

Chapter 5 – Responses of the criminal justice system

Paul Smit* and Stefan Harrendorf**

Abstract

In this chapter the responses of the criminal justice system on crime are described, from the moment an offender is found until a decision of a judge at a penal court. The number of persons prosecuted and convicted are analysed, both adults and juveniles as well as the proportion of females. This is done for total offences and separately for intentional homicide. Where possible, data are given by country and by continent. Next, the attrition process is discussed in two ways. Firstly the number of offenders convicted are compared to the offenders found. Secondly, the attrition process is shown in more detail with four moments in the criminal justice system, i.e. crimes recorded, offenders found, offenders prosecuted and offenders convicted.

Introduction

This chapter describes the reaction from the criminal justice system on crime. Although this can start at the moment a victim reports a crime to the police - or one can argue maybe even before that with general preventive measures - the starting point for this chapter is when a suspected offender is found. And the end point will be the decision of a judge at a penal court. Again, one could also consider the types of sanctions and the prison population as part of the criminal justice system. However, information on types of sanctions was not asked for in the 8th, 9th and 10th survey of the UN-CTS. Information on prisons and prisoners will be dealt with in chapter 7.

This means that the main theme in this chapter is what happens in the prosecution stage and at the court level. Some attention is given to the police level as well, but mainly from the perspective of the prosecution (i.e. as potential input for the prosecution). The main indicators in this chapter are the number of persons that have been prosecuted and the number of persons that have been convicted. For both indicators the proportions of females and juveniles will be considered as well. Prosecutions and convictions

will be given regardless of the crime type with one exception: intentional homicide will be dealt with separately.

At every phase in the criminal justice system some attrition is expected to take place. This is caused both by technical / legal reasons (e.g. not enough evidence for an alleged offender found) and by efficiency reasons where police and/or prosecution make a case ending decision themselves. In this chapter the attrition process will be described between the moment a crime is registered and the conviction by a court.

Data are taken from the UN-CTS exclusively, from the 6th to the 10th survey (and for some countries the 5th survey was used as well). Where possible, data from the three years 1996, 2001 and 2006 were used. However, in order to minimize the number of 'missing values', other years were taken instead if there were no data available for one or more of these three years for a specific country. Besides, a quality check was made on the data. This could have resulted in using another year for a country as well (or in not considering the data at all). See Annex B and C for a complete description of the data selection process.

* Program Supervisor Modelling and Justice Statistics WODC, Ministry of Justice, the Netherlands

** Senior researcher at the Department of Criminology, Institute of Criminal Law and Justice, University of Göttingen, Germany

In the following sections the number of persons prosecuted and convicted will be described, both the most recent data available and the trends over the last ten years. Median values per continent will be presented where possible (see Annex B)

Prosecutions

In the 10th UN-CTS the following definition was used for 'persons prosecuted':

"Persons prosecuted" may be understood to mean alleged offenders prosecuted by means of an official charge, initiated by the public prosecutor or the law enforcement agency responsible for prosecution.

In many countries the general procedure in the criminal justice system is that, after an offender is found, the Prosecution Service will be the institution that brings the offender to the court. The court then decides on the guilt of the offender and the appropriate punishment. Within this general scheme many variations are possible, depending on the precise function of the Prosecution Service: whether the country has a legality or opportunity principle or whether the Prosecution Service in a country has a monopoly to prosecute. Other variations can be found in the options the police has to end proceedings without any involvement of the Prosecution Service. For a more detailed discussion on these issues see (Elsner, Smit, Zila 2008; Jehle, Smit, Zila 2008; Smit 2008; Wade 2006) These variations obviously have a considerable impact in the figures presented here.

But other, more technical or statistical factors are responsible for variations in the figures as well: three offences by one suspected offender could be counted as one or three, depending on the statistical counting choice made in a country. And although in the UN definition 'other law enforcement agencies' are explicitly included, presumably not every country would be able to provide figures for these besides the Public Prosecutor.

Another factor, probably causing considerable variation in the total number of persons prosecuted is the precise operationalisation of what is included in 'all offences' in the context of the prosecution process. Are only the most serious crimes considered here? Or also minor crimes (even infractions)? That this is probably an important factor is also shown by the correlation between the total number of persons prosecuted and the number of prosecutions for

while data will also be given by country. Finally, the attrition process will be described, starting with the relation between alleged offenders and recorded crime and ending with convicted offenders.

intentional homicide which is remarkably low (0.25).

In table 1 the latest available figures for person prosecuted are given. Unless otherwise mentioned (in the columns 'yr'), the data are for 2006. The earliest year possible is 2000. Only the 92 countries that were able to provide at least one figure for 'persons prosecuted' are in the table. The countries are grouped by continent and if at least five responses were available in a continent the median was computed. Both for all offences and for intentional homicide the total number of persons prosecuted are given (in the case of 'all offences' the total number was split between adults and juveniles) as well as the rates per 100,000 inhabitants. Both for adults and juveniles the proportion of females was computed.

As expected, when looking at the rates per 100,000 there is considerable variation in the number of persons prosecuted. Nepal and Pakistan are the lowest with 5 and 6 persons prosecuted per 100,000 inhabitants. Other countries with less than 50 are Guatemala, Venezuela, the Republic of Moldova and Papua New Guinea. For most of these countries, by comparing with the persons prosecuted for intentional homicide, there is a strong suspicion that only the most serious crimes are included here. As an example, in Venezuela almost half of the 9,550 persons prosecuted are prosecuted for homicide.

Countries with the highest number of persons prosecuted are Belgium (6,512) and Turkey (4,588). Other countries with numbers of 2,000 or more are South Africa, the Republic of Korea, Austria, Finland, England & Wales and New Zealand.

Clearly, most countries with higher numbers of persons prosecuted can be found in Europe, with a median of 973. America has the lowest median (191). However, due to the considerable variation and the low number of countries responding in some continents (only 6 in Africa) it is very problematic to draw conclusions from this.

Less variation can be seen in the proportion of juveniles among persons prosecuted. However there is one outlier at the high end (Ukraine with 44% juveniles). Also there are several countries with very low percentages (3% or less) which should be interpreted with some caution: in many countries juveniles committing a crime are for a large part dealt with outside the Criminal Justice System. Generally the highest percentages of juveniles can be found in America and Europe (median 8%).

The proportion of females prosecuted is typically between 10% and 15%, again with some outliers such as Singapore with 28% and Hong Kong and Slovenia with 27% adult females, or Barbados and Swaziland with more than 30% juvenile females. And on the low end Pakistan with 0% adult females, Jordan with 0% juvenile females and Georgia with 1% for both adults and juveniles. Some of the outliers are possibly due to low absolute numbers. The proportion of females tend to be a little higher in Europe, particularly for adult females. And within Europe mainly the Northern and Western countries have a higher proportion of females, possibly due to shoplifting (Smit 2008).

For homicide again the variation is considerable. Partly this is because some countries could have presented the data including attempts (see Annex B). In Asia and Europe most countries have a low number of persons prosecuted for intentional homicide per 100,000, typically between 1.0 and 3.0. However, some countries in these continents do have much higher numbers, from 8.0 upwards. This is the case for Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Sri Lanka, Albania,

Convictions

In the 10th UN-CTS the following definition was used for 'persons convicted':

"Persons convicted" may be understood to mean persons found guilty by any legal body duly authorized to pronounce them convicted under national law, whether the conviction was later upheld or not.

Not all persons against whom a prosecution has started will be convicted. Apart from a – usually small – percentage of alleged offenders found not guilty in court, in many countries this is mainly dependent on the possibilities for the prosecutor to end a case, either with or without consequences for the alleged offender. For some European countries the different options for the prosecutor has been shown in (Jehle, Smit, Zila

Belgium, Belarus, Estonia, Lithuania, the Russian federation, and Turkey. Still the median for Asia is 2.1 and for Europe 2.3 which is lower than for Africa and America.

In table 2 (Annex A) the trends in persons prosecuted are shown. Trends for adults and juveniles are computed separately, as well as trends for homicides. For two periods the average annual change is given: for the most recent years 2001 to 2006, and for the whole period 1996 to 2006. It was not possible to use these exact periods for every country, in some cases other years we taken as substitute. See Annex B for a detailed description. However, by computing the average annual change the figures in the table are comparable. For 44 countries at least one trend figure could be computed.

In general the number of adults prosecuted seems to increase over the years, particularly in the last few years. Some of the increases are remarkable, such as for Georgia and Iceland. The increases in Finland, England & Wales and Northern Ireland have mainly occurred in the 1996 – 2001 period.

The trends in juveniles prosecuted is completely different. Here there is a decrease, again mainly in the last few years. There are some exceptions such as the very high increase in juveniles prosecuted in Portugal, most probably this could be explained by a change in the system there.

For homicide a decrease can be seen as well, although the variation seems to be somewhat higher between countries.

2008; Wade 2006). Other factors, like special procedures for juveniles or for minor offences will also cause some variation in the figures.

As was the case with persons prosecuted, technical or statistical factors could be responsible for variations in the figures as well. And also here, the issue of which offences are exactly included in 'all offences' is important. The more so as the correlation between the total number of persons convicted and the number of persons convicted for intentional homicide is almost zero (-0.07).

In table 3 (Annex A) the latest available figures for person convicted are given. Unless otherwise mentioned (in the columns 'yr'), the data are for 2006. The earliest year possible is 2000. Only the

95 countries that were able to provide at least one figure for 'persons convicted' are in the table. The countries are grouped by continent and if at least five responses were available in a continent the median was computed. Both for all offences and for intentional homicide the total number of persons convicted are given (in the case of 'all offences' the total number was split between adults and juveniles) as well as the rates per 100,000 inhabitants. Both for adults and juveniles the proportion of females was computed.

Generally and for most countries, looking at the rates per 100,000, the number of persons convicted is somewhat lower than persons prosecuted. This will be discussed more in detail below. Still, there is a considerable variation in the rates. Colombia with a rate of 0 and Ethiopia and Papua New Guinea with 4 are the lowest. Other countries with a rate less than 30 are Zambia, Bolivia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Afghanistan, Nepal, the Philippines and Malta. As we also saw with the prosecutions in table 5.1, by comparing with the persons convicted for intentional homicide, there is a strong suspicion for some of these countries that only the most serious crimes are included here. As an example, in Papua New Guinea almost all (220 of the 283) persons convicted are convicted for homicide.

