

Victims of Crime Survey

2015/16



THE SOUTH AFRICA I KNOW, THE HOME I UNDERSTAND

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Victims of crime survey: 2015/16

This statistical release presents a selection of key findings from the Victims of Crime Survey (VOCS) 2015/16, which was conducted by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) from April 2015 to March 2016.

1. Introduction

During the past two decades a number of surveys related to crime, crime victims and users of services provided by the safety and security cluster departments have been conducted by various service providers in South Africa. Statistics South Africa conducted its first Victims of Crime Survey (VOCS) in 1998, followed by the surveys in 2003 and 2007 which were conducted by the Institute for Security Studies (ISS). The government regards crime prevention and safety as a high priority, the results from VOCS aim to assist the government to measure the extent and levels of crime.

Stats SA started conducting the annual collection of the VOCS as from 2011. Data collections for VOCS 2011 and VOCS 2012 were conducted from January to March of that year and referred to incidents of crime experienced during the previous year (i.e. from January to December). Since 2013, Stats SA has changed the data collection methodology to continuous data collection. Data is collected from April of the current year to March of the proceeding year.

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

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

The VOCS focuses on people's perceptions and experiences of crime, as well as their views regarding their access to, and effectiveness of the police service and the criminal justice system. Households are also asked about community responses to crime. The survey profiled different aspects that are inherent in the different types of crime, such as the location and timing of the different crimes, the use of weapons and the nature and extent of the violence that takes place. The VOCS 2015/16 is comparable to the previous versions in cases where the questions remained largely unchanged.

While the VOCS cannot replace police statistics, it can be a rich source of information which will assist in the planning of crime prevention as well as providing a more holistic picture of crime in South Africa. The data can be used for the development of policies and strategies, as well as for crime prevention and public education programmes. The VOCS 2015/16 will also be used to pilot the possibility of integrating the crime statistics obtained from administrative data with those of a sample survey in order to maximise our understanding of the extent of crime and the under-reporting of crime. The reference period for the experience of crime estimates is April 2015 to February 2016, while questions on perceptions referred to the collection period (i.e. April 2015 to March 2016).

2. Target population and sample

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

The VOCS 2015/16 sample was calibrated using the Population Estimates of Mid May 2015 (based on the 2015 series). As a result, the previous instances (2011 to 2014/15), were also re-weighted and benchmarked to the National Household estimates to enhance comparability between the three sets of weights. More details about the methodology, the response rates and limitations to the study can be found in Section 12.

3. Summary of the key findings

During the last five years South African households experienced a sharp decline of home robberies and housebreakings from 931 000 (6,8%) in 2010 to (807 000) 5,7% in 2015/16. The percentage of households experiencing other crimes remained constant or declined marginally over the same period. Theft of personal property also saw a steady decline from 889 000 (2,5%) in 2011 to 712 000 (2%) in 2015/16. Despite the good news about achievements over the last five years, South Africans feel that violent and property crime is increasing to the extent that the majority of households don't feel safe to walk alone in parks or allow their children to play freely in their neighbourhoods; this is according to Statistics South Africa's (Stats SA) Victims of Crime Survey (VOCS). The Statistician-General, Dr Pali Lehohla released the annual results of the VOCS 2015/16 on 14 February 2016.

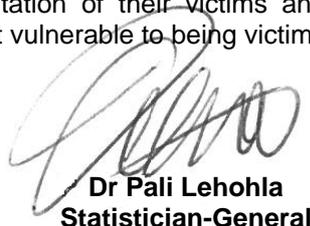
VOCS provides information on crime trends and households' perceptions about safety and law enforcement. When asked about their opinions on crime, households thought that housebreaking/burglary and home robbery were the most common and most feared types of crime. This is in agreement with the actual count of household experience of crime, where housebreaking/burglary and home robbery also emerged as the most prevalent household crimes.

The prevalence of housebreaking/burglary essentially remained unchanged at about 5% between 2010 and 2015/16, representing about 647 000 cases in 2015/2016. About 712 000 (2%) of individuals experienced theft of their personal property, while 254 000 (0,7%) experienced assault in 2015/16. Crime reporting rates varies a lot depending on the type of crime from 95% in the case of murder to 17,3% in the case of crop theft were reported to the police. The majority of households said they did not report crime incidents to the police because they believed the police could not or would not do anything.

The survey showed declining trends in the households' levels of satisfaction with the police and courts between 2010 and 2015/16. In 2011, an estimated 64,2% of households were satisfied with the police in their area, while about 58,8% were satisfied with the police in 2105/16. The decline in satisfaction with the police was most severe in the Western Cape from 71,3% in 2011 to 57,1% in 2015/16. Those who were satisfied with the courts thought that courts passed appropriate sentences, while of those who were satisfied with the police were of the opinion that the police were gender and disability sensitive and tolerant. The survey also provide evidence of decline in police visibility during the last five years.

From 2011 to 2015/16, a noticeable decline was observed in the percentage of households who felt safe walking alone both during the day or when it was dark while throughout the period the majority felt safer walking during the day than in darkness. Slightly more than a third of households felt safe walking alone in their area. As a result of fear of crime, households in South Africa take measures to protect themselves and their property. More than half of the households took physical protection measures for their homes and slightly more than a third of vehicle owners took protection measures for their vehicles. When asked about what they perceived to be the motive for perpetrators for committing property crimes, more than three-quarters of households in South Africa thought that property crimes were committed because of drug-related motives. The perception that drugs were a reason behind the high prevalence of violent and property crime featured predominantly in Eastern Cape (90,1%), Western Cape (84,6%) and Gauteng (80,8%).

When households were asked about their knowledge of trafficking in persons, the majority indicated that they heard of trafficking in persons through the media. Most households thought that the perpetrators of trafficking in persons engaged in this crime for sexual exploitation of their victims and to extract their body parts. About 90% of households felt that young girls were most vulnerable to being victims of human trafficking.



Dr Pali Lehohla
Statistician-General

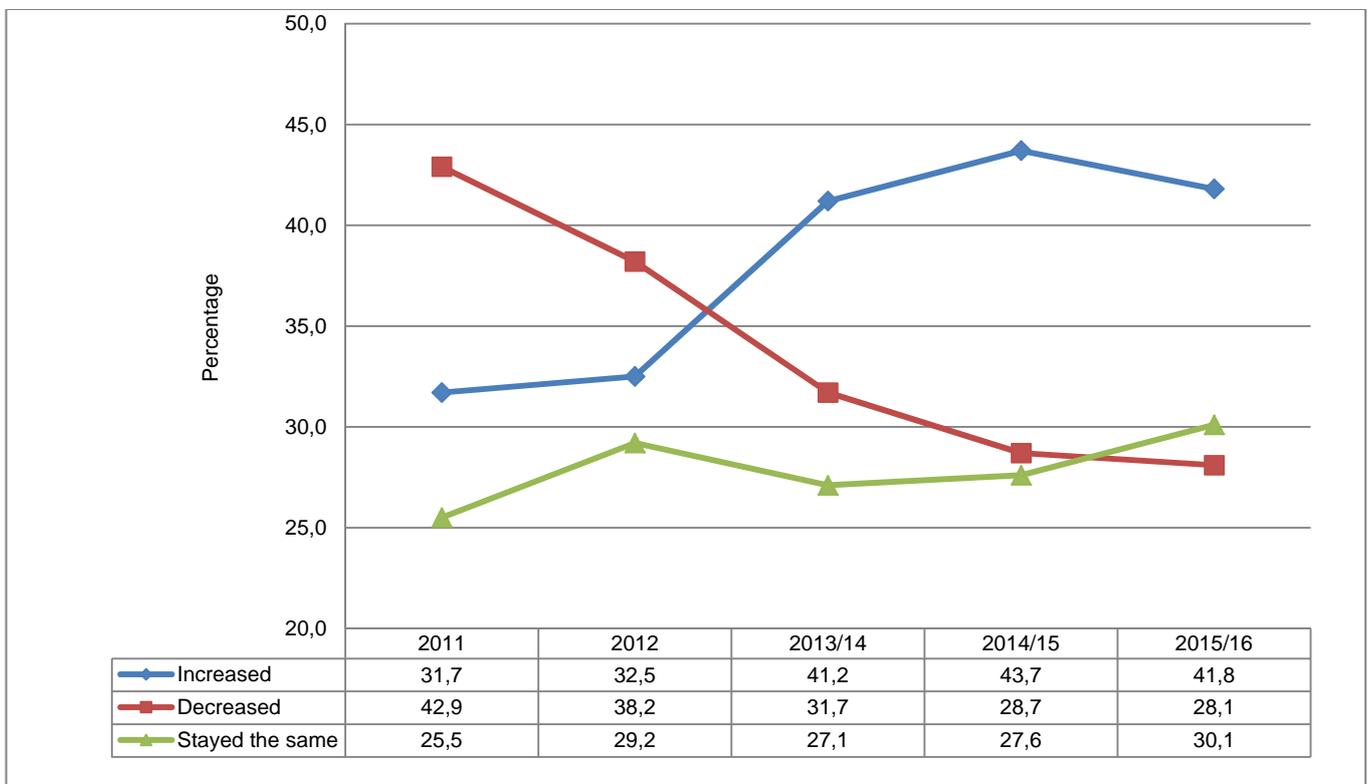
4. Households’ perceptions of crime and safety

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

4.1 Views about violent and non-violent crime levels

The VOCS asked households about their perceptions of how the levels of violent crime have changed in the three years prior to the survey.

Figure 1: Percentage distribution of households’ perceptions about change in violent crime levels in their areas



Households’ perceptions about change in violent crime levels between 2011 and 2015/16 are depicted in Figure 1. In 2015/16 most households (41,8%) were of the view that violent crime in their area had increased in the last three years as compared to 31,7% for in 2011. Overall, during the period 2011–2014/15 the percentage of households who felt that violent crime levels had increased, grew steadily while those who felt the levels of violent crime decreased declined.

Figure 2: Percentage distribution of households' perceptions about violent crime levels in their area of residence in the three years prior to the survey, by province, 2015/16

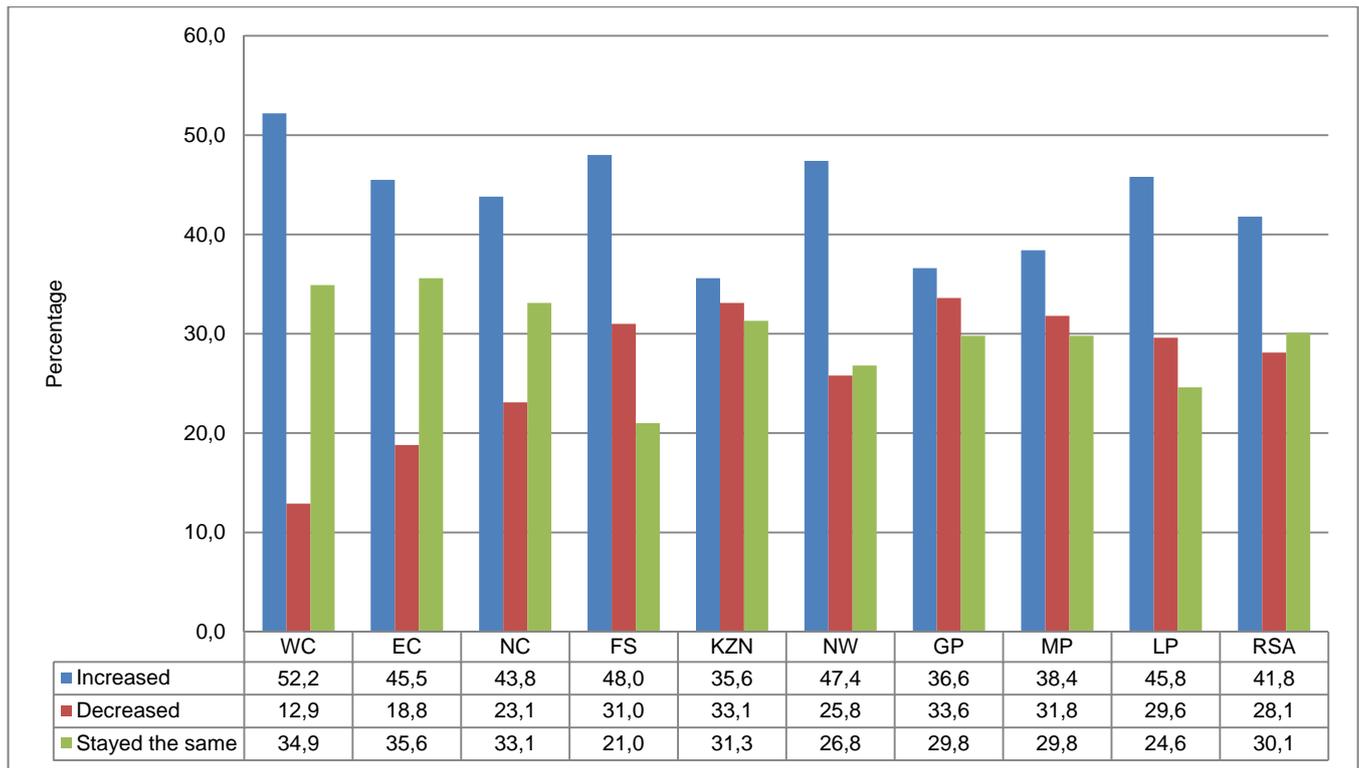
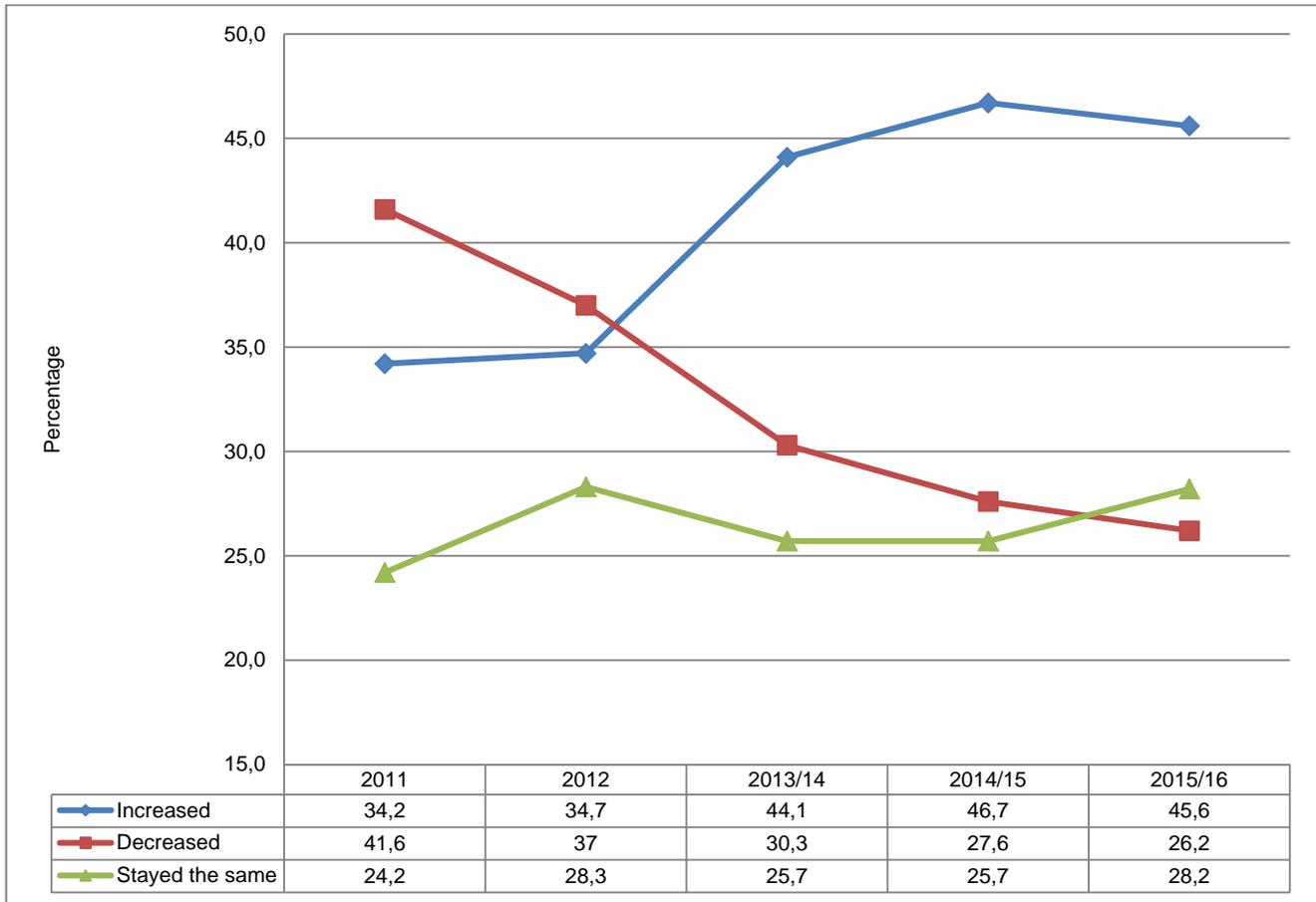


Figure 2 depicts a provincial distribution of households' perceptions of the levels of violent crime in their areas of residence in 2015/16. Western Cape had the highest proportion of households who said that crime increased (52,2%), followed by Free State (48,0%) and North West (47,4%). Gauteng (33,6%) and KwaZulu-Natal (33,1%) had the highest percentage of households who felt that violent crime decreased during the past three years.

Figure 3: Percentage distribution of households' perceptions about property crime levels in their area of residence



Households' perceptions about property crimes levels between 2011 and 2015/16 are shown in Figure 3. In 2015/16 about 45,6% of households were of the view that property crime had increased in their area in the last three years as compared to 34,2% in 2011. There is a clear upward trend between 2011 and 2015 of those who believe that crime increased over the last three years and a downward trend for those believing that crime decreased.

Figure 4: Percentage distribution of households' perceptions about change in property crime levels in their area of residence, by province

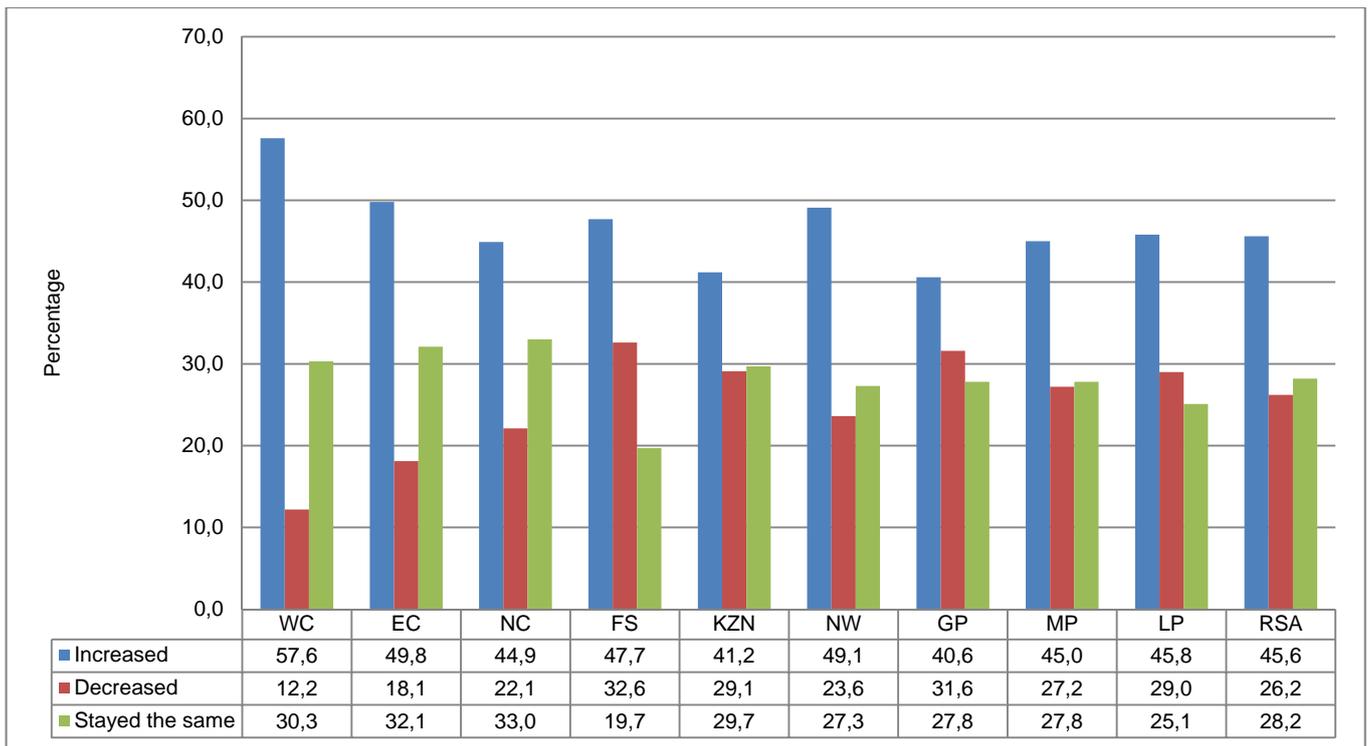
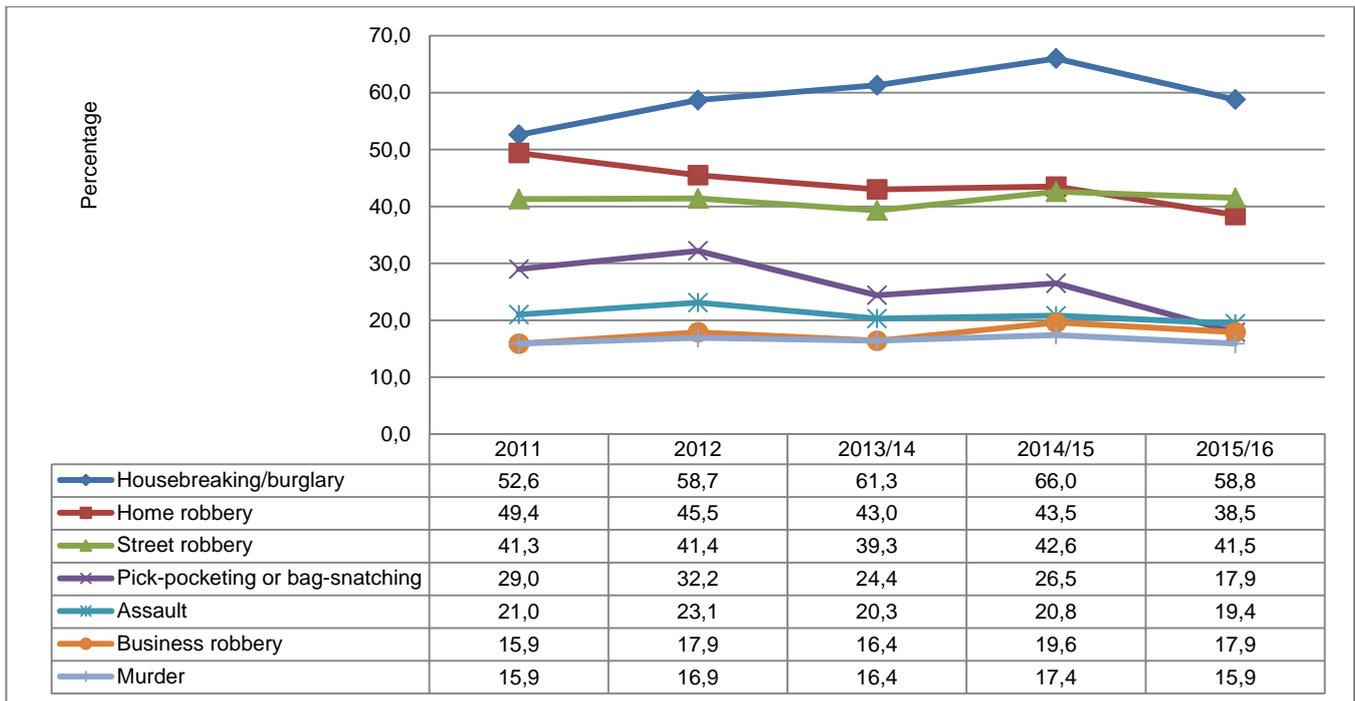


Figure 4 depicts a provincial distribution of households' perceptions of the levels of property crime in their areas of residence in the period 2011–2015/16. The majority of households in South Africa indicated that property crime increased (45,6%). Western Cape had the highest proportion of households who said that property crime increased (57,6%), followed by Eastern Cape (49,8%) and North West (49,1%). The proportion of households that thought crime had decreased were higher in Free State (32,6%) and Gauteng (31,6%), as compared to other provinces.

The graphs for violent and property crime are very similar implying that respondents seem to have the same views on the two types of crime. That is, if a respondent says violent crime is on the increase, he/she is more like to say the same thing about property crime.

4.2 Crimes perceived to be the most common and most feared

Figure 5: Crimes perceived by households to be the most common in South Africa, 2011–2015/16



A time series analysis of crime types perceived to be the most common by households in their area of residence between 2011 and 2015/16 is shown in Figure 5. The majority of households perceived housebreaking/burglary as the most common crime type followed by street robbery, home robbery and assault. The percentage of households who thought that housebreaking was the most common crime increased steadily from 52,6% in 2011 to 66,0% in 2014/15 and then declined to 58,8% in 2015/16. On the other hand the perception that any other type of crime is the most common has either been declining or remained constant during the same period.

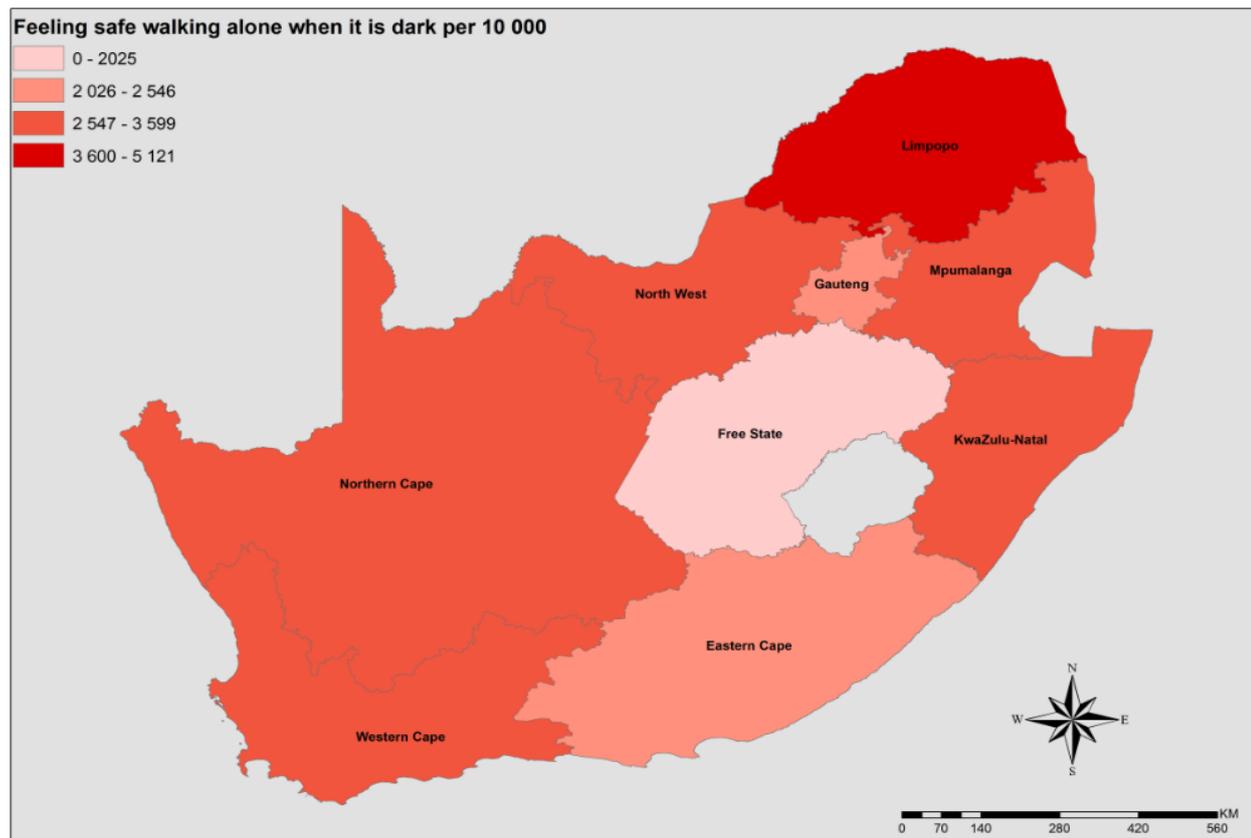
Table 1: Crimes perceived by households to be the most common and feared in South Africa, April 2015–March 2016

Crime type	Crime perceived to be most common		Crime feared most	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Housebreaking/burglary	9187	58,8	7711	49,2
Street robbery	6499	41,5	6559	41,9
Home robbery	6026	38,5	7124	45,5
Assault	3037	19,4	3371	21,5
Business robbery	2809	17,9	2469	15,8
Pick-pocketing or bag-snatching	2795	17,9	2698	17,2
Murder	2495	15,9	5590	35,7
Livestock/poultry theft	1698	10,9	1659	10,6
Car theft or any type of vehicle	1622	10,4	2001	12,8
Vehicle hijacking	1592	10,2	2352	15
Mob justice/vigilante group	890	5,7	1534	9,8
Crop theft	712	4,6	1390	8,9
Other	749	4,8	474	3,0
Child abuse	658	4,2	1698	10,9
Bicycle theft	635	4,1	1124	7,2
Political violence	367	2,3	1223	7,8
Deliberate damage to dwelling	343	2,2	1034	6,6
White-collar crime	347	2,2	1033	6,6
Identity document theft	213	1,4	1114	7,1

Table 1 shows crimes that were perceived to be the most common and those that were feared by households. About 58,8% households perceived the most common crime to be housebreaking/burglary, followed by street robbery (41,5%) and home robbery (38,5%). Housebreaking/burglary (49,2%) and home robbery (45,5%) were the most feared crimes followed by street robbery (41,9%) and murder (35,7%). It appears that the fear is driven by experience rather than the severity of the crime. Housebreaking/burglary and home robbery being perceived as the most common crimes are also the most feared, even more than the serious crimes of murder and assault. Figure 51 later actually shows household experience of crime correlates positively with perceptions of the type of crime that is considered most common. Housebreaking/burglary and home robbery also ranks top in terms of actual household experience.

Households' feelings of safety

Map 1: Number of households per 10 000 households, who felt safe walking alone when it is dark by province



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

Figure 6: Comparison of feeling of safety when walking alone in their areas of residence during the day and when it is dark, April 2015–March 2016

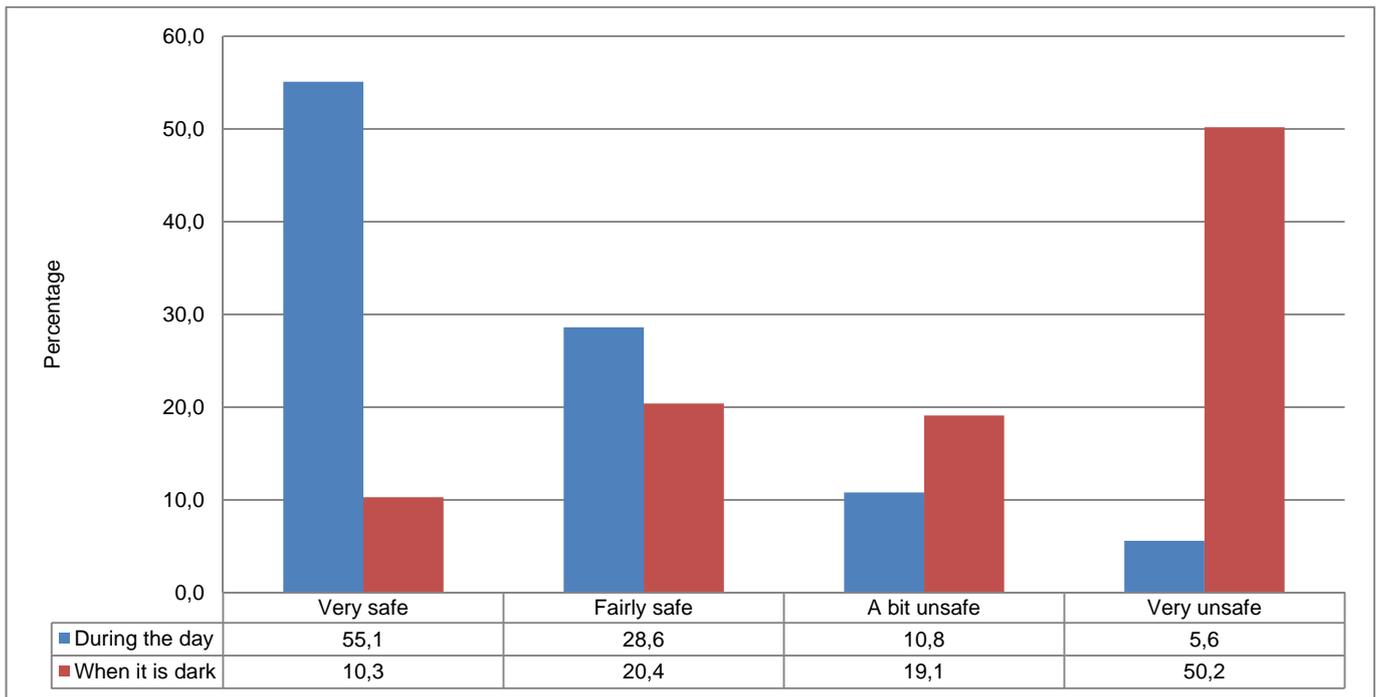
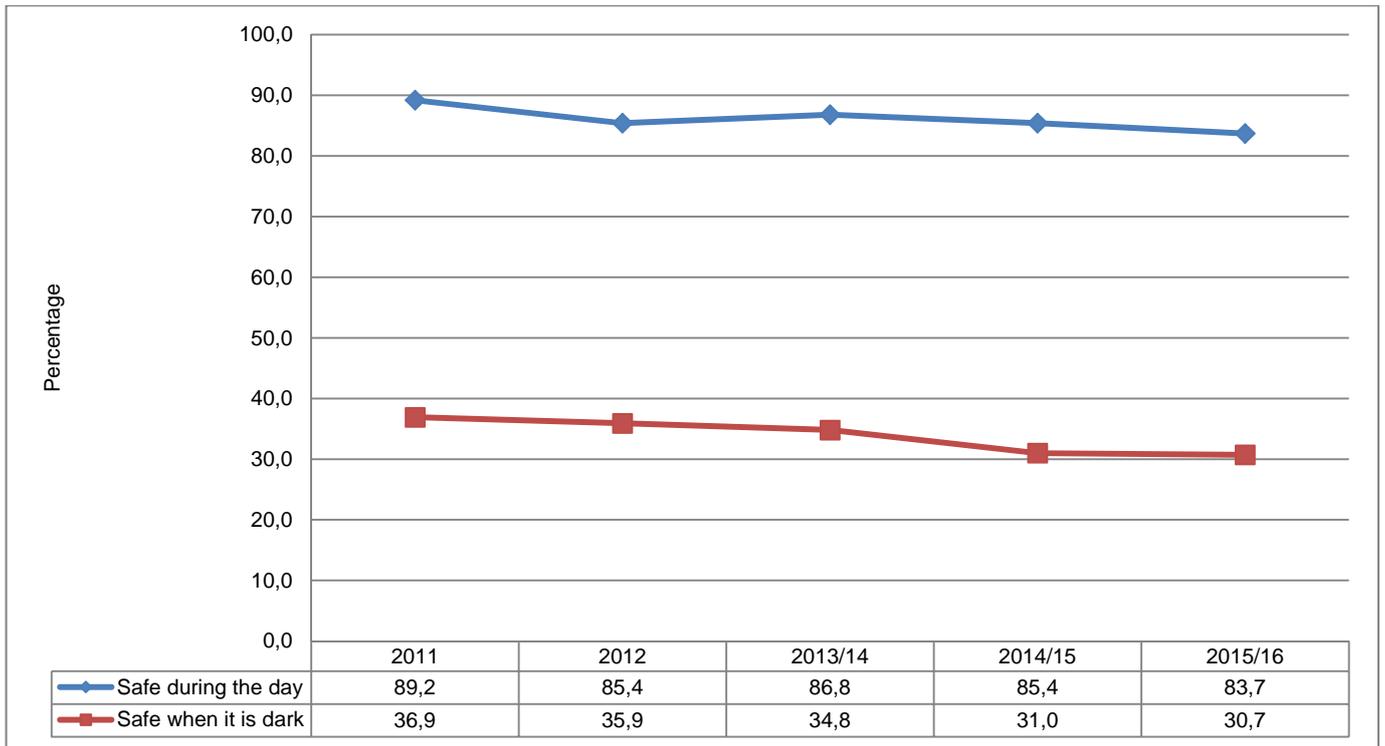


Figure 6 shows the percentage distribution of households' feelings of safety when walking alone in their areas of residence during the day and when it is dark. About 83,7% of households felt safe in their area during the day (55,1% very safe and 28,6% fairly safe), while 69,3% felt unsafe when it is dark (19,1% a bit unsafe and 50,2% very unsafe). The graph shows the biggest gap between feeling of safety during the day and in the dark in the extremes, very safe and very unsafe. The majority feeling very safe during the day and very unsafe when it is dark. This result may be explained by actual household experience that most crimes happen when it is dark.

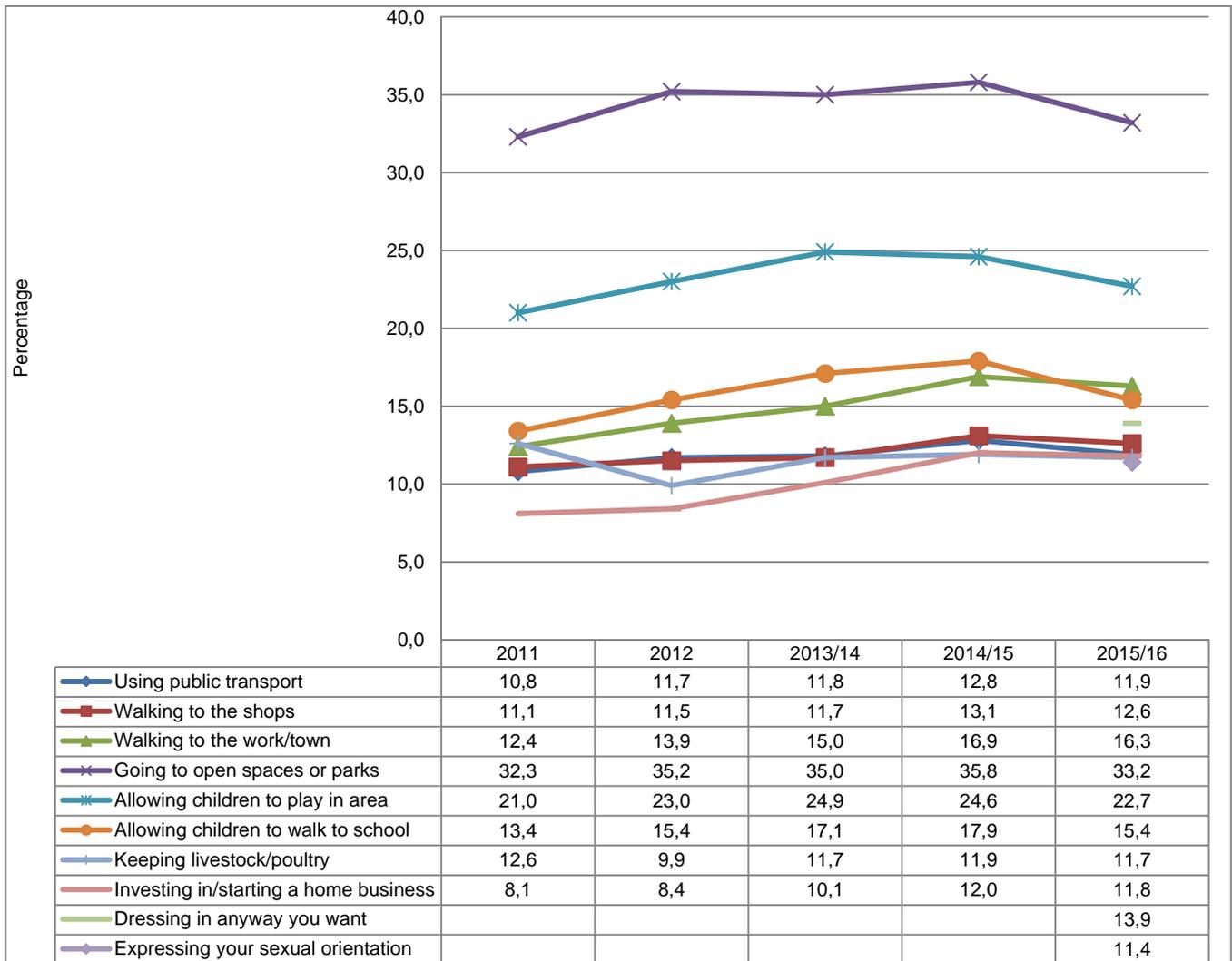
Figure 7: Percentage distribution of households who felt safe walking alone in their areas of residence during the day and when it is dark, 2011–2015/16



The percentage of households who felt safe walking alone in their areas of residence during the day and when it is dark from 2011 to 2015/16 is shown in Figure 7. The graphs show that during the last five years people in South Africa consistently felt a lot safer walking in their neighbourhoods during the day than when it is dark. There is also evidence of a steadily declining trend for both series indicating that the feeling of safety when walking alone has been declining.

4.3 Impact of crime

Figure 8: Percentage distribution of households who were prevented from engaging in daily activities when alone, as a result of crime in their area, 2011–2015/16

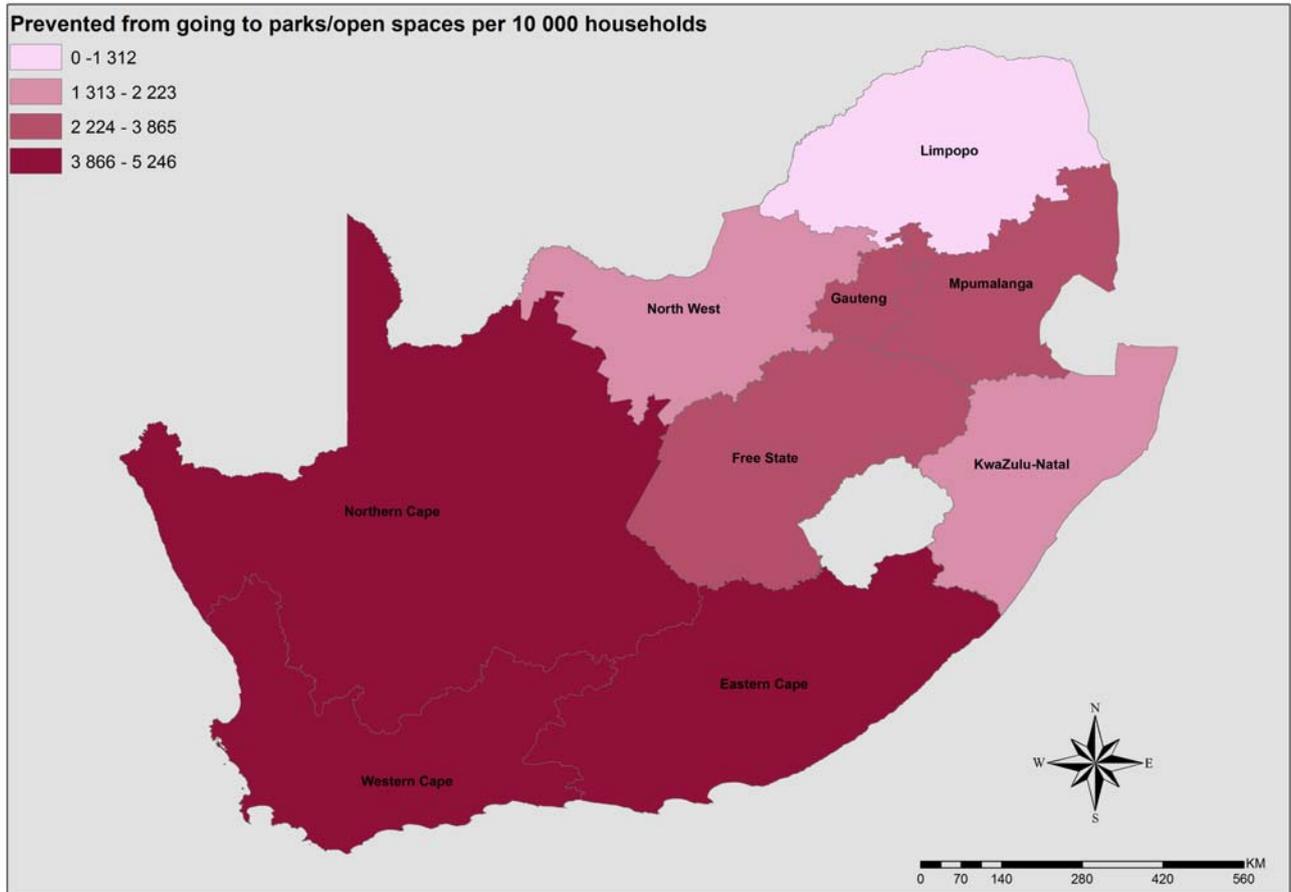


Note: Dressing in anyway you want and expressing your sexual orientation were not measured prior to 2015/16

Figure 8 shows a time series analysis of the percentage of households who were prevented from engaging in daily activities as a result of crime in their area of residence. Generally, there was a slight percentage increase amongst households who were prevented from doing their daily activities alone in their areas of residence between 2011-2015/16. About 33,2% of households were prevented from going to open spaces or parks as a result of crime in their area of residence in 2015/16, while 22,6% of households were prevented from allowing children to play outside as a result of the prevalence of crime in their areas. Households who indicated that they were prevented in dressing in anyway they want was 13,9% while those who were prevented from expressing sexual orientation was about 11,4%.

Going to open spaces or parks and allowing children to play outside are clearly the most affected activities as a result of fear of crime throughout the period 2011 – 2016. However the increase, since 2011, in the percentage of households prevented from doing any of the activities does not seem to be significant.

