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GUIDELINES FOR THE PRODUCTION OF STATISTICAL DATA BY THE POLICE

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Vienna, 2022

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Suggested citation:
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, *Guidelines for the Production of Statistical Data by the Police* (Vienna, 2022).

Preface

In 2015, the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) and the United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (UN-CCPCJ) endorsed the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS). ICCS is the international standard for defining and classifying criminal offences for the production and dissemination of statistical data on crime and criminal justice. When statistics are compiled and distributed based on the ICCS comprehensive and granular framework, data collection can be improved, articulated analyses of crime trends conducted and patterns harmonized across the different steps of the criminal justice system and geographical jurisdictions.

Building on the process to implement ICCS at the country level and the UNODC-INEGI report on crime and criminal justice statistics,[1] the present guidelines for the production of statistical data are aimed at providing advice to police departments on the collection, production and dissemination of high-quality statistical data that can assist them in performing and monitoring their core functions, improving the measurement of access to justice and promoting the implementation of ICCS.

[1] E/CN.3/2022/14.

Acknowledgements

The development of the *Guidelines for the Production of Statistical Data by the Police* was coordinated by the UNODC Research and Trend Analysis Branch (RAB), Division of Policy Analysis and Public Affairs (DPA), under the supervision of Jean-Luc Lemahieu, Director of DPA, Angela Me, Chief of RAB, and Enrico Bisogno, Chief of RAB Data Development and Dissemination Section.

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The financial support of the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs in the production of the present publication is gratefully acknowledged.

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Overview

Aim of the present guidelines for the production of statistical data by the police

The aim of the present guidelines is to support the police in the collection, production and dissemination of high-quality statistics based on administrative data relating to crime and criminal justice. Capturing such data has four key advantages:

- Provision of detailed information about the police that improves the manageability of operations.
- Improvement of the capacity to combat crime by offering a basis for deeper insights and evidence-based decision-making while ensuring access to justice for all.
- Enhancement of public trust by calling for open data and focusing on facts, showing both policymakers and the general public what is actually happening and how the police are responding.
- Creation of a coherent framework that ensures criminal justice system data become more consistent, more comparable and more transparent, both nationally and internationally, in order to support efforts to reduce transnational crime in line with international mandates.

Basis of the present guidelines for the production of statistical data by the police

The police have three core functions related to criminal justice: i) maintaining public order; ii) preventing crime; and iii) bringing offenders to justice. There are numerous international frameworks, standards and norms that relate to how police carry out these functions. They include the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials, the Kyoto Declaration and the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes,[2] which together form the basis of the statistical framework proposed in the present guidelines for the production of statistical data.

Statistical framework of the present guidelines

The present guidelines propose a statistical framework that brings together administrative information with consistent definitions and classifications. The framework consists of 12 dimensions that are derived from the 3 core functions and international standards mentioned above and are supported by practical data examples from police departments around the world. The framework is meant to be aspirational as most countries will not have comprehensive data for all of the dimensions at the outset. Organizational leaders should therefore aim to progressively increase the amount of data collected in order to derive the maximum added value from the framework.

[2] Resolution A/RES/217(III); Resolution A/RES 34/169; UNODC, *Kyoto Declaration: On Advancing Crime Prevention, Criminal Justice and the Rule of Law: Towards the Achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (United Nations publication, 2021); UNODC, *International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes* (United Nations publication, 2015).

Figure 0.1 **Twelve dimensions of the statistical framework**

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

Use of data generated with the statistical framework

Using the statistical framework to collect administrative data is only the first step. If useful insights are to be extracted, the data need to be translated into practical knowledge. Only then can the data be used to make decisions on the allocation of resources and the deployment of specific policing initiatives and interventions. Without going into statistical terminology, the data can be used to:

- Reveal what happened, where, when, how and who was involved. Even this relatively simple method of analysis offers the potential for powerful new insights and previously undetected patterns and trends to be discovered. Examples include the number of recorded offences in a specific region during the past year that were committed by persons aged 18 to 24, the number of arrests during the past month by crime category and sex of the arrestee, or the number of police officers in a particular police department by sex and rank.
- Reveal why things happen by testing relationships. This allows for more complex questions, such as whether men are more likely than women to resist arrest or whether more experienced officers are less likely to use force than less experienced officers. This can provide invaluable insights that further improve efficiency and effectiveness, which increases the safety both of staff members and society at large.

Collecting and analysing large amounts of data is a challenging endeavour that requires significant resources. This is where data partnerships can play an important role. By partnering with other institutions, internal knowledge and resource constraints can be overcome, which will enable more value to be extracted from the data.

Use of complementary data

Although the present guidelines for the production of statistical data rely on administrative data collected by the police, a wide variety of complementary data are available that touch upon topics that could be of interest to the police. They include data on unreported crimes, trust in the police, perceptions of corruption, reasons for not reporting crimes to the police and more. Using these complementary data can offer additional insights that could prove vital for improving the operational performance of the police. Where possible and relevant, the use of such complementary data is therefore recommended.

Managing data generated with the statistical framework

The key to managing data well is the development of a system with clearly defined roles and transparent procedures for data collection, production and dissemination. Without this, the process is likely to be disorganized given its inherent complexity. For example, how data are supposed to be collected, which definitions to use, how to format data or when to submit data to specific agencies may be unclear.

When designing a public sector data governance framework, the consideration of three basic levels is recommended:

- **Strategic layer** – National data strategy that includes a definition of leadership roles, expectations and goals
- **Tactical layer** – Focused on enhancing public sector capacity and alignment with data related legislation and regulation
- **Delivery layer** – Day-to-day implementation considerations, such as roles of different stakeholders in each stage of the data lifecycle and interconnection of data across different stages

PART I: BACKGROUND

In the first chapter of PART I, the case is made for setting up a basic, internationally harmonized statistical system for the police based on administrative data related to crime and criminal justice. The purpose of collecting data is discussed, the three main functions of the police are identified and guiding principles on the functioning and professional behaviour of the police are highlighted.

In the second chapter of part I, the foundation of criminal justice data, the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes, is explained.[3] Developed by UNODC, this is a comprehensive framework of internationally agreed crime concepts and definitions aimed at enhancing the collection of statistical data on the characteristics of criminal acts, victims, offenders, motives and other essential data, and strengthening research and targeted crime prevention policies.

[3] UNODC, *International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes* (United Nations publication, 2015). Available at https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/statistics/iccs.html (accessed on 18 July 2022).

1. Making the case for harmonized police data

1.1. Why the police need to collect statistical data on crime and criminal justice

Measuring the performance of the police is necessary to adequately assess and consequently to improve processes, eliminate or reduce bottlenecks, contribute to the elimination and monitoring of disproportionate use of force or other violations of the human rights of victims and offenders, and more generally to improve efficiency and effectiveness in combatting crime and promoting a safer society for all. This goes beyond reporting statistics on the number of offences, victims and offenders and requires the police to collect data on their activities related to crime and criminal justice, their use of resources and the conduct of officers.

The collection of such statistics is a vital undertaking and each component of the criminal justice system creates large quantities of data. However, this raw information needs to be transformed into usable statistical data if it is to be valuable in decision-making. Once the statistics have been generated, their use can be broadly divided into four different areas:[4]

- **Management** – For any organization to be managed effectively, it has to be able to monitor its activities. Information is required to determine whether organizational priorities are being achieved effectively and efficiently. Statistics measure whether and how well these priorities are being accomplished. This also facilitates the allocation of resources to the correct locations and programmes.
- **Planning** – Planning involves identifying ways to accomplish a given future goal. Problems can be identified, their consequences mapped and possible courses of action pinpointed (including their respective advantages and disadvantages). Statistical data enable understanding of the current situation, differentiation between different options, setting objective selection criteria and monitoring implementation. Hence, each step of the planning process requires statistical data.
- **Research and analysis** – For policy analysts to monitor objectives, analyse trends and determine the effects of changes in policy, law or procedures in the criminal justice system, they need access to reliable statistics. Crime analysts, in addition to identifying trends and patterns, use data to make recommendations on where and when to place personnel and how to best use resources. The same limitation applies for any research endeavour when attempting to formulate actionable recommendations: without high-quality statistics formulating effective policy is challenging.
- **Accountability** – The use of reliable criminal justice statistics is not limited to the involved law enforcement agencies and the Government, as they also inform civil society and the general public on the performance of the criminal justice system. Making data publicly accessible increases accountability and allows for a dialogue between the criminal justice system and the public. Detailed information on the operations of the criminal justice system can, for example, help ensure equity, encourage gender responsiveness and promote the leave-no-one-behind principle of the Sustainable Development Goals.

[4] Based on United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA), *Manual for the Development of a System of Criminal Justice Statistics* (United Nations publication, 2003).

For data to be comparable across units, organizations and different jurisdictions, it is essential that there is agreement on and adherence to standardized concepts and definitions. If consistently applied by all relevant data suppliers, this also enables the measurement of flows and links between the different stages of the criminal justice system. This would enable, for example, the comparison of statistics between the police, courts and prisons and thus provide a more holistic picture of crime and its consequences. A common framework therefore allows for the comparison of criminal justice data over time, between different criminal justice institutions and across countries.

1.2. Why existing data collection practices on crime and criminal justice need to be updated

Many police departments around the world already collect large volumes of data. This can include information on the number of offences, victims and offenders, figures on human resources and statistics on the use of force. Given this plethora of data, why should the police update their data collection practices in line with the framework contained in the present guidelines for the production of statistical data? There are four key reasons:

- Creation of a coherent framework that ensures data in the criminal justice system becomes more consistent, more comparable and more transparent, both nationally and internationally, in order to support efforts to reduce transnational crime in line with international mandates.
- Provision of more detailed information on police operations that improve the ability to manage them.
- Encouragement of the continuous production of in-depth data, which offers the basis for deeper insights and more evidence-based decision-making, making police operations more effective and efficient and ensuring access to justice for all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion, or economic or other status.
- Enhancement of public trust by calling for open data and focusing on facts, showing both policymakers and the general public what is actually happening and how the police are responding.

The suggestion is not that the statistical framework can be implemented overnight, nor that it is an all-or-nothing exercise that will serve as a panacea for all issues facing the police and the criminal justice sector in general. However, even the implementation of a subset of the framework that is most relevant to a particular national context can offer valuable insights. This will also enable experimentation with the coordination of data collection and the use of data – without dozens of variables across many different agencies immediately having to be collected. This first step will hopefully spark an appetite for more and better data in line with the statistical framework proposed.

Box 1.1

Distinction between administrative and statistical data sources[5]

The main purpose of the present guidelines is to further the utilization of administrative data generated by the police for the production of statistical data. The distinction between administrative and statistical data sources may not be immediately obvious, however.

Administrative data sources are primarily created for administrative purposes by government agencies or other entities working on behalf of the Government. Administrative data not only include administrative registers of persons, customs data, social service records, but also crime records generated by specialized agencies. Unlike statistical data, administrative data are generated as part of a government function and not primarily in response to a need for statistical data, but they can be used for statistical purposes if confidentiality is properly protected.

Official statistical data sources, on the other hand, are primarily created for statistical purposes by government agencies or other entities working on behalf of the Government. Official statistical data are typically obtained according to specified needs and predefined statistical needs and concepts. Sources generally include statistical sample surveys, censuses and statistical registers. Some of the challenges associated with the production of statistical data are the high cost of production, the need for complex sampling designs and high respondent burden.

The use of administrative data for the production of statistics thus offers several advantages over the use of surveys, censuses and statistical registers. They include cost-effectiveness, reduction of respondent burden and improved timeliness and accuracy. The use of administrative data does, however, provide challenges, such as ensuring cooperation with data providers, incoherent use of statistical concepts and definitions, and difficulties in managing access.

When managed well, the use of administrative data for the production of crime and criminal justice statistics thus offers the potential for new insights through the use of highly disaggregated data that are generated close to real-time.

1.3. International demand for police data on crime and criminal justice

The United Nations Economic and Social Council notes the importance of data to prevent crime effectively.[6] It stresses identifying and addressing gaps in the knowledge base and establishing data systems to help manage crime prevention more cost-effectively. Furthermore, it recommends a systematic analysis of crime problems, regular evaluations and an assessment of the extent to which action results in a reduction in crime levels.

In addition, the 2000 Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice[7] and the 2010 Salvador Declaration on Comprehensive Strategies for Global Challenges[8] underline each State's responsibility to establish and maintain a fair, responsible, ethical and efficient criminal justice system. They also recognize the necessity of closer coordination and cooperation between States in combating crime. The 2015 Doha declaration

[5] Based on chapter 7, UN DESA, *United Nations National Quality Assurance Frameworks Manual for Official Statistics* (United Nations publication, 2019).
[6] Resolution 2002/13.
[7] Resolution A/RES/55/59.
[8] Resolution A/RES/65/230.

further stresses the importance of international cooperation as a cornerstone of enhancing crime prevention and ensuring that criminal justice systems are effective, fair, humane and accountable.

Most recently, the 2021 Kyoto Declaration [9] reaffirms the commitment to evidence-based crime prevention through collecting and analysing data using systematic and coherent criteria, keeping in mind the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes.[10] The Kyoto Declaration also highlights the need to ensure the integrity and impartiality of law enforcement and ensure the fair, effective, accountable, transparent and appropriate administration and delivery of justice. Lastly, the declaration calls for equal access to justice for all, including taking proper measures to ensure respectful treatment without any form of discrimination or bias.

The United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols Thereto [11] further calls for State Parties to enhance the effectiveness of international law enforcement, develop common definitions, standards and methodologies, and consider monitoring its policies and actual measures to combat organized crime.

Data are also a key component for monitoring progress on Sustainable Development Goal 16.[12] This includes targets on reducing violent crime (16.1), corruption and bribery (16.5). Sustainable Development Goal 16 further stresses the importance of promoting the rule of law and ensuring access to justice for all (16.3).and two of its targets are focused on the development of effective, accountable and transparent institutions (16.6) and ensuring public access to information (16.10).

1.4. International standards for policing

The organization and regulation of the police is a national prerogative. In several countries, multiple entities are responsible for law enforcement,[13] which may exist on a national, subnational and local basis, performing complementary or similar tasks. Government agencies with specific functions, such as customs surveillance, or highly specialized skills, such as anti-money laundering or fighting gender-based violence, often fall under the police umbrella. Consequently, although definitions and institutional

[9] UNODC, *Kyoto Declaration: On Advancing Crime Prevention, Criminal Justice and the Rule of Law: Towards the Achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (United Nations publication, 2021).
[10] UNODC, *International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes* (United Nations publication, 2015).
[11] UNODC, United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols Thereto (United Nations publication, 2004).
12 Sustainable Development Goal 16 aims to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.
13 Law enforcement focuses on the promotion of adherence to the law. The term may also cover the judiciary and prisons. Here, it refers to those entities that directly engage in the dissuasion, discovery and registration of criminal activity and those that investigate crimes and apprehend offenders, i.e. the police.

procedures may vary widely, it is possible to group how the police tackle crime and contribute to the criminal justice process[14] based on three core functions:[15, 16, 17]

- **Maintaining public order** – The police monitor and, when necessary, intervene to maintain law and order
- **Preventing crime** – The police aim to proactively reduce the risk of crimes occurring and their potentially harmful effects on individuals and society, including the fear of crime
- **Bringing offenders to justice** – The police enforce the law and are responsible for apprehending offenders and investigating their crimes

The functions exerted by the police are crucial to the functioning of the State and, accordingly, they are subject to dedicated regulatory and legislative frameworks. At the international level, police are bound by a number of international human rights obligations of States and an important guiding document is the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials.[18, 19] This is part of the United Nations standards and norms on crime prevention and criminal justice, was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1979 and provides eight core principles for law enforcement officials to adhere to (see Box 1.2).

Box 1.2
Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials

Article 1. Law enforcement officials shall at all times fulfil the duty imposed upon them by law, by serving the community and by protecting all persons against illegal acts, consistent with the high degree of responsibility required by their profession.

Article 2. In the performance of their duty, law enforcement officials shall respect and protect human dignity and maintain and uphold the human rights of all persons.

Article 3. Law enforcement officials may use force only when strictly necessary and to the extent required for the performance of their duty.

Article 4. Matters of a confidential nature in the possession of law enforcement officials shall be kept confidential, unless the performance of duty or the needs of justice strictly require otherwise.

Article 5. No law enforcement official may inflict, instigate or tolerate any act of torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, nor may any law enforcement official invoke superior orders or exceptional circumstances such as a state of war or a threat of war, a threat to

[14] Note that the focus is on the crime and criminal justice related functions of the police and their community service functions were not explicitly considered.
[15] According to the Council of Europe, The European Code of Police Ethics, Recommendation Rec(2001)10 (Council of Europe Publishing, 2002), the main purposes of the police in a democratic society governed by the rule of law are: i) to maintain public tranquility and law and order in society; ii) to protect and respect the individual's fundamental rights and freedoms; iii) to prevent and combat crime; iv) to detect crime; and v) to provide assistance and service functions to the public.
[16] According to the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), *Guidebook on Democratic Policing* (Vienna, OSCE, 2008), the police are the most visible manifestation of government authority. Their main duties are to: i) maintain public tranquillity and law and order; ii) protect and respect the individual's fundamental rights and freedoms; iii) prevent and combat crime; and iv) provide assistance and services to the public.
[17] According to Karen M. Hess, *Introduction to Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice*, 9th ed. (Wadsworth, 2009), historically, the basic goals of most police agencies are to: i) enforce laws; ii) preserve the peace; iii) prevent crimes; iv) protect civil rights and civil liberties; and v) provide services.
[18] Resolution A/RES/34/169.
[19] The term "police and other law enforcement officials" includes all officers of the law, whether appointed or elected, who exercise police powers, especially the powers of arrest or detention (see commentary to article 1 of Resolution A/RES/34/169).

national security, internal political instability or any other public emergency as a justification of torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Article 6. Law enforcement officials shall ensure the full protection of the health of persons in their custody and, in particular, shall take immediate action to secure medical attention whenever required.

Article 7. Law enforcement officials shall not commit any act of corruption. They shall also rigorously oppose and combat all such acts.

Article 8. Law enforcement officials shall respect the law and the present Code. They shall also, to the best of their capability, prevent and rigorously oppose any violations of them. Law enforcement officials who have reason to believe that a violation of the present Code has occurred or is about to occur shall report the matter to their superior authorities and, where necessary, to other appropriate authorities or organs vested with reviewing or remedial power.

In 1989, the United Nations Economic and Social Council endorsed the Guidelines for the Effective Implementation of the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials.[20] These guidelines explicitly state that the principles shall be reflected in national legislation and practice and be applicable to all law enforcement officials, regardless of their jurisdiction. Specific issues mentioned in Section B of the guidelines are:

- The prime importance of selection, education and training of law enforcement officials
- Adequate remuneration and appropriate working conditions
- Effective supervisory and disciplinary mechanisms
- Making provisions for the receipt and processing of complaints against law enforcement officials made by members of the public

The Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials[21] set out basic principles and invite Member States to respect them and take them into account within the framework of their national legislation and practice. The basic principles also set out the core parameters for determining the lawfulness of use of force and establish standards for accountability and review.

In addition to the guidelines and basic principles mentioned above, numerous other international standards and norms also apply to the police.[22] All of these documents imply that while performing the three core functions, the work of the police should:

- Be performed under adequate and safe working conditions
- Be executed as efficiently as possible
- Promote transparency, accountability and inclusiveness
- Protect human dignity and uphold the human rights of all persons, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status
- Promote access to justice for all concerned parties

[20] Resolution E/RES/1989/61.
[21] UNODC, *Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders* (United Nations publication, 1991).
[22] Among them are the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners.

1.5. Scope of the present guidelines for the production of statistical data

The production of standardized statistical data by the police and the criminal justice system more generally is highly challenging, given that methods, standards and concepts vary significantly between countries. Factors such as the level of digitalization, national standards, data governance arrangements, data quality frameworks and data dissemination practices vary widely. Ideally, statistical data should make it possible to improve the performance of the police and enhance the delivery of equitable outcomes and police-community relations, as well as assess flows across the different stages of the criminal justice system as a whole. Given the aforementioned constraints, this is highly challenging in practice without internationally standardized guidance.

