ANALYSIS OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE’S STRATEGIES TO COUNTER BURGLARIES AT RESIDENTIAL PREMISES IN THE FICKSBURG POLICING AREA, FREE STATE PROVINCE

by

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Submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree

MAGISTER TECHNOLOGIAE: POLICING

in the

Department of Safety and Security Management

in the

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

TSHWANE UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

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November 2016
DECLARATION

I, Morero Moses Motseki, declare that the study entitled “Analysis of the South African Police Service’s strategies to counter burglaries at residential premises in the Ficksburg Policing Area, Free State province” is my own work. I have acknowledged all the sources I have used or quoted in this study with complete references. I also declare that this study has not been submitted for any degree or examination at any other university before.

M.M Motseki
DEDICATION

Ke mokwena wa Mokotedi, sehahabi se seholo, sehahaba se seha bolele ka lehare, setheosa se nyoloha madiba a matala. Lehlabathe le e tletse mokokotlo, ha e hlaha diphohofolo dia phasaphasa hobane morena wa madiba o hlahile.

It is a great honour and privilege to dedicate this study to the following crucial people:

/ Pelesa diya shwa di siya merwalo, a sale a boela tlung marapo. Ya e shwa ya siya lekoko kgwadibe, ya mpa ya swetsa bana lebeseng empa lekoko la yona phate retla sala re ala:

- My late papa, Halekhethelwe Motseki, and mama, Masetho Motseki. Bossa made it today and I wish you could be here and see me conquering and facing my fears, and overcoming challenges (ke ya leboha le mphile taemane ya boholokwa).
- My late nephew, Thapelo Motseki; It is sad that you left me unexpectedly while I was hoping to teach you the ropes of being a great man like your uncle. You will always be in my heart.
- You have been the rock of this family, ever steady and always looking out for us. Since our parents pass on, you have always been there for us (Setho and Mathapelo).
- I think we all know by now how truly blessed we are to still have one another. Thank you for all the love, support and encouragement you have been giving me (Lerato, Phurwe, and Tshepo).
- We dared to dream a dream that became reality; this is the beginning of a great journey, after climbing a great hill, one only finds that there are more hills to climb (Mpho).
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- Phutha kobo yeno diqola etswe kgabudubudu dise di e fohlile bohlo, kokona sapo la kgomo yeno mokwena etswe dinong dise o hlahe malotsana.
- Above all, I thank the Lord, for he has allowed my light to shine. I will always praise and glorify his name.
- My supervisor, Prof. Ian de Vries, for his valuable contribution to the study as a whole, for his guidance, his valuable comments, and for sharing his vast knowledge with me, and especially for his expert opinion on police science.
- My co-supervisor, Ms Marinda van der Westhuizen, for her invaluable support, encouragement, and valuable comments on criminology issues.
- Prof. Mofokeng, Prof Olutola, Dr Buthelezi, and Mr Masike for making me believe that I can do it.
- I would like to thank Ms Ronél van der Merwe for her assistance with the statistics.
- Colonel Vilakazi, Brigadier Mokoena, and Ronél Swanepoel, thank you for assisting me with data collection.
- I truly appreciate the financial help I received from the NRF; this study was not possible without their financial help.
- I would also like to thank the participants who made this study a success.

If there is anyone whom I failed to mention in relation to this study, please know it is unintentional and that I do appreciate you.
ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to contribute to a broader understanding of police response to burglaries at residential premises. The police service’s strategies were specifically analysed. In South Africa, property crimes are very high; especially burglaries at residential premises, with an overall increase of 4% from 2007 to 2014.

Quantitative and qualitative research methodologies were both utilised to gather relevant information and to determine the views of key role players. The researcher used mixed-methods research methodology because the study aimed to obtain the opinions, attitudes, or previous experiences of participants through interviews and questionnaires, and tabulating their answers. The non-probability sampling method was used because it suited the study best, and it is less complicated and less expensive than other methods. The research also adopted purposive sampling because this type of sampling is regarded as the most appropriate type of non-probability sampling for this study. The researcher used questionnaires as the primary data-collection tool, as well as collecting documentary data to enhance the credibility of the study.

Some of the main findings of this study were that SAPS did not have a clear strategy to deal with residential burglary. Secondly, contributing factors to residential burglary were poverty, unemployment and illegal immigrants who cross illegally using Caledon River which is dividing Lesotho and FPA. Thirdly, illegal firearms, drug abuse, and alcohol abuse specifically appeared to be the main causes of residential burglaries. Some of the recommendations based on the findings were that Operation Anchorage of Australia be implemented in FPA and be given time to run for a longer period. Mobile police stations be available to increase access to basic SAPS service. Foot patrol be implemented as a strategy to reduce crime, especially residential burglary.

Keywords: Burglary, residential burglary, police, police response, police strategy, South Africa.
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AIC</td>
<td>Australian Institute of Criminology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANOVA</td>
<td>Analysis of Variance</td>
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<tr>
<td>CPF</td>
<td>Community Police Forum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FBI</td>
<td>Federal Bureau of Investigation</td>
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<tr>
<td>FGD</td>
<td>Focus Group Discussion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FPA</td>
<td>Ficksburg Policing Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ILP</td>
<td>Intelligence-led Policing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RDP</td>
<td>Reconstruction and Development Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAPS</td>
<td>South African Police Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SLM</td>
<td>Setsoto Local Municipality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TMD</td>
<td>Thabo Mofutsanyane District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UCR</td>
<td>Uniform Crime Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>United States of America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WPSS</td>
<td>White Paper on Safety and Security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZCSR</td>
<td>Zimbabwe Crime and Safety Report</td>
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<tr>
<td>ZRP</td>
<td>Zimbabwe Republic Police</td>
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CHAPTER 1

GENERAL ORIENTATION: SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE’S STRATEGIES TO COUNTER BURGLARIES AT RESIDENTIAL PREMISES IN THE FICKSBURG POLICING AREA, FREE STATE PROVINCE

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Property crimes such as burglary, theft, and fraud are committed for the personal gain of the perpetrator (Lushbaugh & Weston, 2009:294). In South Africa, property crimes are very high; especially burglaries at residential premises, with an overall increase of 4% from 2007 to 2014 (SAPS, 2014). The Ficksburg Policing Area (FPA) is no exception as burglaries at residential premises escalated from 357 to 437 cases reported between 2006 and 2013, with an overall increase of 22% (SAPS, 2013).

Burglary is a crime of opportunity. Although many burglars limit their activities to a certain area and thus reduce the scope of their burglaries, every area has many opportunities. Residential burglary can be regarded as one of the most significant crimes, as well as being one of the most common forms of criminal behaviour. It intrudes into the home and damages feelings of personal security and peace of mind, as well as the well-being of the victims (Sonne, 2006:85). Owing to this, it often leaves a negative impact on victims thereof, as well as others who fear burglary as a crime.

Residential burglary remains a serious problem in South African society and will probably continue to be a problem for as long as large sections of the population experience unemployment and poverty. People from all spheres of life are exposed to the risk of becoming victims of residential burglary as it can be regarded as the most common property crime in South Africa (Van Zyl, Wilson & Pretorius, 2003:107).

1.2 RESEARCH PROBLEM

According to Creswell (2014:108), a research problem is a problem or issue that leads to the need for a study, and can originate from many potential sources. Bless, Higson-Smith and Sithole (2013:43) stated that a research problem is a combination of direct
observations, experiences, theory, previous investigations, and practical concerns. Leedy and Ormrod (2005:28) persuasively argued that a research problem should address an important question, to the extent that the answer can actually make a difference in some way. Leedy (2013:68) further explained that it should advance the frontiers of knowledge; perhaps by leading to new ways of thinking, suggesting possible applications, or paving the way for further research in the field.

Based on the above introductory information, it is clear that the South African Police Service (SAPS) in the FPA experiences a challenge of burglaries at residential premises in the FPA. The SAPS in the FPA is responsible for serving the communities of the location, the town, and the neighbouring farms. The SAPS in the FPA has one police station which serves all these communities. In addition to that, the SAPS might not have sufficient manpower to respond to burglaries at residential premises.

In an interview with Mr Padi Masupi (2014), a journalist at the local radio station, he explained that on 1 September 2014 a man broke into a house in Zone 8 and attempted to rape a woman. The community managed to catch the person around 1 pm and phoned the police. The police arrived at the crime scene at 5 pm. Unfortunately, the community took the law into their own hands and killed the person. One of the reasons the researcher wished to conduct a study on the FPA, is because the police strategies to counter burglaries at residential premises might be ineffective and insufficient. The research problem of this study is therefore a perceived lack of efficient SAPS strategies in the FPA.

1.3 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

Leedy (2013:11) stated that the aim of research is to discover new facts and their correct interpretations, to revise accepted conclusions, theories, or laws in the light of newly discovered facts, or the practical application of such a conclusion. Mouton (2009:103) stated that the aim of research is to establish facts, gather new data, and to determine whether there are new data, and whether the data contain interesting patterns. According to Fouché and Delport (in De Vos, Strydom, Fouché & Delport, 2011:108), the objectives of a research study elucidate the specific issues that the researcher intends to examine and should accordingly be clearly stated and be specific in nature.
The objectives of this research study are as follows:

- To analyse the SAPS’ existing strategies to respond to burglaries;
- To identify the contributing factors to burglaries in the FPA;
- To determine factors that limit responses to burglaries;
- To investigate whether there are sufficient SAPS resources to deal with burglaries in the FPA;
- To evaluate the community’s willingness to report incidents of burglary; and
- To make suggestions and recommendations based on the research findings.

It is therefore deemed that this study presents an original contribution to the study of property crimes, specifically in relation to strategies to counter burglaries at residential premises, and it may accordingly contribute to and influence local, regional, national and international knowledge and practices.

1.4 RESEARCH HYPOTHESES

Zikmund (2003:499) was of the opinion that a hypothesis is an unproven proposition or supposition that tentatively explains certain facts or phenomena. It is a statement or an assumption about the nature of the world. In its simplest form, it is a guess. De Vos et al. (2011:108) added that it is essential that the researcher explains that the guiding hypotheses are merely tools used to generate questions and to search for patterns. De Vos et al. (2011:108) further explained that this section should focus on issues central to the theme, identify the main gaps in the existing body of knowledge, raise some of the main questions to be answered through the study, and identify what knowledge is available concerning these questions.

In order to provide direction and structure to the study, to understand the research justification better, to enable the researcher to contribute to the solution thereof, and to achieve the objectives of this study, the following research hypotheses were formulated and addressed in this study:

- Socioeconomic factors and criminogenic factors contribute to the high rate of burglaries at residential premises;
- The current strategies of the SAPS to respond to burglaries are not sufficient;
• The SAPS in the FPA lacks the necessary physical resources; and
• The SAPS does not have sufficient manpower (human resources) to respond to burglaries.

1.5 JUSTIFICATION OF THE STUDY

The study will contribute to a broader understanding of police response to burglaries at residential premises. It will create awareness among the communities and the police by suggesting possible strategies to decrease burglaries at residential premises in the FPA. Secondly, the study will suggest approaches to improve the cooperation and relationship between the SAPS and other government departments to address socioeconomic factors. The study is also concerned with educating the community on how to prevent them becoming victims of burglaries, and also to educate them not to take the law into their own hands when they have a suspect and the SAPS does not respond on time.

Van Zyl et al. (2003:107) stated, in terms of the effectiveness of police activities and operations in the United Kingdom (UK), that residential burglary cases were solved by primary investigations and little of the stolen property was recovered. With that said, this study aims to suggest possible strategies to improve primary investigations in the FPA. The study is also concerned with evaluating the effectiveness of police response and operations, and, where appropriate, recommend changes that would enhance detection rates.
Table 1: Property-related crimes in the FPA

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Burglaries at residential premises</td>
<td>357</td>
<td>317</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>336</td>
<td>337</td>
<td>376</td>
<td>437</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: SAPS, 2013)

1.6 KEY THEORETICAL CONCEPTS

De Vos et al. (2011:287) explained that key theoretical concepts are words which can be regarded as the topic of an investigation. Keywords should include only the real keywords of the subject; meaning words that would contribute to the study and give readers an idea of what they can expect from a report. The purpose of defining the key concepts used in a research study is twofold. Firstly, presenting a specific working definition allows readers to understand exactly what is meant by each key concept. Secondly, the definition of concepts focuses the researcher’s observational strategy (Maxfield & Babbie, 2005:120). Therefore the key theoretical concepts for this study are as follows:

1.6.1 Strategy

Strategy is the process of planning something or carrying out a plan in a skilful way (Hornby, 2000:1183). Ehlers and Lazenby (2010:3) concurred that strategy is an effort or deliberate action that an organisation implements to outperform its rivals.

1.6.2 Residential burglary

According to Lushbaugh and Weston (2009:294), residential burglary is the entering of a structure for the purpose of committing a felony or theft therein.
1.6.3 Crime prevention

According to the *White Paper on Safety and Security* (WPSS) (1999-2004), published in September 1998 (cited in Burger, 2005:49), crime prevention is defined as: “All activities which reduce, deter or prevent the occurrence of specific crimes, firstly, by altering the environment in which they occur, secondly by changing the conditions which are thought to cause them, and thirdly by providing a strong deterrent in the form of an effective justice system.”

1.6.4 Receiving stolen property

The crime of receiving stolen property consists of unlawfully taking possession of stolen property, knowing it to have been stolen (SAPS Iqabane, 2006:20).

1.6.5 Policing

According to Smit, De Minnaar and Schnetler (2004:11), policing refers to a set of processes with specific social functions. It is a universal requirement of any social order, and may be carried out by a number of different processes and institutional arrangements.

1.7 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

In terms of police respondents, all the detectives in the FPA did not cooperate when the researcher collected data; the detectives were supposed to form part of the respondents. Secondly, the members of the Crime Intelligence Unit also did not cooperate, therefore they did not participate and the researcher opted to use few detectives, the crime prevention members, visible policing and support services. In terms of community respondents, the researcher scheduled two meetings with members of the Community Police Forums (CPF) and neither of the meetings were honoured. The other challenge that the researcher experienced during data collection was community members who could not read and write, especially members of the public who were from the farms were not literate.
1.8 PURPOSE OF THE RESEARCH

Babbie (2010:92) reasoned that three of the most useful purposes of conducting research are exploration, description, and explanation, and that most studies will accordingly comprise one or more of these elements. The author of this study further noted that considerable research in criminal justice has been conducted to provide knowledge and understanding of the phenomenon; to explore, describe, and explain the nature or frequency of the problem and to indicate causality between variables or events. In this study, the researcher conducted a review of pertinent literature, both international and national, to gain an understanding of the problem under investigation. Relevant international legislation, which informs South African legislation, was also considered in order to describe the current legal framework and police strategies that form the foundation to address the research problem.

1.8.1 Evaluation of the situation

In this study, the researcher investigated the current SAPS strategies to counter burglaries at residential premises. The specific intention was to analyse the SAPS’ existing strategies, to identify contributing factors to residential burglaries, and to determine factors that limit the SAPS’ response. This was done by distributing questionnaires to members of the SAPS and to members of the public in the FPA. Unfortunately, investigators handling cases of burglaries at residential premises could not participate in the study. The reason for this was that at the time of the study, some investigators were on a training course to improve their investigation skills, and others present could not find the time to participate in the survey. Additionally, permission to analyse case dockets could not be obtained from the SAPS.

1.8.2 Exploration

Another aim of this research was to explore and provide a descriptive analysis of the complex phenomenon of burglaries at residential premises, with specific reference to the current SAPS strategies to counter burglaries at residential premises in the FPA. In order to create an understanding of the properties in this study, the researcher at the starting point clarified the properties of the phenomenon of burglaries at residential premises as a property crime that needs to be identified in order to be investigated.
and also to be able to recover stolen property. The researcher gathered and recorded relevant knowledge and data in order to classify and categorise this information, with the purpose to discover and advance the body of knowledge in this field of study. Through the knowledge and data gained in this study, the researcher identified links and associations that enabled him to explore possible relationships that exist between the identification and the investigation of this serious crime. The exploration of past events and theories developed from previous research relating to this topic specifically were used as a foundation to formulate the future application of findings and recommendations emanating from this research. The purpose of exploring the existing body of literature was primarily to describe “how things are” (Denscombe, 2002:27). In exploring new data and breaking into new territory, the researcher endeavours to expand national and international literature.

1.8.3 Applied research

The main motivation for this research was the desire to solve the practical problems as described in the problem statement and to make recommendations to improve SAPS strategies. The researcher aims to arrive at recommendations for good practice that will address the problem as identified in the problem statement (Denscombe, 2002:27). Through a critical analysis of the identification process of this crime, the purpose of this research is to gain a better understanding of this crime and to provide practical guidelines, and recommendations to the SAPS to investigate these cases more successfully.

1.9 GEOGRAPHICAL DEMARCATION: FICKSBURG POLICING AREA (FPA)

Ficksburg was founded in 1883 and named after General Jan Fick, Commander-General of the former Orange Free State republic. General Fick’s responsibility was to protect the border between the then Basotholand and the Orange Free State. Ficksburg is a town situated at the foot of the 1 750-metre high Imperani Mountain in Free State Province of South Africa (Ficksburg.co.za, s.a.).

Ficksburg is located in the Thabo Mofutsanyane District (TMD) and is the seat of the Setsoto Local Municipality (SLM), which includes the towns of Clocolan, Marquard, and Senekal. The total population of the entire area is 41 248 people, according to
Census 2011 (cited by Ficksburg.co.za, s.a.). In 2011, the racial makeup was 90.7% black African, 1.9% coloured, 1.6% Indian, 5.6% whites, and 0.2% other (Ficksburg.co.za, s.a.).

