Victims of Crime Survey (VOCS 2011)







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Introduction

- The first Victims of Crime survey (VOCS) in South Africa (SA) was conducted by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) in 1998. The Institute for Security Studies (ISS) conducted the 2003 and 2007 versions of the VOCS
- The 'new' Victims of Crime Survey (VOCS) series is countrywide annually household-based, large sample survey

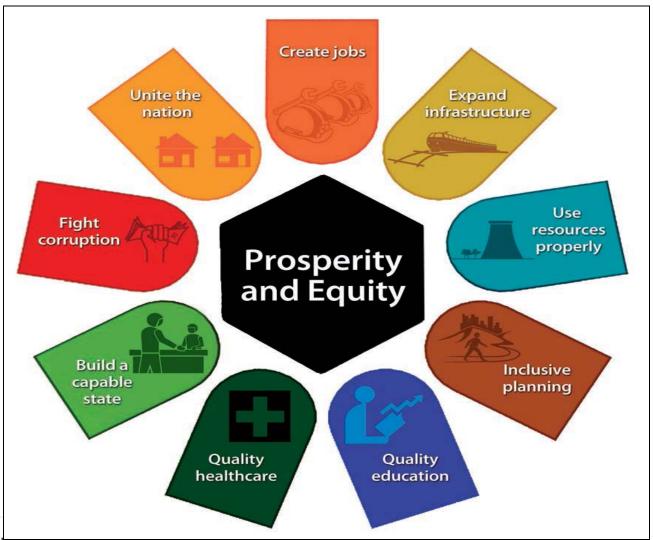
Objectives of VOCS are to determine:

- The nature, extent and patterns of crime in South Africa, from the victim's perspective
- Victim risk and victim proneness, so as to inform the development of crime prevention and public education programmes
- People's perceptions of services provided by the police and the courts as components of the criminal justice system





National Development Plan





Responsibility of Statistics South Africa

The survey has now become:

- Institutionalised
- Standardised
- Regularised



Methodology

Target population: Private households and resident worker hostels in all 9 provinces

Sample: Systematic random cluster sample of 29 754 households

Survey period: January to March 2011

Reference period: January to December 2010

Data collection method: Face to face

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Individuals to be interviewed: Most recent Birthday selection

Unit of data analysis: Household and persons





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Victims of Crime Survey 2012

	/ey period
A3: Dwelling Unit Number Visit No.	ponse details Date actual Result Next visit (planned)
A3: Dwelling Unit Number Visit No.	Date actual Result Next visit (planned)
A4: Physical ID of the Dwelling Unit/Household	
74. Thysical B of the Bwelling Chief Todosinod	
2	
3	
4	
A5: Telephone number of enumerated household E2: Final reso	sult code
A6: Total number of persons in household E3: Commen	ents and full details for result codes 2-11
A7: Questionnaire number of this household	
B: Households at the selected dwelling unit B1: Household number for this household	
B2: Total number of households at selected dwelling	
C: Field staff	
C1. Supply Officer pame	
d d m	m y y y y RESULT CODES
C2: DSC name Persal Number d. d. m.	01 Completed 07 Listing error
CZ: DSC name Persai Number d d m	m y y y y 02 Non-contact 08 Demolished
	03 Refused 09 Change of status
C3: PQM name Persal Number d d m	m y y y y 04 Partly completed 10 Other non-response 05 No usable information 11 End at Question B
	06 Vacant/unoccupied DU



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SECTION 10: EXPERIENCE OF HOUSEHOLD CRIME

READ OUT: Having asked in general about your perceptions of crime, I would like to ask you about your <u>experiences</u> of crime over the past five years, and in particular, within the past twelve months. I am going to read out a list of crimes, and I would like you to tell me if you or any member of your household have been a victim of any of these crimes in the past five years, and then in the past twelve months.

10.0		Between January 2007 - December 2011 has any member of the household experienced []	Between January 2011 - December 2011 has any member of the household experienced []. If yes, how many times?	How many in 2011 were successful	When did the most recent successful incident occur in 2011?	If successful in the past 12 months, then go to SKIP PATTERN INSTRUCTIONS
	Type of Crime	Yes No	Write 00 if none		Month Year	
A	Theft of car	1 2				Section 11, Page 16
В	Housebreakings / burglary (when there was no contact between victim and perpetrator)	1 2				Section 12, Page 18
С	Home Robbery (incl. robbery often around or inside the household's dwelling)	1 2				Section 13, Page 21
D	Theft of livestock/poultry and other animals	1 2				Section 14, Page 24
E	Theft of crops planted by the household	1 2				Section 15, Page 27
F	Murder	1 2				Section 16, Page 30
G	Theft out of motor vehicle	1 2				Section 17, Page 33
н	Deliberate damaging/burning/ destruction of dwellings	1 2				Section 18, Page 36
1	Motor vehicle vandalism/ deliberate damage of motor vehicle	1 2				Section 19, Page 38
J	Theft of bicycle	1 2				Section 20, Page 40
K	Other (specify)	1 2				

If the household has not been affected by the listed crimes during 2011, then go to Section 21 on page 43.



