

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

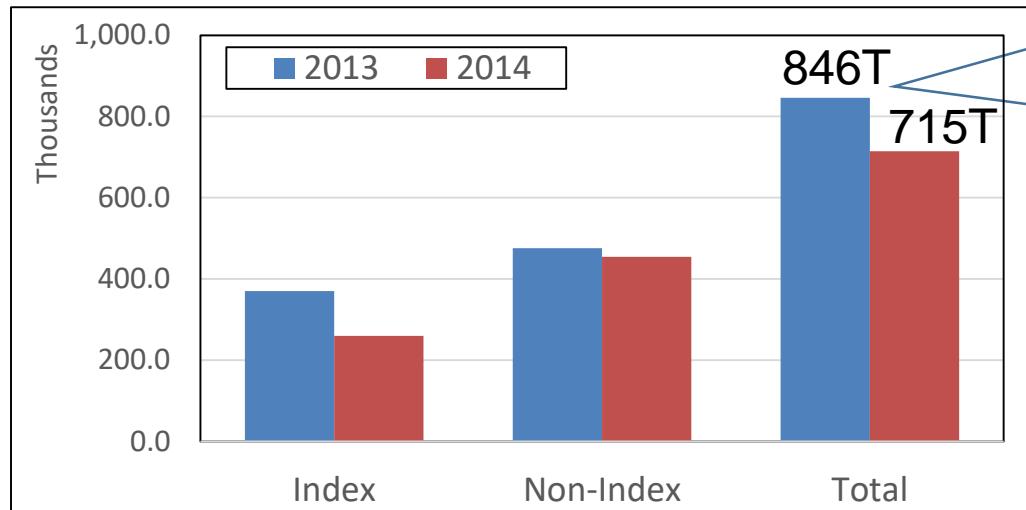
- I. Introduction
- II. International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS)
- III. Statistical Coordination Mechanism
- IV. The Draft Philippine Standard Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (PSCCS)
- V. Philippine Roadmap for the implementation of the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS)
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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

