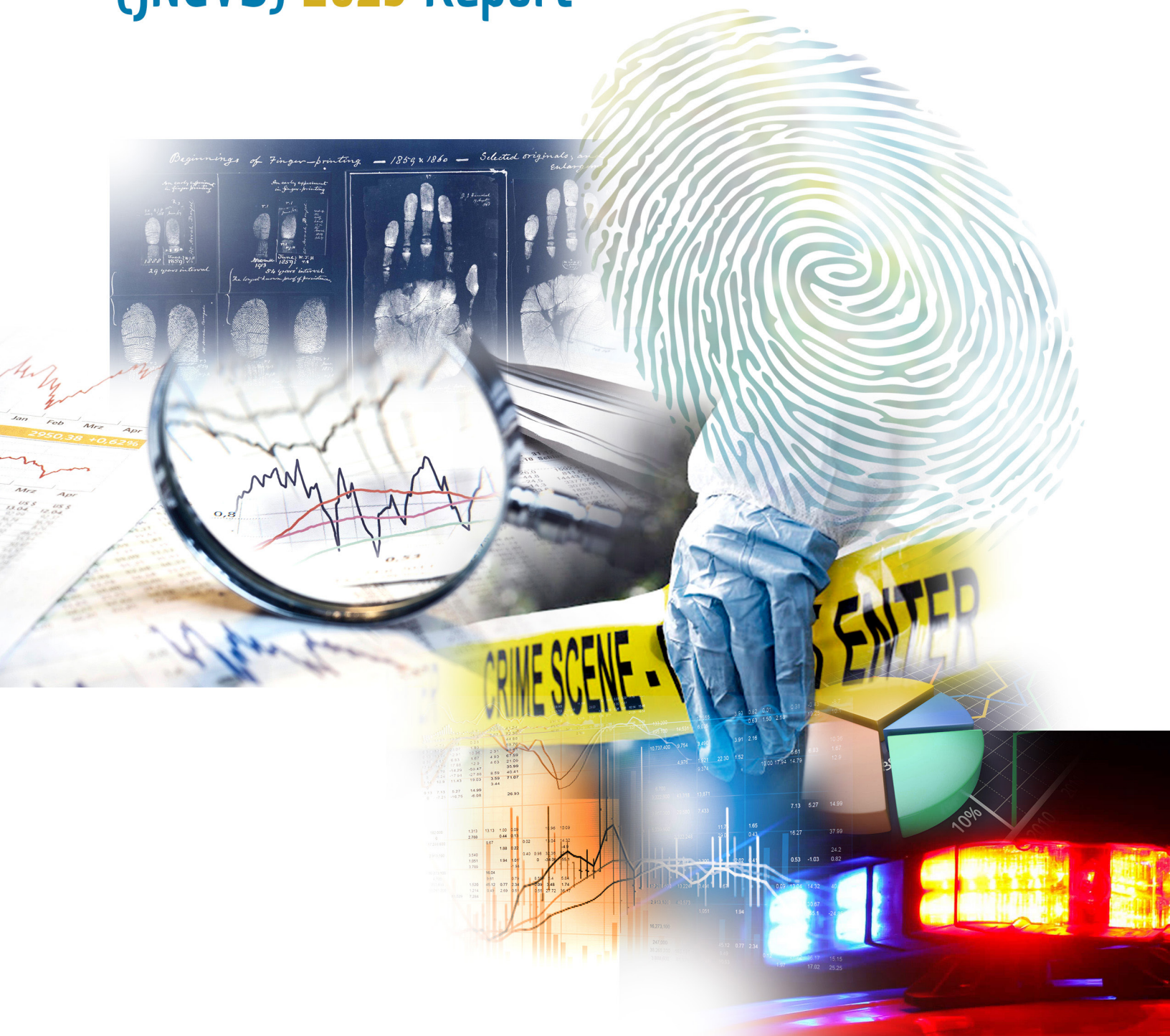


The Ministry of
National Security

Jamaica National Crime Victimization Survey (JNCVS) 2019 Report



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Preface

The 2019 Jamaica National Crime Victimization Survey (JNCVS) is the product of a partnership between the Statistical Institute of Jamaica (STATIN) and the Ministry of National Security (MNS).

The 2019 JNCVS is the fifth such survey conducted in Jamaica, four of which were conducted by STATIN. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) provided technical support for the 2019 survey through the Latin American and the Caribbean Crime Victimization Survey Initiative (LACSI). Jamaica is the first Caribbean country to adopt the LACSI for its victimisation survey. The main objective of the survey was to measure the extent of the Jamaican public's exposure to crime, as reported by the victims.

The 2019 JNCVS report provides quantitative and updated statistics on crimes that occurred from September 2018 to August 2019. It also includes information on the types of crimes not reported to the police and an estimate of the cost of crimes to households and individuals in Jamaica. Detailed in this report is statistical information on criminal victimisation, including the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of victims 16 years and older. The report includes an analysis of individuals' opinion

Content:
Quantitative and updated
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Objective:
to measure the extent
of the Jamaican public's
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of fundamental public safety and justice issues and the degree of trust and perception about the performance of institutions that are a part of the criminal justice system. It also contains information on awareness of, opinions about, and involvement in targeted social interventions such as the Citizen Security and Justice Programme (CSJP).

The report also provides statistical information on several Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and LACSI indicators that are globally comparable. The data from the 2019 JNCVS will assist with the monitoring of Jamaica's progress towards the achievement of SDG 16 which is to "Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels".

Our mandate at STATIN is to provide relevant and timely statistical information for informed decision-making. We, therefore, hope that the findings contained in this report will inform strategic planning, programme development and other national initiatives. ▲



Carol Coy

Director General
Statistical Institute of Jamaica

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Special mention must be made of the members of the Surveys Division who were responsible for project oversight, management and the preparation of this report under the supervision of Dr. Natalee Simpson (Director, Surveys Division). In this regard, we express our appreciation to Ms. Philone Mantock, Project Coordinator and Unit Head, Mr. Duane West, Statistician and Ms. Leesha Graham McIntosh, Senior Statistician of the Special Projects Unit within the Surveys Division.

Most importantly, this project would not have been possible without the invaluable cooperation and assistance of the respondents who took the time to speak to our interviewers. We appreciate the time and hospitality shown to our field staff. We thank you, the respondents, for sharing your thoughts and experiences. ▲

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Executive Summary

The 2019 JNCVS was a household survey designed to produce reliable estimates of victimisation at the national level, for urban and rural areas, and at the parish level.

The target population for this survey was persons 16 years and older who were usual residents of Jamaica and were living in private dwelling units at the time of the survey.

A total of 6,354 households were selected for the sample. The response rate for the survey at the household level was 83.6 per cent. The data collected from the survey was weighted to represent the 2018 mid-year population of Jamaica, estimated at 2,103,662 persons aged 16 years and older in 897,796 households.

Perceptions of Safety, Community Crime & Disorder and Fear of Crime

- The majority of persons (1,899,678 or 90.3%) felt safe in their homes.
- The proportions of males and females who felt safe at home were almost similar, 91.4 per cent and 89.3 per cent, respectively.
- Church is where the highest proportion of urban residents and rural residents felt safe (97.5% and 98.0% respectively).
- Nine out of every 10 persons (1,836,647 or 91.0%) felt safe walking in their community alone during the day compared to almost seven of every 10 (1,256,990 or 69.6%) persons who felt safe walking alone at nights.
- Portland and Hanover had the highest proportions of persons who felt safe walking alone in their community in the day (both 97.9%).
- Clarendon and St. Andrew had the lowest proportions of persons who felt safe walking alone in the night-time (62.3% and 64.1% respectively).
- The majority of persons (1,720,934 or 81.8%) indicated that their community was safe for children.
- 'Consumption of marijuana/ganja in the streets' (63.9%), 'Alcohol consumption in the streets' (56.3%) and 'Fights or quarrels in the streets' (50.9%) were the three situations with the highest proportions of persons indicating they had seen or heard in their community during the period September 2018 - August 2019.

- Eight of every 10 persons (1,737,153 or 82.6%) said they did not feel they would become a victim of crime within the next 12 months.
- The majority of persons (1,607,273 or 76.5%) stated that crime in Jamaica had increased when 2018 is compared to 2019.



Criminal Victimization in Jamaica

- Over 80,600 households or 9.0 per cent of households in Jamaica had a member who had experienced a household crime between September 2016-August 2019.
- During the three-year reference period, 462,551 persons or 22.0 per cent of the eligible population had experienced a personal crime.
- Approximately 56.5 per cent or 45,600 households that experienced a household crime over the three-year period had experienced the crime recently (September 2018-August 2019). This represents 5.1 per cent of all households.
- Little less than one-half of persons (227,238 or 49.1%) who had been victims of a personal crime in the past three years had been a victim in the past 12 months. This represents 10.8 per cent of the eligible population.
- There were a combined 53,339 incidents of household crime over the 12-month period with the majority of households only experiencing one incident. There were 465,403 incidents of personal crimes over the 12-month period with a majority also experiencing only one crime. However, some households and individuals experienced multiple incidents of the same crime as well as different crimes over the reference period of the past 12 months.

Details of Recent Victimization Experiences in the Past 12 months

- A total of 11,185 households had a member who experienced an incident of a 'motorized vehicle or parts theft' during the 12-month period. Approximately 54.0 per cent of incidents were reported to the police.
- Over 7,900 households were affected by incidents of 'theft of an object from a motor vehicle'. A little over one-third (36.5%) of incidents were reported to the police.
- More than 23,800 households were impacted by incidents of burglary. Approximately 35.0 per cent of burglary incidents were reported to the police.
- A little under 34,000 persons detailed their experiences for the 35,533 incidents of theft with violence (robbery) during the 12-month period. One-half of the robbery incidents were reported to the police.
- An estimated 114,700 persons detailed their experiences for over 134,000 incidents of theft without violence (larceny) during the 12-month period. The most frequently stolen items were mobile phones (23.6%) and money (18.7%) while one in every five incidents (21.7%) of larceny was reported to the police.



- Over 21,000 persons detailed their experiences for more than 25,400 incidents of bank fraud during the 12-month period. A little over one-half (51.7%) of incidents of bank fraud was not reported.
- More than 19,600 persons detailed experiencing consumer fraud during the 12-month period. Almost one-half of incidents happened in the afternoon and 45.6 per cent of fraud incidents was during the purchase of goods. Only 9.2 per cent of consumer fraud incidents were reported to the police.

- An estimated 10,000 persons experienced incidents of bribery during the 12-month period. None of the incidents of bribery were reported to the police.
- Over 53,000 persons experienced incidents of physical assault during the 12-month period. Bruises and swellings were the most frequent injuries sustained during the physical assault incident. Approximately 45.0 per cent of incidents of physical assault were reported to the police.
- Over 96,000 persons experienced incidents of threat or extortion during the 12-month period. The victim knew the offender in 78.9 per cent of threat or extortion incidents with 83.3 per cent of incidents happening via face-to-face contact. Only two of every five incidents of threat or extortion were reported to the police.

Crime Prevention

- 'Other weapons', which included machetes, was reported by the highest proportion of households (40.0%) as a security measure to prevent crime or protect the household from crime.
- Of the households (65,088 or 7.2%) that installed or implemented a security measure in the 12-month reference period, 29.1 per cent had done so at a cost of less than \$5,000 JMD. Approximately 9.0 per cent of households implemented measures at an estimated cost of \$100,000 JMD or more.
- Persons indicated that they had stopped carrying large quantities of cash (547,136 or 37.3%) as a precautionary measure to protect themselves and minimize the likelihood of victimisation.
- Almost one-quarter of persons (493,541 or 24.0%) indicated that they avoided specific areas in their community due to a fear of crime or being attacked.
- Over one-half of the persons (1,187,113 or 56.5%) indicated that they did not think that having a gun in the household contributed to a higher sense of security.



Public Perception of Authorities' Performance

- Respondents were asked if they were familiar with the functions of specific authorities. Most persons (1,741,186 or 82.8%) were familiar with the functions of the local police station, 1,602,322 or 76.5 per cent were familiar with the functions of the Jamaica Constabulary Force (JCF), and 1,517,554 or 76.2 per cent of persons knew the functions of the Jamaica Defence Force (JDF).
- The majority of persons who knew the functions of the JDF were of the opinion that they were effective (93.8%) and viewed them as reliable (92.8%).
- The majority of Jamaicans aged 16 years and older, who were familiar with the functions of the JCF, perceived that there was corruption within the JCF (1,045,484 or 65.2%).

Public Perception of Social Intervention Programmes and Security Measures

- 1,589,785 or 75.7 per cent of persons knew the functions of the State of Emergency (SOE) and 1,432,688 or 68.2 per cent knew the functions of Zones of Special Operations (ZOSO).
- Eight out of every 10 persons who were aware of the functions of the SOE and the ZOSO; were of the view, that they were effective and reliable security measures.
- The Peace Management Initiative (PMI) was the most well-known among the social intervention programmes (439,829 or 20.9%).
- Among persons who were aware of the functions of the Child Diversion Programme, most perceived it as being effective (82.1%) and reliable (80.0%).

Public Perception of the Citizen Security and Justice Programme

- 231,327 or 11.0 per cent of persons indicated that they were aware of the functions of the Citizen Security and Justice Programme (CSJP).
- 43,339 (18.8%) persons indicated that the CSJP offered services in the communities where they reside.
- Seven out of every 10 persons (74.2% of those who indicated that the CSJP offered services in their community) reported that the CSJP provided assistance with conflict resolution.
- 42.4 per cent of persons believed that the CSJP had helped to reduce crime a great deal in their community.
- 12,369 or 28.5 per cent of the persons who stated that the CSJP offered services in their community, indicated that they had accessed the services.
- Just about one-half of persons who accessed CSJP services, indicated that they were assisted with education and skills training (51.5%).
- 12,369 or 5.3 per cent of persons indicated that they accessed other social intervention programmes provided by the Government of Jamaica, besides the CSJP.
- Of the persons that indicated they accessed other social intervention programmes provided by the Government of Jamaica, besides CSJP, 17.9 per cent stated that they had accessed the Programme of Advancement through Health and Education (PATH). ▲

1. Introduction

The quality of people's lives is influenced directly and indirectly by the nature, degree and consequences of criminal activity.

The impact of crime on the well-being of victims, their families, friends and the wider community, is no longer seen as a problem in isolation¹. Policy-makers, researchers and service providers now view crime as relational to other social and economic conditions. The need for evidence-based policy-making and holistic approaches to social problems has driven the demand for social indicators. A crime victimisation survey is one such measure and a valuable source of social indicators. Statistics from victimisation surveys offer a sound evidence base, for the development of crime prevention policies and programmes aimed at preventing or reducing crime, improving safety and reducing fear.

The Statistical Institute of Jamaica (STATIN) conducted the 2019 Jamaica National Crime Victimization Survey (JNCVS) on behalf of the Ministry of National Security (MNS). This survey was implemented with the support of the Center of Excellence for Statistical Information on Government, Crime, Victimization and Justice (CoE) through the Latin America and the Caribbean Crime Victimization Survey Initiative (LACSI) of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). Four (4) National Crime Victimization Surveys have been previously conducted in Jamaica, 2006, 2009, 2012/13 and 2016. These victimisation surveys were designed to engage respondents to gauge their experiences with both violent and non-violent crimes, including property crimes and offences against the person.



The 2019 JNCVS adopted, for the first time, the LACSI methodology which addressed the need to create a standardised regional victimisation questionnaire. This will allow for international comparability and facilitate reporting on the indicators for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda.

The general objectives of the 2019 JNCVS were to:

- Improve information on crime reporting, victimisation, perception of safety and the opinions about the criminal justice system in Jamaica;
- Reinforce the capacity of the Government of Jamaica to conduct future data collection, research and analysis of public safety and justice on a sustained basis.

This report provides statistical information on criminal victimisation, including the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of victims 16 years old and over, together with, related information on the households to which they belong. The report also details the survey's findings on the population's perception of safety concerning their immediate surroundings, the degree of trust and perception of the performance of institutions of the criminal justice system and the outcomes of targeted social interventions. In this report, comparisons are made, where possible, with the findings from previous JNCVS surveys.

1. https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/Crime-statistics/Manual_on_Victimisation_surveys_2009_web.pdf

A National Steering Committee comprising different stakeholders associated with public safety and justice issues in Jamaica provided project oversight. The committee included representatives from the following Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs):

- Statistical Institute of Jamaica (STATIN)
- Ministry of National Security (MNS)
- Ministry of Justice
- Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ)
- Department of Correctional Services (DCS)
- Jamaica Constabulary Force (JCF)
- Court Management Services
- Jamaica Social Investment Fund (JSIF)
- Citizen Security and Justice Programme (CSJP)
- Academia - The University of the West Indies (UWI) and the University of Technology (UTECH)

COMPARABILITY OF THE 2019 JNCVS TO PREVIOUS CYCLES

The 2019 JNCVS followed the LACSI methodology for the first time. As such, new questions have been included and some questions from the previous survey were excluded. Some questions from the previous surveys were retained and a few slightly modified to better measure the crime indicators. For that reason, only limited comparability between the years is possible for a small number of questions.

Another change implemented in the 2019 JNCVS is the use of two weights; one for household and another for individual. In previous years, the samples were weighted, and the proportions normalized to the sample. The use of the two weights allows for analysis of crime at the household and individual levels.

The Socio-Economic Situation in Jamaica

The correlation between economic growth and crime is bidirectional and complex. This multifaceted relationship also has other correlates including education, employment, population density and poverty. This section of the report highlights the socio-economic situation in Jamaica, presenting data between 2017 and 2019.

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is an overall measure in monetary value of domestic production and is an indicator of the health of a country's economy. In 2018, the GDP at constant market prices for Jamaica was \$892,472 million (JMD). At the start of the worldwide recession in 2008, Jamaica's economy declined by 0.8 per cent. The economic decline continued through to 2010 (-1.5%), with fluctuations in the subsequent years. Positive economic growth was recorded from 2013 to 2019². As shown in Figure 1.1, the highest growth rate within the period was 1.9 per cent recorded in 2018.

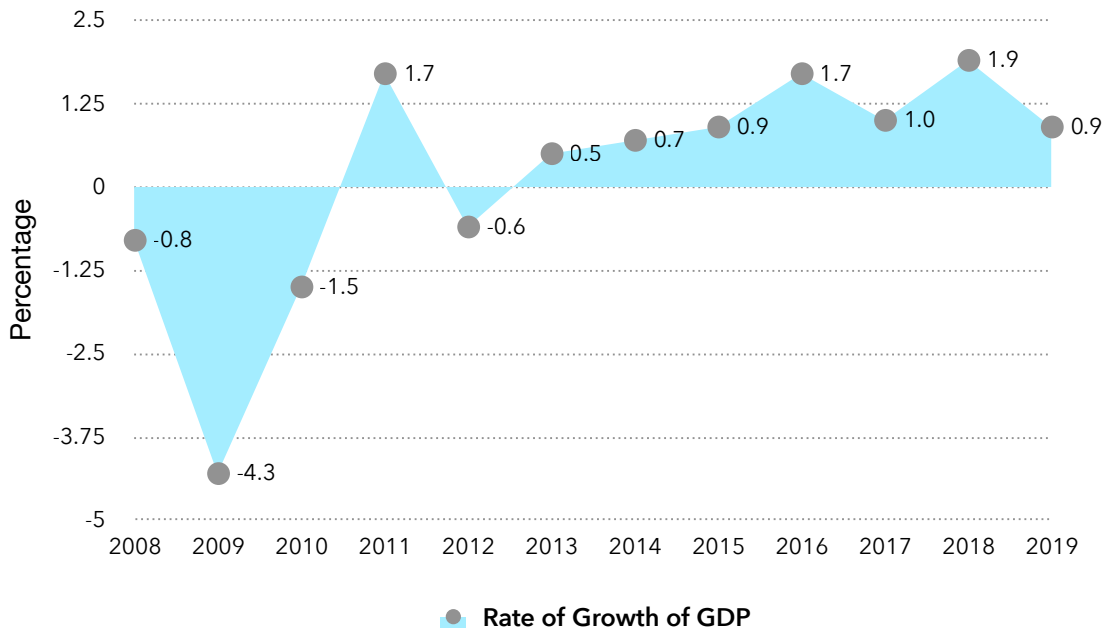


Figure 1.1: Annual Rate of Growth of GDP: Jamaica 2008³ - 2019⁴

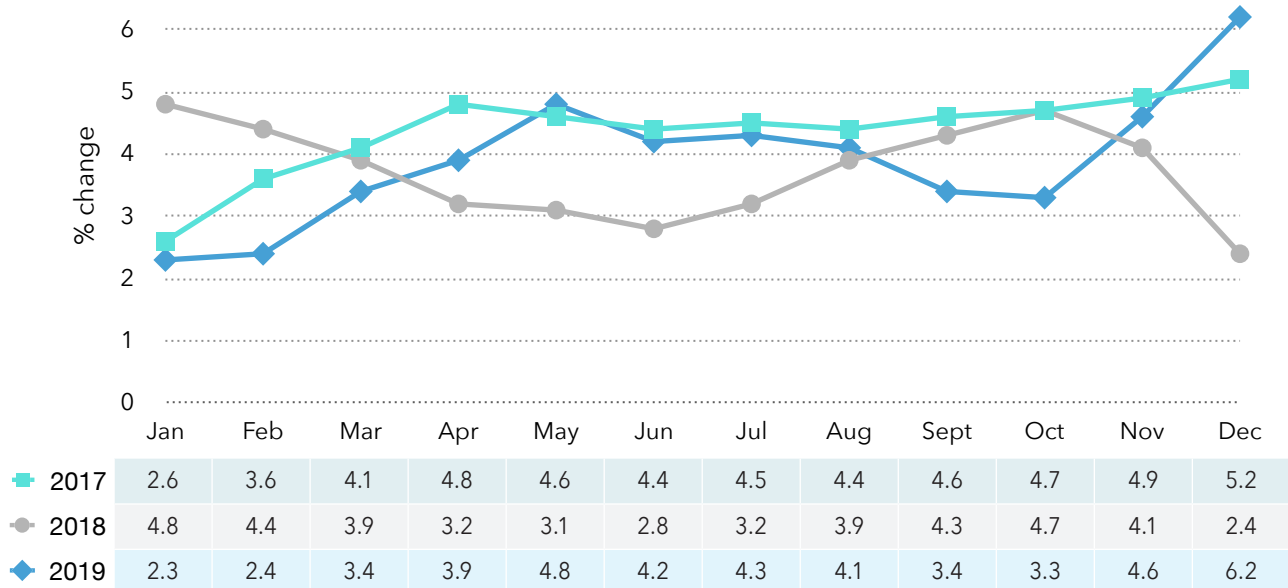
2. Statistical Institute of Jamaica, National Income and Product 2018 Tables (STATIN, <https://statinja.gov.jm/NationalAccounting/Annual/NewAnnualGDP.aspx>)

3. Statistical Institute of Jamaica, National Income and Product 2017 (Kingston: STATIN, 2018)

4. Statistical Institute of Jamaica, Quarterly GDP report (Oct-Dec 2010-2019) (Kingston: STATIN, 2020)

In 2018, the industry 'Wholesale & Retail Trade; Repairs; Installation of Machinery & Equipment' contributed 19.0 per cent to total value added. Producers of Government Services accounted for 12.9 per cent of GDP. The contributions to total value added by the other industries were: 'Real Estate, Renting & Business Activities' (10.9%), 'Finance & Insurance Services' (10.7%)⁵, 'Manufacturing' (9.4%), 'Transport, Storage & Communication' (8.0%), 'Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing' (8.1%), 'Construction' (8.3%) and 'Other Services' (6.4%)⁶.

The inflation rate is another measure of the performance of the economy. Inflation is a quantitative measure of the rate at which the average price level of a basket of selected goods and services in an economy increases over a period of time. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures the change in prices of consumer goods and services acquired, by households and is the most common index used in monitoring inflation. The inflation rate, as measured by the consumer price index, is typically expressed as the change in percentage points of the CPI between two time periods. The 2018 annual inflation rate of 2.4 per cent was 2.8 percentage points lower than that recorded for 2017 (5.2%). The movement for the 2018 period was mainly attributable to an increase of 2.3 per cent for the highest weighted division, 'Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages'. There was a decline of 4.4 percentage points when compared to the 6.7 per cent recorded for this division in 2017. For the 2018 period, the 'Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and other Fuels' division, also recorded a notable increase of 4.7 per cent. This division also recorded a lower movement (3.9 percentage points) than in 2017 (8.6%)⁷.



**Figure 1.2: Point to Point Inflation Rate: Jamaica 2017-2019
(Percentage Change to the Corresponding Month of the Previous Year)**

The age and sex structure of the population as well as the density are important demographic variables in a country's development plan. The 2018 mid-year population of Jamaica was 2,727,503 persons of which 49.5 per cent were males, and 50.5 per cent were females. Approximately one in two persons (51.4%) was of working age (25-64 years of age). There were 506,034 youth (15-24 years) and 249,789 persons aged 65 years and older. Life expectancy at birth was 74.2 years based on Jamaica's 2011 Population and Housing Census. Life expectancy for males was 70.4 years while females are expected to outlive their male counterparts by over half a decade; with a higher life expectancy of 78.0 years⁸. Approximately one-quarter of

5. This rate includes Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISM)

6. Statistical Institute of Jamaica, National Income and Product 2018 Tables (Percentage Contribution of Gross Value Added By Industry at Current Prices, 2018)

7. Statistical Institute of Jamaica, The Consumer Price Index, Annual Review 2018 (Kingston: STATIN 2019)

8. Statistical Institute of Jamaica, Demographic Statistics 2018 (Kingston: STATIN, 2019)

the population resided in the parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew, another 19.1 per cent resided in the neighbouring parish of St. Catherine⁹.

There were 1,334,900 persons in the Jamaican labour force¹⁰, in October 2018¹¹; 718,500 males and 616,400 females. The labour force participation rate¹² was 64.0 per cent in October 2018 and 64.5 per cent in October 2017. This is the proportion of the working-age population that is economically active and represents the available supply of labour for the production of goods and services. In October 2018, the male labour force participation rate was 70.1 per cent which was relatively unchanged compared to the 70.4 per cent recorded in October 2017. For females, the participation rate of 58.0 per cent in October 2018 was 0.8 percentage points lower than the 58.8 per cent in October 2017. The male participation rate exceeded that of the females in all age groups. Participation in the labour force among youth 14 - 24 years for October 2018 was 36.9 per cent for males and 30.9 per cent for females. Youth participation in the labour force for October 2017, in comparison, was 39.4 per cent for males and 34.0 per cent for females.

In October 2018, the unemployment rate was 8.7 per cent; a decrease of 1.7 percentage points compared with 10.4 per cent in October 2017. In the context of crime, labour force participation and more specifically, unemployment

has been linked to the supply of offenders and victims. The employed labour force was 1,219,200 persons, of which 672,200 (55.1%) were males. Persons 25-44 years accounted for the highest proportion of persons in the employed labour force (50.8%). The industry group 'Wholesale & Retail, Repair of Motor Vehicle & Equipment' accounted for 19.8 per cent of the total employed labour force in October 2018. The industry group 'Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing' accounted for the largest percentage of the male employed labour force (21.7%). The group 'Wholesale & Retail, Repair of Motor Vehicle & Equipment' employed 23.2 per cent of the female employed labour force.

The relationship between socioeconomic inequalities and crime is a well-researched area in academia spanning several disciplines. The health of the economy, although an important factor at the macro level, must be contextualized by information on the level of poverty and wealth disparity within a country. The prevalence of poverty increased to 19.3 per cent from 17.1 per cent in 2016 (Table 1.1). This overall increase in poverty was observed in the Greater Kingston Metropolitan Area (GKMA) and Other Towns. Persons classified as poor increased in the GKMA to 17.1 per cent in 2017 compared to 11.9 per cent in 2016. In 'Other Towns', the poverty rate increased to 20.1 per cent in 2017 compared to 16.0 per cent in 2016. The rate of poverty for Rural Areas in 2017 (20.1%) remained unchanged relative to 2016 (20.5%).

Table 1.1: Prevalence of Poverty by Region: 2008 - 2017¹³

REGION	2008	2009	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
GKMA	7.0	12.8	14.4	19.7	17.8	15.3	14.3	11.9	17.1
Other Towns	10.7	10.2	11.6	16.6	20.0	16.2	14.7	16.0	20.1
Rural Areas	17.0	22.5	23.2	21.3	31.3	24.9	28.5	20.5	20.1
Jamaica	12.3	16.5	17.6	19.9	24.6	20.0	21.2	17.1	19.3

In 2017, inequality also increased, the poorest of the population (Decile 1) spent approximately one dollar for every 10 dollars spent by households in Decile 10. The Gini coefficient describes the distribution of consumption expenditure; where 0 indicates perfect equality and 1 indicates perfect inequality. The 2017 Gini coefficient was 0.3748, increasing from 0.3518 in 2016. It is of note that the 2016 movement in the Gini coefficient (0.3518 down from 0.3803 in 2015) was the lowest level of inequality recorded for Jamaica between 2008 and 2017.

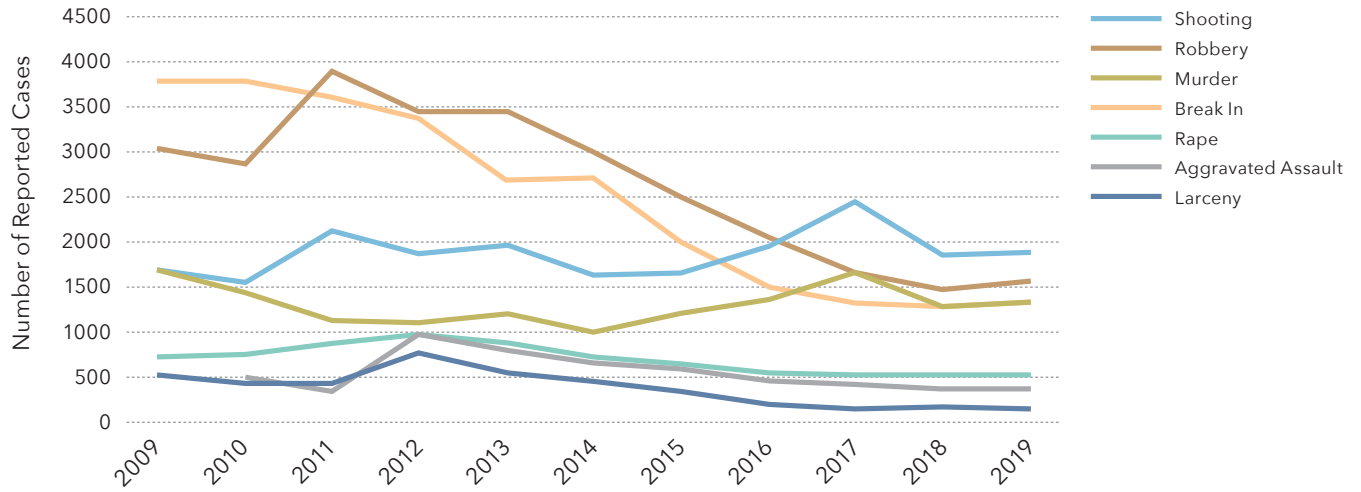
9. Statistical Institute of Jamaica, Demographic Statistics 2018 (Kingston: STATIN, 2019)

10. The labour force comprises all persons 14 years and older who are employed and those who are unemployed (whether or not they are actively seeking a job) - <https://ilostat.ilo.org/glossary/labour-force/>

11. Statistical Institute of Jamaica, The Jamaica Labour Force Survey 2018 (Kingston: STATIN, 2019)

12. The participation rate is the labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years and older; that is the ratio between the labour force and the working age population in the national population

13. Source: Compiled by PIOJ with data supplied by STATIN 2005-2010 and 2012-2017



Source: The Jamaica Constabulary Force (JCF), Statistics and Information Management Unit, March 2020

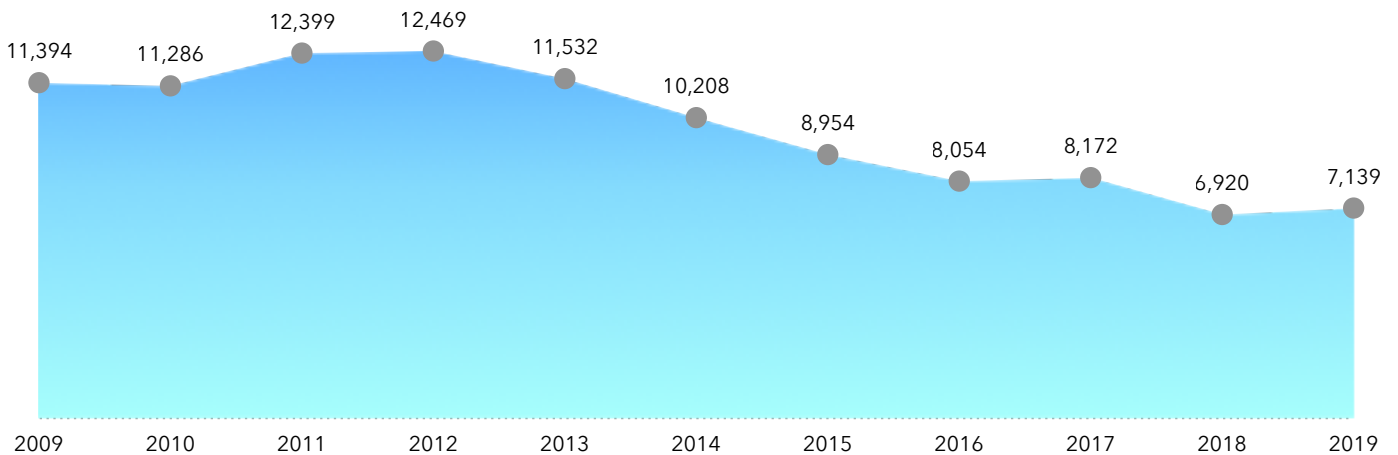
Figure 1.3: Categories of Major Crime in Jamaica 2009 - 2019

Crime Statistics

The institutions of the criminal justice system, such as the police, prosecutor’s offices, courts and prisons as well as administrative divisions of government; collect, generate and sometimes disseminate data related to criminal acts, offenders and victims. These administrative records may contain information regarding the age, sex or area of residence of the victim and the offender; time, circumstances and location of the criminal act. These administrative systems assist the authorities to classify crimes and the data are typically disseminated in an

aggregated way. Figure 1.3 shows a breakdown of the types of major crime committed in Jamaica from 2009 to 2019 based on the administrative records of the Jamaica Constabulary Force (JCF).

For the period 2009 to 2019, there has been an average of 687 reported rapes in Jamaica. The incidents of rape increased through to 2012 to over 900. This declined to an average of 600 per year for the years 2011 to 2019. There was an average of 2,627 robberies per year for the 11 years.



Source: The Jamaica Constabulary Force (JCF), Statistics and Information Management Unit, March 2020

Figure 1.4: Victims of Serious and Violent Crimes Reported for Years 2009-2019

The number of robberies increased to 3,901 in 2011 and declined to 3,443 in 2012 and again in 2013. The number of robberies continued to decline to 1,462 in 2018 and in 2019 there were 1,558 recorded robberies. The trends in reported break-ins show a steady decline over the 11 years moving from 3,796 in 2009 to 1,325 in 2019. The reported number of larceny incidents between 2009 and 2019 was the lowest of the seven crimes, averaging 373 incidents per year. The official crime statistics for murder and shootings averaged 1,309 and 1,875 respectively over the period 2009 to 2019. Of note is the peak in murders (1,647) and shootings (2,459) in 2017.

Serious and violent crimes include incidents of shooting, robbery, murder, break-in, rape, aggravated assault and larceny. For the period 2009 through to 2014, there was an average of 11,500 reported victims. The highest number of reported victims (12,469) was in 2012. The period 2015 through 2017 saw a notable decrease in the number of reported victims with an average of 8,400. Over the past 11 years (2009-2019) as illustrated in Figure 1.4, the lowest number (6,920) of victims of serious and violent crimes, was recorded in 2018. Males were the main victims of serious and violent crimes; over 60.0 per cent of victims were males each year.

Administrative records and victimisation surveys both produce valid estimates of crime. Crime statistics based on administrative records, however, represent only reported crimes and those recorded by the police or other institutions (for instance, homicides identified by health authorities). Administrative records, however, do not generate statistics that cover the total number of crimes that occur; this is mainly due to the fact, that some incidents of crime are not reported to the police or other authorities.

On the other hand, victimisation surveys include both unreported and reported crimes. Victimization surveys also capture sociodemographic information on the victims, the nature of the crime and its impact on the victims as well as the victim's experience interacting with and attitudes towards the police and the Criminal Justice System. Crime victimisation surveys also facilitate the exploration of people's perception of safety and the measures taken to avoid victimisation.

This report is organized into 10 main sections starting with this introduction, Chapter 1 and then the explanation of the survey design and methodology in Chapter 2. This is followed by seven chapters detailing information on the findings from the survey according to the sections of the questionnaire. Chapter 3 highlights the perception of crime and safety, as well as the fear of crime. Chapter 4 examines criminal victimisation by household and personal crimes in Jamaica within a three year and 12 months reference period. Chapter 5 provides details on victimisation within the 12-month reference period and highlights the number of incidents by specific crimes. Chapter 6 of this report examines crime prevention strategies and associated costs. Chapter 7 looks at the public perception of specific offices, agencies and groups that are a part of the criminal justice system. The final two data chapters (8 and 9) highlight the perception of social intervention programmes such as Citizen Security and Justice Programme (CSJP) and the Peace Management Initiative (PMI) as well as security measures such as the State of Emergency (SOE) and the Zones of Special Operations (ZOSO). The last chapter, Chapter 10 provides some concluding statements. Supplemental tables, as well as the SDG and LACSI indicators, are included in the Annex. ▲

2. Methodology

The 2019 Jamaica National Crime Victimization Survey (JNCVS) was a household survey designed to produce reliable estimates of victimisation at the national level, for urban and rural areas, and at the parish level.

The target population for this survey was persons 16 years and older who were usual residents of Jamaica and were living in private dwelling units at the time of the survey. Excluded from the sample were persons living in non-private dwellings including group dwellings, for example, military camps, mental institutions, hospitals and prisons.

STATIN implemented the 2019 JNCVS project in three phases:

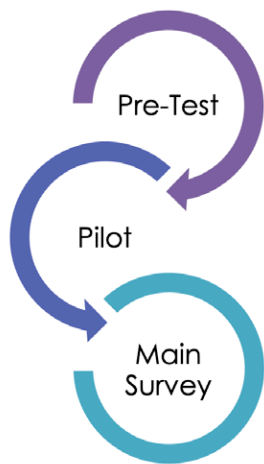


Figure 2.1: 2019 JNCVS Project Phases

Questionnaire

The 2019 JNCVS adopted the Latin American and the Caribbean Crime Victimization Survey Initiative (LASCI) methodology for the first time. This methodology developed by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) uses a regional questionnaire to ensure reliable and comparable measurements on the impact of crime in different jurisdictions within Latin America and the Caribbean. The LASCI methodology also allows for the measurement of some of the indicators of the UN 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The regional questionnaire was adapted to the Jamaican context through stakeholder engagement with the following ministries, departments and agencies:

- Ministry of National Security (MNS)
- Statistical Institute of Jamaica (STATIN)
- Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ)
- Jamaica Constabulary Force (JCF)
- Department of Correctional Services (DCS)

Representatives from the Center of Excellence in Statistical Information on Government, Crime, Victimization and Justice (UNODC-INEGI) also assisted in this process of customization of the LASCI questionnaire for Jamaica.

The 2019 JNCVS questionnaire consisted of 11 sections with a total of approximately 323 questions. The questionnaire was comprised of the following sections:

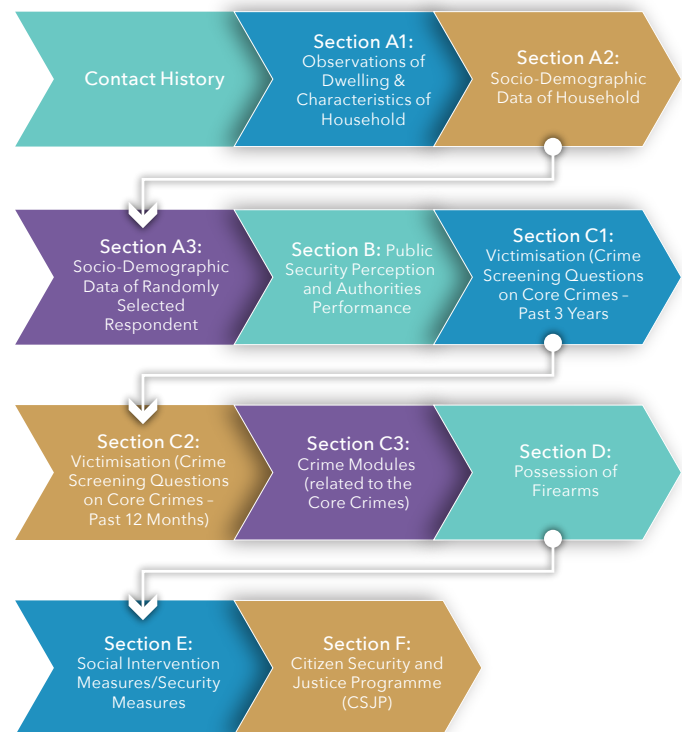


Figure 2.2: 2019 JNCVS Questionnaire Sections

The core crimes included in the questionnaire were:

- (1) Vehicle, truck or pick-up theft
- (2) Theft of vehicle, truck or pick-up parts
- (3) Theft of personal property from vehicle
- (4) Motorcycle/motorbike theft
- (5) Burglary
- (6) Robbery
- (7) Theft (Larceny)
- (8) Bank fraud
- (9) Consumer fraud/scamming
- (10) Bribery
- (11) Physical assault and injuries
- (12) Threats
- (13) Extortion
- (14) Homicide

Figure 2.3: Core Crimes for 2019 JNCVS

Sections A1 and A2 of the questionnaire provided information about the structure of the dwelling as well as the characteristics and composition of the household. The target respondent for Sections A1 and A2 was the head of the household or most knowledgeable adult household member.

