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# Statistical release

## P0341

# Victims of crime survey

## 2011

**Embargoed until:  
24 November 2011  
09:30**

**Enquiries:**

User Information Services  
Tel.: (012) 310 8600/4892/8390

**Forthcoming issue:**

VOCS 2012

**Expected release date**

September 2012

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Published by Statistics South Africa, Private Bag X44, Pretoria 0001

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**Enquiries:**

	<b>Printing and distribution</b>	<b>User information services</b>
Tel:	(012) 310 8358	(012) 310 8600
Fax:	(012) 321 7381	(012) 310 8500/8495
Email:	<a href="mailto:magdaj@statssa.gov.za">magdaj@statssa.gov.za</a>	<a href="mailto:info@statssa.gov.za">info@statssa.gov.za</a>

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## Victims of crime survey: 2010

This statistical release presents a selection of key findings from the Victims of Crime Survey (VOCS) 2011, which was conducted by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) from January to March 2011.

### 1. Introduction

The concept of victimisation surveys (also known as International Crime Victim Survey (ICVS)) is well established in South Africa (SA) and internationally. Until recently the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) coordinated and sometimes conducted the ICVS in developing countries.

During the past two decades a number of surveys related to crime, crime victims and users of services provided by the safety and security cluster departments have been conducted by various service providers in South Africa. Besides these surveys, three national VOCS have been conducted. The first of these was executed in 1998 by Stats SA and was mostly based on the ICVS questionnaire developed by UNICRI, even though some adjustments were made based on local needs and considerations. The Institute for Security Studies (ISS) was responsible for conducting the 2003 and 2007 versions of the VOCS. Crime prevention and safety is a high priority of the current government, and starting with the VOCS 2011, Stats SA plans to conduct the VOCS annually.

The 'new' Victims of Crime Survey (VOCS) series is a countrywide household-based survey and has three main objectives:

- The nature, extent and patterns of crime in South Africa, from the victim's perspective;
- Victim risk and victim proneness, so as to inform the development of crime prevention and public education programmes;
- People's perceptions of services provided by the police and the courts as components of the criminal justice system.

The VOCS focuses on people's perceptions and experiences of crime, as well as their views regarding their access to and effectiveness of the police and justice system. Households are also asked about community responses to crime. The survey profiled different aspects that are inherent in the different types of crimes, such as the location and timing of the different crimes, the use of weapons and the nature and extent of the violence that takes place. The VOCS 2011 is comparable to the VOCS 1998, VOCS 2003 and VOCS 2007 in cases where the questions remained largely unchanged. However, it is important to note that the sample size for the VOCS 2011 is much bigger than any of the preceding surveys, and the data should be considered more reliable especially at lower levels of disaggregation.

While the VOCS cannot replace police statistics, it can be a rich source of information which will assist in the planning of crime prevention as well as providing a more holistic picture of crime in South Africa. The data can be used for the development of policies and strategies, as well as for crime prevention and public education programmes. The VOCS 2011 will also be used to pilot the possibility of integrating the crime statistics obtained from administrative data with those of a sample survey in order to maximise our understanding of the extent of crime and the under-reporting of crime. The reference period for most of the report is January to December 2010, unless otherwise stated. Where possible, comparisons with the previous surveys are made.

### 2. Target population and sample

The target population of the survey consists of all private households in all nine provinces of South Africa and residents in workers' hostels. The survey does not cover other collective living quarters such as students' hostels, old-age homes, hospitals, prisons and military barracks, and is therefore only representative of non-institutionalised and non-military persons or households in South Africa.

More details about the methodology, the response rates and limitations to the study can be found in Section 10.

### **3. Summary of the key findings**

#### **3.1 Public perceptions about crime and safety**

Perceptions about crime and safety differed according to several factors, such as employment status, population, group and area of residence. More than 40% of households believed that the level of both violent and non-violent crime had decreased in their area of residence during the period 2008 to 2010. Less than 35% said that crime had increased, while about a quarter of the population believed that crime had stayed the same.

More than half (53,0%) of households perceived housebreaking/burglary to be one of the most common type of crime, followed by home robbery (49,7%), street robbery (40,9%) and pick-pocketing (28,5%). The crimes perceived to be the most feared in the households' area of residence were home robbery (50,4%), housebreaking (50,2%), street robbery (39,7%) and murder (34,1%).

People are affected by crime in different ways, and therefore their perceptions about crime also differ. In 2010, a third of households (33,3%) avoided going to open spaces unaccompanied because of their fear of crime, followed by 22,2% of households who would not allow their children to move around unsupervised by an older person or play freely in their area. A further 14,7% of households wouldn't permit their children to walk to school alone.

Male-headed households were much more likely (54,1%) to feel safe when walking alone during the day than female-headed households (34,1%). Only 22,7% male headed-households felt safer when walking alone when it is dark than 14,3% of the female population. Female headed-households living in Limpopo (24,0%), KwaZulu-Natal (20,6%) and Eastern Cape (16,6%) felt safe walking alone in their area when it is dark.

Households headed by white males (63,8%) tended to feel safer when walking alone during the day than males from other population groups, while black African female headed-households felt safer than households headed by females of other population groups (37,5%). Coloured and white male headed-households (28,7% and 28,3% respectively), were more likely to feel safe walking alone when it is dark compared to black African (21,3%) and Indian/Asian (19,1%) male household heads.

#### **3.2 Views about criminals**

More than 60% of households believed that property and violent crimes were likely to be committed by people from their area. About 32% believed crimes were committed by people from other areas, while about 7,0% thought that the perpetrators of crime in their neighbourhoods are people from outside South Africa.

A large proportion of households thought that criminals were more likely to be motivated by real needs (57,6%), rather than greed (45,9%) and non-financial motives (28,7%). About 20% thought that criminals were motivated by behavioural issues, such as drug use.

#### **3.3 Public perceptions about crime prevention and response to crime**

About half of the households took physical measures to protect their homes, while nearly a quarter took physical measures to protect their vehicles. Only 5,3% of households carried a weapon to protect themselves and their property. About two-thirds (65,0%) of households in Gauteng and Western Cape indicated that they took physical protection measures to protect their homes.

In relation to the perceptions of what government should spend money on in order to reduce crime, two-thirds (66,0%) of households were of the view that social and/or economic development was the more effective way of reducing crime. Twenty-one per cent of households indicated that resources should be focused on law enforcement in order to combat crime, while only 13,1% felt that resources should be allocated to the judiciary/courts in order to effectively reduce crime.

Households were also asked about their knowledge of where to take someone to access medical help/counselling or shelter if they were victims of crime. The vast majority (90,5%) of the households knew where to take someone to access medical services if they fell victim to violent crime. Almost half (47,0%) of households did not know where to take someone to access counselling services and only 16,7% knew where to take someone for shelter or a place of safety if they became victims of domestic violence.

More than 70% of households would take someone who was a victim of crime to access medical services to a hospital or trauma unit or a local clinic. Only about 3% would go to a victim empowerment centre or traditional leader/traditional authority.

### 3.4 Public perceptions of law enforcement

Most households (66,4%) travelled less than 30 minutes (when using their usual mode of transport) to the nearest police station. About 60% of households were satisfied with the way police and courts are doing their work. This view was influenced by several factors, such as the time it took for police to respond to a crime, visible policing, conviction rates, and sentencing of perpetrators.

Almost 80% of the households who were satisfied with the police in their area felt the police were committed. A similar proportion (77,9%) believed the police came to the scene of the crime. Furthermore, seven-tenths (70,8%) of households were of the opinion that they are trustworthy.

Western Cape (63,4%) had the highest rate of police patrolling at least once a day, followed by Gauteng (59,1%) and Northern Cape (55,0%). Amongst black African households, 38,8% saw a police official on duty at least once a day and 13,9% never saw them on duty. As many as 60,1% of coloured and 42,1% of white households saw them on duty at least once a day

### 3.5 Crime levels in South Africa

Housebreaking/burglary was the most common crime experienced at least once in 2010 by 4,5% of the households. It was followed by home robbery (2,6%) and theft of livestock (1,4%). Whilst assault (1,7%) was the most common crime experienced by selected individuals, followed by robbery excluding home/carjacking (1,6%).

The extent to which a household crime is reported to the police depends on the type of crime. Theft of a car was most likely to be reported (98,3%), followed by murder (93,2%). About 60% of housebreaking/burglary, deliberate damage of dwelling and home robbery were reported to the police. Household crimes least likely to be reported were theft of crops (16,6%), theft of livestock (36,3%), and motor vehicle vandalism (37,8%).

Consumer fraud (28,2%) was the least likely crime to be reported by selected individual to the police, followed by robbery (excl. home and carjacking) (39,0%). The most likely crime to be reported to the police was sexual offences (92,3%) and followed by theft of motorbike (80,0%).

The following reasons were cited why people didn't report crime to the police. These can be grouped into four main categories:

- ✓ *Police issues:* the households believed that either the police would fail to solve the crime, or at times, police behaviour was inappropriate.
- ✓ *Perpetrator issues:* some households did not report a crime to the police because they could not identify the perpetrator(s), while others feared reprisals from the perpetrator(s).
- ✓ *Crime-related issues:* some households did not report a crime because it was not serious enough, others did not report it because items stolen were not insured or old or not valuable, while others claimed that they had solved the crime themselves.
- ✓ *Self-blame issues:* these included fear of being blamed, belief that it was partly the victim's own fault, and fear of being exposed or embarrassed.

Amongst those who didn't report crime to the police, some had indicated that they reported to a traditional authority, local gang, Community Policing Forum, insurance company, private security, local ward councillor or local vigilante group.

### 3.6 Overview of selected crime types

#### Corruption

It is widely believed that citizens are being asked for a bribe by government officials for the services they are legally required to perform. The bribes are mostly in the form of money, favours or a present.

The survey showed that since 2007, the proportion of people asked to pay bribes increased significantly in relation to traffic fines. Comparisons with the previous survey indicated that bribes related, to visiting a prison, pension, or bribes involving social welfare grant and identity document or passport applications have decreased. More than half (52,8%) of those who were victims of corruption were asked to pay a bribe to the traffic official to avoid traffic fines. This was most common in Gauteng (62,2%), Western Cape (57,6%) and Eastern Cape (55,8%).

The second highest bribe solicitation was for policing (21,4%), where 33,0% of corruption victims in Western Cape paid bribes to the police. This was also fairly common in Free State (28,9%) and Northern Cape (26,1%). Other sectors where some bribes were solicited include driver's licence (15,9%) and job seekers (13,8%).

### **Vehicle related crimes**

Most vehicle and bicycle related crimes occurred at home. Almost three quarters (76,6%) of selected individuals had their bicycles stolen from their homes. More than two third of households had experienced theft from a car home, whilst 53,1% of cars were stolen at home. About 46% of households who had experienced motor vehicle vandalism reported that their motor vehicles were vandalised at their homes. About 40% of the selected individuals had reported that their cars were hijacked at their homes.

Car thefts are most likely to be committed in the afternoon, while theft from a car was more likely to occur at night and car-hijacking incidents occurred mostly when it was dark.

### **Housebreaking/burglary**

Households thought that housebreaking/burglary was the most common crime and home robbery the most feared crime in their area. The results also show that it was the crime most experienced in South Africa (4,5%). Most housebreakings/burglaries occurred at night (30,2%), during the afternoon hours (22,0%) and in the morning hours (15,9%). North West (55,2%) had the highest rate for housebreakings at night.

More than four out of ten (43,0%) households indicated that the burglar gained entry through a smashed door. The highest proportion of smashed door entries was recorded in Mpumalanga (58,9%), Gauteng (53,1%) and North West (45,8%). The second way most used to gain access into the dwelling was through the window (34,5%). This was mostly likely to happen in the Northern Cape (45,0%), KwaZulu-Natal (43,3%) and Western Cape (41,5%).

### **Robbery (excluding home robbery and car/truck hijacking)**

Public perception held that robbery (excluding home robbery/truck hijacking) was one of the most common types of crime. It commonly occurred in the streets in residential areas (59,6%), and in streets outside offices or shops (10,4%). The provinces that experienced the highest rate of robbery were Northern Cape (76,0%), North West (74,1%) and Gauteng (69,1%). Victims from Free State (16,0%), Mpumalanga (15,9%), and Western Cape (14,0%) experienced robbery in the street outside offices or shops. Perpetrators of crime mostly used physical force (56,2%), a knife (44,3%) or axe/stick/panga (23,4%) during robberies.

### **Assault and sexual offences**

Assault and sexual offences are difficult to capture in a household survey because of their sensitivity, and as a result they are normally under-reported. The results show that most perpetrators were known people from areas other than the area of residence of the victim (selected individuals). Nearly a third (29,9%) of the victims of assault were attacked by a known community member in their area, their spouse or partner (20,9%), while only 10,5% stated that the perpetrator(s) was an unknown community member.

When it comes to sexual offences, 38,4% of victims were victimised by a known community member(s) in the area of residence.

In 2010, most incidents of assault (35,7%) occurred at home, while 18,6% occurred in the streets outside offices/shops. A third (33,6%) of sexual offences (including sexual assault, rape and domestic sexual abuse) occurred in a field or in parks, followed by 29,8% that took place at home. It was recorded that 18,5% of sexual offences took place at someone else's home.

One fifth (20,6%) of the victims who were assaulted thought that the motive was jealousy; a further 17,4% thought money or other financial motives or sudden personal anger motivated the assault, whilst 12,1% asserted that they were assaulted because of long-term personal anger. Other motives mentioned by a negligible proportion of victims were attempted rape, racial, ethnic or political motivation that led to the assault, and outstanding debt.

More than 90% of the perpetrators of sexual offences used physical force, followed by using a gun (31,5%) and a knife (24,5%).

### **Murder**

In South Africa, 23,3% of the households believed that murderers were motivated by money or financial gains to commit such crime. Jealousy, sudden personal anger and attempted rape were other reasons considered by many

households to be a motive to commit murder. Notably, racial, ethnic or political motive was considered by only 2,5% of the households to be a cause for murder.

A large proportion (37,2%) of victims was murdered by known community members, followed by a spouse/lover (18,2%), and friends/acquaintances(12,1%). Slightly more than a tenth (10,9%) of murders were committed by known people from neighbouring areas and 7,8% were committed by unknown people from neighbouring areas.

### 4. Public perceptions of crime and safety

In this survey, various questions were asked about the perceived level of crime, crimes most commonly occurring, and crimes most feared. Households were also asked to give an indication of their feeling of safety when walking alone during the day and when it is dark in their area.

#### 4.1 Views about violent and non-violent crime levels

Figure 1 shows how South African households perceived the levels of violent crime in the country during the three years (2008–2010) preceding the survey. Nearly a third (32,1%) of households believed that violent crimes in their area had increased during this period, whereas 41,8% of households believed that the level of violent crime decreased in 2010, while only 26,1% said that crime in their area remained unchanged.

At provincial level, Free state (42,5%), Limpopo (38,4%) and Eastern Cape (38,2%) had the highest proportion of households who perceived violent crime to have increased, while households from Gauteng (52,0%), Mpumalanga (49,5%) and KwaZulu-Natal (44,8%) maintained that levels of violent crime had declined. Households from Northern Cape (40,3%) and Western Cape (33,7%) recorded the highest proportion of households who thought that the country’s crime levels had not changed at all.

**Figure 1: Perceptions of changes in violent crime levels during the period 2008 to 2010 in the households' place of residence (per cent), 2010**

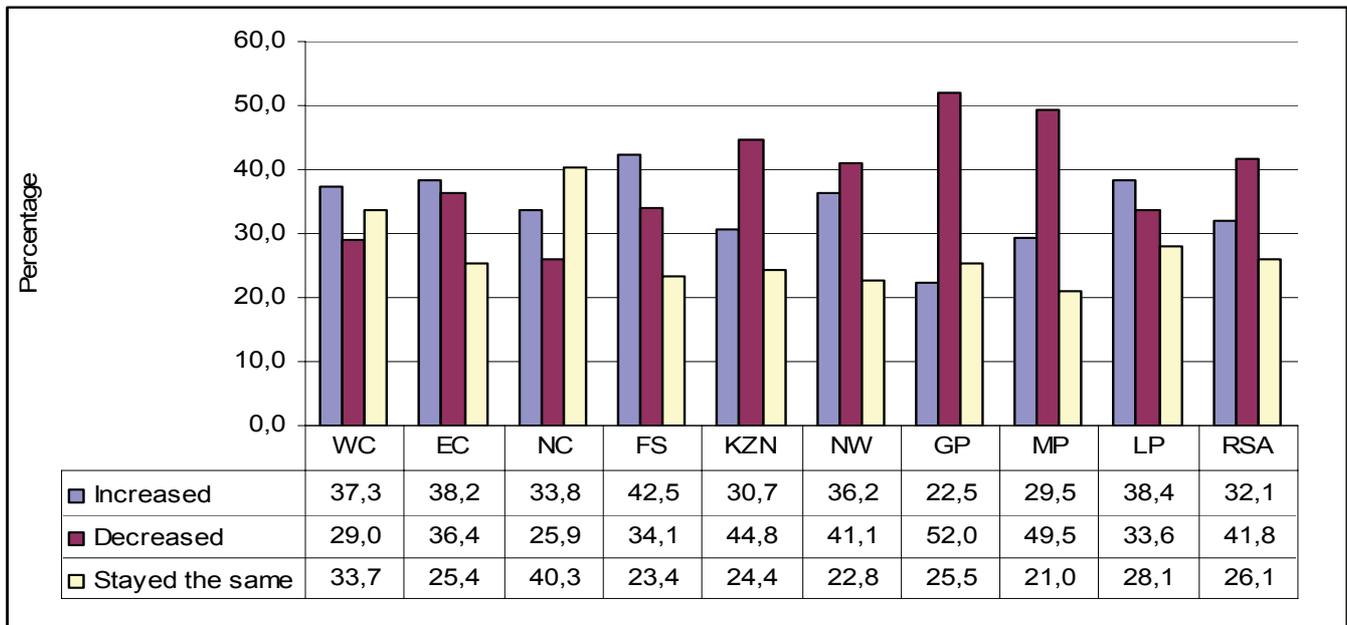
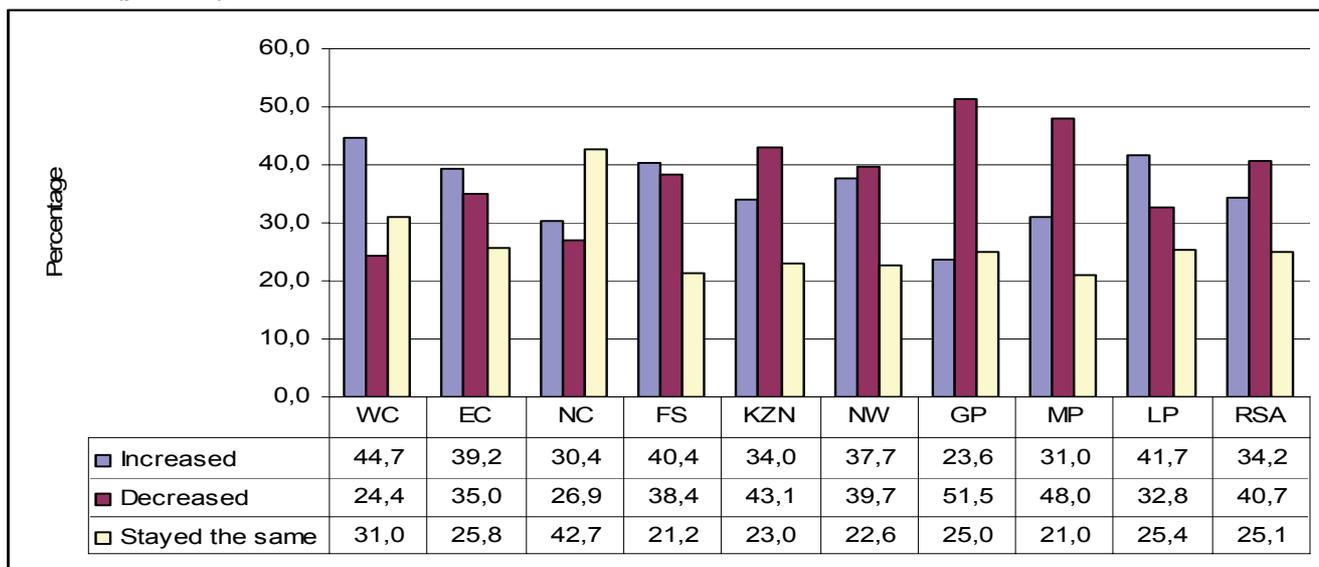


Figure 2 summarises the perceptions pertaining to the level of property crime in the households’ residential area during the same period (2008–2010). On average, 34,2% of households believed that the level of property crime had increased, whilst 40,7% felt that it had decreased, and a further 25,1% maintained that it had stayed the same during the last three years.

At provincial level, Western Cape (44,7%), Limpopo (41,7%) and Free State (40,4%) had the highest proportion of households who perceived property crime to have increased. Most households from Gauteng (51,5%), Mpumalanga (48,0%) and KwaZulu-Natal (43,1%) indicated that these crimes had decreased. 42,7% of households living in Northern Cape and 31,0% of households living in Western Cape reported that the country’s property crime levels had stayed the same in their place of residence between 2008 and 2010.

**Figure 2: Perceptions of changes in property crime levels during the period 2008 to 2010 in the households' place of residence (per cent), 2010**



**4.2 Crime types perceived to be most common and most feared**

More than half (53,0%) of households perceived housebreaking/burglary to be one of the most common types of crime, followed by home robbery (49,7%), street robbery (40,9%) and pick-pocketing (28,5%). Only 1,3% of the households perceived political violence as a common type of crime. More than half of households also thought home robbery (50,4%) and housebreaking/burglary (50,2%) were the most feared crimes in their areas. The third most feared crime was street robbery (39,7%), followed by murder (34,1%). About one in four households said that they were afraid of sexual offences (27,0%), pick-pocketing (26,5%) and assault (20,6%).

**Table 1: Crimes perceived by households<sup>1</sup> to be the most common and feared in South Africa (numbers in thousands), 2010**

Type of crime	Crime perceived to be most common		Crime feared most	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Murder	2 181	16,7	4 433	34,1
Street robbery	5 356	40,9	5 154	39,7
Home robbery	6 503	49,7	6 554	50,4
Business robbery	2 113	16,2	1 969	15,2
Vehicle hijacking	1 525	11,6	1 944	15,0
Assault (incl. domestic violence)	2 738	21,0	2 667	20,6
Sexual offences (incl. rape)	2 025	15,5	3 509	27,0
Child abuse	716	5,5	1 451	11,2
Political violence	171	1,3	693	5,3
Mob justice	311	2,4	742	5,7
Pick-pocketing or bag-snatching	3 722	28,5	3 457	26,5
Bicycle theft	521	4,0	579	4,4
Car theft or any car item theft	1 837	14,1	1 915	14,7
Housebreaking/burglary	6 930	53,0	6 555	50,2
Crop theft	377	2,9	542	4,2
Livestock/poultry theft	1 624	12,4	1 317	10,1
White collar crime	178	1,4	417	3,2
Other theft of personal goods	1 638	12,5	1 582	12,1
Corruption in public service	443	3,4	610	4,7
Non-payment of child maintenance	317	2,4	430	3,3
Other	194	1,5	195	1,5

<sup>1</sup> Households were allowed to indicate more than one type of crime perceived to be most common or crime feared most

### 4.3 Feelings of safety

Households were asked how safe they felt walking alone in their area during the day and when it was dark. Figure 3 shows that 88,2% of households felt very safe or fairly safe walking alone during the day, compared to only 37,0% when it was dark. A quarter of the households (25,4%) felt fairly safe when walking alone in their area during the day, and about 22,3% felt fairly safe when walking alone in their area when it was dark. Nearly 63% of households felt very safe when walking alone in their area during the day and only 14,7% said that they felt very safe when it was dark.

**Figure 3: Percentage of households who feel safe walking alone in their area during the day and when it is dark, 2010**

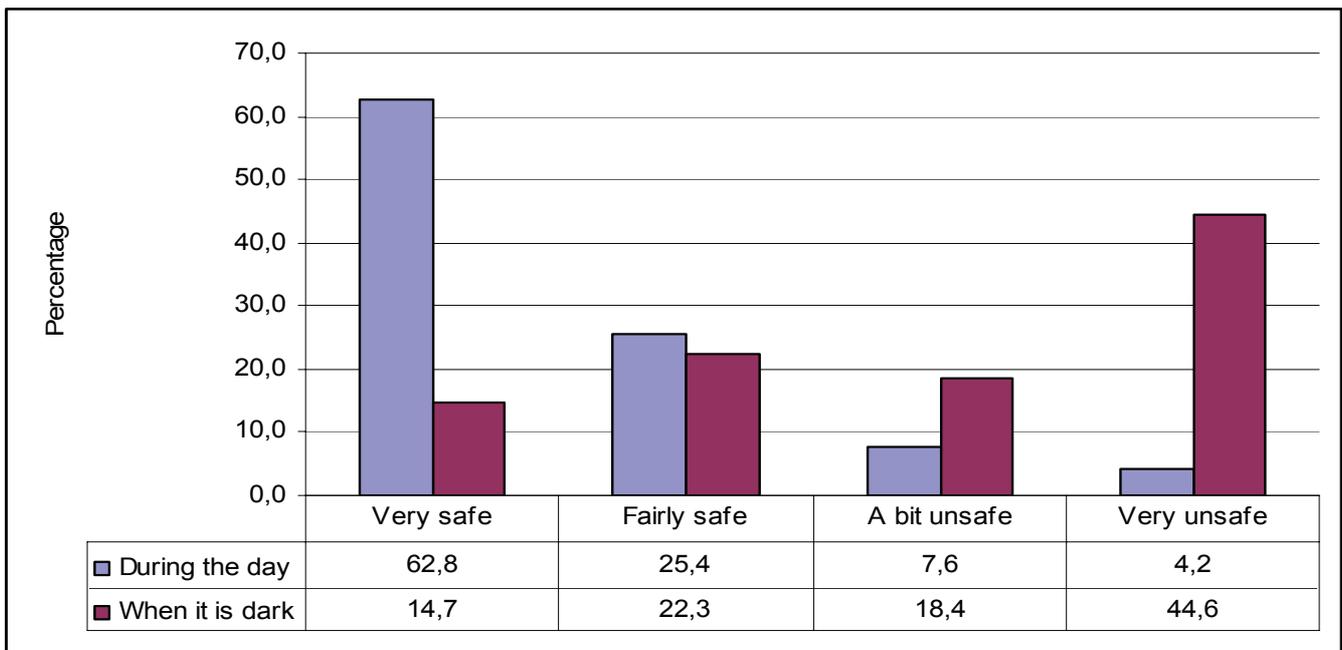
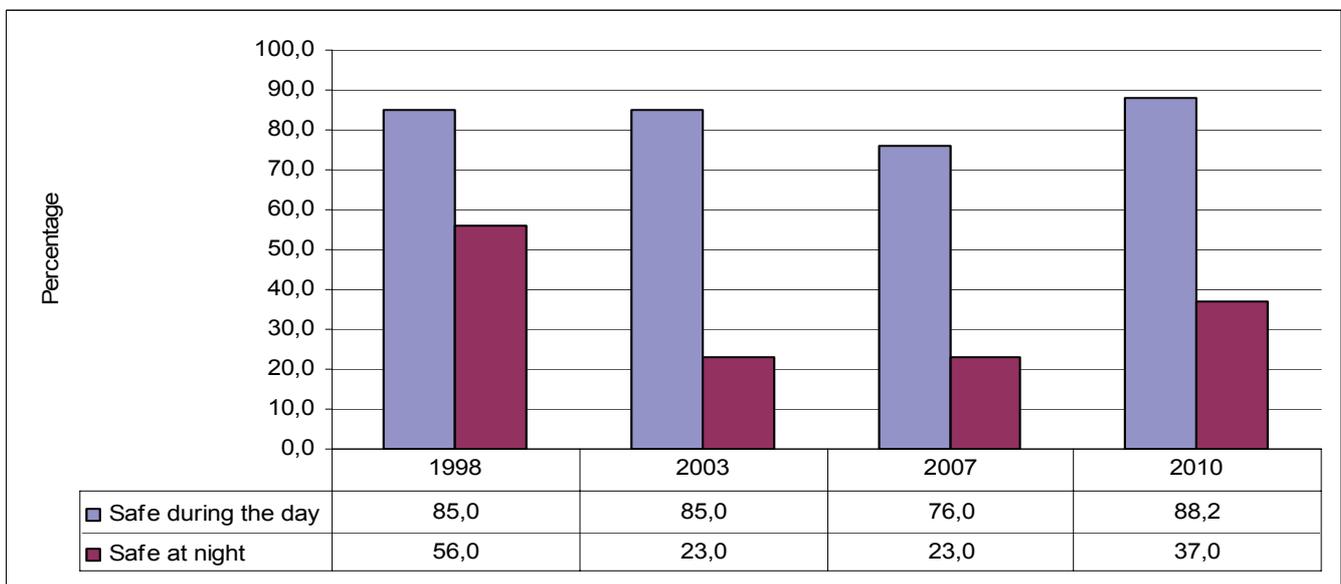


Figure 4 presents a comparison of feelings of safety in 1998, 2003, 2007 and 2010. In 1998 and 2003, 85,0% of households felt safer during the day. However, in 2007 it dropped to 76,0%. This increased again in 2010 when 88,2% of the households felt much safer walking alone during the day. In 1998, 56,0% of households felt safe walking alone when it was dark (at night). There was a steep decrease in 2003 and 2007 when only 23,0% of households felt safe at night. The situation improved again in 2010 to 37,0%.

**Figure 4: Percentage of households who feel safe walking alone in their area during the day and when it is dark, 1998–2010**



Sources for non-2010 years: VOCS 1998, VOCS 2003, VOCS 2007.

When households were asked how safe they felt walking alone in their area during the day, a larger proportion of male household heads (54,1%) than female household heads (34,1%) reported feeling safe when walking alone during the day (Figure 5). In Northern Cape and North West, 61,0% of male-headed households said that they felt safe, while only 33,7% and 32,5% of female-headed households respectively felt the same way. In Limpopo, both male and female-headed households felt equally safe walking alone in their area during the day (47,6%). The smallest proportion of female-headed households that felt safe in their area when walking alone during the day was found in Gauteng (26,1%), and Western Cape (26,2%).

