



UNODC

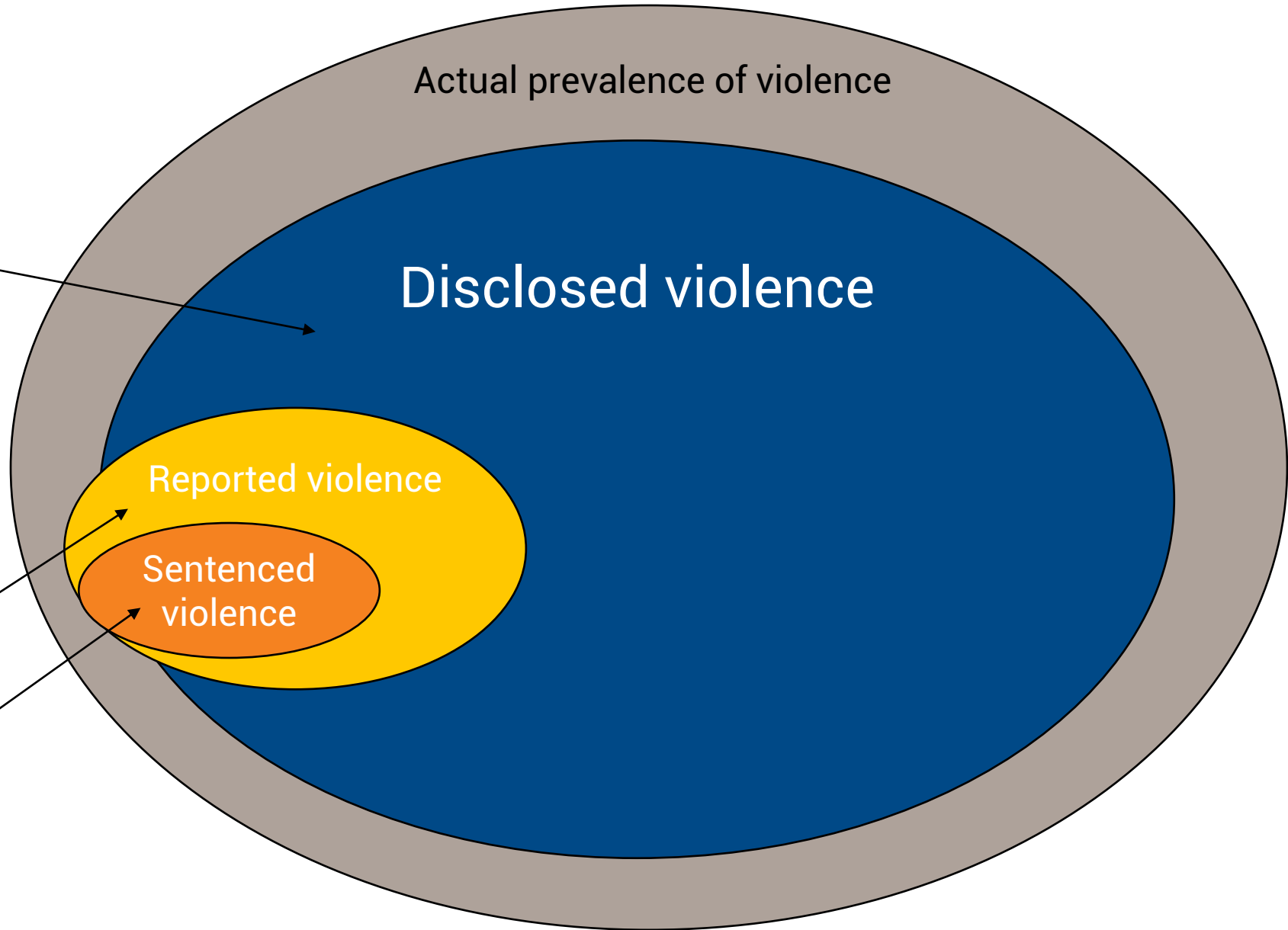
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Administrative data and criminal justice statistics on GBV

