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Enquiries:

	Printing and distribution	User information services
Tel:	(012) 310 8358	(012) 310 8600
Fax:	(012) 321 7381	(012) 310 8500/8495
Email:	magdaj@statssa.gov.za	info@statssa.gov.za

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Victims of crime survey: 2012

This statistical release presents a selection of key findings from the Victims of Crime Survey (VOCS) 2012, which was conducted by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) from January to March 2012.

1. Introduction

The concept of a victimisation survey (also known as the International Crime Victims 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 beginning with the VOCS 2011, the VOCS series will be conducted annually by Stats SA.

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

- Provide information about the dynamics of crime from the perspective of households and the victims of crime.
- Explore public perceptions of the activities of the police, prosecutors, courts and correctional services in the prevention of crime and victimisation.
- Provide complementary data on the level of crime within South Africa (SA) in addition to the statistics published annually by the South African Police Service (SAPS).

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 2012 is comparable to the VOCS 1998, VOCS 2003, VOCS 2007, and VOCS 2011 in cases where the questions remained largely unchanged. However, it is important to note that the sample size for the VOCS 2012 was 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 2012 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 2011, 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. About 37% of households believed that the level of both violent and non-violent crime had decreased in their area of residence during the period 2009 to 2011. About 35% said that crime had increased, while less than 30% of the households believed that crime had stayed the same.

About six in ten (59,3%) households perceived housebreaking/burglary to be one of the most common types of crime, followed by home robbery (46,2%), street robbery (41,4%) and pick-pocketing (32,1%). The crimes perceived to be the most feared in the households' area of residence were housebreaking/burglary (57,4%), home robbery (49,8%), street robbery (39,6%) and murder (38,8%).

People are affected by crime in different ways, and therefore their perceptions about crime also differ. In 2011, more than a third of households (35,1%) avoided going to open spaces unaccompanied because of their fear of crime, followed by 23,2% of households who would not allow their children to move around unsupervised by an older person or play freely in their area. A further 15,7% of households would not permit their children to walk to school alone.

Male-headed households were much more likely (62,8%) to feel safe when walking alone during the day than female-headed households (37,2%). About 64% of male-headed households felt safer when walking alone when it is dark than 35,9% of the female population. Male-headed households living in Gauteng (74,2%), Western Cape (73,8%) and Mpumalanga (71,6%) felt safe walking alone in their area when it is dark.

Households headed by Indian/Asian males (83,7%) 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 (40,5%). Indian/Asian and coloured male-headed households (32,8% and 30,1% respectively) were more likely to feel safe walking alone when it is dark compared to white (28,8%) and black African (21,5%) male household heads.

3.2 Views about criminals

Approximately 62% 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 6% thought that the perpetrators of crime in their neighbourhoods were people from outside South Africa.

More than 60% of households thought that criminals were more likely to be motivated by drug related needs (66,5%), rather than greed (56%) and non-financial motives (25,3%).

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 4,6 % of households carried a weapon to protect themselves and their property. About two-thirds (65,6%) of households in Gauteng and Western Cape (64,4%) 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 (66,8%) of households were of the view that social and/or economic development was the more effective way of reducing crime. About twenty per cent of households indicated that resources should be focused on law enforcement in order to combat crime, while only 13,6% 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 (91,5%) of the households knew where to take someone to access medical services if they fell victim to violent crime. About 46,7% of households did not know where to take someone to access counselling services and only 15,4% 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 and who needed medical services, to a hospital or trauma unit or a local clinic. Only 2% would go to a victim empowerment centre, and 3,4% to a 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 in which police and courts were 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.

More than 75% of the households who were satisfied with the police in their area felt that the police were committed. A similar proportion (76,8%) believed that the police came to the scene of the crime. Furthermore, six-tenths (65,7%) of households were of the opinion that they are trustworthy.

Northern Cape (60,7%) had the highest rate of police patrolling at least once a day, followed by Western Cape (57,8%) and Gauteng (57,6%). Amongst black African households, 35,3% saw a police official on duty at least once a day and 16,5% never saw them on duty. As many as 56,4% of coloured and 39% 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 2011 by 5,4% of the households. It was followed by home robbery (1,5%) and theft of livestock (1,3%). Theft of personal property (2,5%) was the most common crime experienced by selected individuals aged 16 years and older, followed by assault (1,3%).

The extent to which a household crime is reported to the police depends on the type of crime. Murder was most likely to be reported (98,2%), followed by car theft (92,2%). About 60% of housebreaking/burglary, deliberate damage of dwelling, and home robbery was reported to the police. Household crimes least likely to be reported were theft of crops (18,3%), theft of livestock (40,1%), and motor vehicle vandalism (40,8%).

Amongst those who didn't report crime to the police, some had indicated that they had reported it 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. Approximately 5% of households in South Africa reported being asked to pay a bribe in return for services from government officials.

The results show that of those that were asked for bribes, paying a bribe to the traffic police to avoid traffic fines was the most common form of corruption. More than half of those who were victims of corruption were asked to pay a bribe to the traffic officer. This was most common in Gauteng (58,4%), Free State (53,7%) and Mpumalanga (53,6%).

Vehicle related crimes

Most car related crimes occurred when vehicles were parked at home. More than 70% of victims experienced theft from cars at their homes. About 73% of the households reported that incidents of theft from cars occurred at home, while 9,2% indicated that it had occurred in a public parking lot. Amongst the cars that were stolen, 58,9% were stolen at home, while only 9,8% were stolen outside the office/shop/at work.

Mostly car theft (26,6%) occurred in the morning hours, whilst a further 21,3% took place between midnight and dawn. Only 15,4% of car theft occurred at night.

Housebreaking/burglary

Most housebreaking/burglary incidents occurred at night (27,5%), followed by afternoon hours (19,8%) and morning hours (15,7%). Eastern Cape (38,3%) had the highest percentage of housebreaking/burglary incidents

that occurred at night, followed by KwaZulu-Natal (36,4%) and Mpumalanga (31,3%). Only 16,4% of housebreaking/burglary took place at night in Western Cape.

Almost 20% of housebreaking/burglary took place in the afternoon, the highest percentage occurring in Gauteng (26%), followed by Mpumalanga (24,6%) and Western Cape (21,8%). The provinces where housebreaking/burglary was least likely to occur in the afternoon were Limpopo (10,9%) and North West (14%).

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 street in a residential area (71%) and in streets outside offices or shops (8,7%). Theft of personal property was most likely to occur in the street in a residential area (44,4%). A further 12,2% of victims experienced theft of their personal property in the street outside offices/shops, followed by 9,4% who indicated that the theft took place in a shop/place of business. Households' perception was that the least common places where one can be robbed were in outdoor areas and a field/park.

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 shows that a large proportion (44,1%) of the victims (from selected individuals) of sexual offences were attacked by a known community member(s) from the area, followed by those attacked by their relative (17%), while only 15,4% stated that the perpetrators were unknown community members. Only 14,4% were victimised by known people from outside.

When it comes to assault, 27,9% of individuals were victimised by a known community member, followed by 15,1% of those who were victimised by unknown community members and unknown people from outside.

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 (2009–2011) preceding the survey. Nearly a third (33,1%) of households believed that violent crimes in their area had increased during this period, whereas 38,1% of households believed that the level of violent crime decreased during the period 2009 to 2011, while only 28,8% said that crime in their area remained unchanged.

At provincial level, Western Cape (44,1%), Free State (43,2%) and Limpopo (42,2%) had the highest proportion of households who perceived violent crime to have increased, while households from Gauteng (49,1%), Mpumalanga (48,3%) and KwaZulu-Natal (44,0%) maintained that levels of violent crime had declined. Households from North West (36,2%) and Western Cape (34,6%) recorded the highest proportion of those who thought that the country's crime levels had not changed.

Figure 1: Perceptions of changes in violent crime levels during the period 2009–2011 in the households' place of residence by province (per cent), 2011

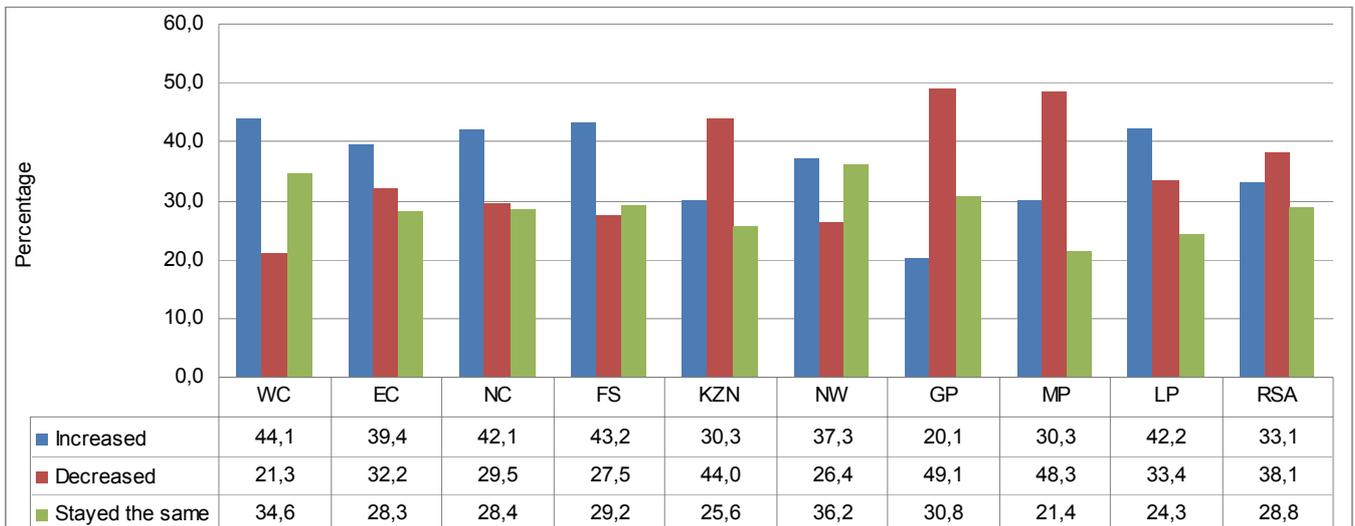


Figure 2 shows the percentage point change on households' perception about the changes in violent crime for the period 2008–2010 compared to 2009–2011. The comparisons showed an increase of 1% amongst households who believed that the level of violent crime had increased and stayed the same (2,7%). Northern Cape (8,3%) had the largest percentage point increase of households who believed that the level of violent crime rose between 2009 to 2011 compared to the period 2008 to 2010, while North West had the largest percentage point of households who indicated that the level of violent crime remained unchanged.

Figure 2: Percentage point changes in perceptions of changes in violent crime levels in the households' place of residence by province, 2008–2010 compared to 2009–2011

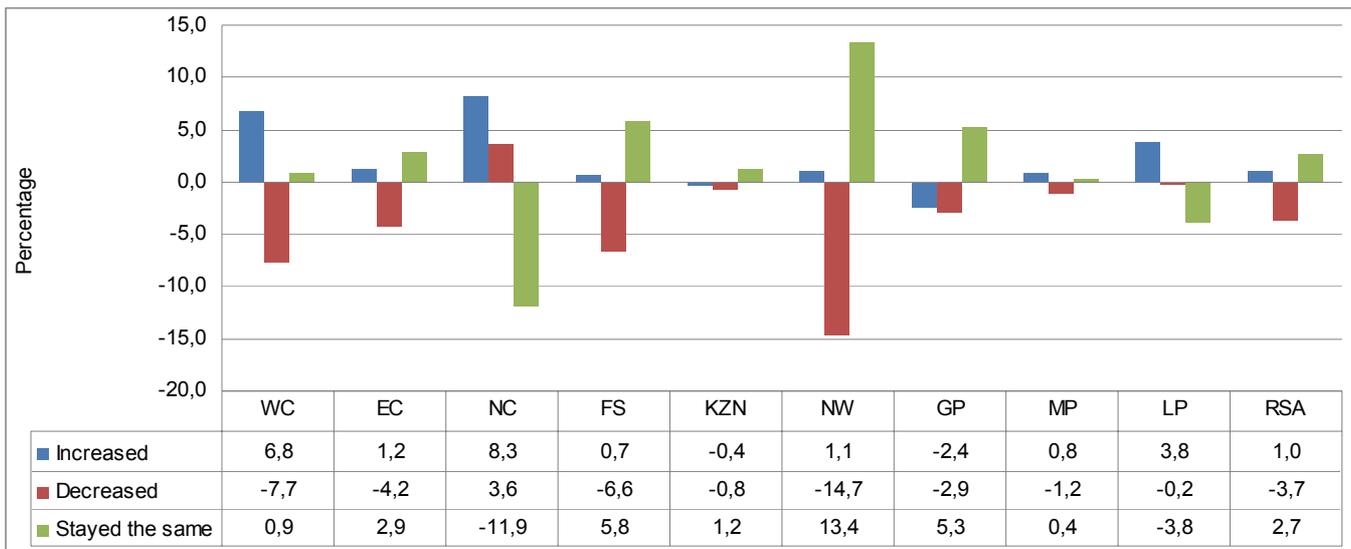
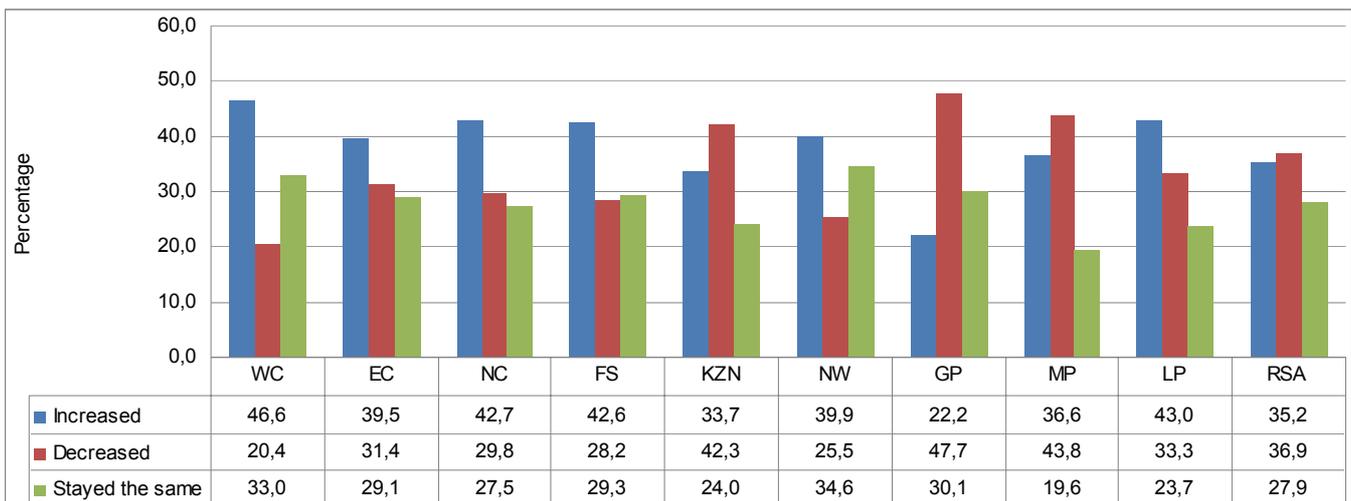


Figure 3 summarises the perceptions pertaining to the level of property crime in the households' residential area during the same period (2009–2011). On average, 35,2% of households believed that the level of property crime had increased, whilst 36,9% felt that it had decreased, and a further 27,9% maintained that it had stayed the same as the preceding three years.

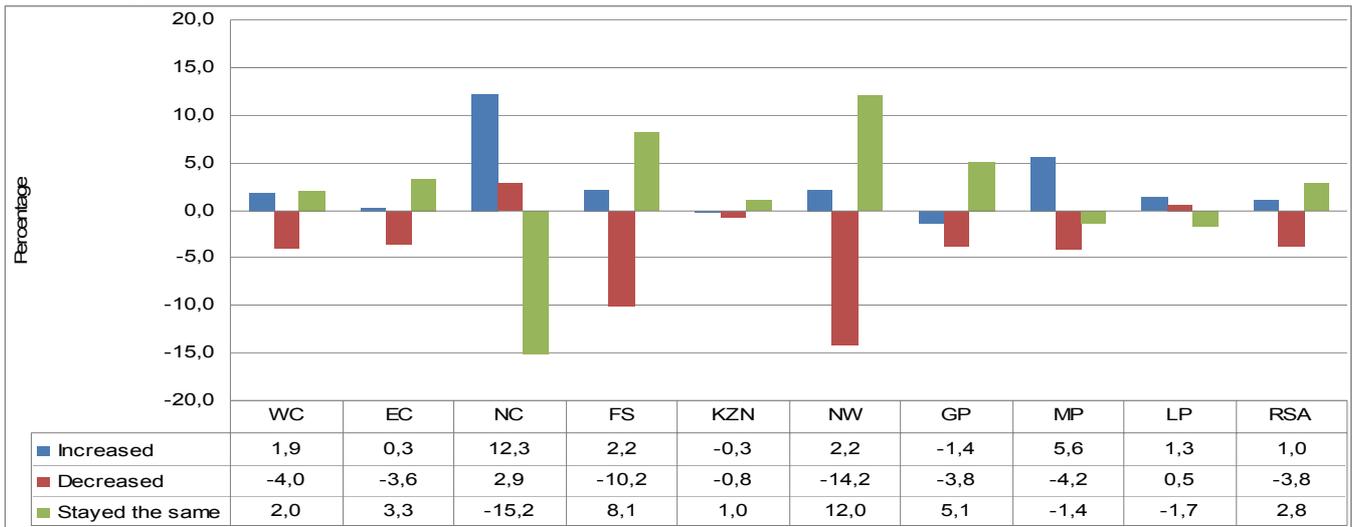
At provincial level, Western Cape (46,6%), Limpopo (43%) and Northern Cape (42,7%) had the highest proportion of households who perceived property crime to have increased. Most households from Gauteng (47,7%), Mpumalanga (43,8%) and KwaZulu-Natal (42,3%) indicated that these crimes had decreased. About 34,6% of households living in North West and 33% of households living in Western Cape reported that the country's property crime levels had stayed the same in their place of residence between 2009 and 2011.

Figure 3: Perceptions of changes in property crime levels during the period 2009–2011 in the households' place of residence by province (per cent), 2011



The trend of percentage point changes in households' perception about changes in property crime was similar to that reported for violent crime when comparing the periods 2008–2010 and 2009–2011. The comparisons showed an increase amongst households who believed that the level of violent crime had increased (1%) and stayed the same (2,8%). At provincial level, there was an increase of about 12,3% point for households in Northern Cape who indicated that the level of property crime had increased between 2010 and 2011. About 12% of households indicated that the level of property crime had remained the same in North West during the same time period.

Figure 4: Percentage point changes in perceptions of changes in property crime levels in the households' place of residence by province, 2008–2010 and 2009–2011



4.2 Crime types perceived to be most common and most feared

About six in every ten (59,3%) households perceived housebreaking/burglary to be one of the most common types of crime, followed by home robbery (46,2%), street robbery (41,4%) and pick-pocketing (32,1%) (Table 1). Only 1,7% of the households perceived white-collar crime as a common type of crime. Approximately half of households thought housebreaking/burglary (57,4%) and home robbery (49,8%) were the most feared crimes in their areas. The third most feared crime was street robbery (39,6%), followed by murder (38,8%). About one in three households said that they were afraid of pick-pocketing (31,2%), sexual offences (29,8%) and assault (23,6%).

Table 1: Crimes perceived by households¹ to be the most common and feared in South Africa (numbers in thousands), 2011

Type of crime	Crime perceived to be most common		Crime feared most	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Murder	2 272	17,0	5 191	38,8
Street robbery	5 544	41,4	5 290	39,6
Home robbery	6 189	46,2	6 665	49,8
Business robbery	2 414	18,0	2 114	15,8
Vehicle hijacking	1 634	12,2	2 248	16,8
Assault (incl. domestic violence)	3 118	23,3	3 157	23,6
Sexual offences (incl. rape)	2 286	17,1	3 990	29,8
Child abuse	941	7,0	1 800	13,5
Political violence	269	2,0	880	6,6
Mob justice	434	3,2	874	6,5
Other violent crimes	114	0,9	236	1,8
Pick-pocketing or bag-snatching	4 305	32,1	4 182	31,2
Bicycle theft	709	5,3	783	5,8
Car theft or any car item theft	2 169	16,2	2 189	16,3
Housebreaking/burglary	7 936	59,3	7 678	57,4
Crop theft	464	3,5	623	4,7
Livestock/poultry theft	1 723	12,9	1 397	10,4
White-collar crime	228	1,7	586	4,4
Other theft of personal goods	1 857	13,9	1 915	14,3
Corruption in public service	499	3,7	822	6,1
Non-payment of child maintenance	452	3,4	544	4,1
Other property crimes	257	1,9	186	1,4

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

The comparison in Figure 5 depicts households' perceptions of the most common and feared crime in South Africa. The results indicate that home robbery decreased between 2010 and 2011, but still remained one of the top seven most commonly occurring and feared crimes in the households' area of residence. Housebreaking/burglary had increased by 6,3% points and 7,2% points as the most common and most feared crimes respectively.

Figure 5: Comparisons of the perception of the most common and feared crimes in South Africa (percentage point changes), 2010–2011

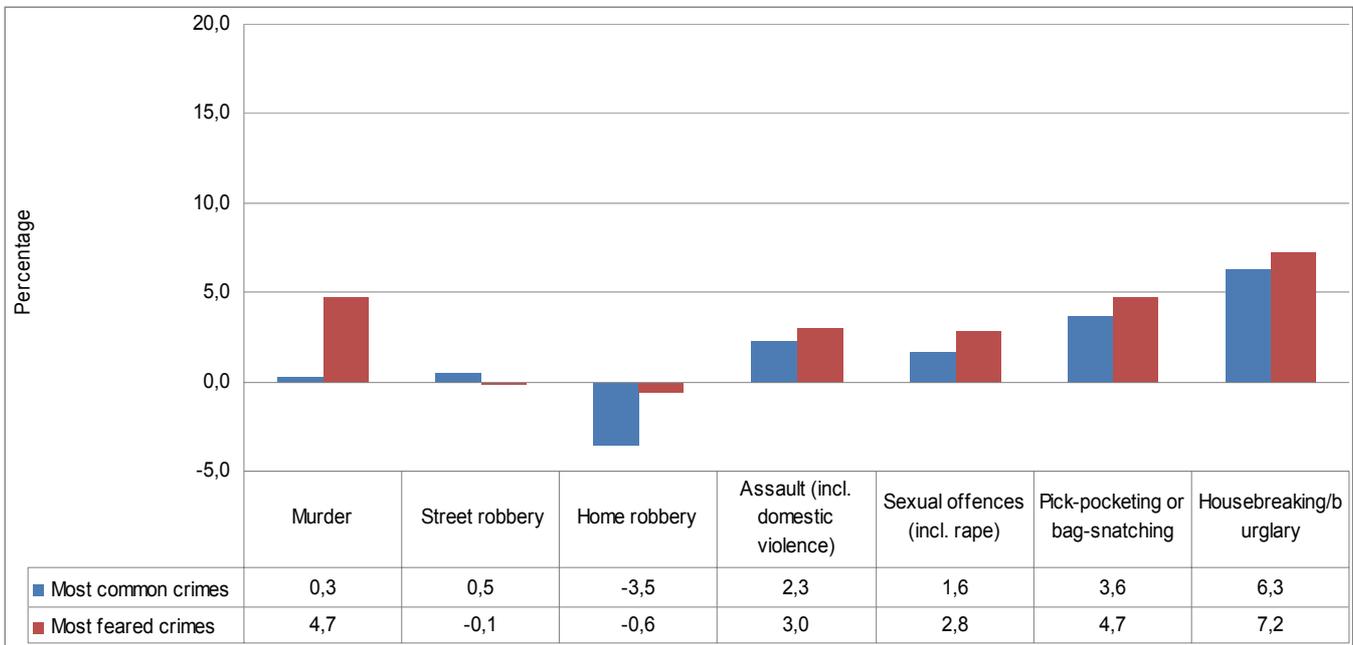


Table 2 presents the profile of households who were likely to be affected by violent crimes or property crimes. More than a third of households who were divorced perceived that property crime had increased. A further 36% of households who were married perceived that it had increased, followed by 35,8% who were widowed and 35,2% who were separated. About 45% of households who were single but had been living together with someone (45,3%) perceived that property crime had decreased, while 38,4% of victims who were single and never married and 38,1% of household heads who were living together like husband and wife perceived property crime as having decreased.

The same pattern can be followed when focusing on violent crime, where 41% of divorced households felt that violent crime had increased, while 33,3% of married and widowed households considered violent crime to have increased. Household heads aged between 35 and 54 years, (38,9%) felt that violent crime had decreased; 37,4% of them believed that the level of property crime had decreased.

More than half of households whose main source of income were sales of farm products and services (51,4%), considered the level of violent crime to have increased, compared to only 32,2% of household heads whose main source of income were salaries/wages/commission.

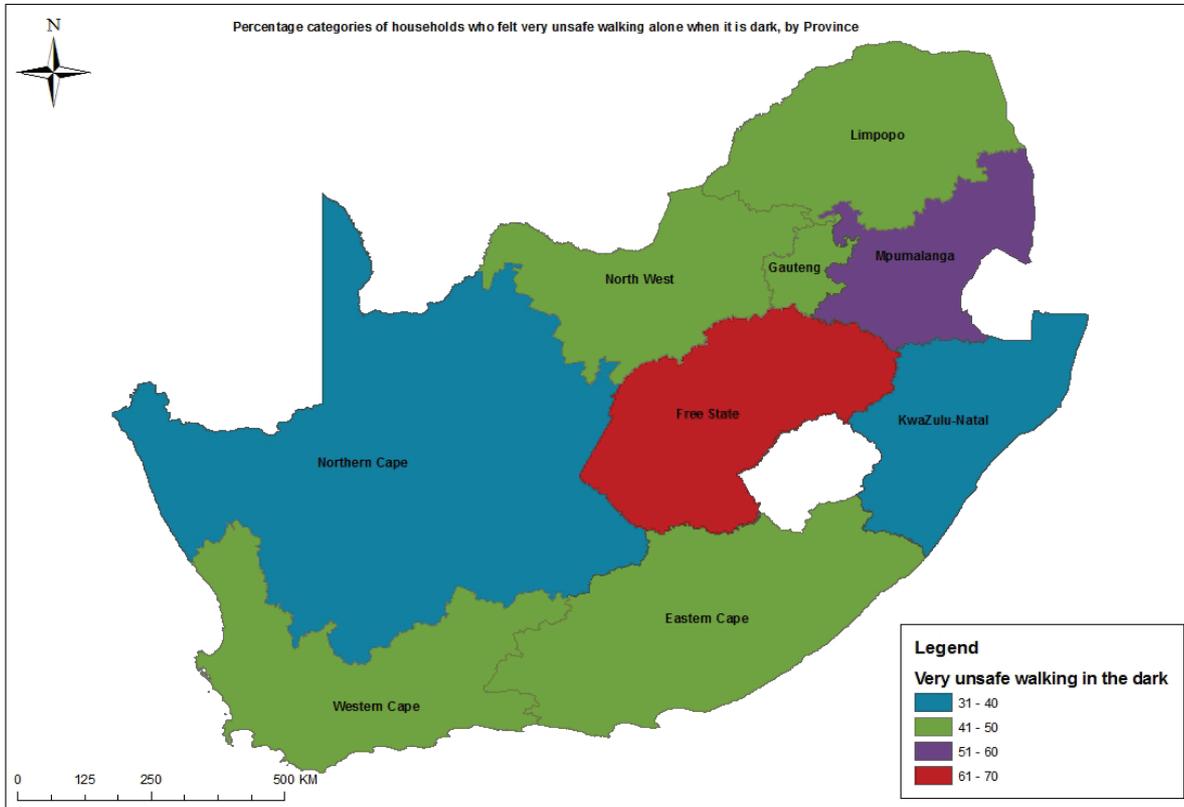
Table 2: Perceived violent and property crime changes by marital status, age group and main source of income (numbers in thousands), 2011

Marital status	Statistics	Perceived violent crime changes			Perceived property crime changes		
		Increased	Decreased	Stayed the same	Increased	Decreased	Stayed the same
Married	Number	162 430	162 661	134 767	173 799	156 898	129 161
	Percentage	33,3	37,3	29,4	36,0	35,7	28,2
Living together like husband and wife	Number	39 492	45 571	33 740	40 560	44 756	33 487
	Percentage	32,2	39,2	28,6	33,5	38,1	28,4
Divorced	Number	17 547	13 336	12 993	18 164	13 290	12 422
	Percentage	41,0	27,5	31,5	41,8	28,3	29,9
Separated	Number	7 003	7 166	4 698	7 243	7 167	4 457
	Percentage	32,8	39,2	28,0	35,2	37,1	27,7
Widowed	Number	75 931	75 606	61 060	81 339	72 598	58 660
	Percentage	33,3	37,7	28,9	35,8	36,3	27,9
Single but have been living together with someone	Number	10 452	12 966	8 380	10 507	13 103	8 188
	Percentage	29,2	43,7	27,1	28,9	45,3	25,8
Single, never married	Number	104 255	114 291	83 036	108 419	111 673	81 490
	Percentage	32,8	39,2	28,0	34,3	38,4	27,3
Age group							
16–34	Number	82 843	96 769	72 052	87 061	94 669	69 934
	Percentage	32,7	38,4	29,0	34,3	37,7	28,0
35–54	Number	182 593	190 261	148 369	193 351	184 349	143 523
	Percentage	32,6	38,9	28,5	34,9	37,4	27,7
55 years or older	Number	151 674	144 567	118 253	159 619	140 467	114 408
	Percentage	34,5	36,3	29,2	36,5	35,2	28,2
Main source of income							
Salaries/wages/commission	Number	218 734	234 331	183 512	227 895	228 988	179 694
	Percentage	32,2	38,6	29,2	33,9	37,6	28,5
Income from business	Number	27 934	28 168	22 650	30 322	27 253	21 177
	Percentage	32,1	37,7	30,1	35,1	36,1	28,9
Remittances/maintenance	Number	37 473	39 313	29 047	40 644	37 146	28 043
	Percentage	34,9	38,0	27,1	37,8	35,9	26,4
Pensions	Number	20 939	21 228	18 520	22 000	21 222	17 465
	Percentage	32,4	35,8	31,8	34,2	35,4	30,4
Social grants	Number	106 474	102 572	80 019	113 470	98 987	76 608
	Percentage	36,0	36,9	27,2	38,5	35,8	25,8
Sales of farm products and services	Number	672	431	480	768	335	480
	Percentage	51,4	27,2	21,4	58,3	20,3	21,4
Other source of income	Number	4 884	5 554	4 446	4 932	5 554	4 398
	Percentage	31,0	37,9	31,1	32,1	37,3	30,6

4.3 Feelings of safety

Map1 depicts the extent to which households feel very unsafe to walk alone in their area at night. Feelings of insecurity were the highest in Free State (68%), Mpumalanga (54%), and North West (50%). Households in KwaZulu-Natal (31%) and Northern Cape (32%) were the least likely to feel insecure.

Map 1: Percentage categories of households who felt very unsafe walking alone when it is dark by province, 2011



Households were asked how safe they felt walking alone in their area during the day and when it was dark. Figure 6 shows that more than half (57%) of households felt very safe when walking alone in their area during the day and only 14% said that they felt very safe when it was dark. More than a quarter of the households (28,7%) felt fairly safe when walking alone in their area during the day, and about 22,5% felt fairly safe when walking alone in their area when it was dark. Map 1 shows the distribution per province and that households in the Free State and Mpumalanga are most likely to feel very unsafe when walking in their areas at night.

Figure 6: Percentage distribution of households' feeling of safety when walking alone in their area during the day and when it is dark, 2011

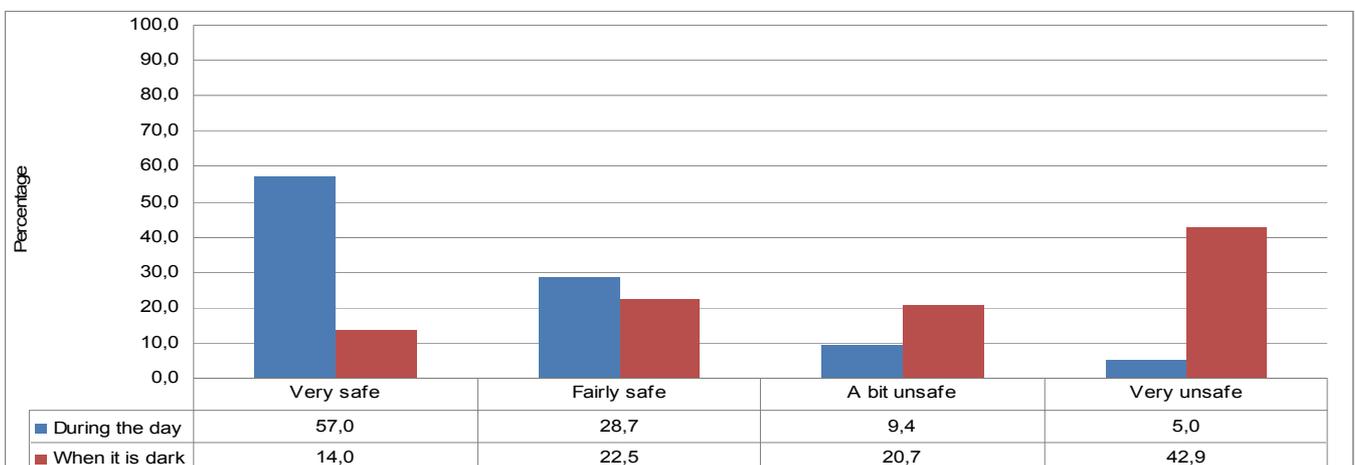
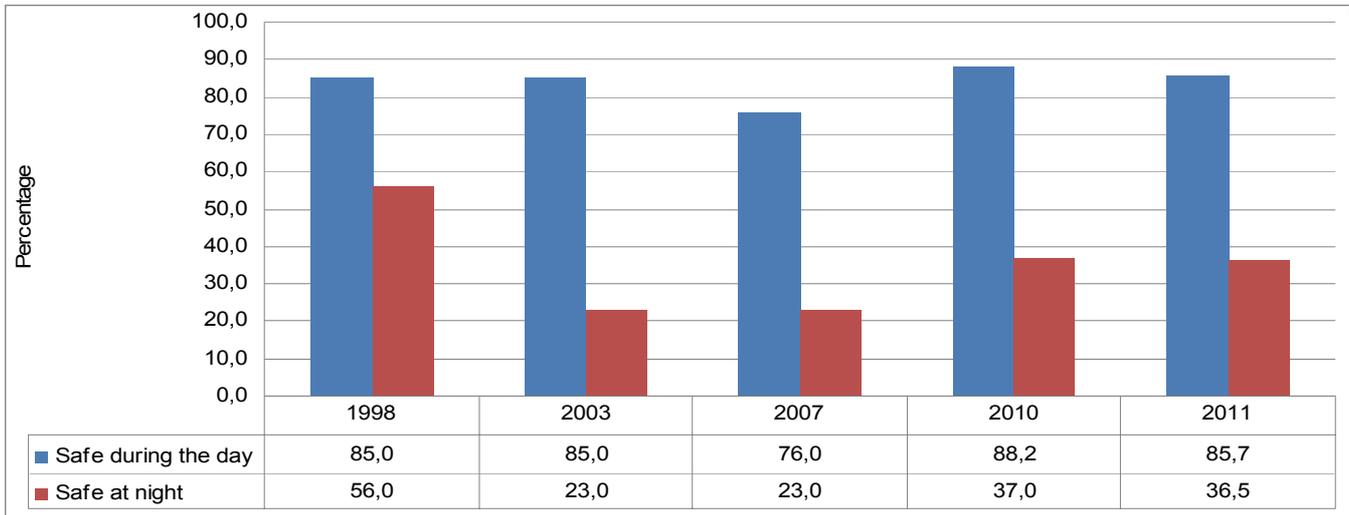


Figure 7 presents a comparison of feelings of safety in 1998, 2003, 2007, 2010 and 2011. In 1998 and 2003, 85% of households felt safer during the day. However, in 2007 it dropped to 76% and increased again in 2010 to 88,2%. There was a decrease in 2011 where 85,7% of the households felt much safer walking alone during the day. In 1998, 56% of households felt safe walking alone when it was dark. There was a steep decrease in 2003 and 2007 when only 23% of households felt safe at night. The situation improved again in 2010 to 37%. In 2011 there was a slight decrease when 36,5% households felt safe walking alone at night.

Figure 7: Percentage of households who feel safe walking alone in their area during the day and when it is dark, 1998–2011



Sources for non-2011 years: VOCS 1998, VOCS 2003, VOCS 2007, VOCS 2010.

When households were asked how safe they felt walking alone in their area during the day, a larger proportion of male household heads (62,8%) than female household heads (37,2%) reported feeling safe when walking alone during the day (Figure 8). In Gauteng, 73% of male-headed households said that they felt safe, followed by 69,7% in Western Cape, while only 27% and 30,3% of female-headed households respectively felt the same way. Limpopo had the largest proportion of female-headed households who felt safe walking alone in their area during the day (46,2%).

