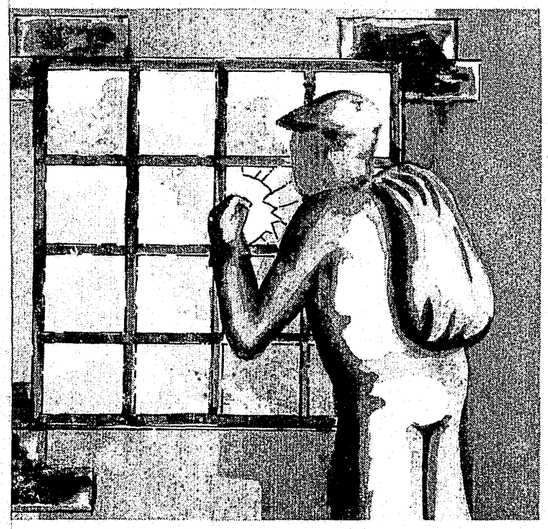
INSTITUTE FOR CRIMINOLOGY

Descriptive Analysis of Housebreaking in the area of the Norwood Police Station

Jacob van der Westhuizen



UNISA 1978

Descriptive Analysis of Housebreaking in the area of the Norwood Police Station

This report deals with the first long-term research project undertaken by the Institute for Criminology in collaboration with the South African Police. Points of view and opinions expressed herein are entirely those of the writer and do not necessarily represent the official viewpoint and policy of the South African Police.

INSTITUTE FOR CRIMINOLOGY
December 1978

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH AFRICA
PRETORIA

ISBN 0 86981 141 X

Printed and published by the
University of South Africa
Muckleneuk, Pretoria

CONTENTS

FOREWORD

This study dealing with housebreaking in the area of the Norwood Police Station was conducted in collaboration with the South African Police by the Institute for Criminology during 1976 with a view to the later experimental implementation of control measures designed to combat housebreaking. Owing to a shortage of manpower which arose during the unrest of 1976 and attendant problems in Soweto and elsewhere in the country, the last part of the investigation had to be suspended. To compensate for the opportunity which was lost of supplementing the existing knowledge system empirically, an exploratory study was undertaken. Besides testing eight hypotheses on the processing level, the researchers of the Institute for Criminology succeeded in formulating a series of important hypotheses with the aid of the aforementioned exploratory study. These latter hypotheses have a bearing on housebreaking, housebreakers, victims of housebreaking and the combatting of housebreaking, and, though they still have to be tested and verified, promise to influence policing in South Africa significantly. The same hopes are cherished regarding the proposed study in which the obstruction factors of premises will be determined empirically in order to indicate, refine and consolidate the control of housebreaking by both police and victims. From the report it appears that criminologists can do far more to combat crime effectively than they have been prepared to do up to now. In my opinion the principal spearheads in the attack lie on two fronts, namely the contact situation involving the victim and officers of the law and on the research level where scientific analyses can be undertaken, significant relationships established, meaningful descriptions given and valid statements and informative forecasts made.

The report dealing with the project can be regarded as a breakthrough in more than one respect, for not only have criminologists succeeded

in combining theory and fact, but they have also been successful in obtaining the whole-hearted co-operation of external bodies such as the South African Police and the Department of Statistics.

I have only the highest praise and respect for those who assisted us and I trust that we shall continue to co-operate in the future as we have done in the past.

November 1978

Acting Director

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

My sincere thanks to all those who displayed such great patience and dedication in contributing to the success of the present under=taking. This study could not have been undertaken without the cordial and friendly co-operation of the Minister of Justice and Police, the Honourable Mr. J.T. Kruger, and the Commissioner of the South African Police.

A special word of thanks to Brigadier Ben Stevens of the SAP Wachthuis who assisted the Institute by word and deed during the investigation, and who was so helpful as to proofread the final manuscript and to suggest valuable improvements.

Furthermore, I wish to thank all those members of the various departments, organizations, institutes, etc., mentioned below who were involved in the project in some way or another:

South African Police, Wachthuis
Norwood Police Station
Department of Statistics, Pretoria
Johannesburg City Council
Department of Criminology, Unisa
Institute for Computer Systems, Unisa
Department of Library Services, Unisa
Editorial Department, Unisa
Department of Production, Unisa
Project Committee (BIN)
Executive Council of the Institute for Criminology
Council of the University of South Africa

November 1978

PROF J VAN DER WESTHUIZEN

CHAPTER 1

BACKGROUND, RESEARCH RATIONALE AND APPROACH

INTRODUCTION

During 1975 the South African Police submitted a list of projects to the Institute for Criminology for the purposes of future research. After careful reflection and discussions it was agreed to reduce one of the proposed projects entitled "Internal and external milieu and the prevention, combatting and investigation of crime" to a description of housebreaking* with intent to steal in Johannesburg, the object being to apply the knowledge and insight acquired for the purposes of controlling the phenomenon. The area decided upon is served by the Norwood Police Station in the northen suburbs of Johannesburg. For the purposes of the investigation the suburbs falling within this area are classifed as follows:

1. Illovo
2. Kent Park
3. Eltonhill
4. Winston Ridge
5. Birnam
6. Melrose
7. Waverley
8. Highlands North Extention
9. Highlands North
10. Rouxville
11. Gardens
12. Orchards
13. Hawkins Estate
14. Cheltondale
15. Bagleyston
16. Maryvale

---

*The term "housebreaking" is used throughout this report since it is respectfully submitted that it is the correct legal term in the South African context. The term "burglary" is used only when reference is made to the USA, England and Wales. However, the reader should bear in mind that both the SAP and the Depart= ment of Statistics employ the latter term in their codification relating to crimes against property.

(The above footnote inserted by the translator)

17. Oaklands
18. Norwood
19. Victoria
20. Sydenham
21. Orange Grove
22. Fairwood
23. Linksfield
24. Fellside
25. Houghton
26. Abbotsford
27. Birdhaven
28. Fairway
29. Kentview
30. Mountainview

BACKGROUND

Figure 1.1 contains a regional map of the area investigated which covers more or less a quarter of the northern suburbs of Johannes= burg.

The 1970 population figures for each suburb within this area are given in table 1.1 as is also the number of houses, flats, shops, bottle stores, hotels and bars. From this table it appears that Orange Grove can be regarded as the suburb with the largest busi= ness complex within the defined area under investigation. In ad= dition an important main road carrying heavy traffic both day and night runs through the suburb concerned.

The greatest concentration of Blacks per suburb is to be encountered in Houghton, namely 2 676 persons, followed by Highlands North with 1 316, Orange Grove with 1 284 and Sydenham with 1 026 persons.

Suburbs with the highest White population figure per suburb are Orange Grove with 7 003 persons, Houghton with 4 535, Highlands North with 4 491, Norwood with 3 452 and Sydenham with 3 376.

Table 1.1 : Number of inhabitants per suburb, and number of residential and business units within the area of the Norwood Police Station as at 30 June 1970 (Source: Johannesburg Municipality)

Suburbs	Number of residential units	Number of business units	Population				
			White	Coloured	Asiatic	Black	Total
Illovo	991	43	1 989	2		674	2 665
Kent Park	?	?	20		1	235	256
Eltonhill	120		437			170	607
Winston Ridge	72		245			92	337
Birnam	148	62	394	1		120	515
Melrose	550		1 784	7		988	1 779
Waverley	441	37	1 450	1	1	679	2 131
Highlands	1 175	5	4 491	7	1	1 316	5 815
Rouxville	216	42	710	1		167	878
Gardens	169	5	536			134	670
Orchards	487	13	1 451			395	1 846
Hawkins Estate	20		41			9	50
Cheltondale	204	5	653	2		150	805
Bagleyston	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Maryvale	25	4	350			165	515
Oaklands	231	7	865	1	3	458	1 327
Norwood	1 028	89	3 452	1		542	3 996
Victoria	56		247			82	329
Sydenham	909	4	3 376	5	4	1 026	4 411
Orange Grove	1 951	150	7 003	13		1 284	8 300
Fairwood	115		334	3		82	419
Linksfield	285	15	1 245	1		545	1 791
Fellside	136		424			106	530
Houghton	1 218		4 535	24		2 676	7 235
Abbotsford	58		235	1	1	105	342
Birdhaven	256	10	799	4			
Fairways	306		643	3		301	947
Kentview	181		359			79	438
Mountain View	59		226	1		94	321

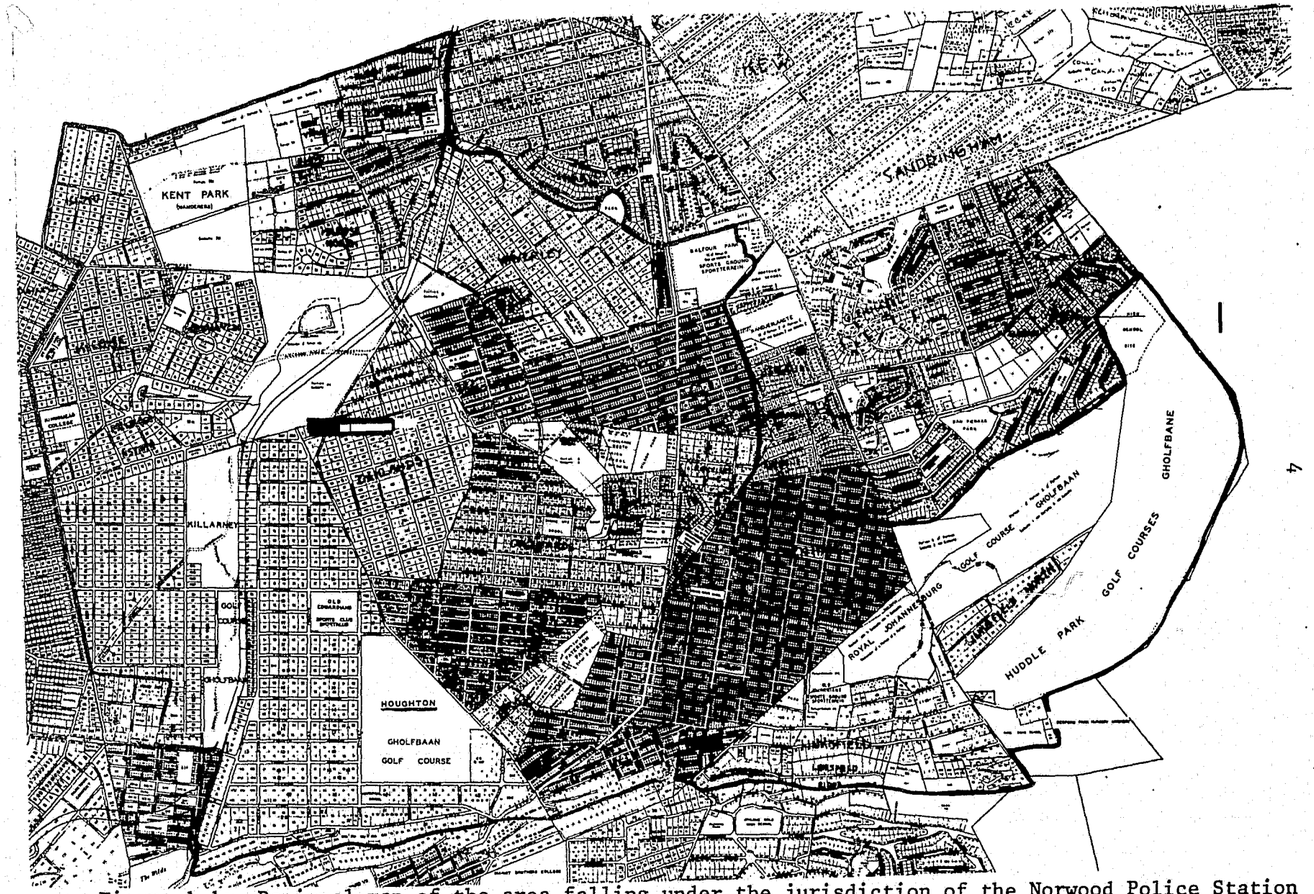


Figure 1.1: Regional map of the area falling under the jurisdiction of the Norwood Police Station

Table 1.2 : Population density of Johannesburg's suburbs falling within the area under investigation, expressed per residential unit within each suburb

Suburbs	Number of residential units	Number of whites	Density	Number of Blacks	Density
Illovo	991	1 989	2,0	675	0,7
Kent Park	?	20	?	235	?
Eltonhill	120	437	3,6	170	1,4
Winston Ridge	72	245	3,4	92	1,3
Birnam	148	394	2,7	120	0,8
Melrose	550	1 784	3,2	988	1,8
Waverley	411	1 450	3,5	679	1,7
Highlands North) Ext.) Highlands North)	1 175	4 491	3,8	1 316	1,1
Rouxville	216	710	3,3	167	0,8
Gardens	169	536	3,2	134	0,8
Orchards	487	1 451	3,0	395	0,8
Hawkins Estate	?	?	?	?	?
Cheltondale	204	653	3,2	150	0,7
Bagleyston	?	?	?	?	?
Maryvale	25	350	14,0	165	6,6
Oaklands	231	865	3,7	458	2,0
Norwood	1 028	3 452	3,4	542	0,5
Victoria	56	247	4,4	82	1,5
Sydenham	909	3 376	3,7	1 026	1,1
Orange Grove	1 951	7 003	3,6	1 284	0,7
Fairwood	115	334	2,9	82	0,7
Linksfield	349	1 644	4,7	736	2,1
Fellside	136	424	3,1	106	0,8
Houghton	1 218	4 535	3,7	2 676	2,2
Abbotsford	58	235	4,1	105	1,8
Birdhaven	256	799	3,1	385	1,5
Fairways	306	643	2,1	301	1,0
Kentview	181	359	2,0	79	0,4
Mountain View	59	226	3,8	94	1,6
Total	11 421	38 652	3,4	13 242	1,2

If the population per residential unit (houses and flats) is cal=culated, the position changes completely. From table 1.2 (in which population density is given on this basis) it appears that Maryvale has the densest White population per residential unit, namely 14,0 persons per residential unit. The next densest is Linksfield with 4,7, then Victoria with 4,4 and Abbotsford with 4,1. Suburbs with the lowest population density are Kentview and Illovo (2,0), and Fairways (2,1). As regards the remainder of the suburbs the figure varies between 2,7 and 3,8 with an average of 3,4 for all the suburbs.

In so far as Blacks are concerned, it appears that Maryvale has the highest population density per residential unit. The population density figure of 6,6 per residential unit for this suburb is 16,5 times higher than that for Kentview (0,4) and 5,5 times higher than the average Black population density figure for the total area under investigation. Furthermore, there are three other suburbs with a very high concentration of Blacks per residential unit, namely Oaklands (2,0), Linksfield (2,1) and Houghton (2,2).

Moreover, it is significant that the suburb of Norwood, in which the police station is situated, has the second-lowest Black popula=tion density, namely 0,5 Blacks per residential unit.

A further striking fact is that very few Coloureds and almost no Asiatics live in the area under investigation. Whether the position has changed during the period of investigation (1 July 1974 to 30 June 1975) is unknown. Consequently, the above background sketch made with the aid of the 1970 survey will have to suffice.

No details could be obtained from the Norwood Police Station regar=ding division of manpower and the estimated man hours spent on pa=trol work during the relevant period of investigation. However, it

seems that proactive policing formed an integral part of reactive policing, inter alia in the performance of routine work, the inves=tigation of complaints, the setting up of roadblocks and police raids. In the light of the above it is an impossible task to mark off proactive policing empirically from reactive policing and to analyse it numerically.

RESEARCH RATIONALE

The research rationale of the project resides in the application of (a) any knowledge acquired with regard to the phenomenon of housebreaking and (b) insight into the general housebreaking pat=tern which unfolded in the area under investigation. Such appli=cation takes place on two separate, but related levels.

Firstly, an attempt is made to forecast the trend and movement of the phenomenon of housebreaking by suburb, as well as by the times of the year, month, week and day, race, age, etc. Secondly, all knowledge acquired regarding housebreaking and insight into the trend and movement thereof is used to restrict the phenomenon.

RESEARCH APPROACH

The research approach employed in the present investigation is po=sitivistic in nature, and any conclusions drawn and generalizations made are based on data drawn from police dockets, statistical sur=veys and police reports. To give direction to the investigation a limited number of hypotheses were initially formulated. These "descriptive hypotheses" are none other than tentative generaliza=tions, i.e. they are only predictions of how the final generaliza=tions are expected to appear. Accordingly, the specific research approach can be typified as hypothesis-verifying induction.

The following propositions modelled on the findings of Conklin and Bittner (1973, p.206) with regard to burglary in an American suburb are presented as phase 1-hypotheses:

a) The risk of a given residential unit being broken into by day and night is less than that in respect of business units.

b) Approximately one out of every four cases of housebreaking is accompanied by a loss of R1 000 or more, and residential premises are more often affected by such losses than business premises.

c) Most housebreaking cases are reported by the public; very few crimes of this nature are discovered by the police.

d) Crimes of housebreaking that are in fact discovered by the police occur in business areas since such areas are treated as routine inspection points.

e) In many instances there is a significant lapse of time before an act of housebreaking is reported to the police; consequently, the number of cases solved is very low.

f) Acts of housebreaking normally occur at night; this applies particularly to business premises.

g) Residential housebreaking committed during the weekend occurs more frequently than can be expected by chance.

h) In general, housebreaking displays only a slight seasonal and monthly fluctuation, but during the summer months more instances of housebreaking and during the winter months fewer instances of housebreaking occur than can be expected by chance.

Phase 2-hypotheses which have to do with the proactive policing reaction to housebreaking put the findings of The Kansas City Preventative Patrol Experiment (1974) to the test in so far as these experimental findings have a bearing on housebreaking in Norwood.

(i) The hypothesis formulated is that a significant difference in the housebreaking figure can be brought about in "bad" areas by increasing police visibility by 200 to 300 per cent.

(ii) Furthermore, it is postulated that any significant reduction in the housebreaking figure in a "bad" area will result in a significant increase in the housebreaking figure for adjoining areas.

CHAPTER 2

PROJECT PLANNING

RESEARCH OBJECTIVE

The present study has a dual purpose. Firstly, it aims at describing the extent, incidence, fluctuation, geographical development and nature of housebreaking in the area falling under the jurisdiction of the Norwood Police Station, and, secondly, at providing criminologists and police officials with a clear idea of and insight into the phenomenon in order that effective control measures can be developed.

SCOPE

The project is strictly confined to all those suburbs in Johannesburg served by the Norwood Police Station during the statistical year 1 July 1974 to 30 June 1975, and a study is made of all housebreaking cases reported, investigated and disposed of during this period and within this area.

METHODOLOGY

The application of the principle of descriptive prediction, in terms of which the descriptive analysis of a phenomenon is employed to predict the incidence and fluctuation thereof, divides the project into two distinct phases, viz., (a) a descriptive phase and (b) a control phase.

Descriptive phase

All acts of housebreaking committed and reported within the area under investigation from 1 July 1974 to 30 June 1975 are analysed in the first phase of the investigation. For this purpose two questionnaires were drawn up in conjunction with the South African Police and were tested in advance for constructive validity. Three trained field-workers drawn from the officer's corps of the SAP completed the questionnaires by making a thorough study of each relevant docket as well as of the relevant case registers and informational items at the Norwood Police Station.

Questionnaire I, which appears as appendix 1.0, analyses the fol= lowing major aspects of housebreaking within the area served by the Norwood Police Station, namely -

a) the spatial housebreaking pattern;
b) the temporal housebreaking pattern;
c) the discovery pattern;
d) the housebreaking pattern;
e) the adjudication pattern; and
f) the victims of housebreaking in the area under investigation.