Ficksburg has one police station, which is situated in town. The police station is responsible for assisting people in town and in the location, and those on the neighbouring farms. There are 11 schools in the area, of which five are high schools and six are primary schools. Middle to lower socioeconomic conditions are prevalent in this area, where a large proportion of individuals are unemployed and depend on government social grants for their day-to-day life, and government-funded (RDP) housing for shelter. A number of individuals are unemployed and most who are working are employed on the neighbouring farms.

1.10 DATA COLLECTION

To gather data, the researcher utilised various methods and techniques; namely extensive literature research guided by the research objectives and the research hypotheses, the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (1996), The Criminal Procedure (Act 51 of 1977), relevant publications (for example, SAPS journals such as the Servamus Community-based Safety and Security Magazine of 2010 – 2015), SAPS annual reports (2013 – 2015), and SAPS official crime statistics (2013 – 2015). The researcher decided to employ an integrated approach whereby data from literature, documents, and questionnaires were integrated to gain a better understanding of the phenomenon and the problems that investigators experience. An integrated approach, according to the researcher, will also contribute to a better understanding amongst those involved in the investigation, prosecution, and combating of the phenomenon.

1.11 CHAPTER OUTLINE

Chapter 1 presented the introduction to the study, the problem statement, the objectives of the research, the research hypotheses, the justification of the study, the key theoretical of concepts, the scope of the study, and lastly, the organisation of the study.
Chapter 2 deals with the literature review and legal frameworks, theoretical frameworks, and a comparative study of international perspectives.

Chapter 3 presents the research design and methodology of the study.

Chapter 4 deals with the findings emanating from the data collection.

Chapter 5 contains a summary of the study, as well as conclusions and recommendations based on the findings.
CHAPTER 2

SAPS STRATEGIES TO COUNTER BURGLARIES AT RESIDENTIAL PREMISES

2.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents a review of the literature collected from various sources on the subject of police strategies to counter burglaries at residential premises. The literature review examines various concepts as well as empirical studies. Concepts which relate to police strategies to counter burglaries at residential premises are explained, with reference to various sources.

A literature review helps to determine whether a topic is worth studying, and it provides insight into ways in which the researcher can limit the scope to a narrower area of inquiry (Creswell, 2014:25). According to Gilbert (2011), there are three fundamental reasons for conducting a literature review; namely to learn as much as one can about the research topic, to develop searching and analytical skills in a research project, and to demonstrate this knowledge through a coherent and systematic text that helps to link what has been learned from previous research to what the researcher is studying.

According to Creswell (2014:28), a literature review accomplishes several purposes. It shares with the reader the results of other studies that are related to the one being conducted. It relates a study to the larger, ongoing dialogue in the literature by filling in gaps and extending prior studies. De Vos et al. (2011:109) elaborated by stating that there are four purposes of conducting a literature review:

- To assure the reviewers that the researcher understands the current issues related to his or her topic;
- To point out ways in which the researcher’s study is similar to, or different from, other studies that have been conducted previously;
- To fit the researcher’s study into jigsaw puzzle of present knowledge; and
- To introduce and conceptualise the variables (or constructs) that will be used throughout the study.
2.2 MODELS OF POLICING

The models of policing, namely the standard model of policing, community policing, problem-oriented policing, Compstat, and Intelligence-led Policing (ILP) will be discussed, with emphasis on the selected countries where these models have been implemented.

2.2.1 Standard model of policing

The standard model of policing traditionally comprises random patrol, rapid uniformed response, deployment of officers to crime investigation once an offence has been detected, and reliance on law enforcement and the legal system as the primary means of attempting to reduce crime (Ratcliffe, 2008:65).

This model remains dominant in many police agencies for combating crime and disorder, but there is little evidence according to the research that shows that the law enforcement powers of the police are effective. Whether the strategy implemented by the police includes preventive patrol, efforts to reduce response time to citizen calls, an increase in the number of police officials, and/or doing follow-ups on investigations, research studies fail to show meaningful reductions in crime, disorder, or citizen fear of crime (Ratcliffe, 2008:21).

2.2.2 Community policing

According to Sozer (2010:19), the literature on community policing illustrates a wide range of definitions for community policing. It is mainly viewed as a philosophy rather than a programme by many scholars (Cordner, 1997; Greene & Mastrofski, 1988; Maguire & Katz, 2002; Wycoff, 1988). Goldstein (1987) described it as decreased tensions between the police and the community, more effective use of police resources, increased quality of police services, effectiveness in dealing with community problems, higher job satisfaction of police participating in community policing programmes, and greater accountability to the community. Carter and Sapp (1998) argued that community policing is a proactive, decentralised approach designed to reduce crime, disorder, and fear of crime, while also responding to the community’s explicit needs and demands. Stevens (2003:13) added that community
policing is a preventative approach through an empowered problem-solving partnership between the police and the community to control crime, reduce the fear of crime, and to enhance the lifestyle experiences of all community members.

According to Ratcliffe (2008:66), community policing can be seen as a policing philosophy, or it can be defined by the programmes that are associated with it. Neighbourhood mini-stations, foot patrols, school visits, and neighbourhood watch are all programmes that are commonly associated with community policing. This model of policing cannot be defined by the specific programmes that are often the most visible component of the model, because these programmes can change depending on the needs of the community.

Ratcliffe (2008:67) stated that the purpose of community policing has been to increase police legitimacy in neighbourhoods that have lost confidence in the police. A central aim of community policing is to increase the legitimacy of formal governance and improve community satisfaction with policing services. Mishra (2011:7) concurred that community policing concentrates on proactively preventing crime and eliminating the atmosphere of fear that crime creates, rather than simply responding to crimes once they have been committed. Earning the confidence of the community and making those individuals stakeholders or partners in their own safety enable the police to better understand the community and to address both the needs of the community and the factors that contribute to crime.

Sozer (2010:65) stated that community policing is a concept that advocates the involvement of people in policing activities. It is a philosophy of policing based on the concept that police officers and private citizens should work together in creative ways, which will subsequently help solve contemporary community problems related to crime and social and physical disorder in the neighbourhood.

According to Newburn (2005:428), community policing is not easily characterised. It involves reforming decision-making processes and creating new cultures within police departments. It is a process rather than a product. Community policing relies on organisational decentralisation and a reorientation of patrols in order to facilitate two-way communication between the police and the public. It also implies a commitment to helping neighbourhoods solve crime problems on their own.
There are four general principles of community policing. Firstly, community policing relies on organisational decentralisation and a reorientation of patrols in order to facilitate communication between the police and the public. The second principle of community policing is that it assumes a commitment to broadly focused, problem-oriented policing. Thirdly, community policing requires that police respond to the public when they set priorities and develop their tactics. The fourth principle is that community policing implies a commitment to helping neighbourhoods solve crime problems on their own, through community organisations and crime prevention programmes (Newburn, 2005:430).

2.2.2.1 Functions of Community Police Forums (CPF)

The functions of CPFs are to:

- improve service delivery;
- strengthen partnerships between the community and the police;
- promote joint problem identification and problem solving; and
- enhance consultation and communication between the police and the community (Newburn, 2005:433).

2.2.3 Problem-oriented policing

According to Eisenberg and Glasscock (2001:1), for two decades the concept of problem-oriented policing has influenced how law enforcement agencies respond to the communities they serve. The approach concentrates on solving problems rather than solely responding to complaints, and it offers agencies the opportunity to apply the technique to problems that exist within their policing organisations, as well as those occurring in their communities. Problem-oriented policing is a conceptual approach that can address many policing issues. Problem-oriented policing requires police to delve deeper into the underlying problems that affect the safety and security of the community they serve. This requires police to be able to scan the broad information sources they have access to, including calls for service, recorded crime, informants, and the community. The emphasis in problem-oriented policing is on directing attention to the broad range of problems the community expects the police to handle,
the problems that constitute the business of the police, and how the police can be more effective in dealing with them (Ratcliffe, 2008:71).

According to Spencer (2013:480), problem-oriented policing is a philosophy that has influenced policing and community safety activity in many countries since it was initially proposed by Goldstein in 1979. The problem-oriented approach was founded on the premise that the fundamental unit of police work is a problem, not an individual incident, and that the focus should be on dealing with the underlying causes of problems. Problem solving involves conducting an in-depth study that clearly identifies, defines, and diagnoses the causes of the problem. Spencer (2013) further stated that it is based on theoretical principles from a group of opportunity theories, which include routine activity theory (Cohen & Felson, 1979) and rational choice theory (Cornish & Clarke, 1986).

Newburn (2005:416) outlined three key elements of the problem-oriented approach. Firstly, problems must be defined more specifically. Broad legal definitions, such as burglary or robbery, should be replaced by descriptions that include such characteristics as location, time, participants’ behaviour, and motivation. Secondly, information about problems must be collected from sources outside the police agency and not just from internal sources. The officers who have to deal with problems are a good source of information that is seldom exploited. Businesses, other government agencies, and private citizens can often provide data needed to understand the problem fully. Thirdly, police agencies must engage in a broad search for solutions, including alternatives to the criminal justice process. The best solutions often involve public and private individuals and organisations that have a stake in seeing the problem resolved.

2.2.4 Compstat

According to Ratcliffe (2008:76), Compstat is a police managerial accountability mechanism. In this model, mid-level commanders are made accountable to the executive of the police department for the management of crime in their basic command units. By encouraging accountability, it is believed that precinct captains and managers will make use of regular, detailed crime intelligence and from this intelligence flow determine an appropriate crime reduction strategy.
Compstat’s crime reduction mechanism involves four principles:

- Timely and accurate intelligence;
- Effective tactics;
- Rapid deployment; and
- Relentless follow-up and assessment (Ratcliffe, 2008:76).

According to Phillips (2012:14), Compstat compares statistics used to track data and is an agency-wide strategy for keeping police managers accountable for crime in their precincts. This method consists of four components; namely accurate and timely intelligence, rapid deployment, effective tactics, and relentless follow-up. According to Jeremy and Scott (2013:335), the value of Compstat is the identification of a crime series or serious crime within a jurisdiction, for example hotspots, based on a timely analysis of incident reports. The analysis of data captured via crime reporting can provide important information such as geographical parameters and modus operandi, which can be used to forecast a crime series in the immediate future, aid in problem solving, and provide descriptive information such as behaviours, targets, and criminal instruments that operational units may use to apprehend perpetrators, disrupt criminal activity, or alter crime-generating environments.

### 2.2.5 Intelligence-led Policing (ILP)

According to Phillips (2012:16), ILP is an innovative strategy for advancing crime prevention efforts. It is a strategic, future-oriented, and targeted approach to crime control, which focuses on the identification, analysis, and management of persisting and developing problems and risks. ILP is the application of criminal intelligence analysis. It is an objective decision-making tool which facilitates crime reduction and crime prevention through effective policing strategies. Sheptycki (2005) concurred that ILP is a technological effort to manage information about threats and risks in order to strategically manage the policing mission.

According to Jeremy and Scott (2013:337), in an effort to gain understanding of this new philosophy, ILP has been compared to other policing models such as community policing, Compstat, problem-oriented policing, and the standard model of policing. ILP provides strategic integration of intelligence analysis into the overall mission of the
organisation. Ratcliffe (2008) stated that ILP is a new tactic which relies on crime analysis that can rapidly improve police processes and management. Scholars (Ratcliffe, 2008; Ratcliffe & Guidetti 2008; Carter & Carter, 2009; Scheider et al. 2009) and practitioners (Bureau of Justice Assistance, 2005; Fuentes, 2006) all agree that ILP is not only new to policing, but so new in fact that it requires a shift in police management, organisational structure, and even day-to-day operations. Furthermore, Scheider et al. (2009) specifically identified ILP as an innovation and that while it is new to law enforcement, the lessons learned from previous policing innovations are critical to its successful adoption.

2.3 INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVES ON AND COMPARISONS OF RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY

2.3.1 The United States of America

The United States of America and Canada are the countries that are very developed and that have resources to counter burglary at residential premises unlike Zimbabwe and South Africa. Burglary at residential premises would be compared from these four countries based on the statistics and their strategies in place to counter residential burglary.

2.3.1.1 Statistics of residential burglaries in the United States of America

Residential burglary is one of the most prevalent crimes in the United States of America (USA), as well as in other countries. Burglaries account for 18% of all serious crimes in the USA, and is the second most common serious crime, just behind larceny-theft. In addition, it is believed that as many as half of all burglaries go unreported, which might account for the low average clearance rate of 14% in the USA. A significant factor related to the low clearance rate is that about 65% of residential burglaries investigated do not produce enough evidence or information about the crime, therefore making it one of the most difficult crimes to solve (Criminology and Criminal Justice Senior Capstone, 2010:2).

The official rate of residential burglaries, as measured by the Federal Bureau of Investigation’s (FBI) Uniform Crime Report (UCR) has changed dramatically over the last 50 years. The residential burglary rates increased in the USA and reported
residential burglaries were 508 per 100 000 of the population in 1990. The most recent statistics indicated the national burglary rate at 731 per 100 000 of the population in 2009. Van Zyl et al. (2003:107) stated that residential burglary would remain a serious problem and would probably continue to be a problem for as long as large sections of the population experience unemployment, poverty, and relative deprivation.

2.3.1.2 Strategies in place for residential burglaries in the USA

According to the literature in the USA, the police use ILP and problem-oriented policing. The community-oriented policing programme was created in terms of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994. The mission of the programme was to advance community policing in all jurisdictions across the USA (Burke, 2010:82).

According to Jeremy and Scott (2013:335), the American emphasis on ILP is truly on the sharing of information related to possible threats and the creation of actionable intelligence products as a result of this proactive effort, which can prevent or eliminate threats of future crimes.

2.3.2 Australia

2.3.2.1 Statistics of residential burglaries in Australia

Residential burglary remains a significant crime problem in Australia. While the Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC) is keen to encourage residential burglary reduction initiatives, it often encounters the fact that targeted operations simply displace crime to another area (Ratcliffe, 2002:1). According to the AIC (2008:1), a 2003-2004 survey reported data from the 30 most developed countries, including Australia. Residential burglary was one of the various crime types that had increased, according to the survey. In Australia, the prevalence of residential burglary was estimated at 2.5% and this was higher than the international average of 1.8%, which placed Australia in the fifth highest position of the 30 countries.
2.3.2.2 Strategies in place for the prevention of residential burglary in Australia

According to the AIC (2001:1), in response to the escalating residential burglary rates in the Australian Capital Territory, the Australian federal police have, over recent years, introduced a series of crime-reduction strategies in Canberra. These operations have been effective in achieving a short-term reduction in residential burglary rates. The strategy, Operation Anchorage, which ran from February to June (2001), included special burglary-reduction teams, surveillance, police stops, foot patrols, and random breath tests in high-burglary areas.

Ratcliffe (2002:3) concurred that the strategies employed included the use of surveillance teams, targeting known prolific offenders, traffic enforcement in high-burglary areas, and the extensive use of intelligence analysis to focus efforts. He further explained that it appeared on the basis of the first four weeks that Operation Anchorage had a considerable impact on residential burglaries in the city (see Figure 1).

Figure 1: Number of burglaries per week in Australia

(Source: AIC, 2001)
2.3.3 Canada

2.3.3.1 Statistics of residential burglaries in Canada

The General Social Survey (2009:3) outlined that until 2007, Canada recorded a higher burglary rate than the USA. Since then, Canada’s burglary rate has been dropping at a faster pace than the USA’s rate; therefore Canada ranks better on this indicator than the USA. Statistics Canada (2009) reported that the police-reported crime rate has been dropping since 1992. The decline has been more prevalent for non-violent crimes, including residential burglaries. Canada’s burglary rate has declined steadily since 2003. Between 2003 and 2010, the burglary rate fell from 901 burglaries per 100 000 people to 578. Statistics Canada (2009) reported that 93% of Canadians aged 15 and over were satisfied with their personal safety from crime; only slightly lower than 94% in 2004.

2.3.3.2 Strategies in place for residential burglaries in Canada

A Conference Board of Canada report (2010) found that other forms of crime prevention produce better results. In particular, approaches that address the root causes of crime are proving to be the most successful. An analysis of successful programmes in Canada, the USA, and the UK yielded the following recommendations:

- Begin with an understanding of the community and its problems.
- Develop programmes and policies to deal with these problems in their community context, and focus on crime reduction.
- Learn from and build on successful prevention programmes developed elsewhere.
- Stay focused – prevention programmes will not succeed without a great deal of effort.
- Secure commitment from senior government officials.
- Provide adequate resources.
- Ensure cooperation and coordination among organisations targeting crime reduction.
- Take a comprehensive approach to prevention and develop strategies (The Conference Board of Canada, 2010).
2.3.3.3 How Canada’s burglary rate compares to those of other countries

The Conference Board uses burglary data from the United Nation’s periodic surveys of crime trends. The data show that Canada has a lower burglary rate than that of nine of its peer countries. In 2010, the most recent year of data available, Canada had 578 burglaries per 100,000 people. This was five times the rate of the best-ranked country, Japan. Canada ranked eighth out of 17 peer countries.

Figure 2: Police-reported crime rates in Canada

![Police-reported crime rates in Canada, 1962 to 2013](chart)

(Source: The Conference Board of Canada, 2010)

2.3.4 Zimbabwe

2.3.4.1 Statistics of residential burglaries in Zimbabwe

The rate of burglaries increased from 400.14 (2007) to 438.73 (2013), an increase of 9.6% by 2014. Police response, due to limited resources, owns and operates very few patrol vehicles. The Zimbabwe Republic Police’s (ZRP) response to crime scenes is negligible. This lack of mobility fuels the confidence of criminals, who operate freely
without the fear of being caught. Moreover, police are often unarmed, which decreases law enforcement functionality further. If the police need to respond to a crime in progress or to investigate a criminal act that has already taken place, the victim must drive to the local police station and pick up an available police officer (United State department of state bureau of diplomatic security, 2014).

