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GOVERNANCE, PUBLIC SAFETY, AND JUSTICE SURVEY

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Abbreviations/ Acronyms

EC	Eastern Cape
FS	Free State
GP	Gauteng
KZN	KwaZulu-Natal
LP	Limpopo
MP	Mpumalanga
NC	Northern Cape
NW	North West
RSA	Republic of South Africa
WC	Western Cape
CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interviews
CATI	Computer Assisted Telephonic Interviews
CV	Coefficient of Variance
DU	Dwelling Unit
EA	Enumerator Area
GPSJS	Governance, Public Safety, and Justice Survey
MS	Master sample
NDP	National Development Plan
PPS	Probability proportional to size
PSU	Primary sampling unit
SAPS	South African Police Service
Stats SA	Statistics South Africa

Summary of key findings

Household crime levels in South Africa

In 2020/21 an estimated 1,0 million incidences of housebreaking occurred, affecting 809 000 households in South Africa. The number of affected households represents 4,6% of all households in the country. Almost 56% (56,1%) of households that experienced housebreaking reported some or all incidences to the police.

An estimated 141 000 incidences of home robberies occurred, affecting 112 000 households in 2020/21. The number of affected households represents 0,6% of all households in the country. About 56% (55,9%) of households that experienced home robbery reported some or all incidences to the police.

Theft of motor vehicles was experienced by 81 000 households in 2020/21 in a total of 83 000 incidences. Less than 1% (0,5%) of all households in the country experienced theft of motor vehicles. About 91% (91,0%) of households that experienced theft of motor vehicles reported some or all incidences to the police, which is a 12,3 percentage point increase compared to the previous year.

Individual crime levels in South Africa

An estimated 844 000 incidences of theft of personal property occurred in 2020/21, affecting 732 000 individuals aged 16 years and older. The number of affected individuals represents 1,8% of the population. About 31% (30,5%) of individuals who experienced theft of personal property reported some or all incidences to the police, which is a 7,7 percentage point decrease compared to the previous reporting year.

A total of 304 000 (0,7% of adults aged 16 and older) individuals experienced street robbery in a total of 346 000 incidences. About 55% (54,9%) of the victims reported some or all incidences to the police.

A total of 321 000 (0,8% of adults aged 16 and older) individuals experienced customer fraud in a total of 493 000 incidences. A larger number of these incidences is attributed to advance-fee fraud (e.g. the R99 credit/debit card scam, 419 scams). Results show that 41,3% of the victims reported some or all incidences to the police, which is a 15,3 percentage point increase compared to the previous year.

An estimated 64 000 hijackings occurred in 2020/21, affecting 64 000 (0,2%) persons aged 16 years and older. A total of 63% (62,7%) of the victims reported some or all incidences to the police, which is a 15,3 percentage point decrease compared to the previous year.

Feelings of safety

About 85% (84,8%) of the population felt safe walking alone in their neighbourhood during the day while 40,0% felt safe walking alone in their neighbourhood during the night. Both figures decreased from 2019/20. Females in general felt safer walking alone in their neighbourhood than males during the day. Similarly, rural residents had a greater feeling of safety walking alone in their areas when it is dark than residents in urban areas.

General individual perceptions

There is a general acceptance (98,9%) that fathers should play a role in raising children in 2020/21. Approximately 91% of persons aged 16 and above agree that having an income is the best way for a woman to be an independent person. Almost 58% (57,6%) agreed that when jobs are scarce, employers should give preference to women over men, and 55,4% agreed that if a woman earns more money than the man, it is almost certain to cause problems. There is an overall decrease in the perception that if a woman earns more than her man, it is almost certain to cause problems. The perceptions that when jobs are scarce, employers should give preference to women over men, this when filling posts have significantly decreased from 89,2% in 2019/20 to 57,6% in 2020/21.

Over 90% of persons aged 16 years or older did not believe that there is a justification for a man/ husband to hit or beat his partner/ wife. About 4,1% of the population believes that it is justifiable for a man or husband to hit or beat his woman or wife if she has sex with another man or woman and about 2,5% said that it is justifiable for a man or husband to hit or beat his woman or wife if she neglects the children. In general, there has been a decrease in the percentage between 2019/20 and 2020/21 for those who believe that it is justifiable for a man to beat his woman/wife for any reason.

Both males (88,3%) and females (87,3%) think that the spouse or intimate partners commit the most acts of gender based violence. This is followed by those who think a previous partner, relative or family member that is part of the household and unknown person or stranger commits the most acts of gender based violence. The three leading groups/categories of perpetrators of acts of gender based violence are usually persons known to the victim.

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1. Introduction

This statistical release presents a selection of key findings from the Governance, Public Safety, and Justice Survey (GPSJS) 2020/21, conducted by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) from April 2020 to March 2021.

1.1 Background

The GPSJS is a countrywide household-based survey that aims to bridge the statistical information gaps in the field of governance statistics by conducting interviews with households and individuals and collecting the data items needed for planning and monitoring. The GPSJS was conducted for the first time in South Africa in 2018/19 as an updated version of the long-running Victims of Crime Survey (VOCS) to include themes on governance. The re-engineered GPSJS retained many items from the Victims of Crime Survey (VOCS), while new content was added. There is, therefore, a break of series in the estimates of crime from VOCS to GPSJS. However, there is no break of series for questions that remained the same; for example, questions on perceptions of crime. In particular, there is also no break to the five-year crime series arising from the question “In the past 5 years have you or any member of the household experienced any of the following crimes?” because no change was made to this question. Therefore, it is possible to determine whether crime increased or decreased between 2016/17 and 2020/21 using the five-year series, while the twelve-month series will be used to determine whether crime increased or decreased between 2019/20 and 2020/21 data collection periods.

Victims of crime statistics are population estimates of the level of crime in South Africa derived from GPSJS data and previous VOCS data. These estimates complement crime statistics provided by the South African Police Service (SAPS). GPSJS is able to provide estimates of the prevalence and incidence of crime, while SAPS statistics provide the total number of reported cases. Moreover, GPSJS statistics also report on feelings of safety, perceptions of crime, and satisfaction with the police, courts, and correctional services. Such information is indispensable in the monitoring of development goals.

Stats SA suspended face-to-face data collection for all its surveys on 19 March 2020 as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic and restricted movement. This was to ensure that the field staff and respondents were not exposed to the risk of contracting the coronavirus and to contain its spread. It was, however, important that Stats SA continues to provide statistics in the country. In this regard, Stats SA changed the mode of data collection for GPSJS from Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI) to Computer-assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI). Data collection for GPSJS CATI 2020/21 started in April 2020 and ended in March 2021.

To facilitate CATI data collection, the GPSJS 2019/20 sample was re-used and households that provided operational telephone numbers in 2019/20 were contacted and interviewed by the Survey Officers (SOs). Dwelling units that were either out-of-scope or non-contact in 2019/20 retained their status in 2020/21. During data collection, it was observed that some of the households did not provide contact numbers in 2019. Some of the provided contact numbers were invalid, some were not answered, and some households in the sampled dwelling units indicated that they were no longer residing at the dwelling units they had occupied in 2019/20. All of these were regarded as non-contacts and were adjusted for during the weighting processes. The details of how the adjustment was done are contained in the Technical notes in this report. Given the change in the data survey mode of collection from CAPI to CATI, and the fact that the GPSJS 2020/21 estimates are not based on a full sample, comparisons with previous years should be made with caution.

1.2 Objectives of the survey

The GPSJS is a countrywide household-based survey and the objectives of the survey are to provide information on:

- Perceptions about citizen interaction/community cohesion.
- Trust in government/public institutions.
- Government's performance and effectiveness.
- Experience of corruption.
- General individual perceptions.
- Household and individual perceptions and experience of crime.

1.3 Survey scope

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

1.4 Purpose

The Victims of Crime report focused on people's perceptions and experiences of crime and their views regarding their access to and effectiveness of the police service and the criminal justice system. Households were also asked about community responses to crime. The survey profiled different aspects that are inherent in the different types of crime, such as the timing of the different crimes and the nature and extent of the violence that takes place. The GPSJS 2020/21 is comparable to the previous versions of VOCS in cases where the questions remained largely unchanged.

While the GPSJS cannot replace police statistics, it can be a rich source of information that will assist in the planning of crime prevention as well as provide a more holistic picture of crime in South Africa. The data can be used for the development of policies and strategies, as well as for crime prevention and public education programmes. Data collection is from April of the current year to March of the following year, and the reference period is the 12 months preceding the interview date.

This report has three main objectives, namely:

- To provide an overview of the level and trend of crime experienced by households and individuals in South Africa – produce estimates of the prevalence and incidence of crime.
- To explore public perceptions on issues of safety and citizen interaction/community cohesion.
- To provide complementary data on the level of crime within South Africa in addition to the statistics published annually by the SAPS.

2. Basic Population Statistics

2.1 Distribution of individuals by selected demographic characteristics

Table 1: Number and percentage of individuals by selected demographic characteristics

Characteristic	Number (000's)	Per cent
Sex		
Male	19 922	48,3
Female	21 328	51,7
Population Group		
Black African	32 629	79,1
Coloured	3 714	9,0
Indian/Asian	1 194	2,9
White	3 713	9,0
Age group		
16-34 (Youth)	16 550	43,5
35-49 (Young adults)	8 413	22,1
50-64 (Adults)	9 628	25,3
65+ (Pensioners)	3 483	9,1
Marital status		
Married	14 484	35,1
Co-habiting	5 731	13,9
Divorced	754	1,8
Separated	385	0,9
Widowed	3 855	9,3
Single	16 024	38,9
Highest Level of Education		
No Schooling	10	0,0
Some Primary	3 302	8,3
Completed Primary	1 395	3,5
Some secondary	14 122	35,6
Completed secondary	12 676	32,0
Post school	8 114	20,5
Province		
Western Cape	5 041	12,2
Eastern Cape	4 178	10,1
Northern Cape	863	2,1
Free State	2 071	5,0
KwaZulu-Natal	7 793	18,9
North West	2 788	6,8
Gauteng	11 583	28,1
Mpumalanga	3 141	7,6
Limpopo	3 792	9,2
Urban/rural status		
Urban	28 937	70,1
Rural	12 313	29,9
Metro status		
Metro	18 713	45,4
Non-metro	22 537	54,6

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

Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages.

Table 1 shows the number and percentage distribution of the population aged 16 years and older by selected demographic characteristics. The distribution by population aged 16 years and older by sex shows that 51,7% were female, and 48,3% were male. The table also shows that almost four in five (79,1%) of the population aged 16 and above is Black African, while Coloureds and Whites are the same proportion (9,0%) and Indian/Asian population being 2,9% of the total population aged 16 and above.

The age pattern of individuals aged 16 years and older reveals that they typically comprised of a youthful population with the highest percentage (43,5%) aged 16–34 years, while a quarter of the population (25,3%) is adults aged 50–64, 22,1% are young adults aged 35–49 and 9,1% are pensioners.

In terms of marital status, 38,9% of the population aged 16 years and older were single, whilst 35,1% were married. About 13,9% lived together like married couples (Co-habiting), while almost 9,3% were widowed. Furthermore, the results show that 1,8% of the population aged 16 years and older are divorced, and less than one per cent are separated while still legally married (0,9%).

About 35,6% of the population 16 years and older had attained some secondary school education, 32,0% completed secondary, 20,5% attained some post-school qualification, 8,3% achieved some primary, and 3,5% completed had primary.

Gauteng had the largest proportion of the population aged 16 years and older (28,1%), followed by KwaZulu-Natal with 18,9%, Western Cape (12,2%) and Eastern Cape (10,1%). Northern Cape had the smallest proportion amongst all the provinces at 2,1%. About 70,1% of the population aged 16 and above lived in urban areas, while 45,4% lived in metro areas.

2.2 Distribution of households by selected household characteristics

Table 2: Distribution of households by selected household characteristics

Characteristic	Number (000's)	Percent
Sex		
Male	10 251	57,7
Female	7 505	42,3
Urban/rural status		
Urban	12 463	70,2
Rural	5 293	29,8
Metro status		
Metro	8 115	45,7
Non-metro	9 641	54,3
Province		
Western Cape	1 957	11,0
Eastern Cape	1 701	9,6
Northern Cape	350	2,0
Free State	965	5,4
KwaZulu-Natal	3 159	17,8
North West	1 278	7,2
Gauteng	5 308	29,9
Mpumalanga	1 376	7,8
Limpopo	1 661	9,4

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

Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages.

Table 2 shows the number and percentage distribution of the households by selected household characteristics. The table shows that most (57,7%) households were male-headed. It further shows that urban and non-metro areas accounted for most households at 70,2% and 45,7%, respectively.

Gauteng had the largest proportion of the households (29,9%), followed by KwaZulu-Natal with 17,8%, Western Cape (11,0%) and Eastern Cape (9,6%). Northern Cape and Free State had the smallest proportion of households amongst all the provinces at 2,0% and 5,4%, respectively.

3. Crime levels in South Africa

3.1 Trends for household crimes

The section aims to present trends of household crimes for the period 2016/17 to 2020/21. The data used to calculate these estimates come from the question, "Have you or your household experienced (housebreaking) during the past 5 years". The reference period is five years.

Table 3: Number and percentage of households that experienced a specific type of crime in 5 years preceding the survey, 2016/17–2020/21

Indicator	Statistics	Year				
	(Numbers in thousands)	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Housebreaking/burglary	Number	1 874	2 171	2 214	2 270	1 935
	Per cent	12,0	13,0	13,0	13,5	10,9
Home robbery	Number	460	459	449	415	312
	Per cent	2,9	2,8	2,7	2,5	1,8
Theft of motor vehicle	Number	214	233	256	277	212
	Per cent	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,7	1,2
Deliberate damage to property	Number	111	98	160	182	**
	Per cent	0,7	0,6	1,0	1,1	**
Murder	Number	45	43	53	53	43
	Per cent	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,2
Assault	Number	*	*	*	117	125
	Per cent	*	*	*	0,9	0,7
Sexual offence	Number	*	*	*	39	25
	Per cent	*	*	*	0,3	0,1

* Unweighted number of 3 and below per cell are too small to provide accurate estimates

** Not collected in the 2020/21 round

Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages

Table 3 shows that housebreaking/burglary has consistently been the most common crime experienced by households in South Africa. The number of households that experienced this crime has increased from 2016/17 and 2019/20, then it dropped in 2020/21. The second most common crime experienced by households during the five years is home robbery. Over the years, home robbery has declined from 459 902 in 2016/17 to 312 480 in 2020/21.

The trends will be analysed with the assistance of the charts below. The 95% confidence intervals will be used to determine whether the changes over time were statistically significant or otherwise.

Figure 1: Trends in housebreaking/burglary, 2016/17–2020/21

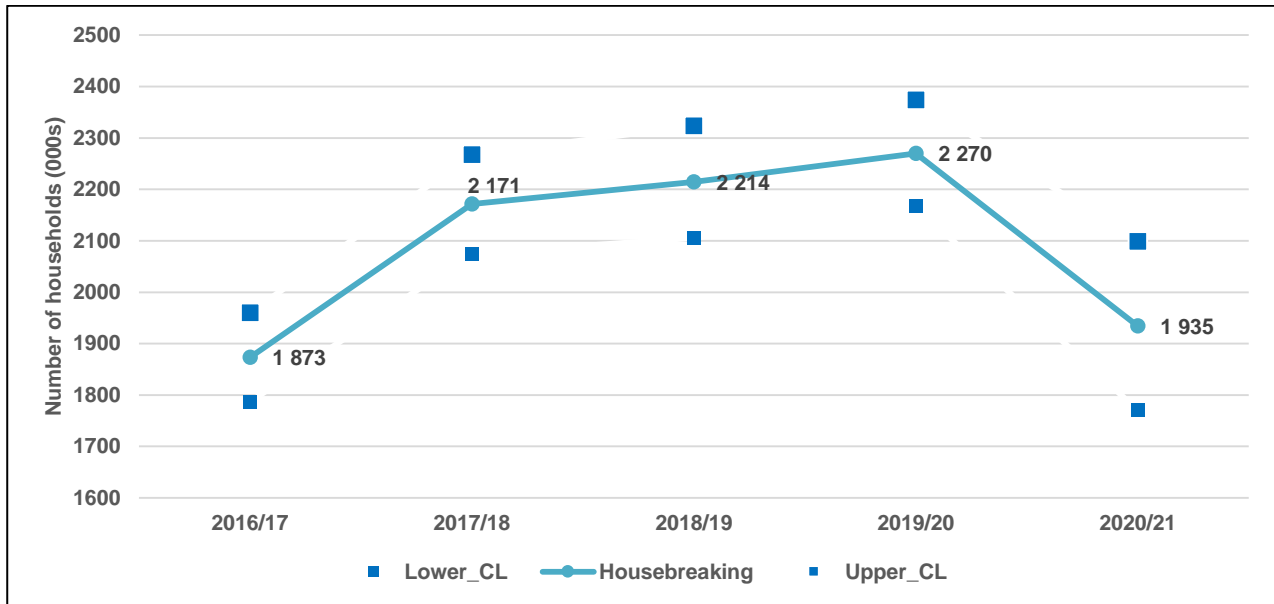


Figure 1 shows that housebreaking increased between 2016/17 and 2019/20. It then declined in 2020/21. The decline between 2019/20 and 2020/21 was statistically significant. Similarly, the increase in housebreaking between 2016/17 and 2017/18 was also statistically significant. The figure shows a steady increase between 2017/18 to 2018/19 and 2019/20, which was not statistically significant. The figure further shows that housebreaking/burglary has declined almost to 2016/17 levels as the difference between 2016/17 and 2020/21 periods is not statistically significant.

Figure 2: Trends in home robbery, 2016/17–2020/21

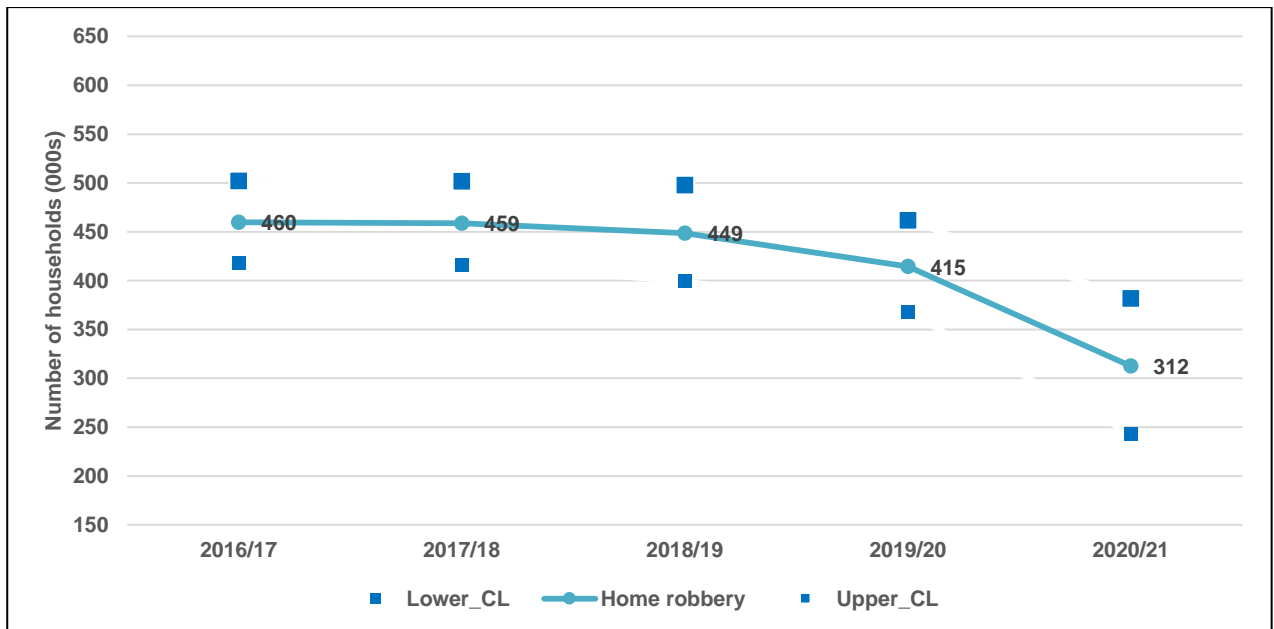


Figure 2 shows a general decrease in home robberies between 2016/17 and 2020/21, which is statistically significant. However, in between these periods, there was a steady decrease between 2016/17 and 2017/18, a decrease between 2017/18 and 2018/19, and a further decrease between 2018/19 and 2019/20. However, the decreases between the survey periods were not statistically significant. There is a sharp decrease between 2019/20 and 2020/21.

Figure 3: Trends in theft of a motor vehicle, 2016/17–2020/21

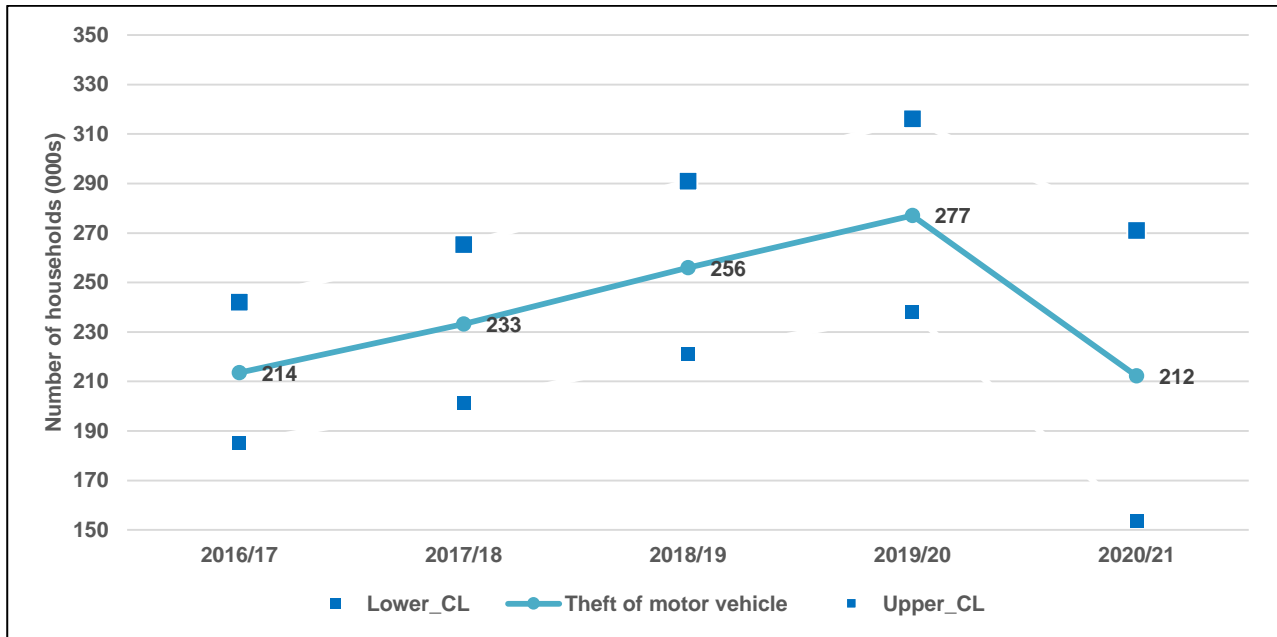


Figure 3 shows an increase in motor vehicle theft between 2016/17 and 2019/20 before it decreased in 2020/21. The figure further shows that theft of motor vehicles has declined almost to 2016/17 levels. The difference between the levels in 2016/17 and 2020/21 periods is not statistically significant.

Figure 4: Trends in murder, 2016/17–2020/21

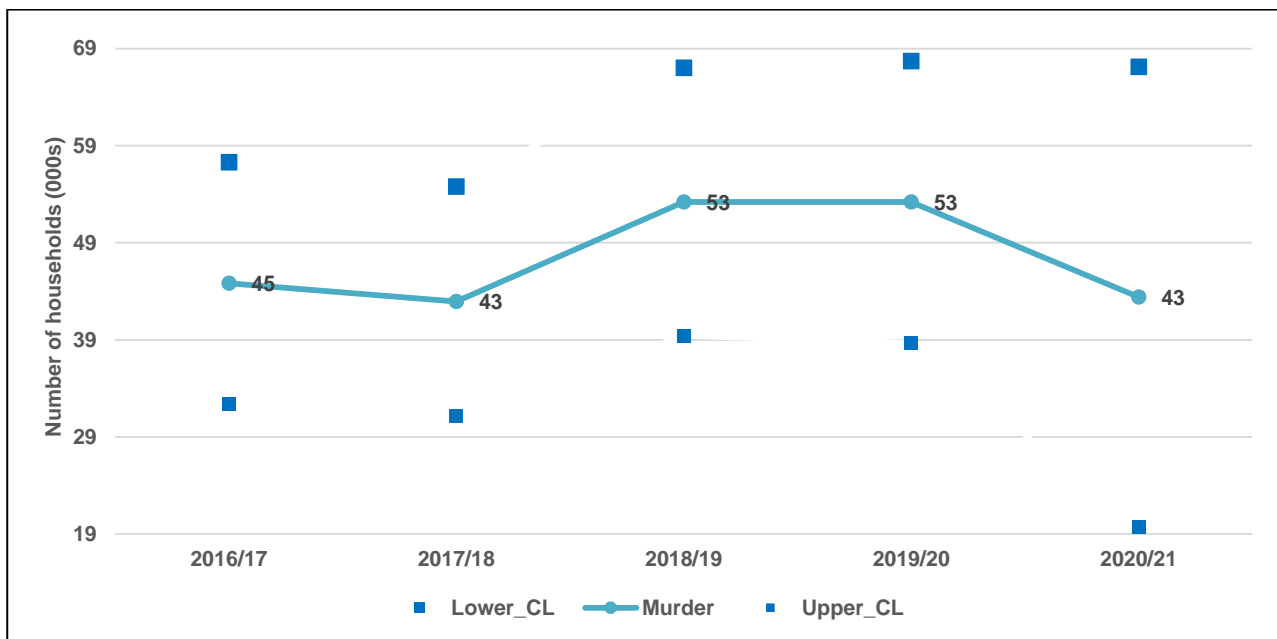


Figure 4 shows that the differences in the number of murders between 2016/17 and 2020/21 are not statistically significant. There was an increase in murder occurrences between 2017/18 and 2018/19 before it flattened in 2019/20. The figure further shows that the number of murders decreased between 2019/20 and 2020/21, although the difference is not statistically significant. The 2020/21 levels of murder has dropped to almost 2016/17 levels.

