



UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime



UNODC-KOSTAT

Centre of Excellence for Statistics on Crime and Criminal Justice in Asia and the Pacific



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



ICCS Implementation Roadmap



Adopting ICCS

- Vary from country to country depending on:
 - Current statistical capacities
 - Available resources
 - National priorities
 - Institutional environment
- The roadmap phases extend from institutional awareness raising on the use and benefits of the classification, to the production of statistics in line with the ICCS.
- A starting point to guide implementation
- Each country can adapt any of the steps to their own contexts and needs



Phases



Phase 1 – Launching the process, raising awareness and building the case



Phase 2 – Assessing the current status of the national criminal justice statistics system



Phase 3 – Mapping



Phase 4 – Gradual implementation of ICCS



Phase 5 - Producing statistical outputs in line with ICCS



Phase 1 – Identify relevant stakeholders

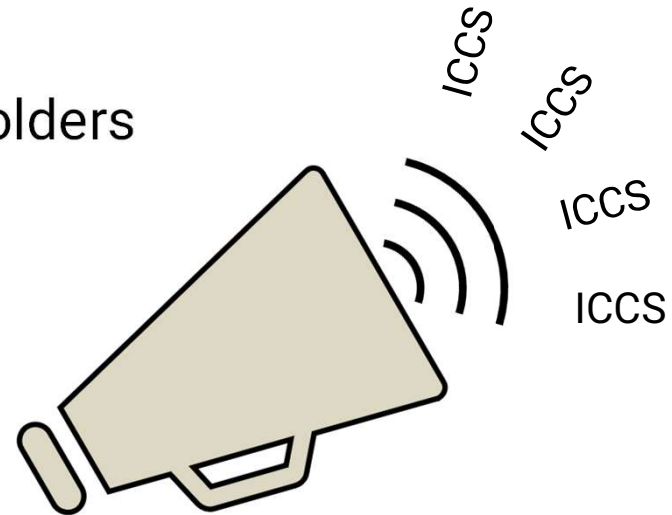


Data production	Key advisers	Political support	Data users
Police	Legal professionals	Representatives	Policymakers
Prosecution	Academics	Government departments	Researchers
Courts	Regional partners		NGOs
Correctional administrations	UNODC		Civil Society Organizations
National Statistical Office			General public
Research institutes			



Phase 1 – Raise awareness

- Outreach and awareness raising
- Distribute ICCS (translated)
- Participate in meetings
- Targeted communication to specific stakeholders
- Focus on benefits!



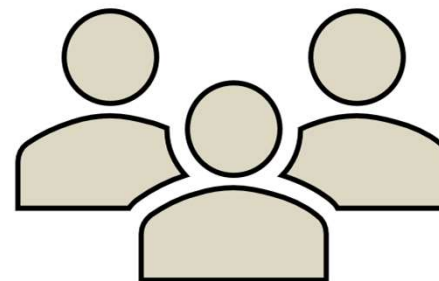
Phase 1 - Establish national governance of ICCS



Create a **national working group** as the basis for ICCS implementation.

The National Working Group should develop Terms of Reference to drive the process in a coordinated, sustainable and inclusive manner.

