The cover design of the report is the outcome of a poster competition organized by UNDP in July 2011 entitled “Youth violence is an exception rather than a rule: Releasing youth vitality through investing in them.” The theme for the competition was intended to closely reflect one of the priority focus areas covered by the Caribbean HDR and inspire the branding of the report.

The competition, which was open to all citizens of Trinidad and Tobago, Jamaica, Suriname, Barbados, Guyana and the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), closed officially on July 17th with a winner selected from a total of seventeen entries from across the region. The selection was the result of a popular poll done on the Caribbean HDR Facebook page and the votes of a judging panel composed of a regional artist and various UNDP representatives.

The winner of the competition was Trinidadian Timothy Bootan who described his work as depicting “two halves of youth, people who invest in their youth and make their lives better by learning to play music and doing things a normal young person would do, while the other half shows some who decide to follow the wrong path and choose violence from either their loneliness or peer pressure.”

The report cover is a fragment of the winning poster which is reproduced as well on the back cover. UNDP thanks all the competition participants.
Preface

The increase in violence and crime in Latin America and the Caribbean is slowly eroding the foundations of democracy in the region and imposes high social, economic and cultural costs. The Latin American and Caribbean region is home to 8.5% of the world's population and approximately 27% of the world's homicides. Violence and crime are perceived by a majority of citizens in the region as a pressing challenge and many countries in the region have taken different approaches and efforts to deal with this pressing issue.

The United Nations Development Programme in close collaboration with governments, civil society and national and international agencies is leading numerous initiatives aimed at improving citizen security in Latin America and the Caribbean. One important contribution focusing specifically on the rising levels of violence and crime in the English and Dutch speaking Caribbean is the Regional Human Development Report for the Caribbean. The Report which is titled: “Caribbean Human Development Report 2012 – Human Development and the Shift to Better Citizen Security” reviews the state of crime as well as the current efforts and programmes to address the problem in seven countries in the Caribbean namely: Antigua & Barbuda, Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Suriname and Trinidad & Tobago.

The Report offers recommendations based on the best research and scientific studies to reduce and prevent violent crime while advancing human development in the region. The publication was launched in Trinidad and Tobago on 8 February 2012, in Jamaica in March and will also be launched in Suriname.

The analysis in the Caribbean Human Development Report 2012 is based on UNDP Citizen Security Survey 2010 conducted in the seven countries included in the study, on secondary data from official sources including data from the national police forces and other public sources and on in-depth country and sector studies prepared by a team of national and regional researchers.

This booklet summarizes the results of the UNDP Citizen Security Survey 2010 in Suriname commissioned by the United Nations Development Programme for the Caribbean Human Development Report. The survey was conducted in November - December 2010 by a team of researchers from the University of the West Indies, who led similar surveys in the six other countries covered by the Report. A total of 1512 persons took part in the assessment. The sample was designed to reflect the key demographic characteristics of the adult population in Suriname based on the most recent population census.

The survey results for Suriname contain data on general perceptions of crime, domestic violence, policy orientations of the population, evaluation of and confidence in the police and justice systems, community and societal cohesion and other areas that provide a profile of the respondents’ perceptions of crime and violence in Suriname.
It is our hope that the *Caribbean Human Development Report 2012* and this booklet with the results of the UNDP Citizen Security Survey 2010 for Suriname will provide a more in-depth insight on the impact of crime and violence in Suriname and its long term impact on the country’s human development. This valuable work offers viable and implementable recommendations and policy options to reduce the high levels of violence and crime, and to reduce gender-based violence affecting so many by promoting a rights-based approach to involving all citizens as active agents and co-producers of their own security, by *empowering young people* by investing in their development and by promoting innovative efforts for social crime prevention that can reduce and reverse the negative long term impacts of crime and insecurity on this country’s development.

