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Governance, Public Safety and Justice Survey: 2018/19

This statistical release presents a selection of key findings from the Governance, Public Safety and Justice Survey (GPSJS) 2018/19, which was conducted by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) from April 2018 to March 2019.

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FOREWORD

This is the first release of the Victims of Crime (VOC) statistics from the new Governance, Public Safety and Justice Survey (GPSJS) that was launched in April 2018. From the same survey we published the Governance and Access to Justice report in August 2019. The content in the VOCS portion of the survey was reduced in order to accommodate new content on governance and access to justice. For example, the types of household crime covered in this report is seven compared to eleven in VOCS prior to 2018. Crimes that affect the individual have been reduced from seven to six.

Victims of crime statistics are population estimates of the level of crime in South Africa based on a sample of 27 071 households. These estimates complement crime statistics provided by the South African Police Service (SAPS). VOCS is able to provide estimates of the total number of crime incidences while SAPS statistics provide total number of reported cases. For crimes such as consumer fraud, only a small proportion of the victims report the crime to the police. Moreover, VOCS statistics also report on feelings of safety, perceptions on crime and satisfaction with the police, courts and correctional services. Such information is indispensable in the monitoring of development goals.

Since 2017/18 we have incorporated into our statistical releases SAPS statistics that are comparable to VOCS statistics. The main challenge is that SAPS and VOCS do not use the same definitions of crime. For example, murder in VOCS includes what is known as culpable homicide in SAPS statistics. So we combine murder and culpable homicide counts from SAPS in order to compare with VOCS murder statistics. There is a need to align crime definitions of the two institutions. Nevertheless, SAPS has an opportunity to use VOCS statistics to assess the quality of its crime data where definitions agree.

Stats SA acknowledges the contribution of many stakeholders from both government and non-government organisations throughout the survey process, from questionnaire design to tabulation planning.



Risenga Maluleke
Statistician-General

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List of acronyms

CDC	Continuous data collection
CJS	Criminal Justice System
CV	Coefficient of Variation
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 Communication and Information System
GHS	General Household Survey
GP	Gauteng
HH/hh	household
HSRC	Human Sciences Research Council
ICVS	International Crime Victims Survey
ISS	Institute for Security Studies
JCPS	Justice and Crime Prevention and Security
KZN	KwaZulu-Natal
LP	Limpopo
MP	Mpumalanga
MRC	Medical Research Council
MS	Master sample
MTSF	Medium Term Strategic Framework
MVI	Multiple victimisation index
NC	Northern Cape
NDP	National Development Plan
NHTS	National Household Travel Survey
NPC	National Planning Commission
NW	North West
PPS	Probability proportional to size
PSU	Primary sampling unit
SA	South Africa
SAPS	South African Police Service
SASQAF	South African Statistical Quality Assurance Framework
Stats SA	Statistics South Africa
VOCS	Victims of Crime Survey
WC	Western Cape

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Governance, Public Safety and Justice Survey (GPSJS) provides statistics for two of the trio crimes, that is, vehicle hijacking and home robbery. Business robbery is not covered by the GPSJS. Between 2017/18 and 2018/19 hijacking of motor vehicles increased and home robbery decreased, but these changes were not statistically significant. However, street robbery increased significantly.

Housebreaking, theft of motor vehicles, murder and consumer fraud all increased between 2017/18 and 2018/19, but not significantly. Meanwhile, deliberate damaging, burning or destruction of residential dwellings and theft of personal property increased significantly. Assault and sexual offences both decreased, but not significantly. Note that murder in GPSJS includes what SAPS calls culpable homicide because it is not possible to separate murder and culpable homicide in household surveys.

In 2018/19 an estimated 1 345 196 incidences of housebreaking occurred, affecting 969 567 households in South Africa. The number of affected households represents 5,8% of all households in the country. About 48% of households that experienced housebreaking reported it to the police. The total number of households that reported housebreaking to the police is estimated to be 467 599 (95% CI = [419 792, 515 406]). This estimate is significantly greater than the number of burglaries at residential premises reported by the South African Police Service (SAPS) (220 865).

An estimated 264 054 incidences of home robberies occurred, affecting 183 998 households in 2018/19. The number of affected households represents 1,1% of all households in the country. About 60% of households that experienced home robbery reported it to the police. The total number of households that reported home robbery to the police is estimated to be 110 203 (95% CI = [85 590, 134 815]). This estimate is significantly greater than the number of robberies at residential premises reported by SAPS (22 431).

Theft of motor vehicles was experienced by 68 030 households in 2018/19 in a total of 82 867 incidences. About 0,4% of all households in the country experienced theft of motor vehicles. About 86% of households that experienced theft of motor vehicles reported the crime to the police. There were a total of 69 896 incidences of deliberate damaging, burning or destruction of residential dwellings affecting 53 651 households (0,32%). Almost 50% of the affected households reported the crime to the police. An estimated 12 079 people, known to households, were murdered in 2018/19 belonging to 11 500 households. The phrase "known to households" is added because murders of homeless people and immigrants may not be known to households. This explains the higher murder count by SAPS statistics compared to GPSJS estimates.

An estimated 1 241 122 incidences of theft of personal property occurred in 2018/19, affecting 1 014 698 individuals aged 16 and older. The number of affected individuals represents 2,5% of the population. About 32% of individuals who experienced theft of personal property reported it to the police. A total of 451 512 (1,1% of adults aged 16 and older) individuals experienced street robbery in a total of 581 438 incidences. About 35% of the victims reported the crime to the police. The total number of victims that reported street robbery to the police is estimated to be 156 770 (95% CI = [110 498, 203 041]). This estimate is not significantly different to the number of robberies (common robbery plus robbery with aggravating circumstances) reported by SAPS (191 797).

There were 497 093 incidences of assault in 2018/19 experienced by 280 832 individuals (0,7% of adults aged 16 and older). About 50% of the victims of assault reported the crime to the police. Assault is equivalent to SAPS common assault plus assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm. However, assault cases recorded by SAPS include all age groups while GPSJS focuses on adults aged 16 and older. This explains

the higher (332 991) figure from SAPS statistics compared to GPSJS estimate (140 459 and 95% CI = [101 225, 179 694]).

An estimated 32 465 hijackings occurred in 2018/19, affecting 32 465 (0,08%) persons aged 16 years and older. About 85% of the victims reported the crime to the police. The total number of victims that reported hijacking to the police is estimated to be 27 691 (95% CI = [11 979, 43 403]). This estimate is not significantly different to the number of hijackings (carjacking plus truck hijacking) from the SAPS statistics (17 208).

Sexual offences incidences could not be estimated with acceptable precision because the number of sampled individuals that experienced this crime was very small. However, the percentage of individuals aged 16 and above who reported sexual offence to the police in 2018/19 was 88%. This is an increase of 15 percentage points from 73% in 2017/18.

About 83% of the population felt safe walking alone in their neighbourhood during the day while 35% felt safe walking alone in their neighbourhood during the night. Both figures increased from 2017/18. Males in general felt safer walking alone in their neighbourhood than females.

2. INTRODUCTION

Victims of crime statistics are population estimates of the level of crime in South Africa derived from GPSJS 2018/19 data and previous VOCS data. These estimates complement crime statistics provided by the South African Police Service (SAPS). VOCS is able to provide estimates of the total number of crime incidences while SAPS statistics provide total number of reported cases. For crimes such as consumer fraud, only a small proportion of the victims report the crime to the police. Moreover, VOCS statistics also report on feelings of safety, perceptions on crime and satisfaction with the police, courts and correctional services. Such information is indispensable in the monitoring of development goals.

Since 2011 the key questions on which household estimates of Victims of Crime statistics were based were “In the past 12 months have you or any member of the household experienced [.....]. If yes, how many times?” followed by “How many were successful in the past 12 months?” The interviewer would replace the dots with a specific type of crime from a list of 12. We have long realised that this is not the best way to ask the questions but decided not to change to avoid breaking the series. The demand for international reporting such as SDGs, ShaSA and Agenda 2063 created an opportunity to change and align the questions with these demands while maintaining relevance to national demands. It was therefore decided to change the questions and take the risk of breaking the crime series. In the new GPSJS 2018/19 questionnaire, the first question is divided into two. The first is “Have you or any member of your household experienced housebreaking in the past 12 months?” and the second is “How many times have you or any member of your household experienced housebreaking in the past 12 months?” The follow-up question “How many were successful in the past 12 months?” has been dropped from the GPSJS survey because respondents would interpret the word ‘successful’ in different ways, and in some cases it would be considered insensitive to ask the question.

Evidence from the GPSJS 2018/19 data has shown that the changes significantly affect the frequency of crime incidences captured, and consequently the estimates are also affected. There is therefore a break of series in the estimates of crime from VOCS to GPSJS. The statistics reported in this report must therefore be taken as baseline statistics for the GPSJS series. However, there is no break of series for questions that remained the same, for example questions on perceptions of crime. In particular, there is also no break to the five-year crime series arising from the question “In the past 5 years have you or any member of the household experienced any of the following crimes?” because no change was made to this question. Since the pattern of the five-year series is similar to that of the twelve-months series, it is possible to determine whether crime increased or decreased between 2017/18 and 2018/19 using the five-year series.

Chapter 3 provides a brief description of the methodology used in the GPSJS survey. Household living conditions could provide important background that may help to understand the dynamics of crime committed against households and individuals within households. Chapter 4 presents a summary of household living conditions through statistics on type of dwelling, source of drinking water, source of electricity, type of toilet facility, mode of rubbish removal, main source of income, total household income per month and perceptions of wellbeing of a household.

Chapter 5 presents a general overview of crime focusing on five-year trends, 2014/15–2018/19. The trends were constructed from estimates arising from “In the past 5 years ...”. In the remaining chapters the focus is on crime that occurred during the past 12 months, except for SAPS statistics.

3. METHODOLOGY

The Master Sample of 2013 (MS 2013) has been designed to satisfy the needs of all Statistics South Africa household surveys. It is a stratified two-stage design with sampling of primary sampling units (PSUs) at the first stage, and dwelling units (DUs) at the second stage. Its design caters for household surveys that would need a dwelling unit sample smaller or larger than the regular household survey. During the creation of MS 2013, four additional samples of PSUs of the same size as the Master Sample were selected from the same design stratum to cater for any larger surveys.

In the transition from Paper and Pencil Interviewing (PAPI) to Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) and the use of the Geospatial Information Frame (GIF), one of the four PSU samples from the Census 2011 PSU frame was identified as the new MS that will serve the needs for all the household surveys that are transitioning to CAPI in 2018. A new set of PSUs was used as the MS in order to avoid potential dwelling unit sample overlap across different surveys.

The identified MS is based on a stratified two-stage design with probability proportional to size (PPS) sampling of primary sampling units (PSUs) in the first stage, and systematic sampling of dwelling units (DUs) in the second stage. The MS has 3 324 PSUs and it has been divided into four rotation groups. Thus, each rotation group has 831 PSUs.

The selected 3 324 PSUs were sent to Geography division for the creation of the up-to-date DU frame to be used in the selection of the dwelling unit sample. There were three conceptually split PSUs (as per MS design) in the MS PSUs based on GIF information. This resulted in 3 324 PSUs, but on the ground they are represented by 3 321 unique PSUs. Out of the 3 324 PSUs, 3 313 PSUs had dwelling units to sample from while no sample could be drawn from 11 PSUs.

The dwelling units were selected using the systematic sampling method with a specified sample take of around 10 DUs per PSU. A total of 27 071 DUs were sampled.

Quality flag

In this report, every estimate will be assigned a quality level based on the coefficient of variation (CV) of the estimate. Coefficient of variation is a measure of the relative size of error defined as

$$100 \times \left(\frac{\text{Standard error}}{\text{Estimate value}} \right)$$

The South African Statistical Quality Assurance Framework (SASQAF) prescribes four quality levels based on a number of criteria, including the coefficient of variation. Each quality level will be labelled by colour (flag) as defined in the table below.

Table 1: Quality classification of estimates

Coefficient of variation range	Level	Interpretation
0 – 16,5	Green	Quality statistics (reliable estimates)
16,6 – 33,4	Yellow	Acceptable estimate (use with caution)
33,5 – 100,0	Red	Poor estimate (not fit for use)

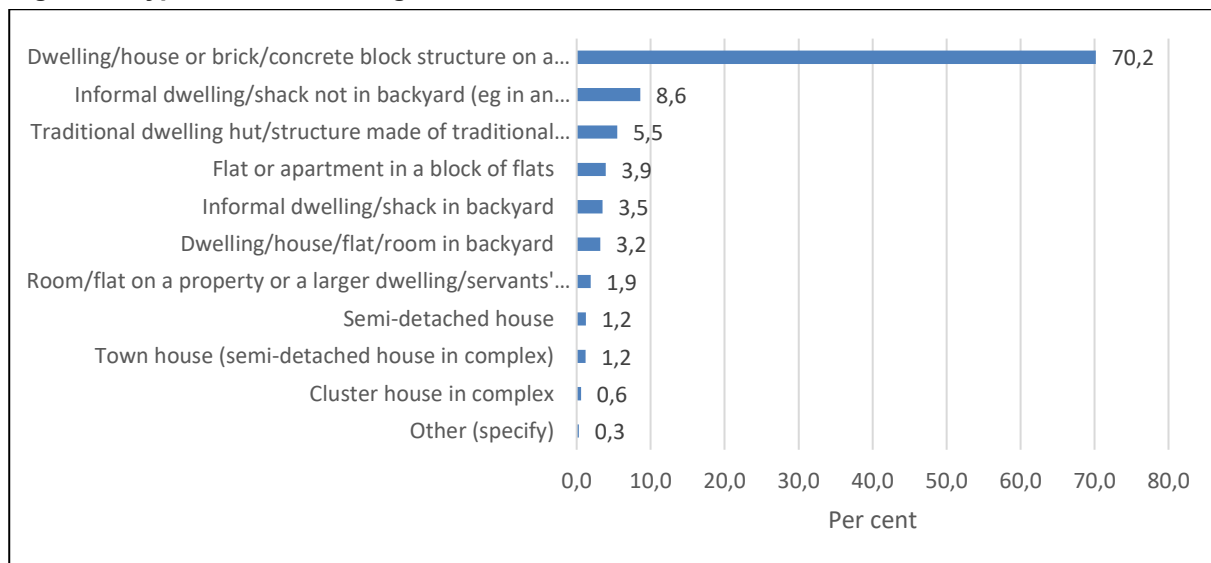
The survey package of the R software was used to calculate the estimates and the CVs. The package is specifically designed for analysis of data from complex surveys. Every computation using the survey package requires specification of three key design parameters, namely the strata, clusters (PSUs) and final weights.

Estimates with CVs highlighted in orange must not be used as they are of poor quality. These poor quality estimates are left in the table just for completeness. The poor estimates are also presented in faint black as a further indication that they should not be used.

4. HOUSEHOLD LIVING CONDITIONS

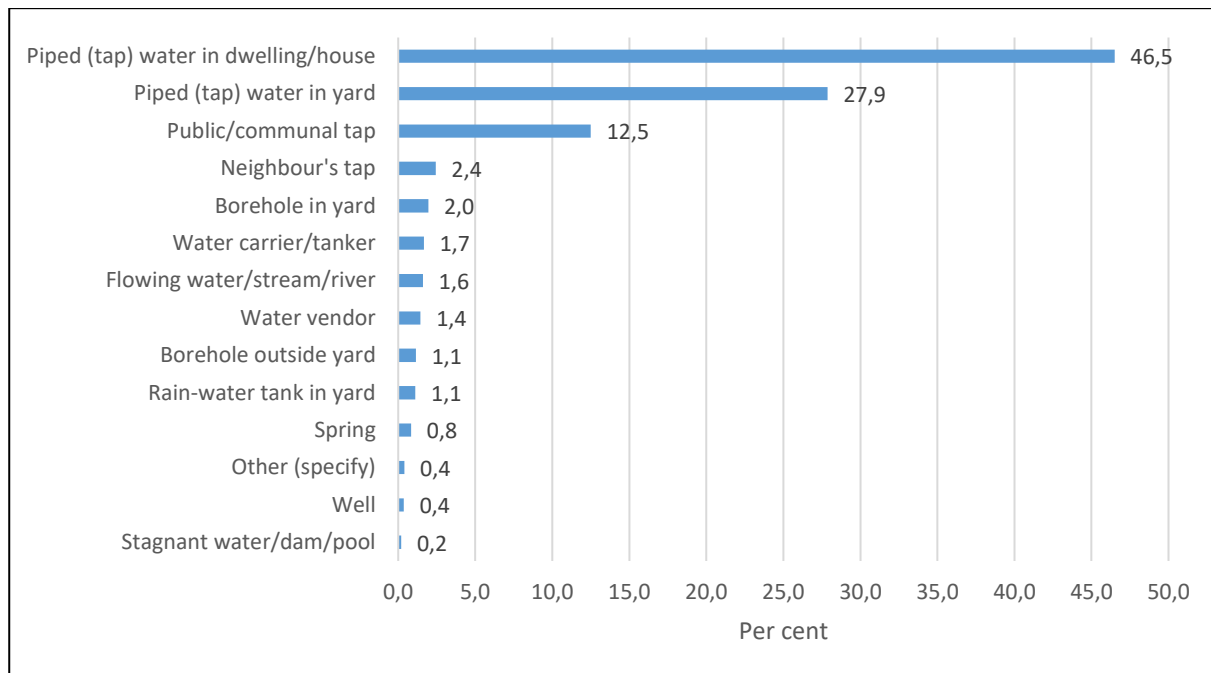
GPSJS measures crime that occurs in households or crime that has a direct impact on households. Household living conditions could provide important background that may help to understand the dynamics of crime committed against households and individuals within households. In this section we present a snapshot of living conditions prevailing during the 2018/19 GPSJS data collection season. These include type of dwelling, main source of drinking water, main source of electricity, type of toilet facility, mode of rubbish removal, main source of income and total household income per month.

Figure 1: Type of main dwelling

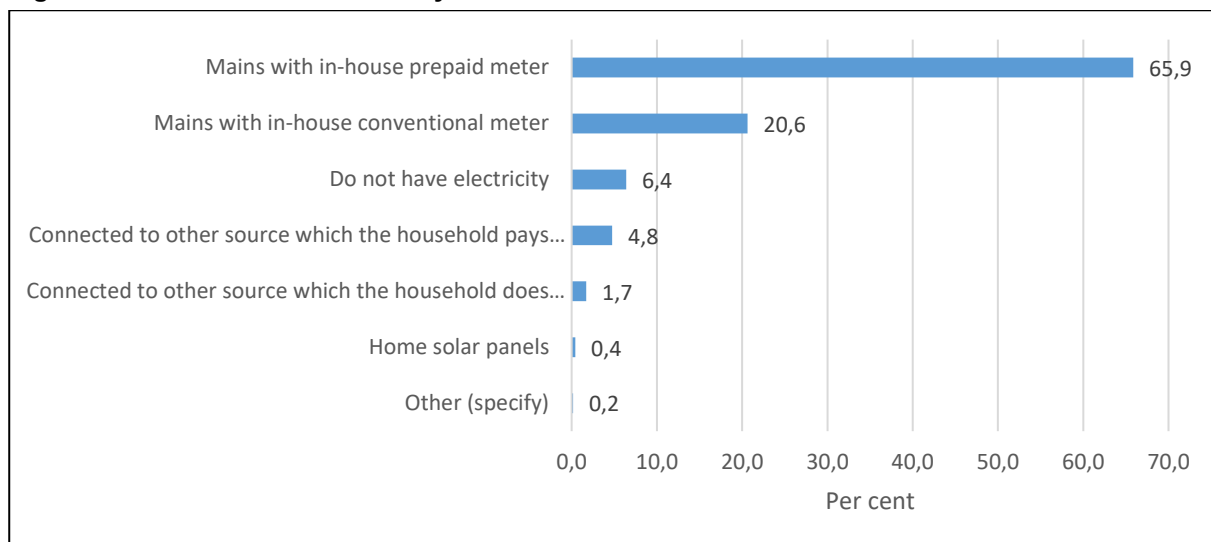


Note: For complete description of category see Annexure A

Over 70% of South African households live in dwellings made of concrete blocks, while informal dwellings such as stand-alone shacks come a distant second at almost 9% of the households.

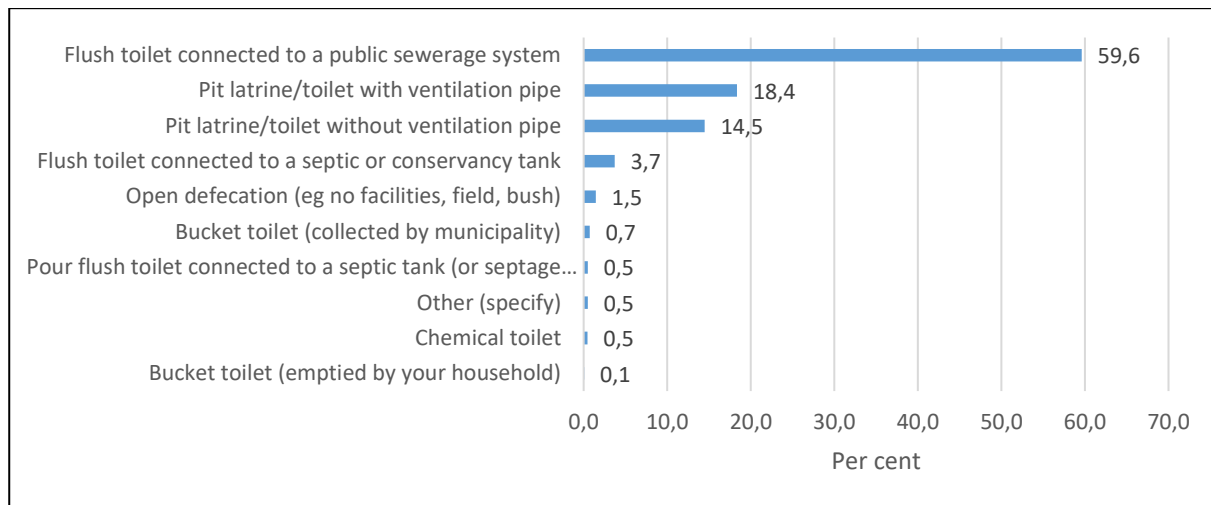
Figure 2: Main source of drinking water

Piped water in the dwelling is a service enjoyed by about 47% of all households in the country. About 28% of households have piped water taps in their yard, 13% use a communal tap and 2% use a neighbour's tap. Over 89% of households have access to piped water.

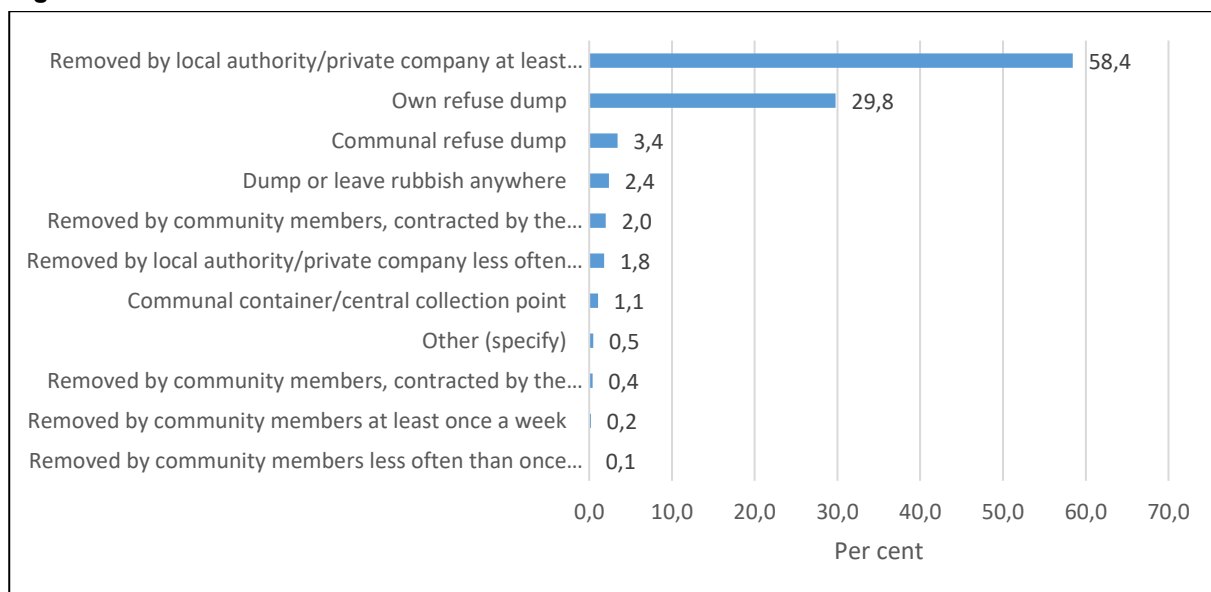
Figure 3: Main source of electricity

Note: For complete description of category see Annexure A

About 87% of South African households have access to electricity through mains in the house with a conventional meter or pre-paid meter, while 6,4% have no access to electricity.

Figure 4: Type of toilet facility

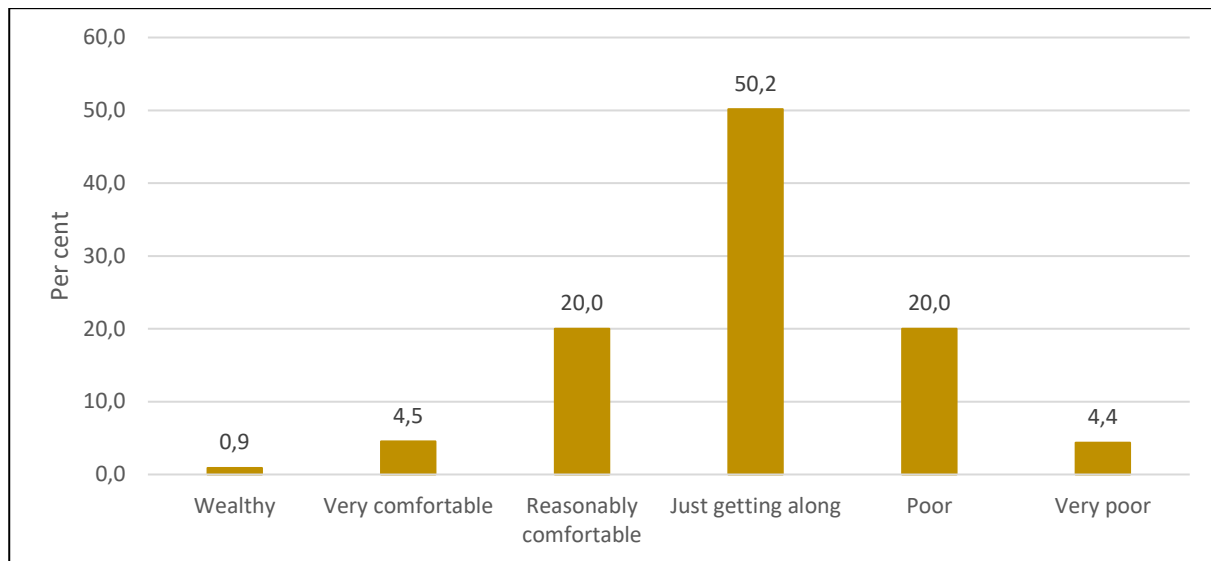
Almost 60% of households have flush toilets connected to a public sewerage system while 4% have flush toilets connected to a septic or conservatory tank. About 33% of households use pit latrines.

Figure 5: Mode of rubbish removal

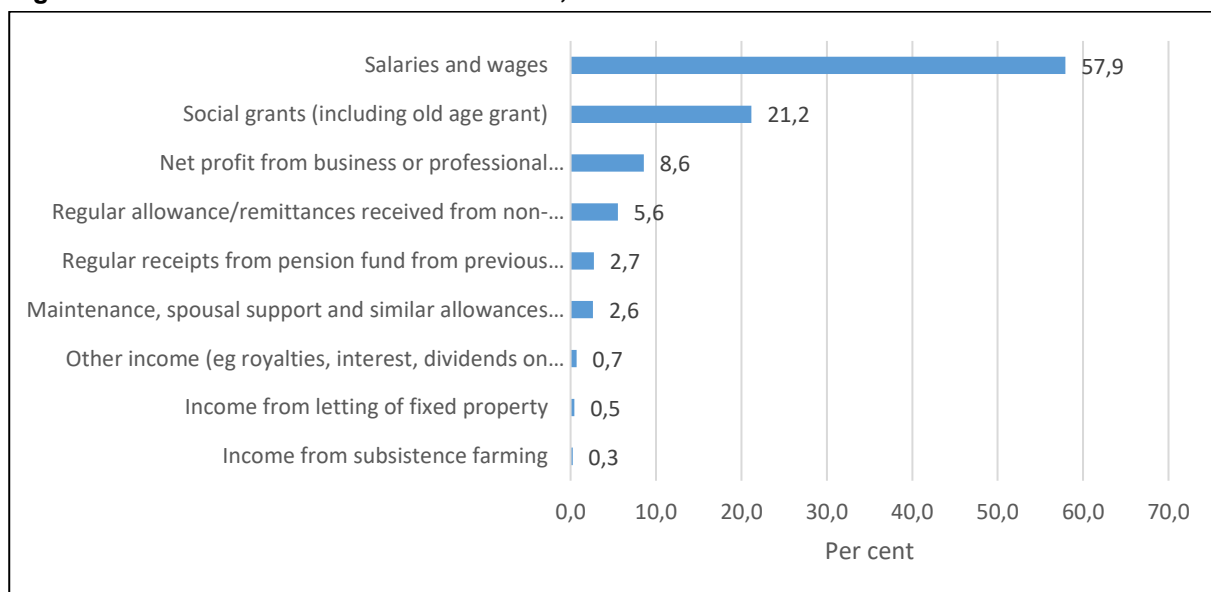
Note: For complete description of category see Annexure A

Rubbish removed by a local authority or a private company is a service enjoyed by over 58% of the households in South Africa. About 30% of households have their own refuse dumps.

While tangible dwelling amenities such as water and electricity are important to the wellbeing of households, they do not provide a complete picture. Households' perceptions of the status of their lives provide a complementary measure of wellbeing.

Figure 6: Households' perception of its wellbeing, 2018/19

It is estimated that over 50% of households think of their lives as “just getting along”, less than 1% think they are wealthy and 4% think they are very poor. The distribution in Figure 6 is almost symmetrical around “just getting along”.

Figure 7: Main source of household income, 2018/19

Note: For complete description of category see Annexure A

Figure 7 shows that salaries and wages are the main sources of income for most (58%) of the households, followed by social grants at 21%.

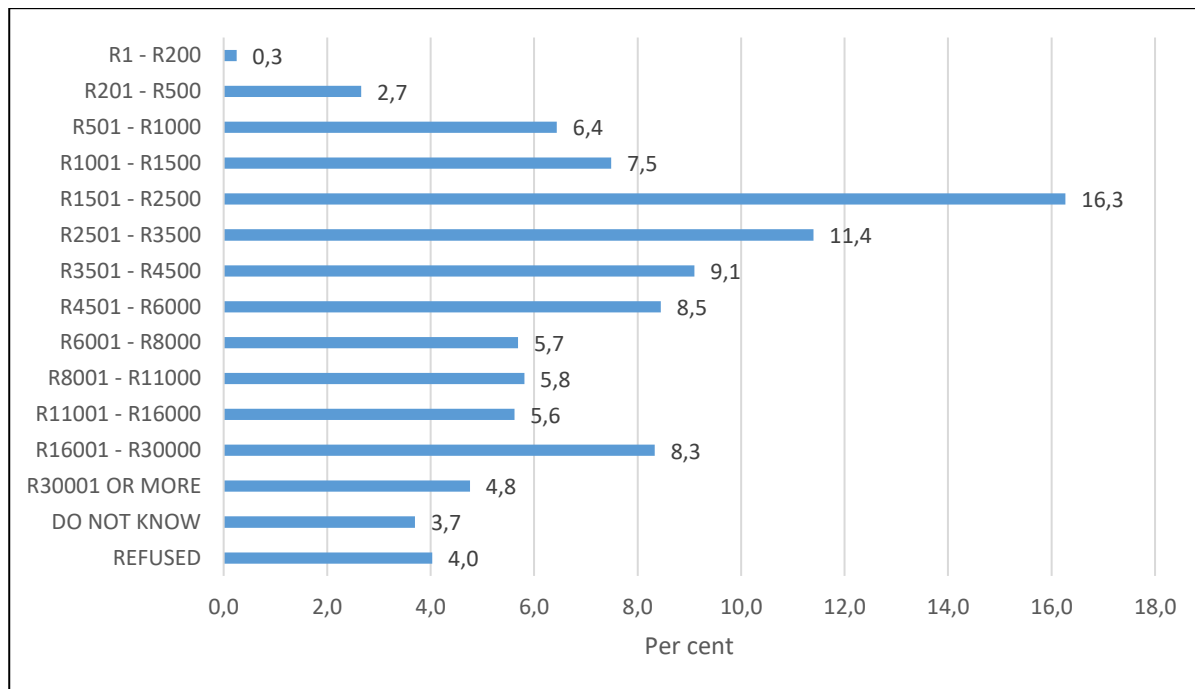
Figure 8: Total household income per month, 2018/19

Figure 8 shows that the majority of households belong to the low income groups (R 1 – 1500), with 16% having a monthly income of between R1 501 and R2 500.