Figure 8: Percentage of households who feel safe walking alone in their area during the day by gender of the head of the household and province, 2011

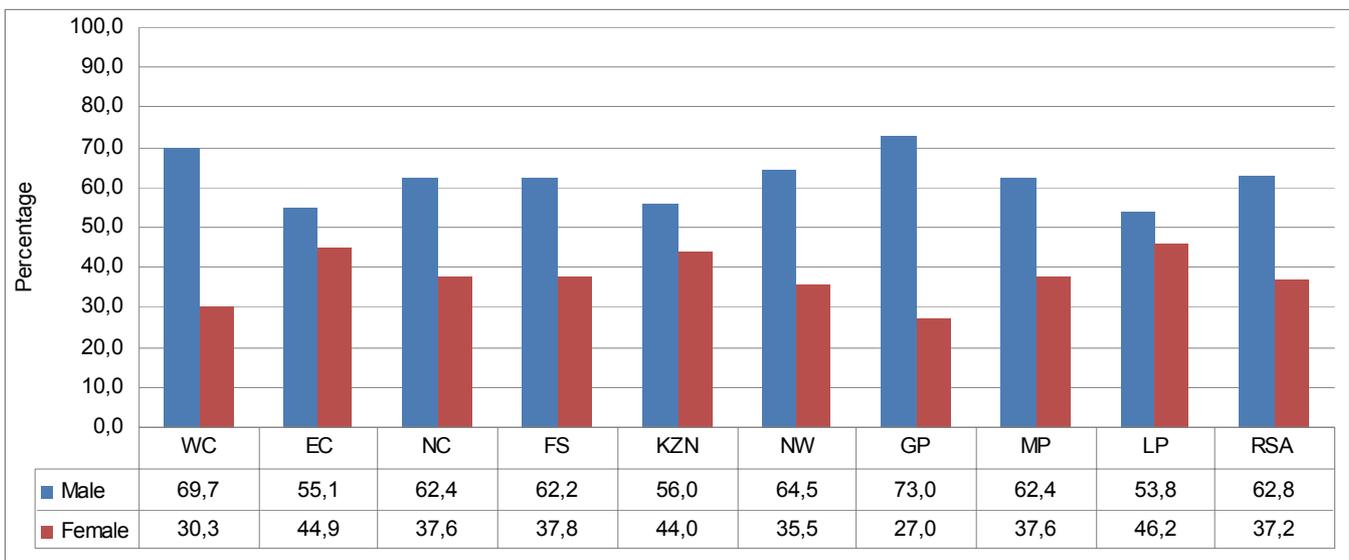
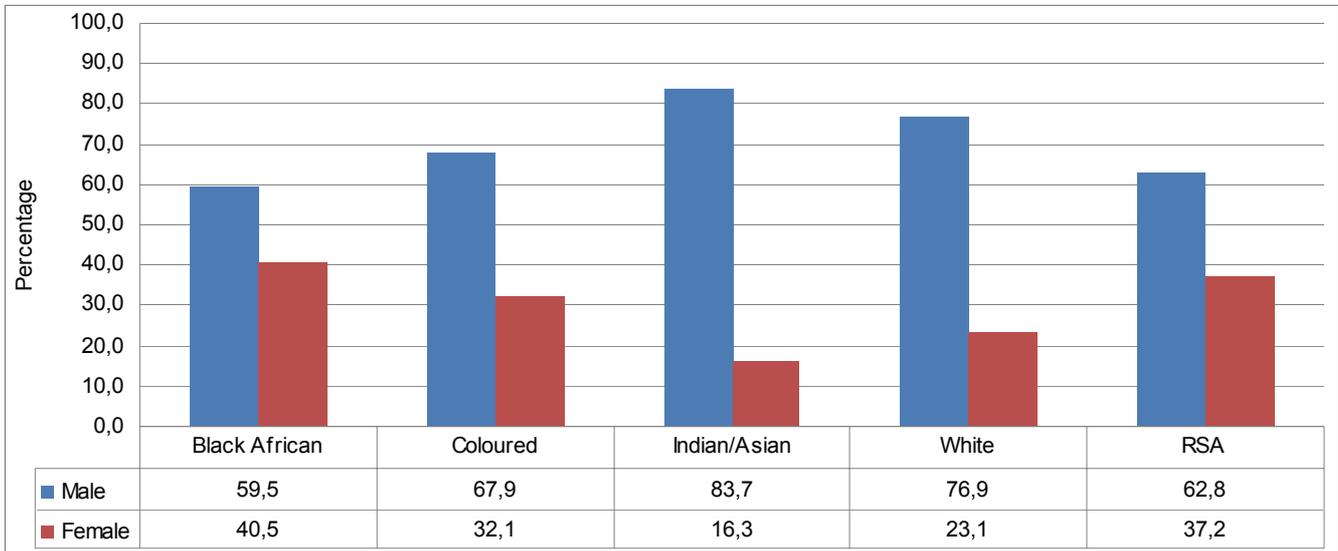


Figure 9 shows that Indian/Asian male-headed households (83,7%) tended to feel safer than male-headed households from the other population groups. More than 70% of white male-headed households (76,9%) felt safe, followed by coloured male-headed households (67,9%) and black African male-headed households (59,5%). Black

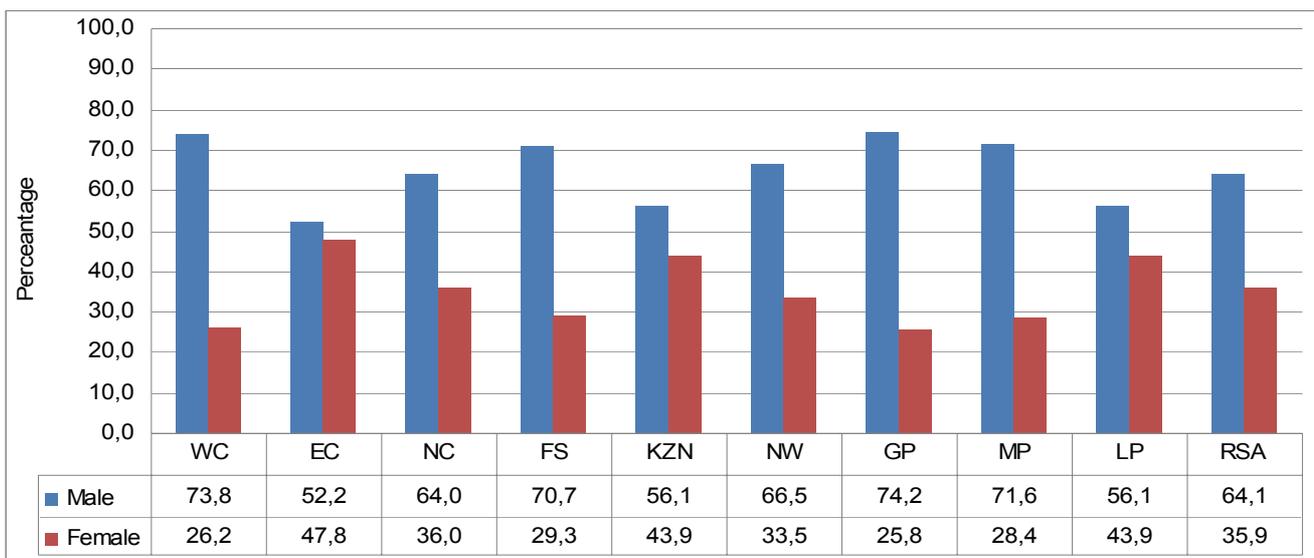
African female-headed households felt safer than female-headed households of other population groups (40,5%). More than 30% of coloured female-headed households (32,1%), 23,1% of white female-headed households and only 16,3% of Indian/Asian female-headed households felt safe walking alone in their area during the day.

Figure 9: 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, 2011



In Figure 10, more than sixty percent of male-headed households felt safe walking alone in their area when it was dark as compared to 35,9% of female-headed households. Gauteng had the highest percentage (74,2%) of male-headed households that felt safe walking alone when it was dark, followed by Western Cape with 73,8% and Mpumalanga with 71,6%. KwaZulu-Natal and Limpopo had equal percentages of male-headed households who felt safe walking alone when it was dark, both at 56,1%. Eastern Cape had the least proportion of male-headed households who felt safe walking alone when it was dark (52,2%) and had the highest percentage of female-headed households who felt safe walking alone when it was dark (47,8%). Gauteng trailed other provinces with only 25,8% of female-headed households who said that they felt safe walking alone in their area when it was dark, followed by Western Cape (26,2%) and Mpumalanga (28,4%).

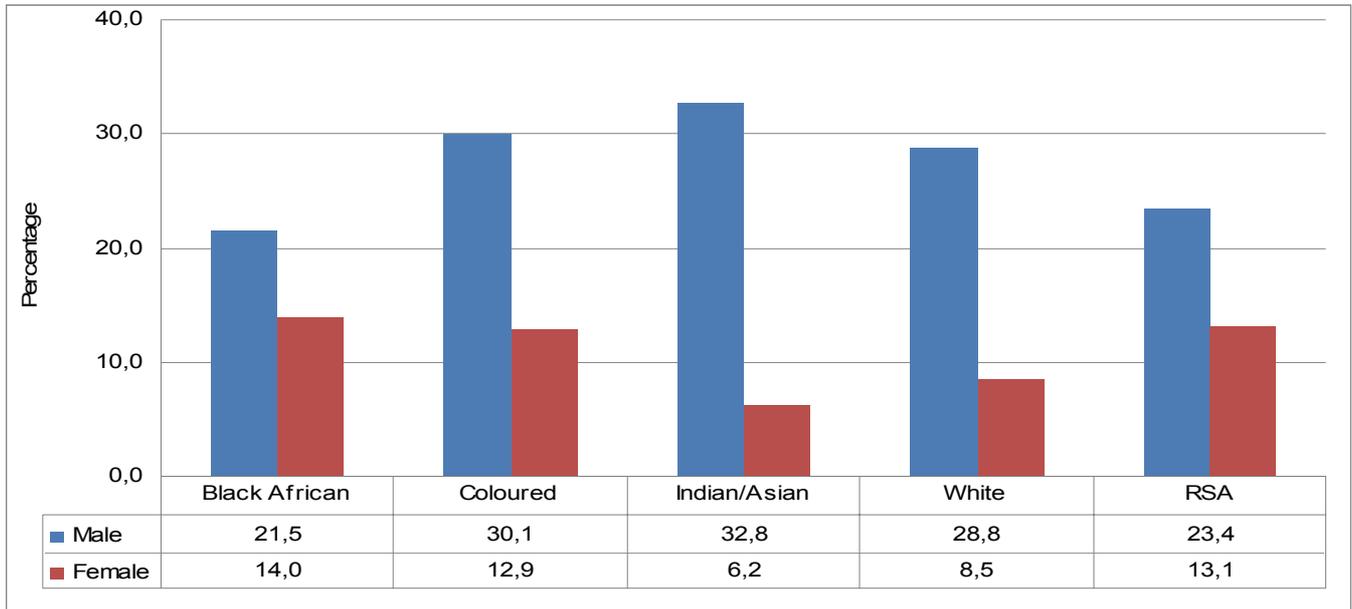
Figure 10: Percentage of households who feel safe walking alone in their area when it is dark by province and gender of the head of the household, 2011



Indian/Asian male-headed-households (32,8%) felt safe walking alone when it was dark than the other population groups, followed by 30,1% of coloured male-headed households (Figure11). Black African female-headed households (14%) were most likely to feel safe walking in the dark alone, followed by coloured female-headed

households at 12,9% and white female-headed households at 8,5%. Only 6,2% of Indian/Asian female-headed households indicated that they felt safe when walking alone in the dark.

Figure 11: Percentage of households who feel safe walking alone in their area when it is dark by population group and gender of the household head, 2011



4.4 Impact of crime

The VOCS also included questions on whether the fear of crime prevented households from engaging in day-to-day activities. More than a third of the households (35,1%) avoided going to open spaces when they were alone because of their fear of crime, followed by 23,2% of households that would not allow their children to move around or play in their area. A further 15,7% of households would not allow their children to walk to school alone (Table 3).

Table 3: 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), 2011

Daily activity	Statistics	Province									
		WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	RSA
Using public transport	Number	297	62	21	86	313	61	400	144	94	1 477
	Percentage	22,3	3,7	8,0	11,2	12,7	7,5	12,4	16,1	7,1	11,6
Walking to shops	Number	254	138	24	98	313	59	434	110	97	1 527
	Percentage	18,1	8,2	8,4	12,4	12,6	6,8	12,9	12,2	7,3	11,6
Walking to work/town	Number	262	204	38	97	233	108	455	147	113	1 657
	Percentage	19,0	13,9	14,9	12,6	9,8	13,5	16,0	17,1	9,9	13,9
Going to open spaces or parks	Number	453	744	106	284	420	267	1 446	402	451	4 574
	Percentage	33,1	44,1	37,5	36,8	17,3	30,9	42,8	44,1	34,0	35,1
Allowing children to play in area	Number	319	251	67	158	348	87	835	200	233	2 499
	Percentage	30,3	20,1	27,8	25,3	16,6	11,3	30,6	24,9	19,7	23,2
Allowing children to walk to school	Number	259	175	34	77	269	51	621	84	72	1 642
	Percentage	26,2	14,2	14,3	12,7	13,0	6,7	23,7	10,5	6,1	15,7
Keeping livestock/poultry	Number	13	156	17	63	193	40	53	71	84	689
	Percentage	3,9	15,0	9,6	18,3	11,4	8,3	5,8	11,5	7,3	10,2
Investing in/starting a home business	Number	55	176	28	76	135	42	250	103	79	946
	Percentage	5,7	13,0	10,9	14,2	6,4	5,5	9,0	12,1	6,0	8,6

Figure 12 depicts the percentage point difference between 2010 and 2011, in relation to households being prevented to engage in their daily activities when alone in their area for fear of crime. There was a slight decrease in fear of crime when keeping livestock (2,6%), walking to shops (0,6%) and when using a public transport (0,1%).

Most provinces, except Western Cape and KwaZulu-Natal, showed a percentage point change increase over the years.

Figure 12: Percentage point change of households who were prevented from engaging in daily recreational and commercial activities when alone, as a result of crime in their area, 2010-2011

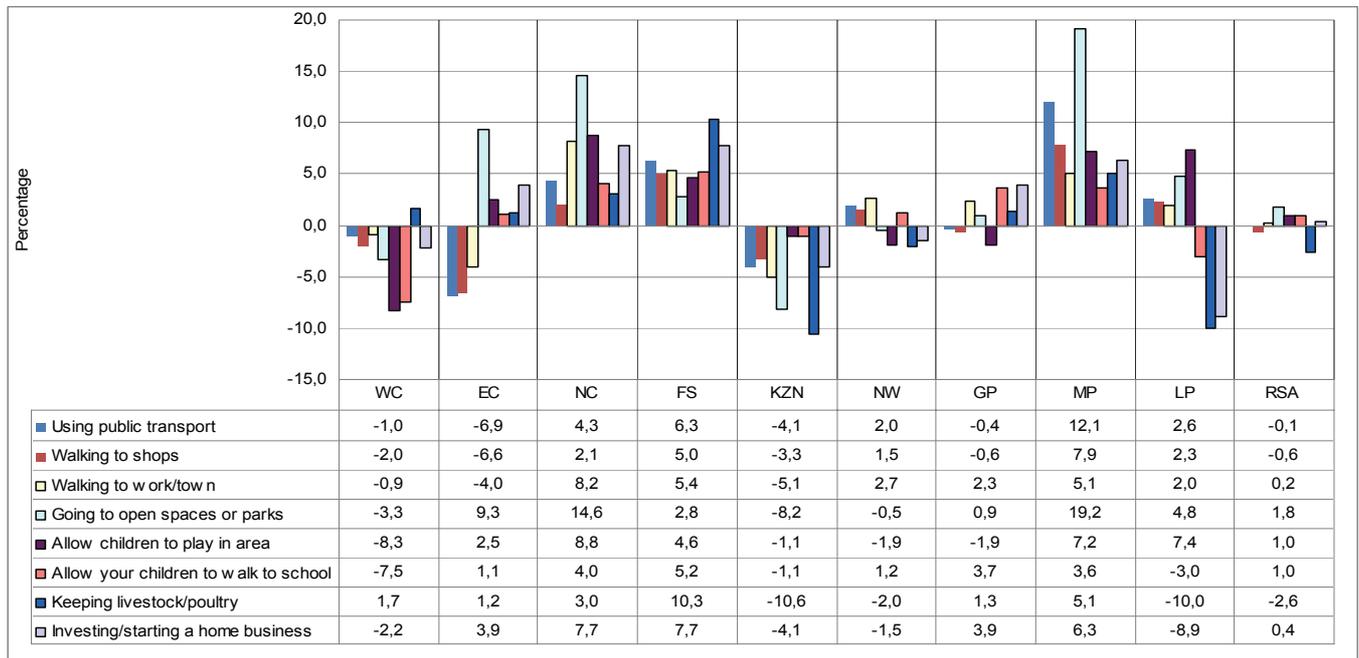


Table 4 summarises the daily activities that households (by population group of the household head) were prevented from engaging in because of fear of crime. The Indian/Asian population had the most households who did not use public transport because they feared becoming a victim of crime, with 36,7% of households attesting to this. Due to fear of crime, 31,0% of white-headed households and 14,2% of coloured-headed households did not use public transport. Only 8,1% of black African-headed households were prevented from using public transport because of fear of being a victim of crime.

Table 4: 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, 2011

Daily activity	Population group (numbers in thousands)				
	Statistics	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White
Using public transport	Number	824	147	116	390
	Percentage	8,1	14,2	36,7	31,0
Walking to shops	Number	871	145	124	386
	Percentage	8,6	13,6	37,5	25,3
Walking to work/town	Number	986	181	117	373
	Percentage	10,7	17,6	36,8	27,0
Going to open space or parks	Number	3 301	339	164	770
	Percentage	32,8	32,4	49,2	48,4
Allowing children to play in area	Number	1 717	246	133	403
	Percentage	20,1	28,5	47,4	37,6
Allowing children to walk to school	Number	1 000	188	118	336
	Percentage	11,9	22,6	44,5	34,5
Keeping livestock/poultry	Number	598	14	25	52
	Percentage	10,3	3,9	16,8	12,0
Investing/starting a home business	Number	690	68	58	130
	Percentage	8,0	8,7	20,4	10,3

Most Indian/Asian households (37,5%) stated that they avoided walking alone to the shops, whilst 25,3% of white-headed households did not walk to the shops because they feared becoming victims of crime, and so did 13,6% of coloured headed-households. Only 8,6% of black African headed-households avoided walking to the shops. We

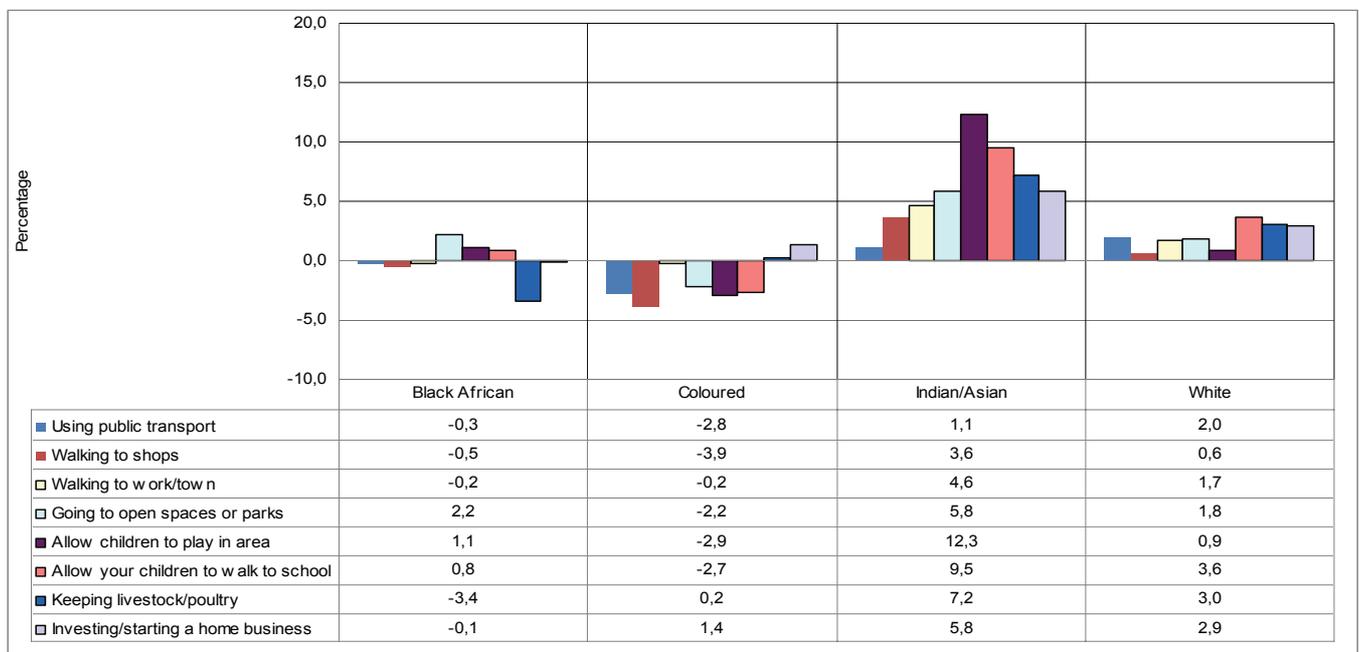
see the same trend again regarding the fear of walking to work/town, where Indian/Asian-headed households had the highest percentage of households (36,8%) who avoided engaging in this activity, followed by white-headed (27,0%) and coloured-headed (17,6%) households. A small number of black African-headed households (10,7%) avoided walking to work/town because of fear of being victims of crime.

Across all population groups, Indian/Asian (49,2%), white (48,4%), black African (32,8%) and coloured (32,4%) headed households would avoid going to open spaces or parks because they feared becoming victims of crime.

Indian/Asian and white-headed households had more than 35% of households who would not allow their children to play in their area (47,4% and 37,6% respectively) whilst only 28,5% of coloured-headed households and 20,1% of black African-headed households would not allow their children to play in their area.

Figure 13 shows a general decrease amongst black African-headed households and coloured-headed households who were prevented from engaging in daily activities when alone as a result of crime in their area in 2011 as compared to 2010. A rising trend in fear of crime can be seen amongst Indian/Asian and white-headed households over the years.

Figure 13: Percentage point change 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, 2010–2011



4.5 Views about criminals

Approximately 62% of the households believed that property crime in their area were likely to be committed by people from their area, 31,9% believed that property crimes were committed by people from other areas, while 6,3% of the households thought that the perpetrators of property crime in their area were people from outside South Africa (Figure 14).

More than 60% of the households thought that the perpetrators who committed violent crimes in their area were people from their areas, while only 6,3% of the households thought that the perpetrators were from outside South Africa. Almost a third (32,8%) believed that the perpetrators were from other areas of the country.

Figure 14: Views on where those most likely to commit property and violent crime live (per cent), 2011

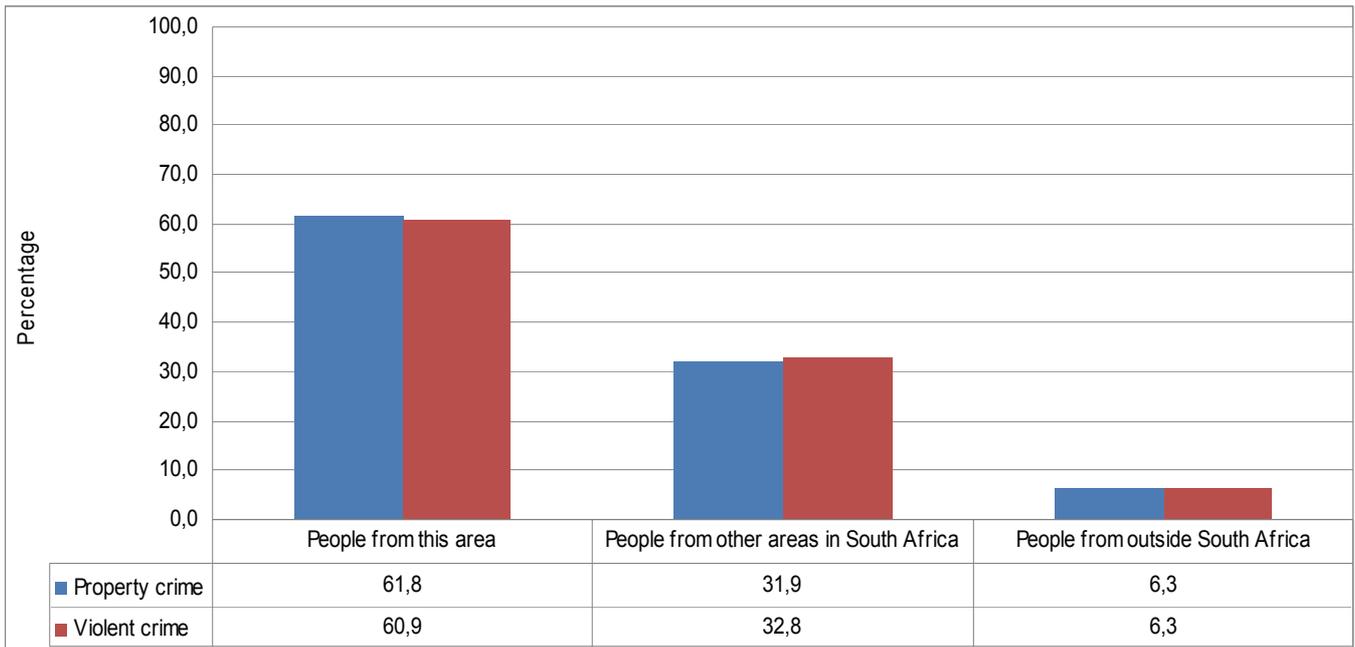


Table 5 shows households' views on where those most likely to commit property crime lived by province. In all the provinces, property crime was most likely to be committed by people from the same area. The highest proportions were in Northern Cape (75,5%), North West (72,5%), KwaZulu-Natal (69,5%), Eastern Cape (69,3%) and Free State (68,8%). Households in Gauteng (41,9%) and Western Cape (38,1%) 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 likely to be responsible for property crime in the country.

Table 5: Views on where those most likely to commit property crime live, by province (numbers in thousands), 2011

Area	Statistics	Province								
		WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP
People from this area	Number	856	1 188	218	561	1740	638	1 485	618	903
	Percentage	60,1	69,3	75,5	68,8	69,5	72,5	43,7	67,2	67,4
People from other areas in South Africa	Number	543	495	70	225	726	213	1423	280	266
	Percentage	38,1	28,9	24,2	27,6	29,0	24,2	41,9	30,4	19,9
People from outside South Africa	Number	25	32	1	30	39	28	492	22	170
	Percentage	1,8	1,9	0,3	3,7	1,5	3,2	14,5	2,4	12,7

Figure 15 shows provincial percentage point comparisons of 2010 and 2011 on households' views on where those most likely to commit property crime lived. Households in Limpopo (3,2%), Western Cape (2,8%), Mpumalanga (2,3%) and North West (1,7%) showed a rising pattern indicating that property crime was most likely to be committed by people from their area. In Northern Cape (7,2%), Eastern Cape (2,5%) and Gauteng (2,5%), the perceptions that property crime was most likely to be committed by people from other area in South Africa increased.

Figure 15: Percentage point change of households' view on where those most likely to commit property crime live, by province, 2010–2011

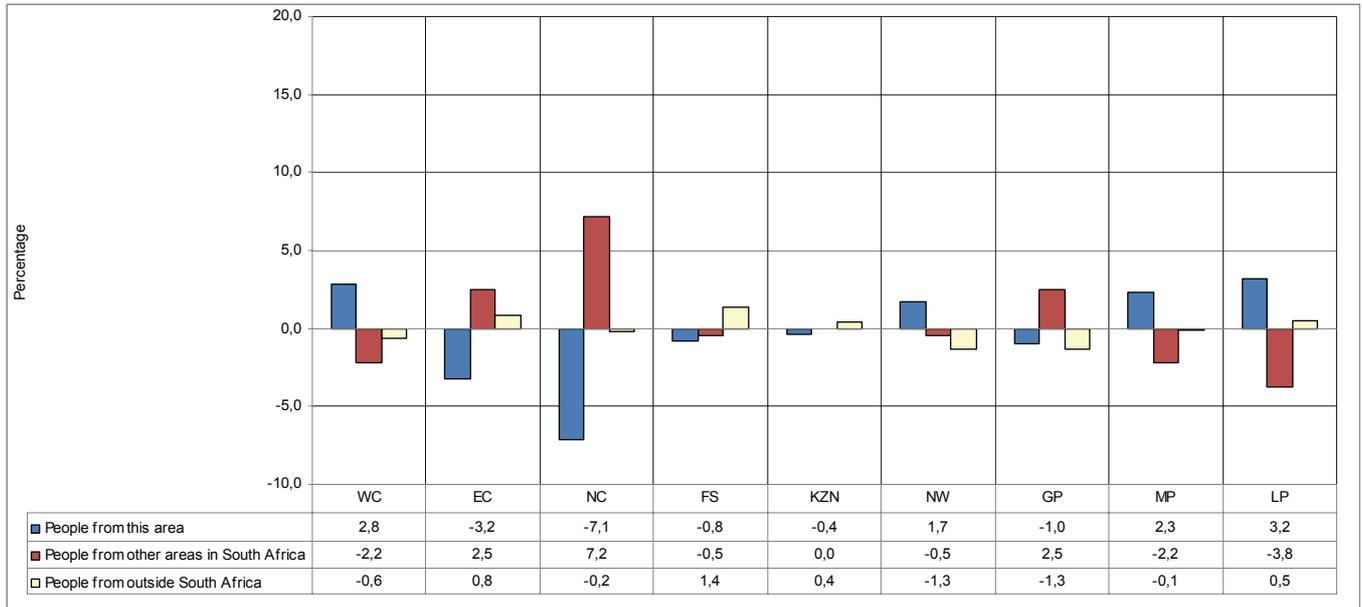


Table 6 indicates that most households thought that violent crimes were likely to be committed by people from the same area. The provinces with the highest proportion of households who believed that perpetrators of violent crime resided in their area were Northern Cape (77,1%), North West (70,1%) and Eastern Cape (69,7%). Generally, households did not think that people from outside the country committed property crime in their area. Note that 15,5% of households in Gauteng and 12,5% in Limpopo thought people from outside the country committed property crime in their area.

Table 6: Views on where those most likely to commit violent crime live, by province (numbers in thousands), 2011

Area	Statistics	Province								
		WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP
People from this area	Number	868	1195	223	559	1702	617	1379	634	664
	Percentage	60,8	69,7	77,1	68,4	67,8	70,1	40,6	68,9	68,3
People from other areas in South Africa	Number	532	510	65	233	771	235	1494	266	266
	Percentage	37,3	29,8	22,3	28,4	30,7	26,7	44,0	29,0	19,2
People from outside South Africa	Number	27	9	2	26	38	29	526	19	19
	Percentage	1,9	0,5	0,5	3,1	1,5	3,2	15,5	2,1	12,5

Figure 16 shows provincial percentage point comparisons between 2010 and 2011 on households' views on where those most likely to commit violent crime lived. Limpopo (6,6%), Mpumalanga (3,4%) and Western Cape (3%) showed a rising pattern indicating that violent crime was committed by people from their area.

Figure 16: Percentage point change of households' view on where those most likely to commit violent crime live, by province, 2010–2011

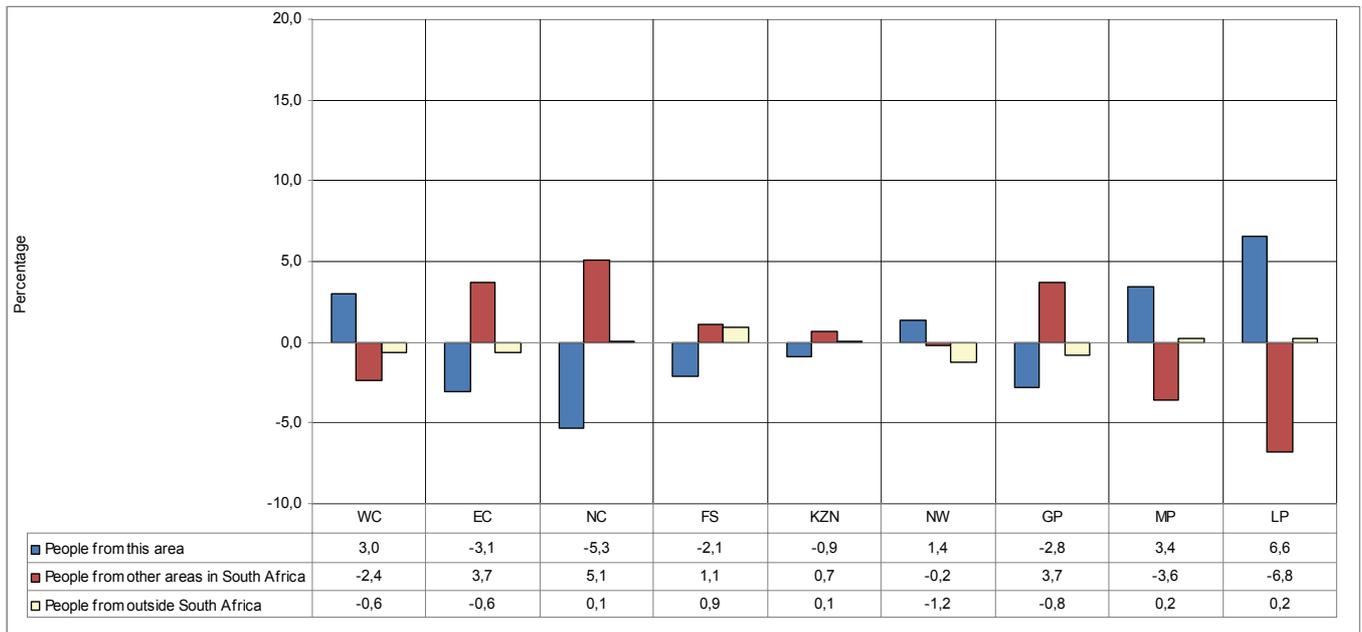


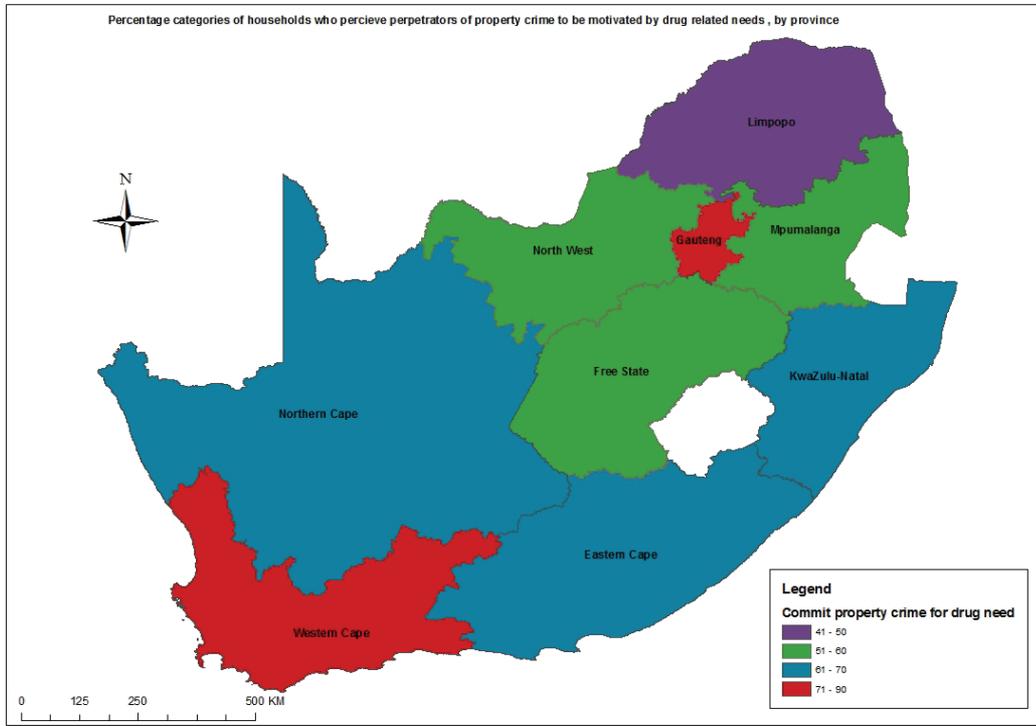
Table 7 gives a view on where those most likely to commit property and violent crime lived by population group of head of household. More than two-thirds of black African (68,4%) and coloured (66,6%) headed households believed that those who were likely to commit property crime were members of their community, as compared to 25,2% of Indian/Asian and white (24%) headed households. Similarly, the majority of black African (67,4%) and coloured (65,9%) headed households thought that violent crime was more likely to be committed by those who lived in their area as compared to Indian/Asian (26,3%) and white (23,3%) headed households.

Table 7: Views on where those most likely to commit violent and property crime live, by population group of the household head (numbers in thousands), 2011

Area	Statistics	Property crime				Violent crime			
		Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White
People from this area	Number	7 014	716	85	391	6 915	708	90	379
	Percentage	68,4	66,6	25,2	24,0	67,4	65,9	26,3	23,3
People from other areas in South Africa	Number	2 618	335	233	1 054	2 734	341	229	1 059
	Percentage	25,5	31,2	68,9	64,9	26,7	31,7	67,1	65,1
People from outside South Africa	Number	615	24	20	180	606	26	22	188
	Percentage	6,0	2,2	5,9	11,1	5,9	2,4	6,6	11,6

Map 2 shows that Western Cape (82%) and Gauteng province (71%) had the highest percentages of households who thought that property crime was motivated by drug related needs. This was followed by the Eastern Cape (70%), KwaZulu-Natal (69%) and Northern Cape (65%).

Map 2: Percentage categories of households who perceive property crime to be motivated by drug related needs by province, 2011



Households were also asked about their views on the motives of perpetrators for committing property crimes in 2011; 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), drug related need or other reasons. About six in every ten (66,5%) of the households believed that people committed property crime because of drug related need, while 56% believed it was because of real need (Figure 17). More than 30% of the households believed that these crimes were committed because of greed, while 25,3% households thought that perpetrators were motivated by non-financial motives.

