Challenges in Collecting and Disseminating Statistics on Criminal Justice

The Philippine Experience

by

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Outline

I. Organizational and Institutional Arrangements
II. Challenges on Crime Statistics
III. Roles of the Philippine Statistics Authority
IV. Reports on Crime Statistics
V. Utilization of Crime Statistics
VI. Availability of SDG No. 16 indicators in the Philippines
I. Organizational and Institutional Arrangements

1. Philippine Criminal Justice System

- **Law enforcement**: prevention and control of crime, enforcement of law, and arrest of offenders
- **Prosecution**: investigation of the complaint to determine probable cause to proceed with the filing of case against the suspect
- **Courts**: prove the innocence or guilt of the accused
- **Corrections**: reformation and rehabilitation of inmates
- **Community**: reintegrating the convicted offender to society
## I. Organizational and Institutional Arrangements

### 1. Philippine Criminal Justice System

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pillar</th>
<th>Government Agencies</th>
<th>Function</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Prosecution</strong></td>
<td>1. National Prosecution Service of the Department of Justice (DOJ),&lt;br&gt;2. Office of the Ombudsman&lt;br&gt;3. Public Attorney’s Office</td>
<td>conducts preliminary investigation of cases filed in the prosecutor’s office and prosecutes cases filed in the court against alleged offenders after probable cause is established</td>
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# I. Organizational and Institutional Arrangements

## 1. Philippine Criminal Justice System

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| **Courts**   | 1. Supreme Court  
2. Court of Appeals  
3. *Sandiganbayan*  
4. Court of Tax Appeals  
5. Trial Courts and District Courts | tasked to prove the innocence or guilt of the accused                     |
| **Corrections** | 1. Bureau of Corrections  
2. Bureau of Jail Management and Penology  
3. Parole and Probation Administration  
4. Board of Pardons and Parole  
5. Board of Claims | concerned with the reformation and rehabilitation of inmates, and in providing alternative to imprisonment of convicted offenders |
| **Community** | 1. Department of Social Welfare and Development  
2. Commission on Human Rights | responsible for the reintegration of the convicted offender to the mainstream of society |
I. Organizational and Institutional Arrangements

2. Interagency Committee on Peace and Security Statistics

2.1 Composition

Chair: Department of National Defense

Co-Chair: Department of the Interior and Local Government

Members:
1. Department of Justice
2. National Police Commission
3. Philippine National Police
4. Supreme Court
5. Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process
6. Philippine Statistics Authority
I. Organizational and Institutional Arrangements

2. Interagency Committee on Peace and Security Statistics

2.2 Functions

• Serve as forum for the exchange of views and expertise to resolve issues and problems arising from the production, dissemination and use of peace and security statistics

• Recommend to the PSA Board appropriate measures and statistical policies for the improvement of peace and security statistics

• Address evolving and emerging statistical requirements on peace and security statistics
II. Issues and Challenges

A. Quality Dimensions
1. There is a need to improve the timeliness, coverage and accuracy; delay in the release of statistical reports

B. Statistical Business Process
1. Despite institutional mechanisms and linkages in place, data collection has remained fragmented and data sharing is still weak
2. Improvements are needed to better package and disseminate peace and security statistics
3. There is a need to establish a peace and security statistics web portal

C. Statistical Infrastructure
1. Agencies mandated to collect peace and security statistics do not have statistical units/divisions or statistical staff to undertake statistical activities
2. Government personnel working on peace and security statistics lack the necessary skills and capacity in data collection, management, analysis and dissemination
II. Issues and Challenges

D. Statistical Standards

1. Need to **fast-track the development of the Philippine Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes**
2. Need to **formulate official concepts and definitions** for statistical purposes of peace and security indicators

E. Statistical Development Programs

1. A **crime victimization survey should be institutionalized**; on a periodic basis (annual, three years)
2. Inclusion of peace and security statistics in the **System of Designated Statistics**
III. Roles of the Philippine Statistics Authority

1. Serves as the technical secretariat of the Interagency Committee on Peace and Security Statistics; maintains and updates statistical framework of the peace and security statistics sector

2. Prepares the Philippine Statistical Development Program which includes a chapter on peace and security statistics


4. Develops the Philippine Classification of Crimes for Statistical Purposes (based on the ICCS) for adoption in the Philippine Statistical System

5. Prescribes statistical standards and ensures data quality framework on statistics on peace and security

6. Reviews and clears statistical surveys (and administrative forms) that generates peace and security statistics

7. Provide technical assistance to agencies producing peace and security statistics
IV. Reports on Crime Statistics

Annual agency reports
- Philippine National Police
- Department of Justice
- Department of National Defense
- Supreme Court

 Philippine Statistical Yearbook
- Chapter 17: Public Order, Safety and Justice
- 33 statistical tables
V. Utilization of Crime Statistics

1. Department of Justice Development Plan

2. Medium-Term Development Plan for the Pillars of the Philippine Criminal Justice System

3. Chapter on Good Governance and the Rule of Law of the Philippine Development Plan

4. Chapter on Peace and Security Statistics of the Philippine Statistical Development Program
VI. Availability of SDG No. 16 (crime and criminal justice-related) indicators in the Philippines

Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

5 Targets - 13 Indicators

Not available in the Philippines:

• 16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18
• 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
Thank you!

http://www.psa.gov.ph

/PhilippineStatisticsAuthority

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