Map 2: Number of households per 10 000 households, who were prevented from going to parks/open spaces due to fear of crime



Map 2 shows households who were prevented from going to parks/open spaces due to the fear of crime per 10 000 households. Households in Northern Cape, Western Cape and Eastern Cape were more likely to be prevented from going to parks/open spaces while Limpopo residents were the least likely to avoid parks/open spaces due to the fear of crime.

Table 2: Number and percentage of households prevented from doing daily activities because of fear of crime according to province

Activity	Province										RSA
	Statistics	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	
Using public transport	Number	421	132	16	111	318	77	520	146	36	1777
	Per cent	27,1	8,0	5,5	12,7	12,4	6,9	12,5	12,5	2,4	11,9
Walking to the shops	Number	376	193	32	112	360	75	609	137	38	1932
	Per cent	22,5	11,7	10,2	12,6	13,9	6,6	13,9	11,6	2,6	12,6
Walking to the work/town	Number	286	284	75	150	347	93	723	201	45	2203
	Per cent	21,4	18,9	28,2	17,4	14,5	10,2	18,0	20,4	3,7	16,3
Dressing in anyway you want	Number	291	309	53	151	384	112	653	120	87	2159
	Per cent	16,7	18,5	16,4	16,9	14,7	9,4	14,8	10,2	5,9	13,9
Expressing your sexual orientation	Number	167	285	42	130	371	60	534	81	87	1758
	Per cent	9,7	17,2	13,2	14,5	14,3	5,1	12,2	7,0	5,9	11,4
Going to open spaces or parks	Number	803	748	164	275	575	256	1673	348	192	5033
	Per cent	48,4	46,0	52,5	31,2	22,2	22,1	38,7	29,9	13,1	33,2
Allowing children to play in area	Number	467	329	70	189	387	88	1085	170	72	2858
	Per cent	42,9	25,9	26,3	24,2	16,8	9,2	29,7	17,1	5,7	22,7
Allowing children to walk to school	Number	342	186	42	126	294	52	739	89	12	1881
	Per cent	34,7	14,7	16,8	16,5	12,9	5,5	21,0	9,2	0,9	15,4
Keeping livestock/poultry	Number	*	274	25	79	253	64	86	65	52	903
	Per cent	*	26,9	13,3	15,2	14,4	8,7	5,0	10,5	5,3	11,7
Investing in/starting a home business	Number	240	283	28	73	243	70	388	171	75	1570
	Per cent	18,7	19,9	8,8	10,2	10,5	6,4	10,8	15,4	5,3	11,8
Walking to fetch wood/water	Number	13	134	12	21	78	13	41	153	98	563
	Per cent	7,3	10,8	5,7	4,1	4,0	1,6	2,0	16,7	6,8	6,0

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

Table 2 depicts a provincial distribution of households who were prevented from engaging in their daily activities in their area of residence due to fear of crime. In South Africa more than a third of the households (33,2%) avoided going to open spaces or parks because of fear of crime. Allowing children to play in their area is the second most affected activity (22,7%) in South Africa due to fear of crime.

It is clear from the table that the most affected activity as a result of fear of crime, across all provinces except Limpopo, is going to open spaces or parks. About half the households in the Western Cape, Eastern Cape and Northern Cape say they no longer go to open spaces or parks due to fear of crime. This activity is least affected in Limpopo with only 13% of the households saying that they do not go to open spaces or parks because of fear of crime.

Western Cape is the province with most activities heavily affected due to fear of crime. High percentages of households in the western Cape avoid going to open spaces or parks (48,4%), allowing children to play in their area (42,9%) and allowing children to walk to school (34,7%).

Table 3: Number and percentage of households prevented from doing daily activities because of fear of crime according to population group

Activity	Population group					RSA
	Statistics	African Black	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	
Using public transport	Number	1209	161	104	303	1777
	Per cent	9,8	15,6	30,7	27,4	11,9
Walking to the shops	Number	1325	176	117	315	1932
	Per cent	10,6	16,3	31,9	22,7	12,6
Walking to the work/town	Number	1592	170	121	320	2203
	Per cent	14,5	18,9	34,2	25,0	16,3
Dressing in anyway you want	Number	1657	207	68	227	2159
	Per cent	13,3	19,1	18,6	14,4	13,9
Expressing your sexual orientation	Number	1379	167	49	164	1758
	Per cent	11,1	15,4	13,4	10,5	11,4
Going to open spaces or parks	Number	3729	450	158	697	5033
	Per cent	30,4	42,9	43,3	46,0	33,2
Allowing children to play in area	Number	2052	318	95	393	2858
	Per cent	19,6	37,1	31,3	40,3	22,7
Allowing children to walk to school	Number	1280	231	79	292	1881
	Per cent	12,5	28,4	26,8	33,8	15,4
Keeping livestock/poultry	Number	833	19	*	42	903
	Per cent	12,0	7,7	*	10,0	11,7
Investing in/starting a home business	Number	1255	139	51	125	1570
	Per cent	11,5	17,4	17,5	9,8	11,8
Walking to fetch wood/water	Number	537	15	*	*	563
	Per cent	6,3	5,6	*	*	6,0

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

Table 3 summarises the number and percentage of households who were prevented from engaging in daily activities because of fear of crime, by population group of the household head. Generally, most of the households in South Africa indicated that they avoided going to open spaces or parks due to fear of crime. Households headed by white (46,0%) population groups were most likely to be in this position, followed by the Indian/Asian headed households (43,3%) and coloured household heads (42,9%). Due to fear of crime, the same trend was also observed whereby they would not allow children to play freely in the area.

The percentage of households saying they do not use public transport, walk to the shops and walk to work or to town due to fear of crime are significantly higher for Indian/Asian and whites than Blacks and coloureds. The difference between the two population clusters may also be due to availability of alternative means of travel for Indian/Asian and whites while no such alternatives exist for black and coloured people. Going to open spaces or parks is the most affected activity for all races even though the magnitude differ between population groups with whites at 46% and blacks at 30,4%.

Allowing children to play in the area of residence and allowing children to walk to school divides the population groups into two categories. Black Africans have significantly lower percentages than coloureds, Indian/Asians and whites. The structure of predominantly black communities may provide additional explanation as to why these communities feel safer to allow their children to play in area of residence and allow children to walk to school compared to other population groups.

4.4 Households' views about perpetrators of crime

Figure 9: Percentage distribution of households' perception on the most likely perpetrators of property crime, by province over a five year period

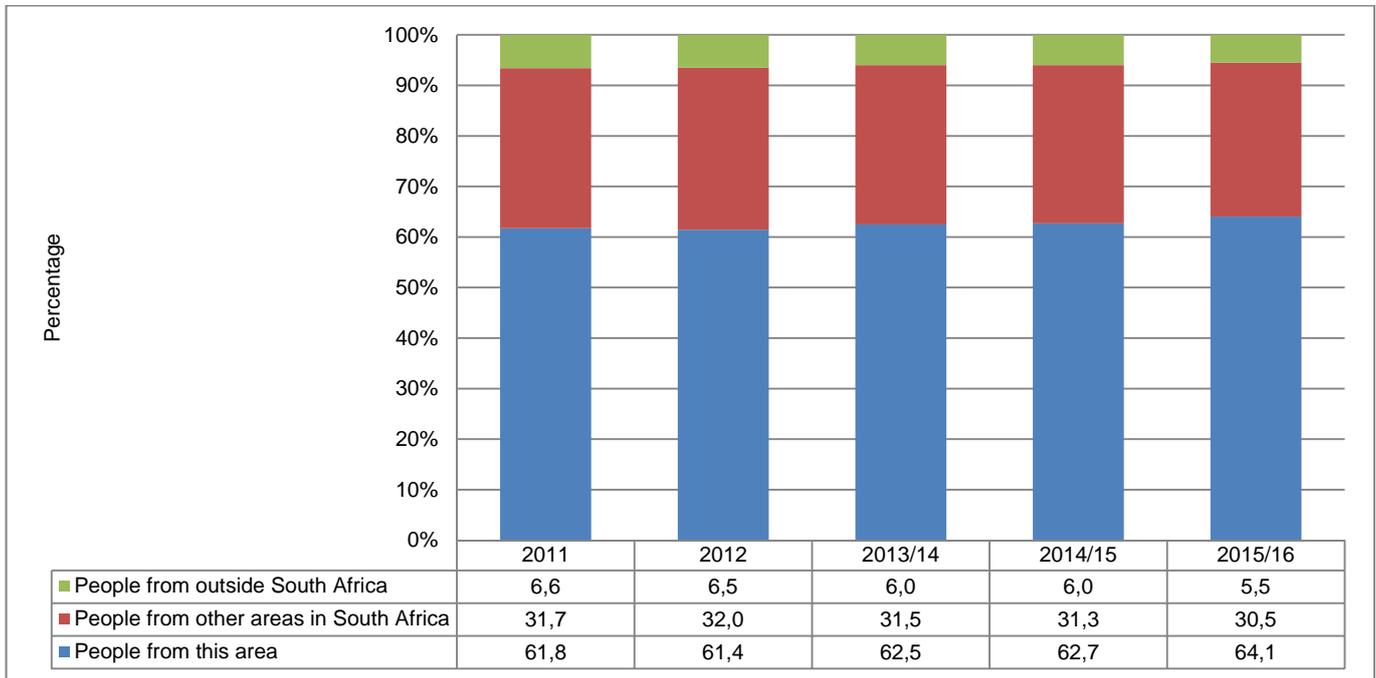


Figure 9 shows households' perceptions about people who were most likely to be perpetrators of property crimes over the five year period. There is clearly no significant difference, between years, on perception of who is most likely to commit property crime. Essentially the same distribution (64%, 31%, 6%) for "people from the area", people from other areas in South Africa" and "people from outside South Africa" persisted for the entire period of five years.

Figure 10: Percentage distribution of households' perception on the most likely perpetrators of property crime, by province

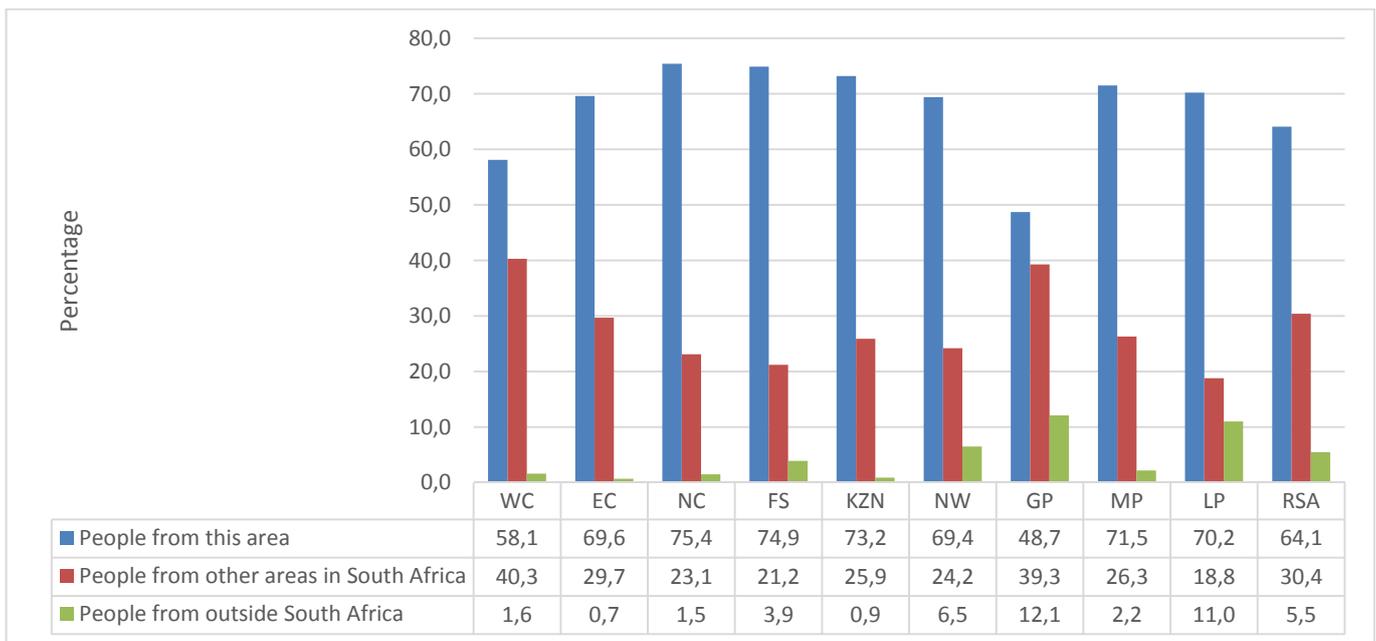


Figure 10 depicts the provincial distribution of households' perception on the most likely perpetrators of property crime. The pattern is the same for all provinces where most households think that people from their area are the most likely to commit property crime, followed by people from other areas in South Africa and lastly people from outside South Africa. Gauteng, Limpopo and North West have the highest percentages of households who think

that people from outside South Africa are most likely to commit property crime in their areas. These estimates may be used as predictors among others for the likelihood of violence against foreign nationals as crime has in the past used as one of the reasons local residents did not want foreigners in their area. While Gauteng has been in the news many times on xenophobic violence the same cannot be said about Limpopo and North West.

Figure 11: Percentage distribution of households' perception on the most likely perpetrators of violent crime

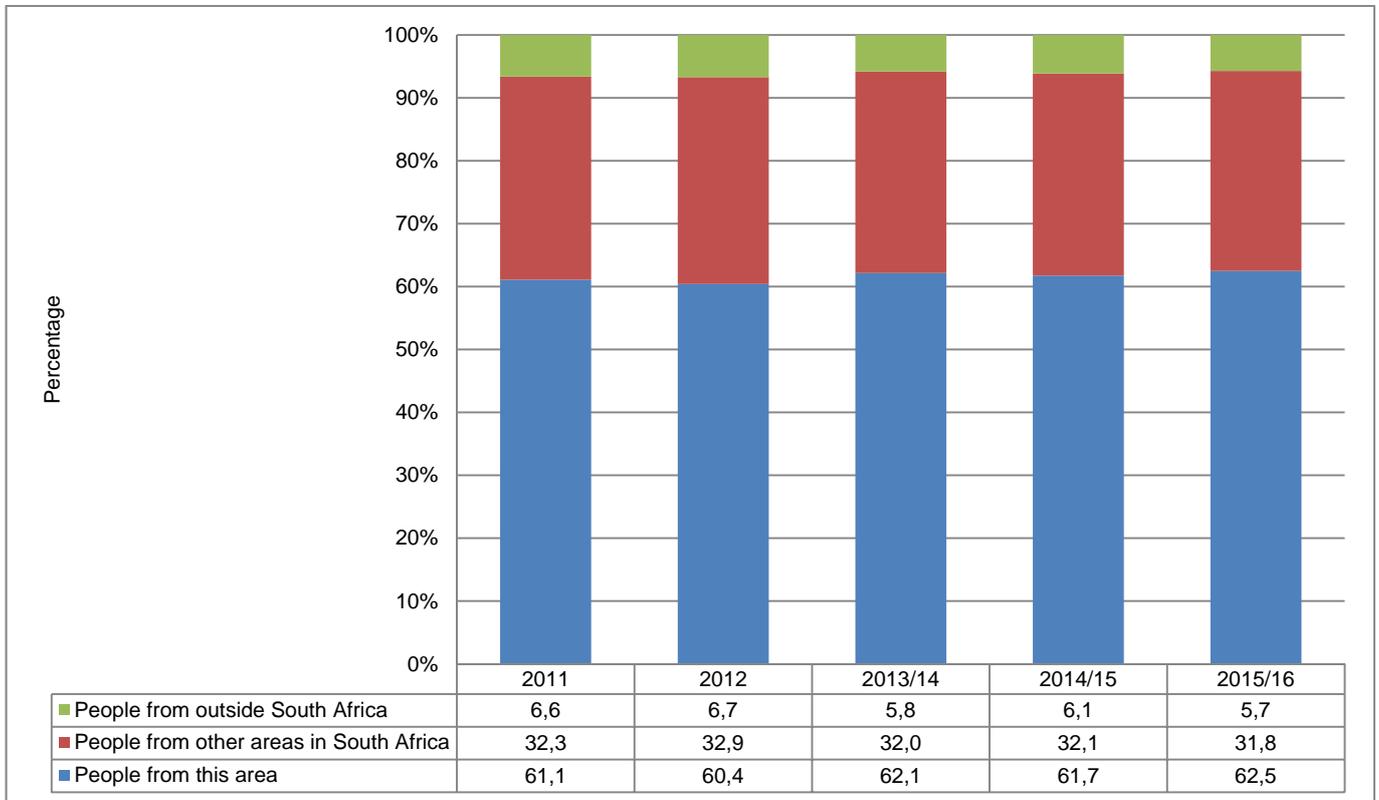


Figure 11 depicts a time series of households' perceptions about the most likely perpetrators of violent crime. It is important to note that violent crime series follows the same pattern as property crime in Figure 9. Again there is no significant difference between years from 2011 to 2015/16.

Figure 12: Percentage distribution of households' perception on the most likely perpetrators of violent crime, by province

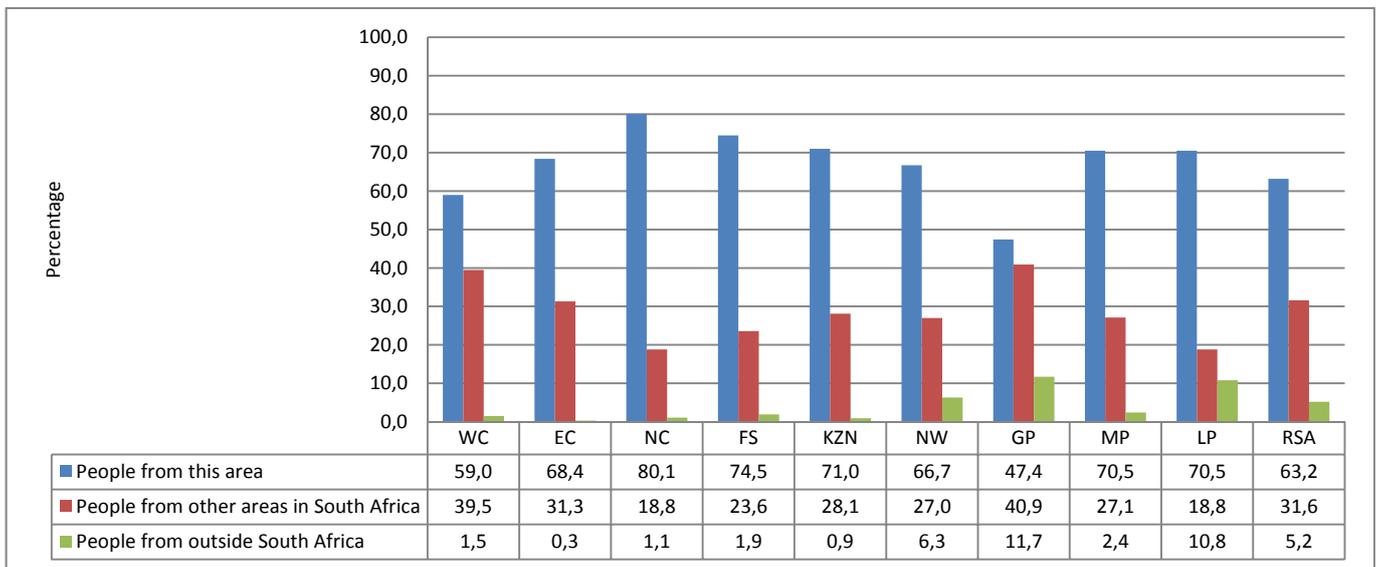
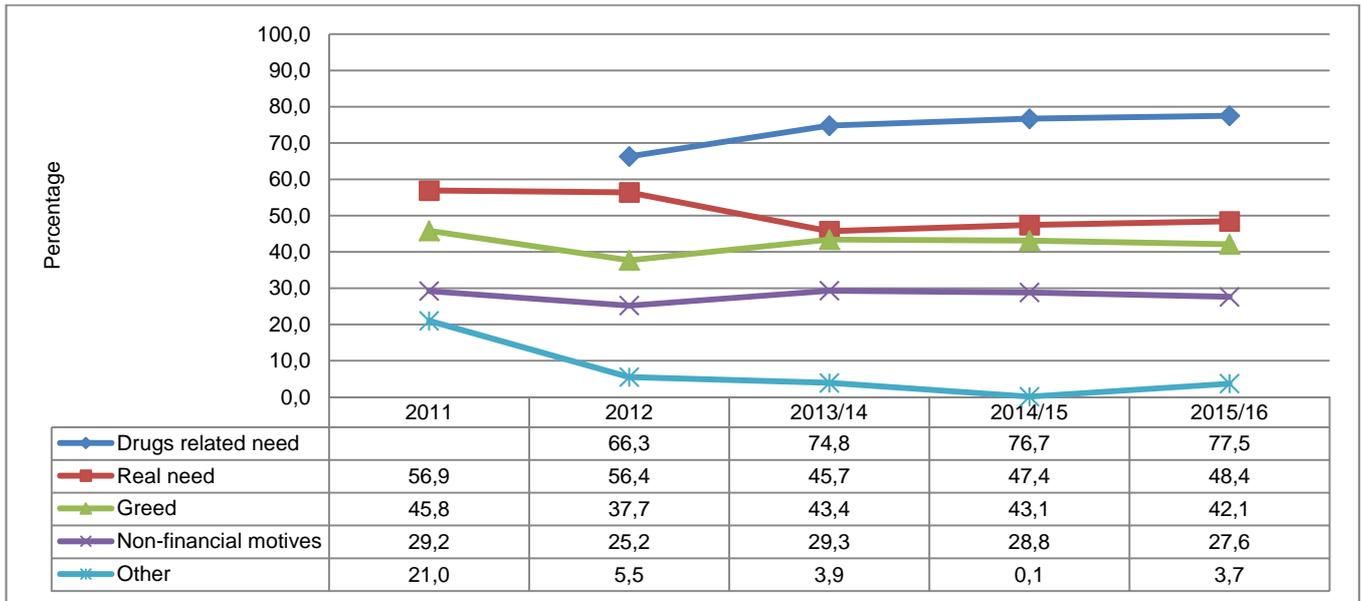


Figure 12 shows the provincial distribution of households' perceptions about perpetrators of violent crime. Again this is a repetition of the pattern in Figure 10.

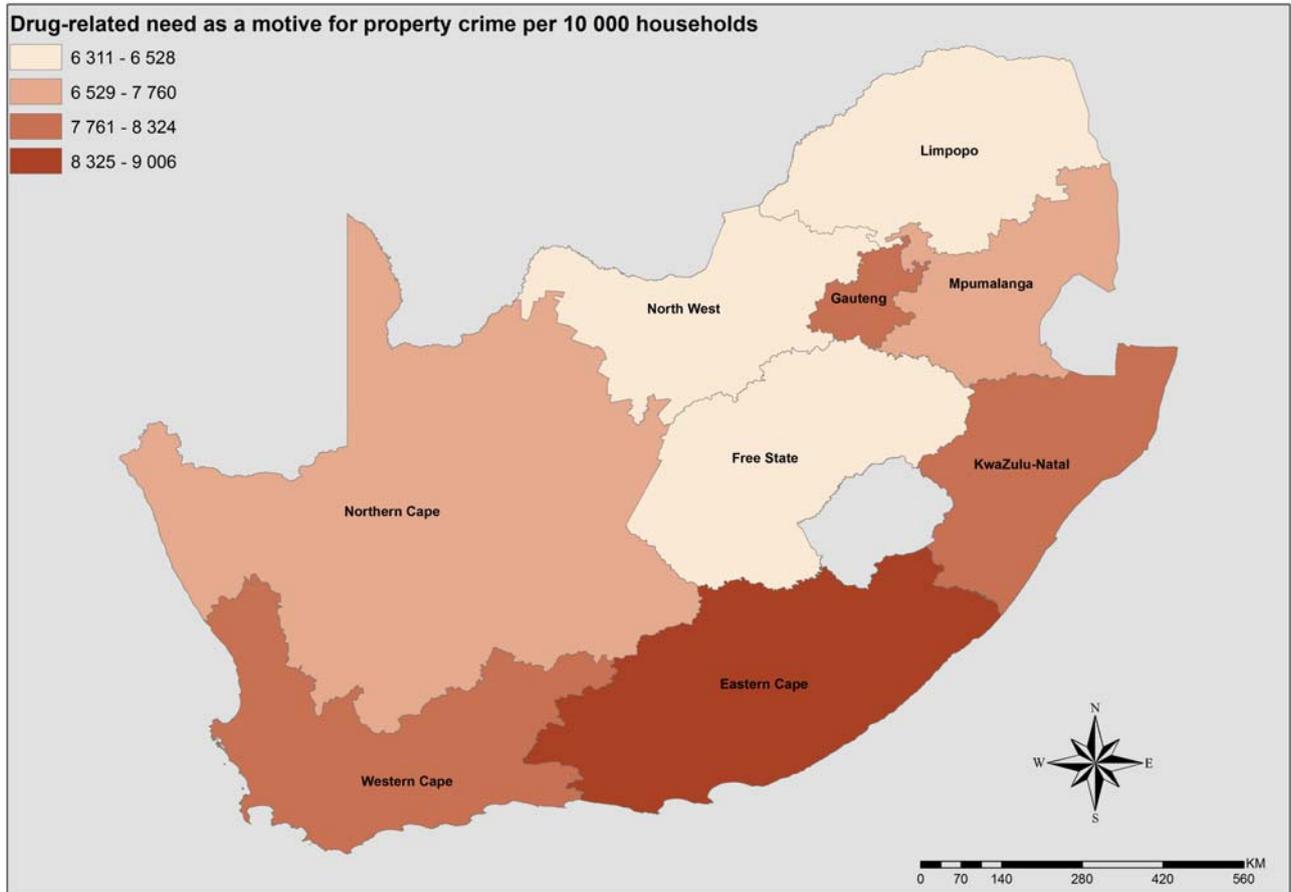
Figure 13: Percentage distribution of households' perceptions of why perpetrators commit property crime



Note: Drug- related need was not measured in 2011.

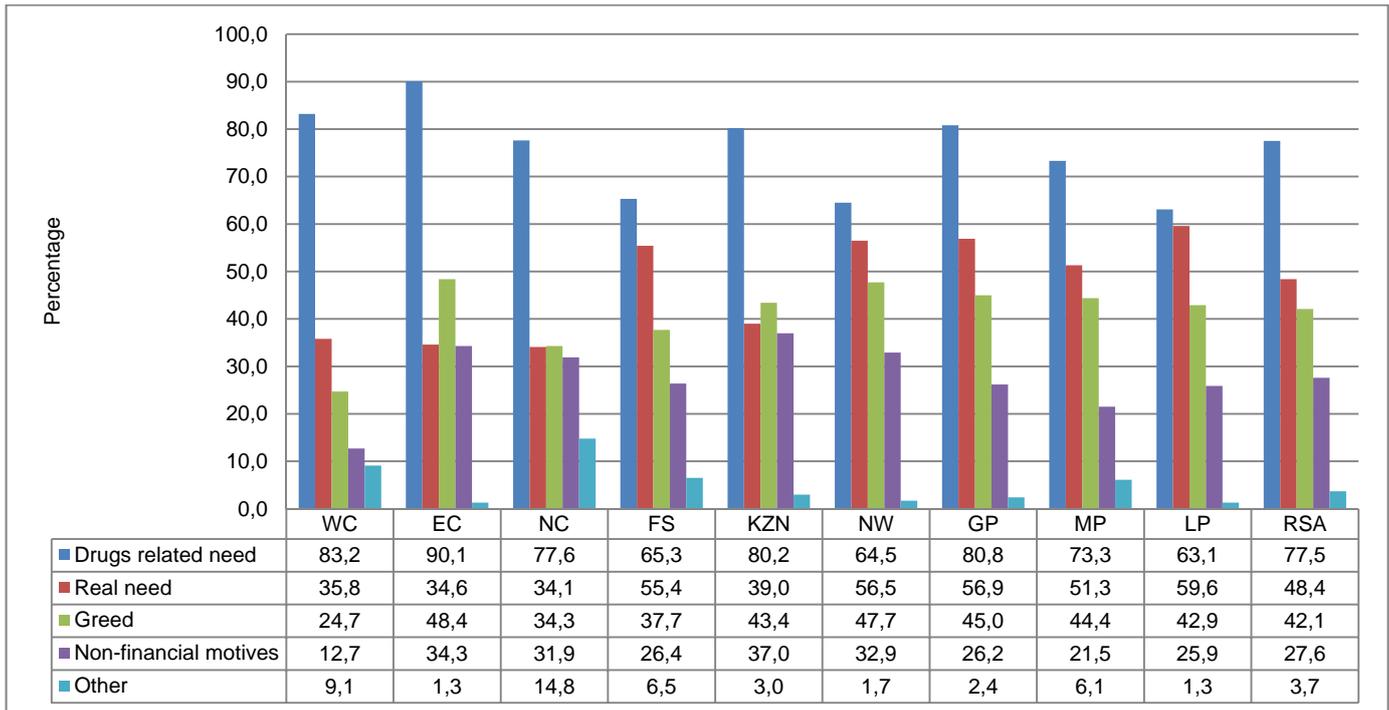
Figure 13 shows a time series of households' perceptions of reasons why perpetrators commit property crime. The ranking of reasons for committing crime remained constant during the last five years with drugs related need being the top and other reasons being at the bottom. The percentage distribution for these various categories remained fairly constant over the five year period with "drug related need" at about 70% throughout.

Map 3: Number of households per 10 000 households, who perceived property crime to be motivated by drug-related needs by province



Map 3 shows the number of households per 10 000 households who thought that property crimes were committed for drug-related needs. Eastern Cape had the highest number of households who thought that property crime was motivated by drug-related needs.

Figure 14: Percentage distribution of households' perceptions of why perpetrators commit property crime by province



Households' perceptions of why perpetrators commit property crime by province are shown in Figure 14. The pattern of household perceptions concerning reasons for committing property crime is more or less the same for all nine provinces with minor exceptions for the Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal where greed is ranked second instead of the third place.

Eastern Cape had the highest percentage of households who thought that crime was committed because of drug-related needs (90,1%), followed by Western Cape (83,2%) and Gauteng (80,8%). Limpopo (59,6%), Gauteng (56,9%) and North West (56,5%) had the highest percentage of households who felt that perpetrators commit crime because of real need. With regard to households who said that perpetrators commit crimes for non-financial motives, again the Eastern Cape had the highest percentage (34,3%).

Figure 15: Percentage distribution of households' perceptions of why perpetrators commit property crime by population group of the household head

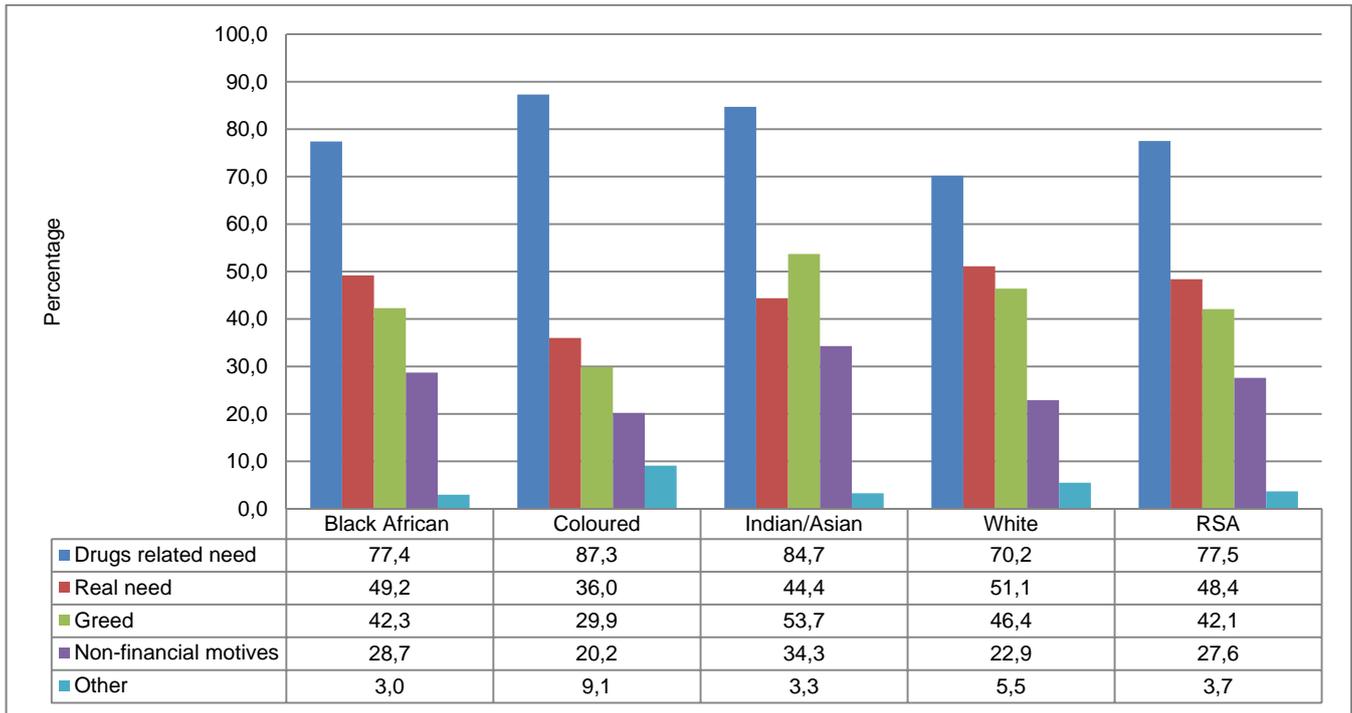


Figure 15 depicts households' perceptions of why perpetrators commit property crime by population group of the household head. The distribution of perceptions for the various reasons for committing property crime is the same across population groups except for a minor deviation for Indian/Asians where greed is ranked second instead of the third place.

Households headed by coloured people (87,3%) and Indian/Asian (84,7%) population groups had the highest percentages of people who perceived that crime was perpetrated because of drug-related needs. However this was by far the most perceived reason across all population groups. Households headed by people from the white population group were further most likely to feel that "real need" was the main reason why people perpetrated property crimes (51,1%).

4.5 Households' response to crime

Figure 16: Percentage distribution of households' who took measures to protect themselves from crime, 2011–2015/16

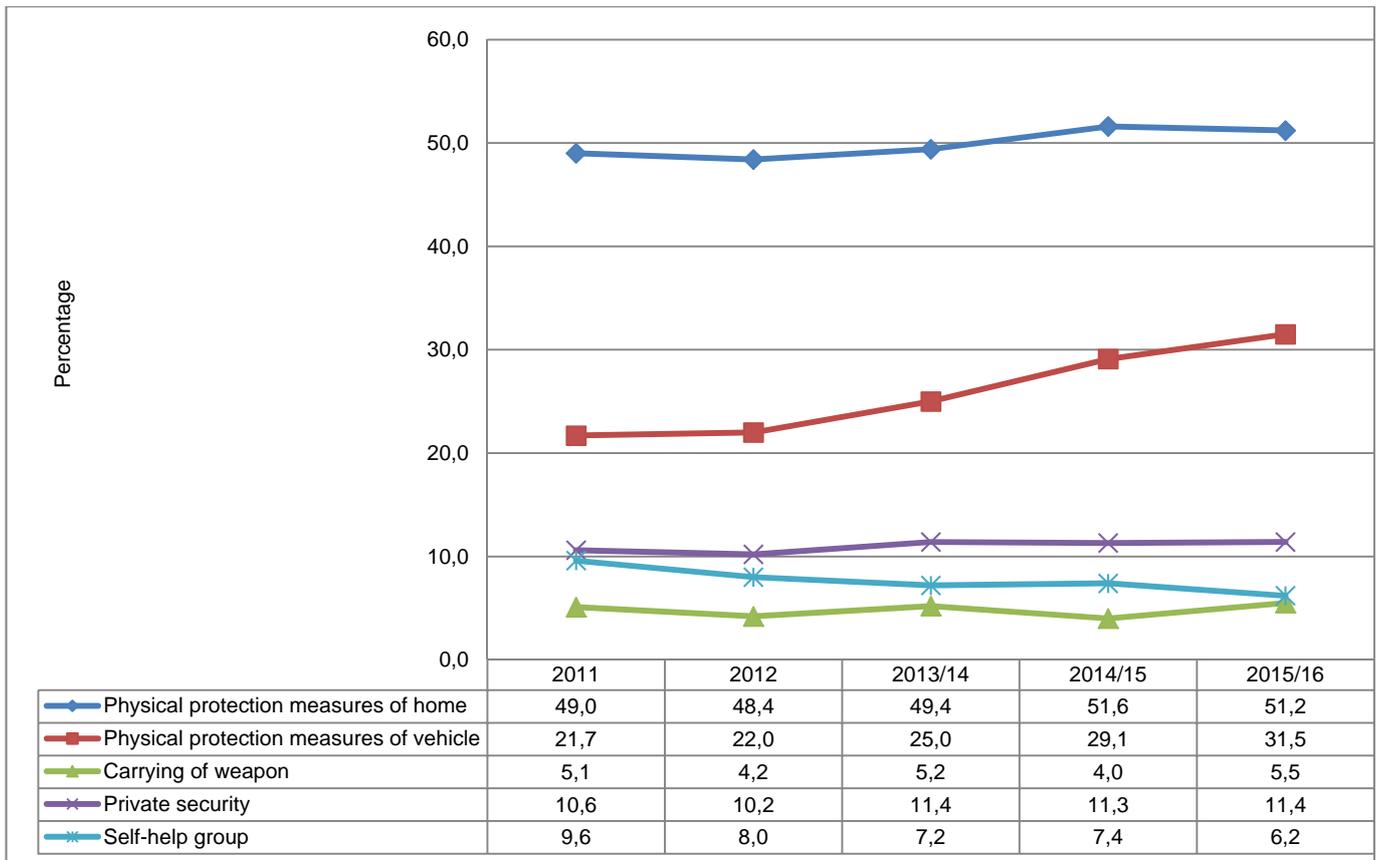


Figure 16 shows percentage distribution of households who took measures to protect themselves from crime between 2011 and 2015/16. Between 2014/15 and 2015/16, about half of the households took physical protection measures of home to protect themselves from crime. There was an increase of about 2,4 percentage points in the same period among those households who indicated that they took physical protection measures of vehicle. About 11,4% of households opted to acquire private security services to protect themselves from crime while the number of households who contacted self-help groups declined from 9,6% in 2011 to 6,2% in 2015/16.

Figure 17: Percentage distribution of households who took measures to protect themselves from crime by province, April 2015–March 2016

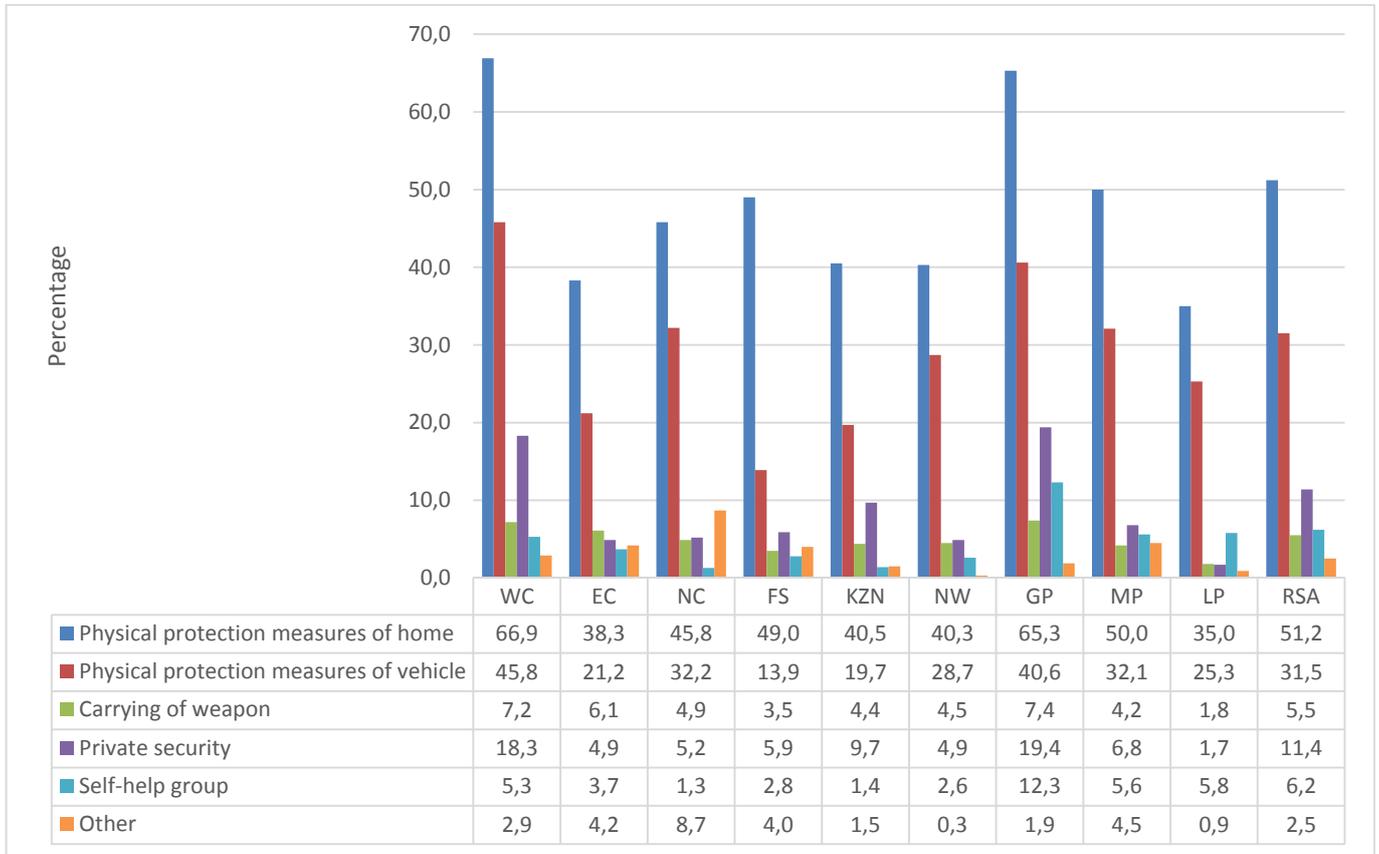
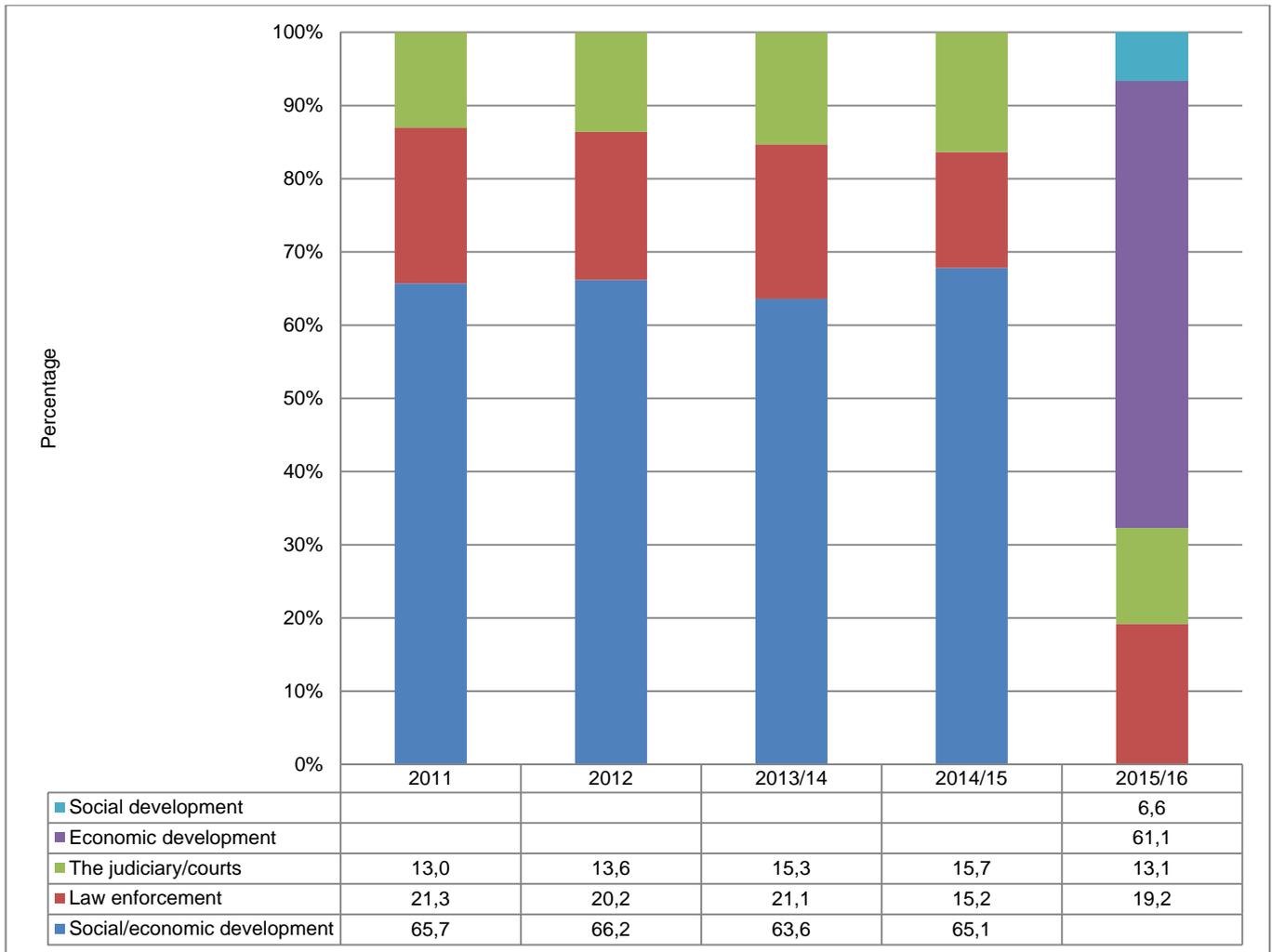


Figure 17 shows the distribution of households who took measures to protect themselves from crime in 2015/16. Most households in the country took physical protection measures for their homes (51,2%), the highest percentage amongst these being in Western Cape (66,9%), followed by Gauteng (65,3%) and Mpumalanga (50,0%). Physical protection measures of vehicles were mostly taken in Western Cape (45,8%) and Gauteng (40,6%). Households in Gauteng (19,4%) and Western Cape (18,3%) were most likely to hire private security. Gauteng had the highest percentage of households who carried weapons as a protection measure (7,4%), followed by Western Cape (7,2%).

