RESULTS OF
A VICTIMIZATION SURVEY

AMONG THE GENERAL PUBLIC IN THE FERGANA VALLEY, REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Results of a victimization survey among the general public in the Fergana Valley, Republic of Uzbekistan

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

UNODC ROCA   United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Regional Office for Central Asia

SDG   Sustainable Development Goal

ICVS   International Crime Victims Survey

GPO   General Prosecutor's Office

UNDP   United Nations Development Programme

UNESCO   United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

SPSS   Statistical Package for the Social Sciences

PAPI   Pen-and-Paper Personal Interviews

CAPI   Computer-assisted Personal Interviewing

CATI   Computer-assisted Telephone Interviewing

EU   European Union

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Law Enforcement Academy of the Republic of Uzbekistan, with the support of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Regional Office for Central Asia (UNODC ROCA), implemented a project to study the experience of the population of the Fergana Valley[1] of Uzbekistan on crime and security issues. The study was completed within the framework of the UN Peacebuilding Fund program "Youth for Social Harmony in the Fergana Valley", implemented jointly with UNODC, UNDP and UNESCO. The survey was conducted in 2021 among a representative sample of 3,013 respondents randomly selected from the local population of the Fergana, Andijan and Namangan regions using the standardized methodology of the International Crime Victims Survey (ICVS).[2]

Over the past five years approximately 16.5 % of the population in Fergana Valley, or one in six, has been victimized once or more by one or more of the nineteen crimes included in the survey. The results show that in the Fergana Valley cheating in the private sphere (4,8%)[3],

consumer fraud[4] (4,3%) and bribe-seeking by officials (3%) are the most commonly occurring types of crimes.

In second place come thefts of personal property and specific forms of theft such as bicycle theft or theft from or out of cars. Crimes involving violence such as assaults and robberies are significantly less common.

Assuming that the population of Fergana Valley is roughly representative of Uzbekistan, Uzbekistan emerges from this survey as a 'low crime country' in an international context. In fact, in the international comparison of results of the ICVS, Uzbekistan emerges as one of the safest countries where the ICVS has ever been carried out (n > 90). Results of the survey on the public's perceptions of street safety or of the risk to see one's house burgled confirm the status of Uzbekistan as one of the safest countries in the world. In line with this favorable situation a majority of citizens think that crime has decreased in recent years and will continue to fall.

---

1 Three regions of Uzbekistan, namely Namangan, Fergana and Andijan.

2 https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/Crime-Monitoring-Surveys.html

3 As part of the survey, the question on cheating in the private sector is phrased as follows: in the past five years, has someone you personally knew and trusted deliberately cheated you out of money, for example by not paying off a loan or not keeping a promise to provide you with a service for which you paid a commission.

4 The question on consumer fraud is phrased as follows: in the last five years, have you yourself been the victim of a consumer fraud. In other words, when you bought a product or paid for a service, have you been cheated in terms of the quality, quantity or pricing of the goods being sold or services delivered? This could have happened when you bought something in a shop, on the market, from a sales person or over the Internet.

Considering that in Uzbekistan consumer fraud can be considered a crime only if the amount is especially large, it is possible that the respondents appealed to cases constituting an administrative violation of consumer protection legislation.

The level of reporting of victimizations to the police is relatively low in Fergana Valley from an international perspective (only about one in three crimes are reported). Levels of satisfaction of reporting victims with police treatment are relatively low as well. Low reporting rates and low levels of victim satisfaction have earlier been observed in many other former soviet countries, including, most recently, in Kyrgyzstan (2015), Kazakhstan (2018) and Georgia (2020). This result suggests that low reporting by victims and low satisfaction of reporting victims are related to the style of policing in former soviet countries.

Seventeen percent of the public in Fergana Valley has been stopped by the police while driving a car during the past twelve months and six percent while on foot. Such police-initiated contacts happen significantly more often in Fergana Valley than in for example the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and the USA. In contrast, much fewer citizens in Fergana Valley had contacted the police themselves for advice or information than in these three Western countries. The top down pattern of citizen police-contacts in Fergana Valley resembles the one found in other formerly soviet countries such as the Kyrgyz Republic in 2015 and Georgia in 2020. Like low rates of reporting of crimes by victims, this pattern seems typical for a style of policing more oriented towards controlling citizens than towards servicing the community.

The results of our survey suggest that about a quarter of victims of violent crime and road traffic accidents in Fergana Valley experience long-term emotional problems as evidenced by recurrent 'flashbacks' of the event. Although victims of burglaries are sometimes supported by the Mahalla offices, few victims of serious crimes receive assistance from specialized services to cope with the aftermath of their victimization, and prevent post-traumatic stress.

Policy implications of results

- Crime analysts should analyze the results of the victimization survey in parallel with trends in recorded crime and review whether changes in recorded crime are correlated with the results of the Victimization Survey.

- To further explore this issue, the victimization survey should be repeated in 2023 or 2024 in Fergana Valley to determine possible upward trends in five years and one-year rates of victimization.

- Building on the experiences with the Fergana Valley survey, a survey at the national scale should be conducted in order to put Uzbekistan on the international crime map and make available the approved survey-based indicators for monitoring Sustainable Development Goal 16.1 (reducing violence).

- Since the most pressing problems for the public are caused by cheating in the private sphere, consumer fraud and bribe-seeking by officials, crime prevention programs should target these types of crime with top priority. UNODC can advise on international best practices in countering bribe-seeking. Special attention ought to be given to the prevention of internet-based forms of fraud which are globally on the rise.

- Besides violent crimes, road accidents should come into focus as a major cause of serious injuries. Chances to be referred for treatment in a hospital because of a road accident are many times higher than as a result of violent crime. This result points at the need for better road safety programs.

- A major facilitating factor of violent crime in Fergana Valley, appears to be alcohol abuse by males (almost half of all cases reported by victims were alcohol-induced). Responsible drinking patterns ought to form part of crime prevention efforts.

- The level of victimization of women by sexual incidents and/or violence by intimates (domestic violence) was found to be low, certainly in an international perspective. It must be noted, though, that both the pilot study and the full-fledged study have shown that these questions were seen as very sensitive by female respondents. It should also be noted that 1.5% of married women said that their marriage had been forced and that a considerable minority of respondents (2%) reported to have witnessed acts of systemic violence against children in their environment. More research on these still largely hidden forms of crime against women and girls and the introduction of evidence- based programs is needed.

- Awareness raising programs following international best practice in the area of gender equality and women's empowerment, women's equal rights under national and international law and prevention of violence against women and children also seem to be urgently called for. Both the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC, 2014) and the European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) have collected international best practices for such educational programs (Heisecke, 2014).

- Higher levels of satisfaction -and consequently higher levels of reporting- requires improved reception of and services for reporting crime victims from the police. Such improvement would seem to require, besides sustained managerial leadership,

a culture change within police stations towards a more service-oriented style of policing. Experimental training programs for police officers on their contacts with reporting citizens have proven to be effective in increasing victim satisfaction in the UK and USA (Skogan,2015).

- More specifically, police units must be instructed, equipped and trained to keep reporting victims informed about progress or lack thereof in the investigation of their cases (for reference see article 6 of the 2012 EU Victims Rights Directive).

- The survey data on citizens' contacts with the police which show these are mainly initiated by the police deserve further scrutiny and critical reflection on possibilities to improve the public relations of the police.

- There is a clear need for special services among victims of serious crime to help them deal with the material, mental and legal consequences of their victimization. Almost half of them said they would have been glad to receive such services. The demand for support is particularly noticeable among female victims. In the current situation, this demand remains largely unmet. The government may wish to consider setting up countrywide dedicated victim support agencies. In this regard, the government may also wish to consider strengthening the position of victims in criminal proceedings and the possibility to receive compensation from the state for damages caused by violent crime (United Nations, 1985)[5].

---

5 https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/victims.pdf

1 INTRODUCTION

The project was conducted in the regions of Namangan, Fergana and Andijan, located in the easternmost part of Uzbekistan bordering the Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan. The aim of the project is to collect objective information on the state of victimization and security in the Fergana Valley as input for evidence-based policies. Part of the data collected can also be used to monitor progress with the implementation of United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 16.1 (Reducing Violence) through survey-based indicators.

The survey, conducted in 2021-2022, was coordinated by a working group consisting of specialists in the field of sociology - Ms. Victoria Alekseeva (National University of Uzbekistan), psychology - Ms. Malika Khakimdjanova (independent expert); of Criminal Justice - Mr. Oleg Kim and Mr. Durbek Turakhanov (Law Enforcement Academy of the Republic of Uzbekistan), UNODC staff and two international experts, Prof. Jan van Dijk and Prof. John van Kesteren, who have been involved in crime research in several other countries. The working group was coordinated by the Deputy Head of the Law Enforcement Academy of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Mr. Uygun Nigmadjanov. Into Research was awarded a data collection contract after a tendering procedure. Due to the special measures taken during the quarantine period in Uzbekistan and other countries, the discussions of the working group took place mostly in the format of on-line meetings.

Due to the special lockdown measures in Uzbekistan and elsewhere the deliberations of the Working Group have taken place during a series of e-meetings.

The methodology used for the survey is the one from the International Crime Victims Survey (ICVS) developed in conjunction with the United Nations Interregional Criminal Justice Research Institute (UNICRI). The ICVS has since the 1990s been carried out in six waves in over 85 countries in all regions of the world, with many countries having taken part several times (Van Kesteren, Van Dijk & Mayhew, 2014). A comprehensive overview of all surveys done is presented in annex E. In several countries including Bulgaria, Estonia, Japan, Brazil and Switzerland the ICVS has been adopted as the regular national survey on crime. Over the past ten years the ICVS as such has been repeated in eighteen countries, including the Kyrgyz Republic (GORBI, 2015), Kazakhstan (European Union/EUCJ, 2018) and Georgia (EUC, 2021).

The present survey in the Fergana Valley of Uzbekistan was the first ever, full-fledged victimization survey carried out in Uzbekistan.

1.1 Background of the ICVS

Traditionally, statements about levels of and trends in crime are based on administrative statistics of courts or police forces concerning crimes recorded by these institutions. It has always been known that such official crime figures fail to reflect crimes which have not been detected and recorded by police forces or the courts (the so-called hidden or dark numbers of crime). It has also always been known that changes in the level of recorded crime can reflect both real changes in the numbers of crimes committed or in changes in the law, detection efforts of the police, reporting of crimes to the police by the public or recording practices. An additional drawback of official crime figures is that they cannot be used for international comparative purposes due to varying legal definitions of crimes, policing styles, reporting patterns and recording practices (FRA, 2021).

In order to collect statistics on the problems of crime, independently from the state institutions involved, the federal government of the USA launched in the 1970s large scale annual surveys among samples of the general public about people's personal or household experiences with various types of crime (crime victimization surveys) (Skogan, 1981). Several European countries, including The Netherlands and the United Kingdom, soon followed suit and launched their own national crime victim surveys. At present, many countries across the Americas and Europe conduct regular national crime victimization surveys to monitor trends in crime.

Due to differences in methodology, results of national surveys are difficult to compare with each other. In the late 1980s a group of European experts therefore decided to launch a comparative international survey using a questionnaire reflecting the common ground of existing European surveys, the International Crime Victim Survey (Van Dijk, Mayhew & Killias, 1990).

The aim of victimization surveys is to measure the public's experiences with victimization by various, much-occurring types of crime, independently from the police. Since most respondent lack knowledge of legal terms, the crimes are defined in readily understandable, colloquial language (for example "has anyone actually entered your home without permission and steal or try to steal something"). Typically, such surveys also ask identified victims whether they or someone else has reported the incident to the police or not, and for what reason, and their perceptions of public safety and police performance.

Although the descriptions reflect the key elements of common crimes as defined in national penal codes, there is no certainty that all incidents reported would fully qualify as offenses in a court. Results of such surveys are now generally seen as an important source of information on crime and public safety supplementing official crime figures. As expressed in a statement from the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) of the USA about police statistics on crime and results of victimization surveys:

> *"Each of these programs produces valuable information about aspects of the nation's crime problem. Because the Uniformed Crime Reporting (UCR) and NCVS programs have different purposes, use different methods, and focus on somewhat different aspects of crime, the complementary information they produce together provides a more comprehensive understanding of the nation's crime problem than either could produce alone (FBI, 2013)".*

In addition, standardized victimization surveys such as the ICVS are the only credible source of information on levels of crime in a comparative international perspective (Lynch, 2006).

The United Nations Sustainable Development Goal SDG 16 focuses on "promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, providing access to justice for all and building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels." Target 16.1 is the reduction of all forms of violence and related deaths everywhere. The Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) has formulated a set of indicators of progress with achieving SDG 16, including four which are based on victimization surveys such as the ICVS[6]. In this report on the results of the present survey special attention will be paid to the relevant SDG 16 indicators.

---

6 Indicator 16.1.3: Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months

- Indicator 16.1.4: Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live".
- Indicator 16.3.1: Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms
- Indicator 16.5.1: Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Questionnaire

The survey was conducted among a representative sample of 3013 respondents randomly chosen from the local population in Fergana Valley, Uzbekistan, using the standardized methodology of the International Crime Victims Survey (ICVS).

The ICVS-questionnaire asks first a series of questions on types of crimes typically affecting households, such as vehicle-related crimes and household burglaries, and continues with questions on crimes affecting the individual respondent (e.g. violent crimes, robbery, pickpocketing and bribe-seeking or taking). The respondent is first asked whether he/she has been victimized in the course of the past five years. Those who respond positively are asked whether this has happened over the past twelve months or longer ago. In this way respondents are prevented from mentioning incidents over the past twelve months that have happened longer ago (a phenomenon

known as forward time telescoping). An additional advantage of asking first about a five years reference period is that more victims can be identified and be asked follow up questions about their victimization.

In the reports on the ICVS the key results are presented as prevalence rates, meaning percentages of the population victimized at least once by a specific type of crime or set of crimes as either household member or individual in the course of fixed reference periods of five years and one year respectively. The one year prevalence rates are generally regarded as being the most accurate since five year rates will be deflated by memory loss (incidents which took place years ago are more easily forgotten).

The questionnaire used was, as said, based on the latest, thoroughly tested version of the ICVS. The core of this questionnaire is identical to the one previously used in other Western countries over the past twenty years (Van Dijk, Van Kesteren & Smit, 2007;

Van Dijk & Chanturia, 2012). The use of this standardized questionnaire assures that comparisons can be made with results from a broad selection of other countries. The questionnaire was extended with questions on encounters of citizens with the police, other than crime reporting, as was done in other recent surveys in the region including the Kyrgyz Republic, Kazakhstan and Georgia. The set of follow up questions put to those reporting victimization incidents, included questions about availability of and access to specialized support, seriousness rating of crimes and lasting emotional problems. In consultation with the Working Group, some new questions were added about experiences with various forms of corruption and child abuse. Also added was a question on cheating in the private sphere.

A schematic overview of the questionnaire can be found in appendix E. The full questionnaire as used can be found on www.ICVS-crime. eu/Uzbekistan in English, Russian and Uzbek languages.

2.2 Interview mode

From the outset victimization surveys have been conducted using various forms of data collection. The ICVS has been conducted in the past with a variety of interview modes such as Personal Interviewing, both with pen and paper (PAPI) and computer-assisted (CAPI) and, in developed countries, with Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI). Analyses have shown that victimization rates and other results were largely independent of modes of interviewing such as PAPI and CATI (Van Kesteren, Aebi & Van Dijk, 2009; Mayhew & Van Dijk, 2011). For a review of literature on mode effects in victimization surveys see also the report of

Eurostat (Eurostat, 2017). The data collection in the Fergana Valley, Uzbekistan was done through Personal Interviewing, using pen and paper (PAPI).

A set of questions for female respondents on sensitive issues such as sexual harassment and violence between intimates, was consolidated as a special module for female respondents. Interviews were carried out by female and male interviewers with the arrangement that female respondents were exclusively interviewed by female interviewers. In total a quarter of the interviewers were male (see table 2.1).

2.3 Preparation of fieldwork

The questionnaires were translated into the Uzbek and Russian languages.

For the project interviewers were selected with many years of experience in conducting survey research. Three training sessions for interviewers and supervisors were conducted overall. One training was conducted in the city of Fergana on October 5th 2021 along with three supervisors and 30 interviewers. Two trainings were conducted in the cities of Andijan and Namangan for the respective supervisors in that region and interviewers involved. In total, 3 supervisors and 79 interviewers have received training for this project

During the training, the following matters were covered:

- Clarification on research strategy and purpose

- Explaining the specification of sampling and filling out the questionnaire

- Content and meaning of each question in the questionnaire

- Discussion of psychological factors affecting research on victimization experiences

- Questions regarding the organization of the fieldwork

Table 2.1. Provides an overview of the involvement of interviewers in the data collection.
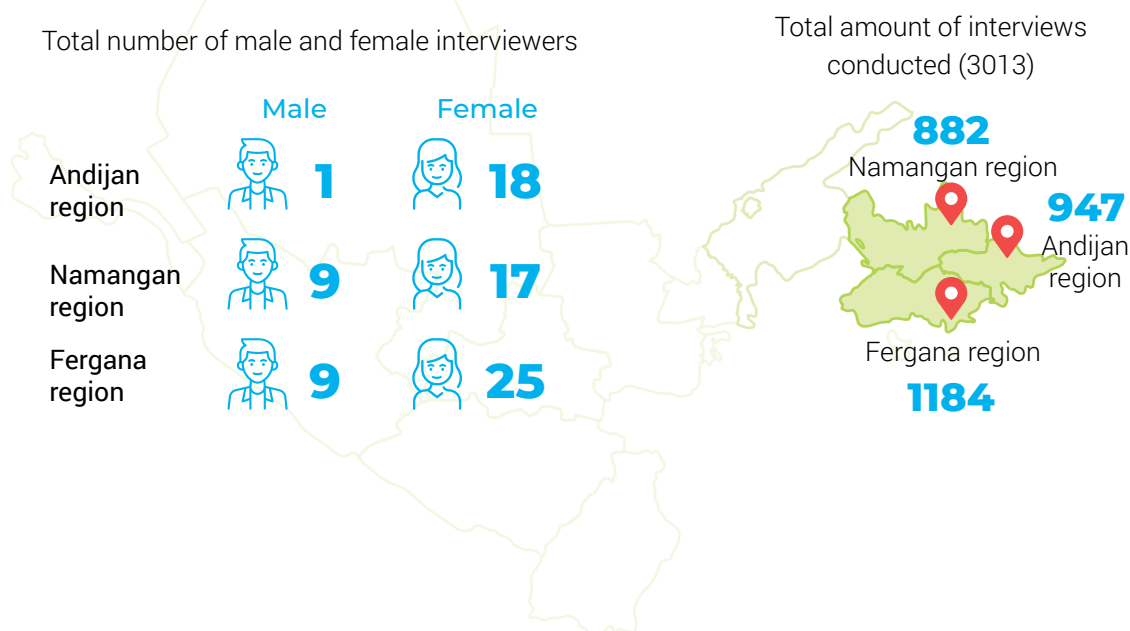
Total number of male and female interviewers

	Male	Female
Andijan region	1	18
Namangan region	9	17
Fergana region	9	25

Total amount of interviews conducted (3013)

882 Namangan region

947 Andijan region

1184 Fergana region

On average, one interviewer conducted 38 interviews.

