

CRIME AND JUSTICE STATISTICS AVAILABLE IN OTHER COUNTRIES

REPORT FOR UK STATISTICS AUTHORITY (UKSA)

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A Introduction

1. This report makes suggestions on improvements that could be made to UK statistics of crime and criminal justice from looking at the statistics published in other countries. It is the result of desk research and its general conclusions are that:

- i. All countries are finding it difficult to cope with measuring the fast-changing types of crime being experienced, mainly, but not entirely, due to increased use of the internet.
- ii. Although the UK - England and Wales in particular - has a high quality of crime and justice statistics, there are lessons to be learned in some areas from other countries in methodologies for collection, in analysis and in presentation of statistics.
- iii. In some statistics areas the UK leads the field and no suggestions have been made.
- iv. There are hardly any examples where crime/justice statistics in England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland are compared to see what could be learned from each other. This contrasts with Scandinavia, where such comparisons are frequently made.
- v. Many countries complement their official statistics by encouraging and sponsoring both less official sources and research studies involving the private sector, interest groups, universities and NGOs. This is something that UK statistical offices could do more of.
- vi. Some setting of priorities in developing crime and justice statistics is inevitable. This could involve both official and public consultation. Such priorities could be set by the lead organisations in the three jurisdictions, following advice from the Authority. In England and Wales this advice would be supplemented by the National Statistician's Crime Statistics Advisory Committee. An indication is given of possible priorities in Sections C to I of this paper.

2. UK Statistical offices have certain advantages in their ability to produce statistics on crime and criminal justice:

- i. The professional competence of statisticians in the UK is higher than in most other countries.
- ii. Resources available for collection, analysis and presentation of crime and justice data are considerably above the average when compared with other countries, particularly in the ability to carry out household and other surveys.
- iii. UK structures for statistical governance have been developed further than in almost any other country: examples include the UK Statistics Authority and the National Statistician's Crime Statistics Advisory committee that covers England and Wales.
- iv. The way that ONS uses Task and Finish Groups to take forward complex issues using expertise from outside agencies is also a very useful initiative. Recent examples include improving statistics of child abuse for England and Wales and work on a crime index for England and Wales.

3. In common with many other countries with federal/regional divisions, there are legal and statistical differences in the three jurisdictions comprising the UK. This means that it is not possible in general to sum crime and justice statistics across the whole of the UK.

4. This exercise has been worthwhile and yielded many examples of good practice in crime and justice statistics. Although ONS in particular does note developments in other countries, a more formal exercise of this type could become a regular part of the work of the Authority, UK law enforcement and UK statistical offices. In particular, there will be a need to ensure that a post-Brexit UK continues to liaise with Law Enforcement agencies and statistical offices in the EU and other countries:

- i. to make estimates of crimes that have an international dimension: e.g. trafficking, cyber-crime
- ii. to recognise good practice in data collection, analysis and publication that could be also used in all jurisdictions within the UK.
- iii. to influence international agencies that set up data collection systems across several countries in the details of such collections.

B Structure of report

5. More specific recommendations are given below in specific thematic areas on:

Section C	Statistics of victimization
Section D	Statistics of crime
Section E	Statistics of offending
Section F	The effectiveness of applied crime prevention activities
Section G	Statistics of Policing in areas other than crime
Section H	Statistics of Criminal Justice
Section I	Statistics of reoffending and what works in rehabilitative activities with offenders

6. Annex A includes a list of the countries outside the UK that have been examined in producing this study - together with the main web sites used. It is included both for reference purposes and to enable further research to be carried out. The web sites of the main international organisations reviewed are also listed.

7. This report has been kept short. References are given throughout, either by country in the Annex, or specifically when the data collection is mentioned. However, in a paper as short as this not all recommendations are able to be fully justified or explained.

Consideration of different crime and justice statistical themes

8. Not all suggestions have the same priority so I have arranged my suggestions in priority order in each of Sections C to I. In particular, I attach more importance to the first two or three paragraphs under 'specific suggestions' in each section.

