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# *Safety and Security:* **A proposal for Internationally Comparable Indicators of Violence**

**Rachael Diprose<sup>1</sup>**  
**University of Oxford**

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*Please send comments or suggestions to [rachael.diprose@sant.ox.ac.uk](mailto:rachael.diprose@sant.ox.ac.uk)*

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## Abstract

Violence impedes human freedom to live safely and securely, and can sustain poverty traps in many communities. A key challenge for academics, policy makers and practitioners working broadly in programs aimed at poverty alleviation, including violence prevention, is the lack of reliable and comparable data on the incidence and nature of violence. This paper proposes a household survey module for a multi-dimensional poverty questionnaire which can be used to complement the available data on the incidence of violence against property and the person, as well as perceptions of security and safety. Violence and poverty are inextricably linked, although the direction of causality is contested if not circular. The module uses standardised definitions which are clear, can be translated cross-culturally and clearly disaggregate different types of interpersonal violence, thereby bridging the crime-conflict nexus.

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## 1. Introduction

*“People are no longer surprised when someone kills his brother”*

—Naryn, Kyrgyz Republic, Voices of the Poor

*“Our public safety is ourselves. We work and hide indoors... I am afraid that they might kill my son for something as irrelevant as a snack”*

— From a women’s group, Sacadura Cabral, Brazil, Voices of the Poor (Narayan et al., 2000: 159)

One of the greatest impediments to human security in the post-Cold War era is not interstate wars fought by the armed forces, but violence perpetrated by individuals, groups, and state actors within the internal borders of nations (Hegre et al, 2001). Violence, resulting from everyday crime, large scale communal conflicts, insurgencies, or through state repression can and does undo the development gains achieved in education, health, employment, capital generation and infrastructure provision. Violence impedes human freedom to live safely and securely, and can sustain poverty traps in many communities. However, violence is not inevitable to human interaction. Many multi-ethnic, multi-religious and poor peoples manage human interaction, and channel conflict and the propensity for violence in peaceful ways.<sup>2</sup>

A key challenge to academics, policy makers, and practitioners working broadly in programs aimed at poverty alleviation (or more specifically, violence prevention) is a lack of reliable data on the incidence and nature of violence, particularly data that are comparable across countries as well as in diverse socio-cultural contexts. Many experts working on violence prevention point to an absence of reliable and comparable data

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<sup>2</sup> Fearon and Laitin (1996) have estimated that between 1960 and 1979, of all the potential conflicts in Africa (defined as occurring where different ethnic groups live side by side), only 0.01% turned violent

collected at regular intervals over time, which can adequately inform their policy and program design.<sup>3</sup>

The World Report on Violence and Health (WHO, 2002: 10-11) states that self-inflicted, interpersonal or collective violence kills more than 1.6 million people every year with an overall age-adjusted rate of 28.8 per 100,000 people. An estimated 5.06 million people die each year as the result of injury (both accidental and intentional) (WHO, 2004a:1). The vast majority of these deaths occurred in low- to middle-income countries with less than 10 percent of all violence-related deaths occurring in high-income countries. Nearly half of these 1.6 million violence-related deaths were suicides, almost one-third were homicides and about one-fifth were war-related. According to data from some high-income countries,<sup>4</sup> for every person killed from injury, approximately 30 times as many people are hospitalised from injury, and 300 times as many are treated in hospital emergency rooms and then released.<sup>5</sup> Though vulnerable to gross under-reportage due to poor data availability, these figures do give some indication as to the seriousness of the problem, particularly in developing countries. To provide some context, tuberculosis kills roughly 1.7 million people yearly (UN, 2006: 15), the number of AIDS-related deaths reached 2.8 million worldwide in 2005 (UN, 2006: 14), and 10.5 million children died before their fifth birthday in 2004 – mostly from preventable causes (UN, 2006: 10).

According to UN statistics, about 20 percent of the developing world's population lived in extreme poverty (UN, 2006: 4). It is precisely the people suffering from income

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<sup>3</sup> See, for instance, World Health Organization (2005), the Human Security Centre (2005), the Inter American Institute of Human Rights (Perez-Valero, 2002: 9, cf Le Monde July 1992), and United Nations (UN) agencies such as the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC resolution 2003/26) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

<sup>4</sup> Included here are the Netherlands, Sweden, and the United States of America.

<sup>5</sup> WHO, 2004: 1 cf Injury pyramid. Geneva, World Health Organization, 2001 ([http://www.who.int/violence\\_injury\\_prevention/injury/pyramid/injpyr/en](http://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/injury/pyramid/injpyr/en), accessed 11 June 2003).

poverty who are most vulnerable to the devastating impacts of violence, which can undermine development-related achievements such as the Millennium Development Goals. Despite the magnitude of the task of creating reliable, comparable and valid measures of the incidence of violence, more comprehensive data are essential to measure poverty more accurately and inform policy.

This paper outlines a short list of indicators and survey questions to measure frequency and types of violence, some of its impacts and perceptions of threat in household surveys, incorporating threats to human security from both violent crime (individual and collective) and conflict (usually collective or state-society). Often surveys concentrate on just one of these two threats, however the measurement of both is essential for gauging prevailing levels of violence. Given the nature of the topic, the training of enumerators in administering sensitive questions is key to the quality of the data that will result.<sup>6</sup>

The proposed indicators cover three important areas:

- 1) the incidence and frequency of both general crime (theft and violent crime) and conflict- related violence against property;
- 2) the incidence and frequency of both general crime (theft and violent crime) and conflict- related violence against person; and
- 3) perceptions of threat(s) to security and safety, both now and in the future.

The paper also advocates that questions on domestic violence become a core component of health survey instruments rather than this module; a suggested set of questions is outlined below.

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<sup>6</sup> Many instruments provide extensive instructions and advice on how to implement surveys on violence such as those administered by WHO (2004b).

Within each area, questions seek to gauge injuries and deaths resulting from such violence, the victims and perpetrators of violence and the location where incidents take place, as well as avenues for recourse from incidents of violence and satisfaction with these.

The article is organized as follows. Section 2 defines violence, examines violence as a dimension of poverty and examines the internationally-comparable data currently collected on crime and conflict. Section 3 considers the available data, justifies the use of household surveys to collect data on violence and lists the survey instruments that were examined to devise the module presented here. Section 4 outlines the indicators and questions proposed for inclusion in the survey module. Section 5 concludes.

## 2. Violence as a dimension of poverty

### 2.1 Definitions

There are many ways to define violence.<sup>7</sup> The World Health Organization (WHO 2004) defines violence as “the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community, that either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, maldevelopment or deprivation”. This article will draw on the WHO definition, although the indicators necessarily only capture a part of it.

As this definition implies, violence may be physical or psychological, collective or individual, or even perpetrated by state actors. It may be sexual, or symbolic, even

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<sup>7</sup> The WHO (2004a) technical definition of **violence** according to international classifications is: the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community, that either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, maldevelopment or deprivation. This paper will limit the use of the term violence to not include threat. Threat will be defined as ‘threat of violence.

including the desecration of cultural and religious symbols that incites group reprisals (Das et al 2000; James 1997; Daniel 1994). Violence may be subject to cultural relativism when different cultures define acts as violent or not depending on local value systems, customs and social organisation (ibid.). Violence may be defined by the realm in which the act takes place (inter-personal, communal, state-society), the way it is inflicted (e.g., property destruction, intentional injuries, crime, kidnapping), or by how the violence is inflicted (e.g., gunshot, stabbing, burning, bombing, rape, incest). Many of these aspects of violence are captured in the survey module proposed here.

In order to bridge the conflict-crime nexus, this paper applies a typology of violence that pertains to both violent conflict and crime occurring between people. In particular, WHO's (2004b: 4) identification of four types of intentional or deliberate violence resulting in injury or death helped to structure the survey module:

- Interpersonal violence (e.g. assault, homicide, intimate partner violence, sexual violence)
- Self-directed violence or self-harm (deliberate overdose on drugs and alcohol, self-mutilation, self-immolation, suicide)
- Legal intervention (action by police or other law enforcement personnel)
- War, civil insurrection and disturbances (e.g. demonstrations and riots)

This module aims to capture data on the incidence of interpersonal violence and other threats to safety and security (predominantly theft) between people, and excludes self-harm. It is important to highlight at the outset that this is a major omission, given that suicides account for such a large proportion of violence. Questions on self-harm would necessarily involve a different style of questioning and categorization, leaving the module unwieldy and difficult to implement as a part of larger survey on poverty. Moreover, the

module does not directly probe domestic violence. Rather the article suggests that in-depth questions on domestic violence become a core component of health survey instruments owing to the sensitivities involved in probing the issue. Ideally, the module would include a question on drug-related incidents; however, despite being a significant problem in many parts of the world and in particular Latin America (Perez-Valero, 2002) and the Caribbean (UNODC and World Bank, 2007), these are not commonly asked in household surveys and require a battery of questions which cannot be asked in such a short module.

## 2.2 *Why consider this dimension? Violence and its impacts*

A surprising aspect of the comprehensive *Voices of the Poor* Study (Narayan et al, 2000: 7), based on 78 Participatory Poverty Assessments (PPA) across 47 countries, was the prominence of concerns for physical safety and security among the poor. However, violence and physical insecurity are rarely adequately addressed in poverty measures. The following excerpt from the study highlights the many examples identified by the poor from around the world:

“Poor women express fear of increased crime, both in public and at home. In Ukraine, women and old people say they no longer leave their homes after dark, and “worry when their children return late from school or work” (Ukraine 1996)...In South Africa, case studies document “rapes of teenage girls, unfiled claims of child support by mothers due to fears of being beaten by the fathers, and even the crippling of a woman following a drunken argument among the couple” (South Africa 1998)... In India and in Pakistan, women spoke about the dangers of sexual assault and harassment by forest officials and others when collecting firewood (1993)” (Narayan et al, 2000: p. 41-42).



Similarly, in a four district intensive study on *Perceptions of the Poor* (Pal, 2001) conducted in Sri Lanka, ending civil conflict was amongst the five key poverty challenges highlighted by the study.

The *World Report on Violence and Health* (WHO, 2002: 10-11) demonstrates how different forms of violence feed upon each other. People subjected to child abuse or violence from an intimate partner are much more likely to commit acts of self harm. Collective violence fractures normal social bonds, and often leads to heightened violence, including sexual violence, in young people. Almost every form of violence predisposes victims and perpetrators to another. Other data highlight how conflict displaces economic and institutional resources that could be used to address poverty. Civil wars killed 5 million people in the 1990s (UNDP, 2000: 36). Moreover, they are financially costly; according to Gleditsch et al. (1994), for example, at the peak of several conflicts, the world spent about 1,000,000 million USD annually on armaments. In 2001, the poorest 41 countries had *increased* their armed forces by 80 percent since 1985, and the poorest five countries had nearly tripled their armed forces; in contrast OECD nations' armed forces had *decreased* by 25 percent (UNDP 2001: 207).

Conflicts also force populations to migrate suddenly as internally displaced persons and as refugees: 'War and internal conflicts in the 1990s forced 50 million people to flee their homes' (UNDP, 1999: 36). Displacement affects people's health and livelihoods, and may disrupt families and education. The *Economic Dimensions of Interpersonal Violence* (WHO, 2004a) highlights that interpersonal violence disproportionately affects low- and middle-income countries, yet there is a scarcity of studies on the economic effects of this violence in low- and middle-income countries. Evidence provided in the

report demonstrates that the public sector bears much of the economic burden of interpersonal violence.

