



**UNODC**

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

# **BUILDING CORRESPONDENCE TABLES FROM NCC TO THE ICCS**

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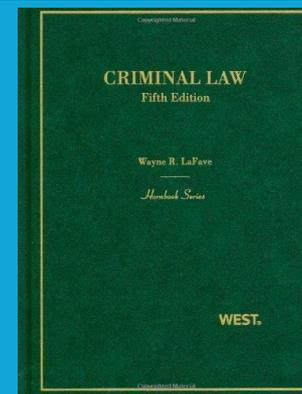
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## What is a correspondence table?

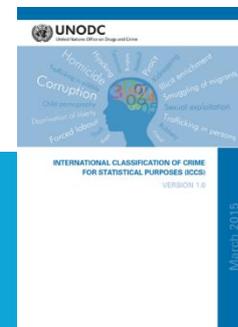


01 Acts leading to death or intending to cause death						National Penal code/Crime classification/Crime statistics	Complete match	Partial match	National data for latest year	Details/Comment
Code	Level	Description	Definition	Inclusion	Exclusion					
0102	2	Intentional homicide	Unlawful...	Murder (1)...	Death due...					
0103	2	Attempted intentional homicide	Attempt to...	Attempted...	Complicity...					
0104	2	Non-intentional homicide	Unlawful...	Serious assault...	Involuntary...					
0105	3	Non-negligent manslaughter	Unlawful...	Involuntary...	Apply all...					
0106	3	Negligent manslaughter	Unintended...	Negligent acts...	Criminally...					
0107	4	Vehicular homicide	Unintended...	Causing death...	Negligence...					
0108	4	Non-vehicular homicide	Unintended...	Gross negligent...	Apply all...					
0109	2	Assisting or instigating suicide	Unlawful...	Apply all...						
0110	3	Assisting suicide	Intentional...	Physician...	Death of a...					
0111	3	Other acts of assisting or instigating suicide	Acts leading...	Instigating...						
0112	2	Euthanasia	Death of a...	Non-voluntary...	Facilitating...					
0113	2	Illegal abortion	Unlawful...	Illegal abortions...	Legal...					



S/No.	CASE/CRIME INCIDENCES
	HOMICIDES
1	Death (by shooting)
2	Death (by mob action)
3	Death (by poisoning)
4	Death (Aggravated Domestic Violence)
5	Death(Fire Out Breaks)

- *A correspondence table systematically explains where, and to what extent, the categories in one classification may be found in other classifications*
- Correspondence tables provide a way to report data as closely as possible to the common standards defined in the ICCS
- Creating a national correspondence table is referred to as “mapping”



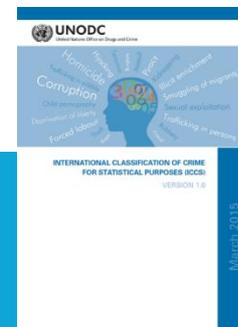
## What does “mapping to the ICCS mean”?

- Mapping means determining for each offence category in the national crime statistics the category in the ICCS that most closely matches its description
- Mapping can apply to articles in a Criminal Code, to a list of crimes used by the police, a list of crime types used by prosecution or courts, prisons or in crime victimization surveys
- Mapping refers to the crime categories, not to the disaggregations (for example robbery with firearm, or victim of rape by sex)
- A correspondence table shows all linkages between the national crime classification and the ICCS in a table format
- Mapping requires a detailed examination of all definitions and descriptions in the ICCS and the national classification used



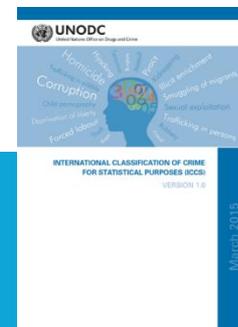
## The correspondence table template

01 Acts leading to death or intending to cause death											
ICCS Offence Category						National Penal code/Crime classification/Crime statistics		Complete match	Partial match	National data for latest year	Detail/Comment
Code	Level	Description	Definition	Inclusion	Exclusion	Article/Category/Indicator/Variable	Description				
0102	2	Intentional homicide	Unlawful...	Murder;[1]...	Death due...						
0102	2	Attempted intentional homicide	Attempt to...	Attempted...	Conspiracy...						
0103	2	Non-intentional homicide	Unlawful...	Serious assault...	Involuntary...						
01031	3	Non-negligent manslaughter	Unlawful...	Involuntary...	Apply all...						
01032	3	Negligent manslaughter	Unintended...	Negligent acts...	Criminally...						
010321	4	Vehicular homicide	Unintended...	Causing death...	Negligence...						
010322	4	Non-vehicular homicide	Unintended...	Gross negligent	Apply all...						
0104	2	Assisting or instigating suicide	Unlawful...	Apply all...							
01041	3	Assisting suicide	Intentional...	Physician...-	Death of a...						
01049	3	Other acts of assisting or instigating suicide	Acts leading...	Instigating...							
0105	2	Euthanasia	Death of a...	Non-voluntary...	Facilitating...						
0106	2	Illegal feticide	Unlawful...	Illegal abortion;	Legal...						



