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United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime



Center of Excellence in
STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON GOVERNMENT,
CRIME, VICTIMIZATION AND JUSTICE



Saint Lucia National Crime Victimization Survey (SLNCVS) 2020

MAIN RESULTS

July 2020

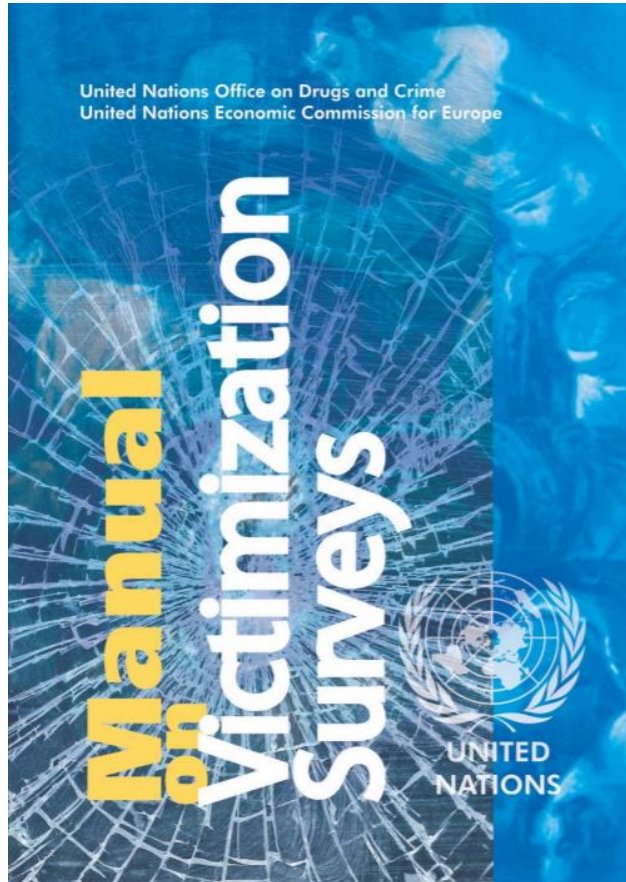
Why CVS are important?

*“**National crime victimization surveys (CVS)** provide a valuable source of information to policy makers and can be used to **understand the level and nature of both personal and household crime**, as well as **people’s perceptions** of safety in the community and their **confidence** in law enforcement agencies.*

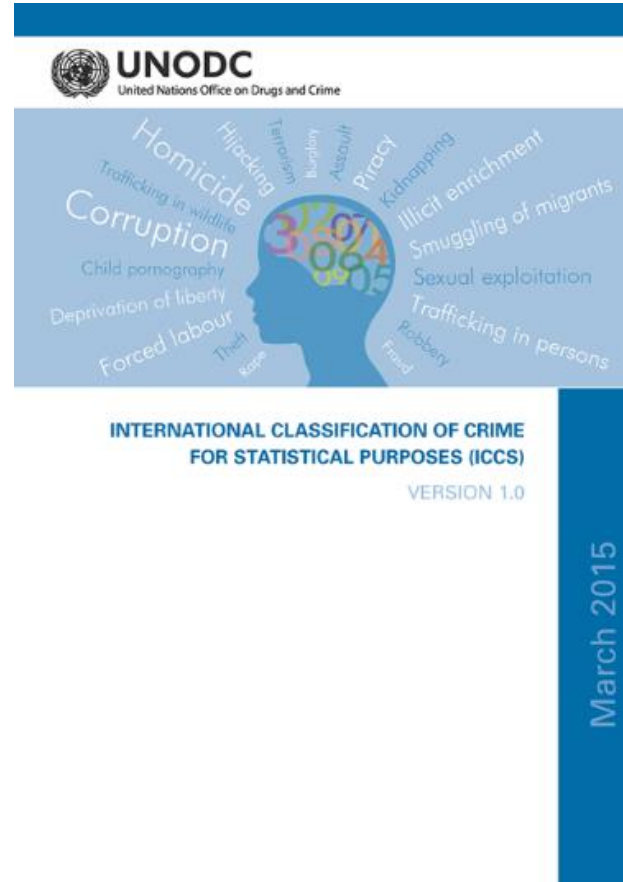
*Both actual and perceived risks of crime can be **indicators of community well-being.**”*



International standards



https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/Crime-and-analysis/Manual_on_Victimization_surveys_2009_web.pdf



<https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/statistics/iccs.html>

They allow Member States to **improve their Crime and Justice Statistics¹**.

The SLNCVS 2020 is based in on the **Manual on Victimization Surveys** and uses the categories listed in the **UNODC International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS)**.

¹ This item was discussed in E/CN.3/2013/11 and E/CN.3/2019/19.

2030 Agenda

The **United Nations 2030 Agenda** is an ambitious and transformational universal plan of action for people, planet and prosperity, that pledges to leave no one behind.

All countries and all stakeholders, acting in collaborative partnership, are determined to take the bold and transformative steps which are urgently needed to shift the world onto a sustainable and resilient path.

The **Saint Lucia National Crime Victimization Survey (SLNCVS)** is a valuable source of information that provides Saint Lucia quality evidence to monitor:

5 indicators of SDG's 11 and 16.



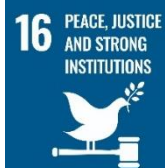
2030 Agenda: 5 indicators



Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

11.7.2

Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months (**Sexual harassment prevalence**)



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

16.1.3

Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological and sexual violence in the previous 12 months (**Physical and psychological violence prevalence**)

16.1.4

Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live (**Safety perception**)

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 (**Reported crimes - dark figure of crime**)

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 (**Bribery prevalence**)

Latin America and the Caribbean Crime Victimization Survey Initiative (LACSI)



SLNCVS 2020

Saint Lucia National Crime Victimization Survey

LACSI is a standard methodology which uses a **regional questionnaire** to **measure victimization and perception of safety**. It has been developed by the **United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)** through **its Center of Excellence** in 2014, together with 13 countries¹ of the region.

This Initiative allows measuring this relevant information **in a comparable way** according to **internationally endorsed standards**.

SLNCVS is based on the **LACSI Initiative**.



Led by:



UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime



Center of Excellence in
STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON GOVERNMENT,
CRIME, VICTIMIZATION AND JUSTICE

With the support of:



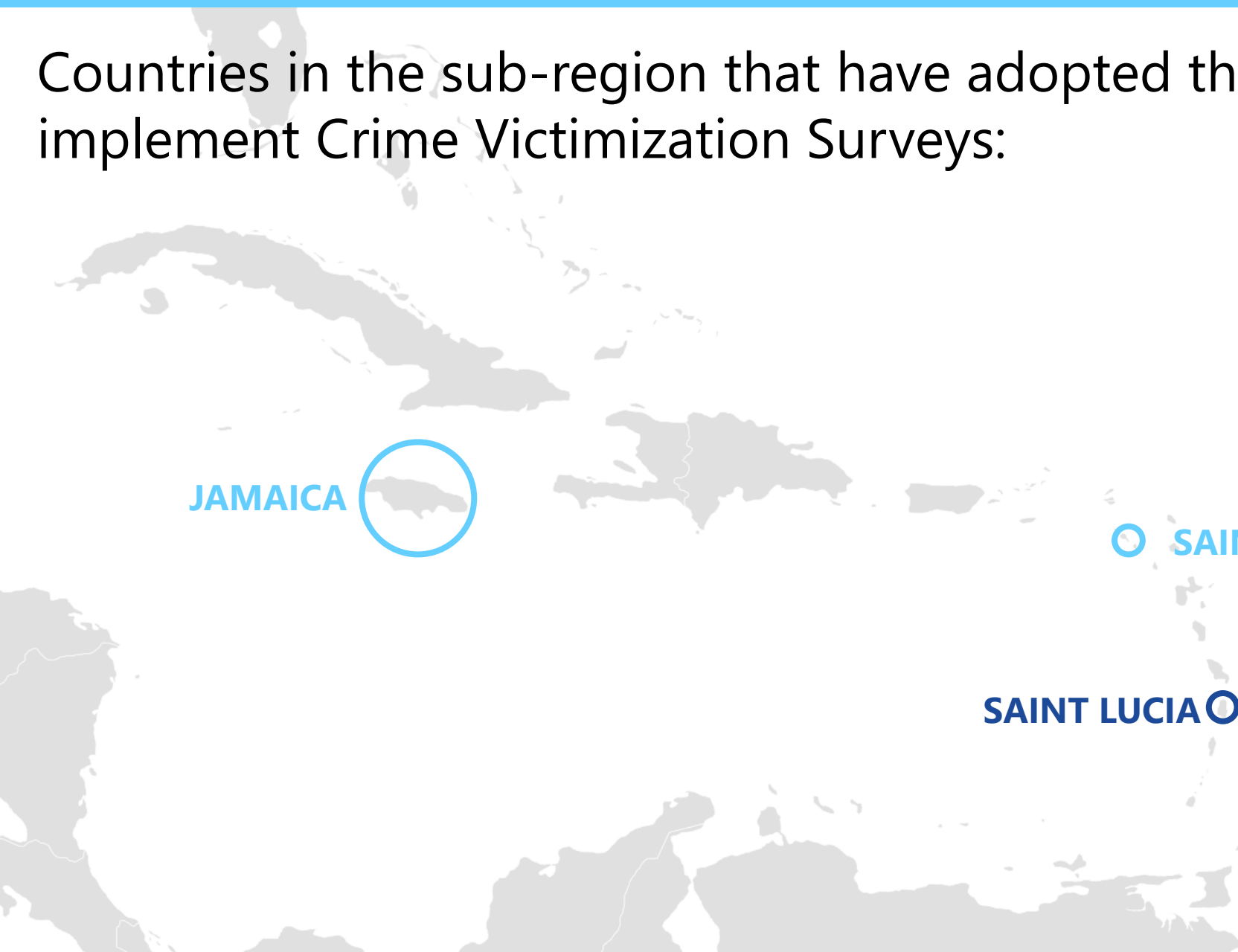
OAS | More rights
for more people

Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

¹ Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Mexico, Panama, Peru, For more information: <http://www.cdeunodc.inegi.org.mx/index.php/viclab11/>

LACSI in the Caribbean

Countries in the sub-region that have adopted the LACSI Initiative to implement Crime Victimization Surveys:



- Completed
- Ongoing
- Interest shown

JAMAICA



○ SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS

○ SAINT LUCIA

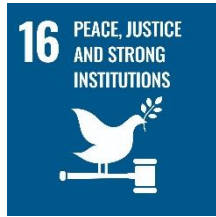
○ BARBADOS

Victims

Main results

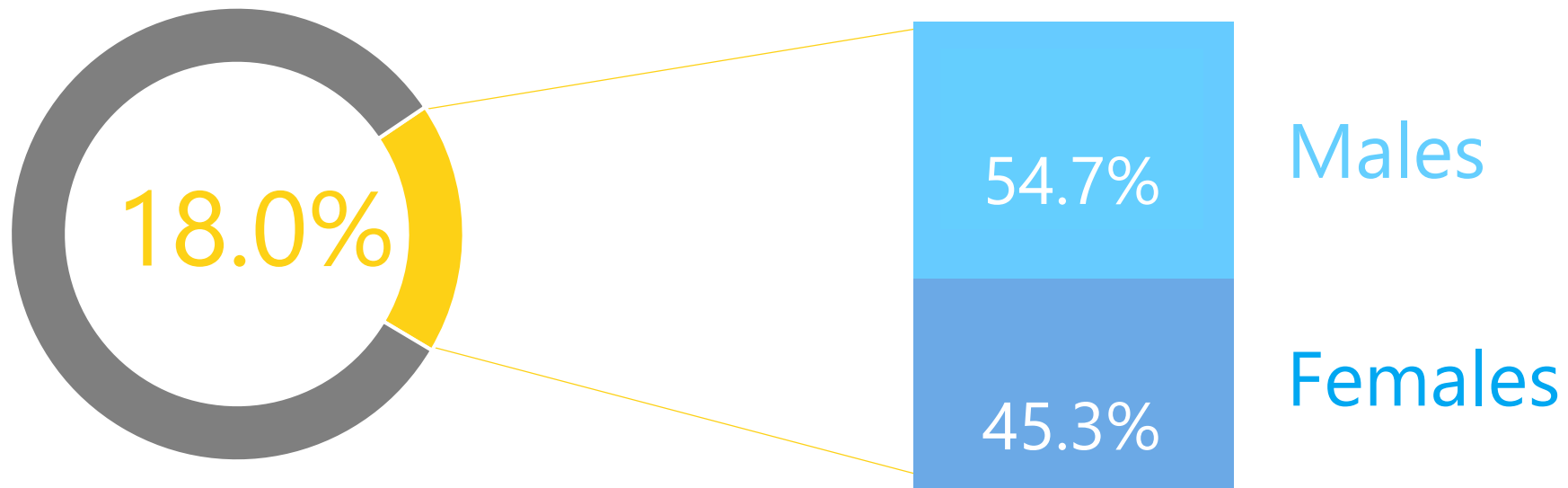
Crime prevalence

SLNCVS estimates that **18%¹** of **population 18 years and over** was victim of at least one crime², between **September 2018 and August 2019**.



