Data sources guidance for outcome indicators on article 16:

Freedom from exploitation, voilence and abuse

UNITED NATIONS
HUMAN RIGHTS
OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER

© 2024 United Nations

HR/PUB/22/7

This work is available open access by complying with the Creative Commons licence created for intergovernmental organizations, available at https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/3.0/igo/.

Publishers must delete the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) logo from their edition and create a new cover design. Publishers should email the file of their edition to publications@un.org.

United Nations publication, issued by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR).

This data sources guidance is a component of *Promoting the Rights of Persons with Disabilities through the Sustainable Development Goals: a Resource Package*.

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures.

Mention of such a figure indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

All components of the Resource Package have been produced with the financial support of the European Union. Their contents are the sole responsibility of OHCHR and do not necessarily reflect the views of the European Union.

16.25: Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 16.1.3), by sex, age and disability

Level 1: Indicator for which data are already being produced and reported on in at least some countries

Link to the metadata related to this Sustainable Development Goal indicator

According to the metadata:

> This indicator was developed from surveys on crime victimization or other household surveys with a module on crime victimization. The indicator refers to the individual experience of the respondent, who is randomly selected among household members, while the experience of other members is not to be included. The experience of violent victimization is collected through a series of questions on concrete acts of violence suffered by the respondent.
>
> The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) collects data on the prevalence of physical and sexual assault through its annual data collection for the United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems. The data collection is facilitated by a network of over 130 national focal points appointed by the responsible authorities.

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and UNODC have developed the Sustainable Development Goal 16 survey initiative, which is aimed at providing a coherent survey instrument that countries can use to measure progress on multiple survey-based indicators on Goal 16. The survey initiative is dedicated to the collection of data on governance, access to justice, violence, corruption, discrimination and trafficking in persons. It focuses on 13 global indicators under Goal 16 and others, with data derived from population surveys. This type of data source presents numerous advantages, including high data quality and the ability to produce indicators disaggregated by a number of variables. Monitoring progress on these indicators requires a substantial increase in national surveys on crime victimization, access to justice and corruption, which can be costly and challenging for national statistical offices to implement on a regular basis. To ease the task of the offices having to monitor these survey-based indicators as part of their reporting on Goal 16, it is proposed that dedicated Goal 16 survey modules be developed for inclusion in ongoing data collection programmes of household and other relevant statistical surveys. The survey initiative has been piloted in eight countries, and the Sustainable Development Goal 16 survey initiative questionnaire is available for implementation.

Data for the 2018 United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems are currently being collected by UNODC. Because country focal points are not asked

to report on disability, this is not done in most crime victimization studies. However, two examples of surveys that do are the National Crime Victimization Survey in the United States of America and the Crime Survey for England and Wales, whose disability and crime data set is available online. Table 1 below provides an example taken from the above-mentioned National Crime Victimization Survey.

Table 1: Rate of violent victimization of persons with and without disabilities by type of crime, United States of America, 2011–2015

Type of crime	Persons with disabilities (percentage)	Persons without disabilities (percentage)
Total	32.3	12.7
Serious violent crime	12.7	4.0
Rape/sexual assault	2.1	0.6
Robbery	4.7	1.3
Aggravated assault	5.9	2.1
Simple assault	19.6	8.7

Source: Erika Harrell, "Crime against persons with disabilities: 2009–2015. Statistical tables", United States Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, July 2017..

16.26: Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 16.2.3), by sex, age and disability

Level 1: Indicator for which data are already being produced and reported on in at least some countries

Link to the metadata related to this Sustainable Development Goal indicator

According to the metadata:

> Data have been collected on this indicator through household surveys such as Demographic and Health Surveys in low- and middle-income countries since the late 1990s.
>
> The Demographic and Health Survey includes a standard module that captures information on a few specific forms of sexual violence. Respondents are asked whether, at any time in their lives (as children or adults), anyone ever forced them – physically or in any other way – to have sexual intercourse or to perform any other sexual acts against

their will. Those responding "yes" to this question are then asked how old they were the first time that happened. It is important to flag that the Demographic and Health Survey module was not specifically designed to capture experiences of sexual violence in childhood and, while it produces data that can be used to report on Sustainable Development Goal indicator 16.2.3, further methodological work is needed to develop standard questions specifically designed to measure child sexual abuse.