C Statistics of victimization

General

9. England and Wales is a world leader on good sources of data on victims, because police statistics are supplemented by a variety of household and commercial sector surveys. Scotland and Northern Ireland conduct household surveys. This is not always the case abroad. However, there are a number of areas where lessons can be learned.

Specific suggestions

10. Some other countries give more attention to statistics of victims in their data collections than England and Wales and this could be given priority: for example, the USA BJS has special surveys on

- i. **victims of identity theft, violence and theft at school,**
- ii. **stalking,**
- iii. **intimate partner violence,**
- iv. **victimization of the elderly**
- v. **socio-economic impacts of violent crime.**
- vi. **agencies providing assistance to victims**
(http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/vit14_sum.pdf)
- vii. **computer security, specifically against businesses,** including SMEs, on denial of service attacks, fraud, or theft of information against businesses and the resulting losses.

11. Some jurisdictions look into the **needs of victims of violence** in much more detail than the UK: e.g. the Canadian Center for Justice Statistics Research conducts research into **Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) suffered by victims that have suffered domestic violence** with a view to finding out their needs for additional health services.

<http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/85-002-x/2016001/article/14303/01-eng.htm>

12. There are advantages in UK statistical offices joining international surveys on victims. Such surveys can give more details on victims and yield comparative data against which to judge policies for victims. There are some constraints in such co-operation: such surveys can include awkward questions that national governments tend to avoid: there is often a compromise in technical details of coding and sample size: and national governments might wish to collect such statistics in a different or more efficient way. Examples are:

- i) **A recent survey of women¹** which show that violence against women is an extensive human rights abuse that the UK and the EU cannot afford to overlook: and
- ii) **The International Victimization Survey (ICVS),** a comparative household survey.

13. There are also advantages in the UK playing a larger part in the collection of international

¹ This was co-ordinated by the EU Agency on Basic Rights and involved a survey of 42,000 women.
http://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra-2014-vaw-survey-main-results-apr14_en.pdf

comparative data on crime and justice: examples include the work of the group which every five years produces the Sourcebook on Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics, covering nearly all countries of the Council of Europe.²

14. The UK could also follow other jurisdictions in collecting more statistics of those who **come into contact with the justice system**: e.g. the BJS collects regular data on sexual victimization of prisoners and the Canadians have sophisticated data collections on those who **suffer violence from the police**.

15. The UK, in particular England and Wales and Northern Ireland, has a good record of producing statistics of victims from minorities of traditional or Hate crime. One possible development could be to examine the way Canadians look at victims from their Native Populations by conducting household surveys to discover the **particular characteristics of minority populations** that cause them to be victims. <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/85-002-x/2016001/article/14631-eng.htm>.

D Statistics of crime

General

16. Types of crime are currently changing fast. Statistics need to change also. There is a move towards crimes without a secure single geographical base, such as internet-based crimes, corruption and trafficking of people, goods and services. As has been shown by ONS recently, on some definitions such crimes dominate numbers and there is much discussion on how police should react to this newly recognised situation.

17. The traditional method of the public reporting crime to the police who investigate it locally is no longer completely valid. Police in England and Wales have already moved a little from this model: e.g. in having all frauds reported to a central body, Action Fraud, but more needs to be done in the years ahead. Crimes such as trafficking usually have their base in neighbouring countries and there needs to be much more co-operation with international statistical organisations, such as EU, the UN and less formal bodies such as Transparency International

18. Another aspect which could be examined is the practice of using a count of crime as the main measure. Some other countries use other metrics, such as counting victims rather than crimes or ranking of countries. It is often only possible to count wider incidents such as suspicious activity not all of which is criminal. For England and Wales, ONS has already moved towards acknowledging that different crimes could be measured in different ways, e.g. by rates rather than numbers, and this could be developed. The concept of a total figure of crime as the main measure could be supplemented by new summary measures such as the crime index discussed in paragraph 23 below.

² See item 8 of the International agencies part of the annex.