3.2 Trends for individual crimes

This section focuses on crimes committed against members of households who were 16 years or older during the survey. The GPSJS does not capture type of crimes committed against children under 16 because they require special resources to comply with regulations concerning child welfare. Trends for four crimes on individuals are reported in the table below in the GPSJS 2020/21.

Table 4: Number and percentage of individuals that experienced a specific type of crime during the period in the 5 years preceding the survey, 2016/17–2020/21

Indicator	Statistics	Year				
	Numbers in thousands	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Theft of personal property	Number	1 762	1 844	2 344	2 400	2 070
	Per cent	4,6	4,8	5,9	6,0	5,0
Street robbery	Number	738	735	1 126	1 109	832
	Per cent	1,9	1,9	2,8	2,8	2,0
Assault excluding sexual assault	Number	590	600	599	495	**
	Per cent	1,6	1,6	1,5	1,2	**
Consumer fraud	Number	200	147	173	670	583
	Per cent	0,5	0,4	0,4	1,7	1,4
Hijacking	Number	159	152	198	265	151
	Per cent	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,7	0,4
Sexual offence	Number	134	126	98	113	**
	Per cent	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,3	**

* Unweighted number of 3 and below per cell are too small to provide accurate estimates

** Not collected in the 2020/21 round

Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages

Table 4 shows that theft of personal property has consistently been the most common crime experienced by individuals in South Africa. The number of individuals who experienced this crime has increased from 1,8 million in 2016/17 to 2,4 million in 2019/20 before it decreased to 2,1 million in 2020/21. The second most common crime experienced by individuals during the five-year period is street robbery. Although street robbery slightly decreased from 738 000 in 2016/17 to 735 000 in 2017/18 it sharply increased to 1,1 million in 2018/19 and 2019/20. The levels then dropped to 832 000 in 2020/21. Consumer fraud sharply rose between 2018/19 and 2019/20 then decreased in the 2020/21 period. Hijacking, which has been increasing since 2017/18, decreased in the 2020/21 period.

The trends will be analysed with the assistance of the charts below. The 95% confidence intervals will be used to determine whether the changes over time were statistically significant or otherwise.

Figure 5: Trends in theft of personal property, 2016/17–2020/21

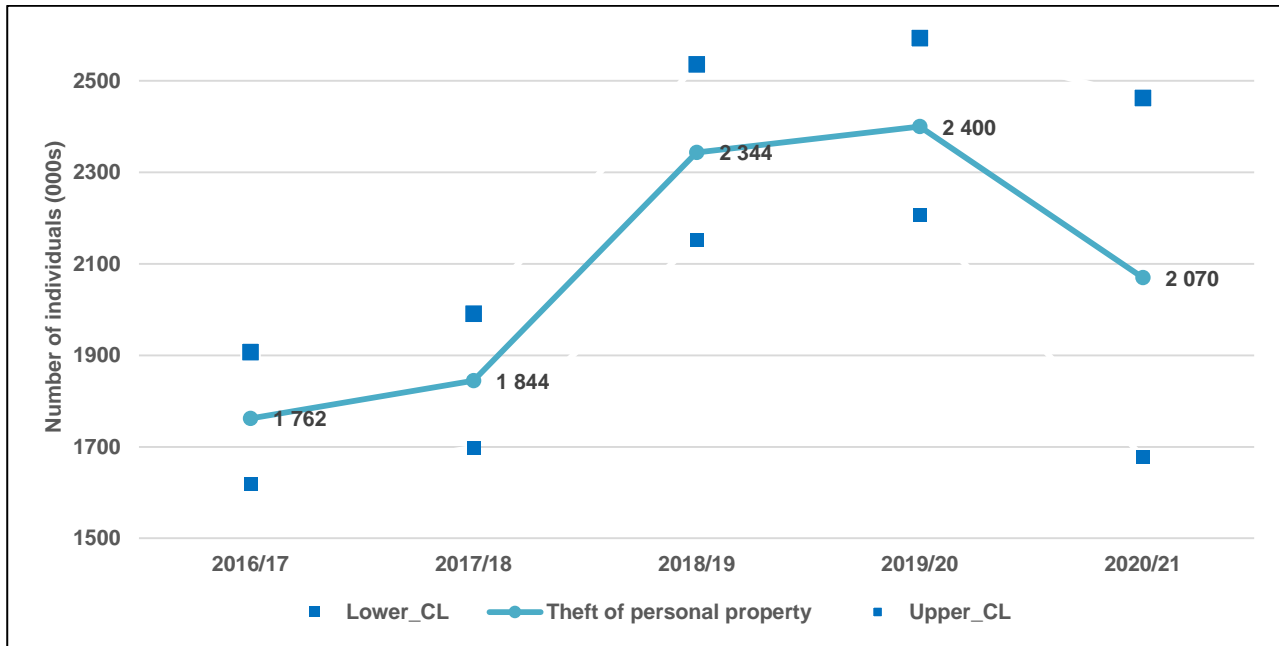


Figure 5 shows that theft of personal property increased between 2016/17 and 2019/20 before decreasing in 2020/21. Figure 5 also shows a statistically significant increase between 2017/18 and 2018/19. There was a slight increase between 2018/19 and 2019/20, which is not statistically significant. Theft of personal property decreased from 2,4 million in 2019/20 to 2,1 million in 2020/21.

Figure 6: Trends in street robbery, 2016/17–2020/21

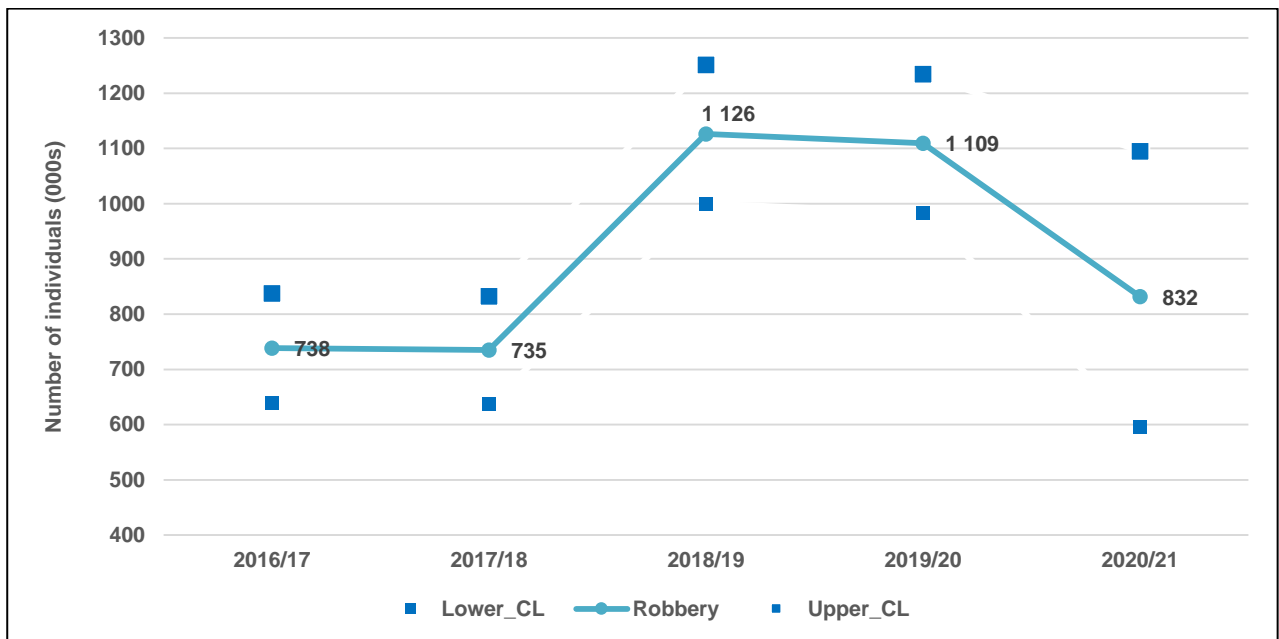


Figure 6 shows no significant change in street robbery during the period 2016/17 and 2017/18. However, there was a statistically significant increase between 2017/18 and 2018/19. The figure also shows a decline between 2018/19 and 2019/20, which was not statistically significant. There was a decrease between 2019/20 and 2020/21.

Figure 7: Trends in consumer fraud, 2016/17–2020/21

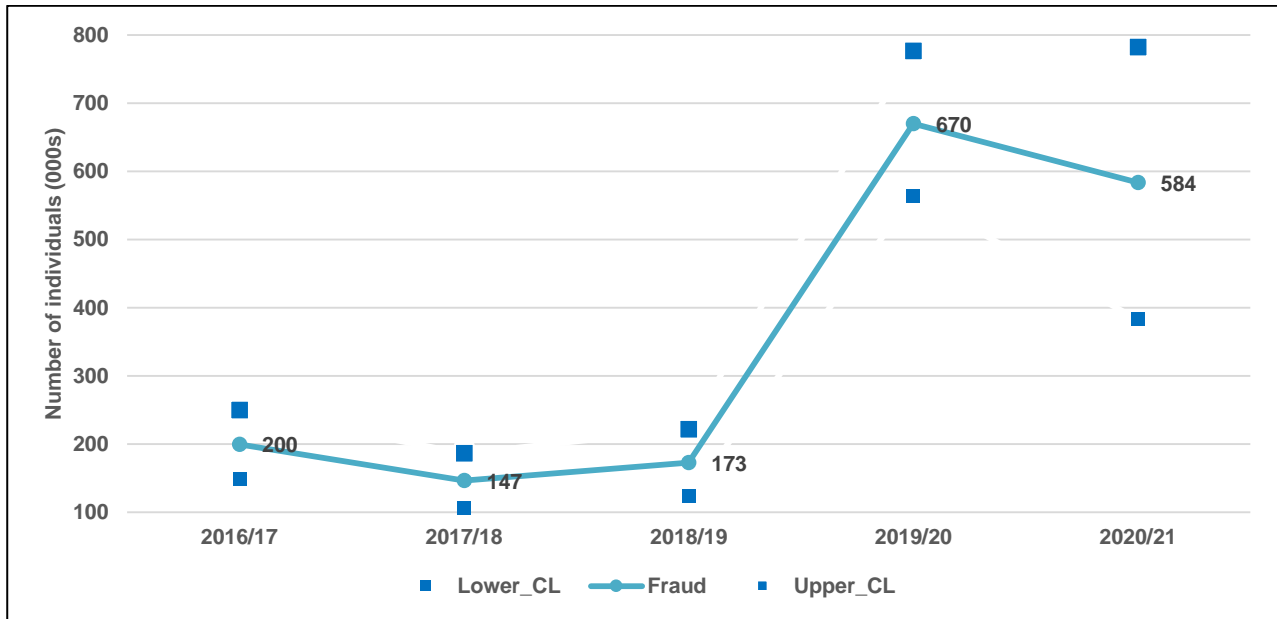


Figure 7 shows that the number of victims of consumer fraud decreased from 2016/17 (200 000) to 147 000 in 2017/18. The number of victims of consumer fraud started to increase in 2018/19, and there has been a statistically significant increase observed between 2018/19 and 2019/20. There was a decrease in consumer fraud between 2019/20 and 2020/21, however, the decrease is not statistically significant.

Figure 8: Trends in hijacking, 2016/17–2020/21

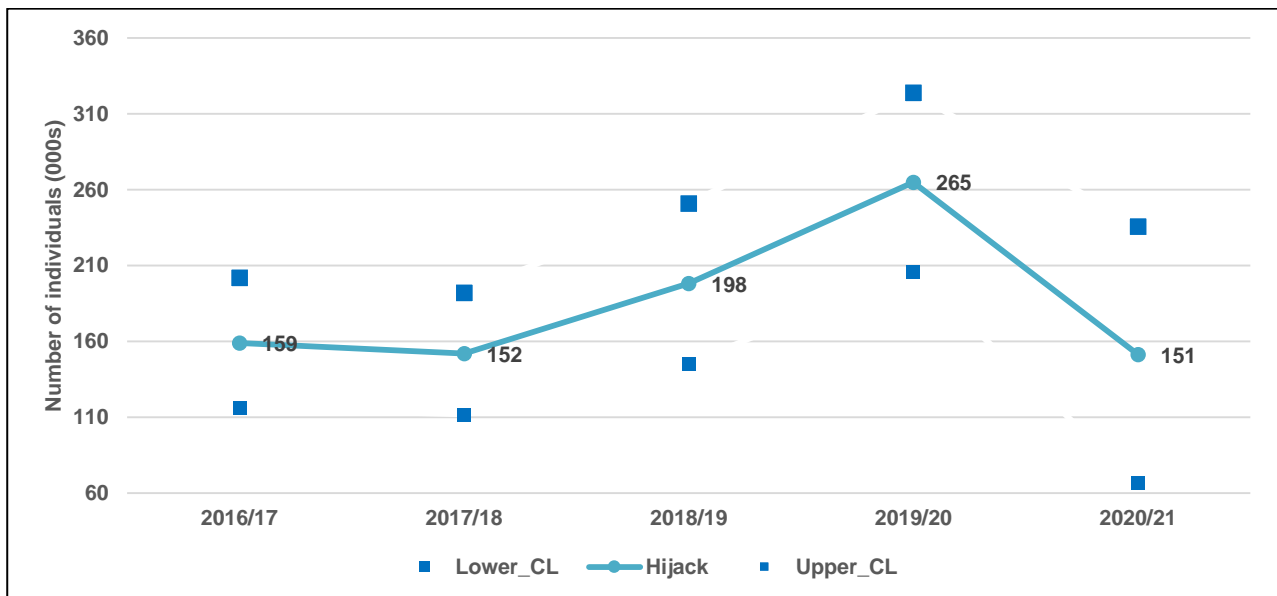


Figure 8 shows a slight decline in the number of victims of hijacking between 2016/17 and 2017/18. The number of victims of hijacking started increasing in 2017/18, although the increase between 2017/18 and 2018/19 is not statistically significant. The figure also shows an increase in the number of hijackings between 2018/19 and 2019/20, which is not statistically significant. The number of hijackings then decreased in the 2020/21 period.

3.3 Summary

Housebreaking/burglary has consistently been the most common crime experienced by households in South Africa. The number of households that experienced housebreaking and burglary has increased over the years from 2016/17 to 2019/20; then it dropped in 2020/21. The second most common crime experienced by households during the five-year period is home robbery. Home robbery has constantly declined between 2016/17 (460 000) and 2020/21 (312 000).

The results further show a statistically significant increase in car theft between 2016/17 and 2019/2020 before it decreased in 2020/21. The pattern is the same for all household crimes, they all decreased between 2019/20 and 2020/21 except for assault which increased from 117 000 in 2019/20 to 125 000 in 2020/21.

Theft of personal property has been the most common crime experienced by individuals in South Africa. There was a statistically significant increase in the number of victims of theft of personal property between 2016/17 (1,8 million) and 2019/20 (2,4 million), then it decreased in 2020/21 (2,1 million). Street robbery slightly decreased from 738 000 in 2016/17 to 735 000 in 2017/18 before sharply increasing to 1,1 million in 2018/19 and 2019/20. The levels then dropped to 832 000 in 2020/21.

Consumer fraud sharply rose between 2018/19 and 2019/20 then decreased in the 2020/21 period. Hijacking, which has been increasing between 2017/18 and 2019/20, it decreased in the 2020/21 period. The pattern is the same for all individual crimes, they all decreased between 2019/20 and 2020/21.

4. Household experience of crime

4.1 Introduction

In this section, we focus on household crime experienced during the past twelve months from the 2020/21 GPSJS. The reference period was April 2019 to February 2020. Seven types of crime including “Other types of crime” were surveyed. The number was reduced to accommodate the methodological changes implemented during the COVID19 pandemic period. Some in-depth questions on each of the specific crimes were also dropped for the same reason.

4.2 Overview of household crime level

Table 5 below presents a summary of the number of victims of various types of crime and the percentage of the population that the number represents. The data used to calculate these estimates come from the question, “Have you or your household experienced (housebreaking) during the past 12 months”. The reference period is twelve months.

Table 5: Number and percentage of households that experienced a specific type of crime in the 12 months preceding the survey, 2018/19–2020/21

Indicator	Number in thousands	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Housebreaking/burglary	Number	970	891	809
	Per cent	5,8	5,3	4,6
Home robbery	Number	184	139	112
	Per cent	1,1	0,8	0,6
Assault	Number	103	42	51
	Per cent	0,6	0,3	0,3
Theft of motor vehicle	Number	68	82	81
	Per cent	0,4	0,5	0,5
Deliberate damaging of property	Number	54	52	**
	Per cent	0,3	0,3	**
Sexual offences	Number	15	13	*
	Per cent	0,1	0,1	*
Murder	Number	12	15	11
	Per cent	0,1	0,1	0,1

* Unweighted number of 3 and below per cell are too small to provide accurate estimates.

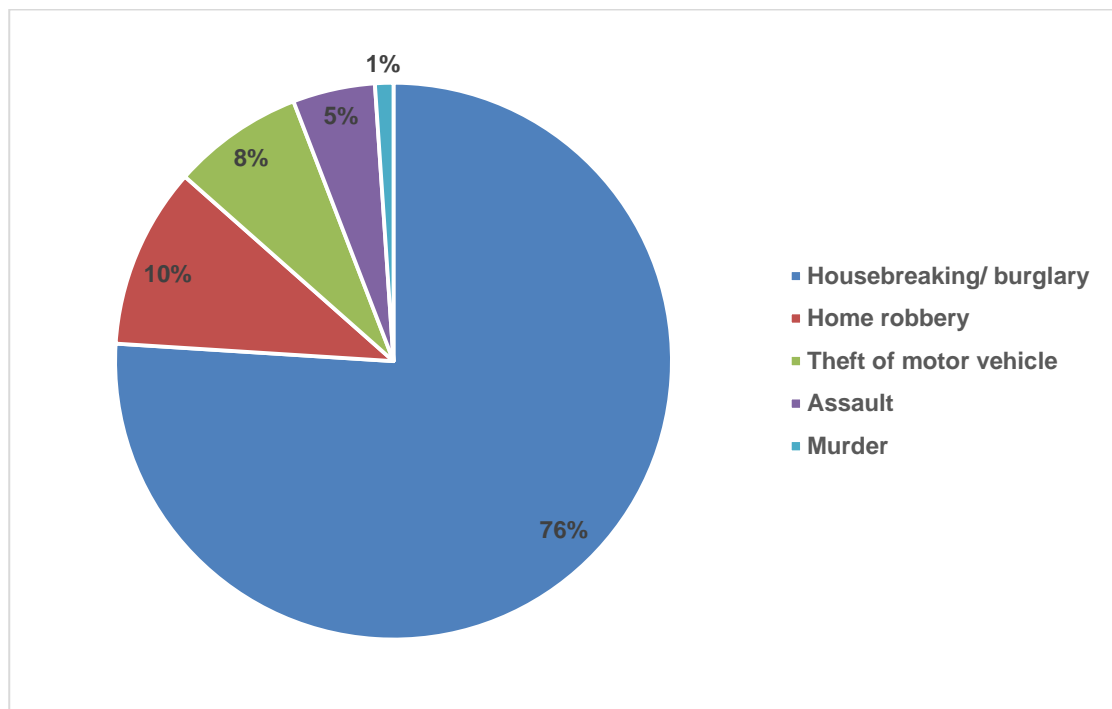
** Not collected in the 2020/21 round

Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages

Table 5 shows that 809 000 households in South Africa experienced housebreaking in the reference period. Approximately 112 000 households experienced home robbery, 81 000 experienced theft of a motor vehicle, and 51 000 experienced assault. Housebreaking and home robbery have decreased from 2018/19 to 2020/21. However, the pattern changes for households that experienced assault. Assault levels decreased between 2018/19 and 2019/20 then increased in 2020/21. Theft of motor vehicle increased between 2018/19 and 2019/20, then slightly decreased in 2020/21.

It is important to note that the sexual offences count in the sample was small, therefore it was not possible to calculate disaggregated estimates of acceptable quality.

Figure 9: Percentage distribution of type of crimes experienced by households in the 12 months preceding the survey, 2020/21



*Sexual offence has been excluded in the calculations due to low numbers producing unreliable estimates.

Figure 9 above shows the percentage distribution of the type of crimes experienced by households. Housebreaking accounts for 76% of the household crimes, followed by home robbery (10%), theft of motor vehicle (8%), assault (5%) and murder (1%).

4.3 Profile of selected household crime types

4.3.1 Housebreaking or burglary

Respondents were asked whether they experienced housebreaking during the past 12 months, how many times these occurred, during which months, and whether they reported any incidences to the police.

Table 6: Number and percentage of households that experienced housebreaking by sex, settlement type, and province, 2020/21

Indicator	Number of incidences (000s)	Number of households (000s)	Per cent of households
Sex			
Male	569	461	4,5
Female	446	348	4,6
Urban/rural			
Urban	786	614	5,0
Rural	229	195	3,7
Metro Status			
Metro	511	399	4,9
Non-metro	504	410	4,3
Province			
Western Cape	163	132	6,7
Eastern Cape	88	77	4,5
Northern Cape	30	19	5,4
Free State	12	12	1,3
KwaZulu-Natal	264	172	5,5
North West	63	50	3,9
Gauteng	265	238	4,5
Mpumalanga	87	67	4,9
Limpopo	43	42	2,5

Table 6 shows that male-headed households were more likely to experience housebreaking than female-headed households. Regarding location, households in urban areas were almost three times more likely to experience housebreaking, while households in the metro and non-metro areas had more or less the same proportions to likely to experience housebreaking. The highest proportion of households that experienced housebreaking were in Gauteng, while Free State had the lowest proportion of households that experienced housebreaking.

Figure 10: Number of incidences of housebreaking by month, 2018/19, 2019/20 and 2020/21

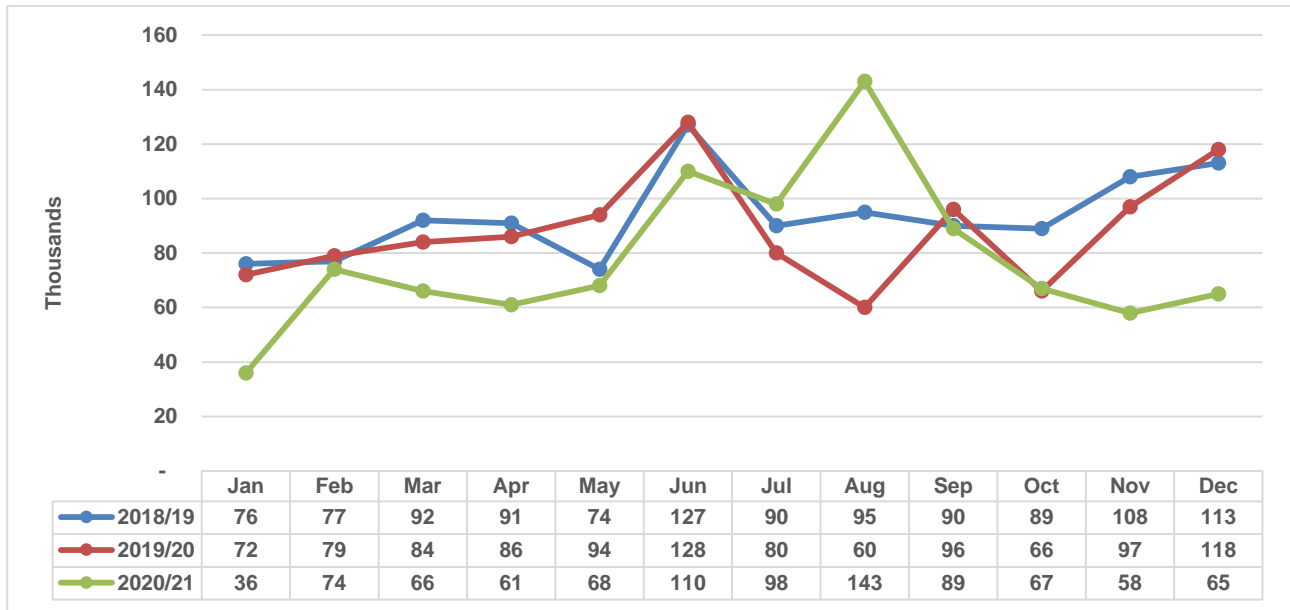


Figure 10 shows the number of incidences of housebreaking patterns. It is important to note that housebreaking peaked in June from 2018/19 to 2020/21. Housebreaking peaked in December in 2019/20 and while in 2020/21 it decreased in December.

