SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
Indicators 16.1.3 & 16.3.1

Fatma Usheva
Associate Research Officer

Data Development and Dissemination Section
UNODC
Indicators 16.1.3 & 16.3.1

16.1.3: Experience of violence

16.3.1: Reporting violence
16.1.3: Experience of violence
Indicator 16.1.3

Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months.
Why?

Effectively measure progress

Targeted policy-making

Data comparability over time and between countries
Acts of violence are heavily underreported to the authorities (hidden/dark figure of crime). This indicator needs to be based on data collected through sample surveys of the adult population, namely VICTIMIZATION SURVEYS.

16.1.3 (a) = \frac{\text{Number of survey respondents victim of physical violence}}{\text{Total number of survey respondents}} \times 100

Same approach for 16.1.3(b) and 16.1.3(c)

3 separate indicators should be computed, one for each type of violence
### Definitions*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Physical Violence</strong></th>
<th><strong>Psychological Violence</strong></th>
<th><strong>Sexual Violence</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Intentional or reckless application of physical force inflicted upon the body of a person (ICCS 02011)</em></td>
<td><em>Any act intended to induce fear or emotional distress (ICCS 0208)</em></td>
<td><em>Unwanted sexual act or attempt to obtain a sexual act without valid consent or with consent as a result of intimidation, force, fraud, coercion, threat, deception, abuse of power or position, use of drugs or alcohol, or position of vulnerability (ICCS 0301)</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Serious physical assault</td>
<td>• Acts of intimidation</td>
<td>• Rape with force</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Minor physical assault</td>
<td>• Threatening expressions/words</td>
<td>• Rape without force</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Serious physical threats</td>
<td>• Illegal restraint</td>
<td>• Attempted rape</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Robbery with the use of force</td>
<td>• Damage of personal property</td>
<td>• Statutory rape</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Acts against pets</td>
<td>• Physical sexual assault</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS)

❖ International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS)

❖ Is a **methodological tool** that provides a comprehensive framework for producing statistics on crime and criminal justice.

❖ ICCS groups crimes in a systematic way to:
  - Build an **exhaustive statistical framework** covering all crimes to facilitate their analysis
  - Improve **comparability** between countries and regions
  - Improve **data consistency** among sources and through time.

❖ **Countries should rely on the ICCS** to identify which criminal acts can be attributed to each type of violence.

For more information, visit: www.dataunodc.un.org

Physical violence:
1 country with available data in ESCWA

Sexual violence:
No available data in ESCWA
16.3.1: Violence reporting
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.

- Physical violence 16.1.3(a)
- Psychological violence 16.1.3(b)
- Sexual violence 16.1.3(c)
Why is crime reporting important?

- Reporting is the first step for crime victims to seek justice

- Unreported crimes are not investigated and competent authorities cannot administer justice

- Offenders are not punished for the crimes, they are “free” to reoffend which affects crime rates, public safety and quality of life

- Low crime-reporting rate distorts the real picture of crime which may create inefficient resource allocation
Why is crime reporting so low?

Existing evidence suggest that only a very small share of crimes are reported to the competent authorities.

Reasons vary across countries, types of crimes and characteristics of the population.

Victims are often not aware that they were victims.

Lack of trust and confidence in the competent authorities.

Reporting rates provide a measure of the confidence of victims of crime in the ability of the police or other authorities to provide assistance and bring perpetrators to justice.
Acts of violence are heavily underreported to the authorities (hidden/dark figure of crime). This indicator needs to be based on data collected through sample surveys of the adult population, namely VICTIMIZATION SURVEYS.

\[
16.3.1 \text{ (a)} = \frac{\text{Number of survey respondents victim of physical violence who reported their victimization}}{\text{Total number of survey respondents victims of physical violence}} \times 100
\]

Same approach for 16.3.1(b) and 16.3.1(c)

3 separate indicators should be computed, one for each type of violence

* Competent authorities includes police, prosecutors or other authorities with competencies to investigate relevant crimes, while ‘other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms’ may include a variety of institutions with a role in the informal justice or dispute resolution process (e.g. tribal or religious leaders, village elders, community leaders), provided their role is officially recognized by state authorities
➢ Only a very small share of countries produce and report data on crime reporting.

➢ On average, 36.1% of victims of physical assault report the victimization to competent authorities while the figure for sexual assault is 19.2%.

➢ In some countries, the crime reporting rate is as low as 8.5% for physical assault and 3.4% for sexual assault.
Countries should **invest** in victimization surveys

Surveys should be **carried out on a regular basis**

Victimization surveys can **produce data for other SDG indicators:**
- 16.1.4 (perception of safety)
- 16.5.1 (bribery)
- 11.7.2 (physical and sexual harassment)

Victimization surveys are **the only way to uncover the hidden figure of crime** (not reported to the police or competent authorities)

Victimization surveys also **enable analysis of violence** according to other socio-economic characteristics of the victims

UNODC also provides **technical assistance** to implement victimization surveys
Not all experiences of violence are captured in general victimization surveys.

Victimization surveys are restricted to adults of certain age. Children, for example, are usually excluded.

Dedicated surveys on violence are limited to selected population groups such as women, children or elderly and they are not able to portray the level of violence in the entire population.

Many countries do not carry out victimization surveys at all or they do so on a less regular basis.

Difficulty in monitoring trends in certain parts of the world.
Increase Data Coverage
SDG16 Survey Modules

- Joint initiative with UNDP and OHCHR
- **SDG16 Initiative** – to develop a high-quality tool that will enable cost-effective data collection on SDG16
- **Survey instrument** that will be available to countries
- **Methodology** on how to collect comparable data on SDG16

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**Violence**

**Access to justice**

**Bribery**

**Trafficking in persons**
Thank you.

fatma.usheva@un.org
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