The target respondent for the remaining sections of the questionnaire, **A3, B, C1, C2, C3, D, E and F** was a randomly selected household member 16 years and older who was selected using the Next Birthday Within Household Selection technique.

Section A3 of the questionnaire was designed to obtain basic demographic information about the randomly selected respondent and included questions about the respondent's union status, education and employment.

Section B included questions about the respondent's perception of safety and feeling of insecurity that arises from their fear of becoming a victim of crime, security measures taken by the respondent and the respondent's evaluation of different authorities responsible for security in Jamaica.

Section C1 served as a screener to identify which of the core crimes, if any, the respondent or any member of the household may have been a victim of during the past three years (September 2016 to August 2019).

For those respondents who indicated that they or a member of the household had been a victim of a crime during the three-year period, **Section C2** was used to determine whether the victimisation occurred in the 12-month reference period - September 1, 2018, to August 31, 2019.

Section C3 had a module for each of the core crimes and the respondent was asked only about the crime or crimes experienced during the reference period of the survey concerning the circumstances of the crime. Each module was structured similarly, but the questions were directed at the type of crime to which it referred. If a person had experienced a particular crime more than once during the reference period, a module was completed for the three most recent times the crime was experienced.

Section D explored the perception of firearm use and the possession of firearms for safety and protection.

Sections E and F focused on the respondent's knowledge of specific social and security measures, including the Citizen Security and Justice Programme (CSJP).

Sample Design Methodology

The 2019 JNCVS was designed to produce reliable estimates at the national, regional and parish level with an acceptable level of precision for each sampling domain. Sample domains are defined as the analytical subgroups for which reliable estimates are required. The domains for analysis in this survey were the 14 parishes in Jamaica. All parishes (except Kingston, which is all urban) contain both urban and rural Enumeration Districts (EDs). Additionally, the sample was designed to produce reliable estimates at the national level for communities that are part of the Citizen Security and Justice Programme/ Integrated Community Development Project (CSJP/ICDP).

Sample Frame

The master sampling frame is based on the data and cartographic materials from the 2011 Population and Housing Census conducted by the Statistical Institute of Jamaica (STATIN). It contains a subset of Enumeration Districts (EDs) from the Census and is representative of Jamaica's demographic distribution. Enumeration Districts are geographically defined collections of dwelling units used by STATIN specifically for survey purposes; an ED is either urban or rural. The sampling frame was developed by STATIN specifically for data collection purposes in household surveys.

The final sample frame for the 2019 JNCVS was a merger of two sets of EDs:

1. The EDs in STATIN's master sampling frame;
2. The EDs which comprised the CSJP/ICDP communities. The Institute of Criminal Justice and Security (ICJS) provided STATIN with a list of CSJP/ICPD communities. The EDs corresponding to these communities were mapped by STATIN and this formed the sample frame for the CSJP/ICPD sub-sample.

Sample Design

A multi-stage stratified cluster probability sample design with three (3) stages was used to optimize efficiency while ensuring adequate distribution of sample units and minimizing costs. The three stages of this sample design are:

- Stage 1: Selection of Primary Sampling Units (PSUs)
- Stage 2: Selection of Secondary Sampling Units (Dwelling Units)
- Stage 3: Selection of Ultimate Sampling Units (Respondents)

Stage 1: Selection of PSUs

In the first stage, primary sampling units (PSUs) which are area units based on census EDs, were selected with probability proportional to size, with the number of dwellings as the measure of size. A PSU is made up of one or more EDs and is an independent geographical area defined by STATIN for the purposes of data collection. Each PSU is designated as urban or rural, and each dwelling is contained in only one PSU.

The first stage probability of selection is given by

$$P_1 = \frac{P_d \times H_{dj}}{\sum_d H_j}$$

Where P_d = total no. of PSUs selected in stratum d

H_{dj} = total no. of dwellings in PSU j , stratum d

$\sum_d H_j$ = total no. of dwellings in stratum d

The sample was distributed across the fourteen (14) strata using the Kish Compromise Allocation, with $I = 0.5$. This assigns equal importance to both national and regional estimates. The Kish Allocation Formula is given by:

$$n_{d,Kish} \sim \sqrt{I \times W_d^2 + (1 - I) \times L^{-2}}$$

Where

n is the total sample size

n_d is the sample size in domain/ stratum d

L is the number of domains/ strata

W_d is the proportion of dwellings in domain/ stratum d

I is the Kish allocation index denoting the relative importance assigned to the estimates at the national level relative to the estimates for the domains.

Stage 2: Selection of Dwelling Units

In the second stage, secondary sampling units (dwellings) were systematically selected, with a random start, from each stage one PSU to ensure adequate spread throughout the PSU. A total of 18 dwellings were selected per PSU.

In dwellings with more than one household, the household occupying the larger share of the dwelling was selected to participate in the survey.

The second stage probability of selection is given by

$$P_2 = \frac{k}{H_{dj}}, k = 18$$

Where

k = number of dwellings selected per PSU

H_{dj} = total number of dwellings in PSU j , stratum d

Stage 3: Selection of Respondent Within Household

One eligible respondent was selected from each stage two household to participate in the survey. To maintain the random sample design, the "Next Birthday" within household method of selection was used. This method is a generally accepted selection technique in which the respondent with the nearest upcoming birthdate after the date of the interview is selected.

Design Assumptions and Sample Size Calculation

The following assumptions informed the sample size calculation per domain:

Confidence level, $z_{\alpha/2}$	95%
Margin of Error, e	5%
Expected household response rate, r	85%
Number of domains (parishes)	14

The calculated sample size per domain is given by:

$$n_h = \frac{z_{\alpha/2}^2 \times p(1-p)}{e^2 \times r} = 452 \times 14 = 6,328 \text{ dwellings}$$

The final sample size was refined to accommodate the practical requirements of the sample, such as the selection of CSJP/ICDP EDs.

The total sample was comprised of:

Table 2.1: Sample Allocation for JNCVS 2019

SAMPLE	Non-CSJP/ ICPD	CSJP/ICPD	Total
Number of dwellings per ED	18	18	18
Total number of EDs	292	61	353
Total sample size	5,256	1,098	6,354

(Refer to Annex 1 for the Distribution of Actual Sample Dwellings and EDs By Stratum).

Pre-test

The pre-test activities for the 2019 JNCVS were executed in May 2019. These activities involved a training exercise, data collection and a debriefing session. The purpose of the pre-test was to test the wording of the questions and relevance of response options, test the skip instructions as well as how easily respondents understood the questions. A total of five (5) interviewers were trained from May 15-16, 2019 and data collection was conducted using Paper-Assisted Personal Interview (PAPI) during the period May 17-23, 2019 in the parishes of Kingston, St. Andrew and St. Catherine. Each interviewer completed 10 questionnaires

totalling 50 questionnaires. A debriefing session was held on May 24, 2019, to discuss the experiences and to inform any necessary changes to the questionnaire.

Pilot

A pilot was conducted during the period June-July 2019 to test the entire survey process using the Computer-Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) technique. The electronic version of the questionnaire was developed by STATIN's Information and Technology Division using the Survey Solutions software. Survey Solutions is a CAPI technology developed by the World Bank, which facilitates data collection for complex surveys with dynamic structures using tablet devices.

The pilot involved a training exercise for interviewers and supervisors, data collection and a debriefing session. A total of eighteen (18) interviewers and seven (7) supervisors were trained from June 17-21, 2019 and data collection was conducted during the period July 1-12, 2019 across all fourteen (14) parishes. Each interviewer was assigned an enumeration district (ED) with a total of 16 dwellings in an urban or rural area of their assigned parish. At the end of data collection, a total of 190 completed questionnaires were obtained from the 288 dwellings assigned to the interviewers. The experiences and challenges of the interviewers and supervisors were discussed during the debriefing meeting on July 19, 2019.

During the debriefing session of the pilot, the interviewers expressed concerns about Section D of the questionnaire - 'Possession of Firearms'. After further discussions at the National Steering Committee meetings, it was decided that the question in Section D which asked how many persons in their community they 'know' have guns would not be fielded as part of the 2019 JNCVS.

Main Survey

Training of Trainers

The training of trainers for the main survey was done over three days from July 29 to 31, 2019. A total of eight STATIN staff were trained to be technical trainers of the interviewers and supervisors for the data collection phase of the main survey. In general, the participants of the training of trainers were instructed on the main concepts and content of the questionnaire, which would enable them to provide effective training to the interviewers and supervisors. Two representatives from the Centre of Excellence in Statistical Information on Government, Crime, Victimization and Justice (UNODC-INEGI) did a presentation on the Latin American and the Caribbean Crime Victimization Survey Initiative (LASCI) methodology and provided technical support during the training. The training was also attended by representatives from the Ministry of National Security.

Training of Supervisors and Interviewers

The training of interviewers and supervisors for the data collection phase of the main survey was held from August 12-16, 2019. A total of 83 persons were trained as interviewers and supervisors from all 14 parishes. The training focused on the most appropriate interviewing techniques as well as a detailed explanation of the questions on the instrument. Trainees were also instructed on how to complete the questionnaires and how to use the tablets safely. The classes were highly interactive involving role-plays, written exercises and practice introductions. All trainees were provided with an interviewer's manual that was prepared specifically for the 2019 JNCVS.

Of the total persons that participated in the training, 60 were selected as interviewers and 16 as supervisors. The selection was based on a continuous assessment of the participants during the training, a written test, participation and understanding of the materials as well as the recommendation of the trainers. The supervisors that were selected participated in a separate one-day training.

Data Collection

Data collection for the survey commenced on September 2, 2019, and ended on November 30, 2019, after three months. There was a two-week post data collection exercise which ended on December 13, 2019. As part of this process, supervisors finalised questionnaire checking for completeness and consistency.

Quality Control Procedures

Field supervisors were responsible for monitoring the performance of the interviewers. As part of STATIN's standard quality control measure, supervisors were required to closely monitor the performance of interviewers throughout the data collection phase. Supervisors met with their assigned interviewers regularly in office as well as in the field. The work of the interviewers was monitored and evaluated using assignment records and weekly status reports. Each interviewer was observed during the first two days of fieldwork so that errors could be immediately corrected. Supervisors also conducted random spot checks of questionnaires. Once the interviewer completed an interview and uploaded it to STATIN's server, the field

supervisor reviewed the interviewer's work. Where there were errors or discrepancies with the questionnaires, the supervisors returned these electronically to the interviewer for corrections. Questionnaires approved by the supervisors were processed at STATIN's Head Office.

Additional quality checks were done at STATIN's Head Office once supervisors approved the questionnaires. If there were no errors at this stage, the questionnaires were submitted to the editor/coders for final evaluation and coding.

Data Processing

The editing and coding of the questionnaires were completed in office by trained personnel (editor/coders) during the period January to February 2020 using an electronic editing and coding platform developed by STATIN's Information and Technology Division. At this stage, the questionnaires were checked for completeness, accuracy and consistency. Where necessary, clarification was sought from the interviewer, supervisor or the respondent.

For persons who are employed, the occupation and industry questions were coded using the Jamaica Standard Occupational Classification 2015 (JSOC 2015) and the Jamaica Industrial Classification 2016 (JIC 2016) respectively. The 2015 JSOC is a hierarchical classification system which organizes similar occupations into a structured list of distinct categories. The 2016 JIC is a classification of productive economic activities which organizes the range of activities that are undertaken in the production of goods and services into a structured set of distinct categories.

Data Analysis

Data analysis was done using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software programme. The production of the final tables was based on a tabulation plan including tables from the previous 2016 JNCVS report to allow for comparability where possible. The acceptable level of precision for the estimates presented in this report is based on a Coefficient of Variation (CV) that is 20 per cent. Estimates with a CV between 21-25 per cent are included, but any such data must be used cautiously. The Pearson chi-square test statistic was used to examine group differences ($p \leq .05$).



Figure 2.4: Process Flow of 2019 JNCVS

Response Rate and Weighting

Final Results of Survey

Table 2.2 below presents the final result of all households selected for the survey.

Table 2.2: Final Result of Households in Sample

Status	Number	%
Completed Interview	4,530	71.3
Partial Interview	148	2.3
Vacant	757	11.9
Closed	487	7.7
Refused	363	5.7
Other	69	1.1
Total	6,354	100.0

Response Rate

The response rate for the survey is given by the number of complete and partial household interviews divided by the number of eligible households in the sample. Vacant households are unoccupied, and as such, contain no eligible respondent. These households were therefore excluded from the response rate calculation. The rate of response was calculated using the formula:

$$RR_H = \frac{(I + P)}{(I + P) + (R) + (C + O)}$$

Where

I is the number of completed household interviews

P is the number of partially completed household interviews

R is the number of households that refused an interview

C is the number of closed dwellings

O is the number of households with other outcomes

$$RR_H = \frac{(4530 + 148)}{(4530 + 148) + (363) + (487 + 69)} = 83.6\%$$

The response rate for the survey at the household level was 83.6 per cent.

Weighting

The 2019 JNCVS was based on a complex sample design, featuring stratification, clustering, and disproportionate allocation. This resulted in unequal probabilities of selection. Additionally, since there exists non-response, and a sample was taken, and not a census, weights are required to adjust the sample proportions to match that of the population. Any analysis of the data should utilize the weights if population estimates are desired.

The weights were calculated as a composite of the design or base weights, non-response adjustment and post-stratification adjustment as follows:

$$W_{dji}^f = W_{dji}^* \times NR_{aj} \times PS_i$$

Design Weights

The household selection probability is the product of its stage-1 and stage-2 probabilities, and the design weight is the inverse of this joint selection probability.

The design weight is given by

$$W_{dj} = \frac{1}{P_1 \times P_2}$$

Where

W_{dj} = household weight in ED *j* in stratum *d*

P_1 = Stage 1 probability of selection

P_2 = Stage 2 probability of selection

The final weight is obtained by applying the appropriate non-response and post-stratification adjustments to the design weight.

The non-response adjustment accounts for unit non-response; that is, the failure of a selected respondent to complete a questionnaire. The non-response adjustment factor was calculated as follows:

$$NR_{aj} = \frac{k}{I_{dj}}$$

Where

NR_{dj} is the unit non-response adjustment factor

k is the number of dwellings selected per PSU

I_{dj} is the number of interviews completed per PSU

The post-stratification adjustment was computed to ensure that the distribution of the sample is consistent with that of the population as well as adjust the design weights so

that they sum to the population sizes within each sub-stratum. Information from the 2018 estimates of households and mid-year population were used in calculating post-stratification adjustment factors. In both the sample and the population, households were divided into strata based on parish and urban/rural and individuals based on parish, age and sex. For each sub-stratum, the ratio of the population to sample total was computed:

$$PS_i = \frac{l_{pop}}{l_{sam}}$$

The JNCVS contains both household and individual level variables, and as such, two (2) weights are provided for the 2019 JNCVS: a household weight and an individual weight. Household weights are applied at the PSU level in each parish and area while individual weights are applied to individuals in each parish by sex and age group.

Trimming of Weights

After calculating and applying the weights, extremely large weights, which can bias the survey estimates and inflate the variance, were trimmed. Weight trimming was carried out in each stratum, and the trimmed weight for the i^{th} sampled unit in stratum j is defined as:

$$W_{ji(T)}^f = \begin{cases} W_{ji} & \text{if } W_{ji} < W_{jB} \\ W_{jB} & \text{if } W_{ji} \geq W_{jB} \end{cases}$$

The weights were further adjusted in each PSU such that the difference between the sum of the original weight and the sum of the trimmed weight ($\sum W_{ji} - \sum W_{jB}$) was distributed proportionately across households or individuals.

Sample Description

Table 2.3 provides a description of the survey respondents. Male and female were almost equally represented in the survey. The mean age of respondents was 46.1 years. Four out of every 10 respondents (41.9%) had completed upper secondary school, another 23.1 per cent had completed lower secondary school and 11.2 per cent completed tertiary-level certificate/diploma. Almost two-thirds of respondents (61.8%) were employed/had a formal attachment to employment during the seven days prior to the interview (either full-time, part-time, self-employed, doing odd jobs, working in a family business or on leave from a job). Nearly one-half (48.7%) of the survey respondents were single (not in a union).

The data collected from the survey were weighted using the 2018 mid-year population of Jamaica and estimated at 2,103,662 persons aged 16 years and older in a total of 897,796 households. Tables in the findings sections of this report represent the weighted number of responses and percentages. ▲

Table 2.3: Demographic Characteristics of 2019 JNCVS Survey Respondents

Demographic	N (Unweighted)	%
Total	4,485	100.0
Sex		
Male	2,265	50.5
Female	2,220	49.5
Age Group		
16-24 years	609	13.6
25-39 years	1,151	25.7
40-59 years	1,605	35.8
60 years and older	1,120	25.0
Area of Residence		
Urban	2,282	50.9
Rural	2,203	49.1
Union Status		
Single - Not in Union	2,185	48.7
Married	842	18.8
Divorced	63	1.4
Legally Separated	45	1.0
Widowed	247	5.5
Common-law	620	13.8
Visiting Relationship	483	10.8
Highest Level of Education		
None	37	0.8
Primary	601	13.4
Lower Secondary	1,038	23.1
Upper Secondary	1,881	41.9
Post-Secondary/Non-Tertiary	131	2.9
Tertiary-level Certificate or Diploma	501	11.2
Short Cycle Tertiary		
Undergraduate/First Degree	175	3.9
Graduate Degree	106	2.4
Doctorate or Higher	12	0.3
Missing	3	0.1
Employment Status		
Employed	2,773	61.8
Unemployed	301	6.7
Student	199	4.4
Homemaker	668	14.9
Retired	429	9.6
Disabled	68	1.5
Not Interested in Work	37	0.8
Missing	3	0.1
Parish		
Kingston	330	7.4
St. Andrew	619	13.8
St. Thomas	240	5.4
Portland	305	6.8
St. Mary	229	5.1
St. Ann	279	6.2
Trelawny	248	5.5
St. James	280	6.2
Hanover	241	5.4
Westmoreland	244	5.4
St. Elizabeth	307	6.8
Manchester	296	6.6
Clarendon	393	8.8
St. Catherine	474	10.6

3. Perceptions of Safety, Community Crime & Disorder and Fear of Crime

This chapter provides information on persons' feelings of safety, perceived likelihood of becoming a victim of crime, and perception of crime and disorder in their communities. This is based on questions in Section B of the survey questionnaire.

Perceptions of Safety

Crime victimisation surveys capture both the personal experience with crime and the perceptions about a broader range of issues related to safety. During the survey respondents were asked how safe they felt in 13 specific locations and a category for 'Other, specify' where persons are likely to perform daily or routine activities such as shopping, recreation and business. The response options specified on the survey instrument were 'Very safe', 'Safe', 'Unsafe' and 'Very Unsafe'. For analysis and reporting, the response options 'Very safe' and 'Safe' were combined as 'Safe' and the options 'Unsafe' and 'Very Unsafe' were merged to represent 'Unsafe'.

Table 3.1: Per Cent of Population by Level of Safety in Specific Locations (%)¹⁴

Location	Safe		Unsafe	
	Number	%	Number	%
Home	1,899,678	90.3	198,609	9.4
Workplace	1,147,072	87.1	165,307	12.5
Educational institution	154,094	83.1	27,896	15.0
Market	1,068,425	71.9	407,934	27.4
Shopping centre	1,376,356	80.8	321,212	18.9
Bank	1,343,170	80.9	312,999	18.9
ATM on the street	760,844	56.3	585,584	43.3
Recreational park	638,043	77.4	182,806	22.2
Taxi	1,297,632	71.1	514,665	28.2
Other public transportation	1,249,736	75.0	406,240	24.4
Bar/Club	458,205	70.2	189,556	29.0
Church	1,591,271	97.8	33,219	2.0
Personal vehicle	521,806	90.0	52,527	9.1
Other location	35,231	54.2	29,721	45.8

Table 3.1 shows that of the persons that attended church, the majority (97.8%) felt safe at church. Similarly, the majority of persons (90.3%) felt safe in their homes. Eight out of every 10 persons (80.9%) that used the bank felt safe there and a little more than one-half (56.3%) felt safe using an Automated Teller Machine (ATM) on the street. Of the persons who used public transportation, seven out of every 10 persons (71.1%) felt safe travelling in a taxi or on other types of public transport (75.0%). The majority of individuals who either worked (87.1%) and/or went to school (83.1%) felt safe in those places.

14. The table excludes the population that responded "Does not know/Did not answer".

Table 3.2: Per Cent of Male and Female Population by Level of Safety in Specific Locations¹⁵

Location	Safe				Unsafe			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Home	944,633	91.4	955,046	89.3	86,006	8.3	112,603	10.5
Workplace	616,341	87.5	530,731	86.6	85,283	12.1	80,025	13.1
Educational institution	66,396	81.8	87,698	84.1	13,570	16.7	14,327	13.7
Market	517,153	75.4	551,272	68.8	164,668	24.0	243,265	30.4
Shopping centre	686,714	83.3	689,642	78.5	135,810	16.5	185,402	21.1
Bank	674,771	83.5	668,399	78.4	130,443	16.1	182,555	21.4
ATM on the street	410,539	61.6	350,306	51.1	253,473	38.0	332,110	48.5
Recreational park	327,761	79.0	310,283	75.7	86,303	20.8	96,502	23.5
Taxi	657,784	74.3	639,848	68.1	220,175	24.9	294,490	31.3
Other public transportation	615,654	76.2	634,082	73.9	186,423	23.1	219,817	25.6
Bar/Club	300,678	74.1	157,527	63.8	102,468	25.2	87,088	35.3
Church	720,102	97.4	871,170	98.0	15,850	2.1	17,369	2.0
Personal vehicle	270,215	90.2	251,591	89.9	25,841	8.6	26,686	9.5
Other location	17,682	59.0	17,550	50.2	12,281	41.0	17,441	49.8

When the data are disaggregated by sex, church is the place that the highest proportions of males and females felt safe (97.4% and 98.0% respectively), followed by home and personal vehicle (Table 3.2). The proportions of males and females who felt safe at home were similar, 91.4 per cent and 89.3 per cent, respectively. A higher percentage of males (61.6%) felt safe using an ATM on the street than females (51.1%).

There was an equal proportion of females who felt safe and those who felt unsafe using an ATM on the street (51.1% and 48.5% respectively). A little over a third of females (35.3%) felt unsafe at bars and clubs.



15. The table excludes the population that responded "Does not know/Did not answer".

Table 3.3: Per Cent of Urban and Rural Population by Level of Safety in Specific Locations¹⁶

Location	Safe				Unsafe			
	Urban		Rural		Urban		Rural	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Home	1,013,144	89.4	886,534	91.3	116,706	10.3	81,903	8.4
Workplace	619,150	87.5	527,921	86.6	86,094	12.2	79,213	13.0
Educational institution	93,465	81.7	60,629	85.3	18,022	15.8	9,874	13.9
Market	562,043	70.0	506,382	74.0	237,158	29.6	170,776	25.0
Shopping centre	753,128	81.6	623,228	79.8	167,086	18.1	154,126	19.7
Bank	748,621	81.4	594,549	80.2	170,292	18.5	142,707	19.3
ATM on the street	422,868	55.3	337,976	57.5	339,944	44.5	245,640	41.8
Recreational park	367,401	76.5	270,643	78.6	111,655	23.2	71,151	20.7
Taxi	649,621	68.2	648,011	74.3	297,742	31.3	216,923	24.9
Other public transportation	679,165	77.6	570,571	72.2	191,337	21.9	214,903	27.2
Bar/Club	243,540	72.8	214,665	67.4	88,229	26.4	101,326	31.8
Church	832,421	97.5	758,851	98.0	19,144	2.2	14,075	1.8
Personal vehicle	299,996	89.8	221,810	90.3	31,919	9.6	20,608	8.4
Other location	19,801	46.0	15,431	70.3	23,209	54.0	6,513	29.7

When the data are examined by area of residence, church is the place that the highest proportion of urban residents and rural residents felt safe (97.5% and 98.0% respectively) (Table 3.3). This was followed by home (89.4% and 91.3%) and personal vehicle (89.8% and 90.3%). However, a higher proportion of the urban population (10.3%) felt unsafe at home than the rural population (8.4%).

Persons living in rural Jamaica felt safer at the market (74.0%) than those in urban areas (70.0%). Similarly, a higher proportion of rural dwellers felt safe in a taxi (74.3%) when compared to urban dwellers (68.2%). Persons residing in urban Jamaica, however, felt safer in other types of public transportation (77.6%) than those in rural Jamaica (72.2%).

Perceptions of Safety Walking Alone in Community

During the survey respondents were asked how safe they felt walking alone in their community or neighbourhood in the day as well as at night. This is one of the most frequently asked fear questions in a victimisation survey and it provides information for indicator 16.1.4 of the SDG 16 - 'Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live'.

The data shows that persons generally felt safer walking alone in their community in the day than at night. Nine out of every 10 persons (91.0%) felt safe walking in their community alone during the day compared to almost seven of every 10 (69.6%) persons who felt safe walking alone in the night (Figure 3.1). This represents a decline from the results of the previous JNCVS in 2016 where 95.5 per cent of persons felt safe walking alone in their community in the day, and eight of every 10 persons (81.7%) felt safe walking alone at night time.

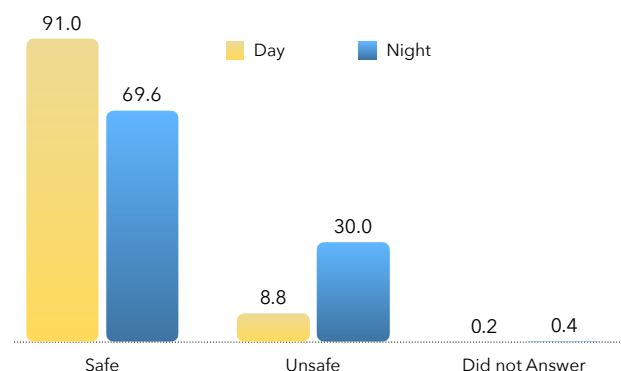


Figure 3.1: Level of Safety Walking Alone in Community in the Day and Night (%)

16. The table excludes the population that responded "Does not know/ Did not answer".

Table 3.4 shows a comparison of the per cent of persons who felt unsafe walking in their community in the day and the night for the current and previous rounds of the survey. There was a gradual decline in the proportion of persons who felt unsafe walking in their community during the day and night between the 2006 and 2016 surveys. For the 2019 round of the survey, 8.8 per cent of persons felt unsafe walking alone in their community in the day compared to 3.6 per cent in 2016. A higher proportion of persons in the 2019 round of the survey (30.0%) felt unsafe walking alone in their community in the night compared to 16.8 per cent in 2016.

Table 3.4: Per Cent of Persons Who Felt Unsafe Walking Alone in Community in the Day and Night (2006, 2009, 2013, 2016 and 2019 JNCVS Results)

Activity	2006	2009	2013	2016	2019
Walking alone in community in the day	NA ¹⁷	4.6	4.7	3.6	8.8
Walking alone in community at night	24.6	23.5	20.9	16.8	30.0

Table 3.5 shows selected demographic variables by perception of safety walking in the community in the day. A higher percentage of males felt safe when walking alone in their community in the day (92.2%) compared to females (89.8%). A slightly higher proportion of young people aged 16 to 24 years said they felt safe (92.4%) walking alone in their community in the day when compared to the other age groups. A higher proportion of persons residing in rural areas felt safe in the day walking alone in their community (94.4%) when compared to urban dwellers (88.1%).

Table 3.5: Level of Safety Walking Alone in Community in the Day by Sex, Age Group and Area of Residence

Demographic	Safe		Unsafe		Did not Answer	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Sex						
Male	920,894	92.2	74,881	7.5	3,223	0.3
Female	915,752	89.8	103,116	10.1	423	0.0
Age group						
16-24 years	313,064	92.4	25,717	7.6	0	0.0
25-39 years	552,058	90.1	59,080	9.6	1,488	0.2
40-59 years	612,766	91.3	56,554	8.4	2,017	0.3
60 years and older	358,759	90.7	36,646	9.3	141	0.0
Area of residence						
Urban	956,340	88.1	127,854	11.8	1,884	0.2
Rural	880,307	94.4	50,143	5.4	1,762	0.2

The perception of safety walking alone in the community at night differed from daytime. About nine out of every 10 persons in the different demographic groups felt safe walking alone in their community in the day relative to six or seven of every 10 persons who felt safe walking at nights. Table 3.6 shows that a higher proportion of males (73.2%) still felt safe walking at night compared to females (65.9%). However, a higher percentage of older persons (72.3%) felt safe walking at nights compared to younger persons (64.2%), unlike the daytime.

17. This question was not asked in the 2006 JNCVS.

Table 3.6: Level of Safety Walking Alone in Community in the Night by Sex, Age Group and Area of Residence

Demographic	Safe		Unsafe		Did not Answer	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Sex						
Male	668,840	73.2	240,256	26.3	4,198	0.5
Female	588,150	65.9	300,709	33.7	3,918	0.4
Age group						
16-24 years	208,520	64.2	115,521	35.5	957	0.3
25-39 years	392,528	68.6	176,010	30.8	3,689	0.6
40-59 years	435,443	72.1	165,453	27.4	2,870	0.5
60 years and older	220,499	72.3	83,980	27.5	600	0.2
Area of residence						
Urban	639,357	64.7	344,780	34.9	4,070	0.4
Rural	617,633	75.5	196,185	24.0	4,046	0.5

Similar to walking alone in the daytime, approximately one-quarter of persons (75.6%) living in rural Jamaica felt safe walking alone in the night compared to almost two-thirds of those in urban areas (64.0%).

The relationship between level of safety walking in community alone at night or day and the parish of

residence was examined. Table 3.7 shows that the parishes of Portland and Hanover had the highest proportions of persons that indicated feeling safe walking alone in their community in the day (both 97.9%). On the other hand, the parishes with the lowest proportions of persons feeling safe walking alone in the day were St. Andrew (85.5%), St James (88.1%) and Kingston (88.8%).

Table 3.7: Level of Safety Walking Alone in Community in the Day by Parish

Parish	Safe		Unsafe		Did not Answer	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Kingston	70,530	88.8	8,704	11.0	201	0.3
St. Andrew	323,785	85.5	54,095	14.3	753	0.2
St. Thomas	76,188	93.4	5,402	6.6	0	0.0
Portland	71,357	97.9	1,185	1.6	339	0.5
St. Mary	89,458	91.9	7,859	8.1	0	0.0
St. Ann	131,112	93.4	9,230	6.6	0	0.0
Trelawny	59,069	91.9	4,902	7.6	282	0.4
St. James	119,481	88.1	15,002	11.1	1,086	0.8
Hanover	58,421	97.9	1,267	2.1	0	0.0
Westmoreland	106,866	95.5	5,057	4.5	0	0.0
St. Elizabeth	118,092	93.9	7,714	6.1	0	0.0
Manchester	143,754	94.5	7,938	5.2	406	0.3
Clarendon	165,149	90.5	16,738	9.2	580	0.3
St. Catherine	303,384	90.2	32,905	9.8	0	0.0

Table 3.8 shows that similar to walking alone in the daytime, Hanover and Portland had the highest proportions of persons feeling safe walking alone in their community in the night (84.8% and 82.4% respectively). Clarendon and St. Andrew had the lowest proportions of persons feeling safe walking alone in the night-time (62.3% and 64.1% respectively).

Table 3.8: Level of Safety Walking Alone in Community in the Night by Parish

Parish	Safe		Unsafe		Did not Answer	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Kingston	51,729	68.5	23,639	31.3	201	0.3
St. Andrew	219,760	64.1	122,260	35.7	753	0.2
St. Thomas	52,216	72.4	19,858	27.6	0	0.0
Portland	51,368	82.4	10,938	17.6	0	0.0
St. Mary	70,472	76.1	22,167	23.9	0	0.0
St. Ann	80,704	66.6	40,455	33.4	0	0.0
Trelawny	45,027	78.9	11,790	20.7	258	0.5
St. James	81,815	69.1	34,993	29.6	1,591	1.3
Hanover	47,524	84.8	8,506	15.2	0	0.0
Westmoreland	67,176	71.8	25,988	27.8	342	0.4
St. Elizabeth	88,990	76.6	27,254	23.4	0	0.0
Manchester	99,191	71.6	36,817	26.6	2,624	1.9
Clarendon	98,249	62.3	59,020	37.4	399	0.3
St. Catherine	202,769	67.1	97,278	32.2	1,948	0.6

Respondents were asked if they believed that their community or neighbourhood was safe for children. This question was posed to every respondent irrespective of whether he/she was a parent/guardian. The majority of persons (81.8%) indicated that their community was safe for children (Figure 3.2).

When the data are disaggregated by sex, a slightly higher proportion of males (82.8%) than females (80.9%) believed that their community was safe for children (Table 3.9, following page). A higher proportion of persons 60 years and older (85.1%) felt that their community or neighbourhood was safe for children. Almost nine of every 10 persons living in rural Jamaica (88.0%) reported that their community was safe for children.

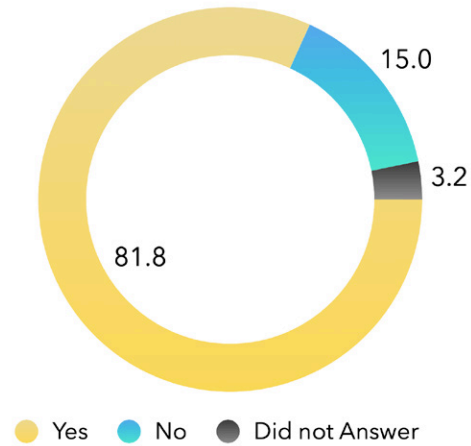


Figure 3.2: Safety of Community for Children

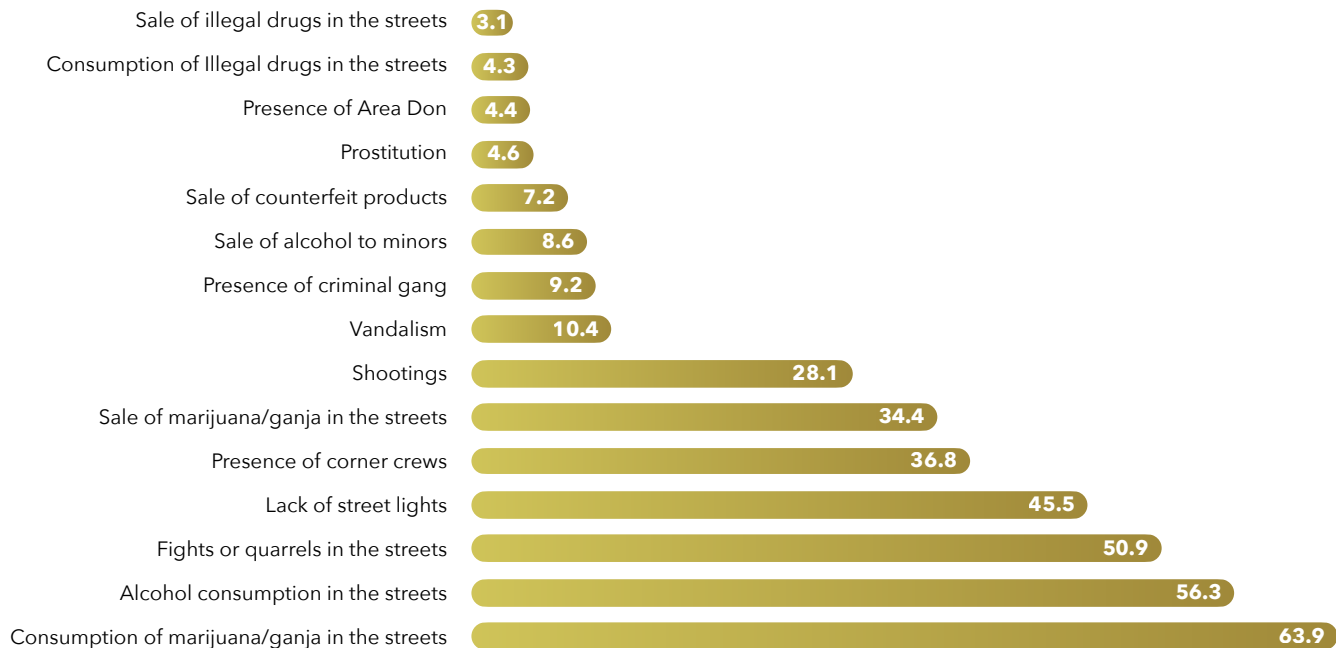


Table 3.9: Safety of Community for Children by Sex, Age Group and Area of Residence

Demographic	Yes		No		Did not Answer	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Sex						
Male	855,927	82.8	147,434	14.3	30,679	3.0
Female	865,007	80.9	168,232	15.7	36,383	3.4
Age group						
16-24 years	272,761	79.2	63,483	18.4	7,963	2.3
25-39 years	507,247	80.1	110,608	17.5	15,153	2.4
40-59 years	567,826	82.6	95,928	13.9	24,022	3.5
60 years and older	373,100	85.1	45,646	10.4	19,925	4.5
Area of residence						
Urban	866,776	76.5	227,006	20.0	38,877	3.4
Rural	854,158	88.0	88,660	9.1	28,185	2.9

Perceptions of Community Crime & Disorder

During the survey respondents were asked if they had seen or heard any of the 15 situations specified, in their community during the period September 2018 - August 2019 (Figure 3.3). These types of questions are used in crime victimisation surveys to gauge the level of exposure as well as assess the level of tolerance for certain criminal and non-criminal acts. Although some of the situations are not criminal acts, they may increase risk and contribute to people's feeling of insecurity. The respondent must have personally seen or heard of the situation and not told of it by a neighbour or someone else.

**Figure 3.3: Per Cent of Population Reporting Observation of Situations in Community**

The three most reported situations by persons were 'Consumption of marijuana/ganja in the streets' (63.9%), 'Alcohol consumption in the streets' (56.3%) and 'Fights or quarrels in the streets' (50.9%). Conversely, the 'Sale of illegal drugs in the streets' (3.1%), 'Consumption of illegal drugs in the streets' (4.3%) and the 'Presence of an Area Don' (4.4%) were activities observed in the community of residence by fewer persons.

Fear of Crime

Perception of the likelihood of a specific crime happening within a given period of time is another measure of the fear of crime and the level of insecurity in the population. Respondents in the 2019 JNCVS were asked if they felt that they could become a victim of a crime within the next 12 months from the date of the interview based on their usual activities. Figure 3.4 shows that the majority of persons (82.6%) said they did not feel they would become a victim of crime within the next 12 months.

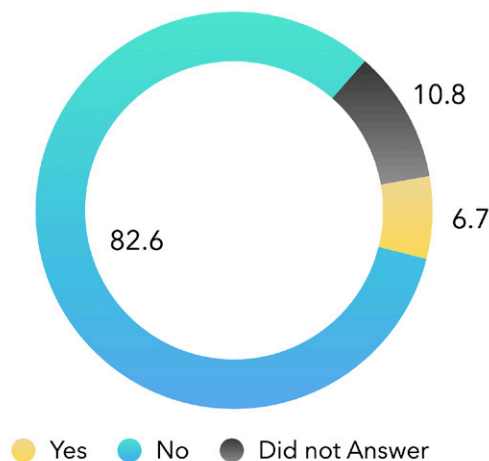


Figure 3.4: Possibility of Becoming a Victim of Crime Within the Next 12 Months (%)

The data highlight that the proportion of males and females who felt that they would not become a victim of crime in the next 12 months was the same – 82.6 per cent (Table 3.10). Persons in their prime working-age (25 to 59 years) had the highest proportion of persons (15.8%) that felt they could become a victim of crime in the next 12 months. In comparison, the youngest age group (persons 16 to 24 years) had the lowest proportion of individuals (3.8%) who believed that they could become a victim of crime in the next 12 months. A slightly higher percentage of persons living in rural Jamaica (7.5%) than persons living in urban Jamaica (6.0%) felt they could become a victim of crime in the next 12 months.

Table 3.10: Possibility of Becoming a Victim of Crime Within the Next 12 Months by Sex, Age Group and Area of Residence

Demographic	Yes		No		Did not Answer	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Sex						
Male	71,476	6.9	854,154	82.6	108,410	10.5
Female	68,668	6.4	882,998	82.6	117,956	11.0
Age group						
16-24 years	13,019	3.8	307,054	89.2	24,134	7.0
25-39 years	50,013	7.9	523,255	82.7	59,740	9.4
40-59 years	54,560	7.9	543,436	79.0	89,780	13.1
60 years and older	22,552	5.1	363,408	82.8	52,711	12.0
Area of residence						
Urban	67,415	6.0	948,779	83.8	116,465	10.3
Rural	72,728	7.5	788,374	81.2	109,901	11.3

The persons who felt they could become a victim of crime within the next 12 months from the survey (6.7% or 140,144) were asked to specify which crime. The survey instrument specified a total of eighteen crimes and a category for 'Other, specify'. Respondents could indicate as many crimes as listed that they felt they could become a victim of within the next 12 months.