The average duration of the interviews was 29 minutes. This duration is similar to the average time in other ICVS studies, considering that some extra questions have been added. Respondents have only very rarely broken off interviews midway.

2.4 Sampling procedure

The total survey sample size was 3600 households, where responded 3013 respondents of 18 years and older. The sampling was conducted in several stages. First the sample was stratified according to region and type of settlement (rural or urban). This resulted in a stratification according to twelve areas, using demographic data for 2020 from the Department of Statistics. For each of these 12 levels a sample was drawn of mahallas (neighborhoods) in proportion to their population size. Within these selected malhallas, households were randomly selected from a fixed starting point. All adults 18 years and older living permanently in the household were eligible for an interview. Once at a given household, interviewers asked for the names, gender and ages of all individuals aged 18 years and older who live permanently in the household, whether they are present or not at the time of the interviewer's visit. This information was entered in a Kish grid based on which the respondent was selected randomly. In this way, all eligible household members had an equal chance of being selected for the interview regardless of age and gender.

2.5 Fieldwork and response rate

The questionnaire was piloted in September/ October 2021 among 50 people stratified to sub-region, age, gender and type of settlement. It was found that respondents in rural areas tended to be more suspicious of the aims of the survey and were sometimes concerned about possible repercussions. It was also found that family members often wanted to be present during the interviews with young women in the household. In those cases, interviewers invited the young women to be interviewed in the backyard of the house. The most problematic question appeared to be the one on sexual incidents, as has been the case in many ICVS-surveys elsewhere.

The pilot interviews helped to identify ambiguities in the formulation of some of the questions which led to some amendments.

The actual data collection process took place in November and December 2021. This implies that experiences with victimization during the last twelve months roughly relate to the year 2021.

Of the respondents which were selected for an interview, 84% agreed to be interviewed and 9% refused, either at the level of the household or after the selection of the respondent. Another 7% of selected respondents were not available for an interview (not at home). The overall response rate of 84% lies far above the mean of previous ICVS-based surveys in other countries (Mayhew & Van Dijk, 2011).

2.6 Data management, weighting, analysis and presentation

The responses from each interview have been entered in a computer readable file without any information that could be used to retrace individual respondents. The data entry involved a cleaning procedure for logical errors. For example, respondents that do not own a car cannot provide information about car related crimes and such responses are disregarded.

The data have been reweighted to compensate for over/under representation of particular groups in the sample, compared to the actual population according to census data. We applied the same weighting procedure that has been used on the ICVS datasets from other countries. The weighting procedure is explained in appendix A-3. Because of the introduction of weights, the results presented in this report after weighting can be somewhat different from the results when no weights are applied or different weights. We believe that the applied reweighting procedure makes the sample more representative and produces results which come closer to the real numbers in the population. We applied these individual weights throughout the report.

For this report, we only used straight-forward data analysis tools such as frequencies and percentages. The results are therefore not influenced by the choice of statistical software. The database is in SPSS format, a format which can be read and used with many different software packages such as SAS, BMDP or PSPP.

We present mainly percentages in this report such as percentages victimized by a crime. However, for follow up questions with very low numbers of responses, we sometimes present frequencies. This is to avoid non-justified generalization to the whole population. We mention this in the text where applicable.

We discuss the reliability of sample estimates in the next chapter, in footnote 3, and in more detail in annex-C.

3 VICTIMIZATION RATES

The standard ICVS questionnaire includes questions on recent experiences with a core set of nine types of common crime. This list of nine crimes has been consistently used in the ICVS over the years. These crimes are: car theft, theft from/out of a car, motor cycle theft, bicycle theft, household burglary, theft of personal property (including pickpocketing), robbery, assault/threats and sexual incidents (asked to women only in Uzbekistan). As explained, these nine core crimes represent the bulk of common crime from an international perspective. In order to maintain comparability of results all nine crimes were included including car theft which might be less relevant in Uzbekistan at this juncture. Added to these nine core crimes are livestock theft, theft of agricultural equipment, trespassing[7], consumer fraud[8], cheating in the private sphere[9], and corruption (bribe-seeking by private or public officials)[10]. Also added was a question on victimization by traffic road accidents causing injuries. Data is collected on victimization by altogether nineteen different types of crime, including road accidents.

7 Trespassing is defined as follows: "Apart from the thefts from your home just mentioned, over the past five years did someone enter the territory around your home without permission and steal or try to steal something from sheds, garages or from the garden.

8 This question was formulated as follows: "Now changing the subject, in the last five years, have you yourself been the victim of a consumer fraud. In other words, when you bought a product or paid for a service, have you been cheated in terms of the quality, quantity or pricing of the goods being sold or services delivered? This could have happened when you bought something in a shop, on the market, from a sales person or over the Internet."

9 Cheating was formulated as follows: 'In the last five years, has anyone you personally knew and trusted intentionally cheated you out of money, for example by not repaying a loan or not keeping a promise to render you a service for which you had paid a fee?'.

10 The question on assaults & threats is divided up into two separate questions, one on incidents involving strangers and one on incidents involving intimates (people known to you). These questions were put to female respondents as part of a special module. The victimization rate is based on answers to four questions combined. The question on sexual incidents was only put to female respondents and placed in the special module.

3.1 Results concerning overall victimization prevalence

Respondents are first asked about victimizations per type of crime over the past five years. Those who answer affirmatively are subsequently asked whether the last incident took place during the past twelve months. The rates for victimization overall are calculated for the types of crime forming the core set of nine crime types in the ICVS for international comparison but also all nineteen types of crime included in the present questionnaire.

As explained above, the core nine crimes have initially been selected as reflecting the common ground of the crimes included in the international crime victimization surveys (ICVS) of European and North American countries at the time (Van Dijk et al., 1990). In subsequent rounds of the ICVS, other types of crimes have been added to the ICVS-based questionnaire, such as bribe taking/corruption, consumer fraud, livestock theft as well as road accidents. In the present questionnaire also added were theft of agricultural machinery, trespassing of private premises and cheating. Due to some changes in the questionnaire at the last moment, no follow up questions were included on cheating. As a result of this omission only the prevalence rate over five years could be calculated.

Table 3-1. Shows results for five-year victimization rates alongside the one-year victimization rates for the nine core crimes and for all nineteen crimes together.
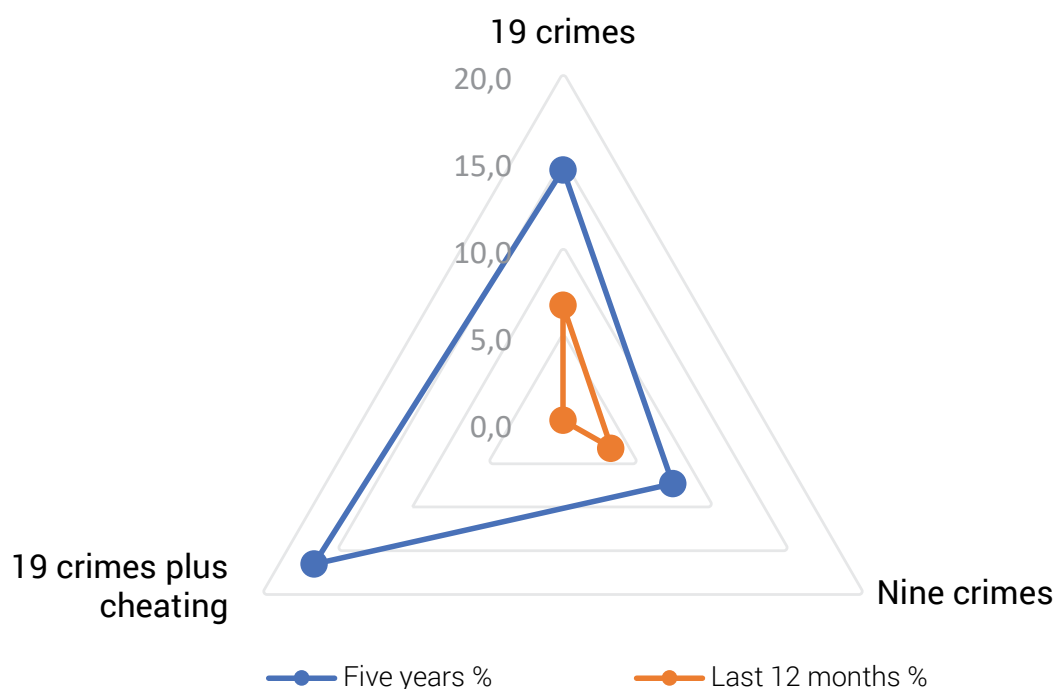
Over the past five years 7.3% of the Fergana Valley, Uzbekistan population has been victimized once or more by one or more of the nine core crimes included in the ICVS. The five years victimization rate for all crimes and road accidents together is 16.5%.

Over the past twelve months, 3.2% has been victimized once or more by one or more of the nine core crimes and 6.6% by any of the nineteen crimes, excluding cheating.

The rates presented are sample-based estimates with margins of random error[11]. With a sample size of 3.000, the five-year victimization rate for all crimes of 16.5% means there is a 90% probability that the true rate among the population lies between 15.4% and 17.6%. The Table 1 shows a one -year overall victimization rate for the nine core crimes of 6.6 %. With a sample size of 3000, the margin of error is 0.7%. This means that there is a 90% probability that the ´true´ victimization rate for these nine crimes in the Fergana Valley, Uzbekistan population is between 5.9% and 7.3%.

The finding that the five-year victimization rates are smaller than five times the one-year rate is unsurprising. This is a common finding in victimization surveys using different reference periods (see also FRA, 2021). This is largely because respondents tend to forget petty crime incidents which have taken place longer than a year ago (known as 'memory decay'). For this reason, one-year rates are generally regarded as the more accurate measure of victimization prevalence.

---

11 Sample-based estimates of victimization percentages, or rates, as presented in this report are more or less close to the ´true´ population value being measured. The size of the deviation depends on the size of the sample, the percentage found and the level of confidence chosen. In ICVS reports a level of confidence is chosen of 90%. Appendix C shows how these margins of error can be computed for other rates and sample sizes.

3.2 Victimization rates for individual crimes

Table 3-2. Shows the levels of victimization by type of crime separately.

Table 3-2. Percentage of population victimized at least once over the last five years and at least once in the last 12 months by seventeen types of crime in the Fergana Valley, Uzbekistan

	Five years %	Last 12 months %		Five years %	Last 12 months %
All crimes	14,4	6,6	*individual victimisation*		
Nine crimes*	7,3	3,2	Theft personal property	2,4	1,4
			*- Pickpocketing***	*1,3*	*0,8*
vehicle crimes			Consumer fraud	*4,3*	*2,1*
Car theft			Cheating	4,8	--
Theft from car	1,4	0,4	Bribery	3,0	1,5
Motorcycle theft			Road accident	2,1	0,5
Bicycle theft	1,4	0,4			
			violent crimes		
household thefts			*Robbery*	0,3	0,1
Livestock theft	0,3	0,1	Women: Sex offences	0,1	
Agricultural machines theft			*- Sexual assault***	*0,1*	
Burglary	1,2	0,5	Assault & threat***	1,3	0,5
Attempted burglary	0,6	0,2	*- Assaults***	*0,8*	*0,3*
Trespassing	0,6	0,4			

* Nine crimes are car theft, theft from a car, motorcycle theft, bicicle theft, burglary, robbery, theft of personal property, sexual offences against women and assault & threat. These items have been in the ICVS from the beginning of the project and are used for international comparison

** Pickpocketing, sexual assault and assault are computed using the respective items on "what happened"

*** Assault & threat is a composite of 4 separate questions

The overview given in table 3.2. shows that in the Fergana Valley, Uzbekistan cheating in the private sphere, consumer fraud, and bribery are the most common types of crimes. In second place come thefts of personal property and specific forms of theft such as bicycle theft or theft from or out of cars. Crimes involving violence are less common, including robbery and sexual offences.

In the next paragraphs we will first discuss crimes that involve individual victimization such as thefts of personal property and consumer fraud, followed by vehicle-related crimes, burglary and trespassing. We end this section with presenting the results for violent crimes. Where available, we also report on the details of the victimization. The results on prevalence will be put in a comparative, international perspective in chapter 4. Whether the victims reported the incident to the police or not and other reactions of victims to their victimization is the subject matter of chapter 5.

3.3 Victimization by theft of personal property, consumer fraud and cheating

Of the different types of crime covered by the ICVS, consumer fraud – defined as cheating with pricing or quality of goods or services - is in many countries one of the most common types of crime. This is also the case in Fergana Valley, Uzbekistan: 2.1% of the respondents in the last twelve months experienced a case of fraud and 4.2% in the five-year period. As elsewhere, most cases happen when buying goods. Only a small percentage of the cases have been committed during a transaction on the internet. This proportion has risen significantly in many other countries including Georgia in recent years (Van Dijk, Chanturia & Glonti, 2021).

Cheating has the highest 5-year rate, namely 4.8%; there are, as explained, no one year rates available for this crime. More than half of the cheaters were acquaintances of the victim and one third were strangers. The remainder were relatives, civil servants or service workers.

Theft of personal property showed a one year rate of 1,2 % and a five-years rate of 2.4%. A follow-up question asked whether the victim had been carrying the goods when they were stolen (which makes it cases of pickpocketing). More than half of those thefts were a case of pickpocketing. A quarter of all theft victimizations happened at home, 57% in one's own neighborhood and 13% elsewhere in the country. Three percent took place abroad.

3.4 Vehicle thefts, thefts of livestock and thefts of agricultural equipment

Among the less frequent types of crime in the Fergana Valley, Uzbekistan today belong car thefts, and thefts of motorcycles. In fact, we identified just a single victim of car theft in our sample and a single case of motorcycle theft. Somewhat more common are bicycle thefts and thefts from or out of cars.

In the Fergana Valley, Uzbekistan the car ownership rate per household was fifty percent (49%) in 2021. The ownership rate for motorcycles was three percent and for bicycles 70%. From an international perspective vehicle ownership rates are comparatively low. The low prevalence of motorcycle theft is largely explained by the very low ownership rate of 3 percent. Ownership of livestock appeared to be fairly widespread (52% of households owned livestock). Thefts of livestock were found to be relatively rare nevertheless.

For obvious reasons the rates of victimization of vehicle-related crimes are higher among owners of such vehicles than among the general public. This also applies to owners of livestock and agricultural equipment. Table 3.3 presents five-year and one-year rates of the general population and of owners-only respectively.

One respondent mentioned that a car was stolen in the last five years (less than 0.1 percent). The victim had the stolen car returned in good condition, so it probably was a case of joyriding. Less than one percent of car owners had something stolen from or out of their cars in the last year. This was 2.8% over a five-year period, a total of 42 thefts. The most often stolen goods were telephones (twelve times). Seven times it was money or a purse, six times documents and four times a car radio. Less frequently mentioned stolen items were on-board computers, clothes, first aid kits, name plates, radar detectors, license plates and battery chargers.

Table 3-3. Five year and one year prevalence rates of victimisation by ownership-related crimes; percentages among general public and owners in the Fergana Valley, Uzbekistan
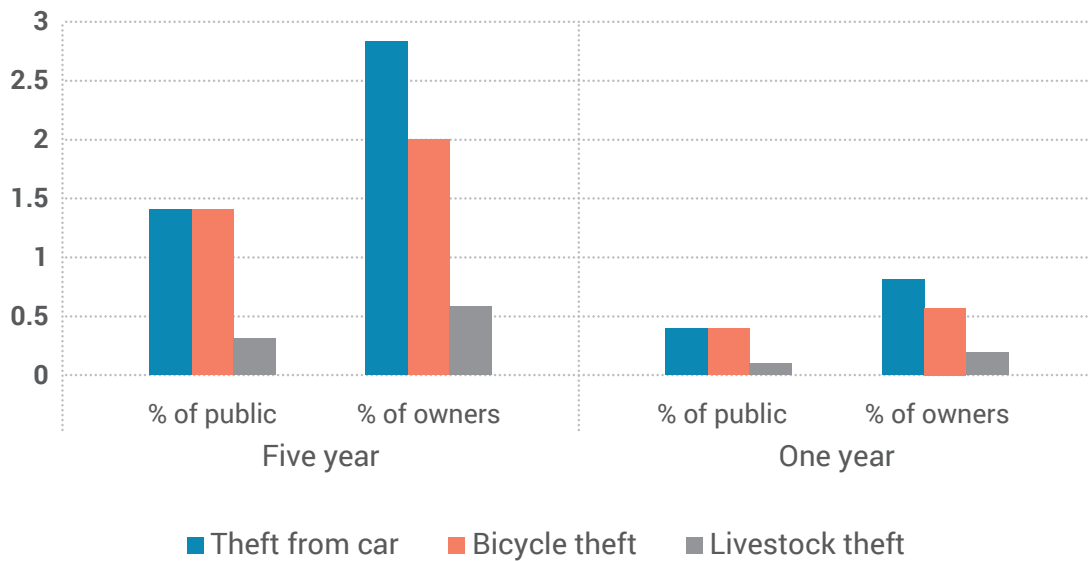
OWNERSHIP %
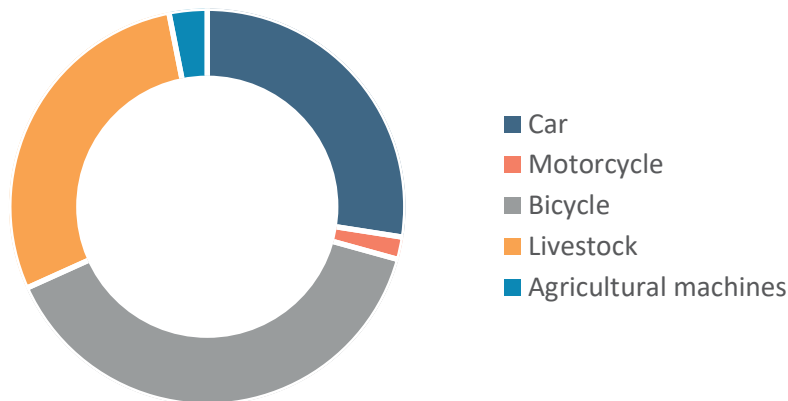
There were 97 owners of a motorcycle or moped in our sample and one of them reported a theft in the last five years, and none in the last twelve months. With such low ownership and victimization percentages, it is not possible to draw any conclusions except that these thefts are very rare.

Seventy percent of the respondents own a bicycle. Less than one percent had their

bicycle stolen in the last year, and two percent over a five-year period. As will be discussed later, such victimization rates among owners of bicycles are comparatively low from an international perspective.