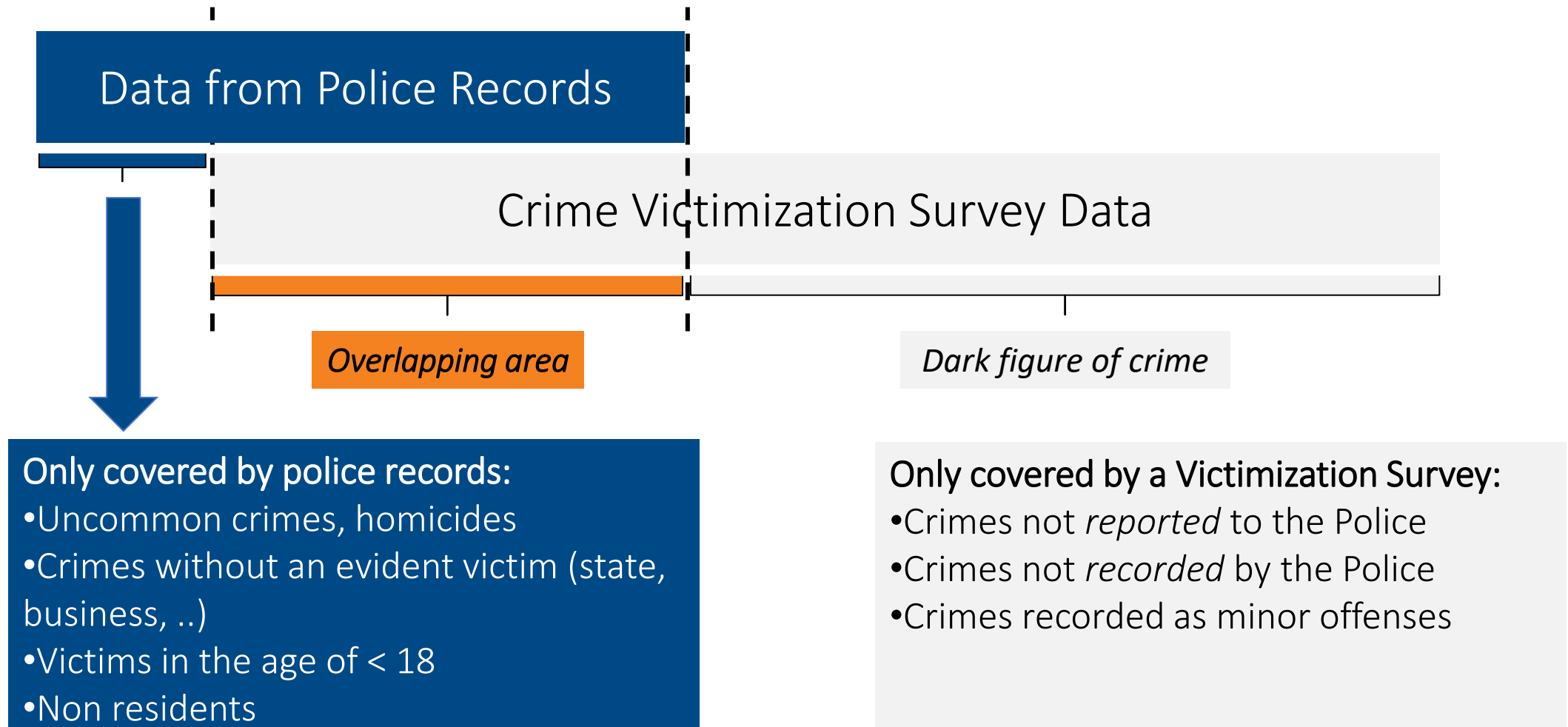
Wednesday, 26 April 2023

GBV /
VAW or
other
survey

- Registered
statistics:
- Police
 - Prosecution
 - Courts
 - Prisons



Administrative vs. survey data



GBV administrative data

Criminal justice system

- Police
- Prosecution
- Courts
- Prisons

Civil statistics

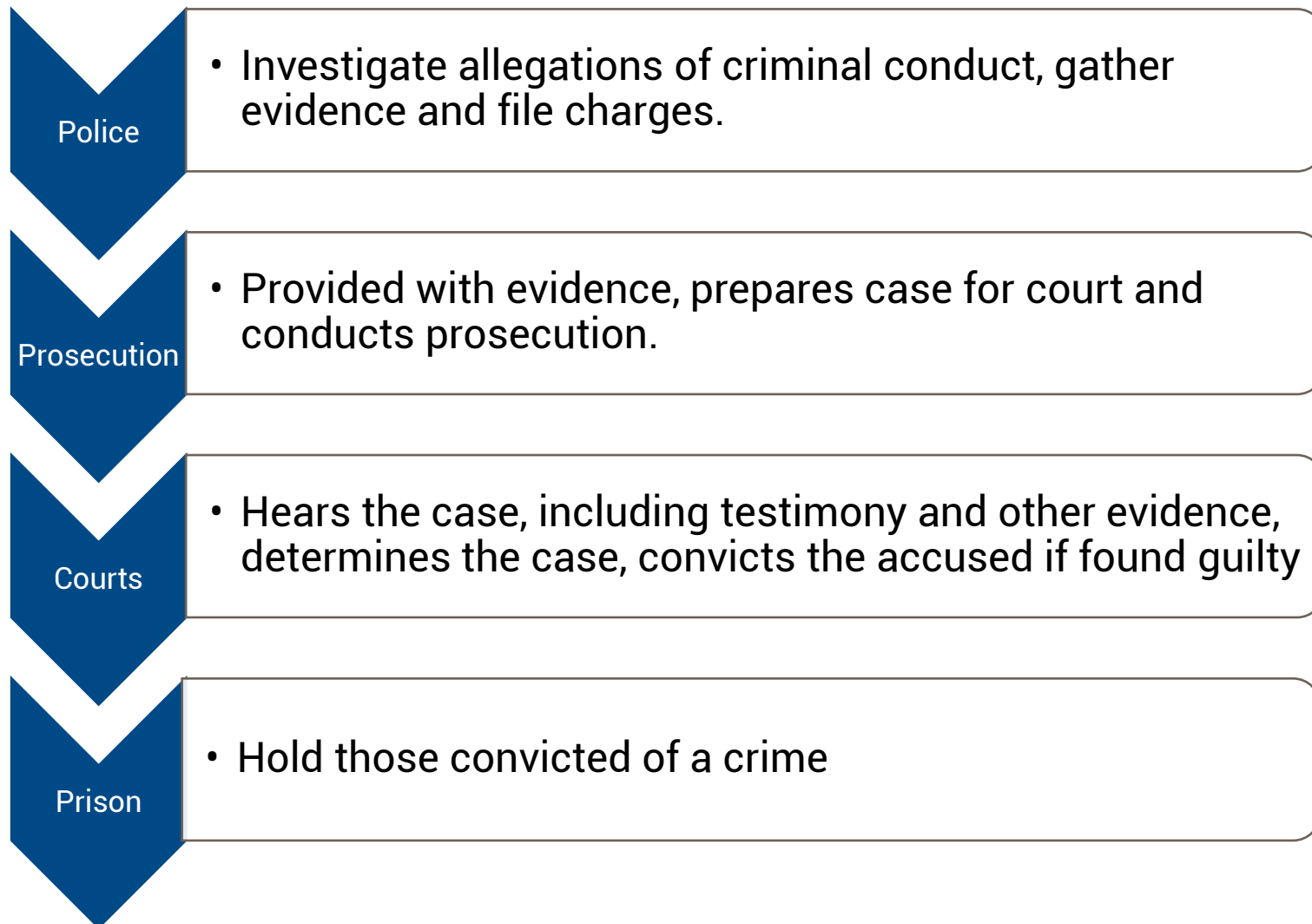
Health statistics

Other agencies

Specific GBV-relevant data

- Victim-perpetrator relationship
- Context of the crime
- Description of the victim
- Description of the perpetrator
- Type of violence
- Etc.

Criminal justice process



Criminal justice statistics

- Organized and systematized data to understand the criminal landscape and the application of justice in relation to:
 - Criminal acts
 - Victims
 - Offenders
 - Circumstances
 - Final decisions
 - Prisoners
 - Judicial system personnel

Use of criminal justice statistics

- **Operational**
 - To deal with a specific crime or case
 - To fight crime more broadly
- **Managerial**
 - Monitor the performance of criminal justice agencies
- **Research and policy development**
 - Better understand crime trends and patterns
 - Formulate evidence-based crime prevention policies

Police statistics

- First step for most victims