The ZRP is responsible for maintaining law and order. Although the ZRP is officially under the authority of the Ministry of Home Affairs, in practice it is controlled by the President’s office. United State department of state bureau of diplomatic security (2014). stated that burglary gangs are more coordinated and normally consist of at least four criminals. There has been a general increase in reports of crimes being committed by persons carrying weapons. Burglaries of residential premises are on the rise in Harare. Burglaries periodically occur in Harare’s northern suburbs. While nighttime burglaries remain the norm, there have been reports of day-time attempts, probing, and actual burglaries. Of particular concern is the ability of some criminals to bypass residential security features such as perimeter walls, guards, and alarm systems (United State department of state bureau of diplomatic security, 2014).

Burglars have little fear of resistance from residential occupants and do not appear to consider whether a residence is occupied when committing their crimes. Certain criminals are not reluctant to use violence when confronted. However, the majority will simply brandish a weapon, tie up their victims, and leave with any objects of value they can carry. Criminals have been known to overwhelm or assault household staff and tie them up while taking their time to steal high-value items and cash. The same tactics apply at night, but with more potential for violence as the residents are normally at home and criminals continue to press for more valuables during their home invasions. As the economy continues to struggle to recover and ZRP resources are inadequate or non-existent, criminals are becoming bolder, sometimes entering residential compounds by day and taking their time to rob properties. Criminals are not overly concerned with police response – they know the response will unlikely be timely. Recent arrests indicate that some residential burglaries are being perpetrated by former military or police officers (United State Department of State Bureau of Diplomatic Security, 2014).
2.3.5 South Africa

2.3.5.1 Statistics and an overview of residential burglaries in South Africa

In South Africa, property crime rates are very high, especially burglaries at residential premises, with an overall increase of 4% from 2007 to 2014 (SAPS, 2014). Bezuidenhout (2011:167) outlined that the majority of South African people live, and will in all likelihood continue to live, in underdeveloped, disorganised communities. Large squatter camps are found near most major towns and cities. The living conditions of the people in these camps are worsened by a low employment rate and the proportionally small pool of skilled and professional workers. Residential burglaries in South Africa can be regarded as one of the most significant crimes, as well as being one of the most common forms of criminal behaviour. It intrudes into the homes and damages feelings of personal security, peace of mind, and well-being. Because of this, it often has an impact on its victims and others who fear residential burglary that is out of proportion to the value of the property that is stolen.

Van Zyl et al (2003:107) concurred that residential burglary remains a serious problem in South African society and will probably continue to be a problem for as long as large sections of the population experience unemployment – estimated as high as 40% of the population, with accompanying poverty and relative deprivation. At an average rate of more than 590 residential burglaries per 100 000 of the population per year for the period between 1994 and 1999, residential burglary can be regarded as the most common crime in South Africa.

2.3.5.2 Strategies in place for residential burglaries in South Africa

The current focus of the SAPS is more on law enforcement than on the protection of individual properties. The SAPS has limited personnel and resources at its disposal, which makes it difficult to satisfy the needs and expectations of communities to be protected against burglars and armed robbers (Van Zyl et al. 2003:108). In a study by Coupe and Griffiths (1998), which evaluated the effectiveness of police activities and operations in the UK, it was found that few residential burglary cases were solved by primary investigations, and little of the stolen property was recovered.
2.4 LEGAL FRAMEWORKS AND POLICE AIMS

South Africa’s transition has been accompanied by a concerted focus on the use of the law as an instrument for addressing crime, as well as other social problems. This is hardly surprising given that the apartheid state was itself defined by a particularly far-reaching set of laws. What the law provides is simply a legal framework for justice (Davis & Snyman, 2005:132).

2.4.1 The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa and the SAPS

The Constitution stipulates in section 205(3) that the SAPS is responsible for:

- preventing, combating, and investigating crime;
- maintaining public order;
- protecting and securing South Africans and their property; and
- upholding and enforcing the law.

This section of the Constitution clearly stipulates the responsibilities of the SAPS as, among others, the prevention, combating, and investigation of crime. The SAPS in Ficksburg has 22 detectives investigating all crimes reported to the police. The researcher is of the view that there are not enough detectives and that they have many cases to investigate, which affects the successful prosecution of cases such as residential burglaries.

2.4.2 The South African Police Service Act, no. 68 of 1995

Section 13 of the South African Police Service Act deals with the powers, duties, and functions of the members of the police service. According to section 13(1), police officials may exercise the powers and perform the duties and functions conferred on or assigned to them by law. This may only be done subject to the Constitution and with due regard for the fundamental rights of every person. This means that police officials are obliged to always take the provisions of the Constitution, and especially the rights of individuals, into consideration when they are arresting suspects. Every empowering provision should therefore be read in light of the Constitution.
2.4.3 Criminal Law (Forensic Procedures) Amendment Act, no. 37 of 2013

This act serves as a criminal investigative tool in the fight against crime if the SAPS in Ficksburg can use forensic experts in their investigations. In terms of residential burglary investigations where the suspect is unknown, this act will assist the police by identifying the suspect by means of fingerprints, footprints, or any physical evidence that can be found at the crime scene.

2.4.4 General Law Amendment Act, no. 62 of 1955: Possession and receipt of stolen property

Section 36 of the above Act provides as follows: “Failure to give satisfactory account of possession of goods. Any person who is found in possession of any goods, other than stock or produce as defined in section 1 of the Stock Theft Act of 1959 (Act no. 57 of 1959), in regard to which there is reasonable suspicion that they have been stolen and is unable to give a satisfactory account of such possession, shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to the penalties which may be imposed on a conviction of theft.”

2.4.5 Immigration Act, no. 13 of 2002

The Immigration Act of 2002 is often utilised by police officials as an additional tool to address organised crime and terrorist activity. However, the Immigration Act has limitations to address these scourges, and the application of the Act is regularly scrutinised by our courts. Although the Department of Home Affairs is primarily responsible for matters concerning immigration, members of the Service are also afforded certain powers in respect of the Immigration Act of 2002. Section 41 of the Act, for instance, allows police officials to verify the identity of persons to determine whether they are entitled to be in the Republic.

The researcher included this immigration Act, no. 13 of 2002 because there are many foreigners crossing illegal using Caledon River to FPA; the public survey has revealed that these foreigners commit crime in FPA especially residential burglary.
2.4.6 The role of the SAPS

The SAPS is responsible for investigating criminal offences as defined by the Act. This includes persons who enter the Republic other than at a port of entry, or who are not in possession of a temporary or permanent residence permit. In Ficksburg, the Caledon River divides Lesotho and South Africa. Most of the time the river is dry and illegal immigrants can freely cross into South Africa. There are no law enforcement agencies such as the military patrolling the river to stop the immigrants from entering the country illegally.

Section 2(3) of the National Strategic Intelligence Act, no. 39 of 1994, mandates the SAPS in terms of intelligence:

- to gather;
- correlate;
- evaluate;
- coordinate; and
- use crime intelligence

in support of the objectives of the SAPS, as contemplated in section 205(3) of the Constitution.

2.5 THE AIMS OF THE SAPS

Bezuidenhout (2011:62) listed the aims of the SAPS as follows:

- Protect the rights of all South Africans, and to be impartial, respectful, and accountable to the community;
- Use its powers in a responsible way;
- Provide a service with honesty and integrity;
- Evaluate its service continually;
- Use the resources provided by the government in the best possible way; and
- Cooperate with the community, the government, and all other role players.
2.6 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORKS

2.6.1 Environmental criminology

According to Cozens (2011:485), environmental criminology is the study of crime, criminality, and victimisation in particular places and the way individuals and organisations shape their activities. It is a specialty within criminology; the study of crime, criminals, criminal behaviour, and corrections that introduces the concept of geography or the spatial dimension of crime and the criminal event. It concentrates on the location of crime, the fear of crime, and how individuals’ behaviour is influenced by place-based factors. According to Van Zyl et al. (2003:109), the emphasis on environmental criminology took place between the 1960s and 1980s, mainly as a result of the writings of Jane Jacobs (1961), Newman (1973), Jeffery (1977), Clarke and Mayhew (1980), and Brantingham and Brantingham (1981), who argued that crime could be prevented more effectively by exercising better control over the location where the crime was committed. Furthermore, these authors stated that the school of thought argues that the opportunity for crime should be prevented in the physical environment, since the commission of a crime can mainly be attributed to rational decisions rather than being the result of biophysical, psychological, or social factors.

Environmental criminologists tend to assume that some people are criminally motivated or have a disposition towards criminality and, instead of focusing their research on the criminal, they begin their research with an analysis of the location of crimes – when, where, and how crimes occur (Van Zyl et al., 2003:109).

2.6.2 Theories supporting this study

Environmental criminology, supported by three related crime opportunity theories; namely rational choice theory; lifestyle/exposure theory; routine activity theory; and crime pattern theory. Furthermore, anomie theory; the differential opportunity theory; the differential accociation theory; and the radical or conflict theories supported this study.

2.6.2.1 Rational choice theory

It was only during the late 1970s that criminologists realised that none of the theoretical perspectives aimed at explaining criminal behaviour assumed a rational, thinking
individual. According to Van der Westhuizen (1998:111), David Matza’s drift theory (1964) got the closest to including such criteria. He referred to his theory as “soft determinism” However, his theory did not convey the fact that the individual has a free will and that he/she can make a calculated, rational decision/choice.

Theorists, who support the rational choice perspective, speak in terms of “opportunity”, “benefits” and “costs” when discussing the offender’s decision to commit a crime. The viewpoints of Smit (1723-1790) and Bentham (1748-1832), that man exercises economic choices and is motivated to experience pleasure and to avoid pain, featured very strongly in the rational choice perspective. Clark and Felson (1993) indicated that a synthesis of the work of various researchers on criminal decision-making (which fell within four separate disciplines – the sociology of deviance, environmental criminology, economics and cognitive psychology) eventually gave rise to the rational choice perspective of Cornish and Clarke in 1986 (Van der Westhuizen, 2011:127).

The offender was traditionally described as an irrational, purposeless, unpredictable and potentially violent person. However, most forms of misdemeanour ought not to be regarded as manifestations of devious conduct or mental disturbances. Over-emphasising pathological characteristics in offenders and denying the existence of rational components impedes the constructive analysis of criminal behaviour. Cornish and Clark (1986) started with the assumption that, by their criminal behaviour, offenders make rational decision/choices and in the process seek to benefit themselves. Although this perspective focuses mainly on the individual as a rational human being, it is important to mention that Cornish and Clark did not deny that there were irrational and pathological elements in some forms of criminal behaviour.

Utility is one of the most important concepts of the rational choice theory. Humans operate on a utilitarian basis of pleasure and pain calculations. Van der Westhuizen (1998:122) states that man (on the basis of his knowledge and understanding) consider certain options, pros and cons, and then chooses – in a rational way – the action which holds the maximum benefit. The individual considers, in this way, only the consequences his/her actions will have for him/herself, and does not necessarily think how these actions will affect other people.
Instead of emphasising the differences between criminals and non-criminals, the rational choice perspective stresses some of the similarities between them. Cornish and Clark (1986:vii) state that if crimes are the result of rational choices, based on the anticipated cost and benefits, criminal behaviour becomes more crime-specific. They argue that more attention should be paid to the criminal event itself as well as the background/historical and situational factors that influence its commission. This supposes that the decision-making process can be affected by various factors of which situational factors (poverty, unemployment, poor economies and social circumstances) are the most important part of the process in deciding to commit crime.

Therefore, with reference to the above, the rational choice theory states that most opportunistic criminals are rational in their decision making and recognise, evaluate, and respond to a variety of environmental factors (Cozens, 2011:486). These are environmental factors within the built environment which relate to the perceived risk and efforts associated with an offence, and are central to the offender’s decision-making process.

The rational choice has had three major influences. Firstly, it has long provided the fundamental, but largely unacknowledged, discourse within which most sociological theories of crime and deviancy are framed. Holzman (1982), in Bryant, 2000:304) suggested that differential association, labelling, strain, control, and conflict theories all imply that deviant behaviour is both explicable and rational in the context of the individual’s social and economic circumstances.

Secondly, the rational choice perspective provides a useful corrective to the common tendency to pathologise criminal behaviour; viewing it purely as the product of irrational or defective thinking. Thirdly, the rational choice perspective takes seriously the view that criminal behaviour is a function of both motivation and opportunity. In doing so, it challenges the adequacy of traditional accounts of offending, which often pay too much attention to the more instrumental aspects of the behaviour (Bryant, 2000:304)
2.6.2.2 Characteristics of rational choice theory

By the mid-1980s, it became possible to list some propositions of the rational choice perspective on criminal behaviour, which might be helpful in furthering the study and control of offending. The most basic ones are as follows (Bryant, 2000:304):

- **Rationality** – Criminal behaviour is presumed to be generally rational, in the sense of trying to achieve desired goals through effective action.
- **Interaction** – Criminal behaviour, like other types of behaviour, is an instrumental action, involving interactions between the individual and his or her environment, and criminal events are the products of such interactions.
- **Choice** – Viewing offending as the outcome of offenders’ perceptions, choices, and decisions is a helpful approach for investigating the purposes and methods of criminal behaviour.
- **Crime specificity** – Because different crimes vary in their purposes and methods, they are likely to involve different choices and decisions.
- **Decision-making models** – Separate, crime-specific accounts of crime commission decisions and criminal involvement decisions may be required.

2.6.2.3 Routine activity theory

During the same time that Hindelang, Gottfredson and Garofalo (1978) formulated the lifestyle/exposure model of personal victimisation, Cohen and Felson (1979) formulated the routine activity approach. When the lifestyle/exposure and routine activity models are compared to each other, it becomes clear that there is a strong link between the two models (Van der Westhuizen, 1998:112). One finds that they do not differ in substance but rather in the way in which various researchers explain them. The key concept in the lifestyle/exposure model is “routine activity” and one of the most important elements in the routine activity approach is the component of “rational choice”.

Theorists of the routine activity approach drew heavily from the human ecology theory of Amos Hawley (1950). In his theory, Hawley included the temporal aspect, that indicated that the timing of various activities by the hour of the day and day of the week were equally important in understanding human behaviour. Hawley emphasised in his
theory of human ecology that the nature of routine activities is an essential part of life – the exponents of this approach argue that crime is the product or result of an opportunity that presents itself during social activities that take place on the street on a daily basis. These activities are called routine activities, and are defined as any recurrent and prevalent activities which provide for the basis population and individuals' needs, whatever their biological or cultural origins (Cozens, 2011:485). Neighbourhoods with high proportions of rental housing and student populations provide for the high risk or availability of three elements: motivated offenders, suitable targets, and the absence of capable guardians (Malczewski & Poetz, 2005:524).

According to Davis and Snyman (2005:40), the focus of routine activity is not to explain why certain individuals commit crimes, but how the organising of social activities contribute to the translation of criminals into criminal actions. The routine activity theory supports, and Cozens (2011:486) concurred, that for a crime to be committed, there must be a motivated offender, a suitable target, and an absence of capable guardians. Cohen and Felson (1979:589) believed that the structure of routine activities influences criminal opportunity and therefore affects trends in “direct-contact predatory violations”. According to Van der Westhuizen (1998:117), Glaser (1971) defined predatory violations as “illegal acts which someone definitely and intentionally takes or damages the person or the property of another”.

Routine activities and specifically changes in activity patterns often create the opportunity for crime or increase the risk of direct-contact violations, which include direct physical contact between at least one offender and at least one person or object which that offender attempts to take. Apart from the above, Cohen and Felson (1979) also stressed the importance of structural changes in routine activity patterns, particularly those that lead to social disorganisation. They argued that structural changes in routine activities can influence crime rates by affecting the convergence in time and space of the motivated offender, suitable target and the absence of capable guardians. As mentioned, Cohen and Felson (1979) did not examine why people are criminally inclined. They take criminal propensity as a given and examine the manner in which the spatio-temporal (space and time) organisation of activities help people to translate their criminal inclinations into actions.
With reference to the context of the ecological nature of human beings, Cohen and Felson postulated that in illegal acts of direct contact, people are gaining and losing sustenance; struggling among themselves for assets, safety, domain pre-eminence, physical repression; and sometimes for survival. This supposes, therefore, an interdependence between people. Such interdependence between people can, according to Van der Westhuizen (1998:119), be regarded as predatory relationships between functionally diverse individuals and groups.

One can further make the supposition that illegal activities cannot occur independently of legal activities. In this regard, Cohen and Felson were of the opinion that the spatial and temporal structure of routine legal activities play a very important role in determining the location, type and quantity of illegal acts that occur in a given society or specific environment. Related to this, social changes can lead to routine activities taking place further away from home and that they could create a greater opportunity for crime. Therefore, from this perspective one can make a further supposition that, based on their routine activities (influenced by role expectations and their position in the social structure of society) certain individuals will be more susceptible to victimisation than others. Finally, it would be important to mention that rational choices, in the decision-making process of a suitable target, should be regarded as a very important component of the routine activity perspective.

2.6.2.4 Crime pattern theory

Crime pattern theory seeks to understand the search and selection processes that criminals use, and analyses how people and objects associate with crime in terms of space and time. Property crimes are concentrated in locations where people congregate. These locations include homes, shopping centres, work or school, sports areas, parks, and recreation centres (Cozens, 2011:487).

According to Aantjes (2012:6), the crime pattern theory states that crime consists of certain patterns. Central elements are how people and others who are involved move in time and space. This theory is connected to the routine activities theory. Three elements are important in the crime pattern theory; namely nodes, paths, and edges. Nodes are places to where people travel and return from. These contain places that cause crime or where crime is present. The second element of crime patterns is paths;
crime occurs on the paths that are used for this. When these two are combined, one can generate crime maps. The third element of crime pattern theory is edges. These are the edges of areas in which people live and move. Crime often occurs at these edges where people meet one another. Mapping certain patterns and information makes it possible to reduce some forms of crime.

