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STATISTICAL RELEASE
P0341 Victims of Crime

GOVERNANCE, PUBLIC SAFETY, AND JUSTICE SURVEY
GPSJS 2025/26

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P0341 Victims of Crime

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Abbreviations/acronyms

EC	Eastern Cape
FS	Free State
GP	Gauteng
KZN	KwaZulu-Natal
LP	Limpopo
MP	Mpumalanga
NC	Northern Cape
NW	North West
RSA	Republic of South Africa
WC	Western Cape

CAPI	Computer-Assisted Personal Interviews
CATI	Computer-Assisted Telephonic Interviews
CV	Coefficient of variation
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 2025/26, over 1,5 million incidences of housebreaking occurred, affecting 1,08 million households in South Africa. The number of affected households represents 5,3% of all households in the country. About 48% (48,2%) of households that experienced housebreaking reported some or all incidences to the police.

A total of 179 000 households experienced home robberies in 2025/26. The number of affected households represents 0,9% of all households in the country. About 52% (51,6%) of households that experienced home robbery reported some or all incidences to the police.

Individual crime levels in South Africa

Theft of personal property is the most common crime experienced by individuals aged 16 years and older in South Africa. An estimated 1,4 million incidences of theft of personal property occurred in 2025/26, affecting 1,2 million individuals aged 16 years and older. The number of affected individuals represents 2,6% of those 16 years and older. About 37% (37,3%) of individuals who experienced theft of personal property reported some or all incidences to the police. The second most experienced crime by individuals was street robbery. A total of 459 000 individuals experienced street robbery, with an estimated 515 000 incidences. Less than 50% (41,7%) of the individuals reported some or all incidences to the police.

In 2025/26, 264 000 individuals experienced psychological violence, which was less than 1% (0,6%) of all individuals aged 16 years and older in the country. Only 11,7% of the individuals indicated they experienced psychological violence daily, while the majority (55,9%) indicated they experienced it once in a while. More females (43,0%) than males (41,1%) reported that the incidences of psychological violence occurred in a private home/dwelling. About 31% (30,7%) of individuals who experienced psychological violence reported some or all incidences to the police.

Feelings of safety

About 81% (80,7%) of those aged 16 years and older felt safe walking alone in their neighbourhood during the day, while 37,9% felt safe walking alone in their neighbourhood when it is dark. The proportion of individuals who have done something to protect themselves against crime increased from 43,3% in 2024/25 to 46,6% in 2025/26. Only 32% (31,5%) 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 who have done something to protect themselves, 78,3% felt safer after taking measures.

General individual perceptions

There is a general acceptance (97,9%) that fathers should play a role in raising children in 2025/26. Both females (81,3%) and males (80,5%) think that the spouse or intimate partners commit the most acts of gender-based violence. A higher proportion (84,9%) of individuals aged 16 years and older think that addictions/ substance abuse/ alcohol abuse is the top reason that causes violence against women and children.

Risenga Maluleke
Statistician-General

1. Introduction

This statistical release presents a selection of key findings from the Governance, Public Safety, and Justice Survey (GPSJS) 2025/26, conducted by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) from April 2025 to March 2026.

1.1 Background

The GPSJS is a countrywide household-based survey that aims to bridge the statistical information gap 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), incorporating themes on governance. The re-engineered GPSJS retained many items from the VOCS, while new content was added. There is, consequently, 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 five 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 2020/21 and 2025/26 using the five-year series.

Victims of crime statistics are population estimates of the level of crime in South Africa derived from GPSJS data and VOCS data. These estimates complement crime statistics provided by the South African Police Service (SAPS). GPSJS can 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:

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

1.3 Purpose

The Victims of Crime report focused on people’s perceptions of safety and experiences of crime. The survey profiles 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 2025/26 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 the 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 – producing 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 aged 16 years and older by selected demographic characteristics.

The GPSJS ask questions of persons aged 16 years and older who are randomly selected from participating households.

Table 1 – Number and percentage of individuals aged 16 years and older by selected demographic characteristics, 2025/26

Demographic characteristic	Number of individuals ('000)	Percentage
Sex		
Male	21 850	48,4
Female	23 313	51,6
Population		
Black African	36 260	80,3
Coloured	3 966	8,8
Indian/Asian	1 293	2,9
White	3 645	8,1
Age group		
16–34	20 166	44,7
35–49	12 737	28,2
50–64	8 093	17,9
65+	4 168	9,2
Marital status		
Married	11 656	25,8
Living together like husband and wife	4 124	9,1
Divorced	815	1,8
Separated but still legally married	294	0,7
Widowed	2 760	6,1
Single	25 514	56,5
Highest level of education		
No schooling	1 127	2,5
Some primary	2 670	6,0
Completed primary	1 489	3,4
Some secondary	17 052	38,4
Completed secondary	15 417	34,7
Post-school	6 644	15,0
Province		
Western Cape	5 652	12,5
Eastern Cape	4 308	9,5
Northern Cape	932	2,1
Free State	2 166	4,8
KwaZulu-Natal	8 339	18,5
North West	3 077	6,8
Gauteng	13 186	29,2
Mpumalanga	3 465	7,7
Limpopo	4 037	8,9
Metro status		
Metro	21 114	46,8
Non-metro	24 049	53,2

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 in the 2025/26 period. The distribution by sex shows that 51,6% were female, and 48,4% were male. The table also shows that four in five (80,3%) of the population aged 16 and older is black African, while the coloured population was 8,8%, whites were 8,1%, and the Indian/Asian population was 2,9% of the total population aged 16 years and older.

2.2 Distribution of households by selected household characteristics

Table 2 – Distribution of households by selected head of household characteristics, 2025/26

Demographic characteristic	Number of households ('000)	Percentage
Sex		
Male	11 586	57,0
Female	8 727	43,0
Population		
Black African	16 900	83,2
Coloured	1 370	6,7
Indian/Asian	479	2,4
White	1 564	7,7
Age group		
15–34	4 742	23,3
35–49	7 817	38,5
50–64	4 805	23,7
65+	2 950	14,5
Marital status		
Married	6 197	30,5
Living together like husband and wife	2 108	10,4
Divorced	670	3,3
Separated but still legally married	269	1,3
Widowed	2 344	11,5
Single	8 721	42,9
Highest level of education		
No schooling	785	4,0
Some primary	1 712	8,6
Completed primary	819	4,1
Some secondary	6 896	34,7
Completed secondary	6 161	31,0
Post-school	3 480	17,5
Province		
Western Cape	2 233	11,0
Eastern Cape	1 810	8,9
Northern Cape	391	1,9
Free State	1 065	5,2
KwaZulu-Natal	3 556	17,5
North West	1 487	7,3
Gauteng	6 295	31,0
Mpumalanga	1 605	7,9
Limpopo	1 871	9,2
Metro status		
Metro	10 815	53,2
Non-metro	9 498	46,8

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 head of the household characteristics. The table shows that most (57,0%) households were male-headed. It further shows that metro areas accounted for most households (53,2%).

Gauteng had the largest proportion of the households (31,0%), followed by KwaZulu-Natal (17,5%), Western Cape (11,0%) and Limpopo (9,2%). Northern Cape and Free State had the smallest proportion of households amongst all the provinces at 1,9% and 5,2% respectively.

3. Crime levels in South Africa

3.1 Trends for household crimes

The section presents trends of household crimes for the period 2021/22 to 2025/26. The data used to calculate these estimates come from the question, “Have you or your household experienced (type of crime) during the past five years?”. The reference period is five years.

Table 3 – Number and percentage of households that experienced a specific type of crime in the five years preceding the survey, 2021/22–2025/26

Indicator	Statistics (Numbers in ‘000)	Year				
		2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Housebreaking/burglary	Number	2 199	2 338	2 609	2 605	2 345
	Percent	12,0	12,5	13,5	13,2	11,5
Home robbery	Number	394	465	459	514	421
	Percent	2,2	2,5	2,4	2,6	2,1
Assault	Number	213	219	257	268	215
	Percent	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,4	1,1
Theft of motor vehicle	Number	163	209	222	216	186
	Percent	0,9	1,1	1,2	1,1	0,9
Deliberate damaging of dwellings	Number	**	152	219	195	152
	Percent	**	0,8	1,1	1,0	0,8
Murder	Number	40	57	67	59	63
	Percent	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3
Sexual offence	Number	32	49	47	73	50
	Percent	0,2	0,3	0,2	0,4	0,2
Theft of livestock/ poultry and other animals	Number	**	**	**	316	271
	Percent	**	**	**	1,6	1,3

* Unweighted numbers 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 3 shows that housebreaking/burglary has consistently been the most common crime experienced by households in South Africa. The percentage of households that experienced this crime increased from 12,0% in 2021/22 to 13,5% in 2023/24, then slightly declined to 13,2% in 2024/25 and further declined to 11,5% in 2025/26. The second most common crime experienced by households in the five years prior to the survey was home robbery. Over the years, home robbery increased from 2,2% in 2021/22 to 2,5% in 2022/23, then slightly declined to 2,4% in 2023/24, increased to 2,6% in 2024/25 and declined again to 2,1% in 2025/26.

Figure 1 – Trends in housebreaking/burglary, 2021/22–2025/26

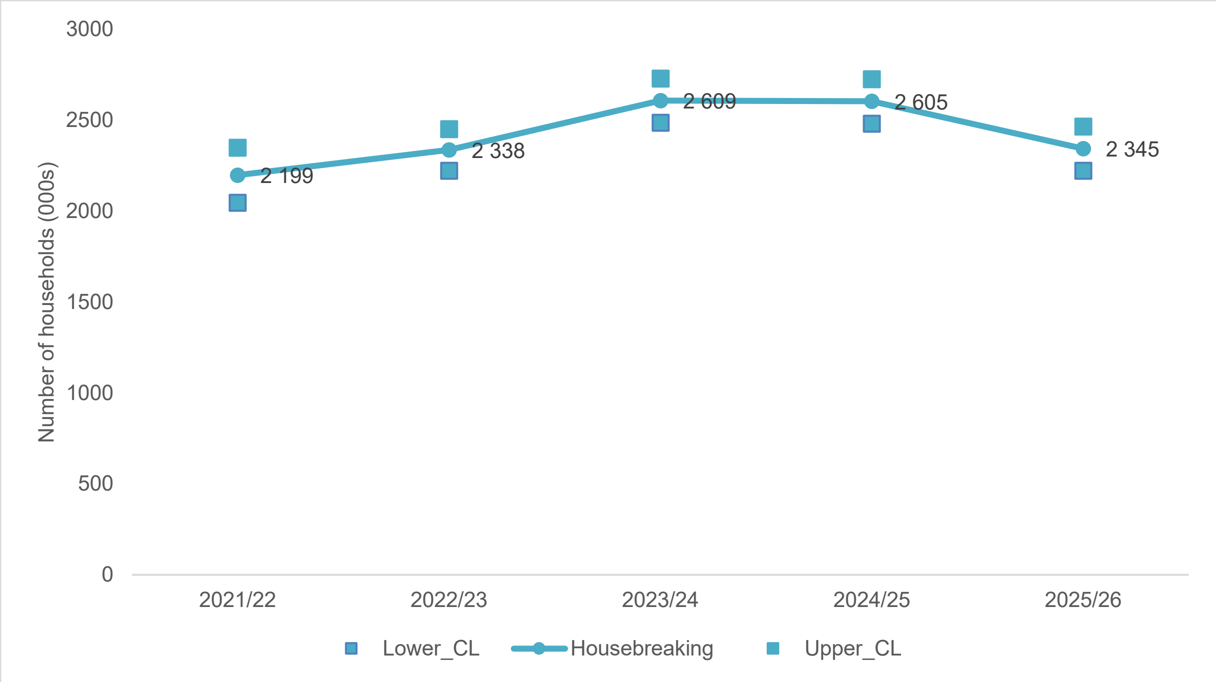


Figure 1 shows housebreaking/burglary steadily increased from 2 199 000 in 2021/22 to 2 609 000 in 2023/24. It then slightly decreased to 2 605 000 in 2024/25 and further decreased to 2 345 000 in 2025/26. The decrease is statistically significant.

Figure 2 – Trends in home robbery, 2021/22–2025/26

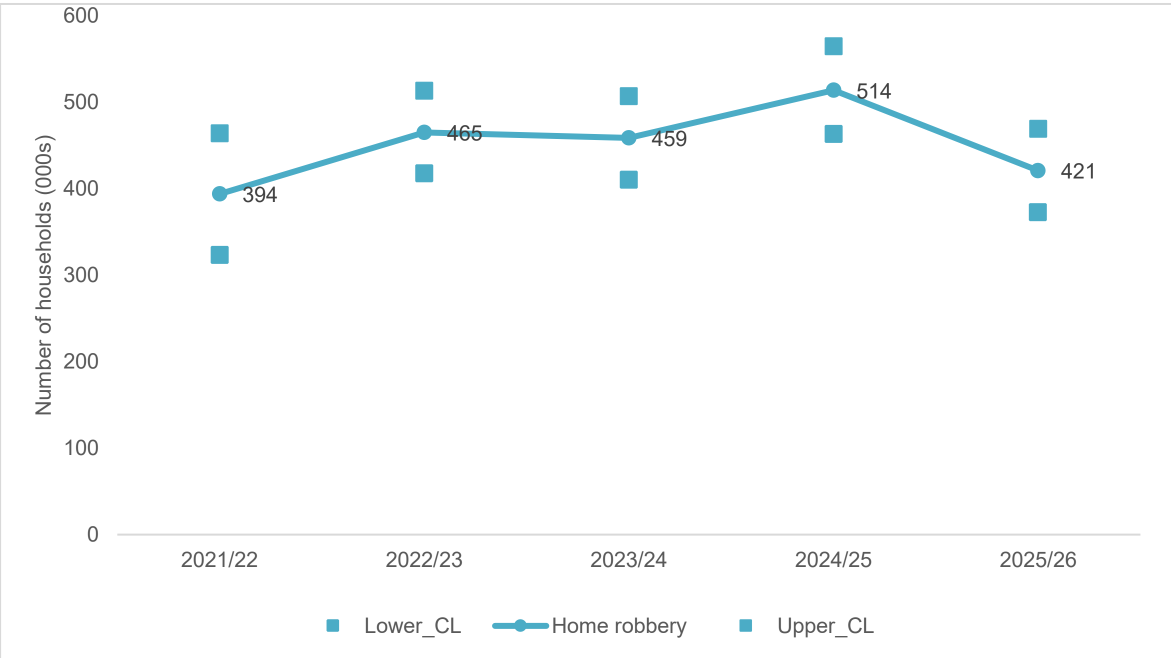


Figure 2 shows an increase in the experience of home robbery incidences from 2021/22 to 2022/23, followed by a slight decrease in 2023/24. However, there was an increase in 2024/25 which later decreased again in 2025/26. The decrease is statistically significant**.**

Figure 3 – Trends in theft of a motor vehicle, 2021/22–2025/26

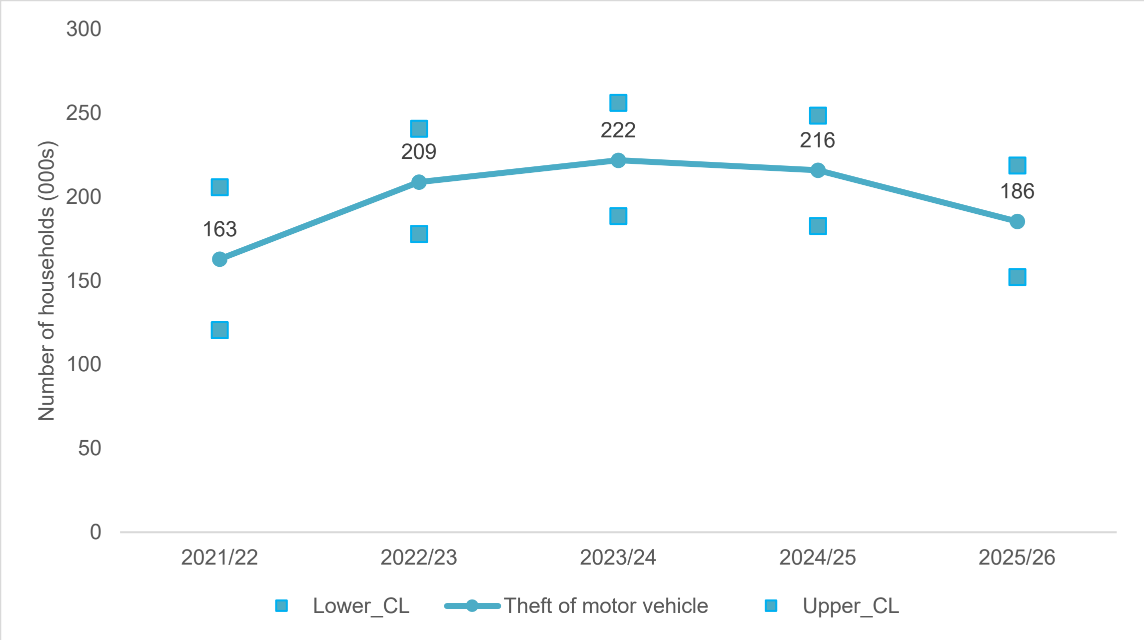


Figure 3 shows that the experience of theft of motor vehicles steadily increased from 163 000 in 2021/22 to 222 000 in 2023/24. It then slightly decreased to 216 000 in 2024/25 and further decreased to 186 000 in 2025/26. The decrease observed between 2024/25 and 2025/26 is not statistically significant.

