Saint Lucia National Crime Victimization Survey (SLNCVS) 2020

MAIN RESULTS
July 2020

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International context

2030 Agenda

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

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

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

5 indicators of SDG´s 11 and 16.

https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015/transformingourworld

2030 Agenda: 5 indicators

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

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

| 11.7.2 | Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months **(Sexual harassment prevalence)** |

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

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

| 16.1.3 | Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological and sexual violence in the previous 12 months **(Physical and psychological violence prevalence)** |

| 16.1.4 | Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live **(Safety perception)** |

| 16.3.1 | Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms **(Reported crimes - dark figure of crime)** |

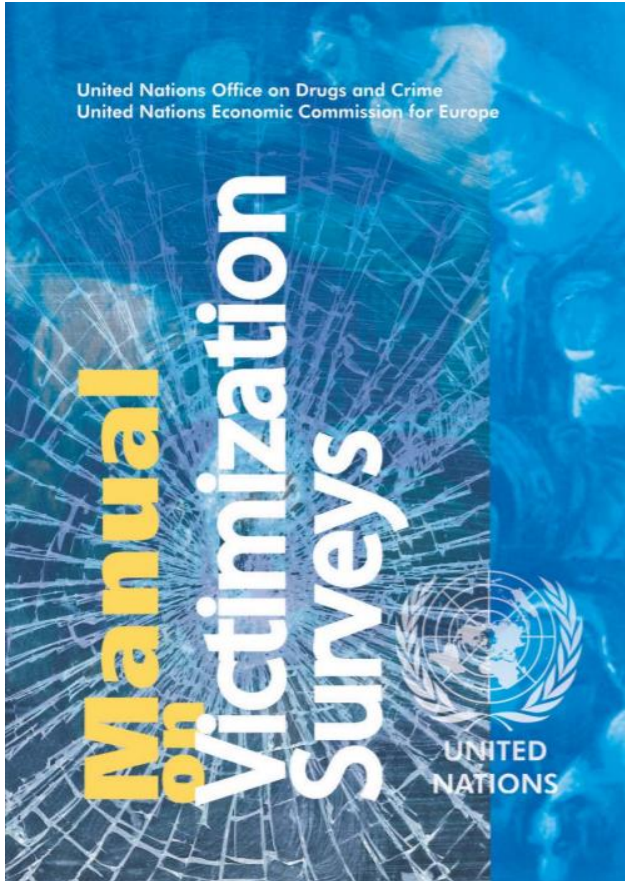| 16.5.1 | Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months **(Bribery prevalence)** |

Why CVS are important?

"*National crime victimization surveys (CVS)* provide a valuable source of information to policy makers and can be used to *understand the level and nature of both personal and household crime*, as well as *people's perceptions* of safety in the community and their *confidence* in law enforcement agencies.
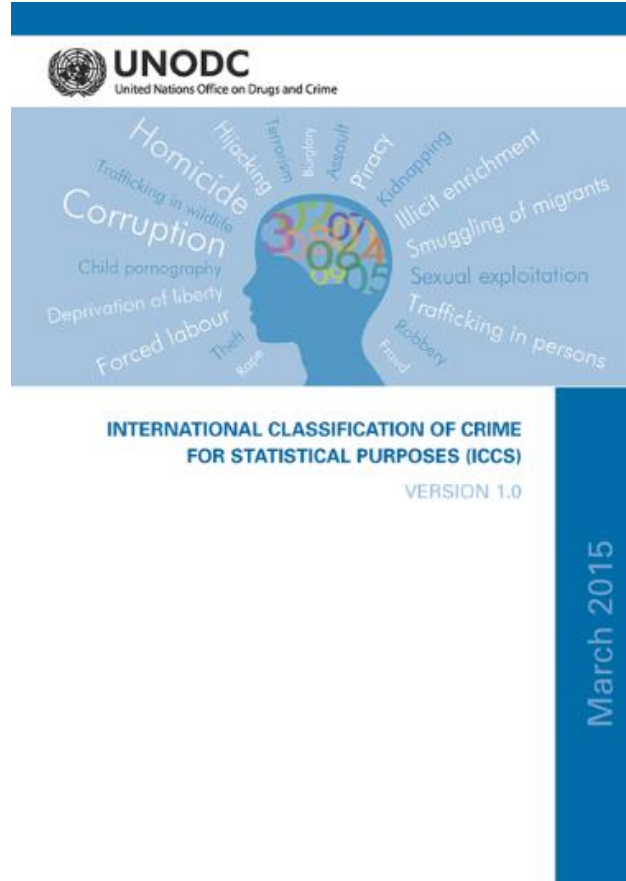
Both actual and perceived risks of crime can be *indicators of community well-being*."

Manual on Victimization Surveys (Unites Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 2010, p. 5)

International standards

They allow Member States **to improve** their **Crime and Justice Statistics[1].**

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

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
United Nations Economic Commission for Europe

Manual on Victimization Surveys

UNITED NATIONS

UNODC
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Homicide
Hijacking
Terrorism
Burglary
Assault
Piracy
Trafficking in wildlife
Kidnapping
Illicit enrichment
Corruption
Smuggling of migrants
Child pornography
Sexual exploitation
Deprivation of liberty
Trafficking in persons
Forced labour
Theft
Rape
Robbery
Fraud

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF CRIME
FOR STATISTICAL PURPOSES (ICCS)
VERSION 1.0

March 2015

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

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

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

Regional context

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

LACSI is a standard methodology which uses a **regional questionnaire** to **measure victimization and perception of safety.** It has been developed by the **United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)** through **its Center of Excellence** in 2014, together with 13 countries[1] of the region.

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

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

Led by:

UNODC
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Center of Excellence in
STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON GOVERNMENT, CRIME, VICTIMIZATION AND JUSTICE
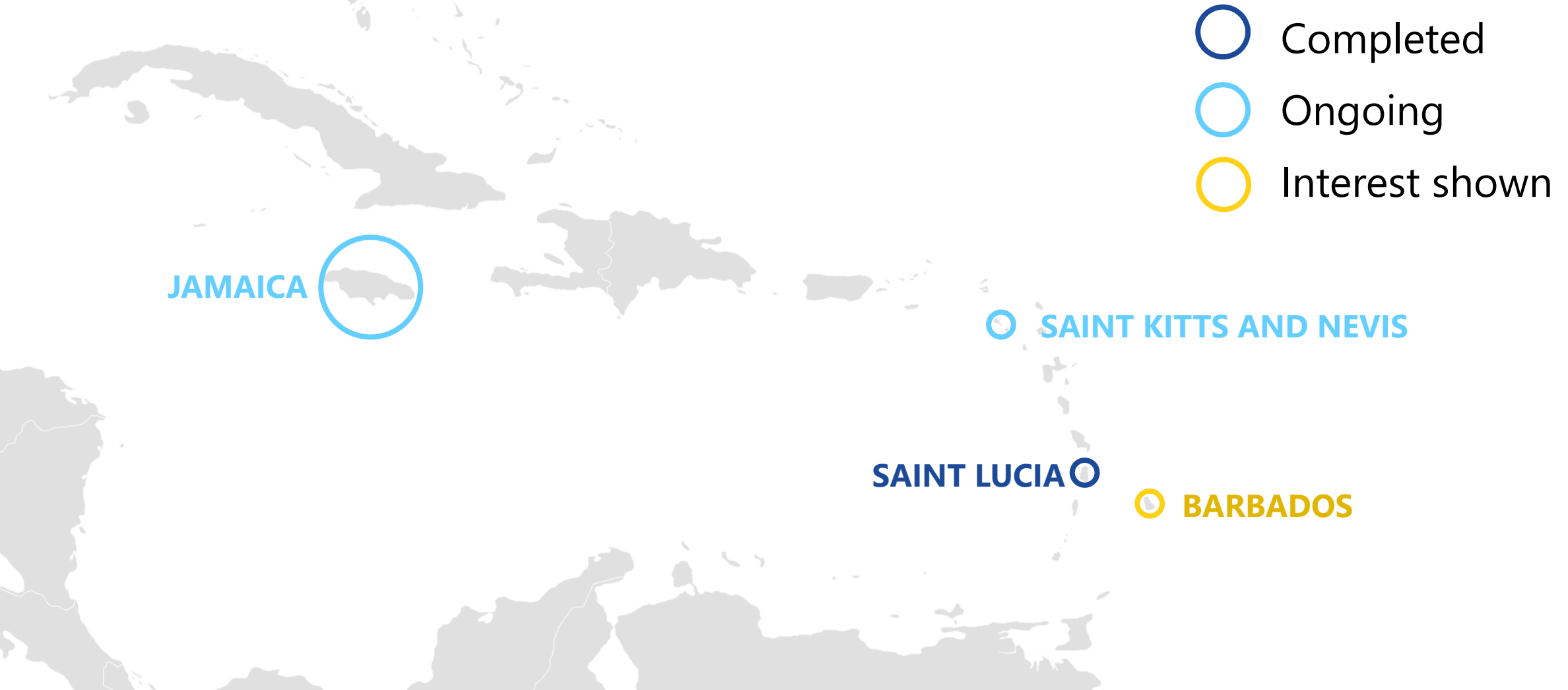
With the support of:

IDB   UNDP Empowered lives. Resilient nations.   OAS | More rights for more people

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

LACSI in the Caribbean

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

○ Completed

○ Ongoing

○ Interest shown

JAMAICA

○ **SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS**

SAINT LUCIA ○

○ **BARBADOS**

National context

Why a CVS in Saint Lucia?

- To use reliable security statistics for **designing, monitoring and evaluating crime prevention policies**.

- It provides valuable information for the **Safe City Plan**, the **Strategic Crime Fighting Initiative** and the **Police Strategic Plan**, contributing to the design of actions to fight crime and violence.

- It **contributes to strengthening of security and criminal justice institutions**, in order to provide better victims support.

- It contributes to **speed of reporting mechanisms, attention and accessibility**.

- It **complements Administrative Records** and establishes the **Crime Victimization Survey as an official source of security information for the country**.

What is the story of SLNCVS?

- The **Central Statistical Office (CSO)** of Saint Lucia decided to carry out the first **Saint Lucia National Crime Victimization Survey (SLNCVS)** in 2019. The process began in **January 2019**.

- The implementation of this project was funded by **USAID** through the **United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)** – implemented **CariSECURE Project** with full technical assistance delivered by the **United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC),** through the **Centre of Excellence in Statistical Information on Government, Crime, Victimization and Justice**.

- SLNCVS generates relevant information for the design and implementation of **public policies on security, prevention and attention to crime**.

- The conceptual and statistical design of SLNCVS are based on the **best practices and international standards of the United Nations**.

- Saint Lucia is **the first country in the Caribbean** to publish the results of its **official national crime victimization survey**, in line with United Nations international standards (*LACSI Initiative*).

Steering Committee

For the SLNCVS 2020, **a multi-stakeholder Steering Committee (and Working Group) was created** for coordination, implementation, supervision, revision and decision-making:

Central Statistical Office (Lead)
Ministry of Home Affairs, Justice and National Security (Co-Lead)
Ministry of Economic Planning (Budget administration)

Government Institutions:

RSL Police Force; Department of Justice; Supreme Court; Director of Public Prosecutions; Borderlais Correctional Facility; AGC; Department of Gender Relations and Sustainable Development; Social Transformation; Ministry of Equity, Social Justice, Empowerment, Youth Development

Non-Government Institutions:

Sir Arthur Lewis Community College; UWI/SALCC; Faith Based Group; National Youth Council; Community Organization (RISE); ECADE.

USAID (funding agency); UNDP/CariSecure (implementing agency); UNODC/Centre of Excellence (full technical assistance agency).

Implementation process (1/2)

April 2019

- Workshop on CVS delivered by UNODC
- Definition of the objectives of the survey **(SLNCVS Steering Committee and Working Group are established)**

June 2019

- Sample design **(UNDP)**
- Questionnaire adaptation **(SLNCVS Working Group-UNODC)**

August 2019

- Pilot Test n.1 **(UNDP-CSO)**

September 2019

- Questionnaire revision and adjustments for tablet programming
- Pilot Test n.2 **(CSO-UNODC-UNDP)**

September 2019

- Enumerators training for national survey **(UNODC-UNDP)**

Implementation process (2/2)

Sept-Dec 2019

Jan-Mar 2020

Apr-May 2020

June 2020

2020

- Data collection **(CSO)**

- Database cleaning **(UNDP)**
- Data processing and analysis **(UNODC)**

- Preliminary and final results **(UNODC)**
- Preparation of products for publication **(CSO-UNODC-UNDP)**

- Final national level results published **(CSO-UNODC)**

- Process evaluation **(UNODC)**

SLNCVS 2020

General objective

Generate statistical information to measure the phenomenon of **criminal victimization** that affected the population of Saint Lucia in a **reference period** as well as its **perception of public security**, with **national and geographic area representativeness**.

Specific objectives

1. Estimate the **number of victims of crime in Saint Lucia** between **September 2018 and August 2019**

2. Estimate the **number of crimes** that occurred between **September 2018 and August 2019**

3. Estimate the **dark figure of crimes** (crimes not reported to any competent authority) and **the causes for not reporting**

4. Collect information about the **characteristics of the crime in Saint Lucia**

5. Gather information on the **characteristics of victims and perpetrators**

6. Measure the **perception** of the inhabitants regarding their **safety** in the place where they live and where they carry out their daily activities

7. Generate **estimates of the cost of crime** for households and individuals

8. Identify **changes in people's activities and habits** due to fear of becoming a victim of crime

9. Measure the **level of confidence and perception of authorities from the criminal justice system performance**

10. Estimate the prevalence and incidence of **sexual harassment** in Saint Lucia

11. Measure the **possession of firearms in Saint Lucia** and the **perception of specific behaviors related to the presence of firearms** in the country.

How is SLNCVS designed? (1/3)

Reference period: September 2018 - August 2019 (past 12 months)

Data collection: September - December 2019

Geographical coverage: National and by geographic area
- North (Castries and Gros Islet)
- South (Remaining Districts)

15 crimes measured

5 households crimes

1. Motor vehicle theft
2. Theft of motor vehicle parts
3. Theft of objects from inside the motor vehicle
4. Motorcycle /scooter theft
5. Domestic burglary

10 personal crimes

6. Robbery
7. Theft
8. Bank fraud
9. Consumer fraud
10. Bribery
11. Assault and injury
12. Cybercrime[1]
13. Threats
14. Extortion
15. Sexual harassment

+ 1 Additional topic

Possession of firearms

[1] **Cybercrime** refers to the following situations: cyberbullying, malware, email hacking, social media hacking, ransomware.

