

SDG indicator metadata

(Harmonized metadata template - format version 1.1)

0. Indicator information (SDG_INDICATOR_INFO)

0.a. Goal (SDG_GOAL)

Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

0.b. Target (SDG_TARGET)

Target 16.3: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all

0.c. Indicator (SDG_INDICATOR)

Indicator 16.3.1: Proportion of victims of (a) physical, (b) psychological and/or (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms

0.d. Series (SDG_SERIES_DESCR)

VC_PRR_PHYV - Police reporting rate for physical assault in the previous 12 months, by sex (%) [16.3.1]

VC_PRR_SEXV - Police reporting rate for sexual assault in the previous 12 months, by sex (%) [16.3.1]

VC_PRR_ROBB - Police reporting rate for robbery in the previous 12 months, by sex (%) [16.3.1]

VC_PRR_PSYCHV - Police reporting rate for psychological violence in the previous 12 months, by sex (%) [16.3.1]

VC_PRR_PHY_VIO - Police reporting rate for physical violence in the previous 12 months, by sex (%) [16.3.1]

VC_PRR_SEX_VIO - Police reporting rate for sexual violence in the previous 12 months, by sex (%) [16.3.1]

0.e. Metadata update (META_LAST_UPDATE)

2024-03-28

0.f. Related indicators (SDG_RELATED_INDICATORS)

Indicator 5.2.1: Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age

Indicator 5.2.2: Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence

Indicator 11.7.2: Proportion of persons victim of non-sexual or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months

Indicator 16.2.3: Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18

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

Indicator 16.a.1: Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris

0.g. International organisations(s) responsible for global monitoring

(SDG_CUSTODIAN_AGENCIES)

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

1. Data reporter (CONTACT)

1.a. Organisation (CONTACT_ORGANISATION)

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

2. Definition, concepts, and classifications (IND_DEF_CON_CLASS)

2.a. Definition and concepts (STAT_CONC_DEF)

Definition:

Number of victims of violent crime in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms, as a percentage of all victims of violence in the previous 12 months.

Reporting rates to be computed separately for physical, sexual and psychological violence. For each of the indicators of violence (physical, psychological and sexual), countries should calculate the share of victims who reported their victimization. Those reporting rates are published separately.

Concepts:

Competent authorities include 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 (i.e. tribal or religious leaders, village elders, community leaders), provided their role is officially recognized by state authorities. The operationalization of these concepts is to be provided by national implementation teams by adding appropriate response categories for the authorities and mechanisms to which victims may report the violence they have experienced.

Physical violence: This concept corresponds to physical assault and robbery.

Assault is defined in the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS) as: the intentional or reckless application of physical force inflicted upon the body of a person.¹ This includes the intentional or reckless application of serious physical force resulting in serious bodily injury, and the intentional or reckless application of minor physical force resulting in no injury or minor bodily injury. According to the ICCS, these are defined as:

- Serious bodily injury, at minimum, includes gunshot or bullet wounds; knife or stab wounds; severed limbs; broken bones or teeth knocked out; internal injuries; being knocked unconscious; and other severe or critical injuries.
- Serious physical force, at minimum, includes being shot; stabbed or cut; hit by an object; hit by a thrown object; poisoning and other applications of force with the potential to cause serious bodily injury.
- Minor bodily injury, at minimum, includes bruises, cuts, scratches, chipped teeth, swelling, black eye and other minor injuries.

¹ See ICCS 02011 Assault.

- Minor physical force, at minimum, includes hitting, slapping, pushing, tripping, knocking down and other applications of force with the potential to cause minor bodily injury.

In addition to acts of assault, acts amounting to serious physical threats are also included in the definition of physical violence. As defined in the ICCS, serious physical threats refer to threats with the intention to cause death or serious bodily injury.²

Furthermore, physical violence also covers acts of robbery, defined in the ICCS as unlawfully taking or obtaining property with the use of force or threat of force against a person with intent to permanently or temporarily withhold it from a person or organization.³

Physical violence only counts as such when it is non-consensual, for example, acts of physical violence (punching, kicking, etc.) experienced while exercising a regulated combat sport or combat training will not count towards victimization prevalence.

