

General Data Dissemination System (GDDS) Project
Phase 2: Modules for Strengthening Statistics
Report of the Launch Workshop of the Module on
Justice and Security Statistics
New Africa Hotel, Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania,
March 19 to 23, 2007

(Draft 20 April 2007 – chris.lewis@port.ac.uk)

Background

The World Bank, together with the IMF, is implementing a three-year project to strengthen the capacity of national statistical systems in countries of Anglophone Africa. It is structured around the General Data Dissemination System (GDDS)¹ and financed by a grant from the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DfID). This project aims for sustainable improvements in the quality of official data, increased government and public awareness of the value of good quality data and the importance of data dissemination, an improvement in regional cooperation on statistical issues and for data dissemination standards to be supported.

The IMF and the World Bank are each supporting seven modules. The IMF supports key areas within economic and financial statistics and the World Bank key areas within socio-demographic statistics. The implementation of these modules is planned over two and a half years to about September 2009. Each module is a coordinated set of activities designed to help countries achieve specific improvements in the management of statistical activities and in the quality and coverage of statistical data series. Each module is focused on a defined subject area, covering data sets associated with different sectors.

The governments of each country participating in the project have selected two modules, based on their perceived needs and taking note of other assistance they may be receiving. Each module consists of a launch workshop, a series of bilateral technical assistance missions to address particular concerns and a final, closing workshop to review and report on progress: however, this process could be varied in the interests of efficiency.

The workshop in Dar Es Salaam was the launch of the module on Justice and Security Statistics. The aim of this module is to assist participating countries to improve the coverage and quality of different aspects of statistics on Justice and Security statistics. Each participating country is required to identify its own priorities and develop a work program for data improvements to be implemented over the life of the module.

¹ More information about the GDDS is available on the IMF's Data Standards Bulletin Board at <http://dsbb.imf.org/Applications/web/gdds/gddshome/>

Launch Workshop for the Justice and Security Statistics Module

The launch workshop for the Justice and Security Statistics module took place at the New Africa Hotel in Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania, from March 19 to 23, 2007. It was attended by teams from each of the five countries taking part in this module: Kenya, Mauritius, Namibia, Seychelles, Tanzania, with an observer from Eritrea². The workshop was organized jointly with the Tanzania National Bureau of Statistics, whose help is gratefully acknowledged. It was managed by Ronald Luttkhuizen, Senior Statistician from the World Bank and facilitated by Professor Chris Lewis, a Statistician Consultant from the United Kingdom. Also present was Oliver Chinganya, the IMF regional GDDS advisor.

Workshop Objectives

The purpose of the workshop was twofold: to discuss the general need for & characteristics of Justice and Security Statistics and to prepare a work plan for the Justice and Security Statistics module for each participating country. To assist in drawing up these work plans, a series of presentations was made about Justice and Security Statistics. Each country team then listed their current situation and priorities in this area, in the light of the presentations made during the workshop.

The Workshop Program

The detailed program for the workshop is set out in Annex 2. The program was formally opened by Mrs Maro, Acting Director of the Tanzania National Bureau of Statistics. She welcomed the participants to Dar Es Salaam and stressed the importance for African countries of developing good Justice and Security Statistics. Tanzania itself was developing indicators to ensure that the rights of poor and disadvantaged groups were protected and promoted within the Justice System as part of the Mkukuta Indicators Third Cluster on Governance and Accountability. A report on the Workshop was prepared for the Newsletter of the Tanzania National Bureau of Statistics and is attached at Annex 3.

Ronald Luttkhuizen, for the World Bank, introduced the objectives for the workshop and the planned agenda for the week. Oliver Chinganya, GDDS advisor of the IMF, spoke on the overall structure of the GDDS Modular system. Each country team made a brief presentation on the priorities for Justice and Security Statistics in their country. Finally on the opening day, Chris Lewis, the Statistical Consultant gave a general presentation on African Justice and Security Statistics.

Presentations

Over the next two days, Chris Lewis made several presentations on Justice and Security Statistics:

- **Crime Statistics** as recorded by the police
- **Household and other surveys**, showing victimization and public confidence
- Statistics on **Police activities** such as arrests, warnings, cautions, traffic, border duties

² A list of participants is provided in Annex 1.

- The extent to which those arrested or summonsed by the Police are **Prosecuted**
- Statistics of the **Judiciary/Courts**: workload, case outcomes, time delays
- **Prison** Statistics: numbers, prison conditions, health issues, rehabilitation work
- Statistics of those given **Community Penalties**: workload and case outcomes
- Statistics of **Security and Terrorism**: monitoring of anti-terrorist legislation
- Other Statistics on Justice and Security: **Resources, Diversity and Performance**

In each case there was sufficient time for all participants to question the Consultant and to discuss the presentation.

The Current situation on Statistics of Justice and Security

The workshop moved on to discuss the current position in each country with regard to the existence of statistics on Justice and Security. Each country team prepared material for their country on the current situation, as far as this was possible, given that not all sectors of the justice system were represented for each country. All countries agreed to use the following general template, summarizing statistics of the Justice system.

1. **Statistics from Household surveys (eg. on victims and public confidence)**
2. **Police Statistics (eg on recorded crime, arrests, etc)**
3. **Prosecution Statistics (Those brought to court)**
4. **Statistics on the legal system (Workload, results of court proceedings)**
5. **Statistics on Probation & aftercare (Those supervised in the community)**
6. **Statistics on Prisons (Numbers in custody, prison conditions)**
7. **What coordinating machinery exists for Justice and Security Statistics?**

Aspects of the current situation that needed to be documented included, for each sector:

1. **Was there a legal basis for collecting statistics on Justice**
2. **Were statistics currently available for operational and policy use**
3. **Were statistics currently published**
4. **Who were the relevant personnel dealing with the statistics.**
5. **What coordinating machinery existed, for general Justice matters and for statistics.**
6. **The production of a national flowchart to show the agencies in each country.**
7. **What statistical problems were known about within each sector**
8. **Common statistical problems across sectors: eg classifications: IT software.**

Annex 4 summarizes the situation for each country as known at the workshop. This proved as very useful in showing the extent to which there were considerable gaps in statistics in nearly all countries, and a general lack of coordinating machinery. The workshop then moved on to discuss the general layout of how to describe the current

Statistical System for each country. A copy of the agreed structure, which would need to be tailored to each individual country's needs, is under Annex 5. Countries agreed to work towards producing this in the months ahead.

Statistical Integrity

The workshop discussed the need for statistical integrity and produced a general note on this issue, a copy of which is attached at Annex 6.

