

# SDG 16 survey module initiative

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**16** PEACE AND  
JUSTICE



# SDG 16 targets

TARGET 16-1



REDUCE VIOLENCE EVERYWHERE

TARGET 16-2



PROTECT CHILDREN FROM ABUSE, EXPLOITATION, TRAFFICKING AND VIOLENCE

TARGET 16-3



PROMOTE THE RULE OF LAW AND ENSURE EQUAL ACCESS TO JUSTICE

TARGET 16-4



COMBAT ORGANIZED CRIME AND ILLICIT FINANCIAL AND ARMS FLOWS

TARGET 16-5



SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCE CORRUPTION AND BRIBERY

TARGET 16-6



DEVELOP EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND TRANSPARENT INSTITUTIONS

TARGET 16-7



ENSURE RESPONSIVE, INCLUSIVE AND REPRESENTATIVE DECISION-MAKING

TARGET 16-8



STRENGTHEN THE PARTICIPATION IN GLOBAL GOVERNANCE

TARGET 16-9



PROVIDE UNIVERSAL LEGAL IDENTITY

TARGET 16-10



ENSURE PUBLIC ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND PROTECT FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

TARGET 16-A



STRENGTHEN NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS TO PREVENT VIOLENCE AND COMBAT TERRORISM AND CRIME

TARGET 16-B



PROMOTE AND ENFORCE NON-DISCRIMINATORY LAWS AND POLICIES

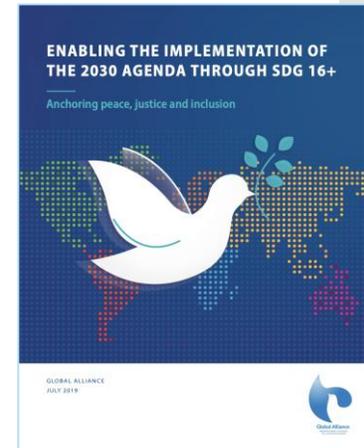
# Missing data for monitoring progress on SDG 16

There is a lack of methodologies/existing data to benchmark and monitor progress on SDG 16

Weak institutional mechanisms at the national and local levels to gather data and monitor policy efforts and impact of SDG 16 (Global Alliance SDG 16+ Progress Report 2019)

Across all survey-based indicators in SDG 16 (9 global indicators), very few countries have data to report

Institute for Economics & Peace estimates that it will be at least 5 years before data becomes available for many of the missing indicators for many countries. = 2024-25



## What is the SDG 16 survey initiative?

- Several of the current global indicators under SDG 16 are (supposed to be) derived from population surveys
- Monitoring these indicators will require a substantial increase of national surveys (on crime victimization, governance, and corruption), which can be costly and challenging for NSOs to implement on a regular basis.
- UNDP, UNODC and OHCHR are developing a tool (dedicated 'SDG 16 survey modules) to support countries to measure and report on SDG 16



# Which indicators?

16.1.3 (a)	Physical violence
16.1.3 (b)	Psychological violence
16.1.3 (c)	Sexual violence
16.1.4	Perception of safety
16.2.1	Child physical punishment
16.2.2	Trafficking
16.2.3	Child sexual abuse
16.3.1	Violence reporting
16.3.3	Access to civil justice
16.5.1	Bribery
16.6.2	Satisfaction with public services
16.7.2	External political efficacy
16.b.1	Discrimination

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## Modular design

The SDG16 Modular Questionnaire is designed with the general consideration that most users will only use parts of it.

However, it will be ready to be applied as a standalone household survey

## Survey specifications

Household survey

Full national coverage

Multi-stage random sampling

18+ (or broader) target population, without upper limit

No systematic filtering for sub-populations (other than logical screening)

Prepared for face-to-face application

Using telescoping, 3 years

# LACSI vs. SDG16

16.1.3 (a)	Physical violence	x
16.1.3 (b)	Psychological violence	x
16.1.3 (c)	Sexual violence	x
16.1.4	Perception of safety	x
16.2.1	Child physical punishment	
16.2.2	<i>Trafficking</i>	
16.2.3	Child sexual abuse	
16.3.1	Violence reporting	x
16.3.3	Access to civil justice	
16.5.1	Bribery	x
16.6.2	Satisfaction with public services	
16.7.2	External political efficacy	
16.b.1	Discrimination	