Figure 18: Percentage distribution of households' suggestions on where government should spend money in order to reduce crime, 2011–2015/16



Note: Prior to 2015/16 Social/economic development was measured as one variable.

Households' suggestions on where government should spend money in order to reduce crime are summarised in Figure 18. The distribution of opinions of households on what the government should spend money on remained essentially the same between 2011 and 2014/15. In 2015/16 the question was modified by increasing the number of response options from three to four. The Social/Economic development option was split into two options, Social development and economic development. Therefore the blue and purple in the 2015/16 bar together represents the old Social/Economic development option.

The 2015/16 results show that hidden under the Social/Economic development option is the fact that the majority of households feel that in order to reduce crime, government should spend money on economic development.

Figure 19: Percentage distribution of entities contacted first to come to the household’s rescue in the event of being victimised by province

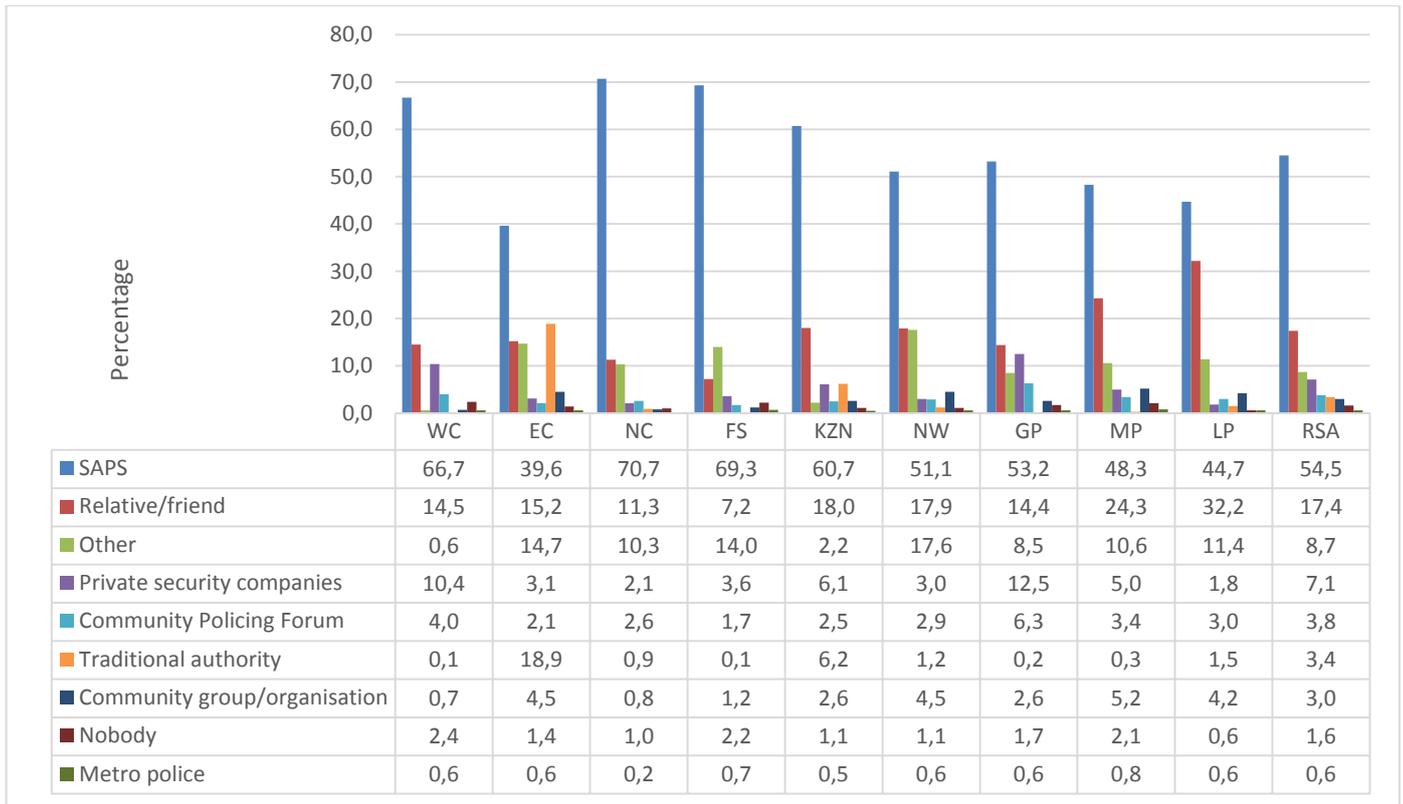
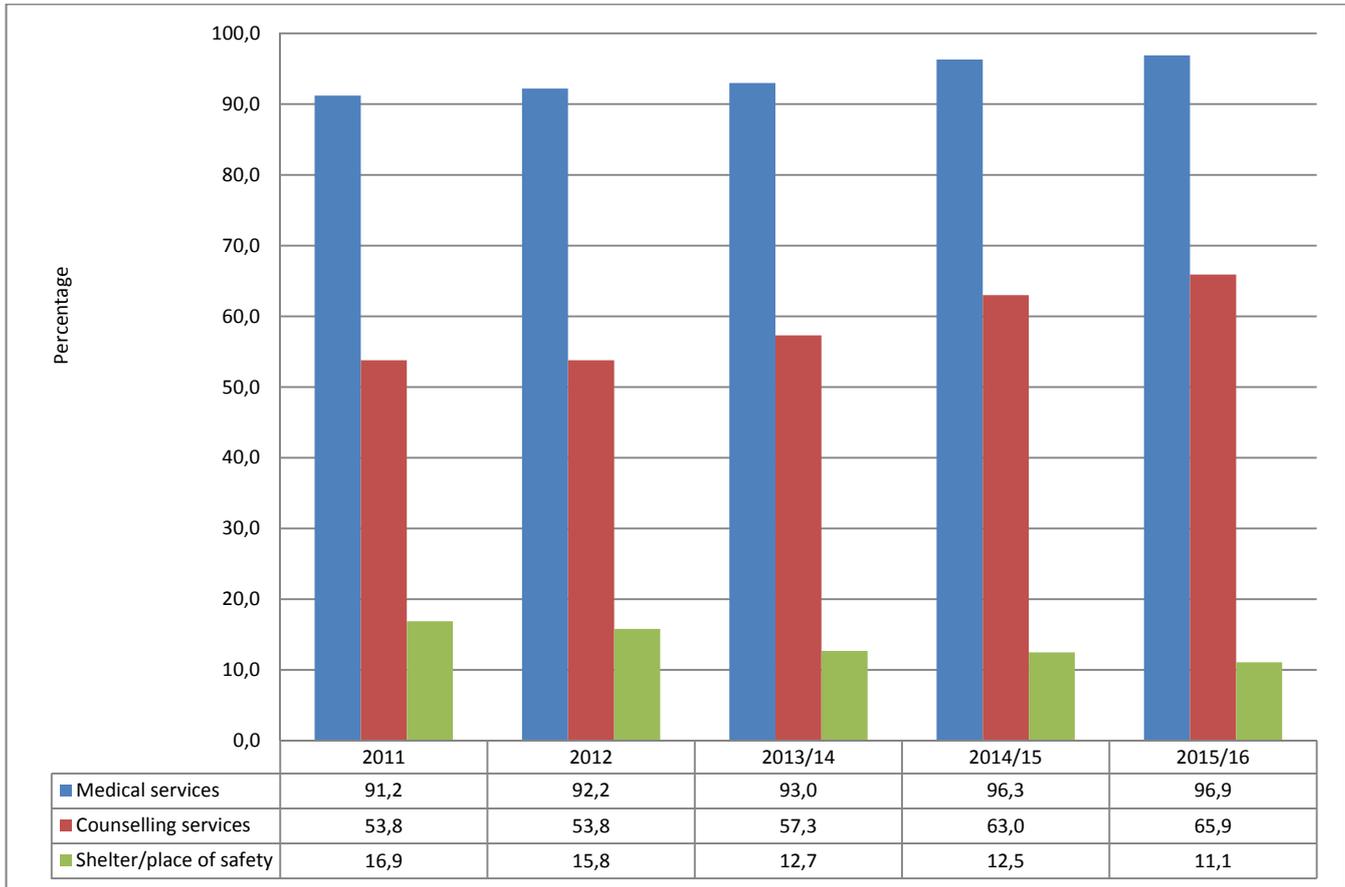


Figure 19 shows the entities that households would contact first to come to their rescue in the event of victimisation, depicted by province. In every province most households would first call the South African Police Service (SAPS) followed by “relative or friend” in seven of the nine provinces. In the Eastern Cape a significant (18,9%) would first call the traditional authority.

5. Households' perceptions of victim support services

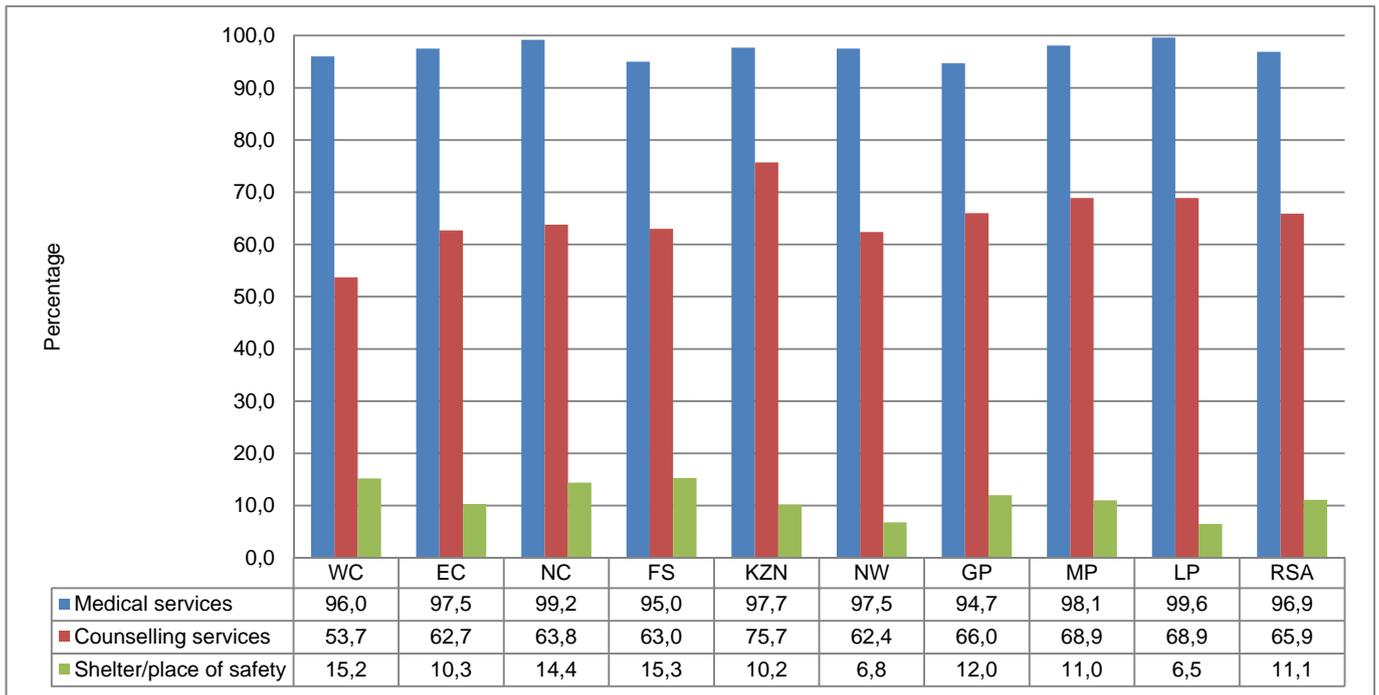
This section presents an analysis of the entities contacted first to come to the household's rescue in the event of being victimised, households who knew where to take a victim of crime to access medical and counselling services, as well as a place of safety/shelter that households knew of that they could take victims of domestic violence, disaggregated by province and population group.

Figure 20: Percentage distribution of households who knew where to take victims of crime to access selected services



The proportion of households who knew where to take victims of crime for medical and counselling services grew steadily between 2011 and 2016 while the proportion of households who knew the locations of shelters or places of safety for victims of crime declined.

Figure 21: Percentage distribution of households who knew where to take a victim of crime to access selected services by province



The provincial distribution of the percentage of households who knew where to take a victim of crime to access selected services is depicted in Figure 21. The same pattern is repeated in all nine provinces where knowledge about medical services for victims of crime ranks highest (over 90%) followed by counselling services (about 60%) and last is the knowledge about the location of shelters or places (11%) of safety for victims of crime. Residents of KwaZulu-Natal (75,7%), Mpumalanga (68,9%) and Limpopo (68,9%) were the most likely to know where counselling services were. Nationally a much lower percentage of households in the country responded that they knew of a shelter or place of safety where they could take a victim of crime (11,1%); residents of Free State (15,3%) and Western Cape (15,2%) had the highest likelihood of knowing where the shelters or places of safety were.

Table 4: Number and percentage of households who knew where to take a victim of crime to access medical services by type of institution and province

Institutions	Statistics	Province									RSA
		WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	
Police	Number '000	441	350	127	367	918	368	1259	407	224	4461
	Per cent	26,1	21,4	39,9	42,8	35,9	31,9	29,7	34,6	15,1	29,5
Hospital or trauma unit	Number '000	1436	1315	243	708	1771	776	3262	854	909	11275
	Per cent	85,3	80,8	76,9	82,6	69,6	67,4	77,0	72,9	61,6	74,8
Local clinic	Number '000	863	1210	184	607	2188	1020	3330	939	1329	11671
	Per cent	51,1	74,3	58,0	70,8	86,2	88,6	78,6	80,1	90,1	77,5
Private doctor	Number '000	615	698	112	404	1014	423	2136	456	681	6539
	Per cent	36,5	42,8	35,5	47,1	39,7	36,7	50,3	38,8	46,0	43,3
NGO/volunteer group	Number '000	51	79	12	77	162	50	435	57	184	1106
	Per cent	3,0	4,8	3,8	9,0	6,3	4,3	10,2	4,9	12,4	7,3
Victim empowerment centres/Thuthuzela centres	Number '000	29	26	*	16	72	*	151	13	24	343
	Per cent	1,7	1,6	*	1,8	2,8	*	3,6	1,1	1,7	2,3
Traditional leader/authority	Number '000	28	112	*	*	186	56	293	27	94	807
	Per cent	1,7	6,8	*	*	7,3	4,8	6,9	2,3	6,3	5,3
Courts	Number '000	11	40	*	49	228	44	259	32	39	702
	Per cent	0,7	2,4	*	5,7	8,9	3,8	6,1	2,7	2,6	4,6
Other	Number '000	10	*	10	73	40	*	58	63	*	271
	Per cent	0,6	*	3,0	8,5	1,6	*	1,4	5,3	*	1,8

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

Table 4 presents the number and percentage of households who knew where to take a victim of crime to access medical services by type of institution and province. Over three quarters of households responded that they could take victims to a hospital or trauma unit (74,8%) and a local clinic (77,5%). About four in every ten households said that they would take victims to a private doctor (43,3%) while about 29,5% of households responded that they could take victims to the police. About 5% of households responded that they would take victims to access medical services from a traditional leader/authority and courts.

Table 5: Number and percentage of households who knew where to take a victim of crime to access medical services by type of institution and population group of the household head

Institutions	Population group					RSA
	Statistics	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	
Police	Number '000	3599	280	91	490	4461
	Per cent	29,7	26,6	25,0	31,2	29,5
Hospital or trauma unit	Number '000	8725	877	306	1367	11275
	Per cent	72,2	83,7	86,0	87,1	74,8
Local clinic	Number '000	9935	647	261	827	11671
	Per cent	82,2	61,7	73,4	52,6	77,5
Private doctor	Number '000	5140	389	192	817	6539
	Per cent	42,4	37,1	53,5	52,0	43,3
NGO volunteer group	Number '000	890	55	25	137	1106
	Per cent	7,3	5,2	6,8	8,7	7,3
Victim empowerment centres/Thuthuzela centre	Number '000	255	20	18	51	343
	Per cent	2,1	1,9	4,9	3,2	2,3
Traditional leader/authority	Number '000	663	25	33	86	807
	Per cent	5,5	2,4	9,1	5,4	5,3
Courts	Number '000	566	19	28	90	702
	Per cent	4,7	1,8	7,8	5,7	4,6
Other	Number '000	223	11	*	35	271
	Per cent	1,8	1,0	*	2,2	1,8

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

An analysis of the number and percentage of households who knew where to take a victim of crime to access medical services, disaggregated by population group is shown in Table 5. Amongst those who said that they would take the victim to a hospital or trauma unit, a higher percentage was white (87,1%) and Indian/Asian (86,0%) household heads. A higher percentage of black African household heads said that they would take the victim to a local clinic (82,2%), while Indian/Asian (53,5%) and white (52,0%) household heads were more likely to take the victim to a private doctor. More household heads in the white (31,2%) and black African (29,7%) population groups reported that they would take a victim of crime to a police station in order for them access medical services.

Table 6: Number and percentage of households who knew where to take a victim of crime to access counselling services by type of institution and province

Institutions	Province										RSA
	Statistics	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	
Police	Number '000	473	357	60	288	847	205	1085	289	142	3747
	Per cent	50,0	34,3	30,2	51,7	42,8	28,5	36,7	35,7	13,9	36,6
Hospital or trauma unit	Number '000	530	839	90	365	1257	458	2045	472	671	6727
	Per cent	55,8	80,8	44,9	65,6	63,8	63,9	69,5	58,5	66,1	66,0
Local clinic	Number '000	338	633	94	333	1484	567	2157	477	812	6895
	Per cent	35,6	60,9	47,0	59,7	75,5	79,0	73,3	58,6	80,9	67,7
Private doctor	Number '000	241	386	44	189	635	223	1352	170	373	3615
	Per cent	26,7	39,6	22,9	34,3	33,7	32,0	47,5	21,6	39,0	36,9
NGO/volunteer group	Number '000	117	170	15	49	92	29	291	58	86	907
	Per cent	12,3	16,3	7,7	8,8	4,6	4,0	9,8	7,1	8,4	8,9
Victim empowerment centres/Thuthuzela ce	Number '000	68	146	36	24	96	23	327	101	44	864
	Per cent	7,6	15,1	19,0	4,3	5,1	3,3	11,7	13,0	4,7	8,9
Traditional leader/authority	Number '000	69	118	21	51	193	73	537	85	195	1342
	Per cent	7,7	11,8	11,1	9,2	10,1	10,4	18,9	10,9	20,3	13,6
Courts	Number '000	10	113	12	79	212	31	229	64	31	782
	Per cent	1,1	10,9	5,9	14,1	10,7	4,4	7,8	7,8	3,1	7,6
Other	Number '000	28	121	17	102	41	23	89	58	*	480
	Per cent	2,9	11,5	8,6	18,4	2,1	3,1	3,0	7,1	*	4,7

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

The number and percentage of households who knew where to take a victim of crime to access counselling services are depicted in Table 6. Almost seven in every ten households in the country would take a victim of crime to a local clinic to access counselling services (67,7%), while about 66,0% of households would take them to a hospital or trauma unit. Police (36,6%) and private doctor (36,9%) were also considered as places where victims of crime could access counselling services. Less than 10% of household cited NGO/volunteer group and Courts as places where they could take victims to access counselling services.

Of those households who would take a victim to a local clinic, Limpopo had the highest percentage (80,9%), followed by North West (79,0%). Those who cited a hospital or trauma unit as the favoured place to take a victim were mostly in Eastern Cape (80,8%) and Gauteng (69,5%). Police were mainly preferred as a place to take a victim of crime to access counselling services by households in Free State (51,7%) and Western Cape (50,0%).

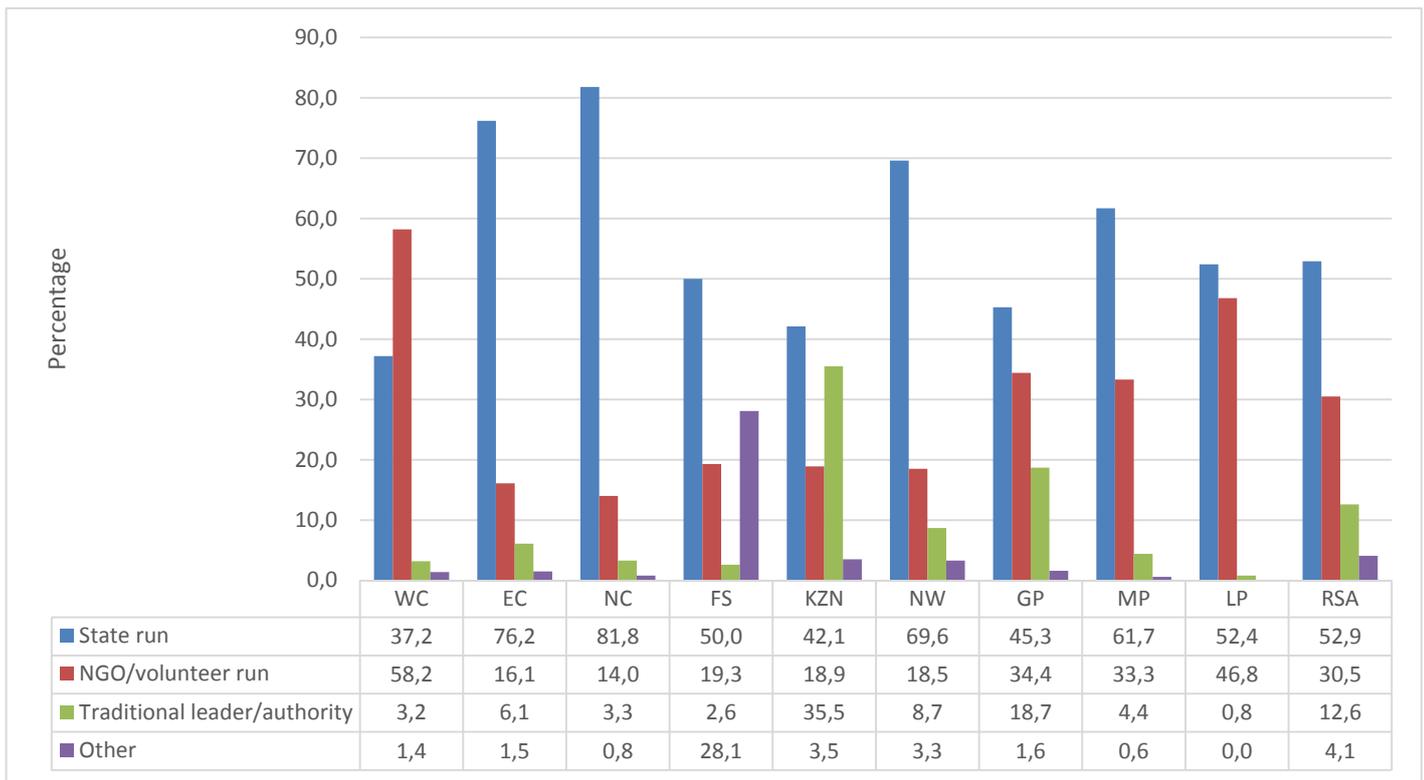
Table 7: Number and percentage of households who knew where to take a victim of crime to access counselling services by type of institution and population group of the household head

Institutions	Population group					RSA
	Statistics	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	
Police	Number '000	2822	337	108	491	3758
	Per cent	34,8	47,4	39,8	42,1	36,6
Hospital or trauma unit	Number '000	5334	415	203	804	6756
	Per cent	66	58,6	75,4	68,8	66,0
Local clinic	Number '000	5911	335	155	512	6913
	Per cent	73,2	47,2	57,4	43,8	67,6
Private doctor	Number '000	2726	202	121	567	3617
	Per cent	35	29,9	48,5	50,9	36,8
NGO volunteer group	Number '000	667	93	16	128	905
	Per cent	8,2	13,1	6,0	11,0	8,8
Victim empowerment centres/Thuthuzela centre	Number '000	710	46	19	90	865
	Per cent	9,2	6,9	7,8	8,1	8,9
Traditional leader/authority	Number '000	1065	68	45	169	1347
	Per cent	13,6	10,0	17,7	15,0	13,6
Courts	Number '000	647	23	28	93	791
	Per cent	8,0	3,3	10,3	7,9	7,7
Other	Number '000	401	26	*	60	493
	Per cent	4,9	3,7	*	5,2	4,8

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

Table 7 shows the number and percentage of households who knew where to take a victim of crime to access counselling services by type of institution and population group of the household head. Amongst those household heads who said that they would take victims to access counselling services at the local clinic, a little over three quarters were black African whereas less than half of white household heads (43,8%). Hospital or trauma unit was mainly cited by Indian/Asian (75,4%) and white household heads (68,8%). Over half of white household heads said that they would take a victim to the private doctor (50,9%) and about four in ten of Indian/Asian household heads (48,5%).

Figure 22: Percentage distribution of households who knew of a place of safety/shelter where they could take a victim of domestic violence by type of institution and province



The percentage distribution of households' who knew of a place of safety/shelter where they could take a victim of domestic violence by institution and province is shown in Figure 22. More than half of the households in South Africa identified a state-run facility (52,9%) where they could take victims of domestic violence. Households in Northern Cape had the highest percentage of households (81,8%) who indicated that state-run facilities is the place they would take a victim of domestic violence.

Non-governmental organisation or volunteer run facilities were the second most cited by households as places to take victims of domestic violence by seven of the nine provinces. NGO/Volunteer-run shelters and places of safety were the most popular only in the Western Cape as places to take victims of domestic violence. The prominence of Traditional authorities in KwaZulu-Natal as places to take victims of domestic violence also stands out in the chart.

Figure 23: Percentage distribution of households who knew of a place of safety/shelter where they could take a victim of domestic violence by type of institution and population group of the household head

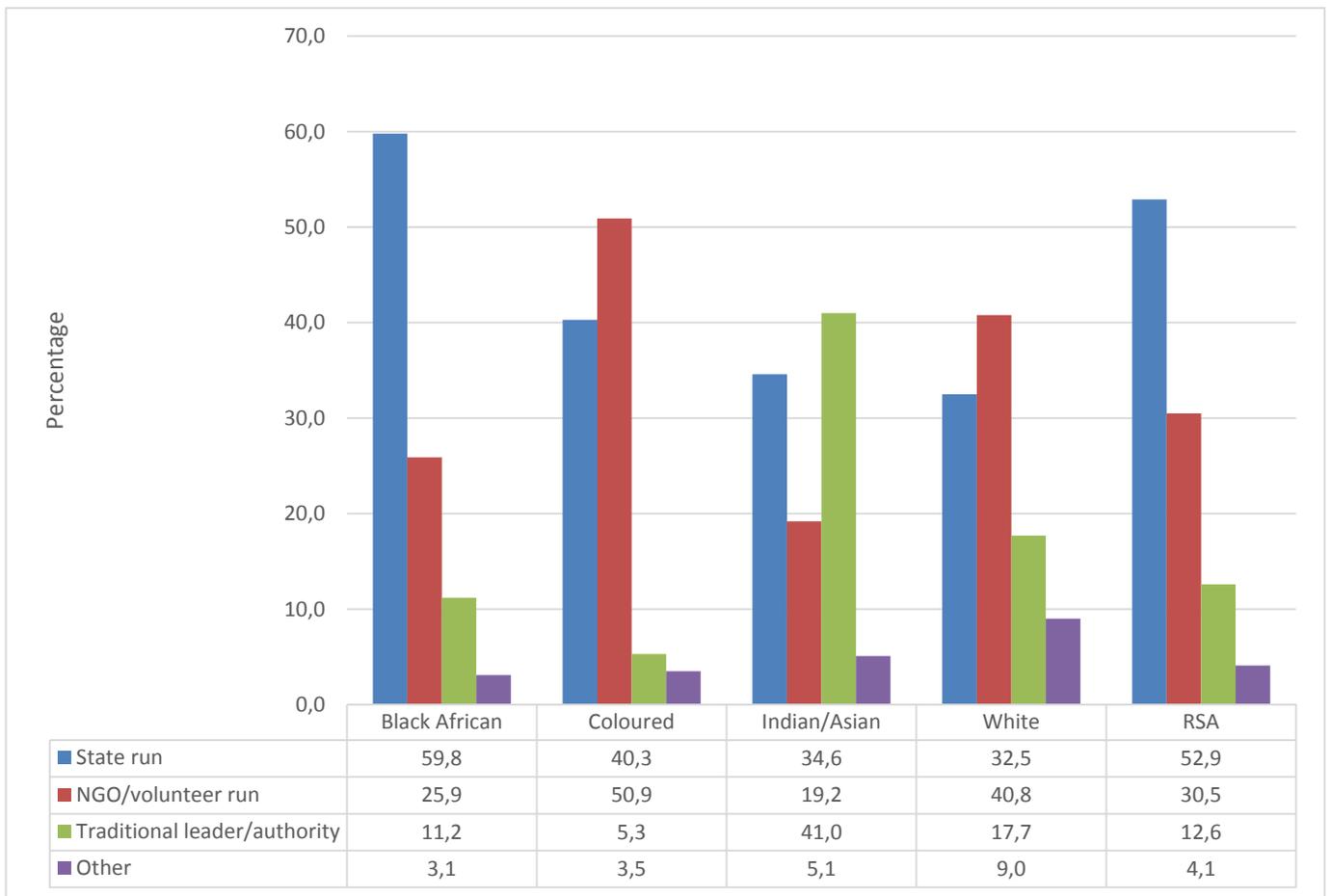


Figure 23 shows the percentage distribution of households who knew of a place of safety/shelter where they could take a victim of domestic violence by institution and population group of the household head. Black African (59,8%) household heads had the highest percentage of household heads who said that they would take a victim of domestic violence to state-run facility. Coloured (50,9%) and white (40,8%) household heads were more likely to take a victim of domestic violence to a non-governmental organisation or volunteer-run institution (50,9%). Indian/Asians were more likely to take victims of domestic violence to traditional authorities than other institutions.

6. Households' perceptions of law enforcement

As part of an assessment of the efficiency of the law enforcement agencies in the country, the Victims of Crime Survey asked households about their general perceptions about the services provided by the police and courts.

6.1 Households' perceptions about the police

Descriptive analysis of average length of time it takes households to reach their nearest police station and the police to respond to emergency calls, police visibility, as well as households levels of satisfaction with police services, by selected demographic variables produced the following results.

Figure 24: Percentage distribution of households' perceptions of the average length of time it takes to reach the nearest police station using their usual mode of transport, 2011 – 2015/16

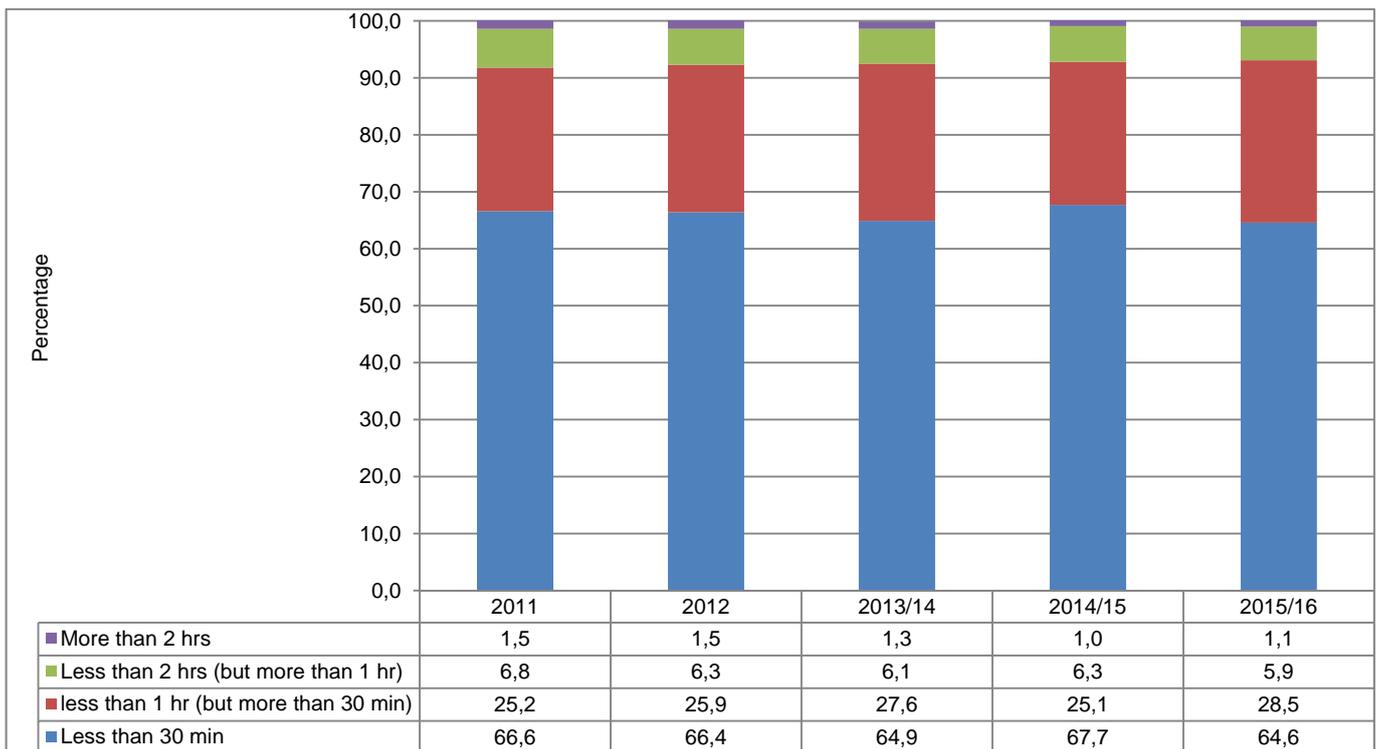


Figure 24 shows households' perceptions of the average length of time it would take to reach their nearest police station when using their usual mode of transport between 2011 and 2015/16. The chart shows the same pattern of response every year since 2011. This may be an indication that the number of police stations has not changed much since 2011.

Figure 25: Percentage distribution of households' perceptions of the average length of time it takes to reach the nearest police station using their usual mode of transport by province

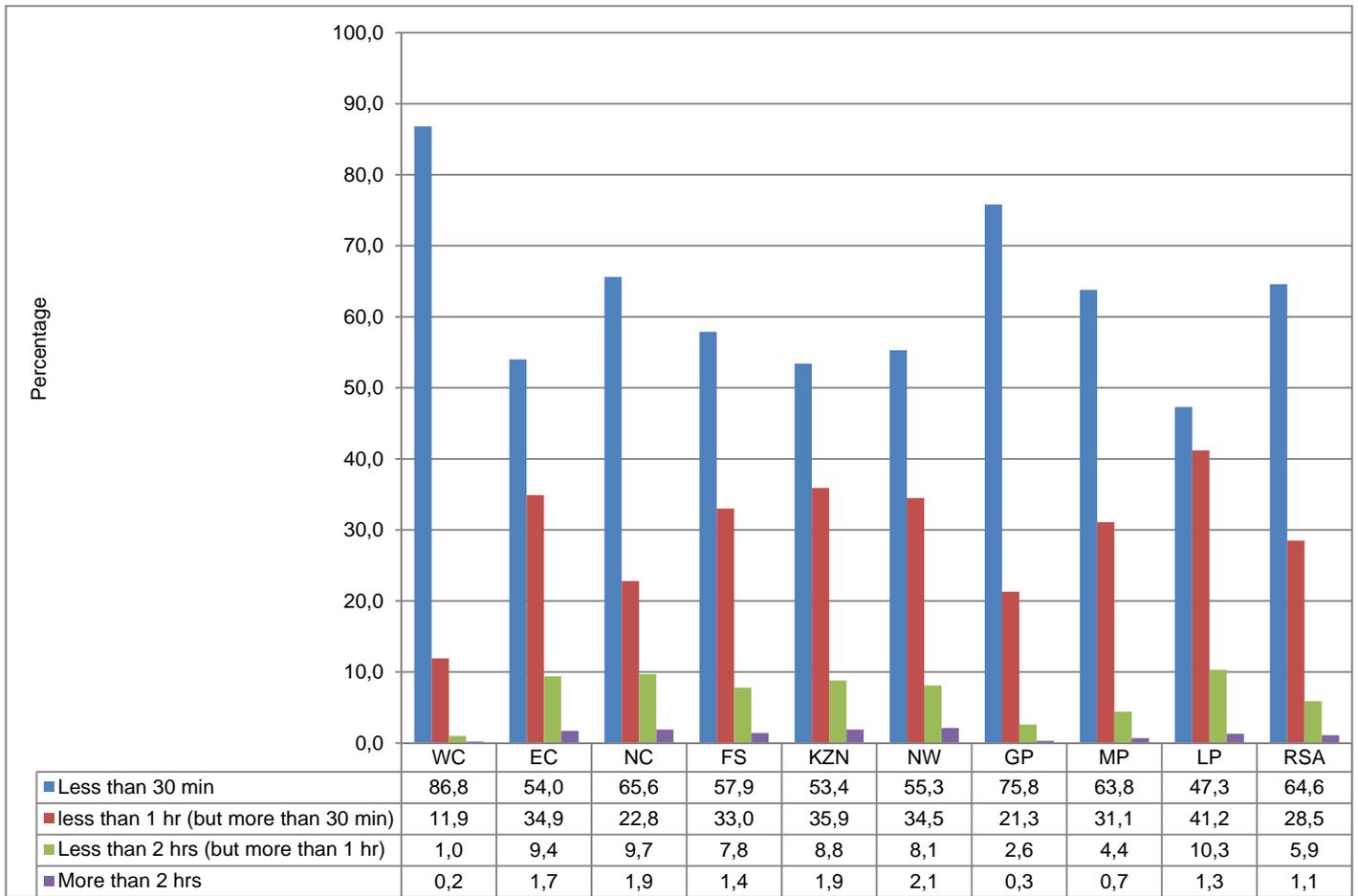
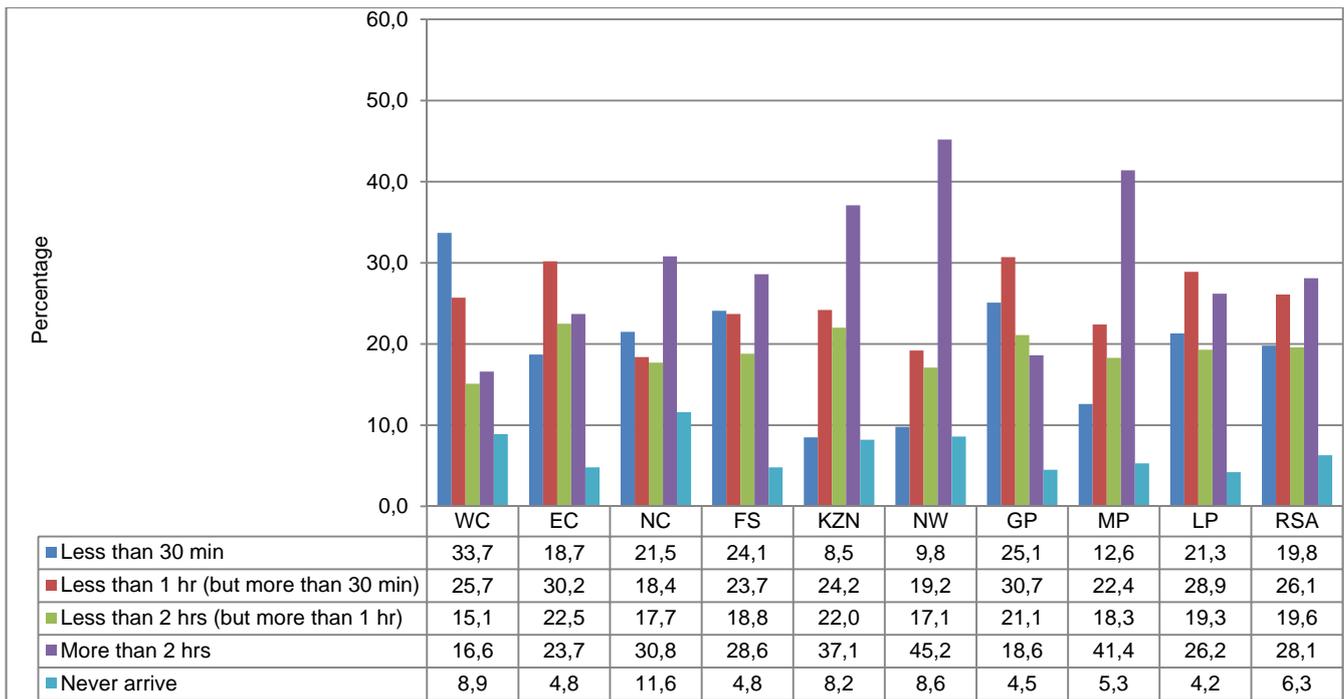


Figure 25 indicates that the police stations are most accessible in the Western Cape than in any other province with over 98% of households able to reach a police station in less than an hour. In all provinces except Limpopo the majority of households are able to reach a police station in less than 30 minutes. Limpopo is the province with least accessibility to police stations according to this data.

Figure 26: Percentage distribution of households' perceptions of the average length of time it takes the police to respond to an emergency call by province



The chart above clearly shows that Western Cape has the fastest response time of the police to emergency calls. It is the only province where a significant percentage of households reported that it takes less than 30 minutes for the police to respond to an emergency call. In the Northern Cape, Free State, KwaZulu-Natal and Mpumalanga households generally indicated that it takes more than two hours for police to respond to an emergency call. North West has the worst police response time to emergency calls where more than 50% of the households reported that it takes more than two hours or never arrive.

Figure 27: Percentage distribution of households who saw the police, in uniform and on duty, in their area of residence, 2011–2015/16

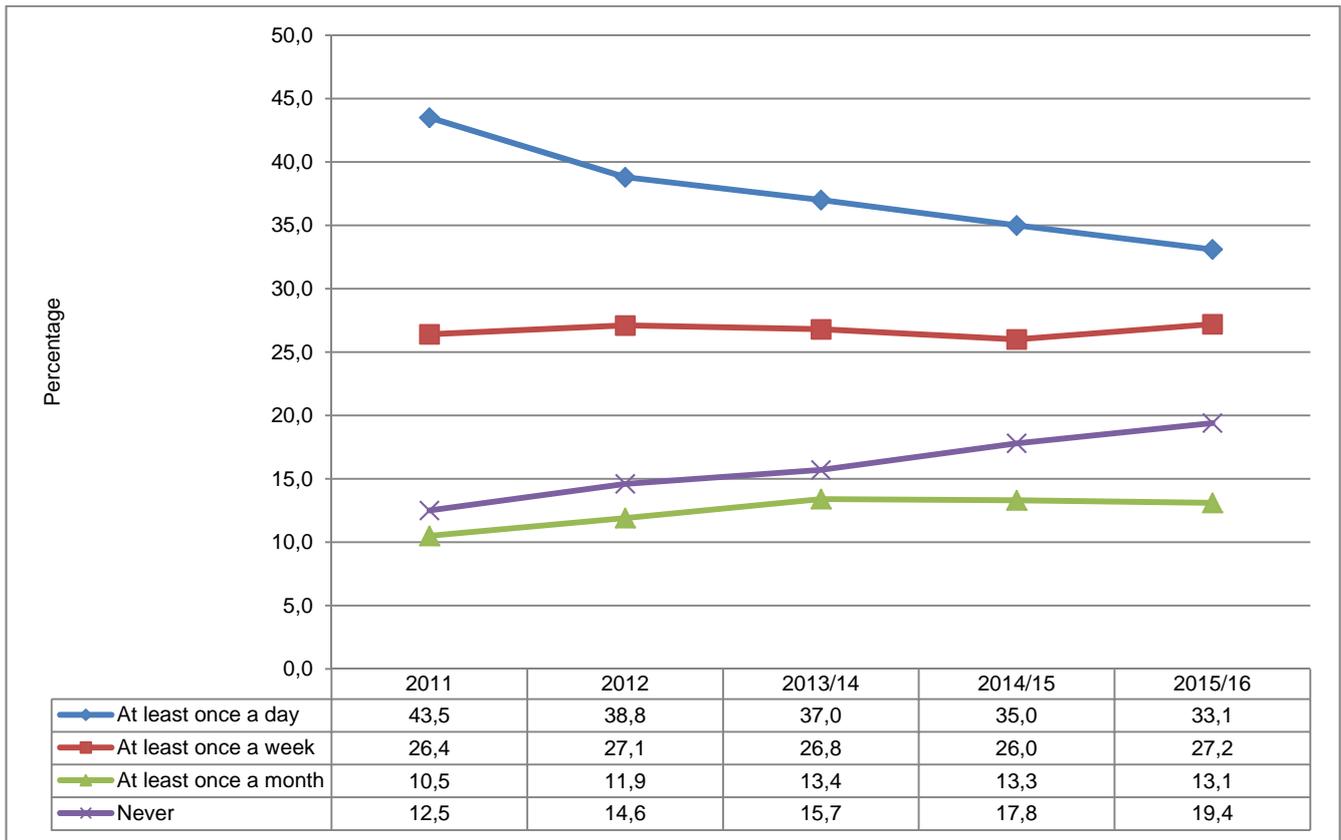
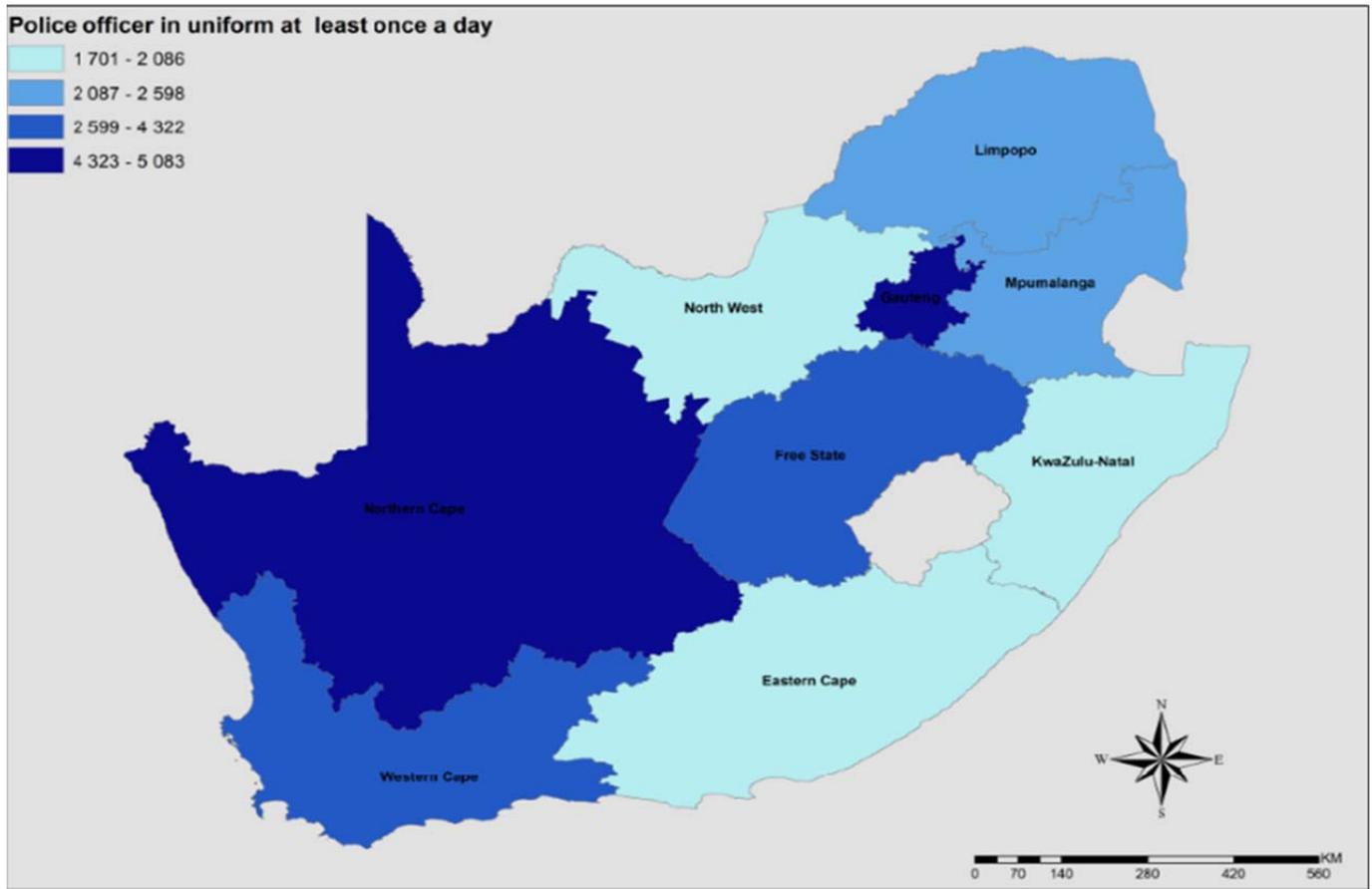


Figure 27 shows that South African households think that police visibility has in general been declining between 2011 and 2016.