Specific suggestions

19. The UK has good statistics on traditional offences such as burglary, robbery and theft but is deficient, in all three jurisdictions, when dealing with offences that did not exist a generation ago: e.g. cyber-crime, trafficking, bribery and corruption. The usual response when asked by international bodies about numbers of these new types of offences is to give the statistics of those who have been processed by the courts for such crimes, as courts statistics are available in much more detail. However, there are great differences between numbers of crime and numbers prosecuted for such offences.

20. For cyber-crime, the CSEW has been used to obtain new estimates and this process could be extended to Scotland and Northern Ireland. However, although the victim resides in England and Wales, we do not know where the offender resides. There is also a need to introduce questions about fraud and cyber-crime into commercial surveys in England and Wales and to extend such surveys to all UK jurisdictions. However, this will involve making estimates that are much more difficult to combine with police statistics and **new metrics may need to be developed**. Cyber-crime brings in the concept of potential victims of crime with numbers heavily dependent on whether good security measures have been taken. Metrics of victimization will need to be related to metrics of security measures taken, collected in the same surveys.

21. Some other countries have moved further to develop police statistics of such **crimes**: e.g. South Korea has set up machinery so that occurrences of **cyber fraud, identity theft and denial of service attacks** are reported to the police to a much greater extent than in England and Wales. Although statisticians have access to the databases of the City of London Police Economic Crime Directorate and to the estimates of cyber fraud from CSEW, it is arguable that the Korean police have a better idea of the problem facing them than do the UK police.

22. Police in all UK jurisdictions have developed good machinery for dealing with cases of human trafficking through the setting up of the Modern Slavery Human Trafficking Unit MSHTU of the National Crime Agency. There is a need for ONS and other UK statistical offices to join MSHTU in devising new statistics in this area. The need for such statistics were stated in the UN Global report on Trafficking, whose 2009 report. http://www.unodc.org/documents/Global_Report_on_TIP.pdf. shows that many other countries have more complete statistics on trafficking than the UK.

23. Another example of how crime statistics can be summarised is by the use of a **crime index**. Several countries, including New Zealand and Canada, have produced such indexes but this has not been done officially in the UK until recently. The ONS³ is currently examining the idea of a crime severity index and is likely to publish this as an experimental statistic. This procedure could be followed for other summary measures of crime.

³ The Crime Statistics Advisory Committee asked ONS to set up a Task and Finish group to investigate crime index work worldwide and make experimental proposals for what might be done in England and Wales. Once reaction to this work has been evaluated the index could be introduced permanently and extended to other UK jurisdictions.

24. More use should be made of statistics of NGOs such as **Transparency International**⁴ - in making estimates of the extent of corruption. TI uses indices of bribery and corruption to rank countries and such statistics are of considerable use to governments and the commercial sector. There is no need for UK to collect such statistics but ONS could publish extracts along with caveats as to their use and could input to the TI methodology.

E Statistics of Offending

General

25. Many foreign jurisdictions make much more use of the statistics collected by their Public Prosecution Service and make some attempts to link the various sets of statistics collected on the progress of offenders through the justice system. UK countries could give more priority to integrating the various sets of statistics on offending, e.g. by more closely integrating prosecution, courts and corrections statistics.

Specific suggestions

26. This contrasts with the USA where the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) collects data on the following **different measures of offending**:

- i) suspects in all investigations and those that are concluded:
- ii) those arrested:
- iii) defendants charged:
- iv) defendants in court cases that are concluded:
- v) defendants sentenced.

Such a wider set of measures would give more understanding of how police recording & investigation, the prosecution and court systems interact.

27. Little attention has been paid to **self-reported offending** by UK Official sources. Such data adds a different dimension to offending and some advantage could be gained by collecting such data again⁵, particularly in regard to more modern crimes such as cyber-crime or trafficking. A good example of an international survey was the International Self-Report Juvenile Delinquency Study. (see item 4 of the international section of the Annex)

28. Some countries attempt to **link data sets for offenders** in a way that could be experimented with in the UK. The Australian Institute of Criminology has a novel way of looking at Family and Domestic Violence problems. They consider up to a dozen data sets and consider how the data feeds into policy questions such as the impacts of such violence? who is involved? the impacts of public policy? They identify gaps in the current data sets and show where small changes in the detail collected could have large effects on understanding the problem and devising policies to solve it.