OHCHR, UNDP and UNODC have developed the Sustainable Development Goal 16 survey initiative, which is aimed at providing a coherent survey instrument that countries can use to measure progress on multiple survey-based indicators on Goal 16. The survey is dedicated to the collection of data on governance, access to justice, violence, corruption, discrimination and trafficking in persons. It focuses on 13 global indicators on Goal 16 and others, with data derived from population surveys. This type of data source presents numerous advantages, including high quality data and the ability to produce indicators disaggregated by a number of variables. Monitoring progress on these indicators will require a substantial increase in the number of national surveys on crime victimization, access to justice and corruption, which can be costly and challenging for national statistical offices to implement on a regular basis. To ease the task of these offices to monitor the survey-based indicators as part of their reporting on Goal 16, it is proposed that dedicated Goal 16 survey modules be developed and then included in ongoing data collection programmes of household and other relevant statistical surveys. The survey initiative has been piloted in eight countries. The Sustainable Development Goal 16 survey initiative questionnaire is available online.

Several countries, including Mali, Nigeria, Pakistan and Senegal, include the disability module (the Washington Group short set of questions on functioning) in their Demographic and Health Survey. While they do not disaggregate the sexual violence data by disability status, it would be feasible to do so with the data already collected. For an example of data that could be disaggregated, see table 2, from Nigeria, or consult the Demographic and Health Survey report of 2018.

Table 2: Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who experienced sexual violence, by specific age, according to current age and current marital status, Nigeria

	Percentage who first experienced sexual violence by exact age (years)					Percentage who have not experienced sexual violence	Total number of women
	10	12	15	18	22		
Age (years)							
15-19	0.4	0.4	3.2	..	..	92.4	1,885
20-24	0.4	0.5	1.9	5.9	..	89.7	1,655
25-29	0.3	0.6	1.3	3.5	5.9	90.8	1,902
30-39	0.3	0.5	1.2	4.1	5.9	89.4	3,296
40-49	0.2	0.4	1.0	2.6	3.5	92.8	1,940

	Percentage who first experienced sexual violence by exact age (years)					Percentage who have not experienced sexual violence	Total number of women
	10	12	15	18	22		

Source: Nigeria, National Population Commission and ICF International, *Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey 2018* (Abuja and Rockville, Maryland, United States, 2019).

16.27: Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence, abuse or exploitation by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, disaggregated by form of violence, abuse or exploitation, by age (based on Sustainable Development Goal indicator 5.2.1) and disability

Level 2: Indicator can be produced with straightforward additions or modifications to existing data collection efforts

Link to the metadata related to this Sustainable Development Goal indicator

According to the metadata:

> Data on indicator 5.1.2 in the Global SDG Indicators Database comprises data from population-based household surveys using an internationally standardized methodology. A significant proportion of data are gathered through the inclusion of a domestic violence module in the Demographic and Health Survey. In addition, some data come from dedicated surveys on violence against women in countries that have implemented, for example, the violence against women survey methodology of the World Health Organization (WHO). Where available, other dedicated surveys are included if the data are deemed comparable. All sources date from 2005 onwards.
>
> Data published by national statistical offices or other relevant national entities are collated by the Inter-Agency Working Group on Violence against Women. For efficiency, some data are collated using existing data compiled from online platforms (e.g. by using the DHS Program STATCompiler). For a few countries, data are recalculated for harmonization regarding age group (15–49 years) and type of intimate partner violence (any form of physical and/or sexual partner violence).

Currently, the Inter-Agency Working Group on Violence against Women does not collect data on disability, but it could add the Washington Group short set on questions on functioning to its data instruments.

Another potential source of data is the Demographic and Health Survey, which contains an optional disability module with the Washington Group short set of questions on functioning.

Table 3 below presents an extract from the survey in Pakistan. While Pakistan does not report data disaggregated by disability, because the survey includes the Washington Group short set of questions, doing so would be straightforward.