In the absence of suitable data on physical violence, it is possible to use data on physical assault or robbery, given they are both component of physical violence.

Psychological violence: There is no consensus at the international level on the precise definition of psychological violence. Psychological violence may be defined as any intentional and reckless act that causes psychological distress to an individual. Psychological violence can take the form of, for example, coercion, defamation, humiliation, intimidation, credible threats of violence, excessive verbal attacks or bullying, or harassment. Often, psychological violence is a pattern of behaviours, but it may be a distinct incident as well. Psychological violence is often experienced in domestic contexts. The internationally standardized and tested SDG 16 survey questionnaire provides a methodology and a core set of questions to measure psychological violence (see [Section 4.c. Method of computation](#)).

Sexual violence: As defined in the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS), sexual violence includes unwanted sexual act, attempt to obtain a sexual act without valid consent or with consent as a result of intimidation, force, fraud, coercion, threat, deception, use of drugs or alcohol, or abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability. This includes rape and other forms of sexual assault, excluding non-physical sexual assault (e.g. sexual harassment). Sexual violence may be perpetrated by casual partners, by acquaintances or by strangers, but such acts also occur in established or even in formalized intimate partnerships, including in marriages. Sexual violence most often, but not exclusively, targets women. Sexual violence may also take place in same-sex contexts.

More details on the set of behaviours to be used to measure physical, psychological and sexual violence are provided in [Section 4.c. Method of computation](#).

2.b. Unit of measure (UNIT_MEASURE)

Percent (%)

² As per ICCS, a “threat” refers to any type of threatening behaviour if it is believed that the threat could be enacted.

³ See ICCS 0401 Robbery.

2.c. Classifications (CLASS_SYSTEM)

UNODC. 2015. [International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes](#) (ICCS)

3. Data source type and data collection method (SRC_TYPE_COLL_METHOD)

3.a. Data sources (SOURCE_TYPE)

Acts of violence are heavily underreported to the authorities, so this indicator should be derived from population surveys, not administrative data sources.

Experience of violent victimization and the reporting of such an experience to competent authorities are collected through a series of questions on concrete acts of violence suffered by the respondent and whether these were reported (see Section 4.c. Method of computation)

The questions can be part of an add-on module on physical, psychological and sexual violence, to be incorporated into other ongoing general population surveys (such as surveys on quality of life, public attitudes, or surveys on other topics) or be part of dedicated surveys on crime victimization.

Data should be collected as part of a nationally representative sample of the adult population residing in the country, irrespective of legal residence status. The sampling frame and sample design should ensure that results can be disaggregated at sub-national level. The sample size should be sufficiently large to capture relevant events and compute needed disaggregations.

3.b. Data collection method (COLL_METHOD)

At the international level, data on reporting of physical, psychological and sexual violence are routinely collected by UNODC through the annual UN Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems (UN-CTS) data collection. As requested by the UN Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, over 140 Member States have already appointed a UN-CTS national focal point that delivers UN-CTS data to UNODC. In most cases these focal points are national institutions responsible for data production in the area of crime and criminal justice (National Statistical Offices, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Justice, etc.). For countries that have not appointed a focal point, the request for data is sent to permanent missions in Vienna. When a country does not report to UNODC, other official sources such as authoritative websites, publications, or other forms of communication are used. Once consolidated, data are shared with countries to check their accuracy and validity.

The UN-CTS provides specific definitions of data to be collected in line with the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS). It also collects a set of metadata to identify possible discrepancies from standard definitions and to assess overall data quality (e.g. sample size, target population, agency responsible for the data collection, etc.).

3.c. Data collection calendar (FREQ_COLL)

Countries are encouraged to conduct surveys on crime victimisation in regular intervals, but at least every four years to reflect progress between each of the quadrennial reviews of Goal 16 at the High Level Political Forum (HLPF).