Victimization by theft of livestock is rare in Fergana Valley. Fifty percent of the respondents have livestock. Of these owners only 0.6% had an animal stolen in the last five

years and 0.2% in the last twelve months. In most cases the incidents were thefts from pasture. We also asked about the theft of agricultural equipment. However, ownership rates proved to be very low, only six percent. We found only one victim in the last five years and none last year. This adds up to 0.7% of the owners in five years. As with theft of motorcycles, with such low ownership rates, it is not possible to draw any conclusions except that these thefts are rare. A dedicated study amongst farmers is needed to find out how often this type of victimization occurs among the agricultural community.

3.5 Road accidents

The questionnaire included a question on experiences with road accidents causing injury over the past five years and past twelve months[12]. Two percent of respondents mentioned having been involved in a road accident whereby they were injured during the past five years and half percent during the past twelve months. By definition all victims had incurred some sort of injury. In 44% of cases the victim had stayed in hospital for at least one night.

In 43 out of 64 road accidents, the victim was a car occupant, twelve were pedestrians, eight were cyclists and one was driving a motorcycle or moped. Two of the 64 victims thought that the driver causing the accident was under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

In fifty five percent of the cases the police attended the scene of the accident (mostly after the victim or someone else had called them). In three percent of all cases the accident was at a later stage reported to the police. More research would be needed to determine why police was not involved in a large minority of cases.

3.6 Burglary and other household related thefts

Burglary is the most universal of all property crimes because almost all people have a place they call home where they store their most precious possessions.

In Uzbekistan, half percent of the households had experienced a burglary in the last year, 1.2% over a five-year period.

Only two out of 35 victims had their damage covered by insurance. Attempted burglaries occur less often; 0.4% in the last year and 0.6% in five years. Only two out of twenty attempts had caused damage to the house. Apart from the burglaries, 0.4% of the household mentioned trespassing on their property including theft from garages, sheds and lock-ups.

---

12 In Uzbekistan, as in most Western countries, statistics on road accidents are mainly available from police records. International comparisons are typically limited to the subcategory of road fatalities. In some countries the prevalence of road accidents has been estimated through population surveys, similar to crime victimization surveys. Analyses of results from these countries, including the United Kingdom, have revealed that survey-based estimates of true prevalence tend to be three to five times higher than rates of police-recorded accidents.

3.7 Robberies and other violent crimes

All crimes thus far discussed generally take place when the victim is not present or, in case of pickpocketing, is not aware of the crime at the moment it happens. In this paragraph we discuss crimes where the victim is confronted by the offender, so-called predatory crimes. The victim is threatened with violence or violence is actually used.

Robberies

Robberies are defined as theft of property involving violence (or a threat with violence). In the Fergana Valley, Uzbekistan this type of serious crime is extremely rare. The victimization rate was only 0,1 % in the last year and 0.3% over the five-year period. In two out of nine cases something was actually stolen from the victim. A knife was involved in one case. No cases of gun robbery were reported. In one case the victim was injured and needed medical attention.

Assault and threat

Previous studies have shown that many respondents refrain from reporting acts of violence within the domestic sphere to interviewers asking about crimes (FRA, 2014). In order to identify more cases of violence in the domestic sphere, the question on crimes of violence in the ICVS questionnaire has since 2015 been split into two categories: violence by persons known to the victim (violence between intimates) and violence by strangers. In table 3-2 the responses to these questions have been combined into one rate for violent crime (see also footnote 2). As explained above, questions on violence and sexual harassment were put to female respondents in a special module handled by female interviewers.

Half percent of the respondents were victimized by an assault or threat in the last twelve months. The five-year prevalence rate is 1.3 %. This rate is much higher than the rate of robbery just mentioned.

In a bit more than half of the cases violence was actually used, less than half of it were only threats. In the majority of the cases, the offender was known to the victim. Seven out of 41 offenders were spouses or ex-spouses of the victim. These cases mainly constitute domestic violence against women. A weapon was used in 9 out of 41 cases.

The rates of violence by persons known to the victims were equal for both males and females, or 1.6% each. Rates of violent victimization by strangers were significantly higher among males (1.9%) than among females (0.9%). In other words, violence against women is more often committed by intimates than violence against men.

Because of the use of a special module for female respondents with a limited number of questions to avoid undue embarrassment, details of the incidents are only available for male respondents. Eleven out of 25 male

victims got injured in some way, two of which needed medical assistance.

Forty-five percent of male victims of assaults and threats by strangers or intimates did incur bruises or any other physical injury. Few victims had to stay in hospital for at least one night (<5 %). As said, this percentage is much higher among victims of road accidents (>40%).

Almost half of the perpetrators of assaults and threats against males had been under the influence of alcohol according to the victims. If the perpetrators were strangers this was 45% and when they were intimates 47%[13]. This result confirms the international finding that crimes of violence are often committed under the influence of alcohol and that alcohol consumption is a driver of violent crime prevalence (Rossow, 2001; Van Dijk, 2008).

In a third of the incidents a weapon was used. In crimes of violence against women a weapon was used somewhat less often (in 12% of cases). In most of the cases, the weapon used was a knife.

Violence against women including sexual offences

The question about sexual offences was asked in a separate section of the questionnaire which was only used for female respondents. Only three women were victims over a five-year period and none in the last year. In one case the offender was the boyfriend of the victim and in the two other cases the offender was unknown. In two cases the crime was characterized as a rape and in one case it was indecent assault with physical contact. Although the numbers are very low, they suggest that respondents have only answered affirmatively to the question on sexual incidents when physical violence had been actually used. In other countries a majority of cases reported were characterized as being "just offensive behavior" (Van Dijk, Van Kesteren & Smit, 2007). This finding might be caused by the reluctance of female respondents in Fergana Valley to respond to questions about sexuality which was observed during the pilot testing of the questionnaire.

The part of the questionnaire for women included a question about whether the respondent was forced into marriage. Out of 1482 female respondents, who were married, 26 said they were forced into their marriage. Of these 18 said they had eventually agreed to the marriage. The finding that 1,7% of marriages were said to be forced signals that this customary practice persists.

---

13   This question was not included in the special module with questions for female respondents on violent and sexual crimes.

3.8 Bribe-seeking

In the Uzbek version of the ICVS the question on bribe-taking reads as follows:

"In many countries, there is a problem of bribery in the public and private sector. In the last five years has anyone such as law enforcement officer, other government official (for example an inspector or customs officer), Hokimiyat representative, municipal worker, mahala representative, a judge, a prosecutor, a doctor or teacher asked you, or expected you to pay a bribe, such as unofficial payment, gift or favor for his or her services?"

This type of corruption, commonly known as street level corruption, proved to be relatively common: 1.5% of the public experienced it last year and three percent over the five years period, a total of 91 cases in this survey among 3.000 respondents.

The most often mentioned officials that asked for a bribe (or had otherwise indicated that they expected to receive a bribe) were medical doctors (28 times), representatives of the Hokimiyat (13 times), police officers and execution bureau employees (13 times each), mahalla workers (6 times), teaching staff (5 times), car repair workers (4 times), someone from the military (two times) and a tax official. Thirteen respondents refused to mention who the official was. In three cases a bribe was asked to influence the outcome of a legal procedure. The majority said they did not actually pay a bribe. If the bribe (or backhander) was paid, the amount was less than 6 million SUM in most cases. Half of the cases were paid in the Uzbek national currency and almost half in foreign currency.

The respondents were asked why they felt they had to pay a bribe or backhander. One-third felt that there was no other possibility, a quarter felt it was the best way to save time, and one in five said they were forced to pay. Another one in five said they were advised to pay. One in six mentioned that this practice is widely accepted. These responses do not fully correspond with the finding that most of the respondents did not pay the requested bribe.

Those who had to deal with bribery were asked to speculate about the reasons why some public officials have special privileges. All responses given pointed into the direction of nepotism. Respondents speculated that these officials were a relative or friend of the chief or the chief owed them a favor.

4 VICTIMIZATION RATES FROM AN INTERNATIONAL, COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

Due to the use of a standardized core questionnaire and standardization of the methods of sampling and of modes of data collection, the ICVS-based results on levels of victimization are roughly comparable across countries[14]. Due to a lack of core funding, the ICVS has unfortunately been repeated only in a limited selection of nations after 2010. Since victimization rates in many countries are known to change over time, and in fact show a downward trend in the 21th century, our international comparison is largely restricted to the seventeen countries where ICVS-based studies were conducted in 2010 or later.

When the victimization rates in the Fergana Valley, Uzbekistan of 2021 are compared with results from surveys in other countries, it should, as said, be borne in mind that the survey in Uzbekistan was conducted among the population of three Fergana Valley's regions and not among a sample of the national population, including the capital Tashkent. It has consistently been found in national surveys that victimization rates tend to be significantly higher in more urbanized areas in a country, most notably so in the capital cities. Since the Fergana

Valley, Uzbekistan is a fairly urbanized region - 50 % of the inhabitants of the region live in urban settlements - the results may not differ that much from those of a survey among a sample of the national population of Uzbekistan.

When comparing with rates from other countries from 2010 or later it should be taken into account that most forms of common crime have, as said, trended downwards in Western countries in recent years (Van Dijk, Nieuwbeerta & Larssen, 2021). The rates from 2010 are therefore not strictly comparable with rates from 2021. However, as we will see below, the differences in victimization prevalence between the Fergana Valley, Uzbekistan and most other countries are so huge, that the results of the comparison are significant nevertheless.

While we appreciate that a comparison of the Fergana Valley, Uzbekistan rates with the rates in far-away Carribean countries with very different cultures can be seen as far-fetched, these rates are included to illustrate the proven potential of the ICVS to measure very high levels of crimes of violence and sexual offences.

---

14   For an in-depth discussion on the issue of comparability of ICVS results across countries see Mayhew & Van Dijk, 2011.

4.1 Victimization prevalence for nine common crimes

Comparative victimization rates for the nine core crimes in the ICVS questionnaire are shown in figure 4-1.

The comparison of the overall victimization rates for nine common crimes shows that the level of victimization in one year in Fergana Valley is lower (3.2%) than the average of the

selected countries where surveys have been conducted in 2010 or later (about 9%). The overall rates of Fergana Valley also lie far below the rates of Kyrgyzstan (12.6%) and Kazakhstan (11.0%).

The victimization rates by country for each type of crime can be found in appendix D-3.

Figure 4-1. One year-prevalence victimization rates for nine crimes in selected countries and cities
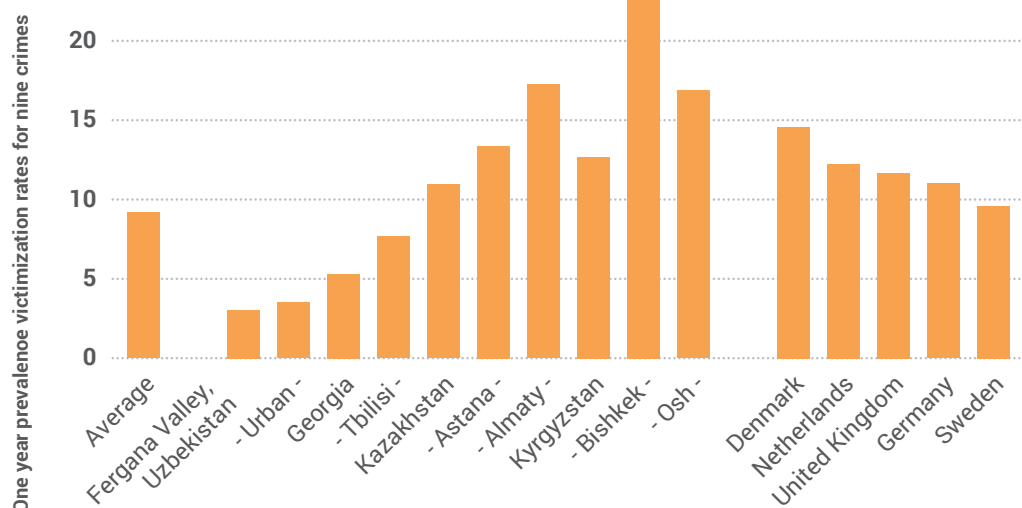
4.2 Prevalence of vehicle crimes

Table 4-2 shows victimization rates for vehicle crimes of owners only. These ownership victimization rates are, as previously discussed, significantly higher than the rates among the total population. They also show a somewhat different distribution across countries than the

general victimization rates. Victimization rates of vehicle owners in Fergana Valley remain below the mean but less clearly so than the rates among the general population. Bicycle theft in Fergana Valley is comparatively rare from an international perspective, even among bicycle owners.

Table 4-2. One year-prevalence victimization rates for vehicle-related crimes for owners in selected countries and main cities

	Year of survey	Theft of car %	Theft from car %	Theft of motorcycle %	Theft of bicycle %
Average					
Countries		0.6	2.9	1.3	3.5
Cities/ urban		0.7	5.3	5.6	7.3
Fergana Valley, Uzbekistan	2021		0.8		0.6
-Urban			*1.2*		*0.9*
Georgia	2020	0.1	3.2	1.5	0.9
-Tbilisi		*0.2*	*4.4*	*1.6*	*1.0*
Kazakhstan	2018	0.4	5.1	0.8	2.2
-Astana		*0.7*	*4.4*		*2.8*
-Almaty		*0.6*	*9.3*	*2.0*	*4.5*
Kyrgyzstan	2015	1.5	4.7	2.6	3.1
-Bishkek		*1.4*	*7.6*	*5.1*	*7.0*
-Osh		*1.1*	*4.2*	*5.9*	*4.0*
-Beijing (China)	*2014*	*0.3*	*5.9*	*13.4*	*30.8*
Canada	2010	1.6	5.6	2.5	3.4
Denmark	2010	0.8	3.7	1.9	7.3
Germany	2010	0.2	2.2	0.3	4.5
Japan	2019	0.0	0.3	0.4	2.1
Netherlands	2010	0.4	3.2	1.0	6.7
Sweden	2010	0.6	1.6	0.9	6.2
United Kingdom	2010	0.6	4.3	2.3	3.5

4.3 Prevalence of household burglary

Household burglary is a universally common type of crime across the world with great impact on the families afflicted. Figure 4-3 depicts international results from available recent surveys. Rates of household burglary victimization are relatively low in the Fergana Valley, Uzbekistan, compared to other countries in the region, Caribbean countries and Japan. The rates are also much lower than the Western European countries where surveys were conducted in 2010. In most Western countries, most notably the United Kingdom and The Netherlands, burglary rates have continued to fall in recent years according to national victimization surveys and are lower now than in 2010. The current Fergana Valley, Uzbekistan rate seems nevertheless uniquely low from an international perspective.

Figure 4-3. International comparison of selected surveys on three violent crimes. Percentage of population victimized at least once over last twelve months
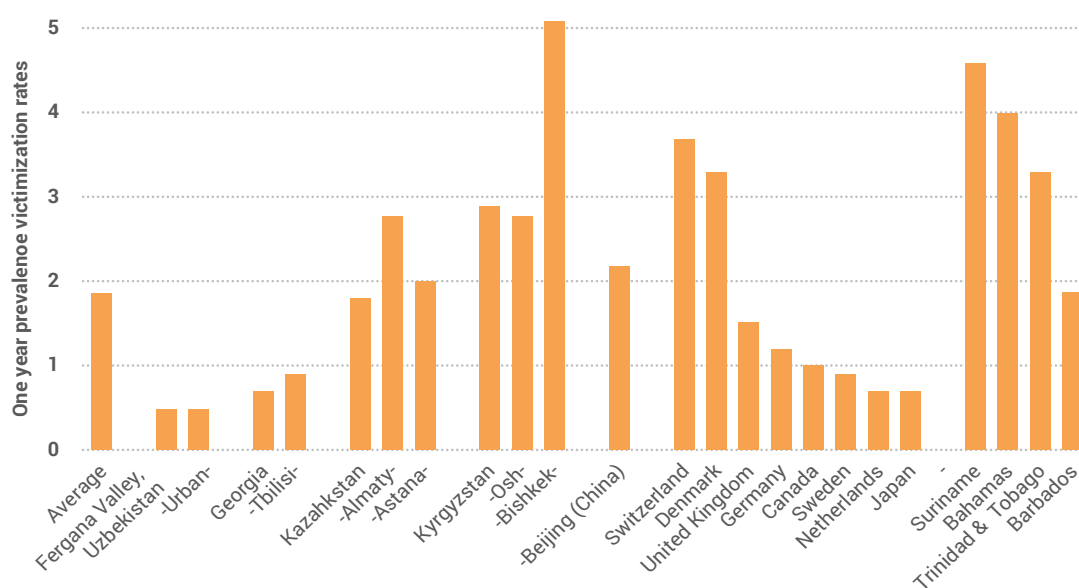
4.4 Prevalence of violent crimes

Robberies

Theft involving violence or threat with violence (robbery) is much lower than in other countries represented in the ICVS database. This conclusion also holds for assaults & threats and sexual incidents.

Table 4-4 shows the one-year victimization rates for three violent crimes.

Sexual offenses and forced marriage

We have not detected any female respondents that were victim of a sexual offence in the last twelve months as part of the victimization survey in the Fergana Valley. Since this question proved to be very sensitive for many respondents, the rate might underestimate true prevalence and special research into this seems recommendable.

Assault & threat

Assaults & threats are about half as prevalent as in Georgia and Kyrgyzstan. In Kazakhstan, the numbers are a lot higher. In fact, the numbers for Uzbekistan are the lowest that we found in any ICVS victimization survey done thus far.

Table 4-4. International comparison of selected surveys on three violent crimes. Percentage of population victimized at least once over last twelve months

	Year of the survey	Robbery %	Sexual offences (women) %	Assault & threat %
Average				
National		0.7	1.1	2.5
Urban/city		*1.3*	*1.2*	*2.5*
Fergana Valley, Uzbekistan	2021	0.1	0	0.5
-Urban		*0.1*	*0*	*0.8*
Georgia	2020	0.2	0.4	1.1
-Tbilisi		*0.1*	*0.9*	*1.6*
Kazakhstan	2018	1.0	1.7	3.7
-Astana		*0.7*	*2.1*	*4.7*
-Almaty		*1.7*	*2.3*	*5.4*
Kyrgyzstan	2015	1.1	1.1	1.0
-Bishkek		*2.0*	*1.4*	*1.7*
-Osh		*1.9*	*1.2*	*1.3*
-Beijing (China)	*2014*	*2.9*	*0.8*	*2.2*
Canada	2010	1.3	1.2	2.5
Denmark	2010	0.8	0.4	3.2
Germany	2010	0.8	1.5	2.8
Japan	2019	0.6	0.6	1.4
Netherlands	2010	1.1	0.8	3.6
Sweden	2010	0.4	1.5	3.1
United Kingdom	2010	0.6	1.2	3.2
Switzerlnd	2014	1.0	2.8	4.7

4.5 Prevalence of consumer fraud and street level corruption

Since 2004 the ICVS has included questions on experiences with corruption (bribe-seeking by private or public officials) and with consumer fraud. Figures 4-4 and 4-5 show international results on consumer fraud and bribe-seeking from selected countries. To increase the numbers of Western countries in the comparison, results are included from all surveys conducted from 2004 onwards. The results presented are from the latest surveys available per country.