Marcia de Castro  
United Nations Resident Coordinator /UNDP Resident Representative  
Trinidad and Tobago, Suriname, Aruba, Curacao, Sint Maarten  
Paramaribo, Suriname June 2012
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Table B: Urban and rural distribution, as analyzed for this report- Suriname 30
Introduction

This booklet summarizes the main outputs for Suriname of the UNDP Citizen Security Survey 2010 that was conducted for the UNDP Caribbean Human Development Report. The survey was conducted in seven Caribbean countries, namely, Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago to deal with such issues from a regional perspective, while at the same time taking into account the national level issues and specificities. The numbers of questionnaires administered by territory are as follows: Suriname - 1512, Trinidad & Tobago - 1595, Guyana – 1512, Antigua & Barbuda - 1512, St. Lucia - 1512, Barbados - 1512 and Jamaica – 2000. The sample for the survey was designed to reflect the key demographic characteristics of the adult population of the participating countries based on the composition of the most recent Population Census of each country. A multi-stage, stratified area probabilistic sample was designed with the objective of accomplishing the highest level of representativeness of the diversity and multiple characteristics of people in the region.

The total error margin for the Suriname sample is +/- 2.42% for a reported percentage of 50%, at a confidence level of 95%. This report includes two kinds of intra-country analysis specifically for Suriname. Data was analysed by Districts and by Rural, Rural-Interior and Urban areas.¹

¹ Clustering of some of the Districts was done, in order to avoid small subsamples that could produce larger error margins for subnational data. However, because of a very low N, one of the Districts was excluded from the tables. See table A in the last section, for detailed data on Districts.
2.1 Perceptions of crime as a problem in the country: Is crime the main problem for citizens?

**Chart 1**
The Main Problem in the Country identified by All Respondents - Suriname

Note: Base in all respondents (N= 1,512). Question: “Using a scale from 1 to 7, please score the following problems by their seriousness in your country. Use “1” for the least serious and “7” for the very serious. The chart shows the share of respondents who considered each of the problems to be “6/Serious” or “7/Very serious”.

**Chart 2**
The Main Problem in the Country identified by All Respondents - Caribbean-7

Note: Base in all respondents (N= 11,155). Question: “Using a scale from 1 to 7, please score the following problems by their seriousness in your country. Use “1” for the least serious and “7” for the very serious. The chart shows the share of respondents who considered each of the problems to be “6/Serious” or “7/Very serious”.

General context

Chart 3 Most serious problem in the country - Suriname

Note: Base in all respondents (N=1,512). Question: “From the list of problems mentioned above, which three are the most serious in your country” The chart shows the share of respondents who chose the problem as their 1st option for “most serious problem”. Only problems chosen by more than 4% of respondents are included.

Chart 4 Most serious problem in the country - Caribbean-7

Note: Base: total survey sample (N = 11,155). Question: “From the list of problems mentioned above [listed hereafter], which three are the most serious in your country?” The list of problems: a. Level of unemployment, b. Inadequate housing, c. Inadequate schooling for children, d. Cost of food, e. Level of property crime, f. Level of violent crime, g. Level of insecurity, h. Cost of living, i. Level of poverty, j. Level of corruption, k. Level of migration, l. Inadequate sanitation, m. Inadequate access to health care, n. Inadequate voice in governmental affairs. The chart shows the percentage of respondents who chose the problem either as their first, second, or third option as the most serious problem.
Chart 5: Problems grouped by dimension, first mention (Top of Mind) - Suriname

Social/human development (Housing, schooling, migration, health, sanitation, poverty) 28.1%

Violence and crime (Violent crime, property crime, insecurity in general) 21.7%

Institutional issues (corruption, participation of the public) 10.5%

Economic trends (inflation, high prices, employment) 39.6%

Note: Base: all respondents (N=1,512). Question: “From the list of problems mentioned above, which three are the most serious in your country?” The chart shows the percentage of respondents who chose one problem within the dimension as their first option for “Most serious problem”.

