *road safety crimes* decreased 7.7%, as compared with 2011.

The average number of crimes per convicted person was 1.2, the same figure than that registered in 2011. By sex, the crime average was higher in the case of males (1.3) than in the case of females (1.1), as it happened in the previous year (1.3 of males versus 1.2 of females).

Crime by AACC (by place of sentence)

Absolute values and rates by 1000 inhabitants over 18 years old
Year 2012

	Crimes	Rates
Ceuta	2,732	42.9
Melilla	1,413	23.6
Balears, Illes	8,708	9.5
Murcia, Región de	10,383	8.9
Andalucía	55,167	8.1
Comunitat Valenciana	33,526	7.9
Canarias	13,773	7.9
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	3,735	7.1
National Total	275,130	7.1
Rioja, La	1,854	6.9
Asturias, Principado de	6,426	6.8
Cantabria	3,413	6.8
Extremadura	6,192	6.8
Galicia	15,531	6.5
Madrid, Comunidad de	33,509	6.3
País Vasco	11,574	6.3
Cataluña	38,198	6.2
Castilla-La Mancha	10,410	6.0
Aragón	6,529	5.8
Castilla y León	12,057	5.5

Out of the total crimes committed, 94.6% were consummated and 5.4% were tentative.

Punishments imposed

In 2012, there were **557,793** final judgement sentences laid down and recorded in the Registry, **1.2% more** than the previous year.

54.3% of the sentences laid down, both principal and accessory, were *sentences deprived of other rights*. 25.9% were *sentences deprived of freedom*, 19.4% were *finest* and 0.4% *expulsions from the country*.

Among the sentences deprived of other rights, the most frequent was special disqualification for employment (18.6% of the total). Among the punishments restricting freedom, the most frequent was *prison* (25.5% of the total).

By sex of the offender, *punishments restricting other rights* represented 54.8% of the total punishments imposed on males and 49.0% of those applied to females. 25.6% of the total penalties imposed upon males were *penalties deprived of freedom* (in particular, 25.2% were *prison* penalties). Among females, 29.4% of the total were *punishments restricting freedom* (28.9% were *prison*).

Regarding the offender's nationality, the *penalties deprived of freedom* were more frequent among foreign convicts (28.5% of the total) than among Spaniards (25.0%). In particular, the *prison* penalty meant 28.0% of the total foreigners, compared to 24.7% of Spaniards.

142,444 prison sentences were imposed. 91.3% had a duration of zero to two years, 7.0% had a duration of two to five years, and 1.6% had a duration of more than five years. 34.2% of the prison sentences were for crimes *relating to patrimony and the socio-economic order*, 18.5% for *crimes relating to collective security* and 15.1% for *crimes involving injuries*.

Conviction Statistics: Minors

In 2012, a total of 16,172 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 5.1%, as compared with the previous year.

Progression of Convicted minors (2007-2012)

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

The rate for convicted minors aged 14 to 17 years old per 1,000 inhabitants in the same age bracket was 9.3, as compared with the 9.7 recorded the previous year.

Convicted minors according to sex, age and nationality

82.5% of the convicted minors were male and 17.5% were female. The number of female minors increased 5.6%, as compared with the previous year.

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 (29.2%).

Most of the convicted minors were Spaniards (76.9%). Nevertheless, the proportion of foreign nationals increased to 23.1%, as compared with 20.9% registered 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 more convicted minors recorded in the Register in 2012, with 22.5% of the total. It was followed by Comunitat Valenciana (14.9%) and Cataluña (10.2%).

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, followed by Comunitat Valenciana and Comunidad de Madrid.

