First Global Meeting of UN-CTS Focal Points
Vienna, 9-11 May 2016

New information needs on crime and criminal justice

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Overview

1. SDG framework, a game changer

2. Other information needs at international level

3. Challenges for countries

4. International tools:
   - the ICCS
   - the UN-CTS

5. Future steps
Agenda 2030, Sustainable Development Goals

Agenda 2030, with its 17 goals and 169 targets was approved by GA in September 2015
Agenda 2030, Sustainable Development Goals

The 2030 Agenda as point of arrival of two discussion streams:

1. Are the topics of violence/security/justice linked to development?

2. Are these topics measurable?
The SDG indicator framework

The UN Statistical Commission established the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG indicators (IAEG-SDG) to define the indicator framework (28 countries + Int. agencies as observers).

After 9 months of work, the IAEG-SDG produced a list of 230 indicators which was agreed upon at March 2016 Session of UN Statistical Commission. It needs to be endorsed by ECOSOC and General Assembly by end 2016.
## SDG indicators in the area of crime and criminal justice

1. **Violence**
   - Violence against women
   - Violence against children
   
2. **Trafficking and Organised Crime**
   - Illicit financial flows
   - Illicit trafficking of firearms
   - Illicit trafficking of wildlife

3. **Justice, Rule of Law, Corruption**
   - Crime reporting rate
   - Unsentenced detainees
   - Bribery prevalence population
   - Bribery prevalence business

Cross-cutting principle: no one left behind

→ Push for disaggregated data
Implementing the SDG indicators for global monitoring

SDG Indicators need to be based on national data

Custodian agency should be appointed for each SDG indicator, which will:
• collect data at international level
• produce global, regional, national estimates
• produce methodological guidelines on SDG indicators

Dissemination:
• Annual report on SDG progress based on SDG indicators
• Global database of SDG indicators maintained by UN Statistical Division
Besides SDG, what else?

Violence:
- homicide and surroundings
- femicide (e.g.: Femicide Watch by UN Special Representative on VAW)
- violence drivers/enablers

Illicit trafficking of:
- people (TIP/SM)
- goods (drugs, firearms, wildlife, etc.)
- money (IFF, illegal economy)

Access to justice, rule of law, corruption:
This is a relatively new area, with methodological and quality challenges.
Several initiatives aiming to expand the supply of data from official statistics
How to face new data needs at country level?

1. Improvements in data sources on crime and criminal justice
   • Administrative data on crime and criminal justice (police, prison)
   • Victimisation surveys (9 SDG indicators)

2. Methodological development and standardization

3. Resources: investments in statistics are needed
International tools to support countries

The International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS) is primarily a tool to improve consistency and accuracy of data at national level.

At international level, for data serving the international community, it can:

• provide the common language (the lexicon of crime)
• improve data quality and comparability
International tools to support countries (cont.)

Methodological guidelines:
• UNODC-UNECE Manual on Victimisation Surveys

Next activities:
• Guidelines on SDG indicators based on Victimisation Surveys (2016)
• Manual on measurement of corruption through sample surveys (2017) *(UNODC and INEGI-UNODC Centre of Excellence on Crime Statistics)*
The UN-CTS, the global tool to provide data on crime and criminal justice

The UN-CTS long record of providing data needed for assessing global and international challenges in the field of crime and criminal justice. Its periodic reviews have maintained it relevant for member states.

Currently, UN-CTS is characterized by:

- Crime: Homicide, ‘conventional crime’ (police and Vict.Surveys)
- Criminal justice: ‘volume’ measures, selected indicators of performance

Time to review it and make it more in line with current information needs.
The process to provide international community with better data on crime and criminal justice

Two important steps of this process at the centre of this meeting:
- Revise CTS to identify core topics
- Review victimisation surveys practices to produce SDG indicators
# Plans for UN-CTS 2017 and beyond

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<td>1st Global Meeting of Focal Points – options and preferences developed</td>
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NB: in UN-CTS 2016 there will be only few changes in definitions to make them ICCS-compliant.
Thank you.

Any questions?