Figure 11: Percentage of households that reported housebreaking to the police, 2018/19–2020/21

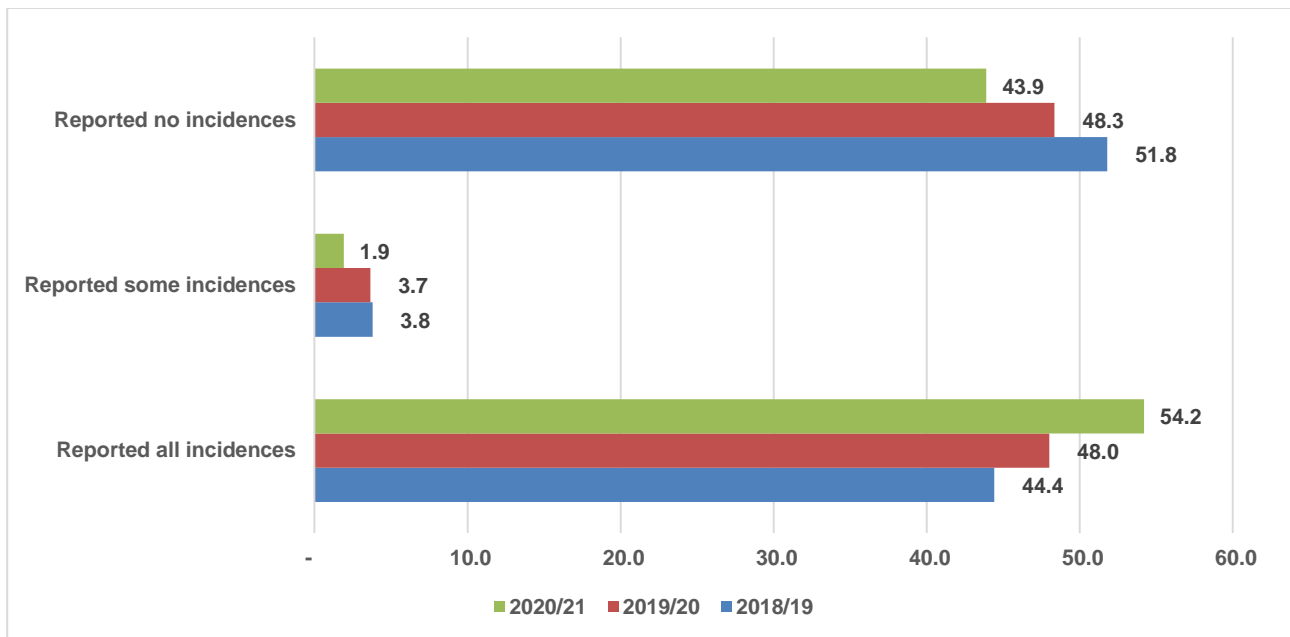


Figure 11 shows the percentage of households who reported all incidences of housebreaking to the police has increased from 44,4% in 2018/19 to 54,2% in 2020/21.

Table 7: Summary of statistics for housebreaking 2018/19–2020/21

Indicator	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Number of incidences ('000)	1 345	1 164	1 015
Number of households that experienced housebreaking ('000)	970	891	809
Number of households that reported all or some incidences of housebreaking to the police	468	460	454
Percentage of households that reported all or some incidences of housebreaking to the police	48,2	51,7	56,1

Table 7 shows that the number of incidences of housebreaking decreased in the three reporting periods, from 1,3 million in 2018/19 to 1,2 million in 2019/20, and 1,0 million in 2020/21. Similarly, the number of households that experienced housebreaking decreased from 970 000 in 2018/19 to 891 000 in 2019/20, and 809 000 in 2020/21. However, the percentage of households that reported some or all incidences of housebreaking to the police increased from 51,7% in 2019/20 to 56,1% in 2020/21.

4.3.2 Home robbery

The GPSJS 2020/21 had only four standard questions on home robbery. The number of questions were reduced due to methodological changes in 2020/21. Questions on whether any weapons were used, the type of weapons used, whether anyone died during the home robbery, the number of people who died, and whether any of the dead were members of the household, were dropped in the GPSJS 2020/21 round.

Table 8: Number and percentage of households that experienced home robbery by sex and metro status, 2020/21

Indicator	Number of incidences ('000)	Number of households ('000)	Per cent of households
Sex			
Male	88	65	0,6
Female	53	47	0,6
Metro status			
Metro	103	82	1,0
Non-metro	39	30	0,3

Table 8 shows that male-headed households were more likely to experience home robbery than female-headed households, which is a change from the previous observations in the GPSJS 2019/20. The result further shows that households in metro areas were more likely to experience home robbery than households in non-metro areas.

Figure 12: Percentage of households that reported home robbery to the police

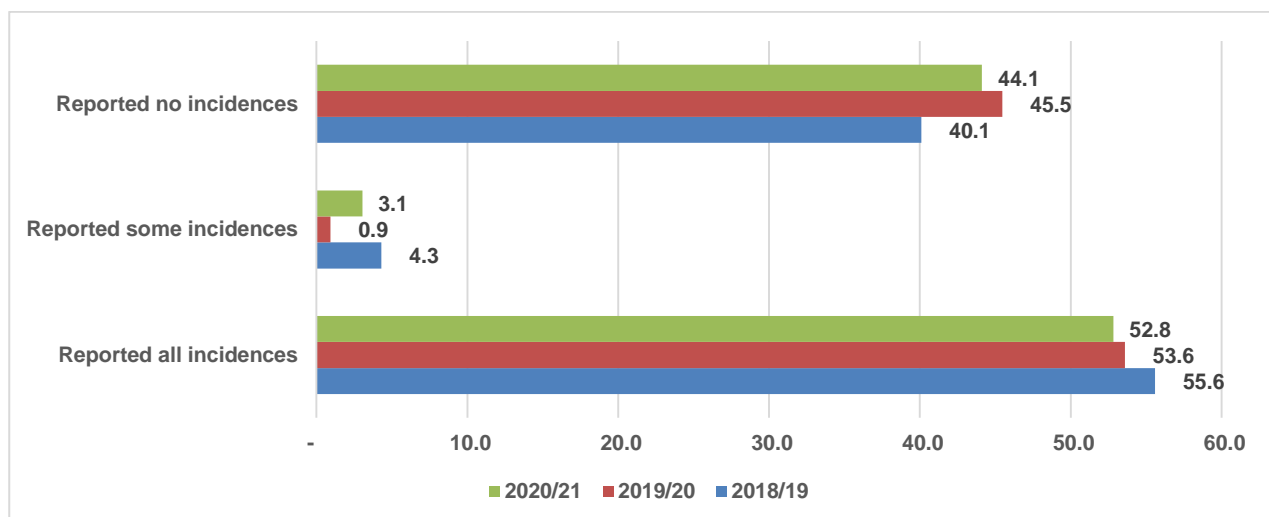


Figure 12 shows that the proportion of households who reported all or some incidences of housebreaking declined from 59,9% in 2018/19 to 54,5% in 2019/20 and then increased by 1,4 percentage point to 55,9%, in 2020/21.

Table 9: Summary statistics home robbery 2018/19–2020/21

Indicator	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Number of incidences ('000)	264	169	141
Number of households that experienced home robbery ('000)	184	139	112
Number of households that reported some or all incidences of home robbery to the police ('000)	99	76	63
Percentage of households that reported some or all incidences of home robbery to the police	59,9	54,5	55,9

Table 9 shows that the number of incidences of home robbery has decreased from 264 000 in 2018/19 to 169 000 in 2019/20 and decreased further to 141 000 in 2020/21. Also, the number of households that experienced housebreaking declined from 184 000 in 2018/19 to 112 000 in 2020/21. The percentage of households that reported some or all incidences of home robbery to the police decreased from 59,9% in 2018/19 to 54,5% in 2019/20 and increased slightly to 55,9% in 2020/21.

4.3.3 Assault

The GPSJS 2020/21 had only four standard questions on Assault. The number of questions were reduced due to methodological changes in 2020/21. Questions on whether any weapons were used, the type of weapons used, whether anyone died during the assault, the number of people who died, and whether any of the dead were members of the household, and the perpetrator were dropped in the GPSJS 2020/21 round. Due to low cell counts, only an aggregated summary of results is presented below.

Table 10: Summary statistics assault 2018/19–2020/21

Indicator	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Number of incidences ('000)	133	48	56
Number of households that experienced assault ('000)	103	42	51
Number of households that reported some or all incidences of assault to the police ('000)	72	25	25
Percentage of households that reported some or all incidences of assault to the police	69,0	60,0	50,6

Table 10 shows that both the number of incidences of assault and the number of households that experienced assault decreased between 2018/19 and 2019/20, and increased in the 2020/21 period. However, the number of households that reported at least one incidence of assault to the police continued to decline. In 2018/19, 69,0% of households reported some or all of the incidences of assault, while 60,0% reported in 2019/20 and 50,6% in 2020/21. This represents an 18,4 percentage points drop in reported cases between 2018/19 and 2020/21.

4.3.4 Theft of a motor vehicle

Respondents were asked whether they experienced theft of a motor vehicle during the past 12 months, how many times, during which months, and whether they reported any incidences to the police.

Table 11: Summary statistics theft of motor vehicle 2018/19–2020/21

Indicator	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Number of incidences ('000)	83	88	83
Number of households that experienced theft of motor vehicle ('000)	68	82	81
Number of households that reported all or some incidences of theft of motor vehicle to the police ('000)	59	65	74
Percentage of households that reported all or some incidences of theft of motor vehicle to the police	86,3	78,7	91,0

In summary, the number of incidences of car theft increased from 83 000 in 2018/19 to 88 000 in 2019/20, and then decreased to 83 000 in 2020/21. The number of households that experienced car theft increased from 68 000 in 2018/19 to 82 000 in 2019/20, and decreased slightly in 2020/21 to 81 000. The percentage of households that reported some or all incidences of car theft to the police decreased from 86,3% in 2018/19 to 78,7% in 2019/20, and increased to 91,0% in 2020/21.

4.3.5 Murder

The term "murder" in GPSJS includes what SAPS refers to as "culpable homicide or unintentional killing of a human being". Stats SA understands the importance of distinguishing between murder and culpable homicide, but it is not feasible to collect such information from household surveys where respondents may not understand the difference between the two. It may be a challenge even at police stations for an officer to determine whether the case being reported is a murder or homicide.

Since the murder count in the sample was small, it was not possible to calculate disaggregated estimates of acceptable quality.

Table 12: Summary statistics of murder, 2018/19–2020/21

Indicator	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Number of incidences (000s)	12	16*	11
Number of households that experienced murder ('000)	12	15	11
Number of households that reported all or some incidences of murder to the police ('000)	12	15	11
Percentage of households that reported all or some incidences of murder to the police	100,0	100,0	100,0

* Includes incidences that occurred during a home robbery.

The number of incidences of murder increased from 12 000 in 2018/19 to 16 000 in 2019/20, and decreased to 11 000 in 2020/21, as shown in Table 12. The number of households that experienced murder increased from 12 000 in 2018/19 to 15 000 in 2019/20 and decreased to 11 000 in 2020/21. All households reported all incidences to the police in the three reporting periods.

4.4 Summary

Data shows that 809 000 households in South Africa experienced housebreaking in the reference period, which was followed by households that experienced home robbery at approximately 112 000. Murder was the least experienced crime.

Furthermore, it can be seen that housebreaking was mostly experienced by male-headed households and households in urban areas. Housebreaking peaked in June from 2018/19 to 2020/21 periods. Only 56,1% of households reported some or all incidences of housebreaking to the police in 2020/21. Home robbery was most likely to be experienced by male-headed households. Households in metro areas were more likely to experience home robbery than households in non-metro areas.

5. Individual experience of crime

5.1 Introduction

This section focuses on crimes experienced by individual members of households aged 16 years and older. As mentioned earlier in the report, the survey of children under 16 requires more resources due to legislation on child welfare and the legislative restrictions on dealing with young children. Therefore the respondent should be a randomly selected member of a sampled household aged 16 years or older at the time of the interview.

Table 13: Number and percentage of individuals that experienced a specific type of crime in the 12 months preceding the survey, 2018/19–2020/21

Indicator	Number in thousands	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Theft of personal property	Number	1 015	902	732
	Per cent	2,5	2,2	1,8
Robbery	Number	452	451	304
	Per cent	1,1	1,1	0,7
Assault	Number	281	224	**
	Per cent	0,7	0,6	**
Consumer fraud	Number	81	384	321
	Per cent	0,2	1,0	0,8
Hijacking of motor vehicle	Number	32	85	64
	Per cent	0,1	0,2	0,2
Sexual offence	Number	26	31	**
	Per cent	0,1	0,1	**

* Unweighted number of 3 and below per cell are too small to provide accurate estimates

** Not collected in the 2020/21 round

Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages

Table 13 shows that in 2020/21, most (732 000) of South Africans aged 16 years and older experienced theft of personal property, followed by those who experienced consumer fraud (321 000) and robbery (304 000). However, theft of personal property has been decreasing over the three reporting periods. There is a decrease observed in all individual crimes between 2019/20 and 2020/21.

Figure 13: Percentage distribution of type of crimes experienced by individuals in the 12 months preceding the survey, 2018/19–2019/20

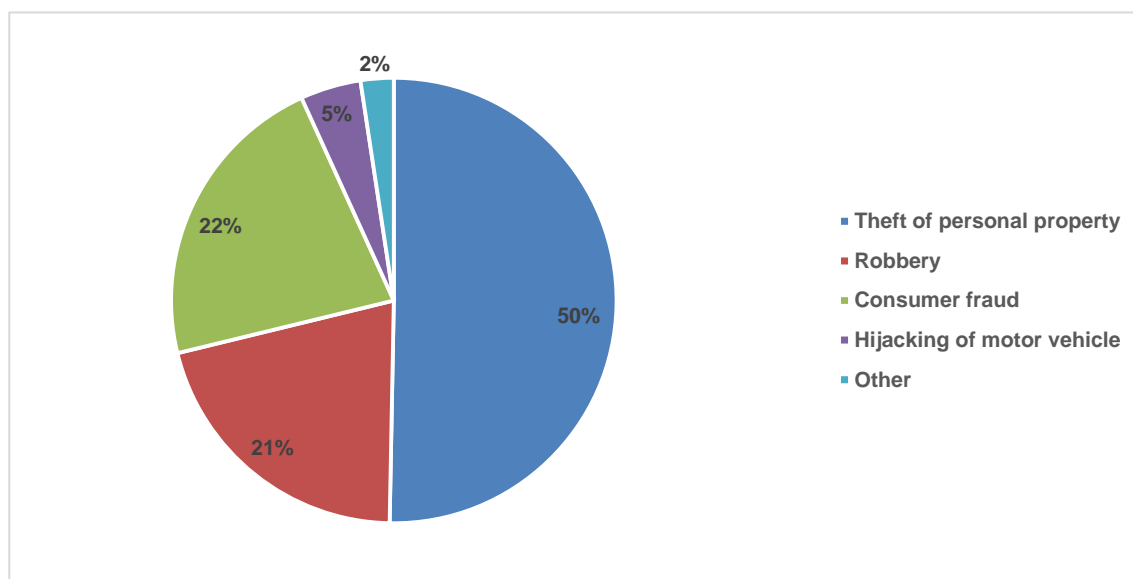


Figure 13 shows that theft of personal property is the most common type of crime experienced by individuals. Almost half the crimes committed against individuals involve the theft of personal property (50,0%). Consumer fraud (22%) and street or common robbery (21%) have almost the same crime levels experienced by individuals. Hijacking of motor vehicles (5%) is the least common crime experienced by individuals, while other types of crime contribute 2,0% of the total crimes experienced by individuals.

5.2 Profile of selected individual crime types

5.2.1 Theft of personal property

Table 14: Number and percentage of individuals that experienced theft of personal property by sex, province and settlement type, 2020/21

Indicator	Number of incidences (000s)	Number of individuals (000s)	Per cent of individuals
Sex			
Male	384	346	1,7
Female	460	386	1,8
Age group			
16-34	390	336	2,0
35-49	201	169	2,0
50-64	204	179	1,9
65+	30	30	0,9
Urban/rural			
Urban	716	646	2,2
Rural	128	86	0,7
Metro status			
Metro	588	534	2,9
Non-metro	256	198	0,9
Province			
Western Cape	126	114	2,3
Eastern Cape	54	45	1,1
Northern Cape	30	23	2,7
Free State	73	73	3,5*
KwaZulu-Natal	13	12	0,2*
North West	53	44	1,6
Gauteng	405	370	3,2
Mpumalanga	89	49	1,6
Limpopo	2	2	0,1

* Unweighted number of 3 and below per cell are too small to provide accurate estimates

** Not collected in the 2020/21 round

Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages

Table 14 shows that females were more likely to experience theft of personal property than males. Persons living in the urban and metros areas were most likely to experience theft of personal property. The same pattern is observed for metro status, with persons living in metro areas being three times more likely to experience theft of personal property than those in non-metro areas. Persons aged 16–34 have the most likelihood of experiencing theft of personal property (2,0%). The elderly aged 65 and above have the least likelihood of experiencing theft of personal property.

Figure 14: Percentage of victims of theft of personal property in different age groups, 2020/21

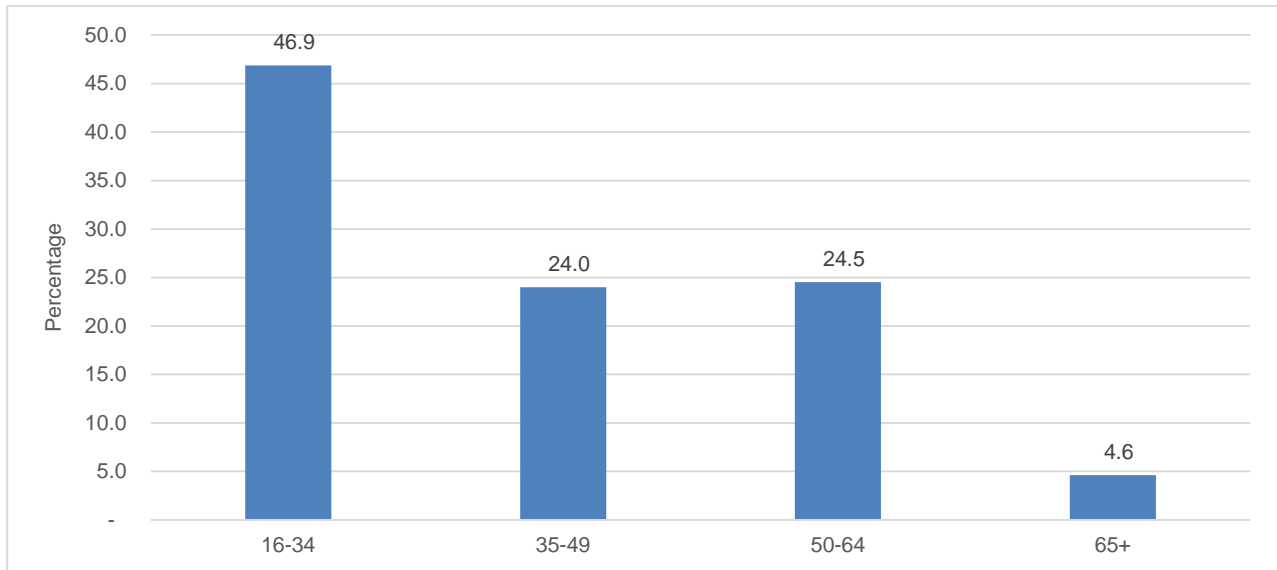


Figure 14 shows how the relationship between age and vulnerability to theft of personal property is observed. The young are most likely to lose personal property to theft compared to all the other population groups, the elderly are least likely to experience theft of personal property, while those aged 35–49 and 50–64 are equally vulnerable to theft of personal property.

Figure 15: Number of theft of personal property for individuals aged 16 and older by month, 2018/19–2020/21

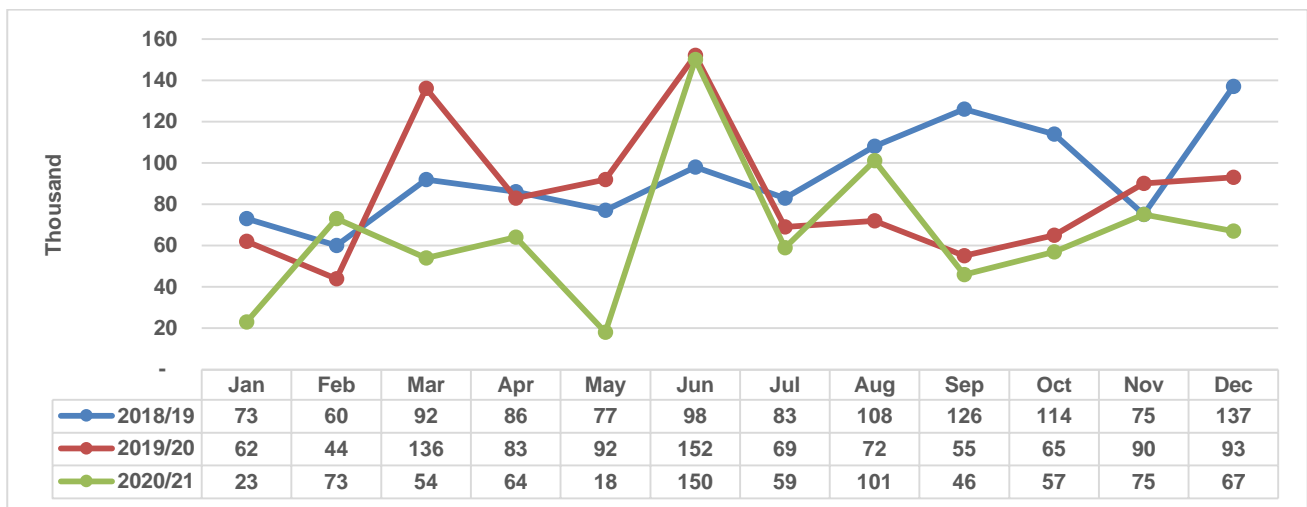


Figure 15 shows that incidences of theft of personal property peaked in January, March, June, September, and December in 2018/19, while in 2019/20, incidences peaked in March and June. In September of 2019/20, there was a decline in the incidences of theft of personal property in contrast with September of 2018/19. The trend is different in 2020/21; where incidences peaked in February, June, and August, then declined in December.

Figure 16: Percentage of victims that reported the theft of personal property to the police

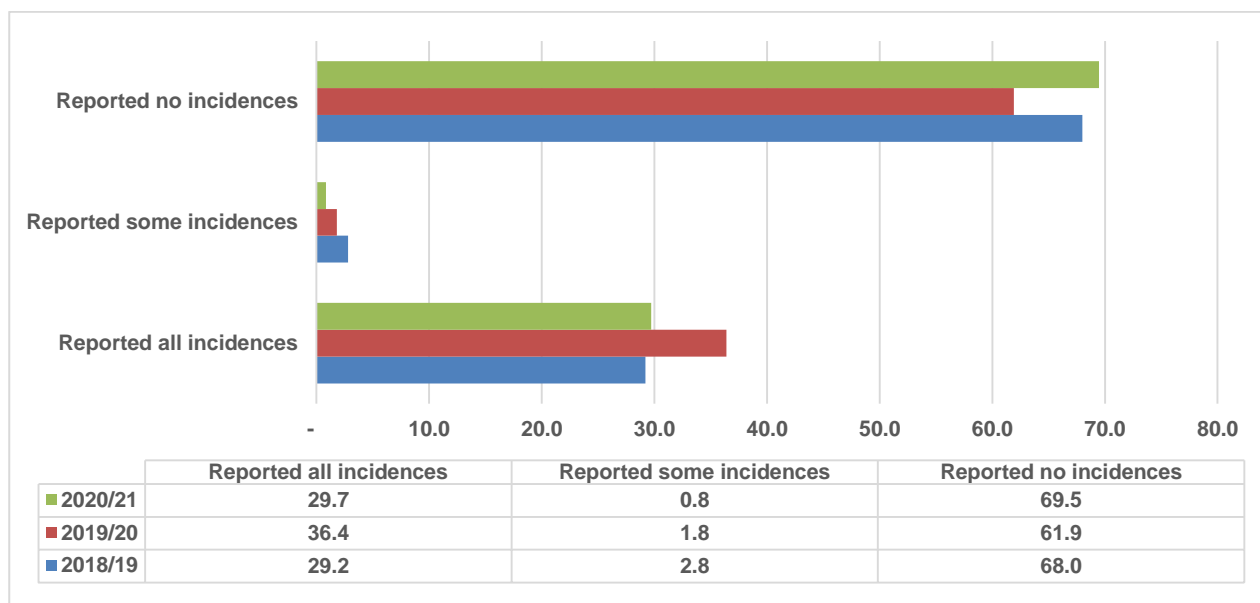


Figure 16 shows that 69,5% of victims of theft of personal property did not report the incidences in 2020/21 compared to 68,0% in 2018/19. The percentage of individuals who reported some or all of the incidences decreased from 38,2% in 2019/20 to 30,5% in 2020/21.