Map 4: Number of households per 10 000 households, who saw the police officers on duty at least once a day by province, April 2015–March 2016



Map 4 depicts the provincial distribution of households who see police officers on duty and in uniform at least once a day. Households in Northern Cape and Gauteng were most likely to see police officers on duty at least once a day. Residents of KwaZulu-Natal were least likely to see police at least once a day.

Figure 28: Percentage distribution of households who saw the police, in uniform and on duty, in their area of residence by province, April 2015–March 2016

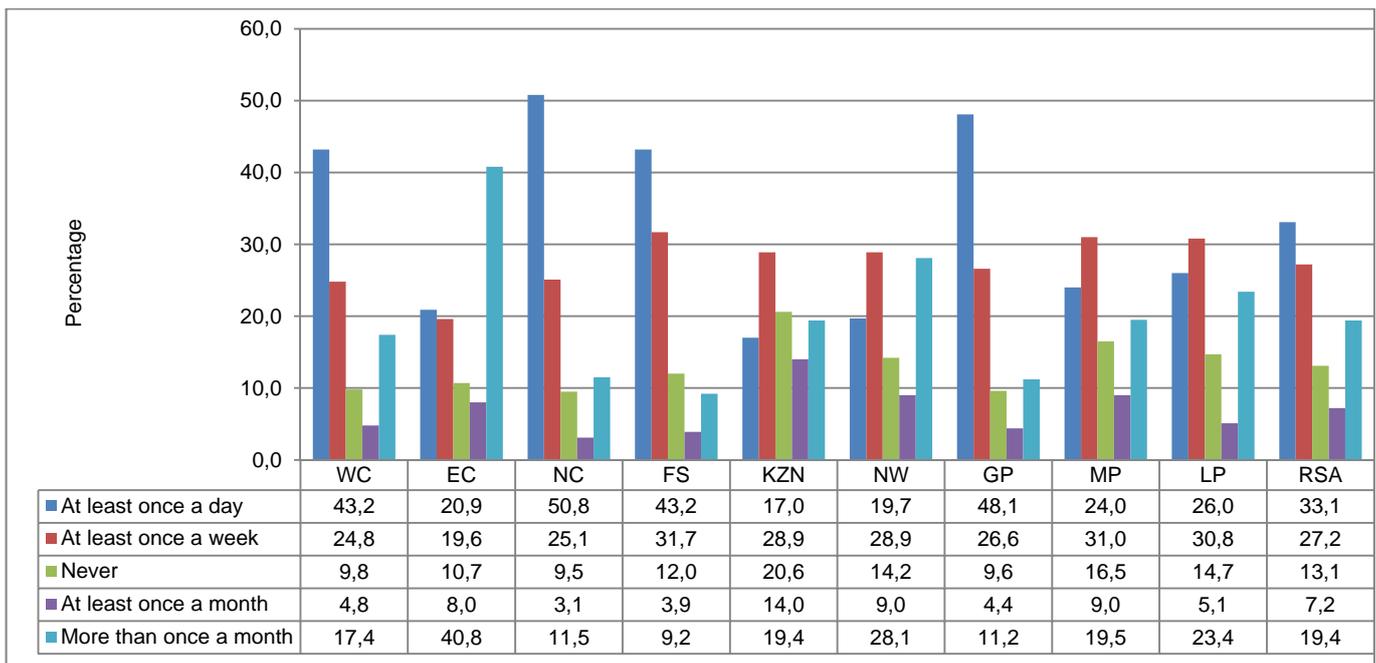
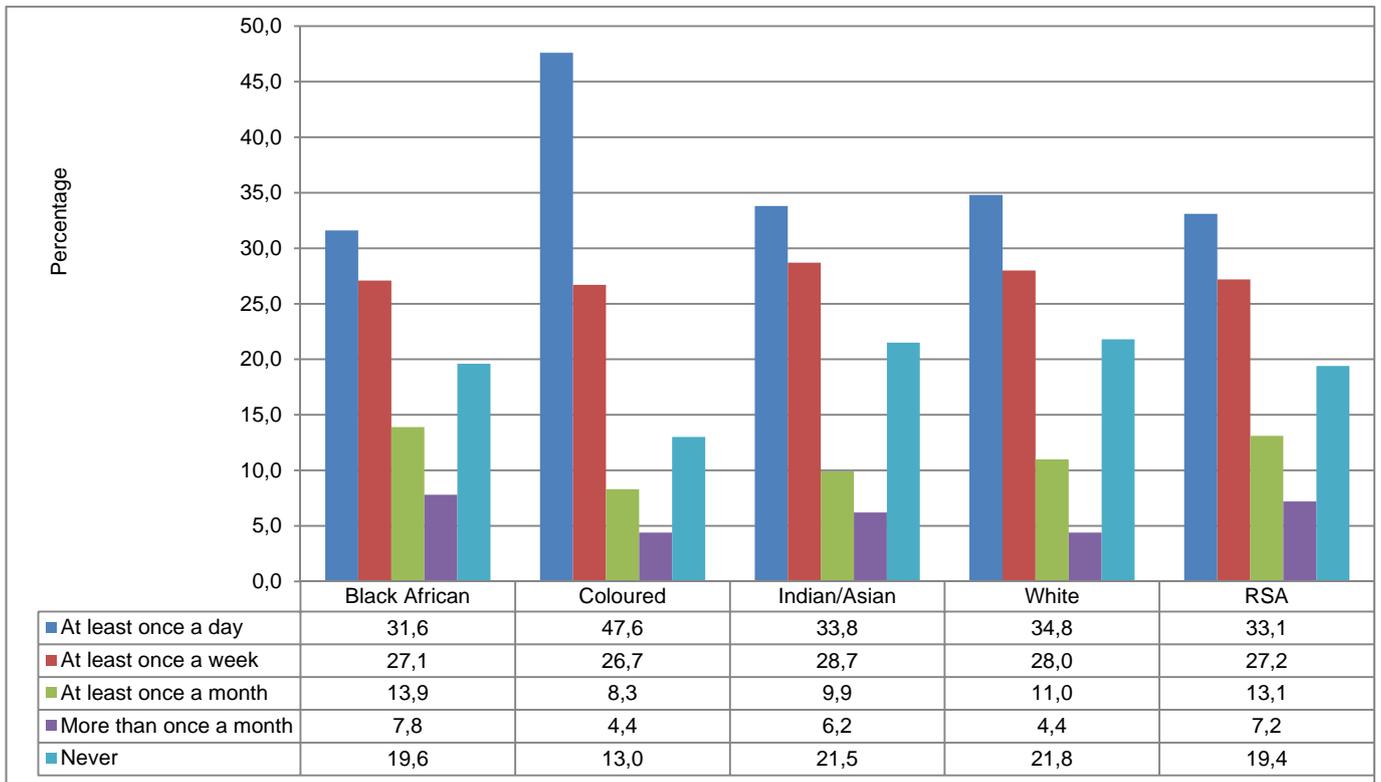


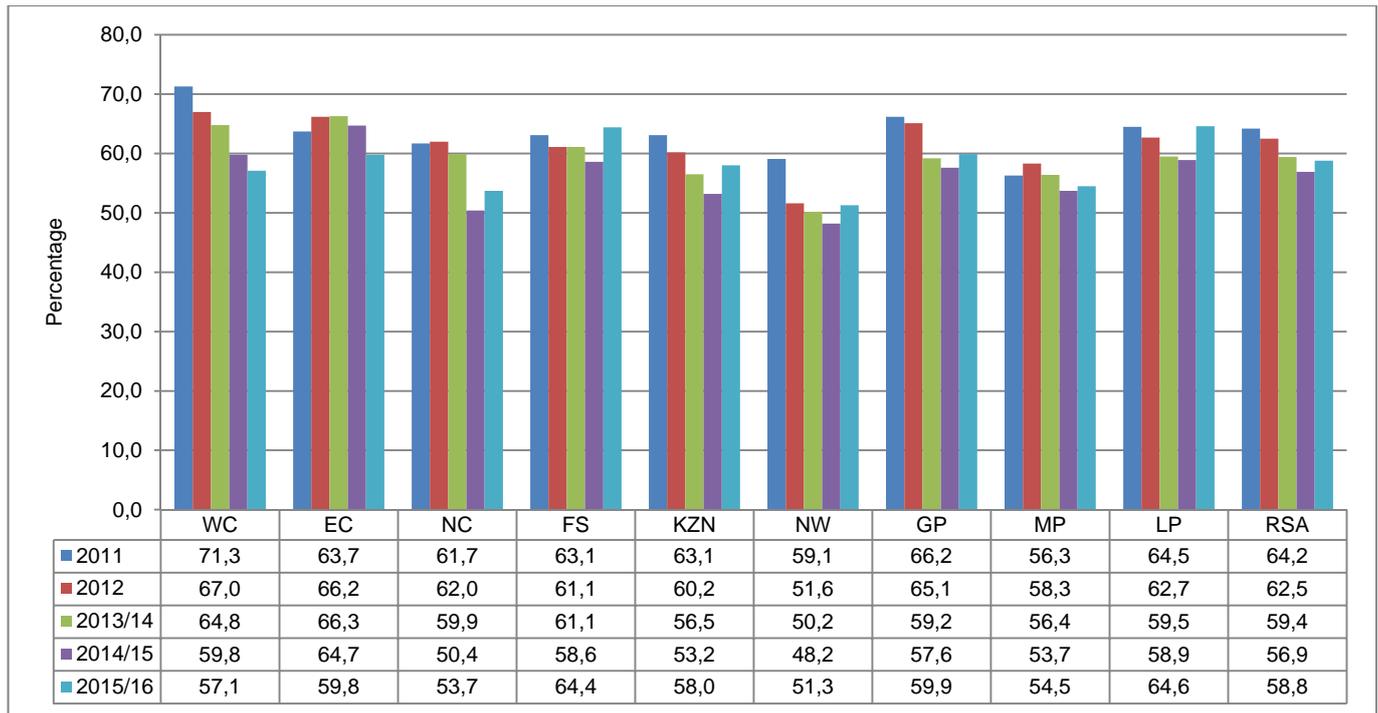
Figure 28 depicts the percentage distribution of households perceptions about the uniformed police visibility in their area of residence by province. Households were asked about how often they saw police in uniform and on duty in their area of residence. Northern Cape had the highest visibility with 50.8% of households who reported to have seen police patrolling in their area at least once a day, followed by Gauteng (48,1%), Western Cape (43.2%) and Free State (43.2%). The worst police visibility is in KwaZulu-Natal where over 20% of households responded that they never see a police officer in uniform in their area.

Figure 29: Percentage distribution of households who saw the police, in uniform and on duty, in their area of residence by population group of the household head



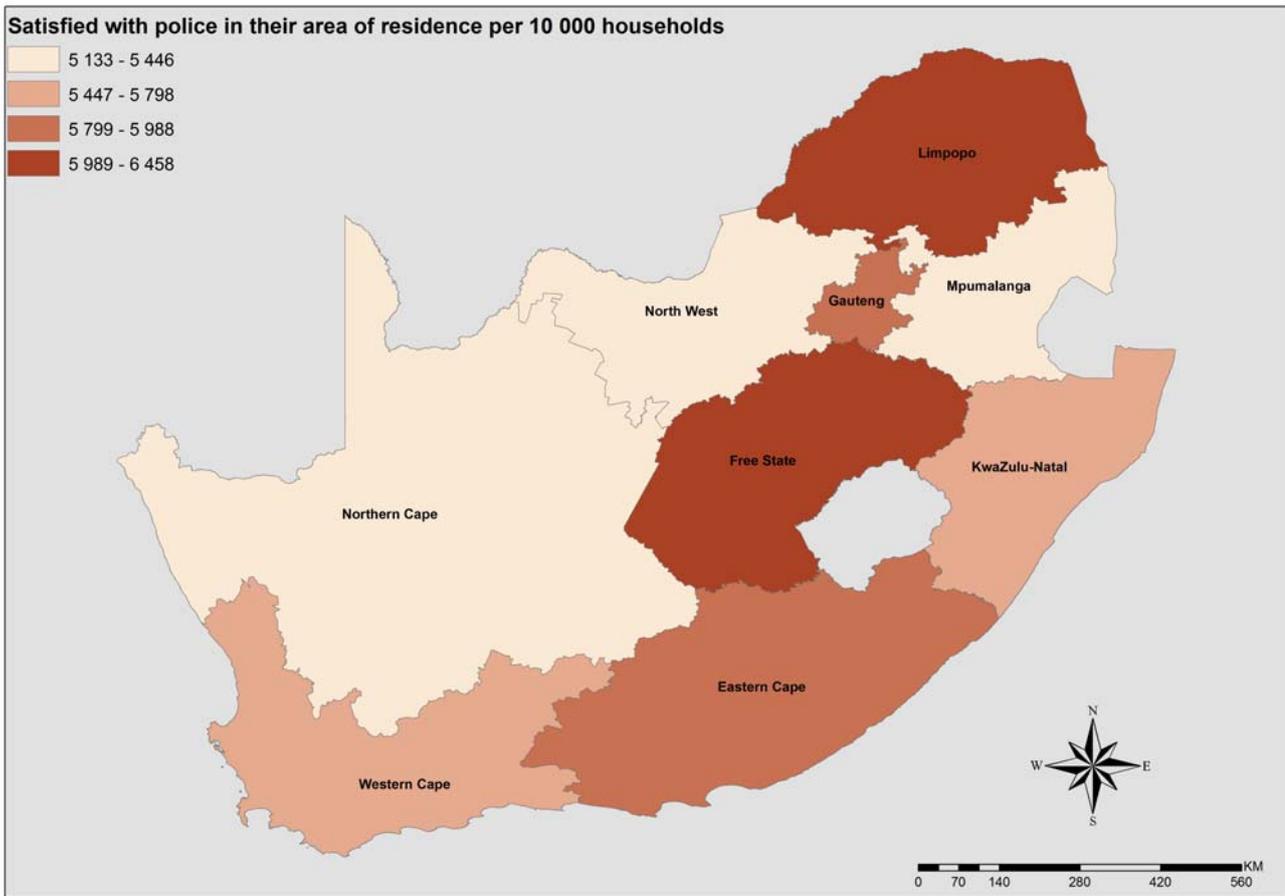
The police visibility in the area of residence was also measured by the population group of the household head, where (47,6%) of coloured headed households saw police on duty at least once a day, followed by white headed households (34,8%). Indian/Asian headed households (28,7%) were most likely to report seeing a policeman on duty at least once a week. Never seeing police on duty was most common amongst households headed by black Africans (19,6%)(Figure 29).

Figure 30: Percentage distribution of households who were satisfied with the police in their area by province, 2011–2015/16



The chart shows that there has been a steady decline in household satisfaction with the police in the Western Cape during the last five years. To a lesser extent the decline in satisfaction with the police was also recorded in KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng. Overall, the chart shows a decline of satisfaction with the police in South Africa from 64,2% in 2011 to 58,8% in 2015/16.

Map 5: Number of households per 10 000 households, who were satisfied with police by province



Map 5 shows the distribution of households who were satisfied with the police. Households in Limpopo and Free State were most likely to be satisfied with the police. Households in Northern Cape, North West and Mpumalanga were least likely to be satisfied with the police.

Figure 31: Percentage distribution of households who were satisfied with the police in their area by population group of the household head, 2011–2015/16

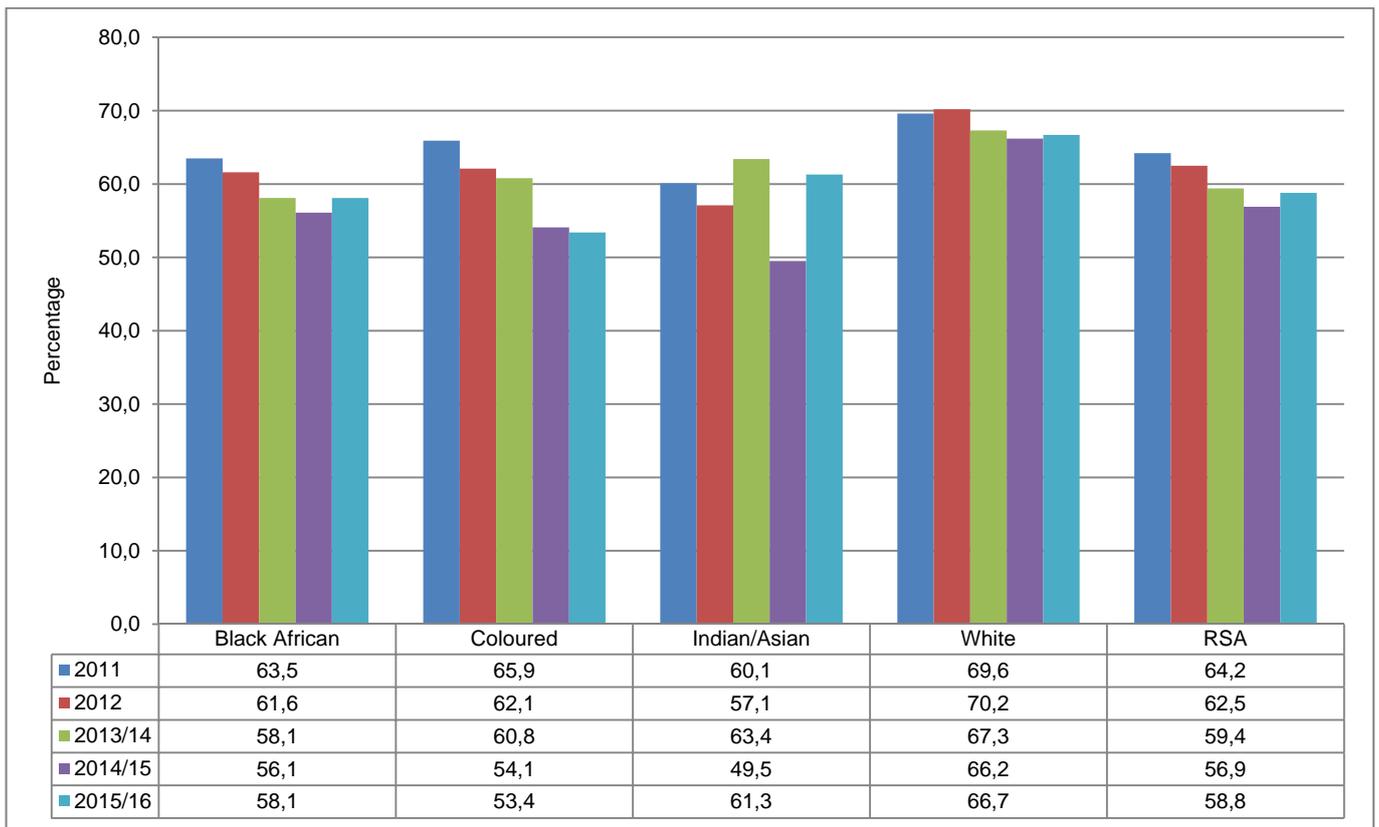


Figure 31 shows the changes in the levels of satisfaction with the police between 2011 and 2015/16. The graph shows a noticeable declining trend over the years for all population groups except Indian/Asians. The white population has in general experienced the highest levels of satisfaction with the police during the five year period maintaining levels above 60% throughout. In 2015/16, households headed by the white population group (66,7%) had the highest level of satisfaction, followed by Indian/Asian headed households (61,3%).

Table 8: Number and percentage distribution of the reasons for being dissatisfied with the way the police dealt with crime by province

Reasons		Province									RSA
		WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	
Not enough resource	Number	*	*	*	*	*	*	12	*	*	48
	Per cent	*	*	*	*	*	*	33,5	*	*	34,8
Lazy	Number	*	*	*	*	19	*	19	*	10	71
	Per cent	*	*	*	*	58,9	*	53,6	*	54,8	53,1
Corrupt	Number	*	*	*	*	13	*	19	*	*	55
	Per cent	*	*	*	*	41,8	*	53,1	*	*	41,6
Do not come to the area	Number	*	*	*	*	20	*	13	*	10	67
	Per cent	*	*	*	*	63,1	*	39,1	*	55,4	50,7
Release suspects early	Number	*	*	*	*	12	*	13	*	*	47
	Per cent	*	*	*	*	37,9	*	37,6	*	*	35,0
Cooperate with criminals	Number	*	*	*	*	*	*	13	*	*	40
	Per cent	*	*	*	*	*	*	37,0	*	*	30,0
Harsh towards victims	Number	*	*	*	*	10	*	*	*	*	35
	Per cent	*	*	*	*	31,9	*	*	*	*	26,5
Never recover goods	Number	*	*	*	*	16	*	*	*	*	52
	Per cent	*	*	*	*	50,2	*	*	*	*	39,2
Do not respond on time	Number	539	595	136	272	938	509	1253	433	447	5122
	Per cent	70,9	87,7	90,6	84,4	83,9	87,2	68,9	78,3	82,6	78,5
Gender and disability insensitive	Number	63	108	25	39	243	130	341	55	99	1102
	Per cent	8,2	16,0	16,4	12,2	21,8	22,3	18,8	10,0	18,3	16,9
Other	Number	52	11	*	17	11	15	90	22	*	233
	Per cent	6,8	1,7	*	5,3	1,0	2,3	4,9	3,9	*	3,5

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

Table 8 indicates the reasons why households were not satisfied with the way police dealt with crime by province. The most frequently cited reason for dissatisfaction with the police was police do not respond on time (78,5%). Northern Cape (90,6%) had the highest percentage of households who held that view, followed by Eastern Cape (87,7%). Most households in KwaZulu-Natal (58,9%), Limpopo (54,8%) and Gauteng (53,6%) reported police laziness as one of the reasons why they are not satisfied. Gauteng (53,1%) and KwaZulu-Natal (41,8%) had the highest percentage of households who attributed corruption for their dissatisfaction with the police. Police are gender and disability insensitive/intolerant was indicated mostly in North West (22,3%), KwaZulu-Natal (21,8%) and Gauteng (18,8%).

Table 9: Number and percentage distribution of the reasons for being satisfied with the way the police dealt with crime by province

Reasons		Province									RSA
		WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	
Committed	Number	845	793	126	449	1069	467	2083	391	727	6950
	Per cent	84,5	79,9	73,9	77,6	71,3	78,7	78,0	61,4	76,7	76,5
Trustworthy	Number	671	848	108	395	1020	399	1625	300	720	6086
	Per cent	67,2	85,4	63,7	68,6	68,4	67,6	61,1	47,2	76,0	67,2
Respond on time	Number	595	584	74	342	877	313	1540	241	687	5252
	Per cent	59,7	58,8	43,2	59,4	58,8	53,0	58,0	37,9	72,5	58,0
Come to the scene of the crime	Number	715	827	149	423	1178	481	2122	456	768	7120
	Per cent	71,7	83,2	87,9	73,7	79,2	81,3	80,1	71,9	81,3	78,7
Arrest criminals	Number	612	744	116	416	1031	429	1467	336	716	5867
	Per cent	61,5	75,0	68,6	72,4	69,4	72,7	55,3	53,0	75,8	64,9
Recover stolen property	Number	413	410	74	255	657	251	760	138	540	3498
	Per cent	41,5	41,4	43,5	44,5	44,2	42,4	28,7	21,8	57,1	38,7
They are gender and disability sensitive	Number	496	412	84	241	773	361	1091	188	470	4116
	Per cent	49,8	41,6	49,7	41,9	52,0	61,1	41,2	29,5	49,7	45,6
Other	Number	20	19	3	28	27	12	86	15	9	218
	Per cent	2,0	1,9	1,5	5,0	1,8	2,0	3,3	2,4	1,0	2,4

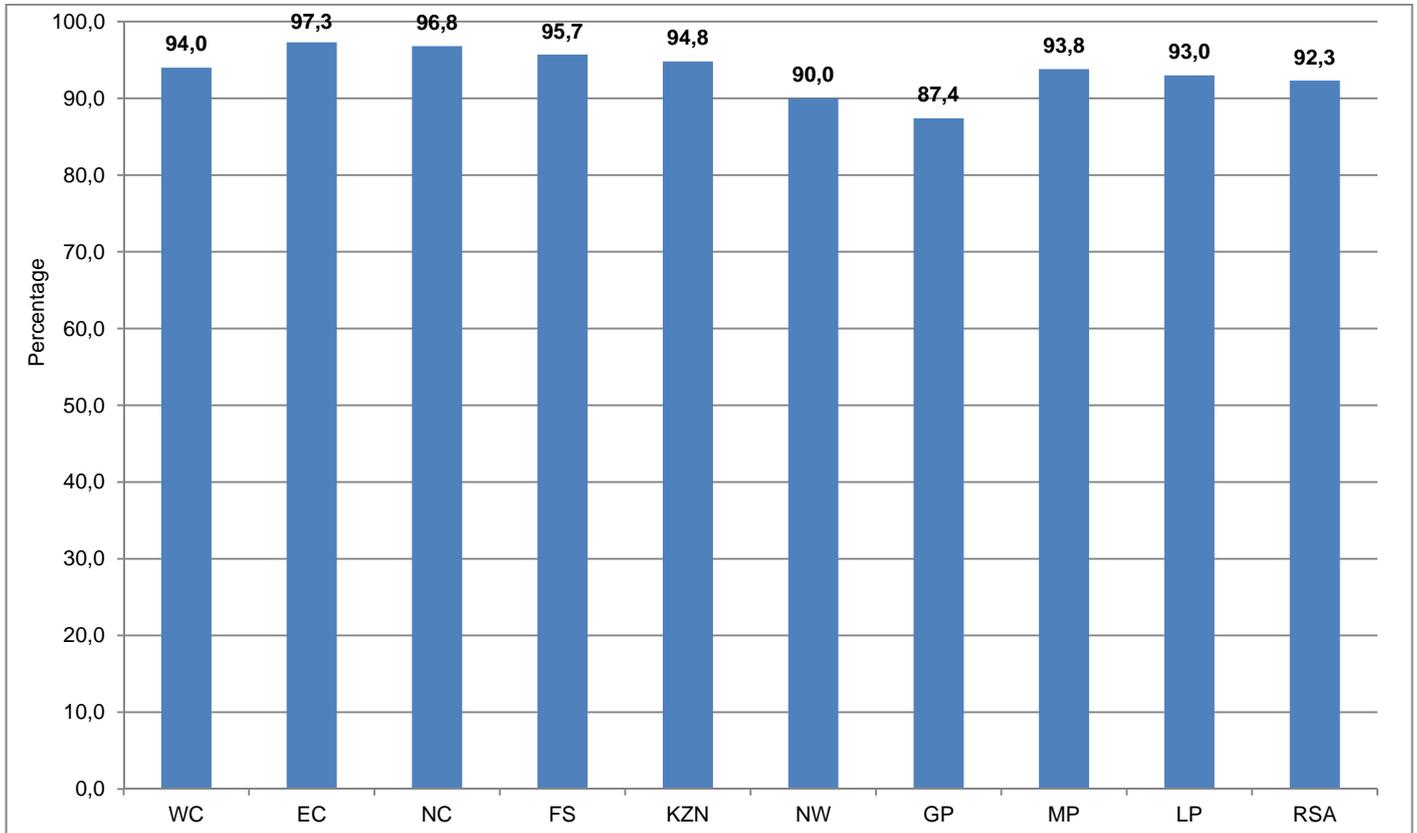
*Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

The majority of households (78,7%) were satisfied with the way the police dealt with crime because they come to the scene of the crime. Northern Cape (87,9%), Eastern Cape (83,2%), North West (81,3%) and Limpopo (81,3%) had the highest percentage of households who cited this reason. About 76,5% of households indicated that they were satisfied with the police because the police were committed, especially in Western Cape (84,5%), Eastern Cape (79,9%) and North West (78,7%) (Table 9).

6.2 Households' perceptions about courts

Households were asked about their knowledge of the location of the nearest Magistrates Courts, their satisfaction with the way courts generally deal with perpetrators, reasons for being satisfied, reasons for being dissatisfied and their feelings about the appropriateness of sentences imposed on perpetrators of violent crime.

Figure 32: Percentage distribution of households who knew the location of their nearest magistrate court by province



About 92,3% of households in South Africa had an idea of where their nearest Magistrate's Court was; of these households, Eastern Cape (97,3%) had the highest percentage. The lowest percentage of households who knew the location of their Magistrate's Courts were found in Gauteng (87,4%).

Figure 33 : Percentage distribution of households’ satisfaction with the way courts generally deal with perpetrators of crime by province, 2011–2015/16

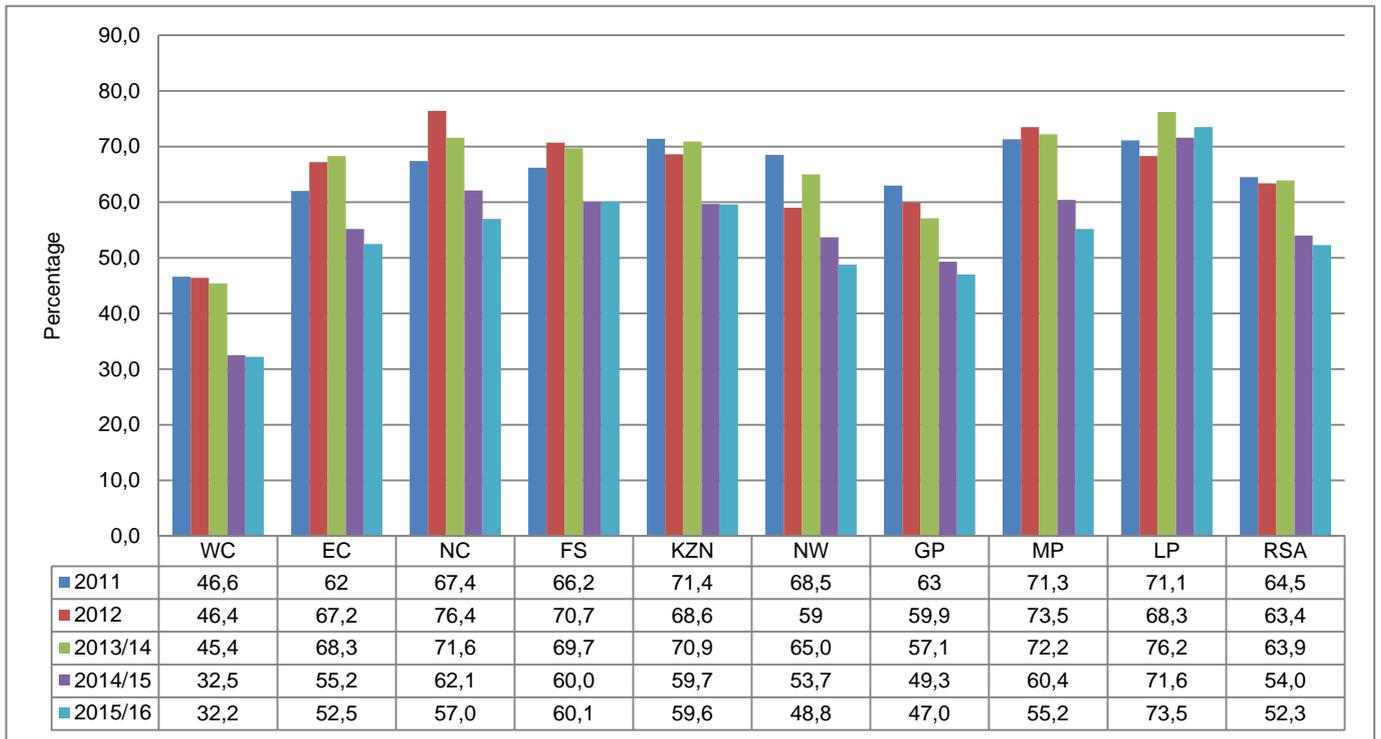
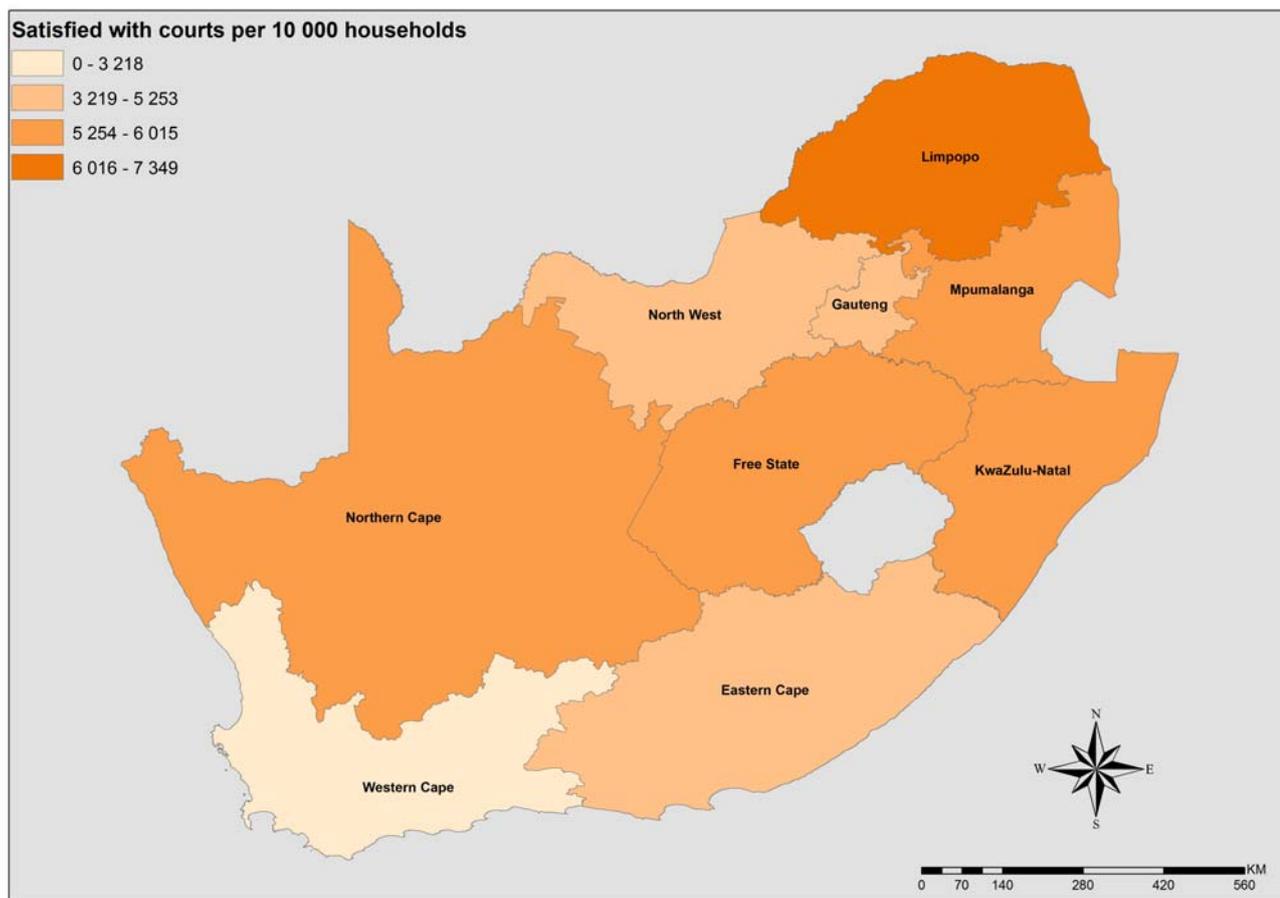


Figure 33 shows the percentage of households who were satisfied with the way courts deal with perpetrators of crime. The chart shows a decline in the percentage of households who are satisfied with the way courts are dealing with perpetrators of crime in all provinces except Limpopo. The highest levels of satisfaction with the courts was observed in Limpopo in 2015/16 (73,5%), followed by Free State (60,1%) and Kwa-Zulu Natal (59,6%). During the periods under review, Western Cape displayed the lowest levels of satisfaction with the courts (32,2%).

Map 6: Number of households per 10 000 households, who were satisfied with courts by province



Map 6 shows the provincial distribution of individuals per 10 000 population who were satisfied with the courts. Levels of satisfaction were the highest in Limpopo and the lowest in the Western Cape.

Figure 34: Percentage distribution of reasons for households being satisfied with the way courts generally deal with perpetrators of crime by province

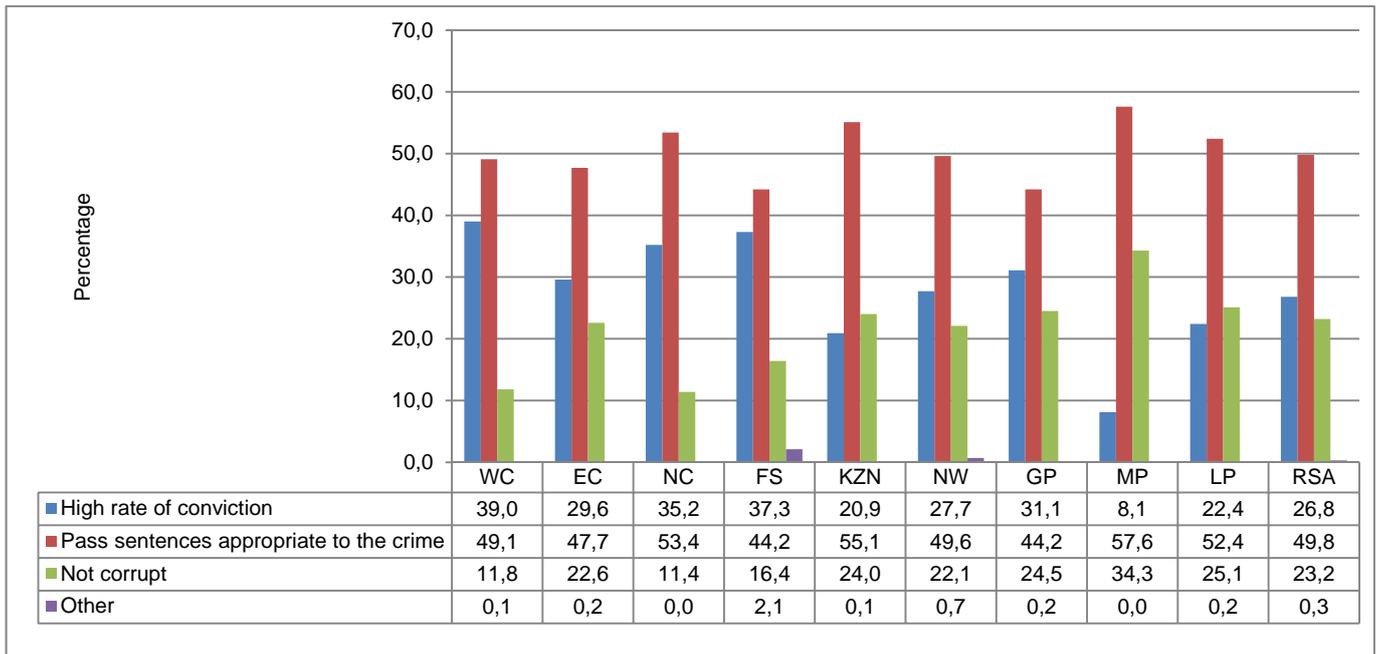


Figure 34 shows the reasons why households were satisfied with the way courts generally deal with perpetrators of crime. About five in ten (49,8%) who were satisfied with the courts, thought that the courts passed sentences that were appropriate to the crimes committed, while 26,8% stated that courts had a high rate of conviction and 23,2% were of the opinion that courts were not corrupt. Mpumalanga (57,6%) had the highest percentage of households who were satisfied with the passing of appropriate sentences, followed by KwaZulu-Natal (55,1%) and Northern Cape (53,4%). Western Cape (39,0%) had the highest percentage of households who thought that there was a high rate of conviction.

Figure 35 : Percentage distribution of reasons for household satisfaction with the way courts generally deal with perpetrators of crime by population group of the household head, April 2011–March 2016

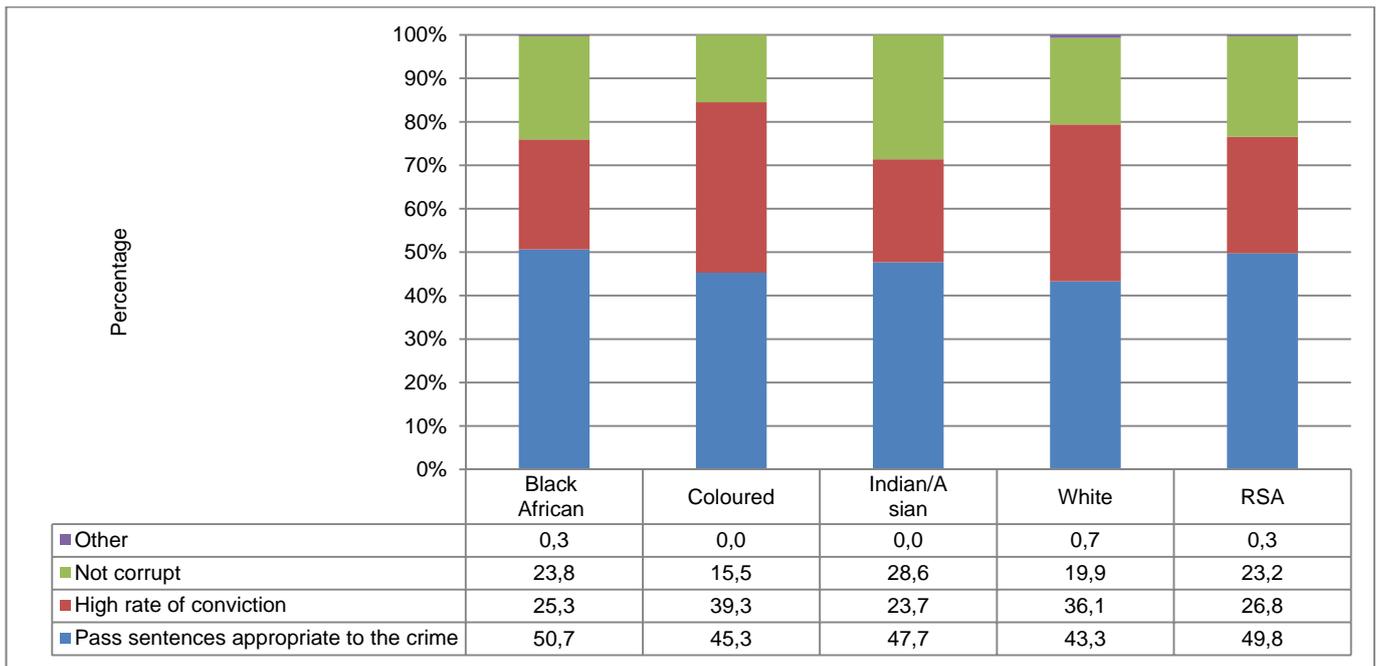


Figure 35 indicates the percentage distribution of reasons for households' satisfaction with the way courts generally deal with the perpetrators of crime by population group of the household head. The most common reason given by all the population groups was that the courts pass sentences appropriate to the crim, which was followed by the high rate of conviction. Slightly above half of households headed by black Africans (50,7%) were more satisfied with the appropriateness of the passing of sentences as compared to other population groups.