Chart 6: Distribution by area (rural/urban) of those respondents who chose violence and crime as their first option for “Most serious problem” in the country

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rural Interior</td>
<td>16.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>19.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>23.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Suriname</td>
<td>21.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caribbean-7</td>
<td>27.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Base 317 respondents who chose a problem related to violence and crime as their 1st option for “most serious problem” in the country.
2.2 Crime, violence and victims

Chart 7 Problems grouped by Dimension, First Mention (Top of Mind), Caribbean-7

Social Development Issues (housing, schooling, poverty, migration, sanitation, health) 13.9%
Institutional Issues (inadequate voice in governmental affairs) 5.9%
Economy/Price Issues (unemployment, cost of food, cost of living) 52.9%
Crime Issues (property crime, violent crime, insecurity) 27.4%

Note: Base: all respondents (N = 11,155). Question: “From the list of problems mentioned above, which three are the most serious in your country?” The chart shows the percentage of respondents who chose one problem within the dimension as their first option for “Most serious problem”.

Chart 8 Victims of different types of crime/last 10 years – Suriname and Caribbean-7

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Crime</th>
<th>Suriname</th>
<th>Caribbean-7</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crime of any kind</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>22.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violent crime</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>10.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property crime</td>
<td>18.7</td>
<td>11.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Base Victims of one or more crimes. Question: “Within the last ten years, have you been a victim of any of the following crimes/behaviours?”
Chart 9  Victims of different types of crime/last year - Suriname

Yes 9.7%
No 90.3%

Note: Base: Victims of one or more crimes. Question: “In the last year, were you victim of a crime?”

Chart 10  Self-Reported Criminal Victimization, Caribbean-7

Note: Base: all respondents (N = 11,155). Question: “Would you say that people in this community are generally very trustworthy?” The chart shows the percentage of respondents who answered “Trustworthy” and “Most trustworthy”.
2.3 Self-Reported Victimization, by Demographic Group

Chart 11: Self-Reported Victimization, by Demographic Group, Suriname

Note: Base: all respondents (N = 1,512). Question: “In the last year, were you the victim of a crime?” The chart shows the share of respondents who answered “Yes”.

Chart 12: Self-Reported Victimization by Demographic Group, Caribbean-7

Note: Base: all respondents (N = 11,155). Question: “In the last year, were you the victim of a crime?” The chart shows the share of respondents who answered “Yes”.

Percent

Incomplete+ complete tertiary
Incomplete+ complete secondary
No basic educ. to complete primary
Unemployed/Seasonally employed
Employed
35 years and over
18 to 34 years of Age
Males
Females
2.4 Domestic violence

Chart 13  Self-Reported Victims of Domestic Violence, Caribbean-7

Note: Base: all respondents (N = 11,155). Question: “To what extent has any member of your household (age 16 or over) deliberately hit you with their fists or with a weapon of any sort, or kicked you or used violence on you in any way?” The chart shows the share of persons declaring that they had been victims of domestic violence.

Chart 14  Domestic violence by area (Rural/Urban), Suriname

Note: Base: All respondents (1,512). Question: “To what extent has any member of your household (age 16 or over) deliberately hit you with their fists or with a weapon of any sort, or kicked you or used violence on you in any way?” The chart shows the share of persons declaring that they had been victims of domestic violence.
Chart 16 Reporting domestic violence to the police, Suriname and Caribbean-7

Note: Base: all respondents (N = 11,155). Question: “Did the police come to know about what happened on the most recent occasion when your spouse (ex-spouse) or a partner (or ex-partner) or a boyfriend/girlfriend (or ex-boyfriend/girlfriend) used violence against you?” The chart shows the percentage of persons who declared that police came to know about last violent event.

Chart 15 Types of domestic violence incidents - Suriname

Note: Base: All respondents (1,512). The chart shows the share of persons who answered “Once” or “more than once” in each question.
Chart 17 Victims of domestic violence, by age - Suriname

Percentage of respondents who declared that they were victims of domestic violence at least once, by age groups.