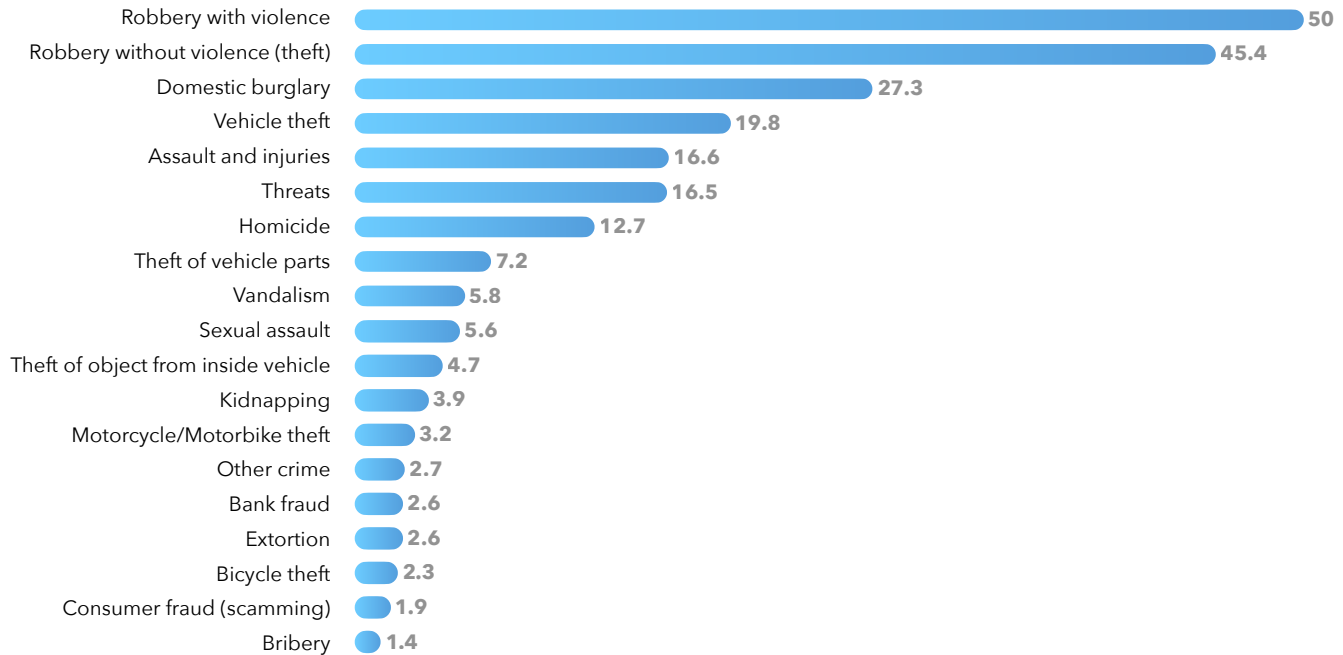


Figure 3.5: Type of Crime May Become a Victim of Within the Next 12 Months (%)

As displayed in Figure 3.5, five in every 10 persons (50.0%) indicated that they could become a victim of 'Robbery with violence' within the next 12 months. Approximately 45.0 per cent of the persons mentioned that they could become a victim of 'Robbery without violence (theft)' while 27.3 per cent said 'Burglary'. 'Bribery', 'Consumer fraud (scamming)' and 'Bicycle theft' were the crimes least mentioned by the persons with 1.4 per cent, 1.9 per cent and 2.3 per cent respectively.

Perception of Public Safety in Geographic Locales

In order to gauge the perception of a crime problem or trends, respondents were asked to compare the year 2019 to 2018 and indicate whether they thought crime had 'increased', 'remained the same' or 'decreased' in four different geographic locales - community/district, town/city, parish and Jamaica. This question provides an indication of people's perception of public safety over time. The majority of persons (76.5%) stated that crime in Jamaica had increased when 2018 is compared to 2019 (Figure 3.6). More than one-half (56.2%) believed that crime had increased in their parish and 37.9 per cent stated that crime had increased in their town/city. About five in every 10 persons (52.3%) indicated that crime had remained the same in their community/district.

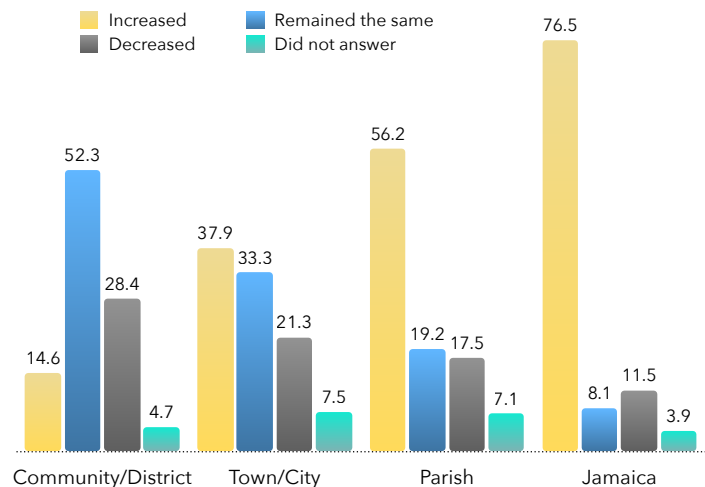


Figure 3.6: Per Cent of Population Indicating Change in Crime in Different Locales Comparing 2019 to 2018

Figures 3.7 and 3.8 show the perception of the change in crime between 2018 and 2019 based on the respondents' area of residence. Regarding respondents' perception of the changes in crime in their community/district, the highest proportion of persons reported that crime had remained the same, 60.2 per cent of the rural population

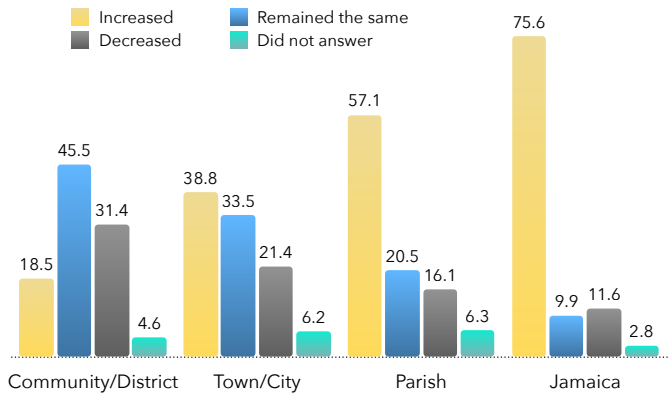


Figure 3.7: Per Cent of Urban Population Indicating Change in Crime in Different Locales Comparing 2019 to 2018

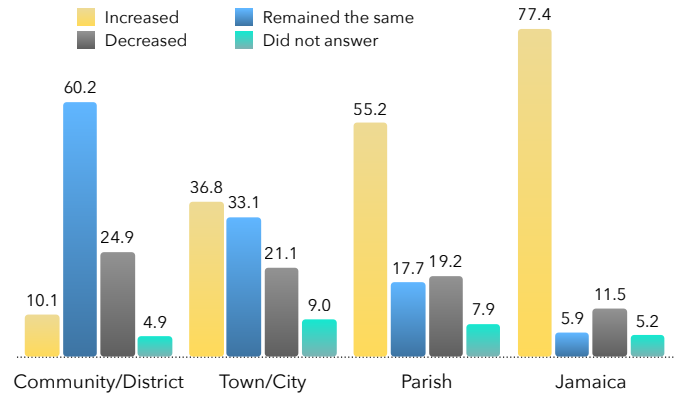


Figure 3.8: Per Cent of Rural Population Indicating Change in Crime in Different Locales Comparing 2019 to 2018

compared to 45.5 per cent of the urban population. Nearly a third of persons (31.4%) living in the urban areas and a quarter of persons (24.9%) in rural areas believed that crime had decreased in their community.

When asked about the change in crime in their town/city, the highest proportion of persons living in urban areas (38.8%) indicated that crime had increased. Similarly, the highest percentage of rural dwellers (36.8%) reported that crime had increased in their town when they compared 2019 to the previous year. More than one-half of both the urban (57.1%) and the rural (55.2%) residents indicated that crime had increased in their parish.

The majority of persons in both the urban (75.6%) and rural areas (77.4%) believed that crime had increased in Jamaica when comparing 2019 to 2018.

As shown in Table 3.11, just about three-quarters of persons in the parishes of Portland (76.1%) and St. Elizabeth (76.1%) believed that crime had increased in their parish when comparing 2019 to 2018. More than one-half of the persons in Westmoreland (57.1%) and Hanover (50.6%) indicated that crime in the parish had decreased when comparing 2019 to the previous year. Approximately 37.0 per cent of the persons in St. Thomas stated that crime had remained the same in the parish over the period 2018 to 2019. ▲

Table 3.11: Change in Crime in Parish from 2018 to 2019 by Parish

Parish	Crime in Parish							
	Has increased		Remained the same		Has decreased		Did not answer	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Kingston	52,327	65.3	19,510	24.4	6,352	7.9	1,896	2.4
St. Andrew	242,924	60.7	88,801	22.2	36,641	9.2	31,880	8.0
St. Thomas	32,240	38.5	31,176	37.3	18,602	22.2	1,656	2.0
Portland	56,263	76.1	12,721	17.2	2,390	3.2	2,552	3.5
St. Mary	50,204	50.7	31,811	32.1	11,508	11.6	5,569	5.6
St. Ann	88,646	60.6	36,101	24.7	13,648	9.3	7,994	5.5
Trelawny	20,003	30.4	16,926	25.8	13,708	20.9	15,087	23.0
St. James	51,729	37.0	26,223	18.8	56,498	40.4	5,336	3.8
Hanover	19,718	31.9	6,964	11.3	31,244	50.6	3,840	6.2
Westmoreland	37,476	31.8	7,896	6.7	67,292	57.1	5,248	4.5
St. Elizabeth	102,047	76.1	18,095	13.5	5,683	4.2	8,303	6.2
Manchester	110,983	70.4	29,424	18.7	10,581	6.7	6,680	4.2
Clarendon	111,138	57.4	26,468	13.7	34,460	17.8	21,526	11.1
St. Catherine	206,475	59.3	51,458	14.8	59,186	17.0	31,052	8.9

4. Criminal Victimization in Jamaica

This chapter describes victimisation within a three-year reference period (September 2016 - August 2019) with a more specific reference to victimisation in the past 12 months (September 2018 - August 2019).

The chapter also highlights the experiences of the Jamaican population in relation to Household Victimization (**involves several victims of a crime within a household**) and Personal Victimization (**crimes against the individuals 16 years and older**). Household and personal crimes (a total of 14 crimes) are classified as follows:



Throughout this report, the details for household crime victimisations were analysed using weights that measured totals and percentages against the total households in Jamaica for the 2018 mid-year population¹⁸. Details for personal crime victimisations were analysed using weights that measured totals and percentages against the total individuals in Jamaica for the 2018 mid-year population.

Victimisation Levels in the Past Three Years (September 2016-August 2019)

All respondents were asked if they had been a victim of each crime between the period September 2016 to August 2019 to ascertain the level of victimisation over the past three years. As shown in Table 4.1, of the approximately 897,800 households in Jamaica, 9.0 per cent or 80,638 households experienced a household crime between September 2016 and August 2019. The table also shows that for individual victimisation, 22.0 per cent of the eligible population or 462,551 Jamaicans were victims of a personal crime over the same period.

Table 4.1: Household and Personal Crime Victimization in the Past Three Years

Category	Number	Per cent
Households that experienced a household crime	80,638	9.0
Individuals that experienced a personal crime	462,551	22.0

Based on the responses from victims, as shown in Figure 4.1, of the total households that experienced a household crime, burglary accounted for the highest proportion (55.8%). Motorized vehicle or parts theft was experienced by three out of every 10 households while theft of objects from a vehicle belonging to the household was experienced by approximately 17.0 per cent of households in the three-year period. Eight point zero per cent of households that experienced a crime over the three-year period was because of a homicide.

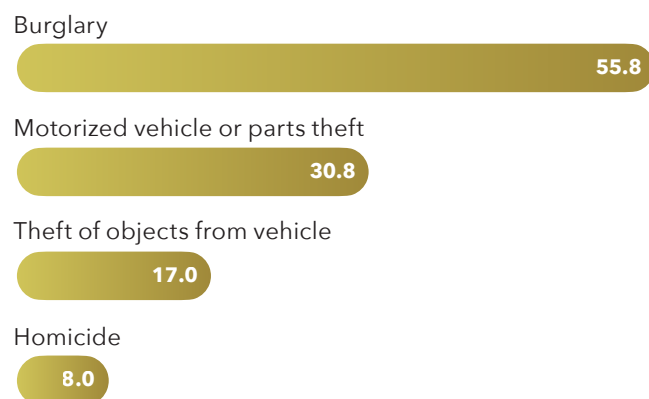


Figure 4.1: Per Cent of Household Crime Victimization in the Past Three Years by Crime

Among individuals who were victims of a personal crime, 44.8 per cent were victims of theft without violence (larceny). A little over one-third (35.0%) were victims of threats or extortion, 19.6 per cent of victims experienced physical assault and injuries, while 15.8 per cent experienced theft that involved violence (robbery). Additionally, 12.3 per cent of total victims of a personal crime experienced consumer fraud.

18. Based on the estimates produced using the 2018 mid-year population, there were 897,796 households and 2,103,662 persons aged 16 years or older in Jamaica.

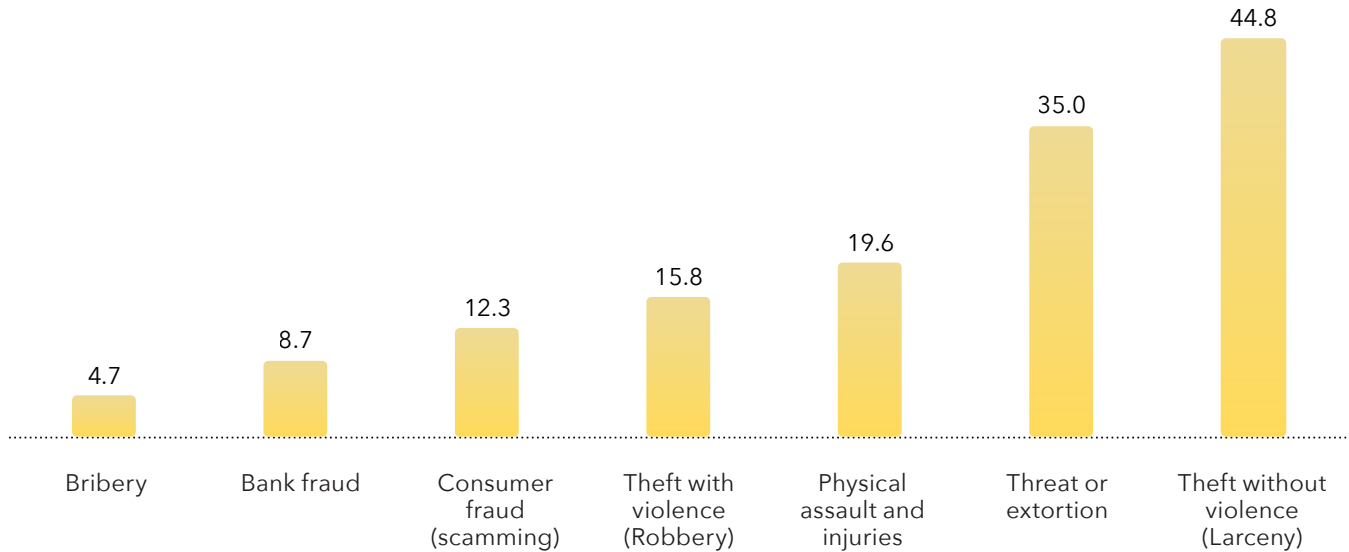


Figure 4.2: Per Cent of Personal Crime Victimization in the Past Three Years by Crime

Victimisation Levels in the Past 12 Months (September 2018-August 2019)

Based on the 2019 JNCVS data, 53.0 per cent of household victimisations and 64.0 per cent of personal victimisations experienced in the three-year reference period occurred between September 2018-August 2019. During the 12-month reference period, 5.1 per cent of households (45,600 households) experienced a household crime while 10.8 per cent of the population (227,238 individuals) were victims of a personal crime (Table 4.2).

Table 4.2: Per Cent of Households and Individuals That Experienced a Crime in the Past 12 Months

Category	Number	Per cent
Households that experienced a household crime	45,600	5.1
Individuals that experienced a personal crime	227,238	10.8

There were cases where households experienced different crimes over the 12-month period or experienced more than one incident of the same crime. A little more than one-half of households (52.2%) that experienced a household crime during the 12-month period experienced burglary (Figure 4.3). Approximately 29.0 per cent of households experienced theft of a motorized vehicle or parts while 17.4 per cent experienced theft of an object from a motor vehicle.

Burglary

52.2

Motorized vehicle or parts theft

28.9

Theft of objects from vehicle

17.4

Figure 4.3: Per Cent of Household Victimization in the Past 12 Months by Crime

Among individuals who were victims of personal crimes between September 2018-August 2019, 50.5 per cent were victims of larceny (Figure 4.4). Approximately 42.7 per cent of victims experienced threats or extortion, while 23.3 per cent were victims of physical assault and injuries, and 14.9 per cent were victims of robbery.

Just over half of households that experienced a household crime during the 12-month period experienced burglary.

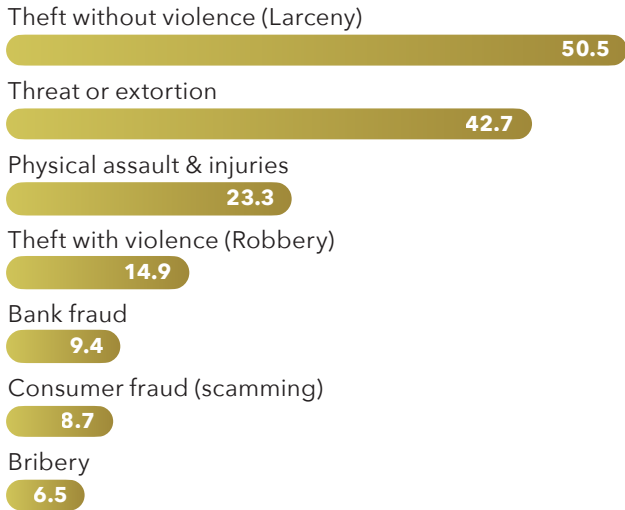


Figure 4.4: Per Cent of Personal Crime Victimization in the Past 12 Months by Crime

Table 4.3: Per Cent of Victimization Experienced Over the Reference Period by Type of Crime

Crime	No incident in any reference period	Past 3 years (Sep 2016 - Aug 2019)	Past 12 months (Sep 2018 - Aug 2019)
Household crimes			
Motorized Vehicle or parts theft	97.0	1.6	1.3
Theft of objects from vehicle	98.5	0.6	0.9
Burglary	95.0	2.4	2.6
Personal crimes			
Theft with violence (Robbery)	96.5	1.9	1.6
Theft without violence (Larceny)	90.1	4.4	5.5
Bank fraud	98.1	0.9	1.0
Consumer fraud (scamming)	97.3	1.8	0.9
Physical assault and injuries	95.7	1.8	2.5
Threat or Extortion	92.3	3.1	4.6

Incidents of Victimization

Burglary accounted for 57.5 per cent of all incidents of household crimes during the 12-month reference period (Figure 4.5). Approximately one-quarter (24.6%) of household crimes had to do with the theft of a motorized vehicle or vehicle parts belonging to a household while 17.8 per cent was due to theft of an object from a motor vehicle.

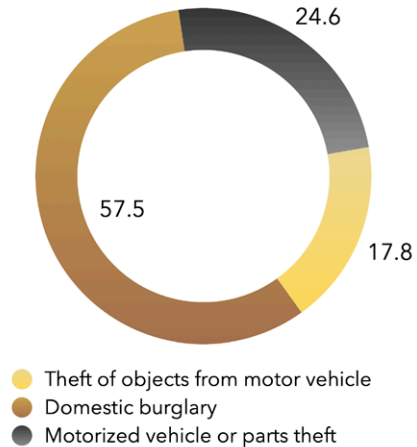


Figure 4.5: Per Cent of Household Crime Victimization Incidents by Type of Crime

As shown by Figure 4.6, victims of threats or extortion (32.6%) and larceny (27.0%) combined to account for three out of five incidents of personal crime victimisation. Physical assault and injuries accounted for 13.1 per cent, followed by robbery at 6.9 per cent.

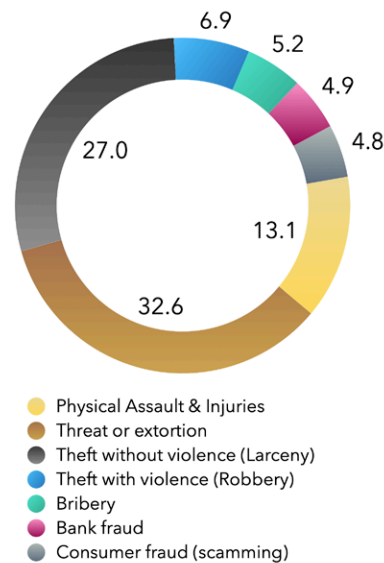


Figure 4.6: Per Cent of Personal Crime Victimization Incidents by Type of Crime

Victims of a crime within the 12-month reference period were asked to give the number of incidents for each crime. As Table 4.4 shows, for victims of household crimes, there was only one incident of a motor vehicle and motorcycle theft per victim. However, those who experienced the other four household crimes had multiple incidents of each crime.

The data also show that for each personal crime, there were victims who experienced multiple incidents. The vast majority of robbery victims experienced only one incident in the 12-month period (92.1%); however, more than one-half of victims of bribery, threats and extortion experienced multiple incidents of those crimes in the reference period.

Table 4.4: Per Cent of Household and Personal Crime Victims by Number of Incidents

Crime	One incident (%)	Two incidents (%)	Three or more incidents (%)
Household crimes			
Theft of motorized vehicle or parts theft	87.3	2.1	10.6
Theft of objects from vehicle	68.3	27.8	4.0
Burglary	65.8	12.5	21.7
Personal crimes			
Robbery with violence	90.9	9.1	0.0
Robbery without violence (theft)	68.8	20.1	11.0
Bank fraud	70.4	22.3	7.3
Consumer fraud (scamming)	64.8	14.4	20.8
Bribery	28.2	36.7	35.1
Physical assault and injuries	60.6	26.2	13.3
Threat or extortion	46.7	24.1	29.2

Location of Household Crime Victimization

When incidents of household crime victimisation by area of residence are examined, it is observed that the majority of households that experienced a crime were located in urban areas. Figure 4.7 shows that among households that experienced burglary, 55.8 per cent were located in urban areas. Approximately 58.0 per cent of households that experienced theft of objects from a motor vehicle were located in urban areas. Almost two-thirds of households that experienced motorized vehicle or parts theft (64.3%) also were in urban areas.

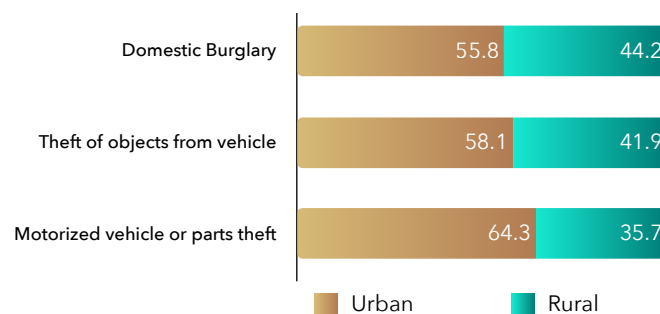


Figure 4.7: Per Cent of Household Crime Victimization in the Past 12 Months by Area of Residence

Personal Crime Victimization

Theft with Violence (Robbery)

Theft with violence (also referred to as robbery) is the illegal taking or obtaining of property with the intent to deprive, permanently or temporarily, a person without consent through the use of force, the threat of force or violence. Respondents were asked if anyone had stolen something from them by using violence or threatening to use violence. As shown in Table 4.5, a higher proportion of robbery victims were females (58.9%). Seven out of every 10 victims of robbery (72.3%) resided in urban areas. Three of every 10 of victims of a robbery (30.6%) were from the youngest age group, 16-24 years followed by persons aged 25-39 years (26.0%) and those aged 60 years and older (22.4%).

Table 4.5: Per Cent of Theft with Violence (Robbery) Victims in the Past 12 Months, by Sex, Age and Area of Residence

Category	No. of robbery victims	% of robbery victims
Sex		
Male	13,928	41.1
Female	19,993	58.9
Age group		
16-24 years	10,377	30.6
25-39 years	8,828	26.0
40-59 years	7,115	21.0
60 years and older	7,601	22.4
Area of residence		
Urban	24,513	72.3
Rural	9,408	27.7

Theft without Violence (Larceny)

Theft without violence (larceny) is the illegal taking or obtaining of property with the intent to deprive, permanently or temporarily, a person without consent without using force, the threat of force or violence. Respondents were asked if they had something stolen from them without the use of violence (larceny). The data shows that females (52.3%) were victims of larceny more than males while persons living in urban areas accounted for almost two-thirds of victims (64.6%) over the 12-month period (Table 4.6). Victims aged 25-39 years made up one-third of the victims (35.5%) of theft compared to 26.8 per cent aged 40-59 years, 22.5 per cent aged 16-24 years and 15.2 per cent aged 60 years and older.

Table 4.6: Per Cent of Theft Without Violence (Larceny) Victims in the Past 12 Months, by Sex, Age and Area of Residence

Category	No. of larceny victims	% of larceny victims
Sex		
Male	60,760	53.0
Female	53,926	47.0
Age group		
16-24 years	22,977	20.0
25-39 years	36,512	31.8
40-59 years	33,522	29.2
60 years and older	21,675	18.9
Area of residence		
Urban	73,118	63.8
Rural	41,568	36.2

Bank Fraud

As defined by the 2019 JNCVS, bank fraud refers to fraud related to financial transactions for personal gain. It includes the use of consumer financial products such as bank accounts, debit cards, credit cards, cheques, store cards, or online banking systems. Respondents were asked if anyone had obtained money or other benefits using their

bank account, cheques, credit or debit card through fraud or dishonesty. As shown in Table 4.7, the proportion of persons who experienced bank fraud was almost equally split by sex; 50.5 per cent were males and 49.5 per cent were females. Approximately 71.0 per cent of bank fraud victims resided in urban areas. Persons aged 25-39 years accounted for two of every five victims (41.8%) of bank fraud compared to 34.8 per cent aged 40-59 years. Bank fraud victims in the youngest and oldest age group accounted for approximately one out of every 10 victims, respectively.

Table 4.7: Per Cent of Bank Fraud Victims in the Past 12 Months, by Sex, Age and Area of Residence

Category	No. of bank fraud victims	% of bank fraud victims
Sex		
Male	10,800	50.5
Female	10,596	49.5
Age group		
16-24 years	2,171	10.1
25-39 years	8,945	41.8
40-59 years	7,453	34.8
60 years and older	2,827	13.2
Area of residence		
Urban	15,219	71.1
Rural	6,177	28.9



Consumer Fraud

Consumer fraud (scamming) is a type of fraud in which, through deception, the offender takes advantage of a person to give money in exchange for receiving a good or service that is not delivered as agreed. Respondents were asked if anyone had deceived/scammed them by selling goods to them or offering a service in exchange for money or other benefits without it being delivered as agreed.

Table 4.8 shows that three out of every five victims (63.1%) of consumer fraud were males. The data also shows that seven out of every 10 victims (73.4%) of consumer fraud resided in urban areas. Almost two out of every five (39.0%) victims of consumer fraud were between the ages 25-39 years, followed by those 40-59 years (37.2%) and 16-24 years (19.3%).

Table 4.8: Per Cent of Consumer Fraud Victims in the Past 12 Months, by Sex, Age and Area of Residence

Category	No. of consumer fraud victims	% of consumer fraud victims
Sex		
Male	12,417	63.1
Female	7,277	36.9
Age group		
16-24 years	3,798	19.3
25-39 years	7,322	37.2
40-59 years	7,681	39.0
60 years and older	894	4.5
Area of residence		
Urban	14,459	73.4
Rural	5,236	26.6

Bribery

Based on the JNCVS 2019, bribery is defined as the offering, giving, receiving, or soliciting something of value for the purpose of influencing the action of a government official in the discharge of his or her public or legal duties. During the survey respondents were asked if they had given a gift or paid extra to the staff of any government institution in order to carry out a procedure, service or request for information. As shown in Table 4.9, the majority of persons who experienced bribery were males (68.0%). Almost two-thirds (62.8%) of bribery victims resided in urban areas. Persons aged 40-59 years accounted for roughly two out of every five (40.8%) victims of bribery compared to those aged 16-24 years (29.8%) and 25-39 years (27.4%).

Table 4.9: Per Cent of Bribery Victims in the Past 12 Months, by Sex, Age and Area of Residence

Category	No. of bribery victims	% of bribery victims
Sex		
Male	6,985	66.3
Female	3,558	33.7
Age group		
16-24 years	2,990	28.4
25-39 years	2,674	25.4
40-59 years	4,589	43.5
60 years and older	290	2.7
Area of residence		
Urban	6,759	64.1
Rural	3,784	35.9

Seven out of every ten victims of consumer fraud resided in urban areas; The majority of persons who experienced bribery were males.

Physical Assault & Injuries

Physical assault refers to the intentional or reckless application of physical force on a person's body. Injuries is defined as the intentional or unintentional physical damage to the body, resulting in altered health and any other damage that leaves a visible imprint on the human body. It includes wounding and grievous bodily harm. Respondents were asked if they were physically assaulted by anyone, whether at home or elsewhere in the past 12 months. More than one-half of the victims of physical assault were females (55.9%) and while three out of every five (62.1%) victims resided in urban areas (Table 4.10). A little more than two of every five victims (47.1%) of physical assault were between the ages of 25-29 years. Those aged 16-24 years accounted for one-quarter of physical assault victims (25.2%) followed by 24.0 per cent from the 40-59 years age group.

Threats or Extortion

As defined by the 2019 JNCVS, a threat is intimidating someone with the announcement of any type of intentional behaviour that causes injury or harm to the person, acquaintance, or family. Any kind of intimidation is called a threat if it is believed that it could become a reality. Extortion is defined as a crime in which a person is forced to give money or something, or to tolerate something (do something or stop doing it) by causing economic harm to his/her person, family or property, by written or verbal threat. Respondents were asked if anyone has ever demanded, in a violent or intimidating way, something against their will to obtain money or other economic benefits

As shown in Table 4.11, 55.1 per cent of the victims of threats or extortion were females. Data from the 2019 JNCVS indicates that there were identical victimisation from threats or extortion based on area of residence. A little more than one-half of victims (50.8%) resided in urban than in rural areas (49.2%). Persons aged 25-39 years accounted for 34.7 per cent of victims of threats followed by those aged 40-59 years (30.3%) and 16-24 years (22.6%). ▲

Table 4.10: Per Cent of Physical Assault Victims in the Past 12 Months, by Sex, Age and Area of Residence

Category	No. of physical assault victims	% of physical assault victims
Sex		
Male	23,366	44.1
Female	29,668	55.9
Age group		
16-24 years	13,370	25.2
25-39 years	23,533	44.4
40-59 years	12,734	24.0
60 years and older	3,397	6.4
Area of residence		
Urban	32,953	62.1
Rural	20,081	37.9

Table 4.11: Per Cent of Threat Victims in the Past 12 Months, by Sex, Age and Area of Residence

Category	No. of threat or extortion victims	% of threat or extortion victims
Sex		
Male	42,159	44.9
Female	51,703	55.1
Age group		
16-24 years	21,205	22.6
25-39 years	32,587	34.7
40-59 years	28,477	30.3
60 years and older	11,591	12.3
Area of residence		
Urban	47,637	50.8
Rural	46,225	49.2

5. Details of Recent Victimization Experiences in the Past 12 Months

The number of crime events in a given time period is a measure of the extent of crime in the country.

In the 2019 JNCVS, respondents were asked if they have been the victim of each of 14 crimes over a three-year reference period. If the respondent was a victim of a crime, they were asked if that took place in the 12-months reference period. This chapter details the experiences of persons who had at least one incident of criminal victimisation during the 12-month reference period September 2018-August 2019. A crime module was used to elicit information from the persons about the three most recent incidents of each crime¹⁹. The information collected includes:

- The time and location of the incident;
- Item(s) stolen;
- The extent of financial loss;
- The nature of the victim-offender relationship;
- The number and sex of the offender(s);
- The use of weapons;
- Methods used to communicate between victim and offender;
- Personal injuries;
- Reporting the incident to the police;
- Level of satisfaction with the handling of report by the police;
- Reason for not reporting the incident to the police.

Throughout the section, options and responses were merged to provide a better analysis of the experiences of victims for incidents of each crime. Also, experiences of household crime victimisation was reported against all households in Jamaica as in the previous chapter, while personal crime victimisation was weighted against the mid-year population of Jamaica in 2018.

Victimization Experiences

As shown in Table 5.1, burglary accounted for 56.3 per cent of household crime incidents. Motorized vehicle or parts theft accounted for one in four household crime incidents (25.6%) while theft of objects from motor vehicle accounted for 18.1 per cent. Three of every 10 incidents

of personal crime was from threats or extortion (32.0%) and theft without violence or larceny (31.6%). This was followed by physical assault (12.2%) and theft with violence or robbery (8.3%).

Table 5.1: Number and Per Cent of Victimization Incidents Detailed by Crime Module

Crime	No of incidents detailed	% of total incidents
Household crimes		
Motorized Vehicle or parts theft	13,156	25.6
Theft of objects from vehicle	9,278	18.1
Burglary	28,868	56.3
Personal crimes		
Robbery	35,533	8.3
Larceny	135,204	31.6
Bank fraud	25,484	6.0
Consumer fraud	24,953	5.8
Bribery	17,635	4.1
Consumer fraud (scamming)	97.3	1.8
Physical assault and injuries	52,312	12.2
Threat or Extortion	136,872	32.0

Time of Year

Respondents were asked to indicate the month the incident of victimisation occurred. For the 2019 JNCVS, more incidents of victimisation occurred in August (17.5%) than any other month (Figure 5.1). This was followed by the months of July (10.9%) and September (8.6%). In comparison, the 2016 survey shows that December had the highest proportion incidents of victimisation (14.1%) followed by February (12.3%) and January (10.6%).

19. Respondents were asked to give details on the three most recent incidents of a crime even if they experienced more than three incidents in the reference period.

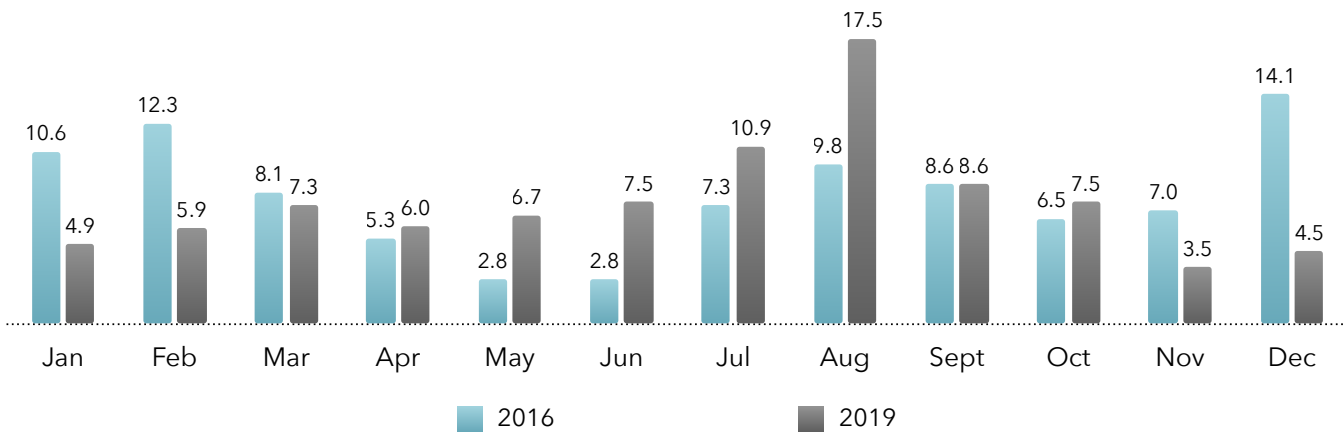


Figure 5.1: Per Cent of Victimization Incidents by Time of the Year (2016 and 2019 JNCVS Results)

When examined by crime, Table 5.2 shows that the third quarter months of the calendar year (July – September) was the most frequent period for incidents of victimisation for both household and personal crimes. A little over one-third of incidents of theft of objects from a vehicle (33.5%) and burglary (35.8%) happened in the third quarter. For personal crimes, slightly more than four out of every 10 incidents of consumer fraud (47.3%), bribery (41.0%) and threats or extortion (42.2%) happened in the third quarter.

Table 5.2: Per Cent of Victimization Incidents by Crime and Time of Year

Crime	First Quarter (Jan-Mar)	Second Quarter (Apr-Jun)	Third Quarter (Jul-Sep)	Fourth Quarter (Oct-Dec)
Household crimes				
Motorized Vehicle or parts theft	30.0	15.1	28.4	20.5
Theft of objects from vehicle	20.8	13.2	33.5	7.5
Burglary	21.7	25.9	35.8	10.6
Personal crimes				
Robbery	18.6	24.5	29.3	23.3
Larceny	15.6	21.9	35.6	17.2
Bank fraud	17.7	25.1	28.2	17.2
Consumer fraud	14.9	18.4	47.3	13.7
Bribery	28.4	21.5	41.0	3.0
Physical assault and injuries	17.5	21.9	36.6	17.0
Threat or Extortion	16.6	15.7	42.2	14.0

Day of the Week

Victims were asked to indicate the day of the week that the victimisation incident occurred. As shown in Table 5.3, Friday (14.0%) was the day with the highest proportion of victimisation incidents for persons who could recall the specific day. This was followed by Saturday (12.4%) and Thursday (10.5%). For approximately 22.0 per cent of incidents, the respondent was unable to identify the specific day the incident occurred, however they were able to indicate whether it happened on a weekday or weekend.

In comparison to the 2016 survey results, Saturday (14.1%) accounted for the highest proportion of incidents where the respondent could recall the specific day. This was followed by Friday (10.1%) and Wednesday (6.8%). However, in one out of every five incidents the respondent was unable to specify the day but was able to indicate that the incident occurred on a weekday.

Table 5.3: Per Cent of Victimization Incidents by Day of the Week (2016 and 2019 JNCVS Results)

Day of the week	2016	2019
Monday	3.2	4.8
Tuesday	5.0	7.5
Wednesday	6.8	10.5
Thursday	6.0	10.3
Friday	10.1	14.0
Saturday	14.1	12.4
Sunday	6.5	5.6
Weekend (specific day unknown)	14.8	6.8
Weekday (specific day unknown)	22.9	14.9
No Answer	10.8	13.2

Table 5.4: Per Cent of Victimization on Weekday or Weekend by Type of Crime

Crime	Weekday	Weekend	No answer
Household crimes			
Motorized Vehicle or parts theft	71.3	17.6	11.1
Theft of objects from motor vehicle	60.4	25.1	14.5
Burglary	60.6	36.2	3.2
Personal crimes			
Robbery	60.0	30.1	9.9
Larceny	64.2	21.7	14.1
Bank fraud	66.4	20.8	12.8
Consumer fraud	59.9	19.5	20.6
Bribery	74.8	17.8	7.4
Physical assault and injuries	57.5	32.5	10.0
Threat or Extortion	58.7	25.6	15.7

Time of the Day

Victims were asked to recall the time of the day that the victimisation incident occurred. For the 2019 JNCVS, more incidents of victimisation occurred in the early afternoon (19.6%) than any other period of the day (Table 5.5). This was followed by incidents that happened in the late morning (18.2%) and late afternoon (17.3%). For the 2016 round of the survey, more incidents of victimisation occurred in the late and early evening hours than any other period during the day.

Table 5.5: Per Cent of Victimization Incidents by Time of Day (2016 and 2019 JNCVS Results)

Time of day	2016	2019
Early morning (between 4am - before 8am)	10.8	4.5
Early morning (between 4am - before 8am)	8.3	18.2
Early morning (between 4am - before 8am)	11.4	19.6
Early morning (between 4am - before 8am)	13.9	17.3
Early morning (between 4am - before 8am)	16.2	15.5
Early morning (between 4am - before 8am)	18.2	8.0
After midnight (between midnight - before 4am)	12.6	6.8
No Answer	8.6	10.0

For the 2019 JNCVS, more incidents of victimisation occurred in the early afternoon... than any other period of the day.

Table 5.6: Per Cent of Victimization Incidents by Time Period During the Day

Crime	Morning (4:00am- 11:59am)	Afternoon (12 noon- 5:59pm)	Evening (6:00pm- 11:59pm)	After midnight (12 midnight -3:59 am)	No Answer
Household crimes					
Motorized Vehicle or parts theft	7.2	8.7	22.3	40.5	21.2
Theft of objects from vehicle	19.3	33.5	19.6	19.7	7.9
Burglary ²⁰	26.2	29.5	22.2	10.4	11.7
Personal crimes					
Robbery	14.8	46.8	21.5	6.3	0.6
Larceny	20.3	29.0	21.4	10.2	19.2
Bank fraud	13.1	43.2	21.0	0.0	22.7
Consumer fraud	33.9	48.5	14.3	0.0	3.3
Bribery	33.3	57.6	6.1	3.0	0.0
Physical assault and injuries	19.7	40.3	30.3	6.4	3.3
Threat or Extortion	28.1	39.2	25.3	2.4	5.0

Location of Victimization Incident

Respondents were asked to indicate the specific location where the incident of victimisation took place. The majority of incidents happened at the respondent's private residence with 60.1 per cent of household crime incidents and 43.9 per cent of personal crime incidents (Figure 5.2). This was followed by crimes occurring in the street or other open space, and at the respondent's work place or place of education for both types of crime victimisation.

