



Victims of Crime Survey 2013/14



**Statistics
South Africa**



The South Africa I know, the home I understand



The South Africa I know, the home I understand

Statistical release

P0341

Victims of Crime Survey

2013/14

**Embargoed until:
04 December 2014
11H30**

Enquiries:

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

Forthcoming issue:

VOCS 2014/15

Expected release date

September 2015

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

© Statistics South Africa, 2014

Users may apply or process this data, provided Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) is acknowledged as the original source of the data; that it is specified that the application and/or analysis is the result of the user's independent processing of the data; and that neither the basic data nor any reprocessed version or application thereof may be sold or offered for sale in any form whatsoever without prior permission from Stats SA.

A complete set of Stats SA publications is available at Stats SA Library and the following libraries:

- National Library of South Africa, Pretoria Division
- National Library of South Africa, Cape Town Division
- Library of Parliament, Cape Town
- Bloemfontein Public Library
- Natal Society Library, Pietermaritzburg
- Johannesburg Public Library
- Eastern Cape Library Services, King William's Town
- Central Regional Library, Polokwane
- Central Reference Library, Nelspruit
- Central Reference Collection, Kimberley
- Central Reference Library, Mmabatho

This publication is available both in hard copy and on the Stats SA website www.statssa.gov.za

The data and metadata set from the *Victims of Crime Survey 2013/14* will be available on CD-ROM. A charge may be made according to the pricing policy, which can be seen on the website.

Stats SA also provides a subscription service.

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

Contents

List of tables in the key findings	v
List of figures in the key findings	vi
List of maps	ix
List of tables in addendum	x
1. Introduction	1
2. Target population and sample	1
3. Summary of the key findings	2
3.1 Public perceptions about crime and safety	2
3.2 Views about criminals	2
3.3 Public perceptions about crime prevention and response to crime	2
3.4 Public perceptions of law enforcement	2
3.5 Crime levels in South Africa	3
3.6 Overview of selected crime types	3
4. Public perceptions of crime and safety	4
5. Public perceptions of victim support services	22
6. Public perceptions of law enforcement	28
7. Crime levels and reporting of crimes in South Africa	41
7.1 Victimization rates	41
7.2 Reporting crimes to the police and victimisation satisfaction	45
7.3 Reasons for not reporting crime	49
8. Overview of selected crime types	52
8.1 Corruption	52
8.1.1 Perception on corruption	52
8.1.2 Experience of corruption	54
8.2 Vehicle-related crimes	55
8.3 Housebreaking/burglary and other theft	57
8.4 Robbery (excluding home robbery and car/truck hijackings) and theft of personal property	59
8.5 Assault and sexual offences	60
8.6 Murder	62
8.7 Consumer fraud	63
8.8 The use of weapons when crime is committed	64
9. Technical notes	65
9.1 Response details	65
9.2 Survey requirements and design	65
9.3 Questionnaire design	65
9.4 Sample design	66
9.5 Data collection	67
9.6 Editing and imputation	67
9.7 Weighting	67
9.8 Non-response adjustment	68

9.9 Final survey weights68

9.10 Estimation68

9.11 Reliability of the survey estimates68

9.12 Comparability with previous surveys68

9.13 Limitations of crime victimisation surveys68

9.14 Differences between victim surveys and police-reported data.....69

10. Definition of terms..... 70

List of tables in the key findings

Table 1: Crimes perceived by households to be the most common and feared in South Africa, (April 2013-March 2014)	8
Table 2: Number and percentage of households who were prevented from engaging in daily activities when alone, as a result of crime in their area by province, (April 2013-March 2014)	13
Table 3: Number and 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, (April 2013-March 2014)	14
Table 4: Number and percentage of households who knew where to take a victim of crime to access medical services by type of institution and province, (April 2013-March 2014).....	23
Table 5: Number and percentage of households who knew where to take a victim of crime to access medical services by type of institution and population group of the household head, (April 2013-March 2014).....	24
Table 6: Number and percentage of households who knew where to take a victim of crime to access counselling services by type of institution and province, (April 2013-March 2014).....	25
Table 7: Number and percentage of households who knew where to take a victim of crime to access counselling services by type of institution and population group of the household head, (April 2013-March 2014)	26
Table 8: Number and percentage distribution of the reasons for being dissatisfied with the way the police dealt with crime by province, (April 2013-March 2014)	34
Table 9: Number and percentage distribution of the reasons for being satisfied with the way the police dealt with crime by province, (April 2013-March 2014)	35
Table 10: Percentage distribution of households who experienced at least one incident of crime by type of crime: 1998-2013/14.....	41
Table 11: Percentage distribution of the selected individuals who experienced at least one incident of crime by type of crime: 1998-2013/14.....	42
Table 12: Number and percentage distribution of crime experiences and reporting rates, (April 2012-February 2014)	43
Table 13: Extent of repeat victimisation amongst households and individuals aged 16 years and older who had experienced a particular crime (per cent), (April 2012-February 2014)	44
Table 14: Response rates by province, VOCS 2013/14	65
Table 15: Contents of the VOCS 2013/14 questionnaire	66

List of figures in the key findings

Figure 1: Percentage distribution of households' perceptions about changes in violent crime levels in their areas of residence over three- year intervals prior to the survey, 2008–2013	4
Figure 2: Percentage distribution of households' perceptions of changes in violent crime levels during the period 2010–2013 in their area of residence by province	5
Figure 3: Percentage distribution of household perceptions about changes in property crime levels in their area of residence over three year intervals prior to the survey, 2008–2013	6
Figure 4: Percentage distribution of perceptions about property crime levels during the period 2010–2013 in the households' areas of residence by province.....	7
Figure 5: Percentage distribution of households' feelings of safety when walking alone in their areas during the day and when it is dark, (April 2013–March 2014)	10
Figure 6: Percentage distribution of households who felt safe walking alone in their areas during the day and when it is dark, 1998–2013/14.....	10
Figure 7: Percentage distribution of households who were prevented from engaging in daily activities when alone, as a result of crime in their area, (2011–2013/14).....	11
Figure 8: Percentage distribution of households' perception on the most likely perpetrators of property and violent crime, (April 2013–March 2014).....	15
Figure 9: Percentage distribution of households' perception on the most likely perpetrators of property crime, by province, (April 2013–March 2014).....	15
Figure 10: Percentage distribution of people who were most likely to be perpetrators of violent crime, by province, (April 2013–March 2014).....	16
Figure 11: Percentage distribution of households' perceptions of why perpetrators commit property crime, (2011–2014).....	16
Figure 12: Percentage distribution of households' perceptions of why perpetrators commit property crime by province, (April 2013–March 2014).....	18
Figure 13: Percentage distribution of households' perceptions of why perpetrators commit property crime by population group of the household head, (April 2013–March 2014)	19
Figure 14: Percentage distribution of households who took measures to protect themselves from crime by province, (April 2013–March 2014).....	20
Figure 15: Percentage distribution of households' suggestions on where government should spend money in order to reduce crime, (April 2013–March 2014).....	20
Figure 16: Percentage distribution of entities contacted first to come to the household's rescue in the event of being victimised by province, (April 2013–March 2014).....	21
Figure 17: Percentage distribution of households who knew where to take a victim of crime to access selected services by province, (April 2013–March 2014)	22
Figure 18: Percentage distribution of households' who knew of a place of safety/shelter where they could take a victim of domestic violence by institution and province, (April 2013–March 2014)	27
Figure 19: Percentage distribution of households who knew of a place of safety/shelter where they could take a victim of domestic violence by institution and population group of the household head, (April 2013–March 2014).....	27
Figure 20: Percentage distribution of household perceptions of the average length of time it takes to get to the nearest police station using their usual mode of transport by province , (April 2013–March 2014).....	28
Figure 21: Percentage of distribution of households who see the police, in uniform and on duty, in their area of residence by province, (April 2013–March 2014).....	30
Figure 22: Percentage distribution of households who see the police, in uniform and on duty, in their area of residence by population group of the household head, (April 2013–March 2014).....	31
Figure 23: Percentage distribution of households who were satisfied with the police in their area by province, 2012–2013/14	32
Figure 24: Percentage distribution of households who were satisfied with the police in their area by population group of the household head, 2012–2013/14	33

Figure 25: Percentage distribution of households' who knew the location of their nearest magistrate court by province, (April 2013–March 2014) 36

Figure 26: Percentage distribution of households' satisfaction with the way courts generally deal with perpetrators of crime by province, 2012–2013/14 37

Figure 27: Percentage distribution of reasons for households being satisfied with the way courts generally deal with perpetrators of crime by province, (April 2013–March 2014)..... 37

Figure 28: Percentage distribution of reasons for household satisfaction with the way courts generally deal with perpetrators of crime by population group of the household head, (April 2013–March 2014)..... 38

Figure 29: Percentage distribution of reasons for being dissatisfied with the way in which courts generally deal with perpetrators of crime by province, (April 2013–March 2014)..... 38

Figure 30: 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, (April 2013–March 2014)..... 39

Figure 31: Percentage distribution of the perceptions about services provided by Correctional Services, (April 2013–March 2014)..... 40

Figure 32: Percentage distribution of incidents of crime reported by the households to the police, Jan 2010–Feb 2014 45

Figure 33: Percentage distribution of incidents of crime reported by the selected individuals, aged 16 years and older to the police, (2011– 2014)..... 47

Figure 34: Percentage distribution of reasons for not reporting incidents of household crime to the police per crime, (April 2012–February 2014)..... 49

Figure 35: Percentage distribution of reasons for not reporting incidents of individual crime to the police per crime, (April 2012–February 2014)..... 50

Figure 36: Percentage distribution of household crimes that were reported to anyone else (other than the police), by institution reported to, (April 2012–February 2014) 51

Figure 37: Percentage distribution of individual crimes that were reported to anyone else (other than the police) by institution reported to, (April 2012–February 2014) 51

Figure 38: Percentage distribution of perceptions of the level of corruption in the last three calendar years, 2010–2013 52

Figure 39: Percentage distribution of perceptions about why people are engaging in corruption, (April 2013–March 2014)..... 53

Figure 40: Percentage distribution of perceptions about why people are paying bribes, (April 2013–March 2014)..... 53

Figure 41: Percentage distribution of services for which bribes were solicited from households, (April 2013–March 2014)..... 54

Figure 42: Percentage distribution of households who were asked by a government or public official to pay a bribe (money, a favour or present), (April 2012–February 2014) 54

Figure 43: Percentage distribution of reasons for not reporting corruption, by province, (April 2012–February 2014)..... 55

Figure 44: Percentage distribution of households who experienced crime by type of crime and place of occurrence, (April 2012–February 2014)..... 55

Figure 45: Percentage distribution of time of the day when selected household crimes occurred, (April 2012–February 2014) 56

Figure 46: Percentage distribution of the period of the week when household crimes occurred, (April 2012–February 2014) 56

Figure 47: Percentage distribution of the time of day that the housebreaking/burglary took place, by province, (April 2012–February 2014)..... 57

Figure 48: Percentage distribution of the manner in which the burglar gained entry into the house, by province, (April 2012–February 2014)..... 58

Figure 49: Percentage distribution of the place where robbery or theft of personal property occurred by province, (April 2012–February 2014) 59

Figure 50: Percentage distribution of selected individuals who knew the perpetrator, and their relationship, if any, to the perpetrator by type of crime, (April 2012–February 2014)..... 60

Figure 51: Percentage distribution of the place where assault and sexual offence occurred by type of crime, (April 2012–February 2014)..... 61

Figure 52: Percentage distribution of the perceived motive behind the assault, (April 2012–February 2014)..... 61

Figure 53: Percentage distribution of sexual offence victims who knew where to access help after a crime incident, (April 2012–February 2014) 62

Figure 54: Percentage distribution of the perceived motive behind the murder, (April 2012–February 2014)..... 62

Figure 55: Percentage distribution of victims who knew the perpetrator and their relationship, (April 2012–February 2014) 63

Figure 56: Percentage distribution on how consumer fraud took place, (April 2012–February 2014) 63

Figure 57: Percentage distribution of crime incidents where a weapon was used by type of weapon, (April 2012–February 2014) 64

List of maps

Map 1: Number of households per 10 000 population, who felt very unsafe walking alone when it is dark by province, (April 2013–March 2014)..... 9

Map 2: Number of households per 10 000 population, who were prevented from walking to work/town due to fear of crime, (April 2013–March 2014) 12

Map 3: Number of households per 10 000 population, who perceive property crime to be motivated by drug related needs by province, (April 2013–March 2014)..... 17

Map 4: Number of households per 10 000 population, who see police officers on duty at least once a day by province, (April 2013–March 2014)..... 29

Map 5: Number of households per 10 000 population, who reported housebreaking/burglary to the police by province (April 2012–February 2014) 46

Map 6: Number of individuals per 10 000 population, who reported assault to the police by province, (April 2012–February 2014) 48

List of tables in addendum

Household crime experienced	72
1.1 Number of households who at least one household crime by province and type of crime, (April 2012–February 2014).....	72
1.2 Number of households who experienced at least one household crime by population group of the household head, (April 2012–February 2014).....	73
Individual crime experienced	74
2.1 Number of people aged 16 years and older who experienced at least one individual crime by province, (April 2012–February 2014).....	74
2.2 Number of people aged 16 years and older who experienced at least one individual crime by population group of the household head, (April 2012–February 2014)	75
Public perceptions of crime and safety	76
3.1 Distribution of households’ feelings of safety when walking alone in their area of residence when it is dark by province, (April 2013–March 2014)	76
3.2 Distribution of households’ feelings of safety when walking alone in their area of residence during the day by province, (April 2013–March 2014).....	77
3.3 Household perceptions about the origin of the perpetrators of violent crime in their neighbourhood by province, (April 2013–March 2014)	78
3.4 Household perceptions about the origin of the perpetrators of property crime in their neighbourhood by province, (April 2013–March 2014)	79
3.5 Household perceptions of what motivates people to commit property crime by province, (April 2013–March 2014)	80
Individual and community response to crime	81
4.1 Total number of measures taken by households to protect themselves against crime by province, (April 2013–March 2014)	81
4.2 Household views on where government should spend money to reduce crime by province, (April 2013–March 2014)	82
4.3 Household views on whom to contact first when they suspect that they may become victims of crime by province, (April 2013–March 2014)	83
Perceptions of victim support services and citizen interaction/community cohesion	84
5.1 Household knowledge of their next-door neighbours’ name by province, (April 2013–March 2014).....	84
5.2 Household involvement in community-based initiatives by province, (April 2013–March 2014)	85
Public perceptions of law enforcement	86
6.1 Distribution of households’ perceptions of correctional services by province, (April 2013–March 2014)	86
6.2 Distribution of households views about policing after having official contact with the police by province, (April 2013–March 2014).....	87
6.3 Total number of household perceptions on police response time to an emergency call by province, (April 2013–March 2014)	88
6.4 Distribution of household reasons for being satisfied with the police by province, (April 2013–March 2014).....	89
6.5 Distribution of households reasons for being dissatisfied with the police by province, (April 2013–March 2014).....	90
6.6 Distribution of households knowledge about the location of the nearest magistrate court by province, (April 2013–March 2014).....	91
6.7 Distribution of household reasons for satisfaction with the courts by province, (April 2013–March 2014).....	92
6.8 Distribution of household reasons for dissatisfaction with the courts by province, (April 2013–March 2014).....	93

Victims of crime survey: 2013/14

This statistical release presents a selection of key findings from the Victims of Crime Survey (VOCS) 2013/14, which was conducted by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) from April 2013 to March 2014.

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.

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. Crime prevention and safety is a high priority of the current government, and beginning with the VOCS 2011, the VOCS series started to be conducted annually by Stats SA. Data collections for VOCS 2011 and VOCS 2012 were conducted from January to March of that year and referred to incidents of crime experienced during the previous year (i.e. from January to December). Since 2013, Stats SA has changed the data collection methodology to continuous data collection. Data collection of the VOCS-2013/14 started in April 2013 and concluded in March 2014 with reference to the crimes that were experienced during the past twelve months i.e. referred to crime experienced as from April 2012 to February 2014 (details under the Technical notes section of the report).

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 service and the criminal justice system. Households are also asked about community responses to crime. The survey profiled different aspects that are inherent in the different types of crime, 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 2013/14 is comparable to the previous versions in cases where the questions remained largely unchanged.

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 2013/14 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 the survey crime estimates is April 2012 to February 2014, while questions on perceptions referred to the collection period (i.e. April 2013 to March 2014).

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. While four in ten of households in South Africa believed that the level of both violent and non-violent crime had increased in their areas of residence during the period 2010 to 2013, slightly more than 30% said that crime had decreased. More than six in ten (61,6%) households perceived housebreaking/burglary to be one of the most common types of crime, followed by home robbery (43,4%) These two crimes were also the most feared amongst households.

People are affected by crime in different ways, and therefore their perceptions about crime also differ. Between April 2013 and March 2014, about 86,5% of households felt safe in their areas during the day, while 65,1% felt unsafe when it is dark. More than a third of households (34,7%) avoided going to open spaces unaccompanied because of their fear of crime, while about a quarter would not allow their children to move around unsupervised by an older person or play freely in their areas.

3.2 Views about criminals

Approximately 63% of households believed that property and violent crimes were likely to be committed by people from their area. About 32% believed that 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.

About 75% of households thought that criminals were more likely to be motivated by drug-related needs, as opposed to being motivated by real need (45,4%), greed (42,7%) or non-financial motives (29,1%). Western Cape had the highest percentage of households who thought crime was committed because of drug-related needs (85,2%) followed by Eastern Cape (83,0%) and Gauteng (80,6%).

3.3 Public perceptions about crime prevention and response to crime

Half of the households in South Africa took physical measures to protect their homes, while more than a quarter took measures to protect their vehicles. Only 5,2% of households carried a weapon to protect themselves and their property. Approximately two-thirds of households in Gauteng and Western Cape indicated that they took physical protection measures to protect their homes.

When asked about what they thought the government should do to combat crime, 64,1% 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 rather be focused on law enforcement, while an estimated 15,6% felt that resources should be allocated to the judiciary/courts in order to effectively reduce crime.

Households were also asked if they knew where to take a victim of crime to access medical help, counselling or shelter. The vast majority (92,3%) of the households knew where to take someone to access medical services if they fell victim to violent crime.

3.4 Public perceptions of law enforcement

The proximity to the nearest police station to report crime occurrences was also a consideration when the public shared their perceptions of law enforcement in their areas of residence or areas where the crime took place. Most households (65,6%) travelled less than 30 minutes (when using their usual mode of transport) to the nearest police station. More than 60% of households were satisfied with the way in which police and courts were doing their work. This view may have been influenced by factors such as the time it took for police to respond to a crime, visible policing, conviction rates, and sentencing of perpetrators. Households who were satisfied with the police in their area felt that the police come to the scene of the crime (78,0%) and were committed (73,7%).

More than 60% of households saw a police officer in uniform patrolling in the area at least once a day or once a week, while about 20,5% were likely to see the police patrolling at least once a month. Western Cape (80,4%) followed by Gauteng (80,3%) had the highest rate of police patrolling at least once a day or once a week.

3.5 Crime levels in South Africa

Housebreaking/burglary (4,7%), home robbery (1,6%) and theft of livestock (1,4%) were the commonly experienced by households during the period April 2012 to February 2014. Theft of personal property was the most common crime experienced by individuals aged 16 years and older (2,4%).

The extent to which crime is reported the police may vary across different crime categories; crimes that bear the most financial loss tended to be more frequently reported than those that had minimal financial implications. VOCS 2013/14 shows that all incidents of car hijacking were reported to the police (100%), while about 91,7% incidents of car theft were reported. Theft of crops (12,2%) were least likely to be reported to the police.

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

3.6 Overview of selected crime types

Corruption

More than 70% of households believed that corruption had increased during the period 2010–2013. Over three-quarters of households thought people were involved in corruption to get rich quickly (76,9%). Bribes were commonly paid in order to speed up procedures (37,9%), followed by receiving better treatment (23,0%) and to avoid traffic fines.

Vehicle related crimes

Most car-related crimes occurred when vehicles were parked at home. About 72% of the households reported that incidents of theft from cars occurred at home, while 10,2% indicated that they occurred on the street in town. Amongst the cars that were stolen, 67,1% were stolen at home, while 13,9% were stolen on the street in a residential area and 9,8% on a street in town. Theft from cars (60,1%) and car theft (47,7%) mostly occurred at night.

Housebreaking/burglary

Most housebreaking/burglary incidents occurred at night (49,2%), followed by afternoon hours (22,8%) and morning hours (20,4%). Northern Cape (68,3%) had the highest percentage of housebreaking/burglary incidents that occurred at night, followed by Limpopo (63,9%) and Free State (62,9%). The most popular method of entry used by perpetrator(s) during housebreaking/burglary was through a door (40,7%) followed by through a window (36,1%).

Assault and sexual offences

Assault and sexual offences may be difficult to capture in a household survey because of their sensitivity, as a result they are normally under-reported. The results show that about 25,1% of sexual offence victims (16 years and older) were victimised by their relatives, followed by a known community members from their area (24,0%). Approximately 34,2% of assault victims were victimised by a known community members, while 16,8% were assaulted by their spouses or lovers.

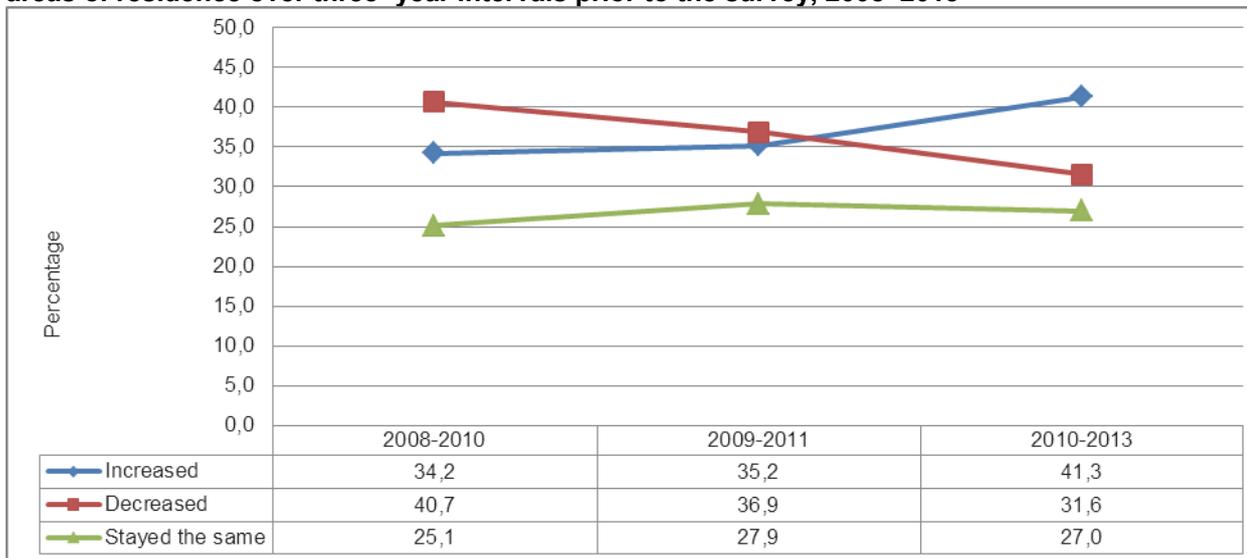
4. Public perceptions of crime and safety

This section addresses the extent to which people in South Africa ‘are and feel safe’ as outlined in the Medium-Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) for the period 2014-2019. Households’ views about violent and property crime, types of crime that are perceived to be most common and feared as well as their feeling of safety when walking alone in their areas are discussed. The impact of crime on households’ daily activities, their views about perpetrators of crime as well as their response to crime are also discussed.

4.1 Views about violent and non-violent crime levels

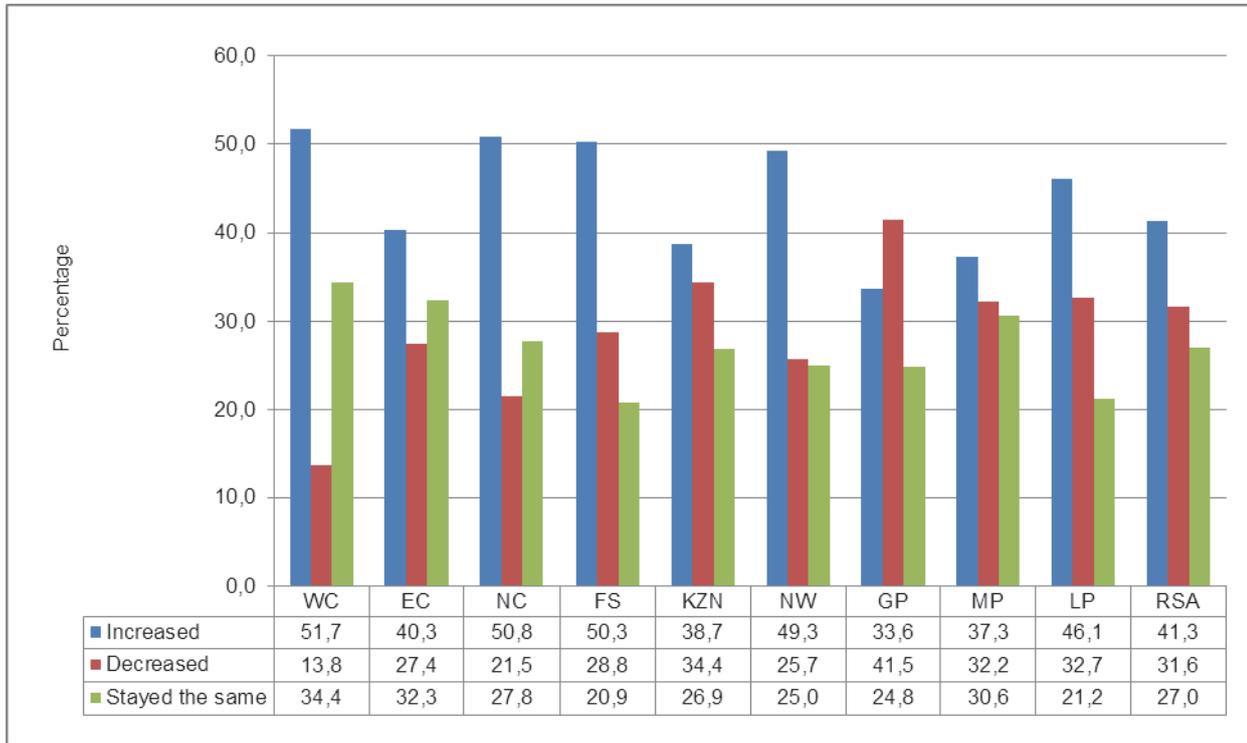
Figure 1 depicts households’ perception of violent crime levels in their areas of residence over the years. In the time period 2009-2011, 35,2% of households in South Africa perceived violent crime to have increased, as compared to 41,3% for the period 2010-2013.

Figure 1: Percentage distribution of households’ perceptions about changes in violent crime levels in their areas of residence over three- year intervals prior to the survey, 2008–2013



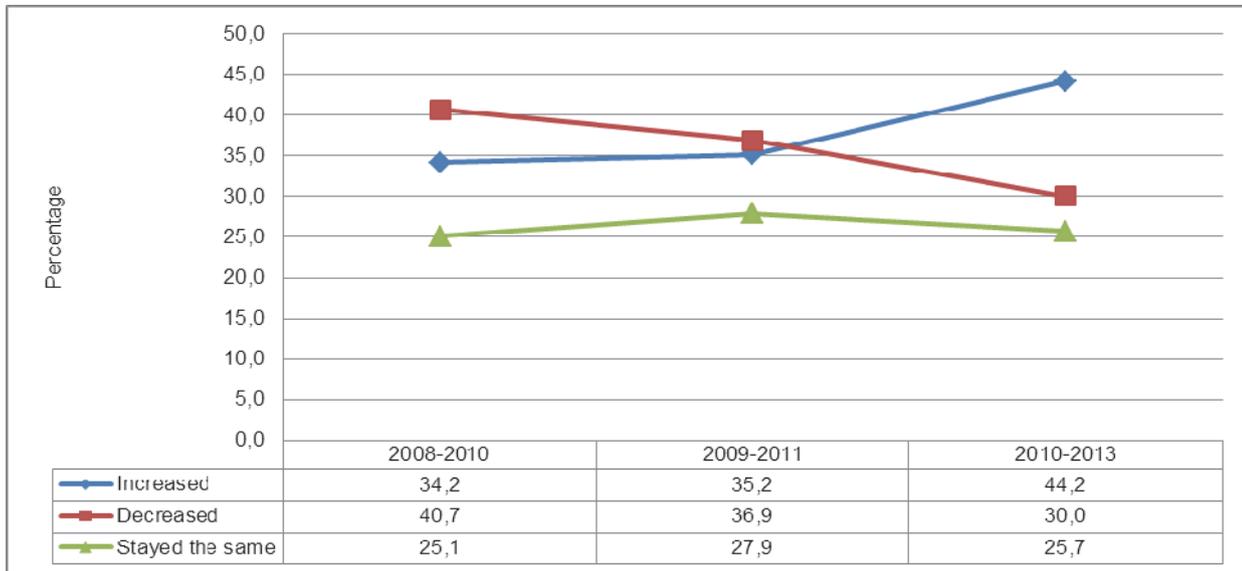
Household perceptions of the levels of violent crime in their areas of residence between January 2010 and December 2013 by province are shown in Figure 2. The majority of households in South Africa indicated that violent crime increased (41,3%). Western Cape had the highest proportion of households who said that crime increased (51,7%), followed by Northern Cape (50,8%) and Free State (50,3%). Gauteng had the highest percentage of households who perceived that crime decreased (41,5%), followed by KwaZulu-Natal (34,4%) and Limpopo (32,7%).

Figure 2: Percentage distribution of households' perceptions of changes in violent crime levels during the period 2010–2013 in their area of residence by province



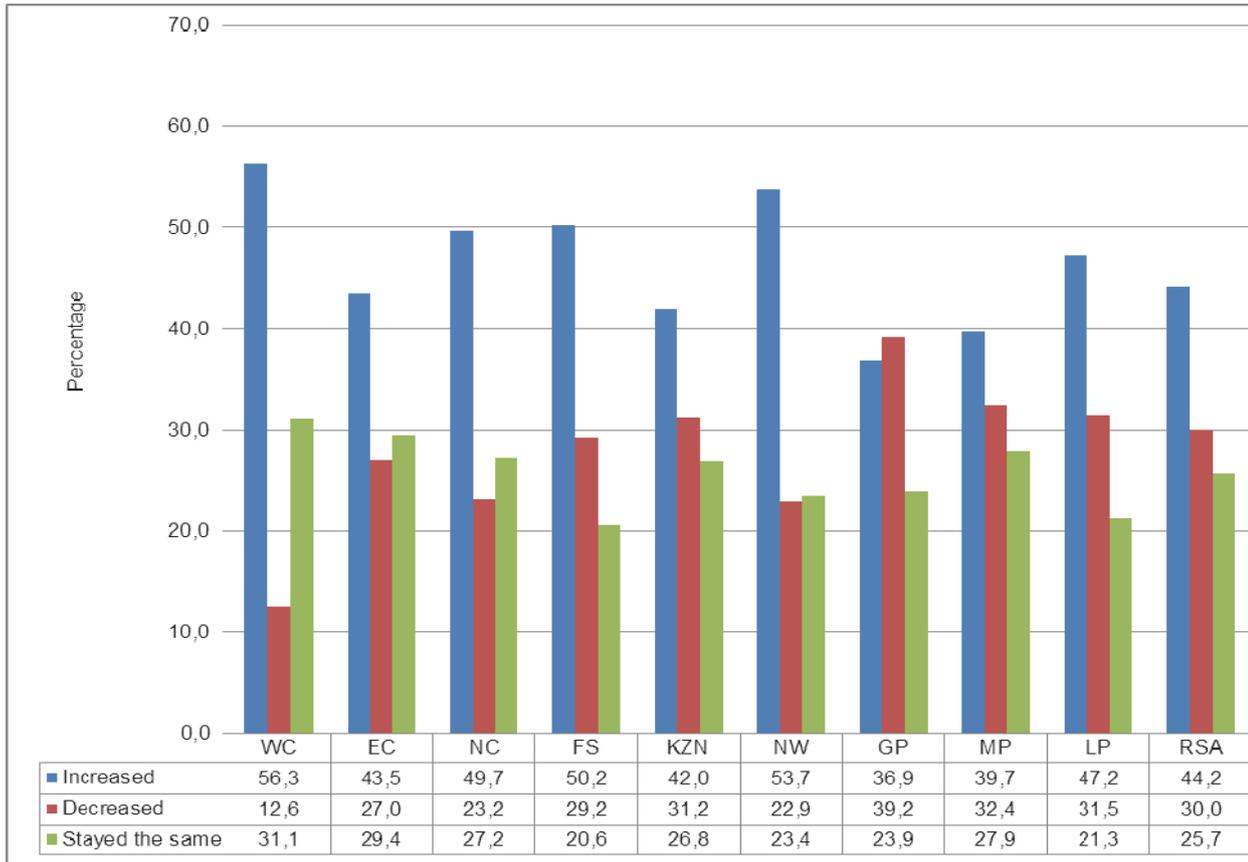
The perceptions of property crime levels in the households' areas of residence over three-year intervals is shown in Figure 3. Most households during the 2008 to 2010 period thought property crime levels decreased (40,7%). In the period 2009–2011, the proportion of households who indicated that crime decreased was higher (36,9%) than those who said it increased (35,2%). The majority of households in the period 2010–2013 indicated that crime increased (44,2%).

Figure 3: Percentage distribution of household perceptions about changes in property crime levels in their area of residence over three year intervals prior to the survey, 2008–2013



The provincial distribution of the perceptions of households on perceived property crime levels in their areas of residence between 2010 and 2013 is shown in Figure 4. About 44,2% of households in South Africa perceived property crime to have increased, as compared to 30,0% who felt property crime had decreased; 25,7% said it had stayed the same. Households in Western Cape had the highest perception of an increase in the levels of property crime (56,3%), followed by North West (53,7%) and Free State (50,2%). The proportion of households that thought crime had decreased were higher in Gauteng (39,2%), Mpumalanga (32,4%) and Limpopo (31,5%), as compared to other provinces.

