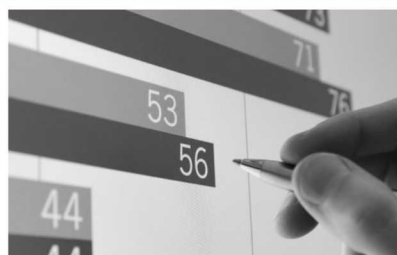


KYRGYZSTAN  
**PUBLIC SAFETY**  
SURVEY 2015

FINAL REPORT





**Civil Union “For Reforms and Results”**

**International Public Safety Survey in Kyrgyzstan  
2015**

**Final Report**

**The present publication contains results of the International Public Safety Survey conducted in Kyrgyzstan, 2015. Civil Union "For Reforms and Results" took the initiative to carry out this Survey and Company GORBI (Georgia) had directly organized the sociological poll. The document includes the Final Report on Survey drafted by GORBI and recommendations provided by Jan Van Dijk, the Professor of Criminology, Tilburg University, NL.**

**Please send any further questions or comments related to data in this Publication and dissemination of this Publication to the following e-mail: [icvs@reforma.kg](mailto:icvs@reforma.kg).**

**This publication is made possible by the support of the American people through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The contents are the sole responsibility of the Civil Union "For Reforms and Results" and do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID or the United States Government.**

**This Publication is available in Kyrgyz, Russian and English languages. Russian version shall be deemed relevant document in case of any distortions and misinterpretations in other languages.**

## CONTENT

<b>Introduction by Civil Union “For Reforms and Results”</b> .....	6
1 Summary.....	8
2 Introduction .....	12
3 Demographics of the sample .....	12
4 Prevalence rates of various crimes .....	14
5 Types of crimes .....	16
<b>5.1 Victimization by vehicle related crimes</b> .....	16
5.1.1 Car theft .....	16
5.1.2 Theft from Car .....	18
5.1.3 Motorcycle Theft .....	18
5.1.4 Bicycle Theft .....	19
<b>5.2 Victimization by burglary and other theft</b> .....	20
5.2.1 Livestock Theft.....	20
5.2.2 Burglary .....	21
5.2.3 Theft of Personal Property.....	23
<b>5.3 Victimization by contact crime</b> .....	24
5.3.1 Robbery .....	24
5.3.2 Racket .....	25
5.3.3 Assault / Threat.....	26
5.3.4 Self-Administered Questionnaire [Females Only] .....	28
<b>5.4 Victimization by non-conventional crimes</b> .....	31
5.4.1 Bankcard/Online Fraud.....	31
5.4.2 Consumer Fraud .....	32
5.4.3 Bribery .....	33
6 Reporting Crimes to the Police and Victim Satisfaction.....	36
7 Public Attitudes towards maintaining law by the law enforcement (related to police activities)45	
7.1.1 Citizen Police Encounters.....	47
8 Groups at risk .....	55
9 Victim Support .....	59
10 Fear of crime.....	60
11 Assorted questions: punishment, the neighborhood and preventative measures .....	64
12 Crime in Kyrgyzstan in a global perspective .....	67

## List of Tables

Table 3-1: Sample size by region .....	13
Table 3-2: Characteristics of the PSS Kyrgyzstan sample .....	13
Table 4-1: Prevalence rates.....	14
Table 5-1: Car ownership .....	16
Table 5-2: Car theft.....	17
Table 5-3: Car theft - vehicle returned?.....	17
Table 5-4: Theft from car .....	18
Table 5-5: Motorcycle ownership.....	18
Table 5-6: Motorcycle theft.....	19
Table 5-7: Bicycle ownership.....	19
Table 5-8: Bicycle theft .....	19
Table 5-9: Livestock ownership .....	20
Table 5-10: Livestock theft.....	20
Table 5-11: Location of livestock theft .....	21
Table 5-12: Burglary .....	21
Table 5-13: Burglary - stolen property? .....	22
Table 5-14: Burglary - estimate of loss .....	22
Table 5-15: Burglary - compensation.....	23
Table 5-16: Theft.....	23
Table 5-17: Theft - pickpocketing.....	24
Table 5-18: Robbery.....	24
Table 5-19: Robbery - items stolen?.....	25
Table 5-20: Robbery - used weapon? .....	25
Table 5-21: Racket.....	25
Table 5-22: Assault.....	26
Table 5-23: Assault - threat or force?.....	27
Table 5-24: Assault - used weapon?.....	27
Table 5-25: Assault - third party present? .....	27
Table 5-26: Assault - third person help? .....	27
Table 5-27: Assault - alcohol involved?.....	28
Table 5-28: Assault - sustained injuries?.....	28
Table 5-29: Sexual assault.....	28
Table 5-30: Sexual assault - type of assault?.....	29
Table 5-31: Sexual assault - relationship to offender? .....	29
Table 5-32: Bride kidnapping.....	30
Table 5-33: Bride kidnapping - agreement in advance?.....	31
Table 5-34: Bankcard/online fraud.....	31
Table 5-35: Bankcard/online fraud - something stolen? .....	32
Table 5-36: Bankcard/online fraud - type of theft? .....	32
Table 5-37: Consumer fraud.....	32
Table 5-38: Consumer fraud - type of fraud? .....	33

Table 5-39: Consumer fraud - on the internet?.....	33
Table 5-40: Bribery .....	34
Table 5-41: Bribery - who is involved?.....	34
Table 6-1: Reporting crimes to the police .....	36
Table 6-2: Reporting fraud to authorities .....	37
Table 6-3: Reporting bribery to authorities .....	37
Table 6-4: Justification for not informing police (1).....	39
Table 6-5: Justification for not informing police (2).....	40
Table 6-6: Willingness to accept written statement.....	41
Table 6-7: Satisfaction with police .....	42
Table 6-8: Reasons for dissatisfaction with police (1) .....	43
Table 6-9: Reasons for dissatisfaction with police (2) .....	44
Table 7-1: Perceptions of local police .....	45
Table 7-2: Perceptions of local courts .....	45
Table 7-3: Seeing police on foot patrol .....	47
Table 7-4: Self-initiated - contacted the police?.....	47
Table 7-5: Self-initiated - police introduction? .....	48
Table 7-6: Self-initiated - treated fairly? .....	48
Table 7-7: Self-initiated - treated with respect? .....	48
Table 7-8: Self-initiated - satisfied with matter? .....	49
Table 7-9: RPS - stopped in the last year?.....	49
Table 7-10: RPS - police introduction? .....	50
Table 7-11: RPS - reason given for stopping you?.....	50
Table 7-12: RPS - treated fairly? .....	50
Table 7-13: RPS - treated with respect? .....	51
Table 7-14: RPS - satisfied with matter?.....	51
Table 7-15: foot police - stopped in the last year? .....	52
Table 7-16: foot police - police introduction? .....	52
Table 7-17: foot police - reason given for stopping you?.....	52
Table 7-18: foot police - what was the reason? .....	53
Table 7-19: foot police - treated fairly?.....	53
Table 7-20: foot police - treated with respect? .....	54
Table 7-21: foot police - satisfied with matter?.....	54
Table 8-1: Logit models predicting likelihood of being a victim of a given crime.....	55
Table 9-1: Contact with support agency? .....	59
Table 9-2: Usefulness of support agency?.....	60
Table 10-1: Level of crime in the last five years.....	61
Table 10-2: Level of crime in the next five years.....	61
Table 10-3: Walking alone after dark.....	61
Table 10-4: Likelihood of being a burglary victim .....	62
Table 10-5: Likelihood of being a terrorist attack victim.....	63
Table 10-6: Fear of organized crime .....	63
Table 10-7: Fear of bride kidnapping .....	64
Table 11-1: Appropriateness of punishment .....	64

Table 11-2: Neighborhood violence against children.....	65
Table 11-3: Social relations in neighborhood.....	65
Table 11-4: Methods of protecting home .....	66
Table 12-1: Victimization rates in capital cities (ICVS 1996-2005).....	67
Table 12-2: One year prevalence rate for bribe-giving .....	68
Table 12-3: Victimization by consumer fraud.....	68
Table 12-4: One year victimization rates in Bishkek .....	68
Table 12-5: Methods of protecting the home .....	69
Table 12-6: Percentages of crimes reported to the police.....	70
Table 12-7: Victim satisfaction .....	70

**List of figures**

Figure 8-1: Likelihood of being a victim of burglary [by education].....	56
Figure 8-2: Likelihood of being a victim of assault [by age] .....	57
Figure 8-3: Likelihood of being a victim of bribery [by gender] .....	58
Figure 8-4: Likelihood of being a victim of theft [by urban/rural] .....	59

## Introduction by Civil Union “For Reforms and Results”

International Public Safety Survey became a milestone event, which will enable all the stakeholders, and first of all, Law Enforcement Agencies to receive alternative data on state of crime in Kyrgyzstan. While focus be directed at people who had been victims of various crimes in the last five years.

Commonly known that latent crime rate i.e. concealed from official statistics in post-Soviet reality is quite high<sup>1</sup>. One of the reasons is a crime detection rates binding to law enforcement performance evaluation that forces certain police officers to bypass the law and not to register the statement from citizen if there is a reason to believe that the case wouldn't be solved. Although, in 2015 the Government has taken an important step to reverse the situation through adopting a new evaluation system<sup>2</sup>, it seemingly problematic to entirely and rapidly overcome the approaches, which had been evolving over decades.

One might also assume that while facing ineffective policing, the segment of the victims themselves will not report to the authorities. Another possible reason of such latency is the re-characterization of cases to those favorable ones from the statistics point of view, for instance, intentional homicide to an accident<sup>3</sup>. Systematic issues are also supplemented by subjective factors including exerted social pressure on a victim. The latter is notably relevant to sexual crimes and bride kidnapping.

**According to experts, Society and the State without having a complete and credible picture of the actual crime situation in the country cannot take adequate measures to control crime.**<sup>4</sup>

While finding that the official statistics cannot serve as the only source of information on state of crime, there certain endeavors have been taken to seek for new tools in criminology. Among the proven methods, the International Crime Victims Survey (ICVS<sup>5</sup>) is used worldwide, which had already been exercised in more than 80 countries of the world. The Survey has its specifics according to which sociologists approach directly to the victim requesting to describe their experiences with crime over the last 5 years.

A separate large section of the survey is intended to reveal the efficacy of law enforcement responses to committed crimes and victim support. **Victim satisfaction is one of the key and up-to-date international requirements of the police services.** Globally speaking, there are increased talks about the issue of secondary victimization, when a victim faces pressure and misunderstanding, while reporting to the law enforcement. Consequently, an individual becomes a victim again and now by authorities part.

---

<sup>1</sup> Correspondent.net. Hidden evidences. Why the crime rates in Ukraine allegedly 10 times fewer than in Germany. Correspondent.net. 29 October 2012. , <http://korrespondent.net/ukraine/events/1413659-korrespondent-skrytve-uliki-pochemu-kriminala-v-ukraine-yakoby-v-9-raz-menshe-chem-v-germanii>

<sup>2</sup> Press release by Government of Kyrgyzstan as of 24 February 2015. <http://www.gov.kg/?p=50800&lang=ru>

<sup>3</sup> Criminology. E.Alauhanov, Chapter «Latent criminality”. Almaty 2008

<sup>4</sup> Same as above

<sup>5</sup> International crime victim survey



In the survey, all respondents are asked the number of general questions, regardless whether they were a victim of offences or not.

In certain cases, law enforcement evaluation by victims of crimes might be more specific tool rather than measures of satisfaction rates among the population.

As per the initiative of Civil Union “For Reforms and Results” involving the Sociological Company - Georgian Opinion Research Business International (GORBI) and local Company “El-Pikir”, a Public Safety Survey was implemented in Kyrgyzstan from June to July 2015 based on ICVS methodology. The internationally recognized specialist in Victimology, Professor Jan Van Dijk of Tilburg University, NL, had been consulting the team of researchers. One can hardly overestimate his contribution in developing the questionnaire and follow-up analysis. The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) supported the organization of this societal survey.

It is important to note that during the meeting between Turgunbaev Melis Toktomambetovich, the Minister of Interior of Kyrgyzstan and Professor Jan Van Dijk along with representatives from Civil Union “For Reforms and Results”, he expressed his interest in the outcomes of the survey. We are encouraged with the attention paid by the Minister in regards the outcomes of the survey and hope that the Agency headed by Mr. Melis Turgunbaev will actively explore this Report.

Moreover, additional consultations took place with the representatives of the Government Administration. Some comments raised by them in terms of questions wording were also included into the Survey, which took place in Kyrgyzstan.

Police reforming, which is understood as a transition to provide public-oriented law enforcement – services, noticeably was supported by scientific foundation to identify weaknesses in law enforcement practices. Survey conclusions, for example, according to which two third of victims of some common types of crime do not report to the police and that should not only be the subject of criticism, however to encourage on refining the approaches.

The results of the Report may serve as guidance to other National Agencies and local self-governments in maintaining security in the streets, roads, residential areas etc. Additionally, the report includes the public opinion on efficiency of courts, which can also facilitate discussions on judicial reform.

Evidently, the results will be valuable for the civil society that may employ data for their own practical activities and produce quality advice to State Authorities.

## 1 Summary

The Kyrgyzstan Public Safety Survey - 2015 is a nationally representative face-to-face interview, which took place from June to July 2015. This survey is based on the questionnaire and methodology of the International Crime Victimization Survey (ICVS). The purpose of the survey is to provide impartial data on crime victimization rates in the Country and to report on a range of societal attitudes towards crime and law enforcement. This summary briefly highlights some of the key findings of the report.

### ***Prevalence Rates***

The data collected indicates that Kyrgyzstan has relatively low levels of violent crimes. Prevalence rates of assault and robbery are relatively low. For example, the five-year prevalence rate for assault is 3.4%, while the five-year prevalence rate for robbery is 3%. Despite these low levels of violent crime, however, theft and burglary crime rates are quite high. The five-year prevalence rates for theft and burglary are 12% and 7.5%, respectively. Bribery is also extremely common. The five-year prevalence rate for the entire country is 22%. The five-year prevalence rate for Osh city, however, is significantly higher and stands at 58%.

In general, crime is more prevalent in Bishkek than in other regions of the Country. When compared in the national level as a whole, only livestock theft and bribery reflected higher prevalence rates in areas outside than Bishkek. All other crimes (e.g. car theft, burglary, robbery, consumer fraud, assault) were more common in the capital city. In over-all, Bishkek compares unfavorably with Osh city: the majority of the crimes measured in this survey had lower prevalence rates in Osh than in Bishkek. In particular, serious crimes such as assault, robbery, burglary and theft appear to be much more common in the capital.

### ***Bride kidnapping***

The data indicates that around 5% of Kyrgyz women were kidnapped for forced marriage without their prior consent. This high percentage cause should be of concern. Besides that, it is difficult to measure this type of crime within the survey and likely the real figures of victims are significantly underestimated. The importance of the problem is supported by a general fear of bride kidnapping in Kyrgyz society: 43% of respondents across the country reported being either “*very worried*” or “*quite worried*” about one of their daughters, granddaughters or sisters may be kidnapped for future marriage.

### ***Reporting crimes to police and victim satisfaction***

A major concern for authorities should be that only a relatively small percentage of crime victims, in fact report to the police. Even serious crimes go unreported the majority of the time. For example, just over 30% of theft, assault, robbery and burglary victims reported the crime to the police. Bribery is stated only 2-3% of the time. When asked, respondents gave a number of reasons for not reporting to the authorities such as the crime “not being serious enough” or expressed their doubts that the police would do anything.

Victim satisfaction rates are very low in Kyrgyzstan. None of the crimes measured in the survey did victim satisfaction with the police cross 40%. In most cases, satisfaction was significantly lower. Collectively, only 21% of the victims of burglary, robbery and assault reported that they were either “*satisfied*” or “*very satisfied*” with how the police handled the matter. Nearly 61% expressed some form of dissatisfaction. The very low levels of reporting and low levels of victim satisfaction are an indication that relations between the authorities and the citizenry are not as healthy as they could be.

### ***Public attitudes towards law enforcement***

Perceptions of local police appear to be more positive than negative: approximately 35% of respondent said the police were doing a good job, while around 24% said they were doing a bad job. Respondents, in general, also positively rated their interactions with the police: the majority of respondents said that during their last interaction with the police they were treated with fairness and respect. However, a large minority (between 30-40%) consistently reported that they were not entirely treated with respect and fairness. Attitudes towards local courts are much more negative than attitudes towards the police.

### ***Groups at risk***

Demographic characteristics play a role in determining the probability someone will be the victim of a crime. However, whether or not a particular demographic trait is significant and depends on the crime. Some general patterns do exist in the data. For example, urban residents are more likely to be the victims of crime than rural ones, while older individuals are less likely to be victims than younger individuals. The data also indicate that wealthier individuals are more likely to be robbed, females are less likely to be assaulted, and individuals with higher levels of education are more likely to be the victims of burglary and theft.

### ***Victim support***

Very few victims of serious crimes in Kyrgyzstan turn towards specialized agencies seeking for help. The data indicate that only 3% of burglary and assault, 5% of robbery victims and 9% of sexual assault victims received help from a victim support agency after the crime. The survey indicates, however, that there exists a strong demand for such services: between 30% and 64% of these victims stated that the services of such agencies would have been useful for them.