16.1.3

Victims of at least one crime, by sex (Percentage)



Year 2017:
19%



Year 2019:
21.1%



Year: 2018*
1.68%

¹ Meaning a total of 24,255 victims of 134,901 persons of 18 years or older estimated for Saint Lucia. No intersex persons were victims of any of the fourteen (14) types of crime, only sexual harassment.

² SLNCVS measures 14 different types of crime, including: Motor-vehicle theft, Theft of motor-vehicle parts, Theft of objects inside the motor-vehicle, Motorcycle theft, Domestic burglary, Robbery, Theft, Bank fraud, Cybercrime, Bribery, Assault and Injury, Threats and Extortion. Sexual harassment is measured separately for this estimation.

* The 2018 USA CVS only accounts for violent crimes.

Victims by type of crime



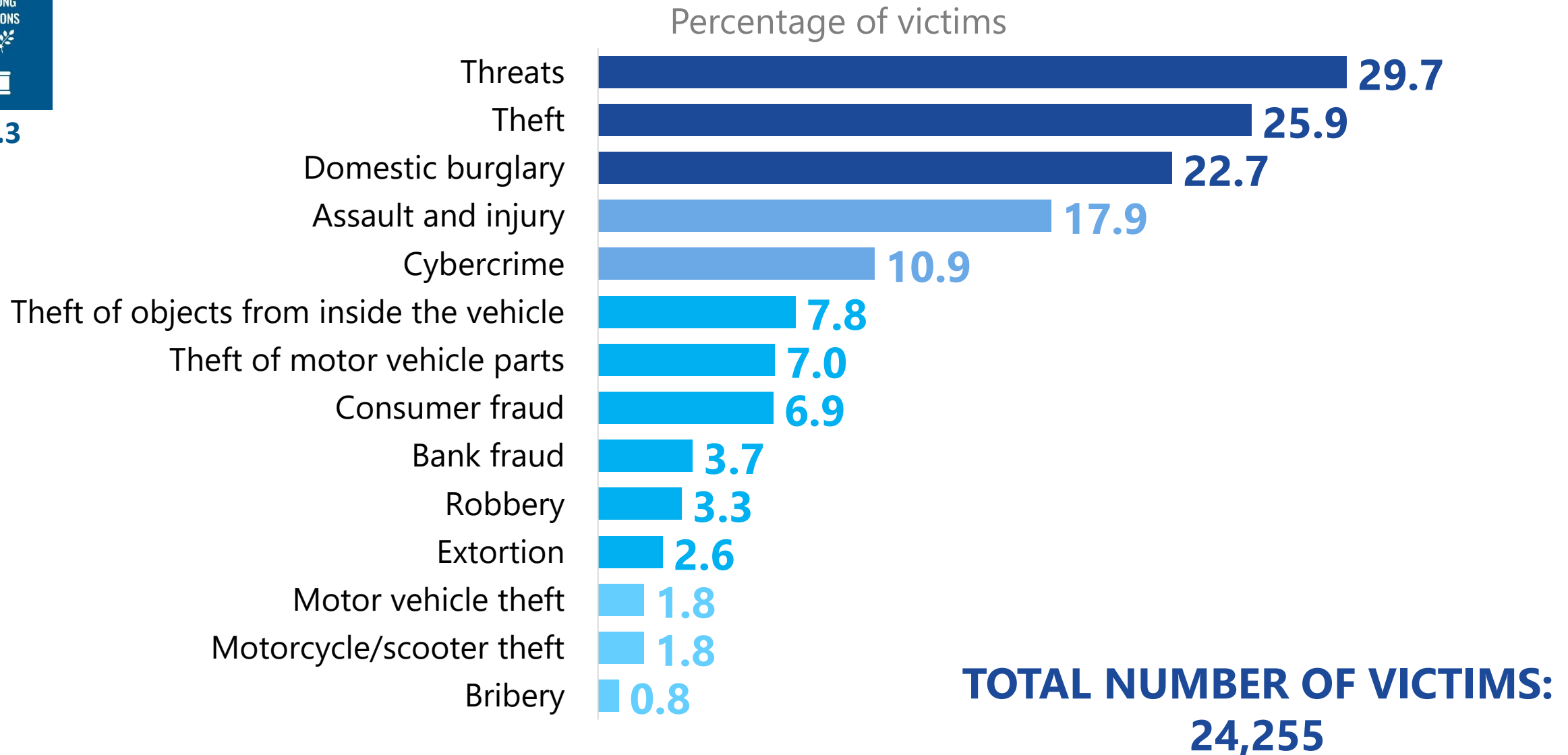
SLNCVS 2020

Saint Lucia National Crime
Victimization Survey

16 PEACE, JUSTICE
AND STRONG
INSTITUTIONS



16.1.3



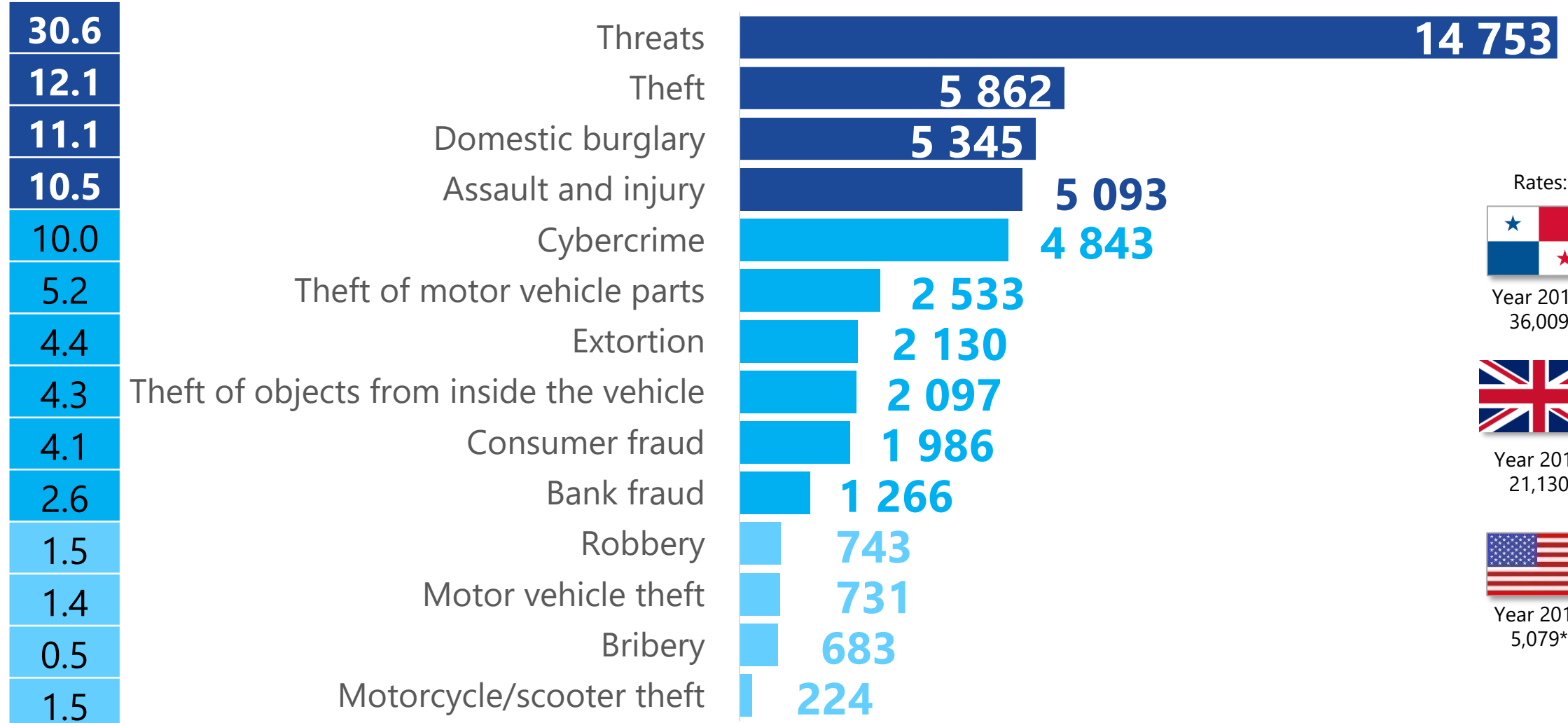
Crimes & perpetrators

Main results

Crime Incidence

Percentage

TOTAL NUMBER OF CRIMES OCCURRED: 48,290



Rates:



Year 2017:
36,009



Year 2019
21,130

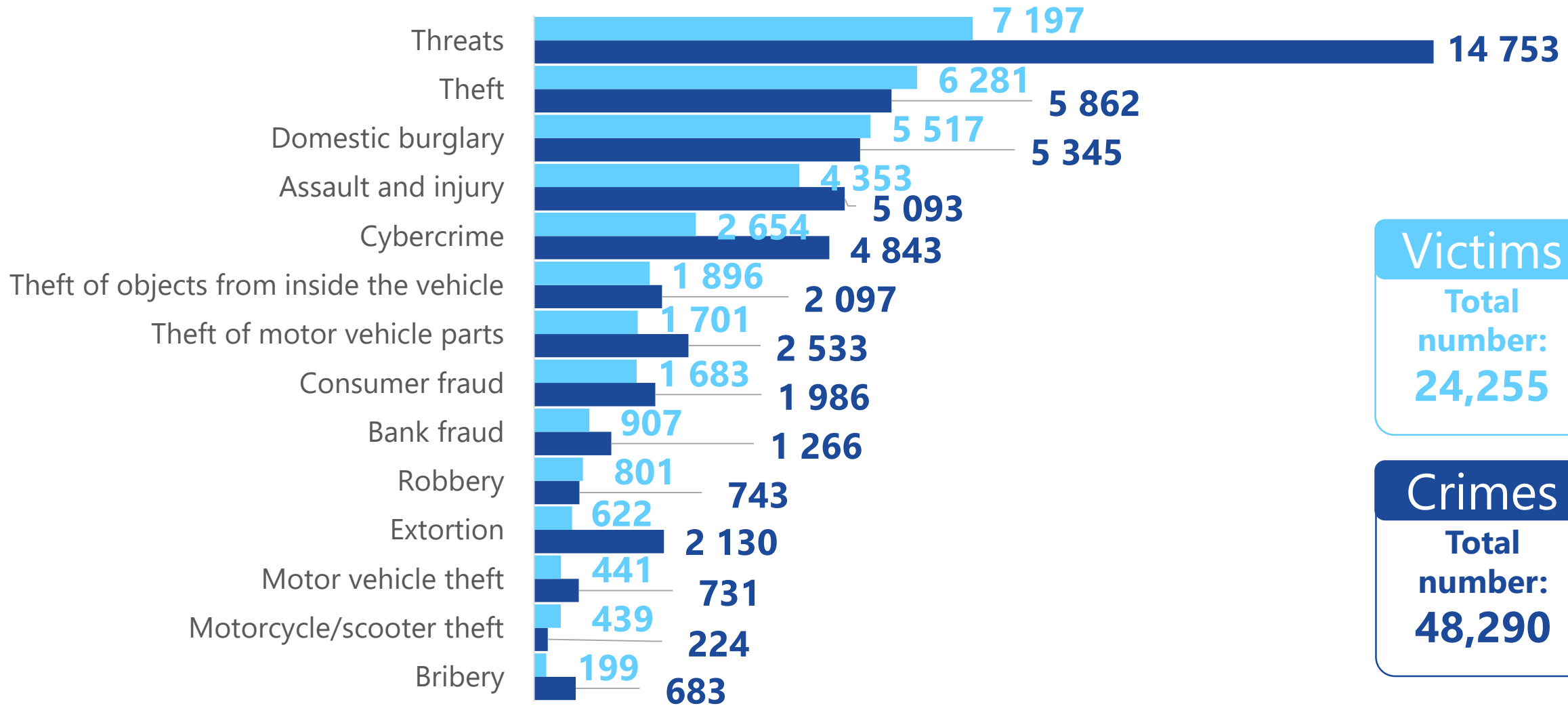


Year 2018
5,079*

* The 2018 USA CVS only accounts for violent crimes.

Victims vs. Crimes

A person could be **victim of more than one crime**. SLNCVS estimates an average of **2 (two) crimes per victim: Females: 2.1** and **Males: 1.9**.