- Offer complete picture of reported crime
- Reliable information on offender and often on victim
- Not always correctly classified as GBV
- Influenced by willingness to report and investigative decisions

Data can reveal, for example, how many women were victims of intentional homicide and, in particular, how many of those could be classified as femicide

Prosecution statistics

- Reveal how many reported cases are acted upon (attrition)
- Can give an idea of the length of proceedings
- Is GBV associated with other crimes?
- How many people are prosecuted and under what charges?
- Recidivism

Court statistics

Information on sentenced offenders

- Sociodemographic characteristics, charge and sentence details

Measures taken to protect victim

Compensation for victim

Data models need to be flexible, single case can relate to:

- One or more charges (of different types)
- One of more victims
- One or more offenders

Advantages

Criminal justice institutions produce administrative data

- Collected in their day-to-day business

These data can be leveraged for official statistical purposes:

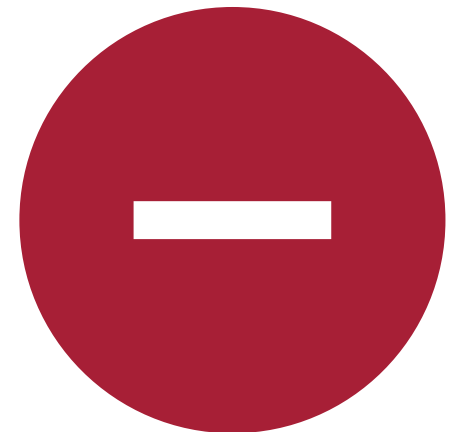
- Lower costs
- Higher frequency
- Timeliness
- Highly detailed