Violence is interlinked with poverty and underdevelopment, although the causal relationship is contested. For example, Stewart and Fitzgerald find that conflict is a major source of poverty and underdevelopment (Fitzgerald 2001: 3), given that low incomes lead to conditions which are conducive to violence. Famine and severe impoverishment have very often been associated with military activities and violent encounters. Wars and the associated insecurities tend to disrupt normal economic and social activities, undermine democracies and public discussions, and frustrate the development of a well functioning market economy (Drèze and Sen, 1989)). Not only can subsequent economic crises plunge large portions of the population into poverty, but they can also lead to unmanageable levels of political unrest and turmoil, with long-term effects both on the economy and public safety. Numerous countries have faced public order problems as a result of plummeting economies. For example, World Bank and IMF-instituted structural adjustment policies in Venezuela and Morocco led directly to street violence (Woodroffe and Ellis-Jones, 2000). Elbadawi (1999) also finds that civil wars and poverty are inextricably linked. Civil wars directly affect poverty by destroying physical, human, and social capital, resulting in a disruption of productivity, heightened unemployment, social displacement and increased physical insecurity. Yet, Easterly (1999, 2001, 2002) also establishes that income poverty alone does not necessarily engender conflict. However, when combined with high income and asset inequality, particularly along ethnic or communal lines, poverty can provoke violent conflict (Stewart 2002).

### 3. Data collection: what are available and what are the issues?

#### 3.1 *Internationally available data on violence*

There is widespread consensus that internationally-comparable data on violence are inadequate.<sup>8</sup> Data on violence can be collected in many ways, including but not limited to household surveys. For example, data on mortality and injuries can be collected nationally from hospitals and police records, but do not include incidents which may be treated outside hospitals or not treated at all, particularly rape, intimate partner violence, genital mutilation and acts resulting in social shame and humiliation. Incidents of violence in communal conflicts may also go unreported. Similar kinds of data may be missing or under-reported by administrators of the justice sector such as the police (particularly if there are political or merit reasons not to do so) and courts. Cases of injury and even death may not even reach courts owing to human error, inadequate reporting and file keeping, and related reasons.

The Human Security Report (HSR), which reviews a range of available data on conflict and violence, argues that while violent crime is a threat to human security, attempts to track global and regional trends in criminal violence are hampered by a lack of data, under-reporting and under-recording, conflicting definitions and so on (HSC, 2005: 8). There are no 'official' data sets on armed conflicts, genocide and core human rights abuse, nor easily comparable measures of criminality from state-based institutions. The main limitation of available data on violence is that they are mostly collected from secondary data such as newspaper sources. As the HSR (2005) identifies, these sources are highly susceptible to under reporting; and often focus on deaths while omitting injuries.

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<sup>8</sup> WHO (2004); HSR (2005); EU ICS (2005); Sapir (2006); Mack (2002); UNICEF.

However, two surveys collect data on violence in a standard manner across countries. The UNODC has implemented a series of surveys over time on Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems. The ninth survey (UNODC 2005) summarises the statistics of national justice providers on crime, using definitions and a format that are internationally standardised, however its reliance on national government statistics makes it vulnerable to underreporting.

The International Crime Victim Surveys (ICVS), supported by a variety of national and international agencies, usefully supplement data made available by national governments from police and prosecution records, using standardised definitions, methodology, and reference periods on eleven types of crime.<sup>9</sup> The survey asks questions on various types of violent crime as well as the location and reporting of incidents to police. However, it does not seek to measure the group nature of conflict-related violence, or questions which are more closely related to rural crime and conflict (with the exception of a few questions in the African ICVS).

### 3.2 *Why use household surveys?*

This article proposes using a household survey to complement the available data on violence for several reasons. Household surveys can provide data on injuries or deaths where no other data sources exist; supplement and cross-check administrative data on conflict and crime; examine causal linkages between poverty and violence, as well as violence prevention; identify which groups and areas suffer significant violence; track the

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<sup>9</sup> Data is collected on ownership of cars, theft of cars, theft from cars, car vandalism; ownership of motorcycles, theft of motorcycles; ownership and theft of bicycles; burglary, attempted burglary; robbery; personal theft involving force; sexual offences (includes touch and rape all in one); assaults and threats.

dynamics of change; and allow estimates of the burden of violence in terms of financial costs, disability and mortality.<sup>10</sup>

However, household surveys attempting to capture data on violence are logistically difficult to implement, particularly in high-violence regions, and their value may be reduced if the respondent is not convinced of confidentiality. The validity of household survey results may be undermined by recall bias; and prone to selection bias, sampling error and non-response in areas where the displaced have relocated, or where homes are heavily protected. Household surveys may use non-standardised terms in across countries, limiting the comparability of results, which is why this article proposes a standardised module. Given the sensitive nature of violence, the training of enumerators in administering the questionnaire is key to the quality of data that will eventually be obtained.<sup>11</sup> While many of the problems that potentially affect household surveys can be overcome by better design, better-trained enumerators, and better implementation, this process can be resource intensive.

### ***3.3 Surveys used to devise module***

The module in the following section was constructed on the basis of a review of numerous surveys which ask questions in some way related to measuring violence (either conflict- or crime based); perceptions of threats to safety; causes and consequences of violence; changes over time; and options for and satisfaction with remedies. This list is not exhaustive, but covers most of the major international instruments that seek to measure violence, perceptions and conflict (but not the costs of violence, which is

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<sup>10</sup> WHO (2004b); WHO (2005); Human Security Centre (2005); Van Dijk et al (2005)

<sup>11</sup> There are many instruments available that provide extensive instructions and advice on how to implement surveys on violence, such as those provided by WHO (2004b).

outside the scope of a short module). The surveys, described in detail in the Appendix, are:

- The Living Standards Measurement Survey - (World Bank, 1980-Present)
- The International Crime Victims Surveys – UNODC/UNICRI (UNODC/UNICRI, 1989-Present)
- European Crime and Safety Survey/ EU International Crime Survey – EU (Applies the ICVS) – implemented by Gallup Europe (UNODC/UNICRI, 1989-Present).
- The Multi-Cluster Surveys (MICS, UNICEF) (UNICEF, 1995-Present)
- The Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) (USAID, 1985-Present)
- The Afrobarometer (IDASA-CDD-Michigan State University (MSU), 2000-Present)
- The Latinobarometer (Latinobarómetro, 1995-2004)
- The Asianbarometer Survey (National Taiwan University (NTU) and Institute of Political Science of Academia Sinica, 2000-Present)
- The Eurobarometer (Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR), 1974-Present)
- The Ipsos-Reid poll implemented for the Human Security Centre and the Human Security Report (Ipsos-Public Affairs).
- The Centre for Research on Inequality, Human Security, and Ethnicity (CRISE), University of Oxford survey on Perceptions of Identity
- The World Bank Questionnaire on Social Capital (Grootaert et al, 2004)
- Review of reports of the International Labor Organization (ILO) People's Security Surveys (PSS)
- World Health Organization (WHO) World Health Survey

#### 4. Indicators

The proposed multi-dimensional poverty survey module on physical safety and security has been divided into three parts so that questions are asked in a logical, sequential order, maximising the amount of data which can be captured in approximately 10-15 minutes. For respondents with little experience of violence, this module will take less than 5 minutes, but it will take longer for respondents that have experienced different forms of violence.<sup>12</sup> The module contains three parts:

- Part 1: Incidents of threats to physical safety and security: against property
- Part 2: Incidents of threats to physical safety and security: against person
- Part 3: Perceptions of safety and threats of violence

Further, it is recommended that a modified version of the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) optional module on domestic violence become a core module of health surveys, and that enumerators ensure that no other people are present at the interview and spend time building trust with the respondent. The DHS asks questions on both the incidence and severity of domestic violence, and attitudes towards it, and can be easily translated across different cultural contexts. The module on domestic violence should only be included along with the other questions here where time is not available for implementing the separate health module. Part two of the survey module proposed in this paper can capture some basic data on the incidence of domestic violence by cross-tabulating types of violence against the person with either the perpetrator or location (in the home). This is adequate for determining very basic correlations between the occurrence of extreme forms of domestic violence, and other types of victimisation and poverty data. More extensive questions on the nuanced forms of domestic violence

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<sup>12</sup> A quick version of this module is available in the longer version of this paper available at [www.ophi.org.uk](http://www.ophi.org.uk).

should be saved for the survey instruments that undertake more extensive data collection on health issues. A sample set of questions is outlined below.

In the questionnaire presented below, the section on property-related incidents is asked first because, albeit a sensitive issue, it is less sensitive than the rest of the module. The section on perceptions of violence with specific reference to the terms ‘conflict’ and ‘crime’ is placed at the end of the module to minimize the risk of the respondent ending the session prematurely. To the extent possible, questions have been included which have already been tested in a cross-cultural context. The socio-economic, demographic and geographic data commonly collected in household surveys will be important in identifying groups and areas most vulnerable to violence. Most of these aspects will be captured in surveys on poverty overall. However, IDP and refugee status, religion, ethnicity and language group are not always included in poverty surveys; given their importance to understanding violence, it is recommended that these questions be included in the demographic section of the survey wherever feasible.

All questions should be directed at ‘you or a member of your household’ to prevent double reporting on ‘friends or family’ from respondents residing in the same community. The definition of a household used for this module includes people who are living in the house and eat regularly from the same pot. Given that many of the world’s poorest countries have a limited communications infrastructure, interviews must be conducted face to face rather than through Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews (CATI) technology, which is used in many European surveys. Further, given sensitivities involved, face-to-face interviews allow field teams to explain the purpose of the questionnaire, assure interviewees of confidentiality and allay any fears or concerns they may have. WHO (2004a: 28) and UNIDRC (Alvazzi del Frate and Van Kesteren, 2004)



recommend using internationally recognized, standard definitions and codes for classifying data. Wherever possible, these have been used in this module, although threat and actual acts of violence have been disaggregated in the questions used for the indicators. However, the questions are designed in such a way that these can be re-aggregated as necessary to meet internationally-recognised definitions. Finally, the questions are asked with a recall period of five years. This is a reasonable and resource efficient interval within which to conduct the module.

#### ***4.1 Part 1: Indicators of incidents of threats to physical safety and security: against property***

Part 1 of the survey module aims to capture the frequency of incidents of property based-crime in both urban and rural settings, either involving or not involving assault (Table I). Property-based crime has been included as an indicator of violence for two main reasons. First, theft, regardless of whether assault occurs, can be debilitating for the poor and contribute to their feeling of security and safety. For example, crime surrounding burglary was considered to be ‘fairly serious’ to ‘very serious’ by 88 percent of all respondents in the African ICVS (Naudé et al, 2006: 9). Second, in conflict situations, property damage and looting are common forms of violence. During conflict situations, property damage often indicates escalating violence, in which mobs destroy property. For example, in Poso District in Central Sulawesi, Indonesia, where a conflict broke out between Muslim and Christian groups between 1998 and 2001, approximately 2,000 people were killed within a four sub-district radius. However, approximately 20,000 houses were burned down or damaged across the four sub-districts and 6,401 buildings were damaged.<sup>13</sup>

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<sup>13</sup> Tengah (2004).