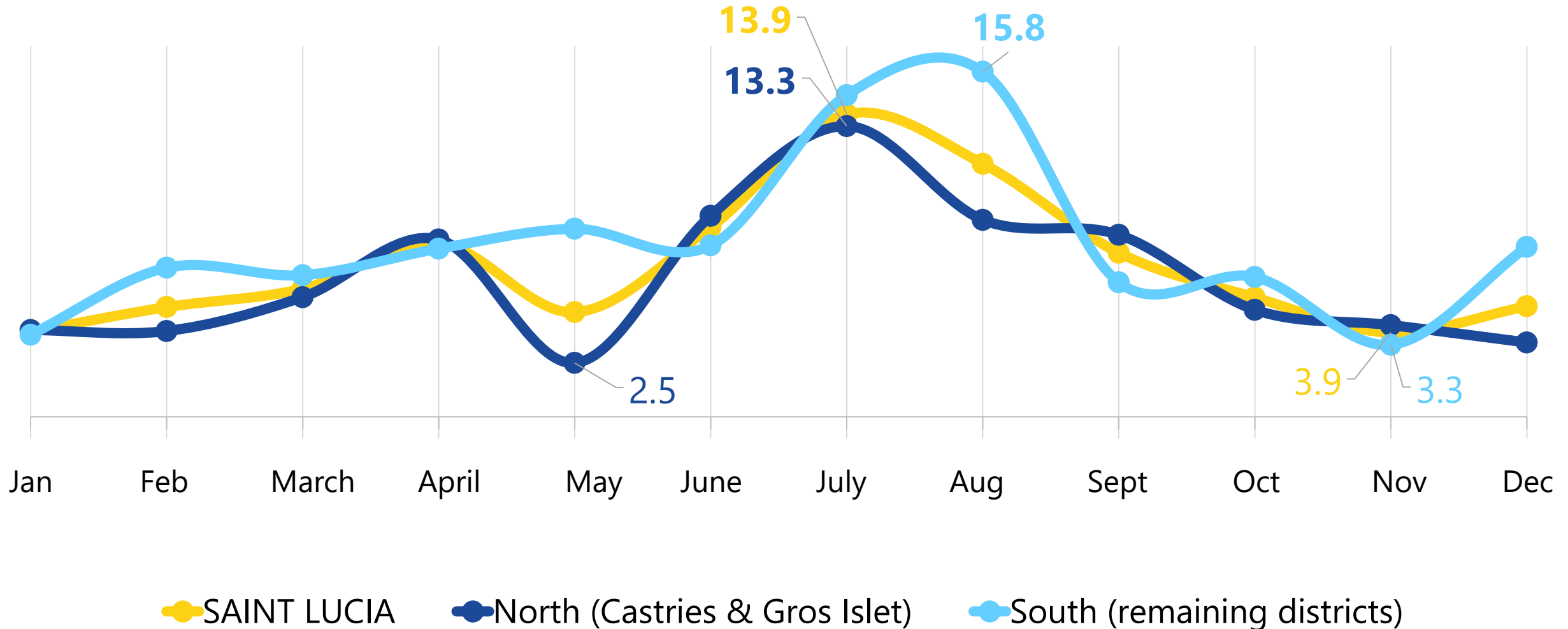


Victims
Total number:
24,255

Crimes
Total number:
48,290

Month of occurrence

SLNCVS estimates a total of **48,290 crimes occurred**; most of them occurred between **July and August 2019**.



Perpetrators' characteristics

The main *characteristics of the perpetrator(s)* during victimization were:



Number of perpetrators

- 58.5%** One perpetrator
- 15.5%** Two perpetrators
- 8.3%** More than three
- 5.0%** Three



Sex of the perpetrators

- 66.9%** Only men
- 13.8%** Men and women
- 12.3%** Only women

¹ The referred crimes are the ones where the victim was present and the question was asked.

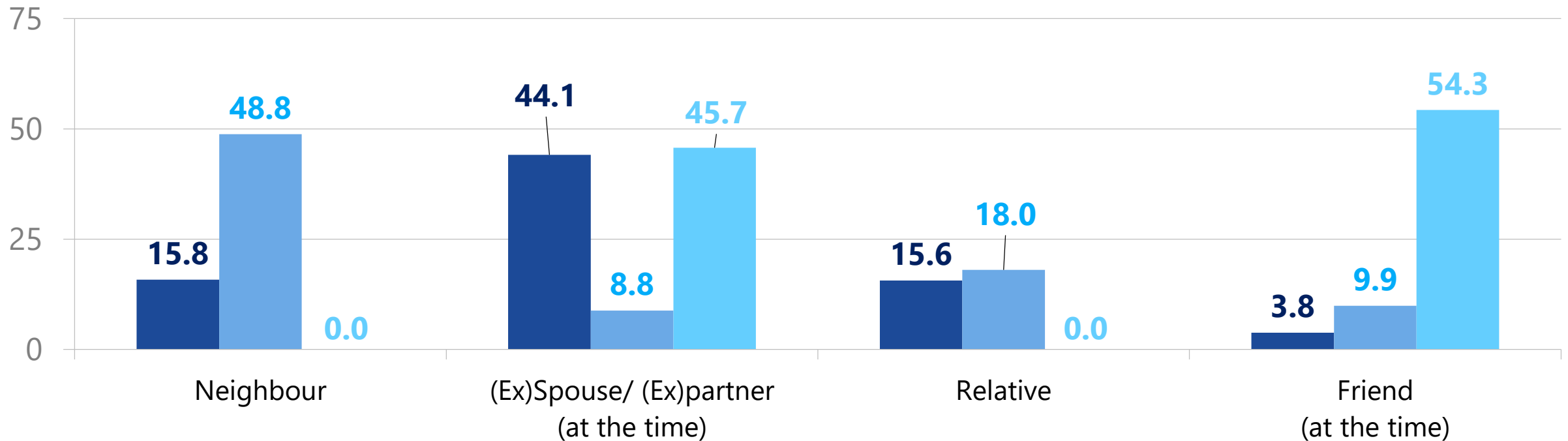
Relationship with perpetrator

Assault & injury

Threats

Cybercrime

(Percentage)

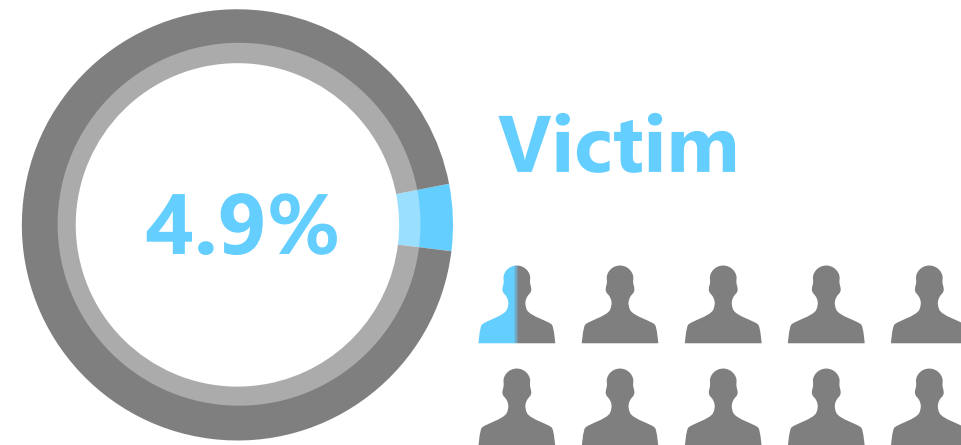
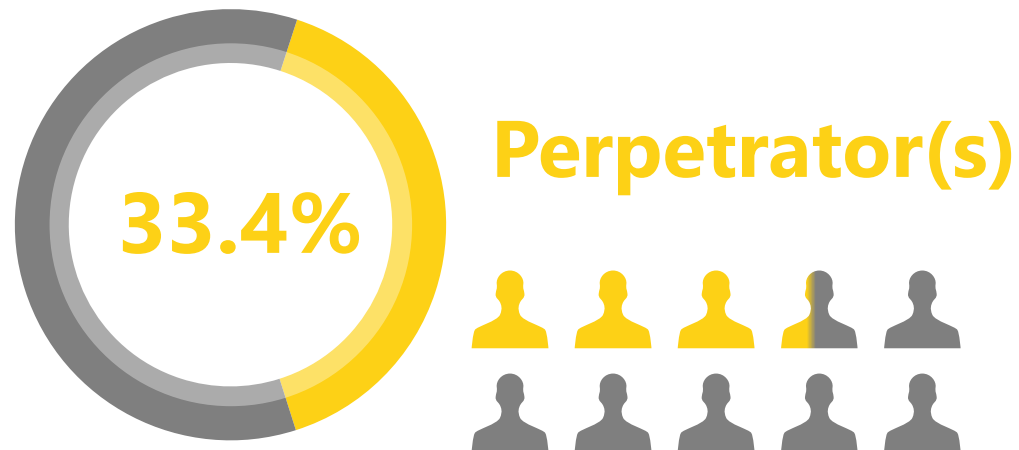


¹ The referred crimes are the ones where the victim was present and the question was asked.

Influence of alcohol and drugs



The **condition of the perpetrator** with regard to being under the influence of alcohol or drugs and the **condition of vulnerability of the victim** during victimization were:



45.2% Assaults and injury

31.5% Robbery

29.3% Threats

9.7% Assaults and injury

5.1% Robbery

3.3% Threats

¹ The referred crimes are the ones where the victim was present and the question was asked.

Use of weapons

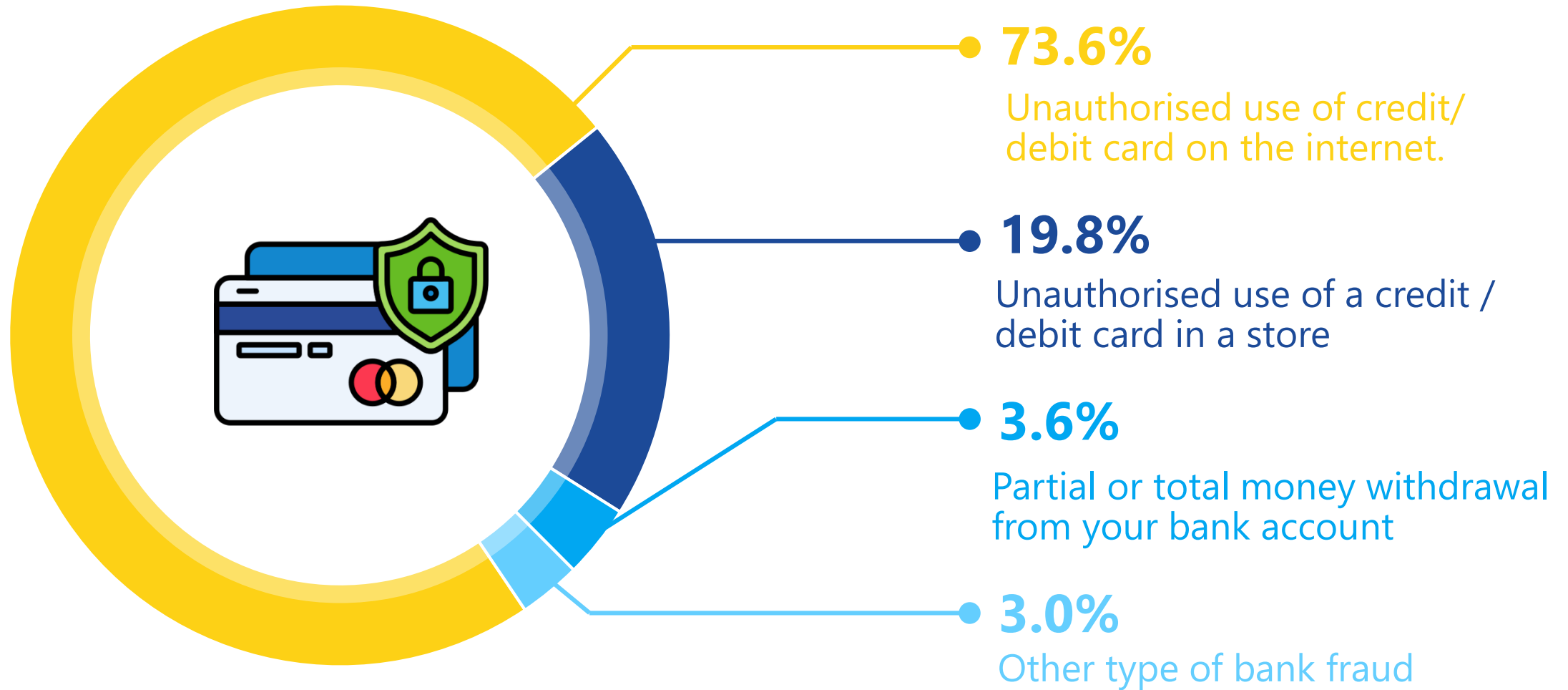
SLNCVS estimates that from the *robberies, assault and injuries and threats* where the victim was present (20,590), in **30.9%** of the cases the perpetrator **used a weapon or threatened to use an object as a weapon**. The reported *types of weapon* were:



*The respondent might have chosen more than one option in each type of crime.

