Chapter XIV - Public Order

1. Suspects and Persons Convicted of Offenses and Crimes

The data concerning persons convicted of offenses and crimes committed in Jerusalem are based on the new Investigation File System (Pele), which the police adopted in 2011. The registry in this system is based on the principles set by law, including rules of limitations and deletion of information. In the past, there were discrepancies in the information between the different information systems, due to technical difficulties, and therefore no comparisons can be made between the Pele data and earlier versions.

Suspect – Someone who has been fingerprinted by the police and against whom a criminal file has been opened in the same year. A suspect against whom more than one file was opened in a given year was counted in the data only once. In the segmentation of the offenses by type of offense, a suspect against whom more than one type of offense was filed will be counted separately in each type of offense. Therefore, the number of suspects by type of offense does not equal the total number of suspects that year.

Offense – A criminal act that involves violation of a legal article for which an indictment was issued. Might be committed by more than one offender.

Crime – An offense for which the penalty is imprisonment of three years or more.

Case - May refer to more than one infraction of the law and to more than one offender.

Criminal offense - A criminal act resulting in an accusation being made against one person. An offense may be the infringement of more than one paragraph of the law.

Accusation - A court file concerning one person. A court file may include an accusation of more than one offense against one person. Each file is counted once, even if more than one criminal event, at different times and sites, is included. A person accused more than once during the year is included as many times as the number of files opened during that year.

Conviction - A guilty verdict handed down to a person accused in a court file. Any incriminating decision is considered a conviction. A person convicted more than once during the year is counted as many times as he has been convicted.

Non-conviction – When a person is found to be not guilty and is acquitted on the basis of reasonable doubt, including persons who are not fit to stand trial or are not punishable due to mental illness or impairment, as well as persons who are found to be offenders but the conviction has been overturned.

Type of offense - A court file may include accusations of infringement of more than one paragraph of the law. In tabulations, the type of offense is determined according to the most severe paragraph of the law in the entire accusation and conviction, defined by the most severe penalty which may be imposed according to the law.

Sexual offenses - Rape, perversion, use of force to conduct perversions.

Moral offenses - Use of drugs, drug peddling, export and import of drugs, soliciting prostitution, seduction, publication of immoral material.

Age of offenders and convicted persons - Age at the time of the indictment, determined by year of conviction. The minimum age for criminal responsibility is 12.

Juvenile and adult (age of criminal responsibility) – A person will be considered a juvenile when two of the following three criteria are met: his/her age at the time of the offense; his/her age at the time of the indictment; the court in which s/he is tried. All other cases will be considered adult cases. A youth who committed an offense while a juvenile and the indictment for that offense was issued before s/he reaches the age of 19 will be tried as a juvenile. Until 2008, a juvenile was someone aged 12-17; since 2008 the age range has been 12-18.

Recidivist - A person who was convicted twice or more by the end of the year.

New offender – A person convicted of one offense only by the end of the surveyed year, even if that conviction was for more than one offense.

Investigation files - Criminal events that were committed in Jerusalem and were recorded in the Police's Charge Registry, after removal of files closed by the police.

2. City Ombudsman's Office

Petition – A verbal or written statement, submitted to the Municipality Ombudsman's Office, pertaining to a matter that concerns the supervision and responsibility of the various units or entities in the Municipality.

Complaint – Any complaint submitted to the municipality's Ombudsman. At the conclusion of the treatment of the complaint, the Ombudsman determines whether or not the complaint was justified.

Petition warranting follow-up – Any petition by a resident to the Ombudsman's Office is initially categorized as warranting follow-up only until a response is received from the relevant municipal department. If the statement was not handled appropriately by that department, or a response was not issued within a reasonable amount of time, the petition is reclassified as a complaint warranting follow-up. In 2011 it was decided that all petitions to the Ombudsman r's Office would be classified as complaints.

In 2011 the Ombudsman's Office of the Jerusalem Municipality adopted an electronic system for maintaining its client communications. The data in the Ombudsman's Report for that year is based only partially on the new system and thus some information may be missing.

3. List of Sources for the Tables

Tables XIV/1-6: Israel Police, Research and Statistics Department

Table XIV/7: State Comptroller and Ombudsman of Israel, *Ombudsman - Annual Report,* for relevant years (Int.)

Table XIV/8: Jerusalem Comptroller, *Annual Report*, for relevant years (Int.)