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P0341 Victims of Crime

GOVERNANCE, PUBLIC SAFETY, AND JUSTICE SURVEY GPSJS 2022/23

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Table of contents

List of tables	3
List of figures	5
Abbreviations/acronyms	8
Summary of key findings	9
1. Introduction	10
1.1 Background	10
1.2 Objectives of the survey	10
1.3 Purpose	10
1.4 Survey scope	11
2. Basic population statistics	12
2.1 Distribution of individuals by selected demographic characteristics	12
2.2 Distribution of households by selected household characteristics	14
3. Crime levels in South Africa	15
3.1 Trends for household crimes	15
3.2 Trends for individual crimes	20
3.3 Summary	23
4. Household experience of crime	24
4.1 Introduction	24
4.2 Overview of household crime level	24
4.3 Profile of selected household crime types	29
4.3.1 Housebreaking or burglary	29
4.3.2 Home robbery	31
4.3.3 Assault	33
4.3.4 Theft of a motor vehicle	37
4.3.5 Deliberate damage of Dwelling Unit	38
4.3.6 Murder	40
4.3.7 Sexual offences	41
4.4 Summary	41
5. Individual experience of crime	42
5.1 Introduction	42
5.2 Profile of selected individual crime types	46
5.2.1 Theft of personal property	46
5.2.2 Psychological Violence	48
5.2.3 Consumer fraud	51
5.2.4 Assault	53
5.2.5 Hijacking of a motor vehicle	54
5.2.6 Sexual offences	55
5.3 Summary	55
6. Feelings of safety	56
6.1 Introduction	56
6.2 Summary	63
7. Citizen interaction and community cohesion	65
7.1 Introduction	65
7.2 Summary	70

8. Technical notes	71
8.1 Survey requirements and design	71
8.2 Sample design	71
8.3 Data collection	71
8.4 Questionnaire	72
8.5 Response rates	72
8.6 Editing and imputation	73
8.7 Construction of sample weights	73
8.7.1 Person level weights	73
8.7.2 Household level weights	73
8.7.3 Individual level weights	74
8.8 Estimation	74
8.9 Sampling and the interpretation of the data	74
8.10 Measures of precision for selected variables of the GPSJS	74

List of tables

Table 1: Number and percentage of individuals by selected demographic characteristics	12
Table 2: Distribution of households by selected household characteristics	14
Table 3: Number and percentage of households that experienced a specific type of crime in 5 years preceding the survey, 2018/19–2022/23	15
Table 4: Number and percentage of individuals that experienced a specific type of crime 5 years preceding the survey, 2018/19–2022/23	20
Table 5: Number and percentage of households that experienced a specific type of crime in the 12 months preceding the survey, 2018/19–2022/23	24
Table 6: Victimisation rates – household crime, 2018/19–2022/23	25
Table 7: Number and percentage of households that experienced housebreaking by demographic characteristics of head of household, settlement type and province, 2022/23	29
Table 8: Summary of statistics for housebreaking, 2018/19–2022/23	31
Table 9: Number and percentage of households that experienced home robbery by demographic characteristics of head of household, settlement type and province, 2022/23	31
Table 10: Summary of statistics for home robbery, 2018/19–2022/23	33
Table 11: Number and percentage of households that experienced assault by demographic characteristics of head of household, settlement type and province, 2022/23	33
Table 12: Summary of statistics for assault, 2018/19–2022/23	37
Table 13: Number and percentage of households that experienced theft of motor vehicle by demographic characteristics of head of household and settlement type, 2022/23	37
Table 14: Summary of statistics for theft of motor vehicle, 2018/19–2022/23	38
Table 15: Number and percentage of households that experienced deliberate damage of dwelling unit by demographic characteristics of head of household, settlement type and province, 2022/23	39
Table 16: Summary of statistics for deliberate damage of dwelling unit, 2018/19–2022/23	40
Table 17: Summary of statistics for murder, 2018/19–2022/23	41
Table 18: Summary of statistics for sexual offences, 2018/19–2022/23	41
Table 19: Number and percentage of individuals that experienced a specific type of crime in the 12 months preceding the survey, 2018/19–2022/23	42
Table 20: Victimisation rates – individual experience of crime, 2018/19–2022/23	42
Table 21: Number and percentage of individuals that experienced theft of personal property by demographic characteristics of individuals, province and settlement type, 2022/23	46
Table 22: Summary of statistics for theft of personal property, 2018/19–2022/23	48
Table 23: Number and percentage of individuals that experienced psychological violence by demographic characteristics, province, and settlement type, 2022/23	48
Table 24: Summary of statistics for psychological violence, 2022/23	50
Table 25: Number and percentage of individuals that experienced consumer fraud by demographic characteristics of individuals, province and settlement type, 2022/23	51
Table 26: Summary of statistics for consumer fraud, 2018/19–2022/23	52
Table 27: Number and percentage of individuals that experienced assault by demographic characteristics of individuals, province and settlement type, 2022/23	53

Table 28: Summary of statistics for assault, 2018/19–2022/23	54
Table 29: Summary of statistics for hijacking of motor vehicle, 2018/19–2022/23	55
Table 30: Summary of statistics for sexual offences, 2018/19–2022/23.....	55
Table 31: The structure of the GPSJS 2022/23 questionnaire.....	72
Table 32: Response rates per province, GPSJS 2022/23.....	72
Table 33: Measures of precision for experience of household crime in the past 5 years	77
Table 34: Measures of precision for household crime in the past 12 months	78
Table 35: Measures of precision for individual experience of crime in past 5 years	79
Table 36: Measures of precision for individual experience of crime in past 12 months	80
Table 37: Measures of precision of feelings of safety	81

List of figures

Figure 1: Trends in housebreaking/burglary, 2018/19–2022/23.....	16
Figure 2: Trends in home robbery, 2018/19–2022/23.....	16
Figure 3: Trends in theft of a motor vehicle, 2018/19–2022/23.....	17
Figure 4: Trends in murder, 2018/19–2022/23.....	17
Figure 5: Trends in sexual offences, 2018/19–2022/23.....	18
Figure 6: Trends in assault, 2018/19–2022/23.....	18
Figure 7: Trends in Deliberate damaging/burning/destruction of dwelling, 2018/19–2022/23.....	19
Figure 8: Trends in theft of personal property, 2018/19–2022/23.....	21
Figure 9: Trends in street robbery, 2018/19–2022/23.....	21
Figure 10: Trends in consumer fraud, 2018/19–2022/23.....	22
Figure 11: Trends in hijacking, 2018/19–2022/23.....	22
Figure 12: Percentage distribution of type of crimes experienced by households in the 12 months preceding the survey, 2022/23.....	25
Figure 13: Trends in housebreaking/burglary, 2018/19–2022/23.....	26
Figure 14: Trends in home robbery, 2018/19–2022/23.....	26
Figure 15: Trends in theft of a motor vehicle, 2018/19–2022/23.....	27
Figure 16: Trends in murder, 2018/19–2022/23.....	27
Figure 17: Trends in sexual offences, 2018/19–2022/23.....	28
Figure 18: Trends in assault, 2018/19–2022/23.....	28
Figure 19: Number of households that experienced housebreaking by month, 2018/19–2022/23.....	30
Figure 20: Percentage of households that reported housebreaking to the police, 2018/19–2022/23.....	30
Figure 21: Use and type of weapons during a home robbery, 2022/23.....	32
Figure 22: Percentage of households that reported home robbery to the police, 2018/19–2022/23.....	32
Figure 23: Percentage of incidents of assaults that happened during a home robbery, 2022/23.....	34
Figure 24: Victims of assault by sex, 2022/23.....	34
Figure 25: Use and type of weapons during an incident of assault, 2022/23.....	35
Figure 26: Percentage of incidences of assault committed by a specified perpetrator, 2022/23.....	35
Figure 27: Percentage of households that reported assault to the police, 2018/19–2022/23.....	36
Figure 28: Percentage of households that were satisfied with the police response, 2022/23.....	36
Figure 29: Percentage of households that reported theft of motor vehicle to the police, 2018/19–2022/23.....	38
Figure 30: Percentage of households that reported deliberate damage of dwelling unit to the police, 2018/19–2022/23.....	40
Figure 31: Percentage distribution of type of crimes experienced by individuals in the 12 months preceding the survey, 2022/23.....	43
Figure 32: Trends in theft of personal property, 2018/19–2022/23.....	43
Figure 33: Trends in street robbery, 2018/19–2022/23.....	44
Figure 34: Trends in consumer fraud, 2018/19–2022/23.....	44
Figure 35: Trends in hijacking, 2018/19–2022/23.....	45
Figure 36: Trends in assault, 2018/19–2022/23.....	45
Figure 37: Number of individuals who experienced theft of personal property by month, 2018/19–2022/23.....	47

Figure 38: Percentage of victims that reported the theft of personal property to the police, 2018/19–2022/23	47
Figure 39: Number of individuals who experienced psychological violence by month, 2018/19–2022/23	49
Figure 40: Percentage of victims that reported psychological violence to the police, 2022/23	50
Figure 41: Percentage of victims that reported consumer fraud to the police, 2018/19–2022/23	52
Figure 42: Percentage of individuals that reported assault to the police, 2018/19–2022/23	54
Figure 43: Percentage distribution of individuals who felt safe walking alone in their areas during the day, 2018/19–2022/23	56
Figure 44: Percentage distribution of individuals who felt safe walking alone in their areas when it was dark, 2018/19–2022/23	57
Figure 45: Feelings of safety when walking alone in their areas of residence during the day, 2018/19–2022/23	57
Figure 46: Feelings of safety when walking alone in their areas of residence when it was dark, 2018/19–2022/23	58
Figure 47: Feelings of safety when walking alone in their areas of residence when it was daytime by gender, 2021/22–2022/23	58
Figure 48: Feelings of safety when walking alone in their areas of residence when it was dark by gender, 2021/22–2022/23	59
Figure 49: Feelings of safety when walking alone in their areas of residence when it was daytime by geographical location, 2022/23	59
Figure 50: Feelings of safety when walking alone in their areas of residence when it was daytime by geographical location, 2022/23	60
Figure 51: Feelings of safety when walking alone in their areas of residence when it was dark by geographical location, 2022/23	60
Figure 52: Feelings of safety when walking alone in their areas of residence when it was dark by geographical location, 2021/22–2022/23	61
Figure 53: Percentage of people who have done something to protect themselves against crime, 2021/22–2022/23	61
Figure 54: Percentage of people who have done something to protect themselves against crime by gender, 2021/22–2022/23	62
Figure 55: Percentage of people who have done something to protect themselves against crime by population group, 2021/22–2022/23	62
Figure 56: Distribution of persons by main thing they did to protect themselves, 2021/22–2022/23	63
Figure 57: Percentage of individuals who feel safer after doing something to protect themselves, 2022/23	63
Figure 58: Percentage of households' that knows their next-door neighbours' name, 2019/20 and 2022/23	65
Figure 59: Percentage of households' that knows their next-door neighbours' name by demographic variables, 2022/23	65
Figure 60: Percentage of households' that knows their next-door neighbours' name by geographic location, 2022/23	66

Figure 61: Percentage of households' that would ask any of their next-door neighbours to watch their house if they were going away, 2019/20 and 2022/23.....	66
Figure 62: Percentage of households' that would ask any of their next-door neighbours to watch their house if they were going away by geographic location, 2022/23.....	67
Figure 63: Percentage of households that trust their next-door neighbours enough to let them look after their children for more than an hour, 2019/20 and 2022/23.....	67
Figure 64: Percentage of households that trust their next-door neighbours enough to let them look after their children for more than an hour by geographic location, 2022/23.....	68
Figure 65: Percentage of households' knowledge of an active forum in their area that discusses or deals with community related issues, 2019/20 and 2022/23.....	68
Figure 66: Percentage of households' knowledge of an active forum in their area that discusses or deals with community related issues by geographic location, 2022/23.....	69
Figure 67: Percentage of households by the level of participation in community forums, 2019/20 and 2022/23.....	69
Figure 68: Coefficient of variation thresholds	76

Abbreviations/acronyms

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

Summary of key findings

Household crime levels in South Africa

In 2022/23, an estimated 1,6 million incidences of housebreaking occurred, affecting 1,1 million households in South Africa. The number of affected households represents 5,7% of all households in the country. About 51% (51,4%) of households that experienced housebreaking reported some or all incidences to the police.

An estimated 238 000 incidences of home robberies occurred, affecting 195 000 households in 2022/23. The number of affected households represents 1,0% of all households in the country. About 57% (56,8%) of households that experienced home robbery reported some or all incidences to the police.

In 2022/23, 68 000 households experienced assault in a total of 85 000 incidences. Less than 1% (0,4%) of all households in the country experienced assault. About 54% (53,7%) of households that experienced assault reported some or all incidences to the police. Weapons were used in some of the incidences of assault.

The households reported that the weapon that was mainly used during the incidences of assault was a knife. An estimated 28% of households reported that the perpetrators of assault were a relative/other household member. Of the households that reported incidences of assault to the police, about 56% indicated that they were satisfied with the police response.

Individual crime levels in South Africa

An estimated 1 520 000 incidences of theft of personal property occurred in 2022/23, affecting 1 228 000 individuals aged 16 years and older. The number of affected individuals represents 2,9% of the population. About 41% (41,4%) of individuals who experienced theft of personal property reported some or all incidences to the police.

A total of 314 000 (0,7% of adults aged 16 and older) individuals experienced consumer fraud in a total of 487 000 incidences. Results show that 38,1% of the victims reported some or all incidences to the police, which is a 6,1 percentage point decrease compared to the previous year.

A total of 265 000 (0,6% of adults aged 16 and older) individuals experienced psychological violence in a total of 1,3 million incidences. About 31% of the victims reported some or all incidences to the police. The incidences peaked in February, April, and December. Females were more likely to experience psychological violence compared to males.

Feelings of safety

About 81% (80,8%) of the population felt safe walking alone in their neighbourhood during the day while 37,0% felt safe walking alone in their neighbourhood during the night. About 30% (29,7%) indicated that they have done something to protect themselves. Almost 44% (43,8%) of the population indicated that they only walk during safer hours as the main thing they have done to protect themselves against crime. Of those aged 16 years and older, 79,7% felt safer after taking measures to protect themselves against crime.

Citizen interaction and community cohesion

The proportion of households who know their neighbours' names increased from 91,9% in 2019/20 to 93,3% in 2022/23. A slight decrease is observed in the number of households who would ask any of their next-door neighbours to watch their house when they were going away. More than 50% of the households indicated that they have no knowledge of active forums that discuss or deals with community-related issues in their areas. The proportion of households who knew of active forums increased from 33,5% in 2019/20 to 38,3% in 2022/23.

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Statistician-General

1. Introduction

This statistical release presents a selection of key findings from the Governance, Public Safety, and Justice Survey (GPSJS) 2022/23, conducted by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) from April 2022 to March 2023.

1.1 Background

The GPSJS is a countrywide household-based survey that aims to bridge the statistical information gaps in the field of governance statistics by conducting interviews with households and individuals and collecting the data items needed for planning and monitoring. The GPSJS was conducted for the first time in South Africa in 2018/19 as an updated version of the long-running Victims of Crime Survey (VOCS) to include themes on governance. The re-engineered GPSJS retained many items from the VOCS, while new content was added. There is, therefore, a break of series in the estimates of crime from VOCS to GPSJS. However, there is no break of series for questions that remained the same, for example, questions on experience of crime. There is also no break to the five-year crime series arising from the question “In the past 5 years have you or any member of the household experienced any of the following crimes?” because no change was made to this question. Therefore, it is possible to determine whether crime increased or decreased between 2018/19 and 2022/23 using the five-year series, while the twelve-month series was used to determine whether crime increased or decreased between 2021/22 and 2022/23 data collection periods.

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

1.2 Objectives of the survey

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

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

1.3 Purpose

The Victims of Crime report focused on people's perceptions of safety and experiences of crime. The survey profiled different aspects that are inherent in the different types of crime, such as the timing of the different crimes, the nature and extent of the violence that takes place and the reporting of crime. The GPSJS 2022/23 is comparable to the previous versions of VOCS in cases where the questions remained largely unchanged.

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

This report has three main objectives, namely:

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

1.4 Survey scope

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

2. Basic population statistics

2.1 Distribution of individuals by selected demographic characteristics.

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

Demographic characteristic	Number ('000)	Percentage
Sex		
Male	20 671	48,4
Female	22 075	51,6
Population		
Black African	34 025	79,6
Coloured	3 807	8,9
Indian/Asian	1 233	2,9
White	3 681	8,6
Age group		
16–34	19 821	46,4
35–49	11 509	26,9
50–64	7 645	17,9
65+	3 770	8,8
Marital status		
Married	11 331	26,5
Living together like husband and wife	4 066	9,5
Divorced	804	1,9
Separated but still legally married	281	0,7
Widowed	2 668	6,2
Single	23 596	55,2
Highest level of education		
No schooling	1 256	3,0
Some primary	3 015	7,2
Completed primary	1 701	4,1
Some secondary	16 287	38,8
Completed secondary	13 960	33,3
Post school	5 751	13,7
Province		
Western Cape	5 276	12,3
Eastern Cape	4 231	9,9
Northern Cape	890	2,1
Free State	2 107	4,9
KwaZulu-Natal	7 997	18,7
North West	2 899	6,8
Gauteng	12 192	28,5
Mpumalanga	3 265	7,6
Limpopo	3 888	9,1
Metro status		
Metro	19 755	46,2
Non-metro	22 991	53,8

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

Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages.

Table 1 shows the number and percentage distribution of the population aged 16 years and older by selected demographic characteristics. The distribution by population aged 16 years and older by sex shows that 51,6% were females, and 48,4% were males. The table also shows that almost four in five (79,6%) of the population aged 16 and older is black African, while coloureds (8,9%) and whites (8,6%) are almost of the same proportion and the Indian/Asian population is 2,9% of the total population aged 16 and older.

The age pattern of individuals aged 16 years and older indicates that they typically comprised a youthful population with the highest percentage (46,4%) aged 16–34 years followed by those aged 35–49 at 26,9%.

In terms of marital status, 55,2% of the population aged 16 years and older were single, whilst 26,5% were married. About 9,5% lived together like husband and wife, while almost 6,2% were widowed. Furthermore, the results show that 1,9% of the population aged 16 years and older are divorced, and less than one per cent are separated while still legally married (0,7%).

About 38,8% of the population 16 years and older had attained some secondary school education, 33,3% completed secondary, 13,7% attained some post school qualification, 7,2% attained some primary, and 4,1% completed primary and 3,0% no schooling.

Gauteng had the largest proportion of the population aged 16 years and older (28,5%), followed by KwaZulu-Natal with 18,7%, Western Cape (12,3%) and Eastern Cape (9,9%). Northern Cape had the smallest proportion amongst all the provinces at 2,1%. About 53,8% of the population aged 16 and older lived in non-metro areas.

2.2 Distribution of households by selected household characteristics

Table 2: Distribution of households by selected household characteristics

Demographic characteristic	Number ('000)	Percentage
Sex		
Male	10 791	57,5
Female	7 973	42,5
Population		
Black African	15 414	82,1
Coloured	1 308	7,0
Indian/Asian	454	2,4
White	1 588	8,5
Age group		
15–34	4 680	24,9
35–49	7 011	37,4
50–64	4 439	23,7
65+	2 631	14,0
Marital status		
Married	5 888	31,4
Living together like husband and wife	2 025	10,8
Separated but still legally married	227	1,2
Divorced	622	3,3
Widowed	2 375	12,7
Single	7 622	40,6
Highest level of education		
No schooling	885	4,8
Some primary	1 737	9,5
Completed primary	863	4,7
Some secondary	6 484	35,4
Completed secondary	5 395	29,4
Post school	2 968	16,2
Province		
Western Cape	2 068	11,0
Eastern Cape	1 746	9,3
Northern Cape	366	2,0
Free State	1 005	5,4
KwaZulu-Natal	3 320	17,7
North West	1 359	7,2
Gauteng	5 690	30,3
Mpumalanga	1 466	7,8
Limpopo	1 744	9,3
Metro status		
Metro	8 710	46,4
Non-metro	10 054	53,6

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

Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages.

Table 2 shows the number and percentage distribution of the households by selected household characteristics. The table shows that most (57,5%) households were male-headed. It further shows that non-metro areas accounted for most households (53,6%).

Gauteng had the largest proportion of the households (30,3%), followed by KwaZulu-Natal with 17,7%, Western Cape (11,0%) and Eastern Cape (9,3%). Northern Cape and Free State had the smallest proportion of households amongst all the provinces at 2,0% and 5,4%.

3. Crime levels in South Africa

3.1 Trends for household crimes

The section presents trends of household crimes for the period 2018/19 to 2022/23. The data used to calculate these estimates come from the question, “Have you or your household experienced (type of crime) during the past 5 years”. The reference period is five years.

Table 3: Number and percentage of households that experienced a specific type of crime in 5 years preceding the survey, 2018/19–2022/23

Indicator	Statistics	Year				
	(Numbers in '000)	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Housebreaking/burglary	Number	2 214	2 270	1 935	2 199	2 338
	Percent	13,0	13,5	10,9	12,0	12,5
Home robbery	Number	449	415	312	394	465
	Percent	2,7	2,5	1,8	2,2	2,5
Theft of motor vehicle	Number	256	277	212	163	209
	Percent	1,5	1,7	1,2	0,9	1,1
Deliberate damaging of dwelling	Number	160	182	**	**	152
	Percent	1,0	1,1	**	**	0,8
Murder	Number	53	53	43	40	57
	Percent	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,3
Assault	Number	*	117	125	213	219
	Percent	*	0,9	0,7	1,1	1,2
Sexual offence	Number	*	39	25	32	49
	Percent	*	0,3	0,1	0,2	0,3

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

** Not collected in the 2022/23 round.

Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages.

Table 3 shows that housebreaking/burglary has consistently been the most common crime experienced by households in South Africa. The number of households that experienced this crime increased from 2018/19 to 2019/20, then dropped in 2020/21. There is an increase from 2021/22 to 2022/23. The second most common crime experienced by households in the five years prior to the survey is home robbery. Over the years, home robbery has declined from 449 000 in 2018/19 to 312 000 in 2020/21. However, there is an increase observed in the experience of home robbery between 2021/22 (394 000) and 2022/23 (465 000).

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

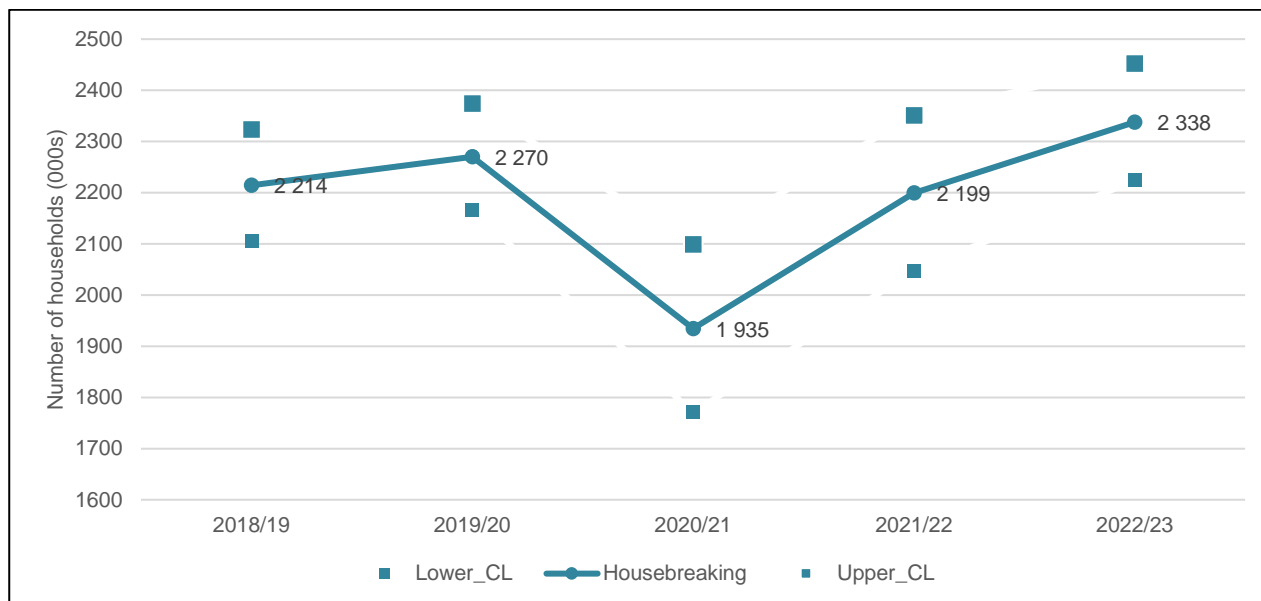
Figure 1: Trends in housebreaking/burglary, 2018/19–2022/23

Figure 1 shows housebreaking/burglary increased between 2018/19 (2 214 000) and 2019/20 (2 270 000). It then declined to 1 935 000 in 2020/21 before increasing to 2 199 000 in 2021/22, and further increased again to 2 338 000 in 2022/23. The increase between 2021/22 and 2022/23 was not statistically significant. The figure further shows that housebreaking/burglary levels are almost similar in 2018/19, 2019/20, 2020/21 and 2022/23 periods.

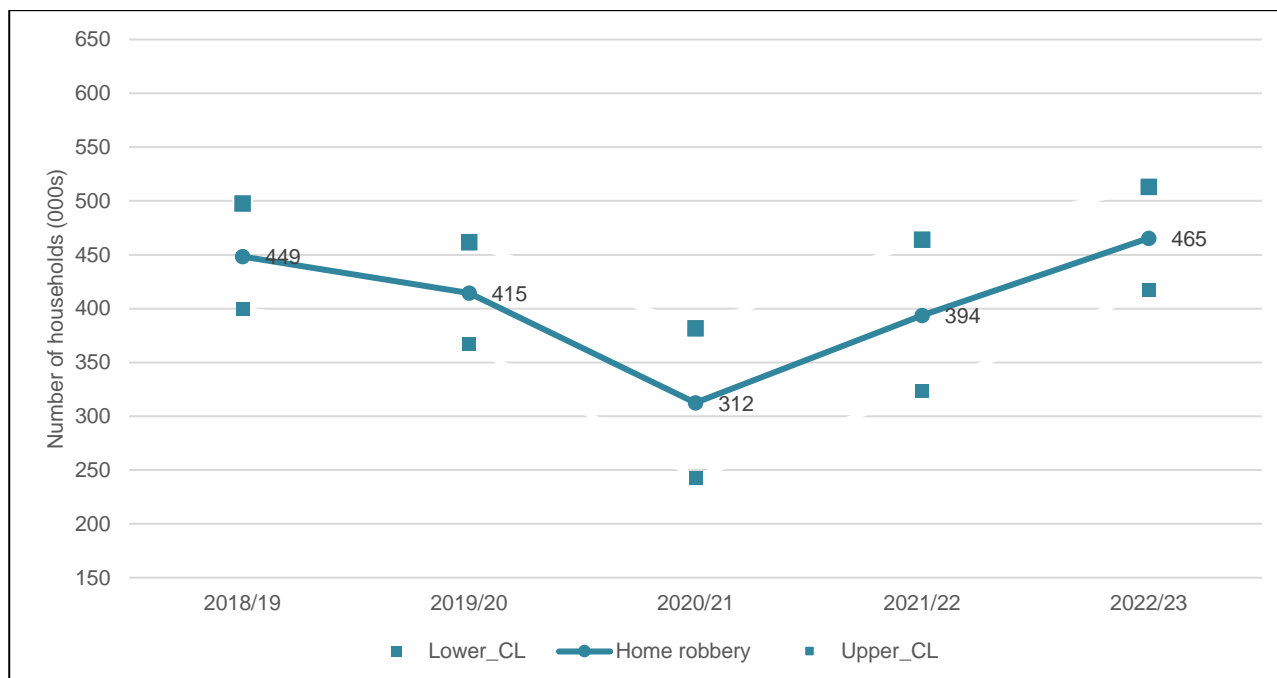
Figure 2: Trends in home robbery, 2018/19–2022/23

Figure 2 shows a general decrease in home robberies between 2018/19 and 2020/21. The decrease between the survey periods was not statistically significant. However, there is a sharp decrease between 2019/20 and 2020/21, which changed in 2021/22 with an increase that is not statistically significant. The increase between 2021/22 and 2022/23 is not statistically significant.

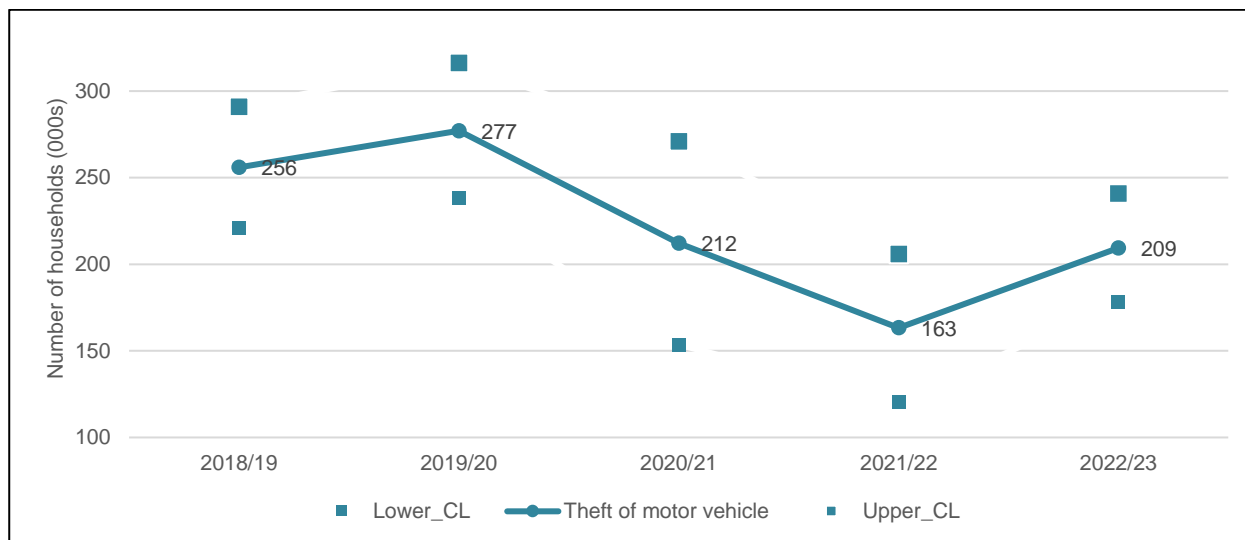
Figure 3: Trends in theft of a motor vehicle, 2018/19–2022/23

Figure 3 shows an increase in the experience of theft of motor vehicle between 2018/19 and 2019/20 before it decreased in 2020/21 and further decreased in 2021/22. The figure further shows that in 2021/22 theft of motor vehicles declined below 2018/19 levels and the drop is not statistically significant. There is an increase between 2021/22 and 2022/23 which is not statistically significant.

Figure 4: Trends in murder, 2018/19–2022/23

Figure 4 shows murder flattened between 2018/19 and 2019/20 before the decrease in the number of murders between 2019/20 and 2020/21 that is not statistically significant. There was a further decrease in murder occurrences between 2020/21 and 2021/22. The figure further shows that the number of murders increased between 2021/22 and 2022/23, although the difference is not statistically significant.