Bank fraud

SLNCVS estimates a total of **1,266 instances of bank fraud**. The identified *types of bank fraud* were:

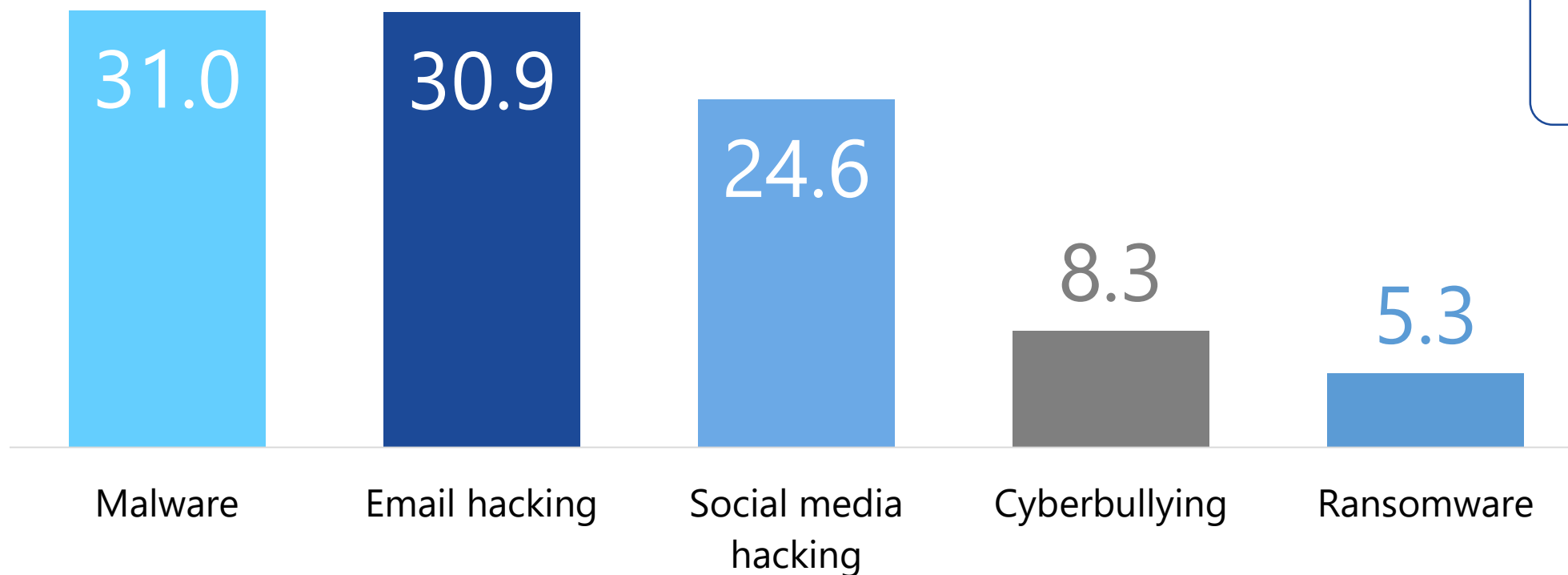


*No Card cloning or Unauthorized use of cheques were reported.

Cybercrime

SLNCVS estimates that **10.9%** of population 18 years and over in Saint Lucia **were Victims of at least one type of cybercrime** in the reference period.

Distribution of occurred cybercrimes (Percentage)



Cybercrimes

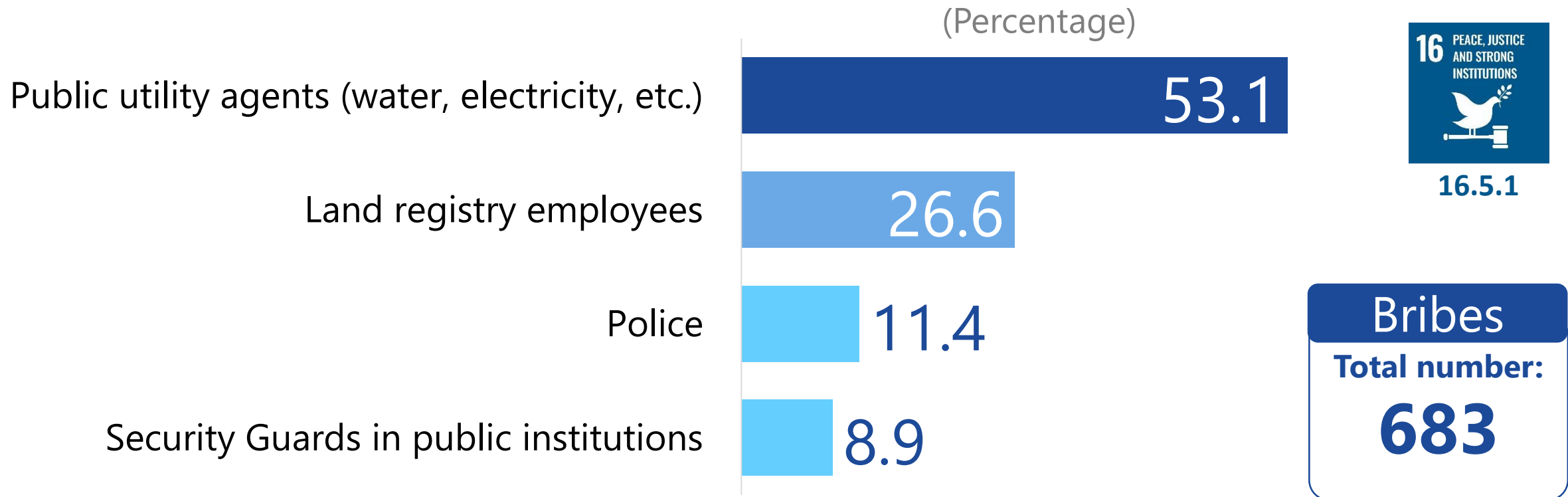
Total number:

4,843



Bribery – by institution

SLNCVS estimates that between **September 2018 and August 2019**, from the 59,244 persons that had at least one contact with a public official, **a total of 199 persons (0.33%) were victims of bribery¹**. The **institutions** with whom these incidents were experienced were:



¹ It refers to those incidents where the respondent had direct contact with personnel of the institutions reported in this chart to perform an administrative procedure, request a service or request information and was forced to give a gift or pay extra money, either directly or indirectly. The questionnaire included the following authorities: Police, Courts (Judges, Magistrates and Officials), Prosecutors, Correctional Officers, Doctors in public institutions, Nurses in public institutions, Teachers in public institutions, Security Guards in public institutions, Customs agents, Personnel attached to the Immigration/Passport Department /Office, Agents and/or tax inspectors, Land registry employees, Registry of Companies and Intellectual Property Officers, Fire Department Officers, Employees attached to the Transport and Licensing Division, Employees responsible for issuing civil status. The four institutions indicated were the only one where bribery incidents were reported.

Cost of crime

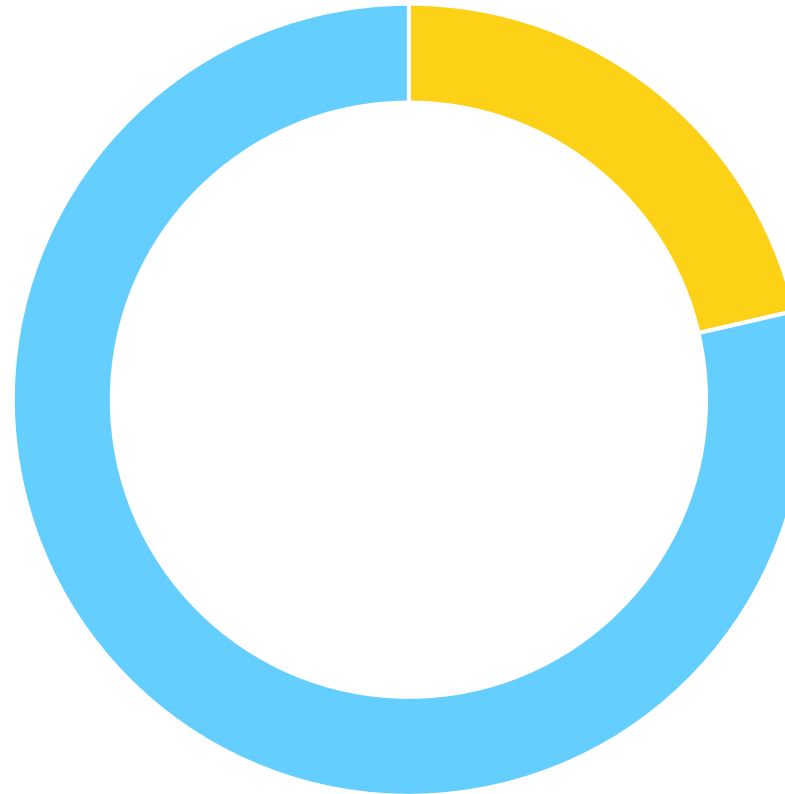
Main results

Expenses due to insecurity

SLNCVS estimates the *total cost of crime* between **September 2018 and August 2019**:

64,082,580 Eastern Caribbean Dollars (EC\$)

78.6%
Losses as a result of the crime² (50 million EC\$)



21.4%
Household expenditure for crime protection measures¹ (13 million EC\$)

¹ **Crime protection measures** include the implementation of at least one of the following measures (the respondent may have chosen more than one): Metal door, Gates or security bars on windows, Special door locks, Burglar alarm, Security camera, Higher fences or walls, Barbed wire fence, A watchdog, a keeper or security guard, Formal neighborhood watch plan with your neighbors, Informal monitoring agreements with your neighbors, A firearm, A cutlass, other measure.

² Estimation for **all occurred crimes** (Universe: 48,290).

Adoption of security measures



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Victimization Survey

Type of security measure adopted by the household	Percentage of households ¹
Gates or security bars on windows	23.7
You have a watchdog	20.8
Special door locks	17.2
You bought a cutlass	15.2
Metal door	13.5
You have informal monitoring agreements with your neighbours	13.5
Higher fences or walls	11.1
Security camera	4.1
You have a formal neighbourhood watch plan with your neighbours	3.8
Burglar alarm	3.8
Barbed wire fence	1.6
You bought a firearm	1.6

¹ Percentage of households that adopted at least one security measure in the reference period (September 2018 to August 2019) (Universe: 68,767).

Crime report

Main results

Condition of crime reporting



SLNCVS 2020

Saint Lucia National Crime
Victimization Survey

TOTAL NUMBER OF CRIMES OCCURRED: 48,290

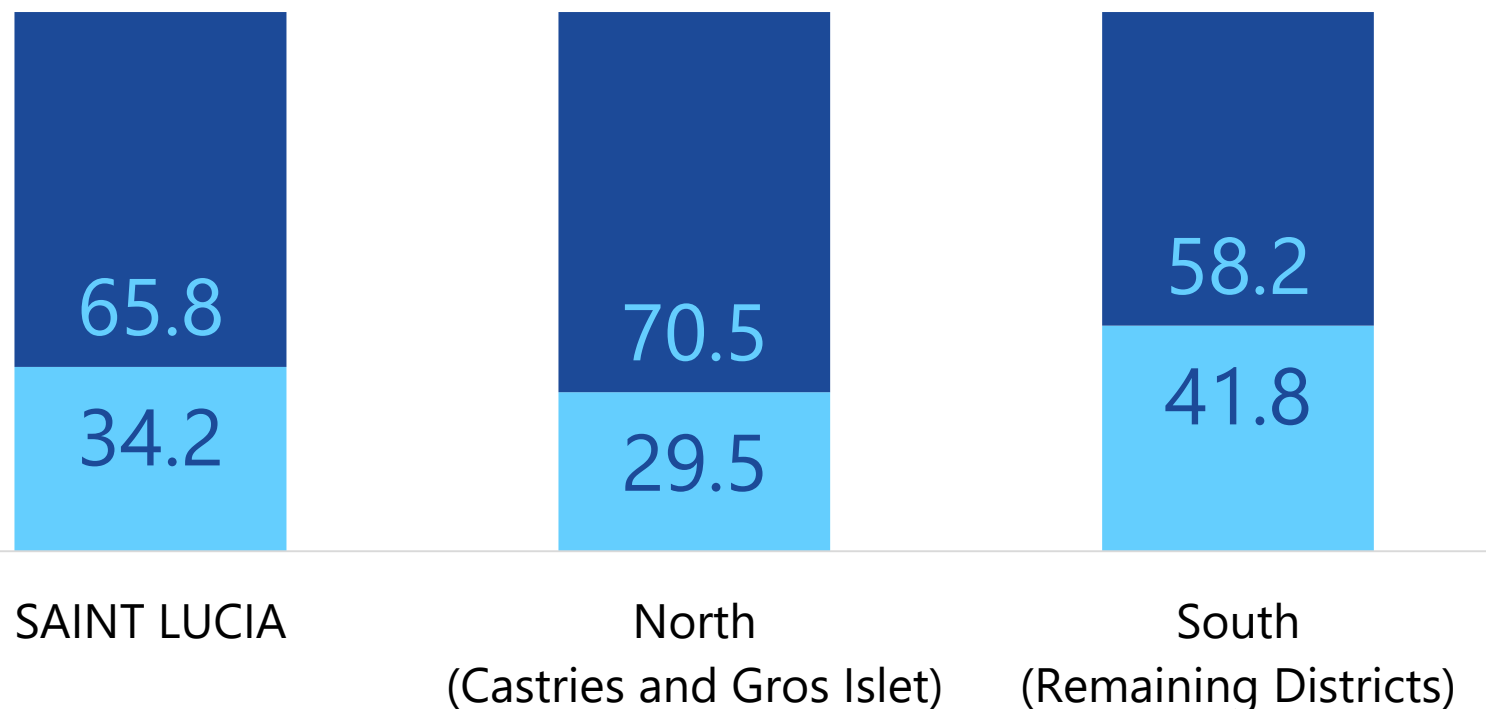


16.3.1

Condition of crime reporting¹ (Percentage)