The level of consumer fraud experienced by Fergana Valley citizens remains relatively low from an international, including regional perspective. It is also lower than the levels in many Western European countries around 2010. It cannot be excluded, though, that levels of consumer fraud have in recent years increased across Europe due to increased online shopping, especially also during the corona lockdowns in 2020/2021.

Figure 4-4. One year-prevalence victimization rates for consumer fraud in selected countries and main cities.
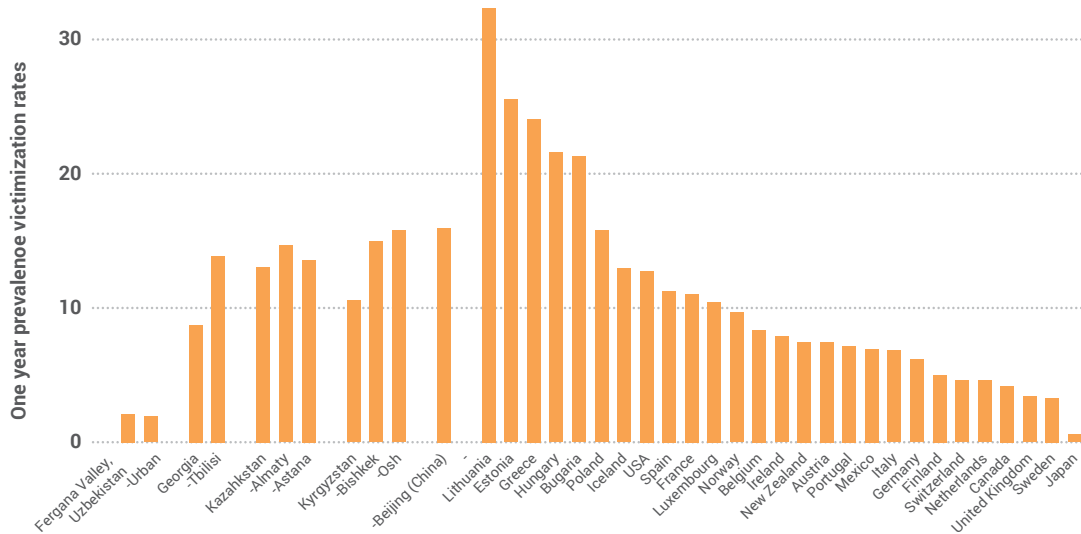
For an international comparison of levels of bribery/corruption, we have likewise included results from some older ICVS-studies since this item was omitted in the 2010 round of the ICVS in Western Europe[15]. Figure 4-4 presents results.

The one-year level of bribe-seeking by private or public officials in Fergana Valley, Uzbekistan, standing at 0.6% in 2021 according to our survey, lies below the average level of the selected countries in the graph (4.2%) and is similar to that of

---

15   The ICVS item has been adopted in regular global surveys commissioned by the NGO Transparency International.

Georgia. The level is also much below the levels observed in recent studies in two other countries in the region (Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan) and in China (Beijing). The level in the Fergana Valley is currently slightly higher than those found in most Western countries around 2010.

Not unlike the level of consumer fraud, levels of corruption tend to be above average in former socialist countries. The Fergana Valley emerges as an exception in this regard. Given that this was the first survey of this nature held in Uzbekistan and the questions proved to be very sensitive for many respondents, the rate might underestimate true prevalence and special research into this seems recommendable.

Figure 4-5. One year-prevalence victimization rates for street-level corruption in international* context.
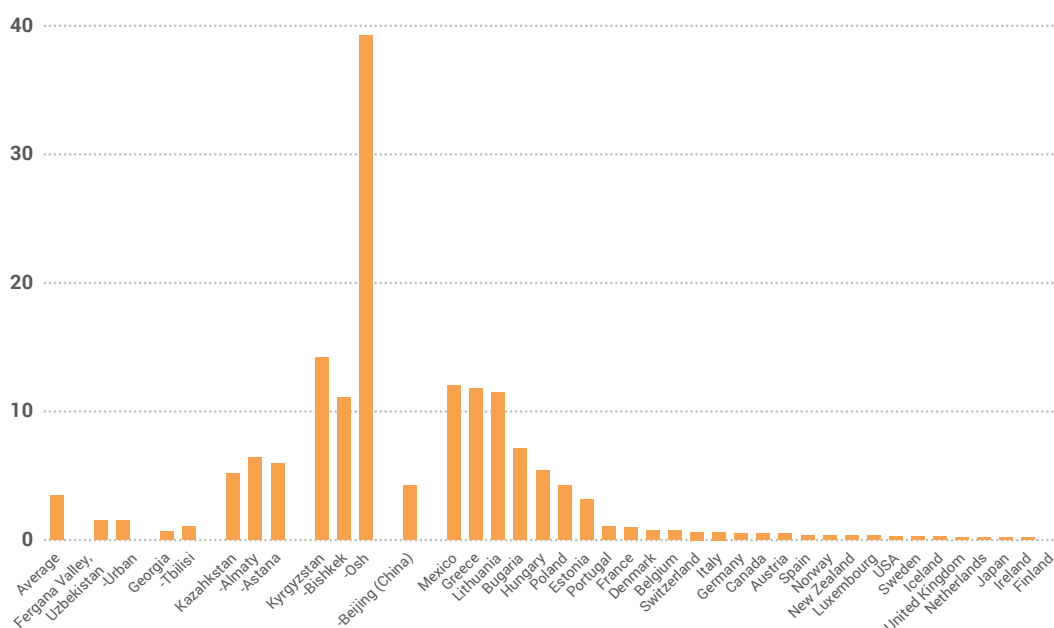
*ICVS-based surveys from 2004 onwards; see Van Dijk, et.al., 2007

5 VICTIMIZATION RISKS OF DIFFERENT POPULATION GROUPS

Risks to be victimized by crime are not evenly spread over populations. Vulnerabilities of different segments of the population are explained by lifestyle-exposure theory (Hindelang, Gottfredson & Garofalo, 1978): the lifestyles of population groups such as hours spent outside the house, determine individual risks to be victimized by crime. The next paragraphs discuss some of the main known factors determining victimization risks, namely urbanization, age, gender and income. We also look into the variation in risks among the three regions within the Fergana Valley, Uzbekistan.

Since one-year victimization levels of most types of crime are low, we will focus our discussion on the distribution of risks for victimization by any of the nineteen types of crime or the nine core crimes together.

5.1 Urban-rural settlements

The survey's dataset allows a breakdown of the results by the type of settlement (urban or rural). Urbanization is one of the most important factors in victimization risks. More people living together in large urban settlements means that potential victims are more likely to encounter strangers who might be offenders than in rural areas. In addition, informal social control is weaker in anonymous urban settings (people are less ready to intervene when a crime is committed). These factors explain why crime levels are universally higher in cities than in villages. Fergana Valley is no exception to this rule as can be seen in table 5-1 below (columns on the right side of the table).

The overall one-year victimization rates in urban settlements are about 50% higher than in the rural areas (7.3% versus 5.7% for all crimes together). This is consistent with findings from surveys in other countries in the world. For Fergana Valley, the difference is consistent for all crimes with few exceptions (e.g. consumer fraud). In contrast, theft of livestock and theft of agricultural equipment will, of course, not often happen in cities.

5.2 Three regions in the Fergana Valley, Uzbekistan

The overall victimization level is the highest in the Fergana region, medium high in the Andijan region and the lowest in the Namangan region. Since the results are based on samples of 1.000 in each of these regions, these differences are statistically significant.

The differences in victimization levels between the three regions cannot be explained by differences in their degree of urbanization because the region with the lowest risks, Namangan, is the most highly urbanized (64% of the population resides in an urban settlement, compared to 50% in the Fergana region and 58% in the Andijan region).

Table 5-1. Percentage of population victimized at least once over last twelve month by seventeen types of crime in the Fergana Valley, Uzbekistan with a breakdown in region and urban or rural

	Fergana Valley, Uzbekistan %	Fergana region %	Andijan Region %	Naman-gan region %	Urban %	Rural %
All crimes	6.6	9.2	5.9	3.8	7.3	5.7
Nine crimes*	3.2	4.0	3.4	1.9	3.6	2.6
Vehicle crime						
Car theft						
Theft from car	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.2
Motorcycle theft				0.1		
Bicycle theft	0.4	0.3	0.9	0	0.6	0.2
Houshold crimes						
Livestock theft	0.1	0.1		0.2	0.1	0.1
Agricultural machines theft		0.1				
Burglary	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.4
Attempted burglary	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Trespassing	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.3
Individual crimes						
Theft personal property	1.4	1.7	1.5	0.8	1.4	1.3
- Pickpocketing**	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.8
Consumer fraud	2.1	3.8	1.0	1.1	2.0	2.2
Bribery	1.5	2.4	0.6	1.2	1.5	1.5
Road accident	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4
Violent crimes						
Robbery	0.1	0.3			0.1	0.2
Women: Sex offences						
- Sexual assault**						
Assault & Threat***	0.5	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.3
- Assaults**	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.1

* Nine crimes are car theft. theft from a car. motorcycle theft. bicicle theft. burglary. robbery. theft of personal property. sexual offences against women and assault & threat. These items have been in the ICVS from the beginning of the project and are used for international comparison

** Pickpocketing. sexual assault and assault are computed using the respective items on "what happened"

*** Assault & threat is a composite of 4 separate questions

5.3 Age, gender and income

In this paragraph we will successively present the risks of being victimized by any of the nineteen types of common crime and the nine core crimes disaggregated by gender, three categories of age and three levels of income. Figure 5-1 shows the overall victimization rates for 19 crimes broken down by gender, age, and income level according to the 2021 victimization survey.

In the Fergana Valley, Uzbekistan men are 1.6 times more often victimized by any type of crime than women. This is probably because women spend more time in the safety of their homes and are less likely to own property such as cars from which items can be stolen. Also, young people are more likely to be victimized than older people. The inverse relationship between age and risks of victimization by common crime is largely explained by differences in lifestyles of age groups. Young people between 20 and 24 tend to exhibit a more outgoing lifestyle, thereby exposing themselves to more contacts with strangers, including potential offenders (Hindelang, Gottfredson & Garofalo,1978). Uzbekistan has a young population with a median age of 30.

Figure 5-1. One year prevalence victimization rates by 9 crimes, broken down by gender, age and income
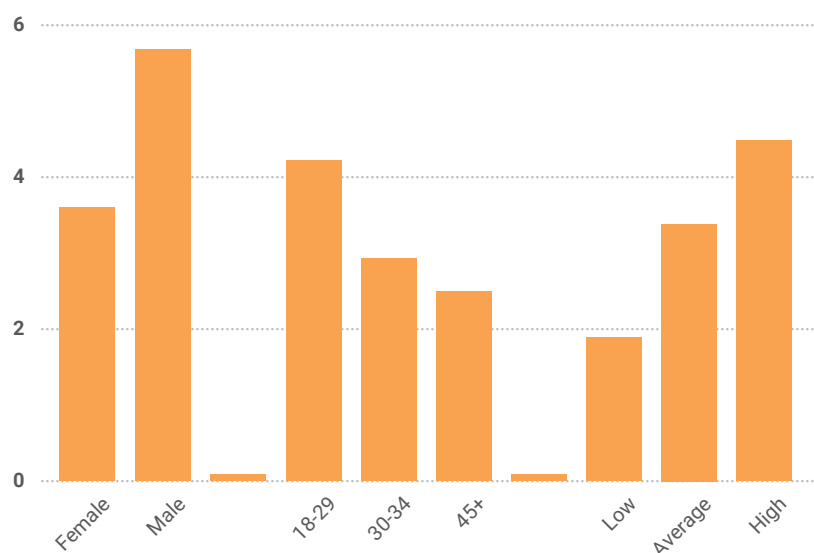
The risks of being victimized are higher for persons with higher incomes. They are more attractive targets for property crime because they own more 'stealable' consumer or luxury goods. They are also more likely to maintain an outgoing lifestyle which exposes them to encounters with offenders.

We do not present here the distribution of risks for individual types of crime. Tables with results of the breakdown can be found in appendix D. The pattern that males run somewhat higher risks than women is consistent across the various types of crime. There are some exceptions, though. These exceptions need to be interpreted with care since small differences are probably not statistically significant. However, it is noteworthy that women in Fergana Valley run higher risks for burglary and trespassing than males, a result also found in Georgia (Van Dijk, Chantulia & Glonti, 2021). A possible explanation is that burglars/trespassers prey on the houses occupied by women only.

It is also noteworthy that high income groups are more likely to be victimized by any crime but not by burglary which is more common among poor people. The explanation for this is that many offenders live among poor people and have a tendency to commit burglaries in their own neighborhood. In other countries the ICVS has shown that risks to be burglarized are also highest among the poor but also among the very rich. In that case these burglaries were committed by professional thieves.

6 VICTIMS' RESPONSES TO THEIR VICTIMIZATION

6.1 Reporting to the police

All respondents who experienced victimization over the past five years, were asked whether they, or someone from their family, had reported the crime to the police. For two of the types of crime, consumer fraud and bribe-seeking the option was given to mention a report to other authorities besides the police. All responses apply to the last time that a crime had happened to the respondent. Results for Fergana Valley are shown in table 6-1.

Table 6-1. Number of reports to the police for each crime and percentage of reports for all crimes together (based on last incident of each crime)

	Yes	No	Other authority	[Don't know]
Percentage all crimes	**23**	**76**	1	0
Percentage nine crimes	**33**	**67**		
	N	N	N	N
Car theft	0			
Theft from car	8	34		
Motorcycle theft		1		
Bicycle theft	12	30		
Theft of livestock	7	3		
Agricultural machines theft		1		
Burglary	21	14		
Attempted burglary	7	13		
Trespassing	7	10		
Theft personal property	27	44		
Consumer fraud	13	112	5	2
Bribery	2	89		
Robbery	1	8		
Women: Sex offences	1	1		
Assault & threat	10	31		
All crimes	**116**	**391**	**5**	**2**
Nine crimes	**80**	**163**		

For all crimes combined, the rate of reporting to the police was 23%. For the nine core crimes the rate was a bit higher or 33%.

Reporting rates show marked differences per type of crime. The lowest rates are for non-common crimes such as consumer fraud and bribery. These types of crime are almost never reported to the police. A small minority of cases of consumer fraud is reported to consumer authorities. Bribe-seeking by private or public officials is practically never reported to the police, the prosecutor or any other state institution.

Rates of reporting for various types of property crime are somewhat higher. Burglaries show reporting rates around 50% and personal thefts around 40%. Crimes of violence show an equally low level of reporting by victims (less than a third was reported).

6.2 Reasons for reporting and not reporting

Victims who had not reported to the police were presented with a number of follow up questions about their decision to refrain from reporting. The results for all crimes combined and per crime type are presented in table 6.2. The percentages for all crimes are given in the bottom row. Since the percentage bases for separate types of crimes are often rather low, these results should be interpreted with due caution.

The reasons for reporting show much variation. Overall, the most often mentioned reasons were that the incident 'was not serious enough' (24%), 'inappropriate for the police' (16%) 'police could do nothing'/ 'lack of proof' (13%) and 'solved it myself' (10%). Answers suggesting distrust of the police or fear of reprisals are rarely mentioned (dislike of police: 6%; fear of reprisal: 2%). Few victims mentioned lack of insurance as reason to abstain from reporting.

Ten percent of victims of violence indicate that they did not report the crime because the offender was known to them and/or they had solved the matter themselves.

Bribe-seeking by private or public officials is, as said, almost never reported. The reasons given for non-reporting are varied. Forty two percent said the incident was inappropriate for law enforcement and thirty percent said law enforcement wouldn't do anything about it. Seventeen percent said law enforcement could do nothing. Only four percent said the incident was not serious enough.

Reporting victims were asked for which reason(s) they had decided to report the incident. The answers were fairly uniform (see table 6.3 for results). By far the most common reason for reporting was the wish to recover property. This answer was given by two out of three reporting victims. Victims of assaults and threats often mentioned 'to stop it from happening again'. Unsurprisingly, considering low coverage by insurance, insurance was rarely mentioned as reason for reporting.

Table 6-2. Number of reasons given for reporting to the police for each individual crime and percentage of reasons given for all crime together. (based on the last incident of each crime)

	To recover property N	For insurance reasons N	Crime should be reported /serious event N	Wanted offender to be caught /punished N	To stop it happening again N	To get help N	Other N	No insurance N	[Don't know/can't remember] N
Car theft									
Theft from car	8				1				
Motorcycle theft									
Bicycle theft	12								
Theft of livestock		2							
Theft of agricultural equipment									
Burglary	18			4	1				
Attempted burglary	4		1	1	2				
Trespassing	7		2		4				
Theft personal property	27			2	0				
Consumer fraud	3			2	1	4	3		
Bribery	2								
Robbery				1					
Assault & threat (men only)*				0	5				
All reasons given	81	2	3	10	14	4	3	0	0
Percentage	69	2	3	9	12	3	3	0	0

* Reasons for reporting were not asked to women

VICTIMIZATION SURVEY

Table 6-3. Number of reasons given for not reporting to the police for each individual crime and percentage of reasons given for all crime together (based on the last incident of each crime)

	Not serious enough / no loss / kid's stuff N	Inappropriate for law enforcement / law enforcement not necessary N	Law enforcement could do nothing / lack of proof N	Law enforcement won't do anything about it N	Fear/dislike of the law enforcement /didn't want involvement with law enforcement N	Reported to other authorities instead N	Solved it myself/ my family resolved it/ perpetrator known to me N	No insurance N	Fear of reprisals N	Inconvenient/ law enforcement too far away /too much trouble N
Car theft										
Theft from car	10	6	2	6	5	0	2	1	0	0
Motorcycle theft		1								
Bicycle theft	13	7	4	2	0	0	3	0	0	0
Theft of livestock			1				1			
Theft of agricultural equipment		1								
Burglary	3	5	2	0	2	0	3	1	0	0
Attempted burglary	7	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Trespassing	4	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Theft personal property	12	6	13	5	1	0	5	1	1	2
Consumer fraud	3			2	1	4	3			
Bribery	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Robbery	4	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	1
Assault & threat (men only)*	0	6	3	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
All reasons given	60	41	34	21	15	8	25	7	5	8
Percentage	24	16	13	8	6	3	10	3	2	3

6.3 Satisfied with treatment by police

Finally, all reporting victims were asked whether they were satisfied with the way the police had handled their report. Victims could indicate whether they were very satisfied, fairly satisfied, neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, a bit dissatisfied or very dissatisfied. Table 6.4 12 shows results for the individual sets of nine and nineteen types of crime combined. Results for types of crime separately must be interpreted with caution because the numbers are very low. The levels of satisfaction in percentages for all crimes together are presented at the bottom of the table.

Of the reporting victims of all nineteen crimes 41% were very dissatisfied. Another 23 % were dissatisfied. 64% of all reporting victims are a bit or very dissatisfied with the way they have been treated by the police. Less than a third (29%) of the reporting victims were very or fairly satisfied. In other words, if reporting victims are regarded as consumers of services from the police, the majority are dissatisfied customers.