From an implementation perspective, all questions should be read out in their entirety. However, following the screening question (i), the complete list of answer options for question 1 (ii – v) do not always need to be read out in their entirety to respondents, particularly for questions iii and iv, as respondents will often naturally answer the question and enumerators can then select the appropriate categorical answer to fill in the box (assuming that they have been trained in the strict definitions of each categories). Furthermore, given the sensitive nature of the topic, this module offers answer options of ‘don’t know’ and ‘refused to answer’ throughout.

**Table 1: Indicators of incidents of threats to physical safety and security: against property**

<p><b>1.</b> In the past 5 years, have you or any members of your household been the victim of or experienced the following?</p>	<p><b>i)</b> 0. No 1. Yes 88. Not applicable 99. Don't know  (Not applicable is used for people that don't own the category of property mentioned, ie crops and animals)</p>	<p><b>ii)</b> If yes, how many times in the last five years did this happen to you or another member of your household?  1. Once 2. Twice 3. Three times 4. More than three times  (LSMS Malawi)</p>	<p><b>iii)</b> The last time this happened was the perpetrator (s) an individual household member, another relative, a neighbour who you know, a close friend of you or the family, a person/group of people you only know by sight, a stranger/group of strangers, or you don't know/didn't see the offender?  1. Household member 2. Other relative 3. Neighbour who you know 4. Close friend of you or the family 5. Person you know by sight only 6. Group of people who you know by sight only 7. Individual stranger 8. Group of strangers 99. Did not see offender/don't know 77. Refused to answer (Adapted from ICVS, conflict survey questions, and barometer surveys)</p>	<p><b>iv)</b> Who did you report this to (if more than one person/institution, choose the one person/institution which was most important to you)?  1. Police 2. Military 3. Religious leader/ Traditional leaders /elders /chiefs/ village heads 4. Government officials 5. NGO/CSO 6. Local armed gangs 7. Media 8. Political party 9. Doctor, health official 10. Other household member 11. Other (specify) 12. Did not report it 77. Refused to answer 99. Don't know (Adapted from Barometers/ICVS)</p>	<p><b>v)</b> If you reported this incident, how satisfied were you with the way they dealt with this problem?  1. Very satisfied 2. Somewhat satisfied 3. Somewhat dissatisfied 4. Very dissatisfied 99. Don't know 88. N/A (For those who did not report it)  (Barometer surveys)</p>
<p><b>A.</b> Someone actually got into your house, flat, or dwelling, without permission and stole or tried to steal something? (ICVS)</p>					
<p><b>B.</b> Someone took something from you or a member of your household (on your person), by using force, or threatening you? Or did anyone try to do so? (Adapted from ICVS)</p>					
<p><b>C.</b> Someone stole something you own (not stored in the dwelling) such as vehicles, parts or contents of vehicles, motorbikes, mopeds, scooters, machinery, pumps, bicycles, store property and so on? (Combined from ICVS)</p>					
<p><b>D.</b> Animals or crops were stolen from you or a member of your household? (LSMS Malawi)</p>					
<p><b>E.</b> Someone deliberately destroyed or damaged your home, shop, or any other property that you or a member of your household owns? (additional question)</p>					

Types of property related crime and violence

Five types of property-related violence are examined. The first question pertains to burglary in the home. It uses a clear description of what is meant by burglary, but does not actually use the term, as it may have different interpretations across languages and contexts. The description used here is ‘someone tried to get into your house, flat or dwelling without permission and stole or tried to steal something’. Alvazzi del Frate and Van Kesteren (2004: 7), in their analysis of ICVS results for Europe in 2000, find a high correlation between attempted and completed burglaries (0.68,  $n=25$ ,  $p<0.10$ ) and that on average, in over eighty percent of burglaries something was actually stolen. Thus, for the sake of expediency, only actual burglaries are asked about here. The second question pertains to robbery, a more serious threat to personal safety given that the person is threatened or harmed during the crime. Again the question is formulated so that the term robbery is not included, but the act is described in a manner that translates readily across a variety of languages and cultural contexts.

The next question combines a series of questions asked separately in the ICVS about the theft of property including vehicles from outside the home. The questions were combined for the sake of efficacy, and extra categories have been added to accommodate more likely types of theft in rural contexts. On the one hand, combining different types of property renders it difficult to measure the value of the theft, e.g., the difference in value between the cost of a car and a bicycle. However, the intrinsic value of a bicycle may be much greater to a poor rural farmer in Bangladesh compared to an urban car owner with potential access to other forms of transport. For example, in the African ICVS, 42 percent of respondents considered the theft of a bicycle to be a very serious crime (Naudé et al, 2006: 11). Because this module is trying to measure violence as only

one aspect of poverty, the module must be as concise as possible, and so the experience of theft is prioritised over the type of theft. The theft of even small goods can also trigger vigilante retribution, leading to spiralling threats to security and safety, and as in the case of some parts of rural Indonesia such as in Lampung and Madura provinces.

For example:

"...The story's like this, before the killing happened, there were many '*sanyo*' (water pumps) that went missing so that the community went on alert. They waited indeed for the thief and when he was discovered they immediately shouted "thief!" and the residents immediately gathered and chased the thief. The burglar was asked to give himself up but he didn't want to, racing instead to the top of a bamboo tree. In the end the bamboo was burnt and the thief fell and died, before being butchered..."

Male informant, Madura island, Indonesia, April 2003 (cited in Diprose 2004:9)

Thus, this question is used to measure the frequency of property theft from outside the home as an indicator of security.

A fourth question has been included from the LSMS security and safety module implemented in Malawi, on theft of animals and crops, with the theft of livestock also included (as used in the African ICVS). In rural areas, this is a common problem; theft of livestock can incite violence between neighbours and villages, and even result in vigilante mob killings as in the example outlined above. The final question has been added to gauge the frequency of property destruction, which can be considered a form of crime but also is a common form violence associated with conflict situations.

Questions asked for five types of property-related violence

For each type of property-related violence, following the screening question on whether the type of incident has occurred or not, a further four questions are asked when incidents have occurred. First, the frequency of incidents is asked – with categorical responses of one, two three, or more than three times – to avoid problems of recalling more than a few incidents. The information obtained can be used to create both incidence and prevalence rates, as the ICVS has done. From this survey module, the incidence rate can be calculated as the number of incidents per 100 respondents in the five years preceding the survey. The prevalence rate is the percentage of respondents who were victimised at least once through any type of violence in the five years preceding the survey. With proper sampling and survey implementation, these indicators can be up scaled to yield incidence rates per 100,000 people, as is commonly reported in international violence statistics.

Second, following the lead of previous internationally-comparable surveys of violence, ascertaining the identity of the perpetrator helps policy makers to design violence prevention programs. While ICVS work across the world has shown that in sexual incidents, people are more likely to know the perpetrator, this may not be the case in robberies or conflict situations. While evidence suggests that most contact crimes against a person are likely to involve individual perpetrators, with the exception of robbery (Alvazzi del Frate and Van Kesteren, 2004; Naudé et al, 2006), violence in conflict situations is usually conducted by groups. Thus the questions in this module rely on the earlier surveys to provide a list of potential perpetrators, which involve both individuals and groups. In order to not prematurely end the interview (and particularly where other household members are likely to be present), if the perpetrator was a member of the household we do not ask which member of the household it was (as is asked in some

surveys). However, collecting this information can gauge the general frequency of domestic violence without asking about domestic violence directly. Furthermore, we do not ask if the perpetrator belonged to a state institution, in order to reduce the likelihood that the survey would be banned from being implemented in particular countries.

Understanding the frequency and perpetrators of incidents is of course important, but data on the report and resolution of violent incidents is equally crucial step to increasing the security and safety of the poor.

*Imagine when we send these thieves to the police, we end up being disappointed to see them back the same day'. — Malawi (Narayan et al. 2000, p. 162).*

Alvazzi del Frate and Van Kesteren (2004: 1) emphasise that the delicate relationship between citizens and the police is indicative of the gap between theory and practice in crime reporting patterns, and suggest the identification of specific roles for other actors in crime prevention outside the state agencies of law enforcement and the criminal justice system. Perez-Valero (2002: 8) argues that the impunity of law enforcement officers as perpetrators of violence is an internal cause of violence in Latin America. Furthermore, violence is associated with a lack of institutional infrastructure including state justice providers, as social mechanisms which exist in traditional societies are absent from newer, urban areas (Perez-Valero 2002: 9). In many predominantly rural areas, people do not report problems to the police, let alone seek prosecution. More often, they report problems to local religious, ethnic and/or traditional leaders who attempt to resolve them informally (UNDP 2005; UNDP 2007). In some instances, local armed gangs are brought in to help 'solve the problem'. In conflict situations, the military or higher level government officials may be called upon. Accordingly, this module seeks to find out whether or not people have either informal or formal avenues of redress (combining

answer options from a variety of surveys), and how satisfied they are with these. The police and military have been listed as separate institutions given that in conflict situations, the role of these institutions is often very different.

#### ***4.2 Part 2: Indicators of incidents of threats to physical safety and security: against person***

Part 2 of the module examines threats to physical safety and security against the person (Table II). Six categories are used to gauge such incidents. Again, following the screening question, not all of the answer options for ii – xii need to be read out in their entirety as respondents will often naturally answer the question, and enumerators can then select the appropriate categorical answer to fill in the box.

As with the questions on property-related violence, the three questions on different forms of assault and battery are worded in a simple fashion, with bracketed examples to explain what each form of violence means. The three questions inquire about the use of different weapons in the assault. Firearms and guns have been singled out, as identifying the use of firearms has very specific policy implications on firearm legislation, and involves a much higher likelihood of serious injury or death. Two additional questions have been included in the module on kidnappings and incidents involving explosive devices. These forms of violence are common to conflict situations, as evinced by communal conflicts in countries such as Nigeria and Indonesia, landmines in warfare in the Middle East and in Cambodia's civil war, and more recently, insurgent bombings in conflicts in parts of Latin America and the Middle East.



The final question, albeit sensitive and difficult to ask, refers to sexual assault. There is a risk that the interviewee will end the interview prematurely due the sensitive nature of the questions on sexual violence and domestic violence. Moreover, cross cultural differences may hinder interpretation of terms associated with sexual violence, as was found in the global implementation of the ICVS survey (Alvazzi del Frate, 1998: 37), which is why this question is worded so explicitly. The question here draws upon a question devised by the WHO. In an effort to reduce the likelihood of cross-cultural misinterpretation, the question asks specifically about vaginal, anal, or oral penetration against one's will.<sup>14</sup> Attempts at these acts have been incorporated into the original question.

For each type of incident, the same logic has been used to gauge perpetrators, reporting and satisfaction with action to resolve the problem. However, four additional questions pertain to these incidents.

