Safety Trends and Reporting of Crime (SATARC)

A crime victimisation survey in four major cities of India

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Importance of Rule of Law

- Rule of Law is the purest form of a public good
- It is the core responsibility of the State

How India fares?

- WJP's Rule of Law Index 2016: India ranks 66 out of 113.
- India ranks 137 out of 163 on the Global Peace Index 2017
- Cost of conflict was $742 bn, ~8% of India's GDP (GPI 2016)

Why is that so?

- Law and order has fallen off the priority list

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Taking Stock of the State of Policing

- Crime per lakh persons increased by 28% from 2005 to 2015

- Police to population ratio in India is 137 per 100,000 people, despite the sanctioned strength being 181. UN recommends ratio of 222.

- India's spend on policing as a % of GDP around 0.7%; low public spending compared to education, and even health

- Recent Police modernisation scheme earmarked Rs. 25,000 crore over next 3 years

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What's holding us back?

Failure at Reforms:
- The Indian Police Act of 1861 governs the police till date
- Globally followed "Peelian Principles" not incorporated
- As many as 20 Commissions set up since independence

Prioritising private over public goods:
- Socialist structure - Focus on politically controlled resource allocation
- Lack of focus on the core tasks of delivery of public good

At the crux of it:
- Lack of comprehensive public data hinders diagnosis

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International Examples

- National Crime Victimization Survey, US (1973)

- Crime Survey for England & Wales, UK (1982)

- International Crime Victimisation Survey, UNICRI (1989)

- Crime Victimisation Survey, Australia (2008)

- European Crime and Safety Survey, EU (2005)

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Focusing on Diagnostics as the First Step

SATARC Survey of 20,597 households across Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Bengaluru

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Sample Size

Cities

The survey is based on a representative sample of households across four major cities.

Delhi	**Mumbai**	**Chennai**	**Bengaluru**
6,187 respondents	7,910 respondents	2,433 respondents	4,067 respondents

Survey Methodology

Time period

2015 Oct — 2016 Sep

Respondents were asked questions on their crime and police experience for the period **October 2015** to **September 2016**.

Survey questionnaire

The survey asks four broad questions pertaining to:

I. Incidence of Crime
   (see Appendix on Page 16 for detailed definitions)

   1. Theft
   2. Assault (resulting in injury)
   3. Harassment
   4. Criminal Intimidation
   5. House Break-in
   6. Unnatural Death
   7. Missing Person