⁴ TI is a non-government international agency that uses surveys of businessmen and others to make regular estimates of how different countries follow its rules on conducting government, business, investment and other forms of commercial activity

⁵ Some self-offending data was collected in the 1982 and 1984 British Crime Surveys.

29. The Canadian authorities in Saskatchewan have **linked data sets** in their analysis of reoffending. They use data from the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (UCR2), the Integrated Criminal Court Survey (ICCS) and the Integrated Correctional Services Survey (ICSS), to determine the number of people who had a re-contact with the Saskatchewan justice system. <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/85-002-x/2016001/article/14633-eng.htm>

30. The USA also uses linked data sets to some extent: e.g. BJS has a study of characteristics of drug offenders using linked data from the Federal Bureau of Prisons and United States Sentencing Commission(USSC). This linking is useful because the prisons data base does not publicly provide certain data fields that are available in USSC, e.g. criminal history information, offence characteristics and sentencing. **Probabilistic matching techniques** were applied across personally identifiable information (name, DOB, year sentenced). 97% of records were matched. <http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbdetail&iid=5436>

31. There is an interesting **data linking exercise** in Northern Ireland which could be worth investigating further. The bulletin on first time offenders in the CJS. <https://www.justice-ni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/doj/ft-ni.pdf> uses data taken from the Causeway Data Sharing Mechanism (DSM1), which combines data from police, prosecution and courts.

32. Data mining techniques are in their infancy with regard to applications in **crime or offending analysis**. They are usually the subject of university research and are as likely to be found in UK universities as abroad. Techniques are being developed but are not sufficiently advanced to be used in earnest by official agencies. The main applications are not in improving statistics so much as in offender profiling, crime prevention, crime pattern analysis, including identifying hotspots⁶ and crime investigation. Because techniques rely on accessing management information systems, one of the most likely areas for success could be in cyber-crime measurement and investigation, where tools are currently being devised⁷.

F The effectiveness of applied crime prevention activities

General

33. Many UK agencies concentrate on crime prevention and it is important to measure if policies are effective. There is a long history, in the UK and abroad of such activity. It is not simply a question of the UK learning from abroad but even within the UK there is little co-ordination of such research and statistical activity. A good example of academic work is recent research showing that property marking in London has been effective⁸. Scottish

⁶ Almanie, Mirza and Lor, **Crime Prediction based upon.... Criminal Hotspots** International Journal of Data Mining & Knowledge Management Process (IJDKP) Vol.5, No.4, July 2015

⁷ See e.g. Sindhu & Meshram **Digital Forensics and Cyber Crime Datamining**, Journal of Information Security, 2012, 3, 196-201 <http://dx.doi.org/10.4236/jis.2012.33024> Published Online July 2012

⁸See Raphael I. **Cooling hot property? An assessment of the impact of property marking on residential burglary... and public confidence**. PhD thesis Portsmouth University, 2016.

Government published a summary of evidence on what works to reduce crime.

<http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2014/10/2518/downloads>

Specific suggestions

34. The Australian Institute of Criminology concentrates much of its work on crime prevention and its effectiveness and has a large set of publications on this. They are particularly strong on **crime prevention by communities, consumers and local government**. http://www.aic.gov.au/crime_types/in_focus/crimeprevention.html

35. The Dutch Center for Crime Prevention and Safety (CCV) is a strong promoter and **evaluator of crime prevention policies** in the Netherlands. To achieve this, they work closely with communities, local businesses and government both local and national. They are strong on evaluation and achieving targets for crime reduction. They have also devised a '**Barrier model**' for successful intervention against some organised crime. <https://hetccv.nl/english/>.