# LACSI vs. SDG16

16.1.3 (a)	Physical violence	(x)
16.1.3 (b)	Psychological violence	(((x)))
16.1.3 (c)	Sexual violence	((x))
16.1.4	Perception of safety	x
16.2.1	Child physical punishment	
16.2.2	<i>Trafficking</i>	
16.2.3	Child sexual abuse	
16.3.1	Violence reporting	(((x)))
16.3.3	Access to civil justice	
16.5.1	Bribery	(x)
16.6.2	Satisfaction with public services	
16.7.2	External political efficacy	
16.b.1	Discrimination	

Why?

LACSI – as all victimisation surveys – focuses on PUNISHABLE CRIMES

But violence is a **much broader concept**

In fact, a fairly large spectrum of violence is not criminalised, either universally, or in some places

- Domestic violence in general

- Most forms of psychological violence

- Certain types of sexual violence

Victimisation studies **do collect information** towards SDG indicators, but remain **incomplete**

**16.1.3 (a)**  
**Physical  
violence**

**Proportion of population subjected to physical  
violence in the previous 12 months**

**=/=**

**Combined annual prevalence of assault and  
robbery**

## Need for harmonising approaches within the SDG framework

### What is physical violence?

This concept is equivalent to the concept of **physical assault**, as defined in the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS): the intentional or reckless application of physical force inflicted upon the body of a person. This includes serious and minor bodily injuries and serious and minor physical force.

SDG 16.1.3 metadata

Physical violence consists of acts aimed at physically hurting the victim and include, but are not limited to, pushing, grabbing, twisting the arm, pulling the hair, slapping, kicking, biting or hitting with the fist or object, trying to strangle or suffocate, burning or scalding on purpose, or **threatening** or attacking with some sort of weapon, gun or knife.

SDG 5.2.1 metadata

## Need for harmonising approaches within the SDG framework

### What is sexual violence?

Unwanted sexual act, attempt to obtain a sexual act, or contact or communication with unwanted sexual attention 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.

(ICCS)

SDG 16.1.3 metadata

Any sort of harmful or unwanted sexual behaviour that is imposed on someone. It includes acts of abusive sexual contact, forced engagement in sexual acts, attempted or completed sexual acts without consent, **incest**, sexual harassment, etc. (...) sexual violence is commonly defined as being forced to have sexual intercourse, having sexual intercourse out of fear for what the partner might do, and/or being **forced to do something sexual that the woman considers humiliating or degrading.**

SDG 5.2.1 metadata

## Need for harmonising approaches within the SDG framework

### What is psychological violence?

There is as yet no consensus at the international level of the precise definition of psychological violence and there is as yet no generally well-established methodology to measure psychological violence

SDG 16.1.3 metadata

Psychological violence includes a range of behaviours that encompass acts of **emotional abuse** and **controlling behaviour**.

+ Guidelines for Producing Statistics on Violence against Women- Statistical Surveys

SDG 5.2.1 metadata

## 16.1.3 (a) Physical violence

### Practically:

Have you over the past three (3) years, been physically attacked, either at home or elsewhere? Physical attack includes hitting, slapping, pushing, tripping, knocking down, being shot; stabbed or cut; hit by an object; hit by a thrown object; poisoning or other applications of force with the potential to cause bodily injury.

Over the past three (3) years, has someone done any of the followings to you personally? It could be either someone you knew or a stranger or even someone from your family including your current or former partner.

THREATENED TO HURT YOU PHYSICALLY WHILE HAVING A WEAPON (stick, knife, firearm, etc.)?

THREATENED TO HURT YOU PHYSICALLY WITHOUT A WEAPON, but in a way that really frightened you?

PUSHED YOU OR SHOVED you?

SLAPPED you?

THREW A HARD OBJECT at you?

GRABBED YOU OR PULLED YOUR HAIR?

BEAT YOU WITH A FIST OR A HARD OBJECT, OR KICKED you?

BURNED you?