Figure 4: Percentage distribution of perceptions about property crime levels during the period 2010–2013 in the households' areas of residence by province



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

Table 1 shows crimes that are perceived to be the most common and feared by households. The table lists the crimes in descending order from the most common and feared, to least. More than six in every ten households perceived the most common crime to be housebreaking/burglary (61,6%), followed by home robbery (43,4%), street robbery (39,4%) and pick-pocketing or bag-snatching (24,7%). Housebreaking/burglary (59,7%) and home robbery (50,2%) were also perceived to be the most feared crimes, followed by street robbery (39,9%), murder (36,5%) and sexual assault (30,5%).

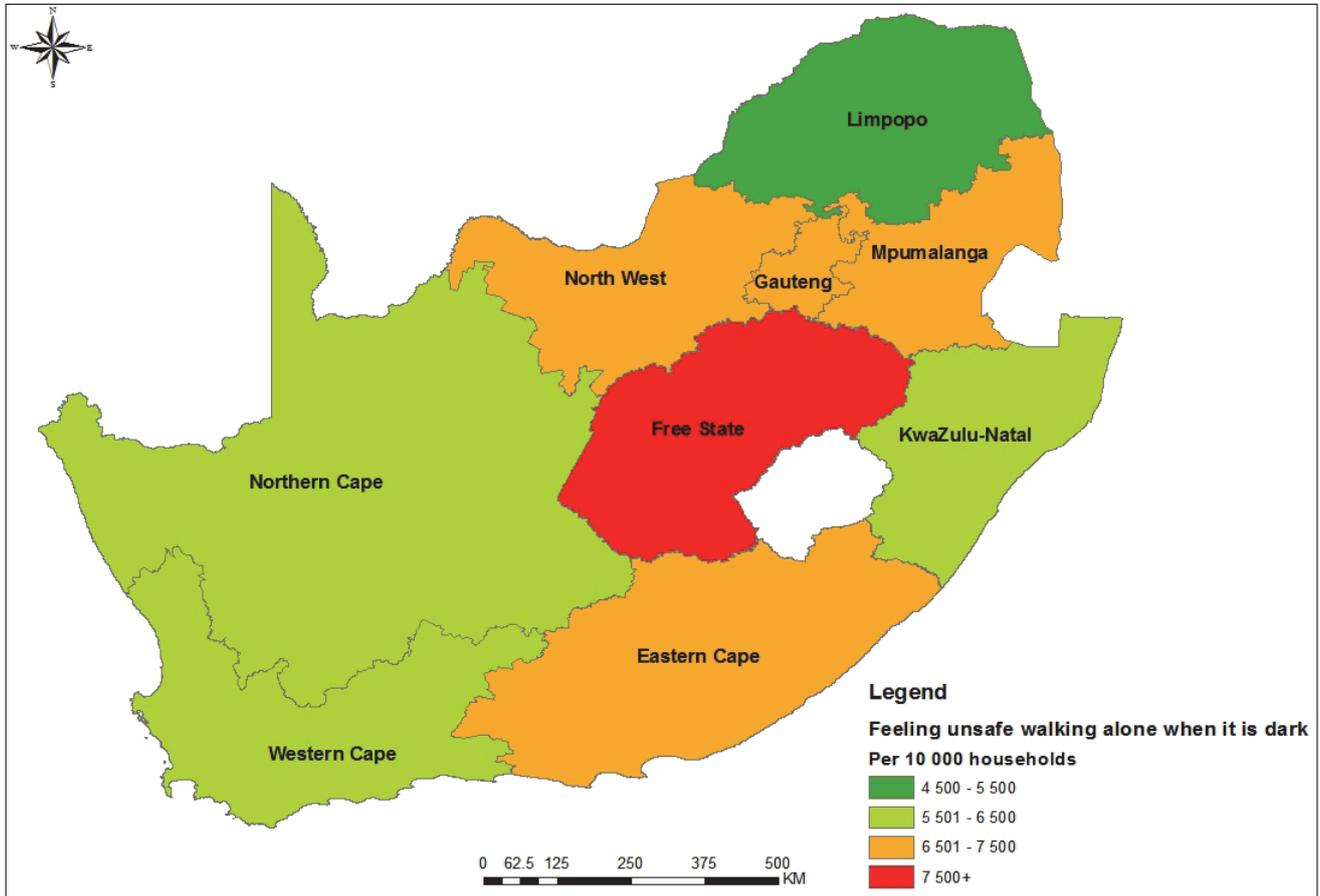
Table 1: Crimes perceived by households to be the most common and feared in South Africa, (April 2013–March 2014)

Crime type	Crime perceived to be most common		Crime feared most	
	Number '000	Per cent	Number '000	Per cent
Housebreaking/burglary	9 803	61,6	9 488	59,7
Home robbery	6 919	43,4	7 973	50,2
Street robbery	6 276	39,4	6 344	39,9
Pick-pocketing or bag-snatching	3 939	24,7	4 048	25,5
Assault	3 363	21,1	3 779	23,8
Sexual assault	2 723	17,1	4 844	30,5
Murder	2 658	16,7	5 803	36,5
Business robbery	2 601	16,3	2 299	14,5
Other theft of personal goods	2 371	14,9	2 174	13,7
Car theft or any type of vehicle	2 180	13,7	2 284	14,4
Livestock/poultry theft	2 018	12,7	1 726	10,9
Vehicle hijacking	1 539	9,7	2 335	14,7
Child abuse	991	6,2	1 952	12,3
Corruption in public service	908	5,7	1 103	6,9
Bicycle theft	699	4,4	782	4,9
Non-payment of child maintenance	668	4,2	687	4,3
Mob justice/vigilante group	572	3,6	1 101	6,9
Crop theft	527	3,3	760	4,8
Other property crimes	461	2,9	272	1,7
White-collar crime	304	1,9	691	4,4
Political violence	278	1,7	1 027	6,5
Other violent crimes	217	1,4	276	1,7

4.3 Feelings of safety

Map 1 depicts the extent to which households felt unsafe to walk alone in their areas of residence when it is dark per 10 000 households. Feelings of insecurity were the highest in Free State, while households in Limpopo were the least likely to feel insecure.

Map 1: Number of households per 10 000 population, who felt unsafe walking alone when it is dark by province, (April 2013–March 2014)



The percentage distribution of households' feeling of safety when walking alone in their areas of residence during the day and when it is dark is shown in Figure 5. About 86,5% of households felt safe in their area during the day (58,7% very safe and 27,8% fairly safe), while 65,1% felt unsafe when it is dark (20,0% a bit unsafe and 45,1% very unsafe).

Figure 5: Percentage distribution of households' feelings of safety when walking alone in their areas during the day and when it is dark, (April 2013–March 2014)

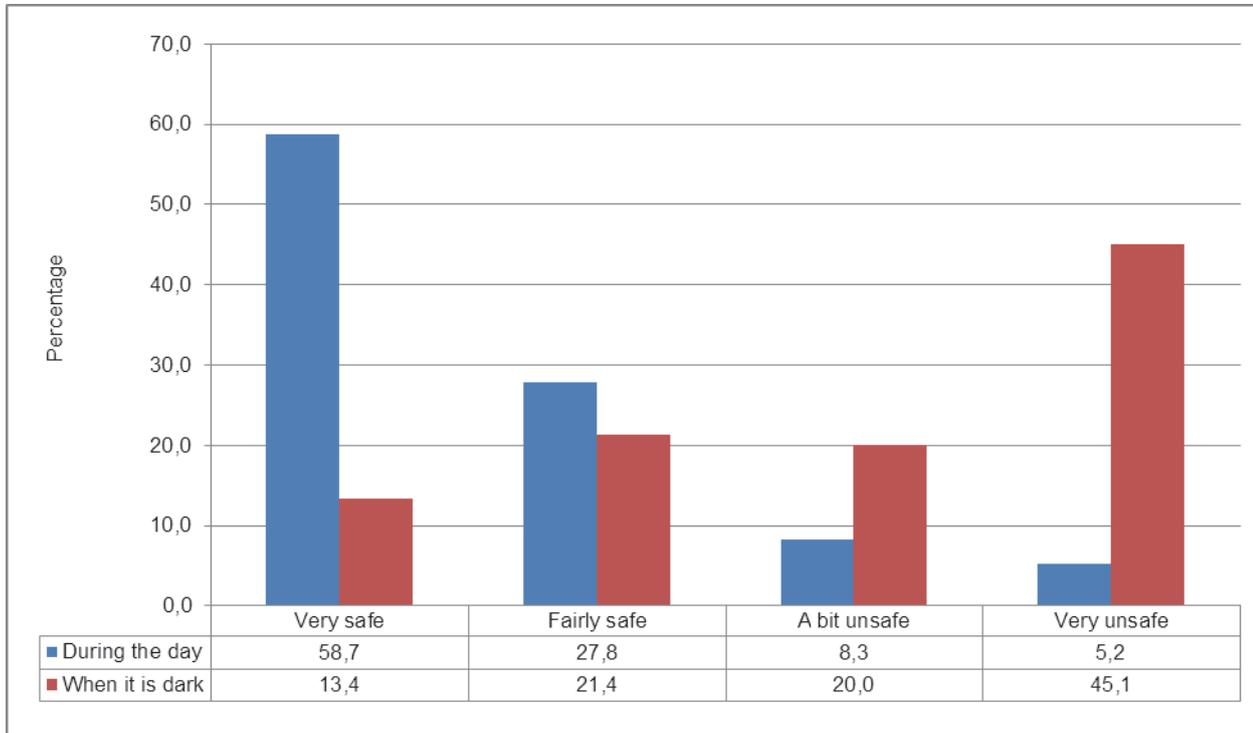
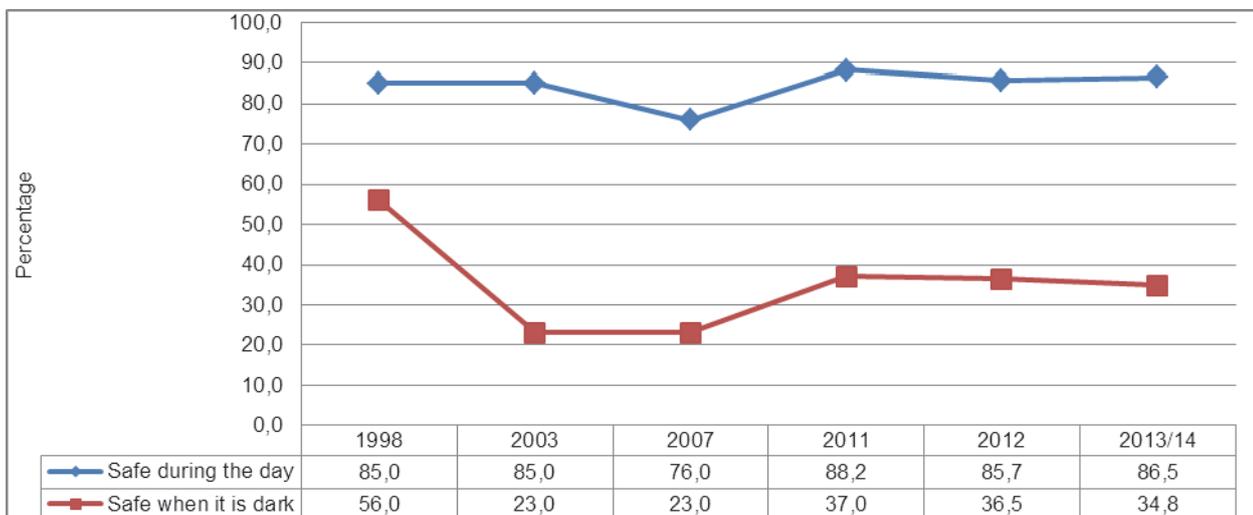


Figure 6 shows the percentage of households who felt safe walking alone in their areas of residence during the day and when it is dark from 1998 to 2013/14. Over 85,0% of households in South Africa felt safe walking alone in their area during the day across the years with the exception of 2007 (76,0%). The percentage of households who felt safe when walking alone in their area of residence when it is dark was highest in 1998 at 56,0% and lowest between 2003 and 2007 at 23,0% .

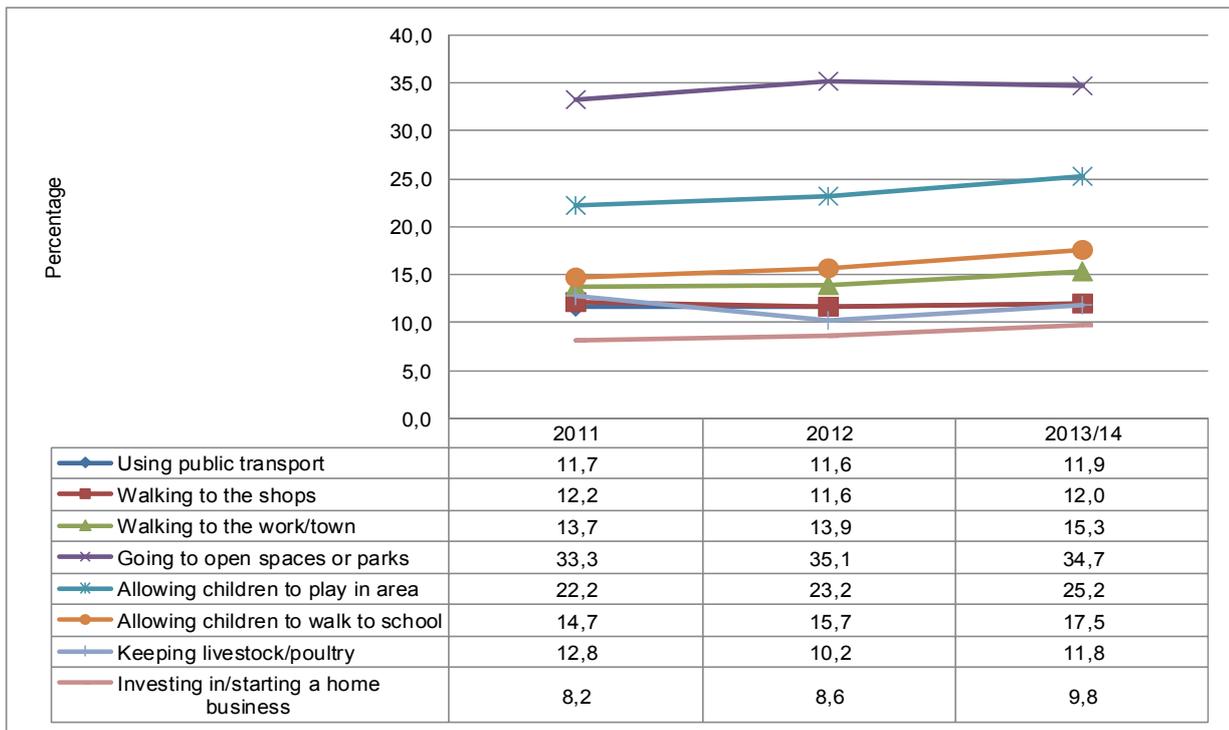
Figure 6: Percentage distribution of households who felt safe walking alone in their areas during the day and when it is dark, 1998–2013/14



4.4 Impact of crime

A time series analysis of households who were prevented from engaging in daily activities when alone as a result of crime in their area of residence is shown in Figure 7. The trend amongst households who were prevented from doing their daily activities when alone in their areas was generally stable over the years with only a slight increase between 2011 and 2013/14 across most of the daily activities. More than a third of households were prevented from going to open spaces or parks as a result of the prevalence of crime in their areas.

Figure 7: Percentage distribution of households who were prevented from engaging in daily activities when alone, as a result of crime in their area, (2011–2013/14)



Map 2 shows the extent to which households felt unsafe when walking alone to work or town due to the fear of crime per 10 000 households. Western Cape and Northern Cape were the provinces most likely to be affected by feelings of being unsafe when walking to work or town. Households in Limpopo and Free State were least likely to be affected.

Map 2: Number of households per 10 000 population, who were prevented from walking to work/town due to fear of crime, (April 2013–March 2014)

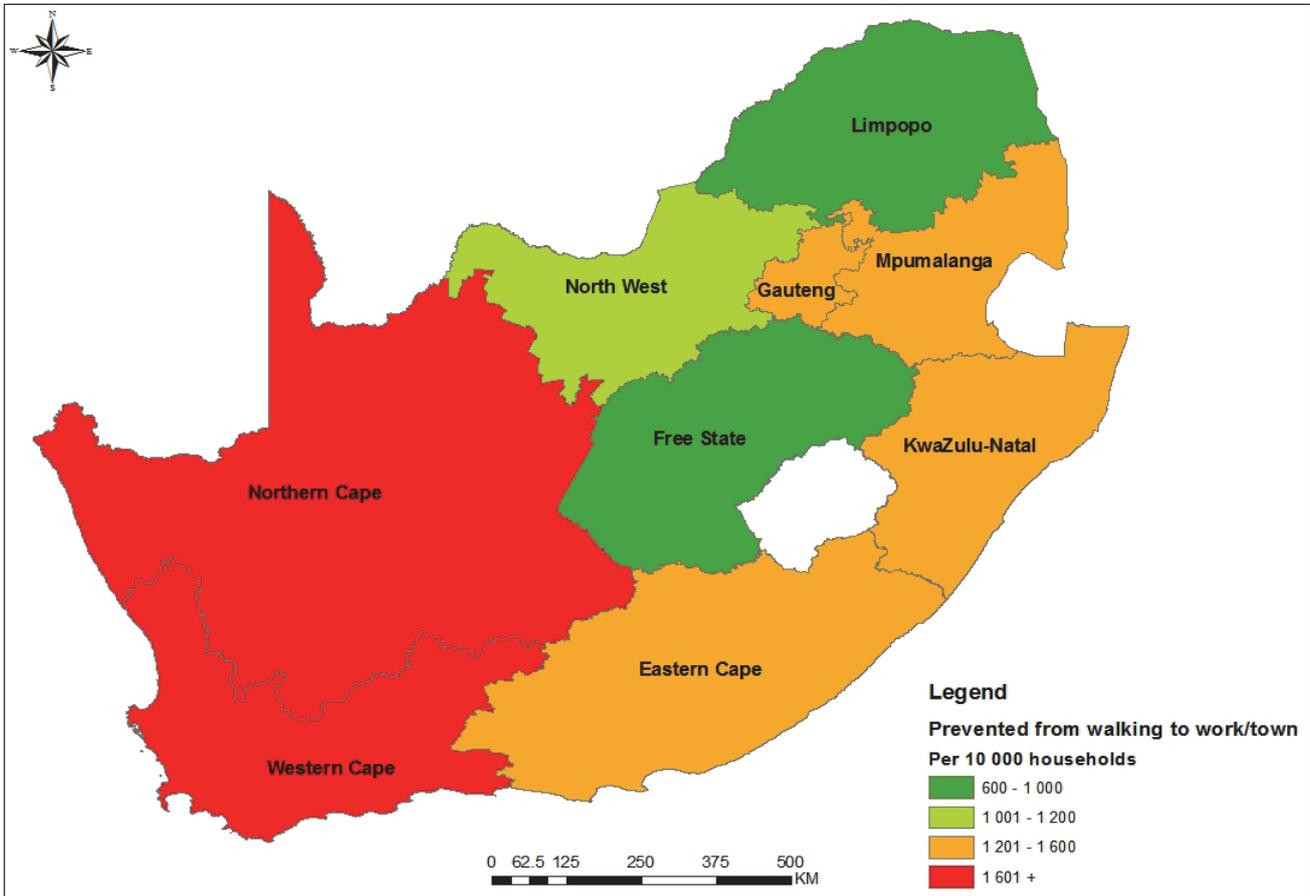


Table 2 depicts the percentage of households who were prevented from engaging in their daily activities in their area of residence as a result of crime. More than a third of the households (34,7%) were prevented from going to open spaces or parks when alone because of fear of crime. The fear of crime prevented more than a quarter of households to allow their children to play in their area, while 17,5% of households could not allow their children to walk to school without being accompanied by an adult because of the fear of crime. Provincially, Northern Cape (50,2%), Gauteng (44,1%) and Western Cape (40,8%) had the highest percentage of people who were prevented from going to open spaces or parks because of fear of crime.

Table 2: Number and percentage of households who were prevented from engaging in daily activities when alone, as a result of crime in their area by province, (April 2013–March 2014)

Activity	Province										RSA
	Statistics	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	
Using public transport	Number '000	348	81	33	72	409	84	526	160	76	1 790
	Per cent	24,2	4,2	10,6	7,8	14,3	8,3	13,6	14,9	4,7	11,9
Walking to the shops	Number '000	337	150	38	75	395	92	509	158	108	1 863
	Per cent	21,2	7,8	11,0	7,9	13,4	8,8	12,6	14,5	6,6	12,0
Walking the work/town	Number '000	298	300	67	81	364	109	601	180	104	2 106
	Per cent	22,2	17,2	21,5	8,7	13,3	11,5	17,2	19,5	7,7	15,3
Going to open spaces or parks	Number '000	637	692	175	261	736	326	1 750	410	304	5 290
	Per cent	40,8	36,3	50,2	27,7	25,7	32,3	44,1	39,2	19,2	34,7
Allowing children to play in area	Number '000	484	294	80	173	569	130	1 125	217	123	3 195
	Per cent	44,8	20,8	26,6	22,3	22,8	14,7	34,1	22,8	8,2	25,2
Allowing children to walk to school	Number '000	365	166	50	94	454	54	782	125	54	2 144
	Per cent	36,9	12,1	17,7	12,5	18,8	6,2	24,6	13,5	3,6	17,5
Keeping livestock/poultry	Number '000	*	215	35	51	281	57	60	119	65	889
	Per cent	*	17,8	16,5	9,6	16,3	8,4	4,9	20,3	5,4	11,8
Investing in/starting a home business	Number '000	153	209	31	51	199	97	258	199	77	1 274
	Per cent	12,9	12,5	9,3	6,7	8,2	10,0	8,5	19,7	4,9	9,8
Walking to fetch wood/water	Number '000	13	95	10	36	86	35	31	190	103	597
	Per cent	7,2	6,7	4,7	6,4	4,3	4,4	1,7	23,4	6,5	6,4

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

Table 3 summarises the daily activities that households (by population group of the household head) were prevented from engaging in because of fear of crime. Generally, households headed by people from the Indian/Asian population group were mostly prevented from engaging in a number of activities as a result of crime. Due to fear of crime, 42,3% of Indian/Asian headed households did not go to open spaces or parks, 31,7% did not use public transport, 27,2% did not walk to work or town and 26,2% did not walk to the shops. Households headed by people from the white population group had the highest percentage of people who were prevented from allowing children to play in their area (38,1%) followed by those headed by Indians/Asians (36,2%). Households headed by the white population group were also prevented from allowing their children to walk to school (33,8%), while coloured headed households had the highest percentage of people who were prevented from investing in or starting a home business (10,9%). Households who had black African heads had the highest percentage of people who stated that they were prevented from keeping livestock or poultry (12,2%) and walking to fetch wood or water (6,7%).

Table 3: Number and 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, (April 2013–March 2014)

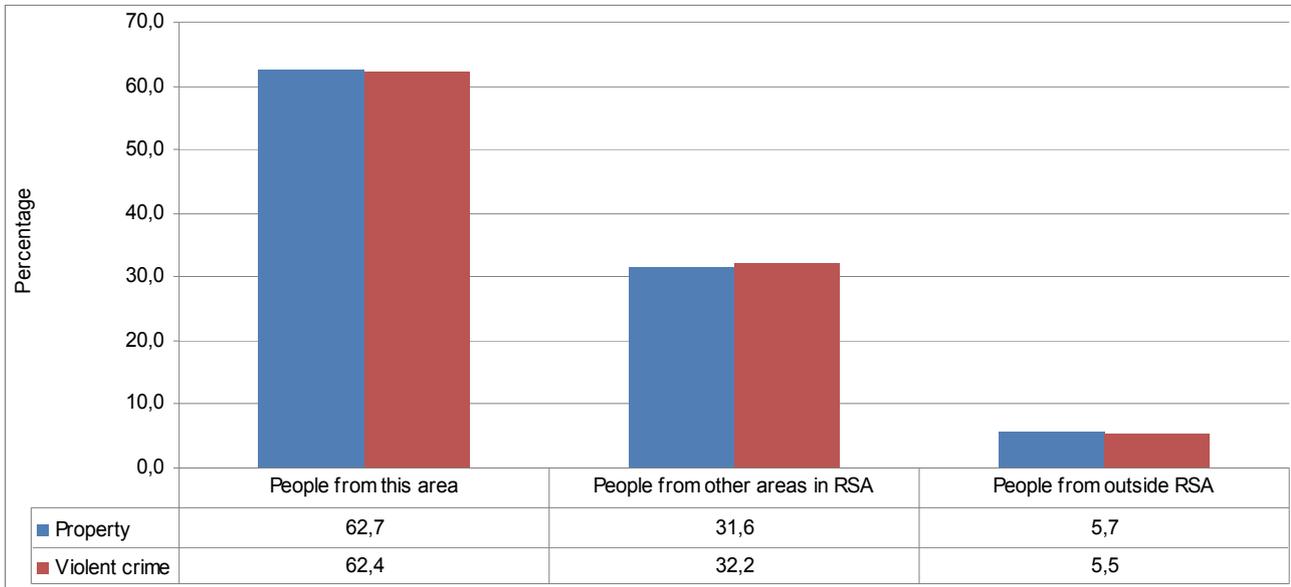
Activity	Population Group					RSA
	Statistics	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	
Using public transport	Number '000	1 122	207	122	338	1 790
	Per cent	9,3	17,0	31,7	25,4	11,9
Walking to the shops	Number '000	1 170	224	108	360	1 863
	Per cent	9,6	17,7	26,2	21,0	12,0
Walking to work/town	Number '000	1 396	232	101	377	2 106
	Per cent	13,0	20,5	27,2	25,1	15,3
Going to open spaces or parks	Number '000	3 935	456	175	724	5 290
	Per cent	33,3	37,6	42,3	40,7	34,7
Allowing children to play in area	Number '000	2 290	337	121	448	3 195
	Per cent	22,4	34,4	36,2	38,1	25,2
Allowing children to walk to school	Number '000	1 431	250	102	362	2 144
	Per cent	14,3	27,6	33,5	33,8	17,5
Keeping livestock/poultry	Number '000	813	16	*	53	889
	Per cent	12,2	6,0	*	10,8	11,8
Investing in/starting a home business	Number '000	1 009	102	26	136	1 274
	Per cent	9,7	10,9	8,9	10,0	9,8
Walking to fetch wood/water	Number '000	560	10	*	22	597
	Per cent	6,7	2,9	*	4,0	6,4

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

4.5 Views about perpetrators of crime

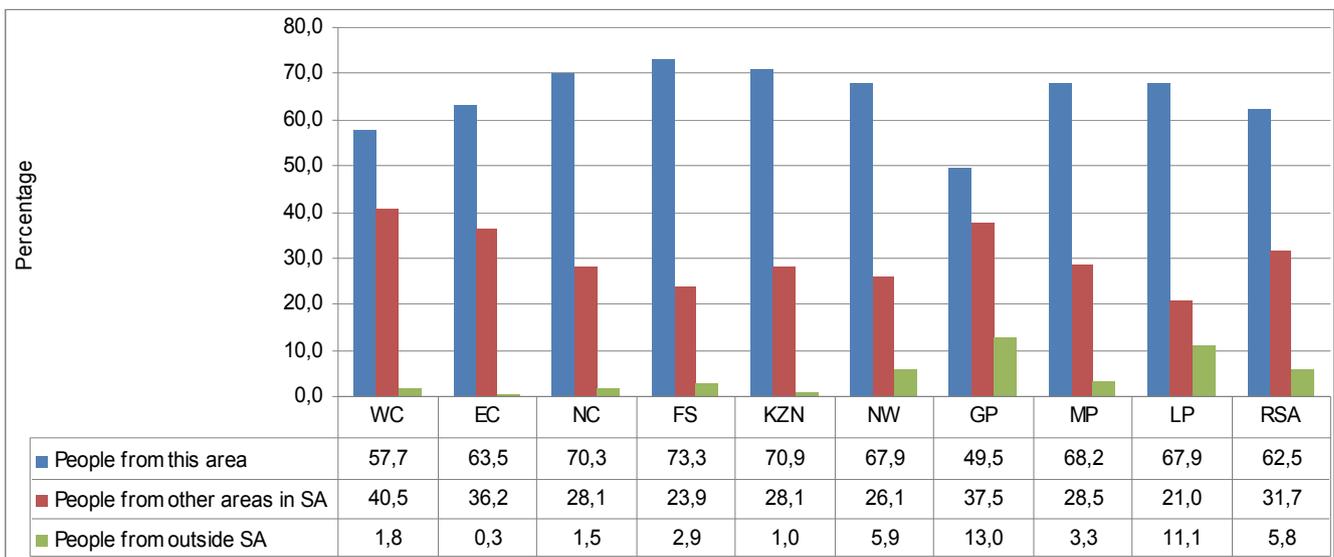
Figure 8 shows households' perceptions about people who were most likely to be perpetrators of property and violent crimes. Most households thought that both property crime (62,7%) and violent crime (62,4%) were more likely to be committed by people from their area of residence. About 6% of households thought that property and violent crime was committed by people from outside South Africa.

Figure 8: Percentage distribution of households' perception on the most likely perpetrators of property and violent crime, (April 2013–March 2014)



The perceptions of households about people who were most likely to be perpetrators of property crime is shown by province in Figure 9. The majority of households who thought that property crime was committed by people from their area were in Free State (73,3%), KwaZulu-Natal (70,9%) and Northern Cape (70,3%). A little over 40,0% of households in the Western Cape said that the perpetrators of crime were from areas outside their own area, and Gauteng had the highest percentage of households who felt that crimes are committed by people from outside South Africa (13,0%), followed by households in Limpopo (11,1%) and North West (5,9%).

Figure 9: Percentage distribution of households' perception on the most likely perpetrators of property crime, by province, (April 2013–March 2014)



Northern Cape had the highest percentage of households who thought that the perpetrators of violent crime were people from their area (76,1%), followed by Free State (74,4%) and KwaZulu-Natal (70,2%). Approximately four in ten (40,3%) households in the Western Cape reported that the perpetrators of violent crime were from other areas within South Africa, and households in Gauteng were most likely to think that violent crime was committed by people from outside the country (12,3%) (Figure 10).

Figure 10: Percentage distribution of people who were most likely to be perpetrators of violent crime, by province, (April 2013–March 2014)

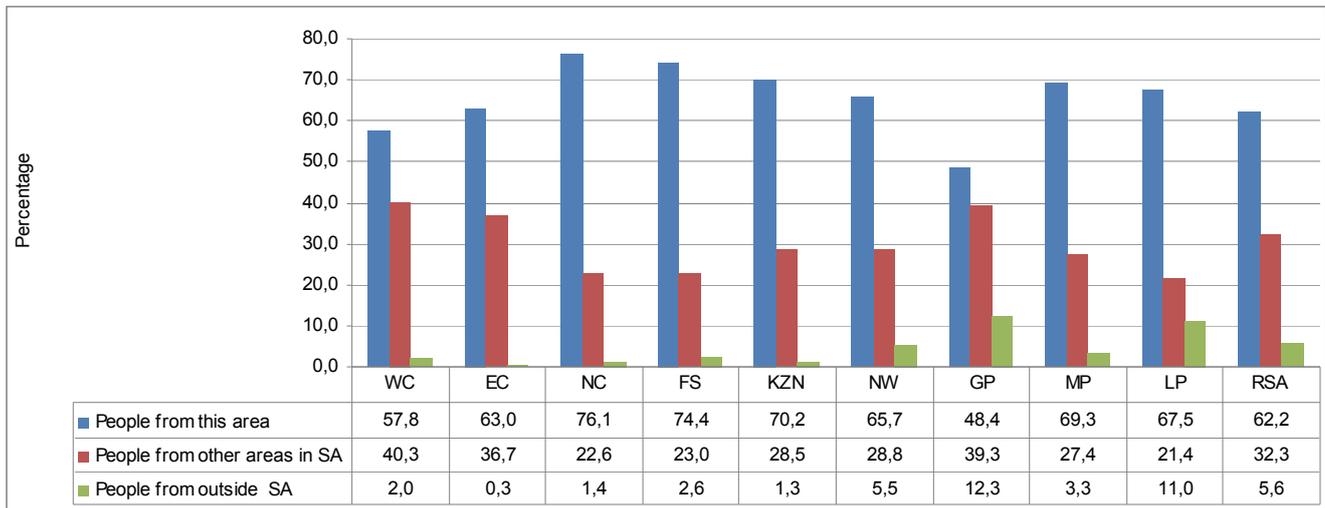
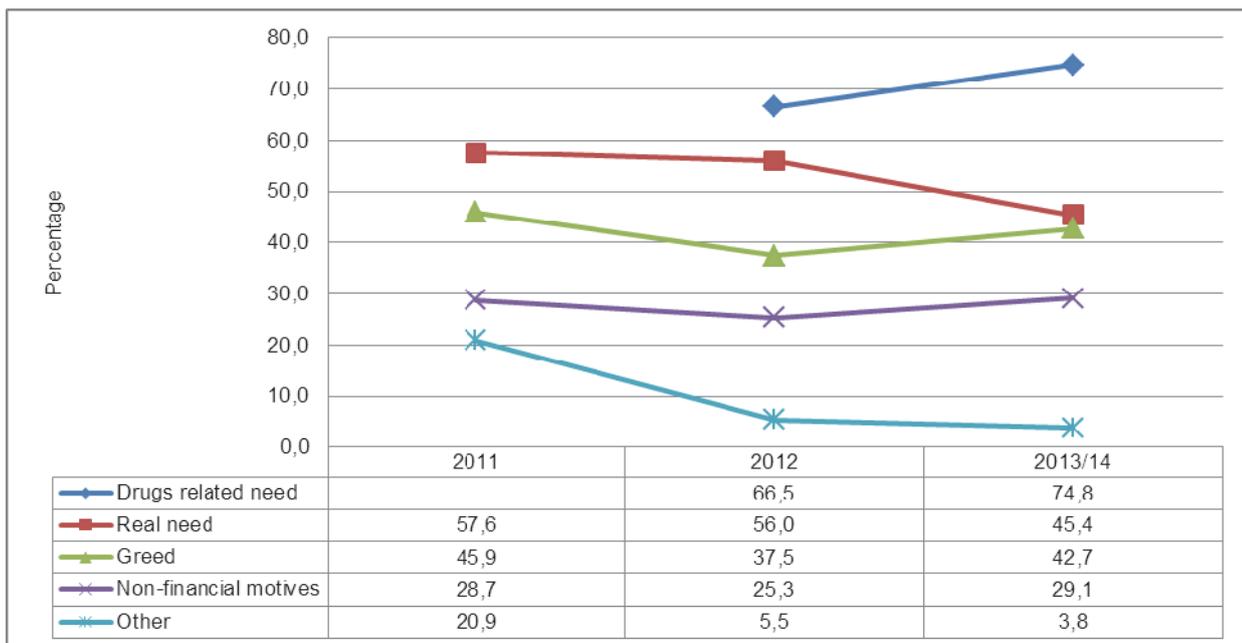


Figure 11 shows households' perceptions on reasons why perpetrators commit property crime between 2011 and 2013/14. Between 2012 and 2013/14, the majority of households thought that the perpetrators committed property crime because of drug related needs. The percentage of households who said that crimes were committed because of real need decreased steadily from 57,6% in 2011 to 45,4% in 2013/14; while the percentage of households who believed that greed was the motive behind crimes was highest in 2011 at 45,9% and lowest in 2012 at 37,5%.