Questionnaire II, which appears as appendix 2.0, gives details regarding the criminals actually apprehended by the police, namely -

a) age,
b) sex,
c) race,
d) marital status,
e) occupation,
f) previous convictions,
g) place of abode,
h) complicity,

i) other crimes on record, and
j) parole details (where applicable).

Control phase

This phase is planned in such a way that measures can be introduced to improve the proactive functions of the police in black-spot areas, i.e. by increasing police visiblity by means of street pa= trolling. Selection of the areas will include a control area with a comparable housebreaking figure in order that actual and estimated acts of housebreaking can be compared and explained. Evaluation of the programme will include both internal and external measures of efficiency.

Phase 2-hypotheses concerning the proactive policing reaction to housebreaking put the findings of The Kansas City Preventative Patrol Experiment (1974) to the test in so far as these experimen= tal findings can be applied to housebreaking within the area served by the Norwood Police Station.

a) It is postulated that the housebreaking figure for "bad" areas can be reduced significantly if police visibility is increased by 200 to 300 per cent.
b) Furthermore, it is postulated that any significant decline in the housebreaking figure in a "bad" area will result in a corre= sponding increase in the housebreaking figure for adjoining areas.

PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

Owing to a shortage of manpower at the Norwood Police Station the complete development of the project has been suspended. The actual application of control measures such as planned and intensified patrolling of streets in order to increase police visibility could not be carried through to its logical conclusion owing to the

unrest in 1976 as well as to attendant problems in Soweto and elsewhere in the country. As a result a processing study based on a descriptive analysis of cases dealt with by the Norwood Police Station during the period 1 July 1974 to 30 June 1975 will have to suffice as will also an exploratory study flowing from the in= vestigation and on the basis of which hypotheses are formulated for future testing.

CHAPTER 3

DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS

The concepts defined below are arranged alphabetically.

adjudication: term created to describe the administration of justice with regard to the reporting and investigation of crimes, and the prosecution, identification, conviction, punishment, treat= ment, release, etc., of the criminal.

association: numerical relation between variables; degree of correlation.

autumn: March up to and including May.

business premises: a place where complete or incomplete structures are used for the purposes of -

a) carrying on a business or trade;
b) storing goods for purchase and sale;
c) entering into industrial and commercial transactions; and/or
d) providing services.

Included under the definition of business premises are shops, com= mercial garages, pharmacies, cafés, wholesalers, churches, schools, clubs, hospitals, municipal buildings, offices, ets. All adjoining structures (private garages, rooms, kitchens, outbuildings and quarters) form part of the premises concerned.

cases withdrawn: category into which all cases embracing trivial complaints fall.
Trivial complaints can be withdrawn by a police officer at the specific request of the complainant, but only after such police officer has satisfied himself that there has been no instance of compounding and the complainant has signed a document in which he requests (giving reasons) that the case be withdrawn.
Cases already referred to the public prosecutor can be withdrawn on the same grounds, but then only by the public prosecutor himself.

chance:

a) coincidence where no purposeful or planned interference occurs; by accident.
b) probability; probability pattern.

chi-squared test: statistical probability calculation on the basis of which the significance of an association between variables can be determined.

constructive validity: the degree of constancy, accuracy and authenticity to which a specific scale unit reflects the essence and meaning of a notion/concept/idea.

convictions: term used to describe all persons found guilty of a crime in South African courts of law after a lawful trial, and who have been sentenced in accordance with specific provisions of the Criminal Procedure Act.

conviction index: number of convictions divided by the number of prosecutions multiplied by 100.

correlation: statistical association between variables; numerical relationship between two measurements.

crime: the violation of a law which is punishable by the state.
Four elements are involved in a crime, namely -

a) a voluntary, manifest act;
b) unlawfulness;
c) guilt; and
d) punishment.

crime statistics: official returns and details relating to crime, the victims of crime, criminals, cases reported to the police, cases investigated by the police, persons prosecuted, convicted, sentenced, imprisoned and released, etc.

criminal:

a) a person who has been found guilty of a crime;
b) the perpetrator of a crime, irrespective of whether or not he has been brought to justice.

criminology: science which has as its object of study the phe= nomenon of crime.

dark figure: number of unknown or undiscovered crimes committed within a specific area or during a specific period.

daylight housebreaking: housebreaking perpetrated between 8h00 and 17h59.

daytime housebreaking: housebreaking perpetrated between 8h00 and 15h59.

detection rate: percentage of all reported cases cleared by the police, for example where -

a) the criminal has been arrested and brought before a court of law;

b) the alleged criminal has committed suicide;

c) the suspect has died a natural or an unnatural death;

d) the criminal is already serving a term of imprisonment and is juvenile and the attorney-general or public prosecutor declines to prosecute;

e) the complaint is trivial or false.

earlier part of the week: term created to embrace four working days, namely Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, as apposed to weekend (b), namely Friday, Saturday and Sunday (cf. chapter 6).

early-evening housebreaking: housebreaking perpetrated between 18h00 and 21h59.

early-morning housebreaking: housebreaking perpetrated between 0h00 and 7h59.

enter: to obtain access to premises (a place) forcibly or without the use of force. Premises can be entered in at least three gene= ral ways, viz.-

a) partially (where for example a person pushes open an unlatched window and puts his hand into the room);

b) fully (where for example a person pushes open a window and climbs into the room, unlocks, opens or forces open a door and enters the room, or makes a hole in the wall/roof/floor of a structure and enters a room through it); and

c) at a distance (where for example a person uses an implement to push open a window and thereby remove goods from a room).

falsify: to invalidate; to reject; not to accept a hypothesis.

first offender:

a) a person formally found guilty of a crime for the first time;

b) a person with no previous convictions on record, but who has presently committed a crime.

fluctuation (of crimes): way in which crime appears and disappears; increase and decrease in crime; regular growth of crime.

forecasting: projection of an existing tendency; extrapolation. Some of the techniques used in forecasting are the following:

a) Arithmetic straight line technique.

b) Geometric straight line technique.

c) Growth rate technique.

d) Curvi-linear technique.

frequencies: raw scores. Two types of frequencies can be dis= tinguished, namely -

a) observed frequencies, i.e. scores made by the investigator; and

b) expected frequencies, i.e. scores which can most probably be made in general circumstances.

housebreaker: perpetrator of an act of housebreking; a person who enters residential or business premises with the intention of committing a crime.

housebreaking: unlawful entry of residential or business premises which is normally, but not necessarily, accompanied by theft. The term is used to describe all instances where premises are entered unlawfully, whether by night or by day.

housebreaking index: a term created for the purposes of the pre= sent investigation in order that the extent to which suburbs are afflicted by housebreakers can be calculated numerically. The housebreaking index for each suburb is obtained by dividing the number of acts of housebreaking in the suburb concerned by the number of residential units and/or business premises situated there= in. This index then reflects the average weight placed on each premise by housebreaking.

formula: housebreaking index = $\frac{\text{Number of acts of housebreaking}}{\text{Number of premises}}$

insignificant: not meaningful in numerical terms; statistical term employed to describe the difference between two or more measurements.
An insignificant difference indicates that the observed difference can be attributed to chance errors such as errors of counting, measurement and scaling rather than to an actual difference.

investigation:

a) police function on the basis of which reported criminal cases are structured.
b) scientific research undertaken to acquire knowledge of and insight into specific phenomena such as housebreaking.

late-afternoon housebreaking: housebreaking perpetrated between 16h00 and 17h59.

negligent victim: person who fails to take reasonable precautionary measures to protect himself/herself against damage or harm caused unlawfully.

nighttime housebreaking: housebreaking perpetreated between 18h00 and 24h00 and between 0h00 and 7h49.

obstruction: obstacle placed in the way of housebreakers and thieves so that criminal objectives cannot be achieved; impediment.

obstruction factor: numerical value calculated on the basis of the quality and number of obstructions introduced on premises to deter or discourage prospective housebreakers.

obstruction scale: a measure whereby -

a) a numerical value can be assigned to obstructions; and
b) the obstruction factor of premises can be determined.

policing: execution of the functions of the police force such as the maintenance and restoration of law and order, the investigation and combatting of crime, the eradication of vagrancy and the detection of criminals. Two types of policing patterns can be distinguished, namely -

a) reactive policing which takes place after a crime has been committed or after law and order has been disturbed; and
b) proactive policing which takes place with the object of preventing the commission of crimes or the disturbance of law and order.

positivistic approach: approach whereby actualities perceived by the senses are controlled and systematized, and are processed and transformed into science.
Three main approaches can be distinguished, namely -

a) the deductive approach where that which is known (facts) is deduced from the unknown (theory);
b) the inductive approach where that which is unknown (theory) is deduced from the known (facts); and
c) the hypothesis-verifying inductive approach where both the above approaches are incorporated in one system.

prediction: declaration made in advance regarding expected growth/ numbers/ tendencies/circumstances/conditions.

prosecutions: term used to describe all suspected criminals bought or summoned before a South African court of law for the purposes of trial, irrespective of whether or not they are found guilty.

recidivist: person who falls into crime after having already once been found guilty of a crime. The most serious degree of recidivism is to be found among habitual criminals.

relationship: authentic, significant and theoretically-significant association between two or more variables such as a functional relationship where one variable is a function of another variable (e.g. the greater the population figure of an area, the greater the incidence of housebreaking in that area). Functional relationships can be either positive or negative. The relationship between variables A and B is positive if they vary directly (e.g. an increase in A is accompanied by an increase in B, as indicated in the above case). In contrast, the relationship between C and D is negative if an increase in C is accompanied by a decrease in D, or vice versa (e.g. where an increase in police visibility is accompanied by a reduction in the housebreaking figure).

reliability: standard on the basis of which the constancy and accuracy of results obtained by means of measurement or correlations are measured.

reports: formal complaints received by a charge office with regard to crime/victimization. Four ways in which crimes can be reported are distinguishable:

a) The victim(s) of the crime lays a complaint with the police.
b) Members of the public/eyewitnesses report the crime.
c) The police discover the crime and undertake the investigation of the case.
d) An alarm system informs the police of the break-in.

research hypotheses: a tentative generalization the validity of which must be corroborated by a scientific investigation.

residential premises: place where complete or incomplete structures are used to accommodate people; for example, houses, servants' rooms, flats, hotel rooms, lodgings, outside rooms and rondavels. Adjoining outbuildings, storerooms and private garages are regarded as forming part of the residential premises.

scaling: gradual allocation of numerical values to specific phenomena for the purposes of drawing up scales of measurement.
Ordinal scaling yields rough, unequal scales of measurement.
Interval scaling yields equal and exact scales of measurement without a zero.
Ratio scaling yields equal and exact zero-anchored scales of measurement.

science: reliable and valid systematized knowledge.

scope: magnitude, size, importance, dimension, total number (crimes committed or reported within a specific area or during a specific period).

seasons: the times of the year comprising summer, autumn, winter and spring.

sentence: punishment imposed on a person who has been formally charged, tried and found guilty of a crime.

significant: meaningful in a numerical sense; statistical term used to describe the difference between two or more measurements. A significant difference points to a difference not brought about by chance errors (errors of counting, measurement and scaling), but originates owing to an actual otherness.

spring: September up to and including November.

structuring: closed system of knowledge built up by the police for the purposes of clearing criminal cases or preparing them for trial. For example, the structuring of a reported housebreaking case consists in answering six important questions satisfactorily. The questions which must be asked by the investigating officer are as follows:

a) What happened? (Has an unlawful act been committed or can the occurrence be passed off as an unharmful action or an accident?)

b) Where and when did the act of housebreaking occur? (Are we here concerned with a fact or a fabrication?)

c) Who committed the act of housebreaking? (Is the suspect criminally responsible? Has he disappeared?)

d) How was the act of housebreaking committed? (Is the act wrongful/are there ground upon which it can be justified legally?)

e) Why was the act of housebreaking committed (Was intent present?)

f) What further steps must be taken? (Must the suspect be apprehended and punished?)

study: synonym for investigation (b). Three types of criminological studies can be undertaken, namely -

a) evaluative studies, i.e. where existing knowledge systems, theories, principles, methods and techniques are discussed critically and are subjected to the requirements of logic.

b) exploratory studies, i.e. where the evaluation of knowledge systems, etc., is supported by a preliminary or sample investigation for the purpose of formulating specific hypotheses for future testing or verification; and

c) processing studies, i.e. where existing research hypotheses are subjected to testing and verification and new knowled is added to the existing system.

summer: December up to and including February.

summer months: September up to and including February.

tendencies: trends; general course of events.

theft: unlawful deprivation of ownership; in the case of housebreaking the taking possession and removal of goods (without consent of the owner) from premises that have been entered unlawfully.

undetected: way in which a case is classified at the end of each statistical year (30 June) if -

a) after investigation, the police have ascertained that the alleged crime has actually been committed, but

b) have not succeeded in identifying the criminal.

undetected (warrant issued): way in which a case is classified at the end of each statistical year (30 June) if -

a) after investigation, the police have succeeded in ascertaining that the alleged crime has actually been committed;

b) have succeeded in identifying the criminal;

c) have in fact issued a warrant for his arrest.

unfounded cases: complaints which on investigation appear to be false.

validity: measure for determining the constancy, accuracy and authenticity of results obtained by means of measurement or correlations.

variable: result of nominal, ordinal, interval or ratio scaling of specific traits or characteristics of people, animals, objects or concepts.

vary: to change in a regular way.

verify: to validate; to confirm; to accept a hypothesis.

victimize: to commit a crime against a person, group of persons, organization or institution; to cause damage and injury unlawfully.

victim of crime: person who suffers damage and/or injury as a result of the unlawful actions of another.

victim-proneness: term created to indicate the extent to which a person is exposed to damage and/or injury caused by criminals.

visibility: obvious presence; term created to describe the appearance of policemen in streets, buildings, etc. By increasing police visibility specific crimes can be prevented. The term is also employed to describe the presence of people on premises. The visibility of those occupying premises has a deterrent effect on housebreakers.

weekend:

a) as used in everyday language and in chapter 5, namely Saturday and Sunday.

b) as used in chapter 6 as the opposite of the concept earlier part of the week, namely Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

winter: June up to and including August.

winter months: March up to and including August.

zero-anchored: with a zero (zero-anchored scale).

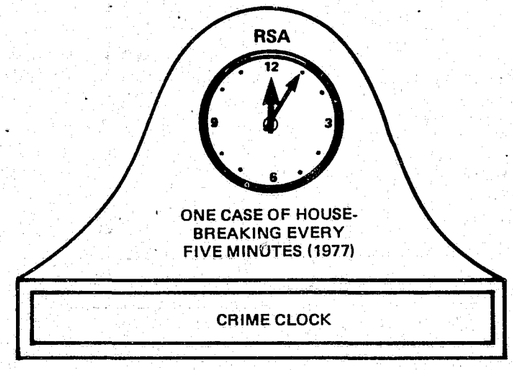
zero point: from a chronological point of view the moment at which a crime occurs.

CHAPTER 4

TABULAR ANALYSIS

Table 4.1 : Classification according to code numbers of 542 reported cases of housebreaking in the area of the Norwood Police Station for the period 1 July 1974 to 30 June 1975.

Code Numbers	Description	Number of cases of housebreaking	%
187 - 188	Commercial housebreaking (business unit)	140	25,8
189 - 190	Residential housebreaking (private White residential unit)	366	67,5
191 - 192	Residential housebreaking (private Non-White residential unit)	36	6,7
	Total	542	100,0



(See chapter 6)

(12 per hour; 288 per day; 105 120 per annum)

Table 4.2 : Spatial distribution according to suburb and code numbers of 542 reported cases of housebreaking in the area of the Norwood Police Station for the period 1 July 1974 to 30 June 1975.

Suburb	Code numbers 187–188 Number	%	189–190 Number	%	191–192 Number	%	Total Number	%
1. Illovo	8	5,7	18	4,9	1	2,8	27	5,0
2. Kent Park	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
3. Eltonhill	0	0,0	4	1,1	0	0,0	4	0,7
4. Winston Ridge	1	0,7	1	0,3	0	0,0	2	0,4
5. Birnam	15	10,7	5	1,4	1	2,8	21	3,9
6. Melrose North	0	0,0	34	9,3	1	2,8	35	6,5
7. Waverley	6	4,3	20	5,5	0	0,0	26	4,8
8. Highlands North Ext.	2	1,4	10	2,7	0	0,0	12	2,2
9. Highlands North	17	12,2	45	12,3	5	13,8	67	12,3
10. Rouxville	8	5,7	4	1,1	0	0,0	12	2,2
11. Gardens	0	0,0	9	2,5	0	0,0	9	1,7
12. Orchards	6	4,3	16	4,4	2	5,6	24	4,4
13. Hawkins Estate	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
14. Cheltondale	2	1,4	2	0,5	1	2,8	5	0,9
15. Bagleyston	2	1,4	4	1,1	1	2,8	7	1,3
16. Maryvale	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
17. Oaklands	1	0,7	15	4,1	2	5,6	18	3,3
18. Norwood	19	13,6	19	5,2	1	2,8	39	7,2
19. Victoria	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
20. Sydenham	1	0,7	38	10,4	6	16,6	45	8,3
21. Orange Grove	41	29,3	40	10,9	8	22,2	89	16,4
22. Fairwood	0	0,0	6	1,6	0	0,0	6	1,1
23. Linksfield	5	3,6	21	5,7	0	0,0	26	4,8
24. Fellside	1	0,7	1	0,3	1	2,8	3	0,6
25. Houghton	4	2,9	43	11,7	4	11,0	51	9,4
26. Abbotsford	0	0,0	6	1,6	1	2,8	7	1,3
27. Birdhaven	1	0,7	4	1,1	0	0,0	5	0,9
28. Fairways	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
29. Kentview	0	0,0	1	0,3	0	0,0	1	0,2
30. Mountain View	0	0,0	0	0,0	1	2,8	1	0,2
Total	140	100,0	366	100,0	36	100,0	542	100,0

Table 4.3 : Housebreaking index* in respect of suburbs in the area of the Norwood Police Station for the period 1 July 1974 to 30 June 1975.

Suburb	Housebreaking index Code 187 - 188	Code 189 - 190	Code 191 - 192	Total
1. Illovo	0,186	0,018	0,001	0,026
2. Kent Park	0	0	0	0
3. Eltonhill	0	0,033	0	0,033
4. Winston Ridge	?	0,014	0	?
5. Birnam	0,242	0,034	0,007	0,100
6. Melrose North	0	0,062	0,002	0,064
7. Waverley	0,162	0,049	0	0,058
8. Highlands North Ext)	3,800	0,047	0,004	0,067
9. Highlands North				
10. Rouxville	0,167	0,023	0	0,047
11. Gardens	0	0,053	0	0,052
12. Orchards	0,462	0,033	0,004	0,048
13. Hawkins Estate	0	0	0	0
14. Cheltondale	0,400	0,010	0,005	0,024
15. Bagleyston	?	?	?	?
16. Maryvale	0	0	0	0
17. Oaklands	0,143	0,065	0,009	0,076
18. Norwood	0,213	0,018	0,001	0,035
19. Victoria	0	0	0	0
20. Sydenham	0,250	0,042	0,007	0,049
21. Orange Grove	0,260	0,022	0,004	0,042
22. Fairwood	0	0,052	0	0,052
23. Linksfield	0,333	0,074	0	0,087
24. Fellside	?	0,007	0,007	0,022
25. Houghton	?	0,035	0,003	0,042
26. Abbotsford	0	0,103	0,017	0,121
27. Birdhaven	0,100	0,016	0	0,019
28. Fairways	0	0	0	0
29. Kentview	0	0,006	0	0,006
30. Mountain View	0	0	0,017	0,017

*The housebreaking index in respect of each suburb is calculated by dividing the number of housebreaking cases in respect of a specific type of unit by the relevant number of units within each suburb.