# Overlapping concepts and indicators

## 16.1.3 Nonlethal Violence

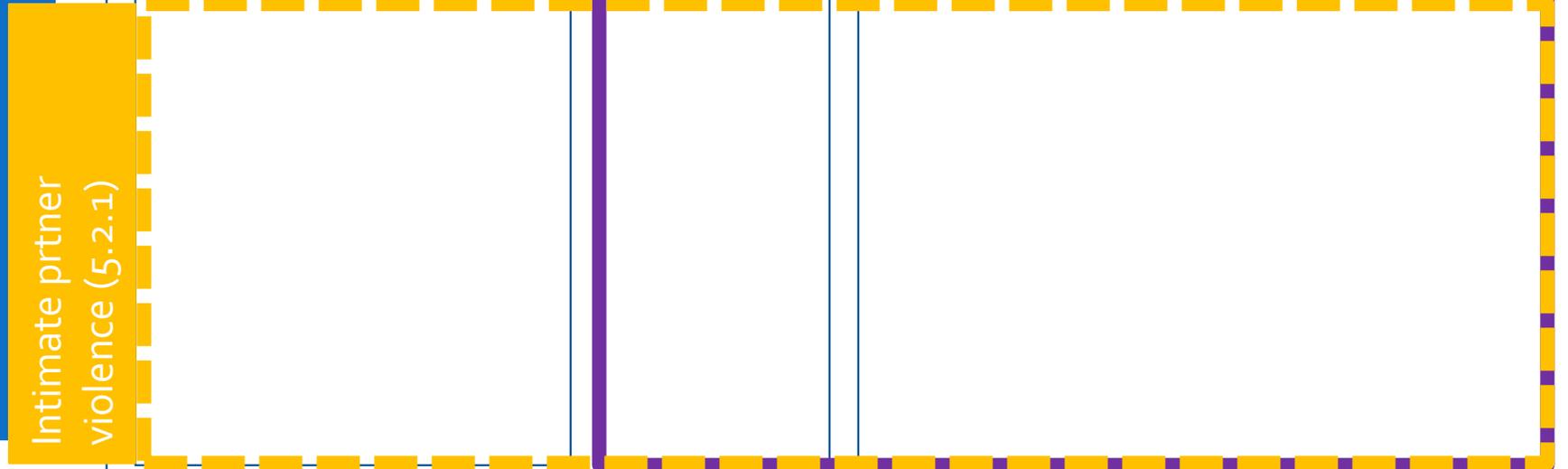
Physical

Sexual

Psychological

Physical or sexual harassment (11.7.2)

Intimate partner violence (5.2.1)



Current scope  
of violence  
measurement

47  
items

### 16.1.3 Nonlethal Violence

Physical

14  
items

Sexual

8  
items

Psychological

8+5  
domestic + general

Physical or sexual harassment (11.7.2)

7  
items

5  
items

# Example: Proposed components of psychological violence

## Domestic abuse

Family member or intimate partner:

- FORBIDDING YOU TO WORK OUTSIDE THE HOME?
- PREVENTING YOU FROM KNOWING ABOUT OR HAVING ACCESS TO THE FAMILY INCOME, even if you asked.
- PREVENTED YOU FROM COMPLETING SCHOOL OR STARTING A NEW EDUCATIONAL COURSE?
- jealous or otherwise TRYING TO RESTRICT YOU FROM TALKING TO OTHER MEN / WOMEN, OR INSISTS KNOWING YOUR WHEREABOUTS at all times.
- HURT, THREATENED TO HURT, OR THREATENED TO TAKE AWAY YOUR CHILDREN
- FORBIDDING YOU TO USE CONTRACEPTION OR OTHERWISE RESTRICT YOUR DECISIONS ON FAMILY PLANNING?
- EXPECTING YOU TO ASK PERMISSION TO SEE A DOCTOR?
- DECIDE WHAT CLOTHES YOU WEAR AND HOW YOU DRESS?

## Non-domestic abuse

- Somebody done things to scare or intimidate you on purpose, for example by yelling and smashing things?
- Somebody damaging or destroying your possessions or property, including pets.
- Somebody was harming, or threatening to harm, someone close to you?
- Somebody restricting your freedom of movement, for example by locking you up somewhere or taking away your passport
- Somebody trying to limit your contact with family or friends or restrict your use of social media sites such as facebook, twitter?

