

INDICATOR ANALYSIS

PROPORTION OF VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE IN THE PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS WHO REPORTED TO AUTHORITIES

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Overview	<p><i>Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported to authorities</i> is the proportion of individuals who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) were victims of violence within the previous 12 months <i>and</i> b) reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms, <p>expressed as a proportion of the total number of victims of violence within the previous 12 months (1). There is a specific time frame measured: victims must have experienced the violence within the previous 12 months (1).</p> <p>This indicator is expressed as a proportion – the number of victims of violence within the previous 12 months who reported to authorities, as a proportion of the total number of victims of violence within the previous 12 months (also known as the ‘crime reporting rate’) (1).</p> <p>Calculation of the indicator:</p> <p>P = the population proportion x = the number of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported to authorities n = The total number of victims of violence in the previous 12 months (2)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Indicator Formula: $P = x/n$</i></p> <p>This indicator is part of the United Nations’ Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) as a specific indicator for Target 16.3, which seeks to “promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all” (1). Both this indicator and Target 16.3 fall under the broader scope of SDG 16 “Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions”, whose primary objectives are to “[promote] peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels” (1).</p>
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GLOBAL TRENDS	
What are the global patterns for this indicator?	Different countries present different rates of reporting on violent incidents (3). Global trends for reporting violence to authorities are hard to identify, since data varies so significantly from one country to another, and is highly context-dependent (3).

RELEVANCE TO UNDERSTANDING RELATIONSHIPS AMONG GENDER, HEALTH, FRAGILITY/PEACE	
How could this indicator contribute to our understanding	This indicator provides a measure of victims’ confidence and trust in the ability of competent authorities to bring perpetrators of violence to justice (1). This

<p>of how gender, health and fragility and peace influence one another?</p>	<p>indicator can also provide a measure of the “dark figure” of violence, which is the proportion of violent incidents not reported to the police (1).</p> <p>This indicator also provides a good measure of competent authorities’ ability to provide safety and security – and, by extension, the necessary conditions for a healthy life – to its people. Analyses of crime trends and the operations of criminal justice systems are, in this way, important for measuring progress in strengthening the rule of law and advancing towards peaceful, stable societies.</p> <p>As this indicator is disaggregated by sex and ethnicity, it can also provide an indication of any trends that suggest gender-based and/or racially-based barriers to justice.</p>
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<p style="text-align: center;">UTILITY</p>	
<p>What does the indicator measure?</p>	<p>This indicator measures what proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months report their victimization to competent authorities.</p>
<p>What does it NOT measure - what does it miss?</p>	<p>The indicator does not measure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the specific type of violence victims experienced; b) the specific reason for not reporting (i.e., social norms vs lack of accessibility); c) the specific type of competent authority to whom victims reported (i.e., police vs religious authority); d) whether or not victims who did report their victimization within the previous 12 months would do so again in the future.

<p>AVAILABILITY</p>

<p>Sources for indicator (CRVS, DHS etc.);</p>	<p>At the national level, “victimization surveys” provide direct information on this indicator, as they collect information on the experience of violent crime and on whether the victim has reported it to competent authorities (1). Surveys conducted on an annual basis are preferred, as they address this indicator’s “previous 12 months” timeframe.</p> <p>In the United States, for example, data is generated via the Bureau of Justice Statistics’ annual National Crime Victimization Survey. This is a “self-report” survey administered to persons age 12 or older from a nationally representative sample of households (4).</p> <p>At the international level, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime gathers data on violent crime reporting rates via its annual “United Nations Crime Trends Survey” (UN-CTS) (1).</p> <p>Data collection for the UN-CTS aims to be yearly but the regularity of collection varies widely across countries. To collect data, the UNODC sends its UN-CTS questionnaire to UN member states. Member states’ national institutions then provide their own data for the UN-CTS. Member states’ results are then compiled and disseminated through UNODC crime and criminal justice statistics (5). Countries who are not member states of the United Nations do not have their data represented in the UN-CTS, but may nonetheless collect national data.</p> <p>Indicator data are available from the following sources:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. United Nations SDG database (Country level and regional level 2004-2018): https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/UNSDG/IndDatabasePage <p>Data may also be found on the UNODC database: https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/crime-and-criminal-justice.html. Under the “Special Data Collection” heading select “Data and Metadata from Crime Victimization Surveys”.</p>
<p>Most recent date available;</p>	<p>Data are not regularly collected by most countries which has led to its classification as a Tier 2 SDG indicator (6). The availability of recent national-level data varies by country, and is dependent on their survey frequency. At the international level, the UN-CTS is conducted annually. The most recent UN-CTS data has been available online as of October 12, 2018 (5).</p>
<p>Availability across geographic areas;</p>	<p>Data are not regularly collected by most countries which has led to its classification as a Tier 2 SDG indicator (6). National-level surveys are expensive and require a high level of coordination, and in some contexts (i.e., low-income, low-literacy geographic areas) are difficult to conduct.</p>

Availability in conflict affected settings;	Surveys to establish a foundation of data for indicators are often conducted within fragile and conflict affected settings for accessible populations. However, the reliability of that data may be compromised if there are parts of the population that are not reached by survey methods. Data is currently unavailable in most conflict affected settings (No data in Yemen, Libya, South Sudan, Syria, and the DRC).
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GRANULARITY	
<i>Disaggregation at national level</i>	
Data disaggregated by sex;	Yes (not all countries).
Data disaggregated by identity group (race, ethnicity);	No.
Data disaggregated by income	No.
Data disaggregated by citizenship	No.
Data disaggregated by migration background	No.
<i>Disaggregation at sub-national level</i>	
Data disaggregated by geographic region;	No.
Data disaggregated by identity group (race, ethnicity);	No.
Data disaggregated by income.	No.

SOURCES OF BIAS	
What bias can exist with this data?	<p>Omission bias: Certain groups of people can be omitted from the assessed population, either unintentionally (in cases where civil registration data are inaccessible or incomplete), or intentionally to inflate scores.</p> <p>Reporting bias: Patient satisfaction can be biased due to language and cultural barriers (2).</p>

Indicator: Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported to authorities

	Variations in tracer indicator inclusion between countries results in bias as some services tend to have higher coverage than others (2).
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VALIDITY	
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Clear and accepted international standards for indicator;	The indicator as formulated is a standard indicator widely published when a victimization survey is undertaken, but further work is required to enhance a consistent interpretation and application of this indicator (1).
Validity of measurement of indicator generally accepted;	Aforementioned bias in survey response may undermine the validity of the data.

RELIABILITY	
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Reliability of indicator generally accepted;	The indicator is measured annually across national and international surveys. However, there are oftentimes discrepancies in data between international-level surveys, such as discrepancies between the UN-CTS conducted by the United Nations and the OCJS conducted by Interpol (3).
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COMPLEXITY	
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Enables analysis across time and location.	Yes, this indicator does enable for analysis across time and location as there is no geographic or time-related limitation explicitly identified within its definition.
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OTHER REFLECTIONS	
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Are indicator values imputed/modelled?	No.
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References

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3. Shaw M, Van Dijk J, Rhomberg W. Determining trends in global crime and justice: An overview of results from the United Nations surveys of crime trends and operations of criminal justice systems. In: Forum on crime and society. Citeseer; 2003. p. 35–63.
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