How is SLNCVS designed? (3/3)

Sample frame: Master Sample Frame Census 2011

Sample design: **Stratified, two-stage probability design**

Sample size: 2,075 households

Unit of analysis: **Usual residents of randomly selected households**

Target population: Population of 18 years and over

Precision of estimates: **Estimates with Coefficients of Variation of 25% or less**

Note 1: The estimates that appear in this tabulation are shadowed according to their level of precision in *High*, *Moderate* and *Low*, taking the Coefficient of Variation CV (%) as a reference. If the values are closer to 0 it indicates the estimate is more precise and vice versa. *Moderate and Low* precision requires a cautious use of the estimates in which the causes of high variability are analyzed and other indicators of precision and reliability are considered, such as the confidence interval. See table below for level of precision of the estimates:

High: Indicates a CV (%) on a range of [0, 25)

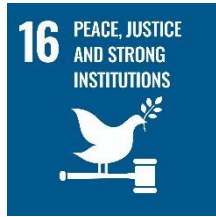*Moderate*: Indicates a CV (%) on a range of [25, 50)

Low: Indicates a CV (%) on a range of (50+)
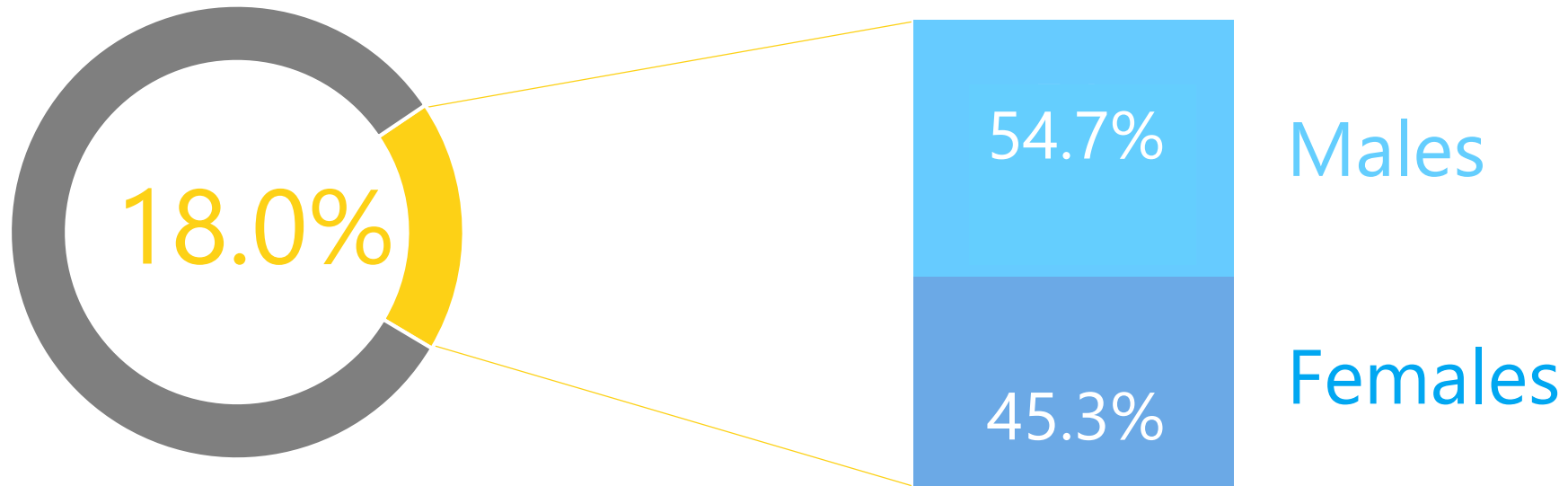
Victims

Main results

Crime prevalence

SLNCVS estimates that **18%**[1] of **population 18 years and over** was victim of at least one crime[2], between **September 2018 and August 2019**.

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

16.1.3

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

18.0%

54.7% Males

45.3% Females

Year 2017: 19%

Year 2019: 21.1%

Year: 2018* 1.68%

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

[2] SLNCVS measures 14 different types of crime, including: Motor-vehicle theft, Theft of motor-vehicle parts, Theft of objects inside the motor-vehicle, Motorcycle theft, Domestic burglary, Robbery, Theft, Bank fraud, Cybercrime, Bribery, Assault and Injury, Threats and Extortion. Sexual harassment is measured separately for this estimation.
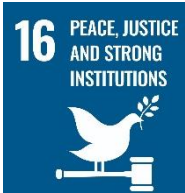
* The 2018 USA CVS only accounts for violent crimes.
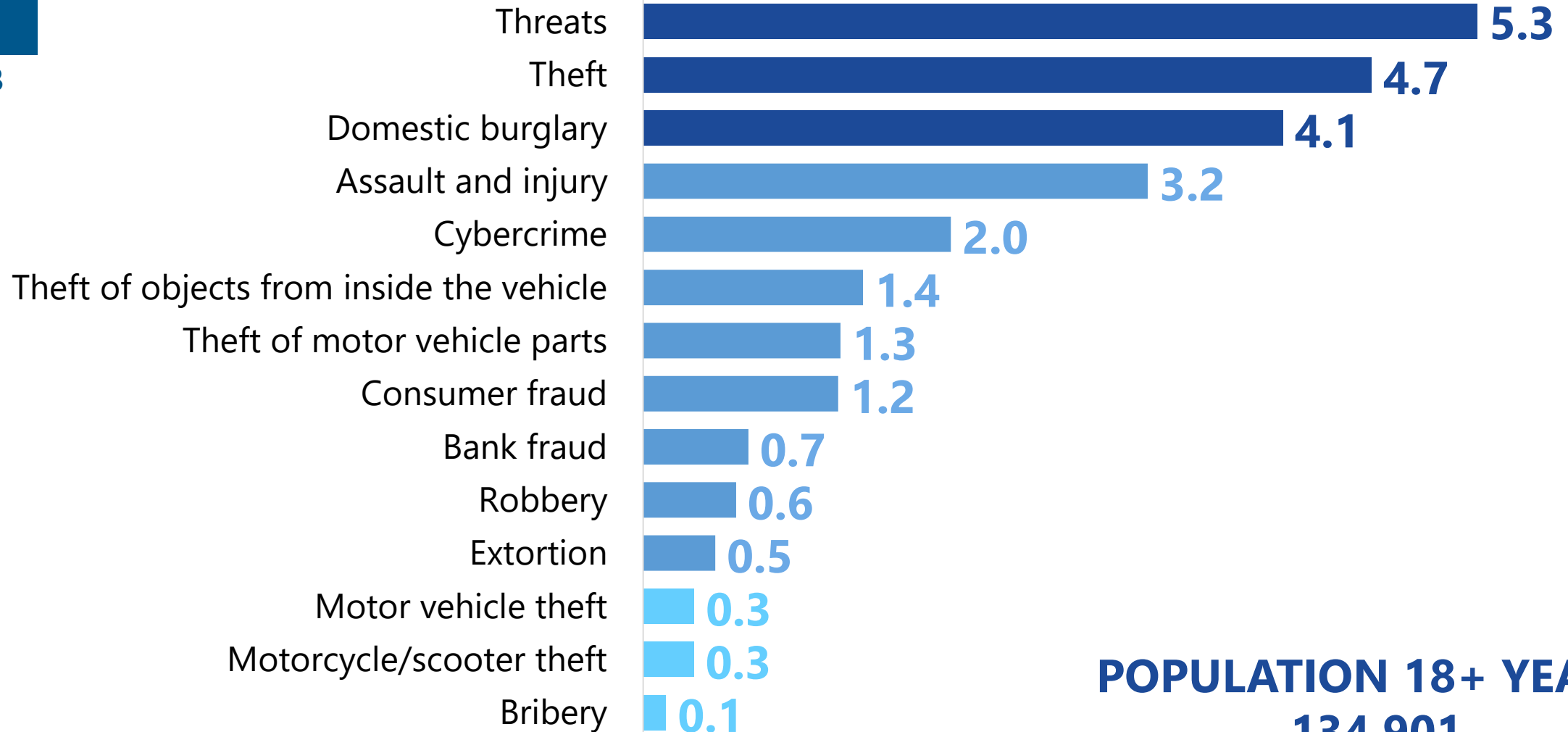
Crime prevalence by type of crime

SLNCVS 2020
Saint Lucia National Crime Victimization Survey

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

16.1.3

Percentage of victims

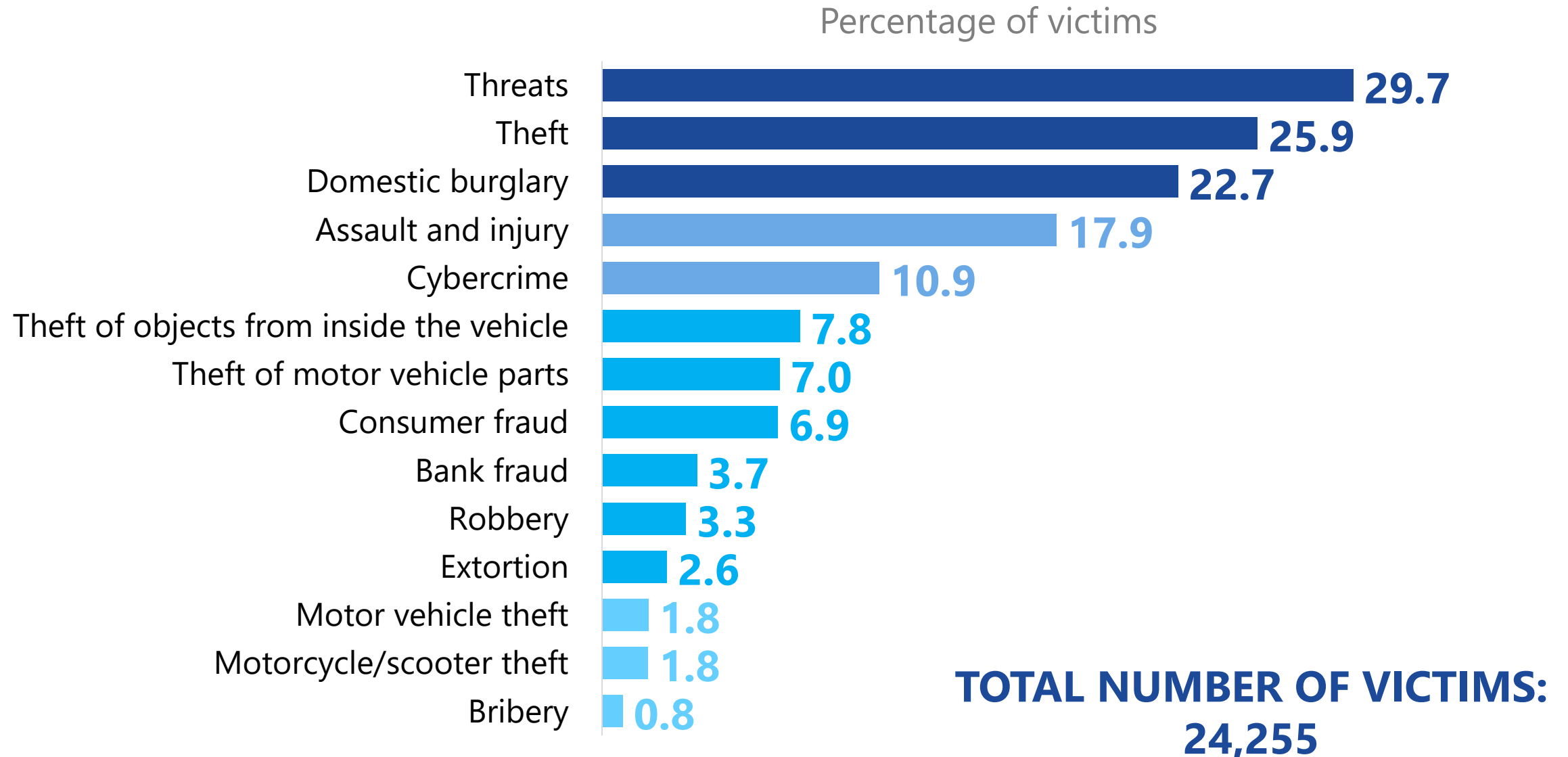| Type of crime	Percentage
Threats	5.3
Theft	4.7
Domestic burglary	4.1
Assault and injury	3.2
Cybercrime	2.0
Theft of objects from inside the vehicle	1.4
Theft of motor vehicle parts	1.3
Consumer fraud	1.2
Bank fraud	0.7
Robbery	0.6
Extortion	0.5
Motor vehicle theft	0.3
Motorcycle/scooter theft	0.3
Bribery	0.1

POPULATION 18+ YEARS: 134,901

Victims by type of crime

SLNCVS 2020
Saint Lucia National Crime
Victimization Survey

Percentage of victims
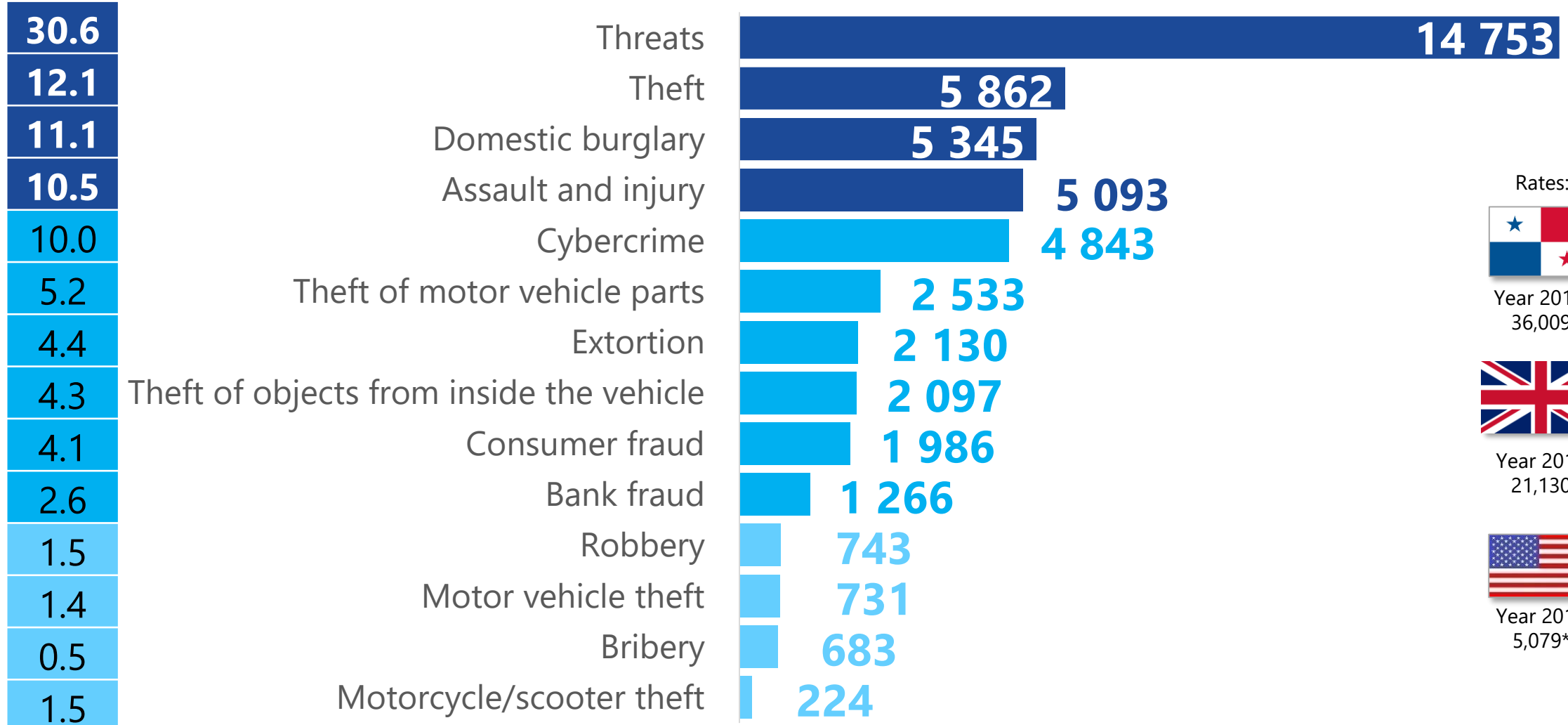
Type of crime	Percentage
Threats	29.7
Theft	25.9
Domestic burglary	22.7
Assault and injury	17.9
Cybercrime	10.9
Theft of objects from inside the vehicle	7.8
Theft of motor vehicle parts	7.0
Consumer fraud	6.9
Bank fraud	3.7
Robbery	3.3
Extortion	2.6
Motor vehicle theft	1.8
Motorcycle/scooter theft	1.8
Bribery	0.8