Figure 36 : Percentage distribution of reasons for being dissatisfied with the way in which courts generally deal with perpetrators of crime by province, April 2015–March 2016

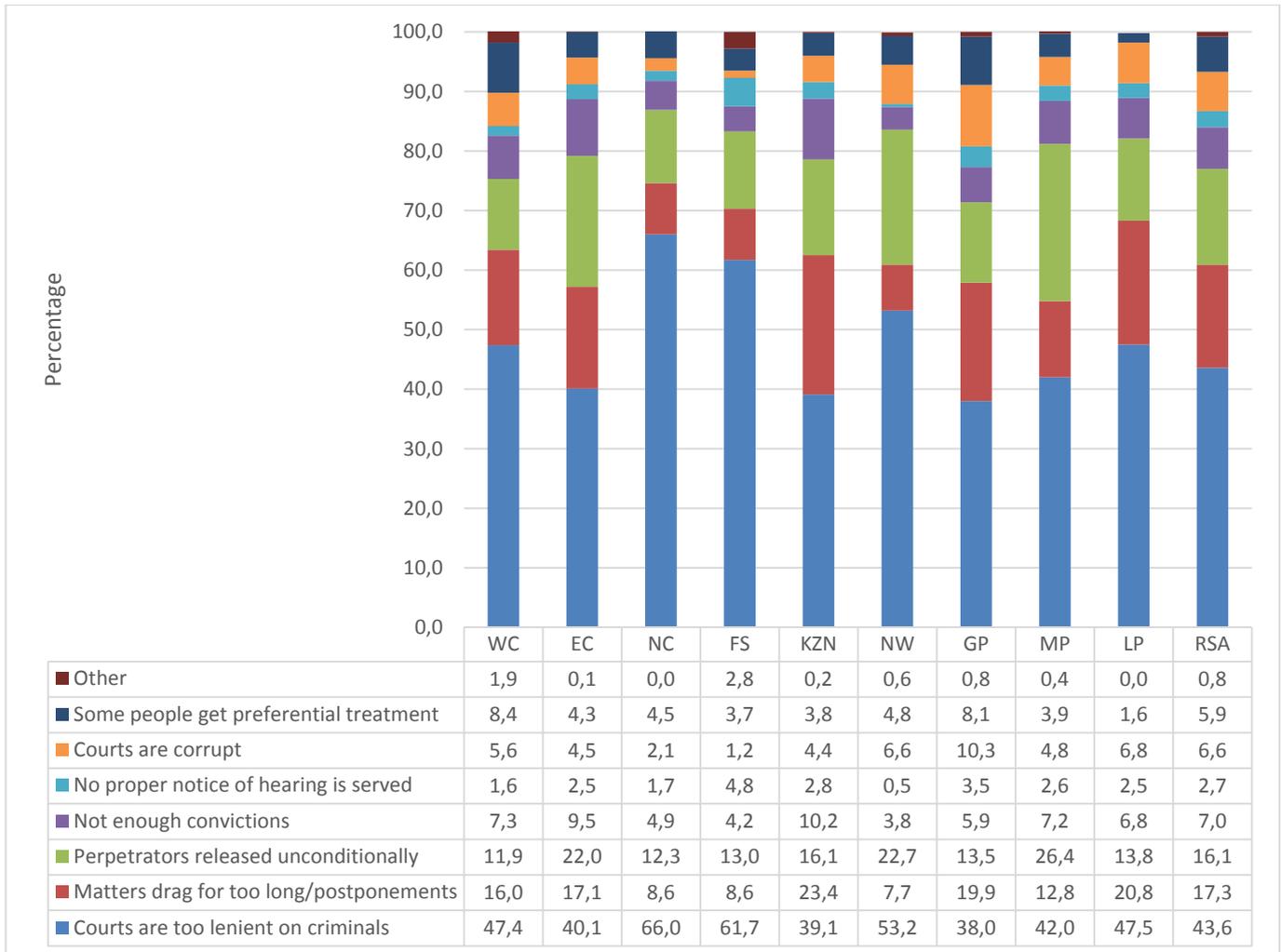


Figure 36 depicts the percentage distribution of reasons for being dissatisfied with the way courts generally deal with perpetrators of crime by province. Households were asked to give reasons why they were not satisfied with the performance of courts. About 43,6% of households said that the courts were too lenient on criminals when passing the judgements, followed by those who indicated that matters dragged for too long (17,3%). A high percentage of households who indicated that courts were too lenient on criminals was observed in Northern Cape (66,0%) and Free State (61,7%).

Figure 37: Percentage distribution of reasons for being dissatisfied with the way in which courts generally deal with perpetrators of crime by population group of the household head

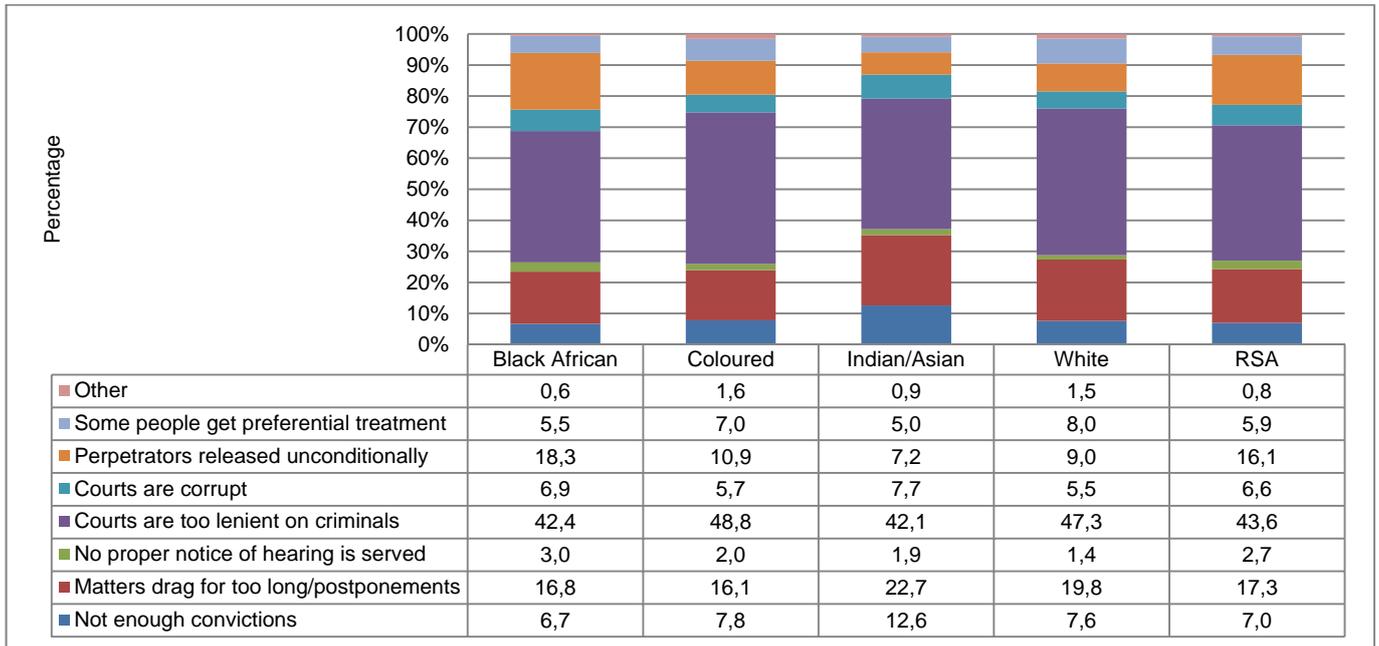


Figure 37 shows reasons for dissatisfaction with the way in which courts generally deal with perpetrators of crime by population group of the household head. Most households who reported dissatisfaction with courts said that the courts were too lenient on criminals (43,6%), this view was particularly predominant with coloured (48,8%) and white households (47,3%).

Figure 38: Percentage of households who thought that sentencing of violent crime was long enough to discourage people from committing these crimes

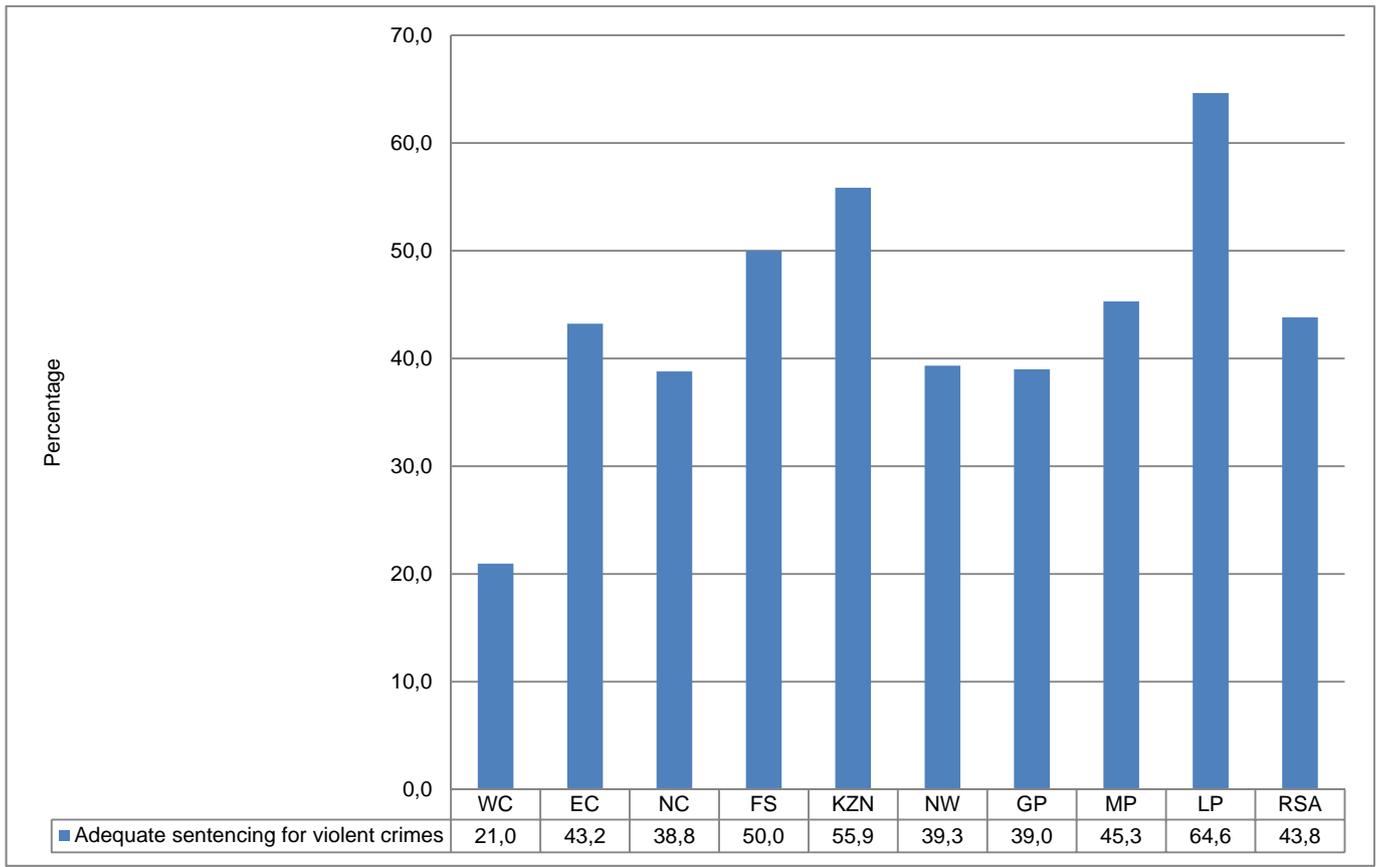


Figure 38 shows the percentage of households who perceived the sentencing of violent crimes was long enough to discourage people from committing the crimes. The results show that Limpopo had the greatest proportion of households (64.6%) who thought that the sentencing for violent crimes are long enough, followed by KwaZulu-Natal (55.9%) and Free State (50.0%). Western Cape (21.0%) and Northern Cape (38.8%) had the lowest percentage of households who thought that sentencing of violent crimes was long enough to discourage people from committing the crimes.

7. Trafficking in persons

Trafficking in Persons refers to the recruitment and transportation of a person(s) from one place to another by using deception or force, for the purpose of exploitation.

This section provides information on the modes of communication through which households heard of trafficking in persons, households' views on why perpetrators engage in trafficking in persons, how perpetrators recruit their victims and who is likely to be a victim of trafficking in persons, as well as whether households knew of a place of safety/shelter for victims and their knowledge of the law on trafficking in persons.

Figure 39: Percentage distribution of households who heard of trafficking in persons, by mode of communication and province

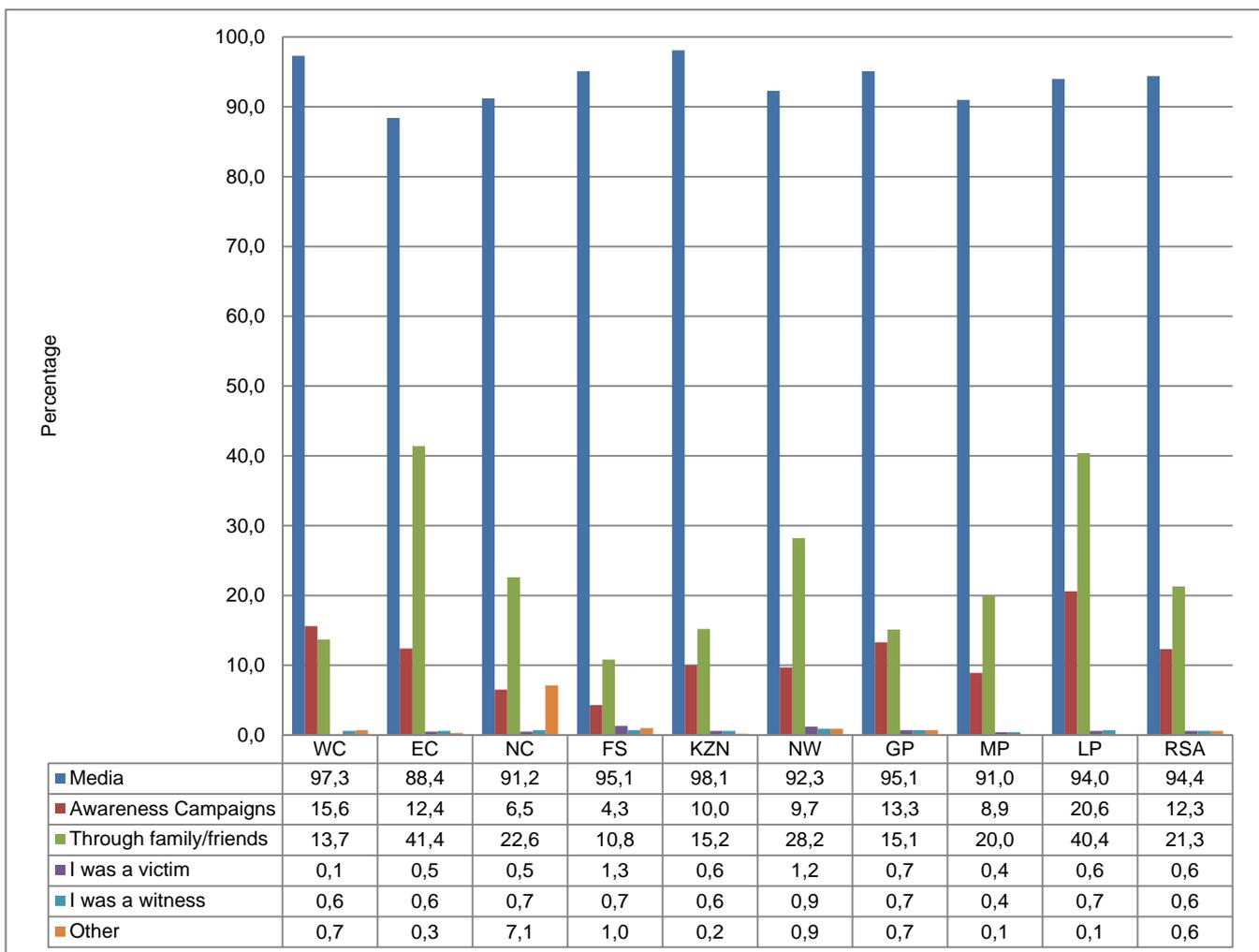


Figure 39 depicts a provincial percentage distribution of households who heard of trafficking in persons by mode of communication. More than 90% of households across provinces learnt about trafficking in persons through the media with the KwaZulu- Natal having the highest percentage of households who shared this view (98,1%). About 21,3% learnt about trafficking in persons through family and friends. The percentage of households who learnt about trafficking in persons from friends and family was highest in Eastern Cape (41,4%), followed by Limpopo (40,4%) and North West (28,2%).

Figure 40: Percentage distribution of households' views on why perpetrators engage in trafficking in persons

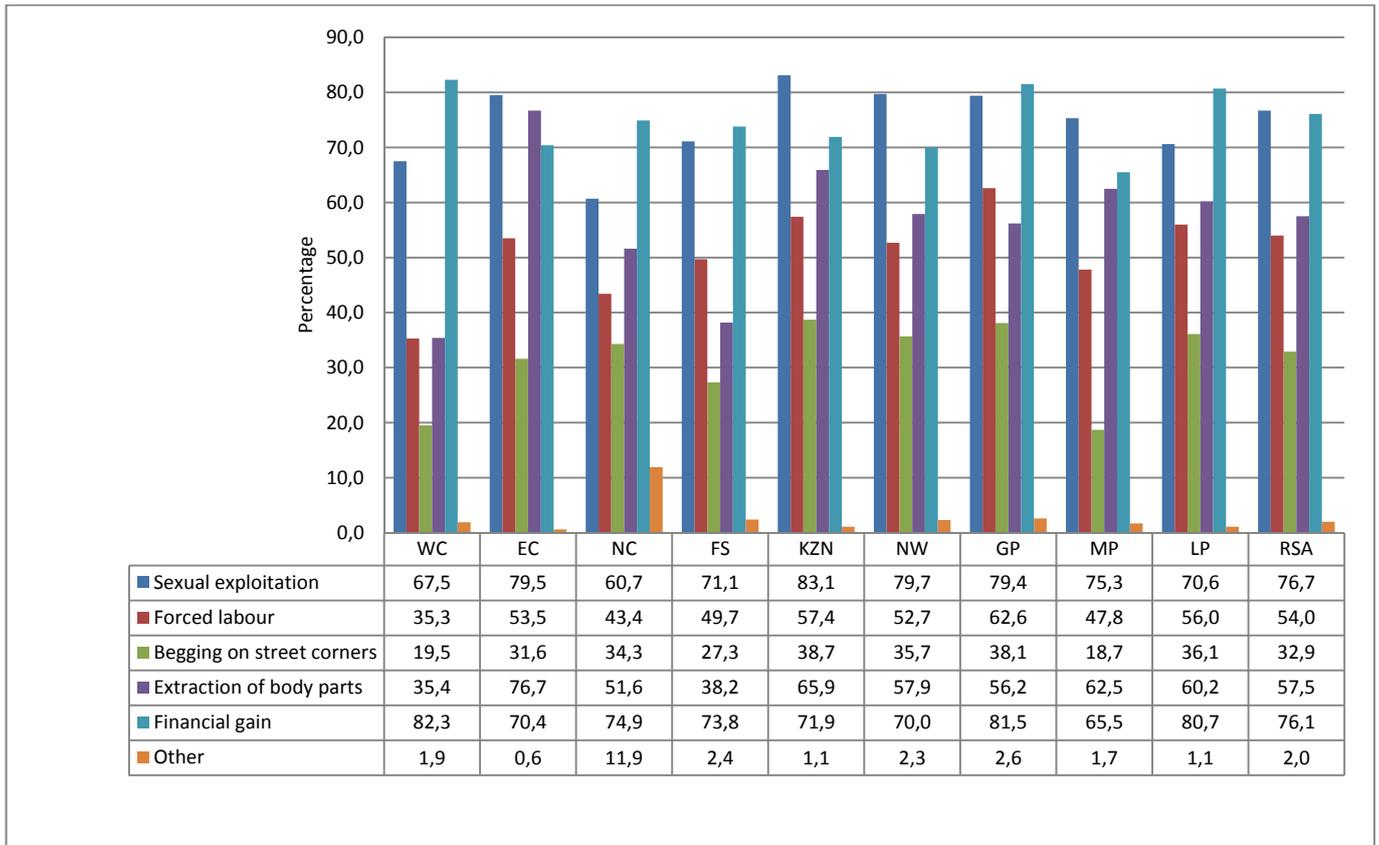
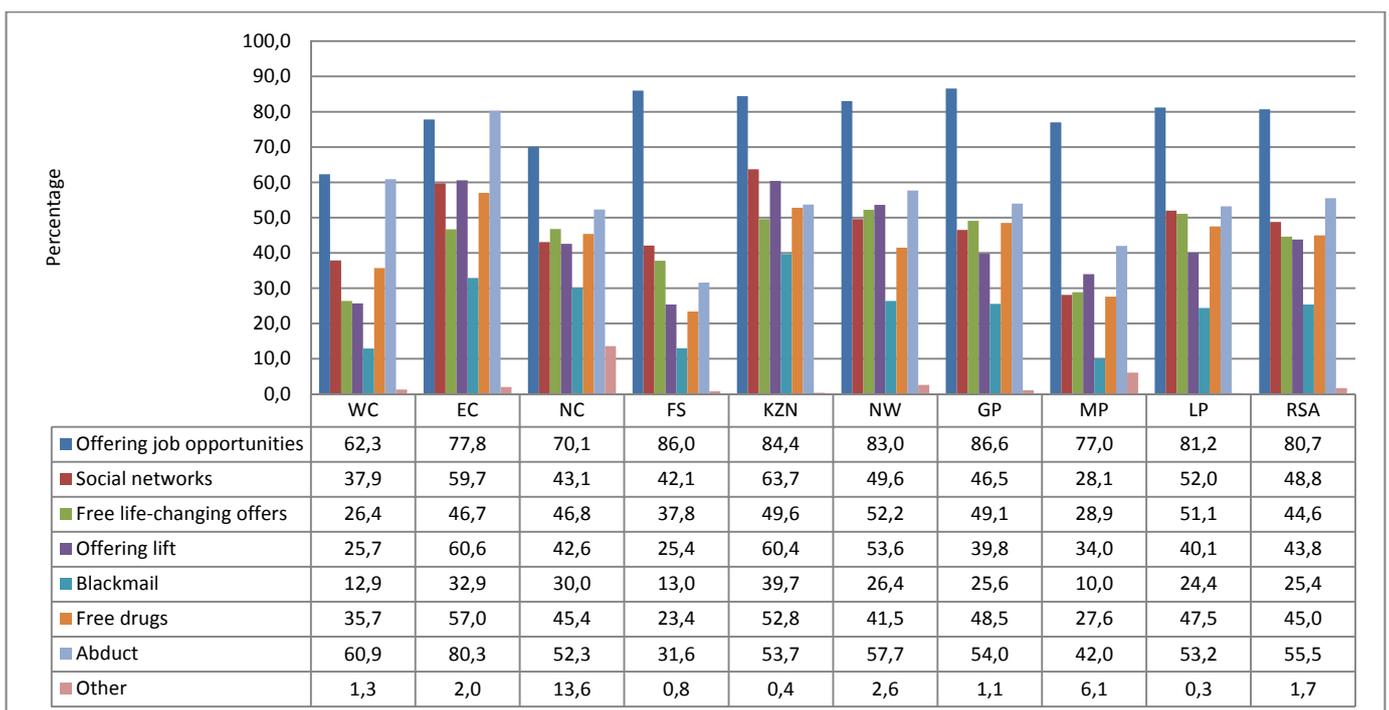


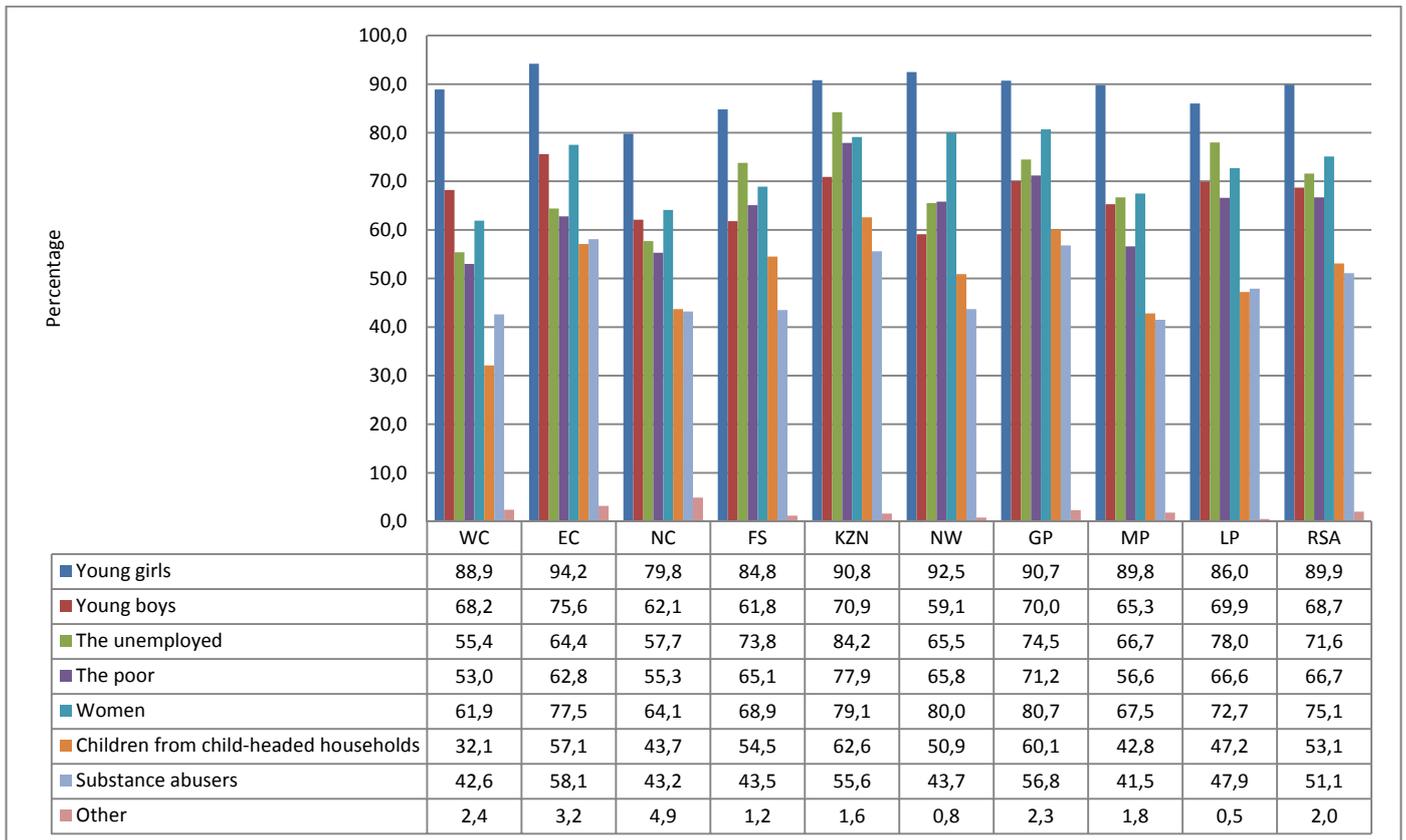
Figure 40 depicts households' views on why perpetrators engage in trafficking in persons. More than three quarters (76,1%) of households thought that perpetrators engaged in trafficking in persons for financial gain and this view was highest among households in Western Cape (82,3%), Gauteng (81,5%) and Limpopo (80,7%). More than half of households in South Africa were of the view that perpetrators of trafficking in persons were doing this to acquire victims for forced labour (54,0%) and to extract their victims' body parts (57,5%).

Figure 41: Percentage distribution of households' views on how perpetrators of trafficking in persons recruit their victims, April 2015–March 2016



The recruitment of victims is an important part of the trafficking process. According to the respondents to the survey recruitment can happen in different ways, but it mainly involves deception. Figure 41 displays that a majority of South African households (80,7%) thought that the victims were lured by offers of job opportunities. The highest percentage of households who thought the perpetrators enticed victims by offering them job opportunity was in Gauteng (86,6%), Free State (86,0%), KwaZulu-Natal (84,4%) and the North West (83,0%). More than half of the households (55,5%) in South Africa indicated that victims of trafficking in persons were abducted. This view was predominantly in the Eastern Cape (80,3%) when compared to the rest of the country.

Figure 42: Percentage distribution of households' views on who is likely to be a victim of trafficking in persons



Households' views on who is likely to fall victim to trafficking in persons is depicted in Figure 42. About 89,9% of households in South Africa were of the view that young girls were more vulnerable to fall victim to trafficking in persons while 68,7% households were of the view that young boys were more vulnerable to fall victim to trafficking in persons. About three quarters (75,1%) of households indicated that women were more likely to be a victim of trafficking in persons.

Figure 43: Percentage distribution of households who knew a place of safety/shelter for victims of trafficking in persons, by institution and province

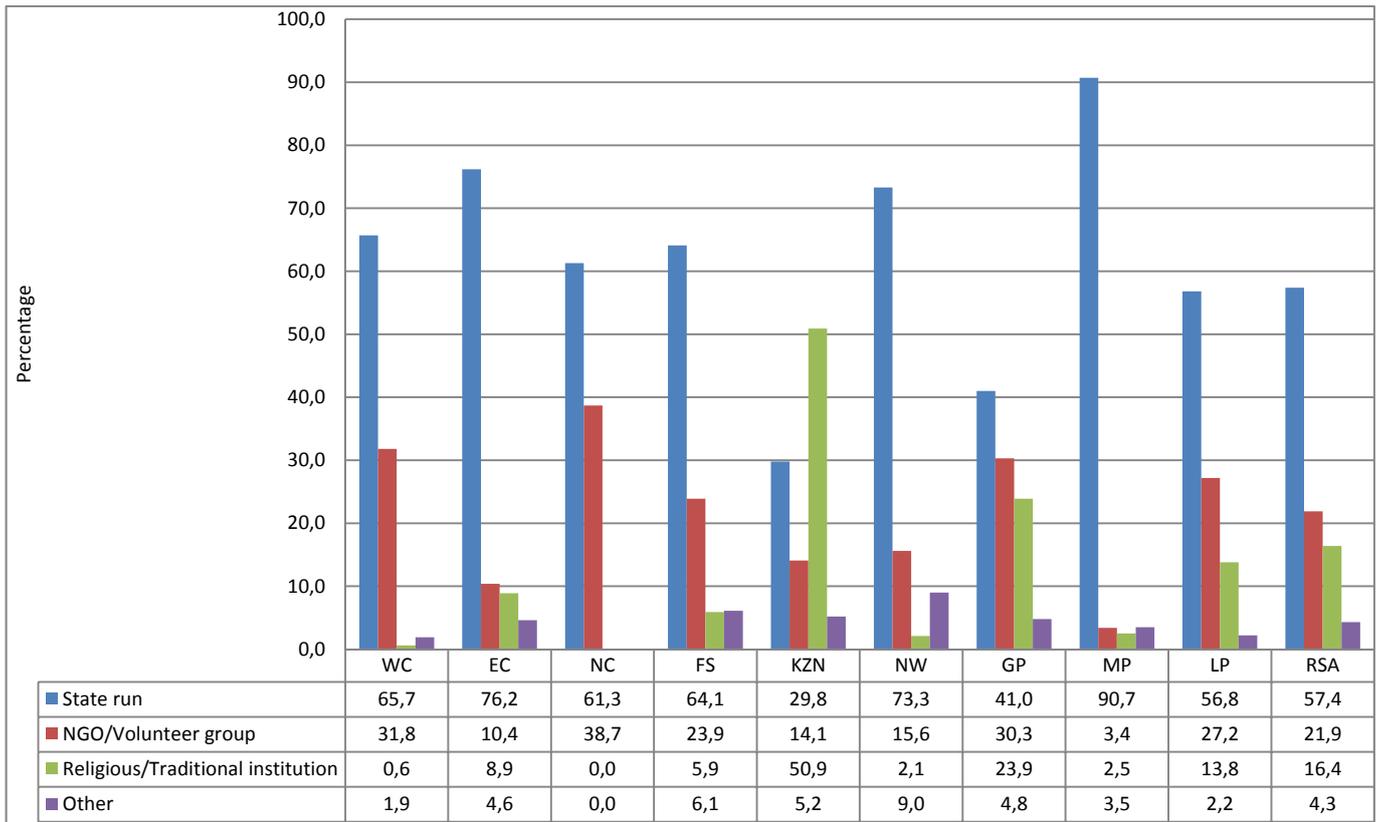
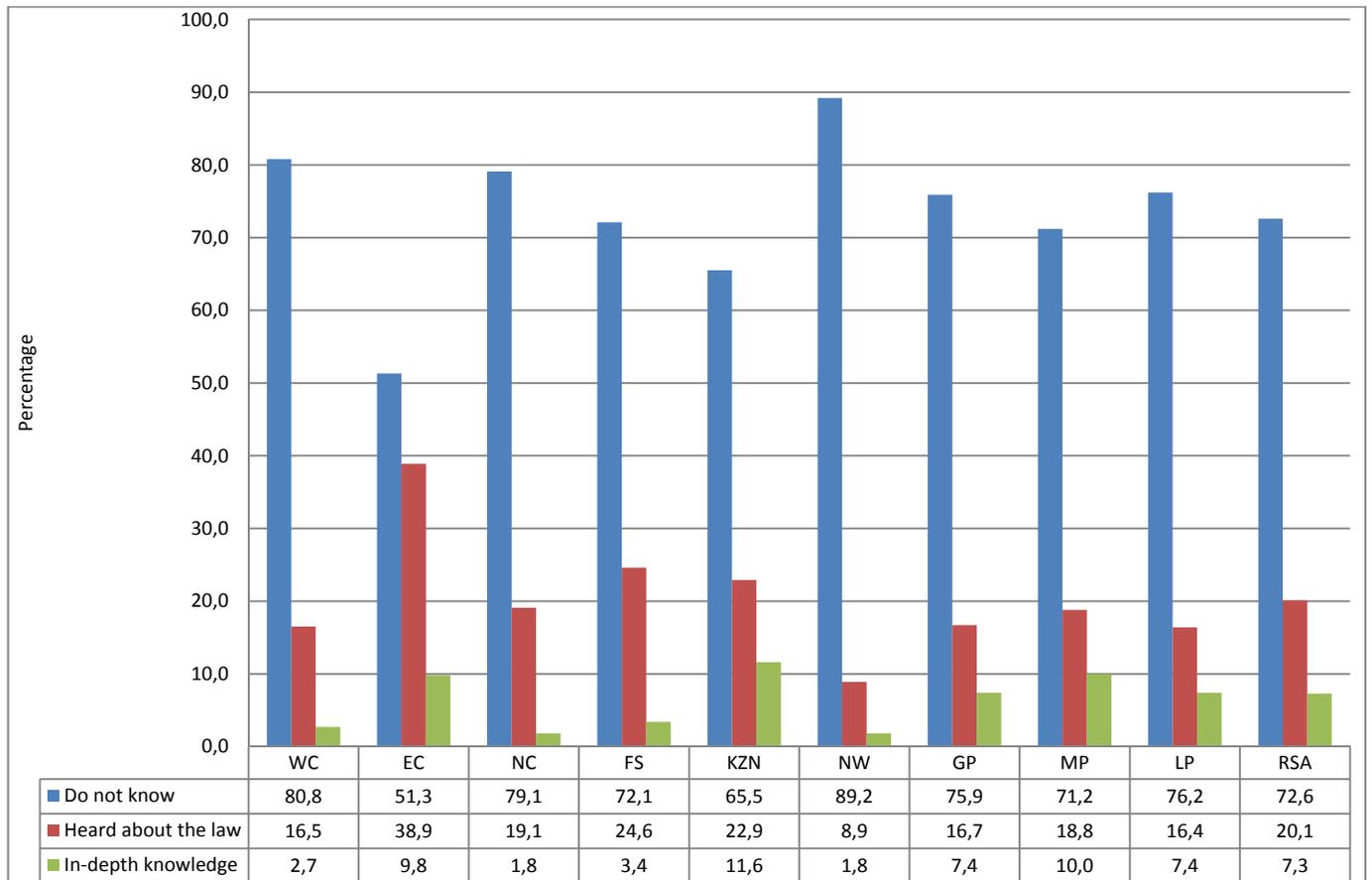


Figure 43 shows a provincial distribution of households who knew of a place of safety/shelter where they could take victims of trafficking in persons. More than half (57,4%) of households in South Africa indicated that they would take victims of trafficking in persons to a state-run organisation, while about (21,9%) said that they would take victims to a non-governmental or volunteer organisation. About 16,4% said that they would take victims to a religious /traditional institution.

Figure 44: Percentage distribution of the extent to which households knew of the law on trafficking in persons by province



The extent to which households knew of the law on trafficking in persons is presented in Figure 44. The majority of households in every province in South Africa do not know the law on human trafficking.

8. Perceptions of Correctional Services

This section presents findings on households' perceptions about the services provided by Correctional Services, households willingness to welcome a former prisoner back in their community and their willingness to provide employment to a former prisoner.

Figure 45: Percentage distribution of the perceptions about services provided by Correctional Services

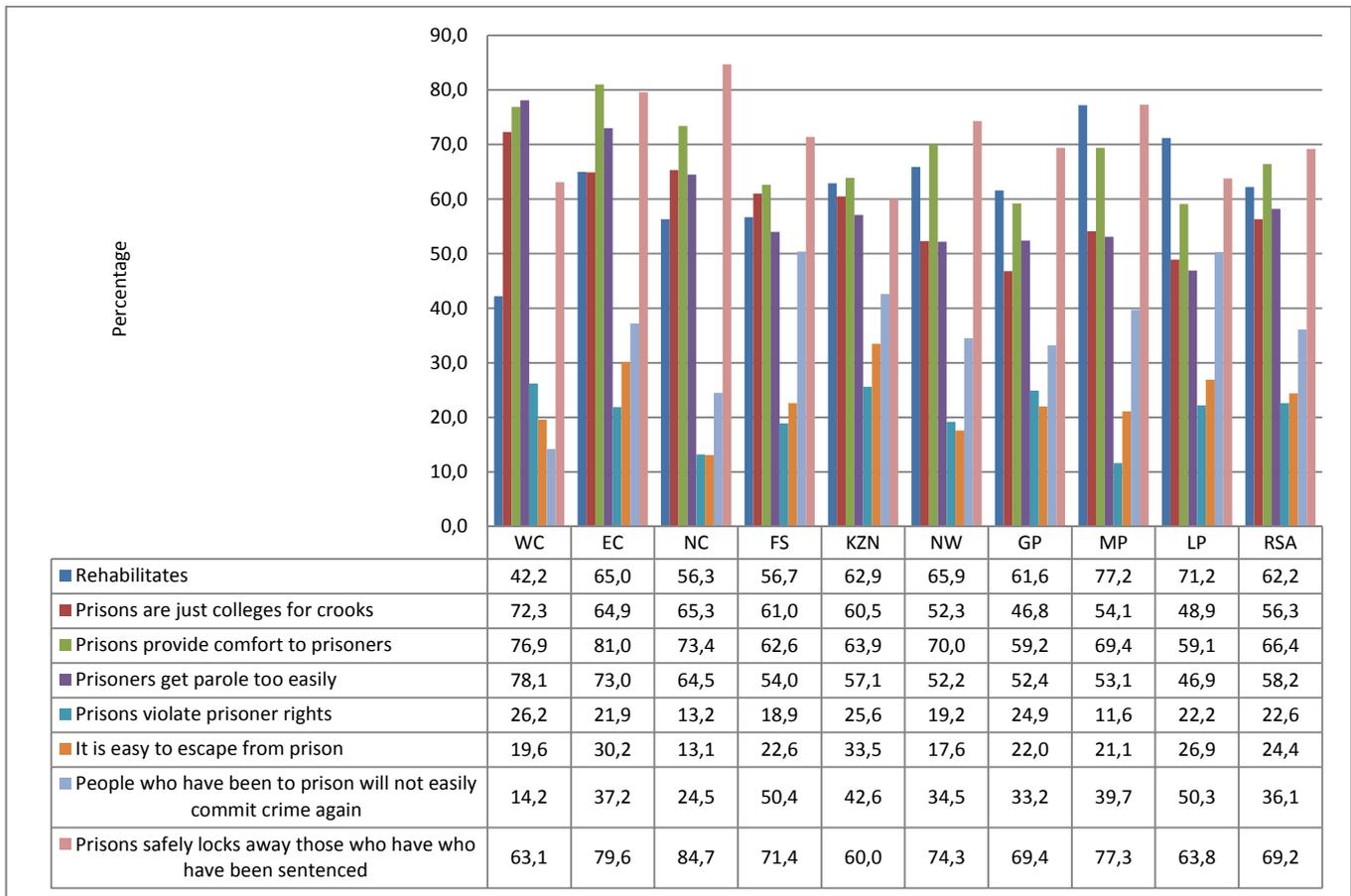


Figure 45 depicts the percentage distribution of the perceptions about services provided by Correctional Services. Households in South Africa were asked whether or not they agree with certain statements about the services that are provided by Correctional Services. The majority (69,2%) of households in the country were of the opinion that prisons safely lock away those who have been sentenced, while 22,6% agreed with the statement that prisons violate prisoners right. About two-thirds (66,4%) of the population indicated that prison provide comfort to prisoners, the majority being in Eastern Cape (81,0%) and Western Cape (76,9%). More than half of households (58,2%) indicated that prisoners get parole too easily and the highest percentage observed was in Western Cape (78,1%).

Figure 46: Percentage distribution of households who were willing to welcome a former prisoner back in their community

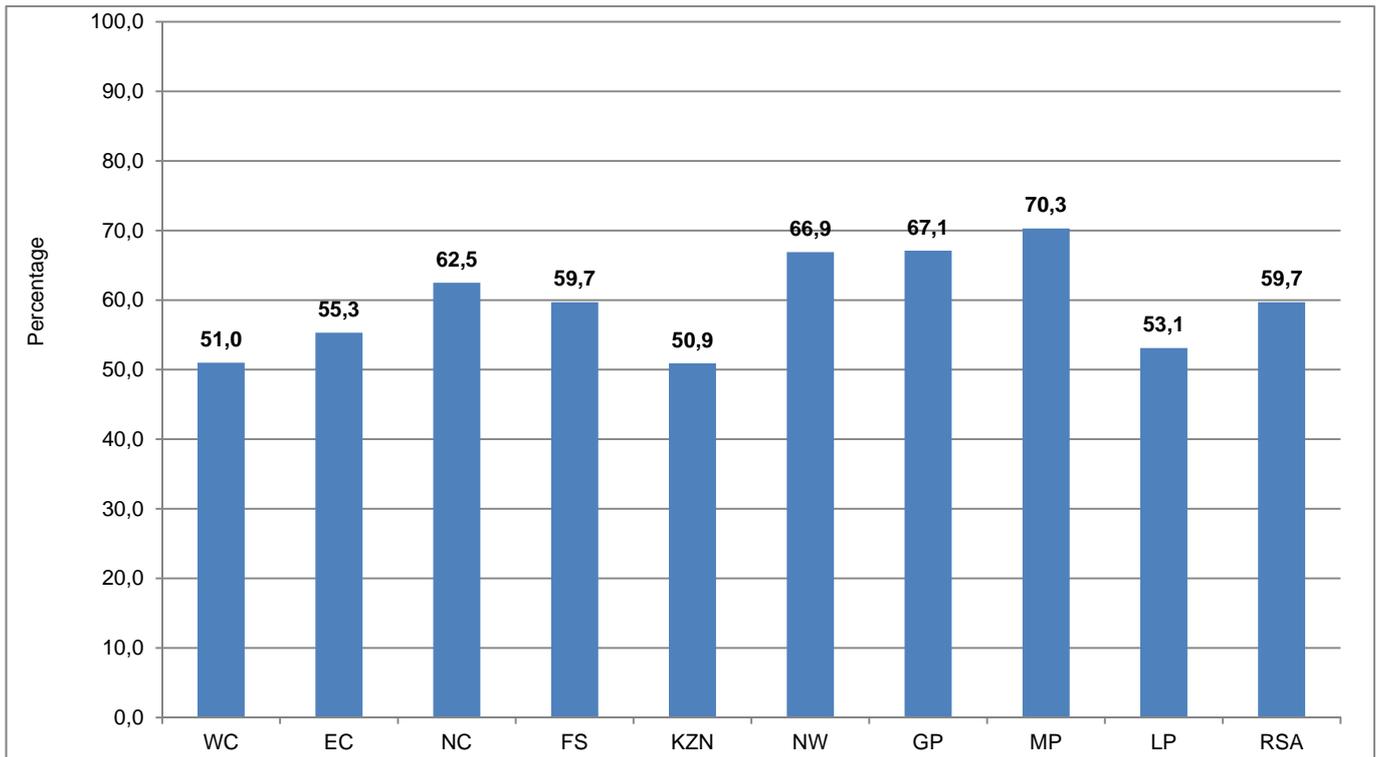
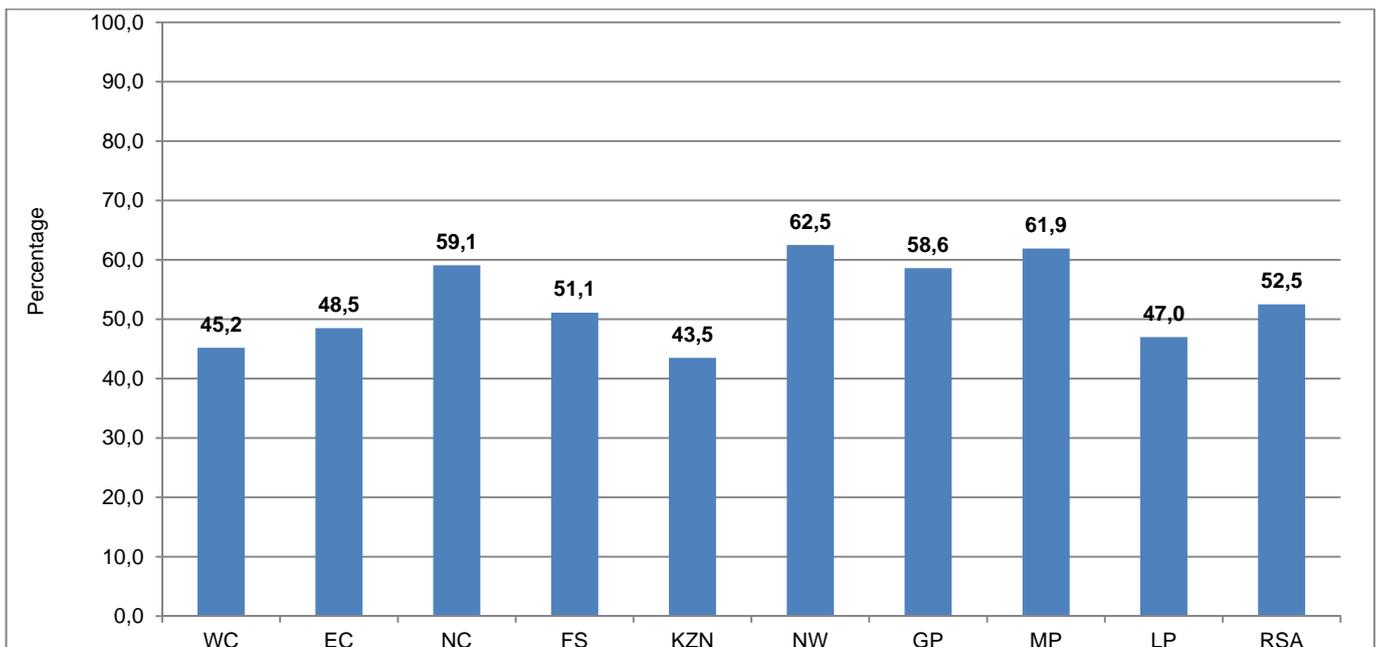


Figure 46 depicts the percentage distribution of households who were willing to welcome a former prisoner back into their community. About 59,7% of households in South Africa were willing to welcome a former prisoner back in their community. Mpumalanga (70,3%) had the highest percentage of households who were willing to welcome back former prisoners, followed by Gauteng (67,1%) and North West (66,9%).