Table 15: Summary of statistics on theft of personal property

Indicator	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Number of incidents ('000)	1 241	1 108	844
Number of victims ('000)	1 015	902	732
Number of victims who reported at least one incidence ('000)	325	344	224
Percentage of victims who reported at least one incidence	32,0	38,2	30,5

The number of incidences of theft of personal property continued to decrease from 1,2 million in 2018/19 to 1,1 million in 2019/20, and 844 000 in 2020/21. The number of individuals who experienced theft of personal property decreased from 1,0 million in 2018/19 to 902 000 in 2019/20, and to 732 000 in 2020/21. The percentage of individuals that reported some or all incidences to the police increased from 32,0% in 2018/19 to 38,2% in 2019/20, and then dropped to 30,5% in 2020/21.

5.2.2 Robbery

Street robbery or simply robbery is when there is contact between the perpetrator or perpetrators and the victim away from home. It excludes home robbery and car or truck hijacking.

Table 16: Number and percentage of individuals that experienced robbery by sex, and settlement type, 2020/21

Indicator	Number of incidences (000s)	Number of individuals (000s)	Per cent of individuals
Sex			
Male	200	177	0,9
Female	146	127	0,6
Age group			
16-34	173	173	1,0
35-49	58	44	0,5
50-64	76	48	0,5
65+	9	9	0,3
Urban/rural			
Urban	280	261	0,9
Rural	66*	44*	0,4*
Metro Status			
Metro	232	215	1,2
Non-metro	114*	90*	0,4*

* Unweighted number of 3 and below per cell are too small to provide accurate estimates

** Not collected in the 2020/21 round

Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages

Table 16 shows that males were more likely to be victims of street robbery than females. Those who live in metro areas were more likely to be victims of robbery than people in non-metro areas. Similarly, people who reside in urban areas were more likely to be victims of robbery than people in rural areas.

Figure 17: Number of street robberies for individuals aged 16 and older by month 2018/19, 2019/20, and 2020/21

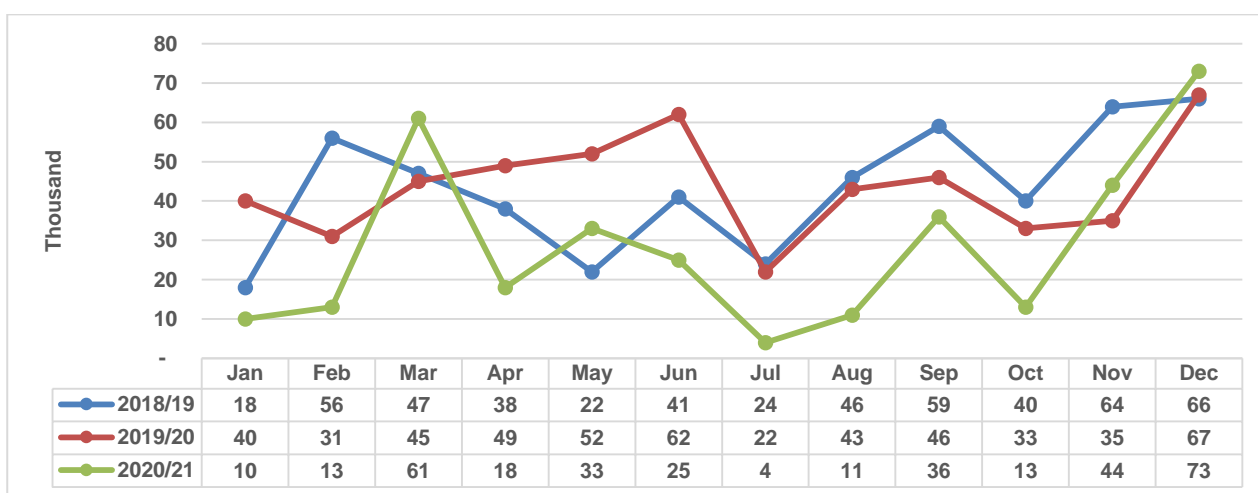


Figure 17 shows that in 2018/19, street robberies peaked in February, June, September, and December. However, in 2019/20, the peak was seen in June and December. February and November of 2019/20 showed a decline compared with the same months of 2018/19. The figure also shows that in 2020/21, street robberies peaked in March, September and December.

Figure 18: Percentage of victims that reported street robbery to the police in 2018/19–2020/21



Figure 18 shows that the percentage of victims of street robbery who report some or all the incidences to the police increases from 34,8% in 2018/19, 42,0% in 2019/20 and 54,9% in 2020/21.

Table 17: Summary of statistics on street robbery 2018/19–2020/21

Indicator	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Number of incidents ('000)	581	567	346
Number of victims of street robbery('000)	451	451	304
Number of victims of street robbery who reported at least one incidence ('000)	172	189	167
Percentage of victims of street robbery who reported at least one incidence	34,8	42,0	54,9

Table 17 shows that the number of incidences of street robbery decreased from 581 000 in 2018/19 to 567 000 in 2019/20, and dropped further to 346 000 in 2020/21. The number of individuals who experienced street robbery remained the same at 451 000 in both 2018/19 and 2019/20, and dropped to 304 000 in 2020/21. However, the percentage of individuals who reported some or all incidences of street robbery to the police increased from 34,8% in 2018/19 to 42,0% in 2019/20, and 54,9% in 2020/21.

5.2.3 Consumer fraud

Consumer fraud happens when someone provides services or goods and cheats on quality or quantity. It includes advance-fee fraud (e.g. the R99 debit/credit card scam, 419 scams, online shopping). Adults aged 16 and older were asked whether they were victims of consumer fraud 12 months prior to the survey date.

Table 18: Number and percentage of individuals that experienced consumer fraud by sex and settlement type, 2020/21

Indicator	Number of incidences ('000)	Number of individuals ('000)	Per cent of individuals
Gender			
Male	246	173	0,9
Female	248	148	0,7
Geo-type			
Urban	461	291	1,0
Rural	33	30	0,2
Metro status			
Metro	432	265	1,4
Non-metro	61	55	0,3

Consumer fraud includes advance-fee fraud (e.g. R99 debit/credit card scam, 419 scams, online shopping).

Males were more likely to be victims of consumer fraud compared to females. People in the metro areas were more likely to be victims of consumer fraud than people in the non-metro areas. Dwellers in urban areas were more likely to experience consumer fraud than rural dwellers.

Table 19: Summary of statistics on consumer fraud 2018/19–2020/21

Indicator	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Number of incidents ('000)	497	1 377	493
Number of victims of consumer fraud ('000)	81	384	321
Number of victims of consumer fraud who reported at least one incidence ('000)	38	102	132
Percentage of victims of consumer fraud who reported at least one incidence	47	26	41,3

The number of incidences of consumer fraud increased from 497 000 in 2018/19 to 1,4 million in 2019/20, then decreased to 493 000 in 2010/21. The number of individuals who experienced consumer fraud increased from 81 000 in 2018/19 to 384 000 in 2019/20 and decreased to 321 000 in 2020/21. The percentage of individuals that reported atleast one incidence to the police decreased from 47,0% in 2018/19 to 26,0% in 2019/20, and increased to 41,3% in 2020/21.

5.2.4 Hijacking of a motor vehicle

Hijacking of motor vehicles is a type of crime committed against an individual while driving their vehicles or vehicles belonging to another person or institution. The question of ownership was not relevant when respondents were asked whether they had experienced incidents of hijacking in the 12 months preceding the survey. The type of vehicle the victim was driving or riding in as a passenger is also not relevant. The number of hijacking incidents in the sample were so small that any disaggregation of data would produce poor statistics.

Table 20: Summary of statistics on hijacking, 2018/19–2020/21

Indicator	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Number of incidents ('000)	32	99	64
Number of victims ('000)	32	85	64
Hijacking victims as a percentage of the population (16+)	0,1	0,2	0,2
Number of victims who reported at least one incidence ('000)	28	66	40
Percentage of victims who reported at least one incidence	85	78	62,7

The number of incidences of hijacking experienced by individuals increased from 32 000 in 2018/19 to 99 000 in 2019/20 and thereafter dropped to 64 000 in 2020/21. The percentage of individuals that reported at least one incidence to the police decreased from 85,0% in 2018/19 to 78,0% in 2019/20, and dropped to 62,7% in 2020/21.

5.3 Summary

The results indicate that in 2020/21, most (732 000) of South Africans aged 16 years and older experienced theft of personal property, followed by those who experienced consumer fraud (321 000) and robbery (304 000). Females and persons living in urban areas were most likely to experience theft of personal property. Furthermore, persons aged 16–24 years are vulnerable to theft of personal property. The results show that, generally, most (69,5%) of the victims of theft of personal property did not report the incidences to the police.

Males and persons living in the metro areas were more likely to be victims of street robbery. The proportion of victims of street robbery that reported some or all incidences to the police increased from 42,0% in 2019/20 to 54,8% in 2020/21.

The survey further shows that the number of incidences of consumer fraud decreased from 1,4 million in 2019/20 to 493 000 in 2020/21. More of these incidences are attributed to advance-fee fraud (e.g. R99 debit/credit card scams, 419 scams). The number of individuals who experienced consumer fraud also decreased from 384 000 in 2019/20 to 320 000 in 2020/21. Notwithstanding, the percentage of individuals who reported some or all incidences to the police increased from 26% in 2019/20 to 41,3% in 2020/21.

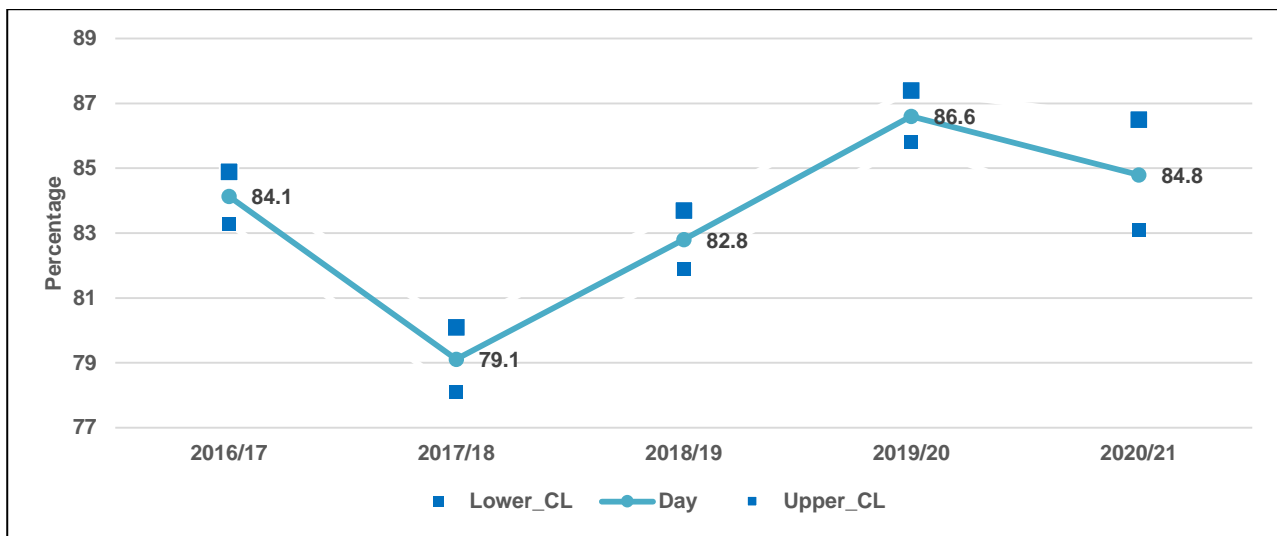
6. Feelings of safety

6.1 Introduction

To feel safe at home and in one’s neighbourhood is one of the National Development Plan (NDP) Goals. Perceptions of safety is considered a subjective wellbeing SDG 16.1.4 indicator. It affects how a human being interacts with its surroundings, its health, and as a consequence, its quality of life. Perceptions of safety from crime are different across different demographic groups.

Respondents were asked how safe they felt walking in their neighbourhoods alone during the day and when it was dark. In Figures 19 and 20, the safety categories “Very safe” and “Fairly safe” were collapsed into a new category “Safe” while “A bit unsafe” and “Very unsafe” were collapsed into a new category “Unsafe”.

Figure 19: Percentage distribution of individuals who felt safe walking alone in their areas during the day, 2016/17–2020/21



The percentage of adults aged 16 years and older who felt safe walking alone in their neighbourhoods during the day decreased from 84,1% in 2016/17 to 79,1% in 2017/18 before increasing to 82,8% in 2018/19. It further increased to 86,6% in 2019/20 before dropping to 84,8% in 2020/21. There is no statistically significant difference between the percentage of those who felt safe in 2016/17 (84,1%) and 2020/21 (84,8%).

Figure 20: Percentage distribution of individuals who felt safe walking alone in their areas when it was dark, 2016/17–2020/21

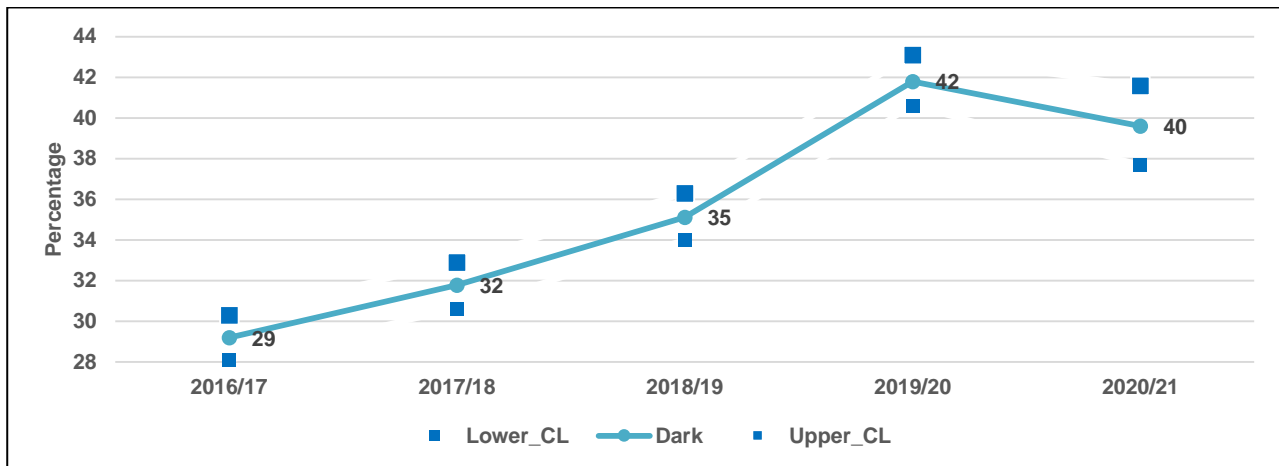


Figure 20 shows that there has been a gradual increase in the percentage of individuals aged 16 and above who felt safe walking alone when it is dark, from 29% in 2016/17 to 42% in 2019/20 before it dropped to 40% in 2020/21. There is a statistically significant difference between the percentages in 2016/17 and 2020/21.

Figure 21: Feelings of safety when walking alone in their areas of residence during the day, 2018/19–2020/21

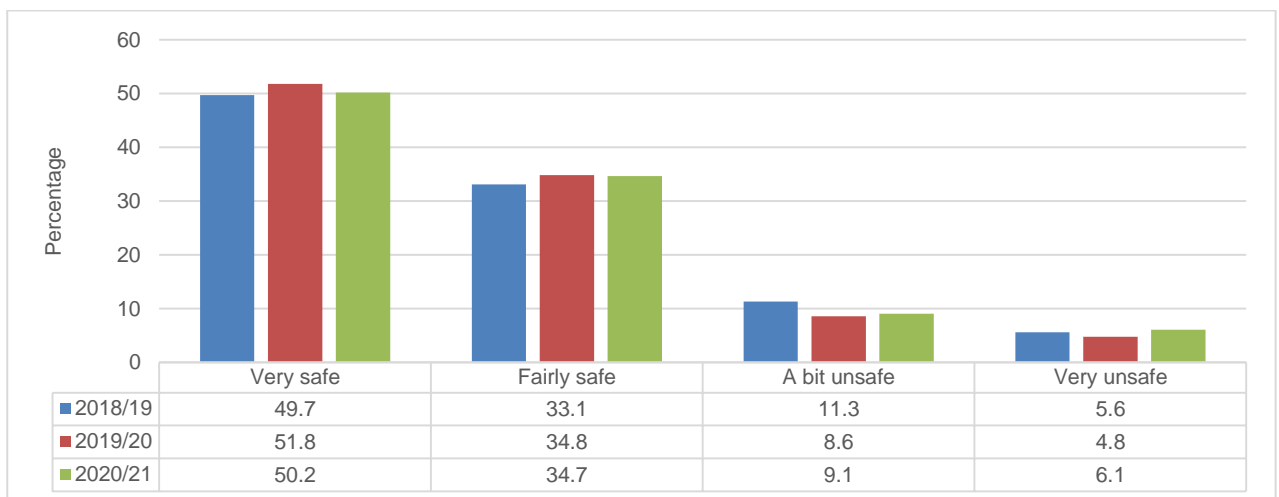


Figure 21 shows that the proportion of those who feel safe walking alone during the day slightly increased between 2018/19 (49,7%) and 2019/20 (51,8%) and dropped in 2020/21 (50,2%). The proportion of those who felt fairly safe did not change between 2019/20 and 2020/21.

Figure 22: Feelings of safety when walking alone in their areas of residence when it is dark, 2018/19–2020/21

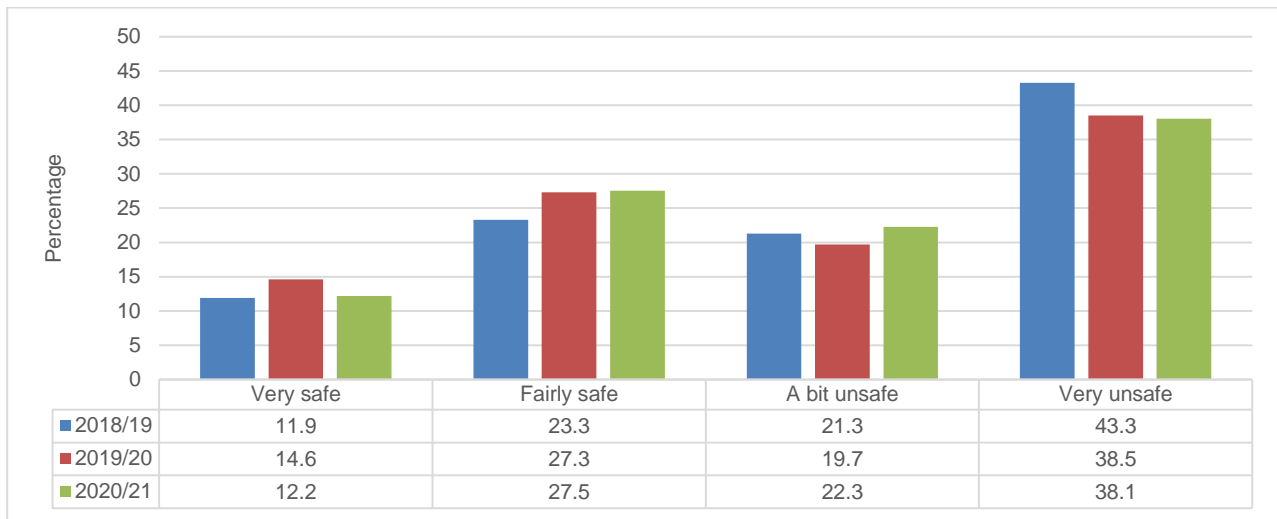


Figure 22 shows that people felt more unsafe when walking alone in their areas of residence when it is dark. The proportion of people who felt very unsafe has decreased from 43,3% in 2018/19 to 38,1% in 2020/21. The proportion of those who felt fairly safe has slightly increased from 27,3% in 2019/20 to 27,5% in 2020/21.

Figure 23: Feelings of safety when walking alone in their areas of residence during day time by sex, 2020/21

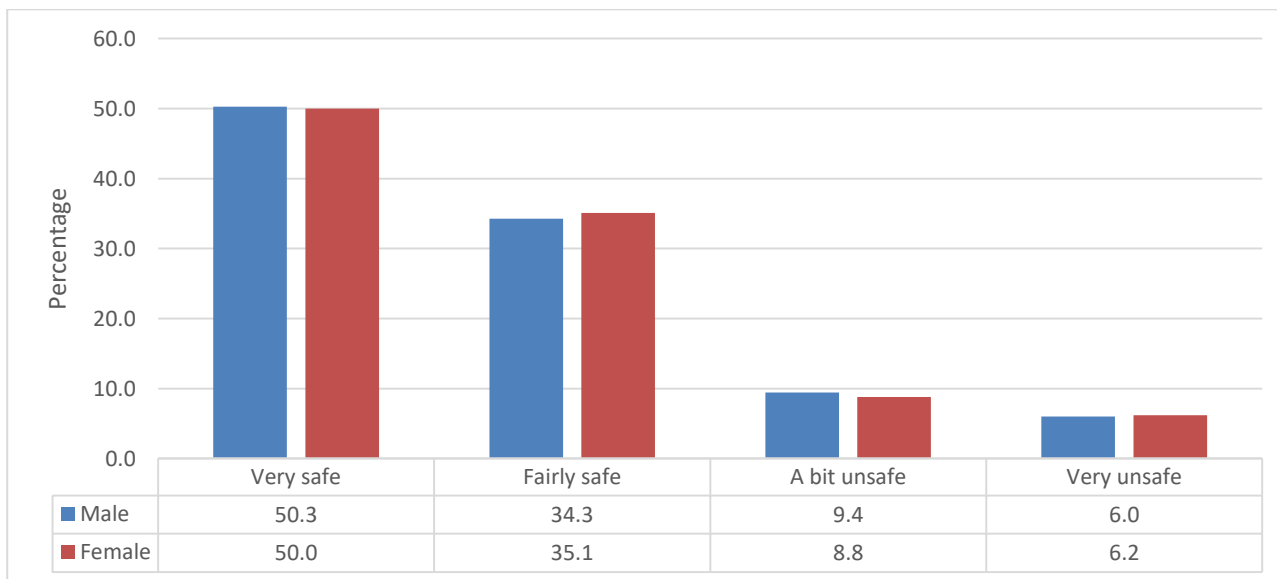


Figure 23 shows that both males and females felt very safe walking alone in their areas during the day. The proportion of people who felt fairly safe is slightly higher for females (35,1%) compared to males (34,3%).

Figure 24: Feelings of safety when walking alone in their areas of residence when it is dark by gender, 2020/21

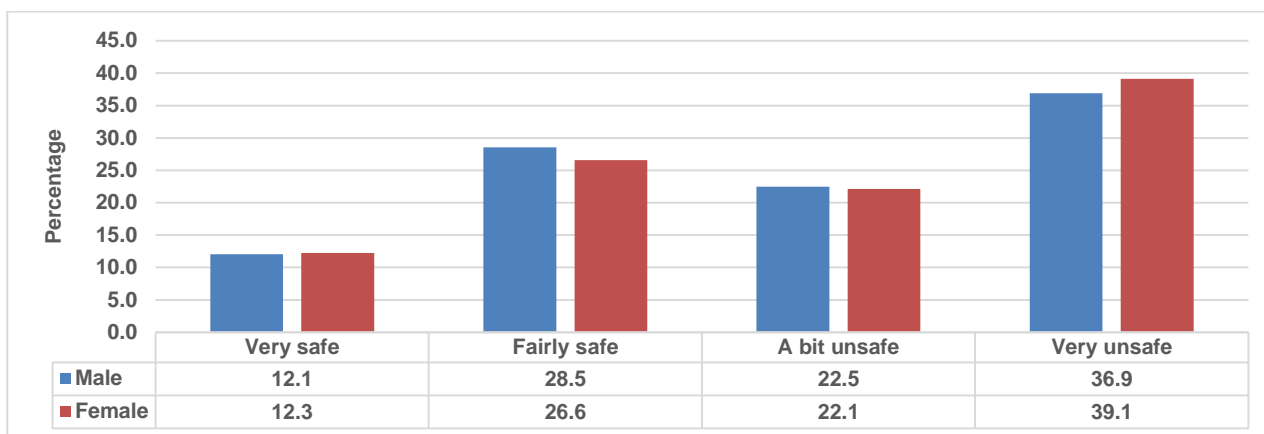


Figure 24 shows that the proportion of those who felt very unsafe when walking alone in their areas when it is dark is greater for females (39,1%) than males (36,9%). The figure also shows that more males (28,5%) felt fairly safe when walking alone at night than females (26,6%). However, the proportions are the same for those who felt very safe and a bit safe.