#### Questions asked for five types of person-related violence

The first two questions, relating to the number of deaths and injuries arising from the incident, are modified from ICVS and LSMS modules conducted in Malawi. This permits the calculation of overall incidence rates for each type of violence, and whether the incidents resulted in death or injuries to victims. Injuries are only ascertained for the most recent event, to avoid recall problems. For the sake of expediency, the questions in this module do not refer to violent accidents, the type of weapon used, or alcohol consumption, despite WHO recommendations (2004a: 25-28). The survey is also limited in that it does not collect data on the extent and nature of injuries or the cost of sustaining such injuries for the victim and society at large. The threshold used for ascertaining if an injury has affected the victim is the loss of one or more days of normal

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<sup>14</sup> Personal correspondence with WHO representative, 18 May 2007.

activities, as recommended by WHO guidelines on conducting surveys on injuries and violence (WHO 2004b).

Unlike for injuries, the likelihood of recalling the number of violent deaths in the household over the previous five years is more certain, so this question is asked for all incidents against the person in the past five years. Some authors argue that it is difficult to separate violent from other non-violent deaths in places such as the Democratic Republic of Congo (Roberts, 2000: 1), where deaths from malnutrition, disease and famine are closely related to the conflict. However, by conducting the module in this survey with other modules on health and disease/illness related death, the two can be disaggregated.

The third question asks the age and gender of victims. This is restricted to the two most recent victims who died, and the two most recent victims who were injured, to allow for efficient implementation. During the workshops held to review this module, participants flagged the importance of collecting these data, in order to be able to identify particularly vulnerable groups.

The fourth question refers to the location of the incident, which, unlike the questions pertaining to property, is not incorporated into the type of incident itself. This location question is included to identify where individuals are at greatest risk. For example, from the African ICVS (Naudé et al. 2006), we know that almost all motorcycle theft occurs at or near the victims home (100% of cases in Botswana, Namibia, and Zambia), whereas only 63 percent of car thefts occurred at or near the respondent's home. Furthermore, this question permits indirect measurement of whether the violence is perpetrated by people in the home, people associated with institutions such as in nursing homes, or

people linked to other state-based institutions, without asking the question directly and compromising the likelihood of getting accurate data. The Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) already recognise the institutional nature of violence by asking about violence against the elderly in institutional care (UNICEF, 2006).



### 4.3 Part 3: Perceptions of safety and violence

Almost all of the surveys dealing with violence ask about perceptions of safety and security (ICVS, LSMS, Ipsos-Reid, WHO, CRISE). However, some evidence suggests that answers to questions about feelings of safety, security and fear may be situated in time (James, 1997), and/or may reflect one's psychological mindset, and factors other than real threats to security and safety. Some people might be more afraid than actual violence rates warrant, while conversely, some people may become habituated to violence and understate the actual threat it poses.

However, perceptions associated with violence should not be ignored. The HSR (HSC 2005: 47) argues that human security is about perceptions as well as realities, because perceived threats can trigger interstate wars, violent civil conflict, political oppression and genocide. It also argues that bottom up perspectives are notably absent from human security research and policy agendas; that perceptions of at-risk populations are necessary to assess the scale and nature of the insecurities they face; and that the most repressive regimes maintain control by creating a climate of fear but seldom resorting to actual violence (HSC, 2005: 47). Furthermore, the actual incidence of violence may not be the only indicator of future violence. Richards argues that non-violence can be a way of waging war, and that violent wars and peace should not be considered as sharp categorisations but rather as a continuum (cf. Banerjee 2001). Some conflicts have non-violent outcomes but they are by no means peaceful, as they can be fraught with communal tension and oppression, having the potential to escalate into violence. Thus, it is important to ask about perceptions and fears of victimization as well as real rates.

Consequently Part 3 of this module asks four questions about perceptions (Table III). This is the first time that the term and concept of 'conflict' is asked about directly;

therefore it has been placed at the end of the module to minimize the chance that the respondent will prematurely end the interview. The first question, adapted from the HSR, asks about the perceived likelihood of violence within the next twelve months, while the second question – adapted from CRISE surveys – asks about levels of violence compared with five years ago. Together these provide some idea of how perceptions may be changing over time. The third question is a standard question – taken from the World Bank social capital surveys – used to gauge people’s impressions of their communities – by asking how safe they feel walking after dark. The final question, also from HSR, seeks to gauge what type of violence is considered most serious to respondents, and perceptions of the relative seriousness of different types of violence.

Table 3: Perceptions of safety and violence

<p>3. In the next twelve months, what is the likelihood that you will become a victim of one of the forms of violence mentioned above? (HSR-Ipsos-Reid)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Very likely</li> <li>2. Somewhat likely</li> <li>3. Somewhat unlikely</li> <li>4. Very unlikely</li> </ol>	i)	ii) Is it more likely to be:	ii)
<p>4. Compared to five years ago, has the level of violence in the neighbourhood where you live increased, decreased or stayed the same? (adapted from CRISE surveys)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Increased a lot</li> <li>2. Increased a little</li> <li>3. Stayed about the same</li> <li>4. Decreased a little</li> <li>5. Decreased a lot</li> </ol>			
<p>5. How safe do you feel walking down the street after dark in the area where you live? (Social Capital, WHO)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Very safe</li> <li>2. Moderately safe</li> <li>3. Neither safe nor unsafe</li> <li>4. Moderately unsafe</li> <li>5. Very unsafe</li> </ol>			
<p>6. There are many different potential threats and dangers to people's personal security in today's world. Thinking of all the threats that you might face in your life, which two (ranked) is of the most concern to you now? (HSR – Ipsos-Reid)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Criminal violence</li> <li>2) Inter-communal violence</li> <li>3) Armed warfare/conflict</li> <li>4) Terrorism</li> <li>5) Death, or incapacitation from natural disasters, health, or economic problems</li> <li>6) Other</li> <li>7) None</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. (Most important)</li> <li>2. (Second most important)</li> </ol>		

#### 4.4 Domestic violence

*“In the past, almost each and every woman was treated unbecomingly such as being verbally abused, beaten up and left abandoned by her husband, while at the moment beating was rare....*

*The very rude treatment of husbands against their wives in the old days was likely due to the fact that many of them were jobless, idle and resorted to drinking, gambling and womanizing.”*

— Malang, Indonesia, Voices of the Poor Study, Narayan et al, 2000

Almost every study conducted which includes modules on domestic violence signals the difficulty in asking such sensitive questions across cultural contexts. At the same time, there is little doubt of its importance. Survey results for the question on sexual assault

outlined above (García-Moreno et al, 2005: xii) indicate that violence by a male intimate partner is widespread, but points to a great deal of variation across countries and across settings within each country.

According to a WHO multi-country study, the proportion of ever-partnered women who had ever suffered physical violence by a male intimate partner ranged from 13% in a Japanese city to 61% in a Peruvian province, with most sites falling between 23% and 49%. The prevalence of severe physical violence (a woman being hit with a fist, kicked, dragged, choked, burnt on purpose, threatened with a weapon, or having a weapon used against her) ranged from 4% in a Japans city to 49% in a Peruvian province. The vast majority of women physically abused by partners experienced acts of violence more than once. The *Voices of the Poor* study found domestic violence to be a significant problem for women, but pointed to reticence in discussing it.

Women often felt reluctant to talk about some issues such as violence against women inside and outside the home and family planning except in smaller more intimate groups. —Bangladesh 1996 – (Narayan et al, 2000: 22)

Along similar lines, Perez-Valero (2002: 11) shows that gender stereotypes which reinforce the notion of the right of husbands to control and sometimes beat their wives are a key cause of violence in Latin America.

Two surveys have special modules on domestic violence which are asked to women only by specially trained enumerators. The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) conducted by UNICEF asks about attitudes to domestic violence and finds a high correlation between attitudes and incidents (UNICEF, 2006). The Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) has an extensive module which also asks questions on both the incidence of domestic violence and attitudes towards it. However, in both surveys, these



are optional modules not asked in all countries. These surveys are a first step, and this paper recommends that domestic violence modules should become a standard and if possible a compulsory module of MICS and DHS surveys. Ideally, similar questions on violence against children and the elderly in the home would also be asked. Part two of the survey module proposed in this paper can capture some basic data on the incidence domestic violence. More extensive questions on domestic violence should be saved for survey instruments that undertake more extensive data collection on health issues.

This paper advocates the use of a modified version of the DHS module on domestic violence which has a range of domestic violence questions which can be easily translated across different cultural contexts, without actually using the term ‘domestic violence’. The DHS survey also asks about the frequency of violence. Extra questions are added on reporting and satisfaction with the action taken following the reasoning outlined above. Given the nature of domestic violence and a diverse range of official responses (e.g., in some countries it is legislated as a crime, and in others it is not), this paper recommends that the module also incorporate questions on whether the respondent thinks the incident should be punished and by whom. This would help gauge cultural attitudes towards the violence independent of state legislation, as well as the realm in which people think the problem should be dealt with (assuming they do), which carries policy implications.

Table 4: Domestic violence: recommended to add to health modules

3. Has any member of you household ever done any of the following things to you?  (Adapted from DHS)	i) 0) No 1) Yes 99) Don't know	ii) How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all? 1. Often 2. Only sometimes 3. Not at all	iii) Do you think such acts should be punished?  0) No 1) Yes 99) Don't know  (additional question)	iv) If yes, by whom should the person be punished (if more than one, choose the one which was most important to you)? A. Police B. Military C. Religious leader/ Traditional leaders /elders /chiefs/ village heads D. Government officials E. NGO/CSO F. Local armed gangs G. Media H. Political party I. Doctor, health official J. Other household member K. Other (specify) L. Don't know (additional question)	v) In the most recent incident, who did you report this to (if more than one person/institution, choose the one which was most important to you)? 1) Police 2) Military 3) Religious leader/ Traditional leaders /elders /chiefs/ village heads 4) Government officials 5) NGO/CSO 6) Local armed gangs 7) Media 8) Political party 9) Doctor, health official 10) Other household member 11) Other (specify) 12) Did not report it 99) Don't know (additional question adapted from Barometers/ICVS)	vi) If you reported this incident, how satisfied were you with the way they dealt with this problem?  1) Very satisfied 2) Somewhat satisfied 3) Somewhat dissatisfied 4) Very dissatisfied 99) Don't know 88) N/A (for those who did not report it) (additional question from ICVS)
A) Push you, shake you, or throw something at you?						
B) Slap you?						
C) Twist your arm or pull your hair?						
D) Punch you with his fist or something that could hurt you?						
E) Kick you, drag you, or beat you up?						
F) Try to choke you or burn you on purpose?						
G) Threaten to attack you with a knife, gun, or any other weapon?						
H) Physically force you to have intercourse with him even when you don't want to?						
I) force you to perform any sexual acts you did not want to?						

#### 4.5 The Quick Module

Finally, Table 5 presents a shortened version of the survey which could be implemented in under 5 minutes. It does not include questions on certain types of violence (e.g., kidnapping), sexual violence, the age and gender of victims and satisfaction with reporting. It only has one question on perceptions.