## Harassment (non-sexual)

- sent UNWANTED MESSAGES, E-MAILS OR MADE CALLS OF NON-SEXUAL NATURE that were offensive or threatening
- made OFFENSIVE OR THREATENING COMMENTS OR CALLED YOU NAMES in person, to belittle, insult or humiliate you
- made OFFENSIVE OR THREATENING GESTURES to belittle, insult or humiliate you
- posted OFFENSIVE, THREATENING OR HUMILIATING CONTENT ON THE INTERNET to insult or humiliate you
- FOLLOWED YOU AGAINST YOUR WILL, EITHER PHYSICALLY OR ONLINE that made you feel uncomfortable, without any sexual connotation

## From diagnostic to policy relevant

In order to facilitate application of the questionnaires for sheer indicator reporting, the SDG16 Module Questionnaire clearly defines the **mandatory** questions that are required simply for the computation of the addressed SDG indicator

Those who plan to utilise these surveys for national policy development and monitoring are strongly encouraged to amend these mandatory questions with contextual questions that relate to the situation in the country or to policy initiatives

Some of these **optional** questions are included in the SDG16 Module Questionnaire, but implementing partners will be encouraged to amend the questions as they see fit

# Safety perception

<<Ask all>>

**SA1. How safe do you feel walking alone in your neighborhood at night?** IF RESPONDENT NEVER GOES OUT ALONE AT NIGHT, PROBE: **How safe WOULD you feel?**

<<Read out, one response only>>

01 - Very safe

02 - Safe

03 - Unsafe

04 - Very unsafe

98 - Don't know

99 - Refused

# Bribery

The LACSI section on bribery is fully compliant with the UNODC recommendation for bribery measurement that was developed to address 16.5

But it lacks one component: the cases when bribes were requested but not paid.

**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**

## Governance (two distinct modules)

16.7.2 External political efficacy (how much say/influence people have in national politics) i.e. **Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive**

16.6.2 Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services, focusing on public **health**, public **education** and basic **government services**, i.e. obtaining a document. Quality dimensions are **accessibility**, **affordability**, physical **condition** of the buildings, **fairness**/equal treatment and service **quality**, plus overall **satisfaction**

# Discrimination

Telescoping (5 years, 12 months)

12 possible causes of discrimination

As suggested by the Guidance Note for Implementation of Survey Module on SDG Indicator 16.b.1 & 10.3.1 (Discrimination) (OCHCR)

- ? Sex
- ? Age
- ? Disability or health status
- ? Ethnicity, colour, language
- ? Migration status
- ? Socio-economic status
- ? Geographic location or place of residence
- ? Religion
- ? Marital and family status
- ? Sexual orientation or gender identity
- ? Political opinion
- ? Other grounds

# Socio- demographic module

For standalone applications

Specifying the required socio-demographic variables for each module

# Disaggregations

- Physical violence
- Psychological violence
- Sexual violence
- Perception of Safety
- Child physical punishment
- Child sexual abuse
- Violence reporting
- Access to civil justice
- Bribery
- Sat with public services
- External political efficacy
- Discrimination

	sex	age	education	income	citizenship	urbanisation level	national subregions	marital status	disability status	race/ ethnicity	"population groups"	migration
Physical violence	x	x	x	x	x					x		
Psychological violence	x	x	x	x	x					x		
Sexual violence	x	x	x	x	x					x		
Perception of Safety	x	x										
Child physical punishment	x	x		x		x	x					
Child sexual abuse	x	x	x	x		x	x	x				
Violence reporting	x	x			x					x		x
Access to civil justice	x	x		x					x		x	
Bribery	x	x	x	x								
Sat with public services	x	(x)		x		x	x		(x)		(x)	
External political efficacy	x	x							x		x	
Discrimination	x	x		x			x		x	x	(x)	x

## How to engage in this initiative?

- Receiving expressions of interest NOW! Already 21 countries globally have expressed interest.
- Can engage in two ways:
  1. Cognitive testing of all modules: foreseen to be taking place until December 2019
  2. Piloting of all modules or selected modules: taking place starting January 2020
- Send email to [sdg16indicators@undp.org](mailto:sdg16indicators@undp.org) to express interest to engage (asap) or for more information and to engage

# Thank you!

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