Table 6-4. Were you satisfied with report to the police?

	Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Neither	A bit dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied	[Don't know / can't remember]	Average score 1 to 5 (higher is more satisfied)
Car theft				0			
Theft from car		1	1	4	2	1	1.9
Motorcycle theft							
Bicycle theft	1	5	2		4		2.9
Livestock theft	2	1		2	2		2.9
Agricultural machines theft							
Burglary	4	3	1	2	10	2	2.2
Attempted burglary	2		1	3	1		2.9
Trespassing	2	1		2	2		2.9
Theft personal property	4	5	1	7	10		2.5
Consumer fraud		0		6	7		1.5
Bribery					2		1.0
Robbery	0	1					4.0
Women: Sex offences					1		1.0
Assault & threat	0	1	0	0	1	0	2.5
Percentage all crimes	**13%**	**16%**	**5%**	**23%**	**41%**	**3%**	**2.3**

Reporting victims who were not satisfied were asked the reasons for their lack of satisfaction (see table 6-5 for results). The most frequently mentioned reasons were 'didn't do enough' (49%), 'did not apprehend the offender' (22%) and 'were not interested' (36%). Nine percent of the unsatisfied victims said the police 'did not recover my property' and also 9% said they had not been kept properly informed.

Table 6-5. Number of responses for why not satisfied with report to the police and percentages over all crimes.

	Didn't do enough N	Were not interested N	Didn't find or apprehend the offender N	Didn't recover my property (goods) N	Didn't keep me properly informed N	Didn't treat me correct/were impolite N	Were slow to arrive N	Other reasons N
Car theft								
Theft from car	5		3					
Motorcycle theft								
Bicycle theft	1		3					
Theft of livestock	3		2	1				
Theft of agricultural equipment								
Burglary	8	1	3		3		1	1
Attempted burglary	3		1		2			
Trespassing	4		2		2			
Theft personal property	10		7		1			
Consumer fraud	8		0	8				3
Bribery	2							
Robbery								
Violence agains men	4				1	3	1	
All reasons given	48	1	21	9	9	3	2	4
Percentage	**49**	**1**	**22**	**9**	**9**	**3**	**2**	**4**

6.4 Comparative international results on victims' responses

In this paragraph we will see how the results concerning the reporting of crime victims compare to international findings. We will first look at the reporting rates across countries.

Since reporting rates are known to be relatively stable over time, we have included results of national studies in this overview going back to 2004/2005 or later.

Tables 6-6 shows results for property crimes and violent crimes (%)

Tables 6-6. International comparison of reporting rates for four types of property crime and three violent crimes

		Car theft	Theft from and out of car	Burglary	Theft of personal property	Robbery/armed robbery	Sexual Offences (women)	Assault and threat of violence*
Average		**78**	**56**	**68**	**41**	**42**	**18**	**30**
Fergana valley	2021	--	19	60	38	11	50	24
Kazakhstan	2018	68	32	53	26	38	12	17
Kyrgyzstan	2015	60	35	51	24	41	32	20
Georgia	2020	36	22	42	29	16	9	39
Beijing (China)	2014	70	49	54	24	37	0 – 4	34
Austria	2005	72	77	73	62	48	42	35
Denmark	2005	85	83	82	43	43	18	39
Estonia	2004	58	48	52	29	39	21	26
Finland	2005	93	76	68	49	41	27	23
France	2005	77	64	77	47	44	18	40
Germany	2010	76	79	86	43	36	5	24
Greece	2005	73	35	71	40	34	12	22
Hungary	2005	92	55	76	44	46	27	18
Iceland	2004	86	66	73	28	41	5	30
Ireland	2005	86	62	85	40	38	6	31
Italy	2005	93	48	78	61	51	1	35
Japan	2019	87	58	55	40	42	14	42
Luxembourg	2005	87	71	82	52	39	18	29
Mexico	2004	3	2	3	1	2	3	2
Netherlands	2010	95	79	92	54	52	22	33
New Zealand	2004	94	65	80	44	52	19	44
Norway	2004	93	70	72	50	59	28	34
Poland	2004	97	52	62	30	38	19	38
Portugal	2005	81	45	55	55	61	22	22
Spain	2005	82	58	63	46	48	16	38
Sweden	2010	93	79	77	52	49	3	35
Switzerland	2014	75	69	82		45	10	22
United Kingdom	2010	87	68	88	59	62	13	37
USA	2004	87	64	77	48	61	35	43

The current reporting rates of victims in Fergana Valley remain considerably below the international average, especially for property crimes[16]. Reporting for robbery and violent crime lays below the international mean as well (the rate on sexual incidents is inconclusive because based on too few cases). A possible explanation for low reporting in Fergana Valley is a lack of trust in the police as providers of services.

Low reporting rates are also found in other countries in the region, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan and Georgia as well as in China (Beijing). Older ICVS-based victimization surveys have consistently shown that reporting rates are systematically lower in formerly socialist countries (Van Dijk, 2008). This phenomenon is likely to reflect a style of policing in these countries which is less service-oriented than elsewhere, e.g. in countries in Western Europe and the USA.

Table 6-8. shows Fergana Valley results on police satisfaction from 2021 for five of the nine core crimes. To put these results in an international perspective, we have added results from other Western countries on victim satisfaction with the police based on surveys conducted after 2004.

Table 6-8. International comparison of victim satisfaction with police for five selected crimes. Percentages very and fairly satisfied.

Percentages very and fairly satisfied.		Theft from and out of car %	Burglary %	Robbery/ armed robbery %	Sexual offences %	Assault and threat of violence %
Average		**51**	**52**	**55**	**48**	**52**
Fergana valley	2021	11	32	100		50
Georgia	2012	32	27	59	58	55
Kazakhstan	2018	26	28	28	32	36
Kyrgyzstan	2015	40	29	51	60	52
Australia	2004	65	75	65		66
Austria	2005	77	81	50	24	38
Belgium	2005	62	71	60	3	53
Denmark	2005	71	80	67	90	66
Estonia	2004	34	31	30	51	33

---

16   In the recent survey on public safety of the EU Fundamental Rights Agency of 2021 the questions on burglary and on reporting of burglary to the police are nearly identical to those in the ICVS. The mean reporting rate of victims of burglary in the EU was 73% in 2020 (FRA, 2021), compared to 60% in Fergana Valley.

Finland	2005	74	61	81	100	70
France	2005	53	55	54	3	46
Germany	2005	64	74	61	43	62
Greece	2005	42	17	32	99	21
Hungary	2005	45	36	40	64	39
Iceland	2005	48	74	62	46	55
Ireland	2005	59	64	63	91	56
Italy	2005	38	44	26	0	53
Japan	2004	46	49	34	17	17
Mexico	2004	35	19	21	0	48
Netherlands	1996	72	79	72	42	58
Poland	2004	42	39	60	74	55
Portugal	2005	66	49	38	18	73
Spain	2005	58	58	69	100	78
Sweden	2005	57	80	79	59	65
USA	2004	57	54	66	29	60

The current level of satisfaction among victims of property crimes stays below that found in most Western countries. Levels of satisfaction of victims of violent crime are in the same range as among Western countries but these are based on too low numbers of victims to be conclusive.

The findings on victim satisfaction per country closely mirror those on reporting.

In countries where relatively few victims report to the police, such as Fergana Valley, Uzbekistan, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, satisfaction of victims with their treatment by the police tends to be relatively low as well. It stands to reason that low levels of victim satisfaction dissuade the public from reporting new victimizations to the police and so perpetuates low levels of reporting.

7 CONSEQUENCES OF CRIME FOR VICTIMS

In criminal policy more and more attention is given to the consequences for the victims (those who are directly affected and harmed by it). In the ICVS questionnaire those mentioning recent victimizations are asked a series of questions about the consequences. Since the questions on experiences with sexual incidents and violence against women were placed in a special module for self-completion, some of these follow up questions were omitted.

7.1 Seriousness of criminal victimization

The first question put to persons who have mentioned victimization by a crime as defined in the questionnaire, is "Taking everything into account, how serious was the incident for you or your household?"

Table 7-1 presents the results for different types of crime.

Table 7-1. How serious was it on a 3 point scale. Asked about the last incident of each crime in the last five years.

	Very serious %	Fairly serious %	Not very serious %	[Don't know / can't remember] %	scale 1-3 High is more serious %	Number of victimizations in 5 years count
Car theft	0	100	0	0	2.0	*1*
Theft from car	18	34	41	7	1.6	*42*
Motorcycle theft	0	0	100	0	1.	*1*
Bicycle theft	4	61	35	0	1.7	*42*
Livestock theft	21	63	16	0	2.1	*9*
Agricultural machines theft	0	100	0	0	2.0	*1*
Burglary	38	34	17	11	2.0	*35*
Attempted burglary	41	33	25	0	2.2	*20*
Trespassing	29	26	37	8	1.8	*17*
Theft personal property	21	46	30	2	1.9	*72*
Consumer fraud	13	22	62	3	1.4	*131*
Bribery	15	12	73	0	1.4	*91*
Robbery	2	48	35	15	1.4	*9*
Women: Sex offences	69	0	31	0	2.4	*3*
Assault & threat	29	37	34	0	2.0	*41*
All victimizations	**19**	**32**	**46**	**3**	**1.8**	*513*

The results show that thefts of cars, and of livestock as well as sexual offenses and assaults and threats are considered the most serious by the victims. Intermediately serious are rated burglaries and attempted burglaries. As least serious are rated consumer fraud, bribe-seeking and thefts from cars.

7.2 Medical consequences of road accidents and violent crime

In two thirds of road accidents with injury the victim incurred serious injury for which they went to see a doctor and/or went to a health establishment or hospital. Forty percent stayed in hospital at least one night. These high proportions are matched by victims' perceptions of the seriousness of the incident: a third considered the incident fairly serious and another third very serious (see table 7-1 above).

A comparison between the results on violent crime and those on road accidents suggests that for Fergana Valley, Uzbekistan the risk of getting seriously injured in a road accident is significantly higher than the risk of being injured by a crime of violence. Of the male respondents 17 persons (1.2%) had ended up in hospital after a traffic accident last year. Only one male person (< 0.1%) was hospitalized for the treatment of injuries inflicted by a crime of violence. In other words, the risk in Fergana Valley for a male to be seriously injured in a road accident is twenty times larger than in a criminal attack.

7.3 Emotional impact

According to the literature on post-traumatic stress, an important indicator of the emotional impact of 'life events' such as crimes and serious road accidents is how often victims keep thinking about the incident[17]. Victims of serious types of crime were asked a follow up question, taken from the National Public Safety Monitor of The Netherlands: "To what extent is the incident still on your mind? Do you never think about it, sometimes think about it, think about it quite often, or does it dominate your life?" The answer categories were 'never', 'sometimes', 'quite often' and 'dominates my life'. The latter two categories can be seen as indicators of lasting emotional problems (Lamet & Wittebrood, 2009).

Results are shown in table 7-2.

---

17   According to the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Health Disorders (DSM IV) of the American Psychiatric Association, a person suffers from traumatic stress if the event is commonly re-lived by the individual through intrusive, recurrent recollections, dissociative episodes of reliving the trauma ("flashbacks"), and nightmares.

Table 7-2. To what extent is the incident (last time it happened) still on your mind for five high impact crimes

	Never %	Sometimes think about it %	Think about it quite often %	Dominates my life %	[Don't know] %	N
Burglary	12	42	31	10	5	*35*
Robbery	55	29	0		15	*9*
Road accident	42	28	27	3	0	*64*
Women: Sex offences			100			*2*
Assault & threat	25	41	28	5	0	*41*
Five crimes	**31**	**34**	**28**	**5**	**2**	**152**

Our findings show that lasting emotional problems as evidenced by recurrent recollections ('think about it quite often" or 'dominates my life') were most common among victims of assaults and threats in which the offenders were known (43%) and of sexual offenses (100%). In the case of burglary (41%), and road accidents (30%) every third incident seems to have caused a lasting emotional problem.

7.4 Services and support for victims of high impact crimes

Whether victims received information from the police about the investigation in their case, emotional support from a Mahalla office or a specialized agency, or would have appreciated such support, is assessed with four questions put to all victims of high impact crimes, namely burglary, robbery, sexual offences and assault and threats.

The number of responses to the four questions for these four offenses are shown in table 7-3. Results for the four types of crime combined are expressed in percentages in the column on the rights side of the table.

Informed by the police

Victims of selected four types of crime were asked whether the police had kept them informed about what happened in their case. Of all victims together 41% had received information from the police about ``their case". Victims were informed in the majority of burglaries, but not when their report was about a violent crime. As discussed above, one of the reasons for dissatisfaction with the treatment by the police is that no follow up information had been provided (see table 6.5).

Table 7-3. Responses on four items are regarding victim support for four impact crimes

		Burglary	Robbery	Sex offences (women)	Assault & threat (men)	Four crimes combined	
		N	N	N	N	N	%
Did you recelve any information from the police about what happened in you case	Yes	11	0		0	11	41
	No	8	1		5	14	
	Don't know	2				2	
Did you or anyone else in your household have any contact with a Mahallya office after this incident?	Yes	10	0	1	4	15	17
	No	25	9	1	37	72	
	Don't know					0	
Did you anyone else in your household have any contact with a specialized victim support agency after this incident?	Yes	1	0	0	0	1	1
	No	35	9	2	41	87	
	Don't know						
Do you think that the serveces of a specialized agency to help victims of crime would have been useful for you or anyone else in your household after this incident	Yes	5	4		14	23	29
	No*	25	5		13	43	
	Don't know	4	1		14	14	

* Many respondents indicated that they did not know that specialized victim support agencies (could) exist.

Mahalla office

Victims were asked whether they had had contact with someone from the mahalla office after their victimization. Ten out of 35 burglary victims -or one in three- had had contact with someone from the mahalla. One of the two victims of a sexual offence as well. None of the victims of robbery and only very few of the male victims of assault (four out of 41) had had contact with a mahalla office. Support to victims is apparently mainly seen as a responsibility of the police who often fail to deliver it given the low rates of victim satisfaction.

Victim support

Victims of the four types of crime were asked whether they had received assistance from a special agency supporting victims (defined as an agency providing information, or practical or emotional support to crime victims). If they had not, they were asked whether such help would have been useful for them. These two questions have from the outset belonged to the core set of items in the ICVS.

Only one out of a total of 88 victims mentioned he/she had been in contact with a specialized victim support agency. This finding suggests that specialized support for crime victims is not available in Fergana Valley, other than the support provided by the Mahalla offices to some victims (mainly of burglary).

Among Western European countries 9% of victims of serious crime had received such specialized help in 2005 (Van Dijk, Van Kesteren & Smit, 2007). This percentage is likely to have risen under influence of the EU Victim Directive of 2012 which obliges EU member states to provide such services to all victims of serious crime. According to a survey in 2020 of the Fundamental Rights Agency of the European Union on average six percent of victims of all incidents of violence or sexual harassment in EU member states had been in contact with specialized support services (FRA, 2021). In Kazakhstan the pickup rate of victim support agencies was nine percent in 2018, mainly consisting of female victims of violence for which specialized services have been set up.

Those who had not received such services were asked whether they would have appreciated receiving it. In Fergana Valley, Uzbekistan, 29% of the victims said that such support would have been useful in their case. For victims of violent crime, half said they would have appreciated receiving such help. Many respondents volunteered that they did not know that such organizations existed. The question was unfortunately not asked in the separate section about violence against women. It is clear that in Uzbekistan the need for victim support is highest among victims of violent crime, most likely including victims of violence against women.

8 PUBLIC OPINION ABOUT CRIME AND CRIME CONTROL

8.1 Feelings of unsafety and punitiveness

The standard questionnaire of the ICVS includes two questions on fear of crime/ feelings of unsafety.

The question on safety in one's area is the oldest and most widely used polling question on crime in the world, launched by Gallup Inc. in the 1960s in the USA and since then used in opinion polls across the world including the ICVS.

A large majority of citizens in Fergana feel safe when walking around in their area at night (only 6% feel unsafe). The percentage of people who feel unsafe is significantly lower than the international mean of 25% found in ICVS studies elsewhere in the world, as is shown in table 8-2.

As in other countries, younger persons, women and urban dwellers in Fergana Valley feel slightly less safe, but even among them, the majority feels safe.

A second standard opinion question in the ICVS deals with perceptions of the likelihood to see one's house burgled. Almost all citizens in Fergana Valley deem this not at all or not likely. These favorable results on risk assessment mirror the relatively low level of burglary in the Fergana Valley.

Table 8-1 shows the results for these two questions and for the one on attitudes towards drug users added at the request of the Working Group.

Table 8-1.Fear of crime and attitudes towards punishment in Fergana Valley, Uzbekistan

		%
How safe do you feel walking alone in your area after dark?	Very Safe	73
	Fairly Safe	18
	A Bit Unsafe	3
	Very Unsafe	4
	Never Go Out After Dark	3
	[Don't know]	0
What would you say are the chances that over the next twelve months someone will try to break into your home to steal something?	Not At All Likely	80
	Not Very Likely	16
	Fairly Safe	3
	Very Safe	0
	[Don't know]	1
What level of punishment, in your opinion, should be applied to people who use and possess drugs without the purpose of selling them?	Harsh	51
	Moderately	27
	Very harsh	15
	Release from punishment	3
	[Don't know]	4

The favorable perceptions of personal and household crime victimization risks in Fergana Valley mirror the low prevalence of actual victimization by violent crime and robbery and household burglary reported in chapter 3.

As said, the core ICVS questionnaire contains a small set of questions on feelings of safety, as well as a third question on perceptions of the performance of the police in your area. Some results for Fergana can therefore be presented in an international perspective. Table 8-2 presents an overview of Fergana Valley results from 2021 and international findings from surveys from 2010 or later concerning three opinions on crime and crime control.

Table 8-2. Opinions on crime and crime control in international perspective . (source of older studies is the ICVS database)

		Prison detention (in case of a recidivist burglar) %	Police doing good job %	Feeling unsafe on the street %	Burglary (very) likely %
Average all countries		**78**	**78**	**18**	**21**
Fergana Valley, Uzbekistan	2021	-	92	6	3
Georgia	2020	26	78	22	25
Kazakhstan	2018	28	60	25	30
Kyrgyzstan	2015	27	-	33	40
Beijing	2014	46	39-73	24	26
Canada	2010	47	-	11	13
Germany	2010	19	-	16	16
Netherlands	2010	32	82	12	16
Sweden	2010	27	-	9	18
United Kingdom	2010	49	-	17	21
Barbados	2014	-	-	10	-
Bahamas	2014	-	-	17	-
Jamaica	2014	-	-	28	-
Suriname	2014	-	-	23	-
Trinidad & Tobago	2014	-	-	21	-

As shown in table 8-2, public opinion about police performance in their area in Fergana Valley is highly favorable from an international perspective (92%). No Western European countries show similar rates of approval in older studies (Van Dijk, Van Kesteren and Smit, 2007).