TOTAL NUMBER OF VICTIMS: 24,255

Crimes & offenders

Main results

Crime Incidence

SLNCVS 2020
Saint Lucia National Crime
Victimization Survey

Percentage

30.6	
12.1	
11.1	
10.5	
10.0	
5.2	
4.4	
4.3	
4.1	
2.6	
1.5	
1.4	
0.5	
1.5	

TOTAL NUMBER OF CRIMES OCCURRED: 48,290

Crime	Number
Threats	14 753
Theft	5 862
Domestic burglary	5 345
Assault and injury	5 093
Cybercrime	4 843
Theft of motor vehicle parts	2 533
Extortion	2 130
Theft of objects from inside the vehicle	2 097
Consumer fraud	1 986
Bank fraud	1 266
Robbery	743
Motor vehicle theft	731
Bribery	683
Motorcycle/scooter theft	224

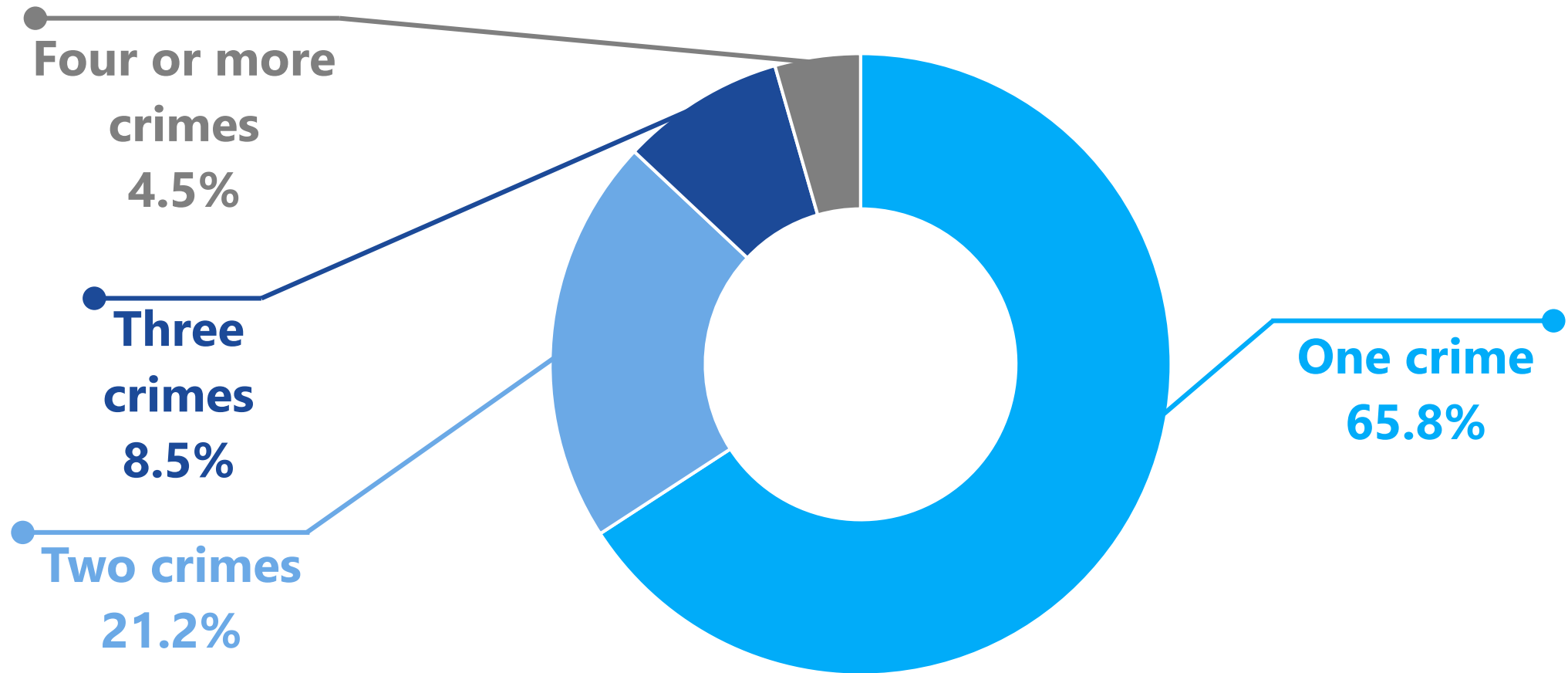Rates:

Year 2017:
36,009

Year 2019
21,130

Year 2018
5,079*

* The 2018 USA CVS only accounts for violent crimes.

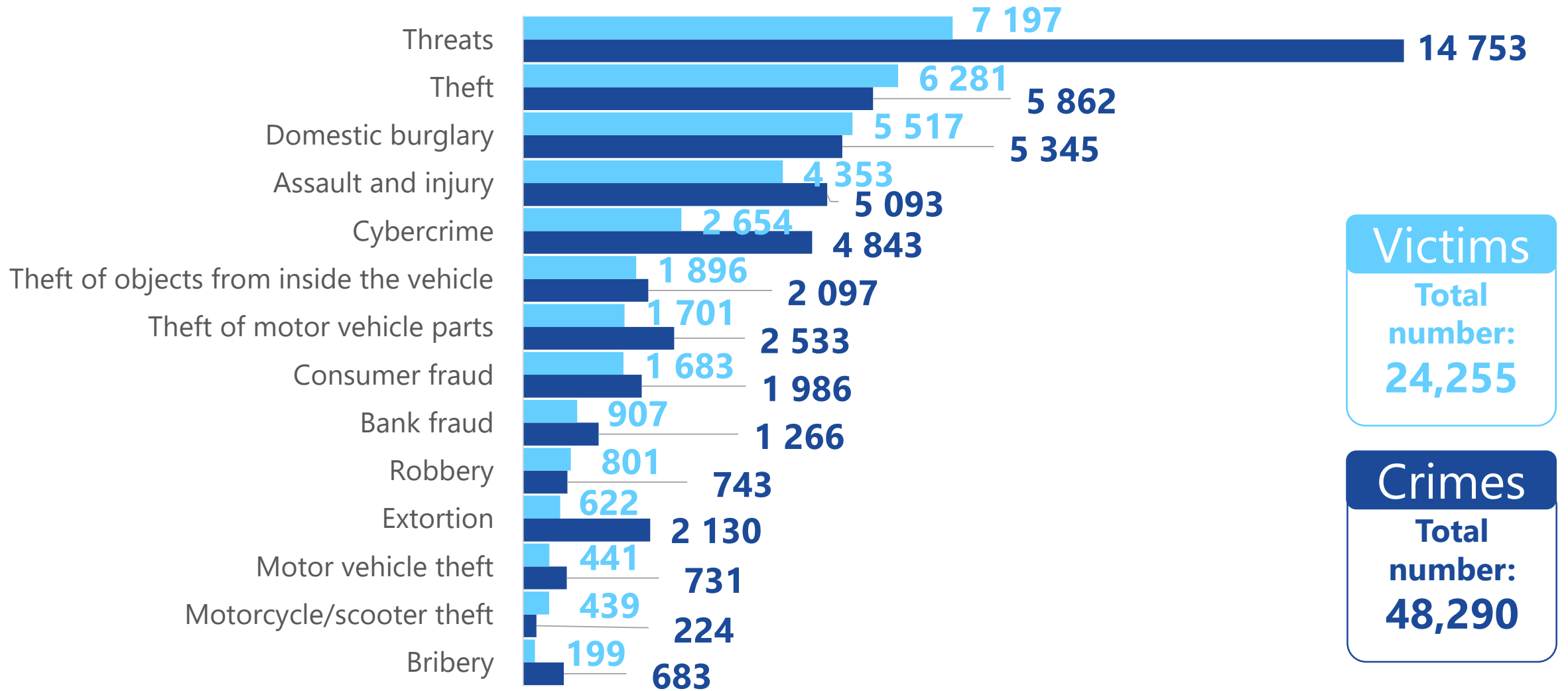# Number of crimes per victim

SLNCVS estimates a total of **24,255 victims (18% of the population)** between **September 2018 and August 2019.**
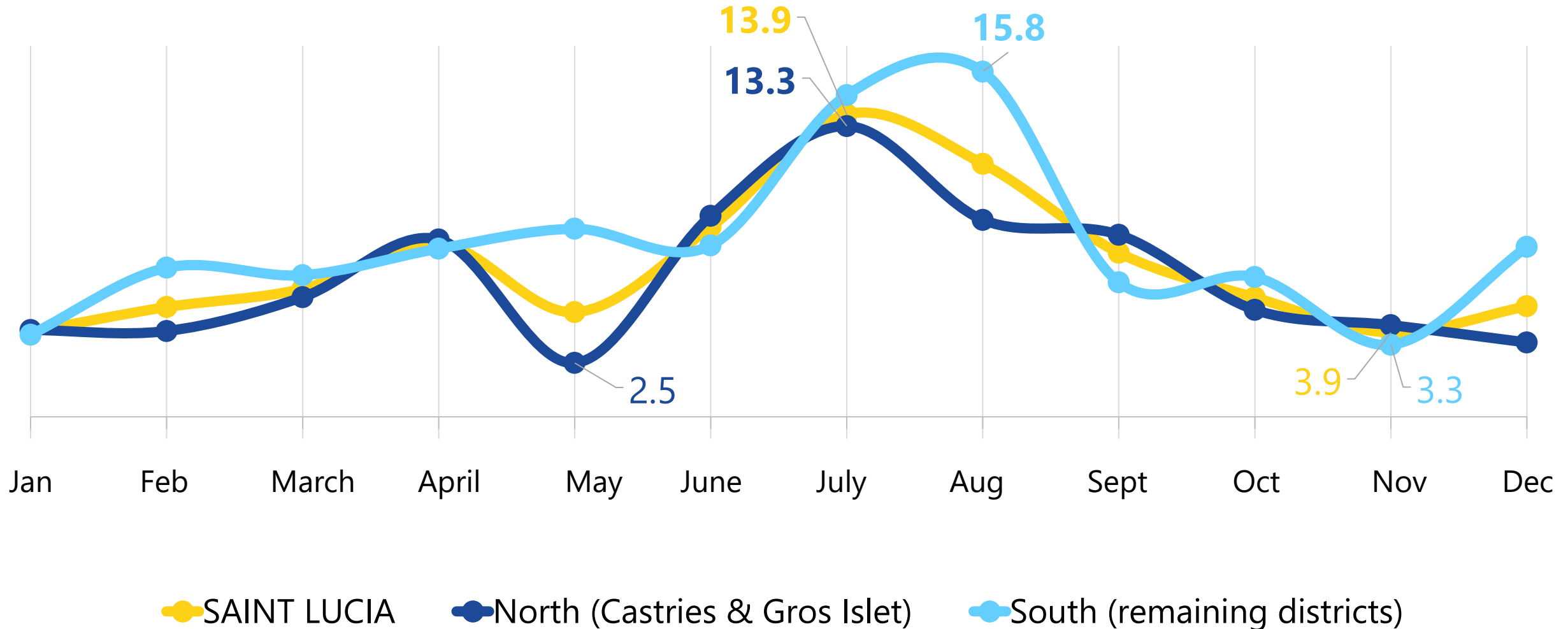
Four or more crimes 4.5%

Three crimes 8.5%

Two crimes 21.2%

One crime 65.8%

Victims *vs.* Crimes

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

Crime	Victims	Crimes
Threats	7 197	14 753
Theft	6 281	5 862
Domestic burglary	5 517	5 345
Assault and injury	4 353	5 093
Cybercrime	2 654	4 843
Theft of objects from inside the vehicle	1 896	2 097
Theft of motor vehicle parts	1 701	2 533
Consumer fraud	1 683	1 986
Bank fraud	907	1 266
Robbery	801	743
Extortion	622	2 130
Motor vehicle theft	441	731
Motorcycle/scooter theft	439	224
Bribery	199	683

Victims
Total number:
24,255

Crimes
Total number:
48,290

Month of occurrence

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

13.9

13.3

15.8

2.5

3.9

3.3

Jan Feb March April May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec

● SAINT LUCIA   ● North (Castries & Gros Islet)   ● South (remaining districts)

Perpetrators' characteristics

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

Number of perpetrators

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

Sex of the perpetrators

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

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

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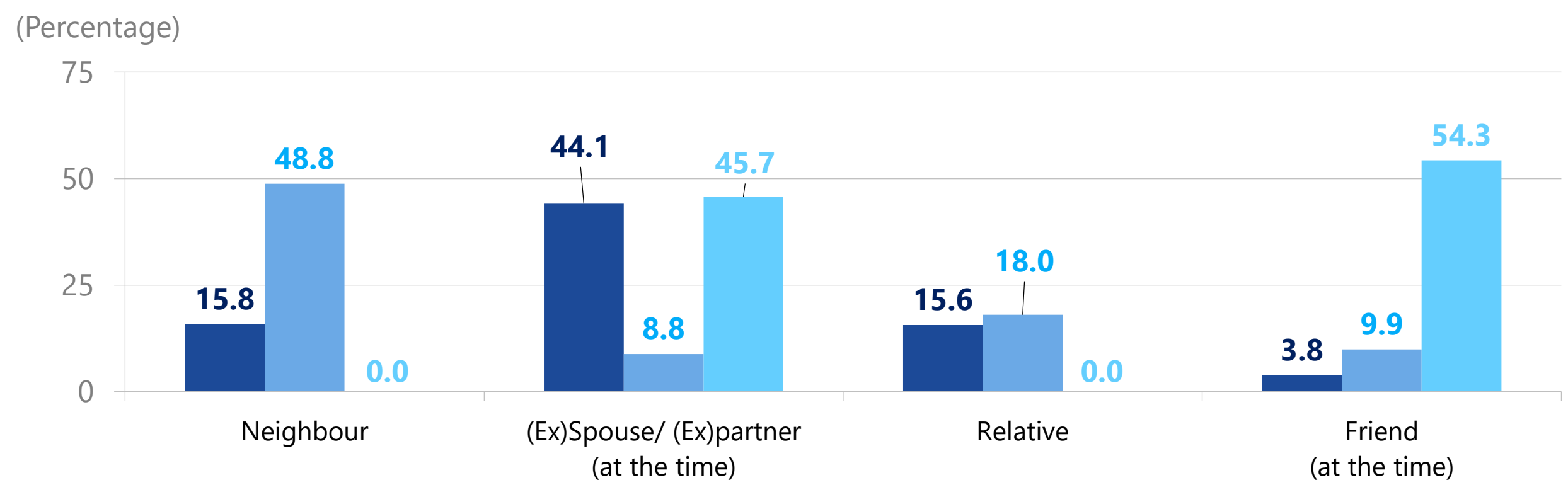
1 The referred crimes are the ones where the victim was present and the question was asked.