UNODC collects data on this indicator according to the following schedule:

III-IV quarter year n

3.d. Data release calendar (REL_CAL_POLICY)

Data on relevant SDG indicators are collected, compiled and sent back to countries for data review annually. Data are then reported to UN Statistics Division (UNSD) through the regular reporting channels annually.

II quarter year n+1 (data for year n-1). For instance, data for the year 2023 are collected in III-IV quarter 2024 and released in II quarter 2025.

3.e. Data providers (DATA_SOURCE)

Data are collected through official nationally representative surveys. In most countries and most cases, such surveys are conducted by National Statistical Offices (NSOs). In some cases, other national institutions or other entities may conduct surveys on crime victimisation according to the same methodological standards.

Data are sent to UNODC by Member States, usually through national UN Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems (UN-CTS) Focal Points, which in most cases are national institutions responsible for data production in the area of crime and criminal justice (National Statistical Offices, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Justice, etc.).

3.f. Data compilers (COMPILING_ORG)

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

3.g. Institutional mandate (INST_MANDATE)

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) – as custodian of the UN standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, UNODC assists Member States in reforming their criminal justice systems in order to be effective, fair and humane for the entire population. UNODC develops technical tools to assist Member States in implementing the UN standards and norms and supports Member States through the provision of technical assistance in crime prevention and criminal justice reform. It does so through several Global programmes and through the UNODC field office network.

UNODC is responsible for carrying out the United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems (UN-CTS), which was introduced through the General Assembly Resolution [A/RES/3021\(XXVII\)](#) in 1972. The Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1984/48 of 25 May 1984, further requested that the Secretary-General maintain and develop the United Nations crime-related database by continuing to conduct surveys of crime trends and the operations of criminal justice systems.

4. Other methodological considerations (OTHER_METHOD)

4.a. Rationale (RATIONALE)

Reporting to competent authorities is the first step for crime victims to seek justice: If competent authorities are not alerted, they are not in a position to conduct proper investigations and administer justice. However, lack of trust and confidence in the ability of the police or other authorities to provide effective redress, or objective and subjective difficulties in accessing the authorities, can negatively influence the reporting behaviour of crime victims. As such, reporting rates provide a direct 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. Reporting rates also provide a measure of the “hidden figure” of crime, that is, the proportion of crimes not reported to the police. Trends in reporting rates of violent crime can be used to monitor public trust and confidence in competent authorities on the basis of actual behaviours and not perceptions.

4.b. Comment and limitations (REC_USE_LIM)

Crime victimization surveys are able to capture experience and reporting of violence suffered by adult population of both sexes; however, due to the complexity of collecting information on experiences of violence, it is likely that not all experiences and reporting of violence are duly covered by these surveys, which aim to cover several types of crime experience. Other dedicated surveys on violence usually focus on selected population groups (typically women, children or the elderly) or specific contexts (domestic violence, schools, prisons, etc.), but they are not able to portray levels and trends of violence in the entire population.

Victimization surveys (as dedicated surveys or as modules of household surveys) are usually restricted to the general population living in households above a certain age (typically 15 or 18 years of age and older), while sometimes an upper age limit is also applied (typically 65, 70 or 75 years of age).

Questions on violence reporting require national adaptations of the formal authorities that in the national context are eligible and normally function as law enforcement agents (various branches of police, specialized branches of military responsible for law enforcement, or religious police) or other nationally relevant mechanisms, including informal authorities that are widely used to obtain redress for victims of violence. NSOs are advised to keep the police and medical services in first two positions and should be included by default. Among informal competent authorities, NSOs may consider mechanisms in public and private institutions for addressing the experience of violence (e.g. offices of internal affairs or internal disciplinary control) or traditional leadership structures such as tribal or religious leaders or community elders.

4.c. Method of computation (DATA_COMP)

The indicator is calculated as the number of survey respondents who were victims of (a) physical, (b) psychological, and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months and who reported **their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms**, divided by the total number of survey respondents who were victims of (a) physical, (b) psychological, and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months (**also called the ‘crime reporting rate’**).