The likelihood of burglaries is assessed comparatively very low in Uzbekistan. It is judged much more favorable than in Western European countries such as The Netherlands and the UK where burglaries have declined significantly since 2005 due to improved household security. Other countries in the region also show much worse risk perceptions.

8.2 Satisfaction with the criminal justice authorities

Table 8-3 presents findings from questions on the job performance of police, prosecutors and courts. As has been found in other countries, including Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Georgia, opinions about the police are somewhat more favorable than those about the prosecutors and courts, institutions with which most people may have little or no experiences (high percentages of respondents reply that they don't know).

Table 8-3. How well do the criminal justice authorities do their job?

	A very good job %	A fairly good job %	A fairly poor job %	A very poor job %	Don't know %
Police	54	39	3	1	4
Prosecutors	36	45	3	1	16
Courts	34	43	3	1	19

How good do you think the police and enforcement in your area are at controlling crime? Are they doing…
Taking into account all the things the prosecutors are expected to do would you say they are doing…
Taking into account all the things the courts in your area are expected to do, would you say they are doing

8.3 Perceptions of other crime threats

In the questionnaire some questions were added concerning perceived trends in crime. Two of the five items were also used in the recent surveys in Georgia, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan and can therefore be compared. Tables 8-4 and 8-5 show results.

The public in Fergana Valley, Uzbekistan appears to have a distinctly favorable perception of recent trends in the overall levels of crime. Sixty seven percent (76%) think that overall crime has decreased over the last five years. Public opinion on recent crime trends is markedly more favorable than in Georgia and Kyrgyzstan. The public mood is also considerably more favorable about future trends of crime than in the three other countries in the region. Eighty-five percent expect further decreases in the levels of crime.

Opinions on trends in corruption and drug addiction are also largely favorable: two thirds of the public feel it has decreased in Uzbekistan. Finally, a large majority of the public feels that the authority of crime gangs/thieves in law has decreased over the past five years, a result which differs strikingly from that found in Georgia in 2020 (Van Dijk et al., 2021).

Table 8-4. Perceptions of crime threats in Fergana Valley, Uzbekistan, Georgia, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan

		Fergana Valley* %		Georgia %	Kazakhstan %	Kyrgyzstan %
What do you think, has the level of crime over the last 5 years increased a lot, increased, decreased or decreased a lot in Uzbekistan?	Increased a lot	7	21	65	23	46
	Increased	14				
	Stayed the same	5	67	29	27	26
	Decreased	32				
	Decreased a lot	35		12	31	17
	[Don't know]	6		4	19	11
	There os no crime in Uzbekistan	1				
Over the next 5 years, do you think the level of crime in Uzbekistan will increase a lot, increase, decline or go down a lot?	Will increase a lot	1	7	27	18	24
	Will increase	6				
	Will remain the same	4		11	20	25
	Will declane	62	85	37	42	32
	Will declane a lot	23				
	[Don't know]	5		25	20	18

* In the Uzbekistan survey, respondents were offered five response categories, in the other countries just three. We combined *increase a lot* and *increased* in a single category for comparison and we did the same for *decreased* and *decreased a lot*.

Table 8.5 presents some findings from additional questions in the current questionnaire.

Table 8-5. Perceptions of crime threats in Fergana Valley, Uzbekistan

	Increased a lot %	Increased %	Stayed the same %	Decreased %	Decreased a lot %	[Don't know] %	There is none* %
A1A. In the last five years, would you say that the level of corruption in Uzbekistan has it… *There is no corruption in Uzbekistan*	8	11	10	42	21	7	1
What do you think, for the last 5 years would you say the level of drug addiction in Uzbekistan, has it… *There is no drug addiction in Uzbekistan*	3	7	5	47	24	11	2
What do you think, in the past 5 years has the authority of crime eanes… *Criminals don't have any uthority any more*	2	6	5	55	25	8	

8.4 Miscellaneous

There are a few more items in the questionnaire which have not been used in earlier rounds of the ICVS. Results are presented here.

- Have you heard or seen that any of your friends, people close to you used physical punishment in relation to their own or their foster children?

Two percent (48 respondents) mentioned that they had seen people using physical punishment against their children. In three cases the police got involved. The respondents mentioned that they were satisfied with this involvement.

- What are the main reasons why early marriages are accepted in our society?

Almost sixty percent of the respondents said that this is a traditional custom. Twelve percent said this was caused by early sexual maturity of youngsters. Eleven percent believe these marriages are forced by relatives. Ten percent said that these families have economic reasons because they don't want to invest in education and early marriage is cost effective for large families.

- Have you personally encountered cases of abuse of authority by your chief in the form of shouting, insults and assault?

Thirty-six respondents (1.2 %) mentioned they were. An equal amount refused to answer.

9 OTHER ENCOUNTERS OF THE PUBLIC WITH THE POLICE

In the ICVS, identified victims are, as discussed, asked about their experiences with the police as reporting victims and their levels of satisfaction. In an increasing number of countries, including the USA (BJS, 2018), the United Kingdom (Home Office, 2011) and the Netherlands, sets of questions have been added to victimization surveys about a broader range of citizens' encounters with the police, and about citizens' levels of satisfaction therewith. In the Fergana survey a set of questions was included about the public's encounters with the police besides crime reporting, adopted from the British Crime Victimization Survey of 2011.

9.1 Visibility of police patrols

The first question is about the perceived frequency of police patrolling in the neighborhood ('On average, how often do you see police officers on foot patrol in your local area?'). Half of the population observes police patrolling in their neighborhood (local area) at least once per week. It is noteworthy that in Fergana Valley, a quarter of the public says never to see any police patrols.

Table 9-1. On average, how often do you see the police on foot patrol in your local area? Broken down by region and urban/rural area and broken down by agegroup and gender.

	Fergana Valley, Uzbekistan %	Fergana region %	Andijan Region %	Naman-gan region %	Urban %	Rural %
More than once a day	3	5	2	1	3	3
Once a day	21	21	19	24	20	22
About once a week	29	27	29	33	29	30
About once a month	19	12	23	24	19	18
Less than once a month	12	11	13	10	12	11
Never	15	24	10	8	16	14
[Don't know]	1	0	3	0	1	2

9.2 Encounters of citizens with the police

The questionnaire asked about four types of possible encounters with the police in the last twelve months: encounters initiated by the citizens themselves, encounters after being stopped while in a car, encounters while stopped while on foot, and conversations at a police station. Table 9-2 shows the percentages of these types of contacts broken down by age and gender.

Five percent of the public said they had themselves contacted the police for any reason during the past twelve months (N=158). There was no difference between age groups. Men twice as often sought contact with the police than women.

Table 9-2. Other contacts with the police in the last 12 months, broken down by age and gender.

	Fergana Valley	Age			Gender	
		18-29	30-44	45+	Male	Female
	N	%	%	%	%	%
Have you yourself contacted the law enforcement either by telephone, or in the street, or by calling at a law enforcement station, for any reason?	158	5	5	6	5	7	3
Have you been approached or stopped by law enforcement officers when you were in a car or on a motocycle?	303	10	8	13	9	17	3
Have you been stopped and asked questions by the law enforcement when you were on foot?	109	4	5	4	3	5	2
Have you been in the police station for conversation?	64	2	2	2	3	3	1

Ten percent had been stopped by the police when in a car or on a motorcycle (n= 303). The middle age group was stopped more often than the younger or elder, most probably because of higher ownership rates. Men were stopped six times more often than women. In seven percent of these interactions, the police did not give a reason. In almost all cases the police identified themselves or this information was visible.

Four percent were stopped when on foot (N=109). Men and the youngest age group were most often stopped. Most of these interactions did not involve (criminal) offenses but were meant for checking identity papers (in 15% of cases where a reason was given).

Two percent had been at a police station for a conversation. The reasons for this were diverse. No reason was given in 19% of the cases, also in 19% of the cases the police reacted to a tip-off about an offense in which the respondent could have been involved. Five percent involved a case of mistaken identity. In 9% the respondent was asked if he/she witnessed something. In thirty percent it had to do with something else than an offense and eight percent had to come in and show an identification document.

All four types of encounters were much more frequent for men than for women.

9.3 Citizens' satisfaction

Table 9-3 shows the percentages of citizens who were satisfied with their treatment by the police, broken down by age and gender.

A large majority of citizens who have had encounters with the police of any sort, were very or fairly satisfied with it. The level of satisfaction was lowest among those who had had a conversation at the police station (30% of them were not satisfied).

The older age group was generally more satisfied. There was little difference between men and women. When citizens were dissatisfied, it was in most cases because the respondent felt treated unfairly, the police had kept them waiting a long time, or, less frequently, the police had been rude.

Table 9-3. How satisfied were you with the way the law enforcement handled the matter? Percentages very and fairly satisfied for four types of contact with the police (other than reporting a crime) for Fergana Valley, Uzbekistan and a breakdown by age and gender

At what occasion	Fergana Valley		Age			Gender	
	N	%	18-29 %	30-44 %	45+ %	Male %	Female %
When I contacted police myself	158	79	68	78	89	80	75
When stopped driving a car or motorcycle	303	87	81	86	94	88	82
When stopped when i was on foot	109	86	85	90	83	84	93
When I was at the police station for a conversation	64	70	63	58	85	72	68

9.4 International perspectives

Comparable data on citizen-police encounters are available from just a few other countries. Based on the latest available data, percentages of citizens who had themselves contacted the police were 25% in the United Kingdom, 7% In Kyrgyzstan, 9% in Georgia and 5% in Fergana Valley, Uzbekistan[18]. In contrast, significantly higher percentages of the public had been stopped by the police while driving or on foot in Fergana Valley, Uzbekistan (17% and 6%), Kyrgyzstan (21% and 8%) and Georgia (17% and 6%) than in the United Kingdom (9% and 3%). By and large the results from these four countries suggest that in Fergana Valley, Kyrgyzstan and Georgia contacts between citizens and the police are more often initiated by the police than by citizens themselves. In contrast, contacts between citizens and police are more often initiated by citizens in the United Kingdom. Results from the Netherlands and the USA confirm this divergent pattern. In the Netherlands 19% of the public had had any personal contact with the police (Veiligheidsmonitor, 2020). In just a small percentage of these cases the contacts were initiated by the police (12% of all contacts). In the USA, results from the 2015 National Crime Victims Survey show that 11% of the adult population had initiated contact with the police during the past twelve months and another 11% had been contacted by the police, of which 8.6% during a traffic stop (BJS, 2018).

The comparison of results on citizens' police contacts from Fergana Valley with roughly similar data from other countries suggests that contacts at the initiative of the police, especially during traffic stops, are more common in Fergana Valley than in the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and the USA. Such preponderance of police-initiated contacts has also been found in Kyrgyzstan and Georgia. Levels of satisfaction with the way the police had handled the matter were more favorable in Fergana than in Kyrgyzstan and Georgia.

---

18   In the British Crime Survey from 1991 up to 2011 the same set of questions was used (which in later rounds were replaced by a variety of other questions about perceptions of police performance).

10 MONITORING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 16 WITH SURVEY-BASED INDICATORS

This section discusses how results of the present survey could be harnessed for reporting on progress with achieving Sustainable Development Goal 16 - improving access to justice and reducing violence- in accordance with the Global Indicator Framework for the Sustainable Development Goal. Countries are expected to report on progress in achieving SDG 16 using statistical indicators based on results from population surveys to 'monitor progress, inform policy and ensure accountability of all stakeholders'.

Up till now only few countries have effectively collected full data on the indicators designed for reporting on SDG 16 by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG indicators 9 IAEG-SDG. To promote such data collection the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

(UNODC) have prepared a bespoke survey on the relevant indicators which was pilot tested in eight countries (Statistical Commission, 2021).

The 2021 ICVS-based victimization survey included a number of items that fully or partially fit the approved SDG indicators. The results mentioned in this paragraph have been discussed elsewhere in this report but are presented here in the special context of the SDG indicators. We compare with similar results from recent surveys in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Georgia.

The approved indicator of SDG 16.1.3 reads as Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence. Results on the victimization by sexual offences (women only) and assault and threats fully fit the definition of this indicator for physical and sexual violence.

Table 10-1. Percentage of population victimized at least once over last twelve months

	Year of the survey	Sexual offences (women) %	Assault & threat %
Fergana Valley	2021	0.1	0.5
Georgia	2020	0.4	1.1
Kazakhstan	2018	1.7	3.7
Kyrgyzstan	2015	1.1	1.0

The approved indicator for SDG 16.1.4 reads as 'Proportion of the population that feels unsafe when walking alone in one's neighborhood'. This indicator differs somewhat from the indicator developed by Gallup Inc and adopted in the ICVS which focuses on feelings of unsafety when walking at night. Since Gallup has incorporated the standard item in its Global World Poll which is conducted annually in over 160 countries, it seems advisable to use this item for monitoring purposes. Table 10.2 presents results from the ICVS.

Table 10-2. Percentage feeling unsafe when walking in one's neighborhood at night.

	Year of the survey	Feeling unsafe on the street after dark %
Fergana Valley	2021	6
Georgia	2020	22
Kazakhstan	2018	25
Kyrgyzstan	2015	33

The approved indicator for SDG 16.3.1 reads as Proportion of victims of violence who reported their victimization to the authorities. The standard follow up question to victims about reporting to the police fully fits the definition.

10.3 Percentage of victims of violence who reported their violent crime to authorities

	Year of the survey	Sexual offences (women) %	Assault and threat of violence %
Fergana Valley	2021	50(n=2)	24
Kazakhstan	2018	12	17
Kyrgyzstan	2015	32	20
Georgia	2020	9	39

The approved indicator for SDG 16.5.1 reads as 'Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who were asked to pay or who paid a bribe to a public official'. The ICVS item relates to the percentage of the population who has paid or been expected to pay a bribe by public or private officials.

Tabel 10-4 Percentage of general public victimized by bribe-seeking by public or private official

	Year of the survey	Street level corruption %
Fergana Valley	2021	1.5
Georgia	2018	0.6
Kazakhstan	2015	5.2
Kyrgyzstan	2020	14.2

11 CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Although interviewers were sometimes met with suspicion in rural areas, and young female respondents were reluctant to answer questions on sexual incidents, the fieldwork for this first ever victimization survey in Uzbekistan has proven to be largely unproblematic.

The highest victimization rates were found for cheating in the private sphere, consumer fraud and bribe-seeking.

Assuming that the population of Fergana Valley is roughly representative of Uzbekistan, Uzbekistan emerges from this study as a 'low crime country' in an international context. In fact, Uzbekistan emerges, with a one year overall victimization rate of 3.1% for a standard set of nine core crimes, as one of the safest countries where the ICVS has ever been carried out (n > 90). Results of the survey on perceptions of street safety or of the risk of household burglary confirm the status of Uzbekistan as one of the safest countries in the world.

Unlike in many other former soviet countries in the region, such as Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, levels of bribe-seeking by public

officials in Fergana are comparatively modest in an international context as well. Over the last year 2% of the public was personally confronted with bribe-seeking by officials in the public or private sphere. This is a rate slightly above the one found in Georgia but much below the rates found in Kazakhstan and the Kyrgyz Republic[19].

The Gallup World Poll, a population survey executed annually in over 160 countries worldwide, includes two broadly defined questions on victimization by 'theft' and 'violent crime' during the past twelve months respectively (Gallup, 2020). An analysis of the results from this omnibus survey confirms that levels of common crime in Uzbekistan are among the lowest of the 166 countries where the survey has been executed over the past ten years. (Van Dijk, Nieuwbeerta & Larssen, 2021). In fact, Uzbekistan emerges from this poll, together with Singapore, as the country with the lowest rates of victimization by theft and violent crime.

Breakdowns of victimization rates according to settlement (urban/rural), age, gender and income/education largely follow the universal patterns found elsewhere. Gender

---

19 The global Corruption Perception Index of the NGO Transparency International from 2021 places Uzbekistan at 140 out of 180, indicating comparatively serious problems with corruption in general.

differences are small. Age is inversely related to risks of victimization, with young people by far most at risk and the elderly the least. Young people in Fergana Valley, Uzbekistan are also most at risk for road accidents with injury. Levels of victimization go up with income and level of educational attainment. These patterns are in line with international findings, and can be explained by lifestyle-exposure theory (Hindelang et al., 1978).

The level of reporting of victimizations to the police is relatively low in Fergana Valley from an international perspective. Levels of satisfaction of reporting victims with police treatment are relatively low as well. Low reporting rates and low levels of victim satisfaction have earlier been observed in many other former soviet countries, including, most recently, in Kyrgyzstan (2015), Kazakhstan (2018) and Georgia (2020).

Seventeen percent of the public in Fergana Valley has been stopped by the police while driving a car during the past twelve months and six percent while on foot. Police-initiated contacts are significantly more frequent in Uzbekistan than in the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and the USA. In contrast, much fewer citizens had contacted the police themselves than in these three other countries. The pattern of citizen police-contacts in Fergana Valley resembles the one found in other formerly socialist countries such as the Kyrgyz Republic in 2015 and Georgia in 2020. In the latter countries, contacts were also found to be predominantly police-initiated,

for example with the aim of checking on identity papers.

The findings on police-citizen encounters raise the question why the police in Uzbekistan more often initiate contacts with citizens than in Western Europe and the USA and why citizens are less inclined to seek contacts with the police themselves. One of the possible reasons is that police work in former soviet countries is traditionally more directed at controlling citizens, for example by checking their identity documents, and fighting crime rather than at rendering services to them such as crime prevention advice, information or victim assistance.

Opinions of the general public on various special aspects of crime and crime control are more favorable than in most other countries. Feelings of unsafety when walking in the street, are comparatively very low, in line with the modest actual risks of victimization by robbery or assaults in the country. Concerns about possible burglaries are also moderate in an international perspective, as are actual risks of victimization by household burglary. Levels of victimization by common crime are objectively very low in the country and are also perceived to be so by the public.

The majority of the general public thinks that the police is generally doing a good job in performing its duties. The public's assessment of police performance is more favorable than the average of other countries where the ICVS has been conducted and also somewhat above the levels recently found in Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan and Georgia.

11.1 Recommendations

Considering that the fieldwork for the survey was successfully conducted within the planned time frame and budget, it would seem worthwhile to repeat the survey among a sample of the national population including Tashkent in order to monitor trends in crime and safety on a national scale. Results of this survey could also be used to report to the United Nations with the approved statistical indicators on progress in achieving Sustainable Development Goal 16.

In this national survey special attention should once again be paid to the interviewing of female respondents on sensitive topics. It seems also advisable to include additional questions on cybercrimes such as bank card fraud and cyber bullying which are known to harm increasing numbers of citizens across the world.

From a policy perspective, some of the findings of the survey seem to deserve special attention and follow up.

Curbing cheating, fraud and bribe-seeking

Since the most pressing problems for the public are caused by cheating in the private sphere, consumer fraud and bribe-seeking by officials, crime prevention programs should target these types of crime with top priority. UNODC can advise on international best practices in countering bribe-seeking. Special attention ought to be given to the prevention of internet-based forms of fraud which are globally on the rise (Van Dijk, Chantulia & Glonti, 2021).