Convicted minors by AACC (by place of sentence)

Absolute values and rates per 1000 inhabitants from 14 to 17 years old
Year 2012

	Convict persons	Rates
Ceuta	183	45.6
Melilla	70	16.1
Rioja, La	172	15.0
Balears, Illes	602	14.7
Comunitat Valenciana	2,402	12.7
Cantabria	227	12.2
Castilla y León	1,007	12.2
Extremadura	499	10.9
Murcia, Región de	663	10.6
Andalucía	3,635	10.3
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	234	9.8
Asturias, Principado de	278	9.4
National Total	16,172	9.3
Castilla-La Mancha	792	9.3
País Vasco	613	8.9
Canarias	710	8.5
Galicia	657	7.8
Aragón	355	7.6
Madrid, Comunidad de	1,418	6.2
Cataluña	1,655	6.1

The autonomous city of Ceuta (45.6 per 1,000), the autonomous city of Melilla (16.1 per 1,000) and the Autonomous Community of Illes Balears (15.0 per 1,000) recorded the highest rates of minors aged 14-17 convicted per 1,000 inhabitants in the same age range. In turn, Cataluña (6.1), Comunidad de Madrid (6.2) and Aragón (7.7) registered the lowest values.

Punishable offences and their typology

In 2012, a total of **28,022 punishable offences** committed by minors were registered, **4.7% less** than the previous year. Out of the total, 64.3% were crimes and 35.7% were misdemeanours.

By type of crime, those most frequent were *thefts* (41.3% of the total), *injuries* (13.4%) and *torture and crimes against moral integrity* (8.1%).

Among the misdemeanours, the most frequent were those carried out *against persons* (63.6%) and *against property* (32.8%).

By sex, male minors committed 83.3% of the offences and females committed 16.7%. Males committed 87.3% of crimes and 76.1% of misdemeanours.

By age, it can be observed that the number of offences committed increased with age. Therefore, those carried out at age 17 (32.3% of the total) represented more than twice those practiced at age 14 (15.5%).

76.5% of the offences were committed by Spanish minors and 23.5% by foreign minors (as compared with 77.6% and 22.4%, respectively, of the previous year)

The number of punishable offences for every 1,000 inhabitants aged 14-17 was 16.2 (16.8 in 2011).

Punishable offenses by AACC (by place of sentence)

Absolute values and rates per 1000 inhabitants from 14 to 17 years old
Year 2012

	Punishable offenses	Rates
Ceuta	275	68.6
Rioja, La	506	44.0
Melilla	127	29.2
Balears, Illes	1,079	26.3
Asturias, Principado de	654	22.2
Comunitat Valenciana	4,122	21.8
Cantabria	382	20.6
Castilla y León	1,564	19.0
País Vasco	1,250	18.2
Andalucía	6,351	17.9
Extremadura	772	16.9
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	396	16.6
National Total	28,022	16.2
Aragón	741	16.0
Murcia, Región de	950	15.2
Canarias	1,250	15.0
Castilla-La Mancha	1,253	14.7
Galicia	1,181	14.0
Cataluña	2,975	11.0
Madrid, Comunidad de	2,194	9.6

By Autonomous Communities, the highest values were recorded in the autonomous city of Ceuta (68.6) and the Autonomous Communities of La Rioja (44.0) and Melilla (29.2). Conversely, the lowest values were recorded in Comunidad de Madrid (9.6), Cataluña (11.0) and Galicia (14.0).

Measures adopted

In 2012 judges adopted **25,393 measures**, which meant **an increase of 7.1%**, as compared to the previous year.

The most frequent measures adopted were *supervised freedom* (37.7% of the total), the *provision in benefit of the community* (19.3%) and *internment in semi-open regime* (12.0%).

As the age of the offender increases, judges more often rule on *performing socio-educational tasks* (9.2% of the total aged 14 and 11.8% aged 17) and less on *supervised freedom* (42.0% aged 14 and 33.7% aged 17).

Regarding the offender's nationality, we observe that, in relative terms, the measure of *closed and semi-open internment regime* often correspond to foreign minors (5.2% and 15.9% of the total, respectively) and than in Spanish minors (1.9% and 10.8%).

On the other hand, the measure *provision in benefit of the community* has a lesser effect on foreign minors (16.7% of the total) than on Spanish minors (20.1%).

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.

(*) 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.