The present guidelines provide a basic international framework that can serve as the foundation for such a system of crime and criminal justice statistics based on administrative data. The level of detail required can be determined in line with the level of development of a country's national statistical system, the ease of data collection and national priorities.

The international standards mentioned above already highlight some dimensions for evaluation, such as data on crimes committed according to their definition in the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (with information on victims and offenders, places, modalities, etc.), the number of people arrested, the number forwarded for prosecution and the human, financial and physical resources involved in police operations.

It is important to note, however, that since the present guidelines are only aimed at offering a basic framework with key dimensions for improving standardized data collection, they are not exhaustive. The key dimensions identified in PART II: GUIDELINES FOR THE PRODUCTION OF STATISTICAL DATA BY THE POLICE offer solid ground for analysis of criminal activity and police operations but cannot hope to cover every area of interest and activity. The use of complementary data, such as public opinion surveys and crime victimization surveys, is encouraged but goes beyond the use of administrative data discussed in the framework. Member States are encouraged to implement the framework, adapt it to their local needs and to develop it further in cooperation with UNODC.

2. Building on the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes

In many countries around the world, there is no uniform catalogue of criminal offences for statistical purposes or specifically developed crime classification. Those that do exist often have selective coverage and other methodological limitations. Internationally, there is thus a lack of complete and comparable information on crime victims, offenders and additional information for understanding the context and drivers of crime.

Developed by UNODC, the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS)[23] is a comprehensive framework of internationally agreed crime concepts and definitions aimed at enhancing the collection of statistical data on the characteristics of criminal acts, victims, offenders, motives and other essential data, and strengthening research and targeted crime prevention policies. ICCS contains an exhaustive list of criminal acts in a mutually exclusive, hierarchical structure and plays a fundamental role in improving the data quality of crime statistics systems within national criminal justice systems.

Since the adoption of ICCS by the United Nations Statistical Commission in 2015, interest in aligning national crime statistics with the classification has grown worldwide. Several countries have already made substantial progress in setting up ICCS implementation structures and mapping their national crime categories or criminal codes in line with it, which is reflected in an increase in the availability of comparable data at the national, regional and global levels. ICCS therefore provides the foundation upon which the production of harmonized criminal justice statistics by the police can be built.

2.1. How crime is defined in the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes

Before a crime can be accurately measured, it is essential to define that crime. Two general approaches to doing so are discussed in this section. The first is focused on legal definitions and the second on behavioural descriptions. The legal definition of a crime looks at activities that are both unlawful and punishable; however, this raises questions about exactly which law is to be applied and what form of punishment is to be administered. Given that there is a great degree of legal heterogeneity across jurisdictions, both within and between countries, differences in the definitions of offences are inevitable. For example, one country may require physical contact for an offence to be considered assault, while another may not. Consequently, such an approach is not suitable for creating an international classification of crime.

In order to overcome the challenge described above, ICCS utilizes a behavioural approach to define what constitutes a crime rather than strict legal specifications derived from criminal law. Crimes as defined in criminal law are typically associated with actions or behavioural and contextual attributes that are universally considered to be an offence (for example, wounding or injuring, or taking property without consent). This event-based approach avoids issues created by legal complexities, resulting in a simplified and globally applicable classification with fewer ambiguities. Put simply, it is easier to classify offences by behaviour and actions than by legal definitions and intent. In this way, ICCS is aimed at facilitating the

[23] UNODC, *International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes* (United Nations publication, 2015).

placing of all crimes in a single, specific category, which should improve the accuracy and the comparability of data, both within and between countries.

Practically speaking, ICCS groups offences into mutually exclusive categories of up to four different hierarchical levels: Levels 1, 2, 3 and 4. There are 11 Level 1 categories designed to cover all offences in the scope of ICCS (see Table 2.1).

Table 2.1 **Level 1 ICCS categories**

01	Acts leading to death or intending to cause death
02	Acts leading to harm or intending to cause harm
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 psychoactive substances or other drugs
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

2.2. Benefits of the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes

Creation of a common terminology

ICCS was created in order to organize and harmonize statistical data including all main types of criminal offences and, as such, constitutes a solid framework of definitions for producing national crime statistics. Being based on statistical concepts and definitions, ICCS provides a comprehensive long-term perspective when building or reviewing a national statistical system on crime as it is not subject to changes in national legislation and regulatory frameworks. This standardization fosters and coordinates data integration across criminal justice institutions (police, public prosecution, courts, prisons) and across different data sources encompassing administrative records and statistical surveys. The result is a unification among institutions as they are provided with a common terminology for the communication and exchange of information that effectively enables them to understand the national crime situation.

Provision of greater granularity and the potential for deeper insights

ICCS allows for the collection of detailed data on victims and offenders and can also be used in relation to other events and conditions related to the criminal justice process, such as arrests, prosecutions, convictions and prison sentences. Furthermore, through the collection of ICCS-facilitated disaggregating

variables, ICCS highlights the many facets of crime, enabling responses to specific crime information needs. The disaggregating variables provide additional contextual information about criminal offences that supports more sophisticated, in-depth analysis of those offences and are often critical in understanding policy-relevant trends. They can relate to the characteristics of an individual crime event or the characteristics of the victim and offender; for example, when producing statistics on intentional homicide, data are more valuable if they can be disaggregated by the sex of the victim and offender, the use of a firearm or the motive for the killing.

Standardization of international comparisons and understanding transnational crime

At the international level, ICCS improves the comparability of crime data across countries by standardizing concepts and definitions, allowing for the systematic collection, analysis and dissemination of data and responding to the increasing demand for in-depth research and analysis on transnational crime.

2.3. How the police can use the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes

Harmonizing terminology

Many law enforcement agencies already produce crime reports for their jurisdiction that are used to inform policymakers and the general public about levels of crime and their changes over time. However, as noted above, legal definitions of crime can even differ within a single country or statistical outputs can be produced according to different categories or frameworks. This implies that it is difficult for the police to understand crime dynamics in a broader local, national or international context. Moreover, it can be challenging to monitor the flow of cases from crime detection and recording to the arrest, prosecution and sentencing of an individual without a unifying statistical framework across all stages of the criminal justice sector. ICCS offers a behaviour-based harmonized categorization of crimes that is easier to use than classifying them by legal definitions. Adopting ICCS results in the production both of more accurate and more consistent crime statistics that are comparable across jurisdictions and throughout the criminal justice sector – from the police to public prosecutors and courts all the way to prisons.

Strengthening organizational management

The harmonization of data facilitates its use for strategic decision-making and operational purposes. Such data can be used to discuss the nature of emerging and ongoing crime problems in different parts of a jurisdiction and its neighbouring areas. Crimes can be tracked more accurately and consistently across different jurisdictions and – when combined with the additional data suggested in these guidelines – different approaches to addressing crimes can be compared. For example, a city could have a notable rise in serious assault cases (ICCS Level-4 code 020111), prompting questions about whether this is a local trend or a more general trend also affecting other parts of the country, and if it is the latter, perhaps lessons can be learned from areas where no comparable spike has occurred. However, if serious assault is defined and reported differently by other law enforcement agencies in the country, this will be difficult to ascertain. Overall, the harmonization of data provides additional information on how effective police operations are and enable better and more strategic decision-making to address pressing crime issues.

Codifying greater detail on crimes

The disaggregating variables recommended in ICCS provide valuable information on both victims and offenders, as well as additional details on the circumstances of criminal offences. These data are key to understanding and preventing crime. Among other things, the variables provide insight into the basic demographics of victims and offenders (age, sex and citizenship), record information on the victim-offender relationship (for example, intimate partner, blood relative, friend, colleague, etc.) and capture data on the circumstances of a criminal offence, such as location, date and time, motive and the type of weapon used.

PART II: GUIDELINES FOR THE PRODUCTION OF STATISTICAL DATA BY THE POLICE

PART I: BACKGROUND identified the core functions of the police and how they are expected to perform them. To enable the collection of statistical data, the core functions have to be translated into separate dimensions that are linked to measurable variables. That is the focus of PART II, which presents the statistical framework that is at the core of the present guidelines. The rationale is presented for each of the identified dimensions and a list of variables is proposed. The full framework with all proposed variables and their suggested (minimum) categories can be found in the Annex to the present document.

3. Statistical framework for the production of data

3.1. Key dimensions of the statistical framework

Based on the three core functions of the police and standards for policing outlined in part 1 of the present document, UNODC has identified 12 key dimensions with which relevant statistical data can be produced that assist in monitoring the functioning of the police in the area of crime and criminal justice. Across four thematic areas – resources, crime statistics, other activities and conduct – a range of issues can be assessed, including how effective and accountable police departments are, whether people are treated with respect and without bias, how cost-effective the system is and whether equal access to justice is ensured for all. The 12 key dimensions identified are listed in Table 3.1 and are detailed in the Annex to the present document. The dimensions under the area resources and conduct are cross-cutting across the three core functions of the police. The dimensions under crime statistics primarily relate to the core function of bringing offenders to justice, while the dimensions under other activities primarily relate to the core functions of maintaining public order and preventing crime.

Table 3.1 **Key dimensions of the statistical framework for data production**

Resources	**Human resources** Covers data that describe the workforce of an organization, its diversity and the key features of its organizational structure
	Financial resources Covers data on the available financial funds and their use by the police
	Physical resources Covers data on the tangible objects that are necessary for the police to function
	Staff safety and well-being Covers data on the safety and well-being of police officers
Crime Statistics	**Criminal offences** Covers all data on crimes (ICCS) reported and investigated, including information on victims and offenders
	Arrest and detention Covers data on the arrest and detention of individuals
	Seizure operations Covers data on seizure operations conducted by the police
Other Activities	**Stop and search** Covers data on actions related to stop and search activities
	Public assembly Covers data on police activities related to maintaining public order and upholding the right to freedom of peaceful assembly (for example, sports events, demonstrations, cultural events, etc.)

	Outreach Covers outreach activities undertaken by the police to strengthen communities and increase trust in the police
Conduct	**Use of force and firearms** Covers data on the use of force and firearms by police officers
	Professional conduct Covers data on violations of professional conduct by police officers, including but not limited to misconduct, fraud, corruption and torture

As noted, the Annex to the present document contains an overview of which variables could be collected for each dimension. This framework should be interpreted as a "wish list" since most countries will not have comprehensive data for all 12 dimensions at the outset. The list is meant to be aspirational and organizational leaders should aim to collect as many of these variables as possible in order to improve tracking and understanding of the functioning of the police in the broadest possible sense.

Given that the police often operate with limited resources, Table 3.2 highlights five core dimensions that should be given the highest implementation priority. The police should focus on data collection for these core dimensions, before moving on to other dimensions, but this should not be taken to mean that the other dimensions of the framework are not relevant or important. It is merely meant to acknowledge the fact that gradual implementation is often more realistic than an all-or-nothing effort, as noted in section 1.2 of the present document.

Table 3.2 **Five core dimensions of the statistical framework with the highest implementation priority**

Dimension
Human resources
Criminal offences
Arrest and detention
Use of force and firearms
Professional conduct

In addition to a set of variables to be measured, a list of categories for most variables is suggested in the Annex to the present document. Using a standard list of categories will ensure that the data collected for specific variables is comparable. However, the suggested (minimum) categories may contain options that are not relevant given their national context or miss crucial categories altogether given this context. It is therefore important to adjust the list of categories to the national context, while taking care to ensure that all the police departments within one particular country are using the same set. Moreover, when variables are to be used by other institutions in the criminal justice sector, such as the prosecutor's office or courts, alignment with those institutions should also be ensured.

The importance of collecting this information is stressed in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 2015, in its call for sufficiently detailed data across multiple dimensions, including age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion, economic or another status. Such variables enable the coding of additional information, such as event descriptions, victim

descriptions and offender descriptions, and a better understanding of the drivers and enablers of crime. The variables also permit the assessment of the workforce composition and possible human resources biases within the police. Hence, the systematic collection of the additional variables provides additional contextual information to support more sophisticated, in-depth analysis and more focused institutional responses.

The remainder of this chapter discusses the details of each dimension, provides an overview of the proposed variables to be collected and highlights current data collection efforts related to the above 12 key dimensions from different countries around the world.

3.2. Data on police resources

3.2.1. Human resources

Monitoring human resources is essential for any organization and police institutions are no exception. Human resources data permit the monitoring of aggregated indicators such as the number of staff per unit or the percentage of staff trained in a specific subject or research technique. The data further highlight the distribution of personnel by organizational unit/branch, sex, age, rank and more. Sex, age and ethnicity are essential for assessing possible human resources policy biases and addressing any lack of representation of particular groups. This is key to advancing human-rights based and gender-sensitive policing as women, minorities and other groups are strongly underrepresented in most police agencies around the world. Data on experience and education can prove vital when comparing the behaviour of more experienced/more highly trained officers with that of less experienced/less highly trained officers.

Box 3.1
The police and gender equality

Promoting gender equality is not only an international obligation but also a requisite for making policing more effective and ultimately promoting a safer society. The Gender and Security Toolkit[24] provides four key reasons why gender equality is essential to policing:

- As custodians of law and order, the police play a critical role in ensuring equal access to justice for all – regardless of gender.
- A gender perspective illuminates the different security needs of women, men, girls and boys and supports the development of more relevant and effective policing strategies.
- A police service that more closely resembles the diverse community it serves is more approachable and trusted by that community – building stronger relationships and facilitating more effective policing.
- Gender equality is an international legal obligation[25] and has been mainstreamed across the Sustainable Development Goals. A gender perspective can ensure the police play their part in this process.

While promoting gender equality clearly goes beyond staffing and recruitment, it is a vital part and explicitly referred to in the third bullet point. By being open and transparent about the diversity of the police and actively working to improve gender equality within the force, public trust is strengthened, access to justice is promoted and policing becomes more effective.

[24] Lisa Denney, *Policing and Gender,* tool 2, Gender and security toolkit, (Geneva, Geneva Centre for Security Sector Governance, 2019).
[25] Underlined in, among others, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Covenant on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action.

Training is key to improving the knowledge and practices of the administrative, technical and operational staff of the police. Training data are crucial for measuring alignment with identified needs and the effects on improving staff competencies and behaviours in line with the guiding principles described in PART I of the present document. This can range from training in the use of force to first aid and investigative techniques.

Data on staff performance are another essential form of human resources information. They can be used to see whether there is a relationship between official performance reviews and performance in the field or whether the performance of certain units is systematically rated lower than that of others. Of course, there can be any number of reasons behind gaps in performance and further research should always be conducted to establish the underlying causes.

Overall, human resources data form one of the main cornerstones of organizational management. They ensure that human resources are used optimally, in the right locations and that they are representative of the communities being served. Table 3.3 highlights the proposed variables for the human resources dimension (for further details, see the Annex to the present document).

Table 3.3 **Proposed variables for the human resources dimension**

Variable	Description
PERSONNEL DETAILS	
id	Unique identifier of staff member (e.g. badge number)
Sex	Sex of staff member
Age	Age of staff member
Ethnicity	Ethnicity of staff member
Disability	(Self-reported) disability status of staff member
Languages	Languages spoken by staff member
Education	Highest level of completed education of staff member
Hiring date	Date when the staff member first joined the police
Employment status	Indicator of full-time or part-time employment
Rank	Hierarchical rank of staff member within the police
Department name	Identifier of police service the staff member is currently assigned to
Division	Division the staff member is currently assigned to
Officer/civilian	Identifier of whether staff member is a civilian or officer
Admin area	Administrative area of the country (level 1, 2, etc.) where the staff member is stationed
TRAINING DETAILS	
id	Unique identifier of staff member (e.g. badge number)
Training	Training successfully completed by the officer
Training date	Date of completion of training
Certificate	Identifier of whether the staff member obtained a certificate

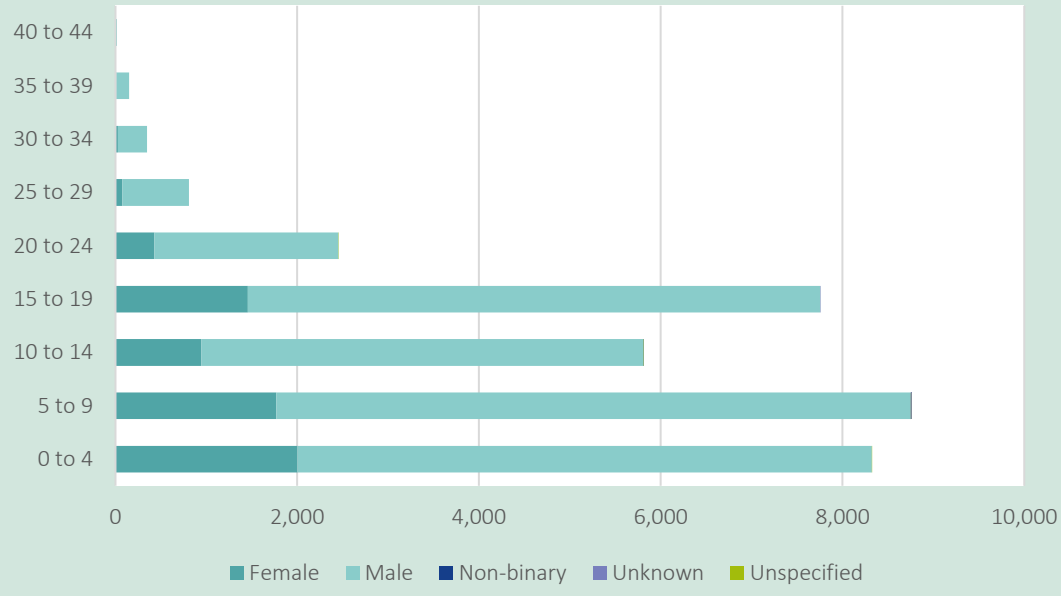
Expiry date	Expiry date of certificate
PERFORMANCE DETAILS	
id	Unique identifier of staff member (e.g. badge number)
Rating	Performance rating given to staff member
Period	Period when staff member was evaluated

An example of the collection of human resources data in New York City is presented below. Note that since the examples in this chapter serve to illustrate data collection efforts that are already underway, they do not always fully align with the proposed framework of the present statistical guidelines.

Box 3.2
Example of human resources data from the New York City Police Department, United States of America

The New York City Police Department (NYPD) regularly publishes statistics on a range of topics. This includes a personnel demographics dashboard that is publicly accessible and contains demographic information on both uniformed and civilian staff members. NYPD is the largest and one of the oldest municipal police departments in the United States and employs approximately 36,000 officers and 19,000 civilian employees. Statistics are available broken down by years of service, rank/title, gender and race.

Figure 3.1 **Years of service of uniformed staff members in the New York City Police Department, by gender, July 2022**



Source: New York City Police Department, "Years of service", Personnel Demographics Dashboard.
Available at https://www1.nyc.gov/site/nypd/stats/reports-analysis/reports-landing.page (accessed on 4 October 2022).

3.2.2. Financial resources of the police

Financial resources relate to the funding required to finance the running of police departments. Both amounts allocated and actual expenditure should be monitored as they can provide insight into how and where a police force is managing its finances. This, in turn, can help decision-makers understand how effectively money is being spent and identify areas that require additional funding. It should be noted, however, that police departments are subject to national accounting rules and the structure of financial data is often predetermined and may be unamenable to the structure suggested in table 3.4 (for further details, see the Annex to the present document).

