Development of the Philippine Standard Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes

By

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Regional Training Course on the Implementation of the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS)

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Outline

I. Introduction

II. International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS)

III. Statistical Coordination Mechanism

IV. The Draft Philippine Standard Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (PSCCS)

V. Philippine Roadmap for the implementation of the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS)

VI. Ways Forward
I. Introduction

- Republic Act 10625 mandates the PSA to develop and prescribe uniform statistical standards and classification systems for adoption in the Philippine Statistical System (PSS)

- This also includes the development of standard frameworks and methodologies for the collection, processing, analysis, and dissemination of data

- The Statistical Classifications Division (SCD) of the Standards Service (SS) under the Censuses and Technical Coordination Office (CTCO) of the PSA is the division in charge of implementing the above function
I. Introduction

Total crime volume decreased by 15.6% from 2013 to 2014.

Total Reported Index and Non-Index Crimes by Type 2013 and 2014

Ratio of policemen and firemen to population:
1:669 → 1:5,332

Total Reported Crimes by Type 2013 and 2014

- Theft: 43.4%
- Physical Injuries: 25.3%
- Robbery: 16.8%
- Carnapping: 5.1%
- Murder: 3.8%
- Rape: 3.8%
- Homicide: 1.3%
- Cattle Rustling: 0.5%
I. Introduction

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**: Reintegration of the convicted offender to society.
- **Community**: Reformation and rehabilitation of inmates.
What is a “crime”?

act and omission punishable by law

an act that is forbidden

activity that is against the law

illegal act

an act in violation of penal law

an act committed or omitted in violation of a law

the punishable contravention or violation of the limits on human behaviour as imposed by national criminal legislation.
I. Introduction

How do we classify crimes in the Philippines?

Crimes in the Philippines are generally classified into:

(1) **index crimes**
    crimes which are serious in nature and occur with sufficient frequency and regularity

(2) **non-index crimes**
    all other crimes not categorized as index crimes

What are the two primary sources of crime statistics?

Crime statistics can be sourced from the following:

(1) **administrative records**
    police records as reported by the victim/complainant and/or witness

(2) **statistical surveys**
    results of victimization surveys covering both the cases of reported and unreported crimes
II. The International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS)

- a hierarchical classification where criminal offenses are allocated into categories that have a certain degree of similarity in relation to conceptual, analytical and policy areas

- developed by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

- endorsed by the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) as the standard international classification for crime statistics in 2015
II. The International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS)

The ICCS

- the first international standard for crime data collection, both from administrative records and statistical surveys
- aims to provide a standard for the systematic production and comparison of data across different criminal justice institutions collected at various stages through which a person suspected of having committed a crime passes
II. The International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS)

The ICCS

• it provides a common classification framework for data on crime that are collected at various stages of the criminal justice process (police, prosecution, courts, and prisons) and across different data sources (administrative records and statistical surveys)

• it also serves as an essential tool for harmonizing the collection and dissemination of crime statistics; thereby, presenting a better understanding of crime patterns and trends worldwide
III. Various statistical coordination mechanisms essential in the development, adoption and implementation of ICCS in the Philippines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mechanism</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Philippine Code of Crimes (PCC)</strong></td>
<td>Envisioned to replace the outdated Revised Penal Code; to be a simplified, truly Filipino and modern criminal code that consolidates and harmonizes the penal laws for an effective and efficient administration of criminal justice in the Philippines.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Justice (DOJ)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Crime Victimization Survey (CVS)</strong></td>
<td>Survey asking a sample of people which crimes have been committed against them over a fixed period of time and whether or not they have been reported to the police</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b.) 2012 Crime Victimization Survey by Philippine Statistics Authority</td>
<td></td>
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### III. Various statistical coordination mechanisms essential in the development, adoption and implementation of ICCS in the Philippines

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IV. Draft Philippine Standard Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (PSCCS)

The PSCCS

• Patterned after the ICCS but with some modifications to suit domestic/local conditions and requirements

• Developed by the PSA Technical Working Group on Crime Classification under the supervision of the IAC on Security, Justice and Peace Statistics

• To be endorsed by the Interagency Committee on Statistical Classification Systems

• To be approved by the PSA Board for adoption
Why is there a need for PSCCS?

