

Figure 6. Factors in the European countries' legislation and statistical methods that influence the number of rapes reported to the police. Source: Eurostat and EIGE.

1. Is marital rape criminalised?
2. Is sexual activity with a minor classified as rape?
3. Can men be raped?
4. Does the definition of rape include acts other than sexual intercourse?
5. Does the definition of rape include acts that do not involve violence/threats?
6. Are the statistics based on the influx of reports?
7. Do the statistics use offence (rather than victim/case) as the unit of analysis?
8. Are serial crimes counted several times?
9. Are multiple offences counted several times (as opposed to the principal offence approach)?

An affirmative answer (denoted by a green checkmark) indicates that formal factors in this regard contribute to an increase in the number of reported rapes. A negative answer is denoted by a red X. The countries in Table 6 below are listed in descending order based on the average number of reported rapes per 100,000 inhabitants 2013–2017.

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Sweden	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
England/Wales	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗
Northern Ireland	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Norway	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓
Scotland	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Belgium	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Denmark	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
France	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗
Finland	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓
Luxembourg	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓
Austria	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓
Estonia	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓
Ireland	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓
Germany	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Netherlands	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Croatia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗
Czechia	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓
Romania	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗
Latvia	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗
Lithuania	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Hungary	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓
Malta	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗
Portugal	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗
Spain	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓
Cyprus	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗
Slovenia	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓
Poland	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗
Bulgaria	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗
Slovakia	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗
Greece	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