II. Reporting to Police

III. Opinions on Police

IV. Safety Perceptions

Sampling

Delhi

1. Each city was divided by its respective police zones.

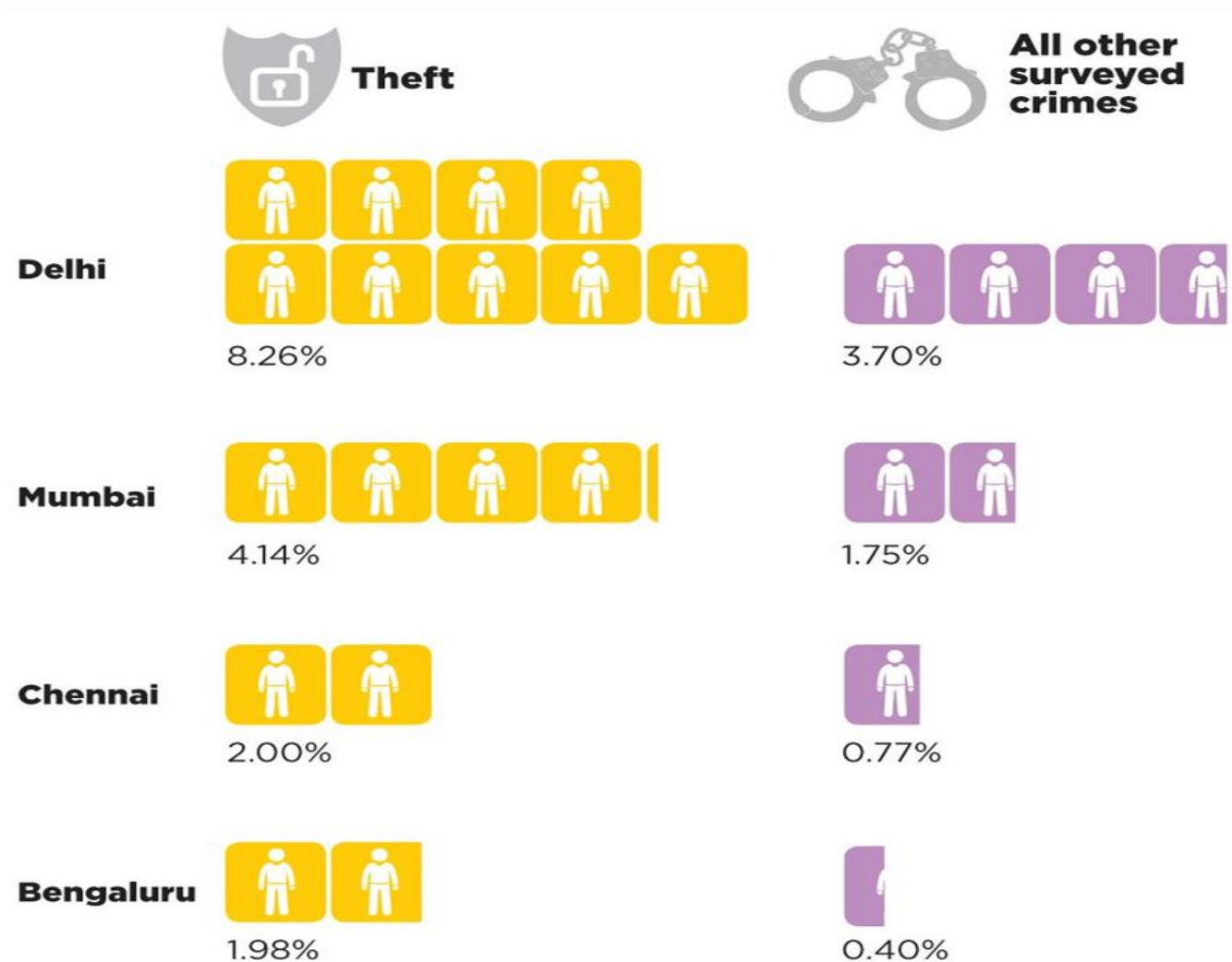**2.** Within each zone, **450** households were randomly surveyed.