Table 2: Percentage of households in various income groups

	Income group					Total
	1 - 1500	1501 - 3500	3501 - 6000	6001 - 16000	16001+	
Male	27	22	17	18	16	100
Female	28	33	16	14	8	100
Metro	26	19	18	19	17	100
Rural	25	27	18	19	11	100
Urban	29	33	16	14	8	100
Black African	29	30	18	15	7	100
Coloured	17	21	21	25	17	100
Indian/Asian	36	6	6	21	31	100
White	19	4	4	25	47	100
Western Cape	17	17	21	25	21	100
Eastern Cape	29	37	15	12	6	100
Northern Cape	21	31	18	17	12	100
Free State	32	27	19	15	7	100
KwaZulu-Natal	32	29	15	15	9	100
North West	33	28	15	14	10	100
Gauteng	26	19	18	19	18	100
Mpumalanga	27	34	16	15	8	100
Limpopo	30	37	16	10	7	100
South Africa	27	27	17	16	13	100

Greater proportions of males are in the higher income groups than females, with 16% of males in the highest income group compared to only 8% of females in that group. Households in urban areas are more likely to belong to lower income groups than households in metros and rural areas. Table 2 also shows that income is correlated to the population group of a household. A greater proportion of white households fall in the higher income groups while greater proportions of black Africans fall in the lower income groups. The Western Cape tops provinces with the highest percentage (21%) of its households in the R16 000+ income group.

Figure 9: Perceptions of wellbeing by income category

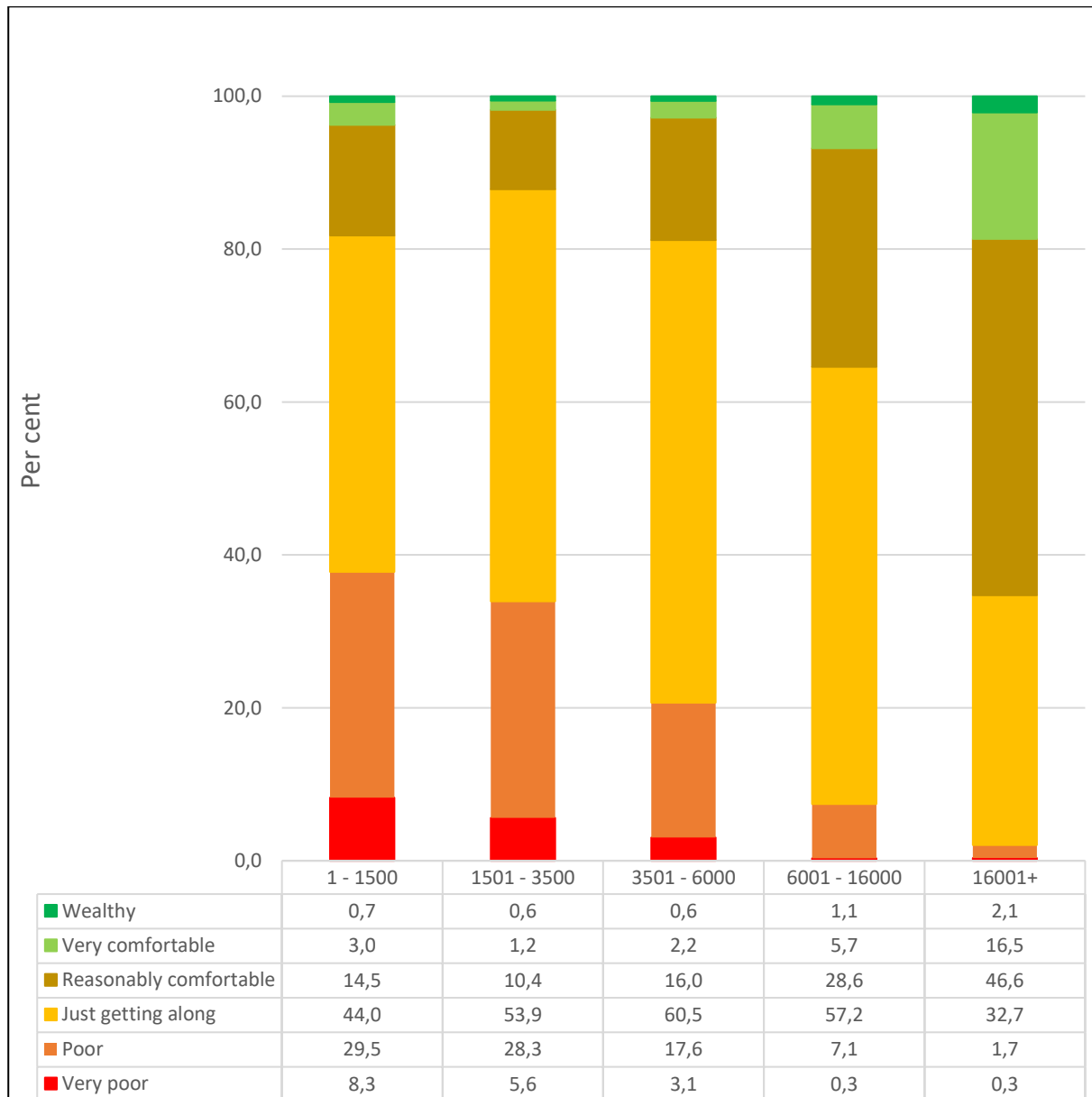


Figure 9 confirms the expected, as well as depicting the unexpected. The greatest percentage (8%) of households that think they are poor is in the lowest income category while the greatest percentage (2%) of households that consider themselves wealthy are in the highest income group. The unexpected is that some households in the lowest income group consider themselves wealthy. Similarly, some households in the highest income group consider themselves very poor.

5. GENERAL OVERVIEW OF CRIME

Crime is one of the most topical issues in the public discourse in South Africa. In this chapter we give an overview of the trends of various types of crime during the past five years. Due to the break in series for the 12 months household experience of crime, the 5-year household experience of crime series will be used. There was no break in the later series between VOCS and GPSJS because the relevant question remained unchanged. Data for the 2013/14–2017/18 period from VOCS shows that the 12 month and the 5-year household experience of crime series follow similar patterns, hence the conclusions drawn from the latter will most likely be applicable to the former.

5.1 Trends for household crimes

In this section we present trends of household crimes for the period 2014/15 to 2018/19. The data used to calculate these estimates come from the question “Have you or your household experienced (housebreaking) during the past 5 years”. The reference period is five years.

Table 3: Number and percentage of households that experienced specific type of crime during the past 5 years, 2014/15–2018/19

Statistic	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Housebreaking	2 137 113 (14%)	2 061 303 (13%)	1 873 500 (12%)	2 171 324 (13%)	2 214 450 (13%)
Home robbery	552 782 (3,6%)	505 698 (3,2%)	459 902 (2,9%)	458 704 (2,8%)	448 507 (2,7%)
Theft of motor vehicle	294 435 (1,9%)	252 849 (1,6%)	213 526 (1,3%)	233 228 (1,4%)	255 917 (1,5%)
Deliberate damaging, burning or destruction of residential dwellings	134 622 (0,88%)	116 782 (0,74%)	111 039 (0,69%)	98 247 (0,59%)	159 506 (0,95%)
Murder	53 685 (0,35%)	49 212 (0,31%)	44 816 (0,28%)	42 964 (0,26%)	53 214 (0,32%)

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

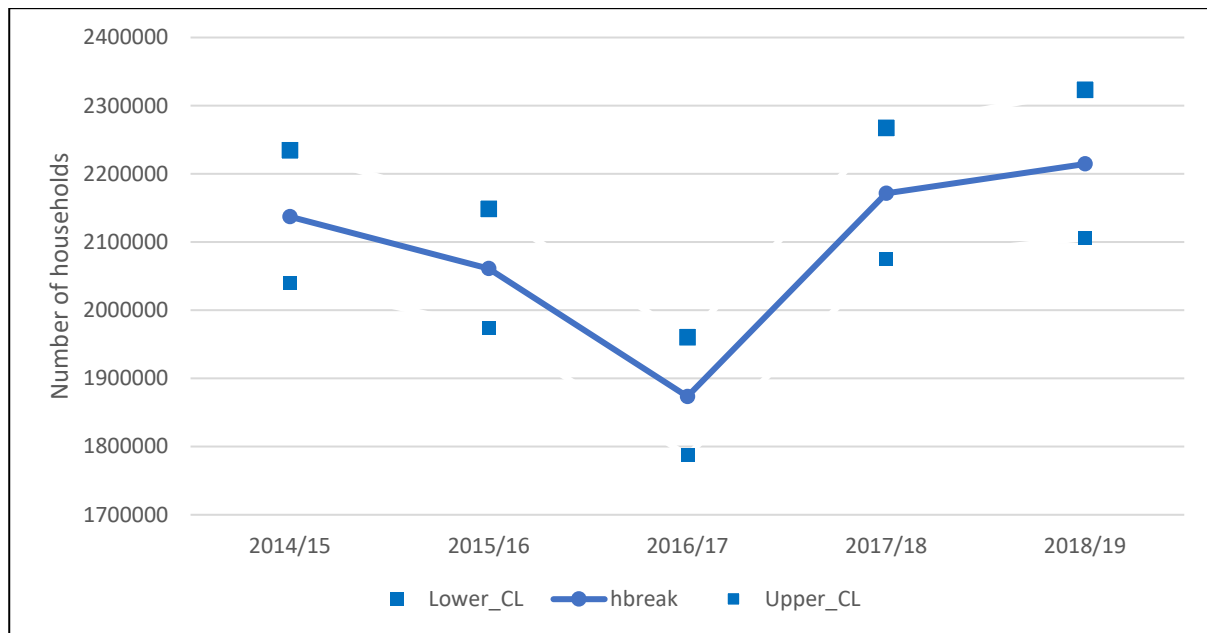
Figure 10: Trends in housebreaking/burglary, 2014/15–2018/19

Figure 10 shows that housebreaking declined between 2014/15 and 2016/17, then increased between 2016/17 and 2018/19. The decline from the 2014/15 level to the 2016/17 level was statistically significant. Similarly, the increase in housebreaking between 2016/17 and 2017/18 was also statistically significant; however, the increase between 2017/18 and 2018/19 was not statistically significant. Therefore there has not been a significant increase in housebreaking in South Africa between 2017/18 and 2018/19.

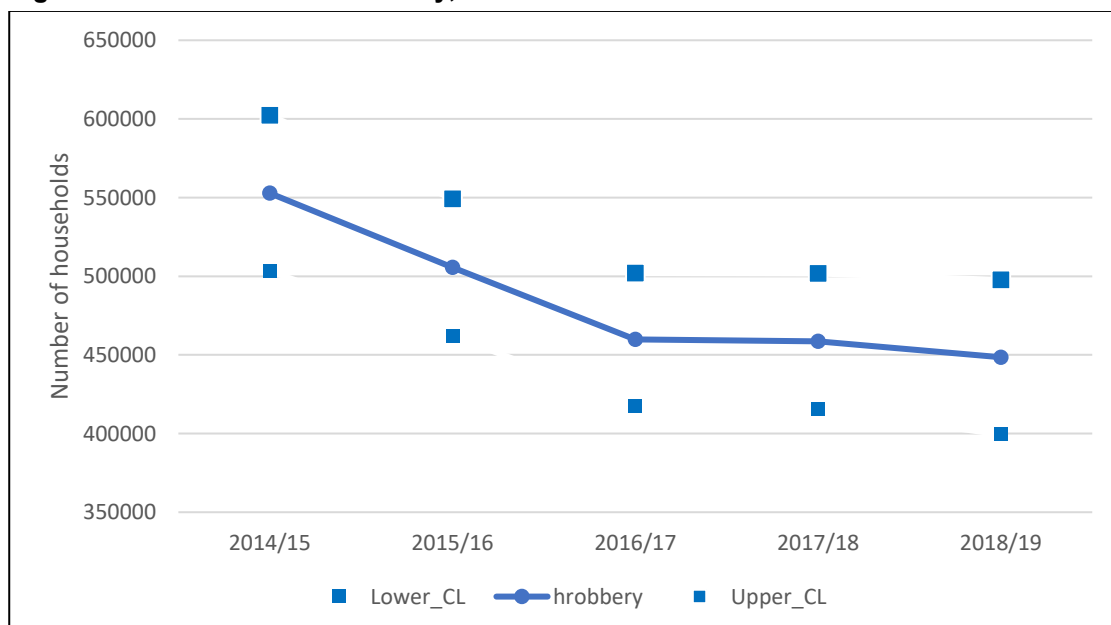
Figure 11: Trends in home robbery, 2014/15–2018/19

Figure 11 shows that there was a statistically significant decrease in home robberies between 2014/15 and 2016/17, however, a further decrease in home robberies after 2016/17 was not statistically significant.

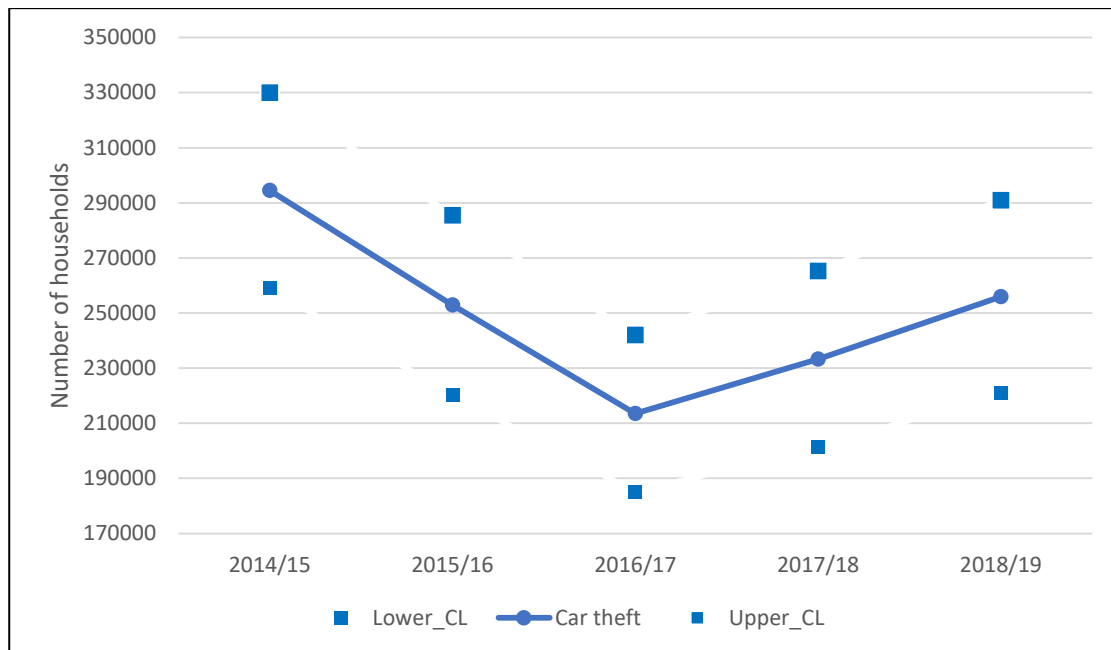
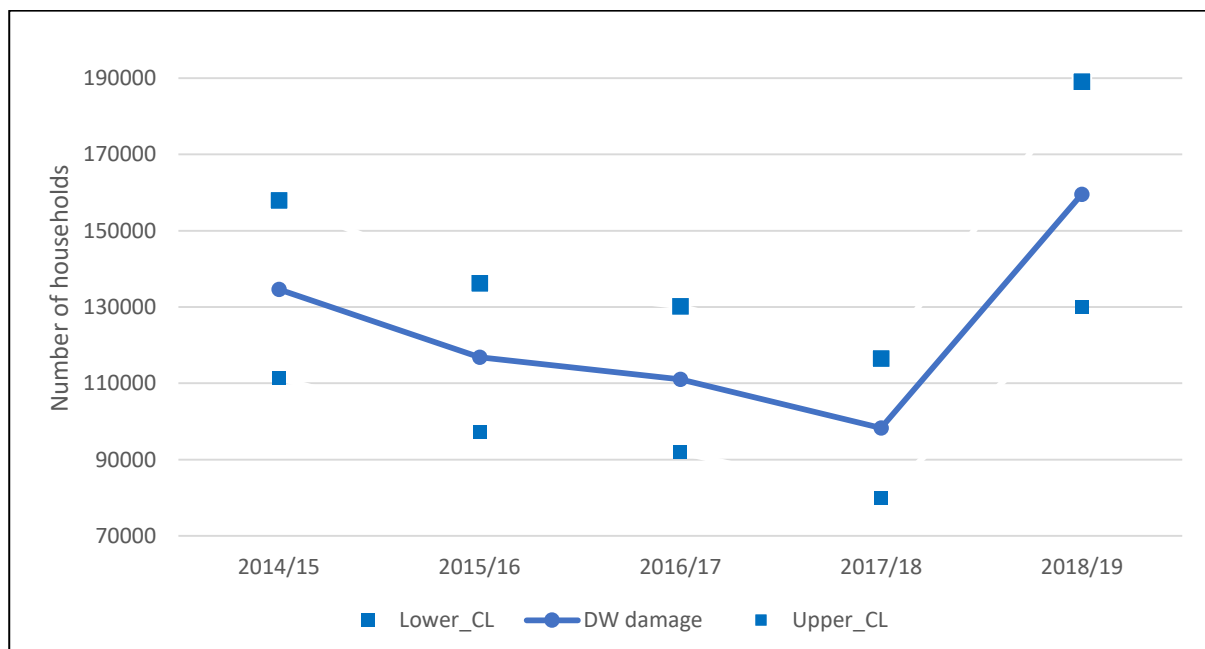
Figure 12: Trends in theft of motor vehicle, 2014/15–2018/19

Figure 12 shows that there was a statistically significant decrease of motor vehicle theft between 2014/15 and 2016/17, however, the increase of motor vehicle theft between 2016/17 and 2018/19 was not statistically significant.

Figure 13: Trends in deliberate damaging, burning or destruction of residential dwellings, 2014/15–2018/19

Deliberate damaging, burning or destruction of residential dwellings declined between 2014/15 and 2017, but the decline was not statistically significant. However, the increase between 2017/18 and 2018/19 was statistically significant.

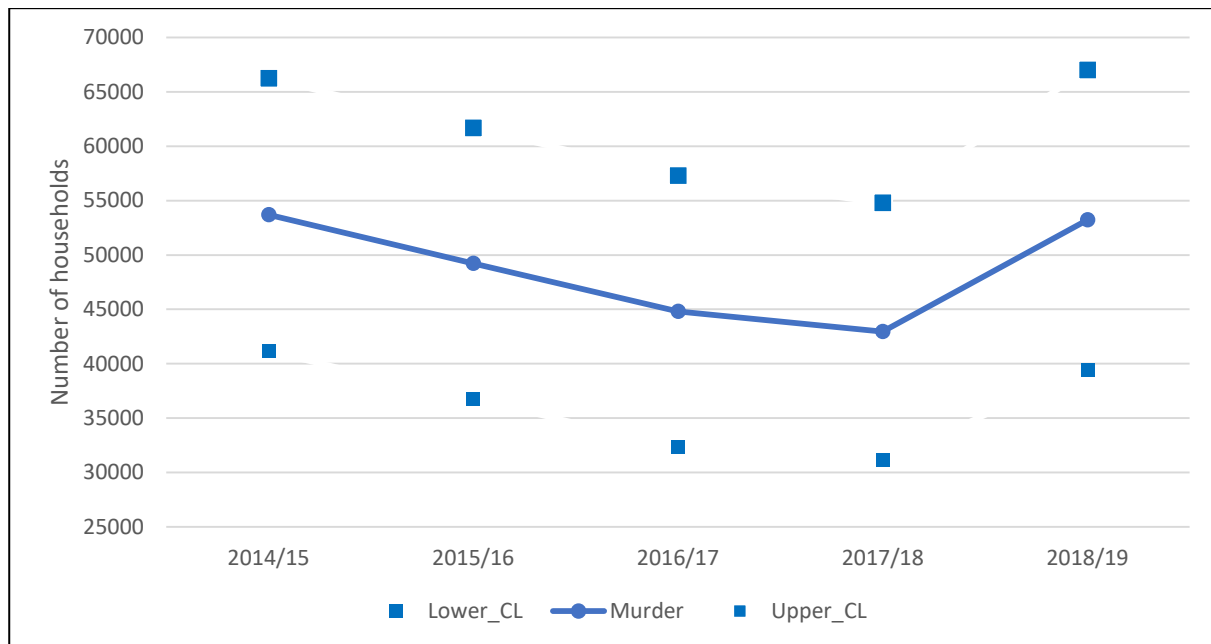
Figure 14: Trends in murder, 2014/15–2018/19

Figure 14 shows that the number of murders in South Africa between 2014/15 and 2018/19 did not change significantly. The decrease between 2014/15 and 2017/18 and the increase between 2017/18 and 2018/19 were not statistically significant.

5.2 Trends for individual crimes

This section focus on crimes committed against members of households who were 16 years or older during the survey. Crimes committed against children under 16 are not captured by the GPSJS because they require special resources in order to comply with regulations concerning child welfare. Trends for seven crimes on individuals are reported in the table below.

Table 4: Number and percentage of individuals aged 16 and older that experienced specific type of crime during the past 5 years, 2014/15–2018/19

Statistic	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Theft of personal property	2 095 571 (5,70%)	1 894 495 (5,06%)	1 762 131 (4,62%)	1 844 367 (4,78%)	2 343 507 (5,87%)
Street robbery	706 227 (1,92%)	678 653 (1,81%)	738 462 (1,94%)	735 298 (1,91%)	1 125 972 (2,82%)
Assault excluding sexual assault	724 435 (1,97%)	682 924 (1,82%)	590 281 (1,55%)	600 153 (1,56%)	598 948 (1,50%)
Consumer fraud	254 351 (0,69%)	233 182 (0,62%)	199 681 (0,52%)	146 536 (0,38%)	172 743 (0,43%)
Hijacking	194 976 (0,53%)	161 800 (0,43%)	158 990 (0,42%)	152 030 (0,39%)	198 199 (0,50%)
Sexual offences	127 935 (0,35%)	117 282 (0,31%)	134 134 (0,35%)	126 070 (0,33%)	97 938 (0,25%)

Charts with confidence intervals on estimates will again be used to assess the significance of changes in crime levels.

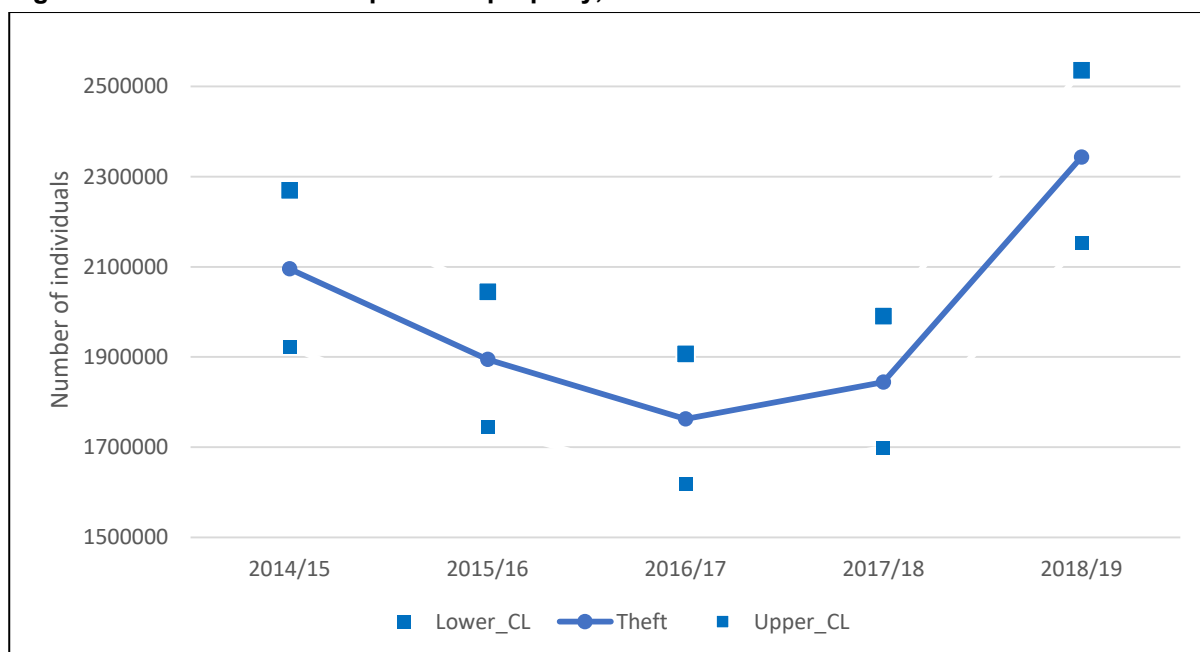
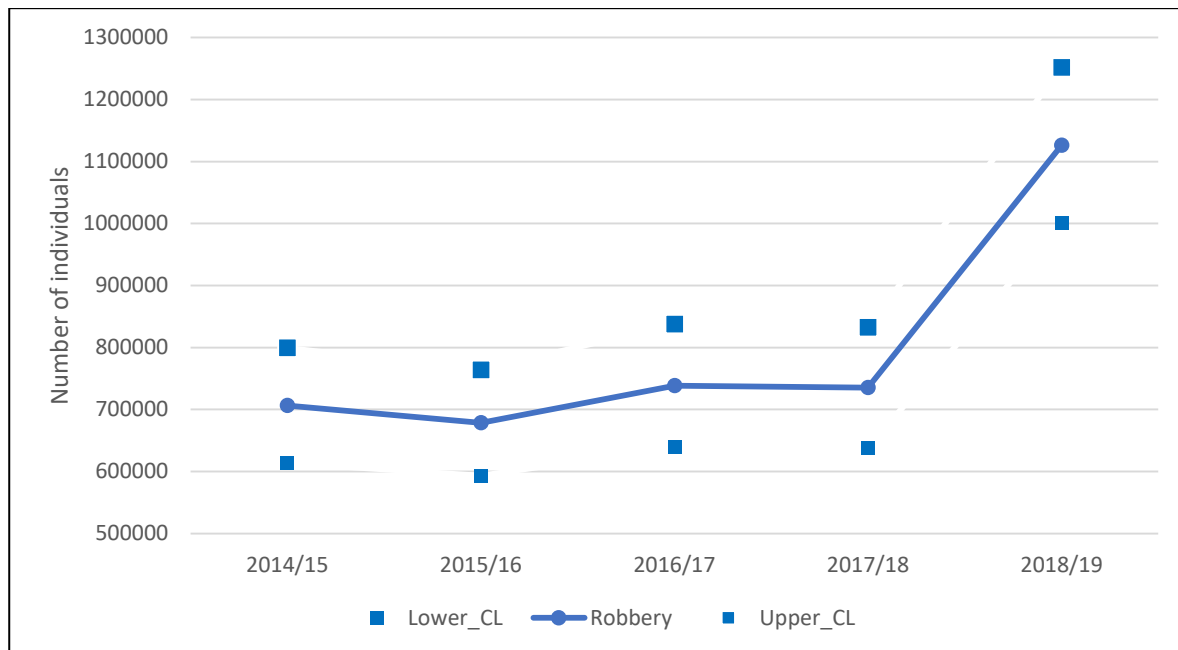
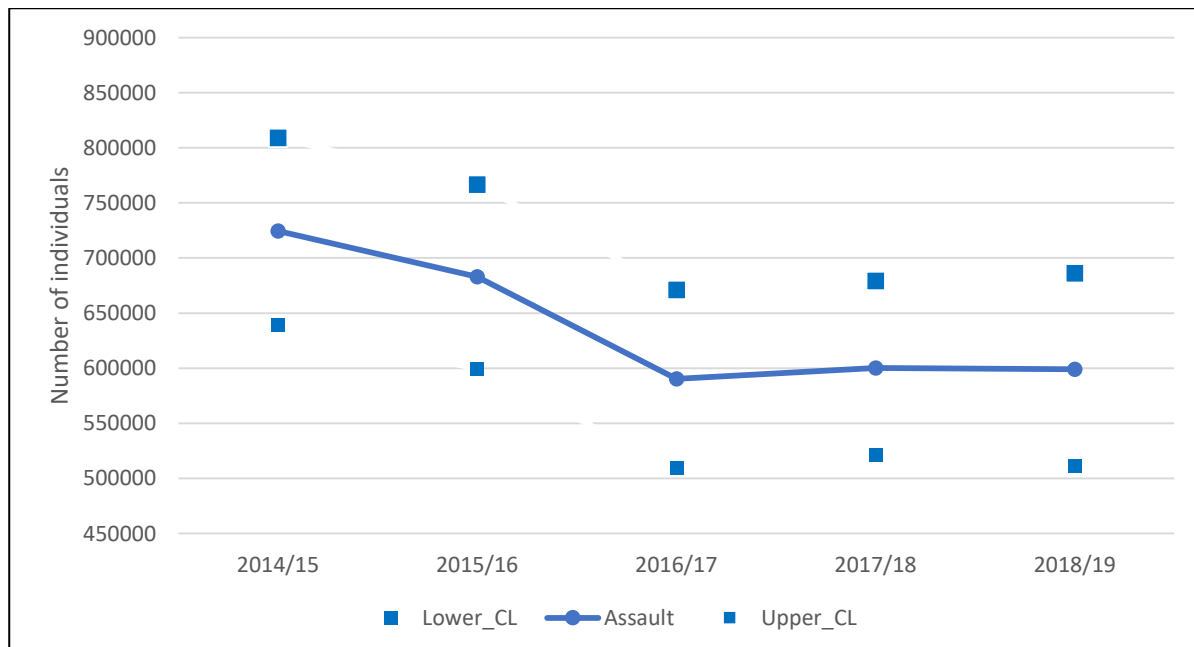
Figure 15: Trends in theft of personal property, 2014/15–2018/19

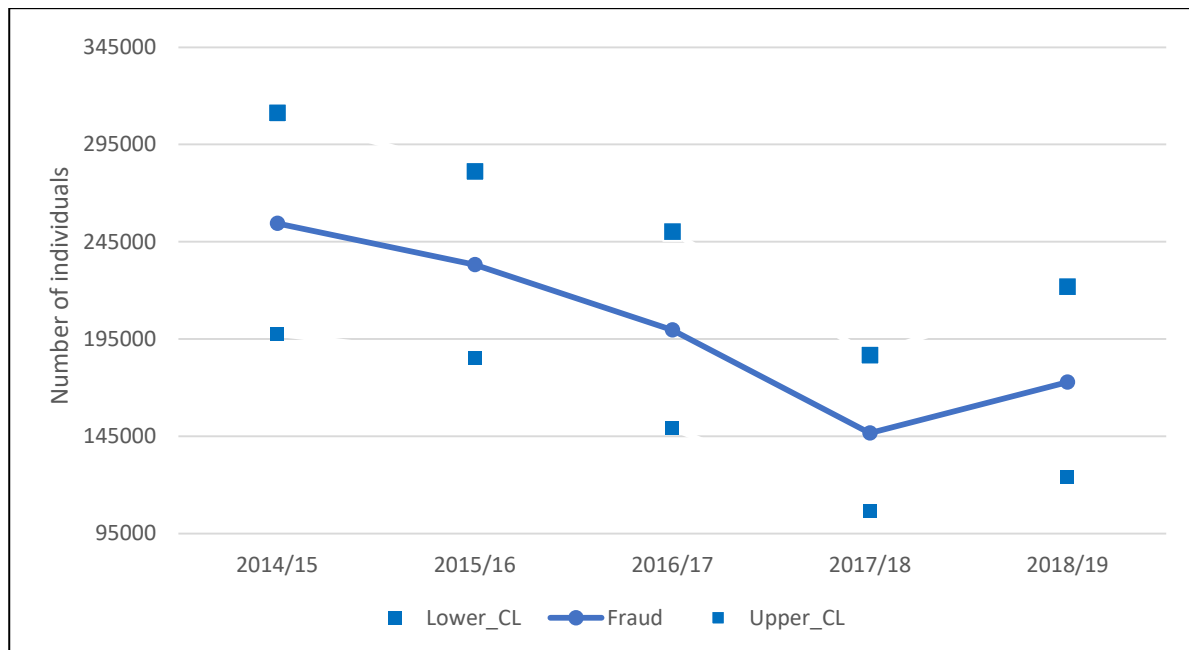
Figure 15 shows that theft of personal property declined between 2014/15 and 2016/17, and the decline was statistically significant. It further shows that the increase between 2017/18 and 2018/19 was statistically significant.