Challenges

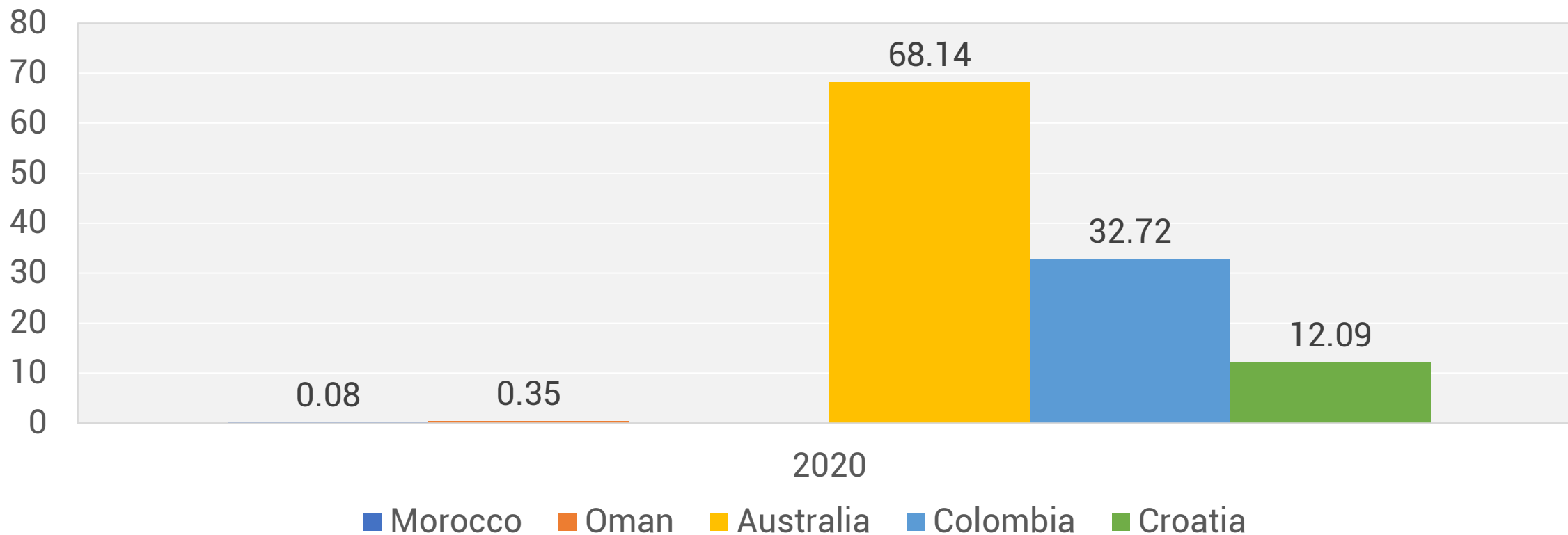
Challenges (among others):

- Incoherent use of statistical concepts and definitions
- Cooperation between data providers
- Ensuring privacy and confidentiality
- Inconsistencies between sources
- Data do not capture the dark figure of crime



Example – UNODC data portal

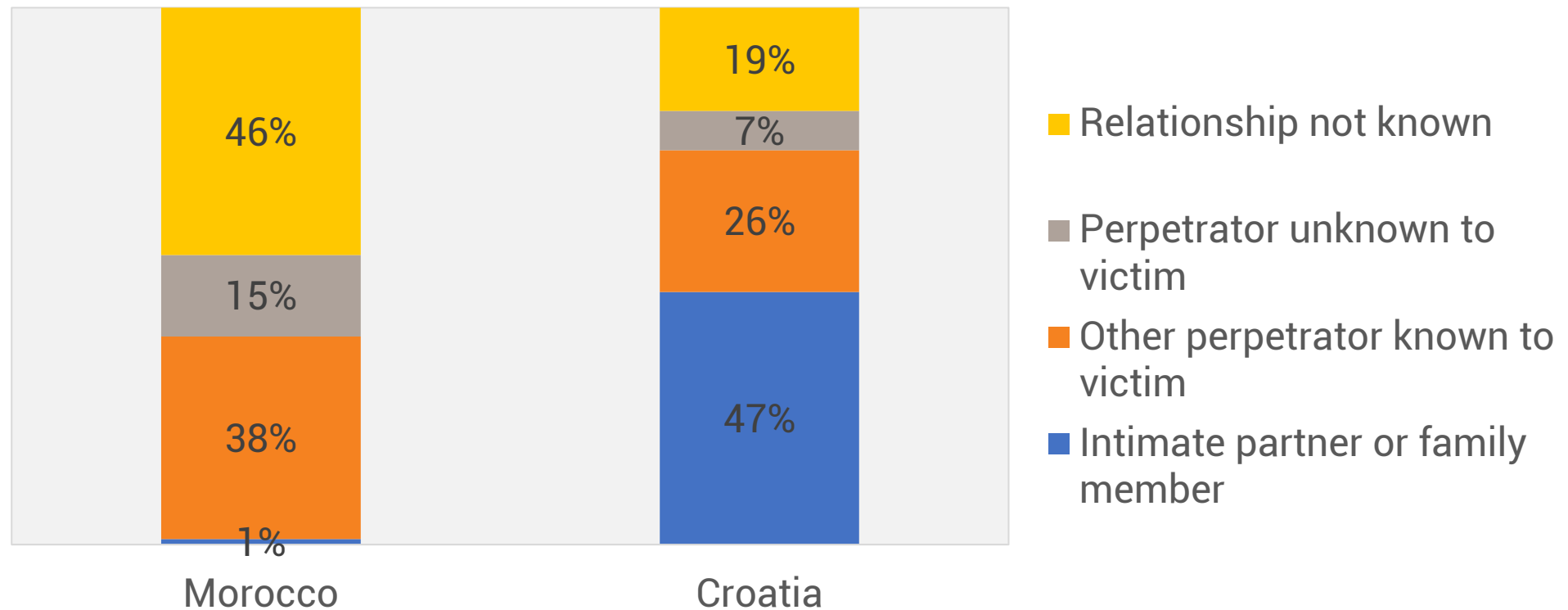
Female victims of sexual violence (intimate partner or family member),
rate per 100,000