Specific statistical Needs

The workshop discussed specific statistics and agreed the following aspects needed to be considered for each sector and included in the developing work plans for each country:

- 1. Whether a new statistical collection system should be set up for the sector**
- 2. Whether the existing collection system should be developed**
- 3. What changes were needed to classifications**
- 4. What analytical system needed to be set up**
- 5. How could statistics dissemination be improved**
- 6. How should be the Central Bureau of Statistics become involved**
- 7. How should statistics be related to Policy**
- 8. How should statistical capacity be built**
- 9. How should IT capacity be developed**

Preparation of work plans for each country

The last part of the workshop was devoted to the preparation of the country work plans for the Justice and Security Statistics module. The background material necessary for the compilation of these plans was collated by each country team and discussed generally. The work plans were drawn up in bilateral discussions with each country team.

The work plans were drawn up based on the current situation in each country together with any firm current plans in each country for the development of Justice and Security Statistics. They also took account of resources available for this development, both from the World Bank and from each country.

The World Bank would fund three occasions during which each country would be able to access technical advice and help. This would include at least two visits from a statistical consultant to each country. The third occasion would probably be a second workshop where all participating countries got together to discuss and receive advice and help on common statistical matters. This could include, for example, Computer advice and help with the software needed to solve similar statistical data capture, analysis and presentation problems in different countries.

Each participating country would also input resources of its own to ensure the work plan developed between these three World Bank occasions. Country teams are active participants in the work of the module and are expected to prepare and maintain the **country work folder**. What should be included in the country work folder and other details of the best practices to be followed by country teams were distributed at the workshop and are reproduced at Annex 7.

The Country Work Plans

The detailed 2007-2009 country work plans for the Justice and security GDDS Module are set out in Annex 8. The main priorities to be followed are summarized in the following table.

	Kenya	Mauritius	Namibia	Seychelles	Tanzania
Phases of Work Plan					
1. Up to and including Expert visit Autumn '07	General issues (40%) Police (30%) Prisons (15%) Probation (15%)	General issues (40%) Police (30%) Classification (20%) Legal issues (10%)	General issues (40%) Police (30%) Courts/prosecution (20%) Prisons (20%)	General issues (40%) Police (15%) Courts (15%) Prisons (15%) Probation (5%)	General issues (60%) Prosecution (20%) Courts (20%)
2. Spring '08 Workshop					
3. Up to and including Expert visit Autumn '08	General issues (30%) Prisons (40%) Probation (30%)	General issues (30%) Police (40%) Classifications (20%) Legal issues (10%)	Stocktaking issues (30%) Police (20%) Proposals for development (30%) Courts (15%) Prisons (5%)	Stocktaking issues (50%) Police (15%) Courts (15%) Prisons (15%) Probation (5%)	(Depending on progress) General issues (60%) Prosecution (20%) Courts (20%)
4. Mid-2009 Workshop					

As well as reporting on progress and fine-tuning plans, the Spring '08 workshop is likely to concentrate on issues common to all countries: e.g. discussing the tools of data collection: giving advice and help on computing aspects: discussing the tools of dissemination.

The Module will conclude with a final Workshop in 2009 during which progress on the development of Justice and Security Statistics in each country will be reported on and discussed.

Closing

The workshop closed on the afternoon of Friday March 23. It was agreed that the report of the meeting, including the draft work plans for each country would be circulated within a month and that the first technical visit to each country would be arranged by the World Bank before the end of 2007. Good notice would be given of each visit so that there would be time for arrangements to be made within each country.

Before leaving, each country team was provided with electronic copies of the following:

- The presentations made during the seminar
- The background documents used to prepare the seminar material
- The UN manual on Crime and Justice Statistics
- Examples of output, notes and definitions from England and the Netherlands
- The list of participants, including e-mail addresses
- The article about the workshop drafted for the newsletter of the Tanzania National Bureau of Statistics
- Some miscellaneous documents about Justice and Security Statistics

Annex 1:

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS AT THE LAUNCH WORKSHOP OF THE GDDS MODULE ON JUSTICE AND SECURITY STATISTICS, DAR ES SALAAM, MARCH 2007

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Annex 2: Detailed Workshop Program

Date and Time	Topic	Notes
Monday March 19		
Morning	Opening of Workshop	Mrs Maro, Tanzania National Bureau of Statistics
	Introduction to workshop	Ronald Luttkhuizen, World Bank
	The GDDS Modular System	Oliver Chinganya, GDDS Regional coordinator
	Personal introductions	All participants
Afternoon	Country priorities in Justice and Security Statistics	Country teams
	Presentation introducing Justice and Security Statistics in Africa	Chris Lewis, Statistical Consultant
Tuesday March 20		
Morning	Presentations and discussions on Justice and Security Statistics: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Crime recorded by the police 2. Household and other surveys 	Chris Lewis Statistical Consultant Ronald Luttkhuizen
Afternoon	Presentation and discussions on Justice and Security Statistics <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Other police activities 4. Prosecutions 5. Judiciary and the Courts 	Chris Lewis Statistical Consultant Ronald Luttkhuizen
Wednesday March 21		
Morning	Presentation and discussions on Justice and Security Statistics <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Prisons 7. Community penalties 	Chris Lewis Statistical Consultant Ronald Luttkhuizen
Afternoon	Discussion on how presentations relate to country needs	All participants
	Free Time	
Thursday March 22		
Morning	General discussions on drawing up of work plans	All participants
	Drawing up information necessary to draft work plans	Country teams in break-out groups

Date and Time	Topic	Notes
Afternoon	General discussion on drawing up of work plans	All participants
	Bilateral discussions to draw up country work plans: 1. Kenya 2. Namibia 3. Mauritius	Country teams Ronald Luttkhuizen Chris Lewis
Friday March 23		
Morning	General discussion on drawing up of work plans	All participants
	Bilateral discussion to draw up country work plans 4. Tanzania	Tanzania team Ronald Luttkhuizen Chris Lewis
Afternoon	Bilateral discussion to draw up country work plans 5. Seychelles	Seychelles team Ronald Luttkhuizen Chris Lewis
	Close of conference	All participants

Annex 3: Article for the Newsletter of the Tanzania National Bureau of Statistics

GENERAL DATA DISSEMINATION SYSTEM; STATISTICAL WORKSHOP ON CRIME, JUSTICE AND SECURITY, DAR ES SALAAM, MARCH 19-23, 2007

Mrs Maro, Acting Director of the Tanzanian National Bureau of Statistics, opened the 5-day workshop of the World Bank General Data Dissemination System (GDDS), held in the New Africa Hotel, Dar Es Salaam from March 19 to 23, 2007. The meeting was chaired by Ronald Luttkhuizen, an experienced statistician from the Netherlands, now working at the World Bank. It was also facilitated by Chris Lewis, an expert on Crime, Justice and Security Statistics from England. Oliver Chinganya, the World Bank GDDS Regional Co-ordinator and Philip Cockerill, from the UK donor agency, Department for International Development, were also present.