Violence against women and children

The level of victimization of women by sexual incidents and/or violence by intimates (domestic violence) was found to be insignificant. It must be noted, though, that both the pilot study and the full-fledged study have shown that these questions were seen as very sensitive by female respondents and answers may sometimes have been less than fully sincere. Difficulties were met especially when interviewing young female respondents on questions on sexual violence. In rural areas, many younger females responded "Hudo Saklasin"("May Allah protect us from this").

It should also be noted that 1.5% of married women said that their marriage had been forced and that a considerable minority of respondents (2%) reported to have witnessed acts of systemic violence against children in their environment. More research on still largely hidden forms of crime against women and girls seems called for.

In this context reference can also be made to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 5 which aims to eliminate all forms of discrimination and violence against women

in the public and private spheres and to undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources and access to ownership of property. Another resource is the Istanbul Convention of the Council of Europe, obliging state parties to carry out bespoke population surveys on prevalence of all forms of violence against women and children, and to raise awareness of the criminal nature thereof. Both the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC, 2014) and the European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) have collected international best practices for such educational programs (Heisecke, 2014).

Trust in the police

As in many other ex-socialist countries, levels of crime reporting by victims in Fergana Valley remain below the international standard. One possible reason for low reporting of burglaries might be that relatively few victims in Fergana Valley are insured against losses from burglary. But low reporting is also likely to be caused by a lack of confidence in the capacity of the police to treat victims with consideration and respect and/or to recover their property.

Overall levels of satisfaction with the police among victims of property crimes are below the international standard too. Percentages of victims reporting crimes, especially less serious ones, who receive follow up information from the police about investigations leave room for improvement. Higher levels of satisfaction -and consequently higher levels of reporting- requires improved reception of and services for reporting crime victims from the police. Such improvement would seem to require, besides sustained managerial efforts, a culture change within police stations towards a more service-oriented style of policing. Experimental training programs for police officers on their contacts with reporting citizens have proven to be effective in increasing victim satisfaction in the UK and USA (Myhill & Bradford, 2011; Skogan, 2015).

Citizen-police encounters

Citizens are generally satisfied with their treatment by the police during other encounters. The findings regarding other contacts between citizens and the police in an international context raise the question nevertheless why the police in Fergana Valley so more often initiate such contacts than is usual in Western Europe and the USA, and why citizens seem relatively reluctant to approach the police themselves for information or advice. The survey data on citizens' contacts with the police seem to deserve further scrutiny and critical reflection on the interface between the police and ordinary citizens.

Victim support

The results of our survey suggest that about a quarter of victims of violent crime and road traffic accidents in Fergana Valley experience long-term emotional problems as evidenced by recurrent 'flashbacks' of the event. Although victims of burglaries are sometimes supported by the Mahalla offices, few victims of serious crimes receive assistance from specialized services to cope with the aftermath of their victimization, and prevent post-traumatic stress.

There is a clear need for special services among victims of serious crime to help them deal with the material and mental consequences of their victimization. Almost half of them said they would have been glad to receive such services. The demand for support is particularly noticeable among female victims. In the current situation, this demand remains largely unmet.

The government may wish to consider setting up countrywide dedicated victim support agencies. In this regard, the government may also wish to consider granting victims more rights in criminal proceedings and the possibility to receive compensation from the state for damages caused by violent crime (United Nations, 1985; Bazarova, 2021).

LITERATURE

Aebi, M. et al (2017), European Sourcebook on Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics, fifth edition, 2014/second revised printing 2017

Bazarova, D. (2021), On assurance of rights of the victim in criminal proceedings of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Tashkent University of Law (thesis).

Biberstein, L., Killias, M., Walser, S., Ladanza, S. & Pfammatte, A. (2016), Studie zur Kriminalität und Opfererfahrungen der Schweizer Bevölkerung Analysen im Rahmen der schweizerischen Sicherheitsbefragung 2015. Killias Research & Consulting, Lenzburg.

Cao, J. (2016), Reforming Victims' Rights and Services in China from an International Standard Perspective: An Analysis of International Crime Victims Survey Findings in China over 20 years Period.

Civic Union for Reform and Results (2015), Kyrgyzstan Public Safety Survey 2015, Final Report, Available in Kyrgyz, Russian and English

Dijk, J.J.M. van (1999), Criminal Victimization and Victim Empowerment, In J.J.M van Dijk, R.G.H van Kaam & J. Wemmers (Eds), Caring for Crime Victims, Monsey/NY: Criminal Justice Press

Dijk, J.J.M. van (2008), The World of Crime; breaking the silence on problems of security, justice and development across the world, Thousand Oaks: SAGE Publishers Ca.

Dijk, J.J.M. van, P. Mayhew, M. Killias (1990), Experiences of Crime across the World: key findings from the 1989 International Crime Survey, Deventer, Kluwer Law and Taxation

Dijk, J.J.M. van, J. N. van Kesteren & P. Smit (2007), Criminal victimization in international perspective, Key findings from the 2004-2005 ICVS and EU ICS, The Hague: WODC/UNICRI/UNODC

Dijk, J.J.M. van & Chanturia, T. (2012), Georgian Crime Trends in an International Perspective; a secondary analysis of the 2010/2011 Crime and Security Surveys in Georgia. Tbilisi: Ministry of Justice/Human Dynamics.

Dijk, J.J.M. van & Vollaard, B.A. (2012), Self-limiting crime waves, In J.J.M. van Dijk, T. Tseloni and G. Farrell (Eds), The international crime drop: New directions in research. Houndmills, Bastingstoke, Hampshire: Palgrave Macmillan, p. 250-267

Dijk, J.J.M. van, T. Tseloni and G. Farrell (Eds) (2012), The international crime drop: New directions in research. Houndmills, Bastingstoke, Hampshire: Palgrave Macmillan.

Dijk, J.J.M. van, P. Nieuwbeerta & J. Joudo Larsen (2021), Global crime patterns: an analysis of survey data from 160 countries around the world, 2006-2019, Journal of Quantitative Criminology (online March 2021).

Directive 2012/29/EU Council of 25 October 2012 establishing minimum standards on the rights, support and protection of victims of crime, and replacing Council Framework Decision 2001/220/JHA

Eurostat (2017), Different modes of interviewing in Victimization Surveys about Violence: Review of existing knowledge and suggestions. Report of the Eurostat Task Force, Luxembourg, June 2017

Farrell, G. (2021), Forty years of declining burglary in the United States: Explanation and evidence relating to the security hypothesis. Security Journal, online 20 Feb, 2021

Gallup (2018), 2017 Global Law and Order Report.

FBI (2013). Crime in the US, 2013. The Nation's Two Crime Measures

Fundamental Rights Agency (2021), Crime, Safety and Victims' Rights, Vienna: FRA

Hindelang, M.J., Gottfredson, M. R., & Garofalo, J. (1978), Victims of personal crime: an empirical foundation for a theory of personal victimization, Cambridge MA: Ballinger

GORBI (2015), Kyrgyzstan Public Safety Survey 2015; quantitative survey report, Fergana Valley, Uzbekistan Opinion Research Business International.

Heisecke, K. (2014), Raising awareness of violence against women: Article 13 of the Istanbul Convention; A collection of papers on the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence, Strasbourg: Council of Europe

Jansson, K. (2006). British crime survey -measuring crime for 25 years. Great Britain Home Office. http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20110218135832/rds. homeoffice.gov.uk/rrr/pdfs07/bcs25.pdf[

Katalin, F. Ã. (Ed.). (2010), Domestic violence in post-communist states: Local activism, national policies, and global forces. Indiana University Press.

Van Kesteren J., Aebi M., Van Dijk J., (2009), Discussion Paper on Interview Modes: Prepared for the task force on the preparation of a Victimization Survey Module, Tilburg University-University of Lausanne, working paper for Eurostat

Kesteren, van J. N. (2015), Integrated Database from the International Crime Victims Survey (ICVS) 1989-2005, codebook and data [version 15-2b]. Tilburg: INTERVICT, Tilburg University.

Kesteren, J.N. van, Van Dijk, J.J.M. & Mayhew, P. (2014), The international crime victim surveys: A retrospective, In: International review of victimology. 20, 1, p. 49-69.

Lamet, W. & K.A. Wittebrood (2009), Never the Same Again; the consequences of crime for victims, Den Haag: WODC/Social and Cultural Planning Bureau (in Dutch with an English summary)

Lynch, J.P. (2006), Problems and Prospects of Victimization Surveys for Cross-National Research, Crime and Justice, Vol 34, p 229-287

Lynch, J. P., & Addington, L. A. (Eds.). (2007). Understanding crime statistics. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Mayhew, P. & Van Dijk, J.J.M. (2011), Assessing crime through international victimization surveys, In Gadd, D., Karstedt, S. & Messner, S. F. (eds.). The SAGE handbook of criminological research methods. London: Sage Publications Ltd, p. 253-267

Myhill, A. & B. Bredford (2011), Can Police Enhance Public Confidence by Improving Quality of Service?, Policing and Society, p. 397-425

Pachulia, M. (1993), Report on Fergana, In A. Alvazzi del Frate, U. Zvekics & J.J.M. van Dijk (Eds), Understanding Crime, Publication 49, Rome: UNICRI

Skogan, W.G. (1981), Issues in the Measurement of Victimization, US Department of Justice/BJS

Skogan, W.G. (2015), How Do You Get Procedural Justice? Train the Police!submitted to the President's Task Force on 21st Century Policing, January 2015

Statistical Commission (2022), The joint OHCHR-UNDP-UNODC Survey Initiative to improve data availability of indicators of Sustainable Development Goal 16, background paper Fifty-third session, 1-4 March 2022

Sutton, H., Van Dijk, J. & Van Kesteren, J. (2017), The Size and Dimensions of Victimization in the Caribbean, In Sutton, H. & I. Ruprah (Eds), Restoring Paradise in the Caribbean; combating violence with numbers, Washington D.C.: IBD Monograph 513

Transparency International (2017), People and Corruption: Citizens' Voices from around the World, Global Corruption Barometer.

United Nations (1985), Declaration on the Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power, UN General Assembly

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (2014), Strengthening Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Responses to Violence against Women, Vienna

Van Kesteren, J., P. Mayhew & P. Nieuwbeerta (2000), Criminal Victimization in Seventeen Industrialized Countries, The Hague: WODC

World Bank (2011), World Development Report 2011: Conflict, Security and Development. Washington, DC: World Bank

ANNEXES

Annex A - Details of methodology

Annex B - Questionnaire

Annex C - Reliability and confidence levels

Annex D - Additional tables

Annex E - About the ICVS

Annex A - Details of methodology

In addition to the information mentioned in chapter 1, we provide more details in this annex. The information in this annex is from the technical report provided by Into Research. The full technical report is available on request

A-1 Sampling

Multistage probability sampling was used. Multistage sampling is the taking of samples in stages using smaller and smaller sampling units at each stage. HHs and respondents sampling will be performed in 3 stages:

1. selection of primary sample unit (PSU) – mahallas;

2. selection of secondary sample unit (SSU) – HHs;

3. selection of respondents from the HH's members list.

Stage 1. Selection of primary sample unit

The sampling frame is the list of small territorial units (primary sampling units –

PSUs) mahallas. Mahallas are the traditional neighborhood committees which have been revived by the Uzbek government.

The list of mahallas was obtained in 2017 from the State Department of Statistics. This list is stable and has not been changed.

All the mahallas are included into one common list according to residential areas and settlements they belong to. Within each settlement, mahallas have clear permanent borders which do not overlap, and are composed of approximately equal number of households and population. The average sizes of mahallas are around 500 households in rural areas and around 2,000 in major cities. The average size of a household is 5.5 persons, – 4.5 in a city and 6.5 in a rural area.

The numbers of PSUs to be selected within each layer were determined by dividing the number of HHs allocated for a given layer by 30, which resulted in all in all, 120 PSUs will be selected across all layers (Table A-1).

Tabel A-1. Number of PSU and HHs calculation

Layer ID	Region	Settlement size category	%	Proportional number of HHs per layer	Number of PSU per layer	Sample number of HHs per layer
1	Andijan region	100K-499K	4,75%	171	6	180
2	Andijan region	50K-99K	1,51%	55	2	60
3	Andijan region	10K-49K	7,45%	268	9	270
4	Andijan region	Under 10K	17,85%	643	21	630
5	Namangan region	500K+	6,73%	242	8	240
6	Namangan region	50K-99K	1,92%	69	2	60
7	Namangan region	10K-49K	4,69%	169	6	180
8	Namangan region	Under 10K	16,08%	579	19	570
9	Fergana region	100K-499K	8,35%	301	10	300
10	Fergana region	50K-99K	1,00%	36	1	30
11	Fergana region	10K-49K	4,98%	179	6	180
12	Fergana region	Under 10K	24,69%	888	30	900
	TOTAL:		**100%**	**3600**	**120**	**3600**

Stage 2: selection of secondary sampling units

The sampling frame of HHs in the PSU is the list of households by mahalla's committees. Selection of HHs (SSU) in each mahalla (PSU) will be made by systematic sample method. Interviewers had access to the mahalla household lists with the help of mahalla committee representatives. To ensure the random selection process of households, the interviewer used a strict protocol for selecting a household.

Stage 3: Selection of respondents

All adults 18 years and older living permanently in the household are eligible. Once at a given household, interviewers ask for the names, gender and ages of all individuals aged 18 years and older who live permanently in the household, whether they are present or not at the time of the interviewer's visit. Once the information is entered into the tablet, the CAPI program uses a randomized table to select a respondent in the household. All eligible household members have an equal chance of being selected for the interview.

A-2 Fieldwork

Table A-2 shows the number of interviewers and total number of interviews by region in the Fergana valley. On average, one interviewer conducted 38 interviews. The average duration of the interview was 29 minutes. The interview mode that was used in these interviews was PAPI (face to face personal interviewing).

Tabel A-2. Number of interviewers and interviews by region in the Fergana valley

Region	Total numbers of interviewers	Total numbers of male interviewers	Total numbers of female interviewers	Total amount of interviews conducted
Andijan	19	1	18	947
Namangan	26	9	17	882
Fergana	34	9	25	1184

Checking the quality of work of interviewers.

The quality of work of interviewers was checked using the following methods:

– Participation of supervisors and UNODC ROCA staff, monitoring the interviewers;

– Double checking for errors and inquiring about dubious answers directly with interviewers.

All this was done at the Into Research Office;

– Follow up controls by telephone were conducted on 30% of the total HH per interviewer.

– The revealed mistakes of the interviewers were corrected by repeated interviews.

Checking the quality of filled questionnaires

The checking of the filled questionnaire papers was done by supervisors in the respective regions and double-checked at the Into Research office back in Tashkent. When checking the questionnaires, great attention was paid to the absence of exclusions in the asked questions, adherence to transitions and the consistency of respondents' answers. All remaining questions were clarified with interviewers and / or supervisors.

A-3 Weighting of data

The data presented in this report is based on individual weights applied to each respondent. The weights are based on 1) response rates in each mahalla, 2) household size and 3) over- and under-representation of age groups and gender. Computing these weights was done in three stages.

1. Based on the varying response rates of the mahallas not all mahallas were evenly represented in the sample. To correct for this geographical bias, weights were introduced. For the precise procedure we refer to the technical report by Into Research. The weights varied between 0.75 and 1.81.

2. We applied a random sample of households and then a random selection of an adult household member. This implies that persons living in a small household had a bigger chance of being interviewed than an individual living in a large household. In the second stage we therefore compute an individual weight that is the base weight times the number of adults in the household (and then divided by the average household size).

3. Third step was to evaluate whether age groups and gender are equally represented in the sample. We created a two-way frequency table with three age-groups (18-29), (30-44) and (45+) by gender from the sample and compared this with demographic data[20]. We applied the individually weighted data from stage 2) for this cross tabulation.

Table A-3 shows the breakdown by age and gender in the sample compared to available demographic data. The third column shows the weight for each group. E.g. young men are 9.2% of the sample but 15.9% of the population. Young men are under-represented and therefore get a weight of 15.9/9.2=1.74.

20 www.populationpyramid.net/uzbekistan/2020

Tabel A-3. Distribution of age and gender in the sample and the population and the computed weights

	Sample	Demographics	Weight
Male			
18-29	9.2	15.9	1.74
30-44	11.0	17.2	1.57
45+	22.2	16.1	0.72
Female			
18-29	14.9	15.3	1.02
30-44	16.7	17.3	1.03
45+	26.0	18.3	0.70

A-4 Database

The database from this survey is available for secondary analyses and can be downloaded from www.ICVS-crime.eu/Uzbekistan. Please inform the project team of any work you plan to do on this data and share the resulting publication with us. Any information that may identify individual respondents have been removed from this database. Format of the database is SPSS, any recent copy of SPSS can be used but also free data analysis software PSPP can be used. Also other statistical software has options to import this type of database and can be used.

Annex B - Questionnaire

We do not put the complete questionnaire in this appendix but present a schematic representation. The full questionnaires in English, Russian and Uzbek languages are on the website www.ICVS-crime.eu/Uzbekistan. The questionnaires from the surveys we used for international comparison, as well as the databases from those studies, can be found there.