Unreported

Reported



Reported crimes:



Year 2017:
85.8%



Year 2019:
58.0%



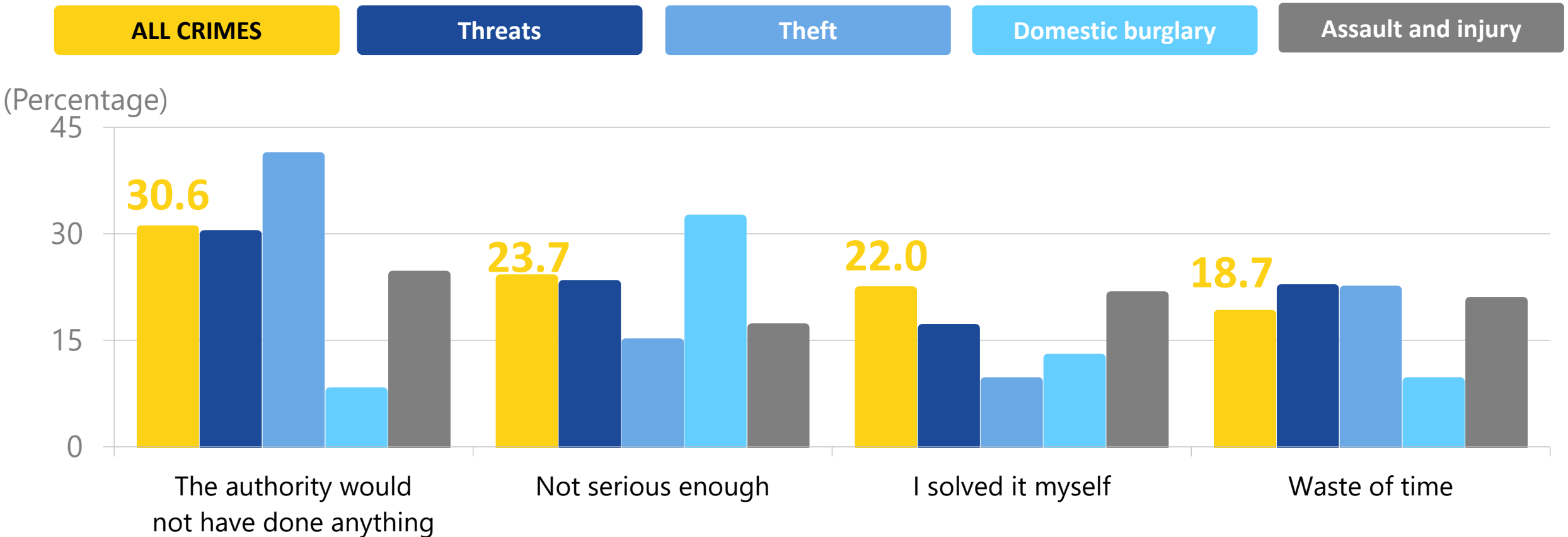
Year 2018:
58.8%

Talking about **victims of at least one crime (24,255 persons)**, **50% reported their victimization to a competent authority.**

¹ It refers to those crimes formally reported to a competent authority (like Police, City Constabulary or other).

Reasons for not reporting

SLNCVS estimates a total of **48,290 crimes occurred**, from which **more than half (31,787) were not reported to any competent authority**. *Reasons for not reporting vary among each type of crime:*



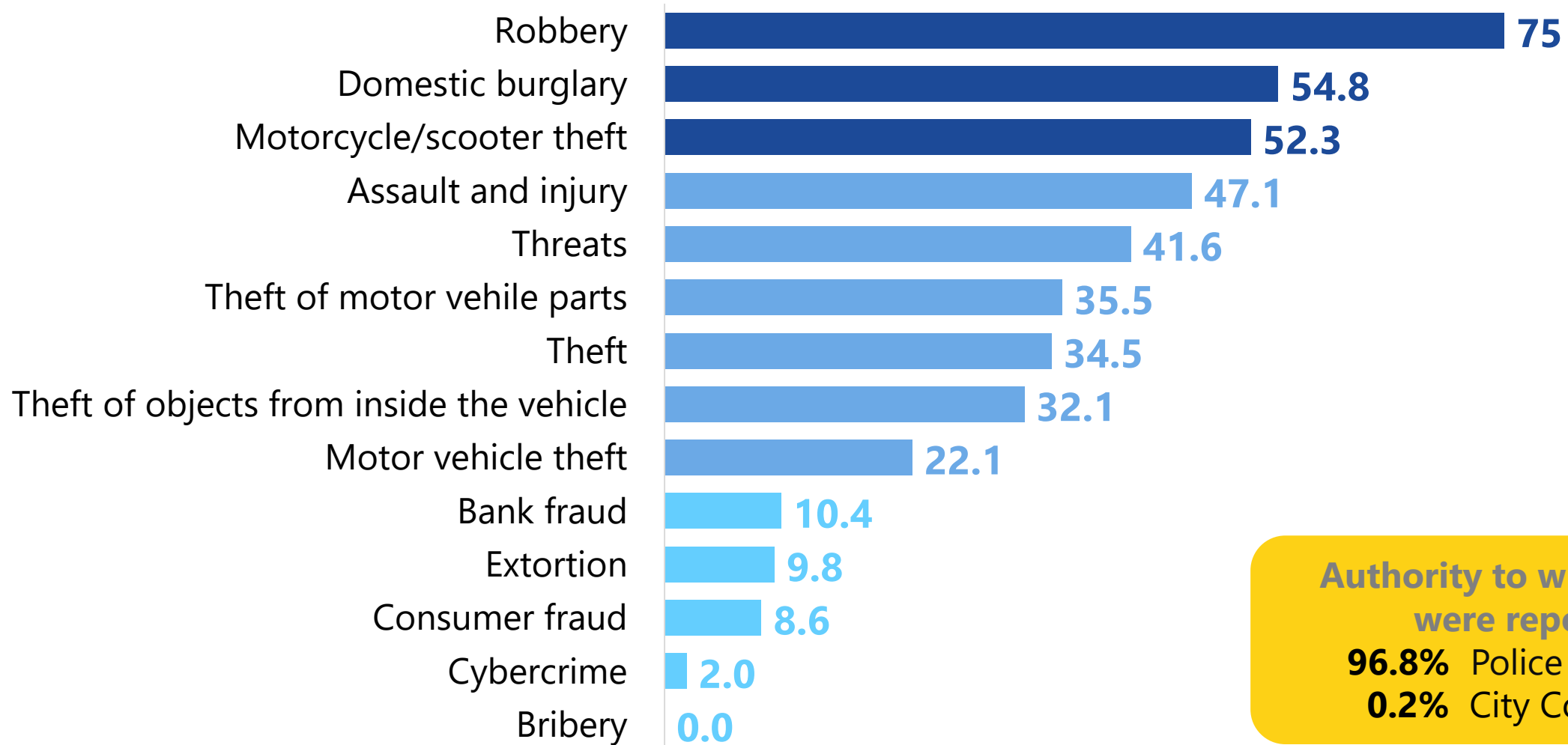
Reported crimes



SLNCVS 2020

Saint Lucia National Crime
Victimization Survey

Crimes reported to any type of authority, by type of crime (Percentage)



**Authority to which crimes
were reported:**

96.8% Police

0.2% City Constabulary

Dissatisfaction while reporting

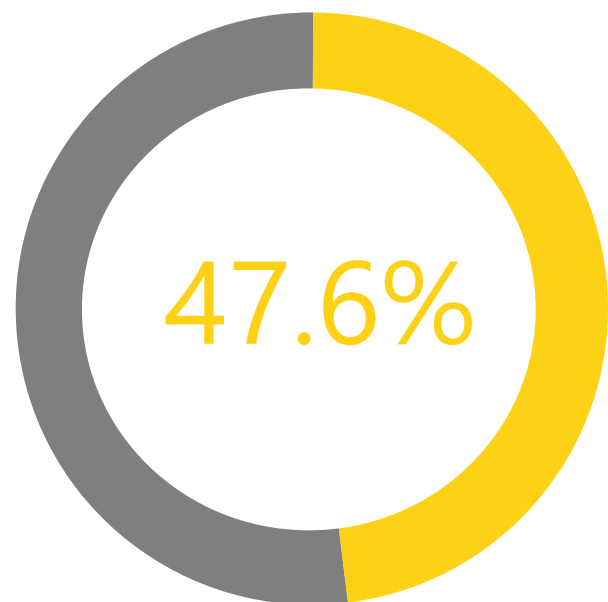


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Victimization Survey

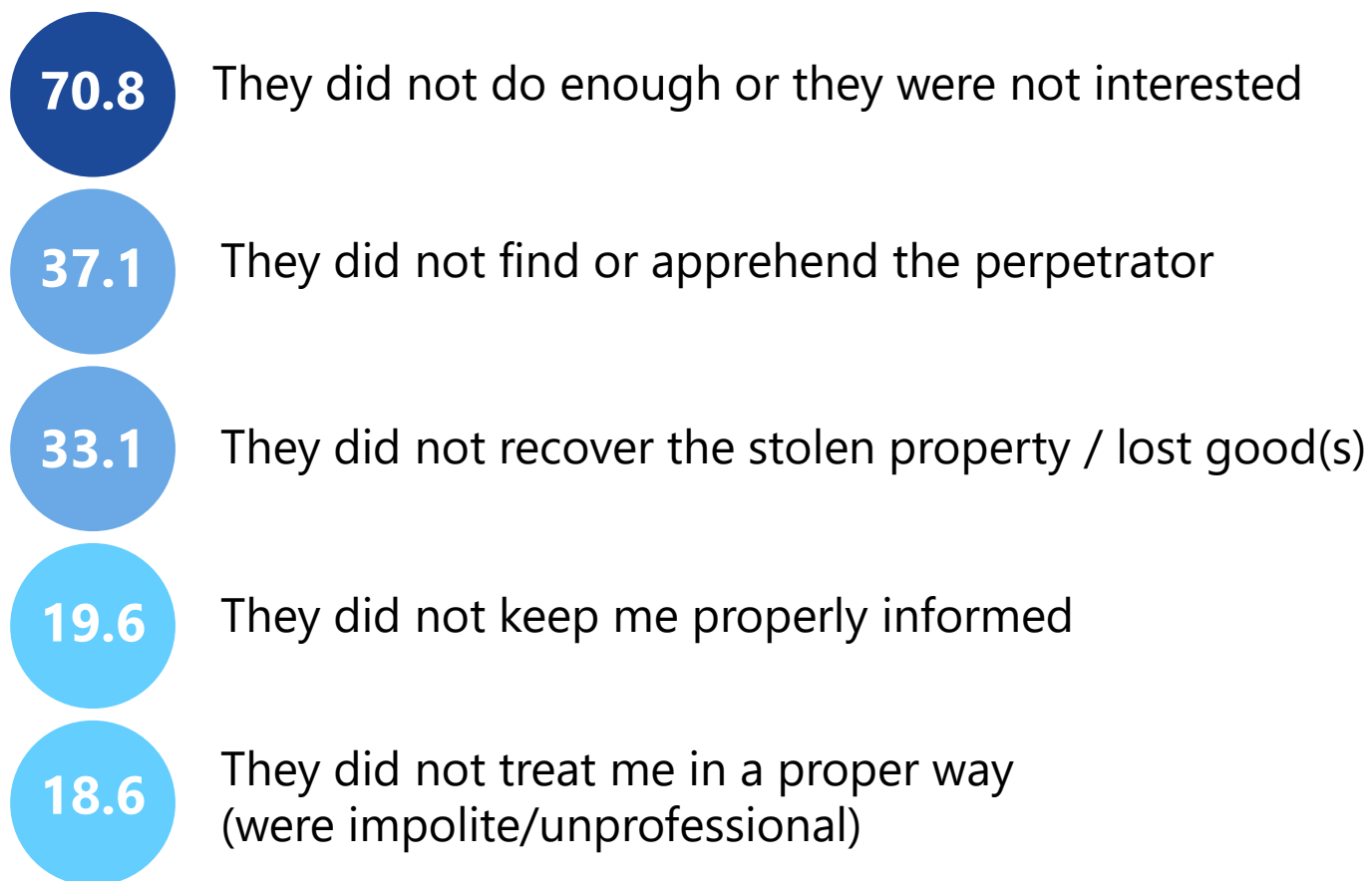
SLNCVS estimates that from all crimes reported to any competent authority, **96.8% were reported to the Police**; a **47.6% level of dissatisfaction** was declared.