Chart 18 Victims of domestic violence, by education level - Suriname

Percentage of respondents who declared that they were victims of domestic violence at least once, by educational achievement.
Chart 19  Victims of domestic violence, by sex - Suriname

![Bar chart showing victims of domestic violence by sex in Suriname.](chart_19.png)

Percentage of respondents who declared that they were victims of domestic violence at least once, by sex.

Chart 20  Victims of domestic violence, by sex – Caribbean-7

![Bar chart showing victims of domestic violence by sex in Caribbean-7.](chart_20.png)

Note: Base: all respondents (N = 11,155). Questions: “To what extent have you been sworn at or insulted by a partner (ex-partner) or a boyfriend/girlfriend (or ex-boyfriend/girlfriend)?” “To what extent has your spouse (or ex-spouse) ever said things to you that frightened you, such as threatening to harm you or someone close to you?” “To what extent has any member of your household (age 16 or over) deliberately hit you with their fists or with a weapon of any sort, or kicked you or used violence on you in any way?” “To what extent have you been injured, even slightly, on any occasion when your spouse (or ex-spouse), or a partner (or ex-partner), or a boyfriend/girlfriend (or ex-boyfriend/ girlfriend), used violence against you? By injuries we mean bruises, scratches and cuts of any kind”. The chart shows the percentage of persons who declared that they had been a victim at least once, by type of violence.
2.5 Perceptions of crime in the local communities

**Chart 21** Perceptions of violent crime at the local community level - Suriname

Question: How serious is the violent crime problem in your neighbourhood? (Only respondents who declared that there was a crime problem in their community. N= 798).

**Chart 22** Perceptions of property crime at the local community level - Suriname

Question: How serious is the property crime problem in your neighbourhood? (Only respondents who declared that there was a crime problem in their community. N= 798).
**General context**

**Chart 23**  Perceptions of violent crime at the local community level, by districts - Suriname

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brokopondo</td>
<td>45.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commewijne</td>
<td>31.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coronie</td>
<td>70.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manovijne</td>
<td>64.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nickerie</td>
<td>52.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paramaribo</td>
<td>56.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wanica</td>
<td>39.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Suriname</td>
<td>51.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caribbean-7</td>
<td>38.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Question: Is crime a problem in your community? Base: All respondents (except for Saramacca cases, excluded of the analysis because of the low N).

**Chart 24**  Perceptions of violent crime at the local community level, by area (Urban/Rural) - Suriname

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rural Interior</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>49.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>51.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Suriname</td>
<td>51.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caribbean-7</td>
<td>38.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.6 Gang violence

Chart 25a  
Gang violence at community level. By districts - Suriname

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brokopondo</td>
<td>16.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commewijne</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coronie</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marowijne</td>
<td>20.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nickerie</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paramaribo</td>
<td>12.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wanica</td>
<td>6.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Sriname</td>
<td>10.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caribbean-7</td>
<td>12.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Question: “Is there a gang (or gangs) in your neighbourhood?” Base: All respondents (except for Saramacca cases, excluded of the analysis because of the low N).

Chart 25b  
Gang violence at community level. By area Rural/Urban - Suriname

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rural Interior</td>
<td>18.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>10.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Suriname</td>
<td>10.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caribbean-7</td>
<td>12.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Question: “Is there a gang (or gangs) in your neighbourhood?” Base: All respondents.
Chart 26: Importance of the gang issue at the local community level - Suriname

- No answer: 4.6%
- No problem: 22.1%
- Slight problem: 42.6%
- Big problem: 30.8%

Question: To what extent is there a criminal gang problem in your neighborhood? (Only respondents who declared that there was a gang problem in their area).