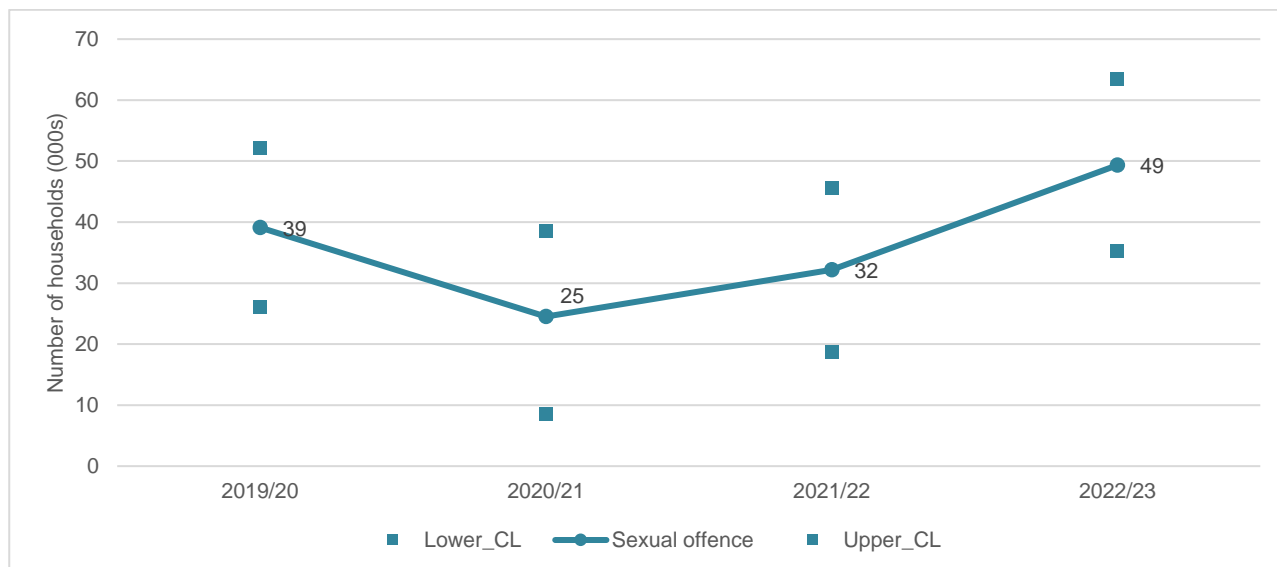
Figure 5: Trends in sexual offences, 2018/19–2022/23

Figure 5 shows that sexual offences decreased between 2019/20 (39 000) and 2020/21 (25 000) before increasing between 2020/21 and 2021/22 to (32 000), and further increased between 2021/22 and 2022/23 (49 000). However, the confidence intervals show an overlap in all three periods, meaning the difference is not statistically significant in the three periods.

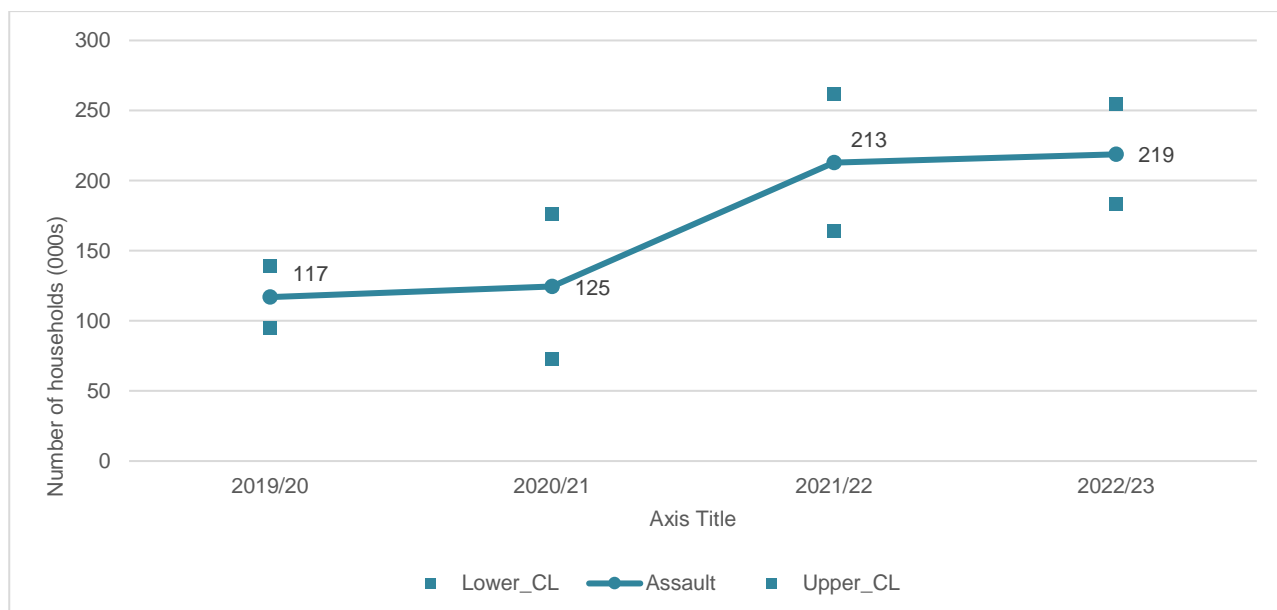
Figure 6: Trends in assault, 2018/19–2022/23

Figure 6 shows the trends in assault between 2019/20 and 2022/23. The figure shows that the households that experienced assault have been increasing over the years. It increased from 2019/20 (117 000) to 2020/21 (125 000), and a further sharp increase is observed in 2021/22 (213 000). There is a statistically significant increase between 2019/20 (117 000) and 2022/23 (219 000).

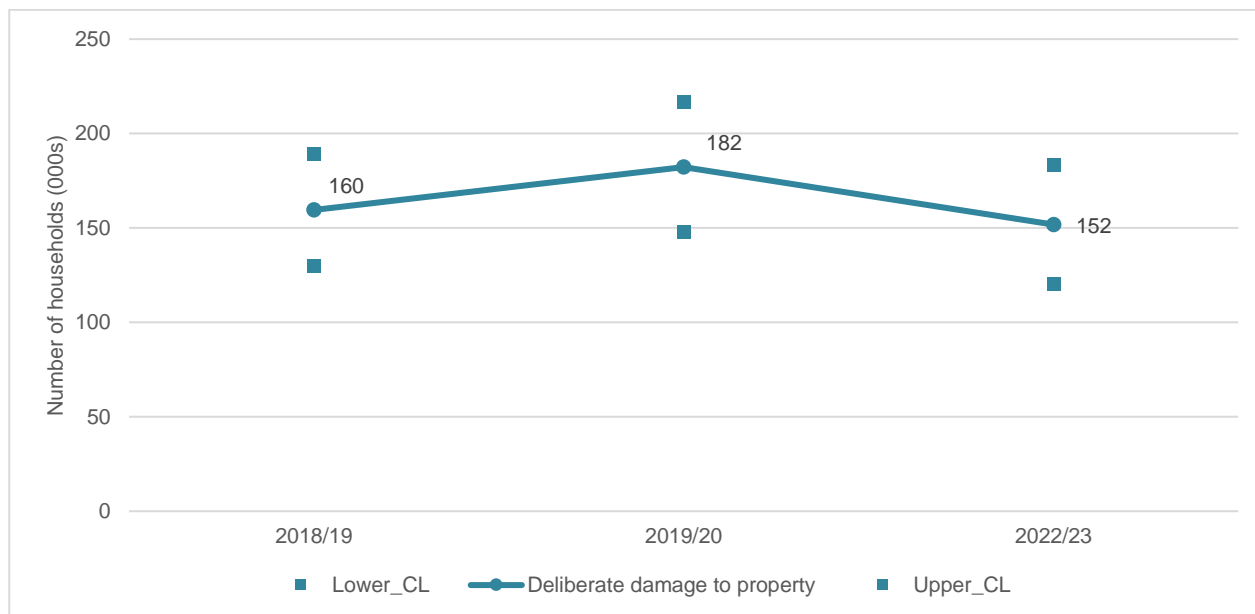
Figure 7: Trends in Deliberate damaging/burning/destruction of dwelling, 2018/19–2022/23

Figure 7 shows the trends in the experience of deliberate damaging of dwelling between 2018/19 and 2022/23. The figure shows that the households that experienced deliberate damaging of dwelling increased between 2018/19 (160 000) and 2019/20 (182 000) before decreasing in 2022/23 (152 000) below the 2018/19 levels. The decrease between 2019/20 and 2022/23 is not statistically significant.

3.2 Trends for individual crimes

This section focuses on crimes committed against members of households who were 16 years or older during the survey. The GPSJS does not capture type of crimes committed against children under 16 because they require special resources to comply with regulations concerning child welfare. Trends for seven crimes on individuals are reported in the Table 4 in the GPSJS 2022/23.

Table 4: Number and percentage of individuals that experienced a specific type of crime 5 years preceding the survey, 2018/19–2022/23

Indicator	Statistics	Year				
	(Number '000)	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Theft of personal property	Number	2 344	2 400	2 070	2 919	2 790
	Percent	5,9	6,0	5,0	7,0	6,5
Street robbery	Number	1 126	1 109	832	799	1 019
	Percent	2,8	2,8	2,0	1,9	2,4
Assault excluding sexual assault	Number	599	495	**	**	515
	Percent	1,5	1,2	**	**	1,2
Consumer fraud	Number	173	670	583	1 017	639
	Percent	0,4	1,7	1,4	2,4	1,5
Hijacking	Number	198	265	151	330	280
	Percent	0,5	0,7	0,4	0,8	0,7
Sexual offences	Number	98	113	**	**	112
	Percent	0,3	0,3	**	**	0,3
Psychological violence	Number	**	**	**	**	379
	Percent	**	**	**	**	0,9

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

** Not collected in the 2022/23 round.

Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages.

Table 4 shows that theft of personal property remains the most common crime experienced by individuals in South Africa. The individuals who experienced this crime increased from 2,3 million in 2018/19 to 2,4 million in 2019/20 before it decreased to 2,1 million in 2020/21. Theft of personal property increased to 2,9 million in 2021/22, then decreased to 2,8 million in 2022/23. The second most common crime experienced by individuals during the five-year period is street robbery. Street robbery decreased from 1,1 million in 2018/19 to 832 000 in 2020/21, and further declined to 799 000 in 2021/22. There is an increase observed from 2021/22 to 1,0 million in 2022/23. Hijacking has decreased from 330 000 in 2021/22 to 280 000 in 2022/23.

Psychological violence was measured for the first time in the GPSJS 2022/23. A total of 379 000 individuals experienced psychological violence in 2022/23.

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.

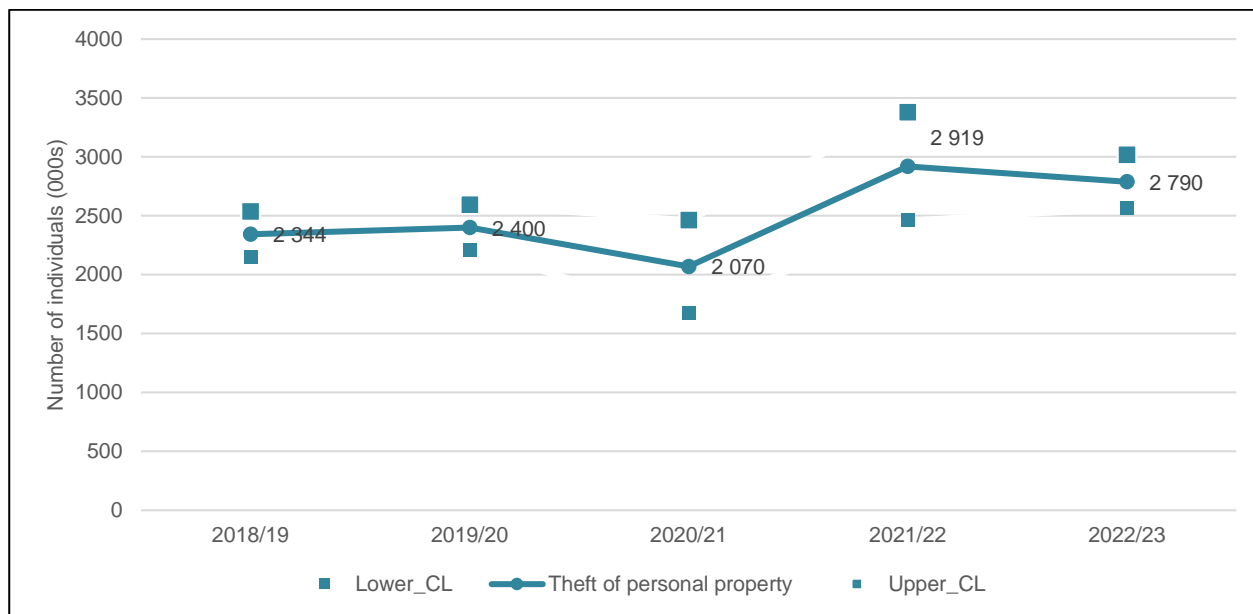
Figure 8: Trends in theft of personal property, 2018/19–2022/23

Figure 8 shows that theft of personal property increased from 2018/19 (2,3 million) to 2019/20 (2,4 million) before decreasing in 2020/21 (2,1 million). Theft of personal property then increased in 2021/22 (2,9 million). There was a slight increase between 2018/19 and 2019/20, which is not statistically significant. There is a decrease between 2021/22 and 2022/23.

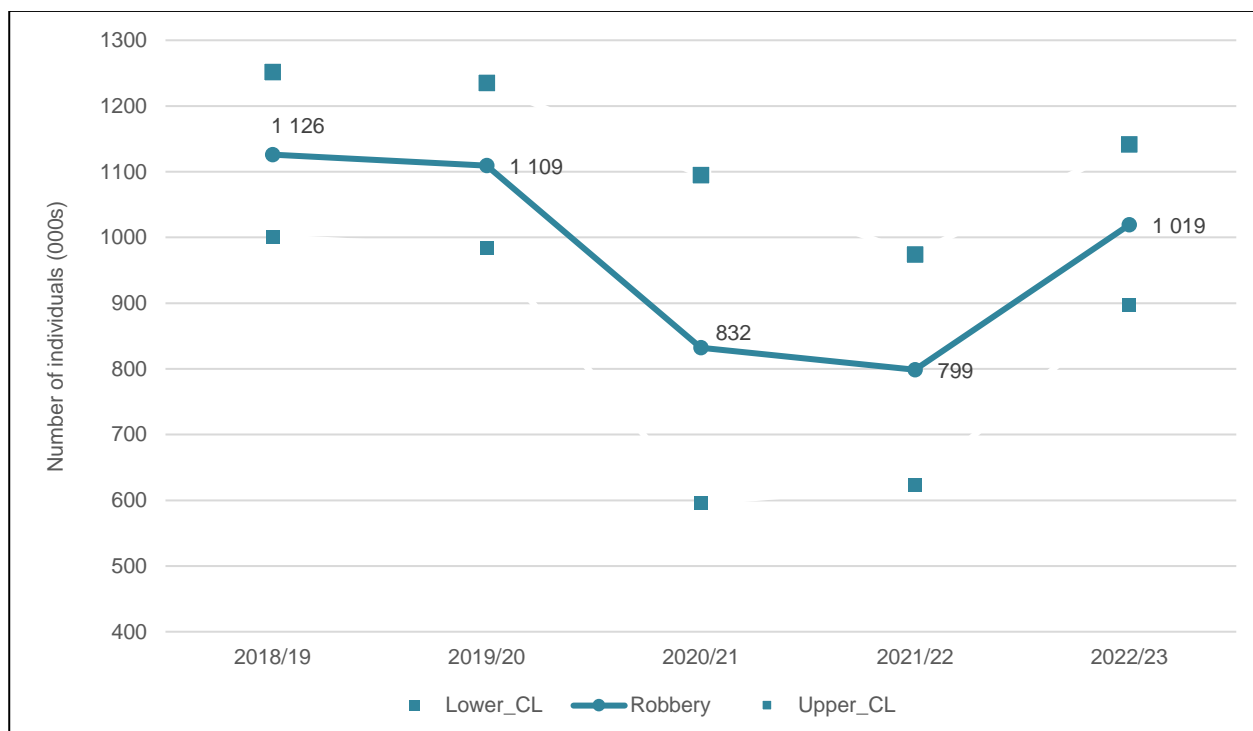
Figure 9: Trends in street robbery, 2018/19–2022/23

Figure 9 shows that there has been a constant decline in street robbery between 2018/19 (1,1 million) and 2021/22 (799 000). There is no significant difference observed in street robbery during the period 2020/21 and 2021/22. The figure shows a sharp increase between 2021/22 (799 000) and 2022/23 (1,0 million), which was not statistically significant.

Figure 10: Trends in consumer fraud, 2018/19–2022/23

Figure 10 shows a fluctuating trend in the number of victims of consumer fraud in the five year period between 2018/19 and 2022/23. There was a sharp increase from 2018/19 (173 000) to 2019/20 (670 000). The number of victims of consumer fraud decreased from 2019/20 (670 000) to 2020/21 (584 000), and there has been a statistically significant increase observed which almost doubled between 2020/21 (584 000) and 2021/22 (1,0 million). Then there was a sharp decrease in consumer fraud between 2021/22 (1,0 million) and 2022/23 (639 000), almost to the 2019/20 levels. The decrease between 2021/22 and 2022/23 is statistically significant.

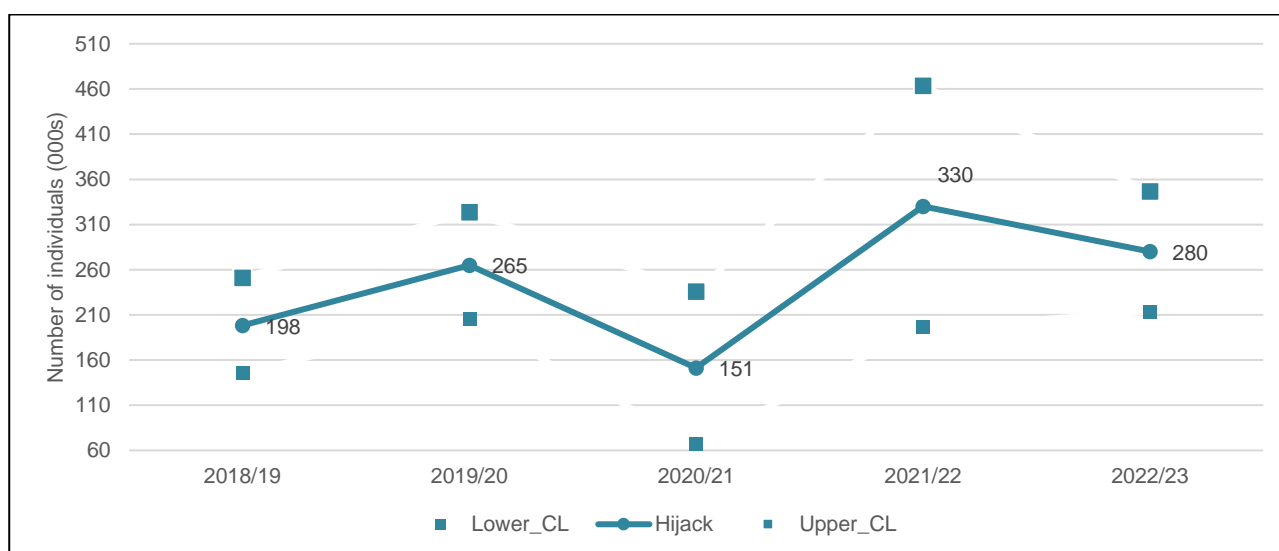
Figure 11: Trends in hijacking, 2018/19–2022/23

Figure 11 shows the number of victims of hijacking doubled from 151 000 in 2020/21 to 330 000 in 2021/22. However, a decline in the number of victims of hijacking can be observed between 2019/20 (265 000) and 2020/21 (151 000), although the decrease is not statistically significant. The figure also shows a decrease in the number of hijackings between 2021/22 (330 000) and 2022/23 (280 000), which is not statistically significant.

3.3 Summary

The experience of crime by households between the 2021/22 and 2022/23 periods shows an upward trend in six types of crime. Housebreaking/burglary has consistently been the most common crime experienced by households in South Africa. The number of households that experienced this crime increased from 2018/19 to 2019/20, and then dropped in 2020/21 before increasing from 2021/22 to 2022/23. The second most common crime experienced by households during the five-year period is home robbery. Home robbery has constantly declined between 2018/19 (449 000) and 2020/21 (312 000). However, there is an increase observed in the experience of home robbery between 2021/22 (394 000) and 2022/23 (465 000).

The experience of crime by individuals between the 2020/21 and 2021/22 periods shows a downward trend in almost all types of crime. Theft of personal property has been the most common crime experienced by individuals in South Africa. The number of individuals who experienced this crime increased from 2,3 million in 2018/19 to 2,4 million in 2019/20 before it decreased to 2,1 million in 2020/21. Theft of personal property increased to 2,9 million in 2021/22, then decreased again to 2,8 million in 2022/23. The second most common crime experienced by individuals during the five-year period is street robbery. Consumer fraud sharply rose between 2018/19 (173 000) and 2019/20 (670 000), then decreased in the 2020/21 to 584 000 before increasing sharply to 1,0 million in 2021/22. There is a decrease observed between 2021/22 and 2022/23.

4. Household experience of crime

4.1 Introduction

In this section, we focus on household crime experienced during the past 12 months from the GPSJS 2022/23. The reference period was April 2021 to March 2022. Seven types of crime were surveyed.

4.2 Overview of household crime level

Table 5 below presents a summary of the number of victims of various types of crime and the percentage of the population that the number represents. The table also presents the data from year 1 (2018/19) of the GPSJS. The data used to calculate these estimates come from the question, "Have you or your household experienced a specific type of crime during the past 12 months?". The reference period is 12 months.

Table 5: Number and percentage of households that experienced a specific type of crime in the 12 months preceding the survey, 2018/19 and 2022/23

Indicator	Statistics (Number in '000)	Year				
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Housebreaking/burglary	Number	970	891	809	983	1 078
	Percent	5,8	5,3	4,6	5,4	5,7
Home robbery	Number	184	139	112	155	195
	Percent	1,1	0,8	0,6	0,9	1,0
Assault	Number	103	42	51	99	68
	Percent	0,6	0,3	0,3	0,5	0,4
Theft of motor vehicle	Number	68	82	81	42	73
	Percent	0,4	0,5	0,5	0,2	0,4
Deliberate damaging of property	Number	54	52	**	**	65
	Percent	0,3	0,3	**	**	0,3
Sexual offences	Number	15	13	*	12*	11
	Percent	0,1	0,1	*	0,1	0,1
Murder	Number	10	14	11	20	16
	Percent	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1

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

** Not collected in the specified collection period.

*** Note: Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages.

Table 5 shows approximately 1,1 million households in South Africa experienced housebreaking in the 2022/23 reference period. Approximately 195 000 households experienced home robbery, 73 000 experienced theft of a motor vehicle, and 68 000 experienced assault. Housebreaking and home robbery decreased between 2018/19 and 2020/21 and increased in 2021/22 and 2022/23. However, the pattern changes for households that experienced assault. Assault levels decreased between 2018/19 and 2019/20 then increased in 2020/21 and increased further in 2021/22. Assault levels decreased in 2022/23. Theft of motor vehicle increased between 2018/19 and 2019/20, then slightly decreased in 2020/21 and decrease further in 2021/22, with 42 000 households experiencing this type of crime. The levels increased to 73 000 in 2022/23. Murder levels increased between 2020/21 (11 000) and 2021/22 (20 000) and decreased to 16 000 in 2022/23.

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

Table 6: Victimisation rates – household crime, 2018/19-2022/23

Type of crime	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Housebreaking/burglary	5,8	5,3	4,6	5,4	5,7
Home robbery	1,1	0,8	0,6	0,9	1,0
Assault	0,6	0,3	0,3	0,5	0,4
Theft of motor vehicle	0,4	0,5	0,5	0,2	0,4
Deliberate damaging of property	0,3	0,3	**	**	0,3
Sexual offences	0,1	0,1	*	0,1	0,1
Murder	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1

Table 6 shows the victimisation rates during the past five years, from 2018/19 to 2022/23. Housebreaking/burglary has consistently been the most experienced crime by households. In 2018/19, 5,8% of the households in South Africa experienced housebreaking followed by home robbery and assault. The proportion of households that experienced housebreaking/burglary decreased between 2018/19 (5,8%) and 2020/21 (4,6%) then increased in 2021/22 (5,4%) and 2022/23 (5,7%). The proportion of households that experienced sexual offence and murder has stayed the same between 2018/19 and 2022/23.

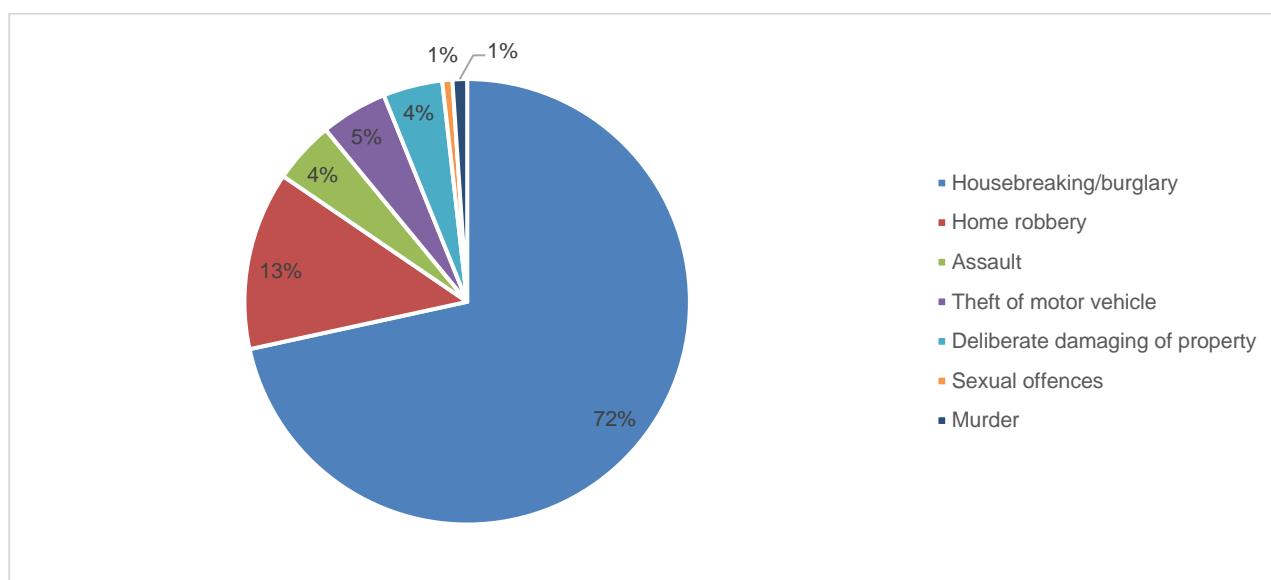
Figure 12: Percentage distribution of type of crimes experienced by households in the 12 months preceding the survey, 2022/23

Figure 12 shows the percentage distribution of the type of crimes experienced by households. Housebreaking accounts for about three-quarters (72%) of the household crimes, followed by home robbery (13%), theft of motor vehicle (5%), assault (4%), deliberate damage of property (4%), sexual offences (1%), and murder (1%).

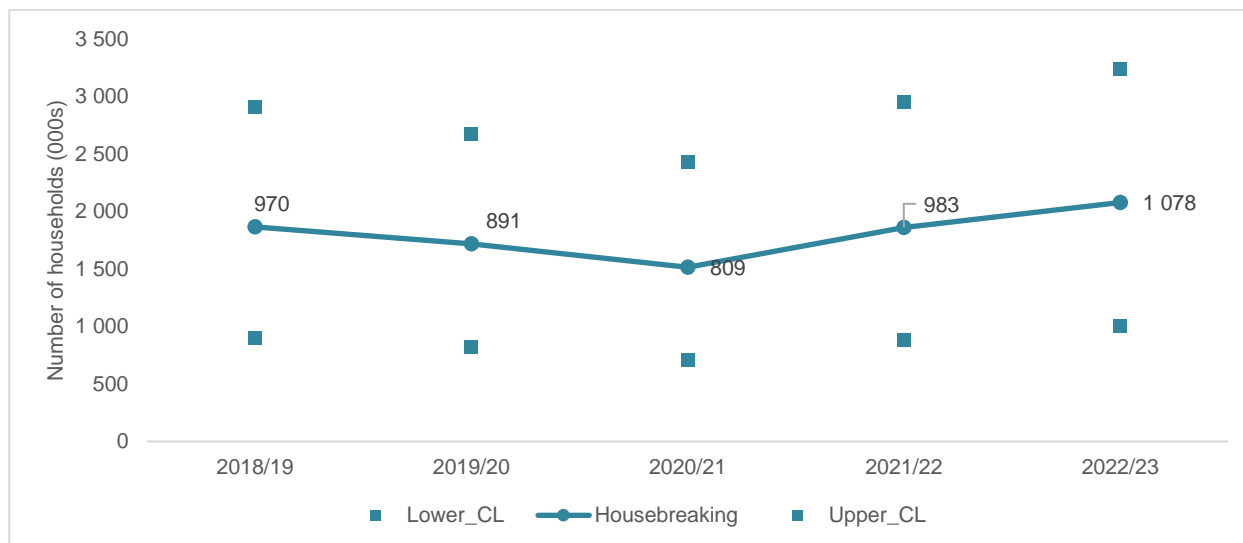
Figure 13: Trends in housebreaking/burglary, 2018/19–2022/23

Figure 13 shows the number of households that experienced housebreaking decreased between 2018/19 (970 000) and 2019/20 (891 000). It further decreased to 809 000 in 2020/21 before increasing to almost 1,1 million in 2022/23. The figure shows an increase between 2020/21 and 2022/23, which was not statistically significant.

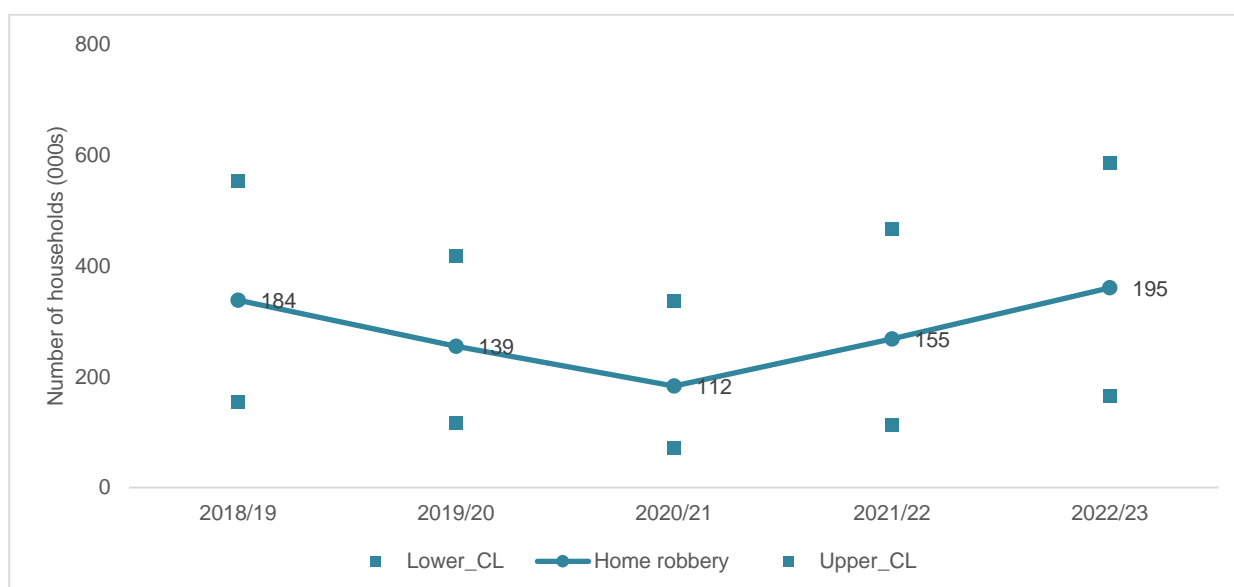
Figure 14: Trends in home robbery, 2018/19–2022/23

Figure 14 shows the trend in home robberies between 2018/19 and 2022/23. A decrease was observed between 2018/19 (184 000) and 2020/21 (112 000), which is not statistically significant. However, there is a steady increase between 2020/21 (112 000) and 2022/23 (195 000). The increase is not statistically significant.