2.6.2.5 Anomie theory

During the 1930s, Robert Merton Was influenced by the work of Pitirim Sorokin whose book, Contemporary Sociological Theories published in 1928, drew attention to Emile Durkheim’s work on Anomie. When the Frenchman Durkheim introduced the term “anomie” in his book The Division of labour in Society (1893) and Suicide (1897), he used it to describe a condition of moral deregulation that occurs in society. Van der Westhuizen (2011:137) stated that Durkheim explained that the rules telling people how they ought to behave toward each other have broken down. People do not know what to expect from one another. Anomie refers, therefore, to the breakdown in either the rules of society or the moral norms and result in a disruption of normal societal condition. Van der Westhuizen (2015:1) mentioned in her paper at the Crimsa conference in Cape Town, “A Multi-dimensional approach to Conflict and Violence in our “coming of age” Democratic South Africa” that South Africa and the globe find themselves in a state of normless or anomie.

To Bryant (2001:20) anomie is a social condition that disrupts society’s ability to effectively regulate the behaviour of its members. This disruption inhibits opportunities for the fulfilment of personal pursuits, desires, and goals, and creates pressure for individuals to achieve fulfilment through the commission of crime and deviance. The following factors lead society to a general state of anomie: firstly, the existence of an economic disaster like the Great Depression, for example, or during economic crises, when people must reduce their requirements, restrain their needs, and learn self-control.

Secondly, when there is rapid economic growth. The growth in wealth and power erases existing boundaries of goals; meaning that the limits are unknown between the possible and the impossible, what is just and what is unjust, and legitimate claims and
hopes and those which are immoderate. Thirdly, the creation of a chronic state brought about by the decline in regulation of economic activities (Bryant, 2001:21).

The various theories look at macro-level structural and micro-level individual sources of anomie. At the macro level, anomie theories focus on structural breakdowns which limit society’s ability to regulate people’s behaviour. This state of deregulation creates pressure for certain categories of people to engage in deviance in order to achieve satisfaction. The micro side of anomie is referred to as strain theory. It identifies the strains that individuals experience or perceive, which create the pressure which motivates them to engage in acts of crime and deviance.

In other words, due to the huge emphasis on success in our postmodern society, people experience a total breakdown. The success is based on money, power and status, as described through the eyes of society. Due to situational factors (poor economy, uncertain politics, homelessness, poverty, unemployment, etc.) people become normless based on their goals/dreams and the means to attain these dreams. Based on the above, people develop adaptation methods to “cope” with their dreams and the little legitimate means available to them. Merton, in the 1930’s, classified these responses/adaptations methods as:

*Conformity* (law abiding citizens – who’s dreams and means meet);

*Innovation* (law breaking citizens – who dreams, due to differential opportunity structures, use illegal means or ways to achieve their goals);

*Ritualism* (law abiding citizens – who’s goals and means do not, morally driven, meet because morally it is a sin not to follow the rules and become content with their circumstances);

*Retreatism* (law breaking citizens – those who drop out of society through failure to achieve success or to escape the judgement of others); and

*Rebellion* (law breaking citizens - those who reject the cultural and social structure with the intent to establish a new social order).

For the purpose of this study the researcher focused on innovation which includes all economic crimes, of which burglary as the main theme of this thesis. Due to the severe situational factors the globe is faced with, Van der Westhuizen (2015, September) indicated that technology is to blame for the huge amount of citizens breaking the law.
She indicated that society is so focused on success (money, power and status) and technology that, due to differential opportunities available to all the social economic classes, people lose focus on conformity and ritualism and seek illegitimate means/ways to achieve their goals/dreams or become successful. If an individual finds him/herself in an unequal opportunity structure and adopt innovation they will commit the following economic crimes: theft, burglary, shoplifting, fraud, cyber-crime and corruption. Due to the enormous drug abuse and “drop outs” in society (retreatism), many of these citizens commit burglary to sustain their drug-habit and finally, those who did not adopted innovation and retreatism become rebellious and convert to forms of extremely violent anti-social activities. Therefore, Van der Westhuizen (2015) specified that the globe finds itself in a total state of normlessness.

2.6.2.6 Differential opportunity model

Richard Cloward and Lloyd Ohlin used both Merton’s anomie theory and Cohen’s theory of status frustration when they examined the formation of delinquent subcultures. In their book, Delinquency and Opportunity: A Theory of Delinquent Gangs Cloward and Ohlin (1960) they proposed that delinquency and crime were possible responses to the strain people experience when legitimate means to success in society are blocked. Their theory is known as the differential opportunity theory (Van der Westhuizen, 2011:141).

According to Bryant (2000:22), Cloward and Ohlin extended the traditions of anomie and subcultural delinquency through their theory of differential opportunity structures. Unlike other theories of anomie, which propose that strained individuals automatically resort to illicit behaviour when legitimate success is obstructed, differential opportunity maintains that access to the illegitimate opportunity structure is also limited.

Referring to Solomon Kobrin (1951), Cloward and Ohlin argued that differential opportunities available to all had to do with the degree of community integration. They argued that, in our postmodern society, people are socialised into believing that those which have “ability” will achieve success. For example, that through qualifications gained in the educational system, people will be matched to the job that suits them. However, in “reality”, members in society fail to achieve a social position equal to their ability. Unfortunately there are not enough “high status” jobs available to all.
According to Van der Westhuizen (2011:142), when faced with queues of equally able applicant’s prospective employers will use criteria other than ability to make a rational choice in terms of employment. In this situation, an applicant’s social class, religion and dress code become important. Cloward and Ohlin observed that the lower working class applicants fell victims to this system and eventually feel that they had been treated unjustly. Those citizens are more likely to become delinquent and criminal due to their social status in society. They become the “angry failures” as Cloward and Ohlin referred to them and they withdraw their support for conventional, legitimate means and norms (goals/dreams) in society.

The differential opportunity theory identified three major “criminal subcultures”:

The Criminal subculture (citizens in this group strive for economic success and adopt a criminal lifestyle – extortion, fraud, theft, burglary, shoplifting, corruption and cyber-crime -);

The Retreatist subculture (citizens in this group withdraw from society and the consumption of drugs is their basic activity – although economic crimes are committed to sustain the drug habit. They strive for status within their own group and reject the value system and society in general); and

The Conflict/radical subculture (the major activities of these citizens are violence. Members in this group share similar frustrations and will fight with weapons to gain the respect of the so called upper socio-economic classes.

The researcher aught it important to mention that Edwin Sutherland’s (1939) differential association theory had a huge impact on the differential association theory in terms of learnt behaviour through the availability of technology. As mentioned by Van der Westhuizen (2015), surplus labour and a poor economy leads to low wages (strain, stress and frustration) and therefore, according to Steven Spitzer (1975) and Richard Quinney (1977) identified five problem populations: The poor that steals from the rich; those who refuse to work; those who retreat into drugs; those who refuse schooling or do not believe in the benefits of family life; and those who’s actively propose a non-capitalist society where corruption and other economic crimes such as burglary will not be necessary.
According to Aantjes (2012:4), the opportunity model explains that the chances of committing a crime increase when the opportunity is larger. This theory is connected to situational crime prevention. According to advocates of this theory, every form of crime has something to do with opportunity. Even when an offender is motivated, without opportunity, no crime is possible.

2.7 CONCLUSION

This chapter dealt with the literature review, which focused on models of policing, legal frameworks, an international perspective, and comparisons of residential burglary and theoretical frameworks.

The following legislations are the most relevant to this study. The constitution of the Republic of South Africa, section 205(3) which describe the responsibilities of the SAPS. The criminal law (forensic procedures) Amendment Act, no. 37 of 2013, which can be used to identify the suspects by means of fingerprints, footprints or any physical evidence that can be found on the crime scene. Environmental criminology, supported by three related crime opportunity theories; namely rational choice theory; lifestyle/exposure theory; routine activity theory; and crime pattern theory. Furthermore, anomie theory; the differential opportunity theory; the differential accosiation theory; and the radical or conflict theories supported this study.
CHAPTER 3
RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter deals with the research design and the methodology that were used in conducting this research. The research population of the study was described in Chapter 1 and will be described in further detail in section 3.3.5. In this study, the police in FPA were interviewed (qualitative method) and a relatively small quantitative study was done with the community. The methods used for data collection were also clearly explained in this chapter. This chapter explains how the data were collected and analysed. Limitations, relating to the problems encountered during the data-collection process, the reliability and validity process, and ethical considerations were discussed briefly.

3.2 LOCATION OF THE STUDY

Ficksburg was founded in 1883 and named after General Jan Fick, Commander-General of the former Orange Free State republic (presently the Free State province in South Africa). General Fick’s responsibility was to protect the border between the then Basotholand and the Orange Free State. Ficksburg is a town situated at the foot of the 1 750-metre high Imperani Mountain in Free State province in South Africa (Ficksburg.co.za, s.a.).

Ficksburg is located in the Thabo Mofutsanyane District (TMD) and is the seat of the Setsoto Local Municipality, which includes the towns of Clocolan, Marquard, and Senekal. The total population of the entire area is 41 248 people (Census 2011, cited by Ficksburg.co.za, s.a.). In 2011, the racial makeup was 90.7% black African, 1.9% coloured, 1.6% Indian, 5.6% white, and 0.2% other races (Ficksburg.co.za, s.a.).
3.3 RESEARCH DESIGN

According to Bezuidenhout (2011:48), a research design is a blueprint, procedure, or plan of action. In support of this statement, Mouton (2001:55) mentioned that a research design is a plan of how one intends to conduct research, by focusing on the end product. It therefore acts as the framework or guideline for the study. A research design sets out the path along which an investigation should proceed, and lays down the steps to be taken to become familiar with the research material and to gather facts. This research was a combination of both qualitative and quantitative research design.

3.3.1 Quantitative research methods

According to Mouton (2001:35), quantitative research aims to measure a phenomenon using numbers, and surveys are typical forms of quantitative research data-collection tools. On the other hand, qualitative research most often describes scenes, gathers data through interviews, and/or analyses the meaning of documents. Quantitative
research is research that uses numerical analysis. In quantitative research, the researcher knows in advance what he/she is looking for and all aspects of the study are carefully designed before the data are collected. The objective of quantitative research is to develop and employ mathematical models, theories, and hypotheses pertaining to phenomena.

Quantitative research is generally also conducted using scientific methods, which includes the following steps:

- Developing models, theories, and hypotheses of what the researcher expects to find;
- Developing instruments and methods for measuring the data;
- Experimental control and manipulation of variables;
- Collecting the data;
- Modelling and analysing the data; and
- Evaluating the results (Mouton, 2001:35).

3.3.2 Qualitative research methods

According to Kumar (2014:133), the distinction between study designs and methods of data collection in qualitative studies is far less clear. Quantitative study designs have more clarity and distinction between designs and methods of data collection. He further explained that in quantitative research enough detail about a study design is provided for it to be replicated for verification and reassurance purposes. In qualitative research, little attention is paid to study designs or the other structural aspects of a study, hence the replication of the study design and its findings becomes almost impossible. The combination of both qualitative and quantitative methods is also referred to as mixed-methods research.

The three most common qualitative methods are participant observation, in-depth interviews, and focus groups. Each method is particularly suited for obtaining a specific type of data:

- Participant observation is appropriate for collecting data on naturally occurring behaviours in their usual contexts;
• In-depth interviews are optimal for collecting data on individuals’ personal histories, perspectives, and experiences; particularly when sensitive topics are explored; and
• Focus groups are effective in eliciting data on the cultural norms of a group and in generating broad overviews of issues of concern to the cultural groups or subgroups represented.

The types of data these three methods generate are field notes, audio (and sometimes video) recordings, and transcripts (Muijs, 2010:1-2).

Johnson and Turner (2003, as cited by Harwell 2010:152) argued that the fundamental principle of mixed-methods research is that multiple kinds of data should be collected with different strategies and methods in ways that reflect complementary strengths and non-overlapping weaknesses. Mixed methods have been used to increase the accuracy of research findings and the level of confidence in them, as well as to generate new knowledge through a synthesis of the findings from different approaches (Alexander et al., 2011:127). In this study, the researcher followed a mixed-methods approach. Combining the two methods hopefully went a long way in reducing bias and authenticating the research findings.

3.3.3 Structure of quantitative and qualitative research methods

Mouton (2009:35) expressed that the dimension of methodology refers to the knowledge of “how”, or the total set of means employed, to reach one’s goal of valid knowledge. The available methodology paradigms with which research can be conducted are qualitative, quantitative, and participatory action paradigms. As a result of the nature of the present research topic, the research is conducted within the mixed-methods paradigm. The research procedures by means of which the researcher investigated the stated problem were well founded, and were based on the specific research approach and methodology adopted for the study.

3.3.4 Mixed-methods research

De Vos et al. (2011:434) defined mixed methods as the combination of techniques or methods of collecting and analysing quantitative and qualitative data, which relate
more to the practice of triangulation, which enriches one particular approach rather than the consideration of a mixed-methods approach. Bless et al. (2013:58) noted that mixed-methods research attempts to combine the advantages of qualitative and quantitative methods and avoid their disadvantages. Mixed methods will collect both quantitative and qualitative data and then find ways of combining or mixing the two types. Bezuidenhout (2011:47, citing Green et al. 2004) identified five major purposes of the mixed-methods approach:

- **Triangulation** – Findings obtained through different qualitative and quantitative methods;
- **Complementary** – The results from one method will be clarified and illustrated by the use of another method; for example, interviews will add information and will qualify scores and statistics;
- **Development** – Results from one method will shape subsequent methods or steps in the research process; partial results from a study might suggest that other assessments should be incorporated;
- **Initiation** – Research questions, hypotheses, or challenges based on results obtained through one method will stimulate new research questions, hypotheses, or challenges; and
- **Expansion** – Richness and detail in the study as it explores specific features of each method and provides better results.

In addition to the abovementioned purposes of the mixed-methods approach, Bezuidenhout (2011:47) noted that there are four main reasons to combine qualitative and quantitative methods; namely to:

- explain or elaborate on quantitative results with subsequent qualitative data;
- use qualitative data to develop a new measurement instrument or theory that is subsequently tested;
- compare qualitative and quantitative data sets to produce well-validated conclusions; and
- enhance a study with a supplemental data set, either qualitative or quantitative.
The following statements were provided by various authors in terms of explaining mixed methods (Bergman, 2008; Creswell & Clark, 2007; Hanson & Collins, 2005; Johnson & Onwuegbuzie, 2004; Teddlie & Tashakkori, 2009):

- Mixed-methods research enables the researcher to simultaneously address a range of confirmatory and exploratory questions with both the qualitative and quantitative approaches and therefore verify and generate theory in the same study.
- Mixed-methods research provides strengths that offset the weaknesses of both quantitative and qualitative research, and therefore has the potential to provide better inferences.
- Mixed-methods research provides more comprehensive evidence for studying a research problem than either quantitative or qualitative research alone.
- Mixed-methods research provides the opportunity for a great assortment of divergent views and perspectives, and makes researchers alert to the possibility that issues are more multifaceted than they may have initially supposed.
- Mixed-methods research is practical in the sense that researchers are free to use all methods possible to address a research problem, as well as the fact that they combine inductive and deductive reasoning processes.
- Mixed-methods research encourages the use of multiple worldviews or paradigms, rather than the typical association of certain paradigms for quantitative researchers and others for qualitative researchers.
- Mixed-methods research eliminates different kinds of bias, explains the true nature of a phenomenon under investigation, and improves various forms of validity or quality criteria.

In this study, an attempt was made to explain the difference between quantitative and qualitative approaches. Additionally, the researcher explained the importance of using the mixed-methods approach in this research study.

### 3.3.5 Research population

The research population for this study consists of SAPS members, specifically investigators or detectives handling cases of burglary at residential premises. In
Ficksburg, specific Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were held with the Community Police Forums (CPFs), community leaders, and local community members. The researcher considered age, gender, and ranks when handing out the questionnaires to participants.

3.3.6 Sample size and sampling procedure

The research population (total SAPS members stationed at Ficksburg) was 241 in total, consisting of visible policing (115), detectives (22), support services (11), cluster (7), Ficksburg border-post (60) crime intelligence (9), and Peka Bridge (17). Non-probability sampling was used because it is less complicated and less expensive. Purposive sampling was used as the type of sampling method. This sampling type is regarded as the most important type of non-probability sampling. Thirty uniformed SAPS members were interviewed because the researcher aimed to obtain the general view or perception of police officials with regard to burglaries at residential premises. Ten detectives were interviewed because they investigate burglary cases.

According to Census 2011 (cited by Ficksburg.co.za, s.a.), the population of Ficksburg is 41 248 people. Questionnaires were distributed to 15 CPF members because the researcher wished to obtain the perceptions of the community regarding police response to burglary, whether the community is satisfied with the services they receive from the SAPS, etc. Questionnaires were also distributed to ten community leaders and 50 local community members. This was thus a small quantitative study.

3.4 METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION

3.4.1 Survey (Questionnaires)

According to Bless et al. (2000:156), a questionnaire is an instrument of data collection, which consists of a standardised series of questions relating to the research topic to be answered in writing by participants. Questionnaires encompass a variety of instruments, in which the participants respond to written questions to elicit reactions, beliefs, and attitudes. De Vos et al. (2011:186) added that the term “questionnaire” suggests a collection of questions; a typical questionnaire will probably contain as many statements as questions, especially if the researcher is interested in determining
the extent to which respondents hold a particular attitude or perspective. The basic objective of the questionnaire is to obtain facts and opinions about a phenomenon from people who are informed on the particular issue (Babbie & Mouton, 2001:233).

Kumar (2014:178) concurred that a questionnaire is a written list of questions, the answers to which are recorded by respondents. Thus, respondents read the questions, interpret what is expected, and then write down their answers. The layout of a questionnaire should be such that it is easy to read and pleasant to look at. The sequence of questions should be easy to follow. A questionnaire should be in an interactive style. This means respondents should feel as if someone is talking to them (see annexure A and B for the questionnaire to the community and the interview schedule to the police).