36. The European Crime Prevention Network (EUCPN, see Annex) co-ordinates activity across the EU and **accumulates and evaluates crime prevention activities**. Statistics are vital in evaluation and the EUCPN also suggests ways of collecting new or improved statistics. The EUCPN Knowledge-Center is particularly useful: reporting and evaluating on:

- i. A methodology to tackle **domestic burglary**
- ii. Violence prevention for **young people** (Germany)
- iii. **Trafficking in Illegal Firearms** (Netherlands)
- iv. **Prostitution and Trafficking for Sexual Exploitation** (Sweden)
- v. Action plan for combating **men's violence against women** (Sweden)
- vi. **Risks of browsing the web** (Spain)

37. Other countries offer similar agencies. The USA National Crime Prevention Council <http://www.ncpc.org/programs> offers and evaluates specific CP activities such as '**Be Safe and Sound in school**' and the '**Investment Fraud Prevention Program**'.

G Statistics of Policing in areas other than crime

General

38. Mostly there are good statistics on **police non-crime areas** for England and Wales with little to learn from abroad. The Home Office produces statistics on police manpower, power and procedures, firearms/tasers, issue of various certificates, licences, football matches and traffic. Other figures are published by bodies who report to the Home Office (IPCC, Chief Surveillance Commissioner.) In several countries, e.g. Australia, Canada, police non-crime statistics are more easily accessible and are more likely to be grouped together in one place. It would be useful if there was more co-ordination and accessibility

in England and Wales *inter alia* with links from ONS or HO web sites to the web sites of other agencies.

Specific suggestions

39. There is no UK equivalent of the EUCPN study on secondary victimization into measuring policies dealing with **‘victims not as a direct result of the criminal act but through the later response of institutions to the victim.’** Indeed. UK did not respond to the questionnaire, which dealt with the way police respond to victims. Other countries have specific data collections: e.g. the USA Attorney General has by law to collect data on the use of force by law enforcement. IPCC collects statistics on those who **die during or after contact with the police** but there seem to be no UK statistics on police time spent on **public protection or crime prevention**, which are covered in some jurisdictions.

40. UK Police also play a large part **in Mental Health** and although good statistics are produced they are not published by the ONS or the Home Office but by health agencies: for example, the Health and Social Care Information Centre (HSCIC) publishes statistics on detentions under section 136 of the Mental Health Act.

41. Although other agencies are also involved, the police often play a role in responding to the growing number of **emergencies and disasters**, in the UK and elsewhere. There are few UK statistics to compare with the Canadian Survey of Emergency Preparedness and Resilience covering the main disasters, the shorter and long term effects, sources of help, recovery times, etc. <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/85-002-x/2016001/article/14469-eng.htm>.

H Statistics of Criminal Justice

General

42. As mentioned before, most foreign jurisdictions make much more use of statistics collected by their **Public Prosecution Service**. In England and Wales there is little integration between statistics collected by the CPS and by the MOJ. Scotland has a different prosecutor system and produces more statistics than does England and Wales. This is an area that should really be developed for England and Wales, probably by the MOJ producing a **summary statistical publication** on the working of the criminal justice system as a whole.

Specific suggestions

43. There is also a case for CPS statistics themselves to be improved for England and Wales:

For example, when a compendium of international statistics compares prosecution statistics across countries⁹, we see that there are no analyses of CPS prosecution statistics by type of defendant, by disposal or by type of offence, statistics readily available in most other countries.

44. The MOJ for England and Wales relies heavily on the **court statistics data base** for statistics of sentencing. This is a powerful database but there are limitations to the data recorded by it. Many other countries such as the USA do not have the central control necessary within their courts system for such a central data base. They rely on **surveys of courts** which are designed centrally. Such surveys have the advantage that they can **include additional questions**, which enhanced the value of courts statistics: e.g.:

- i. socio-economic characteristics of defendant and victim
- ii. prosecution and court process such as the use of remote CCTV for evidence, the use of screens in court, the changing of charge during the court process:
- iii. interaction with higher courts or prisons, for sentencing or for appeals or in recording time to be served, rather than the sentence. The current MOJ court statistics data base does not record if a sentence is changed on appeal, which makes the statistics deficient
- iv. Interaction with the health authorities where the court makes orders under the Mental Health Act.