Countries with the highest number of persons convicted are Mauritius (10,762) and Egypt (7,105). Other countries with numbers of 2,000 or more are Finland, England & Wales and New Zealand.

Clearly, most countries with higher numbers of persons convicted can be found in Europe, with a median of 698. America has the lowest median (75). However, due to the considerable variation and the low number of countries responding in some continents (only 7 in Africa) it is very problematic to draw conclusions from this.

The highest percentages of juveniles compared to the total number of persons convicted can be found in Malta (60%) and Australia (46%). In the case of Malta this could well be caused by the low absolute numbers. The highest percentages can be found in America (median 11%) and Europe (median 7%). In general the proportion of juveniles convicted is somewhat lower than juveniles prosecuted. A possible explanation could be that a prosecutor is more inclined to end a case with juveniles outside the court.

The percentage of females convicted is generally about 10%, for adults somewhat higher than for juveniles. Outliers are Barbados (53%, possibly

due to low absolute numbers), Hong Kong (28% for adults) and Thailand (26% for adults). Mauritius, Afghanistan, Armenia, the Occupied Palestinian Territory, the Philippines and Qatar have very low proportions of females convicted, either for adults, juveniles or both. The highest percentages can be found in Europe and America. The median proportion of females convicted is considerably lower than females prosecuted. This could well be explained by the fact that crimes committed by female offenders tend to be less serious and thus have a greater chance to get a settlement outside the court.

As with prosecution, possibly because some countries could have presented the data including attempts (see Annex B), the variation in persons convicted for intentional homicide is considerable. Guatemala (26.3), Turkey (18.6), the Russian Federation (13.2) Mongolia (11.0) and Belarus (10.0) are the highest while on the other hand for 15 countries the rate is 0.5 or less. The median is about 1 for all continents except for America where it is 3.6.

In table 4 the trends in persons convicted are shown. Trends for adults and juveniles are computed separately, as well as trends for homicides. For two periods the average annual change is given: for the most recent years 2001 to 2006, and for the whole period 1996 to 2006. It was not possible to use these exact periods for every country, in some cases other years were taken as substitute. See Annex B for a detailed description. However, by computing the average annual change the figures in the table are comparable. For 57 countries at least one trend figure could be computed.

In most countries the number of adults convicted seems to increase over the years, particularly in the last few years (the median of the average annual increase is 3.0%). The largest increases can be seen in Malaysia (24.4% in the whole period 1996 - 2006), England & Wales (20.2% in 1996 - 2006) and Northern Ireland (37.6% in the period 2001 - 2006). Kazakhstan (-13.6%) and Armenia (-11.8%) show a decrease in the period 2001 - 2006. With some exceptions (Georgia, Spain, Sweden and Northern Ireland) the trends in juveniles convicted is downward. This is consistent with what we saw for prosecutions: for adults an increase and for juveniles a decrease.

For homicide however there is an increase in the number of persons convicted in the last period (2001-2006). But the variation between countries is considerable.

Possible measures of attrition

In only a small minority of all criminal offences committed an offender will be convicted. In every step between the commitment of a crime and the conviction of the offender(s) some attrition can and will occur:

a) Firstly, the crime must be recognized and considered as a crime by someone, either the offender, the victim, a witness or the police. This is not always the case: when a dead body is found it could be labelled an accident while in fact it was a homicide. But also for other crimes (e.g. fraud, domestic violence) the offender and sometimes even the victim could well be convinced that what happened was not a crime at all.

b) The next step is that the crime must be brought to the attention of the police, usually by a victim reporting the crime. From Crime Victim Surveys (van Dijk, van Kesteren, Smit 2008) it is known that, depending on the type of crime, only about half of the crimes are actually reported to the police.

c) Then, the crime has to be registered by the police. Again, although in many countries the police are obliged to register every crime, this does not happen in practice. This could be because the crime is not considered serious enough by the police. Or because the police will not do anything about that particular crime anyhow.

d) After a crime is registered - and by this registration formally entered the criminal justice system - an offender will be found or not. As we will see in this paragraph on average for every two crimes registered one offender is found. There is a statistical complication here: the counting unit changes now from crime to offender. Since a crime can be committed by more than one offender (and possibly for some crimes more than one offender is actually found), one cannot say that half of the crimes are 'solved'. Indeed it is possible, and for some countries this actually occurs, that the number of offenders found is larger than the number of crimes registered.

e) Not all offenders that are found will be prosecuted. Both police and prosecution can decide not to continue proceedings against an offender, either for technical reasons (not enough evidence) or policy reasons. And, in some countries and under specific conditions,

the police can end a procedure with some sanction for the offender.

f) After a prosecution against an offender has started, not all offenders will be brought before a penal court. As in the preceding step, the prosecutor can end a procedure as well, either with or without any consequences for the offender.

g) Not all offenders brought before a judge will get a conviction. Although in practice this is a small percentage in most countries not all alleged offenders will be found guilty.

Essentially this ends the attrition, although one can consider the possibility a judge has in some countries, i.e. to convict an offender *without* imposing a penalty as another step in the attrition process. Another possible step in the attrition process is that the penalty could not be executed for some reason (e.g. the offender has escaped). But these are very small percentages anyhow. See also (Marshall 1998; Mayhew 2003; Tonry, Farrington 2005) on the attrition process in the criminal justice system.

It is important to realize that the various steps described above are not independent of each other. In particular the attrition in step c) can influence the outcome of the attrition in d): if the police records a crime only when there is a realistic possibility to find the offender, then the attrition in step c) is expected to be high while it is low in step d). But there is also a mutually dependency between e) and f) according to the possibilities of either the police or the prosecution. This is very different across countries as was shown in (Elsner, Smit, Zila 2008; Wade 2006).

In the UN Crime Trends Survey information can be obtained for crimes recorded, offenders found, offenders prosecuted and offenders convicted. This relates to the above mentioned steps c), d), e) and g). In table 5 the attrition between the steps d) and g) is shown. Assuming that the 'offenders found' is the potential input for the prosecution this essentially shows the total attrition in the combined prosecution and courts process.

The convictions are given as a percentage of the number of offenders found, for adults, juveniles, females and homicides. Data are for the year 2006 where available. If another year was used, this is indicated in the columns 'C' (for

convicted) or 'O' (for offenders found). Only the 81 countries where at least one attrition rate could be computed are in the table. The countries are grouped by continent and if at least five responses were available in a continent the median was computed.

As in previous tables the variations between countries seem to be considerable. Indeed, very low percentages (under 10%) or percentages much higher than 100% are difficult to understand. Possibly these are due to data availability or other statistical artefacts. If, for example, all convictions are counted regardless of crime type but for offenders found only offenders suspected of more serious crimes (e.g. excluding traffic offences) are counted, a percentage higher than 100% could well be the result.

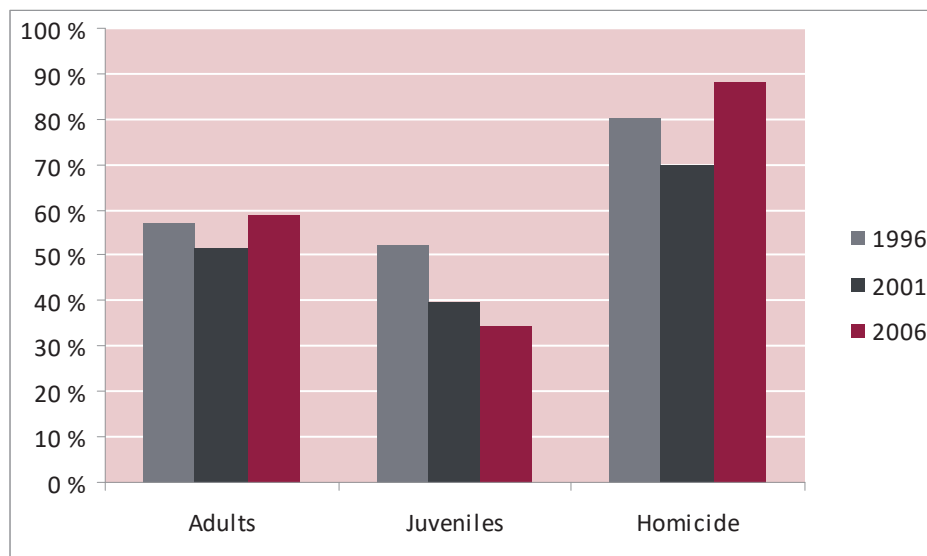
For adults, the median Convictions / Offenders quotient is 60%. Not surprisingly this is somewhat lower for females (49%). Except for some Asian countries - where the attrition measured in this way is actually lower for females - in almost all countries the Conviction / Offenders quotient is lower for females.

Generally the attrition is in Asia somewhat lower than in Europe. Due to the small number of countries responding in Africa and America the high median attrition in these continents cannot be seen as representative for these continents.

Clearly juvenile offenders are usually dealt with outside a penal court, at least compared to adult offenders. Only 35% of the juvenile offenders (and with 22% even less female juveniles) will be convicted in court. Again, the attrition is somewhat lower in Asia. As expected, the attrition rate for homicide offenders is much lower, i.e. higher percentages for the Convictions / Offenders quotients. The median rate is 71%, in Europe the rate is the highest with 84%.

In figure 1 the trends are shown for the convictions as percentage of the offenders found. Due to the lack of trend data it was not useful to give the information by continent. Also, because the data used for the trends analysis are not exactly the same as those for the 'last year available' (see Annex B for an explanation), the percentages for 2006 in figure 1 are not the same as in table 5. Trends for adults, juveniles and homicides are shown in the figure.