Table 4.4 : Temporal distribution according to code numbers and month of the year of 542 reported cases of house= breaking in the area of the Norwood Police Station for the period 1 July 1974 to 30 June 1975.

Month	Code numbers						Total	
	187 - 188		189 - 190		191 - 192			
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
January	11	7,9	21	5,7	4	11,1	36	6,6
February	12	8,6	16	4,4	3	8,3	31	5,7
March	13	9,3	44	12,0	2	5,6	59	10,9
April	16	11,4	55	15,1	6	16,7	77	14,2
May	15	10,7	59	16,1	0	0	74	13,7
June	16	11,4	20	5,5	3	8,3	39	7,2
July	10	7,1	29	7,9	4	11,1	43	7,9
August	12	8,6	27	7,4	2	5,6	41	7,6
September	7	5,0	25	6,8	1	2,8	33	6,1
October	8	5,7	19	5,2	6	16,7	33	6,1
November	11	7,9	14	3,8	5	13,8	30	5,5
December	9	6,4	37	10,1	0	0	46	8,5
Total	140	100,0	366	100,0	36	100,0	542	100,0

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION

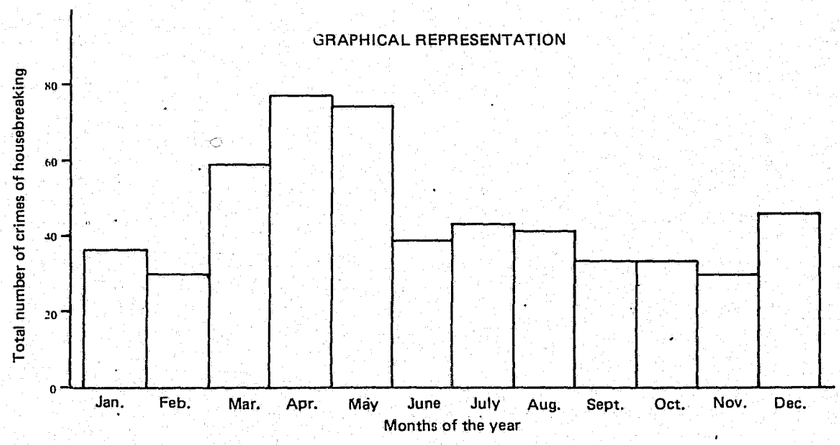


Table 4.5 : Temporal distribution according to code numbers and days of the week of 542 reported cases of housebrea= king in the area of the Norwood Police Station for the period 1 July 1974 to 30 June 1975.

Days of the week on which cases of house= breaking occurred	Code numbers						Total	
	187 - 188		189 - 190		191 - 192			
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Mondays	17	12,2	46	12,6	1	2,8	64	11,8
Tuesdays	18	12,9	37	10,1	3	8,3	58	10,7
Wednesdays	17	12,1	39	10,6	7	19,5	63	11,6
Thursdays	22	15,7	50	13,7	11	30,6	83	15,3
Fridays	19	13,6	76	20,8	3	8,3	98	18,1
Saturdays	23	16,4	74	20,2	7	19,4	104	19,2
Sundays	24	17,1	44	12,0	4	11,1	72	13,3
Total	140	100,0	366	100,0	36	100,0	542	100,0

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION

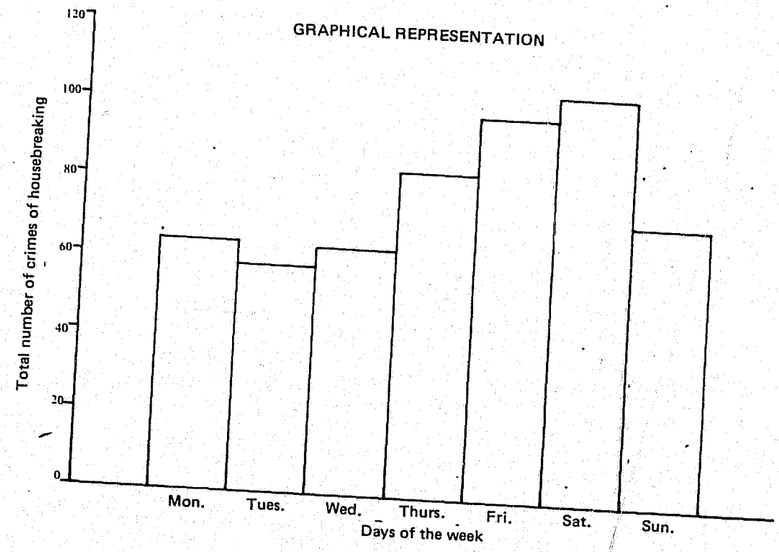


Table 4.6 : Temporal distribution according to code numbers and time of day of 542 reported cases of housebreaking in the area of the Norwood Police Station for the period 1 July 1974 to 30 June 1975.

Time of day	Code numbers						Total	
	187 188		189 - 190		191 - 192			
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Early morning 0h00 to 7h59	80	57,1	125	34,1	4	11,1	209	38,6
Daytime 8h00 to 15h59	8	5,7	87	23,8	14	38,9	109	20,1
Late afternoon 16h00 to 17h59	0	0	15	4,1	5	13,9	20	3,7
Early evening 18h00 to 21,59	12	8,6	91	24,9	8	22,2	111	20,5
Late night 22h00 to 24h00	40	28,6	48	13,1	5	13,9	93	17,1
Total	140	100,0	366	100,0	36	100,0	542	100,0

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION

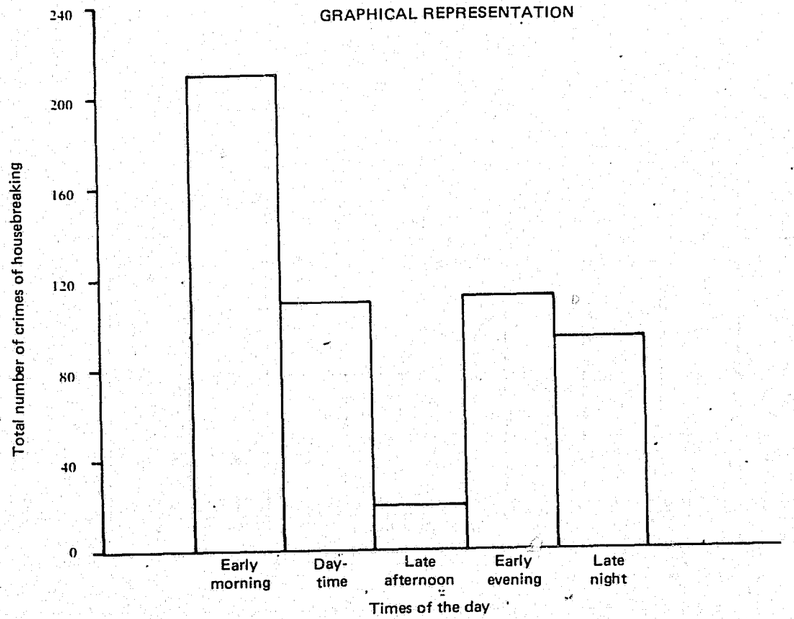


Table 4.7 : Ways in which housebreakers entered various premises in the area of the Norwood Police Station from 1 July 1974 to 30 June 1975 (based on 542 reported cases)

Modus operandi	Business premises		Residential premises		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
By unlocking or opening door or window (unaccompanied by force)	3	2,2	38	9,5	41	7,6
By climbing through fanlight	2	1,4	0	0	2	0,4
By breaking a window	79	56,4	190	47,3	269	49,6
By forcing open a window or door	47	33,6	169	42,0	216	39,8
By breaking through roof	7	5,0	5	1,2	12	2,2
By tunnelling through wall	2	1,4	0	0	2	0,4
Total	140	100,0	402	100,0	542	100,0

Table 4.8 : Lapse of time between the discovery and reporting of 542 crimes of housebreaking in the area of the Norwood Police Station from 1 July 1974 to 30 June 1975.

Lapse of time between the discovery and reporting of crimes of housebreaking	Business premises		Residential premises				Total	
			White		Non-White			
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Between 0 and 15min.	65	46,4	175	47,8	8	22,2	248	45,8
Between 16 and 30 min.	47	33,6	88	24,0	9	25,0	144	26,6
Longer than 30 min.	28	20,0	103	28,2	19	52,8	150	27,6
Total	140	100,0	366	100,0	36	100,0	542	100,0

Table 4.9 : Extent of loss caused as a result of housebreaking in the case of 542 residential and business premises in the area of the Norwood Police Station from 1 July 1974 to 30 June 1975

Loss in Rand	Type of premises		Total
	Residential	Business	
1. Below R1 000	269	117	386
2. Above R1 000	133	23	156
Total	402	140	542

Table 4.10 : Extent of loss caused as a result of housebreaking by day and night in the area of the Norwood Police Station from 1 July 1974 to 30 June 1975

Loss in Rand	Time of day		Total
	Daylight (8h00 - 17h59)	Night (18h00 - 7h59)	
1. Below R1 000	101	285	386
2. Above R1 000	28	128	156
Total	129	413	542

Table 4.11 : Extent of loss caused as a result of housebreaking during the summer and winter months in the area of the Norwood Police Station from 1 July 1974 to 30 June 1975

Loss in Rand	Time of the year		Total
	Summer months (Sept. to Feb.)	Winter months (Mar. to Aug.)	
1. Below R1 000	163	223	386
2. Above R1 000	46	110	156
Total	209	333	542

Table 4.12 : Time of day or night when residential and business premises were entered unlawfully in the area of the Norwood Police Station from 1 July 1974 to 30 June 1975

Time of day	Type of premises broken into		Total
	Residential	Business	
1. Daylight (8h00-17h59)	120	9	129
2. Nighttime (18h00-24h00-7h59)	282	131	413
Total	402	140	542

Table 4.13 : Time of day or night and week when crimes of housebreaking occurred in the area of the Norwood Police Station from 1 July 1974 to 30 June 1975

Time of day	Time of week		Total
	Earlier part of the week (M,T,W,T)	Weekend (F,S,S)	
1. Daylight (8h00-17h59)	82	47	129
2. Nighttime (18h00-24h00-7h59)	186	227	413
Total	268	274	542

Table 4.14 : Forced and unforced entry to residential and business premises in the area of the Norwood Police Station from 1 July 1974 to 30 June 1975

Method of entry to premises	Type of premises		Total
	Residential	Business	
1. Forced entry	362	137	499
2. Unforced entry	40	3	43
Total	402	140	542

Table 4.15 : Forced and unforced entry to premises by day and night in the area of the Norwood Police Station from 1 July 1974 to 30 June 1975

Method of entry to premises	Time of day		Total
	Daylight (8h00 - 17h59)	Nighttime (18h00-24h00-7h59)	
1. Forced entry	110	389	499
2. Unforced entry	19	24	43
Total	129	413	542

Table 4.16 : Number of male and female victims of daylight and nighttime housebreaking in the area of the Norwood Police Station from 1 July 1974 to 30 June 1975

Sex of victim	Time of day		Total
	Daylight (8h00-17h59)	Nighttime (18h00-24h00-7h59)	
1. Male	84	320	404
2. Female	45	93	138
Total	129	413	542

Table 4.17 : Number of male and female victims of housebreaking committed during the earlier part of the week and on weekends in the area of the Norwood Police Station from 1 July 1974 to 30 June 1975

Sex of victim	Time of the week		Total
	Earlier part of the week (M,T,W,T)	Weekend (F,S,S)	
1. Male	187	217	404
2. Female	81	57	138
Total	268	274	542

Table 4.18 : Number of White and Non-White victims of daylight and nighttime housebreaking in the area of the Norwood Police Station from 1 July 1974 to 30 June 1975

Race of victim	Time of day		Total
	Daylight (8h00-17h59)	Nighttime (18h00-24h00-7h59)	
1. White	111	393	504
2. Non-White	18	20	38
Total	129	413	542

Table 4.19 : Number of White and Non-White victims of crimes of housebreaking committed during the summer and winter months in the area of the Norwood Police Station from 1 July 1974 to 30 June 1975

Race of victim	Time of the year		Total
	Summer months (Sept.-Feb.)	Winter months (Mar.-Aug.)	
1. White	188	316	504
2. Non-White	21	17	38
Total	209	333	542

Table 4.20 : Way in which daylight and nighttime cases of house=breaking were reported in the area of the Norwood Police Station from 1 July 1974 to 30 June 1975

Time of day	Housebreaking reported by		Total
	Victim +	Other *	
1. Daylight (8h00-17h59)	112	17	129
2. Nighttime (18h00-24h00-7h59)	360	53	413
Total	472	70	542

		Business premises	Residential premises
+victim:	crimes of housebreaking reported by victims themselves	118	354
*other :	crimes of housebreaking		
	- discovered by police	6	0
	- revealed by an alarm	7	4
	- reported by a member of the public	9	44
	Total	140	402

Table 4.21 : Way in which crimes of housebreaking committed during the earlier part of the week and on weekends were reported in the area of the Norwood Police Station from 1 July 1974 to 30 June 1975.

Time of the week	Housebreaking reported by		Total
	Victim+	Other*	
1. Earlier part of the week (Mon., Tues., Wed., & Thurs.)	226	42	268
2. Weekend (Fr., Sat., & Sun.)	246	28	274
Total	472	70	542

		Business premises	Residential premises
+victim:	crimes of housebreaking reported by victims themselves	118	354
*other :	crimes of housebreaking		
	- discovered by police	6	0
	- revealed by an alarm	7	4
	- reported by a member of the public	9	44
	Total	140	402

*From observation it appears that the housebreaker's weekend actually begins on a Friday; consequently, in this context the week is analysed on the basis of this observed housebreaking pattern. The earlier part of the week comprises Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, whereas Friday, Saturday and Sunday are regarded as constituting the weekend.

Table 4.22 : Description of the victims of 542 reported crimes of housebreaking committed in the area of the Norwood Police Station from 1 July 1974 to 30 June 1975

Description of victim	Business units		Residential units				Total	
			White		Non-White			
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1. Race								
White	138	98,6	366	100,0	–	–	504	93,0
Bantu	2	1,4	–	–	35	97,2	37	6,8
Coloured	0	–	–	–	1	2,8	1	0,2
Asiatic	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	140	100,0	366	100,0	36	100,0	542	100,0
2. Sex								
Male	126	90,0	264	72,1	14	38,9	404	74,5
Female	14	10,0	102	27,9	22	61,1	138	25,5
	140	100,0	366	100,0	36	100,0	542	100,0
3. Age								
Unknown	80	57,1	215	58,8	8	22,2	303	55,9
Under 21	1	0,7	2	0,5	1	2,8	4	0,7
21 – 39	18	12,9	73	19,9	20	55,5	111	20,5
40 – 59	39	27,9	67	18,3	5	13,9	111	20,5
60 – 79	2	1,4	9	2,5	2	5,6	13	2,4
80 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	140	100,0	366	100,0	36	100,0	542	100,0
4. Occupation								
Professional/ technical	24	17,1	31	8,5	0	0	55	10,1
Administrative/ executive	67	47,9	82	22,4	0	0	149	27,5
Service/sport/ recreation	5	3,6	0	0	0	0	5	0,9
Clerical/sales	24	17,2	45	12,3	0	0	69	12,7
Artisan	2	1,4	10	2,7	0	0	12	2,2
Unemployed	0	0	0	0	1	2,8	1	0,2
Odd jobber	2	1,4	0	0	19	52,8	21	3,9
Scholar	1	0,7	4	1,1	0	0	5	0,9
Housewife	1	0,7	66	18,0	0	0	67	12,4
Other	13	9,3	20	5,5	15	41,6	48	8,9
Unknown	1	0,7	108	29,5	1	2,8	110	20,3
	140	100,0	366	100,0	36	100,0	542	100,0
5. Loss caused								
Less than R10	20	14,3	56	15,3	3	8,3	79	14,6
R10 – R99	39	27,9	30	8,2	16	44,4	85	15,7
R100 – R199	17	12,2	35	9,6	11	30,6	63	11,6
R200 – R299	7	5,0	25	6,8	5	13,9	37	6,9
R300 – R399	2	1,4	15	4,1	0	0	17	3,1
R400 – R499	13	9,3	18	4,9	0	0	31	5,7
R500 – R599	3	2,1	9	2,5	0	0	12	2,2
R600 – R699	7	5,0	10	2,7	0	0	17	3,1
R700 – R799	5	3,6	14	3,8	0	0	19	3,5
R800 – R899	2	1,4	9	2,5	1	2,8	12	2,2
R900 – R999	3	2,1	11	3,0	0	0	14	2,6
R1 000 and more	22	15,7	134	36,6	0	0	156	28,8
	140	100,0	366	100,0	36	100,0	542	100,0

Table 4.23 : The course of justice in respect of 542 cases of housebreaking reported in the area of the Norwood Police Station from 1 July 1974 to 30 June 1975

Course of justice	Business premises		Residential premises				Total	
			White		Non-White			
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1. Identity of housebreaker unknown	116	82,9	327	89,3	34	94,4	477	88,0
2. Identity known but person undetected (warrant issued)	0	0	2	0,5	0	0	2	0,4
3. Complaint found to be unfounded	0	0	3	0,9	0	0	3	0,6
4. Verdict of court								
Guilty	20	14,3	25	6,8	2	5,6	47	8,6
Not guilty	3	2,1	6	1,6	0	0	9	1,7
Guilty/not guilty*	1	0,7	3	0,9	0	0	4	0,7
Total	140	100,0	366	100,0	36	100,0	542	100,0

*Housebreaking cases in this category represent all cases where the court found one or more of those charged guilty, but also found one or more not guilty.

Table 4.24 : Distribution according to race of 77 suspected housebreakers arrested by the Norwood police for crimes of housebreaking committed in the area of the police station from 1 July 1974 to 30 June 1975

Racial group	Number	%
White	4	5,2
Bantu	70	90,9
Coloured	3	3,9
Asiatic	0	0
Total	77	100,0

Table 4.23 : The course of justice in respect of 542 cases of housebreaking reported in the area of the Norwood Police Station from 1 July 1974 to 30 June 1975

Course of justice	Business premises		Residential premises				Total	
			White		Non-White			
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1. Identity of house=breaker unknown	116	82,9	327	89,3	34	94,4	477	88,0
2. Identity known but person unde=tected (warrant issued)	0	0	2	0,5	0	0	2	0,4
3. Complaint found to be unfounded	0	0	3	0,9	0	0	3	0,6
4. Verdict of court								
Guilty	20	14,3	25	6,8	2	5,6	47	8,6
Not guilty	3	2,1	6	1,6	0	0	9	1,7
Guilty/not guilty*	1	0,7	3	0,9	0	0	4	0,7
Total	140	100,0	366	100,0	36	100,0	542	100,0

*Housebreaking cases in this category represent all cases where the court found one or more of those charged guilty, but also found one or more not guilty.