Figure 17: Views of households on why perpetrators of property crime commit crime (per cent), 2011

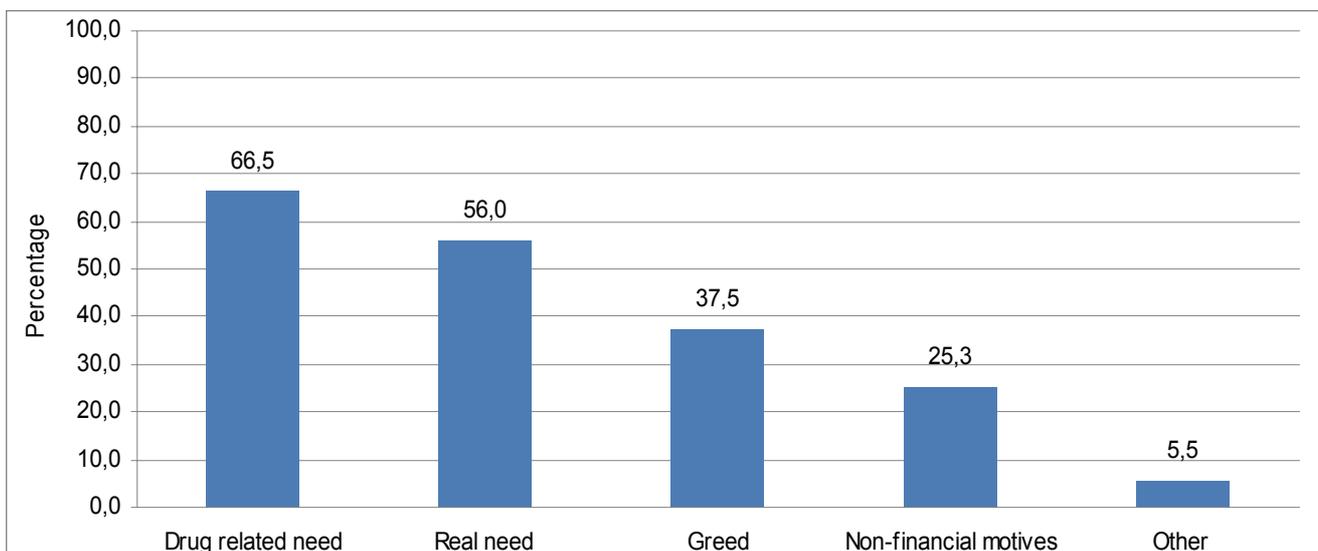


Table 8 indicates the views of households (by province) on why perpetrators of property crime committed such crime. Most provinces stated drug related need as the major reason why perpetrators committed property crime. More than 80% of households in Western Cape (81,9%), followed by Gauteng (71,4%) were of the view that crime was committed to satisfy a drug related need.

About 60% of households from Limpopo, Gauteng and Free State believed that property crime was committed due to real need.

Table 8: Views of households on why perpetrators of property crime commit crime by province (numbers in thousands), 2011

Reason	Statistics	Province								
		WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP
Real need	Number	611	886	139	491	1 308	416	2 232	544	866
	Percentage	42,7	51,6	48,2	60,0	51,9	47,0	64,9	58,5	64,4
Greed	Number	350	594	109	329	952	332	1 522	383	451
	Percentage	24,5	34,6	37,7	40,2	37,8	37,5	44,2	41,1	33,5
Non-financial motives	Number	181	542	86	233	643	192	987	242	277
	Percentage	12,6	31,6	29,8	28,4	25,5	21,7	28,7	26,1	20,6
Drugs related need	Number	1 173	1 193	187	483	1 732	479	2 453	541	646
	Percentage	81,9	69,5	64,8	59,0	68,9	54,1	71,4	58,0	48,1
Other	Number	127	96	25	49	62	110	146	69	52
	Percentage	8,8	5,6	8,7	6,0	2,5	12,5	4,3	7,4	3,8

Table 9 summarises the views of households on why perpetrators committed crime by population group of head of household. Most of the coloured (83,7%) headed households believed that the perpetrators were motivated by drug related need, while 77% of Indian/Asian-headed households also believed that drugs were the motive for committing property crime.

Table 9: Views of households on why perpetrators of property crime commit crime by population group of the household head (numbers in thousands), 2011

Options	Statistics	Population group of head of household			
		Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White
Real need	Number	5 910	411	183	989
	Percentage	57,4	38,0	52,7	60,2
Greed	Number	3 829	267	167	758
	Percentage	37,2	24,6	48,1	46,1
Non-financial motives	Number	2 813	162	62	346
	Percentage	27,3	14,9	17,9	21,1
Drugs related need	Number	6 744	906	267	971
	Percentage	65,5	83,7	77,0	59,1
Other	Number	491	111	9	125
	Percentage	4,8	10,2	2,6	7,6

5. Public response to crime

Figure 18 depicts the percentage of households who took measures to protect themselves against crime and violence. About two-thirds (65,6%) of households in Gauteng indicated that they took physical protection measures to protect their homes, followed very closely by Western Cape, where 64,4% 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 Limpopo, only 31,2% of households indicated that they had taken protective measures for their homes.

More than a third of households in Gauteng (35,3%) and about 31,3% in Western Cape took physical protection measures to protect their vehicles, which was much higher than the figures for Limpopo and Eastern Cape, where only 10,4% and 13,8% respectively of households took these measures .

About 11% 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 (2,7%) and Northern Cape (3,3%), and highest in Gauteng (21,0%) and Western Cape (13,4%).

Only 6,3% of households in Gauteng, 5,6% in North West and 4,6% in Free State carried a weapon as a protective measure to protect themselves from crime.

Figure 18: Percentage of households who took measures to protect themselves from crime by province, 2011

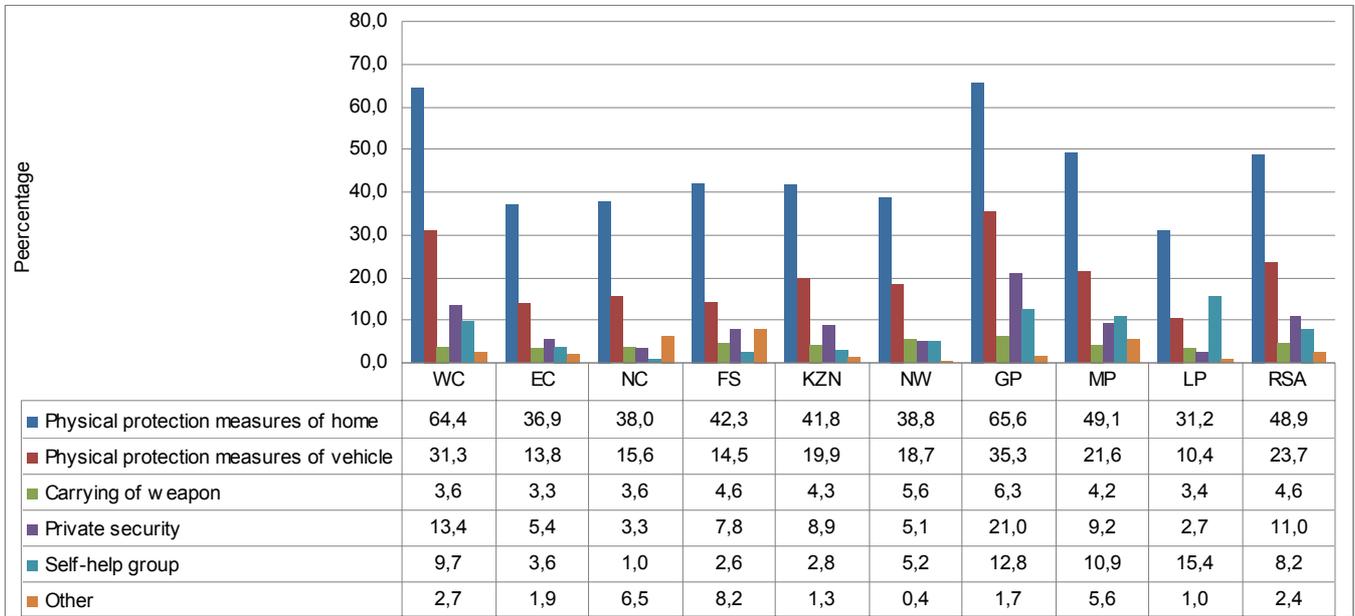


Figure 19 shows a decreasing trend in the measures taken by households to protect themselves from crime, apart from measures taken to protect their motor vehicles, which has only increased by 0,5% point between 2010 and 2011.

Figure 19: Percentage point changes of households who took measures to protect themselves from crime by province, 2010–2011

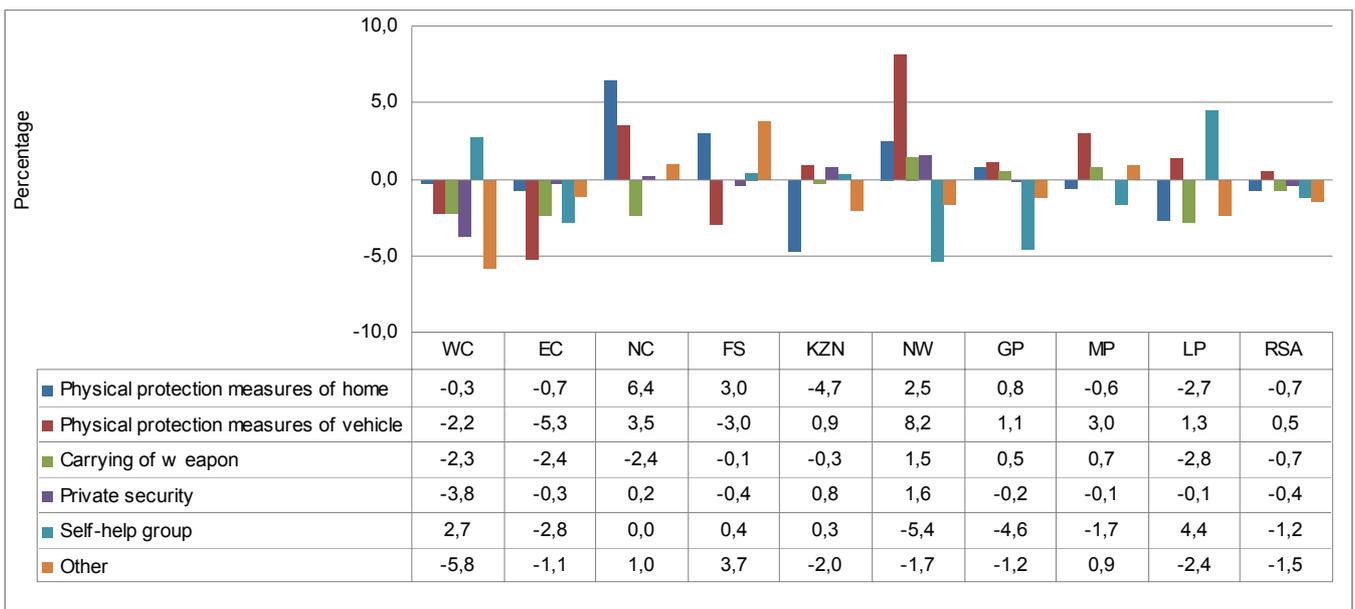


Figure 20 shows that about 66% of households in 2010 and 2011 were of the view that social and/or economic development was the more effective way of reducing crime and that this should be the focus area for money to be spent on. About 20% of households indicated that more money should be spent on law enforcement in order to combat crime. Slightly more than 13% felt that money should be spent on the judiciary/courts in order to effectively reduce crime.

Figure 20: Views of households on where government should spend money in order to reduce crime (per cent), 2010–2011

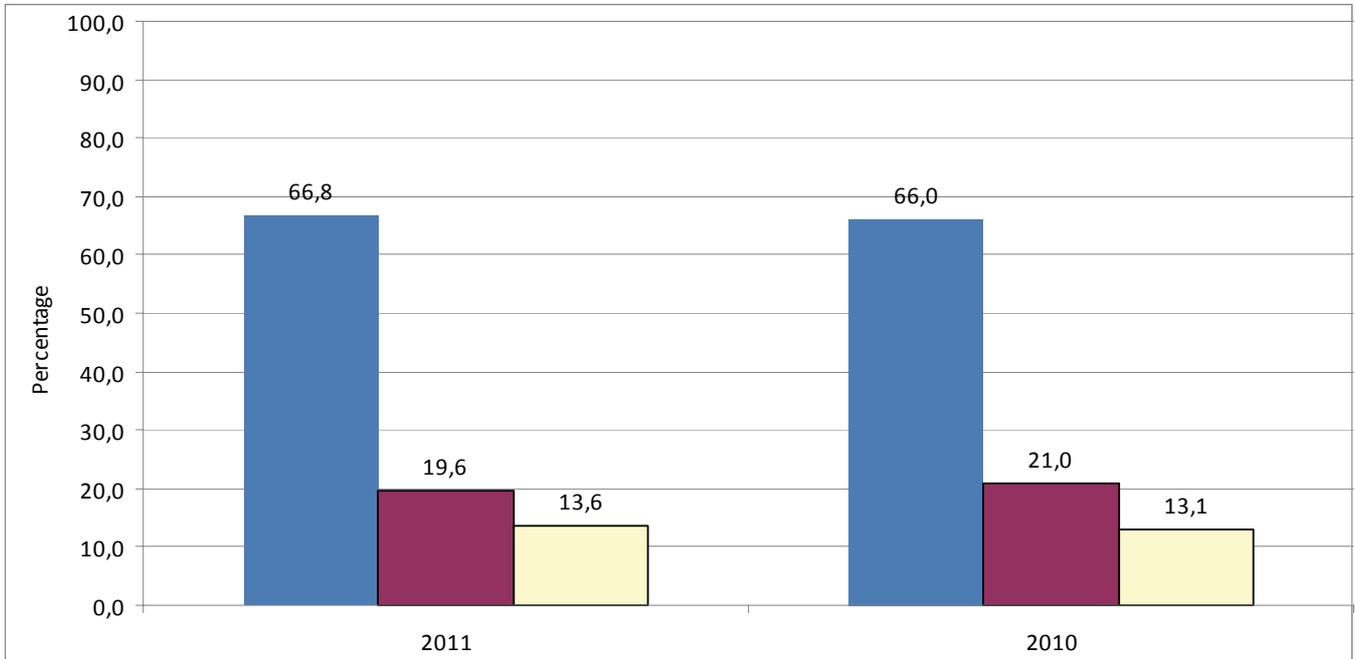
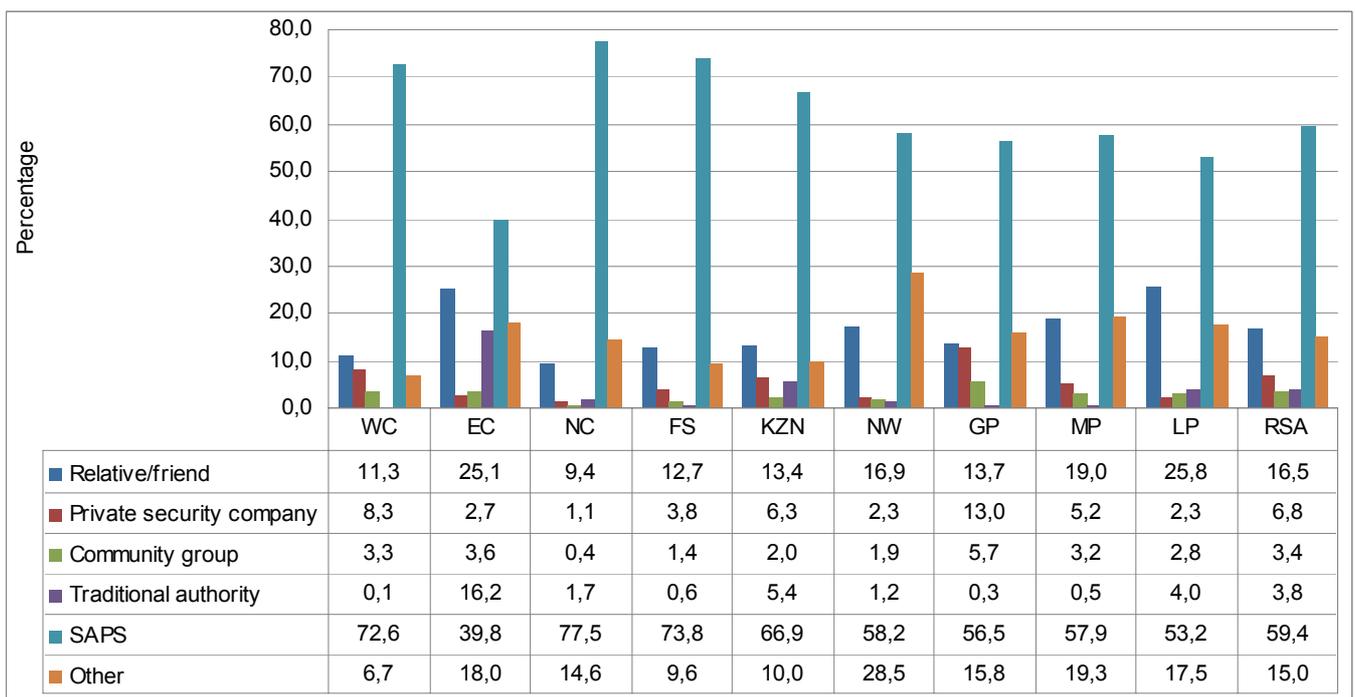


Figure 21 shows that 59,4% of households would first contact the police if they suspected that they would become victims of crime. A further 16,5% indicated that they would first contact a friend or relative to come to their rescue, followed by 6,8% who would contact a security company. Only 3,8% of households said that they would contact traditional authorities for assistance.

Figure 21: Institutions or groups of people to be contacted first to come to the household’s rescue in the event of being victimised by province (per cent), 2011



6. Perceptions of victim support services

Figure 22 depicts the percentage distribution of households' knowledge of where to take someone to access medical help/counselling or shelter if they were victims of crime. The vast majority (91,5%) of the households knew where to take someone to access medical services if they fell victim to domestic violence.

About 53,3% of households knew where to take someone to access counselling services, and only 15,4% knew where to take someone for shelter or a place of safety if they became victims to violent crime.

Figure 22: Percentage of households who knew where to take someone to access selected services if he/she was a victim of crime by province, 2011

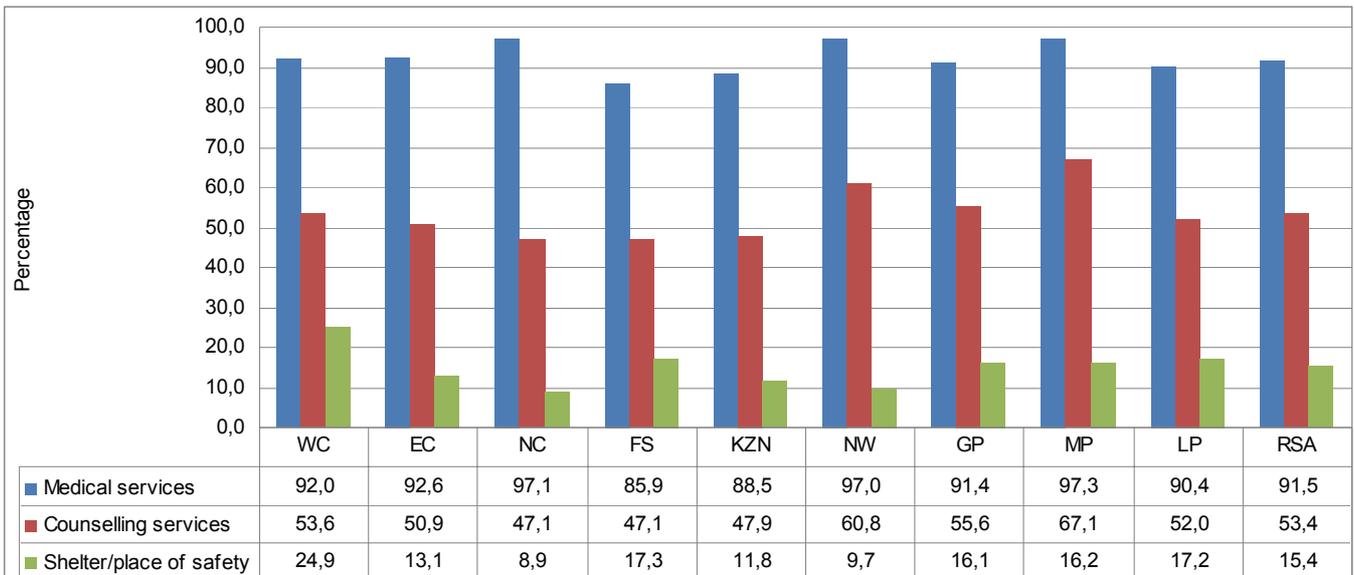


Figure 23 depicts the percentage point change from 2010 to 2011 of households who knew where to take someone to access medical services, counselling services or a shelter/place of safety. Households from Free State and Limpopo showed a downward trend in knowing where to take a victim of crime to access all these services.

Figure 23: Percentage point change of households who knew where to take someone to access selected services if he/she was a victim of crime by province, 2010–2011

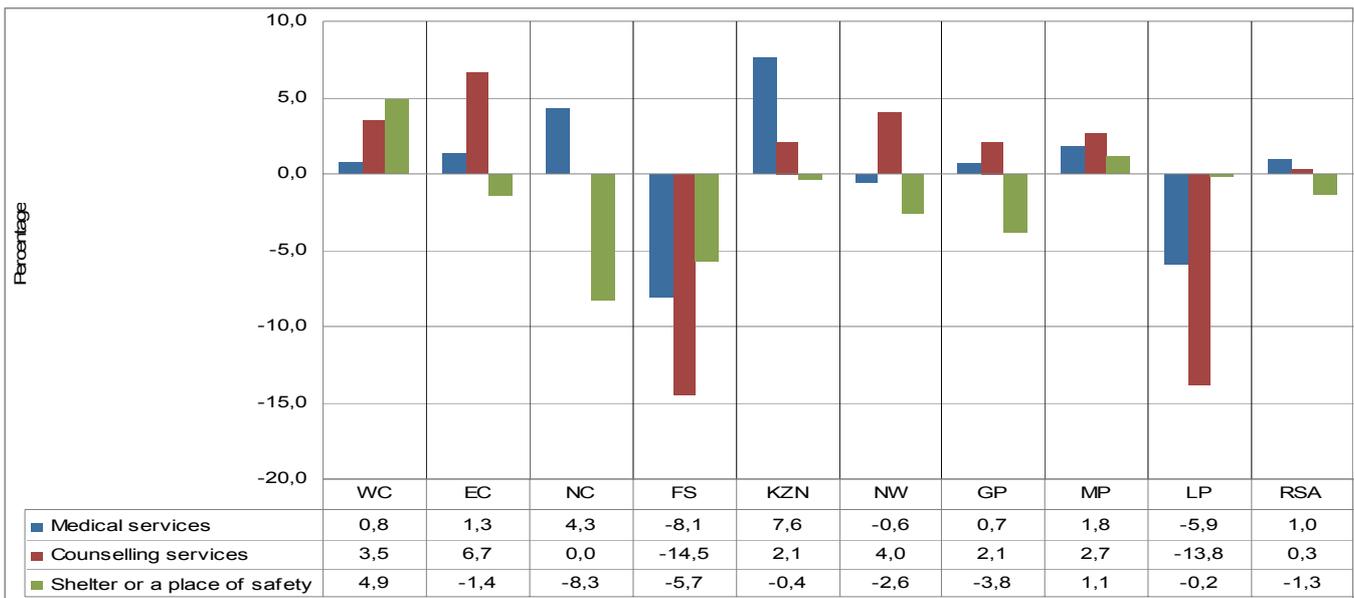


Figure 24 shows that most households (77,7%) would take a victim of crime to a hospital or trauma unit in order to access medical services. More than 70% of households would take someone who was a victim of crime to a local clinic to access medical services. Approximately 32% of households said they would go to a private doctor and police station, if they had to take a victim of crime to a place where the victim would access medical services, while

2,0% said that they would go to a victim empowerment centre. Only 3,7% would take a victim of crime to a NGO/volunteer group and 3,4% would take a victim to a traditional leader or traditional authority.

Figure 24: 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, 2011

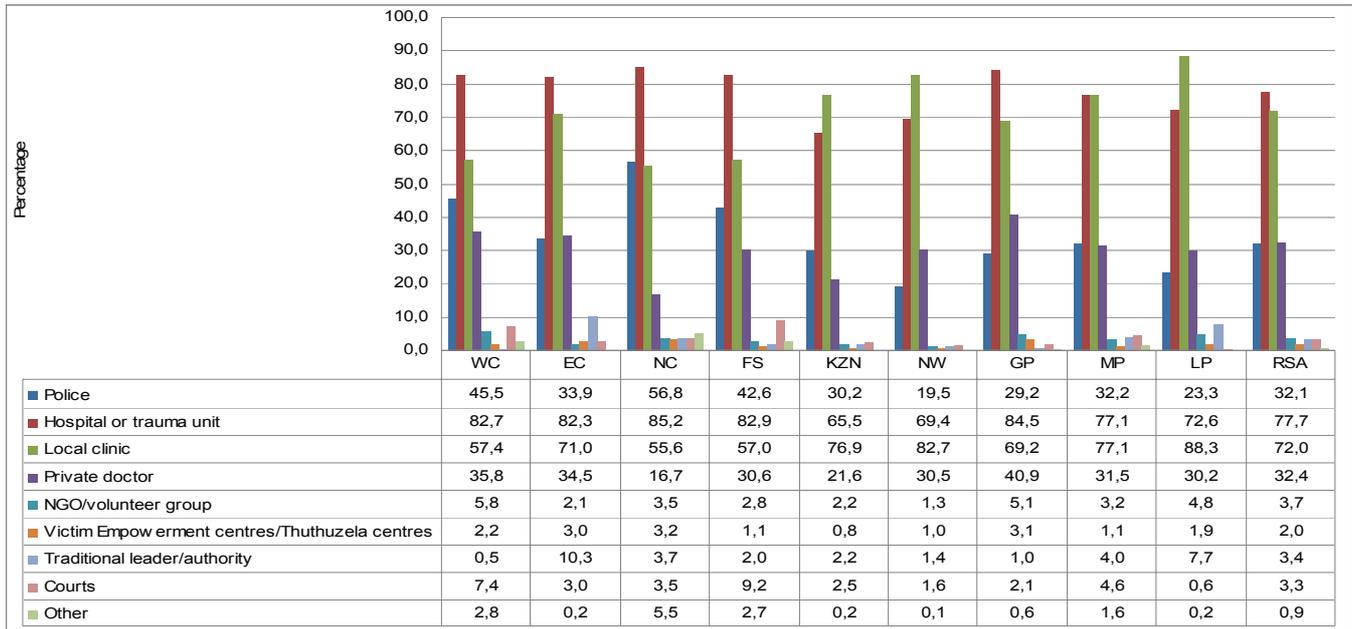


Figure 25 shows the percentage point changes from 2010 to 2011 on the institutions where households would access medical services if they were victims of crime. There was a downwards trend amongst households who knew where to take a victim of crime with regard to the police station (1,2%), courts (1,2%), victim empowerment centres (0,8%) and NGOs (0,6%). In Free State and Mpumalanga, the decline was notable with regard to almost all the institutions.

Figure 25: Percentage point change of households who knew where to take someone to access medical services if he/she was a victim of crime by institution and province, 2010–2011

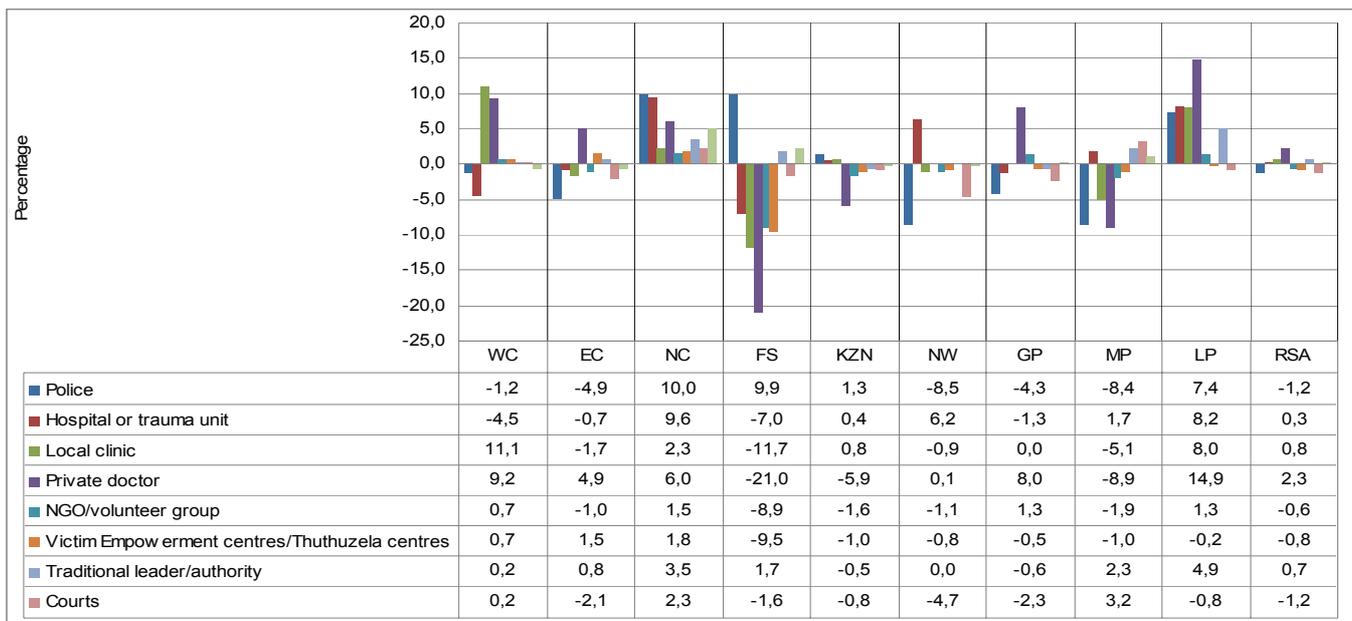


Figure 26 shows the percentage of households who knew where to take a victim of crime to access medical services by institution type and population group of the household head. The question made it possible to provide more than one response. It was found that more than three-quarters of black African households would take someone who was a victim of crime to the local clinic (78,1%) and hospital or trauma unit (74,7%). Most of the coloured households (82,8%) would take someone who was a victim of crime to a hospital or trauma unit and 59,1% would take them to the local clinic. Most Indian/Asian households (84,8%) would take someone who was a

victim of crime to a hospital or trauma unit, followed by the local clinic (55,3%). The majority (91%) of white households would take someone who was a victim of crime to a hospital or trauma unit and 51,8% would take such a person to a private doctor.

Figure 26: 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, 2011

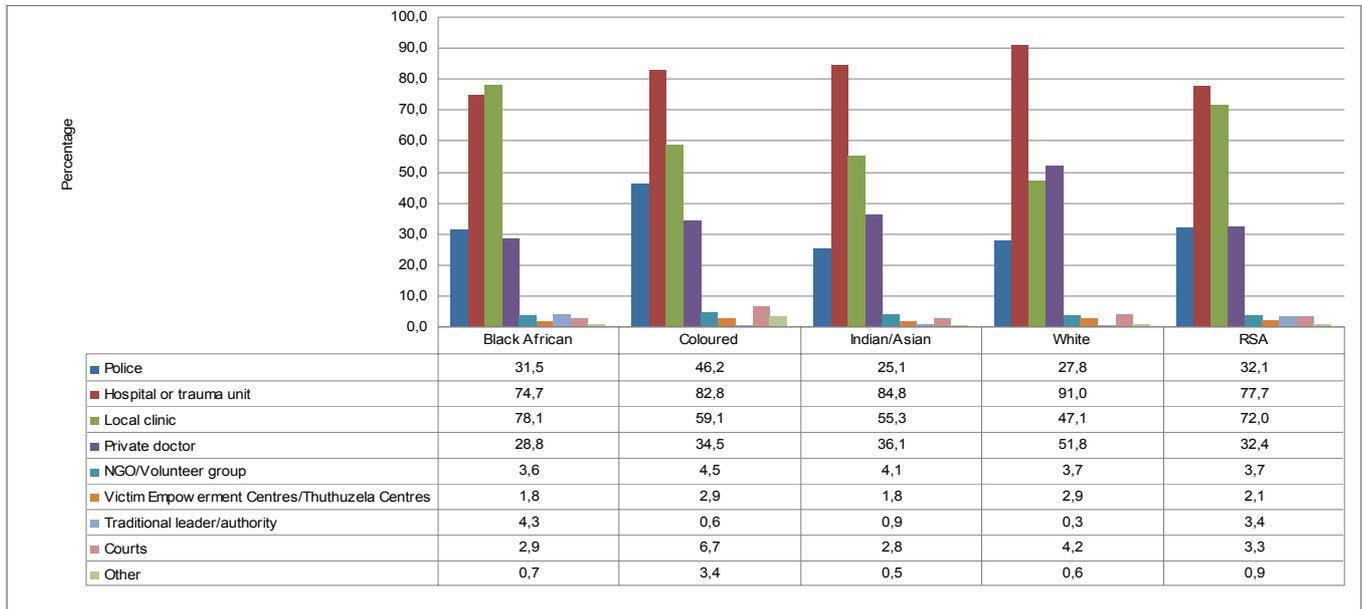


Figure 27 depicts the percentage of households who knew where to take someone to access counselling services, by province. About 65% of the households would take someone to access counselling services to a local clinic and hospital or trauma unit if he or she was a victim of crime. Eastern Cape (72,5%), Gauteng (70,7%) and Limpopo (66,9%) had the highest proportion of households who would take a victim of crime to the hospital or trauma unit. More than 70% of the households in Limpopo (77,9%), North West (74,2%), and KwaZulu-Natal (73%) indicated that they would take victims of crime to a local clinic to access counselling services. Northern Cape was the least represented in this category, with only 41,4% saying that they would take victims of crime to a local clinic to access counselling services. More than 30% of households in Western Cape, Eastern Cape, Gauteng and North West would rather go to private doctors in order access counselling services.

Figure 27: 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, 2011

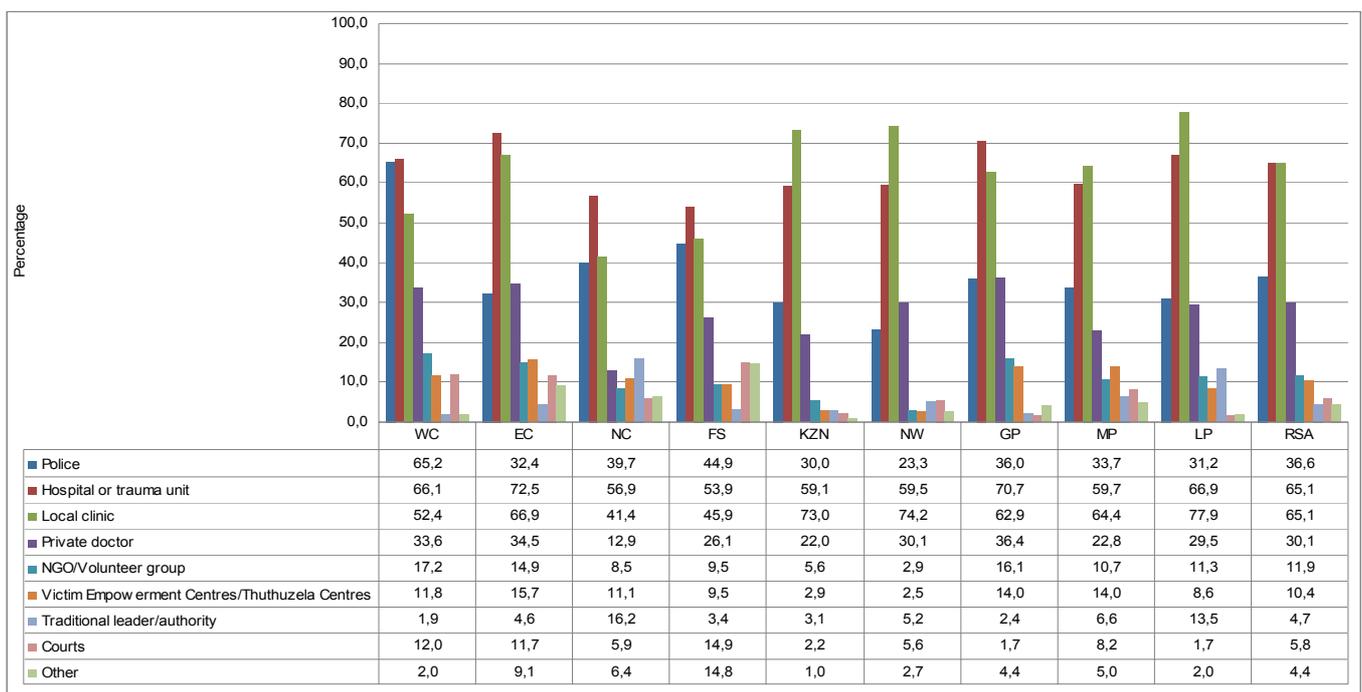
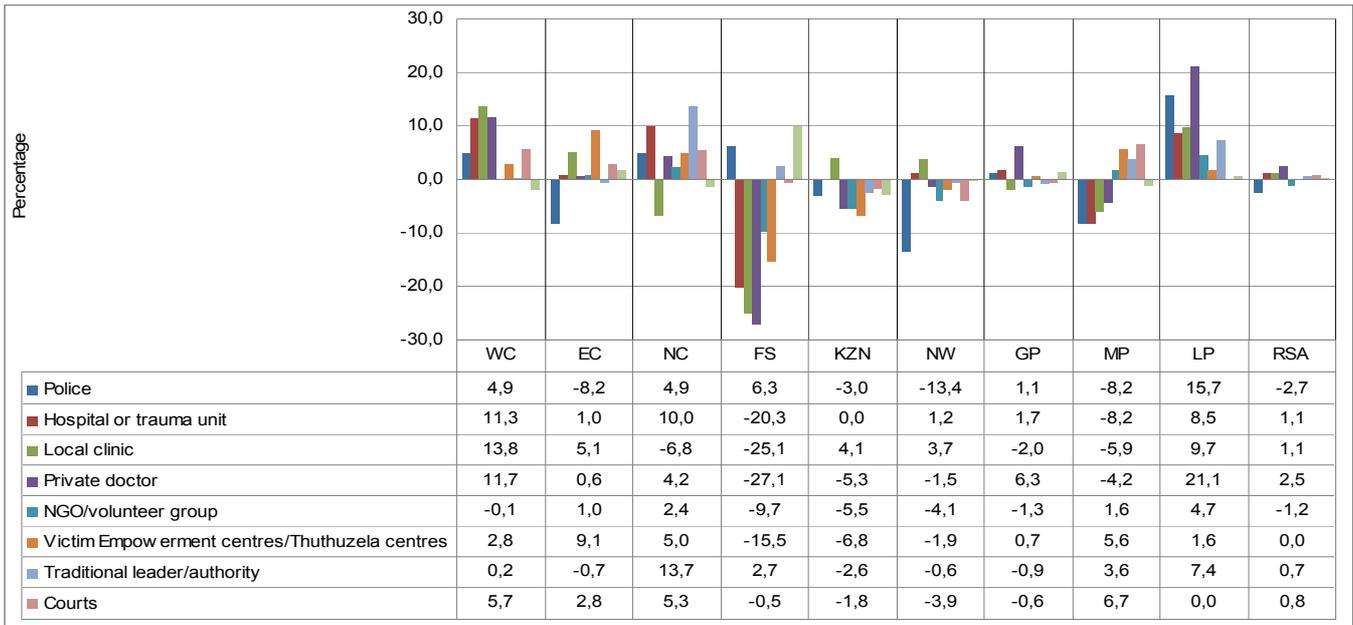


Figure 27 further shows that few households were aware of Victim Empowerment Centres and Thuthuzela Care Centres as places to take victims to access counselling services. Households from North West (2,5%) were the least aware of such centres, followed by KwaZulu-Natal (2,9%).