Figure 1. Percentage of persons convicted per suspected offenders, trends 1996-2006



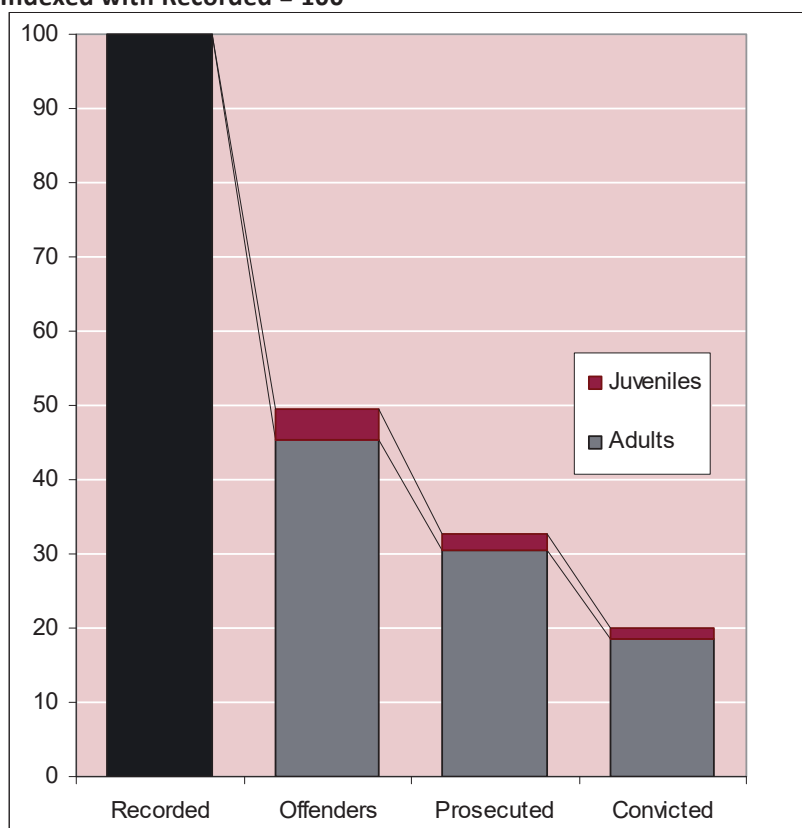
Both for adults and for homicides attrition seemed to increase (i.e. lower percentages) in the period 1996 - 2001. This trend was reversed in the period 2001 - 2006 resulting in a level comparable to 1996. For juveniles however the attrition increased during the whole 10 year period. This possibly indicates that there has been a change in attitude towards juveniles, i.e. a tendency to deal with juvenile offenders more and more outside a penal court.

Tables 6 and 7 look into the attrition process in more detail. Here, the number of offenders found, offenders prosecuted and convicted (steps d), e) and g) as earlier described) are related to the number of offences recorded (step c)). Table 6 gives the information for all offences, table 7 for homicide. In table 6 the offenders are separated into adult and juveniles. Where

available, the year 2006 is taken, otherwise another year (but not before 2000) is used. This is indicated in the tables. In the 'recorded' column the rates of offences recorded per 100,000 inhabitants are given. The other columns give the number of offenders ('found', 'prosecuted' and 'convicted') per 100 offences recorded. Since the counting unit has changed from offences to offenders these are *not* percentages and could well be more than 100. The countries are grouped by continent and if at least five responses were available in a continent the median was computed.

Figure 2 shows the medians over all countries and all offences, for adults and juveniles. This is a graphical representation of the last line in table 6.

Figure 2. Attrition in the criminal justice system for all offences, 2006. Median of all countries. Indexed with Recorded = 100



On average - or, more precisely, by taking the median over all countries - one offender is found for every two crimes recorded. In both steps that follow the attrition is about one third: two of the three offenders found are prosecuted and two of the three offenders prosecuted are convicted. At the individual country level the attrition

between offenders found and offenders prosecuted can be very different from the attrition between offenders prosecuted and convicted. As an example in Finland 41 of the 68 adult offenders found are prosecuted, but then almost all (40) are convicted. But in Slovakia the attrition mainly takes place in the last part:

almost all (37 out of 41) adult offenders found are prosecuted, but only 21 are convicted.

In Asia the attrition is less than in the other continents. However, the rate of offences recorded is low for Asia. A possible mechanism here could be that crimes with a low chance of finding an offender are not always recorded. In America the overall attrition is very high with only 4.6 adult and 0.5 juvenile offenders convicted per 100 crimes recorded.

For homicide the attrition is much less. Obviously because the criminal justice system, starting with a police investigation, will give a higher priority to homicides than to less serious offences. Also, when an offender is found the case will usually be brought before a penal court. In many countries more offenders are found than offences recorded. One of the reasons is that,

while some homicides will never be solved (and no offenders will be found) there will also be homicides with more than one offender. Hardly any attrition is found for the prosecution: almost all (102 out of 108) offenders found will be prosecuted. But in the next stage there is some attrition: three out of four prosecutions end in a conviction.

Different from other offences, the attrition for homicide is less in Europe than in Asia. The data in the other continents are too unstable to draw any conclusions. Remarkably, in many European countries the number of persons prosecuted is higher than the number of offenders found. This could be due to the fact that where a case starts as a 'threat' or 'assault' case, the prosecutor could decide to prosecute for (attempted) homicide instead.

Summary and conclusions

In this chapter the responses of the criminal justice system on crime are described, in particular from the moment an alleged offender is found until the decision of a judge at a penal court. The main indicators are persons prosecuted and persons convicted. Both the latest information available and trend data over the last 10 years are used.

Due to organisational, technical and statistical factors the variation in the number of persons prosecuted and convicted is very high. Countries with the highest rate per 100,000 inhabitants have a rate of more than 1,000 times of countries with the lowest rate, both for prosecutions and for convictions. Countries in Europe show the highest rates, in America the lowest.

The proportion of juveniles is about 7% for persons prosecuted and 6% for persons convicted. The highest proportions can be found in Europe and America. The proportion of females prosecuted is typically between 10% and 15% and about 10% for convictions. The proportion of adult females is somewhat larger than for juveniles, and the highest proportion can be seen in Europe. For juveniles the lower percentages for convictions could be explained by the fact that a prosecutor will be more inclined to end a case with juveniles outside the court. For female offenders this is probably because crimes committed by female offenders tend to be less serious and thus have a greater chance to get a settlement outside the court.

Looking at trends, for both prosecutions and convictions there is an increase in the number of adults, mainly in the last 5 years and a decrease in the number of juveniles, also mainly in the last 5 years. Differences between continents are small.

The variations in persons prosecuted and convicted for intentional homicide are also large. Partly this is because probably some countries included attempts as well in their responses. Although some countries in Europe and Asia have very high rates per 100,000 inhabitants, the median values for these two continents are lower than in America and Africa. While there is a decrease of persons prosecuted for homicide, the trend for convictions is upward.

In every step between the commitment of a crime and the conviction of the offender(s) some attrition can and will occur. This can be due to technical or legal reasons – e.g. the offender is not found, or there is not enough evidence – or because of efficiency reasons. In many countries the prosecution and/or the police have the possibility to end a proceeding, with or without consequences for the alleged offender.

Looking at persons convicted as a percentage of suspected offenders, the median for all countries that answered both questions in the UN-CTS is 60% for adults and 35% for juveniles. For females these percentages are considerably lower: 49% for adults and 22% for females. But, not surprisingly, for homicide it is higher: 71%. Because of the scarcity of data it is hard to show

differences between continents. It seems that the percentages are somewhat higher (meaning less attrition) in Asia. Remarkably, the attrition for adult females in Asia is less than for adults total. For adults and for homicide the trends over the last ten years are similar: more attrition in the period 1996 – 2001 and less attrition in the period 2001 – 2006. For juveniles there seems to be more attrition for the whole period.

Looking in more detail at the attrition process (considering the number of persons prosecuted as well) and starting one step before offenders found, i.e. crimes recorded we find the following results:

For every 100 crimes recorded:

- 45.4 adult and 4.1 juvenile alleged offenders are found
- 30.4 adult and 2.2 juvenile alleged offenders are prosecuted
- 18.5 adult and 1.4 juvenile offenders are convicted

In Asia the figures are higher, particularly for adults and for offenders found, while in America the figures are somewhat lower. For homicide, the figures are much higher: for every 100 homicides recorded 108 offenders are found, 102 prosecuted and 76 convicted.

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Annex A to chapter 5: Tables

Table 1. Persons prosecuted, 2006

All offences													International homicide		
		Total	Adults					Juveniles				% juveniles	Total		
Continent	Country	rate/100k	yr	persons	yr	% females	yr	persons	yr	% females	yr	of total	rate/100k	persons	yr
Africa	Algeria	1.686		544.891		5%		11.571		4%		2%			
	Egypt												0.6	428	00
	Ethiopia			291.479	02	13%	02	55.904	02	12%	02	16%	12.5	8.660	02
	Mauritius	912		10.926		7%		589		14%		5%	4.0	51	
	Morocco			447.509		13%		20.946		15%		4%	2.2	676	
	Namibia												6.6	126	02
	South Africa	2.689	00										23.8	10.696	00
	Swaziland	70		743		8%		54		31%		7%	3.8	43	
	Uganda	194	04										3.8	1.055	04
	Zambia												0.1	11	00
	Zimbabwe	457	00	54.934	00	6%	00	1.958	00	19%	00	3%	7.6	948	00
	median	685				8%				15%		5%	3.9		
Americas	Barbados	1.845	00	4.643	00	7%	00	69	00	36%	00	1%	7.2	18	00
	Belize	61		174		5%		1		0%		1%	13.2	38	
	Canada	1.313		372.084		16%		56.463		21%		13%	1.0	328	
	Chile			26.862	04								4.3	689	04
	Costa Rica	192		7.800		4%		644				8%	5.4	237	
	Dominican Republic	94													
	Ecuador	1.405											6.2	800	04
	El Salvador	1.186	02	68.031	02	13%	02	3.083	02	11%	02	4%	13.3	795	02
	Guatemala	14	00										2.9	329	00
	Mexico	105	02	91.000	02	5%	02	16.589	02	10%	02	15%	0.8	769	02
	Nicaragua	463		21.839		8%		3.747		10%		15%	7.2	398	
	Panama	597		17.431		12%		1.893		9%		10%	11.9	391	
	Peru	169	02												
	Uruguay	190	00												
	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	38	02	9.550	02			797		11%		8%	15.2	4.123	
	median	191				8%				10%		8%	6.7		
Asia	Armenia	126		3.481		17%		325		2%		9%	2.6	80	
	Azerbaijan	144		18.077		15%		487		6%		3%	2.4	208	
	Bahrain	1.980		14.566				159		14%	04	1%	3.2	24	
	China	56	00	667.935	00			40.901	00			6%			
	Georgia	404		16.915		1%		888		1%		5%	4.2	187	
	Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China	411		27.259		27%		1.146		18%		4%	0.4	28	
	Israel	623		38.639		9%		3.784		8%		9%	0.4	27	04
	Japan	141		178.689		9%		1.351		6%		1%	0.5	696	
	Jordan							3.109	02	0%	02				
	Kazakhstan	347		48.736		18%		4.316		20%		8%	11.2	1.720	
	Kyrgyzstan	305		14.491				1.151				7%	9.0	476	
	Malaysia	489		45.680		17%		3.100		7%		6%	2.7	713	
	Maldives	1.123	02	2.828	02			322	02			10%	1.8	5	02
	Mongolia	652		15.938		10%		887		5%		5%	12.9	332	
	Myanmar	51	02	16.129	02	14%	02						2.7	1.291	02
	Nepal	5											1.3	348	
	Oman	695	02										0.7	17	02
	Pakistan	6	00	9.213	00	0%	00	3	00			0%	0.1	198	00
	Republic of Korea	2.893	04	1.349.214	04	13%	04	21.125	04	13%	04	2%	1.7	802	04
	Saudi Arabia												0.5	112	02
	Singapore	283		12.096		28%		267		11%		2%	1.0	45	
	Sri Lanka	1.642	04	45.979	04	4%	04	812	04	5%	04	2%	10.0	1.939	04