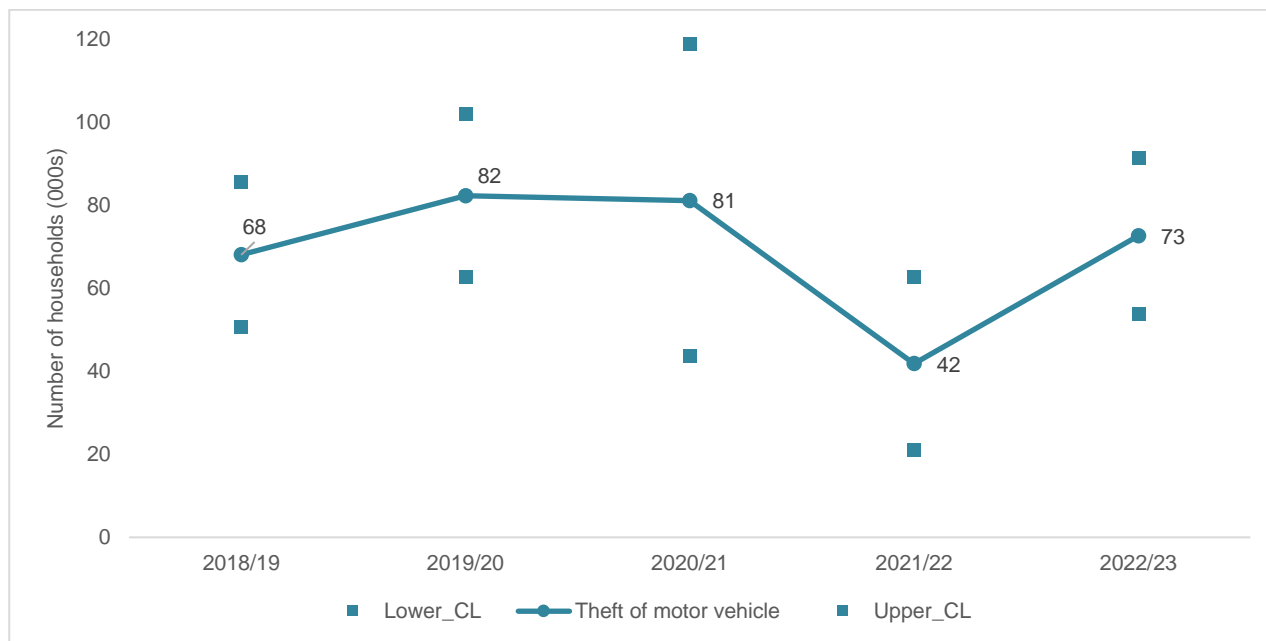
Figure 15: Trends in theft of a motor vehicle, 2018/19–2022/23

Figure 15 shows an increase in theft of motor vehicle between 2018/19 and 2019/20 before it slightly decreased in 2020/21. The increase between 2018/19 and 2020/21 was not statistically significant. The figure further shows a decrease in theft of motor vehicle between 2020/21 and 2021/22 before increasing in 2022/23. The increase is not statistically significant.

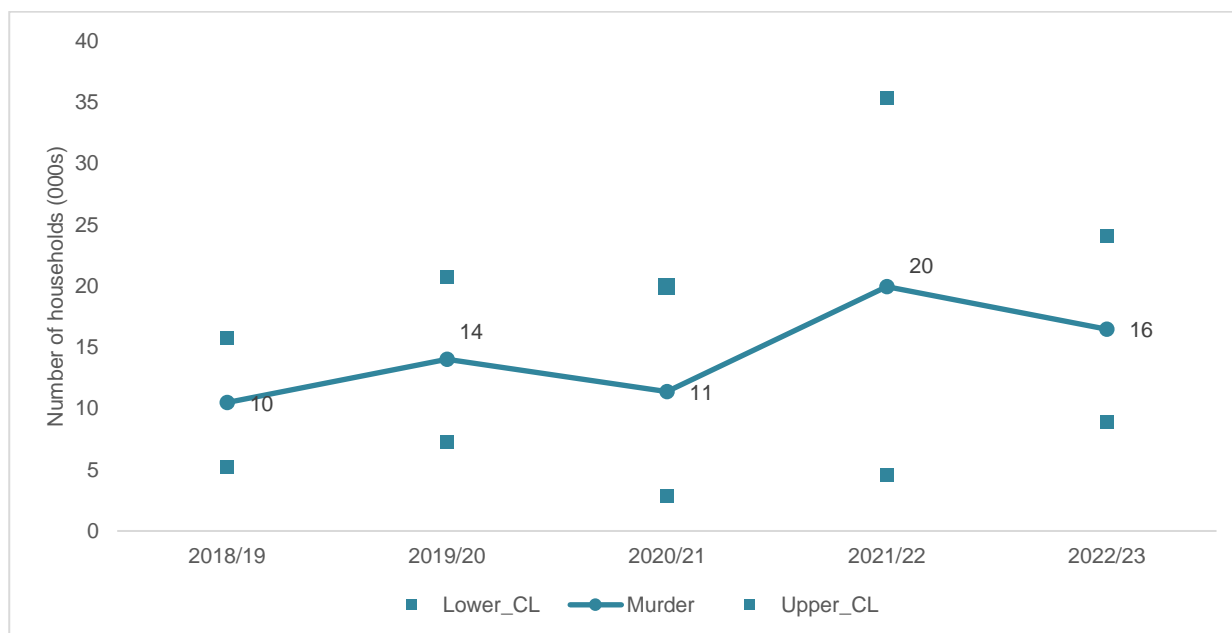
Figure 16: Trends in murder, 2018/19–2022/23

Figure 16 shows that there was a fluctuation in the number of households that experienced murder throughout the five year period. There was an increase between 2018/19 and 2019/20. The increase is not statistically significant. Furthermore, there was a slight decrease between 2019/20 and 2020/21 before it increased again in 2021/22. The figure decreased between 2021/22 and 2022/23 although the difference is not statistically significant.

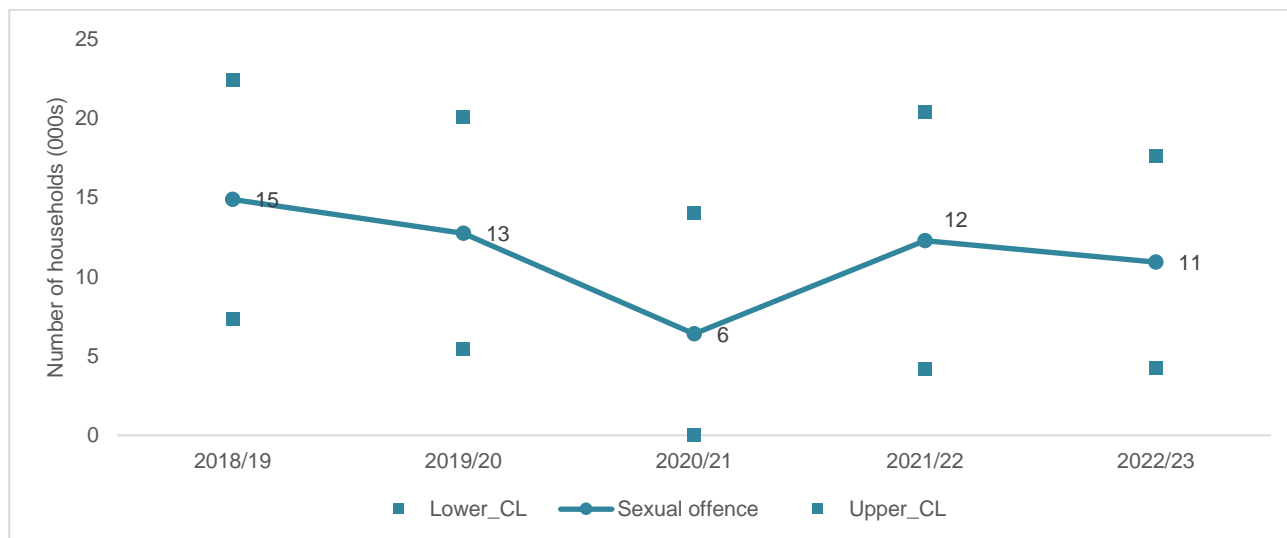
Figure 17: Trends in sexual offences, 2018/19–2022/23

Figure 17 shows a decrease in victims of sexual offences between 2018/19 (15 000) and 2020/21 (6 000). The experience of sexual offences increased from 2020/21 to 2021/22 before a slight decrease in 2022/23. There is noticeable decline, however, is not statistically significant.

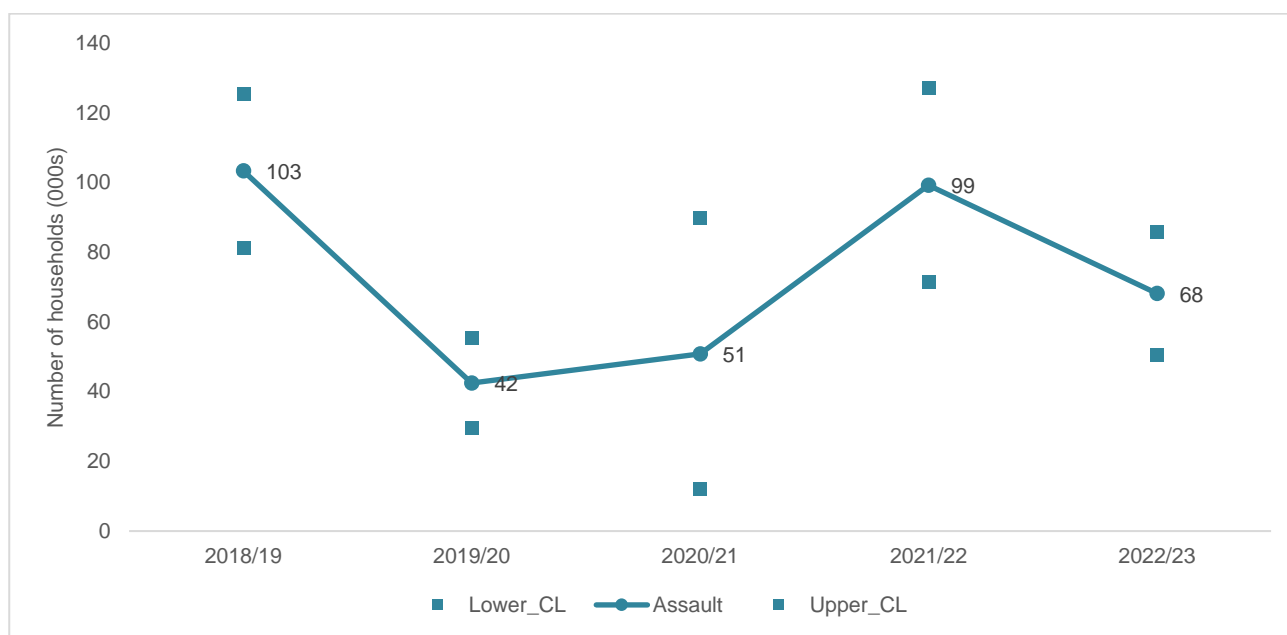
Figure 18: Trends in assault, 2018/19–2022/23

Figure 18 shows that assault declined between 2018/19 (103 000) and 2019/2020 (42 000), the decline is statistically significant. However, there was an increase between 2019/20 (42 000) and 2020/21 (51 000) and a further sharp increase which almost doubled in 2021/22 (99 000). A decrease is observed in 2022/23 (68 000), which is not statistically insignificant.

4.3 Profile of selected household crime types

4.3.1 Housebreaking or burglary

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

Table 7: Number and percentage of households that experienced housebreaking by demographic characteristics of head of household, settlement type and province, 2022/23

Characteristic	Number of incidences ('000)	Number of households ('000)	Percentage
Sex			
Male	951	667	6,2
Female	605	411	5,2
Population			
Black African	1 303	907	5,9
Coloured	122	81	6,2
Indian/Asian	18	13	2,8
White	55	78	4,9
Age group			
15–34	372	272	5,8
35–49	618	431	6,1
50–64	343	240	5,4
65+	223	136	5,2
Marital status			
Married	563	322	5,5
Living together like husband and wife	173	134	6,6
Separated but still legally married	22	35	5,7
Divorced	3	12	5,1
Widowed	144	127	5,4
Single	266	448	5,9
Highest level of education			
No schooling	53	36	4,0
Some primary	125	88	5,0
Completed primary	65	46	5,4
Some secondary	545	390	6,0
Completed secondary	472	331	6,1
Post school	274	178	6,0
Province			
Western Cape	151	117	5,6
Eastern Cape	175	122	7,0
Northern Cape	44	28	7,5
Free State	48	42	4,1
KwaZulu-Natal	485	282	8,5
North West	112	84	6,2
Gauteng	361	261	4,6
Mpumalanga	87	65	4,5
Limpopo	94	78	4,5
Metro status			
Metro	128	438	5,0
Non-metro	109	641	6,4

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

Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages.

Table 7 shows that male-headed households were slightly more likely to experience housebreaking than female-headed households (6, 2% vs 5, 2%). Households headed by coloureds are more likely to experience housebreaking (6,2%) compared to the other population groups. Households in KwaZulu-Natal are most likely to experience housebreaking (8,5%), followed by Northern Cape (7,5%), and the least likely province is Free State (4,1%). Households in non-metro areas were more likely to experience housebreaking than those in metro areas (6,4% vs 5,0%).

Figure 19: Number of households that experienced housebreaking by month, 2018/19–2022/23

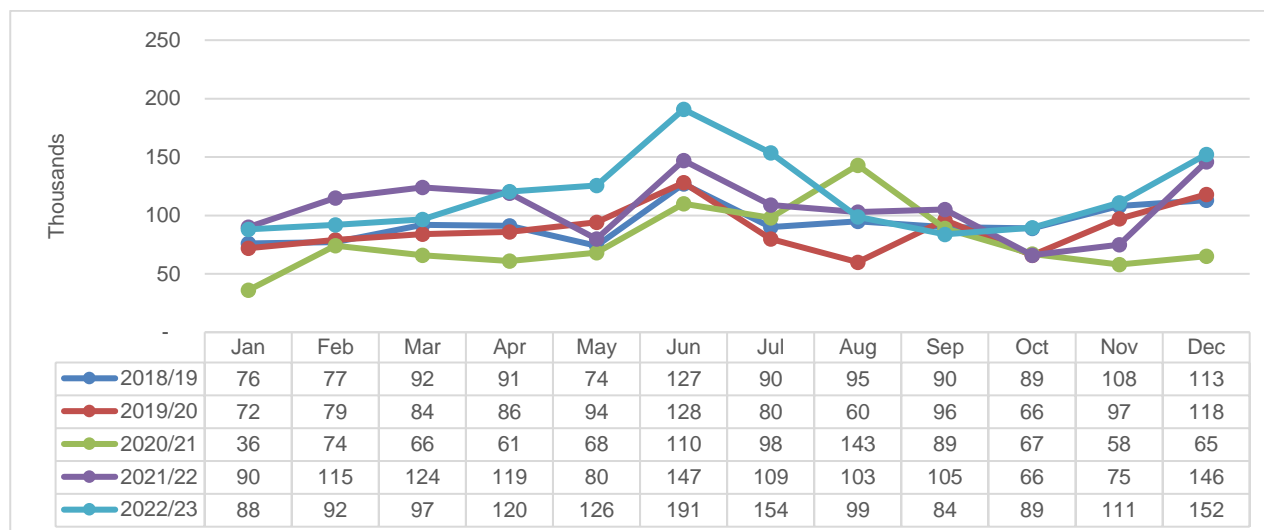


Figure 19 shows that the highest number of housebreaking incidences occurred in June (191 000), July (154 000) and December (152 000). The trend is the same in all periods, where June is the modal month for incidences of housebreaking, except for 2020/21.

Figure 20: Percentage of households that reported housebreaking to the police, 2018/19–2022/23

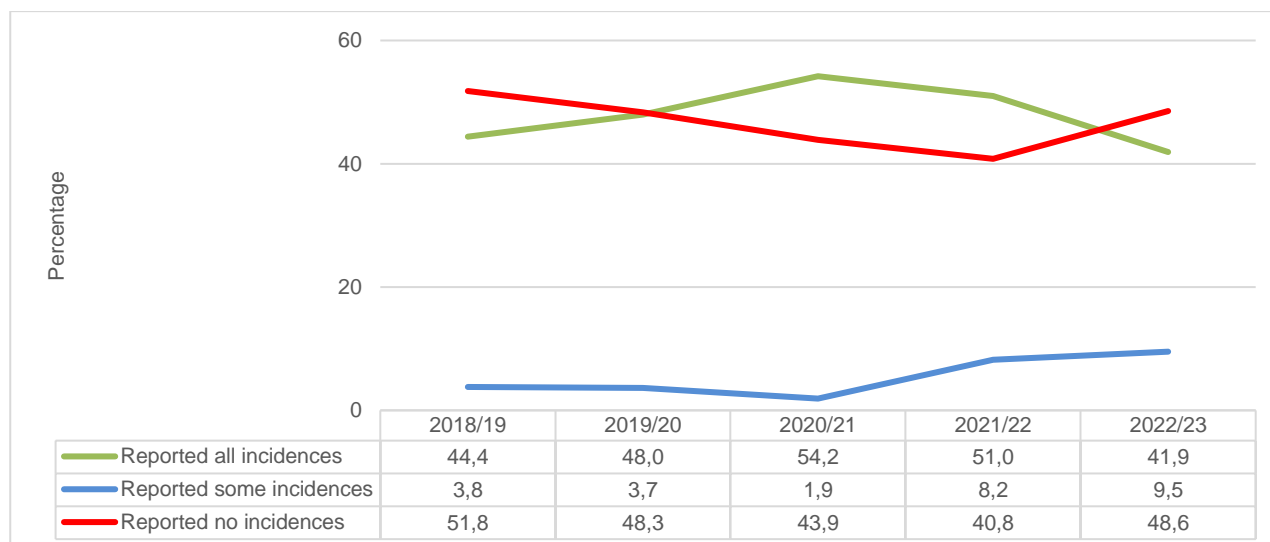


Figure 20 shows that more than half the households (51,4%) either reported all incidences (41,9%) to the police or reported some of the incidences (9,5%) in 2022/23.

Table 8: Summary of statistics for housebreaking, 2018/19–2022/23

Indicator	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Number of incidences ('000)	1 345	1 164	1 015	1 439	1 556
Number of households that experienced housebreaking ('000)	970	891	809	983	1 078
Number of households that reported all or some incidences of housebreaking to the police	468	460	454	582	555
Percentage of households that reported all or some incidences of housebreaking to the police	48,2	51,7	56,1	59,2	51,4

Table 8 shows that the number of incidences of housebreaking decreased in the three reporting periods 2018/19 to 2020/21, then increased to 1,4 million in 2021/22 and further increased to 1,6 million in 2022/23. Similarly, the number of households that experienced housebreaking decreased from 970 000 in 2018/19 to 891 000 in 2019/20 and further declined to 809 000 in 2020/21, then increased to 983 000 in 2021/22. The number of experiences of housebreaking increased to 1,1 million households in 2022/23. The percentage of households that reported some or all incidences to the police decreased from 59,2% in 2021/22 to 51,4% in 2022/23.

4.3.2 Home robbery

The GPSJS 2022/23 had 11 questions on home robbery. 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 deceased were members of the household, were included in the GPSJS 2022/23 round.

Table 9: Number and percentage of households that experienced home robbery by demographic characteristics of head of household, settlement type and province, 2022/23

Characteristic	Number of incidences ('000)	Number of households ('000)	Percentage
Sex			
Male	158	128	1,2
Female	80	67	0,8
Population Group			
Black African	1 303	147	1,0
Coloured	122	15	1,2
Indian/Asian	18	8	1,8
White	113	24	1,5
Age group			
15–34	75	54	1,2
35–49	153	68	1,0
50–64	51	41	0,9
65+	34	31	1,2
Highest level of education			
No schooling	8	7	0,8
Some primary	15	13	0,7
Completed primary	5	5	0,6
Some secondary	79	65	1,0
Completed secondary	156	56	1,0
Post school	50	45	1,5
Province			
Western Cape	30	26	1,2
Eastern Cape	29	22	1,2
Northern Cape	4	3	0,9
Free State	6	6	0,5
KwaZulu-Natal	26	22	0,7
North West	25	21	1,6
Gauteng	84	65	1,1
Mpumalanga	27	24	1,6
Limpopo	8	7	0,4

Characteristic	Number of incidences ('000)	Number of households ('000)	Percentage
Metro status			
Metro	128	109	1,2
Non-metro	109	87	0,9

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

Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages.

Table 9 shows that male-headed households were more likely to experience home robbery than female-headed households (1,2% vs 0,8%). The results further show that households headed by those aged 15-34 and those aged 65 years and older are the most likely to experience home robbery. Households in metro areas were more likely to experience home robbery (1,2%) compared to households in non-metro areas (0,9%).

Figure 21: Use and type of weapons during a home robbery, 2022/23

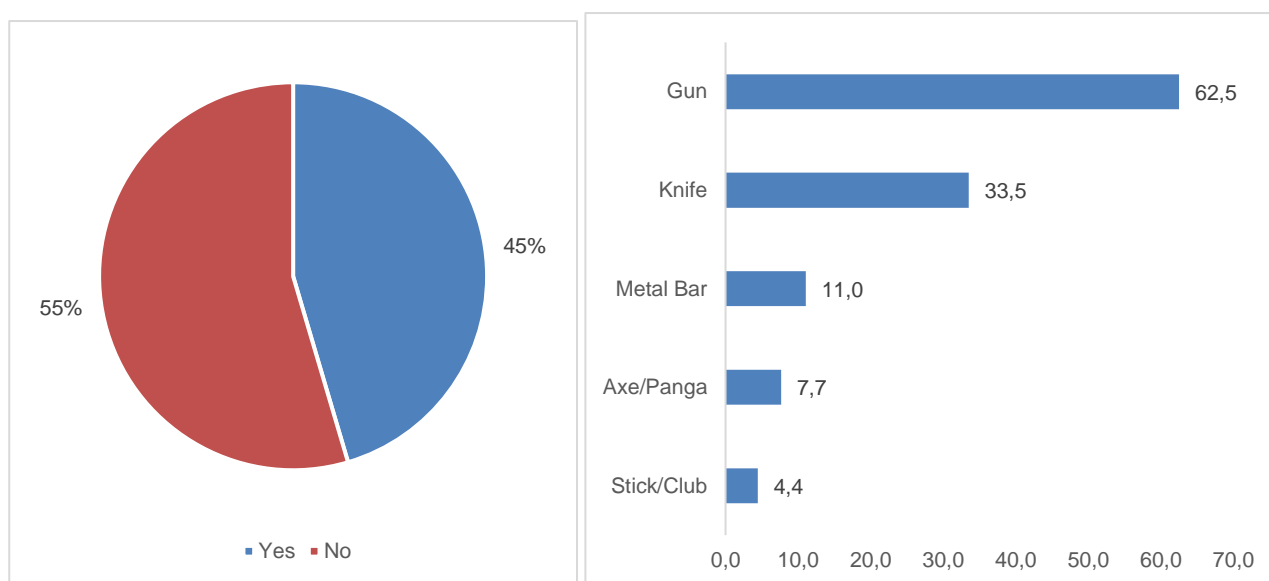


Figure 21 shows that weapons were used in 45% of the incidents of home robbery. Guns were the mainly used weapons in home robberies (62,5%), followed by knives (33,5%), metal bars (11,0%), and axes/pangas (7,7%). Sticks/club (4,4%) were the least weapons used during home robberies.

Figure 22: Percentage of households that reported home robbery to the police, 2018/19–2022/23

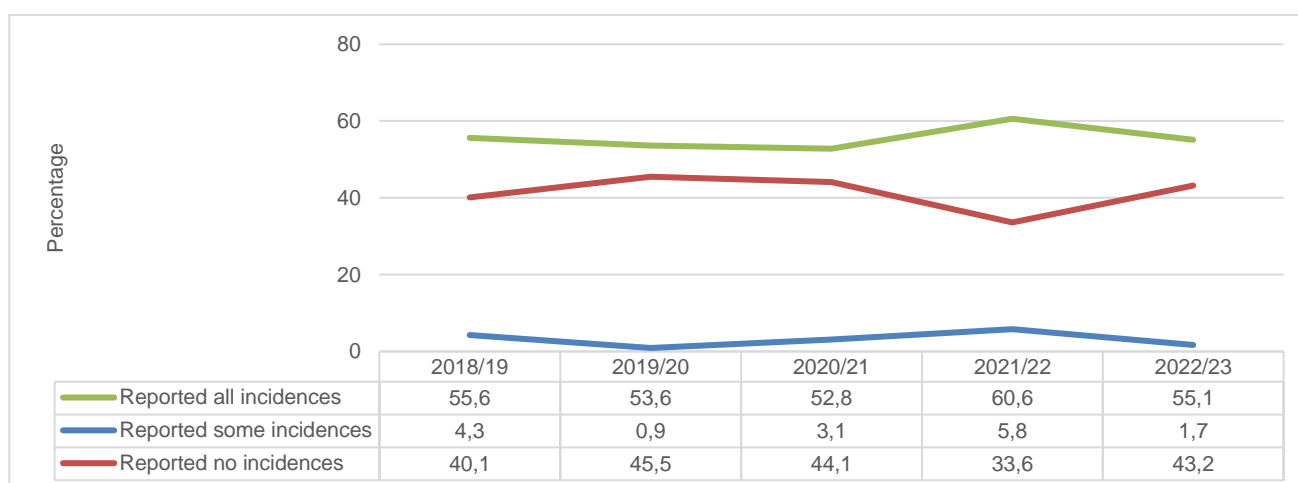


Figure 22 shows that the proportion of households who reported all or some incidences of housebreaking decreased from 66,4% in 2021/22 to 56,8% in 2022/23.

Table 10: Summary of statistics for home robbery, 2018/19–2022/23

Indicator	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Number of incidences ('000)	264	169	141	205	238
Number of households that experienced home robbery ('000)	184	139	112	155	195
Number of households that reported some or all incidences of home robbery to the police ('000)	99	76	63	103	111
Percentage of households that reported some or all incidences of home robbery to the police	59,9	54,5	55,9	66,4	56,8

Table 10 shows that the number of incidences of home robbery decreased from 264 000 in 2018/19 to 169 000 in 2019/20, decreased further to 141 000 in 2020/21 and then increased to 205 000 in 2021/22. The same pattern is observed for the number of households that experienced home robbery, which declined from 184 000 in 2018/19 to 139 000 in 2019/20, and further decreased to 112 000 in 2020/21 before increasing to 155 000 in 2021/22. The number of households that experienced home robbery increased to 195 000 in 2022/23. The percentage of households that reported the incidences to the police decreased from 66,4% in 2021/22 to 56,8% in 2022/23.

4.3.3 Assault

The GPSJS 2022/23 had 12 questions on assault. Questions on whether any weapons were used, the type of weapons used, whether anyone died during the assault, the number of people who died, and whether any of the deceased were members of the household and the perpetrator were dropped in the GPSJS 2021/22 round but measured in GPSJS 2022/23.

Table 11: Number and percentage of households that experienced assault by demographic characteristics of head of household, settlement type and province, 2022/23

Characteristic	Number of incidences ('000)	Number of households ('000)	Percentage
Sex			
Male	41	34	0,3
Female	44	34	0,4
Population			
Black African	52	41	0,3
Coloured	25	21	1,6
Indian/Asian	3	3	0,6
White	5	3	0,2
Age group			
15–34	22	18	0,4
35–49	24	21	0,3
50–64	25	21	0,5
65+	13	8	0,3
Highest level of education			
No schooling	7	3	0,3
Some primary	15	11	0,8
Completed primary	6	6	0,7
Some secondary	28	24	0,3
Completed secondary	16	13	0,5
Post school	8	8	0,3
Metro status			
Metro	61	49	0,6
Non-metro	24	19	0,2

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

Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages.

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

Table 11 shows almost equal proportions between male-headed households (0,3%) and female-headed households (0,4%) that experienced assault. Those aged between 50 and 64 years, followed by those aged 15–34 years, had the highest proportions with 0,5% and 0,4% respectively. Metro areas had more than double the proportion of households (0,6%) that experienced assault, compared to the proportion of households in non-metros (0,2%).

Figure 23: Percentage of incidents of assaults that happened during a home robbery, 2022/23

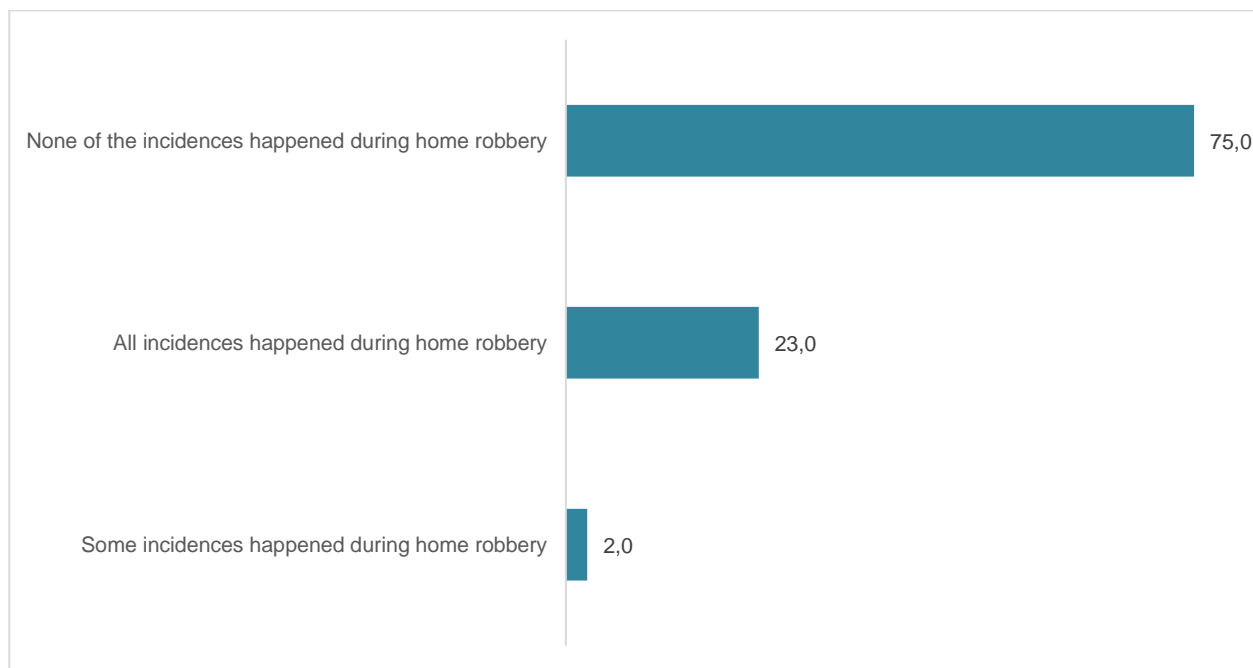


Figure 23 shows the proportion of households who experienced an assault during a home robbery. About 23,0% of all the incidences of assault happened during a home robbery in 2022/23.

Figure 24: Victims of assault by sex, 2022/23

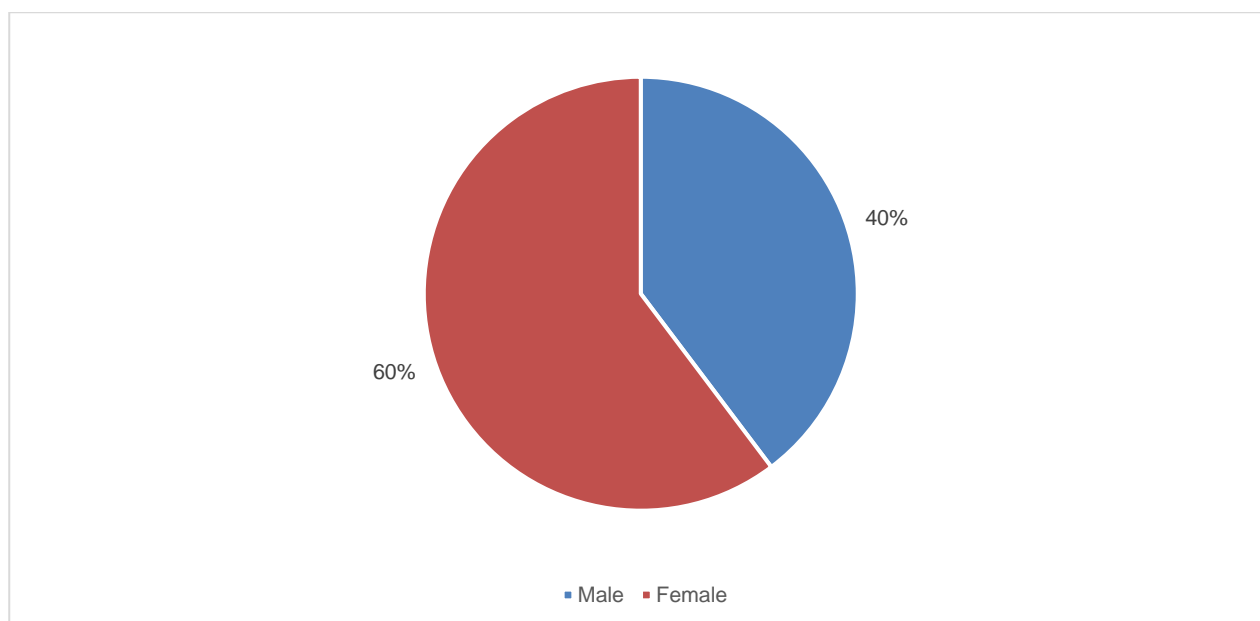


Figure 24 shows that females experienced assault more than males in 2022/23. About 60,0% of victims of assault, were females.