Figure 4 – Trends in assault, 2021/22–2025/26

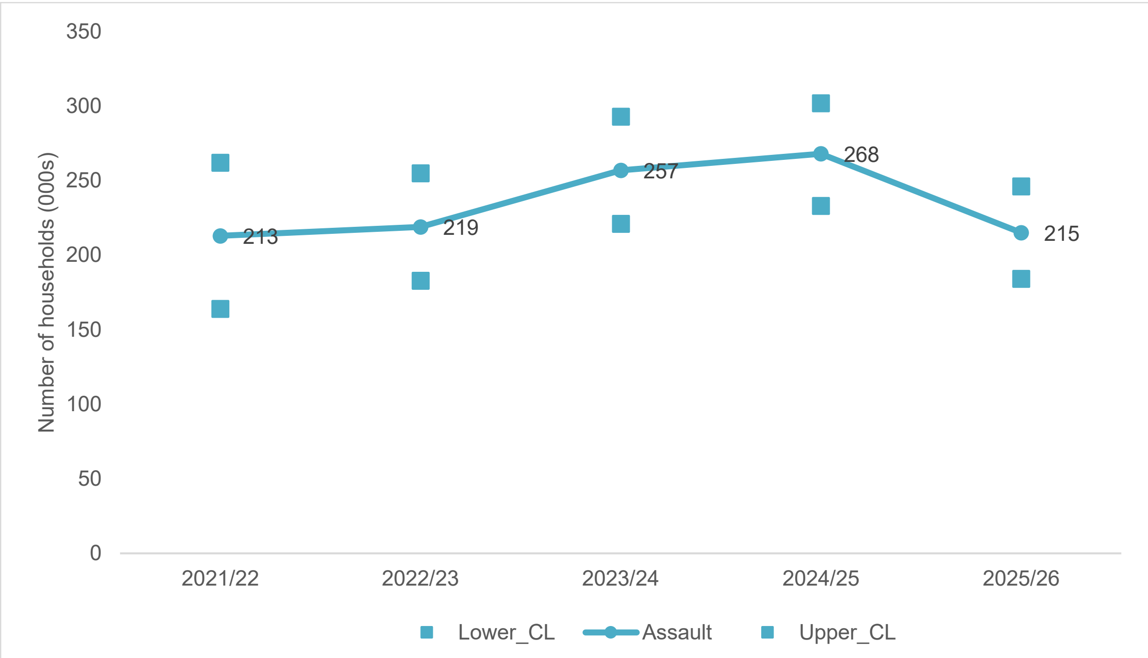


Figure 4 shows assault steadily increased from 213 000 in 2021/22 to 268 000 in 2024/25. It then slightly decreased to 215 000 in 2025/26. The decrease between 2024/25 and 2025/26 is not statistically significant.

Figure 5 – Trends in murder, 2021/22–2025/26

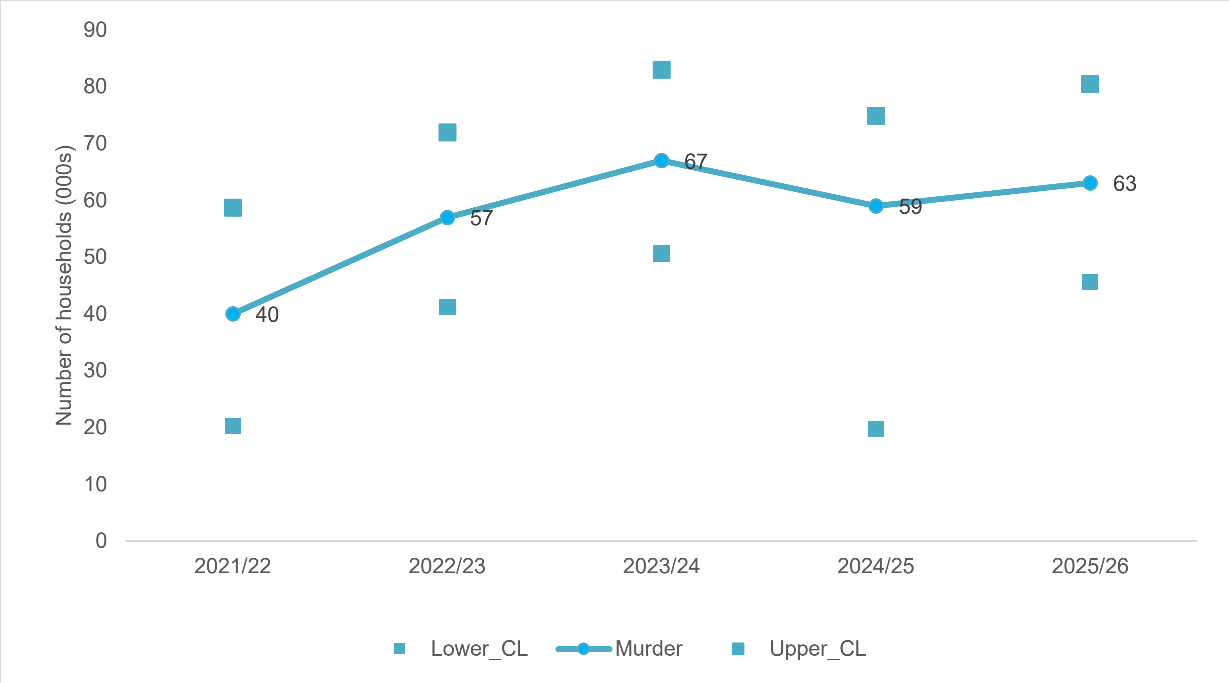


Figure 5 shows that trends in murder increased between 2021/22 (40 000) and 2023/24 (67 000) before declining to 59 000 in 2024/25. There is an increase between 2024/25 (59 000) and 2025/26 (63 000), which is not statistically significant.

Figure 6 – Trends in sexual offences, 2021/22–2025/26

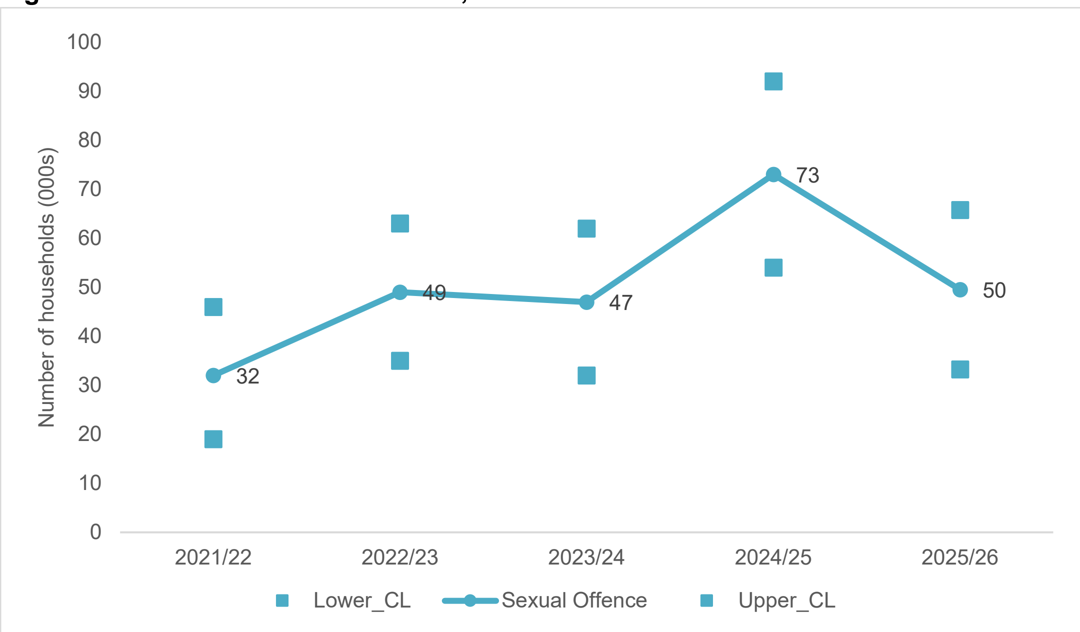


Figure 6 shows a fluctuating trend in the number of sexual offences over the five-year period from 2021/22 to 2025/26. The experience of sexual offences increased from 32 000 in 2021/22 to 49 000 in 2022/23. However, a slight decrease was observed in the experience of sexual offences between 2022/23 (49 000) and 2023/24 (47 000). There was a notable increase in the number of sexual offences to 73 000 in 2024/25, followed by a decrease in 2025/26 (50 000).

Figure 7 – Trends in deliberate damaging/burning/destruction of dwellings, 2022/23–2025/26

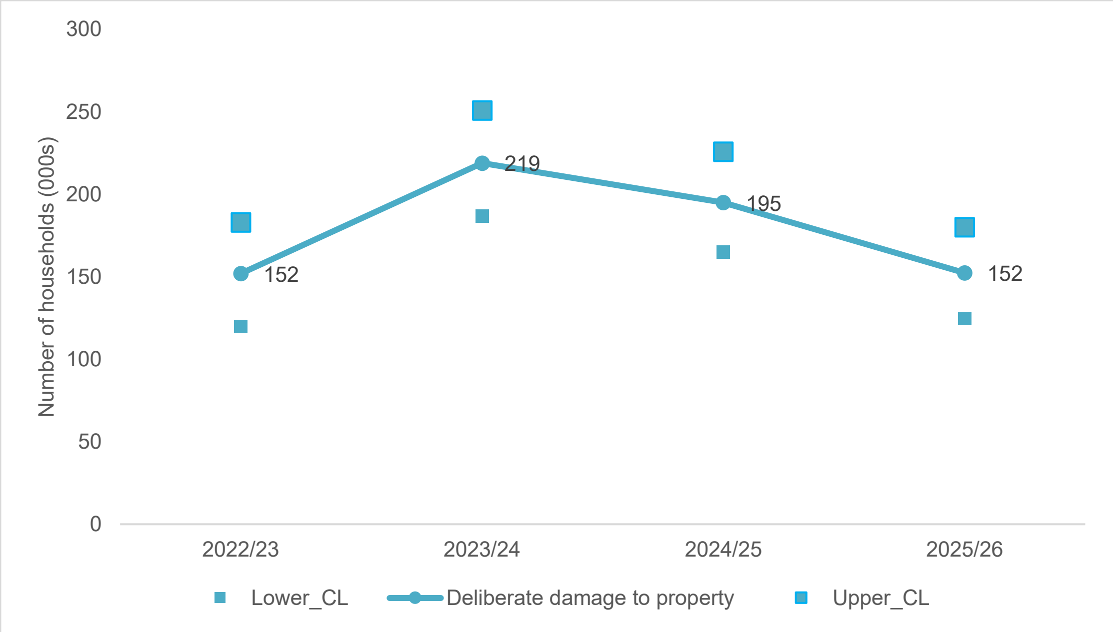


Figure 7 shows that there was an increase in deliberate damaging of dwellings between 2022/23 (152 000) and 2023/24 (219 000). It also shows a decrease between 2023/24 and 2024/25, and a further decrease in 2025/26 is observed. The decrease is not statistically significant.

3.2 Trends for individual crimes

This section focuses on crimes committed against randomly selected members of households who were 16 years or older during the survey. The GPSJS does not capture the type of crimes committed against children under 16 because they require special resources to comply with regulations concerning child welfare. Trends for seven crimes against individuals are reported in Table 4, between the GPSJS of 2021/22 and 2025/26.

Table 4 – Number and percentage of individuals that experienced a specific type of crime five years preceding the survey, 2021/22–2025/26

Indicator	Statistics (Number '000)	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Theft of personal property	Number	2 919	2 790	2 785	3 129	2 451
	Percent	7,0	6,5	6,4	7,1	5,4
Street robbery	Number	799	1 019	1 093	1 120	1 080
	Percent	1,9	2,4	2,5	2,5	2,4
Consumer fraud	Number	1 017	639	739	1 019	695
	Percent	2,4	1,5	1,7	2,3	1,5
Assault, excluding sexual assault	Number	**	515	650	736	706
	Percent	**	1,2	1,5	1,7	1,6
Psychological violence	Number	**	379	491	582	462
	Percent	**	0,9	1,1	1,3	1,0
Hijacking	Number	330	280	287	340	250
	Percent	0,8	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,6
Sexual offences	Number	**	112	116	132	93
	Percent	**	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,2

* Unweighted numbers 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 4 shows that theft of personal property remains the most common crime experienced by individuals in South Africa, with variations throughout the years. The individuals who experienced this crime decreased from 2,9 million in 2021/22 to 2,8 million in 2023/24. An increase was observed from 2,8 million in 2023/24 to 3,1 million in 2024/25 . The latest trend shows a decrease between 2024/25 (3,1 million) and 2025/26 (2,5 million). The second most common crime experienced by individuals during the five-year period is street robbery. Street robbery increased from 799 000 in 2021/22 to 1,1 million in 2024/25, about 1,08 million experienced street robbery in 2025/26. Assault is the third most experienced crime by individuals in 2025/26.

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, this increased to 582 000 in 2024/25 and decreased to 462 000 in 2025/26 period.

Figure 8 – Trends in theft of personal property, 2021/22–2025/26

Figure 8 shows that theft of personal property decreased from 2,9 million in 2021/22 to 2,8 million in 2023/24; the decrease between 2022/23 and 2023/24 was not statistically significant. There was an increase from 2,8 million in 2023/24 to 3,1 million in 2024/25. A sharp decrease was observed from 3,1 million in 2024/25 to 2,5 million in 2025/26; this decrease is statistically significant.

Figure 9 – Trends in street robbery, 2021/22–2025/26

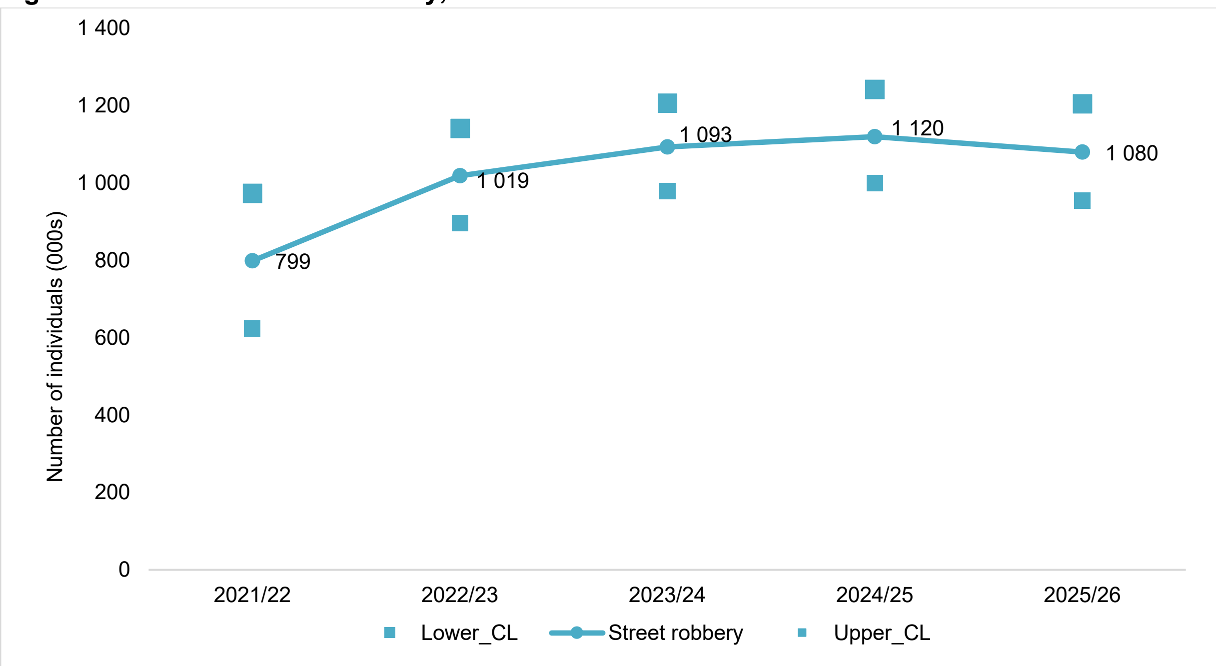


Figure 9 shows a sharp increase in street robbery from 799 000 in 2021/22 to 1,1 million in 2024/25; the increase between the 2021/22 and 2024/25 is significant. A slight decrease is observed in 2025/26, from 1,12 million in 2024/25 to 1,08 million; this decrease is not statistically significant.