Figure 16: Trends in street robbery, 2014/15–2018/19

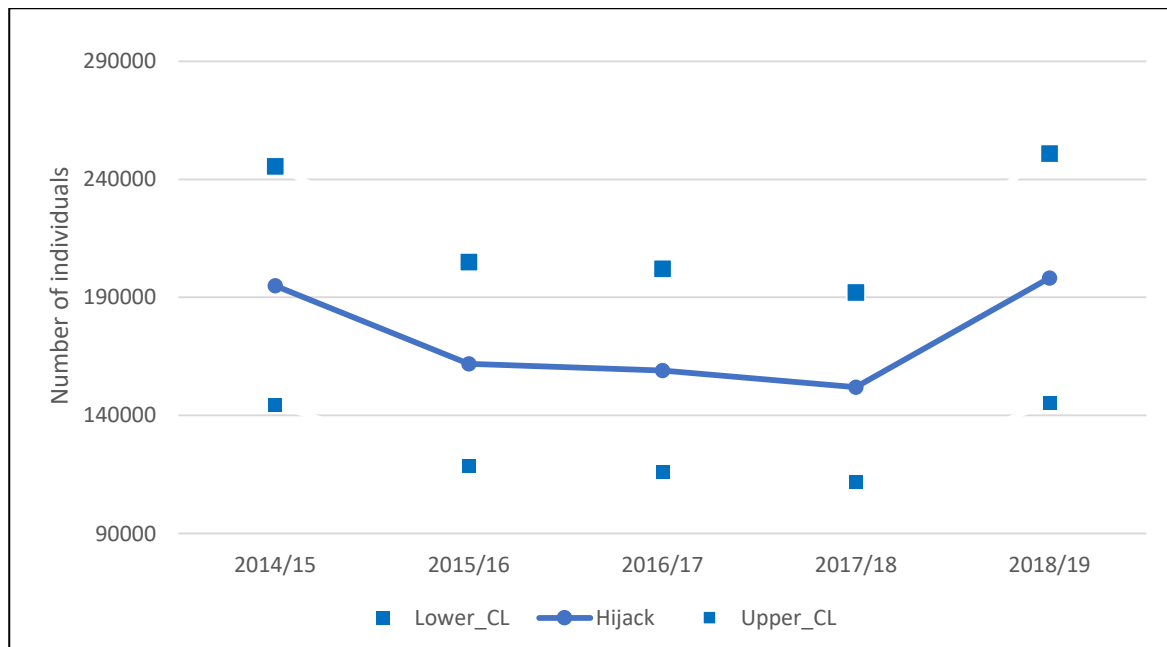
There was no significant change in street robbery during the period 2014/15 to 2017/18, however, there was a statistically significant increase in street robberies between 2017/18 and 2018/19.

Figure 17: Trends in assault (excluding sexual assault), 2014/15–2018/19

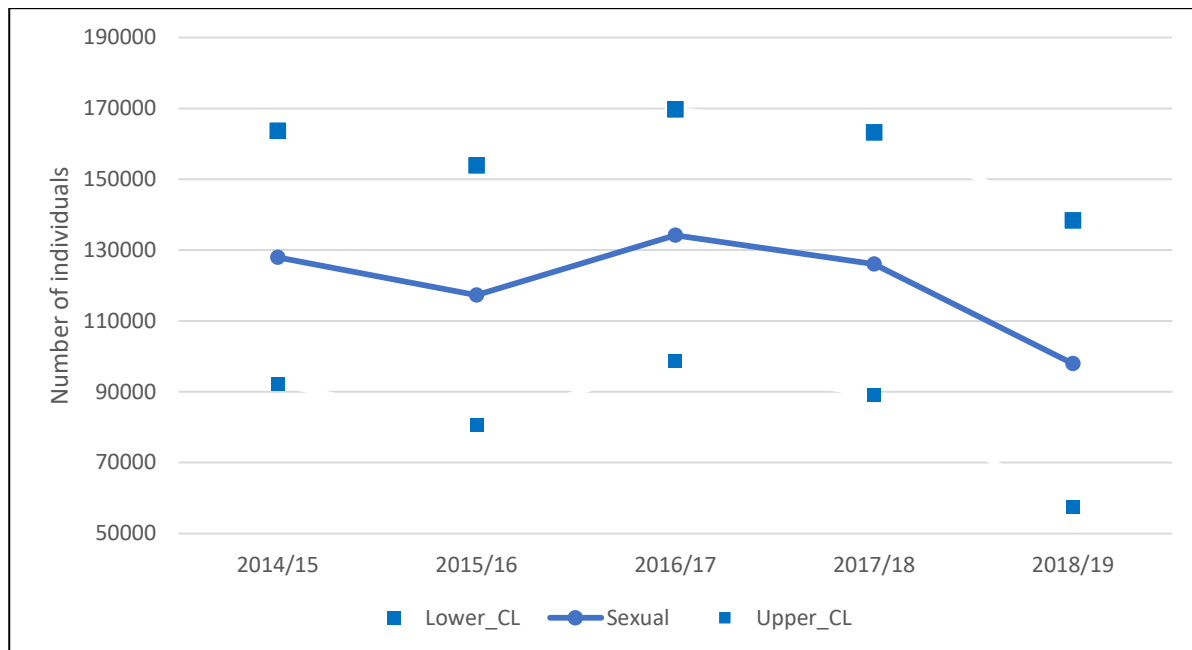
According to Figure 17, the decrease in the number of victims of assault between 2014/15 and 2018/19 was not statistically significant. Moreover, the number of assault victims during the past three years remained the same.

Figure 18: Trends in consumer fraud, 2014/15–2018/19

The number of victims of consumer fraud significantly dropped between 2014/15 and 2017/18. The increase between 2017/18 and 2018/19 was, however, not statistically significant.

Figure 19: Trends in hijacking, 2014/15–2018/19

The number of victims of hijacking among people aged 16 and older has not significantly changed during the past five years from 2014/15 to 2018/19.

Figure 20: Trends in sexual offences, 2014/15–2018/19

The number of victims of sexual offences decreased between 2014/15 and 2018/19, but the decrease was not statistically significant.

6. HOUSEHOLD EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

In this chapter we focus on household crime experienced during the past twelve months from the GPSJS 2018/19 survey. The reference period was April 2017 to February 2019. Seven types of crime were surveyed compared to thirteen types of crime in VOCS 2017/18. The number was reduced in order to accommodate new governance questions but maintain the questionnaire length. Some in-depth questions on each of the specific crimes were also dropped for the same reason. However, all these questions will be restored during the third year of the GPSJS. The third year of GPSJS will, to a great extent, resemble VOCS.

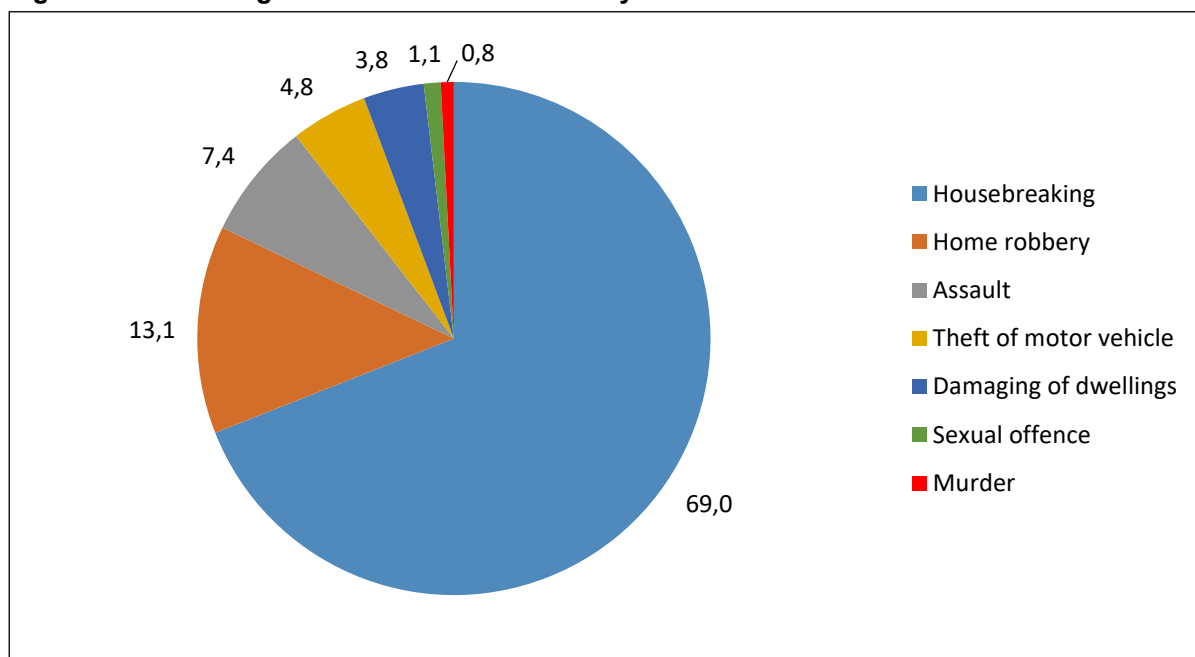
Table 5 below presents a summary of the number of victims of various types of crime together with the percentage of the population that the number represents. Crimes are listed according to the quality of estimates, starting with the highest quality as measured by the CV.

Table 5: Number and percentage of households that experienced specified types of crime during the past 12 months

	Number	CV(%)	Per cent	CV(%)
Housebreaking/burglary (No contact between perpetrator and victim)	969 567	4	5,77	4
Home robbery (Contact between perpetrator and victim)	183 998	8	1,09	8
Assault	103 311	11	0,61	11
Theft of motor vehicle	68 030	13	0,40	13
Deliberate damaging/burning/destruction of dwellings	53 651	16	0,32	16
Sexual offences	14 885	26	0,09	26
Murder	11 500	26	0,07	26

Estimates for sexual offences and murder must be used with caution as the quality indicators for these estimated are low.

Figure 21: Percentage of total crime measured by GPSJS



Housebreaking accounts for 69% of the household crimes measured by GPSJS. This distribution will change when all the household crimes covered by VOCS are included.

6.1 Housebreaking or burglary

Only four questions were asked under housebreaking in GPSJS 2018/19. Respondents were asked whether they experienced housebreaking during the past 12 months, how many times, during which months and whether they reported any incidences to the police.

Table 6: Number and percentage of households that experienced housebreaking disaggregated by gender, location, population group, income level and province, 2018/19

Gender	Number of Incidences	CV%	Number of households	CV%	Percentage of households	CV%
Male	859 150	6	608 908	5	6,24	5
Female	486 046	6	360 659	6	5,11	6
Location						
Metro	692 451	7	473 164	6	6,29	6
Non-metro	652 745	5	496 403	5	5,34	5
Population group						
Black African	991 339	5	755 831	4	5,58	4
Coloured	97 360	19	58 224	14	4,74	14
Indian/Asian	61 855	29	38 023	22	9,09	21
White	194 643	15	117 488	13	7,28	13
Age group						
16–24	82 485	20	58 007	19	5,97	19
25–34	357 988	9	261 033	8	7,19	7
35–54	602 667	6	433 464	5	5,85	5
55–64	187 045	11	137 116	9	5,31	8
65+	115 010	14	79 947	10	3,60	10
Income level						
R1 - 1500	417 154	8	297 202	7	6,41	7
R1501 - 3500	270 579	8	211 433	7	4,73	7
R3501 - 6000	205 094	11	149 869	9	5,29	9
R6001 - 16000	238 246	10	169 564	8	6,13	8
R16001+	214 123	14	141 499	11	6,69	10

(The table continues on the next page.)

Province	Number of Incidences	CV%	Number of households	CV%	Percentage of households	CV%
Western Cape	167 786	13	111 343	12	6,01	12
Eastern Cape	104 403	15	67 786	11	4,06	11
Northern Cape	34 633	18	24 730	15	7,39	15
Free State	43 222	19	34 800	16	3,75	15
KwaZulu-Natal	289 605	11	195 599	8	6,50	8
North West	72 814	15	59 678	14	4,95	14
Gauteng	438 299	8	336 358	7	6,81	7
Mpumalanga	105 534	15	69 207	11	5,36	12
Limpopo	88 901	13	70 066	11	4,41	11
SOUTH AFRICA	1 345 196	5	969 567	4	5,77	4

Table 6 shows that male-headed households and households in metros were more likely to experience housebreaking than female-headed households and households in non-metro areas, respectively. Households headed by Indian/Asian and white people were more likely to experience housebreaking than households headed by black Africans and coloureds. Results seem to suggest that the likelihood of housebreaking diminishes with the age of the household head. Households headed by the elderly were the least likely to experience housebreaking. Households in the lowest income bracket and those in the highest income bracket were the most likely to experience housebreaking. A possible explanation may be that the lowest income households are easy to break into due to lack of necessary security while for those in the highest income bracket, despite having better security, they have possessions that attract thieves. The highest proportion (7,39%) of households that experienced housebreaking was in the Northern Cape, while Free State experienced the lowest proportion (3,75%) of households that experienced housebreaking.

Figure 22: Number of incidences of housebreaking by month

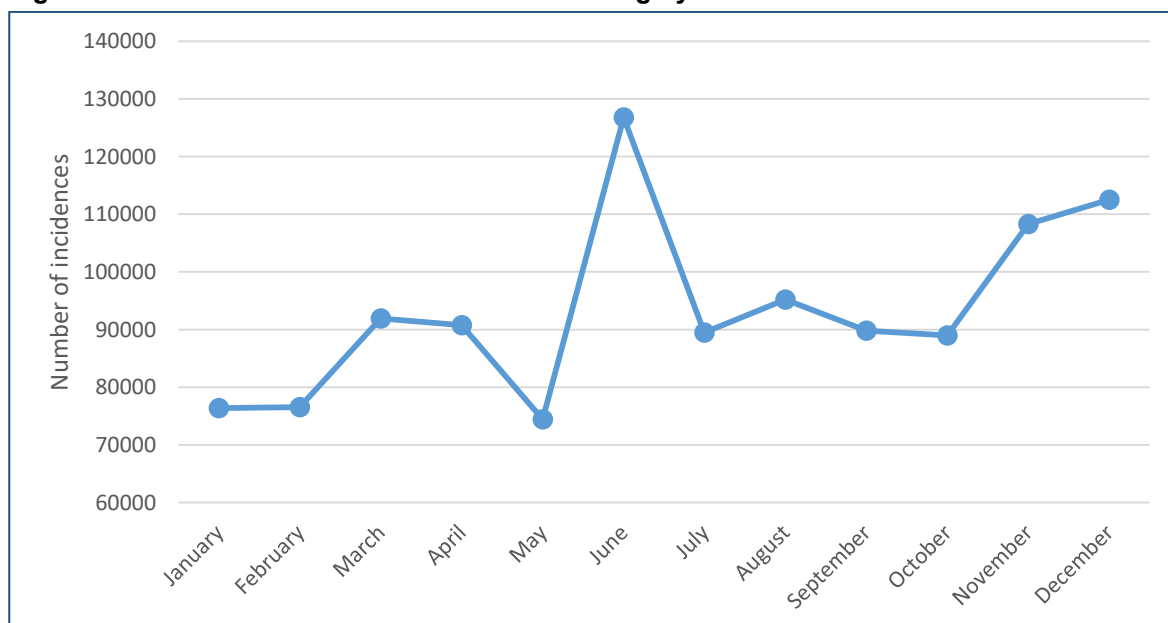
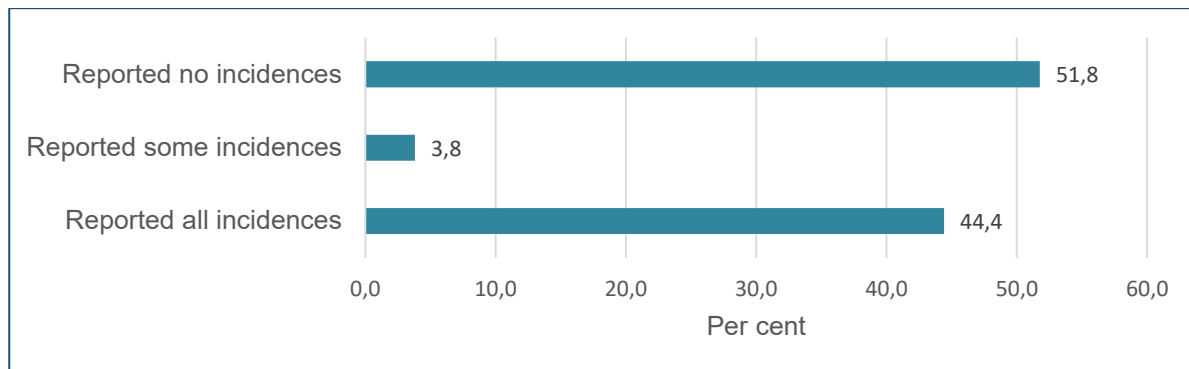


Figure 22 shows that housebreaking peaked in June and December.

Figure 23: Percentage of households that reported housebreaking to the police

Almost 48% of victims of housebreaking reported the crime to the police. The number of households that reported housebreaking is estimated to be 467 599 with 95% confidence interval (419 792, 515 406).

SAPS uses the phrase “burglary at residential premises” for housebreaking. Table 5 gives five-year statistics for burglary at residential premises according to province extracted from the 2018/19 SAPS annual crime report.

Table 7: Housebreaking or burglary reported to the police, 2014/15–2018/19

Province	Number of reported cases				
	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Western Cape	47 783	47 569	46 043	42 662	39 418
Eastern Cape	24 329	23 901	24 385	23 758	23 393
Northern Cape	6 204	6 469	6 518	6 228	6 325
Free State	15 618	15 323	14 635	13 463	13 244
KwaZulu-Natal	43 274	42 429	41 013	38 545	38 790
North West	15 687	15 568	15 908	15 267	15 436
Gauteng	66 172	64 968	63 661	56 255	53 092
Mpumalanga	18 183	18 162	18 507	17 565	16 533
Limpopo	16 466	16 217	15 984	14 351	14 634
SOUTH AFRICA	253 716	250 606	246 654	228 094	220 865

Source: SAPS Crime Statistics, <https://www.saps.gov.za/services/crimestats.php>

The SAPS number of reported cases of burglary at residential premises for 2018/19 is far outside the 95% confidence interval for the estimated number of reported cases. This implies that the estimated number of reported cases from GPSJS is significantly higher than the number of cases of burglary reported by SAPS.

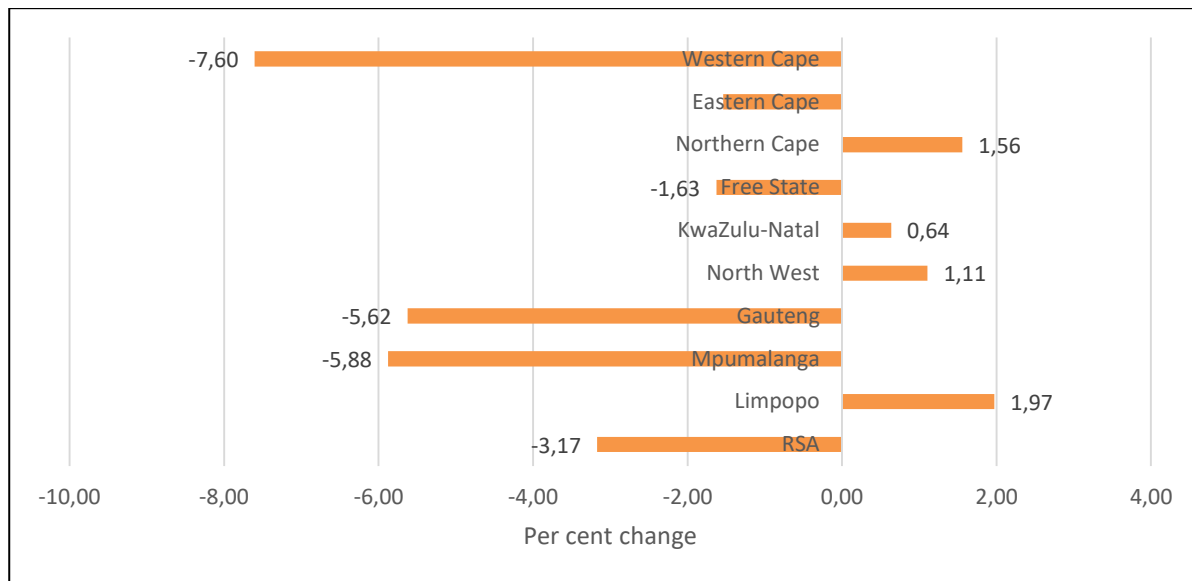
Figure 24: Percentage change in burglary at residential premises reported to SAPS, 2017/18–2018/19

Figure 24 shows that between 2017/18 and 2018/19, burglary at residential premises reported to SAPS increased in the Northern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal, North West and Limpopo while it decreased in all other provinces and in South Africa as a whole.

6.2 Home robbery

The GPSJS 2018/19 had ten questions on home robbery. In addition to the four questions asked on housebreaking, there were questions on whether any weapons were used, the type of weapons used, whether anyone died during the home robbery, the number of people who died and whether any of the dead were members of the household.

Table 8: Number and percentage of households that experienced home robbery disaggregated by gender, location, population group, income level and province, 2018/19

Gender	Number of incidences	CV%	Number of households	CV%	Percentage of households	CV%
Male	159 485	16	101 336	11	1,04	11
Female	104 569	12	82 662	12	1,17	12
Location						
Metro	140 797	16	97 028	13	1,29	12
Non-metro	123 257	15	86 970	11	0,94	11
Population group						
Black African	219 544	12	150 043	9	1,11	9
Coloured	7 372	36	6 942	37	0,57	37
Indian/Asian	3 337	51	2 750	50	0,66	50
White	33 801	30	24 263	26	1,50	26
Age group						
16–24	47 567	35	21 308	26	2,19	25
25–34	63 756	24	50 113	17	1,38	17
35–54	96 269	14	71 903	12	0,97	12
55–64	31 436	21	24 030	20	0,93	20
65+	25 026	28	16 644	26	0,75	26
Income level						
R1 - 1500	89 674	17	61 076	14	1,32	14
R1501 - 3500	61 618	25	37 598	15	0,84	15
R3501 - 6000	40 808	37	26 301	24	0,93	24
R6001 - 16000	47 702	20	37 199	19	1,35	19
R16001+	24 252	25	21 824	25	1,03	25
Province						
Western Cape	39 075	38	26 448	24	1,43	24
Eastern Cape	24 882	33	15 308	22	0,92	22
Northern Cape	3 647	38	3 217	37	0,96	37
Free State	5 324	47	4 421	44	0,48	43
KwaZulu-Natal	41 820	24	29 259	20	0,97	20
North West	7 363	45	5 493	42	0,46	42
Gauteng	88 158	15	69 601	15	1,41	15
Mpumalanga	34 774	40	18 134	24	1,40	24
Limpopo	19 010	36	12 117	31	0,76	31
SOUTH AFRICA	264 054	11	183 998	8	1,09	8

Table 8 shows that households in metros were more likely to experience home robbery than households in non-metros. White-headed households were more likely to experience home robbery than black African-headed households. The likelihood of home robbery decreases with age of the head of the household. Households headed by the elderly were the least likely to experience home robbery.

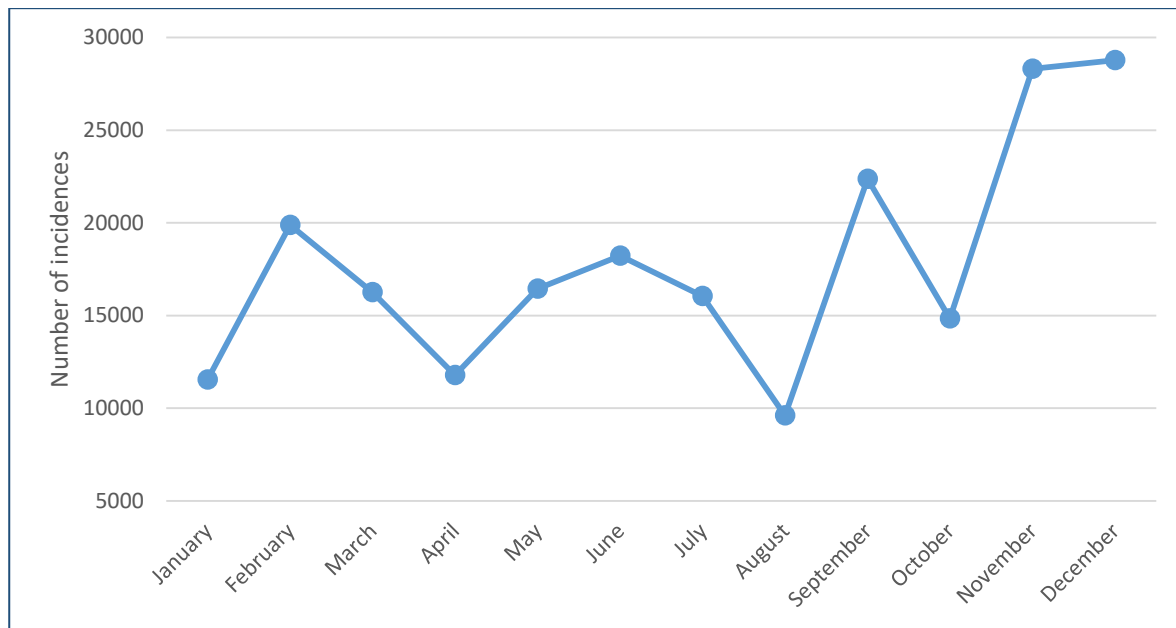
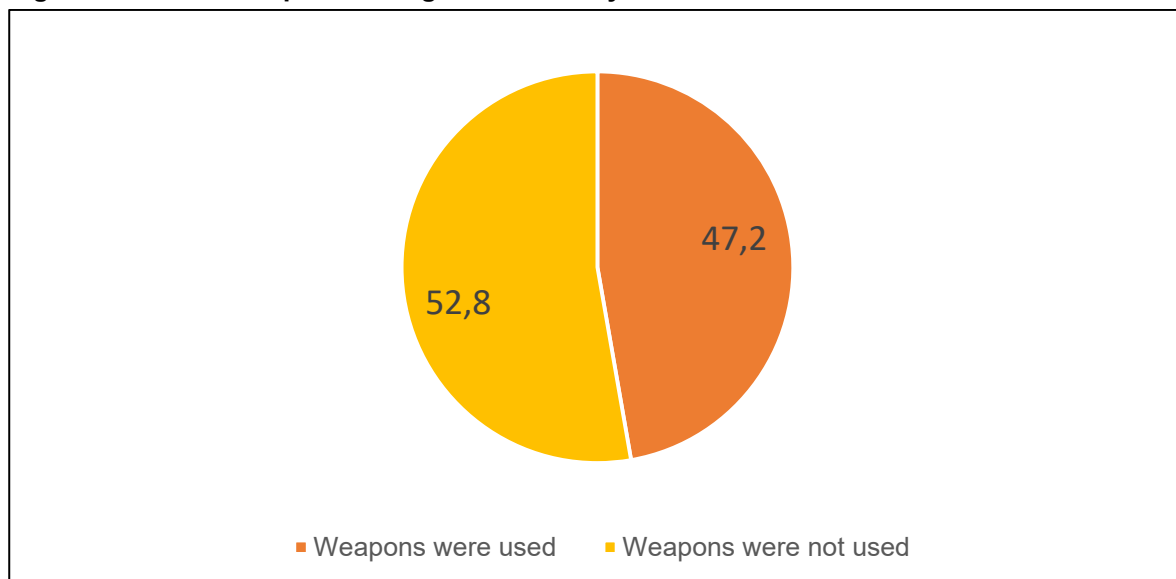
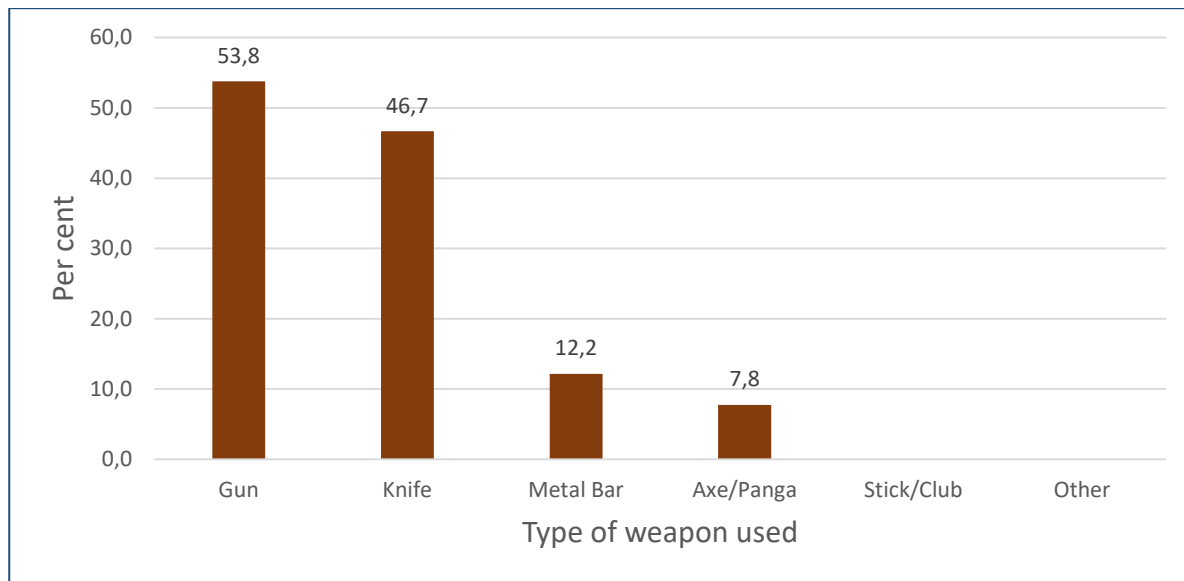
Figure 25: Number of incidences of home robbery by month

Figure 25 shows that home robbery peaked in February, June, September and December.

Figure 26: Use of weapons during home robbery

Weapons were used in 47% of the households during home robberies.

Figure 27: Percentage of time specified weapons were used during home robbery

Guns were the preferred weapons used in home robberies (54%), followed by knives (47%), metal bars (12%) and axe/panga (8%).

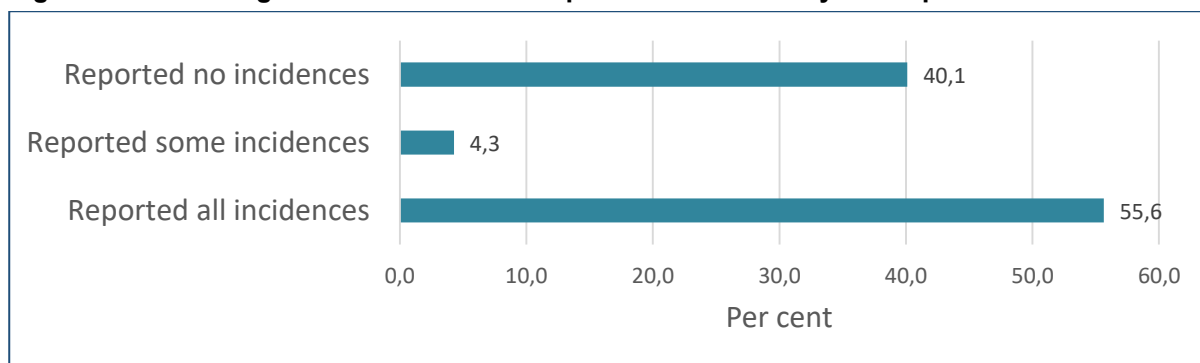
Figure 28: Percentage of households that reported home robbery to the police

Figure 28 shows that about 60% of households reported home robberies to the police. The number of households that reported home robbery is estimated to be 110 203 with 95% confidence interval (85 590, 134 815).

The term used by SAPS for home robbery is robbery at residential premises. Table 9 gives five-year statistics for robbery at residential premises according to province extracted from the SAPS 2018/19 annual crime report.

Table 9: Robbery at residential premises reported to the police by province, 2014/15–2018/19

Province	Number of reported cases				
	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Western Cape	2 158	2 574	2 560	2 787	2 749
Eastern Cape	1 811	2 054	2 171	2 184	2 188
Northern Cape	123	106	142	159	157
Free State	718	773	875	864	851
KwaZulu-Natal	3 958	4 082	4 255	4 174	4 182
North West	1 110	1 065	1 290	1 145	1 291
Gauteng	8 174	7 896	8 731	8 333	8 644
Mpumalanga	1 112	1 080	1 138	1 125	1 069
Limpopo	1 117	1 190	1 181	1 490	1 300
SOUTH AFRICA	20 281	20 820	22 343	22 261	22 431

Source: SAPS Crime Statistics, <https://www.saps.gov.za/services/crimestats.php>

The SAPS number of reported cases of robbery at residential premises for 2018/19 is far below the 95% confidence interval for the estimated number of reported cases. This implies that the estimated number of reported cases from GPSJS is significantly higher than the number of cases of robbery reported by SAPS.

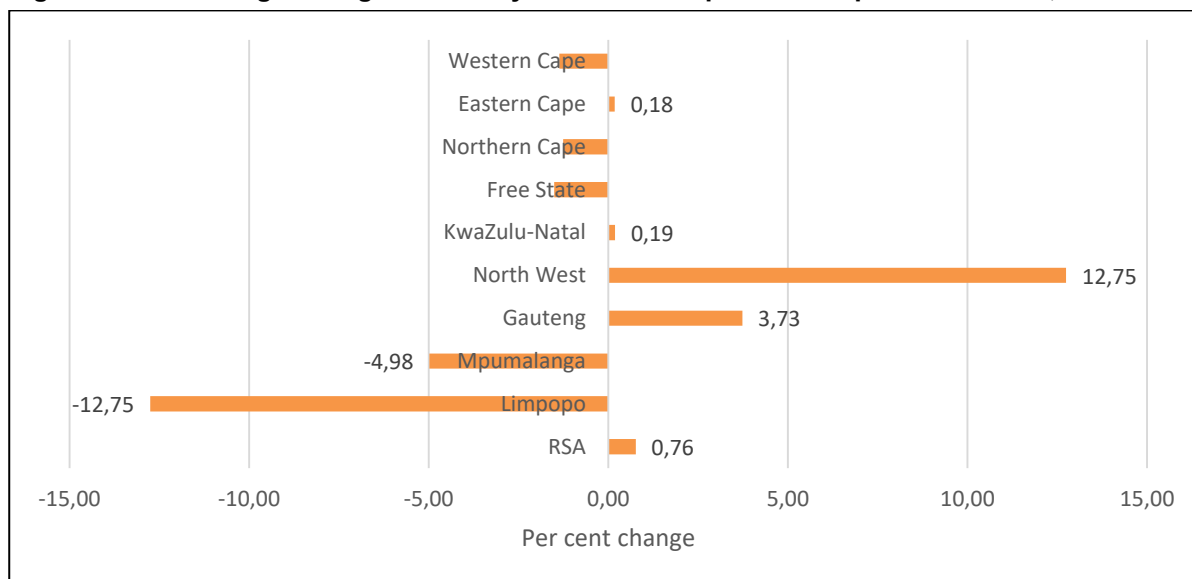
Figure 29: Percentage change in robbery at residential premises reported to SAPS, 2017/18–2018/19

Figure 29 shows that between 2017/18 and 2018/19, robbery at residential premises reported to SAPS increased in the Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal, North West, Gauteng and South Africa as a whole while it decreased in other provinces.