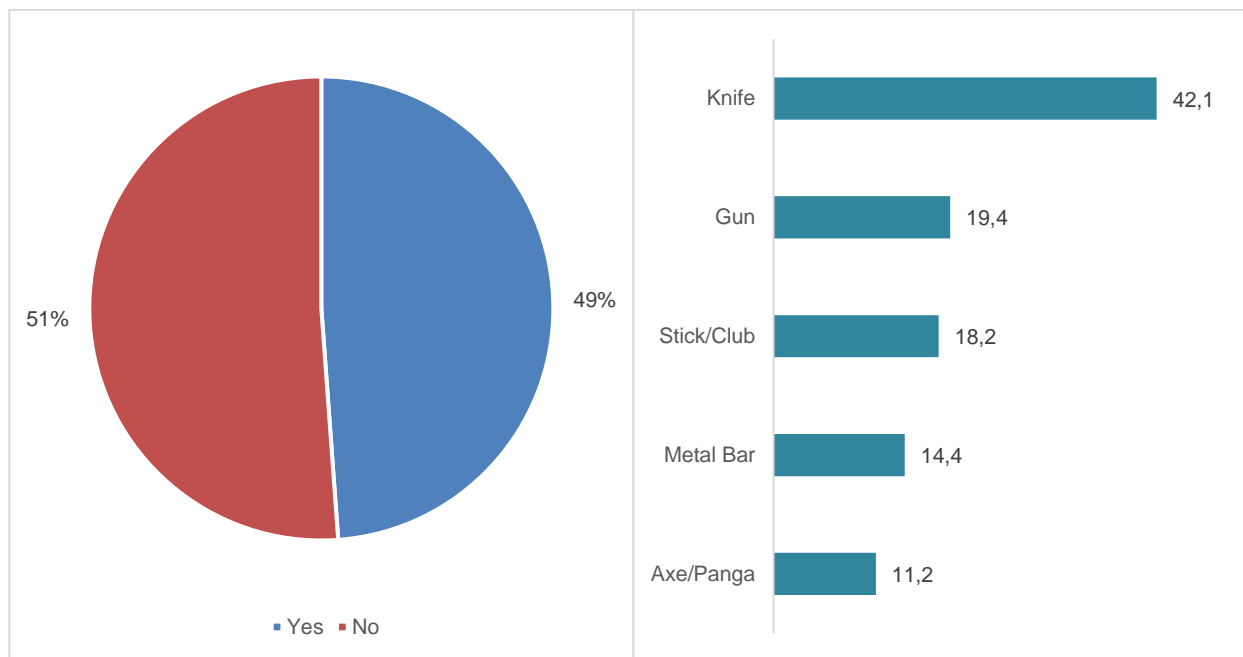
Figure 25: Use and type of weapons during an incident of assault, 2022/23

Figure 25 shows that weapons were used in 49% of the incidents of assault. Knives were the mainly used weapons in incidences of assault (42,1%), followed by guns (19,4%), Sticks/clubs (18,2%), and metal bars (14,4%). Axes/pangas were the least weapons used during incidents of assault.

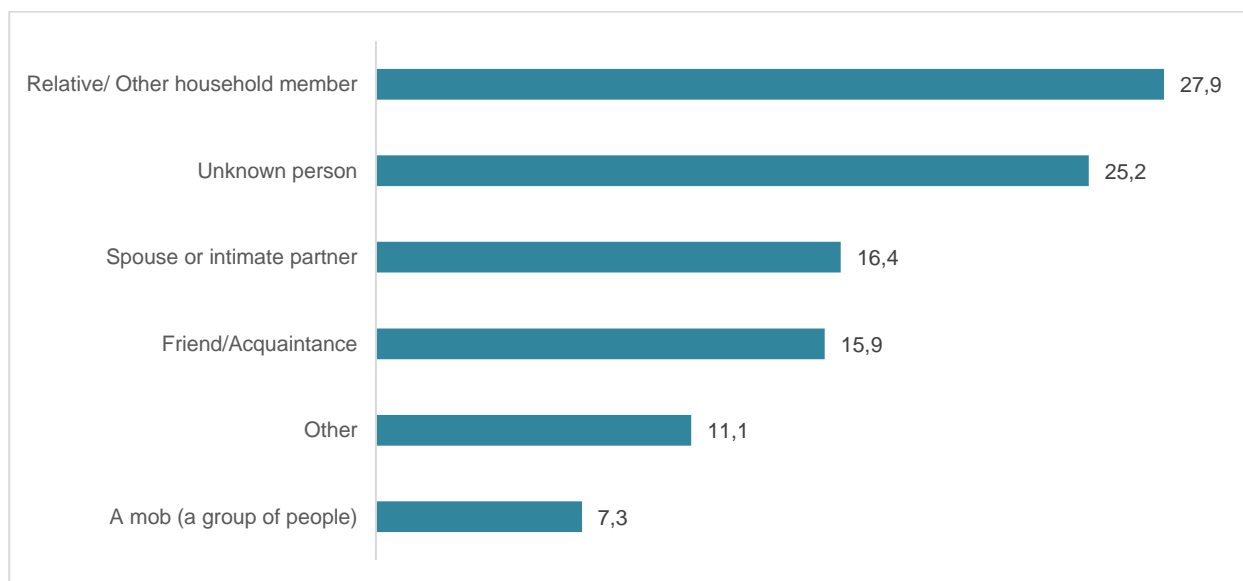
Figure 26: Percentage of incidences of assault committed by a specified perpetrator, 2022/23

Figure 26 indicates that more than half of the assaults were committed by someone known to the victim, such as a relative or other household member (27,9%), a spouse or intimate partner (16,4%), and a friend or acquaintance (15,9%), while an unknown person committed 25,2% of the assaults and (7,3%) were committed by a mob.

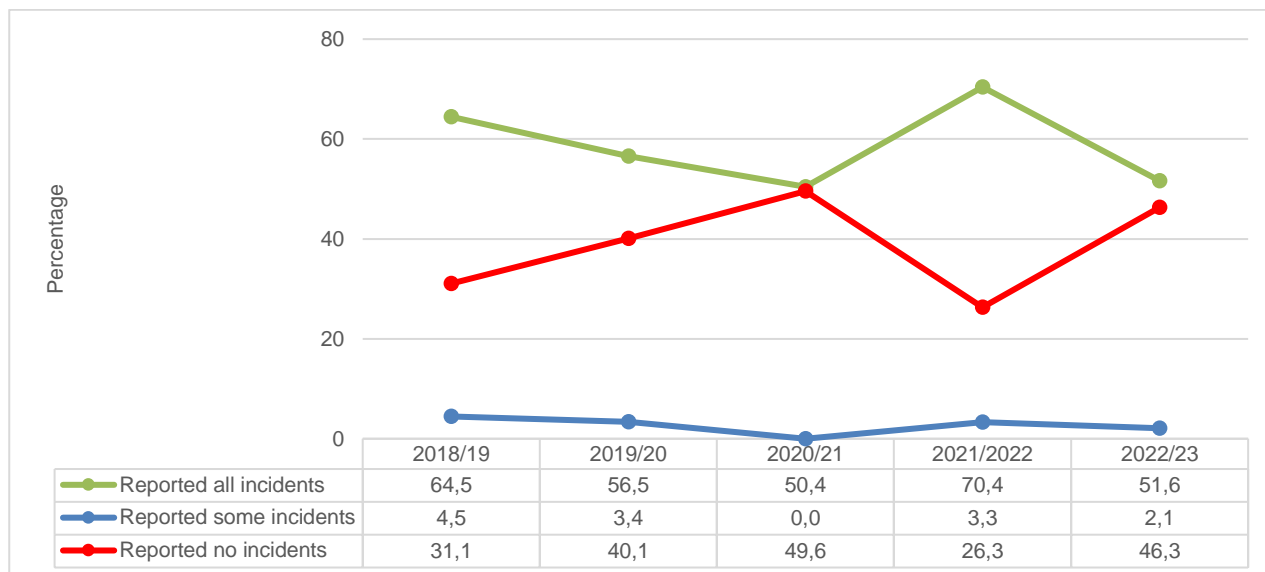
Figure 27: Percentage of households that reported assault to the police, 2018/19–2022/23

Figure 27 shows that almost 54% of the households either reported all incidences (51,6%) or reported some of the incidences (2,1%) in 2022/23.

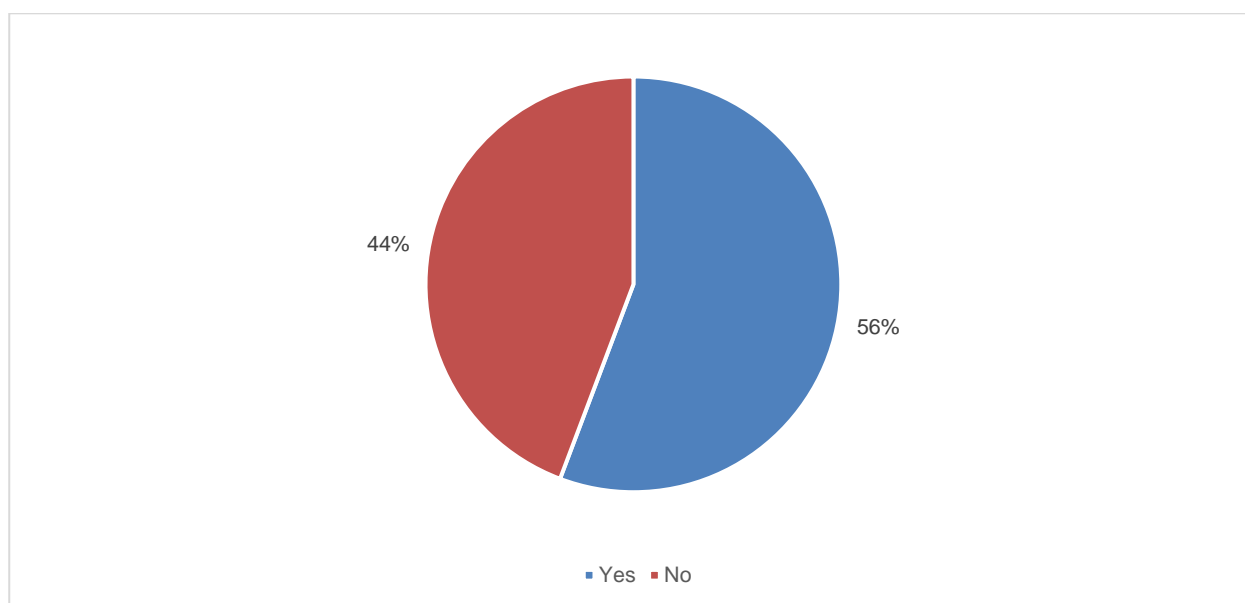
Figure 28: Percentage of households that were satisfied with the police response, 2022/23

Figure 28 shows of all households that reported incidences of assault about 56% were satisfied with the police response in the 2022/23 period.

Table 12: Summary of statistics for assault, 2018/19–2022/23

Indicator	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Number of incidences ('000)	133	48	56	117	85
Number of households that experienced assault ('000)	103	42	51	99	68
Number of households that reported some or all incidences of assault to the police ('000)	72	25	25	73	36
Percentage of households that reported some or all incidences of assault to the police	69,0	60,0	50,6	73,7	53,7

Table 12 shows that both the number of incidences of assault and the number of households that experienced assault decreased between 2018/19 and 2019/20, then increased in 2020/21, and further increased in 2021/22. There is a decrease observed in incidences and the number of households that experienced assault in 2022/23. The percentage of households that reported at least one incidence to the police decreased by almost 20 percentage points from 73,7% in 2021/22 to 53,7% in 2022/23.

4.3.4 Theft of a motor vehicle

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

Table 13: Number and percentage of households that experienced theft of motor vehicle by demographic characteristics of head of household and settlement type, 2022/23

Characteristic	Number of incidences ('000)	Number of households ('000)	Percentage
Sex			
Male	74	56	0,5
Female	24	16	0,2
Population			
Black African	74	53	0,3
Coloured	5	5	0,4
Indian/Asian	3	3	0,2
White	16	11	0,7
Age group			
15–34	34	23	0,5
35–49	27	25	0,4
50–64	12	12	0,3
65+	13	12	0,5
Metro status			
Metro	53	38	0,4
Non-metro	46	34	0,3

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

Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages.

Table 13 shows proportions of male-headed households at 0,5% and female-headed households at 0,2% of households that experienced theft of motor vehicles. The table further shows that 0,4% of households in metro areas experienced theft of motor vehicles compared to 0,3% of households in non-metro areas.

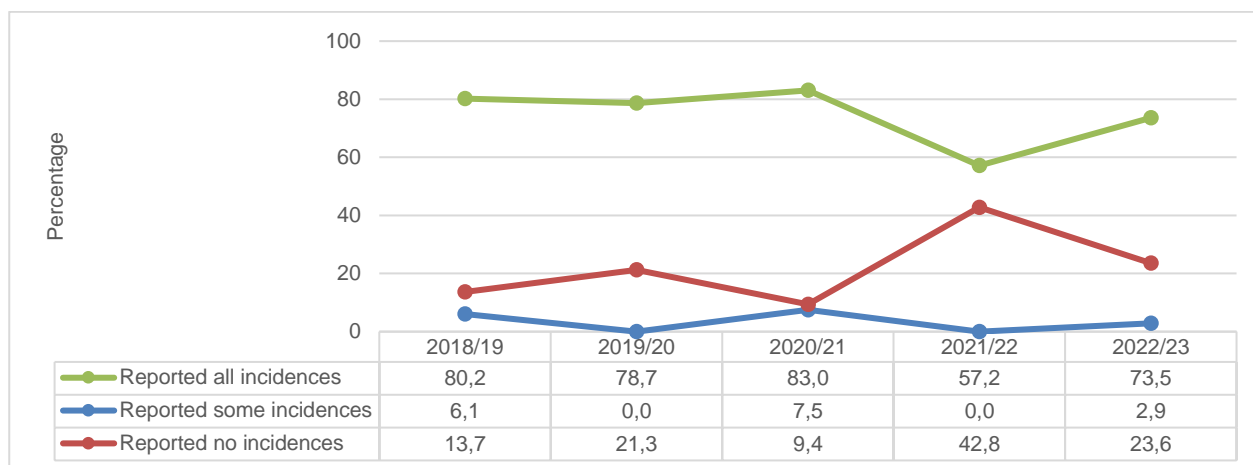
Figure 29: Percentage of households that reported theft of motor vehicle to the police, 2018/19–2022/23

Figure 29 shows that about 76% of the households reported at least one incidence of theft of a motor vehicle in 2022/23. The reporting of all theft of motor vehicle incidences increased by 16,3 percentage points between 2021/22 (57,2%) and 2022/23 (73,5%).

Table 14: Summary of statistics for theft of motor vehicle, 2018/19–2022/23

Indicator	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Number of incidences ('000)	83	88	83	42	98
Number of households that experienced theft of motor vehicle ('000)	68	82	81	42	73
Number of households that reported all or some incidences of theft of motor vehicle to the police ('000)	59	65	74	24	56
Percentage of households that reported all or some incidences of theft of motor vehicle to the police	86,3	78,7	91,0	57,2	76,4

Table 14 shows that the number of incidences of theft of motor vehicles increased from 83 000 in 2018/19 to 88 000 in 2019/20, decreased to 83 000 in 2020/21 and further declined to 42 000 in 2021/22. The incidences of theft of motor vehicles increased to 98 000 in 2022/23. The number of households that experienced car theft increased from 68 000 in 2018/19 to 81 000 in 2020/21 before dropping to 42 000 in 2021/22. There is an increase observed in the number of households that experienced this crime in 2022/23 (73 000). The percentage of households that reported the incidences to the police increased from 57,2% in 2021/22 to 76,4% in 2022/23.

4.3.5 Deliberate damage of Dwelling Unit

The GPSJS 2022/23 had only four standard questions on deliberate damaging of dwelling. Respondents were asked whether they experienced this type of crime during the past 12 months, how many times these occurred, during which months, and whether they reported any incidences to the police.

Table 15: Number and percentage of households that experienced deliberate damage of dwelling unit by demographic characteristics of head of household, settlement type and province, 2022/23

Characteristic	Number of incidences ('000)	Number of households ('000)	Percentage
Sex			
Male	45	40	0,4
Female	27	25	0,3
Population			
Black African	50	44	0,3
Coloured	14	13	1,0
Indian/Asian	2	1	0,3
White	6	6	0,3
Age group			
15–34	11	11	0,2
35–49	37	32	0,5
50–64	15	13	0,3
65+	10	9	0,4
Highest level of education			
No schooling	2	2	0,3
Some primary	1	4	0,2
Completed primary	4	4	0,4
Some secondary	30	28	0,4
Completed secondary	18	15	0,3
Post school	11	10	0,3
Province			
Western Cape	22	21	1,0
Eastern Cape	3	3	0,2
Northern Cape	3	3	0,8
Free State	6	5	0,5
KwaZulu-Natal	6	4	0,1
Northwest	6	6	0,5
Gauteng	16	14	0,2
Mpumalanga	8	8	0,5
Limpopo	1	1*	0,0
Metro status			
Metro	49	46	0,5
Non-metro	23	19	0,2

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

Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages.

Table 15 shows almost equal proportions between male-headed households (0,4%) and female-headed households (0,3%) that experienced deliberate damage to dwelling in the past 12 months. The table also shows that households headed by those aged 35-49 years have the largest proportion of households that experienced deliberate damage of dwelling (0,5%) compared to the other age groups. Western Cape has the highest proportion of households that experienced deliberate damage of dwelling (1,0%), followed by Northern Cape (0,8%) while Limpopo has the smallest proportion. Those residing in metro areas are more likely to experience this crime than those in non-metro areas.

Figure 30: Percentage of households that reported deliberate damage of dwelling unit to the police, 2018/19–2022/23

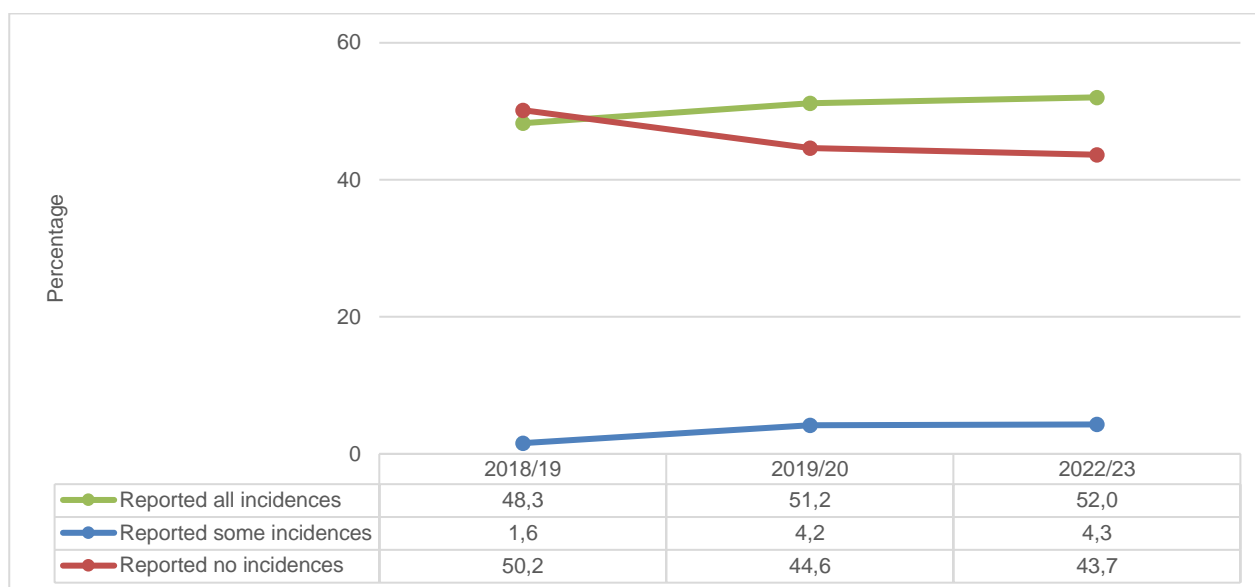


Figure 30 shows that more than half of the households (56,3%) either reported all incidences (52,0%) or reported some of the incidences (4,3%) in 2022/23. The reporting of all deliberate damage of dwelling unit incidences increased by 0,8 percentage points between 2019/20 and 2022/23.

Table 16: Summary of statistics for deliberate damage of dwelling unit, 2018/19–2022/23

Indicator	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Number of incidences ('000)	70	72	**	**	85
Number of households that experienced deliberate damage to dwelling unit ('000)	54	52	**	**	65
Number of households that reported some or all incidences of deliberate damage to dwelling unit to the police ('000)	27	29	**	**	36
Percentage of households that reported some or all incidences of deliberate damage to dwelling unit to the police	49,9	55,4	**	**	56,3

Table 16 shows the number of incidences increased between 2018/19 and 2019/20. The data on deliberate damage of dwelling unit was not collected for 2020/21 and 2021/22. There is an increase in incidences observed between 2019/20 (72 000) and 2022/23 (85 000). The results further show that the reporting levels increased from 55,4% in 2019/20 to 56,3% in 2022/23.

4.3.6 Murder

The term "murder" in the 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.

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

Table 17: Summary of statistics for murder, 2018/19–2022/23

Indicator	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Number of incidences ('000)	12	16*	11	20	16
Number of households that experienced murder ('000)	10	14	11	20	16
Number of households that reported all or some incidences of murder to the police ('000)	10	14	11	19	15
Percentage of households that reported all or some incidences of murder to the police	100,0	100,0	100,0	95,0	93,8

*It includes incidences that occurred during a home robbery.

Table 17 above shows the summary of statistics of murder between 2018/19 and 2022/23. It further shows the percentage of households that reported all, or some incidences of murder decreased in 2020/21 (100,0%) to 2021/22 (95,0%). The reporting of murder incidences further declined to 93,8% in 2022/23. The number of incidences of murder decreased from 20 000 in 2021/22 to 16 000 in 2022/23. A similar pattern is observed with the number of households that experienced incidences of murder.

4.3.7 Sexual offences

Given the sensitive nature of sexual offences and the context of household-based interviews, sexual offences are thought to be underreported in the GPSJS. It is more 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. It is important to note that as the sexual offences count in the sample was small, it was not possible to calculate disaggregated estimates of acceptable quality.

Table 18: Summary of statistics for sexual offences, 2018/19–2022/23

Indicator	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Number of incidences ('000)	17	13*	8*	12*	12*
Number of households that experienced sexual offences ('000)	15	13*	6*	12*	11*
Number of households that reported all or some incidences of sexual offences to the police ('000)	10	8*	5*	11*	10*
Percentage of households that reported all or some incidences of sexual offences to the police	69,0	59,9	88,7	90,0	92,3

* Sample is too small, and CVs are too high to make meaningful inferences.

Table 18 above shows the percentage of households that reported all or some incidences of sexual offences to the police. The percentage dropped from 69,0% in 2018/19 to 59,9% in 2019/20 before increasing to 88,7% in 2020/21, and further increased to 92,3% in 2022/23.

4.4 Summary

Housebreaking is the most common crime experienced by households in South Africa. A total of 1,1 million households have experienced housebreaking incidences in the 2022/23 period. The second most common type of crime experienced by households is home robbery, followed by theft of motor vehicle. Data show that the experience of crime by households increased for housebreaking, home robbery and theft of motor vehicles. A decline is observed in the experience of assault and murder types of crime.

Furthermore, housebreaking was mostly experienced by male-headed households. Housebreaking peaked in June, with 191 000 households experiencing this crime. There is a decrease observed in the number of households that reported at least one incidence of housebreaking. A total of 68 000 households experienced assault in 2022/23. Assault was most likely to be experienced by female-headed households and households in metro areas. Out of the households that experienced assault, 49% reported that weapons were used. The households reported that the weapon that was mainly used during the incidents of assault was a knife. An estimated 28% of relative/other household members were reported as perpetrators of assault. Out of the households that reported incidences of assault 56% indicated that they were satisfied with the police response.

5. Individual experience of crime

5.1 Introduction

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

Table 19: Number and percentage of individuals that experienced a specific type of crime in the 12 months preceding the survey, 2018/19-2022/23

Indicator	Number in ('000)	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Theft of personal property	Number	1 015	902	732	1 105	1 228
	Percent	2,5	2,2	1,8	2,6	2,9
Street Robbery	Number	452	451	304	246	483
	Percent	1,1	1,1	0,7	0,6	1,1
Psychological Violence	Number	**	**	**	**	265
	Percent	**	**	**	**	0,6
Assault	Number	281	224	**	**	263
	Percent	0,7	0,6	**	**	0,6
Consumer fraud	Number	81	384	321	376	314
	Percent	0,2	1,0	0,8	0,9	0,7
Hijacking of motor vehicle	Number	32	85	64	134	114
	Percent	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,3
Sexual offences	Number	26	31	**	**	30
	Percent	0,1	0,1	**	**	0,1

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

** Not collected in the specified collection period.

Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages.

Table 19 shows that in 2022/23 (1,2 million) South Africans aged 16 years and older experienced theft of personal property, followed by those who experienced robbery (483 000) and consumer fraud (314 000). Theft of personal property decreased from 2018/19 (1,0 million) to 2020/21 (732 000), then increased in 2021/22 and 2022/23 above the levels of 2018/19. There is a decrease observed in the levels of individual types of crimes between 2021/22 and 2022/23 except for theft of personal property and street robbery, which increased from 1,1 million to 1,2 million and 246 000 to 483 000 respectively. About 265 000 individuals experienced psychological violence.

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

Table 20: Victimization rates – individual experience of crime, 2018/19–2022/23

Indicator	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Theft of personal property	2,5	2,2	1,8	2,6	2,9
Street Robbery	1,1	1,1	0,7	0,6	1,1
Psychological Violence	**	**	**	**	0,6
Assault	0,7	0,6	**	**	0,6
Consumer fraud	0,2	1	0,8	0,9	0,7
Hijacking of motor vehicle	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,3
Sexual offences	0,1	0,1	**	**	0,1

Table 20 shows the victimisation rates during the past five years, from 2018/19 to 2022/23. Theft of personal property has consistently been the most experienced crime by individuals. In 2018/19, 2,5% of the individuals in South Africa experienced theft of personal property followed by street robbery and assault. In 2022/23, 2,9% of the individuals in South Africa experienced theft of personal property followed by street robbery and consumer fraud. The proportion of individuals that experienced theft of personal property decreased between 2018/19 (2,5%) and 2020/21 (1,8%) then increased in 2021/22 (2,6%) and 2022/23 (2,9%). In 2022/23, 0,6% of the individuals experienced psychological violence.

Figure 31: Percentage distribution of type of crimes experienced by individuals in the 12 months preceding the survey, 2022/23

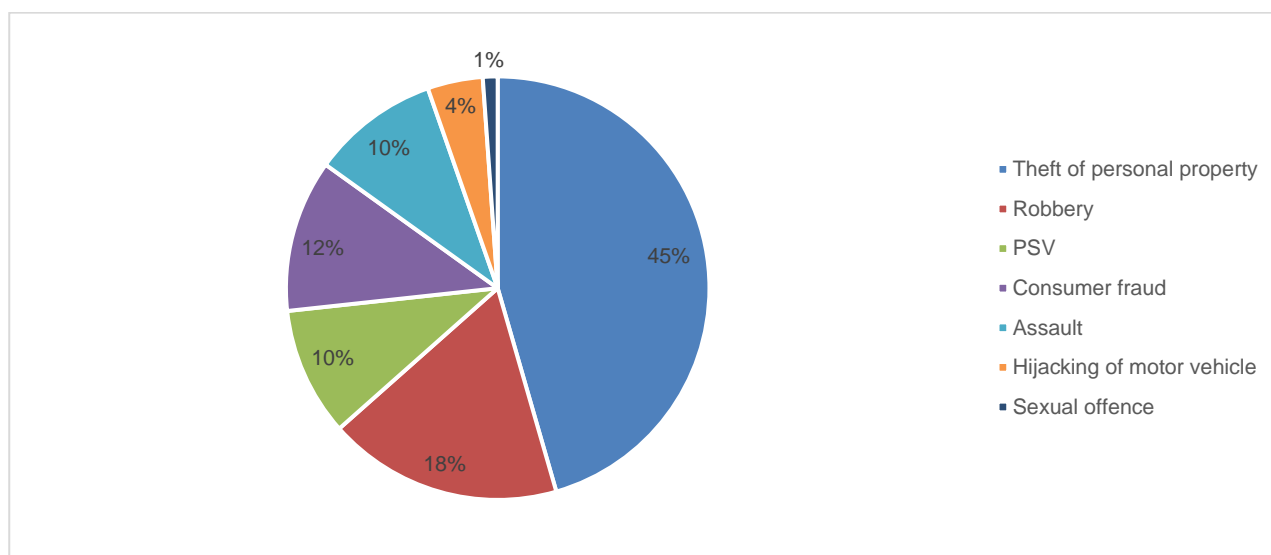


Figure 31 shows that theft of personal property is the most common type of crime experienced by individuals. Almost half (45%) of the crimes committed against individuals involve the theft of personal property, followed by street robbery (18%), consumer fraud (12%), psychological violence (10%), assault (10%), hijacking (4%), and sexual violence (1%).

Figure 32: Trends in theft of personal property, 2018/19–2022/23

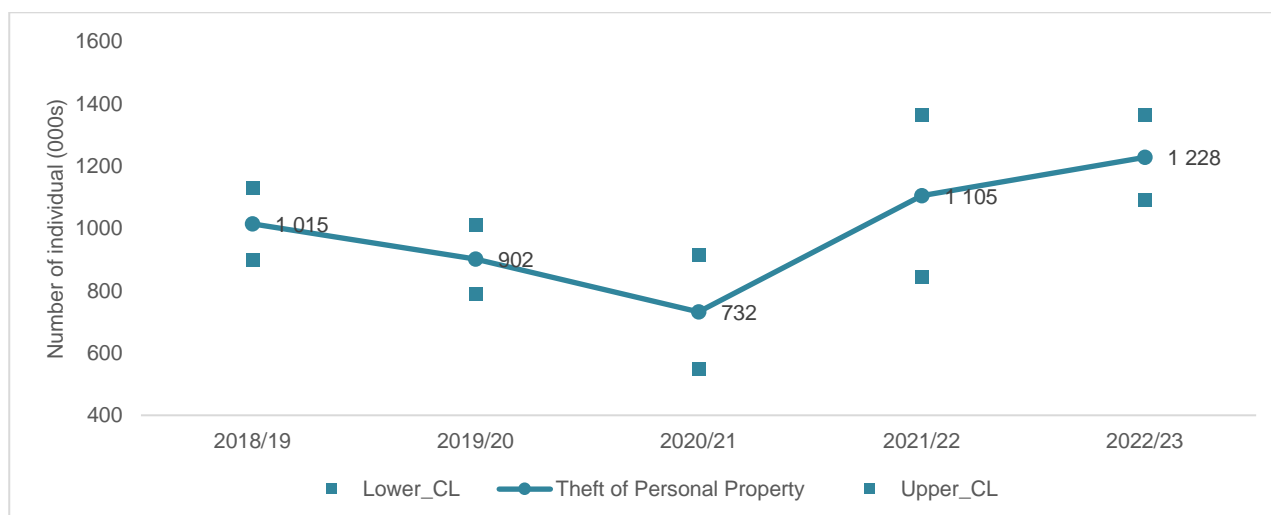


Figure 32 shows that theft of personal property decreased between 2018/19 (1 million) and 2020/21 (732 000). The decrease is not statistically significant. An upward trend has been observed from 2020/21 (732 000) to 2022/23 (1,2 million), the increase is statistically significant.