Table 3: Percentage of ever-married women who experienced emotional, physical and/or sexual violence by any husband in the past 12 months, according to background characteristics, Pakistan

	Emotional violence (%)	Physical violence (%)	Sexual violence (%)	Physical and sexual (%)	Physical and sexual and emotional (%)	Physical or sexual (%)	Physical or sexual or emotional (%)	Number of ever-married women (%)
Age (years)								
15-19	18.4	15.4	6.6	4.7	4.7	17.3	22.8	142
20-24	17.6	10.2	3.0	1.8	1.3	11.4	21.4	563
25-29	20.4	13.8	3.5	3.0	3.0	14.2	24.2	682
30-39	24.0	16.7	4.6	3.4	3.3	17.8	28.8	1,180
40-49	18.1	10.9	1.8	1.4	1.4	11.3	22	735
Total	20.6	13.6	3.6	2.7	2.5	14.5	24.8	3,303

Source: National Institute of Population Studies and ICF, *Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey 2017–18* (Islamabad and Rockville, Maryland, United States, 2019).

16.28: Proportion of women and girls subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence (based on Sustainable Development Goal indicator 5.2.2) and disability

Level 2: Indicator can be produced with straightforward additions or modifications to existing data collection efforts

Link to the metadata related to this Sustainable Development Goal indicator

According to the metadata:

> The main sources of intimate partner violence prevalence data are specialized national surveys dedicated to measuring violence against women and international household

surveys that include a module on experiences of violence by women, such as the Demographic and Health Survey.

Although administrative data from health, police, court, justice and social services, among other services used by survivors of violence, can provide information on violence against women and girls, these services do not produce prevalence data, but rather incidence data or the numbers of cases received or reported. Many abused women do not report violence and those who do tend to be only the most serious cases. Therefore, administrative data should not be used as a data source for this indicator.

For more information on recommended practices in the production of statistics on violence against women, see *Guidelines for Producing Statistics on Violence against Women: Statistical Surveys*.

An inter-agency group on data on violence against women and its technical advisory group have recently been established (jointly by WHO, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Statistics Division and the United Nations Population Fund) to establish a mechanism for compiling harmonized country-level data on this indicator.

Currently, the inter-agency working group on data on violence against women does not collect data on disability, but it could add the Washington Group short set of questions on functioning to its data instruments.

Countries using the Demographic and Health Survey with the Washington Group short set of questions on functioning, such as Nigeria, have data that can be disaggregated by disability. The Demographic and Health Survey report of Nigeria for 2018 shows that 9.1 per cent of women experienced sexual violence, as depicted in table 4 below.

Table 4: Persons who committed sexual violence against women aged 15–49 years, by marital status of women, Nigeria, 2018

Person who committed sexual violence	Marital Status		Total (percentage)
	Ever married (percentage)	Never married (percentage)	
Current husband/partner	64.8	..	53.0
Former husband/partner	18.4	..	15.0
Current/former boyfriend	6.6	26.7	10.3
Father/stepfather	0.9	0.0	0.7
Brother/stepbrother	0.9	0.2	0.8
Other relative	2.8	12.0	4.2
In-law	0.6	..	0.8
Own friend/acquaintance	4.7	24.2	8.2
Family friend	0.8	2.9	1.1

Person who committed sexual violence	Marital Status		Total (percentage)
	Ever married (percentage)	Never married (percentage)	
Teacher	0.5	3.6	1.2
Employer/someone at work	0.2	1.8	0.5
Police/soldier	0.0	0.0	0.0
Priest/religious leader	0.1	0.4	0.2
Stranger	6.5	27.6	10.3
Other	0.0	0.2	0.0
Number of women who have experienced sexual violence	799	177	976

Source: Nigeria, National Population Commission and ICF International, *Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey 2018* (Abuja and Rockville, Maryland, United States, 2019).

16.29: Number of reported cases of exploitation, violence and abuse within public and private institutions, by sex, age and disability

Level 3: Indicator for which acquiring data is more complex or requires the development of data collection mechanisms that are not currently in place

Administrative records will only exist if there is a reporting system within an institution and, even if that is the case, there is a risk of undercounting cases of abuse due to the conflict of interest in self-monitoring such violations. With respect to exploitation, violence and abuse within public and private workplaces, data could be available from the International Labour Organization and ministries of labour.

