



**PROSPERIDAD
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Good Practices on the Development of Information in Colombia

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Topics

1. Standardized Indicators Regional System on Coexistence and Citizen Safety (SES)
2. National Survey on Coexistence and Citizen Safety
3. Pilot Project about the System of Complaints
4. Statistical National and Sectorial Plans



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1. Standardized Indicators Regional System on Coexistence and Citizen Safety (SES)



Project Conception and Development

2005 – 2007: Preliminary meetings and project's approval as Regional Public Good (BPR) funded by the IDB (Inter-American Development Bank)

2008: Project's execution is started: Executing Agency constituted, 3 countries.

2009: 6 countries and 22 indicators are established (administrative registry and surveys). OAS workshop on new member countries.

2010: Protocols, Indicators and Data Sheets. Seminars on Data Compilation and Quality. IDB resources increased.

2011: Intrafamily Violence (VIF), Sexual Offence (VS) and Victimization Surveys, Regional Meetings and new website.

2012: 15 countries, International Conference in Cali, II stage launched

2013: 19 countries, proposal on indicators disaggregation (76)



Main Results

Main Results

Concepts and methods for data collection and processing were standardized and made public.

Institutions' for collecting project key data were strengthened (SUT were constituted to accomplish project objectives

Data collection for project's needs was agreed.

Data are standardized and adequate for comparison between SES member states.

The Regional System was established SES data are official for member countries.



Do we have? Where are we going?

19 member countries. 26 IDB lending members states

80% of IDB associated countries are integrated into the project

Statistical differences between some countries as to the data reported to UNODC and OAS

Is necessary the articulation between agencies as to the reporting of information between SES and UNODC

Data are available yet unable to be processed (no outputs)

Second-generation indicators and regional studies completed (at least on homicides), based on the data provided by the project.



Do we have? Where are we going?

Now, the project this is tied to IDB funding

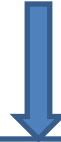
Institutionalization: sustainability and visibility.

Training this restricted to key actors on data collection

Training with strategic approach (agencies comprising social issues are covered)



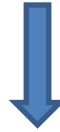
Indicators Obtained from administrative records



- Homicide Rate per 100.000
- Suicide Rate per 100.000 inhabitants over 5 years old
- Deaths by Traffic Injuries per 100.000 inhabitants
- Deaths by firearm per 100.000 inhabitants
- Reports of domestic violence per 100.000 inhabitants
- Reports of children and adolescents abuse per 1000 people under 18 years old
- Reports of sexual offences per 100.000 inhabitants
- Theft rate per 100.000 inhabitants
- Robbery rate per 100.000 inhabitants
- Vehicle theft and robbery rate per 1.000 (guan tauten) registered vehicles
- Kidnapping rate per 100.000 inhabitants
- Number of traffic violations caused by alcohol intoxication per 100.000 people over 15 years old.




Indicators Obtained from Surveys




- Crime Victimization Rate
- Percentage of Victimization by theft
- Percentage of Victimization by Robbery
- Prevalence of intrafamily/family/domestic violence
- Prevalence of sexual violence
- Percentage of people feeling unsecured
- Percentage of people with fear
- Percentage of people who feel at risk
- Percentage of people who justify the use of violence
- Percentage of people who trust institutions


Some conclusions about indicators of SES



The current challenge is to develop second-generation indicators (data disaggregation)



In Colombia, in average, the data can be disaggregated in 78%. While the rest of the region of Latin American only the 51%. (data about , Homicides, Traffic injuries, Suicides, Robberies, Thefts, Kidnappings, Sexual violence)



Is necessary to track invisible crime: Victimization surveys, international crime classification for statistical purposes.



Need to access micro-data within countries with a view to developing public policies.



Data 2012



Homicides

Number of cases 2012*	14.670
Gross Rate	31,49
Total population 2012	46.581.823

Suicides

Number of cases 2012	1.666
Gross Rate	3,94
Total population over 5 years old 2012	42.290.674

Deaths by Traffic Injuries

Number of cases 2012	5.505
Gross Rate	11,82
Total population 2012	46.581.823



Deaths by firearm

Number of cases 2012	12.777
Gross Rate	27,43
Total population 2012	46.581.823

Kidnapping

Number of cases 2012	177
Gross Rate	0,38
Total population 2012	46.581.823

Robbery

Number of cases 2012	99.635
Gross Rate	213,89
Total population 2012	46.581.823



Theft

Number of cases 2012	147.927
Gross Rate	317,56
Total population 2012	46.581.823

Domestic Violence

Number of cases 2012	82.174
Gross Rate	176,41
Total population 2012	46.581.823

Sexual Offence

Number of cases 2012	18.478
Gross Rate	39,67
Total population 2012	46.581.823



As the project should works operationally?