Table 4.24 : Distribution according to race of 77 suspected housebreakers arrested by the Norwood police for crimes of housebreaking committed in the area of the police station from 1 July 1974 to 30 June 1975

Racial group	Number	%
White	4	5,2
Bantu	70	90,9
Coloured	3	3,9
Asiatic	0	0
Total	77	100,0

Table 4.27 : Distribution according to marital status of 77 suspected housebreakers arrested by the Norwood police for crimes of housebreaking committed in the area of the police station from 1 July 1974 to 30 June 1975

Marital status	Number	%
Married	12	15,6
Unmarried	65	84,4
Total	77	100,0

Table 4.28 : Distribution according to place of abode of 77 suspected housebreakers arrested by the Norwood police for crimes of housebreaking committed in the area of the police station from 1 July 1974 to 30 June 1975

Place of abode	Number	%
Alexandra	32	41,5
Diepkloof	6	7,8
Soweto	6	7,8
Klipspruit	1	1,3
Tembisa	2	2,6
No place of abode (vagrants)	9	11,7
Randburg	1	1,3
Berea	1	1,3
Hillbrow	1	1,3
Killarney	1	1,3
Orange Grove	1	1,3
Houghton	2	2,6
Rouxville	1	1,3
Highlands North	5	6,5
Melrose	1	1,3
Rosebank	2	2,6
Orchards	2	2,6
Oaklands	1	1,3
Sydenham	2	2,6
Total	77	100,0

Table 4.25 : Distribution according to sex of 77 suspected house=breakers arrested by the Norwood police for crimes of housebreaking committed in the area of the police station from 1 July 1974 to 30 June 1975

Sex	Number	%
Male	77	100,0
Female	0	0
Total	77	100,0

Table 4.26 : Distribution according to age of 77 suspected house=breakers arrested by the Norwood police for crimes of housebreaking committed in the area of the police station from 1 July 1974 to 30 June 1975

Age	Number	%
13	1	1,3
14	4	5,2
15	2	2,6
16	1	1,3
17	4	5,2
18	6	7,8
19	4	5,2
20	4	5,2
21	5	6,5
22	6	7,8
23	3	3,9
24	3	3,9
25	8	10,4
26	1	1,3
27	5	6,5
28	7	9,0
29	1	1,3
30	2	2,6
31	1	1,3
32	2	2,6
34	1	1,3
35	1	1,3
39	2	2,6
44	1	1,3
45	1	1,3
52	1	1,3
Total	77	100,0

Table 4.27 : Distribution according to marital status of 77 sus=pected housebreakers arrested by the Norwood police for crimes of housebreaking committed in the area of the police station from 1 July 1974 to 30 June 1975

Marital status	Number	%
Married	12	15,6
Unmarried	65	84,4
Total	77	100,0

Table 4.28 : Distribution according to place of abode of 77 sus=pected housebreakers arrested by the Norwood police for crimes of housebreaking committed in the area of the police station from 1 July 1974 to 30 June 1975

Place of abode	Number	%
Alexandra	32	41,5
Diepkloof	6	7,8
Soweto	6	7,8
Klipspruit	1	1,3
Tembisa	2	2,6
No place of abode (vagrants)	9	11,7
Randburg	1	1,3
Berea	1	1,3
Hillbrow	1	1,3
Killarney	1	1,3
Orange Grove	1	1,3
Houghton	2	2,6
Rouxville	1	1,3
Highlands North	5	6,5
Melrose	1	1,3
Rosebank	2	2,6
Orchards	2	2,6
Oaklands	1	1,3
Sydenham	2	2,6
Total	77	100,0

Table 4.29 : Distribution according to occupation of 77 suspected housebreakers arrested by the Norwood police for crimes of housebreaking committed in the area of the police station from 1 July 1974 to 30 June 1975

Occupation	Number	%
Unemployed	20	26,0
Odd jobbers	43	55,8
Scholars	9	11,7
Semi-skilled workers	1	1,3
Transport workers	1	1,3
Artisans	2	2,6
Professional persons	1	1,3
Total	77	100,0

Table 4.30 : Number of crimes of housebreaking previously committed by 77 suspected housebreakers before being arrested by the Norwood police for crimes of housebreaking committed in the area of the police station from 1 July 1974 to 30 June 1975

Number of crimes of housebreaking committed (excluding those in Norwood)	Number of persons	%
0	56	72,7
1	14	18,2
2	3	3,9
5	1	1,3
6	1	1,3
8	1	1,3
14	1	1,3
Total	77	100,0

Table 4.31 : Number of previous crimes (with the exception of all crimes of housebreaking in the area of the Norwood Police Station from 1 July 1974 to 30 June 1975) in respect of which 77 suspected housebreakers were found guilty

Number of previous convictions	Suspected housebreakers	
	Number	%
0	35	45,4
1	19	24,7
2	8	10,4
3	2	2,6
4	10	13,0
6	1	1,3
8	1	1,3
12	1	1,3
Total	77	100,0

Table 4.32 : Analysis of number of cases before court, number of suspects tried and number of persons actually involved in cases of housebreaking in the area of the Norwood Police Station during the period 1 July to 30 June 1975

Groups of suspects involved	Number of cases before court	Number of suspects tried	Number of persons actually involved
Individuals : 1	38	38	36
Groups of 2	8	16	12
Groups of 3	3	9	9
Groups of 4	6	24	12
Groups of 8	5	40	8
Total	60	127	77

CHAPTER 5

TESTING OF RESEARCH HYPOTHESES

INTRODUCTION

The tabular analysis of data as undertaken in chapter 4 of this report is confined to cross-tabulation from which significant de= ductions can result. Such deductions which can qualify as future hypotheses will be discussed in chapter 6 after the validity of the present research hypotheses have been tested.

VALIDITY OF RESEARCH HYPOTHESES

In chapter 1 eight phase 1-hypotheses were listed; these will now be considered for the purposes of verification.

Hypothesis 1 : The risk of a given residential unit being broken into by day and night is less than that in respect of business units.

The housebreaking index for suburbs falling within the area served by the Norwood Police Station is given in table 4.3 of chapter 4. From the aforementioned table it appears that, where figures are available, the housebreaking index in respect of business units is without exception considerably higher for each suburb than the corresponding index in respect of residential units in the same suburb. For example, business premises in Illovo have a house= breaking index of 0,186 as against the index of 0,019 for residen= tial premises. This means that 186 out of every 1 000 hypothetical business premises in Illovo can be expected to be broken into an= nually by housebreakers, whereas only 19 out of every 1 000 hypo= thetical residential premises in the same area can be expected

to experience the same phenomenon. Highlands has the highest house=breaking index for business premises, i.e. an alarming 3 800 cases of housebreaking for every 1 000 hypothetical business premises occur within its area. This means that every business unit is broken into almost four times per annum. A possible explanation for this is that, according to table 1.1, there were only 5 busi=ness units in the extensive area of Highlands during the period under investigation. Consequently, it is to be expected that such premises will be broken into repeatedly. Furthermore, the suburb is situated close to a Black residential area.

Thus the present investigation confirms the hypothesis formulated at the outset, namely that the risk of a business unit in a suburb being broken into by day and night is greater than that in respect of a residential unit in the same suburb. In relation to the number of business and residential units within each suburb, far more cases of commercial housebreaking occur than residential housebreaking.

Hypothesis 2 : Approximately one out of every four cases of house=breaking is accompanied by a loss of R1 000 or more, and residential premises are more often af=fected by such losses than business premises.

According to the first part of the hypothesis formulated above, the ratio between the categories of loss below R1 000 and loss above R1 000 can be expected to be 3 to 1. From table 4.9 it appears that 156 of the 542 cases of housebreaking resulted in the victims suffering a loss of R1 000 or more, and that the ratio between the loss below R1 000 and the loss above R1 000 was 386 to 156. This means that in 28,8% of all reported cases of housebreaking investi=gated, a loss of R1 000 and more was suffered. To ascertain whether there is in fact a statistically-significant difference between the observed 28,8% and the expected 25% as regards the loss above R1 000, the data are tabulated and subjected to a test for homogeneity.

Loss resulting from crimes of housebrea=king	Observed frequencies	Expected frequencies
Below R1 000	386	406
Above R1 000	156	136
Total	542	542

χ^2 = 3,03 (not significant at the 5% level)

The observed frequencies do not differ significantly from the ex=pected frequencies; consequently, the hypothesis stating that one out of every four cases of housebreaking is accompanied by a loss of R1 000 or more is verified.

The second part of the hypothesis appears to be equally valid if a 2 x 2 chi-squared test is applied in the case of table 4.9. A chi-square of 14,05 indicating a significant difference on the 5% level is obtained. As a result it can be said that the expected ratio between the categories of loss as laid down by residential premises does not occur. Losses in the upper bracket caused by housebreaking are thus typical of residential premises.

Hypothesis 3 : Most housebreaking cases are reported by the public; very few crimes of this nature are dis=covered by the police.

From tables 4.20 and 4.21 it appears that a total of 472 of the 542 cases of housebreaking which occurred within the area of the Norwood Police Station during the period 1 July 1974 to 30 June 1975 were reported by the victims themselves. If the 53 cases of housebreaking reported by other members of the public are added to this figure, it is clear that no less than 96,8% (525 out of 542) of the crimes concerned were reported by the public. Thus the hypothesis formulated above is verified by the data.

Hypothesis 4 : Crimes of housebreaking that are in fact discovered by the police occur in business areas since such areas are treated as routine inspection points.

As is apparent from tables 4.20 and 4.21 the Norwood police discovered only 1,1% (or 6) of the 542 reported crimes of housebreaking within their area, and on each occasion the discovery was made on business premises. This finding is in complete agreement with the expected state of affairs formulated in the hypothesis.

Hypothesis 5 : In many instances there is a significant lapse of time before an act of housebreaking is reported to the police; consequently, the number of cases solved is very low.

The following is a detailed analysis of the time elapsed in 65 cases (cf. table 4.8) which, after being reported, resulted in the suspects being arrested:

Lapse of time between break-in and the reporting thereof	Number of cases	Subtotal of cases
No time lapse	6	
Within 5 minutes	17	
From 6 to 10 minutes	10	
From 11 to 15 minutes	11	44
From 16 to 20 minutes	5	
From 21 to 25 minutes	2	
From 26 to 30 minutes	7	58
From 31 to 40 minutes	1	
From 41 to 45 minutes	2	
60 minutes	1	
75 minutes	1	
9 hours	1	
12 hours	1	
	65	

On the basis of the above table it appears that two significant cut-off points can be introduced between successful and less successful detection. The first cut-off point is introduced immediately

after a lapse of time of 15 minutes, with the result that $^{2}/_{3}$ of the number of detections (44 out of 65 cases) can be placed in the first insignificant category of time elapsed. The second cut-off point can possibly be introduced immediately after a time lapse of 30 minutes; consequently, $^{9}/_{10}$ of the number of detections (58 out of 65 cases) can be regarded as having an insignificant time lapse. To rationalize the placement of a cut-off point, we shall pay attention to table 4.8 in which all cases of housebreaking occurring within the area of the Norwood Police Station from 1 July 1974 to 30 June 1975 are analysed with regard to the time elapsed between the discovery of the crime and the reporting thereof. According to this just less than half the cases of housebreaking, or 45,8%, were reported to the police within the period 0 to 15 minutes after discovery, and $^{7}/_{10}$, or 72,4%, within 30 minutes after discovery. Despite this only 44 out of 248 cases (17,7%) or 58 out of 492 cases (11,8%) resulted in arrests.

The conclusion which must inevitably be drawn from the above is that the time elapsed between the commission and reporting of the crimes of housebreaking cannot be used as a criterion for reactive policing. The unknown factor which contributes to the low detection rate is most probably the time elapsed between the actual commission of the crime of housebreaking and the discovery of such crime. Since there is no way of reducing this unknown factor to figures, it is virtually impossible to subject the hypothesis formulated above to testing.

Hypothesis 6 : Acts of housebreaking normally occur at night; this applies particularly to business premises.

From tables 4.6, 4.10, 4.12, 4.13 and 4.15 it appears that 129 of the 542 crimes of housebreaking reported within the area of the Norwood Police Station during the period 1 July 1974 to 30

June 1975 were presumably committed during the daylight hours (8h00 to 17h59). This means that the ratio between daylight and nighttime housebreaking is 129 : 413, or approximately 1 : 3. This observed ratio differs significantly from an expected 50 : 50 division.

Observed division		Expected division	
Daylight housebreaking	129	Daylight housebreaking	271
Nighttime housebreaking	413	Nighttime housebreaking	271
Total	542	Total	542

χ^2 of cell $= \frac{(|E - 0| - 0,5)^2}{E}$ χ^2 of cell $= \frac{(|E - 0| - 0,5)^2}{E}$

$= \frac{(271-129-0,5)}{271}$ $= \frac{(413-271-0,5)}{271}$

$= 73,9$ $= 73,9$

χ^2 of cells 1 & 2 $= 147,8$

The first part of the hypothesis that acts of housebreaking normally occur at night is thus confirmed by the investigation.

As regards the second part of the hypothesis, it appears from table 4.6 that only 8 of the 140 crimes of housebreaking committed in respect of business premises presumably occurred during the daytime. The ratio of 8 : 132 or 1 : 16½ between daytime and nighttime housebreaking committed on business premises is thus five times greater than that in respect of residential premises. Consequently, the conclusion which can be drawn is that crimes of housebreaking committed on business premises occur particularly at night.

Hypothesis 7 : Residential housebreaking committed during the weekend occurs more frequently than can be expected by chance.

From table 4.5 it appears that 176 crimes of housebreaking presumably occurred over weekends (Saturdays and Sundays), whereas 366 crimes of housebreaking presumably occurred during working days (Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays).

If one accepts that the housebreakers concerned randomly selected the days on which they wished to break in, then approximately 77 cases of housebreaking on Sundays, 77 cases of housebreaking on Mondays, 77 cases of housebreaking on Tuesdays, etc., would have occurred during the year concerned. Accordingly, 154 cases of housebreaking would have occurred over weekends as against 388 expected cases of housebreaking during working days. Chi-squared testing for significant deviation at the 5% level is indicated below:

Observed division		Expected division	
Crimes of housebreaking during the earlier part of the week	366	Crimes of housebreaking during the earlier part of the week	388
Crimes of housebreaking over the weekend	176	Crimes of housebreaking over the weekend	154
Total	542	Total	542

χ^2 of cell 1 $= \frac{(|E-0|-0,5)}{E}$ χ^2 of cell 2 $= \frac{(|E-0|-0,5)}{E}$

$= \frac{(388-366-0,5)^2}{388}$ $= \frac{(176-154-0,5)^2}{154}$

$= 1,19$ $= 3,00$

χ^2 of cells 1 & 2 = 4,19

There is apparently a significant difference between the observed and the theoretical division at the 5% level. Consequently, the conclusion can be drawn that residential housebreaking committed during the weekend occurs more frequently than can be expected by chance.

Hypothesis 8 : In general housebreaking displays only a slight seasonal and monthly fluctuation, but during the summer months more instances of housebreaking and during the winter months fewer instances of housebreaking occur than can be expected by chance.

Monthly and seasonal fluctuations in the incidence of housebreaking within the area of the Norwood Police Station from 1 July 1974 to 30 June 1975 are analysed separately before the fluctuations are tested in respect of winter and summer months. For testing purposes it is assumed throughout that all the months of the year have an equal number of days and can thus be compared quantitatively.

Monthly fluctuation

If the months in which instances of housebreaking occurred are selected at random, one would expect approximately 45 cases of housebreaking to occur during each month of the relevant year, i.e. roughly 12 cases monthly of commercial housebreaking, 30 cases monthly of housebreaking in respect of White residential premises and 3 cases monthly of housebreaking in respect of Non-White residential premises.

Chi-squared testing for the purposes of ascertaining whether the observed monthly fluctuation (according to table 4.4) deviates significantly from the expected pattern, yields the following results:

Monthly fluctuation in housebreaking committed on	χ^2 of observed division	χ^2 of theoretical division at 5% level with 11 degrees of freedom	Significant or insignificant difference
Business premises	8,285	19,68	Insignificant
White and Non-White residential premises	69,462	19,68	Significant
All premises	64,380	19,68	Significant

From the above table it appears that the monthly fluctuation in respect of commercial housebreaking is not statistically significant, but that such fluctuation is significant where residential housebreaking is concerned. If all premises are taken into account simultaneously, the monthly fluctuation is likewise significant. It appears that the months which deviate individually from the expected pattern are February, March, April, May and November. February and November lie far below the expected number of crimes of housebreaking, whereas March, April and May lie far above the expected number. Since five of the twelve calendar months deviate from the expected statistical pattern, the hypothesis that housebreaking displays only a slight monthly fluctuation cannot be accepted.

Seasonal fluctuation

For the purposes of chi-squared testing the expected incidence of all crimes of housebreaking within the area of the Norwood Police Station during the period concerned is fixed at 135,5 per season. The following test results are obtained:

Seasonal fluctuation in housebreaking committed on	χ^2 of observed division	χ^2 of theoretical division at 5% level with 3 degrees of freedom	Significant of insignificant difference
Business premises	7,456	7,82	Insignificant
White and Non-White residential premises	58,120	7,82	Significant
All premises	57,365	7,82	Significant

In the present investigation the four seasons comprise the following months referred to in table 4.4:

Season	Months
Spring	September, October, November
Summer	December, January, February
Autumn	March, April, May
Winter	June, July, August

Commercial housebreaking displays insignificant seasonal fluctuations, whereas residential housebreaking fluctuates significantly in so far as spring and autumn are concerned. Instances of housebreaking in spring lie far below the expected figure of 100,5 per season and those in autumn far above it. These two large deviations to either side are also reflected in the total number of cases of housebreaking. Consequently, all premises also differ significantly from the expected pattern.

Thus, on the basis of the above analysis, the hypothesis that housebreaking displays only a slight seasonal fluctuation cannot be accepted.

Fluctuation during winter and summer months

To test the hypothesis that during the summer months more instances of housebreaking occur and during the winter months fewer instances of housebreaking occur than can be expected by chance, the following division is made:

Summer months : September to February
Winter months : March to August

The expected number of cases of housebreaking on all premises is fixed at 271 per half year, i.e. 70 commercial housebreaking cases and 201 residential housebreaking cases are expected to be involved.

Half-yearly fluctuation in housebreaking committed on	χ^2 of observed division	χ^2 of theoretical division at 5% level with 1 degree of freedom	Significant or insignificant difference
Business premises	3,778	3,84	Insignificant
White and Non-White residential premises	24,380	3,84	Significant
All premises	27,914	3,84	Significant

Commercial housebreaking displays no half-yearly fluctuation, whereas residential housebreaking does in fact deviate significantly from the expected pattern. This deviation is to be found on either side, and that it is exactly the same is entirely coincidental. Moreover, it is also reflected in the fluctuation in the total number of cases of housebreaking.

Consequently, on the basis of the data available and the calculations performed, the hypothesis that during the summer months more instances of housebreaking and during the winter months fewer instances of housebreaking will occur than can be expected by chance,

must be rejected.

SUMMARY

From the preceding discussion it is clear that all the hypotheses formulated (with the exception of hypotheses 5 and 8) have been confirmed either wholly or in part by the investigation. As such they can make an important contribution to the existing system of knowledge pertaining to the crime of housebreaking. To obtain a clearer idea of housebreaking in the Norwood area, we shall endeavour in chapter 6 to formulate a series of hypotheses (based on observed research data) which can be subjected to future testing.