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

The indicators refer to the individual (“direct”) experience and reporting of the respondent, who should be randomly selected among eligible household members. Experiences and reporting of violence by other members of the household should not to be included in the computation.

The internationally standardized and tested [SDG 16 Survey questionnaire](#) and the accompanying [Implementation Manual](#), which can be used by countries for collecting data SDG indicator 16.3.1, provide a core set of questions about specific behaviours that allow for the measurement of the reporting rate of physical, sexual and psychological violence in the population. The Latin America and the Caribbean Crime Victimization Survey Initiative (LACSI) also offers a standardised methodology to measure violence reporting. While the precise formulation and wording of the pertinent survey questions may need national customization, a core set of behaviours have been identified as indicative of physical, psychological and sexual violence exercised towards a person.

Questions on physical, psychological and sexual violence are to be measured separately. Both numerator and denominator are measured through sample surveys of the general population.

Table 1: Question schedule for measuring experiences and reporting of violence

Content of question	Instruction
1. Experience of physical violence in the 12 months, by type of physical violence (see Table 2 for the set of acts/behaviors indicative of physical violence)	If no physical violence was experienced, skip to 4, otherwise go to 2.
2. Most recent type of physical violence experienced	Continue with 3.
3. Did you report this last incident to the police or to any other competent authority where you could seek assistance or justice?	Go to 4.
4. Experience of psychological violence in the 12 months, by type of psychological violence (see Table 2 for the set of acts/behaviors indicative of psychological violence)	If no psychological violence was experienced, skip to 7, otherwise go to 5.
5. Most recent type of psychological violence experienced	Continue with 6.
6. Did you report this last incident to the police or to any other competent authority where you could seek assistance or justice?	Go to 7.
7. Experience of sexual violence in the 12 months, by type of sexual violence (see Table 2 for the set of acts/behaviors indicative of sexual violence)	If no sexual violence was experienced, skip to END, otherwise go to 8.
8. Most recent type of sexual violence experienced	Continue with 9.
9. Did you report this last incident to the police or to any other competent authority where you could seek assistance or justice?	Go to END.

Table 2: Types of acts or behaviours indicative of physical, psychological and sexual violence.

Physical violence⁴	
A.	THREATEN TO HURT PHYSICALLY WITH A WEAPON (stick, knife, firearm, etc.)
B.	THREATEN TO HURT PHYSICALLY WITHOUT A WEAPON, but in a really frightening way
C.	PUSH, SHOVE or SHAKE
D.	SLAP or PUNCH
E.	THROW A HARD OBJECT
F.	GRAB, PULL HAIR or DRAG
G.	BEAT WITH FIST OR A HARD OBJECT, OR KICK
H.	BURN
I.	Try to SUFFOCATE or STRANGLE
J.	CUT OR STAB
K.	SHOOT at
L.	BEAT HEAD AGAINST SOMETHING
X.	SOMETHING ELSE TO PHYSICALLY HURT, NOT COUNTING A SEXUAL ATTACK
Psychological violence⁵	
A.	HURT, THREATEN TO HURT, OR THREATEN TO TAKE AWAY <u>CHILDREN</u>
B.	LIMIT CHOICES ABOUT FAMILY PLANNING, for example, by forbidding use of contraception or misleading about own use of contraception
C.	EXPECT TO BE ASKED PERMISSION TO SEE A DOCTOR
D.	TRY TO PREVENT TALKING TO OTHER MEN/WOMEN out of jealousy, OR INSIST ON KNOWING WHEREABOUTS at all times
E.	CONTROL WHAT CLOTHES ALLOWED TO WEAR AND TELL HOW TO DRESS
F.	SCARE OR INTIMIDATE ON PURPOSE, for example, by yelling and smashing things, using threatening expressions/words.
G.	DAMAGE OR DESTROY POSSESSIONS OR PROPERTY, including pets, to scare or hurt
H.	HARM, OR THREATEN TO HARM, SOMEONE CLOSE (apart from the cases already discussed)
I.	RESTRICT FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT, for example, by locking up or taking away I.D. or passport
J.	Try to LIMIT CONTACT WITH FAMILY OR FRIENDS or restrict use of social media sites such as Facebook, Instagram or Twitter
Sexual violence	
A.	FORCED SEXUAL INTERCOURSE by threatening, holding down or hurting in some way. Sexual intercourse means vaginal or anal penetration, including with objects, or oral sex.
B.	ATTEMPT to FORCE SEXUAL INTERCOURSE by threatening, holding down or hurting in some way, but intercourse DOES NOT OCCUR.
C.	FORCED SEXUAL INTERCOURSE when UNABLE TO REFUSE owing to the influence of alcohol or drugs
D.	FORCED or attempted to FORCE or THREATEN or BLACKMAIL TO HAVE SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH SOMEONE, including forced to have sex in exchange for money, goods or favours.
E.	Unwanted sexual intercourse BECAUSE AFRAID OF WHAT MIGHT HAPPEN IF REFUSED
F.	STRIP, TOUCH INTIMATE PARTS – GENITALS OR BREASTS –OR KISSED when not wanted.
G.	Do something or forced to do something else of sexual nature that is perceived as DEGRADING OR HUMILIATING.
H.	THREATEN WITH VIOLENT SEXUAL ACTS, SUCH AS RAPE (OR FORCED PREGNANCY) in a really frightening way