The GDDS process covers many areas of statistics. In previous GDDS programmes, the area of Crime, Justice and Security statistics had not been seen as a priority. However, at a meeting in Cape Town in December 2005, each of 22 African Anglophone countries was asked to nominate 2 social statistics areas and 2 economic statistics areas which they felt were priorities for development. Five countries nominated Crime, Justice and Security Statistics, and later one other country asked to be added as an observer. As a result the GDDS programme for 2007-2009 for Crime, Justice and Security was set up and this workshop was the opening meeting in the process.

The Crime, Justice and Security area intends to cover the statistics produced by household surveys on crime, justice and public confidence, as well as the statistics produced by government agencies such as the police, prosecution authorities, judiciary, prisons systems and those coping with offenders in the community. The workshop will cover the design of new system, the improvement of existing ones, the statistical analysis needed and improvements to the dissemination of crime and justice statistics.

17 delegates from 6 countries were present to participate in the workshop. These were statistical experts from the Central Statistical Offices and Justice agencies of Kenya, Mauritius, Namibia, Seychelles and Tanzania. A representative of the judicial authorities from Eritrea was also present as an observer. Although Kenya and Tanzania have large populations, the other four countries represented have small populations.

The aim of the workshop was to improve the availability of statistics in the fields of Justice and Security in the countries that attended the workshop. During the week, the workshop was given examples of statistics on Crime, Justice and Security from various countries around the world, and discussed the needs of their own countries. By the end of the week, each delegate had departed with a work plan for the development of crime, justice and security statistics in their country.

This work plan would be followed over the three years of the GDDS programme from 2007 to 2009, using facilities of the World Bank. This would include further workshops and visits of experts to each participating country to progress the work plans on Crime Justice and Security Statistics. A final workshop is likely to be held in 2010, to see how well the work plans have progressed.

Annex 4: Summary of current situation in each country, as known at the workshop

	Kenya	Mauritius	Namibia	Seychelles	Tanzania	Eritrea (courts only)
Legal basis for Statistics?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes(police) No (courts)	No (at ministers' discretion)	Yes
Are there data from surveys?	Yes, from April 2007	Yes	No	No	No	No
Are there police data?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Are there prosecution data?	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Not known	
Are there courts data?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Are there Prisons Data?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Not known	Not known	
Are there probation data	Yes	Yes	No service	Yes	No service	
Are statistics published	For Police, prisons	Generally, Yes	No	Only for Police	No	No
Coordinating machinery for statistics?	No	No	No	No	No	

Annex 5: Detailed Description of current Statistical System for Justice and Security matters in each country.

<u>Chapter 1. Institutions of the Justice and Security system in your country.</u>
a. Introduction, objectives and expected outputs (to be listed under the following subheadings)
b. What are the institutions involved
c. Responsibility/ownership
d. Legal conditions under which the system is working, statistically
e. Coordination inside the system
f. The national institutional arrangements to discuss, monitor and evaluate criminal statistics? (perhaps a Criminal Statistics Board.)
g. Mandate of the National Statistical Office (eg Statistics Law, Memorandum of Understanding, good rapport with partners who collect data.)
<u>Chapter 2. Criminal Justice Flowchart (as produced in Dar Es Salaam)</u>
<u>Chapter 3. Population-related events</u>
a. Introduction, objectives and expected outputs (to be listed under the following subheadings)
b. Definitions and Classifications
c. Indicators
d. List of data collection vehicles
e. Methods being used
f. Forms used
g. Automation using computers
h. Analysis of Data/Publication
i. Metadata
j. Recommendations and Planning
<u>Chapter 4. Police Statistics</u>
a. Introduction, objectives and expected outputs (to be listed under the following subheadings)

b. Definitions and Classifications
c. Indicators
d. List of data collection vehicles
e. Methods being used
f. Forms
g. Automation using computers
h. Analysis of Data/Publication
i. Metadata
j. Recommendations and Planning

Chapter 5. Prosecution Statistics

a. Introduction, objectives and expected outputs (to be listed under the following subheadings)
b. Definitions and Classifications
c. Indicators
d. List of data collection vehicles
e. Methods being used
f. Forms
g. Automation using computers
h. Analysis of Data/Publication
i. Metadata
j. Recommendations and Planning

Chapter 6. Statistics of the Legal System (Courts, etc)

a. Introduction, objectives and expected outputs (to be listed under the following subheadings)
b. Definitions and Classifications
c. Indicators
d. List of data collection vehicles
e. Methods being used
f. Forms

g. Automation using computers
h. Analysis of Data/Publication
i. Metadata
j. Recommendations and Planning
<u>Chapter 7. Prisons Statistics</u>
a. Introduction, objectives and expected outputs (to be listed under the following subheadings)
b. Definitions and Classifications
c. Indicators
d. List of data collection vehicles
e. Methods being used
f. Forms
g. Automation using computers
h. Analysis of Data/Publication
i. Metadata
j. Recommendations and Planning
<u>8. Probation and After Care Statistics</u>
a. Introduction, objectives and expected outputs (to be listed under the following subheadings)
b. Definitions and Classifications
c. Indicators
d. List of data collection vehicles
e. Methods being used
f. Forms
g. Automation using computers
h. Analysis of Data/Publication
i. Metadata
j. Recommendations and Planning

<u>Chapter 9. Policy implications of Statistics</u>
<u>Chapter 10. Conclusion</u>
The chapters will contain the main text but any very detailed material will be included in annexes.
Annex 1 - List of definitions
Annex 2 – Classifications used
Annex 3 – List of indicators by domain
Annex 4 – List of surveys and administrative sources
Annex 5 – Description of methods used
Annex 6 – Total collection of all forms by domain
Annex 7 – Information on use of ICT hardware and software, by domain.
Annex 8 – Metadata, by survey or administration collection process. (Spreadsheet)
Annex 9 – Definitions of tables, by domain.
Annex 10 – List of publications.
Annex 11 – Main forms of use of publications.

Annex 6: Aspects of Statistical Integrity

Note produced at the Dar Es Salaam workshop on Justice and Security Statistics

Statistical Integrity is about ensuring impartiality. When collecting, analyzing and publishing statistics, it is necessary to cover **all aspects** and not to include or exclude anything for political motives. When publishing statistics, the choice of sources, methods of collection, and analysis should be fully covered: eg is it a sample, or a total count. It is also important to comment on evidence of misuse of statistics and errors of interpretation.