Figure 10 – Trends in consumer fraud, 2021/22–2025/26

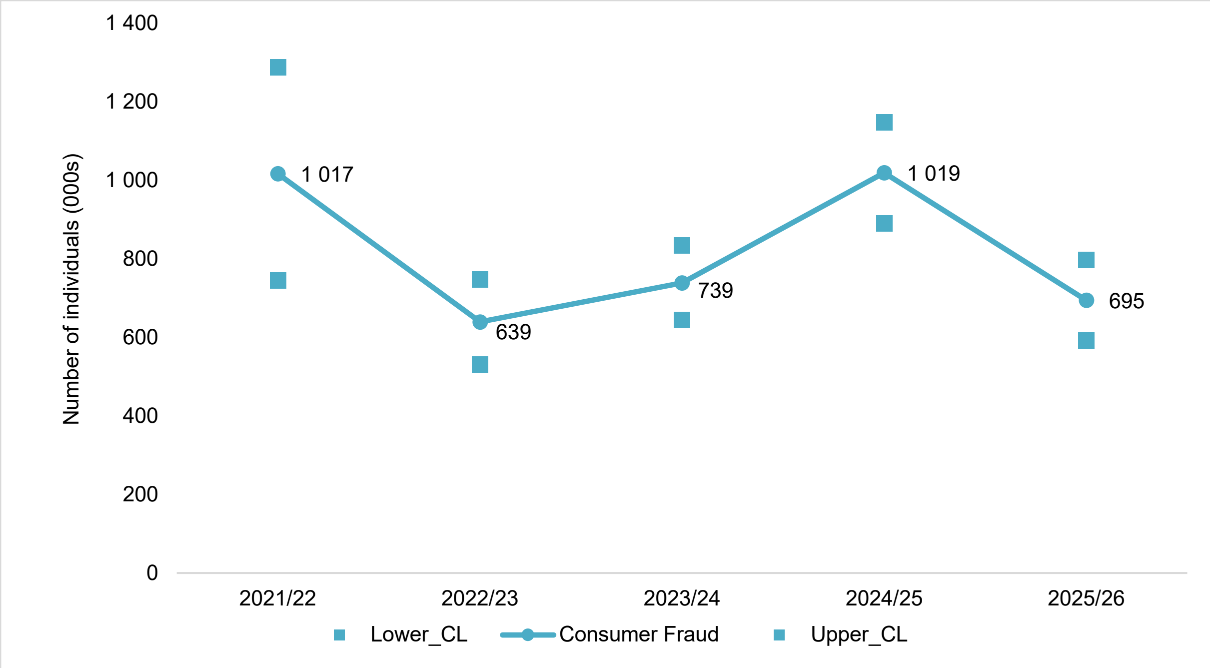


Figure 10 shows a fluctuating trend in the number of victims of consumer fraud in the five-year period between 2021/22 and 2025/26. A sharp decrease was observed in the experience of consumer fraud between 2021/22 (1,0 million) and 2022/23 (639 000). In 2023/24, there was an increase in the number of consumer fraud victims at 739 000, and a further increase was observed in 2024/25. In 2025/26, there a decrease observed from 1,0 million in 2024/25 to 695 000; this decrease is statistically significant.

Figure 11 – Trends in assault, 2022/23–2025/26

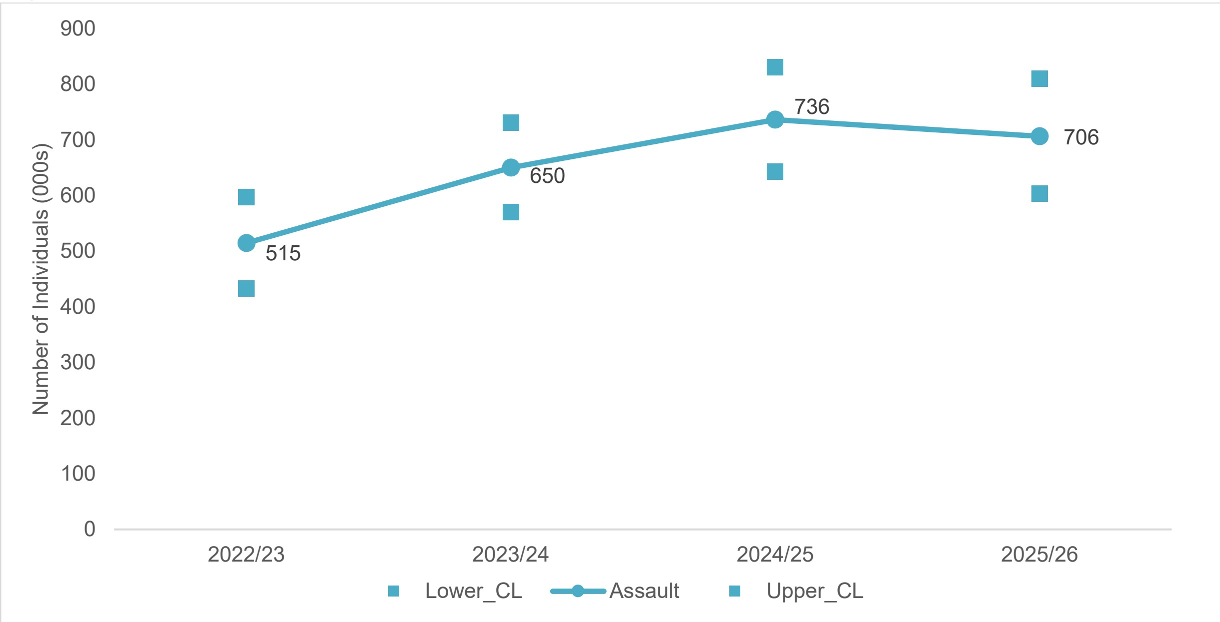


Figure 11 shows trends in the experience of assault for individuals aged 16 and older from the 2022/23 period to 2025/26. The figure shows that the experience of assault slightly increased from 515 000 in 2022/23 to 650 000 in 2023/24, it then further increased to 736 000 in 2024/25. A slight decrease is observed in 2025/26, from 736 000 in 2024/25 to 706 000 in 2025/26; the decrease is not statistically significant.

Figure 12 – Trends in hijacking, 2021/22–2025/26

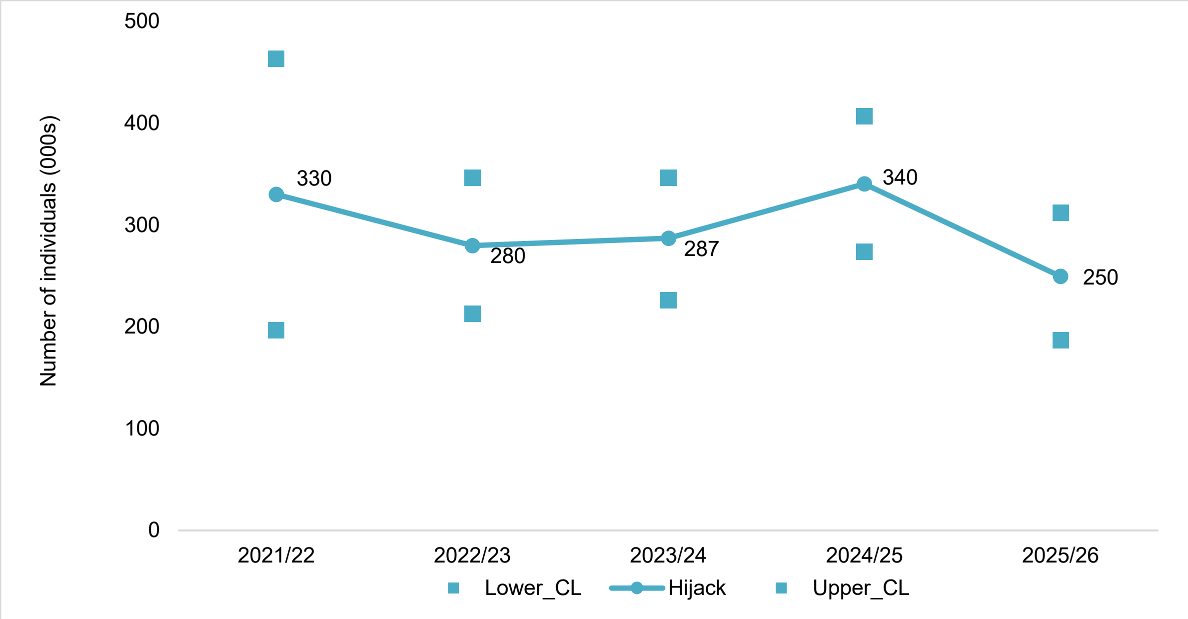


Figure 12 shows a decrease in the number of hijackings between 2021/22 (330 000) and 2022/23 (280 000), which is not statistically significant. There was a slight increase in the number of victims of hijacking from 2022/23 (280 000) to 2023/24 (287 000), and a further increase was observed in 2024/25 (340 000); the increase in 2024/25 is not statistically significant. A decrease is observed in 2025/26, from 340 000 in 2024/25 to 250 000 in 2025/26; this decrease is not statistically significant.

Figure 13 – Trends in sexual offence, 2022/23–2025/26

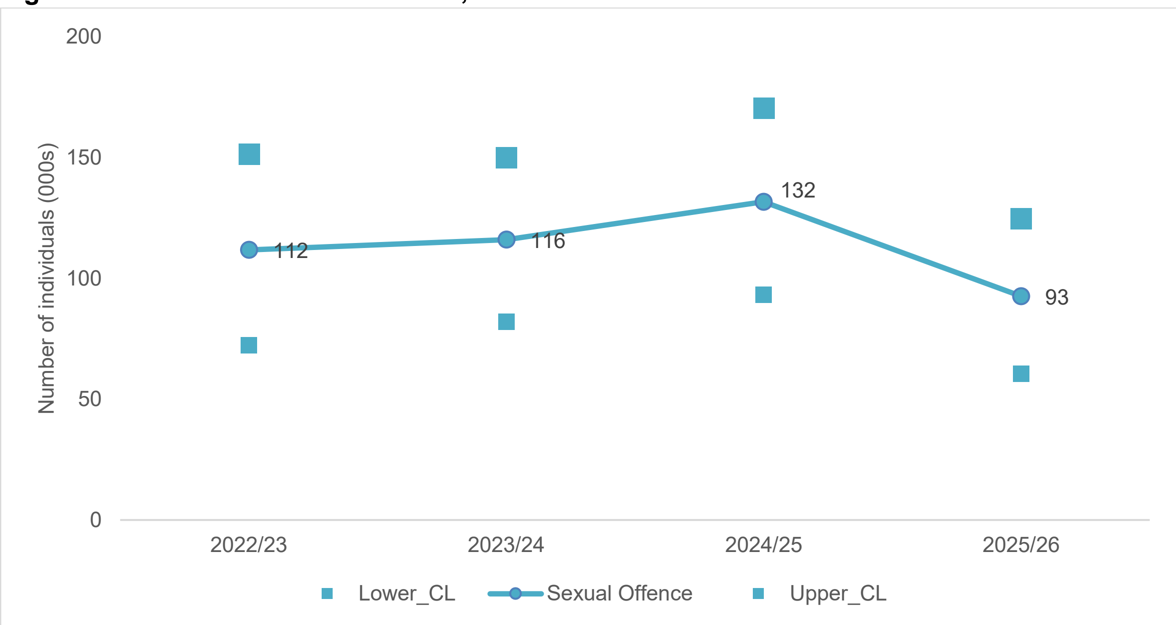


Figure 13 shows trends in the experience of sexual offence for individuals aged 16 and older from the 2022/23 period to 2025/26. The figure shows that experience of sexual offence slightly increased from 112 000 in 2022/23 to 116 000 in 2023/24, and a further increase is observed in 2024/25 (132 000). The increase in 2024/25 was not statistically significant. In 2025/26, there is a decrease observed from 132 000 in 2024/25 to 93 000; this decrease was not statistically significant.

Figure 14 – Trends in psychological violence, 2022/23–2025/26

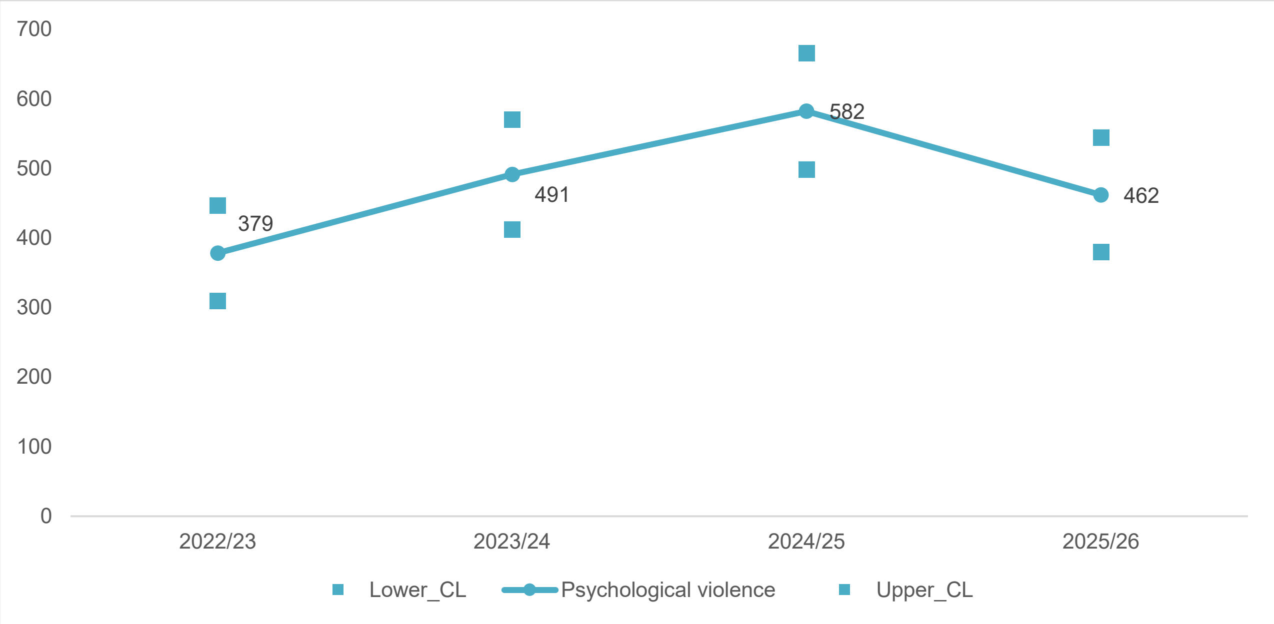


Figure 14 shows trends in the experience of psychological violence for individuals aged 16 and older from the 2022/23 period to 2025/26. The figure shows that experiences of psychological violence have been on an increasing trajectory from 379 000 in 2022/23 to 582 000 in 2024/25. A sharp decrease is observed in 2025/26, from 582 000 in 2024/25 to 462 000 in 2025/26; this decrease is not statistically significant.

3.3 Summary

Housebreaking/burglary has consistently been the most common crime experienced by households in South Africa. The percentage of households that experienced this crime increased from 12,0% in 2021/22 to 13,5% in 2023/24, then slightly declined to 13,2% in 2024/25 and further declined to 11,5% in 2025/26. The second most common crime experienced by households in the five years prior to the survey was home robbery.

Theft of personal property has been the most common crime experienced by individuals in South Africa. The number of individuals who experienced this crime decreased from 2,9 million in 2021/22 to 2,8 million in 2022/23. A slight decrease was observed between 2022/23 and 2023/24, and an increase was observed in 2024/25 from 2,8 million in 2023/24 to 3,1 million. The latest trend shows a decrease in 2025/26 from 3,1 million in 2024/25 to 2,5 million in 2025/26. The second most common crime experienced by individuals during the five-year period is street robbery. Street robbery increased from 799 000 in 2021/22 to 1,1 million in 2024/25, a slight decrease is observed in 2025/26. Consumer fraud decreased sharply from 1,0 million in 2021/22 to 639 000 in 2022/23, then increased between 2022/23 and 2024/25 and decreased in 2025/26 to 695 000.

4. Household experience of crime

4.1 Introduction

In this section, we focus on household crime experienced during the previous 12 months from the GPSJS 2025/26. The reference period was April 2025 to March 2026. Eight types of crime were surveyed.

4.2 Overview of household crime level

Table 5 below presents a summary of the number of households that are victims of various types of crime and the percentage of the population that the number represents. The data represents data from 2021 to 2025/26. 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, 2021/22–2025/26

Indicator	Statistics	Year				
	(Number in ‘000)	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Housebreaking/burglary	Number	983	1 078	1 134	1 123	1 078
	Percent	5,4	5,7	5,9	5,7	5,3
Home robbery	Number	155	195	209	213	179
	Percent	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,1	0,9
Assault	Number	99	68	129	123	121
	Percent	0,5	0,4	0,7	0,6	0,6
Deliberate damaging of dwellings	Number	**	65	113	99	91
	Percent	**	0,3	0,6	0,5	0,4
Theft of motor vehicle	Number	42	73	87	62	61
	Percent	0,2	0,4	0,5	0,3	0,3
Sexual offences	Number	12*	11*	22	35	11
	Percent	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,1
Murder	Number	20	16	22	14	17
	Percent	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Theft of livestock/ poultry and other animals	Number	**	**	**	154	133
	Percent	**	**	**	0,8	0,7

* Unweighted numbers 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 1,08 million households in South Africa experienced housebreaking in the 2025/26 reference period. In 2025/26, approximately 179 000 households experienced home robbery, 121 000 experienced assaults and 91 000 experienced deliberate damaging of dwellings. Experience of housebreaking and theft of a motor vehicle increased between 2021/22 and 2023/24. Meanwhile, households that experienced home robbery, increased from 2021/22 up to 2024/25, followed by a decrease in 2025/26.