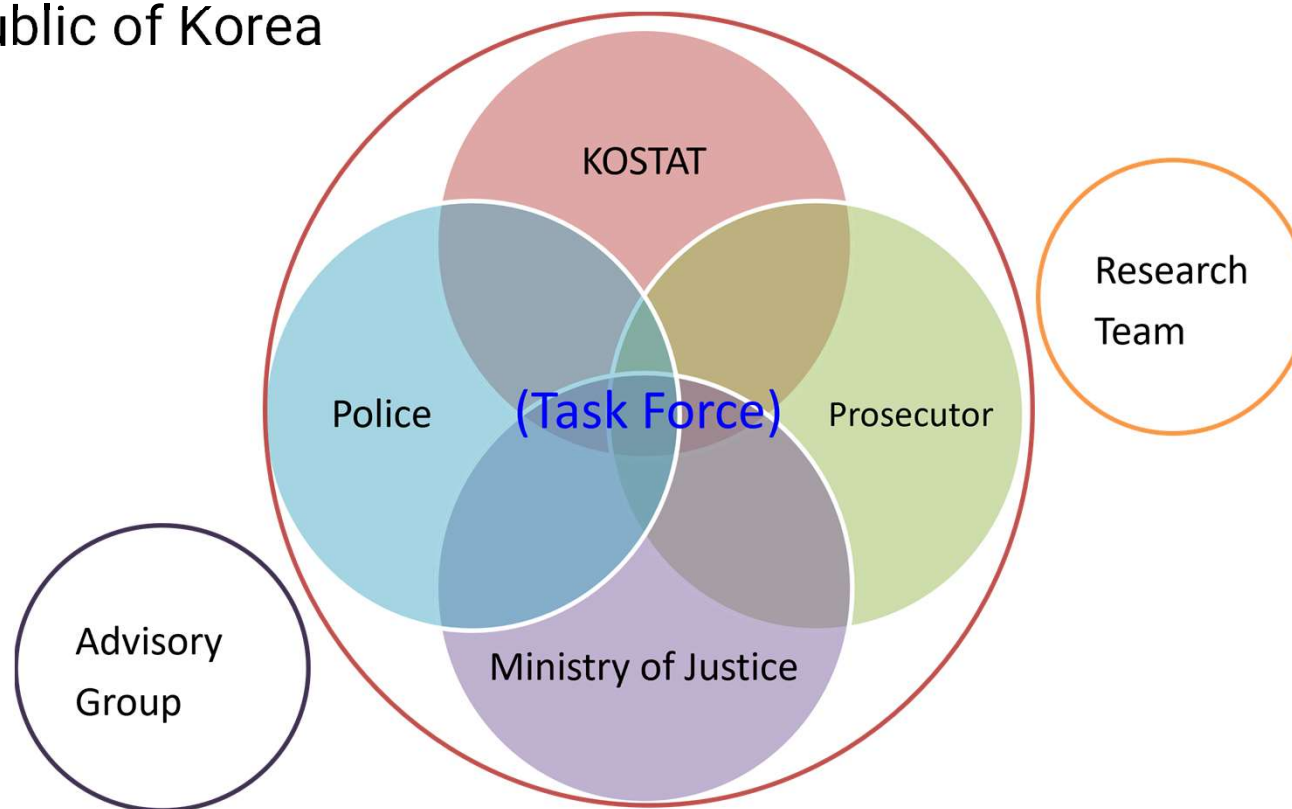
Appoint a national focal point.