6.3 Assault

There were eight questions on household experience of assault. All questions asked on home robbery were asked about assault and, in addition, there was a question regarding the perpetrator. Table 10 below presents disaggregated estimates of total number of victims, number of households and percentage of households that experienced assault during the past 12 months.

Table 10: Number and percentage of households that experienced assault disaggregated by gender, location, population group, income level and province, 2018/19

Gender of head of hh	Number of victims	CV%	Number of households	CV%	Percentage of households	CV%
Male	66 999	15	54 594		0,56	14
Female	62 780	19	48 717		0,69	17
Location						
Metro	56 575	18	46 381	17	0,62	17
Non-metro	73 204	17	56 930	14	0,61	14
Population group						
Black African	96 855	14	75 025	12	0,55	12
Coloured	24 084	28	20 274	27	1,65	27
Indian/Asian						
White	8 841	44	8 012	45	0,50	45
Age group						
16–24	4 965	64	3 586	59	0,37	59
25–34	46 466	25	33 967	22	0,94	22
35–54	53 116	16	45 286	15	0,61	15
55–64	13 100	34	10 612	33	0,41	33
65+	12 132	29	9 860	27	0,44	27
Income level						
R1 - 1500	43 782	25	27 010	21	0,58	21
R1501 - 3500	31 495	19	30 318	19	0,68	19
R3501 - 6000	27 221	21	24 155	21	0,85	21
R6001 - 16000	21 468	29	16 016	30	0,58	30
R16001+	5 812	44	5 812	44	0,27	44
Province						
Western Cape	28 791	27	24 471	26	1,32	26
Eastern Cape	11 395	29	10 044	27	0,6	27
Northern Cape	4 416	35	3 856	36	1,15	36
Free State	6 987	46	5 352	49	0,58	48
KwaZulu-Natal	21 226	40	13 237	30	0,44	30
North West	14 193	30	12 814	28	1,06	28
Gauteng	32 405	25	24 759	24	0,5	24
Mpumalanga	4 760	43	4 760	43	0,37	43
Limpopo	5 608	57	4 017	47	0,25	47
SOUTH AFRICA	129 779	12	103 311	11	0,61	11

Table 10 shows that female-headed households were more likely to experience assault than male-headed households. There was no significant difference between metro and non-metro areas in terms of likelihood of assault. Coloured households had more than twice the likelihood of experiencing assault compared to black African households. Age of the head of the household seems to be an important factor for the likelihood of a household to experience assault. Households with younger heads were more likely to experience assault than households with elderly heads. Middle-income households had the greatest percentage of households that experienced assault. The Western Cape had the highest proportion of households that experienced assault compared to other provinces.

Figure 30: Number of incidences of assault by month

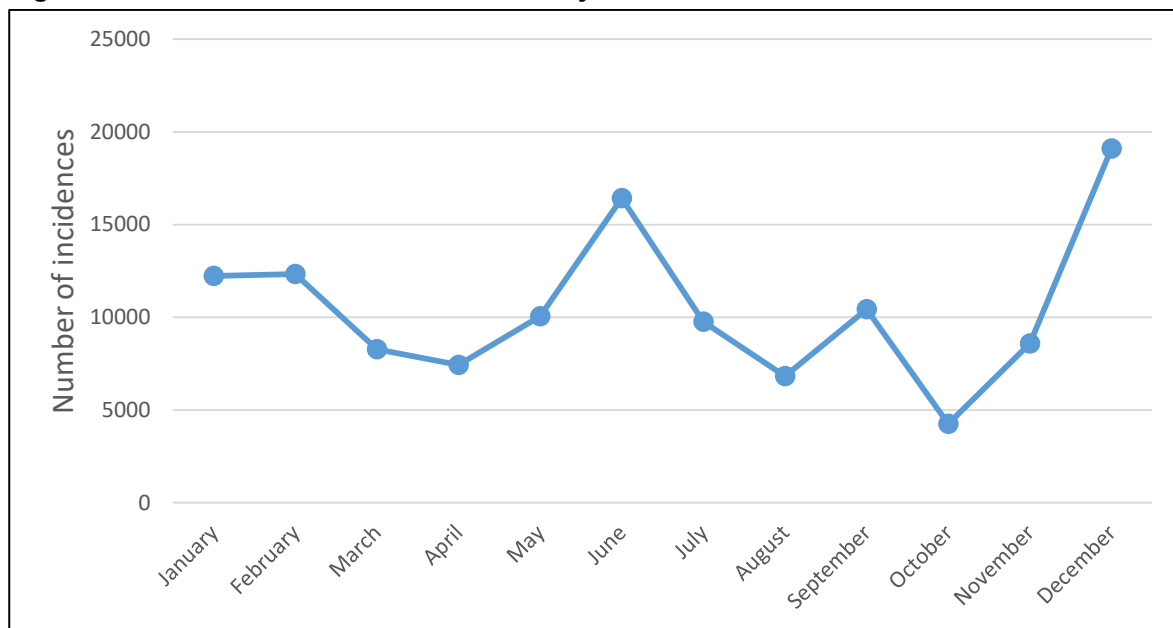
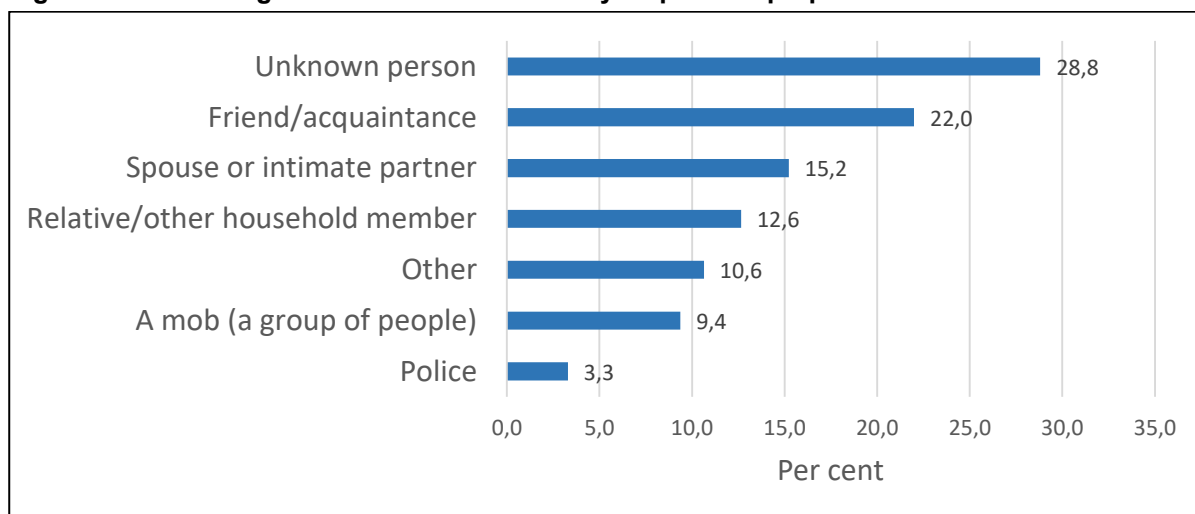


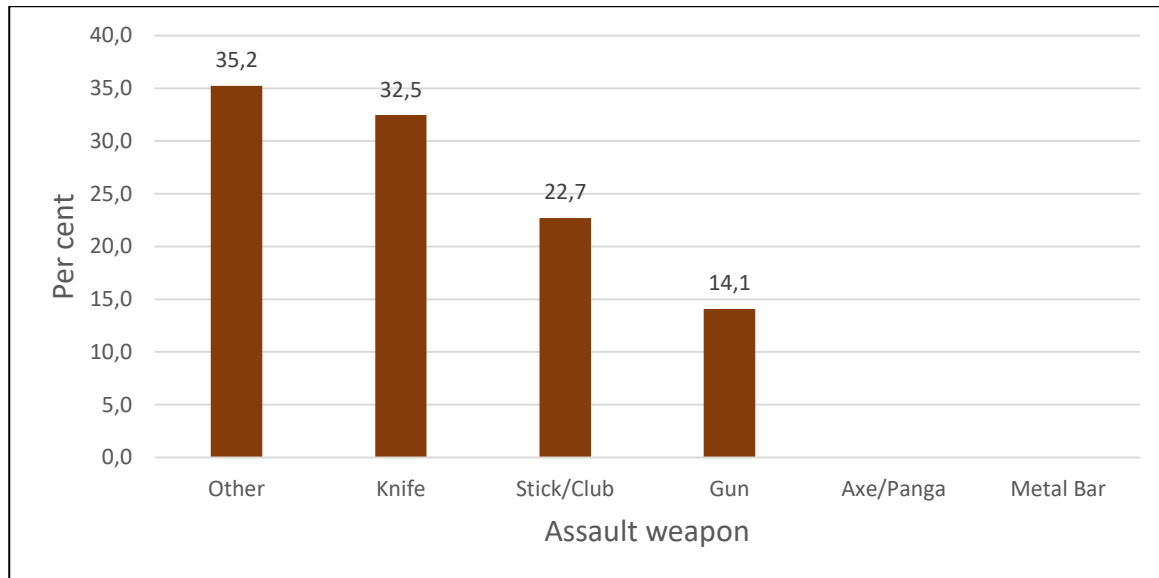
Figure 30 shows that incidences of assault peaked in June and December.

Figure 31: Percentage of assaults committed by a specified perpetrator



Almost 50% of the assaults were committed by someone close such as a friend or acquaintance (22%), a spouse or intimate partner (15%), a relative or other household member (13%). About 29% of the assaults were committed by unknown persons. Assault by mobs were experienced in 9% of the cases while the police were responsible for 3% of the assaults. In 11% of the cases the perpetrator was indicated as “Other”. In future surveys it is recommended to ask the respondent to specify the “other” perpetrator.

Figure 32: Percentage of households that experienced assault with specified weapon



While in home robbery a gun was the weapon of choice, in assault a gun is the fourth most preferred weapon. Other weapons used include bottles, bricks, bush cutter, fist, cup, office chairs, sjamboks with chains at their tils, spade fork, stones and wall.

Figure 33: Percentage of households that reported assault to the police

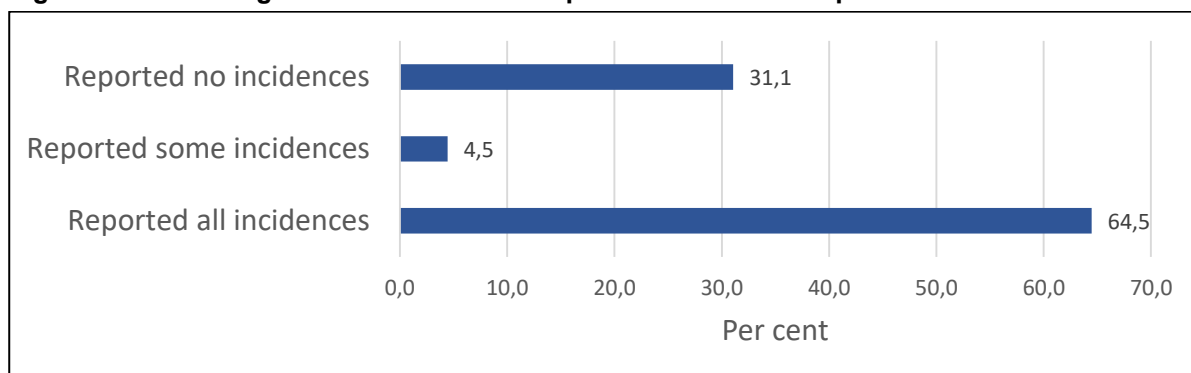


Figure 33 shows that about 69% of households reported some or all incidences of assault to the police. The number of households that reported some or all incidences of assault is estimated to be 72 216 with 95% confidence interval (52 869, 89 563). Note that these are not estimated number of reported incidences, but estimated number of households that reported assault to the police. It is therefore not possible to compare these estimates with SAPS statistics.

6.4 Theft of motor vehicles

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

Table 11: Number and percentage of households that experienced theft of motor vehicle disaggregated by gender, location, population group and income level, 2018/19

Gender	Number of incidences	CV%	Number of households	CV%	Percentage of households	CV%
Male	68 449	17	54 260	15	0,56	15
Female	14 417	25	13 770	25	0,20	25
Location						
Metro	62 972	18	50 755	16	0,67	16
Non-metro	19 895	23	17 275	21	0,19	21
Population group						
Black African	52 053	17	46 442	16	0,34	16
Coloured	7 085	48	5 137	48	0,42	48
Indian/Asian	7 118	65	3 550	49	0,85	51
White	16 611	35	12 901	31	0,80	31
Age group						
16–24	1 864	100	1 864	100	0,19	100
25–34	12 614	35	11 137	35	0,31	35
35–54	47 314	21	35 505	19	0,48	19
55–64	13 783	30	12 233	25	0,47	25
65+	7 291	32	7 291	32	0,33	32
Income level						
R1 - 1500	15 565	32	12 343	32	0,27	32
R1501 - 3500	8 741	35	8 741	35	0,20	35
R3501 - 6000	4 842	42	4 842	42	0,17	41
R6001 - 16000	22 131	28	17 774	24	0,64	24
R16001+	31 589	26	24 331	23	1,15	23
SOUTH AFRICA	82 867	14	68 030	13	0,40	13

Table 11 shows that male-headed households were more likely to experience theft of motor vehicle than female-headed households. Households in metros were more likely to experience theft of motor vehicle than households in non-metro areas, and white households were more likely to experience theft of motor vehicle than black African households. This may be due to difference in motor vehicle ownership between male- and female-headed households, metro and non-metro households, and white and black African households as results showed in the 2017/18 VOCS report.

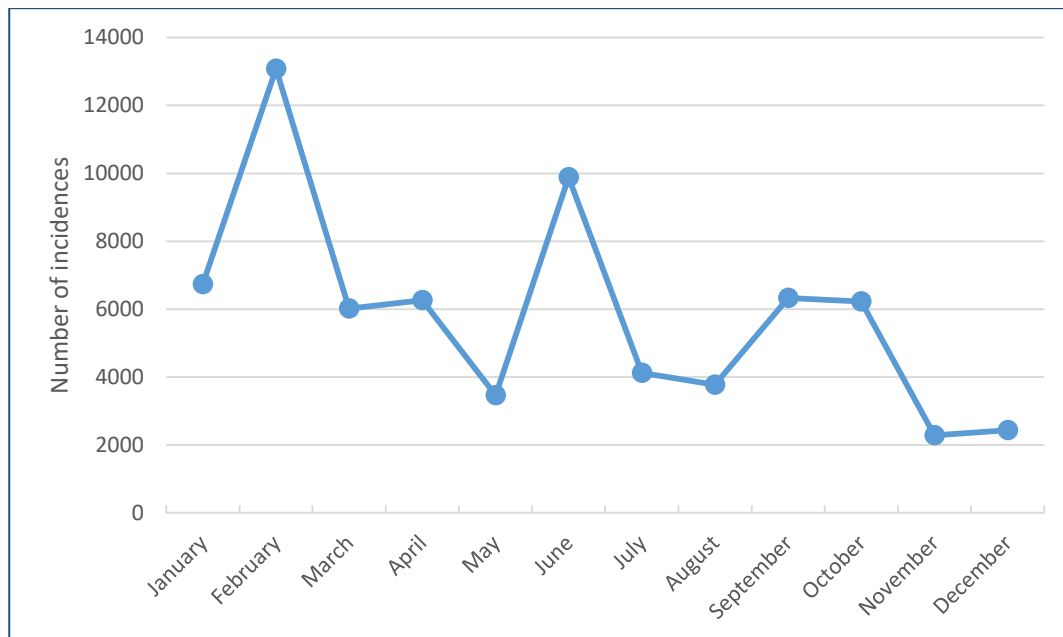
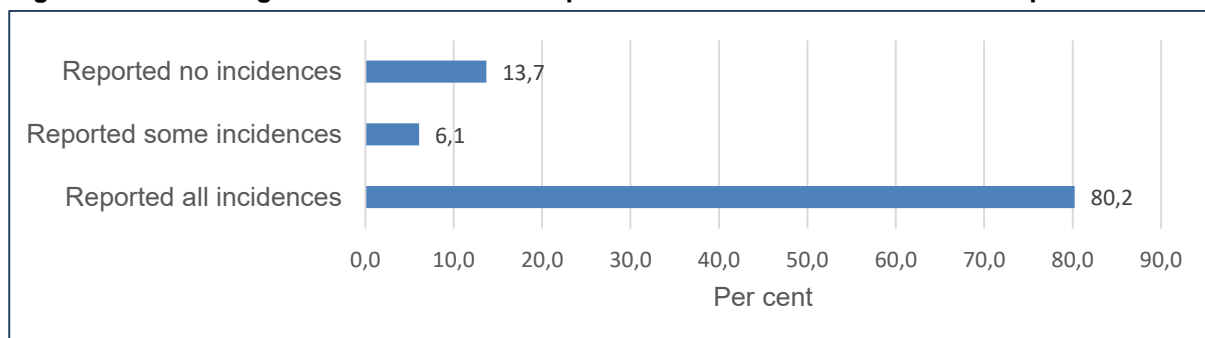
Figure 34: Number of incidences of theft of motor vehicle by month

Figure 34 shows that theft of motor vehicle incidences peaked in February, June and September.

Figure 35: Percentage of households that reported theft of motor vehicles to the police

Over 86% of households reported some or all incidences of theft of motor vehicle to the police. The high rate of reporting of theft of motor vehicles may be due to insurance claim requirements. The number of households that reported theft of motor vehicles is estimated to be 58 719 with 95% confidence interval (42 088, 75 349).

SAPS statistics do not separate counts of theft of motor vehicles and theft of motorcycles. This makes comparison with GPSJS estimates difficult as theft of motorcycles is not included in the survey. Table 12 gives five-year statistics for theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles according to province extracted from the SAPS 2018/19 annual crime report.

Table 12: Theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles reported to the police, 2014/15–2018/19

Province	Number of reported cases				
	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Western Cape	8 918	8 378	7 381	7 104	6 791
Eastern Cape	3 276	2 678	2 739	2 443	2 384
Northern Cape	327	246	219	233	215
Free State	1 743	1 745	1 588	1 596	1 413
KwaZulu-Natal	8 404	8 673	8 413	8 240	8 050
North West	1 984	2 070	2 068	2 112	1 999
Gauteng	27 147	26 646	27 674	25 705	24 321
Mpumalanga	2 303	2 222	2 208	2 206	2 290
Limpopo	988	1 151	1 017	1 024	861
SOUTH AFRICA	55 090	53 809	53 307	50 663	48 324

Source: SAPS Crime Statistics, <https://www.saps.gov.za/services/crimestats.php>

The number of theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles reported to the police falls well within the 95% confidence interval of the estimated number of reported motor vehicle thefts. Not much can be said as the two measurements are different.

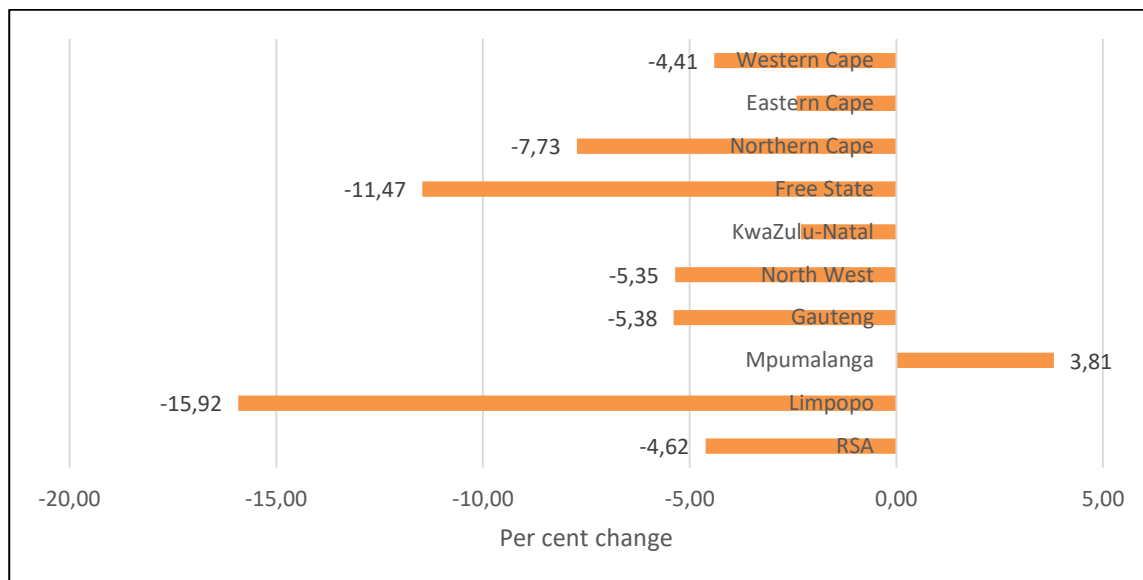
Figure 36: Percentage change in theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles reported to SAPS, 2017/18–2018/19

Figure 36 shows that between 2017/18 and 2018/19 theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles reported to SAPS increased in Mpumalanga while it decreased in all other provinces and in South Africa as a whole.

6.5 Deliberate damaging, burning or destruction of residential dwellings

Four questions were asked for this household crime. Respondents were asked whether they experienced deliberate damaging, burning or destruction of residential dwellings during the past 12 months, how many times, during which months and whether they reported any incidences to the police.

Table 13 below presents a summary of disaggregated statistics. It was not possible to disaggregate beyond gender and location because of the resulting poor estimates due to small number of observations.

Table 13: Number and percentage of households that experienced deliberate damaging, burning or destruction of residential dwellings disaggregated by gender and location, 2018/19

Gender	Number of incidences	CV%	Number of households	CV%	Percentage of households	CV%
Male	34 481	26	26 580	21	0,27	21
Female	35 414	22	27 071	20	0,38	20
Location						
Metro	41 639	27	29 896	24	0,40	23
Non-metro	28 257	21	23 755	19	0,26	19
SOUTH AFRICA	69 896	19	53 651	16	0,32	16

Female-headed households and households in metros were more likely to experience deliberate damaging, burning or destruction of residential dwellings than male-headed households and households in non-metros, respectively.

Figure 37: Number of incidences of deliberate damaging, burning or destruction of residential dwellings by month

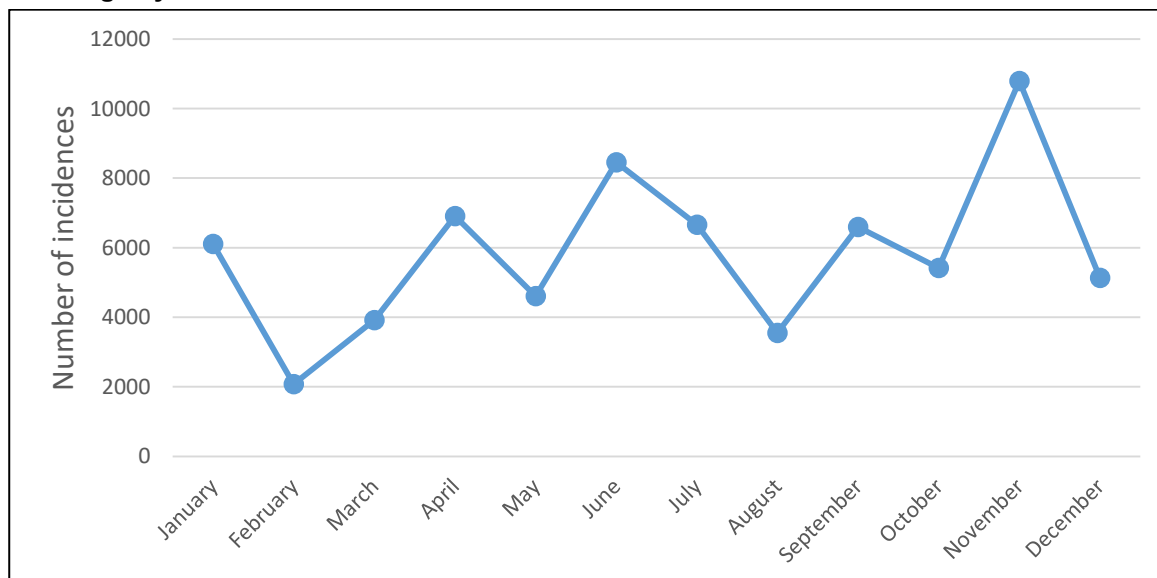


Figure 37 shows that deliberate damaging, burning or destruction of residential dwellings peaked in January, April, June and November.

Figure 38: Percentage of households that reported deliberate damaging, burning or destruction of residential dwellings to the police

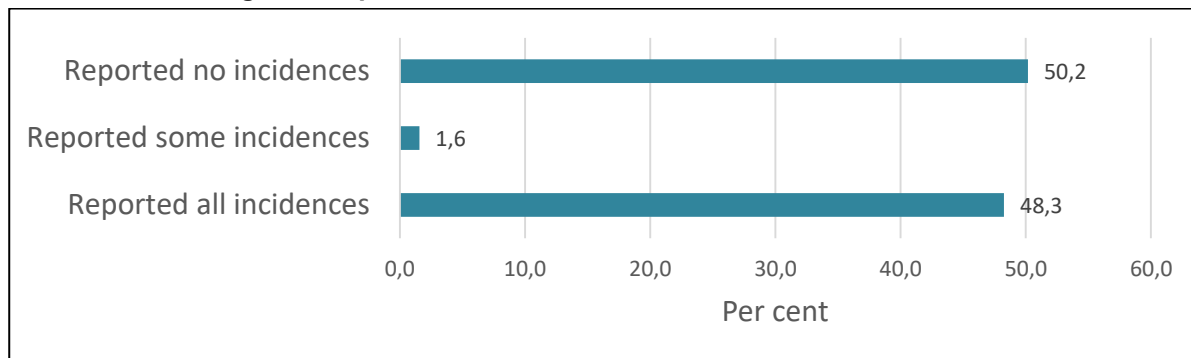


Figure 38 shows that about 50% of households that experienced deliberate damaging, burning or destruction of residential dwellings reported some or all the incidences to the police. The number of households that reported deliberate damaging, burning or destruction of residential dwellings is estimated to be 26 734 with 95% confidence interval (14 111, 39 357).

Malicious damage to property and arson as reported by the South African Police Service (SAPS) includes damage and arson to non-residential properties, while deliberate damaging, burning or destruction of residential dwellings is only for residential property. It is therefore expected that the GPSJS estimate would be smaller than the number reported by SAPS. Table 14 gives five-year statistics for damage to property and arson according to province extracted from the SAPS 2018/19 annual crime report.

Table 14: Malicious damage to property and arson reported to the police by province, 2014/15–2018/19

Province	Number of reported cases				
	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Western Cape	30 071	29 974	29 997	28 763	29 356
Eastern Cape	13 184	12 498	12 810	12 027	12 738
Northern Cape	3 381	3 256	3 103	3 083	3 405
Free State	7 942	7 816	6 838	6 232	6 116
KwaZulu-Natal	15 459	15 534	14 709	13 637	14 458
North West	6 231	6 076	6 064	6 144	6 632
Gauteng	35 847	35 312	34 023	32 456	31 275
Mpumalanga	6 130	6 113	5 834	5 773	6 031
Limpopo	7 544	8 225	7 352	7 246	7 161
SOUTH AFRICA	125 789	124 804	120 730	115 361	117 172

Source: SAPS Crime Statistics, <https://www.saps.gov.za/services/crimestats.php>

The number of reported cases for 2018/19 from SAPS is much higher than the GPSJS estimate, as expected.

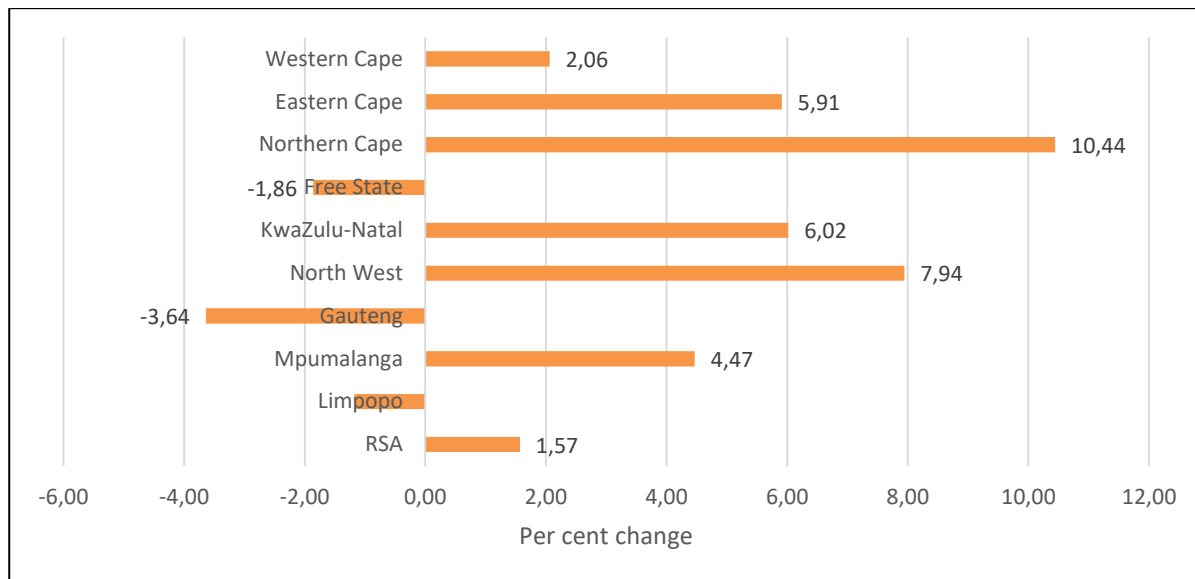
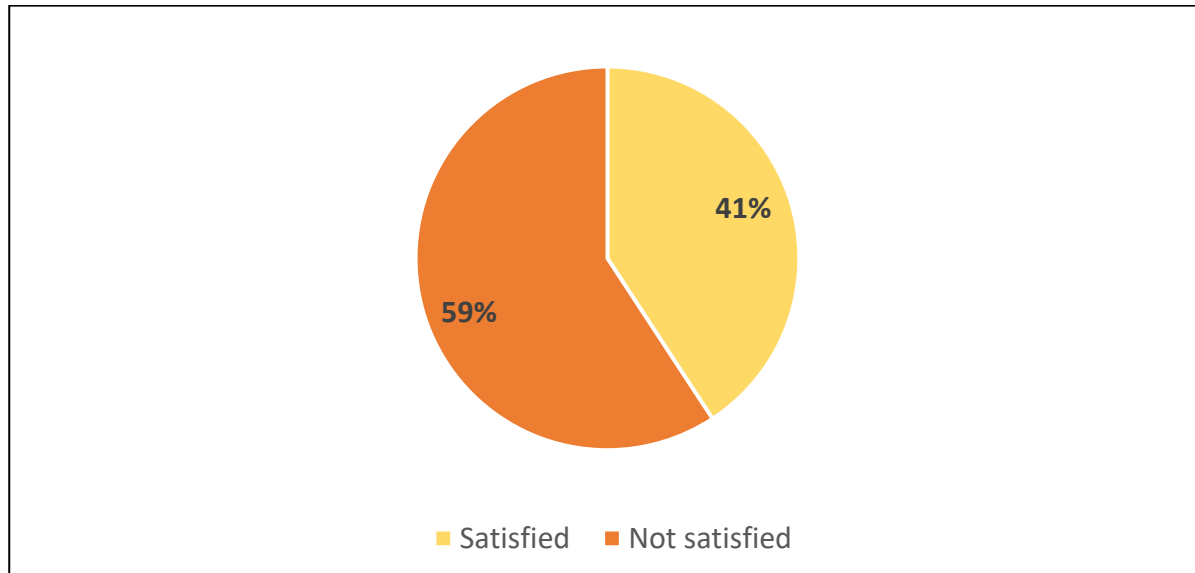
Figure 39: Percentage change in malicious damage of property reported to SAPS, 2017/18–2018/19

Figure 39 shows that between 2017/18 and 2018/19, malicious damage of property and arson reported to SAPS decreased in the Free State, Gauteng and Limpopo while it increased in other provinces and in South Africa as a whole.

Figure 40: Satisfaction with police services after reporting of deliberate damaging, burning or destruction of residential dwellings

Among households that reported deliberate damaging, burning or destruction of residential dwellings to the police, 41% were satisfied and 59% were not satisfied with the police service.

6.6 Murder

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

Nine questions were asked on murder, including a question about motive for murder. The number of households that experienced murder was 18. Since the murder count in the sample was small, it was not possible to calculate disaggregated estimates of acceptable quality.