3. The randomly surveyed sample is representative of the age and gender distribution of the **adult population** in the cities.
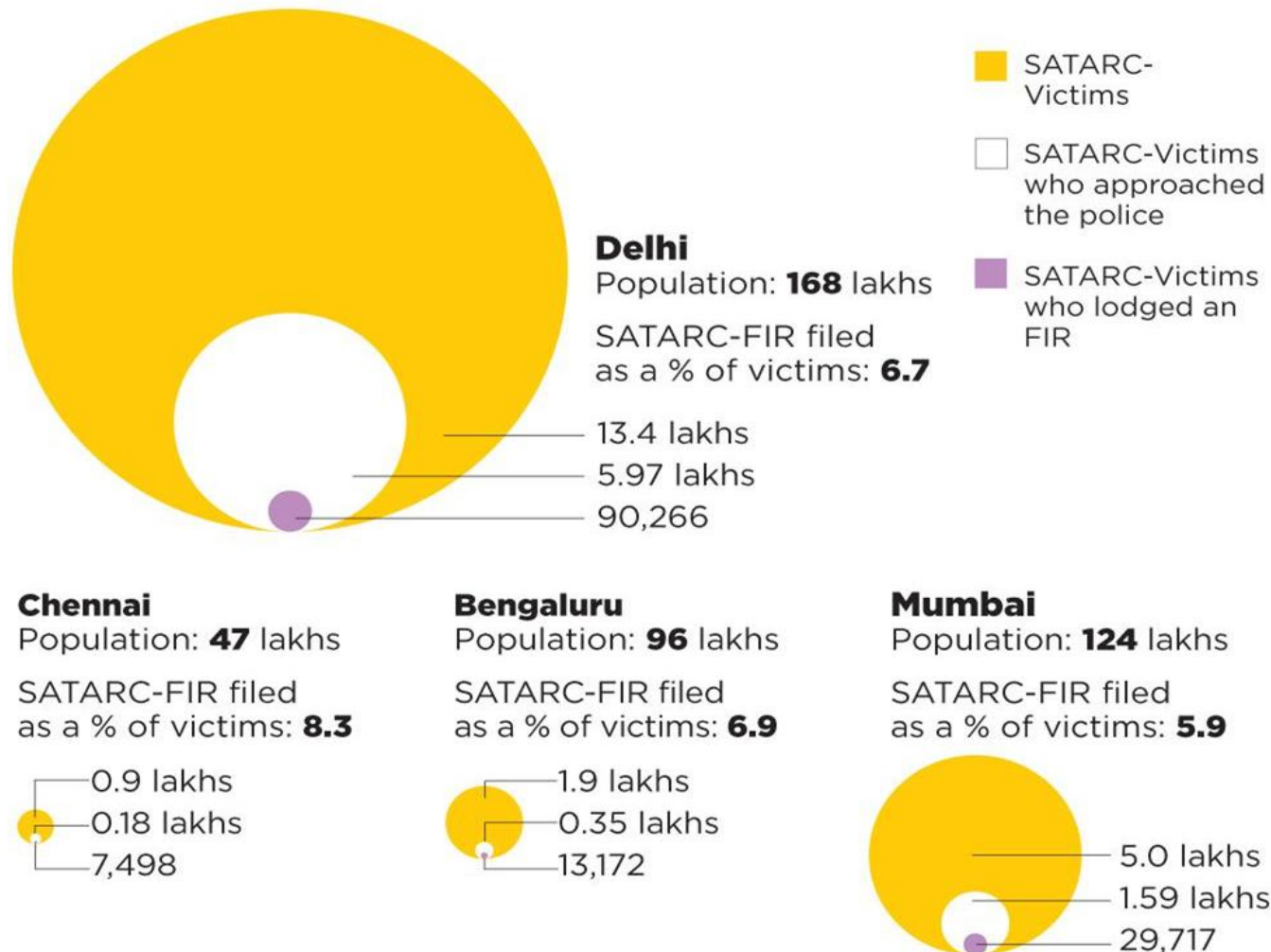
4. In addition, purposive interviews of victims of any of the 7 crimes were covered in the survey.
The total sample size across the cities was **20,597**.

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What proportion of the population was a victim?

Theft

All other surveyed crimes

Delhi

8.26%

3.70%

Mumbai

4.14%

1.75%

Chennai

2.00%

0.77%

Bengaluru

1.98%

0.40%

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Under Reporting of Theft

There is massive under-reporting of theft

SATARC-Victims

SATARC-Victims who approached the police

SATARC-Victims who lodged an FIR

Delhi
Population: **168** lakhs

SATARC-FIR filed as a % of victims: **6.7**

13.4 lakhs
5.97 lakhs
90,266

Chennai
Population: **47** lakhs

SATARC-FIR filed as a % of victims: **8.3**

0.9 lakhs
0.18 lakhs
7,498

Bengaluru
Population: **96** lakhs

SATARC-FIR filed as a % of victims: **6.9**

1.9 lakhs
0.35 lakhs
13,172

Mumbai
Population: **124** lakhs

SATARC-FIR filed as a % of victims: **5.9**

5.0 lakhs
1.59 lakhs
29,717

Note: The city boundaries correspond to the respective Commissionerates of Police. Population data sourced from Census of India, 2011. FIR refers to First Information Report

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Why the Gap?

Reason 1: People refrain from approaching the police
These are the main reasons for not approaching the police for each city. The top two reasons for each city have been highlighted.