Population dissatisfied when reporting the crime



REPORTED CRIMES : 16,502
CRIMES REPORTED TO THE POLICE: 15,982

Reasons of dissatisfaction with Police (Percentage)



Sexual harassment

Main results

Sexual harassment - victims

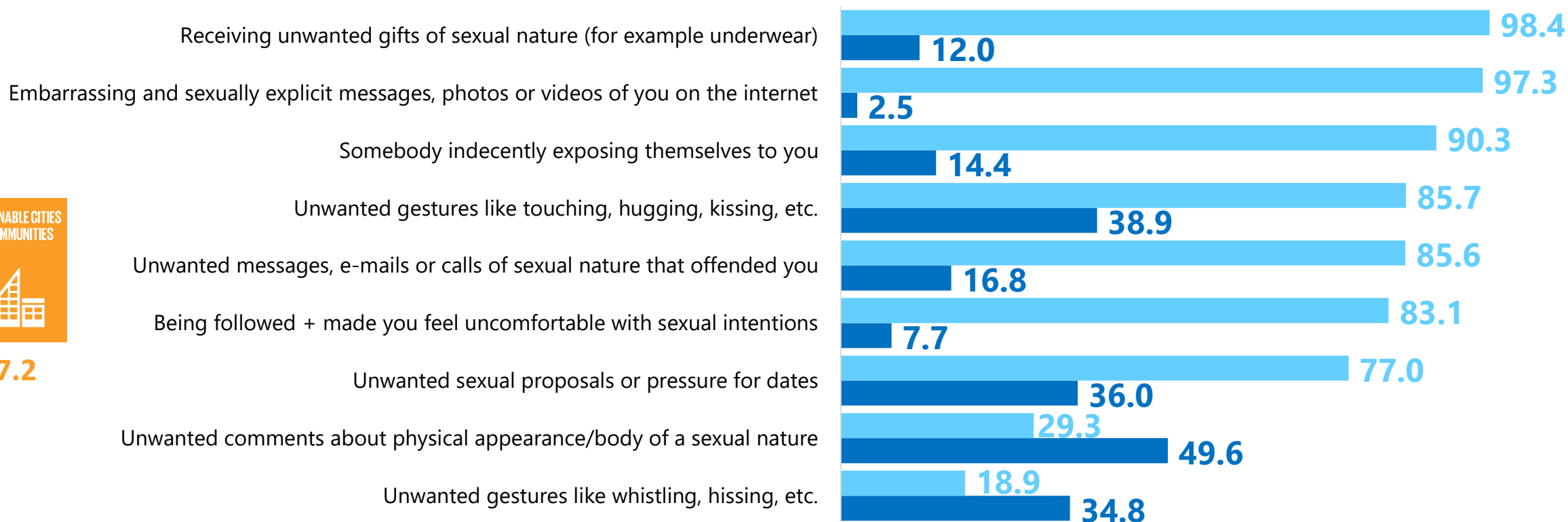
SLNCVS estimates that **10.3%** of population 18 years and over in Saint Lucia experienced at least one type of situation related to sexual harassment in the past 12 months. In the last incident, **81% were women** and **17.6% were men** and **1.4% were intersex**¹.



11.7.2

Percentage of victims

■ Females ■ Males



¹ A total of 276 intersex persons were identified. All intersex victims of sexual harassment (195), experienced "Being followed + made you feel uncomfortable with sexual intentions".

Sexual harassment - context

The main characteristics of the *most recent experience of sexual harassment* in the past 12 months are:



Sex of the perpetrator(s):

83.1%	Men
10.6%	Women
2.5%	Men and women



Relationship with perpetrator:

41.2%	Other unknown to the victim
22.8%	Friend (at the time)
19.6%	Neighbour
14.3%	Co-worker

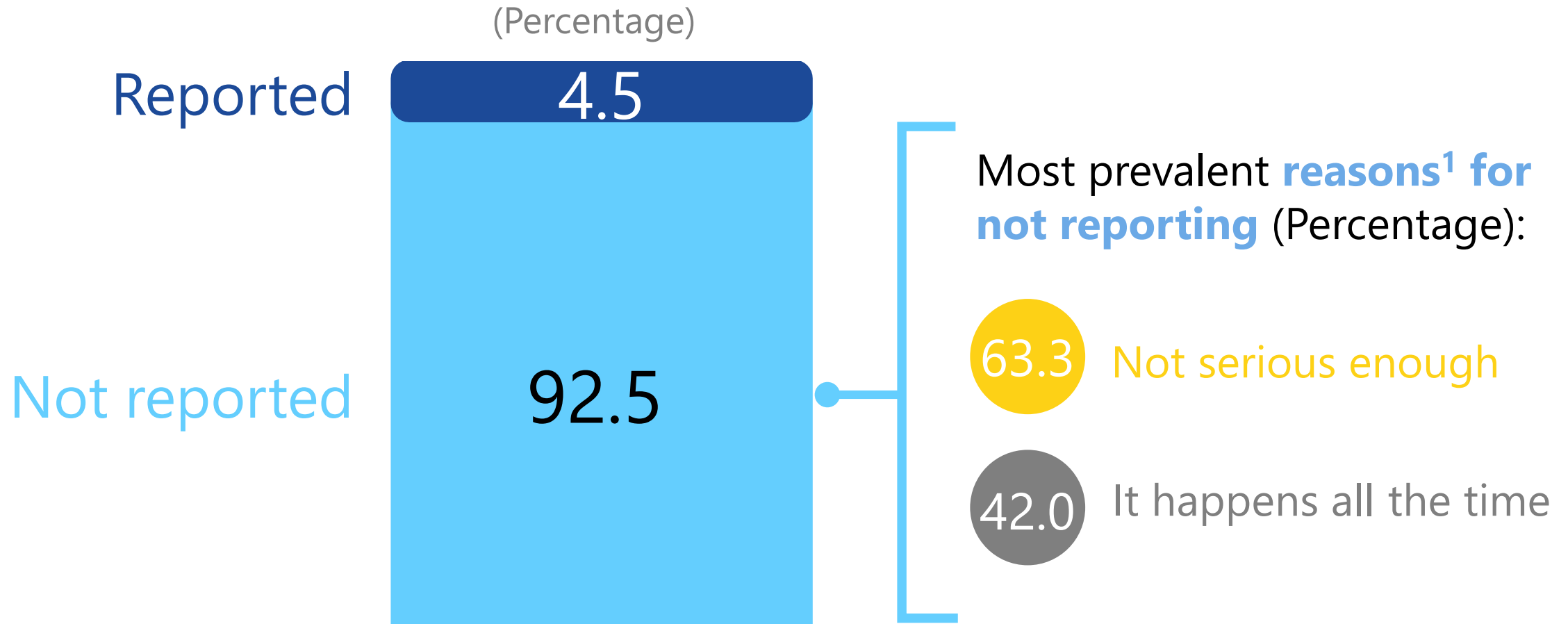


Place of occurrence

62.3%	In the street/open space
10.9%	At work
10.5%	In a shopping mall/ market/ supermarket
9%	At home

Crime report and sexual harassment

SLNCVS estimates that **13,905 people (10.3%)** in Saint Lucia were **victims of at least one situation of sexual harassment**: **81%** of these people were **females** and **17.6% males**.



¹Respondent might have chosen more than one reason.

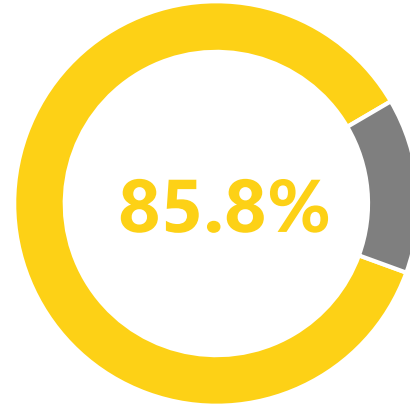
Public safety perception

Main results

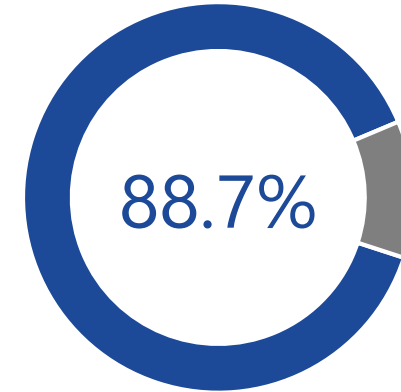
Perception of safety¹



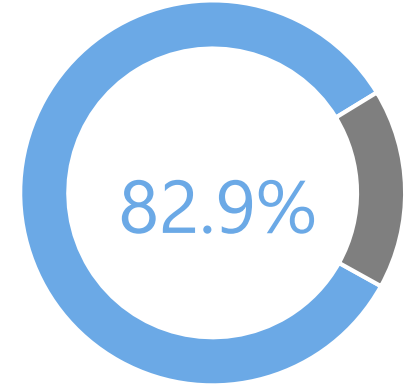
Perception of safety walking alone in the neighborhood



SAINT LUCIA



Males



Females

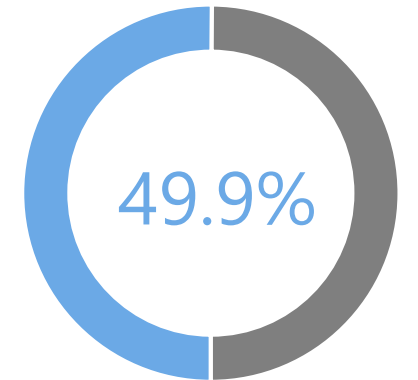
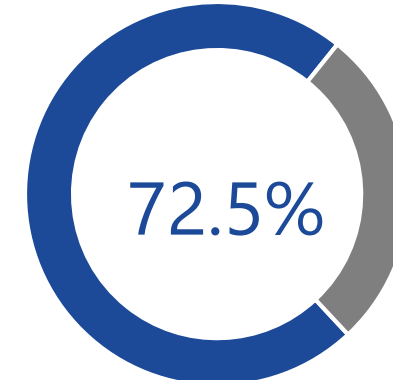
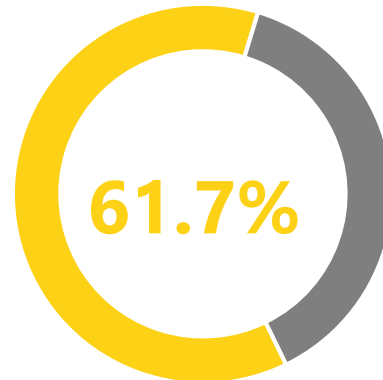


Year 2018
57.6 %



Year 2017
66 %

Perception of safety walking alone in the neighborhood *at night*



¹ Refers to "Very safe" and "Safe".