Table 3.4 **Proposed variables for the financial resources dimension**

Variable	Description
ALLOCATION DETAILS	
Type	Allocation details by budget line (e.g. staffing, training, programme implementation, etc.)
Division	Allocation dedicated to the different divisions within the police
Admin area	Allocation dedicated to the different administrative areas in the country (level 1, 2, etc.)
Department name	Allocation dedicated to the different police agencies in the country
Source	Allocation by the different funding sources
EXPENDITURE DETAILS	
Type	Expenditure details by budget line (e.g. staffing, training, programme implementation, etc.)
Division	Expenditure by the different divisions within the police
Admin area	Expenditure by the different administrative areas in the country (level 1, 2, etc.)
Department name	Expenditure by the different police departments in the country
Source	Expenditure by the different funding sources

An example of the collection of financial resources data in Australia is presented below. Note that since the examples in this chapter serve to illustrate data collection efforts that are already underway, they do not always fully align with the proposed framework of the current guidelines.

Box 3.3

Example of financial resources data from the Australian Federal Police, Australia

The Australian Federal Police (AFP) is an independent statutory authority within the Home Affairs portfolio. AFP is required by Parliament, the Department of Finance and its own policies to provide an annual update of a four-year corporate plan, an annual budget statement (within the Portfolio Budget Statements) and report on financial and non-financial performance in an annual report. AFP is also required to report on major contracts, consultancies and proposed procurement activity; its annual budget statement is publicly available on the Department of Home Affairs website.

Table 3.5 of the 2022/23 budget statement shows how much the entity intends to spend on achieving outcome 1: Reduce criminal and national security threats to Australia's collective economic and societal interests through cooperative national and international policing, primarily focused on the prevention, detection, disruption, investigation and prosecution of criminal activity. Total expenses for 2022/23 are budgeted at 851,729,000 Australian dollars. The estimates for 2023/24, 2024/25 and 2025/26 highlight the future reduction of expenses for outcome 1 by AFP. The estimate for 2025/26 is 780,060,000 Australian dollars.

Table 3.5 **Budgeted expenses by the Australian Federal Police for outcome 1** (in thousands of Australian dollars)

	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Total expenses for outcome 1.1	826,578	851,729	806,358	774,225	780,060

Source: Australian Federal Police, Portfolio Budget Statements – Budget 2022–23: Entity resources and planned performance. Available at https://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/reports-and-pubs/budgets/2022-23-afp-pbs.pdf (accessed on 23 June 2022).

3.2.3. Physical resources of the police

Physical resources are the tangible objects needed for an organization to function. They include the buildings from which the police operate, the vehicles they use, the equipment they carry and the digital devices that support them in doing their jobs. Data collected for this dimension reveal the facilities available to staff in different buildings, the size of the community they serve, the condition of the vehicles they use and whether all officers are adequately equipped to execute their functions successfully. Given the administrative complexity of monitoring every single piece of equipment, Member States can opt to record the data on vehicles and IT equipment at the aggregate level rather than at the unit level. The framework proposed in Table 3.6 suggests collecting data on officer equipment at the aggregate level by default (for further details, see the Annex to the present document).

Table 3.6 **Proposed variables for the physical resources dimension**

Variable	Description
BUILDING DETAILS	
id	Unique identifier of building
Building type	Type of building

Construction date	Year building was completed
Officer capacity	Officer capacity of building
Officers assigned	Number of officers assigned to building
Community	Size of community served by building
Meeting rooms	Number of rooms available for private meetings
Interview rooms	Number of rooms available for questioning suspects in building
Cells	Number of cells for detainees in building
Building facilities	Additional facilities available in building
Admin area	Administrative area of the country (level 1, 2, etc.) in which building is located
Department name	Police service to which building is assigned
VEHICLE DETAILS	
id	Unique identifier of vehicle
Vehicle type	Vehicle specified by type
Vehicle condition	Condition of vehicle
Date of operation	Date vehicle came into operation
Replacement date	Expected replacement date of vehicle
Admin area	Administrative area of the country (level 1, 2, etc.) in which vehicle is assigned
Department name	Police service to which vehicle is assigned
OFFICER EQUIPMENT DETAILS (Aggregate data)	
Officer equipment type	Officer equipment specified by type
Admin area	Administrative area of the country (level 1, 2, etc.) in which the police department reporting the equipment is located
Department name	Police department reporting the equipment
IT EQUIPMENT DETAILS	
id	Unique identifier of IT equipment
IT equipment type	IT equipment specified by type
IT equipment operation	Date IT equipment came into operation
Admin area	Administrative area of the country (level 1, 2, etc.) to which the IT equipment is assigned
Department name	Police department to which the IT equipment is assigned

An example of the collection of physical resources data in the Republic of Korea is presented below. Note that since the examples in this chapter serve to illustrate data collection efforts that are already underway, they do not always fully align with the proposed framework of the current guidelines.

Box 3.4

Example of physical resources data from the Korean National Police Agency, Republic of Korea

The Korean National Police Agency publishes extensive statistics on ownership of physical resources, which include the status of police patrol vehicles and building maintenance, and police ownership of helicopters and walkie-talkies, etc.

The 2020 data on police helicopter ownership specifies how many helicopters each police department owns, their type, year of introduction and where they operate. For example, in 2020, the Seoul police department had two MI-172 helicopters, each with a capacity of 28 persons, that were introduced in 2003 and 2014 respectively.

Table 3.7 **Helicopters in operation, by police department**

Police department	Type	Capacity	Unit	Year of introduction
Busan	MI-172	28	981	1999
Seoul	MI-172	28	982	2003
Seoul	MI-172	28	983	2014
Chunnam	BELL-412	15	956	1995
Incheon	BELL-412	15	957	1997
Chongnam	KUH-1P	14	961	2013
Chunnam	KUH-1P	14	962	2013
Gyeongbuk	KUH-1P	14	963	2019
Gyeonggi South	KUH-1P	14	965	2015
Gyeongbuk	KUH-1P	14	966	2017
Jeju	KUH-1P	14	967	2020
Chunnam	KUH-1P	14	968	2020
Gyeonggibuk	KUH-1P	14	969	2020
Chongnam	A-109	8	971	1995
Gyeongnam	A-109	8	972	1995
Gangwon	AW119KE	8	920	2010
Chungbuk	BELL-206	7	913	1988
Busan	BELL-206	7	915	1990
Gyeonggi	BELL-206	7	918	1992

Source: Korean National Police Agency, "Police helicopter possession /operation", Information Disclosure Archives. Available at www.police.go.kr/viewer/skin/doc.html?fn=e42242df-c499-4f3c-b1c6-926594cab8f2.hwp&rs=/viewer/202206 (accessed on 23 June 2022).

3.2.4. Staff safety and well-being

The work of police officers is both physically and mentally challenging and they are regularly exposed to dangerous situations while on duty. On the job safety and decent working conditions are vital and it is therefore good practice to record any incidents that cause serious bodily harm to an officer, including the location, situational context and outcome of the incident. Such information can help prevent future incidents. Additionally, leave data are key to monitoring the well-being of officers as a high rate of absenteeism can, for example, be an indication of numerous types of problem within a police department and the state of the prevailing working conditions of its officers. Table 3.8 highlights the proposed variables for the staff safety and well-being dimension (for further details, see the Annex to the present document).

Table 3.8 **Proposed variables for the staff safety and well-being dimension**

Variable	Description
SAFETY INCIDENT DETAILS	
id	Unique identifier of incident
Officer	Unique identifier of staff member (e.g. badge number)
Date & time	Date and time of incident
Admin area	Administrative area of the country (level 1, 2, etc.) where the incident took place
Location	Location of incident (e.g. address or GPS coordinates)
Context	Description of situational context
Severity	Severity of bodily injury inflicted upon staff member
Lethal	Identifier of whether the inflicted bodily harm was lethal or non-lethal
Case link	Unique identifier of criminal event (link with crime detection and recording data)
STAFF REMUNERATION DETAILS	
id	Unique identifier of staff member (e.g. badge number)
Remuneration	Annual remuneration of staff member in local currency
LEAVE DETAILS	
id	Unique identifier of staff member (e.g. badge number)
Type	Type of leave taken by staff member
Start	Start date of leave
End	End date of leave
Amount	Number of working days in leave period

An example of the collection of safety and well-being data in Mexico is presented below. Note that since the examples in this chapter serve to illustrate data collection efforts that are already underway, they do not always fully align with the proposed framework of the current guidelines.

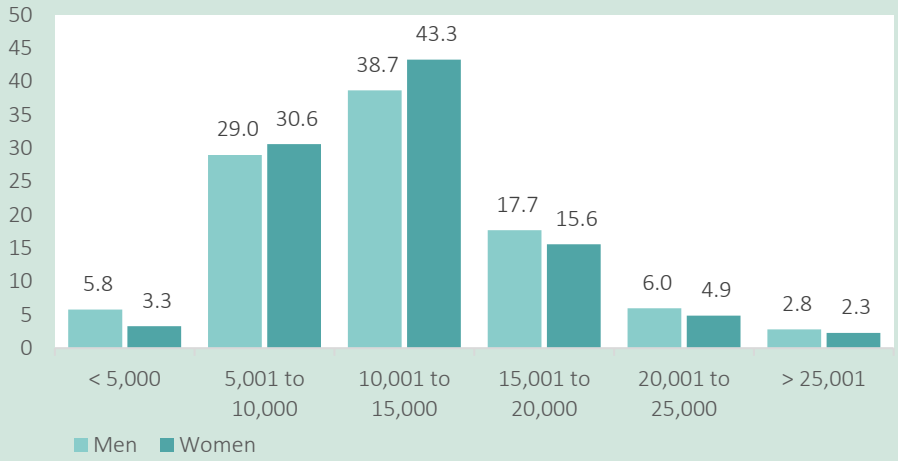
Box 3.5

Example of staff remuneration data from National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI), Mexico

The National Census of State Government, Public Safety and Penitentiary System is aimed at generating statistical and geographical information on the management and performance of the institutions that make up the public administration of each state of Mexico.

In 2019, 231,491 people were employed by institutions in Mexico with a public security function. Of the total, 24.1 per cent were women and 75.9 per cent were men. At 91,214, the largest number of staff were employed in Mexico City. Nationally, the majority of staff members earned a gross monthly income of between 5,001 and 15,000 pesos in 2019.

Figure 3.2 **Percentage distribution of gross monthly income (in Mexican pesos) of staff in public security institutions in Mexico, by sex, 2019**



Source: INEGI, National Census of State Government, Public Safety and Penitentiary System 2020. Available at http://en.www.inegi.org.mx/programas/cngspspe/2020/ (accessed on 1 August 2022).

3.3. Data on crime statistics

3.3.1. Data on criminal offences

Bringing offenders to justice is one of the three core functions of the police, as identified in PART I of the present document. Data on crime that can be compared across different police departments, criminal justice institutions and even countries, need to be produced in line with a standardized framework. The International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS), also introduced in PART I, provides a comprehensive global framework for producing statistics on crime and criminal justice.

ICCS enhances the collection of statistical data on the characteristics of criminal acts, victims, offenders, motives and other essential data in order to improve knowledge of the dynamics of crime and enable the development of targeted crime prevention policies. The suggested variables for data collection relate to the event, victim and offender. Event data cover variables such as the type of weapon used in the event,

its geographical location, date, time and motive. Victim data include the sex of the victim, age of the victim, the victim-offender relationship and citizenship of the victim. Offender data provide similar information to victim data, but also cover the recidivist status of the offender.

ICCS was designed and structured with the policy relevance of its offence categories in mind. Applying the ICCS structure or sorting national data according to that structure can help provide data for policymaking in thematic blocks, such as prevention of violent crime, reduction of gender-based violence and protection of property. The statistical framework proposed in the guidelines presented here closely follows that of ICCS. Table 3.9 highlights the proposed variables for the criminal offences dimension (for further details, see the Annex to the present document).

Table 3.9 **Proposed variables for the criminal offences dimension**

Variable	Description
EVENT DETAILS	
id	Unique identifier of criminal event
Type	Reported crime by ICCS category (or national crime classification)
Case status	Status of criminal investigation
Completed	Identifier of whether criminal event was attempted or completed
Weapon	Type of weapon used
Context	Situational context of criminal event
Geo	Geographical location of criminal event
Admin area	Administrative area of the country (level 1, 2, etc.) where the criminal event took place
Location	Location of arrest (e.g. address or GPS coordinates)
Type of location	Type of location of criminal event
Date & time	Date and time of criminal event
Motive	Motive for criminal event
cy	Identifier of cybercrime
rep	Identifier of type of reporting individual
VICTIM DETAILS	
Sex victim	Sex of victim
Age victim	Age of victim
Ethnicity victim	Ethnicity of victim
Relationship	Victim's relationship with offender
Citizenship victim	Citizenship of victim

Legal status victim	Legal status of victim
Intoxicated victim	Victim was intoxicated with controlled drugs or other psychoactive substances
Sector	Economic sector (if applicable)
OFFENDER DETAILS	
Sex offender	Sex of offender
Age offender	Age of offender
Ethnicity of offender	Ethnicity of offender
Relationship	Offender's relationship with victim
Citizenship offender	Citizenship of offender
Legal status offender	Legal status of offender
Intoxicated offender	Offender was intoxicated with controlled drugs or other psychoactive substances
Economic status	Economic activity status of offender
Recidivist	Recidivist status of offender

An example drawn from the United Nations Crime Trends Survey on the collection of intentional homicide data in Czechia is presented below. Note that since the examples in this chapter serve to illustrate data collection efforts that are already underway, they do not always fully align with the proposed framework of the current guidelines.

Box 3.6
Example of crime data from the United Nations Crime Trends Survey, Czechia

The major goal of the United Nations Crime Trends Surveys (UN-CTS) is to collect data on the incidence of reported crime and the operations of criminal justice systems in line with ICCS. The survey results provide an overview of trends and interrelationships between various parts of the criminal justice system in order to promote informed decision-making in administration, both nationally and internationally. This includes data on the number of victims of intentional homicide. National data are submitted by Member States to UNODC through the survey on an annual basis.

Since the data are intended to be in line with ICCS, a more detailed picture can be constructed from intentional homicide data, which not only provide the total number of victims disaggregated by sex, but also allow for disaggregation by other relevant variables. The two figures below highlight the total number of victims of intentional homicide in Czechia in 2020 disaggregated by their relationship to the offender and mechanism of the killing. These data can improve understanding of who is more likely to commit intentional homicide and how such acts are carried out.

Figure 3.3 **Victims of intentional homicide, by relationship to offender, Czechia, 2020**

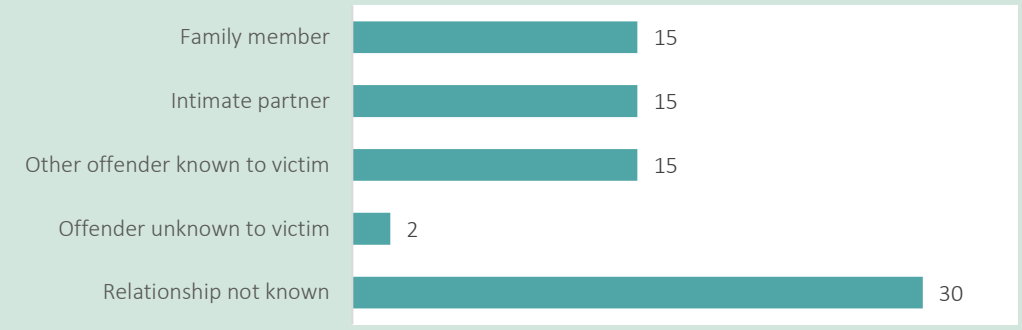
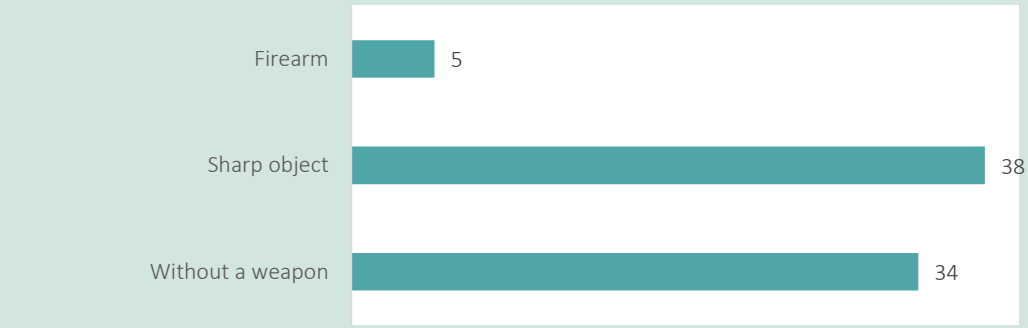


Figure 3.4 **Victims of intentional homicide, by mechanism of killing, Czechia, 2020**



Source: UNODC, "Intentional homicide", UNODC Research Data Portal.
Available at https://dataunodc.un.org/dp-intentional-homicide-victims (accessed on 4 October 2022).

3.3.2. Arrest and detention data

The deprivation of liberty is a significant infraction of the rights of an individual. For this reason, police officers' powers of arrest and detention are governed by laws and procedures (in line with international laws and standards). Understanding who has been arrested and why can provide invaluable insight into police operations. Such data can also provide insight into whether arbitrary arrests are being made or whether specific groups are being treated differently from others and, if so, why that is the case.

As in the case of crime statistics, arrests should be categorized in line with ICCS. Additionally, details on the arresting officer, the person arrested and how and why the arrest was made should be collected. Table 3.10 highlights the proposed variables for the arrest and detention dimension (for further details, see the Annex to the present report).

Table 3.10 **Proposed variables for the arrest and detention dimension**

Variable	Description
EVENT DETAILS	
id	Unique identifier of arrest event
Date & time	Date and time of arrest
Admin area	Administrative area of the country (level 1, 2, etc.) where the arrest was made
Location	Location of arrest (e.g. address or GPS coordinates)
ARREST AND DETENTION DETAILS	
Reason	Main reason for arrest (by ICCS category)
Inform	Identifier of whether subject was informed of reason for arrest and their rights
Force	Identifier of whether force was used on subject during arrest
Search	Identifier of whether a search was conducted on subject during the arrest
Resist	Identifier of whether arrestee actively resisted arrest
Weapon	Indicator of whether arrestee was in possession of a weapon
Detention	Identifier of whether arrestee was placed into police detention
Interpretation	Identifier of whether interpretation was required and provided
Lawyer	Identifier of whether arrestee was given access to a lawyer (including free legal aid)
Detention start	Start date of police detention for arrestee
Detention end	End date of police detention for arrestee
OFFICER DETAILS	
Officer id	Unique identifier of officer (e.g. badge number)
Sex officer	Sex of officer making arrest
Age officer	Age of officer making arrest
Ethnicity officer	Ethnicity of officer making arrest
Experience officer	Years of experience of officer making arrest
Rank officer	Rank of officer making arrest
Department name	Identifier of police department of the officer in question
ARRESTEE DETAILS	
Sex arrestee	Sex of arrestee
Age arrestee	Age of arrestee
Ethnicity arrestee	Ethnicity of arrestee
Citizenship arrestee	Citizenship of arrestee
Prior	Subject has a prior arrest record

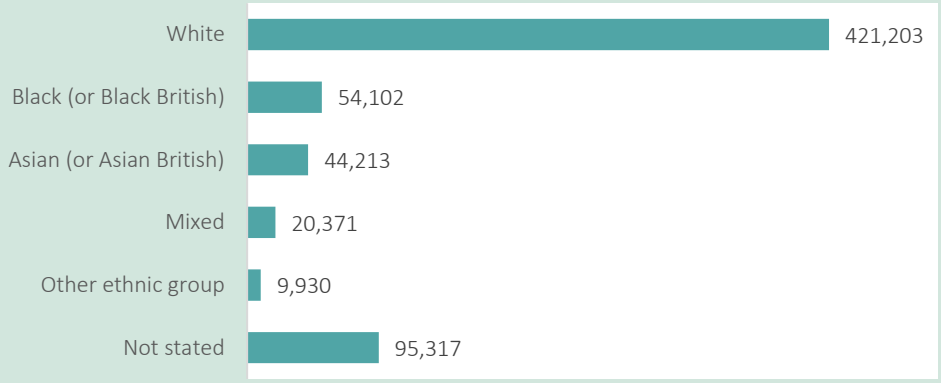
An example of the collection of arrest data in the United Kingdom is presented below. Note that since the examples in this chapter serve to illustrate data collection efforts that are already underway, they do not always fully align with the proposed framework of the current guidelines.