Table 5: Quick module on physical safety and security

1. In the past 5 years, have you or any members of your household been the victim of or experienced the following?	i) 0. No 1. Yes 99. Don't know	ii) If yes=> how many times in the last year did this happen to you or another member of your household?  1. Once 2. Twice 3. Three times 4. More than three times	iii) The last time this happened was the perpetrator was  1. HH member 2. Other relative 3. Neighbour who you know 4. Close friend of you or the family 5. Person you know by sight only 6. Group of people who you know by sight only 7. Individual stranger 8. Group of strangers 99. Did not see offender/don't know 77. Refused to answer	iii) Did anyone die in any of these incidents?  0. No 1. Yes 99. Don't know	iv) If yes, how many people?  0. No 1. Yes 99. Don't know	v) In the last (most recent) incident that occurred, aside from those who were killed, was anyone injured (could not continue their normal activities for more than one day)?  0. No 1. Yes 99. Don't know	vi) If yes, how many people were injured in the most recent incident?	iv) The last time it happened it was at  1. Home 2. On street near own home 3. In a public area near a government office/building 4. At school 5. At work 6. On a Street/ highway not near own home 7. Residential institution 8. Sports and athletic area 9. Industrial or construction site 10. Farm (excluding home) 11. Commercial area (shop, store, hotel, bar, office) 12. Countryside 13. Nursing home 14. Place of worship 15. Other (specify) 88. Refuses to answer 99. Don't know	v) Did you report it?  0. No 1. Yes to the police 2. Yes, to the military or other government official (not police) 3. Yes, to informal authorities (traditional leaders, religious leaders, elders, chiefs) 4. Yes, to another household member 5. Yes, to health officials 6. Yes to civil society organisations (including women's organisations) 7. Yes to a gang 7. Yes to the media 8. Yes, to a political party 88. Refuses to answer 99. Don't know
<b>Part 1 – Property</b>									
A. Someone got into your house, flat, or dwelling, without permission and stole or tried to steal something?									
B. Someone stole something you own (not stored in the dwelling) such as vehicles, parts or contents of vehicles, motorbikes, mopeds, scooters, machinery, pumps, bicycles, store property, livestock, and so on? (not stored in the dwelling)									
C. Someone deliberately destroyed or damaged your home, shop, or any other property that you or a member of your household owns?									
<b>Part 2 – Person</b>									
D. You or a member of your household were assaulted (hit, slapped, shoved, punched, pushed, or kicked) without any weapon either inside or outside the home?									
E. You or a member of your household were assaulted (beaten, stabbed, burnt, throttled, or otherwise attacked) with a weapon (eg. Bottle, glass, knife, club, hot liquid, rope) not including being shot by a gun or firearm?									
F. Someone shot you or a member of your household with a firearm or gun?									
G. You or a member of your household was injured by a bomb, Molotov cocktail, landmine or other explosive device?									
2. In the next twelve months, what is the likelihood that you will become a victim of one of the forms of violence mentioned above? (HSR-Ipsos-Reid) 5. Very likely 6. Somewhat likely 7. Somewhat unlikely 8. Very unlikely	i)	ii) Is it more likely to be: 1. Against person 2. Against property 3. Both 4. None	ii)						

## **5. Conclusion**

Vulnerability to violence and insecurity are key dimensions of poverty. However, existing internationally comparable data are inadequate to properly inform poverty alleviation and violence prevention policies. This module, while respecting time and space limitations faced by governments and agencies in implementing multi-topic individual or household surveys, can provide data on safety and security from property related crime/violence and human physical violence over a five year period; perceptions of safety from violence and the likelihood of future victimisation; the relative importance of different types of violence; and analysis of the linkages between violence and other dimensions of poverty across countries and groups, and/or over time. Numerous indicators of security and safety could be generated from these data, in combination with the other modules typically found in household surveys. These include the incidence of the different types of violence (normally calculated per 100,000 individuals); the risk and vulnerability of different groups to violence depending on their identity, age, gender and location; victims and perpetrator profiles disaggregated by type of violence; rates of reporting violence; perceptions and attitudes towards violence; and the relationship between violence and other dimensions of poverty. This information should serve to better inform policy to alleviate poverty generally and bolster human safety and security in particular.

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## Appendix 1: Summary of Questionnaires, Indicators, and Recommendations

Survey Instruments	What indicator(s) of violence, safety and security appear on the survey?	Recommendations of accommodating these questions in the module	How many countries has it been used in?	Access to the data?	Website or data source file
<i>LSMS Core</i>	In Health Module: on injuries incurred (asked together with illness)	Not recommended as not specific enough, and questions are already asked in general health module	Most countries where LSMS has been conducted	Yes	<a href="http://www.worldbank.org/LSMS/">www.worldbank.org/LSMS/</a>
<i>LSMS Module on Security and Safety</i>	Questions on crime, rural crime, perceptions of safety and security	A selection of questions have been included in the module, particularly to do with theft of livestock and crops common to rural areas	Full module = 1, Malawi. Some questions on impact of conflict in selected questions in LSMS Bosnia-Herzegovina	Yes	<a href="http://www.worldbank.org/LSMS/">www.worldbank.org/LSMS/</a>
MICS	Questions on attitudes towards domestic violence, female genital mutilation, child discipline.	Not recommended for this module as already asked in an international survey with adequate training in sensitive interview techniques for women. Prefer DHS module question on actual incidence of domestic violence against women.	67 countries across the world	Yes, by request	<a href="http://www.childinfo.org/mics/">www.childinfo.org/mics/</a>
Afrobarometer	Country's most important problem; crime in the past year including theft, assault, and arrest for you or member of family. Confidence/trust in authorities, who do you go to for problem solving.	We recommend the questions on crime and change be modified to the household and made more comprehensive. This question should be asked in terms of real incidents and general trends. We recommend using the similar question on most important problems from the HSR. For questions of how problems are solved, we recommend this is restricted to violent crimes only, and ask about satisfaction with performance	During Round I, from July 1999 through June 2001, Afrobarometer surveys were conducted in 12 countries. Round 2 surveys were conducted from May 2002 through October 2003 in 15 countries. Round 3 surveys were conducted in 18 countries from March 2005 through February 2006. Additional times series data have also been collected in five countries.	Yes	<a href="http://www.afrobarometer.org/">http://www.afrobarometer.org/</a>
Latinobarometer	Assaulted, attacked or victim of crime in family. Perceptions of changes in crime levels in last 12 months. Country's most important problem. Confidence/trust in authorities, who do you go to for problem solving. Law abidingness of citizens	We recommend the questions on crime and change be modified to the household and made more comprehensive. This question should be asked in terms of real incidents and general trends. We recommend using the similar question on most important problems from the HSR. For questions of how problems are solved, we recommend this is restricted to violent crimes only, ask about satisfaction with performance. Don't ask question on law abidingness of citizens.	18 Countries in Latin America in 2004. 8 Countries in Latin America in 1995. Bolivia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Uruguay, Argentina, Brazil, Venezuela, Columbia, Chile, Paraguay	No, must pay for data or analyse in limited form online	<a href="http://www.latinobarometro.org/index">http://www.latinobarometro.org/index</a>
Asianbarometer	Only on specific question on crime similar to latinobarometer	We recommend this question, in modified form.	12 East Asian political systems (Japan, Mongolia, South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, China, the Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam, Cambodia, Singapore, and Indonesia), and 5 South Asian countries (India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, and Nepal). One survey in Mainland China, Hong Kong, Japan, India, Bangladesh, Pakistan,	Yes, by application to organisation, or online analysis	<a href="http://www.asianbarometer.org/">http://www.asianbarometer.org/</a>

Survey Instruments	What indicator(s) of violence, safety and security appear on the survey?	Recommendations of accommodating these questions in the module	How many countries has it been used in?	Access to the data?	Website or data source file
			Sri Lanka, Nepal, Singapore, Indonesia. Two rounds of surveys in Taiwan, South Korea, The Philippines, Thailand, Mongolia		
Eurobarometer	Only on specific question on crime similar to latinobarometer	We recommend this question, in modified form.	30 countries or territories: the 25 Member States, the two acceding countries (Bulgaria and Romania), the two candidate countries (Croatia and Turkey) and the Turkish Cypriot Community.	Reports only	<a href="http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/">http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/</a>
International Crime and Victimization surveys (ICVS)	Asks detailed questions on the number of times people in household have: ownership of cars, theft of cars, theft from cars, car vandalism; ownership of motorcycles, theft of motorcycles; ownership and theft of bicycles; burglary, attempted burglary; robbery; personal theft involving force; sexual offences (includes touch and rape all in one); assaults and threats. Asks about where this happened; was it reported to police; satisfaction with police response; reasons for dissatisfaction; seriousness of the incidence for the household; why not reported. For victims of robbery: weapons used. For victims of sexual offences: no of people involved, relationship with offender, weapons used, how the person classifies the crime, if they regard it as a crime. For victims of assaults/ threats: no of people involved, relationship with offender, weapons used, just threatened or force used, injury, medical help sought, regard it as a crime. Includes module on consumer crime. Then questions on comparisons over time of crime prevention, perceptions of safety, police's performance, sentences for offenders, how to reduce crime amongst young people, ownership of weapons, why owned.  In general, questions are asked for period of the last 5 years	Consider all of these dimensions of indicators of crime and accommodate in one-two questions with sub sections only	The International Crime Victim Survey (ICVS). Since 1989, through the four "sweeps" of the ICVS, standardised victimisation surveys have been carried out in more than 70 countries across the world. Mainly conducted in European and industrialised nations and urban areas.	Yes, 2000	<a href="http://www.unicri.it/wwd/analysis/icvs/">www.unicri.it/wwd/analysis/icvs/</a>
European Crime and Safety Survey	Based on the ICVS outlined above	Same recommendations as the ICVS	Implemented by Gallup Europe in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom	No, by request	<a href="http://www.gallup-europe.be/euics/">www.gallup-europe.be/euics/</a>
African ICVS	Based on the ICVS outlined above, with added questions on livestock theft and car hijacking	Same recommendations as the ICVS, also include question on livestock theft	Botswana (twice); Egypt, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, South Africa (four times), Swaziland, Tanzania, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe	No, by request	<a href="http://www.unodc.org/pdf/Africa">www.unodc.org/pdf/Africa</a> <a href="http://www.unicri.it/wwd/analysis/icvs/">www.unicri.it/wwd/analysis/icvs/</a>