⁴ In cases where survey data on physical violence are not available, survey data on robbery can be used as a suitable proxy measure. For suitable survey questions to measure experiences of robbery, please refer to Items C2.5a/b in the LACSI Initiative Core Questionnaire, available at:

<https://www.cdeunodc.inegi.org.mx/index.php/questionnaire/>

⁵ Please note that the provided list of acts indicative of psychological violence is not exhaustive.

The computation of this indicator requires the inclusion of a short question schedule (Table 1) in a representative population survey, which elicits whether the respondent has, in the past 12 months, personally experienced and reported any acts or behaviours indicative of physical, psychological and sexual violence (Table 2).⁶

Based on the responses about experiences and reporting of different types of violent acts or behaviours listed in Table 2, the following indicators can be computed:

Indicator 16.3.1a: Proportion of victims of physical violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms.

This indicator is computed by taking the number of respondents who experienced at least one form of physical violence⁷ in the past 12 months and who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms, divided by the total number of survey respondents who were victims of at least one form of physical violence in the past 12 months. The result needs to be multiplied by 100.

Indicator 16.3.1a =

$$\frac{\text{Number of respondents who experienced and reported at least one form of physical violence in the past 12 months}}{\text{Number of respondents who experienced at least one form of physical violence in the past 12 months}} \times 100$$

Indicator 16.3.1b: Proportion of victims of psychological violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms.

This indicator is computed by taking the number of respondents who experienced at least one form of psychological violence in the past 12 months and who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms, divided by the total number of survey respondents who were victims of at least one form of psychological violence in the past 12 months. The result needs to be multiplied by 100.

Indicator 16.3.1b =

$$\frac{\text{Number of respondents who experienced and reported at least one form of psychological violence in the past 12 months}}{\text{Number of respondents who experienced at least one form of psychological violence in the past 12 months}} \times 100$$

Indicator 16.3.1c: Proportion of victims of sexual violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms.

⁶ See SDG 16 Survey Questionnaire (available in English, Arabic, Spanish, French, and Chinese):

<https://www.sdg16hub.org/topic/sdg-16-survey-initiative-questionnaire>

⁷ In many cases victims of violence may experience several acts of violence at the same time. When reported to the police or other competent authorities, only the most serious act(s) may be recorded depending on the laws or registration rules.

This indicator is computed by taking the number of respondents who experienced at least one form of sexual violence in the past 12 months and who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms, divided by the total number of survey respondents who were victims of at least one form of sexual violence in the past 12 months. The result needs to be multiplied by 100.

