

General Data Dissemination Project (GDDS II)

The World Bank

REPORT

Technical Assistance to the Central Bureau of Statistics in Namibia

First mission

Justice and Security Module

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Summary.

Namibia has identified justice and security statistics as an area which needs improvement and has requested help from the World Bank/IMF General Data Dissemination System (GDDS) programme. The World Bank has agreed to provide technical support as it has responsibility for socio-demographic statistics within the programme.

Namibia, along with four other African countries which had also identified J&S statistics as a priority area, attended the Justice and Security (J&S) Module launch workshop in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, in March 2007. At the workshop the country team drew up a work plan for the improvement of statistics in Namibia.

The World Bank then identified an expert to work with Namibia to finalise the work plan and help with its implementation. As the expert I visited Namibia from 25 to 29 February 2008 on a basically exploratory visit as very little is known by the GDDS programme about the state of J&S statistics in Namibia.

The GDDS works through a module coordinator nominated by the host country but as no coordinator for the J&S module has yet been identified, Ms N Kali, Deputy Director, Economics Statistics, in the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS), who is the general coordinator for the GDDS programme in Namibia, has been acting as module coordinator. I worked closely with Ms Kali throughout the week.

We had discussions;

- with the producers and some of the users of J&S statistics to discover the present state of the generation of statistics, their quality, use and dissemination,
- about the mechanisms for coordinating the work of the producers and users and ways to improve the current situation,
- about the needs for departmental statistics officers,
- about the extent and state of computerisation,
- about existing statistics legislation and the proposal to adapt it to current needs,
- about the next module workshop to be held in Mauritius in April,
- about the de Vries proposals for the reorganisation of national statistics and the CBS,
- about the possibility of carrying out a Namibian crime survey,
- on what a work plan should contain in light of the discussions.

Ms Kali promised to

- get the J&S ministries to nominate a module coordinator,
- agree with the departments who should be on the module coordinating committee and
- name the participants for the Mauritius workshop.

I promised to re-write the work plan in light of the discussions and produce a mission report – both of which I would send to Ms Kali for comments before finalising them.

Preparation for the visit.

In preparation for the mission I read all the materials sent to me – particularly the report on the Dar es Salaam workshop and Chris Lewis’s report on his mission to Kenya. I made notes on the TOR and workshop and produced a list of topics to discuss in Namibia. I did not have a pre-prepared agenda for the week but as this was the first trip I assumed we would fix up meetings as required. I contacted the acting module coordinator, Ms N Kali, Deputy Director, Economic Statistics, CBS, before I went to introduce myself and set up a meeting for Monday morning.

Purpose of the assignment.

The purpose of the assignment as described in the TOR was “to look at general issues with regard to the agreeing of a modified work plan for the development of justice and security statistics” with the following priorities;

Priority	Namibia	Remarks
1	General issues, analyzing current systems and looking at whether coordination machinery exists and whether statistical legislation is adequate.(40% of time)	The expert should concentrate on these issues in this mission. He should meet with the DG of the CSO, Mrs Kali, at the start of the week, and with as many of the relevant J&S agencies as possible, to discuss their current systems for data collection and their needs for data. He should discuss progress with Mrs Kali at the end of his visit and come away with a firm commitment to the programme from Namibia, including the appointment of a country team, a module co-ordinator and an agreed work plan, revised if necessary from the one discussed before. If he has time he could start to address the other priorities but these are likely to be the main issues for a second expert visit.
2	Scoping and Improving Police Crime Statistics data collection and publication systems (30%)	The expert is unlikely to achieve more than the scoping of these systems in the first visit
3	Scoping and Improving Prosecution and Courts Statistics data collection and publication systems (20%)	The expert is unlikely to achieve more than the scoping of these systems in the first visit
4	Scoping and Improving Prison Statistics data collection and publication systems (10%)	The expert is unlikely to achieve more than the scoping of these systems in the first visit

I was also asked to “find out what Namibia would like to have discussed during the week’s workshop to be held in April 2008, in Mauritius.”

The deliverables for Priority 1 were to be;

- A revised work plan Structure document for Namibia Justice and Security
- The name of the Module coordinator and country team

- List of topics discussed, points to be looked into by Namibia
- List of recommendations given and their expected effects
- Situational analysis report

And for Priorities 2 - 4 were;

- Reporting as part of the work plan
- Reporting on the topics discussed.

The activities for Priority 1 were to be;

- To review the present documentation of Justice and security agencies
- To review the work plan discussed in Dar Es Salaam, assess and determine the needs for changes and additions to the work plan
- To review the issues to be covered in the second experts visit and the work needed to prepare for this.
- To draw up a list of advice given and points to look into
- To draft a mission report for the file of the country on the discussions held in the appropriate format.

The work plan for Namibia agreed at the Dar meeting is attached as Annex 1. This was the crucial document for the week's discussions and, as will be seen, was heavily modified as a result of the week's work. The modified work plan is at Annex 2.

Report on the mission.

Introduction.

The main findings are;

- The description in the work plan of the current situation in relation to the generation and quality of J&S statistics is largely inaccurate – it is too negative and pessimistic. But there are departments (e.g. prisons) where statistics are not generated or used.
- Among the people I met there was enthusiasm for the GDDS programme and an agreement that the quality, use and dissemination of statistics must be improved.
- In almost all the departments I visited – particularly Justice, Home Affairs and Prisons - there was an enthusiasm for evidence-based decision-making and a realisation that quality statistics would help.
- There was agreement among many of the people I met that statistics were needed for policy-making, evaluation and public debate.
- There is a low level of coordination between departments on J&S statistics.
- There is agreement that coordination on statistics in J&S must be improved and a coordinating committee is being set up.
- J&S statistics have low priority in the CBS but this seems largely because of extremely limited professional resources in the Social Statistics section (only 2 professionals).
- The CBS should play a pivotal role in the coordination and establishment of quality J&S statistics but it will need more resources or resources taken from other work.

- Much more work needs to be done to persuade the J&S departments of the importance of crime surveys.
- The de Vries report on reform of national statistics seems highly competent and will be a good basis for reform in CBS; this will greatly improve J&S statistics.
- Current statistics legislation is obsolete and largely ignored.
- If proposals in the De Vries report for a new statistics act are implemented (after consultation) there will be a solid legislative base for statistics.
- The police crime statistics are remarkably good even though they are based on a manual system. Great care is taken to ensure their reliability and timeliness.
- I am concerned, though, that the quality is mainly due to the enthusiasm and professionalism of the Chief Inspector responsible for crime statistics. We need to know more about succession planning for this post. I did not meet other officers in her department.
- The police department does not use the crime stats sufficiently.
- Computerisation of crime statistics (which currently is only used for analysis) should be gradually introduced.
- The Ministry of Home Affairs has an automatic finger print recognition system but it is not shared with the police.
- The Ministry of Justice is rolling out a computerised information system which covers the stage from prosecution to sentence (NAMSIS). They have plans to add modules dealing with policing and post sentence. CBS should be involved to ensure quality and consistency with other systems.
- Publication of statistics is virtually non-existent. This area needs a great deal of attention.
- J&S in Namibia is ready to discuss the introduction of a fully integrated computerised justice information system (the Permanent Secretary of Justice is particularly interested in this).
- All ministries in the J&S area need statistics officers to give professional help to the departments and liaise with the CBS.
- I was told several times by several people that they wanted the best J&S statistics in the world. Not many public servants are so ambitious!

Observations about the situation in the country, city, office.

Namibia is a middle-income country with a GDP per head of almost US\$ 10,000 and a population of nearly 2 million. It ranks 78 out of 179 (IMF) countries. However its income distribution is the most unequal in the world with a Gini coefficient of over 70 (i.e. most of the wealth is in the hands of very few people); nearly 60% of the population lives on less than US\$ 2 per day. Namibia ranks 125th out of 177 on the UN Human Development Index.[For comparison Kenya is a low income country with a GDP per head of US\$1500 (162nd); is 148th on the HDI; a Gini score of 45; and the same proportion of the population living on less than US\$2 a day – 58%].

I saw nothing of the country other than Windhoek which seems prosperous, well ordered and safe. I saw two major shopping centres which could be anywhere in the developed world, found good restaurants and stayed in an international style hotel.

The offices I visited seemed well-equipped (although there were complaints about the quality of the computers), a good size and pleasant. They would match most in the UK civil service.

General discussion.

Priority1.

The objectives for Priority 1 as in the TOR are;

- To discuss with the CSO (Mrs Kali) and others the need for and the timing of setting up an interdepartmental working group on justice, crime and security statistics
- To conduct in-depth discussions with each of the institutions involved in Justice and Security (CSO, Police, Prosecution, Judiciary, Prisons) on the kind of administrative and other information they hold and how these can be drawn together for statistical purposes.
- To draft and agree a work plan on how the various departments concerned with Justice and Security Statistics could work together to develop these statistics, which topics should have priority, how existing systems could be improved and whether new systems need to be set up.
- To prioritize the country's data quality needs (see Annex B) to prepare the agenda for the April 2008 Workshop.

There is also another objective mentioned in the priorities document – to see whether statistics legislation is adequate.

1. I did discuss with Ms Kali the setting up of an inter-departmental coordinating committee for J&S statistics. Indeed one was set up before I arrived and had its first meeting on the first day of my visit. The members consisted of representatives from;

The Department of Justice,
The Department of Home Affairs,
The Ministry of Safety and Security (represented by National Police) and
The CBS.