### ***Fear of crime***

In general, Kyrgyz people believe that the level of crime has increased over the last five years. However, they are mostly optimistic about the future with a plurality saying that they think the crime level will decline over the next 5 years. Residents of Bishkek are more pessimistic than the country as whole, though not considerably so. A majority of respondents across the country report feeling safe, when walking through their neighborhood after dark. Again, residents of Bishkek are more likely to state that this is “*a bit unsafe*” or “*very unsafe*”. Finally, there appears to be a slight, but universal, fear that one could become a victim of a terrorist attack: only a quarter of the respondents said they were “*not worried at all*” about such a possibility.

### ***Global perspective***

In many respects, the crime level in Kyrgyzstan compares favorably to other countries around the world: in Bishkek violent crime (such as assault and robbery) are lower than the world average. However, some crimes, such as theft and burglary, are above the world average. Incidences of theft are particularly high and appear to have increased significantly since the mid-1990s. Bribery also continues to be a major issue, though it is not as ubiquitous as in other societies (e.g. West and Central Africa).

The percentage of victims in Kyrgyzstan who report crimes to the police is low in a global perspective. The percentage of those reporting crimes is significantly higher in Bishkek, but still remains below the world average for reporting. Victim satisfaction with how the police handled their case is also extremely low compared to the world average: combining three serious crimes, 44% of respondents in cities across the world reported being satisfied with “*how the matter was handled*”. In Bishkek, in contrast, only 16% reported being satisfied.

From an international perspective, the offenses in Kyrgyzstan (in Bishkek) are characterized by high rates of burglary, moderately high rates of other thefts (theft of vehicles and pickpocketing), reasonably moderate level of street robberies and low rates in terms of threats and attacks.

In many respects, the problems of crime and corruption in Bishkek have similar indicators, which are typical for Eastern Europe capital cities. Nevertheless, there are obviously some exceptions, among which a lower rate of violent crimes in Bishkek.

The preparedness indicator of Kyrgyz citizens to report crimes to law enforcement slightly lower the world average, especially in rural areas. The police should take an extensive effort to raise public awareness encouraging citizens to state the crimes, including such sensitivities as sexual assault and bride kidnapping.

Societal estimation of law enforcement officers are quite high from an international perspective, and when compared with Eastern Europe, these estimates are even more attractive. However, victim satisfaction rate with offences in an international perspective is quite low. Law enforcement officials from Eastern Europe States (i.e. Poland and Estonia) can be of an example and share their experience with Kyrgyz Police towards positively responsive attitudes to the needs of victims thus enhancing victim satisfaction rates.

The study revealed that a large proportion of citizens do not feel the police treat them respectfully and fairly. This is more relevant in Osh rather than in Bishkek and the country as whole. This trend is a serious problem that deserves increased attention of the Ministry of Interior Leadership to set up specialized programs for training and retraining of personnel.

The below listed recommendations are developed to prevent certain crimes:

- In order to reduce the number of burglaries including recurrence, it is necessary to raise public awareness on modern Home Protection Equipment (alarm systems, special door locks, surveillance cameras), especially in the regions, which are the most vulnerable to such offences. In parallel, it necessitates improving the system to identify spots stolen goods for

sale and buying (markets, train stations, pawnshops etc.) as well as individuals, who professionally involved into this criminal business.

- With the aim to reduce the violence rates, pickpocketing and robberies in public places and transport, it is needed to increase the number of CCTV cameras (CCTV), establishing legislative mandatory obligations, according to which management of banks, pharmacies, catering, trade centers and other public institutions must install such cameras with perimeter coverage around the premises.
- In order to prevent the bribery and extortion along with strengthening administrative control, it is essential to implement structural changes within law enforcement (particularly Traffic Police), Ministry of Education and Health, and expand the network of “hot-lines” informing specific corruption facts.
- Preventing and repressing the offences related to bride – kidnapping requires:
  - 1) Sensitization campaigns to enhance public legal awareness in regards violence against women especially in rural areas.
  - 2) Clear procedural definition of so-called “ritual kidnapping” as per consent of bride and kidnapping through use of torture, force or threat.
  - 3) To adopt certain provisions of Criminal Law of the Kyrgyz Republic with international standards and UN Conventions on women’s rights.

## 2 Introduction

This report presents data and findings from the Kyrgyzstan Public Safety Survey 2015 (PSS). The survey is based on the methodology of the International Crime Victimization Survey (ICVS). The 2015 Kyrgyz PSS is a 3,500 respondent, nationally representative face-to-face survey. All respondents were aged 16 or older. A contracted local research company “El-Pikir” collected the data in June-July 2015 using the paper and pencil method (PAPI). The survey included oversamples of Bishkek and the Osh region (Osh Oblast and Osh city). The purpose of these oversamples was to ensure high quality estimates at the regional level. In many of the tables below, the data are presented for the entire country and then disaggregated for Bishkek and Osh cities only.

The ICVS Project initially started in 1989 with purpose to have cross-nationally comparative crime statistics. National statistics on police-recorded crimes are not often comparable due to differences in legal definitions and cultural variances regarding the willingness to report the crimes. To address such problems, the ICVS uses a standardized questionnaire across all countries, which enables increased comparability. The ICVS investigates citizen’s experiences with crime, their general fears about crime and safety, and their attitudes towards law enforcement. The present 2015 Kyrgyz PSS will provide a baseline of results that can be used in conjunction with future surveys to measure changes over time.

Coordination and analysis of the data were carried out by the research company GORBY (Georgia) and Professor Jan van Dijk of Tilburg University (Netherlands).

This study initiated by Civil Union "For Reforms and Results".

### Note on tables

Each table displays whether the data are weighted or unweighted, and if the data present percentages or frequencies. Moreover, at the bottom of each table the sample size used to produce the results is given by the letter “n”. Thus, for example, if n=3,500 is written below the table, then the full sample was used to create the results. If a single table combines data from multiple questions, then a different value of *n* will be given under each corresponding column. The presented sample size is to provide the reader with more information regarding the amount of information used to create the estimates. In general, results based on fewer observations are less reliable than those based on a larger number of observations are.

## 3 Demographics of the sample

This section briefly describes the sample collected for this survey. Table 3-1 displays the breakdown of sampled respondents across Kyrgyzstan’s nine regions. As mentioned, the overall number of individuals surveyed stood at 3,500. As the table indicates, the largest number of respondents came from Bishkek (n=1000) and the smallest number from Narin (n=100). The second column is the percentage of the total respondents from a particular region represented in the sample. This is an unweighted percent. Thus, unweighted, the 1000 respondents from Bishkek would comprise 28.57% of the sample. After weighting, however, these respondents from Bishkek represent just under a fifth of the sample (19.76%).

Bishkek, the city of Osh and the Osh Oblast were all down-weighted to make the number of the respondents in these regions more representative of the true population. This was due to the fact that these three regions were oversampled in order to provide more accurate regional level estimates. Using the sampling weights is necessary to ensure that these oversampled regions do not bias our national level estimates. Unless otherwise stated, all the tables in this report present data that have been weighted.

Table 3-1: Sample size by region

<b>Sample size by region</b>			
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Weighted percent</b>
Bishkek	1000	28.57	19.76
Chui	380	10.86	19.25
Narin	100	2.86	4.47
Issyk-Kul	220	6.29	9.27
Talas	100	2.86	4.61
Osh (city)	380	10.86	5.25
Osh (Oblast)	820	23.43	16.53
Jalal-Abad	340	9.71	14.76
Batken	160	4.57	6.1
	n=3,500	100	100

Basic demographic characteristics of the sample are given in table 3-2. As in table 3-1 above, the first column is the frequency (or “count”) of respondents. The second column is the unweighted percentage of the total sample and the third one adjusts this percentage in accordance with the sampling weights. Thus, for example, 1648 men were interviewed (47.09% of the sample) and 1852 women were interviewed (52.91% of the sample). Once weighted, however, these values become 47.47% and 52.53%, respectively.

Table 3-2: Characteristics of the PSS Kyrgyzstan sample

<b>Characteristics of the PSS Kyrgyzstan sample</b>			
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Weighted percent</b>
<b>Gender</b>			
Male	1648	47.09	47.47
Female	1852	52.91	52.53
<b>Age</b>			
16-24	876	25.03	24.64
25-34	924	26.4	25.79
35-44	615	17.57	17.98
45-54	596	17.03	15.72

55-64	324	9.26	9.84
65+	165	4.71	6.03
<b>Level of Education</b>			
Without education	15	0.43	0.28
Elementary education (3-4 grades)	24	0.69	0.78
Incomplete secondary (8-9 grades)	321	9.17	9.11
General secondary education (10-11 grades)	1,264	36.11	39.82
Secondary special, technical education	779	22.26	21.92
Incomplete higher education	251	7.17	6.63
Higher education (BA and master)	830	23.71	21.12
An academic degree	16	0.46	0.34
<b>Marital Status</b>			
Single	860	24.57	23.75
Married	2,306	65.89	66.66
Divorced/separated	112	3.2	3.36
Widowed	173	4.94	4.94
Refuse to answer	36	1.03	0.94
Don't know	13	0.37	0.35
<b>Average Monthly Income</b>			
2,500 SOM or less	108	3.09	3.16
Between 2,501 - 5,000 SOM	479	13.69	14.98
Between 5,001 - 7,500 SOM	459	13.11	14.39
Between 7,501 - 10,000 SOM	521	14.89	15.26
Between 10,001 - 12,500 SOM	377	10.77	10.05
Between 12,501 - 15,000 SOM	405	11.57	10.99
Between 15,001 - 20,000 SOM	365	10.43	9.21
20,000 SOM and above	339	9.69	8.26
Difficult to say	349	9.97	11.15
Refuse to answer	98	2.8	2.55

#### 4 Prevalence rates of various crimes

Table 4-1 below presents crime prevalence rates for the country as a whole for all crimes in the 2015 Kyrgyz PSS. The data presented as five year and one year prevalence rates. The rates are also disaggregated for the capital city of Bishkek and Osh city.

Table 4-1: Prevalence rates

Prevalence rates for the population in 2014/2015 in Kyrgyzstan			
	Country	Bishkek	Osh city



	5 year	1 year	5 year	1 year	5 year	1 year
Car theft	1.24	0.72	2.49	0.79	1.55	1.30
Theft from car	4.59	2.29	8.92	4.15	6.48	4.66
Motorcycle theft	0.10	0.07	0.28	0.20	0.78	0.52
Bicycle theft	2.65	0.88	3.96	1.69	6.22	3.89
Livestock theft	3.60	1.19	1.23	0.40	1.04	0.78
Burglary	7.56	2.86	14.33	5.09	7.25	2.59
Bankcard or online fraud	0.38	0.15	1.23	0.00	-	-
Robbery	3.01	1.08	5.45	1.95	4.40	2.07
Racket	6.60	2.34	9.13	2.41	17.34	6.39
Theft	12.01	5.66	23.23	11.08	13.50	7.80
Consumer Fraud	16.39	10.49	20.44	14.74	23.46	17.93
Bribery	22.17	14.21	17.57	10.95	58.26	39.59
Assault	3.35	0.97	5.26	1.65	3.91	1.04
Sexual assault (female only)	3.45	1.20	6.09	1.74	7.21	2.40

country n=3500; Bishkek n=1000, Osh city n=380; sample for “racket” includes only individuals 24 years old or younger

The prevalence rate is an estimate of the percent of the population that were victims of a given crime in a given time period. Thus, for example, over the course of the previous five years, 1.24% of the population is estimated to have had their household car or vehicle stolen. In Bishkek, however, the five-year prevalence rate for car theft is twice as high (2.49%).

As table 4-1 indicates, prevalence rates vary a great deal across crimes. Crimes involving violence and force are relatively rare in comparison to non-violent crimes. For example, the two crimes Kyrgyzstan are most likely to encounter are consumer fraud and bribery. In the last 12 months, an estimated 14.2% of Kyrgyz citizens were confronted with a situation involving giving or taking bribes and around 10.5% were victims of consumer fraud. There is a lot of regional variation present in the data: for example, the number of individuals reporting being required or expected to pay a bribe in the last year is significantly higher in Osh city (39.59%) than in either Bishkek (11.1%) or the country as a whole (14.2%). This is also the case with victimization of young people by racket (6.4 % in Osh city).

Bribery, however, along with livestock theft, appears to be the only crime in which the prevalence rates are lower for the capital. In other words, an average individual is more likely to be a victim of crime in the capital city than an average individual in the country generally. In particular, the percentage of individuals who report having been burglarized and those who have been victims of various types of theft are significantly higher in the capital than in the country as a whole. Over the course of the last 12 months, the percentage of individuals burglarized in Bishkek is estimated at 5.1%. In contrast, the estimated percent for the country is only 2.86%. Violent crime is also more prevalent in the capital city: the number of people assaulted in Bishkek was approximately 70% higher than percentage of people assaulted in the country as a whole over the last year (1.65 vs .97).

## 5 Types of crimes

This section breaks down victimization by type of crime. There are four main subheadings: (1) vehicle related crime, (2) burglary and other theft, (3) contact crimes, and (4) non-conventional crimes. For each vehicle related crime (car/van, motorcycle and bike), firstly there is a question about ownership. Only those individuals who reported being owners are then analyzed in the subsequent tables. Thus, the tables report the percentage of owners who were victimized in a given time period, as opposed to the percent of the total population.

### 5.1 Victimization by vehicle related crimes

Four different types of crimes are analyzed in this section: (1) vehicle theft (car, van or pick-up truck), (2) theft from one's vehicle, (3) motorcycle theft, and (4) bicycle theft. The data from each crime are presented and analyzed separately.

#### 5.1.1 Car theft

Table 5-1: Car ownership

<b>C1. Household car or van ownership (last 5 years)</b>	
Yes	49.05%
No	50.95%

n=3,500

The table above indicates that just under half of the population sampled had a “car, van or pickup truck” in the last five years (49.1%). Thus, following tables in this section review just this segment of the population.

Table 5-2 is intended to be read left to right. Each question in the table (C2, D1.1 & D1.2) builds on the answer of the previous question. First, the respondent was questioned if they had had a household vehicle stolen in the last five years. Importantly, only those individuals who reported that they had owned a car or van in the last 5 years were asked this question. If an individual said that they did not own a car, then question concerning car theft were skipped and the respondent was asked about the next crime. Table 5-1, as was shown, indicated that about 49% of the respondents (n=1796) reported owning a car or van in the last five years. The first column in table 5-2 indicates that an estimated 2.5% of the population had a car or van stolen with in the last five years.

The second column (D1.1) disaggregates those individuals reporting that they had had their car or van stolen into two time periods indicating when their car had been stolen: in “the last 12 months” or “longer ago”. Thus, question two builds off of the answer in question one by only asking those respondents whose vehicles were actually stolen. At the very bottom of column two, the sample size for the question is displayed (n=47). This means that 47 individuals reported that their car or van

had been stolen within the last five years. The column indicates that of these 47 individuals, 58% reported that their car had been stolen in the last 12 months.

Table 5-2: Car theft

Car theft										
C2. Was a household car or van stolen within the last 5 years?	D1.1. Was it stolen within the last 12 months?	D1.2. How often did it happen in the last 12 months?								
Yes	2.5%	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Last 12 Months</td> <td>58.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Longer Ago</td> <td>42.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Don't know</td> <td>0.0%</td> </tr> </table>	Last 12 Months	58.0%	Longer Ago	42.0%	Don't know	0.0%		
Last 12 Months	58.0%									
Longer Ago	42.0%									
Don't know	0.0%									
No	97.3%	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Once</td> <td>81.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Twice</td> <td>18.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Three Times or More</td> <td>0.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Don't know</td> <td>0.0%</td> </tr> </table>	Once	81.5%	Twice	18.5%	Three Times or More	0.0%	Don't know	0.0%
Once	81.5%									
Twice	18.5%									
Three Times or More	0.0%									
Don't know	0.0%									
Don't know	0.2%									
n=1796	n=47	n=24								

Finally, the third and final column in table 5-2 (D1.2) indicates the frequency according to which one's car or van was stolen over the last 12 months. Thus, column three only shows those individuals who reported that their car or van was stolen in the past year (n=24). Here, we can see that in the overwhelming majority of cases (81.5%), an individual had his or her car or van stolen only once in the last 12 months.

Table 5-3: Car theft - vehicle returned?

The last time this happened, did you get the vehicle back?	
Yes	54.6%
No	39.5%
Don't know	5.9%
n=47	

Table 5-3 indicates that of those respondents who had their household vehicle stolen in the last five years (n=47), just over half reported getting it back (54.6%). Approximately 40% of these respondents stated that they did not get the vehicle returned to them, while 6% stated that they don't know about their car return.

### 5.1.2 Theft from Car

Table 5-4 displays an estimate percentage of those individuals who had something stolen from their vehicle. Just as with table 5-2 above, table 5-4 should be read from left to right. Also as before, the sample for question C3 in the first column is limited to those respondents who reported being in a household that owned a car or van (n = 1,796 individuals). Thus, of car or van owners, 9.4% reported that they had had something stolen from their vehicle in the last five years. Of these individuals, half said that the theft had taken place in the last 12 months. Finally, 80% of those who had been victimized in the last 12 months reported that it had happened only once.