Figure 28 shows the percentage point changes between 2010 and 2011 related to the institutions where households would access counselling services if they were victims of crime. There was a downwards trend amongst households who knew where to take a victim of crime with regard to the police station (2,7%) and NGOs (1,2%). In Free State, Mpumalanga, KwaZulu-Natal and North West, the decline was notable with regard to most institutions.

Figure 28: Percentage point changes on households who knew where to take someone to access counselling services if he/she was a victim of crime by institution and province, 2010–2011



Amongst the black African households, 78,1% indicated that they would take someone who was a victim of crime to a local clinic for access to counselling, followed by 64,4% who said that they would take the victim to a hospital or trauma unit (Figure 29). About 70% of white households would go to a hospital if they became crime victims, while only 47,1% would go to a local clinic to access counselling services. About 64,1% of the coloured households indicated that they would take victims of crime to a hospital or trauma unit to access counselling services, but only 12% would go to victim empowerment centres.

Figure 29: 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, 2011

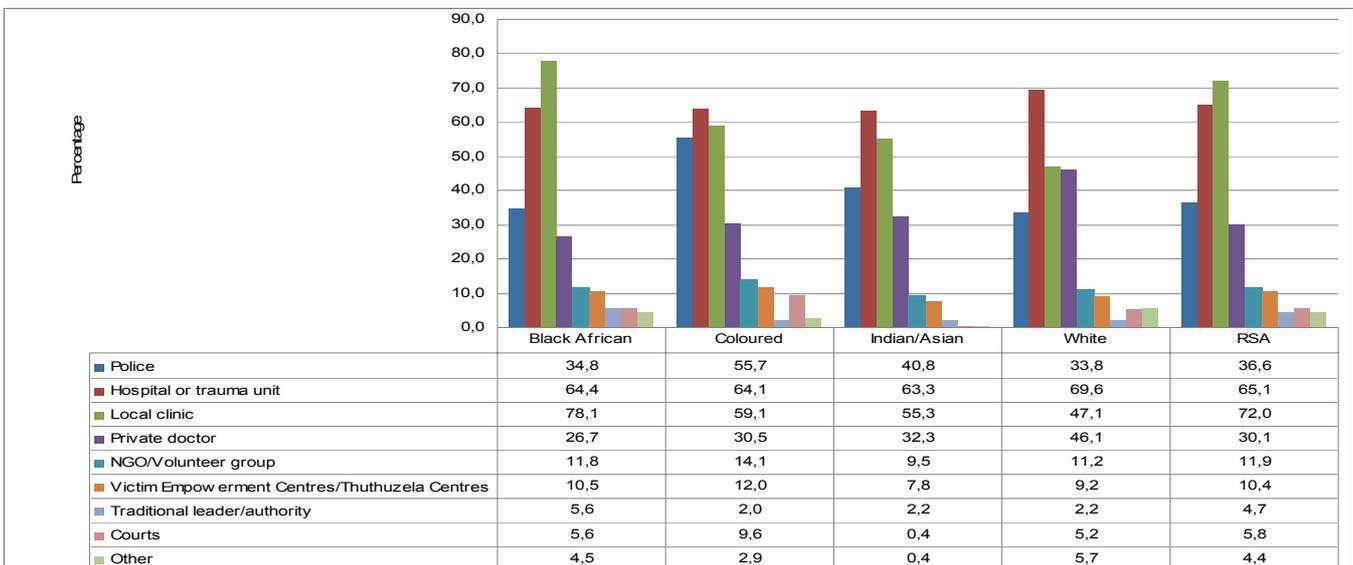


Figure 30 shows that 53% of households would take victims of domestic violence to a state-run institution to get assistance. Free State had the highest percentage of households who would take victims of domestic violence to a state-run institution (76,8%), followed by Northern Cape (75,7%). Western Cape had the lowest percentage of households who would take the victims of domestic violence to a state-run organisation (31,5%).

A third of households would take the victim of domestic violence to an NGO, the percentage being the highest in Western Cape (63,2%) and lowest in Eastern Cape (8,8%). Only 11% of households would take the victims of crime to a traditional leader, with Limpopo having the highest number of households who would do this (38%), followed by Eastern Cape (33,5%) and North West (12%).

Figure 30: 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, 2011

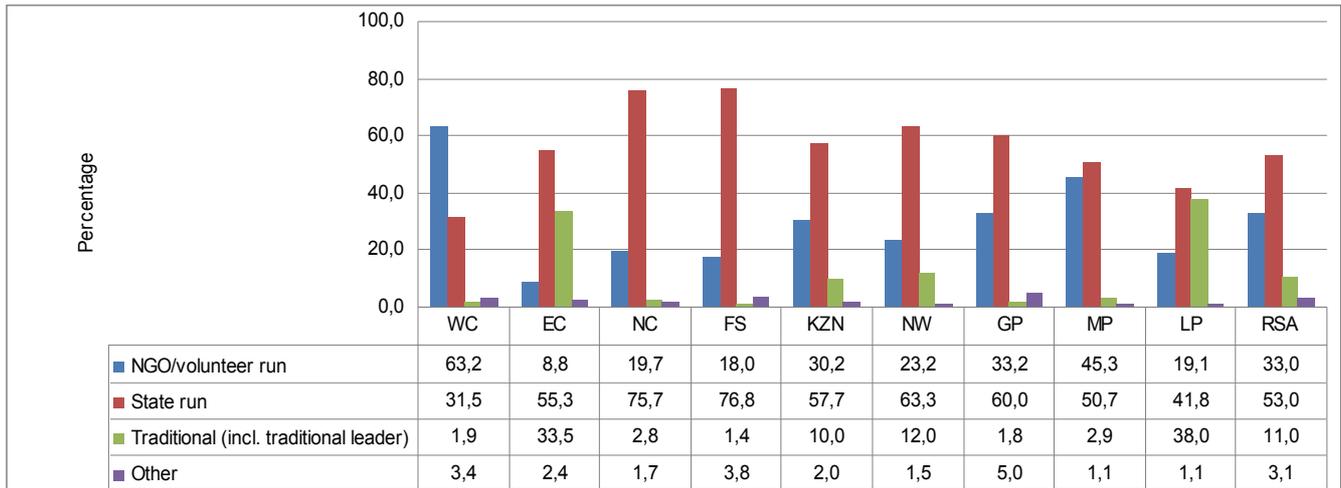
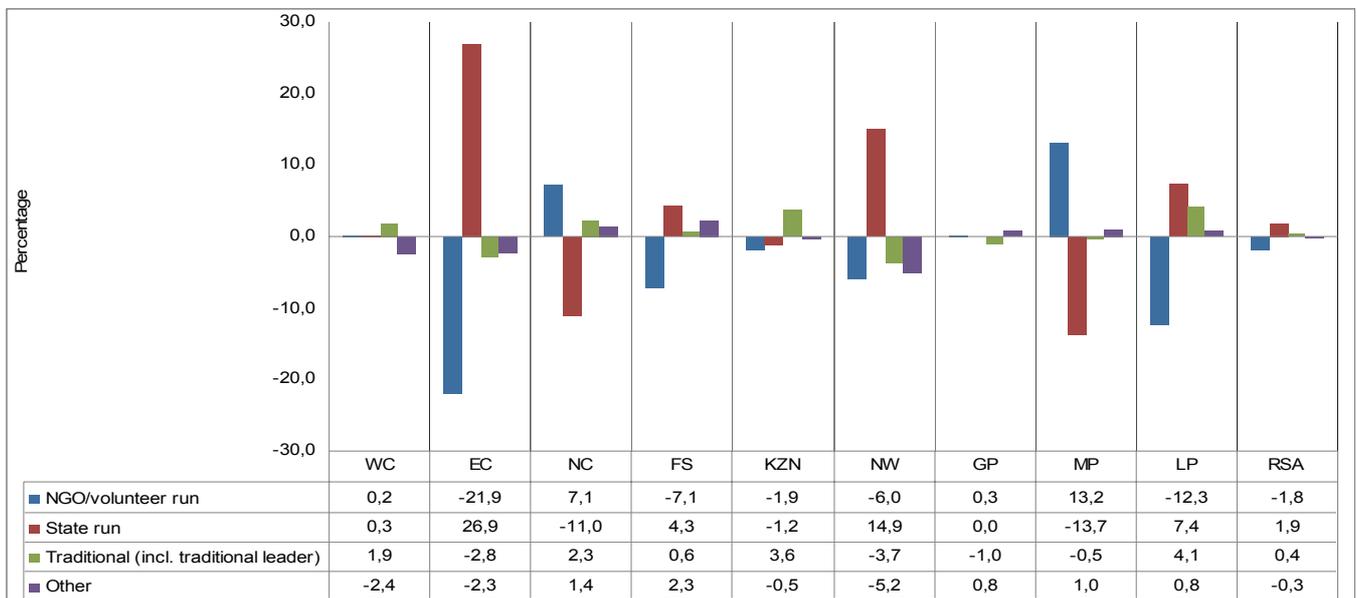


Figure 31 shows the percentage point changes from 2010 to 2011 related to the institutions where households would take someone who was a victim of domestic violence. The percentage of households who knew where to take a victim of domestic violence crime has increased for state-run and traditional institutions. Eastern Cape (26,9%) recorded the highest increase related to state-run institutions, followed by North West (14,9%) and Limpopo (7,4%).

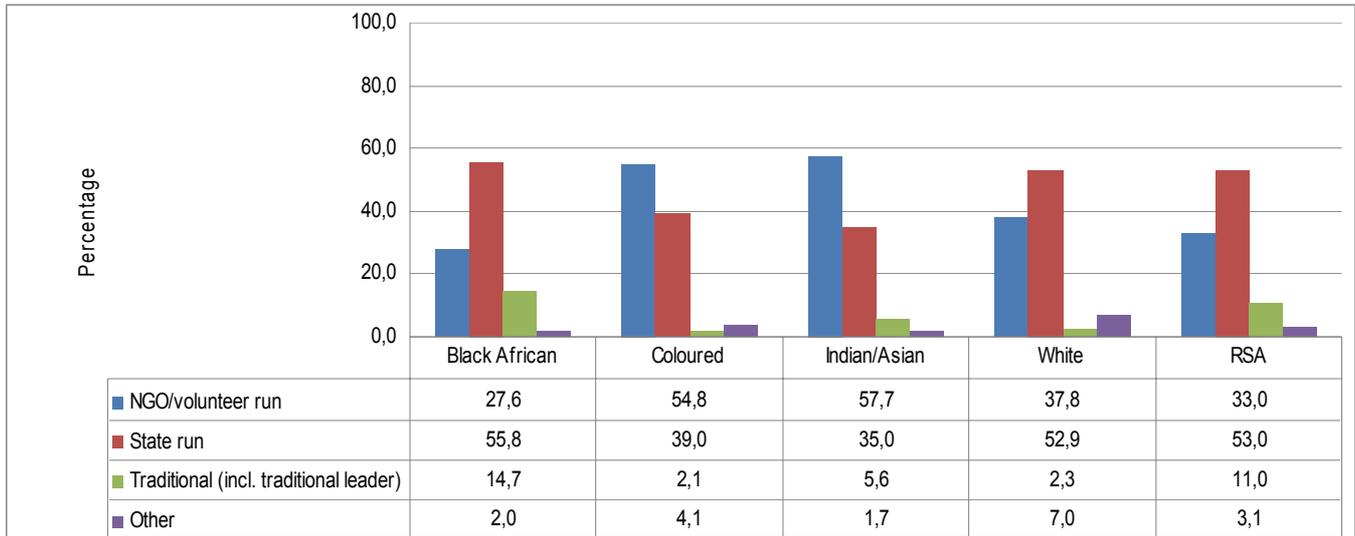
Mpumalanga (13,2%) has recorded the highest increase in percentage point change over the same period, followed by Northern Cape (7,1%), who would go to state-run institutions.

Figure 31: 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, 2011



Amongst coloured-headed households, 39% knew of state-run organisations and more than half (54,8%) of coloured-headed households knew of non-governmental organisations as a place that offered shelter to victims of domestic violence (Figure 32). Almost similar proportions of Indian/Asian-headed households indicated that they would take the victims to state-run organisations or non-governmental organisations (57,7% and 35% respectively). More than half (52,9%) of white-headed households indicated that they knew state-run organisations as a place that offered shelter for victims of domestic violence, followed by their knowledge of non-governmental organisations at 37,8%.

Figure 32: 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, 2011

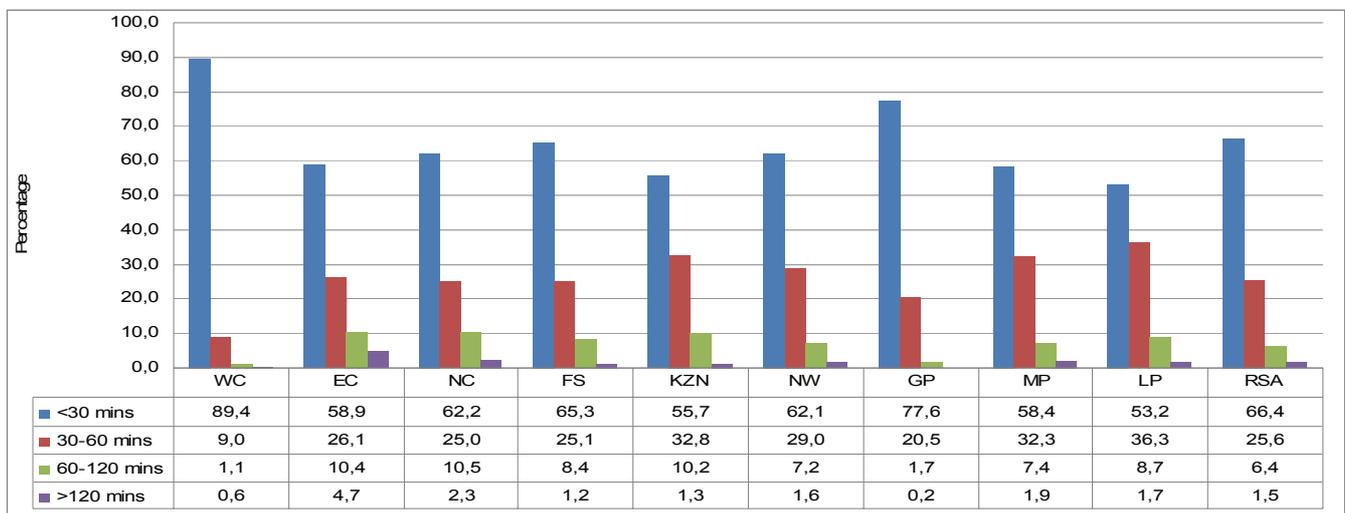


7. Public perception of law enforcement

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 (Figure 33). Western Cape (89,4%) and Gauteng (77,6%) recorded the highest percentage of households who travelled less than 30 minutes to the nearest police station. More than a third of households in Limpopo (36,3%), and about 32,8% of households in KwaZulu-Natal travelled between half an hour to one hour to reach the nearest police station.

Figure 33: Household perceptions on the average length of time it takes, to get to the nearest police station using usual mode of transport by province (per cent), 2011



Map 3 depicts the distribution across provinces of households who see police on duty and in uniform at least once a day. Households in Northern Cape (61%) and Gauteng province (58%) were the most likely to see police at least once a day and households in Mpumalanga (17%), Eastern Cape (19%) and KwaZulu-Natal (19%) were the least likely to see them at least once a day.

Map 3: Percentage categories of households who see police officers on duty at least once a day by province, 2011

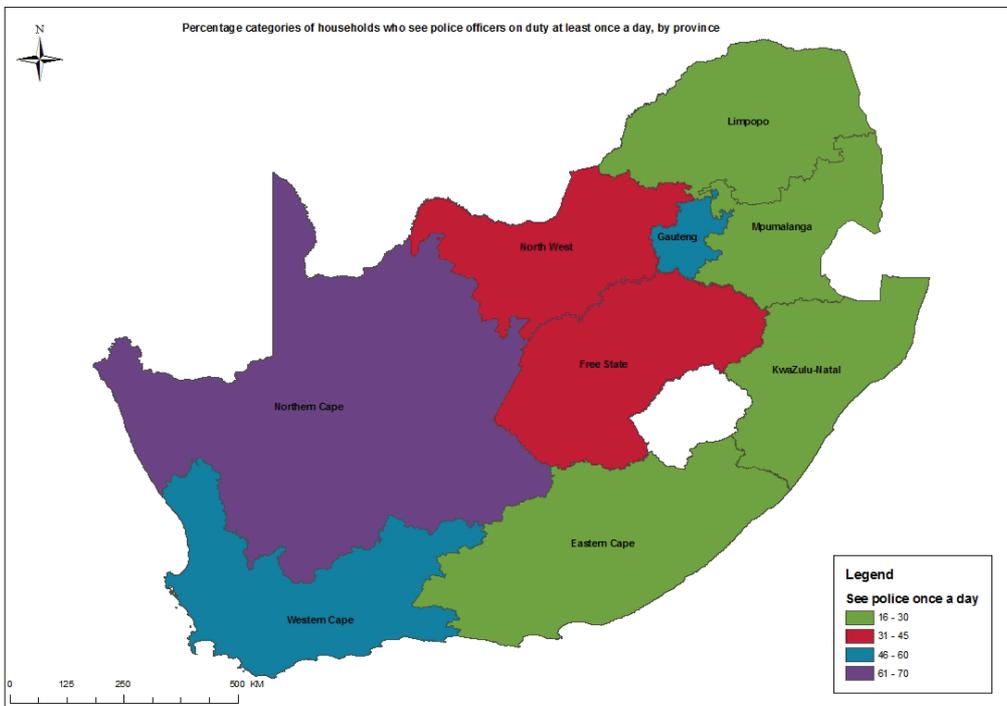


Figure 34 shows the provincial distribution of how often households saw police patrolling in their area of residence. Northern Cape (60,7%) had the highest percentage of police patrolling at least once a day, followed by Western Cape (57,8%) and Gauteng (57,6%). A police officer was most likely to be seen once a week in Limpopo (37%), North West (34,1%) and Mpumalanga (33,1%).

Provinces most likely to see police officers less often than once a month were KwaZulu-Natal (13,5%) and Eastern Cape (11,3%), while provinces having the highest percentage of households who never saw police on duty in their areas of residence were Eastern Cape (40,6%), Mpumalanga (22,2%), and KwaZulu-Natal (13,8%).

Figure 34: Percentage of households who see the police once a day, in uniform and on duty, in their area of residence by province, 2011

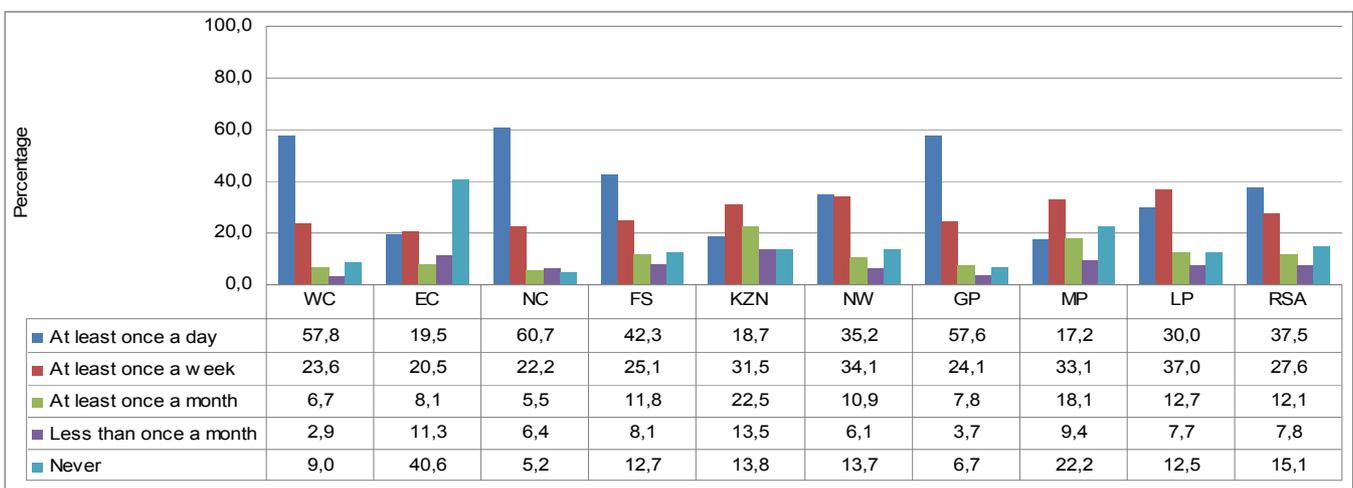


Figure 35 shows the percentage point decline for households who were most likely to see the police at least once a day (3,5%) in 2010 and 2011. The decline was notable in Mpumalanga (9,2%), KwaZulu-Natal (6%), and Western Cape (5,6%). There was an increasing trend for households who saw police in uniform at least once a week in Limpopo (8%), and at least once a month (5,2%) in Mpumalanga. The increasing trend amongst households who indicated that they never saw a policeman in uniform in their area was highest in Eastern Cape (6,2%), Free State (5,9%) and North West (5,6%).

Figure 35: Percentage point change of households who see the police once a day, in uniform and on duty, in their area of residence by province, 2010–2011



Amongst black African-headed households, 35,3% saw a police official on duty at least once a day and 16,5% never saw a police on duty (Figure 36). As many as 56,4% of coloured and 39% of white-headed households saw a policeman on duty at least once a day, while 36,2% of Indian/Asian-headed households saw a policeman on duty at least once a day and 10,4% saw a police officer less frequently than once a month.

Figure 36: 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, 2011

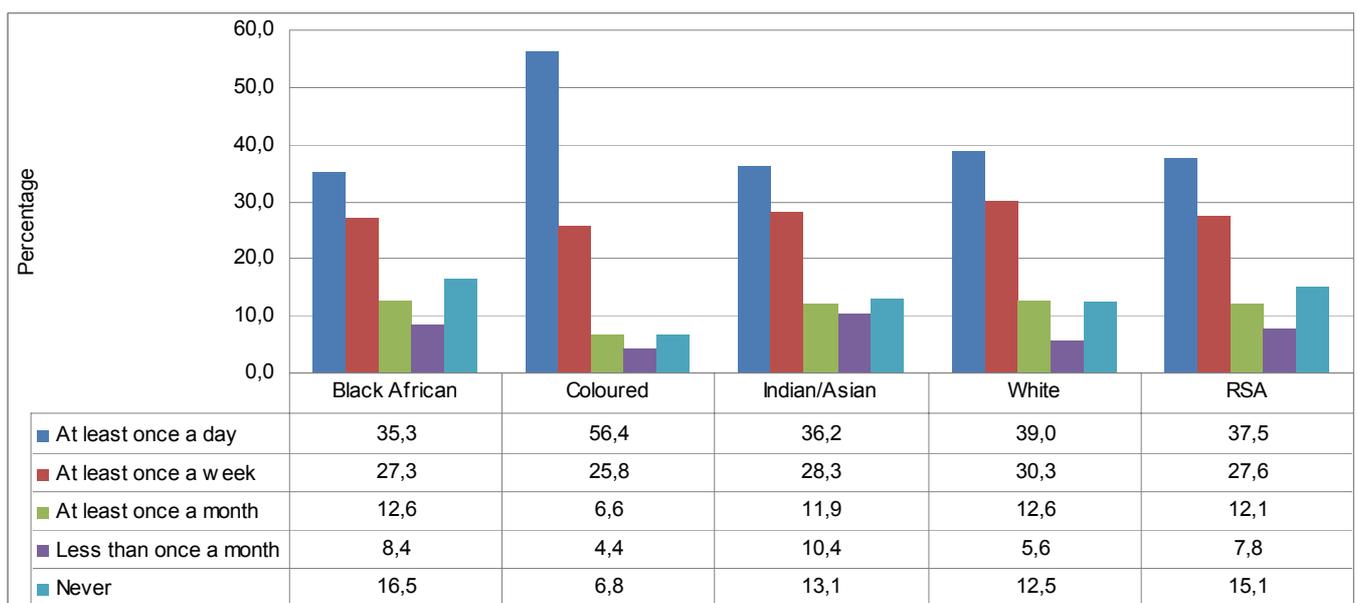


Figure 37 shows a 2,3 percentage point decline between 2010 and 2011 amongst households who were satisfied with the way in which the police dealt with crime in their area. The decline was most notable in North West (11,3%) and Western Cape (5%)

Figure 37: Percentage of households who were satisfied with the police in their area by province, 2010–2011

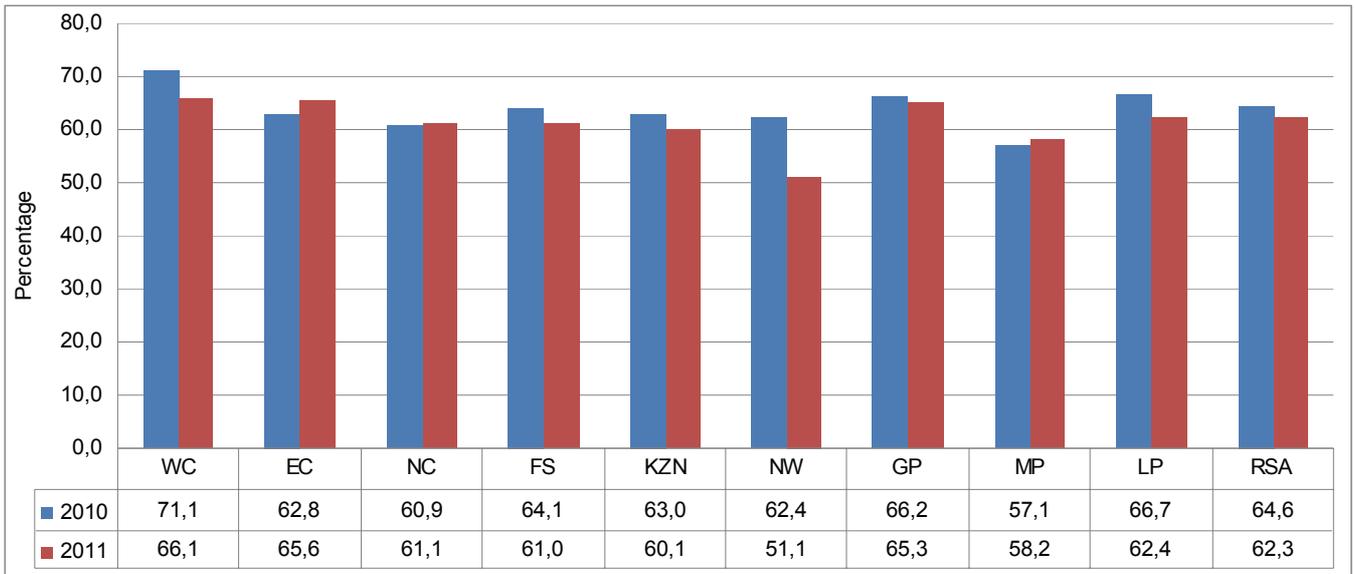
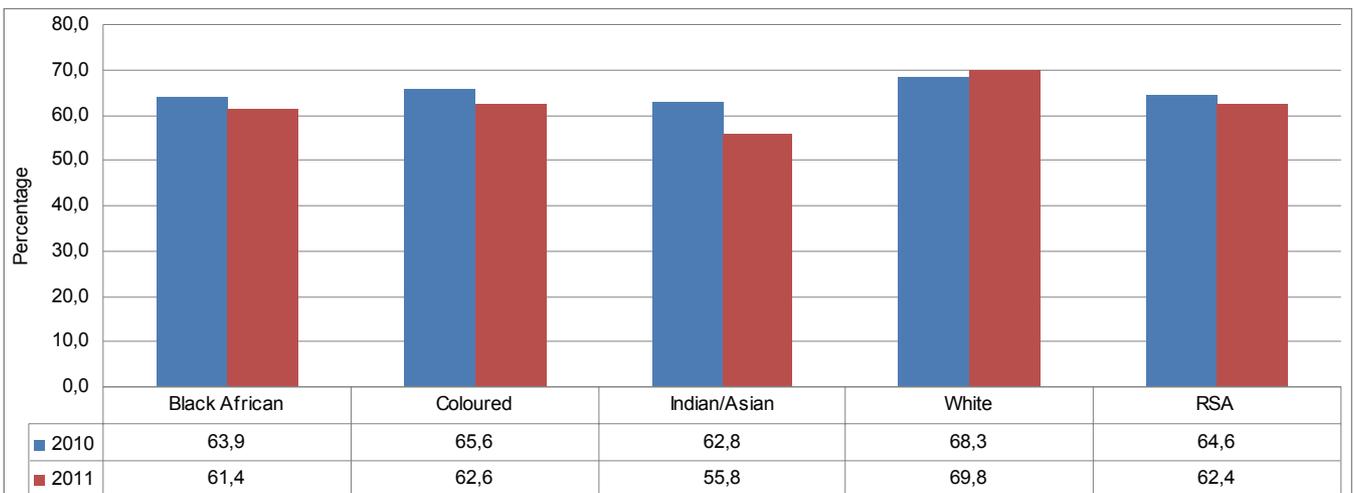


Figure 38 shows that 69,8% of white-headed households were satisfied with the way police performed their duty in their area of residence, an increase of 1,5 percentage points in 2011 as compared to 2010. This was followed by a percentage point decrease amongst the coloured (3%) and black African (2,5%) headed households during the same period.

Figure 38: Percentage of households who were satisfied with the police in their area by population group of the household head, 2010–2011



The results in Figure 39 indicate that the main reason attributed to households not being satisfied with police in their areas was that they did not respond in time (72,4%), whilst 58% were of the opinion that they were lazy. The provincial distribution is almost similar to the national distribution.

Figure 39: Reasons for being dissatisfied with the way the police dealt with crime by province (per cent), 2011

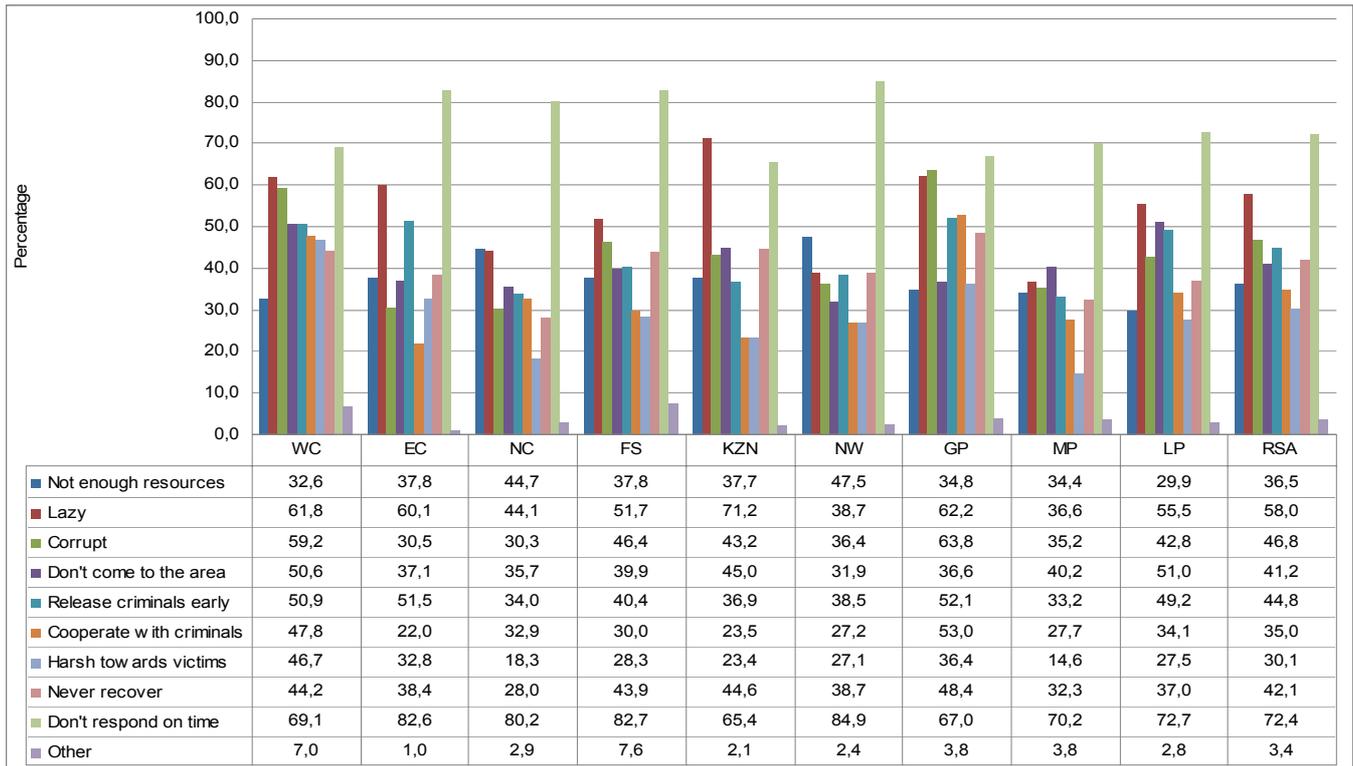
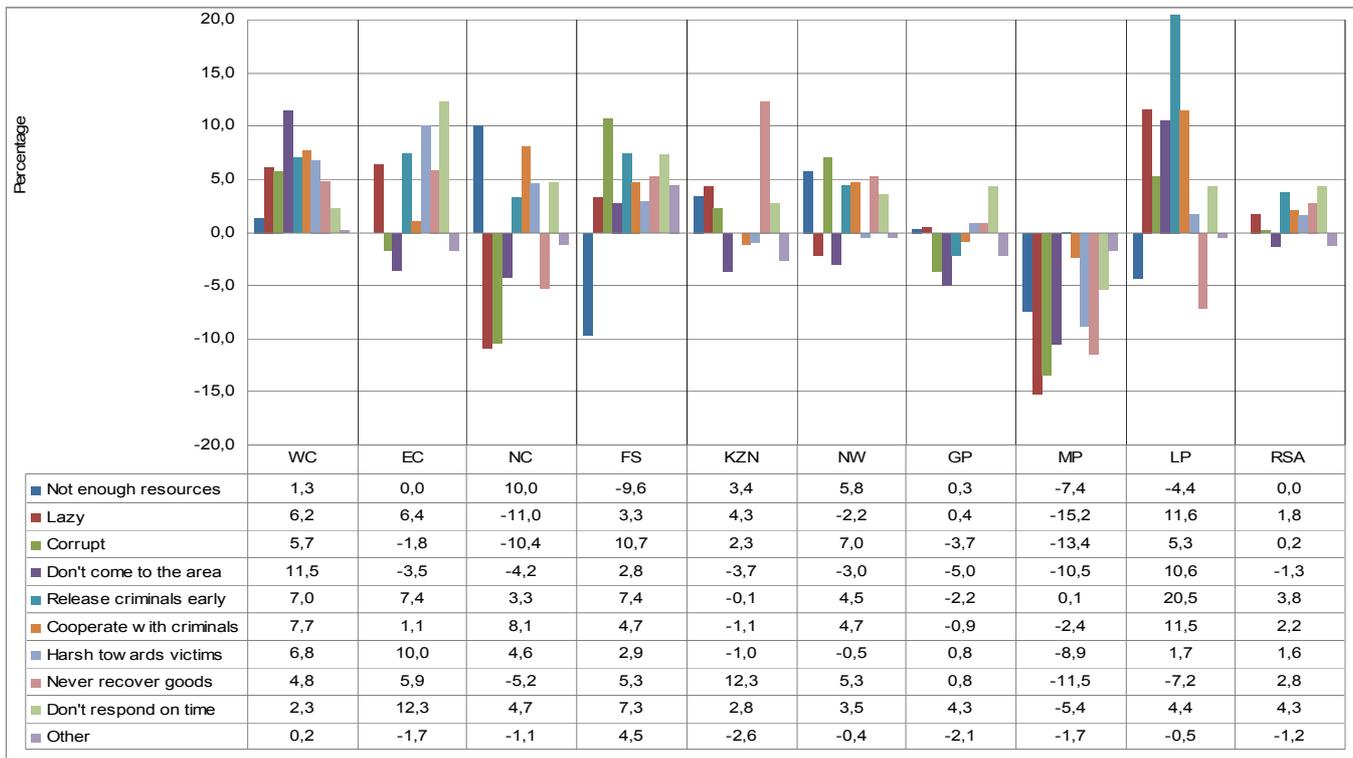


Figure 40 shows a general increasing trend amongst households' reasons why they were not satisfied with the police in their area. The results show a decrease of about 1,3% amongst households who indicated that police did not come to the area. Mpumalanga and Northern Cape depicted a downward trend.

Figure 40: Percentage point changes on households' reasons for being dissatisfied with the way the police dealt with crime by province, 2010–2011



About 76% of households believed that the police were committed and came to the scene of the crime on time (Figure 41). However, just slightly above two-thirds (68,7%) of households were of the opinion that the police arrested the criminals, while 65,7% were of the opinion that they were trustworthy.