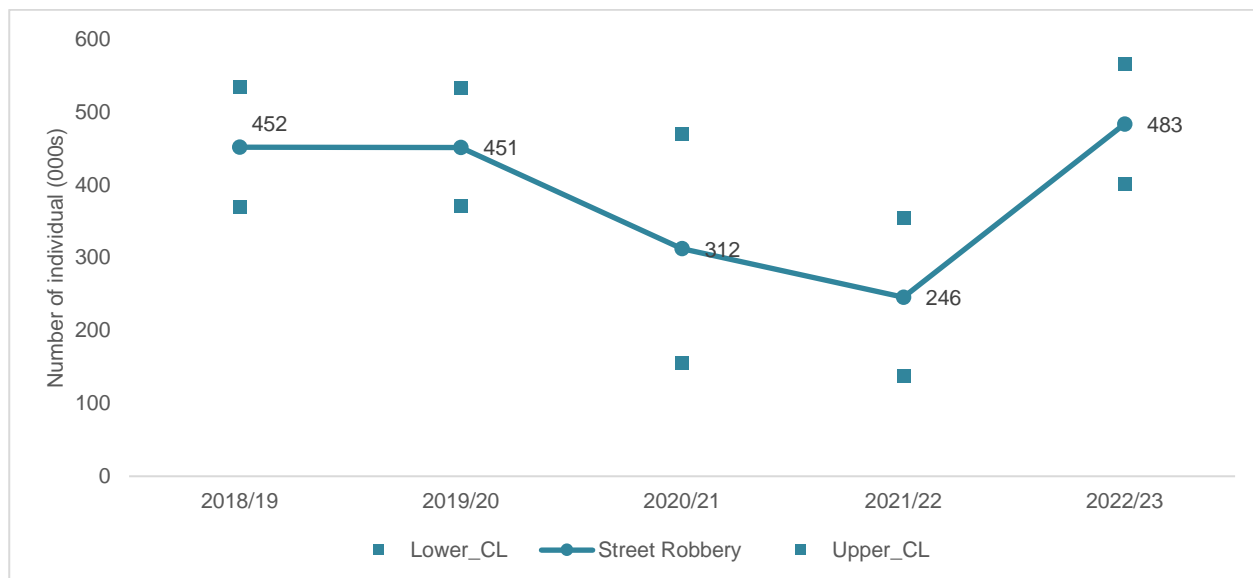
Figure 33: Trends in street robbery, 2018/19–2022/23

Figure 33 shows that there was a constant decline in street robbery between 2018/19 (452 000) and 2021/22 (246 000). There is a statistically significant difference between the two periods. The figure further shows a statistically significant increase between 2021/22 (246 000) and 2022/23 (483 000).

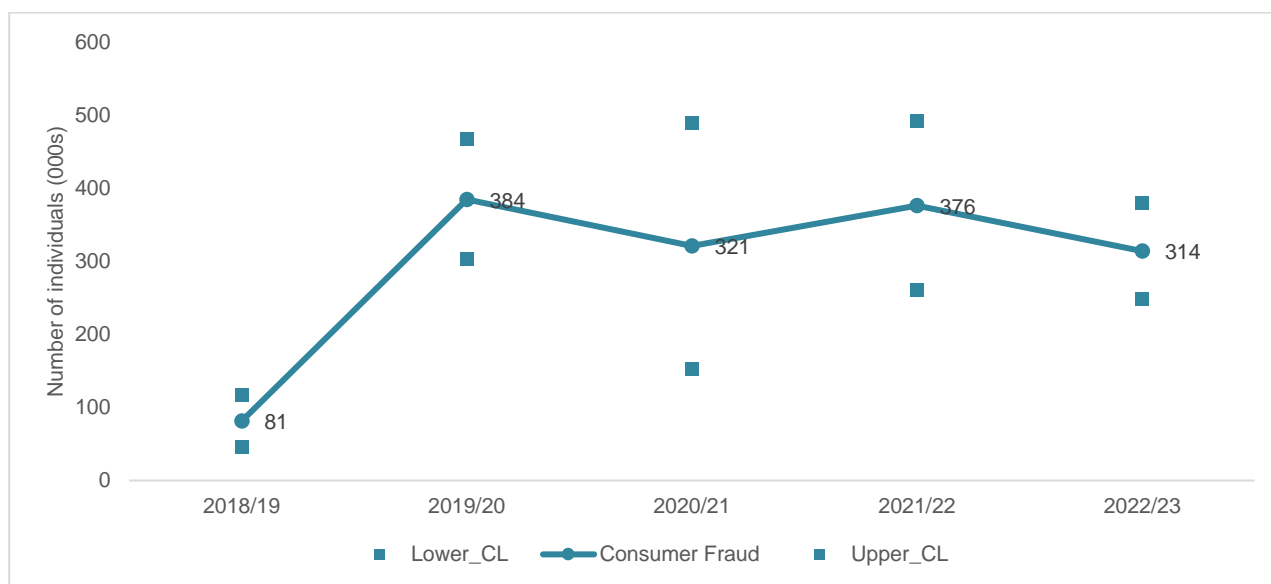
Figure 34: Trends in consumer fraud, 2018/19–2022/23

Figure 34 shows an upward trend in the number of victims of consumer fraud, which increased from 81 000 in 2018/19 to 384 000 in 2019/20. The increase observed between 2018/19 and 2019/20 was statistically significant. There was a slight decrease in consumer fraud between 2019/20 and 2020/21. There was an increase observed in the levels of consumer fraud between 2020/21 (321 000) and 2021/22 (376 000), with a decrease in 2022/23 (314 000). The difference between 2018/19 and 2022/23 is statistically significant.

Figure 35: Trends in hijacking, 2018/19–2022/23

Figure 35 shows a fluctuating trend in the number of victims of hijacking between 2018/19 and 2023/23. The number of victims of hijacking increased sharply between 2018/19 (32 000) and 2019/20 (85 000). However, a drop in the number of victims of hijacking can be observed between 2019/20 (85 000) and 2020/21 (64 000). The figure also shows a decrease in the number of hijackings between 2021/22 (134 000) and 2022/23 (114 000), which is not statistically significant.

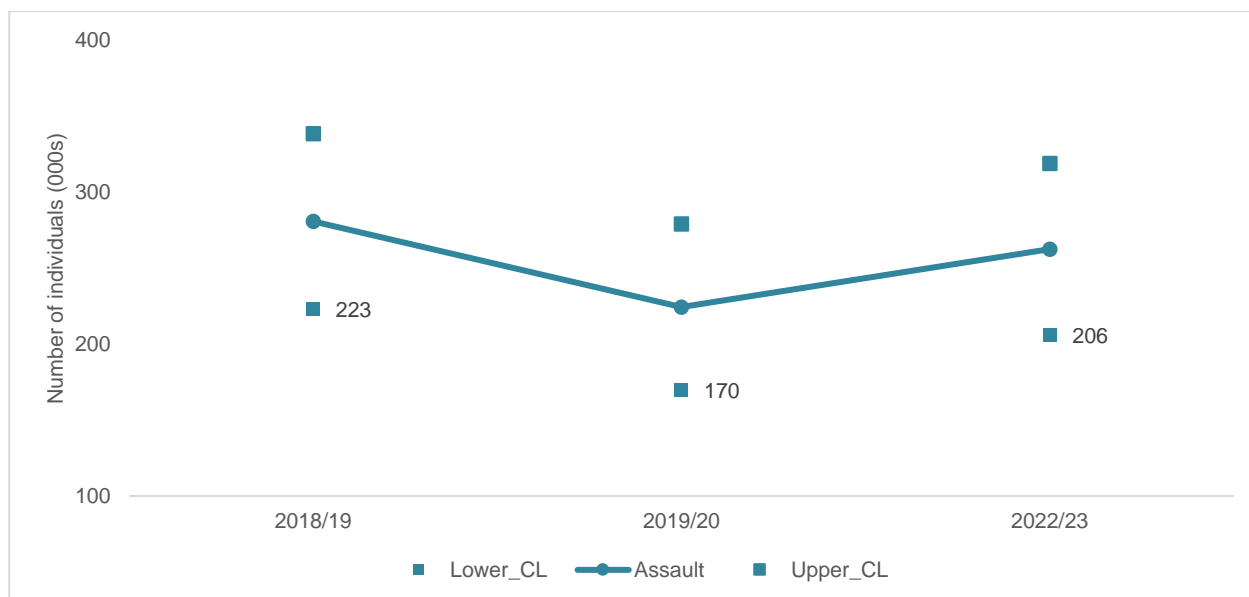
Figure 36: Trends in assault, 2018/19–2022/23

Figure 36 shows a fluctuating trend in the number of victims of assault between 2018/19 and 2022/23. This type of crime was not collected in 2020/21 and 2021/22 periods. The individual experience of assault decreased from 223 000 in 2018/19 to 170 000 in 2019/20, which was not statistically significant. There is an increase observed between 2019/20 (170 000) and 2022/23 (206 000), which is not statistically significant.

5.2 Profile of selected individual crime types

5.2.1 Theft of personal property

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

Table 21: Number and percentage of individuals that experienced theft of personal property by demographic characteristics of individuals, province and settlement type, 2022/23

Characteristic	Number of incidences ('000)	Number of individuals ('000)	Percentage
Sex			
Male	781	646	3,1
Female	739	582	2,6
Population			
Black African	1 211	1013	3,0
Coloured	95	76	2,0
Indian/Asian	76	24	1,9
White	138	116	3,1
Age group			
16–34	761	623	3,1
35–49	462	363	3,2
50–64	226	183	2,4
65+	71	59	1,6
Marital status			
Married	347	284	2,5
Living together like husband and wife	120	108	2,7
Divorced	50	32	4,0
Separated but still legally married	10	10	3,5
Widowed	63	53	2,0
Single	930	742	3,1
Highest Level of Education			
No schooling	10	8	0,6
Some primary	65	60	2,0
Completed primary	109	44	2,6
Some secondary	524	448	2,7
Completed secondary	568	469	3,4
Post school	230	190	3,3
Province			
Western Cape	188	107	2,0
Eastern Cape	111	93	2,2
Northern Cape	40	32	3,6
Free State	80	69	3,3
KwaZulu-Natal	373	273	3,4
North West	68	63	2,2
Gauteng	518	463	3,8
Mpumalanga	84	74	2,3
Limpopo	58	54	1,4
Metro status			
Metro	751	604	3,1
Non-metro	769	624	2,7

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

Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages.

Table 21 shows that males were more likely to experience theft of personal property than females in 2022/23. Persons aged 35–49 years were most likely to experience theft of personal property (3,2%). Persons aged 65 years and older have the least likelihood of experiencing theft of personal property. Gauteng has the highest proportion of individuals who experienced theft of personal property (3,8%), followed by Northern Cape (3,6%), and KwaZulu-Natal (3,4%). Persons living in metro areas (3,1%) were more likely to experience theft of personal property compared to those in non-metro areas (2,7%).

Figure 37: Number of individuals who experienced theft of personal property by month, 2018/19–2022/23

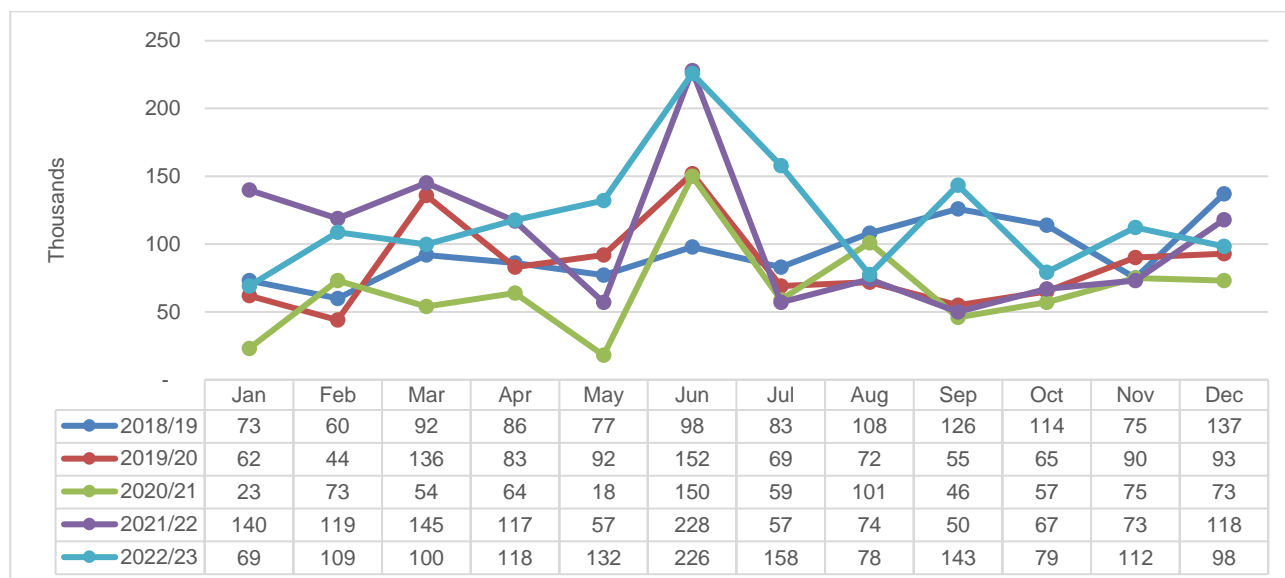


Figure 37 shows that although the patterns for each year are different, there is a common peak in the month of June for all four periods 2019/20 to 2022/23.

Figure 38: Percentage of victims that reported theft of personal property to the police, 2018/19–2022/23

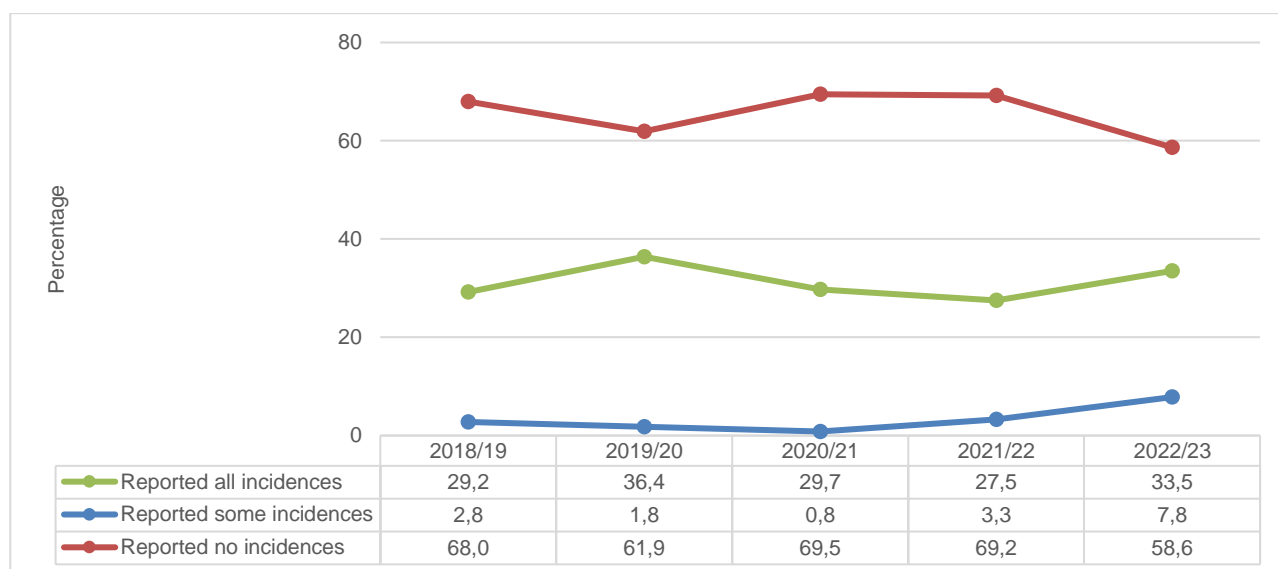


Figure 38 shows that 58,6% of victims of theft of personal property did not report the incidences in 2022/23 compared to 69,2% in 2021/22. The percentage of individuals who reported all incidences increased from 2021/22 (27,5%) to 2022/23 (33,5%).

Table 22: Summary of statistics for theft of personal property, 2018/19–2022/23

Indicator	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Number of incidents ('000)	1 241	1 108	844	1 331	1 520
Number of individuals ('000) who experienced theft of personal property	1 015	902	732	1 105	1 228
Number of individuals who reported at least one incidence ('000) of theft of personal property to the police	325	344	223	340	508
Percentage of individuals who reported at least one incidence of theft of personal property to the police	32,0	38,2	30,5	30,8	41,4

Table 22 shows that the number of incidences of theft of personal property decreased from 1,2 million in 2018/19 to 1,1 million in 2019/20, and 844 000 in 2020/21, and then increased to 1,3 million in 2021/22. There is a further increase observed in 2022/23 (1,5 million incidences). The number of individuals who experienced theft of personal property decreased from 1,0 million in 2018/19 to 902 000 in 2019/20, and to 732 000 in 2020/21, and increased to 1,1 million in 2021/22. The number of individuals who experienced theft of personal property increased to 1,2 million in 2022/23. The percentage of individuals that reported the incidences to the police increased from 32,0% in 2018/19 to 38,2% in 2019/20, dropped to 30,5% in 2020/21, and slightly increased to 30,8% in 2021/22. The reporting of theft of personal property incidences increased by 10,6 percentage points in 2022/23.

5.2.2 Psychological Violence

Psychological violence involves no-physical harassment, somebody making offensive or threatening or humiliating comments to another person such as insulting or calling the other person names. Indicator 16.1.3 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) measures the proportion of the population subjected to physical, psychological and sexual violence in the previous 12 months. Psychological violence has never been measured in the GPSJS prior to 2022/23 period. Respondents were asked whether they experienced psychological violence during the past 12 months, how many times, during which months, and whether they reported any incidences to the police.

Table 23: Number and percentage of individuals that experienced psychological violence by demographic characteristics, province, and settlement type, 2022/23

Demographic Characteristic	Number of Incidences ('000)	Number of Individuals ('000)	Percentage
Sex			
Male	674	107	0,5
Female	583	158	0,7
Age Group			
16–34	432	119	0,6
35–49	563	83	0,7
50–64	210	40	0,5
65+	51	23	0,6
Marital Status			
Married	82	36	0,3
Living together like husband and wife	50	26	0,6
Divorced	156	16	2,0
Separated but still legally married	111	7	2,4
Widowed	64	32	1,2
Single	793	148	0,6
Highest Level of Education			
No schooling	25	15	1,2
Some primary	81	23	0,8
Completed primary	33	7	0,4
Some secondary	740	123	0,8
Completed secondary	177	44	0,3

Post school	201	52	0,9
Province			
Western Cape	529	36	0,7
Eastern Cape	105	38	0,9
Northern Cape	92	24	2,7
Free State	132	48	2,3
KwaZulu-Natal	116	18	0,2
North-West	66	37	1,3
Gauteng	182	44	0,4
Mpumalanga	32	17	0,5
Limpopo	2	2	0,1
Metro status			
Non-metro	920	202	0,9
Metro	337	63	0,3

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

Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages.

Table 23 shows that females were more likely to experience psychological violence than males in 2022/23. Those in the age group 35–49 years experienced more psychological violence compared to the other age groups. Those separated but still legally married (2,4%) followed by the divorced (2,0%) and the widowed (1,2%) experienced psychological violence. Northern Cape has the highest proportion of individuals who experienced psychological violence (2,7%), followed by Free State (2,3%). Persons living in non-metro areas were most likely to experience psychological violence.

Figure 39: Number of individuals who experienced psychological violence by month, 2018/19–2022/23

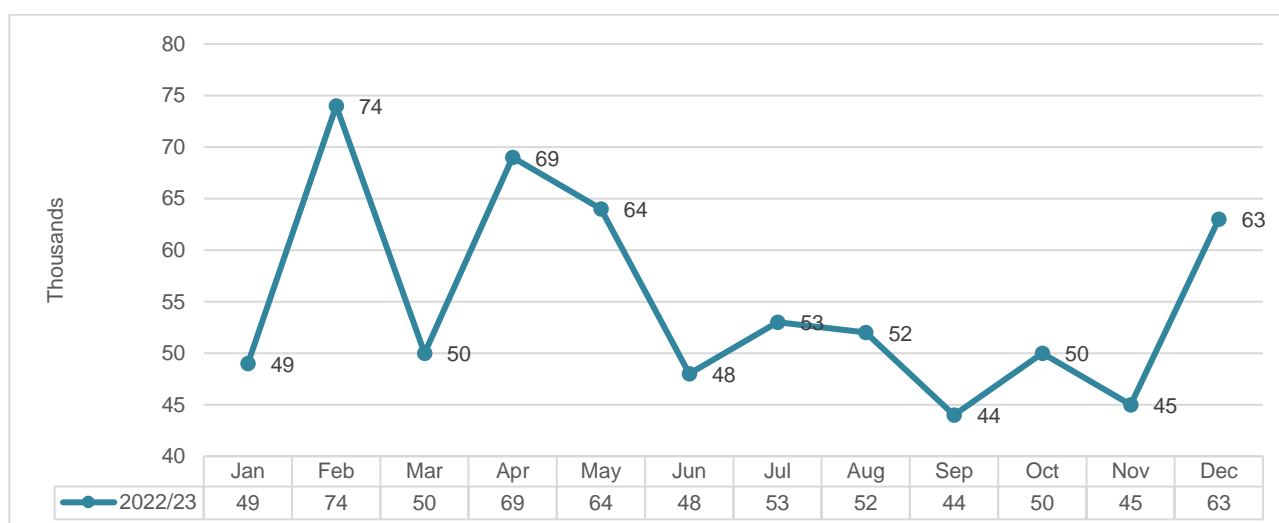


Figure 39 shows that individuals 16 years and older were more likely to experience incidences of psychological violence in February (74 000) and April (69 000).

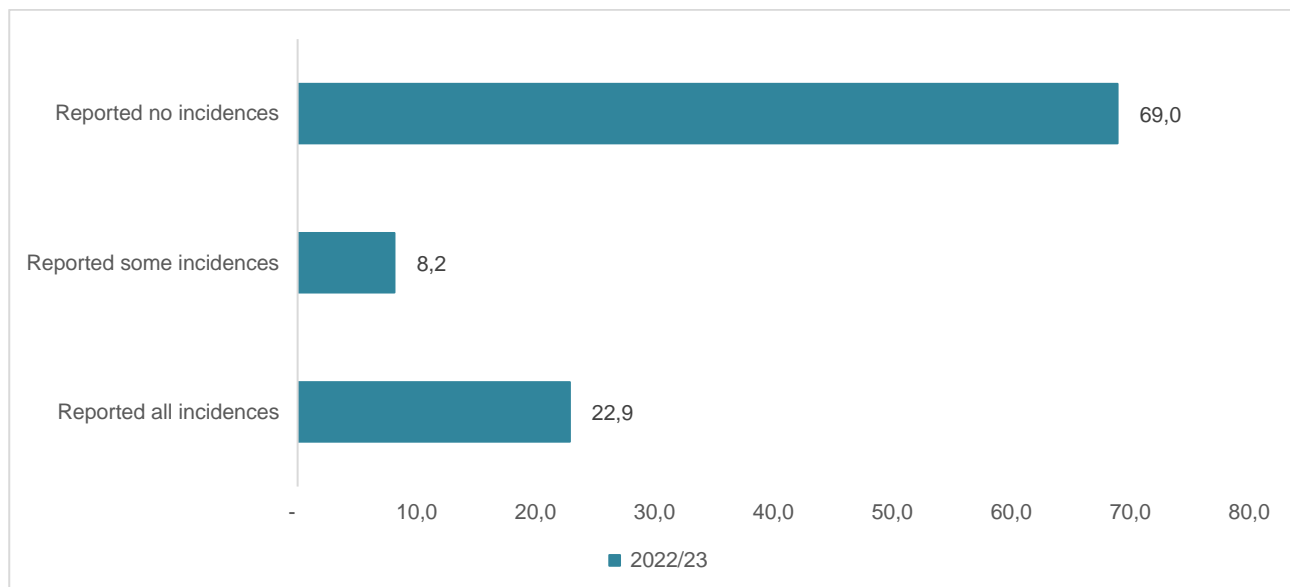
Figure 40: Percentage of victims that reported psychological violence to the police, 2022/23

Figure 40 shows that 69,0% of victims of psychological violence did not report the incidences in 2022/23. Of those who reported the incidences to the police, 22,9% reported all incidences and 8,2% reported some incidences.

Table 24: Summary of statistics for psychological violence, 2022/23

Indicator	2022/23
Number of incidents ('000)	1 257
Number of individuals who experiences psychological violence ('000)	265
Number of individuals who reported at least one incidence ('000) of psychological violence to the police	82
Percentage of individuals who reported at least one incidence of psychological violence to the police	31

Table 24 shows that 265 000 individuals experienced 1,3 million incidences of psychological violence. A total of 82 000 individuals reported at least one incidence of psychological violence, which is 31% of the individuals that experienced psychological violence.

5.2.3 Consumer fraud

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

Table 25: Number and percentage of individuals that experienced consumer fraud by demographic characteristics of individuals, province and settlement type, 2022/23

Demographic Characteristic	Number of Incidences ('000)	Number of Individuals ('000)	Percentage
Sex			
Male	279	179	0,9
Female	208	134	0,6
Age Group			
16–34	215	126	0,6
35–49	139	91	0,8
50–64	58	52	0,7
65+	77	45	1,2
Population Group			
Black African	311	193	0,6
Coloured	42	28	0,7
Indian/Asian	33	25	2,0
White	102	68	1,8
Marital Status			
Married	177	130	1,1
Living together like husband and wife	37	23	0,6
Divorced	22	6	0,7
Separated but still legally married	2	2	0,7
Widowed	20	18	0,7
Single	230	135	0,6
Highest Level of Education			
No schooling	3	3	0,2
Some primary	11	8	0,3
Completed primary	4	4	0,2
Some secondary	113	82	0,5
Completed secondary	171	102	0,7
Post school	179	109	1,9
Province			
Western Cape	55	47	0,9
Eastern Cape	77	43	1,0
Northern Cape	7	5	0,6
Free State	16	9	0,4
KwaZulu-Natal	93	45	0,6
North West	14	11	0,4
Gauteng	185	129	1,1
Mpumalanga	41	24	0,7
Limpopo	1	1	0,0
Metro status			
Non-metro	241	177	0,9
Metro	247	137	0,6

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

Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages.

Table 25 shows that males (0,9%) were more likely to be victims of consumer fraud compared to females (0,6%). Those with post school highest level of education were more likely to experience consumer fraud (1,9%) followed by those who completed secondary schooling (0,7%). People in non-metro areas (0,9%) were also more likely to be victims than people living in metros (0,6%).

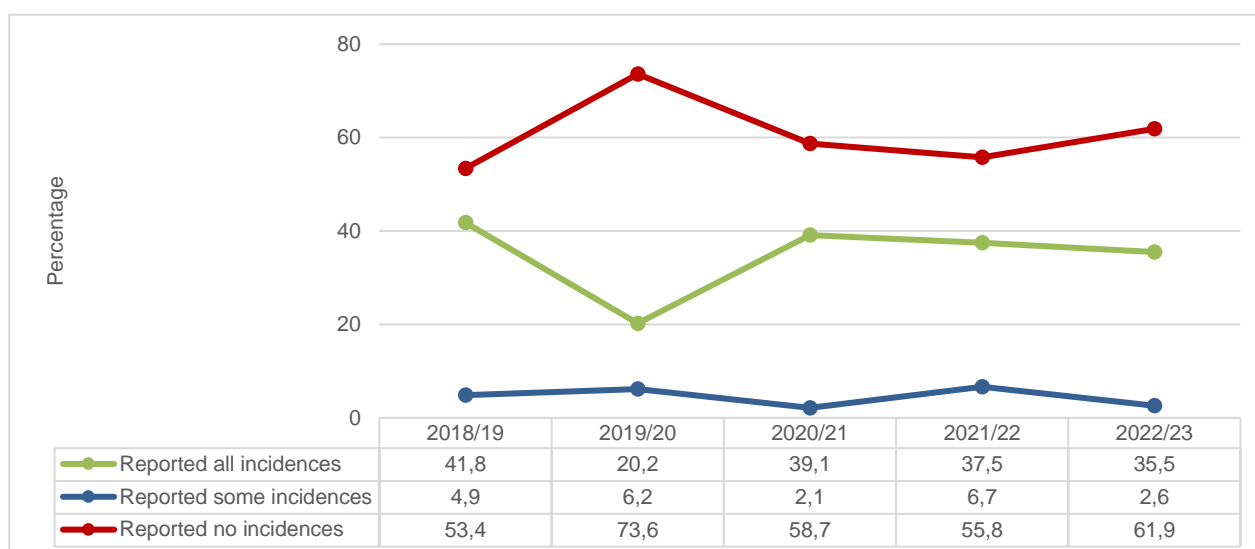
Figure 41: Percentage of victims that reported consumer fraud to the police, 2018/19–2022/23

Figure 41 shows that 61,9% of victims of consumer fraud did not report the incidences in 2022/23 compared to 55,8% in 2021/22. The percentage of individuals who reported all the incidences decreased by two percentage points from 2021/22 (37,5%) to 2022/23 (35,5%).

Table 26: Summary of statistics for consumer fraud, 2018/19–2022/23

Indicator	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Number of incidents ('000)	497	1 377	493	844	487
Number of individuals who experienced consumer fraud ('000)	81	384	321	376	314
Number of individuals who reported at least one incidence ('000) of consumer fraud to the police	38	102	132	166	120
Percentage of individuals who reported at least one incidence of consumer fraud to the police	47,0	26,0	41,3	44,2	38,1

Table 26 shows that the number of incidences of consumer fraud increased from 497 000 in 2018/19 to 1,4 million in 2019/20, decreased to 493 000 in 2020/21, and then increased to 844 000 in 2021/22. The number of incidents decreased to 487 000 in 2022/23. The number of individuals who experienced consumer fraud increased from 81 000 in 2018/19 to 384 000 in 2019/20 and decreased to 321 000 in 2020/21. There is a decrease observed between 2021/22 and 2022/23 periods. The percentage of individuals that reported the incidences to the police decreased from 47,0% in 2018/19 to 26,0% in 2019/20 and increased to 41,3% in 2020/21. The reporting of consumer fraud decreased by 6,1% from 44,2% in 2021/22 to 38,1% in 2022/23.

5.2.4 Assault

Four questions were asked concerning the individual experience of assault in the 12 months preceding the survey, including the number of times the respondent has been assaulted, the month the incident took place, and whether they reported the incident to the police.

Table 27: Number and percentage of individuals that experienced assault by demographic characteristics of individuals, province and settlement type, 2022/23

Demographic Characteristic	Number of Incidences ('000)	Number of Individuals ('000)	Percentage
Sex			
Male	278	162	0,8
Female	110	100	0,5
Age Group			
16–34	267	164	0,8
35–49	67	49	0,4
50–64	37	33	0,4
65+	17	17	0,4
Marital Status			
Married	49	36	0,3
Living together like husband and wife	30	22	0,5
Divorced	11	10	1,2
Widowed	19	17	0,6
Single	278	178	0,8
Highest Level of Education			
No schooling	22	22	1,8
Some primary	35	30	1,0
Completed primary	7	7	0,4
Some secondary	127	98	0,6
Completed secondary	184	93	0,7
Post school	10	10	0,2
Province			
Western Cape	47	43	0,8
Eastern Cape	41	41	1,0
Northern Cape	18	17	1,9
Free State	17	14	0,7
KwaZulu-Natal	34	17	0,2
North West	40	37	1,3
Gauteng	149	56	0,5
Mpumalanga	27	27	0,8
Limpopo	14	11	0,3
Metro status			
Non-metro	265	164	0,8
Metro	123	99	0,4

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

Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages.

Table 27 shows that males (0,8%) were more likely to experience assault than females (0,5%). Those divorced (1,2%) were more likely to experience assault, followed by those who are single (0,8%). Northern Cape has the highest proportion of individuals that experienced assault (1,9%), while KwaZulu-Natal has the smallest proportion (0,2%). Individuals in non-metros have double the proportion of individuals (0,8%) that experienced assault, compared to the proportion of individuals in metros (0,4%).