The numbers in this schema correspond with the numbering in the full questionnaire

Table B-1 Schematic overview of the questionnaire used in the Fergana Valley, Uzbekistan - 2021

The six sections of this questionnaire
A. Opinions about crime problems - plus additional offenses
F. Personal and household information
B. Five years victimization screeners
D. Details of victimization (asked to victims of each crime)
E. Other contacts with the police
W. Separate section for violence against women

A. Opinions about crime problems

A1   Opinion crime change
A1a Opinion corruption change
A1b Opinion drug change
A2   Opinion upcoming crime change
A3   How safe do you feel alone at night
A4   Likelihood of burglary
A5   Criminal gangs change
A7   Do police do a good job
A11 Do prosecutors do a good job
A12 Do courts do a good job
A13 Punishment for drugs users

Additional observations

A9   Did you Hear about physical punishment of children
A9a   Did police get involved
A9b   Satisfied with actions police

A10   Reasons for early marriage

B. Five year victimization screeners

Household crimes

O1 Car ownership
  B1 Car theft
  B2 Theft from or out of car
O2 Motorcycle ownership
  B4 Theft of motorcycle
O3 Bicycle ownership
  B5 Theft of bicycle
O4 Ownership livestock
  B6 Theft of livestock
O5 Ownership agricultural equipment
  B6a Theft of agricultural equipment
  B7 Burglary
  B8 Attempted burglary
  B9 Theft from sheds and garages

Individual victimization

B10 Robbery
B11 Theft of personal property
B12 Consumer fraud
B13 Cheating
B18 Bribery
B19 Road accident

Male respondents
B20 Assault & threat - offender unknown
B21 Assault & threat - offender known

(Female respondents fill out section W after section E)

D. Details of victimization (asked to 5-year victims) x= crime number according to section B.

Dx_1 When did it happen
Dx_2 How often
Dx_3 Where did it happen (not for all crimes)
Sx_ Crime specific details (see D-S)
Px_1 Report to the police
Px_2 Why report (not for road accidents)
Px_5 Why not report (not for road accidents)
Px_3 Satisfied with report (not for road accidents)
Px_4 Why not satisfied (not for road accidents)
Ix_ Details for impact crimes (see D-I)
Dx_4 How serious was it

Notes on details

- There were no details asked for cheating

- Sexual offenses had less detailed list of follow up items in a separate section (see section W)

D-S. Crime specific follow up questions

B1. Car theft
S1_1   Got vehicle back
S1_2   In what condition returned
B2. Theft from or out of car
S2_1   What was stolen
B4. Theft of motorcycle
B5. Theft of bicycle
B6. Theft of livestock
S6_1   Where did it happen (different)
B6a. Theft of agricultural equipment
S6a_1 Where did it happen (different)
B7. Burglary
S7_1   Insurance
B8. Attempted burglary
S8_1   Anything damaged
B9. Theft from sheds, garages, lock-ups
B10. Robbery
S10_1   Was something stolen
V10_1   Weapon used
V10_2   Type of weapon
V10_3   Injured
V10_4   Medical attention
V10_6   Alcohol or drugs
Theft of personal property
S11_1   Was it pickpocketing
B12. Consumer fraud
D12_3   Where did it happen
S12_1   Buying goods or service
S12_2   Via the internet
P12_1   Report to police or other authority

B13. Cheating
S13_1   Who was it
S13_2   Reason for victimization
B18. Bribery
D18_3   Where did it happen
S18_1   Was it a court case
S18_2   Who was the official
S18_3   How much to pay
S18_4   Reason for bribery
S18_5   Currency
S18_6   Did it help
P18_1   Report to police or other authority
Added
 S18_7   Contact with official
 S18_7a Asked bribe
 S18_7b Paid this bribe

B19. Road accident
S19_1   How were you on the road
S19_2   Injury
S19_4   Medical care
S19_5   Stay in hospital
S19_6   Alcohol or drugs
S19_7   Did police arrive
P19_1   Report to police
I19_5   Still on your mind
B20/21. Assault & threat
Known and unknown offender
 S20/21_1   Violence or threat
 V20/21_1   Weapon used
 V20/21_2   Type of weapon
 V20/21_3   Injured
 V20/21_4   Medical attention
 V20/21_5   Stay in hospital
 V20/21_6   Alcohol or drugs
Offender known
  D21_1   Who was the offender
  D21_1a   Who was the offender (specify)

D-I. Details for impact crimes

(B7 burglary - B10 robbery - B20/21 assault & threat - violence against womens)

Ix_1 Did the police keep you informed (not for W violence against women)
Ix_2 Contact with Mahallya office
Ix_3 Victim support
Ix_4 Type of contact
Ix_5 Would victim support have been useful
Ix_6 Is it still on your mind (also B19. traffic accident)

E. Other contacts with the police

E1 How often police patrol

Follow up questions (not for how often police patrol)

E2 Seek contact with police yourself

E::a Did police introduce and identify
E::b Did police give reason (not asked for E1)

E3 Stopped by police while driving motor vehicle

E4c What reason
E5c What reason

E4 Stopped by police while walking on the street

E5d Police used violence or threat

E5 Conversation at the police station

E::e Were you satisfied with how police behaved
E::f Why not satisfied

F. Personal and household information

F0 Region within the Fergana Valley
F1 Gender
F2 Year of birth
F3 Marital status
F5 Educational level
F6 Income level
F7 Occupation
F8 Type of neighborhood
F12 Urban/rural

Additional demographics
F13 How many people in your household
F14 What sector do you work in

W. Separate section for violence against women

WA0   Sexual offenses
 - last five year
WA1 When did it happen
WA2 Offender known
WA2a Who was offender
WA2b Who was offender (sp)
WA4 What happened
WA5 Report to police
WA6 Satisfied with report
WA7 Contact Mahalla
WA8 Victim support
WA9 What support
WA10 Support would useful
WA11 How serious was it
WA12 Still on your mind

WB0   Assault & threat
  - unknown offender last five year
WB1   When did it happen
WB4   What happened
WB4a Weapon used
WB5   Report to police
WB6   Satisfied with report
WB7   Contact Mayalla
WB8   Victim support
WB9   What support
WB10 Support useful
WB11 How serious was it
WB12 Still on your mind

WC0 Assault & threat
 - known offender last five year
WC1 When did it happen
WC2 Offender known
WC2a Who was offender
WC2b Who was offender (sp)
WC4 What happened
WC5 Report to police
WC6 Satisfied with report
WC7 Contact Mayalla
WC8 Victim support
WC9 What support
WC10 Support useful
WC11 How serious was it
WC12 Still on your mind

WD0   Forced marriage
WD1   At what age
WD2   Consent

Added
Did you engage in work without license
Have you been a victim of abuse of authority

Full Questionnaire

Annex C - Reliability and confidence levels

A sample-based estimate is more or less close to the 'unknown' population value being measured. The size of the deviation d depends on:

– Sample size (n)

– Percentage observed in the sample (p)

– Level of confidence chosen (z)

In the ICVS we use a level of confidence of 90%. The nomogram on the next page gives the confidence levels for observed percentages and sample sizes.

For instance, in a survey of 1,000 respondents, 20% said 'yes' to a certain question. The entry in the table on the next page, at row n = 1,000 and with column percentage of 20, shows δ to be 2.1%. This implies that there is a nine in ten chance that the true population value lies between 17.9% and 22.1% (20 ± 2.1, at a confidence level of 90%).

Hence, there is a five percent probability that the real value is larger than 22.1% and five percent probability that it is smaller than

17.9%. In another example, say 2% of the sample of 2,000 people had been a victim of a particular crime in the last year. There would be a 90% chance that the true level of victimization lies between 2.5% and 1.5% (2 ± 0.5).

When there is an average victimization rate for all countries of 5%, for instance, then a value from an individual survey with a sample of 2,000 of more than 0.8% higher or lower than the average will be statistically significant at the 90% level. Where the overall victimization rate is 2% say, deviations of 0.5% would be significant. (Thus, in absolute size, the standard error is smaller the less frequently a crime occurs, but proportionately it is much larger.) When the sample is 1,000 (of women only for example), deviations from an overall average of 5% of more than 1.1% will be significant, and with an average of 2%, deviations of 0.7% will be.

The formula which is used for calculating δ at a confidence level of 90% is:

$$\delta = 1.65 \ x \ \sqrt{p\frac{(100\text{-}p)}{n}}$$

When a research population is finite, the deviation δ is smaller because the formula is

multiplied by:

$$\frac{N\text{-}n}{N\text{-}1}$$

(in which N is the population size)

Tabel C-1. Nomogram for a level of confidence of 90%

90% reliability interval	Observed percentage							
Sample Size	2	5	10	15	20	30	40	50
25	-	-	9.9	11.8	13.2	15.1	16.2	16.5
50	-	-	7	8.3	9.3	10.7	11.4	11.7
100	-	3.6	5	5.9	6.6	7.6	8.1	8.3
200	1.6	2.5	3.5	4.2	4.7	5.3	5.7	5.8
300	1.3	2.1	2.9	3.4	3.8	4.4	4.7	4.8
400	1.2	1.8	2.5	2.9	3.3	3.8	4.0	4.1
500	1.0	1.6	2.2	2.6	3.0	3.4	3.6	3.7
600	0.9	1.5	2.0	2.4	2.7	3.1	3.3	3.4
700	0.9	1.4	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.9	3.1	3.1
800	0.8	1.3	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.7	2.9	2.9
900	0.8	1.2	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.8
1000	0.7	1.1	1.6	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.6
1200	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.4
1400	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.2
1600	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.1
1800	0.5	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.9
2000	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.8
3000	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.5
4000	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.3
5000	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.2
6000	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1
7000	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0
8000	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9
9000	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9
10000	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8
20000	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
30000	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
40000	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
50000	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4

Annex D - Additional tables

Tabel D-1. Where did it happen

	In or around own home* %	In neighbour-hood or town %	Elsewhere in Uzbekistan %	Abroad %
Car theft	100			
Theft from car	33	47	19	
Motorcycle theft	100			
Bicycle theft	28	72		
Robbery	20	67	13	
Personal theft	27	57	13	3
Consumer fraud	-	-	96	4
Bribery	-	-	97	3
Road accident	8	76	16	
Men: Assault & threat-strangers	15	19	30	36
Men: Assault & threat-known	47	27	0	27

* Main or secondary residence

Tabel D-2. Percent of population victimized at least once over last twelve months by seventeen types of crime in gender and age

One year prevalence rates	Gender		Area groups			Income level		
	Male	Female	16-29	30-44	45+	Low	Average	High
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
All crimes	7.5	5.7	5.7	9.2	5.6	4.0	7.5	9.0
Nine crimes*	3.6	2.7	4.2	2.9	2.5	1.9	3.4	4.5
Car theft								
Theft from car	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.3	1.2
Motorcycle theft				0.1				0.1
Bicycle theft	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5
Livestock theft	0.2	0.1		0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	
Agricultural machines theft					0.1		0.1	
Burglary	0.2	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.1
Attempted bulglary	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Trespassing	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4
Theft personal property	1.8	0.9	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.2
-Pickpocketing	0.9	0.6	0.5	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.8	1.0
Consumer fraud	2.6	1.6	3.4	1.9	1.2	1.2	1.8	4.3
Bribery	1.9	1.0	2.2	1.2	1.1	0.6	2.0	2.2
Road accident	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.6
Robbery	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2			0.3	
Women: Sex offences								
-Sexual assault								
Assault & Threat	0.7	0.4	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.4	1.0
-Assault	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.6

* Nine crimes are car theft, theft from a car, motorcycle theft, bicicle theft, bulglary, robbery, theft of property, sexual offences against women and assault & threat. These items have been in the ICVS from the beginning of the project and are used for international comparison

** Pickpocketing, sexual assault and assault are computed using the respective items on "what happened"

*** Assault & threat is a composite of 4 separate questions

VICTIMIZATION SURVEY

Tabel D-3. International comparison of selected surveys on nine common crimes. Percentage of population victimized at least once over last twelve months

One-year prevalence rates		Nine crimes %	Theft of car %	Theft from car %	Theft of motor cycle %	Theft of bicycle %	Burglary %	Theft of personal property %	Robbery %	Sexual offences (women) %	Assault & Threat %
Average											
National		10.1	0.7	2.1	0.4	4.0	2.1	3.5	1.3	1.2	3.6
Urban/city		*13.6*	*0.4*	*3.0*	*0.8*	*4.2*	*2.3*	*4.8*	*1.3*	*1.5*	*2.5*
Fergana Valley	2021	3.2		0.4		0.4	0.5	0.1	1.4		0.5
-Urban		*3.6*		*0.6*		*0.6*	*0.5*	*1.4*	*0.1*		*0.8*
Georgia	2020	5.3	0.0	2.0	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.4	1.1
-Tbilisi		*7.6*	*0.1*	*2.8*	*0.1*	*0.4*	*0.9*	*0.8*	*0.1*	*0.9*	*1.6*
Kazakhstan	2018	11.0	0.2	2.6	0	1.0	1.8	3.7	1.0	1.7	3.7
-Astana		*13.4*	*0.4*	*2.7*	*0*	*1.2*	*2.0*	*4.3*	*0.7*	*2.1*	*4.7*
-Almaty		*17.2*	*0.3*	*5.2*	*0.1*	*1.9*	*2.8*	*5.1*	*1.7*	*2.3*	*5.4*
Kyrgyzstan	2015	12.6	0.7	2.3	0.1	0.9	2.9	5.7	1.1	1.1	1.0
-Bishkek		*22.8*	*0.8*	*4.2*	*0.2*	*1.7*	*5.1*	*11.1*	*2.0*	*1.4*	*1.7*
-Osh		*16.8*	*0.6*	*2.2*	*0.1*	*1.3*	*2.8*	*7.0*	*1.9*	*1.2*	*1.3*
Beijing (China)	*2014*		*0.2*	*3.5*	*4.5*	*22.1*	*2.2*	*4.1*	*2.9*	*0.8*	*2.2*
Canada	2010		1.3		0.3	2.4	1.0	3.3	1.3	1.2	2.5
Denmark	2010	14.6	0.7	3.0	0.4	6.5	3.3	3.6	0.8	0.4	3.2
Germany	2010	11.0	0.2	1.8	0.1	4.0	1.2	3.3	0.8	1.5	2.8
Japan	2019		0.2	2.2	0.6	8.4	2.2	2.3	0.6	0.6	1.4
Netherlands	2010	12.3	0.4	2.8	0.2	6.4	0.7	3.1	1.1	0.8	3.6
Sweden	2010	9.5	0.5	1.3	0.3	5.7	0.9	2.9	0.4	1.5	3.1
United Kingdom	2010	11.7	0.4	3.2	0.3	2.0	1.5	2.5	0.6	1.2	3.2
Switzerland	2014		0.4	1.8	1.4	6.1	3.7	4.4	1.0	2.8	4.7
Bahamas	2014		3.7				4.0	6.3	3.3		7.4
Barbados	2014		0.4				1.9	2.7	1.1		5.1
Jamaica	2014							8.9	5.2		10.9
Suriname	2014		0.7				4.6	3.5	1.8		5.6
Trinidad & Tobago	2014		1.3				3.3	3.7	1.4		3.9

Annex E - About the ICVS

The database from the ICVS is available for in-depth analysis and can be downloaded from www.ICVS-crime.eu. Format of the database is SPSS, any recent copy of SPSS can be used but also free data analysis software PSPP can be used. Also other statistical software has options to import this type of database and can be used. The data from the Fergana Valley survey will be added to this main database as well. Please share any work you do on this data, findings and publications via the above website and relevant contacts provided there.

A list with key publications from the ICVS can be found at www.ICVS-crime.eu

Table E1 - Available main/capital-city surveys (including last available year) (Last update September 2018)

We mention the surveys for which the data is in public domain and available for secondary analysis

European Union	Year	Europe (non EU)	Year	Asia	Year
Amsterdam (Netherlands)	2005	Belgrade (Yugoslavia)	1996	Almaty (Kazakhstan)	2018
Athens (Greece)	2005	Bratislava (Slovak Rep.)	1997	Astana (Kazakhstan)	2018
Belfast (Northern Ireland)	2005	Istanbul (Turkey)	2005	Baku (Azerbaijan)	2005
Berlin (Germany)	2005	Kiev (Ukraine)	2000	Beijing (China)	2014
Brussels (Belgium)	2005	Minsk (Belarus)	2000	Bishkek (Kyrgyzstan)	2014
Bucharest (Romania)	2000	Moscow (Russia)	2000	Hong Kong (SAR China)	2000
Budapest (Hungary)	2005	Oslo (Norway)	2004	Jakarta (Indonesia)	1996
Copenhagen (Denmark)	2005	Reykjavik (Iceland)	2005	Manila (Philippines)	2000
Dublin (Ireland)	2005	Scopje (Macedonia)	1996	Mumbai (India)	1996
Edinburgh (Scotland)	2005	Tbilisi (Georgia)	2000	Phnom Penh (Cambodia)	2001
Helsinki (Finland)	2005	Tirana (Albaria)	2000	Seoul (Republic of Korea)	2000
Lisbon (Portugal)	2005	Zagreb (Croatia)	2000	Ulaanbaatar (Mongolia)	2000
Ljubljana (Slovenia)	2001	**Latin America**	**Year**	Urban Fergana valley (Uzbekistan)	2021
London (England)	2005	Asuncion (Paraguay)	1996		
Madrid (Spain)	2005	Bogota (Colombia)	2000	**Africa**	**Year**
Paris (France)	2005	Buenos Aires (Argentina)	2004	Cairo (Egypt)	1992
Prague (Czech Republic)	2000	La Paz (Bolivia)	1996	Dar es Salaam (Tanzania)	1992
Riga (Latvia)	2000	Lima (Peru)	2005	Gaborone (Botswana)	2000
Rome (Italy)	2005	Panama City (Panama)	2000	Harare (Zimbabwe)	1996
Sofia (Bulgaria)	2000	Rio de Janeiro (Brazil)	2002	Johannesburg (RSA)	2004
Stockholm (Sweden)	2005	San Jose (Costa Rica)	1996	Kampala (Ugande)	2000
Tallinn (Estonia)	2004	**Caribbean**	**Year**	Lagos (Nigeria)	1998
Vienna (Austria)	2005	Bridgetown (Barbados)	2015	Lusaka (Zambia)	2000
Vilnius (Lithuania)	2005	Kingston (Jamaica)	2014	Maputo (Mozambique)	2002
Warsaw (Poland)	2000	Nassau (Bahamas)	2014	Mbabane (Swaziland)	2000
Other Anglophone	**Year**			Maseru (Lesotho)	2000
New York	2004	Port of Spain (Trinidad & Tobago)	2014	Tunis (Tunisia)	1992
Sydney (Australia)	2004			Windhoek (Namibia)	2000
				80 cities	

Table E-2a - Available national surveys by year (Last update February 2022)

We mention the surveys for which the data is in public domain and available for analysis
Participating countries

Sweep	1st 1989	2nd 1992-1994	3rd 1995-1998	4th 1999-2003	5th 2004-2006	6th 2010-2021
Argentina				+		
Australia	+	+		+	+	
Austria			+		+	
Bahamas						+
Belgium	+	+		+	+	
Bulgaria					+	
Canada	+	+	+	+	+	+
Czech Republic		+	+			
Denmark				+	+	+
England & Wales	+	+	+	+	+	
Estonia		+	+	+	+	
Finland	+	+	+	+	+	
France	+		+	+	+	
Georgia		+	+			+
Germany	+				+	+
Greece					+	
Hungary					+	
Iceland					+	
Ireland					+	
Italy		+			+	
Jamaica						+
Japan				+	+	
Kyrgyzstan						+
Kazakhstan						+
Lithuania			+		+	
Luxembourg					+	+
Malta			+			
Mexico					+	
Netherlands	+	+	+	+	+	+
New Zealand		+			+	
Luxembourg					+	+
Malta			+			
Mexico					+	
Netherlands	+	+	+	+	+	+
New Zealand		+			+	

Table E-2b - Available national surveys by year - continued - (Last update February 2022)

We mention the surveys for which the data is in public domain and available for secondary analysis

Sweep	1st 1989	2nd 1992-1994	3rd 1995-1998	4th 1999-2003	5th 2004-2006	6th 2010-2018
Northern Ireland	+		+	+	+	
Norway	+				+	
Poland		+	+	+	+	
Portugal				+	+	
Scotland	+		+	+	+	
Slovak Republic		+				
Slovenia			+	+		
Spain	+				+	
Suriname						+
Sweden		+	+	+	+	+
Switzerland	+		+	+	+	
Trinidad & Tobago						+
United Kingdom	1		1	1	+	+
USA	+	+	+	+	+	
Uzbekistan (Fergana valley)						+

1 There were separate surveys for England & Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. These three dataset can be combined into "United Kingdom" with proper weighting by size of the population