Figure 47: Percentage distribution of household willing to provide employment to a former prisoner by province



More than half of households in South Africa (52,5%) indicated that they were willing to provide employment to a former prisoner. North West (62,5%) had the highest percentage of households who were willing to do this, followed by Mpumalanga (61,9%) and Northern Cape (59,1%).

Comparing Figures 46 and 47, it is reasonable to conclude that South Africans are more willing to welcome former prisoners in their communities than to provide them with employment. For every province the proportion of households willing to welcome former prisoners in their community is higher than the proportion of households willing to provide employment to former prisoners.

9. Households’ perceptions about corruption in the public sector

Various questions were asked about the perceived levels of corruption in the last three years. This included questions on the reasons why people are engaging in corruption and the main reasons why people are paying bribes. Households were also asked what their perceptions were about which government officials were most likely to be involved in corruption. An analysis on these by province is shown below.

Figure 48: Percentage distribution of perceptions of the level of corruption in the last three calendar years

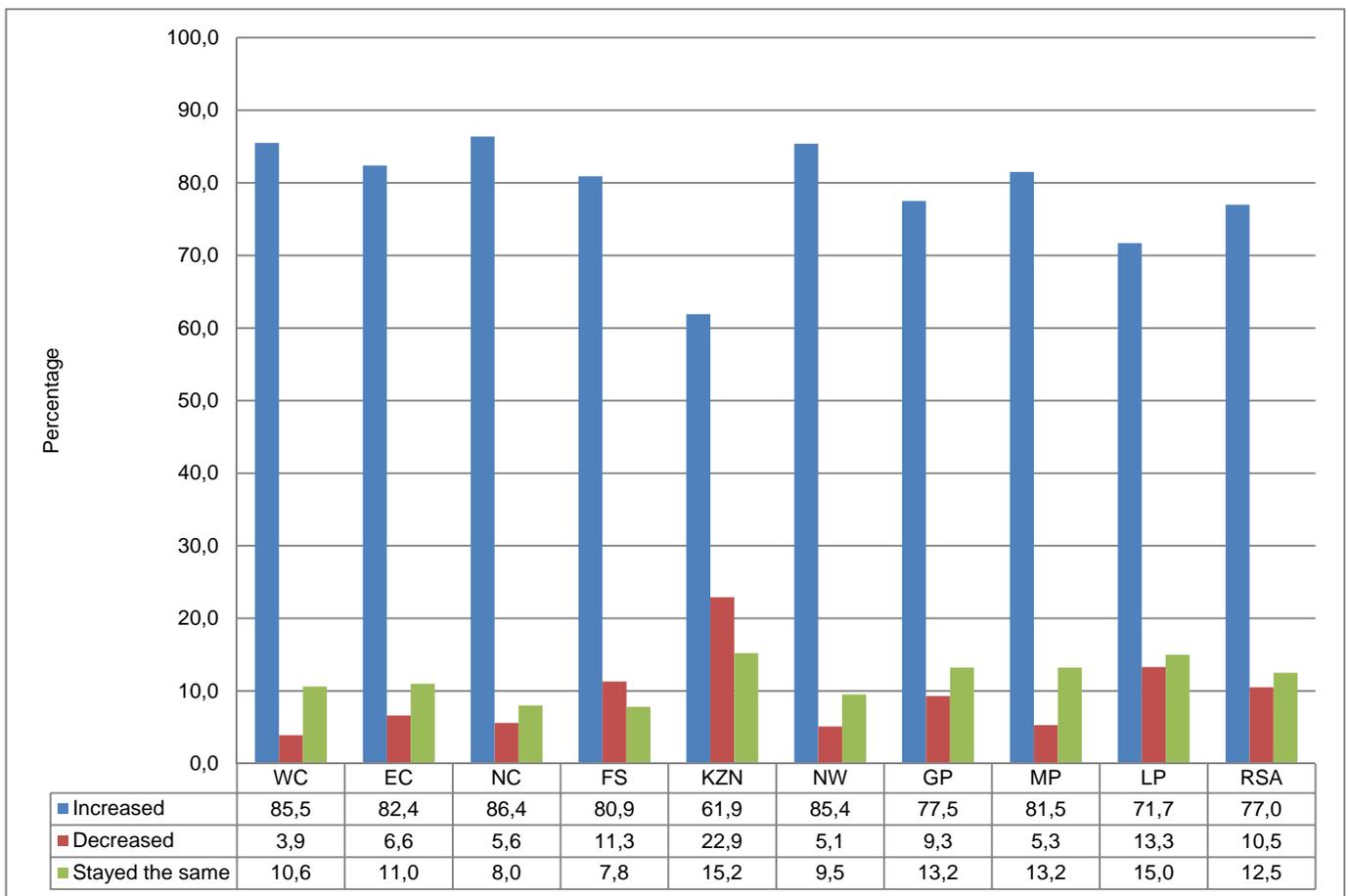
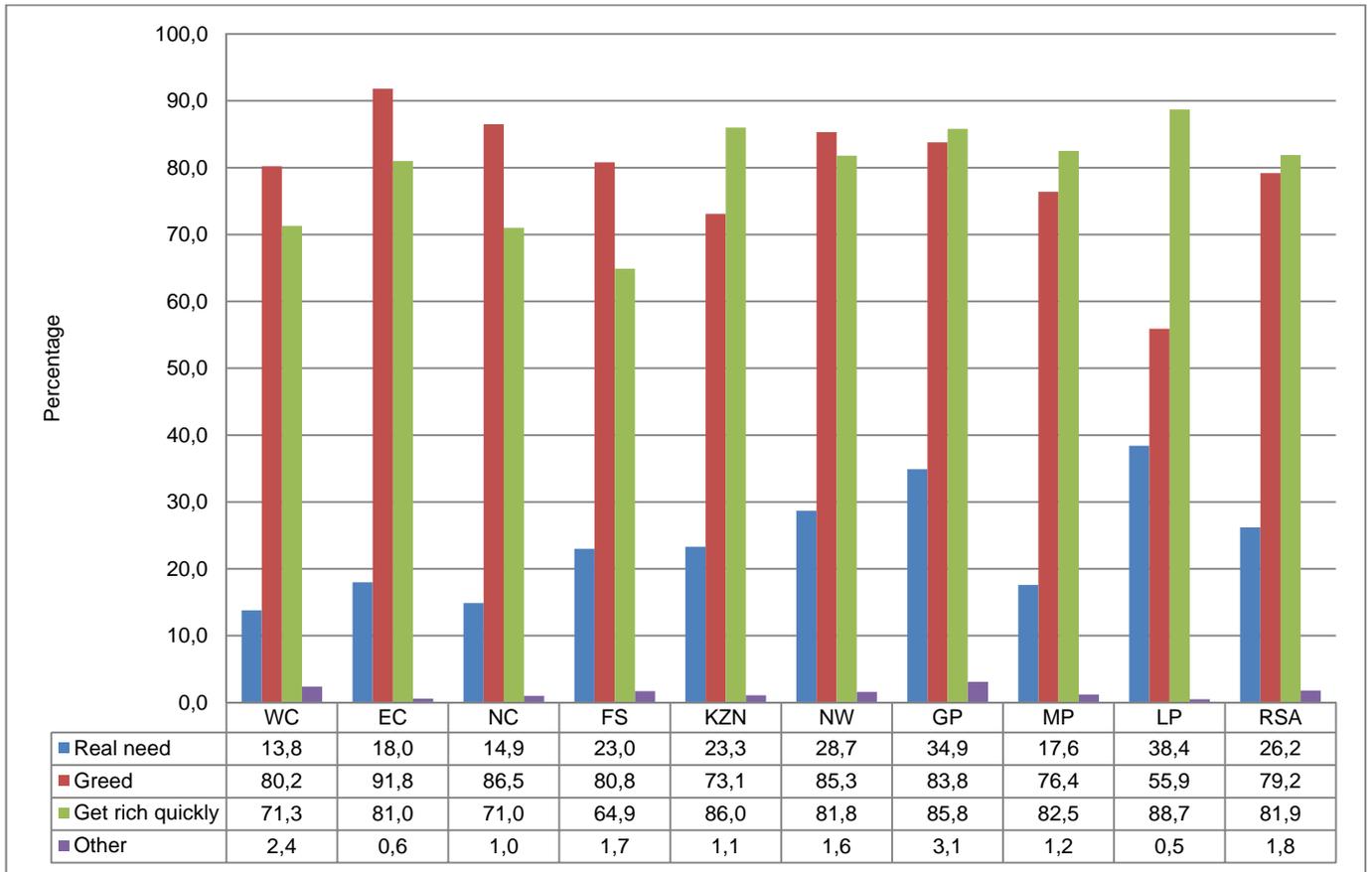


Figure 48 shows that overwhelming majority in every province believe that in the last three years corruption has increased. KwaZulu-Natal leads provinces with the greatest percentage (22,9%) of households saying that corruption has decreased over the last three years.

Figure 49: Percentage distribution of perceptions about why people are engaging in corruption, April 2015–March 2016



Households were asked about their perceptions about why people are engaging in corruption. The options households could choose from included real need, greed, get rich quickly and other reasons. Figure 49 indicates that most households believe that get rich quickly (81,9%) and greed (79,2%) were the most important reasons for individuals to be involved in corruption. Limpopo (88,7%), KwaZulu-Natal (86,0%) and Gauteng (85,8%) had the highest proportion of households who believed that people engage in corruption because they want to get rich quickly. Only 26,2% of households in South Africa believed that people engage in corruption due to real need.

Figure 50: Percentage distribution of perceptions about why people are paying bribes

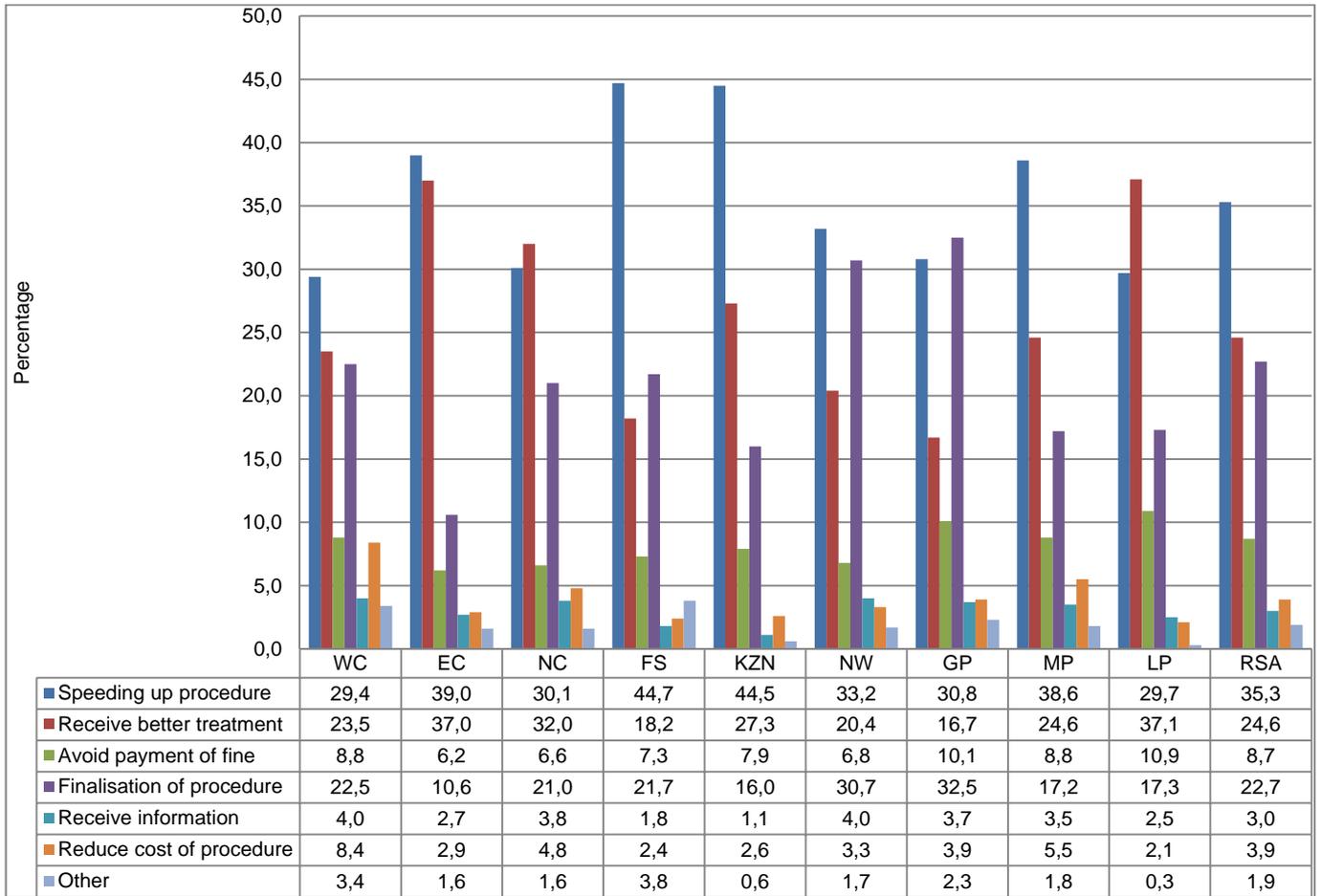


Figure 50 indicates the percentage distribution of perceptions about why people are paying bribes. The majority of households thought that people were paying bribes to speed up procedures (35,3%), followed by receiving better treatment (24,6%) and finalisation of procedure (22,7%). At provincial level, Free State (44,7%) and KwaZulu-Natal (44,5%) had the highest proportion of households who thought that people are paying bribes for speeding up procedures. A small proportion of households in South Africa (3,0%) thought that people pay bribes in order to receive information.

Table 10: Percentage distribution of services for which bribes were solicited from households

Activity	Province										RSA
	Statistics	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	
Social welfare grant	Number	241	448	35	104	681	81	176	74	81	1920
	Per cent	13,6	26,7	10,8	11,5	25,9	6,8	3,9	6,2	5,4	12,2
Water or electricity	Number	44	21	22	40	53	24	135	43	70	452
	Per cent	2,5	1,3	7,0	4,4	2,0	2,0	3,0	3,6	4,7	2,9
Housing	Number	280	150	29	52	295	96	637	115	138	1793
	Per cent	15,9	8,9	9,1	5,8	11,2	8,1	14,1	9,6	9,2	11,4
Medical care	Number	*	19	*	13	27	17	43	11	18	158
	Per cent	*	1,1	*	1,4	1,0	1,5	1,0	0,9	1,2	1,0
Policing	Number	275	93	39	151	208	260	977	149	108	2259
	Per cent	15,6	5,5	12,2	16,7	7,9	21,8	21,6	12,4	7,2	14,4
Court-related services	Number	85	64	*	15	112	49	213	13	34	587
	Per cent	4,8	3,8	*	1,7	4,3	4,1	4,7	1,0	2,3	3,8
Education/schooling	Number	13	21	*	*	35	*	33	13	30	162
	Per cent	0,8	1,3	*	*	1,3	*	0,7	1,1	2,0	1,1
ID documents/passports	Number	71	70	*	52	126	57	464	117	100	1061
	Per cent	4,0	4,2	*	5,7	4,8	4,8	10,3	9,7	6,7	6,8
Driver's licenses	Number	102	102	23	97	201	155	379	157	109	1325
	Per cent	5,8	6,1	7,2	10,8	7,7	13,0	8,4	13,1	7,3	8,5
Traffic fines	Number	125	200	35	132	314	231	663	217	248	2165
	Per cent	7,1	11,9	11,1	14,6	12,0	19,5	14,7	18,0	16,6	13,8
Employment/jobs	Number	152	427	66	163	523	153	308	250	525	2568
	Per cent	8,6	25,4	20,6	18,1	19,9	12,9	6,8	20,8	35,1	16,4
When visiting a prison	Number	13	*	*	*	*	*	15	*	*	56
	Per cent	0,7	*	*	*	*	*	0,3	*	*	0,4
Revenue services/customs	Number	19	*	*	12	*	*	26	15	17	106
	Per cent	1,1	*	*	1,4	*	*	0,6	1,3	1,2	0,7
Other	Number	335	49	54	58	34	48	413	21	*	1 019
	Per cent	19,0	2,9	16,9	6,4	1,3	4,0	9,1	1,7	*	6,5

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

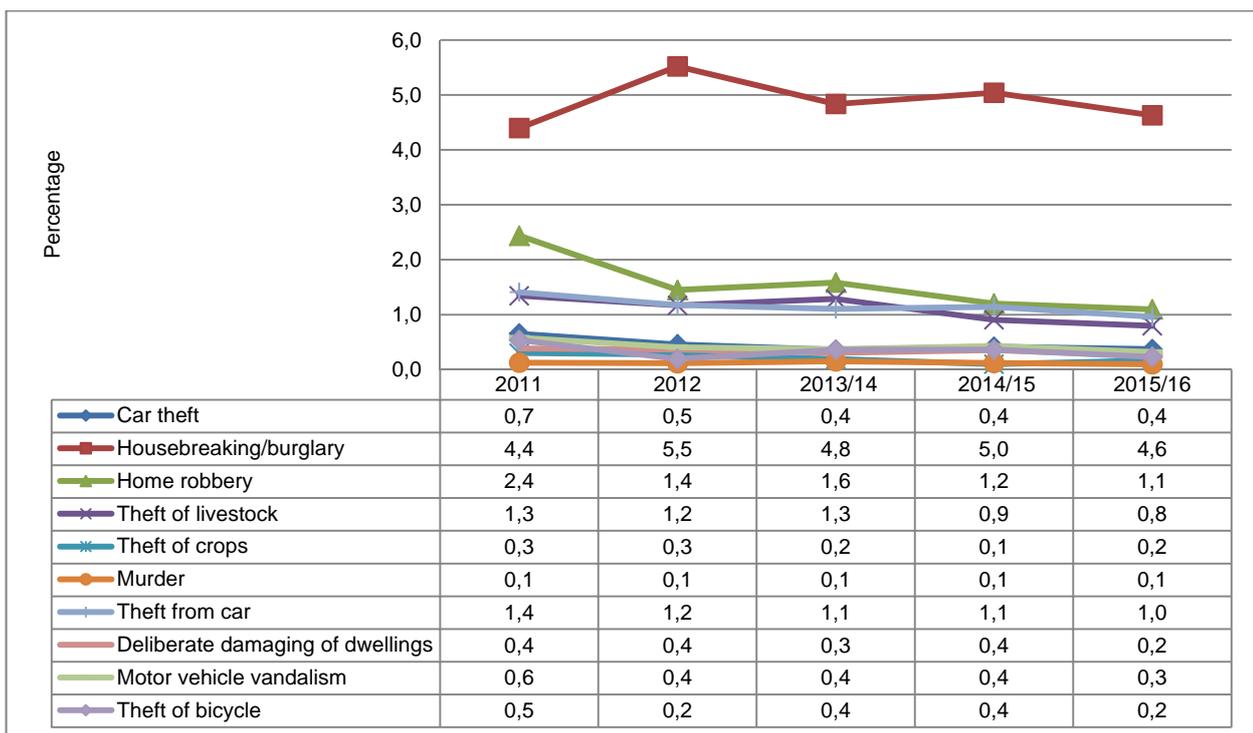
Table 10 gives a summary of opinions of households on likelihood of government departments' involvement in corruption. The results show that services that are most likely to be involved in corruption are employment/jobs (prominently in Eastern Cape, Northern Cape, Mpumalanga and Limpopo), policing (prominently in North West and Gauteng) and social grants (prominently in Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal).

10. Crime levels and reporting of crimes in South Africa

This section presents the crime experienced by households in South Africa and the reporting rates. Households were visited between April 2015 and March 2016. Respondents were asked if they experienced any crime in the 12 months prior to the survey. Those who experienced crime in that period were asked additional questions, for example, whether the crime had been reported to the police, their levels of satisfaction with police and other related questions. This section provides more insight on the dynamics of crime in South Africa.

10.1 Victimization rates

Figure 51: Percentage distribution of households who experienced at least one incident of crime by type of crime

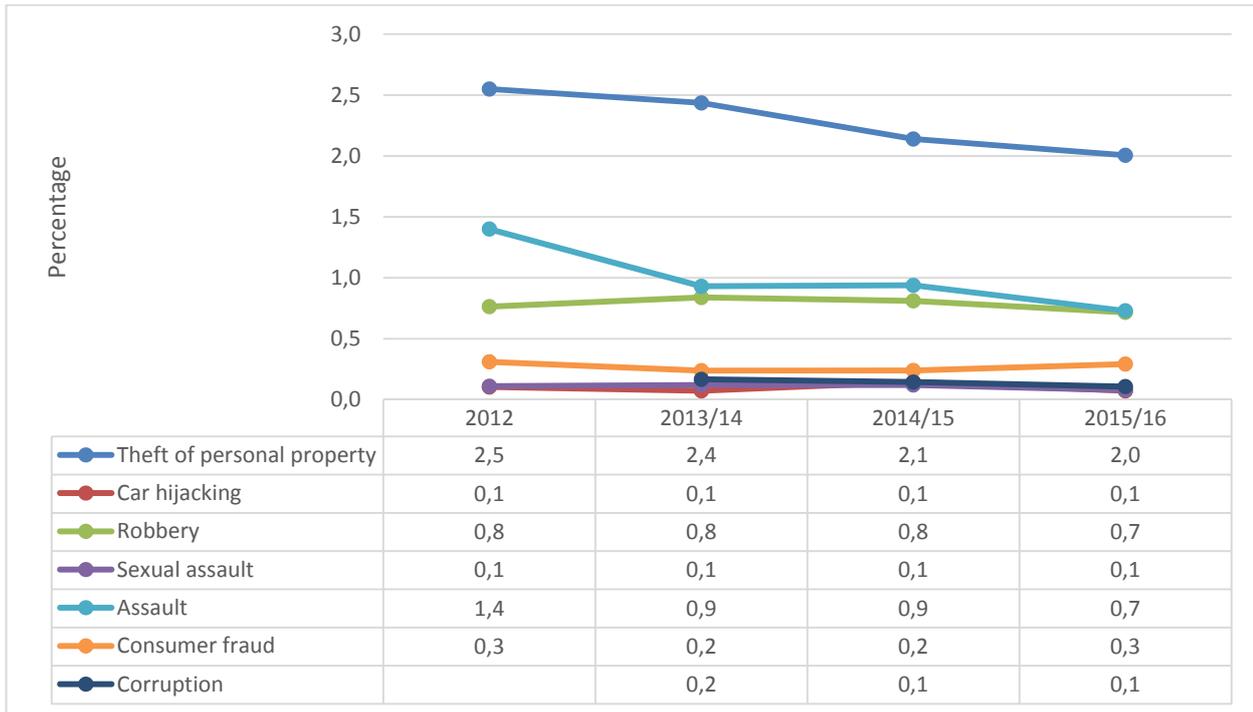


The time series plot above clearly shows that house breaking/burglary has consistently been the most prevalent crime experienced by households in South Africa. The level has not significantly changed since 2011 remaining at around 5% of the households reporting to have experienced this crime. The second most common crime experienced by households during the five year period is home robbery. Home robbery declined over the years from 2,4% in 2011 to 1,1% in 2015/16. Other types of crime decline marginally or remained the same during the five year period.

Table 11: Collection and reference periods for victimisation rates

Index	Collection period	Reference period for Victimization
2011	Jan-Mar 2011	Jan-Dec 2010
2012	Jan-Mar 2012	Jan-Dec 2011
2013/2014	Apr 2013-Mar 2014	Apr 2012- Feb 2013
2014/2015	Apr 2014- Mar 2015	Apr 2013- Feb 2014
2015/2016	Apr 2015-Mar 2016	April 2014- Feb 2015

Figure 52 : Distribution of incidents of crime by type and year experienced by selected individuals in households



Note: Blank spaces indicate that category was not measured in the year under review

Figure 52 shows that theft of personal property is the crime that was experienced most by individuals during the four year period. Though theft of personal property steadily declined from just over 2,5% in 2012 to 2% in 2015/16, it has consistently remained far above other types of crimes throughout the years. Robbery, consumer fraud, car hijacking and corruption essentially remained unchanged while sexual assault remained stable over the period 2012 to 2015/16. On the other hand assault decreased from 1,6% in 2012 to 0,7% in 2015/16.

Table 12: Number and percentage distribution of crime experiences and reporting rates, 2015/16

Types of crimes	Total crime experienced in the past 5 years	Total number of households who have experienced a particular crime in the past 12 mnths		Crime reported to the police		Crime under-reporting rates
	Number	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Per cent difference
	'000	'000		'000		
Household crimes (<i>Denominator for household crime is the total number of households</i>)						
Car theft	58	58	0,4	50	89,5	10,5
Housebreaking/burglary	727	647	4,6	385	53,4	46,6
Home robbery	172	160	1,1	111	66,0	34,0
Theft of livestock	125	113	0,8	36	29,3	70,7
Theft of crops	26	23	0,2	3	17,3	82,7
Murder	15	15	0,1	13	95,0	5,0
Theft from car	151	127	1,0	75	53,3	46,7
Deliberate damaging of dwellings	39	38	0,2	24	63,2	36,7
Motor vehicle vandalism	50	42	0,3	30	60,9	39,1
Bicycle theft	36	35	0,2	17	50,7	49,3
Individual crimes (<i>Denominator for individual crime is the total number of individuals aged 16 and above</i>)						
Theft of personal property	751	712	2,0	242	32,8	67,2
Car hijacking	27	27	0,1	24	86,9	13,1
Robbery (excl. home/carjacking)	268	252	0,7	114	44,1	55,9
Assault	273	254	0,7	131	48,6	51,4
Consumer fraud	109	99	0,3	37	35,0	65,0
Corruption	40	37	0,1	*	*	*

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

The experiences of crime and reporting rates of households and individuals aged 16 years and above in South Africa are reported in Table 11. Household crimes that were mostly reported to the police were murder (100%) and car theft (90,9%). Theft of crops and theft of livestock were the most underreported crimes at 82,7% and 70,7% underreporting respectively. In terms of individual crime, about 86,9% of incidents of car hijacking were reported to the police, while about 35% of incidents of consumer fraud were reported to the police.

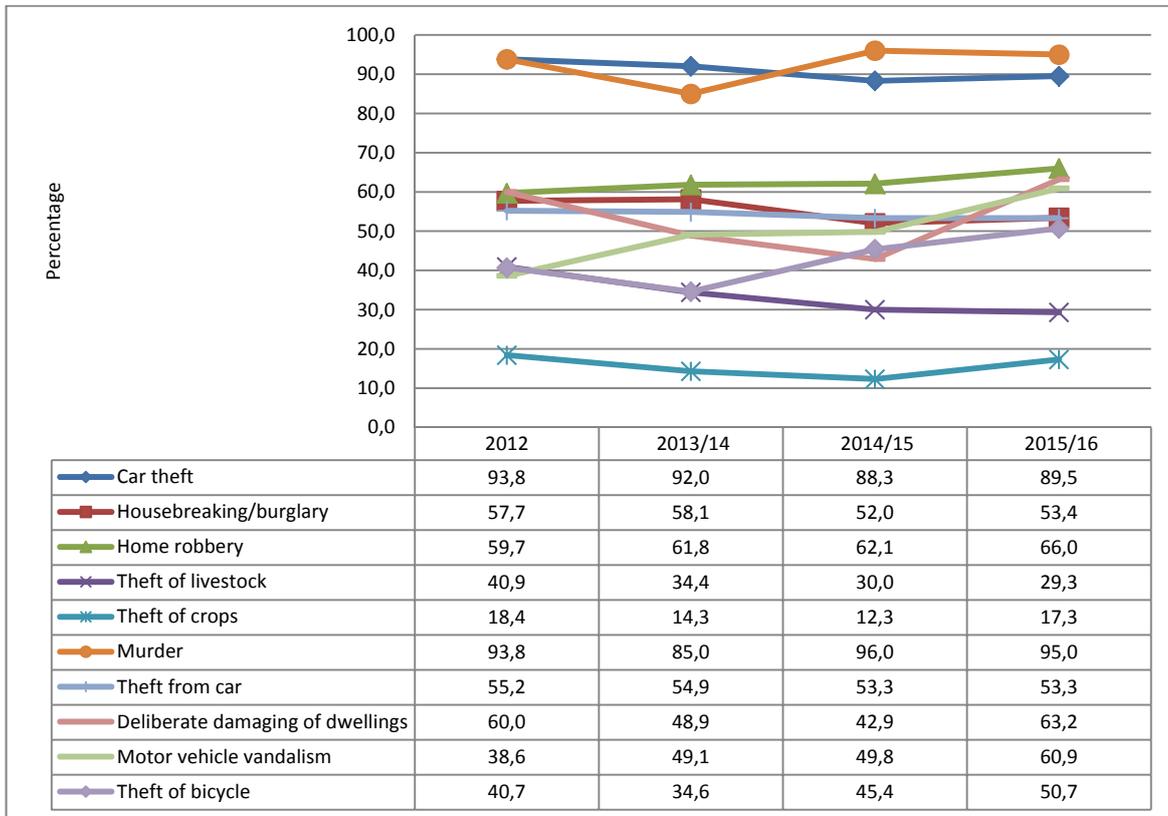
Table 13: Extent of repeat victimisation amongst households and individuals aged 16 years and older who had experienced a particular crime (per cent)

Household crime	Once	Twice or more	Total
Car theft	100,0	0,0	100,0
Housebreaking/burglary	89,0	11,0	100,0
Home robbery	93,1	6,9	100,0
Livestock theft	90,3	9,7	100,0
Theft of crops	88,3	11,7	100,0
Theft from car	83,8	16,2	100,0
Deliberate damaging of dwellings	97,4	2,6	100,0
Motor vehicle vandalism	83,5	16,5	100,0
Bicycle theft	97,3	2,7	100,0
Individual crime			
Theft of personal property	94,4	5,6	100,0
Carjacking	100,0	0,0	100,0
Robbery excl. home/carjacking	92,2	7,8	100,0
Assault	100,0	0,0	100,0
Consumer fraud	90,9	9,1	100,0
Corruption	93,3	6,7	100,0

Table 12 shows the extent of repeat victimisation amongst households and individuals aged 16 years and older that had experienced a particular crime. Repeat victimisation was the most likely to occur for victims of motor vehicle vandalism (16,5%), theft from car (16,2%) and theft of crops (11,7%). Individuals age 16 years and older were more likely to experience repeated consumer fraud (9,1%), repeated robbery excluding home/carjacking (7,8%) and corruption (6,7%).

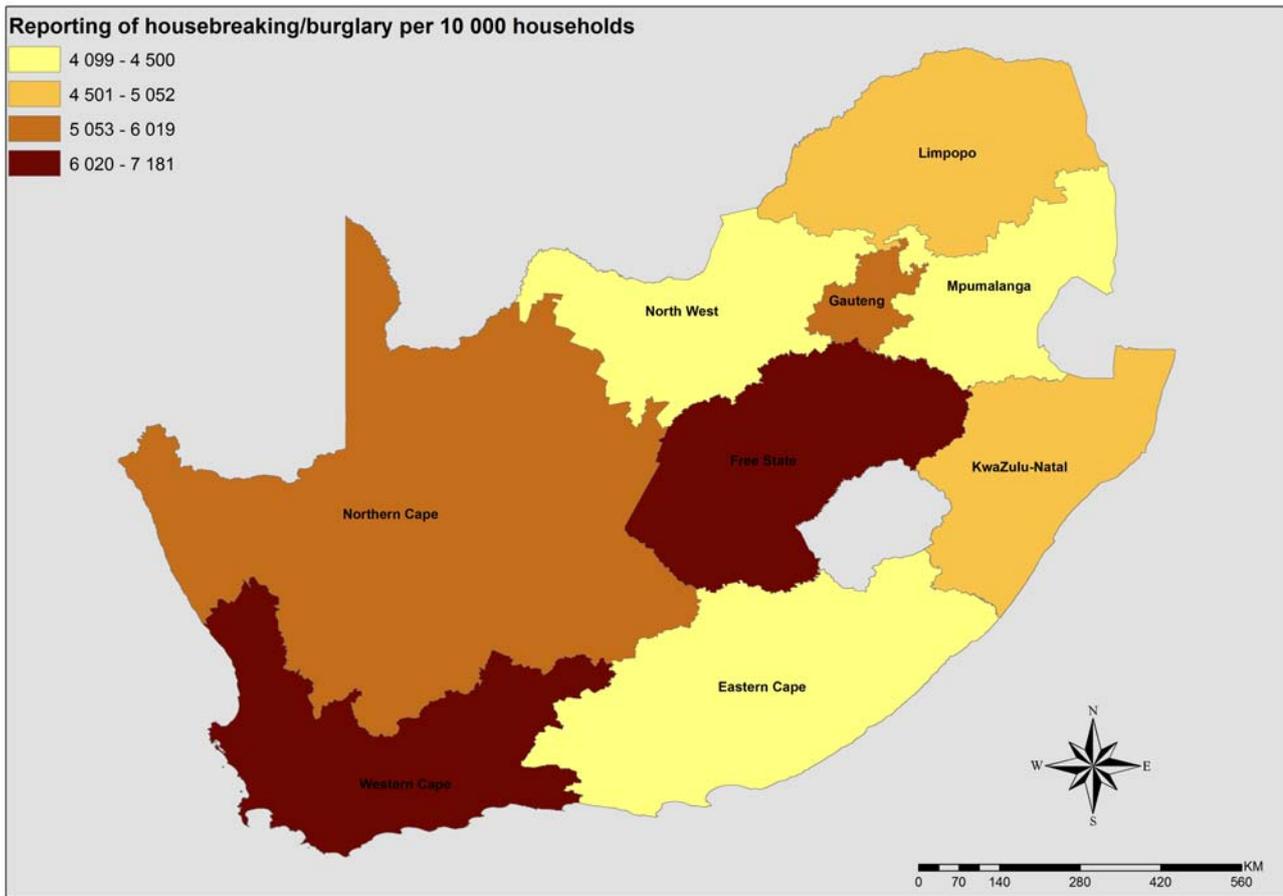
10.2 Reporting crimes to the police

Figure 53: Percentage distribution of incidents of crime reported by the households to the police



The percentage of distribution of crime reported by households to the police between 2012 and 2015/16 is shown in Figure 53. Incidents of murder and car thefts were mostly reported to the police in the period under review, with a slight decline for murder reporting from 96,0% in 2014/15 to 95,0% in 2015/16. Theft of livestock reporting also declined steadily from 40,9% in 2012 to 29,3% in 2015/16. Other series remained fairly stable over the period of four years.

Map 7: Number of households per 10 000 households, who reported incidents of housebreaking/burglary by province



Map 7 shows the distribution of households who reported incidents of housebreaking/burglary to police. Households in Western Cape were most likely to report incidents of housebreaking/burglary to police. Households in North West, Eastern Cape and Mpumalanga were least likely to report incidents of housebreaking/burglary to police.

Figure 54: Percentage distribution of incidents of crime reported by the selected individuals to the police

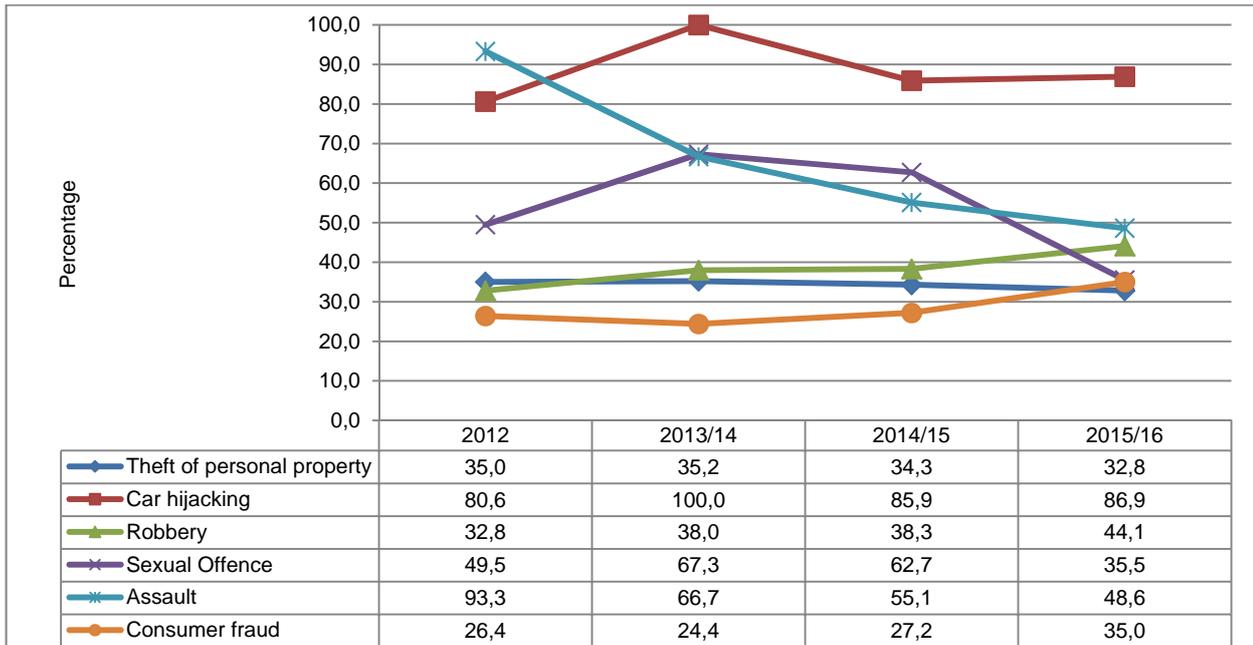


Figure 54 shows the percentage distribution of crime reported to the police by individuals, aged 16 years and older. Individual crime tended to be less frequently reported to the police than household crime. Car hijacking was the most reported individual crime, where between 80% -100% of incidents were said to have been reported to the police during the period 2012 and 2015/16. There was a sharp decline of reporting of assault incidents from 93,3% in 2012 to 48,6% in 2015/16. Other individual crimes saw a fairly constant reporting rates during that period.

10.3 Reasons for not reporting crime

Figure 55: Percentage distribution of households' reasons for not reporting incidents of crime to the police per crime, 2015/16

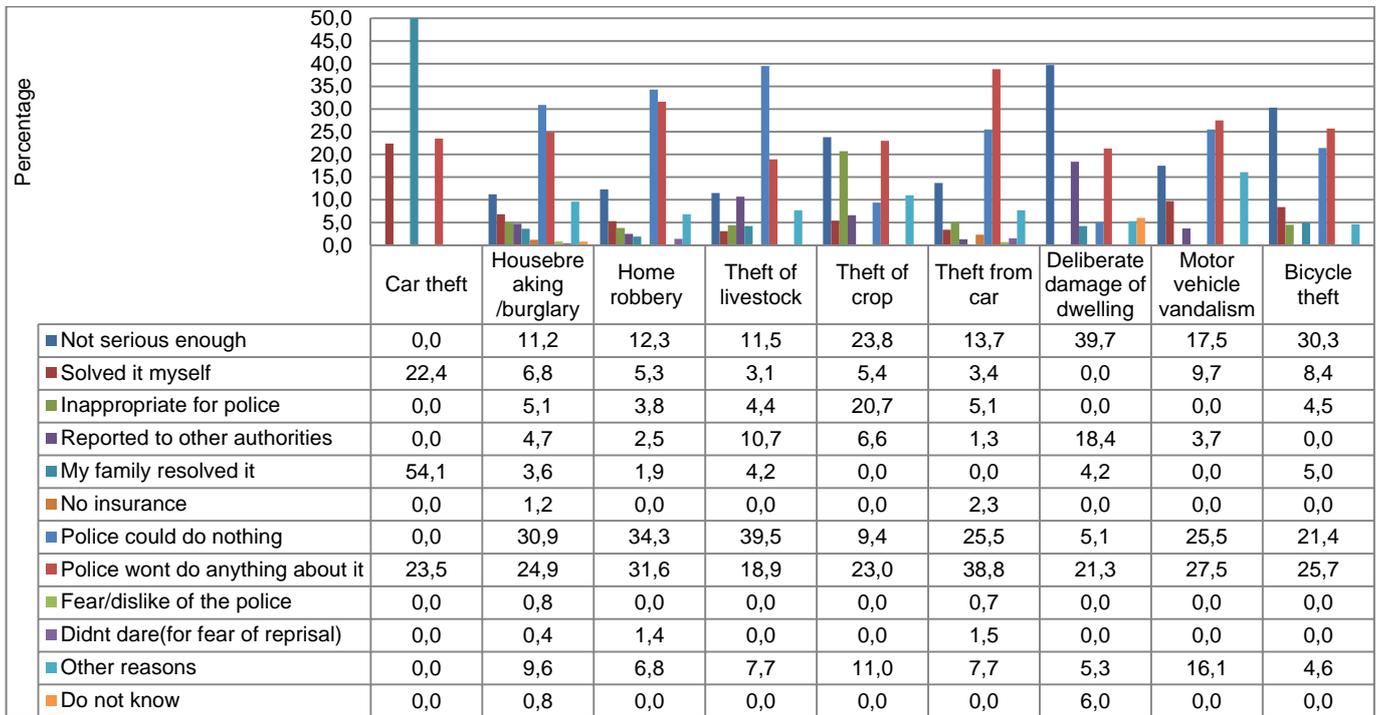
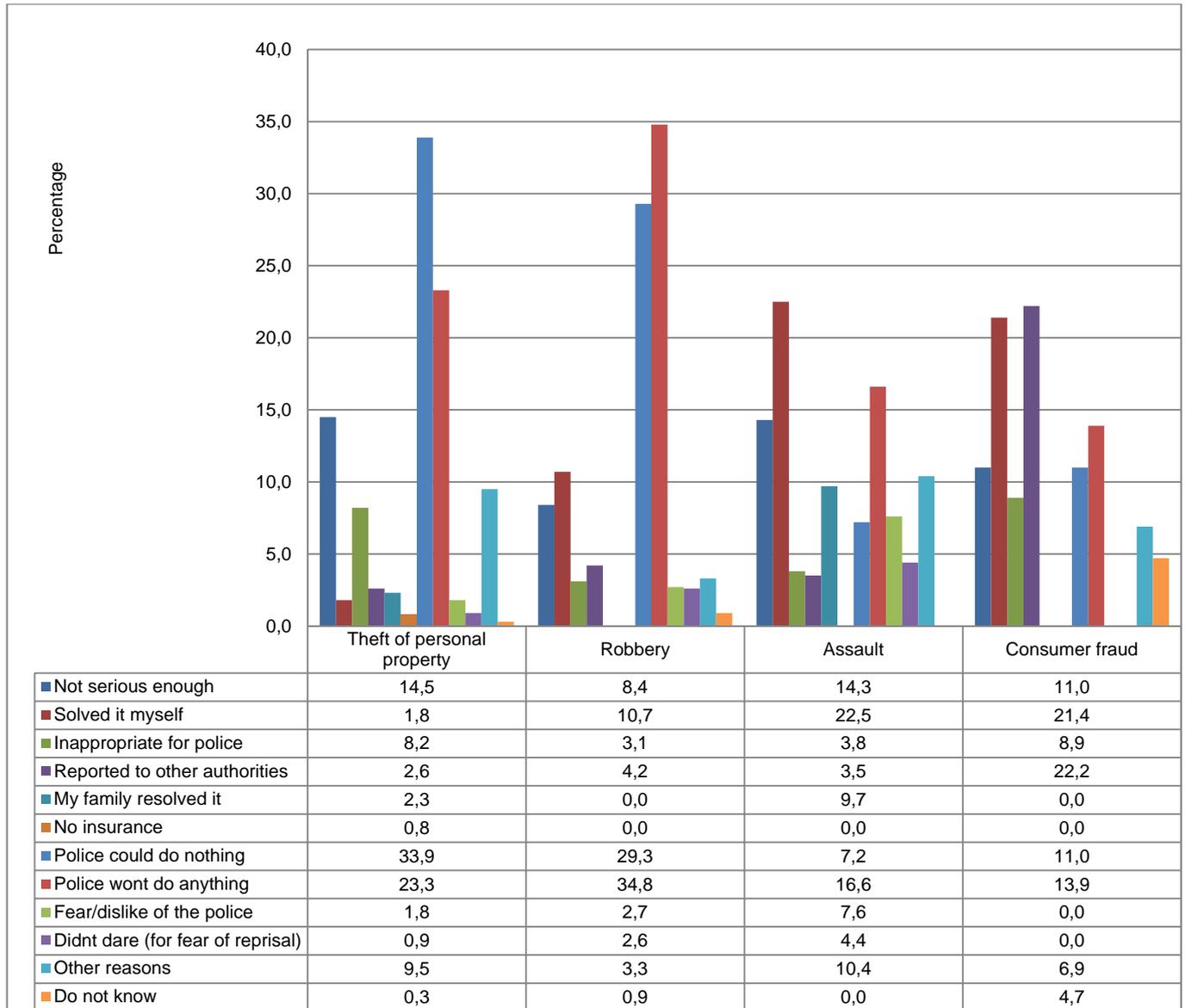


Figure 55 shows the reasons for not reporting incidents of household crime to the police for each crime. It should be taken into consideration that these proportions represent only the views of a subset of the victim population; that is, those victims who did not report the incident to the police. More than twenty per cent of those that did not report incidents of bicycle theft felt that 'police won't do anything about it' (25,7%).