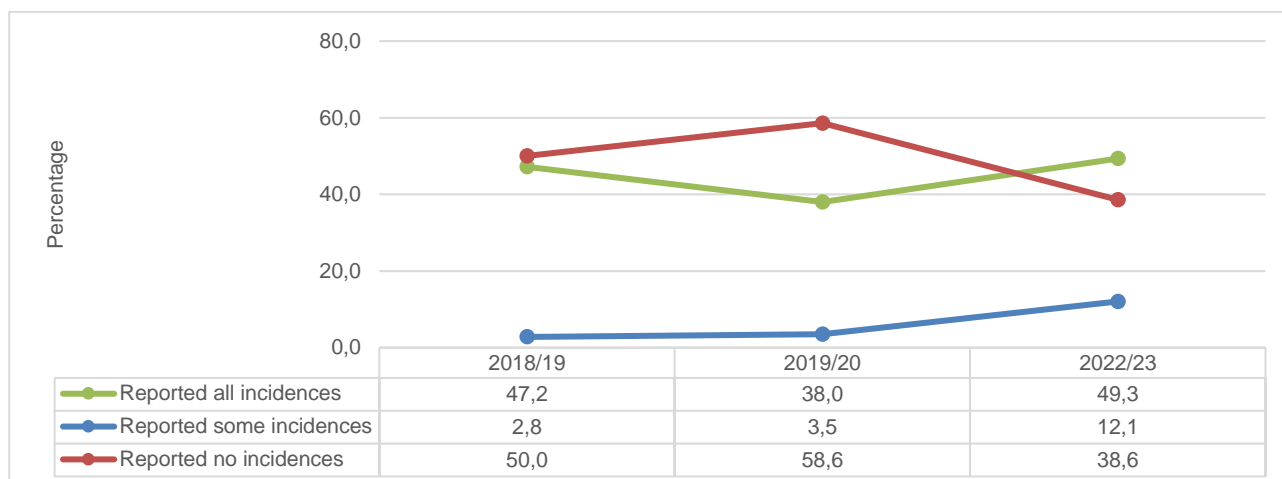
Figure 42: Percentage of individuals that reported assault to the police, 2018/19–2022/23

Figure 42 shows that less than half of the individuals (38,6%) did not report any of the incidences of assault to the police. The reporting of all incidences increased by 11,3 percentage points from 2019/20 (38,0%) to 2022/23 (49,3%).

Table 28: Summary of statistics for assault, 2018/19–2022/23

Indicator	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Number of incidences ('000)	497	294	**	**	388
Number of individuals that experienced assault ('000)	281	225	**	**	263
Number of individuals that reported at least one incidence of assault to the police ('000)	140	92	**	**	161
Percentage of individuals that reported at least one incidence of assault to the police	50,0	41,4	**	**	61,4

Table 28 shows that the number of incidences of assault decreased between 2018/19 (497 000) and 2019/20 (294 000). This type of crime was not collected at individual level in two periods, 2020/21 and 2021/22. However, the number of individuals that reported at least one incidence of assault to the police declined between 2018/19 and 2019/20. The percentage of individuals that reported at least one or all incidences to the police increased by 20,0 percentage points from 41,4% in 2019/20 to 61,4% in 2022/23.

5.2.5 Hijacking of a motor vehicle

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

Table 29: Summary of statistics for hijacking of motor vehicle, 2018/19–2022/23

Indicator	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Number of incidents ('000)	32	99	64	137	128
Number of individuals ('000) of hijacking of motor vehicle	32	85	64	134	114
Number of individuals who reported at least one incidence ('000) of hijacking to the police	28	66	40	84	102
Percentage of individuals of hijacking who reported at least one incidence to the police	85,0	78,0	62,7	62,9	89,6

Table 29 shows that the number of incidences of hijacking experienced by individuals increased from 32 000 in 2018/19 to 99 000 in 2019/20, dropped to 64 000 in 2020/21, and doubled to 137 000 in 2021/22 before slightly decreasing to 128 000 in 2022/23. The percentage of individuals that reported at least one incidence to the police decreased from 85,0% in 2018/19 to 78,0% in 2019/20, then dropped to 62,7% in 2020/21, and slightly increased to 62,9% in 2021/22. The reporting of this crime has increased by 26,7% in 2022/23.

5.2.6 Sexual offences

Given the sensitive nature of sexual offences and the context of household-based interviews, sexual offences are thought to be underreported in the GPSJS. It is important to note that as the sexual offences count in the sample was small, it was not possible to calculate disaggregated estimates of acceptable quality.

Table 30: Summary of statistics for sexual offences, 2018/19–2022/23

Indicator	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Number of incidents ('000)	26	37*	**	**	36*
Number of victims ('000)	26	31*	**	**	30*
Number of individuals that reported all or some incidences of sexual offences to the police ('000)	23	19*	**	**	17
Percentage of individuals that reported all or some incidences of sexual offences to the police	88,0	60,0*	**	**	56,0

* Sample is too small, and CVs are too high to make meaningful inferences

** Not collected in the specified period

Table 30 above shows the percentage of individuals that reported all or some incidences of sexual offences to the police. The percentage dropped from 88,0% in 2018/19 to 60,0% in 2019/20 and further decreased to 56% in 2022/23. This type of crime was not collected in two periods 2020/21 and 2021/22.

5.3 Summary

Theft of personal property is the most common crime experienced by individuals aged 16 years and older in South Africa. The results indicate that in 2022/23, a total of 1,2 million individuals experienced theft of personal property, followed by those who experienced robbery (483 000) and consumer fraud (314 000). The number of individuals that experienced hijacking of a motor vehicle declined from 2021/22 (134 000) to 2022/23 (114 000).

Males and persons living in metro areas were most likely to experience theft of personal property. Furthermore, persons aged 35–49 years are vulnerable to theft of personal property. Less than half of the victims reported the crime, and most of the victims (almost 59,0%) did not report it. The survey further shows that the number of incidences of consumer fraud decreased from 844 000 in 2021/22 to 487 000 in 2022/23. The percentage of individuals who reported some or all incidences to the police decreased from 44,2% in 2021/22 to 38,1% in 2022/23.

A total of 265 000 individuals experienced psychological violence in 2022/23. Northern Cape has the highest proportion of individuals who experienced psychological violence (2,7%) followed by Free State (2,3%). Persons living in non-metro areas were most likely to experience psychological violence.

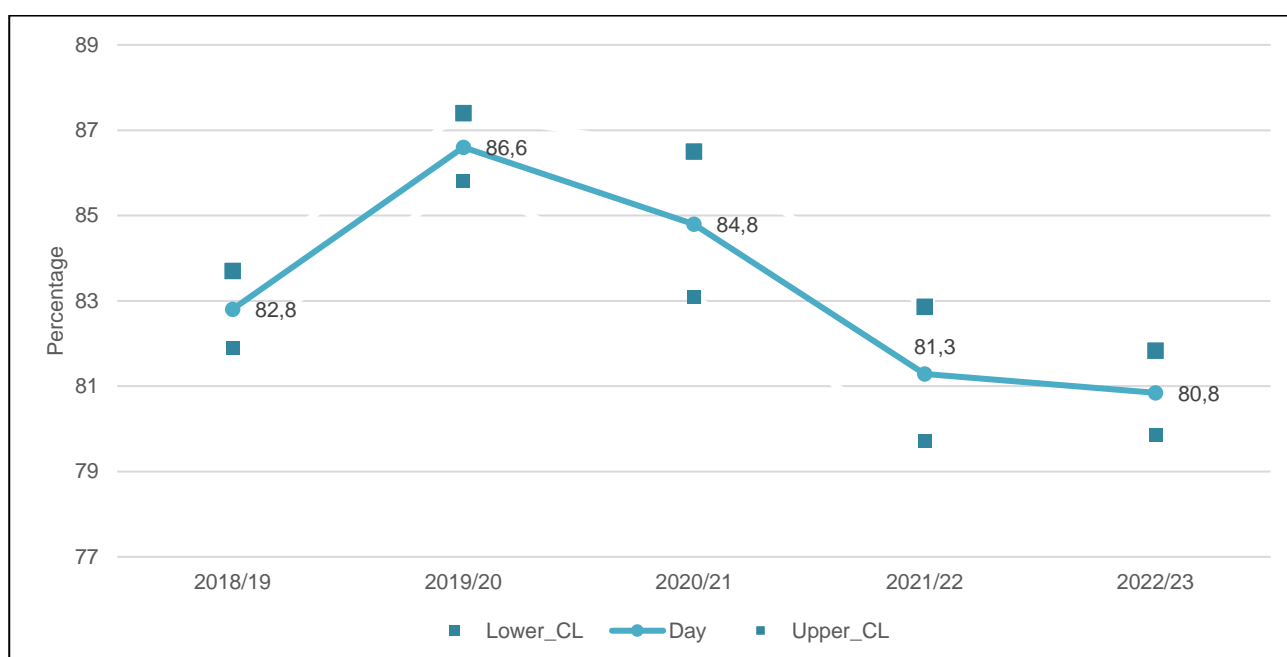
6. Feelings of safety

6.1 Introduction

To feel safe at home and in one's neighbourhood is one of the National Development Plan (NDP) Goals. Perceptions of safety is considered a subjective wellbeing indicator, under the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) indicator 16.1.4. It affects how human beings interact with their surroundings, their health, and consequently, their quality of life.

Respondents were asked how safe they felt walking in their neighbourhoods alone during the day and when it was dark. In Figures 43, 44 and 49-52, the safety categories "Very safe" and "Fairly safe" were combined into a new category "Safe", while "A bit unsafe" and "Very unsafe" were combined into a new category "Unsafe".

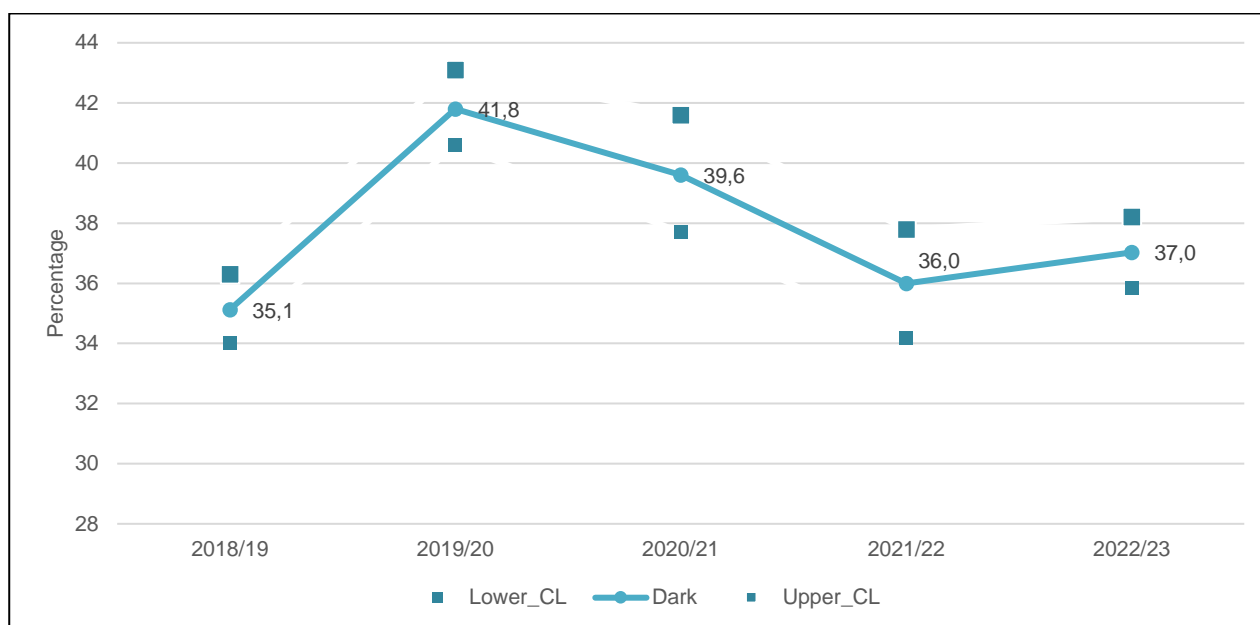
Figure 43: Percentage distribution of individuals who felt safe walking alone in their areas during the day, 2018/19–2022/23



* Safety categories "Very safe" and "Fairly safe" were combined into a new category "Safe", while "A bit unsafe" and "Very unsafe" were combined into a new category "Unsafe".

Figure 43 shows that the percentage of adults aged 16 years and older who felt safe walking alone in their neighbourhoods during the day increased from 82,8% in 2018/19 and peaked in 2019/20 (86,6%). It started decreasing from 2019/20, reaching 81,3% in 2021/22 and decreased further to 80,8% in 2022/23. The decrease between 2019/20 and 2020/21 is not statistically significant. The decrease between 2021/22 and 2022/23 is not statistically significant.

Figure 44: Percentage distribution of individuals who felt safe walking alone in their areas when it was dark, 2018/19–2022/23



* Safety categories "Very safe" and "Fairly safe" were combined into a new category "Safe", while "A bit unsafe" and "Very unsafe" were combined into a new category "Unsafe".

Figure 44 shows that there was a statistically significant increase in the percentage of individuals aged 16 and older who felt safe walking alone when it was dark, from 35,1% in 2018/19 to 41,8% in 2019/20 before decreasing to 39,6% in 2020/21, and further declining to 36,0% in 2021/22. There is a slight increase of 1,0 percentage point from 2021/22 (36,0%) to 2022/23 (37,0%).

Figure 45: Feelings of safety when walking alone in their areas of residence during the day, 2018/19–2022/23

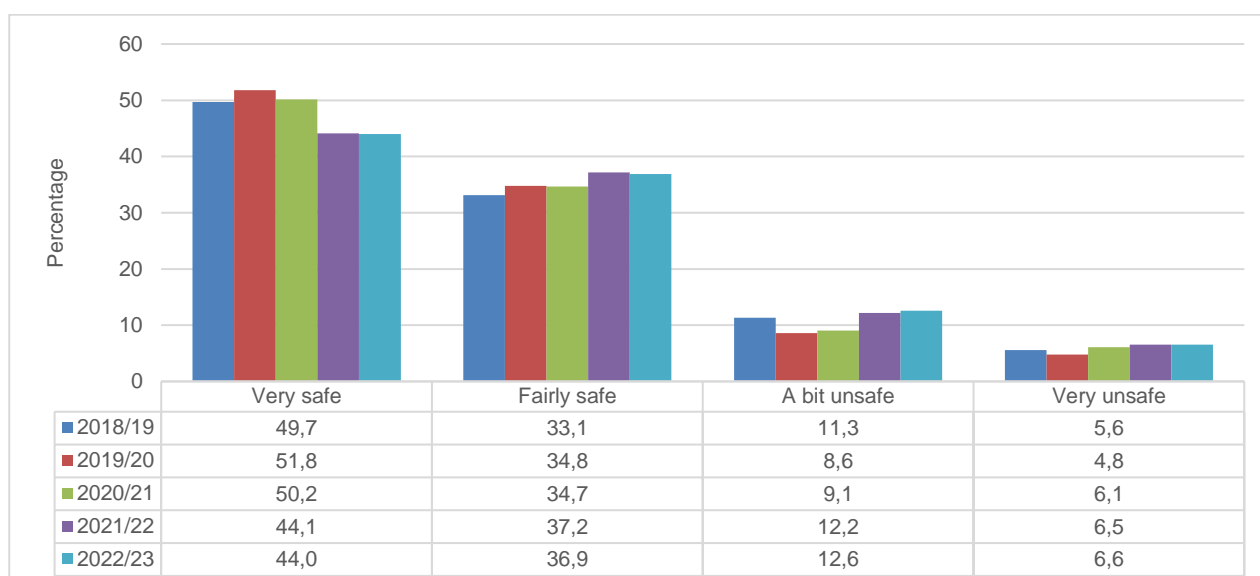


Figure 45 shows that the proportion of those who feel very safe walking alone during the day slightly increased between 2018/19 (49,7%) and 2019/20 (51,8%) and decreased in 2020/21 (50,2%). The proportion further dropped to 44,1% in 2021/22 and remained almost the same in 2022/23. The proportion of those who felt fairly safe did not change much between 2019/20 and 2020/21. There is an increase observed between 2020/21 (34,7%) and 2021/22 (37,2%), but slightly decreased in 2022/23 (36,9%).

Figure 46: Feelings of safety when walking alone in their areas of residence when it was dark, 2018/19–2022/23

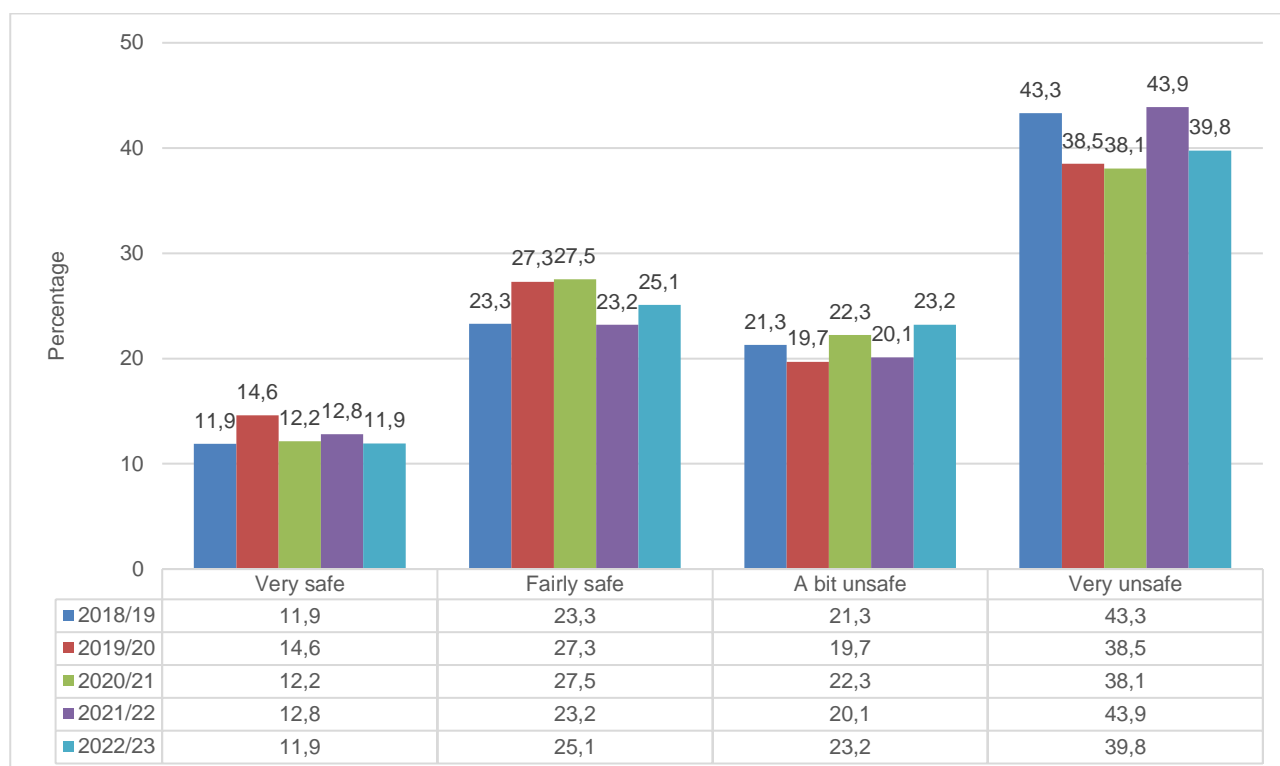


Figure 46 shows that people felt unsafe when walking alone in their areas of residence when it was dark. The proportion of people who felt very unsafe decreased from 43,3% in 2018/19 to 38,1% in 2020/21, then increased to 43,9% in 2021/22. There is a 4,1 percentage point decrease in those who felt very unsafe between 2021/22 (43,9%) and 2022/23 (39,8%). The proportion of those who felt very safe slightly decreased from 12,8% in 2021/22 to 11,9% in 2022/23.

Figure 47: Feelings of safety when walking alone in their areas of residence when it was daytime by gender, 2021/22–2022/23

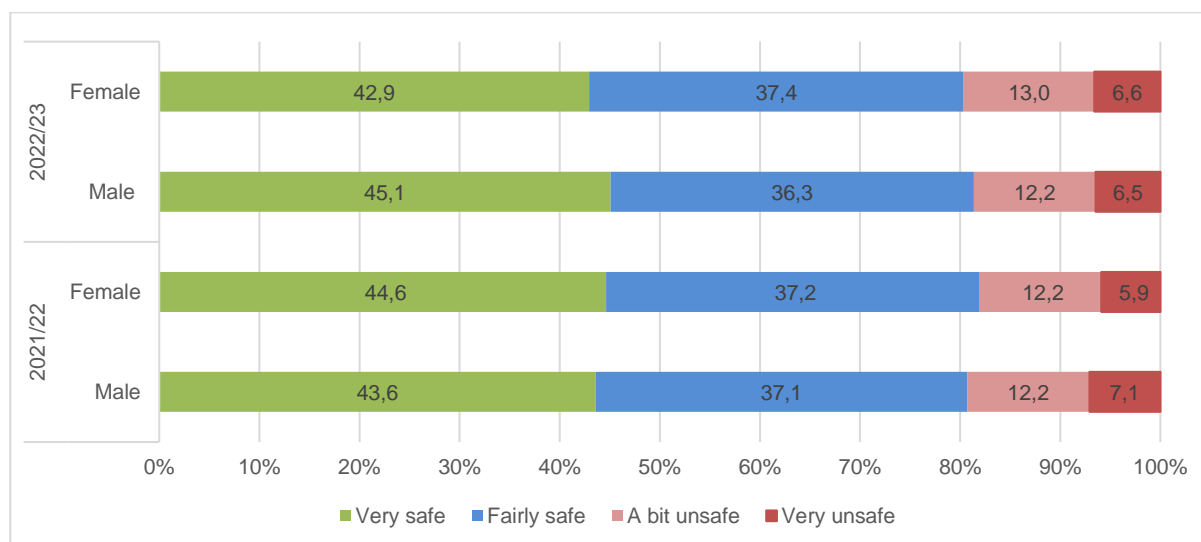


Figure 47 shows that in 2021/22 almost equal proportions of males (43,6%) and females (44,6%) felt very safe walking alone in their areas during the day. In 2022/23, these proportions increased for males (45,1%) and decreased for females (42,9%).

Figure 48: Feelings of safety when walking alone in their areas of residence when it was dark by gender, 2021/22–2022/23

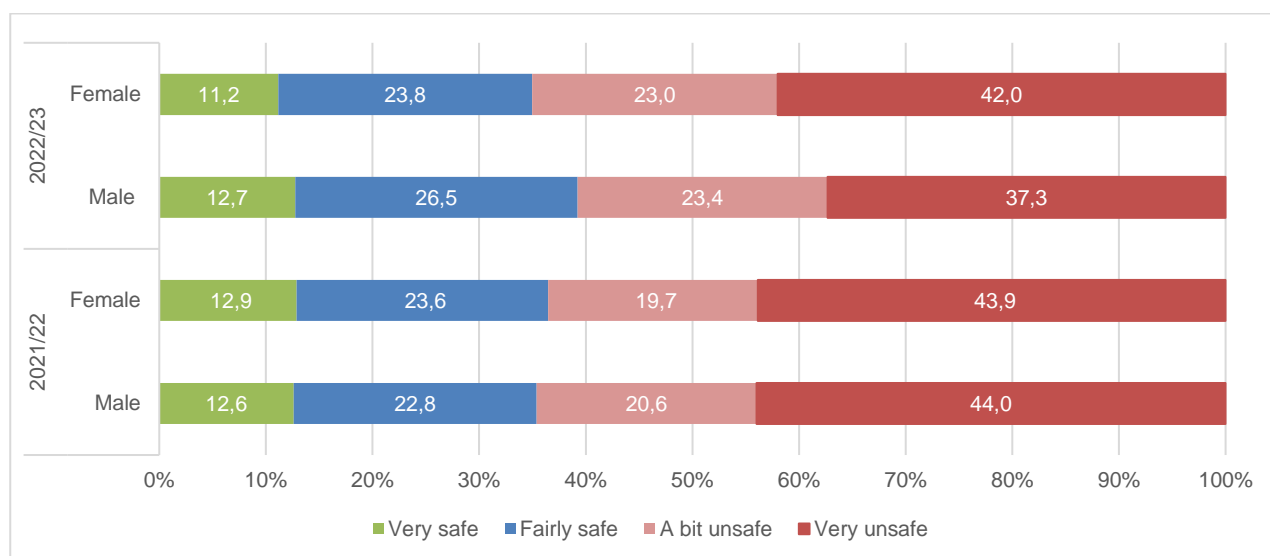
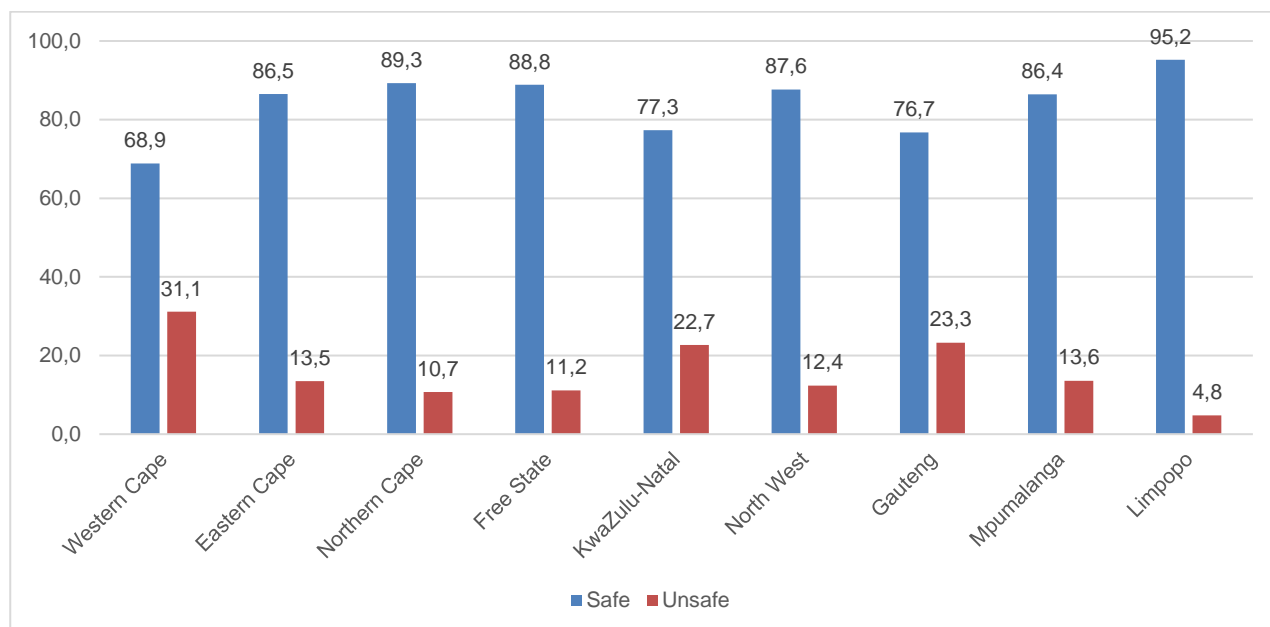


Figure 48 shows almost the same proportion for both sexes across 2021/22 and 2022/23 for those who felt very unsafe walking alone during the night. In 2021/22, the proportion of females (43,9%) who felt very unsafe walking alone when it was dark is almost the same as the proportion of males (44,0%). This pattern changes in 2022/23 when the proportion of males (37,3%) is less than the proportion of females (42,0%) who felt very unsafe when walking alone in their areas when it was dark.

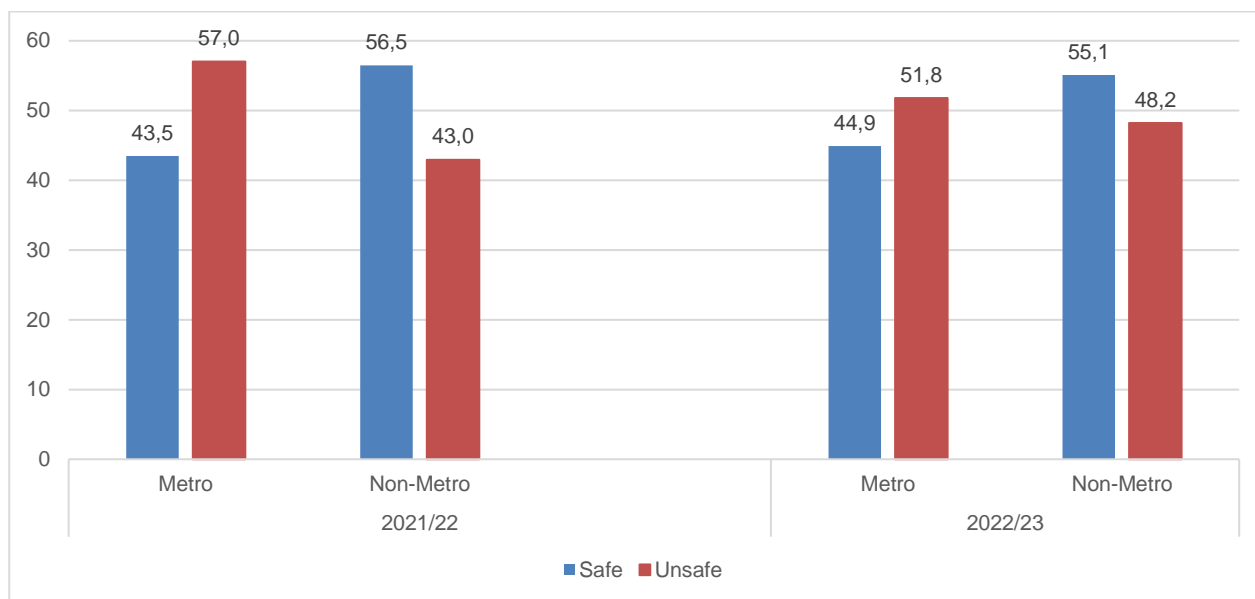
Figure 49: Feelings of safety when walking alone in their areas of residence when it was daytime by province, 2022/23



* Safety categories "Very safe" and "Fairly safe" were combined into a new category "Safe", while "A bit unsafe" and "Very unsafe" were combined into a new category "Unsafe".

Figure 49 shows that Limpopo (95,2%) recorded the highest proportion of individuals who felt safe walking alone during the day, followed by Northern Cape (89,3%) and Free State (88,8%). Western Cape (31,1%) recorded the highest proportion of individuals who felt unsafe walking alone in the day, followed by Gauteng (23,3%) and KwaZulu-Natal (22,7%) provinces.

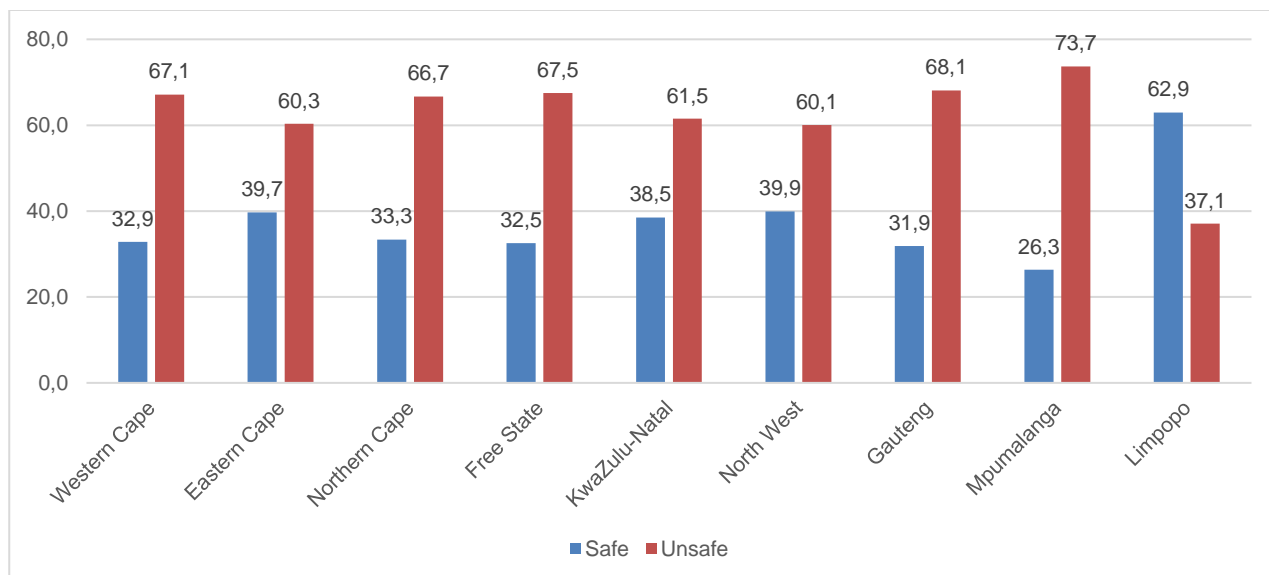
Figure 50: Feelings of safety when walking alone in their areas of residence when it was daytime by geographical location, 2022/23



* Safety categories "Very safe" and "Fairly safe" were combined into a new category "Safe", while "A bit unsafe" and "Very unsafe" were combined into a new category "Unsafe".