A public note of the pre-release of the statistics is needed. Official statistics are those that are published. If statistics are not published then these are not really official statistics but secret statistics.

There should also be advanced notice of dates of publication and of the changes in the methods of collection, analysis. There is a need for ethical considerations to be mentioned, where relevant: were people interviewed in surveys aware that their views were being sought.

The statistical methodology that is being used also needs to be understood and described. For example, what is included in the statistics? Are statistics available from all prisons, or just a sample: from all police forces, or just some of them: all courts, or just the high court: What is the quality of the classification and the description of the sectors involved. What are the risks involved in collecting data: eg. if data is collected via telephone, or radio, what is the chance that the connection breaks down occasionally and statistics are lost. More generally, the accuracy and reliability of statistics needs to be described and studies carried out as to whether any statistics are missing, and whether any estimates of missing data can be made.

It is also necessary to ensure that the definitions of the statistics: timeliness, accuracy, definitions and classifications, are actually being kept to. Also whether the data mentioned for a particular period are actually referring to that period. People who compile statistics often have other jobs to do that may have higher priority for them, so they may leave their statistics until too late and return them in a succeeding month or year.

It is necessary to know the data quality of the statistics. If we use secondary statistics, it is important that the quality of these is also noted. Validation is needed of any intermediate research carried out and to be able to handle discrepancies in intermediate results or final outputs. These should be sorted out, if at all possible.

There is a need for a constant review of statistical processes, because processes that work well can become poor, if staff changes or resources are reduced. This requires good statistical staff, whose training is very important, both before they start their job and as they develop professionally.

In general, statistics need to be fit for their purpose, with regard to the following:

1. Their Periodicity
2. Their Timeliness
3. Their Internal consistency
4. Their Temporal consistency
5. Their Cross-domain consistency
6. Any revisions to procedures, or to previously published figures need to be open
7. Accessibility for non-informed people needed to be assured including proper dissemination to, and briefing of the Media.
8. Data should be released to everyone at the same time:
9. A policy is needed for more detailed release on request including making data anonymous.
10. There is a need to understand the level of detail in the data.
11. There is a need for a list of contact point where people can ask further questions about the statistics

Africa is a unique continent where countries are developing in their own ways towards a better future and becoming responsible for their own situation. Statistics should reflect societies' norms and values in raising the literacy of their population and increasing the chances of economic and social development. A free society includes more information sharing and increases the capability of people being more responsible for them selves. This is part of supporting democratic mechanisms in society and creating more wealth.

Annex 7: Best Practices for the Implementation of the GDDS Phase 2 Module on Justice and Security Statistics

Documentation to be prepared by country teams

Country Teams are active participants in the module. They are expected to prepare and maintain the **country work folder**, which is a set of documents that describe the country's objectives and expected results and map the progress during the period of implementation. These materials are prepared during and following the opening workshop, during and following each bilateral expert workshop, and during and following any further workshops organized as part of the module. These materials support the module work folder. The country-specific materials are attached to the workshop/expert Back to Office Reports.

The **country work folder** contains:

- The reader and all documents of the opening workshop
- Progress reports and supporting documents prepared by the module coordinators, in preparation for bilateral expert visits
- Back to Office Reports prepared by experts for the bilateral visits to the country
- Any updates to the action plan
- Country action plan, showing benchmarks, timeline of implementation, and expected results
- Other country/module related materials

Country teams take responsibility for making the work folder available to their successors when they hand over the assignment (in addition to personal briefings) and to use them to train newly joined staff that become active in the subject area.

In the course of an expert visit, country teams and the visiting expert should seek at least one opportunity to brief the responsible senior level staff of progress made and updated plans.

In addition there are project indicators about the implementation of the project that need to be monitored: eg:

- The country teams should report on the names of participants attending meetings and
- the nature and quality of their contributions
- The expert's visit will also take into account the output (deliverables) presented on all agreed topics and
- The quality of their content.

Annex 8: Country Work Plans

Work Plan for Kenya Justice and Security Statistics

Country team *Robert Buluma (Module coordinator) and Abdulkadir Amin Awes, Kenya Central Bureau of Statistics: Gertrude Audi, Probation and After Care*

Background

Kenya is a large country with a population of 34.3 million, divided into many different regions. Key social indicators - literacy, life expectancy (54.7 years), child and maternal mortality and social inequality – have all worsened in recent years. Justice and Security issues are high on the political agenda as the government drives forward its Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation (ERS) and tackles corruption.

The prison population is quoted at 47,000 in the World Prison brief, although the Kenya country team gave a figure of more than double that at the workshop. There is no Independent Prosecution Service, but there is a Probation & After-Care Service. Statistics on Justice and Security were only collected for internal use before 2001 when a governance statistics unit was established in the National Bureau of Statistics. Data exist for the Police, courts, prison and probation: also for the Electoral Commission, Immigration and national registration bureau, mainly collected manually. No statistical coordinating committee exists and few figures are published. Published figures do not always relate well: eg police crime figures are low when compared with prison numbers.

Priorities and resources

Kenya statistical priorities include harmonization of data collection, computerization of the system at source level, and better training for statistical officers. More co-ordination of statistics is needed and more publication of data, especially in the form of maps.

As part of Phase I of the GDDS program the Central Bureau of Statistics received two visits from a Statistical Consultant: technical advice was given on the statistics systems for the Judiciary (2004) and for the Police, Prisons and Probation & Aftercare (2005). Some improvements have already been put in place for Judiciary Statistics but not yet for Police, Probation & After-Care or Prisons Statistics. Also in 2005, the World Bank statistical capacity building project review mission concluded that the evidence base for governance statistics in Kenya was quite poor, partly because of low resources and training. On 21 March 2007, the World Bank announced a 20.5 million USD grant to strengthen Kenya Statistics, including those on Justice and Security, although this was not generally known until after the workshop had finished. <http://www.cbs.go.ke/nss/wb/pdf/Kenyastatcap.pdf?SQMSESSID=ec9fd153b7242fd169fe865700ea138d>

Summary of current situation, objectives of work plan and expected outputs

The Kenya team produced summaries of their Justice and Security system at the Workshop and agreed to develop these following the guidelines in Annex 5. They agreed the following 2007-2009 general work plan for their Justice and Security Statistics.