Survey Instruments	What indicator(s) of violence, safety and security appear on the survey?	Recommendations of accommodating these questions in the module	How many countries has it been used in?	Access to the data?	Website or data source file
WHO Guidelines for conducting surveys on injuries and violence  WHO surveys on violence	Injuries, deaths, according to internationally recognised classifications for describing and coding injuries. Core modules: optional modules	Not recommended to ask questions on unintentional injuries such as accidents, road traffic unintentional deaths. Also no questions on self-harm due to space limitations in module Minimise questions on cost of impact due to space limitations in module. Recommends use of closed answer questions with categories extended to accommodate particular idiosyncrasies of each country/locality. Recommends conducting community surveys at local rather than national level	N/A	No, for subscribers only	<a href="http://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/publications/violence">http://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/publications/violence</a>
WHO, Multi-country study on women's health and domestic violence	Types of intimate partner violence, prevalence of physical and sexual abuse by perpetrators other than partners aged 15 years and over, prevalence of sexual abuse before age 15.	Has been accommodated in other questions included in the module	11 countries: Bangladesh, Brazil, Ethiopia, Japan, Namibia, New Zealand, Peru, Samoa, Serbia and Montenegro, Thailand, and the Republic of Tanzania		<a href="http://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/publications/violence">http://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/publications/violence</a>
HSR-Ipsos Reid	Fears and experiences of criminal and political violence	Some questions on perceptions of victimisation possibilities in the future, as well as what are the major problems facing the country.	11 countries: Brazil, Canada, France, India, Japan, Russia, South Africa, Thailand, Turkey, the UK and the US	No	
Demographic and Health Survey (DHS)	Module on domestic violence (attitudes, incidents, relationship with perpetrator).	Recommend use of questions on incidents of violence against women in the home to be asked to women only in conjunction with health modules	World-wide. Most countries	Yes	
World Bank Survey on Social Capital	Group difference and problems, perception of frequency of violence, changes over time, feeling of safety, victimization – assault and burglary	Question on victimisation already incorporated from ICVS. Don't recommend questions on how safe people feel walking on street after dark or feeling of safety in the home as may be related to psychological state rather than safety		No	
CRISE, University of Oxford, Perceptions Survey	Perceptions of identity, identity markers (political, ethno-religious, other), group membership, group interaction and networks, group mobilization and action, mediators, trust in leaders, and attitudes towards violence. Indonesia version also included questions on involvement of individuals in violent and non-violent disputes, avenues for recourse and satisfaction with these	Questions on reporting and satisfaction from Indonesia version are incorporated in the module	Indonesia, Malaysia, Guatemala, Peru, Bolivia, Nigeria, Ghana, Ivory Coast	By request	<a href="http://www.crise.ox.ac.uk">www.crise.ox.ac.uk</a>
ILO People's Security Survey	People's perceptions of insecurity and security ; sources of socio economic insecurity for different social and demographic groups; actual knowledge with regard to policies; perceptions with regard to policies relating to socio economic security; coping mechanisms. Types of violence and crime include: Theft, Drug trafficking, traffic of arms, authority assault, noise pollution, illegal business, prostitution, corrupt servants, corrupt police, sexual assault, selling of stolen goods, burglary, domestic violence	Violence in the workplace is already considered in the other dimensions which will complement this survey module. Other types of violence due not use internationally comparable definitions, however this module shows that insecurity includes both theft, violence against person, sexual assault, and domestic violence and perceptions of safety and security which are all included in the one survey instrument. Questions are asked for households and	Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Chile, China, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Hungary, Mozambique, Namibia, Pakistan, Russia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Ukraine	Report only	<a href="http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protecton/ses/activity/survey.htm">http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protecton/ses/activity/survey.htm</a>

Survey Instruments	What indicator(s) of violence, safety and security appear on the survey?	Recommendations of accommodating these questions in the module	How many countries has it been used in?	Access to the data?	Website or data source file
		neighbourhoods. Findings indicate that reporting of sexual violence and domestic violence were higher when asking about the neighbourhood than when asked for the household level.			
World Health Survey	Household and individual survey instruments. The individual survey instrument includes questions on sibling death, causes, type of injury which includes weapon used and location of incident. It has separate questions on victimisation of violent crimes, and perceptions of safety walking alone after dark and in the home. This comprehensive health survey incorporates multi-dimensional aspects of health and poverty including income, employment, identity, perception, service provision, cost of healthcare, depression, disease, etc all of which can be mapped against the responses to the questions on violence.	The questions on perceptions have been included in the survey module presented in this paper. The parts of the questions on incident have already been better incorporated into other questions.	70 countries	Yes	<a href="http://www.who.int/healthinfo/survey/instruments/en/index.html">http://www.who.int/healthinfo/survey/instruments/en/index.html</a>

## Appendix 2: Questions on physical safety and security from internationally comparable surveys

Question/Indicator: Incidents of injury and death	Measures	Questionnaire
During the past two weeks, have you suffered from an illness or injury? Yes/No What was the illness or injury? Lists illnesses and burn, fracture, wound, poisoning, other (specify) Asks on action taken to treat illness only.	Illness, injury and type	LSMS core
In the past year, were you personally attacked, physically beaten, or threatened with violence by someone? Yes/ No	Actual incidence of violence, threat and injury together	LSMS module, Malawi
In the past year, did anyone enter your dwelling to steal, try to steal something, or commit another crime? Yes/No	Actual incidence of theft based crime	LSMS module, Malawi
How many times did it happen? Once, twice, three times, more than three times	Actual frequency of theft based crime	LSMS module, Malawi
In the past year were any animals/crops stolen from you? Yes/No (Types of animals then asked)	Actual frequency of theft based crime	LSMS module, Malawi
In the past year, were you personally a victim of petty theft such as pick-pocketing, theft of purse, watch, wallet, clothing, or jewellery? Yes/No	Actual frequency of theft based crime	LSMS module, Malawi
Did anyone in the household die? Yes/No If yes, did they die of old age, an illness, or some other cause? What was the cause of their death 1. Traffic accident 2. Other accident or injury 3. Childbirth or complications 4. Murder 5. Suicide 6. Witchcraft/sorcery 7. Other specify	Death and cause of death	LSMS Malawi integrated household questionnaire
Are you eligible to receive funds from the civil victims of war program?	Proxy for number of victims	LSMS in Bosnia-Herzegovina
Have you, or someone in your family, been assaulted, attacked, or been the victim of a crime in the last 12 months?  Have you or someone in your family been aware of an act of corruption in the last 12 months? Do you know if any of your friends or someone in your family has consumed drugs in the last 12 months?  Have you known somebody who has bought or sold any drugs in the last 12 months? Yes, No answers	Actual incidents	Latinobarometer questionnaire 2005
Over the past year, how often, if ever, have you or anyone in your family: [Read out options] A. Feared crime in your own home? B. Had something stolen from your house C. Been physically attacked? D. Arrested for any offence other than traffic violations <b>Answer options:</b> never, just once or twice, several times, many times, always, don't know	Rough estimate of actual incidents	Afrobarometer questionnaire 2005, round 3 Nigeria
Over the past 5 years, have you or any other members of your household (this was about 15 questions asked separately each time in the survey, combined here): A. Had any of our household had any of their cars/vans/trucks stolen B. Been the victim of a car radio theft, or something else which was left in the car, or theft of a part of the car such as a mirror or a wheel? C. Parts of cars/vans/trucks belonging to your household been deliberately damaged? D. Had any of their mopeds/scooters/motorcycles stolen? E. Had any of their bicycles stolen? F. Did anyone try to get into your house or flat without permission and steal or try to steal something? G. Did anyone actually get into your house or flat without permission and steal or try to steal something? H. Has anyone taken something from you, by using force, or threatening you? Or did anyone try to do so? I. Apart from theft involving force, other types of thefts of personal property (e.g. pickpocketing, theft of purse, jewellery, clothes) J. Perhaps sometimes grab, touch or assault others for sexual reasons in a really offensive way?	Actual incidents	ICVS

K. Apart from the incidents just covered have you over the past five years been personally attacked or threatened by someone that really frightened you either at home or elsewhere, such as in a pub, in the street, at school, on public transport, on the beach or at your workplace? Yes/No/Don't know. This year, last year, before then, don't know/can't remember.		
For select offences: What actually happened? Were you threatened or was force used? 1. Just threatened 2. Force used 3. Don't know	Threat or force	ICVS
For select offences: Did you suffer an injury as a result? Yes, no, don't know Did you see a doctor or a healer as a result? Yes/No	Actual injuries	ICVS
Did any of the offender(s) have a knife, a gun, another weapon, or something used as a weapon? Answer options: Yes, no, don't know, then list kind	Type of violence	ICVS
In the past 12 months, have you been frightened for the safety of yourself or your family because of the anger or threats of another person or persons? If yes, specify by whom. 1. Intimate partner 2. Parent 3. Child, sibling or other relative (e.g. brother, cousin, sister) 4. Friend or acquaintance 5. Unrelated caregiver 6. Stranger 7. Official or legal authority (e.g. police officer, soldier) 8. No one (not been frightened for safety) 77. Refused 98. Other (specify) 99. Unknown	Real threats	Guidelines for conducting household surveys on injuries and violence WHO
Which of the following was the most important in causing your injury? A. Shot with a firearm or gun B. Beaten, stabbed, burnt, throttled, or otherwise attacked with a weapon (eg. Bottle, glass, knife, club, hot liquid, rope) C. Hit, slapped, shoved, punched, pushed, or kicked (without any weapon) D. Refused E. Other (specify) F. Unknown	Action resulting in injuries	Guidelines for conducting household surveys on injuries and violence WHO
In the past five years have YOU personally been attacked or threatened by someone, or by a group of people in a way that was violent? Yes, No, don't know Asked again for others in household (not including yourself)	Actual incidents of violence against the person	HSR-Ipsos Reid
Have you or members of your family been involved in disputes (both big ones in the community, or small ones in the village or hamlet)? Yes, no, don't know	Involvement in disputes	CRISE, University of Oxford, Indonesia survey
Have you, or members of your family been involved in big conflicts in the community? Yes, no, don't know	Involvement in conflicts	CRISE, University of Oxford, Indonesia survey
If you or your family have been involved in a dispute or conflict, did violence occur such as property destruction, physical contact, injuries and so on? Yes, no, don't know	Involvement in disputes resulting in violence	CRISE, University of Oxford, Indonesia survey
In the past 12 months, have you or anyone in the household been a victim of a violent crime such as an assault or mugging? How many times	Frequency of actual incidents of assaults and muggings	World Bank Survey on Social Capital
In the past 12 months has your house been burglarised or vandalised? How many times	Frequency of actual incidents of burglary and vandalism	World Bank Survey on Social Capital
In the past year, have you or anyone in your household been the victim of a violent crime, such as assault or mugging? Yes/No	Frequency of incident of violent crime	World Health Organisation World Health Survey
For each sibling death: Was the death associated with injury? (Yes/No). If yes, was it due to: 1. Accident 2. Suicide 3. Murder 4. War 5. Natural disaster	Frequency of incidents of death for each sibling in household	World Health Organisation World Health Survey

<p>What was the mechanism or cause of injury?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Motor vehicle</li> <li>2. Pedestrian-vehicle crash</li> <li>3. Motorcycle</li> <li>4. Pedal cycle</li> <li>5. Fall</li> <li>6. Gunshot, firearm related</li> <li>7. Landmine / bomblast</li> <li>8. Stab / cut / pierce</li> <li>9. Fire / burn</li> <li>10. Poisoning</li> <li>11. Near drowning / drowning / submersion</li> <li>12. Other mechanism / cause of injury</li> </ol> <p>Where did the injury occur?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Home</li> <li>2. School</li> <li>3. Street/highway</li> <li>4. Parking lot</li> <li>5. Trade and service areas (shop, bank, etc.)</li> <li>6. Farm</li> <li>7. River/lake/stream/ocean</li> <li>8. Industrial/construction area</li> <li>9. Other public building</li> <li>10. Other</li> </ol> <p>Specify others</p>		
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Question/Indicator: Perpetrators, victims, and location of violence	Measures	Questionnaire
<p>Was the individual (perpetrator) a household member, a relative, a neighbour, or a stranger?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. HH member</li> <li>2. Other relative</li> <li>3. Neighbour</li> <li>4. Stranger</li> </ol>	Perpetrator of incident	ICVS
<p>Where did each of the incidents take place? (See indicator 1 above)</p> <p>Answer options: at home, near own home, at the workplace, elsewhere in the city or local area, elsewhere in the country, abroad, don't know.</p>	Location of incident	ICVS
<p>Did you know the offender by name or by sight?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Did not know offender(s)</li> <li>2. Known by sight only</li> <li>3. Know by name</li> <li>4. Did not see offender</li> </ol>	Identity of perpetrator	ICVS
<p>For select offences (assault, threat, sexual assault): Were any of them your spouse, ex-spouse, partner, ex-partner, boyfriend, ex-boyfriend, a relative or a close friend, or was it someone you work with?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Spouse, partner, (at the time)</li> <li>2. Ex-spouse, ex-partner, (at the time)</li> <li>3. Boyfriend (at the time)</li> <li>4. Ex-boyfriend (at the time)</li> <li>5. Relative</li> <li>6. Close friend</li> <li>7. Someone they work with</li> <li>8. None of these</li> <li>9. Refuses to say</li> </ol>	Identity of perpetrator	ICVS
<p>What was the injured person (or you) doing when you were injured?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Paid work (including travel to and from work)</li> <li>2. Unpaid work (including travel to and from work)</li> <li>3. Education</li> <li>4. Sports</li> <li>5. Leisure/play</li> <li>6. Vital activity (i.e. sleeping, eating, washing)</li> <li>7. Travelling</li> <li>8. Unspecified activities (hanging around, doing nothing)</li> <li>9. Other (specify)</li> <li>99. Unknown</li> </ol>	Location of incident	Guidelines for conducting household surveys on injuries and violence WHO
<p>Where was the injured person (or you) when the injury occurred?</p>	Location of incident	Guidelines for conducting household surveys on injuries and violence WHO