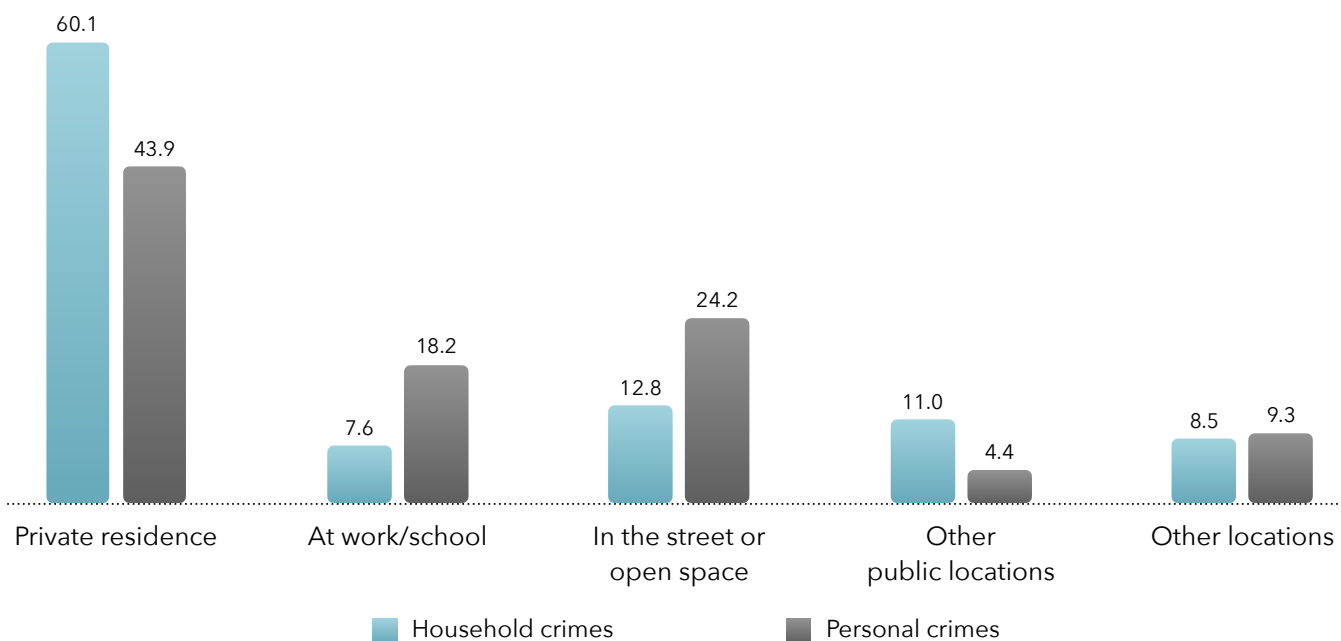


Figure 5.2: Per Cent of Victimization Incidents by Specific Location

20. Burglary for the purposes of the JNCVS 2019 report was recorded as the perpetrator entering the victim's dwelling without their permission and stealing something

Table 5.7: Per Cent of Victimization Incidents at Specific Locations by Type of Crime

Crime	Private residence	At work or school	In the street or open space	Other public locations	Other locations
Household crimes					
Motorized Vehicle or parts theft	73.4	4.2	10.7	3.7	8.0
Theft of objects from vehicle	42.8	12.0	15.6	20.4	9.2
Personal crimes					
Robbery	28.0	7.4	51.0	6.1	7.5
Larceny	43.1	25.5	14.5	5.8	11.1
Physical assault and injuries	44.1	7.4	32.6	5.5	10.4
Threat or Extortion	48.9	19.2	22.8	1.9	7.2

Details of Offenders

Respondents who were victims of robbery, physical assault or threats were asked if they could recall the number of offenders involved in the incident. As shown in Table 5.8, in almost one-half of robbery incidents (46.3%) there was only one perpetrator while one in three incidents (29.0%) involved two perpetrators. When compared to the results of 2016 survey, more than one-half of robberies involved two offenders.

In 2019, almost three-quarters of physical assault incidents involved one offender while eight out of every 10 threat incidents involved one offender. In comparison to 2016, for both crimes, at least three of every four incidents involved only one offender.

Respondents who were victims of the aforementioned crimes were asked to indicate the sex of the offenders. The majority of incidents for each crime involved only male offenders with 87.0 per cent of robbery incidents for 2019 compared to 84.6 per cent in 2016 involving only male offenders. For physical assault, in 77.6 per cent of incidents, the offenders were only males compared to 82.6 per cent in 2016. Males were the only offenders in 78.7 per cent of threat incidents in 2019 compared to 83.8 per cent in 2016 (Table 5.8).

Table 5.8: Per Cent of Robbery, Physical Assault and Threat Incidents by Number and Sex of Offenders (2016 and 2019 JNCVS Results)

Number of offenders	Robbery		Physical Assault		Threats	
	2016	2019	2016	2019	2016	2019
One	25.6	46.3	83.3	73.6	75.0	83.0
Two	51.2	29.0	8.3	10.6	13.2	5.8
Three or more	16.3	18.8	4.2	15.0	11.8	9.8
Don't know	7.0	5.8	4.2	0.8	0.0	1.4
Sex of offender	Robbery		Physical Assault		Threats	
	2016	2019	2016	2019	2016	2019
Only male	84.6	87.0	82.6	77.6	83.8	78.7
Only female	5.1	3.8	13.0	13.6	14.7	16.6
Both male and female	7.7	4.4	0.0	8.1	1.5	4.7
Don't know	2.6	4.7	4.3	0.6	0.0	0.4

Financial Loss from Victimization Incident

Respondents were asked to highlight the financial impact of the victimisation incident. As shown by Table 5.9, for each crime, the value for the majority of incidents of victimisation amounted to less than \$20,000. However, for burglary, in 16.5 per cent of incidents, the victims had \$20,000 - \$39,999 worth of items stolen and \$100,000 or more stolen in 13.2 per cent of incidents. For robbery, more than one-third of incidents (35.2%) resulted in victims losing \$20,000 - \$39,999 worth of items, while one in 10 incidents saw victims losing items worth \$100,000 or more.

For victims of both fraud crimes, almost one half of incidents resulted in a loss of less than \$20,000. However, one in five incidents of bank fraud (19.4%) resulted in the victim losing \$100,000, while a similar amount was stolen for 16.4 per cent of consumer fraud incidents.

Table 5.9: Estimated Financial Loss During Victimization Incident by Type of Crime (%)

Amount (JMD)	Burglary	Robbery	Larceny	Bank fraud	Consumer fraud
Less than \$20,000	41.5	33.3	51.3	46.5	49.0
\$20,000-\$39,999	16.5	35.2	19.7	13.8	9.9
\$40,000-\$59,999	10.8	8.3	7.5	3.3	3.1
\$60,000-\$79,999	3.8	3.7	1.6	8.2	1.1
\$80,000-\$99,999	2.5	0.3	4.8	3.6	1.1
\$100,000 or more	13.2	9.8	5.6	19.4	16.4
No answer	11.6	9.3	9.5	5.2	19.3

Use of a Weapon

Respondents were asked to indicate if during the victimisation incident a weapon was used by the perpetrator. More than one-half of robbery (56.9%) and threat (51.3%) incidents involved the use of a weapon while a weapon was used only in one-third (33.3%) of physical assault incidents (Table 5.10).

Respondents who indicated that a weapon was used were asked to identify the type of weapon used. A knife or other sharp object was the most frequently used weapon during incidents of robbery (60.7%), physical assault (49.1%) and threats (64.3%) that involved a weapon. Firearms were used in 45.7 per cent of robbery incidents, 17.9 per cent of threat incidents and 14.7 per cent of incidents of physical assault. A blunt object was used in four of every 10 physical assault incidents and 13.5 per cent of threat incidents.

Table 5.10: Per Cent of Victimization Incidents Involving the Use of a Weapon and Type of Weapon by Crime

Use of a weapon	Robbery	Physical assault	Threats
Yes	56.9	33.3	51.3
No	24.2	35.2	19.7
No Answer	18.8	8.3	7.5
Type of weapon	Robbery	Physical assault	Threats
Firearm	45.7	14.7	17.9
Knife or sharp object	60.7	49.1	64.3
Blunt object	0.0	40.7	13.5
Other weapons	4.6	2.0	5.2

Reporting Victimization to the Police

Victims of a crime during the reference period were asked if they reported the incident to the police. As shown in Table 5.11, most incidents of victimisation during the reference period went unreported - all incidents of bribery were unreported and almost all consumer fraud incidents (90.8%). Motorized vehicle or parts theft and robbery were the crimes most reported to the police.

Table 5.11: Per Cent of Reported Incidents of Victimization by Type of Crime

Crime	Reported	Not reported
Motorized vehicle or parts theft	54.5	45.5
Theft of objects from motor vehicle	31.8	68.2
Burglary	34.8	65.2
Robbery	50.1	49.9
Larceny	21.7	78.3
Bank fraud	48.3	51.7
Consumer fraud	9.2	90.8
Bribery	0.0	100.0
Physical assault and injuries	45.4	54.6
Threats or extortion	39.7	60.3

Victims who reported incidents to the police were asked about their satisfaction with how their complaint was handled. As shown in Figure 5.3, for household crime incidents, more victims were 'unsatisfied' or 'very unsatisfied' (58.0%) with the handling of their complaint by the police than those who were 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied'. This was the opposite for incidents of reported personal crime where more persons were satisfied (53.0%) with the handling of their complaints than those who were unsatisfied.

**Figure 5.3: Reported Victimization Incidents by Satisfaction With Handling of Complaint**

Reason for Being Unsatisfied With Handling of Complaint

Victims who reported the incident to the police and were unsatisfied or very unsatisfied with the handling of their complaint were asked to indicate the reason. As shown in Table 5.12, for household crime incidents, in six out of every 10 incidents the victim thought the police did not do enough about their complaint. This was followed by 36.6 per cent where the victim was unsatisfied that the police did not find or apprehend the offender and 35.4 per cent because they did not recover the stolen items.

For personal crimes, in 60.0 per cent of incidents the victims were unsatisfied because they thought the police did not do enough about their complaint while 36.0 per cent thought the police were not interested and 32.0 per cent indicated that the police did not find or apprehend the offender.

Table 5.12: Per Cent of Victimization Incidents Where Respondent was Unsatisfied With Handling of Complaint by the Reason for Being Unsatisfied

Reason for dissatisfaction	Household crimes	Personal crimes
They did not do enough	62.2	60.0
They did not find or apprehend the offender	36.6	32.0
They did not recover the stolen part(s)	35.4	23.4
They were not interested	21.6	36.0
They did not arrive at all	16.5	13.5
It took long before they arrived	14.6	14.1
They did not keep me properly informed	14.3	20.1
Other reason	6.0	21.6

Reason for Not Reporting Victimization Incident

Respondents who did not report their victimisation incident to the police were asked to provide the reasons for not reporting the incident. Table 5.13 shows that for household crimes, one-third of incidents (33.3%) were unreported because the victim did not think it was serious enough to report, while 25.6 per cent thought the police would not have done anything and 19.8 per cent believed they could handle the incident on their own. For personal crimes, 34.0 per cent of incidents were unreported because the victim did not think it was serious enough while 23.5 per cent thought they could deal with the incident on their own.

Table 5.13: Per Cent of Unreported Incidents by the Reason for Not Reporting

Reason for Not Reporting	Household crimes	Personal crimes
Not serious enough	33.3	34.0
Can deal with it on my own	19.8	23.5
The police would not have done anything	25.6	14.9
No need for police to intervene	13.6	14.6
Lack of evidence	15.5	11.0
Did not have time	11.8	10.2
Fear of reprisals	10.8	7.9
Don't trust the police	6.4	3.1
Don't want the publicity	5.9	2.8
Other reasons	8.2	24.1

Theft of Motorized Vehicle or Parts Thereof

This section of the report details the experiences of incidents of victimisation of the following crimes²¹:

- Theft of motor vehicle
- Theft of motor vehicle parts; and
- Theft of a motorcycle or motorbike

There were approximately 13,200 incidents of a motorized vehicle or parts theft during the period, September 2018-August 2019. Based on the responses given, one out of every five incidents of a motorized vehicle or parts theft (19.4%) occurred during the month of March (Figure 5.4). This was followed by the months of July (16.9%) and October (14.4%).

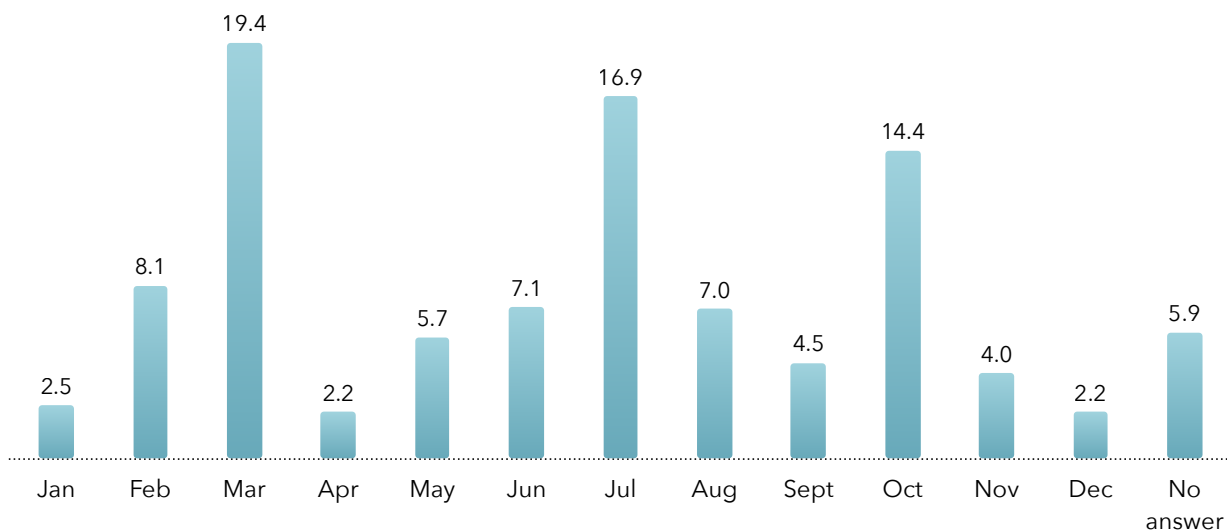


Figure 5.4: Per Cent of Motorized Vehicle or Parts Theft Incidents by the Time of Year

21. Crimes were grouped using the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS), March 2015

Approximately 19.0 per cent of the incidents of a motorized vehicle or parts theft happened on a Thursday, followed by 12.2 per cent on a Wednesday and 11.3 per cent on a Tuesday (Figure 5.5). For an estimated 17.1 per cent of incidents, the respondent could not recall the exact day of the week the vehicle or part(s) was stolen, however, they were able to indicate that it happened on a weekend. For approximately 11.1 per cent of incidents, the persons could not recall what day of the week the incident occurred.

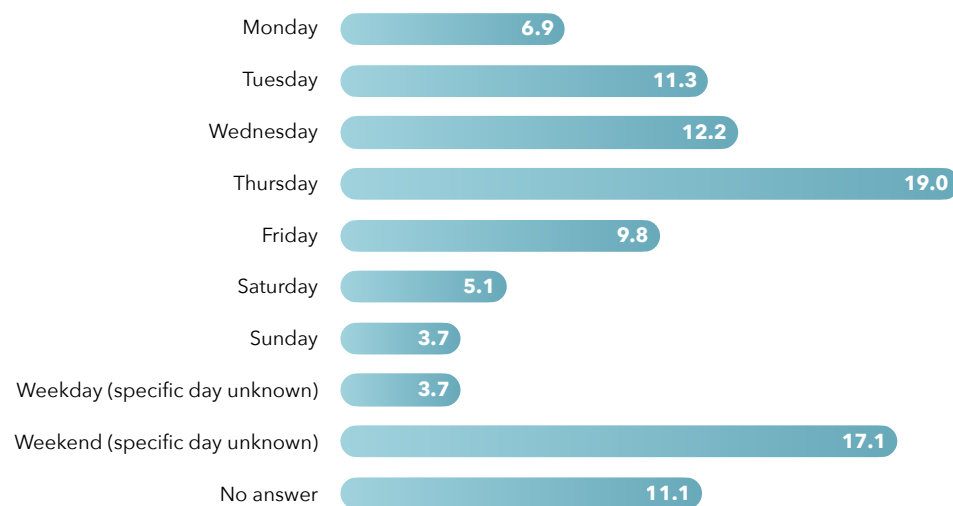


Figure 5.5: Per Cent of Motorized Vehicle or Parts Theft Incidents by Day of Week

Respondents were asked to highlight what time of the day the incident occurred. As shown in Table 5.14, two of every five incidents (40.5%) of a motorized vehicle or parts theft happened after midnight (between midnight - 4:00 am). One in nine or 11.8 per cent of incidents happened in the late evening (between 9:00 pm - 12 midnight) while 10.5 per cent happened in the early evening (between 6:00 pm - 9:00 pm). For one in five incidents (21.2%), the respondent could not recall what day of the week the motorized vehicle or part(s) was stolen.

Approximately 82.9 per cent of motorized vehicle or parts theft incidents occurred in the community/district where the victim resides while 12.0 per cent occurred in the wider parish (Table 5.15, following page). Almost three-quarters of incidents (73.4%) occurred specifically at the respondent's place of residence while 10.7 per cent occurred in the street or other public space. Additionally, 15.9 per cent of a motorized vehicle or parts theft happened at other locations such as a stadium or sporting facility, respondent's place of work or in a public parking lot.

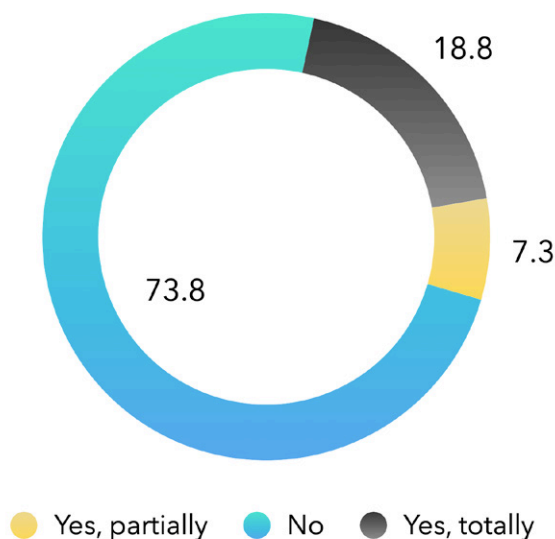
Table 5.14: Per Cent of Motorized Vehicle or Parts Theft Incidents by the Time of Day

Time of Day	% of motorized vehicle or parts theft
Early morning (between 4am - before 8am)	2.0
Late morning (between 8am - before noon)	5.2
Early afternoon (between noon - before 3pm)	4.4
Late afternoon (between 3pm - before 6pm)	4.3
Early evening (between 6pm - before 9pm)	10.5
Late evening (between 9pm - before midnight)	11.8
After midnight (between midnight - before 4am)	40.5
No answer	21.2

Table 5.15: Per Cent of Motorized Vehicle or Parts Theft by Area and Location

Area	% of Motor Vehicle Incidents
In your community/district	82.9
In your town/city	1.3
In your parish	12.0
In another parish	2.0
Specific Location	% of Motor Vehicle Incidents
At home	73.4
In the street or other open space	10.7
At a stadium or sporting facility	4.2
Other location	11.7

For incidents where a household experienced a motor vehicle theft, the respondent was asked if the vehicle was recovered and if so, what state the vehicle was in when recovered. As shown in Figure 5.6, for 73.8 per cent of incidents of motor vehicle theft, the stolen vehicle was never recovered. The stolen vehicle was recovered in its original state for 18.8 per cent and for 7.3 per cent the vehicle was recovered with parts missing.

**Figure 5.6: Per Cent of Motorized Vehicle or Parts Theft Incidents by Vehicle Recovery**

Households that experienced theft of motor vehicle parts in the past 12 months were asked to specify what was stolen. As shown in Table 5.16, the battery was the most frequently stolen vehicle part (33.0%), followed by headlights (24.5%) and tyre(s) (9.8%). Approximately 45.4 per cent of incidents involved the theft of other parts such as wiper blades, bumpers, fenders and lug nuts.

Table 5.16: Per Cent of Motor Vehicle Parts Theft Incidents by Type of Part(s) Stolen

Motor vehicle part stolen	% of Motor Vehicle Parts Theft Incidents
Tyre(s)	9.8
Mirror(s)	5.2
Battery	33.0
Lights	24.5
Other parts	45.4

A little over one-half or 54.1 per cent of motorized vehicle or parts theft were reported to the police. When asked about the level of satisfaction with how the matter was handled by the police, the persons indicated that they were satisfied or very satisfied with the way the police handled the complaint in 57.7 per cent of reported incidents (Table 5.17).

Table 5.17: Per Cent of Motorized Vehicle or Parts Theft Incidents by the Level of Satisfaction With the Handling of the Report

Level of Satisfaction	% of Motor Vehicle Incidents
Very satisfied	25.3
Satisfied	32.4
Unsatisfied	26.4
Very unsatisfied	15.9

Respondents were asked to specify the reason why they were dissatisfied with how the police handled their complaints. As shown in Figure 5.7, for 62.4 per cent of incidents, the respondent was unsatisfied because the police did not recover the motorized vehicle or stolen part(s). For approximately 52.5 per cent, the respondent felt that the authorities did not do enough and for 36.3 per cent of incidents the respondent mentioned that the authorities took long to arrive. In 27.9 per cent of the cases, the persons indicated that the authorities did not keep them properly informed.

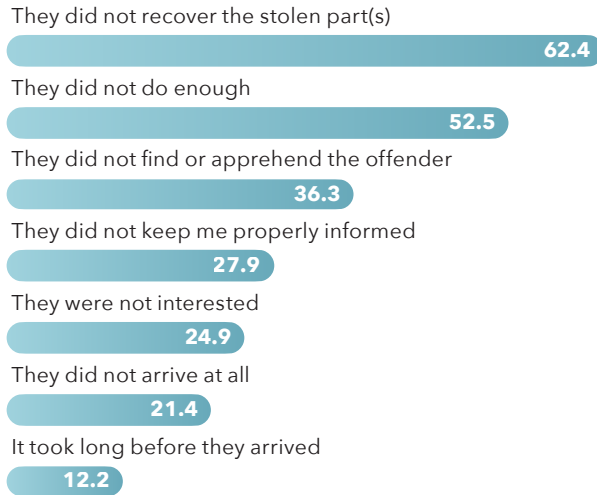


Figure 5.7: Per Cent of Motorized Vehicle Incidents Where Persons Were Unsatisfied With the Handling of Report by Reason for Unsatisfaction



Figure 5.8: Per Cent of Motorized Vehicle or Parts Theft Incidents That Were not Reported by Reason for Not Reporting

For incidents of a motorized vehicle or part(s) theft where a report was not made to the police (45.9%), respondents were asked to provide a reason. In two out of five (41.2%) unreported incidents, persons indicated that they felt the police would not have done anything about the crime (Figure 5.8). For 31.7 per cent of unreported incidents, the respondent stated that they did not have the time to make a report, followed by 29.2 per cent where persons thought the crime was not serious enough to report.

Theft of Objects From Motor Vehicle

The results of the JNCVS 2019 shows that there were an estimated 9,200 incidents of theft of objects from motor vehicles during the period September 2018-August 2019. As shown in Figure 5.9, a little more than one in 10 incidents (10.2%) of this crime occurred during the month of August. There were similar proportions of theft in the months of September and May. June and December had the lowest occurrences of theft of objects from a motor vehicle. One-quarter of the persons (25.4%) did not respond or could not recall the month the incident occurred.

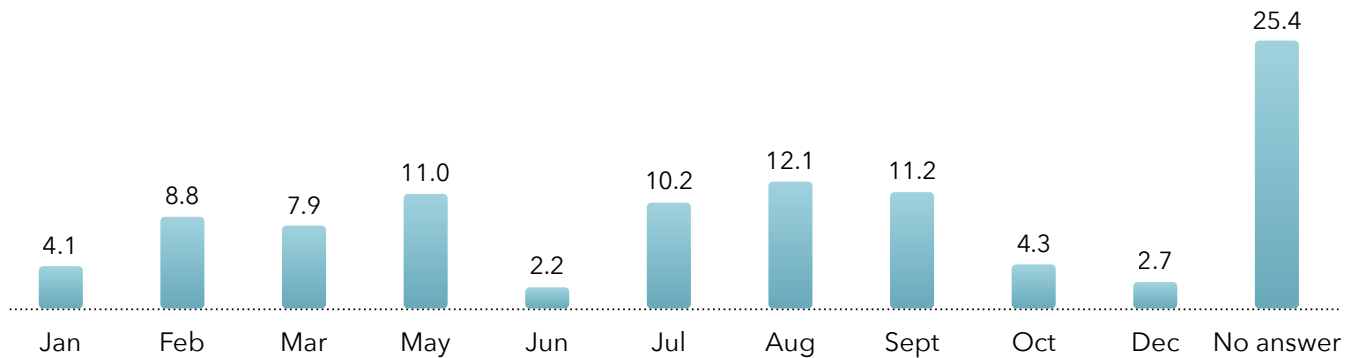


Figure 5.9: Per Cent of Theft of Objects From Motor Vehicle Incidents by Month

Respondents were asked to provide the day of the week, the theft of objects from the motor vehicle occurred. One of every four incidents (24.9%) of this crime, happened on a weekday (Figure 5.10). There was 20.4 per cent of incidents that occurred on a Friday, 13.6 per cent on a Thursday and 10.4 per cent that took place on a Saturday. There was 14.5 per cent of incidents of the crime that persons did not respond or could not recall which day of the week the incident happened.

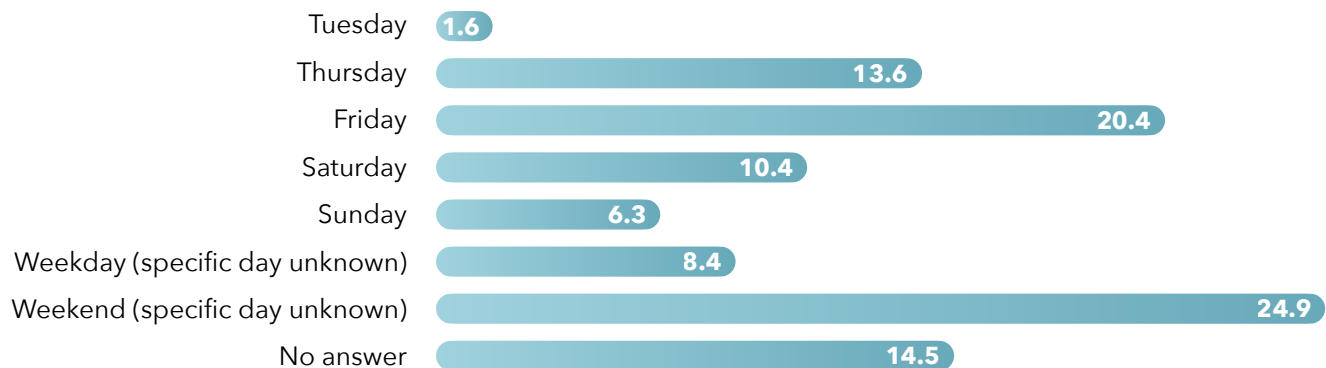


Figure 5. 10: Per Cent of Theft of Objects From Motor Vehicle Incidents by Day of the Week

Table 5.18: Per Cent of Theft of Objects From Motor Vehicle Incidents by Time of Day

Time of day	% of theft of objects from motor vehicle incidents
Early morning (between 4 am - before 8 am)	13.0
Late morning (between 8 am - before noon)	6.3
Early afternoon (between noon - before 3 pm)	16.4
Late afternoon (between 3 pm - before 6 pm)	17.1
Early evening (between 6 pm - before 9 pm)	17.7
Late evening (between 9 pm - before midnight)	1.9
After midnight (between midnight - before 4 am)	19.7
No answer	7.9

Responses to the question asked about the time of the day on which the incident occurred varied across the 24-hour time frame with the most frequent time being after midnight (between 12:00 am-4:00 am). One-third of incidents (33.5%) occurred in the afternoon between the hours of 12 noon to 6:00 pm and just about two of every 10 incidents (19.6%) happened in the evening (6:00 pm to midnight) (Table 5.18).

Table 5.19: Per Cent of Theft of Objects From Motor Vehicle Incidents by Location

Area	% of theft of objects from motor vehicle incidents
In community/district	44.9
In town/city	27.4
In your parish	19.9
In another parish	7.9
Specific Location	% of theft of objects from motor vehicle incidents
At home	42.8
At work	9.6
At school / educational institution	2.4
In the street or other open space	15.6
In a public parking lot	13.6
At a shopping mall or supermarket	6.8
Other (specify)	9.1

Table 5.19 shows that 44.9 per cent of incidents of theft of objects from motor vehicles took place in the community/district of the household. In comparison, 27.4 per cent occurred in the town/city outside of the household's community and 19.9 per cent in the wider parish of residence. When the crime is examined by specific locations, 42.8 per cent of incidents occurred at home, 15.6 per cent occurred on the street and 13.6 per cent in a public parking lot.

When respondents were asked to list the objects that were stolen from the motor vehicle, the most frequent response was a mobile phone (23.8%). As shown in Table 5.20, money was the object stolen in 15.0 per cent of incidents followed by other electronic devices (9.2%) and the car radio (9.1%). For 30.3 per cent of incidents, an assortment of other items was stolen from the motor vehicle such as food, tools and other car accessories.

Table 5.20: Per Cent of Theft of Objects From Motor Vehicle Incidents by Item(s) Stolen

Item	% of theft of objects from motor vehicle incidents
Mobile phone	23.8
Money	15.0
Other electronic devices	9.2
Car radio	9.1
Handbags, purse, wallet	7.5
Jewellery	2.0
Clothes/footwear	1.8
Car seat	1.2
Other items	30.3

When asked if the crime of theft from the motor vehicle was reported to the police, 36.5 per cent of the incidents of the crime was reported. In the instances where the theft was reported to the police, persons were not satisfied with how the authority handled their complaint in three out of every five incidents (61.9%). Respondents were asked the reason for their dissatisfaction with how their complaint was handled. For approximately 45.0 per cent of cases, the reason was that the authority did not do enough, followed by 24.5 per cent indicating that the authority did not apprehend the offender (Figure 5.11).

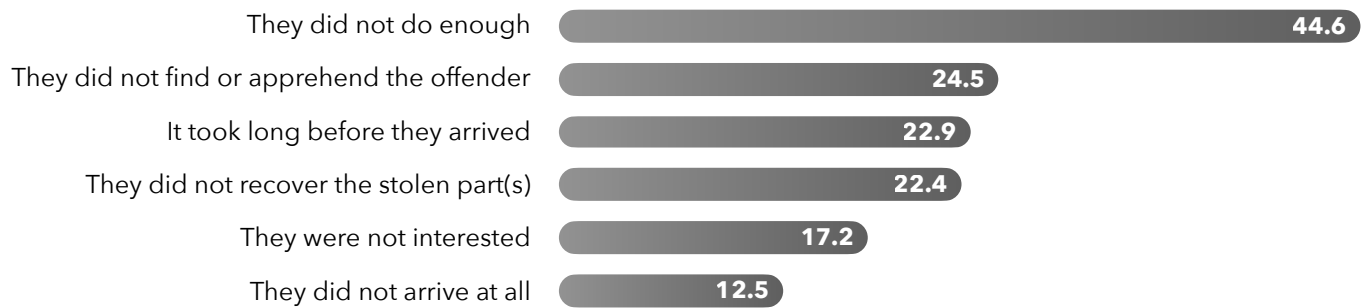


Figure 5.11: Per Cent of Theft of Objects From Motor Vehicle Incidents Where the Respondent was Unsatisfied With the Handling of Report by Reason for Unsatisfaction

Among the reasons given for not reporting the incidents, 48.6 per cent indicated it was not considered serious enough to report and for 17.8 per cent, persons did not see a need for the police to intervene. For 34.9 per cent of incidents, the reason the incident was not reported was that the police would not have done anything (Figure 5.12).

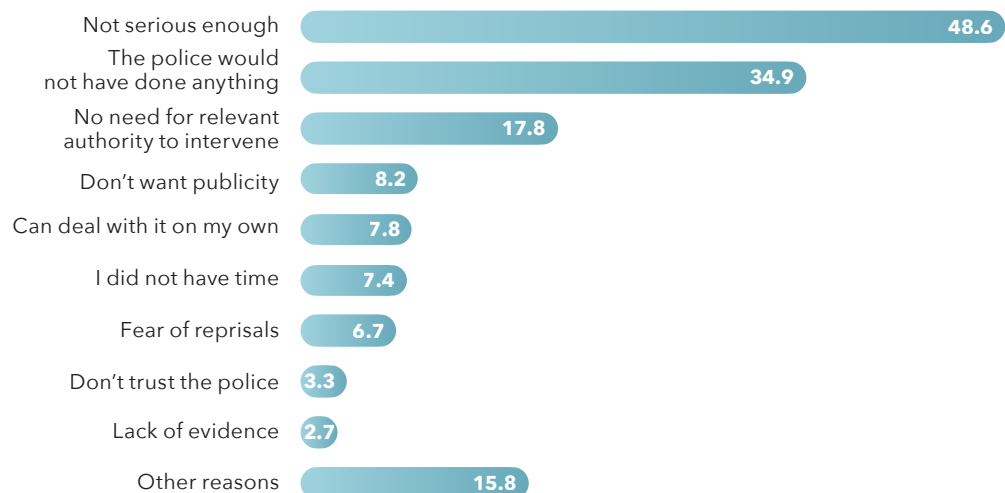


Figure 5.12: Per Cent of Theft of Objects From Motor Vehicle Incidents That Were Not Reported by Reason for Not Reporting

Burglary

There were an estimated 28,000 incidents of burglary in Jamaica between the period September 2018-August 2019 based on the findings of the 2019 JNCVS. As shown in Figure 5.14, approximately two in every 10 burglary incidents (18.9%) happened in the month of August while 13.5 per cent occurred in May and 9.7 per cent in March (Figure 5.13).

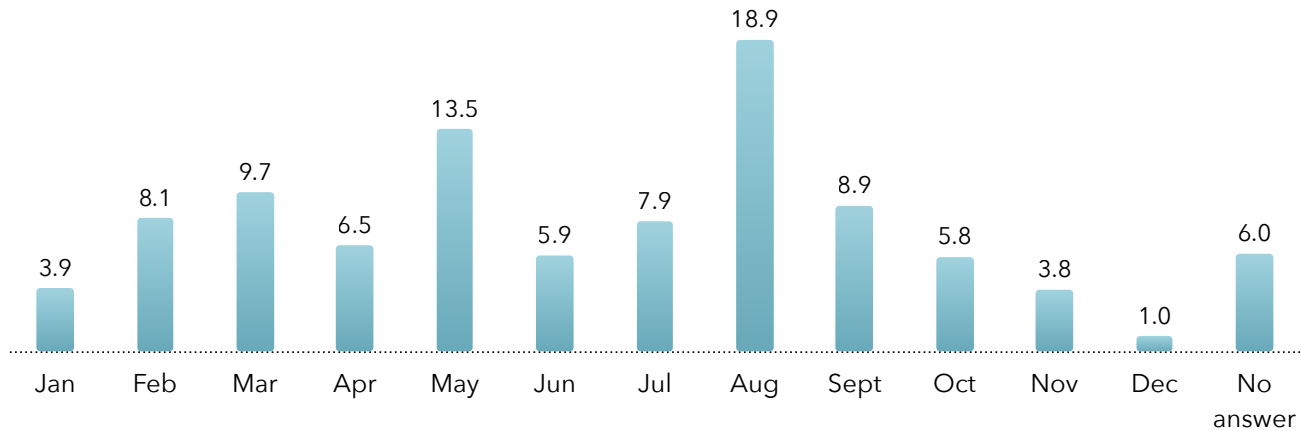


Figure 5.13: Per Cent of Burglary Incidents by Month

Respondents were asked to indicate which day of the week the burglary took place. Figure 5.14 shows that for 18.3 per cent of incidents, individuals were unable to provide a specific day of the week however, they were able to say that it took place on a weekday. In 15.5 per cent of incidents, the burglary took place on a Saturday while similar proportions of persons indicated that the incident occurred on a Wednesday and a Thursday.

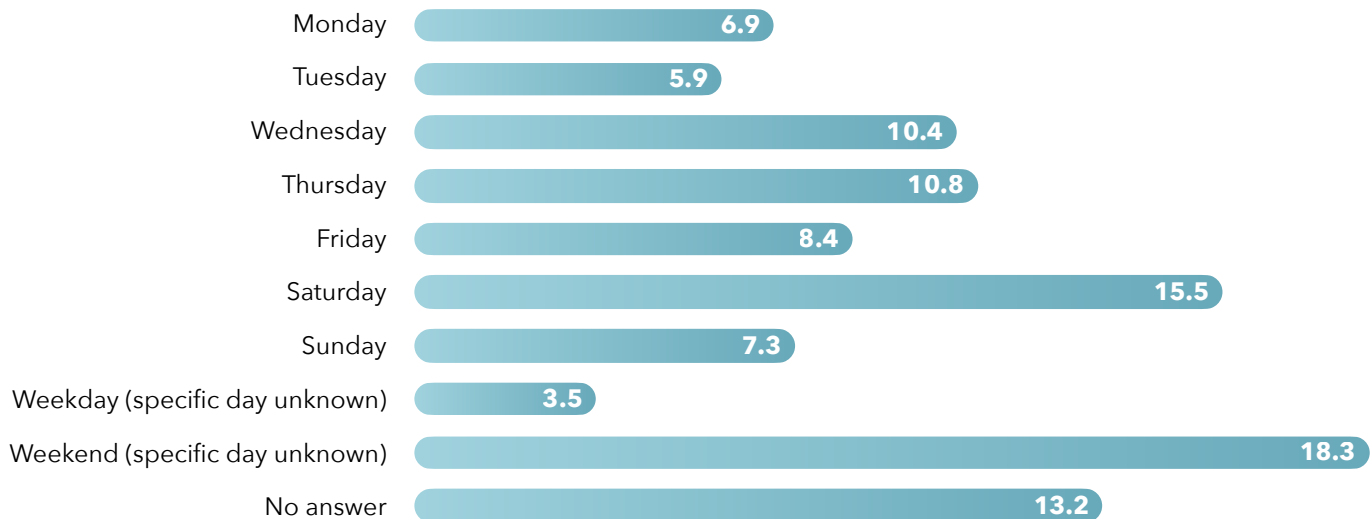


Figure 5.14: Per Cent of Burglary Incidents by Day of the Week

As shown in Table 5.21, the time of day that the incidents of burglary occurred varied with two in every ten (19.8%) burglaries happening in the early afternoon (between 12:00 pm-3:00 pm). Approximately 18.6 per cent of incidents occurred in the late morning hours (between 8:00 am-12 noon) while 16.5 per cent took place in the early evening. For one in every 10 incidents of burglary, persons did not know or could not recall the time of day it occurred.

Table 5.21: Per Cent of Burglary Incidents by Time of the Day

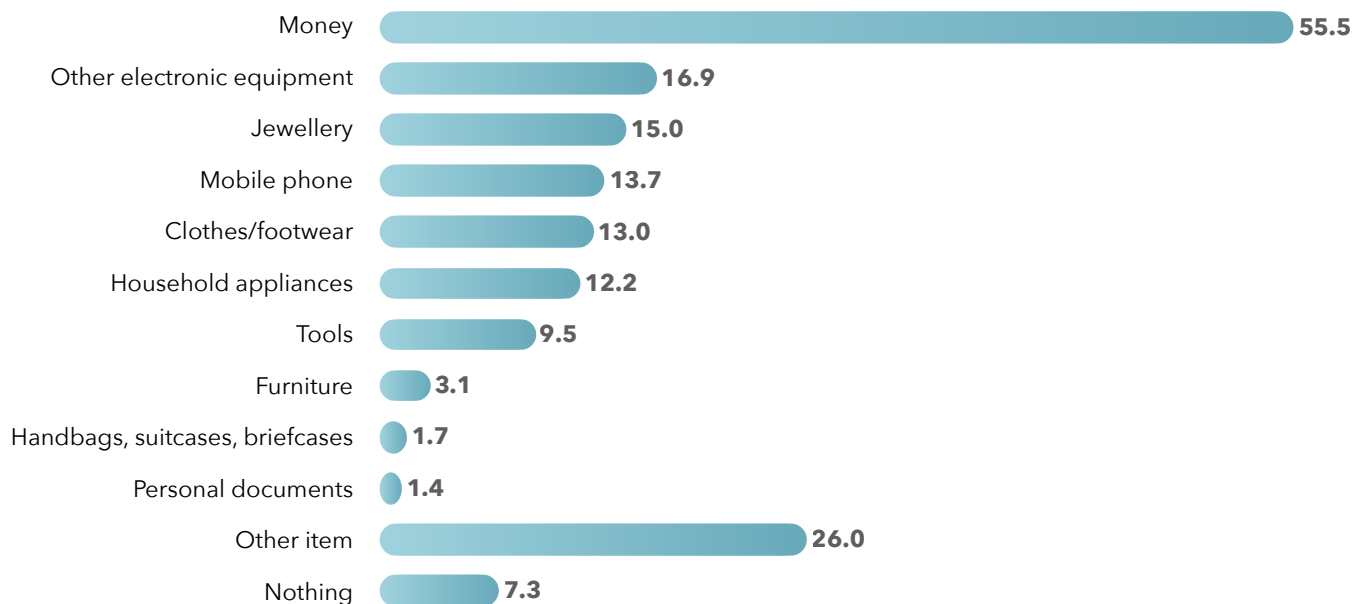
Time of Day	% of Burglary Incidents
Early morning (between 4 am - before 8 am)	7.6
Late morning (between 8 am - before noon)	18.6
Early afternoon (between noon - before 3 pm)	19.8
Late afternoon (between 3 pm - before 6 pm)	9.7
Early evening (between 6 pm - before 9 pm)	16.5
Late evening (between 9 pm - before midnight)	5.7
After midnight (between midnight - before 4 am)	10.4
Does not know / Does not answer	11.7

To establish whether there was contact with the offender and to determine if threat or violence was used, respondents were asked if there was anyone inside the dwelling at the time of the burglary. In approximately two-thirds (65.7%) of the incidents, there was no one at home at the time of the burglary. For those incidents where someone was at home, respondents were asked if violence was used. Violence was used during 13.2 per cent of incidents in which someone was at the dwelling at the time of the burglary (Table 5.22).