Figure 41: Reasons for being satisfied with the way the police dealt with crime by province (per cent), 2011

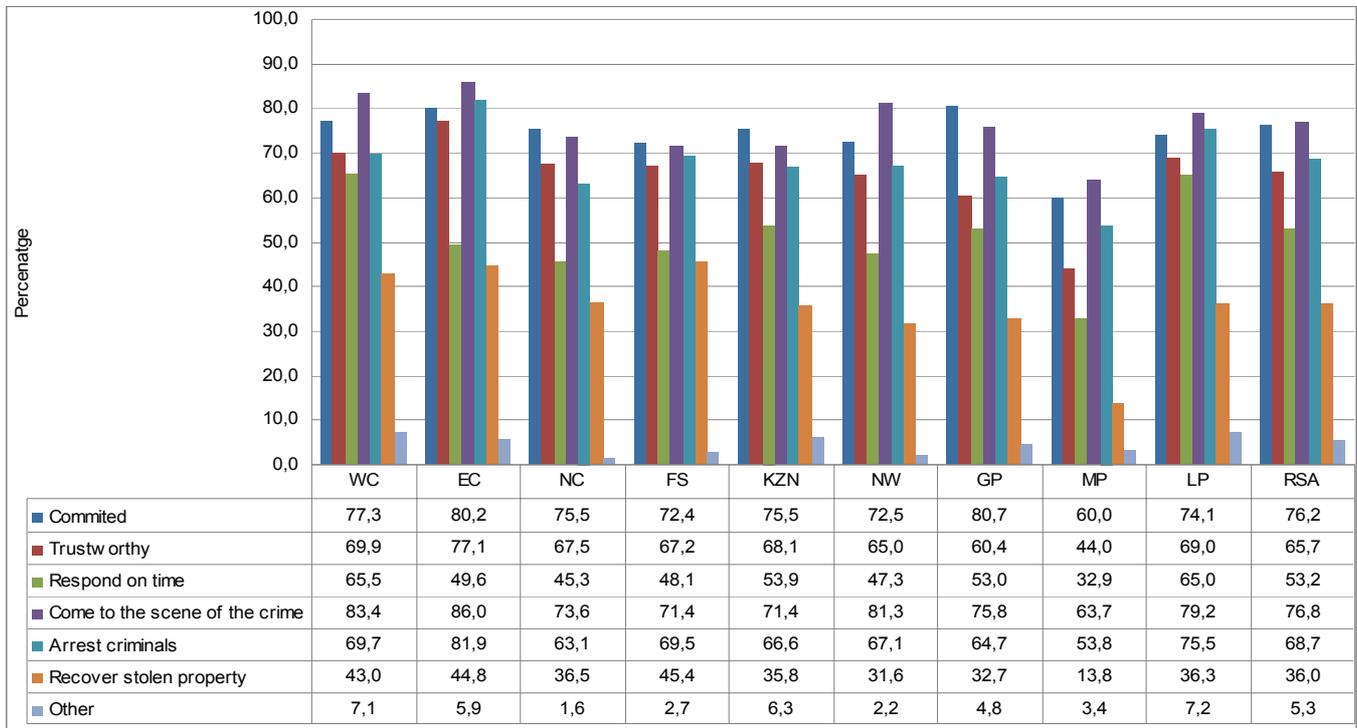
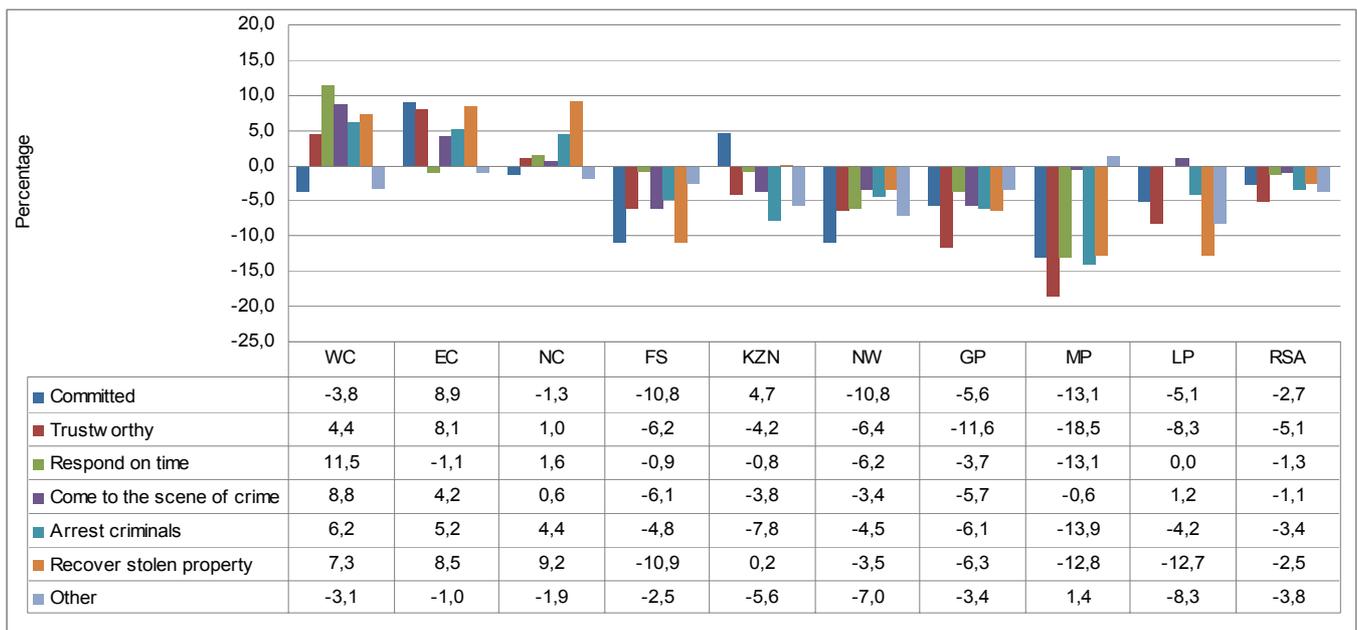


Figure 42 shows a general decline of a percentage point between 2010 and 2011 amongst households who were satisfied with the way the police dealt with crime in their area. Only Western Cape, Eastern Cape and Northern Cape recorded a percentage point increase over the same period.

Figure 42: Percentage point change on households' reasons for being satisfied with the way the police dealt with crime by province, 2010–2011



7.2 Perceptions of the courts

More than 90% of households knew where their nearest magistrate courts were situated, with Northern Cape (96,8%) having the highest proportion of households (Figure 43). Only 87,7% of households in Gauteng knew where their nearest magistrate court was, followed by 85% in Limpopo.

Figure 43: Perception of households' who knew the location of their nearest magistrate/courts by province (per cent), 2011

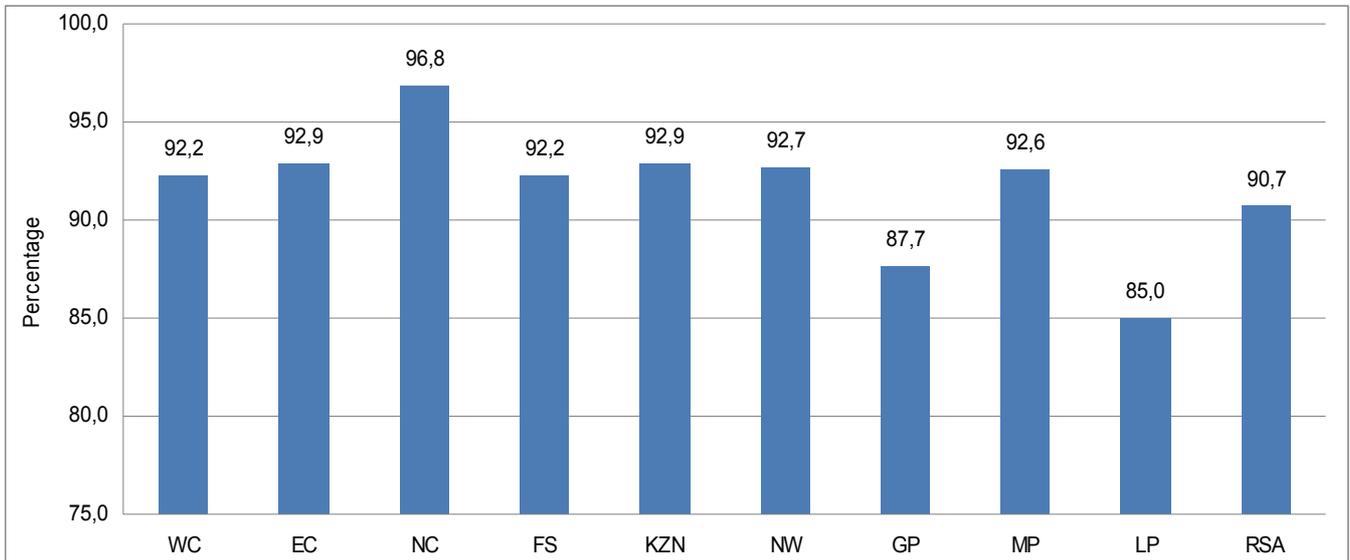
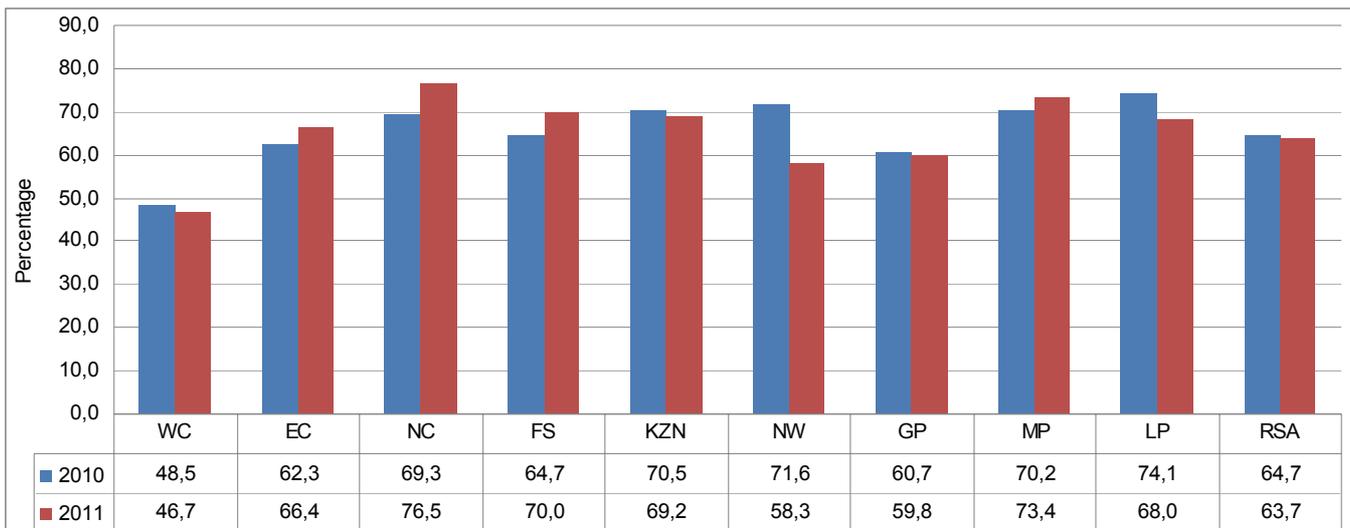


Figure 44 depicts the percentage of households who said that the courts were generally performing their duties well. Nationally, 64,7% of the households indicated that they were satisfied with the way the courts did their work in 2011. At provincial level, Northern Cape (76,5%) recorded the highest percentage of households who were satisfied with the courts, followed by Mpumalanga (73,4%) and Free State (70%) in 2011. The least satisfied province was Western Cape (46,7%).

Figure 44: Perception of households' satisfaction with the way courts generally deal with perpetrators of crime by province (per cent), 2011



When asked to explain their reasons for being satisfied with the way courts dealt with perpetrators of crime, answers tended to focus on the sentencing of perpetrators (Figure 45). Of the households who expressed satisfaction with courts, 53% thought that courts passed appropriate sentences. About 27,6% indicated that courts achieved a good conviction rate, whilst 18,7% praised the courts because they were not corrupt.

Households living in Eastern Cape (70,6%) and North West (67,4%) were most satisfied with the appropriateness of sentences that courts passed to perpetrators, while 42,3% of the satisfied households in Gauteng attributed their satisfaction to high conviction rates, followed by Free State at 36,4%.

Figure 45: Reasons for households being satisfied with the way courts generally deal with perpetrators of crime by province (per cent), 2011

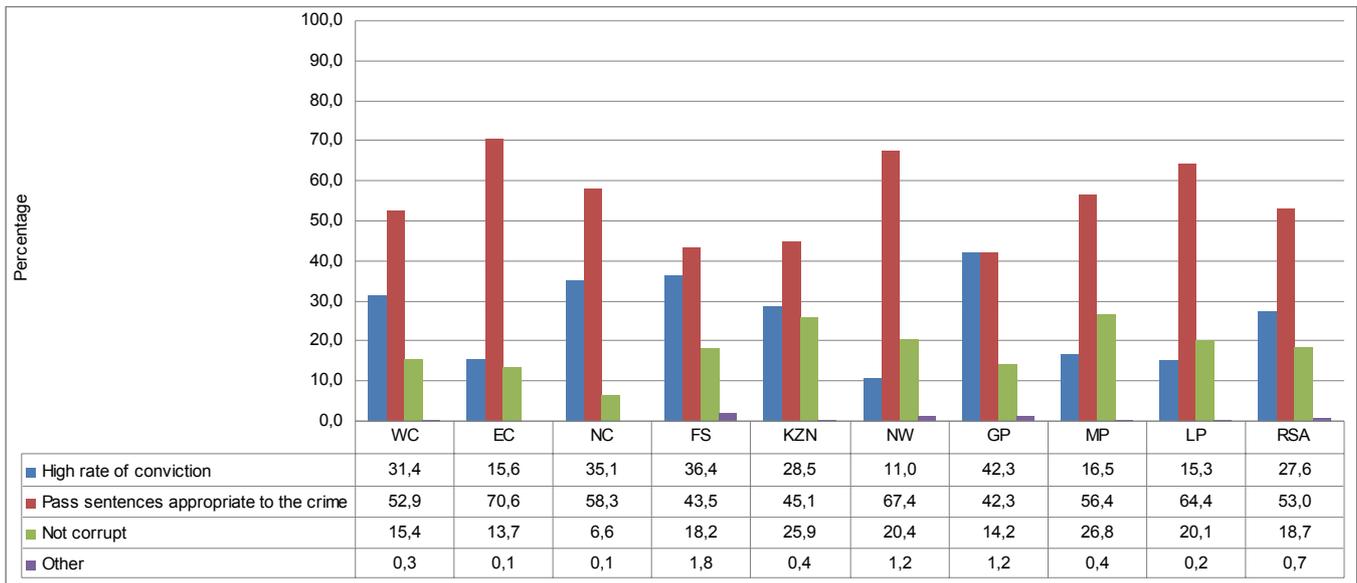
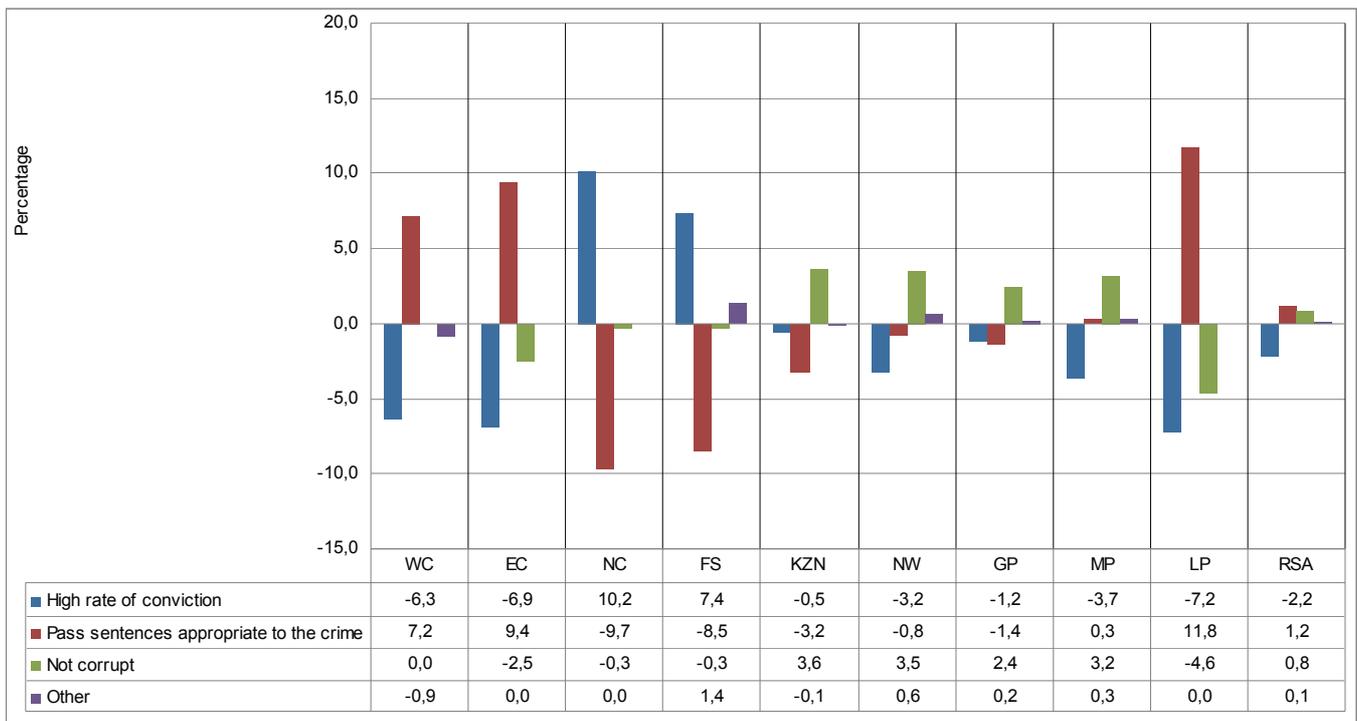


Figure 46 shows the percentage point changes in the households' reasons for being satisfied with the way courts deal with the perpetrators of crime. Passing sentences appropriate to the crime has increased by 1,2% point from 2010 to 2011, followed by the perceptions that courts were not corrupt (0,8%). There was a decrease of 2,2% points related to the high rate of conviction given as a reason in 2011 as compared to 2010.

Figure 46: Percentage point change on households' reasons for being satisfied with the way courts generally deal with perpetrators of crime by province, 2010–2011



Amongst all population groups, passing sentences appropriate to the crime and high conviction rates were cited as the most significant reasons for being satisfied with the courts. More than half of the black African (54,2%) and coloured-headed households (51,3%) were of the opinion that courts passed appropriate sentences (Figure 47).

Figure 47: Reasons for households being satisfied with the way courts generally deal with perpetrators of crime by population group of the household head (per cent), 2011

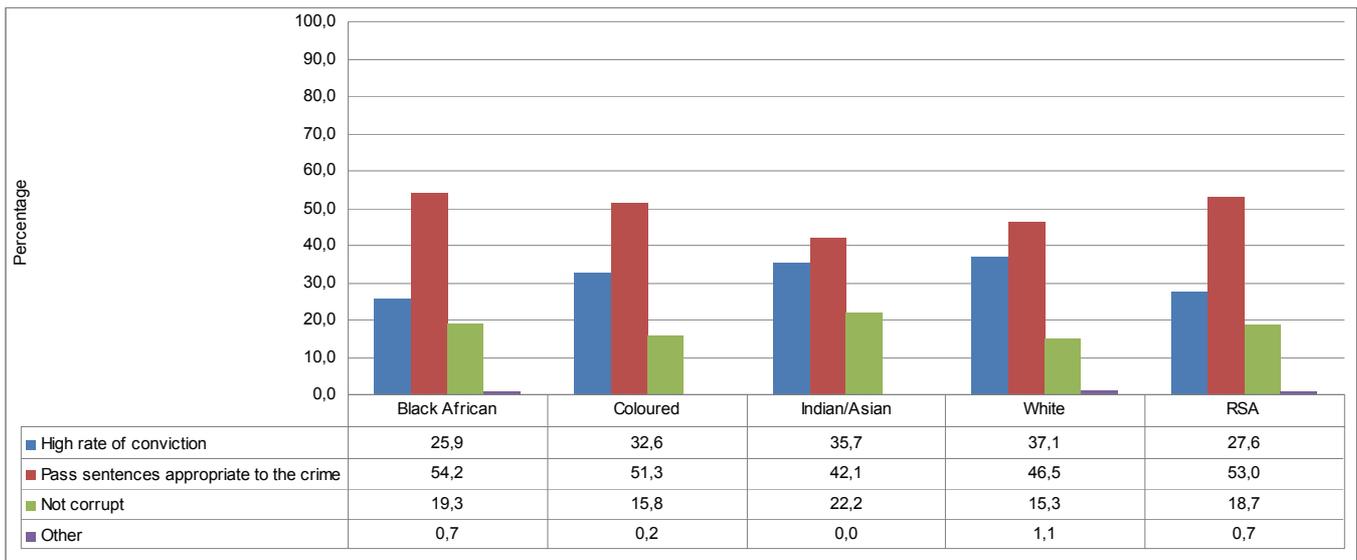


Figure 48 shows that 35,2% of the households in South Africa felt that the way in which the courts generally dealt with perpetrators was too lenient. A further 25% were dissatisfied because the cases dragged on for too long because of postponements. A relatively small percentage (4,5%) of households 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 10,8% of households. In Northern Cape as many as 56,1% of the households were not satisfied with the courts because the courts were perceived to be too lenient on criminals.

Figure 48: Percentage distribution of reasons for being dissatisfied with the way in which courts generally deal with perpetrators of crime by province, 2011

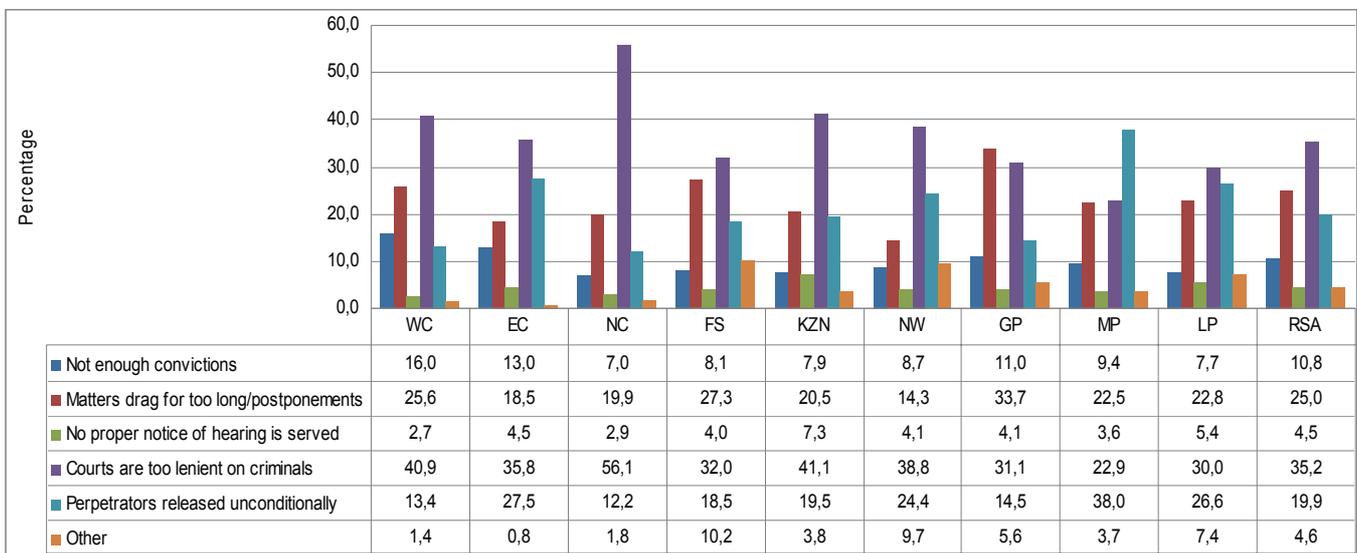
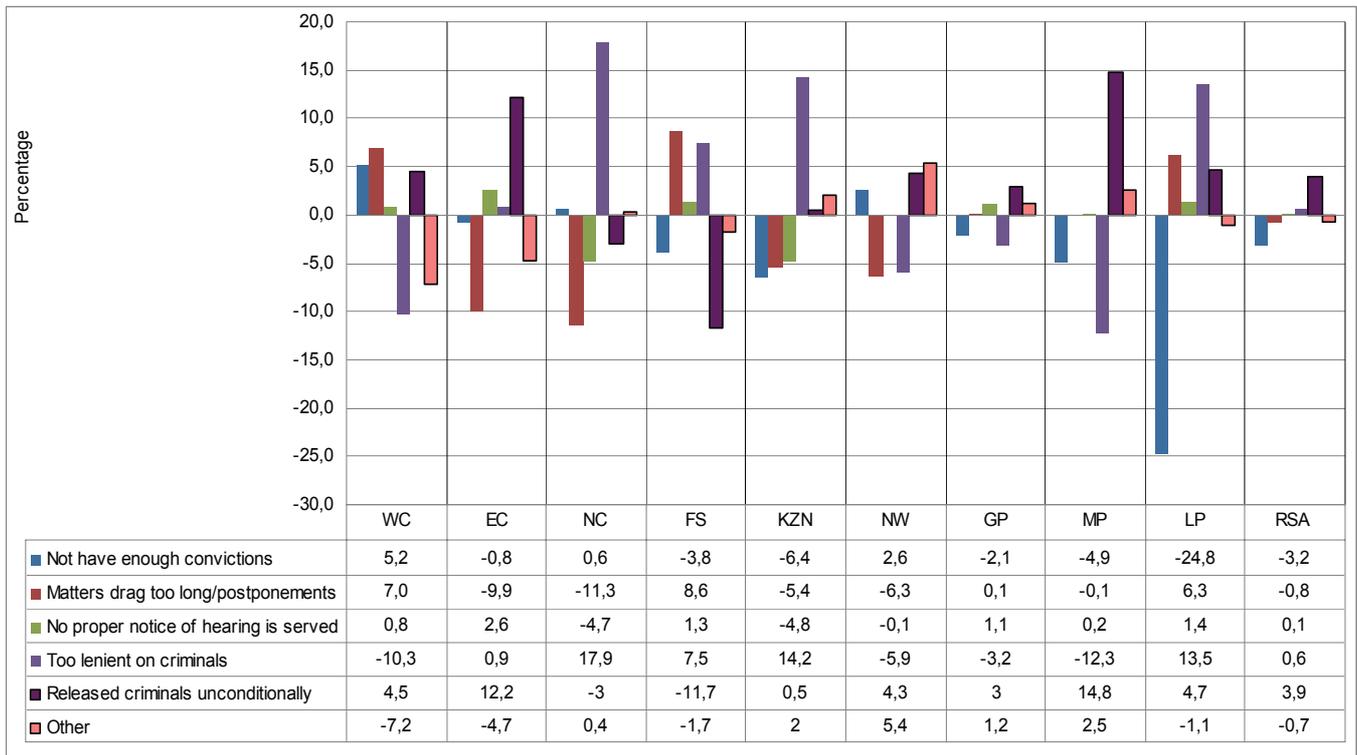


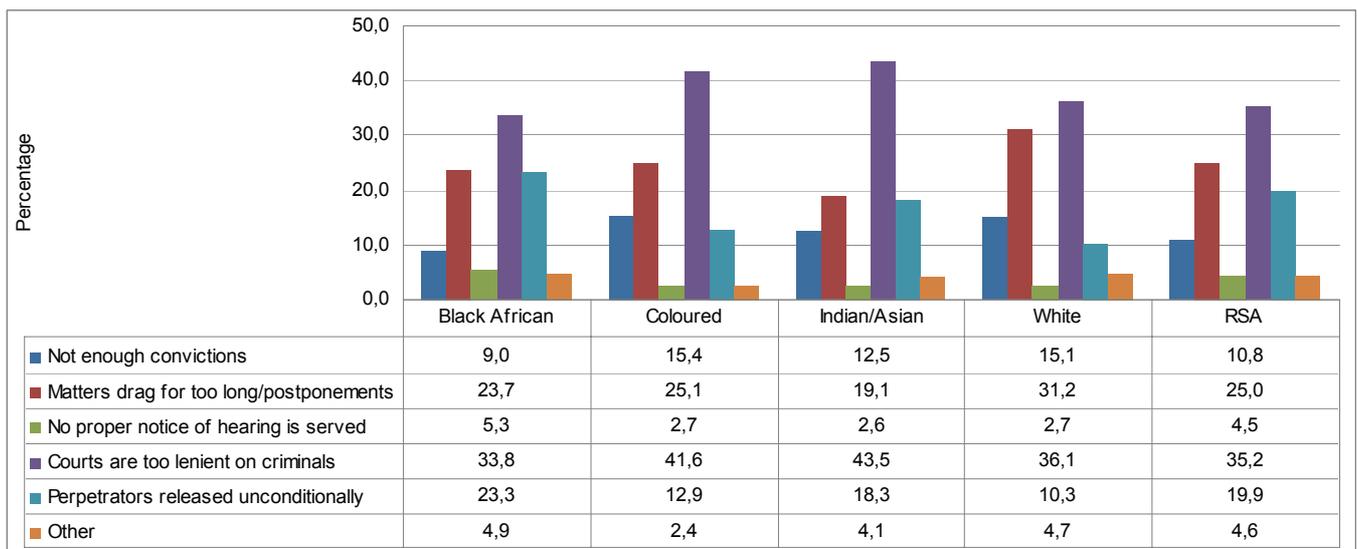
Figure 49 shows a declining pattern amongst households' reasons why they were not satisfied with the courts in general in 2011 as compared to 2010. The decline was notable in the reasons of there not being enough convictions (3,2%), and matters dragging too long (0,8%). In Limpopo, there was a 24,8% point decrease in the reason that the courts did not have enough convictions, a 12,3% and 10,3% point decline in Mpumalanga and Western Cape respectively, in the reason that courts were too lenient on criminals. Free State recorded an 11,7% point decline between 2011 and 2010 related to the reason that courts released criminals unconditionally.

Figure 49: Percentage point change on households' reasons for being dissatisfied with the way in which courts generally deal with perpetrators of crime by province, 2010–2011



In Figure 50, courts being too lenient on criminals was cited across all population groups as the main reason for dissatisfaction with the way in which courts deal with perpetrators. Indian/Asian-headed households recorded the highest percentage (43,4%), followed by 41,6% of coloured-headed households. The reason that matters dragged for too long was cited as the second most-voted-for reason for households' dissatisfaction with the courts in general in almost all the population groups.

Figure 50: 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, 2011



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 12 months prior to the survey (January to December 2011). For all the victims who had experienced crime in 2011, 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 2011

Tables 10 and 11 indicate the victimisation rates of crimes experienced by households and individuals aged 16 years and older between 1998 and 2011. The first part of Table 12 reflects the percentage of households that have been victimised at least once by one or more types of crime, while the second part of the table reflects the percentages of selected individuals' (aged 16 years and older) who have been victimised at least once by one or more types of crime. They do not reflect the number of times households or selected individuals were affected by crime. In 2010, 4,5% of households had been the victims of housebreaking/burglary in the preceding 12-month period, compared to 5,4% in 2011 as compared to 2010. While the rate of most crime types has decreased since 1998, housebreaking/burglary has increased by 0,9% point in 2011.

Table 10: Percentage of households who experienced at least one incident of crime by type of crime: 1998–2011

	1998	2003	2007	2010	2011	% point change 2011/1998	% point change 2011/2003	% point change 2011/2007	% point change 2011/2010
Household crimes (per cent)									
Car theft	1,2	1,0	1,3	0,7	0,5	-0,7	-0,5	-0,8	-0,2
Housebreaking/burglary	7,2	7,5	7,2	4,5	5,4	-1,8	-2,1	-1,8	0,9
Home robbery	*	*	*	2,6	1,5	*	*	*	-1,1
Theft of livestock	4,9	2,5	1,8	1,4	1,3	-3,6	-1,2	-0,5	-0,1
Theft of crops	*	0,7	0,1	0,3	0,3	*	-0,4	0,2	0,0
Murder	0,5	0,2	0,4	0,1	0,1	-0,4	-0,1	-0,3	0,0
Theft from car	2,5	2,5	1,9	1,3	1,2	-1,3	-1,3	-0,7	-0,1
Deliberate damaging of dwellings	1,1	0,9	0,4	0,4	0,4	-0,7	-0,5	0,0	0,0
Motor vehicle vandalism	1,3	1,3	0,7	0,6	0,4	-0,9	-0,9	-0,3	-0,2

* Crime type not covered in the previous instant of the survey

Note: Home robbery was only included from 2010, since it was categorised differently in the previous surveys

Table 11 shows that assault and robbery (excluding home robbery and carjacking) have decreased by 0,4% and 0,9% respectively between 2010 and 2011. Car hijacking and sexual offences remained constant over the same period.

Table 11: Percentage of the selected individuals who experienced at least one incident of crime by type of crime: 1998–2011

	1998	2003	2007	2010	2011	% point change 2011/1998	% point change 2011/2003	% point change 2011/2007	% point change 2011/2010
Individual crime crimes (per cent)									
Car hijacking	1,4	0,5	0,4	0,1	0,1	-1,3	-0,4	-0,3	0,0
Assault	4,2	2,2	1,3	1,7	1,3	-2,9	-0,9	0,0	-0,4
Sexual offence	0,4	1	0,2	0,1	0,1	-0,3	-0,9	-0,1	0,0
Robbery (excl. home robbery and carjacking)	*	*	*	1,6	0,7	*	*	*	-0,9
Consumer fraud	*	*	*	0,3	0,3	*	*	*	0,0

* Crime type not covered in the previous instants of the survey or not comparable as were categorised differently

* In 2010 a proportions instead of percentage were used, since the individual section of the survey were not weighted to the total population aged 16 years and older

Table 12: Experiences of crime and reporting rates, 2011

Types of crimes	Total crime ² experienced in 2011	Crime experienced at least once in 2011		Crime reported to the police in 2011		Crime under-reporting rates in 2011
	Number (in thousand)	Number (in thousand)	Per cent	Number (in thousand)	Per cent	Per cent difference
Household crimes						
Car theft	66	63	0,5	57	92,2	9,5
Housebreaking/burglary *	874	730	5,4	426	58,5	41,6
Home robbery *	229	200	1,5	118	61,4	41,0
Theft of livestock	242	178	1,3	71	40,1	60,1
Theft of crops	108	40	0,3	7	18,3	82,5
Murder	36	16	0,1	15	98,2	6,3
Theft from car	183	162	1,2	89	56,5	45,1
Deliberate damaging of dwellings	50	47	0,4	28	62,6	40,4
Motor vehicle vandalism	56	56	0,4	23	40,8	58,9
Bicycle theft	29	27	0,2	10	36,8	63,0
Other crimes experienced	70	55	0,4			
Individual crimes						
Theft of personal property	941	858	2,5	291	34,4	66,1
Car hijacking	36	35	0,1	27	79,8	22,9
Robbery (excl home/carjacking)	272	249	0,7	81	33,1	67,5
Assault	731	451	1,3	222	49,4	50,8
Sexual offence *	32	32	0,1	29	94,2	9,4
Consumer fraud	102	102	0,3	100	26,3	2,0

* It should be noted that due to a printing error in the questionnaire used for VOCS 2011 (recall period 2010) there was a vague delimitation between housebreaking/burglary and home robbery which may influence the comparison of the incidences of these two crimes between 2010 and 2011.

** Sexual offences are underreported in the household survey due to its sensitive nature.

Table 13 indicates that repeat victimisation in 2011 was most likely to occur in incidents of theft of crops, livestock theft and home robbery.

Table 13: Extent of repeat victimisation amongst households and individuals aged 16 years and older who had experienced a particular crime (per cent), 2011

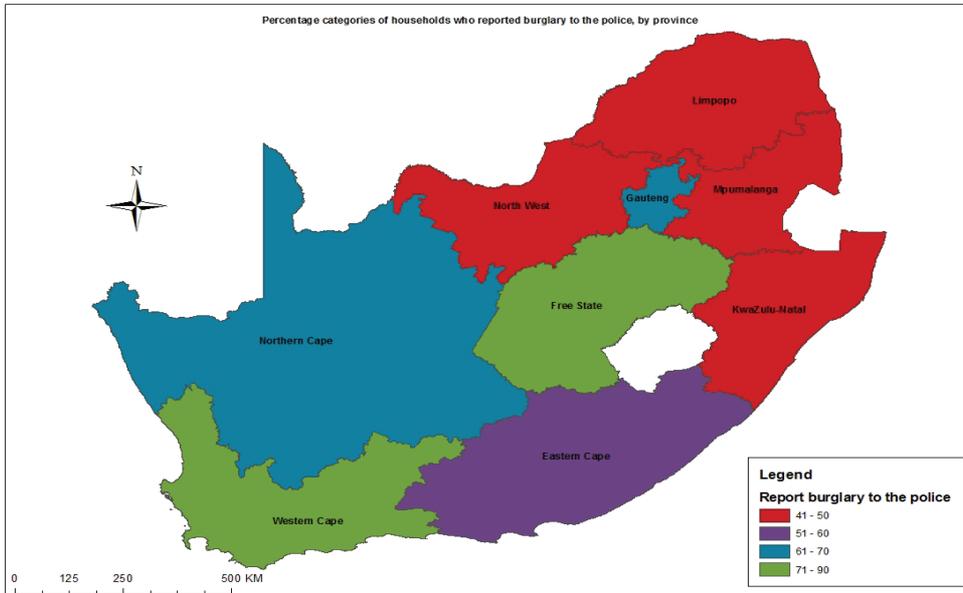
Household crime	One	Two	Three	More than three	Total
Car theft	93,7	6,3	-	-	100,0
Housebreaking	89,1	7,4	2,1	1,4	100,0
Home robbery	89,9	8,0	1,5	0,5	100,0
Livestock theft	82,5	10,2	3,4	4,0	100,0
Theft of crops	61,0	12,2	4,9	22,0	100,0
Theft from car	91,4	5,6	1,9	1,2	100,0
Deliberate damaging of dwellings	97,8	2,2	0,0	0,0	100,0
Bicycle theft	92,9	7,1	0,0	0,0	100,0
Individual crime					
Theft of personal property	94,0	4,6	0,7	0,7	100,0
Carjacking	97,1	2,9	0,0	0,0	100,0
Robbery excl home/carjacking	92,4	6,0	1,6	0,0	100,0
Assault	85,0	7,1	1,1	6,8	100,0
Sexual offence	100,0	-	-	-	100,0
Consumer fraud	100,0	-	-	-	100,0

² Total crime experienced includes the sum of total number of successful crime experienced in 2011. The attempted crimes were not all included.