	Syrian Arab Republic											1.6	263	00
	Thailand	1.191	00	572.083	00			146.890	00		20%	5.5	3.417	00
	Turkmenistan	132		6.351		16%		127		9%	2%	4.5	221	
	United Arab Emirates											0.3	14	
	median	375				14%				7%	5%	2.1		
Europe	Albania	249	04	6.127	04			1.955	04		24%	9.3	288	04
	Austria	3.565		226.349		21%		58.725		20%	21%	4.1	342	
	Belgium	6.512	02	668.591	02	19%	02					11.4	1.171	02
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	638		22.130				1.994			8%			
	Bulgaria	816	04	59.750	04			4.274	04		7%	3.3	254	04
	Belarus	806		72.638		14%		6.061		10%	8%	10.6	1.040	
	Croatia	1.774		44.226		13%		2.830		7%	6%	5.9	262	
	Cyprus											0.2	2	
	Czech Republic	1.388		135.178		9%	00	6.725		11%	00	5%	1.6	163
	Denmark	549	02									0.4	22	02
	Estonia	1.295		12.526	04	7%	00	1.415	04	13%	00	10%	8.9	120
	Finland	4.248		212.419		18%		11.138		18%	5%	3.5	185	
	Germany	888		653.102		19%		78.901		19%	11%	0.3	232	
	Hungary	1.028		95.459		15%		7.943		12%	8%	1.7	174	
	Iceland	865	04	3.549	04			271	04		7%	0.7	2	04
	Ireland	151		19.970	04	23%	04	2.384	04	14%	04	11%	0.9	38
	Italy	940	05	531.701	05	15%	05	19.289	05	15%	05	4%	2.8	1.665
	Latvia	363		7.292		10%		976		6%	12%	4.0	91	
	Lithuania	510		13.794		10%		3.472		6%	20%	8.3	280	
	Luxembourg	1.009	02	4.401	02							1.1	5	02
	Malta	663										0.5	2	
	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1.154		23.514		4%		1.500		3%	6%	4.4	89	
	Republic of Moldova	30	04	14.884	04	12%	04	3.187	04	8%	04	18%	4.9	181
	Netherlands	1.568		220.501		14%		36.516		17%	14%	1.1	180	
	Norway	601	05	25.659	05	14%	05	2.215	05	18%	05	8%	1.1	52
	Poland	1.645		638.860	04							2.6	980	04
	Portugal	1.007		94.533		12%		12.170		8%	11%	2.2	235	
	Romania	246		46.234		7%		6.709		5%	13%	2.0	424	
	Russian Federation	1.037	00									19.6	28.694	00
	Slovenia	772		11.945		27%	00	720		8%	02	6%	1.0	21
	Slovakia	863		42.950		14%		3.541		6%	8%	2.3	125	04
	Spain											2.8	1.145	00
	Sweden	1.340		91.064	02			15.247			14%	0.9	86	
	Turkey	4.588		2.250.430	04	8%	04	136.358	04	9%	04	6%	23.7	17.062
	Ukraine	442		20.662	04			16.526			44%	6.9	3.233	
	England and Wales	3.312		1.641.989		19%		126.189		15%	7%	1.3	700	
	Northern Ireland	1.775	05	28.816	05	13%	05	1.793	05	13%	05	6%	2.1	36
	Scotland	1.256	05	46.839	05	18%	05	17.137	05	12%	05	27%	1.0	53
	median	973				14%				11%	8%	2.3		
Oceania	New Zealand	3.401	00	125.323	00	18%	00	3.876	00	16%	00	3%	1.2	49
	Papua New Guinea	20	00	1.041	00	1%	00					1.2	65	00
All countries	median	657				13%				11%	7%	2.7		

Table 2. Persons prosecuted, trends 2001 – 2006; 1996 – 2006

Continent	Country	Adults		Juveniles		Homicides	
		2001-2006	1996-2006	2001-2006	1996-2006	2001-2006	1996-2006
Africa	Morocco					-0.2%	
Americas	Canada	-3.8%	-1.1%	-8.0%	-6.5%	-10.5%	-1.2%
	Chile		2.0%			19.0%	
	Costa Rica		0.9%		17.7%		7.8%
Asia	Armenia		-4.6%		0.5%	-4.0%	
	Azerbaijan		18.9%		0.0%		-5.0%
	Georgia	16.0%	22.3%	13.1%	2.1%	3.4%	-5.2%
	Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China	1.1%	-2.8%	-4.0%	-5.8%	-8.6%	-8.4%
	Israel		0.1%		2.1%		-3.2%
	Japan	3.0%	3.7%	-0.5%	4.9%	-3.4%	-0.8%
	Kazakhstan		-7.7%		-6.5%		-3.2%
	Kyrgyzstan	-6.3%	-4.0%	-6.4%	-3.7%	-1.6%	-3.6%
	Nepal					-19.5%	
	Republic of Korea	2.0%	5.1%	-22.0%	-10.1%	-9.0%	2.7%
	Singapore	2.0%	-0.3%	9.8%	0.6%	1.6%	4.9%
	median	2.0%	-0.1%	-2.3%	0.3%	-3.7%	-3.2%
Europe	Albania					-22.1%	
	Bulgaria	8.3%	8.6%		4.6%	15.4%	3.4%
	Belarus	2.7%	1.9%	-0.3%	-0.8%	-3.6%	-1.4%
	Croatia	6.9%	-0.7%	8.8%	2.2%	23.8%	-1.9%
	Cyprus						-8.8%
	Czech Republic	5.8%	3.6%	-5.1%	-7.1%	-6.6%	-3.2%
	Estonia	2.4%	4.5%	-7.3%	-4.5%	-3.5%	-5.1%
	Finland	1.4%	10.6%	-1.8%	2.3%	13.6%	5.1%
	Germany	5.0%	1.8%	1.7%	-3.5%	1.6%	1.1%
	Hungary	-2.6%	-1.1%	-5.4%	-4.6%	-2.5%	-4.5%
	Iceland	23.8%		-19.8%		0.0%	-9.4%
	Ireland						4.7%
	Italy	1.8%	-0.7%	0.4%	-2.6%	-15.9%	2.3%
	Latvia	-15.2%	-5.6%	-21.3%	-5.3%	-13.1%	
	Lithuania	-9.7%		-1.1%		-3.2%	
	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	2.5%	1.9%	-3.1%	-1.2%	-1.1%	3.2%
	Republic of Moldova		0.9%		5.0%	-15.9%	-5.2%
	Netherlands	4.1%	1.4%	5.3%	3.4%		
	Norway	16.4%	9.6%	14.6%	10.5%	12.4%	8.5%
	Portugal	-1.8%	0.5%	64.3%	24.9%	-0.6%	0.6%
	Romania	-8.8%	-7.7%	-4.8%	-6.0%	-10.6%	-6.1%
	Slovenia	-3.6%	-2.2%	-10.4%	-13.1%	-13.4%	-10.1%
	Slovakia	4.2%	3.0%	-3.0%	-4.0%	-6.5%	0.0%
	Sweden			-7.4%		4.5%	1.0%
	Turkey		3.6%		7.3%		2.1%
	Ukraine			-9.3%	-6.2%	-5.1%	-2.1%
	England and Wales	2.5%	17.5%	-19.4%	-2.8%	-2.9%	1.1%
	Northern Ireland	-0.5%	12.6%	12.5%	8.1%	14.4%	3.2%
	Scotland	0.8%	-1.5%	-3.5%	-4.5%	5.4%	-3.5%
	median	2.5%	1.9%	-3.1%	-2.6%	-2.9%	0.0%
All countries	median	2.0%	1.1%	-3.1%	-1.0%	-3.0%	-1.3%

Table 3. Persons convicted, 2006

All offences													International homicide		
Continent	Country	Total		Adults				Juveniles				% juveniles	Total		
		rate/100k	yr	persons	yr	% females	yr	persons	yr	% females	yr	of total	rate/100k	persons	yr
Africa	Algeria												1.3	406	04
	Egypt	7.105		5.548.300		12%		36.758		3%	00	1%	4.0	3.123	
	Ethiopia	4	02										0.4	310	02
	Mauritius	10.762		135.557		1%		263		11%		0%	0.8	10	
	Morocco			26.539	04	3%	04	364	04	5%	04	1%			
	Swaziland	1.291	00										0.9	10	00
	Uganda	68	04										0.0	6	04
	Zambia	19	00	1.309	00	1%	00	1	00			0%	0.9	98	00
	Zimbabwe	277	04	53.782	04	12%	04	1.710	04	22%	04	3%	1.0	130	00
	Median		277				3%					1%	0.9		
Americas	Argentina	68	02												
	Barbados							15	00	53%	00		8.3	21	00
	Bolivia	20		1.735		13%		180		13%		9%	2.3	198	02
	Canada	849		242.988		14%		34.065		19%		12%	0.5	161	
	Chile	318	04	15.494	04	10%	04	2.845	04	6%	04	16%	2.7	432	04
	Colombia	0	04	38	04	16%	04								
	Costa Rica	82		3.586		10%		236		2%	00	6%	2.9	128	
	Dominican Republic	38		3.416		17%		213		17%		6%	5.0	485	
	Ecuador	18	04	2.345	04								2.5	325	04
	El Salvador	39	02	2.059	02	5%	02	270	02	7%	02	12%	7.2	429	02
	Guatemala	312	00	34.115	00	14%	00						26.3	2.954	00
	Mexico	135		143.214		9%							3.6	3.846	
	Panama	141		4.130		8%		499		6%		11%	2.6	85	
	Uruguay	147	00	7.704	00	8%	00						7.3	243	00
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	18	00	4.294	00	4%	00						6.4	1.555	00	
Median		75				10%					11%	3.6			
Asia	Afghanistan	12	02	738	02	1%	02	80	02			10%	1.0	215	02
	Armenia	106		3.070		6%		168		1%		5%	1.1	34	
	Azerbaijan	159	04	13.054	04	10%	04	299	04	3%	04	2%	3.7	311	04
	Bahrain	302	04										0.1	1	03
	China	51	00	598.106	00										
	Georgia	383		15.909		6%		1.002		2%		6%	7.1	311	
	Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China	341		22.763		28%		843		18%		4%	0.2	16	
	Indonesia			1.088.678	00	3%	00	29.106	00			3%	0.9	1.912	00
	Israel	578		35.835		9%		3.563		8%		9%	0.4	26	04
	Japan	68		86.218				164				0%	0.5	696	
	Jordan							399	02						
	Kazakhstan	213		30.176		11%		2.406		8%		7%	8.4	1.287	
	Kyrgyzstan	255		12.606		12%		874		7%		6%	7.6	403	
	Malaysia	321		64.687		11%		2.908		6%		4%	0.6	159	
	Mongolia	302		7.065		9%		727		5%		9%	11.0	284	
	Myanmar	33	02	15.848	02	15%	02	1.444	02	20%	02	8%	1.4	673	02
	Nepal	11		2.908		6%		23		4%		1%	0.9	261	
Occupied Palestinian Territory	52		1.530		0%		498		3%		25%	0.9	35		
Philippines	6		5.240		23%		32		0%		1%	0.1	72		
Qatar	423	00	3.387	00	1%	00	107	00			3%				
Republic of Korea	451	04	233.253	04	13%	04	3.817	04	8%	04	2%				
Saudi Arabia	273	02	59.875	02											