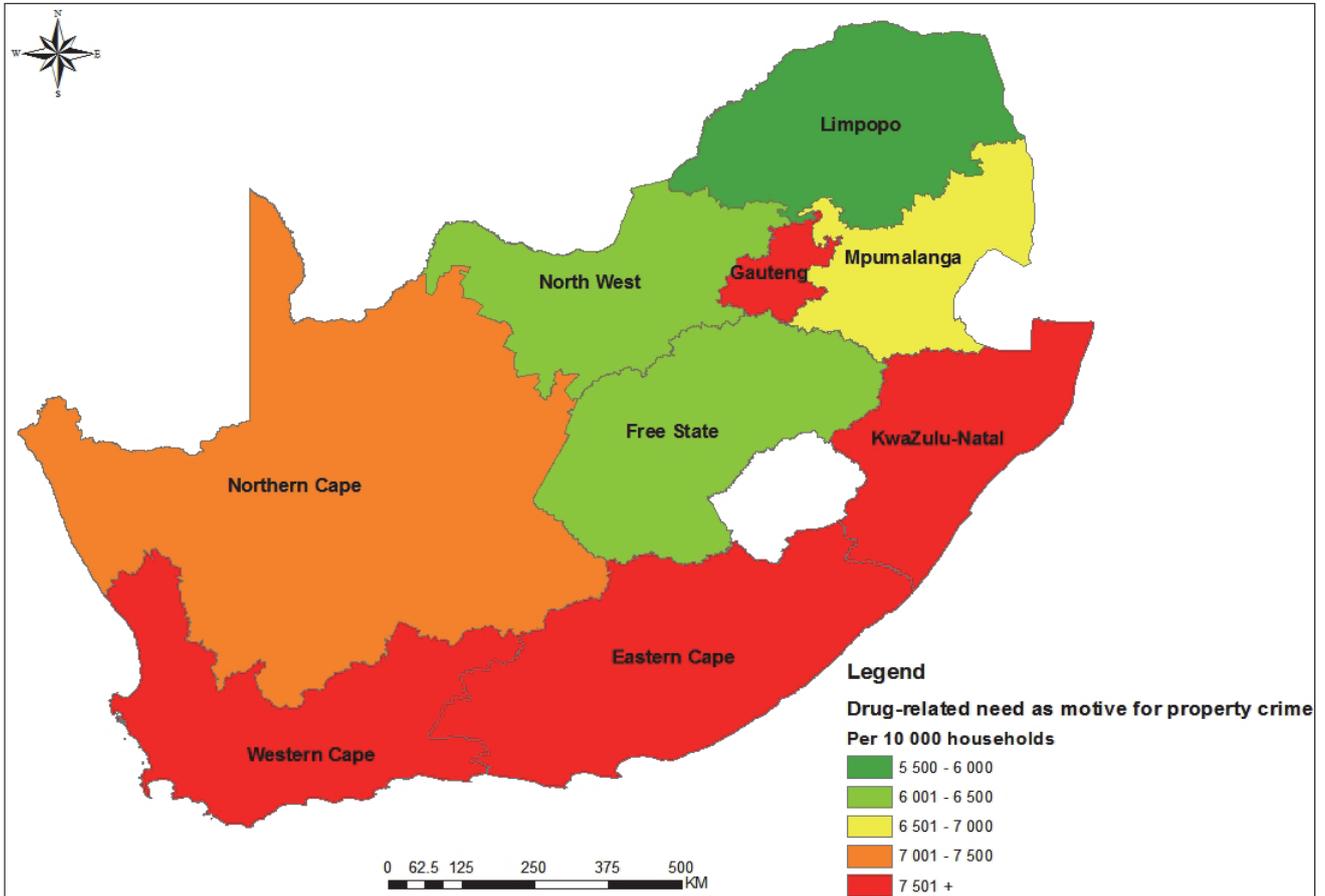
Figure 11: Percentage distribution of households' perceptions of why perpetrators commit property crime, (2011–2014)



Note: Drugs related need was not measured in 2011

Map 3 shows that Western Cape, Eastern Cape, Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal had the highest number of households who thought that property crime was motivated by drug related needs.

Map 3: Number of households per 10 000 population, who perceive property crime to be motivated by drug related needs by province, (April 2013–March 2014)



Households' perceptions on why perpetrators commit property crime by province are shown in Figure 12, Western Cape had the highest percentage of households who thought crime was committed because of drug related needs (85,2%). Limpopo had the highest percentage of households who perceived that perpetrators commit crime because of real need (56,2%). Most households who reported that perpetrators commit crimes because of greed were in Gauteng (51,8%). With regards to households who said that perpetrators commit crimes for non-financial motives, Eastern Cape had the highest percentage (36,3%).

Figure 12: Percentage distribution of households' perceptions of why perpetrators commit property crime by province, (April 2013–March 2014)

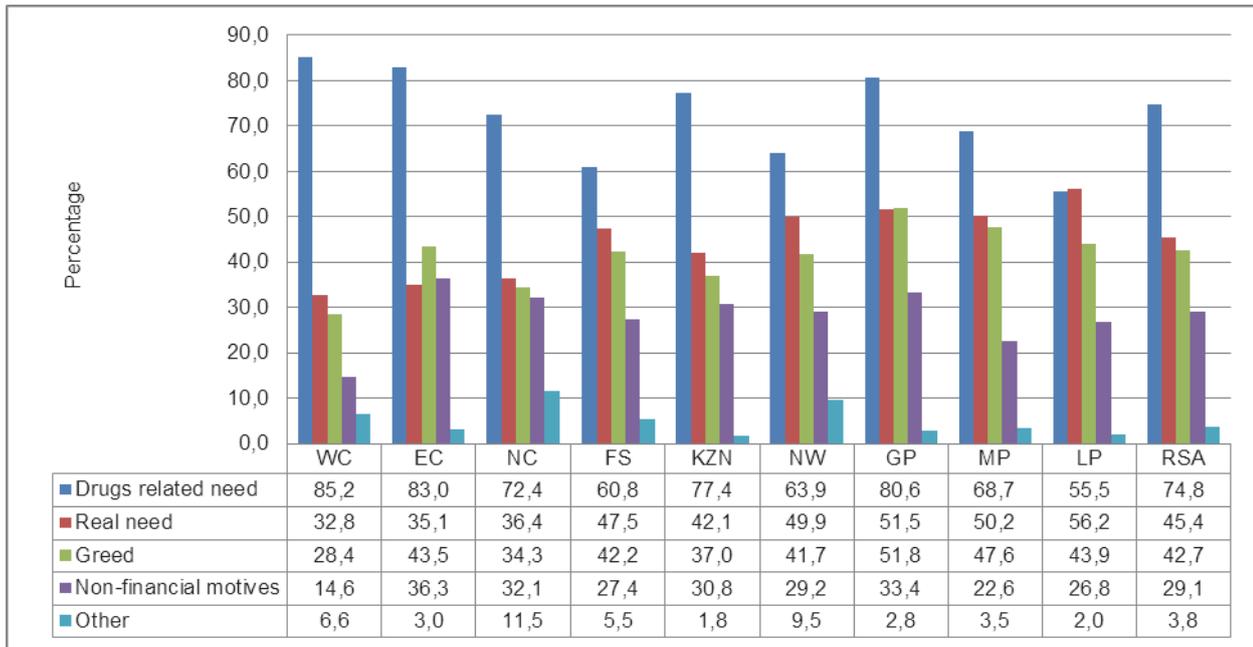
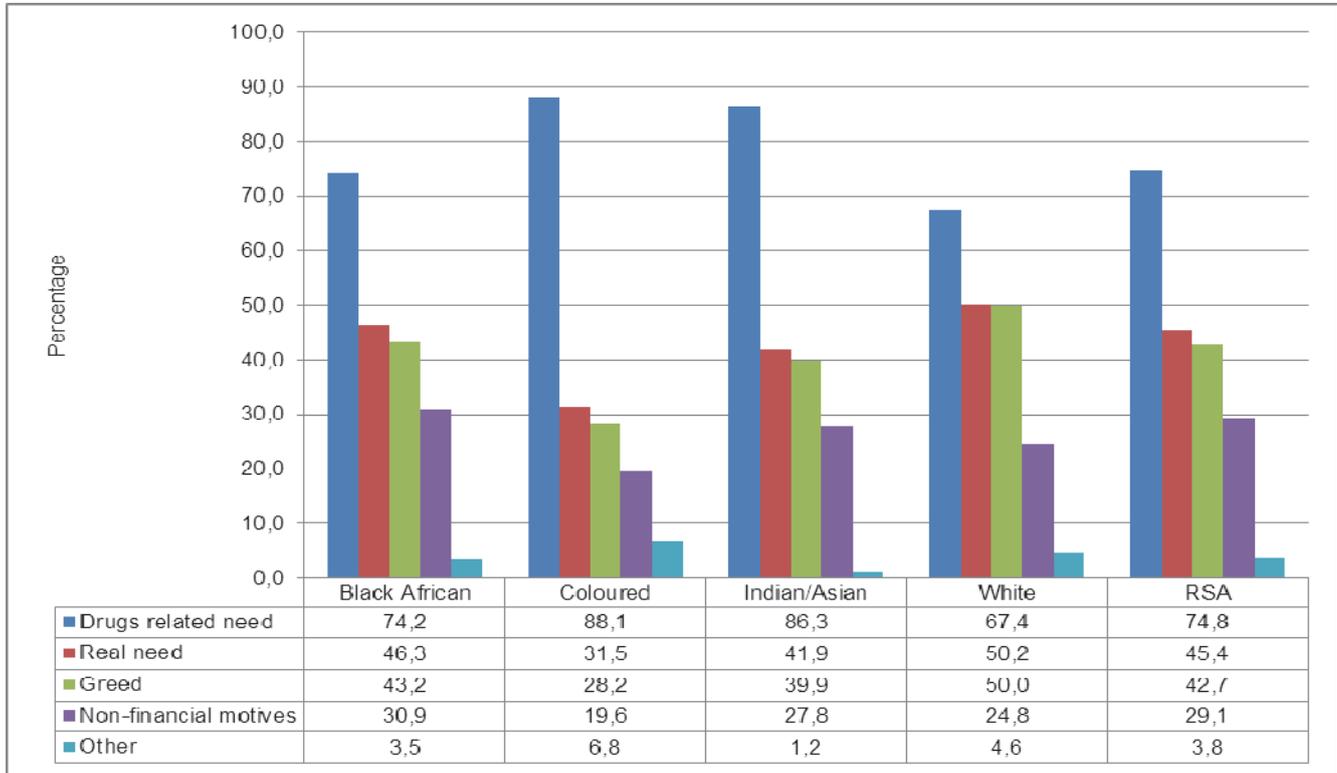


Figure 13 depicts households' perceptions on why perpetrators commit property crime by population group of the household head. Households headed by people from the coloured (88,1%) and Indian/Asian (86,3%) population groups had the highest percentages of people who thought that crime was perpetrated because of drug related needs.

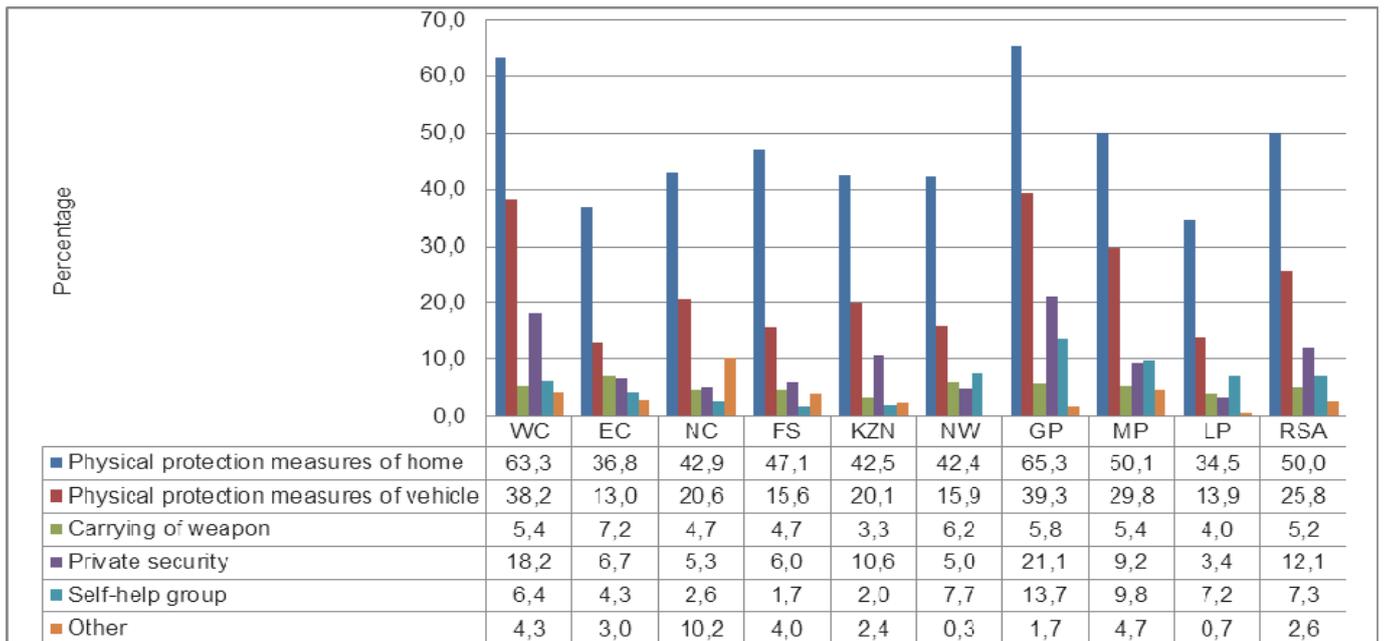
Figure 13: Percentage distribution of households' perceptions of why perpetrators commit property crime by population group of the household head, (April 2013–March 2014)



4.6 Public response to crime

Figure 14 shows the distribution of households who took measures to protect themselves from crime by province. Most households in the country took physical protection measures for their homes (50,0%), the highest percentage amongst these being in Gauteng (65,3%) followed by the Western Cape (63,3%) and Mpumalanga (50,1%). Physical protection measures of vehicle were mostly used in Gauteng (39,3%) and Western Cape (38,2%) and Mpumalanga (29,8%). Households in Gauteng (21,1%) and Western Cape (18,2%) also had the highest percentage of those who hired private security. Eastern Cape had the highest percentage of households who carried weapons as a protection measure (7,2%) followed by North West (6,2%) and Gauteng (5,8%).

Figure 14: Percentage distribution of households who took measures to protect themselves from crime by province, (April 2013–March 2014)



Households’ suggestions on where government should spend money in order to reduce crime are shown in Figure 15. More households in the country stated that government should spend money on social and/or economic development (64,1%), as compared to law enforcement (20,3%) and the judiciary/courts (15,6%).

Figure 15: Percentage distribution of households’ suggestions on where government should spend money in order to reduce crime, (April 2013–March 2014)

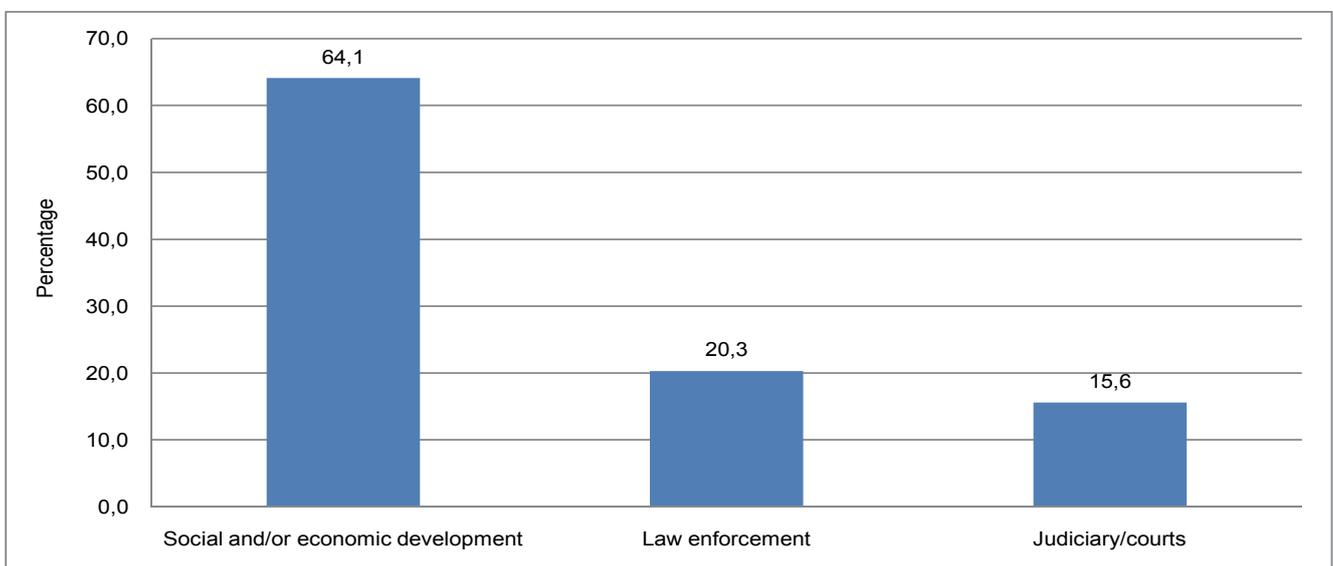
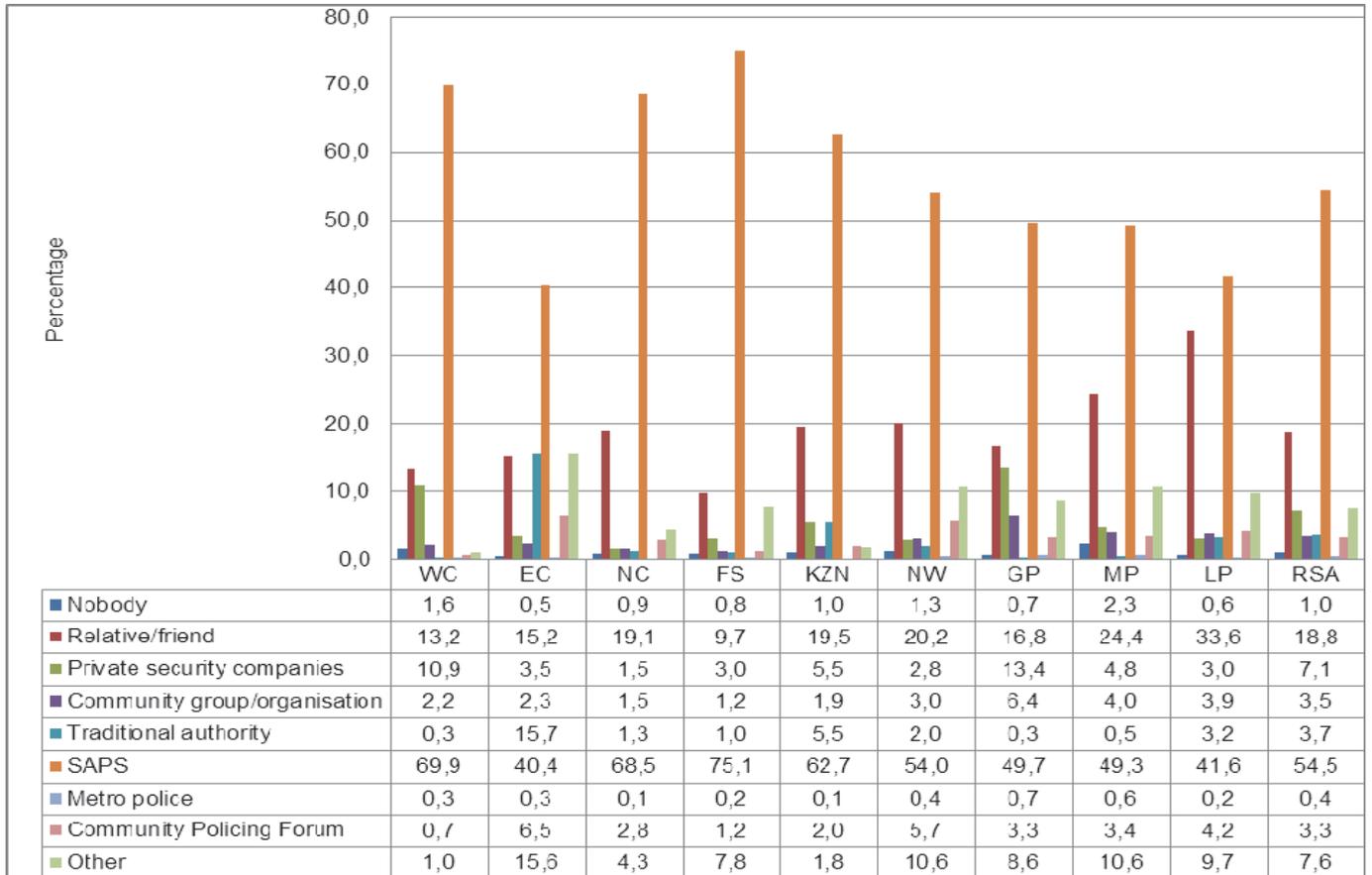


Figure 16 shows the entities that households contacted first to come to the households' rescue in the event of being victimised, depicted by province. Most households (54,5%) called the South African Police Service (SAPS), the highest percentage amongst these being from Free State (75,1%), Western Cape (69,9%) and Northern Cape (68,5%). Nationally, relatives or friends were frequently contacted when households were victimised (18,8%).

Figure 16: Percentage distribution of entities contacted first to come to the household's rescue in the event of being victimised by province, (April 2013–March 2014)



5. Public perceptions of victim support services

Figure 17 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. Most households (92,3%) indicated knowledge of where to locate medical services where they could take a victim of crime, while 56,6% of households knew where to take a victim to access counselling services. Households in Mpumalanga (65,4%) and KwaZulu-Natal (60,8%) were more likely to know how to access counselling services than households living in other provinces. Only 12,1% of households knew where to take someone to shelter if they were a victim of crime. This however, varied significantly between provinces, ranging from 22,5% in the Western Cape to 6,5% in KwaZulu-Natal.

Figure 17: Percentage distribution of households who knew where to take a victim of crime to access selected services by province, (April 2013–March 2014)

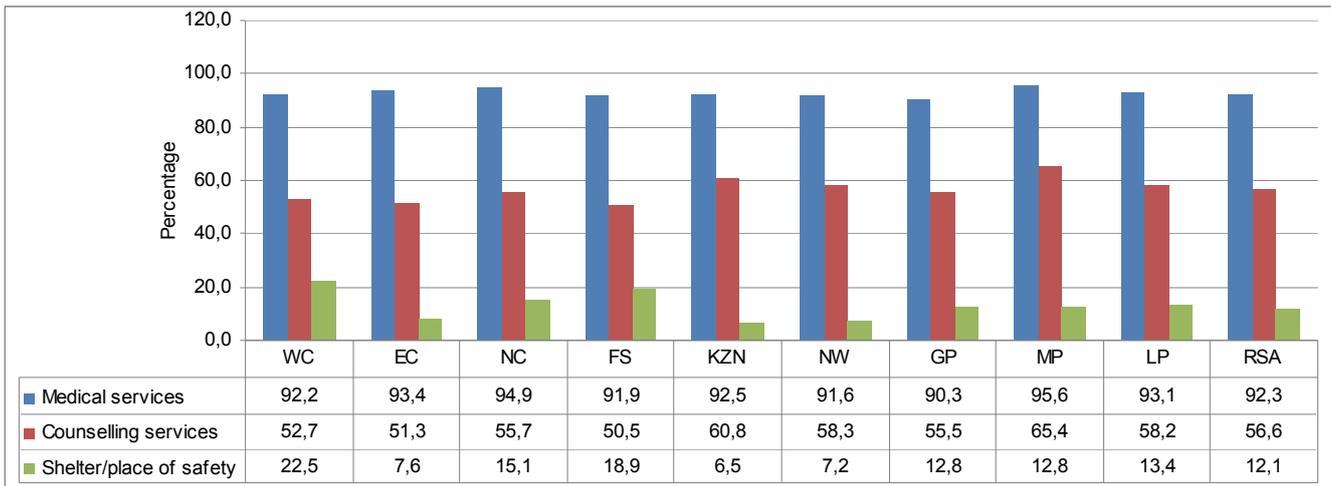


Table 4 summarises the percentage of households who knew where to take a victim of crime to access medical services by institution and province. Most households preferred to take a victim of crime to a hospital or a trauma unit to access medical services (76,6%). Approximately, 72,4% households would take a victim of crime to a local clinic to access medical services, while 31,8% would rather take the individual to a private doctor to access medical services. No more than 3,3% and 2,8% said they would take a victim to a court or an NGO volunteer group respectively.

Table 4: Number and percentage of households who knew where to take a victim of crime to access medical services by type of institution and province, (April 2013–March 2014)

Institutions	Province										
	Statistics	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	RSA
Police	Number '000	624	592	171	387	978	308	884	374	219	4 537
	Per cent	40,4	32,3	50,5	43,4	35,4	31,1	23,9	34,5	14,3	30,9
Hospital or trauma unit	Number '000	1 364	1 461	283	688	1 835	692	3 066	824	1 016	11 230
	Per cent	88,2	79,8	83,7	77,5	66,5	69,8	82,7	76,0	66,6	76,6
Local clinic	Number '000	795	1 279	151	476	2 065	872	2 810	832	1 336	10 617
	Per cent	51,4	69,9	44,6	53,4	74,9	88,0	75,9	76,7	87,7	72,4
Private doctor	Number '000	503	551	47	293	630	289	1 541	349	466	4 669
	Per cent	32,5	30,1	13,7	32,9	22,8	29,1	41,6	32,2	30,5	31,8
NGO volunteer group	Number '000	47	32	*	33	53	13	105	35	84	409
	Per cent	3,0	1,8	*	3,7	1,9	1,3	2,8	3,2	5,5	2,8
Victim empowerment centres/Thuthuzela centre	Number '000	57	19	*	*	10	*	60	12	105	279
	Per cent	3,7	1,1	*	*	0,4	*	1,6	1,1	6,9	1,9
Traditional leader/authority	Number '000	37	286	*	*	46	*	25	49	50	504
	Per cent	2,4	15,6	*	*	1,7	*	0,7	4,5	3,3	3,4
Courts	Number '000	73	88	*	86	52	12	108	50	10	479
	Per cent	4,7	4,8	*	9,7	1,9	1,2	2,9	4,6	0,6	3,3
Other	Number '000	13	11	*	70	*	*	34	25	10	174
	Per cent	0,8	0,6	*	7,9	*	*	0,9	2,3	0,6	1,2

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

Table 5 shows the percentage of households who knew where to take a victim of crime to access medical services by institution and population group of the household head. When household heads were asked about their knowledge of places to take a victim of crime to access medical services, 78,3% and 73,1% of black African household heads said they would take a victim to a local clinic and a hospital or trauma unit respectively. Most coloured household heads would take a victim to a hospital or trauma unit (84,6%) to access medical services and 56,1% said they knew a local clinic where victims could access medical services. The vast majority of households headed by Indians/Asians stated that they knew a hospital or trauma unit where they could take a victim to access medical services (87,7%), while 55,4% knew a local clinic. Hospital or trauma unit seems to be the most recognised place to take a victim of crime to access medical services amongst the white household heads (90,8%) and 50,0% would take a victim to a local clinic for medical services.

Table 5: Number and percentage of households who knew where to take a victim of crime to access medical services by type of institution and population group of the household head, (April 2013–March 2014)

Institutions	Population Group					RSA
	Statistics	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	
Police	Number '000	3 514	442	92	489	4 537
	Per cent	31,1	36,9	23,7	27,2	30,9
Hospital or trauma unit	Number '000	8 244	1 014	341	1 631	11 230
	Per cent	73,1	84,6	87,7	90,8	76,6
Local clinic	Number '000	8 830	672	216	899	10 617
	Per cent	78,3	56,1	55,4	50,0	72,4
Private doctor	Number '000	3 253	363	152	901	4 669
	Per cent	28,8	30,3	39,0	50,1	31,8
NGO volunteer group	Number '000	311	34	14	50	409
	Per cent	2,8	2,8	3,7	2,8	2,8
Victim empowerment centres/Thuthuzela centre	Number '000	207	37	*	32	279
	Per cent	1,8	3,1	*	1,8	1,9
Traditional leader/authority	Number '000	468	14	*	20	504
	Per cent	4,1	1,2	*	1,1	3,4
Courts	Number '000	329	60	16	73	479
	Per cent	2,9	5,0	4,2	4,1	3,3
Other	Number '000	148	*	*	16	174
	Per cent	1,3	*	*	0,9	1,2

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

Table 6 depicts the number and percentage of households who knew where to take a victim of crime to access counselling services, by province. Most households would take a victim of crime to either a hospital or trauma unit (65,9%) and local clinic (65,1%) to access counselling services. Western Cape (64,0%), Free State (47,7%) and Northern Cape (42,4%), had the highest proportion of households who would take a victim of crime to the police to access counselling services. Eastern Cape (76,9%), Gauteng (70,6%) and Limpopo (65,0%), would take a victim of crime to the hospital or trauma unit to access counselling services. Households in Limpopo (78,6%), North West (77,0%) and KwaZulu-Natal (70,9%) indicated that they would take a victim to a local clinic to access counselling services. More than 30% of households in Eastern Cape, Gauteng and Free State would take a victim to a private doctor to access counselling services, while fewer households were aware that they can take victims of crime to victim empowerment or Thuthuzela centres to access counselling services.

Table 6: Number and percentage of households who knew where to take a victim of crime to access counselling services by type of institution and province, (April 2013–March 2014)

Institutions	Province										RSA
	Statistics	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	
Police	Number '000	567	310	84	232	612	177	715	308	134	3 138
	Per cent	64,0	30,9	42,4	47,7	33,8	28,0	31,5	41,3	14,0	34,9
Hospital or trauma unit	Number '000	543	771	128	249	1 120	404	1 605	482	620	5 922
	Per cent	61,3	76,9	64,9	51,3	61,9	64,0	70,6	64,5	65,0	65,9
Local clinic	Number '000r	379	657	70	228	1 283	486	1 521	478	749	5 851
	Per cent	42,7	65,5	35,6	46,8	70,9	77,0	67,0	64,1	78,6	65,1
Private doctor	Number '000	248	332	13	147	336	162	740	143	213	2 335
	Per cent	28,1	33,4	6,6	30,1	18,6	25,9	32,8	19,5	22,4	26,1
NGO/volunteer group	Number '000	140	181	18	56	61	36	210	46	71	818
	Per cent	15,8	18,0	9,3	11,4	3,4	5,7	9,2	6,1	7,4	9,1
Victim empowerment centres/Thuthuzela centre	Number '000r	126	117	44	56	50	25	287	75	164	943
	Per cent	14,2	11,8	22,3	11,5	2,8	3,9	12,6	10,2	17,2	10,5
Traditional leader/authority	Number '000	30	46	*	*	26	*	28	49	38	226
	Per cent	3,4	4,6	*	*	1,5	*	1,2	6,6	4,0	2,5
Courts	Number '000	70	95	*	89	*	25	109	60	*	462
	Per cent	7,9	9,5	*	18,4	*	3,9	4,8	8,1	*	5,1
Other	Number '000	36	110	19	112	34	27	64	13	*	420
	Per cent	4,1	10,9	9,8	23,0	1,9	4,3	2,8	1,7	0,5	4,7

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

Approximately seven in ten black African household heads would take a victim of crime to a local clinic to access counselling services (70,9%) and 64,5% indicated that they would take the victim of crime to a hospital or trauma unit. Among households headed by Indians/Asians and whites, more than seventy per cent would go to the hospital or trauma unit to take victims of crime for counselling services (75,2% and 72,6%, respectively). While less than half would take them to the local clinic. Households headed by white population group were the least aware of victim empowerment or Thuthuzela centres as a place to take a victim of crime in order to access counselling services (9,5%). An estimated 64,3% of the coloured households would take someone who was a victim of crime to a hospital or trauma unit, while 13,1% would take them to a victim empowerment or Thuthuzela centre to access counselling services (Table 7).