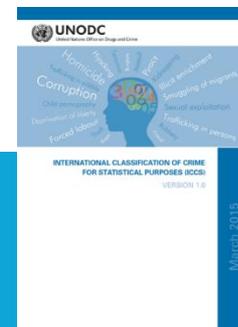
## The correspondence table template

- Each top level 1 category of the ICCS has its own sheet in the correspondence table template, each sheet has 6 main columns:
- ICCS offence category
- National Crime Classification (list, penal code article, etc.)
- Complete match
- Partial match
- National data for latest year
- Details comments
- Columns 1 is further subdivided into ICCS levels, definition and inclusions/exclusions
- Column 2 is further subdivided into article/category/indicator/variable and description



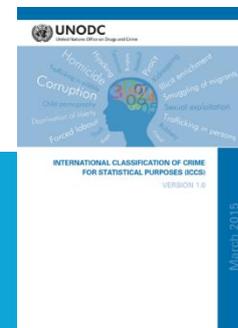
## How does mapping work?

- The columns referring to the ICCS categories are already pre-filled
- The columns for the national crime categories (Criminal Code articles, etc.) should be filled, as well as the descriptions of these categories (articles,..)
- Complete match should be filled with \* if the national category completely matches the description of the ICCS category it is mapped to (the national category is entirely contained within the ICCS category)
- Partial match should be filled with \* if the national category matches the description of the ICCS category it is mapped to only partially (the national category spans over two or more ICCS categories and only part of it is contained in the ICCS category)
- The column labeled “Details/Comments” should be filled with any explanations why certain national categories can only be mapped partially



## Key steps in “mapping to the ICCS” I

1. Get a detailed knowledge of all national categories and the ICCS categories
2. Extract relevant national categories (from criminal laws, national crime classification (NCC, crime statistics,..) with as much detail as possible for inclusion in the mapping
  - a) Include only criminal offences
  - b) Exclude non-criminal offences (e.g. administrative offences, misdemeanours,..)
3. Compare each national category with ICCS categories, starting at the most detailed level of national categories available (e.g. bank robbery rather than robbery)
4. Find the most closely corresponding ICCS category, starting from higher to lower levels (e.g. 04 → 0401 → 04013 → 040131 = robbery of a financial institution)
5. Check the definition, inclusion, exclusion for guidance
6. Insert one line for each national category in the ICCS correspondence table matched to the corresponding ICCS category



## Key steps in “mapping to the ICCS” II

1. If national categories are very detailed, it is possible that several national categories will be mapped to one ICCS category → insert one line for each
2. If a national category does not fit any ICCS category exactly, but spans several ICCS categories, mark the column “partial match” with an asterisk (\*) and provide details in the field “comments”
3. Allocate only national categories that can not be linked to a specific ICCS category to the category “other” at the lowest level to allow aggregation at higher levels
4. Allocate only national categories for which no ICCS category exists to 1109 (“other criminal acts not elsewhere classified”)
5. Check the complete mapping of national categories to ICCS categories by carrying out a “reverse mapping” : are there ICCS categories for which no national categories exist? Or do they exist and where included somewhere else?
6. Have the correspondence table reviewed by an external expert
7. Test the correspondence table by collecting real data for ICCS categories



## What to do with “partial matches” to the ICCS?

1. If a national category does not fit any ICCS category exactly, but spans several ICCS categories, the column “partial match” should be marked with an asterisk (\*)
2. For “partial matches” there should also be an explanation in the field “comments” that explains how the national category is different from the ICCS definition
3. To address “partial matches” a series of steps for progressive adaptation to the ICCS over time can be taken:
  - a) Note such discrepancies to the ICCS definitions in the metadata for international data collections
  - b) Check whether additional information exists that allows a complete matching to the ICCS (e.g. police records or other microdata on the target of the robbery → bank robberies, on the age of the homicide victims → infanticide etc.)
  - c) Consider whether the data collection at the most basic level can and should be adapted to capture the corresponding information (e.g. distinction between serious assault/minor assault; serious threat/minor threat etc.)
  - d) In some cases, the definitions in national law do not allow a complete match to the ICCS (e.g. if “sexual assault” always requires physical contact in national law, ICCS category 030122 non-physical sexual assault cannot be filled)