	Singapore	293	00										0.4	17	
	Syrian Arab Republic	421	03				13.376	03					1.7	275	00
	Tajikistan	109											3.4	225	
	Thailand	962		620.957		26%	18.799		8%		3%				
	Turkmenistan	181		8.770		15%	141		5%		2%	4.5	222		
	United Arab Emirates	1.934		81.060		15%	803				1%	0.7	28		
	median	264				10%			6%		4%	1.0			
Europe	Albania	142	02	4.064	02	7%	02	274	02			6%	8.2	253	02
	Austria	525		40.525		14%		2.889		14%		7%	0.7	59	
	Belgium	1.372	02	132.053	02			485	02			0%	1.8	188	02
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	481		18.200				7				0%			
	Bulgaria	381	04	26.238	04	8%	04	3.408	04	6%	04	11%	2.0	158	04
	Belarus	801		72.426		14%		5.812		10%		7%	10.0	975	
	Croatia	568		24.216		10%		974		5%		4%	4.3	189	
	Cyprus												0.2	2	
	Czech Republic	679		66.672		12%	04	2.773		9%	04	4%	1.2	123	
	Denmark	945		44.051		17%		7.250		18%		14%	0.9	51	
	Estonia	942	04	9.746	04	7%	04	1.181	04	7%	04	11%	7.9	106	04
	Finland	4.169		208.517		18%		10.874		18%		5%	3.3	172	
	France	981	00	540.980	00	10%	00	39.059	00	9%	00	7%	0.8	494	00
	Germany	698		524.627		19%		50.525		17%		9%	0.2	204	
	Hungary	979	04	91.890	04	14%	04	7.059	04	10%	04	7%	1.9	195	04
	Iceland	881	04	2.450	04	14%	04	118	04	14%	04	5%	0.3	1	03
	Ireland												0.6	23	04
	Italy	336		195.394		14%		2.869		19%		1%	1.2	718	
	Latvia	439		8.656		9%		1.350		6%		13%	4.4	101	
	Lithuania	384		11.773				1.240				10%	8.2	278	
	Luxembourg	959	02	4.269	02	6%	02						0.9	4	02
	Malta	8	04	32	04	3%	04	48		15%		60%	0.2	1	
	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	497		9.280		6%		844		4%		8%	1.8	37	
	Republic of Moldova	335		11.118		11%		1.316		5%		11%	7.5	280	
	Netherlands	748		111.163		12%		11.415		14%		9%	0.9	142	04
	Norway	303		13.318		13%		864		12%		6%	0.5	25	
	Poland	1.285		462.937		8%		27.419		14%		6%	1.0	374	
	Portugal	659		61.056		9%		8.761		6%		13%	1.5	162	
	Romania	263		50.560		8%		6.145		8%		11%	3.9	845	
	Russian Federation	807	00	1.035.071	00	14%	00	148.560	00	7%	00	13%	13.2	19.415	00
	Slovenia	430		8.119		12%		511		8%		6%	2.2	44	
	Slovakia	478		24.180		15%		1.584		6%		6%	1.1	59	
	Spain							16.229					0.1	34	
	Sweden	1.313		94.295		16%		25.390		23%		21%	1.8	163	
	Switzerland	1.497		97.911		14%		14.045		21%		13%	1.3	98	
	Turkey	1.306		918.936		7%		22.596		8%		2%	18.6	13.424	
	Ukraine	345		146.926		14%		13.939		7%		9%	4.8	2.228	
	England and Wales	2.646		1.320.084		20%		93.689		15%		7%	0.7	373	
	Northern Ireland	1.523	05	24.800	05	13%	05	1.455	05	13%	05	6%	0.9	15	05
	Scotland	1.090	05	40.876	05	18%	05	14.650	05	12%	05	26%	0.8	42	05
	median	698				13%				10%		7%	1.3		
Oceania	Australia	69	04	14.998	04	13%	04	12.856	00			46%	1.7	349	04
	New Zealand	2.475	00	93.877	00	17%	00	560	00	13%	00	1%	0.6	24	02
	Papua New Guinea	4	00	283	00	8%	00	18	00			6%	4.1	220	00
All countries	median	341				11%				8%		6%	1.4		

Table 4. Persons convicted, trends 2001 – 2006; 1996 – 2006

Continent	Country	Adults		Juveniles		Homicide	
		2001-2006	1996-2006	2001-2006	1996-2006	2001-2006	1996-2006
Africa	Egypt				-1.7%	4.0%	8.7%
	Mauritius		12.9%				15.8%
	Zimbabwe	-1.2%		-27.5%			
Americas	Bolivia	-3.0%		-14.4%			
	Canada	-2.2%	-0.7%	-8.1%	-7.6%	-1.5%	14.4%
	Chile		-8.0%			2.3%	
	Costa Rica	3.0%	-6.6%	-2.1%	-8.6%	0.6%	1.3%
	Dominican Republic					39.8%	
	Mexico	3.9%	1.7%			5.2%	-4.4%
	Panama		1.8%				-5.3%
	median		-0.7%			2.3%	
Asia	Armenia	-11.8%	-7.1%	-7.2%	-7.4%	-16.7%	
	Azerbaijan	-0.8%	0.2%	-3.5%	-5.0%	10.9%	-4.4%
	Georgia	12.4%	7.2%	17.1%	7.4%	7.8%	0.4%
	Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China	1.7%	-2.1%	2.1%	-3.7%	6.4%	2.9%
	Israel		0.8%		2.9%		-1.8%
	Japan	1.3%	3.2%	-3.6%	0.1%	7.2%	5.9%
	Kazakhstan	-13.6%	-9.2%	-12.6%	-8.2%		-2.9%
	Kyrgyzstan		-2.4%		-1.9%	-2.4%	-2.8%
	Malaysia	6.8%	24.4%	-0.6%	39.5%	23.0%	20.3%
	Occupied Palestinian Territory	7.3%	1.2%	5.2%	34.9%	-6.1%	-3.1%
	Republic of Korea	9.1%	7.1%	-22.6%	-16.4%		
	Singapore						-2.5%
	Tajikistan						0.4%
median		1.7%	0.8%	-3.5%	-1.9%	6.8%	-1.8%
Europe	Austria		-4.0%		-1.2%		
	Bulgaria	-0.7%	7.1%	0.1%	14.1%	2.9%	-2.1%
	Belarus	9.8%	2.7%	2.9%	-0.8%	3.4%	1.3%
	Croatia	6.6%	6.2%	3.6%	2.9%	1.1%	4.0%
	Cyprus					18.9%	-8.8%
	Czech Republic	3.4%	2.6%	-6.1%	-7.8%	-3.6%	-4.9%
	Denmark	-5.4%	-4.5%	2.5%	1.8%	4.1%	-1.8%
	Estonia	3.0%	4.3%	-7.6%	-3.3%	-0.9%	-2.6%
	Finland	1.4%	10.8%	-1.9%	2.3%	12.6%	4.7%
	Germany	4.7%	1.7%	2.5%	-3.1%	0.7%	1.0%
	Hungary	1.2%	2.5%	-1.6%	-1.2%	-10.4%	-2.8%
	Iceland	7.7%		7.5%			
	Italy	-3.6%	-2.1%	-7.4%	-3.2%	0.1%	7.6%
	Latvia	-4.5%	-0.6%	-5.1%	0.9%	-1.1%	0.0%
	Lithuania	-8.4%	-2.3%	-13.9%	-5.5%	-20.7%	-1.5%
	Malta					-30.1%	
	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	6.1%	3.9%	-1.8%	-3.1%	1.9%	1.2%
	Republic of Moldova	-6.1%	-0.7%	-7.0%	-2.1%	-6.7%	3.8%
	Netherlands	3.9%	2.6%	4.7%	4.6%		
	Norway	4.9%	-2.2%	1.1%	-5.8%	2.9%	-2.1%
	Poland	8.0%	7.9%	-15.4%	-2.8%	-8.0%	-2.1%
Portugal	4.1%	6.2%	-3.8%	11.2%	-3.9%	-0.9%	
Romania	-7.9%	-6.0%	-1.8%	-5.1%	-5.5%	-0.3%	
Slovenia	2.9%	7.5%	-2.2%	0.2%	17.1%	1.7%	
Slovakia	3.2%	0.3%	-8.9%	-6.1%	-5.7%	0.7%	
Spain				25.3%		-10.9%	
Sweden	13.2%	7.1%	39.9%	9.2%	13.1%	2.3%	
Switzerland	4.1%	4.1%	2.0%	4.7%	-0.8%	12.9%	
Turkey		2.1%		-3.5%			
Ukraine	-5.8%	-4.1%	-5.9%	-3.1%	-9.5%	-4.6%	