After the meeting it was agreed that the police could not adequately represent the whole of the Ministry of Safety and Security and a representative from the Prison Department was added.

A coordinator for the J&S module, who will chair the committee, is also needed but the person is still to be selected. My firm recommendation is that it should be the Deputy Director, Social Statistics from CBS but we will have to await the outcome of internal discussions.

I believe however that the J&S community is determined to make this work.

2. I did have meetings with senior members of all the relevant departments to discuss current statistical activities, needs, uses and dissemination.

The Police.

Recorded crime.

- All 85 police stations record crime manually in crime registers.
 - Returns (currently aggregated) are made every month by the 8th of the month.
 - All reports of crime are registered – a decision is made by more senior officers as whether to record it as a crime.
 - Crime codes are entered by trained officers.
 - There are clear counting rules.
 - There is a very thorough verification system at all points.
 - All the aggregated data is entered onto computer in the crime recording section at HQ.
 - Monthly (by 23rd) and annual reports are produced.
 - Independent entry on arrests and victims – manually initially and then to the computer.
 - Chief Inspector does NOT want computerisation of crime register – she believes it will be less accurate than present system.
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- An incident-based method of crime recording (one form per reported crime) is being introduced. It will start in two regions soon.
 - A stolen vehicle and stolen property register(?) which has a serial number index is planned.
 - Information is being obtained from the computerised traffic information system (but not electronically).
 - These improvements are currently held up for lack of financial resources.
 - A GIS cannot be introduced because of lack of ability to pinpoint crime location (no post codes etc.).
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- Very detailed annual reports on crime stats have been produced since 1999 but only in 3 copies.
 - No interest by senior officers.
 - Summary reports covering a rolling 5 years produced.
 - None of these reports have been published but the office will respond to individual requests. I was told there is no great media interest.
 - Some information goes to minister on “serious” crime.
 - Some internal use for work-load calculations.
 - Annual police report contains some information on crime.

Criminal Records.

- All criminal records are recorded manually.
- 200,000 records (plus 10,000 still in South Africa).
- Records start with juvenile convictions and are never weeded (even after death).
- Information comes from Court or investigating officer and is quite up to date.
- Fingerprints for all arrested (?) convicted (?).
- All fingerprint work done manually by 7 experts.
- Section can not use automatic fingerprint reader in Home Affairs.
- No use of criminal records for statistics.

Prosecution and the Courts.

- Data quality is a serious problem.
- Record keeping is done manually in the 32 Magistrate Court districts.
- Not all required information is collected.
- Definitions are inconsistent.
- Since 1997 aggregated information has been available.
- In 2003/4 extensive reports have been produced but of partial information.
- Lower courts information is poor and incomplete.

- However information produced is used for evaluation of the work of the magistrates and prizes are given to the most “efficient” courts (Use cases completed, time taken to deal with cases and other factors (?)).

- A computerised information system covering prosecution and sentencing (NAMSIS) is now being introduced.
- Seen as major advance and police and prisons want to join.
- Now in Windhoek and planned to be completed by 2012.
- Currently hardware and network problems.
- Ideal is use of government 24 hour network.

- Want to expand NAMSIS.
- Looking at a Canadian system for a completely integrated justice information system.
- Ministry of Justice is convenor for all justice problems in the Namibian Development Plan 3 and the Permanent Secretary (PS) of Justice is very keen to develop an integrated system.
- Civil rights problem of having joined-up computers is recognised.
- Freedom of Information Act coming in the next year.
- Help wanted on the integration of information systems.
- Analysis weakness recognised – stats officers wanted.

- Managers clearly want information and statistics for planning, monitoring and evaluation. Very committed.

- There is no publication programme.

Prisons.

- As ever prisons are the poor relation.
- All prison information is manual.
- Very little information available – it comes from the warrant – name and sentence.
- Try to collect information from the prisoners. But very poor.
- Send finger prints to police for record but response is very slow.
- Managers do not know average sentence length of inmates.
- There are 13 prisons and managers believe they know the prison population.
- A computer is beginning to be used for O&M matters.
- The annual report is years behind but it does publish some information on admissions, offence, sentence, education, age and gender.

- Report goes to all government partners, parliamentarians and media.
- No statistics capacity.
- Very small budget, low salaries, no resources for anything but warehousing.
- Great enthusiasm for resources for rehabilitation, information and computerisation.
- Very keen to be added to NAMSIS.

In addition to these areas which were listed in the TOR there are other departments which produce or influence J&S information – the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Central Bureau of Statistics (A part of the National Planning Commission [NPC]).

I did not spend as much time as I would have liked with them but here are some of my findings.

Home Affairs

- Runs the national identity system which covers all Namibians 18 years and older.
- The system is being converted to a fully computerised one and the card will contain a photo and finger print. The conversion is half completed.
- They have automatic finger print recognition (AFIS).
- System is used for border control. At moment have to request information from computer on whether people leave as required by their entry conditions but it will become automatic.
- Want to link identity information with labour, education the banks, immigration, passports, work permits, births and deaths etc.
- Do not see civil rights problems.
- Money not technology seen as the limiting factor.

- Reports are produced on movements in and out of Namibia – but for internal purposes only. No other publications.

CBS.

- The CBS is currently part of the NPC, is managed by the Government Statistician and has an Economic Statistics division and a Demographic, Social, Surveys and Cartography division.
- It currently is not involved with J&S statistics (except for the work of Ms Kali) but at one time did produce annual statistics on crime and justice.
- The DSSC division has survey and sampling among its areas of expertise. It has a “master” sample for Namibia.
- The DSSC division would be the home for the Namibian Crime Survey.
- A major report on the future of official statistics has recently been produced by Willem de Vries for the World Bank which will have major implications for J&S statistics if it is implemented (there would be a section in the new CBS for justice stats).
- The de Vries report contains a new draft statistics bill.

- The DSSC division is the obvious organisation to coordinate J&S statistics.
3. I have drafted a new work plan. I sent it to CBS on 4 March for comments and am waiting for a reply. The revised work plan keeps the form of the original plan except it collapses the prosecution and court sections and adds a new one for the CBS. It is attached to this report as Annex 2.

I have amended the first column (current situation) considerably in light of my visit. The section above details the current situation. As a result the second and third columns have been amended radically.

The only part of the revision of the first column that did not come from the visit is the first sentence which says there has been a crime survey in Namibia – in 2000. No one seemed to know about it. I attach, for information, as Annex 3, a chapter from a crime prevention manual I have recently written for the UN which uses data from the Namibia survey.

Household surveys.

Namibia has the expertise to carry out a crime survey. They carry out a regular census, labour force surveys and income and expenditure surveys. They have a master sample to use. The DSSC division of CBS could manage a survey.

My only concern is that the people I met do not seem to appreciate how important crime surveys are if they want to understand, measure and track crime rates in Namibia. I hope the work to be done in Mauritius will convert them. If not it should be a priority for the next expert visit to Namibia. **Top priority.**

As crime surveys are fairly expensive real efforts will have to be made to persuade those who hold the purse strings how important such surveys are.

A module attached to one of their household surveys would be useful but it would not be an alternative.

I can certainly help (I initiated, designed and directed the Barbados Crime Survey), as can UNICRI in Turin (serious consideration should be given to using the ICVS as the basis for the survey).

Need for coordination.

I have dealt with this above. One thing which will have to be done is to write clear terms of reference for the committee and get the full involvement of the CBS. **This part of the work plan is essential** and without it doubt must be cast on the whole project.

One thing that the committee must ensure is that any new computer systems introduced into J&S departments are compatible and at some time could be connected. The bane of the UK attempts to have a justice information system

was that computer systems in different parts of the criminal justice system could not communicate.

CBS

Data quality is an issue throughout the J&S system and CBS should be in a position to help all the departments collect and analyse information properly. The Bureau must become known as a place the Ministries can go for help but probably more importantly it must run courses for the departments so that they can understand the importance of data quality, integrity and good analysis.

The CBS however lacks resources at the moment to fill this role effectively. A recent report on national statistics could change things significantly. A very competent report for the World Bank and the CBS by Willem de Vries provides a blueprint for the future of national statistics in Namibia. The report is currently under consideration in the CBS but I believe they wish to implement it as quickly as possible. The Bureau recognises that getting the resources will not be easy and has a staged plan.

My view is that if the de Vries report is implemented J&S statistics will be enormously improved because the line departments will be able to get help and advice which will enable them to be more coordinated, collect better quality data, ensure its integrity, analyse it more effectively and hence improve policy making, evaluation and dissemination. Implementation of de Vries is, therefore, in my view, a **high priority**. It will be very important that the report is discussed very carefully with stakeholders so that they too will support its implementation.

In the report de Vries discusses at length the importance of publication of statistics. I agree with him completely. However I found that there was little concern about publishing in the Ministries. I will deal with this below.

De Vries also presents a new draft Statistics Bill with his report. I will discuss this below also.

Police Statistics

Police crime statistics are much better than suggested in the first draft work plan as I have pointed out above. However even the best police crime figures are not as good an estimate of the true level or trends in crime as those obtained from crime surveys (only about a half of crime is reported to the police and this proportion changes over time). Nevertheless police crime figures must be as good as they can be and they must have integrity. I was only able to spend a morning on crime figures so more work needs to be looking at the collection, analysis etc in more detail. This work should have **priority**.