Figure 25: Feelings of safety when walking alone in their areas of residence when it is day time by geographical location, 2020/21

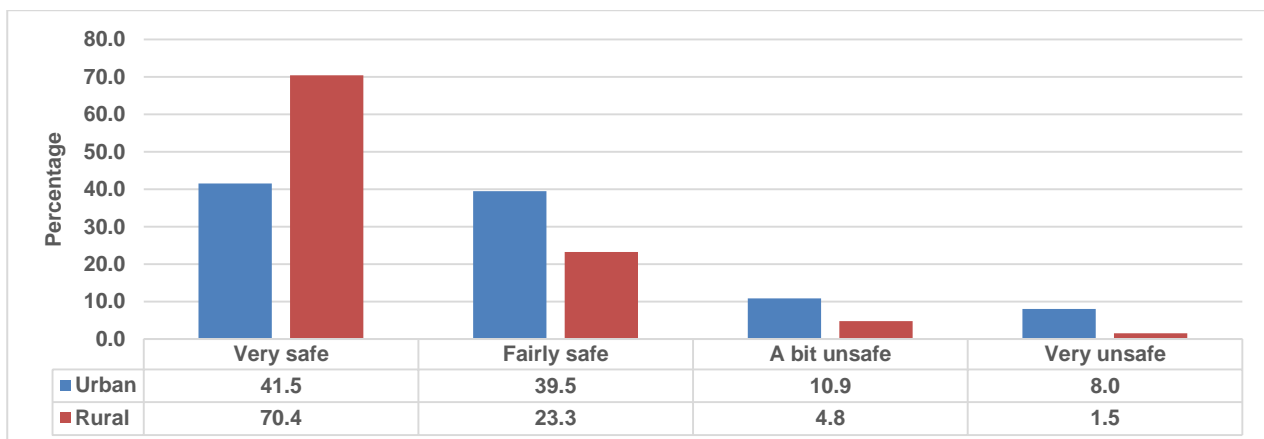


Figure 25 shows that people in rural areas had a greater feeling of safety walking alone in their areas during the day than people in urban areas. However, 39,5% of the people in urban areas felt fairly safe compared to the 23,3% in rural areas. In general, people in rural areas felt safer than their urban counterparts while walking alone during the day in their areas of residence.

Figure 26: Feelings of safety when walking alone in their areas of residence when it is dark by geographical location, 2020/21

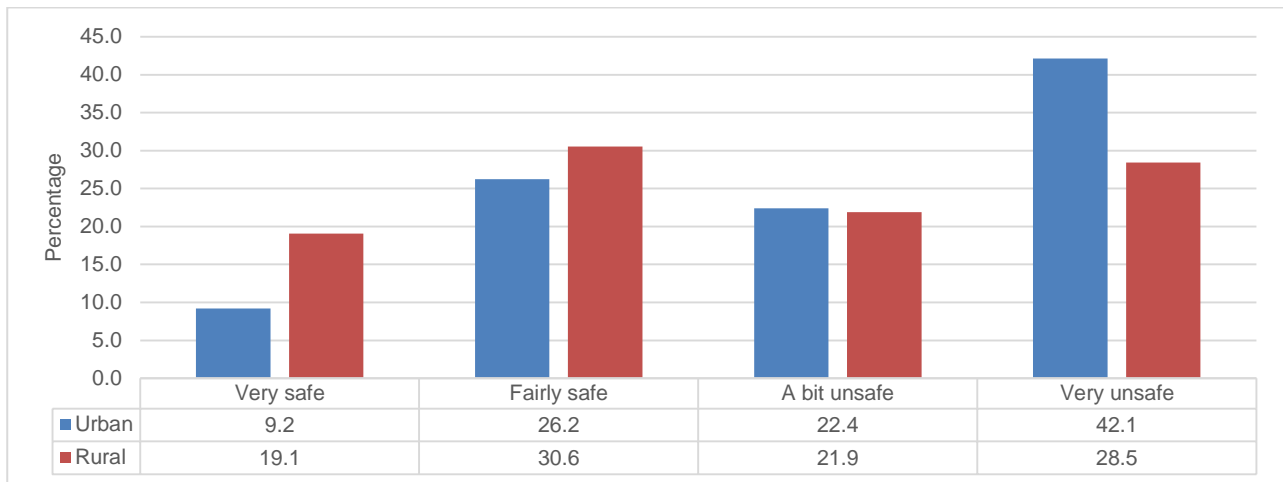


Figure 26 shows that people in rural areas had a greater feeling of safety walking alone in their areas when it is dark than people in urban areas. Results show that urban residents (42,1%) felt more unsafe walking alone in their areas at night than those in rural areas (28,5%).

Figure 27: Percentage of people who have done something to protect themselves against crime, 2020/21

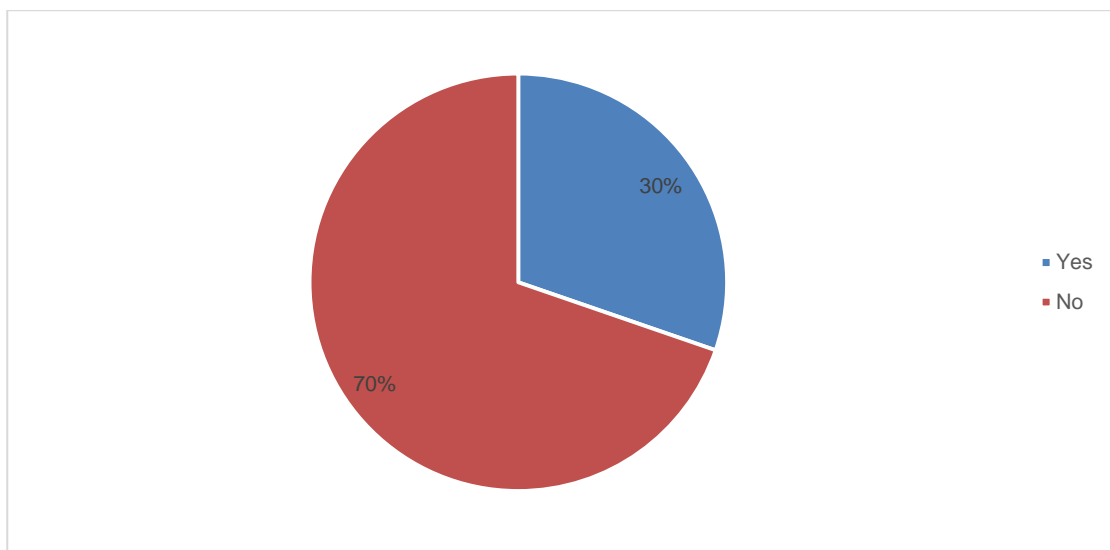


Figure 27 shows that about a third of the individuals aged 16 years and above did something to protect themselves against crime, irrespective of whether they experienced a crime or not.

Figure 28: Percentage of people who have done something to protect themselves against crime by sex, 2020/21

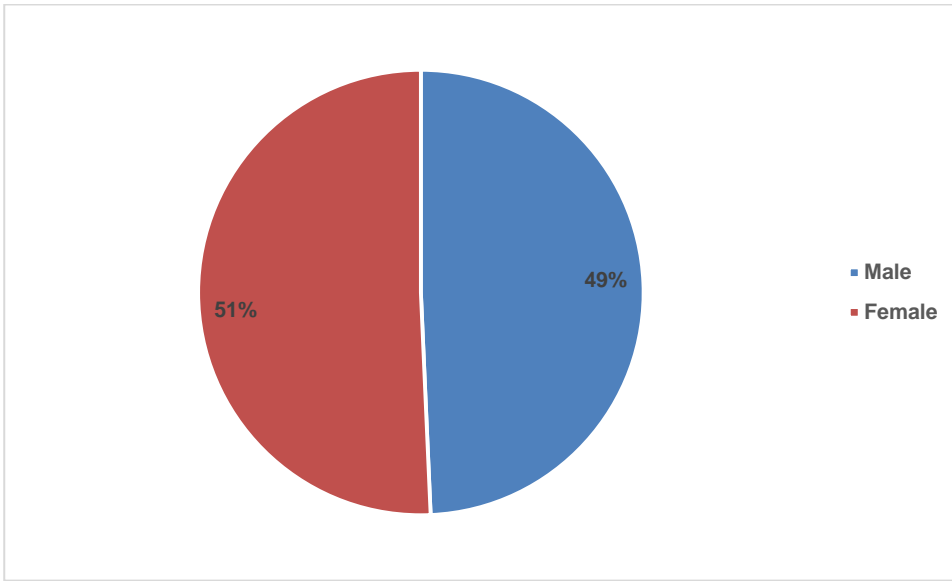


Figure 28 shows an equal distribution of those who have done something to protect themselves against crime.

Figure 29: Percentage of people who have done something to protect themselves against crime by population group, 2020/21

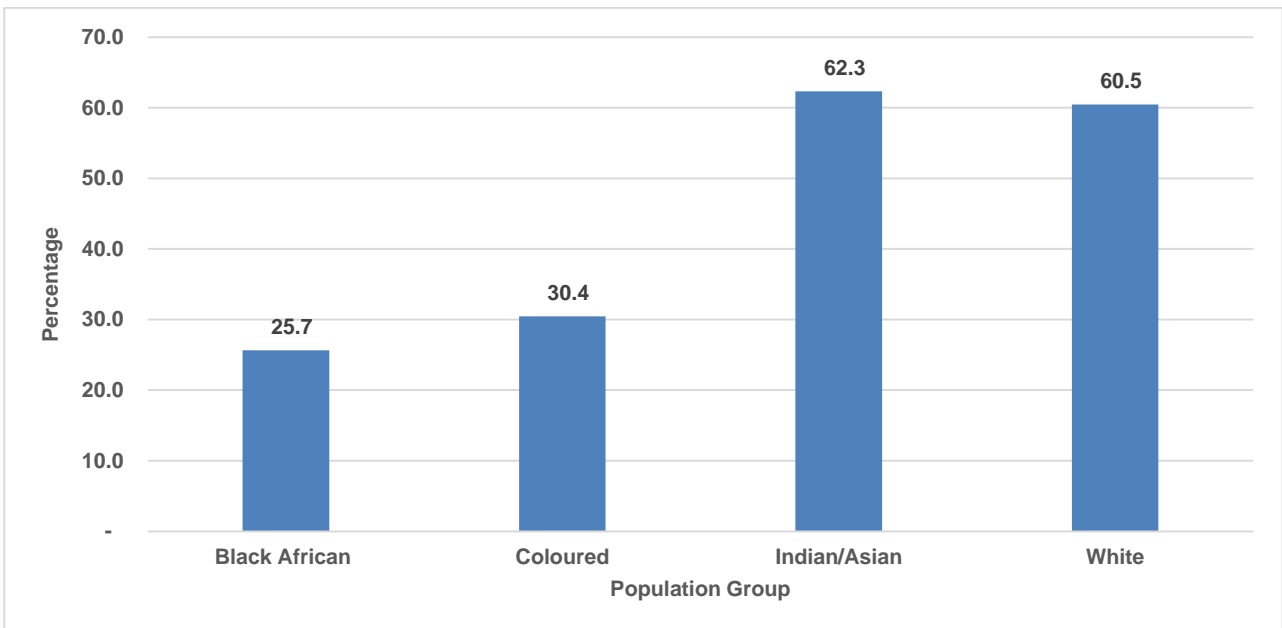


Figure 29 shows that Indians/Asians have the highest percentage of people who have done something to protect themselves against crime, followed by Whites (60,5%), Coloureds (30,4%), and the least is Black/Africans (25,7%).

Figure 30: Percentage distribution of persons by main thing they did to protect themselves, 2020/21

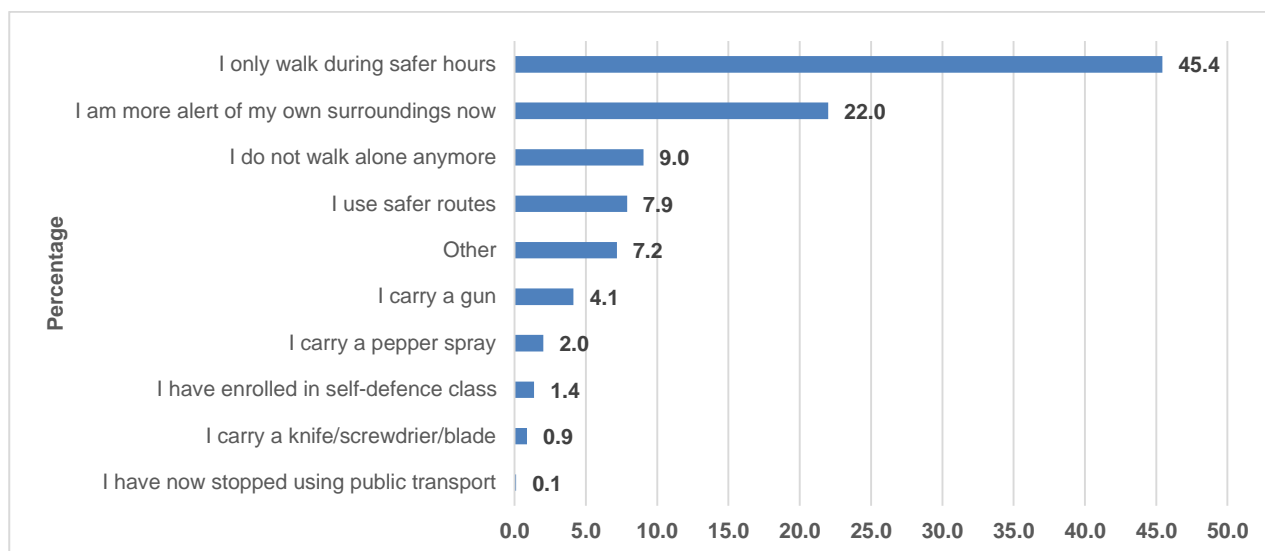
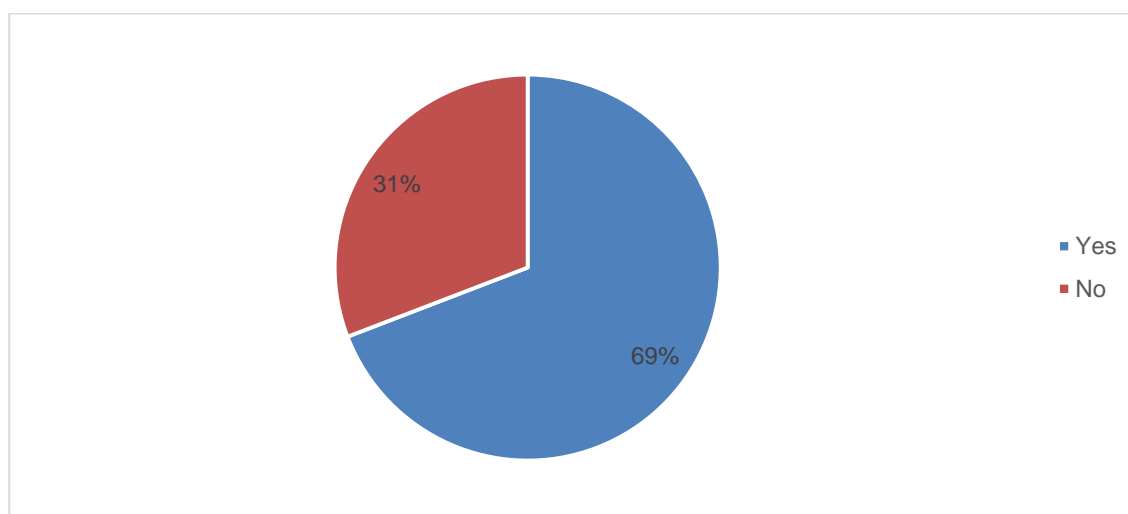


Figure 30 shows that 45,4% of persons aged 16 and above have resorted to walking during safer hours in order protect themselves from crime. About 22,0% are more alert to their surroundings, and 9,0% do not walk alone anymore.

Figure 31: Percentage of people who feel safer after doing something to protect themselves against crime, 2020/21



More than two-thirds of individuals aged 16 and above feel safer after doing something to protect themselves against crime.

6.2 Summary

The percentage of adults aged 16 years and older who felt safe walking alone in their neighbourhoods during the day decreased from 84,1% in 2016/17 to 79,1% in 2017/18 before increasing to 82,8% in 2018/19. It further increased to 86,6% in 2019/20 before dropping to 84,8% in 2020/21. There is no statistically significant difference between the percentage of those who felt safe in 2016/17 (84,1%) and 2020/21 (84,8%).

The results show that most households felt safer walking alone in their area during the day than when it is dark. Females felt more unsafe than males walking alone when it is dark. On the other hand, people in rural areas had a greater feeling of safety walking alone in their areas when it is dark than people in urban areas.

7. General individual perceptions on gender norms and societal issues

7.1 Introduction

This section looks at various societal challenges being faced by people in South Africa. The section further looks at society’s perspective on domestic violence against women and children and other social issues. It ends with a look at social integration and inclusion in communities.

Figure 32: Percentage distribution of persons aged 16 years and above who agreed/strongly agreed with the general individual perceptions, 2019/20 and 2020/21

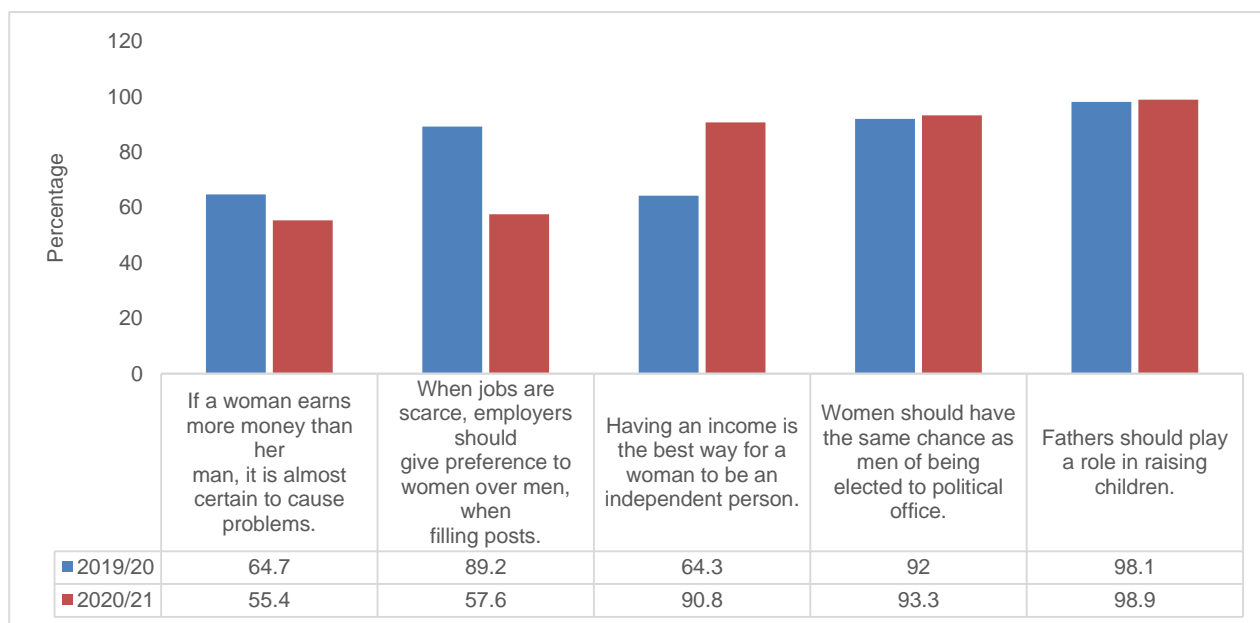


Figure 32 shows almost a universal acceptance (98,9%) that fathers should play a role in raising children in 2019/20 and 2020/21. More than nine in ten (93,3%) of all individuals aged 16 and above agree that women should have the same chances as men of being elected into political office. Almost nine in ten of the population (90,8%) agree that having an income is the best way for a woman to be an independent person, which is an increase from 2019/20 (64,3%) to 2020/21 (90,8%). Almost 58% (57,6%) agree that when jobs are scarce, employers should give preference to women over men, and 55,4% agrees that if a woman earns more money than the man, it is almost certain to cause problems.

Figure 33: Percentage distribution of persons aged 16 years and above who agreed/strongly agreed that fathers should play a role in raising children, 2019/20 and 2020/21

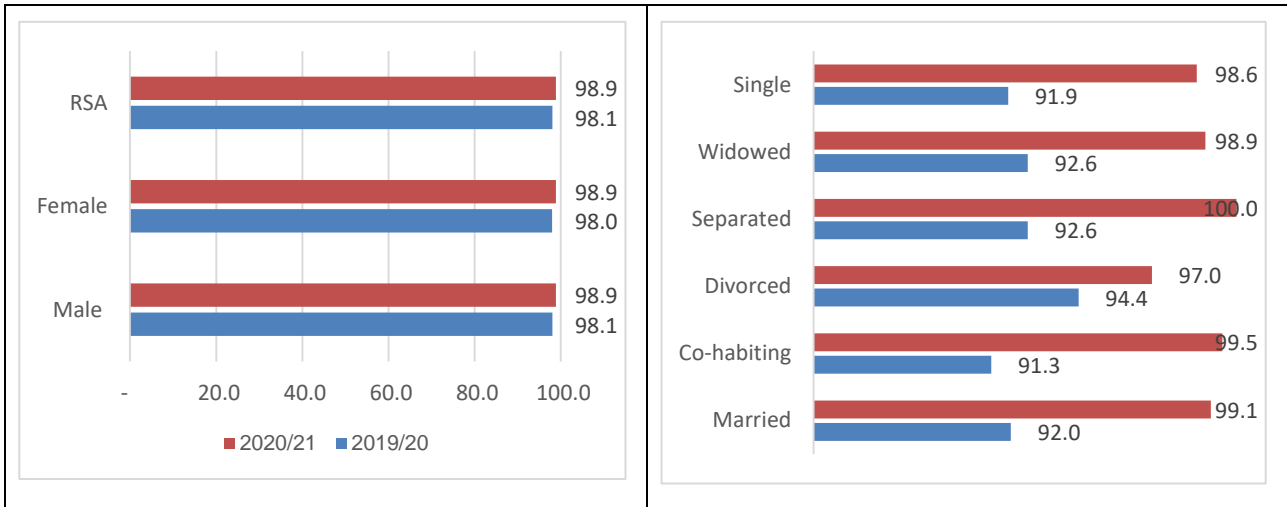


Figure 33 shows that regardless of a person’s sex, the proportions are high for those that agree that fathers should play a role in raising children in 2019/20 and 2020/21. Figure 33 also shows that there has been an overall increase in the percentage of persons aged 16 years and above who agree/strongly agree that fathers should play a role in raising children between 2019/20 and 2020/21 across all marital statuses. There is an almost universal acceptance across all marital groups.

Figure 34: Percentage distribution of persons aged 16 years and above who agreed/strongly agreed that women should have the same chances as men of being elected to political office, 2020/21

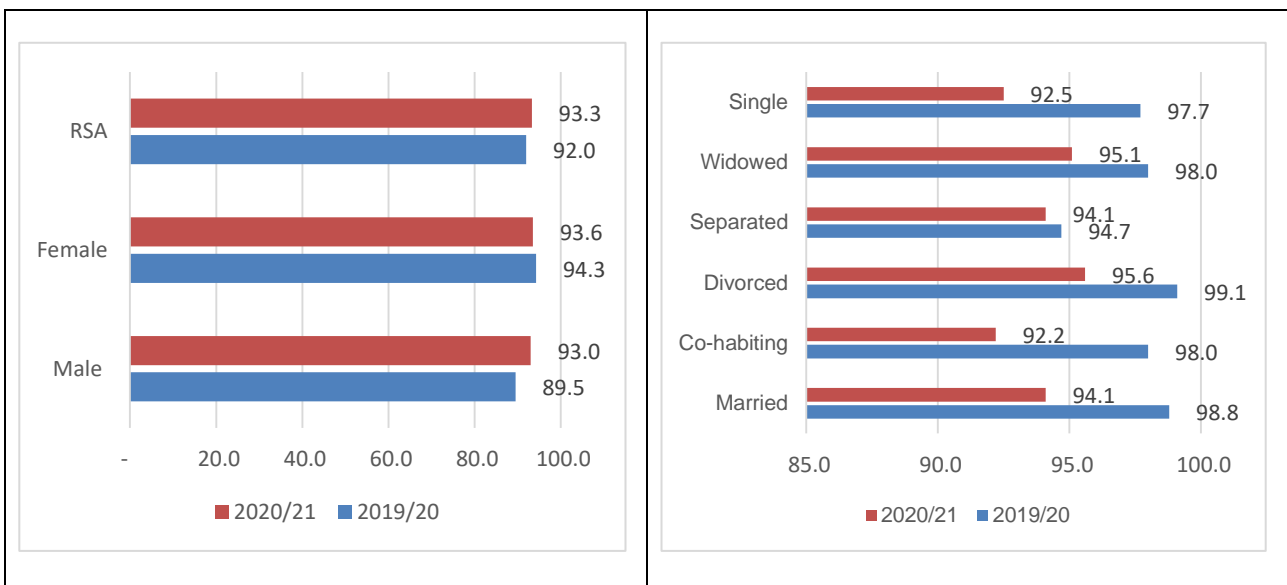


Figure 34 shows a slight increase (3,5 percentage points) in the percentage of males who agreed that women should have the same chance as men in being elected into political office between 2019/20 and 2020/21. The figure further shows a decrease in the perception that women should have the same chance as men of being elected to political office between 2019/20 and 2020/21.