Table 5.22: Per Cent of Burglary Incidents Where Someone Was Inside the Dwelling and if Violence Was Used

Someone inside dwelling	% of burglary incidents
Yes	31.1
No	65.7
Don't Know	3.2
Violence used	% of burglary incidents
Yes	13.2
No	86.8

Respondents were asked to name the items that were stolen during the burglary incident. As shown in Figure 5.15, in more than one-half of the incidents of burglary (55.5%) money was stolen, this was followed by other electronic equipment (computers, tv, radio iPod etc.) which occurred in 16.1 per cent of incidents. Items such as jewellery (15.0%), mobile phones (13.7%), clothes (13.0%) and household appliances (12.2%) were also items stolen during the burglary.

**Figure 5.15: Per Cent of Burglary Incidents by Items Stolen**

Respondents were asked to estimate the value of the items stolen during the burglary. As Table 5.23 shows, in 41.5 per cent of incidents of burglary, items less than \$20,000 in value were stolen. This was followed by 16.5 per cent of incidents in which items estimated to cost between \$20,000-\$40,000 were stolen and 13.2 per cent of incidents where items valuing \$100,000 or more were taken. The value of the items stolen could not be ascertained for 11.6 per cent of burglary incidents.

Table 5.23: Per Cent of Burglary Incidents by the Value of Item(s) Stolen

Value of Item (JMD)	% of burglary incidents
Less than \$20,000	41.5
\$20,000-\$39,999	16.5
\$40,000-\$59,999	10.8
\$60,000-\$79,999	3.8
\$80,000-\$99,999	2.5
\$100,000 or more	13.2
No answer	11.6

Persons indicated that only a little over one-third of burglary incidents in the 12 months up to the time of the survey was reported to the police (34.8%). For approximately two-thirds (66.6%) of the reported incidents, persons were not satisfied with the way their complaint was handled. As shown by Figure 5.16, in four of every five incidents (80.7%), the person was dissatisfied with the way the complaint was dealt with because they thought the police did not do enough. This was followed by 45.6 per cent of incidents where the persons were dissatisfied that the police did not apprehend the offender. For 32.2 per cent of cases, the dissatisfaction was because the stolen item(s) was not recovered. For 32.2 per cent of cases, the dissatisfaction was because the stolen item(s) was not recovered (32.2%) and for 24.5 per cent that the police did not seem interested.

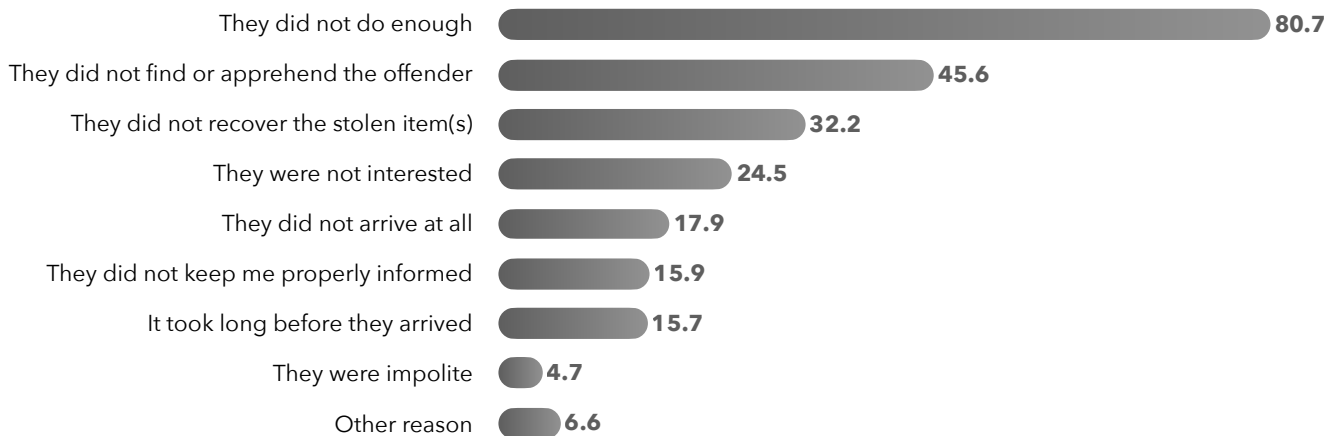


Figure 5.16: Per Cent of Burglary Incidents Where the Respondent was Unsatisfied With the Handling of Report by Reason for Unsatisfaction

For those who did not report the incident of burglary (65.2% of incidents), they were asked the reason why a report was not made. As Figure 5.17 shows, in 32.4 per cent of unreported incidents, the respondent believed the crime was not serious enough to be reported. This was followed by 18.3 per cent of unreported incidents where the respondent thought they could deal with it on their own, 14.8 per cent where the respondent thought the police would not have done anything about it and 12.3 per cent where the lack of evidence was the reason the incident was not reported.

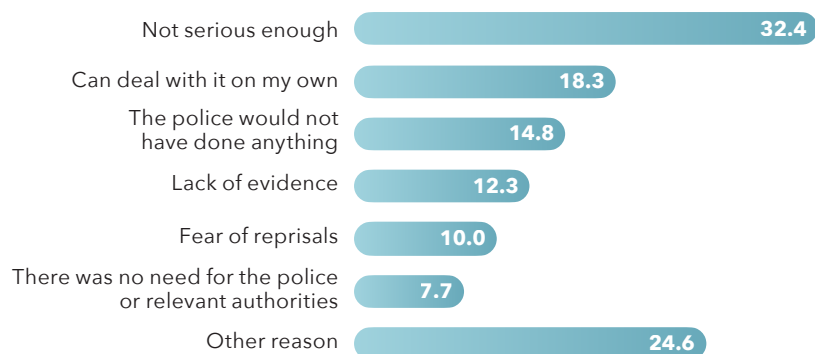


Figure 5.17: Per Cent of Burglary Incidents Where the Victims Did Not Report to Authority by Reason for Not Reporting

Theft with Violence or Threat of Violence (Robbery)

According to the JNCVS 2019, during the period September 2018-August 2019, there were an estimated 33,900 victims and 35,500 incidents of theft where violence was used, or there was a threat of violence (robbery). As shown in Figure 5.18, the highest proportion of robbery incidents (18.1%) occurred in August followed by May (13.7%) and October (13.0%).

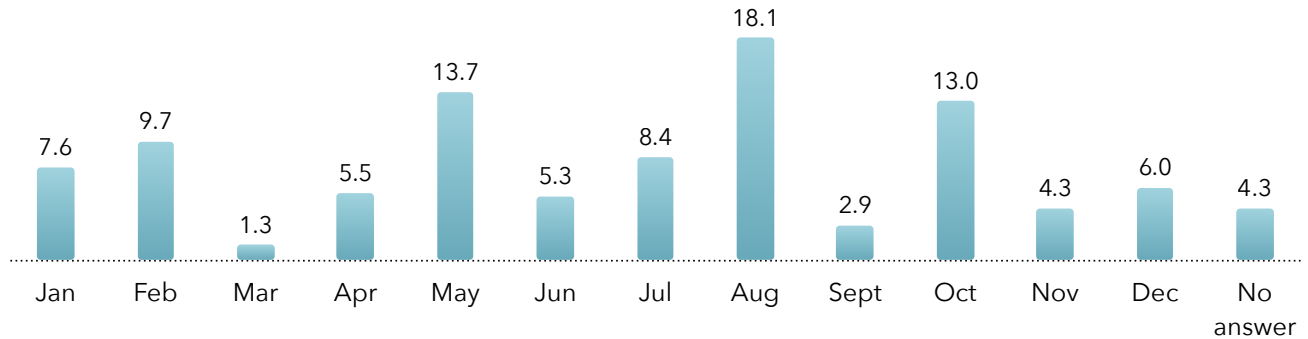


Figure 5.18: Per Cent of Robbery Incidents by Month

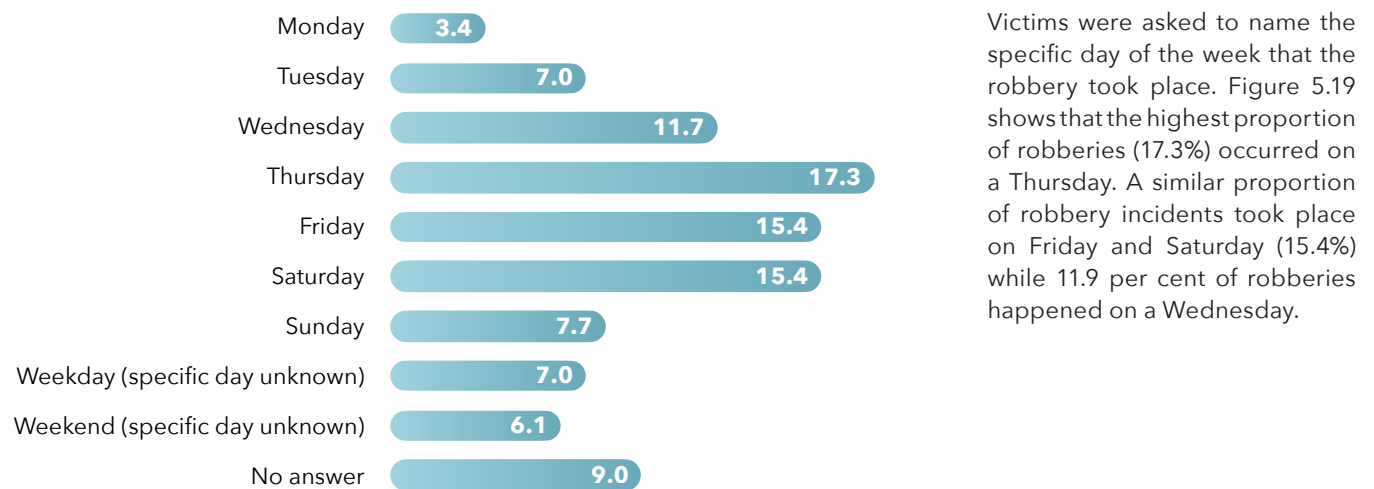


Figure 5.19: Per Cent of Robbery Incidents by Day of the Week

Respondents who were victims of a robbery during the 12-month reference period were asked to indicate the time of day the robbery took place. Table 5.24 shows that approximately one-quarter of robbery incidents took place in the early afternoon (24.8%), while 22.0 per cent happened in the late afternoon. One in five incidents of robbery took place in the early evening (6:00 pm-9:00 pm) while approximately 12.0 per cent happened in the late morning and late evening.

Table 5.24: Per Cent of Robbery Incidents by the Time of Day

Time of Day	% of Robbery Incidents
Early morning (between 4 am - before 8 am)	2.8
Late morning (between 8 am - before noon)	12.0
Early afternoon (between noon - before 3 pm)	24.8
Late afternoon (between 3 pm - before 6 pm)	22.0
Early evening (between 6 pm - before 9 pm)	19.2
Late evening (between 9 pm - before midnight)	12.3
After midnight (between midnight - before 4 am)	6.3
No answer	0.6

Over 18,100 incidents of robbery (51.0%) took place in the victim's community/district (Table 5.25). One-quarter of the incidents of robbery (8,447 incidents) occurred in the town/city of the victim while 16.1 per cent of robberies occurred in another parish. When asked about the specific location that the robbery took place, victims indicated that 51.0 per cent of robberies occurred 'in the street or another open space'. Twenty-eight per cent of robberies occurred at the victim's place of residence while 7.4 per cent occurred at the victim's place of work.

Table 5.25: Per Cent of Robbery Incidents by Location

Area	No. of robbery incidents	% of robbery incidents
In community/district	18,125	51.0
In town/city	8,447	23.8
In your parish	3,249	9.1
In another parish	5,712	16.1
Specific Location	No. of robbery incidents	% of robbery incidents
At home	9,946	28.0
At work	2,616	7.4
In the street or other open space	18,135	51.0
Other location	4,836	13.6

The most popular item stolen from victims of robbery during the reference period was their mobile phones. As shown in Table 5.26, a little more than one-half of robbery victims (55.7%) had their mobile phones stolen during the incident. A little over one-third of robbery victims (34.0%) had money stolen during the incident, while 14.1 per cent were robbed of their jewellery. One of every three victims of robbery (37.6%) mentioned other items not listed on the survey instrument such as clothes, food items and tools as the items stolen during the robbery incident.

Table 5.26: Per Cent of Robbery Victims by Items Stolen

Item	No of robbery victims	% of robbery victims
Mobile phone	18,577	55.7
Jewellery	4,690	14.1
Money	11,340	34.0
Other items	12,519	37.6

When asked to provide the estimated value for the items stolen during the robbery, a little over one-third (35.2%) of robbery victims valued their items between \$20,000-\$39,999 (Table 5.27). One-third (31.6%) of robbery victims valued the stolen item(s) at less than \$20,000 while one out of every 10 valued the item(s) at \$100,000 or more. Approximately 9.3 per cent of victims did not provide an estimated value for their stolen item(s).

As shown in Figure 5.20, there was approximately 46.0 per cent of robbery incidents where the victim indicated that there was only one perpetrator involved. Twenty-nine per cent of robbery incidents involved two perpetrators, while 9.4 per cent involved three perpetrators and 9.5 per cent involved more than three perpetrators.

Table 5.27: Per Cent of Robbery Victims by the Value of Items Stolen

Value of stolen item (JMD)	% of robbery victims
Less than \$20000	33.3
\$20,000 - \$39,999	35.2
\$40,000 - \$59,999	8.3
\$60,000 - \$79,999	3.7
\$80,000 - \$99,999	0.3
\$100,000 or more	9.8
No answer	9.3

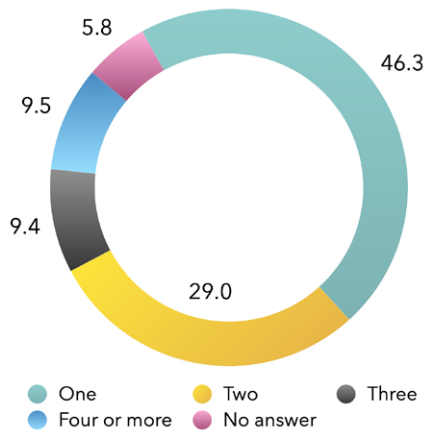


Figure 5.20: Per Cent of Robbery Incidents by Number of Perpetrators

Table 5.28 shows that the majority of incidents of robbery involved perpetrators identified as males (87.0%). Victims indicated that 56.9 per cent of robbery incidents involved the use of a weapon. The most frequently used weapon was a knife or other sharp object (60.7%) followed by a firearm which was used in 45.7 per cent of robbery incidents where a weapon was used.

Table 5.28: Per Cent of Robbery Incidents by Sex of Offender, Use of Weapon and Type of Weapon Used

Category	% of robbery incidents
Sex of perpetrators	
Male	87.0
Female	3.8
Both	4.4
No answer	4.7
Weapon used	
Yes	56.9
No	24.2
No answer	18.8
Type of Weapon	
Knife or sharp object	45.7
Firearm	60.7
Other weapons	4.6

Only one-half (50.1%) of robbery incidents were reported to the police during the period September 2018-August 2019. Robbery victims who reported the crime were asked about their level of satisfaction with how the report was handled. In almost two-thirds of incidents (65.4%), victims were either 'unsatisfied' or 'very unsatisfied' with how their complaint was handled. Respondents were then asked to provide the reason for their dissatisfaction with how their complaint was handled. As shown in Figure 5.21, in four out of five incidents where the victim was 'unsatisfied' (81.9%),

the victim thought the police "did not do enough". In 55.3 per cent of the incidents where the victim was unsatisfied, the victims thought the police were not interested and in 50.7 per cent of incidents, the victim was unsatisfied because the police did not apprehend the offender.

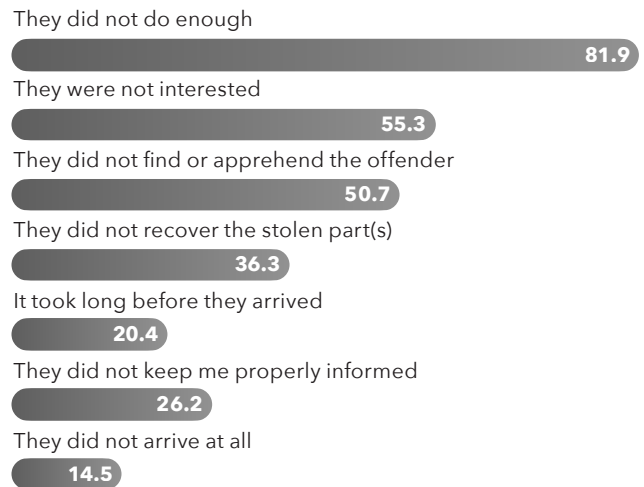


Figure 5.21: Per Cent of Robbery Incidents Where the Victim was Unsatisfied With the Handling of a Complaint by Reason for Being Unsatisfied

For incidents of a robbery not reported to the police (49.9%), respondents were asked to provide the reasons for not making a report. Two of every five incidents of unreported robberies (41.6%) was because victims felt the police would not have done anything about it (Figure 5.22). Approximately 23.0 per cent of unreported incidents were not reported because the victims thought it was not serious enough or that they could deal with it on their own while 18.3 per cent indicated that they feared a reprisal attack.

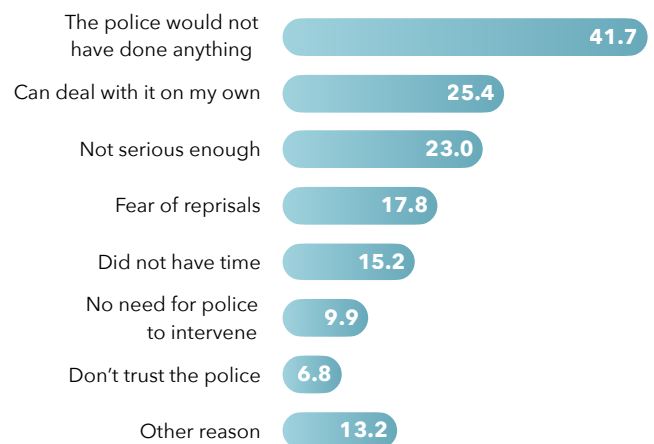


Figure 5.22: Per Cent of Robbery Incidents Not Reported to the Police by Reason It Was Not Reported

Theft without Violence (Larceny)

Based on the 2019 JNCVS, there were about 114,700 victims and approximately 140,000 incidents of theft without violence (larceny) in the period September 2018-August 2019. As shown in Figure 5.23, 15.3 per cent of larceny incidents occurred in August, followed by 14.0 per cent in July and approximately 8.0 per cent either in March, April and June. Victims did not respond or could not recall the month the larceny took place for 9.7 per cent of incidents.

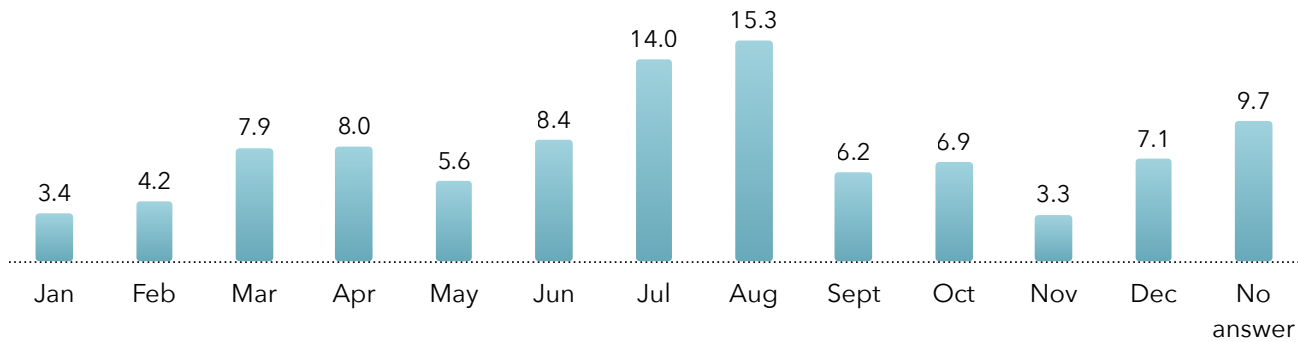


Figure 5.23: Per Cent of Larceny Incidents by Month

Larceny victims were asked to indicate the day of the week the incident took place. Figure 5.24 shows that incidents occurred all days of the week with 13.8 per cent taking place on a Friday, 13.4 per cent on a Thursday, and approximately 12.0 per cent on Wednesday and Saturday. There were 11.7 per cent of incidents where the victim could not remember the specific day it happened but could indicate that it happened on a weekday. There were 11.7 per cent of incidents where the victim could not remember the specific day it happened but could indicate that it happened on a weekend.

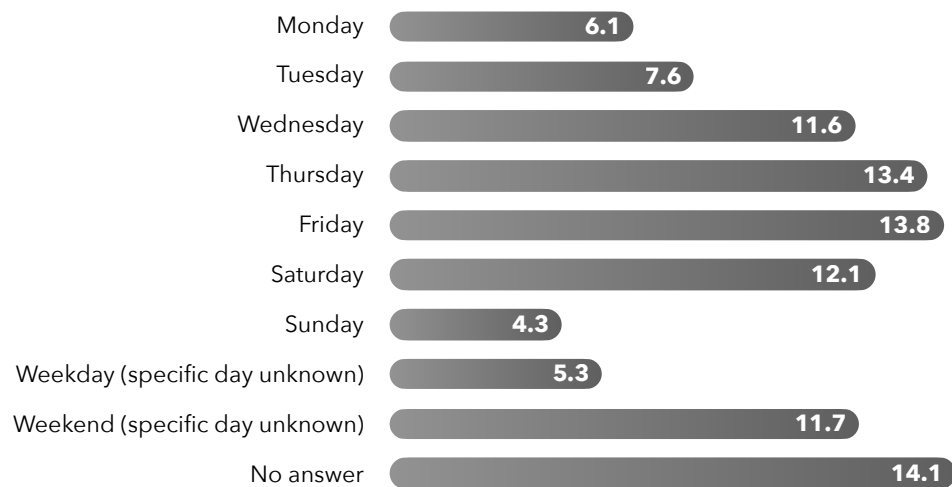


Figure 5.24: Per Cent of Larceny Incidents by Day of Week

As shown in Table 5.29, 14.9 per cent of larceny incidents occurred in the early afternoon hours (12 noon-3:00 pm) followed by 14.1 per cent occurring in the late afternoon (3:00 pm- before 6:00 pm) and also in the late morning (between 8 am-before noon).

Almost three-quarters (72.2%) of larceny during the 12-month reference period took place within the victim's community/district while 14.4 per cent took place in the town/city (Table 5.30). When asked to give a specific location of the crime, victims indicated that 43.1 per cent occurred at their home. Approximately 16.2 per cent of larceny incidents occurred at a farm.

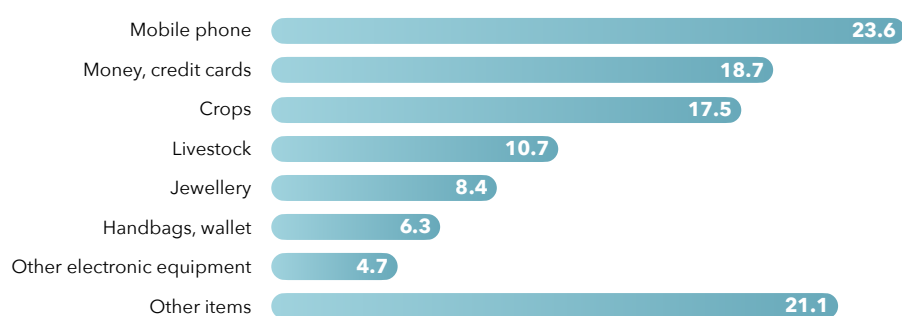
Table 5.29: Per Cent of Larceny Incidents by Time of Day

Time of Day	% of larceny incidents
Early morning (between 4 am - before 8 am)	6.2
Late morning (between 8 am - before noon)	14.1
Early afternoon (between noon - before 3 pm)	14.9
Late afternoon (between 3pm - before 6pm)	14.1
Early evening (between 6 pm - before 9 pm)	12.8
Late evening (between 9 pm - before midnight)	8.6
After midnight (between midnight - before 4 am)	10.2
Does not know / Does not answer	19.2

Table 5.30: Per Cent of Larceny Incidents by Area and Location

Area	No. of larceny incidents	% of larceny incidents
In community/district	98,668	72.2
In town/city	19,693	14.4
In your parish	6,197	4.5
In another parish	12,057	8.8
Specific Location	No. of larceny incidents	% of larceny incidents
At home	58,811	43.1
At work	10,348	7.6
At farm	22,075	16.2
In the street	19,800	14.5
Other location	25,314	18.6

Victims of larceny were asked to indicate the items that were stolen. As shown in Figure 5.25, in 23.6 per cent of larceny incidents a mobile phone was stolen while money was stolen in 18.7 per cent of incidents. Crops and livestock were stolen in 17.5 and 10.7 per cent of larceny incidents, respectively. Victims specified an assortment of stolen items such as clothes, food items and tools in 21.1 per cent of larceny incidents.

**Figure 5.25: Per Cent of Items Stolen During Larceny Incident by Item**

Larceny victims were asked to estimate the value of the items that were stolen during each incident. As shown in Table 5.31, in more than one-half of larceny incidents (51.3%) less than \$20,000 worth of items were stolen followed by one in five incidents (19.7%) where stolen items were valued at \$20,000-\$39,999.

Table 5.31: Per Cent of Larceny Incidents by the Value of Items Stolen

Item value	No. of larceny incidents	% of larceny incidents
Less than \$20000	70,256	51.3
\$20,000 - \$39,999	26,941	19.7
\$40,000 - \$59,999	10,278	7.5
\$60,000 - \$79,999	2,225	1.6
\$80,000 - \$99,999	6,515	4.8
\$100,000 or more	7,689	5.6
No answer	12,994	9.5

Victims of larceny were asked if the incidents that occurred during the 12-month reference period were reported to the police. Only one in every five incidents (21.7%) of larceny were reported to the police. Among the incidents of larceny that were reported to the police, in more than one-half of instances (52.4%), the victims were not satisfied with how their complaint was handled. As shown in Figure 5.26, in more than one-half of incidents (54.7%) the victim thought the police did not do enough or they did not recover the stolen item (51.4%). Forty-four per cent of larceny complaints where the victim was dissatisfied was because the police did not find or apprehend the offender while 22.8 per cent was because the police took too long to arrive on the scene.

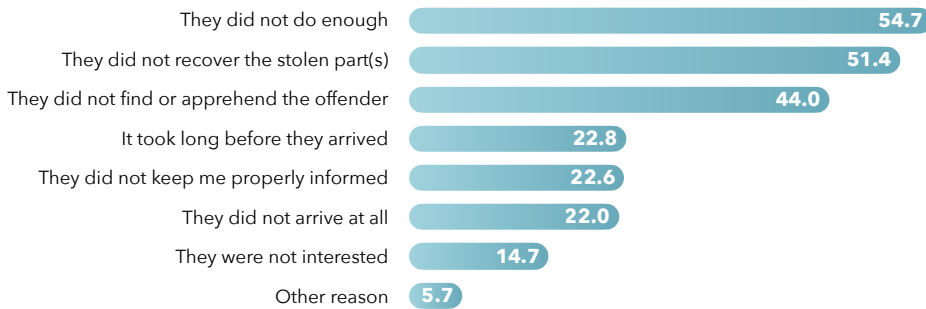


Figure 5.26: Per Cent of Larceny Incidents Where the Victim Was Unsatisfied With the Handling of a Complaint by Reason for Being Unsatisfied

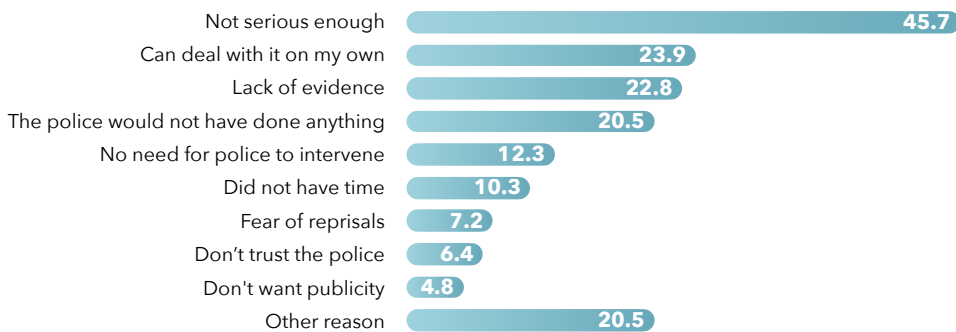


Figure 5.27: Per Cent of Larceny Incidents Not Reported to the Police by Reason it Was Not Reported

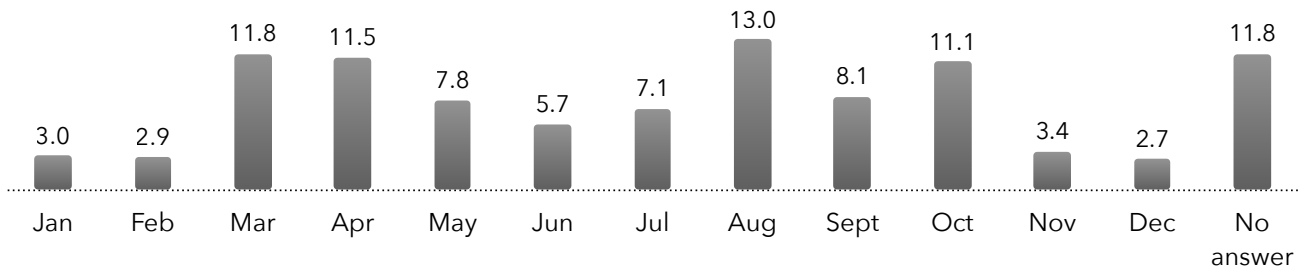


Figure 5.28: Per Cent of Bank Fraud Incidents by Month

Bank fraud victims were asked if they could recall which day of the week the incident occurred. One-quarter of bank fraud incidents (25.3%) took place on a Friday followed by 12.8 per cent on a Wednesday, 12.5 per cent on a Saturday and 10.6 per cent on a Tuesday (Figure 5.29). For 12.2 per cent of incidents, the victims were not able to recall the exact day but were able to say it happened on a weekday.

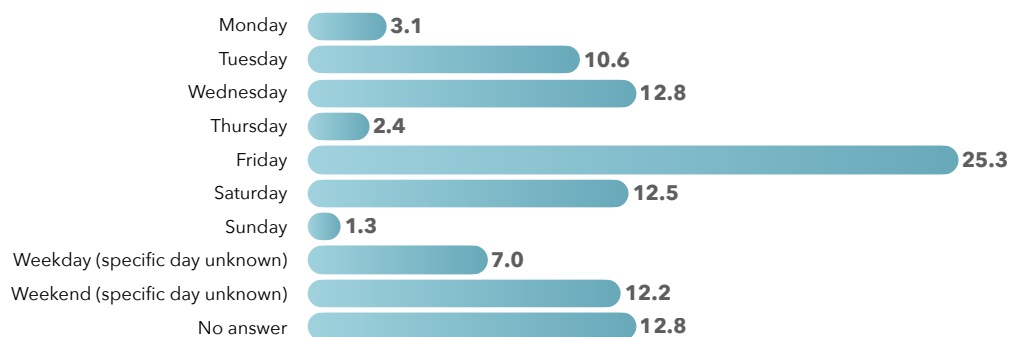


Figure 5.29: Per Cent of Bank Fraud Incidents by Day of Week

Victims who did not report the incident to the police were asked to indicate the reason for not reporting. Figure 5.27 shows that in 45.7 per cent of unreported larceny incidents, the victim believed the incident was not serious enough to report. Approximately one of every four incidents (23.9%) was not reported because the victims thought they could deal with it on their own while 22.8 per cent was due to a perceived lack of evidence.

Bank Fraud

There were approximately 21,400 victims and 25,500 incidents of bank fraud during the period September 2018-August 2019 based on the 2019 survey findings. As shown in Figure 5.28, incidents of bank fraud occurred in all months of the reference period with 13.0 per cent of bank fraud incidents happening in August. The figure also shows that a little more than one in 10 bank fraud incidents occurred during the months of March (11.8%), April (11.5%) and October (11.1%).

As shown in Table 5.32, a little over one-quarter of bank fraud incidents (27.2%) occurred in the early afternoon hours (noon - 3:00 pm). There was also 18.0 per cent which took place in the early evening (6:00 pm-9:00 pm) and 16.0 per cent in the late afternoon (3:00 pm-6:00 pm). For approximately 22.8 per cent of fraud incidents, the victim could not recall or did not know the time of day it happened.

Table 5.32: Per Cent of Bank Fraud Incidents by Time of Day of Occurrence

Time of Day	No. of bank fraud incidents	% of bank fraud incidents
Early morning (between 4 am - before 8 am)	1,552	6.1
Late morning (between 8 am - before noon)	1,781	7.0
Early afternoon (between noon - before 3 pm)	6,921	27.2
Late afternoon (between 3 pm - before 6 pm)	4,086	16.0
Early evening (between 6 pm - before 9 pm)	4,578	18.0
Late evening (between 9 pm - before midnight)	759	3.0
Does not know / Does not answer	5,807	22.8

Table 5.33: Per Cent of Bank Fraud Incidents by the Value of the Fraud

Value of fraud	No. of bank fraud incidents	% of bank fraud incidents
Less than \$20000	11,861	46.5
\$20,000 - \$39,999	3,514	13.8
\$40,000 - \$59,999	831	3.3
\$60,000 - \$79,999	2,082	8.2
\$80,000 - \$99,999	924	3.6
\$100,000 or more	4,949	19.4
No answer	1,323	5.2

Victims were asked to give an estimated value of the amount that had been defrauded in each incident. As shown in Table 5.33, in one-half of bank fraud incidents, less than \$20,000 was taken. This was followed by 17.6 per cent of incidents where \$100,000 or more was taken and \$20,000-\$39,999 was the estimated amount stolen in 13.6 per cent of bank fraud incidents.

Bank fraud victims were asked to indicate the type of fraud they had experienced in the reference period. Table 5.34 shows that in 44.8 per cent of incidents, the victim had money taken directly from their bank account. In 29.6 per cent of bank fraud incidents, the victim had their debit/credit card cloned while in 15.0 per cent of incidents the victim's credit/debit card was used to make a purchase via the internet.

Table 5.34: Per Cent of Bank Fraud Incidents by Type of Fraud

Type of fraud	% of bank fraud incidents
Misuse of a credit/debit card in a store	7.0
Misuse of credit/debit card on the internet	14.7
Partial or total money withdrawal from your account	44.5
Card cloning	30.5
Other types of fraud	3.2

Victims of bank fraud who reported the incident to the police (48.3%) were asked to indicate their level of satisfaction with how their complaint was handled. For approximately 60.6 per cent of incidents that were reported, persons indicated that they were either 'very satisfied' or 'satisfied' with how the police handled their complaint. However, for the 39.4 per cent of incidents where the victim was 'unsatisfied' with how the complaint was handled, the victim was asked to give the reason for their dissatisfaction. In all cases, the victims were dissatisfied because the police did not recover the value of bank fraud (Figure 5.30). In a little more than three of every 10 incidents (31.7%), the victims were dissatisfied because they thought the police did not do enough nor were they interested.

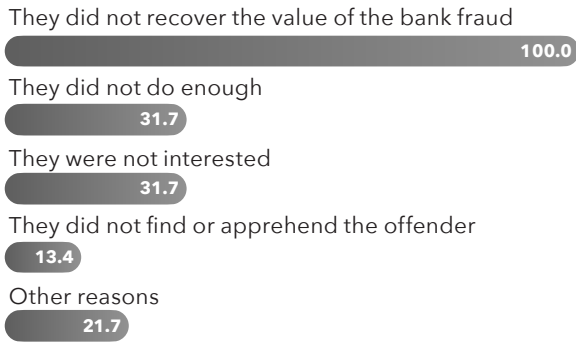


Figure 5.30: Per Cent of Bank Fraud Incidents Where the Victim Was Unsatisfied With the Handling of a Complaint by Reason for Being Unsatisfied

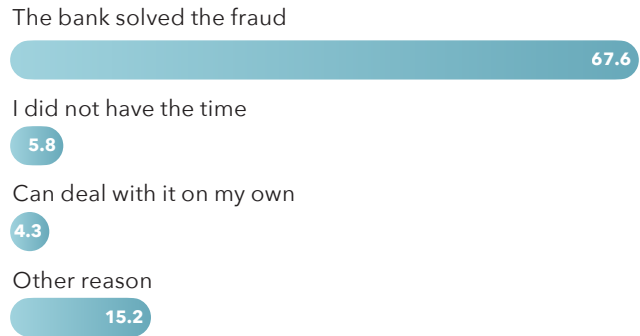


Figure 5.31: Per Cent of Bank Fraud Incidents Not Reported to the Police by Reason it Was Not Reported

More than one-half of bank fraud incidents (51.7%) were not reported to the police. Victims were asked to indicate the reason for not reporting the incident to the police. As shown in Figure 5.31, in a little more than two-thirds (67.6%) of unreported incidents of bank fraud, the victim’s bank had solved the fraud and returned the money. Other reasons the crime was not reported were because the victim did not have the time to report the crime (5.8%) or they believed that they could deal with it on their own (4.3%).

Consumer Fraud

Based on the JNCVS 2019, there were over 19,700 victims and approximately 25,000 incidents of consumer fraud between September 2018-August 2019. Figure 5.32 shows that August had the highest proportion of consumer fraud incidents (20.6%) followed by the months of July (14.3%), September (12.4%) and May (9.4%).

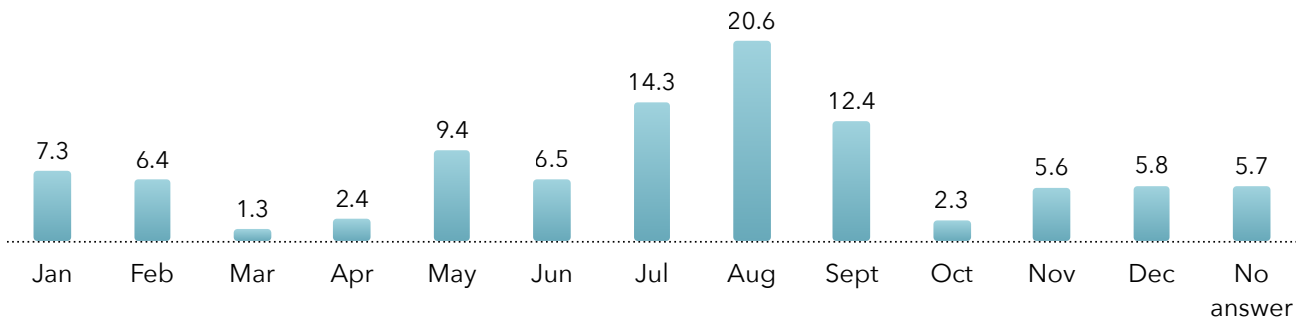


Figure 5.32: Per Cent of Consumer Fraud Incidents by Month

Consumer fraud victims were asked to specify the day of the week the incident took place. As shown by Figure 5.33, for one-quarter (25.2%) of the incidents the respondent was not able to recall the exact day of the incident, but they were able to indicate that it occurred on a weekday. Nearly two of every 10 incidents (17.8%) of consumer fraud occurred on a Friday while 14.3 per cent happened on Saturday.

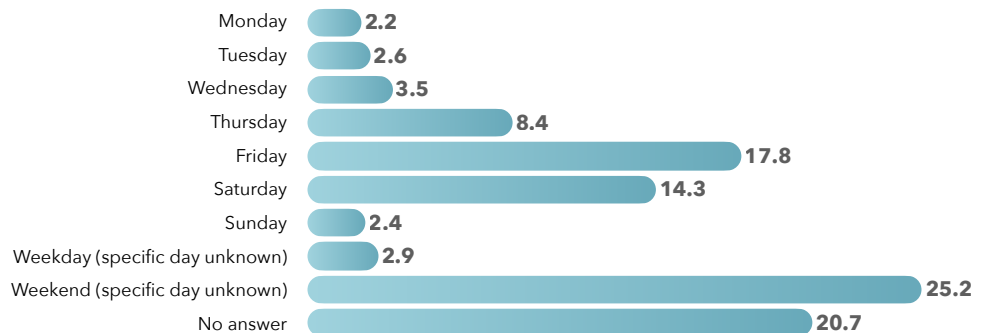


Figure 5.33: Per Cent of Consumer Fraud Incidents by Day of Week

Incidents of consumer fraud happened at various hours throughout the day. As shown in Table 5.35, a little over one-quarter (26.3%) of consumer fraud was experienced in the early afternoon (12 noon-3:00 pm). There was also 24.1 per cent that occurred in the late morning (8:00 am-12 noon) and 22.2 per cent, which took place in the late afternoon (3:00 pm-6:00 pm).