Table 5-4: Theft from car

Theft from Car					
C3. Was something stolen from a household vehicle in the last 5 years?		D2.1. Was it stolen within the last 12 months?		D2.2. How often did it happen in the last 12 months?	
Yes	9.4%	Last 12 Months	50%	Once	80.1%
				Twice	12.2%
				Three Times or More	7.7%
				Don't know	0.0%
No	90.0%	Longer Ago	47%		
		Don't know	3%		
Don't know	0.6%				
n=1796		n=192		n=93	

### 5.1.3 Motorcycle Theft

The third vehicle related crime to be analyzed is motorcycle theft. As table 5-5 indicates, only an estimated 2.6% of Kyrgyz households owned a motorcycle, scooter or moped in the last five years.

Table 5-5: Motorcycle ownership

C4: Household ownership of a motorcycle, scooter or moped in the last 5 years?	
Yes	2.6%
No	97.4%
n=3,500	

Motorcycle theft is relatively uncommon in Kyrgyzstan. The first column in table 5-6 shows that only about 4% of motorcycle, scooter or moped owners had their vehicle stolen in last five years.

About two-thirds of these thefts, however, were reported to have taken place in the last 12 months (68.9%, n=6).

Table 5-6: Motorcycle theft

Motorcycle Theft					
C5. Was a household motorcycle, scooter or moped stolen or driven away without permission in last 5 years?		D3.1. Was it stolen within the last 12 months?		D3.2. How often did it happen in the last 12 months?	
Yes	3.8%	Last 12 Months	68.9%	Once	100.0%
				Twice	0.0%
				Three Times or More	0.0%
				Don't know	0.0%
		Longer Ago	14.0%		
		Don't know	17.0%		
No	95.5%				
Don't know	0.8%				
n=91		n=6		n=4	

#### 5.1.4 Bicycle Theft

Table 5-7: Bicycle ownership

C6. Household ownership of bicycle in last 5 years	
Yes	28.2%
No	71.8%

n=3,500, weighted percentage

Bicycle ownership is much more common in Kyrgyzstan than motorcycle ownership. Table 5-7 reports that an estimated 28% of the population has a household bicycle. Bicycle theft is also much more common than motorcycle theft. Approximately 9.4% of the population experienced such a theft in the last five years (compared to just 3.8% of Kyrgyz motorcycle owners). About a third of these bicycle thefts took place in the last year and the overwhelming majority of these victims had their bicycles stolen only a single time.

Table 5-8: Bicycle theft

#### Bicycle Theft

C7. Was a household bicycle stolen in the last 5 years?		D4.1. Was it stolen within the last 12 months?		D4.2. How often did it happen in the last 12 months?	
Yes	9.4%	Last 12 Months	33.3%	Once	93.8%
				Twice	4.0%
				Three Times or More	2.3%
				Don't know	0.0%
		Longer Ago	64.7%		
		Don't know	2.0%		
No	90.5%				
Don't know	0.1%				
n=991		n=103		n=43	

## 5.2 Victimization by burglary and other theft

### 5.2.1 Livestock Theft

The 2015 Kyrgyzstan Public Safety Survey included questions about livestock theft. While these questions are not a standard battery on the ICVS, the rural nature of Kyrgyz society made their inclusion necessary. The data in table 5-9 show that majority of Kyrgyz households (38.2%) have owned livestock during the last five years.

Table 5-9: Livestock ownership

C8: Household ownership of livestock in last 5 years?	
Yes	38.2%
No	61.8%

n=3,500

In table 5-10 we may see that just under 10% of livestock owning households had livestock stolen in the last five years. Around a third of these individuals reported that the theft happened within the last year. Column 3, D5.2, indicates that there is some risk of repeat theft. Over 16% of respondents reported that they had had livestock stolen more than once over the last 12 months. The overwhelming majority, however, 81.7%, were victimized only once.

Table 5-10: Livestock theft

### Livestock Theft



		Twice	23.1%
		Three Times or More	4.5%
		Don't know	0.5%
		Longer Ago	60.3%
		Don't know	1.8%
No	92.3%		
Don't know	0.1%		
n=3500		n=292	n=111

A relatively large percentage of the sampled population (7.6%) reported having been burglarized in the last 5 years. 38% of these individuals stated that the burglary took place in the last 12 months. As with livestock theft, the chance of becoming a repeat victim is not insignificant: over a quarter of burglary victims reported having been burglarized more than once in the last 12 months (27.6%).

Table 5-13: Burglary - stolen property?

<b>D6.3 The last time this happened, was any property stolen or damaged?</b>	
Yes	72.4%
No	27.4%
Don't know	0.3%
n=292	

Three follow-up questions were asked of those respondents who reported having been burglarized in the last 12 months. The results can be seen in tables 5-13, 5-14 & 5-15. Approximately three-quarters of these recent burglary victims had property stolen as a result of the burglary (table 5-13). Table 5-14 gives a rough estimate of the value of these losses. Just under 40% of respondents reported between 2,501 and 10,000 SOM of property was either taken or damaged. Over 7% reported a loss of over 50,000 SOM.

Table 5-14: Burglary - estimate of loss

<b>D6.4. Estimate of stolen or damaged property</b>	
0 - 2,500 SOM	19.7%
2,501 - 10,000 SOM	39.0%
10,001 - 25,000 SOM	21.5%
25,001 - 50,000 SOM	12.4%
50,001+ SOM	7.4%
n=222, "Don't know" not included	



Table 5-15 makes clear that a relatively small portion of the victims receive any compensation for their losses. Only 4% reported receiving some compensation from insurance and another 4% reported receiving some compensation from the perpetrator. Thus, over 90% reported that they received no compensation (or that they don't remember receiving compensation).

Table 5-15: Burglary – compensation

<b>D6.5. Did you receive any compensation from either the insurance company or the offender?</b>	
Yes, full compensation from insurance	2.3%
Yes, partial compensation from insurance	1.7%
Yes, full compensation from offender	2.6%
Yes, partial compensation from offender	1.3%
No	82.7%
Don't know	9.4%

n=292

### 5.2.3 Theft of Personal Property

This question about theft excludes instances when force was used or threatened. Thus, this question includes crimes such as pickpocketing or the theft of a purse, clothing, jewelry or mobile phones. An estimated 12% of Kyrgyz citizens were a victim of theft in the last five years. Nearly half of these victims (47.1%) suffered in the last 12 months. The majority of those victimized in the past year (81%) suffered only once. However, this nearly one-fifth of these respondents were repeated victims.

Table 5-16: Theft

<b>Theft of personal property</b>					
<b>C13. Have you been the victim of theft in the last 5 years?</b>		<b>D9.1. Were you a victim in the last 12 months?</b>		<b>D9.2. How often did it happen in the last 12 months?</b>	
Yes	12.0%	Last 12 Months	47.1%	Once	81.1%
				Twice	13.9%
				Three Times or More	3.8%
				Don't know	1.2%
No	87.4%	Longer Ago	49.6%		
		Don't know	3.3%		
Don't know	0.6%				
n=3500		n=491		n=242	

Table 5-17: Theft – pickpocketing

D9.3 Was it a case of pickpocketing?	
Yes	87.8%
No	11.0%
Don't know	1.2%

n=242

An overwhelming majority of those victimized by personal theft in the last 12 months reported that it was a case of pickpocketing (i.e. the individual was either carrying or holding the item that was stolen). Table 5-17 shows that this was in the case in nearly 90% of the incidents.

### 5.3 Victimization by contact crime

This section contains data on contact crimes: robbery, rackets and assaults. In addition to these crimes, female respondents were also asked about sexual assaults. Due to the difficult nature of enquiring about sexual assault and our desire to get honest responses, we asked the female respondents to fill-out a pen and paper questionnaire comprised of these sensitive questions following the main interview. The responses were then put in a sealed envelope that remained confidential from the interviewer. The hope is that this added level of secrecy made the respondents more likely to truthfully respond to questions that they otherwise might have refused to answer.

#### 5.3.1 Robbery

Table 5-18: Robbery

Robbery					
C11. Have you been the victim of a robbery in the last 5 years?		D7.1. Were you a victim in the last 12 months?		D7.2. How often did it happen in the last 12 months?	
Yes	3.0%	Last 12 Months	36.1%	Once	87.7%
				Twice	9.2%
				Three Times or More	3.1%
				Don't know	0.0%
		Longer Ago	60.8%		
		Don't know	3.1%		
No	96.7%				
Don't know	0.3%				
n=3500		n=131		n=52	

Robbery occurs when a perpetrator steals or attempts to steal something from an individual using force or the threat of using force. In the last five years, an estimated 3% of the Kyrgyz population was the victim of a robbery. Over one-third of these victims reported that the robbery had taken place in the last 12 months. Column three in table 5-18 indicates that that most of the victims of

robbery in the last year were only robbed once. However, a sizeable minority, 12.3%, said that they had been robbed two or more times.

Table 5-19: Robbery - items stolen?

<b>D7.3. Was anything actually stolen?</b>	
Yes	68.8%
No	29.6%
Don't know	1.7%

n=131

Table 5-20: Robbery - used weapon?

<b>D7.4. Did any of the offenders have a weapon?</b>	
Yes	12.1%
No	81.0%
Don't know	7.0%

n=131

Table 5-19 shows that two-thirds of the robberies in the last year resulted in lost property (68.8%). The next table, table 5-20, delves into the nature of robbery by asking the respondent to report if the perpetrator had a weapon. In the majority of the cases, the offending party did not use a weapon: only 12% of respondents reported that a weapon had been used when they were robbed.

### 5.3.2 Racket

Table 5-21: Racket

<b>Racket</b>					
<b>C12. Have you been the victim of a racket in the last 5 years?</b>		<b>D8.1. Were you a victim in the last 12 months?</b>		<b>D8.2. How often did it happen in the last 12 months?</b>	
Yes	6.6%	Last 12 Months	35.4%	Once	76.1%
				Twice	15.4%
				Three Times or More	8.6%
				Don't know	0.0%
		Longer Ago	63.6%		
		Don't know	1.0%		
No	91.7%				

Don't know	1.8%		
n=876		n=71	n=27

In ICVS questionnaire, a racket means when an individual is faced with violence or the threat of violence if he or she does not do what the perpetrator demands. This is also termed extortion by peers. In the present PSS, this question was only asked of those individuals aged 24 or younger (n=876). Column one in table 5-21 shows that about 6.6% of these respondents reported being a victim of a racket in the past five years. Just under two-thirds (63.6%) stated that they had been victim more than a year ago. Finally, the results in the third column appear to indicate that some individuals are more likely than others to be repeated victims: just under one-quarter of those victimized in the past 12 months were victimized two or more times.

### 5.3.3 Assault / Threat

In the survey, questions concerning assault or threats of assault were asked in a number of ways. In particular, male respondents were asked separately about incidents in which they were assaulted by known and unknown individuals. Female respondents were asked separately about sexual and non-sexual assaults. The tables in this section are created by aggregating all non-sexual incidents of assault for both males and females. If a male respondent reported that he was assaulted by both a known and an unknown perpetrator over the course of the last five years, only one of the incidents is included in the estimate. This is because the estimate is intended to measure the percent of the population victimized by a certain crime over a given period of time.

Table 5-22: Assault

Assault / Threat					
Assaulted or threatened in the last 5 years?		Did this happen within the last 12 months?		How often did it happen in the last 12 months?	
Yes	3.4%	Last 12 Months	28.4%	Once	57.0%
				Twice	34.1%
				Three Times or More	8.9%
				Don't know	0.0%
No	96.1%	Longer Ago	65.0%		
		Don't know	6.7%		
Don't know	0.5%				
n=3500		n=129		n=41	

results are aggregated from all assault questions: D13, D14, & D15

Table 5-22 provides an estimate of the percentage of individuals who reported that they were assaulted or threatened with assault. Column one shows that an estimated 3.4% of Kyrgyz said they were assaulted or threatened with assault sometime in the last five years. Less than one-third of these victims (28.4%) reported the assault happened in the last year. Significantly, the data indicate

that many victims are repeatedly victimized throughout the year. Column three shows that 43% of those individuals who reported being assaulted in the last 12 months said that it had occurred two or more times.

Table 5-23: Assault - threat or force?

<b>Last time, were you just threatened or was force used?</b>	
Just threatened	53.6%
Force used	31.4%
Don't know	15.0%

n=129

Just under a third of those assaulted (31.4%) reported that force was actually used (table 5-23). In just over half of the cases only threat was employed (53.6%). Table 5-24 makes clear that the use of weapons is relatively rare: just under 10% of victims reported that the offender had used a weapon.

Table 5-24: Assault - used weapon?

<b>Did any of the offenders have a weapon?</b>	
Yes	9.0%
No	86.2%
Don't know	4.8%

n=129

Table 5-25: Assault - third party present?

<b>Were other persons present at the scene of the crime?</b>	
Yes	36.1%
No	59.4%
Don't know	4.6%

n=129

Table 5-26: Assault - third person help?

<b>Did any of them try to stop the offender and/or call the police?</b>	
Yes, called the police	16.5%
Yes, tried to stop the offender	29.6%

No	53.9%
Don't know	0.0%

n=51

In majority of the assault cases, the victim was the only one present (59.4%). Yet, even when a third-person was present (table 5-25), victims reported that more than half of the time they didn't do anything (table 5-26, 53.9%). Table 5-27 shows that more often than not, the perpetrator was under the influence of alcohol when the assault took place: over 55% of victims reported that alcohol was a factor. Finally, the last table in this section looks at whether or not the victim was physically injured during the assault. Approximately half of those who had been assaulted in the last 12 reported that they had been injured in some way as a result of the assault.

Table 5-27: Assault - alcohol involved?

<b>Was the offender under the influence of alcohol?</b>	
Yes	55.1%
No	28.8%
Don't know	16.1%

n=129

Table 5-28: Assault - sustained injuries?

<b>Last time, were you injured in any way?</b>	
Yes	47.1%
No	49.6%
Don't know	3.3%

n=129

### 5.3.4 Self-Administered Questionnaire [Females Only]

These questions under this section, female respondents answered without interviewer's help in a self-administered paper questionnaire. The respondent then put the paper questionnaire into a sealed envelope and gave it back to the interviewer. This method was employed due to the sensitive nature of the crimes being discussed: sexual assault and bride kidnapping. The hope is that that the respondent would feel more willing to give a truthful response if she did not have to discuss the crime and if she was given extra privacy. The method appears to have been quite successful and produced interesting outcomes. However, due to the reluctance of many individuals to discuss these types of crimes, we are likely underestimating significantly the actual number of victims.

Table 5-29: Sexual assault

<b>Sexual assault</b>
-----------------------

VQ1: Sexually assaulted in the last 5 years?		VQ2: Sexually assaulted within the last 12 months?	
Yes	3.5%	Last 12 Months	34.7%
		Longer Ago	50.8%
		Don't know	14.6%
No	94.6%		
Don't know	1.2%		
Refusal	0.8%		
n=1669		n=74	

The question wording for the sexual assaults are provided below.

VQ1: *People sometimes grab, touch or assault others for sexual reasons in a really offensive way. This can happen either inside one's house or elsewhere, for instance in a pub, the street, at school or at one's workplace. Over the past five years, has anyone you know or a stranger done any such things to you?*

Using this definition, table 5-29 presents estimates on the number of sexual assaults in the country. Approximately 3.5% of women surveyed reported being sexually assaulted sometime during the last five years. Just over a third of these victims (34.7%) reported being assaulted in the last 12 months. Table 5-30 below disaggregates the types of sexual assault the victim reported. Rape or attempted rape comprise about 15% of reported assaults, while offensive behavior made up the majority of all types of sexual assault (50.7%).

Table 5-30: Sexual assault - type of assault?

VQ3: How would you describe the last assault?	
A rape	6.9%
Attempted rape	8.3%
Indecent assault	14.8%
Offensive behavior	50.7%
Don't know/ cannot remember/ refuse to say	19.4%
n=74	

Table 5-31: Sexual assault - relationship to offender?

<b>VQ4: Who was the offender?</b>	
Spouse	8.2%
Ex-spouse	3.9%
Boyfriend	4.1%
Ex-boyfriend	9.4%
Relative	1.7%
Neighbor	11.6%
Friend	3.5%
Colleague	0.8%
Customer / Client	3.1%
Someone else	3.1%
Stranger	32.6%
Refusal	18.1%

n=74

When asked to identify the personality of the offender, a wide variety of relationships to the victim were mentioned. In a third of the cases, the offending party was a stranger to the victim. A neighbor of the victim was the second most common offender (11.6%). Spouses and boyfriends, as well as ex-spouses and ex-boyfriends, also make up a sizeable portion of offenders: collectively, they constitute about a quarter of all perpetrators of sexual assaults.

Table 5-32: Bride kidnapping

<b>VQ12: Were you kidnapped by the groom and his friends for marriage (bride stealing)?</b>			
	Country	Urban	Rural
Yes	14.4%	7.9%	18.9%
No	76.9%	80.2%	74.6%
Don't know/can't remember	1.6%	1.9%	1.5%
Not married	7.1%	10.0%	5.0%

country n=1669, urban n=943, rural n=726; weighted percentage

Finally, two questions about bride kidnapping were also asked on the pen-and-paper questionnaire. In an attempt to estimate the number of women who had been kidnapped for marriage, all women were first asked whether or not they had been kidnapped by the groom and his friends. Those who answered “yes” were then asked a follow-up question about whether or not they had agreed to be kidnapped in advance. Tables 5-32 and 5-33 display the results to both of these questions.