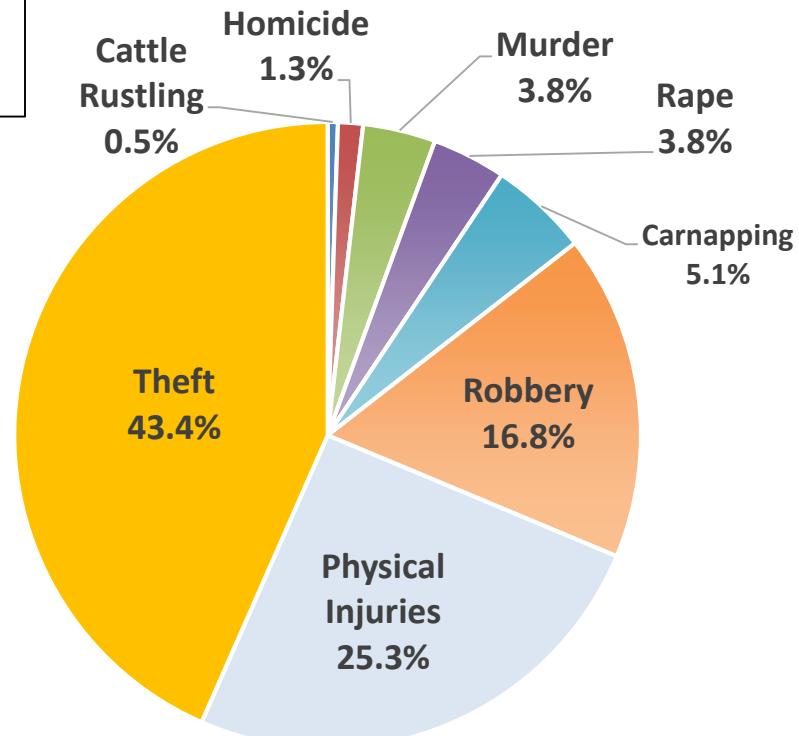
I. Introduction

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



Total crime volume decreased by 15.6% from 2013 to 2014

Total Reported Crimes by Type 2013 and 2014



Ratio of policemen and firemen to population



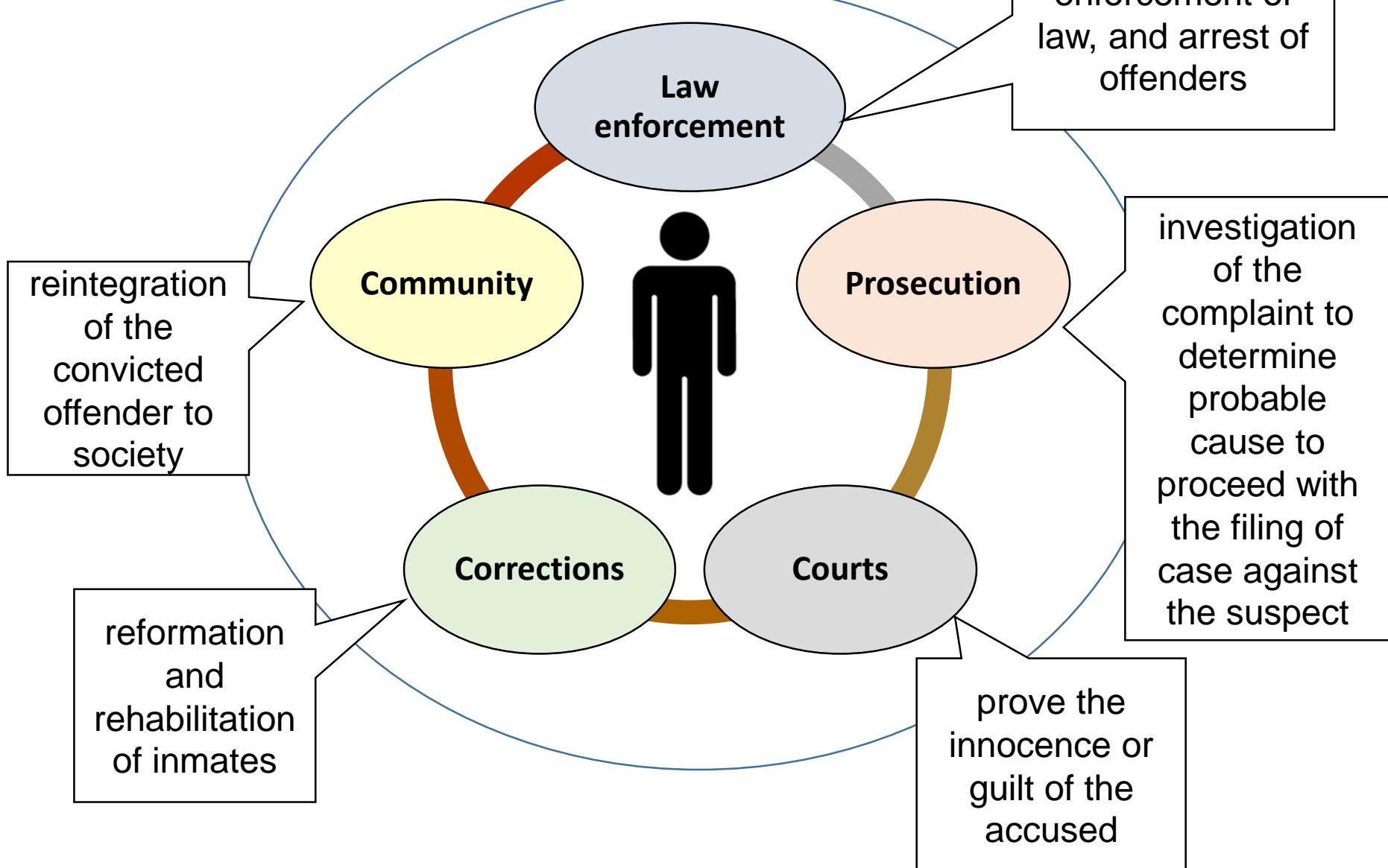
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I. Introduction

PHILIPPINE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM



I. Introduction

What is a “crime”?