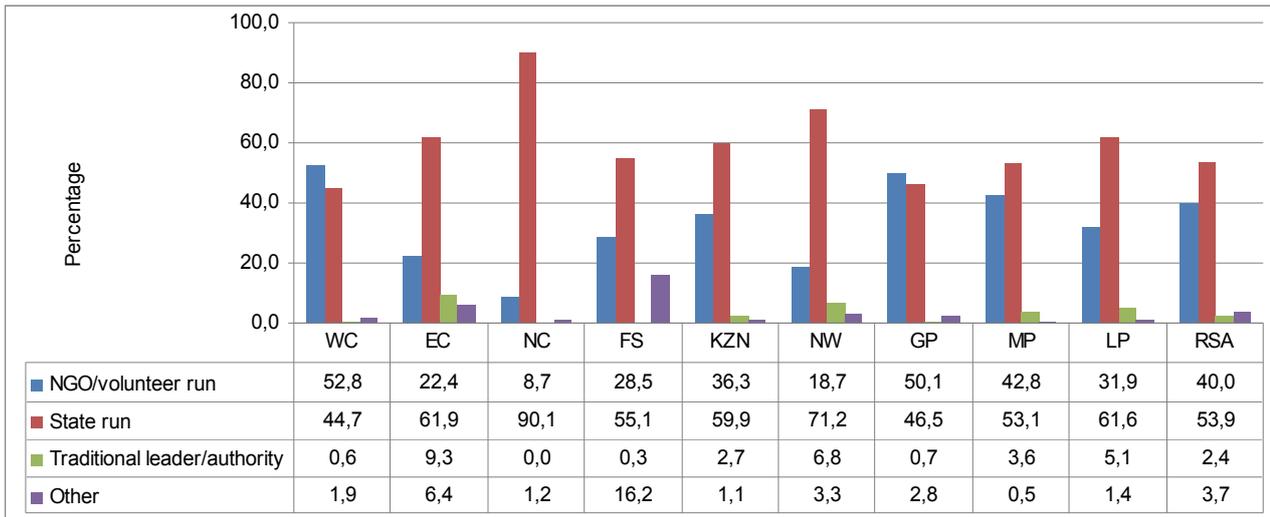
Table 7: Number and percentage of households who knew where to take a victim of crime to access counselling services by type of institution and population group of the household head, (April 2013–March 2014)

Institutions	Population Group					RSA
	Statistics	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	
Police	Number '000	2 206	386	73	474	3 138
	Per cent	32,7	50,0	32,5	38,4	34,9
Hospital or trauma unit	Number '000	4 359	495	170	898	5 922
	Per cent	64,5	64,3	75,2	72,6	65,9
Local clinic	Number '000	4 786	397	109	560	5 851
	Per cent	70,9	51,4	48,1	45,3	65,1
Private doctor	Number '000	1 482	200	82	570	2 335
	Per cent	22,1	26,1	36,9	46,2	26,1
NGO/volunteer group	Number '000	546	106	29	137	818
	Per cent	8,1	13,8	12,8	11,1	9,1
Victim empowerment centres/Thuthuzela centres	Number '000	698	101	28	117	943
	Per cent	10,4	13,1	12,3	9,5	10,5
Traditional leader/authority	Number '000	184	17	*	21	226
	Per cent	2,7	2,2	*	1,7	2,5
Courts	Number '000	323	62	11	67	462
	Per cent	4,8	8,0	4,7	5,4	5,1
Other	Number '000	333	32	*	48	420
	Per cent	4,9	4,2	*	3,9	4,7

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

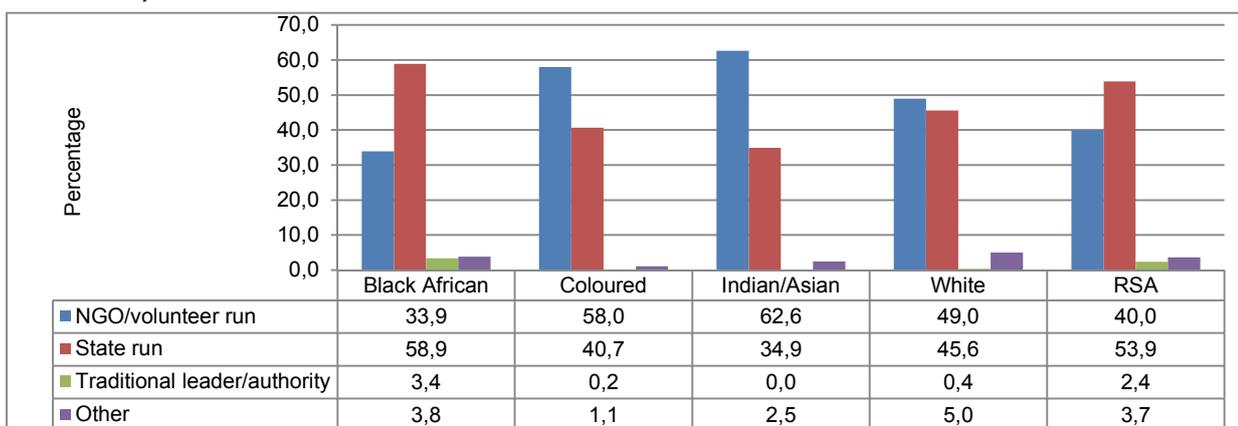
Figure 18 indicates that 53,9% of households would take a victim of domestic violence to a state-run organisation to receive assistance. Northern Cape (90,1%) had the highest percentage of households who would take a domestic violence victim to a state-run institution for assistance, followed by North West (71,2%) and Eastern Cape (61,9%). Western Cape had the lowest percentage of households who would take a victim of domestic violence to a state-run organisation (44,7%). An estimated 40,0% of households would take a victim of domestic violence to an NGO or volunteer-run organisation. The highest percentage of households who would do so were found in Western Cape (52,8%) and the lowest in Northern Cape (8,7%). Only 2,4% of households would take a victim of domestic violence to a traditional leader, with Eastern Cape (9,3%) having the highest percentage of households who would do this, followed by North West (6,8%).

Figure 18: Percentage distribution of households' who knew of a place of safety/shelter where they could take a victim of domestic violence by institution and province, (April 2013–March 2014)



In the Indian/Asian headed households, 62,6% knew of a non-governmental organisation, while 34,9% knew of a state-run organisation as places of safety to take a victim of domestic violence. A similar pattern was found amongst coloured headed households, where 58,0% who knew of a non-governmental organisation and 40,7% a state-run organisation as places that offered shelter to victims of domestic violence. Most black African headed households indicated that they knew a state-run organisation as a place to take a victim to access shelter (58,9%), followed by non-governmental organisations (33,9%) (Figure 19).

Figure 19: Percentage distribution of households who knew of a place of safety/shelter where they could take a victim of domestic violence by institution and population group of the household head, (April 2013–March 2014)

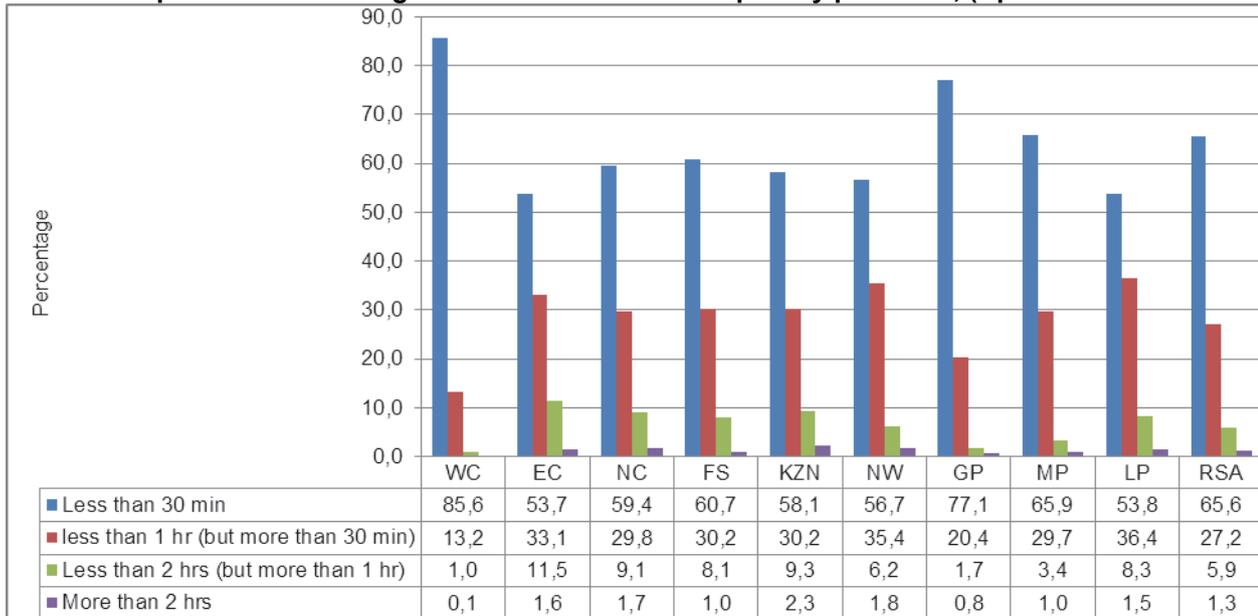


6. Public perceptions of law enforcement

6.1 Perceptions about the police

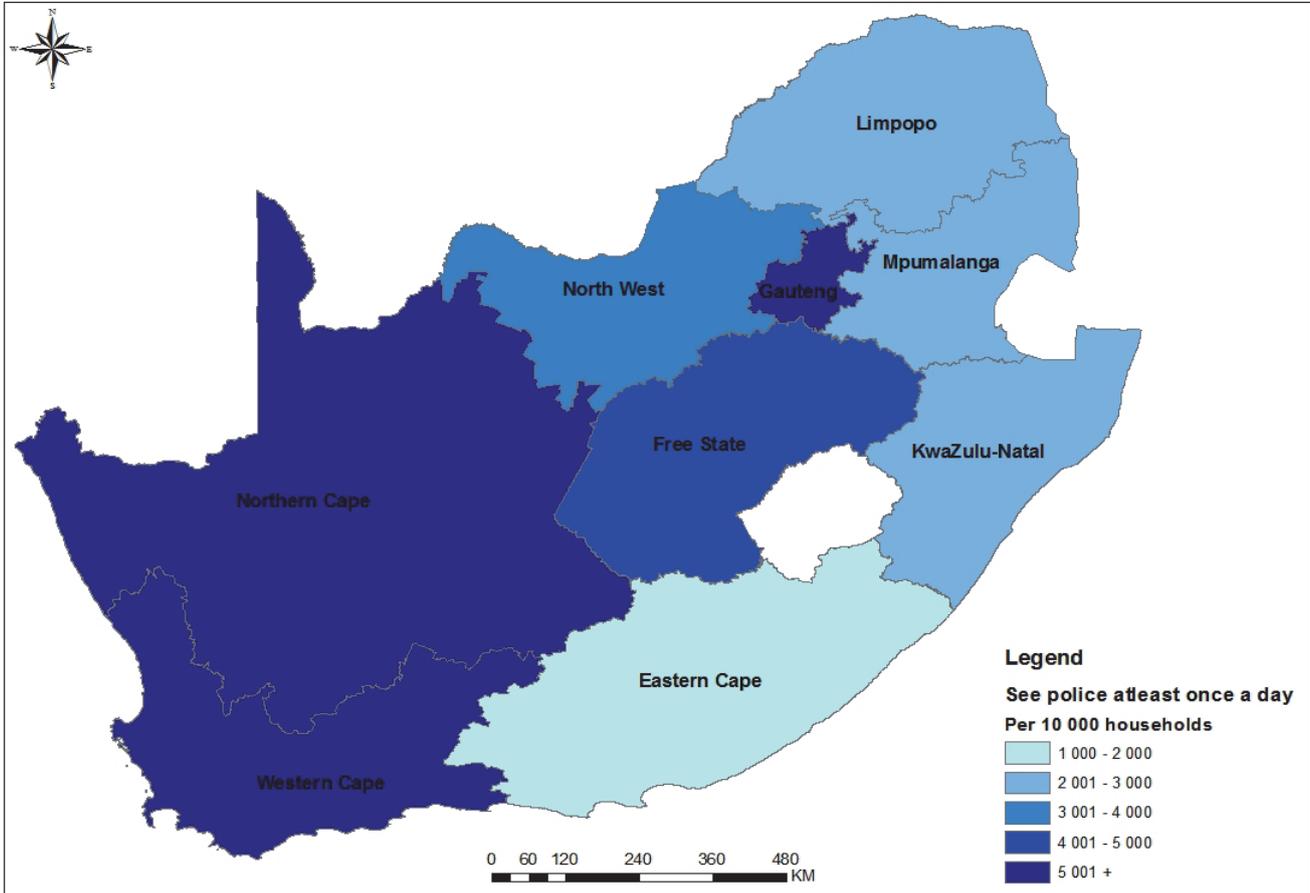
Most households (65,6%) travelled less than 30-minute to get to the nearest police station (when using their usual mode of transport). The highest percentage of households who were within a 30 minute proximity to the nearest police station was recorded in Western Cape (85,6%) and Gauteng (77,1%). More than a third of households in Limpopo (36,4%), North West (35,4%) and Eastern Cape (33,1%) travelled between half an hour and an hour to get to the nearest police station (Figure 20).

Figure 20: Percentage distribution of household perceptions of the average length of time it takes to get to the nearest police station using their usual mode of transport by province , (April 2013–March 2014)



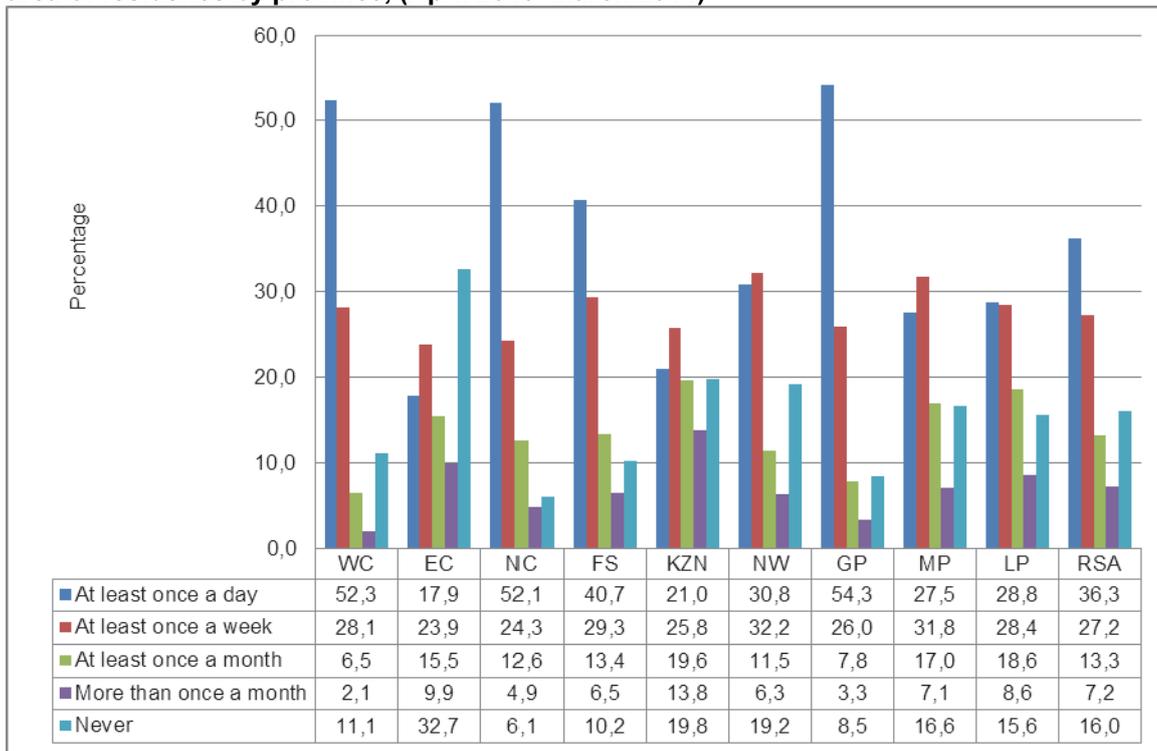
Map 4 depicts the distribution of households who see police on duty and in uniform at least once a day. Households in Northern Cape, Gauteng and the Western Cape were the most likely to see police at least once a day. Households in Eastern Cape were the least likely to see them at least once a day.

Map 4: Number of households per 10 000 population, who see police officers on duty at least once a day by province, (April 2013–March 2014)



The Victims of Crime Survey 2013/14 also measured police visibility in residential areas. Figure 21 depicts the provincial distribution of how often households saw police patrolling their area of residence. Gauteng (54,3%) had the highest percentage of households who saw police officers patrolling their area of residence at least once a day, followed by Western Cape (52,3%) and Northern Cape (52,1%). A police officer is most likely to be seen patrolling an area of residence at least once a week in North West (32,2%), Mpumalanga (31,8%), and Free State (29,3%). Households in Eastern Cape (41,8%), KwaZulu-Natal (46,8%) and Limpopo (57,2%) were least likely to see a police officer on duty once a week or once day.

Figure 21: Percentage of distribution of households who see the police, in uniform and on duty, in their area of residence by province, (April 2013–March 2014)



Most of the coloured headed households saw a police officer on duty at least once a day (51,6%), followed by 37,7% of white headed households. Among black African headed households, 34,5% saw a police officer on duty in their area of residence at least once a day, while 17,0% had never seen a police officer patrolling their area of residence (Figure 22).

Figure 22: Percentage distribution of households who see the police, in uniform and on duty, in their area of residence by population group of the household head, (April 2013–March 2014)

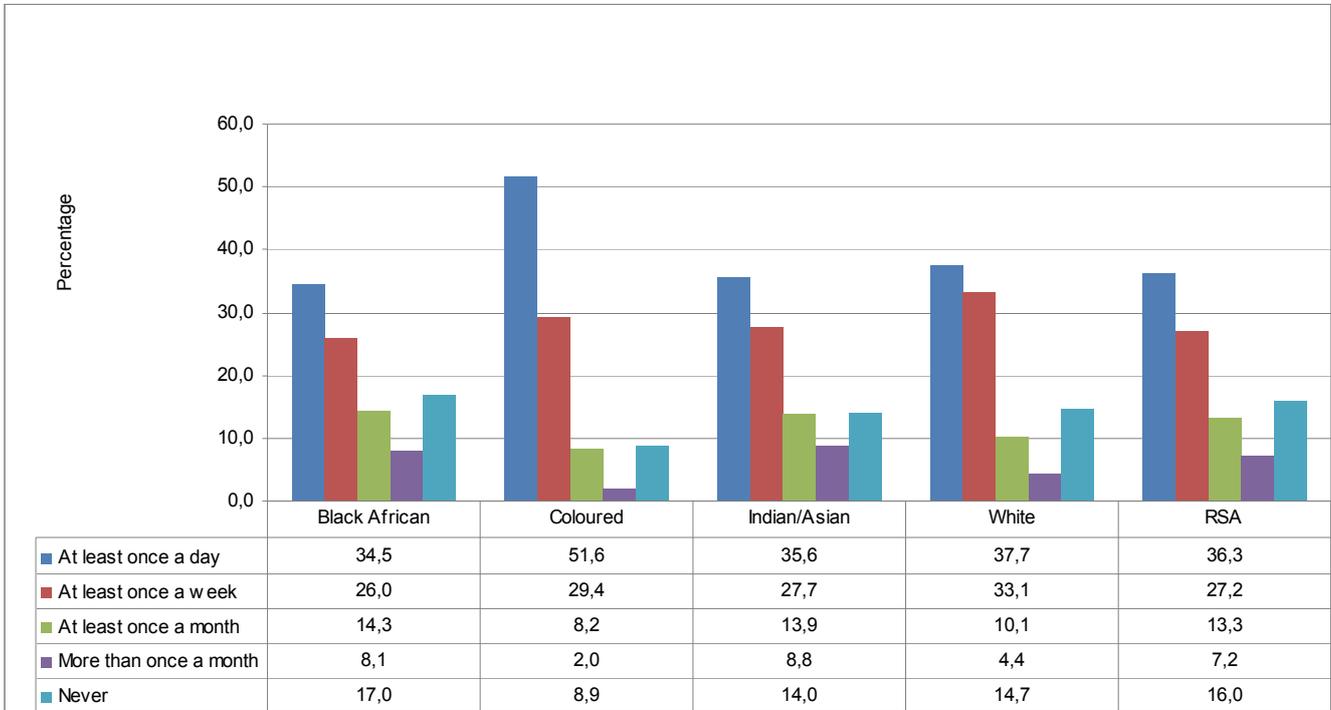


Figure 23 indicates households' satisfaction with the police in their area of residence. The proportion of households that were satisfied with police services in their area of residence was approximately 60% between 2012 and 2013/14. There was an overall 3,2% percentage point decrease between the years 2012 and 2013/14. The highest decrease was observed in Gauteng (6,2%) and KwaZulu-Natal (3,8%).

Figure 23: Percentage distribution of households who were satisfied with the police in their area by province, 2012–2013/14

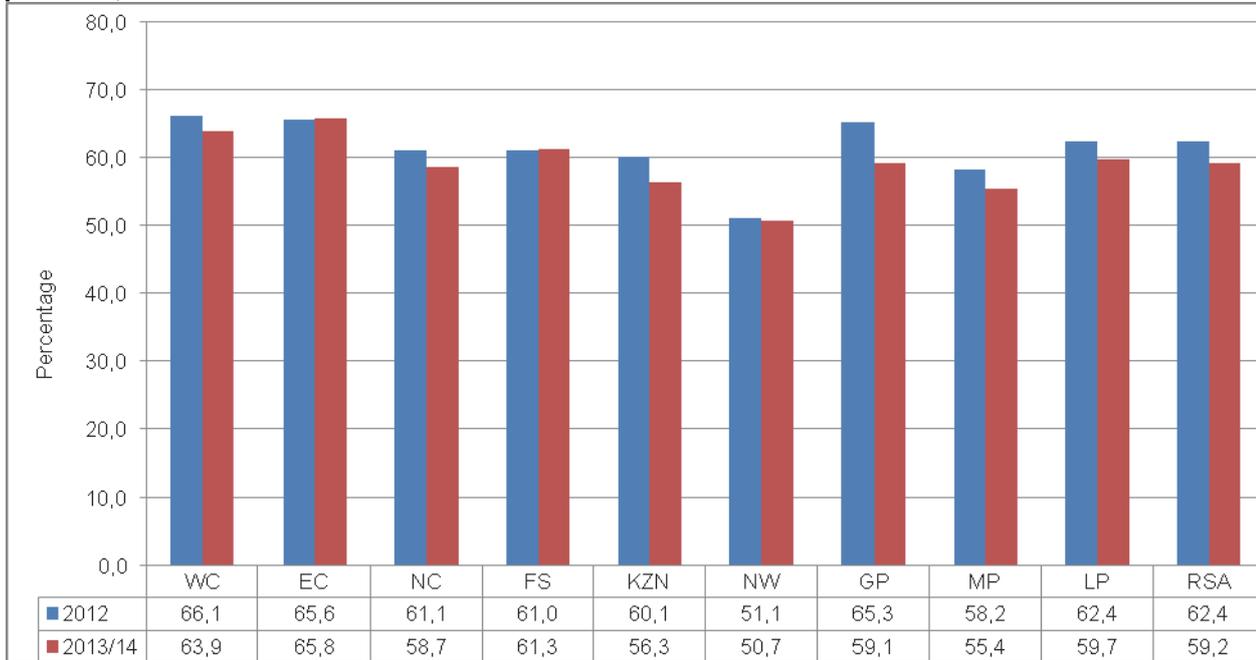
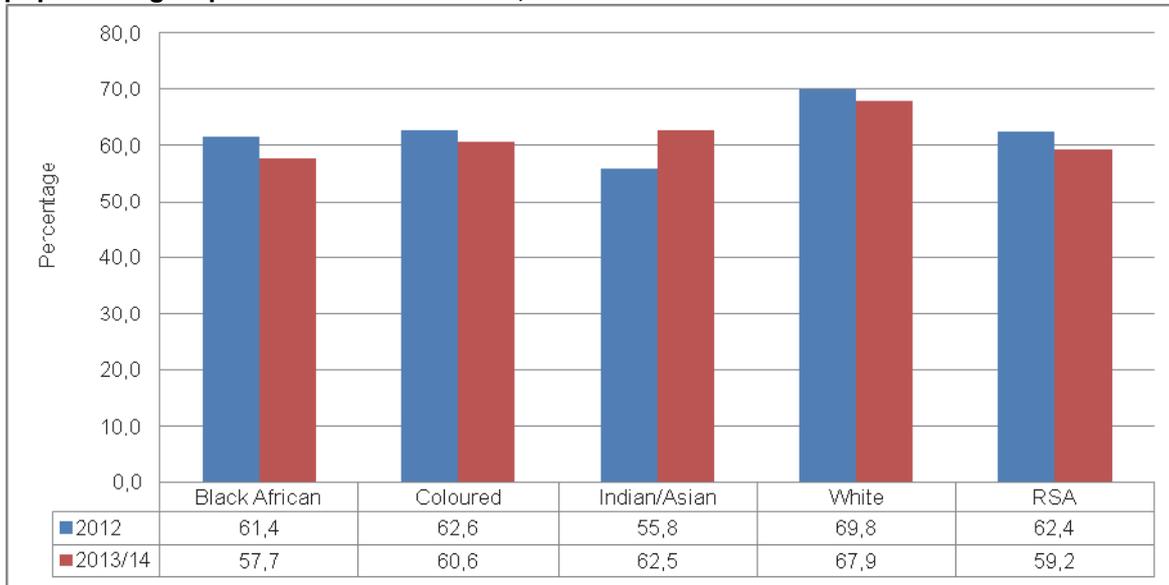


Figure 24 shows the changes in the levels of satisfaction with police between 2012 and 2013/14. There was a 3,2 percentage point decrease between 2012 and 2013/14, where the level of satisfaction decreased from 62,4% in 2012 to 59,2% in 2013/14. In the two time periods under review, households headed by the white population group had the highest level of satisfaction with the police in their area. In 2013/14 households headed by black African (57,7%) and coloured (60,6%) population groups had the lowest levels of satisfaction with the police in their area of residence.

Figure 24: Percentage distribution of households who were satisfied with the police in their area by population group of the household head, 2012–2013/14



The results in Table 8 indicate that in all the provinces, the majority of households reported that they were dissatisfied with how the police dealt with crime, because they did not respond on time (74.1%). North West (84,7%) had the highest percentage of households with this complaint, followed by Northern Cape (84,1%) and Eastern Cape (78,8%). Police laziness was also one of the reasons cited for dissatisfaction (56,9%). In KwaZulu-Natal, 66,1% of households reported that police were too lazy to carry out their tasks, followed by Limpopo (64,2%) and Gauteng (62,3%), while North West (36,6%) had the lowest percentage of households who were dissatisfied with the way the police dealt with crime. Police corruption was the other reason cited for being dissatisfied with the police (51,0%), where Gauteng households (68,6%) reported a noticeably higher percentage of this incident, followed by Limpopo (54,5%) and KwaZulu-Natal (51,1%).

Table 8: Number and percentage distribution of the reasons for being dissatisfied with the way the police dealt with crime by province, (April 2013–March 2014)

Reasons	Province										RSA
	Statistics	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	
Not enough resource	Number '000	211	242	55	135	495	226	539	134	183	2 222
	Per cent	34,8	36,1	37,7	35,9	37,9	42,2	32,1	26,4	27,7	34,2
Lazy	Number '000	294	399	84	187	863	196	1 046	200	424	3 694
	Per cent	48,4	59,5	57,1	49,8	66,1	36,6	62,3	39,3	64,2	56,9
Corrupt	Number '000	285	254	64	156	668	175	1 153	194	361	3 311
	Per cent	47,0	37,9	43,5	41,6	51,1	32,7	68,6	38,3	54,5	51,0
Do not come to the area	Number '000	263	315	68	138	696	157	795	204	343	2 978
	Per cent	43,3	46,9	45,9	36,8	53,3	29,3	47,3	40,2	51,8	45,9
Release criminals early	Number '000	214	339	58	134	602	177	1 022	177	309	3 033
	Per cent	35,2	50,5	39,7	35,6	46,1	33,2	60,8	34,9	46,7	46,7
Cooperate with criminals	Number '000	204	171	67	123	487	139	998	173	250	2 612
	Per cent	33,6	25,5	45,8	32,8	37,3	25,9	59,4	34,0	37,8	40,2
Harsh towards victims	Number '000	178	252	44	115	426	107	609	99	173	2 003
	Per cent	29,4	37,5	29,7	30,5	32,6	20,0	36,3	19,6	26,1	30,9
Never recover goods	Number '000	225	287	58	165	710	217	929	177	306	3 074
	Per cent	37,0	42,7	39,7	44,0	54,3	40,5	55,3	34,8	46,3	47,3
Do not respond on time	Number '000	396	529	124	291	956	452	1 178	381	500	4 808
	Per cent	65,2	78,8	84,1	77,6	73,2	84,7	70,1	75,1	75,5	74,1
Other	Number '000	211	242	55	135	495	226	539	134	183	2 222
	Per cent	34,8	36,1	37,7	35,9	37,9	42,2	32,1	26,4	27,7	34,2

Table 9 indicates the majority of South African households were satisfied with police because they mostly come to the scene of the crime. Eastern Cape (85,3%) and Limpopo (83,2%) had the highest percentages providing this reason. The second most commonly cited reason for satisfaction was that police were committed especially, where in Gauteng 79,2% of households attributed their satisfaction to police commitment, followed by Free State (77,7%) and Eastern Cape (77,2%).

Table 9: Number and percentage distribution of the reasons for being satisfied with the way the police dealt with crime by province, (April 2013–March 2014)

Reasons	Province										RSA
	Statistics	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	
Committed	Number '000	806	996	152	462	1 116	423	1 923	326	748	6 952
	Per cent	75,2	77,2	72,5	77,7	66,4	76,9	79,2	51,7	76,3	73,7
Trustworthy	Number '000	656	1 015	135	404	1 027	367	1 536	267	735	6 141
	Per cent	61,2	78,6	64,7	67,8	61,2	66,6	63,3	42,3	75,0	65,1
Respond on time	Number '000	672	631	91	300	910	311	1 411	241	696	5 263
	Per cent	62,7	48,9	43,5	50,4	54,2	56,5	58,2	38,3	71,0	55,8
Come to the scene of the crime	Number '000	807	1 101	160	438	1 166	448	1 983	442	816	7 361
	Per cent	75,3	85,3	76,7	73,5	69,5	81,5	81,7	70,2	83,2	78,0
Arrest criminals	Number '000	660	964	129	409	1 080	382	1 493	378	757	6 252
	Per cent	61,6	74,7	61,5	68,8	64,4	69,5	61,5	60,0	77,2	66,3
Recover stolen property	Number '000	362	390	63	262	553	163	654	111	441	2 999
	Per cent	33,7	30,2	30,2	44,0	32,9	29,6	26,9	17,7	45,0	31,8
Other	Number '000	46	108	*	40	52	23	63	27	25	390
	Per cent	4,3	8,4	*	6,7	3,1	4,3	2,6	4,3	2,5	4,1

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

6.2 Perceptions of the courts

Figure 25 represents households' knowledge of the nearest Magistrate's Court. An estimated 90,8% of households in South Africa knew where the nearest Magistrates' Courts were situated, with Northern Cape (95,1%) having the highest percentage of households. Approximately 89,2% of households in North West knew the location of the nearest courts, while the lowest percentage of households who knew the location of their Magistrate's Court were found in Gauteng (84,8%)

Figure 25: Percentage distribution of households' who knew the location of their nearest magistrate court by province, (April 2013–March 2014)

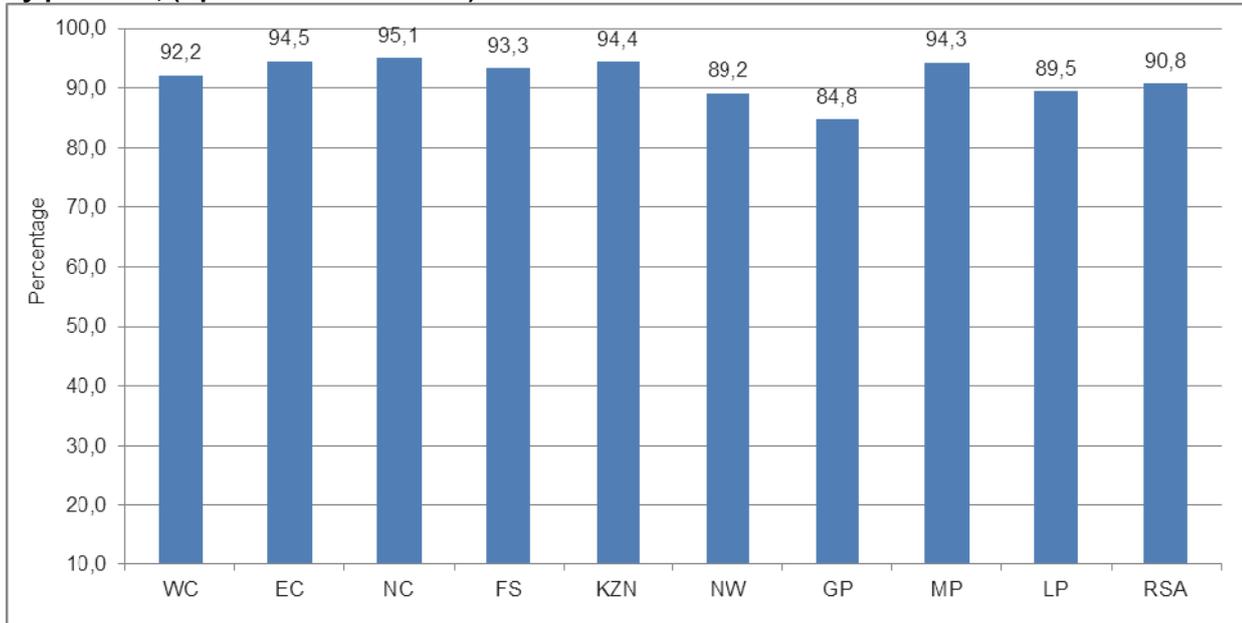
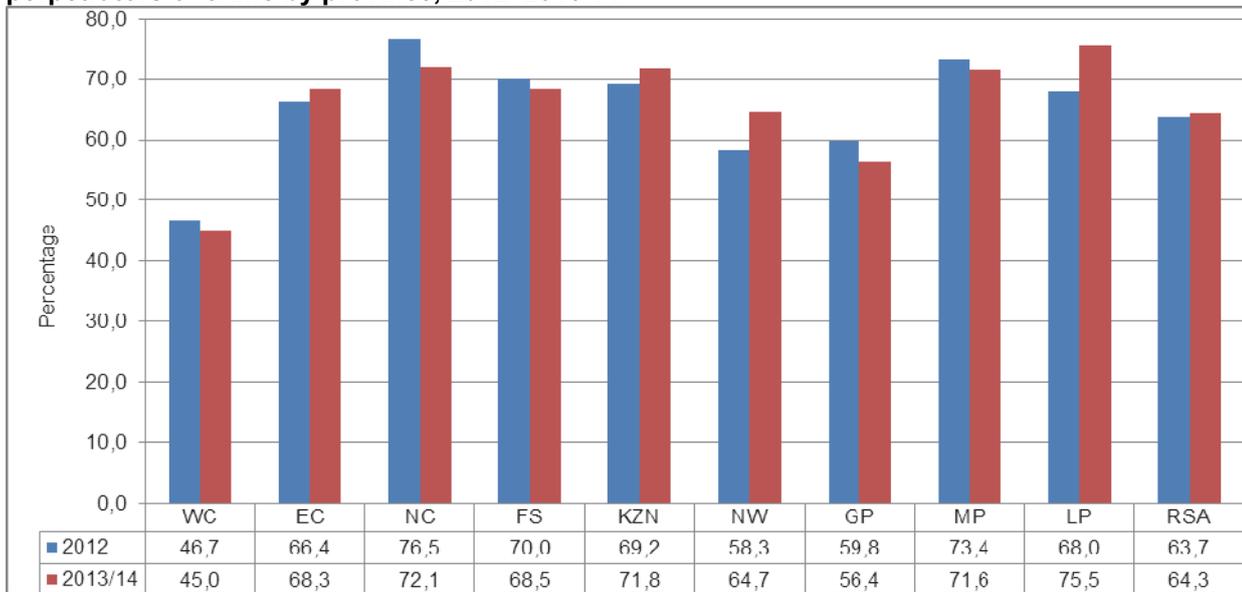


Figure 26 shows the percentage of households who felt that the courts were generally performing their duties. In 2013/14, an estimated 64,3% of households were satisfied with the courts' performance when dealing with perpetrators, compared to approximately 63,7% in 2012. The highest levels of satisfaction with the courts was observed in Limpopo in 2013/14 (75,5%), while the least was recorded in Western Cape (45,0%). In the two time periods under review, Western Cape displayed the lowest levels of satisfaction with the courts, as compared to other provinces.