Approximately 14.4% of female respondents reported having been kidnapped for marriage (table 5-32). Significantly, of the women who reported having been kidnapped, 34% said that they had not agreed to the kidnapping in advance. Thus, based on the 1,669 women who filled in the questionnaire, we can estimate that approximately 5% of all Kyrgyz women have been kidnapped for marriage without giving their prior approval (14.4% \* 34.0% = 4.89%).





of online fraud. Approximately 40% of these individuals said the fraud took place during the last 12 months. A similar percentage of individuals (38.2%) said that they had been the victims of online fraud more than once in the past 12 months.

Table 5-35: Bankcard/online fraud - something stolen?

<b>D11.3. Was anything actually stolen?</b>	
Yes	52.7%
No	42.1%
Don't know	5.2%

n=18

About half of those individuals who were victims in the last 12 months reported that something was actually stolen. Just over 40% stated that nothing had been taken. Finally, table 5-36 disaggregates these victims by how they were victimized. Approximately 25% reported that their credit card or bankcard had been used without their permission, while just over 37% said that their online bank account had been illegally accessed. Interestingly, nearly 38% of respondents reported that they didn't know how the theft was done.

Table 5-36: Bankcard/online fraud - type of theft?

<b>D11.4. Was one of your cards used or was the theft done by on-line banking?</b>	
Card used	24.9%
On-line banking	37.4%
Don't know	37.7%

n=18

### 5.4.2 Consumer Fraud

Table 5-37: Consumer fraud

<b>Consumer Fraud</b>					
C14. Have you been the victim of consumer fraud in the last 5 years?		D10.1. Were you a victim in the last 12 months?		D10.2. How often did it happen in the last 12 months?	
Yes	16.4%	Last 12 Months	64.0%	Once	43.9%
				Twice	25.2%
				Three Times or More	28.1%
				Don't know	2.9%

		Longer Ago	30.3%	
		Don't know	5.7%	
No	82.1%			
Don't know	1.6%			
	n=3500		n=679	n=451

Approximately 16% of Kyrgyz citizens reported that they were victims of consumer fraud over the last five years (table 5-37, column one). In the questionnaire, consumer fraud was defined as having been “cheated in terms of quality, quantity or pricing of goods being sold or services delivered”. Nearly two-thirds of these individuals stated that they had been victimized in the last year. The third column in table 5-37 indicates that individuals who experience consumer fraud are likely to be repeat victims: over 50% of victims of consumer fraud in the last 12 months reported being victimized two or more times.

Table 5-38: Consumer fraud - type of fraud?

<b>D10.3. Was it when buying goods or paying for a service?</b>	
Buying goods	62.6%
A service	9.9%
Both	19.5%
Don't know	8.0%
	n=679

Table 5-39: Consumer fraud - on the internet?

<b>D10.4. Was it an order online on the internet?</b>	
Yes	1.6%
No	93.1%
Don't know	5.3%
	n=679

The final two tables give more details about the specific fraud. Respondents reported that the majority of the instances of consumer fraud were connected to purchasing products (62.6%) as opposed to purchasing services (9.9%), although 19.5% reported that the fraud pertained to both. Table 5-39 indicates that online consumer fraud is not yet much of a concern in Kyrgyzstan. Less than 2% of respondents said that they had been victims of consumer fraud online in the past 12 months. This low percentage is undoubtedly connected to the low numbers of Kyrgyz citizens who engage in online shopping or transactions.

### 5.4.3 Bribery



Someone involved in the law (judge, prosecutor, court clerk etc)	3.6%
Teacher / professor/ other school staff	26.0%
Doctor (or other medical personnel)	25.2%
Someone else	4.0%
Don't know	3.6%

n=1022, weighted percentage

## 6 Reporting Crimes to the Police and Victim Satisfaction

The data in this section describes respondent interactions with the police across all the types of crimes covered above. As throughout this entire report, it is important to keep the sample size in mind when viewing these data. The sample size (n) is always located below the column to which it refers.

Table 6-1: Reporting crimes to the police

Was the incident reported to the police?							
	Theft of Car	Theft from Car	Motorcycle Theft	Bicycle Theft	Livestock Theft	Burglary	Theft
Yes, via phone	5.9%	9.8%	42.1%	12.2%	9.1%	15.6%	2.7%
Yes, in person at the police station	52.2%	25.2%	20.5%	19.6%	47.2%	31.6%	18.1%
No, didn't report	42.0%	64.3%	37.5%	68.3%	42.2%	52.9%	78.7%
Don't know	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.5%

weighted percentages

n=47

n=192

n=6

n=103

n=112

n=292

n=491

	Robbery	Racket	Assault / Threat	Sexual assault	Bride Stealing	4 crime aggregate
Yes, via phone	13.7%	5.1%	9.1%	31.8%	2.5%	8.5%
Yes, in person at the police station	27.2%	5.1%	10.3%	61.7%	88.1%	22.0%
No, didn't report	56.5%	89.0%	78.1%	6.6%	9.4%	68.6%
Don't know	2.7%	0.8%	2.6%	6.6%	9.4%	0.9%

weighted percentages

n=131

n=73

n=129

n=74

n=195

n=1043,  
burglary, theft,  
robbery, assault  
aggregate

Whether crime reported or not, it is a positive indicator of both trust and confidence that a victim has in the police. Table 6-1 presents the percentage of victims in the last 12 months who reported contacting the police. As the table makes clear, a large percentage of victims do not report the crime to the police. The percentage of unreported crimes varies from a low of around 40% (car, motorcycle and livestock thefts) to a high of 80% to 90% (assault, theft, racket

and bride stealing). In particular, bride kidnapping is a crime that almost entirely unreported: only 2.5% of victims said that they had contacted the police.

The final column in table 6-1 is an aggregate of four serious crimes: burglary, theft, robbery and assault. The data in this column give a general indication of the likelihood that the population will report a serious crime to the police. Despite the seriousness of the crimes in the index, however, the data indicate that over two-thirds of victims (68.6%) did not report the crime to the police. And this obviously indicates that there is lack of confidence in the police among the general public in Kyrgyzstan.

Table 6-2: Reporting fraud to authorities

<b>Did you or anyone else report the incident of fraud?</b>		
	Bankcard / online fraud	Consumer fraud
Police	11.5%	3.7%
Consumer authority	17.5%	1.8%
Both	13.5%	0.5%
No	57.4%	91.8%
Don't know	0.0%	2.2%
	n=18	n=679

Table 6-2 looks at the reporting to police of different types of fraud. As with the crimes in table 6-1, the percentage of the population reporting both bankcard / online fraud and consumer fraud to the police is very low. In particular, about 92% of the victims of consumer fraud chose not to report the crime.

Table 6-3: Reporting bribery to authorities

<b>D12.4. To whom did you report the incident of bribery?</b>	
Police	0.9%

Prosecutor's office	0.2%
Anticorruption service of national security state committee	0.9%
No	95.4%
Don't know	2.6%

n=1022

Bribery is a very prevalent crime in many countries of the former Soviet Union. Table 6-3 shows how often individuals reported an instance of bribery to the authorities and, if they did, to whom they reported. The data are not positive. The overwhelming majority of victims of bribery, over 95%, said that they did not report the incident to the authorities. Collectively, about two percent of bribery victims reported the incident to the relevant authorities.



Table 6-4: Justification for not informing police (1)

Reason for not informing police							
	Theft of Car	Theft from Car	Motorcycle Theft	Bicycle Theft	Livestock Theft	Burglary	Theft
Not serious enough	2	42	0	13	6	36	114
Police could do nothing / lack of proof	4	39	0	22	26	50	136
Police won't do anything about it	2	27	1	26	12	43	120
Fear / dislike of the police / didn't want involvement with police	0	7	0	1	1	7	8
Reported to other authorities instead	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Solved it myself/ my family resolved it / perpetrator known to me	5	7	1	7	7	21	21
No insurance	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Fear of reprisals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Inconvenient / police too far away / too much trouble	0	3	0	6	3	6	19
Other reasons	3	8	0	2	2	8	13
Don't know	3	1	0	1	2	2	2
frequency, multiple responses possible per respondent	n=19	n=123	n=2	n=68	n=56	n=150	n=375

Tables 6-4 and 6-5 indicate the reasons given by the victim for not contacting the police. The data in the tables are frequencies rather than percentages. This was due to the fact that each victim could give multiple reasons for not contacting the police. As both tables make clear, a wide range of reasons for not reporting exist. However, across all crimes the majority of victims contributed three reasons in particular: the crime was not serious enough, the police would not have been able to do anything and the police would not have done anything.

The final column in table 6-5 summarizes all the data in tables 6-4 and 6-5. It shows how often a particular reason was given by presenting it as a percent of the total number of justifications given. In other words, across all crimes, the reason “not serious enough” comprised 31.6% of all justifications given for not contacting the police. As the column shows, the top three reasons for not contacting the police make up over three-quarters of all justifications (76.8%). The

only other justification given with a reasonably high frequency is that the crime was “solved by myself / perpetrator was known to me” (8.4%).

Table 6-5: Justification for not informing police (2)

Reason for not informing police (2)							
	Robber y	Racke t	Asaul t/ Threa t	Bankcar d/ Online Fraud	Consume r Fraud	Briber y	Total (as a Percent)
Not serious enough	6	23	17	2	342	383	31.6%
Police could do nothing / lack of proof	22	14	25	4	115	188	20.6%
Police won't do anything about it	23	19	20	4	214	257	24.6%
Fear / dislike of the police / didn't want involvement with police	7	1	8	1	22	44	3.4%
Reported to other authorities instead	0	0		0	4	0	0.1%
Solved it myself/ my family resolved it / perpetrator known to me	5	10	15	1	46	117	8.4%
No insurance	1	0	2	0	1	9	0.5%
Fear of reprisals	1	2	1	0	0	25	0.9%
Inconvenient / police too far away / too much trouble	3	0	6	1	19	21	2.8%
Other reasons	7	6	11	3	17	97	5.7%
Don't know	1	1	5	0	5	20	1.4%
multiple responses possible per respondent	n=70	n=62	n=99	n=14	n=639	n=973	n=2650, aggregate percent of all crimes

Table 6-6: Willingness to accept written statement

Did the police accept your written statement?								
	Theft of Car	Theft from Car	Motorcycle Theft	Bicycle Theft	Livestock Theft	Burglary	Theft	Robbery
Yes	91.8%	89.8%	77.6%	52.5%	91.8%	88.8%	85.9%	84.0%
No	8.3%	10.2%	22.4%	41.5%	8.2%	6.8%	9.0%	16.0%
Don't know	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.0%	0.0%	4.4%	5.1%	0.0%
weighted percentages	n=28	n=67	n=4	n=35	n=55	n=142	n=12	n=59

	Racket	Asault / Threat	Sexual Assault	Bride Stealing	Bankcard / Online Fraud	Consumer Fraud	Bribery
Yes	84.1%	86.3%	88.6%	100.0%	33.2%	63.8%	37.8%
No	15.9%	10.8%	3.8%	0.0%	66.8%	5.8%	35.6%
Don't know	0.0%	2.9%	7.6%	0.0%	0.0%	30.4%	26.6%
	n=10	n=31	n=20	n=4	n=113	n=25	n=23

Table 6-6 presents results to the question “Did the police accept your written statement?” Thus, it only shows data from those individuals who reported contacting the police. In majority of cases across crimes, the police were willing to accept a written statement. However, this was far from universal. In particular, police appear to be less likely to accept written statements regarding bicycle theft, bankcard/online fraud and bribery. More serious crimes, such as robbery, racket and assault, do have significantly higher rates of acceptance than lesser crimes. However, there are still many reported instances of the police not accepting a written statement. For example, in the past year, the police did not accept the written statement of an estimated 16% of robbery victims who contacted them. Similarly, 16% of racket victims and 11% of assault victims who contacted the police were similarly rebuffed.

Victim satisfaction with the police for each crime presented in table 6-7 below. As in the table above, table 6-7 only displays the responses of those individuals who contacted the police. It is immediately clear that very few victims report being “very satisfied” with how the police handled the matter. Only a few crimes (theft from car, racket, assault and consumer fraud) have double-digit levels of being “very satisfied”. Being dissatisfied is by far the norm.

The final column in table 6-7 shows the aggregated satisfaction of three serious crimes: burglary, assault and robbery. The level of satisfaction with the police is extremely low across these three crimes: more than 60% of the victims of these crimes who contacted the police reported being either “very dissatisfied” or “a bit dissatisfied”. Only 21% said they were either “very satisfied” or “fairly satisfied”.

Table 6-7: Satisfaction with police

Satisfaction with how police handled the matter								
	Theft of Car	Theft from Car	Motorcycle Theft	Bicycle Theft	Livestock Theft	Burglary	Theft	Robbery
Very satisfied	6.5%	13.2%	0.0%	4.0%	5.2%	4.4%	8.6%	7.6%
Fairly satisfied	31.4%	20.1%	0.0%	12.2%	14.3%	13.5%	20.1%	18.8%
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	7.4%	8.5%	0.0%	5.6%	9.2%	10.9%	7.7%	21.4%
A bit dissatisfied	32.1%	18.7%	77.6%	19.1%	39.2%	25.1%	32.3%	21.9%
Very dissatisfied	22.6%	39.6%	22.4%	42.9%	32.2%	43.4%	30.0%	27.0%
Don't know	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.3%	0.0%	2.7%	1.2%	3.2%
weighted percentages	n=28	n=67	n=4	n=35	n=55	n=142	n=12	n=59

	Racket	Asault / Threat	Sexual Assault	Bankcard / Online Fraud	Consumer Fraud	Bribery	Bride Stealing	3 crime aggregate
Very satisfied	21.6%	10.8%	0.0%	0.0%	27.3%	0.0%	29.1%	5.9%
Fairly satisfied	11.6%	13.0%	15.8%	18.9%	10.2%	15.2%	0.0%	14.8%
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	31.3%	25.6%	43.7%	60.4%	3.0%	22.1%	31.1%	15.2%
A bit dissatisfied	15.9%	24.3%	33.4%	0.0%	9.3%	23.4%	0.0%	24.2%
Very dissatisfied	11.6%	20.5%	7.1%	0.0%	26.7%	7.6%	39.8%	36.6%
Don't know	8.0%	5.9%	0.0%	20.7%	23.7%	31.8%	0.0%	3.2%
	n=10	n=25	n=20	n=113	n=25	n=23	n=4	n=226, burglary, robbery, assault

Table 6-8: Reasons for dissatisfaction with police (1)

Reason for dissatisfaction							
	Theft of Car	Theft from Car	Motorcycle Theft	Bicycle Theft	Livestock Theft	Burglary	Theft
Did not accept my statement	0	2	0	5	1	8	7
Didn't do enough	2	11	1	11	15	35	21
Were not interested	3	4	1	5	12	27	9
Didn't find or apprehend the offender	6	14	0	5	20	62	27
Didn't recover my property (goods)	6	15	1	2	9	40	16
Didn't keep me properly informed	4	3	0	1	5	14	11
Didn't treat me correctly/ were impolite	0	2	1	2	0	4	2
Were slow to arrive	0	0	0	0	1	4	0
Other reasons	1	3	0	0	1	5	3
Don't know	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
multiple responses possible per respondent	n=14	n=40	n=4	n=21	n=37	n=97	n=69

If victims reported that they were either a “bit dissatisfied” or “very dissatisfied” with how the police handled their problem, then they were given an opportunity to explain reasons for their dissatisfaction. These results are displayed in tables 6-8 and 6-9. Because the respondent was provided the opportunity to list multiple reasons, the data is presented as frequencies. Across all the crimes, the most common reason for being dissatisfied was the inability of the police either to apprehend the offender or to return the stolen items. A large number of individuals also complained that the police “did not do enough” or “were not interested” in resolving the matter.

Table 6-9: Reasons for dissatisfaction with police (2)

Reason for dissatisfaction (2)						
	Robbery	Racket	Assault / Threat	Bankcard / Online Fraud	Consumer Fraud	Bribery
Did not accept my statement	4	1	0	0	1	0
Didn't do enough	11	0	6	0	6	6
Were not interested	5	1	3	0	2	2
Didn't find or apprehend the offender	18	1	2	0	2	2
Didn't recover my property (goods)	4	0	1	0	3	1
Didn't keep me properly informed	2	1	1	0	0	1
Didn't treat me correctly/ were impolite	4	0	1	0	1	0
Were slow to arrive	2	0	1	0	0	0
Other reasons	2	0	0	0	0	0
Don't know	0	0	0	0	0	0
multiple responses possible per respondent	n=27	n=3	n=13	n=0	n=9	n=8

**7 Public Attitudes towards maintaining law by the law enforcement (related to police activities)**

This section includes questions that investigate attitudes towards law enforcement as well as citizen encounters with the police. The question wording is included in italics above each table.

