International Trends in Crime and Justice; The case of Australia and NZ

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The WORLD of CRIME

Breaking the Silence on Problems of Security, Justice, and Development Across the World
Figure 3.1 Overall Percentages of General Public in Urban Areas Victimized by Any of 10 Types of Common Crime During the Past 12 Months, by World Region

Figure 3.4  Percentages of the Public in Urban Areas Victimized by Household Burglary During the Past 12 Months, by World Region

Figure 3.9 Percentages of the Public in Urban Areas Victimized by Car Theft or Joyriding During the Past 12 Months, by World Region

North America (US & Canada) - 1.5
Latin America and Caribbean - 1.4
Oceania - 1.3
Africa - 1.2
Western and Central Europe - 1.2
World - 1.0
Eastern Europe - 0.9
Asia - 0.4

**Figure 5.3**  Percentages of Car Ownership and Rates of Car-Related Crimes per 100,000 Population (Households)

Spearman
\[ r = 0.71 \]
\[ n = 65 \]
\[ p < 0.05 \]

Figure 3.11  Percentages of the Public Victimized by Robbery in the Course of One Year, by World Region

Figure 5.6  Income Inequality and Rates of Victimization by Robbery

Figure 4.4  Percentages of the Public Victimized by Assaults in Urban Areas, by World Region

Victimization rate assault by beer consumption

Pearson
$r=0.56$
n=26
$p<0.05$
Homicides per 100,000 pop, around 2002

- Southern Africa: 31.5
- Central America: 15.8
- South America: 15.5
- Caribbean: 13.5
- East Europe: 11.7
- World: 8.2
- North America: 6.8
- Central Asia: 6.7
- East Africa: 6.6
- South Asia: 5.0
- West & Central Africa: 4.1
- Oceania: 3.4
- SouthEast Europe: 3.3
- East and South East Asia: 2.7
- West and Central Europe: 2.5
- Near and Middle East: 1.1
- North Africa: 0.8
Figure 5.10  Percentages of Households in Urban Areas Possessing One or More Firearms and Handguns, by Region

- North America: Firearms 32.1%, Handguns 21.1%
- Latin America and Caribbean: Firearms 14.5%, Handguns 11.8%
- Eastern Europe: Firearms 10.9%, Handguns 7.5%
- World: Firearms 10.5%, Handguns 6.7%
- Africa: Firearms 8.9%, Handguns 7.4%
- Western and Central Europe: Firearms 8.4%, Handguns 4.9%
- Oceania: Firearms 4.1%, Handguns 1.0%
- Asia: Firearms 3.9%, Handguns 1.4%

Figure 6.1  Trends in Crime Experienced by National or City Populations During 1988–2005; Overall Victimization Rates in South Africa (Johannesburg), Argentina (Buenos Aires), Australia, Canada, the United States, and Europe (nine countries)


Notes: Trends in overall victimization rates are based on 10 crimes that are consistent over time.
* Australian trend is based on 9 crimes consistent over time.
Figure 6.5  Schematic Representation of the Dynamics of Crime Epidemics in Western Countries
Figure 6.6  Percentages of Households Protected by Burglar Alarms

Figure 9.8  Relative Number of Employees Within Private Security Services and Police Forces, per World Region or Country, 2003–2005

Sources: De Waard, 1999; Morre, 2004; Van Steden & Sarre, 2007; www.unodc.org; 8th UN Crime Survey.
ORGANIZED CRIME INDEX

INTEGRATING DATA ON

- Perceived organized crime prevalence (World Economic Forum inter alia)
- Grand corruption (various sources)
- Money-laundering (WEF)
- Extent of shadow economy (WEF)
- Rates of unsolved murders (UN)
Rating on index for organised crime

The graph shows the perception of organized crime prevalence across different regions. The x-axis represents the perception of organized crime prevalence on a scale from 0 to 90, while the y-axis lists various regions.

- **East Europe** has the highest perception with 80.
- **South East Europe** follows with a perception of 70.
- **Caribbean** and **South America** have perceptions of 67 and 63, respectively.
- **East Africa** and **South Asia** are close with perceptions of 62 and 61.
- **Central Asia**, **West & Central Africa**, and **Southern Africa** all have perceptions of 61.
- **Africa** has a perception of 58.
- **Central America** and **Near and Middle East** both have perceptions of 47.
- **North Africa**, **North America**, **West and Central Europe**, and **Oceania** have perceptions of 47, 38, 22, and 7, respectively.

This data suggests a varied perception of organized crime prevalence, with some regions having significantly higher perceptions compared to others.
Figure 2.3  Satisfaction With the Police in Controlling Crime, by World Region

Source: ICVS, 2005, or latest data available.
Figure 9.11  Regional Scores on Composite Police Performance Index, Combining Two Objective and Three Subjective Indicators (2000)

Figure 10.2  Political Independence of National Judiciaries From Undue Pressure According to Business Executives, by World Region (high scores indicating high independence)

Figure 12.1 Country Scores on Composite Police Performance Index and on Composite Index of Organized Crime in the Country

Spearman
$r = -0.67$
$n = 113$
$p < 0.03$

Sources: See Figures 7.4 and 9.12.
Rule of Law Index by Organised Crime index

Figure 12.2 Quality of Rule of Law (including independence of the judiciary) and Prevalence of Organized Crime (Composite Organized Crime Index) per Country (high scores on rule of law indicate high quality and high scores on organized crime indicate high levels).

Sources: For Kaufmann, Kraay, & Mastruzzi, 2004, see www.worldbank.org/wbi/governance/gowdata; for COCI, see Figure 7.4.
Table 13.1 World Ranking of Countries According to Scores on the Index of Lawfulness, Combining Indicators of Police Performance, Rule of Law, and the Prevalence of Three Main Types of Crime (common crime, organized crime, and corruption)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Score</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Iceland</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>99.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>98.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>97.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>97.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>95.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>94.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>92.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>92.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>91.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Malta</td>
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<td>Germany</td>
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<td>Barbados</td>
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<td>Chile</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Jordan</td>
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<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>82.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>82.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Puerto Rico</td>
<td>81.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>81.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 13.1  World Map of the Degree of Lawfulness of Countries, Reflecting the State of Security and Crime Across the World According to a Composite Index

World Countries
Lawfulness Index

- Very high (31)
- High (32)
- Average (33)
- Low (31)
- Very low (29)
- No data (61)
Figure 13.3  Scores on the Comprehensive Index of Lawfulness and the Human Development Index by Country (high scores indicate high levels of lawfulness and of human development)

$r = 0.72$
$p < 0.05$
$n = 152$