Chart 27: Origins of the gang problem at the local community level - Suriname

- More than 5 years ago: 36.1%
- More than 3, but less than 5 years ago: 17.4%
- Within the last year: 15.3%
- More than 1, but less than 3 years ago: 31.3%

Question: To what extent is there a criminal gang problem in your neighborhood? (Only respondents who declared that there was a gang problem in their area).
2.7 Individuals’ fear of crime

**Chart 28** Fear of becoming a victim of crime - Suriname

- **Don’t Know/NA**: 17.9%
- **No**: 33.7%
- **Yes**: 48.4%

Base: All respondents Percentage of respondents who answered positively to the question: In the past year, have you ever felt fearful about the possibility of becoming a victim of crime?

**Chart 29a** Fear of becoming a victim of crime, by Districts - Suriname

- **Brokopondo**: 33.8%
- **Commewijne**: 36.9%
- **Coronie**: 44.4%
- **Marowijne**: 51.5%
- **Nickerie**: 46.4%
- **Paramaribo**: 49.9%
- **Wanica**: 52%
- **Total Suriname**: 48.3%
- **Caribbean-7**: 47.9%

Some people worry at some time or another about being a victim of crime. In the past year, have you ever felt fearful about the possibility of becoming a victim of crime? / Percentage of respondents who answered positively. Base: All respondents (except for Saramacca cases, excluded of the analysis because of the low N).
**General context**

**Chart 29b**

Fear of becoming a victim of crime, by Area (Rural/Urban) - Suriname

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rural Interior</td>
<td>44.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>50.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Suriname</td>
<td>48.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caribbean-7</td>
<td>47.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Some people worry at some time or another about being a victim of crime. In the past year, have you ever felt fearful about the possibility of becoming a victim of crime? / Percentage of respondents who answered positively. Base: All respondents.

**Chart 30**

Fear of Burglary and Robbery, Caribbean-7

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antigua &amp; Barbuda</td>
<td>22.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbados</td>
<td>20.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guyana</td>
<td>24.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamaica</td>
<td>22.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saint Lucia</td>
<td>19.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suriname</td>
<td>22.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trinidad &amp; Tobago</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caribbean-7</td>
<td>19.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Note: Base: all respondents (N = 11,155). Questions: "Thinking about each of the following things, please indicate how much you worry about having your house broken into at night." "Thinking about each of the following things, please indicate how much you worry about being robbed by someone with a gun." The chart shows the percentage of respondents who answered “All the time” or “Most times".
When going out at night, do you travel in a group for security?

When going out, do you plan your route to avoid dangerous places?

Do you keep a weapon at home?

All respondents Question: When going out, do you plan your route to avoid dangerous places/ When going out at night, do you travel in a group for security/ Do you keep a weapon at home?
Percentage of respondents who answered “always” or “most times”

Question: How secure or insecure do you consider (living in) your country to be? /Percentage of respondents who answered “Secure” or “Very Secure”. Base: All respondents (except for Saramacca cases, excluded of the analysis because of the low N).
General context

Chart 33 General safety perception, by area (Rural/Urban) - Suriname

Question: How secure or insecure do you consider (living in) your country to be? /Percentage of respondents who answered “Secure” or “Very Secure”. Base: All respondents

Chart 34 Sense of Security in the Caribbean-7

Note: Base: all respondents (N = 11,155). Question: “How secure or insecure do you consider (living in) your country to be?” The chart shows the share of respondents who answered “Secure” or “Very secure”.
The survey included several questions aimed at exploring the conceptions of citizens on the most appropriate policies for preventing crime, as well as their attitudes towards different kinds of policies to address insecurity. The policy attitudes of the population can be clustered in three groups: punitive, preventive and fatalist attitudes.

**Chart 35** Policy attitudes of the population/ Preventive attitudes- Suriname

- Job creation: 92.2%
- Programmes for young people: 91.4%
- Education: 90.6%
- Reducing corruption: 89.3%
- The communities of the urban poor: 88.6%
- Reducing poverty: 87.9%

Percentages of respondents who answered “strongly agree” or “agree” with each statement: “In order to reduce crime, government should invest more in (…)” Base: All respondents.
Policy attitudes of the population/ Punitve attitudes- Suriname

Percentages of respondents who answered “strongly agree” or “agree” with each statement.
Base: All respondents.