Table 5.35: Per Cent of Consumer Fraud Incidents by Time of Day

Time of Day	No. of consumer fraud incidents	% of consumer fraud incidents
Early morning (between 4am - before 8am)	2,440	9.8
Late morning (between 8am - before noon)	6,004	24.1
Early afternoon (between noon - before 3pm)	6,568	26.3
Late afternoon (between 3pm - before 6pm)	5,533	22.2
Early evening (between 6pm - before 9pm)	2,908	11.7
Late evening (between 9pm - before midnight)	650	2.6
Does not know / Does not answer	851	3.4

Victims of consumer fraud were asked to indicate whether the fraud happened during the purchase of goods, services or both. In 45.6 per cent of consumer fraud incidents, the victim indicated that the fraud happened during the purchase of goods only (Figure 5.34). For 22.8 per cent of consumer fraud incidents, victims indicated it occurred during the purchase of goods and services while 13.7 per cent of incidents occurred during the purchase of services only.

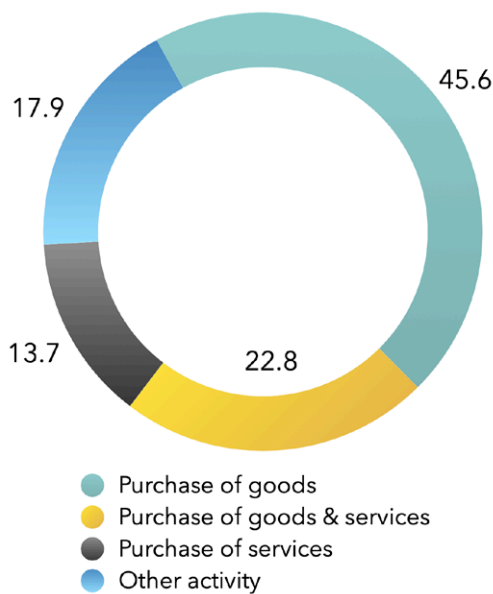


Figure 5.34: Per Cent of Consumer Fraud Incidents by the Method of Fraud

Victims were asked to identify if the goods or service provider, involved in the consumer fraud incident was a company or a specific individual. In the majority (83.3%)

of incidents where consumer fraud was experienced, the provider was an individual (Table 5.36). Victims were also asked to indicate the communication method by which the fraud was committed. Forty-seven per cent of consumer fraud incidents were done via face-to-face contact between the victim and the provider while 37.9 per cent was via a phone call and 10.3 per cent via E-mail, social networks or other communication through the internet.

Table 5.36: Per Cent of Consumer Fraud Incidents by Provider and Method of Contact

Provider	No. of consumer fraud incidents	% of consumer fraud incidents
A company	4,167	16.7
An individual	20,786	83.3
Method of contact	No. of consumer fraud incidents	% of consumer fraud incidents
Face-to-face contact	11,607	47.0
Phone call	9,362	37.9
E-mail, social networks or other communication via Internet	2,542	10.3
Other method	1,163	4.7

Consumer fraud victims were asked to estimate the total value of the fraud for each incident they had experienced during the reference period. As shown in Table 5.37, in 48.0 per cent of incidents, the total estimated value of consumer fraud was less than \$20,000. However, in 17.7 per cent of incidents, \$100,000 or more was defrauded from victims while in one out of every 10 incidents (10.0%) the estimated value of the fraud was between \$20,000 and \$39,999.

Table 5.37: Per Cent of Consumer Fraud Incidents by the Estimated Value of the Fraud

Estimated value	% of Consumer fraud Incidents
Less than \$20000	49.0
\$20,000 - \$39,999	9.9
\$40,000 - \$59,999	3.1
\$60,000 - \$79,999	1.1
\$80,000 - \$99,999	1.1
\$100,000 or more	16.4
No answer	19.3

Only 9.2 per cent of consumer fraud incidents were reported to the police. The victim was unsatisfied with how the police handled their complaint for more than one-half or 51.8 per cent of the incidents. Three out of every five or 61.1 per cent of incidents where the victims were dissatisfied with their consumer fraud report was due to the police not keeping them properly informed about their investigation (Figure 5.35). The police being either impolite, not interested or not doing enough about crime was indicated by 38.9 per cent of consumer fraud incidents where the victim was dissatisfied.

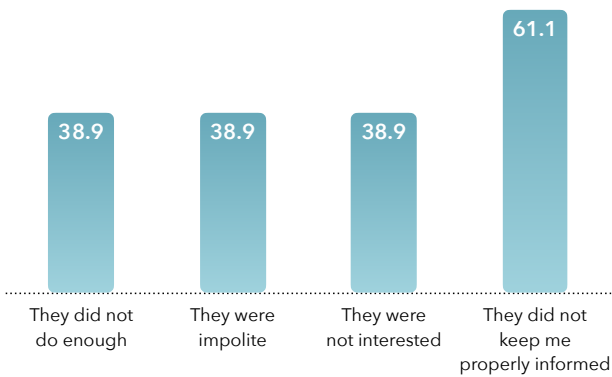


Figure 5.35: Per Cent of Consumer Fraud Incidents Where the Victim Was Unsatisfied With the Handling of a Complaint by Reason for Being Unsatisfied

The majority of incidents (90.8%) of consumer fraud were not reported to the police. Victims were asked to provide the reason for not reporting the incident. As shown by Figure 5.36, for 55.8 per cent of unreported consumer fraud incidents, victims thought it was not serious enough to make a report. In a little over one-third (36.4%) of unreported incidents, the victim felt they could deal with it on their own while for 27.5 per cent the victim did not see the need for the police to intervene.

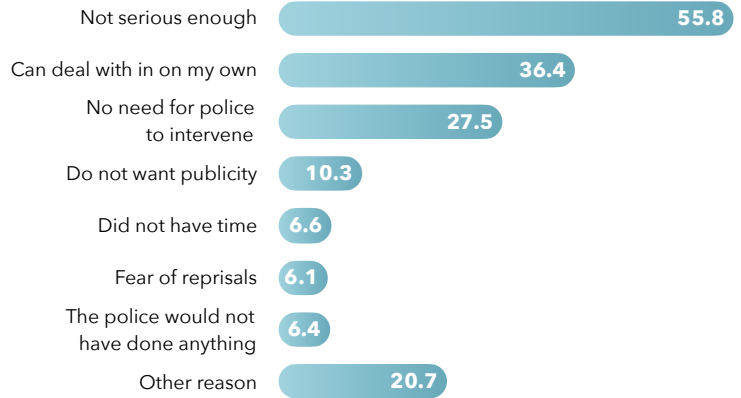


Figure 5.36: Per Cent of Consumer Fraud Incidents Not Reported to the Police by Reason it Was Not Reported

Bribery

Based on the findings of the 2019 JNCVS, there were approximately 10,500 victims and over 19,700 incidents of bribery between September 2018-August 2019. As shown in Figure 5.37, a little more than two-thirds (68.0%) of bribery incidents involved members of the Jamaica Constabulary Force (JCF) while one in four incidents (24.2%) involved Justices of the Peace. Other personnel employed at various government institutions combined were involved in 10.4 per cent of bribery incidents.

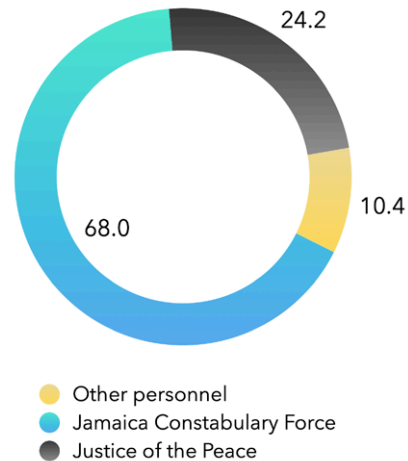


Figure 5.37: Per Cent of Bribery Incidents by the Institution

Victims were asked to indicate the month within the reference period that the bribery incident occurred. As Figure 5.38 shows, a little under one-third (29.1%) of bribery incidents took place in August, this was followed by March (16.4%) and May (13.6%).

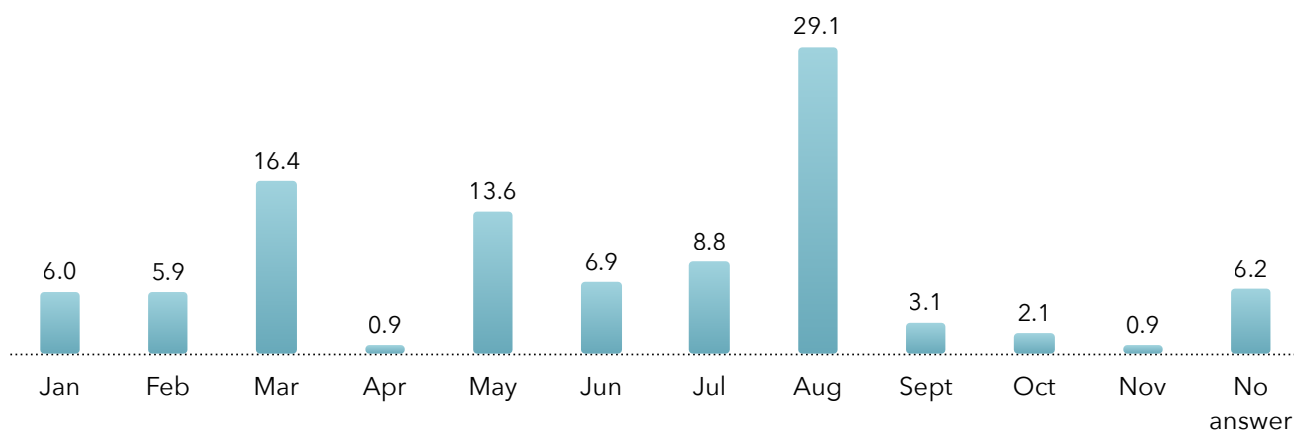


Figure 5.38: Per Cent of Bribery Incidents by Month

Victims were also asked to indicate the day of the week the bribery incident took place. Based on the responses given, 14.1 per cent of bribery incidents took place on a Thursday and 14.0 per cent on a Friday (Figure 5.39). For 17.0 per cent of bribery incidents, victims were unable to indicate the specific day the incident occurred; however, they were able to say it happened on a weekday.

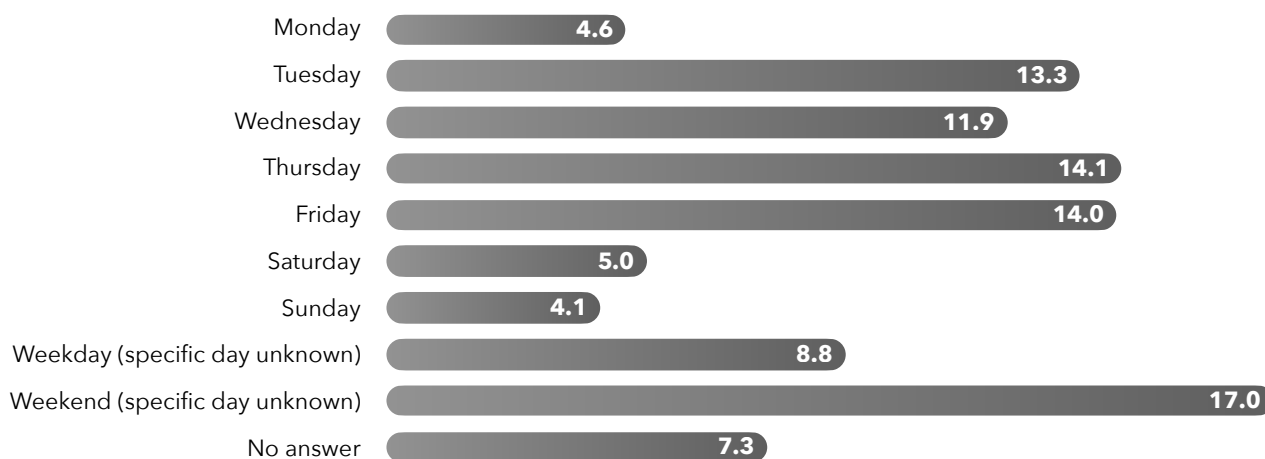


Figure 5.39: Per Cent of Bribery Incidents by Day of the Week

Victims of bribery were asked to indicate what time of day they experienced the crime. As shown in Table 5.38, 39.1 per cent of bribery incidents occurred in the early afternoon (noon-3:00 pm) while one-third (33.6%) of incidents occurred in the late morning hours (8:00 am-12 noon) and 17.2 per cent happened in the late afternoon (3:00 pm-6:00 pm).

Table 5.38: Per Cent of Bribery Incidents by the Time of Day

Time of Day	No. of bribery incidents	% of bribery incidents
Late morning (between 8am - before noon)	5,865	33.6
Early afternoon (between noon - before 3pm)	7,140	39.1
Late afternoon (between 3pm - before 6pm)	3,033	17.2
Late evening (between 9pm - before midnight)	1,071	6.9
After midnight (between midnight - before 4am)	525	3.2

None of the victims of bribery reported the incident to the police. In 44.6 per cent of bribery incidents, the victims indicated that it was not reported because they received a benefit from the payment or gift (Figure 5.40). For 29.9 per cent of bribery incidents, the victim thought it was not serious enough while 29.7 per cent indicated it was unreported because gift-giving is a common practice.



Figure 5. 40: Per Cent of Bribery Incidents Not Reported to the Police by Reason it Was Not Reported

Physical Assault & Injuries

There were over 53,000 victims and approximately 69,900 incidents of physical assault and injuries during the period September 2018-August 2019. As shown in Figure 5.41, the highest number of physical assault incidents occurred in August which accounted for 18.6 per cent of incidents during the reference period. The months of June and September accounted for 11.0 per cent and 10.0 per cent of physical assault incidents respectively.

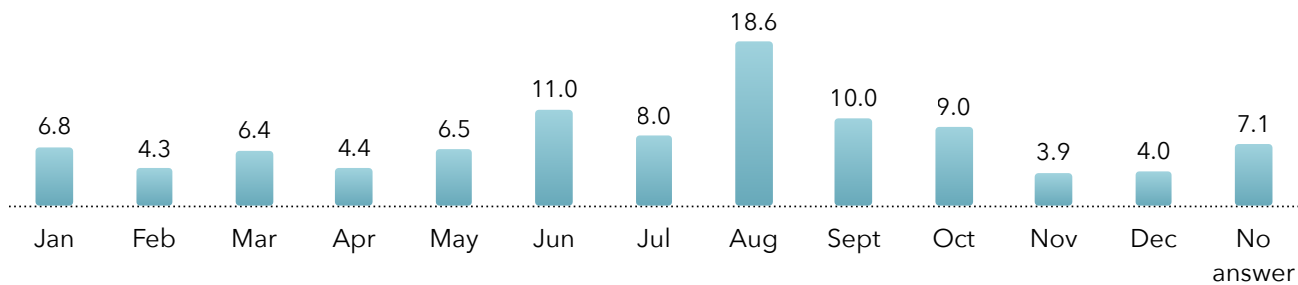


Figure 5. 41: Per Cent of Physical Assault Incidents by Month

Victims of physical assault were asked to indicate the day of the week the incident occurred. Figure 5.42 shows that 14.1 per cent of physical assault incidents happened on a Saturday, followed by 12.6 per cent on a Wednesday and 11.8 per cent on a Friday. Victims indicated that in approximately 10.0 per cent of physical assault incidents, they could not recall the day the incident happened.



Figure 5. 42: Per Cent of Physical Assault Incidents by Day of Week

Table 5.39: Per Cent of Physical Assault Incidents by Time of Day

Time of Day	No of physical assault incidents	% of physical assault incidents
Early morning (between 4am - before 8am)	2,078	3.1
Late morning (between 8am - before noon)	11,317	16.7
Early afternoon (between noon - before 3pm)	14,511	21.4
Late afternoon (between 3pm - before 6pm)	12,829	18.9
Early evening (between 6pm - before 9pm)	14,713	21.7
Late evening (between 9pm - before midnight)	5,872	8.6
After midnight (between midnight - before 4am)	4,344	6.4
Does not know / Does not answer	2,275	3.3

Table 5.40: Per Cent of Physical Assault Incidents by Area and Location

Area	No of physical assault incidents	% of physical assault incidents
In community/district	46,187	68.0
In town/city	12,668	18.6
In your parish	8,401	12.4
In another parish	683	1.0
Specific Location	No of physical assault incidents	% of physical assault incidents
At home	29,967	44.1
At work	3,907	5.8
In the street or other open space	22,136	32.6
Other locations	11,929	17.6

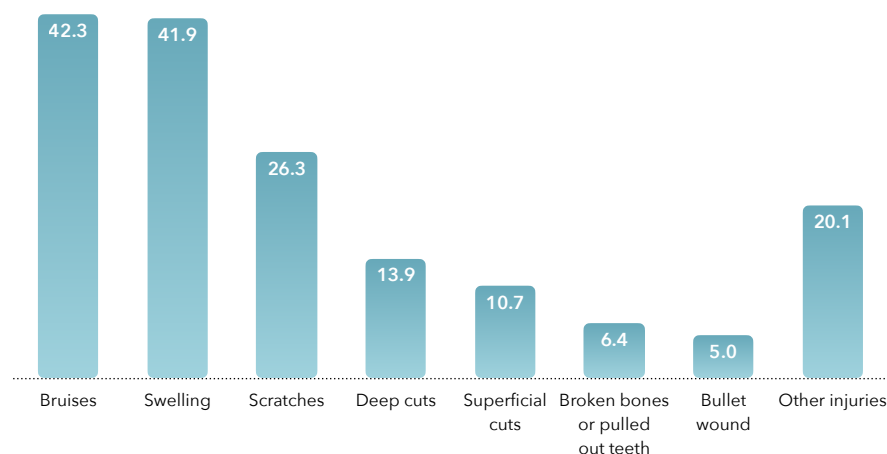


Figure 5.43: Per Cent of Physical Assault Incidents Where an Injury Was Suffered by Type of Injury

Table 5.39 shows that one out of every five incidents (21.7%) happened in the early evening hours (6:00 pm-9:00 pm). Similarly, one in five (21.4%) incidents happened in the early afternoon hours (noon -3:00 pm) followed by 18.9 per cent in the late afternoon (3:00 pm-6:00 pm) and 16.7 per cent happened in the late morning.

Victims of physical assault were asked to identify the area in which the incident happened. As shown in Table 5.40, two-thirds (66.9%) of physical assault incidents took place in the community/district that the victim resides while 19.5 per cent occurred in the town/city and 12.5 per cent in the wider parish. When asked for the specific location the assault happened, victims indicated that 42.8 per cent of incidents occurred at their place of residence while 33.6 per cent of incidents took place on the street or in an open space.

Victims were asked if they had suffered any injuries as a result of the physical assault incident during the reference period. In 44.0 per cent of incidents, the victim indicated that they had suffered injuries. Those who suffered injuries were asked to specify the type(s) of injury they had suffered. As shown in Figure 5.43, in two out of every five incidents of physical assaults where the victim was injured, they had bruises (42.3%) or swelling (41.9%). Victims suffered scratches in 26.3 per cent of incidents while in 13.9 per cent the victim received deep cuts.

Physical assault victims who suffered injuries were asked if they sought medical attention for their injury at a medical facility. As shown in Figure 5.44 (following page), in a little under two-thirds (66.4%) of incidents where the victim had an injury, medical attention was sought at either a public or private facility.

Victims of physical assault were asked if they knew the offender. As Table 5.41 shows, the majority of victims

(78.6%) knew the physical assault offender, while 17.5 per cent did not know the offender and 3.9 per cent only knew the offender by sight.

Victims were also asked if they could recall the number of offenders involved in the assault. Seven out of every 10 incidents (73.6%) of physical assault involved only one offender, while 10.6 per cent involved two offenders and 10.4 per cent involved three offenders. Table 5.41 also shows that in more than three-quarters (77.6%) of physical assault incidents, males were the offenders while females were the offenders in 13.6 per cent of incidents.

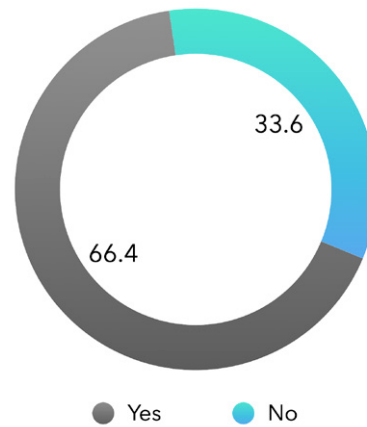


Figure 5.44: Per Cent of Physical Assault Incidents Where an Injury Was Suffered That Sought Medical Attention

Table 5.41: Per Cent of Physical Assault Incidents Where the Victim Knew the Offender, Number of Offenders and Sex of Offender(s)

Knew Offender	No of physical assault incidents	% of physical assault incidents
Yes	41,272	78.6
No	9,171	17.5
I only know offender by sight	2,058	3.9
Number of Offenders	No of physical assault incidents	% of physical assault incidents
One	38,639	73.6
Two	5,555	10.6
Three	5,480	10.4
Four or more	2,406	4.6
Does not know / Does not answer	421	0.8
Sex of Offenders	No of physical assault incidents	% of physical assault incidents
Only men	50,948	77.6
Only women	8,937	13.6
Men and women	5,320	8.1
Does not know / Does not answer	421	0.6

Victims of physical assault were asked if, during the incident, a weapon of any kind was used. As Table 5.42 shows, in more than one-half (51.2%) of physical assault incidents, a weapon was used. The victims were then asked to indicate the type of weapon used in each incident. Based on the responses, a knife or sharp object was used in 49.1 per cent of assault incidents where a weapon was used followed by 40.7 per cent where a blunt object was the weapon of choice. Victims also indicated that a firearm was used in 14.7 per cent of incidents involving a weapon.

Table 5.42: Per Cent of Physical Assault Incidents Where a Weapon Was Used and the Type of Weapon

Weapon used	No of physical assault incidents	% of physical assault incidents
Yes	33,576	51.2
No	28,097	42.8
No answer	3,952	6.0
Type of Weapon	No of physical assault incidents	% of physical assault incidents
Firearm	4,558	14.7
Knife or sharp object	15,256	49.1
Blunt object or other objects used as a weapon	12,660	40.7
Other weapon(s)	626	2.0

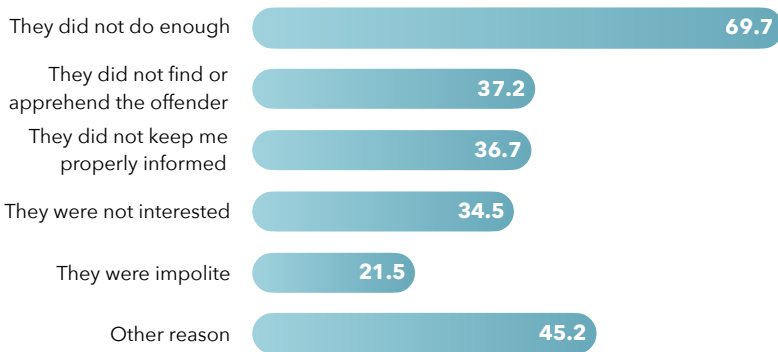


Figure 5.45: Per Cent of Physical Assault Incidents Where the Victim Was Unsatisfied With the Handling of a Complaint by Reason for Being Unsatisfied

For the physical assault incidents that were reported to the police (45.4%), victims were asked how satisfied they were with how their complaint was handled. In 57.3 per cent of incidents that were reported, victims responded that they were satisfied with the handling of the complaint by the police. However, for incidents where the victims were unsatisfied, 69.7 per cent was because the victim thought the police did not do enough (Figure 5.45). Other reasons given for the victims' dissatisfaction with the handling of their complaint were that they did not find or apprehend the offender (37.2%) and that the police did not keep them informed (36.7%).

A little more than one half (54.6%) of physical assaults were not reported to the police. Physical assault victims who did not report the incident were asked the reason they did not report the crime. In 32.2 per cent of unreported incidents of physical assault, the reason given by the victim was that they could deal with it on their own (Figure 5.46). For 24.5 per cent of unreported assault incidents, the victim thought the issue was not serious enough to report while for 10.6 per cent of unreported incidents the victim did not have the time to make the report.

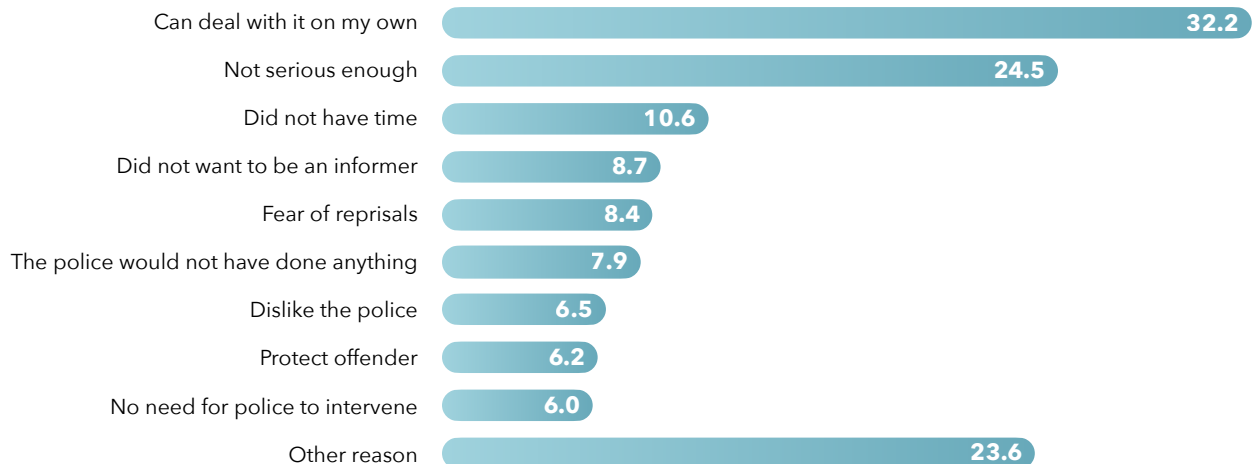


Figure 5.46: Per Cent of Physical Assault Incidents Not Reported to the Police by Reason it Was Not Reported

Threats & Extortion

The details on recent victimisation from threats and extortion were also merged using the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS) (Version 1.0, March 2015). Both crimes are classified from the section titled "Acts causing harm or intending to cause harm to the person". According to the ICCS, a threat is any type of intentional behaviour that causes fear of injury or harm while extortion is a form of coercion, where a demand is made for a particular course of action through the use of force, threat, intimidation for instance.

Based on the survey findings, there were over 96,900 victims and 151,700 incidents where an individual had been threatened or was a victim of extortion during the period September 2018-August 2019. As shown in Figure 5.47, there was an increase in incidents in the months of July to September. One in five (20.7%) threat or extortion incidents occurred in August while 12.7 per cent happened in September and 11.0 per cent happened in July.

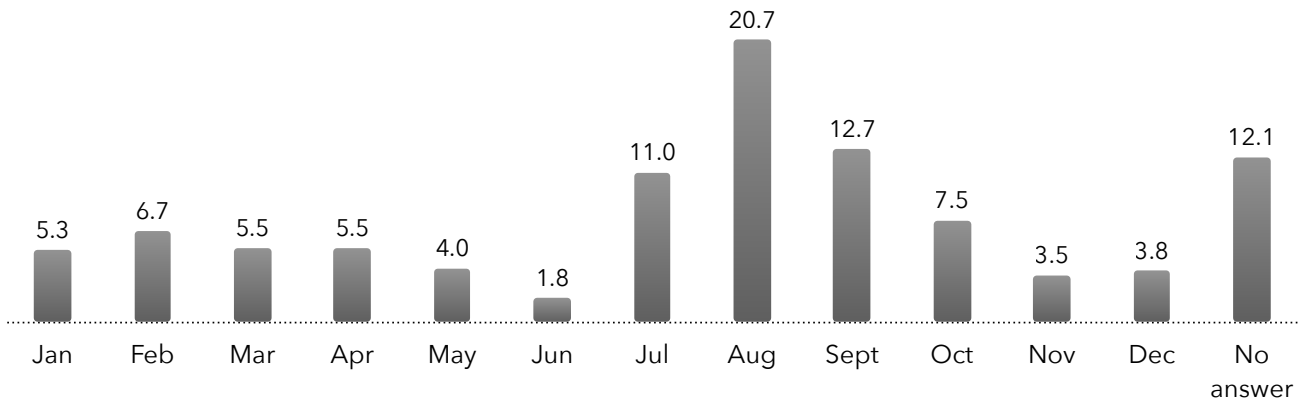


Figure 5.47: Per Cent of Threat or Extortion Incidents by Month

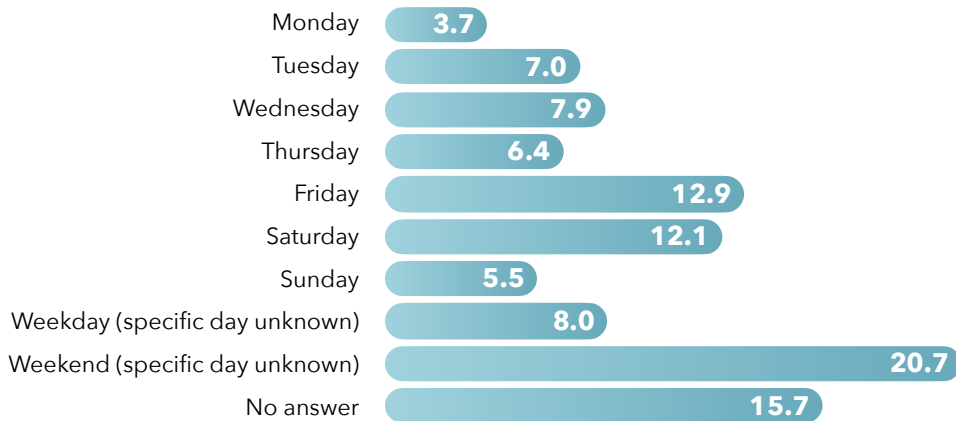


Figure 5.48: Per Cent of Threat or Extortion Incidents by Day of the Week

Table 5.43: Per Cent of Threat or Extortion Incidents by Time of Day

Time of Day	No of threat or extortion incidents	% of threat or extortion incidents
Early morning (between 4am - before 8am)	3,249	2.4
Late morning (between 8am - before noon)	35,197	25.7
Early afternoon (between noon - before 3pm)	25,271	18.5
Late afternoon (between 3pm - before 6pm)	28,423	20.8
Early evening (between 6pm - before 9pm)	22,724	16.6
Late evening (between 9pm - before midnight)	11,883	8.7
After midnight (between midnight - before 4am)	3,308	2.4
No answer	6,817	5.0

Victims of threats or extortion were asked to indicate the day of the week the incident occurred. Figure 5.48 shows that 12.9 per cent of threat incidents happened on a Friday followed by 12.1 per cent on a Saturday. Victims indicated that in approximately 20.7 per cent of threat or extortion incidents, they could not recall the specific date but were able to indicate it happened on a weekday.

Table 5.43 shows that one-quarter or 25.7 per cent of incidents of threat or extortion happened in the late morning hours (8:00 am-noon). One in five incidents (20.8%) happened in the late afternoon while 18.5 per cent occurred in the early afternoon hours and 16.6 per cent in the early evening.

Victims of threat or extortion were asked to identify the area in which the incident happened. As shown in Table 5.44, three of every five (64.2%) incidents took place in the community/district that the victim resides, 13.2 per cent in the town/city while 16.6 per cent occurred elsewhere in the parish. When asked for the specific location of the threat, victims indicated that 48.9 per cent of incidents occurred at their home while 22.8 per cent of incidents happened on the street or in an open space and 18.0 per cent at the victim's place of work.

Table 5.44: Per Cent of Threat or Extortion Incidents by Area and Location

Area	% of threat or extortion incidents
In community/district	64.2
In town/city	13.2
In your parish	16.6
In another parish	6.0
Specific Location	% of threat or extortion incidents
At home	48.9
At work	18.0
In the street or other open space	22.8
Other location	10.4

Victims of threat were asked if they knew the offender(s) involved in the incident. As Table 5.45 shows the majority of victims (78.9%) knew the offender who issued the threat while 2.5 per cent only knew the offender by sight; 18.8 per cent did not know the offender. Victims were asked if they could recall the number of offenders involved in the threat incident. Eight out of every 10 (83.0%) threats involved only one offender (Table 5.45). In more than three-quarters (78.7%) of incidents, the offenders were only males. In contrast, 16.6 per cent of incidents the offenders were only females.

Table 5.45: Per Cent of Threat Incidents Where the Victim Knew the Offender, Number of Offenders and Sex of Offender(s)

Knew Offender	No. of threat or extortion incidents	% of threat or extortion incidents
Yes	101,895	78.9
No	24,304	18.8
I only know offender by sight	2,981	2.3
Number of Offenders	No. of threat or extortion incidents	% of threat or extortion incidents
One	107,772	83.0
Two	7,496	5.8
Three	6,463	5.0
Four or more	6,196	4.8
Does not know	1,853	1.4
Sex of Offenders	No. of threat or extortion incidents	% of threat or extortion incidents
Only males	101,194	78.7
Only females	21,347	16.6
Both males and females	6,059	4.7

The method most frequently used by the offender to communicate the threat or extortion demand to victims was through face-to-face contact. This was the method used in 83.3 per cent of threat or extortion incidents (Table 5.46). The majority of threats or extortion incidents (83.4%) involved the offender threatening to hurt the victim directly or a family member or someone they knew personally. There were also incidents where the offender threatened to kidnap the victim or one of his/her family members, threatened to do damage to the victim's property or business and threatened to slander the victim.

Table 5.46: Per Cent of Threat or Extortion Incidents by the Method of Communication and Type of Threat

Method of contact	No. of threat or extortion incidents	% of threat or extortion incidents
Face-to-face contact	111,954	83.3
Phone call	17,050	12.7
E-mail, social networks or other communication via the Internet	4,241	3.2
Other method(s)	1,080	0.8
Type of threat	No. of threat or extortion incidents	% of threat or extortion incidents
To hurt you, someone in your family, or someone else	114,116	83.4
To kidnap you, someone from your family	4,072	3.0
To do some damage to your dwelling or other property	8,261	6.0
To scandal (slander) you	4,056	3.0
Other threat(s)	20,379	14.9

Victims were asked if, during the threat incident, the offender had a weapon or threatened to use a weapon. In a little more than one-quarter (26.5%) of these incidents, the offender had a weapon or threatened to use a weapon (Table 5.47). The majority of incidents (64.3%) where the offender had a weapon or threatened to use a weapon, the weapon was a knife or sharp object. A firearm was the weapon used in one of every five (17.9%) incidents of threat while a blunt object was mentioned in 13.5 per cent of threat incidents involving a weapon.

Table 5.47: Per Cent of Threat Incidents by the Use of a Weapon and Type of Weapon

Threatened to use weapon/ weapon used	No. of threat incidents	% of threat incidents
Yes	34,174	26.5
No	76,483	59.2
No answer	18,523	14.3
Type of weapon threatened with/weapon used	No. of threat incidents	% of threat incidents
Firearm	6,100	17.9
Knife or sharp object	21,961	64.3
Blunt object or other objects used as a weapon	4,629	13.5
Other means	1,789	5.2

Victims of threat or extortion were asked if they reported the incident to the police. Approximately 39.7 per cent of threat or extortion incidents were reported to the police. For the incidents that were reported to the police, victims were asked how satisfied they were with how their complaint was handled. In 57.6 per cent of incidents that were reported to the police, victims responded that they were satisfied with how the police handled the complaint. However, for incidents where the victims were dissatisfied, 54.0 per cent was because the victim thought the police did not do enough (Figure 5.49). Other reasons given were that the police did not seem interested (43.1%), they did not find or apprehend the offender (16.6%) and that the police did not arrive (18.0%).

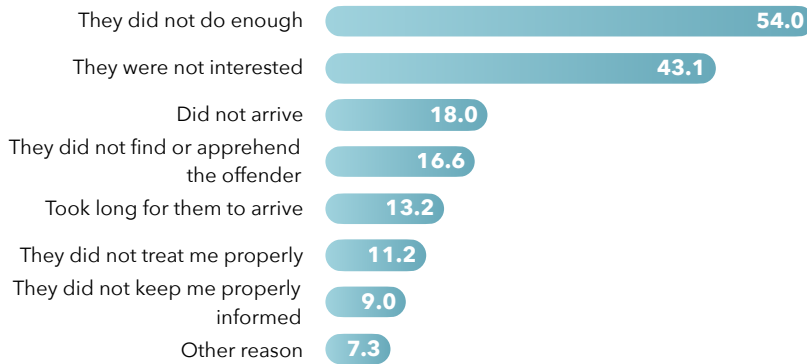


Figure 5. 49: Per Cent of Threat Incidents Where the Victim Was Unsatisfied With the Handling of a Complaint by Reason for Being Unsatisfied

Threat or extortion victims who did not report the incident were asked the reason the incident was not reported. In 32.5 per cent of unreported incidents, the reason given by the victim was that they could deal with it on their own (Figure 5.50). For 28.9 per cent of unreported incidents, the victim thought the issue was not serious enough to report. In comparison, for 15.3 per cent of unreported incidents the victim thought the police would not have done anything. In 13.9 per cent the victim did not see the need for the police to intervene. ▲



Figure 5. 50: Per Cent of Threat Incidents Not Reported to the Police by Reason it Was Not Reported

6. Crime Prevention

Access control and surveillance are a few of the crime prevention strategies that individuals can implement. Access control refers to measures to secure doors, windows and property while surveillance would include the use of close circuit camera systems. This chapter examines the precautions taken by persons to protect themselves and their households from criminal victimisation. This is based on questions in Sections B and D of the questionnaire.

Household Crime Prevention Strategies

During the survey respondents were asked which security measure from a list of 12 listed measures and a category for 'Other, specify' did the household have to prevent crime or protect the household from crime. 'Other weapon' which included machetes was reported by the highest proportion of households (40.0%). This was followed by physical deterrents such as 'Security grills' (37.8%), additional locks (28.2%) and watchdog (20.3%).

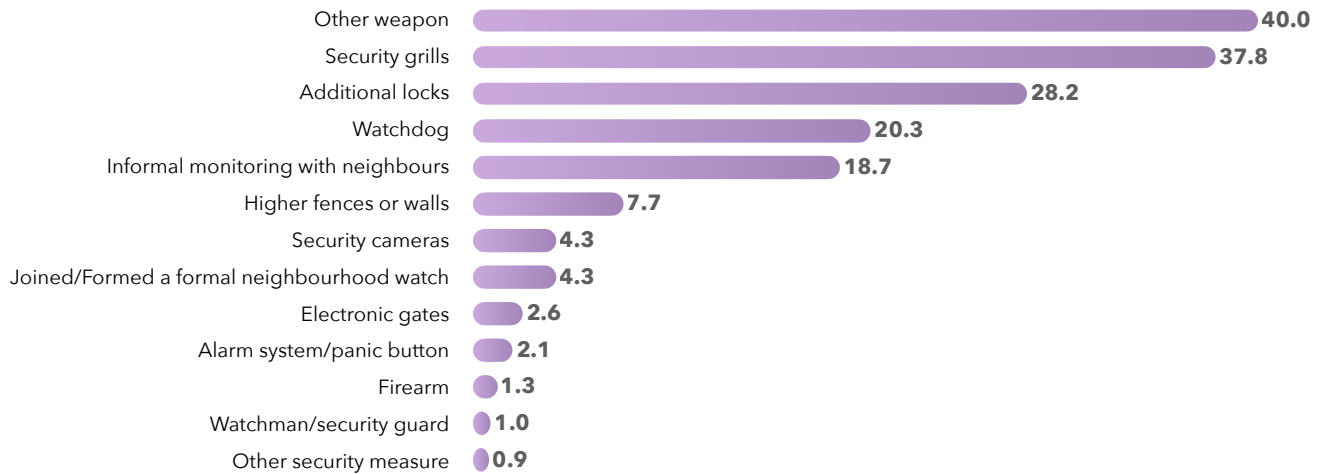


Figure 6.1: Per Cent of Households That Implemented Security Measures

Respondents who had implemented the security measures for their households in the 12 months reference period (that is, from September 2018 to August 2019) were asked to provide an approximate cost. Table 6.1 shows the proportion of households by the cost of the security measure. Of the households (7.2% or 65,088) that installed or implemented a security measure in the 12 months reference period, 29.1 per cent had done so at a cost of less than \$5,000. Approximately 9.1 per cent of households implemented measures at an estimated cost of \$100,000 or more. Almost two out of every 10 households implemented measures at no cost. These included measures such as 'Informal monitoring agreements with neighbours' and 'Joining/forming a formal neighbourhood watch'

Table 6. 1: Proportion of Households by Cost of the Security Measure Installed in the Past 12 Months

Cost of Security Measure (JMD)	Number	Per cent of Households
No cost	11,003	16.9
Less than \$5,000	18,913	29.1
\$5,000 - \$14,999	5,098	7.8
\$15,000 - \$29,999	2,521	3.9
\$30,000 - \$49,999	3,248	5.0
\$50,000 - \$99,999	5,889	9.0
\$100,000 or more	5,917	9.1
Did not answer	12,500	19.2
Total	65,088	100.0

Personal Crime Prevention Strategies (Behavior Adoption Strategies)

Persons may implement some precautionary measures to protect themselves and minimize the likelihood of victimisation. This includes taking on new habits or discontinuing certain practices, actions or routines. During the survey, respondents were asked if they had stopped doing specific activities in the 12 months reference period in light of the security context of Jamaica. Figure 6.2 shows the highest proportion of persons stated that they had stopped carrying large quantities of cash (37.3%). A little over one-third of persons (34.4%) indicated that they had stopped letting their children go out alone, and another 23.8 per cent reported that they had stopped using alternate routes. Persons also stopped going home late (18.7%), stopped going out at nights (18.3%), stopped wearing jewellery (14.4%) and stopped going to bars and clubs (10.7%) due to concerns about crime.

