

## Annex 2 – Statistical data – CEDAW list of issues and questions – issue 11

11 a). The Swedish Crime Survey (NTU) is a large questionnaire survey conducted by the National Council for Crime Prevention each year (see paragraph 118 of the Swedish report). In this survey more than 12 000 people aged 16–79 years reply to questions about exposure to crime, security and confidence in the justice system.

Exposure to crime among women was at a relatively stable level up until 2012 (see table 1). But in the most recent survey a larger share of women said that they had been victims of sexual crimes, threats and harassment. As regards assault, the increase is more of a return to the previous level. It is too early to say whether the higher exposure in 2013 to certain types of crimes is the start of a break in the trend or a temporary deviation from an otherwise stable level. It should be noted that the question of sexual offences covers a broad spectrum of incidents that includes both more minor and more serious offences. As a result of the sensitive nature of the question, it is not certain that the NTU fully captures the incidents that the survey is intended to measure. The next survey, which covers data on exposure for 2014, will be published in November 2015.

*Figure 1. Percentage of women, 16–79 y, that have been subject of different types of offences, according to the Swedish Crime Survey (NTU), 2006–2013.*

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Assault	1,5	1,8	1,7	2,0	1,3	1,9
<i>of which aggravated</i>	0,3	0,4	0,5	0,5	0,2	0,6
Threat	4,6	4,8	4,5	4,6	4,6	5,3
Sexual offences	1,4	1,4	1,2	1,1	1,4	2,4
Mugging	0,7	0,5	0,7	0,7	0,6	0,7
Harassment	5,1	4,4	4,3	4,4	5,2	6,2

A handful of surveys that report the scale of honour-related violence and oppression have been carried out in Sweden. They include the one presented in Sweden's report (see point 102). Like the official crime statistics, the NTU does not contain any information about crimes with honour-related motives. Many kinds of crimes may have honour-related motives, for example assault, unlawful threat and sexual offences. A few years ago the National Council for Crime Prevention carried out a study of police investigations of honour-related violence. The study estimated the number of reports of honour-related violence to the police in 2009 at around 300.

11. b) The National Council for Crime Prevention is responsible for publishing the official crime statistics, which for example contain data on person-based clearances and conviction decisions. As of 2014 data is also reported on the numbers of offences processed and investigated.

Note that, like the data given previously on reported offences, all the data covers both completed crimes and attempted crimes.

Figure 2. Processed<sup>1</sup> and investigated<sup>2</sup> offences 2014.  
Source: Sweden's Official Crime Statistics

2014	
Assault against women (18 y or older)	28 670
<i>of which investigated</i>	25 233
Assault against girls (15–17 y)	2 253
<i>of which investigated</i>	2 034
Gross violation of a woman's integrity	2 015
<i>of which investigated</i>	1 887
Rape against women (18 y or older)	3 461
<i>of which investigated</i>	3 272
Rape against girls (15–17 y)	804
<i>of which investigated</i>	775
Unlawful threat against women (18 y or older)	20 619
<i>of which investigated</i>	17 279
Unlawful threat against girls (under 18 y)	2 544
<i>of which investigated</i>	1 971

<sup>1</sup>A *processed offence* is a reported crime that police, prosecutor or other investigating authority have decided to conclude (for example by prosecution) during the current year.

<sup>2</sup> *Investigated offences* are processed offences that have been object of a preliminary investigation, simplified investigation or investigations according to the Young Offenders Act. The remaining of the processed offences has been closed without investigation, mainly due to very limited access to evidence or that the reported incident is not criminal by law.

When interpreting person-based clearances (see table 3) it is crucial to relate them to the number of offences reported (see point 118 of Sweden's report) It is also important to bear in mind that the clearance rate usually varies over the years for categories of crime with a relatively small number of crime clearances. In these instances, individual matters can, for example, give rise to great variations. For instance, the proportion of clearances of rape crimes varies by about 10–20 per cent over the years. In recent years there has also been a general decline in the number and proportion of person-based clearances, and this applies to many different types of crime. The cause of this has not been established, but there are probably several reasons for the decline. There are also signs of greater willingness to report some crimes, which may mean that the justice system has received more reports of less grave crimes and of crimes that are more difficult to handle. The Government is following these developments closely.

Figure 3. Person-based clearances<sup>1</sup> 2008–2014.  
Source: Sweden's Official Crime Statistics

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 <sup>2</sup>
Assault against women (18 y or older)	5 357	5 262	5 449	5 491	4 866	4 588	4 182
Of which prosecution initiated	5 134	5 051	5 247	5 290	4 713	4 458	4 070
Assault against girls (15–17 y)	452	599	755	615	464	426	381
Of which prosecution initiated	402	552	704	572	435	400	359
Gross violation of a woman's integrity	880	715	605	587	500	442	361
Of which prosecution initiated	878	714	605	586	498	442	361
Rape against women (18 y or older)	609	470	357	372	371	272	290
Of which prosecution initiated	608	469	357	372	371	272	290
Rape against girls (15–17 y) <sup>3</sup>	186	379	106	140	67	104	161
Of which prosecution initiated	186	379	106	140	67	104	161
Unlawful threat against women (18 y or older)	2 923	2 984	2 944	2 759	2 486	2 550	2 237
Of which prosecution initiated	2 810	2 906	2 831	2 638	2 394	2 479	2 169
Unlawful threat against girls (under 18 y) <sup>3</sup>	-	269	390	353	263	315	282
Of which prosecution initiated	-	250	359	329	237	301	273

<sup>1</sup> Person-based clearances are offences that have led to prosecution, summary sanction order, or waiver of prosecution.