Box 3.7

Example of arrest data from the Home Office, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The Home Office publishes regular data on arrests by the police in England and Wales. The data, which only cover arrests for notifiable offences, are provided to the Home Office by the 43 territorial police departments in England and Wales and are presented on a financial-year basis. It should be noted that the number of arrests reflects police activity and should not be used to infer levels of crime committed by offenders. Arrest data are provided by offence group, gender, age and ethnicity of offender, and police force area. The figure below highlights the number of people arrested in England and Wales in the year ending 31 March 2021 by self-defined ethnicity.

Figure 3.5 **Number of people arrested, by self-defined ethnicity, England and Wales, year ending 31 March 2021**



Source: United Kingdom, Home Office, "Police powers and procedures: Stop and search and arrests, England and Wales, year ending 31 March 2021 second edition", National Statistics. Available at https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/police-powers-and-procedures-stop-and-search-and-arrests-england-and-wales-year-ending-31-march-2021 (accessed on 4 October 2022).

3.3.3. Data on seizure operations

Seizure operations are a vital part of police operations. Collecting data on such operations can provide a better understanding of where certain activities are likely to take place and, if an organized criminal group [26] is involved, how that group operates. This could be particularly relevant in the case of international organized crime, such as drug trafficking, trafficking in weapons or trafficking in cultural property. However, seizures can also be made during an individual stop and search operation, when a police officer takes possession of an object for legitimate law enforcement purposes; for example, the seizure of an illegal firearm or a stolen vehicle. Table 3.11 highlights the proposed variables for the seizure operations dimension (for further details, see the Annex to the present document).

[26] An organized criminal group is a structured group of three or more persons, existing for a period of time and acting in concert with the aim of committing one or more serious crimes or offences in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit. For more information, see UNODC, *United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols Thereto* (United Nations publication, 2004).

Table 3.11 **Proposed variables for the seizure operations dimension**

Variable	Description
EVENT DETAILS	
Id	Unique identifier of seizure operation
Date & time	Date and time of seizure operation
Admin area	Administrative area of the country (level 1, 2, etc.) where seizure operation was conducted
Location	Location of seizure operation (e.g. address or GPS coordinates)
Type	Type of property seized
Subtype	More detailed description of the type of seized property
Quantity	Amount of property seized
Value	Estimated monetary value of seized property
Origin	Origin of seized property (if applicable)
Destination	Destination of seized property (if applicable)
Warrant	Identifier of whether warrant was used for seizure operation
OC tag	Identifier of whether an organized criminal group was involved
Arrest tag	Identifier of whether arrests were made during seizure operation
Force tag	Identifier of whether force was applied during seizure operation

An example of the collection of seizure data in Italy is presented below. Note that since the examples in this chapter serve to illustrate data collection efforts that are already underway, they do not always fully align with the proposed framework of the current guidelines.

Box 3.8

Individual drug seizure data in Italy reported through the UNODC Drugs Monitoring Platform

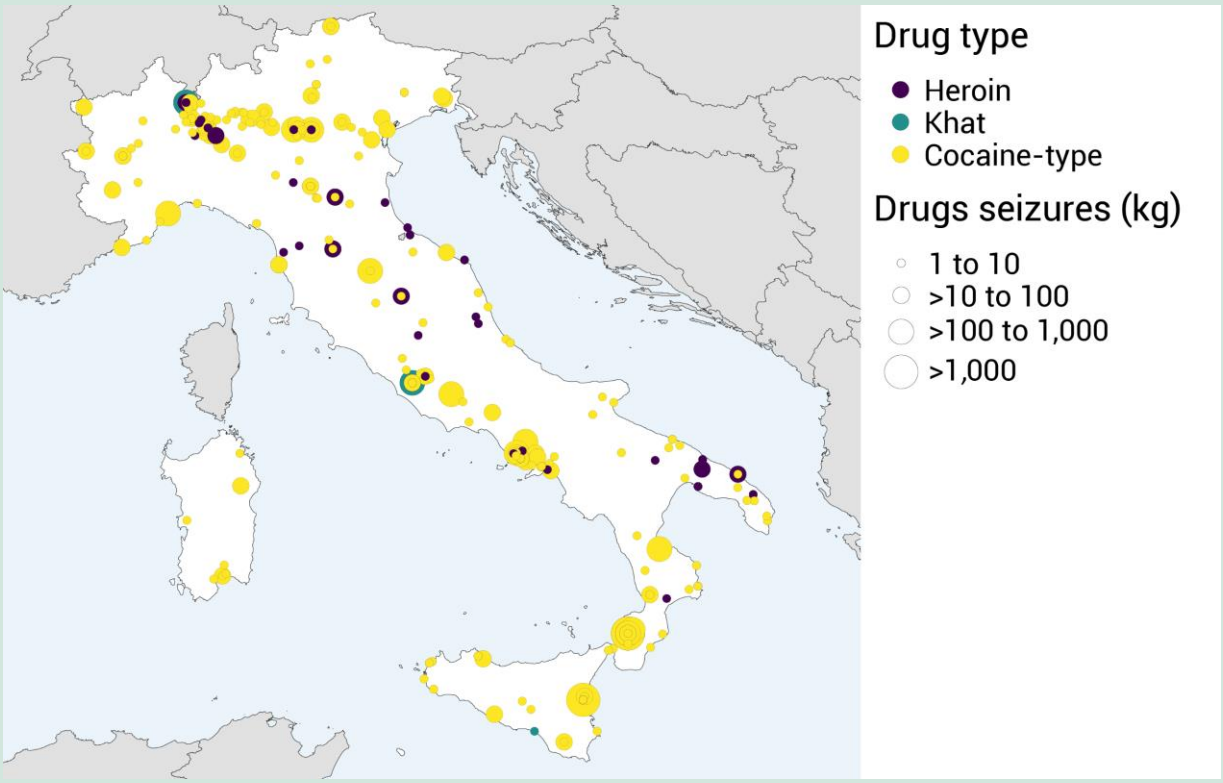
The UNODC Individual Drug Seizures (IDS) data collection is an exercise mandated by the three international drug control conventions (1961, 1971, 1988). There is a yearly call for Member States to submit data on significant drug seizure cases of reported on their territory. These data are submitted to UNODC via email and the IDS data collection template gathers data on individual drug seizure cases that take place within the national territory of Member States. The data are reported to UNODC on a continuous basis throughout the year as soon as they are finalized at the country level.

The prompt provision of IDS data enables UNODC to inform the international community on significant trafficking cases in real-time and this information can be used as a tool for rapid policy responses targeted at combating the drug problem in each Member State as well as globally.

It is important to note that individual drug seizures differ from annual drug seizures reported to UNODC as part of the annual report questionnaire, which reflect aggregate seizure data (yearly) rather than case by case.

The map below highlights a selection of data reported by Italy during 2021, which include seizures larger than or equal to 1 kilogram of three types of drug (heroin, khat and cocaine-type), the quantity seized and the location in which the seizure was made.

Map 3.1 **Individual drug seizures in Italy, by drug type and size of seizure, 2021**



Source: UNODC, Drugs Monitoring Platform.

Note: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

3.4. Data on other police activities

3.4.1. Stop and search data

Stop and search refers to the practice of police officers stopping individuals in public places, with a view to inspecting their person, objects in their possession or their vehicles. As noted in the police resource toolkit on stop and search by the Convention Against Torture Initiative (CTI) and UNODC,[27] stop and search constitutes a form of deprivation of liberty, with the person involved being unable to leave the scene during the procedure. The toolkit recommends the limitation of stop and search to preventing or detecting a crime and requiring reasonable suspicion that the crime has actually been committed. The systematic collection of stop and search data can provide valuable insights, for example, into whether an increase in the use of stop and search powers results in a reduction in the presence of illegal firearms on the street, or whether the burden of such an increase disproportionally affects certain groups in society. As stop and search has also been identified as a high risk for so-called racial and other profiling of individuals belonging to particular groups,[28] data of this nature could help address such biases.

Data should be collected on the reasons for stopping and searching an individual and the outcome of the operation (e.g. did it lead to a seizure and/or the arrest of an individual), as well as on the personal characteristics of the person being stopped, including their age, sex and ethnicity. Table 3.12 highlights the proposed variables for the stop and search dimension (for further details, see the Annex to the present document.

Table 3.12 **Proposed variables for stop and search dimension**

Variable	Description
EVENT DETAILS	
id	Unique identifier of stop and search event
Date & time	Date and time of stop and search event
Admin area	Administrative area of the country (level 1, 2, etc.) where stop and search event occurred
Location	Location of stop and search event (e.g. address or GPS coordinates)
STOP AND SEARCH DETAILS	
Reason	Main reason for stop and search
Search conducted	Identifier of whether a search was conducted on the subject
Legal justification	Specific legal justification invoked to conduct stop and search
Informed	Person was informed of reason prior to search
Outcome(s)	Outcome(s) of stop and search (e.g. fine, arrest, seizure)

[27] CTI and UNODC, "Stop and Search", CTI practical Police Resource Toolkit for professional, human rights-compliant Policing, Resource note 4.1. Available at https://cti2024.org/police-resourcekit/4-1-stop-and-search/ (accessed on 3 October 2022).
[28] ibid.

OFFICER DETAILS	
Officer id	Unique identifier of officer (e.g. badge number)
Sex officer	Sex of officer involved in stop and search
Age officer	Age of officer involved in stop and search
Ethnicity officer	Ethnicity of officer involved in stop and search
Experience officer	Years of experience of officer involved in stop and search
Rank officer	Rank of officer involved in stop and search
Department name	Identifier of police service of officer in question
SUBJECT DETAILS	
Sex subject	Sex of subject
Age subject	Age of subject
Ethnicity subject	Ethnicity of subject

An example of the collection of stop and search data in the United Kingdom is presented below. Note that since the examples in this chapter serve to illustrate data collection efforts that are already underway, they do not always fully align with the proposed framework of the present guidelines.

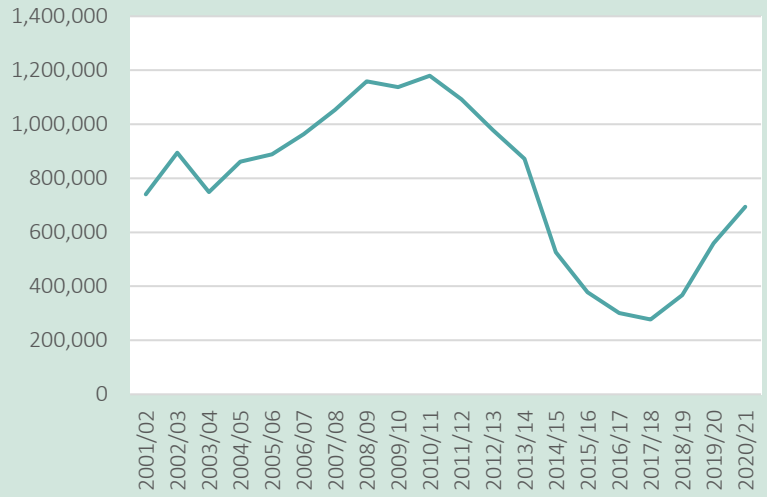
Box 3.9
Example of stop and search data from the Home Office, United Kingdom

The Police powers and procedures: Stop and search and arrests release contains information provided by the 43 territorial police departments in England and Wales and the British Transport Police. Statistics are collected on the number of stop and search operations, the reason for conducting a search, the ethnicity, age and gender of persons searched, and more.

In the year ending March 2021, the Home Office collected record-level data on stop and search from police departments for the first time, meaning that each row of data relates to a single incident of stop and search. Prior to this, data were collected at an aggregate level in multiple separate tables, which limited the type of analysis possible. For example, one limitation of the data collected in previous years was that the "reason for search" could not be linked with the "outcome of search", since they were collected in separate tables. Record-level data now provide the opportunity for this type of analysis to be conducted.

In the year ending March 2021 there were 695,009 stop and searches conducted under section 1 of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act (PACE) by the police in England and Wales, of which 79,391 led to an arrest. Males aged between 15 and 34 accounted for 70 per cent of all stop and searches. Based on self-identified ethnicity, individuals from a black background were searched at a rate seven times higher than those from a white background.

Figure 3.6 **Number of stop and searches under section 1 PACE in the United Kingdom, March 2001 to March 2021**



Source: United Kingdom, Home Office, "Police powers and procedures: Stop and search and arrests, England and Wales, year ending 31 March 2021 second edition", National Statistics. Available at https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/police-powers-and-procedures-stop-and-search-and-arrests-england-and-wales-year-ending-31-march-2021/police-powers-and-procedures-stop-and-search-and-arrests-england-and-wales-year-ending-31-march-2021 (accessed on 23 June 2022).

3.4.2. Public assembly data

The public assembly dimension covers activities primarily related to maintaining public order. For the present statistical framework, the scope of this dimension was limited to large-scale public events such as demonstrations and cultural events. As noted in article 2 of the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials,[29] police officers are to maintain and uphold the human rights of all persons, which includes the right to peaceful assembly highlighted in article 21 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.[30]

Since the police are involved in facilitating and ensuring public safety during such events, data that can provide relevant insights should focus on the details of the event, the number of participants, number of officers involved and whether arrests were made during the event. This can help police departments in planning future public event capacity, identifying risk factors and findings ways to manage them appropriately.

Table 3.13 highlights the proposed variables for the public assembly dimension (for further details, see the Annex to the present document).

[29] Resolution A/RES/34/169.
[30] Resolution A/RES/2200(XXI).

Table 3.13 **Proposed variables for the public assembly dimension**

Variable	Description
EVENT DETAILS	
Id	Unique identifier of public event
Date & time	Date and time of public event
Admin area	Administrative area of the country (level 1, 2, etc.) where public event was held
Location	Location of public event (e.g. address or GPS coordinates)
Type	Event by type
Event details	Description of specific event
Risk factors	Risk factors present during event
Officers	Number of officers deployed at public event
Participants	(Estimated) Number of people participating in public event
Use of force	(Estimated) Number of use of force incidents recorded during public event
Search	Number of searches conducted during public event
Seize	Number of property seizures completed during public event
Arrests	Number of people arrested during public event
Crimes	Number of crimes recorded during public event

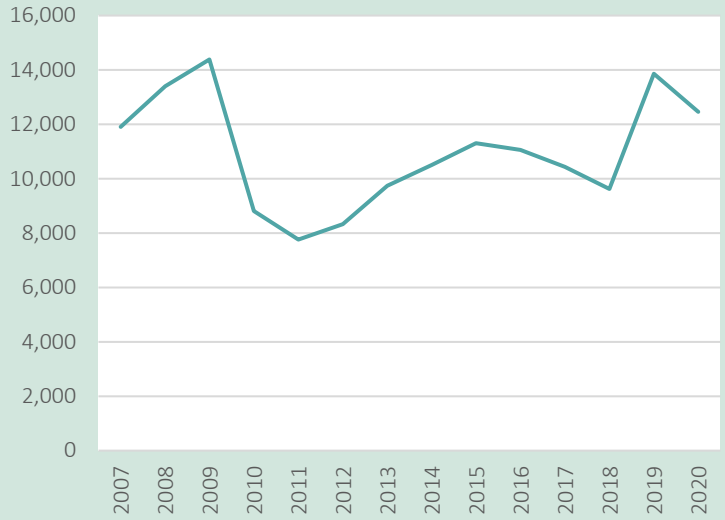
An example of the collection of public safety data in the Republic of Korea is presented below. Note that since the examples in this chapter serve to illustrate data collection efforts that are already underway, they do not always fully align with the proposed framework of the current guidelines.

Box 3.10

Example of public safety data from the Korean National Police Agency, Republic of Korea

The Korean National Police Agency releases a range of statistics on its website. The data on public security are closely related to public assembly and are focused on the number of protests and demonstrations that take place in a given year. Annual data on the number of protests and demonstrations are available for the period 2007 to 2020 and they show that relatively few demonstrations (7,762) took place in 2011, while there were almost twice as many (13,864) in 2019.

Figure 3.7 **Number of protests and demonstrations in the Republic of Korea, 2007–2020**



Source: Korean National Police Agency, "Status for illegal extreme and violent demonstrations", Public Security. Available at https://www.police.go.kr/eng/statistics/statisticsSm/statistics06.jsp (accessed on 24 June 2022).

3.4.3. Police outreach data

Police outreach activities can range from socialization activities, raising awareness among neighbours, motivational talks, presentations in schools and open days at police stations, to crime prevention programmes, community policing, violence prevention in schools, school safety programmes and sensitization to Internet safety, etc. These activities are typically oriented to enhancing community trust, increasing police legitimacy, building partnerships and preventing crime.

According to OSCE, community-oriented policing, for example, requires the police to consult, engage and mobilize the community in order to identify problems, analyse their underlying causes and set priorities for action.[31] This enables the community to become an active partner of the police who, by consulting the community, can demonstrate that local concerns are valued, which can in turn incentivize the community to provide information and support police activities. Table 3.14 highlights the proposed variables for the outreach dimension (for further details, see the Annex to the present document).

[31] OCSE, *Good Practices in Building Police-Public Partnerships* (Vienna, 2022).

Table 3.14 **Proposed variables for outreach dimension**

Variable	Description
ACTIVITY DETAILS	
id	Unique identifier of outreach activity
Start Date & time	Date and time of start of outreach activity
End Date & time	Date and time of end of outreach activity
Admin area	Administrative area of the country (level 1, 2, etc.) where outreach activity was held
Location	Location of outreach activity (e.g. address or GPS coordinates)
Type	Outreach activity by type
Participants	Number of participants
POLICE SERVICE DETAILS	
Organizing department	Identifier of police department organizing activity
Officers involved	Number of officers involved in activity/event

An example of the collection of outreach data in the United States is presented below. Note that since the examples in this chapter serve to illustrate data collection efforts that are already underway, they do not always fully align with the proposed framework of the current guidelines.

Box 3.11
Example of outreach data from the Montgomery County Police Department, Maryland, United States

The Montgomery County Police Department maintains a dataset on events held in the community. Events range from recruitment to town hall meetings and award ceremonies. The current version of the dataset (last updated on 5 May 2022) contains over 3,500 events that have taken place since 2018; for example, an engagement event (ID 154084290) was held during the pumpkin race and fall festival at the North Creek community center in Montgomery Village on 9 October 2021

Source: Montgomery Country Police Department, Police Community Event Data.
Available at https://data.montgomerycountymd.gov/Public-Safety/Police-Community-Event-Data/3vk5-sf3t (accessed on 24 June 2022).

3.5. Data on police conduct

3.5.1. Use of force and firearms data

According to article 3 of the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials,[32] police officers may use force and firearms only when strictly necessary and to the extent required for the performance of their duty.

[32] Resolution A/RES/34/169.

The Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms[33] set strict conditions under which use of force may be lawful and specify stringent standards for the use of firearms and other lethal force. In addition, there are specific standards to adopt when use of force is applied on children.[34] The basic principles also outline the importance of reporting, monitoring and ensuring accountability for any use of force, in particular the use of firearms and use of force leading to serious injury.

Detailed data on this topic improve understanding of the type of situations in which force is applied, for what reason, against whom and with what outcome; for example, a policy objective might be to promote de-escalation strategies by police officers and limit the use of force. Having a baseline of the current use of force and monitoring how it changes over the years is essential for meeting this objective. Data on use of force may also record any overrepresentation of members of certain groups being subjected to use of force or certain police units reporting a particularly large number of incidents of use of force. Table 3.15 highlights the proposed variables for the use of force and firearms dimension (for further details, see the Annex to the present report).