Figure 35: Percentage of persons aged 16 years and above who agreed/strongly agreed that having an income is the best way for a woman to be an independent person, 2019/20 and 2020/21

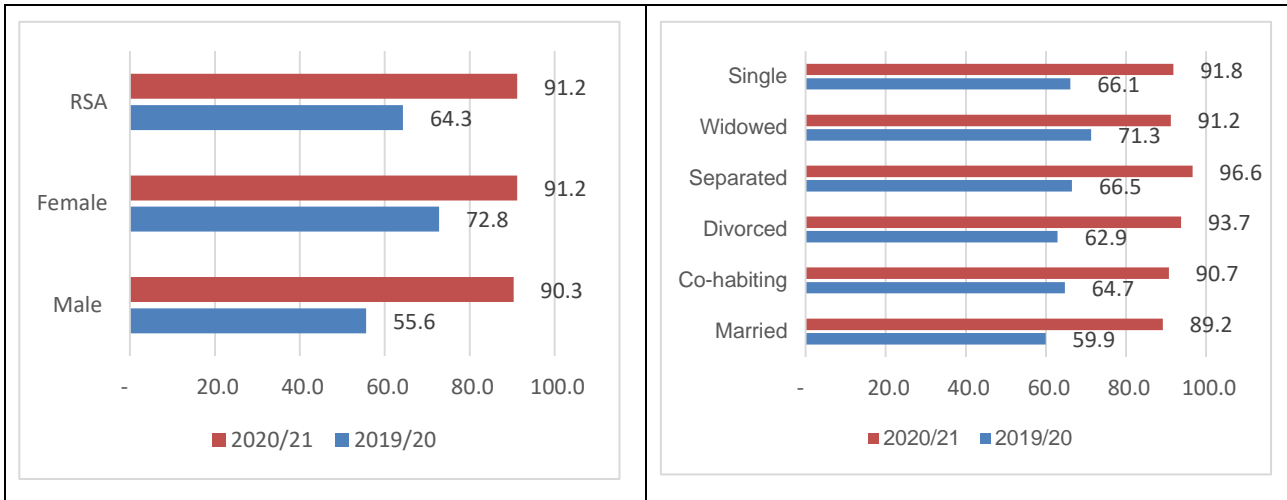


Figure 35 shows an overall increment in the percentage of people who agreed that having an income is the best way for a woman to be an independent person, from 64,3% in 2019/20 to 91,2% in 2020/21. The increase is observed for both sexes, with the percentage of males agreeing with the statement from 55,6% in 2019/20 to 90,3% in 2020/21. For females, the proportion increased from 72,8 per cent in 2019/20 to 91,2 per cent in 2020/21.

The figure further shows that there has been an overall increase in the percentage of persons aged 16 years and above who agreed/strongly agreed that having an income is the best way for a woman to be an independent person, between 2019/20 and 2020/21 across all marital statuses. Almost nine in ten persons agree across all marital statuses in 2010/21.

Figure 36: Percentage distribution of persons aged 16 years and above who agreed/strongly agreed that if a woman earns more money than her man, it is almost certain to cause problems, by sex and marital status 2019/20 and 2020/21

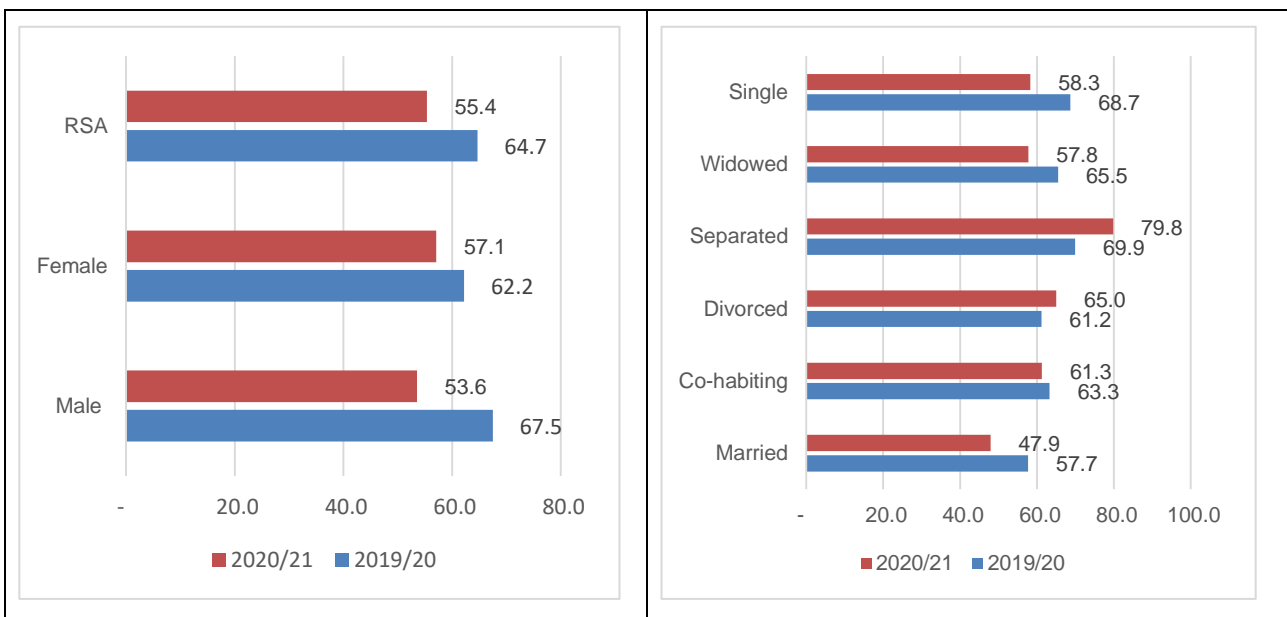


Figure 36 shows an overall decrease in South Africa in the perception that if a woman earns more than her man, it is almost certain to cause problems.

The same pattern is observed when disaggregated by sex. The proportion of males who agreed with the statement decreased from 67,5% in 2019/20 to 53,6% in 2020/21, while the percentage of females who agreed decreased from 62,2% in 2019/20 to 57,1% in 2020/21.

When disaggregated by marital status, a mixed pattern is observed. Figure 36 also shows that less than half (47,9%) of married persons agreeing that if a woman earns more than a man, it is almost certain to cause problems. Almost four in five (79,8%) of separated persons agree/strongly agree that if a woman earns more than a man, it is almost certain to cause problems. Almost two-thirds of divorced persons agree/strongly agree that if a woman earns more than the man, it is almost certain to cause problems. Over the two periods, increases in the perceptions were observed among the separated (61,2% in 2019/20 and 65,0% in 2020/21) and divorced persons (69,9% in 2019/20 and 79,8% in 2020/21).

Figure 37: Percentage distribution of persons aged 16 years and above who agreed/strongly agreed that when jobs are scarce, employers should give preference to women over men, when filing posts 2019/20 and 2020/21

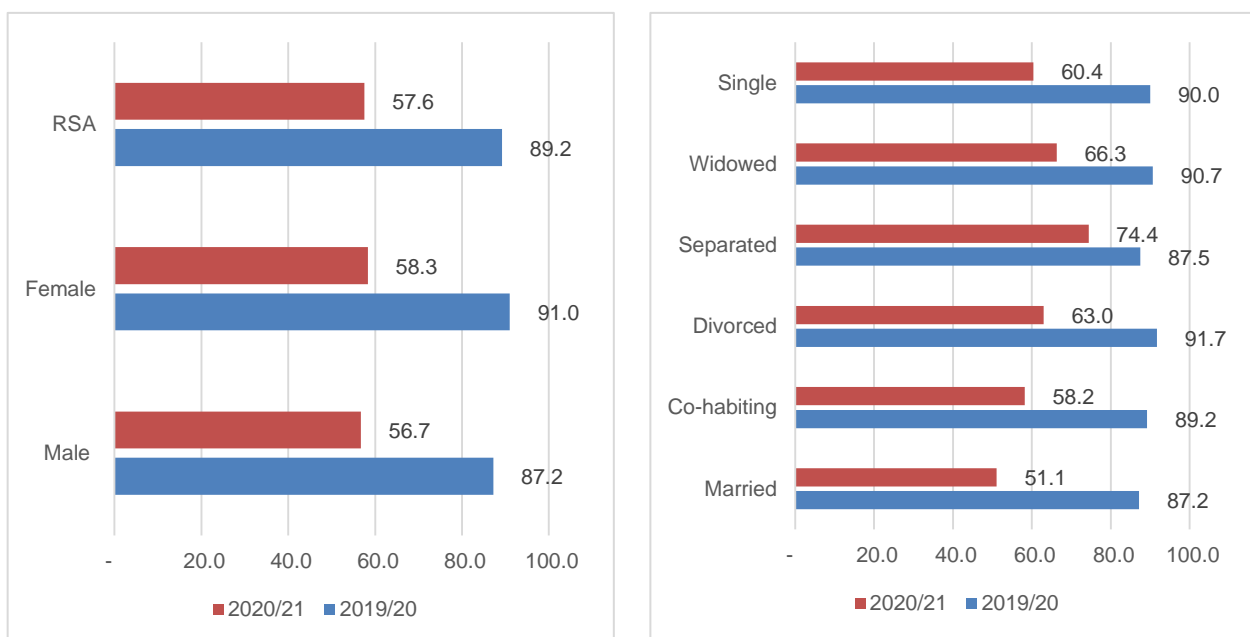


Figure 37 shows an overall decrease in South Africa in the perception that when jobs are scarce, employers should give preference to women over men, when filing posts from 89,2% in 2019/20 to 57,6% in 2020/21. The same pattern is observed for both sexes, males decreased from 87,2% in 2019/20 to 56,7% in 2020/21, and for females it decreased from 91,0% in 2019/20 to 58,3% in 2020/21.

The analysis further shows that there is a decrease in the proportion of individuals who believe when jobs are scarce, employers should give preference to women over men when filling posts between 2019/20 and 2020/21. In 2020/21, 51,1% of married couples agreed that when jobs are scarce, employers should give preference to women over men when filling posts, 74,4% of separated persons agreed. In general, the perception levels decreased between 2019/20 and 2020/21 across all marital statuses.

Figure 38: Perceptions and attitudes of persons aged 16 years or older on whether it is acceptable for a man/ husband to hit or beat his woman/ wife under certain situations, 2019/20 and 2020/21

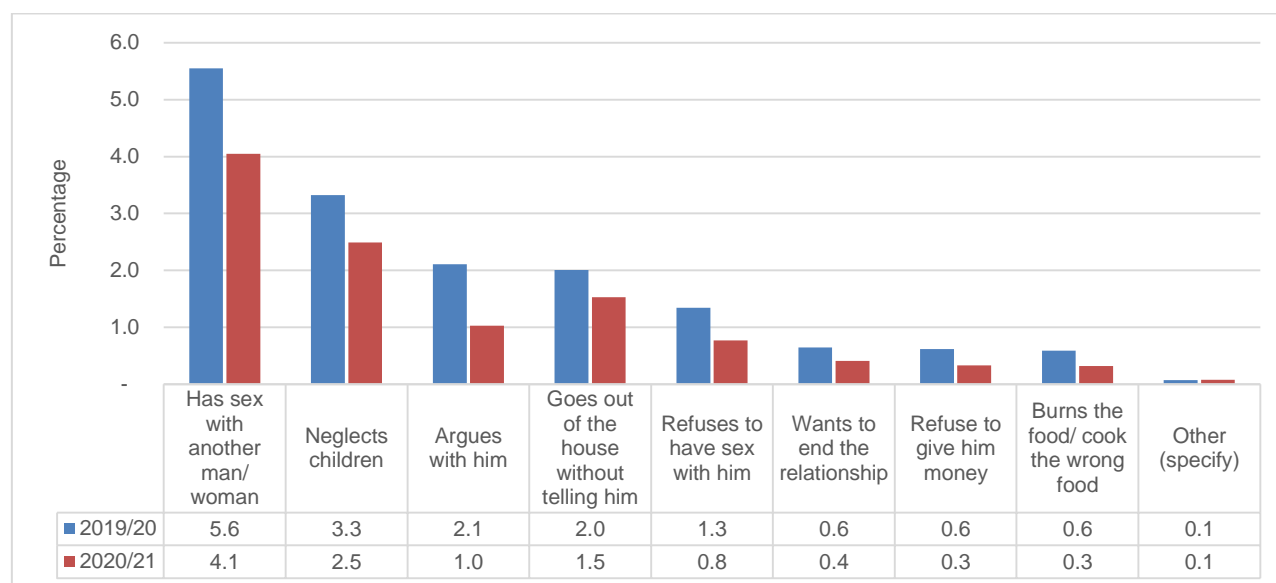


Figure 38 shows the perceptions and attitudes of persons aged 16 years and older on whether it is acceptable for a man/husband to hit or beat his woman/wife under certain situations in 2019/20 and 2020/21. Over 90% of persons aged 16 years or older did not believe that there is a justification for a man/ husband to hit or beat his partner/ wife. About 4,1% of the population believes that it is justifiable for a man or husband to hit or beat his woman or wife if she has sex with another man or woman. About 2,5% said that it is justifiable for a man or husband to hit or beat his woman or wife if she neglects the children.

Overall, the proportion of persons 16 years and above who believe it is acceptable for a man/husband to hit or beat his woman/wife has decreased between 2019/20 and 2020/21.

Table 21: Percentage of persons aged 16 years and above who are aware of the existence of social welfare based services or facilities related to violence against women and children, 2019/20–2020/21

Indicator	2019/20	2020/21
Medical assistance	84,5	88,5
Protection order	84,0	87,5
Counselling services	80,9	83,3
Shelter or place of safety	50,9	47,2

Table 21 shows that almost four in five persons aged 16 years and older were aware of social welfare-based services or facilities related to violence against women and children in 2019/20 and 2020/21. A decrease is observed in the awareness of shelters or places of safety from 50,9% in 2019/20 to 47,2% in 2020/21.

Figure 39: Percentage of persons aged 16 years and above who have ever seen or heard any campaigns about violence against women and children in any of the following platforms or institutions, 2019/20 and 2020/21

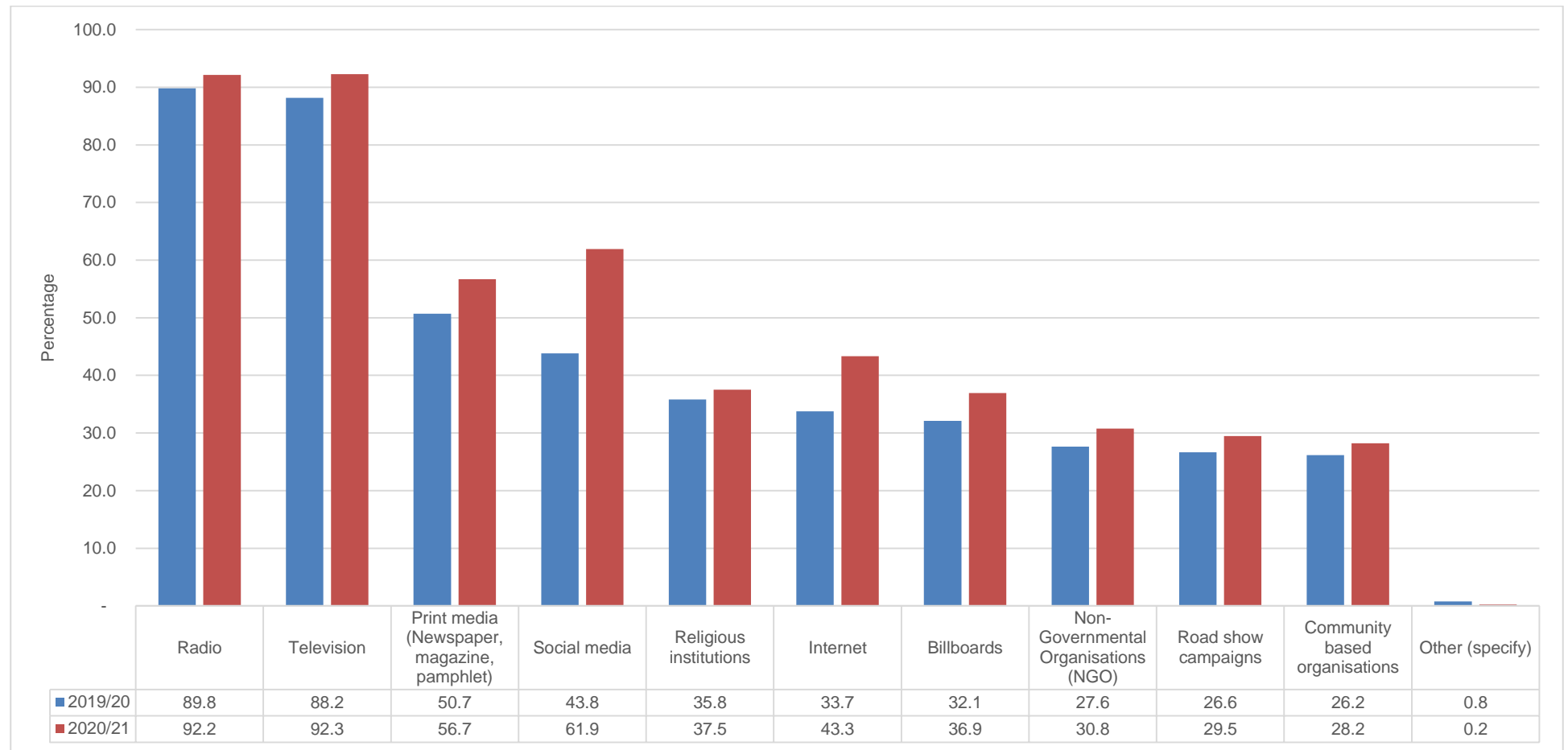


Figure 39 above shows that there has been an overall increase in the percentages of people who have ever seen or heard any campaigns about violence against women and children in any of the platforms or institutions between 2019/20 and 2020/21. The pattern is similar in both periods, with radio and television being the most popular platforms where people have ever seen or heard any campaigns about violence against women and children.

Figure 40: Percentage of persons aged 16 years and above by whom they confide in when they have personal or family problems, 2020/21

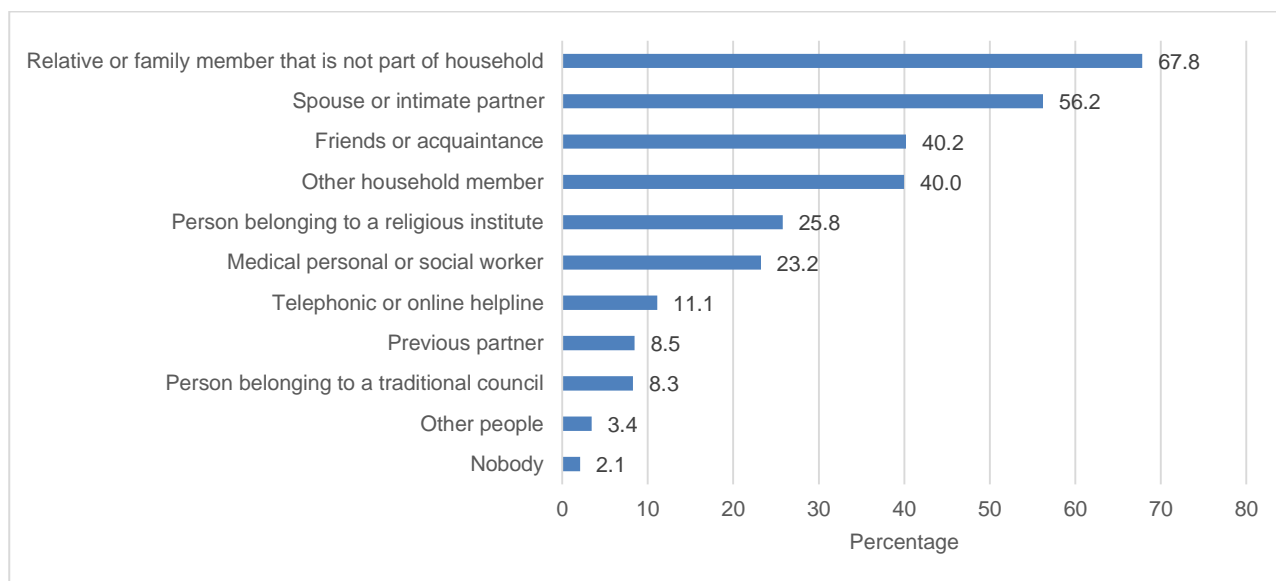


Figure 40 shows that more than two-thirds (67,8%) of persons aged 16 years and above said they confide in relatives or family members that are not part of the household when they have personal or family problems. They are followed by those who confide in their spouse or intimate partner (56,2%), friends or acquaintance (40,2%), and other household members (40,0%).

Figure 41: Percentage of persons aged 16 years and above by whom they confide in when they have a personal or family problems, by sex 2020/21

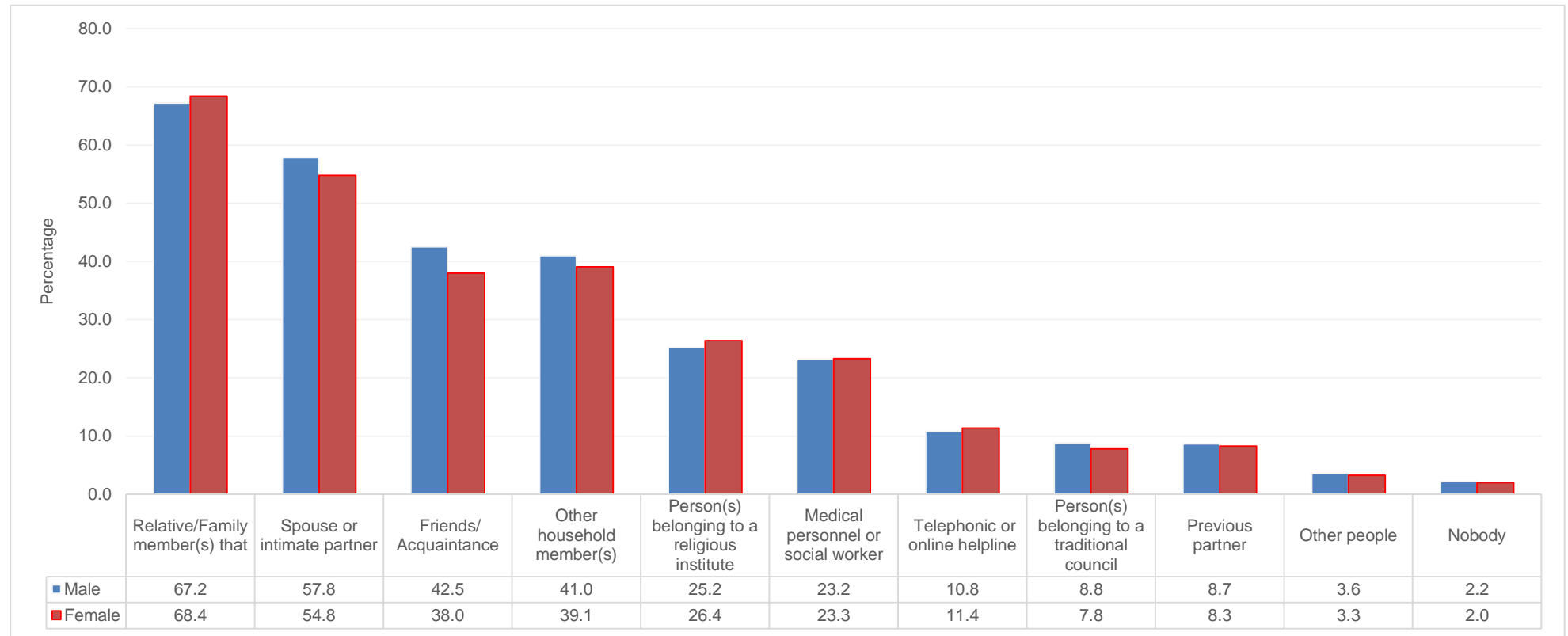


Figure 41 shows that there are no major gender differences for the distribution of persons aged 16 years and above by whom they confide in when they have a personal or family problem. The distribution is the same for both males and females.

Figure 42: Percentage of persons aged 16 years and above by whether gender-based violence has increased, decreased or remained the same in their area by sex, 2020/21

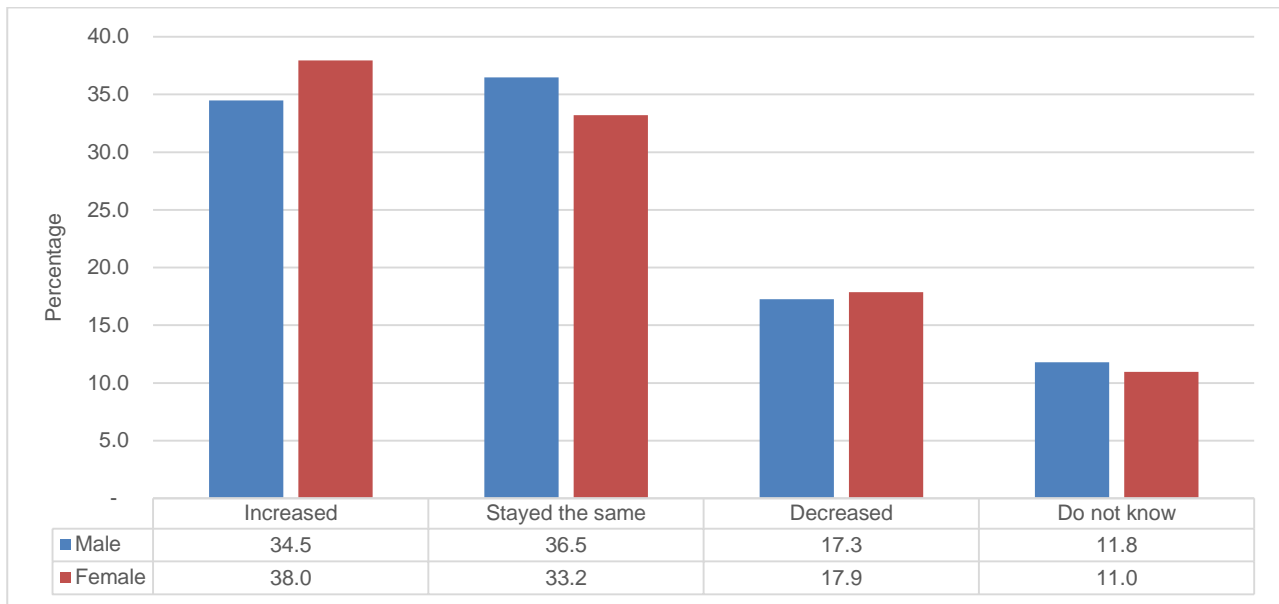


Figure 42 shows that a higher percentage of females (38,0%) than males (34,5%) think that gender-based violence has increased in their area. The figure also shows that more males than females believe that gender-based violence has stayed the same.