	Description of present situation	Objectives	Outputs and expected deliverables
Household and other surveys of victims and confidence	April 2007 survey of h/hs and other institutions funded by DfID	To produce results by June 2007	Publication of results
Need for coordination	CBS Governance statistics unit. No coordinating committee yet set up	Set up a coordinating committee to oversee JS Statistics Harmonise codes and procedures Improve the publication of governance statistics	Setting up of Committee Regular meetings and minutes Discussion leading to common codes and procedures being accepted Extended section in CBS annual report
Police Statistics	Police produce very few figures and these are of poor quality. Very few figures have been given to CBS since 2005 There are concerns about accuracy of data, under reporting and a lack of characteristics of the offence/victim	Need to convince Police their data quality is poor and to start measures to improve it. Need to ensure Police statistics are compatible with other justice data	New system needed Routine comparisons of different data series
Statistics of Legal System	Some improvements introduced after 2004 GDDS report However, there are concerns about classifications, timeliness and completeness of reporting	To assess effect of new collection system To improve data quality of courts data To improve classifications To improve timeliness	Publication of results Improvements to the system leading to better data quality, timeliness, accuracy, appropriate classifications.
Prison Statistics	Review current system in light of 2005 GDDS report and STATCAP There are concerns about double counting of those in prison, poor	Recommendations for new system and use of improved technology Proposals for improvements to data quality and better	Improved data collection system. Better data quality Publication of prison data

	data quality and poor classifications	classifications	
Probation and After Care Statistics	Review current system in light of 2005 GDDS report and STATCAP There are concerns still about timeliness of data, accuracy of data and the need for better classifications	Recommendations for new system and use of improved technology Proposals for improvements to data quality and better classifications	Improved data collection system Better data quality Publication of probation and after care data

Implementation of Work Plan

The Kenya country team agreed to the implementation of the work plan in three phases:

A. April 2007 – Autumn 2007: Work leading up to and including the first visit of the statistical consultant

This work package will be prioritized in the following way:

- General issues, setting up new structures for co-ordination, harmonization and publication and publication (40% of time)
- Improving Police Crime Statistic data collection and publication systems (30%)
- Improving Prison Statistics data collection and publication systems (15%)
- Improving Probation Statistics IT and data collection systems and improving publication arrangements (15%)

B Work from Autumn 2007 until probable second workshop in Spring of 2008

This work package will consist of pushing forward the improvements started in the first Work Package and in preparation for the second workshop. This workshop is likely to concentrate on aspects common to all participating countries: eg.

- Reporting on progress and fine-tuning objectives
- Discussing the tools of data collection: eg questionnaires, forms, common definitions and classifications.
- Giving advice and help on computing aspects of justice and security systems: eg good use of existing hardware; the need for straightforward software, and setting up systems to cope with IT change and development.
- Discussing the tools of data dissemination: eg annual reports of national statistical offices, survey reports, statistics reports from individual departments, use of the web for publication, how to achieve good coverage in the press.

Pre-automation systems analysis will be needed before this workshop, to ensure more effective outputs from the workshop.

C Work from Spring 2008 until second visit of statistical consultant in Autumn 2008

This work package will consist of pushing forward the improvements agreed up to spring of 2008 and in preparation for the second visit. This is likely to be divided into prioritized in the following way, depending on progress up to the Spring of 2008:

- General issues, how the new structures for co-ordination, harmonization and publication and publication are working (30% of time)
- Improving Prison Statistics data collection and publication systems (40%)
- Improving Probation Statistics IT and data collection systems and improving publication arrangements (30%)

Work Plan for Mauritius Justice and Security Statistics

Mrs Yasmin Cassimally, (Module coordinator) and Mr. Somi Saminatha Pillay, Cnytral Statistics Office and Mr. Amardeepkumar Haulkhory, Police Service

Background

Mauritius is an island state in the Indian ocean with a population of 1.2 million. 41% of the population lives in urban areas. The rates of adult literacy, over 95% of those under 30, and life expectancy, 71 years are well above the average for sub-Saharan African. The prison population is just over 2,000, a rate similar to that in England. There is considerable press concern about crime, especially theft and drugs offences. There is an independent Prosecution Service. Statistics are collected, in some form, on all sectors of Justice and Security: many of these statistics, although not all, are published, either in annual reports, to the press or on the prisons service web site. Statistics are covered by the Statistics Act and by data protection laws, although it is not clear whether adequate machinery exists to coordinate development of Justice and Security statistics. Computers are used for data collection in some of the justice sectors.

Some information has been produced by external organisations, on the State of crime in Mauritius in recent years: eg. see the publication on the Mauritius Crime Survey on the web site of the South Africa Research institute SaferAfrica (checked on this and it is still available for public discussion and can be accessed on the Safer Africa Web Site at <http://www.safer africa.org/DocumentsCentre/Books/Mauritius/MauritiusCrimeSurveyENG.pdf>

Priorities and Resources

One priority is for the Central Statistics Office to become more involved with Justice and Security Statistics, perhaps through a memorandum of agreement. The CSB also intends to insert a short module on victimization in a forthcoming survey and wishes to establish a registration system with the police on crime. They are looking to produce regular reporting of key indicators by the end of the GDDS Module.

Summary of current situation, objectives of work plan and expected outputs

The Mauritius country team produced summaries of their Justice and Security system at the Workshop and agreed to develop these following the guidelines in Annex 5. They agreed the following 2007-2009 general work plan for their Justice and Security Statistics.

	Description of present situation	Objectives	Outputs and expected deliverables
Household and other surveys of victims and confidence	Some data is available from surveys but its scope is limited, there is no regular collection and the classifications are not in line with the police or other data	To extend the scope, harmonize the offence classifications with other collections: make proposals for regular collection and press for extra resources. Also to investigate the work undertaken on perhaps similar lines by SaferAfrica.	Regular collection, through ongoing surveys. Regular publication of data. Relate survey data to other crime data.
Need for coordination	The Law and Reform commission discusses criminal policy issues, but uncertain whether they could be persuaded to discuss statistics or of new machinery is needed.	Work with either this commission or set up another committee to ensure regular discussion of statistics. Develop a MOU between CSO and this group	Routine meetings to discuss data collection, harmonization of classifications and how to develop statistics publications. Improve transparency of data
Police Statistics	Police Statistics are not classified according to accepted conventions: eg UN survey. They are not computerized and CSO has no access to them	Modify classifications to internationally accepted scheme. Devise computerized system. Ensure CSO can access the statistics to monitor data quality.	New classification system New computerized system with appropriate software CSO to access and publish data. CSO to feed back DQ improvements if necessary. Improve transparency of data
Prosecution Statistic	Same current position as police crime statistics	Same objectives as police crime statistics	Same outputs as police crime statistics Improve transparency of data
Statistics of Legal System	Classification is not in line with accepted norms. System is only partly computerized	Modify classifications Ensure full, consistent computerization	New classification system, Consistent data of good quality Improve transparency of data

		throughout	
Prison Statistics	Classifications are not in line with accepted norms System is not yet computerized CSO has no current access to data	Modify classifications Fully computerize system CSO to access data to monitor data quality	New classification system New IT system, with appropriate software CSO to feedback DQ improvements and publish material. Improve transparency of data
Probation and After Care Statistics	Classifications are not in line with accepted norms System is not yet computerized CSO has no current access to data	Modify classifications Fully computerize system CSO to access data to monitor data quality	New classification system New IT system, with appropriate software CSO to feedback DQ improvements and publish material Improve transparency of data