Source: UNODC, Data Portal. Available at <https://dataunodc.un.org/>

Example – UNODC data portal

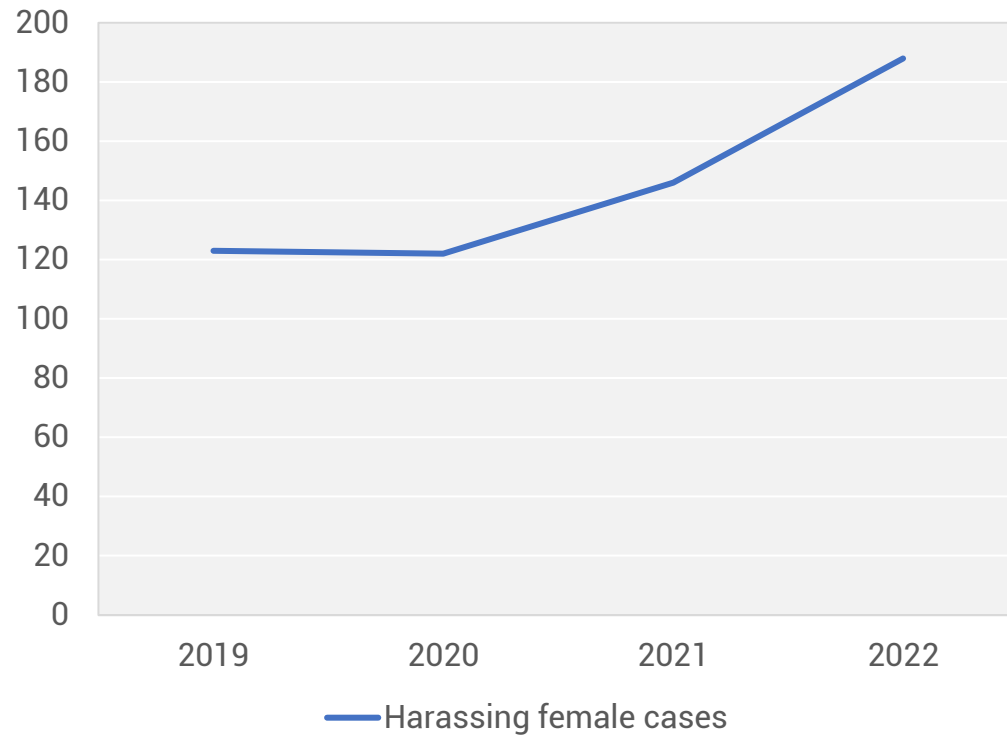
Female victims of sexual violence by relationship to perpetrator, 2020



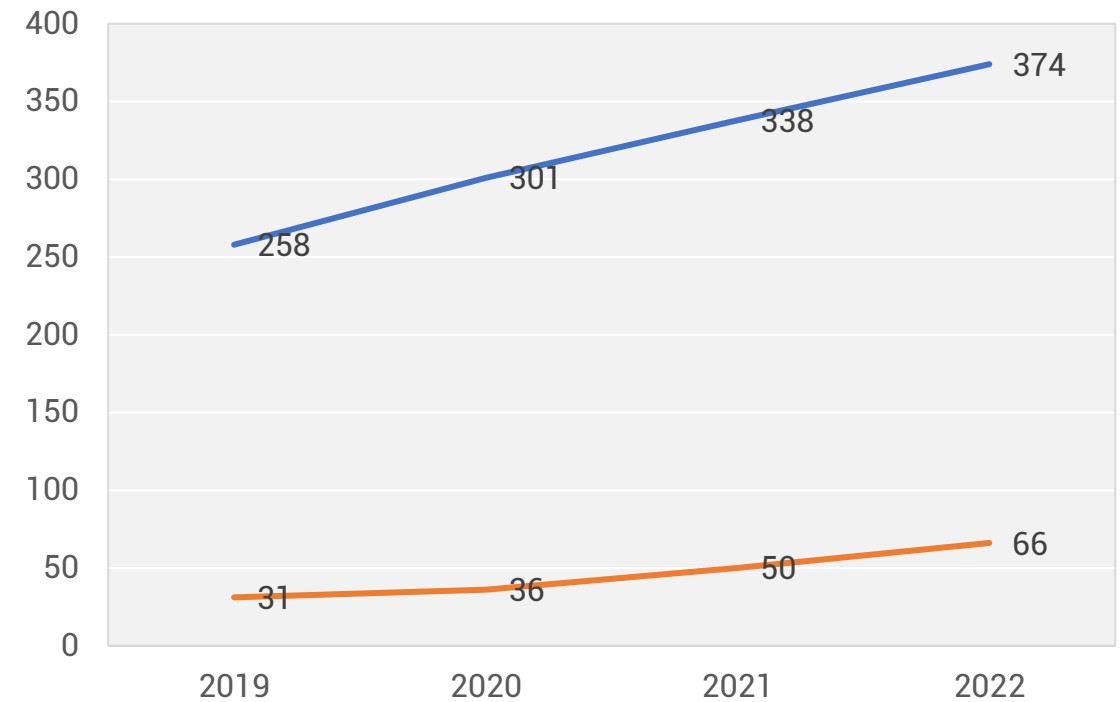
Source: UNODC, Data Portal. Available at <https://dataunodc.un.org/>