<p>Please indicate the relationship between or persons, who hurt the injured person (or you).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Intimate partner</li> <li>2. Parent</li> <li>3. Child, sibling, or other relative (e.g. brother, cousin, sister)</li> <li>4. Friend or acquaintance</li> <li>5. Unrelated caregiver</li> <li>6. Stranger</li> <li>7. Official or legal authorities</li> <li>77. Refused</li> <li>98. Other (specify)</li> <li>99. Unknown</li> </ol>	<p>Relationship between victim and perpetrator</p>	<p>Guidelines for conducting household surveys on injuries and violence WHO</p>
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Question/Indicator: Sexual violence, gender based violence	Measures	Questionnaire
<p>For ICVS questions on sexual assault it is combined with other crimes above. Then asked: Were any of them your spouse, ex-spouse, partner, ex-partner, boyfriend, ex-boyfriend, a relative or a close friend, or was it someone you work with?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Spouse, partner, (at the time)</li> <li>2. Ex-spouse, ex-partner, (at the time)</li> <li>3. boyfriend (at the time)</li> <li>4. Ex-boyfriend (at the time)</li> <li>5. Relative</li> <li>6. Close friend</li> <li>7. Someone they work with</li> <li>8. None of these</li> <li>9. Refuses to say</li> </ol>	<p>Perpetrators of sexual assault</p>	<p>ICVS</p>
<p>Would you describe the incident as a rape (forced intercourse, an attempted rape, an indecent assault, or just behaviour which you found offensive?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A rape</li> <li>2. An attempted rape</li> <li>3. Indecent assault</li> <li>4. Offensive behaviour</li> <li>5. Don't know</li> </ol>	<p>Definitions of sexual crimes</p>	<p>ICVS</p>
<p>(Does/did) your (last) husband/partner ever do any of the following things to you:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Push you, shake you, or throw something at you?</li> <li>B. Slap you?</li> <li>C. Twist your arm or pull your hair?</li> <li>D. Punch you with his fist or something that could hurt you?</li> <li>E. Kick you, drag you, or beat you up?</li> <li>F. Try to choke you or burn you on purpose?</li> <li>G. Threaten to attack you with a knife, gun, or any other weapon?</li> <li>H. Physically force you to have intercourse with him even when you don't want to?</li> <li>I. Force you to perform any sexual acts you did not want to</li> </ol> <p>How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?</p>	<p>Incidents of violence against women in the home of varying severity</p>	<p>DHS</p>
<p>Sometimes a husband is annoyed or angered by things that his wife does. In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations: (Y/N/Don't know)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. If she goes out without telling him?</li> <li>B. If she neglects the children?</li> <li>C. If she argues with him?</li> <li>D. If she refuses sex with him?</li> <li>E. If she burns the food?</li> </ol>	<p>Attitudes towards violence against women in the home</p>	<p>MICS</p>

Question/Indicator: Mobility in violent contexts	Measures	Questionnaire
<p>In which municipality did you live just before the war?</p> <p>List</p>	<p>Previous place of abode</p>	<p>LSMS Living in Bosnia-Herzegovina</p>
<p>What was the reason you moved to your current place?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. War</li> <li>B. Property occupied</li> <li>C. Security</li> <li>D. No adequate living conditions</li> <li>E. Family reasons</li> <li>F. Job</li> <li>G. Other reasons</li> <li>H. Returnee</li> <li>I. Property destroyed in the war</li> </ol>	<p>Reason for migration</p>	<p>LSMS Living in Bosnia-Herzegovina</p>
<p>Which one of the listed statuses describes best your current status in your current place?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Permanent residence with no moving during the war</li> <li>B. Permanent resident – displaced person – returnee</li> <li>C. Permanent resident – refugee – returnee</li> <li>D. Temporary resident – displaced person</li> </ol>	<p>Status of migrant</p>	<p>LSMS Living in Bosnia-Herzegovina</p>



E. Temporary resident – refugee - displaced person		
F. Temporary resident – refugee		
G. Temporary resident – other		

Question/ Indicator: Perceptions of threat and safety	Measures	Questionnaire
In your opinion, which would you consider to be the country's most important problem?	Perceptions of problems	Latinobarometer, 2005 questionnaire
In your opinion, what are the most important problems facing this country that government should address? (Do not read out answers, code from responses, accept up to three answers asking which are the three most important if they offer more than three, rank the three answers as 1, 2, and 3). <b>Options of codes include:</b> Economics (management of the economy, wages, unemployment, poverty, rates and taxes, loans and credit), Food/agriculture (farming, agriculture, food shortage/famine, drought, land), Infrastructure (transportation, communications, roads), Government services (Education, housing, electricity, water supply, orphans/ street children/ homeless children, services (other)), Health (health, AIDS, sickness/ disease), Governance (crime and security, corruption, political violence, political instability/ political divisions/ ethnic tensions, discrimination/ inequality, gender issues/ women's rights, democracy/ political rights, war (international), civil war, nothing/ no problems, don't know, other.	Perceptions of problems	Afrobarometer questionnaire 2005, round 3 Nigeria
Taking everything into account, how serious was the incident for you or your household? (see indicator 1 above) <b>Answer options:</b> very serious, somewhat serious, not very serious	Perception of seriousness of crime	ICVS
How safe do you feel walking alone in your area after dark? Do you feel very safe, fairly safe, a bit unsafe, or very unsafe?(IF RESPONDENT SAYS NEVER GOES OUT, STRESS "HOW SAFE WOULD YOU FEEL") 1. Very safe 2. Fairly safe 3. Bit unsafe 4. Very unsafe	Perception of safety after dark	ICVS, WHO World Health Survey
How safe do you feel when you are home alone after dark? Do you feel very safe, fairly safe, a bit unsafe or very unsafe? 1. Very safe 2. Fairly safe 3. Bit unsafe 4. Very unsafe	Perception of safety at night in the home	ICVS, World Health Survey
How safe do you feel against criminals in your own house? Very safe, fairly safe, unsafe?	Perception of safety at night in the home	LSMS Malawi
When walking alone in your neighbourhood or village during the day, how safe do you feel against criminals? Very safe, fairly safe, unsafe?	Perception of safety at night in the village	LSMS Malawi
When walking alone in your neighbourhood or village at night, how safe do you feel against criminals? Very safe, fairly safe, unsafe?	Perception of safety at night in the village	LSMS Malawi
If fairly safe or unsafe, what are the threats? 1. Armed robbers 2. Burglars 3. Other criminals 4. Other	Types of threats	LSMS Malawi
Have you carried a loaded firearm on your person outside the home in the last 30 days? 1. No 2. Yes, for protection 3. Yes, for work 4. Yes, for sport (e.g. hunting target practice) 77. Refused 99. Unknown	Weapon carrying as a perception of threat	Guidelines for conducting household surveys on injuries and violence WHO
There are many different potential threats and dangers to people's personal security in today's world. Thinking of all the threats that you might face in your life, which ONE is of the most concern to you now? 1. Criminal violence 2. Terrorism 3. Health and economic threats 4. Accidents/natural disasters 5. War 6. Other	Perception of greatest threat to human security	HSR-Ipsos Reid
In the next twelve months, what is the likelihood that you will become a victim of violence? 1. Very likely 2. Somewhat likely 3. Somewhat unlikely 4. Very unlikely	Perception of future victimisation	HSR-Ipsos Reid

<p>Of all the issues presently confronting your country, which ONE do you feel should receive the greatest attention from your countries leaders?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Economic issues</li> <li>2. Social issues</li> <li>3. War</li> <li>4. Crime</li> <li>5. Terrorism</li> <li>6. Other specify</li> </ol>	<p>Perception of state role in solving problems</p>	<p>HSR-Ipsos Reid</p>
<p>Sometimes people decide to use violent means to address their political grievances and achieve their political objectives. We would like to know your opinion about the use of violence in the political sphere. Could you please indicate whether you agree or disagree with the following statements?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Violence should never be used</li> <li>2. Sometimes violence is necessary to improve the political situation</li> <li>3. Violence has improved the situation of the country in the past</li> <li>4. Violence only provokes more violence</li> <li>5. Sometimes violence is the only way to be heard</li> </ol>	<p>Attitudes towards the use of violence</p>	<p>CRISE, University of Oxford</p>
<p>If a dispute occurs between groups (communal) in your region, does violence usually occur?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Always occurs</li> <li>2. Often occurs</li> <li>3. Sometimes occurs</li> <li>4. Rarely occurs</li> <li>5. Never occurs</li> <li>6. Don't know</li> </ol>	<p>Perception of frequency of violence</p>	<p>CRISE, University of Oxford</p>
<p>If a dispute occurs between individuals in your region, does violence usually occur?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Always occurs</li> <li>2. Often occurs</li> <li>3. Sometimes occurs</li> <li>4. Rarely occurs</li> <li>5. Never occurs</li> <li>6. Don't know</li> </ol>	<p>Perception of frequency of violence</p>	<p>CRISE, University of Oxford</p>
<p>In general, how safe from crime and violence do you feel when you are alone at home</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Very safe</li> <li>2. Moderately safe</li> <li>3. Neither safe nor unsafe</li> <li>4. Moderately unsafe</li> <li>5. Very unsafe</li> </ol>	<p>Perception of safety</p>	<p>World Bank Survey on Social Capital</p>
<p>How safe do you feel walking down the street after dark?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. Very safe</li> <li>7. Moderately safe</li> <li>8. Neither safe nor unsafe</li> <li>9. Moderately unsafe</li> <li>10. Very unsafe</li> </ol>	<p>Perception of safety</p>	<p>World Bank Survey on Social Capital</p>
<p>In your opinion, is this village/neighbourhood generally peaceful or marked by violence?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Very peaceful</li> <li>2. Moderately peaceful</li> <li>3. Neither peaceful or violent</li> <li>4. Moderately violent</li> <li>5. Very violent</li> </ol>	<p>Perception of peace and violence</p>	<p>World Bank Survey on Social Capital</p>