	Delhi	Mumbai	Chennai	Bengaluru
Didn't know where to go	▲ 21%	10%	19%	17%
Felt that the police will not entertain the complaint	▲ 30%	▲ 21%	▲ 19%	18%
Did not think the police will be able to do anything about the case	19%	19%	18%	15%
Did not want to get stuck in police/court matters	19%	20%	14%	▲ 35%
Lack of evidence	19%	21%	▲ 51%	31%
Didn't think it was serious	21%	▲ 35%	16%	▲ 33%

**Reason 2: Police registered very few FIRs**
We cannot confirm the reasons why the police is only filing a few FIRs since the survey does not delve into why the FIRs were not registered.

FIR registered as a % of victims who approached the police

Delhi	Mumbai	Chennai	Bengaluru
16%	19%	40%	42%

Note: Results presented for the sample

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Dis/Satisfaction with Police
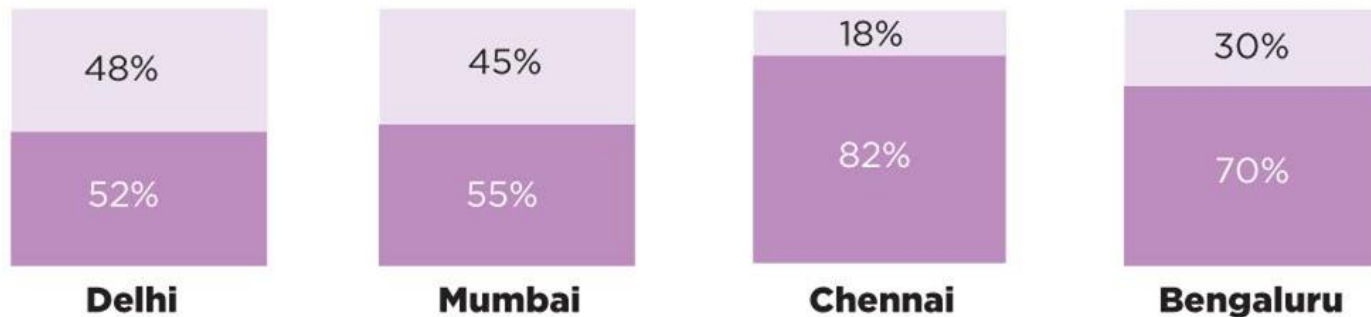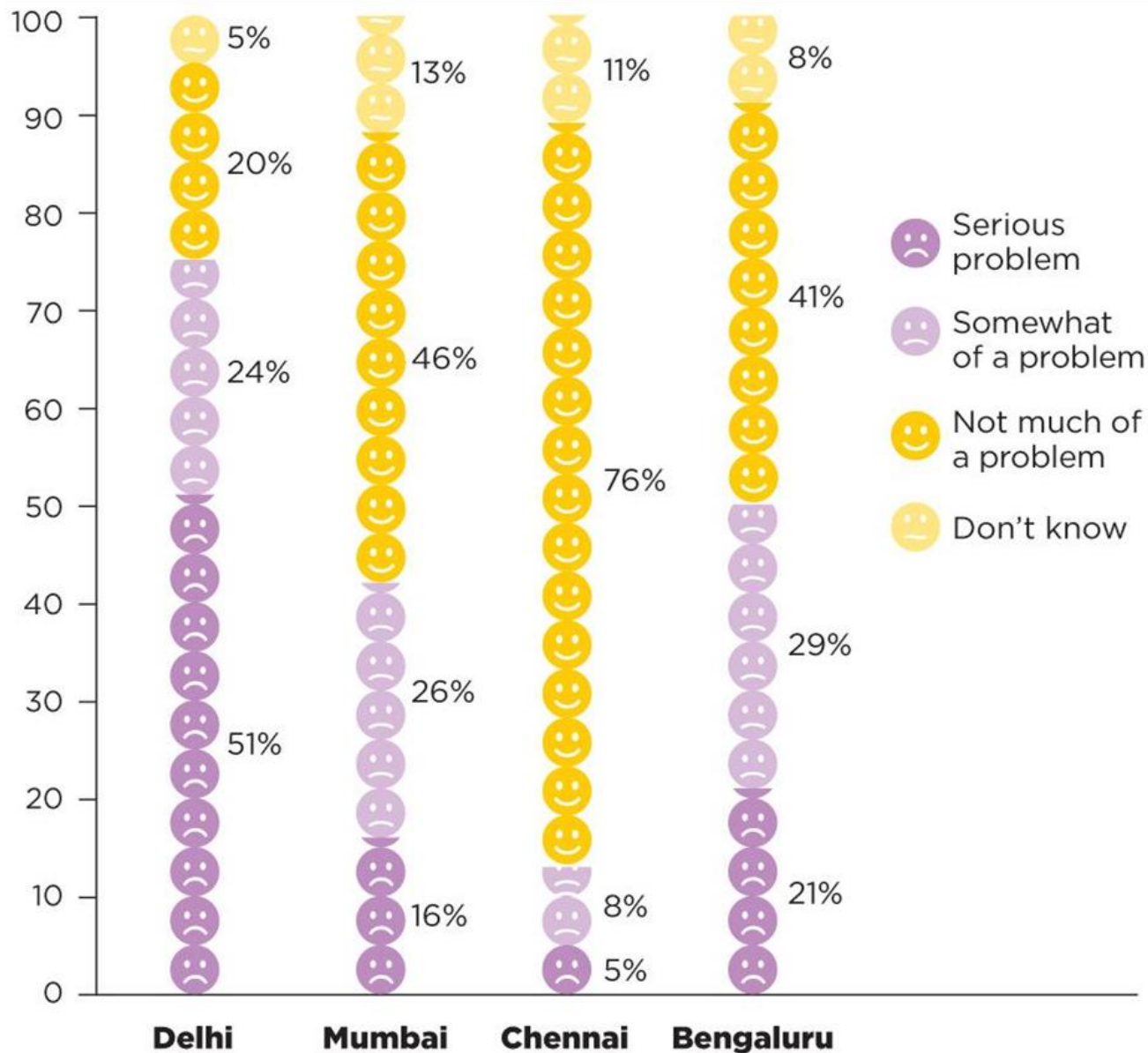
What are the reasons for satisfaction?