**Figure 5: Percentage of households who feel safe walking alone in their area during the day by province and gender of the head of the household, 2010**

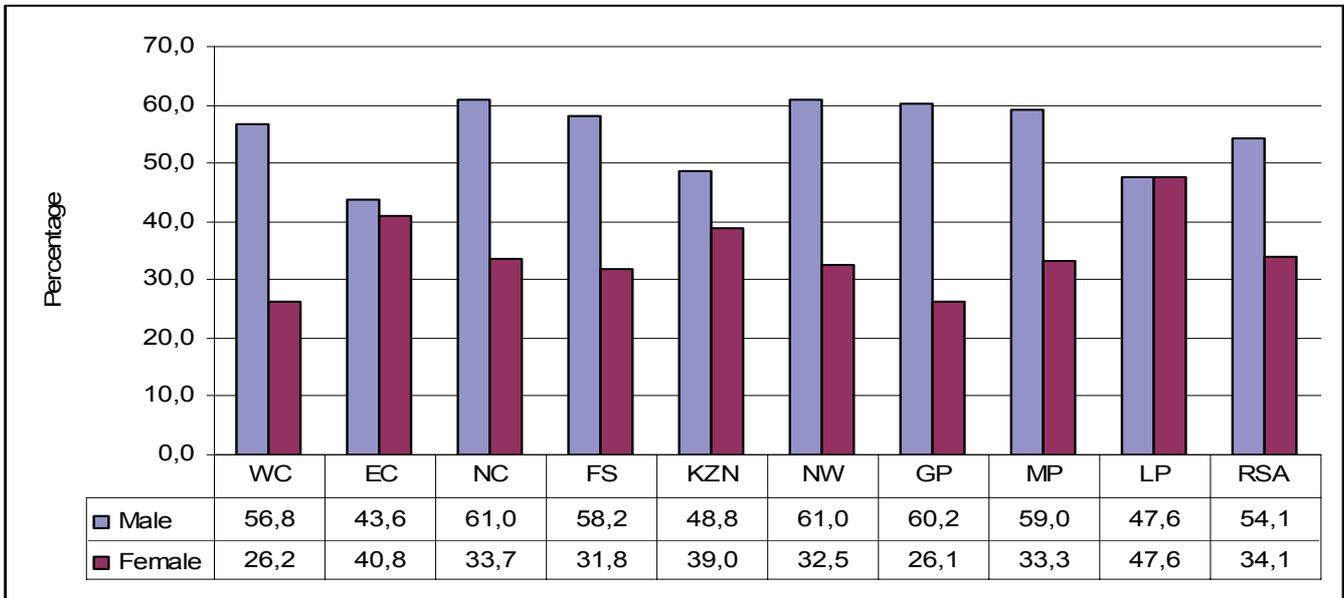
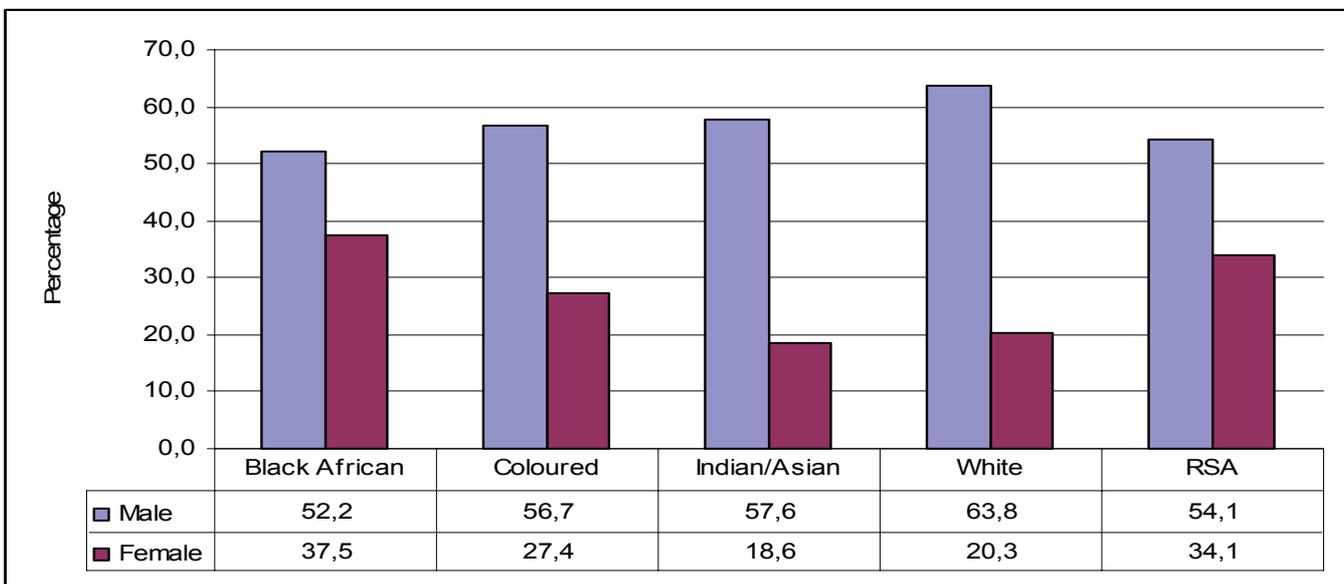


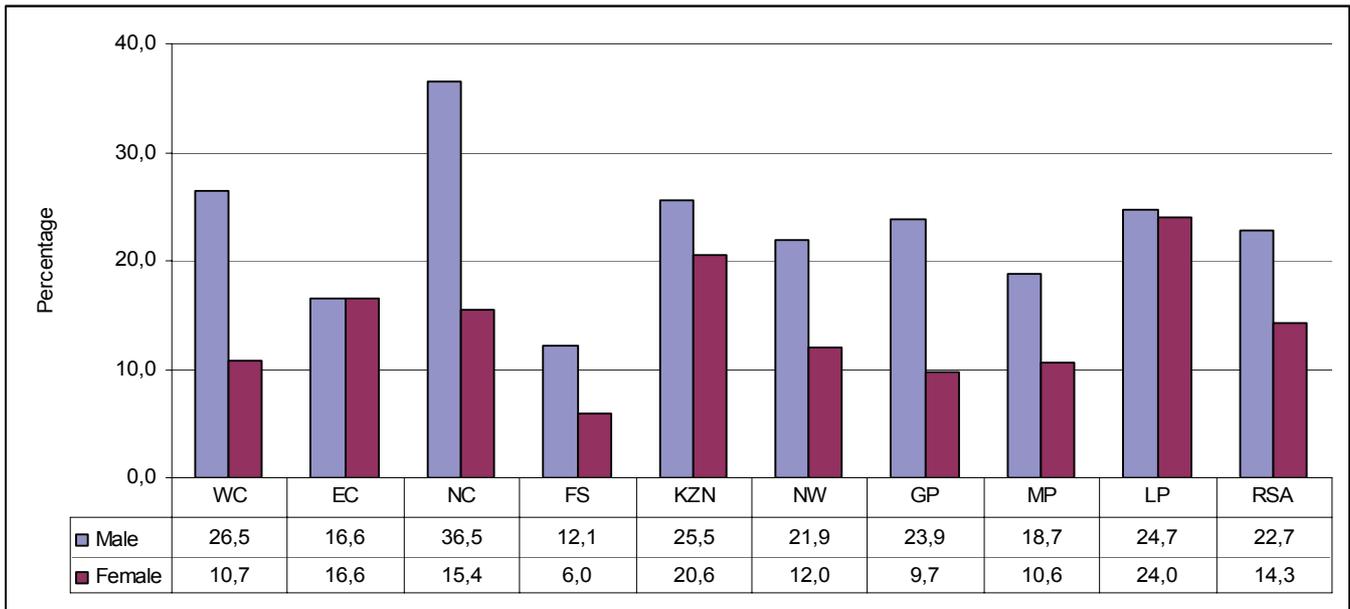
Figure 6 shows that white male headed-households (63,8%) tended to feel safer than male headed-households from the other population groups. More than half of Indian/Asian male headed-households (57,6%) felt safe, followed by coloured male headed-households (56,7%) and black African male headed-households (52,2%). Black African female headed-households felt safer than female headed households of other population groups (37,5%). Slightly more than a quarter of coloured female headed-households (27,4%), 20,3% of white female headed-households and only 18,6% of Indian/Asian female headed-households felt safe walking alone in their area during the day.

**Figure 6: Percentage of households who feel safe walking alone in their area during the day by population group and gender of the head of the household, 2010**



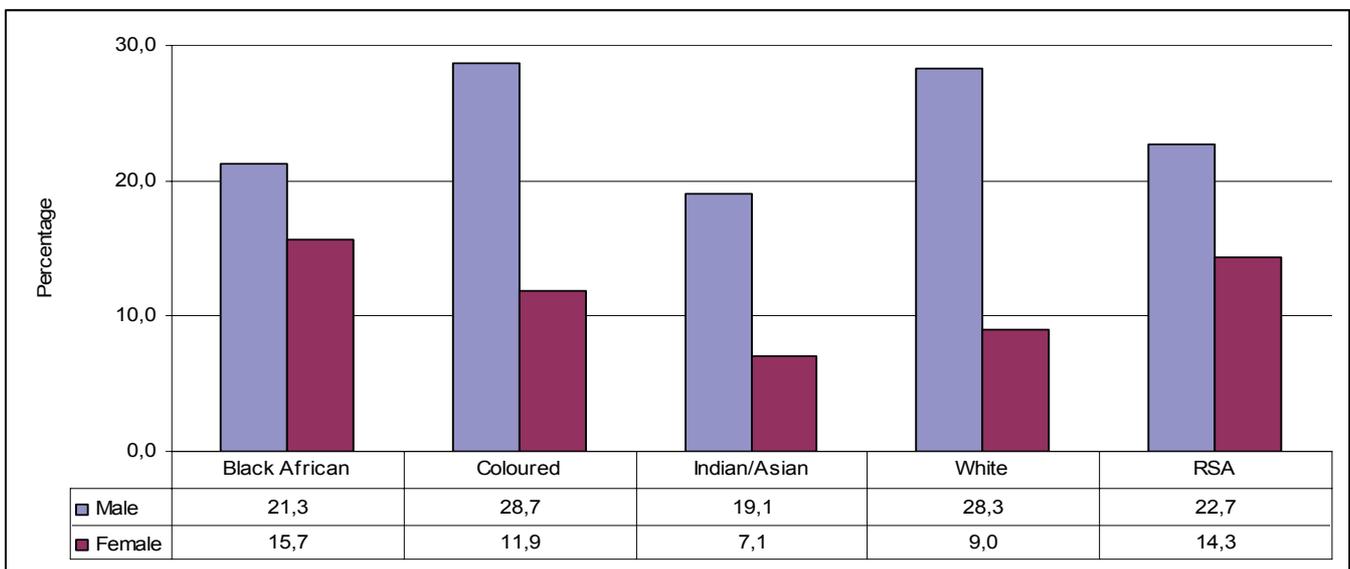
According to Figure 7, 22,7% of male headed-households felt safe walking alone in their area when it was dark as compared to 14,3% of female headed-households . Northern Cape had the highest percentage (36,5%) of male headed-households that felt safe walking alone when it was dark, followed by the Western Cape with 26,5% and KwaZulu-Natal (25,5%). Eastern Cape had equal percentages of male and female-headed households who felt safe walking alone when it was dark, both at 16,6%. Free State had the least proportion of male headed-households who felt safe walking alone when it was dark (12,1%), whilst Limpopo had the highest percentage of female headed-households who felt safe walking alone when it was dark (24,0%), and KwaZulu-Natal with 20,6%. Once again Free State trails the other provinces with only 6% of female headed households who said that they felt safe walking alone in their area when it was dark.

**Figure 7: Percentage of households who feel safe walking alone in their area when it is dark by province and gender of the household head, 2010**



Coloured male headed-households (28,7%) felt more safe walking alone when it was dark than the other population groups, followed by 28,3% of white male headed-households, 21,3% of black African male headed-households and Indian/Asian male headed-households (19,1%) (Figure 8). Black African female headed-households (15,7%) were most likely to feel safe walking in the dark alone, followed by coloured female headed-households at 11,9%. Only 9,0% of white female headed-households felt safe walking alone when it was dark, whilst Indian/Asian female headed-households were the least likely to feel safe (7,1%).

**Figure 8: Percentage of households who feel safe walking alone in their area when it is dark by population group and gender of the household head, 2010**



### 4.4 Impact of crime

The VOCS also included questions on whether the fear of crime prevented people from engaging in day-to-day activities, ranging from recreational activities to those that are essential for their survival.

A third of the households (33,3%) avoided going to open spaces when they were alone because of their fear of crime, followed by 22,2% of households that would not allow their children to move around or play in their area. A further 14,7% of households wouldn't allow their children to walk freely to school alone (Table 2).

**Table 2: Percentage of households who were prevented from engaging in daily recreational and commercial activities when alone, as a result of crime in their area (numbers in thousands), 2010**

Daily activity	Statistics	Province									
		WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	RSA
Using public transport	Number	290	170	10	38	411	43	394	34	58	1 450
	Percentage	23,3	10,6	3,7	4,9	16,8	5,5	12,8	4,0	4,5	11,7
Walking to shops	Number	264	239	18	60	391	45	437	38	65	1 558
	Percentage	20,1	14,8	6,3	7,4	15,9	5,3	13,5	4,3	5,0	12,2
Walking to work/town	Number	244	274	19	57	361	91	432	106	77	1 661
	Percentage	19,9	17,9	6,7	7,2	14,9	10,8	13,7	12,0	7,9	13,7
Going to open spaces or parks	Number	480	558	66	270	593	263	1 350	222	362	4 164
	Percentage	36,4	34,8	22,9	34,0	25,5	31,4	41,9	24,9	29,2	33,3
Allow children to play in area	Number	375	228	48	147	340	103	727	133	150	2 251
	Percentage	38,6	17,6	19,0	20,7	17,7	13,2	32,5	17,7	12,3	22,2
Allow your children to walk to school	Number	307	166	26	53	270	43	427	51	110	1 452
	Percentage	33,7	13,1	10,3	7,5	14,1	5,5	20,0	6,9	9,1	14,7
Keeping livestock/poultry	Number	6	134	11	40	306	66	38	38	192	831
	Percentage	2,2	13,8	6,6	8,0	22,0	10,3	4,5	6,4	17,3	12,8
Investing/starting a home business	Number	69	126	7	47	202	53	136	47	178	864
	Percentage	7,9	9,1	3,2	6,5	10,5	7,0	5,1	5,8	14,9	8,2

Table 3 summarises the daily activities that households (by population group of the household head) don't engage in because of fear of crime. The Indian/Asian population had the most households who did not use public transport because they feared becoming a victim of crime, with 35,6% of households attesting to this. Due to fear of crime, 29,0% of white-headed households and 17,0% of coloured-headed households did not use public transport. Only 8,4% of black African-headed households were prevented from using public transport because of fear of being a victim of crime.

Most Indian/Asian households (33,9%) stated that they avoided walking alone to the shops, whilst 24,7% of white-headed households did not walk to the shops because they feared becoming victims of crime, and so did 17,5% of coloured headed-households. Only 9,1% of black African headed-households avoided walking to the shops. We see the same trend again regarding the fear of walking to work/town, where Indian/Asian headed-households had the highest percentage of households (32,2%) who avoided engaging in this activity, followed by white (25,3%) and coloured (17,8%) headed-households. A small number of black African headed-households (10,9%) avoided walking to work/town because of fear of being victims of crime.

Across all population groups, white (46,6%), Indian/Asian (43,4%), coloured (34,6%) and black African (30,6%) headed-households would avoid going to open spaces or parks because they feared becoming victims of crime.

The white, Indian/Asian and coloured headed-households have more than 30% of households who would not allow their children to play in their area (36,7%, 35,1% and 31,4% respectively) whilst only 19,0% of black African-headed-households would not allow their children to play in their area.

**Table 3: Percentage of households who were prevented from engaging in daily activities when alone as a result of crime in their area by population group of the household head, 2010**

Daily activity	Population group (numbers in thousands)				
	Statistics	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White
Using public transport	Number	827	174	112	337
	Percentage	8,4	17,0	35,6	29,0
Walking to shops	Number	896	185	110	367
	Percentage	9,1	17,5	33,9	24,7
Walking to work/town	Number	1 025	178	102	356
	Percentage	10,9	17,8	32,2	25,3
Going to open space or parks	Number	2 937	363	143	721
	Percentage	30,6	34,6	43,4	46,6
Allow children to play in area	Number	1 526	273	94	357
	Percentage	19,0	31,4	35,1	36,7
Allow your children to walk to school	Number	880	211	87	273
	Percentage	11,1	25,3	35,0	30,9
Keeping livestock/poultry	Number	769	11	11	40
	Percentage	13,7	3,7	9,6	9,0
Investing/starting a home business	Number	680	51	40	93
	Percentage	8,1	7,3	14,6	7,4

**4.5 Views about criminals**

Approximately 62% of the households believed that property crime in their neighbourhoods were likely to be committed by people from their area, about 32% believed that property crimes were committed by people from other areas, while 6,5% of the households thought that the perpetrators of property crime in their neighbourhoods were people from outside South-Africa (Figure 9).

More than 60% of the households thought that the perpetrators that committed violent crimes in their neighbourhoods were people from their areas, while only 6,6% of the households thought that the perpetrators were from outside South Africa. Almost a third (32,3%) believed that the perpetrators were from other areas of the country.

**Figure 9: Views on where those most likely to commit property and violent crime live (per cent), 2010**

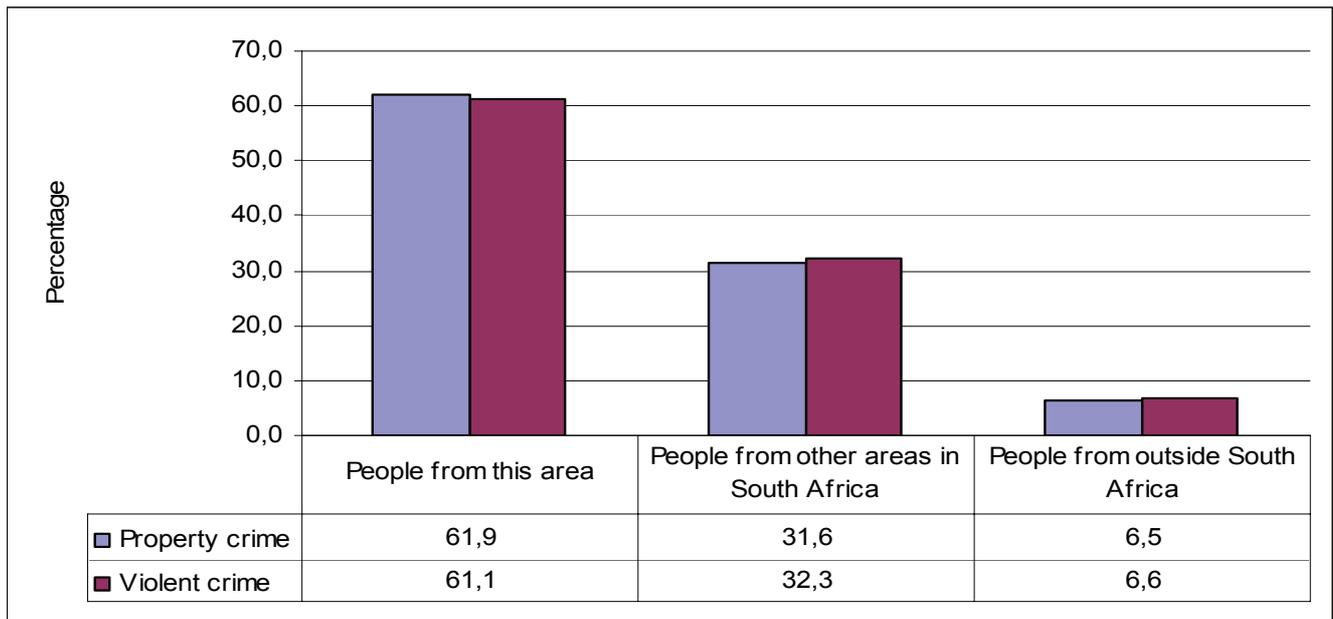


Table 4 shows households' views on where those most likely to commit property crime lived by province. In all the provinces, property crime was most likely to be committed by people from the same area. The highest proportions were in Northern Cape (82,6%), Eastern Cape (72,5%), North West (70,8%), KwaZulu-Natal (69,9%) and Free State (69,6%). The highest percentages of households in Western Cape (40,3%) and Gauteng (39,4%) thought that property crime in their area was more likely to be committed by people from other areas. People from outside South Africa were the least responsible for property crime in the country.

**Table 4: Views on where those most likely to commit property crime live, by province (numbers in thousands), 2010**

Area	Statistics	Province								
		WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP
People from this area	Number	786	1 183	240	566	1 743	598	1 482	590	834
	Percentage	57,3	72,5	82,6	69,6	69,9	70,8	44,7	64,9	64,2
People from other areas in South Africa	Number	553	431	49	228	724	209	1 306	296	308
	Percentage	40,3	26,4	17,0	28,1	29,0	24,7	39,4	32,6	23,7
People from outside South Africa	Number	32	18	1	19	28	38	525	23	158
	Percentage	2,4	1,1	0,5	2,3	1,1	4,5	15,8	2,5	12,2

Table 5 indicates that most property crimes are likely to be committed by people from the same area. The provinces with the highest proportion of people who reside in the same area where they commit violent crime are Northern Cape (82,4%), Eastern Cape (72,8%), Free State (70,5%), KwaZulu-Natal and North West (68,7% each), Mpumalanga (65,5%), Limpopo (61,7%) and Western Cape (57,8%). Most households in all the provinces did not think that people from outside the country committed property crime in their area. Note that 16,3% of households from Gauteng and 12,3% from Limpopo thought people from outside the country committed property crime in their area. About 40% of households from Gauteng and Western Cape stated that people from other areas committed crime in their areas.

**Table 5: Views on where those most likely to commit violent crime live, by province (numbers in thousands), 2010**

Area	Statistics	Province								
		WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP
People from this area	Number	795	1 188	241	575	1 712	583	1 444	598	806
	Percentage	57,8	72,8	82,4	70,5	68,7	68,7	43,4	65,5	61,7
People from other areas in South Africa	Number	546	426	50	222	747	228	1 340	297	340
	Percentage	39,7	26,1	17,2	27,3	30,0	26,9	40,3	32,6	26,0
People from outside South Africa	Number	35	18	1	18	34	38	543	17	160
	Percentage	2,5	1,1	0,4	2,2	1,4	4,4	16,3	1,9	12,3

Table 6 gives a view on where those most likely to commit violent crime live by population group of household head. The majority of black African (68,7%) and coloured (66,4%) headed-households believed that those who were likely to commit property crime were members of their community, as compared to 33,8% of Indians/Asian and white (22,5%) headed-households. Similarly, the majority of black African (67,7%) and coloured (66,9%) headed-households thought that violent crime was more likely to be committed by those who live in their area as compared to 33,4% of Indians/Asian and (22,1%) white headed-households. Most white (65,9% and 66,5%) and coloured (61,8% and 61,1%) headed-households think property and violent crimes were committed by people from other areas in South Africa.

**Table 6: Views on where those most likely to commit violent and property crime live, by population group of the household head (numbers in thousands), 2010**

Area	Statistics	Property crime				Violent crime			
		Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White
People from this area	Number	6 831	713	115	363	6 748	722	113	358
	Percentage	68,7	66,4	33,8	22,5	67,7	66,9	33,4	22,1
People from other areas in South Africa	Number	2 486	344	210	1 065	2 573	340	207	1 077
	Percentage	25,0	32,0	61,8	65,9	25,8	31,6	61,1	66,5
People from outside South Africa	Number	623	16	15	188	643	16	19	185
	Percentage	6,3	1,5	4,3	11,7	6,5	1,5	5,5	11,4

Households were also asked about their views on the motives of perpetrators for committing property crimes in 2010; they were asked whether the motive for crime was real need (such as hunger), greed or non-financial motives (such as witchcraft, jealousy or hatred) or other reasons. About six in every ten (57,6%) of the households believed that people committed property crime because they needed to do so for survival, while 45,9% said it was purely because of greed (Figure 10).

Just more than a quarter (28,7%) of the households believed that these crimes were committed for non-financial reasons; the rest of the households (20,9%) thought that perpetrators were motivated by other behavioural issues such as drug use.

**Figure 10: Views of households on why perpetrators of property crime commit crime (per cent), 2010**

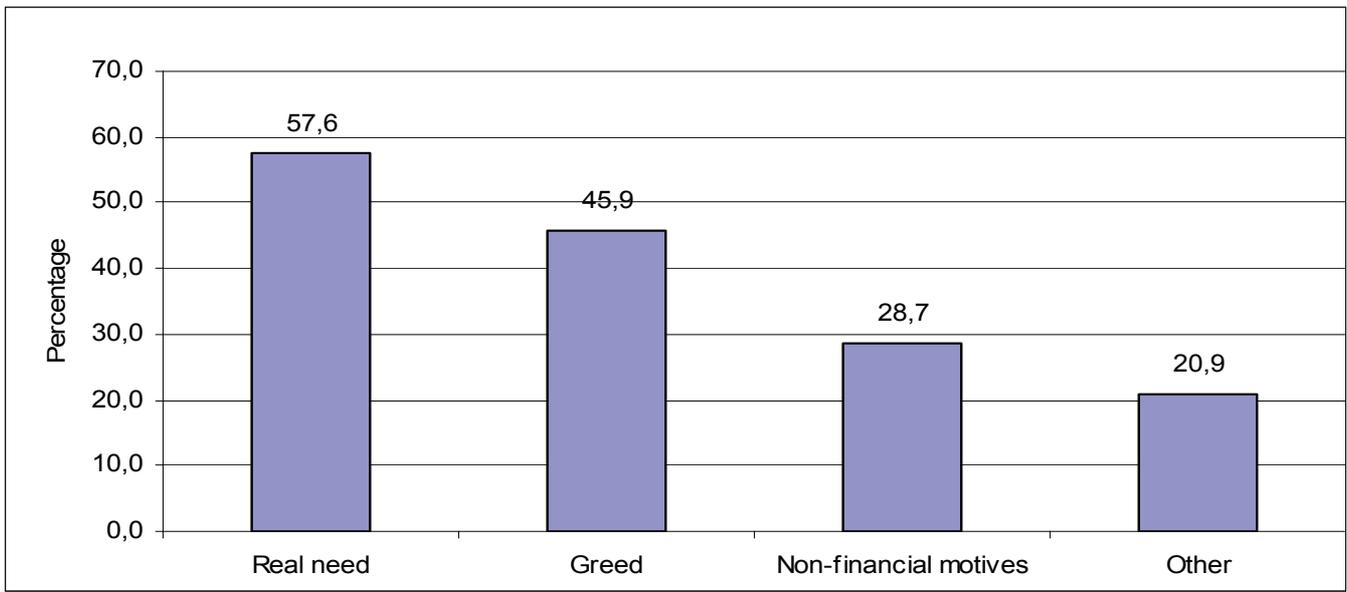


Table 7 indicates the views of households (by province) on why perpetrators of property crime committed such crime. Most provinces stated real need as the major reason why perpetrators committed property crime. About 63% of households from Mpumalanga, Gauteng, North West and KwaZulu-Natal believed that property crime was committed due to real need.

About 62% of households from Mpumalanga thought that crime was committed due to greed. In Western Cape, 56,4% of households believed there were reasons other than real need, greed and non-financial motives.

**Table 7: Views of households on why perpetrators of property crime commit crime by province (numbers in thousands), 2010**

Reason	Statistics	Province								
		WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP
Real need	Number	510	908	93	427	1 577	540	2 134	586	750
	Percentage	37,0	55,6	31,8	52,3	63,0	63,3	63,6	63,8	57,4
Greed	Number	489	805	129	462	1 064	378	1 606	566	484
	Percentage	35,4	49,3	44,2	56,7	42,6	44,3	48,0	61,5	37,0
Non-financial motives	Number	226	569	96	380	787	198	871	246	371
	Percentage	16,4	34,8	33,0	46,6	31,5	23,2	26,0	26,8	28,4
Other	Number	778	177	103	129	579	169	589	150	52
	Percentage	56,4	10,9	35,4	15,8	23,2	19,8	17,5	16,3	4,0

Table 8 summarises the views of households about why perpetrators of crime committed crimes, by population group of head of household. More than 55% of black African, Indian/Asian and white headed-households thought that real need was the main motive for perpetrators to commit crime.

Most of the Asian/Indian (57,9%) headed households believed that the perpetrators were motivated by greed, while 51,9% and 45,2% of white and black African headed-households respectively believed greed was the motive for perpetrators of property crime. Black African (31,3%), Indian/Asian (27,5%), whites (19,6%) and coloured (18,4%) headed-households thought the motive for perpetrators to commit property crime was non-financial. Surprisingly,

about 50% of coloured headed households thought that the perpetrators had other motives for committing property crime as compared to other population groups.

**Table 8: Views of households on why perpetrators of property crime commit crime by population group of the household head (numbers in thousands), 2010**

Options	Statistics	Population group of head of household				
		Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	RSA
Real need	Number	6 029	382	201	911	7 524
	Percentage	60,3	35,5	59,4	55,6	57,6
Greed	Number	4 520	419	195	849	5 983
	Percentage	45,2	38,9	57,9	51,9	45,9
Non-financial motives	Number	3 133	198	93	321	3 745
	Percentage	31,3	18,4	27,5	19,6	28,7
Other	Number	1 794	528	72	334	2 728
	Percentage	17,9	49,0	21,2	20,4	20,9

### 5. Public response to crime

Figure 11 depicts the percentage of households who took measures to protect themselves against crime and violence. About two-thirds (64,8%) of households in Gauteng indicated that they took physical protection measures to protect their homes, followed very closely by Western Cape, where 64,7% indicated to have taken physical protection measures for their homes. A large number of South African households took measures to protect their homes, but in Northern Cape, only 31,6% said that they took protective measures for their homes.

More than a third of households in Gauteng (34,2%) and Western Cape (33,5%) took physical protection measures to protect their vehicles, which is a higher figure than that of Limpopo and North West, where only 9,1% and 10,5% of households took these measures .

Only 11,4% of households used private security to protect themselves and their dwellings against crime. The proportion of households that used private security was lowest in Limpopo (2,8%) and Northern Cape (3,1%); and highest in Western Cape (17,2%) and Gauteng (21,2%). Other protective measures that households indicated was organising themselves in self-help groups. In provinces like Gauteng (17,4%), Mpumalanga (12,6%) and Limpopo (11,0%), this measure was noticeable.

Only about 6,2% of households in Limpopo, 6,0% in Northern Cape and 5,9% in Western Cape carried a weapon as a protective measure, although only a small proportion of households showed preference type of protective measure.

**Figure 11: Percentage of households who took measures to protect themselves from crime by province, 2010**

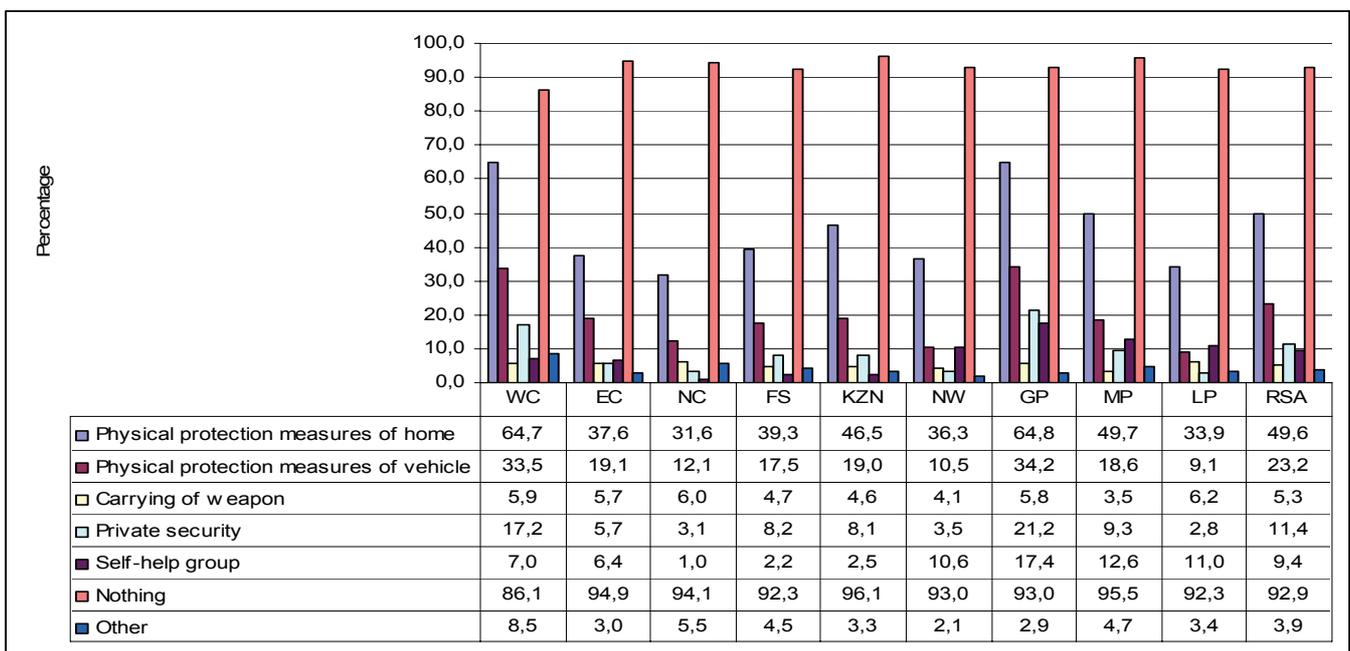


Figure 12 shows that 66,0% of households were of the view that social and/or economic development was the more effective way of reducing crime and that this should be the focus area for money to be spent on. Twenty-one per cent of households indicated that more money should be spent on law enforcement in order to combat crime. Only 13,1% felt that money should be spent on the judiciary/courts in order to effectively reduce crime.

