

Investing in Statistical Frameworks - Prioritization of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics -

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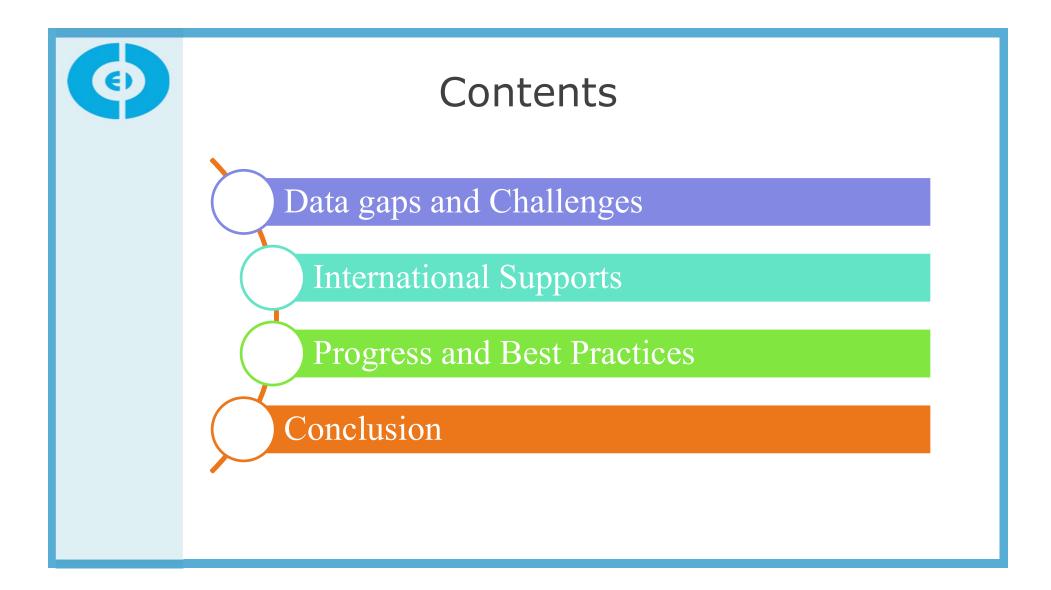
UNODC-KOSTAT Centre of Excellence for Statistics on Crime and Criminal Justice in Asia and the Pacific



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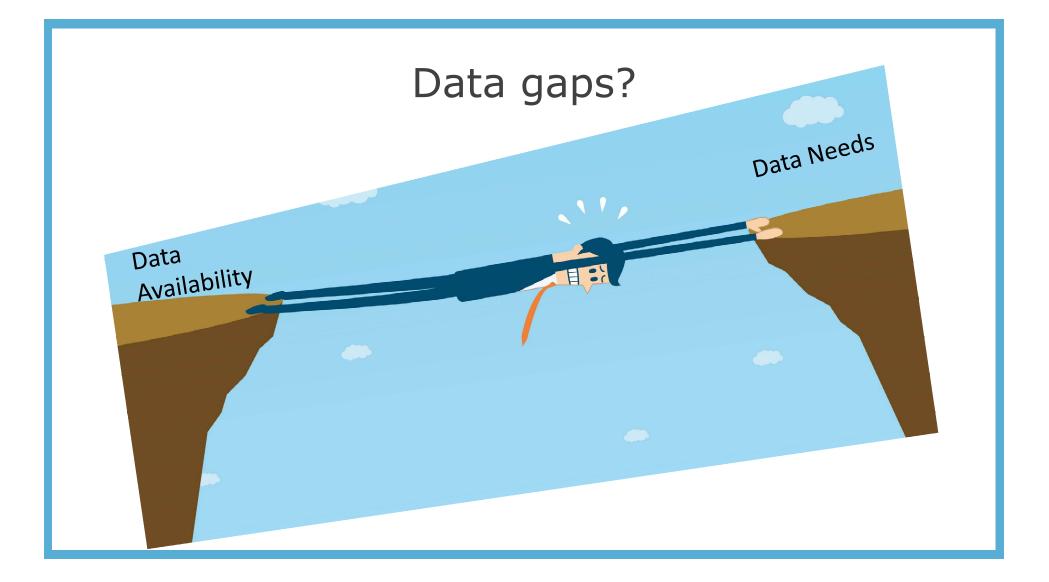
Crime & criminal justice data needs

Understanding and preventing crime

Evidence-based policy making and monitoring the effects

Creating accurate resource allocation

Monitoring relevant targets of Sustainable Development Goals





SDG multator	SDG	indicator
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Indicator 5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age

ICCS Level 1 Categories

01 Acts leading to death or intending to cause death

02 Acts leading to harm or intending to cause harm to the person

03 Injurious acts of a sexual nature

ICCS Disaggregation

SiC – Situational context	Lo – Location of the crime	ViP – Victim-perpetrator relationship
1. Organized-crime related	1. Private residential premises	1. Current intimate partner/spouse
2. Gang-related	2. Open area, street or public transport	2. Former intimate partner/spouse
4. Corporate crime-related	3. Schools or other educational institutions	3. Blood relative
5. Intimate partner/family-related	4. Prisons, penal institutions or correctional	4. Other household member
6. Terrorism-related	institutions	5. Friend
7. Civil unrest	5. Institutional care settings	6. Acquaintance
8. Other crime	6. Other commercial or public non-residential	7. Colleague/work relationship
9. Not applicable	premises	8. Authority/care relationship(doctor, nurse,
10. Not known	7. Other	police, etc.)
	8. Not known	9. Other offender known to victim
		10. Offender unknown to victim
		11. Relationship not known

CCJ data available for SDG indicators?

