

*Korean Crime Victimization Survey
: 25 years of experience*

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- ❖ *Introduction to the history of crime victimization survey in Korea over the past 25 years*
- ❖ *Explanation of methodology and contents of the crime victimization survey which was redesigned in 2009*
- ❖ *Review the problems faced by the crime victimization survey after redesign*

History of crime victimization survey at KIC

❖ 1990, Publication of “Introduction to Victimization Survey”

- A groundwork to conduct a crime victimization survey
- Major contents
 - 1) the background and development of crime victimization survey in foreign countries
 - 2) its usefulness and limitations

History of crime victimization survey at KIC

- ❖ ***1991, Crime Victimization Survey in Seoul***
 - The first crime victimization survey in Korea
 - As a kind of pilot survey for nationwide survey
 - Telephone interview

HISTORY OF CRIME VICTIMIZATION SURVEY AT KIC

❖ 1994, 1st National Crime Victimization Survey

- The first nationwide survey

❖ 1994~2006, 1st~5th National Crime Victimization Survey

- Survey Interval : every 3 years
- Using the same sampling design and questionnaire
- Maintaining the same sample size (N = 2,000)

History of crime victimization survey at KIC

❖ *2001, Participation in the International Crime Victim Survey*

❖ *2002~2006, Discussion on methodological problems of the crime victimization survey in Korea*

- Participants : KIC's former and present researchers who participated in the crime victimization survey
- Purpose : Finding the methods to ensure the validity and reliability of the crime victimization survey

History of crime victimization survey at KIC

❖ 2008, Launching “the Committee for the Redesign of crime victimization survey”

- 12 experts from inside and outside of KIC
- Main focus of redesign
 - ✓ Redesigning sampling
 - ✓ Increasing sample size
 - ✓ Increasing the reporting of crime events
 - ✓ Obtaining more detailed information on crime events

History of crime victimization survey at KIC

- ❖ **2009, 1st Korean Crime Victimization Survey** (*official name of national approved statistics after redesign*)
 - accredited as the national statistics by the National Statistical Office
- ❖ **May, 2017, 5th Korean Crime Victimization Survey in progress**

History of crime victimization survey at KIC

❖ *2009~present,*

- Periodical diagnosis on quality of statistics by National Statistical Office
- Several research on the effects of redesign
 - ; Increasing the reporting of all crime types except sex related crime

Introduction to KCVS - sampling design

❖ ***Target population***

- Household and household members aged 14 and older in Korea at the point of survey

❖ ***Sampling frame***

- The Population and Housing Census (every 5 years)
- Disadvantage : Risk of sampling frame error
- Advantage : The most complete list of household in Korea
Including many useful information needed for stratification

Introduction to KCVS - Sampling design

◆ *sample size*

- Consideration to deciding sample size : the relative standard error, the monetary resource available for the survey, the survey period
- Sample size and budget by year

Year	household	Population	Budget (KRW)
2009	4,710	10,671	100,000,000
2011	7,550	16,557	500,000,000
2013	6,300	13,317	480,000,000
2015	6.960	14,976	480,000,000

Introduction to KCVS - Sampling design

❖ *Sampling Method*

- multistage sampling
- Step
 - ✓ Dividing into 25 regions
 - ✓ Extracting enumeration districts (the first sampling unit) within each regions by using Probability Proportional to Size (PPS)
 - ✓ Extracting the 10 households (the second sampling unit) in the extracted enumeration district by using systematic sampling

Introduction to KCVS - sampling design

❖ ***Observational unit***

- households
- all household members aged 14 and older within the extracted households

❖ ***Multiple interview per household***

- Advantage : Possibility to increase the reporting of crime events
- Disadvantage : The risk that multiple family members will report the same incident in duplicate
- Comparing various information to assess whether the experiences reported by different household members are a single incident

Introduction to KCVS - sampling design

❖ *Frequency of enumeration*

- every two years

❖ *Length of reference period for victimization*

- the last 12 months

❖ *Definition of reference period for victimization*

- ‘the last calendar year’ (example: January 1~December 31, 2016)

Introduction to KCVS : Questionnaire design

◆ *Separating into two questionnaire*

- crime victim screening questionnaire
- incident questionnaire

◆ *Crime screening questionnaire*

- Crime screening question
- The socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents
- Physical and social incivility, collective efficacy, police activities
- Routine Activity and lifestyle of the respondents
- Activities for crime prevention
- The fear of crime and perception of crime problem

Introduction to KCVS : questionnaire design

❖ The incident questionnaire

- Location and time of crime occurrence
- A modus operandi
- Characteristics of offender
- Extent of material, physical, and psychological damage
- Extent of time loss
- Whether compensation was given by offender
- Whether to report to the police and satisfaction with police processing

Introduction to KCVS : questionnaire design

❖ ***Crime victim screening question***

- Avoid legal terminology
- Ask whether certain incidents happened to them
- Provide wide range of clues : type of weapon, type of criminals, relationship of the victim and offender and crime location
- Provide instructions : answer although they may not think it is a criminal act

Introduction to KCVS : questionnaire design

❖ *Rules for the creation of the incident questionnaire*

- Principle : Completion the incident questionnaire as many times as respondent have experienced
- If the respondent has experienced more than 5 crime incidents, respondent makes only 5 incident questionnaires based on **the 5 most severe cases**
- If the respondent has experienced the same type of crime more than twice but cannot differentiate the incidents, respondent makes one incident questionnaire based on **the most recent case**

Introduction to KCVS : questionnaire design

❖ **13 types of crime**

- household targeted crimes : ① burglary, ② housebreaking robbery, ③ vandalism ④ housebreaking, ⑤ car related theft
- individual targeted crimes : ⑥ theft, ⑦ robbery, ⑧ injury, ⑨ violence, ⑩ rape, ⑪ indecent act by force, ⑫ threat, ⑬ fraud

❖ **Deciding type of crime**

- Deciding by the analyst
- In case of multiple crimes combined in one case : according to the hierarchy of severity

Introduction to KCVS : Data collection

- ◆ *Face-to-face interview (in principle)*
- ◆ *Self-administrated interview (only respondent wants)*
- ◆ *Writing A para-data for every original and substituted sample by all interviewers*

Introduction to KCVS :

Dissemination and use of data

◆ *Publication of report*

- Detailed explanation of methodology and procedure of the survey
- Descriptive analysis of the survey data

◆ *Construction a DB system on crime victimization survey*

◆ *DB system open to public at Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics (CCJS), a crime statistics portal operated by KIC*

◆ *“National Crime Victimization Survey Conference” (every two years)*

- To improve the academic and policy utilization of crime victimization survey
- To improve data quality

KCVS challenges and improvement measures

◆ *The needs to expand crime types*

- Continuous decreasing in street crime rate
- Including a new crime type such as stalking, cyber crime

KCVS challenges and improvement measures

- ***Methodological measures for costs reduction***
 - The costs of research continues to rise due to an increase in labor costs while the budget is fixed
 - A combination of face-to-face interview and online survey should be considered

KCVS challenges and improvement measures

❖ *The needs to switch into panel survey method*

- Non-panel periodic survey
- Limitation to measuring and analyzing repeat victimization
- Switch into panel survey method

KCVS challenges and improvement measures

❖ *The need to conduct various forms of victimization survey with special purposes*

- The need to consider the use of periodic supplementary surveys with special purposes, as well as an omnibus-type victimization survey to investigate all forms of crime victim as it is now
- Commercial victim survey, Children and youth crime victimization survey

Thank you for your attention.