Indicator 16.3.1c =

$$\frac{\text{Number of respondents who experienced and reported at least one form of sexual violence in the past 12 months}}{\text{Number of respondents who experienced at least one form of sexual violence in the past 12 months}} \times 100$$

4.d. Validation (DATA_VALIDATION)

The data for the indicator are collected through household surveys conducted by National Statistics Offices (NSOs) or other institutions following tight survey protocols and complying with the metadata. Data producers are encouraged to strictly follow the data quality practices, protocols and frameworks in relation of data quality. In addition to the data, countries are requested to report on the metadata which serves as one additional layer of validation and verification of the data. For survey-based indicators, metadata are assessed in relation to the representativeness and coverage of the survey as well as alignment of question wording and answer options with international standards. Before publication by custodian agencies, a standardised “pre-publication process” is implemented, where national stakeholders can verify and review the data before publication.

4.e. Adjustments (ADJUSTMENT)

Not applicable

4.f. Treatment of missing values (i) at country level and (ii) at regional level (IMPUTATION)

- **At country level**

Missing values are left blank.

- **At regional and global levels**

Not applicable

4.g. Regional aggregations (REG_AGG)

Global estimates are currently not produced.

4.h. Methods and guidance available to countries for the compilation of the data at the national level (DOC_METHOD)

In 2022, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) together with the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner on Human Rights (OHCHR) published the SDG 16 Survey Questionnaire and Implementation Manual, which contain internationally standardised survey question wording (in the five official UN languages) as well as implementation guidance related to this indicator. The questionnaire and manual are available at: <https://www.sdg16hub.org/topic/sdg-16-survey-initiative-questionnaire>

<https://www.sdg16hub.org/topic/sdg-16-survey-initiative-implementation-manual>

In 2013, the UNODC through its UNODC-INEGI Center of Excellence in Statistical Information on Government, Crime, Victimization and Justice (CoE) in Mexico, created the Latin America and the Caribbean Crime Victimization Survey Initiative (LACSI), a regionally standardized methodology to measure comprehensively victimization, the perception of safety and the performance of authorities in a comparable manner in line with United Nations international standards. LACSI is led by UNODC, and it is supported by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Organization of American States (OAS). The Initiative's Working Group (composed by 14 countries of the LAC region) meets periodically to review and update the main methodological tool. The meeting minutes, conceptual framework and methodological tools are available at:

<https://www.cdeunodc.inegi.org.mx/index.php/lacsi-initiative/>

<https://www.cdeunodc.inegi.org.mx/index.php/questionnaire/>

In 2010, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNODC-UNECE) published a Manual on Victimization Surveys that provides technical guidance on the implementation of such surveys, on the basis of good practices developed at the country-level. The UNODC-UNECE Manual on Victimization Surveys (2010) is available at:

<https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/Manual-on-victim-surveys.html>

4.i. Quality management (QUALITY_MGMNT)

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) has a statistical section with dedicated staff to support the data collection through technical assistance, collating and verifying the received data and continuously improve data collection mechanisms including guidelines.

4.j Quality assurance (QUALITY_ASSURE)

It is recommended that National Statistics Offices (NSOs) serve as the main contact for compiling and assuring the quality of the necessary data to report on SDG 16.3.1, in close coordination with other relevant bodies in the country. Automated and substantive validation procedures are in place when data are processed by custodian agencies to assess their consistency and compliance with standards.

4.k Quality assessment (QUALITY_ASSMNT)

See section 4.d. Validation.

5. Data availability and disaggregation (COVERAGE)

Data availability:

While several countries, especially in the Americas under the LACSI methodology, have implemented national victimization surveys⁸, at the global level, there continues to be limited availability of survey-based data for measuring the reporting rate of physical, psychological and sexual violence.