Figure 26: Percentage distribution of households' satisfaction with the way courts generally deal with perpetrators of crime by province, 2012–2013/14



Reasons given by households for satisfaction with how courts dealt with perpetrators were mostly related to their sentencing. Of the households who expressed satisfaction with courts, 53,8% thought that the courts passed sentences that were appropriate to the crimes committed, whilst 26,4% indicated that courts had a high conviction rate and only 19,3% admired the courts because they were not corrupt. More than one in every six households living in Eastern Cape (64,7%) were satisfied with the appropriateness of sentences passed by courts (Figure 27).

Figure 27: Percentage distribution of reasons for households being satisfied with the way courts generally deal with perpetrators of crime by province, (April 2013–March 2014)

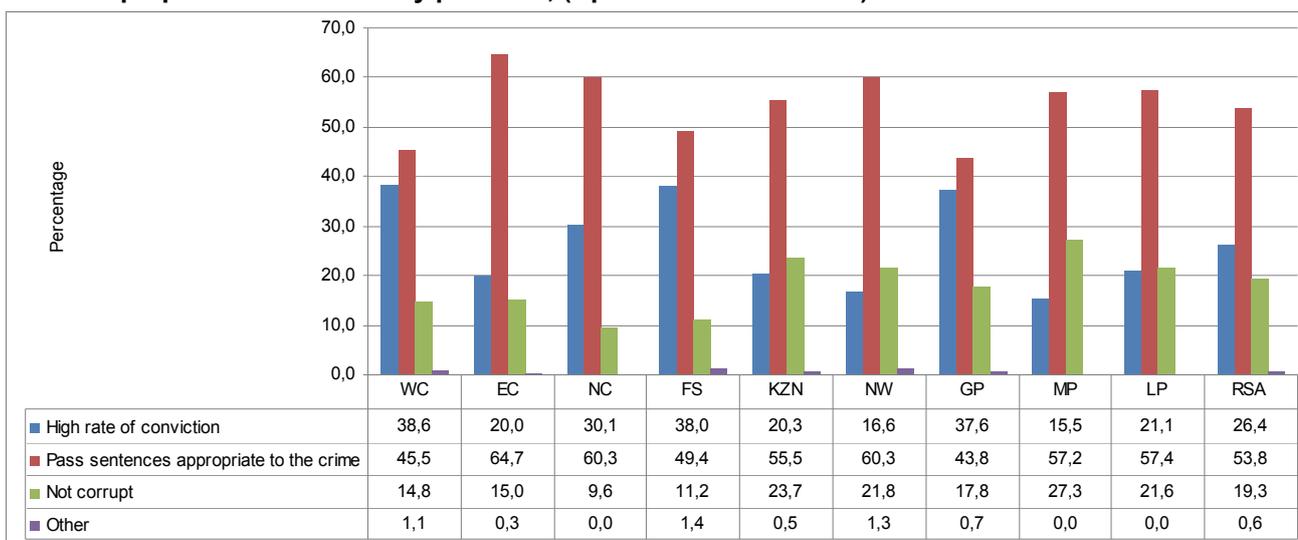


Figure 28 shows the percentage distribution of reasons for households' satisfaction with the way courts generally deal with perpetrators of crime by population group of the household head. The passing of appropriate sentences was the most common reason given for satisfaction with courts across all population groups. This was followed by high rates of conviction. Among households headed by black Africans, 55,5% were satisfied with courts because of appropriate sentencing, while 46,8% of households headed by Indians/Asians shared the same sentiment.

Figure 28: Percentage distribution of reasons for household satisfaction with the way courts generally deal with perpetrators of crime by population group of the household head, (April 2013–March 2014)

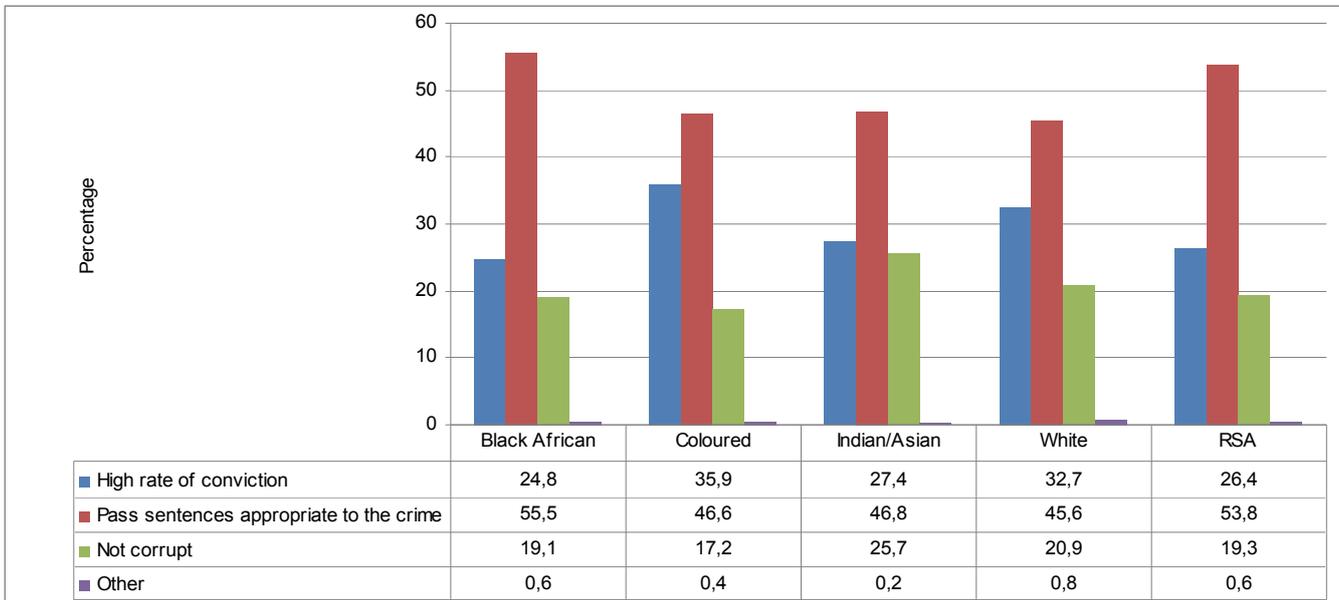
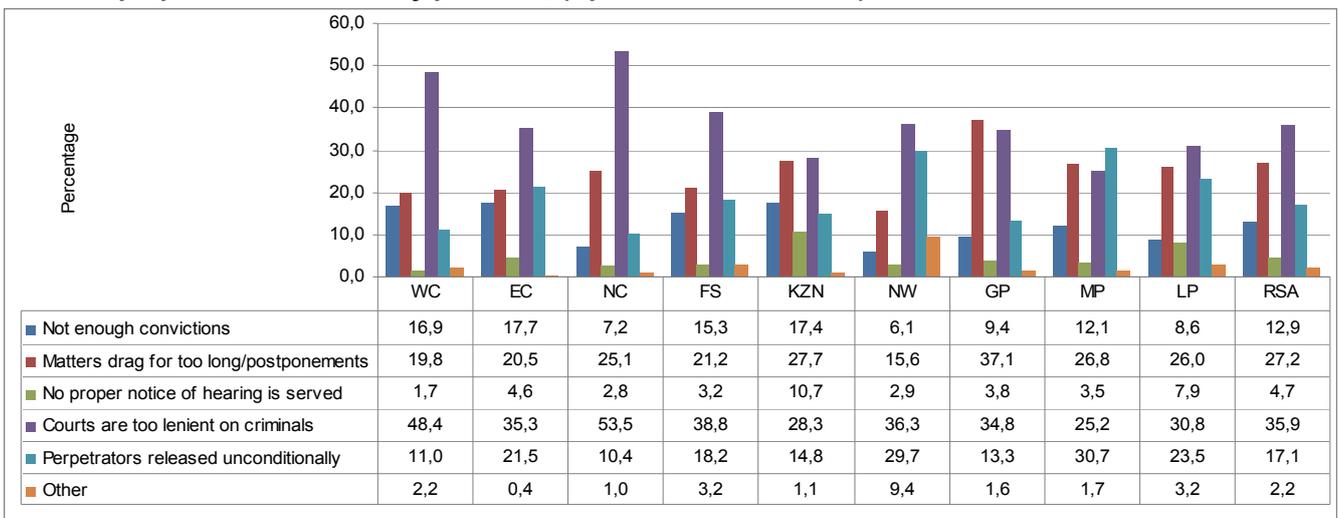


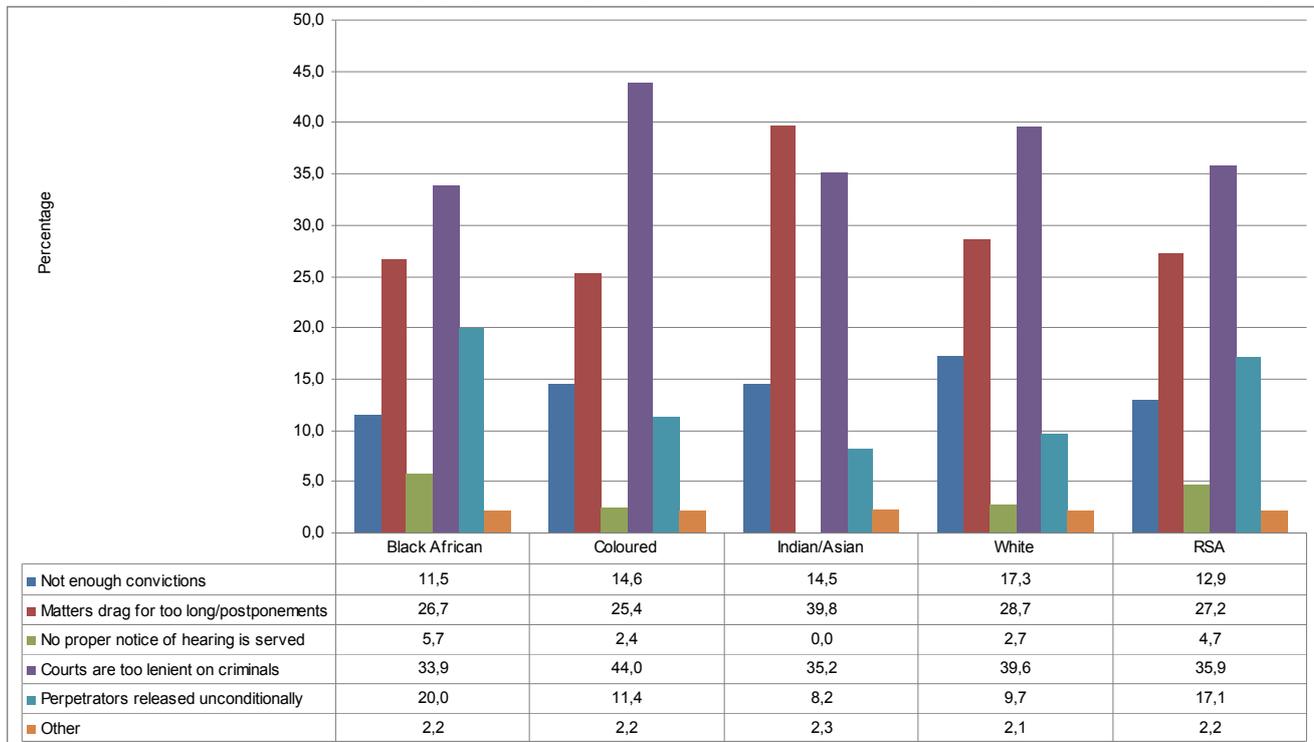
Figure 29 indicates reasons for dissatisfaction with the performance of courts. When asked to explain their reasons for dissatisfaction with courts, 35,9% of households felt that courts were too lenient on criminals when passing judgement. Postponements or the dragging out of proceedings for a long period was the reason provided for dissatisfaction with courts by more than a quarter of households (27,2%). While an estimated 17,1% of household felt that courts released perpetrators unconditionally, approximately 12,9% of households thought that courts were not executing enough convictions.

Figure 29: Percentage distribution of reasons for being dissatisfied with the way in which courts generally deal with perpetrators of crime by province, (April 2013–March 2014)



The majority of households that were dissatisfied with courts said that the courts were too lenient on criminals (35,9%). The sentiment of leniency on criminals was shared by 44,0% of coloured and 39,6% of white headed households. Black African headed households (20,0%) were of the opinion that perpetrators were released unconditionally, whilst 11,5% indicated not enough convictions were handed out as their reason for dissatisfaction with the way courts dealt with perpetrators (Figure 30).

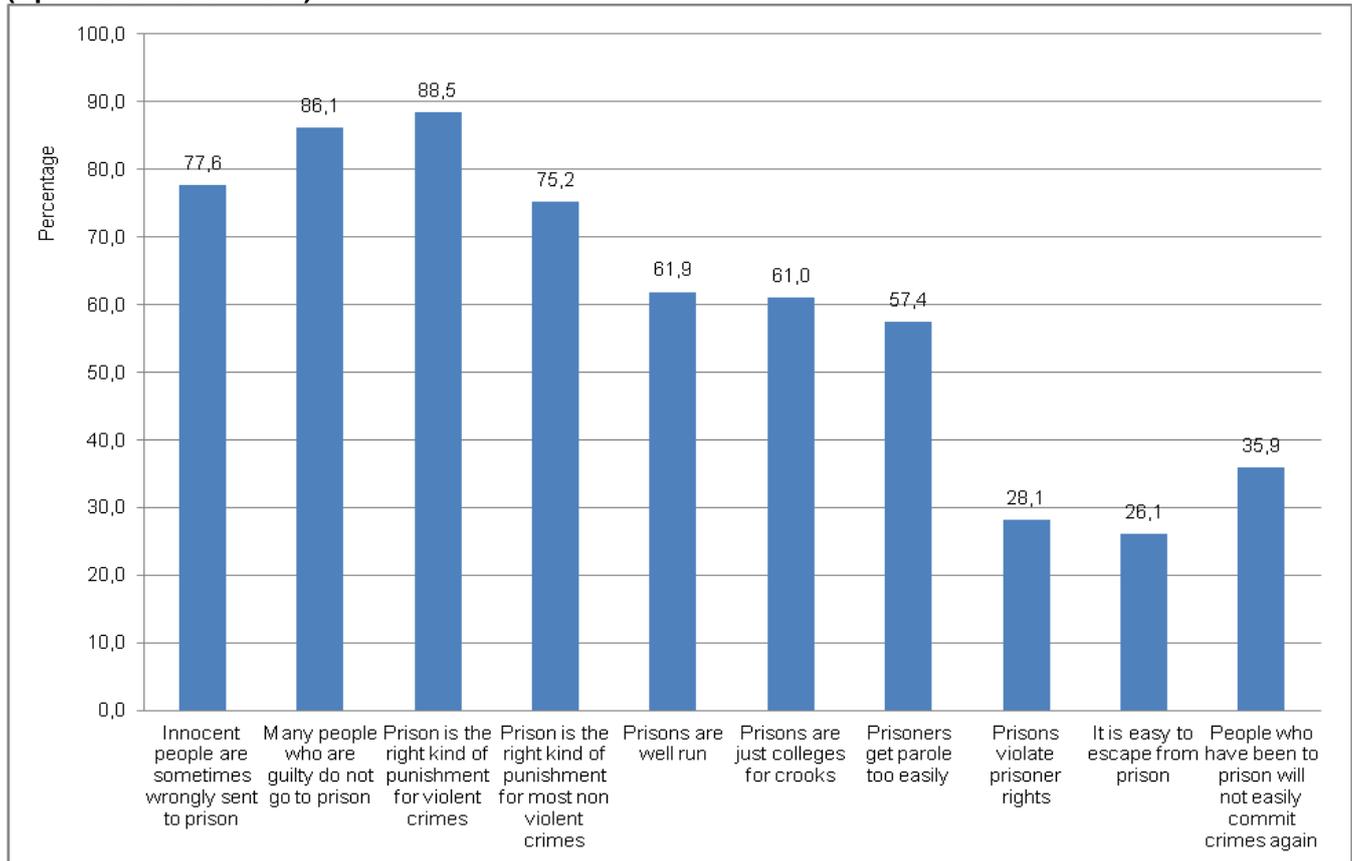
Figure 30: Percentage distribution of reasons for being dissatisfied with the way in which courts generally deal with perpetrators of crime by population group of the household head, (April 2013–March 2014)



6.1 Perceptions of Correctional Services

The perceptions of households about the Correctional Services Department are shown in Figure 31. Respondents were asked whether or not they agree with certain statements about the services that are provided by Correctional Services. The majority of people agree with the statement that ‘prison is the right kind of punishment for violent crimes’ (88,5%) followed by those who believed that ‘many people who are guilty do not go to prison’ (86,1%). About a quarter of the respondents were of the opinion that ‘it is easy to escape from prison’ (26,1%), while 28,1% agreed with the statement that ‘prisons violate prisoner rights’.

Figure 1: Percentage distribution of the perceptions about services provided by Correctional Services, (April 2013–March 2014)



7. Crime levels and reporting of crimes in South Africa

This section presents the crime victimisation and reporting rates in South Africa as reported by households and Individuals aged 16 years and older in the selected dwellings. Respondents were asked if they experienced any crime in the 12 months prior to the survey (April 2012 to February 2014). Those who experienced crime in that period were asked additional questions, for example, whether the crime had been reported to the police, their levels of satisfaction with police and other related questions. This was an attempt to shed more insight on the dynamics of crime in South Africa.

7.1 Victimization rates

An analysis of the victimisation rates among households between 1998 and February 2014 is presented in Table 10. These victimisation rates refer to the total number of victims of a crime in a given population, expressed as a percentage of that population. Victimization rates for household crimes are expressed as a percentage of the total household population, whereas individual crimes are expressed as a percentage of the total population of the individuals who are under review.

The Victims of Crime Survey results indicated that housebreaking/burglary (4,7%) was the most prevalent household crime during the period April 2012 to February 2014, although it decreased by 0,7 percentage points when compared to 2011 victimisation rates. The second most prevalent crime during the same period was home robbery (1,6%) which increased by 0,1 percentage points. The prevalence of livestock theft (1,4%) amongst households in South Africa increased by 0,1 percentage points during the same period, although this type of crime decreased from 4,9% in 1998 to 1,4% in 2012/14. The prevalence of car theft and crop theft each decreased by 0,1 percentage points between 2011 and 2012/14. However during the same period, murder incidents increased by 0,1 percentage points, while motor vehicle vandalism remained unchanged.

Table 10: Percentage distribution of households who experienced at least one incident of crime by type of crime: 1998–2013/14

Type of crime	Reference period						Changes in 2013- /14–2011
	1998	2003	2007	2010	2011	April 2012 to February 2014	
Household crimes (per cent)							
Car theft	1,2	1,0	1,3	0,7	0,5	0,4	-0,1
Housebreaking/ burglary	7,2	7,5	7,2	4,5	5,4	4,7	-0,7
Home robbery	*	*	*	2,6	1,5	1,6	0,1
Theft of livestock	4,9	2,5	1,8	1,4	1,3	1,4	0,1
Theft of crops	*	0,7	0,1	0,3	0,3	0,2	-0,1
Murder	0,5	0,2	0,4	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,1
Theft from car	2,5	2,5	1,9	1,3	1,2	1,1	-0,1
Deliberate damaging of dwellings	1,1	0,9	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,3	-0,1
Motor vehicle vandalism	1,3	1,3	0,7	0,6	0,4	0,4	0,0

*This crime category was not measured in the year under review

Table 11 summarises the victimisation rates among selected individuals aged 16 years and above, between 1998 and February 2014. Similar to household crime, individual crimes showed a general decrease across crime types over the years. Theft of personal property (2,4%) was the most prevalent individual crime in the 2012–2014 period and this decreased by 0,1 percentage points between 2011 and 2012/14. The prevalence of sexual offences (which were 0,2% in 2014) increased by 0,1 percentage points between 2011 and 2012/14.

Table 11: Percentage distribution of the selected individuals who experienced at least one incident of crime by type of crime: 1998–2013/14

Type of crime	Reference period						Changes in 2013/14–2011
	1998	2003	2007	2010	2011	April 2012 to February 2014	
Individual crime crimes (per cent)							
Theft of personal property	*	*	*	*	2,5	2,4	-0,1
Car hijacking	1,4	0,5	0,4	0,1	0,1	0,0	-0,1
Robbery (excl. home robbery and carjacking)	*	*	*	1,6	0,7	0,7	0,0
Assault	4,2	2,2	1,3	1,7	1,3	0,9	-0,4
Sexual offence	0,4	1,0	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,1
Consumer fraud	*	*	*	*	0,3	0,3	0,0

*This crime category was not measured in the year under review

The experiences of crime and reporting rates of households and individuals aged 16 years and above in South Africa are reported in Table 12. Household crimes that were mostly reported to the police were car theft (91,7%) and murder (88,7%). Theft of crops (12,2%) and bicycle theft (30,1%) were the least reported household crimes. In terms of individual crime, all incidents of car hijacking were reported to the police. An estimated 72,4% incidents of sexual offence were reported. However it is worth noting that incidents such as sexual offences are of a sensitive nature and may potentially be undercounted.

Table 12: Number and percentage distribution of crime experiences and reporting rates, (April 2012–February 2014)

Types of crimes	Total crime experienced in (April 2012–Feb 2014)	Total number of households who have experienced a particular crime (April 2012–Feb 2014)		Crime reported to the police in (April 2012–Feb 2014)		Crime under-reporting rates in (April 2012–Feb 2014)
	Number '000	Number '000	Per cent	Number '000	Per cent	Per cent difference
Household crimes (<i>Denominator for household crime is the total number of households</i>)						
Car theft	64	59	0,4	50	91,7	8,3
Housebreaking/burglary	1000	757	4,7	431	57,7	42,3
Home robbery	298	252	1,6	146	60,1	39,9
Theft of livestock	310	218	1,4	77	35,6	64,4
Theft of crops	47	28	0,2	*	12,2	87,8
Murder	28	24	0,2	20	88,7	11,3
Theft from car	226	175	1,1	99	57,4	42,6
Deliberate damaging of dwellings	59	47	0,3	23	48,9	51,1
Motor vehicle vandalism	56	56	0,4	31	53,7	46,3
Bicycle theft	56	54	0,3	16	30,1	69,9
Individual crimes (<i>Denominator for individual crime is the total number of individuals aged 16 and above</i>)						
Theft of personal property	978	845	2,4	261	31,2	68,8
Car hijacking	17	17	*	17	100,0	0,0
Robbery (excl. home/carjacking)	272	249	0,7	76	31,0	69,0
Assault	457	330	0,9	150	45,6	54,4
Sexual offence	72	54	0,2	39	72,4	27,6
Consumer fraud	103	103	0,3	16	15,6	84,4
Corruption	656	618	1,8	**	**	**

Note: Unspecified cases were not included in the calculation of reporting rates.

* Due to the relatively low number of car hijackings, the percentage was too low to display

** Question on reporting was not presented in the same way as other individual crimes

Table 13 shows the extent of repeat victimisation amongst households and individuals aged 16 years and older that had experienced a particular crime. Households who experienced theft of crops (21,6%), theft of livestock (19,4%) and theft from car (15,1%) had the highest repeat victimisation levels. Victims of assault (12,0%), theft of personal property (7,5%) and robbery (excluding home robbery (6,3%)) were more likely to be victimised repeatedly.

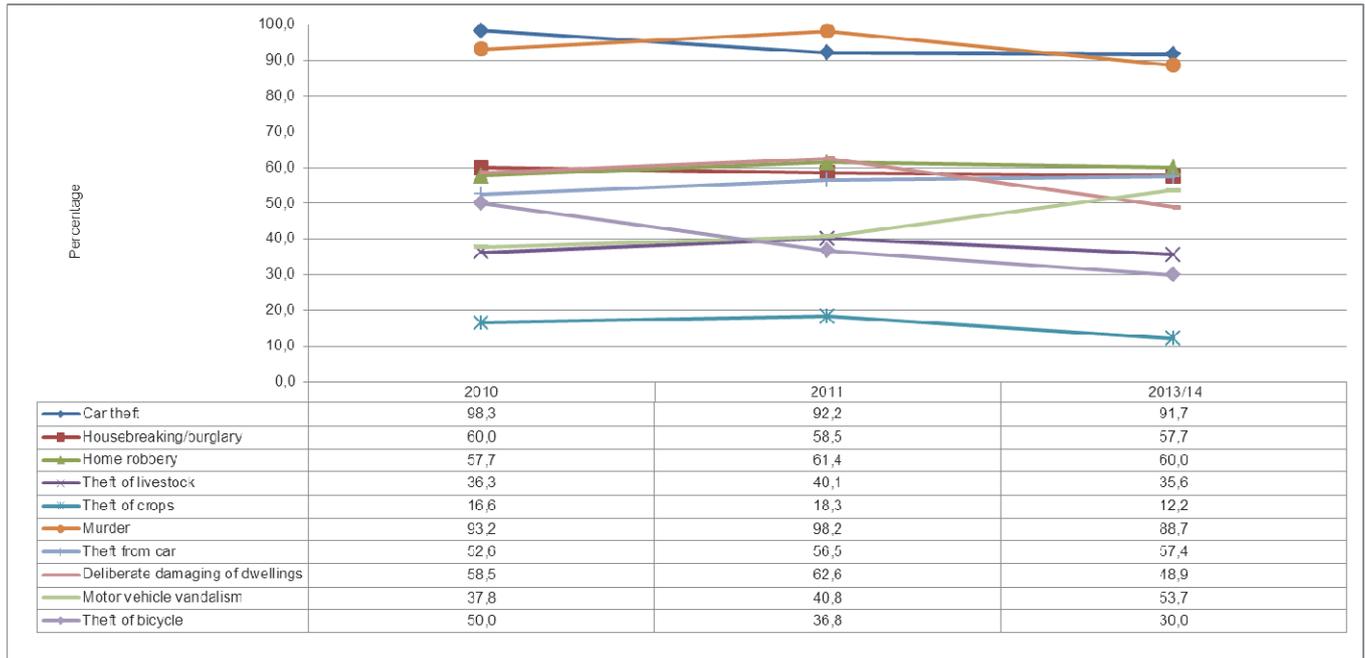
Table 13: Extent of repeat victimisation amongst households and individuals aged 16 years and older who had experienced a particular crime (per cent), (April 2012–February 2014)

Household crime	Once	Twice or more	Total
Car theft	95,6	4,4	100,0
Housebreaking/burglary	86,9	13,1	100,0
Home robbery	90,3	9,7	100,0
Livestock theft	80,6	19,4	100,0
Theft of crops	78,4	21,6	100,0
Theft from car	84,9	15,1	100,0
Deliberate damaging of dwellings	85,8	14,2	100,0
Motor vehicle vandalism	100,0	0,0	100,0
Bicycle theft	97,9	2,1	100,0
Individual crime			
Theft of personal property	92,5	7,5	100,0
Carjacking	100,0	0,0	100,0
Robbery excl. home/carjacking	93,7	6,3	100,0
Assault	88,0	12,0	100,0
Sexual offence	94,5	5,5	100,0
Consumer fraud	100,0	0,0	100,0
Corruption	99,0	1,0	100,0

7.2 Reporting crimes to the police and victimisation satisfaction

The percentage of incidents of crime reported by households to the police between March 2010 and February 2013/14 are shown in Figure 32. These reporting rates generally fluctuated over the years across most incidents of crime, excluding theft from car, which displayed a steady increase. Although incidents of murder were largely reported to the police in the period under review, there was a noticeable decline from 98,2% in 2011 to 82,6% in 2013/14. About 60% of home robbery and housebreaking/burglary incidents were reported to the police between 2010 and 2013/14, while the reporting of crops theft incidents to the police were the lowest, with rates below 20% over the same period.

Figure 32: Percentage distribution of incidents of crime reported by the households to the police, Jan 2010–Feb 2014



The housebreaking/burglary reporting rates per 10 000 households as depicted in Map 5 indicate that housebreaking/burglary was most likely to be reported in Western Cape and least likely to be reported in the Limpopo.

Map 5: Number of households per 10 000 population, who reported housebreaking/burglary to the police by province (April 2012–February 2014)

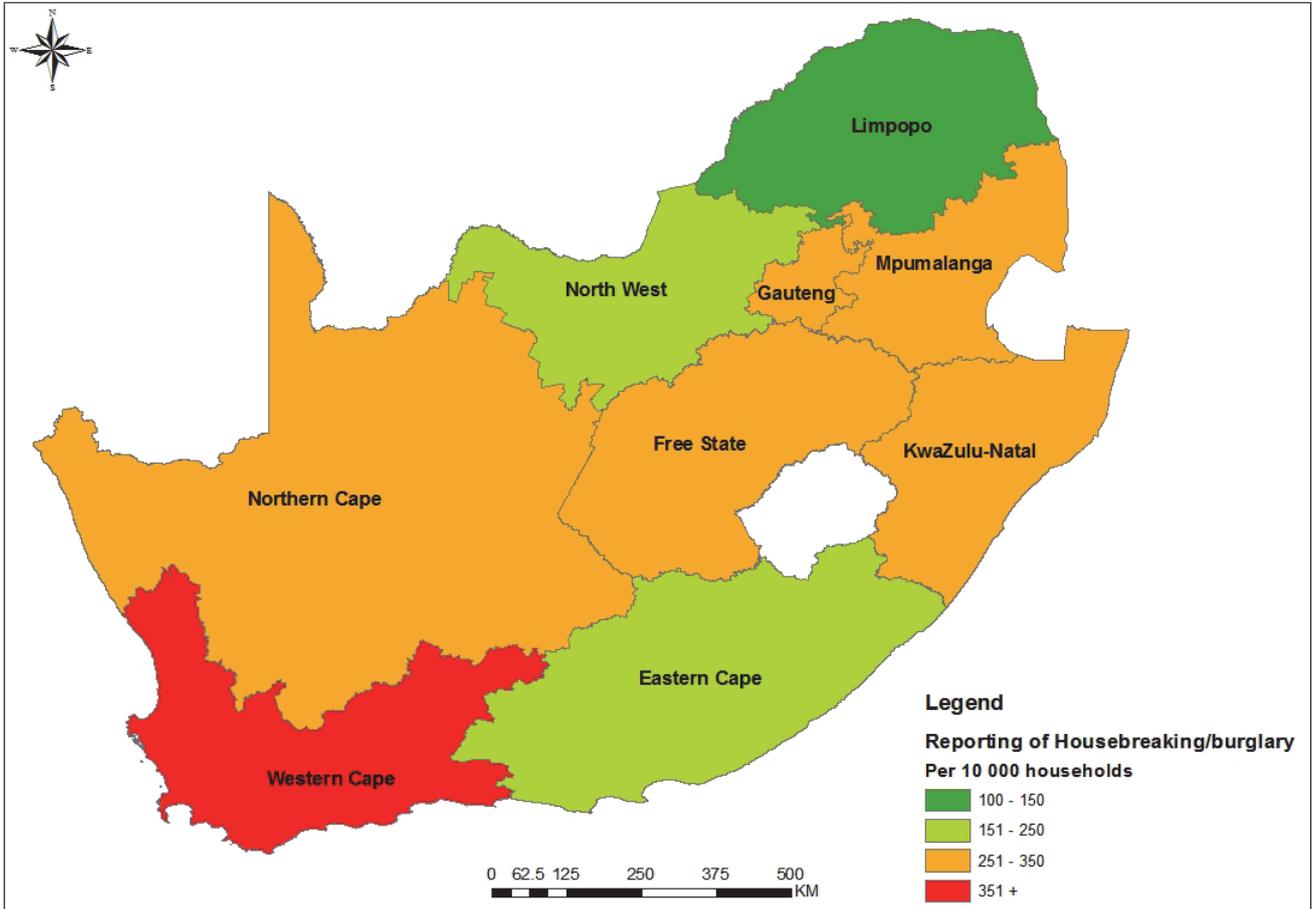
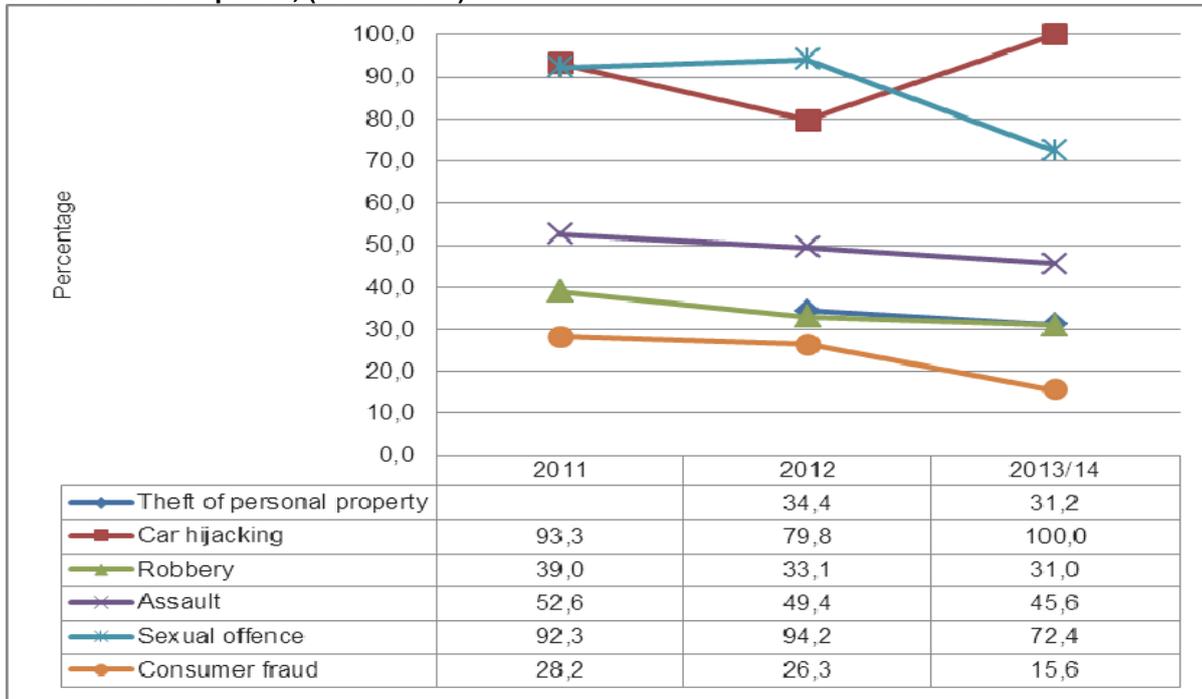


Figure 33 shows the percentage of incidents of crime reported by the selected individuals, aged 16 years and older to the police. Reporting of crime generally decreased across most crime categories between 2011 and 2013/14. Individual crime tended to be less frequently reported to the police than household crime. Car hijacking was the most reported individual crime, where all such crime incidents were said to have been reported to the police in 2013/14.