Policy attitudes of the population/ Fatalist attitudes- Suriname

Percentages of respondents who answered “strongly agree” or “agree” with each statement.
Base: All respondents.
4.1 The police

Several indicators were used in the survey to measure trust in the police forces (evaluation of performance in dealing with different types of crime, such as robbery, domestic violence, sexual crime, public demonstrations, etc.). Based on these indicators, a scale was constructed to reveal the general trends of support for police in each country.

**Chart 38 Trust in police forces - Suriname**

High trust in police 18.0%
Mid trust in police 59.6%
Low trust in police 22.4%

Base: All respondents.

**Chart 39 Trust in police forces by Districts (High + Mid Trust) - Suriname**

- Brokopondo: 75.8%
- Commewijne: 82%
- Coronie: 76.4%
- Marowijne: 65.5%
- Nickerie: 73.1%
- Paramaribo: 79%
- Wanica: 77.5%
- Total Suriname: 77.6%
- Caribbean-7: 65.6%

Base: All respondents (except for Saramacca cases, excluded of the analysis because of the low N).
Chart 40  
**Personal experience of police respect towards citizens, by Districts- Suriname**

Base: All respondents (except for Saramacca cases, excluded of the analysis because of the low N).  
Question: Using a scale from 1 to 5, please rank the extent to which the police have generally been respectful of your rights as a citizen. Use “1” for very respectful and “5” for very disrespectful. /Percentage of respondents who answered Respectful or Very respectful.

Chart 41  
**Evaluation of the police performance, by Districts-Suriname**

Base: All respondents (except for Saramacca cases, excluded of the analysis because of the low N).  
Question: To what extent has the police force been effective in controlling crime in your community/ in your country over the last 3 years? /Percentage of respondents who answered “More effective”.
4.2 The justice system

In order to evaluate the degree of trust in the justice system, a multivariable scale was constructed on the basis of statements such “I am confident that the courts effectively protect suspects who are innocent of the crimes or which they are charged”, “I am confident that the justice system is not manipulated by politicians/ does not yield to political pressure”, or “The judges are not corrupt”.

Base: All respondents (except for Saramacca cases, excluded of the analysis because of the low N).
Community cohesion

Feelings of community trust and social cohesion were measured in the UNDP Citizen Security Survey 2010 through several indicators (for instance, “The associations that I have with the people in this country mean a lot to me”, “I like to think of myself as similar to the people who live in this country” or voting in the last elections), on the basis of which a multivariable scale of social cohesion was constructed.

Base: All respondents (except for Saramacca cases, excluded of the analysis because of the low N). Bars represent percentages of persons who replied “High Trust” in the Trust Scale.
Chart 43b Social cohesion scale by Area (Rural/Urban) - Suriname

Base: All respondents. Bars represent percentages of persons who replied “High Trust” in the Trust Scale.
Appendix: Sample characteristics of survey for Suriname.

**Chart 44** Age groups. N=1512 - Suriname

- Over 65: 10%
- 56-65: 22%
- 46-55: 13%
- 35-45: 20%
- 31-35: 13%
- 25-30: 13%
- 18-24: 13%

**Chart 45** Gender. N=1512 - Suriname

- Female: 50%
- Male: 50%

**Chart 46** Ethnic groups (self-defined). N=1512 - Suriname

- Black/Afro: 27%
- East Indian: 18%
- Mixed: 22%
- Javanese: 15%
- Maroon: 10%
- Other: 8%
Chart 47: Educational achievement. N=1512 - Suriname

- No formal schooling: 5.4%
- Some primary: 13.4%
- Completed primary: 9%
- Some secondary: 19.2%
- Completed secondary: 21.5%
- Some tertiary: 14.7%
- Completed tertiary: 15.5%
- DK/NA: 1.4%
Table A. Districts, as analysed for this report- Suriname

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Districts</th>
<th>N cases</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brokopondo</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commewijne</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>8.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coronie</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marowijne</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>6.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nickerie</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>7.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paramaribo</td>
<td>672</td>
<td>44.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saramacca*</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wanica</td>
<td>327</td>
<td>21.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,512</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Excluded from the District tables because of the low N.