Influence of alcohol and drugs

SLNCVS 2020
Saint Lucia National Crime Victimization Survey

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

33.4% **Offender(s)**
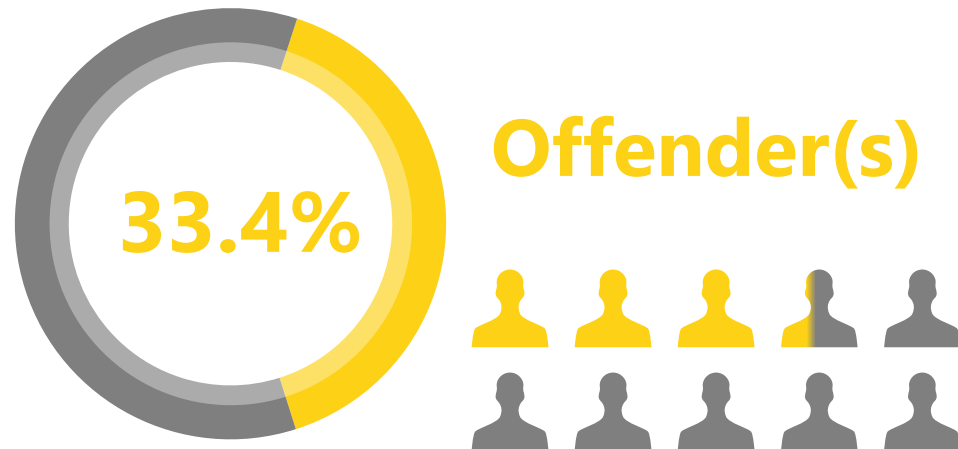
45.2% Assaults and injury

31.5% Robbery

29.3% Threats

4.9% **Victim**

9.7% Assaults and injury

5.1% Robbery

3.3% Threats

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

Most popular stolen objects
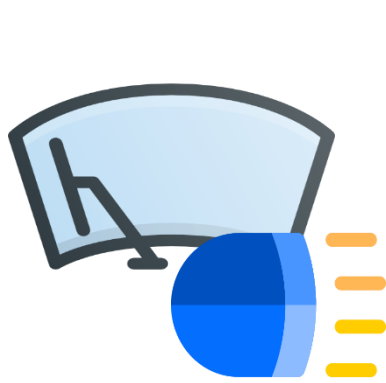
Theft of vehicle parts

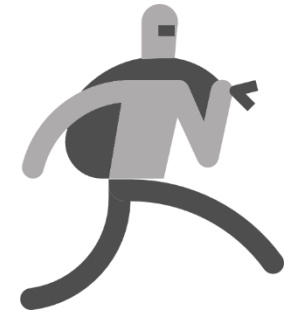**41.9%** Windshield/window
13.9% Headlights
6.0% Tyre(s)

Theft of objects from inside the vehicle

72.3% Electronic equipment
14.1% Wallet/money/cards
5.9% Tools

Theft of objects (no violence)

30.7% Mobile phone
21.6% Wallet/money/cards
14% Cultivated products or animals in a farm

Robbery (with violence)

37.2% Money/cards
14.1% Mobile phone
21.7% Handbag / wallet

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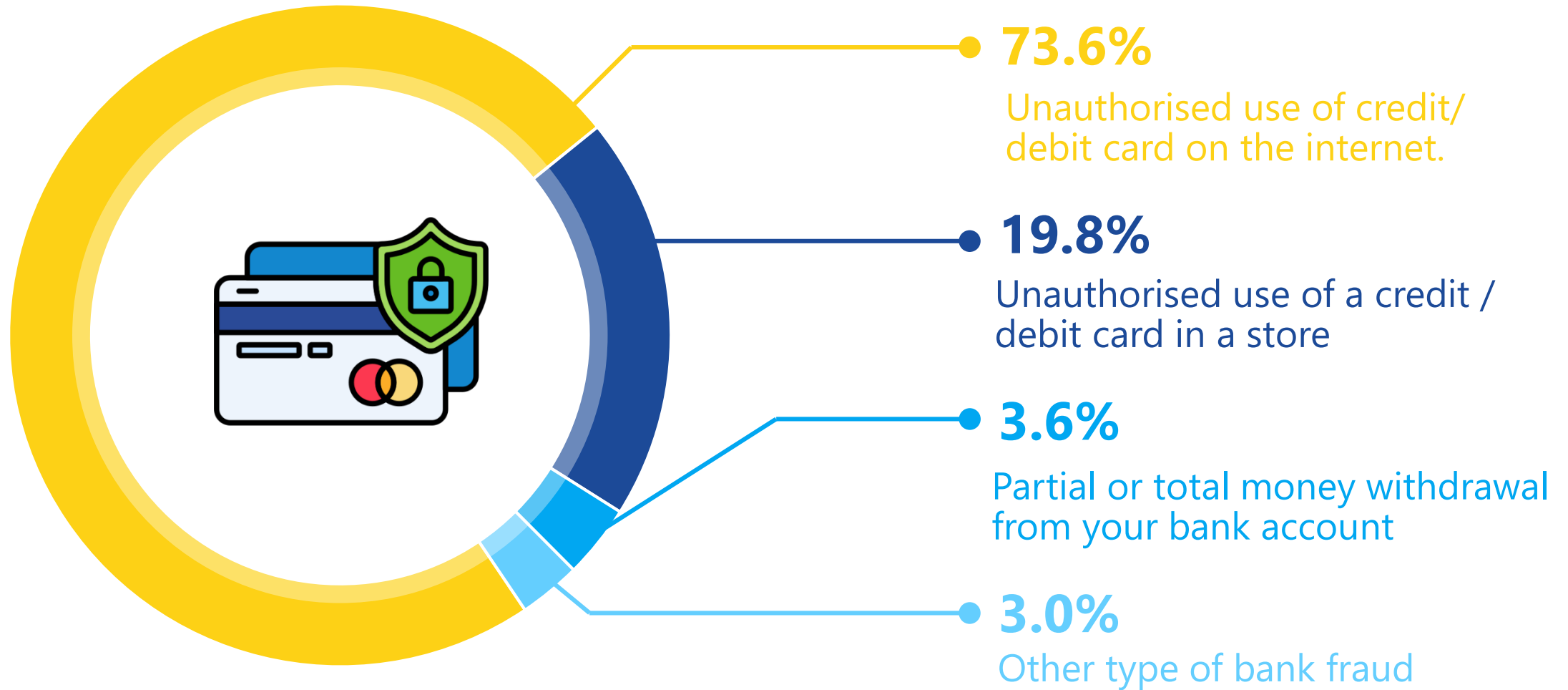
Use of weapons

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

Blunt object or other objects used as weapon
14.8%

Other type of weapon
9.6%

Firearm
34.7%

Knife or sharp object (machete, fishing gun, etc.)
44.7%

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

Bank fraud

SLNCVS estimates a total of **1,266 instances of bank fraud.** The identified *types of bank fraud* were:
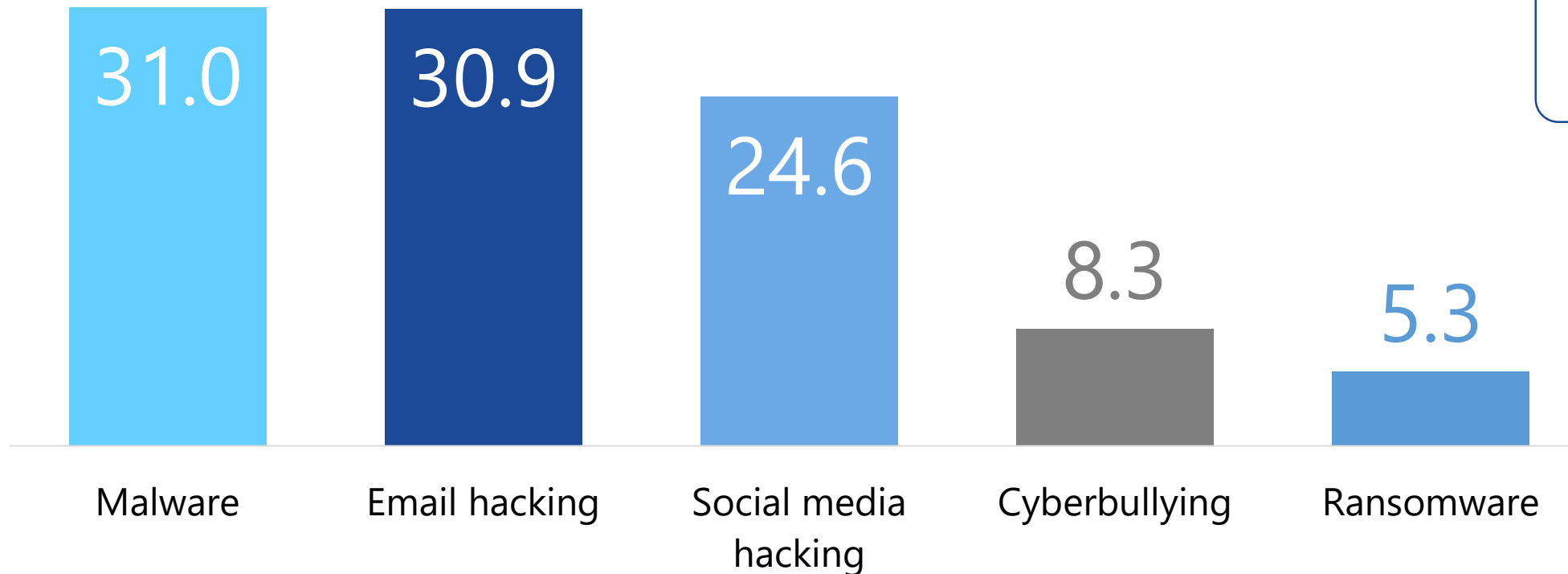
73.6%
Unauthorised use of credit/ debit card on the internet.

19.8%
Unauthorised use of a credit / debit card in a store

3.6%
Partial or total money withdrawal from your bank account

3.0%
Other type of bank fraud

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

Cybercrime

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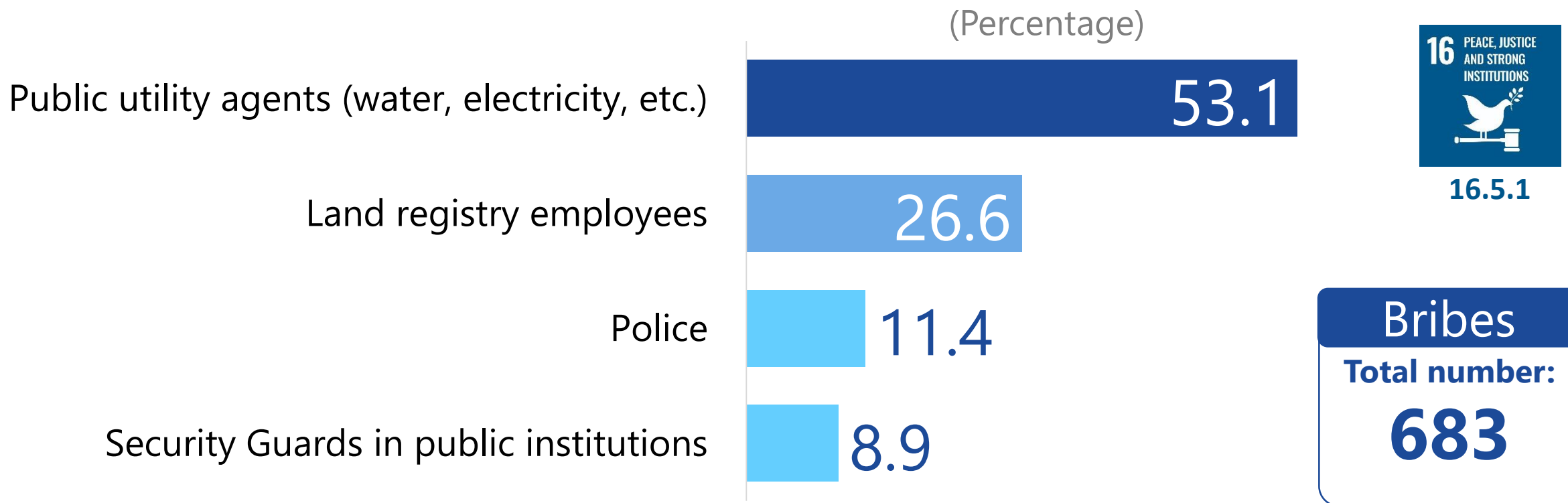
Distribution of occurred cybercrimes (Percentage)

Cybercrimes
Total number:
4,843

Malware	Email hacking	Social media hacking	Cyberbullying	Ransomware
31.0	30.9	24.6	8.3	5.3

Bribery – by institution

SLNCVS 2020
Saint Lucia National Crime Victimization Survey

SLNCVS estimates that between **September 2018 and August 2019,** from the 59,244 persons that had at least one contact with a public official, **a total of 199 persons (0.33%) were victims of bribery[1]**. The **institutions** with whom these incidents were experienced were:

(Percentage)

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

16.5.1

Institution	Percentage
Public utility agents (water, electricity, etc.)	53.1
Land registry employees	26.6
Police	11.4
Security Guards in public institutions	8.9

