SDG16 Survey tool
Measuring Violence, Corruption, Access to Justice and Trafficking in Persons

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SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
Survey modules topics

Violence

TARGET 16.1
REDUCE VIOLENCE EVERYWHERE

Access to justice

TARGET 16.3
PROMOTE THE RULE OF LAW AND ENSURE EQUAL ACCESS TO JUSTICE

Bribery

TARGET 16.5
SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCE CORRUPTION AND BRIBERY

Trafficking in persons

TARGET 16.2
PROTECT CHILDREN FROM ABUSE, EXPLOITATION, TRAFFICKING AND VIOLENCE
Violence module

- Broad experience on Victimizations surveys, rooted in national practices

- A new attempt to conceptualise the main forms of violence and address new forms so to measure violence comprehensively and in a comparable manner

- For example, certain forms of violence remain often excluded from VS:
  - psychological violence
  - types of sexual violence
  - Sexual /non sexual harassment

- As a result, few countries have data to report on the survey-based SDG indicators on violence
**Violence module**

16.1.3 (a) *Proportion of the population subject to physical violence*

- One data point: 33
- Two data points or more: 18

16.1.3 (b) *Proportion of the population subject to psychological violence*

- One data point: 0
- Two data points or more: 0

16.1.3 (c) *Proportion of the population subject to sexual violence*

- One data point: 19
- Two data points or more: 11

11.7.2 (a) *Proportion of persons victim of physical harassment*

- One data point: 0
- Two data points or more: 0

11.7.2 (b) *Proportion of persons victim of sexual harassment*

- One data point: 0
- Two data points or more: 0
Access to Justice

The two indicators provide important and complementary information about the overall accessibility to justice institutions.

One indicator focuses on resolution mechanisms when citizens experience various types of disputes.

Another indicator focuses on the experience of crime victims and whether they report to competent authorities, the first step for justice to make its course.

The survey modules account for different national mechanisms and institutions; they aim to provide comparable data on access to justice under different circumstances.
Access to Justice

16.3.3 Proportion of the population who have experienced a dispute in the past two years and who accessed a formal or informal dispute resolution mechanism, by type of mechanism

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

2015 - 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>One data point</th>
<th>Two data points or more</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.3.1</td>
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<td>13</td>
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### Prevalence of bribery

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*

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year Range</th>
<th>One data point</th>
<th>Two data points or more</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015 - 2019</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
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- General population surveys are the only way to obtain reliable data on the prevalence of bribery.
- Even with population surveys, there are a wide variety of questions used to measure the prevalence of bribery.
- Building on UNODC-UNDP Manual on Corruption Surveys, the module proposes a complete set of questions to obtain comparable results over time and across countries.
Currently available data comes only from administrative records. The data includes only detected number of victims to trafficking, which is only a fraction of the total number of victims. For the first time, the TIP module will provide a methodology to estimate undetected victims of trafficking and support countries in measuring 16.2.2 indicator.
Thank You for Your Attention!

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