Table B. Urban and rural distribution, as analyzed for this report- Suriname

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>N cases</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>999</td>
<td>66.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>348</td>
<td>23.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural Interior</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>10.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
To reflect more closely the specific characteristics of the Dutch-speaking and English-speaking countries, we have estimated a 2011 aggregated HDI that covers all CARICOM countries for which data are available (details on the estimations can be found on the report’s website at http://hdr-caribbean.regionalcentrelac-undp.org/). This represents the first attempt to estimate such a HDI. The 2011 CARICOM estimated HDI is 0.564, which is considerably lower than the 2011 LAC HDI. Since the HDI is a population-weighted index, the low value of the CARICOM HDI may be explained by the impact of Haiti, given the proportion of the CARICOM population accounted for by Haiti (nearly 60 percent) in 2011. If the CARICOM HDI is estimated without including Haiti, the value shifts upwards (0.724), which better approximates the reality of the Dutch-speaking and English-speaking countries and is closer to the LAC HDI (0.731).

### CARICOM Human Development Indices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Human Development Index (HDI)</th>
<th>HDI rank</th>
<th>Inequality-adjusted HDI</th>
<th>Gender Inequality Index</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value</td>
<td>Rank</td>
<td>Change</td>
<td>Rank</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Very high human development

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Change</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barbados</td>
<td>0.793</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.364</td>
<td>65</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### High human development

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Change</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bahamas</td>
<td>0.771</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.658</td>
<td>-3</td>
<td>0.332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antigua and Barbuda</td>
<td>0.764</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.644</td>
<td>-2</td>
<td>0.331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trinidad and Tobago</td>
<td>0.760</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.644</td>
<td>-2</td>
<td>0.331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grenada</td>
<td>0.748</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.644</td>
<td>-2</td>
<td>0.331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saint Kitts and Nevis</td>
<td>0.735</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.644</td>
<td>-2</td>
<td>0.331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamaica</td>
<td>0.727</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>0.610</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominica</td>
<td>0.724</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>0.610</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saint Lucia</td>
<td>0.723</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.610</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saint Vincent and the Grenadines</td>
<td>0.717</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>0.610</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.450</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Medium human development

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Change</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Belize</td>
<td>0.699</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>0.493</td>
<td>97</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suriname</td>
<td>0.680</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.518</td>
<td>-3</td>
<td>0.450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guyana</td>
<td>0.633</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.492</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>0.511</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Low human development

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Change</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Haiti</td>
<td>0.454</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.599</td>
<td>123</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


NOTES

a. Rank is based on 187 countries for which the 2011 HDI is calculated.
b. Arrows indicate upward or downward movement in the country's ranking over 2010-2011 using consistent data and methodology; a blank indicates no change.
c. Change in rank is based on countries for which the Inequality-adjusted Human Development Index is calculated.
Violent crime is a major challenge to human development in the Caribbean. Produced after a thorough consultation and based on a telltale survey of 12,000 citizens from seven countries, this Report reviews the current state of crime in the English-and Dutch-speaking Caribbean, as well as the policies and programmes developed at both national and regional levels to address crime. The report offers a set of recommendations to reduce and prevent violent crime while advancing human development. It advocates for a balanced mix of policies that includes social programmes to induce youth away from crime, preventive measures to abort the cycle of violence and stop gender violence, and a shift from a state security approach to one focusing on citizen security and participation. Achieving this will require reforms to make law enforcement fair, accountable and more respectful of human rights. A key message of the report is that everyone can be an agent of citizen security: government, police, social institutions and citizens – everyone has a part to play.