**Figure 12: Views of households on where government should spend money in order to reduce crime (per cent), 2010**

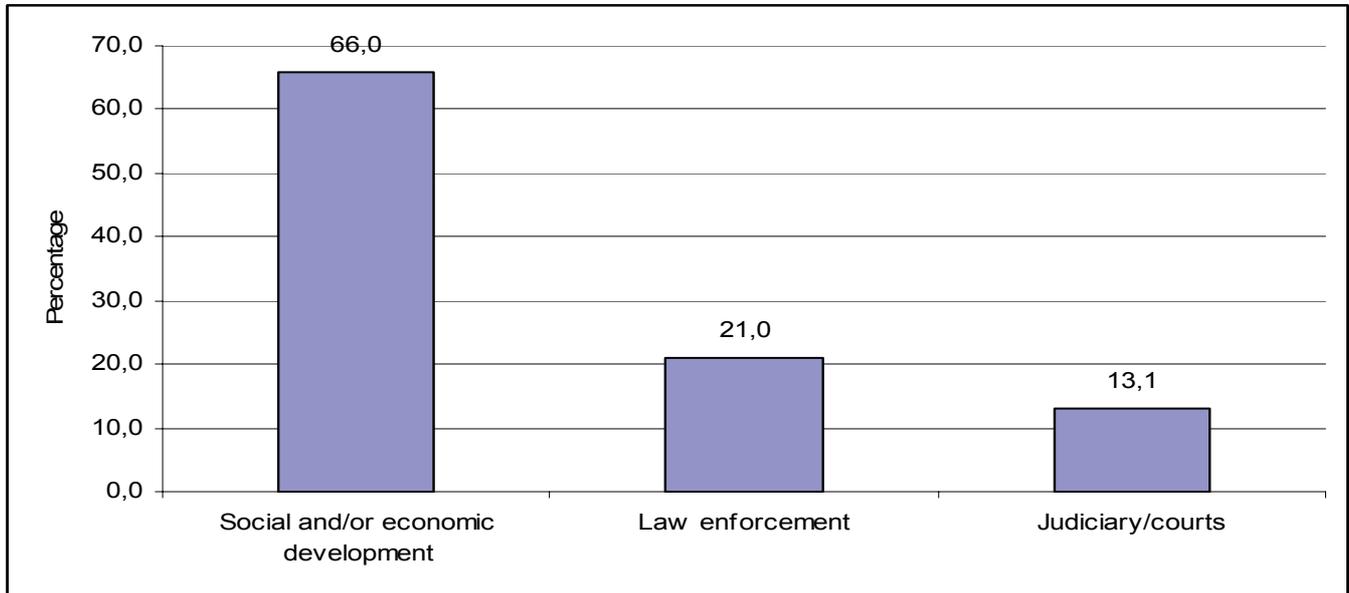
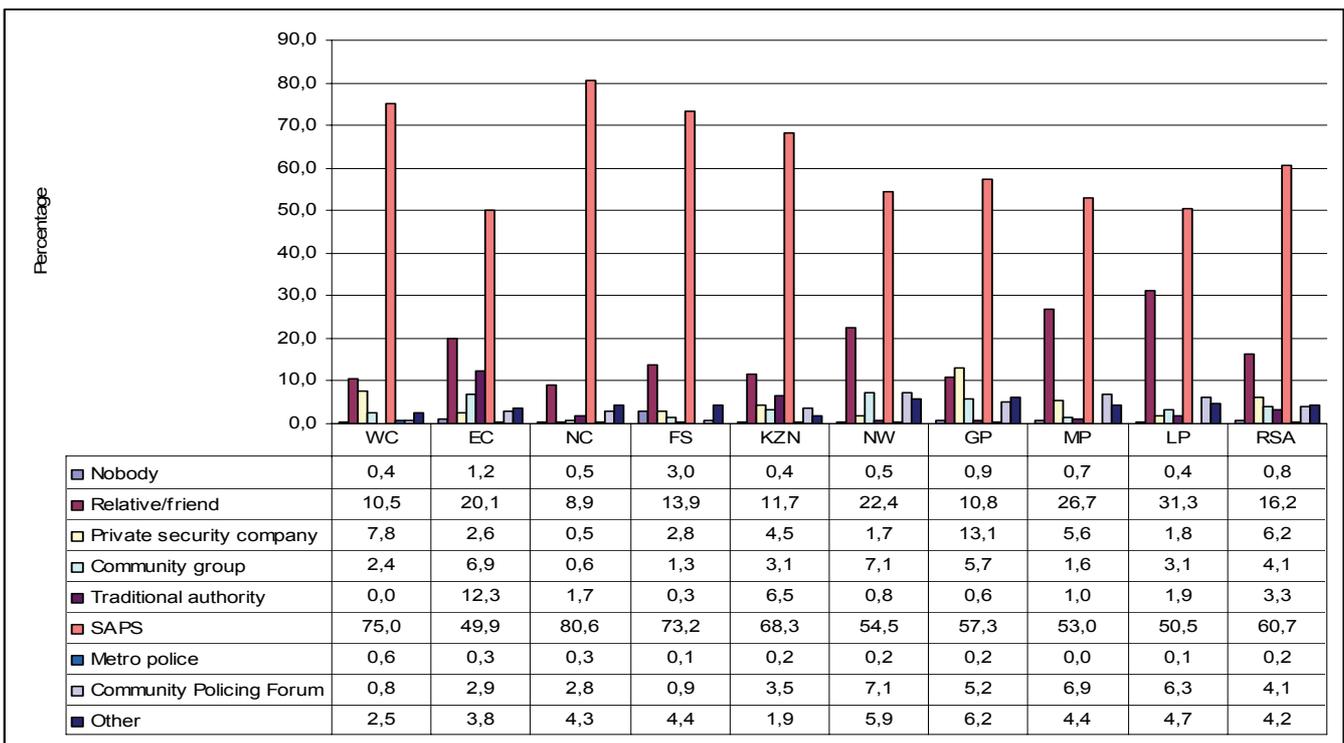


Figure 13 shows that 60,7% of households would first contact the police if they suspected that they would become victims of crime. A further 16,2% indicated that they would first contact a friend to come to their rescue, followed by 6,2% who would contact a security company. Only 4,1% of households said that they would contact their Community Policing Forum for assistance and 3,3% said that they would contact traditional authorities in the event of them falling victim to crime.

**Figure 13: Institutions or groups of people to be contacted first to come to the household’s rescue in the event of being victimised (per cent), 2010**



### 6. Perceptions of victim support services

Figure 14 depicts the percentage distribution of households' knowledge of where to take someone to access medical help/counselling or shelter if they were victims of violent crime. The vast majority (90,5%) of the households knew where to take someone to access medical services if they fell victim to violent crime.

Almost half (47,0%) of households did not know where to take someone to access counselling services, and only 16,7% knew where to take someone for shelter or a place of safety if they became victims of violent crime.

**Figure 14: Percentage of households who knew where to take someone to access selected services if he/she was a victim of crime by institution and province, 2010**

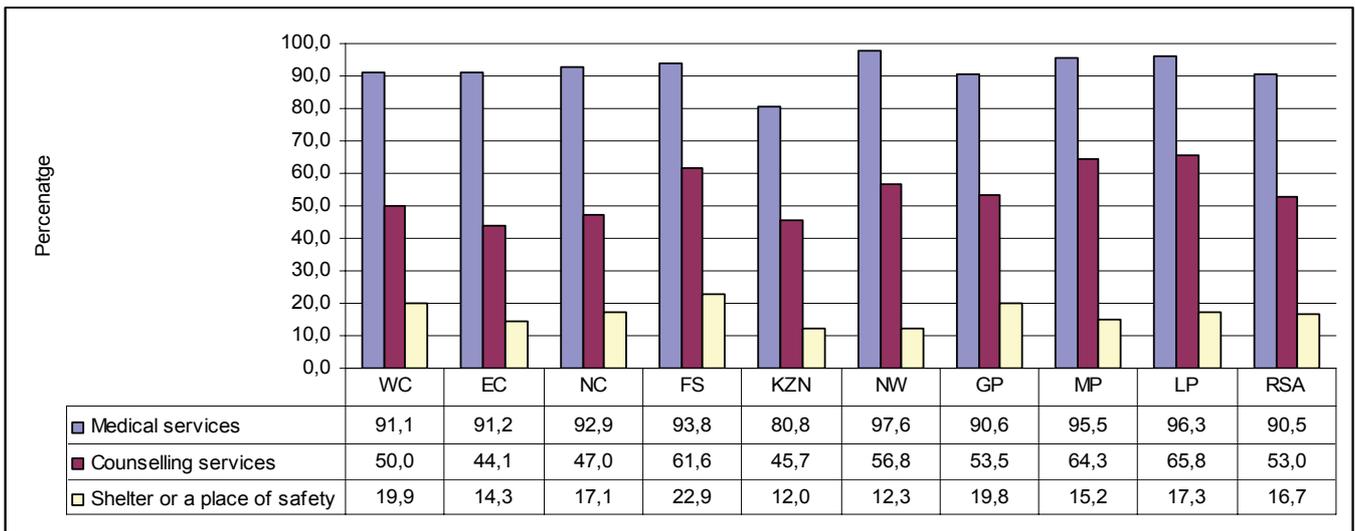


Figure 15 shows that most households (77,4%) would take someone who was a victim of crime to access medical services to a hospital or trauma unit. Nearly three quarters (71,2%) said they would go to a local clinic to access medical services. A third of the households (33,3%) said they would take the victims of crime to a police station for medical services. Approximately 30% said they would go to a private doctor, if they had to take a victim of crime to a place where the victim would access medical services, 2,8% saying that they would go to a victim empowerment centre. Only 2,7% would take a victim of crime to a traditional leader or traditional authority.

**Figure 15: Percentage of households who knew where to take someone to access medical services if he/she was a victim of crime by institution and province, 2010**

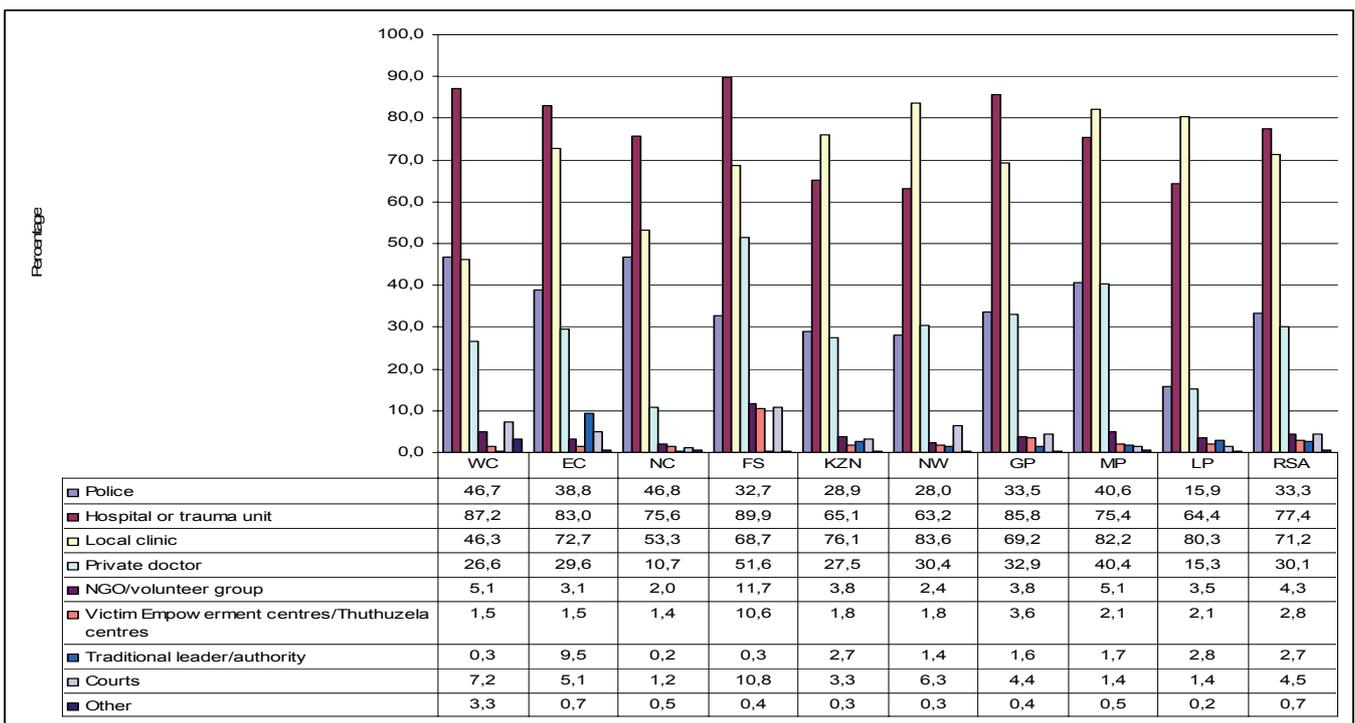


Figure 16 shows the percentage of households who knew where to take a victim of crime to access medical services by institution type and population group of the household head. The question made it possible to provide more than one response. It was found that more than three-quarters of black African households would take someone who was a victim of crime to the local clinic (78,2%), hospital or trauma unit (74,4%), or police (33,2%), while 27,3% would take them to a private doctor.

Most of the coloured households (83,8%) would take someone who was a victim of crime to a hospital or trauma unit and 50,5% would take them to the local clinic. Most Indian/Asian households (82,9%), would take someone who was a victim of crime to a hospital or trauma unit, followed by the local clinic (59,4%), private doctor (47,4%) and police (33,2%). The vast majority (89,9%) of white households would take someone who was a victim of crime to a hospital or trauma unit, 46,5% would take him/her to a local clinic and 44,8% would take such a person to a private doctor.

**Figure 16: Percentage of households who knew where to take someone to access medical services if he/she was a victim of crime by institution and population group of the household head, 2010**

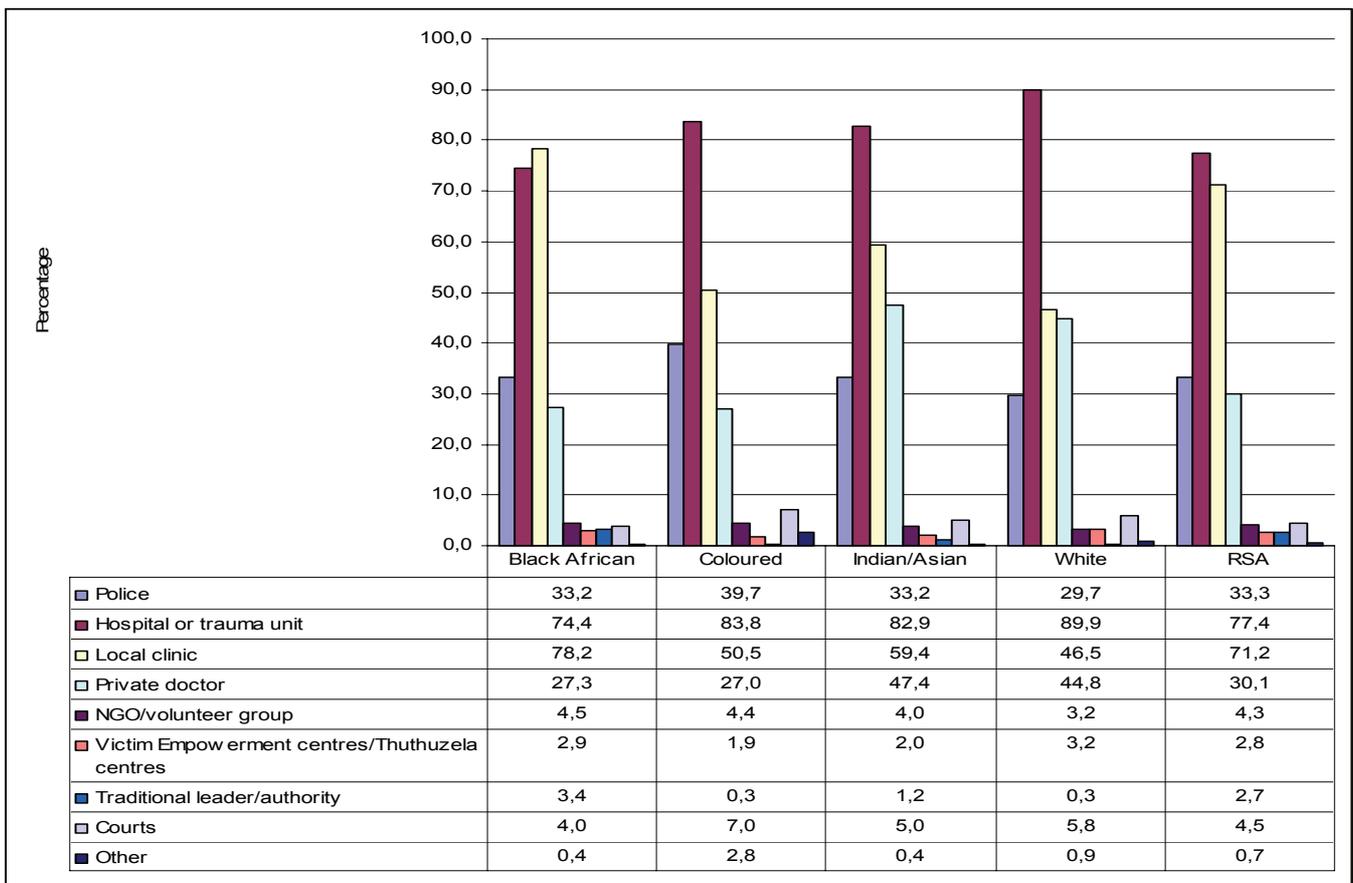
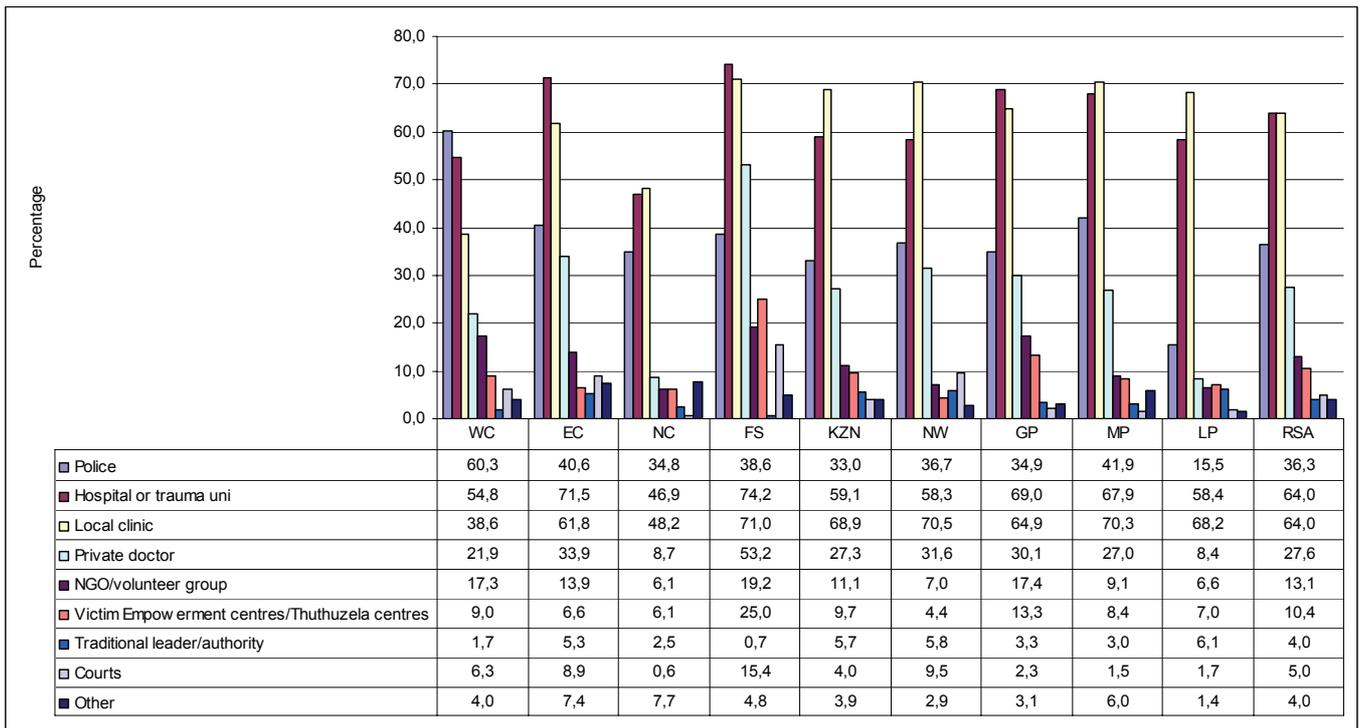


Figure 17 depicts the percentage of households who knew where to take someone to access counselling services, by province. Nearly two-thirds (64,0%) of the households would take someone to access counselling services to a hospital or trauma unit and local clinic if he or she was a victim of crime. Western Cape (60,3%), Mpumalanga (41,9%) and Eastern Cape (40,6%) had the highest proportion of households who would take a victim of crime to the police to access counselling services.

More than 70% of the households in Free State (71,0%), North West (70,5%) and Mpumalanga (70,3%) indicated that they would take victims of crime to local clinics to access counselling services. Western Cape was the least represented in this category, with only 38,6% saying that they would take victims of crime to a local clinic to access counselling services. Hospitals were also a place of choice where households would access counselling services. Free State (74,2%), Eastern Cape (71,5%) and Gauteng (69,0%) had the highest proportion of households who would take a victim of crime there.

Figure 17 shows that few households were aware of Victim Empowerment Centres and Thuthuzela Care Centres as places to take victims to access counselling services. Households from North West (4,4%) were the least to be aware of such centres, followed by Northern Cape (6,1%).

**Figure 17: Percentage of households who knew where to take someone to access counselling services if he/she was a victim of crime by institution and province, 2010**



Amongst the black African households, 71,0% indicated that they would take someone who was a victim of crime to a local clinic for access to counselling, followed by 64,0% who said that they would take the victim to a hospital or trauma unit (Figure 18).

Amongst all the other population groups, the majority would take the victim to a hospital or trauma unit, followed by those that would go to a local clinic. Specifically in the coloured households, more than half (55,1%) would go to a hospital if they became crime victims, 47,8% would go to a local clinic to access counselling services, 22,3% would go to a private doctor, and 14,2% would go to non-governmental organisations or other volunteer groups. About 68,7% of the white households indicated that they would take victims of crime to a hospital or trauma unit to access counselling services, but only 11,5% would go to Victim Empowerment Centres.

**Figure 18: Percentage of households who knew where to take someone to access counselling services if he/she was a victim of crime by institution and population group of the household head, 2010**

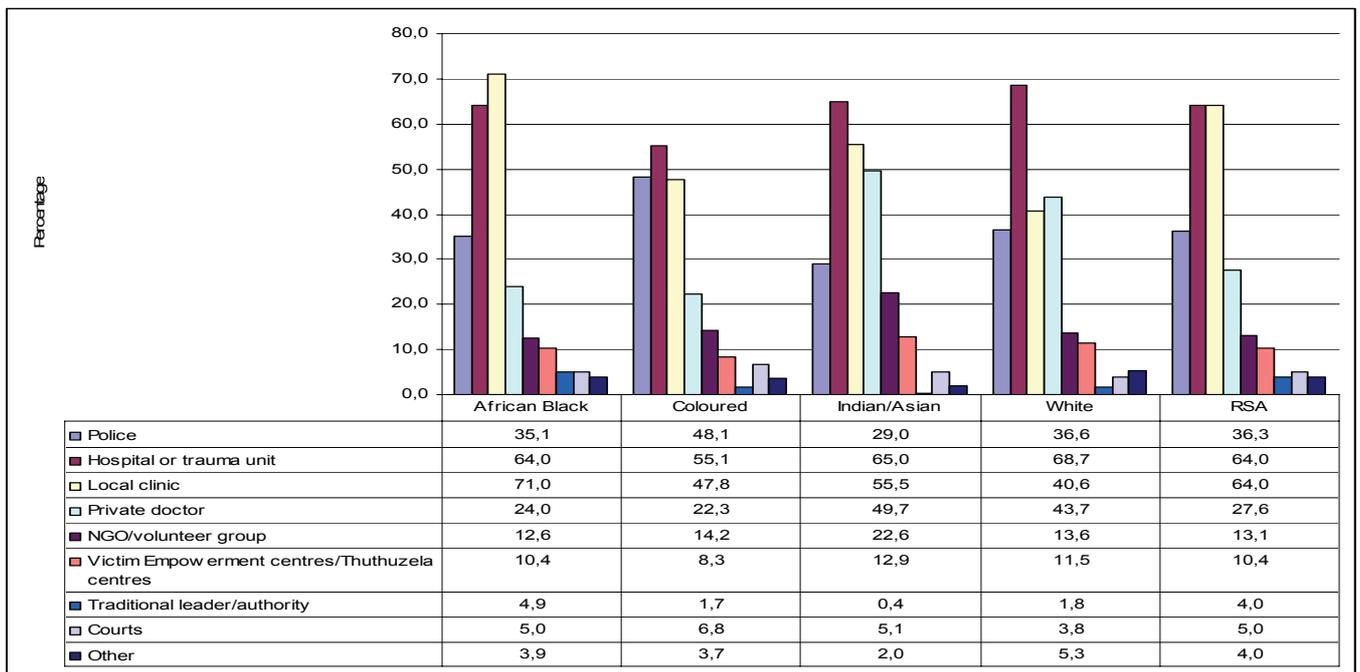
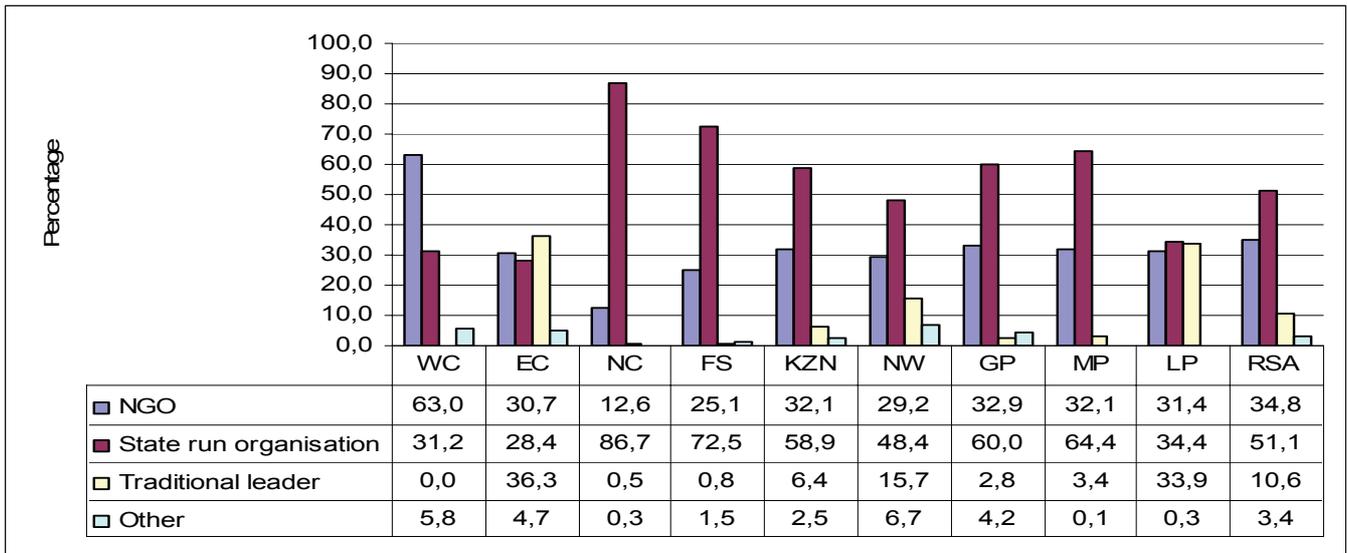


Figure 19 shows that 51,1% of households would take victims of domestic violence to a state-run institution to get assistance. Northern Cape had the highest percentage of households who would take victims of domestic violence to a state-run organisation (86,6%), followed by the Free State (72,5%). Eastern Cape and Western Cape had the lowest percentages of households who would take the victims of domestic violence to a state-run organisation (28,4% and 31,2% respectively).

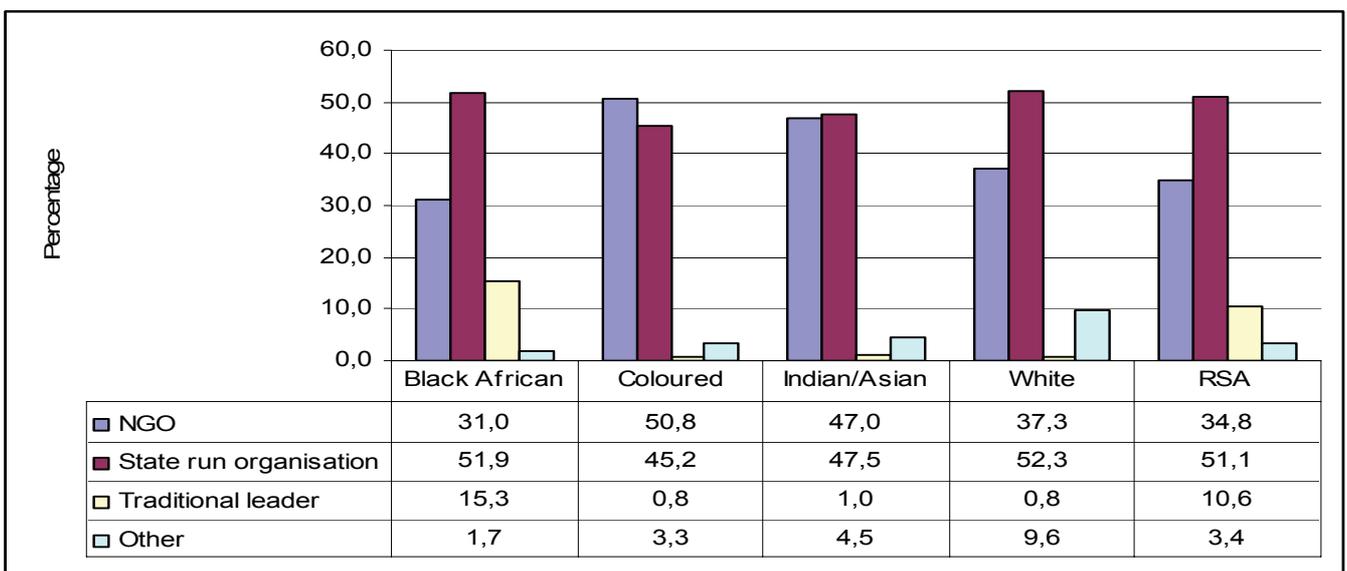
Almost 35% of households would take the victim of domestic violence to an NGO, the percentage being the highest in Western Cape (63,0%) and lowest in Northern Cape (12,6%). Only 10,6% of households would take the victims of crime to a traditional leader, with Eastern Cape having the highest number of households who would do this (36,2%), followed by Limpopo (35,8%) and North West (18,5%).

**Figure 19: Percentage of households who knew of a place of safety/shelter where they can take someone who was a victim of domestic violence by institution and province, 2010**



In the coloured headed households, 45,2% knew of state-run organisations and more than half (50,8%) of coloured headed households knew of non-governmental organisations as a place that offered shelter to victims of domestic violence (Figure 20). An almost similar proportions of Indian/Asian headed-households indicated that they would take the victims to state-run organisations or non-governmental organisations (47,5% and 47,0% respectively). More than half (52,3%) of white headed-households indicated that they knew state-run organisations as a place that offered shelter for victims of domestic violence, followed by non-governmental organisations at 37,3%.

**Figure 20: Percentage of households who knew of a place of safety/shelter where they can take someone who was a victim of domestic violence by institution and population group of the household head, 2010**



## 7. Public perception of law enforcement

### 7.1 Perceptions of the police

Most households (66,4%) travelled less than 30 minutes (when using their usual mode of transport) to the nearest police station. More than 80% of households in Western Cape (83,8%) and Gauteng (80,3%) travelled less than 30 minutes to the nearest police station. Almost a third of households in Eastern Cape (32,1%), Free State (31,0%), Northern Cape (30,4%) and Limpopo (29,7%) travelled between half an hour to one hour to reach the nearest police station.

