Overview of crime and justice statistics, and data sources in the region

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Data on crime and criminal justice

1. Administrative data
   • Police-recorded crime
   • Prosecution/court data
   • Prison data, etc.

2. Sample Survey data
   • Victimization surveys
   • Corruption surveys
   • Self-reporting surveys, etc.
Main functions of UNODC on CCJ statistics

1. To collate, disseminate and analyse country stats
   - United Nations Crime Trends Survey
   - Special data collections (Homicide Statistics, Trafficking in Persons, Firearms,..)

2. To develop and promote methods/standards on crime data
   - International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS)
   - Manual on Victimisation Surveys
   - Manual on Corruption Surveys
   - Manual for the Development of A System of Criminal Justice Statistics
   - Methods to measure violence against women, organised crime, etc.

3. To support countries to improve quality & availability of crime data
   - Capacity building projects (victimisation surveys, corruption surveys, etc.) in various regions of the world
   - Regional Training and Technical Assistance Projects

4. Coordinate international work on crime stats
UNODC is custodian of several SDG indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age</td>
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<td>16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months</td>
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<td>16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live</td>
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<tr>
<td>16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation</td>
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<td>16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms</td>
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<td>16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population</td>
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<td>16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)</td>
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<tr>
<td>16.4.2 Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments</td>
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<tr>
<td>16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months</td>
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<tr>
<td>16.5.2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months</td>
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</tbody>
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➢ plus some indicators for goals 3, 5, 11 and 15
Standards: the ICCS

The ICCS is the first international classification of crime for statistical purposes and will have far-reaching implications for crime data collection at all levels.

It is a hierarchical classification, whose categories are mutually exclusive and comprehensive.

The ICCS is built on behavioural descriptions and not on legal code, hence it is applicable across jurisdictions.

The ICCS is also a tool to understand crime patterns and characteristics.

The implementation of the ICCS will improve data consistency within and between countries.

Many countries in Asia have started the implemented of the ICCS (e.g. there are full translations in Korean, Thai, Mongol).
Standards: Manual on victimization surveys

- Victimization surveys are sample surveys of a relevant population that help to measure:
  - Levels and trends in crime
  - The unreported crimes (the “dark figure of crime”)
  - Fear of crime and perceptions of safety
  - Impact of crime on society and on high-risk/vulnerable groups
  - Acceptance of the criminal justice system and trust in CJ actors (police, courts, agencies, etc.)

- Victimization surveys are essential to produce data on several SDG indicators
Standards: Manual on corruption surveys

**Objective:** provide countries with practical guidance to develop, plan and implement sample surveys on households and businesses to measure the prevalence of bribery at national level, modalities and scope of bribery, public attitudes towards corruption and anti-corruption.

Main contents

- How to plan a corruption survey
- How to develop the methodology of the survey
- How to field a corruption survey
- How to analyse survey results and produce data for SDG indicator 16.5.1 and 16.5.2

- Worldwide annual data collection sent to UN Member States
- 21 UN-CTS waves so far (UN-CTS 2019 sent out on 2 May 2019)
- Network of 140 Focal Points worldwide
- Around 100 countries worldwide respond each year
- CTS 2018 data validation closed, data published on the new data portal:

  https://dataunodc.un.org/crime

- Electronic tool
- Filling in data and submission in MS Excel
- Available in 6 languages (Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish)
- The annual UN-CTS asks data from 5 institutions: Police, Prosecution, Courts, Prisons, National Statistical Office (NSO) - Victimization surveys
- Since a major revision in 2017, the UN-CTS is fully compliant with the ICCS
- UN-CTS collects data on several SDG indicators under UNODC responsibility
UN-CTS: The data collection process

PM’s at UNODC

MFA

National focal point

Police
Prosecutor
Courts
Prisons
NSO
44 out of 53 ESCAP member states had at least one data point on homicides since 2010

ESCAP region: data availability I - homicide

ESCAP Member States with any data on SDG 16.1.1 indicator since 2010
39 out of 53 ESCAP member states had any data on unsentenced prisoners since 2010
Only 30 out of 53 ESCAP member states answered the UN-CTS since 2016, despite available data on homicide, prisoners and other crime and criminal justice topics.
Regional training workshops and capacity-building

UNODC provides trainings and regional workshops in countries around the world. In Asia, the following workshops were recently held:

- December 2018: Regional workshop on strengthening national capacity on producing, collecting and reporting crime related data in Central Asia
- December 2017, Training Course on the Implementation of the ICCS in the Asia-Pacific Region, Daejeon, Republic of Korea
- June 2017 Training Course on Victimization Surveys” for the Asia-Pacific Region, Pattaya, Thailand

Save the date:
Third Regional Meeting on crime and criminal justice statistics in the Asian Pacific-Region: 29-31 October 2019, Chengdu, China.
Hosted by the Institute for Crime Prevention of the Ministry of Justice, P.R. China (ICPMJ). Jointly organized by UNODC, ESCAP, KOSTAT and TIJ
UNODC “Centres of Excellence”

UNODC-INEGI Center of Excellence, Mexico City

The UNODC-INEGI Center of Excellence for Statistical Information on Government, Crime, Victimization and Justice (CdE) was created in 2010 with the support of the National Institute of Statistics and Geography of Mexico (INEGI). Its main objective is to strengthen statistical, analytical and monitoring capacities in the fields of government, victimization, public security and justice.

UNODC-KOSTAT Centre of Excellence, Daejeon, Republic of Korea

The UNODC-KOSTAT Centre of Excellence (CoE) for Statistics on Crime and Criminal Justice in Asia and the Pacific has been established in 2019 with the support of Statistics Korea. The task of the CoE will be to provide and organize technical assistance and training activities that support countries in the region to improve statistical methodologies and technical capabilities on crime and criminal justice data. Currently the Centre is recruiting a coordinator.
Thank you for your attention

UNODC Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics:


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