	England and Wales	4.0%	20.2%	-18.1%	-1.2%	5.2%	3.6%
	Northern Ireland	37.6%	14.4%	22.4%	7.9%	1.7%	1.6%
	Scotland	2.8%	-0.7%	-2.0%	-3.7%	5.4%	-3.1%
	median	3.3%	2.6%	-1.8%	-1.2%	0.4%	-0.1%
Oceania	Australia	3.0%	-0.8%			-13.2%	
All countries	median	3.0%	1.7%	-2.1%	-1.8%	1.1%	0.0%

Table 5. Percentage persons convicted per suspected offenders, 2006

Continent	Country	All offences										Homicide			
		Adults					Juveniles					total	C		
		total	C	O	females	C	O	total	C	O	females	C	O	total	C
Africa	Algeria													91%	04
	Mauritius	200%			7%			15%			6%			14%	
	Morocco	9%	04		2%	04		3%	04		1%	04			
	Swaziland				48%	00	04				23%	00	04	4%	00
	Uganda				40%	04	04				30%	04	04	1%	04
	Zambia	5%	00	00	1%	00	00	0%	00	00				15%	00
	Zimbabwe													9%	00
	median				7%									12%	
Americas	Canada	44%			35%			40%			33%			29%	
	Chile	3%	04	04	3%	04	04	5%	04	04	2%	04	04	101%	04
	Colombia	0%	04	00											
	Costa Rica	39%			50%									46%	
	Dominican Republic													43%	
	Ecuador	10%	04											63%	04
	El Salvador	5%	02	02	3%	02	02	6%	02	02	5%	02	02	48%	02
	Mexico	98%		02	91%		02							77%	
	Uruguay	6%	00	04	3%	00	04							37%	00
	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	24%	00	02	17%	00	02							103%	00
	median	10%			17%									48%	
Asia	Azerbaijan	72%	04		50%	04		61%	04		30%	04		145%	04
	Bahrain				153%	04	04							14%	03
	Georgia	94%			443%			113%			288%			166%	
	Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China	70%			74%			9%			7%			33%	
	Israel	84%		04				70%		04				9%	04
	Japan	32%						0%						50%	
	Jordan							6%	02	02					
	Kazakhstan							28%						55%	
	Kyrgyzstan	77%			80%			76%			93%			105%	
	Malaysia													120%	
	Mongolia	42%			41%			82%			81%			86%	
	Myanmar	61%	02	02	84%	02	02							566%	02
	Nepal	91%			79%			24%			14%			28%	
	Occupied Palestinian Territory	31%			9%			32%			58%			28%	
	Philippines	9%			21%			2%			0%				
	Qatar	61%	00	04	6%	00	04	175%	00	03					
	Republic of Korea	11%	04	04	8%	04	04	4%	04	04	2%	04	04		
	Saudi Arabia	140%	02	02											
	Singapore													36%	
	Syrian Arab Republic							187%	03	04				70%	00
	Tajikistan													104%	
	Thailand	57%		00	116%		00	69%		00	31%		00		
	Turkmenistan	138%			132%			111%			64%			144%	
	United Arab Emirates	147%			181%			42%							

	median	70%			79%			52%			31%			70%	
Europe	Albania	74%	02	02				51%	02	02				137%	02
	Austria	20%			15%			8%			4%			37%	
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	64%						50%							
	Bulgaria	41%	04	04	29%	04	04	30%	04	04	14%	04	04	73%	04
	Belarus	164%			131%			114%			102%			154%	
	Croatia	82%			74%			29%			17%			282%	
	Czech Republic	59%			51%	04		48%			50%	04		108%	
	Denmark	89%		04	88%		04	104%		04	110%		04	121%	
	Estonia	78%	04	04	72%	04	00	83%	04	04	28%	04	04	83%	04
	Finland	60%			62%			33%			31%			167%	
	France	65%	00	04	40%	00	04	21%	00	04	13%	00	04	56%	00
	Germany	28%			23%			18%			11%			7%	
	Hungary	78%	04	04	58%	04	02	57%	04	04	44%	04	04	92%	04
	Iceland	84%	04	03	62%	04	03	19%	04	03	10%	04	03	33%	03
	Ireland													35%	04
	Italy	25%			20%			9%			11%			71%	
	Latvia	44%		04	34%		04	37%		04	21%		04	24%	
	Lithuania	62%						38%						93%	
	Luxembourg	40%	02	02	12%	02	02								
	Malta	1%	04		0%	04		17%			11%				
	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	63%						20%						88%	
	Republic of Moldova	73%			61%			61%			39%			184%	
	Netherlands	39%			35%			16%			13%			71%	04
	Norway	43%		05	39%		05	16%		05	11%		05	45%	
	Poland	87%			77%			51%			66%			47%	
	Portugal	24%		04				191%						126%	
	Romania	17%			9%			21%			19%			180%	
	Russian Federation	66%	00	00	53%	00	00	84%	00	00	71%	00	00	80%	00
	Slovenia	49%			37%			32%			16%			314%	
	Slovakia	52%			51%			35%			31%			84%	
	Spain							75%						6%	
	Sweden	115%			99%			95%			92%			114%	
	Switzerland	191%						111%							
	Turkey	109%												230%	
	Ukraine	74%			74%			82%			76%			84%	
	England and Wales													54%	
	Northern Ireland													54%	05
	median	63%			51%			37%			21%			84%	
Oceania	Australia													196%	04
	New Zealand	57%	00		54%	00		1%	00		1%	00		40%	02
	Papua New Guinea													47%	00
All countries	median	60%			49%			35%			22%			71%	

Table 6. Attrition in the criminal justice system for all offences, 2006

		Recorded		Offenders				Prosecuted				Convicted			
		Total		Adults		Juveniles		Adults		Juveniles		Adults		Juveniles	
Continent	Country	rate/100k		(Recorded = 100)				(Recorded = 100)				(Recorded = 100)			
Africa	Algeria	423		49.7		4.6		385.8		8.2					
	Côte d'Ivoire	405	00	11.4	00	0.8	00								
	Kenya	196		104.0											
	Mauritius	3.847		139.6		3.6		22.5		1.2		279.2		0.5	
	Morocco	970		97.9		4.5		149.5		7.0		8.9	04	0.1	04
	Swaziland	4.544	04	46.0	04	12.5	04	1.5		0.1					
	Tunisia	1.355	02	98.9	00	5.6	00								
	Zambia	568	00	48.5	00	1.4	00					2.2	00	0.0	00
	Zimbabwe	1.040	04					42.3	00	1.5	00	41.4	04	1.3	04
		median	970		73.8		4.5		42.3		1.5				
Americas	Barbados	4.334	00					42.6	00	0.6	00			0.1	00
	Bolivia	359	02									5.6		0.6	
	Belize	3.665		21.1		11.8		1.6		0.0					
	Canada	8.304		20.3		3.2		13.7		2.1		9.0		1.3	
	Chile	8.013	04	34.5	04	4.4	04	2.1	04			1.2	04	0.2	04
	Colombia	539	00	69.7	00	3.5	00					0.0	04		
	Costa Rica	1.233		16.9				14.4		1.2		6.6		0.4	
	Dominican Republic	1.491										2.4		0.1	
	Ecuador	815		21.9		-						2.2	04		
	El Salvador	747	02	88.5	02	9.4	02	152.0	02	6.9	02	4.6	02	0.6	02
	Guatemala	243	00									124.9	00		
	Mexico	1.445		9.5	02	1.1	02	5.9	02	1.1	02	9.3			
	Nicaragua	2.180		31.7		2.1		18.1		3.1					
	Panama	1.391						38.1		4.1		9.0		1.1	
	Paraguay	259		72.3		9.8									
	Peru	602	04	32.2	02	0.9	02								
Uruguay	5.372	04	66.7	04	13.7	04					4.3	00			
United States of America	3.730		68.1		12.1										
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	968	00	7.5	02	1.2	02	4.0	02	0.3		1.8	00			
	median	1.391		31.9		3.5		14.1		1.2		4.6		0.5	
Asia	Armenia	318						35.7		3.3		31.5		1.7	
	Azerbaijan	223		94.9		2.6		94.9		2.6		68.5	04	1.6	04
	Bahrain	3.762		41.5	04	1.8	04	52.1		0.6					
	Bangladesh	83		107.8		1.3									
	Brunei Darussalam	1.161		45.6		2.9									
	China	287	00					18.4	00	1.1	00	16.4	00		
	Georgia	1.412		27.2		1.4		27.2		1.4		25.5		1.6	
	Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China	1.237	04	38.6		11.2		32.2		1.4		26.9		1.0	
	India	445				0.6									
	Israel	7.859	04	8.2	04	1.0	04	7.5		0.7		6.9		0.7	
	Japan	1.609		13.2		5.5		8.7		0.1		4.2		0.0	
	Jordan	501				21.3	02			10.8	02			1.4	02
	Kazakhstan	923				6.1		34.5		3.1		21.4		1.7	
	Kuwait	793	02	98.6	02	12.8	02								
	Kyrgyzstan	594		52.1		3.7		46.2		3.7		40.2		2.8	
	Lebanon	182		102.6		4.5									
	Malaysia	761						23.0		1.6		32.6		1.5	
	Maldives	3.171	04	26.2	04	2.9	04	30.9	02	3.5	02				
	Mongolia	707		92.2		4.9		87.3		4.9		38.7		4.0	
	Myanmar	39	02	142.4	02			88.1	02			86.6	02	7.9	02
Nepal	15		77.2		2.3						70.3		0.6		
Oman	474	02	118.6	02	8.4	02									
Pakistan	2	00	299.9	00	0.1	00	299.9	00	0.1	00					

