

VICTIMS OF CRIME 1998: METADATA

GENERAL NOTES

This document contains the sample design, how the weights were calculated and the classification of crime.

Sample Design

The sample consisted of 4 000 people aged 16 years or more. It was drawn in three stages.

- Firstly, a probability sample of 800 enumerator area (EAs) was drawn, as demarcated for the 1996 population census. This sample was stratified explicitly by province, and implicitly by the 42 police districts of the country.
- Secondly, within each of the 800 EAs, five households were selected for interviewing, using systematic sampling.
- Thirdly, one respondent aged 16 years or more was selected to be interviewed in each of the five households in each of the sampled EA. This person was chosen using a table of random numbers. Once a respondent had been selected, fieldworkers were instructed to make sure that they interviewed only that specific person and nobody else. In case of non-contacts with that person, repeated call backs (at least three) had to be made. There were no substitutions for refusal or non-contact.

Weights

The 1996 population census formed the basis for weighting the data to population of the country. Two different sets of weights were used for this study, i.e. household and individual weights

- The questions posed on crimes committed against the households were weighted to the population of households in the country, while those concerning crimes committed against individuals were weighted to the population of individuals aged 16 years or more.
- Factors taken into account in weighting households were province, police area and EA type (urban formal, urban informal, non-urban traditional, commercial farms and other types of non-urban areas).

Below is the method of calculation.

Weights were calculated by using the reciprocal of the inclusion probabilities.

Since the sample selection was done in three stages

(i.e. First stage - selection of an EA

Second stage - selection of a household in the selected EA

Third stage - selection of the respondent in the selected household), the inclusion probabilities were calculated as follows:

The inclusion probability of an EA (say p_1):

Since this was done with probability proportional to size (size being the number of persons residing in the EA),

$$p_1 = \frac{m \cdot A_i}{\sum A_i}$$

m - number of EAs in the stratum¹

A_i - number of persons residing in the selected EA

∑ A_i - number of person in the stratum

The inclusion probability of the household (say p₂) :

Since five (5) households (per EA) were selected systematically,

$$p_2 = \frac{5}{\text{number of households in the selected EA}}$$

The inclusion probability of the respondent (say p₃) :

This was done using simple random sampling, and due to the variation in the number of qualifying persons (people aged 16+) in the selected household, we calculated p₃ as follows :

$$p_3 = \frac{\text{number of respondents per EA}}{\text{number of qualifying persons in the selected households (per EA)}}$$

Household weight = (1/p₁.p₂). Relative scaling was done on this weight to cater for the urban/non-urban split per stratum.

Person weight = (1/p₁.p₂.p₃). Relative scaling was also done on this weight to cater for the population group and gender splits, and also for the population growth.

Classification of crimes

Household crimes	Individual crimes
Non-violent	Non-violent
Housebreaking	Theft of personal property excluding robbery involving force

¹ Stratum - police area in a Province

Attempted housebreaking and burglary	Fraud
Theft of livestock, poultry and other animals	Corruption
Theft of cars, vans, trucks or bakkies excluding hijacking	
Theft of goods from vehicles	
Car, van, truck or bakkie vandalism	
Theft of motor cycles, motor scooters	
Theft of bicycles	
Other	
Violent	Violent
Hijacking/attempted hijacking	Robbery involving force
Deliberate damage, burning or destruction of dwellings	Sexual offenses
Deliberate killing or murder	Assault/Threats of assault