⁸ To learn more about which countries have implemented national or subnational stand-alone crime victimization surveys, visit the UNODC-INEGI Center of Excellence Atlas on Victimization Surveys: <https://www.cdeunodc.inegi.org.mx/index.php/atlas-on-cvs/>

For this reason, UNODC partnered with UNDP and OHCHR to develop the internationally standardized and tested SDG 16 Survey questionnaire and the accompanying Implementation Manual, which countries can use for collecting data on 11 survey-based indicators under Goal 16 as well as two survey-based indicators under Goal 11.

Another important regional standard is the Latin America and the Caribbean Crime Victimization Survey Initiative (LACSI), which countries can use to measure 4 survey-based indicators under Goal 16 including indicator 16.3.1, as well as the survey-based indicator in Goal 11. LACSI goes beyond measuring SDG 2030 survey-based indicators and promotes the measurement of a wide range of dimensions to be measured in terms of safety and victimization that can be of use for policy makers and countries to better understand crime⁹.

Time series:

The indicator has recently been included into the annual United Nations Crime Trends Survey (UN-CTS, the regular data collection used by UNODC to collect data from UN Member States. It is expected that countries will gradually report on this indicator as the methodological guidance is disseminated and relevant items are included in national surveys.

Disaggregation:

Recommended disaggregations for this indicator are:

- sex
- age
- type of violence (physical, psychological, sexual)
- Victim-perpetrator relationship (current or former intimate partner, other family member, work colleague, school peer, other)
- type of reporting authority

When the proposed module on experience and reporting of physical, psychological and sexual violence is part of a larger population survey, relevant disaggregations (e.g., sex, age, etc.) may not need to be included in the module since they are typically part of large socio-economic surveys. In contrast, disaggregations by type of violence, victim-perpetrator relationship and type of reporting authority need to be included in the question module itself.

To promote not only the measurement of the indicator, but to also better understand crime reporting and recording practices. The LACSI questionnaire recommends an additional follow-up question to confirm if the victim, after reporting the crime to the police/competent authority, signed a legal paper or a formal document which states that his/her report was recorded. This follow-up question is useful for comparing violence reporting data derived from the survey against police/competent authority records, and for identifying possible gaps between violence reporting and violence recording by the police/competent authority.

6. Comparability / deviation from international standards (COMPARABILITY)

⁹ Technical assistance for the implementation of LACSI methodology in the Latin America and the Caribbean region is provided by the UNODC-INEGI Center of Excellence in Statistical Information on Government, Crime, Victimization and Justice (CoE). For more information, visit: <https://www.cdeunodc.inegi.org.mx/index.php/en/>

Sources of discrepancies:

Data for this indicator are based on a set of standardised survey questions. If data from more than one survey are available for the same country, discrepancies may be due to different wording of the questions, different structure of the questionnaire, different survey methods and operations, different sample design and sample size. As a rule, data from national surveys complying with recommended standards are used, when available.

7. References and Documentation (OTHER_DOC)

UNODC-UNDP-OHCHR. 2022. SDG 16 Survey Questionnaire and Implementation Manual. Available at:

<https://www.sdg16hub.org/topic/sdg-16-survey-initiative-questionnaire>

<https://www.sdg16hub.org/topic/sdg-16-survey-initiative-implementation-manual>

UNODC. 2013. Latin America and the Caribbean Crime Victimization Survey Initiative (LACSI). Available at:

<https://www.cdeunodc.inegi.org.mx/index.php/lacsi-initiative/>

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UNODC-UNECE, *Manual on Victimization Surveys (2010)*. Available at:

<https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/Manual-on-victim-surveys.html>

EU Fundamental Rights Agency, *Violence against women: an EU-wide survey. Main results report (2014)*.

Available at: <https://fra.europa.eu/en/publication/2014/violence-against-women-eu-wide-survey-main-results-report>

Eurostat, *Methodological manual for the EU survey on gender-based violence against women and other forms of inter-personal violence (EU-GBV), 2021 edition*. Available at:

<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3859598/13484289/KS-GQ-21-009-EN-N.pdf/1478786c-5fb3-fe31-d759-7bbe0e9066ad?t=1633004533458>