**Figure 21: Household perceptions on the average length of time it takes, to get to the nearest police station using usual mode of transport (per cent), 2010**

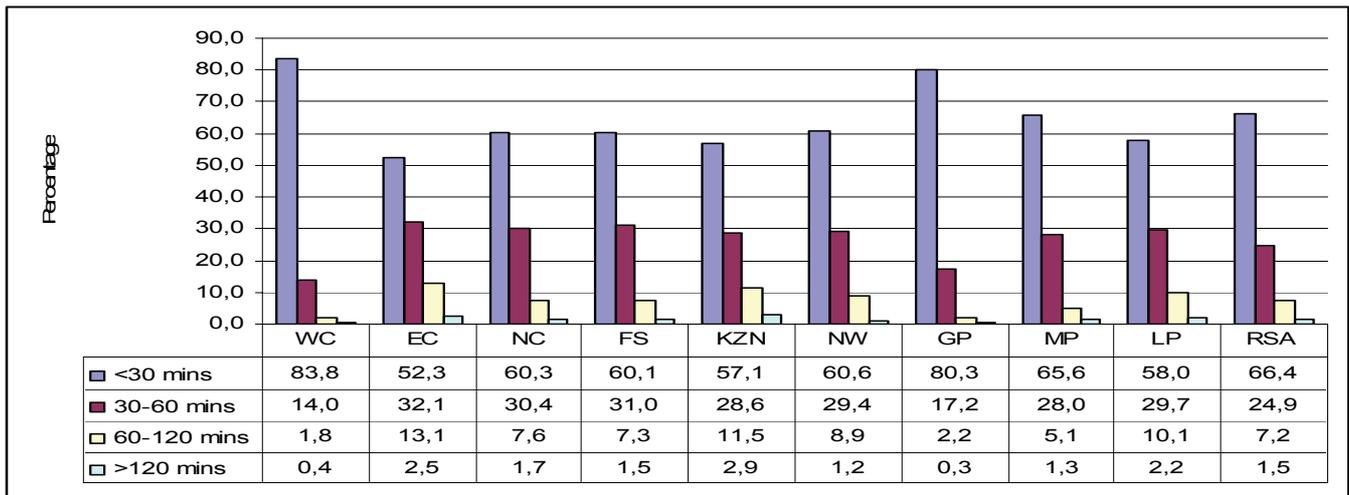
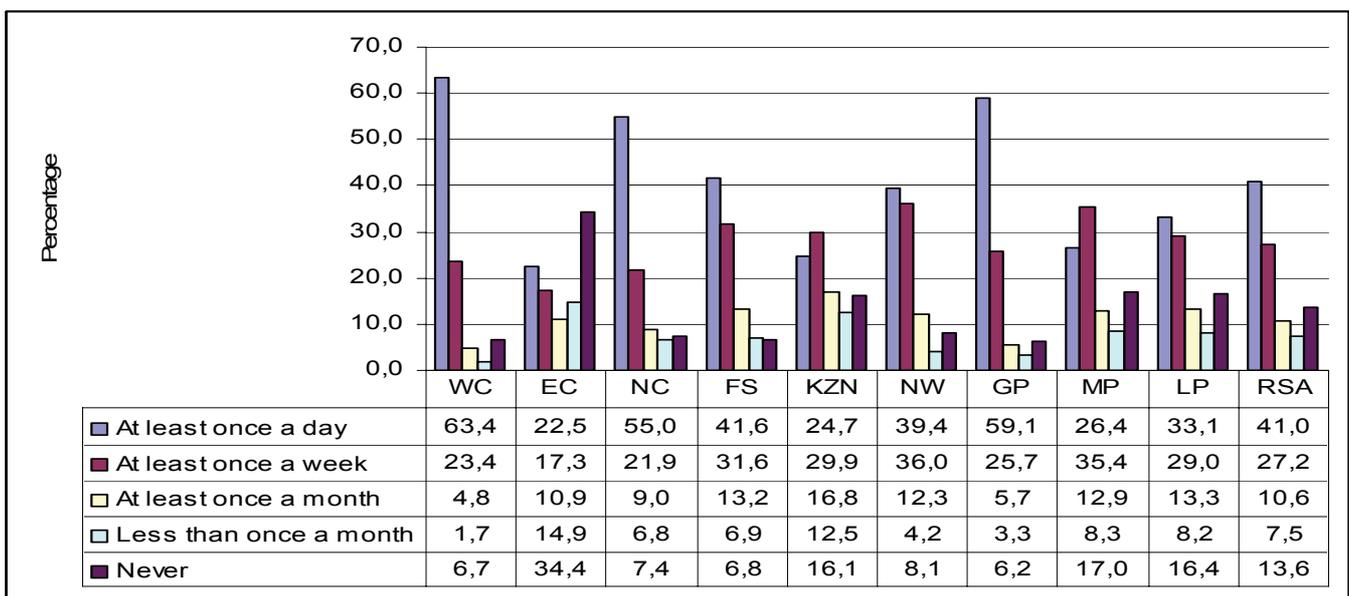


Figure 22 shows the provincial distribution of how often households saw police patrolling in their area of residence. Western Cape (63,4%) had the highest rate of police patrolling at least once a day, followed by Gauteng (59,1%) and Northern Cape (55,0%). A police officer is most likely to be seen once a week patrolling in North West (36,0%), Mpumalanga (35,4%), KwaZulu-Natal (29,9%) and Limpopo (29,0%).

Provinces most likely to see police officers less often than once a month were Eastern Cape (14,9%), KwaZulu-Natal (12,5%), Mpumalanga (8,3%) and Limpopo (8,2%). The same four provinces also had the highest rate of never seeing police on duty in their areas of residence, with nearly a third in Eastern Cape (34,4%), followed by Mpumalanga (17,0%), Limpopo (16,4%) and KwaZulu-Natal (16,1%).

**Figure 22: Percentage of households who see the police once a day, in uniform and on duty, in their area of residence, by province, 2010**



Amongst black African headed households, 38,8% saw a police official on duty at least once a day and 13,9% never saw a police on duty. As many as 60,1% of coloured and 42,1% of white headed households saw a policeman on duty at least once a day, while 39,1% of Indian/Asian headed households saw a policeman on duty at least once a day and 7,3% saw a police offer less than once a month (Figure 23).

**Figure 23: Percentage of households who see the police once a day, in uniform and on duty, in their area of residence by population group of the household head, 2010**

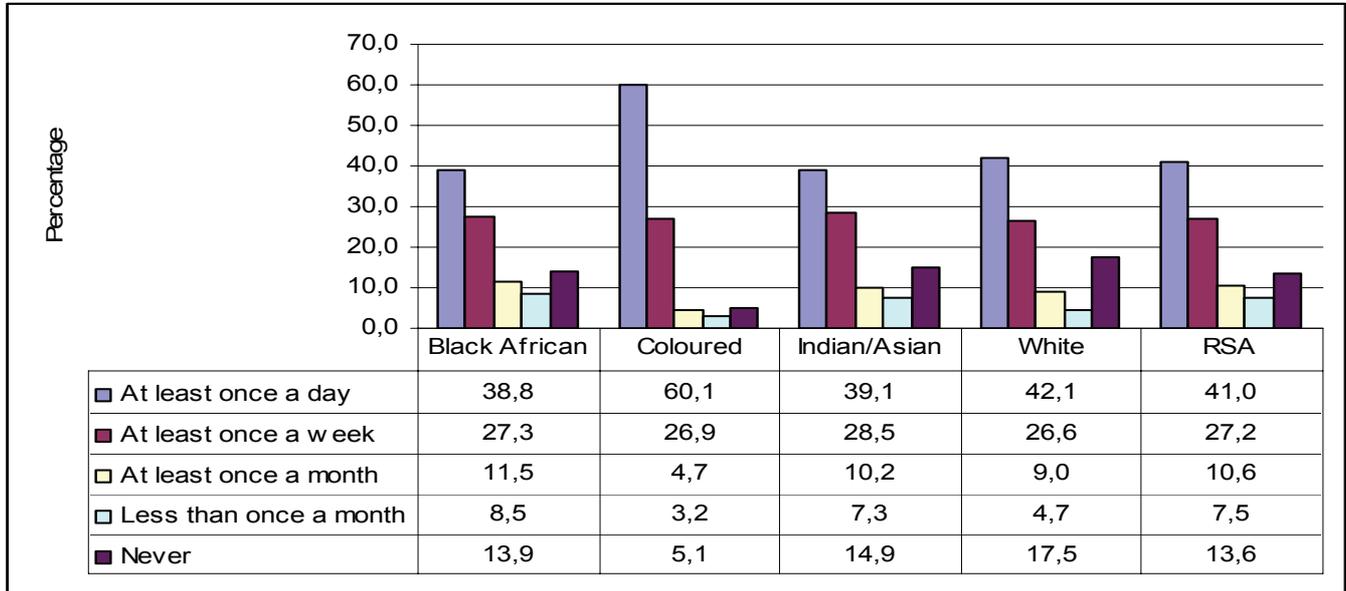


Figure 24 shows that 64,6% of households were satisfied with the way in which the police dealt with the crime in their area. In the Western Cape (71,1%), Limpopo (66,7%) and Gauteng (66,2%) households were satisfied with the way in which the police dealt with crime in their provinces.

**Figure 24: Percentage of households who were satisfied with the police in their area by province, 2010**

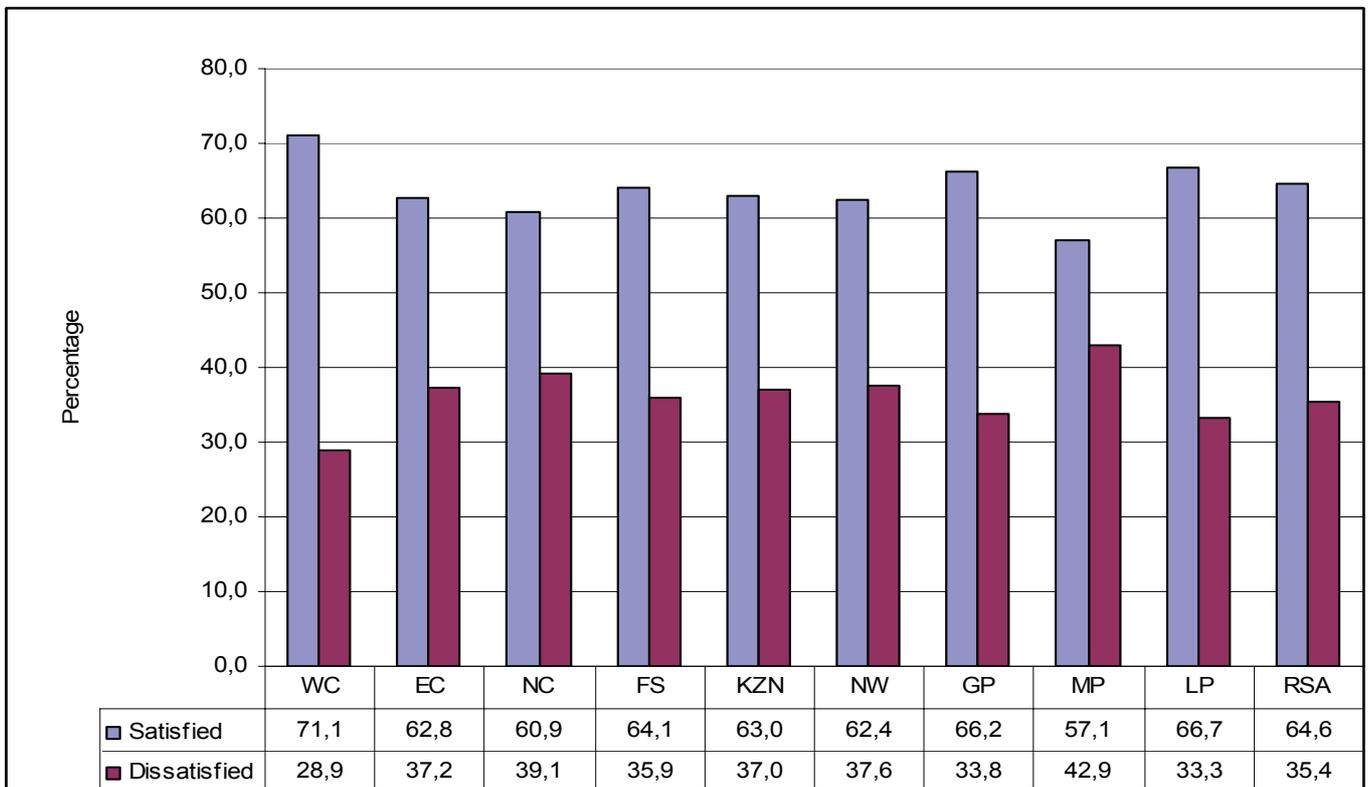
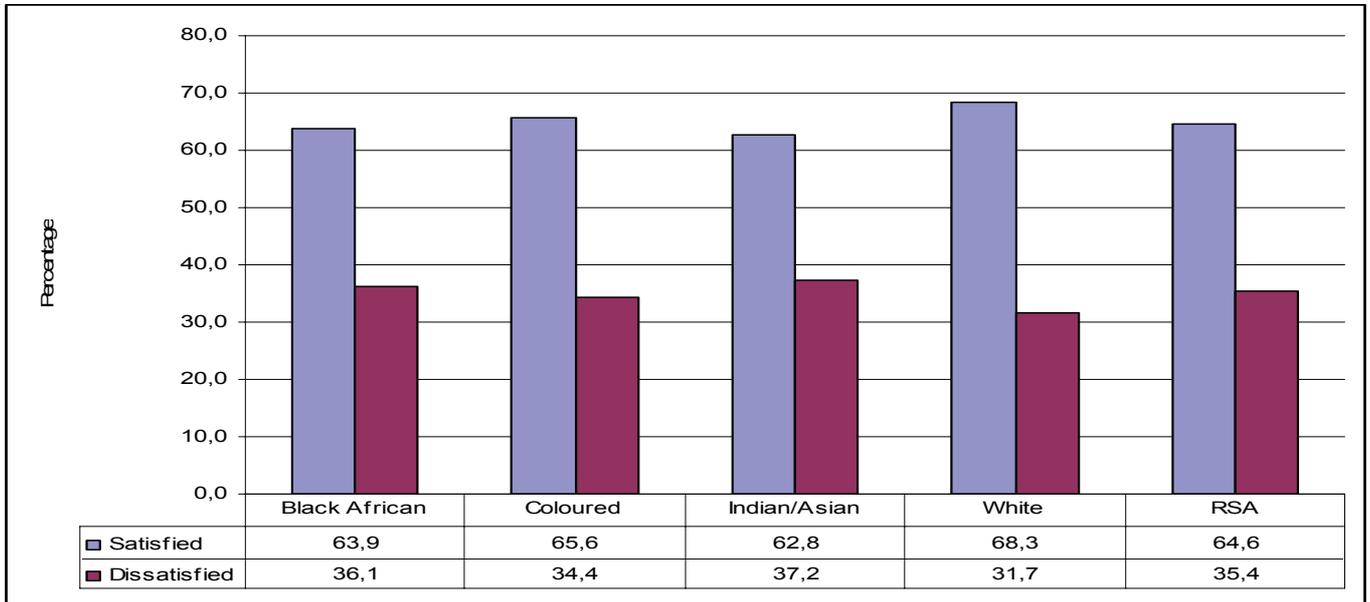


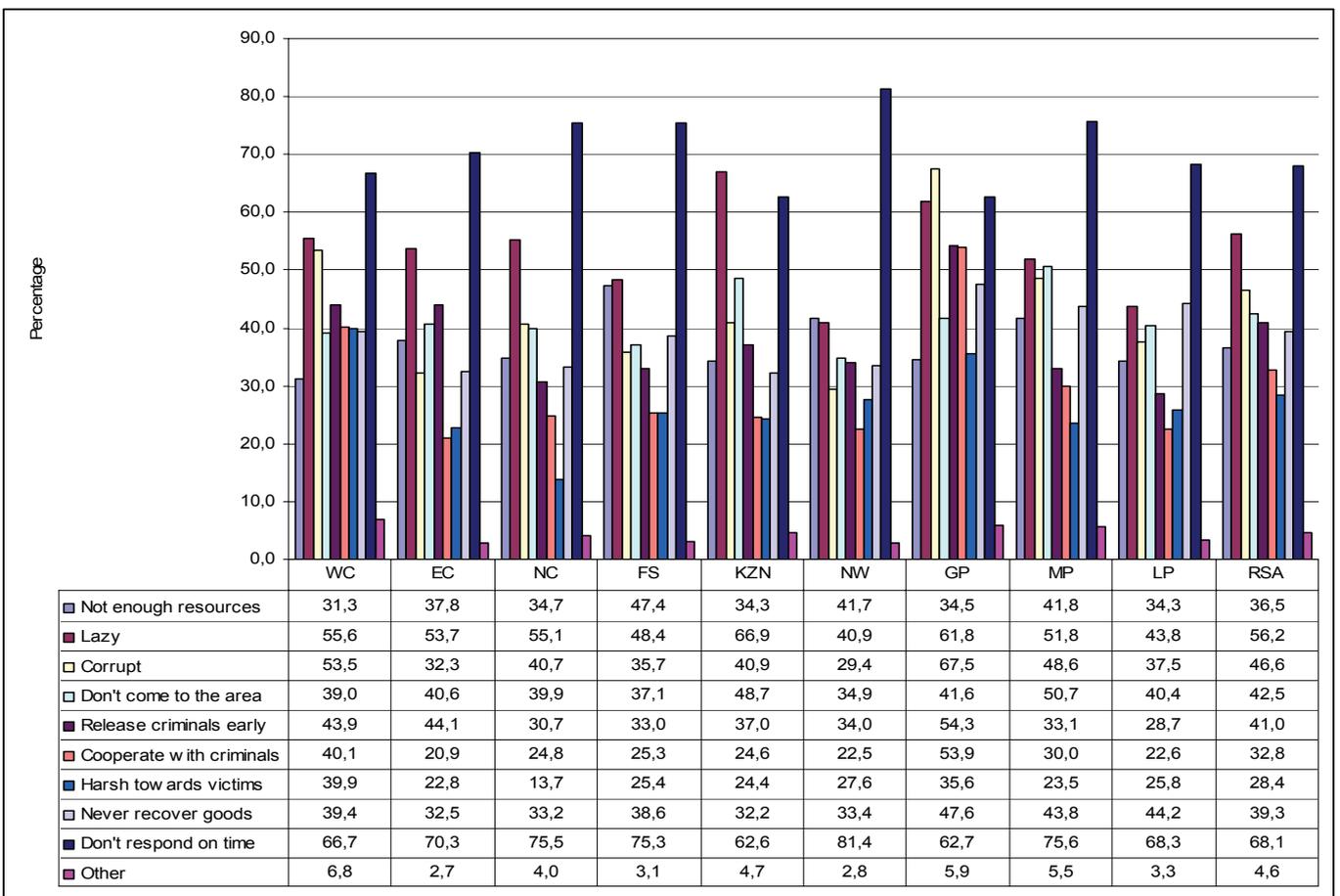
Figure 25 shows that 68,3% of white headed households were satisfied with the way police performed their duty in their area of residence, followed by coloured (65,6%) and black African (63,9%) headed households. The highest percentage of dissatisfaction was observed amongst the Indian/Asian households (37,2%) headed households.

**Figure 25: Percentage of households who were satisfied with the police in their area by population group of the household head, 2010**



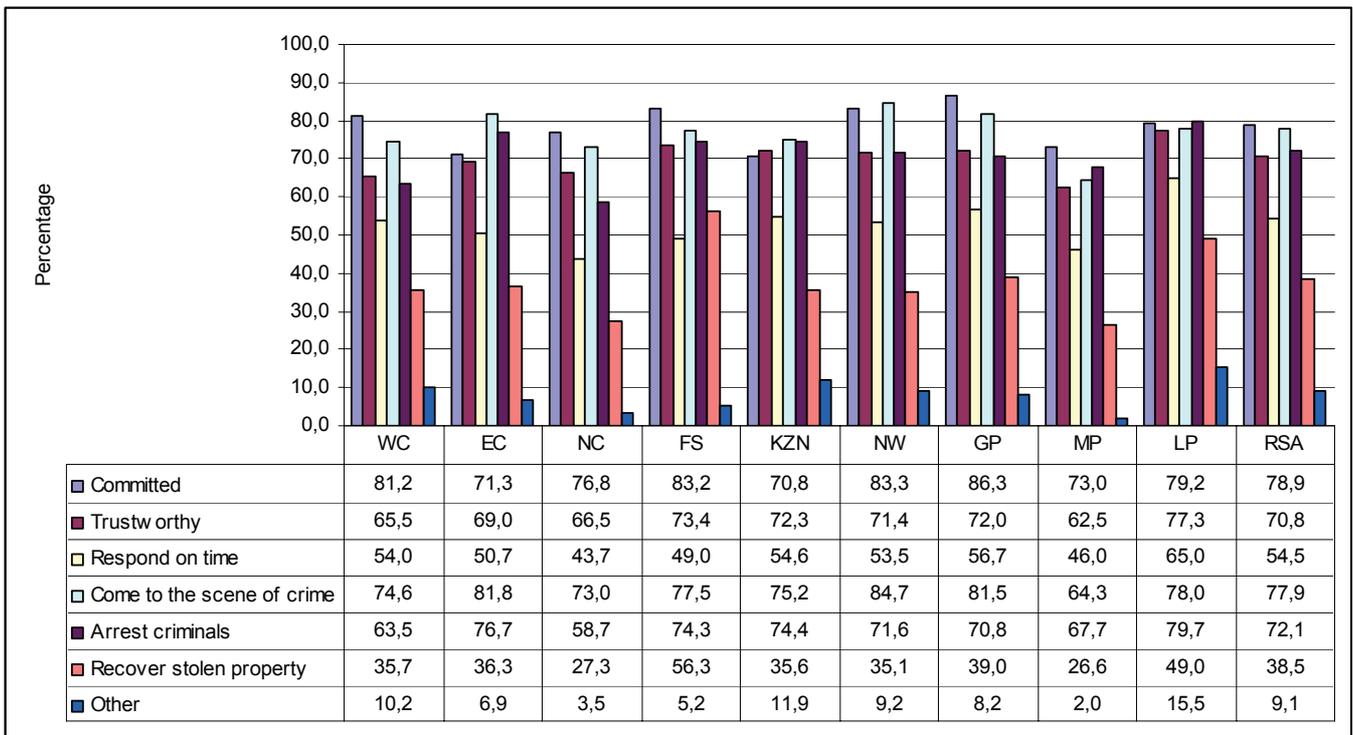
The results in Figure 26 show that the main reason attributed to the households not being satisfied with police in their areas was that they did not respond in time (68,1%), whilst 56,2% were of the opinion that they were lazy. The provincial distribution is almost similar to the national trend.

**Figure 26: Reasons for being dissatisfied with the way the police dealt with crime by province (per cent), 2010**



Almost 79% of households believed that the police were committed. Almost a similar proportion (77,9%) believed that the police came to the scene of the crime. However, just over seven-tenths (70,8%) of households were of the opinion that they were trustworthy.

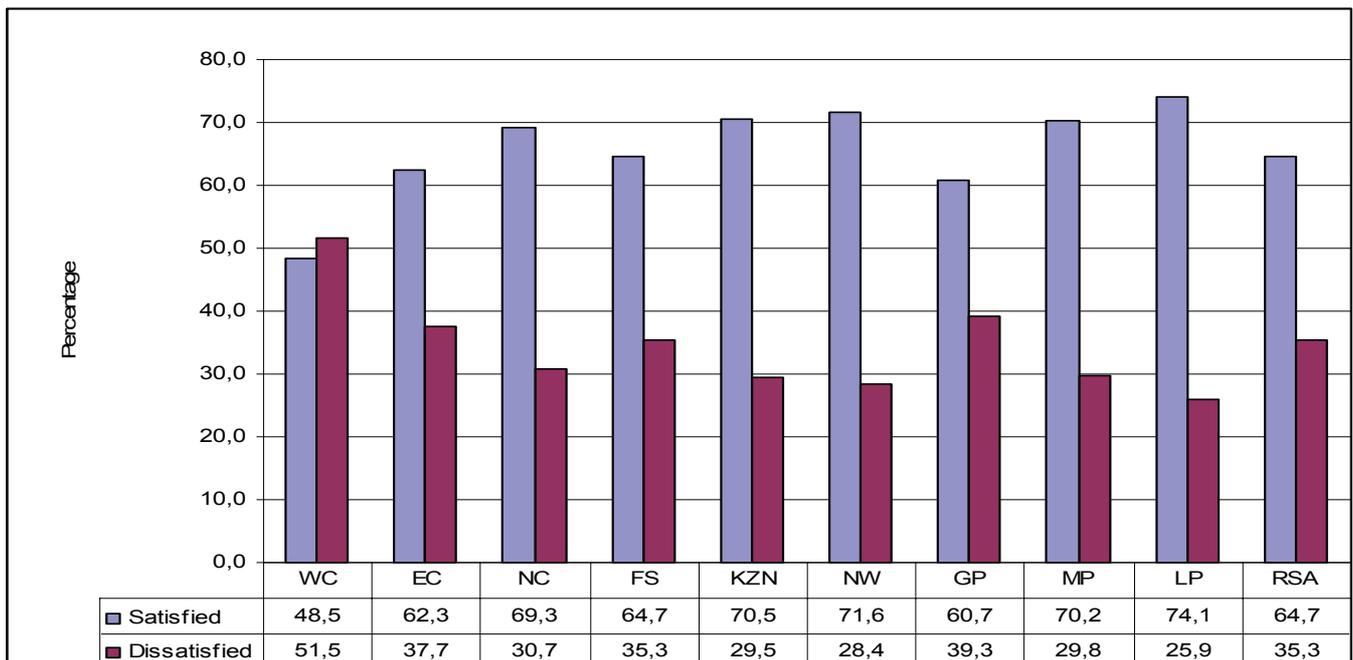
**Figure 27: Reasons for being satisfied with the way the police dealt with crime by province (per cent), 2010**



**7.2 Perceptions of the courts**

Figure 28 depicts the number of households who said that the courts were generally performing their duties well. Nationally, 64,7% of the households indicated that they were satisfied with the way the courts did their work. In 2010, Limpopo displayed the highest level of satisfaction (74,1%), followed by North West (71,6%), KwaZulu-Natal (70,5%) and Mpumalanga (70,2%).

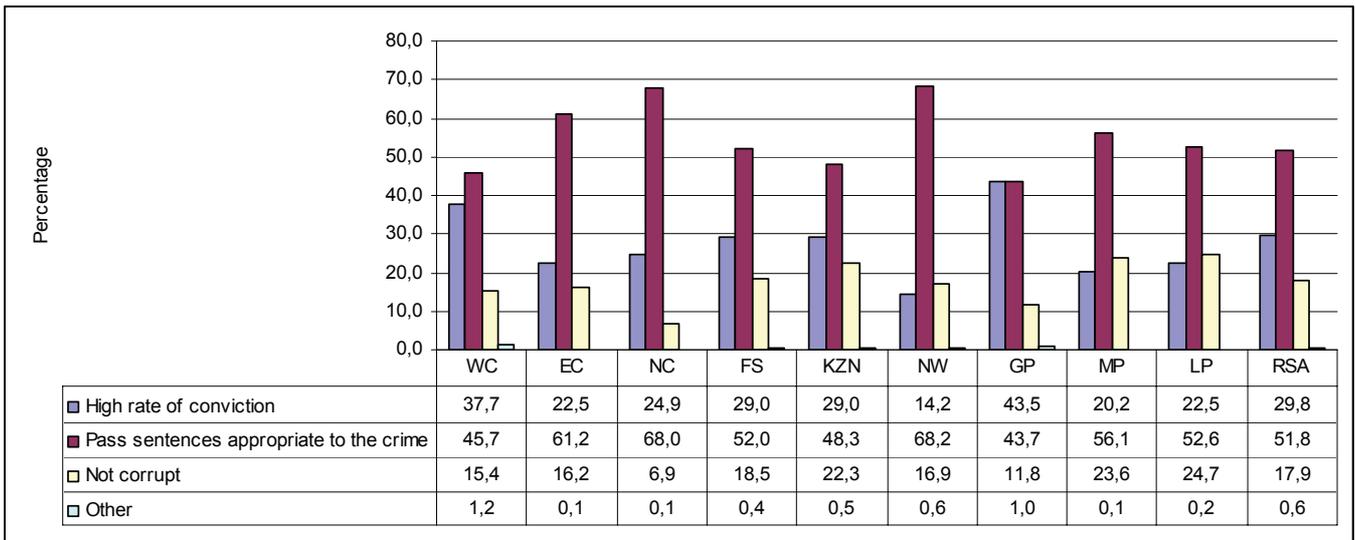
**Figure 28: Perception of households' satisfaction/dissatisfaction with the way courts generally deal with perpetrators of crime by province (per cent), 2010**



When asked to explain their reasons for being satisfied with the way courts deal with perpetrators of crime, answers tended to focus on the sentencing of perpetrators. Of the households who expressed satisfaction with courts, 51,8% thought that courts passed appropriate sentences. Less than a third (29,8%) indicated that courts achieved a good conviction rate, whilst 17,9% praised the courts because they were not corrupt.

Households living in North West (68,2%) and Northern Cape (68,0%) were most satisfied with the appropriateness of sentences that courts passed to perpetrators, while 43,5% of the satisfied households in Gauteng attributed their satisfaction to high conviction rates, followed by Western Cape at 37,7%.

**Figure 29: Reasons for households being satisfied with the way courts generally deal with perpetrators of crime by province (per cent), 2010**



Amongst all population groups, passing sentences appropriate to the crime and high rates were cited as the most significant reason for being satisfied with the courts. More than half of black African (52,6%) and coloured headed households (52,2%) were of the opinion that courts passed appropriate sentences (Figure 30).