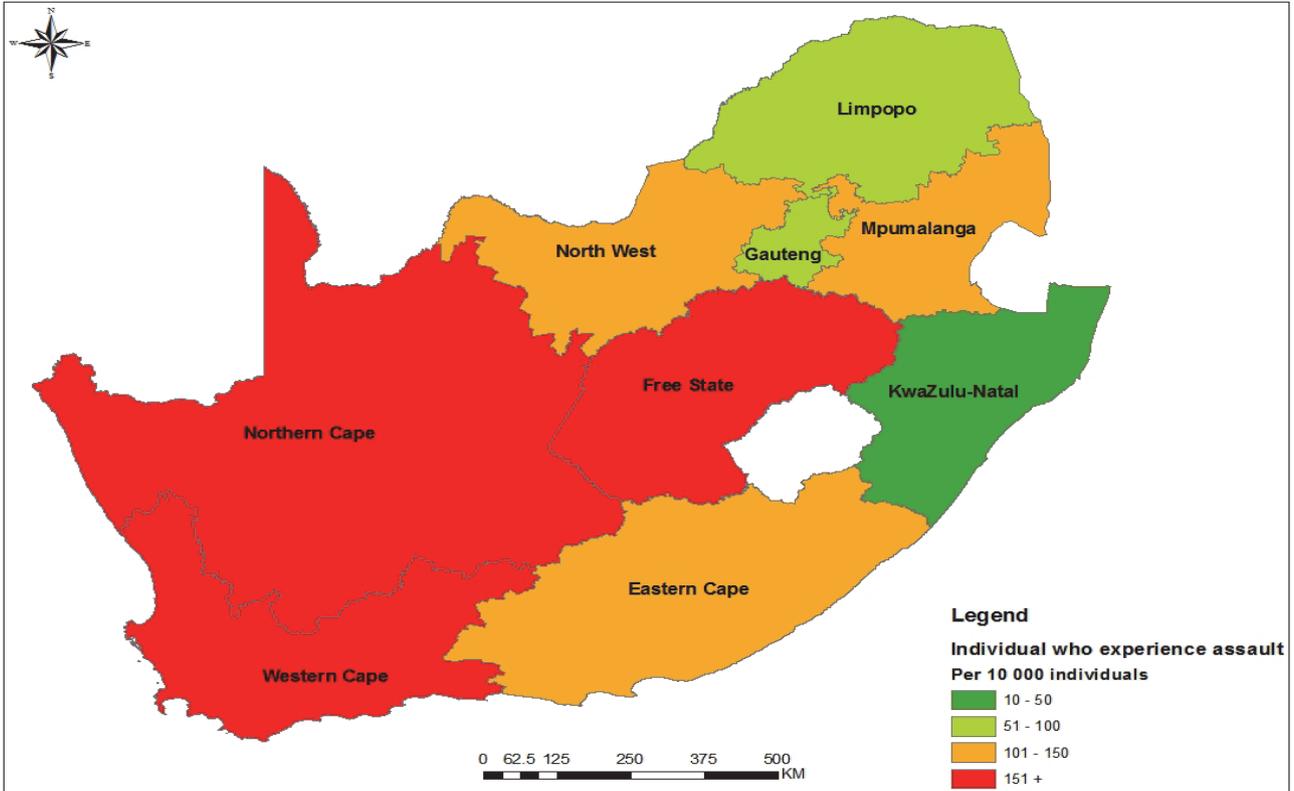
Figure 33: Percentage distribution of incidents of crime reported by the selected individuals, aged 16 years and older to the police, (2011– 2014)



Note: Theft of personal property was not measured in 2011

Map 6 shows the percentage distribution of individuals per 10 000 population who reported assault to the police. The provinces where assault was least likely to be reported was KwaZulu-Natal, followed by Limpopo and Gauteng. Individuals in Western Cape, Northern Cape and Free State were most likely to report the crime to the police.

Map 6: Number of individuals per 10 000 population, who reported assault to the police by province, (April 2012–February 2014)

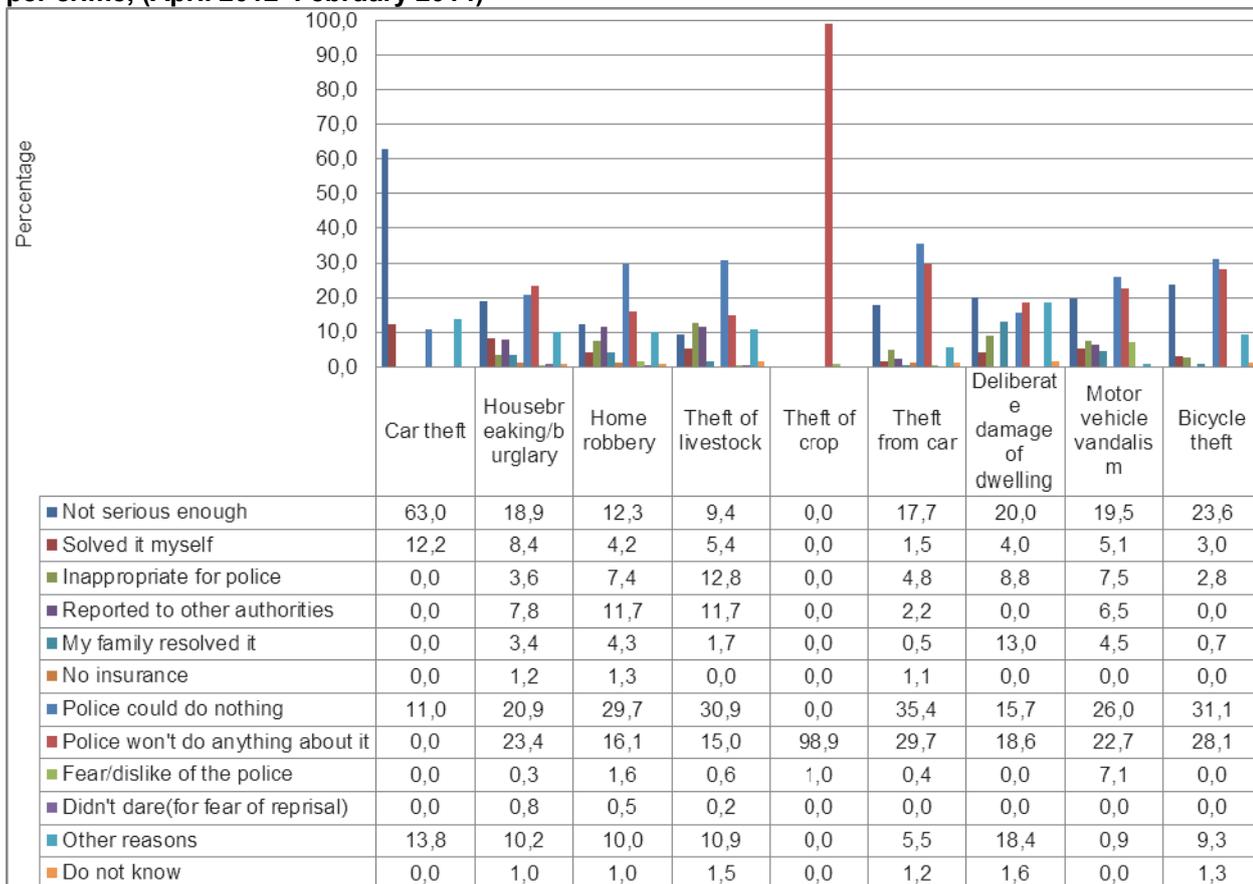


7.3 Reasons for not reporting crime

Figure 34 shows the reasons for not reporting incidents of household crime to the police for each crime. It should be taken into consideration that these proportions represent only the views of a subset of the victim population; that is, only the victims who did not report to the police. More than sixty per cent of those that did not report incidents of car theft felt that the matter was not serious enough (63,0%). It is important to note that 87,4% of car theft victims indicated having reported the matter to the police, therefore view 'not serious enough' is from the remainder of the victims who indicated that they did not report the crime to the police.

The reasons that were most frequently cited for not reporting were 'police could do nothing' and 'police won't do anything about it'. These reasons related to the police's perceived action jointly accounted for 44,3% for housebreaking/burglary, 45,8% for home robbery, 45,9% for theft of livestock, 65,1% for theft from car, and 34,3% for deliberate damage to dwellings. The majority of households who experienced theft of crops said that they did not report because police would not do anything about it (98,9%).

Figure 34: Percentage distribution of reasons for not reporting incidents of household crime to the police per crime, (April 2012–February 2014)



The reasons why individual crimes were not reported varied according to different types of crime, however the most cited reasons for not reporting individual crime to the police were that either “police could do nothing” or “police wouldn’t do anything about it” (Figure 35). These reasons jointly accounted for an estimated 54,4% for theft of personal property, 52,4% for robbery and 19,9% of those who experienced consumer fraud. Most of the victims of assault (21,7%) indicated that they solved the incidents themselves.

Figure 35: Percentage distribution of reasons for not reporting incidents of individual crime to the police per crime, (April 2012–February 2014)

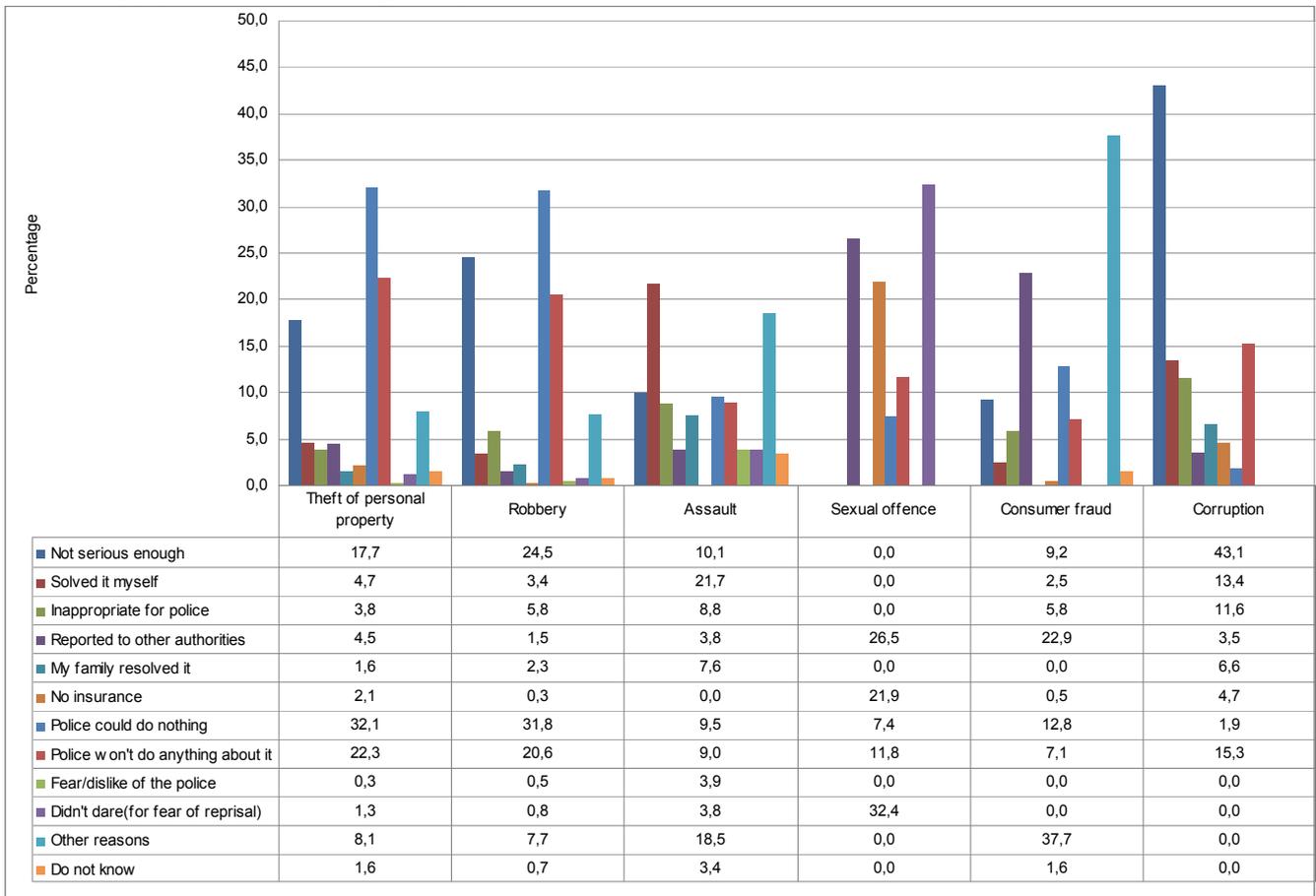
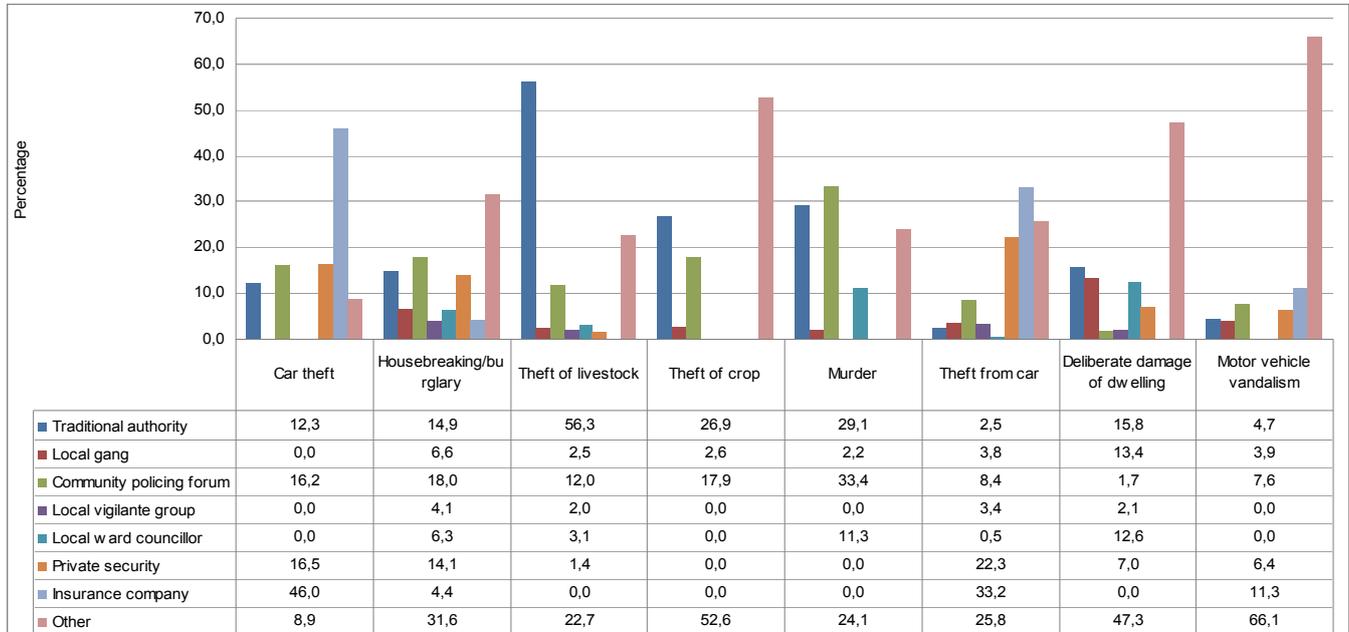


Figure 36 shows the percentage distribution of household crimes that were reported to institutions other than the police. Most car theft incidents were reported to insurance companies (46,0%) as well as private security (16,5%). Households mostly reported incidents of housebreaking/burglary to other authorities (31,6%) and community policing forums (18,0%). The majority of incidents of livestock theft were reported to traditional authorities (56,3%). Incidents of crops theft were mainly reported to other authorities (52,6%) and traditional authorities (26,9%). Murder was mostly reported to community policing forums (33,4%) and traditional authorities (29,1%). Theft from cars were mostly reported to insurance companies (33,2%) and traditional authorities (25,8%). Deliberate damage of dwelling was mostly reported to other authorities (47,3%). Theft from cars were mostly reported to insurance companies (33,2%).

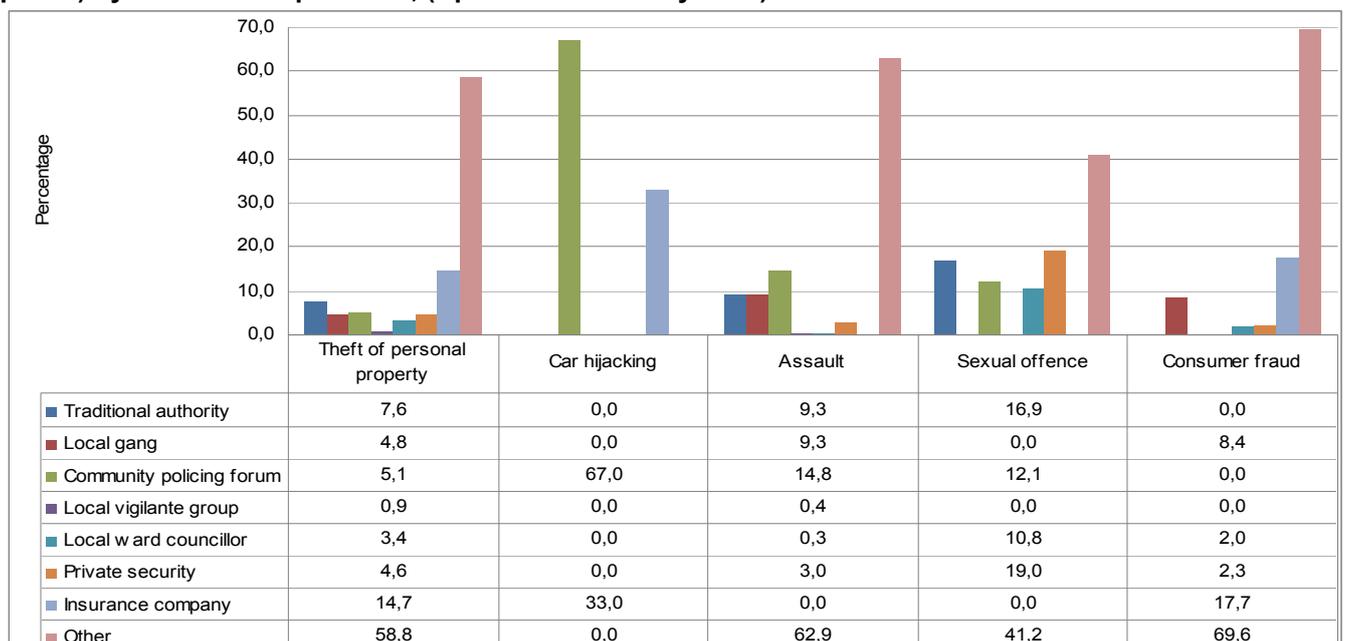
Figure 36: Percentage distribution of household crimes that were reported to anyone else (other than the police), by institution reported to, (April 2012–February 2014)



* Other included friends, neighbours, relatives and landlord

The percentage distribution of individual crimes that were reported to someone else or other institution other than the police by institution reported to, is shown in Figure 37. Car hijacking (67,0%) were mostly reported to community policing forums and insurance company (33,0%). Sexual offence incidents were mostly reported to private security (19,0%) and traditional authority (16,9%).

Figure 37: Percentage distribution of individual crimes that were reported to anyone else (other than the police) by institution reported to, (April 2012–February 2014)



* Other included friends, neighbours, relatives and landlord

8. Overview of selected crime types

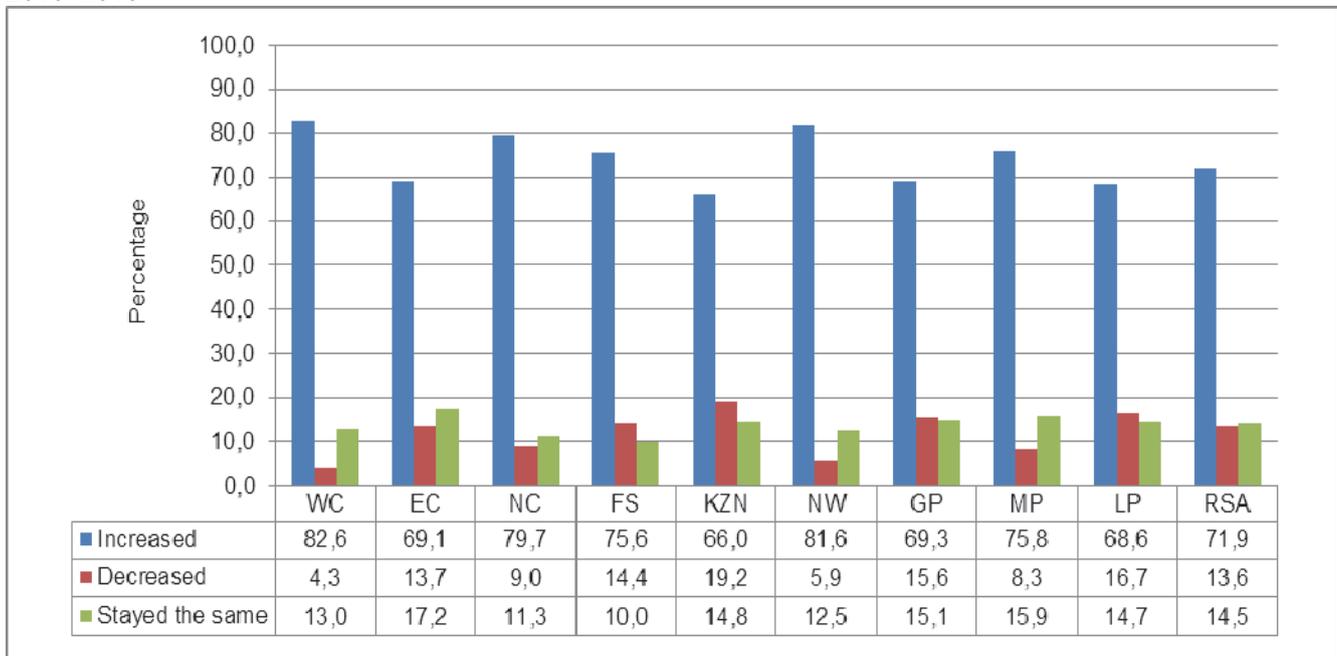
8.1 Corruption

Various questions were asked about the perceived levels of corruption in the period 2010–2013. This included questions on the reasons why people are engaging in corruption and the main reasons why people are paying bribes. Households were also asked what their perceptions were about which government officials were most likely to be involved in corruption.

8.1.1 Perception on corruption

Figure 38 shows how households perceived the levels of corruption in the country during 2010–2013 period. More than 70,0% of households believed that corruption had increased. Only 14,5% of households believed that the levels of corruption had remained unchanged during this period, whilst 13,6% said that corruption had decreased. Western Cape (82,6%), North West (81,6%) and Northern Cape (79,7%) had the highest proportions of households who perceived corruption to have increased, while Western Cape (4,3%) and North West (5,9%) had the lowest proportions of households who were of the opinion that corruption has decreased over the years.

Figure 38: Percentage distribution of perceptions of the level of corruption in the last three calendar years, 2010–2013



Households were asked about their perceptions about why people are engaging in corruption. The options households could choose from included: real need or greed, get rich quickly or other reasons. Figure 39 indicates that most households believe wanting to get rich quickly (76,9%) and greed (71,2%) were the most motivating reasons for individuals to be involved in corruption. Gauteng (82,2%), Eastern Cape (81,6%) and North West (79,9%) had the highest proportion of households who believed that people engage in corruption to get rich quickly. Households who believe that people engage themselves in corruption because of greed primarily live in Gauteng (82,0%), Eastern Cape (81,4%) and Western Cape (76,3%).

Figure 39: Percentage distribution of perceptions about why people are engaging in corruption, (April 2013–March 2014)

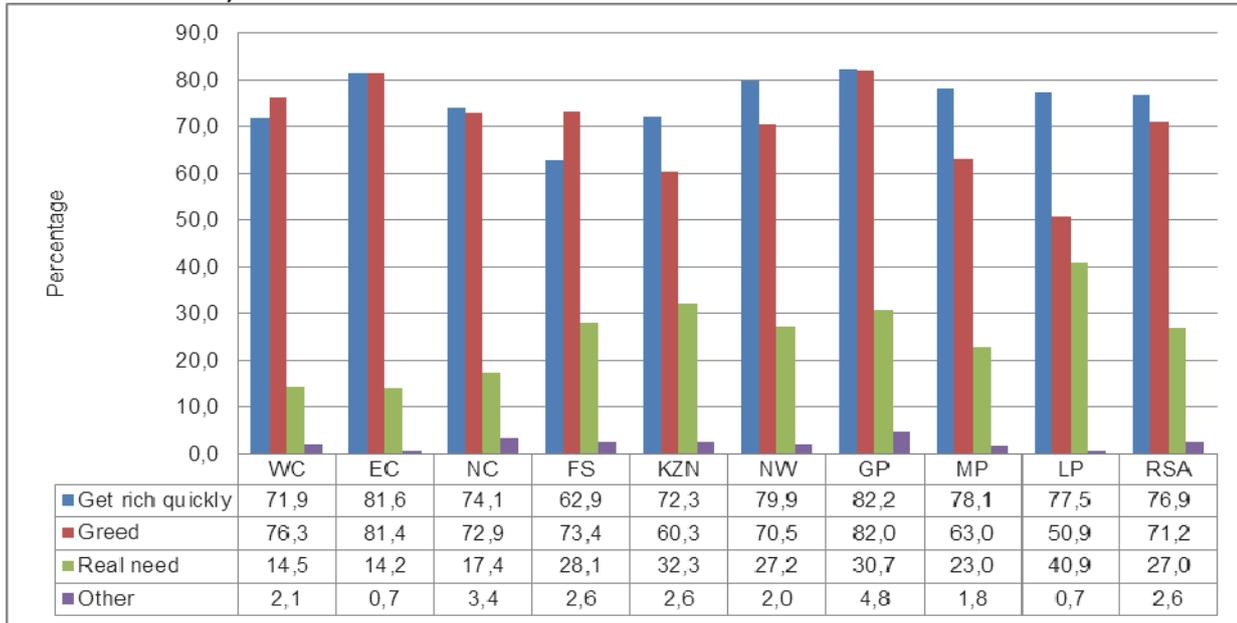


Figure 40 indicates that the majority of households thought that people were paying bribes to speed up procedures (37,9%), followed by receiving better treatment (23,0%) and to avoid payment of fines (20,6%). At provincial level, KwaZulu-Natal (54,7%), Eastern Cape (47,5%), and Free State (38,5%) had the highest proportion of households who thought that people are paying bribes for speeding up procedures. A small proportion of households in South Africa (3,5%) thought that people pay bribes in order to receive information.

Figure 40: Percentage distribution of perceptions about why people are paying bribes, (April 2013–March 2014)

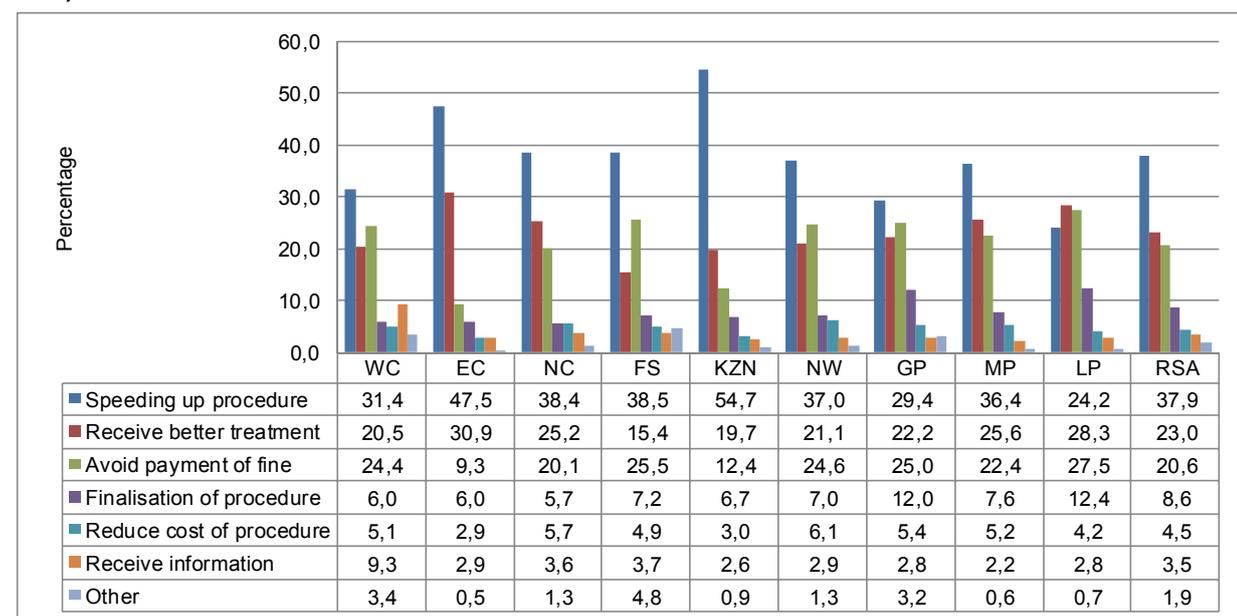
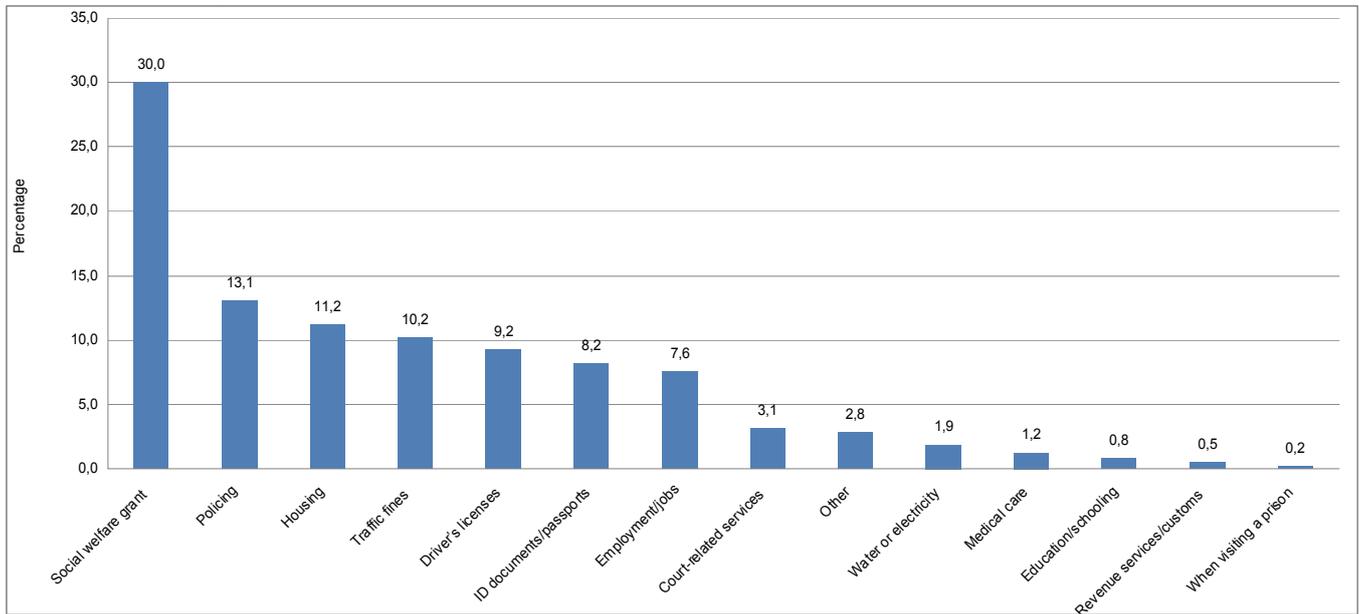


Figure 41 depicts government services mostly targeted for corruption. The results show that the officials who were likely to be involved in the act of corruption were those working with social welfare grants (30,0%).

Figure 41: Percentage distribution of services for which bribes were solicited from households, (April 2013–March 2014)



8.1.2 Experience of corruption

Households were also asked whether if there were any government or public officials who asked for money, favours or presents while they were expected to render services (Figure 42). It was reported that households were more likely to be asked for money (10,2%) than any other kind of bribe. Presents were the least likely to be solicited as a bribe (0,9%).