YES: What was the reason for their satisfaction with the police?
The colour spectrum below ranges from purple (high percentage of respondents expressing satisfaction with the police) to yellow (low percentage of respondents expressing satisfaction).

	Delhi	Mumbai	Chennai	Bengaluru
They listened attentively	75	55	79	89
They registered my complaint with accuracy	41	50	45	83
They registered my complaint promptly	35	41	58	32
They explained their future course of action	21	23	44	33
They arrived in time	10	17	38	29
They took action quickly	14	17	39	18

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What are the reasons for dissatisfaction?

NO: What was the reason for their dissatisfaction with the police?
The colour spectrum below ranges from purple (high percentage of respondents expressing dissatisfaction with the police) to yellow (low percentage of respondents expressing dissatisfaction).

	Delhi	Mumbai	Chennai	Bengaluru
They were arrogant and ill-mannered	12	14	6	19
They refused to register my FIR and asked me to leave	8	16	25	38
They pinned the blame on me and tried to dissuade me from registering an FIR	9	16	31	16
They made me wait without any reason and took a long time to register my FIR	33	49	31	41
I required external influence to register the FIR	8	5	19	19
The PCR van took over an hour to arrive at the spot from where I called	15	8	13	22
They did not assist the wounded persons	11	3	19	25
They asked us/me to pay an amount	10	6	25	13
Other	36	19	-	6