CHAPTER 6

EXPLORATORY STUDY

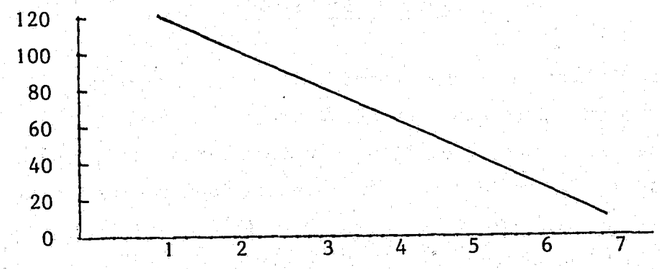
In this section the scope, nature, discovery, reporting, harmfulness, victims, perpetrators, adjudication and combatting of housebreaking within the area of the Norwood Police Station will be discussed. The exploratory study is confined mainly to the period of investigation extending from 1 July 1974 to 30 June 1975. To provide a broader perspective, we shall at the outset discuss the scope of housebreaking in the Republic of South Africa; this will serve as an introduction to the rest of the chapter.

SCOPE OF HOUSEBREAKING IN SOUTH AFRICA

When the scope of housebreaking becomes relevant, one should constantly bear in mind the fact that official statistics and research data never reflect the true state of affairs. In criminological circles it is universally accepted that the total number of crimes in official reports varies indirectly according to the number of occasions on which various adjudication processes are implemented. A hypothetical, idealized representation of this is to be found in figure 6.1.

If the spaces between the steps in the adjudication process are regarded as distances, the conclusion which can be drawn from figure 6.1 is that the further away the adjudication process moves from the zero point, the fewer the number of crimes furnished in official returns. The greater the distance between the zero and adjudication points, the fewer the number of crimes indexed.

Figure 6.1 : Hypothetical representation of the indirect relation between the number of crimes furnished in crime statistics and the number of steps that can be taken in the adjudication process



Steps in the adjudication process

0 = commission of crimes
1 = reporting of crimes to the police
2 = investigation of crimes by the police
3 = prosecution of suspected criminals
4 = conviction of accused persons by the courts
5 = imprisonment of those sentenced
6 = release of prisoners on parole

This criminological phenomenon places the researcher on the horns of a dilemma when he has to research the scope of and fluctuation in specific crimes. It compels him as it were to determine the scope and fluctuation of the unknown (all crimes committed) with the aid of an inadequate and imperfect known factor (crime statistics). Consequently, all deductions and pronouncements based on crime statistics must be made with the utmost care.

A second striking criminological phenomenon which the researcher must take into consideration is that crime statistics are influenced by random and/or planned fluctuation. Random fluctuation is

attributable inter alia to chance errors, unreliable indexing of crimes, failure to render returns and failure to render returns timeously. Planned fluctuation occurs if, for example, policing is intensified or relaxed or cases are assigned arbitrarily to specific code numbers or specific years. If one can succeed in restricting random and planned fluctuation to the absolute minimum the reliability and validity of generalizations made from statistical reports will be increased tremendously. As a result it will then be possible to deduce tendencies and make predictions on the basis thereof. In turn, reliable and valid predictions can be the predecessors of more effective control of the phenomenon of crime.

However, since there is absolutely no indication of the existence of chance errors in and planned interference with the compilation and processing of South African crime statistics, any increase or decrease in the figures is regarded as a reliable fluctuation, and consequently an attempt is made to describe the tendencies which could result from such statistics.

The tables furnished below (6.1 to 6.7) reflect the total South African prosecution and conviction figures for the years 1963/4 to 1976/7 in respect of -

a) housebreaking involving business premises (code 190);
b) housebreaking involving White residential premises (code 191);
c) housebreaking involving Non-White residential premises (code 192);
d) housebreaking involving all residential premises (codes 191 and 192);
e) unlawful entry to premises (code 193);
f) unlawful possession of housebreaking implements (code 194); and
g) all acts of housebreaking involving residential and business premises (codes 190, 191 and 192).

Table 6.1 : Total number of prosecutions and convictions in respect of housebreaking involving business premises in the Republic of South Africa for the period 1963/4 to 1976/7 (source: Department of Statistics)

Year ending 30 June	Number of persons (code 190)		Conviction index* (C)
	Prosecuted (A)	Convicted (B)	*C = 100 B/A
1964	–	5 210	–
1965	–	6 144	–
1966	9 262	5 928	64,0
1967	12 053	7 701	63,9
1968	9 031	6 067	67,2
1969	9 516	6 175	64,9
1970	8 943	5 874	65,7
1971	10 534	6 888	65,4
1972	11 257	7 260	64,5
1973	10 673	6 900	64,6
1974	8 297	5 362	64,6
1975	10 959	7 123	65,0
1976	13 113	10 359	79,0
1977	11 992	9 571	80,0

Table 6.2 : Total number of prosecutions and convictions in respect of housebreaking involving White residential premises in the Republic of South Africa for the period 1963/4 to 1976/7 (source: Department of Statistics)

Year ending 30 June	Number of persons (code 191)		Conviction index* (C)
	Prosecuted (A)	Convicted (B)	*C = 100 B/A
1964	–	4 602	–
1965	–	5 490	–
1966	7 178	5 015	69,9
1967	8 851	6 100	68,9
1968	7 324	5 131	70,1
1969	7 699	5 459	70,9
1970	7 016	4 911	70,0
1971	7 835	5 471	69,8
1972	7 901	5 475	69,3
1973	8 087	5 546	68,6
1974	9 111	5 941	65,2
1975	9 535	6 421	67,3
1976	9 335	7 536	80,7
1977	9 508	8 101	85,2

Table 6.3 : Total number of prosecutions and convictions in respect of housebreaking involving Non-White residential premises in the Republic of South Africa for the period 1963/4 to 1976/7 (source: Department of Statistics)

Year ending 30 June	Number of persons (code 192)		Conviction index* (C)
	Prosecuted (A)	Convicted (B)	*C = 100 B/A
1964	–	4 700	–
1965	–	4 979	–
1966	8 257	4 738	57,4
1967	9 753	5 537	56,8
1968	8 378	4 828	57,6
1969	8 625	5 022	58,2
1970	8 631	4 853	56,2
1971	9 567	5 339	55,8
1972	9 834	5 377	54,7
1973	9 805	5 261	53,7
1974	11 975	6 697	55,9
1975	10 479	5 549	53,0
1976	8 404	5 746	68,4
1977	8 435	5 883	69,7

Table 6.4 : Total number of prosecutions and convictions in respect of housebreaking involving all residential premises in the Republic of South Africa for the period 1963/4 to 1976/7 (source: Department of Statistics)

Year ending 30 June	Number of persons (codes 191, 192)		Conviction index* (C)
	Prosecuted (A)	Convicted (B)	*C = 100 B/A
1964	–	9 302	–
1965	–	10 469	–
1966	15 435	9 753	63,2
1967	18 604	11 637	62,3
1968	15 702	9 959	63,4
1969	16 324	10 481	64,2
1970	15 647	9 764	62,4
1971	17 402	10 810	62,1
1972	17 735	10 852	61,2
1973	17 892	10 807	60,4
1974	21 086	12 638	59,9
1975	20 014	11 970	59,8
1976	17 739	13 282	74,9
1977	17 943	13 984	77,9

Table 6.5 : Total number of prosecutions and convictions in respect of unlawful entry to premises in the Republic of South Africa for the period 1963/4 to 1976/7 (source: Department of Statistics)

Year ending 30 June	Number of persons (code 193)		Conviction index* (C)
	Prosecuted (A)	Convicted (B)	* C = 100 B/A
1964	–	359	–
1965	–	266	–
1966	331	219	66,2
1967	296	212	71,6
1968	287	223	77,7
1969	259	174	67,2
1970	207	124	59,9
1971	215	129	60,0
1972	217	114	52,5
1973	193	94	48,7
1974	336	190	56,5
1975	519	301	58,0
1976	289	205	70,9
1977	176	127	72,2

Table 6.6 : Total number of prosecutions and convictions in respect of unlawful possession of housebreaking implements in the Republic of South Africa for the period 1963/4 to 1976/7 (source: Department of Statistics)

Year ending 30 June	Number of persons (code 194)		Conviction index* (C)
	Prosecuted (A)	Convicted (B)	* C = 100 B/A
1964	–	102	–
1965	–	95	–
1966	197	98	49,7
1967	234	109	46,6
1968	155	73	47,1
1969	191	84	44,0
1970	161	75	46,6
1971	183	97	53,0
1972	224	90	40,2
1973	205	78	38,0
1974	201	83	41,3
1975	157	66	42,0
1976	147	110	74,8
1977	125	84	67,2

Table 6.7 : Total number of prosecutions and convictions in respect of all acts of housebreaking involving residential and business premises in the Republic of South Africa for the period 1963/4 to 1976/7 (source: Department of Statistics)

Year ending 30 June	Number of persons (codes 190,191, 192)		Conviction index* (C)
	Prosecuted (A)	Convicted (B)	* C = 100 B/A
1964	–	14 512	–
1965	–	16 613	–
1966	24 697	15 681	63,5
1967	30 657	19 338	63,1
1968	24 733	16 026	64,8
1969	25 840	16 656	64,5
1970	24 590	15 638	63,6
1971	27 936	17 698	63,4
1972	28 992	18 112	62,5
1973	28 565	17 707	62,0
1974	29 383	18 000	61,4
1975	30 973	19 093	61,6
1976	30 852	23 641	76,6
1977	29 935	23 555	78,7

* C = 100 B/A

Where C = conviction index

B = number of persons convicted

A = number of persons prosecuted

Conviction index (1977) = 100 B/A

$$= \frac{(100)\ (23\ 555)}{29\ 935}$$

$$= 78,7$$

Ho[illegible]reaking involving business premises in the Republic of South Africa

No strict order is to be encountered in the prosecution and conviction figures furnished in table 6.1 in respect of housebreaking involving business premises in the Republic of South Africa. It

appears that commercial housebreaking is a sporadic phenomenon which can fluctuate in scope from year to year and that no reliable predictions can be made regarding its trend.

In table 6.1 the conviction index is obtained by reducing the conviction figure to a percentage on the basis of the relevant prosecution figure. From the data it appears that the conviction index remained reasonably constant from 1966 up to and including 1975, but that it experienced a sharp increase in 1976 and remained at the same high level in 1977. A reasonable explanation for this phenomenon can possibly be found in intensified and refined action on the part of the police, especially as regards the preparation and presentation of cases for trial by a court of law.

Housebreaking involving White residential premises in the Republic of South Africa

Prosecution and conviction figures in respect of housebreaking involving White residential premises in the Republic of South Africa as furnished in table 6.2 yield a reasonably constant index for the ten-year period 1966 to 1975, after which a sharp increase occurs in the ratio of convictions to prosecutions. What makes such an increase noteworthy in cases of residential housebreaking is that, in both the years in which a drastic increase in the index was experienced, the prosecution figures were lower than those in respect of 1975. Thus, the prosecution figure experienced no expected growth from 1975 onwards, whereas the relevant conviction figures did in fact increase.

Housebreaking involving Non-White residential premises in the Republic of South Africa

From table 6.3 it appears that the same phenomenon noted above in

respect of commercial and residential housebreaking also manifested itself in the case of housebreaking involving Non-White residential premises in the Republic of South Africa. However, numerically speaking the phenomenon occurs at a much lower level than is the case with business and White residential premises.

The average conviction indices in respect of commercial housebreaking and housebreaking involving White and Non-White residential premises differ considerably from one another, as is apparent from the following comparison:

Period	Average conviction index		
	Business premises	White residential premises	Non-White residential premises
1966 to 1975	64,9	68,9	55,8
1976 to 1977	79,4	83,0	69,1

Housebreaking involving all residential premises in the Republic of South Africa

Combined housebreaking cases involving White and non-White residential premises in the Republic of South Africa for the period 1966 to 1977 are reflected by table 6.4. If the 1975 figures for prosecutions and convictions are taken as the point of departure, prosecutions for 1976 and 1977 exhibit a significant decline, whereas convictions display a significant increase. Despite this the conviction index rose sharply after 1975 and can be expected to increase still further in 1978.

Generally, the conviction index in respect of commercial housebreaking was slightly higher than that for residential premises. A possible explanation for this difference is to be found in the different circumstances in which commercial and residential housebreaking occur and in which these crimes are reported and inves-

tigated.

Unlawful entry to premises in the Republic of South Africa

The total number of prosecutions and convictions in respect of unlawful entry to premises in the Republic of South Africa for the period 1964 to 1977 is reflected in table 6.5 These figures are provided because the code number asigned to this category (namely 193) forms part of the series on the basis of which housebreaking and related phenomena are described numerically in crime statistics. In reality these figures bear little relation to housebreaking accompanied by theft and indicate only how many persons have been prosecuted for and convicted of vagrancy and other statutory crimes.

Unlawful possession of housebreaking implements in the Republic of South Africa

The total number of prosecutions and convictions in respect of the unlawful possession of housebreaking implements in the Republic of South Africa is set out in table 6.6. As is to be noted, the annual number of prosecutions and convictions is insignificant in scope when compared with housebreaking involving business and residential premises. The largest number of persons prosecuted and convicted in one year from 1966 to 1977 was only 234 and 110 respectively. In addition, no significant trends can be deduced for the series.

Housebreaking involving business and residential premises in the Republic of South Africa

For the purposes of analysis all persons prosecuted and convicted of commercial and residential housebreaking in the Republic of South Africa during the period 1966 to 1977 are combined in table

6.7.

Three descriptive techniques will initially be applied to the tabulated data in order to estimate and forecast the growth rate of the housebreaking phenomenon on the level of convictions. The first technique which is used is commonly known as the arithmetic straight-line technique in accordance with which a regression line with a point of intersection on the Y-axis and an appropriate slope is calculated. The second technique is termed the geometric straight-line technique which differs from the aforementioned technique mainly in that it makes provision for more rapid growth. The last technique which will be applied to the data empirically is the commonly-known growth formula used to calculate the growth rate of capital investments as well as population growth. For the purposes of the present discussion this last-mentioned technique will be referred to as the growth rate technique.

Arithmetic straight-line technique ($y_t = a + bx$)

Year	x	x^2	Convictions y	xy	Tendency value $y_t = 18678+578x$
1967	-5	25	19 338	-96 690	15 788
68	-4	16	16 026	-64 104	16 366
69	-3	9	16 656	-49 968	16 944
70	-2	4	15 638	-31 276	17 522
71	-1	1	17 698	-17 698	18 100
72	0	0	18 112	0	18 678
73	1	1	17 707	17 707	19 256
74	2	4	18 000	36 000	19 834
75	3	9	19 093	57 279	20 412
76	4	16	23 641	94 564	20 990
77	5	25	23 555	117 775	21 568
Total	0	110	205 464	63 589	

$$a = \frac{\Sigma y}{n}$$

$$= 205\ 464/11$$

$$= 18\ 678$$

$$b = \Sigma xy/\Sigma x^2$$

$$= 63\ 589/110$$

$$= 578$$

$$y_t = 18\ 678 + 578x$$

Geometric straight-line technique ($\log y_t = \log a + x\ (\log b)$)

Year	x	x^2	y	log y	x (log y)	$\log y_t = 4{,}26754 + (0{,}01276)\ x$ Tendency values
1967	-5	25	19 338	4,28641	-21,432058	15 986
68	-4	16	16 026	4,20483	-16,819320	16 463
69	-3	9	16 656	4,22157	-12,664710	16 954
70	-2	4	15 638	4,19418	- 8,388360	17 459
71	-1	1	17 698	4,24792	- 4,247920	17 980
72	0	0	18 112	4,25797	0	18 516
73	1	1	17 707	4,24814	4,248140	19 068
74	2	4	18 000	4,25527	8,510540	19 636
75	3	9	19 093	4,28087	12,842610	20 222
76	4	16	23 641	4,37367	17,494680	20 825
77	5	25	23 555	4,37208	21,860400	21 446
Total	0	110	205 464	46,94291	1,404002	

$$\log a = \Sigma \log y/n$$

$$= 46{,}94291/11$$

$$= 4{,}26754$$

$$\log b = \Sigma x\ (\log y)/\Sigma x^2$$

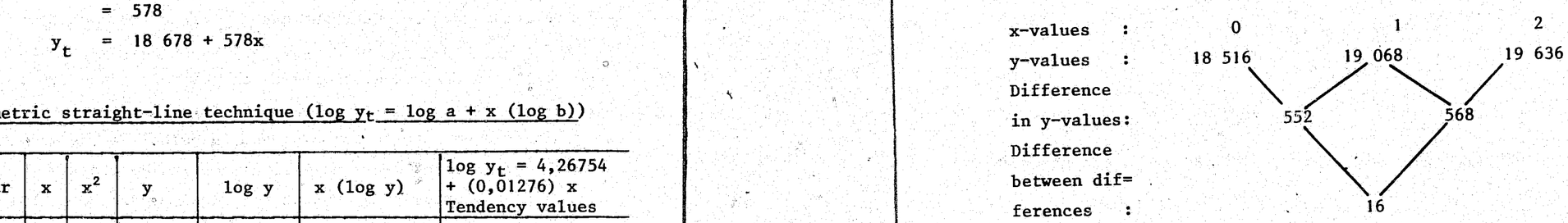
$$= 1{,}404002/110$$

$$= 0{,}01276$$

$$\log y_t = 4{,}26754 + 0{,}01276x$$

As a result of errors and omissions which arise during the conversion process, the tendency values obtained do not describe a smooth curve.

However, if one assumes that a quadratic curve will satisfactorily reflect the increase in housebreaking in South Africa, the following technique can be applied in order to obtain a smooth curve:



$$y = 8x^2 + 544x + 18\ 516$$

The formula thus derived is then used to calculate a new series of y-values for the x-values in the above table.

Year	x-value	y-value
1967	-5	15 996
68	-4	16 468
69	-3	16 956
70	-2	17 460
71	-1	17 980
72	0	18 516
73	1	19 068
74	2	19 636
75	3	20 220
76	4	20 820
77	5	21 436

Growth rate technique ($I_b = I_a (1+G)^n$)

Year	Given number of convictions	Number of years (n)
1967	17 015 (I_a)	(1976 minus 1967)
1976	22 096 (I_b)	9

G (Growth rate) $= (I_b/I_a)^{\frac{1}{10}} - 1,0$

$= (22\ 096/17\ 015)^{\frac{1}{9}} - 1,0$

$= 1,02946 - 1,0$

$= 0,02946$

$I_{77} = I_{76} (1+G)^n$ or $y = ab^x$

$= 22096\ (1,02946)^1$ $= (22096)(1,02946)^1$

$= 22747$ $= 22747$

$I_{76} = I_{67} (1+G)^n$ or $y = ab^x$

$= (17015)(1,02946)^9$ $= (17015)(1,02946)^9$

$= 22096$ $= 22096$

To prevent a freak pole being taken as the point of departure and terminal point of the growth series, the averages of the three last y-values on each tail end have replaced the 1967 and 1976 values.

The growth values of y (estimated conviction figures based on the observed growth rate over 9 years) can now be tabulated with their corresponding x-values from 1966 to 1977.

Year	x	$y = (17015)(1,02946)^x$
1966	-1	16 528
67	0	17 015
68	1	17 516
69	2	18 032
70	3	18 563
71	4	19 110
72	5	19 673
73	6	20 253
74	7	20 849
75	8	21 464
76	9	22 096
77	10	22 747

If the various theoretical y-values which have been determined with the aid of the various techniques are combined for the purposes of comparison (as is done in table 6.8), one notices that all the theoretical estimates are conservative. This makes it difficult to decide which technique is most appropriate from a statistical point of view.