Table 6 – Victimisation rates, household crime, 2021/22–2025/26

Type of crime	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Housebreaking/burglary	5,4	5,7	5,9	5,7	5,3
Home robbery	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,1	0,9
Assault	0,5	0,4	0,7	0,6	0,6
Deliberate damaging of dwellings	**	0,3	0,6	0,5	0,4
Theft of motor vehicle	0,2	0,4	0,5	0,3	0,3
Sexual offence	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,1
Murder	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Theft of livestock/ poultry and other animals	**	**	**	0,8	0,7

* Unweighted numbers of 3 and below per cell are too small to provide accurate estimates.
** Not collected in the specified collection period.

Table 6 shows the victimisation rates during the past 12 months, from 2021/22 to 2025/26. Housebreaking/burglary has consistently been the most experienced crime by households. In 2025/26, 5,3% of the households in South Africa experienced housebreaking, followed by home robbery and theft of livestock. The proportion of households that experienced housebreaking/burglary had a steady increase between 2021/22 and 2023/24, from 2021/22 (5,4%), 2022/23 (5,7%), 2023/24 (5,9%), then declined in 2024/25 (5,7%), and continued to decline to 5,3% in 2025/26 by 0,4 percentage points.

Figure 15 – Percentage distribution of type of crimes experienced by households in the 12 months preceding the survey, 2025/26

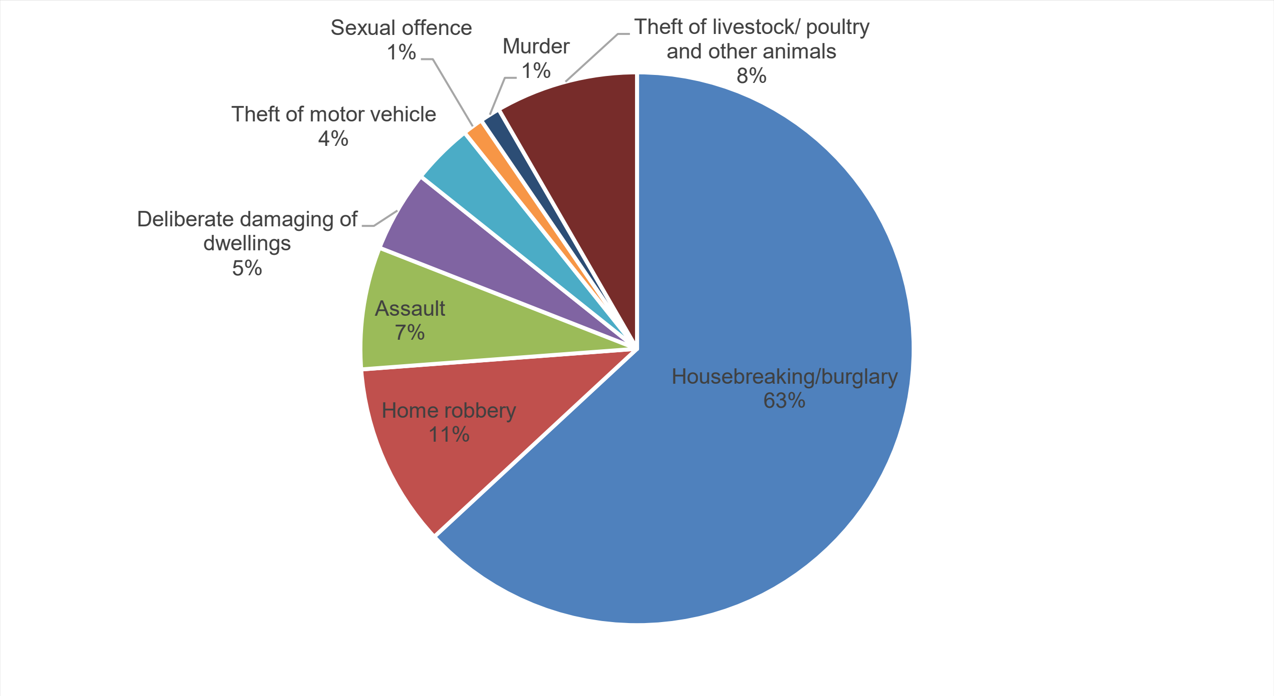


Figure 15 shows the percentage distribution of the type of crimes experienced by households. Housebreaking/burglary accounts for (63,0%) of the household crimes, followed by home robbery (11,0%), theft of livestock (8,0%), assault (7,0%), deliberate damage of dwellings (5,0%), theft of motor vehicle (4,0%), sexual offences (1,0%), and murder (1,0%).

Figure 16 – Trends in housebreaking/burglary, 2021/22–2025/26

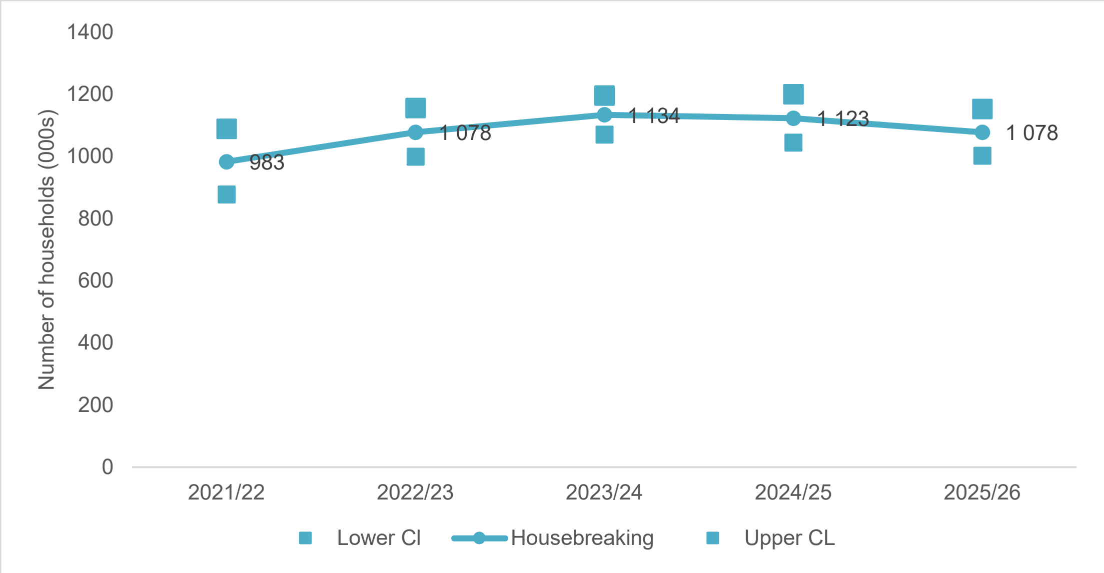


Figure 16 shows that the number of households that experienced housebreaking had steadily increased between 2021/22 (983 000) and 2023/24 (1 134 000), then decreased in 2024/25 (1 123 000) and further decreased in 2025/26 (1 078 000). The decrease was not statistically significant.

Figure 17 – Trends in home robbery, 2021/22–2025/26

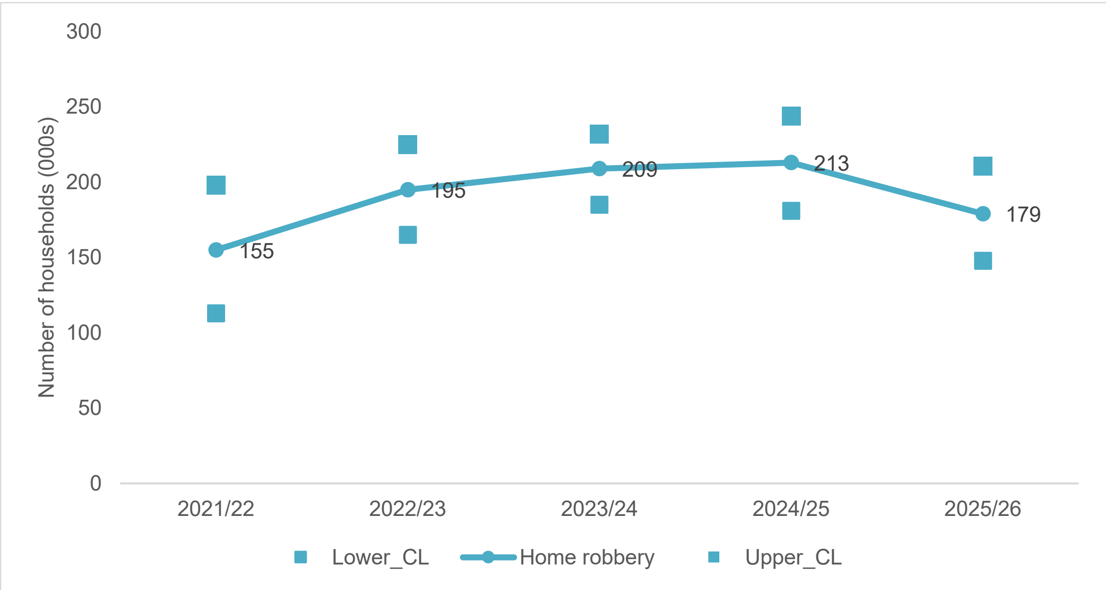


Figure 17 shows the trend in home robberies between 2021/22 and 2025/26. A steady increase was observed between 2021/22 (155 000) and 2024/25 (213 000), followed by a decrease in 2025/26 (179 000), which is not statistically significant.

Figure 18 – Trends in theft of motor vehicle, 2021/22–2025/26

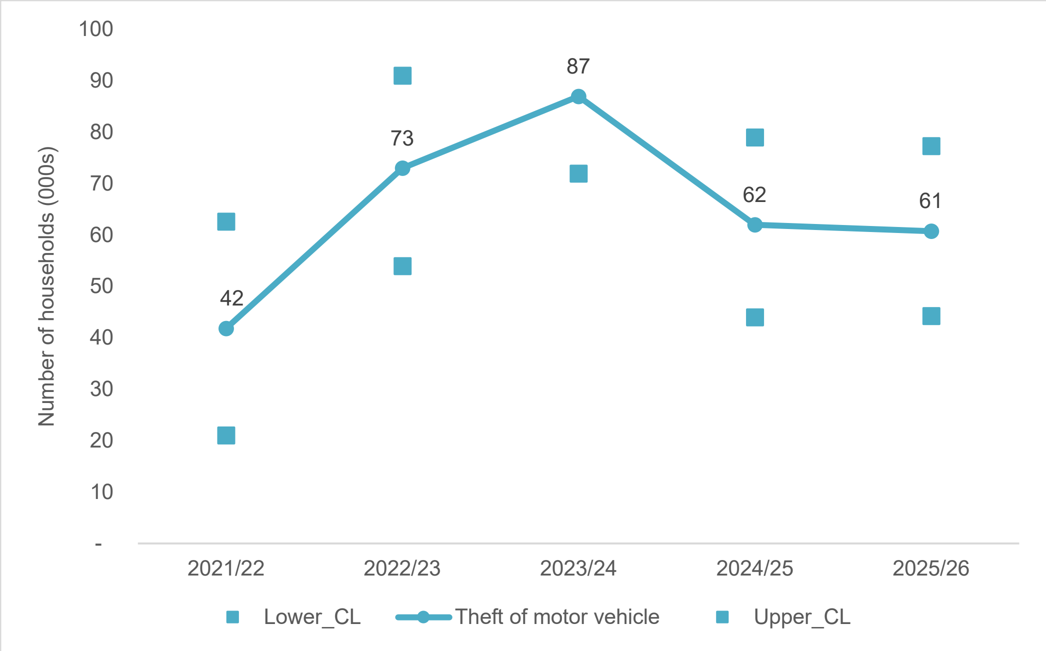


Figure 18 shows there was a sharp increase in theft of motor vehicles from 2021/22 (42 000) to 2022/23 (73 000) and a further increase to 2023/24 (87 000). The figure further shows there was a decrease in theft of motor vehicles between 2023/24 and 2025/26. The decrease is not statistically significant.

Figure 19 – Trends in murder, 2021/22–2025/26

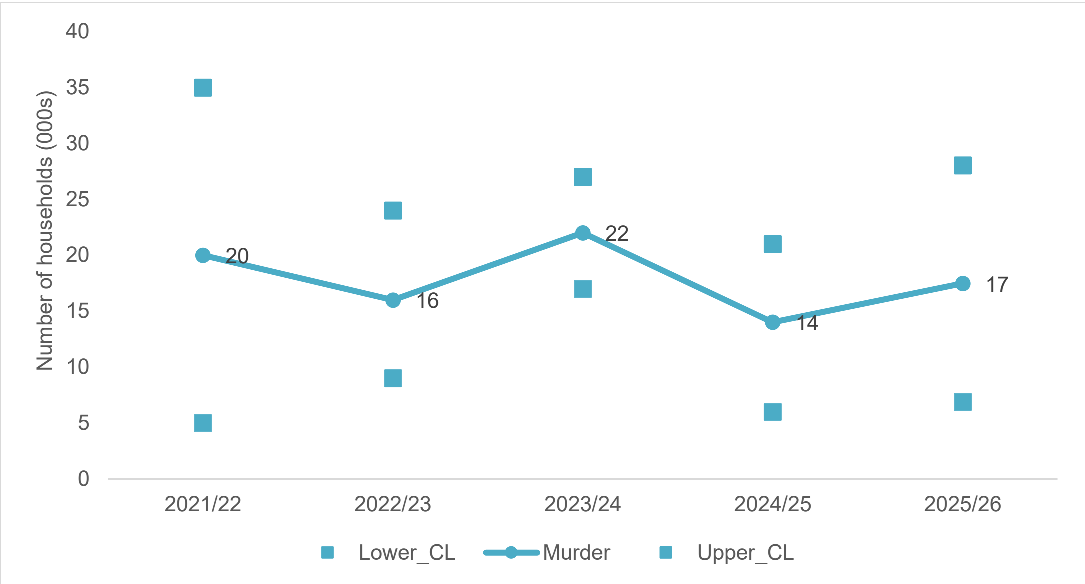


Figure 19 shows that there was a fluctuation in the number of households that experienced murder throughout the five years. There was a decrease between 2021/22 and 2022/23. Furthermore, there was an increase between 2022/23 and 2023/24 before a decrease again in 2024/25, and an increase was observed in 2025/26. The increase between 2024/25 and 2025/26 is not statistically significant.

Figure 20 – Trends in sexual offence, 2021/22–2025/26

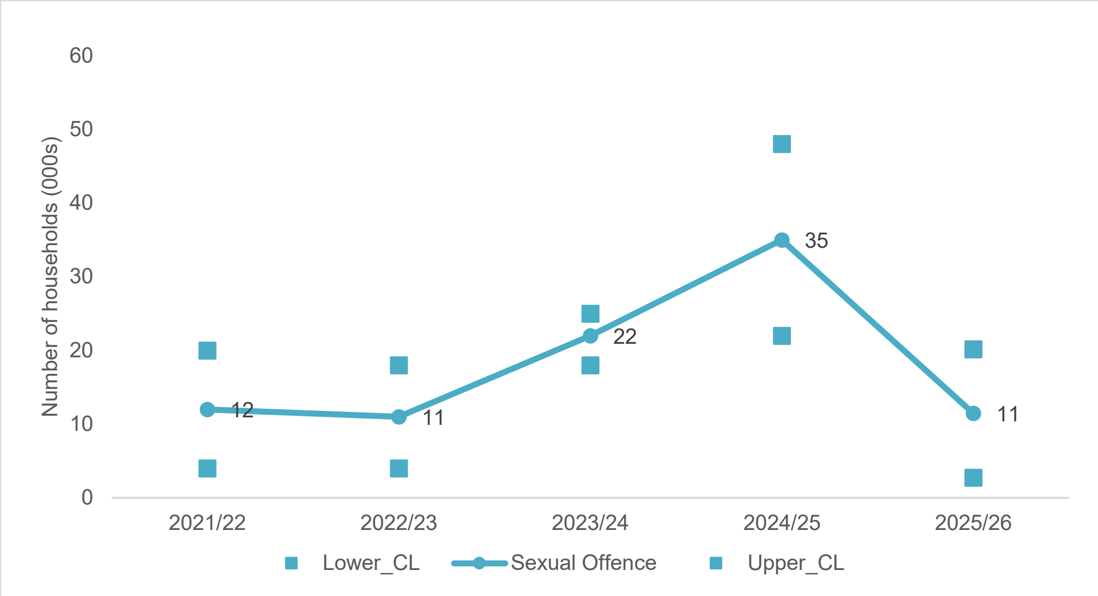


Figure 20 shows that there was a fluctuation in the number of households that experienced sexual offence over a five-year period. The figure shows a slight decrease in the experience of sexual offences between 2021/22 (12 000) and 2022/23 (11 000), then a sharp increase in 2024/25 (35 000). The experience of sexual offence decreased from 35 000 in 2024/25 to 11 000 in 2025/26.