Table 15: Murder statistics for 2018/19

Statistic	2018/19	CV %	95% CI
Number of incidents	12 079	25	(6 259, 17 900)
Number of victims	12 079	24	(6 259, 17 900)
Number of households that reported murder to the police	11 500	26	(6 022, 16,978)
Percentage of households that reported murder to the police	100	0	

Table 16: Murder and culpable homicide reported to the police, 2014/15–2018/19

Province	Number of reported cases				
	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Western Cape	4 170	4 349	4 404	4 827	5 025
Eastern Cape	4 715	5208	5 100	5 243	5 397
Northern Cape	759	704	677	665	598
Free State	1 679	1 791	1 728	1 825	1 771
KwaZulu-Natal	6 043	6 333	6 449	6 823	6 793
North West	1 709	1 802	1 852	1 837	1 803
Gauteng	6 055	6 383	6 657	6 753	6 978
Mpumalanga	1 954	2 096	2 221	2 113	2 137
Limpopo	1 854	2 163	2 088	2 273	2 120
SOUTH AFRICA	28 938	30 829	31 176	32 359	32 622

Source: SAPS Crime Statistics, <https://www.saps.gov.za/services/crimestats.php>

The difference between the GPSJS estimated murder and SAPS reported number of culpable homicide cases is due to a number of factors. The main reason is that the SAPS murder count includes murders identified by the police which households may not be aware of such as murders of the homeless, immigrants or temporary visitors that have no connection with any household in the sample frame. The GPSJS estimate for 2018/19 is significantly lower than the SAPS total, implying that a lot of murders and culpable homicides are those that are unknown to households.

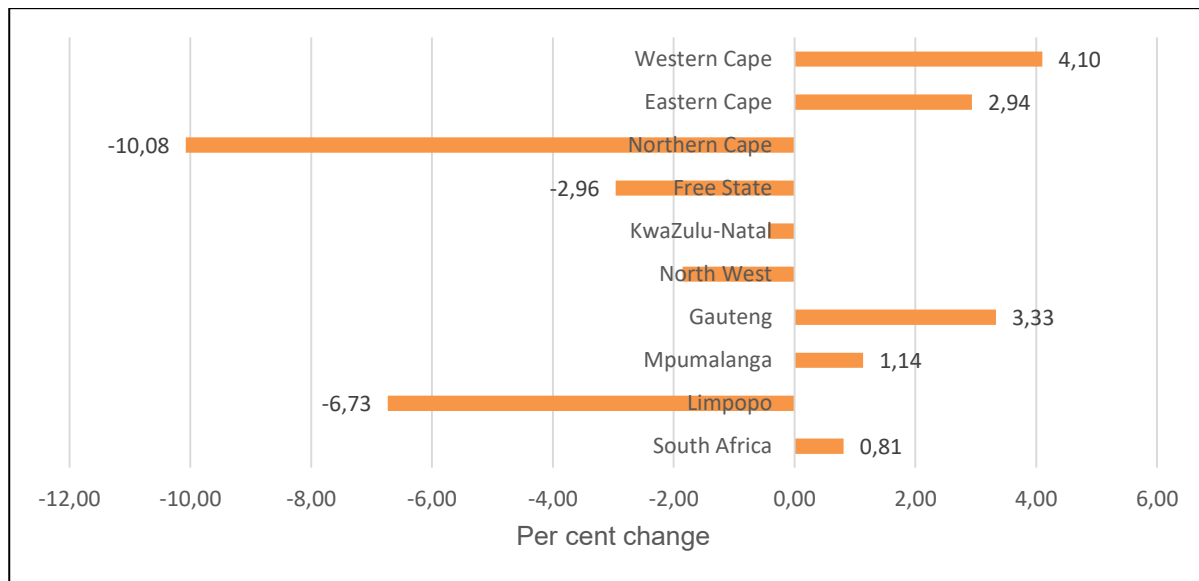
Figure 41: Percentage change in murder and culpable homicide reported to SAPS, 2017/18–2018/19

Figure 41 shows that between 2017/18 and 2018/19, murder (SAPS murder plus culpable homicide) reported to SAPS decreased in the Northern Cape, Free State, KwaZulu-Natal, North West and Limpopo while it increased in other provinces and in South Africa as a whole.

7. INDIVIDUAL EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

This chapter focuses on crimes experienced by individual members of households aged 16 years and older. As mentioned earlier in the report, the survey of children under 16 requires more resources due to legislation on child welfare. The respondent is a randomly selected member of a sampled household aged 16 years or older at the time of the interview.

Table 17: Number and percentage of individuals aged 16 and older who experienced specified types of crime during the past 12 months

	Number	CV(%)	Percent	CV(%)
Theft of personal property (incl. pick-pocketing and bag snatching)	1 014 698	6	2,54	6
Robbery (contact between perpetrator and victim; excl. home robbery and car/truck hijackings)	451 512	9	1,13	9
Assault (excl. sexual assault)	280 832	11	0,70	11
Consumer fraud	81 237	22	0,20	22
Hijacking of motor vehicle (incl. attempted hijacking)	32 465	27	0,08	27
Sexual offences (incl. rape, grabbing or touching without your consent)	26 460	38	0,07	38

Table 17 shows that estimates for sexual offences are of poor quality and therefore must not be used. Other estimates are of acceptable and good quality. About a million persons aged 16 and older experienced theft of personal property in 2018/19. This was 2,54% of the population of persons aged 16 and older. About 450 000 persons or 1% in the same population group experienced street robbery. Over 280 000 or 0,7% experienced assault, 81 000 or 0,2% experienced consumer fraud and 32 000 or 0,08% were victims of hijacking in 2018/19.

7.1 Theft of personal property

In this section we analyse the victims of theft of personal property in order to understand more about the victims.

Table 18: Number and percentage of individuals that experienced theft of personal property disaggregated by gender, location, population group, age group, income level and province 2018/19

Gender	Number of incidences	CV%	Number of individuals	CV%	Percentage of adults aged 16 and older	CV%
Male	661 861	9	520 518	8	2,71	8
Female	579 261	9	494 180	9	2,39	9
Location						
Metro	721 130	9	580 671	8	3,26	8
Non-metro	519 992	9	434 027	8	1,97	8
Population group						
Black African	929 965	7	813 596	6	2,59	6
Coloured	115 018	23	74 702	20	2,07	20
Indian/Asian	26 633	70	12 720	70	1,10	68
White	169 505	22	113 680	20	3,04	20
Age group						
16–24	426 588	12	349 556	11	3,64	10
25–34	326 475	11	276 627	10	2,76	10
35–54	363 184	11	289 652	10	2,29	10
55–64	68 941	23	61 689	23	1,43	23
65+	55 934	34	37 174	23	1,14	23
Province						
Western Cape	215 842	16	172 935	14	3,59	14
Eastern Cape	118 758	19	94 211	17	2,27	17
Northern Cape	28 365	22	24 662	22	2,94	22
Free State	62 588	22	50 751	21	2,49	21
KwaZulu-Natal	155 515	18	130 865	17	1,72	17
North West	45 072	30	31 855	25	1,19	25
Gauteng	489 678	11	395 131	10	3,60	10
Mpumalanga	52 164	22	52 164	22	1,72	22
Limpopo	73 141	23	62 123	22	1,68	21
SOUTH AFRICA	1 241 122	6	1 014 698	6	2,54	6

Males were more likely to be victims of theft of personal property than females. Persons who live in metros were more likely to be victims of theft of personal property than persons living in non-metros. Whites were more likely to be victims of theft of personal property than black Africans and coloureds, and people in the Western Cape and Gauteng were more likely to be victims of theft of personal property than people in other provinces.

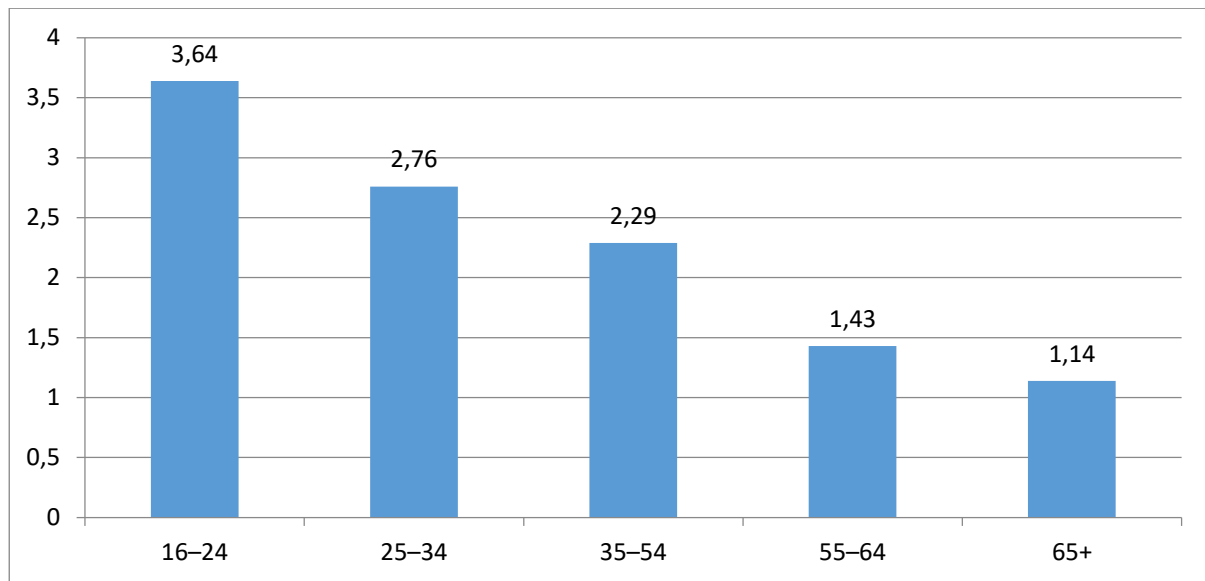
Figure 42: Percentage of victims of theft of personal property in different age groups

Figure 42 depicts an interesting relationship between age and vulnerability to theft of personal property. The young were the most likely to lose personal property through theft.

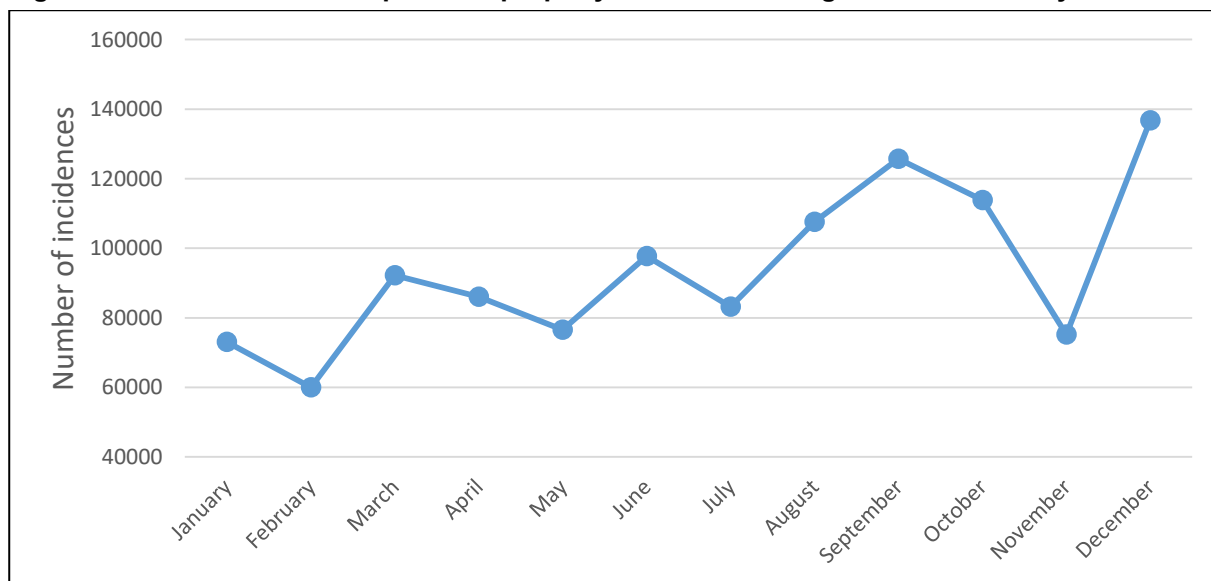
Figure 43: Number of theft of personal property for individuals aged 16 and older by month

Figure 43 shows that incidences of theft of personal property peaked in January, March, June, September and December.

Table 19: Summary of statistics on theft of personal property

Statistic	2018/19	CV %
Number of incidents	1 241 122	6
Number of victims	1 014 698	6
Number of victims who reported at least one incidence	324 580	10
Percentage of victims who reported at least one incidence	32	8

7.2 Robbery

Street robbery or simply robbery is when there is contact between the perpetrator or perpetrators and the victim away from home. It excludes home robbery and car or truck hijacking. Seven questions were asked, most of them similar to questions asked about other contact crimes. An additional question here was whether the victim sustained any injury during the robbery.

Table 20: Number and percentage of individuals that experienced robbery disaggregated by gender, location, age group and province 2018/19

Gender	Number of incidences	CV%	Number of individuals	CV%	Percentage of adults aged 16 and older	CV%
Male	405 556	14	302 586	11	1,57	11
Female	175 881	18	148 927	16	0,72	16
Location						
Metro	413 302	16	295 545	12	1,66	12
Non-metro	168 135	13	155 967	14	0,71	13
Age group						
16–24	186 503	18	164 410	18	1,71	17
25–34	167 022	24	132 915	24	1,33	17
35–54	127 011	18	106 013	18	0,84	16
55–64	84 248	43	31 520	43	0,73	33
65+	16 654	39	16 654	39	0,51	39
Province						
Western Cape	139 076	29	92 040	22	1,91	22
Eastern Cape	57 520	19	54 931	19	1,32	19
Northern Cape	9 581	32	9 581	32	1,14	32
Free State	37 533	41	31 417	38	1,54	38
KwaZulu-Natal	53 877	38	45 243	34	0,59	34
North West	21 554	37	15 259	37	0,57	37
Gauteng	200 761	22	144 942	18	1,32	18
Mpumalanga	29 880	28	29 880	28	0,99	27
Limpopo	31 654	28	28 220	30	0,76	29
SOUTH AFRICA	581 438	12	451 512	9	1,13	9

Table 20 shows that males were more likely to be victims of street robbery than females. Metro dwellers were more likely to be victims of robbery than people in non-metro areas. The young were more likely to be victims of robbery than the elderly. People in the Western Cape were more likely to be victims of robbery than people in other provinces.

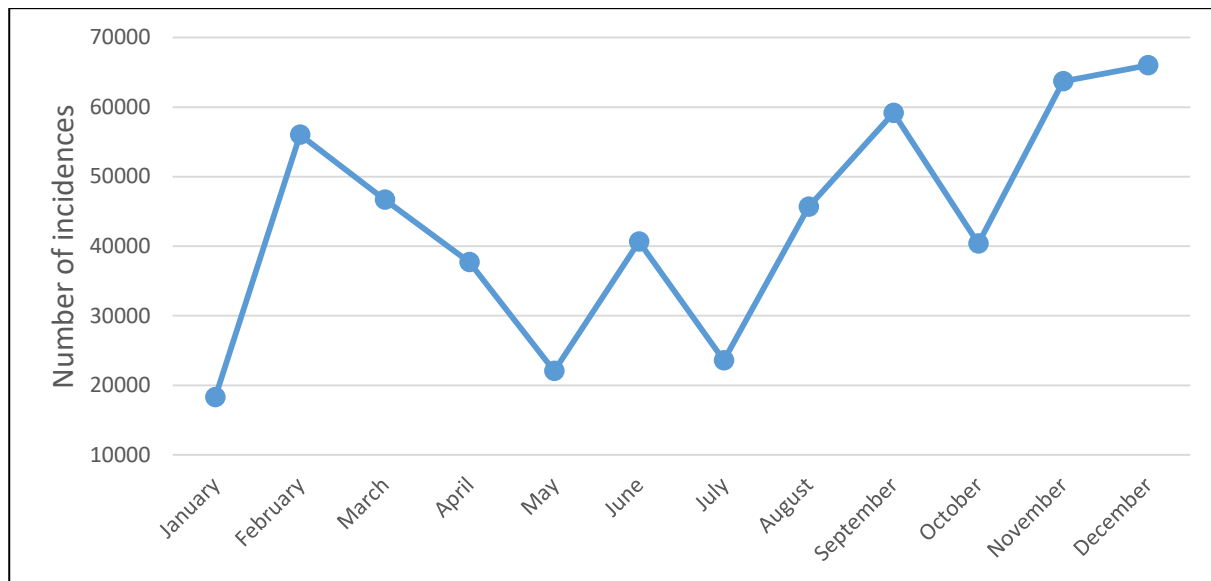
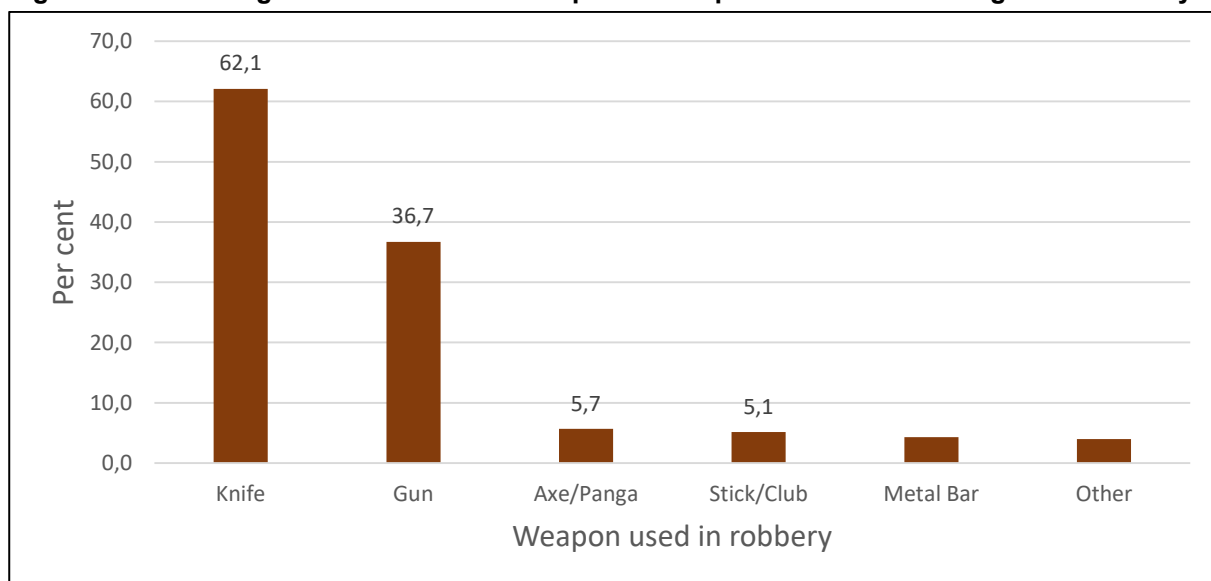
Figure 44: Number of street robberies for individuals aged 16 and older by month

Figure 44 shows that street robberies peaked in February, June, September and December.

Figure 45: Percentage of incidences where specific weapons were used during street robbery

Knives and guns were used in 62% and 37% of street robberies, respectively. Estimates for Metal Bar and Other are not provided because they are “poor statistics”.

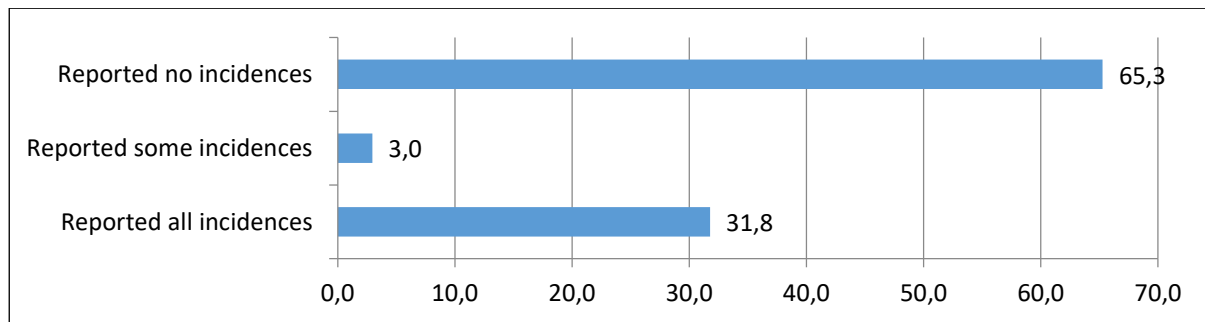
Figure 46: Percentage of victims that reported street robbery to the police

Figure 46 shows that about 35% of victims of street robbery reported some or all the incidences to the police. The number of victims that reported street robbery is estimated to be 156 770 with 95% confidence interval (110 498, 203 041).

Table 21: Common robbery and robbery with aggravating circumstances reported to the police by province, 2014/15–2018/19

Province	Number of reported cases				
	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Western Cape	36 536	36 217	36 606	36 332	35 420
Eastern Cape	16 998	16 467	17 395	16 945	17 347
Northern Cape	2 708	2 735	3 011	2 924	3 188
Free State	7 760	7 082	7 339	7 227	7 426
KwaZulu-Natal	28 738	28 585	29 632	28 139	29 200
North West	8 396	8 698	9 606	9 649	9 787
Gauteng	64 741	67 843	71 160	68 690	69 797
Mpumalanga	8 590	8 742	9 652	9 298	10 831
Limpopo	9 505	10 268	9 973	9 887	9 914
SOUTH AFRICA	183 972	186 637	194 374	189 094	191 797

Source: SAPS Crime Statistics, <https://www.saps.gov.za/services/crimestats.php>

The SAPS number of reported cases of common robbery and robbery with aggravating circumstances for 2018/19 is within the 95% confidence interval of the GPSJS estimated number of reported cases. This means that there is no significant difference between the GPSJS estimated number of reported cases and the number of robbery cases reported by SAPS.

Figure 47: Percentage change in common robbery and robbery with aggravating circumstances reported to SAPS, 2017/18–2018/19

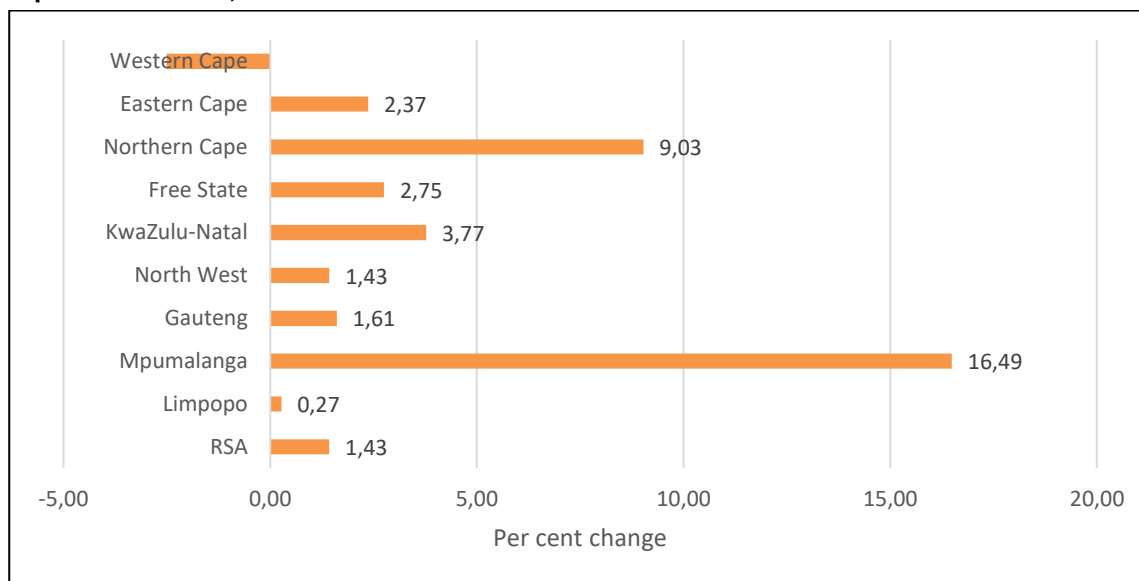


Figure 47 shows that between 2017/18 and 2018/19, common robbery and robbery with aggravating circumstances reported to SAPS decreased in the Western Cape while it increased in all other provinces and in South Africa as a whole.

7.3 Assault

Assault is defined as direct or indirect application of force to the body of another person or threat of application of immediate personal violence to another, in circumstances in which the threatened person is prevailed upon to believe that the person who is threatening him/her has the intention and power to carry out his/her threat. SAPS calls this type of assault “common assault”. In addition to common assault, the word “assault” in GPSJS includes what SAPS refers to as “assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm”.

Seven questions were asked concerning individual experience of assault during the past 12 months, including the number of times the respondent has been assaulted, the month the incident took place, whether any weapons were used, who the perpetrator was and whether they reported the incident to the police. In Table 21 below assault statistics are disaggregated by gender, location and age group of the victim. Disaggregation by income level, population group and province are omitted because they produced poor estimates.

Table 22: Number and percentage of individuals that experienced assault disaggregated by gender, location and age group 2018/19

Gender	Number of incidences	CV%	Number of individuals	CV%	Percentage of adults aged 16 and older	CV%
Male	240 605	19	165 253	13	0,86	13
Female	256 488	32	115 579	17	0,56	17
Location						
Metro	274 275	31	122 933	17	0,69	17
Non-metro	222 818	16	157 899	13	0,72	13
Age group						
16–24	129 118	28	87 165	28	0,91	21
25–34	249 974	33	116 900	33	1,17	17
35–54	95 228	24	63 776	24	0,50	18
55–64	19 899	66	10 117	66	0,23	50
65+	2 875	88	2 875	88	0,09	88
SOUTH AFRICA	497 093	19	280 832	10	0,70	10

Table 22 shows that males were more likely to be victims of assault than females. There is no significant difference between people in metros and those living in non-metro areas in terms of likelihood of being assaulted. Data on the influence of age is inadequate, but it seems to suggest that the young were more likely to be assaulted than the elderly.

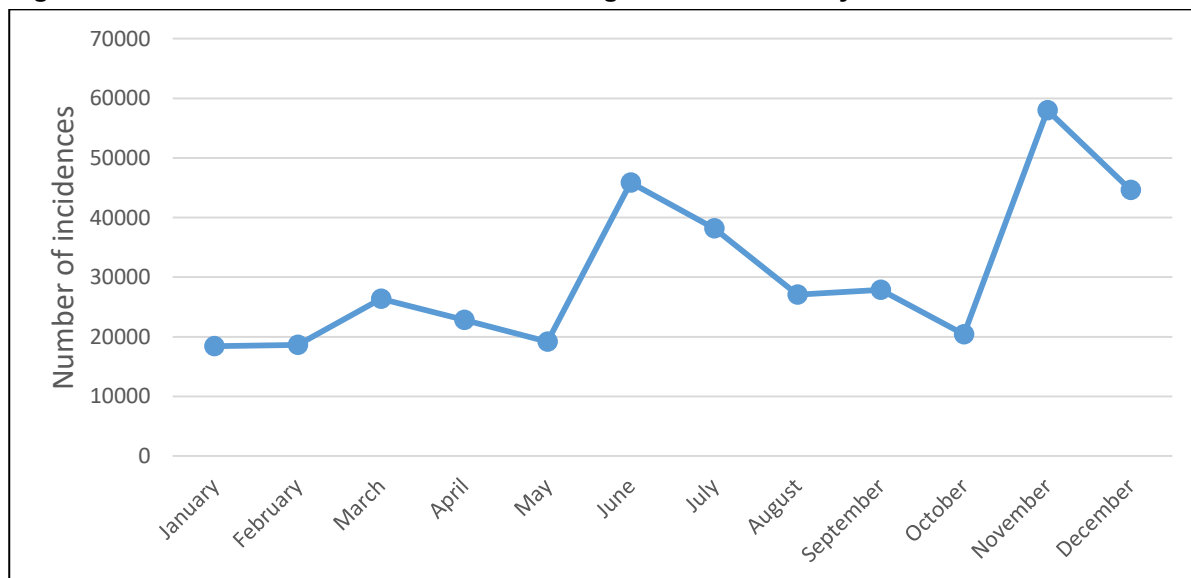
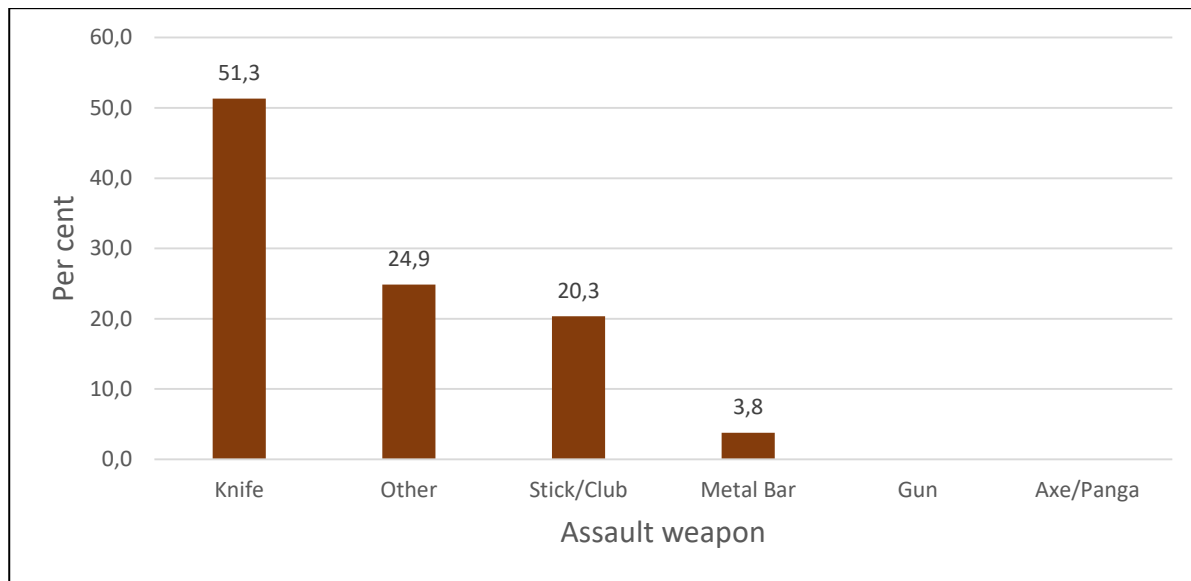
Figure 48: Number of assaults for individuals aged 16 and older by month

Figure 48 shows that incidences of assault peaked in June and November.

Figure 49: Percentage of incidences where specific weapons were used during assault

Knives were the most common weapons of assault. Over 51% of assaults were committed using knives. Estimates for Gun and Axe/Panga are not provided because they are “poor statistics”.

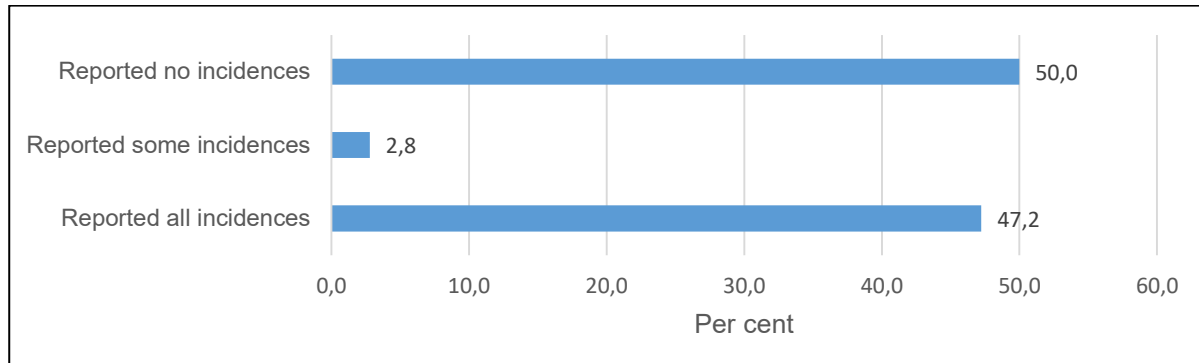
Figure 50: Percentage of victims that reported assault to the police

Figure 50 shows that about 50% of victims of assault reported some or all the incidences to the police. The number of victims that reported assault is estimated to be 140 459 with 95% confidence interval (101 225, 179 694).

Table 23: Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm and common assault reported to the police, 2014/15–2018/19

Province	Number of reported cases				
	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Western Cape	65 350	66 843	64 285	62 162	63 690
Eastern Cape	37 279	36 293	34 341	34 304	36 068
Northern Cape	13 616	13 487	12 613	12 098	12 271
Free State	28 701	28 310	25 270	23 543	24 152
KwaZulu-Natal	53 212	52 368	49 109	49 535	50 399
North West	20 264	20 556	19 752	20 959	21 861
Gauteng	84 748	87 045	81 767	83 139	85 395
Mpumalanga	18 288	19 008	18 608	18 331	19 611
Limpopo	22 584	23 981	21 321	19 524	19 544
SOUTH AFRICA	344 042	347 891	327 066	323 595	332 991

Source: SAPS Crime Statistics, <https://www.saps.gov.za/services/crimestats.php>

The number of assaults with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm plus common assaults reported to the police is significantly higher than the GPSJS estimated number of reported cases of assault. The difference may be due to the fact that assault reported to the police includes assault of persons under the age of 16.