Courts and independent authorities, such as national human rights institutions or non-governmental human rights organizations, could also collect data on the cases submitted and treated. In addition, national human rights institutions or equality bodies could undertake surveys. However, such a survey would have to be designed both to solicit information from individuals who may have cognitive and/or psychosocial disabilities and to ensure the protection of all respondents from any repercussions from reporting abuse. In addition, conceptually, the notion of abuse must be clarified.

16.30: Proportion of children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 16.2.1), by sex and disability

Level 2: Indicator can be produced with straightforward additions or modifications to existing data collection efforts

Link to the metadata related to this Sustainable Development Goal indicator

According to the metadata:

> Data on this indicator have been collected through household surveys, such as Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys and Demographic and Health Surveys, in low- and middle-income countries since about 2005. In some countries, such data are also collected through other national household surveys.
>
> Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys, the source of the majority of comparable data, include a module on disciplinary methods. This module, which was developed for use in these surveys, was adapted from the parent-child version of the Conflict Tactics Scale, a standardized and validated epidemiological measurement tool that is widely accepted and has been implemented in a large number of countries, including high-income countries. The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey module includes a standard set of questions covering non-violent forms of discipline, psychological aggression and physical means of punishing children. Data are collected for children from 1 to 14 years of age. Some Demographic and Health Surveys have included the standard version or an adapted version of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey module on child discipline.

An example from the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey for Sierra Leone is presented in table 5.

Table 5: Percentage of children aged 1–14 years by child disciplining methods experienced during the past month, Sierra Leone, 2017

	Only non-violent discipline (%)	Psychological aggression (%)	Physical punishment		Any violent discipline method (%)	Number of children age 1-14 years (%)
			Any (%)	Severe (%)		
Total	5.0	80.0	73.1	25.5	86.5	30,076
Sex						
Male	4.5	80.4	74.1	26.4	87.0	15,068
Female	5.5	79.7	72.1	24.6	86.0	15,008

	Only non-violent discipline (%)	Psychological aggression (%)	Physical punishment		Any violent discipline method (%)	Number of children age 1-14 years (%)
			Any (%)	Severe (%)		
Age (years)						
1-2	7.6	59.3	53.0	9.5	66.9	4,654
3-4	6.1	77.9	73.6	20.4	85.2	4,702
5-9	4.3	83.9	79.8	27.3	90.6	11,797
10 to 14	4.1	86.8	74.5	34.0	92.0	8,923
Child's functional difficulty (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	2.2	86.2	81.3	30.0	91.8	5,471
Has no functional difficulty	5.3	81.6	74.2	26.3	88.2	22,339

Source: Statistics Sierra Leone, *Sierra Leone Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2017: Survey Findings Report* (Freetown, 2018), p. 246.

16.31: Proportion of persons who were victims of physical or sexual harassment in the previous 12 months, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence (based on Sustainable Development Goal indicator 11.7.2)

Level 2: Indicator can be produced with straightforward additions or modifications to existing data collection efforts

Link to the metadata related to this Sustainable Development Goal indicator

According to the metadata:

> The measurement of physical and sexual harassment is a relatively recent phenomenon. In a recent review of 50 victimization surveys conducted worldwide over several decades, only 6 included questions concerning either physical or sexual harassment (and only 1 screened for both types of behaviour); all were conducted between 2013 and 2016. Different methodologies and question formulations were used in the six surveys (conducted by Canada, France, Israel, Italy, Mexico and Sweden) that measured physical and/or sexual harassment, and the results are therefore not directly comparable.
>
> Another important source of data on sexual harassment is a survey on violence against women conducted by the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights in all member States in 2013 (with a sample size of 42,000 interviewees). The measurement of sexual

harassment was based on the 11 types of behaviour (items) that were also used to develop the survey module for Sustainable Development Goal indicator 11.7.2.

Various modules on physical and sexual harassment were tested in surveys in Nigeria and in Saint Lucia in 2019. The revised module was included in a large-scale household survey in Nigeria that same year with a sample size of 33,000 interviewees. It was found to be useful and feasible.

The indicator is based on eight questions that are to be included in a household survey. These questions can be part of an add-on module on physical and sexual harassment, to be incorporated into other ongoing general population surveys (such as surveys on quality of life, public attitudes or other topics), or part of dedicated surveys on crime victimization.