Bribes
Total number:
683

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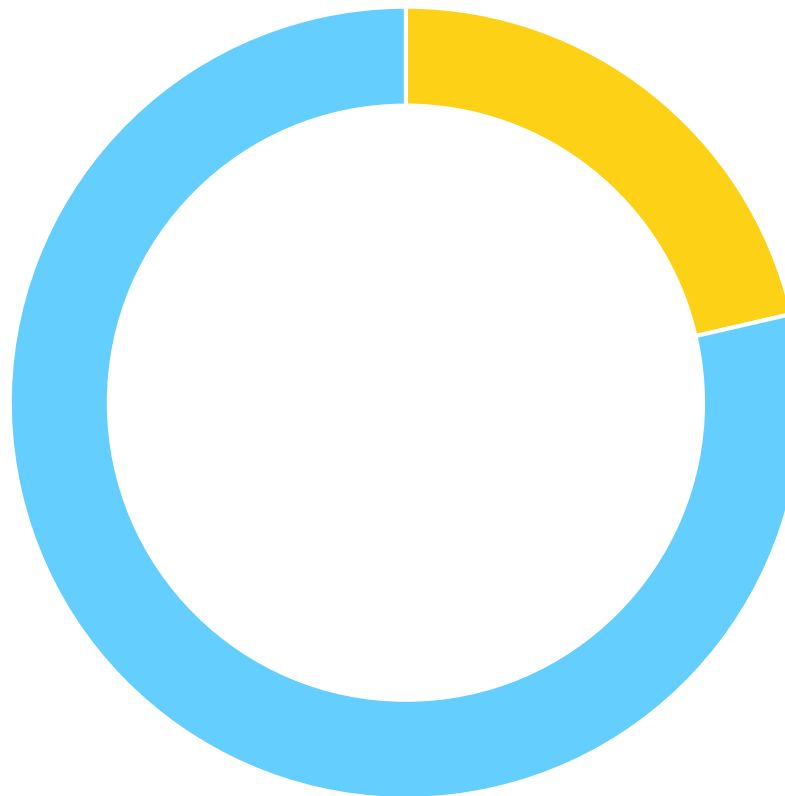
Cost of crime

Main results

Expenses due to insecurity

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

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

21.4%
Household expenditure for crime protection measures[1] (13 millions EC$)

78.6%
Losses as a result of the crime[2] (50 million EC$)

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

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

Adoption of security measures

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

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

Condition of crime reporting

TOTAL NUMBER OF CRIMES OCCURRED: 48,290

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

16.3.1

Condition of crime reporting[1] (Percentage)

Unreported

65.8

70.5

58.2

Reported

34.2

29.5

41.8

SAINT LUCIA

North
(Castries and Gros Islet)

South
(Remaining Districts)
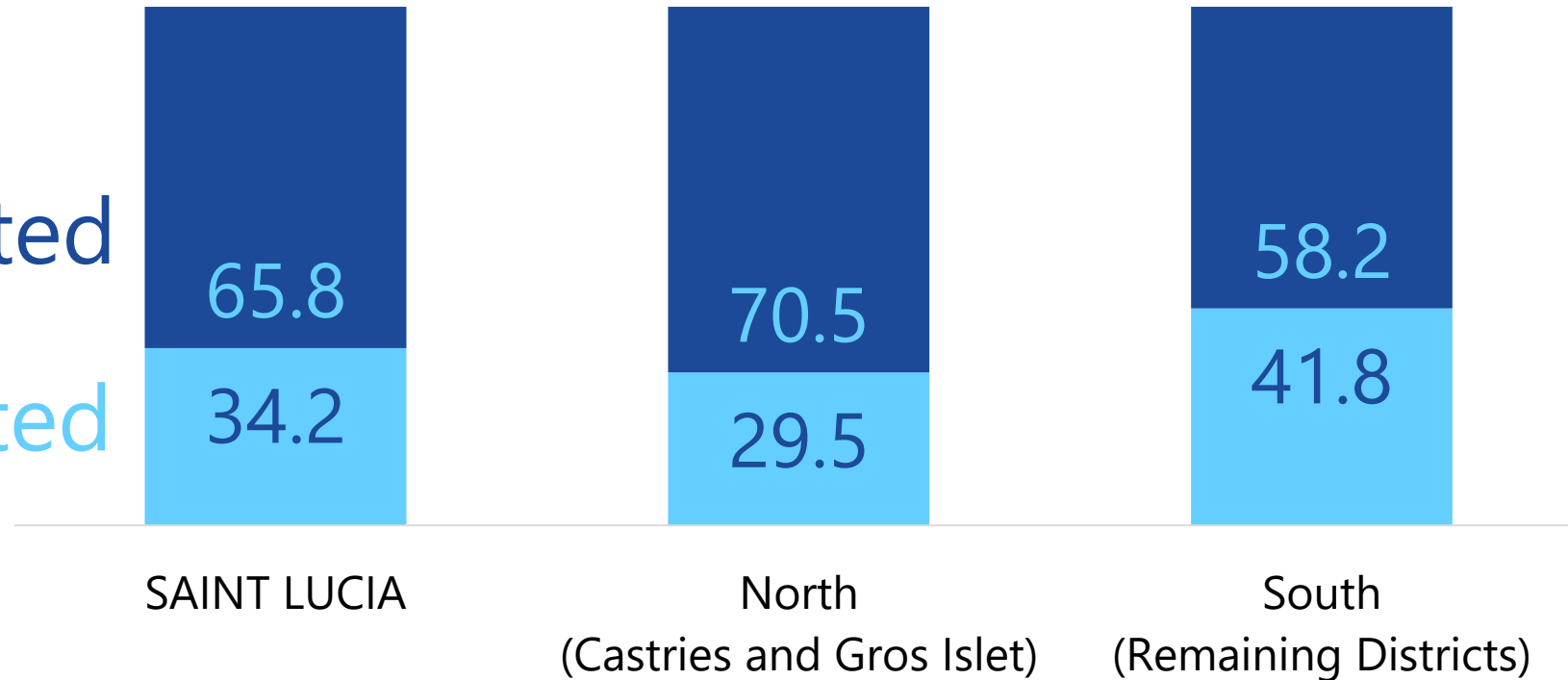
Reported crimes:

Year 2017: 85.8%

Year 2019: 58.0%

Year 2018: 58.8%

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

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

Reasons for not reporting

SLNCVS estimates a total of **48,290 crimes occurred**, from which **more than half (31,787) were not reported to any competent authority**. *Reasons for not reporting* vary among each type of crime:
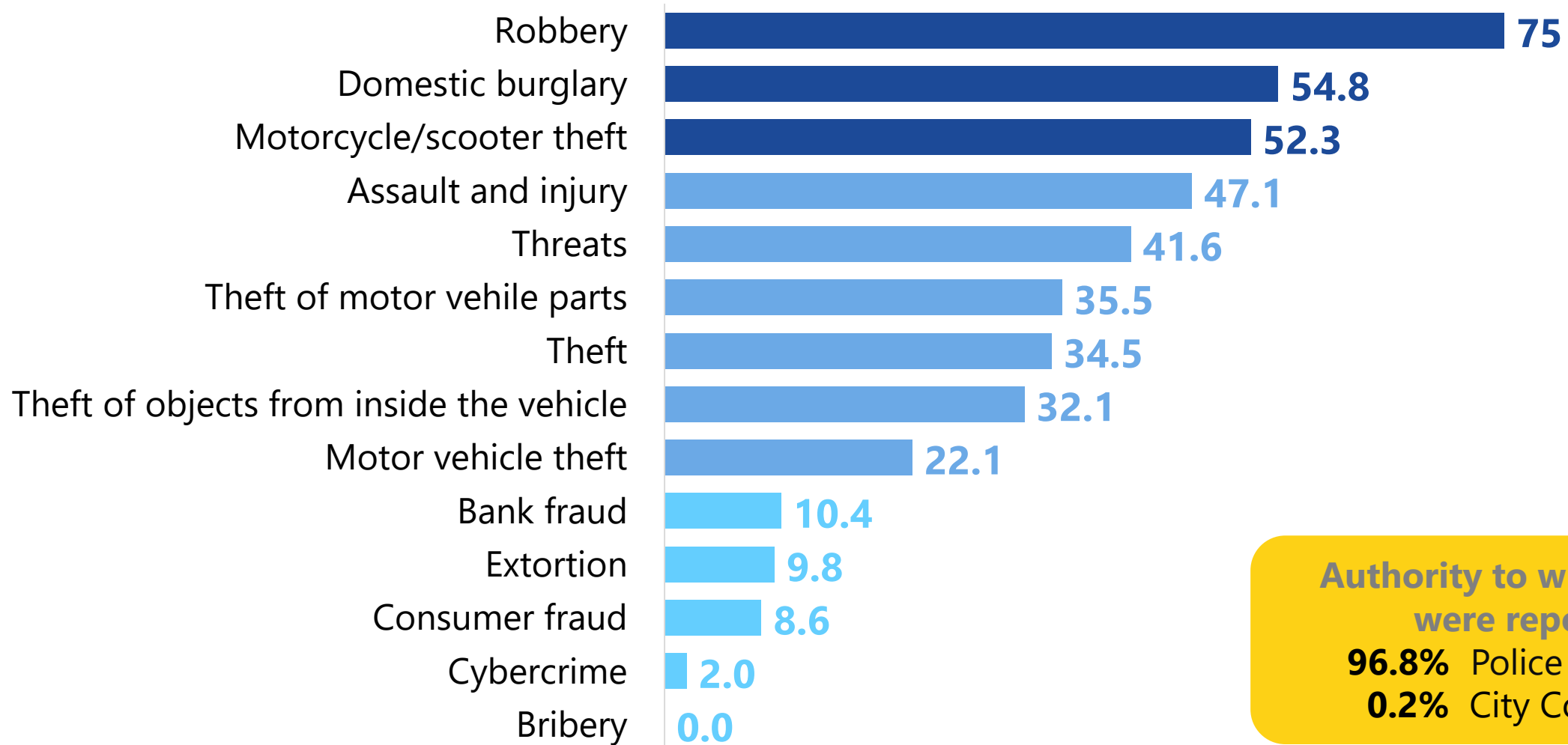
| ALL CRIMES | Threats | Theft | Domestic burglary | Assault and injury |
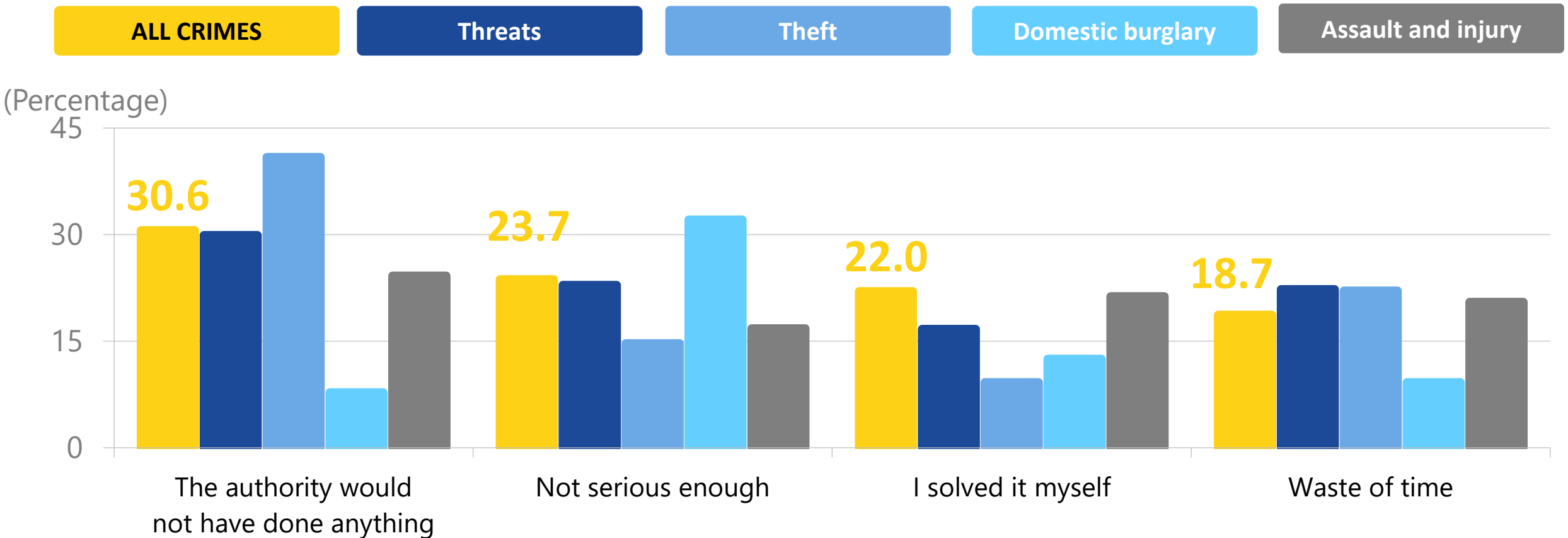
(Percentage)

Reported crimes

SLNCVS 2020
Saint Lucia National Crime Victimization Survey

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

Type of crime	Percentage
Robbery	75
Domestic burglary	54.8
Motorcycle/scooter theft	52.3
Assault and injury	47.1
Threats	41.6
Theft of motor vehile parts	35.5
Theft	34.5
Theft of objects from inside the vehicle	32.1
Motor vehicle theft	22.1
Bank fraud	10.4
Extortion	9.8
Consumer fraud	8.6
Cybercrime	2.0
Bribery	0.0

Authority to which crimes were reported:
96.8% Police
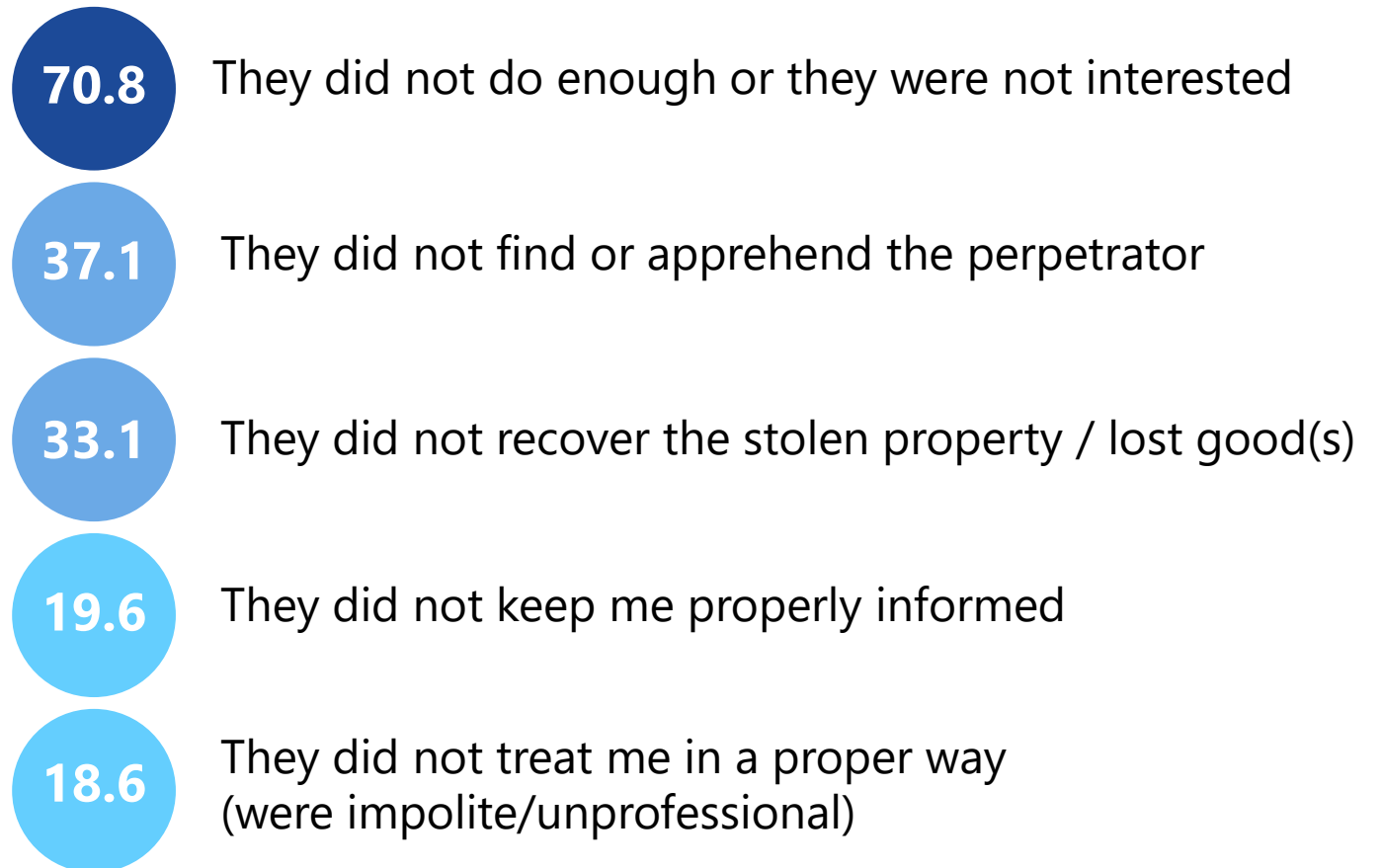**0.2%** City Constabulary