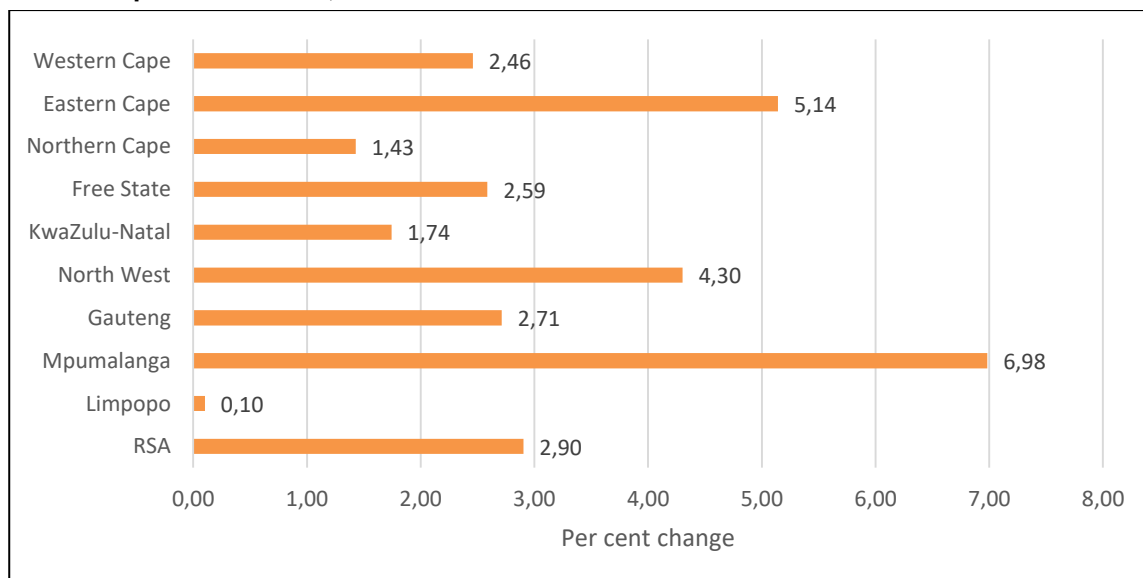
Figure 51: Percentage change in assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm and common assault reported to SAPS, 2017/18–2018/19

Figure 51 shows that between 2017/18 and 2018/19, assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm and common assault reported to SAPS increased in all provinces and in South Africa as a whole.

7.4 Consumer fraud

Consumer fraud happens when someone provides services or goods and cheats on quality or quantity. Adults aged 16 and older were asked whether they were victims of consumer fraud during the past 12 months. It is estimated that 101 115 incidences of consumer fraud occurred in South Africa in 2018/19, affecting 81 237 (0,2%) adults aged 16 or older.

Table 24: Number and percentage of individuals that experienced consumer fraud disaggregated by gender and location 2018/19

Gender	Number of incidences	CV%	Number of individuals	CV%	Percentage of adults aged 16 and older	CV%
Male	35 087	32	33 216	32	0,17	32
Female	66 028	30	48 020	30	0,23	30
Location						
Metro	64 220	29	53 086	29	0,30	29
Non-metro	36 896	37	28 151	32	0,13	32
SOUTH AFRICA	101 115	23	81 237	22	0,20	22

Number of victims who reported at least one incidence	37 895	36
Percentage of victims who reported at least one incidence	47	24

Females were more likely to be victims of consumer fraud compared to males. People in the metro areas were more likely to be victims of fraud than people in the non-metro areas. An estimated 47% of consumer fraud victims reported it to the police.

7.5 Hijacking of motor vehicle

Hijacking of motor vehicles is a type of crime committed against an individual while driving their own vehicles or vehicles belonging to another person or institution. The question of ownership was not relevant when respondents were asked whether they had experienced incidents of hijacking during the past 12 months. The type of vehicle the victim was driving or riding in as a passenger is also not relevant. SAPS reports separate statistics for carjacking and truck hijacking. The numbers for the two types of hijacking must be added in order to compare with estimates in the current report. The added figures are reported in Table 25 below.

The number of hijacking incidents in the sample were so small that any disaggregation of data would produce poor statistics.

Table 25: Hijacking statistics, 2018/19

Statistic	2018/19	CV %
Number of incidents	32 465	27
Number of victims	32 465	27
Hijacking victims as a percentage of the population (16+)	0,08	27
Number of victims who reported at least one incidence	27 691	29
95% confidence interval for the number of victims who reported to the police	(11 979, 43 403)	
Percentage of victims who reported at least one incidence	85	12

Table 26 below presents combined data of carjacking and truck hijacking.

Table 26: Carjacking and truck hijacking reported to the police by province, 2014/15–2018/19

Province	Number of reported cases				
	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Western Cape	1 592	2 078	2 259	2 303	2 411
Eastern Cape	803	1 010	1 037	1 091	1 158
Northern Cape	15	49	29	40	43
Free State	359	323	275	267	275
KwaZulu-Natal	2 253	2 564	3 110	2 750	2 844
North West	323	412	438	466	532
Gauteng	7 671	8 062	9 278	8 977	8 423
Mpumalanga	664	823	988	1 017	1 033
Limpopo	372	465	486	616	489
SOUTH AFRICA	14 052	15 786	17 900	17 527	17 208

Source: SAPS Crime Statistics, <https://www.saps.gov.za/services/crimestats.php>

Table 26 shows a decrease of 319 hijacking cases reported to the police between 2017/18 and 2018/19. The number of hijacking incidents reported to the police in 2018/19 (Table 26) is consistent with the estimated number of reported cases from the GPSJS as presented in Table 24.

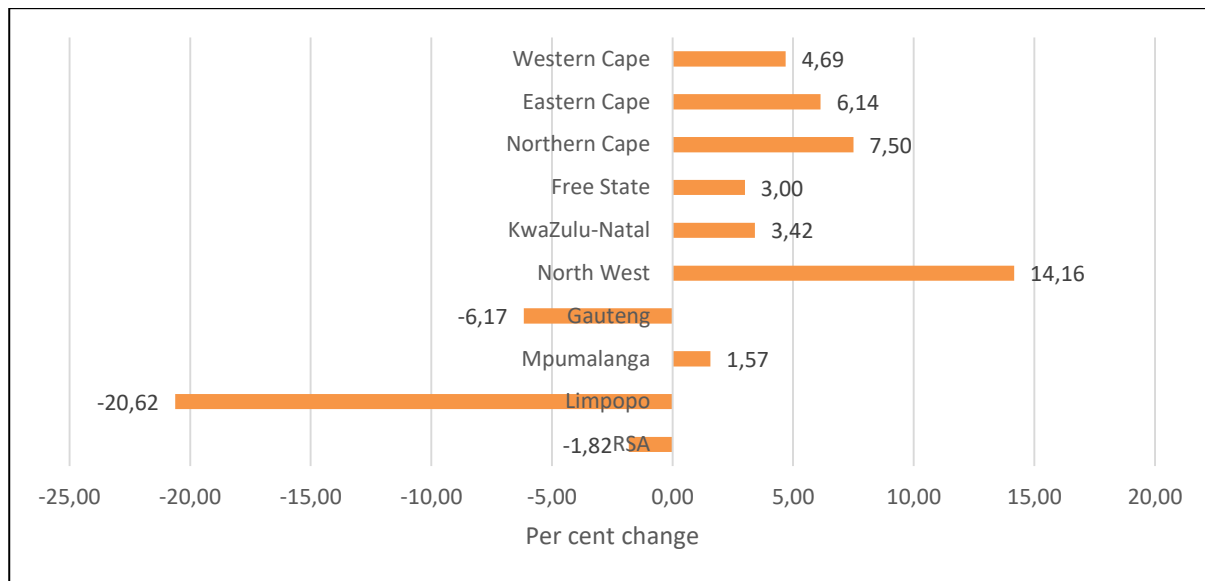
Figure 52: Percentage change in carjacking and truck hijacking reported to SAPS, 2017/18–2018/19

Figure 52 shows that between 2017/18 and 2018/19, carjacking and truck hijacking reported to SAPS decreased in Gauteng, Limpopo and in South Africa as a whole, while it increased in all other provinces.

7.6 Sexual offences

GPSJS uses a narrower definition of sexual offences limited to intentional sexual violation of individuals through grabbing, touching, rape or sexual assault. The SAPS definition of sexual offences is broader and includes attempted sexual offences. Therefore, statistics provided by these two organisations do not measure the same thing. Given the sensitive nature of this crime and the context of household-based interviews, sexual offences are thought to be underreported in the GPSJS, and it is likely that most of those individuals who have already reported sexual offences to the police will proceed to also report it to the survey officer who is collecting the data.

The number of sexual offences incidents in the sample was not large enough to be able to produce quality estimates of key indicators, except for the percentage of victims who reported to the police.

Table 27: Summary of statistics for sexual offences, 2018/19

Statistic	2018/19	CV %
Number of incidents	26 460	38
Number of victims	26 460	38
Sexual offence victims as a percentage of the population (16+)	0,07	38
Number of victims who reported at least one incidence	23 237	42
95% Confidence interval for the number of victims who reported to the police	(4 168, 42 306)	
Percentage of victims who reported at least one incidence	88	12

Table 27 shows that 88% of the victims of sexual offences reported it to the police. The other statistics in Table 27 are not usable because of poor quality, as reflected by the CV values.

Table 28: Sexual offences reported to the police by province, 2013/14–2017/18

Province	Number of reported cases				
	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Western Cape	7 369	7 130	7 115	7 075	7 043
Eastern Cape	9 224	8 797	8 050	8 094	8 731
Northern Cape	1 578	1 719	1 587	1 538	1 578
Free State	4 094	3 928	3 488	3 284	3 457
KwaZulu-Natal	9 079	8 947	8 484	8 759	9 308
North West	4 585	4 164	4 326	4 182	4 021
Gauteng	9 902	9 510	9 566	10 116	10 752
Mpumalanga	3 474	3 331	3 216	3 198	3 470
Limpopo	4 312	4 369	3 828	3 862	4 060
SOUTH AFRICA	53 617	51 895	49 660	50 108	52 420

Source: SAPS Crime Statistics, <https://www.saps.gov.za/services/crimestats.php>

Since the majority of sexual offence victims report the crime to the police, the police statistics must be close to the prevalence of sexual offences in the country. Table 28 shows that sexual offences reported to the police increased by 4,6%.

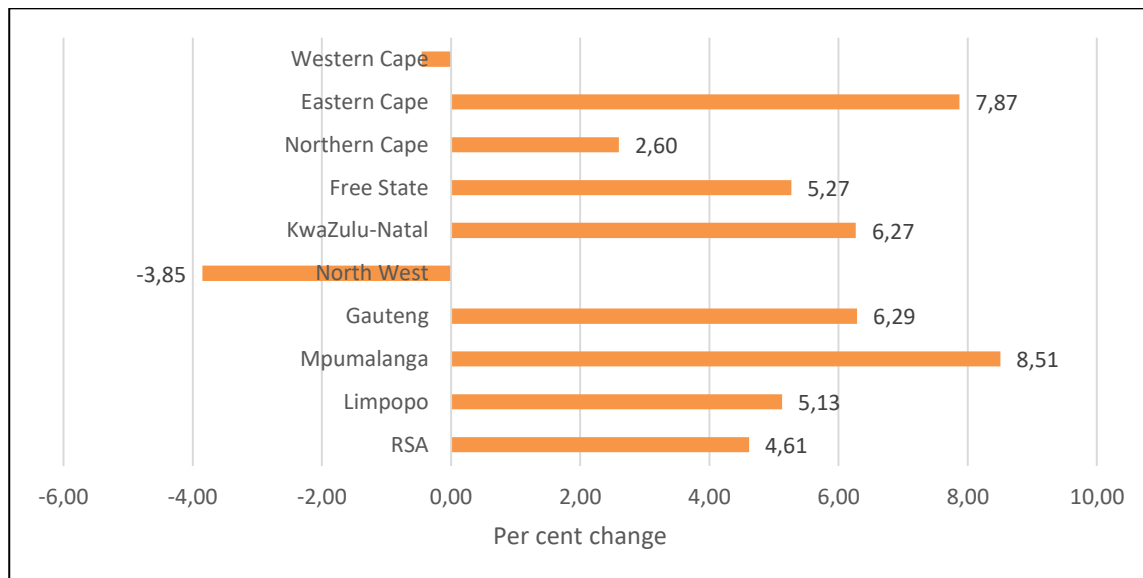
Figure 53: Percentage change in sexual offences reported to SAPS, 2017/18–2018/19

Figure 53 shows that between 2017/18 and 2018/19, sexual offences reported to SAPS decreased in the Western Cape and Limpopo while it increased in all other provinces and in South Africa as a whole.

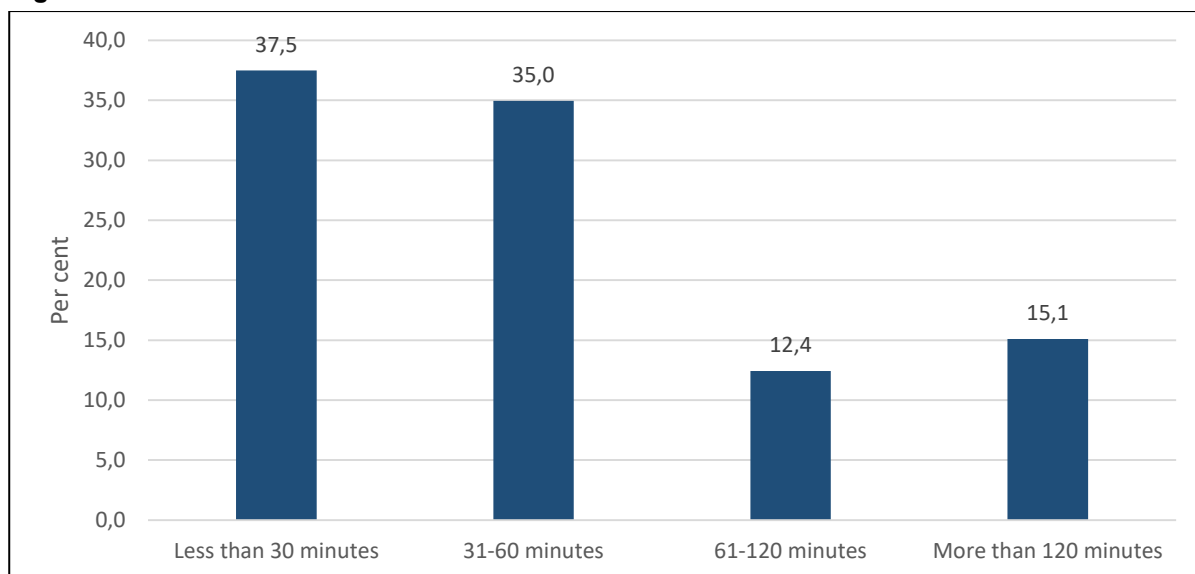
8. INDIVIDUAL PERCEPTIONS ON CRIME

The preceding chapters provided statistics about household and individual experience of crime. This chapter will mainly focus on perceptions about institutions and about safety. Measures taken by households and individuals to protect themselves against crime will be discussed. In most cases, questions on perceptions have almost 100% response rate, resulting in very small standard errors (and CVs). The CVs will therefore be reported only in cases where some estimates are doubtful.

8.1 Access and perceptions about courts

Respondents were asked eight questions on accessibility, perceptions and satisfaction with how courts function. Over 87% of household heads knew where the nearest court was. Figure 54 is the distribution of the time it takes household heads to walk to the nearest court.

Figure 54: Time it takes to walk to the nearest court



About 37% of household heads think that it would take less than 30 minutes to walk to the nearest court.

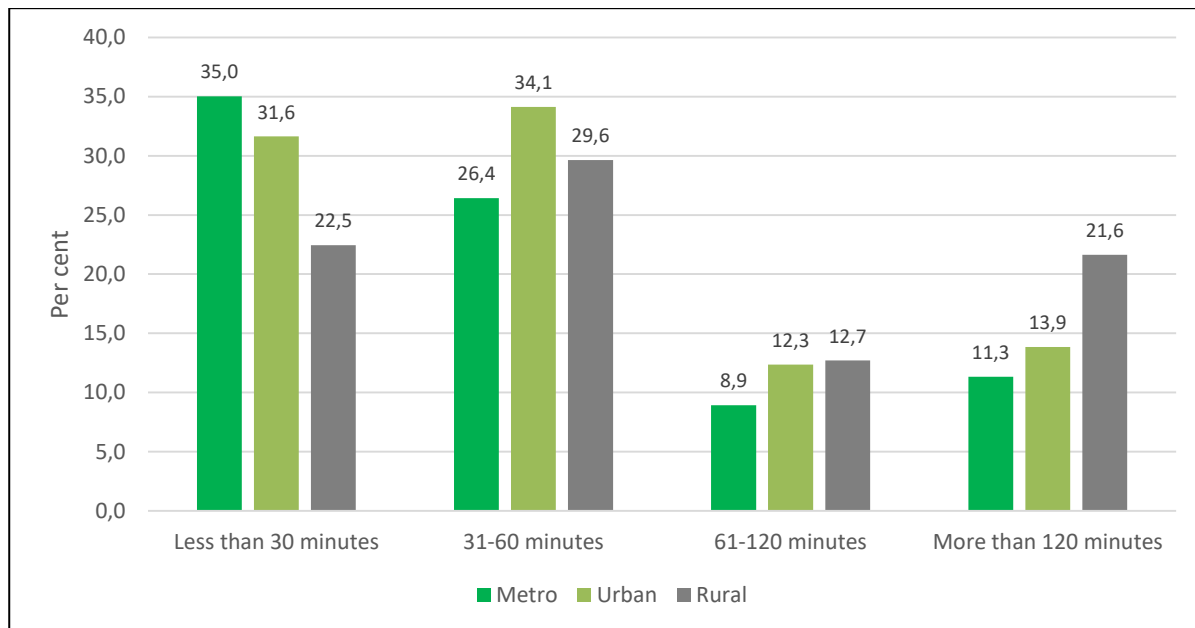
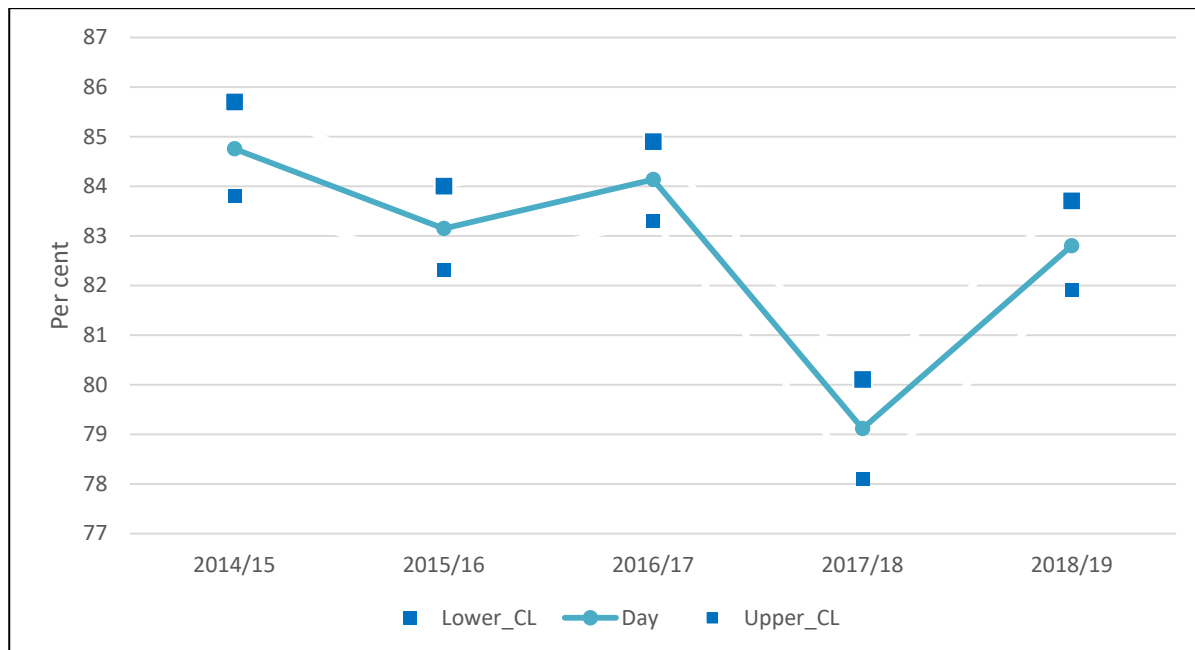
Figure 55: Time it takes to walk to the nearest court by geographical location

Figure 55 shows that, in general, people in the rural areas took longer to walk to the nearest courts than those in the urban and metro areas. Almost 23% of rural households, 32% of urban households and 35% of metro households were expected to take less than 30 minutes to walk to the nearest court. On the other hand, 22% of rural households, 13% of urban households and 11% of metro households were expected to take more than 120 minutes to walk to the nearest court. This means that households in metros had easier access to courts than those in urban and rural areas.

8.2 Perceptions of safety

To feel safe at home and in the neighbourhood is one of the goals of the National Development Plan (NDP). Respondents were asked how safe they felt walking in their neighbourhoods alone during the day and when it was dark. In Figure 56 and 57 the safety categories “Very safe” and “Fairly safe” were collapsed into a new category “Safe” while “A bit unsafe” and “Very unsafe” were collapsed into a new category “Unsafe”.

Figure 56: Trend of percentage of individuals who felt safe walking alone in their areas during the day

Between 2014/15 and 2017/18 the percentage of adults aged 16 and older who felt safe walking alone in their neighbourhoods during the day decreased significantly from 84,8% to 79,1%, then it increased significantly to 82,8% in 2018/19.

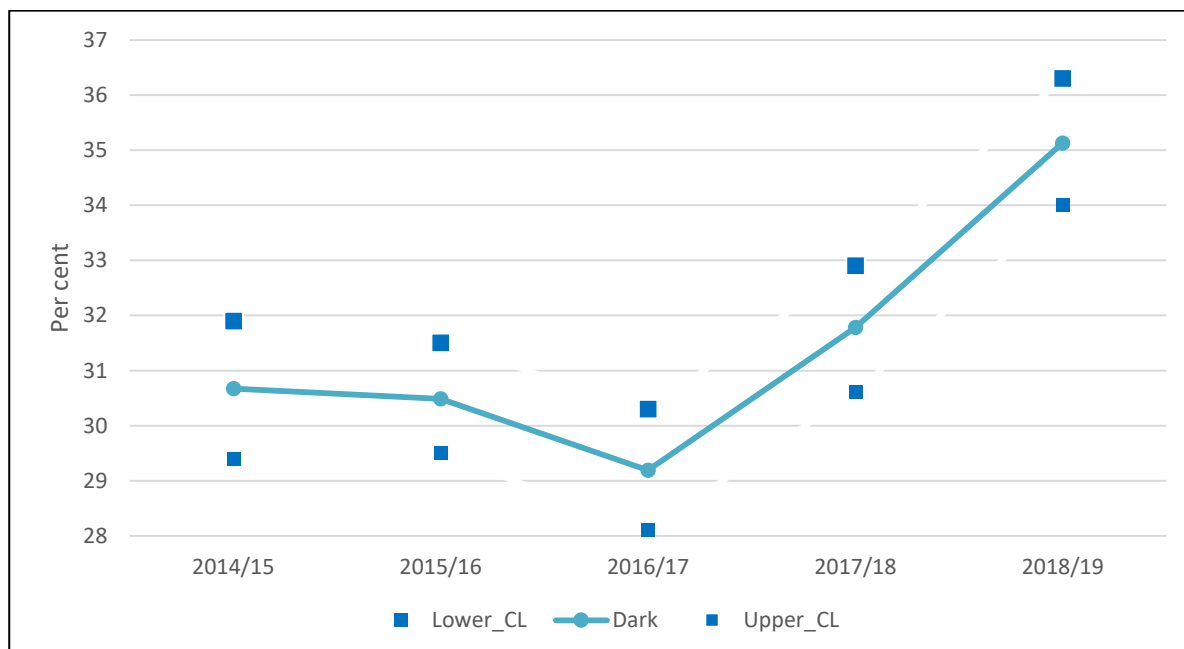
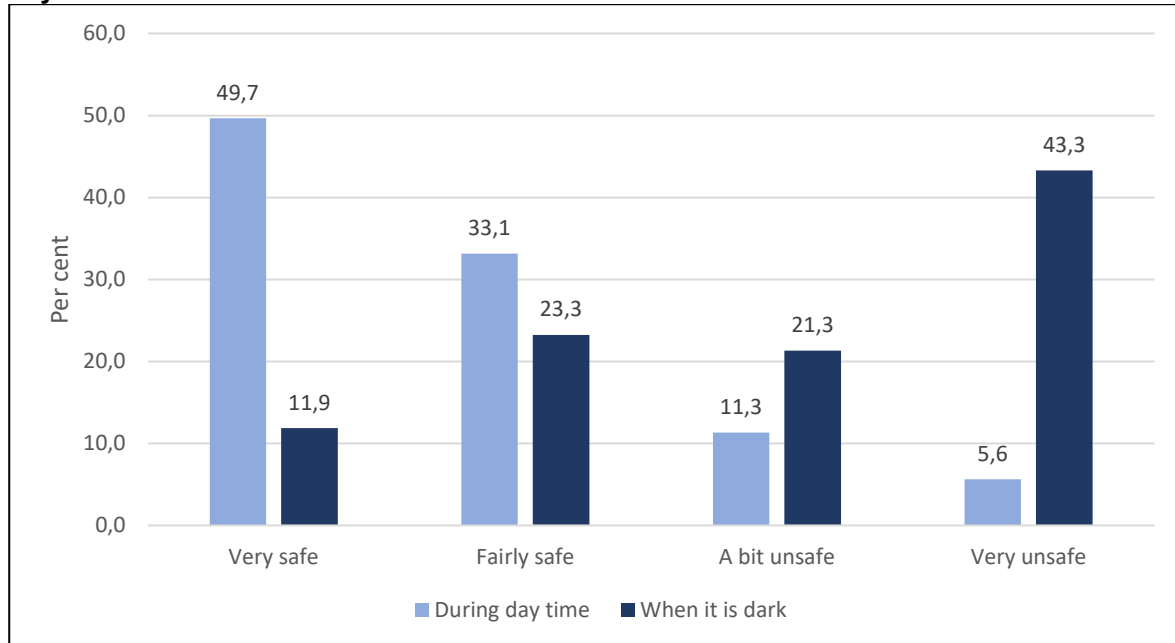
Figure 57: Trend of percentage of individuals who felt safe walking alone in their areas when it was dark

Figure 57 shows that the percentage of adults aged 16 and older who felt safe walking alone in their areas when it was dark did not change significantly between 2014/15 and 2016/17, but it increased significantly from 29,2% in 2016/17 to 35,1% in 2018/19.

Figure 58 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.

Figure 58: Comparison of feelings of safety when walking alone in their areas of residence during the day and when it is dark



About 83% of households felt safe walking in their area during the day (50% felt very safe and 33% fairly safe), while 35% of households felt safe walking in their area when it is dark (12% felt very safe and 23% fairly safe).

Figure 59: Feelings of safety when walking alone in their areas of residence when it is dark by gender

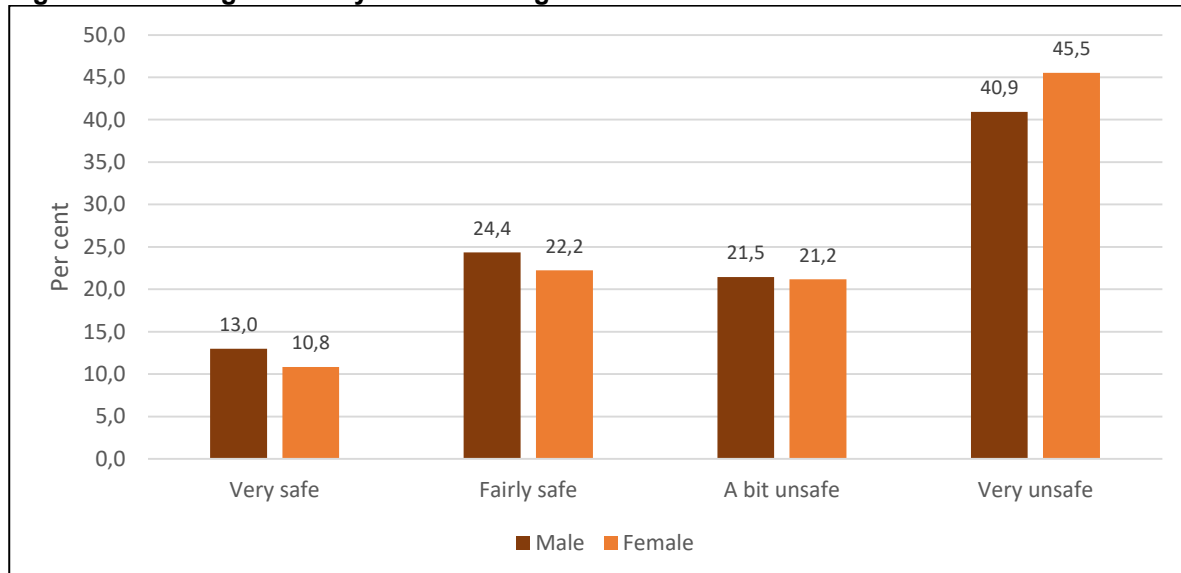


Figure 59 shows that females felt more unsafe than males while walking alone when it is dark.

Figure 60: Feelings of safety when walking alone in their areas of residence when it is dark by geographical location

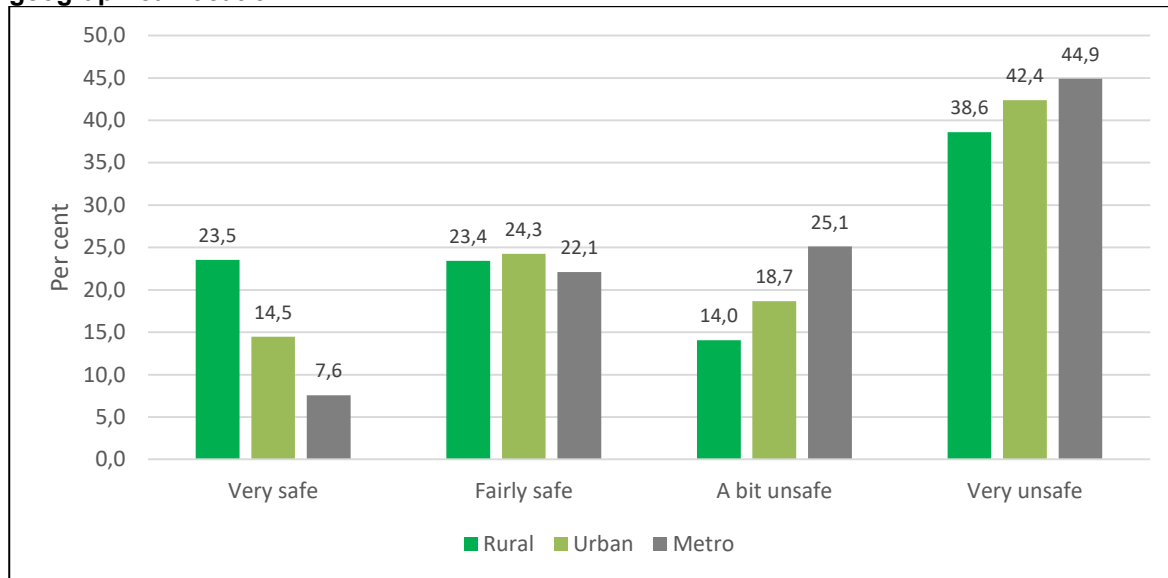


Figure 60 shows that people in the rural areas had a greater feeling of safety walking alone in their areas when it is dark than people in the urban and metro areas. About 24% of people in the rural areas, 15% of people in the urban areas and 8% of people in the metropolitan areas felt safe walking alone in their areas at night. Moreover, about 45% of people in the metropolitan areas felt very unsafe walking alone in their areas at night, while in the rural areas 39% felt very unsafe doing the same.