**Figure 30: Reasons for households being satisfied with the way courts generally deal with perpetrators of crime by population group of the household head (per cent), 2010**

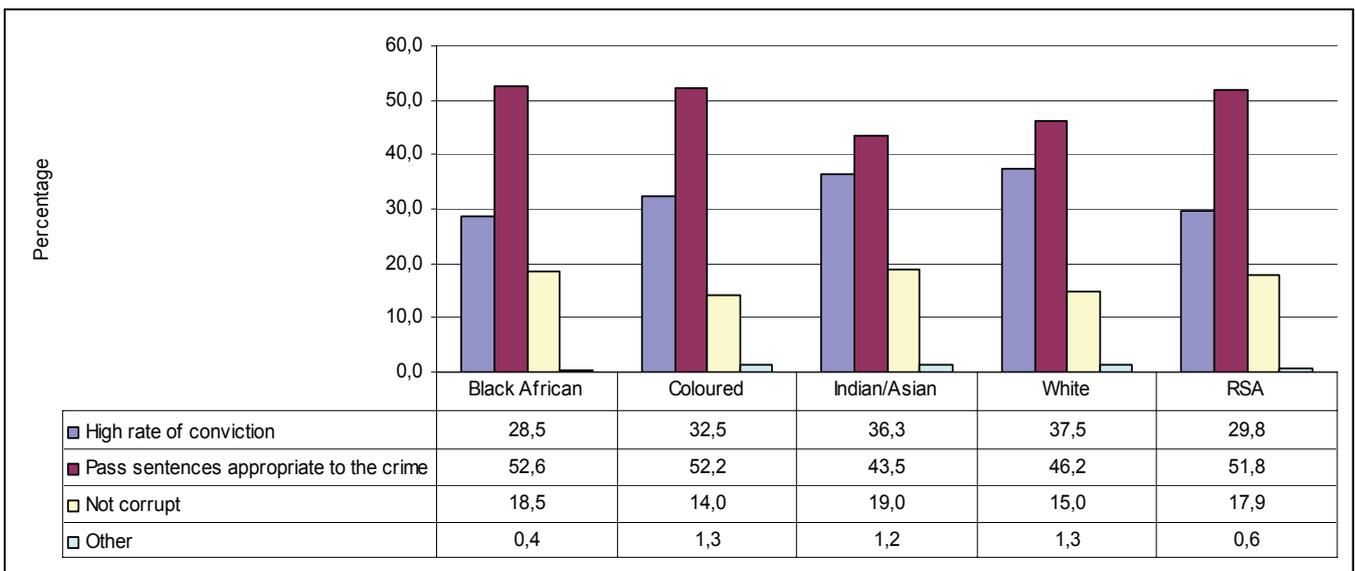
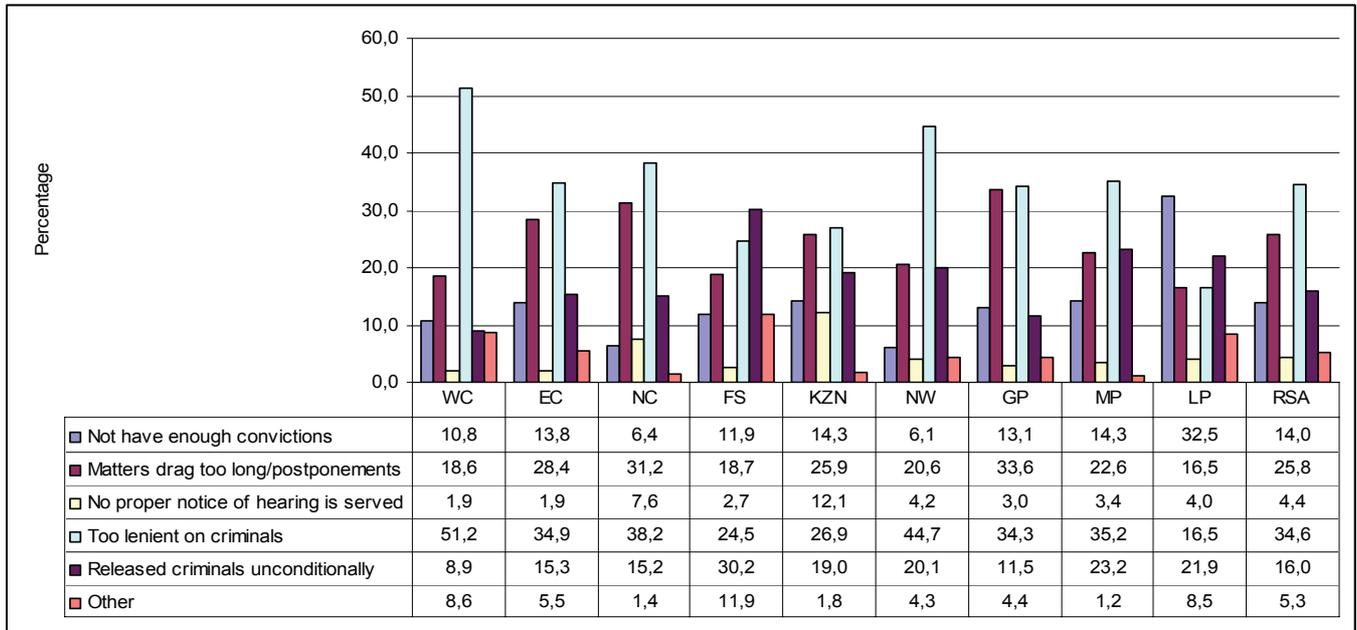


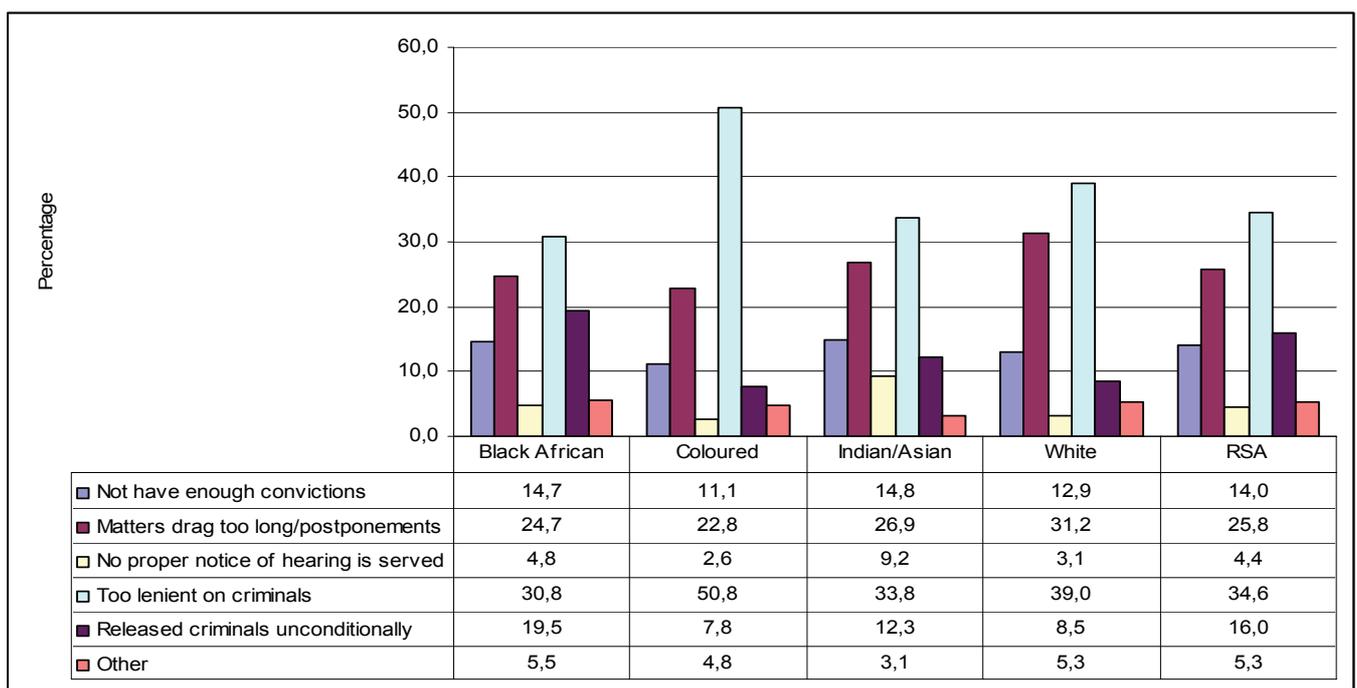
Figure 31 shows that 34,6% of the households in South Africa felt that the way in which the courts generally dealt with perpetrators was too lenient. A further 25,8% were dissatisfied because the cases dragged on for too long because of postponements. A relatively small percentage (4,4%) of households reported that no proper notice of the hearings was served by the courts. Not enough convictions were said to be a reason for dissatisfaction by 14,0% of households in South Africa. In Western Cape as many as 51,2% of the households were not satisfied with the courts because the courts were too lenient on criminals.

**Figure 31: Percentage distribution of reasons for being dissatisfied with the way in which courts generally deal with perpetrators of crime by province, 2010**



In Figure 32, courts not having enough convictions was cited by 12,9% of white households as the reason for dissatisfaction. Less than 5% of black African headed households (4,8%) indicated no proper notice of hearing was served as a reason for their dissatisfaction, and 19,5% were of the opinion that the courts released criminals unconditionally.

**Figure 32: Percentage distribution of reasons for being dissatisfied with the way in which courts generally deal with perpetrators of crime by population group of the household head, 2010**



## 8. Crime levels in South Africa

This section presents the crime rates in South Africa as reported by the sampled households. Individuals aged 16 years and older in the selected dwellings were asked if they had experienced any crime in the last 12 months prior to the survey (January to December 2010). For all the victims who had experienced crime in 2010, additional questions were asked, for example whether the crime had been reported to the police, reasons why not reported, levels of satisfaction, etc.

### 8.1 Victimization rates in 2010

Table 9 and Table 10 indicate the victimisation rates of crimes experienced in 1998, 2003, 2007 and 2010. Table 9 reflects the percentage of households that have been victimised at least once by one or more types of crime, while Table 10 reflects the proportions of selected individuals who have been victimised at least once by one or more types of crime. They don't reflect the number of times households or selected individuals were affected by crime. The victimisation rates remain largely consistent with the 2007 and 2010 surveys, where crime rates showed a general decline between the two years. In 2007, 7,2% of households had been the victims of housebreaking in the preceding 12-month period, compared to 4,5% in 2010.

While the rate of most crime types has decreased since 1998, assault (1,3% in 2007 and 1,7% in 2010) and theft of crops (0,1% in 2007 and 0,3% in 2010) increased between 2007 and 2010. Only the rates of deliberate damaging of dwellings (0,4%) remained the same over this period.

**Table 9: Percentage of households who experienced at least one incident of crime by type of crime: 1998–2010**

	1998	2003	2007	2010	Changes 2010/1998	Changes 2010/2003	Changes 2010/2007
<b>Household crimes (per cent)</b>							
Car theft	1,2	1,0	1,3	0,7	-0,5	-0,3	-0,6
Housebreaking/burglary	7,2	7,5	7,2	4,5	-2,3	-2,6	-2,3
Theft of livestock	4,9	2,5	1,8	1,4	-3,5	-1,1	-0,4
Theft of crops	*	0,7	0,1	0,3	*	-0,4	0,2
Murder	0,5	0,2	0,4	0,1	-0,4	-0,1	-0,3
Theft from car	2,5	2,5	1,9	1,3	-1,2	-1,2	-0,6
Deliberate damaging of dwellings	1,1	0,9	0,4	0,4	-0,7	-0,5	0,0
Motor vehicle vandalism	1,3	1,3	0,7	0,6	-0,6	-0,6	0,0

\* Crime type not covered in the 1998 survey

Note: This table exclude home robbery since it was categorised differently in the previous surveys

**Table 10: Proportions of the selected individuals who experienced at least one incident of crime by type of crime: 1998–2010**

	1998	2003	2007	2010	Changes 2010/1998	Changes 2010/2003	Changes 2010/2007
Bicycle theft	*	1,2	0,5	0,2	*	-1,0	-0,3
Car hijacking	1,4	0,5	0,4	0,1	-1,3	-0,4	-0,3
Assault	4,2	2,2	1,3	1,7	-2,5	-0,5	0,4
Sexual offence	0,4	1,0	0,2	0,1	-0,3	-0,9	-0,1
Consumer fraud	3,0	0,8	0,2	0,3	-2,7	-0,5	0,1
Robbery (excl. home robbery and carjacking)	*	*	*	1,6	*	*	*

\* Crime type not covered in the 1998 survey or not comparable as were categorised differently

**Table 11: Experiences of crime and reporting rates, 2010**

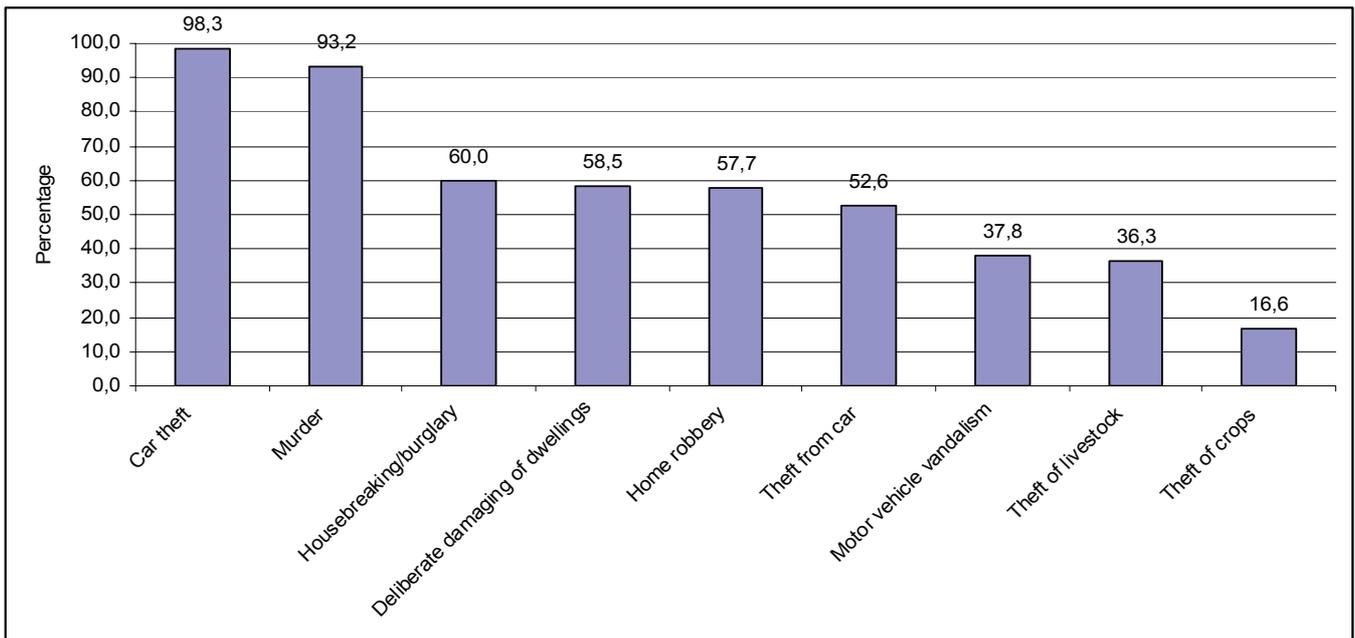
Types of crimes	Total crime <sup>2</sup> experienced in 2010	Crime experienced at least once in 2010		Crime reported to the police in 2010		Crime under-reporting rates in 2010
	Number (in thousand)	Number (in thousand)	Per cent	Number (in thousand)	Per cent	Per cent difference
<b>Household crimes</b>						
Car theft	93	87	0,7	85	98,3	2,3
Housebreaking/burglary	671	592	4,5	345	60,0	41,7
Theft of livestock	272	182	1,4	65	36,3	64,3
Theft of crops	83	42	0,3	7	16,6	83,3
Murder	13	13	0,1	13	93,2	0,0
Theft from car	191	164	1,3	86	52,6	47,6
Deliberate damaging of dwellings	122	51	0,4	30	58,5	41,2
Motor vehicle vandalism	207	85	0,6	32	37,8	62,4
Home robbery	388	336	2,6	188	57,7	44,0
<b>Individual crimes</b>						
Bicycle theft	*	*	0,2	*	50,0	*
Theft of motorbike	*	*	0,0	*	80,7	*
Car hijacking	*	*	0,1	*	93,3	*
Robbery excl home/carjacking	*	*	1,7	*	39,0	*
Assault	*	*	1,6	*	52,6	*
Sexual offence	*	*	0,1	*	92,3	*
Consumer fraud	*	*	0,3	*	28,2	*

\*Stats SA is currently refining its weighting system of individual crimes and until the VOCS 2011 release users are advised to use the absolute numbers with caution.

### 8.2 Reporting crimes to the police and victimisation satisfaction

The extent to which a household crime is reported to the police depends on the type of crime (see Figure 33a). Theft of a car is most likely to be reported (98,3%), followed by murder (93,2%). About 60% of housebreaking/burglary, deliberate damage of dwelling and home robbery were reported to the police. Slightly over half of theft from car (52,6%) cases were also reported to the police. Crimes least likely to be reported are theft of crops (16,6%), theft of livestock (36,3%), and motor vehicle vandalism (37,8%).

**Figure 33: Percentage of incidents of crime reported by the households to the police, 2010**



<sup>2</sup> Total crime experienced includes the sum of total number of successful crime experienced in 2010. All the attempted crimes were not included.

Figure 34 shows the proportions of the crime reported to the police by selected individuals. Overall, individual crimes tend to be less-frequently reported than household crimes. Consumer fraud (28,2%) is the least likely crime to be reported, followed by robbery (excl. home and carjacking) (39,0%), then bicycle theft (50,0%) and assault (52,6%). The most likely crime to be reported to the police was sexual offences (92,3%) and followed by theft of motorbike (80,0%).

**Figure 34: Proportions of incidents of crime reported by the selected individuals to the police, 2010**

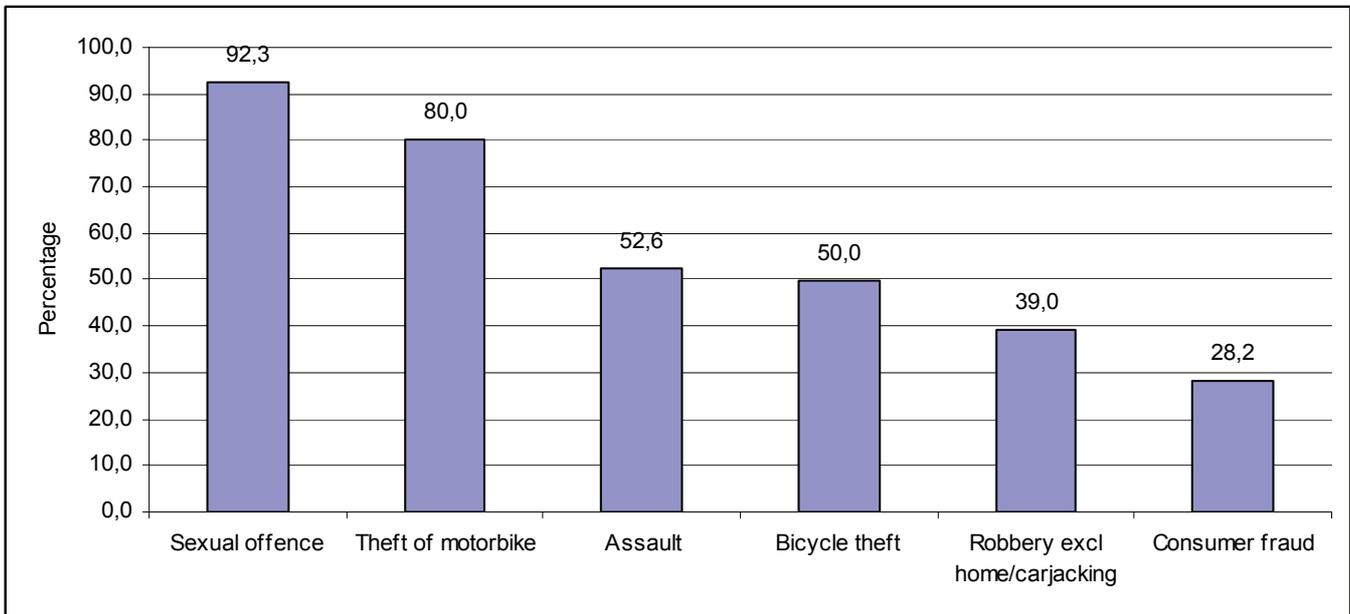
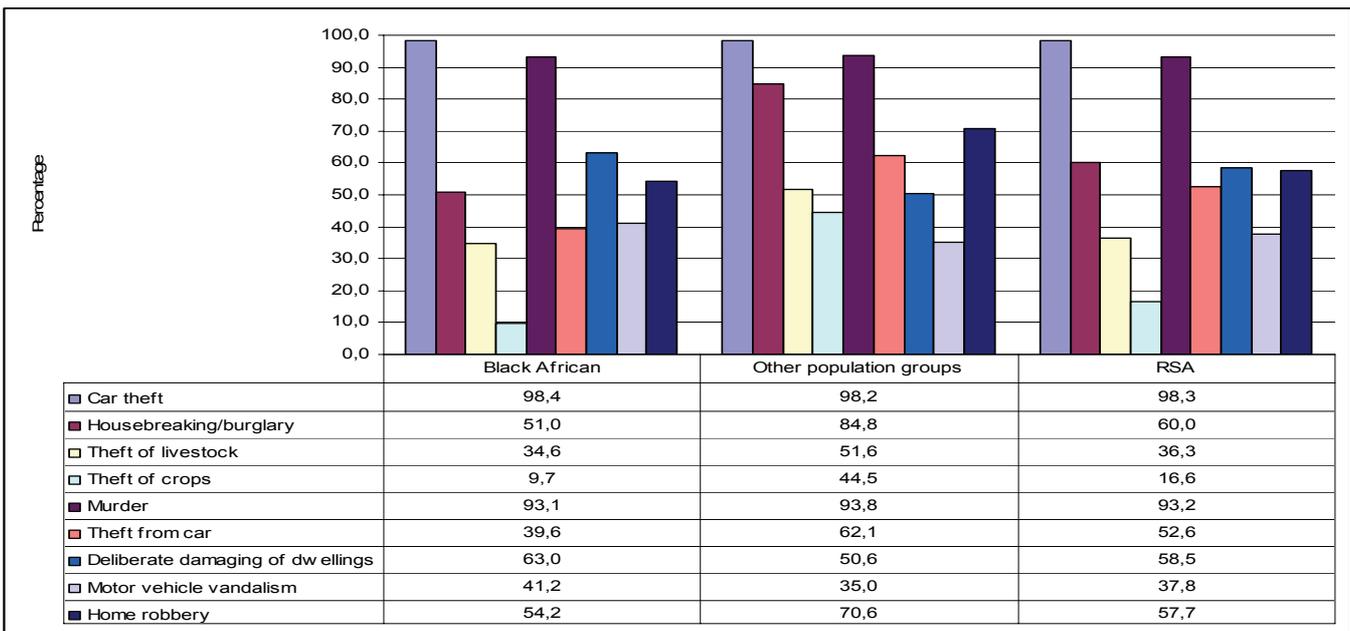


Figure 35 shows that amongst those who had experienced household crime in 2010, car theft was most likely to be reported to the police across all population groups. The majority of black African headed-households (98,4%) had reported the theft of their cars to the police, murder (93,1%), deliberate damaging of dwellings (63,0%) and home robbery (54,2%).

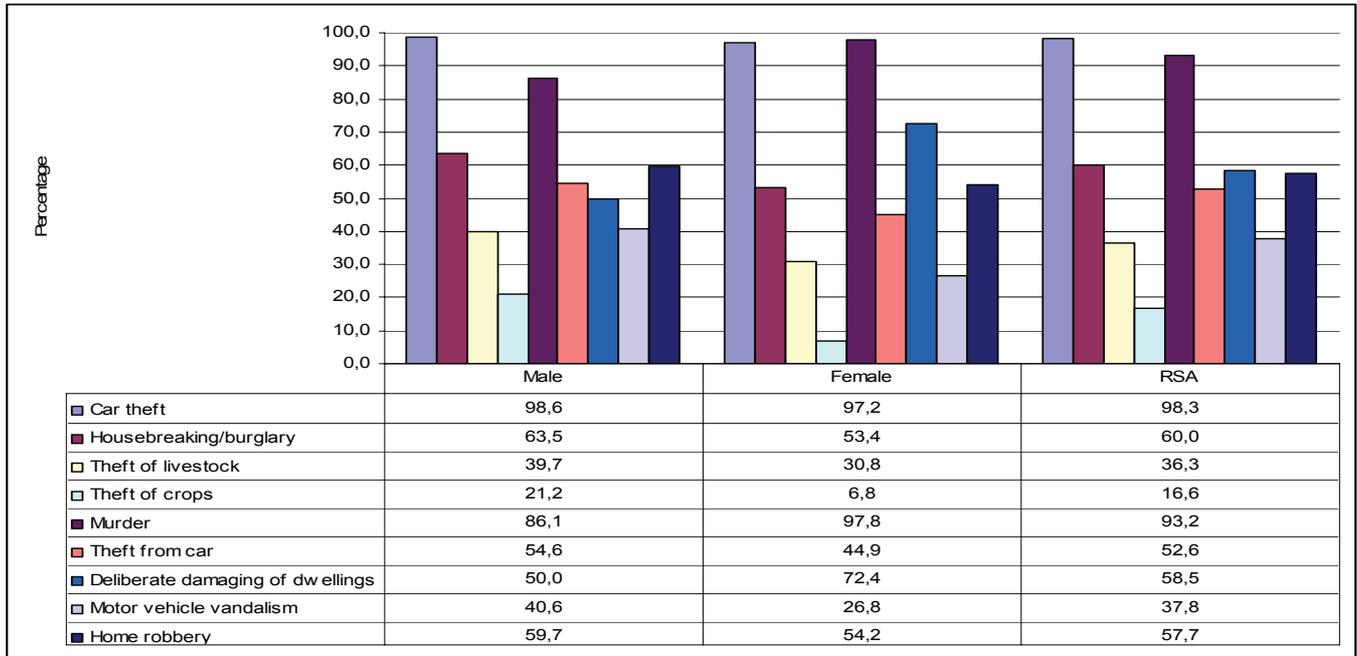
**Figure 35: Percentage of households who had reported incidents of crime to the police by population group<sup>3</sup> of the household head, 2010**



<sup>3</sup> Some population groups were grouped together. This was because the results are based on a very small numerical base. Numbers are based on only those who were victims of crime.

The percentage distribution of the reporting rates of household crimes by gender of the household head is indicated in Figure 36. Generally there was very little difference in reporting rates of male headed-households and female headed-households. When comparing males and females reporting rates, car theft (98,6% for males and 97,2% for females), murder (86,1% and 97,8%) and deliberate damaging of dwellings (50,0% and 72,4%) were the incidents that were reported most.

**Figure 36: Percentage of households' who had reported incidents of crime to the police by gender of the head of the household, 2010**



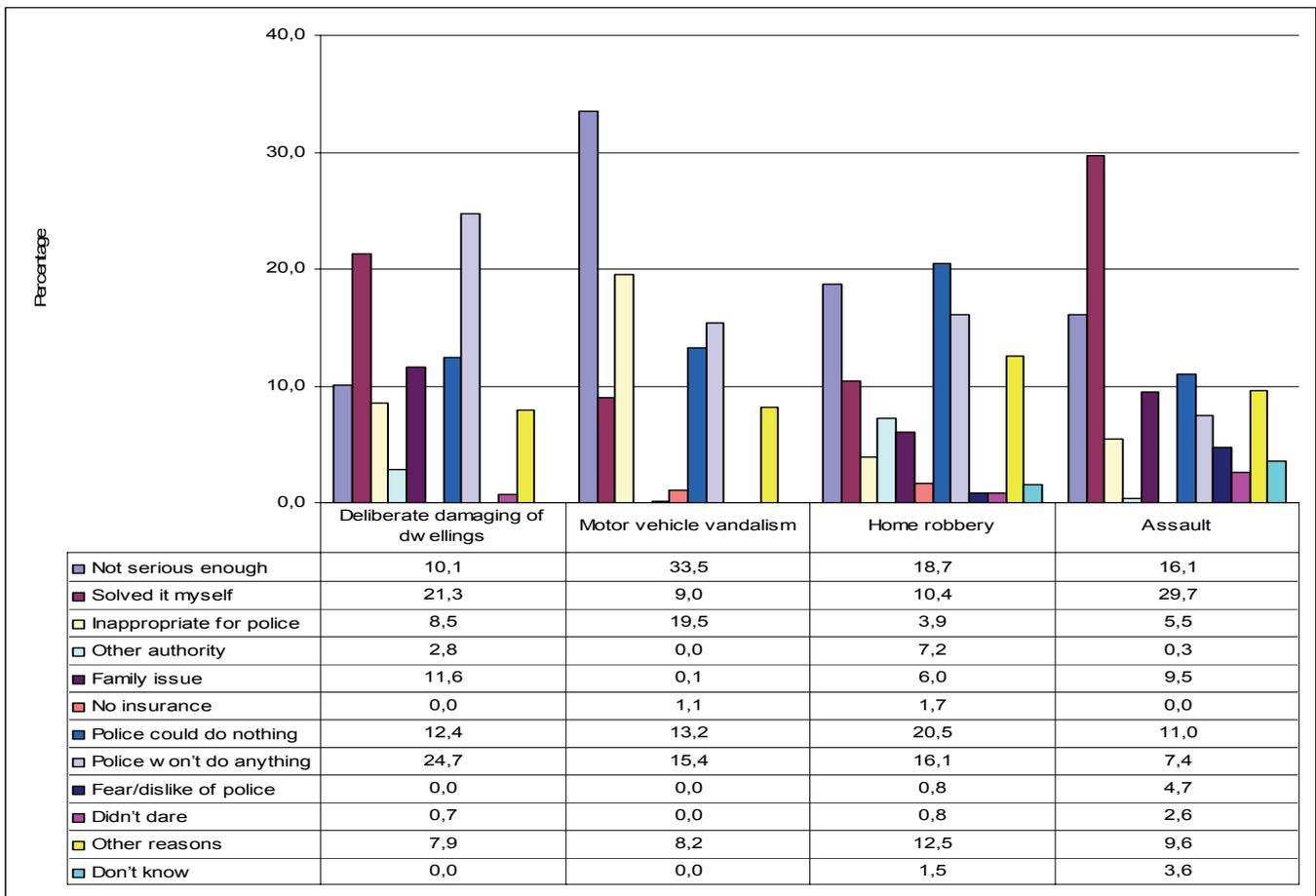
### 8.3 Reasons for not reporting

The victims gave reasons why they didn't report the experienced crime to the police. These, amongst others include:

- ✓ *Police issues:* the victims believed that either the police would fail to solve crime, or that some police were corrupt or inaccessible, or that sometimes the police behaviour was inappropriate. In addition, some households indicated that they had previously had bad experiences when dealing with the police, and others feared that there would be reprisals when reporting to the police, while others yet held the belief that police would not take the incident seriously.
- ✓ *Perpetrator issues:* some victims did not report a crime to the police because they could not identify the perpetrator(s), while others feared reprisals from the perpetrator(s).
- ✓ *Crime-related issues:* some victims did not report a crime because it was not serious enough, others did not report it because items stolen were not insured or old or not valuable, while others claimed that they had solved the crime themselves.
- ✓ *Self-blame issues:* these included fear of being blamed, belief that it was partly the victim's own fault, and fear of being exposed or embarrassed.

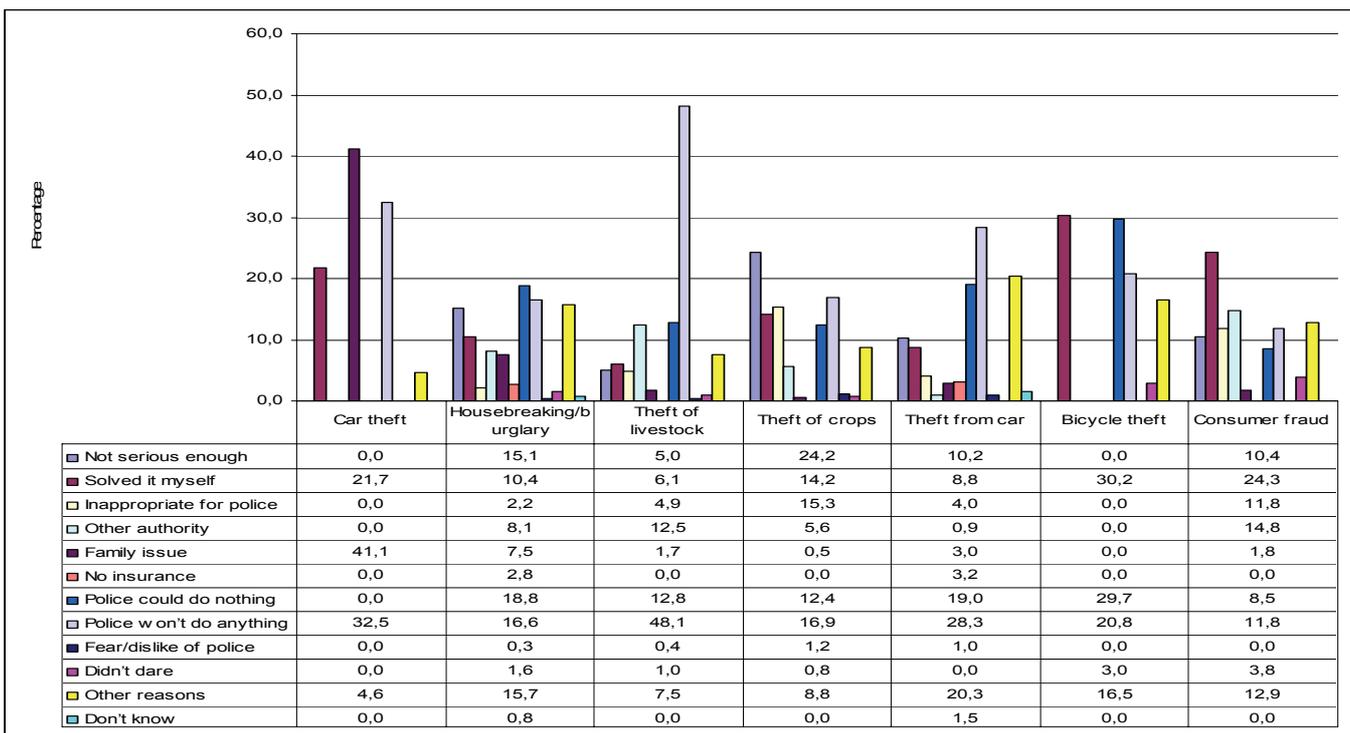
In the case of deliberate damage to dwellings, the most important reasons for not reporting were the perceptions that the police would not do anything (24,7%) and that the victims were able to solve it themselves (21,3%). Motor vehicle vandalism was primarily not reported because of the crime not being serious enough (33,5%) and inappropriate for police (19,5%). Victims of home robbery chose not to report the crime because they felt the police could not do anything (20,5%) or they considered it not serious enough (18,7%) (Figure 36).