Dissatisfaction while reporting

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

Population dissatisfied when reporting the crime

47.6%
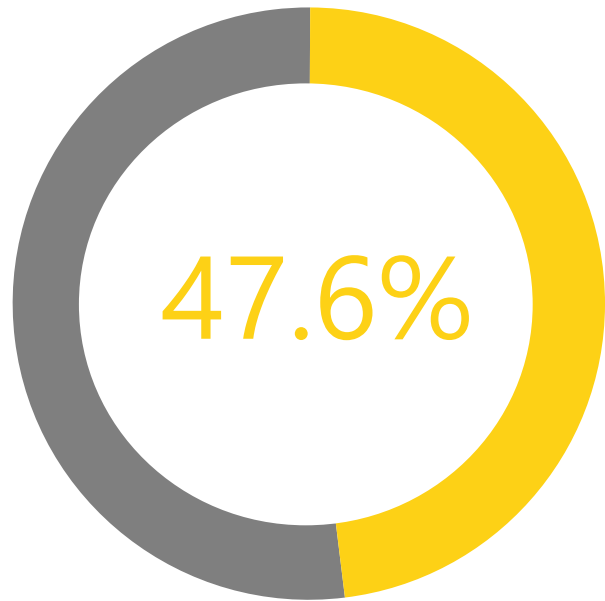
REPORTED CRIMES : 16,502
CRIMES REPORTED TO THE POLICE: 15,982

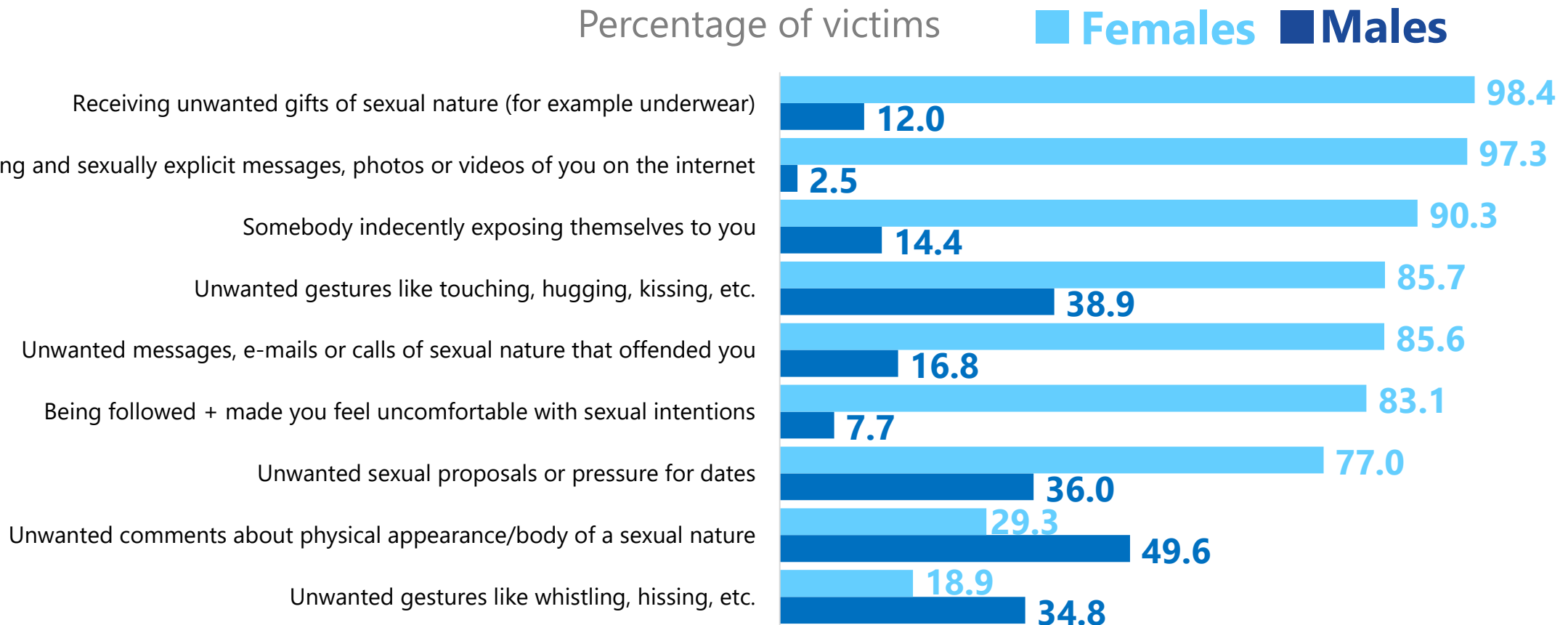Reasons of dissatisfaction with Police (Percentage)

70.8 They did not do enough or they were not interested

37.1 They did not find or apprehend the perpetrator

33.1 They did not recover the stolen property / lost good(s)

19.6 They did not keep me properly informed

18.6 They did not treat me in a proper way (were impolite/unprofessional)

Sexual harassment

Main results

Sexual harassment - victims

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

Percentage of victims   ■ **Females**   ■ **Males**

Situation	Females	Males
Receiving unwanted gifts of sexual nature (for example underwear)	98.4	12.0
Embarrassing and sexually explicit messages, photos or videos of you on the internet	97.3	2.5
Somebody indecently exposing themselves to you	90.3	14.4
Unwanted gestures like touching, hugging, kissing, etc.	85.7	38.9
Unwanted messages, e-mails or calls of sexual nature that offended you	85.6	16.8
Being followed + made you feel uncomfortable with sexual intentions	83.1	7.7
Unwanted sexual proposals or pressure for dates	77.0	36.0
Unwanted comments about physical appearance/body of a sexual nature	29.3	49.6
Unwanted gestures like whistling, hissing, etc.	18.9	34.8

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

11.7.2

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

Sexual harassment - context

SLNCVS 2020
Saint Lucia National Crime Victimization Survey

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

Sex of the perpetrator(s):

83.1% Men
10.6% Women
2.5% Men and women

Relationship with perpetrator(s):

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

Place of ocurrence

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

Crime report and sexual harassment

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

(Percentage)

Reported

4.5

Not reported

92.5

Most prevalent **reasons[1] for not reporting** (Percentage):

63.3 Not serious enough

42.0 It happens all the time
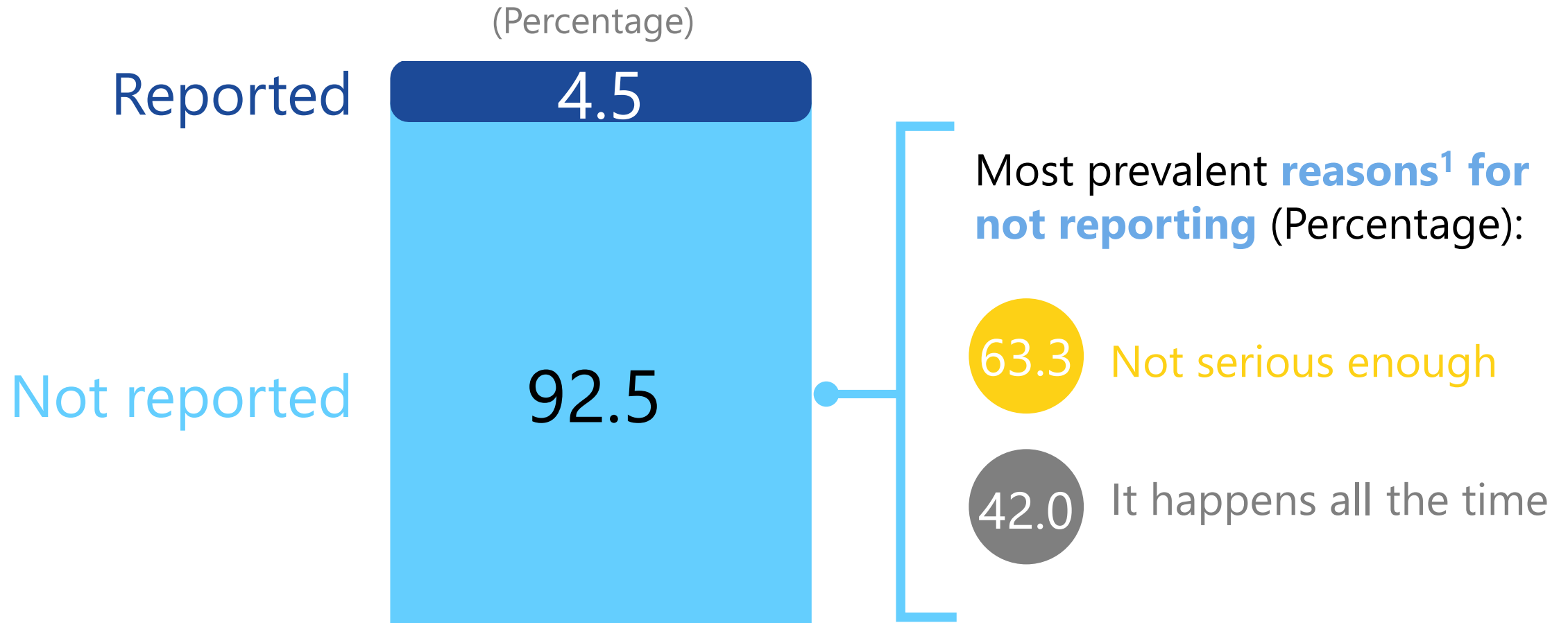
[1]Respondent might have chosen more than one reason.

Public safety perception

Main results

Perception of safety[1]

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

16.1.4

Perception of safety walking alone in the neighborhood

85.8%

SAINT LUCIA

88.7%

Males

82.9%
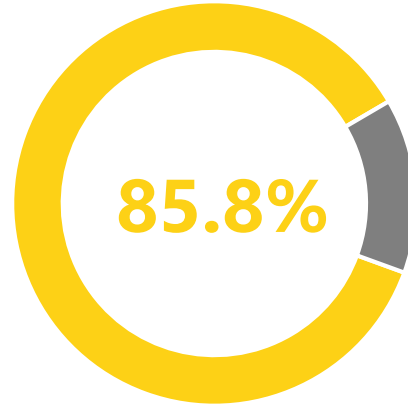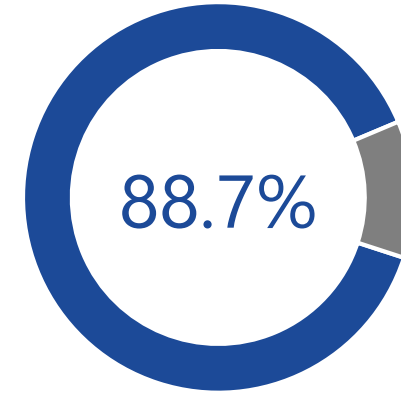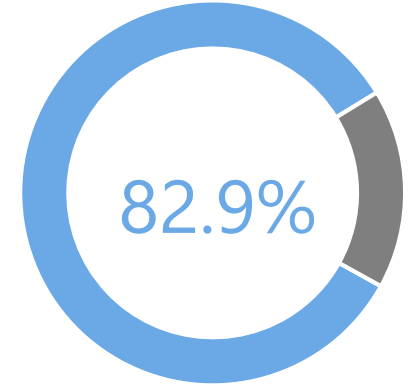
Females

Year 2018
57.6 %

Year 2017
66 %

Perception of safety walking alone in the neighborhood _at night_

61.7%

72.5%

49.9%
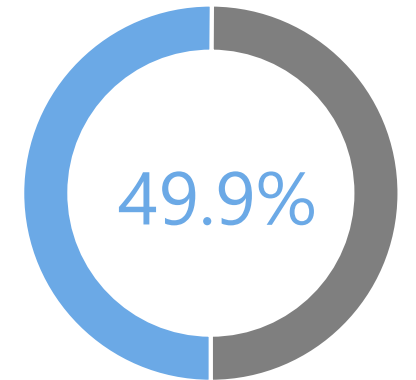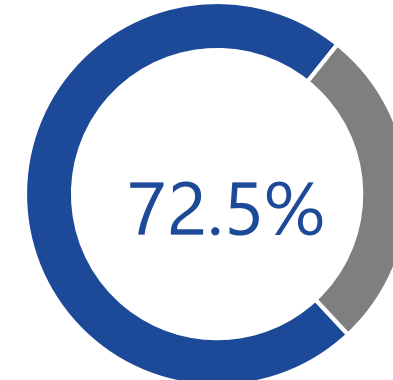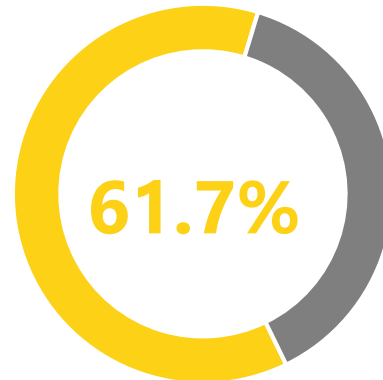
[1] Refers to "Very safe" and "Safe".