Figure 42: Percentage distribution of households who were asked by a government or public official to pay a bribe (money, a favour or present), (April 2012–February 2014)

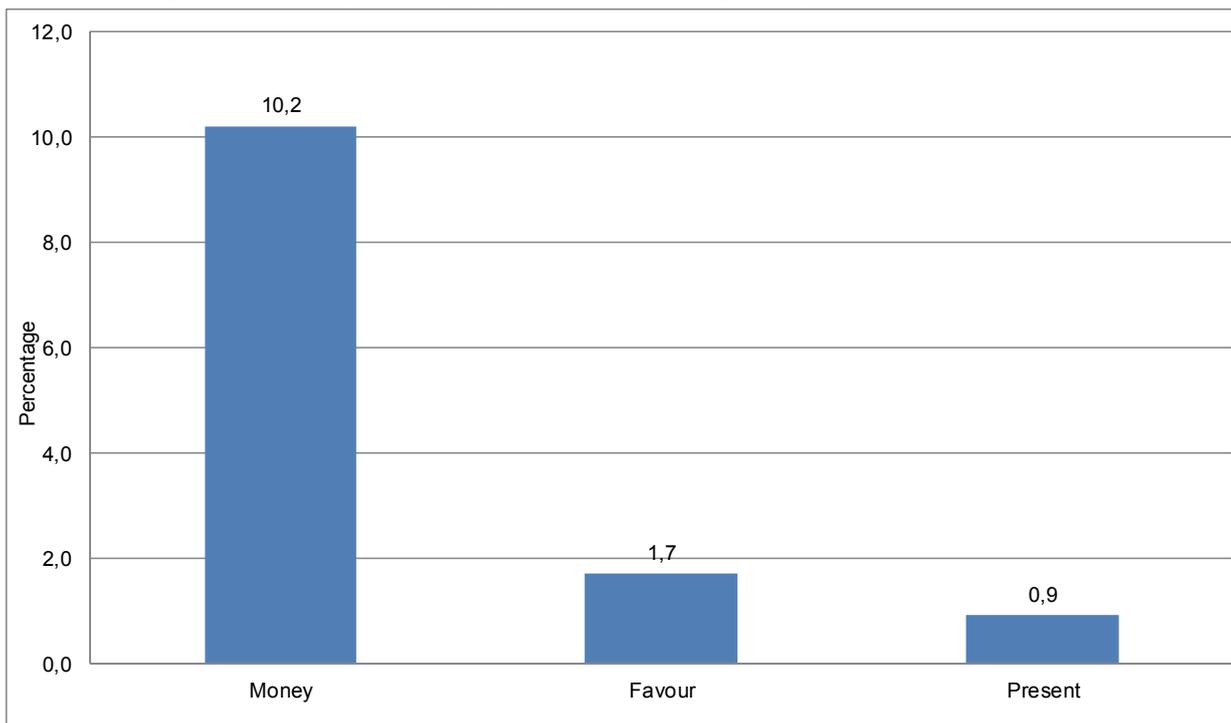
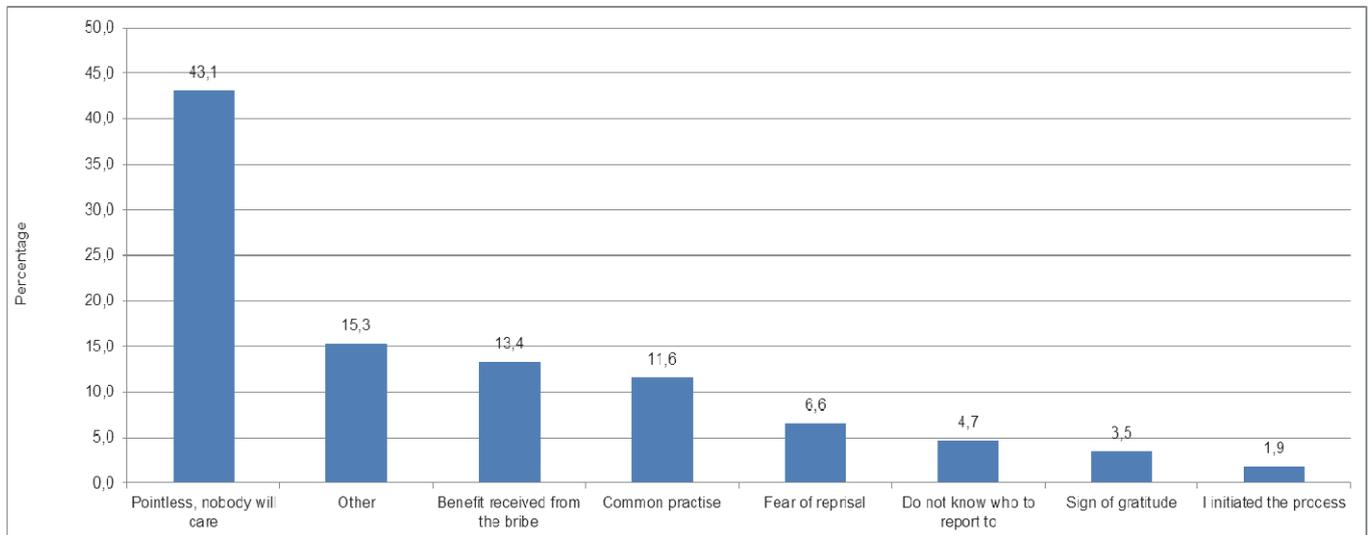


Figure 43 presents the distribution of reasons for not reporting corruption. The results show that households believed that it was pointless for them to report corruption because nobody will care (43,1%), also because of the benefit received from the bribe (13,4%) and they also thought that it was common practice (11,6%) and therefore does not need to be reported.

Figure 43: Percentage distribution of reasons for not reporting corruption, by province, (April 2012–February 2014)



8.2 Vehicle-related crimes

Figure 44 shows that most vehicle-related crimes occurred when vehicles were parked at home. The majority of households reported that incidents of car theft occurred at home (67,1%), while 13,9% reported that it happened on the streets in a residential area. More than 70,0% of incidents of theft from cars occurred at their homes, while 10,2% occurred on the street in town, and 6,2% happened in a parking lot. About 55,0% of incidents of motor vehicle vandalism occurred at home while 18,9% occurred on the street in a residential area.

Figure 44: Percentage distribution of households who experienced crime by type of crime and place of occurrence, (April 2012–February 2014)

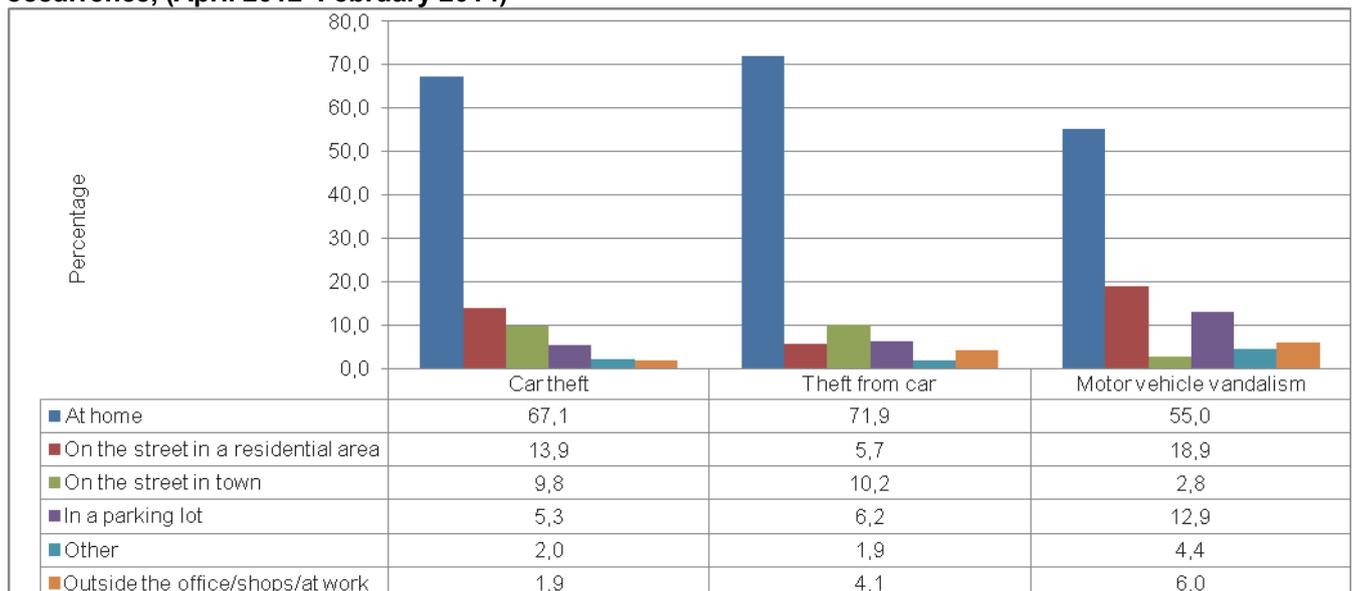


Figure 45 shows that car theft was most likely to occur at night (47,7%), while 27,8% reported that it occurred during afternoon hours of the day and 24,5% indicated that it was committed in the morning hours. It was also reported that theft from cars mostly occurred at night (60,1%), whereas 20,2% took place in the morning hours. Only 18,6% of households reported that theft from car happened in the afternoon hours.

Figure 45: Percentage distribution of time of the day when selected household crimes occurred, (April 2012–February 2014)

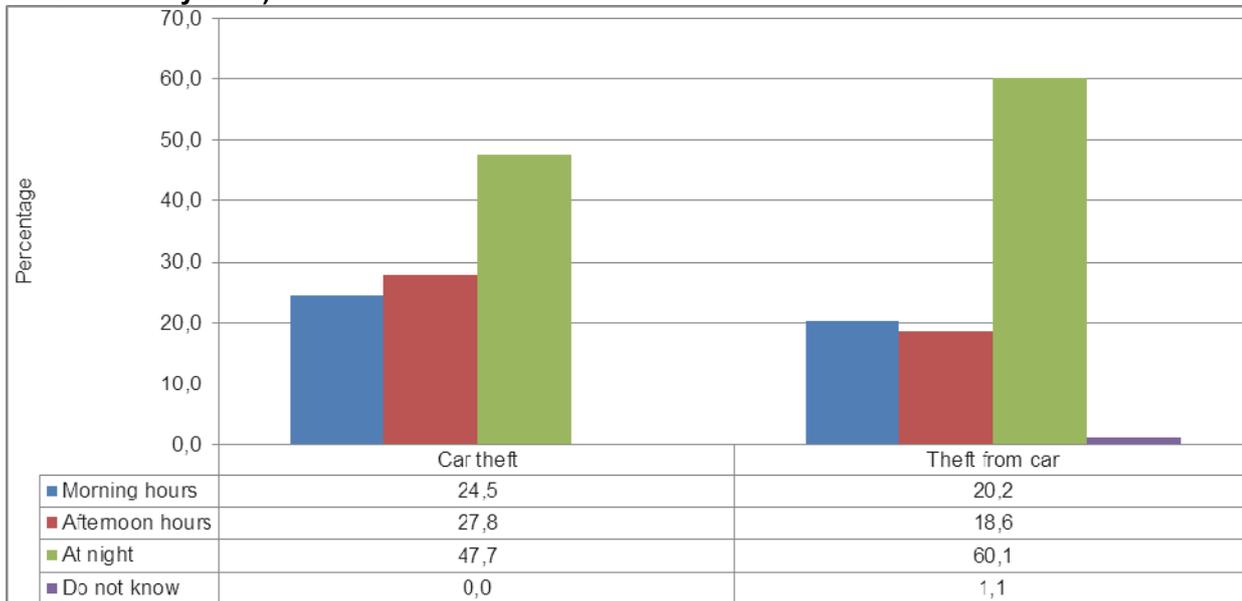
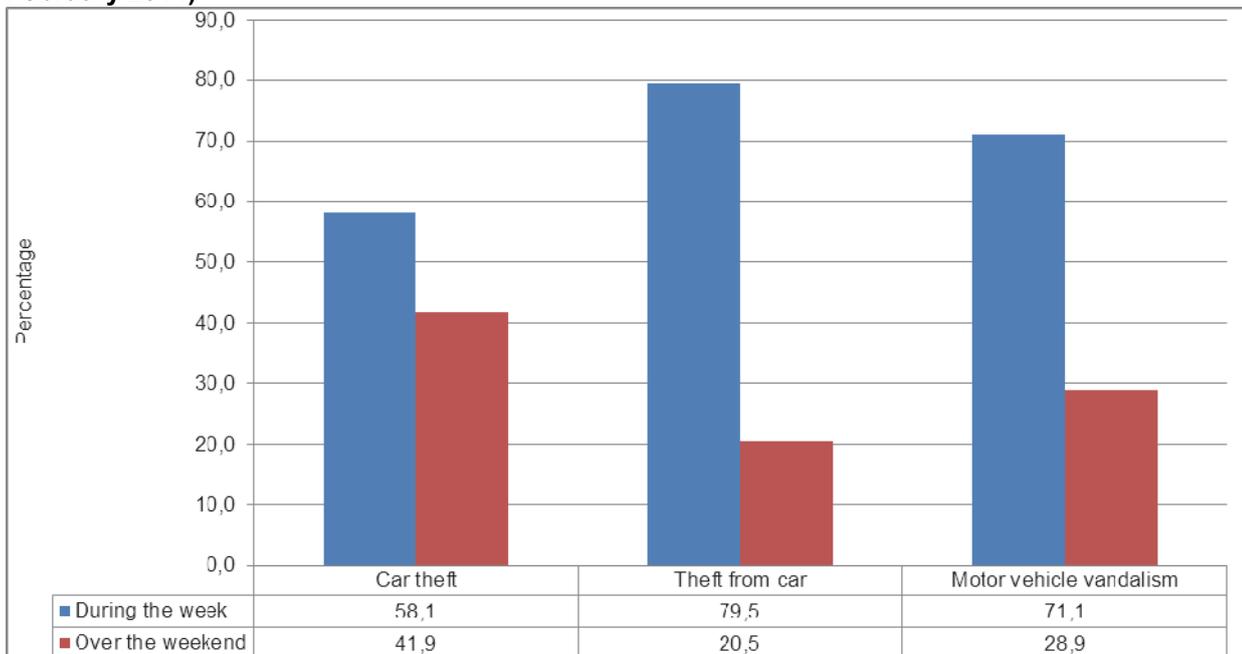


Figure 46 gives the distribution of the period of the week when car related crimes occurred. All these crimes were most likely to occur during the week, with theft from cars having the highest percentage (79,5%). Crimes most likely to happen over the weekend were car theft (41,9%) and motor vehicle vandalism (28,9%).

Figure 46: Percentage distribution of the period of the week when household crimes occurred, (April 2012–February 2014)



8.3 Housebreaking/burglary and other theft

Figure 47 summarises the percentage distribution of the time of day that the housebreaking/burglary were likely to take place. It is shown that housebreaking/burglary was most likely to occur at night (49,2%), in the afternoon hours (22,8%) and morning hours (20,4%). At provincial level, Northern Cape (68,3%) had the highest percentage of reported housebreaking/burglary incidents that occurred at night, followed by Limpopo (63,9%) and Free State (62,9%). Gauteng (31,0%) had the lowest proportion of households who reported that housebreaking/burglary occurred at night.

Gauteng, (33,5%) had the highest percentage of housebreaking/burglary incidents which were most likely to occur during the afternoon hours, followed by Western Cape (25,8%) and Eastern Cape (21,7%). Limpopo (14,1%), and Free State (6,8%) had the lowest percentage of housebreaking or burglary that took place in the afternoon hours.

Figure 47: Percentage distribution of the time of day that the housebreaking/burglary took place, by province, (April 2012–February 2014)

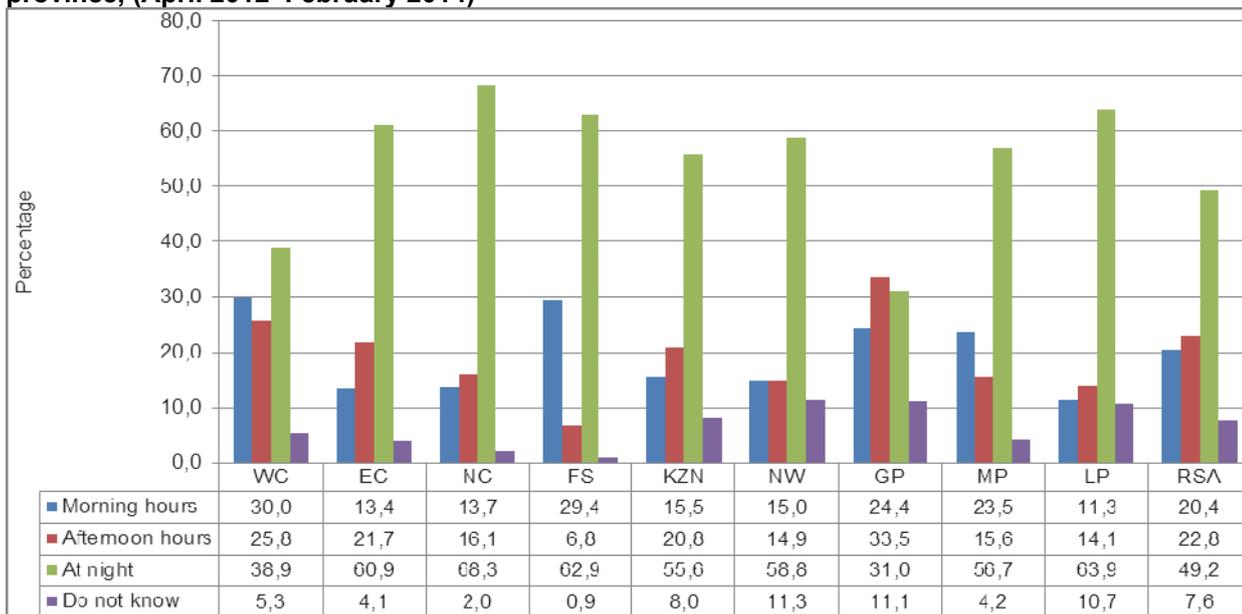
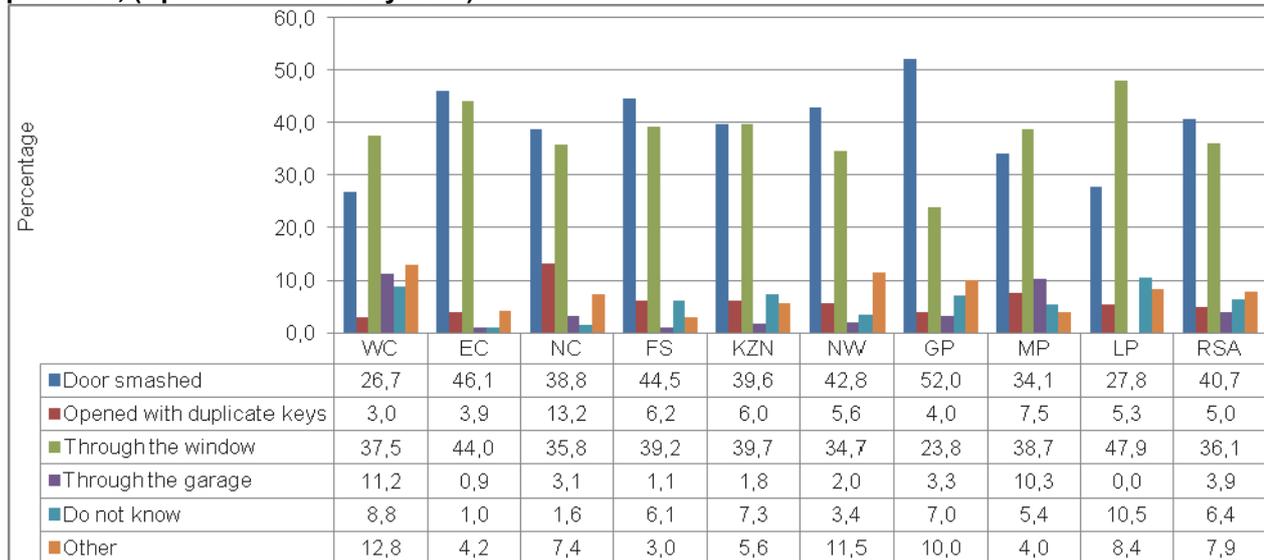


Figure 48 indicates the manner in which the burglars gained entry into the house. It is reported that intruders were most likely to gain entry through a smashed door (40,7%). Gauteng (52,0%) had the highest proportion of house burglaries occurring in this manner, followed by Eastern Cape (46,1%) and Free State (44,5%). It was also reported that the second mode of entry used was through the window (36,1%). Limpopo (47,9%) recorded the highest proportion, followed by KwaZulu-Natal (39,7%) and Free State (39,2%) for such a burglary mode.

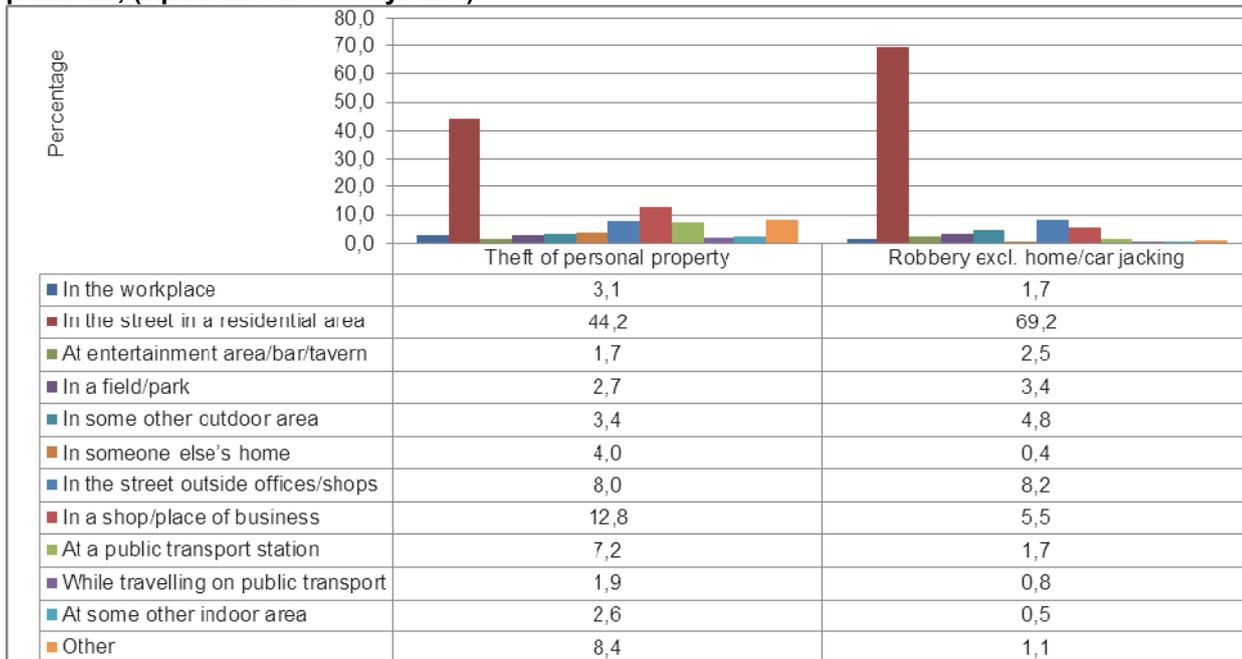
Figure 48: Percentage distribution of the manner in which the burglar gained entry into the house, by province, (April 2012–February 2014)



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

Figure 49 shows that 69,2% of robbery occurred in the street in a residential area and 8,2% happened in the street outside offices/shops. Theft of personal property was most likely to occur in the street in a residential area (44,2%), and a shop or place of business (12,8%).

Figure 49: Percentage distribution of the place where robbery or theft of personal property occurred by province, (April 2012–February 2014)

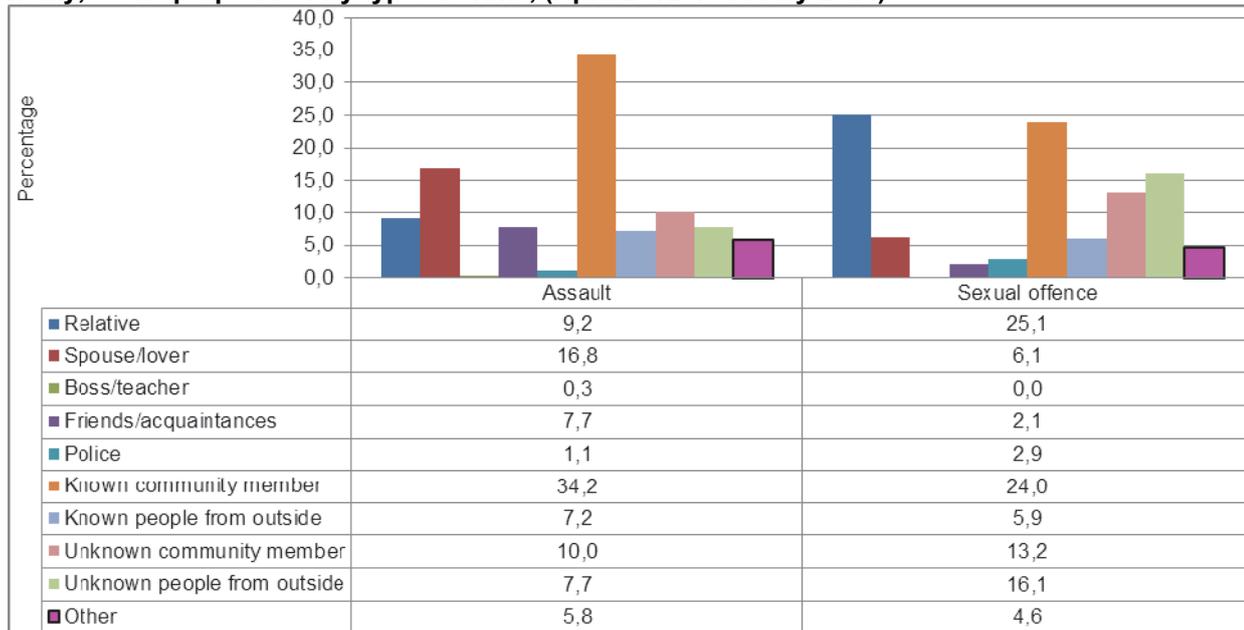


8.5 Assault and sexual offences

The household interview format is not suitable for the measurement of sexual offences due to its sensitive nature. However, 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 50 indicates that in most cases victims are assaulted by known perpetrators from their community (34,2%), followed by spouse or lover (16,8%). As far as sexual offences was concerned, 25,1% were victimised by relative, followed by 24,0% who were victimised by known community members.

Figure 50: Percentage distribution of selected individuals who knew the perpetrator, and their relationship, if any, to the perpetrator by type of crime, (April 2012–February 2014)



In Figure 51 individuals were asked to indicate a place where the incidents occurred in order to evaluate the prevalence of crime in different places. Assault was most likely to take place at home (22,6%), while 21,9% of incidents of assault were experienced in street in the residential area and 17,3% occurred the street outside offices/shops. About 50,0% of incidents of sexual offences occurred at home, followed by those which occurred in someone else's home (15,4%) and 'in the street in a residential area' (9,6%).

Figure 2: Percentage distribution of the place where assault and sexual offence occurred by type of crime, (April 2012–February 2014)

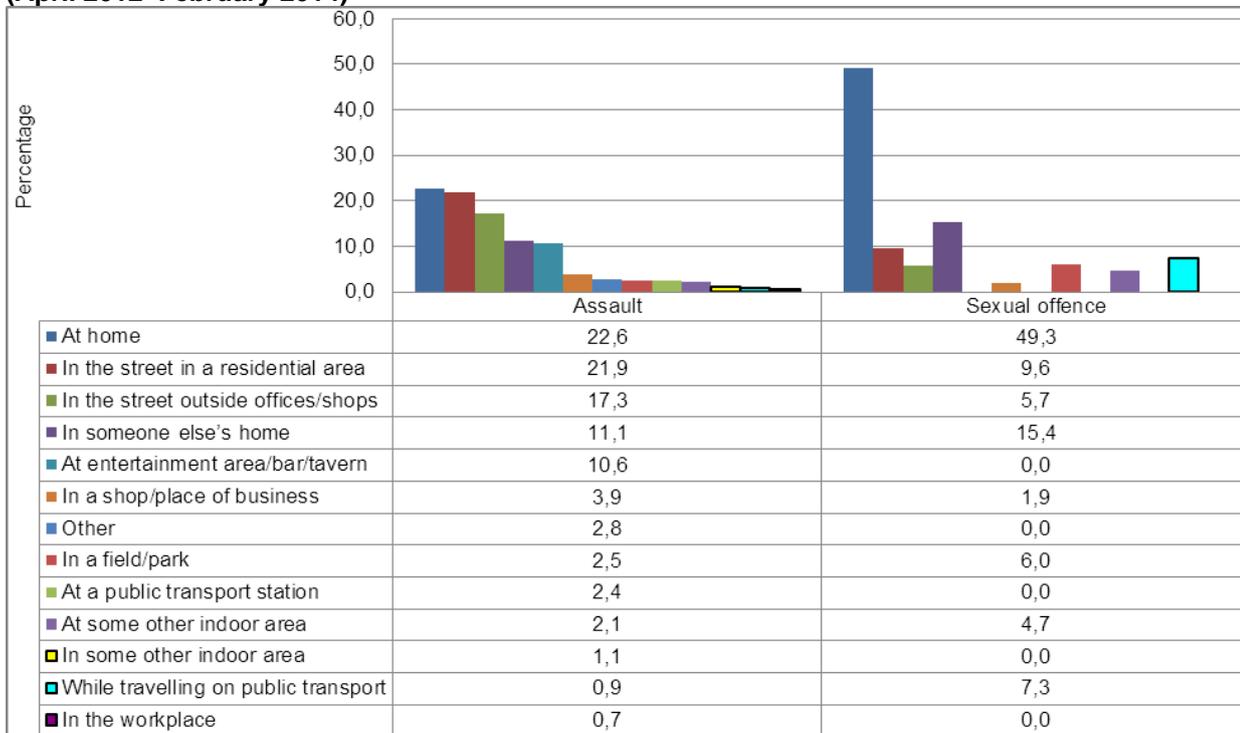


Figure 52 summarises the motive behind the assault. Sudden personal anger (21,8%) was the most reported motive for an assault followed by jealousy (20,1%) and money or other financial motive (14,9%). While 1,9% thought that their experience of assault was because of attempted rape, 1,7% thought it was due to racial or political motive. Only 1,5% of victims thought that the motive behind the assault was discipline or attempted arrest.

Figure 3: Percentage distribution of the perceived motive behind the assault, (April 2012–February 2014)

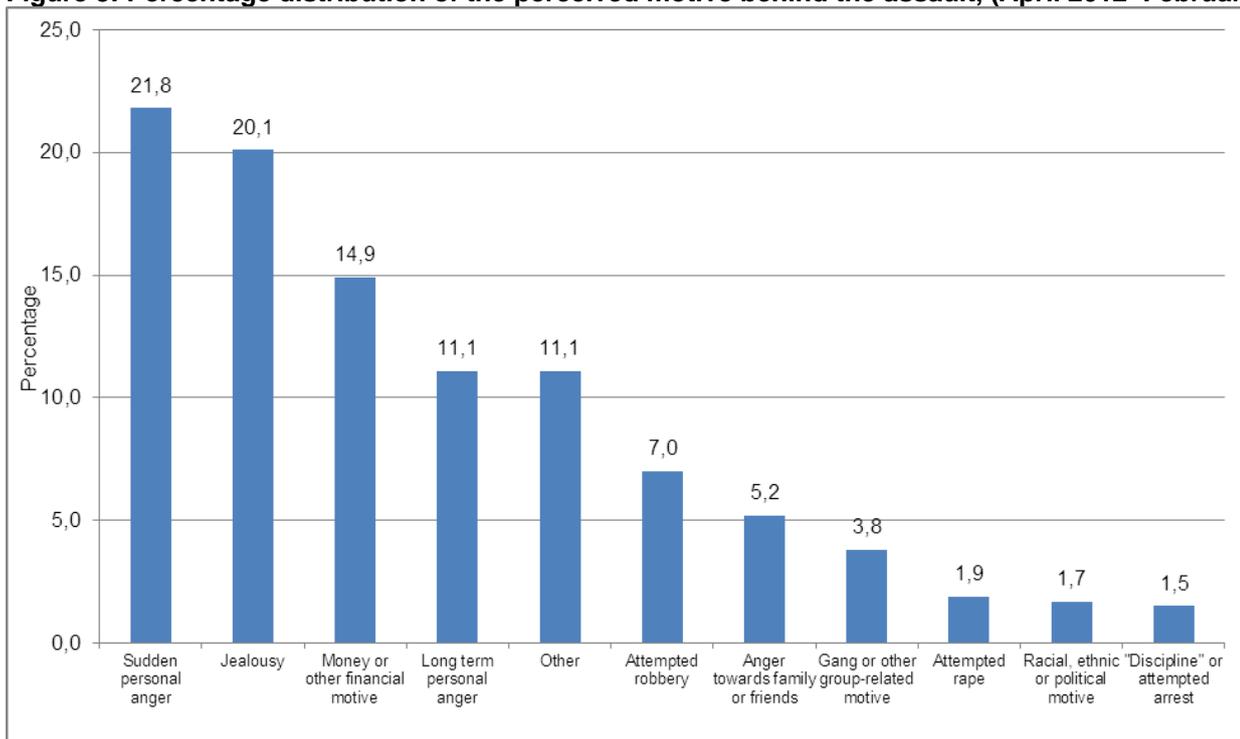
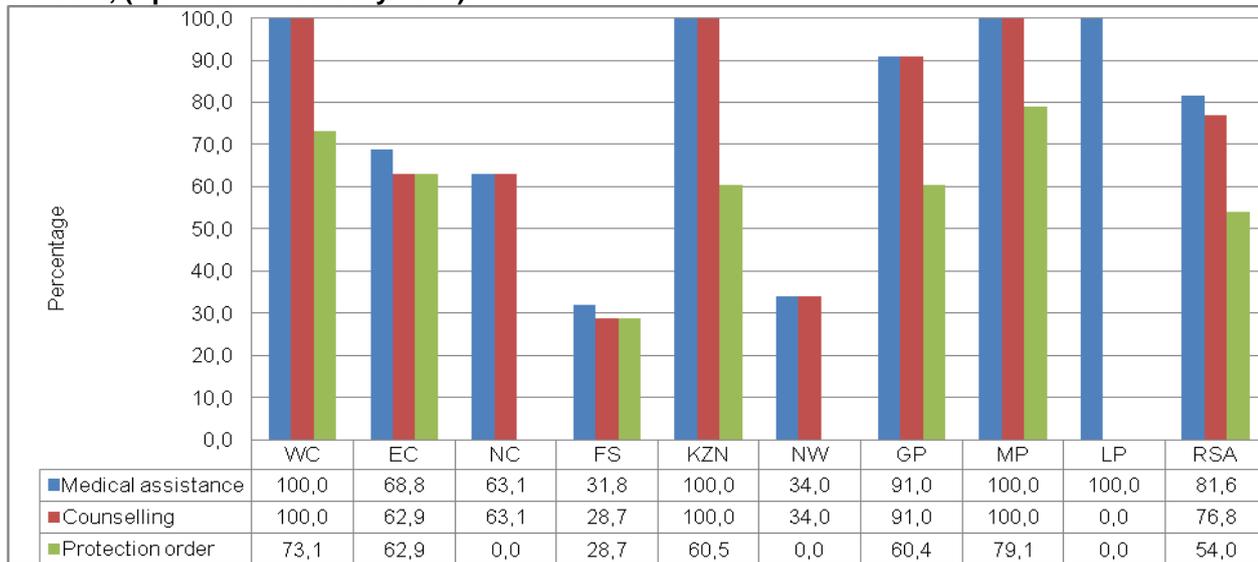


Figure 53 indicates sexual offence victim’s knowledge of where they can access assistance. Most (81,6%) victims indicated that they knew where to access medical assistance, while 76,8% knew of a place they could go to for counselling and 54,0% knew where to obtain a protection order.