8.2 Reporting crimes to the police and victimisation satisfaction

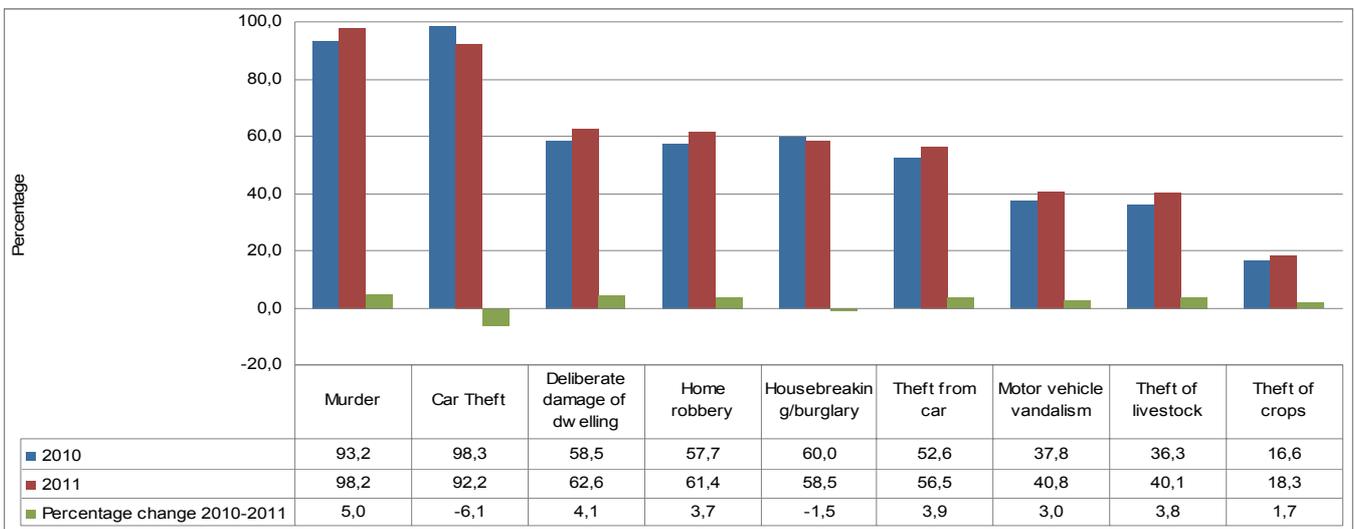
The reporting rates of housebreaking/burglary per province as depicted in Map 4 indicate that housebreaking/burglary is most likely to be reported in Free State (77%) and Western Cape (75%) and least likely to be reported in the Limpopo (48%), North West (50%), Mpumalanga (50%) and KwaZulu Natal (50%).

Map 4: Percentage categories of households who reported housebreaking/burglary to the police by province, 2011



The extent to which a household crime is reported to the police depends on the type of crime (see Figure 51). Murder was most likely to be reported (98,2%) in 2011, followed by car theft (92,2%) and deliberate damage of the dwelling (62,6). About 60% of housebreaking/burglary, and home robbery incidents were reported to the police. Slightly over half of theft from car (56,5%) incidents were also reported to the police. Crimes least likely to be reported to the police were motor vehicle vandalism (40,8%), theft of livestock (40,1%), and theft of crops (18,3%). Incidents of car theft and housebreaking/burglary were most likely not to be reported to the police in 2011 as compared to 2010, such that there was a 6,1% point decrease in the cases of car theft reported to the police in 2011 as compared to 2010, and a 1,5% point decrease in housebreaking/burglary incidents being reported.

Figure 51: Percentage of incidents of crime reported by the households to the police, 2010–2011



Map 5 shows the percentage distribution of individuals who reported robbery to the police. The provinces where robbery were least likely to be reported were Eastern Cape (15%) and Northern Cape (21%) followed by Western Cape (28%) and Gauteng Province (34%). Free State (82%) and Limpopo (88%) had the highest reporting rates.

Map 5: Percentage categories of individuals who reported robbery to the police by province, 2011

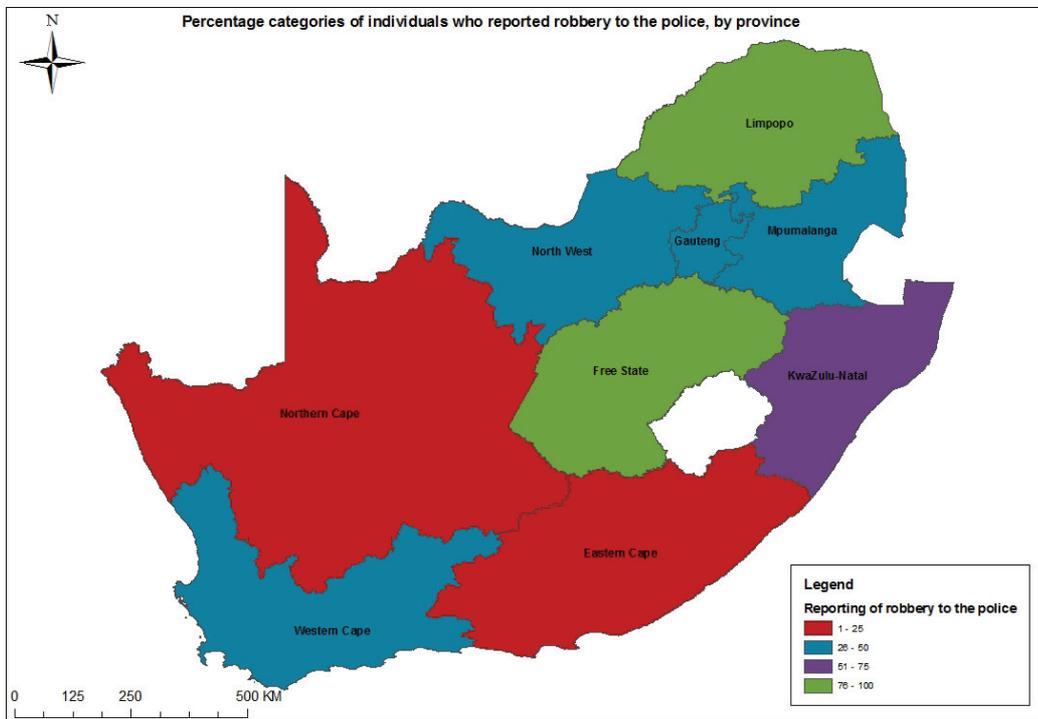
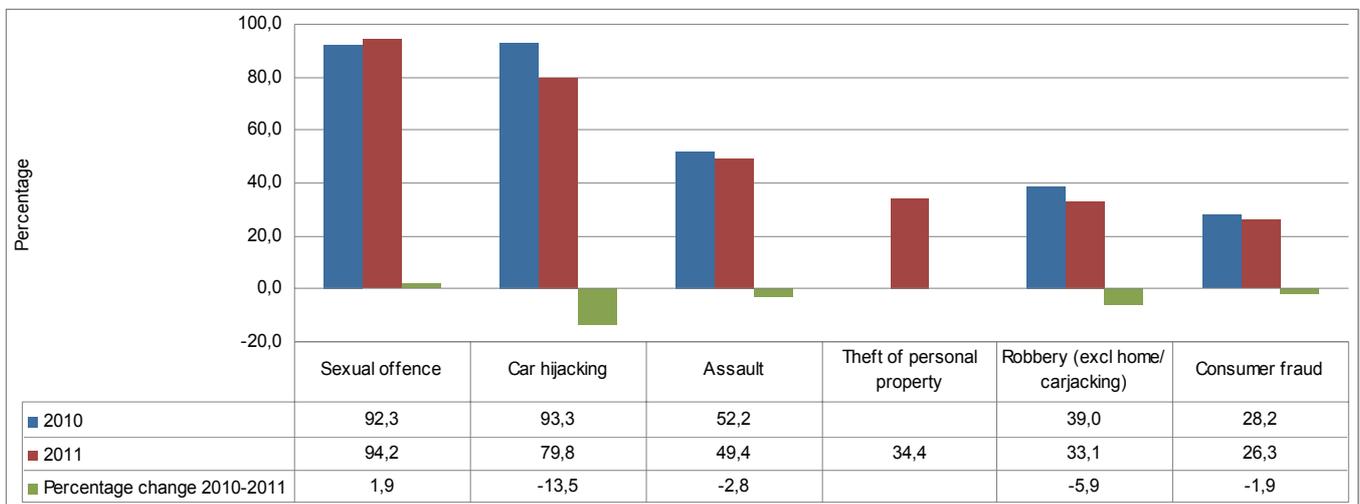


Figure 52 shows the percentages distributions of crime reported to the police by selected individuals aged 16 years and older. Overall, individual crimes tend to be less frequently reported than household crimes. Consumer fraud (26,3%) was the least likely crime to be reported, followed by robbery (excluding home robbery and carjacking) (33,1%), theft of personal property (34,4%) and assault (49,4%) in 2011. The most likely crimes to be reported to the police in 2011 were sexual offences (94,2%) and car hijackings (79,8%). Comparisons with 2010 results show a percentage point decline in reporting incidents of individual crimes to the police, except for sexual offences which has increased by 1,9%. The highest decline was for incidents pertaining to car hijacking (13,5%) and robbery (excluding home robbery/carjacking), which amounted to 5,9%.

Figure 52: Percentage of incidents of crime reported by the selected individuals, aged 16 years and older to the police, 2010–2011



Note: Theft of personal property was only included in the 2011 questionnaire of the survey

8.3 Reasons for not reporting

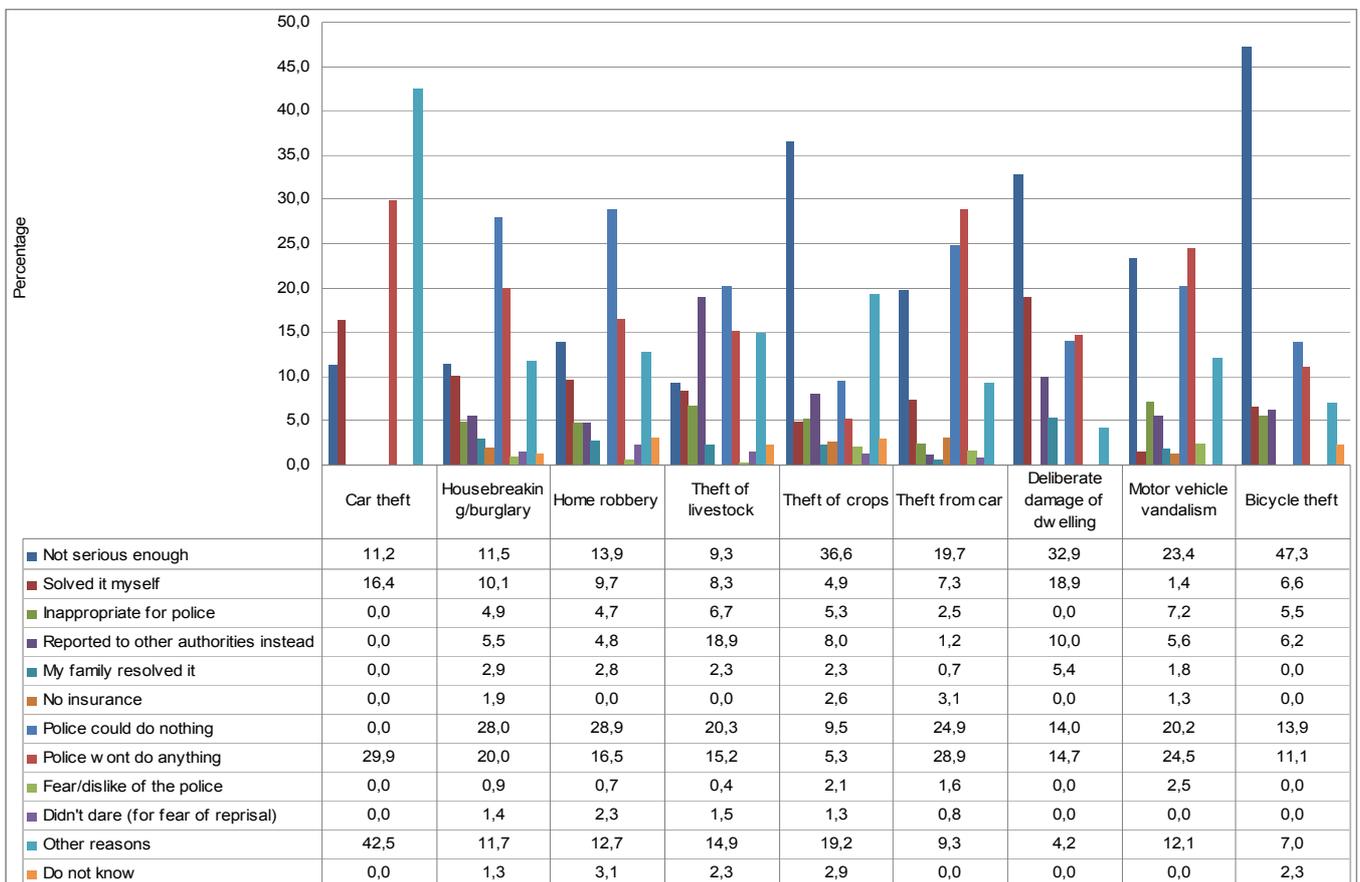
Victims gave reasons why they didn't report the crime to the police. These, amongst others, included:

- ✓ *Police issues:* the victims believed that either the police would fail to solve the crime, or that some police were corrupt or inaccessible, or that sometimes the police behaviour was inappropriate.
- ✓ *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 cited as not serious enough (32,9%) and that the victims were able to solve it themselves (18,9%). Motor vehicle vandalism was primarily not reported because of the perceptions that the police could do nothing (24,5%), or that the crime as such was not serious enough (23,4%). Victims of home robbery chose not to report the crime because they felt the police could not do anything (28,9%) or would not do anything (16,5%) (Figure 53).

On the other hand, for housebreaking/burglary (20%) and theft from car (28,9%), households gave police-related issues as the reasons for failure to report the incident to the police. The reasons for not reporting the theft of livestock were cited as police-related issues (20,3%) or having reported it to other authorities instead (18,9%). The reasons for not reporting theft of crops and theft of a bicycle were cited as of not serious enough (36,6% and 47,3% respectively).

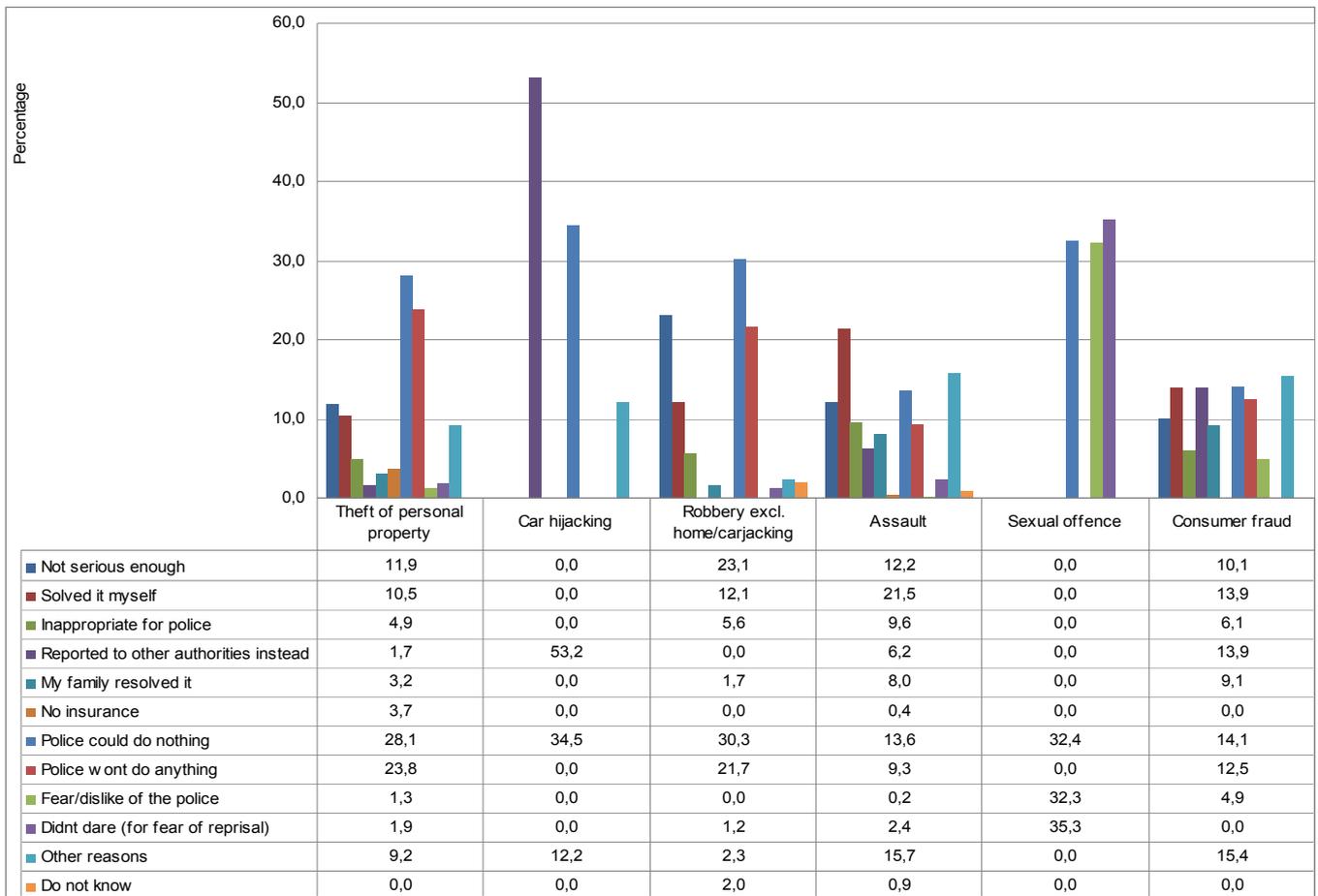
Figure 53: Reasons for not reporting incidents of household crime to the police per crime (per cent), 2011



The reasons why individual crimes were not reported varied according to the different types of crime. However, the belief that the police would not do anything, the police could not do anything, and that the crime was not serious enough were most often cited. Figure 54 indicates that, for theft of personal property, 28,1% and 23,8% people aged 16 years and older who did not report this crime believed that the police would not do anything (28,1%) or that the police could not do anything (23,8%) respectively. As far as car hijacking is concerned, 53,2% of people who did not report this crime to the police had reported it to other authorities instead, while 34,5% of people who did not report this crime indicated that the police could do nothing as the reason for not reporting it.

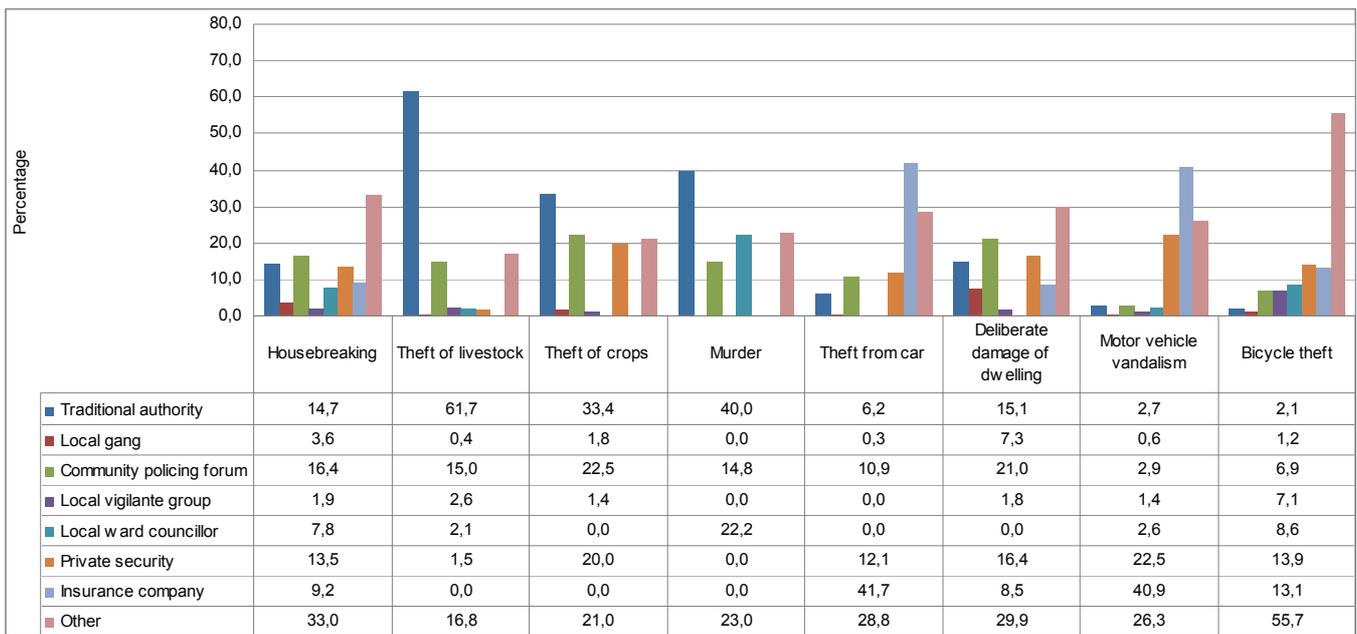
Individuals aged 16 years and older who did not report robbery (excluding home robbery/carjacking) were of the opinion that the police would not do anything (21,7%) and that the police could not do anything (30,3%) and therefore they did not report the crime. Victims of assault chose not to report the crime because they felt they should solve it by themselves (21,5%) or that the police could not do anything (13,6%). Fear of reprisal (35,3%), police could not do anything (32,4%) and fear or dislike of the police (32,3%) were the main reasons why victims of sexual offences could not report this crime to the police.

Figure 54: Reasons for not reporting incidents of individual crime to the police per crime (per cent), 2011



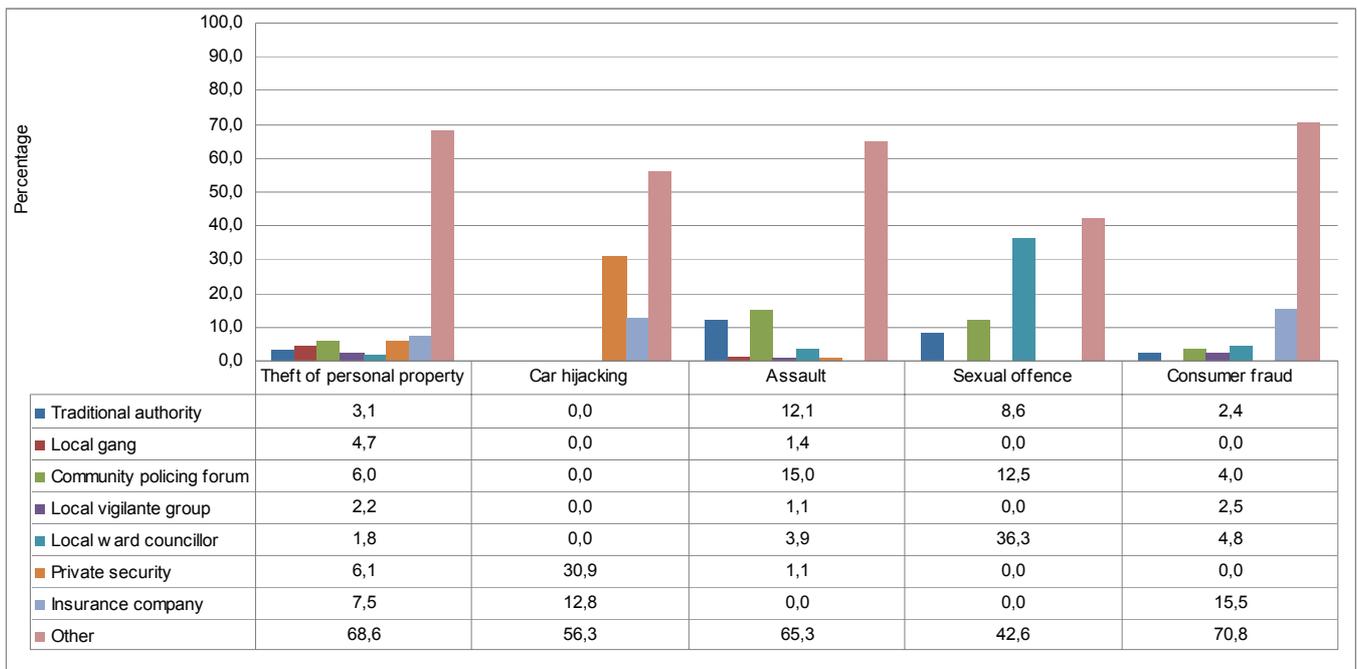
Amongst the households who reported crime to anyone other than the police, livestock theft (61,7%) , murder (40%) and crops theft (33,4%) were most likely to be reported to the traditional authority (Figure 55). Alternative reporting mechanisms for housebreaking primarily comprised other institutions (33,0%) and community policing forum (16,4%). Theft from a car and motor vehicle vandalism were mostly reported to insurance companies (41,7% and 40,9% respectively) and other entities (28,8% and 26,3 % respectively), whilst bicycle theft was most likely to be reported to other entities (55,7%) and private security (13,9%).

Figure 55: Percentage distribution of household crimes that were reported to anyone else (other than the police), by institution reported to, 2011



Amongst people aged 16 years and older who reported crime to anyone other than the police, theft of personal property was most likely to be reported to other entities (68,6%) and insurance companies (7,5%)(Figure 56). Car hijacking was most likely to be reported to other entities (56,3%) and private security (30,9%). Assault, sexual offences and consumer fraud were more likely to be reported to other entities (65,3%, 42,6%, and 70,8% respectively). Other institutions to which victims of assault reported this crime were community policing forums (15%). Sexual offences were reported to local ward councillors (36,3%), while consumer fraud was likely to be reported to insurance companies (15,5%).

Figure 56: Percentage distribution of individual crimes that were reported to anyone else (other than the police) by institution reported to, 2011



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. The overall percentage distribution of households who were asked for money, favours or a present by a government official for a service that he/she was legally required to perform was 4,5% (Figure 57).

The highest proportion of such incidents was reported in Gauteng (10,1%), followed by North West (4,9%) and Free State (4,7%). The least number of incidents of corruption were reported in KwaZulu-Natal (2,3%), Western Cape (1,5%), and Eastern Cape (1,1%) respectively.

About 4,2% of households were asked for money by government officials for a service, of which 9,5% was reported in Gauteng, 4,6% in North West, and 4,2 % in Free State.

Figure 57: Percentage of households who were asked by a government or public official to pay a bribe (money, a favour or present), 2011

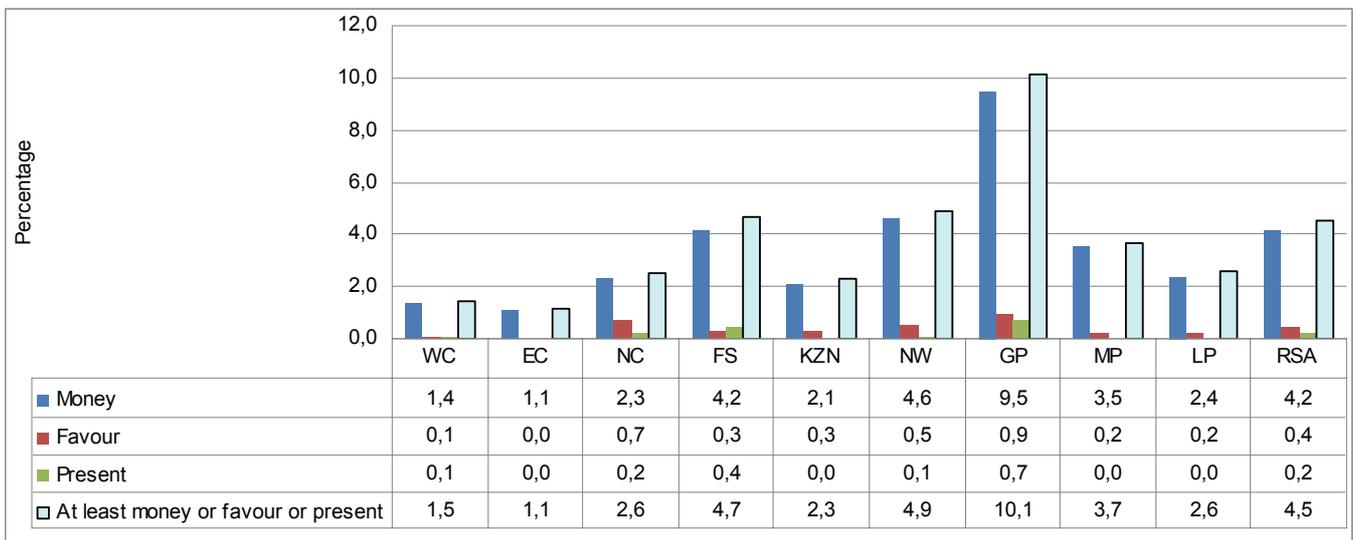


Figure 58 presents the distribution of government sectors likely to be targeted for corruption. The results show that paying a bribe to the traffic police to avoid traffic fines was the most common form of corruption. Half of those who were victims of corruption were asked to pay a bribe to a traffic officer. This was most common in Gauteng (58,4%), Free State (53,7%) and Mpumalanga (53,6%).

The second highest service was policing (22,9%), where 29,5% of victims in Gauteng paid bribes to police officers. This was also common in Free State (24,7%) and Northern Cape (23,7%). Other services where some bribes were solicited included those involving driver's licences (13,2%), employment (11,7%) and IDs/Passports (9,7%).

Table 14 shows the percentage difference of those who were asked to pay bribes since 2003 by public officials. A comparison between the 2010 and 2011 figures shows that the rate of corruption has increased in the following sectors: policing (1,5%), pension or social welfare grants (0,9%), and water and electricity (0,4%).

Corruption in relation to IDs/Passports has significantly decreased by 3,6% from 2010 compared to 2011, followed by traffic fines, which has decreased by 2,8%, and driver's licences that show a decrease of 2,7%. Employment related corruption has decreased by 2,1%, followed by schooling (1,5%) and housing at 1,3%.

Figure 58: Services for which bribes were solicited among households, by province (per cent), 2011

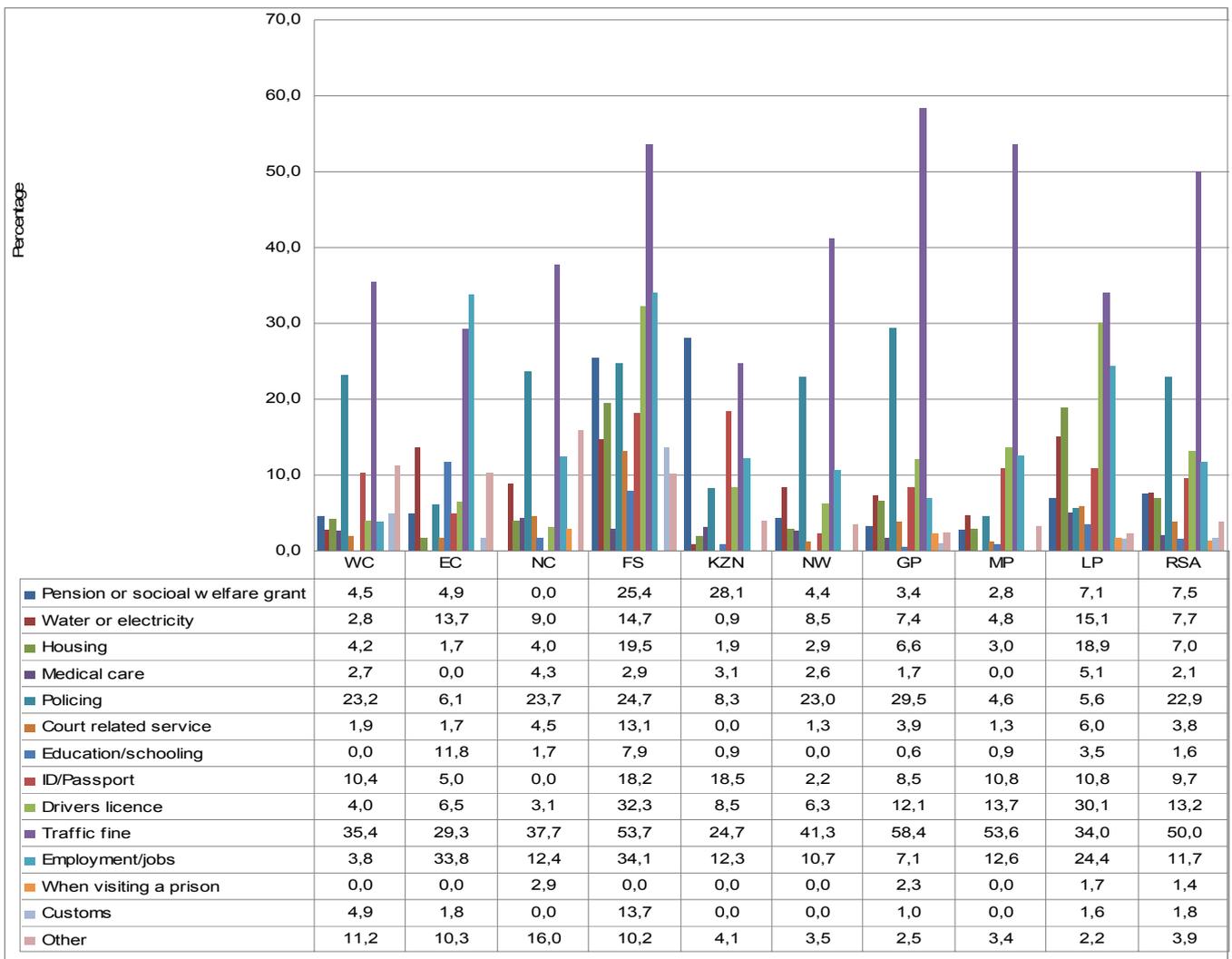


Table 14: Percentage of households who experienced corruption in different government sectors, 2003–2011

Sector	Year						
	2003	2007	2010	2011	% change 2011/2003	% change 2011/2007	% change 2011/2010
Traffic fines	27,7	32,8	52,8	50,0	22,3	17,2	-2,8
Policing	19,9	18,6	21,4	22,9	3,0	4,3	1,5
Driver's licence	9,1	13,9	15,9	13,2	4,1	-0,7	-2,7
Employment or job	20,1	13,9	13,8	11,7	-8,4	-2,2	-2,1
Identity document or passport	13,9	16,5	13,3	9,7	-4,2	-6,8	-3,6
Water or electricity	8,1	5,8	7,3	7,7	-0,4	1,9	0,4
Pension or social welfare grant	11,1	9,4	6,6	7,5	-3,6	-1,9	0,9
Housing	1,7	2,6	8,3	7	5,3	4,4	-1,3
Court-related services	4,4	2,8	3,9	3,8	-0,6	1,0	-0,1
Medical care	0,3	2,1	2,8	2,1	1,8	0,0	-0,7
Customs	0,7	2,8	2,2	1,8	1,1	-1,0	-0,4
Schooling	2,6	3,2	3,1	1,6	-1,0	-1,6	-1,5
When visiting a prison	0	5,1	1,5	1,4	1,4	-3,7	-0,1

9.2 Vehicle related crimes

Figure 59 shows that most car related crimes occurred when vehicles were parked at home. More than 70% of victims experienced theft from cars at their homes. About 73% of the households reported that incidents of theft from cars occurred at home, while 9,2% indicated that it had occurred in a public parking lot. Amongst the cars that were stolen, 58,9% were stolen at home, while only 9,8% were stolen outside the office/shop/at work.

More than 50% of incidents of motor vehicle vandalism occurred at home, while 17,6% occurred in a public parking lot and 10,9% took place in the street in a residential area.

Figure 59: Percentage of households who experienced crime by type of crime and place of occurrence, 2011

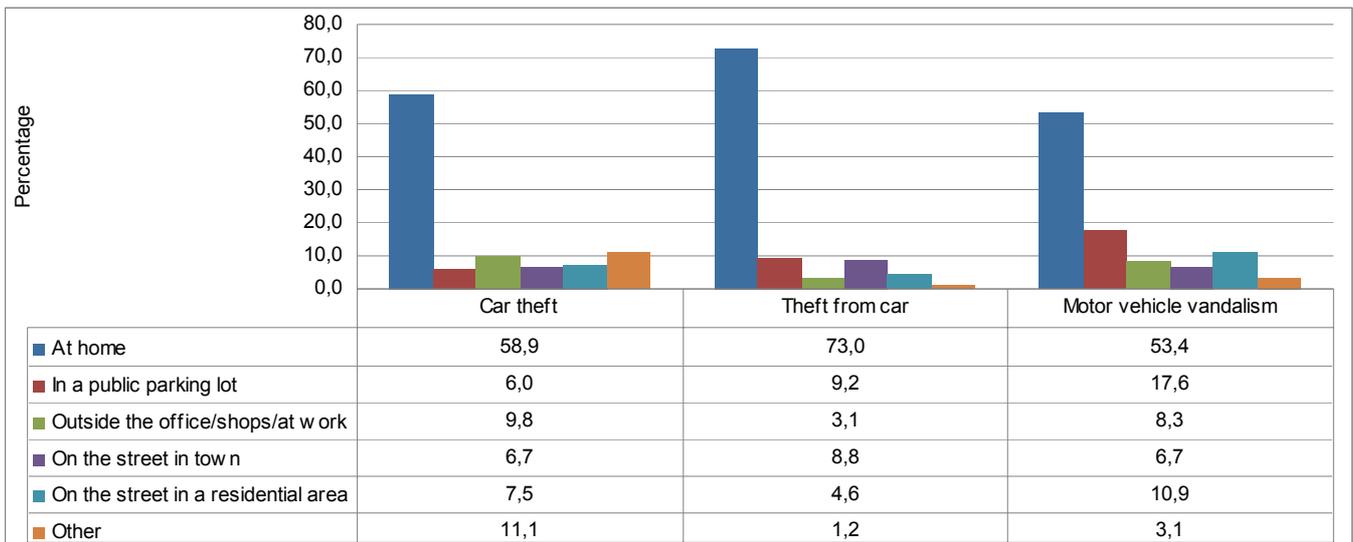


Figure 60 shows the percentage point change between 2010 and 2011 regarding the place where most of the incidents of car related crime occurred. There was an increase of 7,7% in incidents of motor vehicle vandalism, a 5,9% increase in the incidents of theft from a car, and an increase of 5,8% in car theft that happened at home in 2011 compared to 2010.