3.4.2 Secondary data search

3.4.2.1 Documentary study

A documentary study, which provided an overview of existing publications on the subject of residential burglaries in the FPA, Free State province, across Southern Africa, and some parts of the globe, was conducted by the researcher. The views of different authors, which relate to the problem, were discussed to place the current research project within a conceptual and theoretical context. Information sources comprised of recent academic books, academic journal articles, legislation, policy documents, national instructions, and online sources related to the study topic. Information obtained through the literature review was collected, and also integrated with the data obtained from the surveys. The documentary sources were compared with data gathered by the researcher, and then added as new information to the present study, where relevant.

For the orientation of the study subject, the researcher reviewed publications relevant to the study topic.

In light of this, herewith the selection of primary and secondary sources consulted by the researcher:
• The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (1996);
• The Criminal Procedure Act (51 of 1977);
• South African Police Service Act (68 of 1995);
• Relevant publications (i.e., SAPS journals such as Servamus Community-based Safety and Security Magazine of 2010 to 2015);
• SAPS Strategic Plan (2012 to 2013);
• SAPS annual reports (2013 to 2014 and 2014 to 2015); and

The following sources were also consulted:

• Text books;
• Journals articles on residential burglary;
• Internet sources on residential burglary;
• Dissertations and theses on crime and policing; and
• Other statutes.

3.5 OVERCOMING THE LIMITATIONS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE

The researcher gave members of the public, who constituted the respondents of the survey, adequate time for perusal of the questionnaire so that they could answer the questions more accurately. This helped to give respondents adequate time for question analysis, especially for those who were slow in comprehending the questions. To increase the response rate, the researcher personally collected the completed questionnaires. The unreturned questionnaires were not many and therefore did not have serious negative repercussions on the findings. The response rate of the questionnaires returned from members of public was more than 90%.

The interview schedule for police officers was of cause available on the same days on which the interview took place. The interview schedule mainly tested the police officers’ level of knowledge of crimes committed in Ficksburg, especially residential burglaries, and they needed to complete the questionnaires without asking colleagues.

To encourage the respondents to complete the questionnaires willingly, the researcher assured the respondents of their confidentiality in the introductory part of the questionnaire. The issue of confidentiality was also reiterated on the cover letter which
was obtained from the supervisor. The researcher also personally stressed the issue of confidentiality when the questionnaires were distributed.

3.6 OBSERVATIONAL SURVEY

Whilst on the police station to do the interviews the researcher observed victims of crime having to travel long distances to reach the police station to report crimes, especially residential burglaries, and observed victims of crime being told that the vehicles at the police station were not enough so they had to wait for many hours for a police vehicle to be available for the police to visit the scene of the crime or to identify the suspects. The subjects were not aware of the observation and the researcher took notes.

3.7 METHOD OF ANALYSIS

3.7.1 Validation of survey results

Validity is concerned with whether the actual measuring reflects the intended measure (Rose & Sullivan, 1996:19). For the purpose of this research study, only content and construct validity will be elaborated upon. Content validity is concerned with the representativeness or sampling adequacy of the content (e.g. topic or items) of a measuring instrument (De Vos, 2001:84); while construct validity refers to the extent that a measuring instrument can be shown to measure a particular hypothetical construct correctly.

A descriptive analysis of the survey results are reflected in section 3.12.3. The variables are indicated in table format for ease of reference. Each variable was tested to fall within the set boundaries. Data validation is the process of ensuring that a programme operates on clean, correct, and useful data (Rose & Sullivan, 1996:19).

Construct validation, however, can only be taken to the point where the questionnaire measures what it is supposed to measure. Construct validation as a rule is addressed in the planning phases of a survey. This interview schedule was supposed to measure existing SAPS strategies (plans and resources) to counter burglaries at residential premises, contributing factors to burglaries in the FPA, factors that limit responses to
burglaries, and determining whether there were sufficient resources to deal with burglaries in the FPA.

3.8 INFERENTIAL STATISTICS

The following inferential statistics were used:

- Cronbach’s Alpha Coefficient test: Cronbach’s Alpha is an index of reliability associated with the variation accounted for by the true score of the “underlying construct”. Construct comprises the hypothetical variables that are measured (Cooper & Schindler, 2001:216-217). Another way to put it would be that Cronbach’s Alpha measures how well a set of items (or variables) measures a single unidimensional latent construct. When data have a multidimensional structure, Cronbach’s Alpha will usually be low (see annexure E).

- Chi-square tests for nominal data: Chi-square (two-sample) tests are probably the most widely used nonparametric test of significance. They are useful for tests involving nominal data, but can be used for higher scales as well, such as cases where persons, events, or objects are grouped in two or more nominal categories such as “yes-no” or cases of A, B, C or D. The technique is used to test for significant differences between the observed distribution of data among categories, and the expected distribution is based on the null hypothesis. It is calculated with actual counts rather than percentages (Cooper & Schindler, 2001:499).

- Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) is used when there is a categorically independent variable (with two or more categories) and a normally distributed interval dependent variable, and the researcher wishes to test for differences in the means of the dependent variable, broken down by the levels of the independent variable. Different inferential statistics were utilised in this study.

3.9 ASSISTANCE TO THE RESEARCHER

The conclusions made by the researcher were validated by a statistical report. Assistance was sought in interpreting the outcomes of the data. The final report written
by the researcher was validated and checked by the university’s statistician to exclude any misleading interpretations.

Descriptive and inferential statistics are discussed in sections 3.8 and 3.9.

3.10 SAMPLE

The target population of the public survey consisted of members of the CPFs, community leaders, and local community members. The target population of the SAPS interview was SAPS members and more specifically, the investigators or detectives who handle residential burglary cases in the FPA. Non-probability sampling (more specifically purposive sampling) was used to obtain a sample from the abovementioned target population. A sample size of 70 participants for the public survey, and a sample of 40 participants for the SAPS interview schedule were drawn.

3.11 ANALYSIS

In total, 69 community members participated in the public survey, and 40 SAPS members were interviewed.

The completed questionnaires and interview schedule were analysed as follows:

- Descriptive statistics were given for each variable; and
- The respondents who completed the entire questionnaire were utilised in the inferential statistics.

3.11.1 Operationalisation of research variables

The research comprises two categories of variables; namely independent and dependent variables. The independent variables comprised the following on the questionnaire:

- The gender of the respondents, whereby respondents were asked to indicate their sex (male or female);
- The area of residence;
- Education level;
The occupation of the respondent (either the job, the department, or institution in which the respondents worked); and

Other independent variables comprised of the age range of the respondents, period of stay at residence, and the sector of employment.

The dependent variables were derived from the various opinions on the strategies of countering burglaries at residential premises in the FPA, Free State province. The respondents were asked to respond to the strategies to burglaries at residential premises. The following items were included, after gathering relevant literature on the subject:

- Criminogenic factors;
- Ineffectiveness of the SAPS’ current strategies;
- SAPS’ lack of resources; and
- Socioeconomic factors.

The abovementioned variables were seen by the researcher to have a bearing or influence on the way the respondents would respond to questions pertaining to the strategies to counter burglaries at residential premises in the FPA in the Free State province.

3.12 ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

The research process, as well as the motivation for the study, was explained to all the participants. The researcher had the following ethical considerations in conducting this study: obtaining permission to conduct the study and to collect data; respecting the participants’ rights to termination; and their right to privacy, confidentiality, fair treatment, and protection from discomfort and harm. De Vos, Strydom, Fouché and Delport (2005: 56) stated that “researchers have two basic categories of ethical responsibility, meaning a responsibility to those both human and non-human, who participate in a project; and a responsibility to the discipline, to be accurate and honest in the reporting of their research.”

Participants were given an introductory letter, which was affixed to all the questionnaires. The letter clearly indicated that the process of gathering data would be purely for research and academic purposes, which caused respondents to be more
willing to provide the necessary data. The researcher first obtained consent from all the respondents who would be providing data through the survey (questionnaire). The respondents were also assured of the confidentiality of their data and in this regard, no names would appear on any of the questionnaires.

3.13 BIOGRAPHIC VARIABLES OF THE PUBLIC SURVEY

The following section provides the biographic variable results of the public survey questionnaire.

Table 2: Descriptive statistics – Gender distribution of the public survey

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Q01</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
<th>Cumulative frequency</th>
<th>Cumulative percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>47.8</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>47.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>50.7</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>98.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2 indicates that the majority of the respondents who participated in the public survey were female (50.7%), while 47.8% of the respondents were male, and 1.5% did not indicate their gender – as a result, the researcher calculated them as unknown. The respondents were equally distributed over the genders. Figure 4 illustrates the gender distribution of the public survey.
Table 3: Descriptive statistics – Age distribution of the public survey

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Q02</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
<th>Cumulative frequency</th>
<th>Cumulative percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LE to 21 years</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 – 32 years</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>42.0</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>50.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32 – 42 years</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>23.2</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>73.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42 – 52 years</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>18.8</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>92.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53 years and older</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>98.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3 indicates that just over half of the public survey respondents were younger than 32, 1.5% of the respondents did not state their age, and the rest (47.8%) were 32 years and older. The respondents were equally distributed in the less than 32 years of age and the 32 years and older age groups. Figure 5 illustrates the age distribution of the public survey.
Table 4 indicates that the majority (58.0%) of the respondents of the public survey were employed in the public sector, 20.3% were employed in the private sector, and 20.3% of the respondents were unemployed. There were statistically significantly more respondents from the public sector part of this survey than from the private sector or unemployed respondents. Figure 6 illustrates the sector of employment distribution of the public survey, with all the percentages of the public sector, private sector, unemployed, and the unknown.
Table 5: Descriptive statistics – Area of residence distribution of the public survey

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Q04</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
<th>Cumulative frequency</th>
<th>Cumulative percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zones 1 – 4</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>27.5</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>27.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zones 5 – 8</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>34.8</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>62.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Town, Loans, Boitumelo and Katlehong</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>34.8</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>97.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5 indicates that the majority of the respondents living in the location were lower class, because most of these respondents were unemployed. Of the respondents, 27.5% were from Zones 1 to 4. The respondents from Zones 1 to 4 formed part of the lower class.

The majority (34.8%) of the respondents were from Zones 5 to 8, and also formed part of the lower class. The respondents from town and the locations were middle class. These were individuals who worked for the government and some, especially from town, were business owners. Most of the respondents from the locations were
teachers, nurses, social workers, and doctors. Of the respondents, 34.8% were from town and the locations, and were middle class.

The respondents for the public survey were equally distributed between the different areas of residence that formed part of the survey. Figure 7 illustrates the percentage of area of residence distribution.

**Figure 7: Area of residence distribution**

As Figure 8 illustrates, the majority of the public survey respondents (62.3%) possessed a tertiary education, 34.8% of the respondents had a secondary education, and 1.4% of the respondents had a primary education. After adding the primary and secondary levels of education’s counts together, there were still statistically significantly more respondents with a tertiary education as their highest level of education than respondents with secondary of primary education as their highest level of education.
Figure 8: Highest level of education distribution

As Figure 9 illustrates, most of the respondents worked at the local radio station (15.9%), for the government (14.5%), for NGOs (14.5%), or for other organisations (14.5%), while 11.6% of the respondents were teachers/lecturers, 8.7% were in one or other legal job such as advocates, attorneys or judges, 5.8% were in administrative positions, and 4.4% were in farming.

Figure 9: Occupation distribution
3.14 BIOGRAPHIC VARIABLES OF THE SAPS INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

The majority of the SAPS interview participants were male (58.5%), while 41.5% of the respondents were female. The respondents in the interview schedule were equally distributed over the genders.

Figure 10 illustrates the percentage difference of males and females.

**Figure 10: Gender distribution**

![Gender distribution of police interview](image)

**Table 6: Descriptive statistics – Rank distribution of the SAPS interview**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Q02</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
<th>Cumulative frequency</th>
<th>Cumulative percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Constable</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>61.0</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>61.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sergeant</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>70.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warrant officer</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>19.5</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>90.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenant</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>92.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captain</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>95.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>97.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonel</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 6 indicates that the majority of the respondents from the SAPS interviews were constables (61.0%), followed by sergeants (9.8%), warrant officers (19.5%), and 9.8% of the respondents were officers (lieutenant and up). There were statistically significantly more respondents in the constable and sergeant ranks than respondents with officer status. Figure 11 illustrates the percentage of rank distribution for the police interview.

Figure 11: Rank distribution

![Pie chart showing rank distribution](image)

Table 7: Descriptive statistics – Years of service distribution of the SAPS interview

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Q03</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
<th>Cumulative frequency</th>
<th>Cumulative percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 – 3 years</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>12.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 – 5 years</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>29.3</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>41.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 – 10 years</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>26.8</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>68.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 years and above</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>31.7</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As Table 7 and Figure 12 indicate, 12.2% of the respondents of the SAPS interview had less than three years of service, 29.3% had three to five years of service, 26.8%
had five to ten years of service, and the majority of the respondents (31.7%) had ten years or more of service.

**Figure 12: Years of service distribution**

![Years of service distribution](image)

**Table 8: Descriptive statistics – Highest level of education distribution of the SAPS interview**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Q04</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
<th>Cumulative frequency</th>
<th>Cumulative percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>73.2</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>73.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tertiary</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>24.4</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>97.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 8 indicates that the majority (73.2%) of the respondents had a secondary level of education, 24.4% possessed tertiary-level education, and 2.4% were unknown. Figure 13 illustrates the percentage of highest level of education distribution.
3.15 CONCLUSION

This chapter dealt with the research design and methodology, which encompassed the research design, research population, sample size and sampling procedure were explained in details. The researcher also discussed methods of data collection, which includes questionnaires; interviews, secondary data search. Method of analysis and validation of survey results were discussed and in addition, inferential statistics were also discussed.

The research instruments reviewed were also explained. The demographic variables were also clearly presented in this chapter. In this chapter, sample, analysis, Operationalisation of research variables and ethical considerations were discussed. Biographic variables of the public survey and biographic variables of the SAPS interview schedule were also discussed in details.
CHAPTER 4

RESEARCH RESULTS AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter deals with the four main hypotheses of the study, which are the SAPS’ lack of resources, the SAPS’ current strategies, socioeconomic factors, and criminogenic factors. The survey responses from both the public and police officers are presented, interpreted, and analysed.

4.2 ANALYSIS OF STATISTICS

In total, 69 community members participated in the public survey, and 40 SAPS members participated in the SAPS interview.

The completed questionnaire and interview schedule were analysed as follows:

- Descriptive statistics were given for each variable; and
- The respondents who completed the entire questionnaire were utilised in the analysis.

4.2.1 Descriptive statistics

The figures in section 4.3 will show the descriptive statistics for all the biographic variables, as well as the variables measuring the perceptions of the members of the public and SAPS members with respect to various aspects of residential burglaries; with the frequencies of each category and the percentage out of the total number of questionnaires. Take note that the descriptive statistics are based on the total sample. These descriptive statistics are also shown in Annexure E.

Take note that when the respondents did not select one of the categories for a statement or skipped a statement for some reason, they were indicated as “Unknown” in the analysis.
4.3 INTERPRETATION OF QUESTIONS AND STATEMENTS

4.3.1 Lack of resources (public perception versus SAPS perception)

4.3.1.1 Measuring instrument – Lack of resources public survey

Figure 14 illustrates the following results:

- Of the respondents, 85.5% disagreed to strongly disagreed that one police station was sufficient to assist the location, town, and neighbouring farms, whilst 10.2% agreed to strongly agreed, and 4.4% were uncertain.
- Of the respondents, 85.5% disagreed to strongly disagreed that one police station was sufficient to assist the location and town, whilst 14.5% agreed to strongly agreed.
- Of the respondents, 63.8% disagreed to strongly disagreed with the statement that the police had sufficient vehicles to patrol, whilst 20.3% agreed to strongly agreed, and 14.5% were uncertain.
- Of the respondents, 56.5% disagreed to strongly disagreed with the statement that crime prevention officials at Ficksburg police station were trained well, whilst 9.2% agreed to strongly agreed, and 31.9% were uncertain.
- Of the respondents, 59.4% disagreed to strongly disagreed with the statement that the SAPS had sufficient manpower to respond to residential burglaries, whilst 17.4% agreed to strongly agreed, and 23.2% of the respondents were uncertain.
- Of the respondents, 47.8% disagreed to strongly disagreed with the statement that the number of police officials was sufficient, whilst 29.0% agreed to strongly agreed and 21.7% were uncertain.

Figure 14: Lack of resources public survey

Below is a table of perception of public survey on availability or lack of resources.
4.3.1.2  Measuring instrument of the SAPS interview schedule

Figure 15 illustrates the following results:

- Of the respondents, 97.6% disagreed to strongly disagreed that one police station was sufficient to assist the location, town, and neighbouring farms, whilst 2.4% strongly agreed.

- Of the respondents, 82.9% disagreed to strongly disagreed that police had sufficient vehicles, whilst 9.8% agreed to strongly agreed and 2.4% were uncertain.

- Of the respondents, 82.9% disagreed to strongly disagreed with the statement that the police had sufficient manpower to respond to residential burglaries, whilst 14.6% agreed to strongly agreed.

- Of the respondents, 78% disagreed to strongly disagreed with the statement that the police had physical resources to prevent residential burglaries, whilst 12.2% agreed and 9.8% of the respondents were uncertain.
• Of the respondents, 26.8% disagreed to strongly disagreed with the statement that detectives had the skills to investigate, whilst 41.5% agreed to strongly agreed and 29.3% were uncertain.