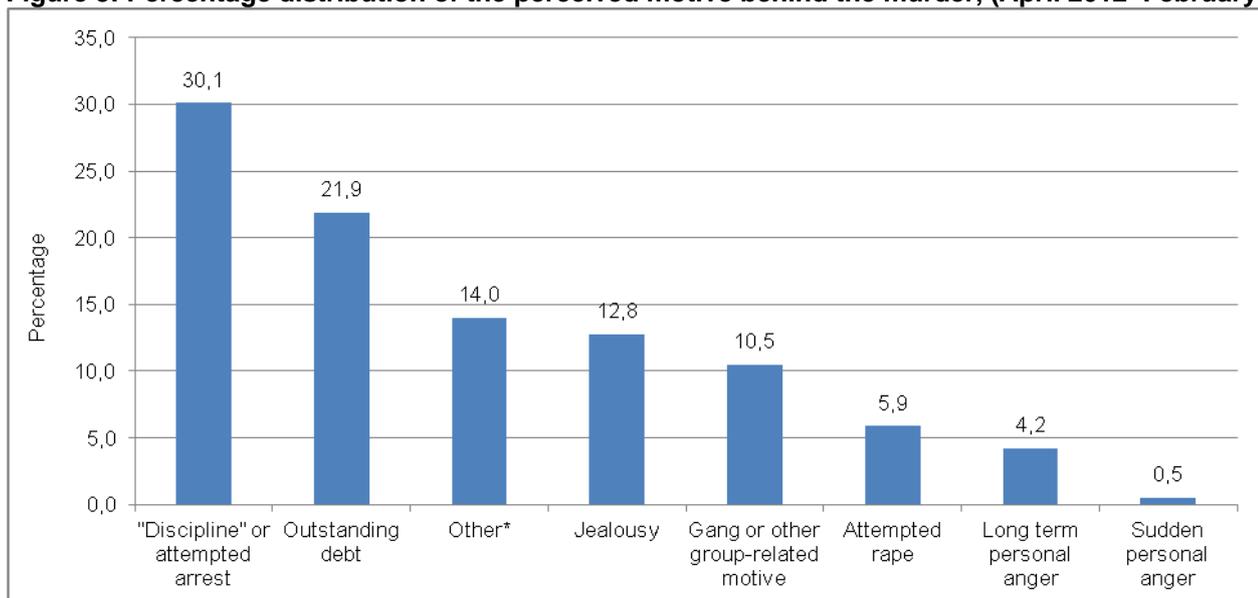
Figure 4: Percentage distribution of sexual offence victims who knew where to access help after a crime incident, (April 2012–February 2014)



8.1 Murder

Figure 54 depicts the distribution of the motivation behind committing murder. About 30,1% of households mentioned discipline or attempted arrest as one of the motives behind the murder. They also indicated outstanding debt (21,9%) and jealousy (12,8%) as leading motives behind committing murder. Sudden personal anger (0,5%) was indicated as the least probable motivation for committing murder.

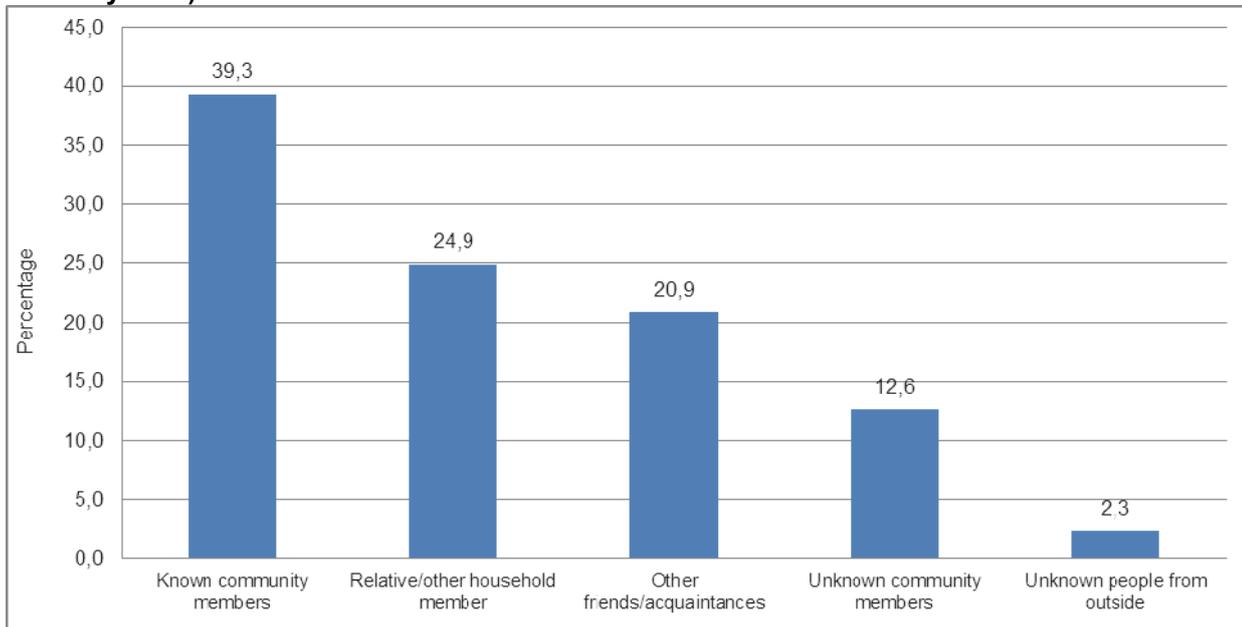
Figure 5: Percentage distribution of the perceived motive behind the murder, (April 2012–February 2014)



* Other included self-defence, ritual killing, witchcraft and no motive

Figure 55 shows the relationship between the victim and perpetrator. The majority of victims were murdered by known community member(s) (39,3%), a relative/other household member(s) (24,9%) and other friends or acquaintances (20,9%). Unknown people from outside (2,3%) were the least likely to be the perpetrators.

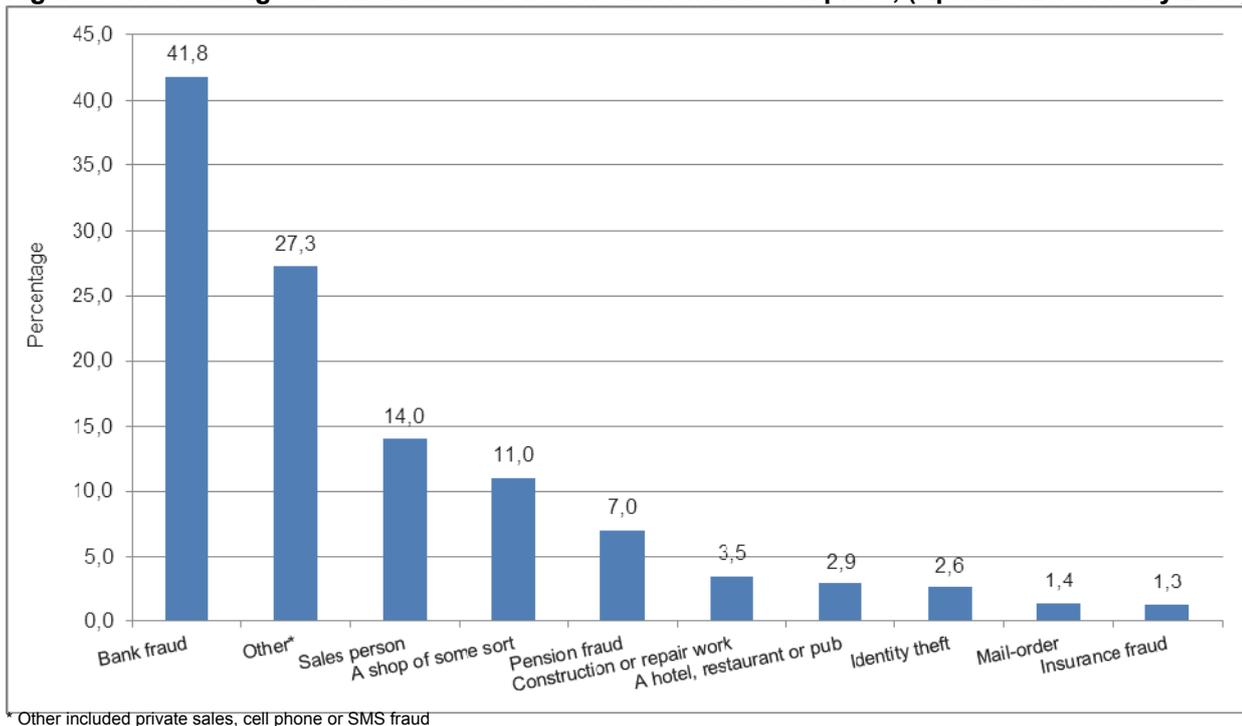
Figure 55: Percentage distribution of victims who knew the perpetrator and their relationship, (April 2012–February 2014)



8.7 Consumer fraud

A number of households were questioned on how consumer fraud took place. A large proportion of individuals reported that their experience of consumer fraud was due to bank fraud (41,8%) and other reasons (27,3%) such as buying from private seller, through the cellphone, receiving SMS and through a community member. This was followed by fraud by a sales person (14,0%).(Figure 56).

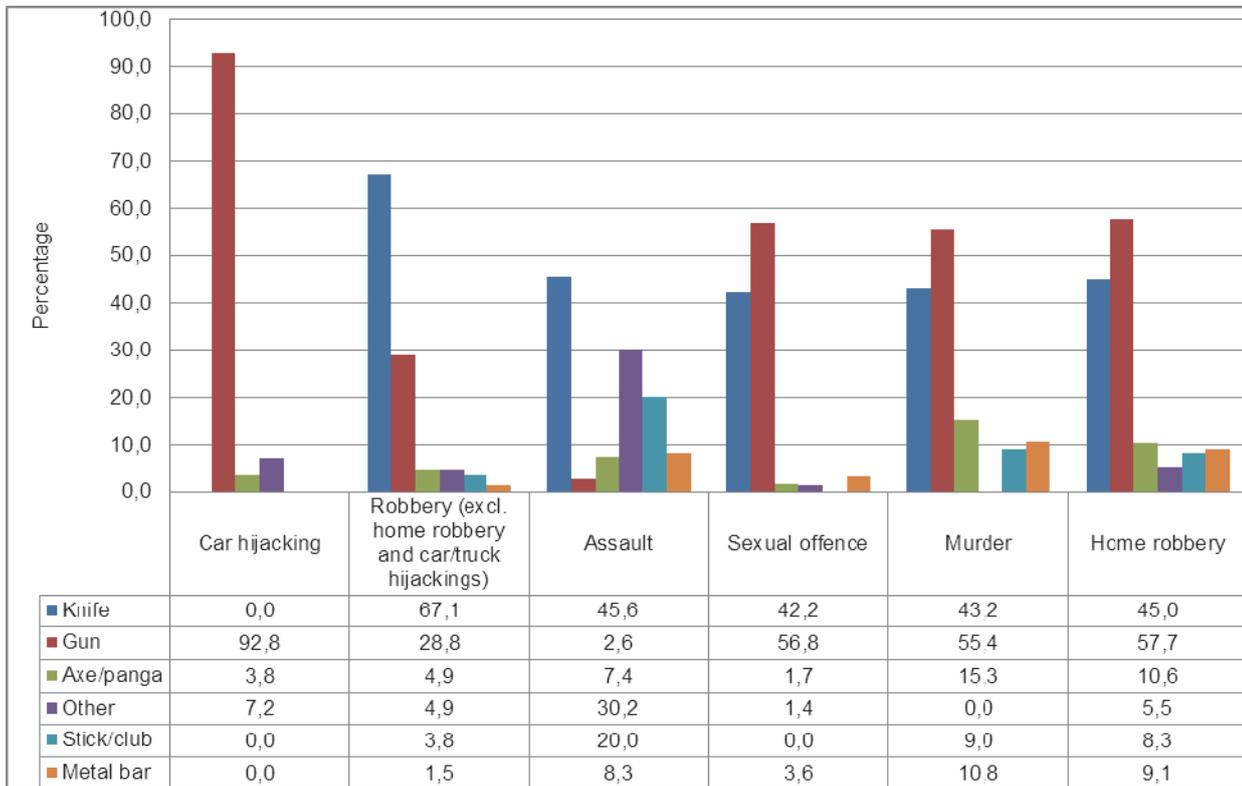
Figure 56: Percentage distribution on how consumer fraud took place, (April 2012–February 2014)



8.8 The use of weapons when crime is committed

Figure 57 depicts the use of various weapons by perpetrators of crime in different criminal activities. The use of a gun was mostly prevalent in car hijacking (92,8%), home robbery (57,7%) and sexual offence (56,8%) incidents that occurred. More than two-thirds of perpetrators used knives when committing street robbery (67,1%), while in 45,6% of incidents of assault a knife was used.

Figure 57: Percentage distribution of crime incidents where a weapon was used by type of weapon, (April 2012–February 2014)



Pali Lehohla
Mr Pali Lehohla
Statistician-General

9. Technical notes

9.1 Response details

Table 14: Response rates by province, VOCS 2013/14

Province	Per cent
Western Cape	94,9
Eastern Cape	97,8
Northern Cape	95,9
Free State	97,7
KwaZulu-Natal	98,4
North West	97,9
Gauteng	84,0
Mpumalanga	97,1
Limpopo	99,1
South Africa	94,9

9.2 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.

9.3 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 2013/14 strives to bring the questionnaire content to international standards, so that comparative analyses with other countries can be undertaken. The VOCS 2013/14 questionnaire was developed based on the questions 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. Some minor changes and additions were made to the VOCS 2011 questionnaire for VOCS 2013/14.

Sections 10 to 20 of the questionnaire represent household crimes for which a proxy respondent (preferably head of the household or acting head of household) 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 or proxy.

Section 21 to 28 of this questionnaire required that an individual be selected using the birthday section method to respond to questions classified as individual crimes. This methodology selects an individual who is 16 years or older, whose birthday was first to follow the survey date.

Table 16 summarises the details of the questions included in the VOCS questionnaire. The questions are covered in 28 sections, each focusing on a particular aspect.

Table 15: Contents of the VOCS 2013/14 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 thinking / beliefs on 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	4	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	7	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
Section 28	7	Corruption (when someone is in a position of authority fails to do something he/she is required to do and solicits a bribe)
Section 29	2	Survey officer to answer questions

9.4 Sample design

The sample design for the VOCS 2013/14 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 2013/14, 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 2013/14 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. The Master Sample is based on 3 080 PSUs.

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 sample size for the VOCS 2013/14 had 31 390 dwelling units from 3 052 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.

9.5 Data collection

Stats SA conducted the fourth annual Victims of Crime Survey in close collaboration with other role players in the Safety and Security cluster in April 2013–March 2014. Since 2013 the Victims of Crime Survey, the Domestic Tourism Survey and the General Household Survey have adopted the Continuous Data Collection methodology. The Victims of Crime Survey conducts data collection from April to March. In the long run, this methodology will enable data collection to coincide with the financial year and the reporting cycle of administrative data related to crime.

Data collection took place from April 2013 to March 2014 with a moving reference period of 12 months. This is different from the 2011 and 2012 collections which were done from January to March and had a fixed reference period from January to December of the previous year. The sample has been distributed evenly over the whole collection period in the form of quarterly allocations. This will provide a guarantee against possible seasonal effects in the survey estimates. It will, in future, provide an opportunity for the production of rolling estimates relating to any desired time period. It has been noted that the change of data collection methodology may cause concerns over the survey estimates, particularly upon comparisons of years before and after the change. Victimization questions referred to the twelve calendar months ending with the month before the interview.

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.

9.6 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 was on clearing up 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 they were received from the field.

When dealing with internal inconsistencies, logical imputation was used, 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.

9.7 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.

9.8 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).

9.9 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 2013/14 sample was calibrated using the Population Estimate of Mid May 2013 (based on the 2010 series). 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 2013/14 had an extra level of selection where one person, 16 years or older, was selected per household to complete sections 21 to 28 of the questionnaire. The individual weights were benchmarked to an estimated national population of age 16 and older in Mid May 2013. 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.

9.10 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.

9.11 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 a 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 un-weighted cases per cell should also be regarded as too small to provide reliable estimates.

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

9.12 Comparability with previous surveys

The VOCS 2013/14 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. 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. VOCS 2013/14 covers estimates of crimes as from April 2012 to February 2014, thus covers more years than the previous surveys. This is due to the survey being the first in the series of continuous data collection methodology which was applied.

9.13 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 offences.

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. The survey is also limited by not involving a monthly cycle of field work, and the sample of each month being a random subset of the annual sample. Currently, the survey sample is randomly distributed per quarter.

9.14 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 experiences 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 prisons, hospital, care centres or military barracks.

The reference period for the police-recorded statistics is April 2013 to March 2014, whereas the reference period of the VOCS 2013/14 estimates is April 2012 to February 2014.

10. Definition of terms

Acting household head – 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.

Imputation – a procedure for entering a value for a specific data item where the response is missing or unusable.

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.

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

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, where there is no contact between the victim and the perpetrator.

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 – a large cutting knife with a broad blade.

Parole – the release of prisoners from prison after a specific amount of time, based on prisoners' giving their word to keep to certain restrictions.

Perpetrator– person(s) who committed the crime.

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

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

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.

Theft – Stealing of property belonging to someone else while they are not aware.

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.

1. Household crime experienced

1.1 Number of households who at least one household crime by province and type of crime, (April 2012–February 2014)

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	1 681	1 966	357	971	2 995	1 086	4 123	1 138	1 644	15 961
Theft of car	*	*	*	*	*	*	24	*	*	59
Housebreaking/burglary(<i>when there was no contact between victim and perpetrator</i>)	107	90	14	35	160	48	186	60	56	757
Home robbery(<i>incl. robbery often around or inside the household's dwelling</i>)	29	21	*	*	56	10	86	23	16	252
Theft of livestock/poultry and other animals	*	81	*	10	56	25	*	18	15	218
Theft of crops planted by the household	*	11	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	28
Murder	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	24
Theft out of motor vehicle	47	21	*	*	10	*	52	12	15	175
Deliberate damage of dwellings/burning/destruction of dwellings	14	*	*	*	*	*	14	*	*	47
Motor vehicle vandalism/deliberate damage of vehicle	19	*	*	*	*	*	20	*	*	56
Theft of bicycle	20	*	*	*	*	*	11	*	*	54
Other(<i>specify</i>)	10	*	*	*	17	11	27	16	*	99

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

1.2 Number of households who experienced at least one household crime by population group of the household head, (April 2012–February 2014)

Type of crime	Thousands				South Africa
	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	
Total number of households	12 339	1 298	430	1 895	15 961
Theft of car	35	*	*	18	59
Housebreaking/burglary(<i>when there was no contact between victim and perpetrator</i>)	573	70	19	95	757
Home robbery(<i>incl. robbery often around or inside the household's dwelling</i>)	172	19	10	53	252
Theft of livestock/poultry and other animals	198	*	*	18	218
Theft of crops planted by the household	23	*	*	*	28
Murder	21	*	*	*	24
Theft out of motor vehicle	74	27	*	71	175
Deliberate damage of dwellings/burning/destruction of dwellings	20	10	*	15	47
Motor vehicle vandalism/deliberate damage of vehicle	25	10	*	19	56
Theft of bicycle	25	11	*	16	54
Other(<i>specify</i>)	83	*	*	*	99

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

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

2. Individual crime experienced

2.1 Number of people aged 16 years and older who experienced at least one individual crime by province, (April 2012–February 2014)

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	3 783	4 524	786	1 993	7 231	2 188	8 420	2 483	3 623	35 032
Theft of personal property (including pick pocketing and bag snatching)	138	95	18	39	168	45	226	54	61	845
Hijacking of car (including. Attempted hijacking)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	17
Robbery (excl. home robbery and car/truck hijackings)	73	33	*	24	12	13	39	36	15	249
Assault	62	49	14	32	21	28	56	35	33	330
Sexual Offence (including. Rape)	*	*	*	*	*	*	18	*	*	54
Consumer	21	15	*	*	*	*	35	10	10	103
Corruption	32	18	*	*	25	56	465	*	*	618
Other (specify)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

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

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

2.2 Number of people aged 16 years and older who experienced at least one individual crime by population group of the household head, (April 2012–February 2014)

Type of crime	Thousands				
	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	South Africa
Total number of individuals	27 071	3 247	1 051	3 663	35 032
Theft of personal property <i>(including pick pocketing and bag snatching)</i>	634	96	22	93	845
Hijacking of car <i>(including. Attempted hijacking)</i>	*	*	*	*	17
Robbery <i>(excl. home robbery and car/truck hijackings)</i>	184	42	*	18	249
Assault	263	54	*	12	330
Sexual Offence <i>(including. Rape)</i>	44	*	*	*	54
Consumer	51	*	*	41	103
Corruption	540	30	*	44	618
Other <i>(specify)</i>	*	*	*	*	*

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

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

3. Public perceptions of crime and safety

3.1 Distribution of households' feelings of safety when walking alone in their area of residence when it is dark by province, (April 2013–March 2014)

Time period	Province									South Africa
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	
Total number of households	1 681	1 966	357	971	2 995	1 086	4 123	1 138	1 644	15 961
When it is dark										
Very safe	310	178	60	86	438	134	370	147	401	2 123
Fairly safe	281	412	71	138	792	226	829	199	442	3 390
A bit unsafe	334	614	58	150	578	150	899	217	163	3 164
Very unsafe	747	749	167	590	1 156	574	1 973	556	625	7 137
Unspecified	*	13	*	*	32	*	50	19	13	147

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

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

3.2 Distribution of households' feelings of safety when walking alone in their area of residence during the day by province, (April 2013–March 2014)

Time period	Province									South Africa
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	
Total number of households	1681	1966	357	971	2995	1086	4123	1138	1644	15961
During the day										
Very safe	773	1145	237	686	1636	746	2109	754	1206	9292
Fairly safe										
A bit unsafe	449	621	94	201	894	237	1342	257	308	4404
Very unsafe	251	134	15	45	249	54	450	71	40	1309
Unspecified	204	55	*	34	182	45	172	37	77	815

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

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

3.3 Household perceptions about the origin of the perpetrators of violent crime in their neighbourhood by province, (April 2013–March 2014)

Type of crime and origin of perpetrator	Province									South Africa
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	
Total number of households	1 681	1 966	357	971	2 995	1 086	4 123	1 138	1 644	15 961
Violent crime										
People from this area	962	1 230	270	713	2 082	705	1 955	780	1 099	9 796
People from other areas in South Africa	672	717	80	220	846	309	1 583	307	350	5 083
People from outside South Africa	33	*	*	25	38	59	496	37	180	879
Unspecified	14	13	*	14	29	13	89	14	15	203

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

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

3.4 Household perceptions about the origin of the perpetrators of property crime in their neighbourhood by province, (April 2013–March 2014)

Type of crime and origin of perpetrator	Province									South Africa
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	
Total number of households	1681	1966	357	971	2995	1086	4123	1138	1644	15961
Property crime										
People from this area	961	1 242	250	704	2 102	732	1 995	762	1 106	9 854
People from other areas in South Africa	673	710	100	229	831	281	1511	319	343	4998
People from outside South Africa	31	*	*	28	31	64	526	38	180	910
Unspecified	15	*	*	10	31	*	91	19	15	200

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

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

3.5 Household perceptions of what motivates people to commit property crime by province, (April 2013–March 2014)

Type of crime	Province									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Total number of households	1 681	1 966	357	971	2 995	1 086	4 123	1 138	1 644	15 961
Drug related needs	551	688	130	459	1 258	541	2 114	568	921	7 230
Real need	476	854	122	408	1 104	452	2 124	538	719	6 797
Greed	245	712	114	265	919	316	1 368	256	440	4 636
Non-financial motives	1430	1626	258	588	2306	692	3 310	780	911	11 901
Other (specify)	111	58	41	53	55	102	116	40	33	609

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

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

4. Individual and community response to crime

4.1 Total number of measures taken by households to protect themselves against crime by province, (April 2013–March 2014)

Protection measure	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Total number of households	1 681	1 966	357	971	2 995	1 086	4 123	1 138	1 644	15 961
Physical measures of home	1 059	720	147	452	1 235	458	2 633	559	522	7 785
Physical protection measures of vehicles	533	212	53	133	475	144	1 325	197	142	3 214
Carrying of weapons	86	140	17	45	87	67	222	57	60	781
Private security	280	122	18	57	263	53	816	94	48	1 752
Self-help groups	105	84	*	16	55	82	544	106	110	1 113
Other(<i>specify</i>)	71	58	36	38	68	*	69	49	11	402

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

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

4.2 Household views on where government should spend money to reduce crime by province, (April 2013–March 2014)

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	1 681	1 966	357	971	2 995	1 086	4 123	1 138	1 644	15 961
Law enforcement	300	341	88	177	466	232	1 172	233	250	3 260
The judiciary/courts	416	281	78	197	369	142	571	187	214	2 453
Social and/or economic development	958	1 335	189	591	2 137	702	2 331	701	1 170	10 114
Unspecified	*	*	*	*	24	10	49	18	11	135

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

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

4.3 Household views on whom to contact first when they suspect that they may become victims of crime by province, (April 2013–March 2014)

Organisation/person	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Total number of households	1 681	1 966	357	971	2 995	1 086	4 123	1 138	1 644	15 961
Nobody	27	11	*	*	30	14	31	26	10	160
Relative/friend	221	296	68	94	579	219	688	276	549	2 989
Private security companies	182	68	*	29	164	31	550	55	49	1 133
Community group/organisation	36	45	*	12	57	32	264	45	63	559
Traditional authority	*	306	*	10	162	22	11	*	53	580
SAPS	1 171	789	243	727	1 866	584	2 038	557	679	8 654
Metro police	*	*	*	*	*	*	31	*	*	62
Community policing forum	12	128	10	12	61	61	134	39	69	525
Other(<i>specify</i>)	16	306	15	76	54	114	352	119	158	1 211

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

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

5. Perceptions of victim support services and citizen interaction/community cohesion

5.1 Household knowledge of their next-door neighbours' name by province, (April 2013–March 2014)

Knowledge of neighbour	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Total number of households	1 681	1 966	357	971	2 995	1 086	4 123	1 138	1 644	15 961
Yes	1 584	1 923	346	939	2 903	1 041	3 758	1 097	1 591	15 184
No	88	41	11	30	78	42	332	32	48	703
Unspecified	*	*	*	*	14	*	32	*	*	75

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

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

5.2 Household involvement in community-based initiatives by province, (April 2013–March 2014)

Organisation	Province									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Total number of households	1 681	1 966	357	971	2 995	1 086	4 123	1 138	1 644	15 961
Religious Group	1 646	1 869	354	961	2 816	964	3 589	1 087	1 565	14 852
Stokvel/savings group	110	468	20	123	377	141	586	197	399	2 420
Burial society	203	1 019	60	180	378	248	1 221	391	1 104	4 803
Sports group	115	221	25	45	168	34	226	131	120	1 085
Any other group	60	39	*	22	17	22	38	31	*	241

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

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

6. Public perceptions of law enforcement

6.1 Distribution of households' perceptions of correctional services by province, (April 2013–March 2014)

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	1 681	1 966	357	971	2 995	1 086	4 123	1 138	1 644	15 961
Innocent people are sometimes wrongly sent to prison	1 151	1 452	263	686	2 170	711	3 360	766	1 238	11 797
Many people who are guilty do not go to prison	1 424	1 652	306	799	2 484	874	3 650	902	1 228	13 319
Prison is the right kind of punishment for violent crimes	1 280	1 821	306	878	2 431	995	3 788	1 017	1 325	13 840
Prison is the right kind of punishment for most non-violent crimes	1 126	1 550	276	780	2 237	926	2 633	982	1 196	11 707
Prisons are well run	615	1 051	196	617	1 611	537	1 739	631	871	7 869
Prisons are just colleges for crooks	1 274	1 277	222	598	1 624	533	1 934	535	838	8 836
Prisoners get parole too easily	1 141	1 387	213	471	1 420	493	1 870	489	663	8 148
Prisons abuse prisoner rights	523	395	86	231	658	178	1 117	177	302	3 666
It is easy to escape from prisons	354	533	74	192	867	153	868	235	418	3 693
People who have been to prison will not easily commit crimes again	319	837	111	468	1 155	325	1 188	477	458	5 338

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

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

6.2 Distribution of households views about policing after having official contact with the police by province, (April 2013–March 2014)

Type of change	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Total number of households	1 681	1 966	357	971	2 995	1 086	4 123	1 138	1 644	15 961
Made it better	234	381	61	217	467	112	552	191	368	2 584
Made it worse	120	44	30	54	75	32	244	58	25	681
Not applicable	1 311	1 519	263	692	2 409	930	3 271	868	1 228	12 492
Unspecified	16	23	*	*	44	12	56	21	23	204

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

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

6.3 Total number of household perceptions on police response time to an emergency call by province, (April 2013–March 2014)

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	1 681	1 966	357	971	2 995	1 086	4 123	1 138	1 644	15 961
Less than 30 minutes	725	243	85	216	391	182	1 223	140	309	3 516
Less than 1 hour (but more than 30 minutes)	453	499	68	213	686	224	1 367	279	472	4 261
Less than 2 hours (but more than 1 hour)	220	435	64	190	673	156	734	240	309	3 021
More than 2 hours	191	713	113	302	1 065	456	545	388	461	4 234
Never arrive	85	72	24	44	167	59	221	84	91	847
Unspecified	*	*	*	*	13	*	32	*	*	82

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

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

6.4 Distribution of household reasons for being satisfied with the police by province, (April 2013–March 2014)

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	1 681	1 966	357	971	2 995	1 086	4 123	1 138	1 644	15 961
The police are committed	806	996	152	462	1 116	423	1 923	326	748	6 952
They are trustworthy	656	1 015	135	404	1 027	367	1 536	267	735	6 141
They always respond on time	672	631	91	300	910	311	1 411	241	696	5 263
They come to the scene of the crime	807	1 101	160	438	1 166	448	1 983	442	816	7 361
They arrest criminals	660	964	129	409	1 080	382	1 493	378	757	6 252
They recover stolen property	362	390	63	262	553	163	654	111	441	2 999
Other(<i>specify</i>)	46	108	*	40	52	23	63	27	25	390

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

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

6.5 Distribution of households reasons for being dissatisfied with the police by province, (April 2013–March 2014)

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	1 681	1 966	357	971	2 995	1 086	4 123	1 138	1 644	15 961
They don't have enough resources	211	232	53	126	523	216	569	135	179	2 244
They are lazy	297	381	82	168	868	207	1 051	202	421	3 677
They are corrupt	289	231	70	143	647	178	1 117	179	363	3 218
They don't come to the area	263	301	67	128	692	170	791	205	344	2 961
They release criminals easily	218	325	56	120	585	181	988	181	308	2 962
They cooperate with thieves/criminals	205	155	63	112	464	133	954	161	262	2 509
They are harsh towards victims	178	245	43	106	407	104	575	103	174	1 935
They never recover goods	228	279	56	156	728	217	913	182	317	3 075
They don't respond on time	397	517	128	275	981	445	1 190	396	505	4 834
Other(<i>specify</i>)	36	20	*	25	39	21	129	26	11	315

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

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

6.6 Distribution of households knowledge about the location of the nearest magistrate court by province, (April 2013–March 2014)

Knowledge about courts	Province										South Africa
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo		
Total number of households	1 681	1 966	357	971	2 995	1 086	4 123	1 138	1 644	15 961	
Know where court is	1 548	1 857	338	899	2 811	965	3 463	1 067	1 466	14 414	
Do not know where court is	130	107	18	65	168	117	622	64	172	1 463	
Unspecified	*	*	*	*	16	*	38	*	*	84	

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

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

6.7 Distribution of household reasons for satisfaction with the courts by province, (April 2013–March 2014)

Reason 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	1 681	1 966	357	971	2 995	1 086	4 123	1 138	1 644	15 961
They have a high rate of conviction	290	267	77	250	435	116	864	125	260	2 686
They pass sentences appropriate to the crime	341	867	155	325	1 187	423	1 007	462	709	5 476
They are not corrupt	111	201	25	74	508	153	410	220	267	1 967
Other(<i>specify</i>)	*	*	*	*	10	*	16	*	*	57
Not applicable	925	623	99	304	841	383	1 791	323	403	5 692
Unspecified	*	*	*	*	14	*	34	*	*	84

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

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

6.8 Distribution of household reasons for dissatisfaction with the courts by province, (April 2013–March 2014)

Reason 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	1 681	1 966	357	971	2 995	1 086	4 123	1 138	1 644	15 961
They do not have enough convictions	155	110	*	46	146	23	167	39	34	727
Matters drag for too long/ postponements	181	127	25	64	232	59	658	86	103	1 537
No proper notice of hearing is served	16	28	*	10	89	11	68	11	31	267
Courts are too lenient on criminals	442	219	53	117	238	138	617	81	122	2 027
They release perpetrators unconditionally	101	133	10	55	124	113	237	99	93	965
Other(<i>specify</i>)	20	*	*	10	*	36	28	*	13	125
Not applicable	755	1342	257	661	2144	703	2318	813	1240	10233
Unspecified	11	*	*	*	13	*	30	*	*	80

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

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