Figure 43: Percentage of persons aged 16 years and above by whether gender-based violence has increased, decreased or remained the same in their area by marital status, 2020/21

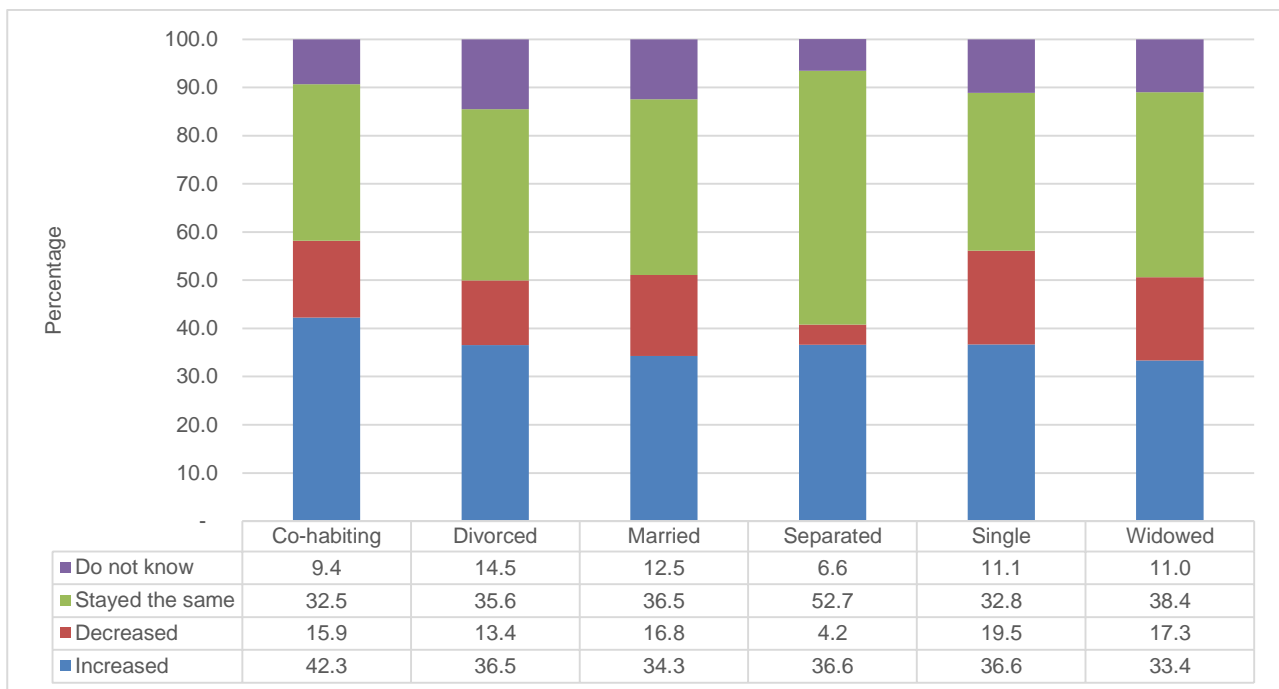


Figure 43 shows that more than half of separated persons age 16 and above think that gender-based violence has stayed the same in their area. About 42,3% of cohabiting persons believe that gender-based violence has increased in their areas.

Figure 44: Percentage of persons aged 16 years and above by whom they think commits the most acts of gender-based violence by sex, 2020/21

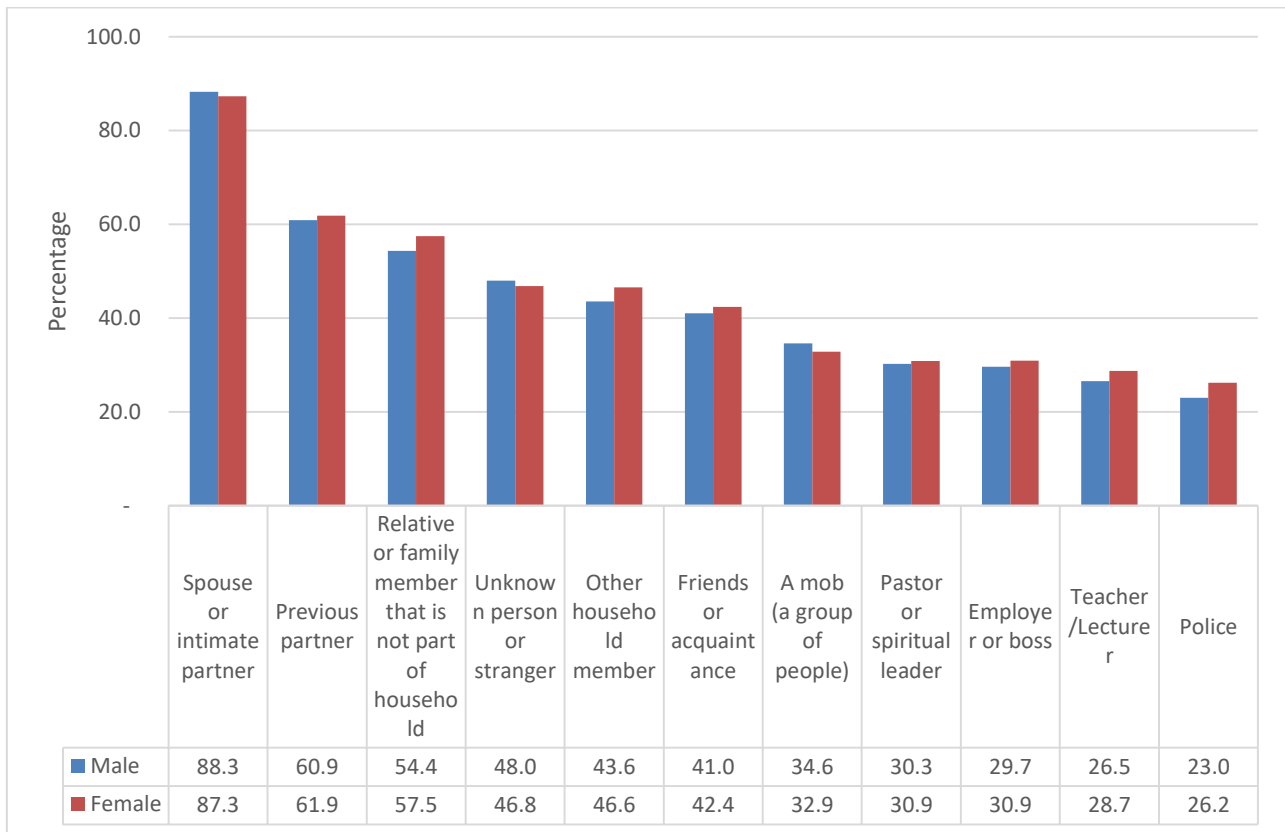


Figure 44 shows that persons aged 16 years and above think that the three leading groups/categories of perpetrators of acts of gender-based violence are persons known to the victim. Both males (88,3%) and females (87,3%) thinks that the spouse or intimate partners commit the most acts of gender-based violence. This is followed by those who believe a previous partner, relative or family member that is part of the household and unknown person or stranger commits the most acts of gender-based violence.

Figure 45: Percentage of persons aged 16 years and above by what they think causes violence against women and children by gender, 2020/21

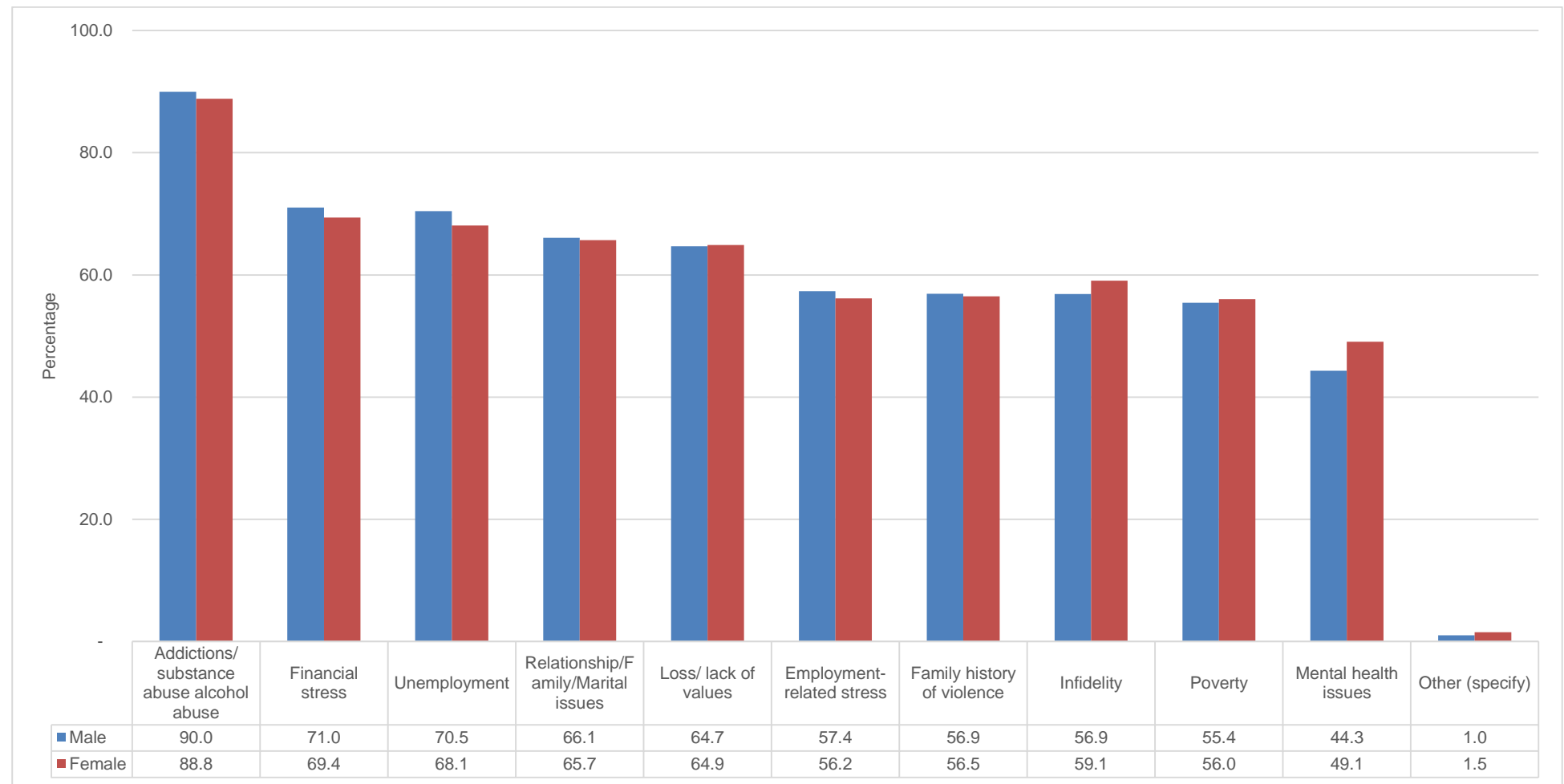


Figure 45 shows that both males and females think that addictions or substance/alcohol abuse causes violence against women and children. This is followed by financial stress, unemployment and relationship/family/marital issues.

Figure 46: Percentage of persons aged 16 and above who agree on actions to address various issues related to violence against women and children, 2020/21

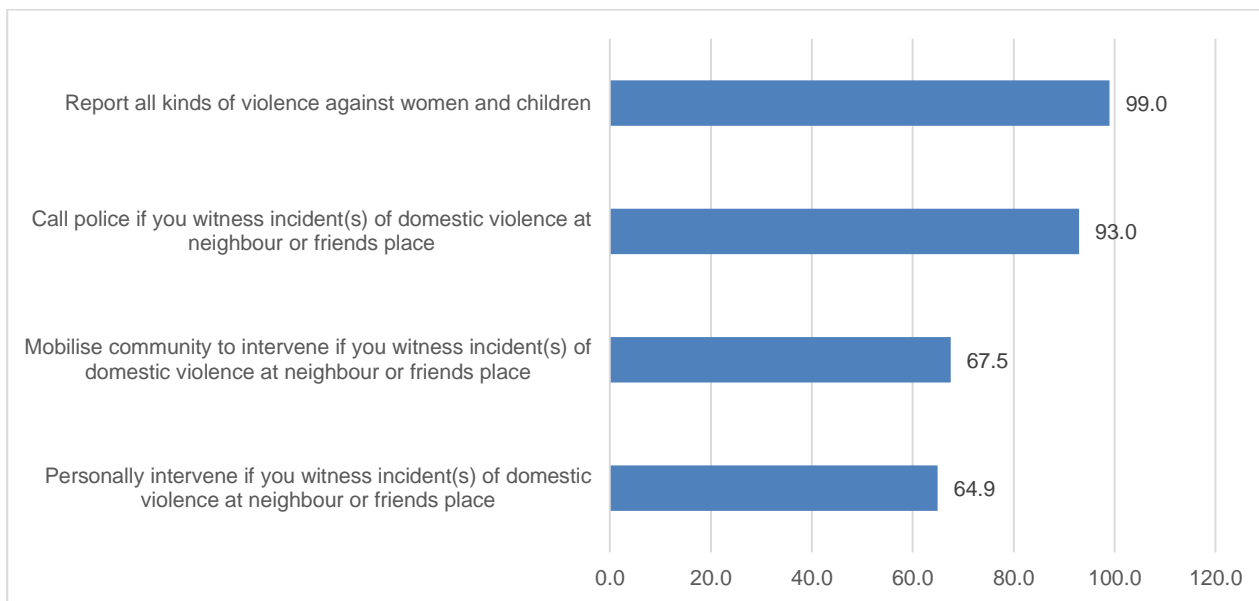


Figure 46 shows that there is almost universal acceptance for persons aged 16 and above who agree with various issues related to violence against women and children that all kinds of violence against women and children must be reported (99,0%). More than ninety per cent (93,0%) would call the police if they witnessed incidents of domestic violence at a neighbour or friend’s place . Almost two-thirds would mobilise a community to intervene (67,5%), and sixth-five per cent (64,9%). said they would personally intervene if they witness incidents of domestic violence at a neighbour or friend’s place.

Figure 47: Percentage of people aged 16 and above and how they would think if they noticed a male friend insulting or verbally abusing a woman he was in a relationship with, 2021

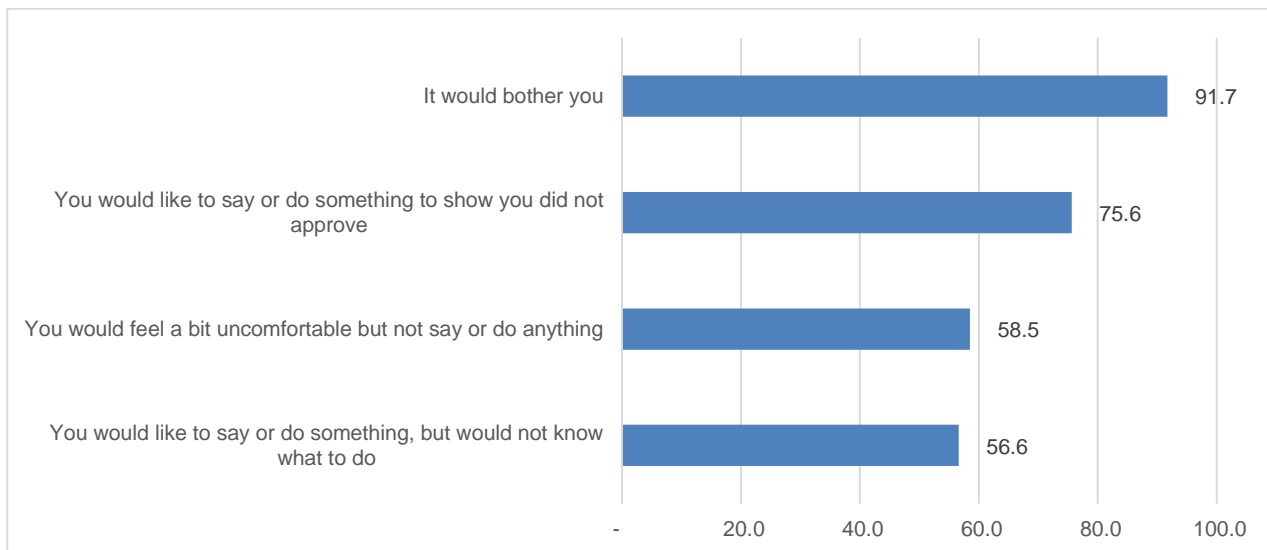


Figure 47 above shows that more than nine in ten of people aged 16 and above would be bothered if they noticed a male friend insulting or verbally abusing a woman he was in a relationship with. More than three quarters would like to say or do something to show that they did not approve of the act. About 58,5% would feel a bit uncomfortable but not say or do anything, and 56,6% would like to say or do something, but would not know what to do.

7.2 Summary

There is a general acceptance (98,9%) that fathers should play a role in raising children in both 2019/20 and 2020/21. Approximately 91% of persons aged 16 and above agree that having an income is the best way for a woman to be independent. Almost 58% (57,6%) agreed that when jobs are scarce, employers should give preference to women over men, and 55,4% agreed that if a woman earns more money than the man, it is almost certain to cause problems. There is an overall decrease in the perception that if a woman earns more than her man, it is almost certain to cause problems. The perceptions that when jobs are scarce, employers should give preference to women over men, when filing posts have decreased from 89,2% in 2019/20 to 57,6% in 2020/21.

Over 90% of persons aged 16 years or older did not believe that there is a justification for a man/ husband to hit or beat his partner/ wife. About 4,1% of the population believes that it is justifiable for a man or husband to hit or beat his woman or wife if she has sex with another man or woman and about 2,5% said that it is justifiable for a man or husband to hit or beat his woman or wife if she neglects the children. In general, there has been a decrease in the percentage between 2019/20 and 2020/21 for those who believe that it is justifiable for a man to beat his woman/wife.

Both males (88,3%) and females (87,3%) think that the spouse or intimate partners commit the most acts of gender-based violence. This is followed by those who think a previous partner, relative or family member that is part of the household and unknown person or stranger commits the most acts of gender based violence. The three leading groups/categories of perpetrators of acts of gender based violence are persons known to the victim. There is an overall acceptance for persons aged 16 and above who agree with various issues related to violence against women and children that all kinds of violence against women and children must be reported (99,0%), and they would call police if they witness incidents of domestic violence at a neighbour or friend's place (93,0%). Almost two-thirds would mobilise a community to intervene if they witness (incidents) of domestic violence at neighbour's or friend's place (67,5% and they would personally intervene if they witness incidents of domestic violence at neighbour's of friend's place (64,9%).

8. Technical Notes

8.1 Survey requirements and design

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

8.2 Sample design

The Governance, Public Safety and Justice Survey (GPSJS) 2020/21 uses the Master Sample (MS) sampling frame which has been developed as a general-purpose household survey frame that can be used by all other Stats SA household-based surveys having design requirements that are reasonably compatible with GPSJS. The GPSJS 2020/21 collection was drawn from the 2013 Master Sample. This master sample is based on information collected during Census 2011. In preparation for Census 2011, the country was divided into 103 576 enumeration areas (EAs). The Census EAs, together with the auxiliary information for the EAs, were used as the frame units or building blocks for the formation of primary sampling units (PSUs) for the master sample, since they covered the entire country and had other information that is crucial for stratification and creation of PSUs.

There are 3 324 primary sampling units (PSUs) in the master sample with an expected sample of approximately 33 000 dwelling units (DUs). The number of PSUs in the current master sample (3 324) reflect an 8,0% increase in the size of the master sample compared to the previous (2008) Master Sample (which had 3 080 PSUs). The larger master sample of PSUs was selected to improve the precision (smaller coefficients of variation, known as CVs) of the GPSJS estimates.

The Master Sample is designed to be representative at provincial level and within provinces at metro/non-metro levels. Within the metros, the sample is further distributed by geographical type. The three geography types are Urban, Tribal and Farms. This implies, for example, that within a metropolitan area, the sample is representative of the different geography types that may exist within that metro. The sample for the GPSJS is based on a stratified two-stage design with probability proportional to size (PPS) sampling of PSUs in the first stage, and sampling of dwelling units (DUs) with systematic sampling in the second stage.

8.3 Data collection

The GPSJS was conducted for the first time in South Africa in 2018/19. GPSJS is an updated version of the previous long-running Victims of Crime Survey (VOCS) designed to include themes on governance. The rule of law and control of corruption were the only themes or sub-themes covered by VOCS prior to 2018. To achieve a reasonable balance between questionnaire length and depth of questions, a three-year rotation regime was adopted where the five themes are spread over a three-year period. Once in three years, GPSJS will measure in detail the general experience of household and individual crime in the country.

Stats SA conducted the second annual GPSJS and data collection took place from April 2018 to March 2019 with a moving reference period of 12 months. This is different from the 2011 and 2012 collections, which were done from January to March and had a fixed reference period from January to December of the previous year. The sample has been distributed evenly over the whole collection period in the form of quarterly allocations.

This will provide a guarantee against possible seasonal effects in the survey estimates. It will, in future, provide an opportunity for the production of rolling estimates relating to any desired time period. It has been noted that the change of data collection methodology may cause concerns over the survey estimates, particularly upon comparisons of years before and after the change. Victimization questions referred to the twelve calendar months ending with the month before the interview. Statistics South Africa is committed to meeting the highest ethical standards in its data collection processes. In addition to being bound to the Statistics Act (Act No. 6 of 1999), the GPSJS, due to its sensitive nature, required additional measures to ensure that the integrity and well-being of the households are protected.

Stats SA suspended face-to-face data collection for all its surveys on 19 March 2020 as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic and restricted movement. This was to ensure that the field staff and respondents were not exposed to the risk of contracting the coronavirus and to contain its spread.

To facilitate data collection, Stats SA changed the mode of data collection for GPSJS 2020/21 from Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI) to Computer-assisted Telephone Interviews (CATI). Since Stats SA uses a dwelling unit sample, the GPSJS 2019/20 sample was reused and households that provided operational telephone numbers during the 2019/20 collection period were contacted by Survey Officers (SOs). Many households, however, did not provide useable contact numbers and many contact numbers were found to be invalid while some calls were not answered. Some households also indicated that they were not residing in the dwelling units they were sampled in during 2019/20 anymore. All of these were regarded as non-contacts and were adjusted for during the weighting processes. Dwellings that were out-of-scope in 2019/20 remained so in 2020/21. The details of how the adjustment was done are contained in the Technical notes in this report. Given the change in the survey mode of collection and the fact that the GPSJS 2020/21 estimates are not based on a full sample, comparisons with previous years should be made with caution.

8.4 Questionnaire

The Table below summarises the details of the questions included in the GPSJS 2020/21 questionnaire. The questions are covered in 9 sections, each focusing on a particular aspect. Depending on the need for additional information, the questionnaire is adapted on an annual basis. New sections may be introduced on a specific topic for which information is needed or additional questions may be added to existing sections. Likewise, questions that are no longer necessary may be removed.

Table 22: The structure of the GPSJS 2020/21 questionnaire

Section	Number of questions 2020/21	Details of each section
Cover page		Household information, response details, field staff information, result codes, etc.
Person information	13	Demographic information (name, sex, age, population group, etc.)
Part 01: Household Information		
Section 1	36	Experience of household crime
Part 02: Individual Information		
Section 2	3	Individual perceptions on crime
Section 3	27	Individual experience of crime
Section 4	22	General individual perceptions
Section 5	13	General knowledge and perception about Covid-19
Survey Officer Questions	5	Survey officer to answer questions
All sections	119	

8.5 Response rates

Table 23: Response rates per province, GPSJS 2020/21

Province / Metropolitan Area	Response Rates
Western Cape	31,21
Non Metro	32,60
City of Cape Town	30,58
Eastern Cape	42,49
Non Metro	44,74
Buffalo City	44,83
Nelson Mandela Bay	33,01
Northern Cape	41,62
Free State	36,48
Non Metro	40,58
Mangaung	27,89
KwaZulu-Natal	41,78
Non Metro	49,19
eThekweni	28,11
North West	37,50
Gauteng	29,80
Non Metro	26,33
Ekurhuleni	39,32
City of Johannesburg	25,16
City of Tshwane	28,60
Mpumalanga	48,68
Limpopo	55,33
South Africa	38,57

8.6 Editing and imputation

Data editing is concerned with the identification, and if possible, the correction of erroneous or highly suspect survey data. Data was checked for valid range, internal logic and consistency. The focus of the editing process was on clearing up skip violations and ensuring that each variable only contains valid values. Very few limits to valid values were set and data were largely released as they were received from the field. When dealing with internal inconsistencies, logical imputation was used, i.e. information from other questions was compared with the inconsistent information. If other evidence was found to back up either of the two inconsistent viewpoints, the inconsistency was resolved accordingly. If the internal consistency remained, the question subsequent to the filter question was dealt with by either setting it to missing and imputing its value or printing a message of edit failure for further investigation, decision-making and manual editing. Hot-deck imputation was used to impute for missing age.