**Figure 37: Reasons for not reporting incidents of violent crime to the police per crime (per cent), 2010**



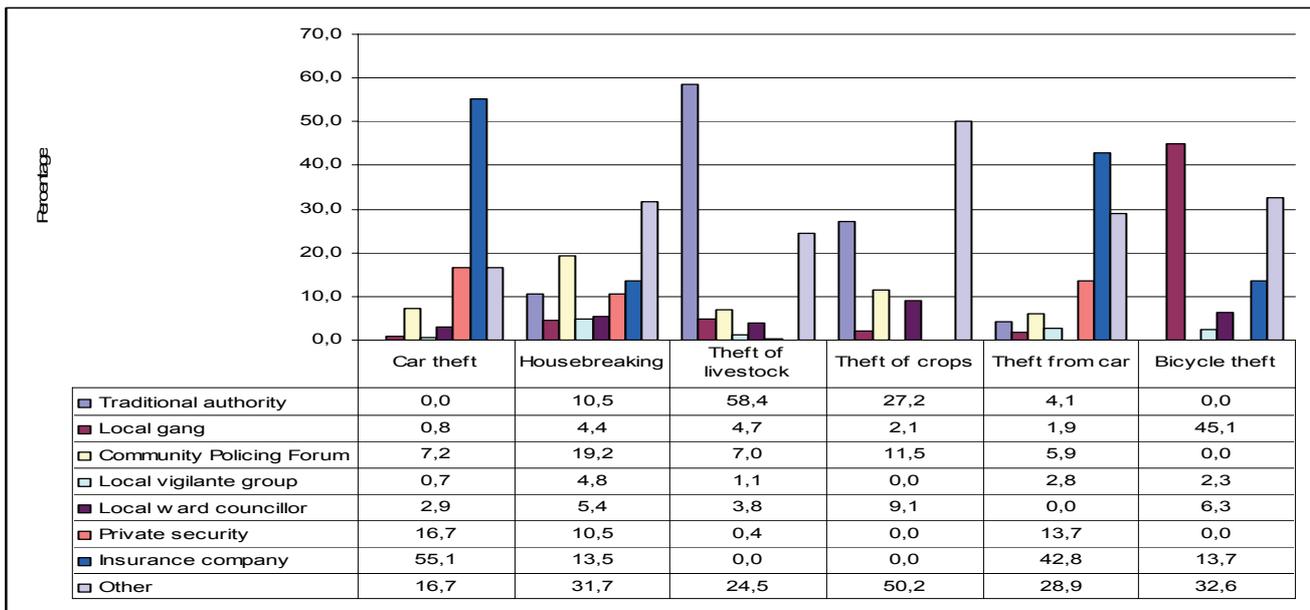
The reasons why property crime was not reported varied according to the different types of crime. However, the belief that the police would not do anything (28,1%), the police could do nothing (16,0%), and that the crime was not serious enough (11,2%) were most often cited (Figure 38).

**Figure 38: Reasons for not reporting property crime to the police by type of crime (per cent), 2010**



Amongst the victims (for both household crimes and individual crimes) who reported crimes to someone other than the police, livestock theft was most likely to be reported to the traditional authority (58,4%). Theft of crops on the other hand was primarily reported to other institutions (50,2%) and the traditional authority (27,2%) (Figure 39). Alternative reporting mechanisms for car theft and housebreaking primarily comprised insurance companies (55,1% and 13,5% respectively), other institutions (16,7% and 31,7% respectively) and community policing forums (7,2% and 19,2% respectively). Theft from a car was mostly reported to insurance companies (42,8%) and other entities (28,9%), whilst bicycle theft was most likely to be reported to local gangs (45,1%) and other entities (32,6%).

**Figure 39: Percentage distribution of non-violent crimes that were reported to anyone else (other than the police), by institution reported to, 2010**

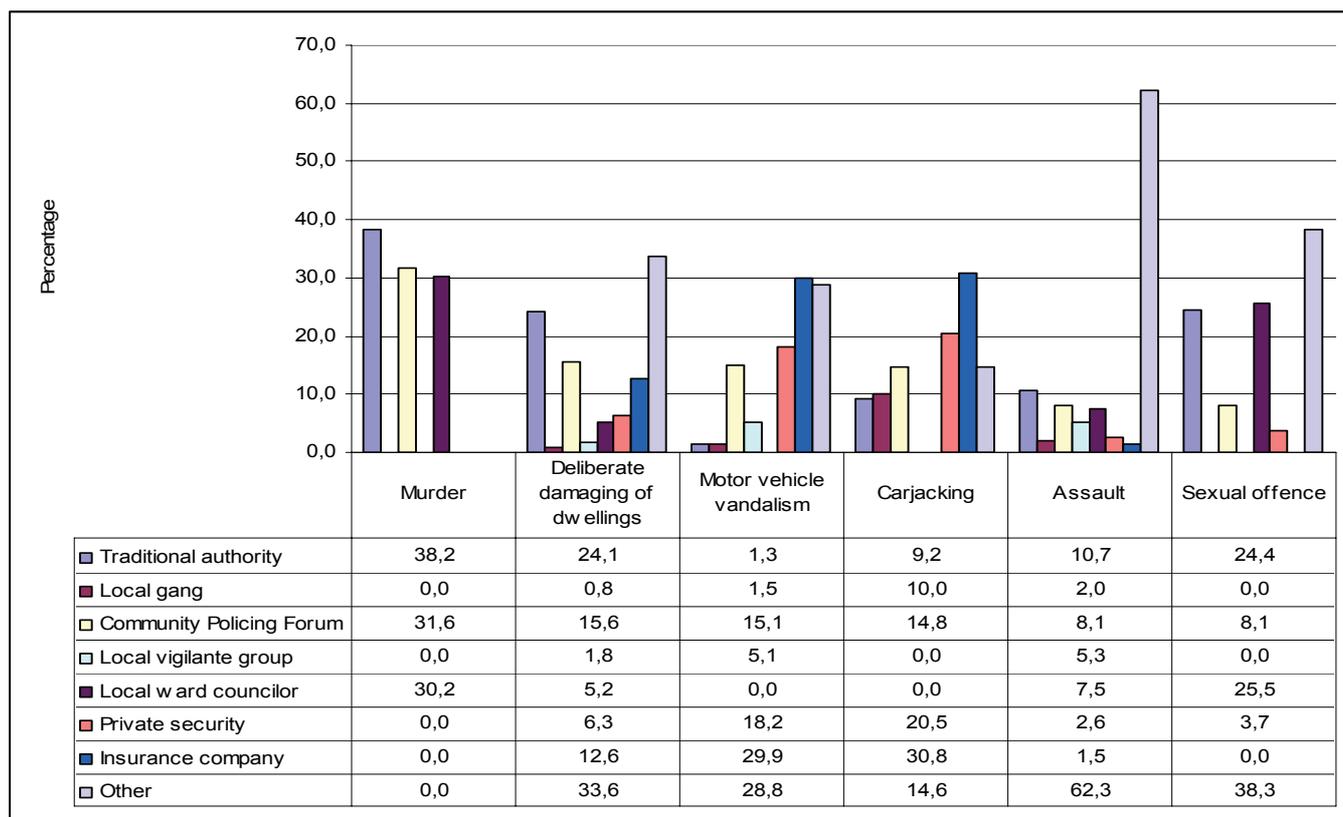


In 2010, of all the murder cases that were reported to institutions other than the police, none were reported to local gangs, local vigilante groups, or private security and insurance companies (Figure 40). They were primarily reported to traditional authorities (38,2%), Community Policing Forums (31,6%) and local ward councillors (30,2%).

When it came to incidents of damage to dwellings that were reported to anyone else other than the police, 33,6% were reported to other institutions like friends and family, a further 24,1% were reported to traditional authorities, 15,6% to Community Policing Forums and 12,6% to insurance companies. Nearly 30% of motor vehicle vandalism cases were reported to insurance companies. This was followed by 28,8% that were reported to other institutions. Insurance companies proved to be the primary agency (30,8%) that car hijacking victims reported to, followed by 20,5% private security companies. Only 9,2% were reported to traditional authorities.

A large proportion (62,3%) of assault incidents that were reported to institutions other than the police; 10,7% were taken to traditional authorities, followed by 8,1% to Community Policing Forums. There was (38,3%) of victims of sexual offences reported the incidents to other institutions, followed by 25,5% who reported to local ward councillors and 24,4% who reported to traditional authorities.

**Figure 40: Percentage distribution of violent crimes that were reported to anyone else (other than the police) by institution reported to, in 2010**



## 9. Overview of selected crime types

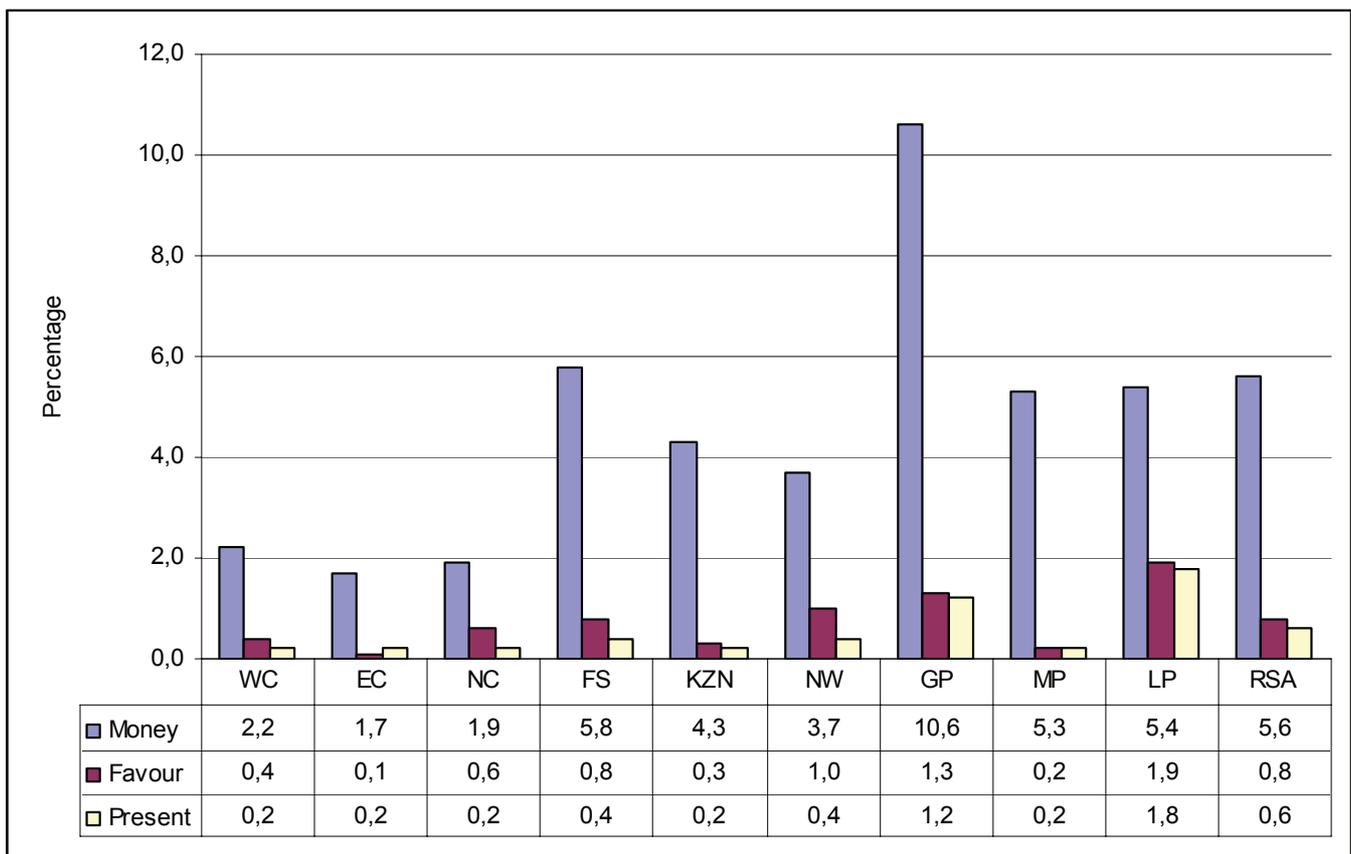
### 9.1 Corruption

Households were asked if any government or public official asked for money, favours or a present for a service that he/she was legally required to perform. Figure 41 shows that only 5,6% of households were asked for money by government officials for a service. Figure 42 presents the distribution of government sectors likely to be targeted for corruption. The results show that paying a bribe to the traffic police to avoid traffic fines was the most common form of corruption. More than half (52,8%) of those who were victims of corruption were asked to pay a bribe to the traffic officer. This was most common in Gauteng (62,2%), followed by Western Cape (57,6%) and Eastern Cape (55,8%).

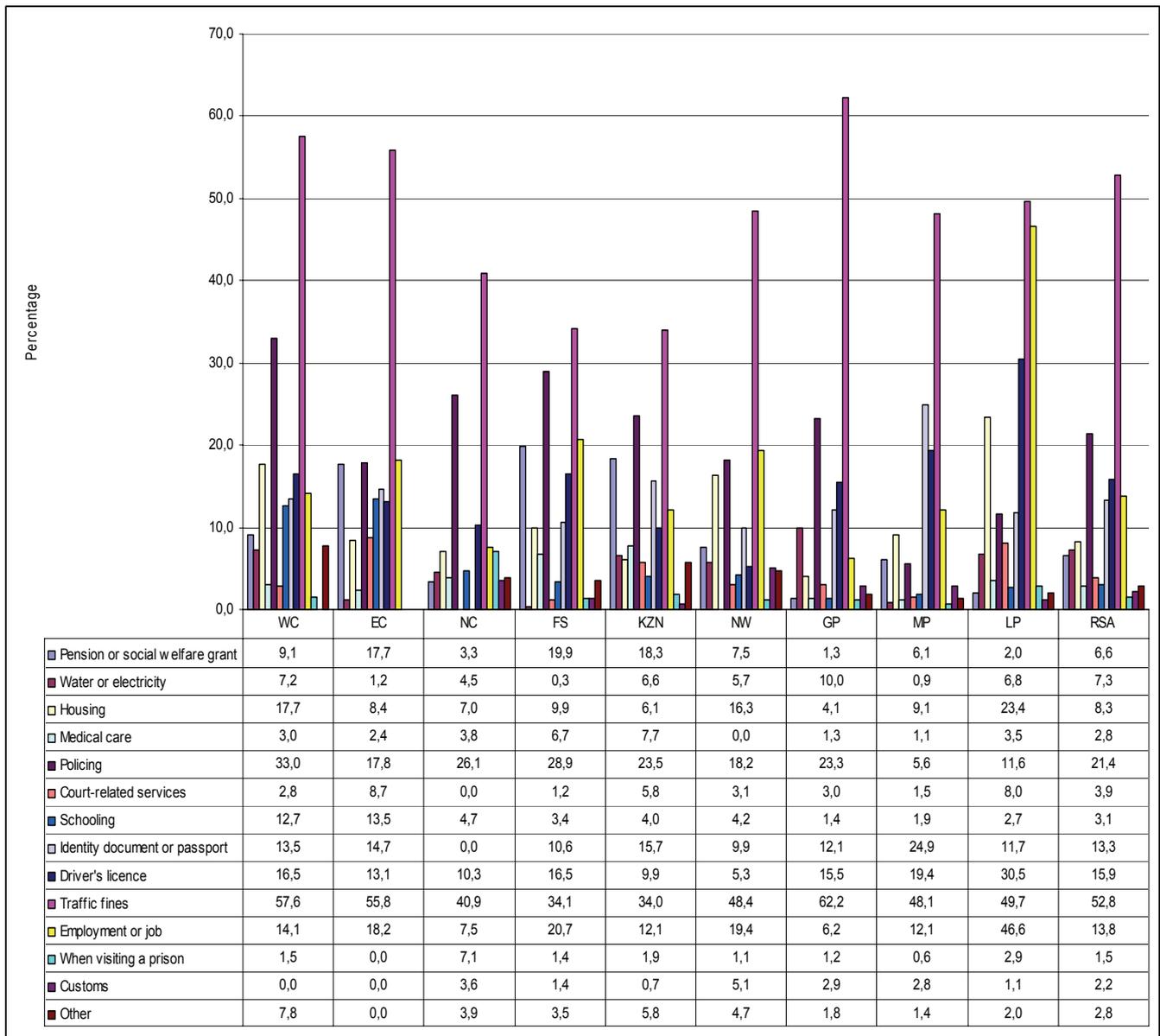
The second highest service was policing (21,4%), where 33,0% of corruption victims in Western Cape paid bribes to the police. This was common in Free State (28,9%) and Northern Cape (26,1%). Other services where some bribes were solicited include those involving driver's licence (15,9%), employment (13,8%) or identity document or passport matter (13,3%).

Since 2007, the proportion of people asked to pay bribes has increased significantly in relation to traffic fines. Comparisons with the previous survey indicated that the bribes when visiting a prison and bribes involving pension or social welfare grants have decreased.

**Figure 41: Percentage of households who were asked by a government or public official to pay a bribe (money, a favour or present), 2010**



**Figure 42: Services for which bribes were solicited, by province (per cent), 2010**



**Table 12: Government sectors in which corruption was experienced in the 12 months preceding the survey (per cent)**

Sector	Year				
	2003	2007	2010	% change 2010/2003	% change 2010/2007
Traffic fines	27,7	32,8	52,8	25,1	20,0
Policing	19,9	18,6	21,4	1,5	2,8
Driver's licence	9,1	13,9	15,9	6,8	2,0
Employment or job	20,1	13,9	13,8	-6,3	-0,1
Identity document or passport	13,9	16,5	13,3	-0,6	-3,2
Housing	1,7	2,6	8,3	6,6	5,7
Water or electricity	8,1	5,8	7,3	-0,8	1,5
Pension or social welfare grant	11,1	9,4	6,6	-4,5	-2,8
Court-related services	4,4	2,8	3,9	-0,5	1,1
Schooling	2,6	3,2	3,1	0,5	-0,1
Medical care	0,3	2,1	2,8	2,5	0,7
Customs	0,7	2,8	2,2	1,5	-0,6
When visiting a prison	0,0	5,1	1,5	-	-3,6

### 9.2 Vehicle/motor cycle related crimes

Figure 43 shows that most vehicle/bicycle related crimes occurred when they were parked at home. Almost three quarters (76,6%) of victims (selected individuals) had their bicycles stolen from their homes; 67,1% of households had experienced theft from a car at home; 53,1% of cars were stolen at home. About 46% of the households reported that their motor vehicles were vandalised at their homes.

More than a third (37,0%) of selected individuals had reported that they were their cars were hijacked at their homes. The survey findings also indicated that it was not always safe in public parking lots. Motor vehicle vandalism (25,9%) and car theft (21,2%) occurred at such places for a significant percentage of victims.

**Figure 43: Percentage of victims who experienced crime by type of crime and place of occurrence, 2010**

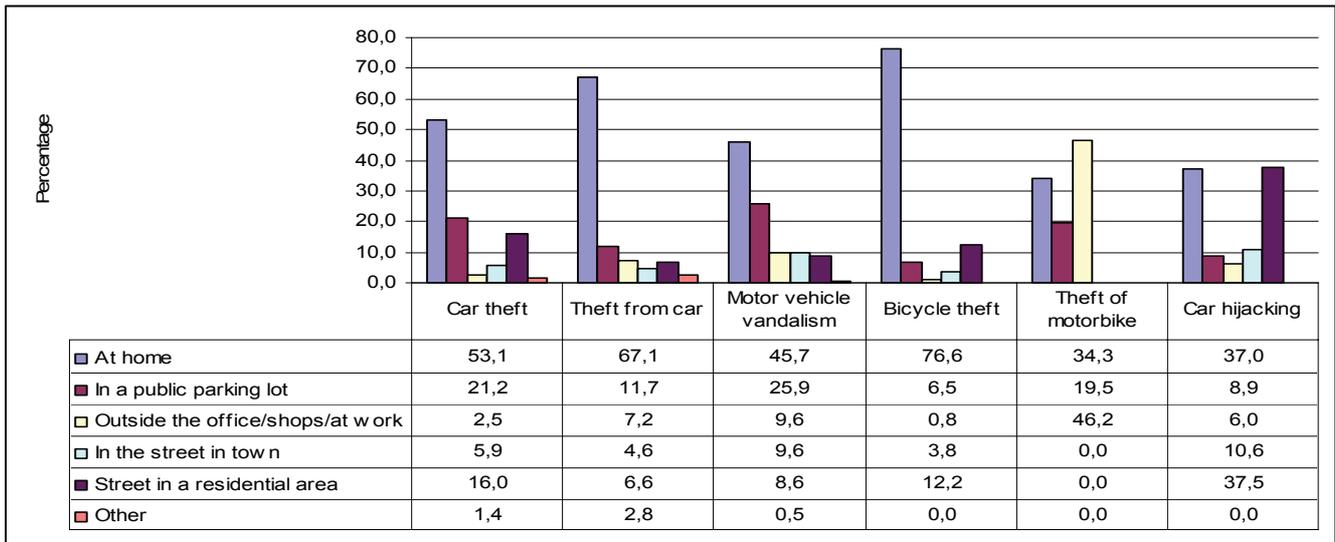


Figure 44 indicated that car thefts were most likely to be committed in the afternoon (39,9%), whereas 18,7% occurred in the morning hours and 17,2% occurred at night. Theft from a car was more likely to occur at night (27,1%), whilst a further 20,8% took place between midnight and dawn. Only 17,2% of thefts from a car happened in the afternoon. The figure also indicates that car hijacking incidents occurred mostly when it was dark (34,5% in the evening and 25,5% at night). Only 15,9% of the reported car hijackings happened in the morning hours while another 15,9% of the incidents occurred in the afternoon.

**Figure 44: Percentage distribution of time of the day when theft or damage of property occurred in 2010**

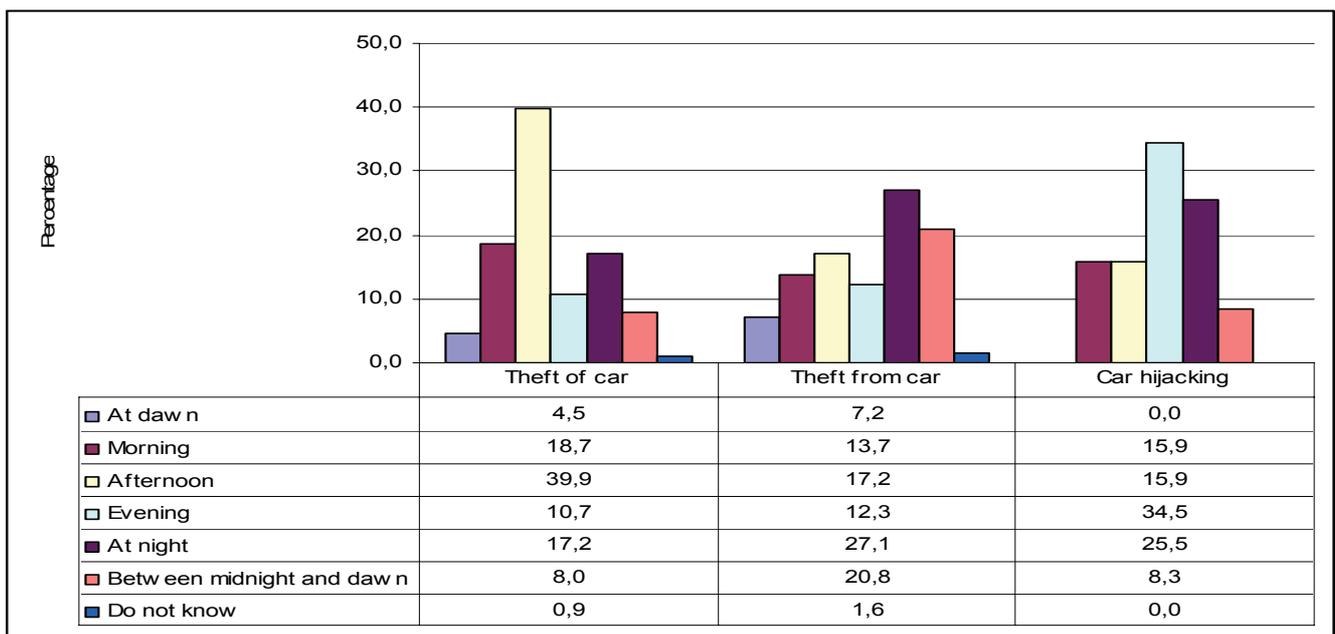
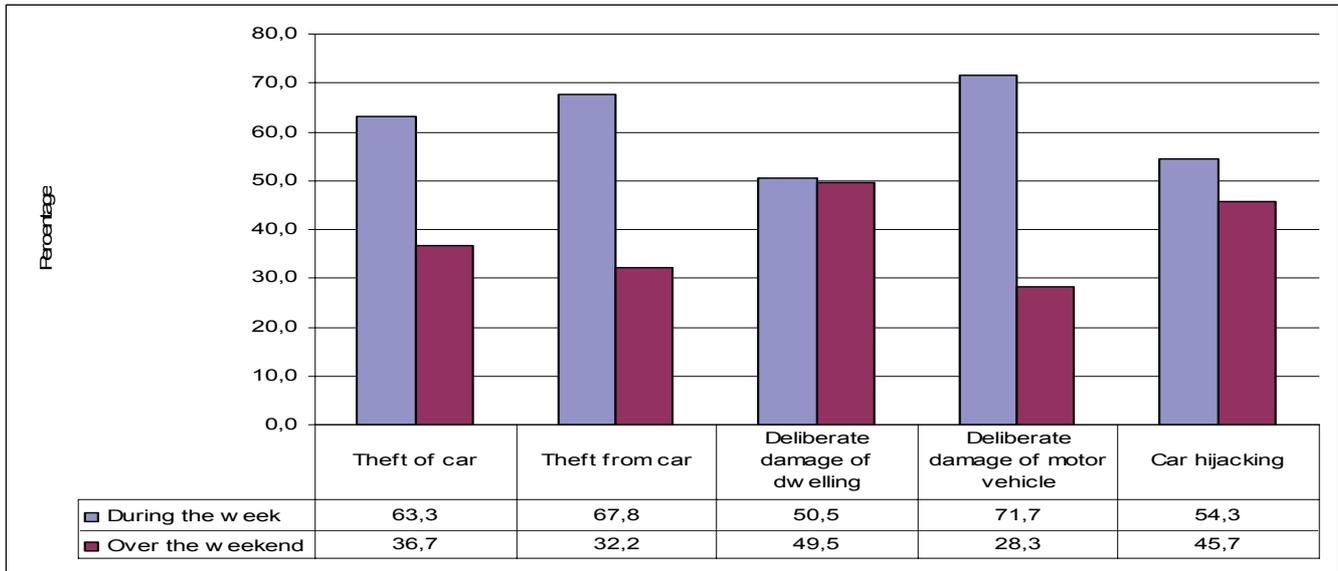


Figure 45 shows the distribution of the period of the week when theft or damage of property occurred. All these crimes were most likely to occur during the week, but there were also a significant proportion of them happening during the weekend.

At 71,7%, deliberate damage to motor vehicles is the crime most likely to occur during the week, followed by theft from a car (67,8%). Crimes most likely to happen over the weekend were deliberate damage to a dwelling (49,5%) and car hijackings (45,7%). More than 60% of cars were stolen during the week and only 36,7% were stolen over the weekend.

**Figure 45: Percentage distribution of the period of the week when theft or damage of property occurred, 2010:**



### 9.3 Housebreaking/burglary and other theft

On average, 4,5% of households in South Africa have seen their houses burgled in 2010. Most housebreakings/burglaries occurred at night (30,2%), North West (55,2%) had the highest rate for housebreaking at night, followed by Eastern Cape (39,3%) and Mpumalanga (33,8%) (see Figure 46). Only 10,4% of housebreakings took place at night in Western Cape. About a quarter (22,0%) of housebreakings took place in the afternoon, the highest proportion occurring in Western Cape (32,8%), followed by Northern Cape (28,7%) and Gauteng (28,1%). The provinces where housebreaking was least likely to occur in the afternoon were North West (9,2%) and Mpumalanga (8,7%). Generally, only 10,0% of housebreakings occurred between midnight and dawn, with Limpopo experiencing 16,4% and Eastern Cape (14,5%) during the early hours of the morning (between midnight and dawn).

**Figure 46: Percentage distribution of the time of day that the housebreaks/burglary took place, by province, 2010**

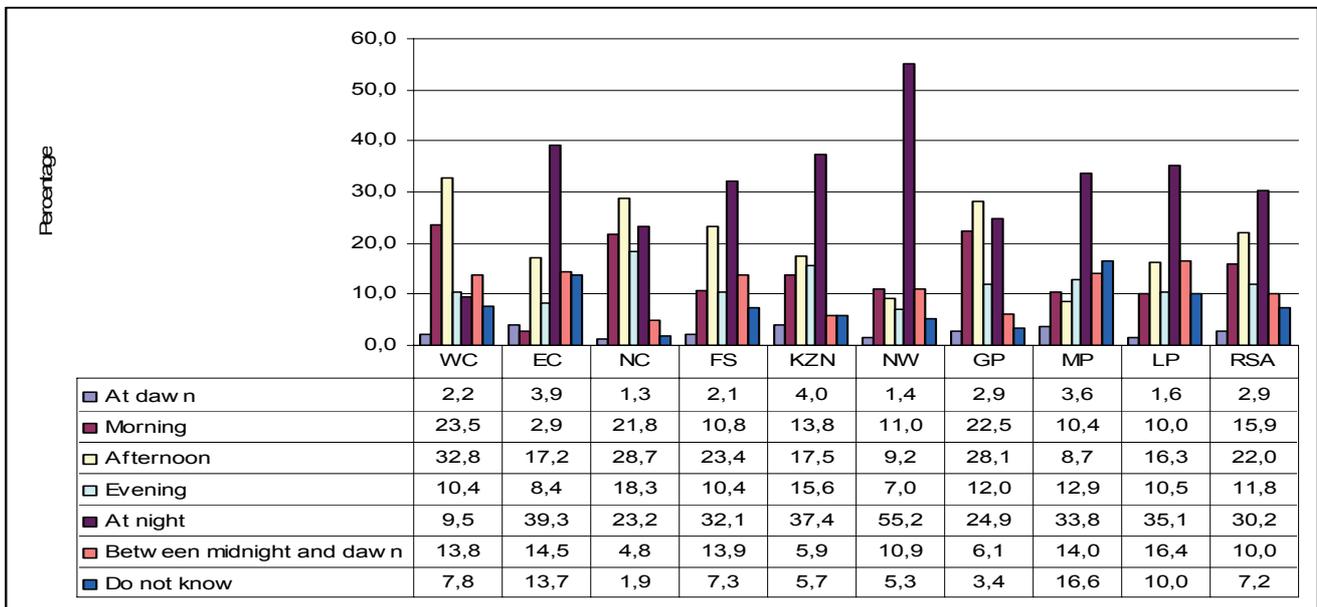
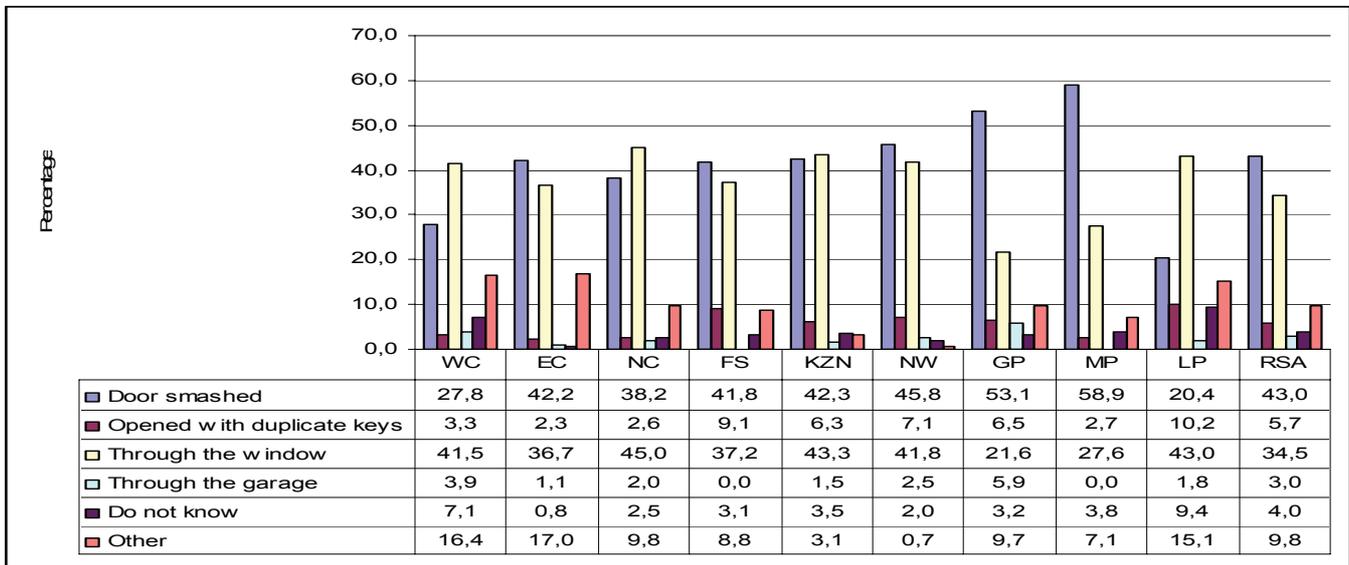


Figure 47 presents findings regarding incidents of housebreaking and the manner in which perpetrators gained access into the dwelling. More than four out of ten (43,0%) households indicated that the burglar gained entry through a smashed door. The highest proportion was recorded in Mpumalanga (58,9%), Gauteng (53,1%) and Eastern Cape (42,2%). The second way most used to gain access into the dwelling was through the window (34,5%). This was most likely to happen in Northern Cape (45,0%), KwaZulu-Natal (43,3%) and Western Cape (41,5%).