45. The European Commission for the Efficiency of Justice, CEPEJ¹⁰ collects a good deal of information on **justice indicators** which cut across the usual data collected by national statistical offices and ministries. They also publish guidelines on judicial statistics which again go much wider than what the UK publishes but which arguably are of concern to users of the justice system.¹¹ http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/cooperation/cepej/default_en.asp

46. Some international organisations collect data in summary format comparing justice systems across countries. The EU produces a EU Justice Scorecard annually as an information tool aiming for more effective justice This includes summary statistics that take a **wider view of the justice system** than national ministries tend to do: e.g. length of judicial proceedings, perception of independence, reforms of procedural laws, IT use and promoting Alternative Methods of Dispute Resolution. More use could be made of such summary data in the UK. http://ec.europa.eu/justice/effective-justice/files/justice_scoreboard_2016_en.pdf

47. UK has little data on the **experiences of offenders in and after prison**. The USA BJS, for example, collects data from former inmates who report to probation centres to discover their experiences of prison and since leaving. This focusses on experience of assaults, unwanted sexual activity, behaviour of staff, and such things.

⁹ See e.g. Chapter 2 of the European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics 2014

<http://www.heuni.fi/>

material/attachments/heuni/reports/grMwocVTF/HEUNI_report_80_European_Sourcebook.pdf

¹⁰ A Council of Europe and not an EU body. UK will still to be part of the CoE after BREXIT.

¹¹ For example, this covers statistics on judicial budgets, human resources, court activity, time delays and cases pending, clearance rates, breaches of Article 6 of the ECHR, etc.

48. Some other countries have better data than UK on how **the forensic services work** in their jurisdiction. <http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=tp&tid=78> lists data collected on the way the forensic system works in USA, including use of DNA, other physical evidence and the working of coroners' offices.

I Statistics of reoffending and what works in rehabilitative activities with offenders

General

49. UK - especially England and Wales - has very good **re-offending statistics** and already watches closely developments in other countries. Not all **re-offending is known** but many countries with good data bases have statistics of re-arrest, reconviction or return to prison. Some countries with simpler statistics use a cruder approach of labelling an offender a 'recidivist' if local law enforcement know him to have offended before, which leads to some straightforward but rather limited analyses.

50. The English MOJ Justice Data Lab (JDL) enables an organisation who wants know if its clients re-convict to send in a list of names and MOJ will produce re-conviction statistics for them. MOJ seems to have followed Dutch practice in introducing this scheme: certainly, the two countries have learned from each other and much of the Dutch experience is very useful to the UK: <https://champpenal.revues.org/445>. MOJ also produces good data itself on reoffending and already takes account of techniques and data sets used in other countries such as Canada, Australia or the Nordic countries.

51. There is a large literature on **what works to reduce reoffending** and the extent to which offenders can be rehabilitated, leave their criminal past behind them and contribute positively to society. The statistics behind such analyses are produced from linking data bases of offenders with data bases of court appearances, arrests or prison admissions.

Specific suggestions

52. Lessons are as likely to be learned from academic studies within the UK as from studies abroad. A good example of a systemic review of recent research can be found in a recent Scottish Government publication¹².

53. Such studies, which consider research carried out around the world, do not confine themselves to broad classifications but also looks at the evidence on **whether certain actions reduce re-offending**; e.g.

