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United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

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

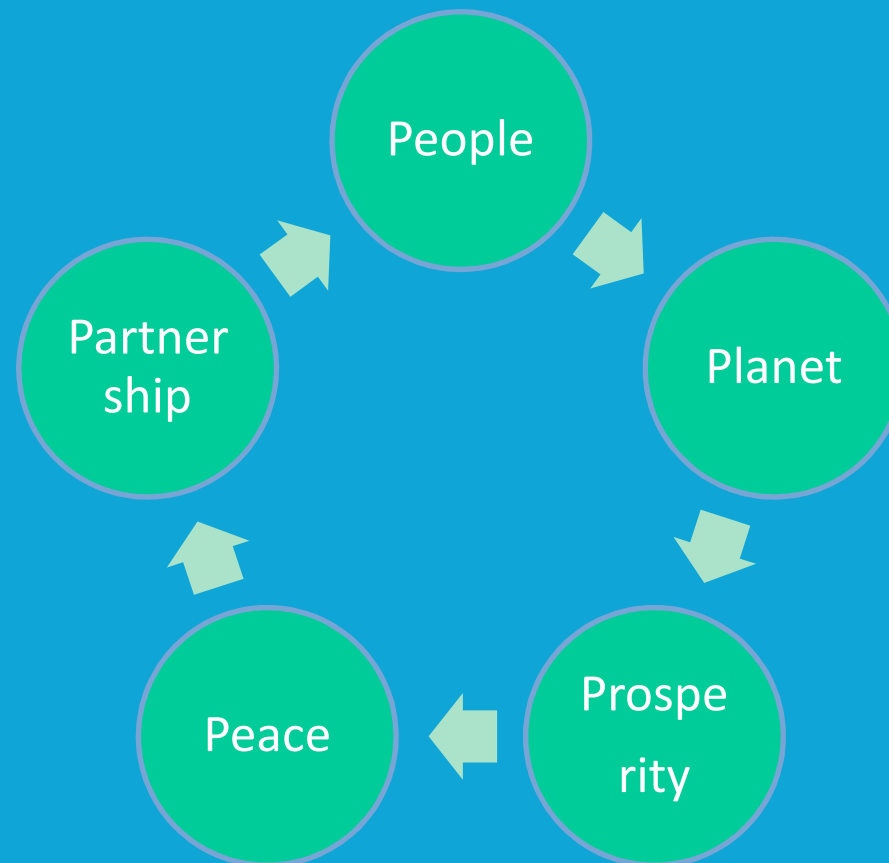


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Agenda 2030, Sustainable Development Goals

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





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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?



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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

homicide
physical, sexual, psych.
violence
fear of violence
p/s/p violence against
women
trafficking in persons

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



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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



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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)
 - Victimization surveys (9 SDG indicators)
2. Methodological development and standardization
3. Resources: investments in statistics are needed



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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 Victimization Surveys

Next activities:

- Guidelines on SDG indicators based on Victimization Surveys (2016)
- Manual on measurement of corruption through sample surveys (2017) (*UNODC and INEGI-UNODC Centre of Excellence on Crime Statistics*)



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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



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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



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Plans for UN-CTS 2017 and beyond

The process of CTS revision:	Action by	Timeline
1 st Global Meeting of Focal Points – options and preferences developed	Focal Points, UNODC	9-11 May 2016
First draft of revised UN-CTS 2017	UNODC	29 July
Comments on first draft	Focal Points	15 September
Second draft of revised UN-CTS 2017	UNODC	15 October
Comments on second draft	Focal Points	31 October
Testing of UN-CTS 2017 by volunteer countries	UNODC	30 Nov. 15-Jan
Final CTS based on testing	UNODC	28 February
Production/translation of UN-CTS 2017	UNODC	30 June
Sending of UN-CTS 2017	UNODC	1-14 July 2017
Deadline for responses to CTS 2017	Focal Points	15 September 2017

NB: in UN-CTS 2016 there will be only few changes in definitions to make them ICCS-compliant.



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Thank you.

Any questions?