The majority of victims across all crimes cited 'police could do nothing' and 'police won't do anything about it' as the reasons why they did not report incidents of crime. For those who did not report car theft, their reasons for not reporting include the incident was solved by my family (54,1%), police won't do anything about it (23,5%), and solved it myself (22,4%).

Figure 56: Percentage distribution of individuals' reasons for not reporting incidents of crime to the police per crime



The reasons why individual crimes were not reported varied according to different types of crime, however the most cited reasons for not reporting individual crime to the police were that either police could do nothing or police wouldn't do anything about it (Figure 56). These reasons jointly accounted for an estimated 57,2% for theft of personal property, 64,1% for robbery, 23,8% for assault and 24,9% for consumer fraud.

Figure 57: Percentage distribution of household crimes that were reported to anyone else (other than the police), by institution reported to

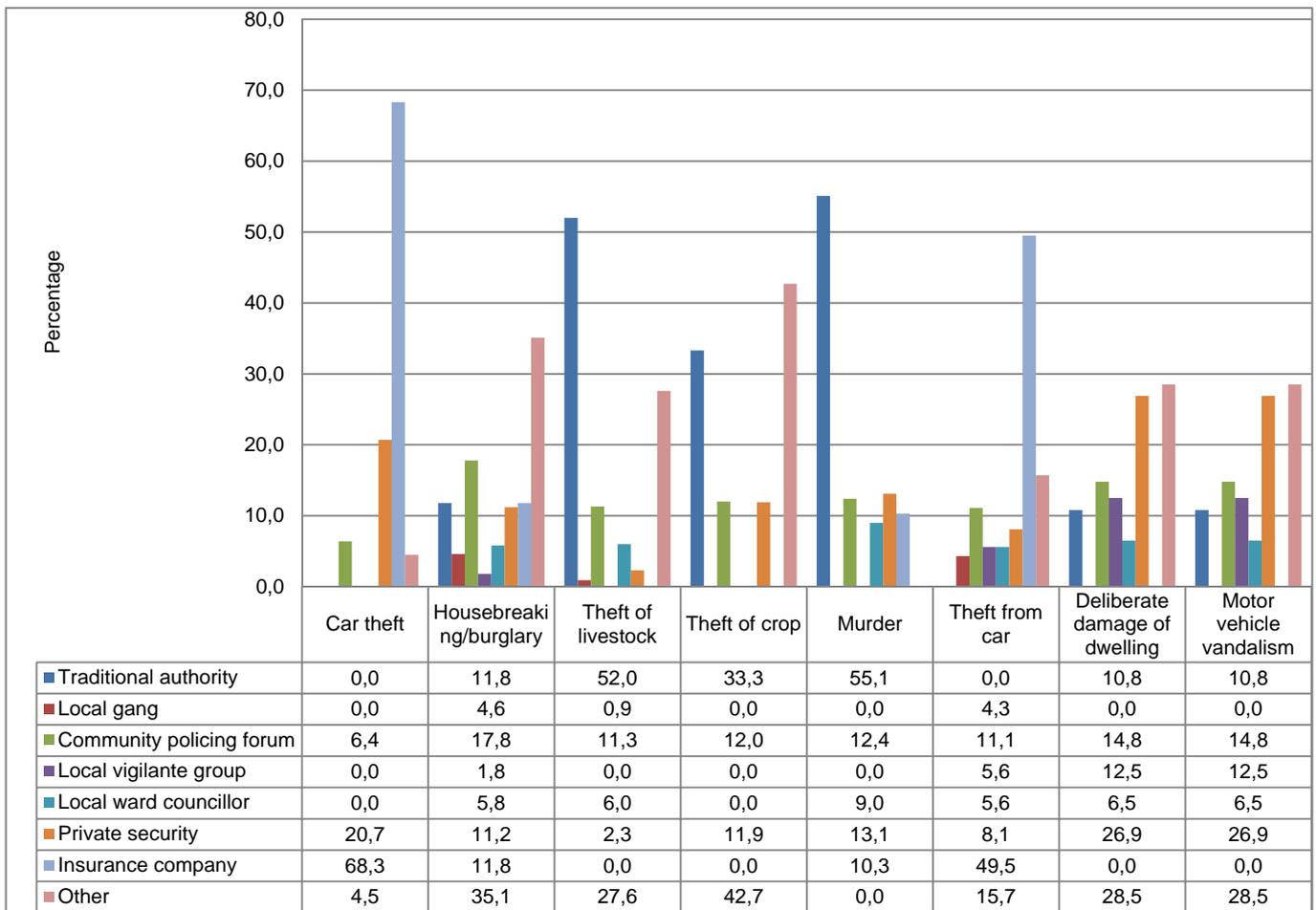
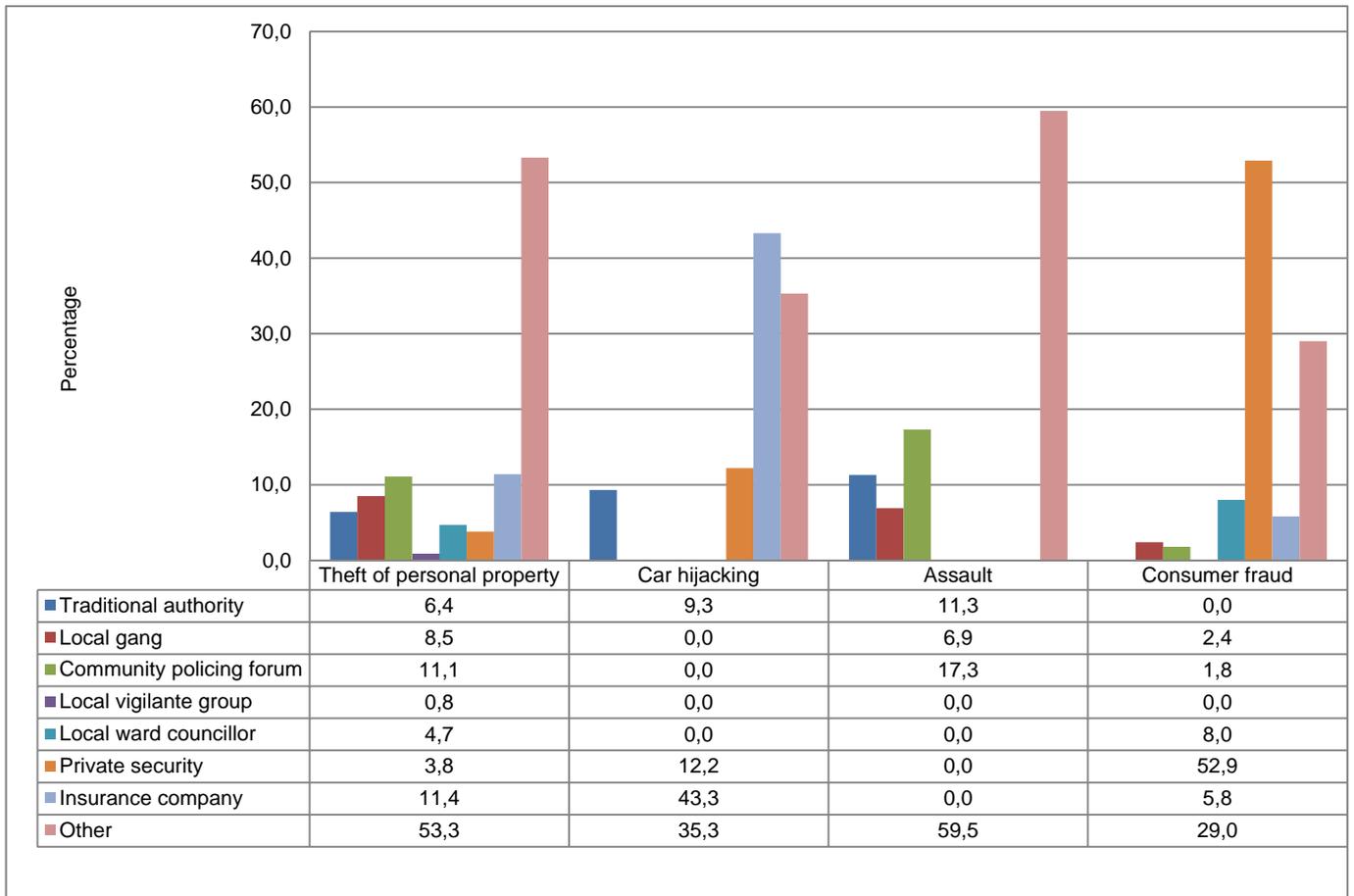


Figure 57 shows the percentage distribution of household crimes that were reported to institutions other than the police. Most car theft incidents were reported to insurance companies (68,3%) as well as private security (20,7%). Households mostly reported incidents of housebreaking/burglary to other authorities (35,1%) and community policing forums (17,8%). The majority of incidents of livestock theft were reported to traditional authorities (52,0%). Incidents of crops theft were mainly reported to traditional authorities (33,3%) and other authorities (42,7%). Murder was mostly reported to traditional authorities (55,1%) and private security (13,1%). Theft from cars were mostly reported to insurance companies (49,5%).

Figure 58: Percentage distribution of individual crimes that were reported to anyone else (other than the police) by institution reported to



The percentage distribution of individual crimes that were reported to someone else other than the police is shown in Figure 58. Car hijacking (43,3%) and theft of personal property (11,4%) were mostly reported to insurance companies, while incidents of assault (59,5%) was mostly reported to other authority. Incidents of consumer fraud (52,9%) were mostly reported to private security.

11. Overview of selected crime types

11.1 Vehicle related crimes

Figure 59: Percentage distribution of households who experienced crime by type of crime and place of occurrence, 2015/16

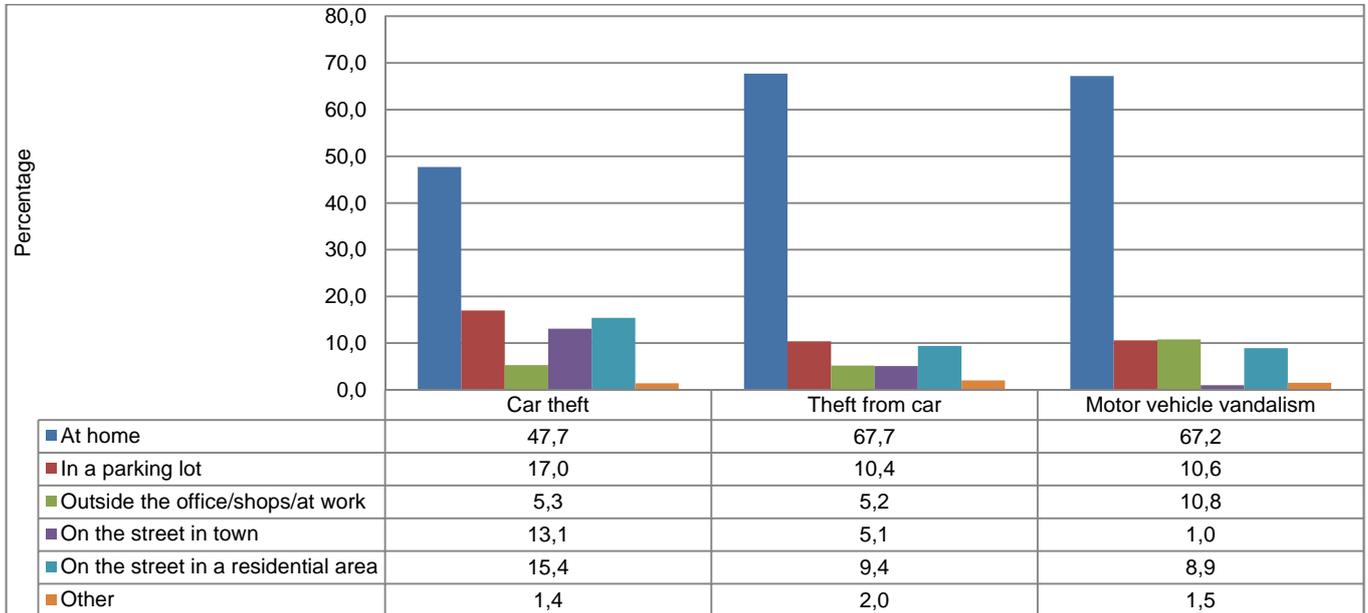


Figure 59 shows that most vehicle-related crimes occurred when vehicles were parked at home. The majority of households reported that incidents of car theft occurred at home (47,7%), while 15,4% reported that it happened on the streets in a residential area. Approximately 67,7% of incidents of theft from cars occurred at their homes, while 5,1% on the street in town. About 67,2% of incidents of motor vehicle vandalism occurred at home, while 10,8% occurred outside the office/shops/at work.

Figure 60: Percentage distribution of time of the day when selected household crimes occurred

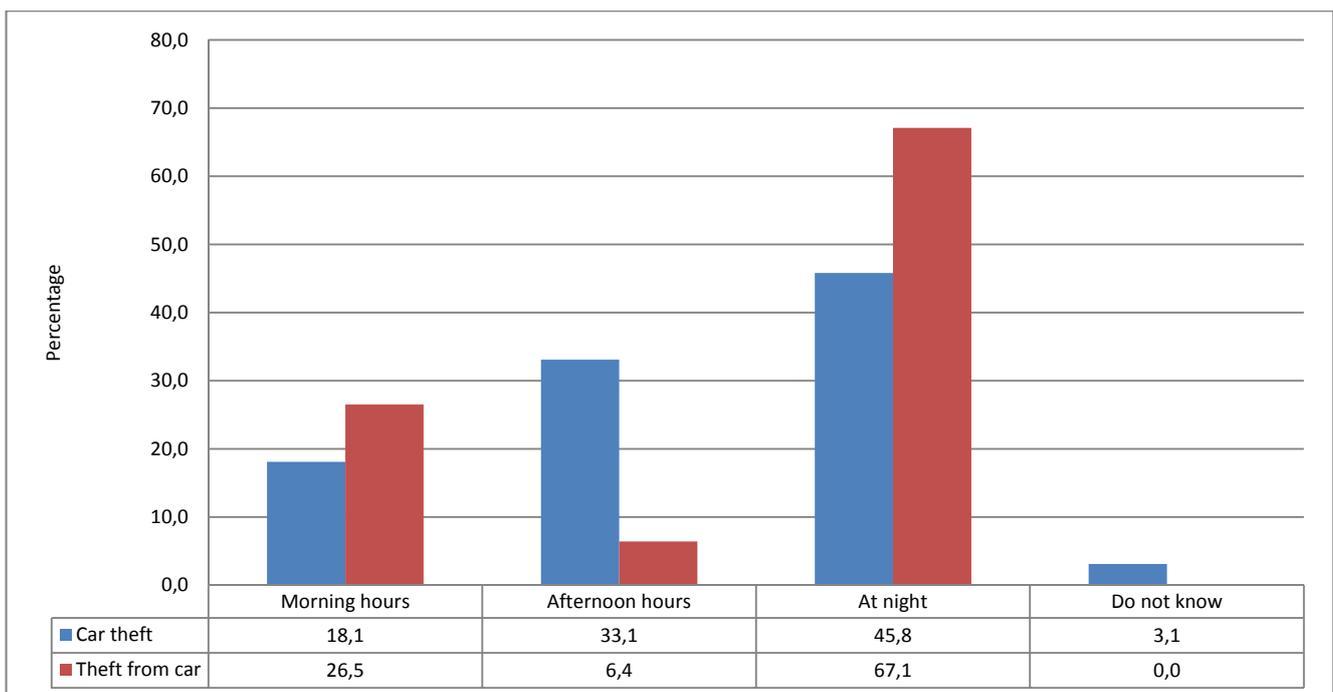


Figure 60 shows that car theft was most likely to occur at night (45,8%), while 18,1% reported that it occurred in the morning hours and 33,1% indicated that it was committed in the afternoon hours. It was also reported that theft from cars mostly occurred at night (67,1%), whereas 6,4% took place in the afternoon hours. Only 26,5% of households reported that theft from car happened in the morning hours.

Figure 61: Percentage distribution of the period of the week when household crimes occurred

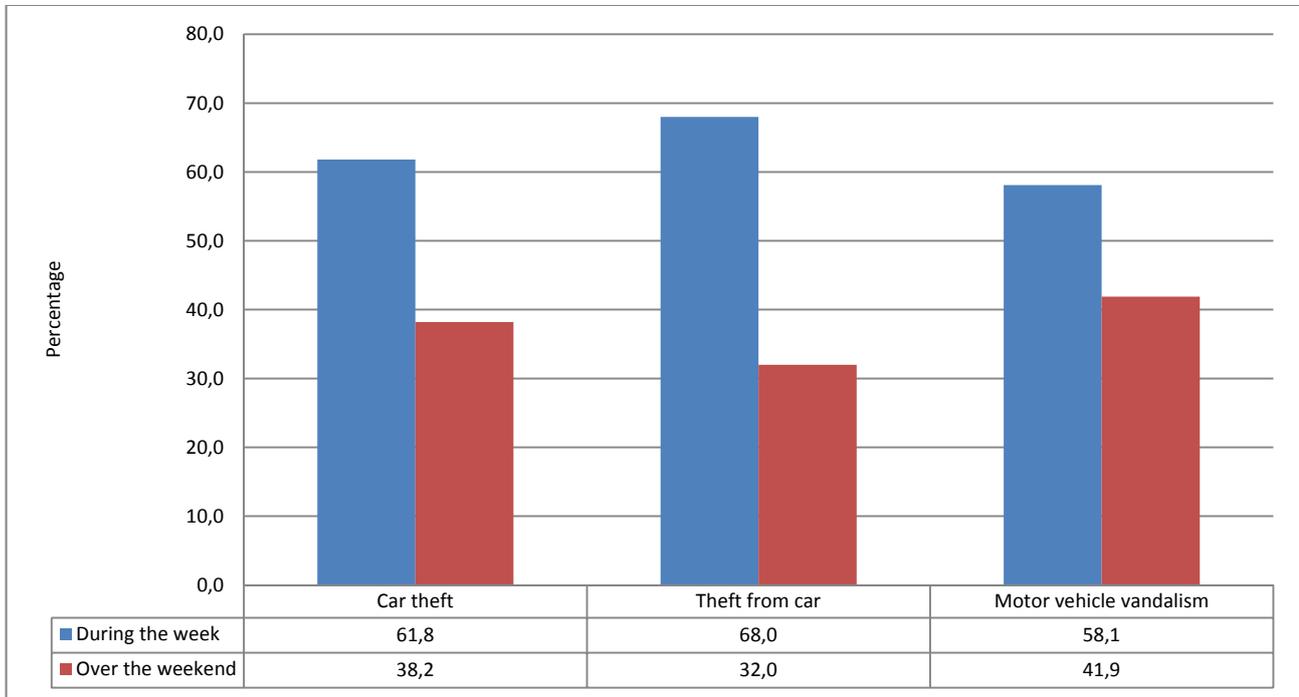


Figure 61 gives the distribution of the period of the week when car related crimes occurred. All these crimes were most likely to occur during the week, with theft from cars having the highest percentage (68,0%). Crime most likely to happen over the weekend was motor vehicle vandalism (41,9%).

11.2 Housebreaking/burglary and other theft

Figure 62: Percentage distribution of the time of the day that the housebreaking/burglary took place, by province

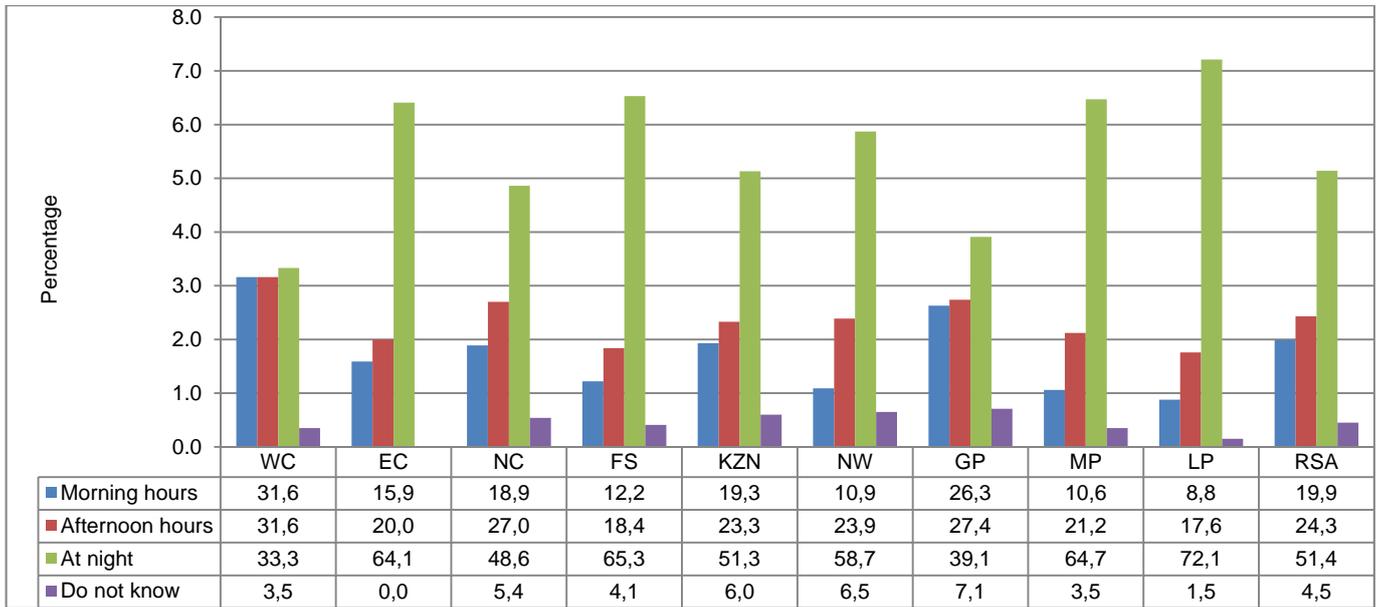
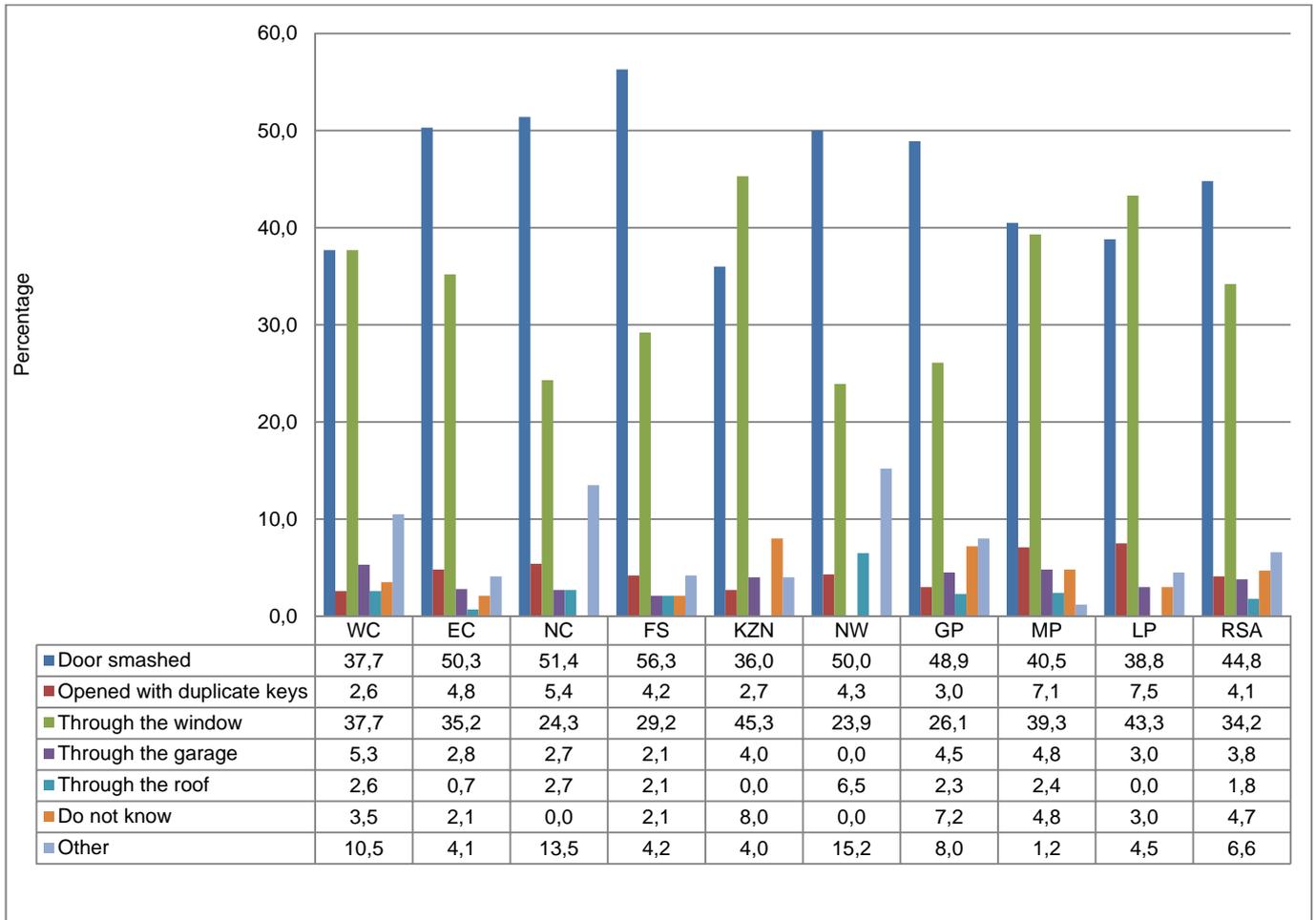


Figure 62 shows the percentage distribution of households who experienced housebreaking/burglary in 2015/16 by the time of day it took place. The pattern is the same in all provinces where the most likely time of the day housebreaking/burglary takes place is at night followed by afternoon hours. Morning hours are the least likely time for housebreaking/burglary to take place in every province except in the Western Cape where housebreaking/burglary is equally likely to happen at any time of the day.

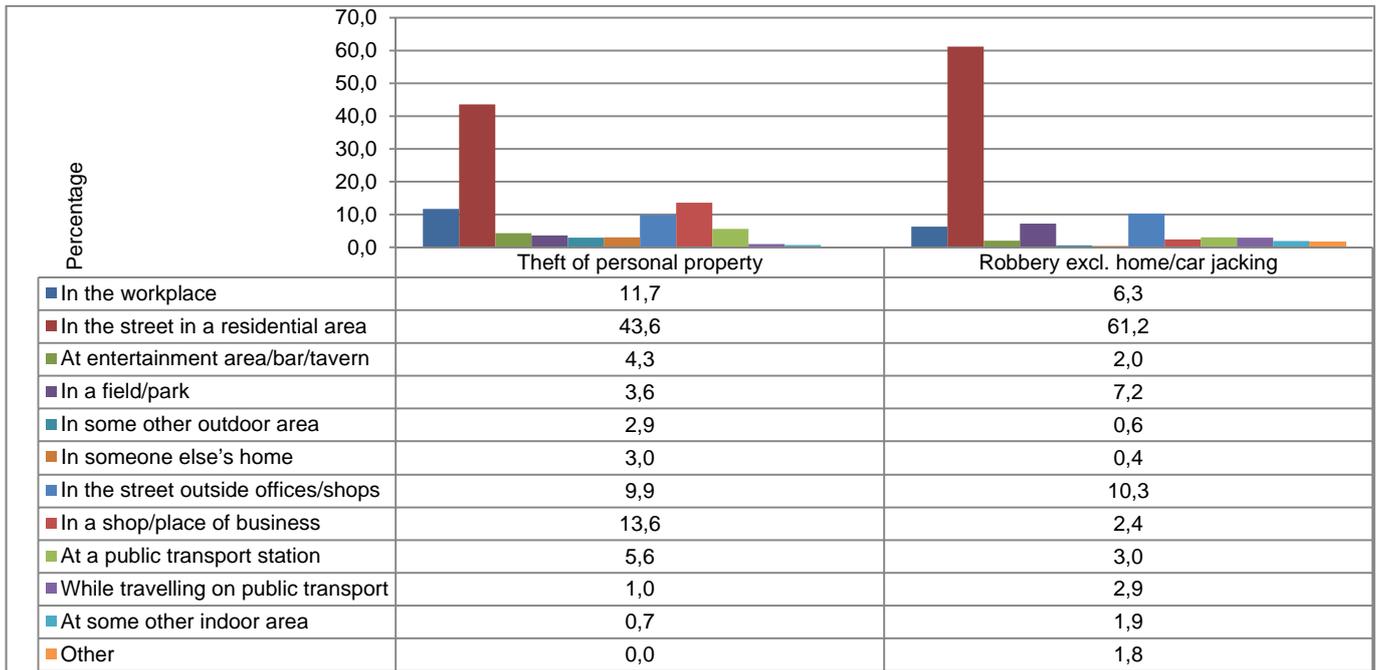
Figure 63: Percentage distribution of the manner in which the burglar gained entry into the house, by province



The percentage distribution of the manner in which the burglar gained entry into the house by province is shown in Figure 63. The majority of households in South Africa responded that the door was smashed (44,8%) as a way of entry into their house than any other reason, while about 34,2% of households indicated that burglars managed to gain entry to their houses through the window. Entry through the roof (1,8%) was the least mentioned entry method.

11.3 Robbery and theft of personal property

Figure 64: Place where robbery or theft of personal property occurred by province (per cent)



Individuals who experienced theft of personal property and robbery were asked the location where this crime occurred. Figure 64 illustrates that 6 in 10 individuals said that they were robbed in the street in a residential area (61,2%) while about 10,3% were robbed in the street outside offices /shops. Similarly, most incidents of theft of personal property occurred in a street in a residential area (43,6%). Those who experienced theft of personal property also responded that it occurred in a shop/place of business (13,6%) and in the workplace (11,7%).

11.4 Assault

Figure 65: Percentage of selected individuals who knew the perpetrator, and their relationship, if any, to the perpetrator by victims of assault

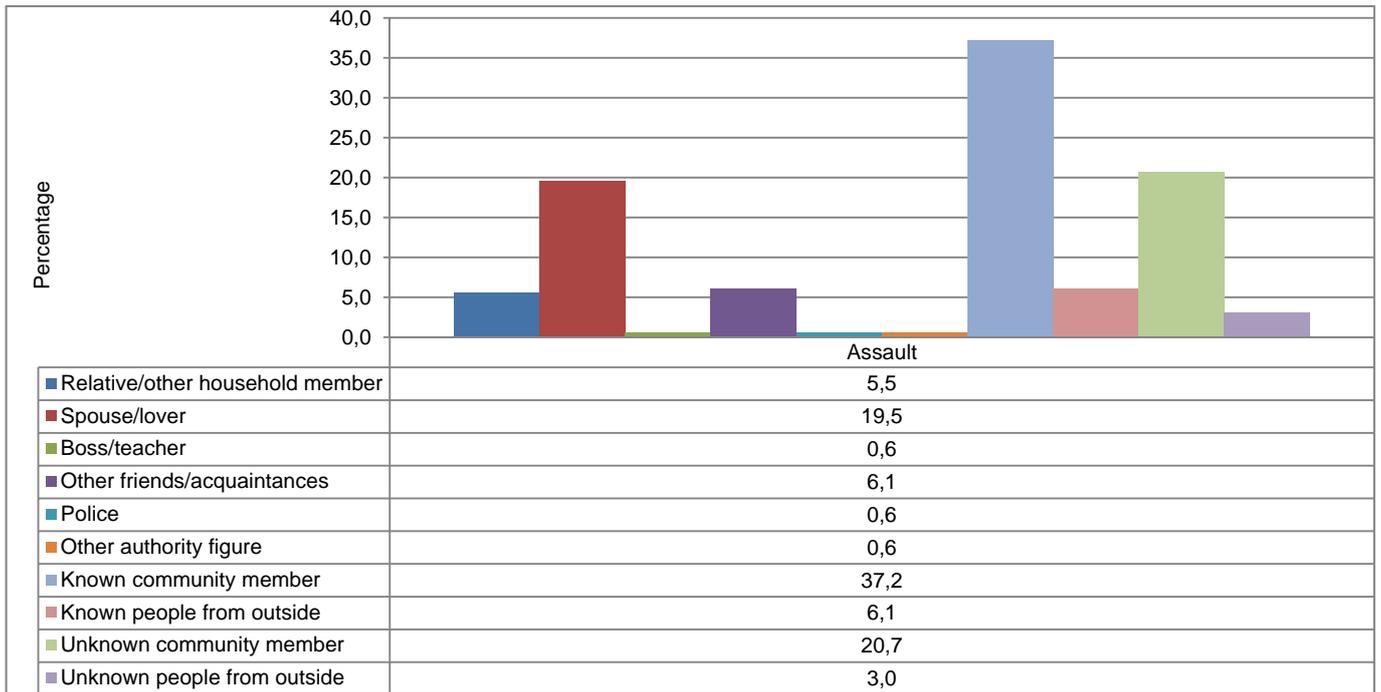
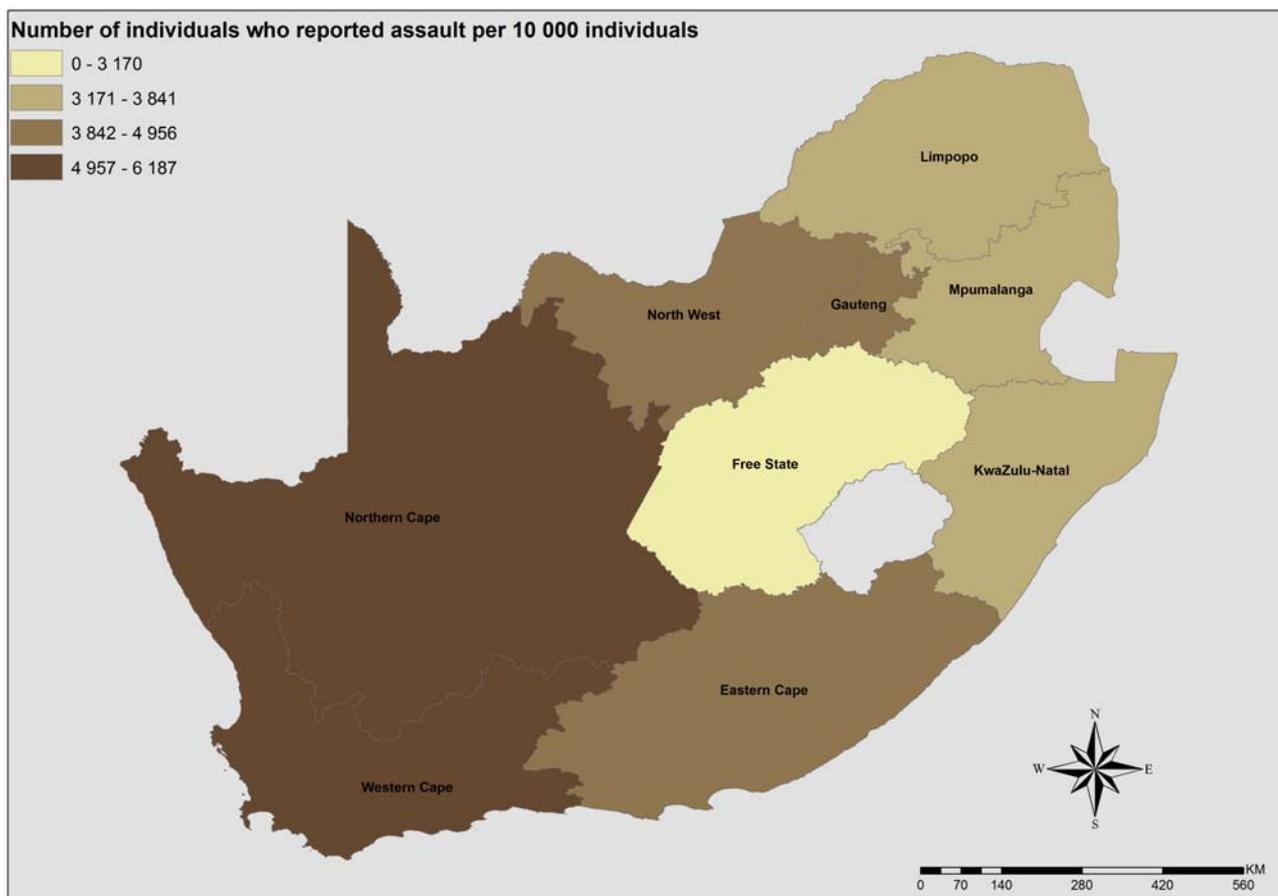


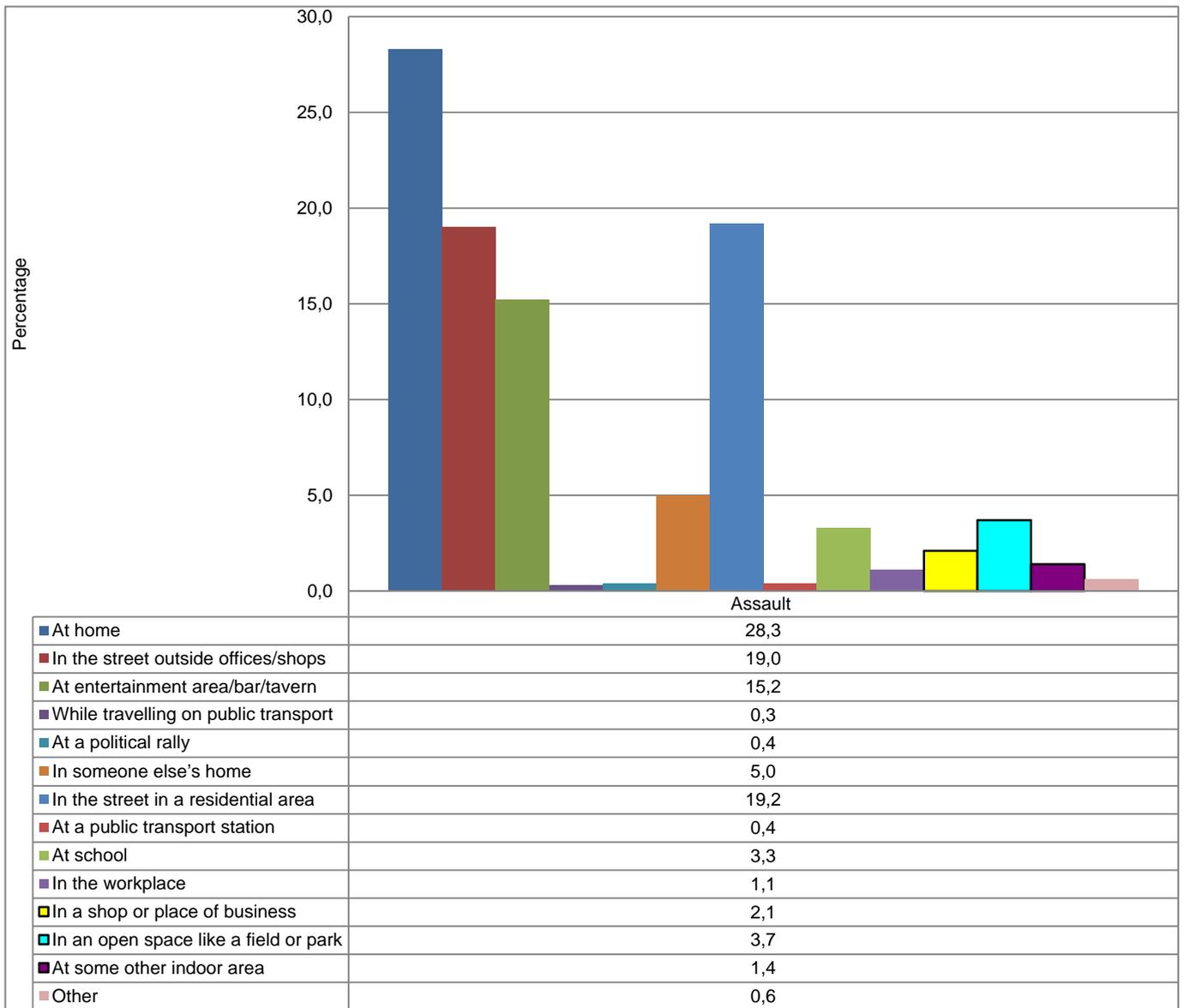
Figure 65 shows the percentage of selected individuals who experienced sexual assault by a known perpetrator. About 37,2% of individuals who experienced assault were victimised by a known community member, followed by unknown community member (20,7%).

Map 8: Number of individuals per 10 000 population, who reported assault to the police by province



Map 8 shows the provincial distribution of individuals per 10 000 who reported assault to the police by province. The highest reporting rates were found in Northern Cape and Western Cape.

Figure 66: Place where assault occurred by type of crime



The places where assault took place is depicted in Figure 66. The majority of the assault incidents took place at home (28,3%), in the street in a residential area (19,2%) and in the street outside offices/shops (19,0%) and at entertainment area or tavern (15,2%).

Figure 67: Percentage distribution of the motivation behind the assault

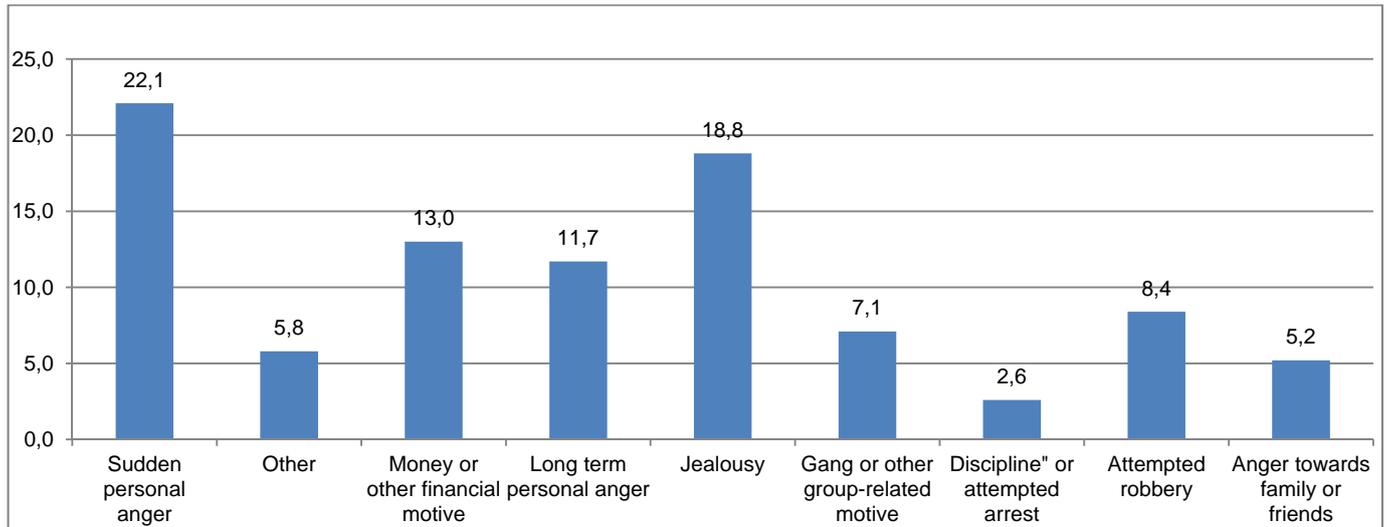


Figure 67 portrays the percentage distribution of the perceptions of victims about the motivation behind the assault that they experienced between April 2015 and March 2016. Reasons that were mostly cited were sudden personal anger (22,1%) and jealousy (18,8%). Other main reasons included money or other financial motive (13,0%) and long term personal anger (11,7%).