In spite of the scepticism of the Chief Inspector in charge more computerisation of the original recording and transmittal to HQ must be considered. And the publication needs higher quality graphics and

presentation software. My feeling is with better presentation senior officers will use the data more.

The police should certainly get statistics officers to help in the process.

Work should also start on making sure that at sometime soon the police computers will join with NAMSIS. This will not be easy as police forces are often leery of sharing their systems with others. But it really should be able to possible if the police are given enough guarantees about their ability to block the transmission of truly sensitive information.

The police must start discussions with Home Affairs on being able to use their AFIS. It doesn't make sense that the police are still using manual searches for finger prints when the technology is next door.

Finally there should be an investigation into the possibility of computerising the criminal records not just for efficiency but also so that the records can be mined for information about offenders. I must say that the current system looked as good a manual system as was possible but it is relatively slow and subject to human error. This should have **priority**.

Of course if an integrated criminal justice information system (ICJIS) is introduced that will take care of the problem. Criminal records will be a by-product of the system – although back records will have to be put on the system if we are not prepared to wait years for there to be enough records on the system for useful analysis. This should have **high priority**.

It will be noticed that I have not recommended very high priority for police statistics. This is because their manual/hybrid systems are working extremely well (except for dissemination) and other parts of the J&SS are in more desperate need.

Prosecution and Court Statistics.

As with police data my stay was not long enough to look in any detail at the quality, extent, analysis or use of court statistics. However the PS of Justice identified data quality and lack of analytical capacity as problems. This will need to be done next time. But a start would be to make some statistical capability available.

It will also be necessary to look at the data used and the way it is handled in determining which courts receive prizes for efficiency. Such incentives often result in data being “massaged” by the potential prize winners – particularly if they are responsible for the production of the data on which they will be judged. But I don't really have enough information about the scheme to make a proper evaluation.

The work, though, which should have **high priority** is on NAMSIS. We really need to examine it in detail and then, if it is basically sound and capable of development, help to develop it. This should be done first in the Ministry and then see if it can be developed into an ICJIS. If it can Namibia can vault into

the 21st century and have the world class information and statistics I was told so often they wanted.

Prison Statistics.

Work in this area is **very high priority** as currently there is virtually no dependable, useable information available.

We first need to look at what is available in what time scale. There is probably no point going to a manual system as a start. The effort would probably be better spent on going for computerisation. This would include looking at whether prison information could become a module of NAMSIS.

Management awareness of the utility of information needs to be raised and the department needs immediate statistical help.

As with all the departments a publication programme needs to be developed.

4. I have not prioritized the country's data quality needs as Annex B of the TOR – except by implication. There was no time and it was not listed in the table of priorities in the TOR. It can be done on the next visit.

Statistics Legislation.

The current statistics act is South African and it dates to 1976 – well before independence in 1990. Several people told me that although it was the law it lacked moral authority because of its origin.

In his report on national statistics de Vries describes the law as “obsolete” and indeed many of its clauses have little effect on behaviour. For example a Statistics Council has never been set up (clause 2) and I was told that the powers to demand statistics or to publish them had not been used.

As a result of the problems with the Statistics Act 1976 it has been decided to replace it with entirely new legislation; the de Vries report contains a new “layman’s” draft bill which is currently under discussion. I was told that the draft was very likely to be the basis for new legislation. I was also told that Mr de Vries was visiting Namibia soon (date?) to discuss his report with stakeholders.

In the draft there are useful components such as;

- a definition of “official statistics”,
- a statement that the purpose of the National Statistical Service is to “produce, publish and use” official statistics,
- clear statements of the roles of senior statisticians and the CSB,
- a proposal to set up a n Advisory Council with sub-committees,
- a section on the coordination of the NSS,
- a section on confidentiality and on the dissemination of information – making it clear publication is central to the process,
- the establishment of a statistics development promotion fund,
- powers to obtain statistical information.

All-in-all Namibian statistics would have an excellent base if the proposals become law and the spirit is followed by the stakeholders.

I have a couple of suggestions;

- One of the sub-committees to be set up under the Council (Part 5) should be the J&S coordinating committee.
- The Chair of this committee should be on the Council.
- Insert into Part VII (compulsion) a section which recognises that compulsion is the nuclear option (and in my experience is not used either because the head of Statistics does not have the real power to make colleagues deliver information if they do not want to or because the notion of taking other government departments to court is totally unrealistic) but that *in extremis*, in the national interest, the Chief Statistician should be able, as a last resort, **personally** authorise compulsion.
- In section 53 the final sentence should be more general about personal beliefs (so, for example it could include sexual orientation).
- Schedule 1, under General Statistics should include crime, justice and security statistics.

These were the result of a quick skim. I would be quite interested to be more involved with discussions on Mr de Vries' excellent work.

Publication Issues.

One of **the highest priority** issues revolves round the publication of statistics. Non-publication of information or statistics is a constant theme of the de Vries report and it was one of my main concerns resulting from the mission.

Virtually no statistics emanating from the J&S ministries are published – i.e. made available to Parliament, the media or the public, on a regular or irregular basis (the few exceptions are described in my report).

It is not possible to have quality, “official” or national statistics if they are not published. But this is one of the issues the officials in the J&SS need to be persuaded of. Most of the policy makers and administrators I met did not see publication as having any priority – indeed some thought it might not be helpful.

1, One of the main quality issues related to statistics concerns their integrity and it is impossible to guarantee integrity without proper public scrutiny.

2. A democratic society requires publication of statistics about all parts of that society. Governments are elected to serve the people and publishing statistics is one of the ways of ensuring accountability.

3. Regular published statistics are needed to tell the story of the development of a society. History does not exist without information.

I believe discussing with administrators and policy-makers the question of publication must be one of the main priorities for the next visit.

Possible topics for Mauritius workshop.

You asked me to suggest possible topics for the Mauritius workshop in addition to those already on the agenda.

I think the following could help Namibia;

- Integrated computerised justice information systems.
- Meeting international reporting requirements.
- Just what does “data quality” mean. Or what are the implications of an ambition to produce “national statistics”.
- Prioritising demands under conditions of limited resources.

Advice and Recommendations

The TOR asks in a very general way for the expert to deliver some advice and recommendations at the end of the mission.

This whole report is littered with advice and recommendations so I will pull out the ones which I think really matter.

- ❖ There should be much more discussion and training on the use of statistics in Namibia (particularly with the police). I got the impression that many people saw their collection as a burden not as an opportunity to aid policy-making, evaluation and public debate.
- ❖ The Deputy Director, Social statistics should be the GDDS module coordinator for the J&SS.
- ❖ There should be a discussion among all the stakeholders on the implications of going for “quality” statistics.
- ❖ Crime surveys must get top priority.
- ❖ Agree to introducing an ICJIS a high priority – first by developing NAMSIS.
- ❖ Get Home Affairs and the police together to discuss joint use of AFIS.
- ❖ Provide the police with GPS devices so that the location of reported crimes can be mapped.
- ❖ Make improving prison statistics a very high priority.
- ❖ Provide statistics officers to all J&S departments.
- ❖ Implement the de Vries report as quickly as possible (including the new legislation) after discussions with stakeholders.
- ❖ Publications. Publications. Publications.

Priorities for the next J&S expert mission to Namibia.

The next mission will have to take into account topics discussed in Mauritius so to some extent it is not possible to produce a complete list of priorities. However it is possible to list many of the possible priorities.

- The first priority must be to discuss the uses that can be made of statistics with the J&S stakeholders.
- The next must be to engage with the J&SS on publication of statistics.

- Then we must discuss what “quality” statistics are and how they are collected and handled. The importance of statistical integrity must be stressed.

These discussions, which need to be held with senior officials, will be aimed at incentivising them to collect and analyse information and statistics in an organised, coordinated and consistent way. **Without that commitment or “buy in” the GDDS programme will probably fail.** It may well get lip-service but it needs more than that.

- After that we need to ensure the coordinating mechanisms are working with proper proceedings and
- find out what the CBS and J&S officials believe they can achieve in implementing the programme and in what time scale i.e. we need to know their commitment to the programme.

We will probably want to find out progress on the implementation of the de Vries report and the draft legislation.

On a more technical level we need to;

- begin to plan the Namibian crime survey with the CBS and involve customers,
- look in detail at the collection of court statistics and the use made of them (prizes),
- get to know NAMSIS,
- look in detail at prison statistics and, if time, look in more detail at the collection and analysis of police statistics.

That, in my view, is probably more than a week’s work but if we are to try and fit it in to a week then it will need very careful preparation.

In conclusion I want to say what a pleasure it was to work with the Namibian J&S and statistics community and how grateful I am for their help and cooperation.

Annex 1.