- Does prison reduce re-offending? (*answer: it can represent value for money in the short-term if used for high-risk but overall the evidence about its effectiveness in reducing reoffending is mixed*)
- Are community sentences more effective than short-term prison sentences (*yes, they are and also may provide greater opportunity for rehabilitation*)
- does remand? (*yes, in the short term, ineffective in the longer term*)

¹² **What works in reducing offending: a summary of the evidence**, Scottish Government 2015. <http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2015/05/2480/3>

- does electronic monitoring after release? (*to some extent*)
- do suspended sentences work better than short sentences? (*quite likely*)
- do speedier sentences reduce re-offending? (*answer no clear evidence*)
- Does parole reduce re-offending? (*most offenders released on parole successfully complete their licence but evidence on the impact of parole is mixed*)

54. Another series of **rehabilitative studies** is on specific types of programmes that may be offered to offenders in prison and the community. Such programmes include **anger management, Cognitive Behavioural Treatment, drug or alcohol programmes, therapeutic community programmes, programmes for offending drivers of vehicles, programmes for males who have been caught kerb-crawling for prostitutes, faith programmes and hybrid programmes** which combine two or more of the preceding.

55. Before such programmes can be offered within correctional arrangements in the UK there is an accreditation process: this includes a provision for such programmes to be evaluated using re-offending as well as other measures such as psychometrics.¹³ The evidence for such programmes effectiveness is gained both by specific studies in situ and by re-offending studies of similar programmes all around the world.

56. The Correctional Services in Canada are extremely strong in attempts to rehabilitate offenders and in **producing statistics and research** to show which ways of dealing with offenders work better than others. A good summary of their statistics and research in this area can be found at <http://www.csc-scc.gc.ca/text/pa/cop-prog/cp-eval-eng.shtml>. The correctional services of the Scandinavian countries similarly have a better record of rehabilitating offenders, which are explained in a series of reports and statistics comparing and contrasting how their correctional systems work.

57. Despite there being a good deal of information on whether certain actions with offenders actually work, other countries, e.g. New Zealand and Australia make greater use of alternative approaches to offenders and have better research and statistics on their effectiveness¹⁴. Although the Ministry of Justice in England and Wales and the Auditor General for Scotland produce annual bulletins from time to time on basic numbers on accredited programmes in prison or on probation¹⁵, these could be made more routine. Information could also be published on the number of offenders referred by police/YOTs to specific programmes or to new forms of action such as restorative justice, or other forms of victim/offender mediation.

¹³ Details of programme pre-requisites can be found at https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/319374/2014-06-03_DAP_Specification_P3.0.pdf

¹⁴ See, e.g. <https://journal.anzsog.edu.au/publications/4/EvidenceBase2013Issue1.pdf> from New South Wales which is a review of restorative justice responses to offending from 2008-2015.

¹⁵ See https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/449587/accredited-programmes-annual-bulletin-2014-15.pdf for England & Wales and http://www.audit-scotland.gov.uk/docs/central/2004/nr_050121_prison_service_km.pdf for Scotland.

Annex Countries and International organisations researched

Countries

This is not an exhaustive list of countries researched but represents countries where a useful English language web site exists. In many other countries police and statistical offices publish crime and justice data of uncertain quality in the local language, e.g. Italy, Greece, South Korea, Tanzania.