Figure 60: Percentage point change on households who experienced crime by type of crime and place of occurrence, 2010–2011

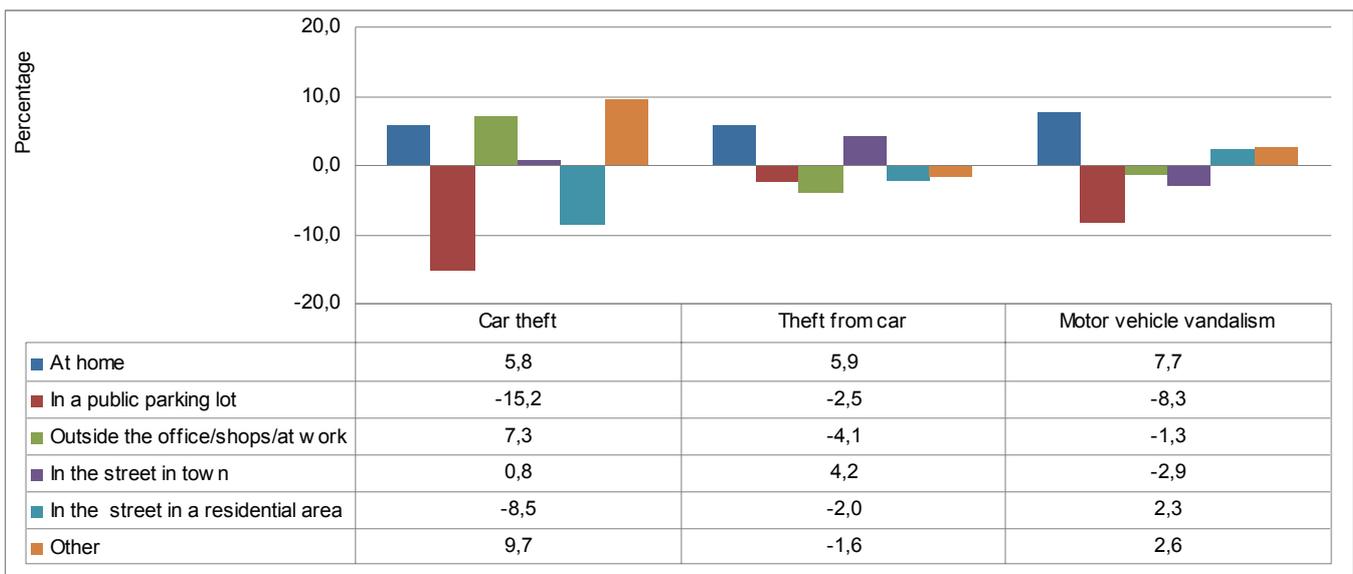


Figure 61 indicates that housebreaking/burglary was most likely to be committed at night (27,5%), whereas 19,8% occurred in the afternoon hours and 15,7% occurred morning hours. Car theft was more likely to occur in the morning hours (26,6%), whilst a further 21,3% took place between midnight and dawn. Only 15,4% of car thefts occurred at night. The figure also indicates that theft from cars occurred mostly at night (24,9%), while 22,3%

occurred between midnight and dawn, and 17,3% in the afternoon hours. Only 14,3% reported thefts from cars happened in the evening hours, while 10,5% of thefts from cars happened in the morning hours.

Figure 61: Percentage distribution of time of the day when selected household crimes occurred, 2011

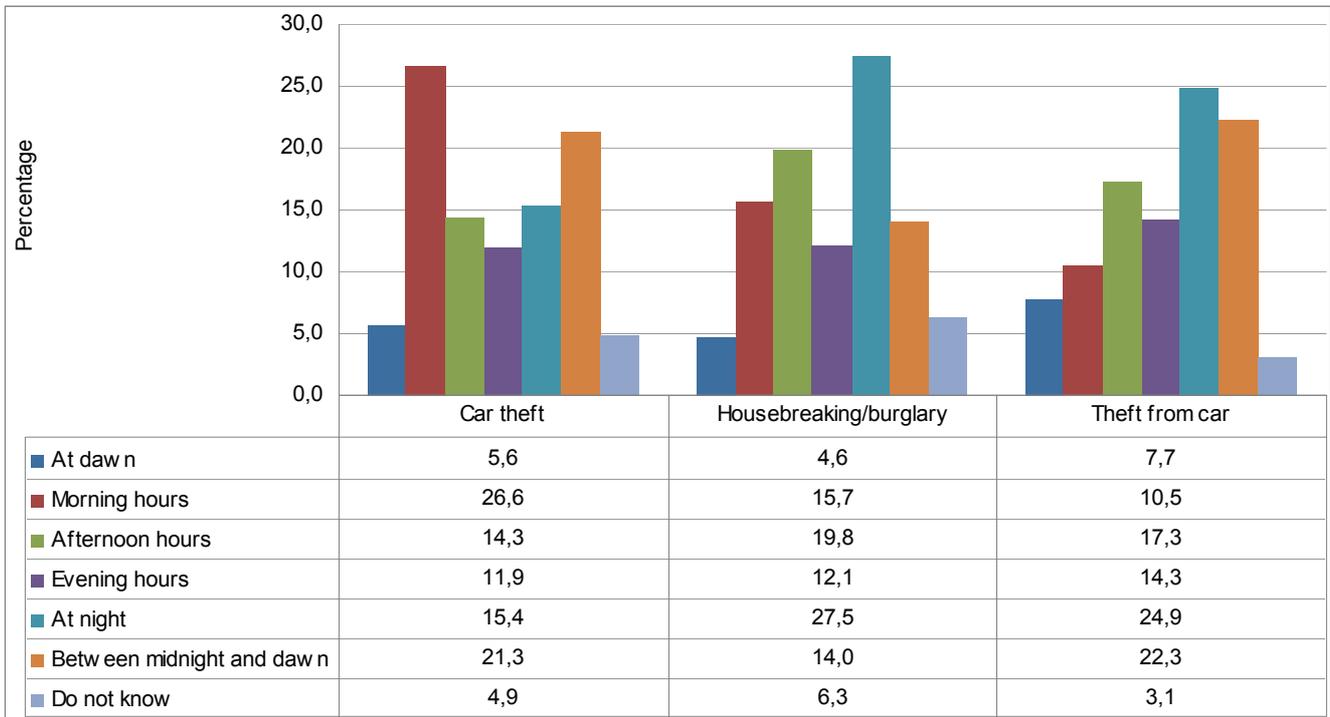


Figure 62 depicts the percentage point change between 2010 and 2011 regarding the distribution of time of day when selected household crimes occurred. There was an increasing trend in the occurrence of car theft between midnight and dawn, with an increase of 13,3% points.

Figure 62: Percentage point change of distribution of time of day when selected household crimes occurred, 2010–2011

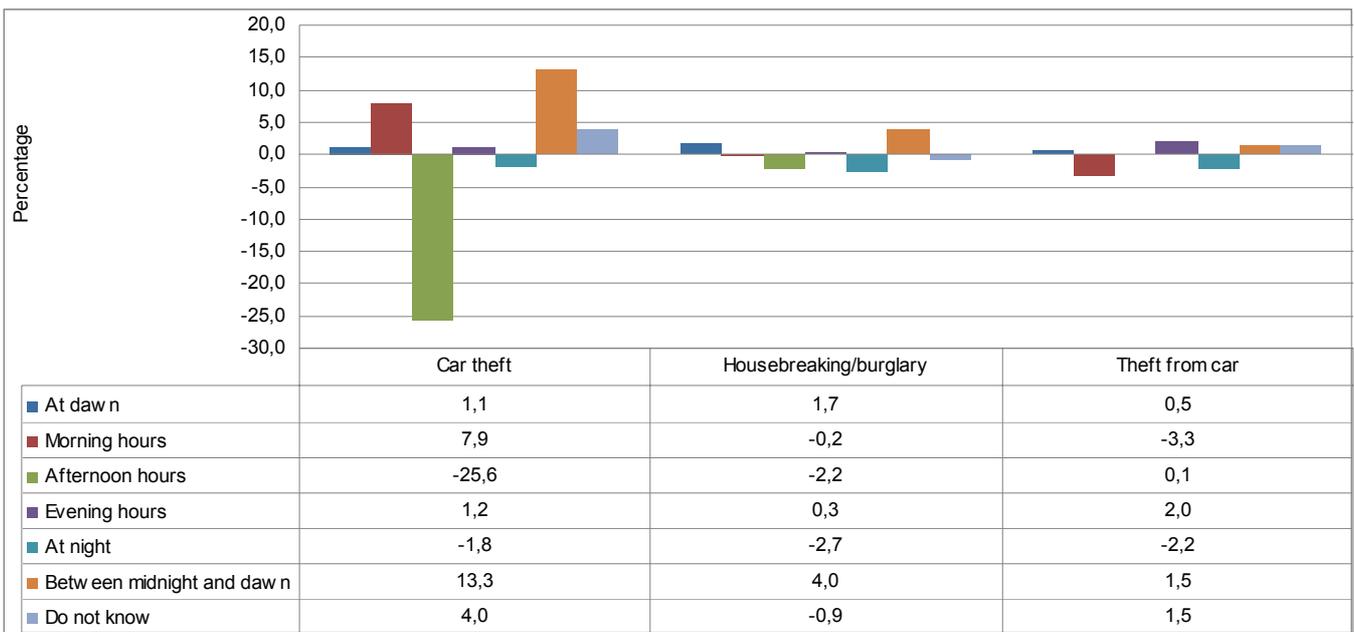
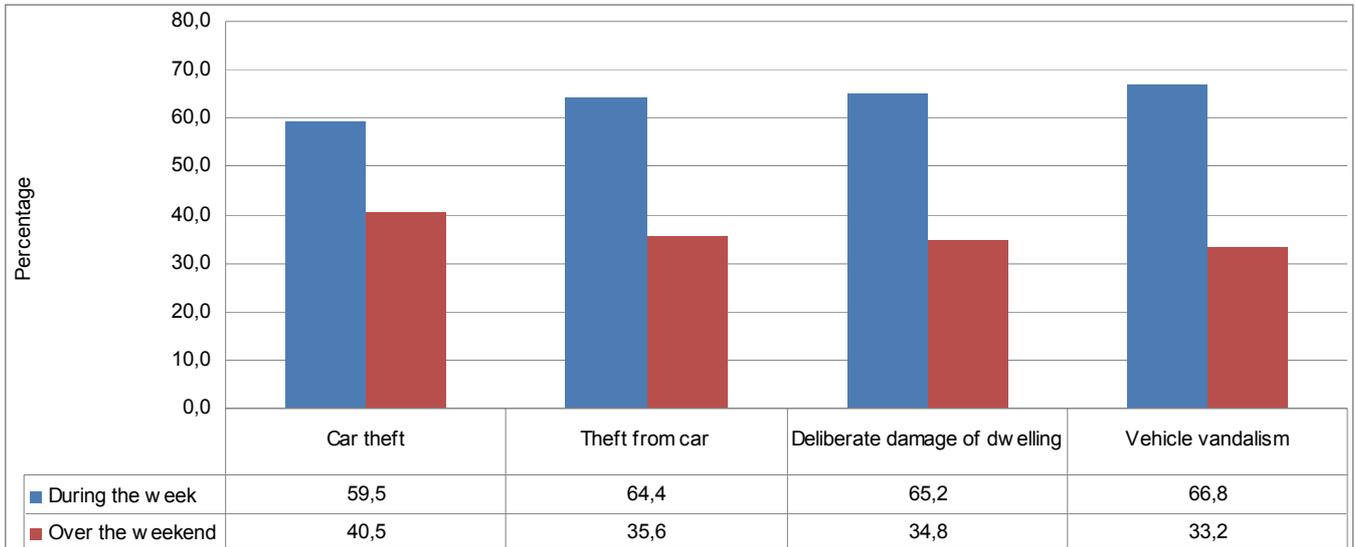


Figure 63 shows the distribution of the period of the week when household crimes occurred. All these crime were most likely to occur during the week, but there were also a significant proportion of them happening during the weekend.

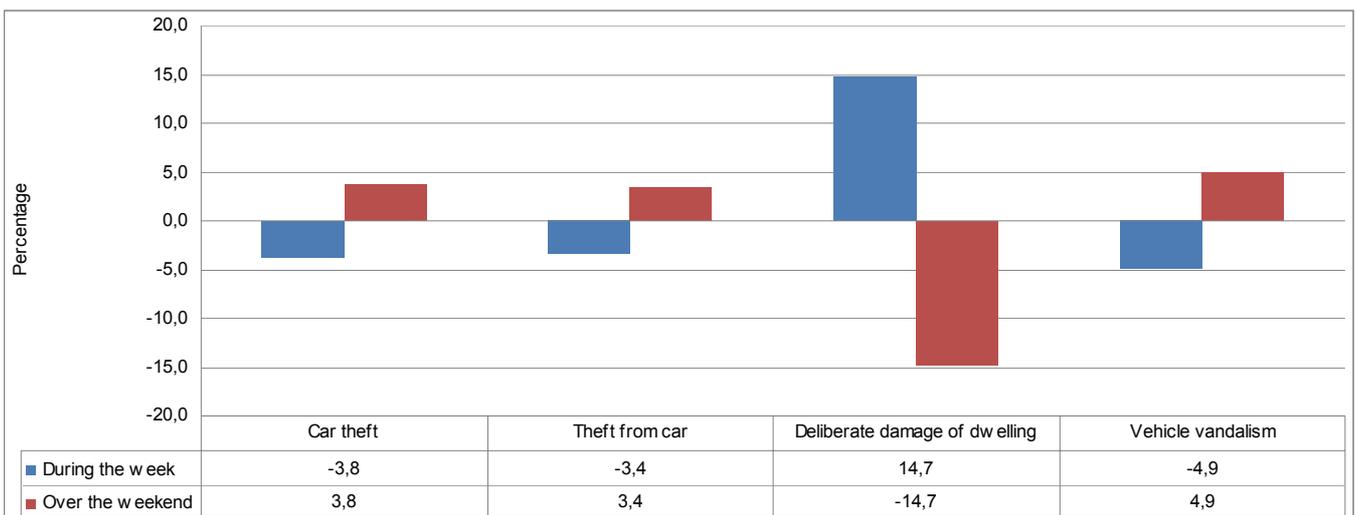
The figure shows that vehicle vandalism was most likely to occur during the week (66,8%). Crimes most likely to happen over the weekend were car theft (40,5%), followed by theft from a car (35,6%) and deliberate damage of dwelling (34,8%). More than 60% of theft from cars occurred during the week and only 35,6% occurred over the weekend.

Figure 63: Percentage distribution of the period of the week when household crimes occurred, 2011



A comparison of the period of the week when incidents of deliberate damage of dwelling occurred shows an increase of 14,7% points during the week, between 2010 and 2011.

Figure 64: Percentage point distribution of the period of the week when household crimes occurred, 2010–2011



9.3 Housebreaking/burglary and other theft

Figure 65 shows that most housebreaking/burglary incidents occurred at night (27,5%), followed by afternoon hours (19,8%) and morning hours (15,7%). Eastern Cape (38,3%) had the highest percentage of housebreaking or burglary incidents that occurred at night, followed by KwaZulu-Natal (36,4%) and Mpumalanga (31,3%). Only 16,4% of housebreakings or burglaries took place at night in Western Cape.

Almost 20% of housebreakings or burglaries took place in the afternoon, the highest proportion occurring in Gauteng (26%), followed by Mpumalanga (24,6%) and Western Cape (21,8%). The provinces where housebreaking/burglary was least likely to occur in the afternoon were Limpopo (10,9%) and North West (14,0%).

Figure 65: Percentage distribution of the time of day that the housebreaks/burglary took place, by province, 2011

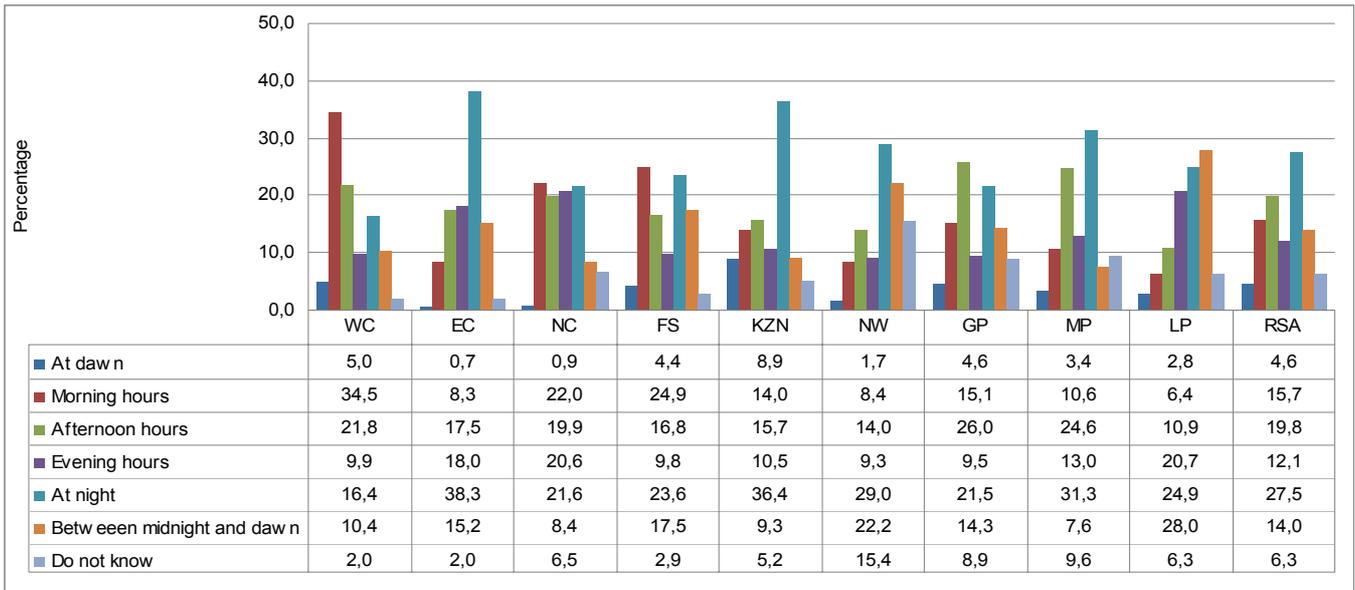
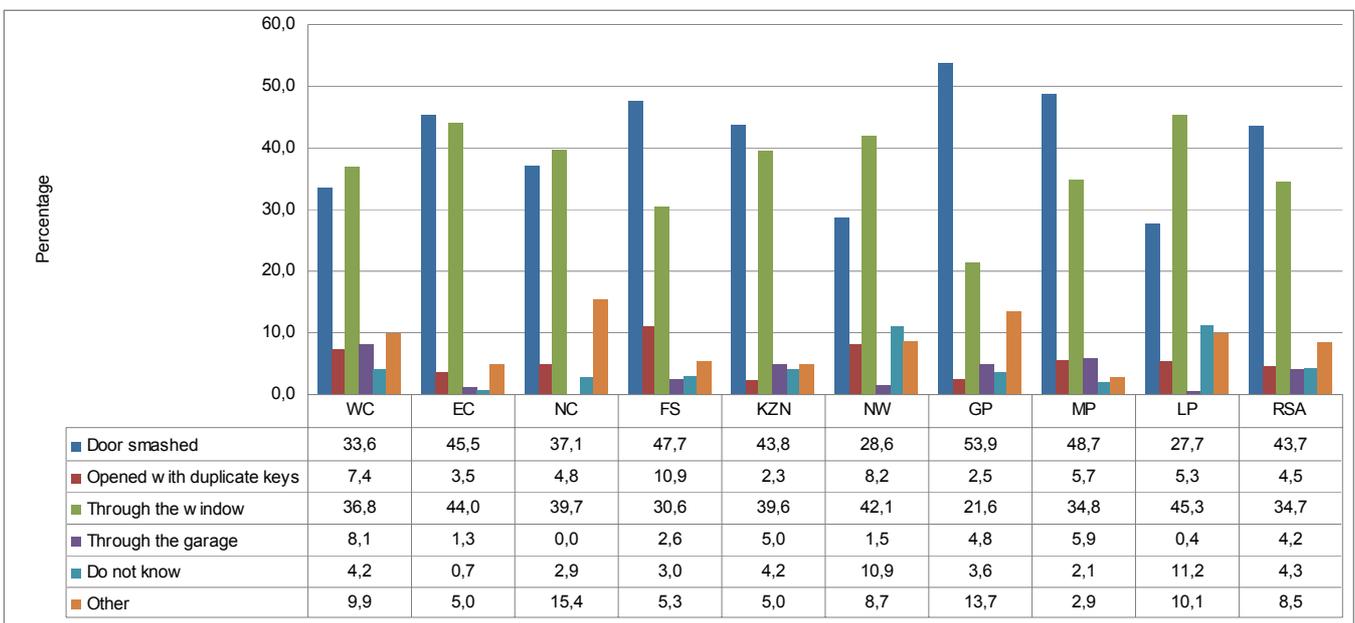


Figure 66 presents findings regarding incidents of housebreaking/burglary and the manner in which perpetrators gained access into the dwelling. More than four in ten (43,7%) households indicated that the burglar gained entry through a smashed door. The highest proportion was recorded in Gauteng (53,9%), Mpumalanga (48,7%) and Free State (47,7%). The second method most frequently used to gain access into the dwelling was through the window (34,7%). This was most likely to happen in Limpopo (45,3%), Eastern Cape (44%) and North West (42,1%).

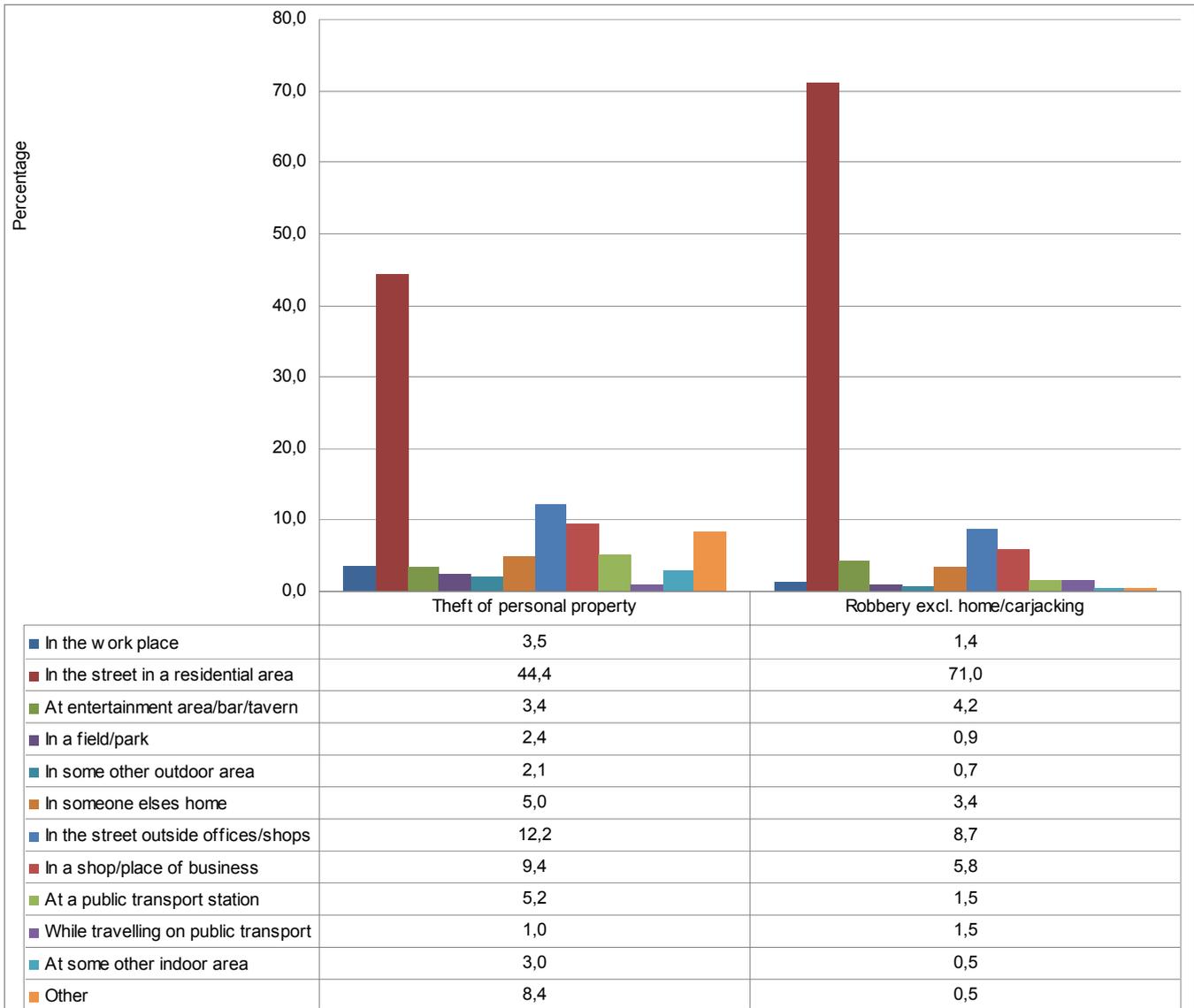
Figure 66: Percentage distribution of the manner in which the burglar gained entry into the house, by province, 2011



9.4 Robbery (excluding home robbery and car/truck hijackings) and theft of personal property

Figure 67 shows that most robberies occurred in the street in a residential area (71%) and in streets outside offices or shops (8,7%). Theft of personal property occurred most in the street in a residential area (44,4%). A further 12,2% of victims experienced theft of their personal property in the street outside offices/shops, followed by 9,4% who indicated that the theft took place in a shop/place of business.

Figure 67: Place where robbery or theft of personal property occurred by province (per cent), 2011

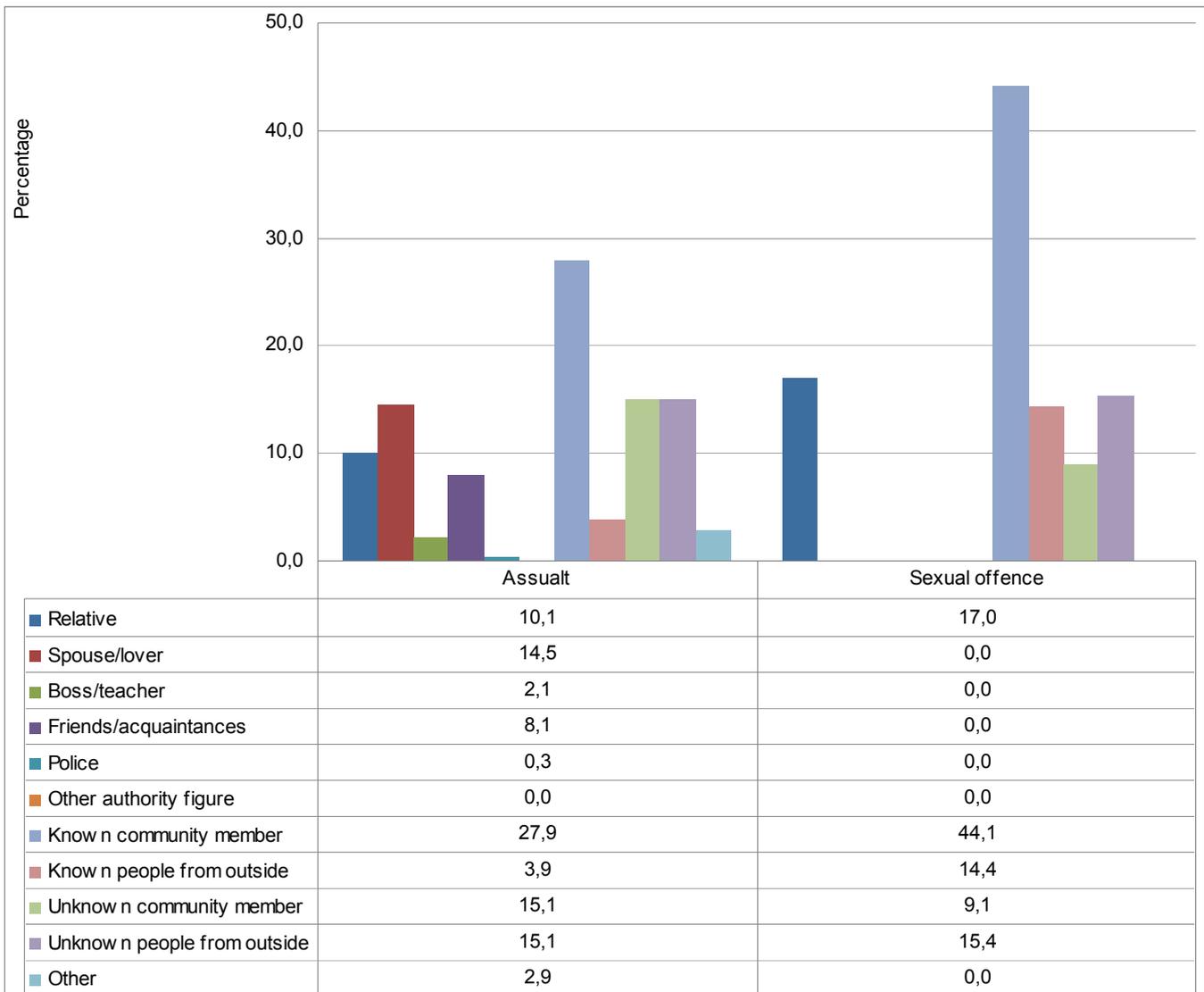


9.5 Assault and sexual offences

Stats SA considers the household interview format inappropriate for the measurement of sexual offences due to its sensitive nature. However, even though reporting rates are very low, the question has been retained in the questionnaire as it provides some details related to the circumstances of these events that may otherwise not be known. Figure 68 shows that a large proportion (44,1%) of the victims (from selected individuals) of sexual offences were attacked by a known community member(s) from the area, followed by those attacked by a relative (17%), while only 15,4% stated that the perpetrators were an unknown people from outside their area. Only 14,4% were victimised by known people from outside.

As far as assault was concerned, 27,9% of individuals were victimised by a known community member, followed by 15,1% of those who were victimised by unknown community members and unknown people from outside respectively.

Figure 68: Percentage of selected individuals who knew the perpetrator, and their relationship, if any, to the perpetrator by type of crime, 2011



In Figure 69, individuals were asked to indicate a place where the incidents occurred in order to evaluate the prevalence of crime in different places. In 2011, almost 30% of incidents of assault (29,9%) occurred at home, while 18,5% occurred in the street in a residential area. About 15% of incidents of assaults were experienced at an entertainment area/bar/tavern and only 14,1% occurred in streets outside offices/shops. Public transport stations and political rallies proved to be the least likely places (0, 2%) for individuals to experience assault.

More than one thirds of sexual offences (including sexual assault, rape and domestic sexual abuse) occurred in an open space like a field or park, followed by 25,1% that took place in someone else's home.

Figure 69: Place where assault and sexual offence occurred by type of crime (per cent), 2011

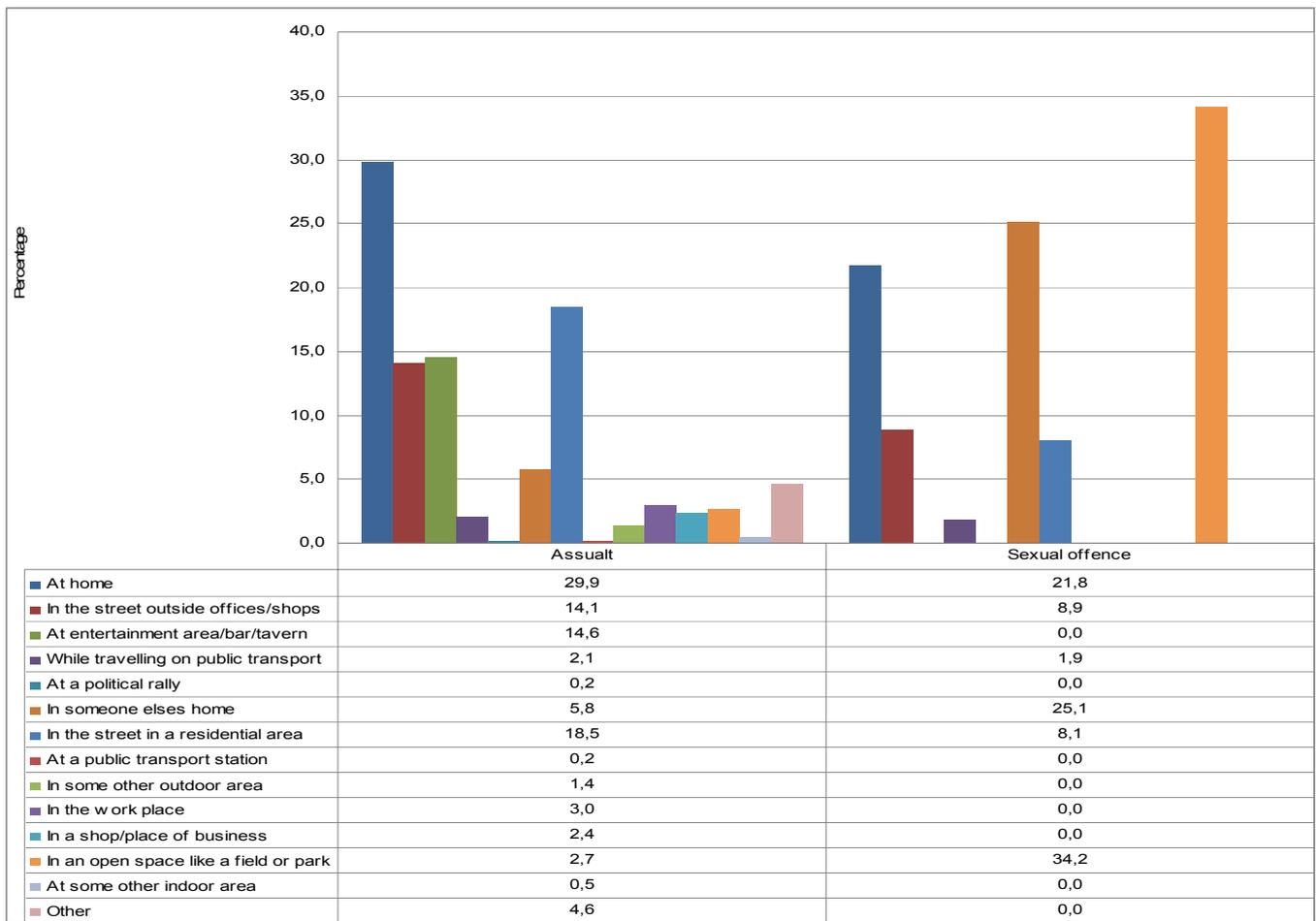


Figure 70 provides the motives behind the attack. Almost 18% of individuals who were assaulted thought that the motive was jealousy; a further 15,6% attributed it to money or other financial motives, whilst 15,3% mentioned sudden personal anger towards the victim. Only 11,9% of victims asserted that they were assaulted because of long-term personal anger. Less than 10% regarded attempted robbery (8%) or anger towards the family or friends (6,1%) as a motive.