Annex A: Description of the priorities: Summary of current situation, objectives of work plan and expected outputs

The Namibia country team produced this summary of the current situation at the Dar Es Salaam Workshop and agreed the following work plan for Justice and Security Statistics. However, the coordinator has changed and this work plan may need to be revisited

	Description of present situation	Objectives	Outputs/ expected deliverables
Household and other surveys of victims and confidence	No known household or other surveys of crime	To create a proposal to collect victim data from surveys, perhaps as part of a wider survey. Discover situation on current household surveys from CSO.	Note on current situation on household surveys Proposal to conduct a future survey on victims, or a module in a wider survey.
Need for coordination	Not known whether there is any machinery to coordinate Justice and Security Statistics, but need for this and need for MOU with the CSO is recognised	To find out the current situation To make a proposal for a coordination committee	Setting up such a committee. Agreeing terms of reference. Regular meetings, leading to harmonization of classifications and shared data
Police Statistics	Standard way of collecting data on crime needed. There are delays due to current manual system. Need for statistics officers.	Improvement and harmonization of crime data. Proposal to the Police for improvement to police statistics as a high priority. Consistent processes for national and City Police. Improvement to timeliness of data.	Proposal for a unified and computerized system, with appropriate software and harmonized classifications. To build statistical capacity, by training, and recruitment
Prosecution	Some figures are in annual report. But some delays in data. More transparency needed	To discover more about the data quality of these figures To discover whether the computer system, is adequate To improve transparency of the data	To develop and improve the system or introduce a new system. To deliver more transparency and publication of data
Statistics of Legal System	Nothing is published. Uncertain of quality of data. However, high priority	To discover more about data quality of these figures. To discover whether the collection and IT system is adequate To lead to more publication of data	Depending on existing data quality, to develop the system, or devise a new one.
Prison Statistics	Nothing is published. Uncertain of quality of data. However, high priority	To discover more about data quality of these figures. To discover whether the collection and IT system is adequate To lead to more publication of data	Depending on existing data quality, to develop the system, or devise a new one.

Annex 2

Description of the priorities: Summary of current situation, objectives of work plan and expected outputs following next expert mission.

	Description of present situation	Objectives	Outputs/ expected deliverables
Household and other surveys of victims and confidence	An urban crime survey was carried out in 2000 by UNICRI using ICVS. Labour Force Surveys every 5 years, Household income and expenditure surveys every 2 years. Census every 10 years. Master sample exists.	To carry out a nation-wide crime/victim survey with a sample of at least 10,000 using the ICVS methodology. To attach a crime module to the next household survey. Liaise with UNICRI to discuss future activities.	Note on current situation. Proposal for crime survey based on ICVS. Agreement for resources to carry out survey. Module prepared for next household survey. .
Need for coordination	Coordination of J&S statistics did not exist before the expert visit. J&S stats not a current priority for CSB. Given resources CSB could act as a catalyst for coordination. A coordination committee of all J&S ministries and CSB is currently being struck.	To complete and operationalize the formation of a coordination committee including appointing a chairperson (to be known as the Module Coordinator). To clarify the roles of the members of the committee. To have a working, efficient J&S statistics system.	Committee membership finalised. Agreed terms of reference. Regular meetings. Agreement by CSB that J&S stats are a priority. Compatible computer systems.
Central Bureau of Statistics.	Ms Kali, Deputy Director, Economic Statistics is acting coordinator J&S Module. Household surveys are carried out but not in the J&S sector. No J&S work except that by Ms Kali. Major report received on the future of official statistics in Namibia and on new statistics legislation (de Vries).	To help J&S ministries meet their goals in relation to statistical support – particularly by helping to coordinate work. To advise J&S ministries on data quality, integrity and dissemination. To implement the recommendations of the de Vries report after consulting with stakeholders.. To sponsor the revised Statistics Bill after consulting with stakeholders..	An active J&S coordinating committee. A reorganised and more effective CBS. A new Statistics Act. (these last two will greatly improve the quality of J&S statistics.) Standardised data definitions, collection methods, integrity etc.
Police Statistics	Aggregate, detailed crime figures produced manually by all police areas. Great effort made to ensure consistency timeliness and quality. Computerised analysis of returns. Monthly results produced by middle of following month Detailed results produced annually. Incident based returns being piloted. Little interest in results by senior management.	To look in more detail at the collection, analysis and use made of the statistics. To computerise the system, making sure it will be compatible with systems in rest of CJS. To ensure that the computer software used is state of the art. To employ trained statistics officers. To ensure that the statistics are used and published widely. Ensure that City and	Statistical capacity improved by training and recruitment. Good computer systems with data, collection methods and analysis approved by CSB. Constant requests for assistance from stats by senior officers. High quality publications given wide circulation. Much faster fingerprint analysis. Information and statistics available on offenders –

	A manual fingerprint and criminal records system.	national police forces work together. To work with Home Affairs to develop a shared automatic fingerprint recognition system. To computerise the criminal records system.	eventually developing an index of offenders.
Prosecution and Court System.	Fairly detailed information is collected via manual systems on all cases. A fully computerised system which collects data from prosecution to sentencing (NAMSIS) is being developed and rolled out. Some figures in annual report. Data is used to judge quality of sentencers and annual prizes are given for the most "efficient" sentencers. No publication programme. No analysis capability.	To look more carefully at data collection, quality and analysis methods. When quality approved, to see how NAMSIS can be connected to other CJS computer systems. To employ statistics officers. To examine the prize-giving system's ability to improve quality and efficiency of the sentencers . To develop the use made of the information and statistics generated. To project the prison population. To develop a publication programme.	Good quality data fed into NAMSIS being used for internal management purposes and generation of statistics. Statistical capacity improved by training and recruitment. Discussions going on about the creation of an integrated computerised criminal justice information system. Prison population projections. A publication programme.
Prison Statistics	Basically a manual system – some piloting of a management computer system. Very few resources. No information on prisoners except that which they collect in the prisons. No stats capability. Annual report produced (although now several years behind) which has basic aggregate information about the prisoners. It gets wide circulation. Numbers of prisoners known.	To discover more about the extent, quality etc. of data collected. To computerise the data when quality problems have been solved. To add a prison and offender module to NAMSIS. To employ centralised statistics officers. To develop a publication programme. To raise awareness among managers of the utility of statistics.	A report on data available, data which should be available and on quality questions. A computerised information system which is compatible with other CJS systems. Statistics officers in place. A publication programme. Statistics being used for management and policy purposes.

Annex 3

Section 3 – The Crime Context.

Consistent with the third crime prevention principle – that evidence not ideology should drive crime prevention – the manual opens with a section on what is known about crime in the Caribbean and southern Africa.

In order to prevent crime it is necessary to know something about the dimensions of the problem. But it is extremely difficult to measure those dimensions.

[Throughout the report a crime is an act or omission prohibited and punished by national legislation – although the term is being used in this manual to refer to those crimes which affect individuals and groups rather than the state. Crime prevention or reduction, therefore, is reducing or preventing these acts and omissions.]

The traditional way of analysing crime and crime trends has been to use the numbers of crimes recorded by the police. This is fairly easy to do (if they exist) but it has several critical disadvantages:

- most crimes are not reported to the police,
- some crimes reported to the police are not recorded by them,
- police forces in different countries record and count crime in different ways,
- reporting rates to the police for different crimes change over time [There is one exception to this – vehicle theft – because the reporting rate is extremely high everywhere].
- recording rates by the police of crimes reported to them vary over time.

These problems mean that police recorded crime figures can never give a true record of the number of crimes; that apparent changes in crime rates may be produced by changes in reporting and recording rates; and that it is impossible to make meaningful international comparisons except, possibly, for homicide - and there are even problems in this area. In the latest book on the European International Crime Victim Survey (ICVS) Van Dijk and colleagues compared levels of crime as recorded by the police and the ICVS and found **the police figures had no relationship with reality**. They concluded;

“The number of crimes recorded by the police bears hardly any relationship to the ICVS-based measures of crime.....Comparisons of European statistics on police recorded crime with survey-based estimates of the true levels of crime confirm that police figures cannot be reliably used to compare crimes across the EU countries and should not be used for that purpose.”

If they are so bad in Europe – where efforts have been made to make police crime figures more comparable – how much more difficult is it in the Caribbean and southern African regions (one example given by the United Nations to show how difficult it is to use police figures; according to police figures Dominica {not the

Dominican Republic} has a burglary rate 20 times and a theft rate 30 times, that of Jamaica. This is highly unlikely!) [It should, however, be noted that trends in recorded crime and crime survey crime are not quite as disparate as crime levels.]

The problems with **homicide** figures are that different countries have different definitions and that, particularly in the developing world, homicide figures are only published erratically. Another problem is that because dependable data on violent crime is so difficult to obtain homicide is often used as a proxy for general levels of violence. An example will show how problematic this is. Barbados has a general violence rate (as measured by a crime survey – see below) which is lower than almost all western European countries but a homicide rate at least four times greater.

But with all its problems the homicide data will be examined for a number of developing and developed countries as it is one of the very few offences which are roughly comparable across the world.

Some of the terms used throughout the report are explained here.

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a comparative measure of life expectancy, literacy, education, and standards of living for countries worldwide. It is a standard means of measuring well-being and levels of development.

The Gini coefficient measures economic equality in a country. A Gini index of 0 indicates perfect economic equality (everyone has equal wealth) while 100 represents perfect inequality (one person owns everything).

A correlation is an index of the strength of the relationship between two variables. Correlation coefficients (typically denoted by "r") describe the strength of the relationship between two variables. Correlations range from

-1.0 to +1.0 in value.

A correlation coefficient of + 1.0 indicates a perfect positive relationship in which high values of one variable are related perfectly to high values in the other variable, and conversely, low values on one variable are perfectly related to low values on the other variable.