Table 6.8 : Given, estimated and forecasted growth of convictions in respect of all cases of housebreaking in the Republic of South Africa from 1967 to 1983.

Year	Growth of convictions			
	Given	Estimated		
		$y = a+bx$	$y+ax^2+bx+c$	$y = ab^x$
1967	19 338	15 788	15 996	16 528
68	16 026	16 366	16 468	17 015
69	16 656	16 944	16 956	17 516
70	15 638	17 522	17 460	18 032
71	17 698	18 100	17 980	18 563
72	18 112	18 678	18 516	19 110
73	17 707	19 256	19 068	19 673
74	18 000	19 834	18 636	20 253
75	19 093	20 412	20 220	20 849
76	23 641	20 990	20 820	21 464
77	23 555	21 568	21 436	22 096
78	None	22 146	22 068	22 747
79	None	22 724	22 646	23 417
80	None	23 302	23 380	24 107
81	None	23 880	24 060	24 817
82	None	24 458	24 756	25 548
83	None	25 036	25 468	26 300

From table 6.8 it appears that none of the estimates accurately reflect the sharp increase in convictions in 1976. The reason for this is that the order is disturbed too drastically. Moreover, this probable freak phenomenon occurs at the tail end of the distribution.

The circumstances mentioned indicate that the growth rate technique (where $y = ab^x$) can yield the most acceptable estimates and forecasts concerning convictions in respect of housebreaking involving all premises in South Africa. As a result it was decided to process the prosecution figures in the same way.

The results of the calculations are indicated in table 6.9.

Table 6.9 : Given, estimated and forecasted growth of prosecutions in respect of all cases of housebreaking in the Republic of South Africa from 1967 to 1983.

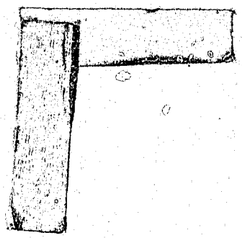
Year	Growth of prosecutions		
	Given	Estimated * ($y = ab^x$)	x
1967	30 657	26 696	0
68	24 733	27 103	1
69	25 840	27 515	2
70	24 590	27 934	3
71	27 936	28 360	4
72	28 992	28 792	5
73	28 565	29 230	6
74	29 383	29 675	7
75	30 973	30 127	8
76	30 852	30 587	9
77	29 935	31 052	10
78	None	31 525	11
79	None	32 005	12
80	None	32 493	13
81	None	32 987	14
82	None	33 490	15
83	None	34 000	16

*$y = (26\ 696)\ (1{,}01523)^x$

The estimated and forecasted population growth of the Republic of South Africa based on mid-year estimates from 1966 to 1977 as supplied by the Department of Statistics in its Statiscal news release of 5 December 1977 is given in table 6.10.

According to this table the population growth is estimated at 2,615% per year. In contrast, in table 6.9 the growth rate of prosecutions in respect of housebreaking is estimated at 1,523% per year, whereas in table 6.8 the growth rate of convictions in respect of housebreaking is estimated to be 2,946% per year.

Thus the growth in prosecutions pertaining to housebreaking fails to keep pace with general population growth, whereas the conviction



CONTINUED

1 OF 2

figure in turn increases more rapidly than the general population.

Table 6.10 : Estimated and forecasted growth of the total population of the Republic of South Africa based on mid-year estimates (1966 - 1976) as supplied by the Department of Statistics in its Statistical news release of 5 December 1977.

Year ending 30 June	Total population in the Republic of South Africa*
1966	20 162 000
67	20 725 000
68	21 292 000
69	21 881 000
70	22 465 000
71	23 022 000
72	23 655 000
73	24 295 000
74	24 915 000
75	25 466 000
76	26 099 000
77	26 781 000
78	27 482 000
79	28 200 000
80	28 938 000
81	29 695 000
82	30 471 000
83	31 268 000

* Transkei included

Reports of housebreaking in the Republic of South Africa

The estimation and forecasting of the annual reports of housebreaking in the Republic of South Africa appear below. A quadratic curve where $y_t = a + bx + cx^2$ probably describes the data better than the growth rate curve used above in respect of prosecutions and convictions.

Estimation and forecasting of reports of housebreaking with the aid of curvi-linear technique where $y_t = a+bx+cx^2$

Year	x	x^2	x^4	y	xy	x^2y
1967	-5	25	625	84 589	-422 945	2 114 725
68	-4	16	256	76 219	-304 876	1 219 504
69	-3	9	81	74 982	-224 946	674 838
70	-2	4	16	75 525	-151 050	302 100
71	-1	1	1	79 511	- 79 511	79 511
72	0	0	0	86 592	0	0
73	1	1	1	87 422	87 422	87 422
74	2	4	16	82 167	164 334	328 668
75	3	9	81	88 848	266 544	799 632
76	4	16	256	95 624	382 496	1 529 984
77	5	25	625	108 797	543 985	2 719 925
Total	0	110	1 958	940 276	261 453	9 856 309

$$c = \frac{n\Sigma x^2y - \Sigma y^2 \Sigma y}{n\Sigma x^4 - (\Sigma x^2)^2}$$

$$= \frac{11\ (9856\ 309) - (110)\ (940\ 276)}{11\ (1958) - (110)^2}$$

$$= 528{,}6$$

$$a = \frac{\Sigma y - c\Sigma x^2}{n}$$

$$= \frac{940\ 276 - (528{,}6)(110)}{11}$$

$$= 80\ 193{,}6$$

$$b = \frac{\Sigma xy}{\Sigma x^2}$$

$$= \frac{261\ 453}{110}$$

$$= 2\ 376{,}8$$

Table 6.11: Given, estimated and forecasted reports of housebrea= king in the Republic of South Africa from 1967 to 1983

Year	Reports of housebreaking	
	Given (Source : SAP)	Estimated $y_t = a + bx + cx^2$
1967	84 589	81 534
68	76 219	79 150
69	74 982	77 824
70	75 525	77 556
71	79 511	78 346
72	86 592	80 194
73	87 422	83 100
74	82 167	89 970
75	88 848	92 086
76	95 624	98 166
77	108 797	105 304
78	None	113 400
79	None	122 754
80	None	133 066
81	None	144 436
82	None	156 864
83	None	170 350
		$y_t = 80194+2377x+529x^2$

From table 6.11 it is apparent that, if the present trend continues, a reasonably large upswing in housebreaking can in future be expec= ted in the Republic of South Africa.

INCIDENCE OF HOUSEBREAKING IN THE AREA OF THE NORWOOD POLICE STATION

The incidence and distribution of housebreaking within the area of the Norwood Police Station for the period 1 July 1974 to 30 June 1975 has already been dealth with in relation to specific research hypo= theses discussed in previous chapters. For the sake of completeness we shall now pay more specific attention to (a) the growth of house= breaking in the area and (b) the functional relationship between housebreaking on the one hand and population distribution, popula= tion density and the number of residential units on the other.

Growth of housebreaking in the Norwood area

Table 6.12 reflects the expected growth pattern of housebreaking in the Norwood area for the period 1975 to 1083 based on actual cases reported to the police.

Table 6.12 : Given, estimated and forecasted reports of house= breaking in the area of the Norwood Police Station from 1975 to 1983

Year ending 30 June	x	Reports of housebreaking	
		Given (Source: SAP)	Estimated $y_t = ab^x$
1975	0	542	542
76	1	539	590
77	2	609	643
78	3	700	700
79	4	None	762
80	5	None	830
81	6	None	904
82	7	None	985
83	8	None	1 072
			$y_t = a\ (1,08901)^x$

$$y_{78} = (542)(1,08901)^3$$

$$= 700$$

$$y_{83} = (542)(1,08901)^8$$

$$= 1\ 072$$

From the above table it appears that in five years time the Nor= wood police will have to cope with more than a thousand cases of housebreaking during the statistical year, i.e. the number of cases reported in 1975 will almost double during the eight-year period ending in 1983.

Functional relationships

As can be deduced from table 4.1, by far the majority of acts of housebreaking (more than $^2/_3$ of the total) committed in the Nor= wood area during the period of investigation occurred in private White residential units.

To determine the functional relationship between housebreaking on the one hand and population distribution, population density and

the number of residential units on the other, only those suburbs most afflicted by housebreakers are included in the analysis. According to table 4.2 such suburbs can be listed as follows in order of affliction:

Suburb	Number of cases of residential and com=mercial housebreaking	Percentage of total
Orange Grove	89	16,4
Highlands	67	12,3
Houghton	51	9,4
Sydenham	45	8,3
Norwood	39	7,2
Melrose	35	6,5
Illovo	27	5,0

The remainder of the suburbs are not included in the analysis since their percentage share is lower than the 5% level of signi=ficance laid down.

Population distribution and housebreaking

Population distribution and the incidence of housebreaking in the above areas are reflected below.

Suburb	Population (see table 1.1)			Number of cases of housebrea=king
	Whites	Non-Whites	Total	
Orange Grove	7 003	1 297	8 300	89
Highlands	4 491	1 324	5 815	67
Houghton	4 535	2 700	7 235	51
Sydenham	3 376	1 035	4 411	45
Norwood	3 452	543	3 996	39
Melrose	1 784	995	2 779	35
Illovo	1 989	676	2 665	27
	r=0,95	r=0,34	r=0,89	

The above correlation table reveals a particularly interesting and, in many respects, surprising perspective. Firstly, one ob=serves that the total population of the relevant suburbs as a

series correlates highly significantly with the incidence of housebreaking in the same areas. The correlation coefficient of 0,89 is indicative of a positive association and indicates that population size in the area of the Norwood Police Station can explain almost 80% of the fluctuation in housebreaking figures; in other words, we are reasonably certain that the greater the total population within a specific area, the greater the number of housebreaking cases in that area. Thus, total population size can be regarded as a function of housebreaking.

Secondly, it appears from the above table that this conclusion is also valid in respect of the White population. In this case the correlation between population and housebreaking is considerably higher than that for the total population and housebreaking - no less than 90% of the White population figures satisfactorily ex=plain the fluctuation in housebreaking figures in the various suburbs. In general, the hypothesis can be formulated that the more White inhabitants encountered within suburbs, the greater the number of crimes of housebreaking in those suburbs.

Thirdly, the above table reveals that the various Non-White popu=lations in the relevant suburbs correlate positively with the housebreaking figures. However, such correlation is very low. Generally speaking this means that it would be incorrect to blame the housebreaking phenomenon entirely on the Non-White inhabitants in the area. It is very likely that those responsible are odd-jobbers, vagrants, unemployed persons, tramps, etc.

Although only 77 suspected housebreakers were arrested by the Nor=wood police for acts of housebreaking committed during the period of investigation, and though the personal particulars pertaining to this group are not necessarily representative of the total group of housebreakers, it may nevertheless prove useful to examine

tables 4.24, 4.25, 4.26, 4.27, 4.28, 4.29, 4.30, 4.31 and 4.32 in this regard.

According to the evidence contained in these tables the typical housebreaker is a young (under the age of 25 years) unmarried male Bantu who is a native of the nearby Black residential areas. He has already been arrested and sentenced for theft and other contraventions of the law, and, when committing acts of house=breaking, operates either alone or in concert. The possibility that he has never been arrested previously for housebreaking is reasonably great. When he is not performing odd-jobs, he is either unemployed or professes to be a scholar.

Population density and housebreaking

In the following table the incidence of housebreaking in the re=levant suburbs is correlated with the population density of such suburbs:

Suburb	Population density (see table 1.2)		Number of cases of housebrea=king
	White	Non-White	
Orange Grove	3,6	0,7	89
Highlands	3,8	1,1	67
Houghton	3,7	2,2	51
Sydenham	3,7	1,1	45
Norwood	3,4	0,5	39
Melrose	3,2	1,8	35
Illovo	2,0	0,7	27
	r=0,61	r=0,18	

The population density of the areas is obtained by dividing the number of inhabitants (White or Non-White) by the number of avai=lable residential units within each area. In this way the popu=lation density per residential unit is obtained. From the table it appears that there is no significant correlation between the number of cases of housebreaking and Non-White population density.

In contrast, the series of housebreaking cases in the relevant suburbs correlate positively with the various White population densities of the areas mentioned. However, such correlation is not very high and the functional relationship is not as strong as that encountered in the case of population size and housebreaking.

Number of residential units and housebreaking

In the following table the number of residential units in each suburb is related to the number of housebreaking cases in each suburb:

Suburb	Number of residential units (see table 1.2)	Number of cases of housebreaking
Orange Grove	1 951	89
Highlands	1 175	67
Houghton	1 218	51
Sydenham	909	45
Norwood	1 028	39
Melrose	550	35
Illovo	991	27
	r=0,86	

The observed correlation coefficient of 0,86 means that the number of residential units, as given in the above table, can account for almost three-quarters (74,4%) of the fluctuation in the housebreaking figures. This strong positive correlation can be used to make predictions regarding the expected number of housebreaking cases in the suburbs provided that the total number of residential units is known, and provided the predictor has an indication of the total number of crimes of housebreaking expected to be committed within the area.

Suppose, for example, that the estimated growth in housebreaking accompanied by theft in the areas of Orange Grove, Highlands, Houghton, Sydenham, Norwood, Melrose and Illovo is 2,0% and that the expected total housebreaking figure for 1976 is estimated at

360. With this knowledge at our disposal we can proceed to make the following forecasts for 1976 with the aid of the number of residential units in each suburb:

Suburb	Number of residential units in each suburb (a)	Forecasts in respect of number of housebreaking cases in 1976 (b)*	Number of housebreaking cases in 1975
Orange Grove	1 951	90	89
Highlands	1 175	54	67
Houghton	1 218	56	51
Sydenham	909	42	45
Norwood	1 028	47	39
Melrose	550	25	35
Illovo	991	46	27
Total	7 822 (n)	360 (m)	353

*b = am/n

For example b(Sydenham) = (909)(360)/7 822

The higher the correlation between a (number of residential units) and housebreaking in 1975, the more accurate will be the forecasts for 1976.

In a preceding paragraph we indicated that the correlation between the White population and housebreaking figures for the relevant areas is very high and that 90% of the fluctuation in housebreaking figures can be explained on the basis of population size. For purposes of prediction population size will thus result in a more satisfactory forecast of the number of housebreaking cases. Such forecasts are indicated in the following table:

Suburb	White population in each suburb	Forecast in respect of number of housebreaking cases in 1976 (b)*	Number of housebreaking cases in 1975
Orange Grove	7 003	94	89
Highlands	4 491	61	67
Houghton	4 535	61	51
Sydenham	3 376	46	45
Norwood	3 452	47	39
Melrose	1 784	24	35
Illovo	1 989	27	27
Total	26 630(n)	360(m)	353

* b = am/n

b(Highlands) = (4 491)(360)/26 630

Although the given population sizes are out of date, it appears from the above table that conservative but reliable forecasts can be made on the basis of these. Moreover, such estimates can be of great value in preventing and controlling crime.

NATURE OF HOUSEBREAKING IN THE AREA OF THE NORWOOD POLICE STATION

Some light has already been thrown on the nature of housebreaking in the area of the Norwood Police Station by the hypotheses discussed in chapter 5. However, additional points of importance clearly emerge when one examines the tabular analysis in chapter 4.

From such an analysis one can construct the following typical image of housebreaking:

Housebreaking involving private White residential units is the order of the day; two-thirds of all reported cases of housebreaking in the area under investigation involved White residential premises. Although cases of housebreaking are distributed reaso=

nably evenly over all the months of the year, the risk of White occupants being troubled by housebreakers is much greater during the winter months (March to August) than during the summer months (September to February). In relation to the other seasons the autumn months (March to May) yield the most cases of housebreaking (210 out of 542 or 38,7% of the total).

Furthermore, housebreaking is a typical nocturnal and weekend phenomenon; three times as many cases of housebreaking occur during the night as during the day, and the number of crimes of housebreaking committed on weekends (Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays) exceeds the number committed during the earlier part of the week (Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays). As a rule business premises are entered unlawfully only at night (18h00 - 24h00 - 7h59), whereas almost 30% of all residential housebreaking occurs during the day (8h00 - 17h59). The reason for the high incidence of residential housebreaking during the day can possibly be found in the fact that a large percentage of residential premises are not frequented by the occupants during this period and are left unguarded and open. Unforced entry (i.e. where entry is obtained by pushing open windows and doors, or doors are unlocked with the aid of duplicate keys) occurred in 10% of all daytime and nocturnal cases of housebreaking involving residential premises. If the method of entry to premises is analysed, it becomes apparent that nearly 15% of housebreaking cases occurring during the day involved unforced entry.

Percentage-wise, most cases of housebreaking occur on Saturdays, whereas the lowest number are recorded on Tuesdays. As regards housebreaking involving different types of premises, the majority of business premises are broken into on Sundays and the least number on Wednesdays. The corresponding days for White and Non-White residential premises are Fridays and Tuesdays, and Thursdays

and Mondays respectively. The explanation underlying these phenomena is not entirely clear and it is suggested that this aspect be investigated more thoroughly at a later stage.

The greatest percentage of housebreaking cases (38,6%) involving both business and residential premises occurs during the early morning (0h00 - 7h59). Early-evening housebreaking (18h00 - 21h59) represents only 20,5% of the total, and daytime housebreaking (8h00 - 15h59) 20,1% of the total. Taken together late-evening housebreaking (22h00 - 24h00) and early-morning housebreaking (0h00 - 7h59) represents more than half (55%) of the total number of housebreaking cases. This time of the night (that is from ten o'clock in the evening to eight o'clock in the morning) which can be termed man's hours of sleep is exploited to the full by housebreakers. Man is most probably the least alert during this period of physical and spiritual renewal. Moreover, at that time the streets are normally deserted, and the neighbourhood is as it were unfrequented. In the late afternoon (16h00 - 17h59) only a small number of housebreaking cases (3,7% of the total) occur, since, at this time, the likelihood of the housebreaker being caught in the act by the occupant returning home from work is very great. In addition, the streets are busy; as a result it is difficult to enter premises and carry off stolen goods unobtrusively.

The temporal pattern of housebreaking committed during the earlier part of the week (Monday to Thursday) differs significantly from that committed during the weekend (Friday to Sunday). Daylight housebreaking occurs far more often during the earlier part of the week than over weekends, but nighttime acts of housebreaking are committed far more often over weekends than during the rest of the week. A possible explanation for this phenomenon is that, though a considerable number of residential units are left un-

guarded while the occupants thereof visit pleasure resorts and recreation centres, there are many more occupants in the vicinity, i.e. in dwellings, gardens and streets. This typical urban activity pattern over weekends compels the prospective housebreaker to enter premises under the cover of darkness. However, from Mondays to Thursdays the majority of residential units and neighbourhoods are almost unfrequented. Consequently, the housebreaker encounters no problems in achieving his goal unobserved - hence the high proportion of daylight housebreaking cases during the period spanning the earlier part of the week.

Details regarding goods stolen by housebreakers are furnished primarily by the owners of the relevant residential and business premises. Assuming that such details are correct, one can conclude that it is financially far more profitable for the housebreaker to break into residential premises than into business premises. In one-third of the 402 cases of residential housebreaking housebreakers made off with goods to the value of R1 000 or more whereas only about one-fifth of commercial housebreaking cases yielded the same "returns".