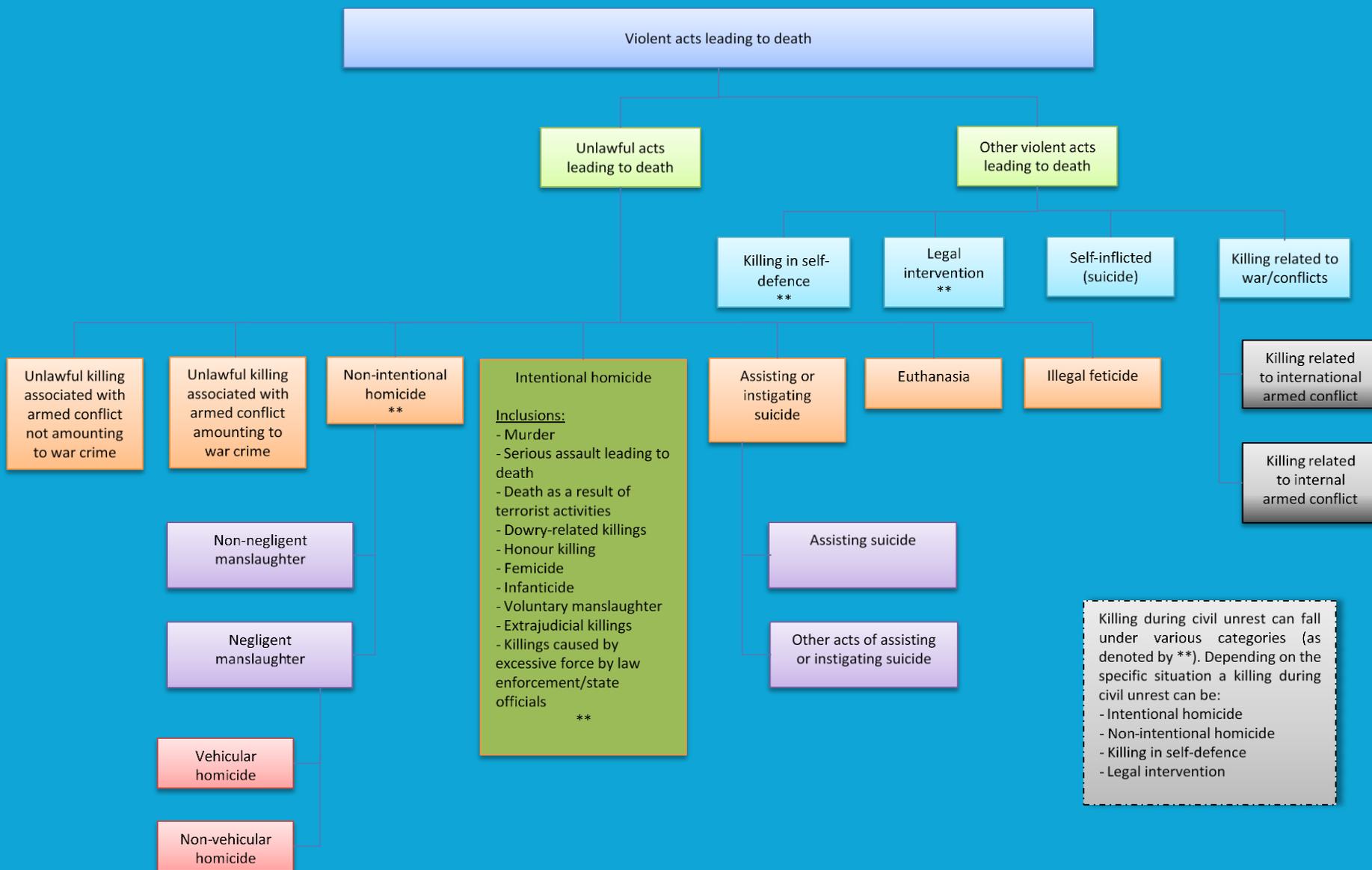


## Example: mapping intentional homicide into the ICCS

Definition: Intentional homicide is the “unlawful death inflicted upon a person with the intent to cause death or serious injury”.