Figure 50 shows that in both 2021/22 and 2022/23, people in non-metro areas had a greater feeling of safety walking alone in their areas during the day than people in metro areas.

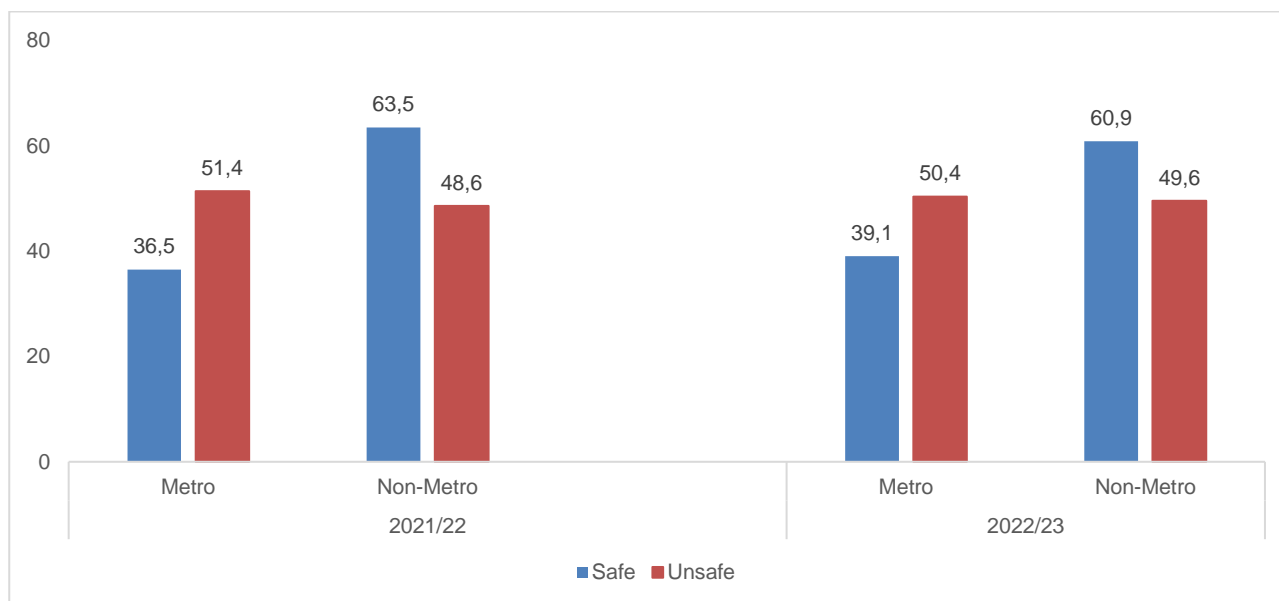
Figure 51: Feelings of safety when walking alone in their areas of residence when it was dark by province, 2022/23



* Safety categories "Very safe" and "Fairly safe" were combined into a new category "Safe", while "A bit unsafe" and "Very unsafe" were combined into a new category "Unsafe".

Figure 51 shows that Mpumalanga (73,7%) recorded the highest proportion of individuals who felt unsafe walking alone at night, followed by Gauteng (68,1%) and Free State (67,5%). Limpopo (62,9%) has the highest proportion of individuals who felt safe, followed by North West (39,9%) and Eastern Cape (39,7%) provinces.

Figure 52: Feelings of safety when walking alone in their areas of residence when it was dark by geographical location, 2021/22-2022/23



* Safety categories "Very safe" and "Fairly safe" were combined into a new category "Safe", while "A bit unsafe" and "Very unsafe" were combined into a new category "Unsafe".

Figure 52 shows that in both 2021/22 and 2022/23, people in metro areas felt very unsafe compared to those living in non-metro areas. In 2021/22, 63,5% of people in non-metro areas felt safe while 36,5% of those in metro areas felt safe. The same pattern is observed in 2022/23 where 60,9% of those living in non-metro areas felt safe, and 39,1% of those living in metro areas felt safe.

Figure 53: Percentage of people who have done something to protect themselves against crime, 2021/22-2022/23

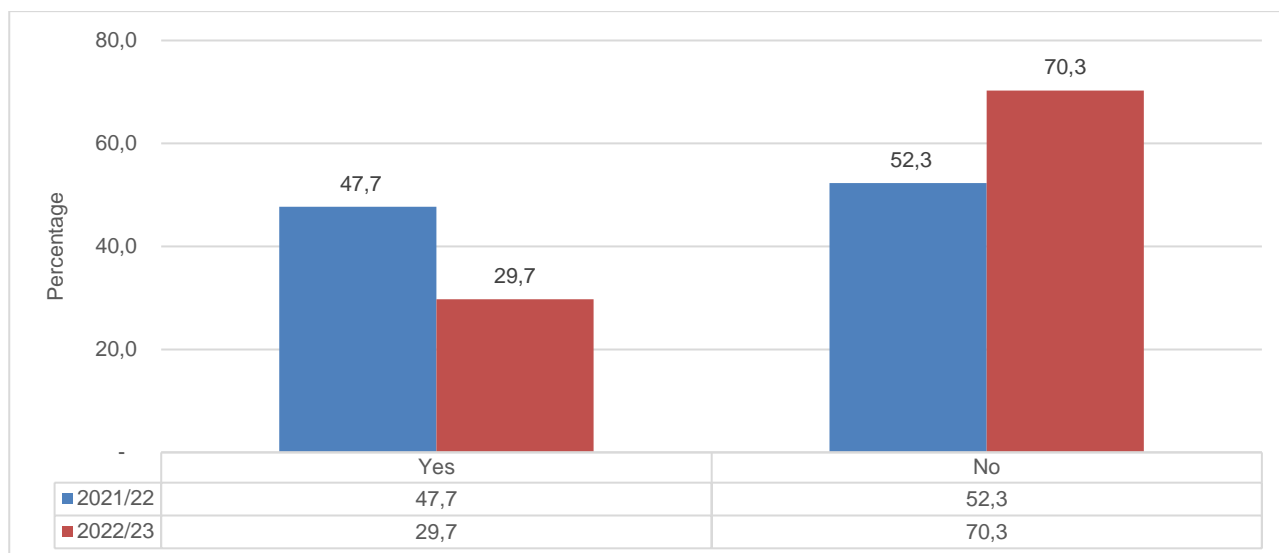


Figure 53 shows that the proportion of people who have done something to protect themselves against crime decreased from 47,7% in 2021/22 to 29,7% in 2022/23.

Figure 54: Percentage of people who have done something to protect themselves against crime by gender, 2021/22-2022/23

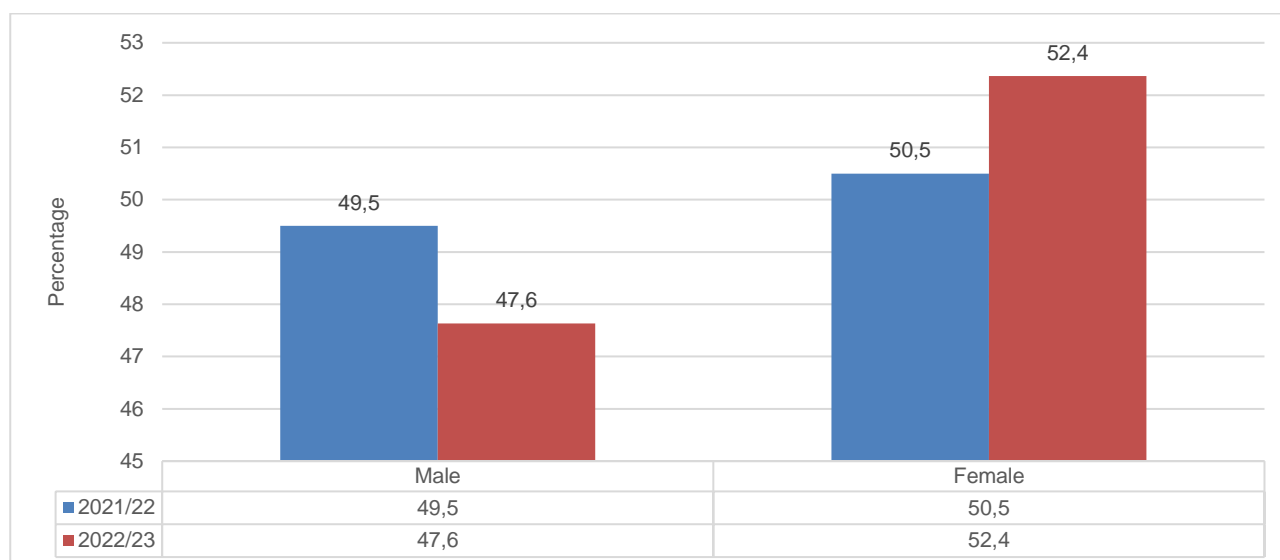


Figure 54 shows that females are more likely to do something to protect themselves against crime when compared to males. The proportion of females who have done something to protect themselves against crime increased from 50,5% in 2021/22 to 52,4% in 2022/23. The opposite is observed for males, there is a decrease in proportion from 49,5% in 2021/22 to 47,6% in 2022/23.

Figure 55: Percentage of people who have done something to protect themselves against crime by population group, 2021/22-2022/23

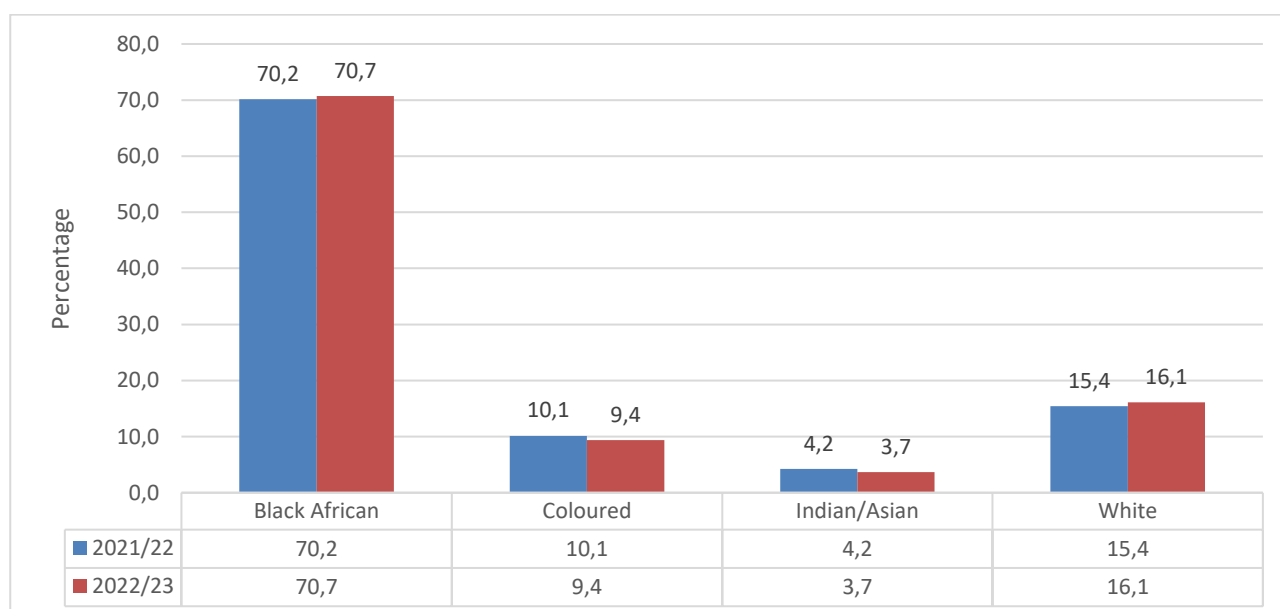


Figure 55 shows that the proportion of individuals who have done something to protect themselves against crime decreased for the coloured and Indian/Asian population groups. It shows that individuals who are black African recorded the highest proportion of individuals who have done something to protect themselves, followed by whites. Between 2021/22 and 2022/23 the proportion of individuals who have done something to protect themselves against crime slightly increased for black Africans (70,2% vs 70,7%) and whites (15,4% vs 16,1%).

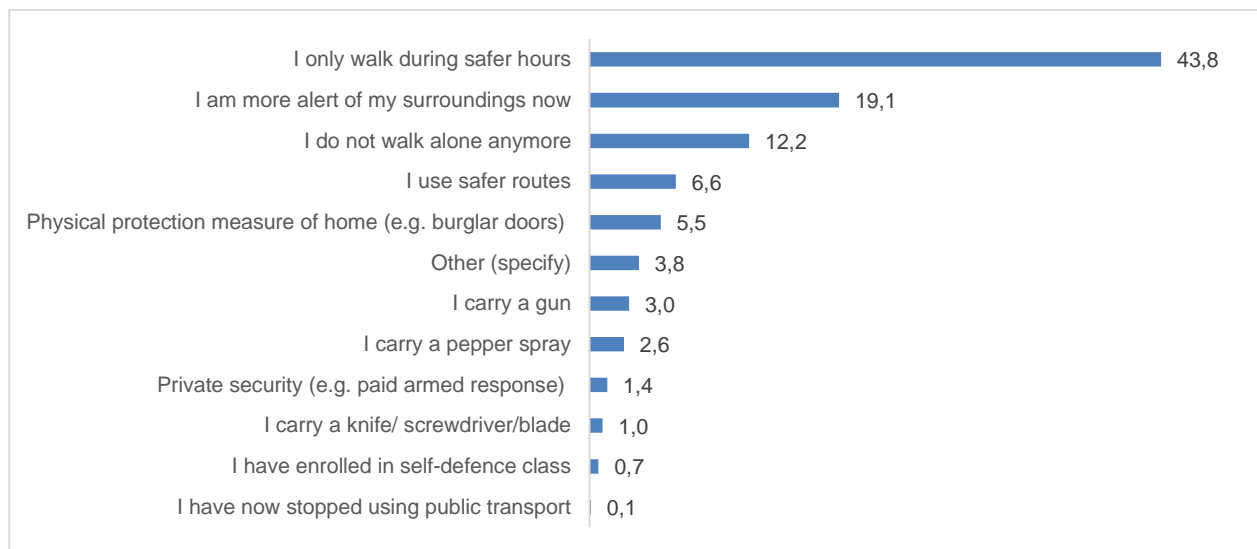
Figure 56: Distribution of persons by main thing they did to protect themselves, 2022/23

Figure 56 shows that 43,8% of individuals aged 16 and older have resorted to walking during safer hours to protect themselves from crime. About 5,5% have installed physical protection measures like burglar doors on their homes to protect themselves against crime.

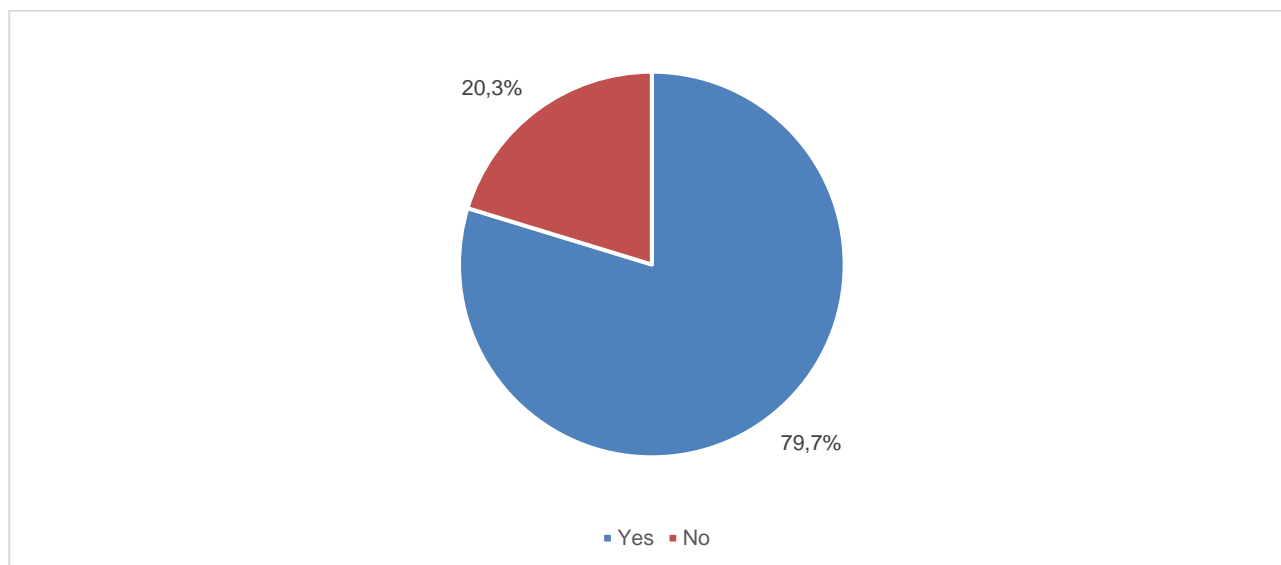
Figure 57: Percentage of individuals who feel safer after doing something to protect themselves, 2022/23

Figure 57 shows that majority of individuals feel safer after doing something to protect themselves from crime. The proportion of 79,7% felt safer after taking some measures to protect themselves.

6.2 Summary

Feelings of safety have been declining since 2019/20. The percentage of adults aged 16 years and older who felt safe walking alone in their neighbourhoods during the day decreased from 81,3% in 2021/22 to 80,8% in 2022/23.

The results show that most individuals felt safer walking alone in their area during the day than when it was dark. Females felt more unsafe than males walking alone when it was dark.

The percentage of adults aged 16 years and older who felt safe walking alone in their neighbourhoods when it was dark slightly increased from 36,0% in 2021/22 to 37,0% in 2022/23. Limpopo recorded the highest proportion of individuals who felt very safe walking alone during the day and when it was dark. Western Cape (31,1%) recorded the highest proportion of individuals who felt unsafe walking alone during the day and Mpumalanga (73,7%) recorded the highest proportion of individuals who felt unsafe walking alone at night.

The proportion of people who have done something to protect themselves against crime decreased from 47,7% in 2021/22 to 29,7% in 2022/23. About 44% of individuals aged 16 and older have resorted to walking during safer hours to protect themselves from crime. About 5,5% have installed physical protection measures like burglar doors on their homes to protect themselves against crime. Majority of people feel safer after doing something to protect themselves from crime. A proportion of 79,7% felt safer after taking some measures to protect themselves.

7. Citizen interaction and community cohesion

7.1 Introduction

This section measures the level of interaction among community members. This measure is used as a proxy for the level of community cohesion. According to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), social cohesion has two main dimensions:

- reducing disparities, inequalities, and social exclusion.
- strengthening social relations, interactions, and ties.

The respondents were asked whether they know their next-door neighbours name, whether they would ask their neighbours to watch their house if they were going away, whether they trust their neighbours with their children, and whether they would participate in any forums that discuss community issues.

Figure 58: Percentage of households' that knows their next-door neighbours' name, 2019/20 and 2022/23

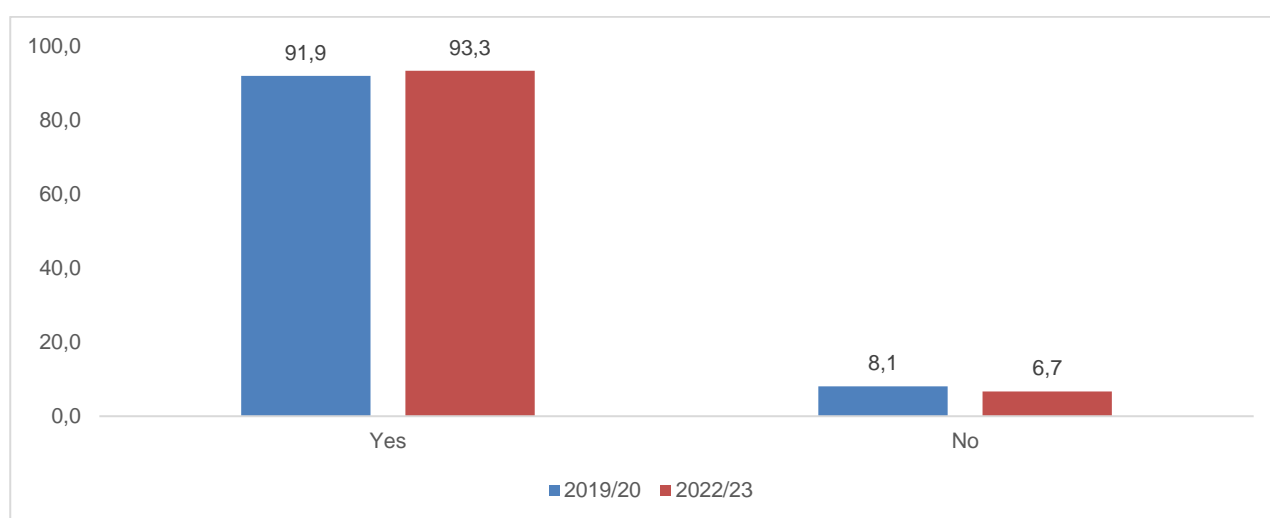


Figure 58 shows that the proportion of households who know their neighbours' names increased from 91,9% in 2019/20 to 93,3% in 2022/23. In both years over 90% of the individuals aged 16 years and older knew the name of their next-door neighbour.

Figure 59: Percentage of households' that knows their next-door neighbours' name by demographic variables, 2022/23

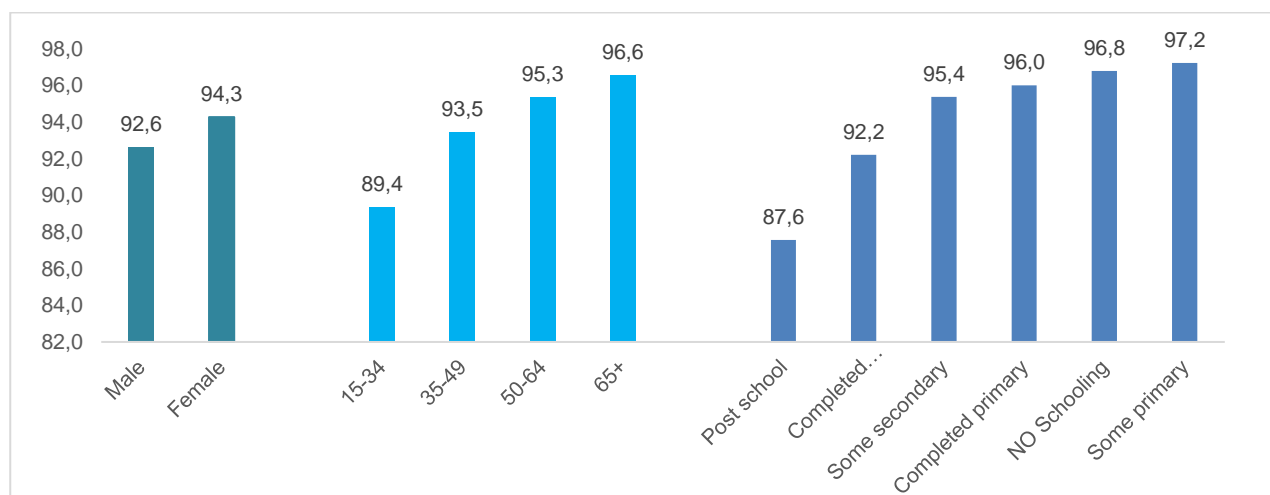


Figure 59 shows that over 80% of the households knew the name of their next-door neighbour regardless of their demographic characteristics. More females (94,3%) knew the name of their next-door neighbour. Those with post school level of education had the lowest proportion of those who knew the names of their next-door neighbour.

Figure 60: Percentage of households' that knows their next-door neighbours' name by geographic location, 2022/23

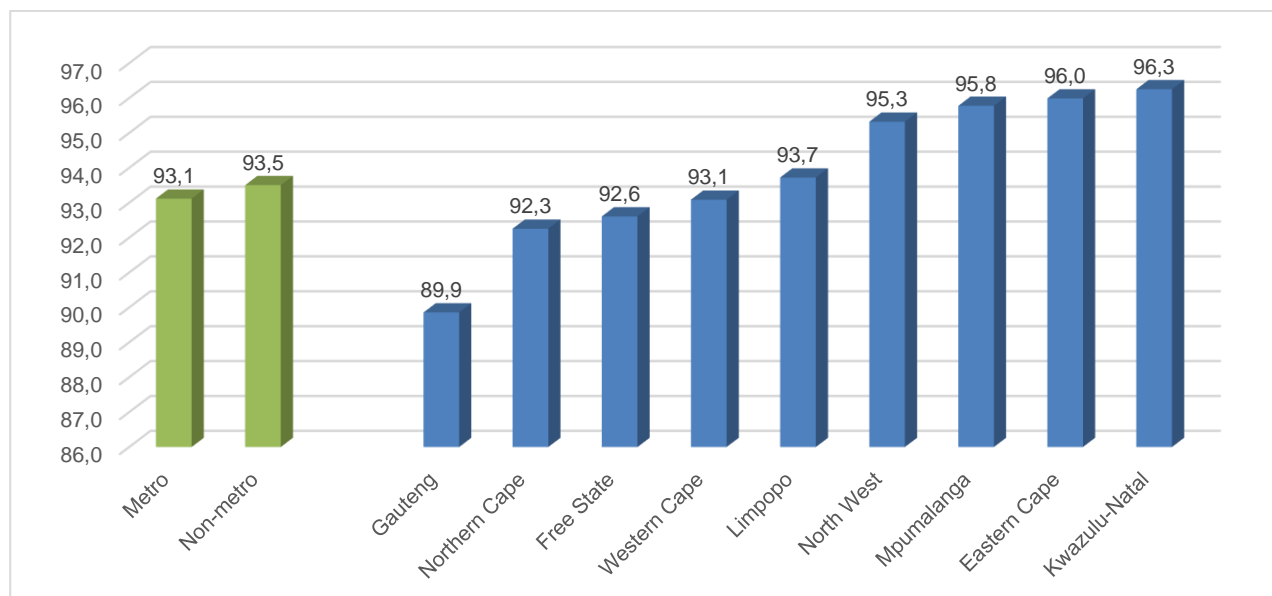


Figure 60 shows households in the non-metro areas (93,5%) are more likely to know their neighbours name than those in metro areas (93,1%). KwaZulu-Natal (96,3%) has the highest proportion of households that know their next-door neighbours' name followed by Eastern Cape (96,0%) and Mpumalanga (95,8%). Gauteng (89,9%) has the smallest proportion of the households that knew the name of their next-door neighbour.

Figure 61: Percentage of households' that would ask any of their next-door neighbours to watch their house if they were going away, 2019/20 and 2022/23

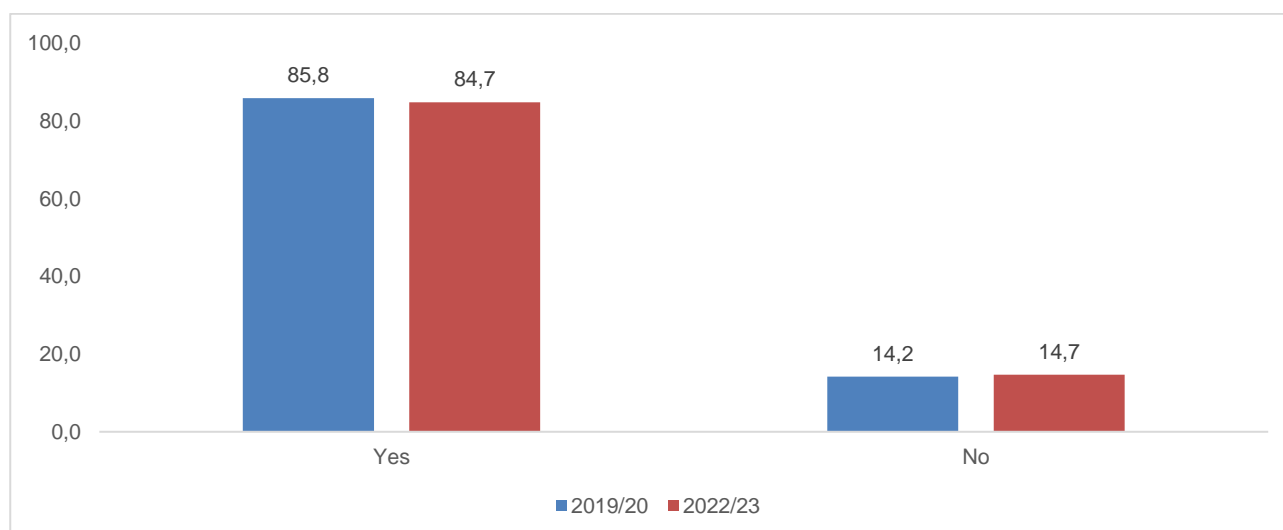


Figure 61 shows a slight decrease in the number of households who would ask any of their next-door neighbours to watch their house when they were going away. In 2019/20 about 85,8% of the households would ask their next-door neighbours to watch their house which dropped to 84,7% in 2022/23.

Figure 62: Percentage of households' that would ask any of their next-door neighbours to watch their house if they were going away by geographic location, 2022/23

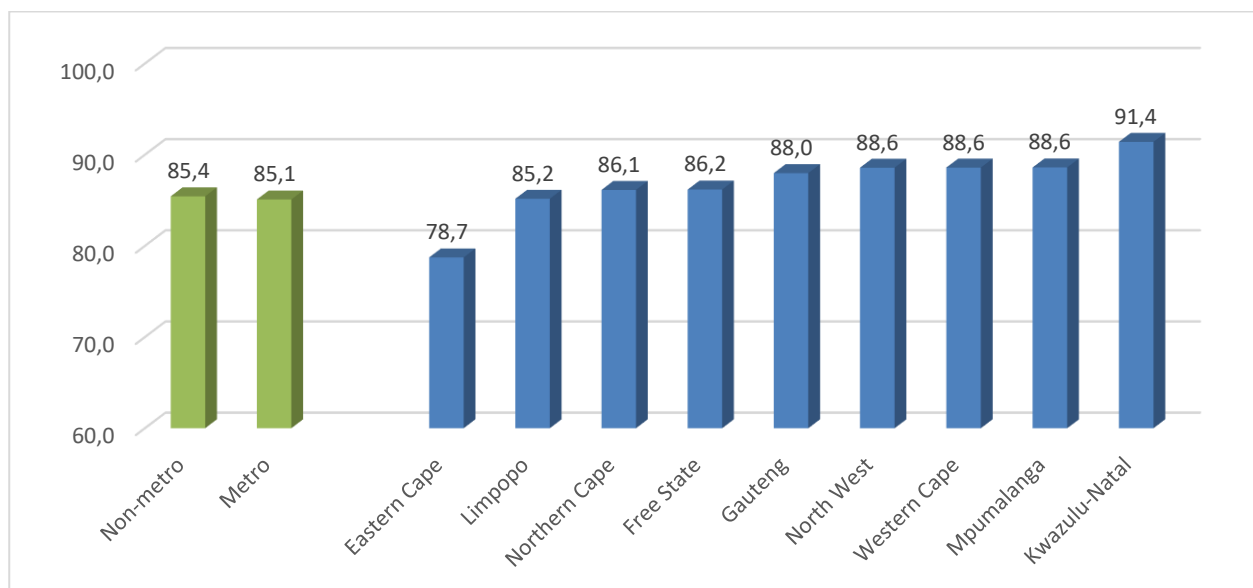


Figure 62 shows that KwaZulu-Natal (91,4%) has the highest proportion of households who would ask any of their next-door neighbours to watch their house when they were going away followed by Mpumalanga (88,6%). Eastern Cape (78,7%) has the smallest proportion of the households that would ask any of their next-door neighbours to watch their house when they were going away.