Example – Qatar

Number of cases of “Harassing female”, 2019-22



Lawyers working in Qatari law firms by gender, 2019-22

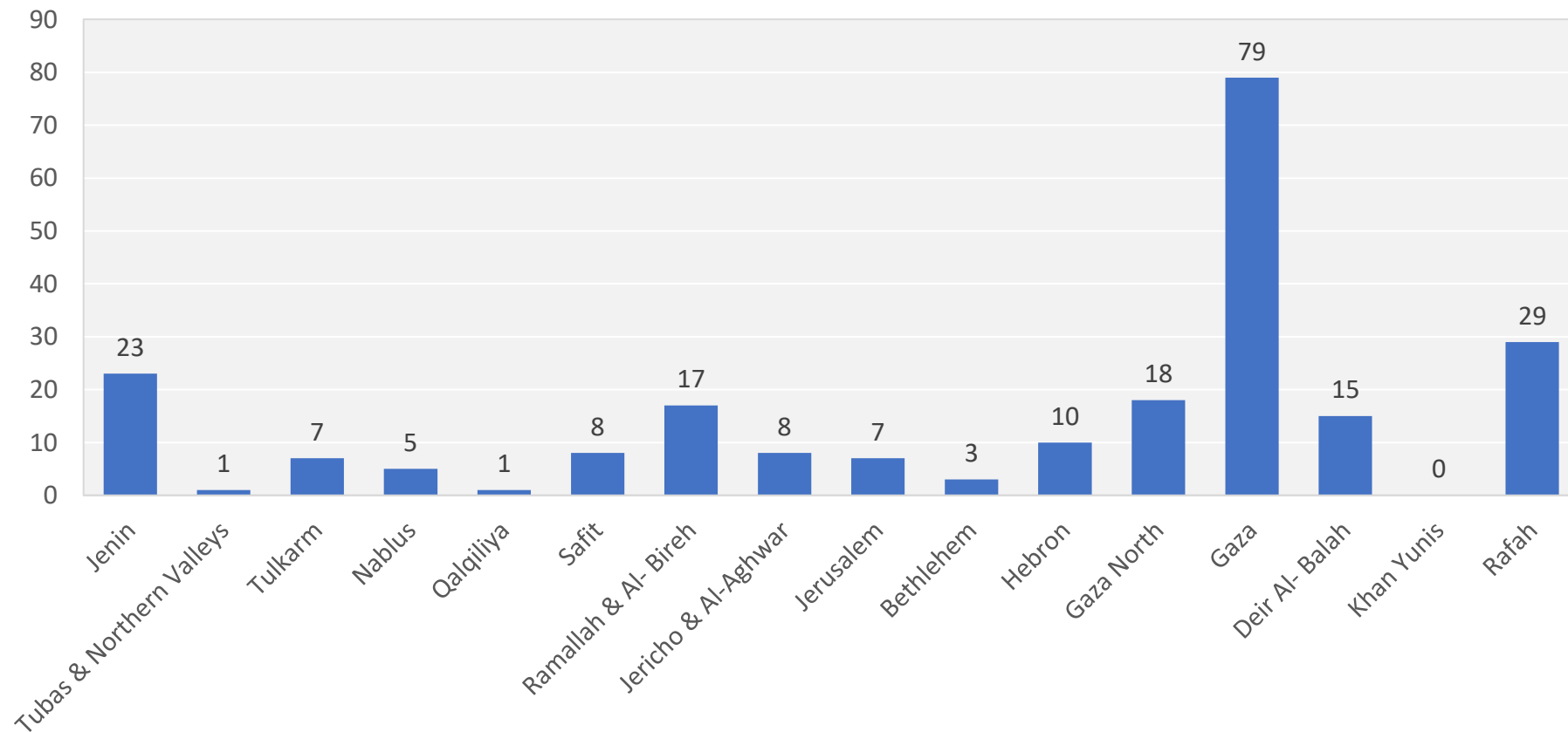


Source: Qatar, Planning and Statistics Authority. Available at https://www.psa.gov.qa/en/statistics/Statistical%20Releases/General/Statistica/Abstract/2022/7_Security_2022_AE.pdf

