

National Survey of Victimization: Another Trend-Crime Mapping Tools

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ABSTRACT

The concept of the "dark figure" refers to the discrepancy between the actual occurrence of criminal activities and the quantity of reported incidents received by the criminal justice system, particularly law enforcement agencies. The term "dark figure of crime" pertains to unreported criminal incidents that are not captured inside the criminal justice system. Inclusion of these unreported crimes in official crime statistics would result in a significant amplification of the overall crime figures. To address the disparity between police records, namely police crime statistics, and the actual occurrence of crimes, many regions have initiated efforts to incorporate victims as the focal point of their investigations. In Indonesia, surveys of victims are generally carried out by private groups, and relate to certain types of crimes. The hesitancy exhibited by victims in reporting their experiences might provide challenges for law enforcement officials in their efforts to uphold societal stability. Victim surveys can extend beyond individuals who have directly experienced crime, encompassing tertiary victims (i.e., indirect victims) who harbour concerns about potential victimisation. Victim surveys can also be utilised to examine victims' perspectives within the complex framework of the criminal justice system, particularly in cases involving many victimisation incidents.

Keywords: crime, survey, victims

INTRODUCTION

The neglect of victims within the criminal justice system in Indonesia is evident, despite the fundamental significance of their role in a crime, which is on par with that of

the perpetrator. The issue at hand is not only subject to neglect, but also presents challenges in obtaining accurate data regarding the precise count of victims. The available victim data within police records is significantly constrained and contingent upon the reporting behaviour of victims to law enforcement authorities. Consequently, it is insufficient to offer a comprehensive understanding of the underlying criminal phenomena.

The diminished propensity or disinclination of victims to report incidents will have an impact on the quantitative representation of crime data within a given geographical region. Similarly, the frequency of patrols or arrests at the operational level of police personnel will exhibit a correlation with the incidence of crimes. The current crime statistics fail to accurately represent the actual prevalence of crime within society, a phenomenon sometimes referred to as the "dark figure."

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To address the disparity between police records, namely crime statistics, and the

actual occurrence of crimes, many regions have initiated efforts to incorporate victims as the focal point of their investigations. The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) made efforts over three decades ago to gather essential victim data by conducting surveys with individuals who had experienced victimisation (Rennison, Rand in Lynch, and Addington, 2007: 17). Victim surveys serve as a means to address the limitations inherent in existing crime data.

Numerous social scientists have undertaken study pertaining to the correlation or engagement of victims in the perpetration of criminal activities. Von Hentig (1948) and Garofalo (1914) are widely acknowledged as influential figures in the field of crime victimology. Similarly, Mendelsohn (1956) constructed a taxonomy of victims, which generated much debate due to its perceived inclination to hold the victims accountable rather than the perpetrators for the occurrences they encountered (Miethe, 1985: 209). Marvin Wolfgang is widely regarded as having undertaken a more comprehensive and methodical body of study compared to his predecessors. The phrase "victim precipitation" was suggested by Wolfgang as a predictive factor for the occurrence of crime (Miethe, 1985: 209). This terminology subsequently gained popularity among scholars and researchers studying crime victims.

The purpose of conducting a victim survey was to gain a more comprehensive understanding of the crime phenomena, particularly in the context of Indonesia, by examining unreported instances. In order to address the issue of unreported crimes, researchers conducted surveys among victims (Mayhew, Hough, 1983: 394). These surveys aimed to capture crime rates that may not be accurately reflected in official police statistics (Bottoms, Mawby, Walker, 1987: 125; Lynch, 2006: 229). Victim surveys are employed to assess the distribution of victims in specific regions, the categories of offences committed against them (Hope, 1995: 327), to gain a