Figure 21 – Trends in assault, 2021/22–2025/26

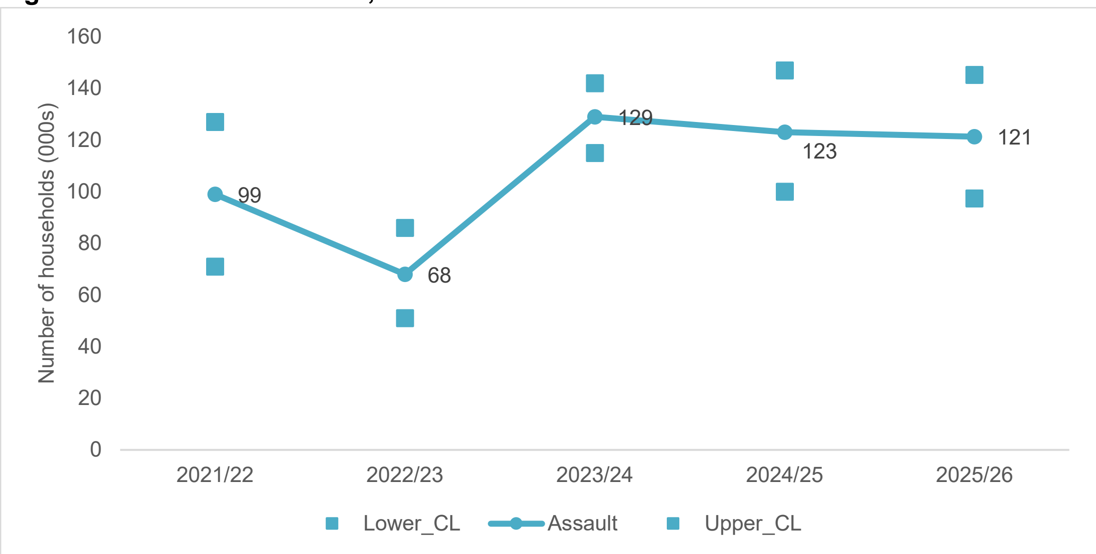


Figure 21 shows that assault decreased sharply between 2021/22 (99 000) and 2022/23 (68 000). However, there was an increase between 2022/23 (68 000) and 2023/24 (129 000). A slight decrease is observed between 2023/24 (129 000) and 2024/25 (123 000), then further decreased in 2025/26 (121 000). The decrease between 2024/25 and 2025/26 is not statistically significant.

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.

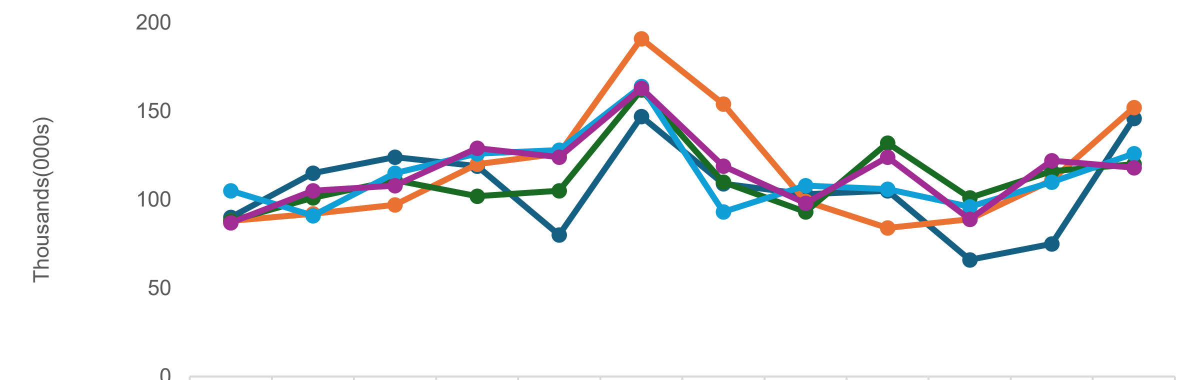
Table 7 – Number and percentage of households that experienced housebreaking by demographic characteristics of head of household, settlement type and province, 2025/26

Characteristic	Number of incidences('000)	Number of households ('000)	Percentage
Sex			
Male	921	632	7,9
Female	628	446	7,2
Population			
Black African	1 218	881	7,2
Coloured	141	86	10,3
Indian/Asian	51	22	10,7
White	136	89	8,7
Age group			
15–34	373	252	7,9
35–49	586	420	7,5
50–64	395	271	8,2
65+	185	135	6,3
Marital status			
Married	448	296	7,2
Living together like husband and wife	160	118	7,6
Divorced	51	46	7,7
Separated but still legally married	13	14	4,8
Widowed	169	120	7,2
Single	692	483	7,9
Highest level of education			
No schooling	29	24	3,7
Some primary	104	83	6,1
Completed primary	62	33	7,5
Some secondary	545	377	7,9
Completed secondary	476	324	7,7
Post-school	292	215	8,4
Province			
Western Cape	135	93	6,1
Eastern Cape	160	122	8,8
Northern Cape	42	33	10,7
Free State	63	37	5,9
KwaZulu-Natal	425	242	12,0
North West	132	100	8,8
Gauteng	413	310	6,6
Mpumalanga	86	76	5,3
Limpopo	81	64	4,4
Metro status			
Metro	770	565	7,1
Non-metro	777	513	8,2

* Unweighted numbers of 3 and below per cell are too small to provide accurate estimates.
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 more likely to experience housebreaking than female-headed households (7,9% vs 7,2%). Households in KwaZulu-Natal were more likely to experience housebreaking (12,0%), followed by Northern Cape (10,7%), and the province least likely to experience housebreaking is Limpopo (4,4%). Households in non-metro areas were more likely to experience housebreaking than those in metro areas (8,2% vs 7,1%).

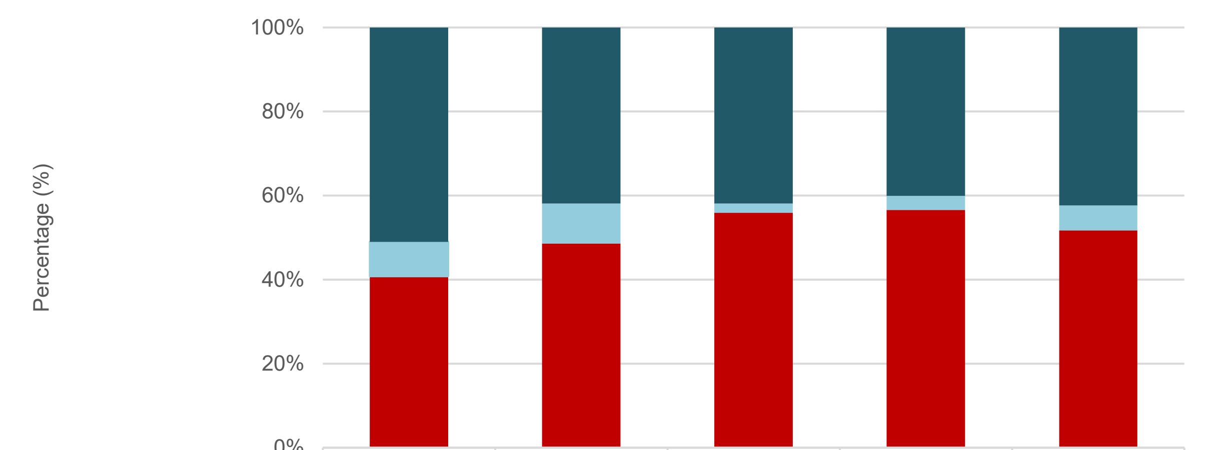
Figure 22 – Number of households that experienced housebreaking by month, 2021/22–2025/26



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2021/22	90	115	124	119	80	147	109	103	105	66	75	146
2022/23	88	92	97	120	126	191	154	99	84	89	111	152
2023/24	88	101	111	102	105	162	110	93	132	101	116	120
2024/25	105	91	115	126	128	164	93	108	106	96	110	126
2025/26	87	105	108	129	124	163	119	98	124	89	122	118

Figure 22 shows that the highest number of housebreaking incidences occurred in June (163 000), April (129 000), May (124 000) and September (124 000) in 2025/26. The trend is similar in all periods, where June is the modal month for incidences of housebreaking.

Figure 23 – Percentage of households that reported housebreaking to the police, 2021/22–2025/26



	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Reported all incidences	51,0	41,9	41,9	40,1	42,4
Reported some incidences	8,2	9,5	2,2	3,3	5,9
Reported no incidences	40,8	48,6	55,9	56,6	51,8

Figure 23 shows that in 2025/26, more than half of the households (51,8%) did not report any incidence to the police, about 42,4% reported all incidences to the police and only 5,9% reported some incidences to the police. The proportion of households that did not report any crime to the police decreased.

Figure 24 – Percentage distribution of reasons why households did not report housebreaking to the police, 2024/25 and 2025/26

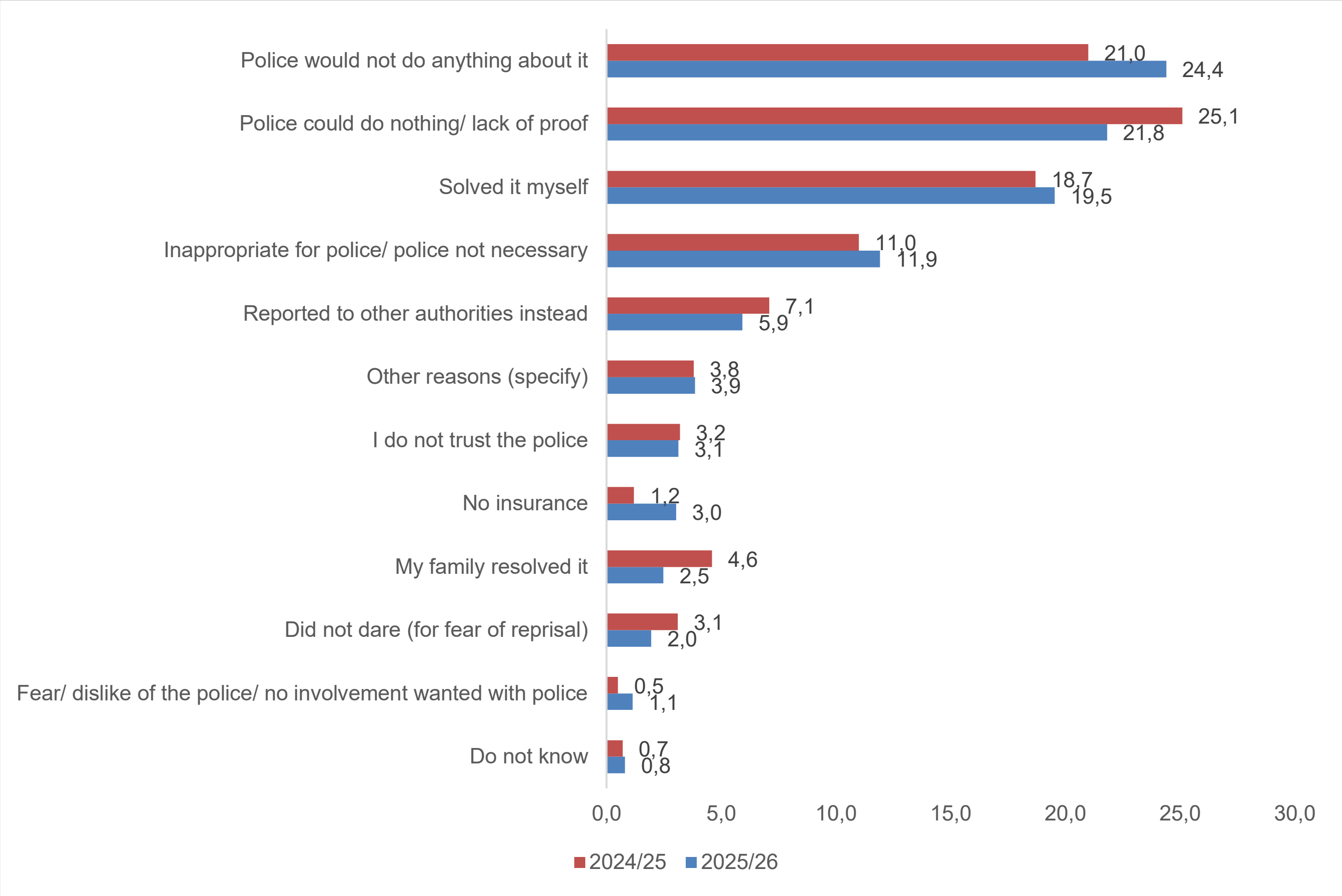


Figure 24 shows that most households (24,4%) indicated the reason they did not report housebreaking incidences to the police was 'Police would not do anything about it,' which showed an increase in 2025/26, followed by "Police could do nothing/lack of proof". Only 2,5% of the households indicated the reason they did not report the incidences to the police was "My family resolved it".

Table 8 – Summary of statistics for housebreaking, 2021/22–2025/26

Indicator	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Number of incidences ('000)	1 439	1 556	1 484	1 493	1 549
Number of households that experienced housebreaking ('000)	983	1 078	1 134	1 123	1 078
Number of households that reported all or some incidences of housebreaking to the police	582	555	500	487	520
Percentage of households that reported all or some incidences of housebreaking to the police	59,2	51,4	44,1	43,4	48,2

Table 8 shows that the number of incidences of housebreaking increased from 1,4 million in 2021/22 to 1,6 million in 2022/23 before it slightly decreased to 1,5 million in 2023/24, 2024/25 and 2025/26 respectively. The number of households that experienced housebreaking increased from 983 000 in 2021/22 to 1,08 in 2022/23 then slightly increased to 1,12 million in 2024/25, followed by a slight decrease of 1,08 million in 2025/26. The percentage of households that reported some or all incidences to the police decreased from 51,4% in 2022/23 to 43,4% in 2024/25 and increased to 48,2% in 2025/26.

4.3.2 Home robbery

The GPSJS 2025/26 had seven questions on home robbery. Households were asked whether they experienced home robbery during the preceding 12 months and the number of incidences. Questions on whether any weapons were used, the type of weapons used and if households reported any incidences to the police were included in the GPSJS 2025/26.

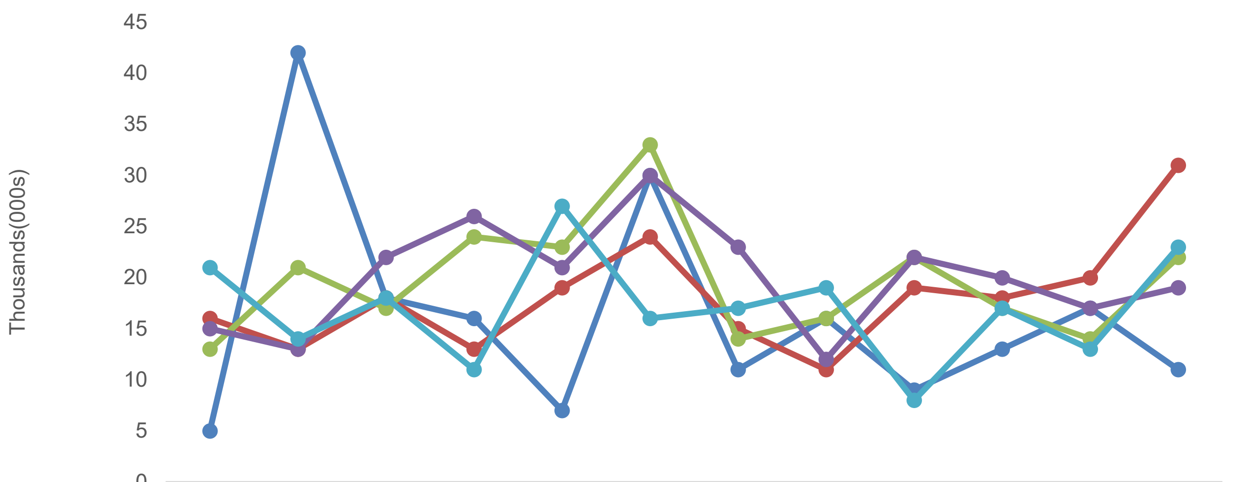
Table 9 – Number and percentage of households that experienced home robbery by demographic characteristics of head of household, settlement type and province, 2025/26

Characteristic	Number of incidences ('000)	Number of households ('000)	Percentage
Sex			
Male	131	104	1,1
Female	90	75	1,0
Population Group			
Black African	179	148	1,1
Coloured	16	14	1,2
White	17	17	1,1
Age group			
15–34	44	34	0,9
35–49	98	85	1,3
50–64	50	44	1,0
65+	19	16	0,6
Marital status			
Married	80	67	1,3
Living together like husband and wife	21	18	1,0
Divorced	43	4	6,4
Separated but still legally married	1	1	0,4
Widowed	21	20	0,9
Single	85	70	1,0
Highest level of education			
No schooling	4	4	0,5
Some primary	9	9	0,5
Completed primary	10	6	1,2
Some secondary	83	73	1,2
Completed secondary	68	51	1,1
Post-school	30	29	0.9
Province			
Western Cape	25	21	1,1
Eastern Cape	14	15	0,8
Northern Cape	4	6	0,9
Free State	4	4	0,4
KwaZulu-Natal	32	25	0,9
North West	7	8	0,5
Gauteng	95	80	1,5
Mpumalanga	9	9	0,5
Limpopo	12	10	0,7
Metro status			
Non-metro	102	88	0,9
Metro	119	179	1,3

* Unweighted numbers of 3 and below per cell are too small to provide accurate estimates.
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 slightly more likely to experience home robbery than female-headed households (1,1% vs 1,0%). The results further showed that households headed by those aged 65 and older are less likely to experience home robbery. Households in metro areas were more likely to experience home robbery (1,3%) compared to households in non-metro areas (0,9%).