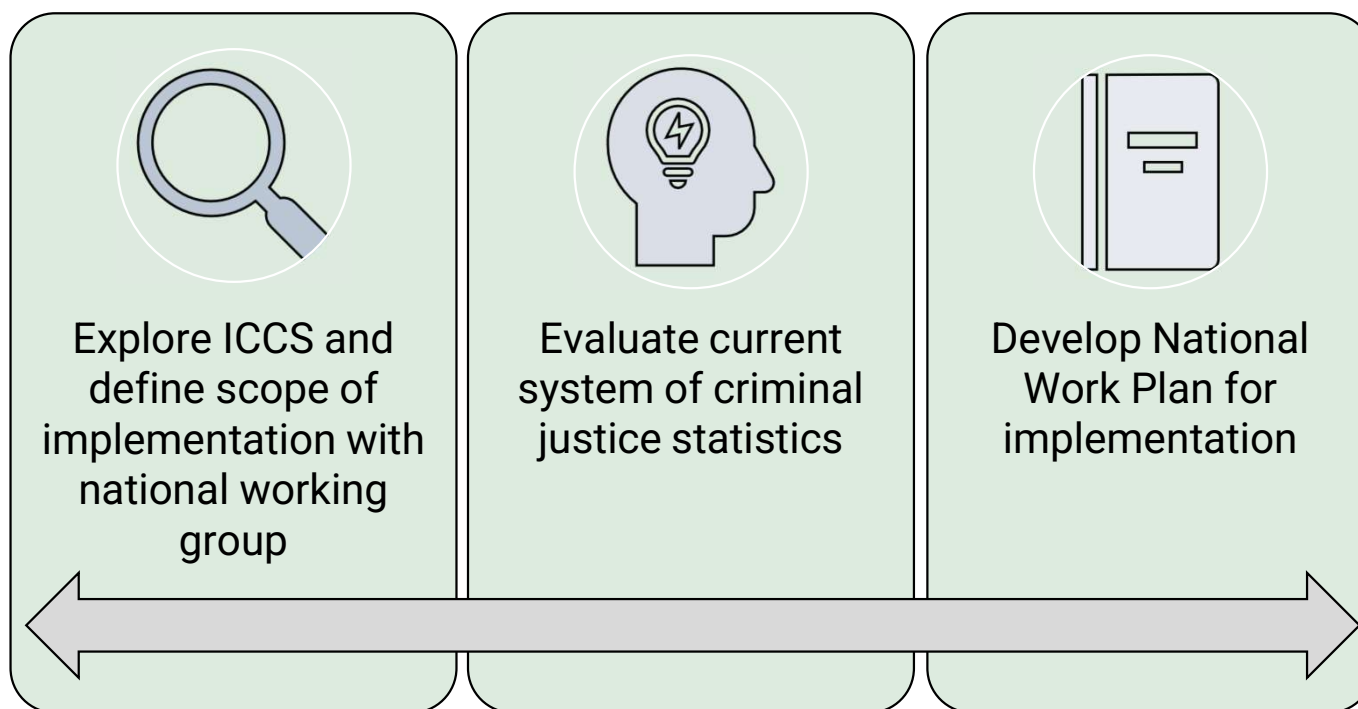
Phase 1 - Establish national governance of ICCS