Figure 63: Percentage of households that trust their next-door neighbours enough to let them look after their children for more than an hour, 2019/20 and 2022/23

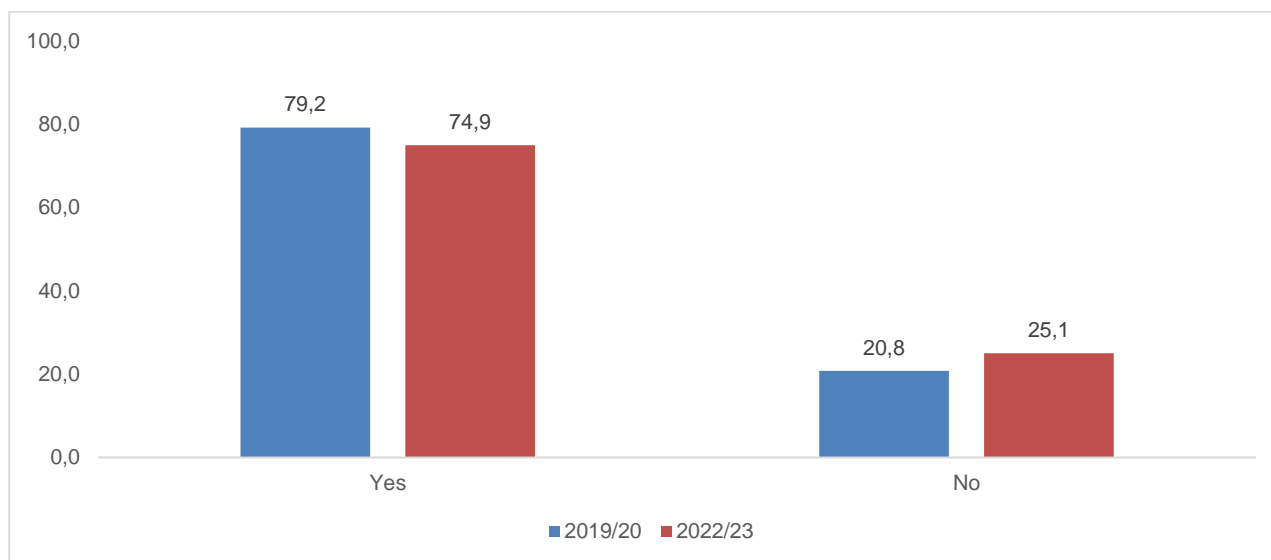


Figure 63 shows that although there was a decrease observed in the proportion of households who would let their neighbours look after their children for more than an hour, there is a level of trust amongst neighbouring households (over 70% in both years). The proportion of households who would let their neighbours look after their children for more than an hour decreased by 4,3 percentage points, from 79,2% in 2019/20 to 74,9% in 2022/23.

Figure 64: Percentage of households that trust their next-door neighbours enough to let them look after their children for more than an hour by geographic location, 2022/23

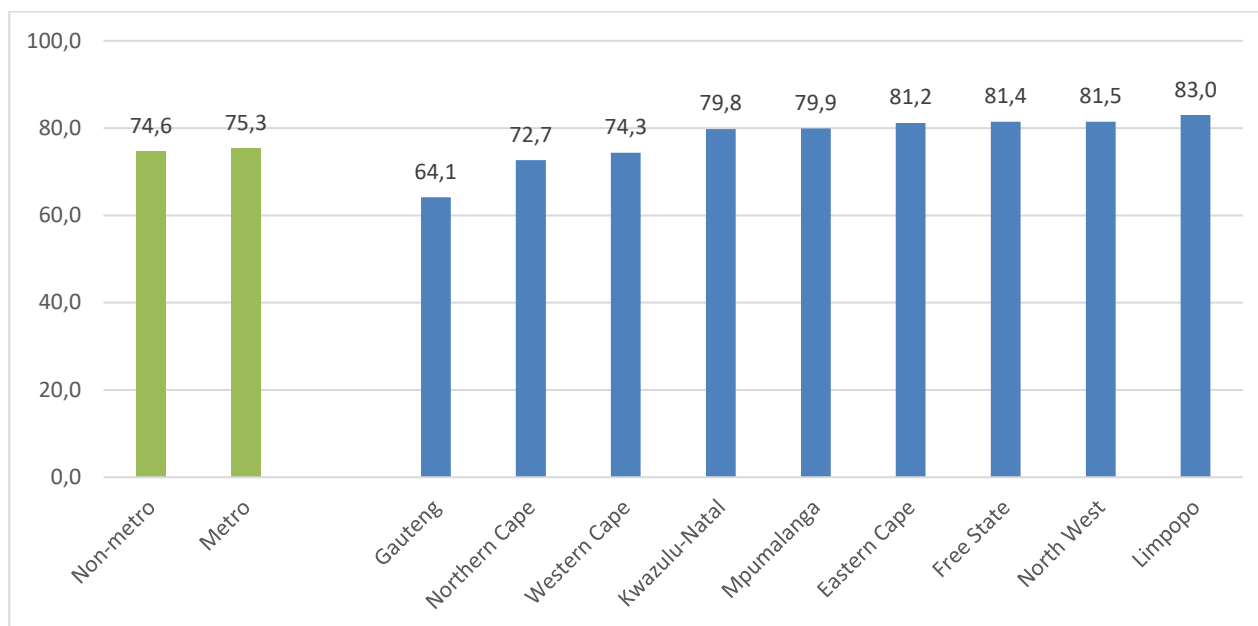


Figure 64 shows Limpopo (83,0%) has the highest proportion of households that trust their next-door neighbours enough to let them look after their children for more than an hour followed by North West (81,5%) and Free-State (81,4%). Gauteng (64,1%) has the smallest proportion of the households that trust their next-door neighbours enough to let them look after their children for more than an hour.

Figure 65: Percentage of households' knowledge of an active forum in their area that discusses or deals with community related issues, 2019/20 and 2022/23

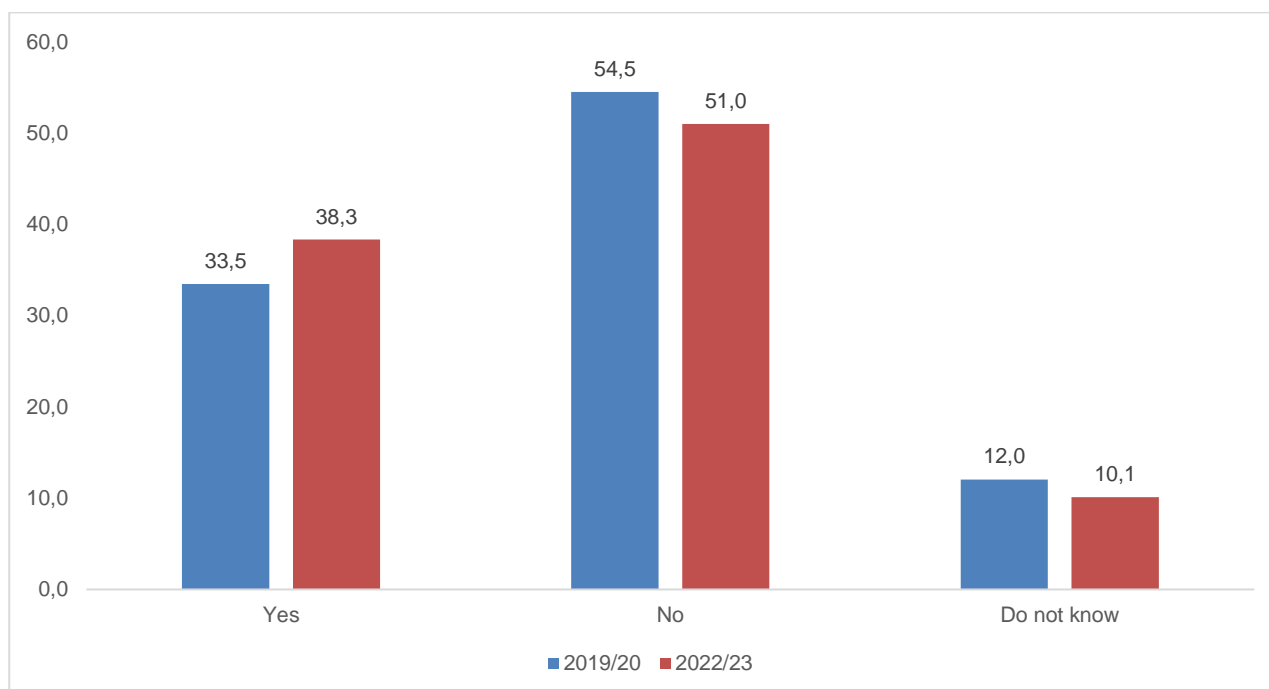


Figure 65 shows that over 50% of households indicated that they have no knowledge of active forums that discuss or deal with community-related issues in their areas. The proportion of households which knows of active forums increased from 33,5% in 2019/20 to 38,3% in 2022/23.

Figure 66: Percentage of households' knowledge of an active forum in their area that discusses or deals with community related issues by geographic location, 2022/23

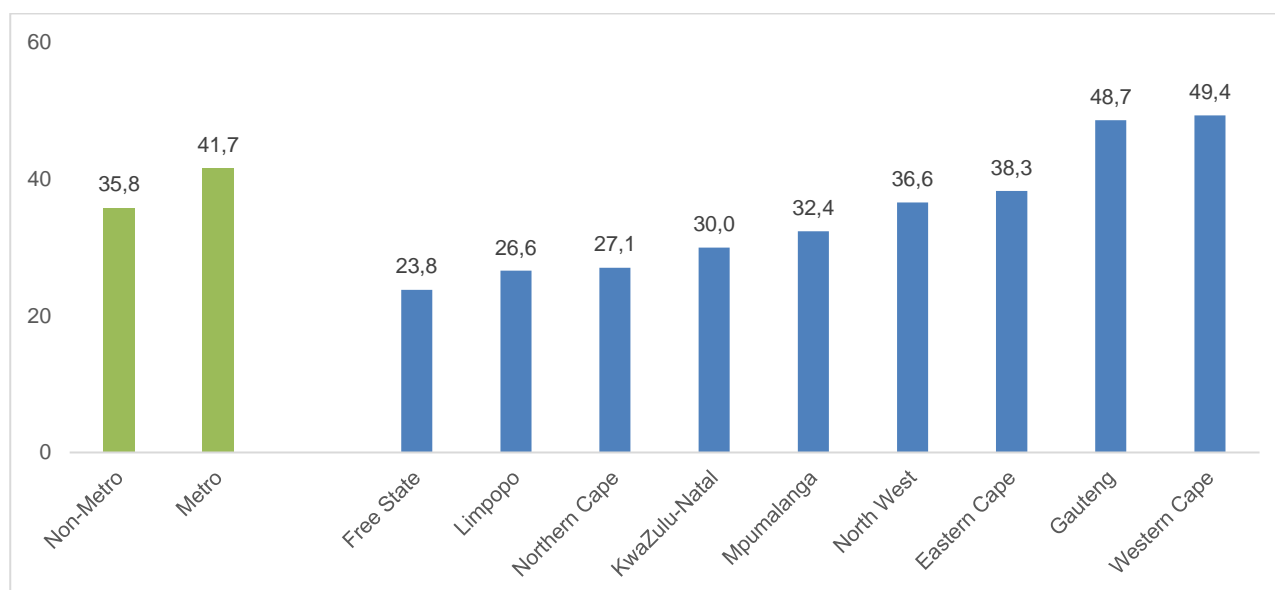


Figure 66 shows households in the metro areas (41,7%) are more likely to know of active forums in their area that discusses or deal with community related issues more than those in non-metro areas (35,8%). Western Cape (49,4%) has the highest proportion of households that know of active forums in their area followed by Gauteng (48,7%) and Eastern Cape (38,3%). Free State (23,8%) has the smallest proportion of the households that know of active forums in their area that discusses or deals with community related issues.

Figure 67: Percentage of households by the level of participation in community forums, 2019/20 and 2022/23

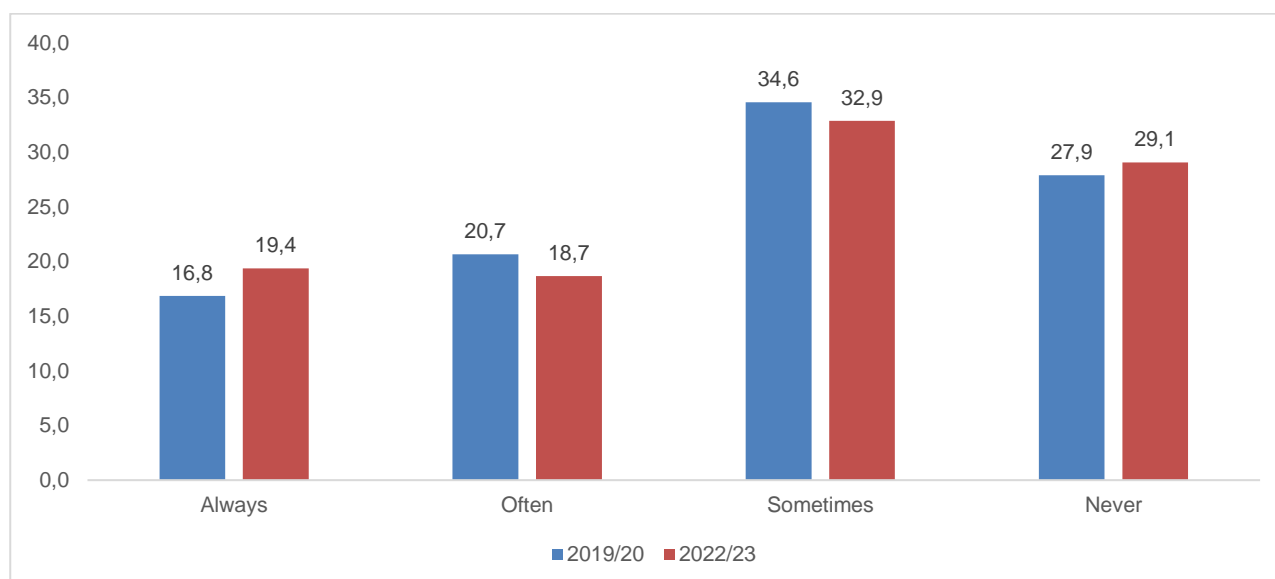


Figure 67 shows the level of participation in community forums by households. The households that sometimes participated in the community forums decreased from 34,6% in 2019/20 to 32,9% in 2022/23. Furthermore, the results show that 27,9% of the households in 2019/20 never participated in the community forums, which increased to 29,1% in 2022/23.

7.2 Summary

Households in non-metro areas are more likely to have knowledge of their neighbours' names than those in metro areas. KwaZulu-Natal had the highest proportions of households who know their neighbours' names, while Gauteng had the lowest. The proportion of households who know their neighbours' names increased from 91,9% in 2019/20 to 93,3% in 2022/23. In both years over 90% of the individuals 16 years and older knew the name of their next-door neighbour.

Over 80% of the households knew the name of their next-door neighbour regardless of their demographic characteristics. More females (94,3%) knew the name of their next-door neighbour. Those with post school level of education had the lowest proportion of those who knew the names of their next-door neighbour.

A slight decrease is observed in the number of households who would ask any of their next-door neighbours to watch their house when they were going away. In 2019/20 about 85,8% of the households would ask their next-door neighbours to watch their house which dropped to 84,7% in 2022/23.

More than 50% of the households indicated that they have no knowledge of active forums that discuss or deals with community-related issues in their areas. The proportion of households which knows of active forums increased from 33,5% in 2019/20 to 38,3% in 2022/23. The households that sometimes participated in the community forums decreased from 34,6% in 2019/20 to 32,9% in 2022/23. Furthermore, the results show that about 27,9% of the households in 2019/20 never participated in the community forums, which increased to 29,1% in 2022/23.

8. Technical notes

8.1 Survey requirements and design

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

8.2 Sample design

The Governance, Public Safety, and Justice Survey (GPSJS) 2022/23 uses the Master Sample (MS) sampling frame that has been developed as a general-purpose household survey frame that can be used by all other Stats SA household-based surveys that have design requirements that are reasonably compatible with GPSJS. The GPSJS 2022/23 collection was drawn from the 2013 Master Sample. This master sample is based on information collected during Census 2011. In preparation for Census 2011, the country was divided into 103 576 enumeration areas (EAs). The Census EAs, together with the auxiliary information for the EAs, were used as the frame units or building blocks for the formation of primary sampling units (PSUs) for the master sample, since they covered the entire country and had other information that is crucial for stratification and creation of PSUs.

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

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

8.3 Data collection

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

Stats SA conducted the second annual GPSJS and data collection took place from April 2018 to March 2019, with a moving reference period of 12 months. This is different from the 2011 and 2012 collections, which were done from January to March and had a fixed reference period from January to December of the previous year. The sample has been distributed evenly over the whole collection period in the form of quarterly allocations. This will provide a guarantee against possible seasonal effects in the survey estimates. It will, in future, provide an opportunity to produce rolling estimates relating to any desired time period. It has been noted that the change of data collection methodology may cause concerns over the survey estimates, particularly upon comparisons of years before and after the change.

Victimisation questions referred to the 12 calendar months ending with the month before the interview. Statistics South Africa is committed to meeting the highest ethical standards in its data collection processes.

In addition to being bound to the Statistics Act (Act No. 6 of 1999), the GPSJS, due to its sensitive nature, required additional measures to ensure that the integrity and well-being of the households are protected.

8.4 Questionnaire

Table 31 summarises the details of the questions included in the GPSJS 2022/23 questionnaire. The questions are covered in 8 sections, each focusing on a particular aspect. Depending on the need for additional information, the questionnaire is adapted on an annual basis. New sections may be introduced on a specific topic for which information is needed, or additional questions may be added to existing sections. Likewise, questions that are no longer necessary may be removed.

Table 31: The structure of the GPSJS 2022/23 questionnaire

Section	Number of questions 2022/23	Details of each section
Cover page		Household information, response details, field staff information, result codes, etc.
Person information	16	Demographic information (name, sex, age, population group, etc.)
Part 01: Household Information		
Section 1	83	Experience of Household Crime
Section 2	5	Citizen Interaction/Community Cohesion
Part 02: Individual Respondent		
Section 3	8	General Health and Functioning
Section 4	15	Trust in Government/Public Institutions
Section 5	62	Government's performance and Effectiveness
Section 6	2	Experience of Corruption
Section 7	50	Individual Experience of Crime
Section 8	6	Individual Perceptions on Crime
Survey Officer Questions	5	Survey officer to answer questions
All sections	252	

8.5 Response rates

Table 32: Response rates per province, GPSJS 2022/23

Province / Metropolitan Area	Response Rates
National	85,23
Western Cape	81,12
Non-Metro	87,67
City of Cape Town	78,06
Eastern Cape	93,38
Non-Metro	95,35
Buffalo City	91,90
Nelson Mandela Bay	87,26
Northern Cape	85,00
Free State	90,93
Non-Metro	93,79
Mangaung	84,87
KwaZulu-Natal	88,99
Non-Metro	91,09
eThekweni	85,16
North West	90,87
Gauteng	74,39
Non-Metro	84,54
Ekurhuleni	86,78
City of Johannesburg	64,82

Province / Metropolitan Area	Response Rates
City of Tshwane	69,89
Mpumalanga	90,25
Limpopo	95,47

8.6 Editing and imputation

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

8.7 Construction of sample weights

8.7.1 Person level weights

The population estimates used for the calibration of the trimmed adjusted base weights in constructing the person level sample weights for GPSJS 2022/23 were based on the End-September population estimate for 2022 based on the 2018 mid-year population series. The population estimates were used in benchmarking the survey estimates to two sets of control totals:

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

8.7.2 Household level weights

The household estimates used for the calibration of the trimmed adjusted base weights in constructing the household level sample weights were based on the End-September population estimate for 2022 (based on the 2018 mid-year population series). The household estimates were used in benchmarking the survey estimates to two sets of control totals:

- National level totals were defined by the cross-classification of the 'head of household' age, race, and gender. Age represents the four age groups of 10–34, 35–49, 50–64, and 65+. Race represents the four groups of African/black, coloured, Indian/Asian, and white. Gender represents the two groups of male and female. The cross-classification resulted in 32 calibration cells at the national level.

- Individual metropolitan and non-metropolitan area level totals were defined within the provinces by age. The country has 8 metropolitan areas: 1 in Western Cape; 2 in Eastern Cape; 1 in Free State; 1 in KwaZulu-Natal; and 3 in Gauteng. The remainder of the provinces are non-metropolitan areas. Since each province has a non-metropolitan area, the partition resulted in 17 areas (i.e., 9 non-metropolitan and 8 metropolitan areas). Age represents the four age groups of 10–34, 35–49, 50–64, and 65+. The cross-classification of the areas with age resulted in 68 calibration cells.

8.7.3 Individual level weights

The population estimates used for the calibration of the trimmed adjusted base weights in constructing the individual level sample weights for GPSJS 2022/23 were the End-September population estimate for 2022 based on the 2018 mid-year population series. The population estimates were used in benchmarking the survey estimates to two sets of control totals:

- National level totals were defined by the cross-classification of the individual age, race, and gender. Age represents the three age groups of 16–34, 35–64, and 65+. Race represents the four groups of African/black, coloured, Indian/Asian, and white. Gender represents the two groups of male and female. The cross-classification resulted in 24 calibration cells at the national level.
- Individual metropolitan and non-metropolitan area level totals were defined within the provinces by age. The country has 8 metropolitan areas: 1 in Western Cape; 2 in Eastern Cape; 1 in Free State; 1 in KwaZulu-Natal; and 3 in Gauteng. The remainder of the provinces are non-metropolitan areas. Since each province has a non-metropolitan area, the partition resulted in 17 areas (i.e., 9 non-metropolitan and 8 metropolitan areas). Age represents the three age groups of 16–34, 35–64, and 65+. The cross-classification of the areas with age resulted in 51 calibration cells.

8.8 Estimation

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

8.9 Sampling and the interpretation of the data

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

8.10 Measures of precision for selected variables of the GPSJS

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

Figure 68: Coefficient of variation thresholds.




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

Table 33: Measures of precision for experience of household crime in the past 5 years

1.1 In the past 5 years, have you or any member of your household experienced theft of motor vehicle?				
Q11fiveyears__1	Frequency	CV	Percentage (%)	CV
Yes	209 456	7,6%	1,1	7,6%
No	18 442 946	0,8%	98,9	0,1%
Total	18 652 402	0,8%	100,0	
1.1 In the past 5 years, have you or any member of your household experienced housebreaking/burglary?				
Q11fiveyears__2	Frequency	CV	Percentage (%)	CV
Yes	2 337 780	2,5%	12,5	2,4%
No	16 314 621	0,9%	87,5	0,3%
Total	18 652 402	0,8%	100,0	
1.1 In the past 5 years, have you or any member of your household experienced home robbery?				
Q11fiveyears__3	Frequency	CV	Percentage (%)	CV
Yes	465 411	5,2%	2,5	5,2%
No	18 186 990	0,8%	97,5	0,1%
Total	18 652 402	0,8%	100,0	
1.1 In the past 5 years, have you or any member of your household experienced murder?				
Q11fiveyears__4	Frequency	CV	Percentage (%)	CV
Yes	56 612	13,9%	0,3	13,9%
No	18 595 789	0,8%	99,7	0,0%
Total	18 652 402	0,8%	100,0	
1.1 In the past 5 years, have you or any member of your household experienced sexual offence?				
Q11fiveyears__5	Frequency	CV	Percentage (%)	CV
Yes	49 334	14,5%	0,3	14,6%
No	18 582 245	0,8%	99,7	0,0%
Total	18 631 579	0,8%	100,0	
1.1 In the past 5 years, have you or any member of your household experienced assault?				
Q11fiveyears__6	Frequency	CV	Percentage (%)	CV
Yes	218 767	8,4%	1,2	8,3%
No	18 412 811	0,8%	98,8	0,1%
Total	18 631 579	0,8%	100,0	
1.1 In the past 5 years, have you or any member of your household experienced deliberate damage to dwelling?				
Q11fiveyears__7	Frequency	CV	Percentage (%)	CV
Yes	151 801	10,6%	0,8	10,6%
No	18 500 601	0,8%	99,2	0,1%
Total	18 652 402	0,8%	100,0	
1.1 In the past 5 years, have you or any member of your household experienced other type of crime?				
Q11fiveyears__8	Frequency	CV	Percentage (%)	CV
Yes	217 184	7,3%	1,2	7,2%
No	18 435 217	0,8%	98,8	0,1%
Total	18 652 402	0,8%	100,0	

Table 34: Measures of precision for household crime in the past 12 months

1.2A.1 Have you or any member of your household experienced theft of motor vehicle in the past 12 months?				
Q12A1Exp	Frequency	CV	Percentage (%)	CV
Yes	72 610	9,7%	34,7	9,4%
No	136 846	5,3%	65,3	5,0%
Total	209 456	2,1%	100,0	
1.2B.1 Have you or any member of your household experienced housebreaking or burglary in the past 12 months?				
Q12B1Exp	Frequency	CV	Percentage (%)	CV
Yes	1 078 370	3,1%	46,1	2,4%
No	1 259 410	2,6%	53,9	2,1%
Total	2 337 780	1,7%	100,0	
1.2C.1 Have you or any member of your household experienced home robbery in the past 12 months?				
Q12C1Exp	Frequency	CV	Percentage (%)	CV
Yes	195 084	5,7%	41,9	5,3%
No	270 328	4,5%	58,1	3,9%
Total	465 411	2,1%	100,0	
1.2D.1 Have you lost any member of your household through murder in the past 12 months?				
Q12D3Exp	Frequency	CV	Percentage (%)	CV
Yes	16 478	8,1%	29,1	7,5%
No	40 134	3,0%	70,9	3,1%
Total	56 612	1,7%	100,0	
1.2E.1 Have you or any member of your household experienced sexual offence in the past 12 months?				
Q12E1Exp	Frequency	CV	Percentage (%)	CV
Yes	10 931	19,1%	22,2	18,0%
No	38 403	5,1%	77,8	5,1%
Total	49 334	2,9%	100,0	
1.2F.1 Have you or any member of your household experienced assault in the past 12 months?				
Q12F1Exp	Frequency	CV	Percentage (%)	CV
Yes	68 150	8,1%	45,9	7,3%
No	80 397	9,3%	54,1	6,2%
Total	148 548	5,6%	100,0	
1.2F.1 Have you or any member of your household experienced assault in the past 12 months?				
Q12G1Exp	Frequency	CV	Percentage (%)	CV
Yes	64 769	6,0%	42,7	6,0%
No	87 032	6,0%	57,3	4,5%
Total	151 801	3,0%	100,0	

Table 35: Measures of precision for individual experience of crime in past 5 years

7.1 In the past 5 years have you experienced theft of personal property?				
Past5yrs__1	Frequency	CV	Percentage %	CV
Yes	2 789 808	4,2%	6,5	4,1%
No	39 956 216	0,8%	93,5	0,3%
Total	42 746 024	0,8%	100,0	
7.1 In the past 5 years have you experienced hijacking of motor vehicle?				
Past5yrs__2	Frequency	CV	Percentage %	CV
Yes	279 961	12,1%	0,7	12,1%
No	42 466 063	0,8%	99,3	0,1%
Total	42 746 024	0,8%	100,0	
7.1 In the past 5 years have you experienced robbery?				
Past5yrs__3	Frequency	CV	Percentage %	CV
Yes	1 018 901	6,1%	2,4	6,1%
No	41 727 123	0,8%	97,6	0,2%
Total	42 746 024	0,8%	100,0	
7.1 In the past 5 years have you experienced consumer fraud?				
Past5yrs__4	Frequency	CV	Percentage %	CV
Yes	639 428	8,6%	1,5	8,6%
No	42 106 596	0,8%	98,5	0,1%
Total	42 746 024	0,8%	100,0	
7.1 In the past 5 years have you experienced sexual offence?				
Past5yrs__5	Frequency	CV	Percentage %	CV
Yes	111 817	18,1%	0,3	18,0%
No	42 634 208	0,8%	99,7	0,1%
Total	42 746 024	0,8%	100,0	
7.1 In the past 5 years have you experienced assault?				
Past5yrs__6	Frequency	CV	Percentage %	CV
Yes	514 611	8,2%	1,2	8,1%
No	42 231 413	0,8%	98,8	0,1%
Total	42 746 024	0,8%	100,0	
7.1 In the past 5 years have you experienced psychological violence?				
Past5yrs__7	Frequency	CV	Percentage %	CV
Yes	378 509	9,2%	0,9	9,2%
No	42 367 516	0,8%	99,1	0,1%
Total	42 746 024	0,8%	100,0	
7.1 In the past 5 years have you experienced other crime?				
Past5yrs__8	Frequency	CV	Percentage %	CV
Yes	47 895	24,8%	0,1	24,8%
No	42 698 130	0,8%	99,9	0,0%
Total	42 746 024	0,8%	100,0	

Table 36: Measures of precision for individual experience of crime in past 12 months

3.1A.1 Have you experienced theft of personal property in the past 12 months?				
EXP_THEFT	Frequency	CV	Percentage %	CV
Yes	1 228 213	4,7%	44,0	3,7%
No	1 561 595	4,1%	56,0	2,9%
Total	2 789 808	2,9%	100,0	
3.1B.1 Have you been hijacked while travelling in a motor vehicle during the past 12 months?				
EXP_HIJACK	Frequency	CV	Percentage%	CV
Yes	113 934	14,5%	40,7	11,0%
No	166 027	6,9%	59,3	7,5%
Total	279 961	5,5%	100,0	
3.1C.1 Have you been robbed anywhere other than at home during the past 12 months?				
EXP_ROBB	Frequency	CV	Percentage %	CV
Yes	483 387	6,8%	47,4	5,7%
No	535 514	6,2%	52,6	5,2%
Total	1 018 901	3,5%	100,0	
3.1D.1 Have you personally experienced consumer fraud in the past 12 months?				
EXP_CONS	Frequency	CV	Percentage %	CV
Yes	313 693	7,7%	49,1	5,8%
No	325 736	6,4%	50,9	5,6%
Total	639 428	4,2%	100,0	
3.1E.2 Have you personally experienced sexual offence in the past 12 months?				
EXP_SEX	Frequency	CV	Percentage %	CV
Yes	30 412	12,4%	27,2	13,1%
No	81 405	9,0%	72,8	4,9%
Total	111 817	6,0%	100,0	
3.1E.2 Have you personally experienced assault in the past 12 months?				
EXP_ASSAULT	Frequency	CV	Percentage %	CV
Yes	262 652	7,7%	51,0	6,8%
No	251 959	8,3%	49,0	7,1%
Total	514 611	4,0%	100,0	
3.1E.2 Have you personally experienced psychological violence in the past 12 months?				
EXP_PSV	Frequency	CV	Percentage %	CV
Yes	265 029	6,1%	70,0	3,6%
No	113 480	8,6%	30,0	8,5%
Total	378 509	4,2%	100,0	

Table 37: Measures of precision of feelings of safety

8.1 How safe do you feel walking alone in your areas when it is dark?				
WalkAloneDark	Frequency	CV	Percentage %	CV
Very safe	5 099 774	3,3%	11,9	3,3%
Fairly safe	10 727 166	2,3%	25,1	2,1%
A bit unsafe	9 927 325	2,2%	23,2	2,0%
Very unsafe	16 991 760	1,8%	39,8	1,6%
Total	42 746 024	0,8%	100,0	
8.2 How safe do you feel walking alone in your areas during the day?				
WalkAloneDay	Frequency	CV	Percentage %	CV
Very safe	18 794 547	1,5%	44,0	1,4%
Fairly safe	15 763 692	1,8%	36,9	1,6%
A bit unsafe	5 387 460	3,3%	12,6	3,1%
Very unsafe	2 800 325	4,8%	6,6	4,8%
Total	42 746 024	0,8%	100,0	