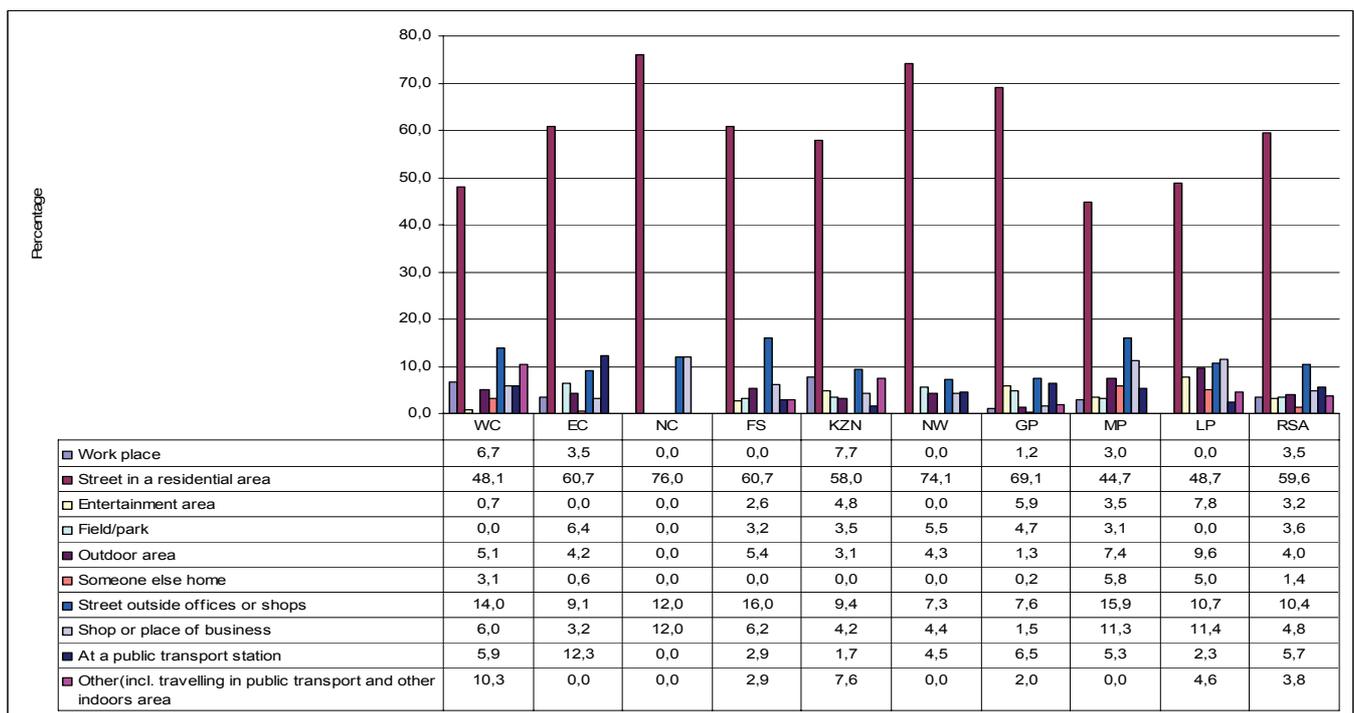
**Figure 47: Percentage distribution of the manner in which the burglar gained entry into the house, by province, 2010**



**9.4 Robbery (excluding home robbery and car/truck hijackings)**

Figure 48 shows that most robberies occurred on the streets in a residential area (59,6%), and in streets outside offices or shops (10,4%). The provinces experiencing the highest rate of robbery in residential areas were Northern Cape (76,0%), North West (74,1%) and Gauteng (69,1%). Victims (selected individuals) from Free State (16,0%), Mpumalanga (15,9%), and Western Cape (14,0%) experienced robbery on the streets outside offices or shops. The workplace and shops or places of business are not that safe anymore with 3,5% and 4,8% of victims being robbed at such places respectively. A further 5,7% of victims were robbed at a public transport station and 4,0% were robbed in outdoor areas.

**Figure 48: Place where robbery occurred by province (per cent), 2010**

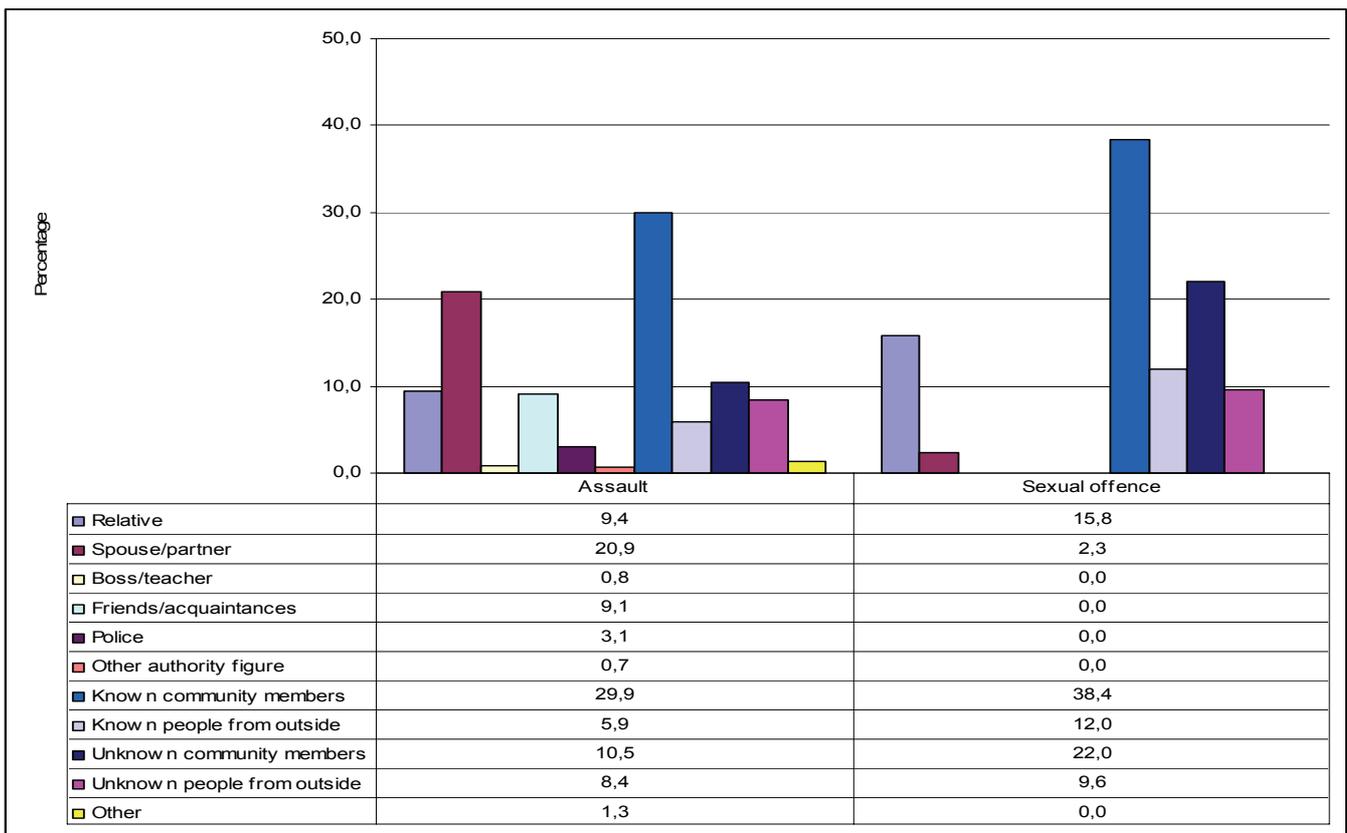


### 9.5 Assault and sexual offences

The VOCS 2010 contains questions about victims' of assault and sexual offences knowing their perpetrators. Figure 49 shows that a large proportion (29,9%) of the victims (from selected individuals) of assault was attacked by a known community member(s) from the area, followed by those attacked by their spouse or partner (20,9%), while only 10,5% stated that the perpetrators were an unknown community member. Only 9,4% were assaulted by a relative.

When it comes to sexual offences, 38,4% of victims were victimised by a known community member. For 22,0% of the sexual offence victims, the perpetrators were unknown community members and 15,8% were relatives.

**Figure 49: Percentage of selected individuals who knew the perpetrator, and their relationship, if any, to the perpetrator by type of crime, 2010**



In Figure 50, victims were asked to indicate a place where the incidents occurred in order to evaluate the prevalence of crime in different places. In 2010, over 30% of incidents of assault (35,7%) occurred at home, while 18,6% occurred in the streets outside offices/shops. Less than 20% of assaults (14,9%) were experienced in streets at the residential areas. Public transport stations proved to be the least likely places (0,7%) for victims to experience assault.

More than a third (33,6%) of sexual offences (including sexual assault, rape and domestic sexual abuse) occurred in a field or in parks, followed by 29,8% that took place at home. The figure also indicated that 18,5% of sexual offences took place at someone else's home and 15,2% took place in the streets outside offices/shops.

**Figure 50: Place where assault and sexual offence occurred by type of crime (per cent), 2010**

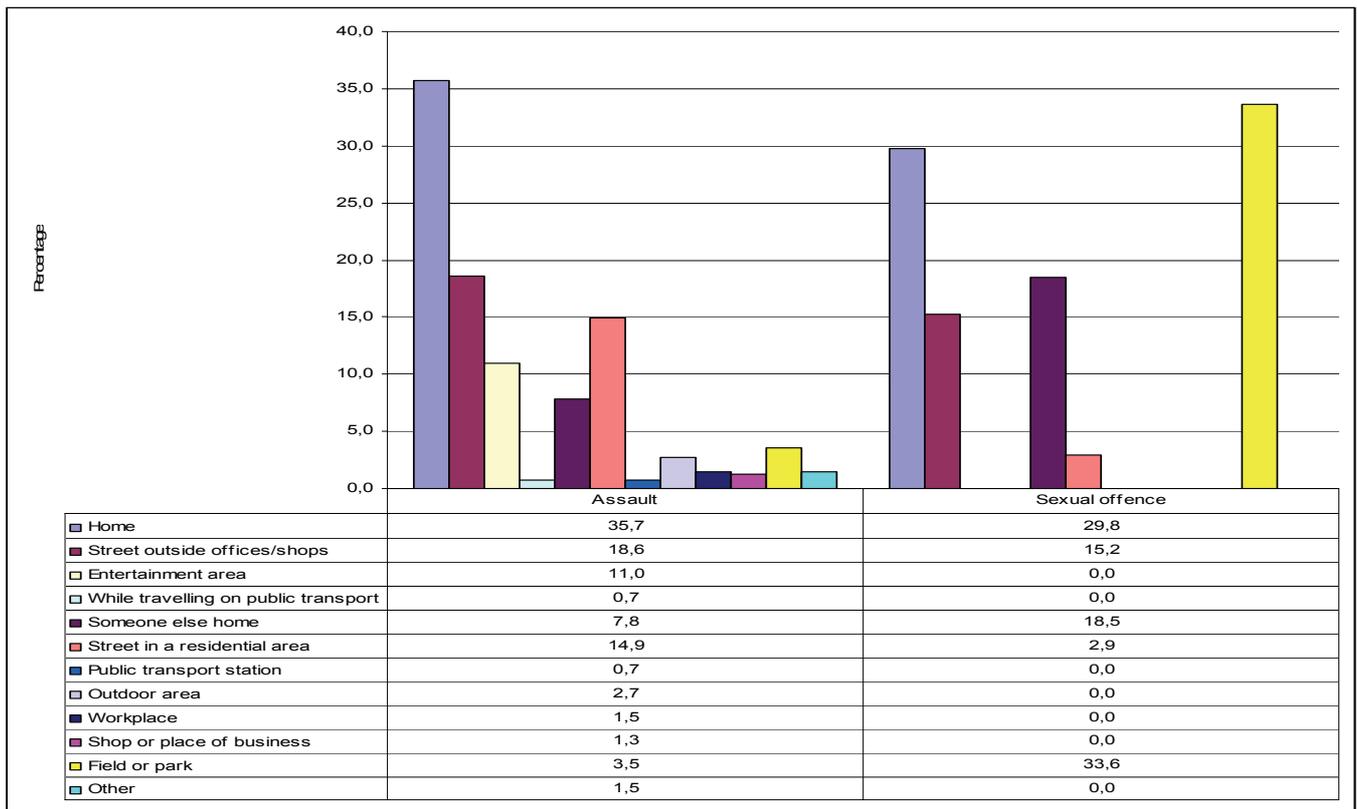


Figure 51 provides the motives behind the attack. One fifth (20,6%) of the victims who were assaulted thought that the motive was jealousy, a further 17,4% thought that money or other financial motives or sudden personal anger motivated the assault, whilst 12,1% asserted that they were assaulted because of long-term personal anger. Less than 10% regarded attempted robbery (6,0%) or anger towards the family or friends (6,5%) as a motive. Motives mentioned by a negligible proportion of victims were attempted rape, racial, ethnic or political motivation that led to the assault and outstanding debt.

**Figure 51: Percentage distribution of the motivation behind the assault, 2010**

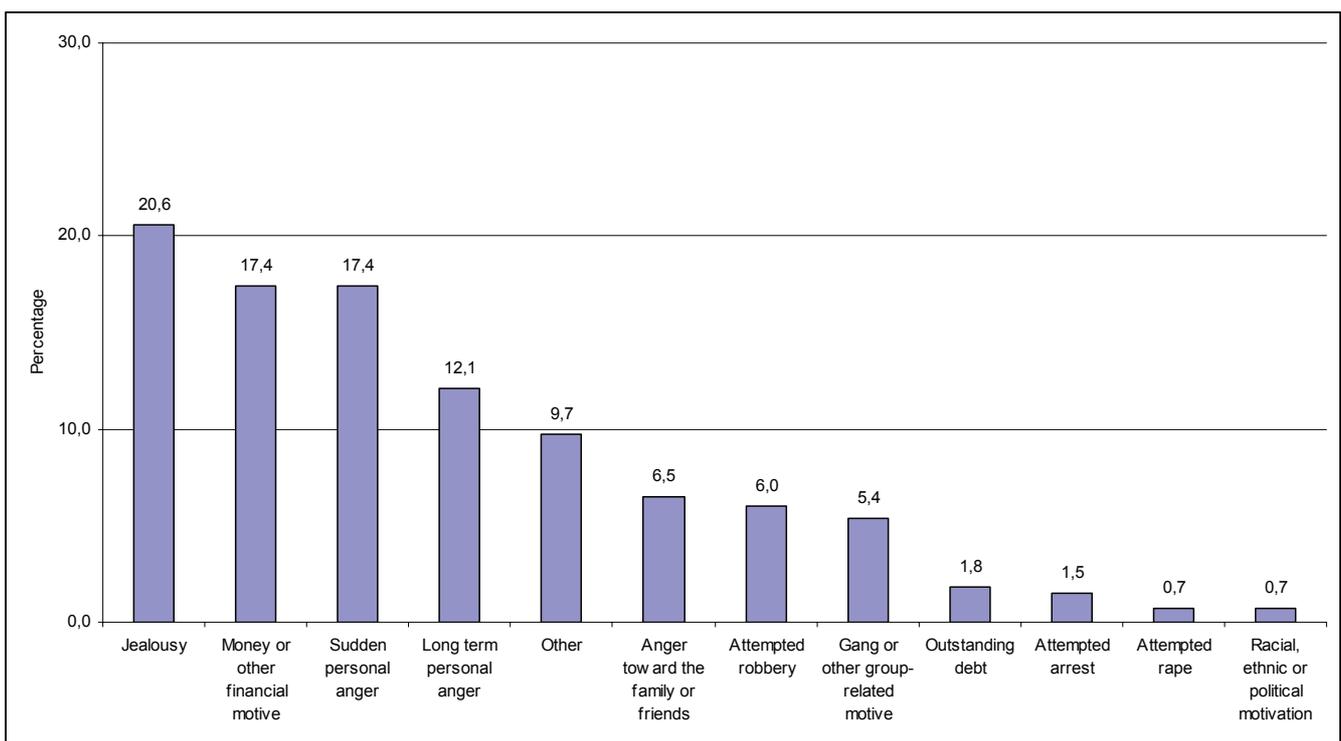
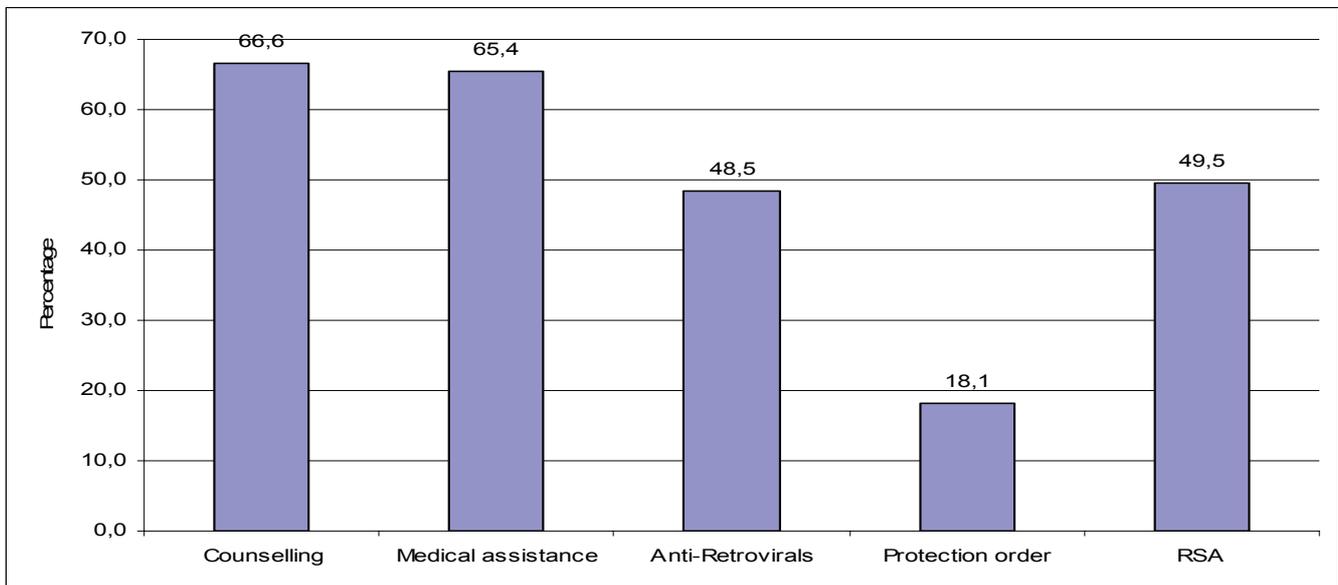


Figure 52 provides an insight into whether victims of sexual offences know where they can go to get help. Two-thirds identified counselling services (66,6%) and medical assistance (65,4%) as the places to get help. A total of 48,5% victims indicated that they could get anti-retrovirals, and only 18,1% knew about protection orders.

**Figure 52: Percentage of sexual offence victims who know where to access help after an incident, 2010**



### 9.6 Murder

In South Africa 23,3% of the households believed that murderers were motivated by money or financial motives. Jealousy (17,1%), sudden personal anger (13,6%) and attempted rape (10,0%) were other reasons considered by many households to be a motive to commit murder. Notably, racial, ethnic or political motives were considered by only 2,5% of the households to be a cause for murder (Figure 53).

**Figure 53: Percentage distribution of the motivation behind the murder, 2010**

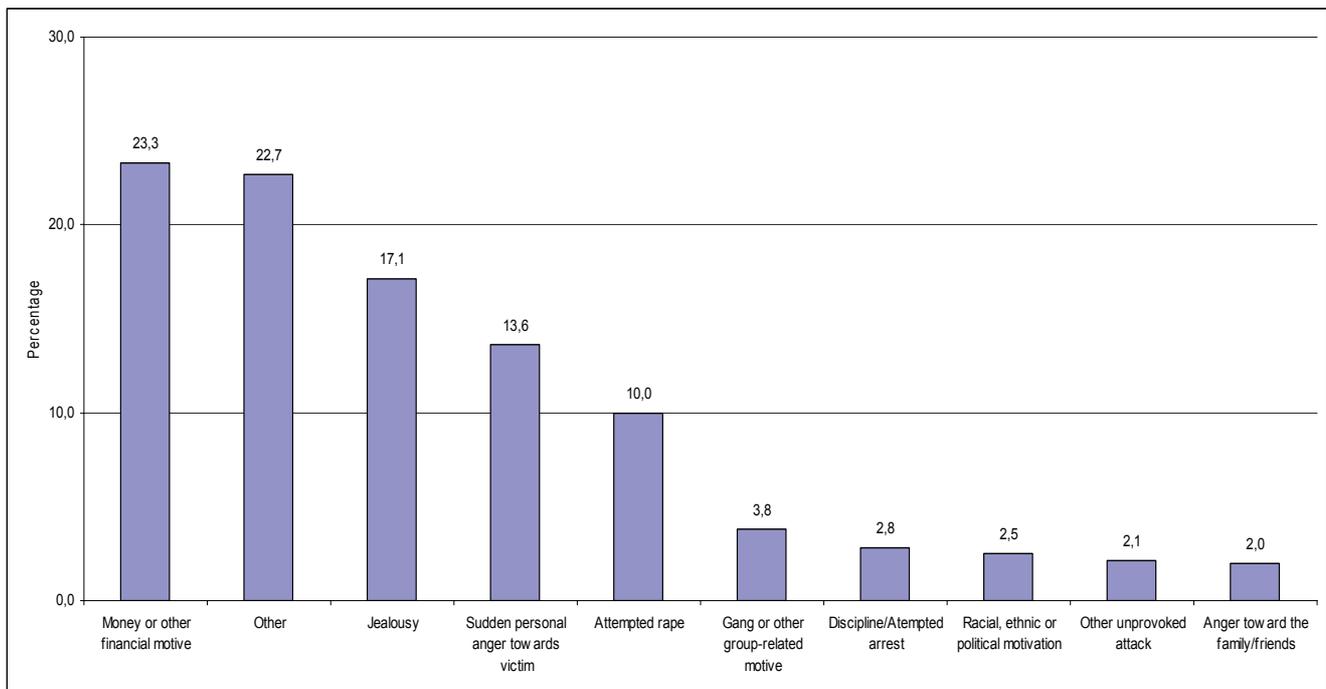
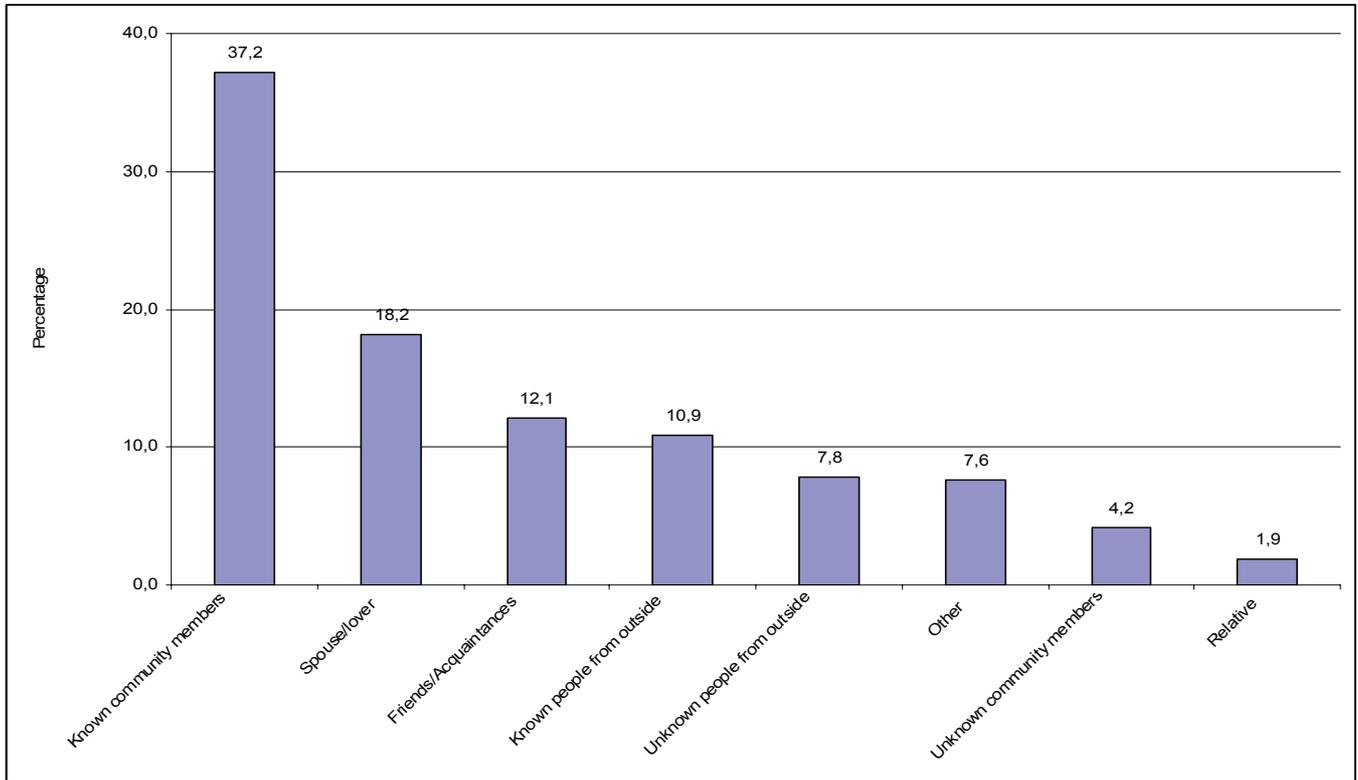


Figure 54 indicates the relationship between the murderer and the victims. A large proportion (37,2%) of murder victims were murdered by known community members, followed by those murdered by spouse/lover (18,2%), while 12,1% were murdered by friends/acquaintances. Slightly more than a tenth (10,9%) of the murders were committed by known perpetrators outside from their residential area and 7,8% committed by unknown perpetrators from outside from their residential area.

**Figure 54: Percentage of victims who knew the perpetrator and their relationship, 2010**

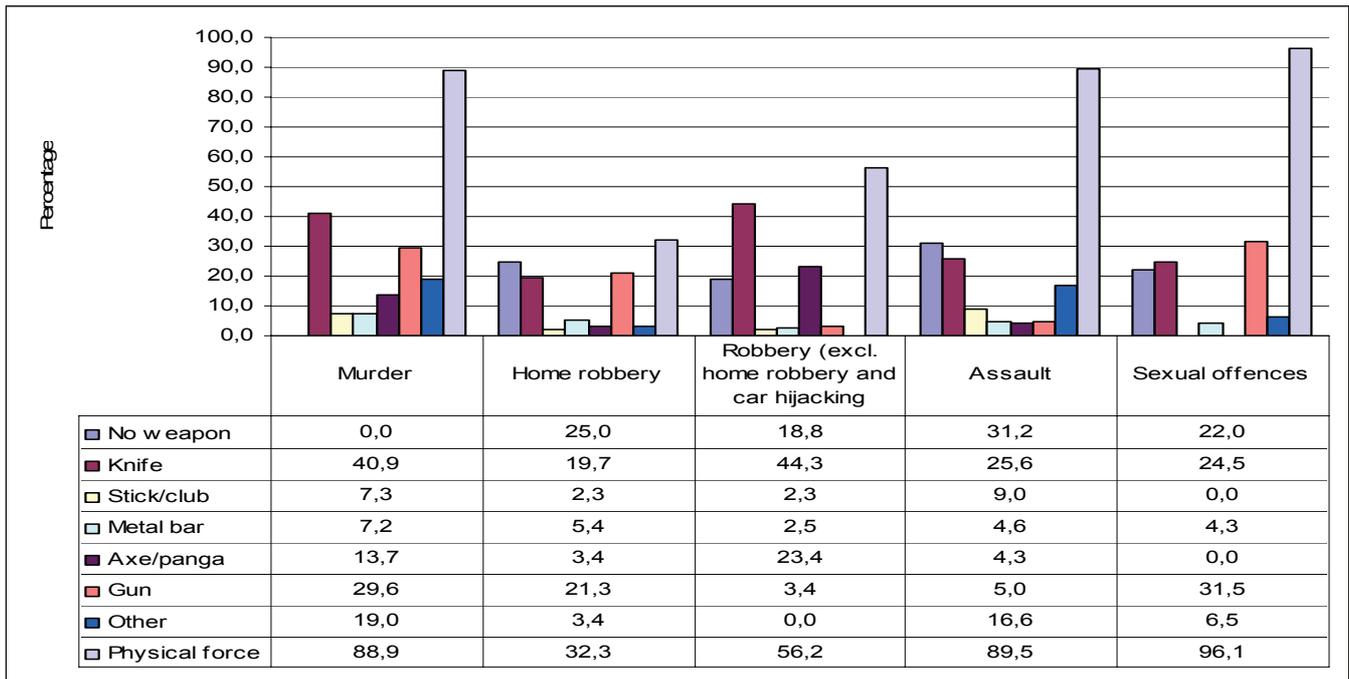


### 9.7 The use of weapons when crime is committed

Figure 55 indicates that generally, a knife or sharp object was favoured by most perpetrators. More than four out of every ten perpetrators used a knife when committing robbery (44,3%) and murder (40,9%). The use of a gun was prevalent when committing sexual offences (31,5%), murder (29,6%) and home robbery (21,3%).

Physical force was reported to have been used for almost all (96,1%) sexual offence cases, followed by 89,5% of assault cases and 56,2% of robberies. In other cases involving assault (31,2%), home robbery (25,7%) and sexual offences (22,0%), no weapons were used.