	Occupied Palestinian Territory	604	05	22.0		6.9					6.7		2.2
	Philippines	82		83.5		1.8					7.4		0.0
	Qatar	604	04	115.7	04	1.3	03				70.3	00	2.2 00
	Republic of Korea	3.719	04	123.8	04	4.9	04	76.6	04	1.2	04	13.2	04 0.2 04
	Saudi Arabia	386	02	50.5	02	12.7	02				70.8	02	
	Singapore	904		44.7		5.0		30.6		0.7			
	Sri Lanka	441	04	564.6	04	13.7	04	53.8	04	1.0	04		
	Syrian Arab Republic	426		93.8	04	8.5	04						15.9 03
	Tajikistan	169		7.4		2.5							
	Thailand	906	00	193.9	00	4.8	00	101.2	00	26.0	00	109.9	3.3
	Turkmenistan	96		135.4		2.7		135.4		2.7		187.0	3.0
	United Arab Emirates	1.717		76.0		2.6						111.5	1.1
	median	594		83.5		3.7		40.9		1.5		32.6	1.6
Europe	Albania	172	02	103.8	02	10.1	02	115.5	04	36.9	04	76.6	02 5.2 02
	Austria	7.126		34.1		6.2		38.4		10.0		6.9	0.5
	Belgium	9.817	04					65.7	02			13.0	02 0.0 02
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.104		68.3		0.0		53.0				43.6	0.0
	Bulgaria	1.824	04	45.4	04	7.9	04	42.0	04	3.0	04	18.5	04 2.4 04
	Belarus	1.960		23.1		2.7		37.9		3.2		37.8	3.0
	Croatia	2.650		25.1		2.9		37.6		2.4		20.6	0.8
	Cyprus	938		36.1		7.4							
	Czech Republic	3.291		33.9		1.7		40.2		2.0		19.8	0.8
	Denmark	6.811		13.3	04	1.9	04					11.9	2.0
	Estonia	3.855		24.2	04	2.7	04	24.2	04	2.7	04	18.8	04 2.3 04
	Finland	9.822		67.6		6.3		41.1		2.2		40.3	2.1
	France	6.309	04	21.8	04	4.8	04					14.1	00 1.0 00
	Germany	7.651		30.2		4.4		10.4		1.3		8.3	0.8
	Greece	2.174		81.9		1.5							
	Hungary	4.146	04	28.1	04	2.9	04	22.8		1.9		21.9	04 1.7 04
	Iceland	17.663	04	5.7	03	1.2	03	6.9	04	0.5	04	4.8	04 0.2 04
	Ireland	2.416		83.7		12.7		19.4	04	2.3	04		
	Italy	4.699		27.8		1.1		19.2	05	0.7	05	7.1	0.1
	Latvia	2.734		31.3	04	5.9	04	11.7		1.6		13.9	2.2
	Lithuania	2.227		25.0		4.4		18.3		4.6		15.6	1.6
	Luxembourg	5.816	02	40.7	02	5.8	02	16.9	02			16.4	02
	Malta	4.086		17.0		1.7						0.2	04 0.3
	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1.081		66.8		18.8		106.8		6.8		42.1	3.8
	Republic of Moldova	565		72.5		10.3		71.0	04	15.2	04	53.0	6.3
	Netherlands	7.434		23.6		5.8		18.1		3.0		9.1	0.9
	Norway	5.924		11.1	05	2.0	05	9.3	05	0.8	05	4.8	0.3
	Poland	3.375		41.5		4.2		49.6	04			35.9	2.1
	Portugal	3.779		62.8	04	1.1		23.6		3.0		15.2	2.2
	Romania	1.080		131.4		12.4		19.9		2.9		21.7	2.6
	Russian Federation	2.013	00	53.0	00	6.0	00					35.1	00 5.0 00
	Slovenia	4.506		18.4		1.8		13.2		0.8		9.0	0.6
	Slovakia	2.137		40.5		4.0		37.3		3.1		21.0	1.4
	Spain	2.414		26.6		2.1							1.5
	Sweden	13.442		6.7		2.2		7.4	02	1.2		7.7	2.1
	Switzerland	3.852		17.8		4.4						34.0	4.9
	Turkey	1.370		85.1				227.9	04	13.8	04	93.1	2.3
	Ukraine	903		46.9		4.0		4.9	04	3.9		34.9	3.3
	England and Wales	10.103						30.2		2.3		24.3	1.7
	Montenegro	1.539		76.8		4.8							
	Northern Ireland	6.956						23.8	05	1.5	05	20.5	05 1.2 05
	Scotland	8.194						11.2	05	4.1	05	9.7	05 3.5 05
	Serbia	1.007		5.4		0.1							
	median	3.375		33.9		4.1		23.8		2.7		18.8	1.7
Oceania	New Zealand	10.212		38.8		9.2		29.5	00	0.9	00	22.1	00 0.1 00
	Papua New Guinea	247	00					7.8	00			2.1	00 0.1 00
all countries	median	1.380		45.4		4.1		30.4		2.2		18.5	1.4

Table 7. Attrition in the criminal justice system for homicide, 2006

Continent	Country	Recorded			Offenders		Prosecuted		Convicted	
		rate/ 100k	Value		(Recorded = 100)		(Recorded = 100)		(Recorded = 100)	
Africa	Algeria	0.6	214		208.4				189.7	04
	Egypt	0.7	528	05			81.1	00	591.5	
	Kenya	5.7	2,090		85.7					
	Mauritius	4.0	50		144.0		102.0		20.0	
	Morocco	0.5	162		172.2		417.3			
	Namibia	6.6	126	02			100.0	02		
	South Africa	46.7	21,553	02			49.6	00		
	Swaziland	12.6	141	04	190.1	04	30.5		7.1	00
	Tunisia	1.2	119	02	169.7	02				
	Uganda	7.4	2,049	04	51.5	04	51.5	04	0.3	04
	Zambia	7.6	797	00	84.1	00	1.4	00	12.3	00
	Zimbabwe	8.7	1,092	04	129.3	04	86.8	00	11.9	00
		median	6.2			144.0		81.1		12.3
Americas	Barbados	7.9	20	00			90.0	00	105.0	00
	Bolivia	4.9	454						43.6	02
	Belize	31.9	92		83.7		41.3			
	Canada	1.9	606		91.9		54.1		26.6	
	Chile	1.7	276	04	155.4	04	249.6	04	156.5	04
	Colombia	66.7	26,539	00	20.6	00				
	Costa Rica	7.9	348		79.6		68.1		36.8	
	Dominican Republic	15.9	1,537		72.9				31.6	
	Ecuador	18.1	2,385		21.6		33.5	04	13.6	04
	El Salvador	33.8	2,024	02	44.1	02	39.3	02	21.2	02
	Guatemala	25.9	2,904	00			11.3	00	101.7	00
	Jamaica	34.5	887	00	62.3	00				
	Mexico	10.9	11,558		43.3	02	6.7	02	33.3	
	Nicaragua	8.4	465		90.8		85.6			
	Panama	11.0	363				107.7		23.4	
	Paraguay	12.3	742		71.0					
	Peru	5.6	1,526	04	48.8	04				
	Suriname	9.3	46	04	306.5	04				
	Uruguay	5.8	194	04	335.6	04			125.3	00
United States of America	5.6	17,034		78.9						
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	32.9	8,022	00	18.8	00	51.4		19.4	00	
	median	10.9			72.9		52.8		33.3	
Asia	Armenia	2.4	75				106.7		45.3	
	Azerbaijan	2.2	190		113.2		109.5		163.7	04
	Bahrain	0.9	7		100.0	04	342.9		14.3	03
	Bangladesh	2.7	4,123		160.4					
	Brunei Darussalam	0.5	2		400.0					
	Georgia	7.3	323		57.9		57.9		96.3	
	Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China	0.6	44	04	111.4		63.6		36.4	
	India	2.8	32,481		194.2					
	Indonesia	1.1	2,204	00					86.8	00
	Israel	2.6	173	04	169.4	04	15.6	04	15.0	04
	Japan	0.4	565		248.7	02	123.2		123.2	
	Jordan	1.7	100		131.0					
	Kazakhstan	11.3	1,729		135.2	00	99.5		74.4	
	Kuwait	0.9	23	02	113.0	02				
	Kyrgyzstan	8.4	446		85.7		106.7		90.4	
	Lebanon	0.6	23		113.0					
	Malaysia	2.3	604		22.0		118.0		26.3	
	Maldives	1.4	4	03	425.0	04	125.0	02		
	Mongolia	12.0	311		106.8		106.8		91.3	
Myanmar	0.2	92	02	129.3	02	1,403.3	02	731.5	02	
Nepal	1.8	509		181.3		68.4		51.3		

	Oman	0.6	15	02	126.7	02	113.3	02		
	Pakistan	0.0	66	00	300.0	00	300.0	00		
	Occupied Palestinian Territory	3.9	145	05	85.5				24.1	
	Philippines	3.8	3,296						2.2	
	Qatar	0.8	6	04	100.0	04				
	Republic of Korea	2.2	1,041	04	115.3	04	77.0	04		
	Saudi Arabia	0.9	202	02	44.6	00	55.4	02		
	Singapore	0.4	17		276.5		264.7		100.0	
	Sri Lanka	7.1	1,377	04	140.8	04	140.8	04		
	Syrian Arab Republic	1.2	239		164.4	04	110.0	00	115.1	00
	Tajikistan	3.4	228		94.7				98.7	
	Thailand	7.6	5,023		41.4		68.0	00		
	Turkmenistan	2.9	142		108.5		155.6		156.3	
	United Arab Emirates	0.9	39				35.9		71.8	
	median	1.8			115.3		108.1		86.8	
Europe	Albania	5.8	179	02	103.4	02	160.9	04	141.3	02
	Austria	0.7	61		262.3		560.7		96.7	
	Belgium	2.1	214	04			547.2	02	87.9	02
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.9	73		108.2					
	Bulgaria	3.1	240	04	90.4	04	105.8	04	65.8	04
	Belarus	7.5	734		86.5		141.7		132.8	
	Croatia	1.7	74		90.5		354.1		255.4	
	Cyprus	1.7	14				14.3		14.3	
	Czech Republic	1.3	136		83.8		119.9		90.4	
	Denmark	0.5	29		144.8	04	75.9	02	175.9	
	Estonia	6.8	91		139.6		131.9		116.5	04
	Finland	2.1	112		92.0		165.2		153.6	
	France	1.6	990	04	89.3	04			49.9	00
	Germany	0.9	727		389.4		31.9		28.1	
	Greece	1.0	109		208.3					
	Hungary	2.1	212	04	100.0	04	82.1		92.0	04
	Iceland	1.0	3	04	100.0	04	66.7	04	33.3	03
	Ireland	1.6	67		97.0		56.7		34.3	04
	Italy	1.1	625		161.3		266.4	05	114.9	
	Latvia	6.5	148		283.1		61.5		68.2	
	Lithuania	8.2	277		108.3		101.1		100.4	
	Luxembourg	0.9	4	02			125.0	02	100.0	02
	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	2.0	41		102.4		217.1		90.2	
	Republic of Moldova	5.0	184		82.6		98.4		152.2	
	Netherlands	1.0	159		125.8	04	113.2		89.3	04
	Norway	0.7	33		166.7	05	157.6	05	75.8	
	Poland	1.3	490		163.1		200.0	04	76.3	
	Portugal	2.1	227		56.8		103.5		71.4	
	Romania	2.0	438		107.3		96.8		192.9	
	Russian Federation	19.7	28,904	00	84.3	00	99.3	00	67.2	00
	Slovenia	0.6	12		116.7		175.0		366.7	
	Slovakia	1.2	65		107.7		192.3	04	90.8	
	Spain	0.8	336		176.5		340.8	00	10.1	
	Sweden	1.3	115		124.3	04	74.8		141.7	
	Switzerland	0.8	60						163.3	
	Turkey	4.2	2,999		195.0		568.9		447.6	
	Ukraine	6.3	2,958		90.0		109.3		75.3	
	England and Wales	1.4	755		91.0		92.7		49.4	
	Northern Ireland	1.3	23		121.7	02	156.5	05	65.2	05
	Scotland	2.1	109				48.6	05	38.5	05
	Serbia	1.5	144		54.2					
	median	1.6			107.5		116.5		90.3	
Oceania	Australia	1.3	256	04	69.5	00			136.3	04
	New Zealand	1.1	47		127.7		104.3	02	51.1	02
	Papua New Guinea	8.6	465	00	100.0	00	14.0	00	47.3	00
all countries	median	2.1			108.0		102.0		76.0	