**Figure 15: Lack of resources SAPS interview schedule**

Below is a table of perception of police interviews on lack of resources.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statements 5-9: Lack of resources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Q06  11 Strongly disagree  12 Disagree  11 Undecided  6 Agree  1 Strongly agree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q09  22 Strongly disagree  10 Disagree  4 Undecided  5 Agree  1 Strongly agree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q08  24 Strongly disagree  10 Disagree  4 Undecided  2 Agree  1 Strongly agree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q05  25 Strongly disagree  9 Disagree  2 Undecided  2 Agree  1 Strongly agree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q07  28 Strongly disagree  12 Disagree  1 Undecided  0 Agree  1 Strongly agree</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is clear according from the study findings that there is a need for another police station in the FPA. The researcher is of the view that a mobile police station in the location can be a solution, and will assist community members not to walk far to obtain the basic services of the SAPS. In addition, the public will not struggle to report the crimes taking place in their community.

Secondly, the police do not have enough vehicles to patrol. It shows that the police are not visible enough in the community, and the community does not feel safe if there is a lack of police visibility. The literature review in Chapter 2 indicated that the police in Australia use special operations like reduction teams, surveillance, police stops, foot patrols, and random breath tests to reduce residential burglaries. The researcher is of
the opinion that it will be difficult for the police in Ficksburg to reduce residential burglaries because they have limited physical resources.

The findings indicate that the number of police officials in Ficksburg is sufficient. The researcher is of the view that the SAPS appointed many police officials in 2010 because of the Soccer World Cup. However, the increased number of police officials in Ficksburg does not have an impact on crime, especially residential burglaries.

4.3.1.3 Measuring instrument – SAPS strategies, public survey

Figure 16 illustrates the following results:

- Of the respondents, 73.9% disagreed to strongly disagreed that vehicle patrols were effective enough to reduce residential burglaries, whilst 5.8% agreed to strongly agreed and 20.3% were uncertain.
- Of the respondents, 66.7% disagreed to strongly disagreed that police response time to complaints of residential burglary was acceptable, whilst 11.6% agreed to strongly agreed and 20.3% were uncertain.
- Of the respondents, 59.4% disagreed to strongly disagreed that the CPFs had an impact on preventing residential burglaries, whilst 14.5% agreed to strongly agreed and 24.6% were uncertain.
- Of the respondents, 50.7% disagreed to strongly disagreed that the conviction rate for residential burglaries in Ficksburg was acceptable, whilst 11.6% agreed to strongly agreed and 36.2% of the respondents were uncertain.
- Of the respondents, 60.9% disagreed to strongly disagreed that police were visible enough in the community, whilst 27.5% agreed to strongly agreed and 11.6% of the respondents were uncertain.
- Of the respondents, 52.2% disagreed to strongly disagreed that the police seemed to have a strategy to counter crime, whilst 20.3% agreed to strongly agreed and 24.6% were uncertain.
- Of the respondents, 43.5% disagreed to strongly disagreed that sector policing was effective, whilst 11.6% agreed to strongly agreed and 42.0% were uncertain.
- Of the respondents, 50.7% disagreed to strongly disagreed that there was cooperation between the police and the CPFs in terms of preventing residential burglaries, whilst 21.7% agreed to strongly agreed and 27.5% were uncertain.
- Of the respondents, 47.8% disagreed to strongly disagreed that detectives had the skills to investigate successfully, whilst 23.2% agreed to strongly agreed and 27.5% were uncertain.

**Figure 16: SAPS strategies, public survey**

Below is a table of perception of public survey on SAPS strategies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statements 14-22: SAPS strategies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Q21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**4.3.1.4 Measuring instrument – SAPS strategies, police interview schedule**

Figure 17 illustrates the following results:
- Of the respondents, 75.6% agreed to strongly agree that the Ficksburg SAPS had its own operational strategy (plan) to counter crime, whilst 14.6% disagreed to strongly disagree and 9.8% were uncertain.
- Of the respondents, 48.8% agreed to strongly agree that detectives were given too many cases to investigate, whilst 22.0% disagreed to strongly disagree and 29.3% were uncertain.
- Of the respondents, 53.7% agreed to strongly agree that the national and regional SAPS strategic plans were discussed at station level, whilst 26.8% disagreed to strongly disagree and 19.5% of the respondents were uncertain.
- Of the respondents, 39% agreed to strongly agree that the police had a clear strategy to deal with residential burglaries, whilst 31.7% disagreed to strongly disagree and 29.3% were uncertain.
- Of the respondents, 29.3% agreed to strongly agree that crime intelligence was used effectively, whilst 39% disagreed to strongly disagree and 31.7% were uncertain.
- Of the respondents, 22% agreed to strongly agree that there was cooperation between the police and the CPFs in terms of preventing burglaries, whilst 65.8% disagreed to strongly disagree and 12.2% of the respondents were uncertain.
- Of the respondents, 22.0% agreed to strongly agree that there was a proper relationship between the community and the police, whilst 73.2% disagreed to strongly disagree and 4.9% were uncertain.
- Of the respondents, 7.3% agreed to strongly agree that vehicle patrols were effective enough to reduce burglaries, whilst 82.9% disagreed to strongly disagree and 9.8% were uncertain.
- Of the respondents, 19.5% agreed to strongly agree that sector policing was implemented properly, whilst 73.2% disagreed to strongly disagree and 4.9% of the respondents were uncertain.

**Figure 17: SAPS strategies, police interview schedule**

Below is a table of police interview schedule on the SAPS strategies
The findings of this study indicate that vehicle patrols were not effective in reducing crime, especially residential burglaries. Many studies have proven that vehicle patrol does not reduce crime like foot patrols do. Foot patrol is more effective as patrol officers are able to walk and patrol in places where a vehicle is not able to pass, for examples narrow passages.

The research findings indicate that the CPF was not effective. In section 2.2.2.1, the literature review clearly stipulated the functions of CPFs. In Ficksburg, it is very clear that CPFs are not doing their duties. When the researcher was conducting data collection, he initiated two meetings with members of the CPFs and they failed to attend the meetings. The findings of the SAPS survey revealed that the police had no clear strategy to deal with residential burglaries. In addition, the research findings revealed that no proper relationship existed between the SAPS and the community.
The researcher is of the view that the lack of proper relationship between the SAPS and community is caused by the incident of Andries Tatane, who was killed by the SAPS members during community protests of service deliveries in 2011.

4.3.1.5 Measuring instrument – Socioeconomic factors, public survey

Figure 18: Socioeconomic factors, public survey

Below is a table of public survey on socio-economic factors

Figure 18 illustrates the following results:

- Of the respondents, 82.7% agreed to strongly agreed that illegal immigrants contributed to residential burglaries, whilst 5.8% disagreed to strongly disagreed and 10.1% were uncertain.
- Of the respondents, 87% agree to strongly agreed that the high unemployment rate contributed to residential burglaries, whilst 7.2% disagreed to strongly disagreed and 5.8% were uncertain.
- Of the respondents, 78.3% agreed to strongly agreed that poverty was a contributing factor to residential burglaries, 11.6% disagreed to strongly disagreed and 8.7% of the respondents were uncertain.
Of the respondents, 66.7% agreed to strongly agreed that a lack of equal opportunities had an impact on residential burglaries, whilst 15.9% disagreed to strongly disagreed and 17.4% were uncertain.

Of the respondents, 59.4% agreed to strongly agreed that a lack of public services by other government departments contributed to residential burglaries, whilst 17.4% disagreed to strongly disagreed and 27.5% of the respondents were uncertain.

4.3.1.6 Measuring instrument – Socioeconomic factors, police interview schedule

Figure 19: Socioeconomic factors, police interview schedule

Below is a table of police interview schedule on socio-economic factors

Figure 19 illustrates the following results:
• Of the respondents, 87.8% agreed to strongly agree that illegal immigrants contributed to residential burglaries, whilst 12.2% disagreed to strongly disagreed.
• Of the respondents, 87.8% agreed to strongly agree that the high unemployment rate contributed to residential burglaries, whilst 9.8% disagreed to strongly disagreed and 2.4% of the respondents were uncertain.
• Of the respondents, 73.2% agreed to strongly agree that poverty was a contributing factor to residential burglaries, whilst 14.6% disagreed to strongly disagree, and 9.8% were uncertain.
• Of the respondents, 56.1% agreed to strongly agree that a lack of public services by other government departments contributed to residential burglaries, whilst 39% disagreed to strongly disagree and 4.9% were uncertain.
• Of the respondents, 43.9% agreed to strongly agree that a lack of equal opportunities had an impact on residential burglaries, whilst 48.8% disagreed to strongly disagree and 7.3% were uncertain.

The research findings indicate that illegal immigrants contribute to residential burglaries. The researcher is of the view that most of the illegal immigrants use the Caledon River, which divides South Africa and Lesotho. There are no law enforcement officials to monitor illegal movement.

The study findings also revealed that poverty and unemployment contribute to residential burglaries. Section 2.3.5.1 in the literature review explained that the majority of South African people live, and will in all likelihood continue to live, in underdeveloped, disorganised communities. This problem will continue for as long as large sections of the population experience unemployment – estimated as high as 40% of the population, with accompanying poverty and relative deprivation. The researcher is of the opinion that if other government departments are not coming on board in terms of creating employment and alleviating poverty, the majority of South Africans will continue to live in poverty, and as a result they will continue to steal and commit crimes such as residential burglary to survive.

4.3.2 Measuring instrument – Criminogenic factors, public survey
Figure 20: Criminogenic factors, public survey

Below is a table of public survey on criminogenic factors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statements 28.32: Criminogenic factors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Q29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strongly disagree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strongly disagree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strongly disagree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strongly disagree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strongly disagree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 20 illustrates the following results:

- Of the respondents, 91.3% agreed to strongly agreed that drug abuse contributed to residential burglaries, whilst 7.2% disagreed to strongly disagreed and 1.4% were uncertain.
- Of the respondents, 76.8% agreed to strongly agreed that a lack of formal education had an impact on the high rate of residential burglaries, whilst 13.0% disagreed to strongly disagreed and 10.1% were uncertain.
- Of the respondents, 78.3% agreed to strongly agreed that alcohol abuse specifically contributed to residential burglaries, whilst 18.8% disagreed to strongly disagreed and 2.9% were uncertain.
- Of the respondents, 69.6% agreed to strongly agreed that the availability of firearms contributed to residential burglaries, whilst 10.2% disagreed to strongly disagreed and 20.3% were uncertain.
• Of the respondents, 46.4% agreed to strongly agree that single-parent families contributed to residential burglaries, whilst 31.9% disagreed to strongly disagreed and 21.7% were uncertain.

The study shows that criminogenic factors had an impact on crime, especially burglaries at residential premises. The majority of the respondents agreed to strongly agreed that drug abuse contributed to residential burglaries. The study also revealed that a lack of formal education had an impact on the high rate of residential burglaries. The study also indicated that alcohol abuse specifically contributed to residential burglaries. The availability of firearms also had a very huge impact on burglaries at residential premises.

4.3.3 Measuring instrument – Recommendations, police interview schedule

Figure 21: Recommendations, police interview schedule

Below is a table of police interview schedule on recommendations
Figure 21 illustrates the following results:

- Of the respondents, 92.7% agreed to strongly agreed that there must be another police station in the location, whilst 7.3% disagreed to strongly disagreed.
- Of the respondents, 97.7% agreed to strongly agreed that the police should work together with other government departments to eliminate causes of crime, whilst 2.4% disagreed to strongly disagreed.
- Of the respondents, 92.7% agreed to strongly agreed that the relationship between the police officials and the CPFs in terms of preventing burglaries should be increased and/or improved, whilst 7.3% disagreed to strongly disagreed.
- Of the respondents, 92.7% agreed to strongly agreed that the number of sector policing members should be increased, whilst 4.9% strongly disagreed and 2.4% were uncertain.
- Of the respondents, 70.7% agreed to strongly agreed that crime intelligence should be implemented properly, whilst 7.3% disagreed to strongly disagreed and 22% of the respondents were uncertain.
- Of the respondents, 53.7% agreed to strongly agreed that detectives should be given fewer cases to investigate, whilst 22% disagreed to strongly disagreed and 22% were uncertain.

The study findings indicate that one police station is not sufficient to serve the community of the FPA, therefore another police station or a mobile police station is needed. The study also revealed that the relationship should be increased or improved between the police officials and CPFs in terms of preventing burglaries at residential premises. In addition, the findings showed that the detectives should be given fewer cases to investigate, to ensure successful prosecution.

4.4 COMPARISON OF BIOGRAPHIC VARIABLES OF THE PUBLIC SURVEY

4.4.1 Analysis – Comparison of age for public survey

Figure 22 shows that statistically significantly more respondents who were 32 years or older agreed to strongly agreed that single-parent families contributed to residential
burglaries than respondents who were younger than 32 years of age. In terms of Figure 22, the researcher believes that respondents who were 32 years and older had more experience in terms of parental issues than those younger than 32 years. The researcher therefore concludes that single-parent families contribute to residential burglaries.

**Figure 22: Age for public survey**

![Graph showing percentage of responses by age group](image)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Number of Respondents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt; 32 Years</td>
<td>16  8  11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32 Years and older</td>
<td>6  6  21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.4.2 Analysis – Comparison of sector of employment groups for public survey

Figure 23 demonstrates that statistically significantly more respondents from the private and the public sector than from the unemployed sector disagreed to strongly disagreed more with the statement that the police had enough vehicles to patrol. The researcher, in terms of statement 31, believes that respondents from the private and public sector have more interaction with the police than those who are unemployed; as a result the researcher concludes that the police did not have enough vehicles to patrol.
4.4.3 Analysis – Comparison between town, Zones 5 to 8, and Zones 1 to 4

Figure 24 demonstrates that statistically significantly more respondents from Zones 1 to 8 than from the town agreed to strongly agreed with the statement that illegal immigrants contributed to residential burglaries. With regard to statement 32, the researcher is of the view that respondents from Zones 1 to 8 live near the Caledon River which divides Lesotho and South Africa – as a result they strongly agreed because they experienced or saw illegal movements on a daily basis, compared to respondents who lived in town, which is far from the Caledon River.

Figure 24: Statement 32
4.4.4 Analysis – Comparison of residential area

Figure 25 shows that statistically significantly more respondents who stayed five years and longer in their residential area than respondents who stayed less than five years disagreed to strongly disagree with the statement that detectives had the skills to investigate crimes successfully. With regard to statement 33, the researcher believes that detectives do not have the skills to investigate crimes successfully and, in addition, they have a heavy workload of cases, which leads to the poor prosecution of many cases.

Figure 25: Statement 33

![Bar chart showing responses to statement 33]

4.5 COMPARISON OF BIOGRAPHIC VARIABLES OF SAPS INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

4.5.1 Analysis – Comparison of ranks for SAPS interview schedule

According to Figure 26, statistically significantly more respondents from the warrant officer to colonel group than from the constable to sergeant group agreed to strongly agreed that crime intelligence was used effectively. The researcher, with regard to statement 34, believes that crime intelligence was indeed used effectively, because warrant officers to colonels have more experience than constables to sergeants, who believed that crime intelligence was not used effectively.
4.5.2 Analysis – Comparison of years of service groups for SAPS interview

Figure 27 demonstrates that statistically significantly more respondents who have been in service for five years and longer than less than five years agreed to strongly agreed with the statement that there was cooperation between the police and CPFs in terms of preventing residential burglaries. With regard to statement 35, the researcher believes that there might be a chance that there is cooperation between the police and the CPFs in terms of preventing residential burglaries because many respondents with five years and longer of service agreed with the statement.
4.5.2.1  Years of service in terms of crime intelligence

As per Figure 28, there were statistically significantly more respondents who have been in service for five years and longer than less than five years who agreed to strongly agreed with the statement that crime intelligence was used effectively. With regard to statement 36, the researcher is of the view that crime intelligence was used effectively, because statement 34 and 36 correlate and they both show that crime intelligence was used effectively.

Figure 28: Statement 36

4.5.2.2  Years of service in relation to relationship of police and community

Figure 29 demonstrates that statistically significantly more respondents who have been in service for five years and longer than less than five years agreed to strongly agreed with the statement that there was a proper relationship between the community and the police.

The majority of the respondents from the police strongly agreed that there was a proper relationship between community and the police, while the majority of the public survey participants believed that there was no proper relationship between the police and the community – refer to statement 14-22 of the public survey on police strategies.
4.6 ANALYSIS – COMPARISON OF PUBLIC AND SAPS INTERVIEW SCHEDULE WITH RESPECT TO SOCIOECONOMIC FACTORS

According to Figure 30, statistically significantly more respondents from the SAPS interview than from the public survey disagreed to strongly disagreed with the statement that a lack of public services by other government departments contributed to residential burglaries. There were also statistically significantly more respondents from the public sector than from the SAPS who were uncertain about this statement. The majority of the police interview schedule participants strongly disagreed with statement 38 because they were working with other government departments to reduce crime, especially residential burglaries.

The public survey participants agreed with the statement because they knew that, for example, if Home Affairs officials allowed illegal immigration because of corruption at the border gate, then Lesotho nationals could commit crimes, especially residential burglaries, in Ficksburg and easily go back to their country without any consequences.
4.7 ANALYSIS – COMPARISON OF PUBLIC SURVEY AND SAPS INTERVIEW SCHEDULE WITH RESPECT TO OTHER STATEMENTS THAT WERE POSED TO BOTH THE PUBLIC AND THE SAPS

Figure 31 shows that statistically significantly more respondents from the public survey than from the SAPS interview schedule agreed to strongly agreed with the statement that a lack of equal opportunities had an impact on residential burglaries. The majority of the public survey participants were unemployed and facing poverty as a result, so they knew that a lack of equal opportunities can cause a person to commit crimes, especially residential burglaries.
4.7.1 One police station is sufficient to assist the location, town, and neighbouring farms

Figure 32 indicates that statistically significantly more respondents from the public survey than from the SAPS interview schedule agreed to strongly agreed with the statement that one police station was sufficient to assist the location, town, and neighbouring farms. The public agreed with this statement because maybe they did not know that it is possible to have a mobile police station in the location. The police members did not agree because they knew one police station was not sufficient and mobile police stations can be implemented to assist the public.

