UN-CTS AND ICCS

INDONESIA
NATIONAL PERSPECTIVES
General Background

- The collection of statistics on crime at the international level was first considered in 1853. The Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1984/48 of 25 May 1984, requested that the Secretary-General maintained and developed the United Nations crime-related database by continuing to conduct surveys of crime trends and the operations of criminal justice systems.

- The major goal of the United Nations Surveys on Crime Trends and the Operations of Criminal Justice Systems is to collect data on the incidence of reported crime and the operations of criminal justice systems, with a view to improve the analysis and dissemination of that information globally. The survey results provide an overview of trends and interrelationships between various parts of the criminal justice system to promote informed decision-making in administration, nationally and internationally.
UN-CTS data collection (General)

- Data collection through the UN-CTS is conducted on an annual basis. The UN-CTS questionnaire was sent to Member states in June with a deadline for responses in September.


- Indonesia (BPS-Statistics Indonesia) had started to respond the UN-CTS from 2012 till now.
Opportunity and Challenge

- From 2012, BPS-Statistics Indonesia has been filling the UN-CTS questionnaire.
- We could not complete all questions due to some reasons (because of lack of availability, sustainability, or different format of data).
- BPS- Statistics Indonesia also participated in the First Global Meeting of Focal Points of the United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of the Criminal Justice System (UN-CTS) which held in May, 2016.
Indonesia Stakeholder

To fill in the UN-CTS questionnaire, BPS-Statistics Indonesia obtains the data through coordination with several institutions such as:

- National Police Headquarter (for police data)
- Directorate General of Prisons, Ministry of Law and Human Rights (for prison data)
Example of UN-CTS Data that Statistics Indonesia could fill in every year (1)

- Intentional Homicide at National Level (Number of Offences)
- Intentional Homicide at Larger City (Number of Offences)
- Serious Assault at National Level (Number of Offences)
- Sexual Violence at National Level (Number of Offences)
- Rape at National Level (Number of Offences)
- Robbery at National Level (Number of Offences)
- Kidnapping at National Level (Number of Offences)
Example UN-CTS Data that Statistics Indonesia could fill in every year (2)

- Theft at National Level (Number of Offences)
- Theft of Motor-Vehicle at National Level (Number of Offences)
- Burglary at National Level (Number of Offences)

- Official Capacity of adult prison
- Total person held (adults (male and female))
- Total person held (juveniles (male and female))
Theft at National Level, Number of Offences (2012-2015)

2012: 25,036
2013: 25,593
2014: 24,538
2015: 26,298
Rape at National Level, Number of Offences (2012-2015)
Comparison Between Official Capacity of Prison with Total Person Held (2012-2015)
ICCS IN INDONESIA
challenges and tasks (1)

- Indonesia Crime Statistics Publication already uses ICCS
- Nevertheless, the data that we received from the data source agencies/stakeholders are still using law criminal classification
- BPS-Statistics Indonesia tries to make it compliant with international classification by creating a table of correspondence between National Crime Statistics with ICCS, although not all classifications can be aligned
ICCS IN INDONESIA
challenges and tasks (2)

- BPS-Statistics Indonesia has also published ICCS translation book in the national language (bahasa), which is distributed to a limited circle.
- Our homework is to make a coordination with the data provider (police dept., courts, etc) to sosialized the ICCS.
Thank You