Question/ Indicator: Changes over time	Measures	Questionnaire
<p>Do you think crime has increased a lot or a little, or has decreased a lot or a little or has remained the same in the last 12 months? Crime was part of a list of problems and the temporal reference was the last 12 months, consistence with the time series</p>	<p>Changes in General levels of crime in past year</p>	<p>Latinobarometer questionnaire 2005</p>
<p>In the past year, would you say that crime increased, decreased, or remained the same compared to the previous year? Increased, decreased, remained the same.</p>	<p>Changes in general levels of crime in past year</p>	<p>LSMS Malawi</p>
<p>Compared to five years ago, have conditions in your community for the following become: (much worse, worse, about the same, better, much better, not applicable)?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Police services</li> <li>2. Robbery</li> <li>3. Witchcraft or accusations of witchcraft</li> <li>4. Level of trust in the community</li> </ol> <p>And other non violence related ones</p>	<p>Changes in violence and service provision in past five years</p>	<p>LSMS Malawi</p>
<p>Compared to five years ago, is the (following) much lower, lower, about the same, higher, much higher?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Number of deaths in young or middle aged men</li> <li>2. Number of deaths in young or middle aged women</li> </ol> <p>And others not related to violence</p>	<p>Changes in numbers of deaths in last five years</p>	<p>LSMS Malawi</p>

<p>Compared to five years ago, has the level of violence in the village/neighbourhood increased, decreased or stayed the same?</p> <p>6. Increased a lot 7. Increased a little 8. Stayed about the same 9. Decreased a little 10. Decreased a lot</p>	<p>Perceptions of changes in violence over the past five years</p>	<p>World Bank Survey on Social Capital</p>
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Question/Indicator: Avenues for redress and satisfaction with these	Measures	Questionnaire
<p>Please tell me how much you agree or disagree with the following statements. Do you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree?</p> <p>A. The judicial system punishes the guilty no matter who they are B. In my country, justice arrives late, but it arrives C. The privatization of state companies has been beneficial to the country D. You can generally trust the people who run our government to do what is right E. Private enterprise is indispensable for the development of the country</p>	<p>Perception of justice</p>	<p>Latinobarometer, 2005 questionnaire</p>
<p>Please look at this card and tell me how much confidence you have in each of the following groups/ institutions. Would you say you have a lot, some, a little or no confidence?</p> <p>A. The church B. Armed Forces C. Unions D. Judiciary E. Local council F. Police</p>	<p>Confidence in problem solving institutions</p>	<p>Latinobarometer, 2005 questionnaire</p>
<p>In the past three years, have you never, sometimes, or often done the following, for you or your family, in order to solve problems that affect you in your neighborhood with the authorities.</p> <p>A. Contacted local government B. Contacted officials at higher level C. Contacted elected legislative representatives at any level D. Contacted political parties or other political organizations E. Contacted non-government/civil society organizations (farmer's associations, trade unions, interest groups, etc) F. Contacted media H. Other</p>	<p>Reporting problems</p>	<p>Latinobarometer, 2005 questionnaire</p>
<p>Do you think that the (nationals) are very, quite, a little or not at all...</p> <p>A. Law-abiding B. Demanding of their rights C. Conscious of their obligations and duties D. Receive equal treatment in front of the law</p>	<p>Action to solve problems</p>	<p>Latinobarometer, 2005 questionnaire</p>
<p>During the past year, how often have you contacted any of the following persons about some important problems or to give them your views?</p> <p>A. A Local Government Councillor B. A Member of the National Assembly C. An official of a Government Ministry D. A Political Party Official E. A Religious Leader F. A Traditional Ruler G. Some other influential person (prompt if necessary: you know, someone with more power or money than you who can speak on your behalf)</p> <p>Answer options: Never, only once, a few times, often, don't know</p>	<p>Reporting problems</p>	<p>Afrobarometer questionnaire 2005, round 3 Nigeria</p>
<p>Think of the last time you contacted any of the above leaders. Was the main reason to:</p> <p>A. Tell them about your own personal problems? B. Tell them about a community or public problem? C. Give them your view on some political issue? D. Something else. E. Not applicable (did not contact any leader) F. Don't know</p> <p>Circle appropriate answer</p>	<p>Reasons for reporting problems</p>	<p>Afrobarometer questionnaire 2005, round 3 Nigeria</p>
<p>How much trust do you have in each of the following, or haven't you heard enough about them to say?</p> <p>A. The President B. The National Assembly C. The Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) D. Your elected Local Government Councillor E. The Ruling Party</p>	<p>Trust in leaders and institutions</p>	<p>Afrobarometer questionnaire 2005, round 3 Nigeria</p>

<p>F. Opposition Political Parties                  G. The Military                  H. The Police                  I. The Courts of Law                  J. Government Broadcasting Service                  K. Independent Broadcasting Services                  L. Government Newspapers                  M. Independent Newspapers                  N. Independent Corrupt Practices Commission                  O. Economic and Financial Crimes Commission                  P. National Drug and Law Enforcement Agency</p> <p><b>Answer options:</b> not at all, just a little, somewhat, a lot, don't know haven't heard</p>		
<p>How well or badly would you say the current government is handling the following matters, or haven't you heard enough to say?                  E. Reducing Crime</p> <p><b>Answer options:</b> Very badly, fairly badly, fairly well, very well, don't know haven't heard enough.</p>	<p>Government handling of problems</p>	<p>Afrobarometer questionnaire 2005, round 3 Nigeria</p>
<p>How likely do you think it would be that the authorities could enforce the law if:                  A. A top government official committed a serious crime?                  B. A person like you committed a serious crime</p> <p><b>Answer options:</b> Very likely, likely, not very likely, not at all likely, don't know.</p>	<p>Law enforcement</p>	<p>Afrobarometer questionnaire 2005, round 3 Nigeria</p>
<p>There are also a variety of questions which include crime in the sub-set of questions such as What you would do if:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The police wrongly arrested someone from your family (don't worry things will be resolved given enough time, lodge a complaint through the proper channels and procedures, use connections with influential people, offer tip or bribe, join in public protest, other, nothing because nothing can be done, don't know).</li> <li>Based on your experience how easy or difficult is it to obtain the following services? Or do you never try and get these services from government?</li> </ol> <p>C. Help from the police when you need it (very easy, easy, difficult, very difficult, never try, don't know)</p>	<p>Asking for assistance from police</p>	<p>Afrobarometer questionnaire 2005, round 3 Nigeria</p>
<p>The last time, did you or anyone else report the incident to the police? (See indicator 1 above)</p> <p><b>Answer options:</b> Yes, no don't know</p>	<p>Reporting to police</p>	<p>ICVS</p>
<p>On the whole, were you satisfied with the way the police dealt with your (their) report? (See indicator 1 above)</p> <p><b>Answer options:</b> yes satisfied, no dissatisfied, don't know.</p>	<p>Satisfaction with police performance</p>	<p>ICVS</p>
<p>For what reason were you dissatisfied? You can give more than one reason</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Didn't do enough</li> <li>Were not interested</li> <li>Didn't find or apprehend the offender</li> <li>Didn't recover my property (goods)</li> <li>Didn't keep me properly informed</li> <li>Didn't treat me correctly/were impolite</li> <li>Were slow to arrive</li> <li>Other reasons (PLEASE SPECIFY)</li> </ol> <p>.....</p>	<p>Reasons for dissatisfaction with police performance</p>	<p>ICVS</p>
<p>Why did you or no one else report it? (Multiple answers allowed)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not serious enough/no loss/kid's stuff</li> <li>Solved it myself/perpetrator known to me</li> <li>Inappropriate for police/police not necessary</li> <li>Reported to other public or private agencies</li> <li>My family solved it</li> <li>No insurance</li> <li>Police could do nothing/lack of proof</li> <li>Police won't do anything about it</li> <li>Fear/dislike of the police/no involvement</li> <li>wanted with police</li> <li>Didn't dare (for fear of reprisal)</li> <li>Other reasons (SPECIFY)</li> </ol> <p>.....</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Don't know</li> </ol>	<p>Reason for not-reporting a crime</p>	<p>ICVS</p>
<p>Taking everything into account, how good do you think the police in your area is in controlling crime? Do you think they do a very good job, a fairly good job, a fairly poor job or a very poor job?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Very good job</li> <li>Fairly good job</li> </ol>	<p>Performance of police</p>	<p>ICVS</p>

<p>3. Fairly poor job 4. Very poor job</p>		
<p>Do you or someone else in your household own a handgun, shotgun, rifle or air rifle?</p> <p>1. Yes 2. No</p> <p>Could you tell me which sort of gun or guns you own?</p> <p>1. Handgun 2. Shotgun 3. Rifle 4. Air rifle 5. Other rifle 6. Don't know 7. Refused to say</p> <p>47b. For what reason do you own the gun (guns)?</p> <p>1. For hunting 2. Target shooting (sports) 3. As part of a collection (collector's item) 4. For crime prevention/protection 5. In armed forces or the police 6. Because it has always been in our family/home 7. Refused to answer</p>	<p>Weapons ownership</p>	<p>ICVS</p>
<p>Did you report any of these offences to the police? Yes/No</p>	<p>Reporting to police</p>	<p>LSMS Malawi</p>
<p>On the whole were you satisfied with the way the police dealt with the matter (s)? Yes/No</p>	<p>Satisfaction with police performance</p>	<p>LSMS Malawi</p>
<p>Why did you fail to report this incident to the police?</p> <p>1. Crime was not serious 2. Police too far 3. Police corrupt 4. Reporting would cause trouble 5. Neighbourhood issue, didn't want the police involved 6. Other please specify</p>	<p>Reasons for not reporting crime to police</p>	<p>LSMS Malawi</p>
<p>What steps have you taken to protect yourself from crime in the past year?</p> <p>1. Establishing community policing 2. Neighbourhood watch 3. Employed watchmen 4. Acquired guard dogs 5. Improved house security (bars, walls, fence) 6. Changed location 7. Traditional remedies 8. Other specify 9. Nothing</p>	<p>Steps taken to protect against crime</p>	<p>LSMS module, Malawi</p>
<p>I am now going to read out a list of facilities and services in your local area. For each one please tell me whether you consider your local services to be excellent, very good, fair, or poor. Police services is included</p>	<p>Perception of performance of police</p>	<p>LSMS module on values and opinions</p>
<p>IF for example, your or your family is involved in a <u>dispute</u>, who do you approach to seek assistance to resolve the dispute? [Use the codes for the person/party from the code list. ].</p> <p>If violence occurs:</p> <p>A. B.</p> <p>If violence has not yet occurred</p> <p>C. D.</p>	<p>Reporting disputes</p>	<p>CRISE, University of Oxford, Indonesia Survey</p>
<p>74. How about if there is a large dispute between community groups, who does the community usually approach to seek assistance to resolve the dispute? [Use the codes for the person/party from the code list. ].</p> <p>If violence occurs:</p> <p>A. B.</p> <p>If violence has not yet occurred</p> <p>C. D.</p>	<p>Who the community approaches to resolve disputes</p>	<p>CRISE, University of Oxford, Indonesia Survey</p>