comprehensive understanding of prevailing victimisation patterns (Zarco, Gutierrez, Dulnuan, 1995: 55), and serve as a foundation for the development of criminal policies (Borooah and Carcach, 1997: 635). Additionally, scholarly research includes surveys conducted on victims with the objective of understanding the reasons behind their decision to not disclose the crimes they have experienced to law enforcement authorities (Min Xie and Lauritsen, 2012: 265). Furthermore, investigations have been conducted to explore the services that victims opt for in order to exercise their rights as victims (Davis, et al, 2012: 39). The hesitancy of individuals who have experienced harm to disclose their issues to law enforcement agencies can serve as an indicator of the degree of faith that the community, particularly victims, places in these institutions within the criminal justice system. By utilising victim surveys, it becomes feasible to acquire insights into the patterns of resolution courses or post-crime acts that victims opt for.

In the context of Indonesia, victim surveys are typically conducted by private organisations and pertain to certain categories of criminal offences. A poll was undertaken by the non-governmental organisation Lentera Sitas Indonesia, in partnership with Magdalene.com, among a sample of 1636 individuals who reported having been victims of rape. The study revealed that a significant majority of respondents, namely 93%, refrained from reporting the situations they encountered to law enforcement agencies due to a variety of reasons. One prominent factor was the lack of confidence among respondents in the Indonesian authorities' ability to provide justice in such cases.

The hesitancy exhibited by victims in reporting their experiences might provide challenges for law enforcement officials in their efforts to uphold societal stability. The facilitation of security personnel' tasks in Colombia and the United States was observed in the 1930 report of the Uniform

Crime Reporting (UCR) Programme, as it highlighted the increased awareness among victims regarding the importance of self-reporting their experiences (Lynch, Addington, 2007: 55).

In an attempt to examine the association between the offender and the victim, Hough (1987: 355) asserts that victim surveys can be employed to ascertain the connection between the perpetrator and the victim, recognising that the victim has been subjected to the actions of the offender in committing the offence, as well as to identify the victim's specific needs or interventions that may be necessary. Drawing on the premise that individuals responsible for criminal acts tend to have preexisting relationships with their victims, an examination of these perpetrators can provide insights into the extent of their connections with the victims. Hough (year) further expounded upon the notion that surveys conducted on victims can provide valuable insights about the typology of individuals who are specifically targeted by criminals. By utilising this tool, one can determine an individual's susceptibility to being a target. Based on this comprehension, it is evident that the acquisition of information regarding crime victims plays a crucial role in enhancing the elucidation of the criminal phenomena.

The identification of the victim idea employed holds significant methodological importance in study. The concept of identifying a victim lacks a universally accepted definition. Have individuals within the population under study ever encountered a criminal incident and subsequently notified law enforcement authorities? Alternatively, can individuals who have undergone a criminal incident, but have chosen not to report it to law enforcement, or those who have suffered injury as a result of a crime, or individuals who feel nightmares or anxiety despite not directly encountering a criminal act, find sufficient resolution? Junger, van Koppen, and Diepeveen (1996) assert that while they do not provide explicit answers, they allow

researchers to determine their specific areas of interest and construct the notion of victims. The authors further indicate that the data gathered from victim surveys typically encompasses themes such as the fear of crime, victims' encounters within the criminal justice system, and an approach that focuses on situational factors related to crime (Junger, van Koppen, Diepeveen, 1996: 265).

This implies that the scope of the victim survey extends beyond individuals who have directly experienced crime to encompass tertiary victims, or those who are indirectly affected and harbour concerns about potential victimisation. Victim surveys can also be utilised to examine victims' perspectives within the complex dynamics of the criminal justice system, particularly in cases involving many victimisation incidents.

Victim surveys serve the purpose of assessing not only the extent of individuals' apprehension regarding the likelihood of falling prey to criminal activities, but also their perceived level of protection against such victimisation (Mawby, Brunt, & Hambly, 2000: 468). In a more expansive context, victim surveys are moreover employed to capture the societal circumstances that may impact the degree of awareness or apprehension regarding victimisation. According to Kivivuori (2014), there is evidence to suggest that Western civilization possesses a heightened perception of victimhood, which subsequently impacts the crime rate within law enforcement (Kivivuori, 2014: 289).