11.5 Murder

Figure 68: Percentage distribution of the motivation behind the murder

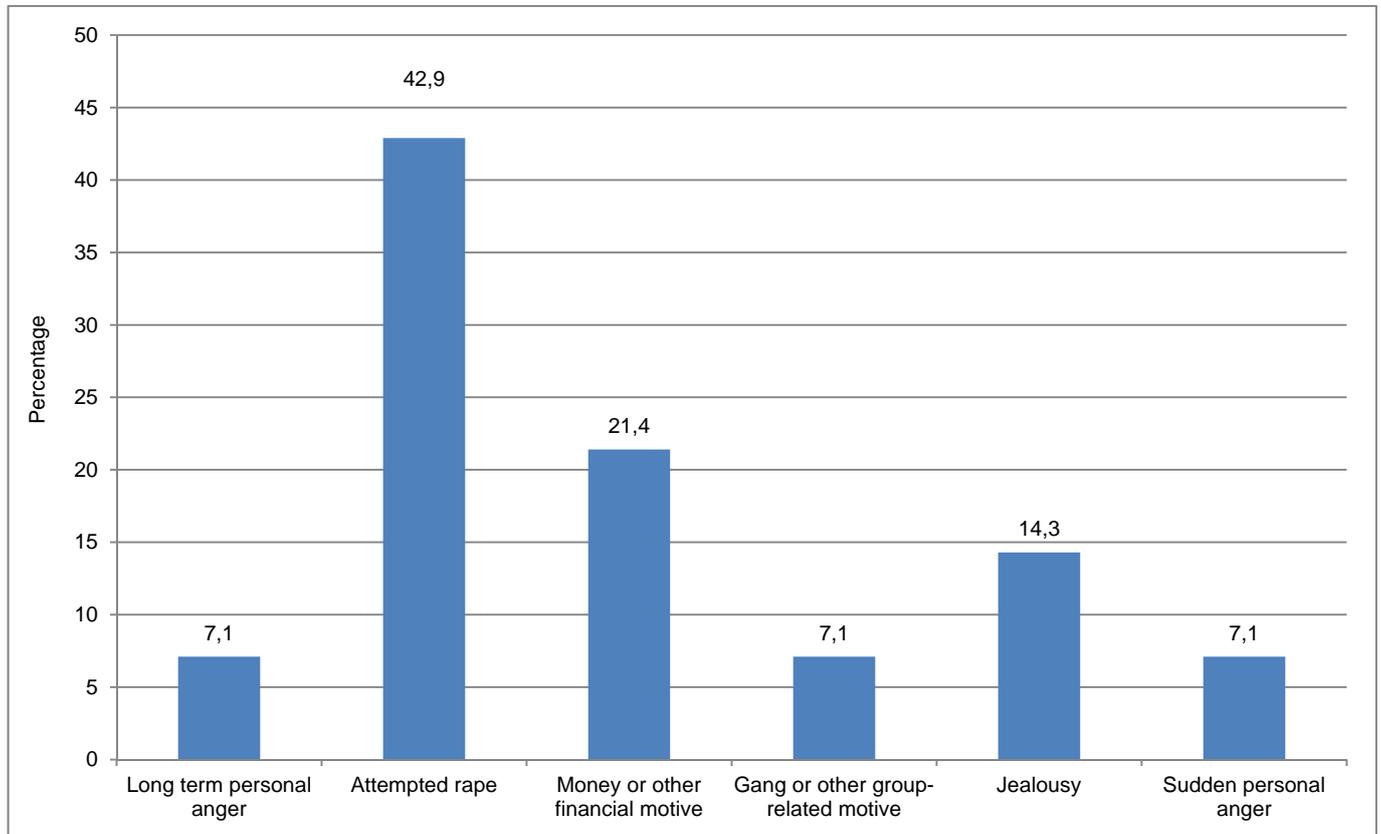
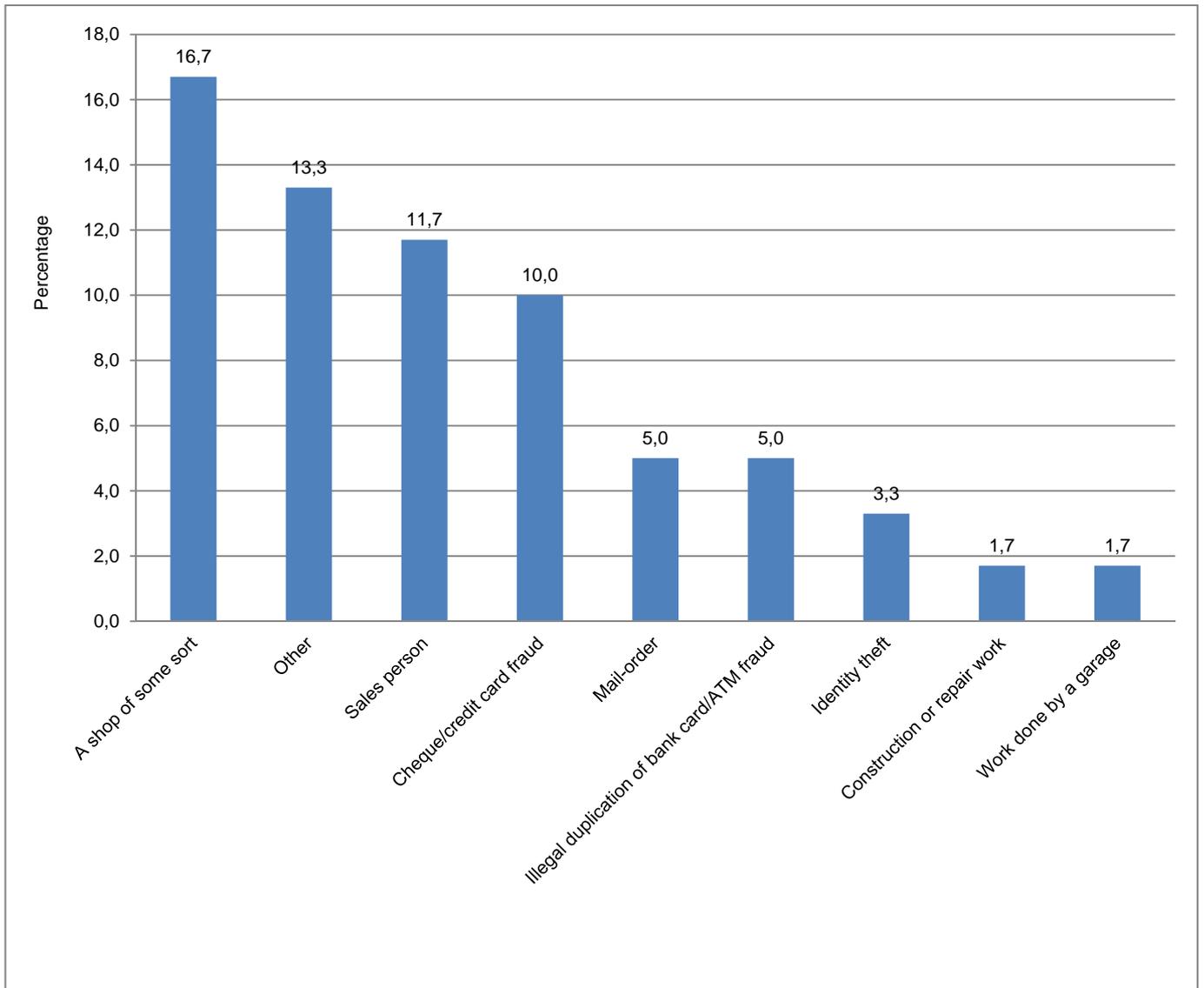


Figure 68 shows percentage distribution of the households' perception about the motives behind the murder of their household members. A majority of households (42,9%) were of the view that attempted rape was the main motivation behind the murder of their household members. Money or other financial motive (21,4%) and jealousy (14,3%) were also cited by households as the main motives for murder.

11.6 Consumer fraud

Figure 69: Percentage distribution on how consumer fraud took place



The percentage distribution on how consumer fraud took place is shown in Figure 69. Individuals who experienced consumer fraud mainly said that it mostly happened through a shop of some sort (16,7%) while others were victim of cheque or credit card fraud (10,0%) or a sales person (11,7%).

11.7 Use of weapons in criminal activity

Figure 70: Percentage distribution of the weapons used by perpetrators when committing violent crimes

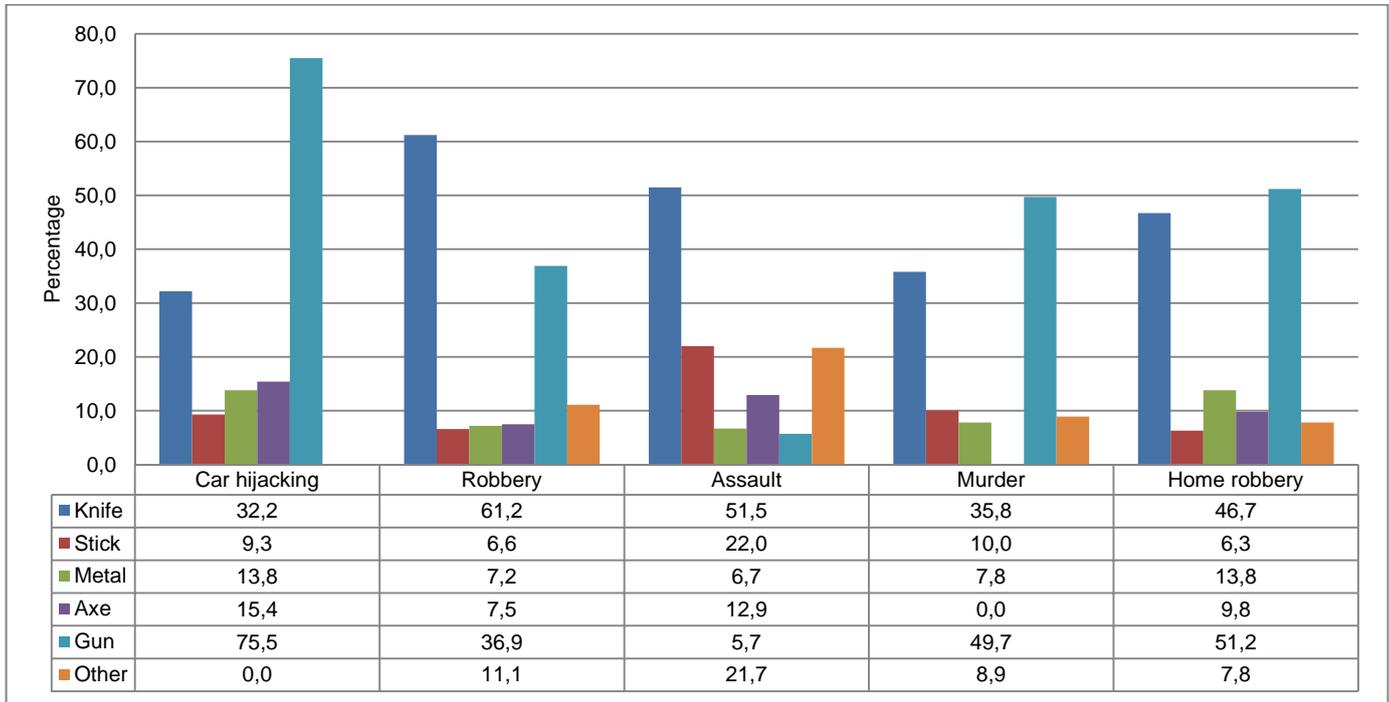


Figure 70 shows the percentage distribution of the weapons used by perpetrators when committing violent crimes. Overall, knives and guns were the most commonly used weapons. Knives were frequently used by perpetrators of robbery (61,2%) and assault (51,5%), whereas guns were mainly used by perpetrators of car hijacking (75,5%) and home robbery (51,2%). Other weapons used were sticks or clubs, metal bars, axes or pangas. These weapons were mostly used to commit murder and home robbery.

12. Technical notes

12.1 Response details

Table 14: Response rates by province, VOCS 2015/16

Province	Per cent
Western Cape	85,19
Eastern Cape	80,40
Northern Cape	84,07
Free State	86,00
KwaZulu-Natal	88,22
North West	83,31
Gauteng	75,43
Mpumalanga	89,19
Limpopo	88,30
South Africa	82,90

12.2 Survey requirements and design

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

12.3 Questionnaire design

Stats SA has committed itself to the highest international standards of data collection. In this regard, without compromising South African values and concepts, the VOCS 2015/16 strives to bring the questionnaire content to international standards, so that comparative analyses with other countries can be undertaken. The VOCS 2015/16 questionnaire was developed based on the questions used in the International Crime Victim Survey (ICVS), previous VOCSs (both conducted by ISS and Stats SA) with modifications in some instances. The Stats SA questionnaire design standard for household surveys was also used as a normative reference. In order to minimise fieldworker and capturing errors, the questionnaire was largely pre-coded. Some minor changes and additions were made to the questionnaire for VOCS 2015/16.

Sections 10 to 20 of the questionnaire represent household crimes for which a proxy respondent (preferably head of the household or acting head of household) answered on behalf of the household. All analysis done in this report that included demographic variables was done using the demographic characteristics of the household head or proxy.

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

Table 14 summarises the details of the questions included in the VOCS questionnaire. The questions are covered in 28 sections, each focusing on a particular aspect.

Table 15: Contents of the VOCS 2015/16 questionnaire

Section	Number of questions	Details of each section
Cover page		Household information, response details, field staff information, result codes, etc.
Flap	10	Demographic information (name, sex, age, population group, etc.)
Section 1	10	Household-specific characteristics (education, economic activities and household income sources)
Section 2	13	General thinking / beliefs on crime
Section 3	6	Individual and community response to crime
Section 4	7	Victim support and other interventions
Section 5	4	Citizen interaction or community cohesion
Section 6	16	Perception of the police service
Section 7a	9	Perception of the courts
Section 7b	11	Perception of Trafficking in Persons
Section 8	4	Perception of correctional services
Section 9	4	Corruption experienced by the household
Section 10	4	Experience of household crime (screening table)
Section 11	21	Theft of car experienced by a household member(s) in the past 12 months
Section 12	23	Housebreaking or burglary when no one was at home in the past 12 months
Section 13	28	Home robbery (including robbery often around or inside the household's dwelling) experienced by a household member(s) in the past 12 months
Section 14	20	Theft of livestock, poultry and other animals in the past 12 months
Section 15	19	Theft of crops planted by the household in the past 12 months
Section 16	23	Murder experienced by a household member(s) in the past 12 months
Section 17	21	Theft out of the motor vehicle experienced by a household member(s) in the past 12 months
Section 18	20	Deliberate damaging/burning or destruction of dwelling experienced by a household member(s) in the past 12 months
Section 19	20	Motor vehicle vandalism or deliberate damage of a motor vehicle experienced by a household member(s) in the past 12 months
Section 20	17	Theft of bicycle experienced in the past 12 months
Section 21	7	Experience of individual crimes (screening table) in the past 5 years and in the past 12 months
Section 22	19	Theft of personal property experienced in the past 12 months
Section 23	30	Hijacking of motor vehicle (including attempted hijacking) experienced in the past 12 months
Section 24	27	Robbery (including street robberies and other non-residential robberies, excluding car or truck hijackings, and home robberies) experienced in the past 12 months
Section 25	28	Sexual offences (including rape) experienced in the past 12 months
Section 26	27	Assault experienced in the past 12 months
Section 27	18	Consumer fraud experienced by the individual experienced in the past 12 months
Section 28	7	Corruption (when someone is in a position of authority fails to do something he/she is required to do and solicits a bribe)
Section 29	3	Survey officer to answer questions

12.4 Sample design

The VOCS 2016 uses the Master Sample 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 the VOCS. The VOCS 2015/2016 collection was based on the 2013 Master Sample. This Master Sample is based on information collected during the 2011 Census conducted by Stats SA. 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 VOCS 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 VOCS 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.

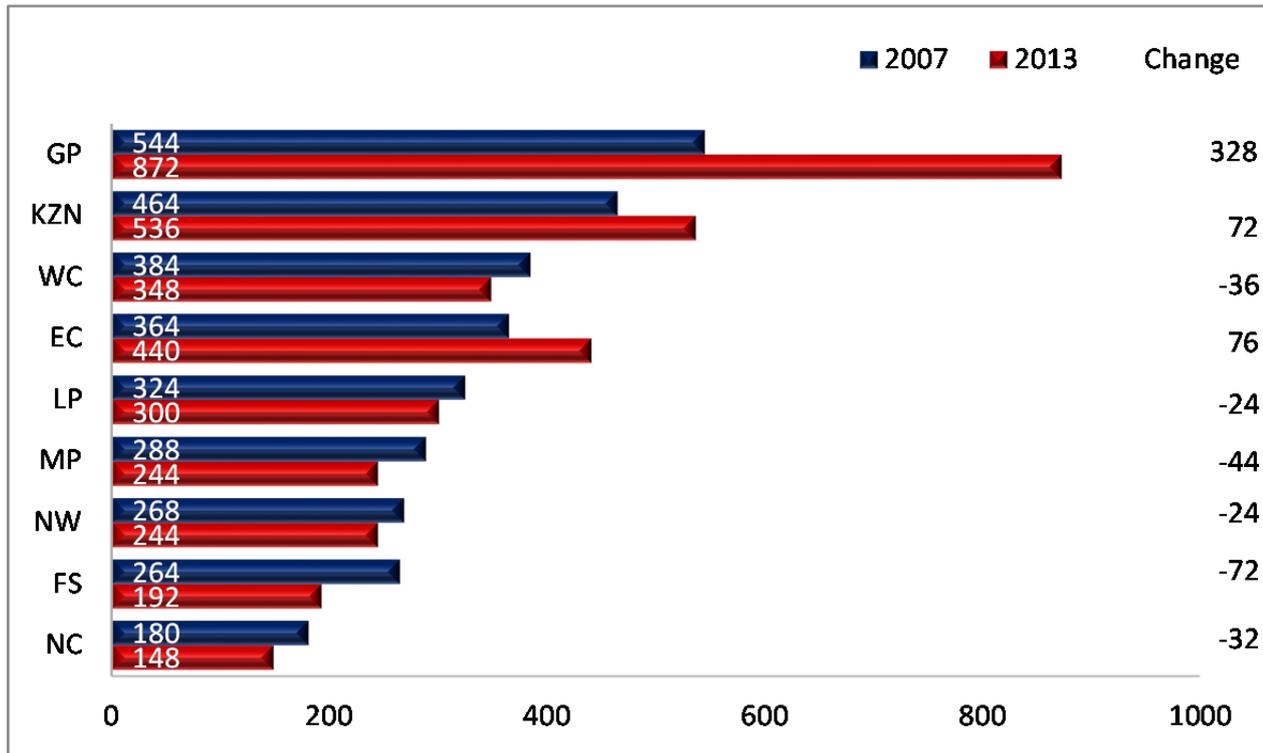
Table 16: Comparison between the 2007 (old) Master Sample and the new Master Sample (designed in 2013)

	2007 Master Sample (VOCS 2008-2014)	2013 Master Sample (VOCS 2015/2016 onwards)
Design	Two-stage stratified design	Two-stage stratified design
Number of primary sampling units (PSUs)	3 080 PSUs	3 324 PSUs
Number of dwelling units (DUs)	Approximately 30 000 DUs	Approximately 33 000 DUs
Stratification	No stratification by geo-type within metros/non-metros	Stratification by geo-type within metros/non-metros
Geo-types	4 geo-types, namely urban formal, urban informal, tribal areas, and rural formal	3 geo-types, namely urban, traditional, and farms
Sample	Sample representative at national, provincial and metro levels, but estimates only produced to provincial level	Sample representative at national, provincial and metro levels Weights produced to publish estimates at metro level

There are a number of aspects in which the two Master Samples differ. The number of geo-types was reduced from 4 to 3 while the new Master Sample allows for the publication of estimates at metro level.

Primary stratification occurred at provincial and metro/non-metro levels, for mining, and geography type, while the secondary strata were created within the primary strata based on the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the population.

Figure 71: Distribution of primary sampling units by province, 2007 (old) Master Sample and the new Master Sample (designed in 2013)



Given the change in the provincial distribution of the South African population between 2001 and 2011, the Master Sample was accordingly adjusted. There was also an 8% increase in the sample size of the Master Sample of PSUs to improve the precision of the VOCS estimates. In particular, the sample sizes increased most notably in Gauteng, Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal.

12.5 Data collection

Stats SA conducted the fifth annual Victims of Crime Survey in close collaboration with other role players in the Safety and Security cluster in April 2015–March 2016. Since 2013 the Victims of Crime Survey, the Domestic Tourism Survey(DTS) and the General Household Survey(VOCS) have adopted the Continuous Data Collection(CDC) methodology. The Victims of Crime Survey conducts data collection from April to March. In the long run, this methodology will enable data collection to coincide with the financial year and the reporting cycle of administrative data related to crime.

Data collection took place from April 2015 to March 2016 with a moving reference period of 12 months. This is different from the 2011 and 2012 collections which were done from January to March and had a fixed reference period from January to December of the previous year. The sample has been distributed evenly over the whole collection period in the form of quarterly allocations. This will provide a guarantee against possible seasonal effects in the survey estimates. It will, in future, provide an opportunity for the production of rolling estimates relating to any desired time period. It has been noted that the change of data collection methodology may cause concerns over the survey estimates, particularly upon comparisons of years before and after the change. Victimization questions referred to the twelve calendar months ending with the month before the interview.

Statistics South Africa is committed to meeting the highest ethical standards in its data collection processes. In addition to being bound to the Statistics Act, the Victims of Crime Survey, due to its sensitive nature, required additional measures to ensure that the integrity and well-being of the households are protected.

12.6 Editing and imputation

All questionnaires were scanned, and the data were sent to the post-capture process for editing and imputation. At each stage of checking, data were edited to ensure consistency. Data editing is concerned with the identification and, if possible, the correction of erroneous or highly suspect survey data. Data was checked for valid range, internal logic and consistency.

The focus of the editing process was on clearing up skip violations and ensuring that each variable only contains valid values. Very few limits to valid values were set and data were largely released as they were received from the field.

When dealing with internal inconsistencies, logical imputation was used, i.e. information from other questions was compared with the inconsistent information. If other evidence was found to back up either of the two inconsistent viewpoints, the inconsistency was resolved accordingly. If the internal consistency remained, the question subsequent to the filter question was dealt with by either setting it to missing and imputing its value or printing a message of edit failure for further investigation, decision-making and manual editing. Hot-deck imputation was used to impute for missing age.

12.7 Construction of Household Sample Weights

The household sample weights for VOCS 2011 to 2015/16 were constructed in such a manner that the responses from the respondent households could be properly expanded to represent the household population. The sample weights therefore are a product of several factors, including the original selection probabilities (design weights), adjustments for PSUs that were sub-sampled or segmented, excluded population from the sampling frame, non-response, weight trimming and benchmarking to known household estimates.

The base weights for the household weighting process are the same as those for the person weighting process. The adjustments applied to the base weights to obtain the adjusted base weights for household weighting. In the final step of constructing the household sample weights, the adjusted base weights were calibrated such that the aggregate totals match with the independently derived (by Stats SA Demography Division) household estimates by the head of households age, population group and gender at national and provincial level. The calibrated weights are constructed with a lower bound on the calibrated weights of 50 within the StatMx software from Statistics Canada.

The household estimates used in the calibration of the adjusted base weights for VOCS 2011 to 2015/16 were the Mid-November 2010, Mid-November 2011, Mid-May 2013 and Mid-May 2015 population estimate, respectively, based on the 2016 mid-year population model. The household estimates were used in benchmarking to two sets of control totals:

- National level totals that were defined by the cross-classification of age, population group and gender of the head of the household. Age represents the four age groups of 0-34, 35-49, 50-64 and 65+. Population group represents the four groups of black African, 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.
- Provincial level totals were defined within the provinces by age of head of household. The country has 9 provinces; Age represents the four age groups of 0-34, 35-49, 50-64 and 65+. The cross-classification of the areas with age resulted in 36 calibration cells.

12.8 Individual sample weights

The final survey weights were constructed by calibrating the non-response-adjusted design weights to the known population estimates as control totals using the 'Integrated Household Weighting' method.

The VOCS 2015/16 sample was calibrated using the Population Estimates of Mid May 2015 (based on the 2015 series). The final weights were benchmarked to the known population estimates of 5-year age groups by population groups by gender at national level, and broad age groups at province level. The 5-year age groups are: 0-4, 5-9, 10-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50-54, 55-59, 60-64, 65-69, 70-74, and 75 and older. The provincial level age groups are 0-14, 15-34, 35-64; and 65 years and older. The calibrated weights are constructed such that all persons in a household would have the same final weight.

The VOCS 2015/16 had an extra level of selection where one person, 16 years or older, was selected per household to complete sections 21 to 28 of the questionnaire. The individual weights were benchmarked to an estimated national population of age 16 and older in Mid-May 2014. Records for which the age, population group or gender had item non-response could not be weighted and were therefore excluded from the dataset. No additional imputation was done to retain these records.

12.9 Estimation

The final survey weights were used to obtain the estimates for various domains of interest at a household level, for example, victimisation level in South Africa; households' perceptions of crime levels in the country, etc.

12.10 Reliability of the survey estimates

The survey estimates for questions related to perceptions of crime and the criminal justice system are reliable and provide good estimates at provincial level. However, statistics related to specific crimes should be analysed and used with caution. Crimes that are relatively rare – such as murder – resulted in very few cases in the database and submitting these to a too detailed analysis, will provide unreliable results. The general rule of thumb is that if the number of weighted cases in a cell is less than 10 000, the estimates should rather not be used. Alternatively, less than 5 un-weighted cases per cell should also be regarded as too small to provide reliable estimates.

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

12.11 Comparability with previous surveys

The VOCS 2015/16 is comparable to the previous VOC surveys in that several questions have remained unchanged over time. Where comparisons were possible, it was indicated in the report. The current survey can provide for more accurate estimates at provincial level. Caution should be exercised when running cross tabulation of different crimes by provinces and other variables. For several crimes the reported experienced cases were too few to allow for extensive analysis. This is due to the survey being the first in the series of continuous data collection methodology which was applied.

12.12 Sampling and the interpretation of the data

Caution must be exercised when interpreting the results of the VOCS 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 and Eastern 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.

12.13 Limitations of crime victimisation surveys

Victimisation surveys are likely to produce higher crime estimates than police-recorded administrative data. This is due to the fact that many crimes are not reported to the police. Victim surveys deal with incidents which may not necessarily match the legal definition of crime. Although data from crime victim surveys are likely to elicit better disclosure of criminal incidents than data from police records, they can also be subject to undercounting, as some victims may be reluctant to disclose information, particularly for incidents of a sensitive nature, such as sexual offences.

The accuracy of statistics is influenced by the ability of people to recall past victimisations. The longer the elapsed time period, the less likely it is that an incident will be recalled accurately. Surveys are also subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. The survey is also limited by not involving a monthly cycle of field work, and the sample of

each month being a random subset of the annual sample. Currently, the survey sample is randomly distributed per quarter.

12.14 Differences between victim surveys and police-reported data

The most basic difference between the two types of crime measurement is the method of data collection. Police-reported statistics obtain data from police administrative records. In contrast, victim surveys collect both household and personal information about their victimisation experiences, through face-to-face interviews. The survey covers victims' experiences of crime at microdata level, including the impact of crime on victims.

Police-reported statistics normally collate information on all incidents reported to a variety of police stations. Victim surveys ask a sample of the population about their experiences and, if well designed, this sample should be representative of the population as a whole. Although police statistics and victim surveys normally cover comparable geographic areas, if appropriately nationally representative, victim surveys may exclude some categories of victims, such as very young children or persons residing in institutions such as a prisons, hospital, care centres or military barracks. The reference period for the police-recorded statistics is April 2015 to March 2016, whereas the reference period of the VOCS 2015/16 estimates is April 2015 to February 2016.

13. Definition of terms

Acting household head – any member of the household acting on behalf of the head of the household.

Arson – unlawful and intentional damaging of an immovable structure which is suitable for human occupation or the storing of goods and which belongs to another, by setting fire to it with the intention to prejudice the owner.

Assault – direct or indirect application of force to the body of another person.

Note: Includes domestic violence

College for crooks – a place where people learn how to become crooks/criminals or how to become even better crooks/criminals.

Consumer fraud – deceptive practices that result in financial losses for consumers during seemingly legitimate business transactions. Also includes cases where someone provides misleading information and tricks a person into buying something or signing documents.

Court - an official public forum established by lawful authority to adjudicate disputes and dispense civil, labour, administrative and criminal justice under law.

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

Household – a group of persons who live together and provide themselves jointly with food and/or other essentials for living, or a single person who lives alone.

Note: The persons basically occupy a common dwelling unit (or part of it) for at least four nights in a week on average during the past four weeks prior to the survey interview, sharing resources as a unit. Other explanatory phrases can be 'eating from the same pot' and 'cook and eat together'.

Household head – the main decision-maker, or the person who owns or rents the dwelling, or the person who is the main breadwinner.

Housebreaking/burglary – unlawful and intentional breaking into a building or similar structure, used for human habitation, and entering or penetrating it with part of the body or with an instrument, with the intention to control something on the premises, intending to commit a crime on the premises, where there is no contact between the victim(s) and the perpetrator(s).

Home robbery – unlawful and intentional forceful removal and appropriation of tangible property from residential premises of another person while there is contact between the victim(s) and perpetrator(s).

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

Individual crime – crime affecting a single person rather than an entire household.

Deliberate damage of dwellings – unlawful and intentional damaging of dwellings

Motor vehicle vandalism- unlawful and intentional to a vehicle or parts of a vehicle

Murder – unlawful and intentional killing of another human being.

Multiple households – occurs when two or more households live in the same dwelling unit.

Note: If there are two or more households in the selected dwelling unit and they do not share resources, all households are to be interviewed. The whole dwelling unit has been given one chance of selection and all households located there were interviewed using separate questionnaires.

Panga – a large cutting knife with a broad blade.

Parole – early release of a prisoner who is then subject to continued monitoring as well as compliance with certain terms and conditions for a specified period.

Perpetrator – person(s) who committed the crime.

Personal property – asset(s) belonging to an individual rather than a group of persons.

Physical force – bodily power, strength, energy or might.

Note: In the context of this survey, physical force includes actions where the human body is used to compel/force someone to do something or to hurt or kill someone. It can include actions such as pushing, pressing, shoving, hitting, kicking, throttling, etc.

Police station – building or converted shipping container from which the police force operates and police officers do their duties.

Prison – a building in which a person is legally held as a punishment for crime he/she has committed or while awaiting trial.

Property crime – unlawful and intentional threatening or damaging or appropriation of threatening property belonging to other(s).

Prosecutor/state advocate – legal specialist (lawyer/advocate) whose job it is to make a case on behalf of the State against someone accused of criminal behaviour.

Robbery involving force – unlawfully obtaining property with use of force or threat of force against a person with intent to permanently or temporarily to withhold it from a person.

Sexual offences (including sexual assault, rape and domestic sexual abuse) – refers to grabbing, touching someone's private parts or sexually assaulting or raping someone.

Note: In terms of the Sexual Offences Act No 32 of 2007 section 5, (1) A person ('A') who unlawfully and intentionally sexually violates a complainant ('B'), without the consent of B, is guilty of the offence of sexual assault. (2) A person ('A') who unlawfully and intentionally inspires the belief in a complainant ('B') that B will be sexually violated is guilty of the offence of sexual assault.

Stick/club – a long bar or stick made of wood, plastic or other material and used as a weapon.

Theft – unlawful taking or obtaining of property with the intent to permanently deprive it from a person or organization without consent and without the use of force, threat of force or violence, coercion or deception.

Theft of motor vehicles (excluding hijacking) – unlawful taking or obtaining of vehicles with an engine, including cars, buses, lorries, construction and agricultural vehicles (excluding motorcycles) with the intent to permanently deprive it from a person or organization without consent and without the use of force, threat of force or violence, coercion or deception.

Threat – an intentional behaviour that causes fear of injury or harm.

Vandalism – deliberate damage to property belonging to someone else.

Violent crime – crime where a person was threatened, injured, or killed.

Weapon – an instrument used to cause harm or death to human beings or other living creatures.

Note: Includes knives, guns, pangas and knobkerries, metal or wooden bars/rods, broken glass, rocks, bricks, etc.

Glossary of abbreviations/acronyms

CJS	Criminal Justice System
DCS	Department of Correctional Services
DoJ & CD	Department of Justice and Constitutional Development
DPME	Department of Monitoring and Evaluation
DSD	Department of Social Development
DTS	Domestic Tourism Survey
DU	Dwelling unit
EA	Enumeration area
EC	Eastern Cape
FS	Free State
GCIS	Government Communications
GHS	General Household Survey
GP	Gauteng
ICVS	International Crime Victim Survey
ISS	Institute for Security Studies
JCPS	Justice and Crime Prevention and Security
KZN	KwaZulu-Natal
LP	Limpopo
MP	Mpumalanga
MS	Master sample
MTSF	Medium Term Strategic Framework
NC	Northern Cape
NDP	National Development Plan
NHTS	National Household Travel Survey
NPC	National Planning Commission
NW	North West
PSU	Primary Sampling Unit
SA	South Africa
SAPS	South African Police Service
Stats SA	Statistics South Africa
VOCS	Victims of Crime Survey
WC	Western Cape

1. Household crime experienced

1.1 Number of households who experienced at least one household crime by province and type of crime, 2015/16

Type of crime	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Total number of households	1 765	1 681	321	904	2 628	1 190	4 520	1 202	1 495	15 705
Theft of car	10	*	*	*	*	*	29	*	*	58
Housebreaking/burglary	96	89	13	35	115	38	238	58	46	727
Home robbery	25	14	*	*	21	13	58	23	10	172
Theft of livestock/poultry and other animals	*	42	*	*	34	18	*	*	*	125
Theft of crops planted by the household	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	26
Murder	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15
Theft out of motor vehicle	53	11	*	*	*	*	50	*	*	151
Deliberate damage of dwellings/burning/destruction of dwellings	14	*	*	*	*	*	11	*	*	39
Motor vehicle vandalism/deliberate damage of vehicle	13	*	*	*	*	*	25	*	*	50
Theft of bicycle	12	*	*	*	*	*	14	*	*	36
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	53

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

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

1.2 Number of households who experienced at least one household crime by population group of the household head, 2015/16

Type of crime	Thousands				
	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	South Africa
Total number of households	12 618	1 099	374	1 614	15 705
Theft of car	29	10	*	16	58
Housebreaking/burglary	574	51	13	89	727
Home robbery	134	10	*	25	172
Theft of livestock/poultry and other animals	116	*	*	*	125
Theft of crops planted by the household	20	*	*	*	26
Murder	11	*	*	*	15
Theft out of motor vehicle	81	22	*	44	151
Deliberate damage of dwellings/burning/destruction of dwellings	24	*	*	8	39
Motor vehicle vandalism/deliberate damage of vehicle	28	*	*	11	50
Theft of bicycle	13	*	*	11	36
Other	39	*	*	*	53

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

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

2. Individual crime experienced

2.1 Number of people aged 16 years and older who experienced at least one individual crime by province, 2015/16

Type of crime	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Total number of individuals	4 538	4 421	825	1 982	6 890	2 522	9 655	2 872	3 734	37 439
Theft of personal property (including pick pocketing and bag snatching)	151	111	14	36	82	33	245	33	45	751
Hijacking of car (including. Attempted hijacking)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	27
Robbery (excl. home robbery and car/truck hijackings)	72	51	*	*	19	22	36	43	13	268
Assault	58	64	17	15	25	15	38	29	11	273
Consumer	16	*	*	*	15	12	40	10	*	109
Corruption	*	*	*	*	*	*	19	*	*	40
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	12	*	*	23

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

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

2.2 Number of people aged 16 years and older who experienced at least one individual crime by population group of the household head, 2015/16

Type of crime	Province				
	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	South Africa
Total number of individuals	29 299	3 392	1 063	3 685	37 439
Theft of personal property <i>(including pick pocketing and bag snatching)</i>	585	81	11	74	751
Hijacking of car <i>(including. Attempted hijacking)</i>	15	*	*	*	27
Robbery <i>(excl. home robbery and car/truck hijackings)</i>	190	61	*	11	268
Assault	198	59	*	11	273
Consumer	74	11	*	23	109
Corruption	34	*	*	*	40
Other	17	*	*	*	23

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

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

3. Public perceptions of crime and safety

3.1 Distribution of households' feelings of safety when walking alone in their area of residence when it is dark by province, 2015/16

Time period	Province									South Africa
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	
Total number of households										
When it is dark	1 764	1 680	320	904	2 628	1 190	4 519	1 201	1 494	15 705
Very safe	227	104	39	74	277	167	263	128	328	1 612
Fairly safe	321	320	54	107	662	197	844	233	432	3 175
A bit unsafe	307	426	48	93	619	169	899	213	191	2 969
Very unsafe	903	819	177	624	1 053	653	2 447	612	533	7 825
Unspecified	*	*	*	*	14	*	64	13	*	122

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

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

3.2 Distribution of households' feelings of safety when walking alone in their area of residence during the day by province, 2015/16

Time period	Province									South Africa
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	
Total number of households										
During the day	1 764	1 680	320	904	2 628	1 190	4 519	1 201	1 494	15 705
Very safe	664	930	167	619	1 350	694	2 086	829	1 250	8 593
Fairly safe	607	512	116	192	849	345	1 416	242	181	4 465
A bit unsafe	288	166	24	60	324	81	663	49	21	1 680
Very unsafe	200	60	11	27	95	68	303	66	33	868
Unspecified	*	10	*	*	*	*	50	13	*	97

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

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

3.3 Household perceptions about the origin of the perpetrators of violent crime in their neighbourhood by province, 2015/16

Type of crime and origin of perpetrator	Province									South Africa
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	
Total number of households										
Violent crime	1 764	1 680	320	904	2 628	1 190	4 519	1 201	1 494	15 705
People from this area	977	1 165	250	662	1 896	793	2 124	826	1 029	9 726
People from other areas in South Africa	754	502	66	218	690	304	1 783	325	296	4 941
People from outside South Africa	22	*	*	16	18	80	534	31	164	879
Unspecified	*	*	*	*	22	10	78	18	*	157

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

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

3.4 Household perceptions about the origin of the perpetrators of property crime in their neighbourhood by province, 2015/16

Type of crime and origin of perpetrator	Province									South Africa
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	
Total number of households										
Property crime	1 764	1 680	320	904	2 628	1 190	4 519	1 201	1 494	15 705
People from this area	965	1 175	238	661	1 945	808	2 190	832	1 025	9 844
People from other areas in South Africa	766	484	76	202	637	283	1 694	322	294	4 761
People from outside South Africa	25	12	*	32	20	83	553	31	163	926
Unspecified	*	*	*	*	24	15	82	15	11	173

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

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

3.5 Household perceptions of what motivates people to commit property crime by province, 2015/16

Motive	Province									South Africa
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	
Total number of households	1 765	1 681	321	904	2 628	1 190	4 520	1 202	1 495	15 705
Real need	632	579	109	498	1 021	670	2 551	611	888	7 560
Greed	435	811	110	340	1 137	567	2 016	531	639	6 586
Non-financial motive	224	575	103	237	970	391	1 176	258	385	4 319
Drug related need	1 465	1 507	249	585	2 099	766	3 626	880	941	12 118
Other	160	21	47	58	78	20	106	73	19	583

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

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

4. Individual and community response to crime

4.1 Total number of measures taken by households to protect themselves against crime by province, 2015/16

Protection measure	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Total number of households	1 765	1 681	321	904	2 628	1 190	4 520	1 202	1 495	15 705
Physical measures of home	1 178	624	147	440	1 049	474	2 891	597	492	7 891
Physical protection measures of vehicles	620	197	63	108	402	179	1 423	197	128	3 318
Carrying of weapons	125	95	15	31	104	51	309	47	24	800
Private security	311	76	16	53	224	56	820	70	21	1 648
Self-help groups	92	56	*	*	34	29	536	63	78	918
Other	51	68	27	35	38	*	83	51	12	369

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

4.2 Household views on where government should spend money to reduce crime by province, 2015/16

Government spending focus	Province									South Africa
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	
Total number of households	1 764	1 680	320	904	2 628	1 190	4 519	1 201	1 494	15 705
Law enforcement	384	308	61	138	326	279	1 026	170	287	2 982
The judiciary/courts	405	212	69	138	238	134	529	193	116	2 039
Social (e.g advocacy)	141	123	13	88	179	44	262	70	99	1 023
Economic development (e.g job creation)	826	1 021	172	530	1 855	723	2 640	750	983	9 505
Unspecified	*	15	*	*	28	*	61	16	*	154

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

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

4.3 Household views on whom to contact first when they suspect that they may become victims of crime by province, 2015/16

Organisation/person	Province									South Africa
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	
Total number of households	1 765	1 681	321	904	2 628	1 190	4 520	1 202	1 495	15 705
Nobody	42	24	*	19	29	14	76	25	*	242
Relative/friend	256	254	36	65	471	212	648	291	480	2 712
Private security companies	183	52	*	32	161	36	560	60	27	1 117
Community group/organisation	71	34	*	15	66	35	283	41	45	599
Traditional authority	*	317	*	*	161	15	11	*	23	534
SAPS	1 175	664	226	621	1 587	607	2 385	579	666	8 510
Metro police	11	*	*	*	13	*	25	*	*	90
Community policing forum	12	75	*	11	68	54	115	62	62	462
Other	11	246	33	125	58	209	381	127	171	1 360
Unspecified	*	*	*	*	14	*	37	*	*	79

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

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

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

5.1 Household knowledge of their next-door neighbours' name by province, 2015/16

Knowledge of neighbour	Province									South Africa
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	
Total number of households	1 765	1 681	321	904	2 628	1 190	4 520	1 202	1 495	15 705
Know the neighbour	1 627	1 561	289	843	2 409	1 116	3 851	1 088	1 354	14 138
Do not know the neighbour	87	47	13	49	114	54	526	65	73	1 028
Unspecified	51	72	20	13	104	21	143	49	67	539

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

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

5.2 Household involvement in community-based initiatives by province, 2015/16

Organisation	Province									South Africa
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	
Total number of households	1 765	1 681	321	904	2 628	1 190	4 520	1 202	1 495	15 705
Religious Group	485	1 065	172	320	1 277	294	2 390	640	1 060	7 704
Stokvel/savings group	200	845	53	285	701	275	1 670	418	1 028	5 477
Community crime prevention forum	82	202	22	59	222	60	666	99	326	1 740
Sports group	96	193	23	40	162	51	444	125	167	1 300
Any other group	34	28	*	25	31	*	90	27	31	280

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

6. Public perceptions of law enforcement

6.1 Distribution of households' perceptions of correctional services by province, 2015/16

Perception	Province									South Africa
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	
Total number of households	1 765	1 681	321	904	2 628	1 190	4 520	1 202	1 495	15 705
Prison rehabilitates criminals	658	1 043	174	503	1 536	723	2 637	890	982	9 145
Prison is a college for crooks	1 196	1 066	195	543	1 406	590	1 989	602	681	8 268
Prison provide comfort to prisoners	1 246	1 268	221	550	1 546	729	2 475	779	783	9 597
Prisoners get parole easily	1 270	1 151	191	454	1 386	548	2 216	593	623	8 431
Prison violates prisoner rights	396	306	35	156	588	185	996	118	275	3 056
It's easy to escape from prison	299	463	40	191	776	176	915	232	361	3 454
Those who have been to prison will not re-offend	235	608	77	449	1 039	393	1 390	447	709	5 348
Prison safely locks away criminals	970	1 297	265	635	1 427	832	2 822	871	897	10 016

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

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

6.2 Distribution of households views about policing after having official contact with the police by province, 2015/16

Perception change	Province									South Africa
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	
Total number of households	1 764	1 680	320	904	2 628	1 190	4 519	1 201	1 494	15 705
Made it better	279	218	42	268	479	90	605	173	285	2 443
Made it worse	204	52	25	58	156	38	246	43	26	851
Stayed the same	229	200	36	81	222	84	449	77	127	1 509
Not applicable	1 032	1 144	205	483	1 697	945	3 039	876	1 020	10 445
Unspecified	20	64	11	12	72	30	178	30	35	456

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

6.3 Total number of household perceptions of police response time to an emergency call by province, 2015/16

Police response time	Province									South Africa
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	
Total number of households	1 764	1 680	320	904	2 628	1 190	4 519	1 201	1 494	15 705
Less than 30 minutes	459	120	33	143	138	81	732	121	198	2 029
Less than 1 hour (but more than 30 minutes)	327	183	25	144	379	150	851	208	270	2 542
Less than 2 hours (but more than an hour)	186	135	26	115	352	132	579	170	179	1 878
More than 2 hours	192	144	45	173	578	359	492	378	237	2 602
Never arrive	110	29	17	29	126	67	126	49	35	592
Unspecified	487	1 068	172	297	1 052	398	1 737	273	571	6 058

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

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

6.4 Distribution of household reasons for being satisfied with the police by province, 2015/16

Police response time	Province									South Africa
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	
Total number of households	1 765	1 681	321	904	2 628	1 190	4 520	1 202	1 495	15 705
They are committed	845	793	126	449	1 069	467	2 083	391	727	6 950
They are trustworthy	671	848	108	395	1 020	399	1 625	300	720	6 086
They respond on time	595	584	74	342	877	313	1 540	241	687	5 252
They come to the scene of crime	715	827	149	423	1 178	481	2 122	456	768	7 120
They arrest criminals	612	744	116	416	1 031	429	1 467	336	716	5 867
They recover stolen goods	413	410	74	255	657	251	760	138	540	3 498
They are gender and disability sensitive	496	412	84	241	773	361	1 091	188	470	4 116
Other	20	19	*	28	27	12	86	15	*	218

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

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

6.5 Distribution of households reasons for being dissatisfied with the police by province, 2015/16

Reason for dissatisfaction	Province									South Africa
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	
Total number of households	1 765	1 681	321	904	2 628	1 190	4 520	1 202	1 495	15 705
They don't have enough resources	*	*	*	*	*	*	12	*	*	48
They are lazy	*	*	*	*	19	*	19	*	10	71
They are corrupt	*	*	*	*	13	*	19	*	*	55
They don't come to the area	*	*	*	*	20	*	13	*	10	67
They release criminals easily	*	*	*	*	12	*	13	*	*	47
They cooperate with thieves/criminals	*	*	*	*	*	*	13	*	*	40
They are harsh towards victims	*	*	*	*	10	*	*	*	*	35
They never recover goods	*	*	*	*	16	*	*	*	*	52
They don't respond on time	539	595	136	272	938	509	1 253	433	447	5 122
Gender and disability insensitive/intolerant	63	108	25	39	243	130	341	55	99	1 102
Other	52	11	*	17	11	15	90	22	*	233

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

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

6.6 Distribution of households' knowledge about the location of the nearest magistrate court by province, 2015/16

Knowledge about courts	Province									South Africa
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	
Total number of households	1 765	1 681	321	904	2 628	1 190	4 520	1 202	1 495	15 705
Know where court is	1 655	1 633	311	859	2 484	1 067	3 895	1 116	1 385	14 364
Do not know where court is	106	46	10	39	136	119	563	74	105	1 170
Unspecified	*	*	*	*	*	*	61	12	*	105

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

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

6.7 Distribution of household reasons for satisfaction with the courts by province, 2015/16

Reason for satisfaction	Province									South Africa
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	
Total number of households	1 764	1 680	320	904	2 628	1 190	4 519	1 201	1 494	15 705
They have a high rate of conviction	220	260	64	202	325	160	653	53	245	2 183
They pass sentences appropriate to the crime	278	419	97	239	859	286	930	379	573	4 060
They are not corrupt	67	198	21	89	374	127	515	225	275	1 891
Other	*	*	*	11	*	*	*	*	*	25
Not applicable	1 195	796	138	359	1 061	608	2 384	537	396	7 474
Unspecified	*	*	*	*	*	*	33	*	*	72

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

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

6.8 Distribution of household reasons for dissatisfaction with the courts by province, 2015/16

Reason for dissatisfaction	Province									South Africa
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	
Total number of households	1 765	1 681	321	904	2 628	1 190	4 520	1 202	1 495	15 705
They do not have enough convictions	87	75	7	15	108	23	140	39	27	521
Matters drag for too long/ postponements	191	136	12	31	247	47	470	69	82	1 285
No proper notice of hearing is served	19	20	*	17	29	*	84	14	10	198
Courts are too lenient on criminals	565	317	91	221	413	321	901	225	188	3 243
Courts are corrupt	66	35	*	*	46	40	244	26	27	492
They release perpetrators unconditionally	141	174	17	47	170	137	319	141	55	1 201
Some people get preferential treatment	100	34	*	13	40	29	197	22	*	447
Not applicable	589	881	183	552	1 565	584	2 133	664	1 098	8 250
Unspecified	*	*	*	*	*	*	33	*	*	70

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