Note: All values in both 'Yes' and 'No' tables in %
Results in both 'Yes' and 'No' tables presented for the sample
Data in each table is divided into quintiles, and a colour assigned to each quintile.
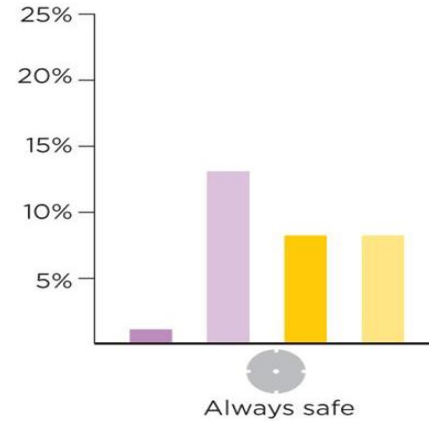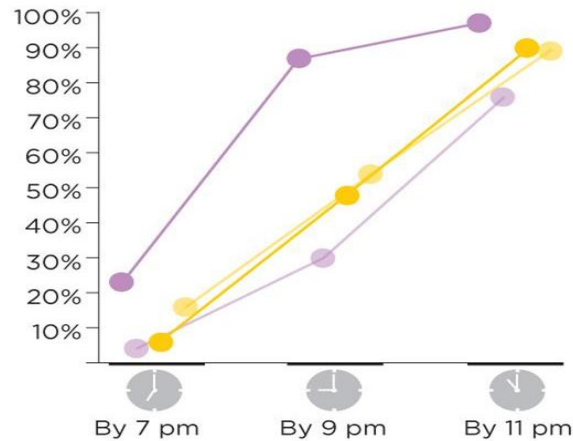
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How serious is the problem of crime in your area?

Delhi
- 5%
- 20%
- 24%
- 51%

Mumbai
- 13%
- 46%
- 26%
- 16%

Chennai
- 11%
- 76%
- 8%
- 5%

Bengaluru
- 8%
- 41%
- 29%
- 21%

Legend:
- Serious problem
- Somewhat of a problem
- Not much of a problem
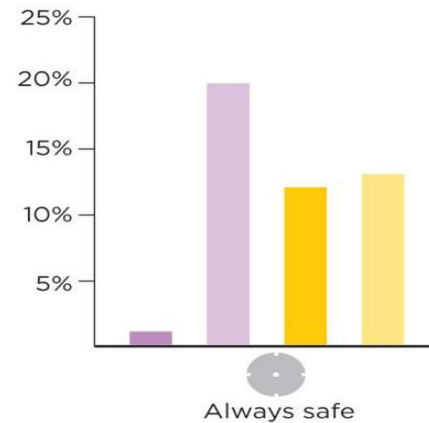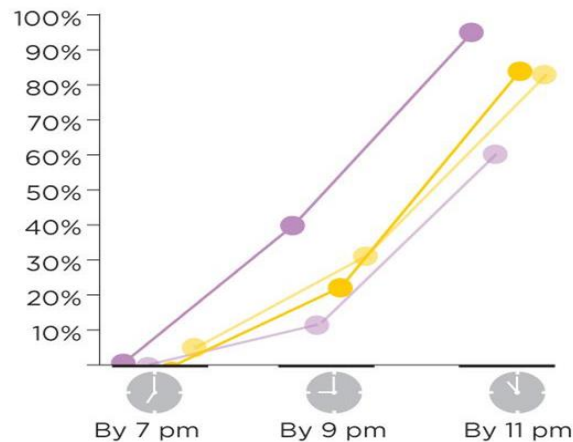- Don't know