1. The killing of a person by another person (objective element);
2. The intent of the perpetrator to kill or seriously injure the victim (subjective element);
3. The unlawfulness of the killing, which means that the law considers the perpetrator liable for the unlawful death (legal element).

For statistical purposes, all killings corresponding to all three criteria above should be considered as intentional homicides, irrespective of national legal definitions.



Killing during civil unrest can fall under various categories (as denoted by \*\*). Depending on the specific situation a killing during civil unrest can be:

- Intentional homicide
- Non-intentional homicide
- Killing in self-defence
- Legal intervention

## An example from a country

**Intentional homicide (ICCS):** *unlawful death inflicted upon a person with the intent to cause death or serious injury*

Offences in national penal code

Murder  
Killing  
Infanticide  
Homicide made with terrorist intent  
Murder made with terrorist intent  
Serious assault leading to death



Offences in ICCS

Intentional homicide

## Example 2: Mapping at the most detailed level

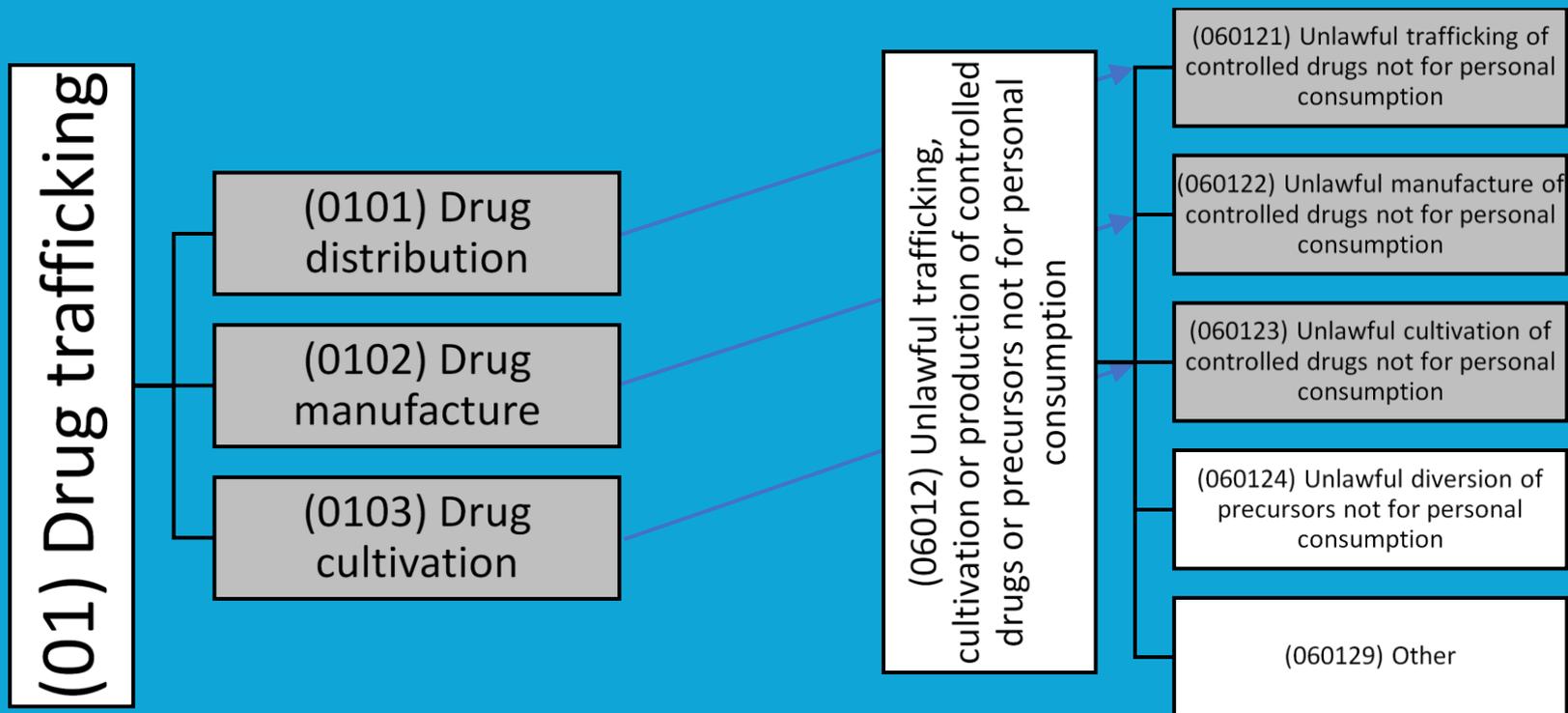


Figure 1. National example

Figure 2. ICCS (06012)