*A8. Taking into account all the things the police in your area are expected to do, would you say they are doing a very good job, a good job, a bad job or a very bad job?*

Table 7-1: Perceptions of local police

<b>A8 - Perceptions of local police</b>			
	<b>Country</b>	<b>Bishkek</b>	<b>Osh city</b>
Very good job	4.7%	4.7%	6.0%
Good job	29.7%	16.1%	33.5%
Neither good nor bad job	31.0%	25.6%	28.0%
Bad job	14.4%	19.5%	19.5%
Very bad job	9.6%	21.3%	6.0%
Don't know/no opinion	7.3%	6.8%	4.8%
Other	3.4%	6.1%	2.2%

country n=3500; Bishkek n=1000; Osh Region n=380; weighted percentages

Perceptions of the local police greatly vary in Kyrgyzstan and equally divided between “good and poor” appraisals: approximately 34% of Kyrgyz citizens state the police are doing a “very good” or “good” job, while 24% say they are doing either a “very bad” or “bad” job. 31% gave a neutral rating of doing “neither a good nor bad” job. Residents of Bishkek are much more critical of the police than the country as a whole. They are also much more critical than the residents of Osh city. For example, while nearly 40% of Osh residents reported that the police is doing either a “very good” or “good” job, only 21% of respondents from the capital perceive the police in a similarly favorable light.

*A9. Taking into account all the things the courts in your area are expected to do, how would you assess the courts performance, would you say they are doing a very good job, a good job, a bad job or a very bad job?*

Table 7-2: Perceptions of local courts

<b>A9 - Perceptions of local courts</b>			
	<b>Country</b>	<b>Bishkek</b>	<b>Osh city</b>
Very good job	1.6%	2.4%	3.4%
Good job	13.9%	7.1%	19.6%

Neither good nor bad job	31.1%	26.0%	34.2%
Bad job	14.0%	15.5%	19.0%
Very bad job	10.9%	23.8%	5.7%
Don't know/no opinion	18.3%	12.1%	11.5%
Other	10.3%	13.2%	6.7%

country n=3500; Bishkek n=1000; Osh Region n=380; weighted percentages

As with the perceptions of local police, residents of Bishkek are much more likely to perceive local courts negatively rather than positively. While an estimated 25% of Kyrgyz citizens across the State view the courts negatively (along with 25% of Osh city residents), over 39% percent of Bishkek residents perceive the local courts negatively.

### Attitudes towards Police and Courts

This section looks at attitudes towards the police and the courts. The questions analyzed ask whether the police (or courts) in your area are doing a very good, good, bad or very bad job. The variables were coded so that higher values indicated more favorable opinions. The results presented were estimated using a linear regression model.

VARIABLES	(1) Attitudes toward police	(2) Attitudes towards courts
Female	0.067 (0.057)	0.082* (0.049)
Age	0.000 (0.002)	-0.001 (0.002)
Education	-0.140*** (0.022)	-0.110*** (0.017)
Income	-0.003 (0.015)	0.006 (0.012)
Married	0.056 (0.065)	-0.029 (0.056)
Urban	-0.330*** (0.059)	-0.242*** (0.050)
Constant	4.197*** (0.138)	3.653*** (0.112)
Observations	2,989	2,812
R-squared	0.040	0.033

Robust standard errors in parentheses

\*\*\* p<0.01, \*\* p<0.05, \* p<0.1

Unsurprisingly, the results from the two questions are very similar. In other words, it appears that individuals are likely to rate the courts and police similarly. In both models, education and living in



an urban area are negatively related to positive attitudes towards the police and courts. Being a female, however, is positively related to positive attitudes towards the courts. Thus, compared to men, women are more likely to have a higher opinion of the courts.

### 7.1.1 Citizen Police Encounters

*E1. On average, how often do you see the police officers on foot patrol in your local area? Would you say it was...*

Table 7-3: Seeing police on foot patrol

<b>E1. Frequency of seeing police officers on foot patrol</b>			
	<b>Country</b>	<b>Bishkek</b>	<b>Osh city</b>
More than once a day	2.9%	2.2%	8.3%
Once a day	11.4%	8.6%	23.1%
About once a week	17.0%	18.6%	19.2%
About once a month	18.7%	17.6%	15.3%
Less than once a month	28.5%	33.3%	23.1%
Don't know/Can't remember	21.5%	19.8%	10.9%

country n=3500; Bishkek n=1000; Osh city n=380; weighted percentages

Residents of Osh city are much more likely than residents of Bishkek to see police officers on patrol: about 31% of Osh city residents see police on a daily basis in contrast to 11% of Bishkek residents. An estimated 14% of Kyrgyz citizens see police on foot patrols daily.

### 7.1.2 Respondent self-initiated contact with police

*E2. During the last 12 months, that is, since June 2014, have you yourself contacted the police either by telephone, or in the street, or by calling at a police station, for any reason? Please do not repeat reporting of crimes already mentioned.*

Table 7-4: Self-initiated - contacted the police?

<b>E2. Contacted the police in the last 12 months</b>			
	<b>Country</b>	<b>Bishkek</b>	<b>Osh city</b>
Yes	7.2%	11.3%	5.5%
No	92.0%	88.2%	93.5%
Don't know/Can't remember	0.8%	0.6%	1.0%

country n=3500; Bishkek n=1000; Osh city n=380; weighted percentages

Despite having more negative perceptions of the local police, residents of Bishkek are more likely to report having contacted the police over the last year: 11.3% of Bishkek residents contacted the police compared to just 7.2% of the country as a whole.

*E3a. When thinking about the LAST time, Did the police officer introduce him/herself, present his credentials, or was his/her information visible on his/her badge or uniform?*

Table 7-5: Self-initiated - police introduction?

<b>E3a. Last you contacted the police:</b>			
	<b>Country</b>	<b>Bishkek</b>	<b>Osh city</b>
Police introduced him/herself	113	36	9
Police presented his/her credentials	58	27	4
His/her information was visible on his/her badge or uniform	44	27	3
Didn't introduce/ didn't show ID	42	20	4
Don't know/Can't remember	13	5	1

country n=270; Bishkek n=115; Osh city n=21; count of responses

*E3b. The last time, did you feel the police treated you fairly?*

Table 7-6: Self-initiated - treated fairly?

<b>E3b. Treated fairly during last contact with police</b>			
	<b>Country</b>	<b>Bishkek</b>	<b>Osh city</b>
Yes	58.4%	57.0%	42.6%
Not entirely	25.3%	27.8%	38.4%
Not at all	12.7%	10.5%	19.0%
Don't know/Can't remember	3.6%	4.7%	0.0%

country n=253, Bishkek n=110, Osh city n=21; weighted percentages

Across the country as a whole, a majority of citizens who interacted with police reported that the police treated them fairly. Table 7-7 below shows similar results when asking if the police treated you with respect. Interestingly, the residents of Osh city are the least likely to report that the police treated them fairly or with respect, despite the fact that they are more likely to say that the police are doing a “good” or “very good” job.

*E4. Did the police treat you with respect?*

Table 7-7: Self-initiated - treated with respect?

<b>E4. Treated with respect during last contact with police</b>			
	<b>Country</b>	<b>Bishkek</b>	<b>Osh city</b>

Yes	63.0%	66.2%	47.4%
Not entirely	26.4%	27.9%	33.7%
Not at all	8.7%	4.5%	19.0%
Don't know/Can't remember	1.9%	1.5%	0.0%

country n=253, Bishkek n=110, Osh city n=21; weighted percentages

*E5. Overall were you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way the police handled the matter?*

Table 7-8: Self-initiated - satisfied with matter?

<b>E5. Satisfied with how the matter was handled</b>			
	<b>Country</b>	<b>Bishkek</b>	<b>Osh city</b>
Very satisfied	24.7%	19.9%	23.7%
Fairly satisfied	36.5%	33.6%	28.4%
A bit dissatisfied	11.5%	15.8%	19.0%
Very dissatisfied	24.1%	25.6%	29.0%
Don't know/Can't remember	3.2%	5.1%	0.0%

country n=253, Bishkek n=110, Osh city n=21; weighted percentages

Across the country, many Kyrgyz are often dissatisfied with how the police handled their complaint. Approximately 36% of all respondents who reported contacting the police were either a “bit dissatisfied” or “very dissatisfied” with how their matter was handled. Similar to previous tables in this section, Osh city residents expressed the highest levels of dissatisfaction: 48% were dissatisfied with the police’s handling of their complaint.

### 7.1.3 Respondent stopped by Traffic Police in vehicle

*E6. Have you since June 2014 been in a car or on a motorcycle, which was approached or stopped by Road Patrol Service officers (RPS)?*

Table 7-9: RPS - stopped in the last year?

<b>E6. Stopped by police (RPS) in vehicle in last 12 months</b>			
	<b>Country</b>	<b>Bishkek</b>	<b>Osh city</b>
Yes	20.7%	30.5%	31.8%
No	78.5%	68.4%	68.2%
Don't know/Can't remember	0.8%	1.1%	0.0%

country n=3500 Bishkek n=1000 Osh city n=380, weighted percentages

A large portion of the public was stopped by the traffic police in the last year. Nearly 21% of respondents reported being stopped by the RPS. This is high percentage particularly when considering that this is for the country as a whole and not just for car owners. The percentages of

individuals stopped in Bishkek and Osh city are nearly identical, though in both cases significantly higher than the country average.

*E7a. When thinking about the LAST time, Did the police officer introduce him/herself, present his credentials, or was his/her information visible on his/her badge or uniform?*

Table 7-10: RPS - police introduction?

<b>E7a. Last contact with the police (RPS):</b>			
	<b>Country</b>	<b>Bishkek</b>	<b>Osh city</b>
Police has introduced him/herself	457	125	95
Police has presented his/her credentials	145	65	14
His/her information was visible on his/her badge or uniform	170	95	7
Didn't introduce/ didn't show ID	147	55	6
Don't know/Can't remember	27	8	9

country n=830 Bishkek n=306 Osh region n=122, count of responses

Table 7-10 show that, according to the respondents, when being stopped by the traffic police, the majority of officers introduce themselves and present his or her credentials.

*E7b. Thinking just about the last time you were stopped, did the police give a reason for stopping you?*

Table 7-11: RPS - reason given for stopping you?

<b>E7b. Did the police give a reason for stopping you?</b>			
	<b>Country</b>	<b>Bishkek</b>	<b>Osh city</b>
Yes	78.6%	77.1%	82.7%
Not entirely	19.2%	21.5%	12.4%
Not at all	2.3%	1.3%	4.9%

country n=830; Bishkek n=306; Osh city n=122; weighted percentages

The majority of the respondents reported that the police gave them a justification for stopping them. The numbers are quite similar across the three samples.

*E8. The last time, did you feel the police treated you fairly?*

Table 7-12: RPS - treated fairly?

<b>E8. Treated fairly during last contact with police</b>			
	<b>Country</b>	<b>Bishkek</b>	<b>Osh city</b>

Yes	53.0%	53.0%	44.5%
Not entirely	33.6%	33.6%	31.8%
Not at all	10.8%	10.8%	19.6%
Don't know/Can't remember	2.6%	2.6%	4.1%

country n=830; Bishkek n=306; Osh city n=122; weighted percentages

*E9. Did the police treat you with respect?*

Table 7-13: RPS - treated with respect?

<b>E9. Treated with respect during last contact with police</b>			
	<b>Country</b>	<b>Bishkek</b>	<b>Osh city</b>
Yes	60.0%	56.6%	43.7%
Not entirely	28.2%	34.6%	29.4%
Not at all	10.5%	7.5%	22.9%
Don't know/Can't remember	1.3%	1.3%	4.1%

country n=830; Bishkek n=306; Osh city n=122; weighted percentages

Tables 7-12 and 7-13 give similar results regarding whether or not the individual was treated with fairness and respect by the police. As was seen in the earlier tables, residents of Osh city are less likely to report they were treated with respect and fairness than residents of Bishkek or the country as a whole. Unsurprisingly, Osh city residents are also less likely to report being satisfied with the how the RPS handled the matter: only 40% of Osh city residents were satisfied in contrast to 50% of individuals in the country as a whole (table 8-14).

*E10. Overall, were you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way the police (RPS) handled the matter?*

Table 7-14: RPS - satisfied with matter?

<b>E10. Satisfied with how the matter was handled</b>			
	<b>Country</b>	<b>Bishkek</b>	<b>Osh city</b>
Very satisfied	10.1%	6.1%	9.8%
Fairly satisfied	39.8%	39.0%	29.6%
A bit dissatisfied	27.5%	35.2%	34.5%
Very dissatisfied	19.4%	18.0%	22.2%
Don't know/Can't remember	3.3%	1.6%	4.1%

country n=830; Bishkek n=306; Osh city n=122; weighted percentages

#### **7.1.4 Respondent stopped on foot**

*E11. Have you since June 2014 been stopped and asked questions by the police when you were on foot?*

Table 7-15: foot police - stopped in the last year?

<b>E11. Stopped by police while on foot in the last 12 months</b>			
	<b>Country</b>	<b>Bishkek</b>	<b>Osh city</b>
Yes	7.8%	9.0%	6.0%
No	91.6%	90.5%	93.7%
Don't know/Can't remember	0.6%	0.5%	0.3%

country n=3500; Bishkek n=1000; Osh city n=380; weighted percentages

Table 7-15 shows that Kyrgyz citizens are being stopped while on foot at nearly similar rates across the country. There appears to be a slightly smaller chance of being stopped in Osh city as opposed to Bishkek.

*E12a. When thinking about the LAST time, Did the police officer introduce him/herself, present his credentials, or was his/her information visible on his/her badge or uniform?*

Table 7-16: Foot patrol - police introduction?

<b>E12a. Last contact with police while on foot</b>			
	<b>country</b>	<b>Bishkek</b>	<b>Osh city</b>
Police has introduced him/herself	139	48	15
Police has presented his/her credentials	52	20	3
His/her information was visible on his/her badge or uniform	46	25	2
Didn't introduce/ didn't show ID	52	17	4
Don't know/Can't remember	9	5	0

country n=234; Bishkek n=89; Osh city n=23, count of responses

Table 7-16 shows that in the majority of instances when the police stopped an individual on foot, the police either introduced him or herself or presented his or her credentials.

*E12b. Thinking just about the LAST time you were stopped, did the police give a reason for stopping you?*

Table 7-17: foot police - reason given for stopping you?

<b>E12b. Did the police give a reason for stopping you?</b>			
	<b>country</b>	<b>Bishkek</b>	<b>Osh city</b>
Yes	81.6%	89.2%	82.9%
Not entirely	12.7%	10.8%	8.6%
Not at all	5.8%	0.0%	8.6%

country n=234; Bishkek n=89; Osh city n=23; weighted percentages

According to data in table 7-17, the police gave a reason for stopping an individual on foot between 80% and 90% of the time. The data appear to show that police in Bishkek are more likely to give a justification for stopping an individual.

*E13. What was the reason they gave?*

Table 7-18: foot police - what was the reason?

<b>E13. What was the reason they gave?</b>			
	<b>country</b>	<b>Bishkek</b>	<b>Osh city</b>
Police had received information (tip-off) about an offence	6.5%	2.5%	5.2%
Matched suspect description for a crime	1.3%	3.8%	0.0%
Case of mistaken identity	4.0%	3.4%	32.8%
Respondent seen in vicinity of a crime	2.9%	6.3%	0.0%
To ask whether respondent had witnessed anything	8.4%	12.5%	5.2%
Said respondent looked suspicious / was acting suspiciously	1.1%	2.5%	10.3%
Said respondent was acting disorderly / was drunk and disorderly / making a nuisance	1.5%	2.6%	0.0%
Just making general enquiries / asking for information / asking for directions	9.6%	10.1%	5.2%
Respondent was in possession of alcohol	1.8%	2.5%	0.0%
Anti-terrorism	0.2%	0.0%	5.2%
Some other matter than offence	6.7%	12.5%	0.0%
I was stopped because they requested to show my ID/passport	56.1%	41.4%	36.2%

country n=196 Bishkek n=80 Osh region n=41, weighted percentage

The table above lists the various reasons given by the police for stopping an individual on foot. Far and away, the most common reason given by the police is to see the individual's passport or ID. This accounted for about 56% of all reasons given in the country. This justification is noticeably less frequent in both Bishkek and Osh city (41.4% and 36.2%, respectively).

*E14. The last time, did you feel the police treated you fairly?*

Table 7-19: foot police - treated fairly?

<b>E14. Treated fairly during last contact with police</b>			
	<b>country</b>	<b>Bishkek</b>	<b>Osh city</b>

Yes	60.4%	61.3%	47.1%
Not entirely	22.6%	27.5%	39.1%
Not at all	12.8%	11.2%	9.1%
Don't know/Can't remember	4.3%	0.0%	4.8%

country n=234 Bishkek n=89 Osh region n=23, weighted percentages

*E15. Did the police treat you with respect?*

Table 7-20: foot police - treated with respect?

<b>E15. Treated with respect during last contact with police</b>			
	<b>country</b>	<b>Bishkek</b>	<b>Osh city</b>
Yes	58.2%	55.7%	42.9%
Not entirely	23.9%	32.3%	48.1%
Not at all	14.3%	11.2%	9.1%
Don't know/Can't remember	3.6%	0.8%	0.0%

country n=234; Bishkek n=89; Osh region n=23; weighted percentages

Most people who were stopped by the police while walking on foot reported that they were treated both fairly (60.4%) and with respect (58.2%). In Osh city these percentages are approximately 15 percentage points lower. In particular, only 43% reported that they were treated with respect the last time they were stopped.

*E16. Overall, were you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way the police handled the matter?*

Table 7-21: foot police - satisfied with matter?