1. violence/crime prevention _violence against women _violence against children	intentional homicide physical, sexual violence fear of violence harassment violence against women trafficking in persons	16 PEACE JUSTICE AND STRUMONS STRUMONS Second Revealed Structure Second	11 AND COMMUNITIES
2. trafficking and organised crime	illicit financial flows trafficking of firearms trafficking of wildlife	16 PEACE JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	15 LIFE ON LAND
3. justice, rule of law, corruption	crime reporting rate un-sentenced detainees bribery prevalence population bribery prevalence business	16 PEACE JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	



SDG16 snapshot for Asia-Pacific region, 2018

- 16.1 Reduction violence
- 16.b Non-discriminatory laws
- 16.2 Violence against children
- 16.3 Justice for all
- 16.4 Illicit financial & arms flows
- 16.5 Corruption and bribery
- 16.6 Effective institutions
- 16.7 Inclusive decision-making
- 16.8 Inclusive global governance
- 16.9 Legal identity
- 16.10 Public access to information
- 16.a Violence, terrorism & crime
- MAINTAIN progress to achieve target
- ACCELERATE progress to achieve target
- REVERSE trend Insufficient data



Source) SDG16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Walking through Asian and Pacific Territories, 2019, ESCAP



Challenges

Lack of commitment

Lack of proper legislation Lack of training Capacity Fear of misuse the data Insufficient information Lack of coordination & integration

International Supports

Standard Methodologies

- International Classification of Crime for Statistical purposes (ICCS)
- Manual for the Development of a System of Criminal justice Statistics
- Manual on Victimization / Corruption Surveys

O Global data collection and analytical reports

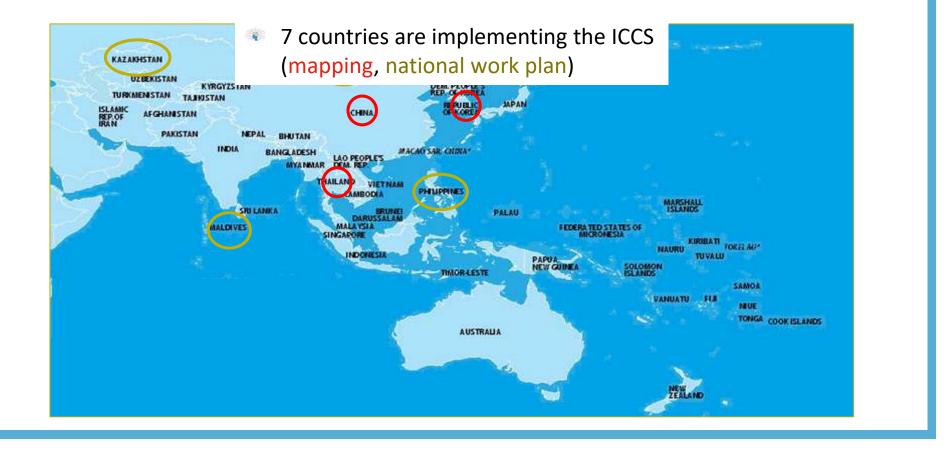
Data portal (dataunodc.un.org)

Regional hubs for technical support

Centres of Excellence in LAC(2011) , Asia-Pacific(2019)



Progress is being made...



Best practices

	Philippines	Kazakhstan		
	Have invested in crime statistics Developed institutional frameworks			
Approach	Bottom-up reform	Top-down reform		
Motive	 ICCS and other international commitments 	 Effectively respond to significant criminal activities Presidential Decrees 		
Challenges	 Limited coordination Lacking high-level political support 	 Limited data reflecting the reality of crime Limited coordination 		

Best practice

Philippines

- Raise awareness
- PSA to develop framework and methodologies
 - Implement the ICCS
- DoJ to improve inter-agency coordination
- Slow process

Solutions

Remaining

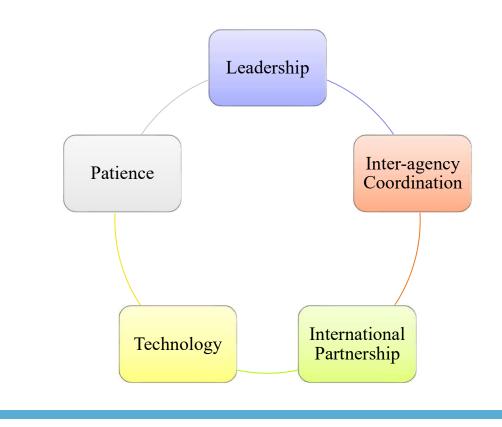
challenges

• Frequent changes in leadership

Kazakhstan

- Centralized system
- Single coordinating mechanism (Committee)
- Online registry to enter all crime case data
- ICCS implementation
- Surveys
- Analytical capacities

Conclusion





- ✓ Raise awareness
- ✓ Engage with political decisions-makers
- ✓ Share experience
- ✓ Build Capacity



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