DISCOVERY AND REPORTING OF HOUSEBREAKING IN THE AREA OF THE NORWOOD POLICE STATION

Table 4.6 gives the estimated times of day at which 542 acts of housebreaking were committed within the area of the Norwood Police Station from 1 July 1974 to 30 June 1975, whereas in table 4.8 the probable lapse of time between the discovery of the crimes and the reporting thereof is analysed. From the latter table it appears that approximately half the housebreaking cases were reported to the police within a quarter of an hour after discovery and a further three-quarters within half an hour after discovery. However, such prompt action on the part of victims and eyewitnesses

apparently had no marked effect on the detection rate. The reason for this is that the lapse of time between the commission and discovery of the crime is unknown in the majority of cases and is also most probably reasonably long. By the time the police have been informed of the crime, the housebreaker(s) has already taken to his heels and no prompt action subsequently taken by the police can compensate for the consequent loss of time.

From tables 4.20 and 4.21 it appears that daytime and nighttime housebreaking is reported with the same regularity by the victims of such crimes. Victims themselves report nearly 9 out of every 10 crimes of housebreaking to the police, whereas only a small percentage (1,1%) are discovered by the police themselves. Alarm systems likewise play an insignificant role in making known the perpetration of crimes of housebreaking (2%), probably because housebreakers have learned to avoid places protected by alarms. Members of the public are responsible for reporting a total of 9,8% of all housebreaking cases. Considerably more reports are made to the police by the public during the earlier part of the week than over weekends.

LOSS CAUSED AS A RESULT OF HOUSEBREAKING IN THE AREA OF THE NORWOOD POLICE STATION

The following important deductions can be made from table 4.22 regarding loss caused as a result of housebreaking in the area of the Norwood Police Station:

a) Approximately one-third of all housebreaking cases were accompanied by losses of less than R100. In contrast, crime statistics for England and Wales (1977) as contained in table 7.3 indicate that one-third of all burglaries committed in these areas resulted in losses of less than £5. This interesting difference can possibly be attributed to different circumstances; for example, better precautionary measures which

exist on British premises in so far as the locking away of goods is concerned, and the laxity and reluctance of South Africans to report cases of housebreaking involving little or no loss.

b) In the area of the Norwood Police Station more losses in the upper bracket (loss above R1 000) occur in the case of resi= dential housebreaking than is the case with commercial house= breaking. This finding tends to confirm the suspicion that the occupants of dwellings are generally negligent and are inclined to leave money and valuables lying about the home. American statistics as interpreted by Pope (1977, pp. 29-30) show that the burglary pattern in six American police areas indicates that losses in the upper bracket (above $1 000) resulting from burglaries on residential premises do not dif= fer significantly from those in respect of business premises.

c) Table 4.10 indicates that upper-bracket losses resulting from daylight housebreaking in the area of the Norwood Police Sta= tion differ significantly from those resulting from nighttime housebreaking. Housebreakers are more audacious under cover of darkness and make off with more valuables and a greater number of items during this period than they do during the day.

d) From table 4.11 it appears that victims suffer more upper-bracket losses during the winter months (March to August) than during the summer months (September to February).

VICTIMS OF HOUSEBREAKING IN THE AREA OF THE NORWOOD POLICE STATION

The following deductions can be made from tables 4.16, 4.17, 4.18, 4.19 and 4.22 with regard to the victims of housebreaking in the area of the Norwood Police Station:

a) Race of victims

Since the investigation was carried out within the confines of a White residential area, it would be illogical and unde= sirable to attempt to establish a functional relationship between the race of victims and other variables.

b) Sex of victims

On the surface the sex of victims correlates significantly with housebreaking by day and night; the male-female relation in the case of daytime housebreaking differs significantly from that in respect of nighttime housebreaking. However, this association is artificial since instances of daylight

housebreaking are in most cases reported by married women (who remain at home and discover the crime) who are therefore assumed to be the victims. In the case of nighttime house= breaking the opposite occurs; the man acts as the head of the household, reports the crime and is consequently regarded as the victim.

However, the housewife who remains at home during the day runs a greater risk of becoming the victim of robbery, theft and assault. The chances of someone breaking in while she is somewhere in the home are far less.

c) Age of victims

In 56% of the cases the ages of the victims are unknown. This together with the fact that sex and age are combined and are interdependent in the present investigation makes the relevant analysis of age invalid and redundant.

d) Occupation of victims

In 20% of the cases the occupational group into which victims fall is unknown. The occupational group into which most of the victims fall is given as administrative/executive. To= gether with the professional/technical group these two com= prise nearly one-third of the total group of victims.

Nearly two-thirds of the victims of commercial housebreaking are to be encountered in these occupational groups, whereas only about one-third of the victims of housebreaking invol= ving White residential premises are to be found in the self= same groups.

Damages sustained by victims

Damages sustained by victims of housebreaking have already been discussed under the heading of Loss caused as a result of house= breaking in the area of the Norwood Police Station. From various discussions held with policemen during the period of investigation it furthermore appears that property insurance increases victim-proneness in so far as it generally encourages greater negligence, indifference and carelessness on the part of potential victims. The phenomenon of eyewitnesses and victims refusing to oppose cri= minals or to assist someone can also be attributed largely to the preconceived idea that insurance companies will compensate the

victim come what may. Reserve, passiveness and the unwillingness of bystanders to become involved need not necessarily always be traced to fear of intimidation, violence, death, retribution, unpleasantness, etc. Instead, in many instances these characteristics are evidence of a feeling of complacency experienced by the viewer at that particular point in time. This "I'm okay Jack" attitude is a typical phenomenon of large cities which tends to increase in extent as the relationships between people become increasingly more formal and are determined more and more by the letter of the law and the contract.

PERPETRATORS OF HOUSEBREAKING IN THE AREA OF THE NORWOOD POLICE STATION

a) Arrested housebreakers

Only a small group of suspected housebreakers (namely 77) were arrested by the Norwood police in connection with the 542 reported cases of housebreaking which occurred in the area under investigation. Tables 4.24 to 4.32 describe this group in so far as race, sex, age, marital status, place of abode, occupation, previous convictions and criminal grouping are concerned. Since the group cannot be regarded as being representative of all the housebreakers concerned, the following deductions made from the abovementioned tables still have to be verified:

(i) In 9 out of every 10 cases of housebreaking in the area of the Norwood Police Station the housebreaker is a Bantu.

(ii) The housebreakers concerned will almost without exception be males.

(iii) In 50% of the cases the housebreaker will be under the age of 24 years.

(iv) At least 8 out of every 10 housebreakers will be unmarried.

(v) Only a quarter of the housebreakers live in the area afflicted by housebreaking; the remainder come from elsewhere,

particularly from the nearby Black residential areas.

(vi) Nearly all those arrested for housebreaking have no fixed employment.

(vii) At least a quarter of the housebreakers have broken into premises on previous occasions, whereas more than half the group have criminal records.

(viii) More than half the housebreakers are members of criminal groups.

b) All housebreakers

A detailed analysis (based on the 542 cases reported) of the ways in which housebreakers entered various premises in the area of the Norwood Police Station from 1 July 1974 to 30 June 1975 is to be found in table 4.7. In tables 4.14 and 4.15 additional information is furnished regarding the type of premises entered and the times at which such premises were broken into.

The following general hypotheses can be formulated from the relevant analyses for the purposes of future verification:

(i) In at least 9 out of every 10 cases of housebreaking force is used to enter premises.

(ii) Breaking a window to gain access to a place is the single most popular *modus operandi* of the housebreakers.

(iii) One can predict with 97% certainty that housebreakers will enter premises either via a door or a window.

(iv) Unforced entry to residential premises is more prevalent than is the case with business premises.

(v) In comparison with the nocturnal housebreaking pattern, unforced entry to residential premises occurs more frequently during the day.

ADJUDICATION WITH REGARD TO HOUSEBREAKING IN THE AREA OF THE NORWOOD POLICE STATION

Table 4.23 provides an indication of the course of justice with regard to 542 cases of housebreaking reported to the Norwood police from 1 July 1974 to 30 June 1975.

From this table it appears that 88% of the cases reported can be termed undetected. According to one American investigation (Gray, 1972, p.21) only 19% of all burglaries known to the police in 1971 culminated in arrests. In table 7.2 the British figures for the period 1972 to 1976 are given. From these it appears that 34 out of every 100 reported burglaries were cleared by the police.

COMBATTING HOUSEBREAKING IN THE AREA OF THE NORWOOD POLICE STATION

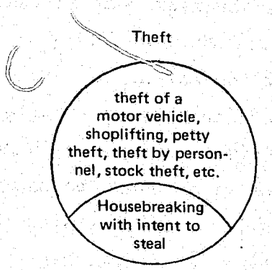
Up to know it has appeared from the investigation that housebreaking should be classified as a crime against property and not as a crime against a person.

Housebreaking is not directed at a person or persons but at a premise or structure. The housebreaker's target is always a premise where he expects to be able to help himself to the goods and money of others without being disturbed.

Normally the victim is not an element in the housebreaking situation. However, if he does in fact become an element by, for example, surprising the housebreaker in the act, or by waking while the housebreaker is rummaging about in his room, the situation can change rapidly. Depending on the circumstances, the sex and actions of the victim and the reaction of the housebreaker, the given housebreaking situation can just as well change to one of assault, rape or murder. In such instances the "housebreaker" is charged on one of the more serious counts and his part in the act of house-

breaking becomes confined to the dark figure.

Housebreaking as defined here is also accompanied by the intention to steal. As such, housebreaking with intent to steal forms a subset of the universal set of theft, as is indicated in the following schematic representation.



Bearing this general description of housebreaking in mind one can probably find in the following hypotheses the underlying principle for combatting housebreaking reasonably effectively:

> The more obstructions placed in the way of prospective housebreakers, the less likely premises will be broken into.
>
> The larger the obstructions placed in the way of prospective housebreakers, the less likely premises will be broken into.

Included under the heading of obstructions are all measures that can be adopted by the owners and occupiers of premises to protect such premises from unlawful entry, such as inter alia locks, alarms, guards, gates, walls, fences, dogs and lights.

The above hypotheses can possibly serve as the forerunners of an obstruction scale on which the deterrent effect of different types or groups of obstructions is indicated, and on the basis of which a numerical value can be assigned to each set of premises. This figure which is termed the obstruction factor will then immediately indicate the extent to which the premises are protected against housebreaking as well as the risk that it runs of being broken into. By assigning an obstruction factor to every single business premise on the basis of the extent to which it is protected against housebreaking, the police can play an important role in preventing the occurrence of such crime - on the one hand by giving advice to the owners of premises with regard to the necessary protection, and, on the other, by paying special visits to and patrolling places with low obstruction factors within the area.

The scaling of obstructions designed to prevent the occurrence of housebreaking and the drawing up of a hypothetical obstruction scale will now be indicated briefly. The steps which can be fol= lowed comprise -

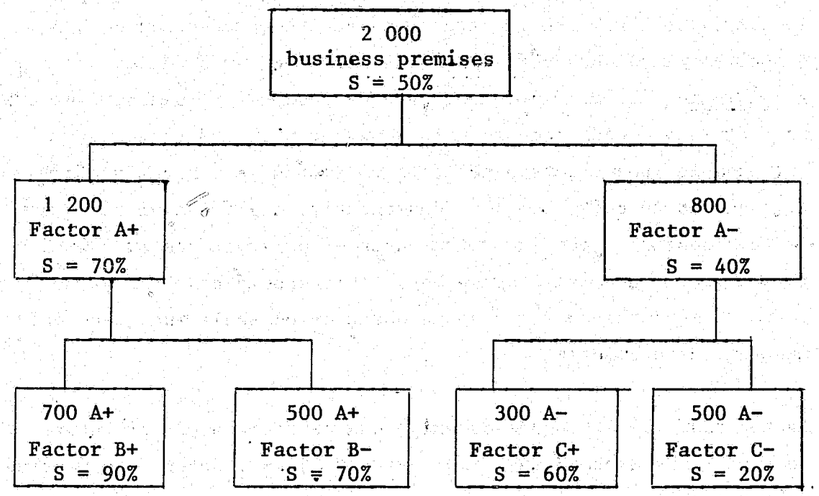
a) research with a view to isolating specific structures (premi= ses) as study objects;

b) the recording of the housebreaking history of each of the premises selected;

c) factor analysis with a view to identifying higher-order varia= bles (in this regard the PAA-analysis of dichotomies can be employed advantageously); and

d) the assignation of obstruction scale values to specific obstructions or combinations of obstructions.

Hypothetical PAA-division



The percentage of successes (S) obtained at the terminals can be used as scale values for the purposes of drawing up an obstruction scale.

Hypothetical obstruction scale

Obstruction factor	Obstruction
90	A+ (night-watchmen) B+ (iron railings in front of doors and windows)
70	A+ (night-watchmen)
60	C+ (alarm system)

In the case of housebreaking victim-proneness is increased by the absence of obstructions. If the occupier of premises neglects to introduce reasonable obstructions for the protection of his property against housebreaking and theft, he can be described as a negligent victim. In some instances reasonable obstructions are in fact introduced, but are unfortunately not used properly (as for example when a person neglects to switch on a burglar alarm at night or to bolt doors). Consequently, negligent victims can= not be identified merely on the basis of observations made with regard to the premises themselves. This should constantly be borne in mind when drawing up an obsturction scale and when imple= menting it in practice.

In two additional hypotheses which can be formulated for future testing it is assumed that increased visibility deters prospective housebreakers.

> The higher the degree of police visibility in a specific area, the less often premises are broken into within the area concerned.
>
> The more signs of life in evidence on business and re= sidential premises, the less cases of housebreaking that occur.

The occupants of houses in particular should be educated to simu= late "signs of life" when they leave the home for some length of time. A light burning somewhere in the house, a neighbour who regularly keeps a watch on the house, recently-cut grass, a well-fed cat on the patio, etc. provide the essential obstacles for deterring housebreakers. What is also important is that the oc= cupant should under no circumstances drive away from his home amid the blare of trumpets, even if he is only going shopping. How of= ten does one not hear a well-meaning individual shouting to his neighbout to enjoy his well-earned fourteen days at the sea, not

thinking that there might be someone in the neighbourhood who will take advantage of such information.

This form of negligence neutralizes the most important obstruction that can be placed in the way of the residential housebreaker. It can increase the victim-proneness of the occupant to such an ex= tent that his chances of nog being afflicted by housebreakers during his absence are halved.

SUMMARY

From the exploratory study it appears that a reasonably large in= crease in the incidence of housebreaking can be expected in the Republic of South Africa. Evidently this phenomenon is related to economic recession and unemployment which manifest themselves in South Africa and all over the world. The same trend can be expected in the area investigated, and the inhabitants can pre= pare themselves for increased activity on the part of housebreakers.

The incidence of housebreaking in suburban areas appears to be kee= ping pace with the size of the total population as well as with the size of the White population within each area. The correlation between population and housebreaking is such that reasonably ac= curate predictions regarding the incidence of housebreaking can be made on the basis of population size.

The largest percentage of victims of housebreaking are Whites living in the suburbs concerned, and it appears that daylight housebreaking from Mondays to Fridays is on the increase in resi= dential areas. However, housebreaking is a typical nocturnal and weekend phenomenon, and housebreakers entering premises unlawful= ly are particularly active during man's hours of sleep, which, generally speaking, stretch from 10 o'clock in the evening to

8 o'clock in the morning.

Apart from the fact that instances of housebreaking are normally discovered a considerable time after the commission of the crime, such crimes are either never reported, or are reported a conside= rable time after discovery. As a result detection is made more difficult.

The modern outlook of urbanites regarding the rendering of assis= tance to victims and the precautions which should be taken against housebreaking leave much to be desired. People must be taught to place more and better obstructions in the way of prospective house= breakers. Victim-proneness is increased particularly by the neg= ligence, thoughtlessness, carelessness and complacency of the occupants of dwellings. To help thwart the criminal intentions of the housebreaker it is therefore essential for premises to be protected and care to be taken so that existing obstructions are fully operative at all times.

From the policing point of view housebreaking can most likely be combatted to a certain extent by (a) detecting criminals rapidly, (b) by increasing police visibility (especially by means of patrol= ling), and (c) by carrying out raids aimed at clearing areas of vagrants and unemployed persons.

Finally, three important items can be added to the numerous un= answered questions concerning the combatting of housebreaking in suburbs. Firstly, what function, if any, does property insurance fulfil in the commission, reporting and investigation of house= breaking, and in the prosecution and conviction of the housebreaker? Secondly, what function does protection of premises play in the commission of housebreaking? Thirdly, what function is fulfilled

by alarm systems in the commission, prevention, reporting and investigation of housebreaking?

It is considered fitting to conclude the present exploratory study with a set of questions in the hope that follow-up studies will soon be undertaken to fill the gaps in the existing knowledge system.

CHAPTER 7

OVERSEAS STATISTICS RELATING TO BURGLARY/HOUSEBREAKING

1.	England and Wales	:	Tables 7.1 to 7.4
2.	Netherlands	:	Table 7.5
3.	USA	:	Tables 7.6 to 7.8
4.	Scotland	:	Table 7.9
5.	Denmark	:	Quotation from an article on the Danish police system

Table 7.1 : Burglaries and thefts recorded as known to the police in England and Wales from 1972 to 1976 (source: Criminal statistics, England and Wales, 1976)

Indictable offence	Year				
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Burglary	438 730	393 165	483 832	521 867	515 448
Theft and related cases	1 009 472	998 810	1 189 863	1 267 674	1 285 672

Table 7.2 : Percentage of cases cleared between 1972 and 1976 in proportion to the number of indictable burglaries and thefts recorded as known to the police of England and Wales (source: Criminal statistics, England and Wales, 1976)

Indictable offence	Year				
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Burglary	37	37	34	34	34
Theft and related cases	43	43	42	41	41

Table 7.3 : Value of goods stolen by burglars from all residential and business premises in England and Wales and recorded as known to the police in 1976 (Source: Criminal statistics, England and Wales, 1976)

No value	Under £5	Between £5 and £25	Between £25 and £100	Between £100 and £500	Between £500 and £1 000	Between £1 000 and £5 000	Between £5 000 and £10 000	Between £10 000 and £50 000	£50 000 and more	Total*
114 959	55 799	107 661	112 686	88 398	17 411	11 813	919	371	31	510 048

*Does not correspond with the 1976 figure given in table 7.1

Table 7.4 : Analysis (on the basis of age and sex) of persons found guilty in 1976 of burglary and theft in England and Wales (source: Criminal statistics, England and Wales, 1976)

	Age: Males					Age: Females					Companies
Indictable offence	0-14	14-17	17-21	21 and over	Total	0-14	14-17	17-21	21 and over	Total	
Burglary	7 520	19 673	17 212	20 860	65 265	386	802	659	654	2 501	-
Theft and related cases	8 792	28 844	46 085	92 028	175 749	1 711	5 191	8 458	34 803	50 163	1

Table 7.5 : Number of convictions recorded in the Netherlands for the years 1960, 1966, 1970, 1974 and 1976 in respect of (a) theft accompanied by breaking and (b) theft by means of breaking (source: Criminele statistiek 1974 - 75; Netherlands, Feb. 1978)

Crime	Number of persons convicted				
	1960	1966	1970	1974	1976
Theft accompanied by breaking	935	2 198	5 141	8 508	8 339
Theft by means of breaking	904	1 882	2 808	7 215	6 985
Total	1 839	4 080	7 949	15 723	15 324

Table 7.6 : Estimated commission and reporting of burglary in the USA on the basis of selected surveys carried out in the case of approximately 61 000 households by the US Bureau of the Census in respect of the years 1975 and 1976 (source: Criminal victimization in the United States, Nov. 1977)

	Number of burglaries per 1 000 households/commercial establishments			
	Residential burglary		Commercial burglary	
	1975	1976	1975	1976
Committed	91,7	88,9	228,6	217,3
	Number of burglaries out of every 1 000 burglaries reported			
	Residential burglary		Commercial burglary	
	1975	1976	1975	1976
Reported	486	481	796	725

Table 7.7 : Reports of burglary and theft in the USA during 1975 per 100 000 inhabitants (source: Uniform crime reports)

	1975 Rate per 100 000 inhabitants
Burglary	1 525,9
Theft	2 804,8

Table 7.8 : Findings with regard to burglary in the USA during 1975 (source: Uniform crime reports, p.28)

Aspect	Finding
1. Estimated volume of burglaries in the USA	3 252 100
2. Property crime	Burglary comprises $^1/_3$ of the total
3. Monthly distribution	During January more burglaries occur than during any other month of the year
4. Increase in burglaries	47% increse from 1970 to 1975
5. Estimated growth rate	8% per annum
6. Nature of burglary	75% of burglaries involved forcible entry; 64% residential burglaries; more than 50% daytime burglaries of residential premises; 60% increase in daytime residential burglaries from 1970 to 1975.
7. Nighttime burglary	60% of all burglaries are committed at night
8. Detection rate	18% of all burglaries were cleared as detected

Table 7.9 : Reports of housebreaking made known to the police, and prosecutions instituted in respect of housebreaking and theft in Scotland in 1973 and 1974 (source: Criminal statistics, Scotland)

Crime	Reports		Prosecutions		Convictions	
	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975
Theft	71 983	83 032	-	16 665	-	14 446
House=breaking	63 853	74 917	-	7 083	-	5 880

Quotation from:

BAUN, A. (1978) The Danish police system. Police studies, vol. 1, No. 1, March 1978, p. 47

Crime Situation

From 1960 through 1974 the Danish police statistics revealed an alarming rise from 126,000 to 325,000 in the number of offences against the Penal Code reported to the police. Out of the 325,000 offences 280,000 were property crimes, 2,050 sexual and 4,200 crimes of violence. The rise in the number of offences mainly is a rise in property crimes. Sexual offences have gone down from 1960: 4,200, and crimes of violence have seen a modest upwards trend: 1960: 2,300 to 4,200 in 1974.