<b>E16. Satisfied with how the matter was handled</b>			
	<b>country</b>	<b>Bishkek</b>	<b>Osh city</b>
Very satisfied	18.2%	15.9%	25.7%
Fairly satisfied	39.5%	42.2%	51.4%
A bit dissatisfied	19.8%	18.7%	18.1%
Very dissatisfied	18.3%	20.2%	4.8%
Don't know/Can't remember	4.4%	3.0%	0.0%

country n=234; Bishkek n=89; Osh region n=23; weighted percentages

Just under 58% of those who had been stopped said that they were either “fairly satisfied” or “very satisfied” with how the situation was handled. Despite being less likely to say they were treated with respect and fairness by the police after being stopped on foot, Osh city residents are more likely than the average Kyrgyz to say they were satisfied with how the police handled the matter: 77.1% vs 57.7%.



## 8 Groups at risk

This section of the report contains statistical models that attempt to estimate the effect of various factors on the likelihood of becoming a victim of a crime. In other words, the goal of this chapter is to investigate what kind of individuals are at an increased (or decreased) risk of becoming the victim of a certain type of crime.

The results presented in this section are from Logit Models. Based on the sample, the model predicts the likelihood that an individual was the victim of a particular crime in the past five years. By including important demographic variables<sup>6</sup>, we can estimate which factors increase the chance an individual will be a victim. Five crimes were chosen for analysis: burglary, robbery, assault, bribery and theft (pickpocketing). The results are displayed in the table below. As the results presented are logit coefficients, their magnitudes should not be interpreted directly.

Table 8-1: Logit Models predicting likelihood of being a victim of a given crime:

	(1) Burglary	(2) Robbery	(3) Assault	(4) Bribery	(5) Theft
Female	0.130 (0.155)	-0.173 (0.224)	-0.411* (0.225)	-0.192** (0.089)	0.388*** (0.133)
Age	-0.006 (0.005)	0.001 (0.007)	-0.018** (0.007)	-0.014*** (0.003)	-0.013*** (0.004)
Education	0.146** (0.059)	-0.007 (0.071)	-0.071 (0.089)	-0.032 (0.034)	0.118*** (0.045)
Income	-0.005 (0.042)	0.095* (0.050)	-0.043 (0.056)	0.033 (0.022)	-0.012 (0.030)
Married	0.029 (0.172)	-0.483** (0.241)	-0.474** (0.238)	0.293*** (0.098)	-0.094 (0.142)
Urban	0.430*** (0.161)	1.185*** (0.266)	0.870*** (0.242)	0.138 (0.089)	0.641*** (0.131)
Constant	-3.327*** (0.397)	-4.448*** (0.493)	-2.240*** (0.509)	-0.829*** (0.213)	-2.659*** (0.317)
Observations	3,053	3,053	3,053	3,053	3,053

Logit coefficients presented with standard errors in parentheses

\*\*\* p<0.01, \*\* p<0.05, \* p<0.1

The table above shows which factors are estimated to have a statistically significant effect on the probability of being a victim of a certain type of crime. Significance levels are indicated by the number of stars next to the coefficient. No stars indicates that we are unable to say (with at least 90% confidence) that the coefficient is different than zero. In other words, we are not confident that an effect exists. Whether or not the coefficient is positive or negative indicates whether the estimated relationship is positive or negative.

<sup>6</sup> Six covariates were included in the model. Female is a dichotomous variable coded 1 for females and 0 for males. Age is a continuous variable ranging from 16 to 89. Education and income are both ordinal variables with 8 values with higher values indicating more education or income. Married is a dichotomous variable taking a 1 for married individuals and a 0 for all others. Finally, individuals living in urban areas were coded a 1 while all others were given a value of 0.

The results of the above five models will be briefly described below. Because the Logit coefficients themselves cannot be interpreted directly, a number of graphs of significant factors will also be included below that demonstrate how substantively important a significant factor is. These are graphs of predicted probabilities that are estimated by modifying the variable of interest (for example, age or education), while holding all other variables in the model constant at their means. In this way, we are able to estimate the effects of just the variable of interest. The graphs also include 95% confidence interval error bands indicating how confident we are in the estimates.

## Burglary

The model in column one indicates that both education and urban have a statistically significant and positive effect on the likelihood of being a burglary victim. In other words, the more education an individual has, the more likely he or she was to have reported to have been burglarized in the past five years. Similarly, respondents living in urban areas were more likely to have said they had been burglarized than individuals living in rural areas.

Figure 8-1: Likelihood of being a victim of burglary [by education]

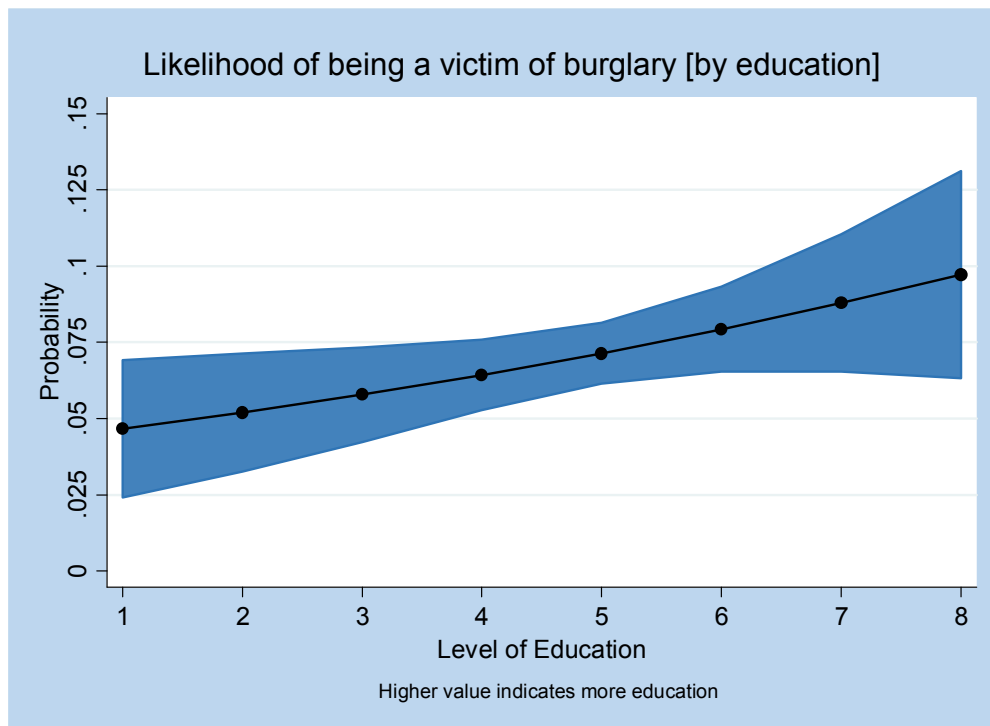


Figure 8-1 indicates the probability that an individual's house was burglarized based on the education of that individual (holding all other factors at their mean). Thus, we can see that as we move from the lowest level of education to the highest, the probability of becoming a victim of burglary doubles (from about .05 to about .1). This is a fairly large substantive effect.

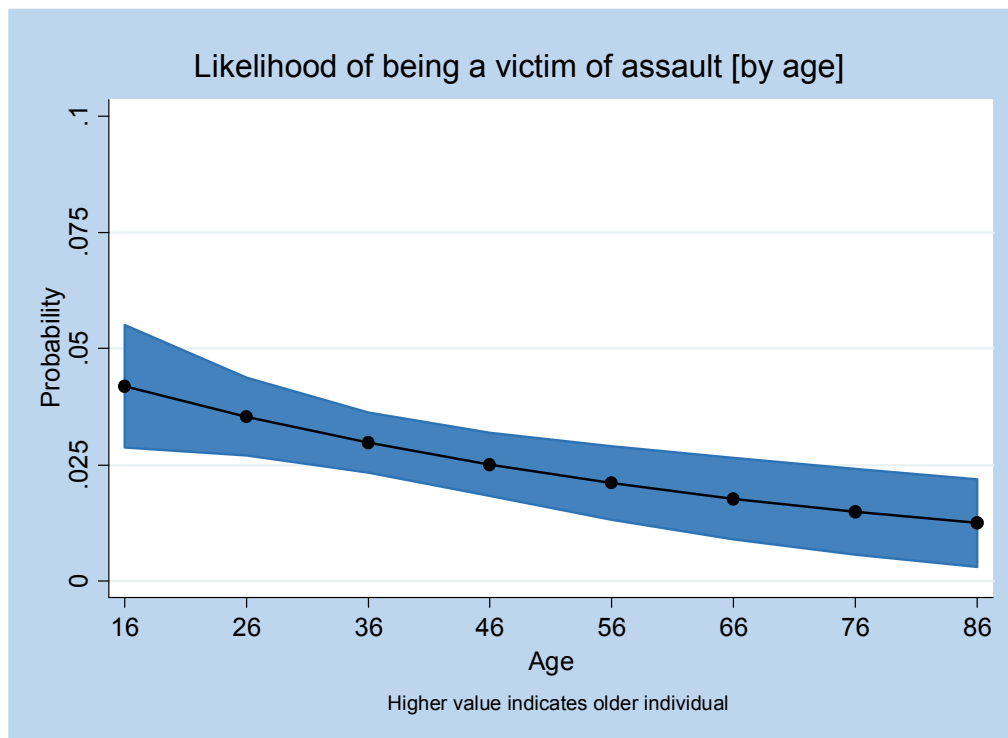
## Robbery

Individuals who are wealthier (more income) and living in urban areas are more likely to be victims of robbery. It is not surprising that wealthier individuals would be more likely to be targeted by robbers since these individuals are more likely to have valuable items. Finally, in contrast to income and being an urban resident, being married is negatively related to being a robbery victim. Thus, being married appears to reduce the chances of being robbed.

### Assault

Being a female, being older and being married are all negatively related to the likelihood of being assaulted. As with both robbery and burglary, the probability of being a victim is higher if one lives in an urban area.

Figure 8-2: Likelihood of being a victim of assault [by age]



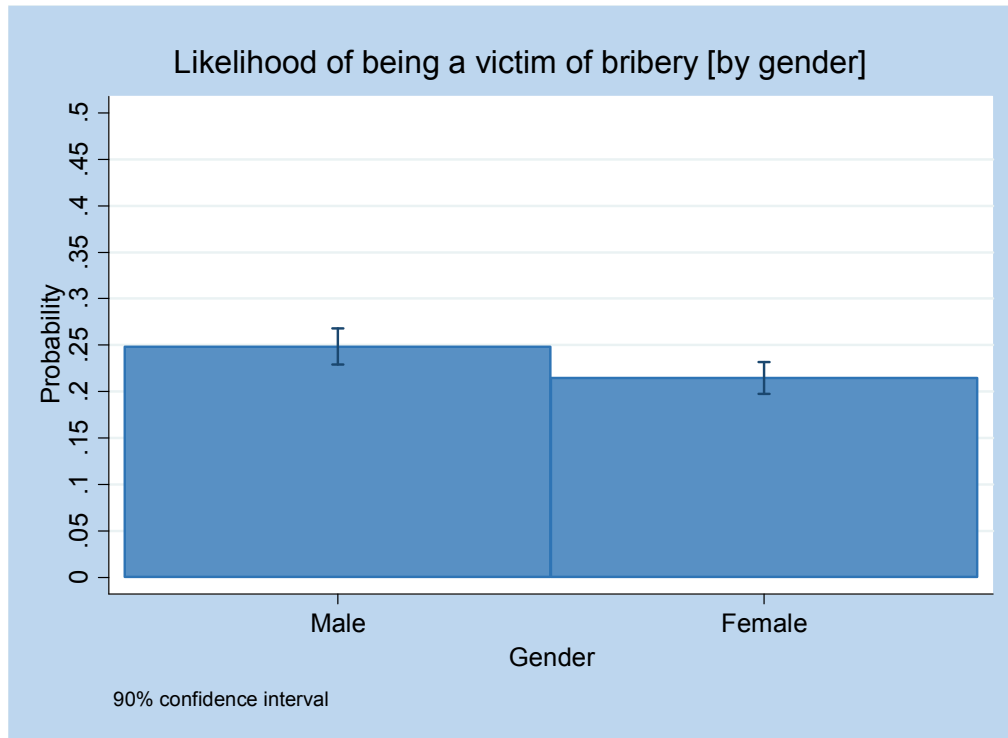
The graph 8-2 demonstrates the substantive effect of age on the likelihood of being assaulted. The youngest individuals (when holding all other variables at their means) have an estimated probability of being assaulted of .045. The probability of an individual in their 80s being assaulted, however, is less than half that number at approximately .02.

### Bribery

Women and older individuals are less likely to have reported being a victim of bribery in the last five years. Interestingly, married individuals are more likely to be victims of bribery (in contrast to robbery and assault, in which they were less likely to be victims). Also worth noting, is that the

coefficient on urban is not significant. In other words, living in an urban or rural area does not appear to have an effect on the likelihood one will become a victim of bribery.

Figure 8-3: Likelihood of being a victim of bribery [by gender]

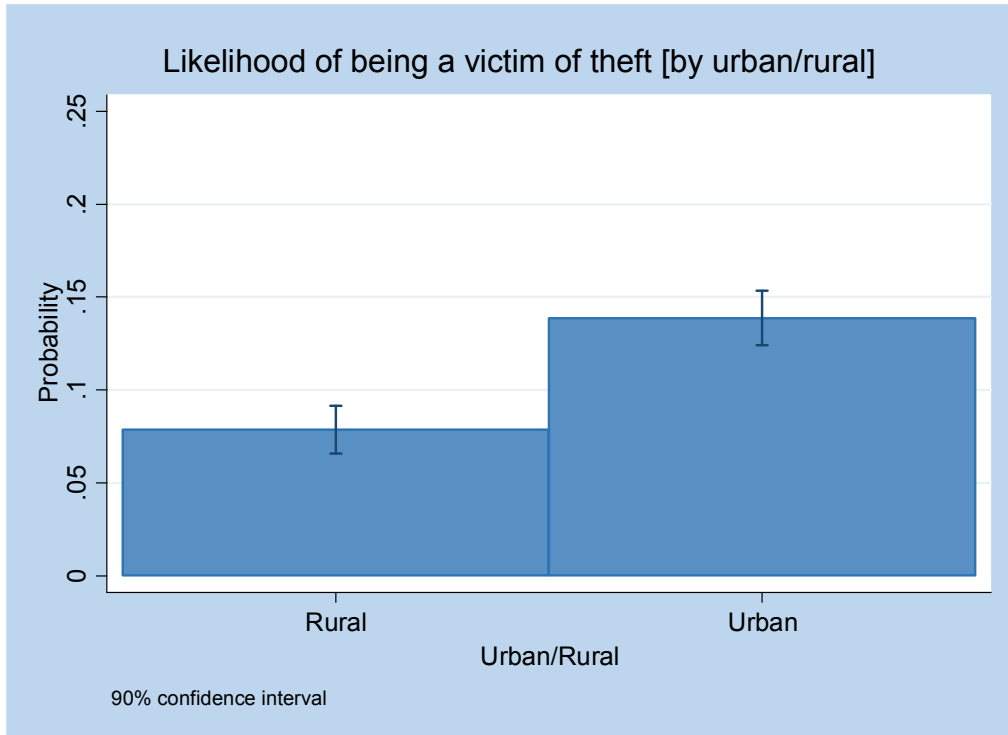


The bar graph shows the probability of males and females becoming the victim of bribery. The difference, while significant statistically (at 95%), is not very large substantively: holding all other factors constant, the estimated probability of a man being a victim of bribery is .25, while the estimated probability for a female is about .21.

### Theft

The last column in the table presents results for theft of personal property. Women, individuals who are more educated and urban residents are all more likely to report having been victims of theft in the last five years. The older an individual becomes, however, the lower the likelihood that he or she will become a victim of theft.

Figure 8-4: Likelihood of being a victim of theft [by urban/rural]



The bar graph above shows that individuals living in urban areas are significantly more likely to be a victim of theft. The probability that a rural resident will be a victim of theft is about .079 (holding all other factors at their mean), while the probability of an urban resident being the victim of theft is about .139 (again, holding all other factors at their mean). This is approximately a 75% increase in the likelihood of being the victim of theft.

## 9 Victim Support

The two tables in this section are concerned with victim services after serious crimes. Victims were first asked if they had had contact with a victim support agency after their incident took place. If they reported “no” or “Don’t know”, they were then asked whether they thought having access to a victim support agency would have been helpful. The data indicate that many victims would have liked to have received help from specialized agency had such an agency been available.

Table 9-1: Contact with support agency?

Contact with a specialized victim support agency after the incident				
	Burglary	Robbery	Assault / Threat	Sexual Assault
Yes	2.7%	5.0%	3.2%	8.7%

No	71.2%	61.0%	67.0%	75.0%
Don't know	26.1%	34.0%	29.9%	16.3%
	n=292	n=131	n=129	n=74

Table 9-2: Usefulness of support agency?