Perception of safety by space



SLNCVS 2020

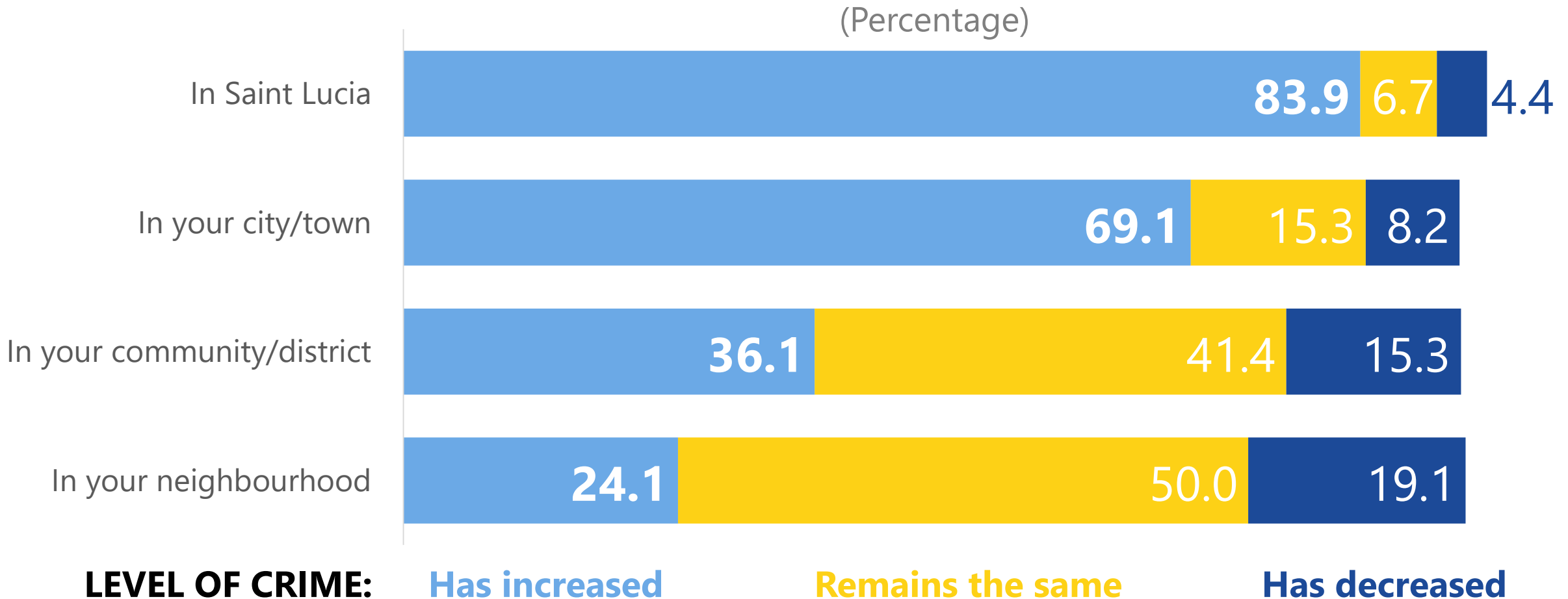
Saint Lucia National Crime
Victimization Survey

Type of space	Perception of safety ¹	Females	Males
At home	89.4	87.9	90.8
At your workplace	88.2	87.5	88.7
In a personally-owned vehicle	87.1	84.8	89.4
Other space (Church, beach, bar, etc.)	85.0	86.7	82.8
At the bank	84.7	81.7	87.7
In an educational institution	84.0	86.1	80.9
In a shopping center	83.6	80.5	86.7
At the market	79.1	76.1	82.1
Walking down the street	77.8	73.4	81.9
On public transport	76.5	73.8	79.2
In the park	73.1	67.4	78.4
At the ATM in the street	56.1	48.0	63.4

¹ Refers to "Very safe" and "Safe".

Changes of level of crime

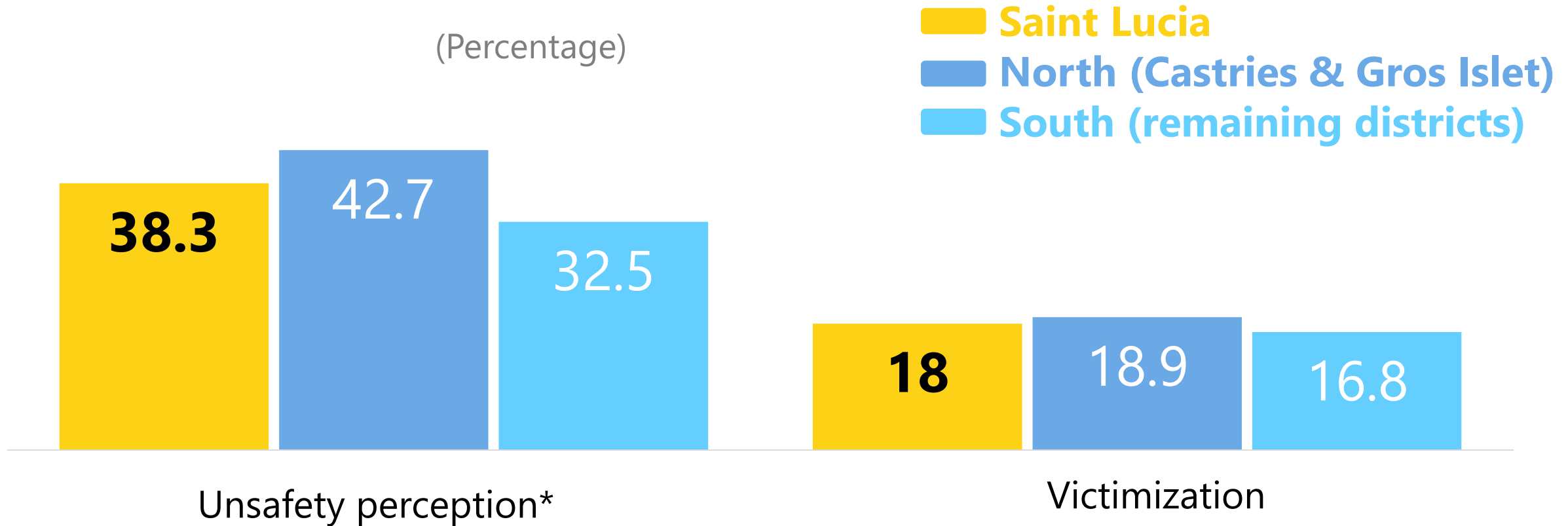
SLNCVS estimates that **83.9%** of population of 18 years and over perceive that **the level of crime in Saint Lucia in the past 12 months has *increased***.



* Option "does not know/does not answer" is not included.

Perception vs. Victimization

Even when the *unsafety perception*¹ of the population of 18 years and over in Saint Lucia is **38%**, only **18%** reported being *Victims of at least one crime*.



*Includes options "unsafe" and "very unsafe" while walking alone in the neighborhood at night.

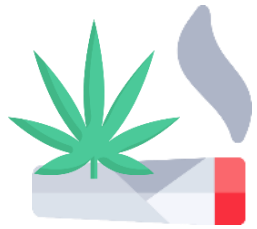
Risk factors in the community



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Victimization Survey

SLNCVS estimates that the population has witnessed the following **behaviors in the surroundings of their household** between **September 2018 and August 2019**, which are considered risk factors associated with violence:



54.7%

Marijuana is consumed in the street



48.3%

Alcohol is consumed in the street



44.3%

Fights or quarrels in the streets



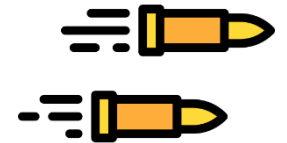
31.8%

Marijuana is sold in the streets



25.2%

Gangs gathering



23.2%

Gunshots

¹ Respondent might have chosen more than one option.

Change of habits due to fear

SLNCVS estimates that population stopped carrying out the following **daily activities¹** due to the fear of being victim of a crime between **September 2018 and August 2019**:



45.5%



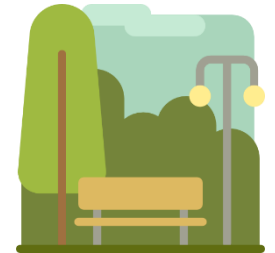
31.1%



21.5%



21.2%



19.3%

Stopped carrying a lot of cash

Stopped going to the beach at night

Stopped going back home late/ leaving home unoccupied

Stopped letting their children go out alone

Stopped going out at night



55.1%

39.8%

27.3%

26%

26.2%



36.7%

25%

16.1%

14.8%

13.2%

¹ Respondent might have chosen more than one option.

Possession of firearms

Main results

Firearms in the neighbourhood

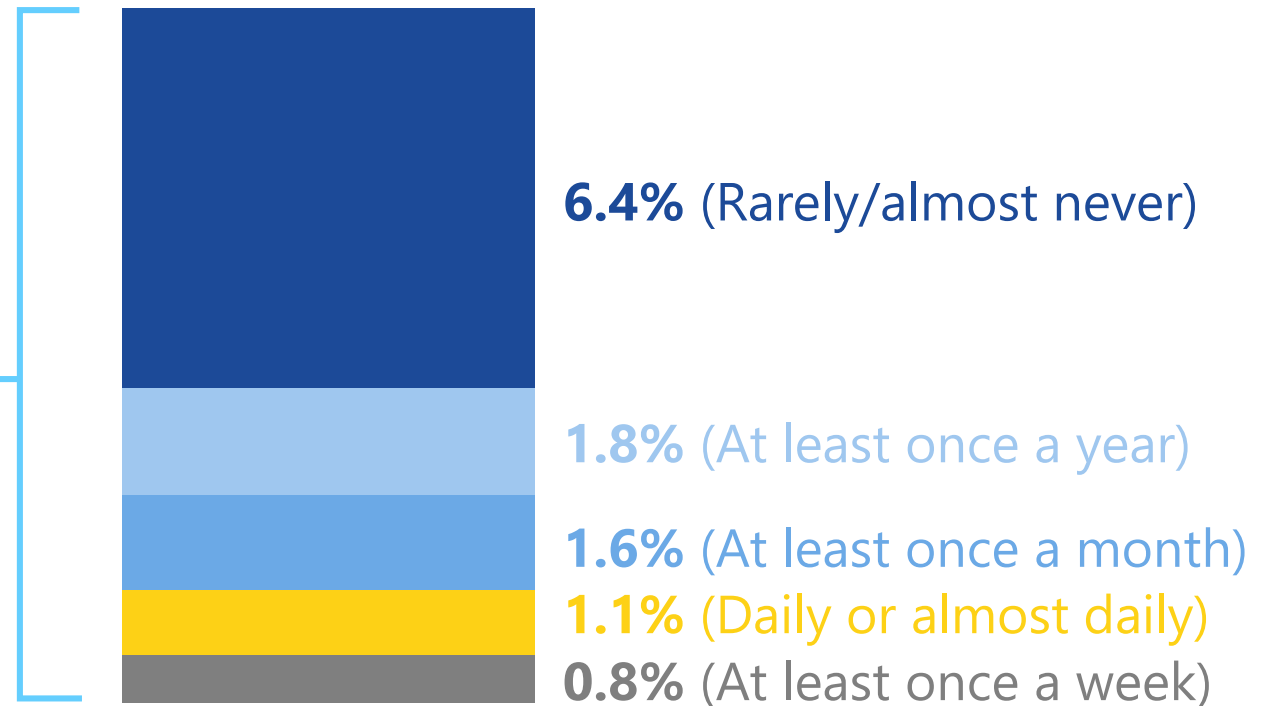
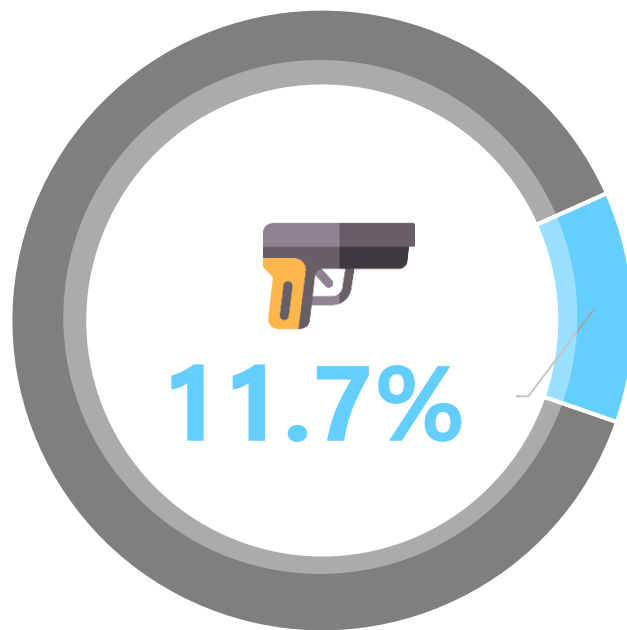


SLNCVS 2020

Saint Lucia National Crime
Victimization Survey

SLNCVS estimates that **11.7%** of population 18 and over **have seen people with firearms in their neighbourhood.**

Seeing people¹ with firearms in their neighbourhood, by frequency



¹ Does not include Police or Armed Forces.