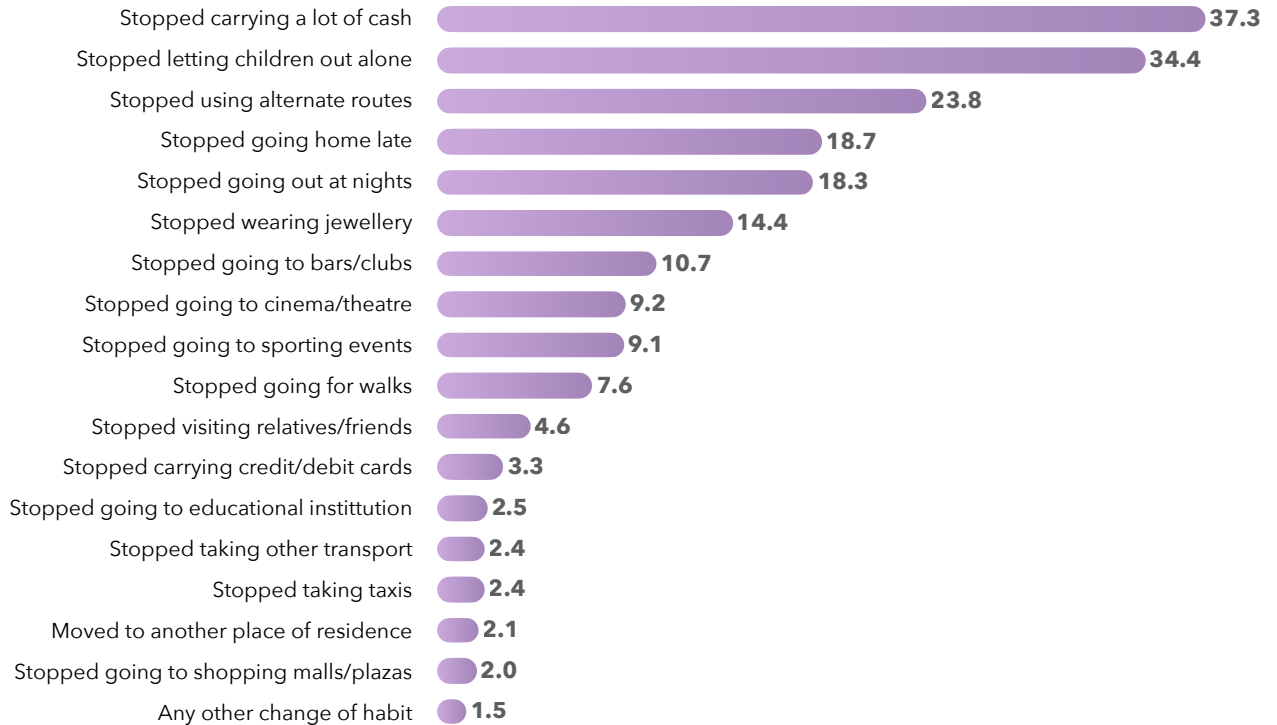


Figure 6. 2: Per Cent of Population by Change of Habit

During the survey, respondents were asked if they avoided any specific area in their community or neighbourhood due to a fear of crime or being attacked. Figure 6.3 shows that almost one-quarter of persons (24.0%) indicated that they avoided specific areas in their community. This signifies an increase compared to findings from the 2016 JNCVS, in which 19.6 per cent stayed away from areas in their city, town or parish due to a fear of crime.²²

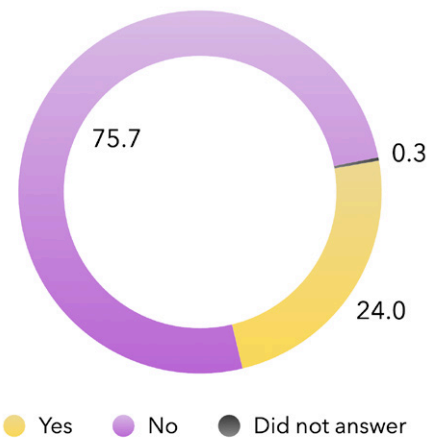


Figure 6. 3: Avoiding Areas in Community Due to Fear of Crime (%)

22. It should be noted that the questions are worded slightly different in the two surveys. In the 2016 JNCVS persons were asked if they avoided certain areas of their city, town or parish because of fear of crime. In the 2019 JNCVS the question asked if they avoided specific areas in their community or neighbourhood out of fear of crime or being attacked

Table 6.2 shows that a slightly higher proportion of females (25.4%) than males (22.5%) avoid areas in their community due to fear of crime. When the data are examined by age group, 29.1 per cent of persons 16 to 24 years and 26.0 per cent of persons aged 25 to 39 years avoided areas in their community due to fear of crime. One-third of persons (33.2%) living in urban Jamaica indicated that they avoided areas in their community due to fear of crime compared to 13.3 per cent living in rural areas.

Table 6. 2: Avoiding Areas in Community Due to Fear of Crime by Sex, Age Group and Area of Residence (%)

Demographic	Yes		No		Did not Answer	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Sex						
Male	229,400	22.5	783,832	77.0	4,674	0.5
Female	264,141	25.4	773,113	74.4	1,305	0.1
Age group						
16-24 years	99,438	29.1	242,360	70.9	0	0.0
25-39 years	162,749	26.0	461,251	73.6	2,339	0.4
40-59 years	161,453	23.8	514,970	75.8	3,365	0.5
60 years and older	69,900	17.1	338,363	82.8	274	0.1
Area of residence						
Urban	367,440	33.2	736,434	66.6	2,244	0.2
Rural	126,101	13.3	820,510	86.3	3,734	0.4

The respondents who indicated that they avoided specific areas in their community or neighbourhood due to a fear of crime or being attacked (24.0% or 493,541) were asked about seven specific areas in their community. Figure 6.4 shows the highest proportion of persons stated that they avoided bushy areas in their community (88.3%). This was followed by 86.5 per cent indicating that they avoided abandoned spaces and 84.9 per cent avoiding unlit areas. The lowest proportion of persons (23.4%) indicated that they avoided the bus stop.

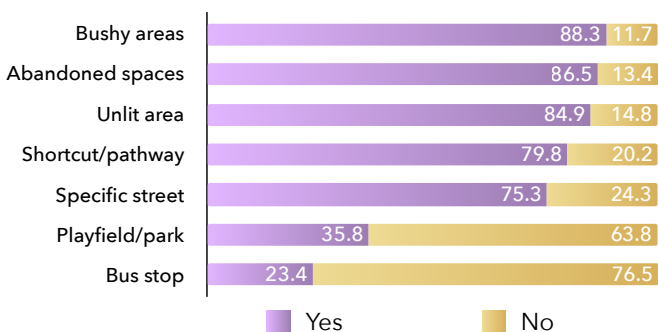


Figure 6. 4: Per Cent of Persons by Area Avoided in Community²³

Firearms

Obtaining a firearm is one way that an individual might choose to protect themselves and their family from potential dangers or for other uses. During the survey, respondents were asked if they believed that the availability of a gun in a household contributes to a higher sense of security. Just over one-half of the persons (56.5%) indicated that they do not think that having a gun in the household contribute to a higher sense of security (Figure 6.5).

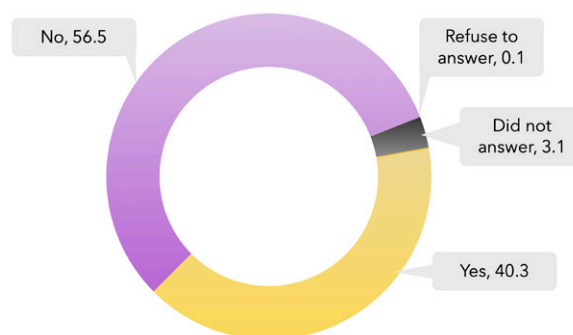


Figure 6. 5: Availability of a Gun Contributes to a Higher Sense of Security (%)

23. The figure excludes the population that responded "Does not know/Did not answer".

When the data are examined by sex, a higher proportion of males (45.1%) than females (35.6%) believed that the availability of a gun in the household contributes to a higher sense of security (Table 6.3). When the data are examined by age group, 50.6 per cent of persons 16 to 24 years and 47.8 per cent of persons aged 25 to 39 years believed that the availability of a gun in the household contributed to a higher sense of security. A higher proportion of persons living in rural Jamaica (43.9%) than persons in urban Jamaica (37.2%) believe that having a gun in the household contributes to a higher sense of security.

Table 6. 3: Availability of a Gun Contributes to a Higher Sense of Security by Sex, Age Group and Area of Residence (%)

Demographic	Yes		No		Refuse to Answer		Did not Answer	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Sex								
Male	465,502	45.1	539,482	52.2	2,312	0.2	25,232	2.4
Female	380,319	35.6	647,631	60.6	680	0.1	39,847	3.7
Age group								
16-24 years	174,026	50.6	163,286	47.4	0	0.0	6,895	2.0
25-39 years	302,272	47.8	314,709	49.8	1,249	0.2	13,666	2.2
40-59 years	250,016	36.4	413,808	60.3	1,743	0.3	21,064	3.1
60 years and older	119,507	27.3	295,310	67.4	0	0.0	23,455	5.4
Area of residence								
Urban	420,054	37.2	679,995	60.2	293	0.0	30,002	2.7
Rural	425,767	43.9	507,118	52.2	2,698	0.3	35,077	3.6

During the survey, respondents were asked if they or any member of the household had a gun, hunting rifle or any other type of firearm to protect themselves or for other uses. The majority of households (97.4%) did not have a gun for protection or any other purpose. ▲

7. Public Perception of Authorities' Performance

The departments and agencies in charge of national security in Jamaica are each mandated specific functions geared towards the provision of justice services, the maintenance of law and order and the protection of the country against internal and external threats.

To assess public perception of the authorities responsible for matters of justice and security in Jamaica, respondents were asked questions regarding each of the following administrative body:

1. Local Police (Station)
2. Jamaica Constabulary Force (JCF)
3. Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP)
4. Office of the Public Defender
5. Judges and Courts
6. Department of Correctional Services (DCS)
7. Jamaica Defence Force (JDF)
8. Independent Commission of Investigations (INDECOM)
9. Major Organised Crime & Anti-Corruption Agency (MOCA)
10. Firearm Licensing Authority (FLA)

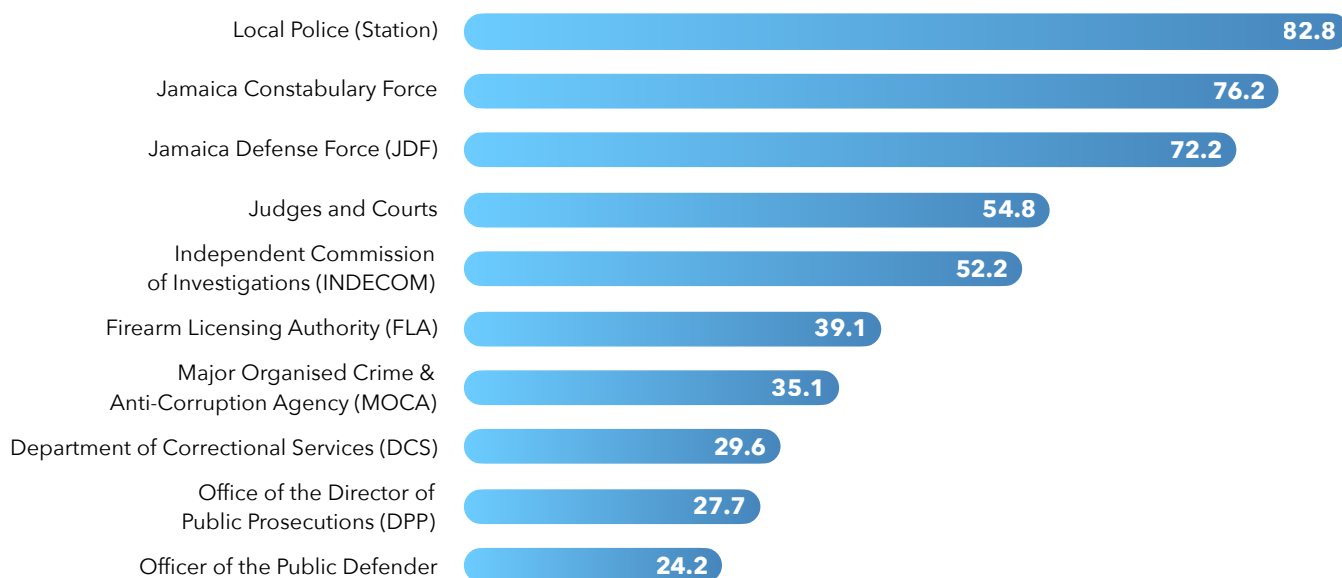


Figure 7. 1: Public Awareness of Authorities Functions

Functions of Justice and Security Agencies and Departments

The 2019 JNCVS asked about respondents' knowledge of the functions of the respective authority. Respondents were also asked about the effectiveness, reliability and perception of corruption within these groups and institutions.

The findings of the survey are that majority of the persons were familiar with the functions of the Local Police (1,741,186 or 82.8%), the JCF (1,602,322 or 76.2%), and the JDF (1,517,554 or 72.2%). A little over one-half of the persons knew

the functions of Judges and Courts (1,152,240 or 54.8%) and INDECOM (1,097,293 or 52.2%). The Office of the DPP (581,878 or 27.7%) and the Public Defender (508,092 or 24.2%) were the two agencies persons were least knowledgeable about. An average of three out of every 10 persons were aware of the functions of the other departments and agencies.

Effectiveness and Reliability of Justice and Security Agencies and Departments

The work of public authorities' pertaining to national security and justice comes with varying expectations from society. These expectations impact the public's perception of how the authorities conduct themselves.

The individuals who were knowledgeable of the functions of a named authority were asked how effective they considered the work of the authority to be. Correspondingly, the respondents were asked to state the dependability of the named authority, considering what is expected from the respective departments and agencies. The findings from the survey indicate that all the authorities were perceived as effective and reliable in the conduct of their work. In this regard, the majority of Jamaicans viewed the JDF as both effective (93.8%) and reliable (92.8%). MOCA, the Judges and Courts as well as, the Office of the DPP were also perceived by an average of eight out of every 10 persons as effective and reliable.

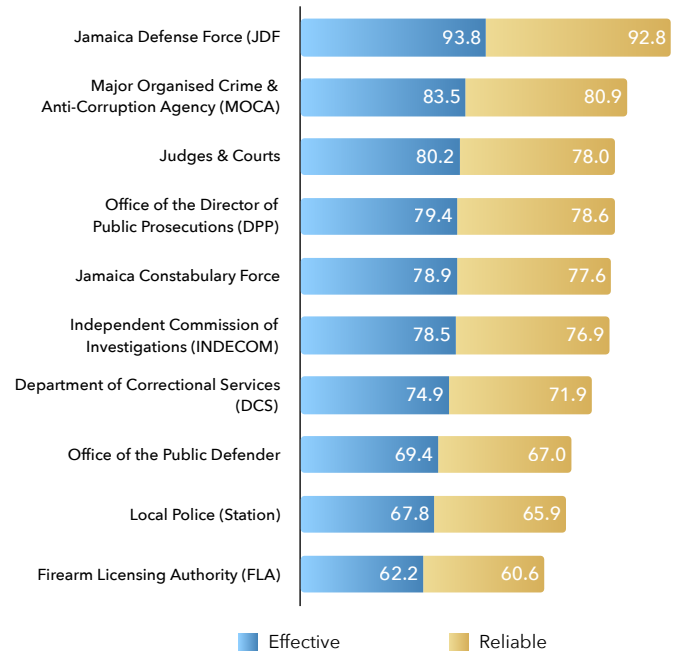


Figure 7. 2: Public Perception of Authorities Work

Corruption Within Justice and Security Agencies and Departments

Corruption²⁴, as defined by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), is a crime committed by officials (public or private) abusing of their role to procure gain for themselves or somebody else.

Studies²⁵ on issues of crime and delinquency have found that the stigma attached to personnel within the justice and security departments and agencies are not based solely on the ways they discharge their duties, but also the nature of what they have to deal with. Respondents who indicated they know the functions of a named authority were further asked about their perception of corruption within the authority. The 2019 JNCVS found that almost two-thirds of Jamaicans aged 16 years and older perceived that there was corruption within the JCF (1,045,484 or 65.2%) and more than one-half thought that there was corruption in the FLA (496,923 or 60.5%), the DCS (346,033 or 55.6%) and the Local Police (932,799 or 53.6%). This perception about corruption may lead to stigma and in turn cause underreporting of crime and a loss of confidence in the justice system. ▲

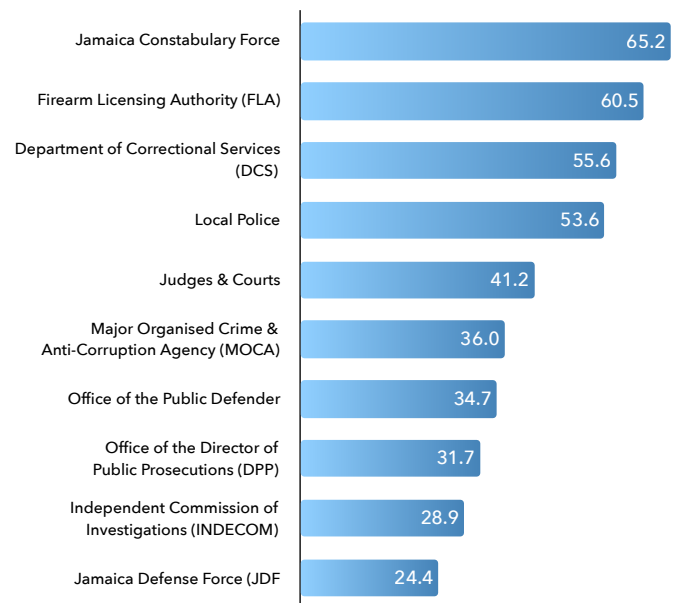


Figure 7. 3: Public Perceptions of Corruption Within Authorities

24. <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/corruption.html>

25. <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/Digitization/147822NCJRS.pdf>

8. Public Perception of Social Intervention Programmes and Security Measures

The Government of Jamaica (GoJ), with the support of international development partners (IDPs), has initiated a range of programmes to increase the safety and security of Jamaicans.

These social intervention programmes, along with other security measures, are primarily aimed at reducing crime and violence. Public perception of nine such measures was assessed in the 2019 JNCVS, namely:

1. State of Emergency (SOE)
2. Zones of Special Operations (ZOSO)
3. Citizen Security and Justice Programme (CSJP)
4. Victim Services Division
5. Restorative Justice Programme
6. Child Diversion Programme
7. Peace Management Initiative (PMI)
8. Integrated Community Development Programme
9. Poverty Reduction Programme

The set of questions on the awareness and effectiveness of the specific programmes are comprehensive public opinion questions that measure the overall level of public perception of the security and justice departments, agencies and programmes. Inquiry on respondents' point of view is therefore general and is not aimed at evaluating any of the specific aspects of the services' and complex array of work within these organizations.

These generalized type of examination on public opinion, are important in that they, provide a quick indicator for the populations' overall awareness of the roles and responsibilities of agencies and departments operating within justice and security.

The standardized structure of the questions provides the added value that, these measures can be used to compare the rating of authorities over time as well as in different spatial areas. Additionally, the assessment of security and justice departments in a country has implications for the support residents will give to security and justice systems and programmes. These results also aid the respective ministries with information on various cooperative initiatives, and support of the public as well as justify the funding of the services provided and the programmes and community-based initiatives. A low assessment of the authorities could increase the chances of public complaints, lack of cooperation or, in some extreme cases, a rebellion against the authorities, and negative reflections in the media. Lastly, past research has shown that a decrease in the perceived legitimacy of national justice and security departments and agencies and their programmes and

initiatives, could potentially lead to non-compliance with the authorities (in particular the police) and increased crime rates²⁷.

Security Measures

State of Emergency (SOE) and Zones of Special Operations (ZOSO) are both enhanced provisions given to the security forces by the Government through which they must create operational strategies to fight crime and violence. A ZOSO is authorized under the Law Reform (Zones of Special Operations and Special Security and Community Development Measures) Act of 2017 while the SOE is enacted under the Emergency Powers Act of 1938. The grounds for the declaration of special operations must be due to rampant criminality, gang warfare and the escalation of violence and murder resulting in the threat to the rule of law. This situation must also be beyond which normal policing can effectively control criminal activities. The zones of special operations are confined within a narrow geographically defined area. A state of public emergency, on the other hand, is declared for a wider geographical region. Under this provision, the entire island can be put under a state of public emergency.

Figure 8.1 illustrates that the majority of Jamaicans know the functions of the State of Emergency (1,589,785 or 75.7%) and Zones of Special Operations (1,432,688 or 68.2%). These initiatives are covered extensively by the media. SOE's and ZOSO's affects a broad cross-section of society and how individuals conduct their daily activities, including checkpoints and searches.

27. <https://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/cnt/rsrscs/pblctns/2015-r034/2015-r034-en.pdf>

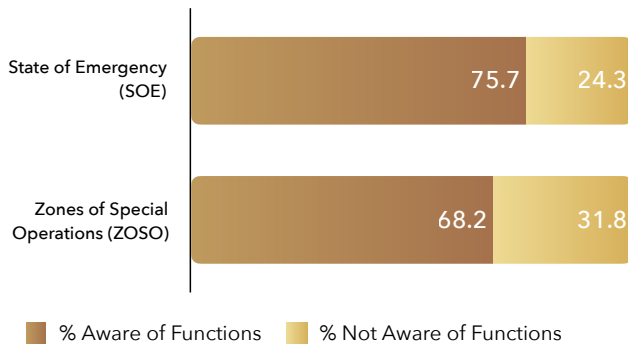


Figure 8. 1: Public Awareness of the Functions of Security Measures

Nearly eight out of every 10 persons who were aware of the functions of the SOE and the ZOSO; were of the view, that they are effective and reliable security measures.

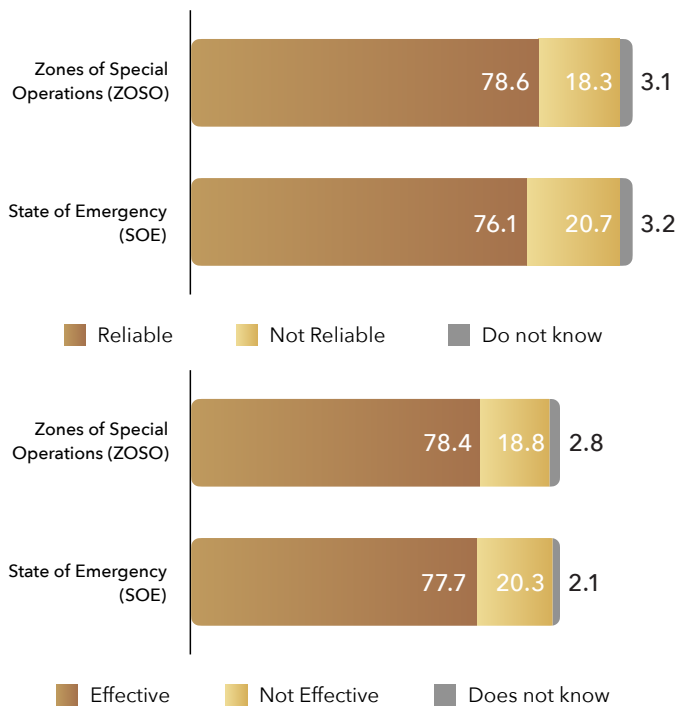


Figure 8. 2: Effectiveness and Reliability of Security Measures

Social Intervention Programmes

The Citizen Security and Justice Programme (CSJP) is a crime and violence prevention initiative of the Ministry of National Security (MNS). The general objective of the CSJP is to enhance citizen security and justice in Jamaica in target communities. The primary objectives are to improve behaviours for non-violent conflict resolution; increase labour market attachment among at-risk youth (aged 16-29 years); and increase the use of community and alternative justice services, within target communities²⁸.

Data from the 2019 JNCVS show that 11.0 per cent (231,327) of persons were aware of the functions of the CSJP (Figure 8.3). Figure 8.4 illustrates that of those persons, eight in 10 were of the view that this programme is efficient (80.8%) and reliable (80.1%). Chapter nine of the report elaborates on the perception of specific aspects of this social intervention programme.

The Victim Services Division (formerly called Victim Support Unit), operated by the Ministry of Justice is intended to assist persons against whom certain offences have been committed. The division, through its parish offices, helps victims of crime to manage the emotional trauma associated with and caused by crime. Internationally, victim support programmes, are established primarily to correct the imbalance, where the rights of the state and the rights of the offender have superseded those of the victims. Though an objective of the justice system is to assist the various victims of crime, many victims tend to feel alienated. It is for this reason that the Government, through the Ministry of Justice, established this Victims Services Division to ensure that the system of justice maintains a keen focus on the needs and rights of victims. The services offered by the Victim Services Division are free and include emotional support, crisis interventions, technical services and violence prevention initiatives.

Survey respondents were asked if they know about the functions of the Victims Services Division. As shown in Figure 8.3, 6.1 per cent (127, 958 persons) of the population knew the functions of the Victims Services division. The majority of these persons (75.1%) were of the opinion that this programme was effective and reliable (73.5%) (Figure 8.4).

Restorative Justice is a process whereby all the parties with a stake in a particular offence come together to deal with the aftermath of the offence. It is an alternative way of thinking about crime and conflict. This practise focuses on holding the offender accountable in a more meaningful way. As a transformative process focused on healing relationships, it repairs the harm caused by the offence, helps to reintegrate the offender into the community and helps to achieve a sense of healing for both the victim and the community.

28. <https://www.csjp.gov.jm/about/goal-objectives>

Similar to the proportion of persons who were aware of the Victim Services Division, 6.1 per cent (127,602) of the population was aware of the functions of the Restorative Justice Programme (Figure 8.3). Seven in 10 of these persons were of the opinion that the programme is effective (72.4%) and reliable (70.9%) considering what is expected of the Restorative Justice Programme (Figure 8.4).

The Child Diversion Programme is a tool of restorative justice and used primarily to put the child offender on a path away from the criminal justice system and its associated negative features. "Child Diversion" is the exercise of implementing measures for dealing with children, alleged as, accused of, or recognized as having infringed the penal law without resorting to formal judicial proceedings. The need for this programme arose because of an increase in violence being committed by and against children as well as the increasing number of children in need of care and protection. This was overwhelming social services and the judicial system. The Child Diversion Act, 2018 was passed to facilitate the implementation of child diversion in the criminal justice system.

It is one thing for these programmes to exist but for them to be effective persons must know they exist, know of their purpose and how to access them. The 2019 JNCVS shows that 7.1 per cent (148,559 persons) of the population knew about the functions of the Child Diversion Programme (Figure 8.3). Persons who were aware of the function of the Child Diversion Programme were asked whether they thought the programme was efficient and reliable. Figure 8.4 shows that eight in 10 of these persons viewed the Child Diversion Programme as efficient (82.1%) and reliable (76.2%).

The Integrated Community Development Project (ICDP) is implemented by the Government of Jamaica and currently executed by the Jamaica Social Investment Fund (JSIF). The ICDP aims to promote public safety and transformation through the delivery of basic infrastructure and social services in 18 communities. The components of the projects include improvement in access to basic infrastructure; improvement in public safety; youth livelihood projects and institutional strengthening for urban and public safety. Figure 8.3 shows that the functions of the ICDP were known by 6.8 per cent (143,887) of persons. Of these individuals, 80.9 per cent considered the programme to be effective, while 76.2 per cent thought that the programme was reliable (Figure 8.4).

The Poverty Reduction Programme (PRP-IV), targets the governance, physical transformation, socio-economic development, and youth development components of the Community Renewal Programme (CRP). The overall objective of the PRP-IV is to empower residents of volatile communities to achieve their fullest potential

and contribute to the attainment of a secure, cohesive and just Jamaican society. The CRP is designed to serve as the platform for service delivery to enhance social transformation, strengthen governance and reduce crime and violence in volatile and vulnerable communities. The overall objective of the PRP-IV is complementary to that of the CRP and will be achieved through infrastructure sub-projects and a series of social intervention techniques including workshops, employment attachments and scholarships. Activities in this programme build on and are a continuation of activities started under PRP II and PRP III, albeit in some cases with different beneficiary communities.

The survey findings highlight that the functions of the Poverty Reduction Programme were known to 202,527 (9.6%) persons (Figure 8.3). In Figure 8.4 it is shown that, approximately seven in 10 of the persons who knew the functions of this initiative were of the perspective that the programme is effective (67.3%) and reliable (67.0%).

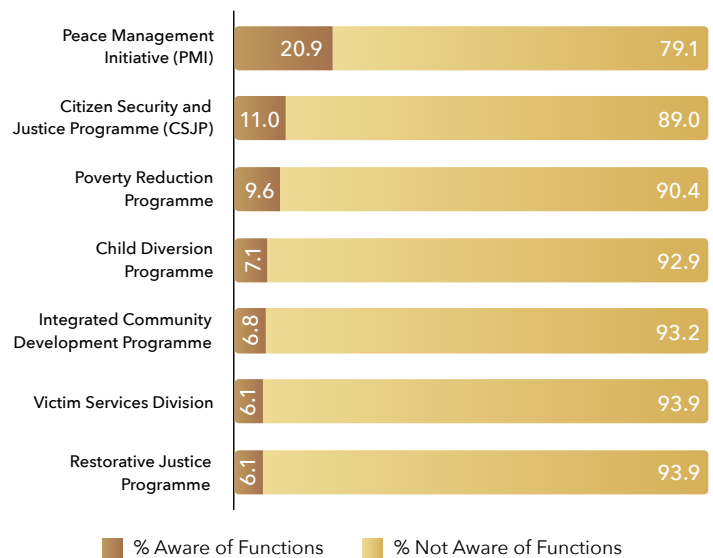


Figure 8.3: Public Awareness of the Functions of Social Intervention Measures

The Peace Management Initiative (PMI) was established in 2002 and uses alternative dispute resolution methodologies to deal with community-based violence. The programme targets the most at-risk youth and delivers violence interrupting, mediation, counselling and life skills training services. The PMI operates in Kingston and St. Andrew Metropolitan Area (KMA), St. Catherine, Clarendon, St. James, Trelawny and Westmoreland covering more than 60 communities within these parishes.

Figure 8.3 shows that 439,829 (20.9%) persons were aware of the PMI. This was the most well-known among the social intervention programmes. Here it is expected that the focal groups, those who are part of the programme or have some affiliation with programme beneficiaries would be most familiar with the functions of these programmes.

Compared to security measures, social Intervention measures are participatory community-specific activities. This might explain the lower level of awareness for the different social intervention measures relative to the SOE and ZOSO.

Effectiveness and Reliability of Social Intervention and Security Measures

For those respondents who indicated that they knew the functions of the named programmes assessed in the 2019 JNCVS, the majority stated that these programmes were both effective and reliable (Figure 8.4). The Child Diversion Programme was perceived by most as effective (82.1%) and reliable (80.0%). Eight out of every 10 persons regarded the Integrated Community Development Programme and the Citizen Security and Justice Programme as effective.

The top five social Intervention and security measures perceived by the public as reliable based on percentage of persons are: Citizen Security and Justice Programme (80.1%); Zones of Special Operation (78.6%); Integrated Community Development Programme (76.2%) and State of Emergency (76.1%) (Figure 8.2 & Figure 8.4). ▲

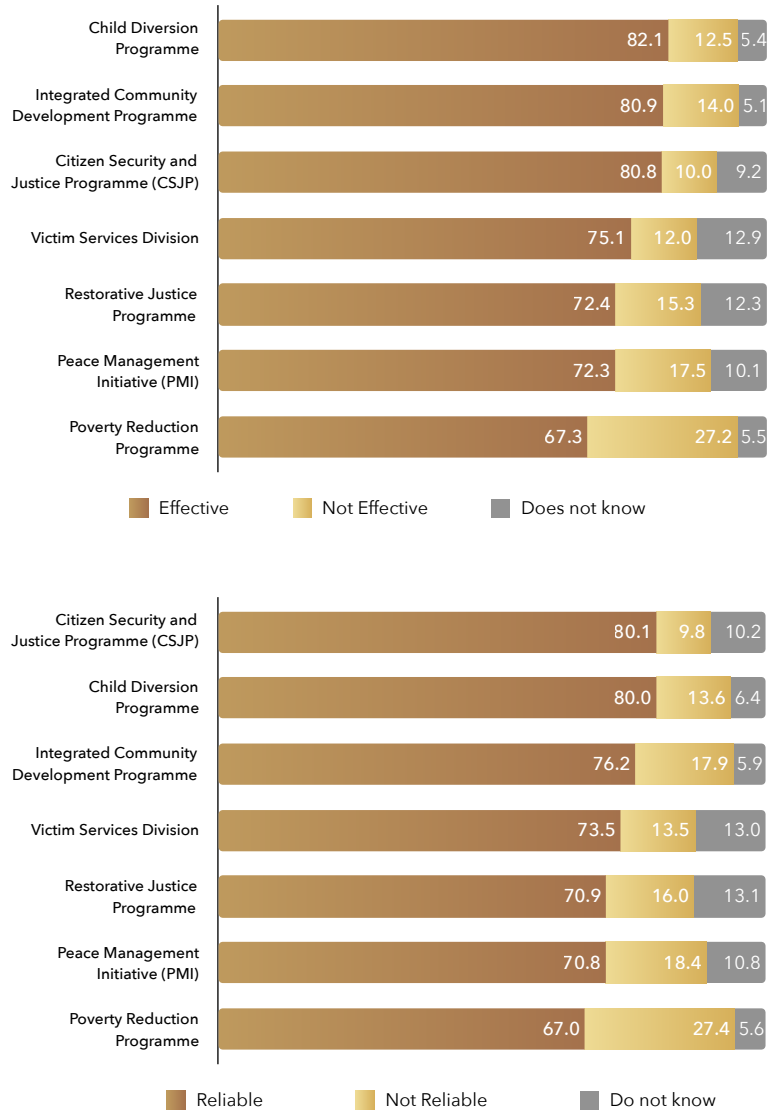


Figure 8. 4: Effectiveness and Reliability of Social Intervention Measures

9. Public Perception of the Citizen Security and Justice Programme

This chapter of the report is directed at evaluating specific aspects of the services and array of work of the Citizen Security and Justice Programme (CSJP).

The CSJP was a 19-year-old social-intervention initiative activated in three phases by the Government of Jamaica. Although the programme officially ended in March 2020, the Ministry of National Security continues to facilitate crime intervention and prevention strategies in targeted communities through an all-inclusive government approach.

CSJP Phase I

The focus of this phase of the initiative was to:

- enhance citizen security and justice in Jamaica by preventing crime and violence;
- strengthening crime management capabilities; and
- improving the delivery of legal services.

The Ministry of National Security completed CSJP Phase I in December 2009.

CSJP Phase II

The general objective of this phase was to:

- contribute to crime and violence reduction in disadvantaged communities through the financing and implementation of prevention and strategic interventions to address identified individual, family and community risk factors.

In January 2011, CSJP Phase II was expanded to 39 volatile and vulnerable communities.

CSJP Phase III

The specific objective of this phase was to:

- improve behaviors for non-violent conflict resolution in target communities;
- increase labor market attachment among youth; and
- increase access to effective community and alternative justice services

In December 2014, the programme expanded to provide crime and violence prevention services to fifty (50) vulnerable and volatile communities.

The Citizen Security and Justice Programme (CSJP) III targeted at-risk youth (ages 16- 29) from 50 volatile communities spanning eight parishes. The CSJP employed the theory of change (TOC) by combining individual treatments with group and community interventions; towards increased resilience within communities and amongst the youth participants. There are three major components:

Culture Change for Peaceful Co-existence and Community Governance targeting behavioural change and strengthening community governance and inclusivity.

Labour Market Attachment and Employability focuses on the delivery of labour market training, services and placement tailored to the young beneficiaries in target communities to strengthening life skills and reduce the risk of criminal or anti-social behaviour.

Community Justice Services seeks to increase access to justice services outside of the formal court system.

Public Opinion of the Citizen Security and Justice Programme

Awareness of the functions of the CSJP is highest among the residents of St. James (27,845 or 19.9%), Kingston (14,877 or 18.6%), Portland (10,923 or 14.8%), St. Catherine (50,178 or 14.4%) and St. Andrew (51,548 or 12.9%).

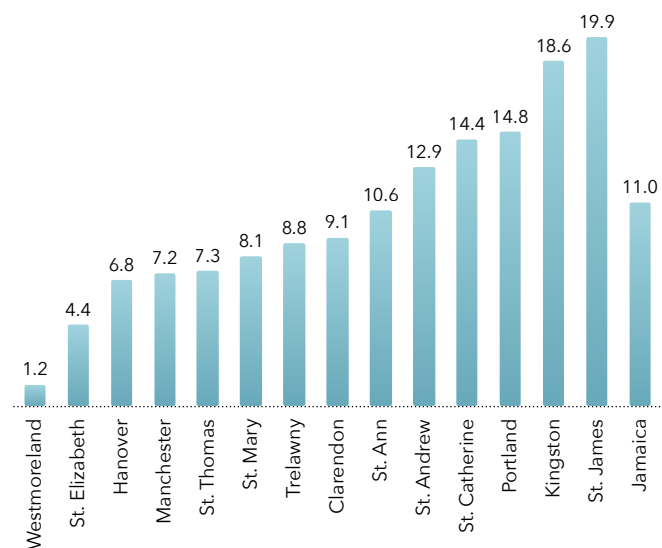


Figure 9.1: Percentage (%) of Persons Aware of the Functions of the CSJP by Parish

The 2019 JNCVS asked all respondents to indicate whether or not they were aware of the functions of the CSJP; 11.0 per cent or 231,327 responded in the affirmative. In the previous surveys in 2016 and 2013, respondents were asked if they had heard about the CSJP. Approximately 18.0 per cent responded that they had heard about the programme in 2016. In 2013, 16.8 per cent of respondents indicated that they had heard about the programme.

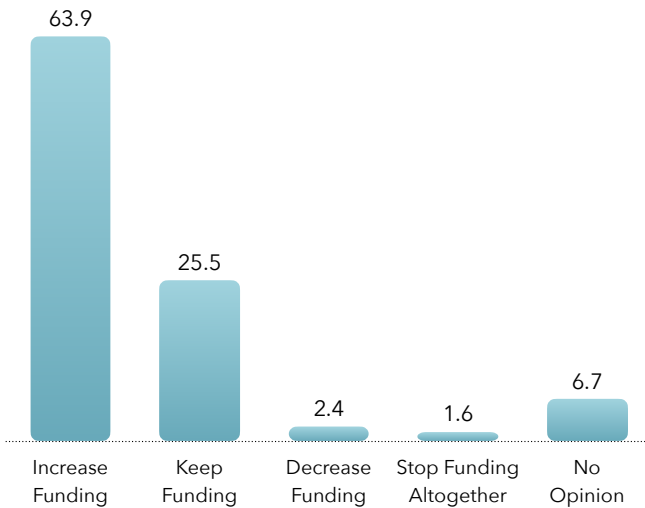


Figure 9. 2: Public Opinion on Government Funding for the CSJP

The respondents who were aware of the programme were asked whether the Government should increase funding, keep it at the same level or stop funding the programme. The majority (147,270 or 63.9%) of persons thought that the Government should increase funding for the CSJP. This proportion was 5.1 percentage points lower than the 69.0 per cent who, in 2016,

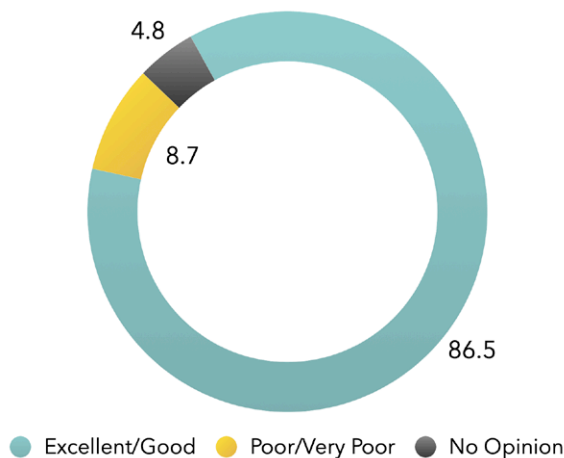


Figure 9. 3: Public Opinion on the Use of Tax-Payers Money for the CSJP

endorsed an increase in funding for the CSJP and an increase of 20.6 percentage points from 2013 (46.3%).

The majority (199,442 or 86.5%) of persons were of the opinion that the CSJP is a good way to spend tax-payers money. The overall opinion remained the same for the majority over the survey periods with 95.3 per cent in 2016 and 82.9 per cent in 2013 responding in the affirmative when asked if they think the CSJP is a good way to spend tax-payers money.

Awareness of Services Offered to the Community

During the survey, respondents who were aware of the functions of CSJP were also asked whether they knew if the programme was being implemented in their community. The data revealed that only 43,339 (18.8%) persons indicated that the CSJP offered services in the communities where they reside. All 43,339 persons who affirmed that the CSJP operated in their community were asked about the types of services that the programme provided (Table 9.1). One in every five persons was aware of at least one service the CSJP provided within their community. Approximately seven out of every 10 persons (74.2%) reported that the CSJP provided assistance with conflict resolution. After school educational programmes (66.8%) and vocational skills training (64.3%) were also mentioned as services provided in the community by the CSJP. Three in five persons mentioned parenting education (58.6%), summer employment/camps (57.0%) and support to community projects (54.3%).