Part of the explanation concerning the explosion in property crime is supposedly to be found in changing habits in the taking out of policies. Especially in the 60's the number of so-called family insurance policies went up. To collect damages from your insurance company in case of theft you have to report to the police. Criminologists seem to agree that the rise in numbers does in fact reflect a rise in offences but a more modest rise than the first glance makes you think.

CHAPTER 8

STATUTORY PROVISIONS WITH REGARD TO HOUSEBREAKING IN THE RSA AS PROMULGATED IN GOVERNMENT GAZETTE NO. 5532 OF 6 MAY 1977

ART. 262

(1) If the evidence on a charge of housebreaking with intent to commit an offence specified in the charge, whether the charge is brought under a statute or the common law, does not prove the offence of housebreaking with intent to commit the offence so specified but the offence of housebreaking with intent to commit an offence other than the offence so specified or of housebreaking with intent to commit an offence unknown, the accused may be found guilty of the offence so proved.

(2) If the evidence on a charge of housebreaking with intent to commit an offence to the prosecutor unknown, whether the charge is brought under a statute or the common law, does not prove the offence of housebreaking with intent to commit an offence to the prosecutor unknown but the offence of housebreaking with intent to commit a specific offence, the accused may be found guilty of the offence so proved.

ART. 263

(1) If the evidence on a charge for the statutory offence in any province of breaking and entering or of the entering of any premises with intent to commit an offence specified in the charge, does not prove the offence of breaking and entering or of entering the

premises with intent to commit the offence so specified but the offence of breaking and entering or of entering the premises with intent to commit an offence other than the offence so specified or of breaking and entering or of entering the premises with intent to commit an offence unknown, the accused may be found guilty -

(a) of the offence so proved; or

(b) where it is a statutory offence within the province in question to be in or upon any dwelling, premises or enclosed area between sunset and sunrise without lawful excuse, of such offence, if such be the facts proved.

(2) If the evidence on a charge for the statutory offence in any province of breaking and entering or of the entering of any premises with intent to commit an offence to the prosecutor unknown, does not prove the offence of breaking and entering or of entering the premises with intent to commit an offence to the prosecutor unknown but the offence of breaking and entering or of entering the premises with intent to commit a specific offence, the accused may be found guilty of the offence so proved.

ART. 264

(1) If the evidence on a charge of theft does not prove the offence of theft, but -

(a) the offence of receiving stolen property knowing it to have been stolen;

(b) an offence under section 36 or 37 of the General Law Amendment Act, 1955 (Act 62 of 1955);

(c) an offence under section 1 of the General Law Amendment Act, 1956 (Act 50 of 1956); or

(d) in the case of criminal proceedings in the territory, an offence under section 6, 7 or 8 of the General Law Amendment Ordinance, 1956 (Ordinance 12 of 1956),

the accused may be found guilty of the offence so proved.

(2) If a charge of theft alleges that the property referred to therein was stolen on one occasion and the evidence proves that the property was stolen on different occasions, the accused may be convicted of the theft of such property as if it had been stolen on that one occasion.

ART. 276

(1) Subject to the provisions of this Act and any other law and of the common law, the following sentences may be passed upon a person convicted of an offence, namely -

(a) the sentence of death;
(b) imprisonment;
(c) periodical imprisonment;
(d) declaration as an habitual criminal;
(e) committal to any institution established by law;
(f) a fine;
(g) a whipping

(2) Save as is otherwise expressly provided by this Act, no provision thereof shall be construed -

(a) as authorizing any court to impose any sentence other than or any sentence in excess of the sentence which that court may impose in respect of any offence; or

(b) as derogating from any authority specially conferred upon any court by any law to impose any other punishment or to impose any forfeiture in addition to any other punishment.

ART. 277

(1) Sentence of death may be passed by a superior court only and -

(a) shall, subject to the provisions of subsection (2), be passed upon a person convicted of murder;

(b) may be passed upon a person convicted of treason, kidnapping, child-stealing or rape;

(c) may be passed upon a person convicted of -

(i) robbery or attempted robbery; or

(ii) any offence, whether at common law or under any statute, of housebreaking or attempted housebreaking with intent to commit an offence,

if the court finds aggravating circumstances to have been present.

(2) Where a woman is convicted of the murder of her newly born child or where a person under the age of eighteen years is convicted of murder or where the court, on convicting a person of murder, is of the opinion that there are extenuating circumstances, the court may impose any sentence other than the death sentence.

ART. 293

A whipping may be imposed only in the case of a conviction for -

(a) (i) robbery or rape or assault of an aggravated or indecent nature or with intent to do grievous bodily harm;

(ii) breaking or entering any premises with intent to commit an offence, whether under the common law or under any statutory provision, theft of a motor vehicle (except where the accused obtained possession of the motor vehicle with the consent of the owner thereof) or theft of goods from a motor vehicle or part thereof, where the said motor vehicle or the said part was properly locked;

(iii) receiving stolen property knowing it to be stolen property;

(iv) bestiality or an act of gross indecency committed by one male person with another;

(b) an attempt to commit any offence referred to in paragraph (a);

(c) culpable homicide; or

(d) any statutory offence for which a whipping may be imposed as a punishment.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

BAUN, A. (1978) The Danish police System. Police studies, vol. 1, no. 1, March 1978.

BICKMAN, L., et al. (1977) Citizen crime reporting projects. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, Washington D.C.: U S Government Printing Office.

Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (1978) Criminele statistiek (1974-1975). S'Gravenhage: Staatsuitgeverij.

CONKLIN, J.E. en E. BITTNER. (1973) Burglary in a suburb. Criminology, vol. II, no. 2, August 1973.

DUNN, C.S. (1976) Patterns of robbery characteristics and their occurrence among social areas. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, Washington D.C.: U S Government Printing Office.

EDGAR, J.M., et al. (1976) Team policing - A selected bibliography. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, Washington D.C.: U S Government Printing Office.

GAROFALO, J. (1977) The police and public opinion. National Institute fo Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, Washington D.C.: U S Government Printing Office.

GAY, W.G., et al. (1977) Neighborhood team policing. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, Washington, D.C.: U S Government Printing Office.

GAY, W.G., et al. (1977) Routine patrol. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, Washington D.C.: U S Government Printing Office.

Government Gazette No. 5532 of the Republic of South Africa (6 May 1977). Pretoria: Government Printer.

GRAY, P.L. (1972) Uniform crime reports: Crime in the United States. Washington D.C.: U S Government Printing Office.

HARRIES, K.D. (1974) The geography of crime and justice. New York: McGraw-Hill.

Home Office. (1976) Criminal statistics. London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

International Training, Research and Evaluation Council. (1977) Crime prevention security surveys. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, Washington D.C.: U S Government Printing Office.

KALMANOFF, A. (1976) Criminal justice - enforcement and administration. Toronto: Little, Brown & Co.

KELLEY, C.M. (1976) Uniform crime reports: Crime in the United States. Washington D.C.: U S Government Printing Office.

KELLING, G, et al. (1974) The Kansas City preventative patrol experiment. USA: Police Foundation.

KENNEY, J.F. & E.S. KEEPING. (1964) Mathematics of statistics: Part One. New York: Van Nostrand.

KERLINGER, F.N. (1964) Foundations of behavioral research. Toronto: Holt, Rinehart and Winston.

LARSON, R.D., et al. (1977) Evaluation of a police-implemented AVM system: Phase 1. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, Washington D.C.: U S Government Printing Office.

LEONARD, V.A. (1972) Police crime prevention. Springfield: Charles C. Thomas.

MORIARTY, C.C.H. (1954) Police law. Durban: Butterworth & Co.

NONTE, George C. Jr. (1974) To stop a thief. New Jersey: Stoeger Industries.

POPE, C.E. (1977) Crime-specific analysis: An empirical examination of burglary offender characteristics. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, Washington D.C.: Government Printing Office.

POPE, C.E. (1977) Crime-specific analysis: An empirical examination of burglary offense and offender characteristics. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, Washington D.C.: Government Printing Office.

POPE, C.E. (1977) Crime-specific analysis: The characteristics of burglary incidents. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, Washington D.C.: U S Government Printing office.

PYLE, G.F., et al. (1974) The spatial dynamics of crime. Chicago: University of Chicago.

REPPETTO, T.A. (1974) Residential crime. Mass.: Ballinger.

SCARR, H.A. (1972) Patterns of burglary. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, Washington D.C.: U S Government Printing Office.

SCHACK, S., et al. (1977) Specialized patrol. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, Washington D.C.: U S Government Printing office.

SCHELL, T.H., et al. (1976) Traditional Preventive Patrol. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, Washington D.C.: U S Government Printing Office.

Scottish Council on Crime. (1975) Crime and the prevention of crime. Edinburgh: Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

Scottish Home and Health Department. (1975) Criminal statistics: Scotland, 1974. Edinburgh: Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

Statistics of offences and of penal institutions (1963-1978). As supplied by the Department of Statistics, Pretoria.

U S Department of Justice. (1976) Criminal victimization surveys in eight American cities (1971 - 1975). National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, Washington D.C.: U S Government Printing Office.

U S Department of Justice. (1977) Criminal victimization in the United States 1974/5. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, Washington D.C.: U S Government Printing Office.

U S Department of Justice. (1977) Criminal victimization in the United States 1975/6. National Justice of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, Washington D.C.: U S Government Printing Office.

VAN DER WESTHUIZEN, J. (1977) An introduction to criminological research. Pretoria: University of South Africa.

VAN DER WESTHUIZEN, J. (1977) Meting van misdaad. (unpublished thesis) Pretoria: University of South Africa.

VAN HEERDEN, T.J. (1976) Introduction to police science. Pretoria: University of South Africa.

WEBB, K.W., et al. (1977) Specialized patrol projects. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, Washington D.C.: U S Government Printing Office.

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH AFRICA

INSTITUTE FOR CRIMINOLOGY

QUESTIONNAIRE I

DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS OF HOUSEBREAKING IN THE AREA OF THE NORWOOD POLICE STATION

RECORD NO. [ ][ ][ ]

A. SPATIAL HOUSEBREAKING PATTERN

A.1 Classification

Unknown		1
Residential housebreaking (private White residential unit)	Codes 189 - 190	2
Residential housebreaking (private Non-White residen= tial unit)	Codes 191 - 192	3
Commercial housebreaking (business unit)	Codes 187 - 188	4

[ ]

A.2 Suburb (if unknown, use code 0)

Suburb _____ ☐

A.3 Street (if unknown, use code 0)

Street _____ ☐

A.4 Place between streets (if unknown, use code 0)

_____ ☐

A.5 Street number

☐☐☐☐

B. TEMPORAL HOUSEBREAKING PATTERN

B.1 Hours of the day and days of the week

Monday	Early morning	between 0h00 and 7h59	01
	Daytime	between 8h00 and 15h59	02
	Late afternoon	between 16h00 and 17h59	03
	Early evening	between 18h00 and 21h59	04
	Late night	between 22h00 and 24h00	05
Tuesday	Early morning	between 0h00 and 7h59	06
	Daytime	between 8h00 and 15h59	07
	Late afternoon	between 16h00 and 17h59	08
	Early evening	between 18h00 and 21h59	09
	Late night	between 22h00 and 24h00	10

Wednesday	Early morning	between 0h00 and 7h59	11
	Daytime	between 8h00 and 15h59	12
	Late afternoon	between 16h00 and 17h59	13
	Early evening	between 18h00 and 21h59	14
	Late night	between 22h00 and 24h00	15
Thursday	Early morning	between 0h00 and 7h59	16
	Daytime	between 8h00 and 15h59	17
	Late afternoon	between 16h00 and 17h59	18
	Early evening	between 18h00 and 21h59	19
	Late night	between 22h00 and 24h00	20
Friday	Early morning	between 0h00 and 7h59	21
	Daytime	between 8h00 and 15h59	22
	Late afternoon	between 16h00 and 17h59	23
	Early evening	between 18h00 and 21h59	24
	Late night	between 22h00 and 24h00	25
Saturday	Early morning	between 0h00 and 7h59	26
	Daytime	between 8h00 and 15h59	27
	Late afternoon	between 16h00 and 17h59	28
	Early evening	between 18h00 and 21h59	29
	Late night	between 22h00 and 24h00	30
Sunday	Early morning	between 0h00 and 7h59	31
	Daytime	between 8h00 and 15h59	32
	Late afternoon	between 16h00 and 17h59	33
	Early evening	between 18h00 and 21h59	34
	Late night	between 22h00 and 24h00	35
	Unknown		00 ☐☐

B.2 Exact time

Unknown	Time	
0		☐

B.3 Month of the year

Unknown	00	
January	01	
February	02	
March	03	
April	04	
May	05	
June	06	
July	07	
August	08	
September	09	
October	10	
November	11	
December	12	

C. DISCOVERY OF CRIME

C.1 Crime of housebreaking discovered by

Unknown	Victim	Public
0	1	2
Police	Alarm	
3	4	

C.2 Time elapsed between discovery and the reporting of crime to the police

Time elapsed _____

D. MODUS OPERANDI AND DAMAGE

D.1 Mode of entry to premises (e.g. through back door or front window)

D.2 Nature of theft and implements used

D.3 Description of goods stolen

D.4 Financial loss sustained by victim

Less than R10	between R10 & R100	between R100 & R200	between R200 & R300
01	02	03	04
between R300 & R400	between R400 & R500	between R500 & R600	between R600 & R700
05	06	07	08
between R700 & R800	between R800 & R900	between R900 & R1 000	More than R1 000
09	10	11	12

E. DISPOSAL OF CASES

E.1 Disposal of cases by police

Offender apprehended and sent for trial	Undetected (offender unknown)	Offender known but not apprehended (warrant issued	Complaint found false on inquiry	Case withdrawn	
0	1	2	3	4	

E.2 Court disposal of cases

Accused found guilty	0
Accused found not guilty	1
Case pending	2
Case withdrawn	3
Indefinite postponement of case	4
Case struck from role	5

E.3 Cases withdrawn in court

Illness or death of victim	1
Victim cannot be traced	2
Insufficient evidence	3
Inability of accused to attend court proceedings because of illness or death	4
Accused left the country	5
Accused imprisoned for other crimes	6
Escaped	7
Case withdrawn at request of victim	8
Other (specify)	9

E.4 Cases withdrawn by police

Death of victim	1
Victim cannot be traced	2
Prosecutor refused to prosecute	3

F. THE VICTIM

F.1 Age
(if unknown, use code 00)

F.2 Sex

Unknown	Male	Female	
0	1	2	

F.3 Race

Unknown	White	Black	Coloured	Asian	Other	
0	1	2	3	4	5	

F.4 Occupation

Unknown	01
Professional or technical employee	02
Administrative, executive worker or manager	03
Clerk	04
Salesman	05
Farm manager, wood-cutter and fisherman	06
Mine and quarry worker	07
Engaged in transport, delivery and communication work	08
Engaged in sport and recreation work	09
Skilled tradesman	10
Semi-skilled labourer	11

Farm worker	12	
Labourer	13	
Unemployed	14	
Performed odd jobs	15	
Scholar	16	
Other (specify)	17	

If in doubt specify occupation here: _____

_____

F.5 Victim's telephone number

Work: _____

Home: _____

G. RELATIONS BETWEEN VICTIM AND OFFENDER

Unknown	No relation	Family relations	Social relations	Other relations	Employer-employee relations	
0	1	2	3	4	5	

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH AFRICA

INSTITUTE FOR CRIMINOLOGY

QUESTIONNAIRE 2

THE CRIMINAL

RECORD NO. ☐☐☐

1. AGE (If unknown, use code 00) ☐☐

2. SEX

Unknown	Male	Female	
0	1	2	

3. RACE

Unknown	White	Black	Coloured	Asian	Other	
0	1	2	3	4	5	

4. MARITAL STATUS

Unknown	Divorced	Married	Unmarried	
0	1	2	3	

5. OCCUPATION

Unknown	01
Professional or technical employee	02
Administrative, executive worker or manager	03
Clerk	04
Salesman	05
Farm manager, wood-cutter and fisherman	06
Mine and quarry worker	07
Engaged in transport, delivery and communication work	08
Engaged in sport and recreation work	09
Skilled tradesman	10
Semi-skilled labourer	11
Farm worker	12
Labourer	13
Unemployed	14
Performed odd jobs	15
Scholar	16
Other (specify)	17

If in doubt specify occupation here: _____

_____

6. NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS FOR HOUSEBREAKING

7. SUBURB OF JOHANNESBURG, CITY OR TOWN OF RESIDENCE

8. NUMBER OF ACCOMPLICES CONNECTED WITH THE PRESENT HOUSE-BREAKING CASE

Unknown	None	One	Two	Three	Four and more
0	1	2	3	4	5

9. OTHER CRIMES ON RECORD (excluding 6)

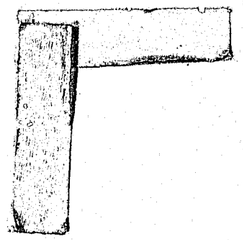
10. PAROLE RELEASE

Unknown	Yes	No
0	1	2

11. NUMBER OF TIMES PREVIOUSLY RELEASED ON PAROLE

Unknown	None	Once	Twice	Three times	Four times	Five and more times
0	1	2	3	4	5	6

CARD NUMBER



END