8.7 Construction of Sample Weights

8.7.1 Person Level Weights

The population estimates used for the calibration of the trimmed adjusted base weights in constructing the person level sample weights for GPSJS 2020/21 were the end-September population estimate for 2020 based on the 2018 mid-year series. The population estimates were used in benchmarking the survey estimates to two sets of control totals:

- National level totals were defined by the cross-classification of age, race, and gender. Age represents the 16 five-year age groups of 0-4, 5-9, 10-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50-54, 55-59, 60-64, 65-69, 70-74 and 75+. Race represents the four groups of African/Black, Coloured, Indian/Asian, and White. Gender represents the two groups of male and female. The cross-classification resulted in 128 calibration cells at the national level.
- Individual metropolitan and non-metropolitan area level totals were defined within the provinces by age. The country has 8 metropolitan areas; 1 in Western Cape, 2 in Eastern Cape, 1 in Free State, 1 in KwaZulu-Natal and 3 in Gauteng. The remainder of the provinces are non-metropolitan areas. Since each province has a non-metropolitan area, the partition resulted into 17 areas (i.e. 9 non-metropolitan and 8 metropolitan areas). Age represents the four age groups of 0-14, 15-34, 35-64, and 65+. The cross-classification of the areas with age resulted in 68 calibration cells.

8.7.2 Household Level Weights

The household estimates used for the calibration of the trimmed adjusted base weights in constructing the household level sample weights were based on the end-September population estimate for 2020 (based on the 2018 mid-year series). The household estimates were used in benchmarking the survey estimates to two sets of control totals:

- National level totals were defined by the cross-classification of the 'head of household' age, race, and gender. Age represents the four age groups of 10-34, 35-49, 50-64, and 65+. Race represents the four groups of African/Black, Coloured, Indian/Asian, and White. Gender represents the two groups of male and female. The cross-classification resulted in 32 calibration cells at the national level.
- Individual metropolitan and non-metropolitan area level totals were defined within the provinces by age. The country has 8 metropolitan areas; 1 in Western Cape, 2 in Eastern Cape, 1 in Free State, 1 in KwaZulu-Natal and 3 in Gauteng. The remainder of the provinces are non-metropolitan areas. Since each province has a non-metropolitan area, the partition resulted into 17 areas (i.e. 9 non-metropolitan and 8 metropolitan areas). Age represents the four age groups of 10-34, 35-49, 50-64, and 65+. The cross-classification of the areas with age resulted in 68 calibration cells.

8.7.3 Individual Level Weights

The population estimates used for the calibration of the trimmed adjusted base weights in constructing the individual level sample weights for GPSJS 2020/21 were the end-September population estimate for 2020 based on the 2018 mid-year series. The population estimates were used in benchmarking the survey estimates to two sets of control totals:

- National level totals were defined by the cross-classification of the individual age, race, and gender. Age represents the three age groups of 16-34, 35-64, and 65+. Race represents the four groups of African/Black, Coloured, Indian/Asian, and White. Gender represents the two groups of male and female. The cross-classification resulted in 24 calibration cells at the national level.

- Individual metropolitan and non-metropolitan area level totals were defined within the provinces by age. The country has 8 metropolitan areas; 1 in Western Cape, 2 in Eastern Cape, 1 in Free State, 1 in KwaZulu-Natal and 3 in Gauteng. The remainder of the provinces are non-metropolitan areas. Since each province has a non-metropolitan area, the partition resulted into 17 areas (i.e. 9 non-metropolitan and 8 metropolitan areas). Age represents the three age groups of 16-34, 35-64, and 65+. The cross-classification of the areas with age resulted in 51 calibration cells.

8.8 Bias-adjustment procedure

The GPSJS 2020 data was collected using Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviews (CATI) due to COVID-19 restrictions. The data collection was based on the 2019/20 sample, from which only households that provided contact information (i.e. telephone/cellphone) were enumerated. Therefore, this may attribute biasness in the sample due to differences in the characteristics of households and persons within households that provided contact information and those that did not.

The bias adjustment factors were computed using the GPSJS 2019/20 data, and the adjustment was applied to the GPSJS 2020/21 calibrated survey weights. The bias adjustment factors were computed for various household level and individual level characteristics at provincial, and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan area levels within provinces. The bias adjustment factors were computed as the ratio between the estimates for each cell of the selected variables (or cross-classification of the selected variables) for the full sample households (households that provided contact information and those that did not) and households that provided contact information. Bias adjustment factor R_j is given as:

$$R_j = \frac{X_{full}^j}{X_{tel}^j}$$

Where X_{full}^j is the domain estimate derived from the full sample and X_{tel}^j is the domain estimate derived from the households or individuals within households that provided contact information.

8.9 Estimation

The GPSJS 2020/21 bias adjusted weights were used to compute the GPSJS 2020/21 estimates. The GPSJS 2020/21 estimates that were based on the bias adjusted weights were further adjusted to achieve consistency simultaneously with the known total population, and the internal consistency across all variables (or cross-classification of variables).

8.10 Sampling and the interpretation of the data

Caution must be exercised when interpreting the results of the GPSJS at low levels of disaggregation. The sample and reporting are based on the provincial boundaries as defined in 2011. These new boundaries resulted in minor changes to the boundaries of some provinces, especially Gauteng, North West, Mpumalanga, Limpopo, Eastern Cape, and Western Cape. In previous reports the sample was based on the provincial boundaries as defined in 2006, and there will therefore be slight comparative differences in terms of provincial boundary definitions.

8.11 Measures of precision for selected variables of the GPSJS

This section provides an overview of the standard error, confidence interval, coefficient of variation (CV), and the design effect (Deff) for a number of selected person and household variables. Estimates were computed based on a complex multi-stage survey design with stratification, clustering, and unequal weighting. The standard error is the estimated measure of variability in the sampling distribution of a statistic. The design effect for an estimate is the ratio of the actual variance (estimated based on the sample design) to the variance of a simple random sample with the same number of observations (Lohr, 1999; Kish, 1965). Coefficient of variation (CV) is a measure of the relative size of error defined as 100 X (standard error / estimated value).

Figure 48: Coefficient of variation thresholds




<u>Alphabetic</u>	<u>CV</u>	<u>Interpretation</u>
A.	0.0% - 0.5%	 <p>Reliable enough for most purposes</p>
B.	0.6% - 1.0%	
C.	1.1% - 2.5%	
D.	2.6% - 5.0%	
E.	5.1% - 10.0%	
F.	10.1% - 16.5%	
G.	16.6% - 25.0%	 <p>Use With Caution</p>
H.	25.1% - 33.4%	
I.	33.5% +	 <p>Data Not Published</p>

Table 24: Measures of precision for household crime in the past 5 years

1.1 In the past 5 years, have you or any member of your household experienced theft of motor vehicle?				
Q11fiveyears__1	Frequency	CV	Per cent	CV
Yes	212 237	14,1	1,2	14,0
No	17 543 784	1,3	98,8	0,2
Total	17 756 021	1,3	100,0	
1.1 In the past 5 years, have you or any member of your household experienced housebreaking/burglary?				
Q11fiveyears__2	Frequency	CV	Per cent	CV
Yes	1 934 513	4,3	10,9	4,2
No	15 821 508	1,4	89,1	0,5
Total	17 756 021	1,3	100,0	
1.1 In the past 5 years, have you or any member of your household experienced home robbery?				
Q11fiveyears__3	Frequency	CV	Per cent	CV
Yes	312 480	11,3	1,8	11,3
No	17 443 541	1,3	98,2	0,2
Total	17 756 021	1,3	100,0	
1.1 In the past 5 years, have you or any member of your household experienced murder?				
Q11fiveyears__4	Frequency	CV	Per cent	CV
Yes	43 419	27,8	0,2	27,8
No	17 712 602	1,3	99,8	0,1
Total	17 756 021	1,3	100,0	
1.1 In the past 5 years, have you or any member of your household experienced sexual offence?				
Q11fiveyears__5	Frequency	CV	Per cent	CV
Yes	25 008	32,1	0,1	32,2
No	17 731 013	1,3	99,9	0,1
Total	17 756 021	1,3	100,0	
1.1 In the past 5 years, have you or any member of your household experienced assault?				
Q11fiveyears__6	Frequency	CV	Per cent	CV
Yes	125 132	21,1	0,7	21,0
No	17 630 889	1,3	99,3	0,0
Total	17 756 021	1,3	100,0	
1.1 In the past 5 years, have you or any member of your household experienced other type of crime?				
Q11fiveyears__7	Frequency	CV	Per cent	CV
Yes	118 078	14,7	0,7	14,7
No	17 637 943	1,3	99,3	0,1
Total	17 756 021	1,3	100,0	

Table 25: Measures of precision for household crime in past 12 months

1.2A.1 Have you or any member of your household experienced theft of motor vehicle in the past 12 months?				
Q12A1Exp	Frequency	CV	Per cent	CV
Yes	81 127	16,1	38,2	16,8
No	131 109	12,9	61,8	10,4
Total	212 237	5,3	100,0	
1.2B.1 Have you or any member of your household experienced housebreaking or burglary in the past 12 months?				
Q12B1Exp	Frequency	CV	Per cent	CV
Yes	808 789	5,2	41,8	4,7
No	1 125 724	4,4	58,2	3,4
Total	1 934 513	2,6	100,0	
1.2C.1 Have you or any member of your household experienced home robbery in the past 12 months?				
Q12C1Exp	Frequency	CV	Per cent	CV
Yes	111 980	6,9	35,8	7,8
No	200 500	7,6	64,2	4,4
Total	312 480	4,5	100,0	
1.2D.1 Have you lost any member of your household through murder in the past 12 months?				
Q12D1Exp	Frequency	CV	Per cent	CV
Yes	11 374	18,6	26,2	22,3
No	32 045	11,8	73,8	7,9
Total	43 419	3,9	100,0	
1.2E.1 Have you or any member of your household experienced sexual offence in the past 12 months?				
Q12E1Exp	Frequency	CV	Per cent	CV
Yes	6 165	-	24,7	4,3
No	18 843	5,7	75,3	1,4
Total	25 008	4,3	100,0	
1.2F.1 Have you or any member of your household experienced assault in the past 12 months?				
Q12F1Exp	Frequency	CV	Per cent	CV
Yes	50 881	2,5	40,7	3,7
No	74 251	4,8	59,3	2,5
Total	125 132	2,7	100,0	
1.2G.2 Have you or any member of your household experienced other crime in the past 12 months?				
Q12G2Exp	Frequency	CV	Per cent	CV
Yes	58 998	8,0	50,0	9,0
No	59 080	10,2	50,0	9,0
Total	118 078	1,7	100,0	

Table 26: Measures of precision for individual crime in the past 5 years

3.1 In the past 5 years have you experienced theft of personal property?				
Q31past5yrs__1	Frequency	CV	Percent	CV
Yes	2 069 970	9,7	5,0	9,4
No	39 179 923	2,0	95,0	0,5
Total	41 249 893	1,9	100,0	
3.1 In the past 5 years have you experienced hijacking of motor vehicle?				
Q31past5yrs__2	Frequency	CV	Percent	CV
Yes	151 303	28,5	0,4	28,4
No	41 098 589	1,9	99,6	0,1
Total	41 249 892	1,9	100,0	
3.1 In the past 5 years have you experienced robbery?				
Q31past5yrs__3	Frequency	CV	Percent	CV
Yes	832 102	16,1	2,0	15,9
No	40 417 790	2,0	98,0	0,3
Total	41 249 892	1,9	100,0	
3.1 In the past 5 years have you experienced consumer fraud?				
Q31past5yrs__4	Frequency	CV	Percent	CV
Yes	582 668	17,5	1,4	17,4
No	40 667 225	2,0	98,6	0,3
Total	41 249 893	1,9	100,0	
3.1 In the past 5 years have you experienced other crime?				
Q31past5yrs__5	Frequency	CV	Percent	CV
Yes	84 231	43,1	0,2	43,2
No	41 165 662	1,9	99,8	0,1
Total	41 249 893	1,9	100,0	

Table 27: Measures of precision for individual crime experienced in the past 12 months

3.1A.1 Have you experienced theft of personal property in the past 12 months?				
Q31A1Exp	Frequency	CV	Percent	CV
Yes	732 057	10,7	35,4	9,5
No	1 337 913	7,7	64,6	5,2
Total	2 069 970	5,5	100,0	
3.1B.1 Have you been hijacked while travelling in a motor vehicle during the past 12 months?				
Q31B1Exp	Frequency	CV	Percent	CV
Yes	63 886	0,0	42,2	2,6
No	87 417	4,6	57,8	1,9
Total	151 303	2,6	100,0	
3.1C.1 Have you been robbed anywhere other than at home during the past 12 months?				
Q31C1Exp	Frequency	CV	Percent	CV
Yes	304 404	9,4	36,6	14,3
No	527 698	18,0	63,4	8,3
Total	832 102	11,0	100,0	
3.1D.1 Have you personally experienced consumer fraud in the past 12 months?				
Q31D1Exp	Frequency	CV	Percent	CV
Yes	320 722	16,1	55,0	9,8
No	261 946	10,1	45,0	12,0
Total	582 668	8,4	100,0	
3.1E.2 Have you personally experienced other crime in the past 12 months?				
Q31E2Exp	Frequency	CV	Percent	CV
Yes	35 226	.	41,8	.
No	49 005	.	58,2	.
Total	84 231	.	100,0	

* Sample too small to make reliable estimates

9. Appendices

Appendix 1: Distribution of people aged 16 and above who agree that all kinds of violence against women and children must be reported, 2020/21

Indicator	Frequency	Percent
Sex		
Male	19 669 653	98,7
Female	21 121 192	99,0
Population Group		
Black African	32 301 912	99,0
Coloured	3 674 877	98,9
Indian/Asian	1 123 717	94,1
White	3 690 339	99,4
Age group		
16-34	16 395 786	99,1
35-49	8 312 749	98,8
50-64	9 467 630	98,3
65+	3 456 517	99,2
Marital status		
Co-habiting	5 682 338	99,2
Divorced	745 347	98,8
Married	14 273 225	98,5
Separated	383 400	99,6
Single	15 887 766	99,2
Widowed	3 801 445	98,6
Highest Level of Education		
No Schooling	10 423	100,0
Post School	7 998 902	98,7
Completed Primary	4 645 204	99,0
Completed Secondary	26 523 993	98,9
Province		
Western Cape	4 994 079	99,1
Eastern Cape	4 170 785	99,8
Northern Cape	862 865	100,0
Free State	2 067 363	99,8
KwaZulu-Natal	7 650 711	98,2
North West	2 750 520	98,7
Gauteng	11 435 874	98,7
Mpumalanga	3 113 177	99,1
Limpopo	3 745 470	98,8
Urban/rural		
Urban	28 568 711	98,7
Rural	12 222 134	99,3
Metro status		
Metro	18 466 905	98,7
Non-metro	22 323 940	99,1

Appendix 2: Distribution of people aged 16 and above who will call police if they witness incident(s) of domestic violence at neighbour or friends place, 2020/21

Indicator	Frequency	Percent
Sex		
Male	18 392 101	92,3
Female	19 569 591	91,8
Population Group		
Black African	29 997 047	91,9
Coloured	3 395 170	91,4
Indian/Asian	1 041 232	87,2
White	3 528 242	95,0
Age group		
16-34	15 220 935	92,0
35-49	7 741 179	92,0
50-64	8 841 243	91,8
65+	3 199 742	91,9
Marital status		
Co-habiting	5 297 047	92,4
Divorced	669 079	88,7
Married	13 343 557	92,1
Separated	363 177	94,3
Single	14 732 642	91,9
Widowed	3 538 864	91,8
Highest Level of Education		
No Schooling	4 491	43,1
Post School	7 403 116	91,3
Completed Primary	4 326 554	92,2
Completed Secondary	24 720 220	92,2
Province		
Western Cape	4 577 112	90,8
Eastern Cape	3 787 693	90,7
Northern Cape	794 888	92,1
Free State	1 885 788	91,1
KwaZulu-Natal	7 281 238	93,4
North West	2 540 604	91,1
Gauteng	10 693 883	92,3
Mpumalanga	2 852 234	90,8
Limpopo	3 548 252	93,6
Urban/rural		
Urban	26 679 186	92,2
Rural	11 282 505	91,6
Metro status		
Metro	17 119 599	91,5
Non-metro	20 842 093	92,5

Appendix 3: Distribution of people aged 16 and above who will mobilize community to intervene if you witness incident(s) of domestic violence at neighbour or friends place, 2020/21

Indicator	Frequency	Percent
Sex		
Male	12 281 339	61,6
Female	13 922 257	65,3
Population Group		
Black African	21 257 476	65,1
Coloured	2 175 173	58,6
Indian/Asian	513 178	43,0
White	2 257 769	60,8
Age group		
16-34	10 202 318	61,6
35-49	5 571 771	66,2
50-64	6 332 827	65,8
65+	2 148 853	61,7
Marital status		
Co-habiting	4 119 874	71,9
Divorced	492 555	65,3
Married	8 872 750	61,3
Separated	252 837	65,7
Single	9 997 820	62,4
Widowed	2 461 521	63,8
Highest Level Education		
No Schooling	7 279	69,8
Post School	4 999 717	61,7
Completed Primary	3 221 586	68,6
Completed Secondary	16 902 034	63,0
Province		
Western Cape	3 111 276	61,7
Eastern Cape	2 734 749	65,5
Northern Cape	576 182	66,8
Free State	1 396 640	67,4
KwaZulu-Natal	5 044 258	64,7
North West	1 912 333	68,6
Gauteng	7 284 320	62,9
Mpumalanga	1 644 215	52,3
Limpopo	2 499 623	65,9
Urban/rural		
Urban	18 161 363	62,8
Rural	8 042 232	65,3
Metro status		
Metro	11 503 298	61,5
Non-metro	14 700 297	65,2

Appendix 4: Distribution of people aged 16 and above who will personally intervene if they witness incident(s) of domestic violence at neighbour or friends place, 2020/21

Indicator	Frequency	Percent
Sex		
Male	12 881 598	64,7
Female	14 373 077	67,4
Population Group		
Black African	22 620 969	69,3
Coloured	1 766 983	47,6
Indian/Asian	653 679	54,8
White	2 213 044	59,6
Age group		
16-34	10 936 732	66,1
35-49	5 641 847	67,1
50-64	6 370 933	66,2
65+	2 206 005	63,3
Marital status		
Co-habiting	3 972 577	69,3
Divorced	515 970	68,4
Married	8 683 598	60,0
Separated	285 533	74,1
Single	11 177 613	69,8
Widowed	2 606 252	67,6
Highest Level Education		
No Schooling	4 491	43,1
Post School	5 289 505	65,3
Completed Primary	3 170 582	67,6
Completed Secondary	17 689 591	66,0
Province		
Western Cape	2 596 212	51,5
Eastern Cape	3 016 171	72,2
Northern Cape	642 184	74,4
Free State	1 353 190	65,3
KwaZulu-Natal	5 710 186	73,3
North West	2 089 418	75,0
Gauteng	8 189 342	70,7
Mpumalanga	1 642 483	52,3
Limpopo	2 015 488	53,2
Urban/rural		
Urban	19 186 398	66,3
Rural	8 068 276	65,5
Metro status		
Metro	12 408 731	66,3
Non-metro	14 845 944	65,9

Appendix 5: Distribution of people aged 16 and above who would be bothered if they noticed a male friend insulting or verbally abusing a woman he was in a relationship with, 2020/21

Indicator	Frequency	Percent
Sex		
Female	19 811 857	92,9
Male	18 008 781	90,4
Population Group		
Black African	30 120 835	92,3
Coloured	2 982 748	80,3
Indian/Asian	1 159 840	97,2
White	3 557 215	95,8
Age group		
16-34	14 952 455	90,3
35-49	7 815 476	92,9
50-64	8 844 725	91,9
65+	3 174 631	91,1
Marital status		
Co-habiting	5 154 799	90,0
Divorced	702 105	93,1
Married	13 177 779	91,0
Separated	351 373	91,2
Single	14 895 034	93,0
Widowed	3 522 225	91,4
Highest level of education		
No Schooling	8 681	83,3
Post Matric up to Phd	7 663 598	94,6
Primary up to Grade 7	4 174 253	88,9
Secondary up to Matric	24 512 688	91,4
Province		
Western Cape	4 309 964	85,5
Eastern Cape	4 025 958	96,4
Northern Cape	741 853	86,0
Free State	1 859 030	89,8
KwaZulu-Natal	7 174 902	92,1
North West	2 411 584	86,5
Gauteng	11 224 039	96,9
Mpumalanga	2 833 875	90,2
Limpopo	3 239 434	85,4
Urban/rural		
Urban	26 699 479	92,3
Rural	11 121 159	90,3
Metro status		
Metro	17 398 174	93,0
Non-metro	20 422 464	90,6

Appendix 6: Distribution of people aged 16 and above who would like to say or do something to show they did not approve if they noticed a male friend insulting or verbally abusing a woman he was in a relationship with, 2020/21

Indicator	Frequency	Percent
Sex		
Female	12 401 536	58,1
Male	11 664 007	58,5
Population group		
Black African	19 820 690	60,7
Coloured	1 583 075	42,6
Indian/Asian	824 413	69,1
White	1 837 365	49,5
Age group		
16-34	9 788 711	59,1
35-49	4 801 291	57,1
50-64	5 555 621	57,7
65+	2 071 469	59,5
Marital status		
Co-habiting	3 156 753	55,1
Divorced	423 095	56,1
Married	8 326 555	57,5
Separated	189 009	49,1
Single	9 593 618	59,9
Widowed	2 361 237	61,2
Highest Level of Education		
No Schooling	7 585	72,8
Post School	4 427 168	54,6
Completed Primary	2 898 958	61,8
Completed Secondary	15 711 895	58,6
Province		
Western Cape	2 058 938	40,8
Eastern Cape	2 662 925	63,7
Northern Cape	391 530	45,4
Free State	1 423 043	68,7
KwaZulu-Natal	4 989 097	64,0
North West	1 452 431	52,1
Gauteng	6 393 000	55,2
Mpumalanga	1 951 001	62,1
Limpopo	2 743 579	72,4
Urban/rural		
Urban	16 651 074	57,5
Rural	7 414 469	60,2
Metro status		
Metro	10 106 441	54,0
Non-metro	13 959 102	61,9

Appendix 7: Distribution of people aged 16 and above who would feel a bit uncomfortable but not say or do anything if they noticed a male friend insulting or verbally abusing a woman he was in a relationship with, 2020/21

Indicator	Frequency	Percent
Sex		
Female	12 122 302	56,8
Male	11 179 516	56,1
Population Group		
Black African	19 221 060	58,9
Coloured	1 521 311	41,0
Indian/Asian	794 269	66,5
White	1 765 177	47,5
Age group		
16-34	9 546 269	57,7
35-49	4 727 198	56,2
50-64	5 272 003	54,8
65+	2 034 529	58,4
Marital status		
Co-habiting	3 119 323	54,4
Divorced	395 580	52,5
Married	7 635 593	52,7
Separated	290 029	75,3
Single	9 591 799	59,9
Widowed	2 254 217	58,5
Highest Level of Education		
No Schooling	6 183	59,3
Post School	4 283 017	52,8
Completed Primary	2 905 806	61,9
Completed Secondary	15 108 492	56,3
Province		
Western Cape	1 833 092	36,4
Eastern Cape	2 559 090	61,2
Northern Cape	475 694	55,1
Free State	1 445 249	69,8
KwaZulu-Natal	4 834 220	62,0
North West	1 429 849	51,3
Gauteng	6 497 234	56,1
Mpumalanga	1 952 453	62,2
Limpopo	2 274 937	60,0
Urban/rural		
Urban	16 408 098	56,7
Rural	6 893 720	56,0
Metro status		
Metro	9 956 726	53,2
Non-metro	13 345 091	59,2

Appendix 8: Distribution of people aged 16 and above who would like to say or do something, but would not know what to do if they noticed a male friend insulting or verbally abusing a woman he was in a relationship with, 2020/21

Indicator	Frequency	Percent
Sex		
Female	16 019 338	75,1
Male	15 103 321	75,8
Population Group		
Black African	24 813 686	76,0
Coloured	2 275 364	61,3
Indian/Asian	1 016 737	85,2
White	3 016 872	81,3
Age group		
16-34	12 336 957	74,5
35-49	6 347 429	75,4
50-64	7 245 600	75,3
65+	2 670 974	76,7
Marital status		
Co-habiting	4 306 867	75,2
Divorced	523 729	69,5
Married	10 807 985	74,6
Separated	298 403	77,5
Single	12 359 145	77,1
Widowed	2 809 208	72,9
Highest Level of education		
No Schooling	10 423	100,0
Post School	6 587 387	81,3
Completed Primary	3 462 502	73,8
Completed Secondary	19 826 168	73,9
Province		
Western Cape	3 309 951	65,7
Eastern Cape	3 440 843	82,4
Northern Cape	566 532	65,7
Free State	1 738 293	83,9
KwaZulu-Natal	5 828 027	74,8
North West	1 845 292	66,2
Gauteng	9 362 315	80,8
Mpumalanga	2 495 531	79,4
Limpopo	2 535 875	66,9
Urban/rural		
Urban	21 980 504	76,0
Rural	9 142 155	74,2
Metro status		
Metro	14 424 469	77,1
Non-metro	16 698 190	74,1