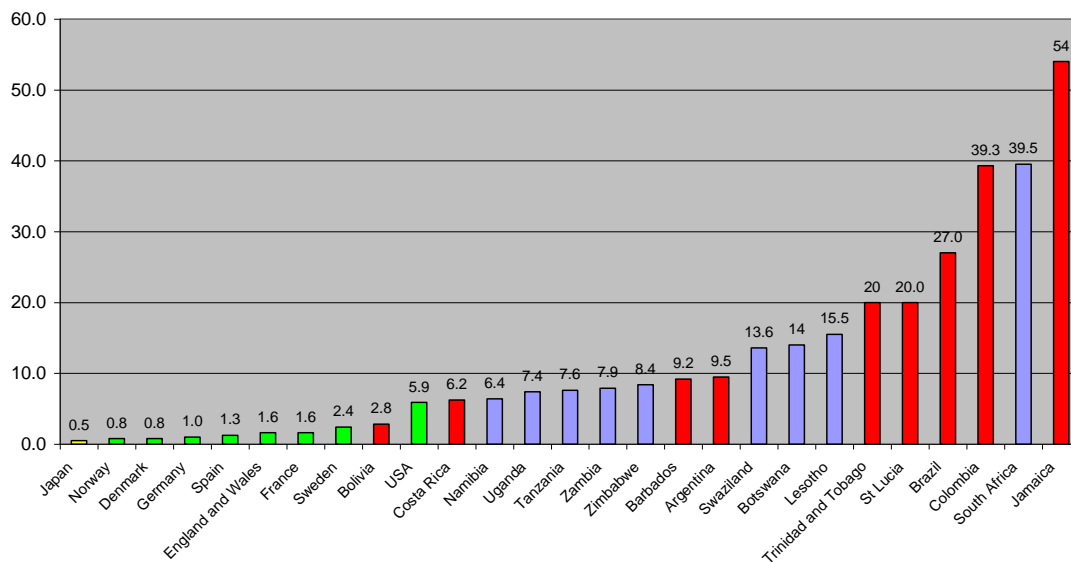
A correlation coefficient of 0.0 indicates no relationship between the two variables. That is, one cannot use the scores on one variable to tell anything about the scores on the second variable. A correlation coefficient of -1.0 indicates a perfect negative relationship in which high values of one variable are related perfectly to low values in the other variables, and conversely, low values in one variable are perfectly related to high values on the other variable.

Within Europe, the Americas and southern Africa there is a correlation of about -0.7 between HDI and Gini. ie richer countries tend to be more equal.

A correlation does not indicate causation – although it is often tempting to think it does!

The dates for the homicide information cover the period from 1998 (Tanzania) to 2005 (USA) but most comes from 2003 or 2004. There is information on nine South and Central American and Caribbean countries (in red), nine African (blue) and nine developed countries (green).

Homicide, rate per 100,000: 2000-2005



- The homicide rate per 100,000 population for these developed countries varies between 0.5 and 3, except for the USA where it is 5.9.
- 3 of the 6 highest rates of this group are from the Caribbean
- [A study by the United Nations of all regions of the world shows that the Caribbean and south and west Africa have the highest regional rates in the world.]
- There is only a relatively weak relationship between HDI and homicide rate ($r = -0.24$). This means that the homicide rate in poor countries tends to be higher than in rich but there are relatively developed countries with higher homicide rates than those in developing countries.
- If the 6 countries with a homicide rate of 20 or more are excluded (3 of them come from the Caribbean) then there is a strong relationship between HDI and homicide rate ($r = -0.72$)
- There is only a fairly good relationship between Gini and the homicide rate ($r = 0.35$).
- There is a much stronger relationship between the Gini index and the homicide rate if we exclude the same 6 countries from the calculation ($r = 0.75$). It is even higher ($r=0.82$) if we exclude Namibia the country with the highest Gini rate in the world but a murder rate of 6.4.

The last four points need some discussion.

Many previous studies have found that poor developing countries have higher homicide rates than richer developed countries. It is therefore to be expected that there will be a high correlation between the HDI (a measure of development) and the homicide rate. This has not been found. If we examine the results in more detail, however, we find the low correlation is the result of a group of countries with quite high HDIs having very high homicide rates. These countries are from the Caribbean plus Brazil and Colombia and South Africa. If these countries are taken out of the calculation then the correlation increases very significantly suggesting they have homicide rates much higher than their development level would predict. If these countries behaved as other countries with a similar HDI they would have homicide rates between 8 and 12.

The clear implication is that there are special problems in these countries that need to be analysed carefully. Dealing with homicide in them might need a different approach from that used elsewhere.

It has been suggested that the reason these countries have such high homicide rates is that they are very unequal societies and inequality drives the violence. There is no support for this hypothesis from the data from all these countries. Just a couple of examples will suffice. Jamaica has a Gini coefficient (measure of inequality) which is the same as that of the UK and Trinidad's index is the same as the USA. Their homicide rates bare no relationship. If the same six countries are taken out of the calculation then the correlation between the Gini index and homicide rates goes up to a high 0.75. This shows that except for the outlier countries there is, in fact, a strong relationship between inequality and homicide.

For most countries inequality and level of development do seem to be strongly related to homicide rate. The fact that in the Caribbean relatively equal societies which have medium to high HDIs have such high levels of homicide is a matter for particular concern and we will address it later.

For levels of **other offences** there is only one source of usable information as police figures are fundamentally flawed. That source is the crime survey.

Crime surveys interview a random sample of citizens (usually over 16 years old) to ask them about their experiences of crime over a given period (usually a year). Clearly this limits crimes that can be measured to those people can experience, but it does mean we can get good estimates of household crime (burglary, attempted burglary, vehicle theft, theft from vehicles, vandalism of vehicles, bicycle theft and motorcycle theft) and personal crime (robbery, theft from the person, assaults and threats, sexual assaults, consumer fraud and corruption). [For simplicity's sake these are called "crime" in the section which follows.]

The United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (Turin, Italy) (UNICRI), the United Nations' crime research arm, carried out crime surveys in the largest cities in eight southern African countries in 2000 and 2001, 25 European cities and urban areas in 2000 [This means they will give estimates which are higher than if they had been national samples] and the Barbados government carried one out in 2002. The UNICRI surveys had samples of around 1000. The Barbados survey had a sample of 8000 and was country-wide. However Barbados can be compared with the urban areas because its population density is as high as most urban areas.

There have also been two national crime surveys in South Africa (in 1998 and 2003), a household survey in the Dominican Republic and two very limited surveys in Jamaica and Haiti which were attached to the 2001 censuses. They have not been used in this section as they are not compatible with the methodology of the ICVS surveys.

Even though the urban ICVS surveys cannot be used to produce national estimates they can be compared directly as they all involved urban areas.

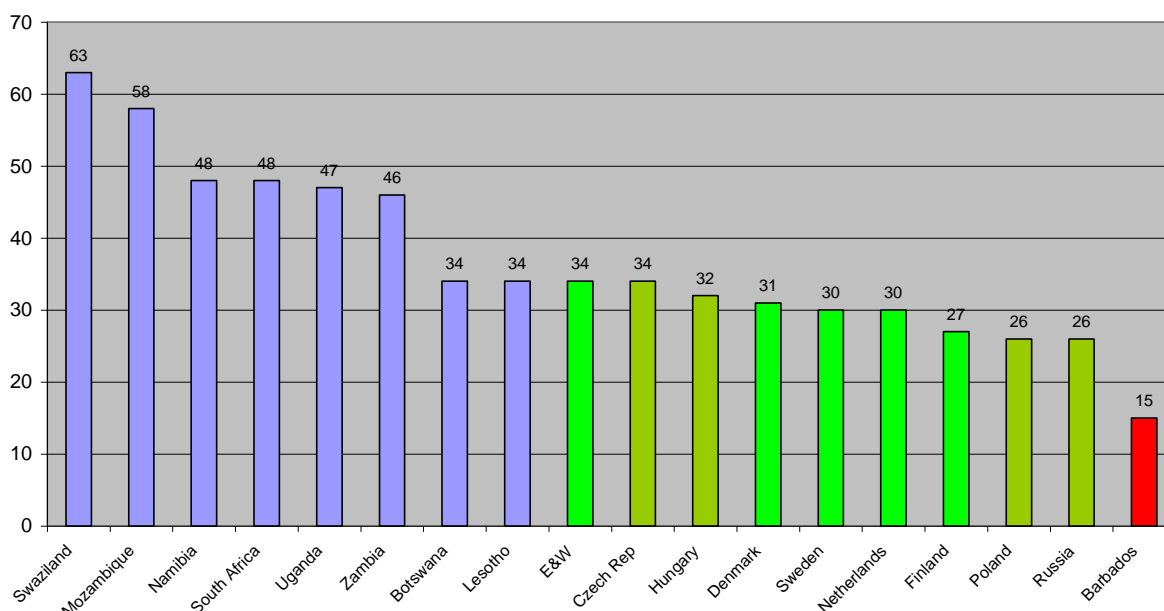
Information on 9 of the European countries has been used – 5 from western Europe and 4 from central and eastern Europe.

In all countries the respondents were asked the same questions.

The surveys show, for African urban areas in particular, how serious the crime problem is.