Table 3.15 **Proposed variables for use of force and firearms dimension**

Variable	Description
INCIDENT DETAILS	
id	Unique identifier of use of force incident
Date & time	Date and time of use of force incident
Admin area	Administrative area of the country (level 1, 2, etc.) where incident was recorded
Location	Location of use of force incident (e.g. address or GPS coordinates)
USE OF FORCE DETAILS	
Warning	Identifier of whether a warning was given to the subject prior to the use of force
Type	Type of use of force deployed
Reason	Main reason for using force
Outcomes	Outcomes of use of force incident
Violation	Identifier of whether use of force, as applied in the incident, violates national policy and/or law
OFFICER DETAILS	
Officer id	Unique identifier of officer (e.g. badge number)
Sex officer	Sex of officer involved in use of force incident
Age officer	Age of officer involved in use of force incident
Ethnicity officer	Ethnicity of officer involved in use of force incident

[33] Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Havana, 27 August–7 September 1990: report prepared by the Secretariat (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.IV.2).

[34] See, for example, the United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (Resolution A/RES/68/261A/RES/69/194). The resolution urges Member States to "prohibit the use of firearms, electric shock weapons and violent methods to apprehend and arrest children, and to adopt measures and procedures that carefully limit and guide the use of force and instruments of restraint by the police while apprehending or arresting children".

Experience officer	Years of experience of officer involved in use of force incident
Rank officer	Rank of officer involved in use of force incident
Department name	Identifier of police department of officer in question
Order	Identifier of whether officer was ordered to use force by a superior officer
SUBJECT DETAILS	
Sex subject	Sex of subject involved
Age subject	Age of subject involved
Ethnicity subject	Ethnicity of subject involved
First aid	Identifier of whether subject received first aid after (and as a result of) incident
Medical treatment	Identifier of whether subject received medical treatment after (and as a result of) incident

An example of the collection of use of force and firearms data in the United Kingdom is presented below. Note that since the examples in this chapter serve to illustrate data collection efforts that are already underway, they do not always fully align with the proposed framework of the current guidelines.

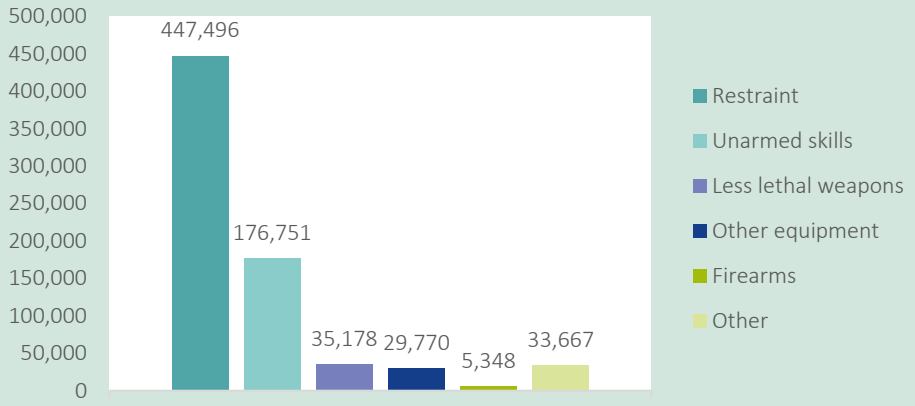
Box 3.12
Example of use of force and firearms data from the Home Office, United Kingdom

Since 1 April 2017, the Home Office has required all police departments in the United Kingdom to record data on use of force by the police. The purpose of this is to improve information provided to the public on the different types of force used by the police and the context in which use of force occurs. These data also inform the work of the National Police Chiefs' Council and College of Policing in enhancing tactics, training and equipment in order to improve the safety of officers and people with whom they come into contact.

Data are collected from the 43 police departments in England and Wales. One "use of force incident" refers to one officer's use of force involving one person. Officers must complete a "use of force report" each time they use force on an individual. A report should include the use of force tactics applied, reasons for using force, impact factors and the location and outcome of the event. The data do not include force used in designated public order events because it is not feasible for officers to provide the same level of detail in such situations as in individual use of force incidents.

During the year ending 31 March 2021, 562,280 use of force incidents were recorded. Restraint tactics such as handcuffing were used in 80 per cent of incidents and were the most common type of force applied. In 70 per cent of incidents, officers used force to protect themselves. The other person involved in the incident was most often perceived to be male (82 per cent) and aged between 18 and 34 (54 per cent).

Figure 3.8 **Number of incidents involving use of force tactics in the United Kingdom, year ending March 2021**



Source: United Kingdom, Home Office, "Police use of force statistics, England and Wales: April 2020 to March 2021". Available at https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/police-use-of-force-statistics-england-and-wales-april-2020-to-march-2021/police-use-of-force-statistics-england-and-wales-april-2020-to-march-2021 (accessed on 24 June 2022).

Note: The number of incidents involving each tactic does not add up to the total number of incidents as multiple tactics can be used in an incident.

3.5.2. Professional conduct data

Data on professional conduct – such as internal and public complaints of unlawful use of force, abuse of power, violations of the law, misconduct, fraud and corruption – are essential for measuring the incidence of violations and preparing and implementing plans and roadmaps for preventing them in the future. When in place, such a system could contribute to enhancing public accountability, which could further contribute to enhancing integrity, deterring misconduct and maintaining (or restoring) public confidence in police operations.

Data should be collected on the type of misconduct, the status of the investigation, the outcome of the investigation and, if substantiated, the consequences for the officer in violation of the rules on professional conduct. Table 3.16 highlights the proposed variables for the professional conduct dimension (for further details see the Annex to the present document).

Table 3.16 **Proposed variables for misconduct dimensions**

Variable	Description
EVENT DETAILS	
id	Unique identifier of misconduct event
In ext	Identifier of whether complaint is filed by a staff member or by the public
Date & time	Date and time of misconduct event
Admin area	Administrative area of the country (level 1, 2, etc.) where misconduct event took place
Location	Location of misconduct event (e.g. address or GPS coordinates)

MISCONDUCT DETAILS	
Type	Main type of misconduct involved in event
Status	Investigation status
Outcome	Outcome of investigation
Consequence	Consequences for officer involved
COMPLAINANT DETAILS	
Sex complainant	Sex of complainant
Age complainant	Age of complainant
Ethnicity complainant	Ethnicity of complainant
OFFICER DETAILS	
Officer id	Unique identifier of officer (e.g. badge number)
Sex officer	Sex of officer involved in misconduct event
Age officer	Age of officer involved in misconduct event
Ethnicity officer	Ethnicity of officer involved in misconduct event
Experience officer	Years of experience of officer involved in misconduct event
Rank officer	Rank of officer involved in misconduct event
Department name	Identifier of the police service of officer in question

An example of the collection of professional conduct data in Canada is presented below. Note that since the examples in this chapter serve to illustrate data collection efforts that are already underway, they do not always fully align with the proposed framework of the current guidelines.

Box 3.13

Example of professional conduct data from the Office of the Independent Police Review Director (Ontario), Canada

The Office of the Independent Police Review Director (OIPRD) is responsible for receiving, managing and overseeing all public complaints about municipal, regional and provincial police in Ontario. As an independent civilian oversight agency, OIPRD is aimed at ensuring that public complaints about the police are dealt with in a manner that is transparent, effective and fair to both the public and the police. The mission of OIPRD is to provide effective management and oversight of public complaints, promote the accountability of police departments across Ontario and increase confidence in the public complaints system. OIPRD oversees public complaints through to their resolution, investigates complaints, encourages dispute resolution and audits the management of the complaints system.

OIPRD hosts a publicly available statistical dashboard where the public can find information on the number of complaints received in both the current and previous year, the type and outcome of complaints, and more.

In 2021, 4,296 new complaints relating to conduct were received and 397 were carried over from 2020. Some 653 complaints were deemed to be unsubstantiated, a further 387 complaints were withdrawn, while just 76 complaints were substantiated. The data on the outcome of the remaining complaints are not clear.

Source: Office of the Independent Police Review Director, Statistics. Available at http://stats.oiprd.on.ca/ (accessed on 24 June 2022).

PART III: IMPLEMENTATION

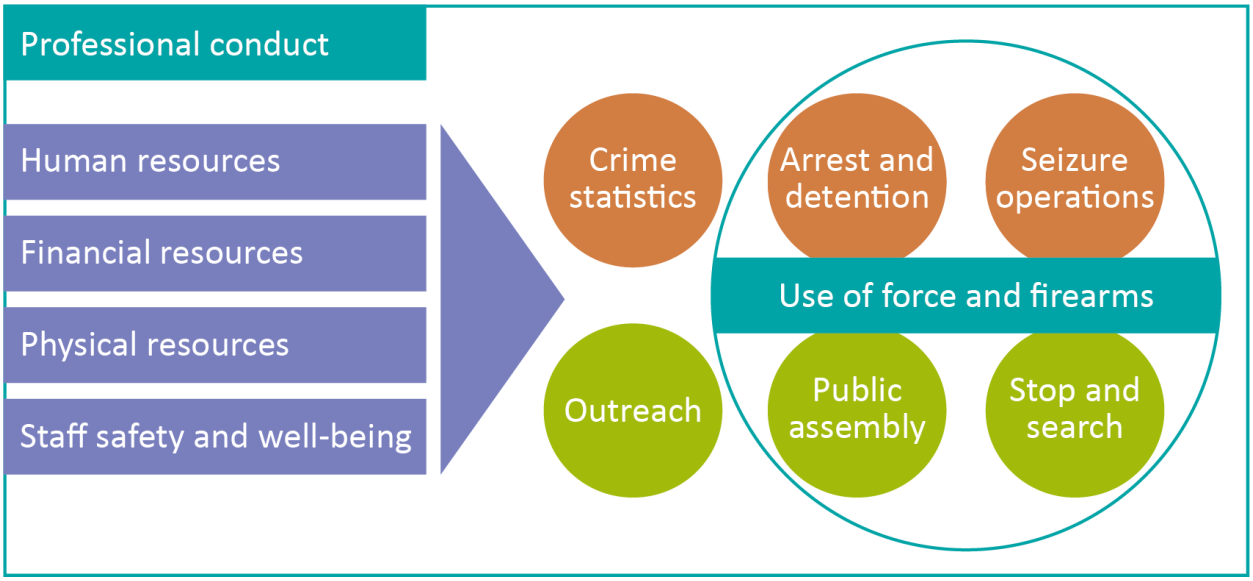
Collecting the data suggested in the framework presented in PART II: GUIDELINES FOR THE PRODUCTION OF STATISTICAL DATA BY THE POLICE is only the first step in the process of producing high-quality statistical data. To make the data practically useful they have to be transformed into useable information for decision-makers through rigorous analysis. The first chapter of Part III gives a brief overview of both kinds (descriptive and inferential) for the consideration of decision-makers. Since not all police departments may have the in-house capabilities to conduct sophisticated statistical analyses, the chapter ends with a discussion on the importance of data partnerships

The second chapter provides basic information on data governance and briefly discusses data collection, quality and dissemination. All are essential for ensuring the successful collection, production and distribution of data that provide added public value.

4. How to use the data generated with the statistical framework

The Annex to the present document specifies the suggested variables associated with the 12 dimensions of the statistical framework described in PART II: GUIDELINES FOR THE PRODUCTION OF STATISTICAL DATA BY THE POLICE. These variables provide the basic data points that police departments should strive to collect if they are to produce relevant statistics that offer the basis for improved decision-making, greater transparency and more equitable policing. Figure 4.1 provides a schematic overview of the 12 dimensions of the statistical framework and how they interact, making clear that relationships between the dimensions exist that, if properly analysed, can provide deeper insights.

Figure 4.1 **Schematic overview of the 12 dimensions of the statistical framework**



In general, two kinds of analyses can be carried out: descriptive and inferential. A brief overview of both kinds, underpinned with basic examples, is given below. The chapter also underlines that conducting data analysis well requires individuals with the appropriate educational background and experience. This kind of expertise can be developed internally or can be drawn from external partners.

4.1. Conducting basic (descriptive) analyses

Descriptive statistics summarize data and provide insight into who, what, when and where questions

Descriptive analysis is used to summarize the characteristics of a dataset and reveals what happened, where, when, how and who was involved. Examples include the number of police officers in a particular police department, the crime incidence in a specific region or the number of arrests by crime category made during the past year. The information typically comes in the form of frequency tables of a single variable (e.g. number of staff by sex), cross tabulations that combine more than one variable (e.g. number of arrests by ICCS crime category and sex of arrestee) or summary statistics (e.g. total amount of drugs seized in a particular year). This kind of information supports decision-makers and, although a relatively simple method of analysis, offers the potential for powerful new insights and previously undetected patterns to be discovered.

The three tables below illustrate examples of the three forms of descriptive analysis highlighted above using data from Mexico and Italy. Additionally, an example of the geospatial application of descriptive statistics in London, United Kingdom, is provided.

Example of frequency table:

Table 4.1 **Number of national guard staff by sex, Mexico, 2020**

	Number	*Percentage*
Male	80,205	83.2
Female	16,153	16.8
Total	**96,358**	**100.0**

Source: INEGI, Censo Nacional de Seguridad Pública Federal 2021 (Aguascalientes, 2021).
Available at https://www.inegi.org.mx/programas/cnspf/2021 (accessed on 18 August 2022).

Example of cross tabulation:

Table 4.2 **Number of national guard staff by rank and sex, Mexico, 2020**

	Male		*Female*	
	Number	*Percentage*	*Number*	*Percentage*
Comisario General	4	0.0	0	0.0
Comisario Jefe	13	0.0	0	0.0
Comisario	74	0.1	2	0.0
Inspector General	166	0.2	6	0.0
Inspector Jefe	318	0.4	13	0.1
Inspector	723	0.9	56	0.3
Primer Subinspector	1,218	1.5	95	0.6
Segundo Subinspector	416	0.5	4	0.0
Oficial	3,268	4.1	411	2.5
Suboficial	5,620	7.0	2,705	16.7
Agente Mayor	2,417	3.0	265	1.6
Agente	6,651	8.3	413	2.6
Subagente	16,211	20.2	1,141	7.1
Guardia	41,744	52.0	9,699	60.0
No especificado	1,362	1.7	1,343	8.3
Total	**80,205**	**100.0**	**16,153**	**100.0**

Source: INEGI, Censo Nacional de Seguridad Pública Federal 2021 (Aguascalientes, 2021).
Available at https://www.inegi.org.mx/programas/cnspf/2021 (accessed on 18 August 2022).

Example of summary statistics:

Table 4.3 **Crime prevention activities at Italian train stations, 1 August 2018–31 July 2019**

	1 August 2018–31 July 2019
Identity checked	139,291
Pieces of luggage checked	22,899
Arrests made	58
Suspects identified	369
Staff deployed	29,097
Stations patrolled	9,137

Source: Italy, Ministry of Interior, Dossier Viminale: Un anno di attività del Ministero dell'Interno.
Available at https://www.interno.gov.it/sites/default/files/dossier_viminale_15_agosto_2019.pdf (accessed on 18 August 2022).

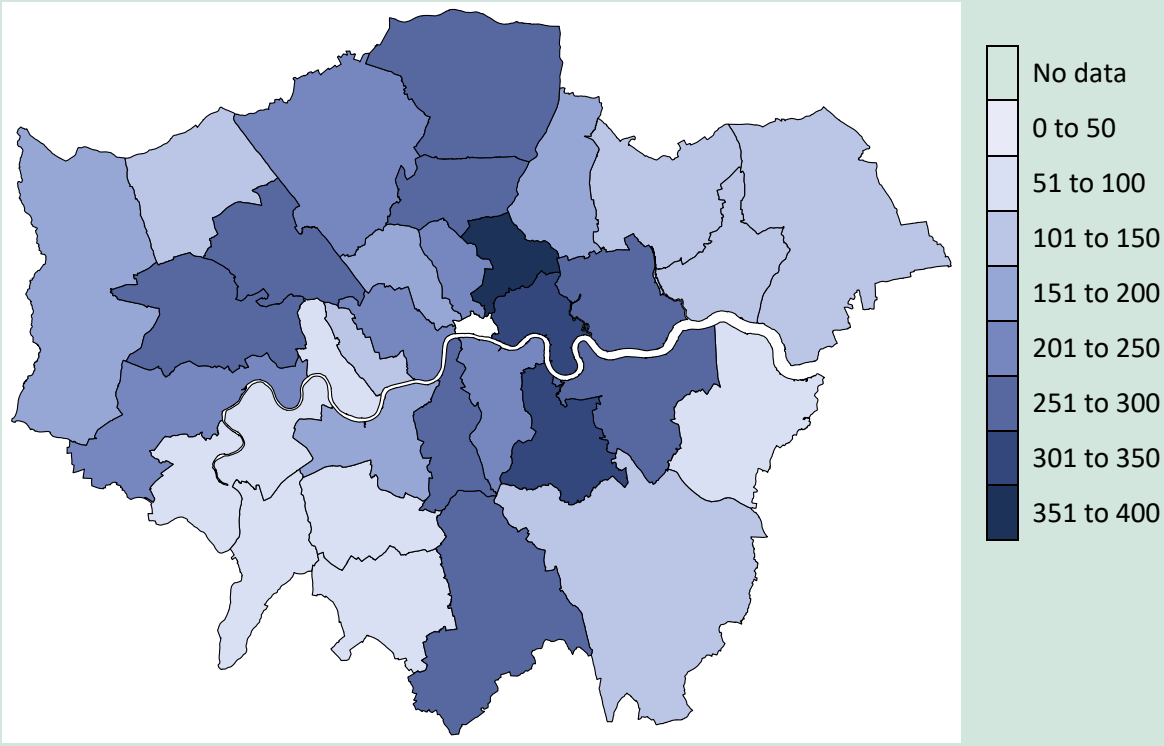
Box 4.1

Example of the geospatial application of descriptive statistics in London, United Kingdom

The use of basic descriptive statistics in combination with geospatial analysis is a powerful tool that visualizes patterns on a map. In the following example, the systematic recording of location data along with criminal offences shows what is happening where. This kind of analysis can enable police departments to see where crimes are occurring and thus to allocate resources as required, although it can also exacerbate the vulnerability of communities if the analysis is biased, not transparent and it triggers crime spots based on targeted detection rather than actual occurrences of crime.

Map 4.1 illustrates data on the number of reported drug trafficking offences in London that occurred between July 2021 and June 2022, with the darker colours representing higher numbers of recorded offences. This provides a clear visual representation of the numbers of drug-trafficking offences recorded in each borough, suggesting that additional resources may need to be diverted to certain boroughs. In the borough of Hackney, for example, there were 380 offences in the given timeframe (represented by the darkest shade). In the south-western boroughs, by contrast, notably smaller numbers of offences were recorded, such as in the borough of Richmond upon Thames where 57 offences were recorded in the same time period.

Map 4.1 **Number of drug trafficking offences in London boroughs,[35] July 2021 to June 2022, United Kingdom**



Source: London Metropolitan Police, Crime data dashboard.
Available at https://www.met.police.uk/sd/stats-and-data/met/crime-data-dashboard/ (accessed on 10 August 2022).

[35] For a detailed description of the national offence classification index and counting rules in the United Kingdom, please refer the Home Office Crime Counting Rules. Available at https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/counting-rules-for-recorded-crime.

4.2. Conducting advanced (inferential) analyses

Inferential analysis is focused on extracting deeper insights and testing relationships

Inferential analysis goes a step further than descriptive analysis and concerns the testing of hypotheses, a statistical method for testing whether a proposition is sufficiently supported by the data. This allows more complex questions to be answered, such as whether men are more likely than women to resist arrest, whether certain socioeconomic factors make a person more likely to commit a specific crime, or whether more experienced officers are less likely to use force than less experienced officers. In other words, the language switches from talking about numbers to talking about likelihoods.

The most basic way to test a relationship is to look at two variables and investigate whether or not there is a correlation. This means that when the value of one variable increases or decreases, so does the value of the other variable (either in the same or opposite direction); however, when two variables are correlated it does not automatically mean that a change in one variable is the cause of a change in the other variable. For example, supposing that the data show that both the number of police officers and the number of reported crimes have increased over the past five years, it can be concluded that there is a positive correlation between the two variables, but this does not mean that the hiring of more officers has caused crime to increase. Rather, it is likely that the presence of a larger number of officers makes it easier for people to report crimes. Exactly why this is the case is a subject for further study and analysis.