Annex B to chapter 5: Methodological notes

Four data points in time

For every country and for every variable four figures, representing four different points in time, were taken from the UN Crime Trends Survey dataset. One of these figures was used for all analyses, tables and graphs that are based on the latest year available, the other three were used for the tables, graphs and analyses that deal with trends. Since not every country responded to all surveys these points in time can differ from country to country. The following decision rules were used to obtain the four figures:

Latest year available

If available, the year 2006 from the 10th survey was taken. Otherwise the last available year was taken, provided this year was 2000 or later. If the last available year was 1999 or earlier this data point had a missing value.

Trends

For trends three points in time were taken. If available these were the years 1996 (designated 'Start'), 2001 ('Mid') and 2006 ('End').

- If 2006 was not available for a specific variable and country, the year 2005 was taken as 'End' point or alternatively the year 2004, if 2005 was not available either.
- If 2001 was not available for a specific variable and country, the year 2000 was taken as 'Mid' point or alternatively the year 2002, if 2000 was not available either.
- If 1996 was not available for a specific variable and country, the year 1995 was taken as 'Start' point or alternatively the year 1994, if 1995 was not available either. If none of these three years were available, 1997 was taken as an alternative.

This was done because using only the years 1996, 2001 and 2006 would have resulted in too many missing values.

Data quality checking

After determining the 'Latest', 'Start', 'Mid' and 'End' points a quality check was carried out on the data.

Firstly, because of the instability of the data due to small numbers, all data from countries with less than 100,000 inhabitants were removed.

Next for the other countries it was found that some of the data were not stable or clearly not consistent with other data (either in other surveys or in the same survey compared to other variables). Examples of suspected inconsistencies were:

- The data given for one survey were clearly different from the data given for other surveys.
- The sum of the number of adults plus the number of juveniles was completely different from the total number of suspects/prosecuted/convicted persons. Although this sum does not necessarily need to be exactly the same (due to other data sources used, or due to counting also companies as offenders), if the difference is too large this could be a sign that the figures given indicate something different from what was meant in the questionnaire.
- The number of persons prosecuted was from a different order of magnitude compared to the number of suspected offenders and/or the number of convicted persons. This would probably reflect an unusual organisation or function of the prosecution service and could therefore not be used for attrition analyses.
- The number of persons prosecuted and/or convicted for homicide was much larger than the number of suspects. Actually this was most probably due to the fact that apparently the questionnaire was not clear on this point: many countries included the number of attempted homicides in the prosecution and conviction parts of the questionnaire.

When a suspected inconsistency was found a decision had to be made how to deal with it. Basically there were three possibilities:

1. The suspected figure was removed
2. The suspected figure was replaced by another figure for the same variable from another year if more consistent figures could be found. This was only possible within the restrictions for the points in time as described in above.
3. An estimate was made based on other variables. As an example, the number of juveniles could sometimes be estimated by subtracting the number of adults from the total.

A complete listing of all inconsistencies found and the actions taken can be found in Annex C.

Computing trends

When presenting and comparing trends, the complication is that the period is not the same for every country: e.g. for some countries the 'Start' year could be 1996 and the 'End' year 2006, for others this could be 1997 and 2004. To circumvent this the mean *annual* change was computed with the following formula:

If x_1 is the value at year t_1 and x_2 the value at year t_2 (with $t_2 > t_1$), the mean annual change is:

$$(x_2 / x_1)^{1/(t_2-t_1)} - 1$$

This mean annual change was computed for two periods, i.e. between 'Start' and 'End' (for most countries 1996 - 2006) and between 'Mid' and 'End' (for most countries between 2001 and 2006).

Figures by continent

When computing figures per continent the median was calculated. This was done on the continental level and not on the subcontinental level because otherwise the number of observations (countries) would have been too low for almost all subcontinents. Also, the median was only computed when there were at least five observations. This meant that no medians are given for Oceania, where only four countries could provide data for this chapter. For the trends analyses usually only Asia and Europe had at least 5 countries with sufficient trend data. When comparing medians between tables or between columns within one table one should be aware that in every table and column different countries contribute to the median.

Annex C to chapter 5: Data modifications

Country	Variable(s)	Observation	Solution
Albania	all prosecution variables except homicide	8th survey not consistent with 9th survey and obviously too low	Mid point removed
Algeria	Convicted for homicide	10th survey clearly different and out of line	The year 2004 used as Latest year and End point
	Prosecuted for homicide	10th survey too high and not consistent with suspects	Latest year and End point removed
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Adult suspects	Not in line with total suspects	Replaced by an estimated 28500
	juveniles prosecuted	10th survey not consistent with suspects and convictions	Latest year and End point removed
Chili	total adults prosecuted	8th survey not consistent with other surveys	Mid point removed
	total persons prosecuted, juveniles and females prosecuted	8th and 9th survey not consistent with other surveys and other variables	Only Start point kept
	Juveniles and female juveniles convicted	5th survey too low compared to 9th survey	Start point removed
China	Juveniles prosecuted	Total minus adults is not equal to juveniles	Juveniles recomputed (= total minus adults)
Costa Rica	all prosecution variables	7th and 8th survey not consistent with other surveys	Mid point removed
	adults prosecuted	10th survey too low	Latest year and End point estimated by 7800 based on total prosecuted
	Juvenile suspects	10th survey atypically low	Latest year and End point removed
Cyprus	all prosecution and conviction variables except homicide	9th and 10th survey not consistent with other surveys. And they can not be used for comparisons	Only Start point kept
	homicide suspects	9th and 10th survey apparent break in series and too low absolute numbers	Latest year and End point removed
Denmark	all conviction variables	8th survey inconsistent with other surveys	The year 2000 used as Mid point
Ecuador	Prosecuted for homicide	10th survey too high and not consistent with suspects	The year 2004 used as Latest year and End point
Egypt	Recorded crimes total	10th survey not consistent with other surveys	Latest year and End point removed
El Salvador	all conviction variables except homicide	10th survey inconsistent with other surveys	The year 2004 used as Latest year, End point removed
France	all prosecution variables	only 7th survey present, figures atypically low	Latest year removed
Guatemala	total adults convicted	Not consistent with total persons convicted	Year 2000 replaced by estimated 34,115
	homicide suspects	7th survey not consistent with other homicide variables	Latest year and Mid point removed
Indonesia	suspected offenders	5th survey not consistent with prosecution and court figures	Start point removed
TFYR Macedonia	homicide suspects	The year 2000 is an outlier	The year 1999 used as Mid point
Malaysia	all offender variables except homicide	7th and 10th survey inconsistent with other data	Latest year removed
Malta	recorded homicides and homicide suspects	Too low absolute numbers for analysis	Latest year and End point removed
Mexico	juvenile suspects	9th survey obviously too low	The year 2002 used as Latest year. End point removed.
	adults prosecuted	8th survey not consistent with total	Estimated based on total by 91,000 (2002, Latest year) and 83,000 (2001, Mid point)
Myanmar	all conviction variables	5th survey completely different from 8th survey	Start point removed
	total and female juvenile suspects	8th survey too low	Latest year removed
	juveniles prosecuted	8th survey atypically low	Latest year and Mid point removed
The Netherlands	Convicted for homicide	Numbers in all surveys reflect attempts as well	Latest year and End point replaced by 142 (year 2004); Start point removed
	Prosecuted for homicide		Latest year and End point replaced by an estimated 180 (year 2006); Start point removed
Peru	Prosecuted for homicide	8th survey atypically high	Latest year removed
Saudi Arabia	persons convicted for homicide	8th survey too high, not consistent with suspected and prosecuted	Latest year removed
Slovakia	Prosecuted for homicide	10th survey not consistent with other surveys	The year 2004 used for Latest year and End point

Country	Variable(s)	Observation	Solution
Sweden	homicide suspects	10th survey too low, not consistent with other surveys	The year 2004 used for Latest year and End point
Syria	Females convicted (adults and juveniles)	7th survey not clear	Latest year and Mid point removed
Thailand	Grand total recorded crimes	10th survey atypically low	The year 2000 used as Latest year, End point removed
Turkey	all conviction variables	8th survey inconsistent with other surveys	Mid point removed
	total adult suspects	not filled in	Latest year estimated (840,000)
	all prosecution variables except homicide	Not consistent with suspects and convictions	Data not used for Fig 4.5
UAE	all prosecution variables except homicide	10th survey not consistent with police and court data	Latest year and End point removed
UK: England & Wales	total persons prosecuted	8th survey apparently factor 10 too high	Divided by 10
Ukraine	total and female juveniles prosecuted	Apparently the female juveniles prosecuted in the 7th survey is actually the total juveniles.	Replaced total juveniles with female juveniles for the Mid point.
USA	all prosecution variables	Apparently only the years '95 to '99 can be used for comparative analysis	Only Start point kept
Venezuela	all prosecution variables	8th survey not consistent with 10th survey	Mid point removed; 2002 used as Latest year.
Zambia	all prosecution variables except homicide	only 7th survey present, figures atypically low	Latest year removed