Figure 61: Feelings of safety when walking alone in their areas of residence when it is dark by population group

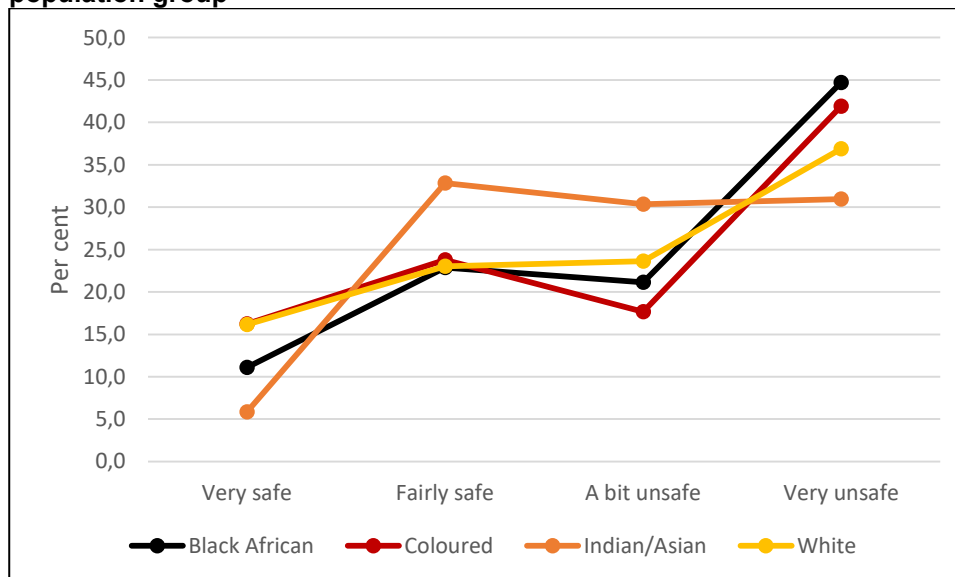
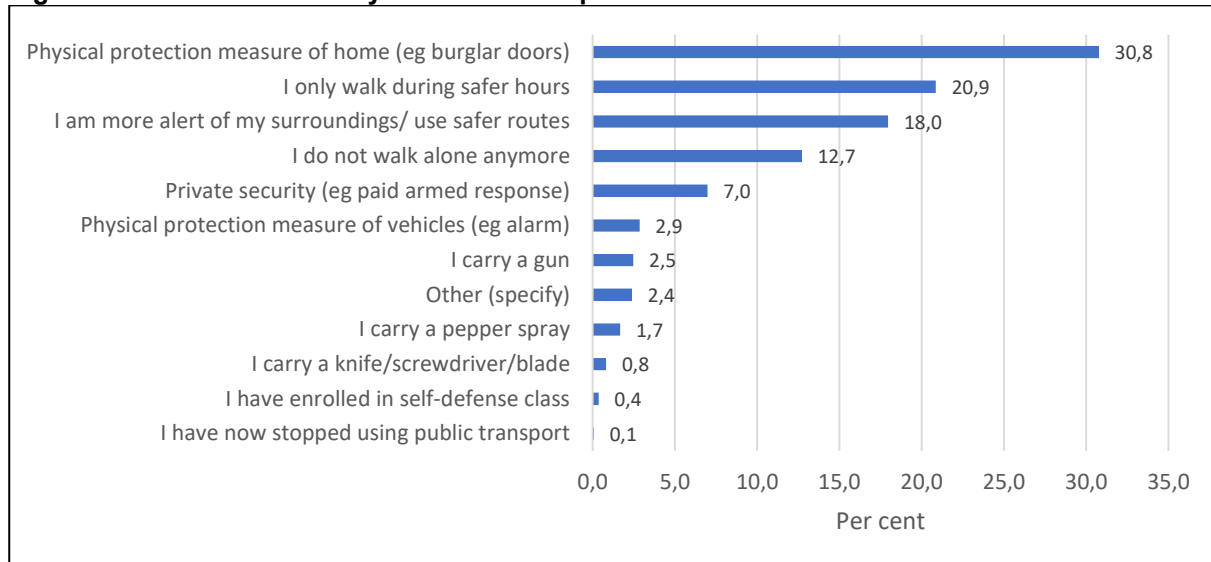


Figure 61 shows the different patterns of feelings of safety among the four population groups. The pattern for the coloured population group is very different from the other groups. Coloureds had the lowest percentage of people who felt very safe and people who felt very unsafe walking alone in their areas at night. Black Africans had the highest percentage of people who felt very unsafe walking alone at night in their area.

8.3 Action against crime

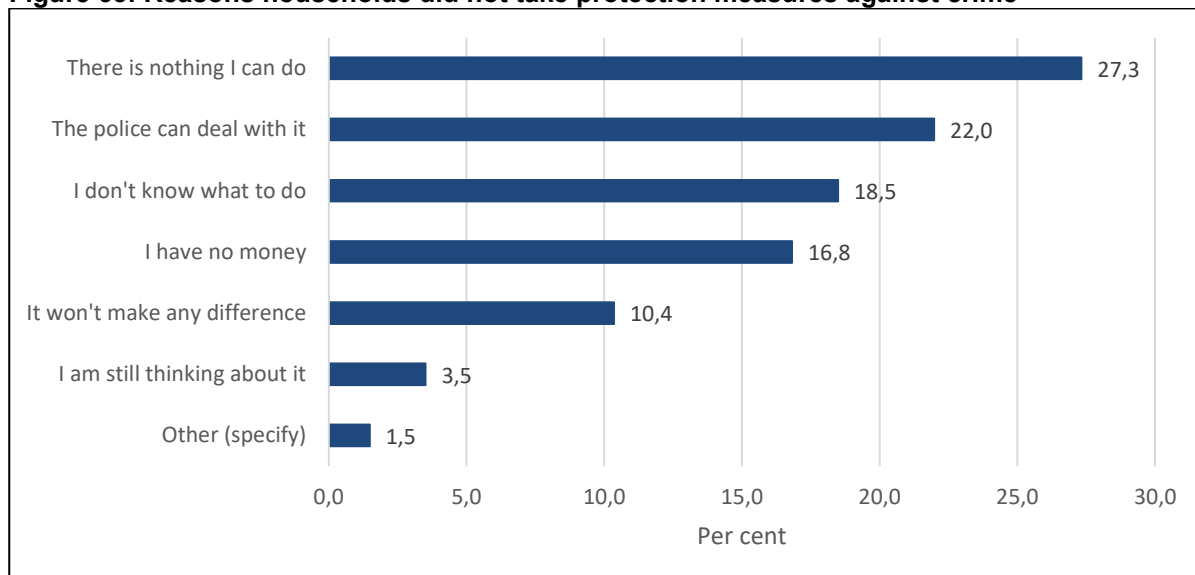
Respondents were asked about possible measures they have taken to protect themselves against crime.

Figure 62: Measures taken by households to protect themselves from crime



About 31% of adults aged 16 and older have taken various physical protection measures such as installing burglar doors, 21% resolved to walk only during safe hours, 18% decided to be more alert of their surroundings and to use safer routes, 13% resolved not to walk alone and 7% procured the services of private security. However, 62% of adults aged 16 and older did not take any action to protect themselves from crime.

Figure 63: Reasons households did not take protection measures against crime



About 27% of the people did not take any measures against crime because they felt that there is nothing they can do, 22% thought crime fighting was the work of the police, 19% did not know what to do, 17% took no action because of lack of money, 10% felt that their action would not make any difference, and 4% were still thinking about the action they would take.

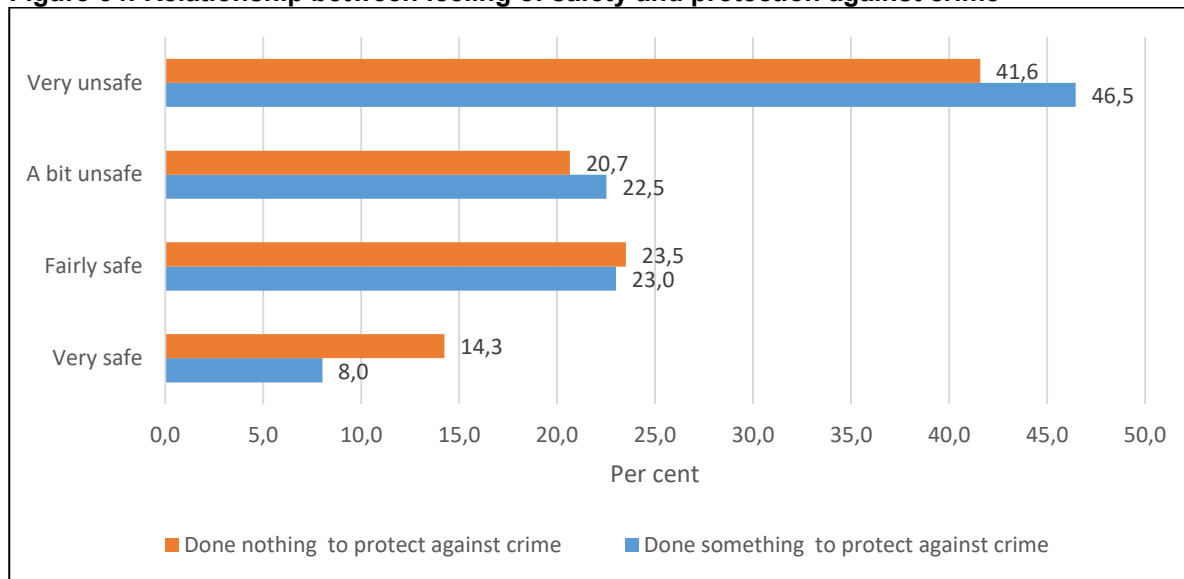
Figure 64: Relationship between feeling of safety and protection against crime

Figure 64 shows that among people who did nothing to protect themselves, 42% felt very unsafe (14% felt very safe) walking alone in their area at night while among those who took action to protect themselves, 46% felt very unsafe (8% felt very safe) walking alone in their area at night. This seems to suggest that those who took no action to protect themselves against crime have more confidence about their safety than those who took action.

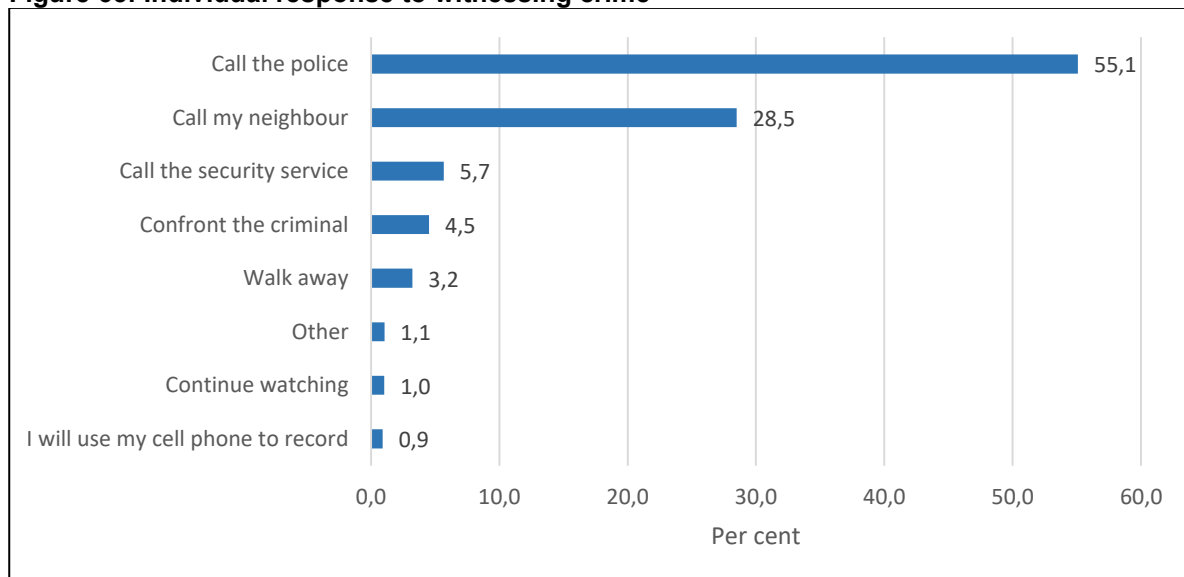
Figure 65: Individual response to witnessing crime

Figure 65 shows that 94% of the people would take positive action such as call the police, call a neighbour, call a security service or confront the criminal when they see somebody committing a crime.

ANNEXURE A: The questionnaire and basic statistics

1. Household living conditions

1.1 Indicate the type of main dwelling that the household occupies.				
	Number	CV	Per cent	CV
Dwelling/house or brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand or yard or farm	11797302	1	70,16	1
Traditional dwelling hut/structure made of traditional materials	919502	4	5,47	4
Flat or apartment in a block of flats	657245	9	3,91	8
Cluster house in complex	99691	18	0,59	18
Town house (semi-detached house in complex)	200238	12	1,19	12
Semi-detached house	206696	11	1,23	11
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	537252	7	3,20	7
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	586963	6	3,49	6
Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard (e.g. in an informal/squatter settlement or on farm)	1443649	5	8,59	5
Room/flat on a property or a larger dwelling/servants' quarters/granny flat	315359	10	1,88	10
Caravan/tent	3621	70	0,02	70
Other (specify)	46510	25	0,28	25

1.2 What is your household's main source of drinking water?				
	Number	CV	Per cent	CV
Piped (tap) water in dwelling/house	7817386	1	46,49	1
Piped (tap) water in yard	4684558	2	27,86	2
Borehole in yard	327644	7	1,95	7
Rain-water tank in yard	186712	8	1,11	8
Neighbour's tap	409300	6	2,43	6
Public/communal tap	2102233	4	12,50	4
Water carrier/tanker	279088	11	1,66	11
Water vendor	242184	10	1,44	10
Borehole outside yard	191820	10	1,14	10
Flowing water/stream/river	270788	8	1,61	8
Stagnant water/dam/pool	32250	20	0,19	20
Well	62746	20	0,37	20
Spring	139148	11	0,83	11
Other (specify)	67412	18	0,40	18

1.3 What is the household's main source of electricity?				
	Number	CV	Per cent	CV
Mains with in-house conventional meter	3470757	3	20,64	2
Mains with in-house prepaid meter	11075491	1	65,87	1
Connected to other source which the household pays for (e.g. connected to neighbour's line and paying neighbour)	799500	6	4,75	5
Connected to other source which the household does not pay for (e.g. connected to neighbour's line and not paying)	289568	9	1,72	9
Generator	7352	38	0,04	38
Home solar panels	72533	16	0,43	16
Do not have electricity	1073975	6	6,39	6
Other (specify)	24090	27	0,14	27

1.4 What type of toilet facility is used by this household?				
	Number	CV	Per cent	CV
Flush toilet connected to a public sewerage system	10026313	1	59,63	1
Flush toilet connected to a septic or conservancy tank	626218	5	3,72	5
Pour flush toilet connected to a septic tank (or septage pit)	83700	16	0,50	16
Chemical toilet	79120	19	0,47	19
Pit latrine/toilet with ventilation pipe	3087958	2	18,36	2
Pit latrine/toilet without ventilation pipe	2437098	3	14,49	3
Bucket toilet (collected by municipality)	124280	19	0,74	19
Bucket toilet (emptied by your household)	12781	29	0,08	29
Ecological sanitation systems (e.g. urine diversion)	5625	57	0,03	57
Open defecation (e.g. no facilities, field, bush)	247979	8	1,47	8
Other (specify)	82197	21	0,49	21

1.5 How is the refuse or rubbish of this household collected or removed?				
	Number	CV	Per cent	CV
Removed by local authority/private company at least once a week	9822684	1	58,42	1
Removed by local authority/private company less often than once a week	302329	8	1,80	7
Removed by community members, contracted by the municipality, at least once a week	335564	10	2,00	10
Removed by community members, contracted by the municipality, less often than once a week	69127	15	0,41	15
Removed by community members at least once a week	33009	23	0,20	23
Removed by community members less often than once a week	11571	31	0,07	31
Communal refuse dump	574557	7	3,42	7
Communal container/central collection point	178321	13	1,06	13
Own refuse dump	5005443	2	29,77	2
Dump or leave rubbish anywhere	397690	8	2,37	8
Other (specify)	82973	15	0,49	15

1.6 Would you say you and your household are at present ...				
	Number	CV	Per cent	CV
Wealthy	151747	13	0,90	13
Very comfortable	761950	5	4,53	5
Reasonably comfortable	3363963	2	20,01	2
Just getting along	8434750	1	50,16	1
Poor	3363813	2	20,01	2
Very poor	737045	5	4,38	5

1.7 Which of the following sources of income does the household have? I.e. list all sources of income.				
	Number	CV	Per cent	CV
Salaries and wages	10354387	1	61,58	1
Net profit from business or professional practice/activities of commercial farming	2063857	2	12,27	2
Income from subsistence farming	80371	13	0,48	13
Income from letting of fixed property	180503	9	1,07	9
Regular payments from pension fund from previous employment and pension from annuity funds	590087	5	3,51	5
Social grants (including old age grant)	6732569	1	40,04	1
Maintenance, spousal support and similar allowances from divorced spouse, family members, etc., living elsewhere	678056	5	4,03	5
Regular allowance/remittances received from non-household members	1266003	3	7,53	3
Other income (e.g. royalties, interest, dividends on shares, income from share trading)	201974	9	1,20	9

1.8 Which one of the above income sources is the main source of income?				
	Number	CV	Per cent	CV
Salaries and wages	9354041	1	55,63	1
Net profit from business or professional practice/activities of commercial farming	1385065	3	8,24	3
Income from subsistence farming	40512	19	0,24	19
Income from letting of fixed property	72686	12	0,43	12
Regular receipts from pension fund from previous employment and pension from annuity funds	442576	6	2,63	6
Social grants (including old age grant)	3418700	2	20,33	2
Maintenance, spousal support and similar allowances from divorced spouse, family members, etc., living elsewhere	425223	6	2,53	6
Regular allowance/remittances received from non-household members	896057	4	5,33	4
Other income (e.g. royalties, interest, dividends on shares, income from share trading)	115051	12	0,68	12

1.9 Thinking of all sources of income, what is the total income of the household per month?				
	Number	CV	Per cent	CV
R1 - R200	40899	16	0,24	16
R201 - R500	429964	5	2,56	5
R501 - R1000	1039410	3	6,18	3
R1001 - R1500	1208746	3	7,19	3
R1501 - R2500	2626786	2	15,62	2
R2501 - R3500	1841235	2	10,95	2
R3501 - R4500	1469070	3	8,74	3
R4501 - R6000	1364161	3	8,11	3
R6001 - R8000	919199	4	5,47	4
R8001 - R11000	938404	4	5,58	4
R11001 - R16000	908025	4	5,40	4
R16001 - R30000	1345267	4	8,00	4
R30001 OR MORE	768670	5	4,57	5
DO NOT KNOW	597858	6	3,56	6
REFUSED	651215	6	3,87	6

2. Perceptions of Courts

2.1 Do you know where the nearest magistrate court is?				
	Number	CV	Per cent	CV
YES	14642110	1	87,08	0
NO	2169468	3	12,90	3

2.2 How long does it take on average to walk to the nearest magistrate court ? (This includes periodic courts.)				
	Number	CV	Per cent	CV
Less than 30 minutes	5488961	2	37,49	2
31-60 minutes	5118234	2	34,96	2
61-120 minutes	1822103	4	12,44	3
More than 120 minutes	2212812	4	15,11	4

2.3 Do you discuss court-related issues with members of your household or friends?				
	Number	CV	Per cent	CV
Always	846431	5	5,03	4
Often	1865923	3	11,10	3
Sometimes	7002220	2	41,64	1
Never	7097004	2	42,21	1

2.4 How satisfied or unsatisfied are you with the way courts generally deal with perpetrators of crime?				
	Number	CV	Per cent	CV
Very satisfied	1186706	4	7,06	4
Satisfied	7076137	1	42,08	1
Unsatisfied	6285231	2	37,38	1
Very unsatisfied	2263504	3	13,46	3

2.5 What is the main reason you are satisfied?				
	Number	CV	Per cent	CV
High rate of convictions	2010053	3	11,95	3
Pass sentences appropriate to the crime	3960796	2	23,56	2
Not corrupt	1730611	4	10,29	3
Resolve cases quickly	527557	5	3,14	5
Other (specify)	33826	19	0,20	19

2.6 What is the main reason you are unsatisfied?				
	Number	CV	Per cent	CV
Do not have enough convictions	1021571	4	6,08	4
Matters drag for too long/postponements	1319929	3	7,85	3
No proper notice of hearing is served	341943	6	2,03	6
Courts are too lenient on criminals	3634236	2	21,61	2
Courts are corrupt	622448	5	3,70	5
Grant bail easily	859473	4	5,11	4
Some people get preferential treatment	611044	5	3,63	5
Court staff not accessible	34721	19	0,21	19
Other (specify)	103369	12	0,61	12

2.7 Do you think the sentences served for violent crimes are long enough?				
	Number	CV	Per cent	CV
YES	6580876	2	39,14	1
NO	10230701	1	60,84	1

2.8 In the past 12 months, have you or any member of your household been to court (for any reason)?				
	Number	CV	Per cent	CV
YES	1568473	3	9,33	3
NO	15177651	1	90,26	0
I DON'T KNOW	65454	14	0,39	14

3. Household experience of crime

3.1 In the past 5 years, have you or any member of the household experienced any of the following crimes?				
	Number	CV	Per cent	CV
Theft of motor vehicle	255917	7	1,52	7
Housebreaking/burglary (No contact between perpetrator and victim)	2214450	3	13,17	2
Home robbery (Contact between perpetrator and victim)	448507	6	2,67	6
Murder	53214	13	0,32	13
Deliberate damaging/burning/destruction of dwellings	159506	9	0,95	9
Sexual offences	50539	17	0,30	17
Assault	209294	8	1,24	8

3.2A.1 Have you or any member of your household experienced theft of motor vehicle in the past 12 months, from last year to this year?				
	Number	CV	Per cent	CV
YES	68030	13	0,40	13
NO	16746808	1	99,60	0

3.2A.3 In which month(s), between last year and this year, did this (these) incident(s) of theft of motor vehicle occur?				
	Number	CV	Per cent	CV
January	6734	41	0,04	41
February	13082	32	0,08	32
March	6022	55	0,04	54
April	6260	46	0,04	46
May	3460	63	0,02	63
June	9885	32	0,06	32
July	4122	52	0,02	52
August	3772	52	0,02	52
September	6333	39	0,04	39
October	6224	40	0,04	40
November	2284	59	0,01	59
December	2433	60	0,01	60

3.2A.4 Did you or any member of your household report the incident(s) to the police?				
	Number	CV	Per cent	CV
YES ALL	54590	15	0,32	15
YES SOME	4129	51	0,02	51
NO	9311	29	0,06	29

3.2B.1 Have you or any member of your household experienced housebreaking or burglary in the past 12 months, from last year to this year?				
	Number	CV	Per cent	CV
YES	969567	4	5,77	4
NO	15845272	1	94,23	0

3.2B.3 In which month(s), between last year and this year, did this (these) incident(s) of housebreaking or burglary occur?				
	Number	CV	Per cent	CV
January	76394	13	0,45	13
February	76539	12	0,46	12
March	91934	11	0,55	11
April	90745	11	0,54	11
May	74425	12	0,44	12
June	126802	10	0,75	10
July	89505	12	0,53	12
August	95172	12	0,57	12
September	89832	11	0,53	11
October	88992	11	0,53	11
November	108322	11	0,64	11
December	112509	10	0,67	10

3.2B.4 Did you or any member of your household report the incident(s) to the police?				
	Number	CV	Per cent	CV
YES ALL	430629	5	44,41	4
YES SOME	36969	17	3,81	16
NO	501968	5	51,77	4

3.2C.1 Have you or any member of your household experienced home robbery in the past 12 months, from last year to this year?				
	Number	CV	Per cent	CV
YES	183998	8	1,09	8
NO	16630840	1	98,91	0

3.2C.3 In which month(s), between last year and this year, did this (these) incident(s) of home robbery occur?				
	Number	CV	Per cent	CV
January	11545	30	0,07	30
February	19892	24	0,12	24
March	16262	28	0,10	28
April	11787	33	0,07	33
May	16444	27	0,10	27
June	18221	25	0,11	25
July	16054	27	0,10	27
August	9607	35	0,06	35
September	22369	25	0,13	25
October	14837	29	0,09	29
November	28317	22	0,17	22
December	28780	20	0,17	20

3.2C.4 Were any weapons used during the incident(s)?				
	Number	CV	Per cent	CV
YES	86933	12	47,25	9
NO	97065	11	52,75	8

3.2C.5 What weapons were used during the incident(s)?				
	Number	CV	Per cent	CV
Knife	40569	18	46,67	13
Stick/Club	3698	60	4,25	58
Metal Bar	10564	30	12,15	29
Axe/Panga	6745	39	7,76	38
Gun	46731	19	53,76	12
Other (Specify)	3556	51	4,09	51

3.2C.6 Did someone lose his/her life in any of the incident(s)?				
	Number	CV	Per cent	CV
YES	4297	42	2,34	41
NO	179701	8	97,66	1

3.2C.9 Was the person who died a member of your household?				
	Number	CV	Per cent	CV
YES	433	100	32,71	95
NO	891	100	67,29	46

3.2C.10 Did you or any member of your household report the incident(s) to the police?				
	Number	CV	Per cent	CV
YES ALL	102350	12	55,63	7
YES SOME	7853	37	4,27	36
NO	73795	12	40,11	10

3.2D.1 Apart from the murder during the home robbery, did your household experience any other murder between last year and this year?				
Q32C9Lostlives==1	Number	CV	Per cent	CV
YES	0	#N/A	0,00	#N/A
NO	16814838	1	100,00	0

3.2D.3 Have you lost any member of your household through murder between last year and this year?				
	Number	CV	Per cent	CV
YES	10487	26	0,06	26
NO	16804351	1	99,94	0

3.2D.5 In which month(s), between last year and this year, did this (these) incident(s) of murder occur?				
	Number	CV	Per cent	CV
January	486	100	4,63	99
February	829	100	7,90	95
March	628	100	5,99	97
April	820	100	7,82	95
May	0	#N/A	0,00	#N/A
June	1910	59	18,21	54
July	431	100	4,11	99
August	610	100	5,82	97
September	0	#N/A	0,00	#N/A
October	0	#N/A	0,00	#N/A
November	3140	51	29,94	41
December	1634	58	15,58	54

3.2D.6 Were any weapons used during the murder(s)?				
	Number	CV	Per cent	CV
YES	8480	29	80,86	12
NO	2008	58	19,14	53

3.2D.7 What weapons were used during the murder(s)?				
	Number	CV	Per cent	CV
Knife	5513	34	65,01	22
Stick/Club	431	100	5,08	99
Metal Bar	1614	71	19,03	63
Axe/Panga	628	100	7,41	97
Gun	1637	72	19,30	63
Other (Specify)	527	100	6,22	98

3.2D.8 What do you think were the motive(s) for the murder(s)				
	Number	CV	Per cent	CV
Family/relationship dispute/jealousy	2425	45	23,13	42
Business conflict/rivalry/competition	0	#N/A	0,00	#N/A
Political rivalry	0	#N/A	0,00	#N/A
Muti killing/traditional ritual	811	100	7,73	95
Revenge/enmity	2044	58	19,49	52
Robbery of vehicle or other property (Not at home)	2139	60	20,40	53
Rape related	803	100	7,66	96
Other motive (specify)	0	#N/A	0,00	#N/A
I don't know	3076	50	29,33	41

3.2D.9 Did you or any member of your household report the incident(s) to the police?				
	Number	CV	Per cent	CV
YES ALL	10487	26	100,00	0
YES SOME	0	#N/A	0,00	#N/A
NO	0	#N/A	0,00	#N/A

3.2E.1 Did your household experience deliberate damaging, burning or destruction of dwellings in the past 12 months, from last year to this year?				
	Number	CV	Per cent	CV
YES	53651	16	0,32	16
NO	16761187	1	99,68	0

3.2E.3 In which month(s), between last year and this year, did this (these) incident(s) of murder occur?				
	Number	CV	Per cent	CV
January	6108	43	11,38	41
February	2076	59	3,87	59
March	3916	46	7,30	45
April	6908	44	12,88	41
May	4604	44	8,58	43
June	8453	41	15,76	35
July	6663	38	12,42	36
August	3552	46	6,62	45
September	6597	35	12,30	34
October	5415	42	10,09	41
November	10792	37	20,12	31
December	5131	52	9,56	46

3.2E.4 Did you or any member of your household report the incident(s) to the police?				
	Number	CV	Per cent	CV
YES ALL	25892	25	48,26	16
YES SOME	842	100	1,57	100
NO	26917	20	50,17	16

3.2F.1 Have you or any member of your household experienced sexual offence between last year and this year?				
	Number	CV	Per cent	CV
YES	14885	26	0,09	26
NO	16799953	1	99,91	0

3.2F.4 What type of sexual offence did you or members of your household experience between last year and this year?				
	Number	CV	Per cent	CV
Rape by a spouse/partner	0	#N/A	0,00	#N/A
Rape by other person	9476	33	63,66	19
Sexual assault	2025	59	13,60	56
Incest (sex with a close relative)	0	#N/A	0,00	#N/A
Sex with a person under 16	0	#N/A	0,00	#N/A
Sexual grooming of a child	0	#N/A	0,00	#N/A
Sexual touching	445	100	2,99	100
Other sexual offence	2939	64	19,75	56

3.2F.4.2 Did the rape(s) happen during home robbery?				
	Number	CV	Per cent	CV
YES ALL	1004	100	0,55	100
YES SOME	0	#N/A	0,00	#N/A
NO	0	#N/A	0,00	#N/A

3.2F.5 Who was (were) the perpetrator(s) of the sexual offence(s) that you or your household member(s) experienced?				
	Number	CV	Per cent	CV
Relative/other household member	2497	74	16,77	66
Spouse or intimate partner	1550	100	10,41	93
Friend/acquaintance	2686	51	18,04	48
Employer/boss	0	#N/A	0,00	#N/A
Police	0	#N/A	0,00	#N/A
Pastor/Spiritual leader	0	#N/A	0,00	#N/A
Teacher	0	#N/A	0,00	#N/A
A mob (a group of people)	586	100	3,94	99
Unknown person	6991	36	46,97	27
Other	1449	76	9,74	73

3.2F.6 In which month(s), between last year and this year, did this (these) incident(s) of sexual offence occur?				
	Number	CV	Per cent	CV
January	2148	60	14,43	57
February	1878	71	12,62	67
March	874	100	5,87	97
April	2566	58	17,24	53
May	874	100	5,87	97
June	3867	54	25,98	45
July	874	100	5,87	97
August	874	100	5,87	97
September	2070	59	13,91	56
October	3616	51	24,29	45
November	874	100	5,87	97
December	3984	54	26,76	45

3.2F.7 Did you or any member of your household report the incident(s) to the police?				
	Number	CV	Per cent	CV
YES ALL	9864	30	66,27	20
YES SOME	445	100	2,99	100
NO	4576	54	30,74	42

3.2F.7.1 Which of the following types of sexual offence did you or any member of your household report to the police?				
	Number	CV	Per cent	CV
Rape by a spouse/partner	0	#N/A	0,00	#N/A
Rape by other person	7010	36	68,00	19
Sexual assault	2025	59	19,64	54
Incest (sex with a close relative)	0	#N/A	0,00	#N/A
Sex with a person under 16	0	#N/A	0,00	#N/A
Sexual grooming of a child	0	#N/A	0,00	#N/A
Sexual touching	445	100	4,32	100
Other sexual offence	829	100	8,04	96

3.2F.8 Where you satisfied with police response?				
	Number	CV	Per cent	CV
YES	4862	41	47,16	30
NO	5447	40	52,84	27

3.2G.1 Have you or any member of your household experienced assault between last year and this year?				
	Percent	CV	Per cent	CV
YES	103311	11	0,61	11
NO	16711527	1	99,39	0

3.2G.2.1 Did the assault(s) happen during home robbery?				
	Number	CV	Per cent	CV
YES ALL	3554	60	43,93	50
YES SOME	1383	100	17,09	93
NO	3154	82	38,98	59

3.2G.4 Were any weapons used during the incident(s)?				
	Number	CV	Per cent	CV
YES	58112	13	56,25	9
NO	45199	17	43,75	12

3.2G.4.1 Which of the following weapons were used in the assault?				
	Number	CV	Per cent	CV
Knife	18866	23	32,47	19
Stick/Club	13194	30	22,70	26
Metal Bar	3608	48	6,21	47
Axe/Panga	4373	48	7,52	46
Gun	8189	34	14,09	32
Other (Specify)	20467	22	35,22	18

3.2G.5 Who was (were) the perpetrator(s) of the assault that you or your household member(s) experienced?				
	Number	CV	Per cent	CV
Relative/other household member	13068	27	12,65	26
Spouse or intimate partner	15731	27	15,23	25
Friend/acquaintance	22723	25	22,00	21
Employer/boss	0	#N/A	0,00	#N/A
Police	3403	62	3,29	61
Pastor/Spiritual leader	0	#N/A	0,00	#N/A
Teacher	0	#N/A	0,00	#N/A
A mob (a group of people)	9675	33	9,37	32
Unknown person	29763	19	28,81	16
Other	10991	30	10,64	29

3.2G.6 In which month(s), between last year and this year, did this (these) incident(s) of assault occur?				
	Number	CV	Per cent	CV
January	12232	36	11,84	33
February	12332	36	11,94	33
March	8268	39	8,00	37
April	7420	33	7,18	33
May	10058	35	9,74	34
June	16433	26	15,91	25
July	9760	41	9,45	38
August	6831	38	6,61	37
September	10436	31	10,10	30
October	4257	51	4,12	50
November	8580	32	8,31	31
December	19105	24	18,49	22

3.2G.7 Did you or any member of your household report the incident(s) to the police?				
	Number	CV	Per cent	CV
YES ALL	66610	14	64,47	8
YES SOME	4606	38	4,46	38
NO	32095	20	31,07	16

3.2G.7.1 Which of the following perpetrators of assault did you or any member of your household report to the police?				
	Number	CV	Per cent	CV
Relative/other household member	7894	32	11,08	31
Spouse or intimate partner	13508	27	18,97	24
Friend/acquaintance	15392	30	21,61	26
Employer/boss	0	#N/A	0,00	#N/A
Police	2781	72	3,90	70
Pastor/Spiritual leader	0	#N/A	0,00	#N/A
Teacher	0	#N/A	0,00	#N/A
A mob (a group of people)	7412	41	10,41	38
Unknown person	17753	24	24,93	21
Other	7046	39	9,89	37

3.2G.8 Where you satisfied with police response?				
	Number	CV	Per cent	CV
YES	29033	22	40,77	16
NO	42183	17	59,23	11