In another example, supposing that there is an interest in investigating the risk factors likely to lead to a suspect resisting arrest, with the data collected in line with the arrest and detention dimension, a model could be constructed that, given a set of predictor variables, would be able to predict the likelihood of an arrestee resisting arrest. For example, the sex and age of the arrestee and the number of years of experience of the officer making the arrest could be looked at. A data analyst could then use statistical techniques to determine whether, among other things, the sex of the arrestee is a factor of interest. The data may reveal that men are more likely than women to resist arrest and that the likelihood of resisting arrest decreases when the officer making the arrest is experienced.

In other words, using the data to conduct more sophisticated analyses can provide invaluable insights that can help improve efficiency as well as keep police officers safer. By drawing on the example in the preceding paragraph, should the results of the analysis indicate that men are more likely than women to resist arrest, officers could take this into account when trying to de-escalate a situation. The added value of data is that they enable these kinds of patterns to be found and acted upon, ultimately making both police officers and the general public better off by enhancing operational effectiveness and increasing public safety.

Box 4.2

Example of improving fairness and efficiency of stop and search in New York City, United States

Sharad Goel and others examined stop-and-frisk data from NYPD to determine how analysis can help improve the accuracy of such data and reduce biases.[36] They estimated the "stop-level hit rate" – a numerical estimate of the likelihood of the suspicion motivating a stop-and-frisk proving to be correct – using information collected by officers in "UF-250 reports", which record the information available to an officer prior to this type of encounter, including location, time of day, suspect characteristics and any circumstances labelled as suspicious by the officer, such as furtive movements or suspicious bulges.

Using 472,344 stop-and-frisks recorded by NYPD officers from 2008 to 2010, the stop-level hit rate was calculated to see which factors lead to the successful seizure of a weapon and which do not. Subsequently, this model was used to estimate the ex-ante likelihood of the 288,158 stop-and-frisks recorded in 2011 and 2012 turning up a weapon. The model correctly identified stop-and-frisks that resulted in the seizure of a weapon 83 per cent of the time; however, 43 per cent of stop-and-frisks had a less than 1 per cent chance of turning up a weapon. In other words, the number of stop-and-frisks could be reduced and the same number of weapons still be recovered. Moreover, the analysis revealed that some standard justifications for a stop-and-frisk, such as furtive movements, do not help the successful identification of suspects and that stopping the use of such factors would make stop-and-frisks more effective.

The data also showed that 49 per cent of African Americans and 34 per cent of Hispanics had a less than 1 per cent chance of possessing a weapon, compared with 19 per cent of Caucasians, indicating a disproportionate burden on specific population groups.

This method of analysis thus provides a tool for using police data to improve practices. Through data analysis it becomes possible to see which factors actually correlate with criminal behaviour and which do not. This enables the police to reduce biases, improve efficiency and fairness and improve the focus both of training and strategies for reducing crime.

Formulating relevant research questions and investing in dedicated staff are essential

Since inferential analysis is most valuable when attempting to answer specific questions, open dialogue between decision-makers and data analysts will accelerate the production of valuable results. The systematic collection of standardized data is a means to an end that enables propositions that go beyond instinct to be tested. When used well, inferential analysis is a powerful tool that lays the basis for evidence-based decision-making and when initial intuition turns out to be incorrect, such analysis can suggest alternative explanations and clear up misconceptions.

Modern statistical software packages have made highly sophisticated techniques of analysis more accessible, but if there is no understanding of the underlying assumptions of those techniques and there is no guarantee that the design of the data series is consistent with the applied techniques, personnel untrained in statistics could draw incorrect or biased conclusions. Moreover, the use of opaque predictive models driven mainly by data rather than theory could overemphasize correlations and be difficult to interpret practically.[37] Contracting dedicated staff capable of conducting such advanced types of analysis

[36] Sharad Goel and others, "Combatting police discrimination in the age of big data", *New Criminal Law Review*, vol. 20, No. 2 (University of California Press, 2017), pp. 181–232.

[37] Albert Meijer and Martijn Wessels, "Predictive policing: review of benefits and drawbacks", *International Journal of Public Administration*, vol. 42, No. 12 (2019).

or, if the requisite resources are unavailable, investing in data partnerships are therefore recommended. Such partnerships are discussed in section 4.4.

4.3. Finding complementary data

Complementary data go beyond police administrative records and can provide additional insight into public perceptions and police operations

The framework proposed in the present statistical guidelines is focused on data that can be produced by the police on the basis of their administrative procedures and records; in other words, data that they can produce themselves. However, a wide variety of potential data that touch upon topics that could be of interest to the police are available, some of which are already being collected by third parties. They include data on unreported crimes, trust in the police, perceptions of corruption, reasons for not reporting crimes to the police, data on community-oriented policing and more. Such complementary data can provide additional insights into the true crime rate (versus the rate of reported crime) and how police departments are perceived by the public; information that could be vital for improving the operational performance of the police.

The annual National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), for example, conducted by the United States Census Bureau for the Bureau of Justice Statistics of the United States Department of Justice, collects data measuring the types and amount of crime involving people aged 12 and older.[38] Survey respondents are interviewed on the frequency, characteristics and consequences of experiencing crime. For each incident, data are collected on the offender and the characteristics of the crime. Crucially, survey respondents are also asked about whether the crime was reported to the police, the reasons the crime was or was not reported and their experiences of the criminal justice sector.

The provision of an inclusive policing service requires the police to work in collaboration with communities as they need both clarity and understanding regarding community needs and expectations. They can only obtain such clarity and understanding by engaging in dialogue with citizens and communities – a strategy known as community-oriented policing,[39] which is a way of involving the community to enhance public safety by focusing on community challenges.[40] This, in turn, can help strengthen police legitimacy and improve the services they provide to the public.

The data required for evaluating the effectiveness of community-oriented policing go beyond the administrative data suggested in the present statistical guidelines and are focused on measuring the degree of organizational transformation and on the development of community partnerships. Factors to consider include the degree of decentralization, internal communication, autonomy in decision-making, public perceptions of police performance and more. Although the present statistical framework can support this by providing data on police outreach activities, complementary data are required if community-oriented policing is to be fully evaluated. Such data can be gathered by direct dialogue with citizens and communities and/or by means of surveys either undertaken by the police themselves or by

[38] For more information, see https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/ncvs.html (accessed on 24 June 2022).

[39] Community-oriented policing is a strategy for encouraging the public to act as partners with the police in preventing and managing crime as well as other aspects of security and order based on the needs of the community. For more information, see United Nations Peace Operations, *Community-Oriented Policing in United Nations Peace Operations* (United Nations publication, 2018).
Available at https://police.un.org/sites/default/files/manual-community-oriented-poliicing.pdf (accessed on 27 June 2022)).

[40] OSCE, *Good Practices in Building Police-Public Partnerships* (Vienna, 2022).

an independent agency procured on their behalf. An example is the Public Attitudes Survey conducted by a research company on behalf of Ireland's National Police and Security Service, An Garda Síochána.[41]

In addition, the development of a comprehensive policing strategy requires police leaders to be in possession of complete information relating to all policing issues, not just that directly related to crime and criminal justice. Beyond identifying community challenges, comprehensive data relating to the socioeconomic characteristics of the policing area are required. Survey data could be used, for example, to identify vulnerable residents and groups, community leaders, types of businesses in an area, social facilities, etc. Data of this type are an essential element of intelligence-led policing and organizing the collection of this type of complementary data in a standardized manner would be beneficial for police organizations.

Relevant complementary data can be found not only outside police departments but also within them. While the framework suggested in the present statistical guidelines provides basic information on police operations, it may not allow very specific questions to be answered; additional study and data collection would be required for that purpose. For example, Mexico's National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI) conducted the National Survey on Police Standards, Training and Professionalization (ENECAP) in 2017.[42] The survey was aimed at collecting in-depth information on the sociodemographic characteristics of police departments and improving understanding of the previous work experience of police officers, their degree of knowledge about basic policing techniques, the habits that could affect their performance and the activities they carry out during a normal working day. The information collected goes far beyond what is suggested in the human resources dimension of the present statistical guidelines. Collecting such complementary data allows for more detailed analysis and better understanding of police operations.

4.4. Building data partnerships

Data partnerships allow the police to overcome internal resource constraints, extract greater value from the data and increase staff capacities

Collecting and analysing data is a challenging endeavour that takes up significant resources, both human and financial, without which conducting any sort of adequate analysis becomes difficult. Data partnerships can, however, play an important role in overcoming such constraints. Data partners are third parties that provide data-related services ranging from technical advice to comprehensive data analysis facilitated through data-sharing agreements. Choosing the right data partners makes benefitting from research and analysis possible even when internal resources are limited. Finding strategic data partners can help police departments that already have dedicated research units extract the full value of their data. The following are two potential partnership areas:

- Universities, research institutes and national statistical offices can be particularly useful for finding the right questions to ask, developing appropriate methodologies and collecting and analysing data. Ideally, partners should be technical experts with a substantial degree of research experience and substantive knowledge of the issues. Such partnerships could be formed with both national and international partners, are of a more technical nature and deal directly with the data.

- Government and donor sponsored data initiatives can also offer valuable data partnerships. This could involve, for example, additional funding for data collection, technical advice on the

[41] Ireland's National Police and Security Service, An Garda Síochána Public Attitudes Survey. Available at https://www.garda.ie/en/about-us/publications/research-publications/ (accessed on 22 September 2022).
42 For more information, see http://en.www.inegi.org.mx/programas/enecap/2017/ (accessed on 24 June 2022).

production of statistics or the opportunity to join national research networks. Such networks can be particularly helpful for building the statistical capacity of staff members and providing experience of a wide network of researchers in other (government) agencies.

When setting up a data partnership, it is vital to keep data governance in mind, as covered in the following chapter. In short, it is important to clarify needs, define which questions are to be answered by when, and provide clarity on data security and the limits of data use. Data partnerships should only be formed with credible partners that have a good reputation and sufficient research experience, preferably in the field of policing. Finding the right partner can prove to be a valuable step in making the most of data, using the insights they provide to serve the community better and build or strengthen internal capacities.

5. How to manage the data generated with the statistical framework

While collecting data can be a complex endeavour for an individual police department, coordinating a data collection and dissemination exercise across multiple institutions is a vastly more complex activity to undertake. Without a clear distribution of roles and responsibilities across organizations, the process is likely to be disorganized. For example, it may be unclear how data are supposed to be collected, which definitions to use, how to format the data and when to submit the data to specific authorities. The key is to develop a functioning system for managing data with clear roles assigned to entities and transparent procedures for data production and dissemination.

The *Manual for the Development of a System of Criminal justice Statistics*[43] provides two basic requirements for building a statistics system for crime and criminal justice:

- **Credibility** – For the statistical system to be credible, it is essential to obtain the commitment of all stakeholders. Without this commitment, it will be difficult to implement national reporting standards and common data definitions. This includes considering possible concerns from data suppliers, especially those related to data confidentiality and privacy. Moreover, statistics produced by a criminal justice institution cannot be viewed as subscribing to any political ideology or subject to interference by the Government. The statistics must be impartial and objective to be credible.
- **Effectiveness** – As the production and dissemination of high-quality statistics is complex and costly, the effective management of human and financial resources is a must.

Beyond these two requirements, this chapter provides basic information on data governance and briefly discusses data collection, quality and dissemination. All are essential for ensuring the successful collection, production and distribution of data that provide added public value and are discussed in this chapter, although not at great length.

5.1. Central role of data governance

Data governance requires a specification of roles, responsibilities and procedures regarding data collection, production and dissemination

With data playing an increasingly important role in contemporary societies, data governance is becoming ever more essential. To illustrate, both the World Bank[44] and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)[45] dedicated their 2021 flagship publications to data questions and the risks associated with not having robust national data governance mechanisms in place. There is no agreed definition of data governance, but it differs from data management in that it refers to the decisions that have to be made to ensure the effective management of data and who makes those decisions, while data management focuses on their implementation.[46] A well-designed data governance framework allows the

[43] UN DESA, *Manual for the Development of a System of Criminal Justice Statistics* (United Nations publication, 2003).
[44] World Bank, *World Development Report 2021: Data for Better Lives* (Washington D.C., 2021).
[45] UNCTAD, *Digital Economy Report 2021* (United Nations publication, 2021).
[46] Ibrahim Alhassen, David Sammon and Mary Daly, "Data governance activities: an analysis of the literature", *Journal of Decision Systems*, vol. 25 (2016), pp. 64–75.

full economic and social value of data to be captured, creates trust in the integrity of a data system and ensures that the benefits of the data are equitably shared.

A key aspect of data governance is the formal institutionalization of the necessary roles and procedures for the collection, production, storage, maintenance, access, dissemination and (re-)use of data. For the present guidelines, this implies mapping the relevant stakeholders and determining who will lead the process of both developing and implementing rules and procedures on data management. This leading role could be assigned, for example, to the national statistical office, the President's office or a national chief data officer. Whoever is assigned the role, it is essential that all stakeholders acknowledge the importance of the role and cooperate in the process.

The exact rules and procedures that should be in place depend, among other things, on the national context, the type of data used and which actors are involved. In the case of crime and criminal justice data, this includes all police departments – whether metropolitan, provincial/state or federal/national police or any other law enforcement agencies – the judiciary and prisons, and the national statistical office, the ministry of justice or any other stakeholders involved in the collection, production and dissemination of statistical data on the criminal justice system.

This implies the involvement of the larger national statistical system of a country, which comprises the national statistical office and all other producers of official statistics in the country; the governance and coordination arrangements of this system vary from country to country. With the national statistical office being the designated statistical agency of the Government, it is recognized by most countries as the entity providing the professional leadership of the national statistical system. Any data governance framework for the criminal justice sector should take into account existing data governance arrangements in this wider system.

A further major data governance consideration concerns alignment with national and international legislation, including the right to privacy and confidentiality as captured in international and regional human rights instruments[47] and emphasized in the United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics, which are detailed in Box 5.2. The use of the administrative data suggested in the present statistical guidelines for the production of statistics should also meet the confidentiality and privacy requirements of the broader national statistical system. The focus of the national statistical system is generally on the publication of aggregate statistics and individual data are rarely disseminated and, if so, only after being anonymized. The data governance framework should reflect these national and international requirements. For example, data collected in the European Union have to comply with the General Data Protection Regulation,[48] which is a regulation in European Union law on data protection and privacy. Chapter 3 of the regulation details the data privacy rights and principles that are guaranteed under European Union law, with article 21 of the chapter specifying, for example, the data subject's right to object to the processing of their personal data. The data collecting entity must demonstrate compelling legitimate grounds to not comply with this right.

[47] Such as article 12 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and article 17 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.
[48] Complete Guide to GDPR compliance. Available at https://gdpr.eu/.

It should also be noted that data collected on children are particularly sensitive[49] and require procedural safeguards, special training for practitioners and dedicated data collection protocols. Children are less aware than adults of the long-term implications of consenting to their data being collected. Moreover, existing privacy and fairness concerns around the collection of data are even more important for children than for adults, given their greater cognitive, emotional and physical vulnerabilities.[50]

Despite the national idiosyncrasies mentioned above, in line with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the consideration of three basic levels is recommended when designing a public sector data governance framework:[51]

- **Strategic layer** – This includes the formulation of a national data strategy and the assignment of leadership roles. Data strategies enable accountability and allow for the definition of leadership roles, expectations and goals.
- **Tactical layer** – This includes improving the value extracted from data by aligning skills and competencies, job profiles, coordination and collaboration (including formal and informal networks and communities of practice) in order to enhance public sector capacity. It also emphasizes the role of data-related legislation and regulation in helping countries define and ensure compliance with data management policies.
- **Delivery layer** – This is focused on day-to-day implementation. It touches on technical and policy aspects of the data lifecycle (from collection and storage to dissemination), the role and interaction of different stakeholders in each stage and the interconnection of data flows across different stages.

One way of organizing the business processes needed to produce official statistics is described in the Generic Statistical Business Process Model.[52] Developed under the auspices of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), this model provides a standard framework and harmonized terminology aimed at helping organizations modernize their statistical production processes. Its uses include:

- Providing a structure for documentation
- Providing a framework for process quality assessment and improvement
- Better integrating work on metadata and quality
- Measuring operational costs and system performance

[49] See, for example, article 12 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Resolution A/RES/44/25), which states that "the child shall in particular be provided the opportunity to be heard in any judicial and administrative proceedings affecting the child, either directly, or through a representative or an appropriate body, in a manner consistent with the procedural rules of national law".
[50] United Nations Children's Fund, *The Case for Better Governance of Children's Data: A Manifesto* (New York, 2021).
[51] OECD, *OECD Digital Government Studies: The Path to Becoming a Data-Driven Public Sector* (Paris, OECD Publishing, 2019).
[52] Generic Statistical Business Process Model. Available at https://statswiki.unece.org/display/GSBPM.

Box 5.1

Example of assessing and improving the production of official crime statistics in New Zealand

In 2014, Statistics New Zealand conducted a review of the quality of police crime data at the request of the New Zealand Police.[53] The purpose of the review was to assess whether the right infrastructure and systems were in place to ensure data quality and offer recommendations for bringing the data up to a standard capable of supporting the production of tier 1 crime statistics where needed. Tier 1 statistics are labelled as the country's most important statistics and are essential for helping the Government, businesses and members of the public to make informed decisions and monitor the state and progress of New Zealand.

The review team interviewed police staff involved in the collection, processing and management of crime data. Documentation about processes were reviewed and national and regional centres were visited in order to evaluate front line data collection and processing.

The review revealed that there are no endemic issues with the collection and processing of crime data by the police. However, five recommendations were provided to help the police achieve a higher level of quality assurance in order to reflect the importance of the statistics in decision-making and the level of interest from the public:

1. Complete and publish documentation (metadata) describing data collection and management systems, processes and standards in order to demonstrate transparency and enhance public confidence.
2. Improve the accuracy of offence coding by integrating the national recording standard into a coding tool in order to automate the process as much as possible. Minimize the exercise of subjective judgement by reviewing the process around hard-to-code offences such as burglary.
3. Institute regular monitoring and reporting across the data lifecycle.
4. Institute a programme of statistical analysis that adds value to existing crime statistics and builds understanding of the properties and quality of the data.
5. Make better use of the New Zealand Crime and Safety Survey when comparing and benchmarking police crime statistics.

Recommendations 1 to 3 can be directly implemented by the police. Recommendations 4 and 5 require the support of the wider justice sector and the input of researchers. In the review, Statistics New Zealand also noted the importance of data partnerships, as discussed in section 4.4 of the present document, and offered further support to New Zealand Police through direct technical statistical advice and assistance in establishing a community of practice with other agencies that produce official statistics from administrative data. Taken together, the recommendations have helped ensure that the New Zealand Police continue to produce high-quality crime statistics that best serve the public interest.

5.2. Basic considerations for data collection

Police departments tasked with collecting data for improving evidence-based decision-making and reporting to other agencies within the data governance framework, face important choices with regard to how the data are collected. To ensure that all involved agencies collect data in the same way, ideally

[53] New Zealand Police, Review of police crime data (Statistics New Zealand, February 2015). Available at https://www.police.govt.nz/about-us/publication/review-police-crime-data.

this would also be specified in the data governance framework. The following four general considerations should guide data collection efforts:

Collecting aggregated data or unit records

Aggregated data summarize information such as the total number of arrests in a given year collected from the reporting police departments. This provides a good overview of the situation but does not allow for more detailed analysis; for example, details from an individual arrest record cannot be obtained to provide information on the arrestee, the reason for the arrest and the officer making the arrest. Aggregated data are acquired by combining unit records, which are data collected at the lowest level of disaggregation (in this case an individual arrest record). When collecting aggregated data as a starting point, it is no longer possible to look at data at the unit record level. Collecting and recording data at the unit record level thus provides a greater level of detail and enables more in-depth analysis. To obtain the greatest benefit from the subsequent analysis required for the production of statistics, collecting unit record data is therefore recommended whenever feasible.