Example: Republic of Korea



Phase 2 – Assess and plan



Phase 2 – Scope



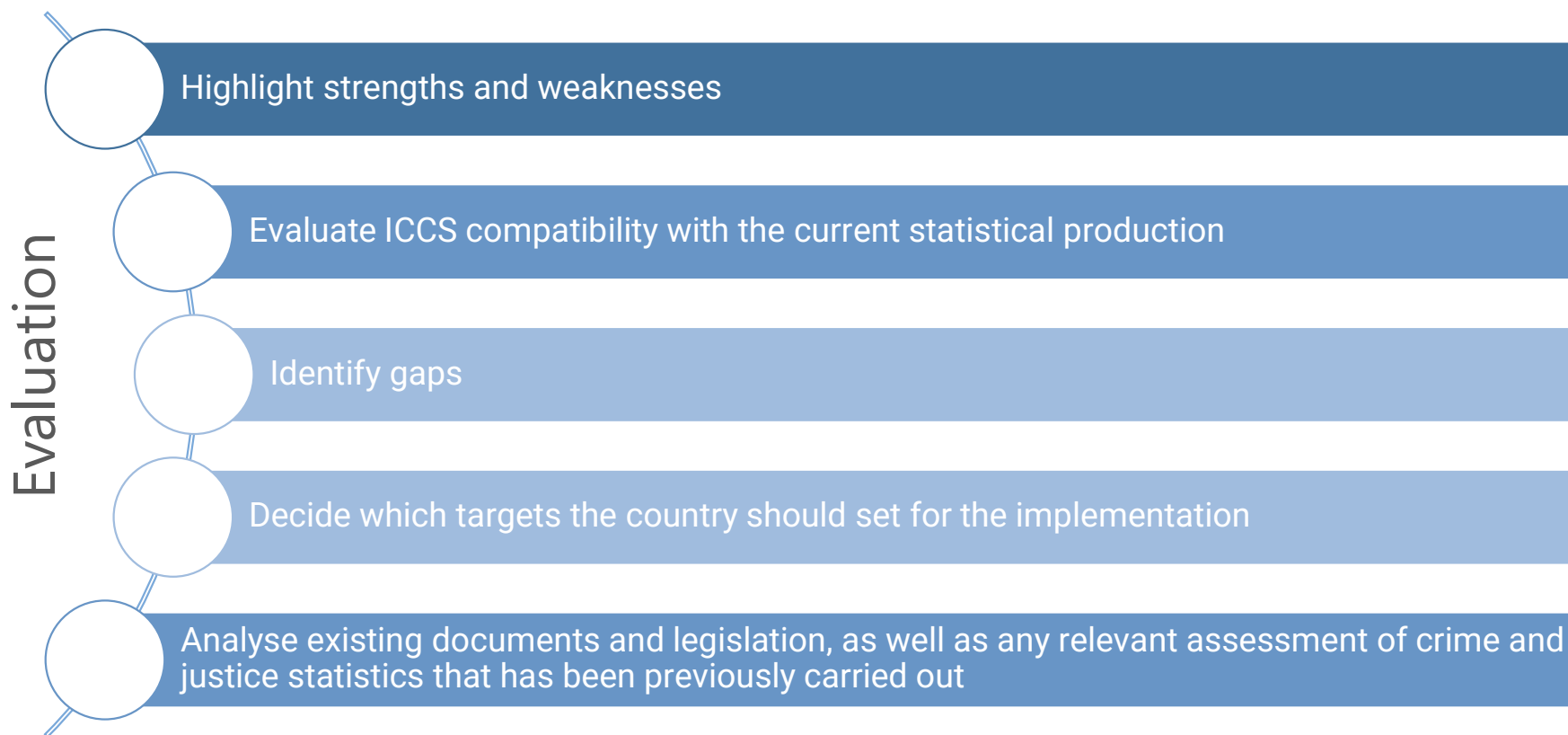
		National level		
		Criminal offence	Non-criminal offence	Non-offence
ICCS	Included	Include	Include if possible	Exclude
	Excluded	Include if possible: Use residual or broad ICCS category	Exclude	



Phase 2 – Evaluate current statistical production and capacity



Review methods, processes and tools used for data collection in the criminal justice system



Phase 2 – Sample evaluation questions



<i>Questions</i>	<i>Area evaluated</i>
Is data collected on crime and justice? If so, do they cover crimes recorded by the police? Judicial actions? Persons convicted in criminal courts? Penitentiary centers?	Judicial system coverage
How is microdata stored by each institution that collects data? In electronic format? On paper? Both?	Data collection processes
Is a standardized list of crimes or a classification of crimes used to compile the existing statistics? If so, is it used consistently across all institutions?	Crimes mapping
Is data regarding the characteristics of the victim and/or the Perpetrator, the relationship between the victim and the Perpetrator, the context of the crime, etc. collected?	Disaggregation variables
Are data available for each offence, or a principal offense for each incident/event/case?	Data collection processes
Are statistics on crime and criminal justice produced regularly? If so, for which phases of the criminal justice system? (Police/Law Enforcement, Prosecutor's Office, Courts, etc.)	Statistical dissemination
Does well defined metadata relating to the existing crime and criminal justice statistics exist?	Data quality and governance
What resources are available to support the implementation/improvement of ICCS-based crime and criminal justice statistics?	Enabling factors

Phase 2 – Develop national work plan



Key elements:

- Assign roles and responsibilities
- Comparison of existing legislation/ classifications/ lists of data/ indicators/ variables with ICCS categories/ definitions
- Production of a correspondence table to link the national crime classification to ICCS
- Establishment of coordination mechanisms between all data producers
- Process evaluation and plan for continuous improvement
- Timeline for implementation
- Consider financial implications