In addition to assessing individuals' apprehension regarding the likelihood of falling prey to criminal acts, it has been observed that victim surveys can also provide insights on the prevailing sense of security within a given society. In their study, Mawby, Brunt, and Hambly (2000) examined the experiences of individuals who frequented tourist attractions and observed a notable disparity in crime victimisation rates between foreign tourists and local tourists in these locations. Local

tourists tend to experience a heightened sense of security while embarking on trip within proximity to their residence or destinations they have already explored. According to their assertions, surveys conducted among individuals who have experienced criminal victimisation can serve as a foundation for the development of security management strategies or the formulation of tourism management initiatives.

In order to get insights into prevalent social phenomena, the examination of victims in research endeavours might provide valuable information regarding the qualities of the perpetrator. In a study done by Indermaur (1995: 247), a survey was administered to individuals who had experienced victimisation in two distinct locations, with a specific focus on theft and robbery offences. The purpose of the study was to examine the prevalence and characteristics of these crimes across the two locations. According to Indermaur's (1995) research findings, notable disparities in outcomes were observed between the two locations, leading to the conclusion that the crimes committed were predominantly influenced by "skill" rather than violence (p. 247). Wolfgang and Ferracuti (1967) conducted study on the perception of the perpetrator's guilt level by examining the victim's perspective (Mustofa, 2010: 52).

DISCUSSION

There persists a negative perspective regarding the feasibility of obtaining an accurate depiction of the actuality of criminal activities. The inquiry at hand pertains to the extent to which victim surveys can provide a more comprehensive depiction of the prevailing crime issue. Undoubtedly, there exists no singular approach that can be deemed as the most suitable for elucidating the nature of criminal activity. Surveys conducted among victims do not purport to offer a comprehensive depiction of the actuality of criminal activity. Nevertheless, it is anticipated that conducting a survey among

individuals who have experienced victimisation could serve as a method to gain a more accurate understanding of the current crime phenomena (Greenberg, Ruback, and Westcott, 1982: 47). When doing a comprehensive analysis, it is possible to compare victim surveys with alternative approaches.

Similar to other forms of research, victim surveys necessitate a meticulous approach and thorough planning. The process begins with the formulation of appropriate interview questions, followed by the surveyor's strategic approach, which encompasses factors such as timing selection and the establishment of a pleasant and suitable environment for conducting interviews. Miethe (1985: 209) asserts that the inquiries posed in crime victim surveys hold significant prominence. In order to avoid victim-blaming, it is imperative to formulate sympathetic questions that are carefully crafted. Hence, it is crucial to thoroughly prepare the questions to be asked.

When conducting an interview, it is essential to address and overcome any disparities in the backgrounds of the surveyor and the victim. It is advisable to refrain from employing foreign phrases that may be unfamiliar to the recipient. In cases where the researcher is not directly involved in conducting the survey, it becomes imperative to offer comprehensive instructions to the surveyor to ensure a clear comprehension of the research's goals and objectives. Proficiency in improvisation and a comprehensive comprehension of the underlying concepts are necessary for this task.

In order to ensure clarity and avoid any potential discrepancies in understanding between survey respondents and researchers, it is essential to employ straightforward concepts when formulating questions or statements for data collection purposes. The questions or statements in the questionnaire should be worded in a manner that minimises the need for specific reading abilities from the participant. Therefore, it is

imperative to conduct pre-survey testing in order to assess the validity and reliability of the questions or statements included in the questionnaire. The pre-survey is conducted under conditions that are deemed comparable or representative of the overall characteristics of the participants. This process involves the deliberate selection of a specific number of samples that are believed to accurately represent the characteristics and perspectives of the respondents in the broader population. The primary objective of conducting this pre-survey was to reduce the inclusion of complex or unclear questions or statements in the questionnaire, so ensuring that respondents could easily comprehend them. Additionally, this pre-survey aimed to provide an initial assessment of the distribution pattern of respondents' replies, specifically if they followed a normal distribution. In cases where questions or statements deviate from a normal distribution, it is possible to rectify or maybe remove these items before conducting a further pre-survey for reevaluation. The next step in statistical testing necessitates the presence of answers that follow a normal distribution.