**Figure 32: Statement 40**

![Bar chart showing responses to the statement](chart)

4.7.2 Does the SAPS have enough manpower to respond to residential burglary?

Figure 33 demonstrates that statistically significantly more respondents from the public survey than from the SAPS interview schedule agreed to strongly agreed with the statement that the SAPS had sufficient manpower to respond to residential burglaries. The researcher believes that the SAPS indeed has sufficient manpower because they hired many police officials in 2010 for the World Cup.
4.7.3 Detectives have the skills to investigate crimes successfully

Figure 34 shows that statistically significantly more respondents from the public survey than from the SAPS interview schedule disagreed to strongly disagreed with the statement that detectives did have the skills to investigate crimes successfully. It seems that the public was more uncertain about it. The majority of the police interview schedule participants agreed that detectives had the skills to investigate crimes successfully because detectives have to undergo training and have to attend workshops to improve their investigation skills.

Figure 34: Statement 42
4.8 CONCLUSION

The chapter dealt with the findings and analysis of the research study; mainly focusing on four main hypotheses of the study, which were the SAPS’ lack of resources, the SAPS’ current strategies, socioeconomic factors, and criminogenic factors.

The researcher dealt with the research results and interpretations, analysis of statistics of the public survey and SAPS survey.
CHAPTER 5
SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this concluding chapter is to provide a summary of the research study. The research problem is restated and objectives revisited to determine whether the study has accomplished these or not. The methodology is also reviewed. A summary of the major findings of the study is presented, from which conclusions are derived. Finally, recommendations are put forward, and recommendations for future studies are made.

5.2 SUMMARY OF MAJOR FINDINGS

The aim of this research study was to analyse the South African Police Service’s strategies to counter burglaries at residential premises in the Ficksburg Policing Area (FPA) of the Free State Province. The study focused on the international and national strategies used by the police to counter residential burglaries, and also focused on the legal frameworks or legislation in place to counter residential burglaries.

In conducting the research, the researcher sought to address the following objectives:

- Analyse the SAPS’ existing strategies to respond to burglary;
- Identify the contributing factors to burglaries in the FPA;
- Determine the factors that limit responses to burglaries;
- Investigate whether there are sufficient SAPS resources to deal with burglaries in the FPA;
- Evaluate the community’s willingness to report incidents of burglary; and
- Make suggestions and recommendations based on the research findings.

Firstly, the study revealed that the SAPS did not have a clear strategy to deal with residential burglaries. This problem was also observed by the researcher when conducting an international comparative study in Chapter 2, where Australia, the USA, Canada, Zimbabwe, and South Africa were compared. The literature review revealed
that in all of these countries, residential burglary was a serious crime and the police did not have a clear strategy to counter or prevent it. Only in Australia the police had a short-term strategy to counter residential burglary, which was called Operation Anchorage, which lasted for a few months and managed to reduce residential burglaries.

Secondly, the study revealed that contributing factors of residential burglary in Ficksburg, among others, include illegal immigrants, who use the Caledon River that divides South Africa and Lesotho. Poverty and unemployment also appeared to have a huge impact on residential burglaries; the majority of the respondents believed that when a person faces poverty and unemployment, they can choose to commit crimes, especially residential burglary, as a means of surviving. Thirdly, the study revealed that illegal firearms, drug abuse, and alcohol abuse specifically appeared to be the main causes of residential burglaries.

Fourthly, the study revealed that factors that limit police response to residential burglaries include the strategies used by the police; for example to use vehicle patrol in areas where it is not conducive to use a vehicle. Many scholars have argued that foot patrol is more effective than vehicle patrol as the patrol officers are able to engage physically with the public and walk in areas where vehicles cannot pass. Another reason that appeared to limit the response time was that the police did not have a sufficient number of vehicles to assist town, the location, and the neighbouring farms, whereby it was evident that the police take a long time to respond to emergency calls, which reduces the chances of catching the suspects in the commission of crime. The study also revealed that the community was not willing to report crimes because they did not trust the police. The study findings revealed that there was not a proper relationship between the police and the community. The researcher is of the view that the cause of this poor relationship is the incident of Andries Tatane, who was killed by the police in 2011 during a service delivery protest.

The research consisted of a combination of both quantitative and qualitative research design. A total of 69 members of the public and 40 police officers participated in the study. Questionnaires were administered to the community and the interview schedules were conducted with the SAPS. The completed questionnaires were analysed by giving descriptive statistics for each variable, and utilising the respondents
who completed the entire questionnaire in the inferential statistics. Frequency tables and charts were prepared. The presented data were discussed in light of previous research findings and documentary evidence.

The researcher was guided by the following hypotheses:

- Socioeconomic factors and criminogenic factors contribute to the high rate of burglaries at residential premises in the FPA;
- The SAPS’ current strategies to respond to burglaries are not sufficient;
- The SAPS lacks necessary physical resources in the FPA; and
- The SAPS does not have sufficient manpower (human resources) to respond to burglaries.

The study revealed that socioeconomic factors like poverty, unemployment, lack of education, and lack of equal opportunities contributed to the high rate of residential burglaries in the FPA. The study also revealed that criminogenic factors like illegal firearms, drug abuse, and alcohol abuse also contributed to the high rate of residential burglaries in the FPA. The study revealed that the SAPS’ existing strategies to respond to residential burglaries were not sufficient. The study revealed that the SAPS had no proper strategy to deal with residential burglaries in the FPA, and that the SAPS lacked the necessary physical resources (vehicles) to uphold the rule of law, which is to reduce crimes – especially residential burglaries. The study also revealed that the SAPS had sufficient manpower (human resources) but failed to successfully respond to residential burglaries. Despite the high number of police officials, residential burglary remained the most common crime committed.

5.3 FINDINGS ACCORDING TO THE LITERATURE REVIEW

The following findings were garnered from the literature review:

- This study revealed international perspectives and a comparison on residential burglaries (section 2.3). The countries reviewed had no long-term strategies to reduce burglaries at residential premises.
- This study has also shown that it is difficult for police to recover stolen property.
• The study revealed that models of policing, if applied correctly, can have a huge impact on reducing burglaries at residential premises (section 2.2).
• The study also revealed that the SAPS has legal frameworks which support the countering of burglaries at residential premises (section 2.4).

With reference to the theoretical perspectives, as explained in Chapter 2 of this thesis it is eminent that all the theories meet with the data analysis.

5.4 DISCUSSION, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

As for the results obtained through the public survey on the lack of resources in the FPA, the following analogies can be drawn from this research:

• One police station is not sufficient to assist the location, town, and neighbouring farms.
• The police did not have a sufficient number of vehicles for patrol. This was especially the opinion of respondents from the private and public sectors. The unemployed respondents were uncertain. Although all the respondents were generally of this opinion, it was mainly the opinion of the respondents who possessed primary/secondary education as their highest level of education, rather than those who had tertiary education as their highest level of education.
• Crime prevention officials at Ficksburg police station were not trained well.
• The SAPS did not have sufficient manpower to respond to residential burglaries.
• The number of police officials was insufficient.

As for the results obtained from the public survey on the current strategies of the SAPS to respond to residential burglaries, the following analogies can be drawn from this research:

• Vehicle patrols were not effective enough to reduce residential burglaries. Other countries use foot patrols, which were considered effective.
• The police response time to complaints of residential burglary was not acceptable.
• The Community Police Forums (CPFs) did not make an impact on preventing residential burglaries.
• The conviction rate for residential burglaries in Ficksburg was not acceptable. However, it should be noted that many of the respondents were uncertain in this regard.
• The police were not visible enough in the community.
• The police did not seem to have a strategy to counter crime.
• The sector policing was ineffective. However, a large percentage of the respondents were uncertain on this point.
• There was no cooperation between the police and the CPFs in terms of preventing residential burglaries.
• Detectives did not have the skills to investigate crimes successfully. This was especially the opinion of residents who had lived in their area of residence for five years and more.

As for the results obtained from the public survey on whether socioeconomic factors contributed to the high rate of residential burglaries, the following analogies can be drawn:

• Illegal immigrants contributed to residential burglaries. Although both genders were of this opinion, it was more so the feeling of the males. It appeared that the respondents from town were uncertain about this statement.
• The high unemployment rate contributed to residential burglaries.
• Poverty was a contributing factor to residential burglaries. Although this was the opinion of all the respondents, the unemployed respondents were uncertain.
• Lack of equal opportunities had an impact on residential burglaries. Although most of the respondents were of this opinion, the respondents who had lived for five years and longer in their area of residence were mainly of this opinion.
• Lack of public services by other government departments contributed to residential burglaries. This was mainly the feeling of respondents who lived in Zones 1 to 8. The respondents from town were uncertain. More respondents who lived for five years or more in their area of residence were uncertain about this statement. This was also mainly the opinion of respondents with primary/secondary education as their highest level of education.
As for the results obtained from the public survey on whether criminogenic factors contributed to residential burglaries, the following analogies can be drawn:

- Drug abuse contributed to residential burglaries.
- A lack of formal education had an impact on the high rate of residential burglaries.
- Alcohol abuse specifically contributed to residential burglaries. This was especially the opinion of the respondents who had lived in their area of residence for five years and more.
- The availability of firearms contributed to residential burglaries. This was especially the opinion of the respondents who had lived in their area of residence for five years and more.
- Single-parent families contributed to residential burglaries. This was particularly the feeling of the respondents who were 32 years of age and older. This was also more the opinion of respondents whose residences were located in Zones 5 to 8.

The following analogies can be drawn from the results obtained from the SAPS survey on the lack of resources in the FPA:

- One police station was not sufficient to assist the location, town, and neighbouring farms.
- The police did not have an adequate number of vehicles to patrol.
- The SAPS did not have sufficient manpower to respond to residential burglaries.
- The police did not have sufficient physical resources to prevent residential burglaries. Although both genders were of this opinion, more males than females held this opinion.

As for the results obtained from the SAPS survey on the current strategies of the SAPS to respond to residential burglaries, the following analogies can be drawn from this research:

- Ficksburg had its own operational strategy (plan) to counter burglary at residential premises.
The national and regional SAPS strategic plans were discussed at station level.

There was no cooperation between the police and CPFs in terms of preventing burglaries. This was especially the opinion of the respondents who had less than five years of service.

There was no proper relationship between the community and the police. Respondents with less than five years of service were particularly of this opinion.

Vehicle patrols were not effective in reducing burglaries.

Sector policing was not implemented properly. This was predominantly the opinion of the respondents whose highest level of education was secondary education.

Although it could not be concluded that crime intelligence was used effectively, it appeared that this was more the opinion of respondents with the ranks of warrant officer to colonel than respondents with the ranks of constable to sergeant. More respondents with less than five years of service did not think that crime intelligence was used effectively.

The following analogies can be drawn from the results obtained from the SAPS survey on whether socioeconomic factors contributed to the high rate of residential burglaries:

- Illegal immigrants contributed to residential burglaries.
- The high unemployment rate contributed to residential burglaries. Although this was the opinion of nearly all the respondents, more respondents with less than five years of services did not think so.
- Poverty was a contributing factor to residential burglaries.
- Lack of public services by other government departments contributed to residential burglaries. More respondents with the ranks of constable to sergeant were of this opinion than respondents with the ranks of warrant officer to colonel.
- It could not be concluded whether lack of equal opportunities had or did not have an impact on residential burglaries.

As for the results obtained from the SAPS survey on recommendations, the following analogies can be drawn:
• There must be a police station in the location. Although this was the opinion of nearly all the respondents, more respondents with less than five years of service did not think so.
• The police should work together with other government departments to eliminate causes of crime.
• The relationship between police officials and CPFs should be increased and/or improved in terms of preventing burglaries.
• The number of sector policing members should be increased.
• Crime intelligence should be implemented properly.
• Detectives should be given fewer cases to investigate. Of the respondents who did not think so, more were from the group who had less than five years of service.

The following analogies can be drawn from the results obtained when the two surveys were compared with respect to the same statements:

• Although both the members of the public and the SAPS were more of the opinion that a lack of public services by other government departments contributed to residential burglaries, there was a difference in their opinion in the fact that the police had more respondents who disagreed to strongly disagreed, whilst the public survey had more respondents who were uncertain.
• The public respondents were more of the opinion that a lack of equal opportunities contributed to residential burglaries than the SAPS respondents. The SAPS respondents could not decide on this statement.
• The SAPS respondents were more of the opinion that one police station was not sufficient to assist the location, town, and neighbouring farms than the public respondents.
• The public respondents were more of the opinion that the SAPS did not have sufficient manpower to respond to residential burglaries than the SAPS respondents.
• More of the public respondents were uncertain whether the detectives had the skills to investigate successfully, while more of the SAPS respondents did not think the detectives had the skills to investigate successfully.
5.5 RECOMMENDATIONS

5.5.1 Strategies

Operation Anchorage in Australia should be used as an example of a strategy to counter residential burglaries as this strategy yielded good results in Australia. If it can be implemented in South Africa and given time to run for a long period, it can reduce crime, especially residential burglaries. Members of the public in Australia felt safe as the police were visible when enforcing this operation.

5.5.2 Mobile police stations

There is a need for a mobile police station in the FPA because members of the public walk long distances to reach the police station in town. There must be a mobile police station in the location, as well as near the neighbouring farms to assist the public in having access to basic SAPS services like reporting crimes and other administration services.

5.5.3 Foot patrol

Foot patrol must be implemented as another strategy to reduce crime, especially residential burglaries, as it is regarded by many researchers as more effective than vehicle patrol. Patrolling the Caledon River at all times has to be implemented to avoid illegal immigration.

5.5.4 Sector policing

The number of sector policing members should be increased, and crime intelligence should be implemented properly.

5.5.5 Partnership policing

Community policing and partnership policing have to be strengthened to ensure a quality relationship between the police and the community. Community policing is not effective in the FPA as the members of the CPFs do not take responsibility for their duties.
5.5.6 Detectives

Detectives should be given fewer cases to investigate to ensure successful prosecution.

5.5.7 Other departments

Relevant departments should work together to address the root causes of crime, especially residential burglaries.

5.6 FUTURE RESEARCH

Based on the findings and conclusions of this study, the researcher suggests that further research should be conducted on criminogenic factors to determine their impact on causing residential burglaries.

More research should also be done on the root causes of crime, to check how the SAPS can work together with other government departments to address these root causes of crime and their impact in crime especially burglary at residential burglary premises.


IQABANE, SAPS. 2006.


ANNEXURE A: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE PUBLIC

Survey: Public

Annexure B:

Interview schedule: Public members

Instructions:

1. Do not write your name anywhere on this question paper.

2. Kindly mark your answer in the appropriate space with an (x).

3. Please answer each question as truthfully as possible. There is no right or wrong answers.

Section A: Demographics of respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Questions</th>
<th>Responses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Q1  | Gender                             | 1.1 Male  [ ]  
|     |                                    | 1.2 Female [ ] |
| Q2  | Age range                          | 2.1 Under 21 years [ ] 
|     |                                    | 2.2 22 – 31 years [ ] 
|     |                                    | 2.3 32 – 41 years [ ] 
|     |                                    | 2.4 42 – 51 years [ ] 
|     |                                    | 2.5 53 years and older [ ] |
| Q3  | Sector of employment               | 3.1 Public sector [ ] 
|     |                                    | 3.2 Private sector [ ] 
|     |                                    | 3.3 Unemployment [ ] |
| Q4  | Area of residence                  | 4.1 Zones 1 – 4 [ ] 
|     |                                    | 4.2 Zones 5 – 8 [ ] 
|     |                                    | 4.3 Town, Loans, Boitumelo and Katlehong [ ] |
| Q5  | Period of stay in the area of residence | 5.1 Less than one year [ ] 
|     |                                    | 5.2 1 – 4 years [ ] 
|     |                                    | 5.3 5 – 9 years [ ] 
|     |                                    | 5.4 10 years and more [ ] |
| Q6  | Highest level of education          | 6.1 Primary [ ] 
<p>|     |                                    | 6.2 Secondary [ ] |</p>
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<th>No.</th>
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<th>Responses</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6.3 Tertiary</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Q7</td>
<td>Occupation (Ignore this part if unemployed or self-employed)</td>
<td>7.1 Teacher/lecturer [ ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Section B: SAPS’ lack of resources in the Ficksburg Policing Area (FPA)**

**NB:** Sector policing basically divides the entire area into smaller, more manageable sectors.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Questions</th>
<th>Strongly agree</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Uncertain</th>
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<td>Q8</td>
<td>Police do not have enough vehicles to patrol.</td>
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<td>Q9</td>
<td>One police station is not sufficient to assist the location and town.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Q10</td>
<td>Number of police officials is not sufficient.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Q11</td>
<td>Crime prevention officials at Ficksburg police station are trained well.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Q12</td>
<td>SAPS does not have sufficient manpower to respond to burglaries.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q13</td>
<td>One police station is not sufficient to assist the neighbouring farms.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
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</table>
Section C: Current strategies of the SAPS to respond to residential burglaries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Questions</th>
<th>Strongly agree</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Uncertain</th>
<th>Strongly disagree</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Q14</td>
<td>Police are not visible enough in the community.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q15</td>
<td>Response time not acceptable.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Q16</td>
<td>Community police forums do not make any impact on preventing residential burglaries.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Q17</td>
<td>There is no cooperation between the police and the community.</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Q18</td>
<td>Sector policing is ineffective and insufficient.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q19</td>
<td>Vehicle patrols are not effective enough to reduce residential burglaries.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q20</td>
<td>Detectives do not have the skills to investigate successfully.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q21</td>
<td>The conviction rate for residential burglaries in Ficksburg is acceptable.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section D: Socioeconomic factors contribute to the high rate of residential burglaries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Questions</th>
<th>Strongly agree</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Uncertain</th>
<th>Strongly disagree</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Q22</td>
<td>Poverty is a contributing factor to residential burglaries.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q23</td>
<td>Illegal immigrants contribute to residential burglaries.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q23</td>
<td>High unemployment rate contributes to residential burglaries.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q24</td>
<td>Lack of public services by other government departments contributes to</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>residential burglaries.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q24</td>
<td>Lack of equal opportunities impacts residential burglaries.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section E: Criminogenic factors contribute to residential burglaries

NB: Criminogenic factors are factors causing or promoting crime.