## Example 3: Mapping at the most detailed level

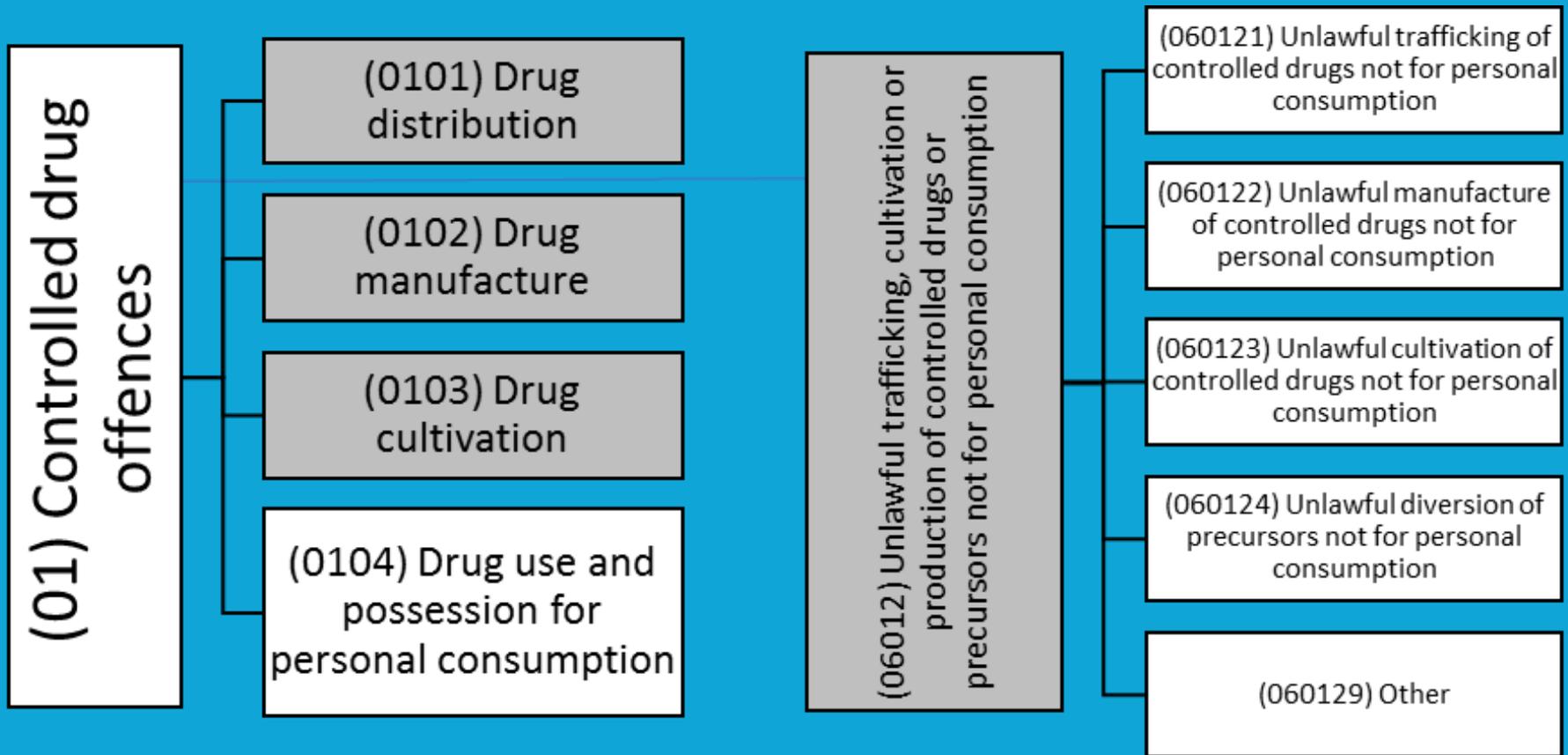


Figure 3. Example NCC category

Figure 4. ICCS (0601)



## Other examples of national mappings to the ICCS

In the following, a few examples, based on real-life mapping exercises of mapping national crime classifications (criminal codes) to the ICCS will be shown

- Each country is specific, no country has the same national categories
- Examples are illustrative only, cannot be taken as a “blue-print” for own mapping
- Examples are all still in draft form, translations to English are not official, final reviewed examples will be included in the “UNODC Manual on ICCS implementation”
- Examples: 1 (G), 3 (FIN), 5 (AUS)



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Thank you  
for your attention

<https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/statistics/iccs.html>

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