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Example – State of Palestine

Reported (attempted) rape by Governorate, 2020

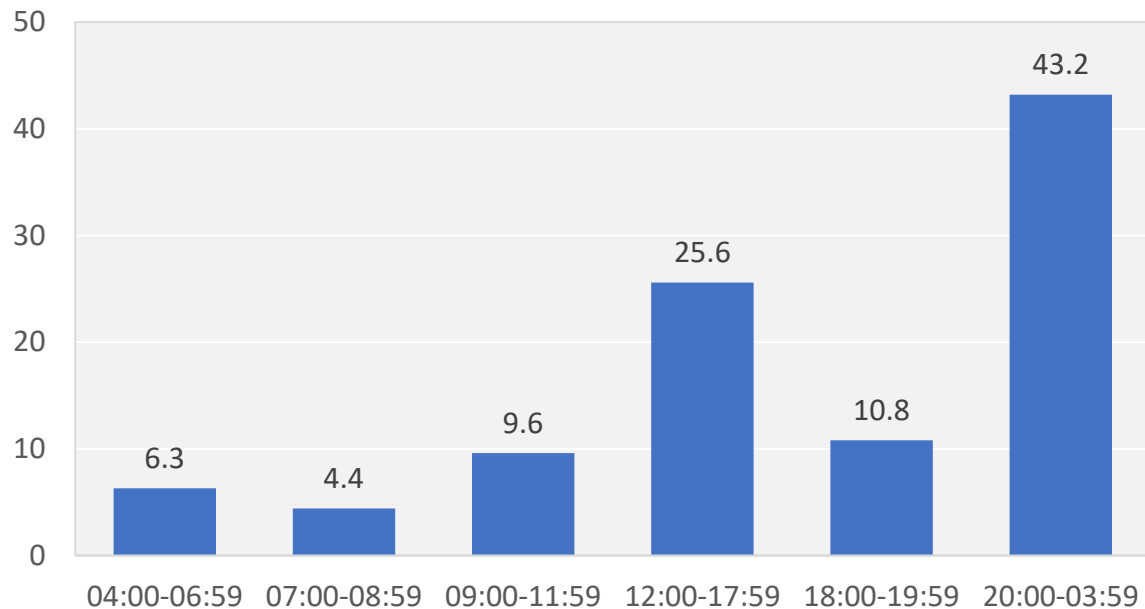


Source: State of Palestine, Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics. Available at https://www.pcbs.gov.ps/Portals/_Rainbow/Documents/MRV745555.html