Manual or electronic data collection

For effective decisions to be made in a timely manner, it is essential for decision-makers to have information at their fingertips. Digital technology makes data collection vastly more efficient, provides greater flexibility in analysis and allows for the advantages of automation. When trying to answer pressing questions regarding accountability, for example, the response cannot be to spend months compiling and analysing handwritten reports. As manual data collection is inefficient and greatly limits the kind of analyses available to decision-makers, electronic data collection is recommended for enabling more responsive and more sophisticated data analysis.

Separate or integrated datasets

The application of each of the 12 dimensions in the present statistical framework will result in the production of one or more separate datasets. Provided that data are collected consistently, some of the different datasets can be linked together to allow for more in-depth analysis, which is accomplished through common fields that are available across datasets. Information on human resources and arrests could be linked in this way, for example. If every police officer has a unique identifier, officers making arrests can be linked to their human resources data. Common fields can also assist data management across the different institutions of the criminal justice system. When every crime is assigned a unique case number, for example, it is theoretically possible to track a case from police to court and, if a conviction is made, potentially to prison. This assumes that each institution is using a similar database system and structure to ensure the interoperability of the data. To enable integration, the adoption of common fields across datasets is recommended.

Counting unit

Each component of the criminal justice system records information in a manner that is most suitable given its own activities. The police may use incidents, victims and suspects, courts typically count cases, charges, convictions and sentences while prisons mainly count offenders and inmates. Practically speaking, incidents can include one or several offenders charged with one or several crimes committed against one or more victims. Hence, using a common counting unit is a basic building block that permits the measurement of flows from one component of the criminal justice system to the next.

As noted in the *Manual for the Development of a System of Criminal Justice Statistics*,[54] use of a person-based unit of count is recommended for each component of the criminal justice system. Since the person is the only counting unit that has continuity throughout the criminal justice system, it allows for the measurement of flows. If the same unique person identifier is used across the system, it is possible to link records, which can greatly improve understanding of the dynamics of the criminal justice process.

5.3. How to ensure data quality

Ensuring data quality is vital to the production of high-quality statistics that can inform decision-making

There is no single measure of data quality as it is a multidimensional concept that is strongly related to the needs of users. However, access to high-quality data is a prerequisite for evidence-based decision-making. Collected and processed data also need to be consistent across the different police departments that are supplying the data. In other words, collecting, producing and disseminating statistics can only offer added value if the underlying data quality is ensured.

The best way to ensure data quality is to develop a quality assurance framework that fits national practice and circumstances. Multiple international organizations have developed generic frameworks for the assessment of data quality, which include the *United Nations National Quality Assurance Framework Manual for Official Statistics*,[55] the International Monetary Fund (IMF) Data Quality Assessment Framework[56] and the European Statistics Code of Practice.[57]

The *United Nations National Quality Assurance Framework Manual for Official Statistics* is strongly linked with the United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (see Box 5.2)[58] and presents five core recommendations and nine additional recommendations that are aimed at implementing specific fundamental principles. The core recommendations are focused on establishing a basis for the quality assurance of official statistics in a country. They call for a guaranteed legal and institutional framework, its application throughout the entire national statistical system and a commitment to the continual assessment of, improvement of and reporting on the quality of official statistics.

Box 5.2
United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

Principle 1. Relevance, impartiality and equal access – Official statistics provide an indispensable element in the information system of a democratic society, serving the Government, the economy and the public with data about the economic, demographic, social and environmental situation. To this end, official statistics that meet the test of practical utility are to be compiled and made available on an impartial basis by official statistical agencies to honour citizens' entitlement to public information.

Principle 2. Professional standards, scientific principles and professional ethics – To retain trust in official statistics, the statistical agencies need to decide according to strictly professional

[54] UN DESA, *Manual for the Development of a System of Criminal Justice Statistics* (United Nations publication, 2003).
[55] United Nations Department of Social Affairs, *United Nations National Quality Assurance Framework Manual for Official Statistics* (United Nations Publication, 2019).
[56] IMF, Data Quality Assessment Framework. Available at https://dsbb.imf.org/dqrs/DQAF.
[57] European Statistics Code of Practice. Available at https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/quality/european-quality-standards/european-statistics-code-of-practice.
[58] Resolution A/RES/68/261.

considerations, including scientific principles and professional ethics, on the methods and procedures for the collection, processing, storage and presentation of statistical data.

Principle 3. Accountability and transparency – To facilitate a correct interpretation of the data, the statistical agencies are to present information according to scientific standards on the sources, methods and procedures of the statistics.

Principle 4. Prevention of misuse – The statistical agencies are entitled to comment on erroneous interpretation and misuse of statistics.

Principle 5. Sources of official statistics – Data for statistical purposes may be drawn from all types of sources, be they statistical surveys or administrative records. Statistical agencies are to choose the source with regard to quality, timeliness, costs and the burden on respondents.

Principle 6. Confidentiality – Individual data collected by statistical agencies for statistical compilation, whether they refer to natural or legal persons, are to be strictly confidential and used exclusively for statistical purposes.

Principle 7. Legislation – The laws, regulations and measures under which the statistical systems operate are to be made public.

Principle 8. National coordination – Coordination among statistical agencies within countries is essential to achieve consistency and efficiency in the statistical system.

Principle 9. Use of international standards – The use by statistical agencies in each country of international concepts, classifications and methods promotes the consistency and efficiency of statistical systems at all official levels.

Principle 10. International cooperation – Bilateral and multilateral cooperation in statistics contributes to the improvement of systems of official statistics in all countries.

Regarding data output quality, the *United Nations National Quality Assurance Framework Manual for Official Statistics* lays out six principles:

- **Relevance** – Statistics should meet the current and/or emerging needs or requirements of its users. The challenge is to balance the conflicting needs of different users and produce statistics that satisfy the most important needs within the given resource constraints.
- **Accuracy and reliability** – Statistics should accurately and reliably portray reality.
- **Timeliness and punctuality** – Statistics should be made available to users with the smallest delay possible and be delivered on the promised, advertised or announced dates.
- **Accessibility and clarity** – Statistics should be easy to find and obtain, presented clearly and in a way they can be understood, and available and accessible to all users in line with open data standards.
- **Coherence and comparability** – Statistics should be consistent to make it possible to combine and use related data, including data from different sources. Statistics should also be comparable over time and between areas.
- **Managing metadata** – Sufficient information should be made available to enable the user to understand all of the attributes of the statistics, including their limitations. This includes information on the concepts and definitions applied, the variables and classifications used, the methodology of data collection and processing, and indications of data quality.

5.4. Finding the intended audience through good data dissemination practices

Data dissemination is focused on bringing data to the intended audience on a specific date in an open and accessible format

Disseminating and utilizing data to analyse trends and answer pressing policy questions is a tangible benefit of the production of statistics by the police. A data dissemination plan can ensure that statistics are used widely and generate the greatest value possible, without compromising the right to privacy or releasing data of a potentially sensitive nature. There are many methods for disseminating statistics and analytical findings, including informal information sharing, formal publications, responses to specific requests and the provision of raw data.

The method of dissemination and the form the resulting statistics take should address the needs of data users and be appropriate for the quality and nature of the data available. Some users prefer brief, non-technical summary statements while others require charts, tables and in-depth analysis. The digital dissemination of data, such as through online data portals, provides an opportunity to create an engaging data product and makes it easy for a range of users to utilize the statistics.

Further important aspects to consider are ensuring that statistical data releases are announced in advance of specific dates and providing equal and simultaneous access to all users, as suggested in principle 1 of the United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics. One way of operationalizing this is to create a publicly available and easily accessible release calendar that contains information on the releases planned in the upcoming 12 months. Any changes to this release calendar could then be announced in advance with a justification.

As mentioned above, the six principles laid out in the *United Nations National Quality Assurance Framework Manual for Official Statistics* recommend disseminating data in line with open data standards. While there is no agreed definition of open data, the International Open Data Charter[59] defines them as digital data that are made available with the technical and legal characteristics necessary for them to be freely used, reused and redistributed by anyone, anytime, anywhere. In addition to the above six principles, the International Open Data Charter further emphasizes releasing data free of charge under an open and unrestrictive licence, in open formats, without mandatory registration on a central portal.

Developing a data dissemination plan that identifies user profiles for the intended audience can offer further insights into how best to distribute the data. The data dissemination plan should consider the needs of a casual user who wants the answer to a specific question but may not have significant statistical or subject matter knowledge. It should also consider the needs of the information seeker who wishes to delve deeper into the data with reasonable subject matter expertise and can utilize the information for reporting and system review purposes. Lastly, the plan should consider the technical expert who wants to conduct their own analysis and often requires large amounts of detailed microdata. Having said that, these three user profiles are meant to be illustrative and the development of user profiles specific to the national context is recommended. Considerations beyond the level of expertise of the user could include the size of the user group and their level of interest.

[59] International Open Data Charter, "Principles". Available at https://opendatacharter.net/principles/ (accessed on 1 August 2022).

Developing engaging and user-friendly statistical data is a costly and time-consuming undertaking and without dedicated long-term funding they can quickly become outdated or, in the worst case, irrelevant. For this reason, the resources available for producing and releasing statistics in line with the present *Guidelines for the Production of Statistical Data by the Police* are a further consideration when designing outputs that can be sustainably produced on an ongoing basis.

ANNEX

5.5. Resources

Human resources (Core dimension)		
Unit of analysis	**Description**	
Personnel	Staff employed by the police	
Training	Training records of staff members	
Performance	Performance records of staff members	
Variable	**Description**	**Suggested (minimum) categories**
	PERSONNEL DETAILS	
id	Unique identifier of staff member (e.g. badge number)	Determined nationally
Sex	Sex of staff member	1. Male 2. Female
Age	Age of staff member	-
Ethnicity	Ethnicity of staff member	Determined nationally
Disability	(Self-reported) disability status of staff member[60]	Determined nationally
Languages	Languages spoken by staff member *Notes*: 1. It is highly recommended to (develop and) use a standardized list of language codes. 2. If a staff member speaks multiple languages, record all languages in one column separated by commas (,).	Determined nationally
Education	Highest level of completed education of staff member	In line with the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED)
Hiring date	The date when the staff member first joined the police	Date format: YYYY-MM-DD
Employment status	Indicator of full-time or part-time employment	1. Full-time 2. Part-time
Rank	Hierarchical rank of staff member within the police	Determined nationally

[60] This could be assessed by, for example, applying the Washington Group Short Set on Functioning (WG-SS), which uses a series of six questions to evaluate disability as at the interaction between a person's capabilities (limitation in functioning) and environmental barriers (physical, social, cultural or legislative) that may limit their participation in society. For more information, see Washington Group on Disability Statistics, "WG Short Set on Functioning (WG-SS)". Available at https://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/question-sets/wg-short-set-on-functioning-wg-ss/ (accessed on 22 September 2022).

Department name	Identifier of the current police service the staff member is assigned to	Determined nationally
Division	The division the staff member is currently assigned to	Determined nationally (e.g. administration, communications, criminal investigation, crime prevention, patrol, special operations, etc.)
Officer or civilian	Identifier of whether staff member is a civilian or officer	1. Civilian 2. Officer
Admin area	Administrative area of the country (level 1, 2, etc.) where the staff member is stationed *Note*: When two or more levels of detail are available, each data point should be recorded separately.	Determined nationally
TRAINING DETAILS		
id	Unique identifier of staff member (e.g. badge number)	Determined nationally
Training	Training that the staff member successfully completed	1. Anti-bias 2. De-escalation 3. Driving 4. Ethics 5. Firearms 6. First aid 7. Investigative skills 8. Patrolling 9. Use of force 10. Other
Training date	Date of completion of training	Date format: YYYY-MM-DD
Certificate	Identifier of whether the staff member obtained a certificate	1. No 2. Yes 98. Not applicable
Expiry date	Date certificate expires	Date format: YYYY-MM-DD
PERFORMANCE DETAILS		
id	Unique identifier of staff member (e.g. badge number)	Determined nationally
Rating	Performance rating given to staff member	Determined nationally
Period	Period over which staff member was evaluated	Date format: YYYY-MM-DD

Financial resources	
Units of analysis	**Description**
Allocation	Available funds in a given year
Expenditure	Expenditure in a given year

Note: Given that police departments are subject to national accounting rules, the structure of these data is often predetermined and may not be amenable to the suggested structure below.

Variable	Description	Suggested (minimum) categories
ALLOCATION DETAILS		
Type	Allocation details by budget line (e.g. staffing, training, programme implementation, etc.)	Determined nationally
Division	Allocation dedicated to the different divisions within the police	Determined nationally (e.g. administration, communications, criminal investigation, crime prevention, special operations, etc.)
Admin area	Allocation dedicated to the different administrative areas of the country (level 1, 2, etc.)	Determined nationally
Department name	Allocation dedicated to the different police departments in the country	Determined nationally
Source	Allocation by the different funding sources	Determined nationally
EXPENDITURE DETAILS		
Type	Expenditure details by budget line (e.g. staffing, training, programme implementation, etc.)	Determined nationally
Division	Expenditure by the different divisions within the police	Determined nationally (e.g. administration, communications, criminal investigation, crime prevention, special operations, etc.)
Admin area	Expenditure by the different administrative areas of the country (level 1, 2, etc.)	Determined nationally
Department name	Expenditure by the different police departments in the country	Determined nationally
Source	Expenditure by the different funding sources	Determined nationally

Physical resources	
Units of analysis	**Description**
Buildings	Buildings in use by the police
Vehicles	Vehicles in use by the police
Officer equipment	Officer equipment in use by the police
IT equipment	IT equipment in use by the police

Notes:

1. When physical resource data are collected at the aggregate level rather than the individual level, it will not be possible to collect most of the variables specified for buildings, vehicles and IT equipment.
2. It is suggested to initially collect officer equipment data at the aggregate level due to the limited use of individual level data for this physical resource type.

Variables	Description	Suggested (minimum) categories
	BUILDING DETAILS	
id	Unique identifier of building	Determined nationally
Building type	Type of building	Determined nationally (e.g. regional headquarters or district station)
Construction date	Year building was completed	Date format: YYYY
Officer capacity	Officer capacity of building	-
Officers assigned	Number of officers assigned to building	-
Community	Size of community served by building	-
Meeting rooms	Number of rooms available for private meetings in building *Note*: Avoid double counting meeting/interview rooms.	-
Interview rooms	Number of rooms available for questioning suspects in building *Note*: Avoid double counting meeting/interview rooms.	-
Cells	Number of cells for detainees in building	-
Building facilities	Additional facilities available in building	1. Internet 2. Staff kitchen/cafeteria 3. Staff breakroom 4. Staff lockers 5. Breastfeeding room 6. Gym 7. Instruction room 8. Other

Admin area	Administrative area of the country (level 1, 2, etc.) where the building is located *Note*: When two or more levels of detail are available, each data point should be recorded separately.	Determined nationally
Department name	Police service that building is assigned to	Determined nationally
VEHICLE DETAILS		
id	Unique identifier of vehicle	Determined nationally
Vehicle type	Vehicle specified by type	1. Patrol car 2. Specialty vehicle 3. Unmarked vehicle 4. Motorcycle 5. Bicycle 6. Helicopter 7. Watercraft 8. Other
Vehicle condition	Condition of vehicle	1. Excellent condition 2. Minor wear and tear 3. Excessive wear and tear 4. Inoperative
Date of operation	Date vehicle came into operation	Date format: YYYY-MM-DD
Replacement date	Expected replacement date of vehicle	Date format: YYYY-MM-DD
Admin area	Administrative area of the country (level 1, 2, etc.) that vehicle is assigned to *Note*: When two or more levels of detail are available, each data point should be recorded separately.	Determined nationally
Department name	Police service that vehicle is assigned to	Determined nationally
OFFICER EQUIPMENT DETAILS (Aggregate level data)		
Officer equipment type	Amount of officer equipment specified by type *Note*: Each equipment category should be a recorded separately.	1. Handcuffs 2. Flashlight 3. Body camera 4. Body armour 5. Radio 6. First aid kit 7. Search kit 8. Baton 9. TASER

		10. Pistol 11. Shotgun 12. Other
Admin area	Administrative area of the country (level 1, 2, etc.) of the police service that is reporting the equipment numbers *Note*: When two or more levels of detail are available, each data point should be recorded separately.	Determined nationally
Department name	Police service reporting the equipment numbers	Determined nationally
IT EQUIPMENT DETAILS		
id	Unique identifier of IT equipment	Determined nationally
IT equipment type	IT equipment specified by type	1. Desktop 2. Laptop 3. Tablet 4. Mobile phone 5. Other
IT equipment operation	Date IT equipment came into operation	Date format: YYYY-MM-DD
Admin area	Administrative area of the country (level 1, 2, etc.) that IT equipment is assigned to *Note*: When two or more levels of detail are available, each data point should be recorded separately.	Determined nationally
Department name	Police service that IT equipment is assigned to	Determined nationally

Staff safety and well-being	
Unit of analysis	**Description**
Safety incident	Safety incident where bodily harm is inflicted upon a staff member
Staff well-being	The well-being of staff members as captured by their remuneration and leave records

Notes:

1. Given the sensitive nature of compensation data it is recommended to only publish aggregate level compensation data.
2. The officer id variable links to human resources data and provides further staff member details.
3. If a safety incident involves multiple officers, details should be recorded for each of them.

Variable	Description	Suggested (minimum) categories
	SAFETY INCIDENT DETAILS	
id	Unique identifier of incident	Determined nationally
Officer	Unique identifier of staff member (e.g. badge number)	Determined nationally
Date & time	Date and time of incident	Date format: YYYY-MM-DD
Admin area	Administrative area of the country (level 1, 2, etc.) where incident took place *Note*: When two or more levels of detail are available, each data point should be recorded separately.	Determined nationally
Location	Location of incident (e.g. address or GPS coordinates) *Note*: When recording GPS coordinates, latitude and the longitude data should be recorded separately.	Determined nationally
Context	Description of situational context	Determined nationally
Severity	Severity of bodily injury inflicted upon staff member	Determined nationally[61]
Lethal	Flag for whether the inflicted bodily harm was lethal or non-lethal	1. Non-lethal 2. Lethal
Case_link	Unique identifier for criminal event *Note*: This variable creates a link with the crime detection and recording dimension that captures additional details on the criminal event.	Determined nationally

[61] Serious bodily injury, as defined in ICCS, at a minimum includes gunshot or bullet wounds; knife or stab wounds; severed limbs; broken bones or teeth knocked out; internal injuries; being knocked unconscious; and other severe or critical injuries.

STAFF REMUNERATION DETAILS		
id	Unique identifier of staff member (e.g. badge number)	Determined nationally
Remuneration	Annual remuneration of staff member in local currency	-
LEAVE DETAILS		
id	Unique identifier of staff member (e.g. badge number)	Determined nationally
Type	Type of leave taken by staff member	1. Annual leave 2. Family leave 3. Medical leave 4. Parental leave 5. Sick leave 6. Leave without pay 7. Other
Start	Start date of leave	Date format: YYYY-MM-DD
End	End date of leave	Date format: YYYY-MM-DD
Amount	Number of working days in leave period	-

5.6. Crime Statistics

Criminal offences (Core dimension)		
Unit of analysis	**Description**	
Registered crime	Criminal event registered by the police *Notes*: 1. If a criminal event has multiple victims, details should be recorded for each of them. 2. If a criminal event has multiple offenders, details should be recorded for each of them.	
Variables	**Description**	**Suggested (minimum) categories**
	EVENT DETAILS	
id	Unique identifier of criminal event	Determined nationally
Type	Reported crime by ICCS[62] category (or National crime classification)	ICCS categories (or National crime classification)
Case status	Status of criminal investigation *Note*: Since it is important to track crimes across the criminal justice system, each category should be a separate data column. This way, for example, police departments can track how many cases are forwarded to prosecution out of all cases that are investigated.	1. Investigative assessment 2. Under investigation 3. Forwarded to prosecution 4. Cold case 5. Closed
Completed	Identifier of whether criminal event was attempted or completed	1. Attempted 2. Completed 98. Not applicable 99. Not known
Weapon	Type of weapon used	1. Firearm 2. Knife or sharp object 3. Other means[63] 4. Unknown means 98. Not applicable 99. Not known
Context	Situational context of criminal event	1. Organized crime related 2. Gang related 3. Corporate crime related

[62] UNODC, *International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes* (United Nations publication, 2015).
[63] At a minimum, this includes blunt weapons, objects used as weapons, bow and arrow, crossbow, throwing weapons/objects, explosives, hand or fist weapons, martial arts weapons not amounting to a knife or sharp object.