4. Individual experience of crime

5.1 In the past 5 years have you experienced any of the following crimes?				
	Number	CV	Per cent	CV
Theft of personal property (incl. pick-pocketing and bag snatching)	2343507	4	5,88	4
Hijacking of motor vehicle (incl. attempted hijacking)	198199	14	0,50	14
Robbery (contact between perpetrator and victim; excl. home robbery and car/truck hijackings)	1125972	6	2,82	6
Sexual offence (incl. rape, grabbing or touching without your consent)	97938	21	0,25	21
Assault (excl. sexual assault)	598948	7	1,50	7
Consumer Fraud	172743	14	0,43	14

5.1A.1 Have you experienced theft of personal property in the past 12 months, from last year to this year?				
	Number	CV	Per cent	CV
YES	1014698	6	2,54	6
NO	38861582	1	97,46	0

5.1A.3 In which month(s), between last year and this year, did this (these) incident(s) of theft of personal property occur?				
	Number	CV	Per cent	CV
January	73061	23	7,20	22
February	60039	21	5,92	21
March	92181	19	9,08	18
April	86050	21	8,48	20
May	76523	21	7,54	20
June	97758	19	9,63	18
July	83200	17	8,20	16
August	107544	19	10,60	18
September	125685	16	12,39	15
October	113873	17	11,22	16
November	75200	18	7,41	18
December	136731	15	13,48	13

5.1A.4 Did you report the incident(s) to the police?				
	Number	CV	Per cent	CV
YES ALL	296005	10	29,17	9
YES SOME	28575	38	2,82	38
NO	690118	7	68,01	4

5.1B.1 Have you been hijacked while travelling in a motor vehicle during the past 12 months, from last year to this year?				
	Number	CV	Per cent	CV
YES	32465	27	0,08	27
NO	39843815	1	99,92	0

5.1B.3 In which month(s), between last year and this year, did this (these) incident(s) of hijacking occur?				
	Number	CV	Per cent	CV
January	1343	100	4,14	99
February	0	#N/A	0,00	#N/A
March	2832	72	8,72	70
April	4530	73	13,95	68
May	0	#N/A	0,00	#N/A
June	745	100	2,29	101
July	4602	75	14,18	69
August	3999	100	12,32	91
September	4871	71	15,00	65
October	3572	71	11,00	69
November	2298	100	7,08	96
December	3675	71	11,32	68

5.1B.4 Did any of the following happen during hijacking or as a result of hijacking				
	Number	CV	Per cent	CV
Serious injury	7046	52	21,70	47
Death	0	#N/A	0	#N/A

5.1B.B Did you report the incident(s) to the police?				
	Number	CV	Per cent	CV
YES ALL	27691	29	85,30	11
YES SOME	0	#N/A	0,00	#N/A
NO	4774	72	14,70	66

5.1C.1 Have you been robbed anywhere other than at home during the past 12 months, from last year to this year?				
	Number	CV	Per cent	CV
YES	451512	9	1,13	9
NO	39424768	1	98,87	0

5.1C.3 In which month(s), between last year and this year, did this (these) incident(s) of robbery occur?				
	Number	CV	Per cent	CV
January	18286	36	4,05	35
February	55999	28	12,40	26
March	46663	29	10,33	27
April	37700	34	8,35	32
May	22062	39	4,89	38
June	40662	26	9,01	24
July	23597	42	5,23	40
August	45670	30	10,11	28
September	59156	23	13,10	22
October	40369	32	8,94	30
November	63717	25	14,11	23
December	66025	21	14,62	20

5.1C.4 Did you sustain serious injuries during the robbery?				
	Number	CV	Per cent	CV
YES	104173	19	23,07	16
NO	347339	10	76,93	5

5.1C.5 Were any weapons used during the incident?				
	Number	CV	Per cent	CV
YES	654772	8	58,15169	5
NO	471200	9	41,84831	7

5.1C.6 What weapons were used?				
	Number	CV	Per cent	CV
Knife	406638	9	62,10	6
Stick/Club	33594	33	5,13	32
Metal Bar	28140	36	4,30	35
Axe/Panga	37097	31	5,67	30
Gun	240336	12	36,71	10
Other (Specify)	26188	40	4,00	39

5.1C.7 Did you report the incident(s) to the police?				
	Number	CV	Per cent	CV
YES ALL	143424	16	31,77	13
YES SOME	13346	45	2,96	44
NO	294742	12	65,28	6

5.1D.1 Have you experienced sexual offence in the past 12 months, from last year to this year?				
	Number	CV	Per cent	CV
YES	26460	38	0,07	38
NO	39849820	1	99,93	0

5.1D.3 What type of sexual offence did you experience between last year and this year?				
	Number	CV	Per cent	CV
Rape by a spouse/partner	2731	100	10,32	97
Rape by other person	16202	49	61,23	30
Sexual assault	0	#N/A	0,00	#N/A
Incest (sex with a close relative)	0	#N/A	0,00	#N/A
Sexual touching or grabbing	2219	81	8,39	83
Other sexual offence	5308	100	20,06	86

5.1D.4 Who was (were) the perpetrator(s) of the sexual offence(s) that you experienced?				
	Number	CV	Per cent	CV
Relative/other household member	4831	100	18,26	88
Spouse or intimate partner	2731	100	10,32	97
Friend/acquaintance	4871	100	18,41	88
Employer/boss	0	#N/A	0,00	#N/A
Police	0	#N/A	0,00	#N/A
Pastor/Spiritual leader	0	#N/A	0,00	#N/A
Teacher	0	#N/A	0,00	#N/A
A mob (a group of people)	1531	100	5,78	102
Unknown person	10945	60	41,36	46
Other	1551	100	5,86	102

5.1D.5 In which month(s), between last year and this year, did this (these) incident(s) of sexual offence occur?				
	Number	CV	Per cent	CV
January	5308	100	20,06	86
February	1551	100	5,86	102
March	492	100	1,86	106
April	0	#N/A	0,00	#N/A
May	0	#N/A	0,00	#N/A
June	7602	73	28,73	61
July	0	#N/A	0,00	#N/A
August	8249	72	31,17	58
September	1531	100	5,78	102
October	0	#N/A	0,00	#N/A
November	1727	100	6,53	101
December	0	#N/A	0,00	#N/A

5.1D.6 Did you report the incident(s) to the police?				
	Number	CV	Per cent	CV
YES ALL	23237	42	87,82	12
YES SOME	0	#N/A	0,00	#N/A
NO	3223	86	12,18	84

5.1D.6.1 Which of the following types of sexual offence did you report to the police?				
	Number	CV	Per cent	CV
Rape by a spouse/partner	0	#N/A	0,00	#N/A
Rape by other person	16202	49	69,72	28
Sexual assault	0	#N/A	0,00	#N/A
Incest (sex with a close relative)	0	#N/A	0,00	#N/A
Sexual touching or grabbing	1727	100	7,43	101
Other sexual offence	5308	100	22,84	85

5.1D.7 Where you satisfied with police response?				
	Number	CV	Per cent	CV
YES	8586	67	36,95	54
NO	14650	53	63,05	32

5.1E.1 Have you experienced assault in the past 12 months, last year to this year?				
	Number	CV	Per cent	CV
YES	280832	10	0,70	10
NO	39595448	1	99,30	0

5.1E.3 Were any weapons used during the incident(s)?				
	Number	CV	Per cent	CV
YES	144135	14	51,32	10
NO	136697	16	48,68	11

5.1E.3.1 Which of the following weapons were used in the assault?				
	Number	CV	Per cent	CV
Knife	73934	21	51,29	14
Stick/Club	29324	32	20,35	29
Metal Bar	5426	52	3,76	52
Axe/Panga	6947	49	4,82	48
Gun	14776	52	10,25	49
Other (Specify)	35842	27	24,87	24

5.1E.4 Who was (were) the perpetrator(s) of the assault that you experienced?				
	Number	CV	Per cent	CV
Relative/other household member	20624	38	7,34	37
Spouse or intimate partner	24163	27	8,60	26
Friend/acquaintance	81546	22	29,04	18
Employer/boss	0	#N/A	0,00	#N/A
Police	9484	70	3,38	68
Pastor/Spiritual leader	0	#N/A	0,00	#N/A
Teacher/Lecturer	0	#N/A	0,00	#N/A
A mob (a group of people)	18822	38	6,70	37
Unknown person	88614	18	31,55	15
Other	47234	27	16,82	24

5.1E.5 In which month(s) did this (these) incident(s) of assault occur between last year and this year?				
	Number	CV	Per cent	CV
January	18437	42	6,57	41
February	18659	52	6,64	49
March	26352	30	9,38	29
April	22806	38	8,12	36
May	19192	39	6,83	38
June	45848	25	16,33	23
July	38203	33	13,60	30
August	27084	30	9,64	29
September	27870	32	9,92	30
October	20434	38	7,28	37
November	57995	26	20,65	23
December	44635	24	15,89	23

5.1E.6 Did you report the incident(s) to the police?				
	Number	CV	Per cent	CV
YES ALL	132613	15	47,22	11
YES SOME	7846	57	2,79	57
NO	140373	16	49,98	11

5.1E.6.1 Which of the following perpetrators of assault did you or any member of your household report to the police?				
	Number	CV	Per cent	CV
Relative/other household member	7479	56	5,33	54
Spouse or intimate partner	16710	31	11,90	30
Friend/acquaintance	39085	28	27,83	24
Employer/boss	0	#N/A	0,00	#N/A
Police	2088	72	1,49	72
Pastor/Spiritual leader	0	#N/A	0,00	#N/A
Teacher	0	#N/A	0,00	#N/A
A mob (a group of people)	8111	40	5,77	41
Unknown person	40921	25	29,13	22
Other	26065	41	18,56	36

5.1E.7 Were you satisfied with police response?				
	Number	CV	Per cent	CV
YES	51954	22	36,99	18
NO	88505	19	63,01	11

5.1F.1 Have you personally experienced consumer fraud in the past 12 months, from last year to this year?				
	Number	CV	Per cent	CV
YES	81237	22	0,20	22
NO	39795043	1	99,80	0

5.1F.3 In which month(s) did this (these) incident(s) of fraud occur between last year and this year?				
	Number	CV	Per cent	CV
January	14288	63	17,59	55
February	12488	51	15,37	47
March	14378	62	17,70	55
April	6170	61	7,60	60
May	1918	72	2,36	74
June	7795	53	9,60	52
July	6762	79	8,32	75
August	8602	66	10,59	62
September	766	100	0,94	102
October	1749	100	2,15	100
November	5572	72	6,86	70
December	11366	46	13,99	45

5.1F.4 Did you report the incident(s) to the police?				
	Number	CV	Per cent	CV
YES ALL	33945	40	41,79	27
YES SOME	3950	77	4,86	76
NO	43342	27	53,35	21

5. Individual perceptions on crime

8.1 How safe or unsafe would you feel walking alone in your area when it is dark?				
	Number	CV	Per cent	CV
Very safe	4732777	3	11,87	3
Fairly safe	9274181	2	23,26	2
A bit unsafe	8500902	2	21,32	2
Very unsafe	17273932	2	43,32	1

8.2 How safe or unsafe would you feel walking alone in your area during the day?				
	Number	CV	Per cent	CV
Very safe	19801091	1	49,66	1
Fairly safe	13216871	2	33,14	2
A bit unsafe	4523709	3	11,34	3
Very unsafe	2240121	5	5,62	5

8.3 Have you done anything to protect yourself against crime?				
	Number	CV	Per cent	CV
YES	15034275	2	37,70	2
NO	24842005	1	62,30	1

8.4 What is the main thing you have done to protect yourself against crime?				
	Number	CV	Per cent	CV
I do not walk alone anymore	1912168	5	12,72	5
I am more alert of my surroundings/use safer routes	2699646	5	17,96	4
I only walk during safer hours	3136340	4	20,86	4
I have now stopped using public transport	11801	57	0,08	57
I carry a pepper spray	253093	12	1,68	12
I carry a knife/screwdriver/blade	124804	14	0,83	14
I carry a gun	373315	11	2,48	11
I have enrolled in self-defense class	54921	28	0,37	28
Physical protection measure of home (e.g. burglar doors)	4625577	3	30,77	3
Physical protection measure of vehicles (e.g. alarm)	430548	9	2,86	9
Private security (e.g. paid armed response)	1051308	8	6,99	7
Other (specify)	360753	10	2,40	9

8.5 Why have you not done anything to protect yourself against crime?				
	Number	CV	Per cent	CV
I don't know what to do	4574704	4	18,49	3
I have no money	4162879	4	16,82	4
It won't make any difference	2563061	4	10,36	4
I am still thinking about it	871720	6	3,52	6
The police can deal with it	5438538	4	21,98	3
There is nothing I can do	6763400	3	27,33	3
Other (specify)	369146	10	1,49	10

8.6 If you see a person committing a crime, what is the first thing that you will do?				
	Number	CV	Per cent	CV
Continue watching	412581	12	1,03	12
Confront the criminal	1803395	5	4,52	4
Call the police	21914577	1	54,96	1
Call the security service	2256306	5	5,66	5
Call my neighbour	11331886	2	28,42	2
I will use my cellphone to record	362655	9	0,91	9
Walk away	1283837	6	3,22	6
Other	416555	12	1,04	12

ANNEXURE B: The weighting process and response rates

Summary of the Weighting Process

The final step in processing survey data is the assignment of sample weights to each survey record, respectively, for the Governance, Public Safety and Justice Survey (GPSJS) 2018/19. This is done at person, household and individual level.

The weighting process involves several steps, which are described in this report. Each record has an initial design weight that corresponds to the inverse of the probability of selection. Adjustments are made to the design weight to account for primary sampling units (PSUs) that were sub-sampled due to growth or those that were segmented (informal PSUs), non-coverage of very small census enumeration areas (EAs) that were excluded at the design phase, and unit non-response. The extreme adjusted base weights are trimmed to limit the variation in the weights, and thereby dampening large variances in the survey estimates. In the final weighting step, the trimmed adjusted base weights are adjusted so that the respective aggregate totals match with independently derived population and household estimates for various age, race and gender groups at national, provincial and metropolitan areas for the person, household and individual level weights. One feature of the person level weighting process is the 'Integrated Household Weighting' approach that assigns all person records within a household the same weight.

Preparation of the Survey Data for Weighting

In order to construct the respective sample weights, person, household and individual level weights, for the GPSJS 2018/19, a household level dataset, a person level dataset, a "head of household" level dataset and an individual level dataset were required. The current section accounts for how these input datasets were prepared using the survey data received from the survey area, and were last modified on the 1st of July 2019.

Household Dataset

The household dataset (also called cover page dataset) must account for all dwelling units (DUs) in the GPSJS sample in 2018/19. It should include all households associated with the sampled DUs, including those sampled DUs that are out-of-scope or without survey data. The preparation includes checks on the final result codes on the cover page dataset and the mapping of these codes to the three response categories used for weighting. A number of checks are conducted to ensure consistency between the household records on the cover page, the PSU sample, DU sample and person record datasets.

The 'GPSJS2018_19_FLAP_010719' dataset is a household/dwelling unit level dataset. It contained 27 359 records. The dataset was checked for the following:

- That all household records had a non-missing household identifier (*uqno*). If the dataset contained household records with a missing household identifier, then these records were excluded from the household dataset for weighting purposes.
- That all household records were unique on the household dataset based on the household identifier. If the dataset contained households with duplicate records, the additional records (duplicates) were excluded from the household dataset for weighting purposes, keeping only a single unique record per household.
- That all household records were associated with a survey date that is consistent with the survey period. If the dataset contained household records with survey dates that did not correspond with the survey period, then the household was enumerated outside the survey period and was out of period. These records were excluded from the household dataset for weighting purposes.

- Against the PSU sample datasets, if the household dataset contained households such that the corresponding PSU is not on the respective sample dataset, then the household was enumerated in error and is out of sample. These records were excluded from the household dataset for weighting purposes.

All the household records on the cover page dataset were unique with a non-missing household identifier within a valid PSU segment number corresponding to the PSU sample dataset. Further, the survey dates associated with the household records should not be validated to be consistent with the survey period of 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019, due to lack of appropriate survey date variable in the data. Therefore, it was assumed that all records were enumerated within the survey period.

The cover page dataset provides the final result codes for each household. The final result codes are used to define the three response categories that are used in constructing the sample weights: 1 = Respondent, 2 = Non-respondent, and 3 = Out-of-scope. Therefore the final result code should not have any missing or invalid values. The mapping of the final result codes to the three response categories is given in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Mapping of the Final Result Codes to the Response Categories

Final Result Code	Label	Response Categories
11	Completed	1
12	Partly Completed	1
21	Non-contact	2
22	Refusal	2
23	Other Non-response	2
24	No Usable Information	2
31	Unoccupied Dwelling	3
32	Vacant Dwelling	3
33	Demolished	3
34	New Dwelling Under Construction	3
35	Status Change	3
36	Listing Error	3
37	Non-household Member	3
Missing or Invalid	Missing or Invalid	3

Source: Standard classification of result codes for enumeration

Table 2 shows the distribution of the final result codes on the household dataset after the exclusion of any invalid records.

Table 2: Distribution of the Final Result Code on the Household dataset

Final Result Codes	Label	Frequency	Percentage
11	Completed	18 436	67,39
12	Partly Completed	580	2,12
21	Non-contact	1 296	4,74
22	Refusal	613	2,24
23	Other Non-response	1 392	5,09
24	No Usable Information	16	0,06
31	Unoccupied Dwelling	1 970	7,20
32	Vacant Dwelling	710	2,60
33	Demolished	598	2,19
34	New Dwelling Under Construction	104	0,38
35	Status Change	377	1,38
36	Listing Error	1 228	4,49
37	Non-household Member	39	0,14

The household dataset was further checked against the DU sample dataset:

- If the DU sample dataset contained sampled dwellings such that the corresponding dwelling is not on the household dataset, then the sampled dwelling was either not visited or no questionnaire was completed/processed. These DU records were added onto the household dataset as non-respondents under the assumption that these DUs at least contained a single eligible household.
- If the household dataset contained households such that the corresponding DU is not on the respective sample dataset, then the household was enumerated in error and is out of sample. These records were excluded from the household dataset for weighting purposes.

A total of 13 DU records, shown in Appendix 1, had no corresponding dwelling on the household dataset and were added onto the household dataset with response category equal to 2 (non-respondent) under the assumption that these DUs at least contained a single eligible household, while all household records contained in the household dataset corresponded with a DU from the sample dataset and are in sample.

The household dataset was also checked against the valid person dataset. If the household dataset contained respondent households such that the corresponding respondent household were not on the valid person dataset, then the response codes on the household dataset were changed from 'respondent' to 'non-respondent'. All respondent household records had a corresponding household on the valid person dataset.

The valid household dataset used in the construction of the person level sample weights contained 27 372 records.

Table shows the distribution of the response codes on the valid household dataset nationally and provincially. A total of 5 026 household records were classified as out-of-scope for the GPSJS 2018/19. Since out-of-scope households do not contribute to the survey estimates, these records were excluded from the weighting process. Therefore, only the respondent and non-respondent household records were used for constructing the sample weights. Out of the 22 346 in-scope household records, 3 330 (14,90%) were non-respondent households. The non-respondent households were excluded from the household dataset after applying the non-response adjustments during weighting. The final person weighted dataset therefore contained 19 016 respondent households.

Table 3: Distribution of the Response Code on the Final Household Dataset by Province

Response Code	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	RSA
Response (%)	1 684 (67,06)	2 609 (70,17)	834 (70,62)	1 184 (74,75)	3 203 (77,82)	1 327 (71,04)	4 443 (58,58)	1 595 (78,96)	2 137 (76,59)	19 016 (69,47)
Non-response (%)	416 (16,57)	146 (3,93)	85 (7,20)	99 (6,25)	236 (5,73)	140 (7,49)	2 043 (26,94)	98 (4,85)	67 (2,40)	3 330 (12,17)
Out of Scope (%)	411 (16,37)	963 (25,90)	262 (22,18)	301 (19,00)	677 (16,45)	401 (21,47)	10 98 (16,48)	327 (16,19)	586 (21,00)	5 026 (18,36)
Total	2 511	3 718	1 181	1 584	4 116	1 868	7 584	2 020	2 790	27 372

Person Dataset

The person dataset must account for all valid persons enumerated for each of the respondent households; it should include at least one valid person record associated with each of the respondent households. The preparation includes checks on the validity of the person records and the calibration variables on the person dataset. A number of checks are conducted to ensure consistency between the person, the PSU sample and valid household record datasets.

The 'GPSJS2018_19_PERSON_FINAL_010719' dataset is a person level dataset. It contained 68 570 records. The dataset was checked for the following:

- That all the person records had both a non-missing household identifier and person number (*personno*). If the dataset contained person records with either a missing household identifier or person number, then these records were excluded from the person dataset for weighting purposes.
- That all the person records were unique on the person dataset based on the person identifier (*person_id*). If the person dataset contained persons with duplicate records, the additional records (duplicates) were excluded from the person dataset for weighting purposes, keeping a single unique record per person.
- Against the PSU sample dataset, if the person dataset contained persons such that the corresponding PSU is not on the respective sample dataset, then the person was enumerated in error and is out of sample. These records were excluded from the person dataset for weighting purposes.

All the person records on the person dataset were unique with a non-missing household identifier and person number. Also, all person records had a valid PSU segment number that corresponded with the PSU sample dataset.

The survey dates associated with the person records on the person dataset should not be validated to be consistent with the survey period of 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019, due to lack of appropriate survey date variable in the data. Therefore, it was assumed that all records were enumerated within the survey period.

The person dataset provides the demographic characteristics for age, race, and gender of the persons in the respondent households. The demographic variables and the geographic variables (province code and metropolitan area code) are used to construct calibration weights. Therefore, these variables should not have missing or invalid values. The geographic variables are available from the DU sample dataset and cannot have missing or invalid values. The person dataset was checked for the presence and validity of all demographic variables for all person records. If the dataset contained person records with invalid or missing values for at least one of the demographic variables, these records were excluded from the person dataset for weighting purposes.

All records on the person file contained valid values for the demographic variables, resulting in a total of 68 570 valid person records. The valid person records on the person dataset were checked against the valid respondent household on the household dataset. If the person dataset contained persons whose corresponding households on the household dataset were not a valid respondent household, these records were excluded from the person dataset for weighting purposes. All valid person records had a corresponding respondent household. The final person dataset used in the construction of the person level sample weights, taken to StatMx for calibration, contained 68 570 records.

Head of Household Dataset

The household head dataset used in constructing the household level sample weights must account for all valid household heads associated with the respondent households, including those respondent households without a valid 'head of household'. In addition to the validity and consistency checks conducted in the preparation of the valid household and person datasets, a number of checks are conducted in preparation of the 'head of household' dataset.

The valid household dataset contained 27 372 household records, with 19 016 respondent households (Table 3 above). The 'GPSJS2018_19_HHOLD_FINAL_010719' dataset is a household-level dataset. It contained 19 016 records with household head information. The following additional checks were conducted:

- The respondent households on the valid household dataset were checked against the household heads contained within the valid person dataset. If the valid household dataset contained respondent households such that the corresponding respondent household on the valid person dataset did not contain a 'head of household', then the response codes on the household dataset used in constructing the household level sample weights were changed from 'respondent' to 'non-respondent'.
- The 'head of household' on the valid person dataset should be 12 years and older to be considered a valid 'head of household' for the purposes of GPSJS 2018/19. If the valid household dataset contained respondent households where the age of the 'head of household' was below the 12-year threshold, the responding household records would be considered without a valid 'head of household'. The response codes on the household dataset used in constructing the household level sample weights for these household records were changed from 'respondent' to 'non-respondent'.
- Furthermore, the 'head of household' on the valid person dataset should be accounted for in the household head dataset. If a 'head of household' record in the valid person dataset does not have a corresponding records in the household head dataset, then the records were added into the household head dataset with response code 'non-respondent'.

All respondent household records on the valid household dataset had a corresponding 'head of household' (i.e. person record with value 1 on 'H_RELTOHEAD' variable) on the valid person dataset, and were aged 12 years or older. Table shows the distribution of the response codes on the household dataset used in constructing the household level sample weights. Therefore, the final 'head of household' dataset used in the construction of the household level sample weights, taken to StatMx for calibration, contained 19 016 respondent households with a valid 'head of household'.

Table 4: Distribution of the Response on the Household Dataset for Household Weighting

Response Code	Frequency	Per cent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Per cent
Response	19 016	69,47	19 016	69,47
Non-response	3 330	12,17	22 346	81,64
Out-of-scope	5 026	18,36	27 372	100,00

Individual Dataset

GPSJS 2018/19 has an extra level of selection where one person, 16 years or older, was selected per respondent household to complete Part 2: Sections 4 to 9 of the GPSJS 2018/19 questionnaire. The individual dataset used in constructing the individual level sample weights must account for one individual per respondent household record containing at least one eligible individual, i.e. it needs to account for all valid eligible individuals selected, but also including those respondent households with eligible individuals but no valid selected individual. In addition to the validity and consistency checks conducted in the preparation of the valid household and person datasets, a number of checks are conducted in preparation of the individual dataset. This includes checks on the individual result codes and the mapping of these codes to the three response categories used for weighting.

The valid person record dataset contained 68 570 valid person records from 19 016 respondent households (see Section 0). The following checks were conducted:

- That all the respondent household records within the valid person dataset contained at least a single eligible individual. If the valid person dataset contained respondent household records such that all individuals were ineligible, i.e. age below 16, then the respondent household records were considered to be out-of-scope for Part 2: Sections 4 to 9 of the questionnaire. These records were excluded from the individual dataset for weighting purposes.

Amongst the valid person records, a total of 46 461 person records were eligible individuals aged 16 years or older, corresponding to 19 016 respondent households.

The 'GPSJS2018_19_INDIV_FINAL_010719' dataset is a person-level dataset with 19 016 records. The dataset was checked for the following:

- That all the individual records on the individual dataset had a valid person number corresponding to the person number of the selected individual in the corresponding respondent household. If the individual dataset contained individual records such that the person number did not correspond with the selected individual, then the individual was enumerated in error and is out of sample. These records were excluded from the individual dataset for weighting purposes.
- That all the individual records on the individual dataset were eligible persons aged 16 years or older. If the individual dataset contained individual records that were ineligible, i.e. a person aged below 16 years from a household with no eligible individuals, then the individual response codes on the individual dataset used in constructing the individual level sample weights were changed to 'out-of-scope'. On the other hand, if the under-aged individual was from a household with eligible individuals, then the individuals' response code were changed to 'non-respondent'.
- Against the valid person record dataset, if the individual dataset contained selected individual records such that the corresponding selected individual was not on the valid person dataset, then the individual response codes on the individual dataset were changed from 'respondent' to 'non-respondent'.
- Against the respondent households with eligible individuals, if there was a respondent household with eligible individuals without a corresponding respondent household on the individual dataset, then the selected individual was not enumerated; another individual other than the selected individual was enumerated, or no individual was selected from the respondent household. These respondent household records were added onto the individual dataset as non-respondents, as the household records did contain eligible individuals but no response was obtained from them.
- Further, if the individual dataset contained selected individual records such that the corresponding household record was not on the dataset of respondent households with eligible individuals, then the selected individual records did not form part of a respondent household. These records were excluded from the individual dataset for weighting purposes.

All individual records had a valid person number, however, this could not be validated to be corresponding to the person number of the selected individual in the corresponding household. This was due to inconsistencies in generating the person number of the selected person during enumeration, as confirmed by survey area. Also, all individual records were of the eligible age of 16 years and older. All individual records had a corresponding household record on the dataset of respondent households with eligible individuals, and all respondent households with eligible individuals had a corresponding respondent household on the individual dataset.

The valid individual dataset used in constructing the individual level sample weights contained 19 016 responding households with eligible individuals. Table shows the final individual level response distribution. Out of the 19 016 in-scope individual records, 46 (0,24%) were non-respondent individuals. The non-respondent individuals were excluded from the individual dataset after applying the non-response adjustments during weighting. The final individual dataset taken to StatMx for calibration contained 18 970 records.

Table 5: Final Individual Level Response Distribution

Response Code	Frequency	Percent
Response	18 970	99,76
Non-response	46	0,24

ANNEXURE C: SAPS and VOCS crime types

SAPS crime category	Type of crime – SAPS	Type of crime – VOCS
1. Crime against a person	Murder	Murder
	Attempted murder	
	Sexual offences	Sexual offences
	Assault with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	
	Common assault	Assault (excludes sexual assault)
	Common robbery	
	Robbery with aggravating circumstances	Robbery (excludes home robbery and car/truck hijackings)
2. Sexual offences	Rape	
	Sexual assault	
	Attempted sexual offences	
	Contact sexual offences	
3. Trio crimes	Carjacking	Hijacking of motor vehicle
	Truck hijacking	
	Robbery of cash-in-transit	
	Bank robbery	
	Robbery at residential premises	Home robbery
	Robbery at non-residential premises	
4. Property-related crime	Burglary at residential premises	Housebreaking
	Theft of motor vehicle & motorcycle	Theft of motor vehicle
	Theft out of or from motor vehicle	Theft out of motor vehicle
	Stock theft	Theft of livestock/poultry and other animals
		Theft of personal property
5. Other property-related crimes	Arson	Deliberate damage/burning/destruction of dwellings
	Malicious damage of residential premises	
		Theft of bicycle
		Theft of crops
6. Crime detected as a result of police action	Drug-related crime	
	Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	
	Sexual offences detected as a result of police action	
7. Other crimes	All theft not mentioned elsewhere	Corruption
	Commercial crimes	Consumer fraud
	Illegal possession of firearms or ammunition	

ANNEXURE D: SAPS and VOCS definitions of crime

SAPS	VOCS
Murder Murder consists of the unlawful and intentional killing of another human being.	Murder Unlawful and intentional killing of another human being.
Sexual offences Rape, compelled rape, sexual assault, compelled sexual assault, compelled self-sexual assault, incest, bestiality, sexual act with corpse, acts of consensual sexual penetration with certain children (statutory rape), acts of consensual sexual violation with certain children (statutory sexual assault).	Sexual offences 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.
Assault with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm Assault with the intent to cause grievous bodily harm is the unlawful and intentional direct or indirect application of force to the body of another person with the intention of causing grievous bodily harm to that person.	Assault (excludes sexual assault) Direct or indirect application of force to the body of another person which may cause bodily harm, or threat of application of immediate personal violence to another, in circumstances in which the threatened person is prevailed upon to believe that the person who is threatening him/her has the intention and power to carry out his/her threat.
Common assault Assault is the unlawful and intentional — (a) direct or indirect application of force to the body of another person, or (b) threat of application of immediate personal violence to another, in circumstances in which the threatened person is prevailed upon to believe that the person who is threatening him/her has the intention and power to carry out his/her threat.	
Common robbery Robbery is the unlawful and intentional forceful removal and appropriation of movable tangible property belonging to another.	
Robbery with aggravating circumstances Robbery with aggravating circumstances is the unlawful and intentional forceful removal and appropriation in aggravating circumstances of movable tangible property belonging to another.	Robbery (excludes home robbery and car/truck hijackings) Unlawfully obtaining property with use of force or threat of force against a person with intent to permanently or temporarily withhold it from a person.
Hijacking Robbery of a motor vehicle is the unlawful and intentional forceful removal and appropriation of a motor vehicle (excluding a truck) belonging to another.	Hijacking of motor vehicle Unlawful and intentional forceful removal and appropriation of a motor vehicle from the occupant(s).
Truck hijacking Robbery of a truck is the unlawful and intentional forceful removal and appropriation of a truck (excluding a light delivery vehicle) belonging to another.	
Robbery of cash-in-transit Cash-in-transit robbery is the unlawful and intentional forceful removal and appropriation of money or containers for the conveyance of money, belonging to another while such money or containers for the conveyance of money are being transported by a security company on behalf of the owner thereof.	

SAPS	VOCS
Robbery at residential premises House robbery is the unlawful and intentional forceful removal and appropriation of property from the residential premises of another person.	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).
Robbery at non-residential premises Business robbery is the unlawful and intentional forceful removal and appropriation of property from the business of another person.	
Burglary at residential premises Housebreaking (residential premises) is committed by a person who unlawfully and intentionally breaks into a building or similar structure, used for human habitation, and enters or penetrates it with part of his or her body or with an instrument with which he or she intends to control something on the premises, with the intention to commit a crime on the premises.	Housebreaking 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).
Theft of motor vehicle & motorcycle Theft of a motor vehicle consists of the stealing of a motor vehicle belonging to another person.	Theft of motor vehicle 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 organisation without consent and without the use of force, threat of force or violence, coercion or deception.
Theft out of or from motor vehicle Theft out of a motor vehicle consists of the unlawful and intentional removal of articles in or on the vehicle from the vehicle, with the intention of permanently depriving the owner thereof of control over such articles taken from the vehicle.	Theft out of motor vehicle Theft out of a motor vehicle occurs when a person gains access to the interior of a motor vehicle, by force or otherwise, when the owner is not present and takes valuable items.
	Theft Stealing of property belonging to someone else while they are not aware.
	Theft of personal property See theft.
Arson Arson is the unlawful and intentional setting of fire to immovable property belonging to another or to one's own immovable insured property, in order to claim the value of the property from the insurer.	
Malicious damage of residential premises Malicious injury to property consists in the unlawful and intentional damaging of property belonging to another or one's own insured property, with the intention to claim the value of the property from the insurer.	Deliberate damage/burning/destruction of dwellings Unlawful and intentional damaging of dwellings.
	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.