Formal education in this study will be regarded as education received from higher institutions, e.g. universities and colleges, etc.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Questions</th>
<th>Strongly agree</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Uncertain</th>
<th>Strongly disagree</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Q25</td>
<td>Alcohol abuse specifically contributes to residential burglaries.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q26</td>
<td>Drug abuse contributes to residential burglaries.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Questions</td>
<td>Strongly agree</td>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>Uncertain</td>
<td>Strongly disagree</td>
<td>Disagree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
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<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q26</td>
<td>Single-parent families contribute to residential burglaries.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q28</td>
<td>Availability of firearms contributes to residential burglaries.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q29</td>
<td>Lack of formal education impacts the high rate of residential burglaries.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annexure B: Interview schedule: SAPS members

Interview schedule: SAPS members

Instructions:

1. Do not write your name anywhere on this question paper. This is just a schedule assisting asking the important question to everyone.

2. Please answer each question as truthfully as possible. There is no right or wrong answers.

Section A: Demographics of respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Responses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Male [ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Female [ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q1</td>
<td>Gender</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q2</td>
<td>Rank</td>
<td>Constable [ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sergeant [ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Warrant officer [ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lieutenant [ ]</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Captain [ ]</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Major [ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Colonel [ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q3</td>
<td>Years of service</td>
<td>Under a year [ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1 – 2 years [ ]</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2 – 5 years [ ]</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5 – 10 years [ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10 years and more [ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q4</td>
<td>Highest level of education</td>
<td>Secondary level [ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tertiary level [ ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section B: SAPS' lack of resources in the Ficksburg Policing Area (FPA)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Strongly Agree</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Uncertain</th>
<th>Strongly disagree</th>
<th>Agree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Q5</td>
<td>Police do not have sufficient vehicles.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q6</td>
<td>Detectives have the skills to investigate.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q7</td>
<td>One police station is insufficient to assist the location, town, and neighbouring farms.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q8</td>
<td>Police have sufficient manpower to respond to residential burglaries.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q9</td>
<td>Police do not have physical resources to prevent residential burglaries.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section C: SAPS' current strategies to respond to residential burglaries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Strongly Agree</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Uncertain</th>
<th>Strongly disagree</th>
<th>Agree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Q10</td>
<td>The national and regional SAPS strategic plans are discussed at station level.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q11</td>
<td>Ficksburg has its own operational strategy (plan) to counter crime.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q12</td>
<td>Vehicle patrols are not effective enough to reduce burglaries.</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Q13 Police do not have a clear strategy to deal with residential burglaries.

Q14 Detectives are given a workload of cases to investigate.

Q15 No cooperation between police and CPFs in terms of preventing burglaries.

Q16 Crime intelligence is not used effectively.

Q17 Sector policing is not implemented properly.

Q18 No proper relationship between the community and the police.

Section E: Socioeconomic factors contribute to the high rate of residential burglaries

NB: Criminogenic factors are factors causing or promoting crime.

Formal education in this study will be regarded as education received from higher institutions, e.g. universities and colleges, etc.

Q19 Poverty is a contributing factor to residential burglaries.

Q20 Illegal immigrants contribute to residential burglaries.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Questions</th>
<th>Strongly agree</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Uncertain</th>
<th>Strongly disagree</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Q21</td>
<td>High unemployment rate contributes to residential burglaries.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Q22</td>
<td>Lack of public services by other government departments contributes to</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>residential burglaries.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Q23</td>
<td>Lack of equal opportunities impacts residential burglaries.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Section F: Recommendations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Questions</th>
<th>Strongly agree</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Uncertain</th>
<th>Strongly disagree</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Q24</td>
<td>Police should work together with other government departments to</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>eliminate causes of crime.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Q25</td>
<td>There must be another police station in the location.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Q26</td>
<td>Number of sector policing members should be increased.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Q27</td>
<td>Detectives should not be given many cases to investigate.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Q28</td>
<td>Crime intelligence should be implemented properly.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Questions</td>
<td>Strongly agree</td>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>Uncertain</td>
<td>Strongly disagree</td>
<td>Disagree</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q29</td>
<td>Relationship should be increased between the police officials and CPFs in terms of preventing burglaries.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ANNEXURE C: REQUEST FOR PERMISSION FROM SAPS

Tshebeletso Sepolesa Afrika Borwa

Private Bag
Prehension

My reference 334/2
My verwoeding
Tshupo ya ka

Enquiries Colonel Mabibo
Navisa Major Nair
Betlase ho

Tel [051] 507 6526/7028
Fax / Faks [051] 507 6466

THE PROVINCIAL COMMISSIONER
DIE PROVINSIALE KOMMISSARIS
FREE STATE PROVINCE
PROVINSIE VRYSTAAT
BLOEMFONTEIN
9300

2015-01-06

MM Motseki
4707 Zone 7
Magretshang Township
Ficksburg

REQUEST FOR PERMISSION TO CONDUCT RESEARCH IN THE SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE: MM MOTSEKI
Your letter dated 2014-12-10 (Student No 211594246) refers.

1. In terms of National Instruction 1 of 2006 you are hereby granted permission to proceed with your research on “South African Police Service’s Response to Burglary at Residential Premises in Ficksburg Police Area, Free State Province”.

2. It is requested that you complete the attached Undertaking and submit it to the Provincial Commissioner’s Office, marked for the attention of Major J Nair via e-mail at Ficksburg Strategic Management Research (Nair J@saps.gov.za) or fax at 051-5078466.

3. For any further enquiries, please feel free to consult Major J Nair at 051-5077028.

4. Your cooperation in this regard is appreciated.

5. Kind regards.

[Signature]
MAJOR GENERAL
DEPUTY PROVINCIAL COMMISSIONER
OPERATIONS OFFICER
FREE STATE
BB MOTSEWANE
Faculty Committee for Research Ethics - Humanities [FCRE-HUM]

The TUT Research Ethics Committee is a registered Institutional Review Board (IRB 00005966) with the US Office for Human Research Protections (FORO # 0004997) (Expires 2 Jan 2017). Also, it has Federal Wide Assurance for the Protection of Human Subjects for Institutions (FWA 00011501) (Expires 22 Jan 2017). In South Africa it is registered with the National Health Research Ethics Council (REC-100509-21). The FCRE-HUM is a subcommittee of the Senate Committee for Research Ethics.

19 MARCH 2016

Ref #: FCRE/GSM/STD/2016/04
Name: Motseki, M.M.
Student #: 211094249

Motseki, M.M.
C/o Prof. I.D. de Vries
Department of Safety and Security Management
Faculty of Humanities

Dear Ms./Mr. Motseki, M.M.

Title: An inquiry on South African Police Service’s strategies to counter burglary at residential premises in Ficksburg policing area of the Free State Province

Investigator: Motseki, M.M.
Qualification: M Tech: Policing
Supervisor: Prof. I.D de Vries
Co-supervisor: None
Co-supervisor: None

Thank you for submitting your proposal for ethics clearance.

Decision: The application be Approved

In reviewing the proposal, the following comments/notes, emanating from the meeting are tabled for your consideration/attention/notification:

- The topic of the study is: SAPS strategies to counter burglaries in the Ficksburg area. This topic is not particularly ethically sensitive, except that negative findings could perhaps impact negatively on job security of the SAPS officers involved, which means that confidentiality has to be strictly enforced.
- Informed consent documentation, the Research proposal and interview schedule questions are in order.
- A SAPS letter of permission to conduct the study is included.
- Recommended: Approval

Tel. (012) 382-9932 Tel. (012) 382-9754. www.tut.ac.za • The Registrar, Private Bag X680, Pretoria 0001
The faculty of Humanities Research Ethics Committee reviewed the documents at its meeting on 17 March 2016. The study is approved.

The Committee wishes you well with your research endeavours.

Signature

Chair / Deputy-Chair
Faculty Research Ethics Committee
[Ref#: FCRE/SSM/STD/2016/04]

19 March 2016

cc Prof. I.D. de Vries
Table 9: Cronbach’s Alpha Coefficient for items representing Section B in the public survey

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Statements (Test all statements without current one’s input)</th>
<th>Variable no.</th>
<th>Correlation with total</th>
<th>Cronbach’s Alpha Coefficient</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Police have enough vehicles to patrol</td>
<td>Q08</td>
<td>0.3119</td>
<td>0.6366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>One police station is sufficient to assist the location and town</td>
<td>Q09</td>
<td>0.5858</td>
<td>0.5404</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Number of police officials are sufficient</td>
<td>Q10</td>
<td>0.3030</td>
<td>0.6538</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Crime prevention officials at Ficksburg police station are trained well</td>
<td>Q11</td>
<td>0.3242</td>
<td>0.6305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>SAPS has sufficient manpower to respond to residential burglaries</td>
<td>Q12</td>
<td>0.5145</td>
<td>0.5637</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>One police station is sufficient to assist the location, town, and neighbouring farms</td>
<td>Q13</td>
<td>0.3202</td>
<td>0.6318</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cronbach’s Alpha Coefficient for standardised variables: 0.6657

Cronbach’s Alpha Coefficient for raw variables: 0.6533
Table 10: Cronbach’s Alpha Coefficient for items representing Section C in the public survey

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Statements (Test all statements without current one’s input)</th>
<th>Variable no.</th>
<th>Correlation with total</th>
<th>Cronbach’s Alpha Coefficient</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Section C: Current strategies of SAPS to respond to residential burglaries</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Police are visible enough in the community</td>
<td>Q14</td>
<td>0.4877</td>
<td>0.7235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Police response time to complaints of residential burglary is acceptable</td>
<td>Q15</td>
<td>0.3249</td>
<td>0.7536</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Community police forum are making an impact on preventing residential burglaries</td>
<td>Q16</td>
<td>0.4876</td>
<td>0.7242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>There is cooperation between the police and the Community Police Forum in terms of preventing residential burglaries</td>
<td>Q17</td>
<td>0.5324</td>
<td>0.7155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Sector policing is effective</td>
<td>Q18</td>
<td>0.3646</td>
<td>0.7430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Police seem to have a strategy to counter crime</td>
<td>Q19</td>
<td>0.7436</td>
<td>0.6850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Vehicle patrols are effective enough to reduce residential burglaries</td>
<td>Q20</td>
<td>0.4167</td>
<td>0.7363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Detectives do have skills to investigate successfully</td>
<td>Q21</td>
<td>0.3466</td>
<td>0.7476</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>The conviction rate for residential burglaries in Ficksburg is acceptable</td>
<td>Q22</td>
<td>0.2676</td>
<td>0.7578</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cronbach’s Alpha Coefficient for standardised variables 0.7605

Cronbach’s Alpha Coefficient for raw variables 0.7552
Table 11: Cronbach’s Alpha Coefficient for items representing Section D in the public survey

<table>
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<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Statements (Test all statements without current one’s input)</th>
<th>Variable no.</th>
<th>Correlation with total</th>
<th>Cronbach’s Alpha Coefficient</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Poverty is a contributing factor to residential burglaries</td>
<td>Q23</td>
<td>0.6911</td>
<td>0.6931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Illegal immigrants contribute to residential burglaries</td>
<td>Q24</td>
<td>0.5310</td>
<td>0.7519</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>High unemployment rate contributes to residential burglaries</td>
<td>Q25</td>
<td>0.6461</td>
<td>0.7139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>Lack of public services by other government departments contributes to residential burglaries</td>
<td>Q26</td>
<td>0.4182</td>
<td>0.7861</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>Lack of equal opportunities have an impact on residential burglaries</td>
<td>Q27</td>
<td>0.5200</td>
<td>0.7551</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Section D: Socioeconomic factors contributing to high rate of residential burglaries**

Cronbach’s Alpha Coefficient for standardised variables 0.7813

Cronbach’s Alpha Coefficient for raw variables 0.7829
Table 12: Cronbach’s Alpha Coefficient for items representing Section E in the public survey

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Statements (Test all statements without current one’s input)</th>
<th>Variable no.</th>
<th>Correlation with total</th>
<th>Cronbach’s Alpha Coefficient</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Section E: Criminogenic factors’ contribution to residential burglaries</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>Alcohol abuse specifically contributes to residential burglaries</td>
<td>Q28</td>
<td>0.6491</td>
<td>0.7330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>Drug abuse contributes to residential burglaries</td>
<td>Q29</td>
<td>0.5963</td>
<td>0.7569</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>Single-parent families contribute to residential burglaries</td>
<td>Q30</td>
<td>0.5403</td>
<td>0.7757</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>Availability of firearms contributes to residential burglaries</td>
<td>Q31</td>
<td>0.5738</td>
<td>0.7583</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>Lack of formal education has an impact on the high rate of residential burglaries</td>
<td>Q32</td>
<td>0.5592</td>
<td>0.7628</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cronbach’s Alpha Coefficient for standardised variables 0.8022

Cronbach’s Alpha Coefficient for raw variables 0.7960
**Table 13: Cronbach’s Alpha Coefficient for items representing Section B in the SAPS survey**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Statements (Test all statements without current one’s input)</th>
<th>Variable no.</th>
<th>Correlation with total</th>
<th>Cronbach’s Alpha Coefficient</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Police have enough vehicles</td>
<td>Q05</td>
<td>0.5590</td>
<td>0.7694</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Detectives have skills to investigate</td>
<td>Q06</td>
<td>0.4024</td>
<td>0.7893</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>One police station is sufficient to assist the location, town, and neighbouring farms</td>
<td>Q07</td>
<td>0.5263</td>
<td>0.7656</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Police have sufficient manpower to respond to residential burglaries</td>
<td>Q08</td>
<td>0.7239</td>
<td>0.6850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Police have physical resources to prevent residential burglaries</td>
<td>Q09</td>
<td>0.7189</td>
<td>0.6943</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Cronbach’s Alpha Coefficient for standardised variables**

0.8009

**Cronbach’s Alpha Coefficient for raw variables**

0.7837
Table 14: Cronbach’s Alpha Coefficient for items representing Section C in the SAPS survey

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Statements (Test all statements without current one's input)</th>
<th>Variable no.</th>
<th>Correlation with total</th>
<th>Cronbach’s Alpha Coefficient</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>The national and regional SAPS strategic plans are discussed at station level</td>
<td>Q10</td>
<td>0.5123</td>
<td>0.8068</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Ficksburg has its own operational strategy (plan) to counter crime</td>
<td>Q11</td>
<td>0.4371</td>
<td>0.8158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Vehicle patrols are effective in reducing burglaries</td>
<td>Q12</td>
<td>0.2740</td>
<td>0.8300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Police have a clear strategy to deal with residential burglaries</td>
<td>Q13</td>
<td>0.5420</td>
<td>0.8039</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Detectives are given too many cases to investigate</td>
<td>Q14</td>
<td>0.2100</td>
<td>0.8396</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>There is cooperation between police and community police forums in terms of preventing burglaries</td>
<td>Q15</td>
<td>0.7058</td>
<td>0.7832</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Crime intelligence is used effectively</td>
<td>Q16</td>
<td>0.7192</td>
<td>0.7809</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Sector policing is implemented properly</td>
<td>Q17</td>
<td>0.6543</td>
<td>0.7887</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>There is a proper relationship between the community and the police</td>
<td>Q18</td>
<td>0.6665</td>
<td>0.7866</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cronbach’s Alpha Coefficient for standardised variables 0.8178

Cronbach’s Alpha Coefficient for raw variables 0.8232
Table 15: Cronbach’s Alpha Coefficient for items representing Section D in the SAPS survey

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Statements (Test all statements without current one’s input)</th>
<th>Variable no.</th>
<th>Correlation with total</th>
<th>Cronbach’s Alpha Coefficient</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Section D: Socioeconomic factors contributing to the high rate of residential burglaries</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Poverty is a contributing factor to residential burglaries</td>
<td>Q19</td>
<td>0.3073</td>
<td>0.7032</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Illegal immigrants contribute to residential burglaries</td>
<td>Q20</td>
<td>0.4955</td>
<td>0.6279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>High unemployment rate contributes to residential burglaries</td>
<td>Q21</td>
<td>0.6200</td>
<td>0.5907</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Lack of public services by other government departments contributes to residential burglaries</td>
<td>Q22</td>
<td>0.3990</td>
<td>0.6726</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Lack of equal opportunities has an impact on residential burglaries</td>
<td>Q23</td>
<td>0.4848</td>
<td>0.6318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cronbach’s Alpha Coefficient for standardised variables</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.7075</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cronbach’s Alpha Coefficient for raw variables</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.6958</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Statements (Test all statements without current one’s input)</td>
<td>Variable no.</td>
<td>Correlation with total</td>
<td>Cronbach’s Alpha Coefficient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Police should work together with other government departments to eliminate causes of crime</td>
<td>Q24</td>
<td>0.6989</td>
<td>0.7413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>There must be another police station in the location</td>
<td>Q25</td>
<td>0.6165</td>
<td>0.7462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>Number of sector policing members should be increased</td>
<td>Q26</td>
<td>0.6807</td>
<td>0.7426</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>Detectives should be given fewer cases to investigate</td>
<td>Q27</td>
<td>0.4181</td>
<td>0.8150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>Crime intelligence should be implemented properly</td>
<td>Q28</td>
<td>0.5226</td>
<td>0.7687</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>The relationship should be increased/improved between police officials and community police forums in terms of preventing burglaries</td>
<td>Q29</td>
<td>0.5230</td>
<td>0.7688</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Cronbach’s Alpha Coefficient for standardised variables**

0.8223

**Cronbach’s Alpha Coefficient for raw variables**

0.7944