Data should be collected as part of a nationally representative probability sample of the adult population residing in the country, irrespective of legal residence status. The sampling frame and sample design should ensure that results can be disaggregated at the subnational level. The sample size should be sufficiently large to capture relevant events and compute the required dis-aggregations.

Because the indicator attempts to measure incidents of harassment that do not necessarily rise to the level of a crime, police records cannot be used. Tables 6 and 7 present data from Canada and Sweden, respectively – two countries referred to in the metadata. While neither included disability in its surveys, this could be done if they added the Washington Group short set of questions on functioning to their instruments.

Table 6: Various forms of harassment experienced by women and men, Survey of Safety in Public and Private Spaces, no measure of disability included, Canada

Type of behaviour	Women (%)	Men (%)
Any type	31.8	13.4
Unwanted sexual attention	24.8	5.5
Unwanted comments about sexual orientation or assumed sexual orientation	3.7	3.9
Unwanted comments about sex or gender	11.7	5.9
Indecent exposure	4.4	3.1
Unwanted physical contact	17.3	6.3

Source: Adam Cotter and Laura Savage, "Gender-based violence and unwanted sexual behaviour in Canada, 2018: initial findings from the Survey of Safety in Public and Private Spaces", *Juristat* (Statistics Canada, 2019).

Table 7: Incidence of sexual harassment by gender and age group, Sweden

Answered yes to the question "Have you ever been sexually harassed?"		
Age (years)	*Women (percentage)*	*Men (percentage)*
16-29	57	10
30-44	48	13
45-64	43	9
65-84	21	3

Source: Folkhälsomyndigheten (public health authority), "Sexuell och reproduktiv hälsa och rättigheter (SRHR) i Sverige 2017: Resultat från befolkningsundersökningen SRHR2017" (2019).

Note: N = 13,825.

16.32: Proportion of women who were married or in a union before 15 and 18 years of age (based on Sustainable Development Goal indicator 5.3.1), by disability

Level 1: Indicator for which data are already being produced and reported on in at least some countries

Link to the metadata related to this Sustainable Development Goal indicator

According to the metadata:

> Data have been collected on this indicator through household surveys, such as the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey and the Demographic and Health Survey, in low- and middle-income countries since about the late 1980s. In some countries, such data are also collected through national censuses or other national household surveys.
>
> UNICEF undertakes a wide consultative process of compiling and assessing data from national sources for the purposes of updating its global databases on the situation of children. Up until 2017, the mechanism UNICEF used to collaborate with national authorities on ensuring data quality and international comparability on key indicators of relevance to children was known as the "country data reporting on the indicators for the Goals".

Table 8 presents a partial reproduction of a table from the report of Suriname on this indicator.

Table 8: Age at marriage of women in Suriname, 2018

	Women age 20-49 years			*Women age 20-24 years*		
	Married before age 15 (%)	Married before age 18 (%)	Number of women age 20-49 years	Married before age 15 (%)	Married before age 18 (%)	Number of women age 20-24
Total	6.5	28.5	5647	8.8	36	1012
Functional difficulties (age 18-49)						
With functional difficulties	4.1	27.6	289	0.4	22.1	42
No functional difficulties	6.5	28.5	5358	9.2	36.6	970

Source: Ministry of Social Affairs and Public Housing, *Suriname Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2018: Survey Findings Report* (Paramaribo, 2019).

16.33: Proportion of girls and women who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age (based on Sustainable Development Goal indicator 5.3.2) and disability

Level 1: Indicator for which data are already being produced and reported on in at least some countries

Link to the metadata related to this Sustainable Development Goal indicator

According to the metadata:

> Data have been collected on this indicator through household surveys, such as the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey and the Demographic and Health Survey, in low- and middle-income countries since about the late 1980s. In some countries, such data are also collected through national censuses or other national household surveys.
>
> UNICEF undertakes a wide consultative process of compiling and assessing data from national sources for the purposes of updating its global databases on the situation of children. Up until 2017, the mechanism UNICEF used to collaborate with national authorities on ensuring data quality and international comparability on key indicators of relevance to children was known as the "country data reporting on the indicators for the Goals".

