REGIONAL TRAINING ON
MEASURING SDG16 IN AFRICA
PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG
INSTITUTIONS

MEASURING SDG 16.3.1 & 16.1.4
VICTIMS REPORT OF CRIME & PERCEPTION OF SAFETY

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ATTENTION! SDG 16 indicators derived from a Crime Victimization Survey (CVS)

Goal | Targets | Indicators | Webinar 2 | Webinar 5: 17 Dec | Webinar 4: 10 Dec
---|---|---|---|---|---
16.1 | Reduce violence everywhere | 16.1.1 Intentional homicide | | | |
16.1 | | 16.1.3 Prevalence of all forms of violence | | | |
16.1 | | 16.1.4 Perception of safety | | | |
16.2 | Protect children from trafficking and violence | 16.2.2 Human trafficking | | | |
16.3 | Promote the rule of law and ensure equal access to justice | 16.3.1 Victim reports of crime | | | |
16.3 | | 16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees | | | |
16.3 | | 16.3.3 Dispute resolution | | | |
16.4 | Combat organized crime and illicit financial and arms flows | 16.4.1 Illicit financial flows | | | |
16.4 | | 16.4.2 Seized or surrendered arms | | | |
16.5 | Substantially reduce corruption and bribery | 16.5.1 Bribery prevalence | | Webinar 4: 10 Dec | |
16.5 | | 16.5.2 Bribery in business | | | |
16.6 | Develop effective institutions | 16.6.2 Satisfaction with public services | | | |
16.7 | Ensure responsive, inclusive and representative decision-making | 16.7.1 Representation in public institutions | | | |
16.7 | | 16.7.2 Inclusive decision-making | | | |

Other targets and indicators (not under UNODC/UNDP)
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.
Why is indicator 16.3.1 Victims report of crime relevant?

➢ Crime Victimization Surveys are the only way to uncover the hidden figure of crime (crimes not reported to the police or any competent authority). CVS are the only source of information to get to know the real scope of crime.

➢ In average only 10-30% of all crimes are ever reported to the police. A high hidden figure of crime is expected, don’t panic!

➢ CVS can also provide information on the reasons why population is not reporting its victimization to the competent authority: reasons vary across countries, types of crimes and characteristics of the population.
Indicator 16.3.1: Victims report of crime

Proportion of **victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization** to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms. Same logic as with indicator 16.1.3*:

- **Physical violence** 16.3.1(a)
- **Psychological violence** 16.3.1(b)
- **Sexual violence** 16.3.1(c)

*Definitions of physical, psychological and sexual violence were addressed in the previous video.*
Indicator 16.3.1: Victims report of crime

• **Data source:**
This indicator needs to be based on data collected through *sample surveys* of the adult population, namely *Crime Victimization Surveys*.

• **Method of computation:**

\[
16.3.1 \ (a) = \frac{\text{Number of survey respondents victims of physical violence who reported their victimization to a competent authority or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms}}{\text{Number of survey respondents victims of physical violence}} \times 100
\]

Same approach for: 16.3.1(b) on psychological violence and 16.3.1(c) on sexual violence
Indicator 16.1.4

Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live
Why is indicator 16.1.4. Perception of safety relevant to measure?

• Perception of safety is considered a **subjective well-being indicator**. It affects the way in which a human being interacts with its surroundings, its health, and as a consequence, its quality of life.

• Perceptions of safety from crime are different across different demographic groups. This indicator **helps to identify vulnerable groups**.

• **Perception of safety is affected by various variables**: risk factors, existence of crime in the community, fear of attacks, presence of armed groups, political reasons, low trust in Criminal Justice authorities.

• Worries about personal safety and fear of crime exert a very negative impact on satisfaction with life. **Happier and more satisfied people tend to be more productive and engaged with their community**.
Indicator 16.1.4: Perception of safety

Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live

• Data source:

This indicator needs to be based on data collected through sample surveys of the adult population, namely Crime Victimization Surveys.

• Question:

The question should measure the feeling of fear of crime in a context outside the house limiting the area in question to the “neighbourhood” or “your area”.

SDG16 survey uses the following formulation:

How safe do you feel walking alone in your neighborhood at night?

(1) Very safe
(2) Safe
(3) Unsafe
(4) Very unsafe
(5) Does not apply
(99) Does not know / Does not answer
Indicator 16.1.4: Perception of safety

• Definition & method of computation:

The question should specifically ask the respondent’s feelings and perceptions when walking alone at night. The specific reference to that point of the day is important because according to research, darkness is one of the factors individuals perceive important when assessing if a situation is dangerous.

The share is calculated based on responses “Very Safe” and “Safe”.

\[
16.1.4 = \frac{\text{Number of survey respondents who feel very safe or safe walking alone at night in the area that they live}}{\text{Total number of survey respondents}} \times 100
\]
Only **65 countries** in total have implemented a **stand-alone survey** or a **module** on Crime Victimization.

The **Atlas on CVS** includes countries that have implemented a CVS survey or module by a government institution between 2000-2020 (national or subnational).

You can access the Atlas [here](#): last update in July 2020.
Capacity building & methodological tools

Capacity building:
• UNODC provides end-to-end technical assistance to implement CVS

Methodological tools:
• Manual on Victimization Surveys (UNODC-UNECE, 2010) – best practices and national experiences
• SDG16+ Survey Module – questionnaire
• Latin America and the Caribbean Crime Victimization Survey Initiative (LACSI) – regional methodology
Data access & dissemination

Data access:
• United Nations Crime Trend Survey (UN-CTS): CVS data since 2018...

Data dissemination:
• Surveys should be carried out on a regular basis to monitor progress (at least every 3 years)
• Recommendations included in the Manual on Crime Victimization Surveys (UNODC, 2010)
• UNODC-INEGI Center of Excellence is working on Guidelines on CVS data dissemination (first quarter 2021)
THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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