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SECTION 21: EXPERIENCE OF INDIVIDUAL CRIME

READ OUT: Having asked household crime, I would like to ask you about your <u>personal experiences</u> of crime over the past five years, and in particular, within the past twelve months. I am going to read out a list of crimes, and I would like you to tell me if you have been a victim of any of these crimes in the past five years, and then in the past twelve months.

21.1		December 2011 did you experience []		Between January 2011 - December 2011 did you experience []. If yes, how many times?	How many in 2011 were successful 2011? When did the most recent successful incident occur in 2011?		If successful in the past 12 months, then go to SKIP PATTERN INSTRUCTIONS	
	Type of Crime	Yes	No	Write 00 if none		Month	Year	
A	Theft of personal property (including pick pocketing and bag snatching)	1	2					Section 22, Page 44
В	Hijacking of car (incl. attempted hijacking)	1	2					Section 23, Page 47
С	Robbery (excl. home robbery and car/truck hijackings)	1	2					Section 24, Page 50
D	Assault	1	2					Section 25, Page 53
E	Sexual Offence (incl. Rape)	1	2					Section 26, Page 56
F	Consumer Fraud	1	2					Section 27, Page 59

If the selected person has not been affected by the listed crime during 2011, then END THE INTERVIEW.

SURVEY OFFICER TO ANSWER QUESTIONS BELOW

21.2	Indicate the person number of the selected person who answered questions in Section 21 to Section 27.	
21.3	Indicate the age of the selected person who answered questions in Section 21 to Section 27.	
21.4	Indicate the final result code for Section 21 to Section 27.	



VOCS questionnaire

Based on the International Crime Victim Survey (ICVS), previous VOCS questionnaires and extensive stakeholder consultation

Themes:

- Socio and demographic information
- The public response to crime
- Public perceptions about safety
- Victim support and other interventions
- The public's perception on Criminal Justice System
- Victimisation level (Households and individual crimes)





PERCEPTIONS ABOUT CRIME AND SAFETY IN THE AREA OF RESIDENCE





Household perceptions of top six crimes most common and feared in South Africa, 2010

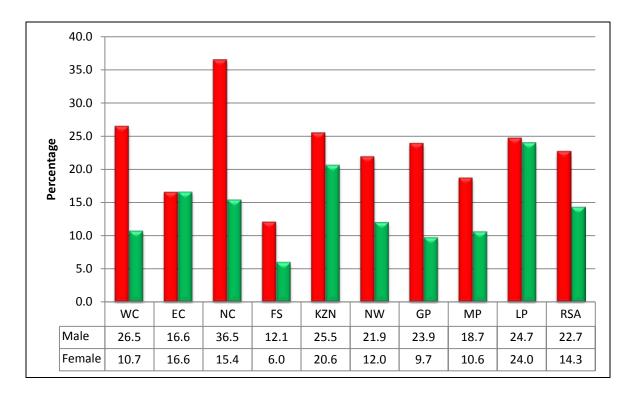
	Most common crimes	Crime feared most
Housebreaking/burglary	53,0	50,2
Home robbery	49,7	50,4
Street robbery	40,9	39,7
Pick-pocketing or bag-snatching	28,5	26,5
Assault (incl. domestic violence)	21,0	20,6
Murder	16,7	34,1

- 53,0% of households perceived housebreaking as the most common crime followed by Home robbery (49,7%), street robbery (40,9%) and pick-pocketing (28,5%)
- The same trends can be observed for crimes that are feared with the exception of murder.