- In the coming months, Colombian institutions will work from five thematic groups: Mortality, criminality, Intrafamily Violence / Sexual Violence, public safety, and Surveys.

Mortality Roundtables

Indicators	Reporting Institutions (continuous basis)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homicide • Suicide • Deaths by Traffic Injuries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Ministry of Defense. – Police. – Attorney General’s Office. – National Institute for Legal Medicine and Forensic Sciences. – Ministry of Justice
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deaths by firearm 	<p>Supporting Institutions (assessment)</p> <p>Example,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Ministry of Health. – Ministry of Transportation

Criminality Roundtables

Indicators	Reporting Institutions (continuous basis)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theft rate • Robbery rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Ministry of Defense. – Police. – Attorney General’s Office. – Colombian Family Welfare Institute – Ministry of Transportation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vehicle theft and robbery rate 	<p>Supporting Institutions (assessment)</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kidnapping 	<p>Example,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Observatory of Human Rights (HHRR) and International Humanitarian Law (IHL)



Intrafamily Violence / Sexual Offence

Indicators	Reporting Institutions (continuous basis)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reports of intrafamily/family/domestic violence• Reports of sexual offences• Reports of children and adolescents abuse	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Police– Attorney General’s Office– Colombian Family Welfare Institute– Ministry of Health– National Institute for Legal Medicine and Forensic Sciences. <p>Supporting Institutions (assessment)</p> <p>Example,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">– Profamilia– Administrative Department Office of the President of Colombia



Surveys

Indicators	Reporting Institutions (continuous basis)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Crime Victimization• Percentage of Victimization by theft• Percentage of Victimization by Robbery• Prevalence of intrafamily/family/domestic violence• Prevalence of sexual violence• Percentage of people feeling unsecured• Percentage of people with fear• Percentage of people who feel at risk• Percentage of people who trust institutions• Percentage of people who justify the use of violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– National Statistics Administrative Department– National Survey on Coexistence and Citizen Safety– Ministry of Health (ENDS – Health and Demography National Survey) <p>Supporting Institutions (assessment)</p> <p>Example,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">– Values Worldwide Survey



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2. Coexistence and Citizen Safety Survey



BACKGROUND AND CURRENT SITUATION

The first survey of this type was conducted in 2003 in the country's three main cities (Bogotá, Medellín and Cali). The survey started to be applied on an annual basis starting from 2012

In 2013, the survey was conducted in 20 cities and applied to 172.275 people.

In 2014, the survey is expected to be applied in 28 Colombian cities.

The bet on the future is having a survey with guaranteed funding . Also, the goal is to apply the survey at the national level.