Figure 25 – Number of households that experienced home robbery by month, 2021/22–2025/26



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2021/22	5	42	18	16	7	30	11	16	9	13	17	11
2022/23	16	13	18	13	19	24	15	11	19	18	20	31
2023/24	13	21	17	24	23	33	14	16	22	17	14	22
2024/25	15	13	22	26	21	30	23	12	22	20	17	19
2025/26	21	14	18	11	27	16	17	19	8	17	13	23

Figure 25 shows that in 2025/26, the highest number of home robbery incidences occurred in May (27 000), followed by December (23 000) and January (21 000). June was the peak month for incidences of home robbery for the previous two-year periods (2023/24 and 2024/25).

Figure 26 – Use and type of weapons during a home robbery, 2025/26

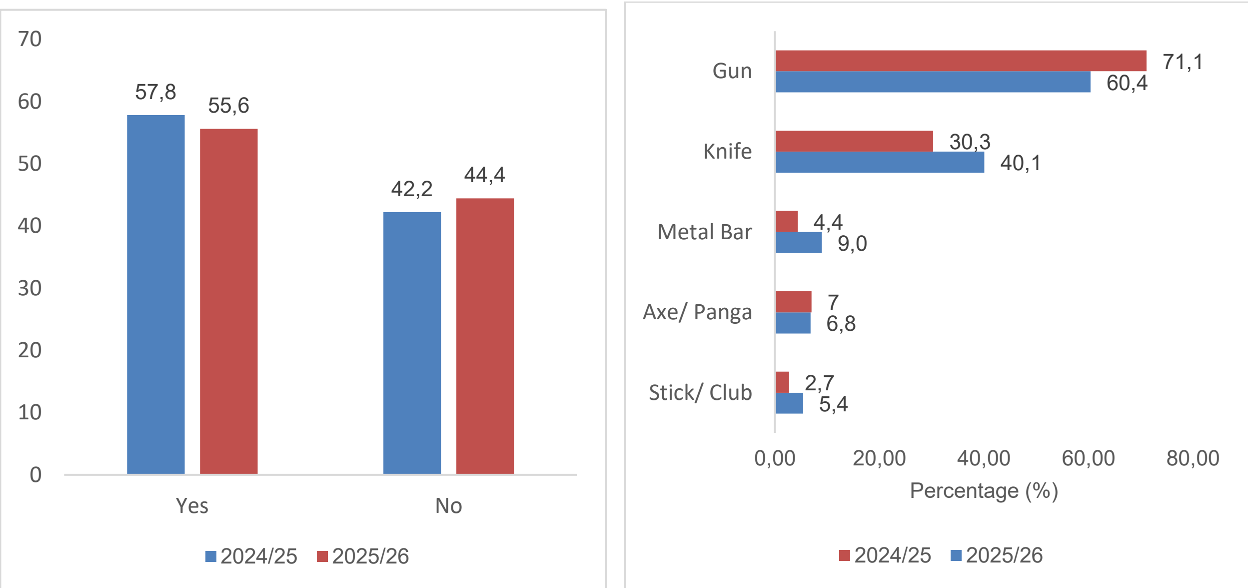
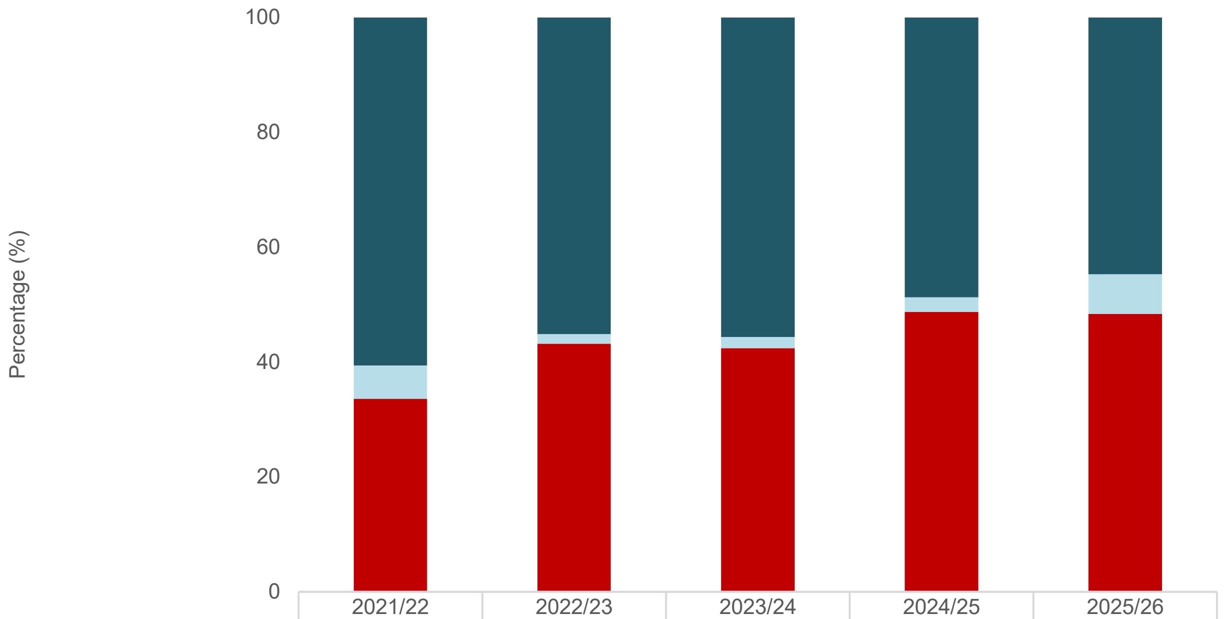


Figure 26 shows that weapons were used in 57,8% in 2024/25 and 55,6% in 2025/26 of the incidences of home robbery. Guns were the main weapon used in home robbery incidences in both periods, 2024/25 and 2025/26, at 71,1% and 60,4% respectively. This was followed by knives at 30,3% in 2024/25 and 40,1% in 2025/26. Sticks/clubs were the least used weapons during home robberies, representing 2,7% in 2024/25 and 5,4% in 2025/26.

Figure 27 – Percentage of households that reported home robbery to the police, 2021/22–2025/26



	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Reported all incidences	60,6	55,1	55,6	48,7	44,7
Reported some incidences	5,8	1,7	2	2,6	6,9
Reported no incidences	33,6	43,2	42,4	48,7	48,4

Figure 27 shows that in 2025/26, less than half of the households (48,4%) did not report any incidences of home robbery to the police, about 45% (44,7%) reported all incidences to the police, and only 6,9% reported some incidences to the police. The proportion of households that did not report any crime to the police decreased by 0,3 percentage points from 48,7% in 2024/25 to 48,4% in 2025/26.

Table 10 – Summary of statistics for home robbery, 2021/22–2025/26

Indicator	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Number of incidences ('000)	205	238	263	259	223
Number of households that experienced home robbery ('000)	155	195	209	213	179
Number of households that reported some or all incidences of home robbery to the police ('000)	103	111	120	109	92
Percentage of households that reported some or all incidences of home robbery to the police	66,4	56,8	57,6	51,3	51,6

Table 10 shows that the number of incidences of home robbery increased from 205 000 in 2021/22 to 238 000 in 2022/23, continued to increase to 263 000 in 2023/24, then decreased to 259 000 in 2024/25 and further decreased to 223 000 in 2025/26. The number of households that experienced home robbery in 2021/22 (155 000), increased to 195 000 in 2022/23, increased to 213 000 in 2024/25. There was a decrease observed in 2025/26 with 179 000 households that experienced home robbery. The percentage of households that reported at least one incident to the police slightly increased from 51,3% in 2024/25 to 51,6% in 2025/26.

4.3.3 Assault

The GPSJS 2025/26 asked eight questions on assault. Questions on whether any weapons were used, the type of weapons used, when the incident occurred and who the perpetrators were.

Table 11 – Number and percentage of households that experienced assault by demographic characteristics of head of household, settlement type and province, 2025/26

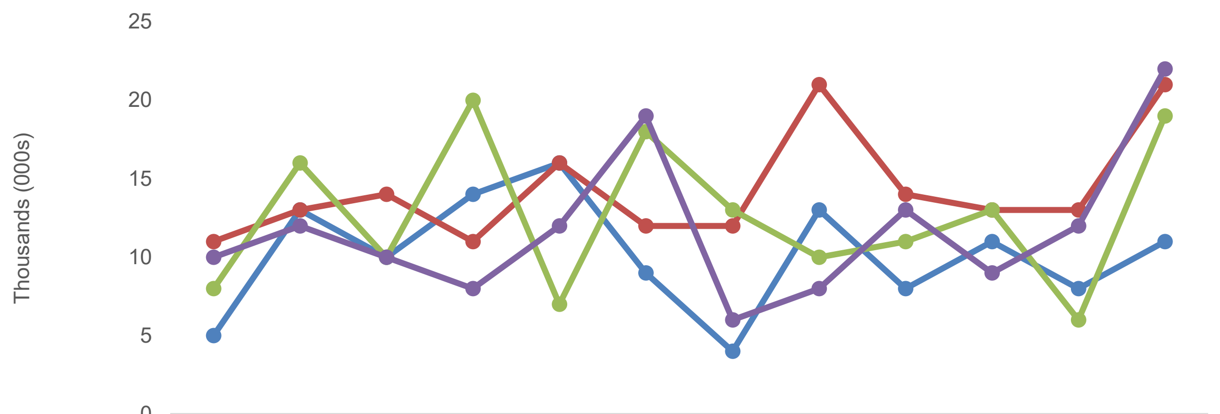
Characteristic	Number of incidences ('000)	Number of households ('000)	Percentage(%)
Sex			
Male	107	86	0,9
Female	53	35	0,6
Population Group			
Black African	128	102	0,8
Coloured	28	18	2,1
White	3	1	0,2
Age group			
15–34	46	39	1,0
35–49	67	51	0,9
50–64	32	21	0,9
65+	10	11	0,3
Marital Status			
Married	28	23	0,4
Living together like husband and wife	19	14	0,9
Divorced	1*	1*	0,2
Separated but still legally married	8	7	2,9
Widowed	18	7	0,8
Single	90	70	1,0
Highest level of education			
No schooling	3	3	0,4
Some primary	20	15	1,2
Completed primary	13	11	1,5
Some secondary	67	52	1,0
Completed secondary	44	30	0,7
Post-school	6	6	0,2
Province			
Western Cape	34	23	1,5

Characteristic	Number of incidences ('000)	Number of households ('000)	Percentage(%)
Eastern Cape	12	13	0,6
Northern Cape	4	4	1,0
Free State	12	9	1,1
KwaZulu-Natal	18	10	0,5
North West	16	16	1,0
Gauteng	32	24	0,5
Mpumalanga	14	14	0,8
Limpopo	13	8	0,7
Metro status			
Metro	95	81	0,9
Non-metro	65	40	0,7

* Unweighted numbers of 3 and below per cell are too small to provide accurate estimates.
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.
Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages.

Table 11 shows that a proportion of male-headed households (0,9%) were more likely to experience assault compared to female-headed households (0,6%). Those aged 15–34 years had the highest proportions, with 1,0% compared to other age groups. The households in metros (0,9%) were most likely to experience incidences of assault compared to those in non-metros (0,7%).

Figure 28 – Number of households that experienced assault by month, 2022/23–2025/26



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2022/23	5	13	10	14	16	9	4	13	8	11	8	11
2023/24	11	13	14	11	16	12	12	21	14	13	13	21
2024/25	8	16	10	20	7	18	13	10	11	13	6	19
2025/26	10	12	10	8	12	19	6	8	13	9	12	22

Figure 28 shows that in 2025/26, the highest number of assault incidences occurred in December (22 000), followed by June (19 000), then September (13 000).

Figure 29 – Percentage distribution of use and type of weapons during an incident of assault, 2024/25 and 2025/26

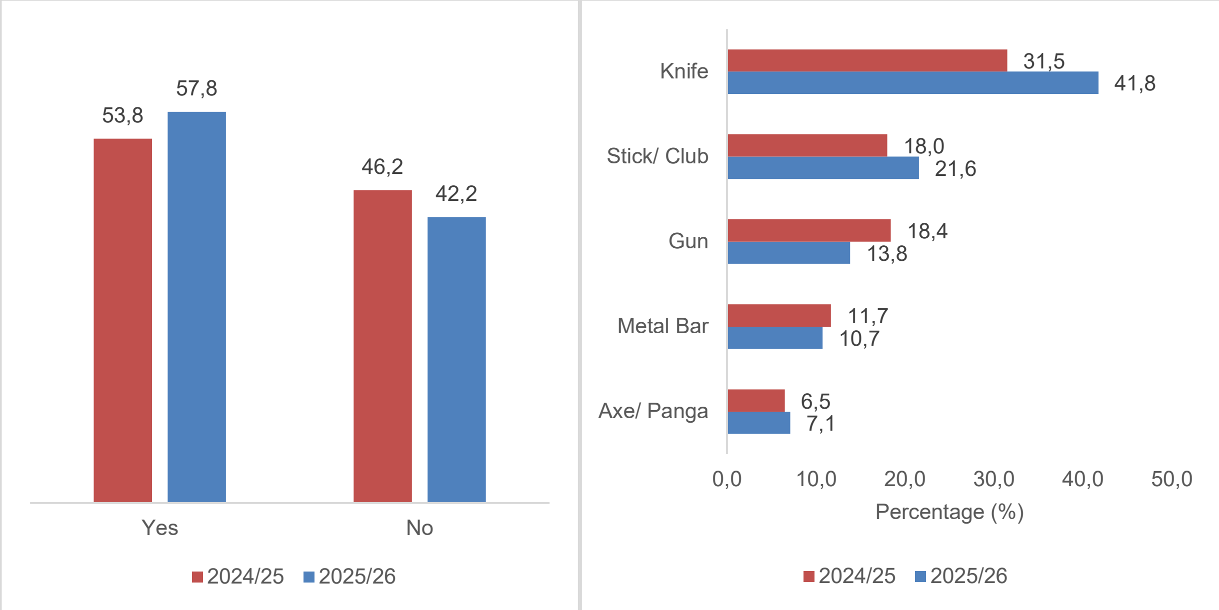


Figure 29 shows the usage of weapons during assault incidences in both 2024/25 and 2025/26. About 58% (57,8%) of weapons were used in incidences of assault which was an increase from 2024/25 (53,8%). In both periods, knives were the most used weapons in incidences of assault. In 2025/26, the second most used weapon was a stick/club (21,6%) followed by a gun (13,8%), metal bars (10,7%) and axe/ panga (7,1%). There was an increase in the use of a knife (31,5% vs 41,8%) and stick/club (18,0% vs 21,6%) then axe/panga (6,5% vs 7,1%) between 2024/25 and 2025/26. There was a decline in the use of both gun and metal bar during an incidences of assault.