Percentage of households who feel safe walking alone in their area when it is dark by province and gender of the head of the household, 2010

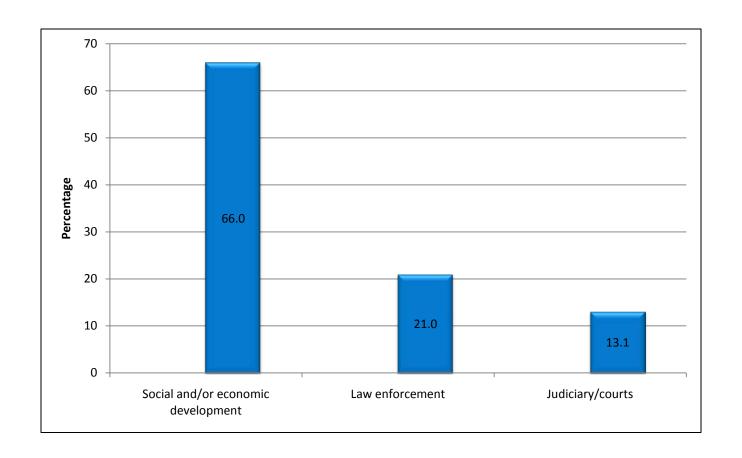


- 22,7% of male headed households felt safe walking alone in their area when it is dark as compared to 14,3% of female head of households
- Northern Cape had the highest percentage (36,5%) of male headed households that felt safe walking alone at night, followed by the Western Cape with 26,5% and KwaZulu-Natal (25,5%)





Views of households on where government should spend money in order to reduce crime (per cent), 2010







VICTIM SUPPORT SERVICES

Percentage of households who knew where to take someone to access selected services if he/she was a victim of crime, 2010

Medical Services: 90,5%

Counselling services: 53,0%

Shelter and place of safety: 16,7%





Frequency with which police is seen in uniform and on duty in area of residence, per province, 2010



- 41% see a police officer patrolling at least once a day
- The Western Cape (63,4%) had the highest rate of police patrolling, followed by

Gauteng (59,1%) and Northern Cape (55,0%)

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Travel time to nearest police station using usual mode of transport Travel time:

Less than 30 minutes: 66,4%

30-60 minutes: 24,9%

60 – 120 minutes: 7,2%

>120 minutes: 1,5%

Provinces with highest percentages with travel times of 60 minutes or more:

Eastern Cape: 15,6%

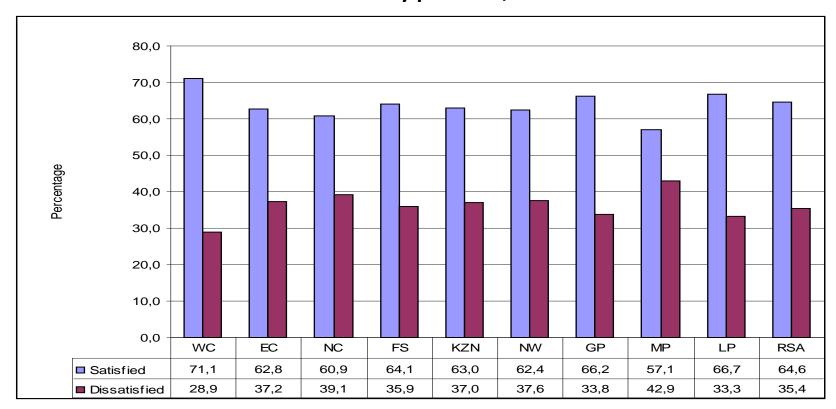
KwaZulu Natal: 14,4%

Limpopo: 12,3%





Percentage of households who were satisfied with the police in their area by province, 2010



- 64,6% of households were satisfied with the way the police dealt with the crime in their area
- In the Western Cape (71,1%), Limpopo (66,7%) and Gauteng (66,2%)
 satisfaction levels were highest



Statistics South Africa

Limitations

- Survey may also be subject to undercounting particularly for incidents of a sensitive nature (e.g. Sexual offences)
- The accuracy of statistics in surveys influenced by the ability of respondents to recall past victimisations
- The current survey do not make provision for recording certain types of crime (such as child abuse and victims against women)
- Difficulties gaining access to households, particularly in highincome areas, and cultural considerations despite publicity and letter of Stats SA





Learning experiences

- Child protection act versus Statistics Act
- Classifications used in the questionnaire needs to be as close as possible to administrative record classification.
- The use of so called household crimes increase response rates on those crimes. However, it is not yet clear what the margin of error on proxy responses are.
- Weighting of randomly selected person crimes needs to be refined.



Moving forward



Moving Forward

2012/2013

 Expand and refine module on corruption. Increase standardisation of classification.

2013/2014

- Start business victimisation survey.
- Small area estimates

2014/2015

 Joint publication between SAPS and StatsSA of administrative crime data and victimisation data.

2015/2016

Crimes against children module/survey.



THANK YOU

HTTP://WWW.STATSSA.GOV.ZA/PUBLICATIONS/P0341/P03412011.PDF