There are Demographic and Health Surveys in which respondents are asked questions about both genital mutilation and disability. The standard report does not disaggregate by disability, but it would be straightforward to do so. For example, the survey from Nigeria in 2018

contains data on genital mutilation (p. 473) and data on disability based on the Washington Group short set of questions on functioning (p. 457), but they are not disaggregated.

Based on the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, Sierra Leone reported data on female genital mutilation disaggregated by disability status. An extract from the complete report can be found in table 9.

Table 9: Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, Sierra Leone, 2017

	Percentage of women who have undergone any form of female genital mutilation	Number of women aged 15-49 years	Percentage distribution of women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation			
			Had flesh removed	Were nicked	Were sewn closed	Form of female genital mutilation not determined
Total	86.1	17,873	92.1	0.4	5.8	1.8
Age (years)						
15-19	64.3	3,943	90.7	0.5	6.8	2.0
20-24	85.7	3,454	93.0	0.4	5.1	1.5
25-29	90.9	3,083	93.0	0.3	5.2	1.5
30-34	94.5	2,470	92.3	0.5	5.7	1.4
35-39	96.4	2,267	92.0	0.1	5.3	2.5
40-44	97.5	1,491	91.6	0.4	6.6	1.5
45-49	96.3	1,166	90.7	0.4	6.7	2.2
***Functional difficulties** (age 18-49)*						
With functional difficulties	95.5	208	92.7	1.6	1.6	4.1
No functional difficulties	90.4	15,430	92.2	0.3	5.8	1.7

Source: Statistics Sierra Leone, *Sierra Leone Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2017: Survey Findings Report* (Freetown, 2018).

16.34: Number of victims of trafficking in persons per 100,000 population, by sex, age, form of exploitation (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 16.2.2) and disability

Level 3: Indicator for which acquiring data is more complex or requires the development of data collection mechanisms that are not currently in place

Link to the metadata related to this Sustainable Development Goal indicator

According to the metadata:

> Data on detected victims of trafficking in persons are typically provided by national authorities competent in detecting trafficking victims, law enforcement institutions or services assisting victims. Data are collected by UNODC through a questionnaire sent to national authorities through their permanent missions to the United Nations Office at Vienna (or any other competent authority designated by their ministries of foreign affairs) and published in the Global Report on Trafficking in Persons every two years. Before publication, data are shared with countries to check their accuracy.

No examples were found of countries reporting on the disability status of victims of trafficking in persons, but some do record other characteristics. For example, in Serbia, according to a report of the Department of State of the United States:

> The government identified 76 victims (40 in 2017). Of these, 34 were victims of sex trafficking, 18 of forced labor, two for forced begging, one for forced criminality, and 21 for multiple types of exploitation (21 were victims of sex trafficking, four of forced labor, four of forced begging, one of forced criminality, and 10 of multiple types of exploitation in 2017). Thirty-two victims were children (18 in 2017) and 57 were female and 19 were male (36 females and four males in 2017). First responders referred 193 potential victims (142 in 2017) to the government's Center for Protection of Trafficking Victims (CPTV); law enforcement referred 89 (44 in 2017), social welfare organizations referred 45 (57 in 2017), other government entities referred 21, and 38 were referred by civil society or other means (41 in 2017).

OHCHR, UNDP and UNODC have developed the Sustainable Development Goal 16 survey initiative, which is aimed at providing a coherent survey instrument that countries can use to measure progress on multiple survey-based indicators on Goal 16. The survey is dedicated to the collection of data on governance, access to justice, violence, corruption, discrimination and trafficking in persons. It focuses on 13 global indicators on Goal 16 and others, with data derived from population surveys. This type of data source presents numerous advantages, including high quality data and the ability to produce indicators disaggregated by a number of variables. Monitoring progress on these indicators will require a substantial increase in the number of national surveys on crime victimization, access to justice and corruption, which can be costly and challenging for national statistical offices to implement on a regular basis. To

ease the task of these offices to monitor the survey-based indicators as part of their reporting on Goal 16, it is proposed that dedicated Goal 16 survey modules be developed and then included in ongoing data collection programmes of household and other relevant statistical surveys. The survey initiative has been piloted in eight countries. The Sustainable Development Goal 16 survey initiative questionnaire is available online.