Perception of safety by space

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

[1] Refers to "Very safe" and "Safe".
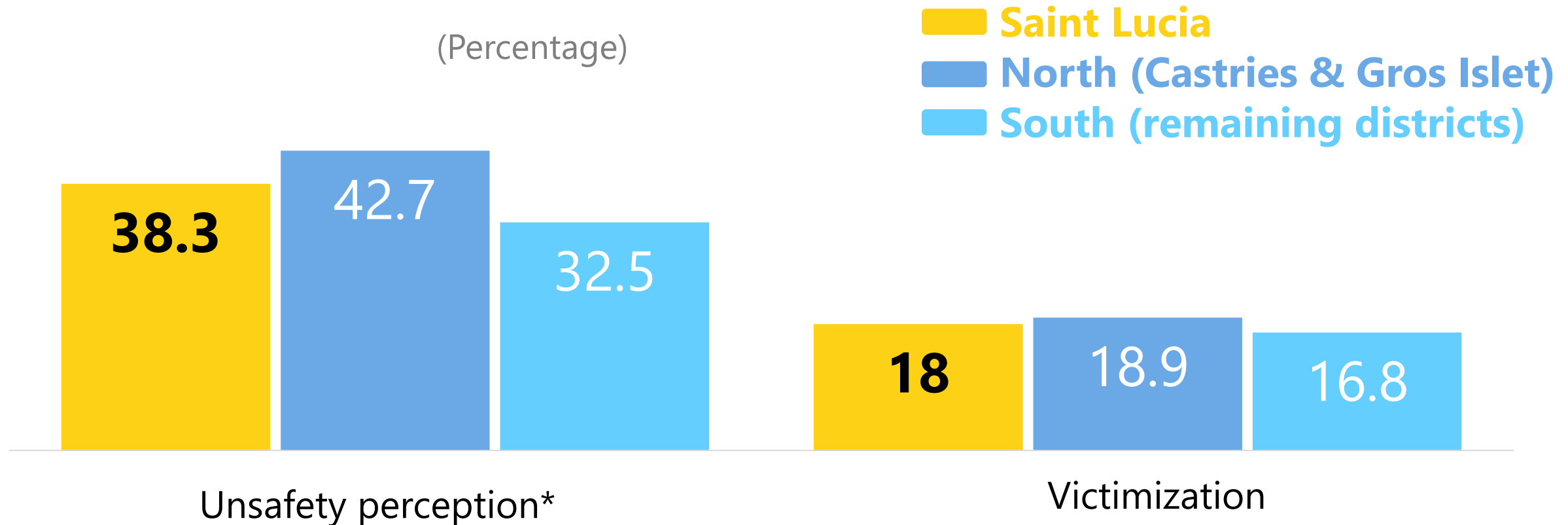
Changes of level of crime

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

(Percentage)

	Has increased	Remains the same	Has decreased
In Saint Lucia	83.9	6.7	4.4
In your city/town	69.1	15.3	8.2
In your community/district	36.1	41.4	15.3
In your neighbourhood	24.1	50.0	19.1

LEVEL OF CRIME: **Has increased** **Remains the same** **Has decreased**
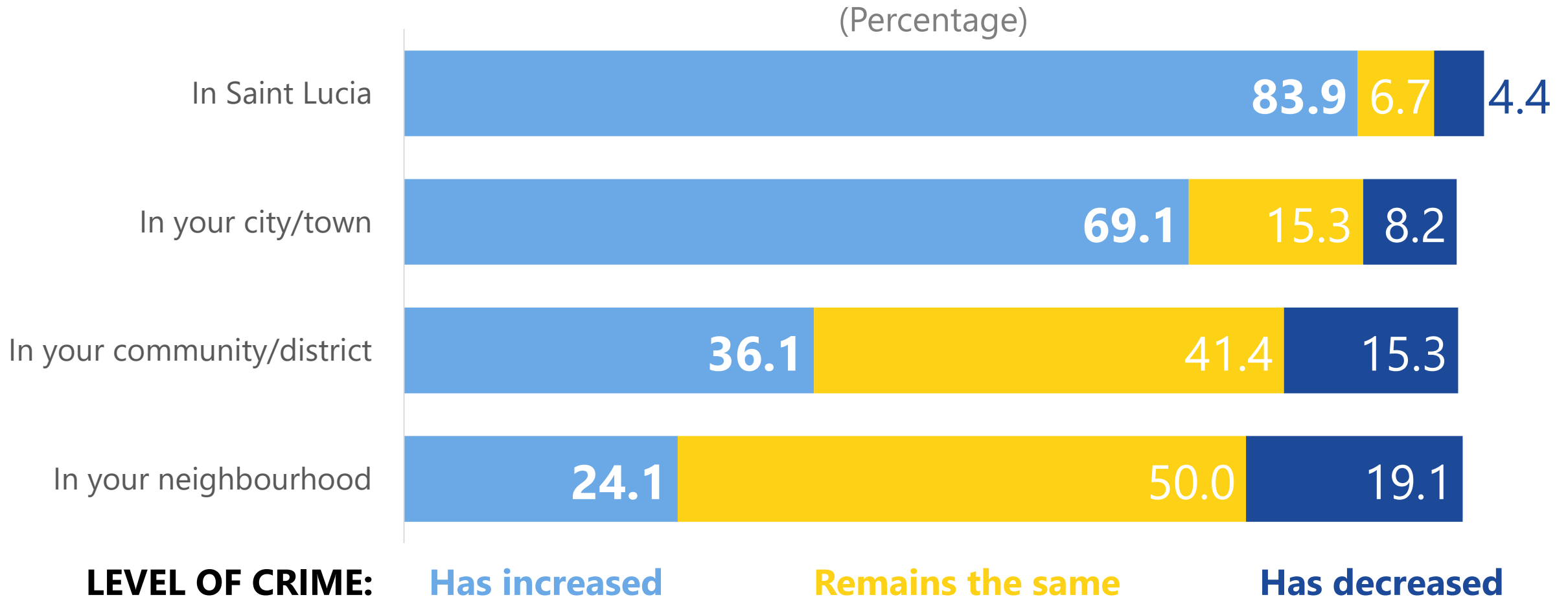
* Option "does not know/does not answer" is not included.

Perception *vs.* Victimization

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

(Percentage)

■ **Saint Lucia**
■ **North (Castries & Gros Islet)**
■ **South (remaining districts)**

38.3 42.7 32.5

Unsafety perception*

18 18.9 16.8

Victimization

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

Risk factors in the community

SLNCVS estimates that the population has witnessed the following **behaviors in the surroundings of their household** between **September 2018 and August 2019,** which are considered risk factors associated with violence:
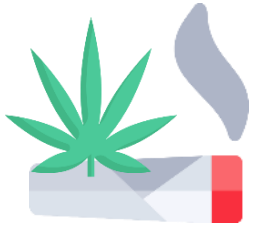
54.7%

Marijuana is consumed in the street

48.3%

Alcohol in consumed in the street

44.3%

Fights or quarrels in the streets

31.8%

Marijuana is sold in the streets

25.2%

Gangs gathering
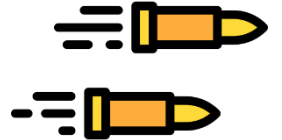
23.2%

Gunshots

[1] Respondent might have chosen more than one option.

Change of habits due to fear

SLNCVS estimates that population stopped carrying out the following **daily activities[1]** due to the fear of being victim of a crime between **September 2018 and August 2019**:

45.5%	**31.1%**	**21.5%**	**21.2%**	**19.3%**
Stopped carrying a lot of cash	*Stopped going to the beach at night*	*Stopped going back home late/ leaving home unoccupied*	*Stopped letting their children go out alone*	*Stopped going out at night*
55.1%	39.8%	27.3%	26%	26.2%
36.7%	25%	16.1%	14.8%	13.2%
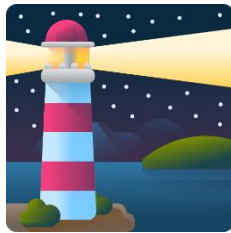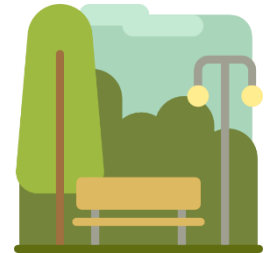
[1] Respondent might have chosen more than one option.

Possession of firearms
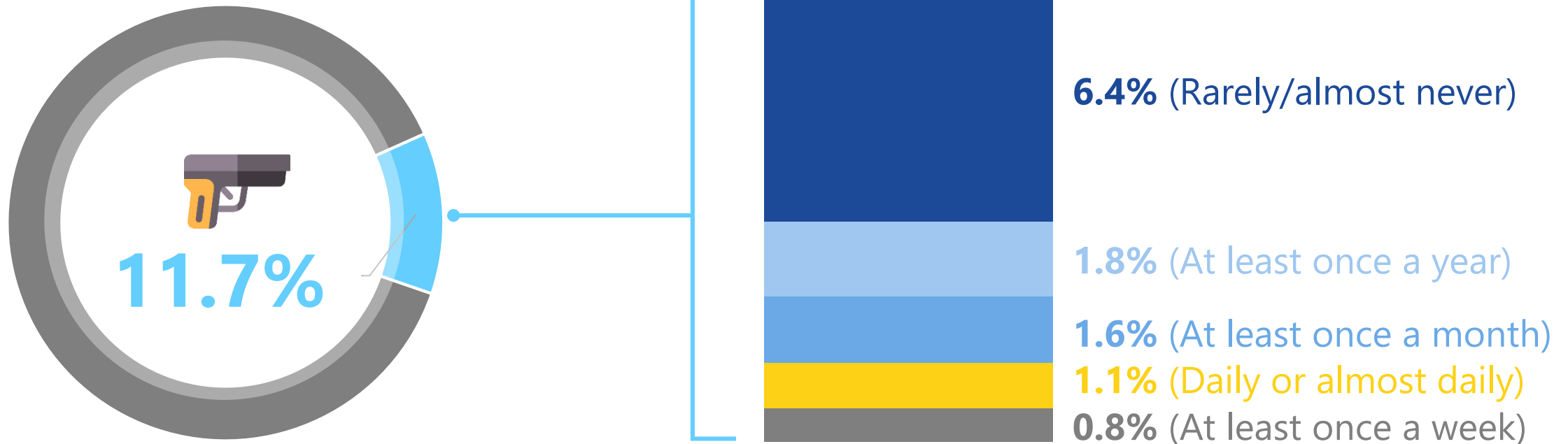
Main results

Firearms in the neighbourhood

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

Seeing people[1] with firearms in their neighbourhood, by frequency

11.7%

6.4% (Rarely/almost never)

1.8% (At least once a year)

1.6% (At least once a month)

1.1% (Daily or almost daily)

0.8% (At least once a week)

[1] Does not include Police or Armed Forces.

Opinion related to firearms

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

67.6%

Owning a firearm
to protect your
family

12.2%
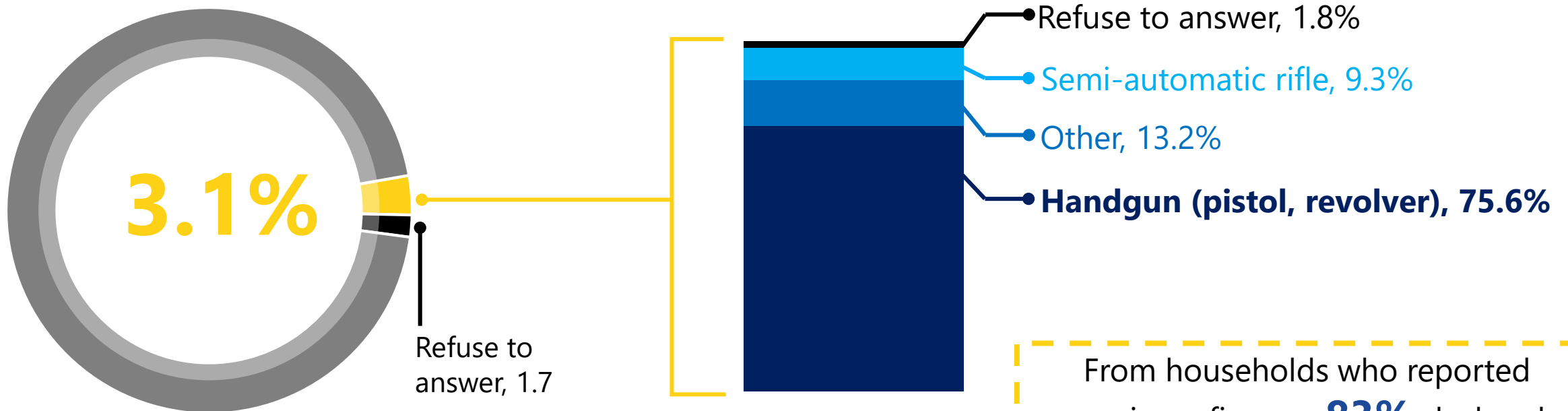
An ordinary
citizen carrying a
firearm in public

2.1%

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

Self-reported possession

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

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

3.1%

Refuse to answer, 1.7

Refuse to answer, 1.8%

Semi-automatic rifle, 9.3%

Other, 13.2%

Handgun (pistol, revolver), 75.6%

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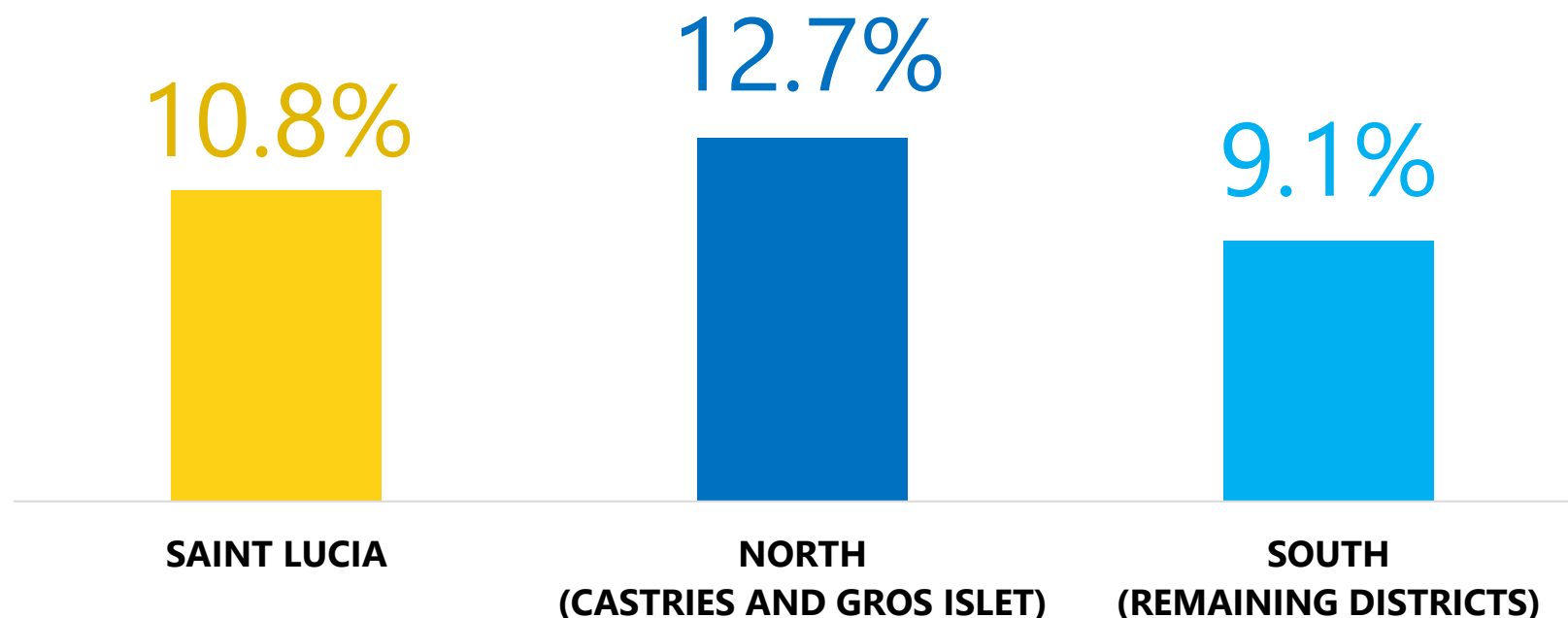
Estimated presence of firearms