<sup>2</sup> The National Council for Crime Prevention partly revised the crime statistics 2014. Some changes have been made in the definition of person-based clearances. To enable periodical comparisons the National Council for Crime Prevention continues to also produce statistics according to the previous definitions, which is reported above.

<sup>3</sup> Gender-disaggregated statistics are not available for 2008.

Figure 4. Total number of conviction decisions 2014<sup>1</sup>

Source: Sweden's Official Crime Statistics

	Assault, including aggravated <sup>2</sup>	Gross violation of a woman's integrity	Rape <sup>2</sup>	Unlawful threat <sup>2</sup>
<b>Court sentences</b>	<b>6 080</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>1 028</b>
whereof				
Imprisonment	1193	134	162	113
Youth custody	6	-	9	-
Psychiatric care	79	2	1	12
Probation	982	42	15	143
Suspended sentence	2 117	2	1	191
Youth care	266	-	6	50
Youth service	467	-	1	41
Treatment under the Social Service Act	-	-	-	1
Fines	803	-	-	442
Order that earlier sanction imposed shall also apply in the current sentencing	162	3	-	35
Exemption from sanction	5	-	-	-
<b>Prosecutor fines</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>Waiver of prosecution</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>39</b>

<sup>1</sup> Conviction decisions relate to sentences at district court, prosecutor fines and waiver of prosecution. The same person can be object of several conviction decisions during a year. Each conviction decision can involve several crimes and several forms of sanctions. This figure shows the principal offence and the principal sanction in each case.

<sup>2</sup> Conviction decisions statistics cannot be disaggregated by gender, hence the figures include both men and women.

Figure 5. Average imprisonment time in months after court sentences with imprisonment as the principal sanction, 2014.<sup>1</sup>

Source: Sweden's Official Crime Statistics

	2014
Assault	4
Aggravated assault	18
Aggravated assault, particularly serious	45
Gross violation of a woman's integrity	11
Rape	27
Aggravated rape	46
Unlawful threat	2
Unlawful threat, aggravated	9

<sup>1</sup> The figures also include attempted crimes. The statistics cannot be disaggregated by gender and hence include both men and women.

11. c) Statistical data is not available.

11. d) The present statistical system of the Swedish Crime Victim Compensation and Support Authority does not permit the production of gender-disaggregated statistics on applications received, which means that the number/proportion of women who have been granted criminal injury compensation is not particularly interesting, or at any rate of less interest. However, the Council is working to develop its statistics so that the information requested can be obtained.

11. e) Since certain changes have been made to definitions in the statistics on restraining orders, it is not possible to compare the number of applications and orders granted in 2014 and 2015 with previous years. But the data show that about one-third of applications are granted, and that this proportion has been at a stable level for a number of years.

*Table 6. Restraining orders: total number of applications, refusals and grants, 1 Jan. 2008–5 April 2014. Source: Swedish Prosecution Authority*

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 <sup>1</sup>
Applications	11 480	11 937	12 583	12 461	13 351	12 850	3 530
Refusals	7 169	7 917	8 631	8 613	9 198	8 619	2 361
Orders granted	4 311	4 020	3 952	3 848	4 153	4 231	1 169
<i>(share in per cent)</i>	<i>(38%)</i>	<i>(34%)</i>	<i>(31%)</i>	<i>(31%)</i>	<i>(31%)</i>	<i>(33%)</i>	<i>(33%)</i>

<sup>1</sup> Covers the period 01/01/14–05/04/14. For data as of 06/04/14, see the table below. **Note that the statistics until and including 05/04/14 (this table) are not directly comparable with the statistics as of 06/04/14 (the table below) since a change of definition has been made.** The change means that as of 06/04/14 extension orders are reported in the statistics both as initial orders and as extension orders. Previously they were only reported as extension orders (which are covered by this table).

*Table 7. Restraining orders: total number of applications, refusals and grants, 6 April 2014 – 31 August 2015. Source: Swedish Prosecution Authority*

	2014 <sup>1</sup>	2015 <sup>2</sup>
Applications	9 253	7 489
Refusals	6 379	5 167
Orders granted	2 874	2 322
<i>(share in per cent)</i>	<i>(31%)</i>	<i>(31%)</i>

<sup>1</sup> Covers the period 06/05/14–31/12/14. For data until and including 05/04/14, see the above table. **Note that the statistics until and including 05/04/14 (this table) are not directly comparable with the statistics as of 06/04/14 (the table below) since a change of definition has been made.** The change means that as of 06/04/14 extension orders are reported in the statistics both as initial orders (see this table) and as extension orders (see the table below). Previously they were only reported as extension orders.

<sup>2</sup> Covers the period 01/01/15–31/08/15.

*Table 8. Extensions of restraining orders: total number of applications, refusals and grants, 6 April 2014–31 August 2015. Source: Swedish Prosecution Authority*

	2014 <sup>1</sup>	2015 <sup>2</sup>
Applications	573	585
Refusals	175	214
Orders granted	398	371
<i>(share in per cent)</i>	<i>(69%)</i>	<i>(63%)</i>

<sup>1</sup> Covers the period 06/05/14–31/12/14.

<sup>2</sup> Covers the period 01/01/15–31/08/15.