		4. Intimate partner/family related 5. Terrorism related 6. Civil unrest 7. Other 98. Not applicable 99. Not known
Geo	Geographical location of criminal event	1. National 2. Extraterritorial 98. Not applicable 99. Not know
Admin area	Administrative area of the country (level 1, 2, etc.) where the criminal event took place *Note*: When two or more levels of detail are available, each data point should be recorded separately.	Determined nationally
Location	Location of arrest (e.g. address or GPS coordinates) *Note*: When recording GPS coordinates, the latitude and the longitude data should be recorded separately.	Determined nationally
Type of location	Type of location of criminal event	1. Private residential premises 2. Open area, street or public transit 3. Educational institution 4. Correctional institution 5. Institutional care setting 6. Commercial or public non-residential premises 7. Other 99. Not known
Date & time	Date and time of criminal event	Date format: YYYY-MM-DD Time format: hh:mm
Motive	Motive for criminal event	1. Illicit gain 2. Hate crime 3. Gender based 4. Interpersonal conflict 5. Political agenda

		6. Other motive 98. Not applicable 99. Not known
cy	Identifier for cybercrime	1. Cybercrime related 2. Non-cybercrime related 98. Not applicable 99. Not known
rep	Identifier of type of reporting individual	1. Victim 2. Witness (non-victim) 3. Police 4. Other law enforcement 5. Criminal justice institution 99. Not known
VICTIM DETAILS		
Sex victim	Sex of victim	1. Male 2. Female 98. Not applicable 99. Not known
Age victim	Age of victim	-
Ethnicity victim	Ethnicity of victim	Determined nationally
Relationship	Victim's relationship with offender	1. Current intimate partner/spouse 2. Former intimate partner/spouse 3. Blood relative 4. Other household member 5. Friend 6. Acquaintance 7. Colleague/work relationship 8. Authority/care relationship (doctor, nurse, police, etc.) 9. Other offender known to victim 10. Offender unknown to victim 99. Relationship not known
Citizenship victim	Citizenship of victim *Note*: Given the sensitive nature of this information, it should only be provided on a voluntary basis by victims.	1. National citizen 2. Foreign citizen 98. Not applicable 99. Not known
Legal status victim	Legal status of victim	1. Natural person 2. Legal entity

	Note: Given the sensitive nature of this information, it should only be provided on a voluntary basis by victims.	3. Other entity 99. Not known
Intoxicated victim	Victim was intoxicated with controlled drugs or other psychoactive substances *Note*: Given the sensitive nature of this information, it should only be provided on a voluntary basis by victims.	1. Alcohol 2. Illicit drugs 3. Both 4. Other 98. Not applicable 99. Not known
Sector	Economic sector (if applicable)	According to ISIC Rev. 4[64]
OFFENDER DETAILS		
Sex offender	Sex of offender	1. Male 2. Female 98. Not applicable 99. Not known
Age offender	Age of offender	-
Ethnicity of offender	Ethnicity of offender	Determined nationally
Relationship	Offender's relationship with victim	1. Current intimate partner/spouse 2. Former intimate partner/spouse 3. Blood relative 4. Other household member 5. Friend 6. Acquaintance 7. Colleague/work relationship 8. Authority/care relationship (doctor, nurse, police, etc.) 9. Other offender known to victim 10. Offender unknown to victim 99. Relationship not known
Citizenship offender	Citizenship of offender	1. National citizen 2. Foreign citizen 98. Not applicable 99. Not known
Legal status offender	Legal status of offender	1. Natural person 2. Legal entity 3. Other entity 99. Not known

[64] UN DESA, *The International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities* (United Nations publication, 2008).

Intoxicated offender	Offender was intoxicated with controlled drugs or other psychoactive substances	1. Alcohol 2. Illicit drugs 3. Both 4. Other 98. Not applicable 99. Not known
Economic status	Economic activity status of offender	1. Dependent employment 2. Self-employment (with no dependent employees) 3. Employer (with dependent employees) 4. Unemployed 5. Student/apprentice 6. Housekeeper 7. Retired/disabled 99. Not known
Recidivist	Recidivist status of offender	1. Recidivist 2. Non-recidivist 98. Not applicable 99. Not known

Arrest and detention (Core dimension)		
Unit of analysis	**Description**	
Arrests	Arrest report for a single arrestee *Notes:* 1. Officer details should be collected for each officer involved in making the arrest. 2. If an event involves the arrest of multiple individuals, details should be recorded for each arrestee.	
Variable	**Description**	**Suggested (minimum) categories**
	EVENT DETAILS	
id	Unique identifier of arrest event	Determined nationally
Date & time	Date and time of arrest	Date format: YYYY-MM-DD Time format: hh:mm
Admin area	Administrative area of the country (level 1, 2, etc.) where arrest was made *Note*: When two or more levels of detail are available, each data point should be stored separately.	Determined nationally
Location	Location of arrest (e.g. address or GPS coordinates) *Note*: When recording GPS coordinates, latitude and the longitude should be stored separately.	Determined nationally
	ARREST AND DETENTION DETAILS	
Reason	Main reason for arrest[65]	ICCS[66] categories (or National crime classification)
Inform	Identifier of whether subject was informed about reason for arrest and their rights	1. No 2. Yes
Force	Identifier of whether force was used on subject during arrest	1. No 2. Yes
Search	Identifier of whether a search was conducted on subject during arrest	1. No 2. Yes
Resist	Identifier of whether arrestee actively resisted arrest	1. No 2. Yes
Weapon	Indicator of whether arrestee was in possession of a weapon	1. No 2. Yes, firearm

[65] Using the principal offence rule in that when multiple offences are committed simultaneously, only the most serious is recorded.
[66] UNDOC, *International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes* (United Nations publication, 2015).

		3. Yes, other
Detention	Identifier of whether arrestee was placed in police detention	1. No 2. Yes
Interpretation	Identifier of whether interpretation was required and provided	1. Not required 2. Required but not provided 3. Required and provided
Lawyer	Identifier of whether arrestee was provided with access to a lawyer (including free legal aid)	1. No 2. Yes
Detention start	Start date of police detention of arrestee	Date format: YYYY-MM-DD
Detention end	End date of police detention of arrestee	Date format: YYYY-MM-DD
OFFICER DETAILS		
Officer id	Unique identifier of officer (e.g. badge number)	Determined nationally
Sex officer	Sex of officer making arrest	1. Male 2. Female
Age officer	Age of officer making arrest	-
Ethnicity officer	Ethnicity of officer making arrest	Determined nationally
Experience officer	Years of experience of officer making arrest	-
Rank officer	Rank of officer making arrest	Determined nationally
Force name	Identifier of police department of the officer in question	Determined nationally
ARRESTEE DETAILS		
Sex arrestee	Sex of arrestee	1. Male 2. Female 3. Not reported
Age arrestee	Age of arrestee	Either in years or using the following categories: 1. Under 18 2. 18-34 3. 35-49 4. 50-64 5. 65 and over
Ethnicity arrestee	Ethnicity of arrestee	Determined nationally
Citizenship arrestee	Citizenship of arrestee	1. National citizen 2. Foreign citizen 3. Not known
Prior	Subject has a prior arrest record	1. No 2. Yes

Seizure operations		
Unit of analysis	**Description**	
Seizure	Seizure operations carried out by the police	
Variable	**Description**	**Suggested (minimum) categories**
	EVENT DETAILS	
id	Unique identifier of seizure operation	Determined nationally
Date & time	Date and time of seizure operation	Date format: YYYY-MM-DD Time format: hh:mm
Admin area	Administrative area of the country (level 1, 2, etc.) where seizure operation was conducted *Note*: When two or more levels of detail are available, each data point should be recorded separately.	Determined nationally
Location	Location of seizure operation (e.g. address or GPS coordinates) *Note*: When recording GPS coordinates, latitude and the longitude data should be recorded separately.	Determined nationally
Type	Type of property seized *Note*: Since multiple seizures are possible in a single event, each category should be recorded separately.	1. Stolen property 2. Controlled drugs or other psychoactive substances 3. Firearms 4. Weapons 5. Vehicles 6. Cash 7. Other
Subtype	More detailed description of the type of seized property (e.g. cocaine, shotgun or SUV)	Determined nationally
Quantity	Amount (count and/or weight) of property seized *Notes*: 1. Recording the count of items seized is useful when, for example, analysing the number of seized firearms. 2. Recording the weight of items seized is useful when, for example,	-

	analysing the amount of drugs seized in kilograms. 3. Record amount for each type of property seized.	
Value	Estimated monetary value of seized property *Note*: To promote international comparability, it is recommended to capture the value of the property both in the national currency and United States dollars.	National currency and United States dollars
Origin	Country of origin of seized property (if applicable)	Country format: ISO 3166 Alpha-2 code
Destination	Destination country of seized property (if applicable)	Country format: ISO 3166 Alpha-2 code
Warrant	Identifier of whether a warrant was used for seizure operation	1. No 2. Yes
OC tag	Identifier of whether an organized criminal group was involved	1. No 2. Yes
Arrest tag	Identifier of whether arrests were made during seizure operation *Note*: If arrests were made during the seizure operation, record the number of arrests and, if possible, the unique identifiers of the arrests to allow for linking of data.	1. No 2. Yes
Force tag	Tag for use of force application during seizure operation *Note*: If force was applied during the seizure operation, record the unique identifier of the use of force event to allow for linking of data.	1. No 2. Yes

5.7. Other Activities

Stop and search		
Unit of analysis	**Description**	
Stop and search	Stop and search of a single individual *Notes:* 1. Officer details should be collected for each officer involved in the stop and search of the individual. 2. Subject details should be collected for each individual involved in stop and search events involving more than one individual.	
Variable	**Description**	**Suggested (minimum) categories**
	EVENT DETAILS	
id	Unique identifier of stop and search event	Determined nationally
Date & time	Date and time of stop and search event	Date format: YYYY-MM-DD Time format: hh:mm
Admin area	Administrative area of the country (level 1, 2, etc.) where stop and search event took place *Note*: When two or more levels of detail are available, each data point should be recorded separately.	Determined nationally
Location	Location of stop and search event (e.g. address or GPS coordinates) *Note*: When recording GPS coordinates, latitude and the longitude data should be recorded separately.	Determined nationally
	STOP AND SEARCH DETAILS	
Reason	Main reason for stop and search	1. Stolen property 2. Drugs 3. Firearms 4. Offensive weapons 5. Other
Search conducted	Identifier of whether a search was conducted on the subject	1. No 2. Yes
Legal justification	Specific legal justification invoked to conduct stop and search	Determined nationally
Informed	Person was informed about reason prior to search	1. No 2. Yes
Outcome(s)	Outcome(s) of stop and search	1. No further action

	Note: Since multiple outcomes are possible in a single event, each category should be recorded separately.	2. Verbal warning 3. Seizure of property 4. Fine 5. Arrest
OFFICER DETAILS		
Officer id	Unique identifier of officer (e.g. badge number)	Determined nationally
Sex officer	Sex of officer involved in stop and search	1. Male 2. Female
Age officer	Age of officer involved in stop and search	-
Ethnicity officer	Ethnicity of officer involved in stop and search	Determined nationally
Experience officer	Years of experience of officer involved in stop and search	-
Rank officer	Rank of officer involved in stop and search	Determined nationally
Force name	Identifier of the police department of the officer in question	Determined nationally
SUBJECT DETAILS		
Sex subject	Sex of subject	1. Male 2. Female 3. Not reported
Age subject	Age of subject	Either in years or using the following categories: 1. Under 18 2. 18-34 3. 35-49 4. 50-64 5. 65 and over
Ethnicity subject	Ethnicity of subject	Determined nationally

Public assembly		
Unit of analysis	**Description**	
Public event	Public event where police presence is requested to ensure public safety	
Variable	**Description**	**Suggested (minimum) categories**
	EVENT DETAILS	
Id	Unique identifier of public event	Determined nationally
Date & time	Date and time of public event	Date format: YYYY-MM-DD Time format: hh:mm
Admin area	Administrative area of the country (level 1, 2, etc.) where public event was held *Note*: When two or more levels of detail are available, each data point should be recorded separately.	Determined nationally
Location	Location of public event (e.g. address or GPS coordinates) *Note*: When recording GPS coordinates, latitude and the longitude data should be recorded separately.	Determined nationally
Type	Event by type	1. Demonstration 2. Sports event 3. Cultural event 4. Concert 5. Other
Event details	Description of specific event	-
Risk factors	Risk factors present during event *Note*: Since multiple risk factors can apply to a single event, each category should be recorded separately.	1. Presence of alcohol 2. Presence of drugs 3. Presence of firearms 4. Presence of less-lethal weapons 5. Presence of specific individuals or groups 6. Other
Officers	Number of officers deployed at public event	-
Participants	(Estimated) Number of people participating in public event	-
Use of force	(Estimated) Number of use of force incidents recorded during public event	-

Search	Number of searches conducted during public event	-
Seize	Number of property seizures completed during public event	-
Arrests	Number of people arrested during public event	-
Crimes	Number of crimes recorded during public event	-

Outreach		
Unit of analysis	**Description**	
Activity	Outreach activity organized by the police	
Variable	**Description**	**Suggested (minimum) categories**
	ACTIVITY DETAILS	
id	Unique identifier of outreach activity	Determined nationally
Start Date & time	Date and time of start of outreach activity	Date format: YYYY-MM-DD Time format: hh:mm
End Date & time	Date and time of end of outreach activity	Date format: YYYY-MM-DD Time format: hh:mm
Admin area	Administrative area of the country (level 1, 2, etc.) where outreach activity was held *Note*: When two or more levels of detail are available, each data point should be recorded separately.	Determined nationally
Location	Location of outreach activity (e.g. address or GPS coordinates) *Note*: When recording GPS coordinates, latitude and the longitude data should be recorded separately.	Determined nationally
Type	Outreach activity by type	1. Recruitment 2. Educational activities 3. Open day 4. Community consultation 5. Other
Participants	Number of participants	-
	POLICE SERVICE DETAILS	
Organizing force	Identifier of police department organizing activity	Determined nationally
Officers involved	Number of officers involved in activity/event	-

5.8. Conduct

Use of force and firearms (Core dimension)		
Unit of analysis	**Description**	
Incident	Incident in which the use of force and firearms was applied against a single individual *Notes:* 1) Multiple uses of force can be applied in a single incident by a single officer. 2) Use of force and officer details should both be collected for each officer that applied force against the subject. 3) Use of force events with more than one subject should have subject details recorded for each subject.	
Variable	**Description**	**Suggested (minimum) categories**
	INCIDENT DETAILS	
id	Unique identifier of use of force incident	Determined nationally
Date & time	Date and time of use of force incident	Date format: YYYY-MM-DD Time format: hh:mm
Admin area	Administrative area of the country (level 1, 2, etc.) where incident was recorded *Note*: When two or more levels of detail are available, each data point should be recorded separately.	Determined nationally
Location	Location of use of force incident (e.g. address or GPS coordinates) *Note*: When recording GPS coordinates, latitude and the longitude data should be recorded separately.	Determined nationally
	USE OF FORCE DETAILS	
Warning	Identifier of whether a warning was given to subject prior to use of force	1. No 2. Yes
Type	Type of use of force deployed *Note*: Since multiple uses of force can be applied in a single incident, each category should be recorded separately.	1. Physical restraint 2. Less-lethal weapon (aim) 3. Less-lethal weapon (shoot) 4. Firearm (aim) 5. Firearm (shoot)

		6. Canine or other animal 7. Other equipment (e.g. baton or spray) 8. Other
Reason	Main reason for using force	1. Protect self 2. Protect other officer(s) 3. Protect public 4. Protect subject 5. Effect arrest 6. Prevent escape 7. Prevent offence 8. Other
Outcomes	Outcomes of use of force incident *Note*: Since multiple outcomes are possible in a single incident, each category should be recorded separately.	1. No further action 2. Arrested 3. Injured 4. Hospitalized 5. Death 6. Other
Violation	Identifier of whether use of force, as applied in the incident, violates national policy and/or law	1. No 2. Yes
OFFICER DETAILS		
Officer id	Unique identifier of officer (e.g. badge number)	Determined nationally
Sex officer	Sex of officer involved in use of force incident	1. Male 2. Female
Age officer	Age of officer involved in use of force incident	-
Ethnicity officer	Ethnicity of officer involved in use of force incident	Determined nationally
Experience officer	Years of experience of officer involved in use of force incident	-
Rank officer	Rank of officer involved in use of force incident	Determined nationally
Force name	Identifier of police department of the officer in question	Determined nationally
Order	Identifier of whether officer was ordered to use force by a superior officer	1. No 2. Yes
SUBJECT DETAILS		
Sex subject	Sex of subject involved	1. Male 2. Female 3. Not reported
Age subject	Age of subject involved	Either in years or using the following categories: 1. Under 18

		2. 18-34 3. 35-49 4. 50-64 5. 65 and over
Ethnicity subject	Ethnicity of subject involved	Determined nationally
First aid	Identifier of whether subject received first aid after (and as a result of) incident *Note*: First aid refers to one-time, short-term medical attention administered immediately after an injury occurs.	1. No 2. Yes 3. Not applicable
Medical treatment	Identifier of whether subject received medical treatment after (and as a result of) the incident *Note*: Medical treatment involves care beyond first aid and is administered by a health care professional.	1. No 2. Yes 3. Not applicable

Professional conduct (Core dimension)		
Unit of analysis	**Description**	
Event	Reported misconduct event *Note*: Officer details should be collected for each officer involved in the misconduct event.	
Variable	**Description**	**Suggested (minimum) categories**
	EVENT DETAILS	
id	Unique identifier of misconduct event	Determined nationally
In_ext	Identifier of whether complaint was filed from within the police or by a member of the public	1. Internal 2. Public
Date & time	Date and time of misconduct event	Date format: YYYY-MM-DD Time format: hh:mm
Admin area	Administrative area of the country (level 1, 2, etc.) where misconduct event took place *Note*: When two or more levels of detail are available, each data point should be recorded separately.	Determined nationally
Location	Location of misconduct event (e.g. address or GPS coordinates) *Note*: When recording GPS coordinates, latitude and the longitude data should be recorded separately.	Determined nationally
	MISCONDUCT DETAILS	
Type	Main type of misconduct involved in event	1. Abuse of authority 2. Corruption 3. Fraud 4. Unlawful use of force 5. Neglect of duty 6. Sexual misconduct 7. Torture 8. Other
Status	Investigation status	1. Ongoing 2. Completed
Outcome	Outcome of investigation	1. Substantiated

		2. Unsubstantiated 3. Withdrawn
Consequence	Consequences for involved officer	1. None 2. Disciplinary action 3. Legal action 4. Other
COMPLAINANT DETAILS		
Sex complainant	Sex of complainant	1. Male 2. Female
Age complainant	Age of complainant	-
Ethnicity complainant	Ethnicity of complainant	Determined nationally
OFFICER DETAILS		
Officer id	Unique identifier of officer (e.g. badge number)	Determined nationally
Sex officer	Sex of officer involved in misconduct event	1. Male 2. Female
Age officer	Age of officer involved in misconduct event	-
Ethnicity officer	Ethnicity of officer involved in misconduct event	Determined nationally
Experience officer	Years of experience of officer involved in misconduct event	-
Rank officer	Rank of officer involved in misconduct event	Determined nationally
Force name	Identifier of police department of the officer in question	Determined nationally

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