- To harmonize data across domestic criminal justice institutions (law enforcement, prosecutions, courts, corrections, community) and across different data sources (administrative records and statistical surveys)
- For comparability and consistency of crime statistics over time and across space
- To facilitate the measurement of the gap between crimes reported to the police and those experienced by the victims
- Standard reference for the way crime is defined and classified
## IV. Draft Philippine Standard Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (PCCS) - Matching

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<tr>
<th>Philippine Code of Crimes</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>A. CRIMES AGAINST THE STATE</strong></td>
<td>01. Acts leading to death or intending to cause death</td>
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<tr>
<td>I. Crimes Against Existence of the State</td>
<td>02 Acts causing harm or intending to cause harm to the person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Crimes Affecting State Functions</td>
<td>03 Injurious acts of a sexual nature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. Crimes involving abuse of authority</td>
<td>04 Acts against property involving violence or threat against a person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV. Crimes against state interest</td>
<td>05 Acts against property only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B. CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS</strong></td>
<td>06 Acts involving controlled drugs or other psychoactive substances</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. Crimes affecting life and involving harm</td>
<td>07 Acts involving fraud, deception or corruption</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Crimes against personal liberty and security</td>
<td>08 Acts against public order, authority and provisions of the State</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>C. CRIMES INVOLVING MARRIAGE</strong></td>
<td>09 Acts against public safety and state security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>D. CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY</strong></td>
<td>10 Acts against the natural environment</td>
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<td></td>
<td>11 Other criminal acts not elsewhere classified</td>
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IV. Draft Philippine Standard Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (PSCCS) - Matching

Crimes peculiar in the Philippines which are not in the ICCS:

02 Acts causing harm or intending to cause harm to the person
   • Illegal arrest
   • Illegal search
   • Illegal detention

04 Acts against property involving violence or threat against a person
   • ATM skimming

05 Acts against property only
   • Movie/music piracy
   • Trespassing

07 Acts involving fraud, deception or corruption
   • Fraud against civil status
   • Arbitrary restraint
   • Violation of custodial investigation rights
   • Delay in turn over for inquest
   • Delaying release
   • Malversation (of funds)

08 Acts against public order, authority and provisions of the State
   • Infidelity
   • Concubinage
   • Seduction

09 Acts against public safety and state security
   • Rebellion
   • Coup d'état
   • Illegal assemblies

How about:
   • Jaywalking
   • Spitting
   • Riding without helmet
   • Catcalling
### IV. Draft Philippine Standard Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (PSCCS)

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<th>PSCCS Broad Structure</th>
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IV. Draft Philippine Standard Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (PCCS)

The PSCCS Coding System

To illustrate:

**Child prostitution** 03 02 2 2

**Section**
Injurious acts of a sexual nature (03)

**Division**
Sexual exploitation (0302)

**Group**
Sexual exploitation of children (03022)

**Class**
Child prostitution (030222)
V. Philippine Roadmap for the implementation of the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS)

1. Technical Working Group on Crime Classification (TWGCC)

1.1 Composition

Chair - Department of Justice
Co-Chairs – Sandiganbayan
Members:
  - Philippine National Police
  - Bureau of Jail Management and Penology
  - National Police Commission
  - Supreme Court of the Philippine
  - Department of Interior and Local Government
  - Philippine Statistics Authority
V. Philippine Roadmap for the implementation of the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS)

1.2 Functions

- Review the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS) and prepare draft of the Philippine Standard Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (PSCCS)
- Undertake mapping of crimes in the country, as defined by the Philippine Penal Law
- Identify all the categories in ICCS that are:
  - neither criminal offenses nor administrative violation in Philippine Penal Law; and
  - not criminal offenses but are administrative violation in Philippine Penal Law
- Compare the existing national classification/list of data/indicators/variables on crime and criminal justice with ICCS categories/definitions
V. Philippine Roadmap for the implementation of the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS)

1.3 Functions (con’t.)

- Provide inputs in the Implementation of the ICCS roadmap of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

- Submit findings and recommendations on the PSCCS to the Interagency Committee on Statistical Standards and Classification (IACSSC)
V. Philippine Roadmap for the implementation of the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS)

Two (2) focal points on Crime and Criminal justice Statistics

   Philippine Statistics Authority

   Philippine Statistics Authority
VI. Ways Forward

1. More comprehensive review and inventory of crimes in the Philippines

2. Technical workshop on the formulation of the Philippine Roadmap for the implementation of the ICCS and Mapping of existing crimes in the Philippines into the Philippine Standard Classification of Crimes for Statistical Purposes (PSCCS)

3. To include offenses based on local ordinances of LGUs?

4. Approval and adoption of the first Philippine Standard Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (PSCCS)

5. Information dissemination and advocacy work on the utilization of PSCCS (e.g., press release/primer, and conduct of dissemination forum)
Thank you!