The majority... of persons thought that the Government should increase funding for the CSJP (and) were of the opinion that the CSJP is a good way to spend tax-payers money.

Table 9. 1: CSJP Community Services

Type of Service	Per cent
Conflict resolution	74.2
After school educational programs	66.8
Vocational skills training	64.3
Parenting education	58.6
Summer employment/camps	57.0
Support to community projects	54.3
Tuition support/scholarships	51.0
Mentoring	50.7
Strengthening of community organisations	48.2
Job placement services	47.1
Sports development	46.3
Employment internship/On-the-job-training	45.9
Support to peace building events	44.2
Community multi-purpose centres	43.7
Restorative justice services	41.7
Violence interruption services (such as PMI)	33.9
Remedial education	33.1
Mediation	30.9
Home/Community visits	30.0
Victim services	28.2
Child diversion services	25.3
Business development services	24.8
Legal aid services	22.2
Psychological services	20.8
Other services	2.4

Persons believed that the CSJP had helped the community by providing educational support for youth (83.9%); to resolve conflict (82.9%) and also to reduce crime (81.3%). Other ways in which persons stated that the CSJP had been helpful in their communities were: in assisting people to find jobs (70.9%) and in the provision of parenting skills (69.9%). Seven out of every 10 persons (68.8%) were of the opinion that the CSJP helped provide youth with recreational activities that helped them stay out of trouble.

The majority of persons (94.8% or 41,085) agreed that the CSJP had made their community a better place to live. This was an increase of 15.2 percentage points over the 79.6 per cent of persons who agreed that the programme made their community a better place to live in 2013²⁹.

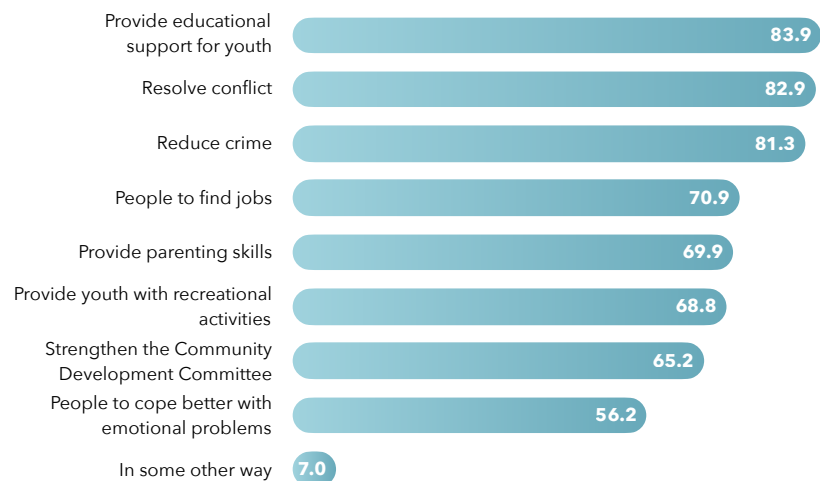


Figure 9. 4: Approaches the CSJP Use to Assist Communities

29. The 2013 JNCVS report analysis for this variable was for all respondents only. The values reported on in the 2016 report is representative of only residents living in CSJP communities; as such, comparison with the 2016 values is not possible for this segment of the report

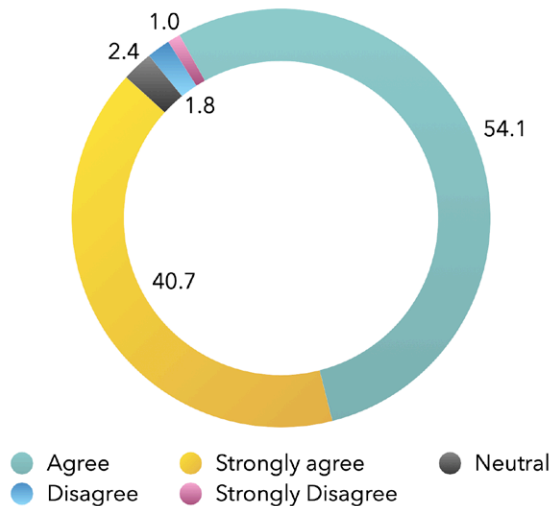


Figure 9. 5: Public Opinion on the CSJP Contribution to Better Community Life

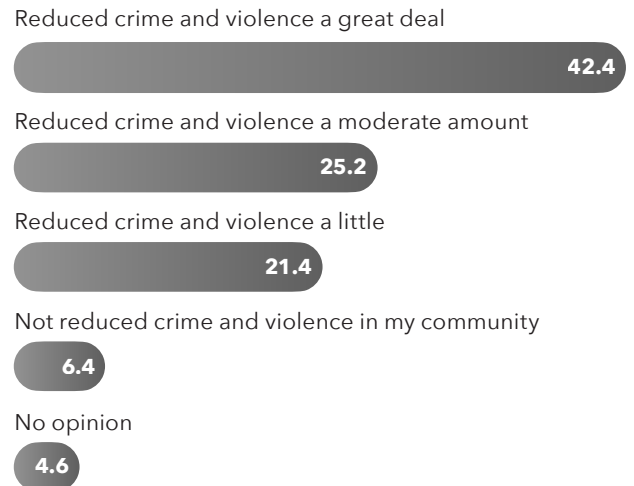


Figure 9. 6: Public Opinion on the Impact CSJP had on Crime and Violence in the Community

Just over two-thirds (67.1%) of the persons who lived in communities where the CSJP operated believed the programme had reduced crime a great deal (42.4%) or moderately (25.2%). The minority thought that the CSJP had little (21.4%) or no (6.4%) impact on crime and violence in their community. Others (4.6%) had no view on that matter.

Personal Use of CSJP Services

The respondents who indicated that the CSJP offered services in their community were also asked: "In your life, have you ever accessed any of the services offered by the CSJP?". Only 28.5 per cent of the persons (12,369) indicated that they had accessed services offered by the CSJP. This represented 5.3 per cent of those who knew of the functions of the CSJP. This proportion was 5.5 percentage points less than the 10.8 per cent recorded in 2016. The 2019 JNCVS found that of the 12,369 persons who accessed the services of the CSJP, the majority obtained vocational skills training (48.0%). Approximately one in five persons accessed services such as, after school educational programmes (30.2%), conflict resolution (24.6%), community multi-purpose centres (21.7%), job placement services (20.7%), parenting education (21.3%), support to peacebuilding events (21.0%) and summer employment/camps (19.1%).

Table 9. 2: Types of CSJP Services Accessed

Types of Services Accessed	Per cent
Vocational skills training	48.0
After school educational programmes	30.2
Conflict resolution	24.6
Community multi-purpose centres	21.7
Parenting education	21.3
Support to peace building events	21.0
Job placement services	20.7
Summer employment/camps	19.1
Strengthening of community organisations	16.5
Restorative justice services	15.1
Mentoring	14.9
Employment internship/On-the-job-training	14.2
Psychological services	12.7
Violence interruption services (such as PMI)	12.4
Legal aid services	12.4
Mediation	12.4
Sports development	11.7
Home/community visits	10.8
Support to community projects	10.8
Tuition support/scholarships	8.3
Victim services	7.4
Business development services	6.3
Child diversion services	3.0
Other services	8.4

The respondents who were users of the services offered by the CSJP were also asked how satisfied they were with the programme (Figure 9.7). The data indicate that the vast majority of CSJP clients (89.9%) were either satisfied (52.9%) or very satisfied (37.0%) with the services they had received. Only 4.1 per cent reported that they were dissatisfied and 6.1 per cent were neutral or had no response.

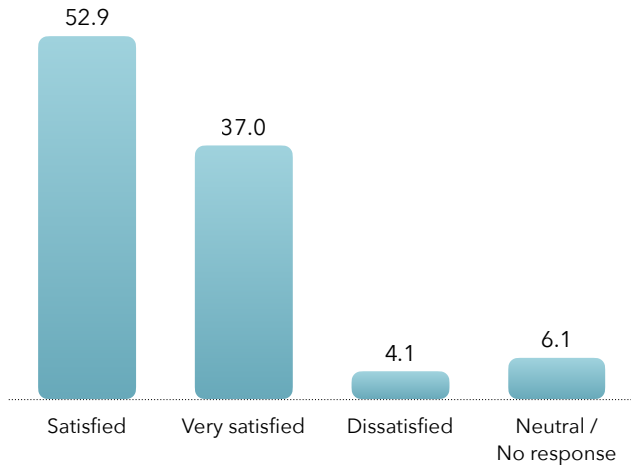


Figure 9. 7: Level of Satisfaction With CSJP Services Received

Respondents were asked to state in their own words the main problem CSJP had helped them with. The majority of persons indicated that they were assisted with education and skills training (51.5%). Approximately 20.0 per cent of the persons who accessed services offered by the CSJP, stated that they received help with finding a job (including summer employment). One out of 10 persons (9.2%) who benefitted from the programme indicated that they received help with anger management, quitting unhealthy habits (such as smoking) and staying out of trouble. Some persons (7.4%) indicated they received assistance in other areas such as garbage collection and recommendations. Approximately 12.0 per cent of persons said they had no problems.

Table 9. 3: Main Types of Assistance Received from CSJP

Main Problem CSJP Assisted	Number	Per cent
Education/Skill Training	6,375	51.5
Employment	2,434	19.7
Behavioural	1,138	9.2
Other Assistance	921	7.4
No problem	1,503	12.1

Other Social Intervention Programmes Accessed

Of all the persons who indicated that they were aware of the functions of the CSJP (231,327), only 12,369 (5.3%) persons indicated that they ever used or accessed any other social intervention programmes provided by the Government of Jamaica; besides the CSJP. When asked, what the names of the other social intervention programmes were, 17.9 per cent of the persons stated that they had used or accessed the Programme of Advancement through Health and Education (PATH), 17.3 per cent indicated the National Youth Service (NYS), 15.1 per cent indicated Jamaica Social Investment Fund (JSIF) and 14.0 per cent indicated the Human Employment and Resource Training Trust (HEART) (Figure 9.8).

Career Advancement Programme

2.9

Student Loan Bureau

4.0

Child Abuse

4.3

Parenting Aid

4.3

Social Development Commission

4.7

Ministry of Labour & Social Security

7.2

Conflict Resolution

8.6

HEART

14.0

Jamaica Social Investment Fund

15.1

National Youth Service

17.3

PATH

17.9

Other Community / Civic Programmes

10.3

None

9.2

Figure 9. 8: Other Social Initiatives Accessed

Residents in CSJP Communities

The 2019 JNCVS data revealed that, two out of every 10 persons (20.1% or 46, 563) who indicated that they were aware of the functions of the CSJP resided in a CSJP community or its environs. This finding is 8.7 percentage points lower than the 28.8 per cent living in a CSJP community in 2016 who indicated that they heard of the CSJP and 7.4 percentage points lower than the 27.5 per cent in 2013.

Further assessment of the respondents in 2019 showed that, approximately four out of every 10 of these residents in CSJP communities (40.2% or 18, 707) also indicated that CSJP offered services in their communities³⁰; 9.2 percentage points less than the 49.0 per cent reported in 2016.

The 2019 JNCVS had eight services in common with those asked of in 2016. For those eight services, residents in CSJP communities (2019 JNCVS) identified conflict resolution (76.0%), parenting education (66.3%) and job placement services (53.3%) as some of the main services provided by the CSJP in their community (Table 9.4). In 2016 residents were most likely to identify 'Parenting education' (58.8%) and 'Help finding employment' (49.0%) as services offered by the CSJP in their community.

Table 9. 4: Types of CSJP Community Services (Residents of CSJP ED's)

2019 Type of Service	Per cent		2016 Type of Service
	2019	2016	
Conflict resolution	76.0	35.3	Conflict resolution
Parenting education	66.3	58.8	Parenting education
Job placement services	53.3	49.0	Help with finding employment
Mentoring	46.0	19.6	Mentoring
Home/Community visits	44.4	0.0	Home Visits
Remedial education	43.0	27.5	Remedial/Lifelong learning
		15.7	Remedial reading
Community multi-purpose centres	41.5	21.6	Multi-purpose centres
Psychological services	28.0	17.6	Counselling

Persons who resided within CSJP communities and the immediate environs were of the view that this programme has made their community a better place to live (91.8 % or 17,181). This is 1.4 percentage points lower than the 93.2 per cent reported in 2016. Additionally, residents believed that the CSJP had helped their community to resolve conflict (89.5%) reduce crime (87.1%) and also to provide educational support for youth in the community (86.7%). Other ways identified by residents in which the CSJP has been helpful in their communities were: in assisting people to find jobs (80.5%), providing youth with recreational activities that helped them stay out of trouble (75.2%) and in strengthening the community development committee. Approximately seven out of every 10 persons (72.8%) who reside in CSJP beneficiary communities, believed that the CSJP helped in the provision of parenting skills.

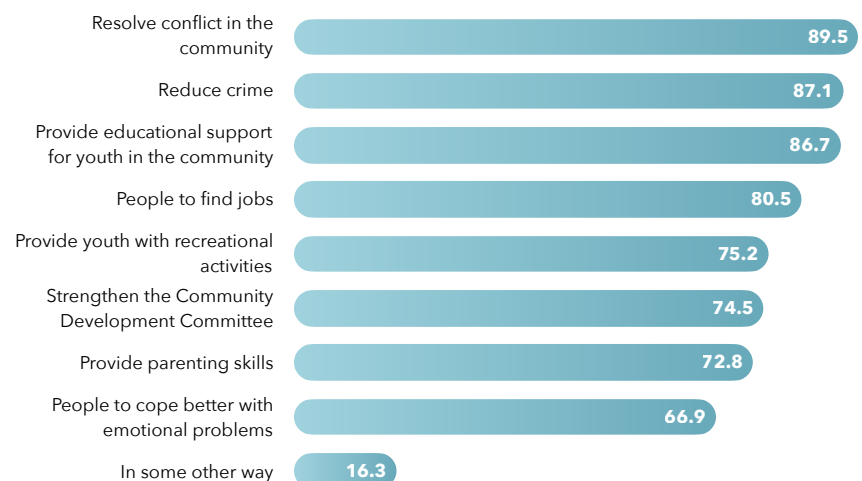


Figure 9. 9: Approaches the CSJP Uses to Assist Communities (Residents of CSJP ED's)

30. The analyses for this variable in the 2013 report was for all respondents only. Comparison with the 2016 is possible as the report analyses was done at the level of the CSJP residents.

Residents Use of CSJP Services

For persons living in CSJP communities the rate of use for the services was 28.4 per cent or 5,315 persons. This was 6.4 percentage points lower than the 34.0 per cent of residents who reported accessing CSJP services in 2016. In examining the types of services accessed by the residents, specifically those reported on in both the 2016 and 2019 rounds of the JNCVS; job placement services (35.3%), community multi-purpose centres (21.7%) and home and community visits (21.7) were the main services accessed in 2019 (Table 9.5).

Table 9. 5: Residents Who Access Services Provided by the CSJP

2019 Type of Service	Per cent		2016 Type of Service
	2019	2016	
Job placement services	35.3	18.0	Help with finding employment
Community multi-purpose centres	21.7	14.8	Multi-purpose centres
Home/community visits	21.7	0.0	Home visits
Mentoring	7.8	4.9	Mentoring
Parenting education	0.0	36.1	Parenting education
Conflict resolution	0.0	11.5	Conflict resolution
Psychological services	0.0	9.8	Counselling
Remedial education	0.0	8.2	Remedial/Lifelong learning
		4.9	Remedial reading

Overall, residents expressed that they were satisfied (92.6%) with the services they received with only 5.4 per cent expressing dissatisfaction (Figure 9.10). The level of satisfaction reported in 2019 is an improvement in comparison to 2016, where 90.0 per cent of recipients indicated satisfaction and 10.0 per cent reported dissatisfaction with the services they received from the CSJP. ▲

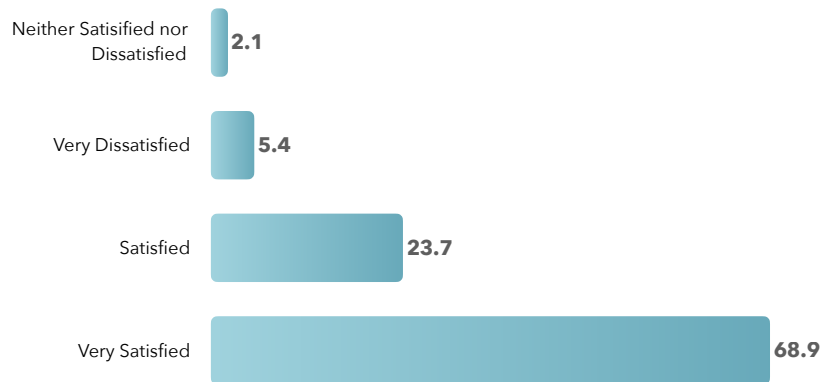


Figure 9. 10: Residents Level of Satisfaction With CSJP Services Accessed

10. Conclusion

The 2019 Jamaica National Crime Victimization Survey (JNCVS) report summarises different aspects of the survey data including rates of victimisation for household and personal crimes.

The report captures the perception of Jamaicans on varying topics ranging from personal safety, fear of crime, opinions about the performance of criminal justice institutions, and the effectiveness of social programmes and security measures. Individuals who indicated that they were recent victims of a crime (within the 12 months preceding the survey) provided details on their victimisation experiences, including the time and location, the offender, injuries suffered, crime reporting, and opinions about how the report to the authority was handled. Data from these victimisation experiences are also highlighted in this report.

The 2019 JNCVS data show that a relatively small proportion of Jamaicans were victims of a crime during the three-year reference period (September 2016-August 2019). It also reveals that an even smaller percentage of citizens were victims in the 12 months prior to the survey (September 2018-August 2019). The victimisation rate from the 2019 JNCVS is lower than the rate reported in the last survey (conducted in 2016), and all previous victimisation surveys done in Jamaica. Overall, this illustrates a downward trend in the rate of criminal victimisation in Jamaica based on data from all victimisation surveys conducted in the country.

For most Jamaicans, crime has remained the same at the community level in the last 12 months. However, a little over one-third of persons thought crime had increased at the town/city level, more than one-half thought crime had increased at the parish level, and three of every four persons thought crime increased nationally. Compared to survey data from previous crime victimisation research done in Jamaica, there has been a decline in the public perception of crime and disorder and an increased perception of safety and comfort with overall life at the community level.

Feelings of personal safety are often linked to crime perception and fear of victimisation and the data show that the majority of Jamaicans felt safe at different locations both in and around their community. It should be noted that there was an increase in the percentage of individuals who felt unsafe walking alone in their community in the day and night compared to the 2016 data with the 2019 rates being the highest reported in any victimisation survey conducted in the country. Notwithstanding, self-perceived risk of future victimisation is low among Jamaicans. Among those who felt vulnerable, robbery and theft were reported by the largest proportion of persons.

Crime data from the police and other authorities are necessary for planning and policy development. However, it is widely known that some crimes are underreported in the administrative data and as such victimisation surveys assist with filling these gaps. Improving crime reporting and gathering opinions about the criminal justice system in Jamaica are two of the main objectives of the JNCVS. The survey data show that majority of incidents of victimisation went unreported. Several factors motivated non-reporting; chief among them were perceived low level severity of the incident, the individual's ability to handle the matter on their own and nonfeasance on the part of the police. For those who reported, persons were generally satisfied with how their complaint was handled by the police. Dissatisfaction, on the other hand, was influenced mostly by thoughts that the police did not do enough, did not apprehend the offender(s), and did not recover the stolen item(s).

Public trust and confidence in the criminal justice system is likely to be associated with other factors explored in the 2019 JNCVS. These include rates of victimisation, fear, and perception of crime as well as the outcome and experience of interactions with the criminal justice institutions. The 2019 JNCVS shows that most Jamaicans were of the view that the different criminal justice institutions were effective and reliable in their functions specifically the Jamaica Defence Force (JDF) and the Major Organised Crime and Anti-Corruption Agency (MOCA). However, a high proportion of persons still believe that corruption existed in such institutions as the Jamaica Constabulary Force (JCF) and the Firearm Licensing Authority (FLA). The data also shows that most Jamaicans were aware of the functions of the State of Public Emergency (SOE) and Zone of Special Operations (ZOSO) and believed these measures were effective and reliable.

In conclusion, the 2019 JNCVS provides a wealth of information on crime victimisation in Jamaica. The implementation of the 2019 JNCVS, which followed the LASCI, is a break in the data series. However, there are some similarities across the previous surveys that can be further explored contingent on any planned programme and policy initiatives. The data also provides an opportunity for further exploration beyond the analysis presented in this report, to explore patterns and relationships in the data. Importantly, the data from the 2019 JNCVS can facilitate comparable assessments with countries especially in Latin America and the Caribbean that also adhere to the LASCI recommendations. From the 2019 JNCVS, unreported incidents, which impacts the underreporting of some crimes, is one matter that needs to be addressed. The data also confirms the need to improve and maintain a high level of public trust and confidence in the criminal justice institution and improve engagement with complainants and by and large, the citizens of this country. ▲

Annex

Annex I

DISTRIBUTION OF ACTUAL SAMPLE DWELLINGS AND EDs, BY STRATUM

Parish	Sample Dwellings (All)			Sample EDs (All)			CSJP/ICDP Sub-sample (EDs)		
	Urban	Rural	ALL	Urban	Rural	ALL	Urban	Rural	ALL
Kingston	414	-	414	23	-	23	5	-	5
St. Andrew	774	90	864	43	5	48	11	-	11
St. Thomas	108	198	306	6	11	17	-	-	-
Portland	90	324	414	5	18	23	-	-	-
St. Mary	90	252	342	5	14	19	-	-	-
St. Ann	144	270	414	8	15	23	-	-	-
Trelawny	54	324	378	3	18	21	-	1	1
St. James	306	126	432	17	7	24	12	1	13
Hanover	72	288	360	4	16	20	2	3	5
Westmoreland	162	234	396	9	13	22	7	-	7
St. Elizabeth	72	324	396	4	18	22	-	-	-
Manchester	162	288	450	9	16	25	-	-	-
Clarendon	234	252	486	13	14	27	5	2	7
St. Catherine	558	144	702	31	8	39	11	1	12
ALL	3,240	3,114	6,354	180	173	353	53	8	61

Annex II: National Crime Victimization Survey Indicators

This section of the report includes the tables related to the National Crime Victimization Survey indicators based on the LACSI methodology provided by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). The tables were compiled using individual weights only. These individual weights were computed using the 2018 mid-year population estimates. These tables focus on persons aged **18 years or older** at the time of the survey.

1. Level of Victimization

1A Population aged 18 and over by geographic area, by condition of victimization of at least one crime (excluding homicide), September 2018 to August 2019

Geographic Area	Population aged 18 and over ¹	Condition of victimisation of at least one crime ²			
		Victims		Non victims	
		Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage
Jamaica	2,035,754	338,322	16.6	1,697,432	83.4
Urban	1,094,119	197,813	18.1	896,306	81.9
Rural	941,635	140,509	14.9	801,125	85.1

1 Includes population identified as females (1,033,176) and males (1,002,577).

2 JNCVS measures 13 different types of crime, namely: Motor-vehicle theft, Theft of motor-vehicle parts, Theft of objects from inside the motor-vehicle, Motorcycle/Motorbike theft, Domestic burglary, Robbery, Theft (Larceny), Bank fraud, Consumer Fraud, Bribery, Physical Assault and Injury, Threats and Extortion. Homicide is not included in this estimation.

1B Population aged 18 and over victims of at least one crime¹, by geographic area and sex, September 2018 to August 2019

Geographic Area	Female Population Aged 18 and Over	Condition of victimisation			
		Victims		Non victims	
		Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage
Jamaica	1,033,176	165,921	16.1	867,255	83.9
Urban	565,228	104,262	18.4	460,966	81.6
Rural	467,948	61,659	13.2	406,289	86.8

Geographic Area	Male Population Aged 18 and Over	Condition of victimisation			
		Victims		Non victims	
		Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage
Jamaica	1,002,577	172,401	17.2	830,176	82.8
Urban	528,891	93,551	17.7	435,340	82.3
Rural	473,686	78,850	16.6	394,836	83.4

1 JNCVS measures 13 different types of crime, namely: Motor-vehicle theft, Theft of motor-vehicle parts, Theft of objects from inside the motor-vehicle, Motorcycle/Motorbike theft, Domestic burglary, Robbery, Theft (Larceny), Bank fraud, Consumer Fraud, Bribery, Physical Assault and Injury, Threats and Extortion. Homicide is not included in this estimation.

1C Population aged 18 and over victims of at least one crime by sex and type of crime, September 2018 to August 2019

Geographic Area Type of Crime	Population Aged 18 and Over	Sex of Victim			
		Female		Male	
		Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage
Jamaica	2,035,754	165,921	8.2	172,401	8.5
Motorized vehicle or parts theft		13,989	0.7	11,900	0.6
Theft of objects from inside the vehicle		8,178	0.4	10,715	0.5
Domestic burglary		26,523	1.3	33,163	1.6
Robbery		19,538	1.0	13,029	0.6
Theft (Larceny)		52,483	2.6	57,185	2.8
Fraud (Bank or Consumer)		17,873	0.9	23,217	1.1
Bribery*		3,558	0.2	6,985	0.3
Physical Assault and injuries		26,416	1.3	21,776	1.1
Threats or extortion		51,967	2.6	41,183	2.0

Geographic Area Type of Crime	Population Aged 18 and Over Victim of at Least One Crime	Sex of Victim			
		Female		Male	
		Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage
Jamaica	338,322	165,921	49.0	172,401	51.0
Motorized vehicle or parts theft	25,889	13,989	54.0	11,900	46.0
Theft of objects from inside the vehicle	18,893	8,178	43.3	10,715	56.7
Domestic burglary	59,686	26,523	44.4	33,163	55.6
Robbery	32,567	19,538	60.0	13,029	40.0
Theft (Larceny)	109,668	52,483	47.9	57,185	52.1
Fraud (Bank or Consumer)	41,090	17,873	43.5	23,217	56.5
Bribery*	10,543	3,558	33.7	6,985	66.3
Physical Assault and injuries	48,192	26,416	54.8	21,776	45.2
Threats or extortion	93,150	51,967	55.8	41,183	44.2

Note: The acceptable level of precision for the estimates presented in this report is based on a Coefficient of Variation (CV) that is 20 per cent. Estimates with a CV between 21-25 per cent are highlighted by an asterisk (), however, such data must be used cautiously.

1D Victims by geographic area, by number of crimes experienced and by average number of crimes per victim by sex, September 2018 to August 2019

Geographic Area	Total No. of Victims			Number of Crimes Occurred			Average Number of Crimes per Victim		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Jamaica	338,322	165,921	172,401	439,677	220,523	219,154	1.3	1.3	1.3
Urban	197,813	104,262	93,551	265,330	141,523	123,807	1.3	1.3	1.4
Rural	140,509	61,659	78,850	174,346	78,999	95,347	1.2	1.2	1.3

1E Victims by geographic area, by number of crimes experienced per victim, September 2018 to August 2019

Geographic Area	Population Aged 18 and Over Victim of at Least One	Number of Crimes Suffered per Victim							
		One Crime		Two Crimes		Three Crimes		Four or More Crimes	
		Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage
Jamaica	338,322	255,602	75.5	66,327	19.6	14,151	4.2	2,242	0.7
Urban	197,813	142,415	72.0	45,029	22.8	8,616	4.4	*	*
Rural	140,509	113,187	80.6	21,298	15.2	5,535	3.9	*	*

An asterisk (*) indicates estimates which had a low precision according to the Coefficient of Variation - CV (%). Only those estimates with a CV of 20 per cent or lower are reported while estimates with a CV above 20 per cent are excluded.

2. Crime Reporting

2A Crimes occurred by geographic area, by status of reporting to any competent authority, September 2018 to August 2019

Geographic Area	Crimes Occurred	Condition of Reporting to Any Competent Authority			
		Reported		Not Reported	
		Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage
Jamaica	543,149	183,613	33.8	359,536	66.2
Urban	330,322	106,686	32.3	223,636	67.7
Rural	212,827	76,927	36.1	135,900	63.9

2B Crimes occurred by type, by status of reporting to any competent authority, September 2018 to August 2019

Geographic Area Type of Crime	Crimes Occurred	Status of Reporting			
		Reported		Not Reported	
		Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage
Jamaica	543,149	183,613	33.8	359,536	66.2
Motorized vehicle or parts theft	25,890	12,550	48.5	13,340	51.5
Theft of object from inside the vehicle	22,086	7,018	31.8	15,068	68.2
Burglary	72,915	24,815	34.0	48,100	66.0
Theft with violence (Robbery)	31,983	16,260	50.8	15,723	49.2
Theft without violence (Larceny)	131,881	27,999	21.2	103,882	78.8
Fraud (Bank and Consumer)	50,437	14,609	29.0	35,828	71.0
Bribery*	17,653	-	0.0	17,653	100.0
Assault and injuries	60,642	28,345	46.7	32,297	53.3
Threats or Extortion	129,663	52,018	40.1	77,645	59.9

Note: Responses for the following crimes were merged to provide more accurate estimates:

Motorized vehicle or parts theft - Motor vehicle theft
 Motor vehicle parts theft
 Motorcycle theft

Fraud - Bank fraud
 Consumer fraud

Note: The acceptable level of precision for the estimates presented in this report is based on a Coefficient of Variation (CV) that is 20 per cent. Estimates with a CV between 21-25 per cent are highlighted by an asterisk (), however, such data must be used cautiously.

2C Crimes reported to any competent authority, by level of satisfaction while reporting the crime, September 2018 to August 2019

Geographic Area	Crimes Reported to any Competent Authority	Level of satisfaction			
		Satisfied		Unsatisfied	
		Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage
Jamaica	180 637	88,833	49.2	91,804	50.8
Motorized vehicle or parts theft	12,120	6,006	49.6	6,114	50.4
Theft of object from inside the vehicle	7,019	2,078	29.6	4,941	70.4
Burglary	25,781	8,444	32.8	17,337	67.2
Theft with violence (Robbery)	17,210	5,658	32.9	11,552	67.1
Theft without violence (Larceny)	26,699	13,954	52.3	12,745	47.7
Fraud (Bank and Consumer)	12,861	7,512	58.4	5,349	41.6
Assault and injuries	27,767	16,129	58.1	11,638	41.9
Threats or Extortion	51,180	29,052	56.8	22,128	43.2

Note 1: Responses for the following crimes were merged to provide more accurate estimates:

Motorized vehicle or parts theft - Motor vehicle theft
 Motor vehicle parts theft
 Motorcycle theft

Fraud - Bank fraud
 Consumer fraud

Note 2: The following responses have been merged: "Very satisfied" with "Satisfied" and "Unsatisfied and Very unsatisfied"

3. Characteristics of the Offender

3A Crimes where the victim was present, by type of crime, by number of offenders that the victim could identify, September 2018 to August 2019

Geographic Area Type of Crime	Crimes Where the Victim Could Identify the Offender(s)	Number of offenders that the victim could identify			
		One		Two or more	
		Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage
Jamaica	207,168	156,402	75.5	46,876	22.6
Robbery	33,595	15,736	46.8	15,821	47.1
Assault and injury	48,192	36,433	75.6	11,759	24.4
Threats	125,382	104,234	83.1	19,296	15.4

3B Crimes where the victim was present, by geographic area, by number of offenders that the victim could identify, September 2018 to August 2019

Geographic Area	Crimes where the victim identified the offender	Number of offenders that the victim could identify ¹			
		One		Two	
		Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage
Jamaica	207,168	156,402	75.5	46,876	22.6
Urban	115,354	78,605	68.1	34,237	29.7
Rural	91,814	77,798	84.7	12,639	13.8

Note 1: Not included are respondents who indicated "Don't know" or "Refused to answer"

3C Crimes where the victim was present, by type of crime, by sex of the offender(s), September 2018 to August 2019

Geographic Area Type of Crime	Crimes Where the Victim Was Present	Sex of the Offender(s)					
		Only Men		Only Women		Men and Women	
		Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage
Jamaica	218,681	175,275	80.2	*	*	*	*
Robbery	31,983	28,117	87.9	*	*	*	*
Assault and injury	61,316	48,650	79.3	*	*	*	*
Threats	125,382	98,508	78.6	*	*	*	*

3D Crimes where the victim was present, by type of crime, by the condition of the perpetrator of being under the influence of alcohol or other drugs, September 2018 to August 2019

Geographic Area Type of Crime	Crimes Where the Victim was Present	Condition of the Perpetrator of Being Under the Influence of Alcohol or Other Drugs			
		Yes		No	
		Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage
Jamaica	221,180	27,202	12.3	147,378	66.6
Robbery	33,595	*	*	21,225	63.2
Assault and injury	62,203	*	*	44,047	70.8
Threats	125,382	17,636	14.1	82,107	65.5

An asterisk (*) indicates estimates which had a low precision according to the Coefficient of Variation - CV (%). Only those estimates with a CV of 20 per cent or lower are reported while estimates with a CV above 20 per cent are excluded.

4. Characteristics of the crimes

4A Crimes Occurred, by Type of Crime, by Geographic Location, September 2018 to August 2019

Geographic Area	Crimes Occurred ¹	Geographic Location			
		In the community / district / town		Other location	
		Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage
Jamaica	408,425				
Motorized vehicle or parts theft	25,001	20,812	83.2	*	*
Theft of object from inside the vehicle	22,086	15,379	69.6	*	*
Robbery	34,179	26,117	76.4	8,062	23.6
Theft	131,597	114,418	86.9	17,179	13.1
Assault and injury	62,203	53,862	86.6	8,341	13.4
Threats or extortion	132,302	102,244	77.3	30,058	22.7

Note 1: Not included are respondents who indicated "Don't know" or "Refused to answer".

An asterisk (*) indicates estimates which had a low precision according to the Coefficient of Variation - CV (%). Only those estimates with a CV of 20 per cent or lower are reported while estimates with a CV above 20 per cent are excluded.

4B Robbery by Type of Stolen Object, by Type of Crime, September 2018 to August 2019

Type of stolen object	Total number of robberies	Frequency ¹	
		Absolute	Percentage
Jamaica	33,336		
Mobile phone		18,577	55.7
Money or Jewellery		16,030	48.1
Other items		12,086	36.3

Note 1: Respondents may have chosen more than one option.

4C Larceny by Type of Stolen Object, by Type of Crime, September 2018 to August 2019

Type of stolen object	Total number of larceny	Frequency ¹	
		Absolute	Percentage
Jamaica	136,899		
Mobile phone or other electronic equipment		38,696	28.3
Money or Jewellery		37,071	27.1
Livestock or crops		38,587	28.2
Other items		43,854	32.0

Note 1: Respondents may have chosen more than one option.

5. Perception of Public Safety

5A Percentage of Population Aged 18 and Over That Feel Safe Walking Alone in Their Neighborhood During the Day, September-December 2019

Geographic Area	Population aged 18 years and over ¹	Perception of safely walking alone in their neighborhood in the day			
		Safe		Unsafe	
		Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage
Jamaica	1,952,003	1,777,934	91.1	170,424	8.7
Urban	1,047,837	922,537	88.0	123,416	11.8
Rural	904,166	855,396	94.6	47,007	5.2

5B Percentage of Population Aged 18 and Over That Feel Safe Walking Alone in Their Neighborhood During the Day, by Sex, September-December 2019

Geographic Area	Male Population aged 18 years and over ¹	Perception of safely walking alone in their neighborhood in the day			
		Safe		Unsafe	
		Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage
Jamaica	968,496	893,156	92.2	72,116	7.4
Urban	506,115	449,176	88.7	55,055	10.9
Rural	462,381	443,979	96.0	17,062	3.7

Geographic Area	Female Population aged 18 years and over ¹	Perception of safely walking alone in their neighborhood in the day			
		Safe		Unsafe	
		Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage
Jamaica	983,508	884,778	90.0	98,306	10.0
Urban	541,722	473,361	87.4	68,361	12.6
Rural	441,785	411,417	93.1	29,945	6.8

Note 1: Includes population that responded "Does not know / does not answer"; excludes population that responded "Does not apply".

5C Percentage of Population Aged 18 and Over That Feel Safe Walking Alone in Their Neighborhood at Night, by Sex, September-December 2019

Geographic Area	Population aged 18 years and over ¹	Perception of safely walking alone in their neighborhood in the night			
		Safe		Unsafe	
		Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage
Jamaica	1,742,503	1,225,407	70.3	509,936	29.3
Urban	950,577	622,131	65.4	325,332	34.2
Rural	791,926	603,276	76.2	184,604	23.3

5D Percentage of Female Population Aged 18 and Over That Feel Safe Walking Alone in Their Neighborhood at Night, by Sex, September-December 2019

Geographic Area	Female population aged 18 years and over ¹	Perception of safely walking alone in their neighborhood in the night			
		Safe		Unsafe	
		Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage
Jamaica	859,187	574,475	66.9	281,750	32.8
Urban	484,881	303,897	62.7	179,175	37.0
Rural	374,306	270,578	72.3	102,576	27.4

5E Percentage of Male Population Aged 18 and Over That Feel Safe Walking Alone in Their Neighborhood at Night, by Sex, September-December 2019

Geographic Area	Male population aged 18 years and over ¹	Perception of safely walking alone in their neighborhood in the night			
		Safe		Unsafe	
		Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage
Jamaica	883,316	650,932	73.7	228,186	25.8
Urban	465,696	318,234	68.3	146,158	31.4
Rural	417,620	332,698	79.7	82,029	19.6

Note 1: Includes population that responded "Does not know / does not answer"; excludes population that responded "Does not apply".

5F Percentage of Female Population Aged 18 and Over, by Geographic Area and Daily Activities, by the Condition of Having Stopped Doing Them Because of the Security Context, September-December 2019

Geographic Area Daily activity	Female Population aged 18 and over ¹	Condition of having stopped doing the daily activity because of the security context ²			
		Yes		No	
		Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage
Jamaica					
Stopped going out at nights	843,347	170,388	20.2	672,959	79.8
Stopped letting children out alone	406,301	143,943	35.4	261,087	64.3
Stopped visiting relatives and friends	978,983	41,950	4.3	937,033	95.7
Stopped taking taxis	912,794	23,883	2.6	887,941	97.3
Stopped taking other transport	834,078	17,060	2.0	815,754	97.8
Stopped carrying a lot of cash	700,213	282,932	40.4	416,559	59.5
Stopped going to educational institution	75,440	*	*	73,131	96.9
Stopped going to cinema/theatre	290,640	*	*	266,445	91.7
Stopped going for a walk	895,584	75,035	8.4	820,550	91.6
Stopped wearing jewelry	643,694	94,393	14.7	548,343	85.2
Stopped going to bars/clubs	257,977	33,366	12.9	222,825	86.4
Stopped carrying credit/debit cards	660,758	24,029	3.6	634,455	96.0
Stopped going to sporting events	551,596	51,426	9.3	499,577	90.6
Stopped going to shopping malls/plazas	830,672	*	*	818,316	98.5
Stopped using alternate routes	720,684	186,766	25.9	532,956	74.0
Stopped going home late	847,181	177,365	20.9	669,816	79.1
Moved to another place of residence	998,735	*	*	980,315	98.2
Any Other Change of Habit	1,033,176	*	*	1,010,081	97.8

Note 1: Includes population that responded "Does not know / does not answer"; excludes population that responded "Does not apply".

An asterisk (*) indicates estimates which had a low precision according to the Coefficient of Variation - CV (%). Only those estimates with a CV of 20 per cent or lower are reported while estimates with a CV above 20 per cent are excluded.

5G Percentage of Male Population Aged 18 and Over, by Geographic Area and Daily Activities, by the Condition of Having Stopped Doing Them Because of the Security Context, September-December 2019

Geographic Area Daily activity	Male Population aged 18 and over ¹	Condition of having stopped doing the daily activity because of the security context ²			
		Yes		No	
		Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage
Jamaica					
Stopped going out at nights	862,339	141,323	16.4	719,870	83.5
Stopped letting children out alone	289,466	95,414	33.0	193,352	66.8
Stopped visiting relatives and friends	956,952	47,836	5.0	909,116	95.0
Stopped taking taxis	854,693	19,439	2.3	834,723	97.7
Stopped taking other transport	784,174	22,136	2.8	762,039	97.2
Stopped carrying a lot of cash	731,466	253,525	34.7	474,554	64.9
Stopped going to educational institution	57,535	*	*	52,744	91.7
Stopped going to cinema/theatre	264,601	26,947	10.2	235,943	89.2
Stopped going for a walk	904,780	58,919	6.5	845,332	93.4
Stopped wearing jewelry	568,773	83,609	14.7	484,727	85.2
Stopped going to bars/clubs	434,516	40,171	9.2	394,345	90.8
Stopped carrying credit/debit cards	637,235	18,461	2.9	617,210	96.9
Stopped going to sporting events	660,192	57,488	8.7	602,319	91.2
Stopped going to shopping malls/plazas	786,269	18,006	2.3	768,263	97.7
Stopped using alternate routes	773,363	166,111	21.5	607,002	78.5
Stopped going home late	908,497	143,430	15.8	763,951	84.1
Moved to another place of residence	980,155	25,126	2.6	954,690	97.4
Any Other Change of Habit	1,002,577	*	*	984,947	98.2

Note 1: Includes population that responded "Does not know / does not answer"; excludes population that responded "Does not apply".

An asterisk (*) indicates estimates which had a low precision according to the Coefficient of Variation - CV (%). Only those estimates with a CV of 20 per cent or lower are reported while estimates with a CV above 20 per cent are excluded.