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

10.8%

12.7%

9.1%

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**NORTH
(CASTRIES AND GROS ISLET)**

**SOUTH
(REMAINING DISTRICTS)**

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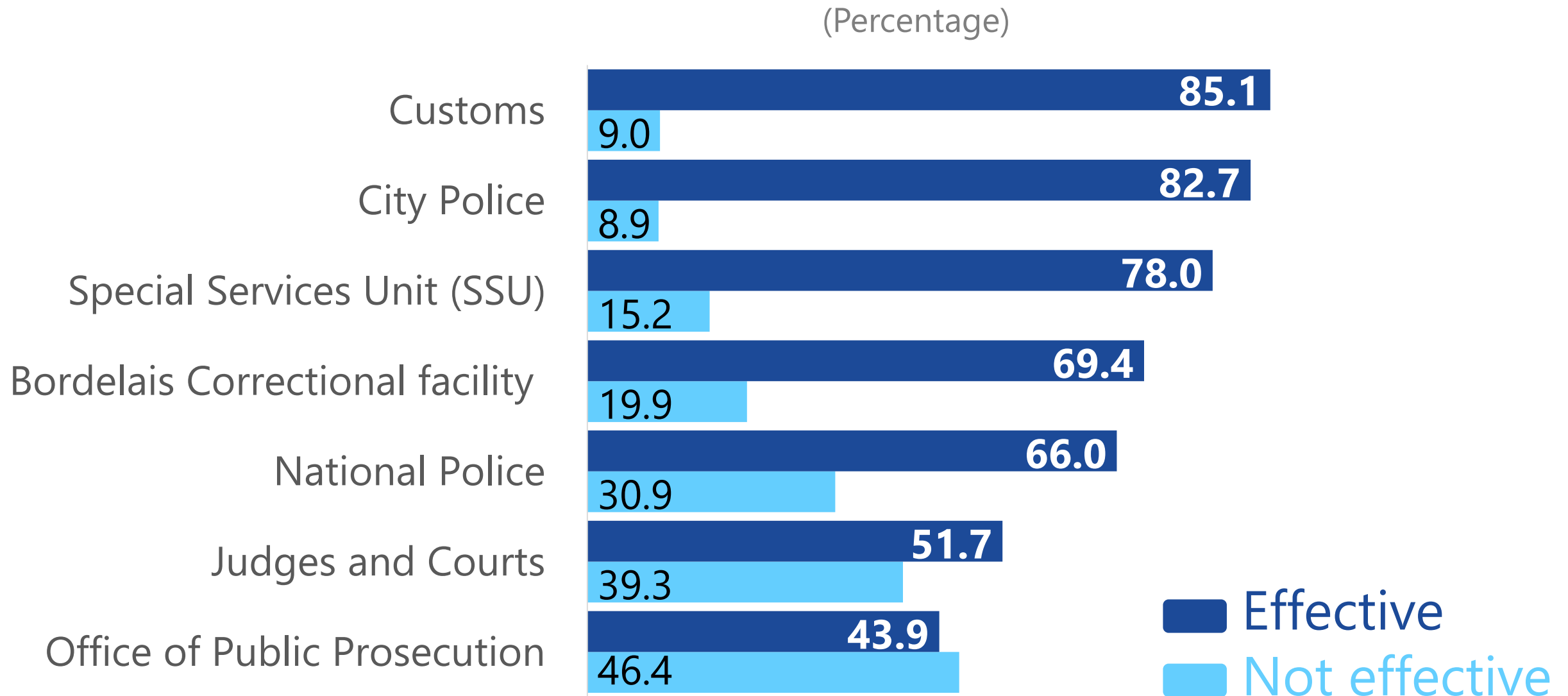
Authorities' performance

Main results

Authorities' effectiveness[1]

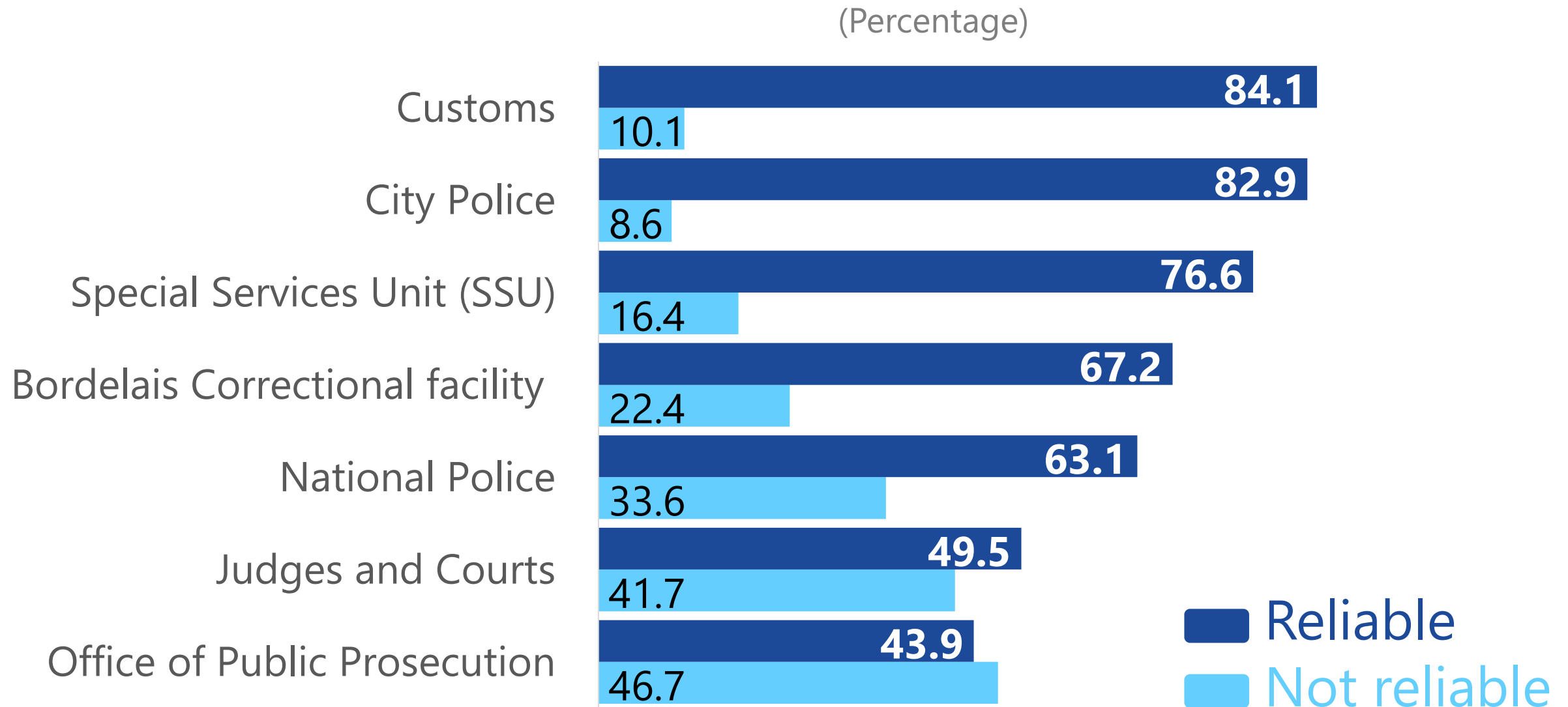SLNCVS 2020
Saint Lucia National Crime
Victimization Survey

(Percentage)

Authority	Effective	Not effective
Customs	85.1	9.0
City Police	82.7	8.9
Special Services Unit (SSU)	78.0	15.2
Bordelais Correctional facility	69.4	19.9
National Police	66.0	30.9
Judges and Courts	51.7	39.3
Office of Public Prosecution	43.9	46.4

■ Effective
■ Not effective

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

Data dissemination

Data dissemination

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

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

SLNCVS 2020

Saint Lucia National Crime Victimization Survey

Training on Crime Victimization Surveys

Survey design, pilot/national training

Pilot/National fieldwork

Glossary

Glossary

The **Saint Lucia National Crime Victimization Survey (SLNCVS) 2020** uses the categories listed in the UNODC **International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS)**. The ICCS is the tool to understand crime extent and drivers. It provides a comprehensive framework for producing statistics on crime and criminal justice. Its primary unit of classification is the act or event that constitutes a criminal offence and the description of the criminal acts is based on behaviors and not on legal provisions. For more information, visit:
https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/statistics/iccs.html
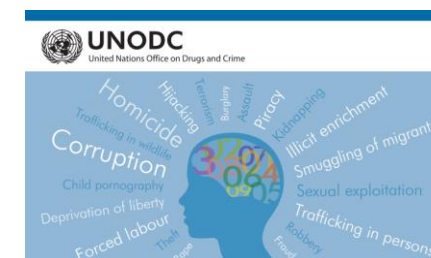
Criminal behavior according to the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS)	Description of the criminal behavior in SLNCVS 2020 questionnaire
1. Motor vehicle theft	"...has anyone tried to steal the motor vehicle (excluding motorcycle) from you or any other member of your household?" "Was the motor vehicle (excluding motorcycle) actually stolen?"
2. Theft of motor vehicle parts	"...have you or any other member of your household had any part of the motor vehicle (excluding motorcycle) stolen (any part that is essential for its operation, including engine/transmission, headlights, tyres or windows)?"
3. Theft of personal property form inside the motor vehicle	"...has anyone stolen any item belonging to you from inside the motor vehicle?"
4. Motorcycle/scooter theft	"...have you or any other member of your household had the motorcycle or scooter stolen?"
5. Domestic burglary	"...did someone manage to enter your home/residence without your consent and stole something or attempted to steal something from you?"

Criminal behavior according to the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS)	Description of the criminal behavior in SLNCVS 2020 questionnaire
6. Robbery	"...has anyone tried to steal your property by using violence or threat of violence?" "...did they actually steal something from you by using violence or threat of violence?"
7. Theft	"Apart from robberies involving violence, there are many other types of theft aimed at obtaining something of yours illegally without the use of force, violence or threats; for example, the theft of a wallet, a watch, jewelry, mobile phone, etc. In the past three (3) years, have you personally been a victim of any of these types of theft?"
8. Bank fraud	"...has anyone obtained money or other benefits from you using your bank account, cheques or credit or debit card, through fraud or dishonesty?"
9. Consumer fraud/scamming	"...has someone deceived you in selling goods or delivering a service to you by obtaining money or other benefits from you? This could have happened in person, or by phone or the Internet."

Criminal behavior according to the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS)	Description of the criminal behavior in SLNCVS 2020 questionnaire
10. Cybercrime	"...have you personally experienced any of the following situations, meaning that were directed against you? • Cyberbullying (Someone sent or posted online and visible to others some text, image or video that was intended to embarrass or offend you personally, to hurt your feelings or cause some other emotional distress. Exclude threatening or aggressive messages where you were the only recipient) • Malware (Your device was infected, for example, by a virus (e.g. trojan, worm, etc.) that caused an undesired action in the device, for example, it deleted information, downloaded files or unwanted programs, it ran a program without authorization, etc.) • Email hacking (Someone gained access to your online email account(s) without your permission, and resulted in your contacts receiving an email from you that you didn't send) • Social media hacking (Someone gained access to your online social account(s) without your permission such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, LinkedIn, etc. and resulted in any messages or posts being made from your social media account(s) that you didn't send yourself) • Ransomware (Someone blocked the access to your data/information and a ransom was asked to restore access)"

Criminal behavior according to the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS)	Description of the criminal behavior in SLNCVS 2020 questionnaire
11. Bribery	"Could you tell me if […] you have had a direct contact with any personnel of the government institutions listed in this card, for example, to carry out an administrative procedure, request a service or information?" "…excluding the official rate, have you been compelled to give a gift or pay extra money to the personnel of any of these institutions you had contact with, either directly or indirectly?"
12. Assault and injury	"…Apart from the incidents already mentioned, have you been physically assaulted, either at home or elsewhere […]? Physical assault includes hitting, slapping, pushing, tripping, knocking, being shot, stabbed, hit by a thrown object, poisoning and/or other applications of force with the potential to cause bodily injury."
13. Threats	"[…] have you been threatened by someone in a way that you believed the threat could actually be carried out? This could have happened either at home or elsewhere. Do not include situations that involved physical assault, because this was already covered by previous questions."
14. Extortion	"Besides all the aforementioned facts […] has anyone demanded from you in a violent or intimidating way to do or to stop doing something against your will to obtain money or another economic benefit? Include only those demands to paying money or doing something against your will made in a violent or intimidating way."

Criminal behavior according to the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS)	Description of the criminal behavior in SLNCVS 2020 questionnaire
15. Sexual harassment	"...People may sometimes be approached in a way that puts them in an uncomfortable situation, either by someone they know or by a stranger. [...], have you personally experienced any of the behaviours described in the card, meaning that were directed against you? 1. Unwanted gestures like whistling, hissing, etc. 2. Unwanted comments about your physical appearance or body of a sexual nature 3. Somebody followed you against your will and made you feel uncomfortable with sexual intentions 4. Unwanted gestures like touching, hugging, kissing, etc. 5. Unwanted sexual proposals or pressure for dates 6. Receiving unwanted gifts of sexual nature (for example underwear) 7. Unwanted messages, e-mails or calls of sexual nature that offended you 8. Embarrassing and sexually explicit messages, photos or videos of you on the Internet 9. Somebody indecently exposing themselves to you."

Main indicators	Description of the criminal behavior in SLNCVS 2020 questionnaire
Crime incidence	It is the number of individual criminal victimization events reported during a specific period within the reference period.
Crime prevalence	It is the proportion of people or households which have experienced one or more crimes during the reference period.
Dark figure	Criminal acts that are not reported to the police or competent authority or that are not subjected to an investigation and therefore, do not appear in any statistics.
Perception of security	Proportion of people who experience a sense of insecurity according to their subjective appreciation of security conditions in their surroundings, as well as the perceived vulnerability of being a victim of crime, framed in their life context.

SLNCVS 2020

Saint Lucia National Crime Victimization Survey