Do you think that the services of a specialized agency to help victims of crime would have been useful for you after this incident?				
	Burglary	Robbery	Assault / Threat	Sexual Assault
Yes	45.0%	30.1%	40.8%	63.5%
No	23.0%	28.5%	19.9%	24.7%
Don't know	32.0%	41.4%	39.4%	11.8%
	n=284	n=124	n=125	n=66

Table 9-1 shows that an extremely small number of victims had contact with a victim support agency after the crime. The percentage of such individuals ranges from a low of 2.7% (for burglary) to a high of 8.7% (for sexual assault). These low levels of contact, however, are contrasted with the relatively high percentage of individuals who expressed interest in using the services of a specialized agency after having been victimized. While many individuals remain ambivalent (expressing they “Don’t know”), only between 20% and 30% of victims stated that such support services would not have been useful. Nearly two-thirds of sexual assault victims reported that such services would have been useful. Thus, the data fairly clearly demonstrate that a need for such services exists in Kyrgyz society.

## 10 Fear of crime

The questions in this battery probe the respondent’s general beliefs about crime and safety and their fears about future victimization. In all of the following tables, the results in the first column are the weighted percentages for the country as a whole. Columns 2 and 3 give the weighted percentages for Bishkek and Osh city, respectively.

The exact question wording is included through-out this section in italics. This is in order to help the reader better interpret the results.

In general, as the following tables will indicate, respondents from the capital are much more pessimistic about crime than the country as a whole: they are more likely to say that crime has increased and that it is likely to increase in the coming years. They are also more likely to worry about someone breaking into their homes. On the other hand, however, residents of the capital are less likely to report being worried about organized crime, bride-kidnapping or becoming the victim of a terrorist attack.

A1. What do you think, has the level of crime over the last 5 years increased, remained the same or decreased in Kyrgyzstan?

Table 10-1: Level of crime in the last five years

<b>A1 - Level of crime in the last 5 years</b>			
	<b>country</b>	<b>Bishkek</b>	<b>Osh city</b>
Increased	45.6%	48.6%	43.2%
Remained the same	26.3%	29.4%	31.6%
Decreased	17.3%	10.5%	20.6%
Don't know	10.8%	11.5%	4.7%

country n=3500; Bishkek n=1000; Osh city n=380; weighted percentages

A2. Over the next 5 years, do you think the level of crime in Kyrgyzstan will increase, remain the same, or decline?

Table 10-2: Level of crime in the next five years

<b>A2 - Level of crime over the next 5 years</b>			
	<b>country</b>	<b>Bishkek</b>	<b>Osh city</b>
Will increase	24.4%	31.5%	27.9%
Will remain the same	25.2%	30.1%	30.1%
Will decline	32.2%	19.8%	32.0%
Don't know	18.2%	18.7%	10.0%

country n=3500; Bishkek n=1000; Osh city n=380; weighted percentages

Over 45% of Kyrgyz citizens believe that crime has increased over the last five years (table 10-1). This number is slightly higher in Bishkek (48.6%) and slightly lower in Osh city (43.2%). Relatedly, compared to residents of Bishkek, a significantly larger number of people in Osh city say that crime has declined over the last five years (10.5% vs 20.6%). Moreover, as table 10-2 indicates, respondents from Osh city appear to be more optimistic about the level of future crime than respondents from Bishkek: nearly 32% believe that crime will decline over the next five years, while just less than 20% of Bishkek residents believe the same.

A3. 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?

Table 10-3: Walking alone after dark

**A3 - How safe do you feel walking alone in your area after dark?**

	Country	Bishkek	Osh city
Very safe	37.7%	14.4%	30.8%
Fairly safe	22.4%	31.3%	24.6%
A bit unsafe	20.6%	27.4%	30.1%
Very unsafe	12.2%	17.6%	10.9%
Don't go out after dark	6.3%	7.8%	3.4%
Don't know	0.8%	1.6%	0.3%

country n=3500; Bishkek n=1000; Osh city n=380; weighted percentages

The above question about walking alone after dark hours has been used on the ICVS since 1992 to measure vulnerability to street crimes. Residents of Bishkek are much less likely to say its “very safe” or “fairly safe” to walk alone after dark than are Kyrgyz people as a whole (45.7% vs. 60.1%). Residents of Osh city, however, are somewhere in the middle: they report feeling more safe than residents of Bishkek, but less safe than the national average (55.4% feel either “very safe” or “fairly safe”). Osh city residents, however, appear less likely to allow fear to affect their behavior: while approximately 8% of Bishkek residents report that they simply don't go out after dark, only 3.4% of Osh city residents say something similar.

*A4. What would you say are the chances that over the next twelve months someone will try to break into your home to steal something?*

Table 10-4: Likelihood of being a burglary victim

<b>A4 - Likelihood that someone will try to break into your home in the next 12 months?</b>			
	Country	Bishkek	Osh city
Not at all likely	37.3%	14.5%	30.1%
Not very likely	24.7%	28.7%	29.0%
Fairly likely	28.8%	40.7%	37.1%
Very likely	4.0%	6.4%	1.8%
Don't know	5.2%	9.8%	2.1%

country n=3500; Bishkek n=1000; Osh city n=380; weighted percentages

Approximately 33% of Kyrgyz citizens believe that it is either “very likely” or “fairly likely” that they will be the victim of a burglary in the next 12 months. Residents of Bishkek are more likely to believe they will be the victim of a burglary in the coming year than residents of Osh city (47.1% vs 38.9% believe it's “very likely” or “fairly likely”). Moreover, when compared to Bishkek, twice as many residents of Osh City believe that it is “not at all likely” that someone will break into their house in the coming year.



*A5. How worried are you about being victim of a terrorist attack in your country?*

Table 10-5: Likelihood of being a terrorist attack victim:

<b>A5 - Worry about being victim of a terrorist attack</b>			
	<b>country</b>	<b>Bishkek</b>	<b>Osh city</b>
Not worried at all	23.9%	27.4%	16.2%
A bit worried	33.1%	37.9%	38.2%
Quite worried	25.1%	23.6%	33.7%
Very worried	15.0%	7.7%	9.6%
Don't know	2.9%	3.4%	2.3%

country n=3500; Bishkek n=1000; Osh city n=380; weighted percentages

Table 10-5 looks at an individual's fear of becoming the victim of a terrorist attack. In contrast to the previous tables in this section, which demonstrated a more pessimistic mood among respondents from Bishkek, the residents of the capital city are less likely than the country as a whole to fear becoming the victim of a terrorist attack. While approximately 24% of the country reported being "not worried at all", 27.4% of those residing in Bishkek stated that they were not at all worried. In sharp contrast, however, only 16% of the residents from Osh city reported being "not worried at all". In general, about 40% of Kyrgyz across the country say they are "very worried" or "quite worried" that they will be the victim of a terrorist attack. In Bishkek, only about 31% of respondents reported being similarly worried, while in Osh city the number was about 43%.

*A6. How worried are you about the power of organized crime groups in your country?*

Table 10-6: Fear or organized crime

<b>A6 - Worry about the power of organized crime groups</b>			
	<b>Country</b>	<b>Bishkek</b>	<b>Osh city</b>
Not worried at all	21.7%	23.7%	11.5%
A bit worried	34.1%	37.5%	41.1%
Quite worried	24.6%	23.8%	33.4%
Very worried	15.2%	9.9%	11.4%
Don't know	4.4%	5.2%	2.6%

country n=3500; Bishkek n=1000; Osh city n=380; weighted percentages

Fear about organized crime (table 10-6) has a strikingly similar distribution to fear about being the victim of a terrorist attack (table 10-5): the majority of respondents from Bishkek are less worried about organized crime than the country as a whole, while residents of Osh city are more likely to be worried about organized crime than the country as a whole. About 40% of the country's residents are either "quite worried" or "very worried" about the power of organized crime. In Bishkek this number is about 34% and in Osh city it is about 45%.

A7. How worried are you that a daughter / grand-daughter / sister of yours will be kidnapped by someone for marriage (bride stealing)?

Table 10-7: Fear of bride kidnapping

<b>A7 - Worry about bride kidnapping</b>			
	<b>country</b>	<b>Bishkek</b>	<b>Osh city</b>
Not worried at all	29.1%	29.7%	21.5%
A bit worried	15.4%	20.0%	16.5%
Quite worried	16.9%	16.2%	32.4%
Very worried	25.9%	11.9%	22.1%
Don't know	2.5%	3.0%	0.5%
Not applicable	10.1%	19.3%	7.1%

country n=3500; Bishkek n=1000; Osh city n=380; weighted percentages

The last table in this section, table 10-7, investigates fears over bride kidnapping. The data appear to show a wide-range diversity of answers across the country: 29.1% of Kyrgyz citizens are “not worried at all”, while 25.9% are “very worried.” Residents of Osh city appear to be much more worried about bride kidnapping than residents of the capital: 54.5% of Osh city residents reported being either “quite worried” or “very worried” about a relative being kidnapped for marriage, while in Bishkek, only 28.1% of respondents expressed a similar level of fear. In the country as a whole, an estimated 43% of people say they are “quite worried” or “very worried” about being kidnapped of one of their relatives.

## 11 Assorted questions: punishment, the neighborhood and preventative measures

The final section of this report contains an eclectic mix of questions ranging from the support for certain types of punishment to questions about how one secures their home and property.

A10. People have different ideas about the sentences, which should be given to offenders. Take for instance the case of a 21-year old man who is found guilty of breaking into someone's home for the second time. This time he has taken a TV. Which of the following sentences do you consider the most appropriate for such a case? Do you prefer a fine, a prison sentence, a community service, a suspended prison sentence, or any other sentence?

Table 11-1: Appropriateness of punishment

<b>A10 - Appropriate punishment</b>			
	<b>country</b>	<b>Bishkek</b>	<b>Osh city</b>
Fine	16.9%	16.6%	13.6%
Prison	26.9%	30.7%	26.4%
Community service	29.4%	28.8%	27.6%

Suspended prison sentence	19.0%	11.7%	26.7%
Any other sentence	1.1%	1.8%	0.0%
Don't know/no opinion	6.7%	10.3%	5.7%

country n=3500 Bishkek n=1000; Osh city n=380; weighted percentages

Table 11-1 presents the results to a question about the type of punishment appropriate for a crime. The respondent was read a short vignette about a young, repeat burglar who stole a TV. The vignette wording is provided above. The data appear to indicate little variation across the three different samples analyzed. Percentages of individuals supporting a fine, prison or community service do not vary by more than 3-4% across the three samples. The largest difference is that respondents from Bishkek are less likely to recommend a suspended prison sentence than the other two.

Across the country as a whole, a majority of Kyrgyz citizens would recommend community service (29.4%). A nearly equal amount, however, would choose the much more punitive punishment of prison time (27%). Collectively, a fine and a suspended prison sentence account for another 36%. Thus, the overwhelming majority of the population appears to be against prison time for a burglar, even when the individual is a repeat offender.

*F9. Do you personally know any family in your village/neighborhood where the parents regularly use violence against their children (other than an occasional smack to correct unruly behavior)?*

Table 11-2: Neighborhood violence against children

<b>F9 - Awareness of family using violence against children</b>			
	<b>country</b>	<b>Bishkek</b>	<b>Osh city</b>
Yes, one	3.6%	4.9%	3.9%
Yes, several	4.3%	5.3%	5.4%
No	92.2%	89.8%	90.7%

country n=3500 Bishkek n=1000; Osh city n=380; weighted percentages

Observable violence against children is relatively rare in Kyrgyzstan. Approximately 4-5% of respondents reported that they know a family that regularly uses violence against their children. The percentages vary by only about two percentage points across the samples. It appears that residents of Bishkek are slightly more likely to say they know such families, but the differences are small.

*F8. How would you describe the social relations in your village/neighborhood?*

Table 11-3: Social relations in neighborhood

<b>F8 - Social relations in neighborhood</b>			
	<b>country</b>	<b>Bishkek</b>	<b>Osh city</b>
Citizens mostly help each other	55.0%	39.2%	74.8%

Citizens mostly go their own way	27.5%	35.7%	20.2%
A mixture of the above two types	14.7%	19.0%	3.1%
Don't know	2.8%	6.1%	1.8%

country n=3500 Bishkek n=1000; Osh city n=380; weighted percentages

The residents of Osh city see themselves as more cohesive than the average resident of the country: three-quarters of respondents from Osh city reported that citizens ‘mostly help each other’. This is in contrast to just 39% in Bishkek and 55% in the county as a whole. Unsurprisingly, residents of the capital cities are more common than the country as a whole to say that “*citizens mostly go their own way*”. Interestingly, Osh city residents were significantly less likely than Bishkek residents and the country as a whole to report that their neighborhood was a “mixture” of the two types.

Table 11-4: Methods of protecting home

Is your own home/residence protected by the following:...					
	Burglar alarm	Special door locks	Special window/door grilles	A dog that would detect a burglar	A high fence
Yes	3.20%	58.63%	19.84%	18.23%	32.00%
No	94.60%	39.17%	77.95%	79.57%	65.80%
Don't know	0.06%	0.06%	0.06%	0.06%	0.06%
Refusal	2.14%	2.14%	2.14%	2.14%	2.14%
	n=3500	n=3500	n=3500	n=3500	n=3500

Is your own home/residence protected by the following:...				
	A caretaker or security guard	Neighbors to watch each other's houses	House insured against burglary	Not protected by any of these
Yes	1.05%	45.07%	5.06%	6.49%
No	96.74%	52.73%	92.74%	91.31%
Don't know	0.06%	0.06%	0.06%	0.06%
Refusal	2.14%	2.14%	2.14%	2.14%
	n=3500	n=3500	n=3500	n=3500

The final question in this section investigates the various methods people use to protect their home or residence. Table 11-4 shows that the most common preventative measure is that using special locks on their doors (58.6%). The second most common response was that neighbors watch each other's houses. High fences was also frequently mentioned by respondents (32%). Very few individuals, however, have burglar alarms; just 3.2%. This is a very small number when compared with Western Europe or the United States. The number of individuals who have home owner's insurance is also extremely low (5%).

## 12 Crime in Kyrgyzstan in a global perspective

This chapter compares the results of the Kyrgyzstan Public Safety Survey 2015 to results from countries all over the world<sup>7</sup>. This is possible thanks to the standardized questionnaire of the ICVS that was a major component of the present survey. The data thus give a good idea of how crime in Kyrgyzstan compares with many different countries on many different continents. Data will also be presented from an earlier ICVS survey that was conducted in Bishkek in 1996. These data will allow a look into how crime in the capital has changed over last two decades.

Table 12-1: Victimization rates in capital cities (ICVS 1996-2005)

	Car theft	Burglary	Robbery	Theft of personal property	Assault & threat
Africa (10 cities, 2000)	1.5	8	4	11.6	5.2
Asia (5 cities, 2000)	0.2	4.8	0.8	8.1	2.6
Caribbean (5 cities, 2014)	1.9	4.2	2.9	4.8	7.1
Eastern Europe (20 cities, 2000)	0.8	4.4	1.8	8.2	2.9
Latin America (7 cities, 2000)	1.4	5.9	7.8	11	4.7
USA (New York, 2005)	1.6	1.9	2.3	7.7	5.1
Western Europe (18 cities, 2005)	1.2	2.3	1.4	5.4	4.1
World average	1.2	4.5	3	8.1	4.5
<b>Bishkek (2015)</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1.7</b>

Table 12-1 shows average victimization rates for capital cities across certain regions of the world. The world average is also given in the table. The data indicate that on a global scale, Bishkek is not a city with particularly high rates of crime: car theft, robbery and assault are all below the global average. In particular, the rate of assaults is significantly below the world average (1.7 vs 4.5). Indeed, the prevalence rate of assault in Bishkek is actually lower than average of every region presented in table 12-1.

Despite the low prevalence rates for contact crimes (robbery and assault), the results of the survey show that Bishkek has high levels of burglary and personal property theft (pickpocketing). The prevalence rates for both of these crimes is above the world average. The rates are also higher than in the capitals of the former communist countries in Eastern Europe.

<sup>7</sup> The comparative data in this chapter come from “Van Dijk, J. 2008. *The World of Crime: Breaking Silence on Problems of Security, Justice and Development Across the World* SAGE publications” and “Van Dijk, J. and John van Kesteren. *Caribbean Crime in International Perspective*. (unpublished)”.

Table 12-2: One-year prevalence rate for bribe giving

<b>World</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>16</b>
West & Central Africa	2000	39
Central Asia	2000	20
North America	2000	7
West & Central Europe	2000	5
Eastern Europe	2000	22
Beijing	2013	4
<b>Kyrgyzstan</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>14</b>
World	2000	16
Azerbaijan	2010	4
Moldova	2010	7
Georgia	2010	0,2

Source: ICVS 2000-2015

The one-year prevalence rate of bribery in Kyrgyzstan is quite high at 14%. While this number is lower than the world average (16), that number masks a large amount of variation across the world's regions (i.e. the rate in west and central Africa is around 39%). The rate of bribery, however, is much lower than the countries of Eastern Europe (22%) and other countries from Central Asia (20%)<sup>8</sup>.

Results from recent ICVS surveys from a number of former Soviet Republics do not compare favorably with Kyrgyzstan: Azerbaijan, Moldova and Georgia all have bribery prevalence rates at least twice as low as Kyrgyzstan. The estimated prevalence rates for Georgia is over 50 times lower.