Implementation of Work Plan

The Mauritius country team agreed that implementation of the work plan would be in three phases:

A. April 2007 – Autumn 2007: Work leading up to and including the first visit of the statistical consultant

This work package will be prioritized in the following way:

- General issues, setting up new structures for co-ordination, harmonization and publication and publication (40% of time)
- Improving Police Crime Statistic data collection and publication systems (30%)
- Harmonization of and getting agreement on, classification systems (20%)
- Work on the legal backing for Statistics (10%)

B Work from Autumn 2007 until probable second workshop in Spring of 2008

This work package will consist of pushing forward the improvements started in the first Work Package and in preparation for the second workshop. This workshop is likely to concentrate on aspects common to all participating countries: eg.

- Reporting on progress and fine-tuning objectives
- Discussing the tools of data collection: eg questionnaires, forms, common definitions and classifications.
- Giving advice and help on computing aspects of justice and security systems: eg good use of existing hardware; the need for straightforward software, and setting up systems to cope with IT change and development.

- Discussing the tools of data dissemination: eg annual reports of national statistical offices, survey reports, statistics reports from individual departments, use of the web for publication, how to achieve good coverage in the press.

Pre-automation systems analysis will be needed before this workshop, to ensure more effective outputs from the workshop.

C Work from Spring 2008 until second visit of statistical consultant in Autumn 2008

This work package will consist of pushing forward the improvements agreed up to spring of 2008 and in preparation for the second visit. This is likely to be divided into prioritized in the following way, depending on progress up to the Spring of 2008:

- General issues, how the new structures for co-ordination, harmonization and publication and publication are working (30% of time)
- Improving Police Statistics data collection and publication systems (40%)
- Harmonization of and getting agreement on, classification systems (20%)
- Work on the legal backing for Statistics (10%)

Work Plan for Namibia Justice and Security Statistics

Mrs. Lydia Kandetu, Immigrations Statistics (Module coordinator): Ms.Helen Shaduka, Civil Registration Statistics: Jonas Alweendo, Chief Systems administrator (IT)

Background

Namibia is a country with a population of around 1.8-2.0 million, situated in the South West of Africa, divided into 13 Regions. It has a prison population of around 4,000 (a rate of over 200 per 100,000 populations) There is an independent Prosecution Service but no Probation and After-Care Service. Justice and Security is high on the political agenda and there is growing public concern about crime, which is thought to have risen over the last few years.

No household surveys of victimization are known to have been conducted. Very few justice statistics are published and public discussion is not very well informed. However internal statistics are thought to be available for all sectors of the Justice System. It is not known whether there is a committee to coordinate justice and security statistics.

Priorities and resources

Namibia acknowledges that it does not have a well-established statistics system for Justice and Security. However, a fingerprint system called AFIS is linked to the identity document system for the whole population and has the potential to be part of a system of data collection for crime and justice, if data systems could be linked legally and technically.

Summary of current situation, objectives of work plan and expected outputs

The Namibia country team produced various summaries of the current situation at the Dar Es Salaam Workshop and agreed the following work plan for Justice and Security Statistics.

	Description of present situation	Objectives	Outputs and expected deliverables
Household and other surveys of victims and confidence	No known household or other surveys of crime	To create a proposal to collect victim data from surveys, perhaps as part of a wider survey. Discover situation on current household surveys from CSO.	Note on current situation on household surveys Proposal to conduct a future survey on victims, or a module in a wider survey.
Need for	Not known whether	To find out the current	Setting up such a

coordination	there is any machinery to coordinate Justice and Security Statistics, but need for this and need for MOU with the CSO is recognised	situation To make a proposal for a coordination committee	committee. Agreeing terms of reference. Regular meetings, leading to harmonization of classifications and shared data
Police Statistics	Standard way of collecting data on crime needed. There are delays due to current manual system. Need for statistics officers.	Improvement and harmonization of crime data. Proposal to the Police for improvement to police statistics as a high priority. Consistent processes for national and City Police. Improvement to timeliness of data.	Proposal for a unified and computerized system, with appropriate software and harmonized classifications. To build statistical capacity, by training, and recruitment
Prosecution	Some figures are in annual report. But some delays in data. More transparency needed	To discover more about the data quality of these figures To discover whether the computer system, is adequate To improve transparency of the data	To develop and improve the system or introduce a new system. To deliver more transparency and publication of data
Statistics of Legal System	Nothing is published. Uncertain of quality of data. However, high priority	To discover more about data quality of these figures. To discover whether the collection and IT system is adequate To lead to more publication of data	Depending on existing data quality, to develop the system, or devise a new one.
Prison Statistics	Nothing is published. Uncertain of quality of data. However, high priority	To discover more about data quality of these figures. To discover whether the collection and IT system is adequate To lead to more publication of data	Depending on existing data quality, to develop the system, or devise a new one.
Probation and After Care Statistics	No service		

Implementation of Work Plan

Ronald Lutthiuzen will be in Namibia during April 2007 for a separate Module meeting and will try to take the opportunity to have some further discussions in Windhoek on Justice and Security Statistics. At the Workshop, the Namibia team produced summaries

of their Justice and Security system and agreed to develop these following the guidelines in Annex 5. They agreed the following 2007-2009 general work plan for their Justice and Security Statistics.

A. April 2007 – Autumn 2007: Work leading up to and including the first visit of the statistical consultant

This work package will be prioritized in the following way:

- General issues, analyzing current systems and looking at whether coordination machinery exists and whether statistical legislation is adequate.(40% of time)
- Scoping and Improving Police Crime Statistics data collection and publication systems (30%)
- Scoping and Improving Prosecution and Courts Statistics data collection and publication systems (20%)
- Scoping and Improving Prison Statistics data collection and publication systems (10%)

B Work from Autumn 2007 until probable second workshop in Spring of 2008

This work package will consist of pushing forward the improvements started in the first Work Package and in preparation for the second workshop. This workshop is likely to concentrate on aspects common to all participating countries: eg.