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Safety Perceptions

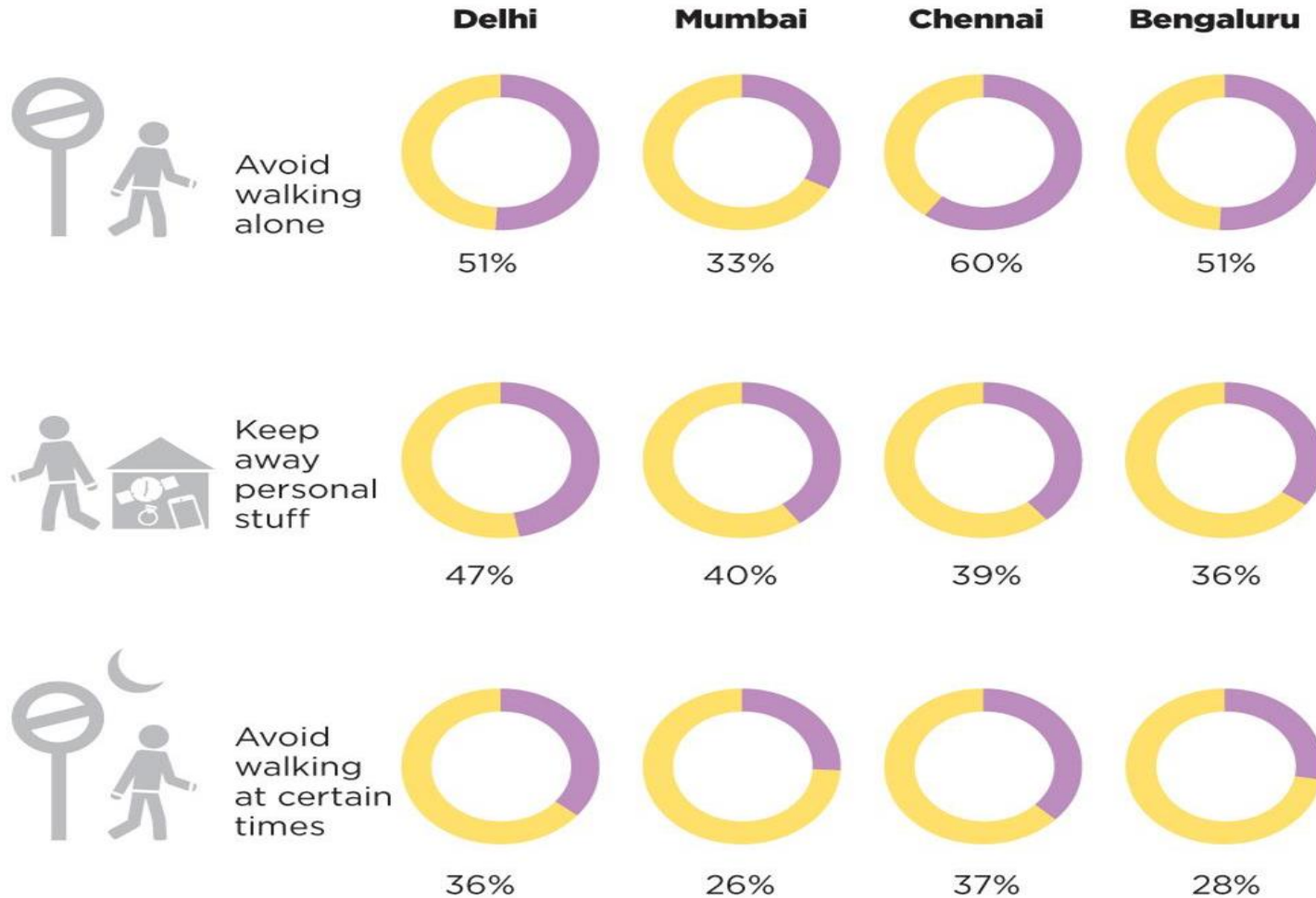When do you start worrying about the safety of a female member who maybe outside home unaccompanied?