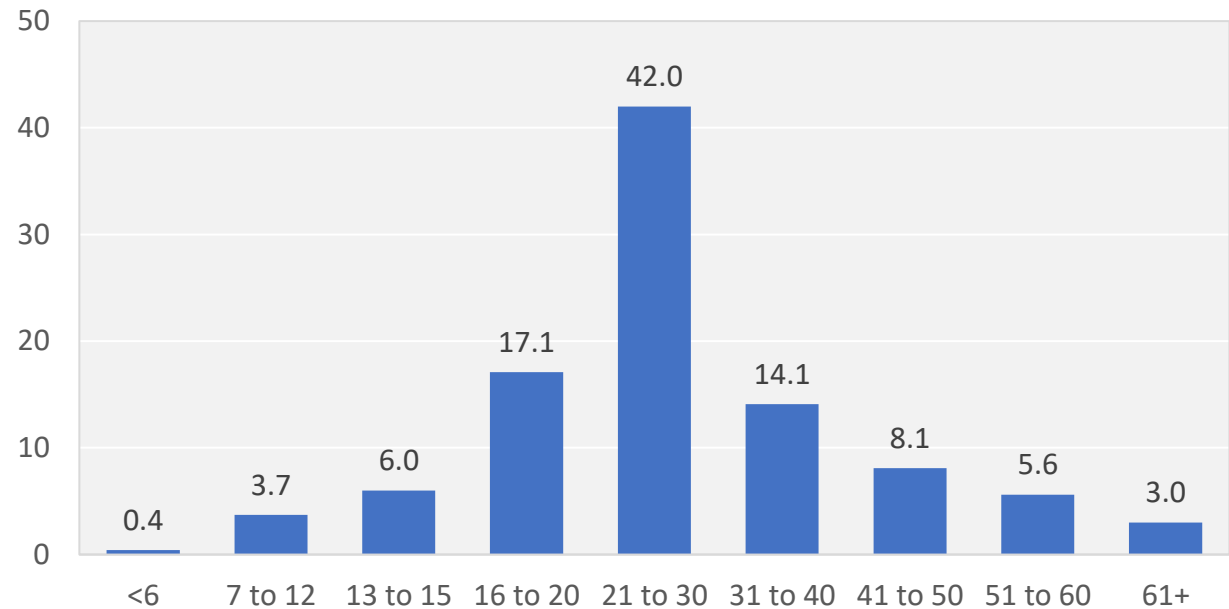
Example – Republic of Korea

In 2021 a total of 32,898 sexual assault crimes occurred

Time of occurrence, 2021



Victims by age, 2021



Source: Supreme Prosecutors' Office of the Republic of Korea. Available at <https://www.spo.go.kr/site/spo/crimeAnalysis.do>

Guidelines

Guidelines aim to offer a basic, international framework

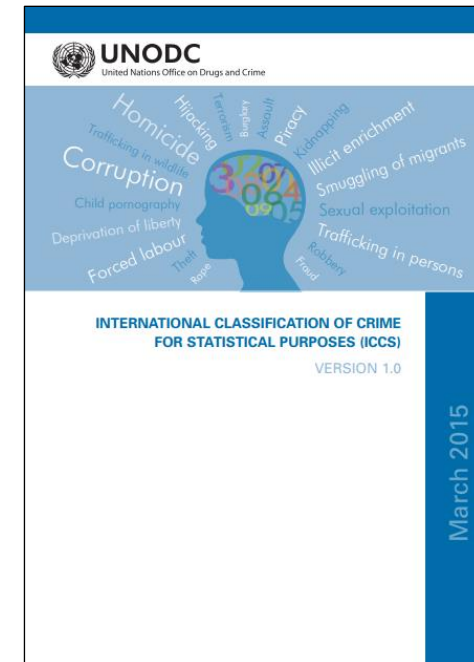
- Relevant, feasible, (relatively) simple
- Clear guidance on what data to collect

Three guidelines (police, prosecution/courts, prisons)

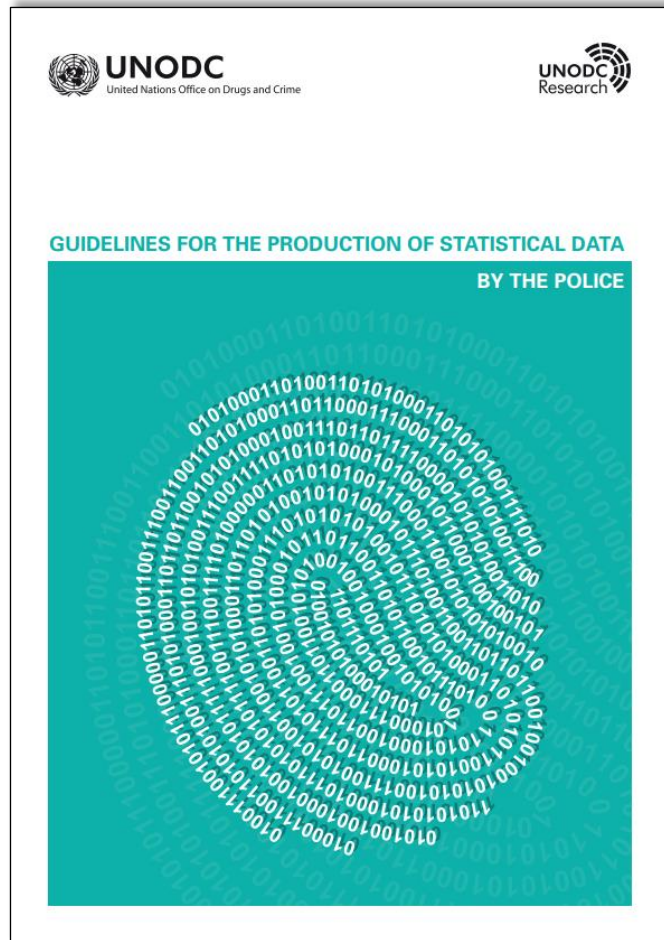
- Focus on the basic set of variables (the 'what')

Fourth guidelines (the 'how')

- How to build statistical system
- **Relevant for GBV data**
 - ICCS disaggregations incorporated throughout
 - Systematizes data collection on a range of activities that go far beyond offense data
 - Includes data on resources, professional conduct, courts, outreach activities, etc.



Police guidelines



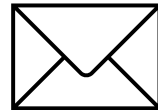
**Available
now!**

Launched on 28 November 2022

Statistical framework

<i>Resources</i>	Human resources	Financial resources	Physical resources	Staff safety and well-being
<i>Crime statistics</i>	Criminal offences	Arrest and detention	Seizure operations	
<i>Other activities</i>	Stop and search	Public assembly	Outreach	
<i>Conduct</i>	Use of force and firearms	Professional conduct		

Thank you!



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