Figure 70: Percentage distribution of the motivation behind the assault, 2011

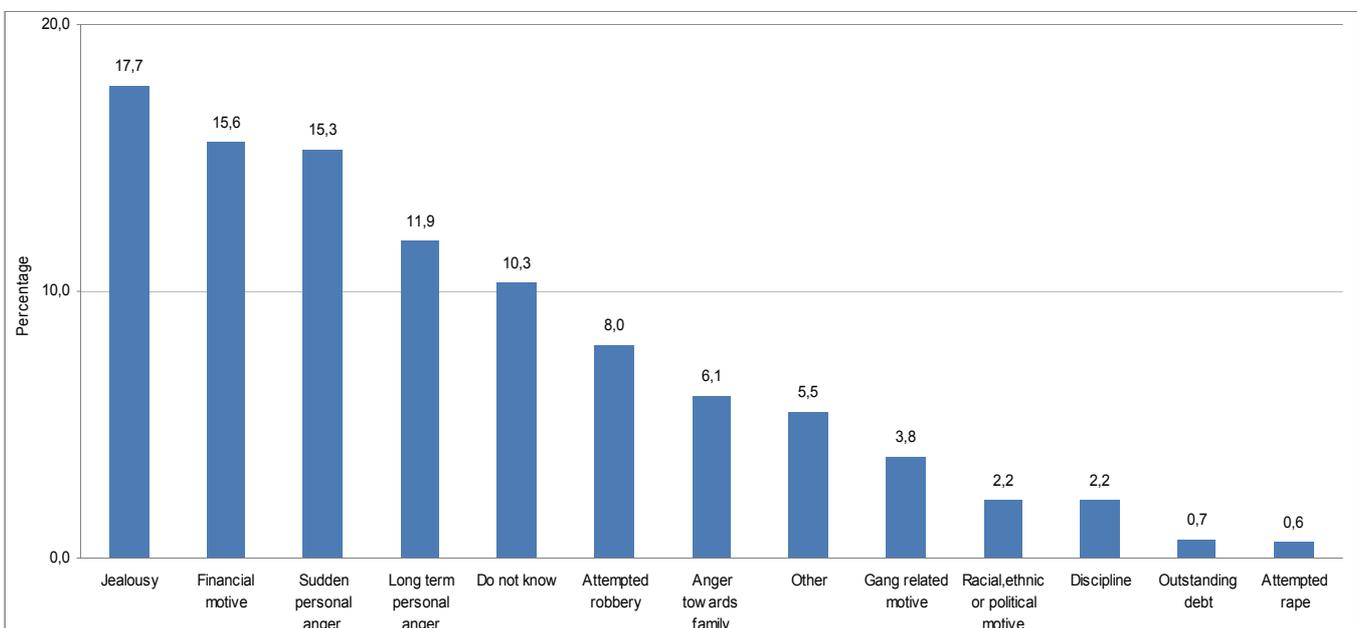
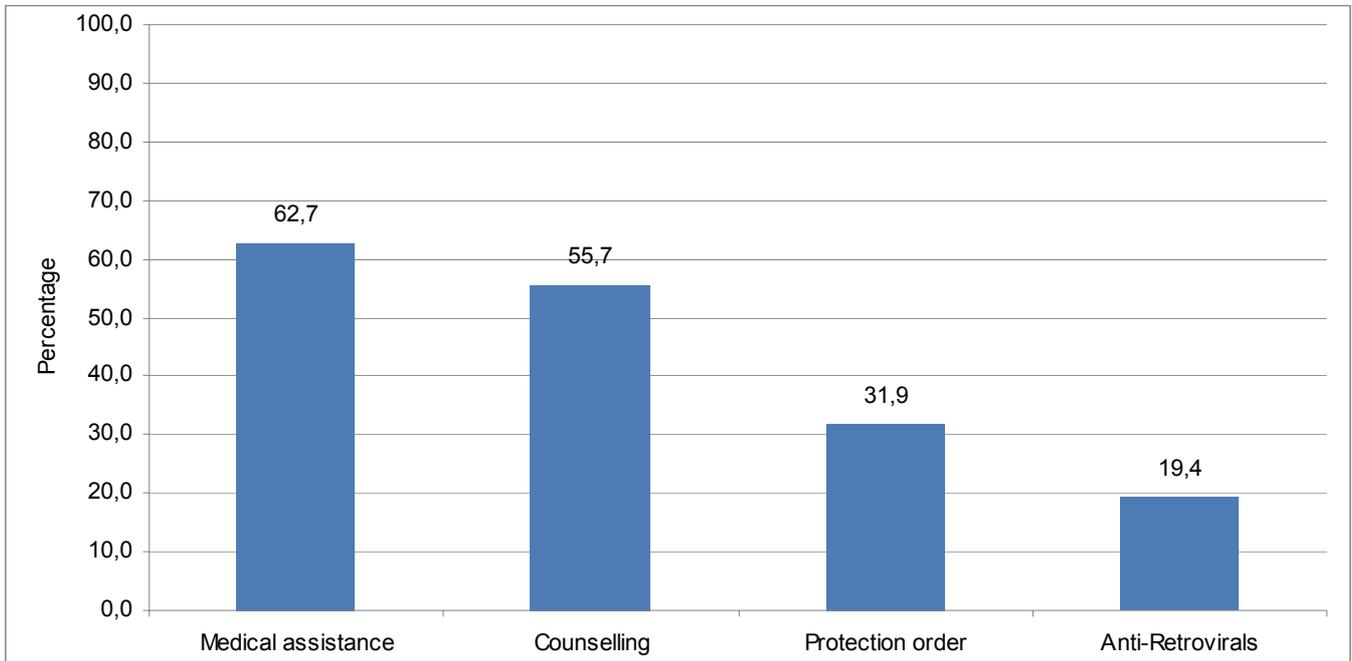


Figure 71 provides an insight into whether victims of a sexual offence know where they can go to get help. More than 60% of victims identified medical assistance (62,7%) , while 55,7% identified counselling as the places to get help. A total of 31,9% of the victims indicated that they would apply for a protection order, and only 19,4% indicated they would get anti-retrovirals.

Figure 71: Percentage of sexual offence victims who know where to access help after an incident, 2011



9.6 Murder

In South Africa, 25,6% of the households believed that the murderers were motivated by money or other financial motives. Jealousy (17,4%) and gang or other group related motives (11,5%) were other reasons considered by many households to be a motive to commit murder (Figure 72).

Figure 72: Percentage distribution of the motivation behind the murder, 2011

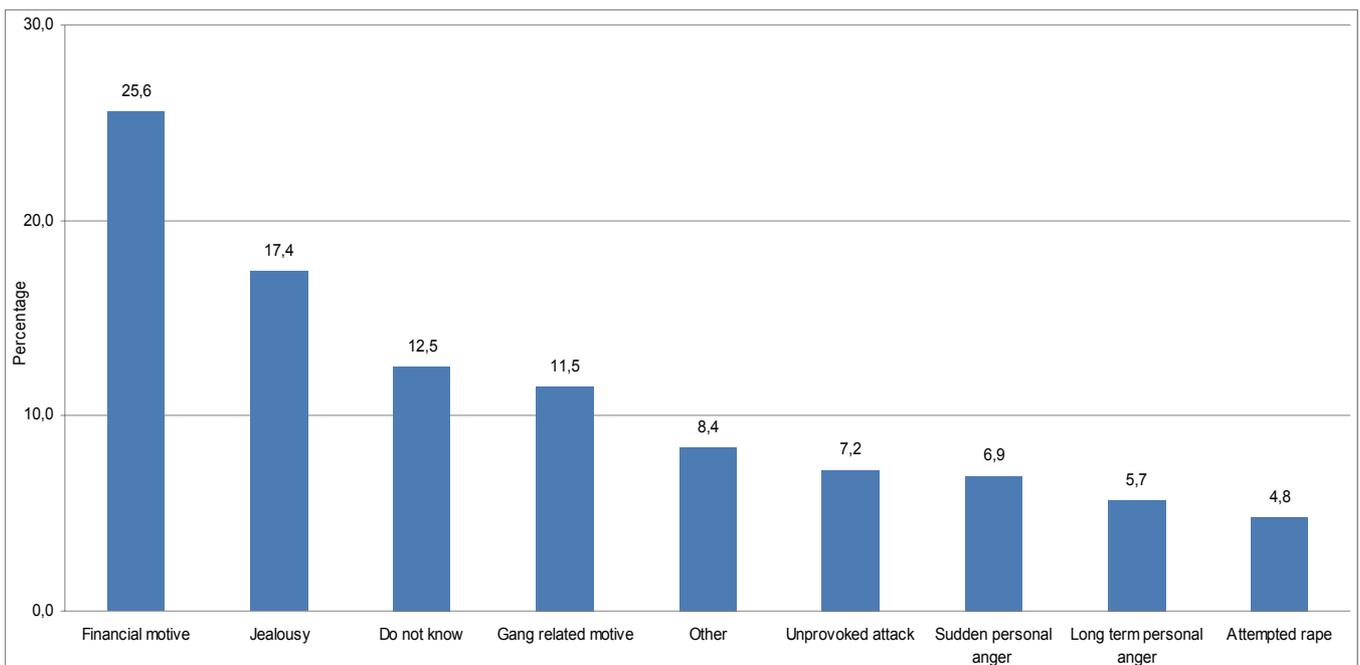
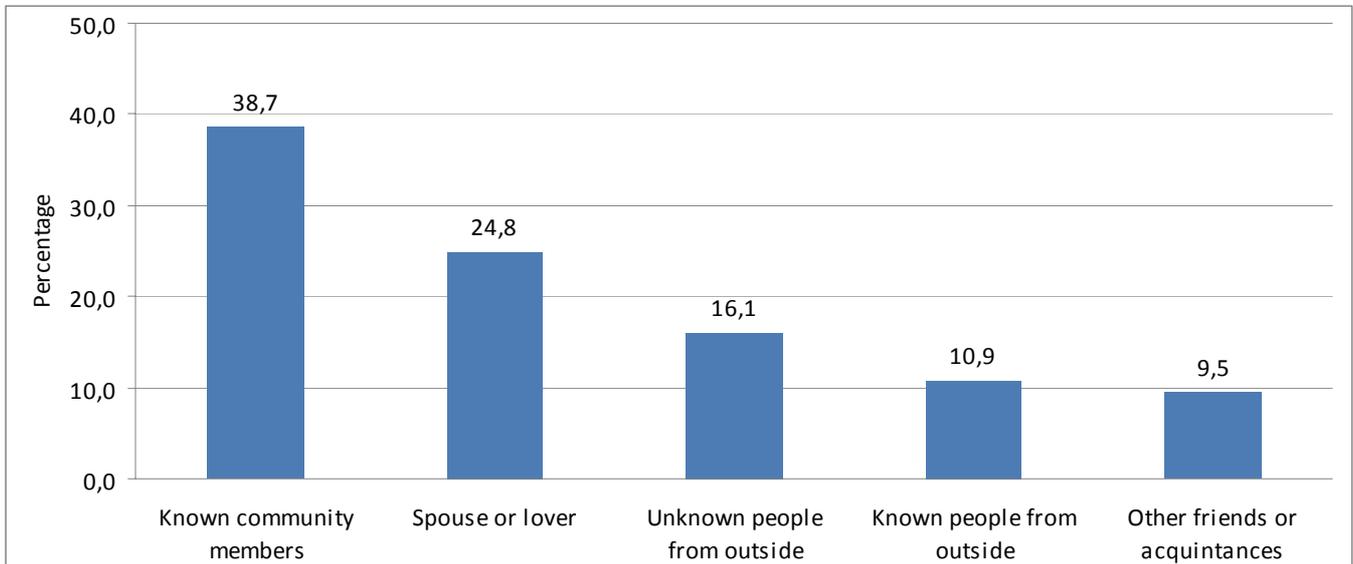


Figure 73 indicates the relationship between the murderer and the victim. A large proportion (38,7%) of victims were murdered by known community members, followed by those murdered by a spouse/lover (24,8%), while 16,1% were murdered by unknown people from outside their residential area. Slightly more than a tenth (10,9%) of the murders were committed by known perpetrators outside their residential area, and 9,5% were committed by other friends or acquaintances.

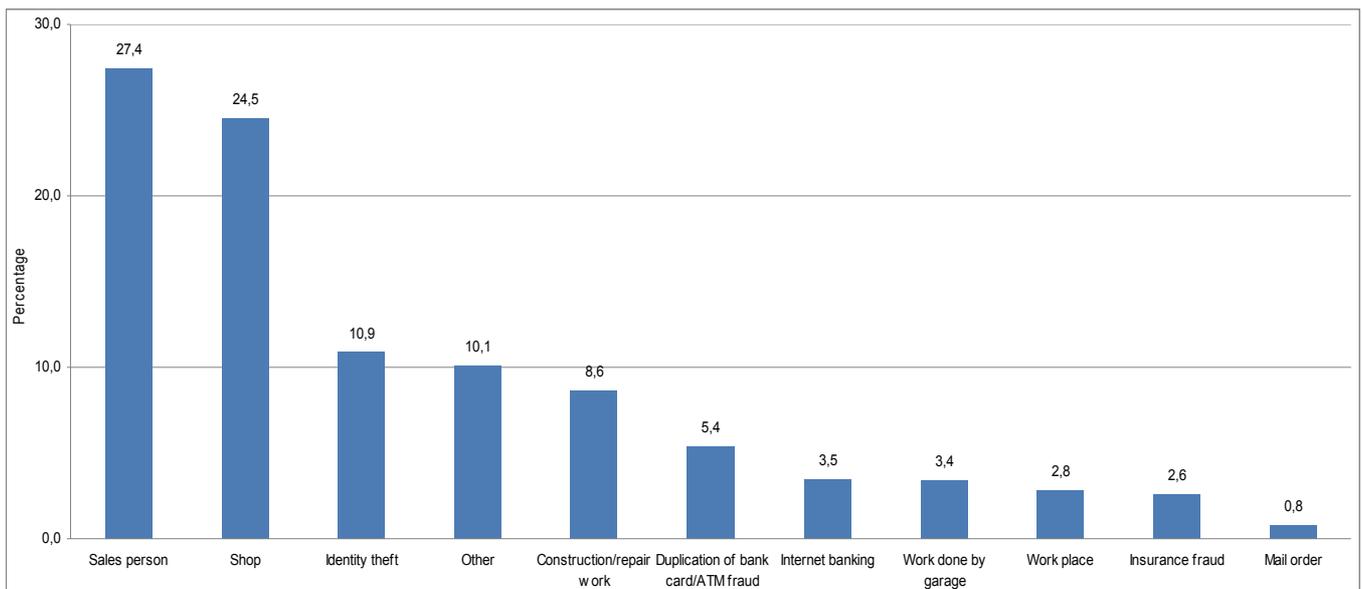
Figure 73: Percentage of victims who knew the perpetrator and their relationship, 2011



9.7 Consumer fraud

More than a quarter (27,4%) of the selected individuals indicated that the fraud they experienced had to do with sales persons, followed by shop related fraud (24,5%) and identity theft (10,9%). The least prevalent types of fraud had to do with insurance (2,6%) and mail-orders (0,8%).

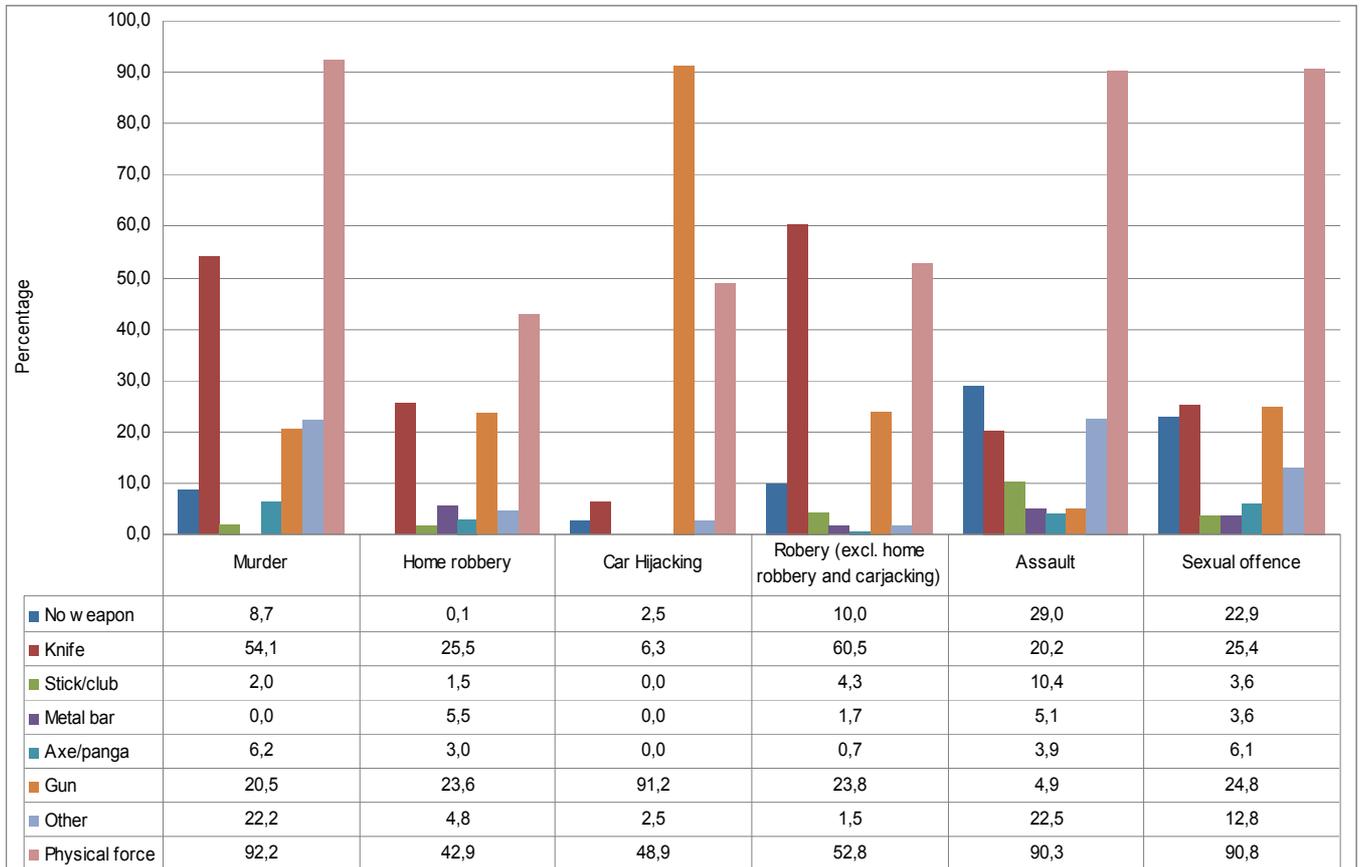
Figure 74: Percentage distribution on how consumer fraud took place, 2011



9.8 The use of weapons when crime is committed

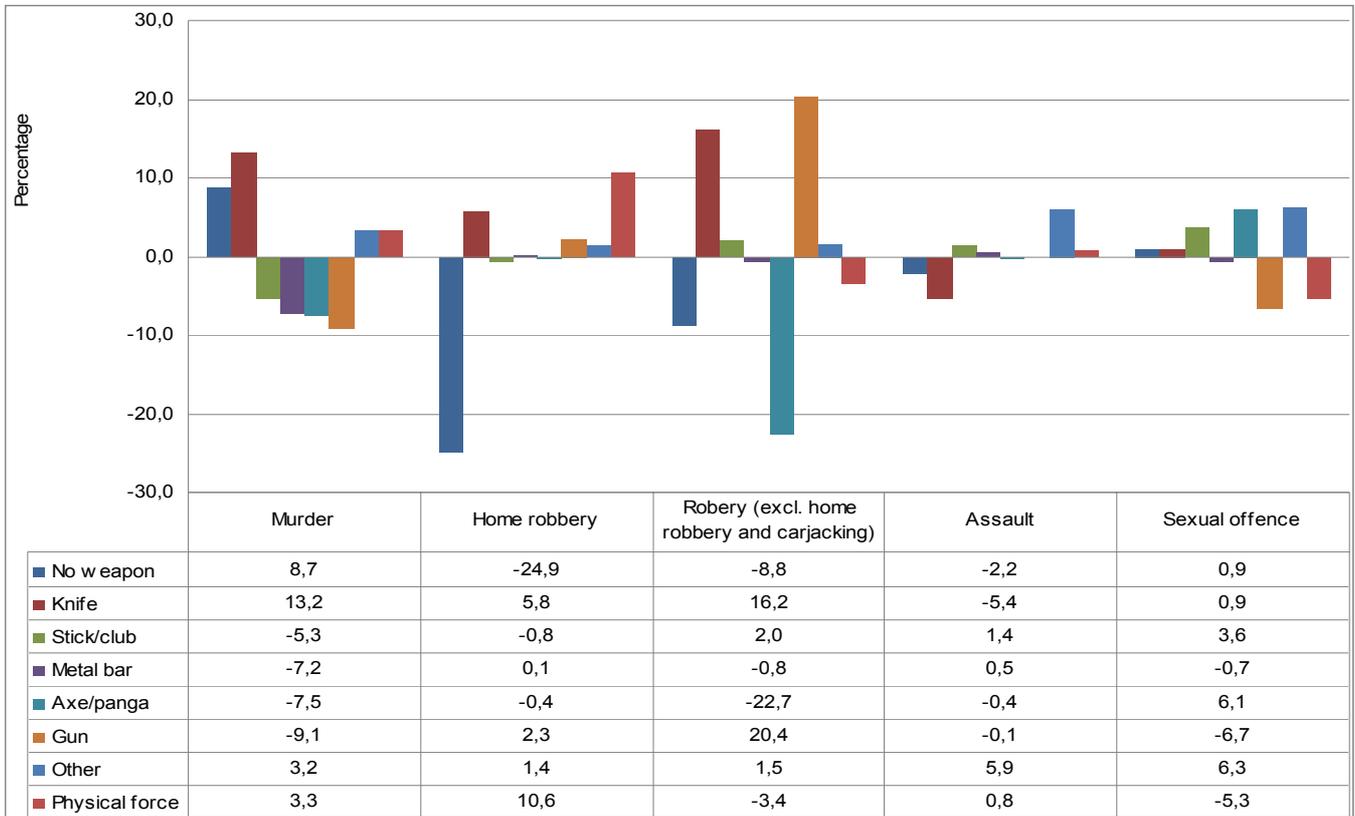
Figure 75 indicates that generally, a knife or sharp object was favoured by most perpetrators when committing a crime. More than five out of every ten perpetrators used knives when committing robbery (60,5%) and murder (54,1%). The use of a gun was prevalent in car hijacking (91,2%), sexual offences (24,8%) and home robbery (23,6%).

Figure 75: Percentage of crime incidents where a weapon was used by type of weapon, 2011



The use of a knife has increased by 13,2% points, and the use of a gun has decreased by 9,1% points when murder was committed in 2011 as compared to 2010. There was an increasing trend in using a knife (16,2%) and using a gun (20,4%) when robbery (excluding home robbery and carjacking) was committed.

Figure 76: 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 (85,1%) and the highest in KwaZulu-Natal (98,8%).

Table 15: Response rates by province, VOCS 2012

Province	Per cent
Western Cape	94,4
Eastern Cape	96,9
Northern Cape	96,7
Free State	96,0
KwaZulu-Natal	98,8
North West	95,4
Gauteng	85,1
Mpumalanga	95,6
Limpopo	98,3
South Africa	94,5

10.2 Survey requirements and design

The questionnaire design, testing of the 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 2012 strives to bring the questionnaire content to international standards, so that comparative analysis with other countries can be undertaken. The VOCS 2012 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.

Sections 10 to 20 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 21 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 16 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 16: Contents of the VOCS 2012 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	5	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	25	Home robbery (including robbery often around or inside the household's dwelling) experienced by a household member(s) in the past 12 months
Section 14	19	Theft of livestock, poultry and other animals in the past 12 months
Section 15	19	Theft of crops planted by the household in the past 12 months
Section 16	20	Murder experienced by a household member(s) in the past 12 months
Section 17	21	Theft out of the motor vehicle experienced by a household member(s) in the past 12 months
Section 18	20	Deliberate damaging/burning or destruction of dwelling experienced by a household member(s) in the past 12 months
Section 19	20	Motor vehicle vandalism or deliberate damage of a motor vehicle experienced by a household member(s) in the past 12 months
Section 20	19	Theft of bicycle experienced in the past 12 months
Section 21	4	Experiences of individual crimes (screening table) in the past 5 years and in the past 12 months
Section 22	19	Theft of personal property experienced in the past 12 months
Section 23	29	Car hijacking (including attempted hijacking) experienced in the past 12 months
Section 24	26	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	26	Assault experienced in the past 12 months
Section 26	26	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

10.4 Sample design

The sample design for the VOCS 2012 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 2012, like all other household-based surveys, uses an MS of primary sampling units (PSUs) which comprise census enumeration areas (EAs) that are drawn from across the country.

The sample for the VOCS 2012 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 3 039 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 in that PSU. The sample size for the VOCS 2012 was 31 007 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 were 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 were 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 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 2012 sample was weighted using the population estimate of mid-November 2011. 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.

The VOCS 2012 had an extra level of selection where one person, 16 years or older, was selected per household to complete sections 21 to 27 of the questionnaire. The individual weights were benchmarked to an estimated national population of age 16 and older in mid-November 2011. 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 2012 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 and VOCS 2012 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.

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 centres or military barracks.

The reference period for the police-recorded statistics is April 2011 to March 2012, whereas the reference period of the VOCS 2012 is 2011, i.e. from January to December 2011.

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 – occurs 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 – the release of prisoners from prison for a specific amount of time, 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.

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: Includes 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, 2011

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	1 434	1 719	289	824	2 530	887	3 454	935	1 351	13 423
Theft of car	13	*	*	*	12	*	24	*	*	63
Housebreaking/burglary (when no one at home)	93	85	13	40	147	43	194	60	56	730
Home robbery (incl. robbery often around or inside the household's dwelling)	22	23	*	*	41	10	52	20	23	200
Theft of livestock/poultry and other animals	*	44	*	12	54	21	*	14	20	178
Theft of crops planted by the household	*	*	*	*	10	*	*	*	*	40
Murder	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	16
Theft out of motor vehicle	50	12	*	*	10	*	61	*	*	162
Deliberate damaging/burning/destruction of dwellings	14	*	*	*	*	*	17	*	*	47
Motor vehicle vandalism/deliberate damage of motor vehicle	16	*	*	*	*	*	26	*	*	56
Theft of bicycle	*	*	*	*	*	*	10	*	*	27
Other	*	*	*	*	12	*	20	*	*	55

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, 2011

Type of crime	Thousands					Total
	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total	
Total number of households	10341	1085	347	1650	13423	
Theft of car	31	*	*	21	63	
Housebreaking/burglary (when no one at home)	532	70	19	109	730	
Home robbery (incl. robbery often around or inside the household's dwelling)	140	19	*	32	200	
Theft of livestock/poultry and other animals	163	*	*	12	178	
Theft of crops planted by the household	33	*	*	*	40	
Murder	13	*	*	*	16	
Theft out of motor vehicle	71	32	10	49	162	
Deliberate damaging/burning/destruction of dwellings	21	*	*	14	47	
Motor vehicle vandalism/deliberate damage of motor vehicle	20	11	*	20	56	
Theft of bicycle	12	*	*	*	27	
Other	44	*	*	*	55	

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: Individual crime experienced

2.1: Number of people aged 16 years and older who experienced at least one individual crime by province and type of crime, 2011

Type of crime	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Total number of individuals	3 683	4 447	769	1 965	7 053	2 148	8 220	2 415	3 515	34 215
Theft of personal property	137	83	15	43	141	60	233	39	104	858
Hijacking of car (inc. attempted hijacking)	*	*	*	*	*	*	18	*	*	35
Robbery (excl. home robbery and car/truck hijackings)	69	56	*	13	*	14	52	27	*	249
Assault	73	44	26	32	45	48	73	32	78	451
Sexual offence (incl. rape)	*	*	*	*	11	*	*	*	*	32
Consumer fraud	11	10	*	*	*	17	33	12	*	102

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: Individual crime experienced

2.2: Number of people aged 16 years and older who experienced at least one individual crime by population group of the household head and type of crime, 2011

Type of crime	Thousands					Total
	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White		
Total number of individuals	26 331	3 184	1 017	3 683	34 215	
Theft of personal property	649	82	13	113	858	
Hijacking of car (inc. attempted hijacking)	*	*	*	15	35	
Robbery (excl. home robbery and car/truck hijackings)	185	39	*	22	249	
Assault	349	69	*	30	452	
Sexual offence (incl. rape)	20	*	*	*	32	
Consumer fraud	76	*	*	21	102	

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: Public perceptions of crime and safety

3.1: Number of households who feel safe/unsafe walking alone in their area during the day and when it is dark by province, 2011

Time period	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Total number of households	1 434	1 719	289	824	2 530	887	3 454	935	1 351	13 423
During the day	722	978	197	535	1 410	617	1 645	516	953	7 573
Fairly safe	425	537	52	212	781	188	1 128	252	232	3 808
A bit unsafe	185	167	12	45	201	43	426	94	74	1 247
Very unsafe	95	27	26	25	113	33	205	57	78	659
Unspecified	*	10	*	*	24	*	49	15	15	136
When it is dark	276	106	90	73	358	129	394	161	267	1 854
Fairly safe	278	419	55	94	843	190	709	111	283	2 982
A bit unsafe	259	434	51	97	540	126	921	147	175	2 750
Very unsafe	615	751	92	551	767	437	1 380	497	603	5 692
Unspecified	*	*	*	10	22	*	49	20	23	144

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: Public perceptions of crime and safety

3.2: Household perceptions of about the origin of the perpetrators of violent and property crime in their neighbourhood by province, 2011

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
Total number of households	1 434	1 719	289	824	2 530	887	3 454	935	1 351	13 423
Violent crime	868	1 195	223	559	1 702	617	1 379	634	916	8 092
People from other areas in South Africa	532	510	64	233	771	235	1 494	266	257	4 363
People from outside South Africa	27	*	*	26	38	29	526	19	167	843
Unspecified	*	*	*	*	19	*	55	15	10	124
Property crime	856	1 188	218	561	1 740	638	1 485	618	903	8 206
People from other areas in South Africa	543	495	70	225	726	213	1 423	280	266	4 240
People from outside South Africa	25	32	*	30	38	28	492	22	170	838
Unspecified	10	*	*	*	25	*	54	15	13	138

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: Public perceptions of crime and safety

3.3: Household perceptions of what motivates people to commit property crime by province, 2011

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	1 434	1 719	2 530	289	824	887	3 454	935	1 351	13 423
Drugs related needs	1 173	1 193	187	483	1 732	479	2 453	541	646	8 888
Real need (such as hunger)	611	886	139	491	1 308	416	2 232	544	866	7 493
Greed	350	594	109	329	952	332	1 522	383	451	5 020
Non-financial motives	181	542	86	233	642	192	987	242	277	3 382
Other	127	96	25	49	62	110	146	69	52	736

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: Individual and community response to crime

4.1: Total number of measures taken by households to protect themselves against crime by province, 2011

Protection measure	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Total number of households	1 434	1 719	289	824	2 530	887	3 454	935	1 351	13 423
Physical protection measures for home (such as burglar doors, alarm, etc.)	918	618	107	344	1 044	341	2 225	454	413	6 464
Physical protection measures for vehicles (e.g. alarm)	403	172	38	106	424	129	1 074	139	91	2 577
Carrying of weapons	49	56	10	37	100	49	212	39	42	595
Private security (such as paid armed response)	180	90	*	62	195	44	693	80	33	1 386
Self-help groups	137	60	*	21	64	45	430	100	199	1 060
Other	39	33	18	66	30	*	58	51	13	312

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: Individual and community response to crime

4.2: Household views on where government should spend money to reduce crime by province, 2011

Government spending focus	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Total number of households	1 434	1 719	289	824	2 530	887	3 454	935	1 351	13 423
Law enforcement (more police, etc.)	282	204	57	173	353	146	941	169	299	2 624
The judiciary/courts (punishment, harsher penalties for offenders, etc.)	348	190	58	123	255	108	418	118	200	1 817
Social and/or economic development (e.g. job creation)	796	1 320	173	526	1 908	627	2 079	640	847	8 916
Unspecified	*	*	*	*	14	*	17	*	*	65

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: Individual and community response to crime

4.3: Household views on whom to contact first when they suspect that they may become victims of crime by province, 2011

Organisation/person	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Total number of households	1 434	1 719	289	824	2 530	887	3 454	935	1 351	13 423
Nobody	21	*	*	*	18	*	22	14	*	108
Relative/ friend	162	432	27	105	338	150	475	178	348	2 215
Private security companies	119	46	3	31	160	20	450	49	31	909
Community group/organisation	47	62	*	12	51	17	197	30	38	454
Traditional authority	*	279	*	*	137	10	*	*	54	506
SAPS	1 042	684	224	608	1 692	516	1 950	541	719	7 976
Metro police	*	*	*	*	11	*	16	*	*	36
Community policing forum	*	85	10	*	77	71	133	34	68	493
Other	22	115	15	47	32	89	187	84	79	670

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.
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5: Perceptions of victim support services and citizen interaction/community cohesion

5.1: Household knowledge of their next-door neighbours' name by province, 2011

Knowing or not knowing	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Total number of households	1 434	1 719	289	824	2 530	887	3 454	935	1 351	13 423
Yes	1 337	1 676	277	795	2 451	850	3 177	901	1 290	12 754
No	93	40	11	28	68	33	269	23	58	624
Unspecified	*	*	*	*	11	*	*	10	*	44

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

5.2: Household involvement in community-based initiatives by province, 2011

Organisation	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Total number of households	1 434	1 719	289	824	2 530	887	3 454	935	1 351	13 423
Religious group	1 096	1 513	288	815	2 483	857	2 875	926	1 284	12 136
Stokvel/savings group	62	390	13	105	321	90	505	128	352	1 967
Burial society	212	804	49	192	475	212	953	265	1 013	4 174
Sports group	105	125	29	46	107	49	310	89	143	1 002
Any other group	56	18	*	14	27	20	79	*	20	246

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: Public perceptions of law enforcement

6.1: Distribution of households' perceptions of correctional services by province, 2011

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	1 434	1 719	289	824	2 530	887	3 454	935	1 351	13 423
Innocent people are sometimes wrongly sent to prison	1 042	1 242	198	609	1 864	550	2 624	635	1 004	9 768
Many people who are guilty do not go to prison	1 246	1 328	238	663	2 085	711	2 935	762	998	10 966
Prison is the right kind of punishment for violent crimes	1 143	1 623	252	757	2 229	819	3 083	831	1 158	11 895
Prison is the right kind of punishment for most non-violent crimes	953	1 263	207	681	2 094	695	2 313	820	1 101	10 127
Prisons are well run	600	910	152	471	1 395	431	1 598	564	718	6 837
Prisons are just colleges for crooks	1 143	1 042	201	438	1 529	451	1 693	459	769	7 726
Prisoners get parole too easily	1 005	1 106	175	299	1 126	346	1 442	309	632	6 442
Prisons abuse prisoner rights	591	399	75	136	602	134	801	142	361	3 241
It is easy to escape from prisons	324	469	54	124	683	107	766	223	370	3 119
People who have been to prison will not easily commit crimes again	281	634	137	338	1 013	254	779	370	475	4 282

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: Public perceptions of law enforcement

6.2: Distribution of households views about policing after having official contact with the police by province, 2011

Type of change	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Total	341	284	66	298	397	149	823	243	300	2 899
Made it better	255	244	44	255	321	116	614	205	276	2 331
Made it worse	83	35	20	41	70	29	201	33	16	529
Unspecified	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	39

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: Public perceptions of law enforcement

6.3: Total number of household perceptions on police response time to an emergency call by province, 2011

Police response time	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Total number of households	1 434	1 719	289	824	2 530	887	3 454	935	1 351	13 423
Less than 30 minutes	652	281	84	193	402	157	1 012	102	257	3 139
Less than 1 hour (but more than 30 minutes)	351	388	61	206	628	150	1 171	226	407	3 589
Less than 2 hours (but more than 1 hour)	169	374	50	152	582	129	666	187	262	2 571
More than 2 hours	179	618	80	221	766	404	460	364	385	3 476
Never arrived	76	50	14	45	139	44	119	46	34	567
Unspecified	*	*		*	14	*	27	*	*	80

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: Public perceptions of law enforcement

6.4: Distribution of household reasons for being satisfied with the police by province, 2011

Reason for satisfaction	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Total number of households that are satisfied with police in their area	945	1 125	177	501	1 518	453	2 253	544	841	8 356
The police are committed	731	902	133	362	1 144	327	1 812	326	621	6 358
They are trustworthy	660	867	119	337	1 032	294	1 357	239	578	5 483
They always respond on time	619	558	80	241	816	214	1 189	179	545	4 439
They come to the scene of the crime	788	967	130	358	1 083	368	1 701	346	664	6 406
They arrest criminals	659	921	111	348	1 011	303	1 452	292	633	5 730
They recover stolen property	406	504	64	228	544	143	735	75	304	3 003
Other	67	66	*	14	95	10	107	19	60	440

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: Public perceptions of law enforcement

6.5: Distribution of households reasons for being dissatisfied with the police by province, 2011

Reason for dissatisfaction	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Total number of households that are not satisfied with police in their area	484	591	112	321	1 009	433	1 196	390	506	5 044
They don't have enough resources	158	223	50	121	381	206	416	134	151	1 839
They are lazy	299	354	50	165	718	168	743	143	280	2 920
They are corrupt	287	180	34	148	436	158	762	137	217	2 358
They don't come to the area	245	219	40	127	454	138	437	157	258	2 075
They release criminals easily	246	304	38	129	372	167	622	129	249	2 256
They cooperate with thieves/criminals	231	130	37	96	237	118	633	108	172	1 762
They are harsh towards victims	226	193	20	90	236	118	434	57	139	1 514
They never recover goods	214	227	31	140	450	168	578	126	187	2 121
They don't respond on time	334	487	90	264	660	368	800	274	368	3 644
Other	34	*	*	24	21	11	45	15	14	173

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: Public perceptions of law enforcement

6.6: Distribution of households knowledge about location of the nearest magistrate court by province, 2011

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	1 434	1 719	289	824	2 530	887	3 454	935	1 351	13 423
Yes	1 317	1 593	279	757	2 335	821	3 018	857	1 144	12 121
No	111	121	*	64	179	65	423	68	202	1 243
Unspecified	*	*	*	*	16	*	12	*	*	58

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: Public perceptions of law enforcement

6.7: Perceptions of household on why they were satisfied with the courts by province, 2011

Reasons for satisfaction with court	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Total number of households who were satisfied with courts	668	1 138	221	576	1 746	516	2 062	685	917	8 529
They have a high rate of conviction	209	177	77	209	498	57	870	112	140	2 348
They pass sentences appropriate to the crime	353	802	128	250	788	347	870	383	590	4 509
They are not corrupt	102	156	14	105	453	105	293	182	184	1 594
Other	*	*	*	11	*	*	25	*	*	56
Unspecified	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	47

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: Public perceptions of law enforcement

6.8: Distribution of households dissatisfaction with the courts by province, 2011

Reasons for dissatisfaction with court	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Total number of households who were not satisfied with courts	762	577	68	247	776	369	1 389	248	431	4 867
They do not have enough convictions	122	75	*	20	61	32	151	23	33	521
Matters drag for too long/ postponements	195	106	13	66	158	53	463	56	98	1 209
No proper notice of hearing is served	20	26	*	10	56	15	56	*	23	217
Courts are too lenient on criminals	309	206	38	78	317	143	427	57	128	1 702
They release perpetrators unconditionally	102	158	*	45	150	90	199	94	114	960
Other	11	*	*	25	29	36	76	*	31	224
Unspecified	*	*	*	*	12	*	19	*	*	60

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.