- Reporting on progress and fine-tuning objectives
- Discussing the tools of data collection: eg questionnaires, forms, common definitions and classifications.
- Giving advice and help on computing aspects of justice and security systems: eg good use of existing hardware; the need for straightforward software, and setting up systems to cope with IT change and development.
- Discussing the tools of data dissemination: eg annual reports of national statistical offices, survey reports, statistics reports from individual departments, use of the web for publication, how to achieve good coverage in the press.

C Work from Spring 2008 until second visit of statistical consultant in Autumn 2008

This work package will consist of pushing forward the improvements agreed up to spring of 2008 and in preparation for the second visit. This is likely to be divided into prioritized in the following way, depending on progress up to the Spring of 2008:

- Structured discussion on how the system is developing (30% of time)
- Dealing with the proposals for development (30%)
- Improving Police Statistics data collection and publication systems (20%)
- Improving Courts/Prosecution data collection and publications systems (15%)
- Improving Prison Statistics data collection and publication systems (5%)

Work Plan for Seychelles Justice and Security Statistics

Country Team: *Miss Laureenda Mathhiot, National Statistics Bureau, (Module Coordinator) Mr. Michel Valentin, Court Registrar; Mr. Reginald Elizabeth, Police Superintendent*

Background

The Seychelles state comprises a series of over 100 islands lying in the Indian Ocean, with a population of around 84,000, nearly all of whom live on three main islands. Seychelles is classed as an upper middle-income country and has met many of the UN Millenium Development Goals. Literacy rates are 91% for men and 85% for women. Life expectancy at 72 years is well above the norm for Africa.

It has a small and relatively stable prison population of around 150. Numbers in all areas of Justice and Security are very small. However, Justice and security issues are high on the political agenda, and although serious crime such as homicide is relatively rare, there is concern about less serious wounding. Although statistics are collected in most sectors of Justice and security, very little is published and little is known about the data quality of the figures and how they relate to each other.

Priorities and resources

The small size of the total population means that there is the potential for different solutions to statistical problems than in larger states. For example, police data is collected by telephone reporting every 24 hours. However, computerization is also used quite widely with all statistics up to courts level being computerized.

Priorities are to improve the statistics system for Justice and Security, by ensuring all crime is monitored, as well as the court system and the prisons, and that statistics are published.

Summary of current situation, objectives of work plan and expected outputs

The Seychelles country team produced various summaries of the current situation at the Dar Es Salaam Workshop and agreed the following work plan for Justice and Security Statistics.

	Description of present situation	Objectives	Outputs and expected deliverables
Household and other surveys	There is a H/H survey being carried out at the moment of 2,000 H/Hs.	Develop a module for having victim and confidence questions in	Data from next H/Hsurvey

of victims and confidence	But there are no questions on security. This is not a priority as some victim data is obtained from Police.	the next survey. (depending on priority)	
Need for coordination	There is a strong Statistics act, but uncertain about whether a coordination committee exists. However, crime issues are discussed routinely.	Discover whether a coordination committee exists and decision on whether such a group needs to be set up, or simpler arrangements, appropriate to Seychelles might be better.	Setting up of a new committee and improvements in harmonization of classifications and publication
Police Statistics	Police statistics exist but there is a need to reclassify them and improve definitions. Laptop EXCEL XP software is used but could be improved.	Reclassification of crime statistics Improved software. Investigations into data quality needed More thorough analysis wanted.	New classification system. Better software New procedures for DQ analysis Better publication of data related to other series
Statistics of Legal System	Police obtain courts data and produce some figures But no special courts statistics produced And this is a high priority. Timeliness in courts results is poor.	Need to investigate the possibility of new courts resulting system and introduce new collection processes.	New courts system, in line with new police classifications More publication of material New hardware and software
Prison Statistics	Some people get to prison without being recorded by the police. This needs to be rectified and the two statistics made consistent	Systems need to be scoped and improvement suggested Need to also link with the family court and to authorities investigating economic crimes Need to define output tables for prison statistics	Consistency of police and prisons data Integrate data from other authorities whose actions lead to custody. Better publication and more transparency to data
Probation and After Care Statistics	This needs more investigation but the likelihood is that the deficiencies in probation statistics are similar to those in prison statistics	Systems need to be scoped and improvement suggested Need to also link with the family court and to authorities investigating economic crimes Need to define output tables	Consistency of police and probation data Integrate data from other authorities whose actions lead to probation. Better publication and more transparency to data

Implementation of Work Plan

The Seychelles team produced summaries of their Justice and Security system at the Workshop and agreed to develop these following the guidelines in Annex 5. They agreed the following 2007-2009 general work plan for their Justice and Security Statistics.

A. April 2007 – Autumn 2007: Work leading up to and including the first visit of the statistical consultant

This work package will be prioritized in the following way:

- Stocktaking issues, to see what is available and recommend changes to basic sources. This should involve the central statistics office. (50% of time)
- Scoping and Improving Police Statistics data collection/publication systems (15%)
- Scoping and Improving Courts Statistics data collection/publication systems (15%)
- Scoping and Improving Prison Statistics data collection/publication systems (15%)
- Scoping and Improving Probation Statistics data collection/publication systems (5%)

B Work from Autumn 2007 until probable second workshop in Spring of 2008

This work package will consist of pushing forward the improvements started in the first Work Package and in preparation for the second workshop. This workshop is likely to concentrate on aspects common to all participating countries: eg.

- Reporting on progress and fine-tuning objectives
- Discussing the tools of data collection: eg questionnaires, forms, common definitions and classifications.
- Giving advice and help on computing aspects of justice and security systems: eg good use of existing hardware; the need for straightforward software, and setting up systems to cope with IT change and development.
- Discussing the tools of data dissemination: eg annual reports of national statistical offices, survey reports, statistics reports from individual departments, use of the web for publication, how to achieve good coverage in the press.