The survey methods employed to study victims frequently confront significant challenges, including the presence of inaccurate survey content that leads to the generalisation of victimisation, errors in determining the direction of networks, faults in establishing connections, and errors in correctly identifying individuals as victims (Schneider 1981: 818). According to Chilton and Jarvis (1999: 193), employing diverse concept extensions in statements or incorporating statements within surveys can yield disparate research outcomes.

In the case of Indonesia, a place characterised by significant cultural diversity, it is important to acknowledge that broad generalisations may not be applicable to all perspectives expressed, unless referring to commonly understood occurrences within the public sphere. When conducting a survey, it is important to consider the diverse cultural backgrounds,

social classes, races, ethnicities, and other factors of the respondents. This diversity can lead to varying perceptions of the concepts presented in the questionnaire. To account for these differences, it is advisable to analyse the data separately for each cluster, allowing for a more comprehensive understanding of the survey results. According to Smith (2005: 59).

Clustering can be defined as the process of categorising a set of objects into distinct classes, taking into consideration specific attributes or traits. Cluster sampling is conducted by taking into account the presence of pre-existing units. The population is stratified based on these factors, and an extensive survey is conducted on the chosen clusters (Supranto, 2008: 25). This pattern operates under the assumption of inter-cluster interaction, suggesting that the chosen cluster is likely to be representative of other clusters.

The victim survey was conducted with a systematic interview protocol. While the determination of the object's depth for study may provide challenges, it does not preclude the potential for implicit interpretations of the quantitative data. According to Schwarts (1989: 117), researchers occasionally neglect to consider implications inferred from the findings of a sequence of victim surveys. Schwarts provided an illustrative instance wherein researchers, exhibiting heightened powers of observation and sensitivity, could potentially uncover additional implicit representations within a sequence of survey findings. Specifically, this could manifest in the identification of occurrences involving women, particularly spouses, as victims of domestic violence.

For instance, a study done by Wolfgang and Ferracuti (1967) focused on researching victims. The individuals achieved the perception that the acceptability of violence against the victim was established, resulting in the perpetrator being exempted from experiencing guilt. According to Mustofa (2010: 52), it was determined by Wolfgang and Ferracuti that the presence and acceptance of a subculture of violence

within society contributed to this phenomenon. When conducting an analysis, it is important to recognise that a series of data is more than just a compilation of defined numerical values. Similar to other quantitative methodologies, researchers employing the victim survey method must possess a comprehensive understanding of the relevant ideas and concepts that will be utilised in their study. Therefore, the analysis presented can be enhanced in terms of comprehensiveness and mitigating potential misunderstandings.

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CONCLUSION

The utilisation of victim survey patterns serves as a means to address the constraints inherent in current crime data patterns, while also functioning as a mechanism to ascertain the requirements of victims, thereby facilitating endeavours to uphold their entitlements. When considering techniques of gathering information, the combination of crime data and victim surveys has been found to offer a more comprehensive understanding of the prevailing crime phenomena. Despite its limitations, the victim survey method possesses the capacity to shed light on an overlooked aspect of crime, specifically the victim's part.

Victim surveys serve as a fundamental resource for policy development, since they provide insights on prevailing societal circumstances. Cross-regional studies can be conducted to investigate species that are commonly recognised to have detrimental effects. Similar to other forms of quantitative research, surveys conducted with victims necessitate a comprehensive comprehension of the underlying theory in order to prevent any potential misinterpretation of the gathered results. In a methodological approach, researchers have the ability to restrict the application of

the victim concept based on the primary focus of their investigation.

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