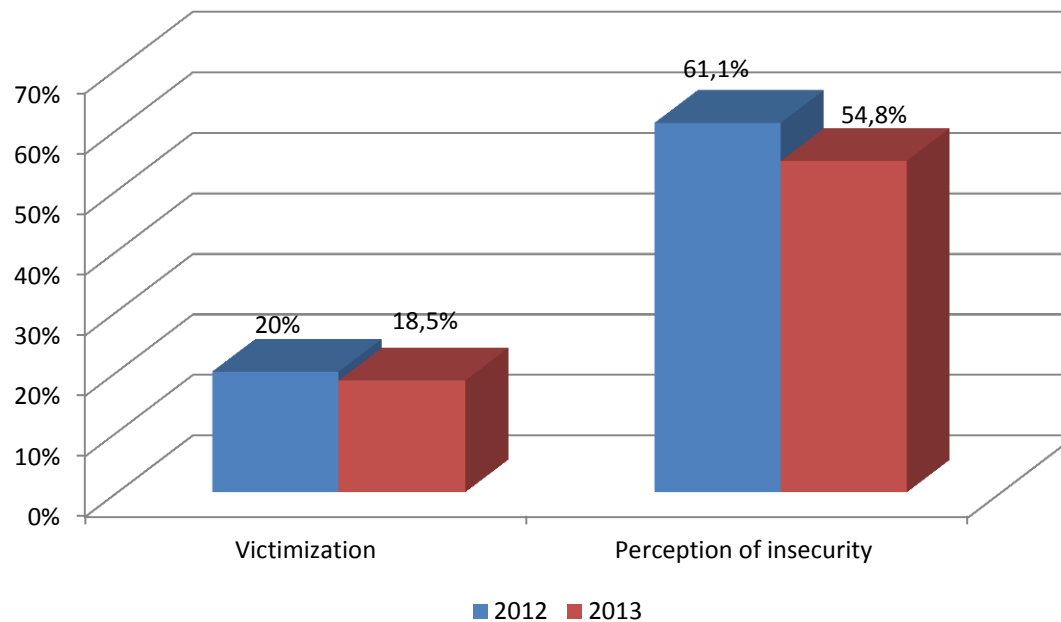


OTHER TOPICS ABOUT THE SURVEY

*** Conducting the survey allows for a diagnosis on coexistence and citizen safety in Colombia's main cities and to follow up on the implementation of policies and strategies in this field.**

*** Moreover, this instrument facilitates the assessment of the "complaint under-registry" phenomenon in the country.**

Victimization and Perception of Insecurity Percentages - 2012 and 2013



18,5% of people have suffered from any crime in 2013;
the perception of insecurity by city was of 54,8%.



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4. Pilot Project about the System of Complaints



PROJECT ORIGIN

- Based upon the victimization survey's main finding (complaint sub-registry), a presidential mandate was established, which outlines the need for a research about this topic.
- A pilot project was started three institutions. The participants were the Attorney General's Office, the Police Office and the National Planning Department.

Objective

1- To identify synergies among the Attorney General and Police's Offices, in order to advance the standardization and integration of claim reception procedures.

2- To make recommendations on institutional management (complaints management)

3- To determine a communications strategy for the complaints system



Objective

To propose adjustments on the data complaint collecting tools, with a view to improving data's quantity, quality and characteristics

To make recommendations with regard to technological improvements required in SIEDCO and SPOA, with the purpose of fostering an efficient management of complaints data.

Objective

To make a proposal on profiles adjustments that enforces the complaint reception service

To develop a training strategy for public citizens with regard to procedures and themes to bear in mind for filing a complaint

Objective

To establish a standardized infrastructure model that acknowledges the different levels of demand and resources availability.



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Electronic complaint roundtable for vehicle theft crimes

Objective

**To establish a model of an electronic complaint system
for reporting vehicle theft crimes**



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4. Statistical National and Sectorial Plans



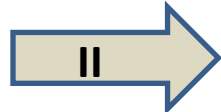
1. A statistical plan is a technical instrument that identifies statistical outputs and necessary data inputs for decision making and facilitating monitoring and following up on policies, plans and programs.
2. The greatest benefit of a statistical plan is the possibility to organize and focus the available information, in order to reduce uncertainty during the decision-making process



Formulating the National Statistical Plan comprises five stages:



To identify suppliers and users of statistical information,



To identify and organize supply and demand,



To match supply and demand,



To consolidate statistical information during the diagnosis phase and,



To formulate the plan's strategic component.

Sectorial Statistical Plans for Justice Management (PESAJ) and Security and Citizen Coexistence (PESSCC)

PESAJ - General Objective

To identify, organize, articulate and coordinate statistical information needs for decision making with regard to the provision of justice (access, reply opportunity, and law equity in sentences and transparency of justice management).



PESSCC - General Objective

To have available statistical information on security and citizen coexistence that characterizes criminality (homicide, robbery, theft, extortion, kidnapping) and social conflicts (suicide, sexual violence, domestic violence, physic and psychological abuses against children and women, personal injuries, traffic accidents) to help authorities in their decision-making process.



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National Statistical Plan



PESAJ and PESSCC – Strategic Objectives:

To reinforce the process of delivering statistical data for justice management

To identify unmet needs for statistical data

To articulate and coordinate the statistical data systems of the justice branch.

Data supplier agencies are described as follows:



- Ministry of Justice and Law,
- The Supreme Council of the Judiciary,
- The Attorney General's Office,
- The Inspector General's Office,
- The Ombudsman's Office,
- The Social Welfare Administrative Department
- The National Penitentiary and Prison and Institute (INPEC),
- The Government's National Agency for Legal Defense
- The Colombian Family Welfare Institute (ICBF)

Strengths

A noticeable legal framework that assigns duties, establishes responsibilities and leads the statistical developments in the branch, the accomplishments of constituted information systems on processing statistics and a public acknowledgement of the importance of having high-quality statistics.



Weaknesses

There are standardized concepts, a lack of methodologies, classifications and/or nomenclatures are not used; there are flaws in the stages of the statistical data processing. A clear outreach/dissemination policy is not available, and there is no documentation of the statistical process.



THANK YOU / MERCI