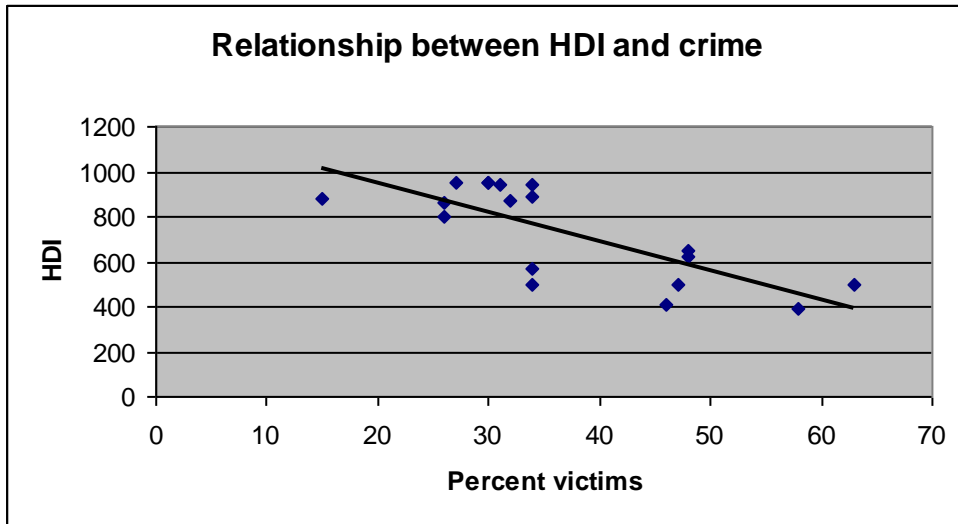
The graph below shows the **overall experience of crime** in some of the surveyed countries (i.e. the percentage of people and households that experienced at least one of the crimes surveyed in the previous year). Information has been used from all the southern African countries surveyed, Barbados because it is the only Caribbean country to have been surveyed and from nine of the 25 European urban surveys (chosen, frankly, because it was thought they would interest a significant number of readers – France and Germany did not participate).

Percentage Victims of Crime



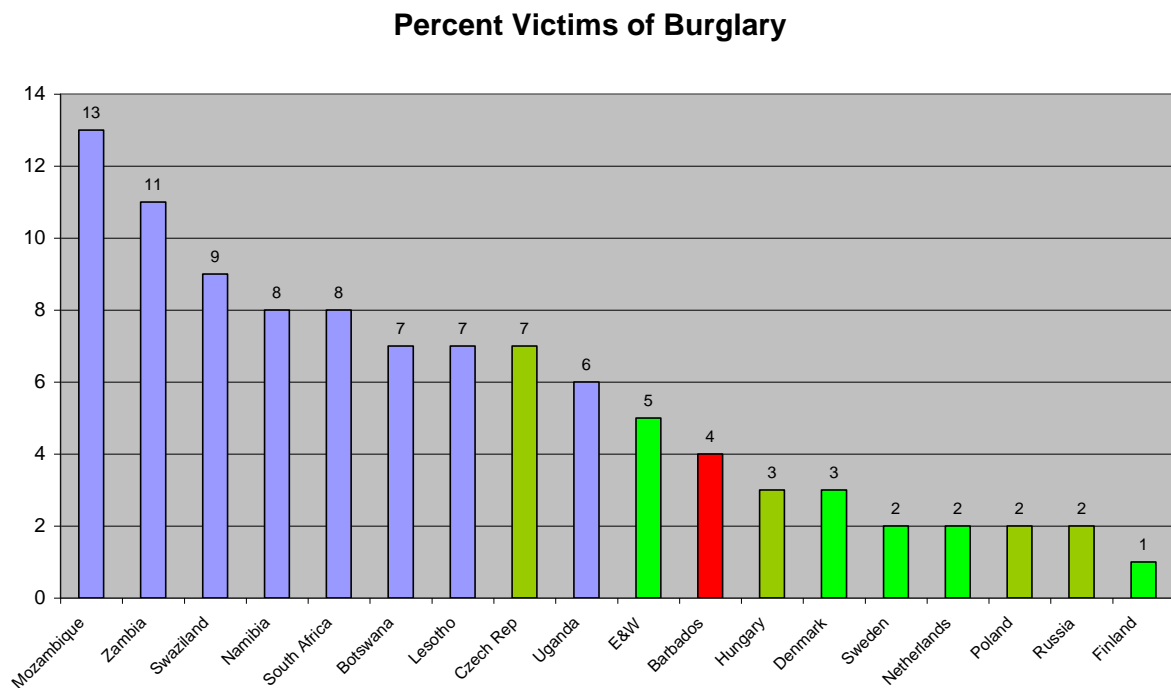
The chart shows just how high the chance of being a victim of crime (47.3%) is in urban southern Africa compared with the European countries (30%) and with Barbados (15% - a middle-income country in the Caribbean). [Comparable surveys have not been carried out in other Caribbean countries so it is not known how representative of the region the Barbados result is.]. *The Barbados figure is one of the lowest in the world (similar to Japan) and possible reasons for this will be discussed later as it has enormous implications for crime prevention.*

- In the sample there is a very high negative correlation (-0.75) between the proportion of victims and the level of the United Nations Human Development Index (HDI). In other words poorer, less developed countries are likely to have higher crime rates than less poor and more developed countries. The scatter diagram below shows just what this correlation means. The relationship is clear but, for example, four countries have a victimisation rate of 34% while their HDIs are between 940 (E&W) and 494 (Lesotho) demonstrating that HDI is only a partial explanation.



- There is also a high correlation between HDI and crime rate within the African group (0.70) showing that within a group of developing countries the relatively better off tend to have less crime than the poorest.
- There is also a fairly strong correlation between the Gini coefficient and crime rate (0.54). *Gini measures the level of inequality in a country. Inequality is often believed to behind a great deal of crime but in this study it has generally been found that the HDI is a better predictor of crime than the Gini index.*
- There is only a weak relationship between Gini and crime rate within the African countries ($r = 0.28$).

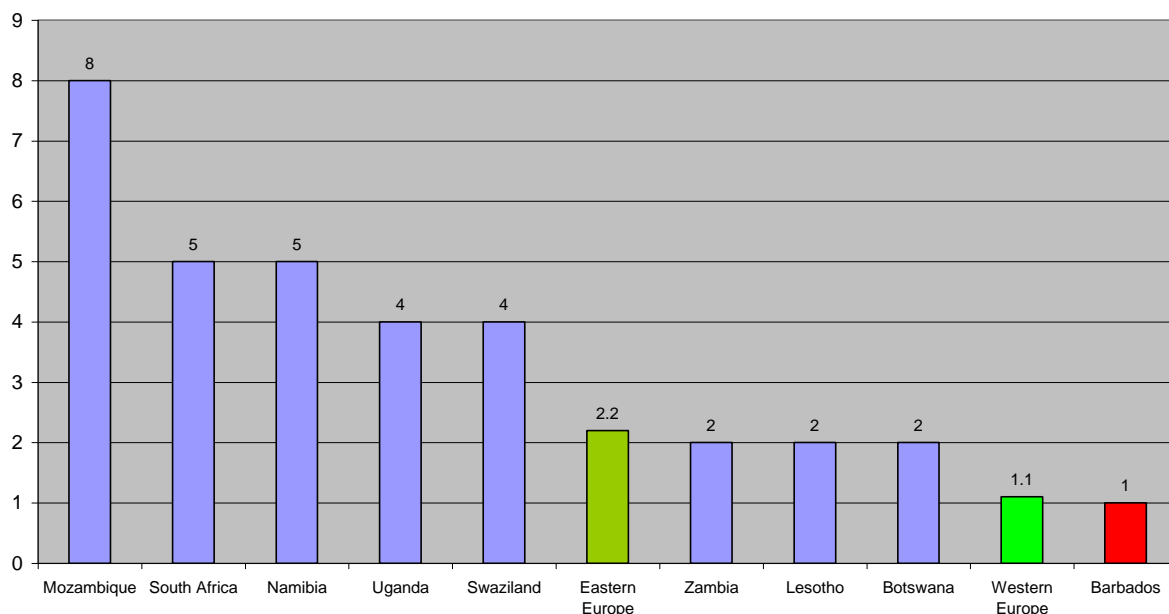
The next chart examines **burglary**.



- One European country (Czech Republic) has a higher burglary rate than an African one.
- Barbados has a higher rate than most European urban areas.
- Mozambique has a very high rate – 13 times that of Finland.
- There is a very high negative correlation ($r = -0.85$) between burglary rates and the HDI. In other words richer countries are much more likely to have lower burglary rates than poorer countries in the Caribbean and southern Africa. (This may seem at odds with some studies which have suggested that developed countries have higher property crime rates than developing countries. The reason for this error is that police figures have been used in these “studies” and the police grossly under-record property crime in developing countries.)
- As with overall levels there is quite a strong relationship between Gini and the crime rate ($r = 0.54$) but it not as high as the HDI relationship. (It is because Zambia and Mozambique have much higher burglary rates than you would expect, given their moderate Gini coefficients.)

The next chart gives information on **robbery**. Unfortunately the European ICVS does not break down the chances of being robbed, assaulted or sexually assaulted by individual urban area but collapses the areas into eastern Europe and western Europe. This means that the comparators with the African countries will now be an amalgam of all eastern and western European countries – not just the nine used above.

