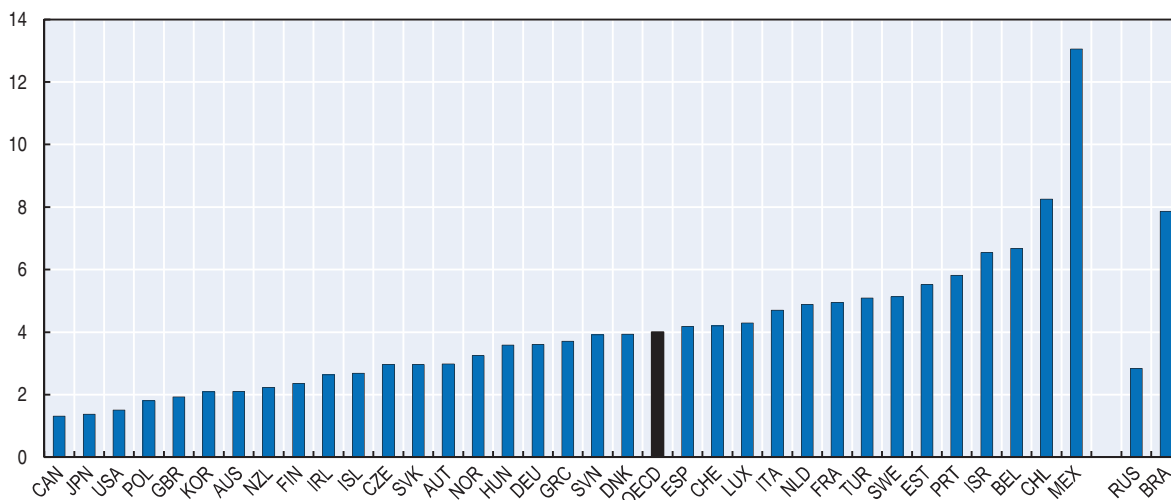


Figure 2.36. **Self-reported victimisation**

Percentage of people declaring that they have been assaulted in the previous 12 months, 2010



Note: Data refer to 2012 for Mexico; 2011 for Chile; 2009 for Estonia and Switzerland; and 2008 for Iceland and Norway. The OECD average is population-weighted.

Source: Gallup World Poll, www.gallup.com/services/170945/world-poll.aspx.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933259259>

Box 2.10. **Measuring personal security**

The indicators used to measure personal security are defined as follows:

- **Deaths due to assault** refer to cases in which assault is registered as the cause of death in official death registers. It is shown as an age-standardised rate, and expressed per 100 000 people.* Cause-of-death statistics come from country civil registration systems, compiled by national authorities and collated by the World Health Organisation (WHO). Only medically certified causes of death are included. The data shown here are available in the OECD Causes of Mortality Database.
- **Self-reported victimisation** is based on the survey question: “Within the past 12 months, have you been assaulted or mugged?”, and the data shown here reflect the percentage of all respondents who replied “yes”. The data come from the Gallup World Poll, which samples around 1 000 people per country, per year. Latest data refer to 2010 because this question has been discontinued in the Gallup core questionnaire. The sample is *ex ante* designed to be nationally representative of the population aged 15 and over, including rural areas (see Box 2.7 for details).
- **Feeling safe when walking alone at night** is based on the survey question: “Do you feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where you live?”, and the data shown here reflect the percentage of all respondents who replied “yes”. The source for these data is the Gallup World Poll (see above and Box 2.7 for details).

An ideal set of indicators of personal security would inform about the various crimes and offences experienced by individuals, weighting these crimes according to their seriousness. However, official crime records are not comparable across countries due to differences in what is counted as a crime and in both reporting and recording practices. The data shown here refer to deaths due to assault as recorded in country civil registration systems, rather than homicides as recorded by the police. A recent joint report by the National Institute of Statistics and Geography of Mexico (INEGI) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime provides a roadmap to improve the availability and quality of crime statistics at national and international level (UNODC, 2013, see below).

Crime victimisation surveys are a critical tool for measuring people’s experience of crime, and while these do exist in some countries, they are not based on common standards and methodologies. The indicator presented here refers to assaults only (rather than property and other crimes), and is based on data from the