When do you start worrying about the safety of a male member who maybe outside home unaccompanied?
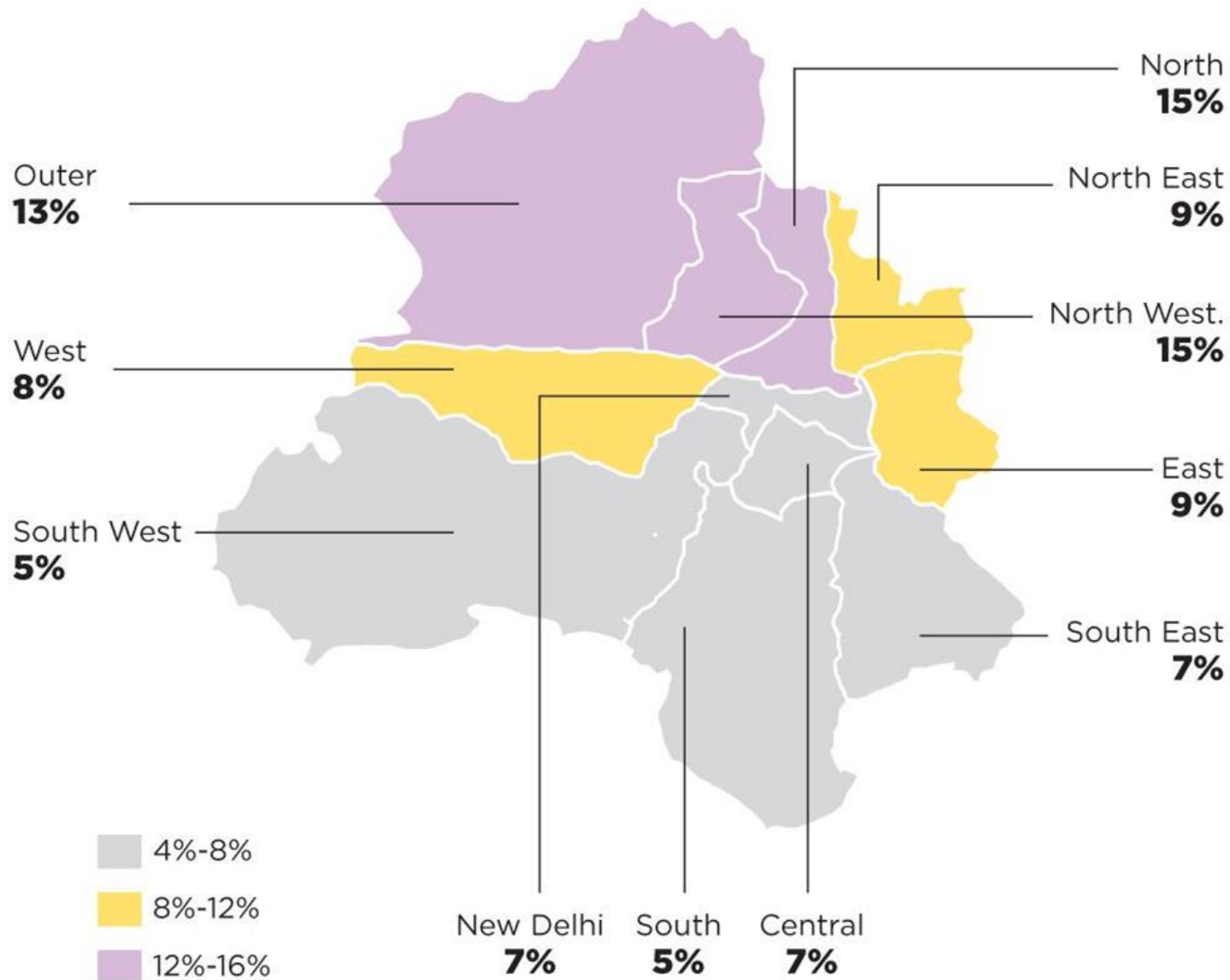
Delhi   Mumbai   Chennai   Bengaluru

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Adaptive Behaviours

	Delhi	Mumbai	Chennai	Bengaluru
Avoid walking alone	51%	33%	60%	51%
Keep away personal stuff	47%	40%	39%	36%
Avoid walking at certain times	36%	26%	37%	28%

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Survey as Police Management Tool - Zone-wise Data
(*Victim Distribution*)

Outer
13%

West
8%

South West
5%

North
15%

North East
9%

North West.
15%

East
9%

South East
7%

New Delhi
7%

South
5%

Central
7%

4%-8%

8%-12%

12%-16%

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Way Forward

- Surveys complement official crime records by:
  - Assessing the gap in actual and recorded crime incidence by identifying crimes that are not reported to the police
  - Recognising those most vulnerable to crime
  - Evaluating people's attitude towards the police and courts
  - Assessing the impact of crime on quality of life
- Using the data as a management tool
  - Basis for staffing and designing interventions
  - Serves as a public record of performance
  - Tool for Budgeting exercise (incorporate safety and not just crime incidence)
- SATARC is an illustration of what can replicated at a national level

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THANK YOU