Percentage Victims of Robbery

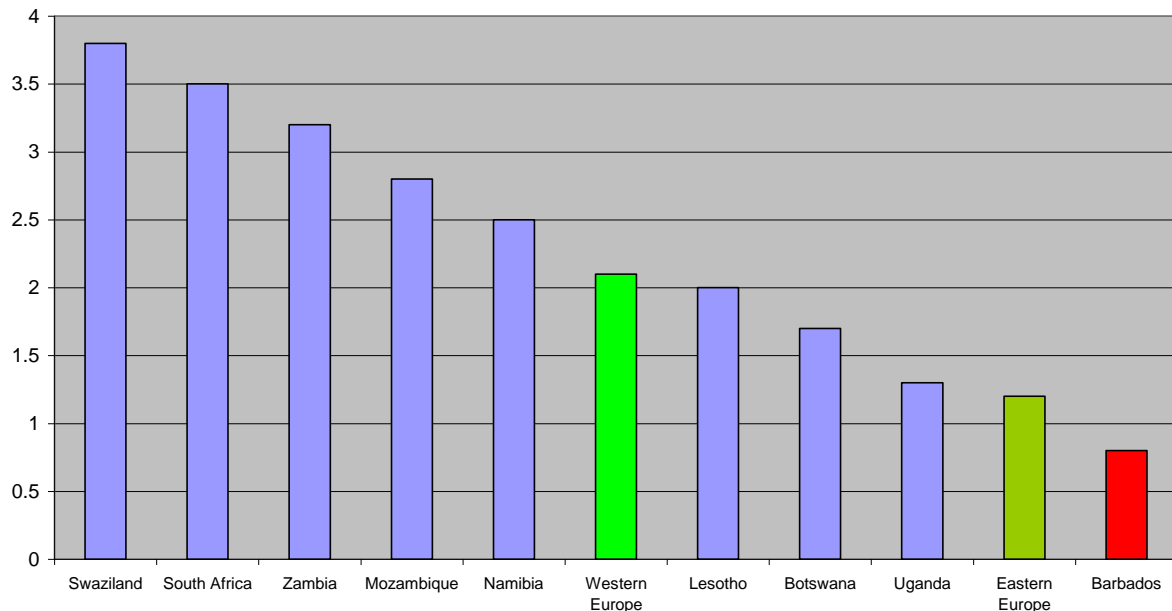


- Only 1% of people in Barbados were victims of robbery
- Botswana, Lesotho, Zambia and Europe also had low rates.
- 8% of people in Mozambique were robbed.
- 12% of Europeans knew the robber by sight or name, so did 20% in Africa. In Barbados a remarkable 42% knew the robber by name or sight – it is no wonder robbery is so rare in Barbados.

- There is quite a strong negative correlation (-0.55) between robbery rates and the HDI – but nowhere near as strong as between burglary and HDI.

The next chart deals with **assault**.

Percentage Victims of Assault with Force



The results here are very interesting as they illustrate just how difficult it is to use homicide as a proxy for violence.

- The correlation between assault rate and homicide rate within the African countries is only +0.25, in other words there is only a relatively small relationship between the assault rate and the homicide rate.
- Barbados has the lowest assault rate although it has a comparatively high homicide rate.
- Western European urban areas have an overall assault rate higher than Lesotho, Botswana and Uganda.
- Swaziland had the highest assault rates – almost 4%.
- There is a moderate negative correlation ($r = -0.50$) between assault rates and the HDI i.e. the more developed countries have lower assault rates –but not by much.

In addition;

- 26% of the victims in Europe knew the offender by name, as did 39% in Africa. In Barbados it was 61%. Again it is hardly surprising that Barbados has such a low assault rate (it also has a very high rate of reporting the assault to the police).
- In Barbados 70% of the female victims knew the offender by name compared with 50% of the males.
- In Barbados 49% of the female victims were at home at the time of the offence compared with 25% of the males.

There are other sources of information on crime and violence and the box below illustrates one of these. This is information on violence-related injuries kept by hospitals in Jamaica. It cannot estimate crime levels but it does give clues to risk factors of those offenses which result in hospital treatment.

Violence related injuries (VRIs) accounted for over 38,000 visits to Accident and Emergency units of Jamaican hospitals island wide in 2005. The estimated cost of patient care for VRIs in 2004 was 700 million Jamaican dollars. In 2006 it was \$JA 2,100 million.

The Jamaica Injury Surveillance System (JISS) collects data from the nine largest hospitals and gives a profile of the patient's injured by violence related injuries. Analysis of the data from JISS revealed that males were 1.4 times more likely to be injured than females. Additionally, young adults aged 10-29 accounted for 50% of those injured.

Seventy-six percent (76%) of violence related injuries were as a result of an argument/fight with , 5% as a result of robbery/burglary, 2% due to drug/gang related, 5% to sexual assault, 1% to child abuse, and 11% accounted for other (mob, riot, police shooting).

In terms of injury, 40% were as a result of sharp objects with males being three times more at risk than females. Blunt objects accounted for 31%, bodily force 14%, gun shot 7%, sexual assault 5% and 3% other (choking, burn, strangulation).

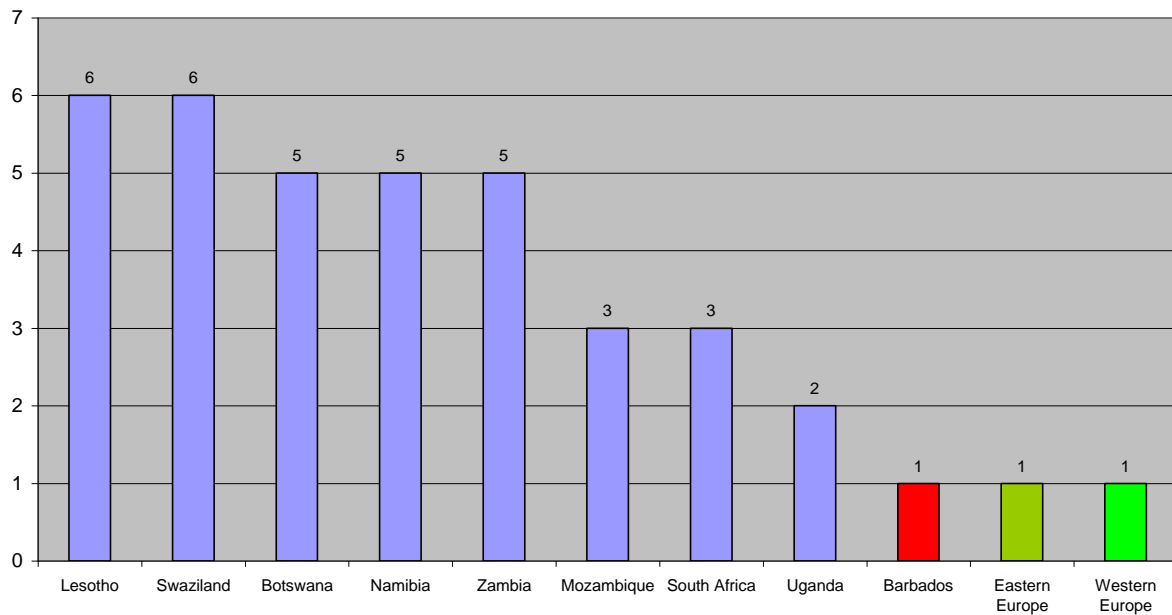
For victim/perpetrator relationship, an acquaintance was the major offender accounting for 47%. A victim/stranger relationship accounted for 17%, while 16% of offenses were committed by an intimate partner. Additionally, 12% of injuries were done by a relative, 4% committed by a friend and 6% accounted for other (legal, official).

Forty-six percent (46%) of VRIs took place in the street/public area, 40% at home, 5% at school/institution, 5% in and industrial/commercial area, 1% at a farm/countryside and 6% at some other place.

Finally, of all the individuals affected by VRIs, 71% was seen and sent home, 17% was admitted to hospital, 8% was referred, 4% left before being seen and 1% died in casualty.

Information on **sex offences** is probably the most problematic. It has the lowest reporting rate to the police of all and it is also under-reported in crime surveys. The question asked (of women only) is quite general in that it seeks to find out whether the woman had been a victim of any kind of sexual offence, ranging from rape to offensive behaviour. Across all countries the results are consistent and indicate that rape is rare and only makes up a small proportion of sex offences. In the African countries 13% of the women said the offence was rape and nearly 50% said it was offensive behaviour.