Table 12-3: Victimization by consumer fraud

<b>World (2000)</b>	<b>23</b>
Africa (2000)	26
North America (2000)	12
West & Central Europe (2000)	16
Eastern Europe (2000)	38
<b>Bishkek (2015)</b>	<b>15</b>

Source: ICVS 2000-2015

Consumer fraud appears to be much less prevalent in Kyrgyzstan than in other regions of the world. Compared to the world prevalence rate of 23%, the estimated prevalence rate in Bishkek is 15%.

Table 12-4: One-year victimization rates in Bishkek

<sup>8</sup> Some caution needs to be observed when comparing these data however, since the data from many of the surveys in this table are over 15 years old.

	Bishkek 1996	Bishkek 2015
Car theft	0.7	0.8
Bicycle theft	1.9	1.7
Burglary	5.3	5.1
Robbery	2	2
Other theft	6	11
Assault	2.5	1.7
Sexual incidents (females only)	2.3	1.74*
Consumer fraud	73	15
Bribe taking	22	11

\*self-completed questionnaire

Sources: ICVS 1996 (Van Dijk, 2008) and ICVS 2015

Table 12-4 shows victimization rates for Bishkek for both 1996 and 2015. These data give a glimpse into how crime has changed in the capital over the course of the last two decades. In many regards, things have gotten better: assault, sexual incidents, consumer fraud and bribe taking all appear to be significantly lower than in the mid-nineties. Consumer fraud and bribe taking, in particular, are considerably lower now than in 1996.

Many other crimes have remained at the same level. Some have even increased. Car theft, bicycle theft, burglary and robbery appear to be at approximately the same level today as twenty years ago. The burglary rate, while remaining relatively unchanged since 1996, is very high and remains above the world average. The primary negative trend has been in theft. In 1996, the one year victimization rate in Bishkek was about 6 percent. The rate today, however, is nearly double that at 11%.

Table 12-5 below shows data about two straightforward methods of protecting one's home: the use of burglar alarms and special door locks. The use of burglar alarms in Kyrgyzstan is very limited. Compared to the ICVS average in 2005, in which 19% of households had burglar alarms, only 3% of Kyrgyz households reported having such alarms. The usage of burglar alarms is significantly higher in both the US and the UK. The use of special door locks is significantly higher, however. 59% of individuals said that they had special locks on the door, in contrast to ICVS average of 47%. The use of special locks is at the same level as in both the US and the UK.

Table 12-5: Methods of protecting the home

	Burglar alarms	Special door locks
<b>Kyrgyzstan</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>59%</b>
ICVS 2005 (mean)	19%	47%
USA	28%	60%
Netherlands	15%	78%
UK	42%	60%

As was seen in the first table in this chapter, Kyrgyzstan has a higher incidence rate of burglaries than the world average. While special door locks are useful in preventing burglaries, increased use of burglar alarms would likely reduce significantly the burglary rate in the country.

Table 12-6: Percentages of crimes reported to the police

	Four crimes (excl. car theft)	Car theft	Burglary	Robbery	Theft of personal property	Assault & threat
Africa (10 cities)	49	89	63	37	22	28
Asia (6 cities)	35	78	43	38	16	28
Caribbean (5 cities)	43	81	68	59	45	26
W. Europe (15 cities)	60	89	78	55	54	32
E. Europe (18 cities)	48	83	64	36	23	25
Latin America (7 cities)	35	90	36	23	13	25
New York (USA)	57	97	77	52	36	35
World average	49	87	65	44	31	31
<b>Kyrgyzstan</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>19</b>
Bishkek	44	77	68	55	28	36

Source: ICVS 2000-2015

The table above shows the percentage of crimes that are reported to the police in countries around the world. While reporting rates for Bishkek are fairly similar to the world average (i.e. the 4 crime aggregate is has a report rate of 49% in the world and about 44% in Bishkek), the reporting rates for Kyrgyzstan as a whole are very low.

Table 12-7: Victim satisfaction

Percentages of reporting victims satisfied with how the matter was handled:

	3 crimes combined	Burglary	Robbery	Assault
Africa (10 cities)	31	28	33	41
Asia (6 cities)	45	40	49	48
Caribbean (5 cities)	56	48	54	43
Western Europe (15 cities)	63	67	58	56
Eastern Europe (18 cities)	30	30	28	34
Latin America (7 cities)	29	24	30	39



New York (USA)	54	47	43	69
World average	44	41	42	47
<b>Bishkek</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>16</b>

Source: ICVS 1996-2015

Victim satisfaction rates are much lower in Bishkek than in every other region of the world. When combining rates for burglary, robbery and assault, only 16% of victims in Bishkek report being either “very satisfied” or “satisfied” with how the matter was handled by the police. In contrast, the average in Eastern Europe is 30% and the world average is 44%.

### **Conclusions and recommendations:**

In an international perspective, crime in Kyrgyzstan (and Bishkek) is characterized by high level of burglary, moderately high levels of other types of theft (vehicle theft and pickpocketing), a modest level of street robberies and low levels of threats/assaults. Bribery is also relatively common. Consumer fraud, however, does not appear to be more common that elsewhere.

In general, in many respects the problems of crime and corruption in Bishkek resemble the same problems that plague the capitals of Eastern Europe. The one major exception, however is that there is much less violent crime in Bishkek.

Willingness to report crimes to the police is somewhat below the world average, especially in the rural areas. The police should actively encourage citizens to report crimes, including sensitive crimes such as sexual assaults and bridestealing.

Assessment of police performance by the public is reasonably good in an international perspective. The results are much better than in Eastern Europe. However, victim satisfaction is low in an international perspective. Police forces across Eastern Europe (e.g. Poland and Estonia) could provide “best practices” on how to increase victim satisfaction by training of police officers to be more responsive to the victim’s needs.

Relatedly, a large number of citizens do not feel the police treat them with fairness and respect. This problem is noticeably more serious in Osh city than in the country as a whole or in Bishkek. This is a serious concern that requires important consideration.

Finally, a number of recommendations come out of the data in this report:

- In order to reduce the number of burglaries including recurrence, it is necessary to raise public awareness on modern Home Protection Equipment (alarm systems, special door locks, surveillance cameras), especially in the regions, which are the most vulnerable to such kind of offences. In parallel, it necessitates improving the system in identifying spots stolen goods for sale and buying (markets, train stations, pawnshops and etc.) as well as those individuals, who professionally involved into this criminal business.
- With the aim to reduce the violence rates, pickpocketing and robberies in public places and transport, it is needed to increase the number of CCTV cameras (CCTV), establishing

legislative mandatory obligations, according to which management of banks, pharmacies, catering, trade centers and other public institutions must install such cameras with perimeter coverage around the premises.

- In order to prevent the bribery and extortion along with strengthening administrative control, it is essential to implement structural changes within law enforcement (particularly Traffic Police), Ministry of Education and Health, and expand the network of “hot-lines” informing specific corruption facts.
- Preventing and repressing the offences related to bride – kidnapping requires:
  - 1) Sensitization campaigns to enhance public legal awareness in regards violence against women especially in rural areas.
  - 2) Clear procedural definition of so-called “ritual kidnapping” as per consent of bride and kidnapping through use of torture, force or threat.
  - 3) To adopt certain provision of Criminal Law of the Kyrgyz Republic with international standards and UN Conventions on women’s rights.

**Results on victimization and their policy implications**

In order to control over degrees of urbanization, the international comparisons limited to the results of surveys carried out in capital cities, where crime rates are invariably the highest in the country. The crime situation in the capital city is used a proxy for the crime problems in the country. The following table sums up the key findings on criminal victimization by common crimes.



## Victimisation rates in capital cities; ICVS 1996-2005

	Car theft	Burglary	Robbery	Theft of personal property	Assault & threat
Africa (10 cities) 2000	1.5	8.0	4.0	11.6	5.2
Asia (5 cities) 2000	0.2	4.8	0.8	8.1	2.6
Caribbean (5 cities) (2014)	1.9	4.2	2.9	4.8	7.1
Eastern Europe (20 cities) 2000	0.8	4.4	1.8	8.2	2.9
Latin America (7 cities)	1.4	5.9	7.8	11.0	4.7
USA (New York) (2005)	1.6	1.9	2.3	7.7	5.1
Western European (18 cities) (2005)	1.2	2.3	1.4	5.4	4.1
<b>World average</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>4.5</b>
<b>Bishkek (2015)</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>1.7</b>

In an international perspective, the crime problem of Kyrgyzstan (Bishkek) is characterized by high level of burglary, moderately high levels of other types of theft (vehicle theft and pickpocketing), a modest level of street robberies and low levels of threats/assaults. Although not highlighted in the presentation, which was focused on placing Kyrgyzstan results in an international perspective, the survey has confirmed that bride stealing is a common practice in the country, especially in the countryside. The survey also shows that many families are much worried about how this could affect their own female relatives.

Among young people, extortion by peers seems also fairly common. A considerable minority of respondents said to know families in their neighborhood where children are maltreated.

In an international perspective bribe taking is relatively common, especially in the Osh region, but not more so than in other less developed countries. Consumer fraud is not more common than elsewhere in the world.

In many respects, the problems of crime and corruption in Kyrgyzstan/ Bishkek resemble those in countries in Eastern Europe, except that there is less violent crime. The explanation for the latter finding could well be that alcohol consumption is less common in Kyrgyzstan than e.g. in Russia where many acts of domestic and public violence are alcohol-related.

The ICVS has been carried out among a sample of 1.000 respondents in Bishkek in 1996. This survey was at the time supervised by staff of UNICRI. Results were duly published (e.g. Van Dijk, 2008<sup>9</sup>) but seem not to have received much attention in the country. A comparison with 2015 results shows that property crime in the country has remained at the same rather high level as two decades before, and that violent crime has decreased somewhat. The declines in both bribe taking and consumer fraud have been considerable.

The first finding in regards the property crime suggests that the international prolonged falls in property crimes that all Western countries have experienced over the past ten years or so, have yet to start in Kyrgyzstan. A possible explanation of that is the late universal security response (purchasing of security devices such as anti-theft devices in cars and household security such as burglar alarms). The survey confirms that burglar alarms are indeed still rare (3% of all households).

The policy implication are that the introduction of more security should be actively promoted through the government. In this context, the low insurance coverage is a relevant aspect. Promotion of burglary insurance could go accompanied with the setting of minimum-security requirements.

The fall in bribe taking and consumer fraud seems to suggest that the country has in these respects, like e.g. Georgia, come out of a phase of economic and political instability after its transition to a market economy. This can be seen as encouraging findings.

Our list of policy recommendations based on the preliminary results is the following:

1. Reduction of rates of burglary through identification of hot spots, promotion of security measures, including among burglary victims to prevent repeat victimization, better control of sale of stolen goods on markets etc.
2. Reduction of pickpocketing at hot spots (markets, public transport) through information and surveillance (CCTV).
3. Anti-bribery campaigns, especially in the Osh region.
4. Information campaigns to raise awareness of bride stealing, as a violation of human rights of women, especially in rural areas. The fact that bride stealing is rooted in Turkic or nomadic culture, it should not be a reason to refrain from action. The design of such campaign could borrow ideas from successful campaigns in many Western Countries on violence against women in 2000s. In this domain, long-existing attitudes have been effectively changed.

---

<sup>9</sup> Jan Van Dijk, *The World of Crime*; SAGE Ca, 2008

## Results on perceptions/attitudes and policy implications

The Kyrgyzstan version of the questionnaire included questions on the perception of crime trends. A large majority of respondents felt that crime gone up or had remained stable. This view is not in conformity with the downward trends in recorded crime in recent years. The explanation of this discrepancy is that public perceptions of crime are known to lag behind trends in actual crime. Interestingly, inhabitants of the Osh region were somewhat more likely to perceive a downward trend in crime. The latter view may well have been influenced by feelings of relief that ethnic strife has not flared up since 2010. The inhabitants of the Osh region are also somewhat more optimistic about future crime trends. In contrast, inhabitants of the Osh region are somewhat more concerned about possible terrorist attacks. Perceptions of crime victimization risks and feelings of unsafety show the common distribution across the country with higher rates in Bishkek where levels of actual crime are higher as well. As in other ICVS surveys these perceptions of risks and feelings of unsafety run parallel to actual risks. In an international perspective the national rates seem also to correspond with the actual risks of victimization by burglary (high) and violent crime (moderate to low) in the country.

### *Experiences of victims*

In the ICVS questionnaire, identified victims of crime are asked about their follow up actions and experiences with the police. The willingness to report crimes to the police was found to be somewhat below the world average, especially outside Bishkek in rural areas.

INTERVICT

## Percentages of crimes reported to the police; ICVS 2000-2015

	Four crimes (excl. car theft)	Car theft	Burglary	Robbery	Theft of personal property	Assault & threat
Africa (10 cities)	49	89	63	37	22	28
Asia (6 cities)	35	78	43	38	16	28
Caribbean (5 cities)	43	81	68	59	45	26
Western Europe (15 cities)	60	89	78	55	54	32
Eastern Europe (18 cities)	48	83	64	36	23	25
Latin America (7 cities)	35	90	36	23	13	25
New York (USA)	57	97	77	52	36	35
<b>World average</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>Kyrgyzstan</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Bishkek</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>36</b>



Crime reporting in the country is even low for car theft, a type of crime that is almost always reported to the police in most countries. Sexual incidents and bride stealing are almost never reported by women involved.

The low reporting of property crimes is partly explained by low insurance cover, a factor beyond the control of the police. The police should at any rate actively encourage citizens to report crimes, including sensitive crimes such as sexual assaults and bride stealing, in order to be better informed about crime in the country. In this respect, the treatment of reporting victims is of course of key importance.

In an international perspective, the level of satisfaction with police treatment is extraordinarily low in Kyrgyzstan (see below for results).

**INTERVICT**

## Percentages of reporting victims satisfied with treatment; ICVS 1996-2015

	3 crimes combined	Burglary	Robbery	Assault	
Africa (10 cities)	31	28	33	41	
Asia (6 cities)	45	40	49	48	
Caribbean (5 cities)	56	48	54	43	
Western Europe (15 cities)	63	67	58	56	
Eastern Europe (18 cities)	30	30	28	34	
Latin America (7 cities)	29	24	30	39	
New York (USA)	54	47	43	69	
<b>World average</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>47</b>	
<b>Bishkek</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>28</b>	



Only a small minority of reporting victims is satisfied by the way the police has handled their case. In this respect, the Kyrgyzstan Police really stands out unfavorably compared to the police elsewhere, although victim satisfaction is not much higher in Eastern Europe.

It should be acknowledged that police forces in countries, where few people are covered by insurance are especially challenged to satisfy the demands of reporting victims who hope to recoup their losses. This finance-driven demand is reflected in the reasons given by victims for their dissatisfaction (e.g. “police did not find the offender” / “did not get my money back”, was relatively

often mentioned). However, victim satisfaction is also low among victims of violent crime where financial interests are usually less pressing.

Low victim satisfaction is a feature of police forces who operate in a military rather than in a service- oriented style as typically for police forces in former soviet countries. Low victim satisfaction was also one of the weak points found in the surveys conducted in Georgia.

The Kyrgyz police should consider how to increase victim satisfaction in cases where no offender can be identified. Police forces across Eastern Europe (Poland, Estonia) can provide “best practices” how to increase victim satisfaction by the training of police officers in friendly reception and reassurance of reporting victims.

As expected, the results also show that only very few victims of sexual incidents had received any special support. Apart from some shelter homes for women, there are no support services for crime victims in the country. According to the survey findings, many victims would have appreciated a form of victim support. Obviously then there exists a need of more of such services.

In many Western countries, including Poland and Hungary, full-fledged victim support organizations have been developed in recent years. A possible alternative model is the assignment of victim support counselors at the prosecutor’s office, as recently introduced in Georgia.

All respondents were asked to assess the performance of the police in fighting crime in their area. The next table shows results in an international perspective.

## Assessment of performance of local police in fighting crime (okeyish, good or very good)

Country	%
USA	88
England and Wales	75
Germany	74
Hungary	70
Holland	70
<b>Kyrgyzstan 2015</b>	<b>65</b>
Sweden	65
France	60
Spain	58
Estonia	47
Poland	41
<b>Average</b>	<b>70</b>



As the table shows, assessment of police performance by the public is reasonably favorable in international perspective and certainly better than in Eastern Europe. The latter finding was, as expected, well received by the high-ranking police officials and advisors, who attended the briefings. It should not divert attention from other findings concerning relatively low reporting and very low victim satisfaction, which clearly call for fundamental reforms in providing police services in the country.



Civil Union “For Reforms and Results”

[www.reforma.kg](http://www.reforma.kg)  
[icvs@reforma.kg](mailto:icvs@reforma.kg)

Team of Experts and Activists engaged in organizing the Survey from Civil Union “For Reforms and Results”:

Timur Shaikhutdinov, Urmat Kazakbaev, Gulshair Abdirasulova, Gulnura Zhunushova, Samara Papieva, Anna Zubenko.

ICVS.REFORMA.KG



CIVIC UNION "FOR REFORMS AND RESULTS" IS A VOLUNTARY, OPEN AND NATIONWIDE NETWORK OF ORGANISATIONS AND CITIZENS OF KYRGYZSTAN, WHICH AIMS AT PROMOTING POSITIVE CHANGES IN THE COUNTRY.

BISHKEK, KYRGYZSTAN  
E-MAIL: [KG@REFORMA.KG](mailto:KG@REFORMA.KG)  
[HTTP://WWW.REFORMA.KG](http://WWW.REFORMA.KG)