**Figure 55: Percentage of crime incidents where a weapon was used by type of weapon, 2010**



**Mr Pali Lehohla**  
**Statistician-General**

## 10. Technical notes

### 10.1 Response details

The response rate of the survey was 94,5%, with the lowest response rate recorded in Gauteng (81,2%) and the highest in Limpopo (98,9%).

**Table 13: Response rates by province, VOCS 2011**

Province	Per cent
Western Cape	93,2
Eastern Cape	98,8
Northern Cape	97,9
Free State	97,3
KwaZulu-Natal	98,0
North West	96,3
Gauteng	81,2
Mpumalanga	97,3
Limpopo	98,9
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>94,5</b>

### 10.2 Survey requirements and design

The questionnaire design, testing of questionnaire, sampling techniques, data collection, computer programming, data capture, and weighting constituted the research methodology used in this survey, as discussed below.

### 10.3 Questionnaire design

Stats SA has committed itself to the highest international standards of data collection. In this regard, without compromising South African values and concepts, the VOCS 2011 strives to bring the questionnaire content to international standards, so that comparative analysis with other countries can be undertaken. The VOCS 2011 questionnaire was developed based on those used in the International Crime Victim Survey (ICVS), previous VOCSs (both conducted by ISS and Stats SA) with modifications in some instances. The Stats SA questionnaire design standard for household surveys was also used as a normative reference. In order to minimise fieldworker and capturing errors, the questionnaire was largely pre-coded. During the process of questionnaire design, two workshops were held, and participants included representatives from various government departments, especially from the Safety and Security cluster, non-governmental organisations, researchers and other stakeholders. The questionnaire was tested behind the glass and within selected households in Gauteng. The draft version of the questionnaire was presented nationally and internationally for input, before finalisation.

Section 10 to 19 represent household crimes for which a proxy respondent answered on behalf of the household. All analysis done in this report that included demographic variables was done using the demographic characteristics of the household head.

Sections 20 to 27 of this questionnaire required that an individual be randomly selected from the household to respond to questions classified as individual crimes. The methodology used was to select a person 16 years or older, whose birthday was the first to follow the survey date.

Table 13 summarises the details of the questions included in the VOCS questionnaire. The questions are covered in 27 sections, each focusing on a particular aspect.

**Table 14: Contents of the VOCS 2010 questionnaire**

Section	Number of questions	Details of each section
Cover page		Household information, response details, field staff information, result codes, etc.
Flap	8	Demographic information (name, sex, age, population group, etc.)
Section 1	10	Household-specific characteristics (education, economic activities and household income sources)
Section 2	13	General belief/thinking about crime
Section 3	5	Individual and community response to crime
Section 4	6	Victim support and other interventions
Section 5	4	Citizen interaction or community cohesion
Section 6	16	Perception of the police service
Section 7	8	Perception of the courts
Section 8	2	Perception of correctional services
Section 9	2	Corruption experienced by the household
Section 10	4	Experience of household crime (screening table)
Section 11	21	Theft of car experienced by a household member(s) in the past 12 months
Section 12	23	Housebreaking or burglary when no one was at home in the past 12 months
Section 13	19	Theft of livestock, poultry and other animals in the past 12 months
Section 14	19	Theft of crops planted by the household in the past 12 months
Section 15	21	Murder experienced by a household member(s) in the past 12 months
Section 16	21	Theft out of the motor vehicle experienced by a household member(s) in the past 12 months
Section 17	20	Deliberate damaging/burning or destruction of dwelling experienced by a household member(s) in the past 12 months
Section 18	20	Motor vehicle vandalism or deliberate damage of a motor vehicle experienced by a household member(s) in the past 12 months
Section 19	26	Home robbery (including robbery often around or inside the household's dwelling) experienced by a household member(s) in the past 12 months
Section 20	4	Experiences of individual crimes (screening table) in the past 5 years and in the past 12 months
Section 21	18	Theft of bicycle experienced in the past 12 months
Section 22	22	Theft of motorbike or scooter experienced in the past 12 months
Section 23	31	Car hijacking (including attempted hijacking) experienced in the past 12 months
Section 24	27	Robbery (including street robberies and other non-residential robberies, excluding car or truck hijackings, and home robberies) experienced in the past 12 months
Section 25	27	Assault experienced in the past 12 months
Section 26	27	Sexual offences (including rape) experienced in the past 12 months
Section 27	18	Consumer fraud experienced by the individual experienced in the past 12 months
All sections	442	

**10.4 Sample design**

The sample design for the VOCS 2010 used a master sample (MS) originally designed for the Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS) as a sampling frame. The MS is based on information collected during the 2001 Population Census conducted by Stats SA. The MS has been developed as a general-purpose household survey frame that can be used by all household-based surveys irrespective of the sample size requirement of the survey. The VOCS 2010, like all other household-based surveys, uses an MS of primary sampling units (PSUs) which comprises census enumeration areas (EAs) that are drawn from across the country.

The sample for the VOCS 2010 used a stratified two-stage design with probability-proportional-to-size (PPS) sampling of PSUs in the first stage, and sampling of dwelling units (DUs) with systematic sampling in the second stage. The sample was designed to be representative at provincial level. A self-weighting design at provincial level was used and MS stratification was divided into two levels. Primary stratification was defined by metropolitan and non-metropolitan geographic area type. During secondary stratification, the Census 2001 data were summarised at PSU level. The following variables were used for secondary stratification: household size, education, occupancy status, gender, industry and income.

A Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) systematic sample of PSUs was drawn in each stratum, with the measure of size being the number of households in the PSU. The Master Sample consists of 3 080 PSUs. In each selected PSU a systematic sample of dwelling units was drawn. The number of DUs selected per PSU varies from PSU to PSU and depends on the Inverse Sampling Ratios (ISR) of each PSU and the number of dwelling units the PSU has. The sample size for the VOCS 2010 is 29 754 dwelling units.

## 10.5 Data collection

Statistics South Africa is committed to meeting the highest ethical standards in its data collection processes. In addition to being bound to the Statistics Act, the Victims of Crime Survey, due to its sensitive nature, required additional measures to ensure that the integrity and well-being of the households are protected. Chapter VIII of the Survey Officer Training Manual deals with the important area of ethical considerations. It addresses both the protection of households by means of informed consent and protection of privacy and confidentiality, as well as data dissemination standards in more detail.

## 10.6 Editing and imputation

All questionnaires were scanned, and the data were sent to the post-capture process for editing and imputation. At each stage of checking, data was edited to ensure consistency. Data editing is concerned with the identification and, if possible, the correction of erroneous or highly suspect survey data. Data was checked for valid range, internal logic and consistency.

The focus of the editing process was on clearing skip violations and ensuring that each variable only contains valid values. Very few limits to valid values were set and data were largely released as it was received from the field.

When dealing with *internal inconsistencies* as much as possible was done using logical imputation, i.e. information from other questions was compared with the inconsistent information. If other evidence was found to back up either of the two inconsistent viewpoints, the inconsistency was resolved accordingly. If the internal consistency remained, the question subsequent to the filter question was dealt with by either setting it to missing and imputing its value or printing a message of edit failure for further investigation, decision-making and manual editing. Hot-deck imputation was used to impute for missing age.

## 10.7 Weighting

The sampling weights for the data collected from the sampled households are constructed in such a manner that the responses could be properly expanded to represent the entire South African households.

The base weight for each sampled household is equal to the reciprocal of the probability of selection, which is simply the inverse of the sampling rate. The sampling rate has been assigned at the province level, i.e. all design strata within a province have been sampled at the same rate. Thus, the initial base weight (or design weight) assigned to each household in a province is simply the inverse sampling rate (ISR) for the province. The first adjustment was applied to account for informal and/or growth PSUs. The second adjustment was applied to account for the EAs with less than 25 households, and the third was the non-response adjustment. In addition, there were two types of non-response adjustments: PSU non-response adjustment and household non-response adjustment. In general, the non-response adjustment will be applied at the PSU level. Only in those cases where the non-response at the PSU level is too large, the non-response adjustment will be applied at the stratum level.

## 10.8 Non-response adjustment

In general, editing (i.e. invalid or inconsistent responses) and imputation (i.e. blanks within the questionnaire) was used for item non-response. The eligible households in the sampled dwellings can be divided into two response categories: households and non-households; and weight adjustment is applied to account for the non-respondent household (e.g. refusal, non-contact).

## 10.9 Final survey weights

The final survey weights were constructed by calibrating the non-response-adjusted design weights to the known population estimates as control totals using the "Integrated Household Weighting" method. The lower bound for the calibrated weights was set equal to 50 when computing the calibrated weights with the StatMx software (Statistics Canada software).

The VOCS 2011 sample was weighted using the population estimate of mid-November 2010. The final weights were benchmarked to the known population estimates of 5-year age groups by population groups by gender at national level, and broad age groups at province level. The 5-year age groups are: 0–4, 5–9, 10–14, 15–19, 20–24, 25–29, 30–34, 35–39, 40–44, 45–49, 50–54, 55–59, 60–64, 65–69, 70–74, and 75 and older. The provincial level age groups are 0–14, 15–34, 35–64; and 65 years and older. The calibrated weights are constructed such that all persons in a household would have the same final weight.

Records for which the age, population group or gender had item non-response could not be weighted and were therefore excluded from the dataset. No additional imputation was done to retain these records.

## 10.10 Estimation

The final survey weights were used to obtain the estimates for various domains of interest at a household level, for example, victimisation level in South Africa; South African perceptions of crime levels in the country, etc.

## 10.11 Reliability of the survey estimates

The Survey estimates for questions related to perceptions of crime and the criminal justice system are reliable and provide good estimates at provincial level. However, statistics related to specific crimes should be analysed and used with caution. Crimes that are relatively rare such as murder resulted in very few cases in the database and submitting these to too detailed analysis, will provide unreliable results. The general rule of thumb is that if the number of weighted cases in a cell is less than 10 000, the estimates should rather not be used. Alternatively, less than 5 unweighted cases per cell should also be regarded as too small to provide reliable estimates.

Specific categories of crime, such as sexual assault, were generally under-reported in this survey and it should not be regarded as an accurate source of sexual assault data. This is primarily due to the sensitive nature of these assaults as well as in some cases the possible presence of the perpetrator in the household being interviewed.

## 10.12 Comparability with previous surveys

The VOCS 2011 is comparable to the previous VOC surveys in that several questions have remained unchanged over time. Where comparisons were possible, it was indicated in the report. However, it must be noted that the VOCS 2011 sample size was more than double that of previous surveys. Thus the current survey can provide for more accurate estimates at provincial level. Caution should be exercised when running cross tabulation of different crimes by provinces and other variables. For several crimes the reported experienced cases were too few to allow for extensive analysis.

## 10.13 Limitations of crime victimisation surveys

Victimisation surveys are likely to produce higher crime estimates than police-recorded administrative data. This is due to the fact that many crimes are not reported to the police. Victim surveys deal with incidents which may not necessarily match the legal definition of crime. Although data from crime victim surveys are likely to elicit better disclosure of criminal incidents than data from police records, they can also be subject to undercounting, as some victims may be reluctant to disclose information, particularly for incidents of a sensitive nature, such as sexual assault.

The accuracy of statistics is influenced by the ability of people to recall past victimisations. The longer the elapsed time period, the less likely it is that an incident will be recalled accurately. Surveys are also subject to sampling and non-sampling errors.

Stats SA would like to investigate further alternative methodology (individual crime selection methods during the design of questionnaire, sampling and weighting) for individual crimes (Section 20-27) which will be used for the next instances of the release. For the time being, users are advised to use proportions rather than absolute numbers.

## 10.14 Differences between victim surveys and police-reported data

The most basic difference between the two types of crime measurement is the method of data collection. Police-reported statistics obtain data from police administrative records. In contrast, victim surveys collect both household and personal information about their victimisation experiences, through face-to-face interviews. The survey covers victims' experiences of crime at microdata level, including the impact of crime on victims.

Police-reported statistics normally collate information on all incidents reported to a variety of police stations. Victim surveys ask a sample of the population about their experience and, if well designed, this sample should be representative of the population as a whole. Although police statistics and victim surveys normally cover comparable geographic areas, if appropriately nationally representative, victim surveys may exclude some categories of victims, such as very young children or persons residing in institutions such as a prison, hospital, care centre or military barracks.

The reference period for the police-recorded statistics is April 2010 to March 2011, whereas the reference period of the VOCS 2011 is 2010, i.e. from January to December 2010.

## 11. Definition of terms

**Acting household head** is any member of the household acting on behalf of the head of the household.

**Arson** – unlawful and intentional damaging of an immovable structure which is suitable for human occupation or the storing of goods and which belongs to another, by setting fire to it with the intention to prejudice the owner.

**Assault** – attack, physical beating or threat to attack without anything from the victim

*Note:* Includes domestic violence

**College for crooks** – a place where people learn how to become crooks/criminals or how to become even better crooks/criminals.

**Consumer fraud** – selling something to a person or delivering a service, cheating that person in terms of the quantity or quality of the goods/service. Also includes cases where someone provides misleading information and tricks a person into buying something or signing documents.

**Malicious damage to property** – unlawful and intentional damaging of property belonging to another.

*Note:* Excludes forced removals

**Murder** – unlawful and intentional killing of another human being.

**Multiple households** – occur when two or more households live in the same dwelling unit.

*Note:* If there are two or more households in the selected dwelling unit and they do not share resources, all households are to be interviewed. The whole dwelling unit has been given one chance of selection and all households located there were interviewed using separate questionnaires.

**Household** – a group of persons who live together and provide themselves jointly with food and/or other essentials for living, or a single person who lives alone.

*Note:* The persons basically occupy a common dwelling unit (or part of it) for at least four nights in a week on average during the past four weeks prior to the survey interview, sharing resources as a unit. Other explanatory phrases can be 'eating from the same pot' and 'cook and eat together'.

**Household head** – the main decision-maker, or the person who owns or rents the dwelling, or the person who is the main breadwinner.

**Housebreaking/burglary** – unlawful and intentional breaking into a building or similar structure, used for human habitation, and entering or penetrating it with part of the body or with an instrument, with the intention to control something on the premises, intending to commit a crime on the premises, while there is nobody in the dwelling.

**Home robbery** – unlawful and intentional forceful removal and appropriation of tangible property from residential premises while there is someone at home.

**Individual crime** – crime affecting a single person rather than an entire household,

**Vandalism** – deliberate damage to property belonging to someone else.

**Panga** – large cutting knife with a broad blade.

**Parole** – released of prisoners from prison for a specific amount of time and it is based on prisoners giving their word to keep to certain restrictions.

**Perpetrator** – person (s) who committed the crime.

**Physical force** – bodily power, strength, energy or might.

*Note:* In the context of this survey, physical force includes actions where the human body is used to compel/force someone to do something or to hurt or kill someone. It can include actions such as pushing, pressing, shoving, hitting, kicking, throttling, etc.

**Property crime** – taking something from a person by the use of force or the threat of force, for example, pointing a knife at someone. For the purpose of the VOCS 2010, this category excludes house robbery at the household's dwelling and hijacking.

**Prosecutor/state advocate** – legal specialist (lawyer/advocate) whose job it is to make a case on behalf of the State against someone accused of criminal behaviour.

**Robbery involving force** – refers to all crimes where a person's property was threatened but not his person such as theft of property, burglary, etc.

**Sexual offences (including sexual assault, rape and domestic sexual abuse)** – refers to grabbing, touching someone's private parts or sexually assaulting or raping someone.

*Note:* In terms of the Sexual Offences Act No 32 of 2007 section 5, (1) A person ('A') who unlawfully and intentionally sexually violates a complainant ('B'), without the consent of B, is guilty of the offence of sexual assault. (2) A person ('A') who unlawfully and intentionally inspires the belief in a complainant ('B') that B will be sexually violated is guilty of the offence of sexual assault.

**Stick/club** – a long bar or stick made of wood, plastic or other material and used as a weapon.

**Violent crime** – crime where a person was threatened, injured, or killed.

**Weapon** – an instrument used to cause harm or death to human beings or other living creatures.

*Note:* Include knives, guns, pangas and knobkerries, metal or wooden bars/rods, broken glass, rocks, bricks, etc.

**Theft** - Stealing of property belonging to someone else while they are not aware

**Personal property** – something belonging to an individual rather than a group of persons

**Hijacking** (of motor vehicle) – unlawful and intentional forceful removal and appropriation of a motor vehicle from the occupant(s)

### 1: Household crime experienced

#### 1.1: Number of households who experienced at least one household crime by province and type of crime, 2010

Type of crime	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Total number of households	1 385	1 637	296	820	2 508	857	3 374	924	1 316	13 117
Theft of car	11	*	*	*	11	*	47	*	*	87
Housebreaking/burglary (when no one at home)	80	58	10	33	110	35	175	43	48	592
Home robbery (incl. robbery often around or inside the household's dwelling)	25	35	*	19	56	27	107	38	26	336
Theft of livestock/poultry and other animals	*	49	*	*	61	19	*	17	17	182
Theft of crops planted by the household	*	*	*	*	10	*	*	10	*	42
Murder	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	13
Theft out of motor vehicle	47	14	*	*	20	*	52	*	*	164
Deliberate damaging/burning/destruction of dwellings	12	*	*	*	*	*	14	*	*	51
Motor vehicle vandalism/deliberate damage of motor vehicle	24	*	*	*	13	*	35	*	*	85
Other	21	*	*	*	*	13	14	*	*	68

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals. Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

### 1: Household crime experienced

#### 1.2: Number of households who experienced at least one household crime by population group of the household head and type of crime, 2010

Type of crime	Thousands				Total
	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	
<b>Total number of households</b>	<b>10 048</b>	<b>1 081</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>1 643</b>	<b>13 117</b>
Theft of car	33	*	*	43	87
Housebreaking/burglary (when no one at home)	437	35	12	107	592
Home robbery (incl. robbery often around or inside the household's dwelling)	264	17	*	49	336
Theft of livestock/poultry and other animals	165	*	*	15	182
Theft of crops planted by the household	33	*	*	*	42
Murder	11	*	*	*	13
Theft out of motor vehicle	69	28	14	52	164
Deliberate damaging/burning/destruction of dwellings	33	*	*	10	51
Motor vehicle vandalism/deliberate damage of motor vehicle	39	13	*	32	85
Other	47	11	*	*	68

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals. Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

## 2: Public perceptions of crime and safety

### 2.1: Number of households who feel safe/unsafe walking alone in their area during the day and when it is dark by province, 2010

Time period	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
<b>Total number of households</b>	<b>1 385</b>	<b>1 637</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>2 508</b>	<b>857</b>	<b>3 374</b>	<b>924</b>	<b>1 316</b>	<b>13 117</b>
During the day										
Very safe	664	910	225	514	1 560	637	1 889	643	1 079	8 122
Fairly safe	475	466	54	215	622	155	956	183	159	3 286
A bit unsafe	160	168	11	50	178	25	330	37	25	983
Very unsafe	73	86	*	32	125	31	122	33	37	544
Unspecified	13	*	*	*	23	10	76	28	17	182
When it is dark										
Very safe	219	213	88	65	487	135	331	82	285	1 904
Fairly safe	291	328	65	82	658	152	784	177	348	2 885
A bit unsafe	300	337	45	160	411	126	743	134	122	2 379
Very unsafe	563	752	97	503	927	431	1 456	489	545	5 763
Unspecified	12	*	*	10	26	12	59	41	16	186

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals. Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

## 2: Public perceptions of crime and safety

### 2.2: Household perceptions of about the origin of the perpetrators of violent and property crime in their neighbourhood by province, 2010

Type of crime and origin of the perpetrator	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
<b>Total number of households</b>	1 385	1 637	296	820	2 508	857	3 374	924	1 316	13 117
Violent crime	795	1 188	241	575	1 712	583	1 444	598	806	7 941
People from this area	546	426	50	222	747	228	1 340	297	340	4 197
People from other areas in South Africa	35	18	*	18	34	38	543	17	160	863
People from outside South Africa	*	*	*	*	14	*	47	12	11	115
Unspecified	786	1 183	240	566	1 743	598	1 482	590	834	8 023
Property crime	553	431	49	228	724	209	1 306	296	308	4 104
People from this area	32	18	*	19	28	38	525	23	158	842
People from other areas in South Africa	14	*	*	*	13	12	60	15	16	148
People from outside South Africa										
Unspecified										

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals. Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

## 2: Public perceptions of crime and safety

### 2.3: Household perceptions of what motivates people to commit property crime by province, 2010

Motive for committing crime	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Total number of households	1 385	1 637	296	820	2 508	857	3 374	924	1 316	13 117
Real need (such as hunger)	510	908	93	427	1 577	540	2 134	586	750	7 524
Greed	489	805	129	462	1 064	378	1 606	566	484	5 983
Non-financial motives	226	569	96	380	787	198	871	246	371	3 745
Other	778	177	103	129	579	169	589	150	52	2 728

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals. Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

### 3: Individual and community response to crime

#### 3.1: Total number of measures taken by households to protect themselves against crime by province, 2010

Protection measure	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
<b>Total number of households</b>	1 385	1 637	296	820	2 508	857	3 374	924	1 316	13 117
Physical protection measures for home (such as burglar doors, alarm, etc.)	876	601	92	320	1 093	308	2 118	443	411	6 262
Physical protection measures for vehicles (e.g. alarm)	423	244	30	120	369	86	992	123	75	2 463
Carrying of weapons	78	90	18	38	107	35	186	32	72	654
Private security (such as paid armed response)	220	87	*	67	175	29	678	84	30	1 380
Self-help groups	93	102	*	18	58	90	569	114	131	1 177
Nothing	752	635	97	315	1 113	343	2 160	462	503	6 380
Other	94	40	13	30	75	16	79	41	37	424

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals. Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

### 3: Individual and community response to crime

#### 3.2: Household views on where government should spend money to reduce crime by province, 2010

Government spending focus	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
<b>Total number of households</b>	<b>1 385</b>	<b>1 637</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>2 508</b>	<b>857</b>	<b>3 374</b>	<b>924</b>	<b>1 316</b>	<b>13 117</b>
Law enforcement (more police, etc.)	245	274	54	164	462	154	850	216	311	2 731
The judiciary/courts (punishment, harsher penalties for offenders, etc.)	290	214	53	100	328	74	376	133	137	1 704
Social and/or economic development (e.g. job creation)	843	1 145	190	552	1 707	626	2 120	554	858	8 594
Unspecified	*	*	*	*	11	*	28	22	11	89

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

### 3: Individual and community response to crime

#### 3.3: Household views on whom to contact first when they suspect that they may become victims of crime by province, 2010

Organisation/person	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Total number of households	1 385	1 637	296	820	2 508	857	3 374	924	1 316	13 117
Nobody	*	20	*	24	*	*	30	*	*	108
Relative/ friend	144	328	26	114	291	190	361	246	408	2 108
Private security companies	106	42	*	23	112	14	441	51	23	814
Community group/organisation	32	112	*	11	79	60	190	14	40	541
Traditional authority	*	201	*	*	162	*	20	*	25	431
SAPS	1 023	814	238	597	1 707	463	1 923	489	659	7 913
Metro police	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	29
Community policing forum	11	47	*	*	87	60	173	64	82	540
Other	34	61	13	36	47	50	209	41	61	551
Unspecified	20	*	*	*	10	*	19	*	12	81

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals. Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

### 4: Perceptions of victim support services and citizen interaction/community cohesion

#### 4.1: Household knowledge of their next-door neighbours' name by province, 2010

Knowing or not knowing	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
<b>Total number of households</b>	<b>1 385</b>	<b>1 637</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>2 508</b>	<b>857</b>	<b>3 374</b>	<b>924</b>	<b>1 316</b>	<b>13 117</b>
Yes	1 296	1 589	288	782	2 403	830	3 044	882	1 276	12 391
No	85	45	*	36	97	26	299	31	35	664
Unspecified	*	*	*	*	*	*	30	11	*	63

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals. Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

#### 4: Perceptions of victims support services and citizen interaction/community cohesion

##### 4.2: Household involvement in community-based initiatives by province, 2010

Organisation	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
<b>Total number of households</b>	<b>1 385</b>	<b>1 637</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>2 508</b>	<b>857</b>	<b>3 374</b>	<b>924</b>	<b>1 316</b>	<b>13 117</b>
Religious group	496	897	136	368	1 056	221	1 743	556	815	6 288
Stokvel/savings group	112	402	29	186	597	81	735	161	344	2 646
Burial society	231	851	68	306	702	266	1 339	402	929	5 093
Sports group	131	139	34	58	182	48	514	117	150	1 372
Any other group	81	34	*	10	40	21	91	22	65	372

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals. Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

## 5: Public perceptions of law enforcement

### 5.1: Distribution of households' perceptions of correctional services by province, 2010

Perceptions about prison	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Total number of households	1 385	1 637	296	820	2 508	857	3 374	924	1 316	13 117
Innocent people are sometimes wrongly sent to prison	991	1 146	203	550	1 766	500	2 619	703	814	9 291
Many people who are guilty do not go to prison	1 203	1 344	254	645	2 027	619	2 882	763	860	10 597
Prison is the right kind of punishment for violent crimes	1 129	1 520	265	718	2 178	788	2 993	854	1 152	11 598
Prison is the right kind of punishment for most non-violent crimes	926	1 236	216	638	1 997	710	2 127	801	1 131	9 783
Prisons are well run	557	769	182	552	1 377	534	1 433	605	762	6 771
Prisons are just colleges for crooks	1 077	1 078	199	437	1 244	478	1 847	480	628	7 468
Prisoners get parole too easily	977	1 115	171	301	1 099	363	1 510	344	459	6 339
Prisoners abuse prisoner rights	579	318	82	131	585	149	879	112	317	3 152
It is easy to escape from prisons	368	617	58	119	774	123	710	196	333	3 296
People who have been to prison will not easily commit crimes again	273	470	142	324	1 036	226	843	320	552	4 187

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals. Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

## 5: Public perceptions of law enforcement

### 5.2: Distribution of households views about policing after having official contact with the police by province, 2010

Type of change	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Total	372	245	73	225	585	174	719	240	424	3 058
Made it better	279	217	59	197	511	148	539	183	385	2 519
Made it worse	86	24	14	27	62	23	152	38	27	452
Unspecified	*	*	*	*	12	*	28	19	12	87

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals. Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

### 5: Public perceptions of law enforcement

#### 5.3: Total number of household perceptions on police response time to an emergency call by province, 2010

Police response time	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
<b>Total number of households</b>	<b>1 385</b>	<b>1 637</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>2 508</b>	<b>857</b>	<b>3 374</b>	<b>924</b>	<b>1 316</b>	<b>13 117</b>
Less than 30 minutes	546	277	82	215	450	158	1 026	156	316	3 224
Less than 1 hour (but more than 30 minutes)	358	363	74	239	591	172	1 067	176	291	3 331
Less than 2 hours (but more than 1 hour)	174	345	44	155	487	126	589	162	235	2 319
More than 2 hours	170	582	75	170	793	365	510	334	398	3 396
Never arrived	75	64	21	35	167	31	134	77	65	669
Unspecified	62	*	*	*	20	*	48	20	12	177

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals. Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

**5: Public perceptions of law enforcement**

**5.4: Distribution of household reasons for being satisfied with the police by province, 2010**

Reason for satisfaction	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
<b>Total number of households that are satisfied with police in their area</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>1 027</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>1 579</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>2 225</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>876</b>	<b>8 454</b>
The police are committed	795	732	138	437	1 118	445	1 919	385	692	6 660
They are trustworthy	642	709	120	385	1 141	381	1 602	329	675	5 983
They always respond on time	529	521	79	257	861	286	1 261	242	567	4 603
They come to the scene of the crime	730	840	132	407	1 186	453	1 811	339	680	6 578
They arrest criminals	622	788	106	390	1 173	383	1 575	356	696	6 089
They recover stolen property	349	373	49	295	561	187	866	140	427	3 248
Other	100	70	*	27	187	49	183	10	135	769

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals. Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

### 5: Public perceptions of law enforcement

#### 5.5: Distribution of households reasons for being dissatisfied with the police by province, 2010

Reason for dissatisfaction	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
<b>Total number of households that are not satisfied with police in their area</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>926</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>1 138</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>4 634</b>
They don't have enough resources	125	229	40	139	317	134	392	165	150	1 692
They are lazy	222	326	64	142	620	131	703	205	191	2 604
They are corrupt	213	196	47	105	379	94	768	192	164	2 158
They don't come to the area	156	247	46	109	451	112	472	200	177	1 969
They release criminals easily	175	268	36	97	342	109	617	131	125	1 899
They cooperate with thieves/criminals	160	127	29	74	227	72	612	119	99	1 519
They are harsh towards victims	159	139	16	75	226	89	404	93	113	1 314
They never recover goods	157	197	38	113	299	107	541	173	193	1 819
They don't respond on time	266	427	87	221	579	261	712	299	299	3 152
Other	27	16	*	*	43	*	68	22	14	213

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals. Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

**5: Public perceptions of law enforcement**

**5.6: Distribution of households knowledge about location of the nearest magistrate court by province, 2010**

Knowledge of court	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Total number of households	1 385	1 637	296	820	2 508	857	3 374	924	1 316	13 117
Yes	1 269	1 541	283	761	2 187	790	2 812	861	1 149	11 652
No	111	91	13	57	314	64	534	53	162	1 397
Unspecified	*	*	*	*	*	*	28	11	*	68

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals. Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

**5: Public perceptions of law enforcement**

**5.7: Perceptions of household on why they were satisfied with the courts by province, 2010**

Reasons for satisfaction with court	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
<b>Total number of households who were satisfied with courts</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>1 017</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>1 759</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>2 027</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>971</b>	<b>8 426</b>
They have a high rate of conviction	250	229	50	152	508	86	873	126	218	2 493
They pass sentences appropriate to the crime	304	622	137	273	847	415	877	350	509	4 334
They are not corrupt	103	165	14	97	391	103	237	148	239	1 496
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	20	*	*	47
Unspecified	*	*	*	*	*	*	20	22	*	57

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals. Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

**5: Public perceptions of law enforcement**

**5.8: Distribution of households dissatisfaction with the courts by province, 2010**

Reasons for dissatisfaction with court	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
<b>Total number of households who were not satisfied with courts</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>737</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>1 311</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>4 603</b>
They do not have enough convictions	76	85	*	34	105	15	170	39	110	638
Matters drag for too long/ postponements	131	174	28	53	190	50	436	62	56	1 179
No proper notice of hearing is served	14	12	*	*	88	10	39	*	14	201
Courts are too lenient on criminals	360	214	34	70	197	108	445	96	56	1 579
They release perpetrators unconditionally	62	94	14	86	140	48	149	63	74	730
Other	61	34	*	34	13	10	58	*	29	243
Unspecified	*	*	*	*	*	*	15	*	*	32

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals. Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

## 6: Crime reporting

### 6.1: Distribution of household satisfaction with the selected authorities who handled the cases by household crime experienced, 2010

Authorities		Thousands								
		Theft of car	House breaking/ burglary (when no one at home)	Home robbery (incl. robbery often around or inside the household's dwelling)	Theft of livestock/poultry and other animals	Theft out of motor vehicle	Deliberate damaging/ burning/ destruction of dwellings	Motor vehicle vandalism/ deliberate damage of motor vehicle		
<b>Total number of households who reported the case to the police</b>		<b>85</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>32</b>		
Uniformed police										
Yes		51	173	80	35	44	18	14		
No		30	163	95	27	38	12	16		
Not applicable		*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Unspecified		*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Detective										
Yes		32	108	54	21	25	*	*		
No		39	173	95	32	37	11	14		
Not applicable		11	57	32	10	23	10	*		
Unspecified		*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Prosecutors										
Yes		*	27	20	*	*	*	*		
No		36	124	58	30	27	*	11		
Not applicable		39	182	103	29	56	17	19		
Unspecified		*	11	*	*	*	*	*		
Judge/ courts										
Yes		*	24	18	*	*	*	*		
No		37	123	56	29	26	*	12		
Not applicable		42	191	105	26	54	19	18		
Unspecified		*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Other										
Yes		*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
No		43	153	79	42	39	12	11		
Not applicable		36	171	93	20	46	15	19		
Unspecified		*	13	10	*	*	*	*		

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.