Percentage Victim of Sexual Offence

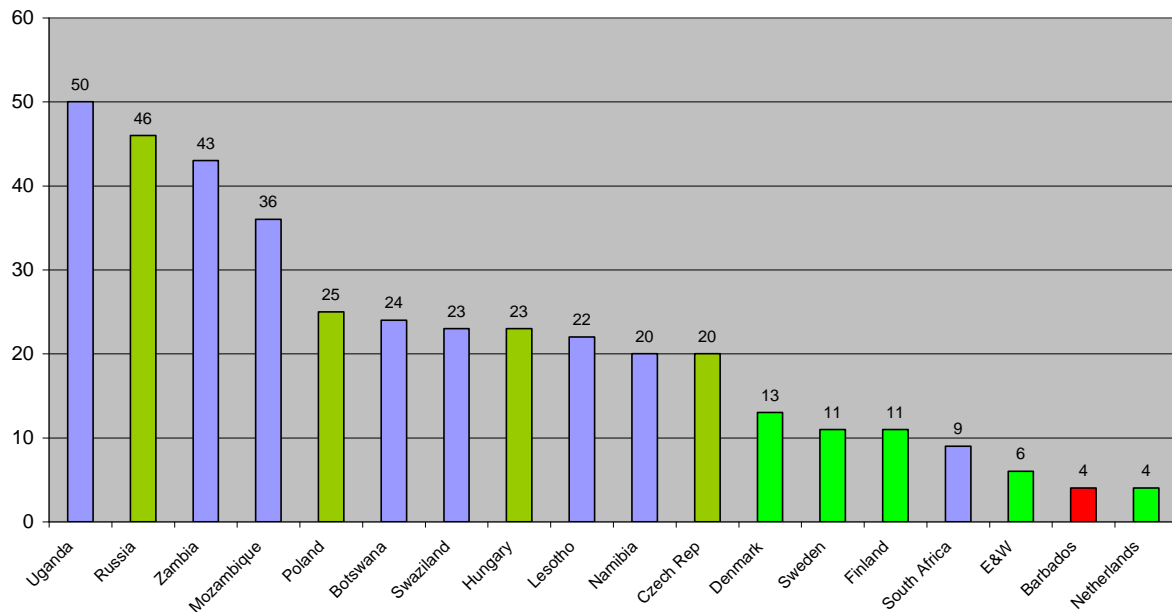


- Lesotho and Swaziland have 6 times the level of Barbados or the European urban areas.
- In Europe 25% of victims knew the offender by name. In Africa it was 43% and in Barbados 60%.
- There is a strong relationship between HDI and sexual offences ($r = -0.70$). In other words once again there are more likely to be victims in poor countries rather than in rich.

Finally two offences, or quasi-offences, are examined which rarely get reported but which are very important indeed for the health of a country. They also speak directly to the first of the United Nations guiding principles – crime prevention should enhance the rule of law.

The first is **consumer fraud**. The sample was asked “has someone – when selling you something or delivering a service – cheated you in terms of quantity or quality of the goods or services.”

Percentage Victim of Consumer Fraud.

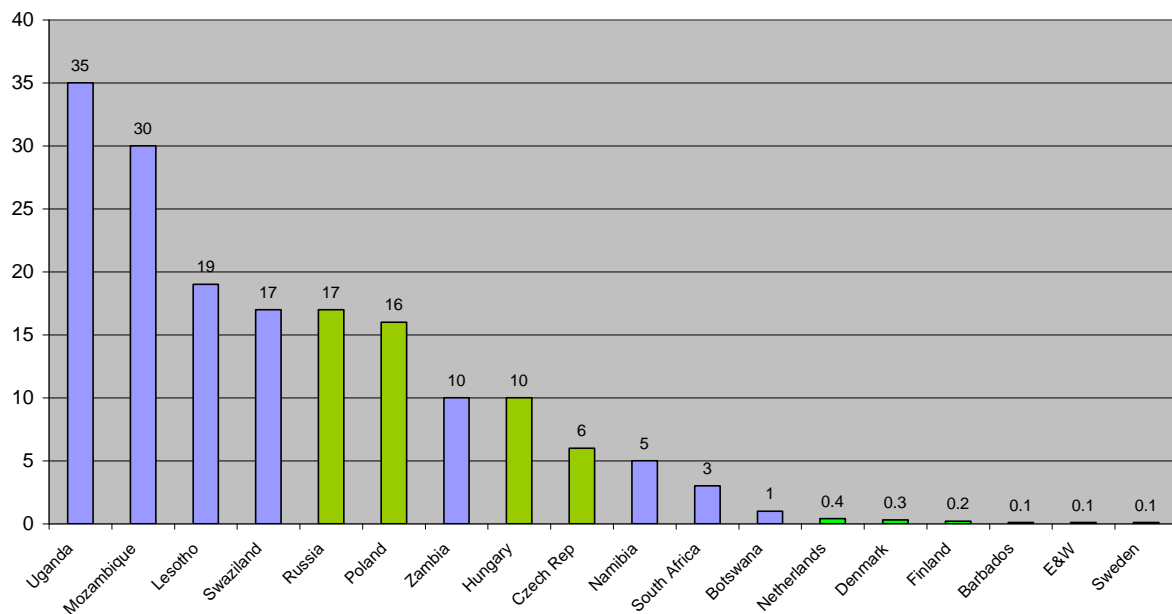


- The most developed of the countries reported low or very low rates of consumer fraud.
- 50% of Ugandans reported fraud.
- 46% of Muscovites reported fraud.
- Over 33% of people in three of the poorest countries reported consumer fraud.
- There is an extremely high correlation (+0.91) between the proportion of people living in Africa on less than \$2 a day and the proportion who say they have been victims of consumer fraud.
- There is also a strong relationship between HDI and consumer fraud ($r = -0.64$). But it is noteworthy that people living in Eastern Europe are more likely to report consumer fraud than would be expected from their HDI.
- There is almost no relation between the Gini index and consumer fraud ($r = 0.15$). I.e. fraud is only a little more prevalent in unequal societies than in more equal societies.

The second offence is **corruption**. The interviewees were asked “Has any government official, for instance a customs officer, police officer, other governmental official or private sector interest asked you, or expected you, to pay a bribe for his/her service?”

The chart looks like this;

Percentage Victims of Corruption



- All the Western European countries and Barbados had rates of less than half a percent.
- The proportions in South Africa, Botswana and Namibia were low and lower than in the Eastern European countries.
- In Uganda and Mozambique it was at least 30%.
- There is a very high correlation (+0.76) between the proportion of people living in Africa on less than \$2 a day and the proportion of people who said they had been asked for a bribe.
- There is also a strong relationship ($r = -0.65$) between levels of corruption and the HDI.

This review has demonstrated a number of things about crime in the developing areas of the Caribbean and southern Africa.

It has, however, been hobbled by a lack of hard evidence about crime in the Caribbean. There is no doubt at all that there is a homicide problem in parts of the Caribbean and even in places where otherwise crime is known to be low, or is thought to be low, homicide is much higher than risk assessment based on experience from other parts of the world would lead us to expect. We will address this later in the manual.

Apart from information on homicide there is little dependable data on crime in the Caribbean. There is clearly a drugs problem but its extent is not clear and experts are not sure whether it is going up or down – although increasing murder rates in Jamaica and Trinidad would suggest it is getting worse.

There is also clearly a gang problem and some people's lives in some of the urban centres are miserable; in Trinidad there is currently a growing kidnapping for ransom problem.

On general levels of violence the evidence is almost entirely lacking. In Barbados the crime survey has shown it is low but an attempt to use police figures for other islands leads to unbelievable conclusions. For example a United Nations/World Bank report published in March 2007 suggests that the Bahamas has the highest violence rate in the world by a factor of more than 2 over the next highest, that it is 8 times more violent than Jamaica and that between 1994 and 1995 there was a thousand percent increase in serious violent crime (without even commenting on it!) - which was then maintained. The same source that was used for the report suggests that while there were 27,000 murders in Colombia in 2000 there were only 86 cases of violence! No wonder Van Dijk warns never to use police figures in making international comparisons.

Property crime in the Caribbean could well be low. It is low in Barbados and the high levels of informal social control we can demonstrate there are common to all the islands. But we have no idea on crime levels.

The position in Africa on information is much better. South Africa has carried out two full-scale crime surveys and UNICRI has organised urban crime surveys in many southern African cities.

The picture, however, is not encouraging. The cities have high homicide rates, although, except for South Africa, not as high as in the Caribbean; there are high burglary, robbery, burglary and assault rates; and probably more worrying, very high corruption and consumer fraud rates.

Annex 4.

Meetings held on Mission to Namibia – February 25 to 29 2008.

Monday 25 February.

A.M. Preliminary meeting with Ms Kali, Deputy Director, Economic Statistics, Central Bureau of Statistics – acting GDDS module coordinator.

P.M. First meeting of GDDS coordinating committee to discuss mission.

Representatives from;
Ministry of Justice,
Ministry of Home Affairs,
Ministry of Safety and Security (Police only)
Ms Kali in the Chair

CPN.

Tuesday 26 February

A.M. Meeting with Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs.

P.M. Meeting with Deputy Inspector General of Police and senior colleagues to discuss mission in general and decide whom I should see for more detailed talks.

Wednesday 27 February.

A.M. Meeting with Chief Inspector du Toit to discuss collection, use and analysis of police crime statistics.
Meeting at Criminal Records Centre to discuss criminal records and fingerprinting.

P.M. Meeting with Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Justice and senior colleagues to discuss statistics in the Ministry of Justice.

Thursday 28 February.

A.M. Meeting with Ms Kali to discuss progress so far.

P.M. Meeting with Director CBS and Deputy Director, Social Statistics, CBS to discuss role of CBS in J&S statistics and the de Vries report – including draft legislation.

Friday 29 February.

A.M. Second meeting of module coordinating committee to discuss progress.

P.M. Meeting with Deputy Commissioner Prisons and senior colleagues to discuss prison statistics.