C Work from Spring 2008 until second visit of statistical consultant in Autumn 2008

This work package will consist of pushing forward the improvements agreed up to spring of 2008 and in preparation for the second visit. This is likely to be divided into prioritized in the following way, depending on progress up to the Spring of 2008:

- Stocktaking issues, to see whether recommendations for changes to basic sources made in earlier visits have been dealt (50% of time)
- Improving Police Crime Statistics data collection/publication systems (15%)
- Improving Courts Statistics collection/publication systems (15%)
- Improving Prison Statistics data collection/publication systems (15%)
- Improving Probation Statistics data collection/publication systems (5%)

Work Plan for Tanzania Justice and Security Statistics

Country Team: *Mr Andulile R. Mwaisaka, Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs (Module coordinator), Mr Machumu Essaba, ICT Manager, Court of Appeal of Tanzania; Ms Donata T Mwita, Ms Elide S Mwanni, National Bureau of Statistics,*

Background

Tanzania is a large country with a population of over 35 million, divided into many different regions. The government's Poverty Reduction Strategy is now in its fourth year and primary school enrolment has risen from 53% in 1999 to 96% in 2006. But life expectancy is only 48 years. Statistics are an essential part of the Mkukuta program for Poverty Reduction and include a statistical cluster of indicators on the **reduction of poverty**: a cluster on **improvements to the quality of life and social well-being** and one on **governance and accountability**, which includes indicators on Justice and security. Thus, Justice and Security issues remain high on the political agenda.

Statistics are kept by the police, the courts and the prisons for their own internal use. It is unclear whether statistics are kept on those prosecuted. There is no Probation and After-Care service. However, very few statistics are available to the public, and the headline prison population, which is around 44,000, is one of the few statistics that are publicly available. This is rate per 100,000 populations slightly less than in England. It is recognized that there is a need for more statistics on Justice and security to be more publicly available.

Priorities and resources

There is a need for statistical capacity building, more coordination between systems and more harmonization of systems. There is also a need for more statistics to be published. It is unclear whether there is a mechanism in Tanzania for discussing statistical issues across Justice and Security sectors. However, various mechanisms exist for the discussion of justice issues more generally. These are typically set up to increase the flow of cases through the courts and generally known as 'case flow management committees'. They exist at national level: the Regional level: and the district level, and are usually made up of the Judiciary, the Police, the Prosecution Service, and the Prison Service. In each Region, there is a more general regional Security Committee, headed by the Regional Commissioner, and including police, local administrators and a National Security Officer. Such committees could be tasked with statistical issues, or could have statistical committees reporting to them.

Summary of current situation, objectives of work plan and expected outputs

The Tanzania country team produced various summaries of the current situation at the Dar Es Salaam Workshop and agreed the following work plan for Justice and Security Statistics. They pointed out that their experience was confined to the mainland. Zanzibar had its own Central Statistics Bureau and produced its own figures for Justice and Security.

	Description of present situation	Objectives	Outputs and expected deliverables
Household and other surveys of victims and confidence	Uncertain whether there were H/H surveys of victims and confidence but there is a more general H/H survey in 2007	Decide priority to be given to H/H surveys or victimization and confidence or modules within wider H/H surveys conducted by the CSB	(Depending on priorities) a proposal for H/.H survey on victims and confidence or a module in a more general survey.
Need for coordination	Statistics are covered by a legal law. Uncertain whether there is a coordination mechanism to discuss statistics.	To investigate the need to set up such a committee.	Proposal for a new coordinating mechanism to discuss statistics across Justice and Security. This committee would discuss harmonization, data quality and publication issues.
Police Statistics	There is a need for better police statistics and there are concerns about the quality of data, its accessibility, the lack of statistical skills and lack of funds to address the problems The police need to be brought into discussions (Inspector General of Police, Directorate of Criminal Investigation may have some data)	Start discussion with various police agencies to see what statistics exist, their quality, and how CSB could become involved in improving data quality. Statistical capacity building needed, including better training. Discussions also needed about how what resources need to be made available.	Proposal to improve existing data collections, or set up a new data collection. Statistics published on crimes recorded by the police More resources for statistics Better training for statistics
Statistics of Prosecutions	Records exist on investigated crime, dismissed cases and those taken to court, but the quality of this data is not clear. There are concerns about the	Start discussions to see how CSB could become involved in improving data quality. Statistical capacity building needed, including better training.	Proposals to improve prosecution statistics, including better data quality, analysis and publication.

	quality of data, its accessibility, lack of statistical skills, lack of funds to address issues	Discussions also needed about how what resources need to be made available.	
Statistics of Legal System	Records exist of numbers of cases filed, decided or pending. There are concerns about the quality of data, its accessibility, lack of statistical skills, lack of funds to address issues.	Start discussions to see how CSB could become involved in improving data quality. Statistical capacity building needed, including better training. Discussions also needed about how what resources need to be made available.	Proposals to improve statistics on the legal system, including better data quality, analysis and publication.
Prison Statistics	Statistics exist on the number of prisoners, numbers remanded, types of sentences, age and gender, and overcrowding. There are concerns about the quality of data, its accessibility, lack of statistical skills, lack of funds to address issues.	Start discussions to see how CSB could become involved in improving data quality. Statistical capacity building needed, including better training. Discussions also needed about how what resources need to be made available.	Proposals to improve prisons statistics, including better data quality, analysis and publication.
Probation and After Care Statistics	No service		

Implementation of Work Plan

The Tanzania team produced summaries of their Justice and Security system at the Workshop and agreed to develop these following the guidelines in Annex 5. They agreed the following 2007-2009 general work plan for their Justice and Security Statistics.

A. April 2007 – Autumn 2007: Work leading up to and including the first visit of the statistical consultant

This work package will be prioritized in the following way:

- Stocktaking issues, to see what is available and recommend changes to basic sources. This should involve the central statistics office. (60% of time)
- Scoping and Improving Prosecution Statistics data collection/publication systems (20%)
- Scoping and Improving Courts Statistics data collection/publication systems (20%)

B Work from Autumn 2007 until probable second workshop in Spring of 2008

This work package will consist of pushing forward the improvements started in the first Work Package and in preparation for the second workshop. This workshop itself is likely to concentrate on aspects common to all participating countries: eg. Reporting on progress, discussing tools of data collection (questionnaires, forms, common definitions and classifications) , giving advice and help on computing aspects of justice and security systems: (hardware; software, issues), and discussing the tools of data dissemination: (annual reports of national statistical offices, survey reports, annual reports from individual departments).

However, it is likely that special attention will need to be paid to Tanzania issues, especially if those issue mentioned about turn out not to be so relevant to Tanzania as there are likely to be to other states.

C Work from Spring 2008 until second visit of statistical consultant in Autumn 2008

This work package will consist of pushing forward the improvements agreed up to spring of 2008 and in preparation for the second visit. The way it is likely to be prioritized will depending on progress in developing crime and justice Statistics in Tanzania up to the Spring of 2008: However, it is likely to concentrate on similar issues to section A above.

- Stocktaking issues, to see what has happened to recommendations for changes to basic sources already made in work packages A and B. (60% of time)
- Improving Prosecution Statistics data collection/publication systems (20%)
- Improving Courts Statistics data collection/publication systems (20%)

Chris Lewis, World Bank Statistical Consultant, April 2007