act and omission punishable by law

an act that is forbidden

an act in violation of penal law

activity that is against the law

illegal act

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

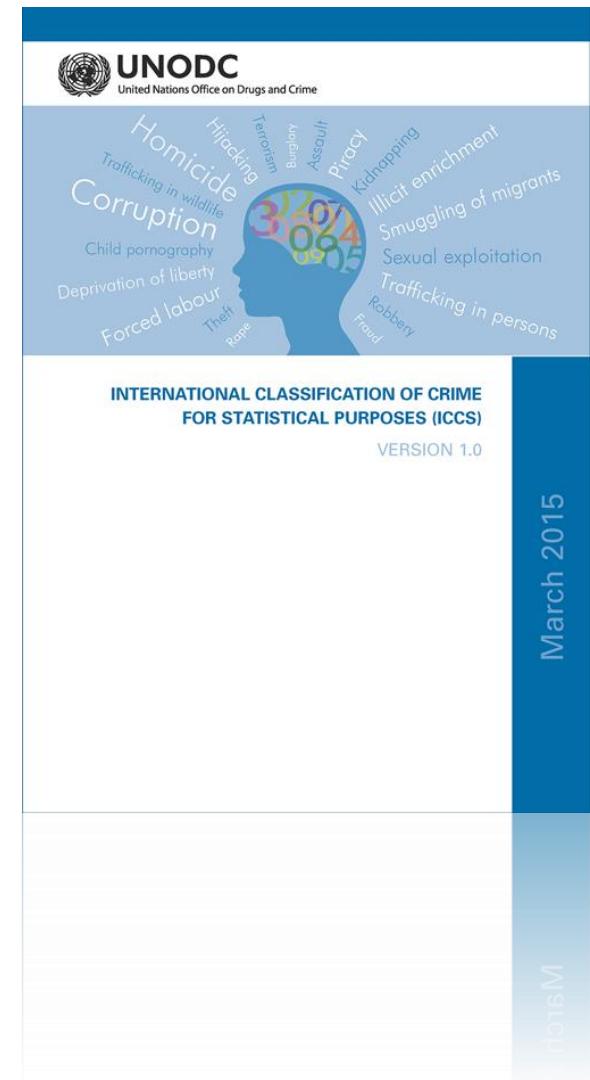
police records as reported by the victim/complainant and/or witness

(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

Mechanism	Description
Philippine Code of Crimes (PCC) Department of Justice (DOJ)	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.
Crime Victimization Survey (CVS) a.) Nationwide Crime Victimization Survey: 2005-2007 by National Police Commission (NAPOLCOM) b.) 2012 Crime Victimization Survey by Philippine Statistics Authority	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

III. Various statistical coordination mechanisms essential in the development, adoption and implementation of ICCS in the Philippines

Mechanism	Description
PSA Interagency Committee on Security, Justice and Peace Statistics (IACSJPS) Chair: Department of National Defense Co-chair: Department of Justice Members: DILG, NEDA, NAPOLCOM, OPPAP PNP, Supreme Court Secretariat: PSA	Serve as venue for the discussion and resolution of statistical issues, review of current techniques/methodologies, and workable schemes towards the improvement of security, justice and peace statistics
National Justice Information System (NJIS) Department of Justice	A system linking the processes and databases on law enforcement, corrections, and judiciary for holistic approach to crime prevention and resolution

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

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

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

Philippine Code of Crimes	
A. CRIMES AGAINST THE STATE	
I.	Crimes Against Existence of the State
II.	Crimes Affecting State Functions
III.	Crimes involving abuse of authority
IV.	Crimes against state interest
B. CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS	
I.	Crimes affecting life and involving harm
II.	Crimes against personal liberty and security
C. CRIMES INVOLVING MARRIAGE	
D. CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY	

ICCS
01. Acts leading to death or intending to cause death
02. Acts causing harm or intending to cause harm to the person
03. Injurious acts of a sexual nature
04. Acts against property involving violence or threat against a person
05. Acts against property only
06. Acts involving controlled drugs or other psychoactive substances
07. Acts involving fraud, deception or corruption
08. Acts against public order, authority and provisions of the State
09. Acts against public safety and state security
10. Acts against the natural environment
11. Other criminal acts not elsewhere classified

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)

PSCCS Broad Structure
01 Acts leading to death or intending to cause death
02 Acts causing harm or intending to cause harm to the person
03 Injurious acts of a sexual nature
04 Acts against property involving violence or threat against a person
05 Acts against property only
06 Acts involving controlled drugs or other psychoactive substances
07 Acts involving fraud, deception or corruption
08 Acts against public order, authority and provisions of the State
09 Acts against public safety and state security
10 Acts against the natural environment
11 Other criminal acts not elsewhere classified

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 Philippines

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

1. Crime Classifications System – Mr. Candido J. Astrologo, Jr.
Philippine Statistics Authority
2. Crime Victimization Survey and
Crime Trends Survey – Ms. Wilma A. Guillen
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!