Opinion related to firearms

SLNCVS estimates that people in Saint Lucia consider the following **behaviors** as **acceptable**:



67.6%

Owning a firearm
to protect your
family



12.2%

An ordinary
citizen carrying a
firearm in public



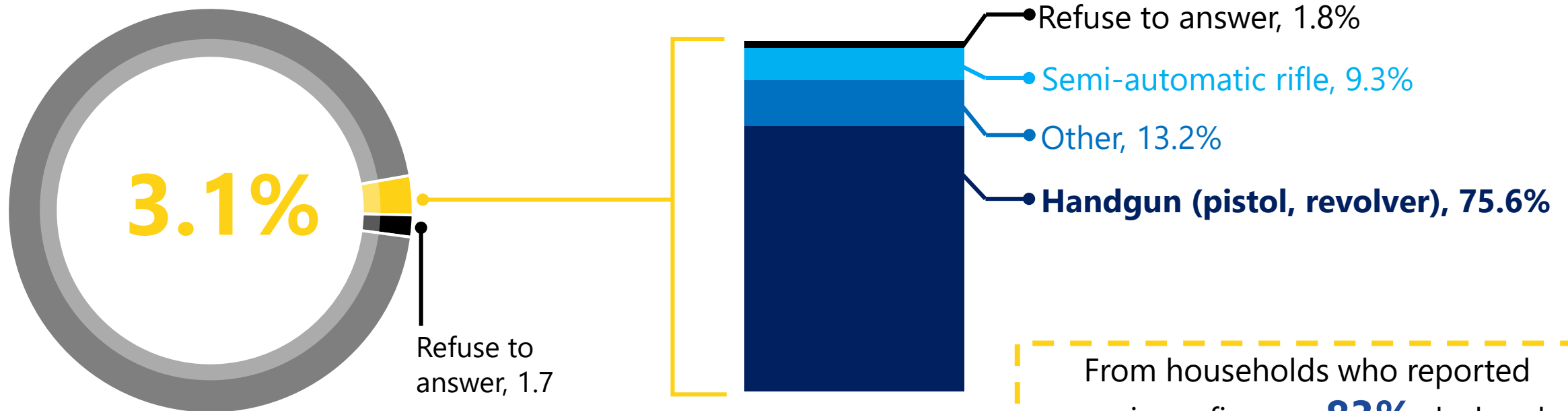
2.1%

Using a firearm
indiscriminately
(e.g. to celebrate)

Self-reported possession

SLNCVS estimates that **56.5%** of population perceives a **higher sense of security with the presence of a firearm in an ordinary household.**

Self-report of ownership of a firearm in the household, by type



From households who reported owning a firearm, **83%** declared possessing only **one (1) firearm** and **12.2% two (2) firearms.**

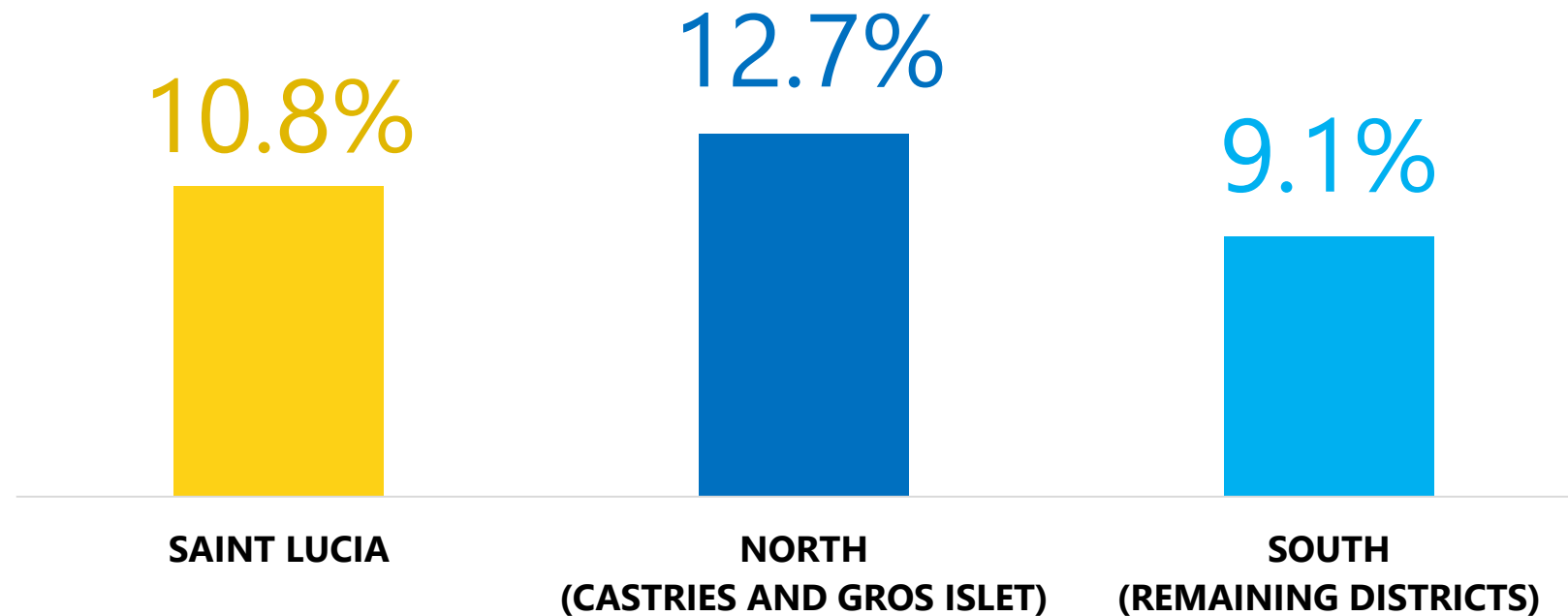
Estimated presence of firearms



SLNCVS 2020

Saint Lucia National Crime
Victimization Survey

SLNCVS estimates the **percentage of households that own at least one firearm** using an indirect research method called **Network Scale Up Method (NSUM)**.

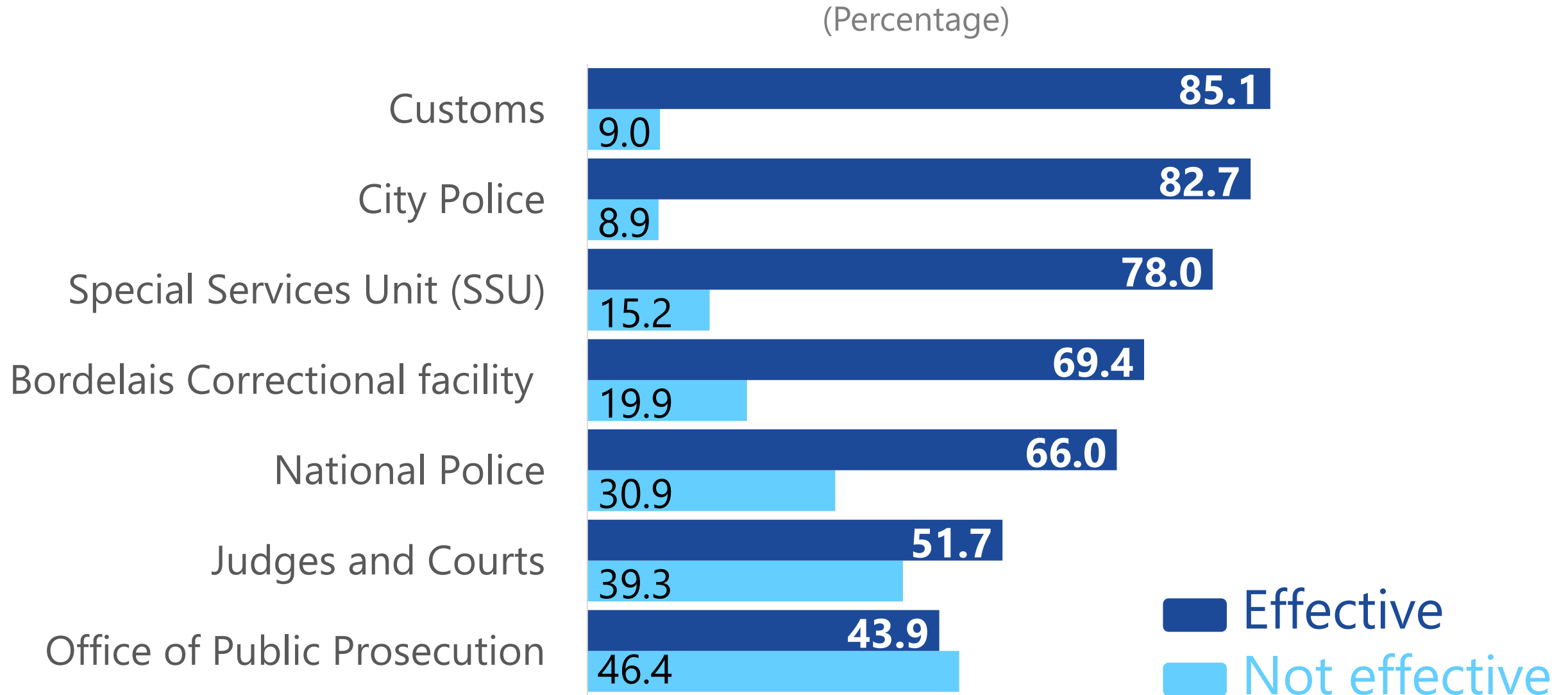


The *Network Scale Up Method (NSUM)* is used by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). It refers to the calculations of questions E01, E02 and E03 of the questionnaire, where the respondent indicated the number (from 0 to 5) of households he/she knew had a firearm. **No personal information was provided by the respondent other than the number of the identified households.**

Authorities' performance

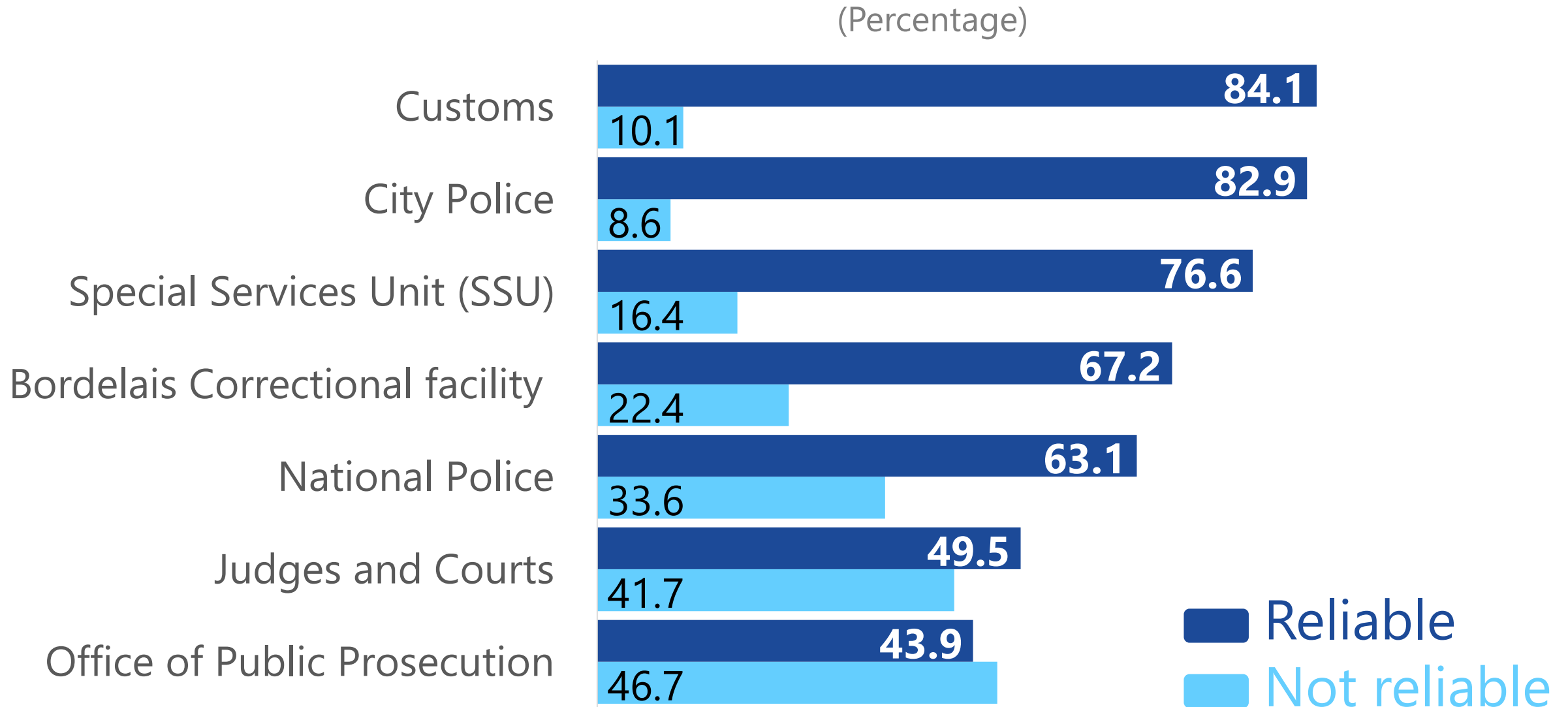
Main results

Authorities' effectiveness¹



¹ This estimation only considers population that declared identifying the listed authorities.

Authorities' reliability¹



¹ This estimation only considers population that declared identifying the listed authorities.

Data dissemination

Data dissemination

SLNCVS 2020 documentation is available on the official website of the **Central Statistical Office (CSO) of Saint Lucia**



<https://www.stats.gov.lc/>





USAID



UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime



Center of Excellence in
STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON GOVERNMENT,
CRIME, VICTIMIZATION AND JUSTICE

SLNCVS 2020

Saint Lucia National Crime Victimization Survey



SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT **GOALS**