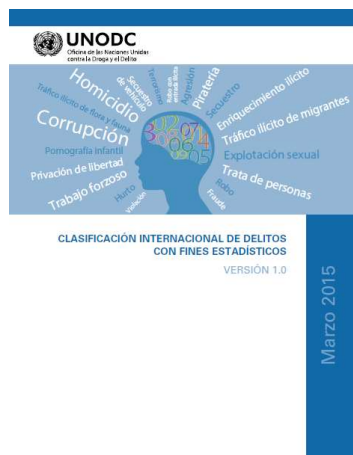


Phase 3 – Mapping

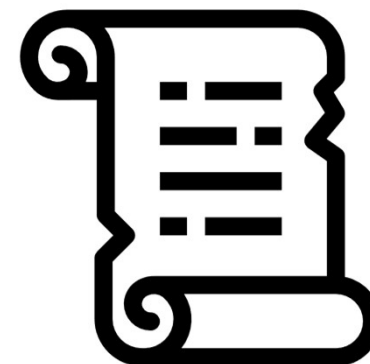


A correspondence table systematically explains where, and to what extent, categories in one classification can be found in other classifications.

Building a correspondence table is referred to as “mapping”



National level



Phase 4 – Gradual implementation



- Formalize the correspondence table
- Develop quality assurance framework
- Integrate ICCS categories into statistical system

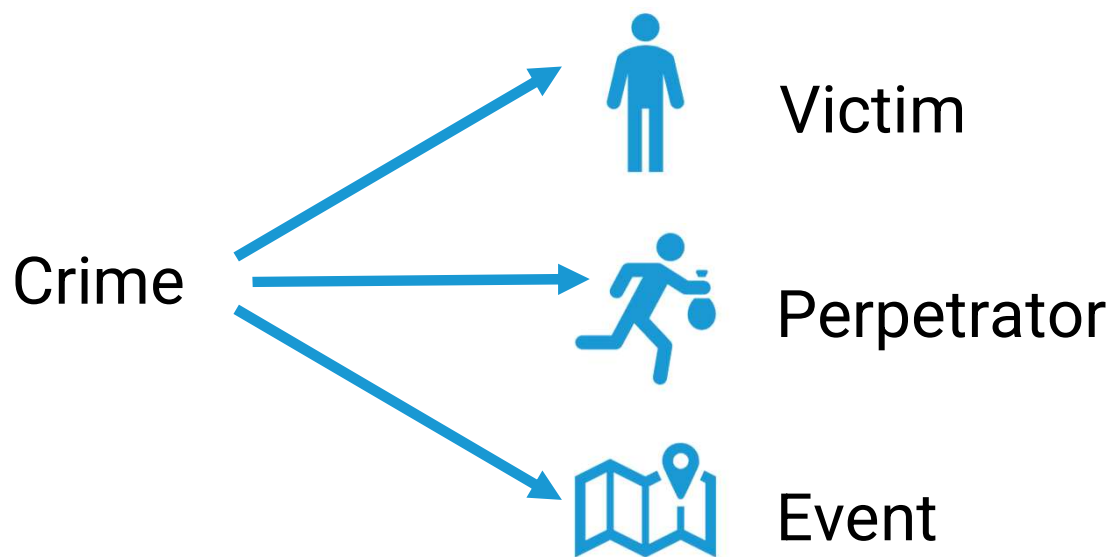
Approach 1:
Recode existing statistics
into the ICCS framework

Approach 2:
Recode data according to
ICCS after collection

Approach 3:
Record or parallel code
microdata according to
ICCS at the time of
capturing the data



Phase 4 – Collect disaggregated data



Phase 4 – Quality assurance



Establish legal framework if possible
Formalize coordination
Ensure data infrastructure is in place

Output quality:

- Relevance
- Accuracy and reliability
- Timeliness and punctuality
- Accessibility and clarity
- Coherence and comparability
- Managing metadata



Phase 5 – Produce statistical outputs



Produce revised statistics with gradual broadening of scope and detail of data complying with ICCS

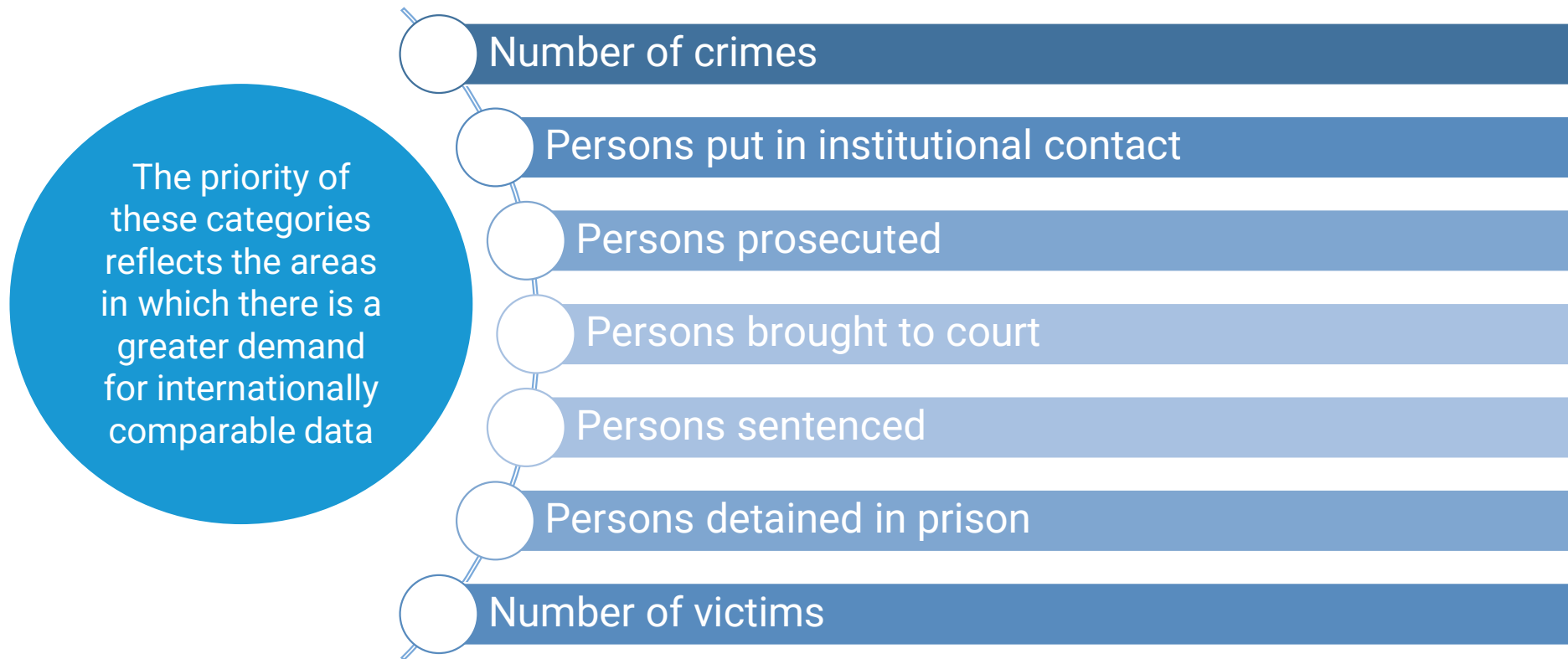
- Ensure inclusion of UN-CTS variables
- Disseminate statistical outputs according to needs



Phase 5 – Disseminate statistical outputs



Ideally, for each of the Tier 1 categories produce (following UN-CTS units of count):



Thank you



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