Figure 30 – Percentage of incidences of assault committed by a specified perpetrator, 2024/25 and 2025/26

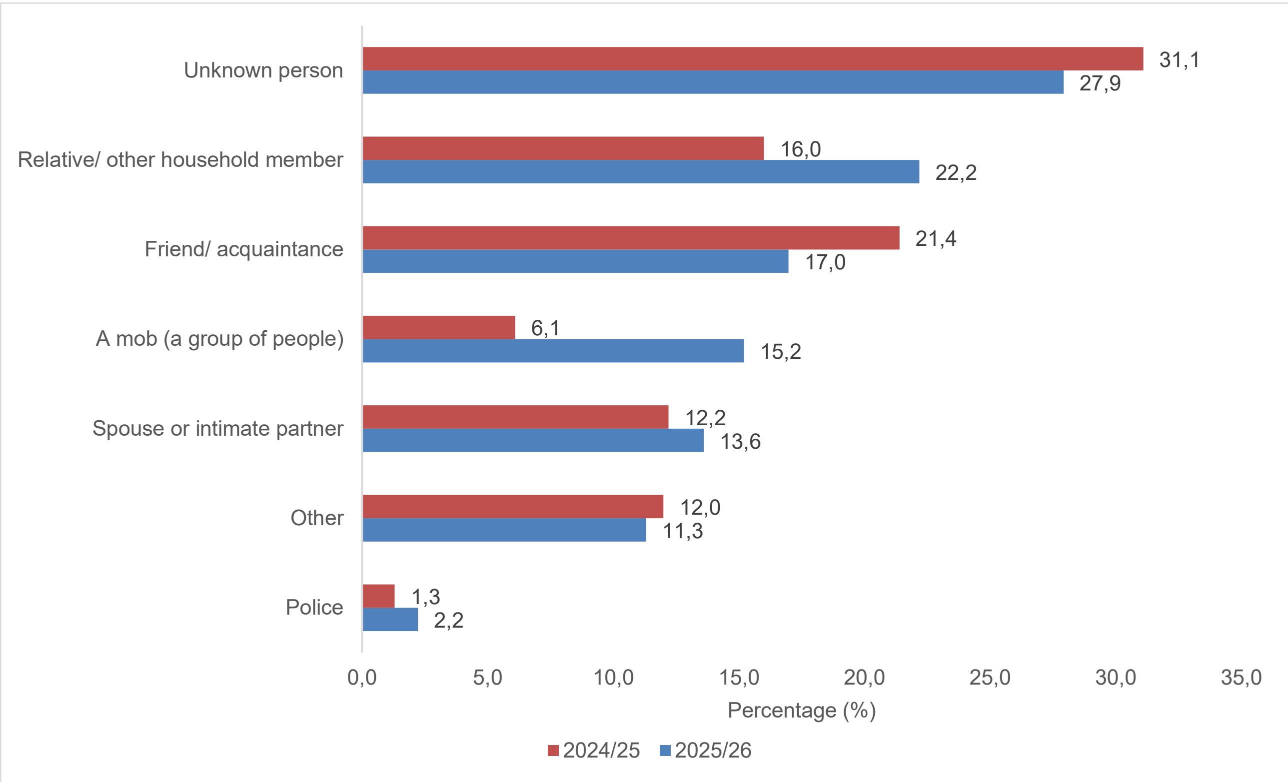
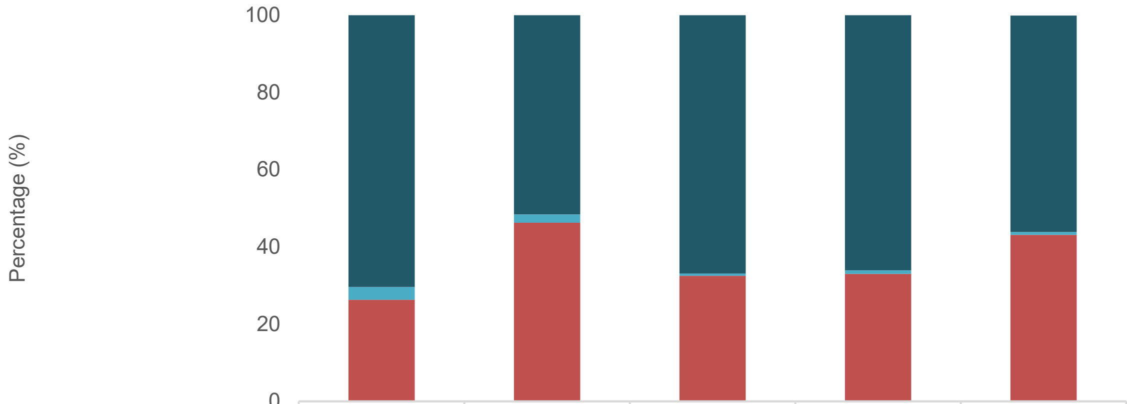


Figure 30 shows a decrease between 2024/25 and 2025/26 in incidences of assault that were committed by someone unknown to the victim (31,1% vs 27,9%), and a friend/ acquaintance (21,4% vs 17,0%). An increase was observed between 2024/25 and 2025/26 in incidences where the perpetrator was a relative or other household member (16,0% vs 22,2%), a mob (6,1% vs 15,2%), and spouse or intimate partner (12,2% vs 13,6%). There is a increase in the number of incident of assault committed by Police from 1,3% in 2024/25 to 2,2% in 2025/26.

Figure 31 – Percentage of households that reported assault to the police, 2021/22–2025/26



	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Reported all incidences	70,4	51,6	66,9	66,1	56,0
Reported some incidences	3,3	2,1	0,6	0,9	0,8
Reported no incidences	26,3	46,3	32,5	33,0	43,1

Figure 31 shows that in 2025/26, more than half of the households (56,0%) reported all incidences of assault to the police, about 43,1% did not report any incidences to the police, and only 0,8% reported some incidences to the police.

Table 12 – Summary of statistics for assault, 2021/22–2025/26

Indicator	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Number of incidences ('000)	117	85	167	158	160
Number of households that experienced assault ('000)	99	68	129	123	121
Number of households that reported some or all incidences of assault to the police ('000)	73	36	87	83	69
Percentage of households that reported some or all incidences of assault to the police	73,7	53,7	67,5	67,0	56,8

Table 12 shows that the number of incidences of assault and the number of households that experienced assault fluctuating between 2021/22 and 2024/25, then number of incidences slightly increased in 2025/26. The number of households that experienced assault decreased in 2025/26. The percentage of households that reported at least one incident to the police decreased by 10,2 percentage points from 67,0% in 2024/25 to 56,8% in 2025/26.

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.

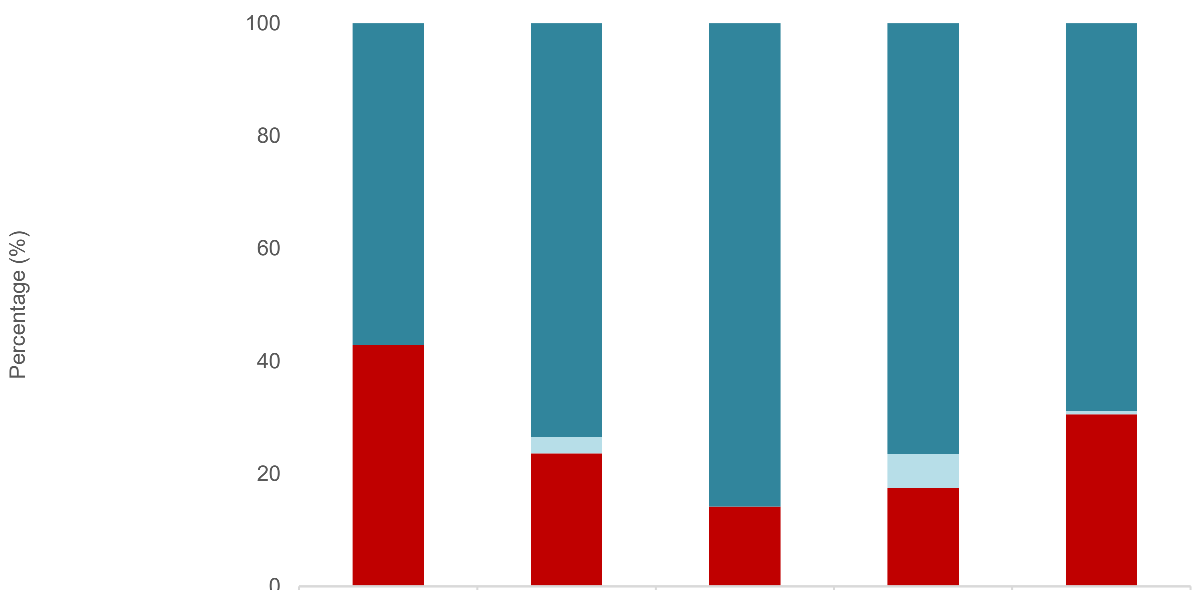
Table 13 – Number and percentage of households that experienced theft of motor vehicle by demographic characteristics of head of household and settlement type, 2025/26

Characteristic	Number of incidences ('000)	Number of households ('000)	Percentage
Sex			
Male	58	41	0,5
Female	29	20	0,3
Population Group			
Black African	63	39	0,4
Coloured	7	7	0,5
Indian/Asian	6	5	1,2
White	12	10	0,7
Age group			
15–34	9	7	0,2
35–49	50	25	0,6
50–64	16	17	0,3
65+	11	11	0,4
Metro status			
Metro	37	21	0,3
Non-metro	51	40	0,5

* Unweighted numbers of 3 and below per cell are too small to provide accurate estimates.
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.
Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages.

Table 13 shows a higher proportion of male-headed households (0,5%) compared to female-headed households (0,3%) experienced theft of motor vehicles. The table further shows that 0,5% of households in non-metro areas experienced theft of motor vehicles compared to 0,3% of households in metro areas.

Figure 32 – Percentage of households that reported theft of motor vehicle to the police, 2021/22–2025/26



	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Reported all incidences	57,2	73,5	85,8	76,5	68,9
Reported some incidences	0	2,9	0	6	0,6
Reported no incidences	42,8	23,6	14,2	17,5	30,6

Figure 32 shows that about 68,9% of the households reported all incidences of theft of a motor vehicle in 2025/26 to the police. The reporting of all theft of motor vehicle incidences decreased by 7,6 percentage points between 2024/25 (76,5%) and 2025/26 (68,9%).

Table 14 – Summary of statistics for theft of motor vehicle, 2021/22–2025/26

Indicator	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Number of incidences ('000)	42	98	96	77	87
Number of households that experienced theft of motor vehicle ('000)	42	73	87	62	61
Number of households that reported all or some incidences of theft of motor vehicle to the police ('000)	24	56	74	51	42
Percentage of households that reported all or some incidences of theft of motor vehicle to the police	57,2	76,4	85,8	82,5	69,4

Table 14 shows that the number of incidences of theft of motor vehicles increased from 42 000 in 2021/22 to 98 000 in 2022/23, before it slightly decreased to 96 000 in 2023/24, then further declined to 77 000 in 2024/25 and increased to 87 000 in 2025/26.The number of households that experienced theft of motor vehicles increased from 42 000 in 2021/22 to 87 000 in 2023/24, before decreasing to 62 000 in 2024/25 and further declined to 61 000 in 2025/26.The percentage of households that reported the incidences to the police decreased from 82,5% in 2024/25 to 69,4% in 2025/26.

4.3.5 Deliberate damaging of dwellings

The GPSJS 2025/26 had only four standard questions on deliberate damaging of dwellings. 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.

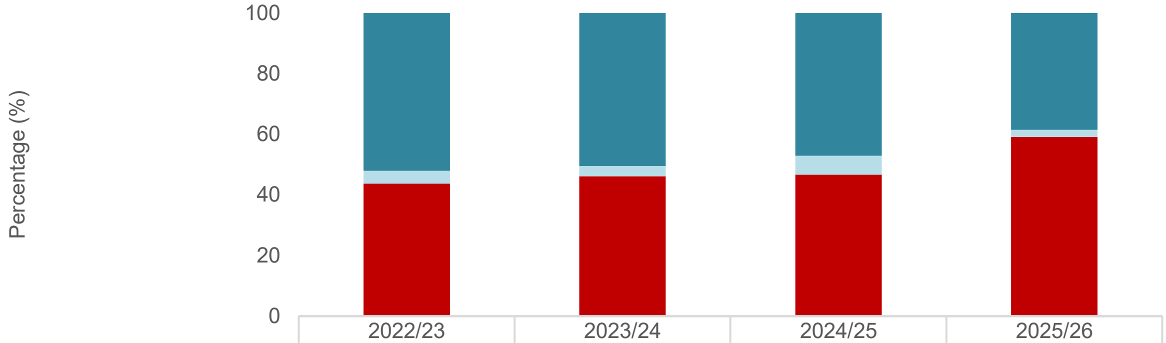
Table 15 – Number and percentage of households that experienced deliberate damaging of dwellings by demographic characteristics of head of household, settlement type and province, 2025/26

Characteristic	Number of incidences ('000)	Number of households ('000)	Percentage
Sex			
Male	64	57	0,6
Female	44	34	0,5
Population Group			
Black African	76	63	0,5
Coloured	13	13	0,9
Indian/Asian	1	2	0,3
White	12	14	0,8
Age group			
15–34	32	24	0,7
35–49	32	29	0,4
50–64	24	23	0,5
65+	21	15	0,7
Metro status			
Metro	49	41	0,5
Non-metro	60	50	0,6

* Unweighted numbers of 3 and below per cell are too small to provide accurate estimates.
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 and female-headed households that experienced deliberate damaging of dwellings in the past 12 months. Those residing in non-metro areas are more likely to experience this crime than those in metro areas.

Figure 33 – Percentage of households that reported deliberate damaging to dwellings to the police, 2022/23–2025/26



	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Reported all incidences	52,0	50,4	47,1	38,6
Reported some incidences	4,3	3,4	6,2	2,3
Reported no incidences	43,7	46,2	46,7	59,2

Figure 33 shows that less than half of the households (40,9%) either reported all incidences (38,6%) or reported some of the incidences (2,3%) of deliberate damage to dwellings to the police in 2025/26. The reporting of all deliberate damage to dwellings incidences decreased by 8,5 percentage points between 2024/25 and 2025/26.

Figure 34 – Percentage distribution of reasons why households did not report deliberate damage to the police, 2025/26

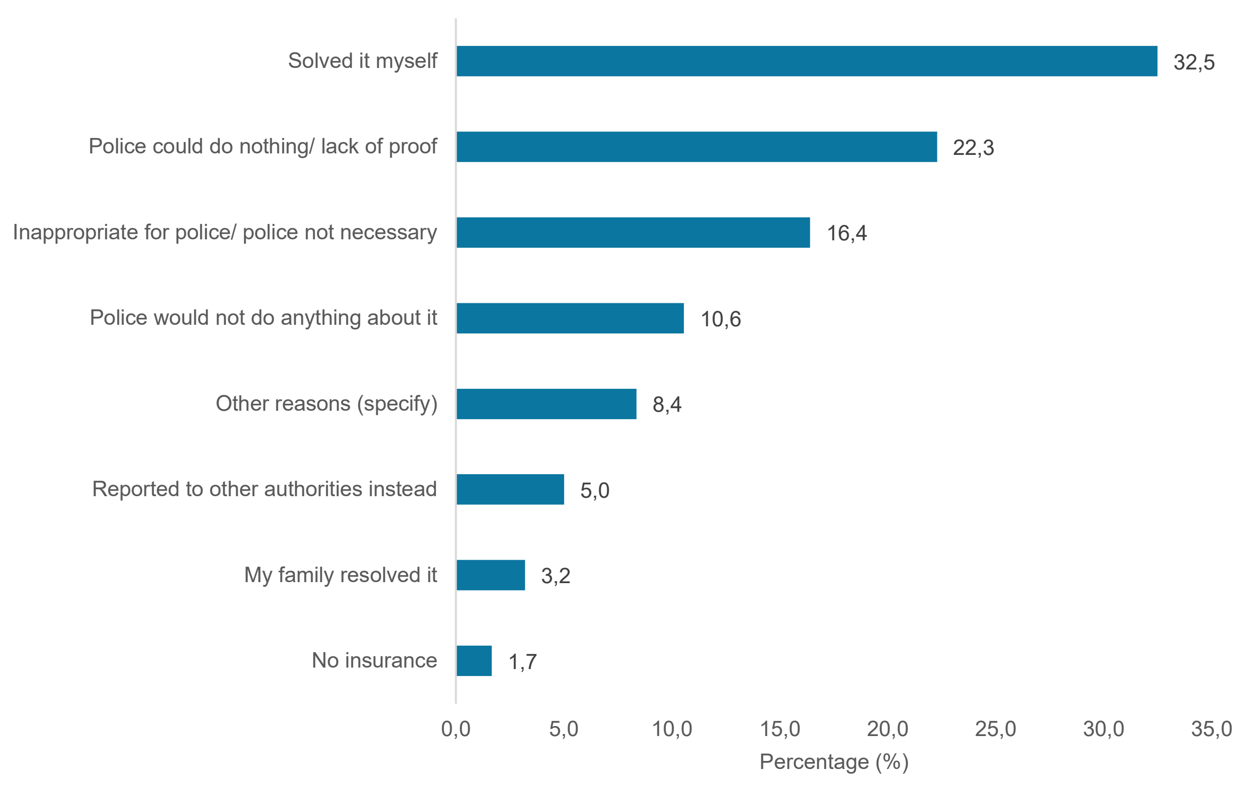


Figure 34 shows the percentage distribution of reasons why households did not report deliberate damage to dwellings to the police in 2025/26. From the options given, most households chose the option “Solved it myself” (32,5%), followed by those that felt “Police could do nothing/lack of proof” (22,3%) and those who said, “Inappropriate for police/police not necessary” (16,4%). Only 1,7% of the households indicated the reason they did not report the incidences to the police was “No insurance”.