1. **Australia** – The main source is the Australian Institute of Criminology: <http://www.aic.gov.au/> and the Australian Bureau of Statistics <http://www.abs.gov.au/> supplemented by statistics from individual states/territories.
2. **Austria** – Statistics Austria produces limited justice statistics: <http://www.statistik.at/>. There are no English web sites for crime data although these exist in great detail.
3. **Canada** – the main source is the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics through Statistics Canada www.statcan.gc.ca.
4. **China** – It is difficult to access English language sources about Chinese crime but secondary sources imply that little is available about methods used or the quality the data.
5. **Denmark** – Statistics Denmark <https://www.dst.dk/en/Statistik/emner/kriminalitet>
6. **Finland** – Figures are mainly available from the Statistical Office <http://www.stat.fi/>
7. **France** – The main sources are the National Institute of Social and Economic Studies <http://www.insee.fr/>, The Centre for Research into the Law and Penal Agencies. <http://www.cesdip.fr/> and the Police data, published at <https://www.data.gouv.fr/>
8. **Germany** – A good summary, as well as more detailed figure, can be found at Criminal Justice Statistics in Germany, published by the federal Ministry of Justice and Consumer Protection http://www.bmjv.de/SiteGlobals/Forms/Suche/Publikationensuche_Formular.html
9. **India** – The main web site is the National Crime Records Bureau <http://ncrb.gov.in/>
10. **Ireland** – The main source is the Irish Central Statistical Office <http://www.cso.ie/en/statistics/crimeandjustice/>
11. **Japan** – There a good set of statistics on crime and justice published in an English White Paper on Crime at <http://hakusyo1.moj.go.jp/en/63/nfm/mokuji.html>
12. **Kenya** – Statistics are drawn together by the Statistics Office <http://www.knbs.or.ke/>. They are of low quality
13. **Netherlands** – Most research and publication in English is carried out by the Ministry of Justice research and documentation centre WODC <https://english.wodc.nl>.
14. **New Zealand** – Their main sources are the NZ Police <http://www.police.govt.nz/about-us/publications/statistics>; the NZ Statistics office <http://www.stats.govt.nz/> and their Corrections department <http://www.corrections.govt.nz>
15. **South Africa** – The Statistics Office <http://cs2016.statssa.gov.za/> and the South African Police Service www.saps.gov.za combine to present statistics of crime and justice. The Institute of Security Studies <https://www.issafrica.org/> comments critically on all these.
16. **South Korea** – The Korea Judicial Research and Training Institute publishes an annual white paper on crime <http://eng.scourt.go.kr/eng/supreme/>. The Korean Institute of criminology publishes research on crime and justice. <https://eng.kic.re.kr/>

17. **Spain** – The Spanish statistical office produces a small range of justice statistics at http://www.ine.es/dyngs/INEbase/en/categoria.htm?c=Estadistica_P&cid=1254735573206
18. **Sweden** - The Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention – Bra – produces most useful statistics <https://www.bra.se/bra/bra-in-english/>
19. **Tanzania** – From a study I did for the World Bank Tanzania Statistics are produced by the police in the local language but to a low standard and there are no lessons for the UK.
20. **United States of America** – Their main source is the Bureau of Justice Statistics <http://www.bjs.gov/> But there are many other agencies, including the National Institute of Justice which sponsors and publishes research; <http://www.nij.gov/> the American Jail association <http://www.americanjail.org>: the Fraud Research Centre <http://fraudresearchcenter.org> and many other agencies at Federal and State level.

International organisations, surveys and collections of Statistics on crime and justice

1. **EU** - EUROSTAT produces a limited range of statistics compiled from national sources http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Crime_statistics. Various agencies of the EU also, from time to time collect survey data across the 28 countries.
2. **Transparency International** – They collect data on bribery, corruption and perceptions of doing business in different countries. Their main web site is www.transparency.org.uk/
3. **UN/UNODC** - The UN, through UNODC, collects crime and justice data from individual country sources on a regular basis. The main lessons to be learned are the priorities given to collecting data on new types of crime such as trafficking and corruption. Few countries from the developing world, from Arab States, or South America respond to UN requests for data.
4. **International Self-Report Juvenile Delinquency Study** This was a survey that UK did not join in. Details can be found at <http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/NACJD/studies/34658>
5. **International Crime Victimization Survey** This was a study that the UK did join in. Details can be found at <https://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR/series/175>
6. **The European Crime Prevention Network (EUCPN) Knowledge Center** can be found at www.eucon.org/knowledge-center. This includes examples of good practice in crime prevention, evaluations, tool-kits and background papers.
7. **The EU Justice Scorecard** is produced annually and contains some interesting new measures http://ec.europa.eu/justice/effective-justice/scoreboard/index_en.htm
8. **The European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics 2014.** http://www.heuni.fi/material/attachments/heuni/reports/qrMWOcVTF/HEUNI_report_80_European_Sourcebook.pdf
9. **UNODC Global report on Trafficking.** http://www.unodc.org/documents/Global_Report_on_TIP.pdf.
10. **European Commission for the Efficiency of Justice** covers statistics on judicial budgets, human resources, court activity, time delays and cases pending, clearance rates, breaches of Article 6 of the ECHR, http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/cooperation/cepej/default_en.asp