Table 16 – Summary of statistics for deliberate damage to dwellings, 2021/22–2025/26

Indicator	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Number of incidences ('000)	**	85	146	123	122
Number of households that experienced deliberate damage to dwellings ('000)	**	65	113	99	91
Number of households that reported some or all incidences of deliberate damage to dwellings to the police ('000)	**	36	61	53	37
Percentage of households that reported some or all incidences of deliberate damage to dwellings to the police	**	56,3	53,8	53,3	40,9

* Unweighted numbers of 3 and below per cell are too small to provide accurate estimates.
** Not collected in the specified collection period.
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.
Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages.

Table 16 shows there was a sharp increase in incidences observed between 2022/23 (85 000) and 2023/24 (146 000), and then a decrease in 2024/25 (123 000), which further decreased in 2025/26 (122 000). The results further show that the reporting levels continued to decrease from 56,3% in 2022/23 to 40,9% in 2025/26.

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, 2021/22–2025/26

Indicator	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Number of incidences (‘000)	20	16	22	14	19
Number of households that experienced murder ('000)	20	16	22	14	17
Number of households that reported all or some incidences of murder to the police ('000)	19	15	22	14	16
Percentage of households that reported all or some incidences of murder to the police	95,0	93,8	100,0	100,0	94,0

*It includes incidences that occurred during a home robbery.

Table 17 above shows the summary of statistics of murder between 2021/22 and 2025/26. It further shows that the percentage of households that reported all or some incidences of murder decreased in 2021/22 (95,0%) to 2022/23 (93,8%). All incidences of murder were reported in both 2023/24 and 2024/25 periods, then decreased in 2025/26 (94,0%).

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 likely that most of those individuals who have already reported sexual offences to the police will also report them 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, 2021/22–2025/26

Indicator	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Number of incidences ('000)	12*	12*	25	50	14
Number of households that experienced sexual offences ('000)	12*	11*	22	34	11
Number of households that reported all or some incidences of sexual offences to the police ('000)	11*	10*	17	17	9
Percentage of households that reported all or some incidences of sexual offences to the police	90,0	92,3	78,4	47,6	78,1

* 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 increased from 90,0% in 2021/22 to 92,3% in 2022/23 and decreased to 47,6% in 2024/25 before it increased up to 78,1% in 2025/26.

4.3.8 Theft of livestock/poultry and other animals

Collecting data on livestock theft is essential for multiple critical purposes. It plays a key role in supporting law enforcement efforts by aiding in the investigation and successful prosecution of theft cases. Accurate and timely data helps authorities identify recurring patterns, hotspots, and methods used by perpetrators, enabling more effective policing strategies.

Furthermore, comprehensive data collection enhances security planning by allowing stakeholders such as farmers, communities, and government agencies to implement targeted preventative measures. It also enables better resource allocation by identifying regions most affected by livestock crime, ensuring that interventions are both timely and impactful.

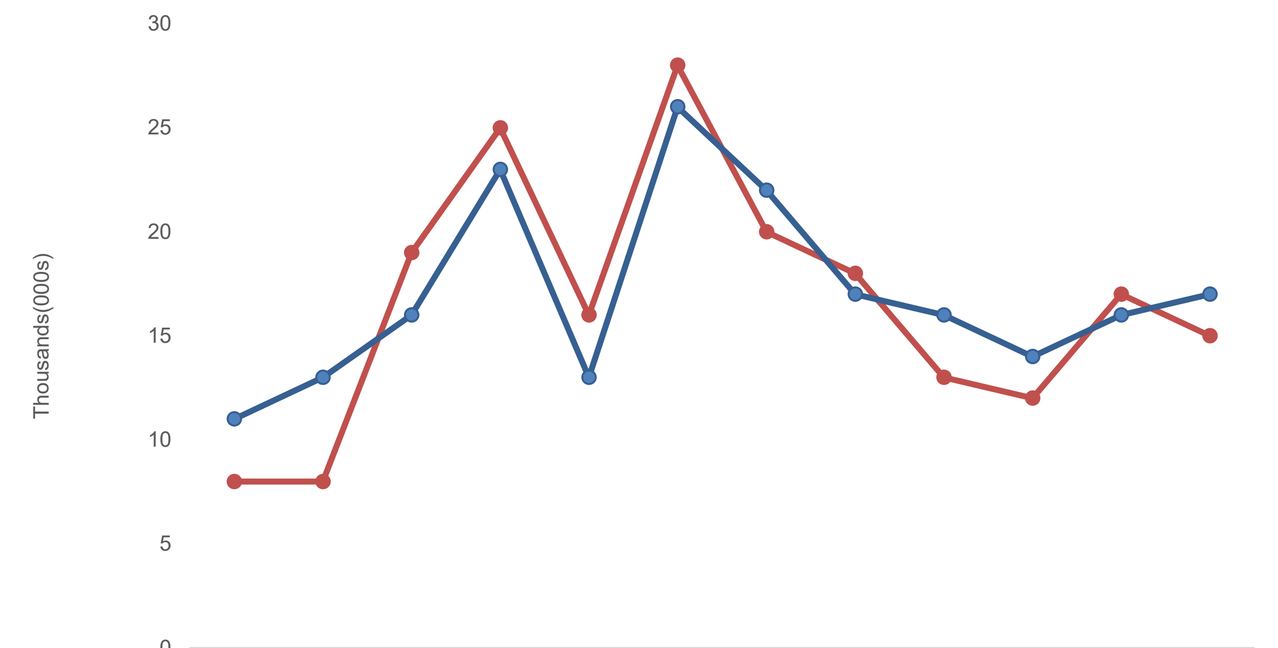
In addition, tracking livestock theft trends over time contributes to a deeper understanding of underlying causes, such as socio-economic factors or gaps in border security. This, in turn, supports the development of informed policies and community-based solutions aimed at reducing incidences and protecting rural livelihoods.

Table 19 – Number and percentage of households that experienced theft of livestock/poultry and other animals by demographic characteristics of head of household, settlement type and province, 2025/26

Characteristic	Number of incidences ('000)	Number of households ('000)	Percentage
Sex			
Male	130	72	1,5
Female	92	61	1,2
15–34	10	9	0,2
35–49	82	46	1,0
50–64	40	34	0,8
65+	77	45	2,6
Highest level of education			
No schooling	25	16	3,2
Some primary	31	31	1,8
Completed primary	15	13	1,8
Some secondary	50	41	0,7
Completed secondary	50	22	0,8
Post-school	23	10	0,6
Metro status			
Metro	43	21	2,4
Non-metro	205	133	0,2

Table 19 shows the proportions between male-headed households (1,5%) and female-headed households (1,2%) that experienced theft of livestock/poultry and other animals in the past 12 months. The table also shows that households headed by those aged 65 years and older (2,6%) have the largest proportion of households that experienced theft of livestock/poultry and other animals compared to the other age groups. The table further shows that many households in metro areas experienced theft of livestock/poultry and other animals about 2,4% compared to 0,2% of households in non-metro areas.

Figure 35 – Number of households that experienced theft of livestock/poultry and other animals by month, 2024/25 and 2025/26



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2024/25	8	8	19	25	16	28	20	18	13	12	17	15
2025/26	11	13	16	23	13	26	22	17	16	14	16	17

Figure 35 shows that in 2025/26, the highest number of theft of livestock/poultry and other animals' incidences occurred in June (26 000), followed by April (23 000), then July (22 000).

Figure 36 – Percentage distribution of location where incidences of theft of livestock occurred and type, 2025/26

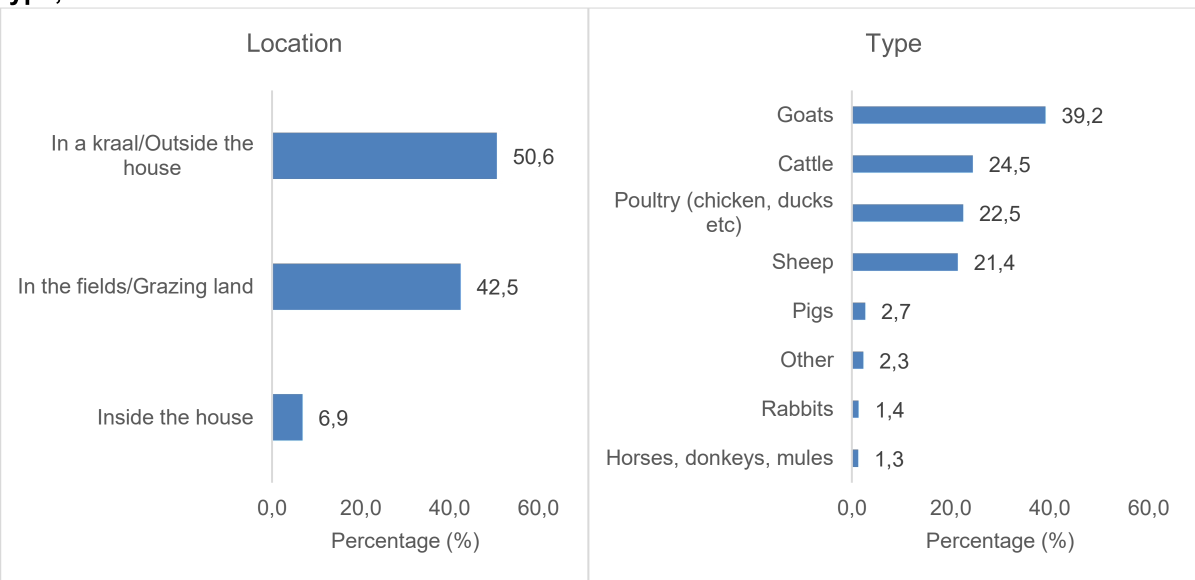


Figure 36 shows the distribution of locations where theft of livestock occurred and the type of livestock that was stolen in 2025/26. More (50,6%) incidences occurred in a kraal/outside the house, followed by when livestock is in the fields/grazing land (42,5%). Goats (39,2%) were the most common livestock stolen, as indicated in the figure above, followed by cattle (24,5%) in 2025/26. Horses, donkeys, and mules were the least common at 1,3%.

Table 20 – Type and number of livestock stolen, 2025/26

Type of livestock stolen	Number of types of livestock stolen ('000)	Number of livestock stolen				
		1	2	3	4	5+
Cattle	30 894	8 640	9 100	3 215	4 242	5 697
Pigs	3 602	2 561				1 041
Sheep	21 714	6 296	1 291	3 883	1 254	8 990
Goats	49 946	6 400	7 030	8 217	1 220	27 079
Poultry (chicken, ducks, etc)	27 273	841	5 069	4 590	4 439	12 334
Dogs (excl. Pets)	946	946				
Horses, donkeys, mules	1 691	438				1 253
Rabbits	1 853					1 853

Table 20 shows the types and number of livestock stolen in 2025/26. In at least one or more incidences experienced by households, there were over 49 000 goats stolen, followed by cattle (30 894), then poultry (27 273) in the past 12 months.

Figure 37 – Percentage of households that reported theft of livestock/poultry and other animals to the police, 2024/25 and 2025/26

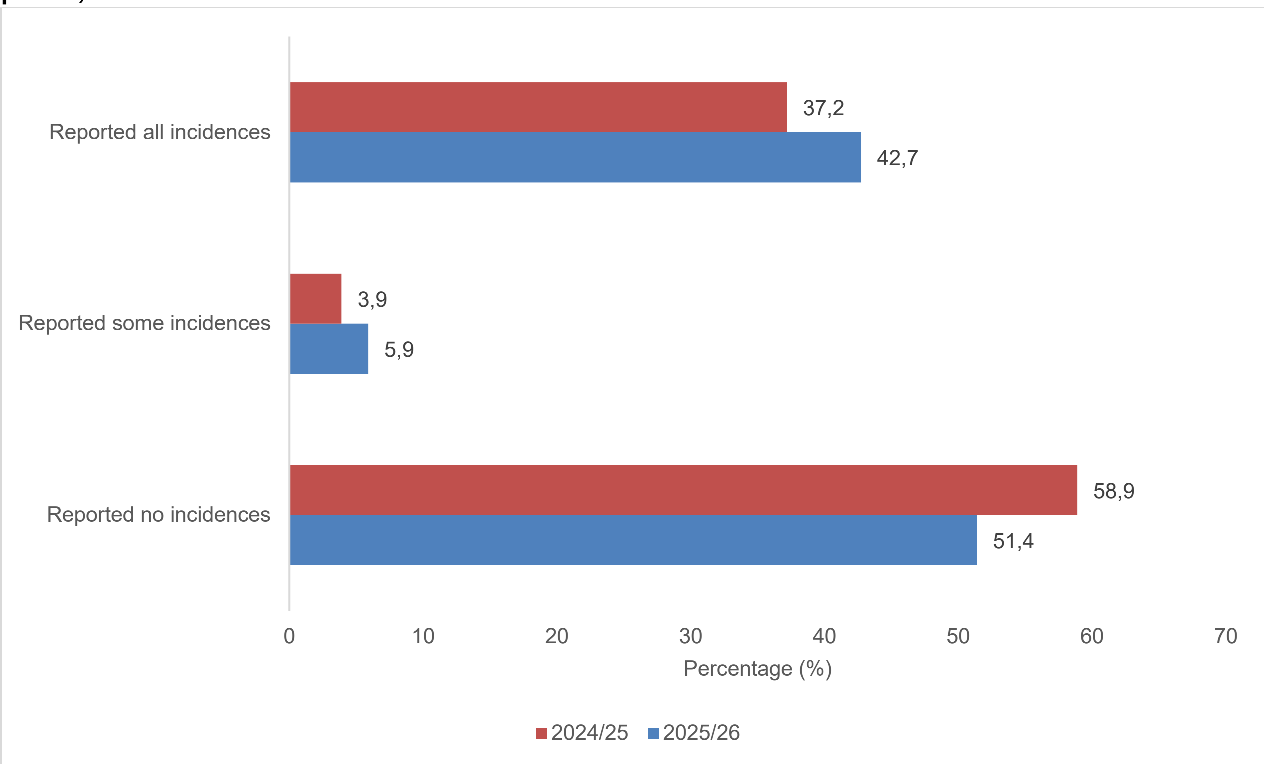


Figure 37 shows that more than half of the households (48,6%) either reported all incidences (42,7%) or reported some of the incidences (5,9%) in 2025/26. The reporting of all theft of livestock/poultry and other animals' incidences increased by 7,5 percentage points between 2024/25 and 2025/26.

Figure 38 – Percentage distribution of reasons why households did not report theft of livestock/poultry and other animals to the police, 2024/25 and 2025/26

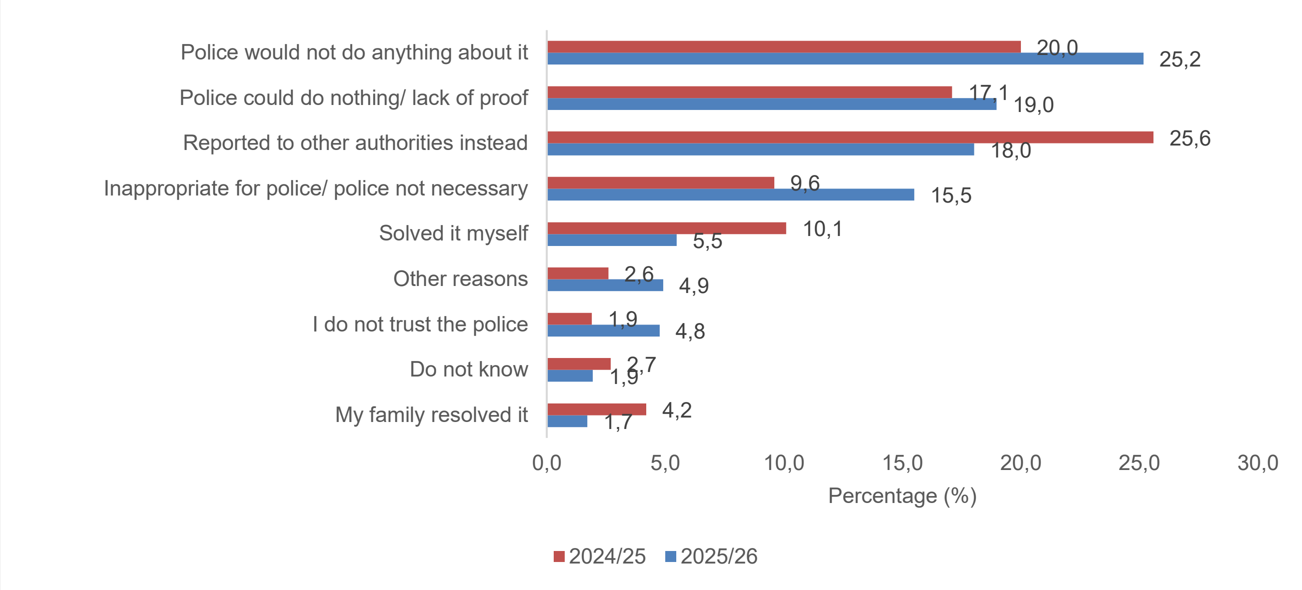


Figure 38 shows that in 2025/26 more households (25,2%) indicated that the reason they did not report theft of livestock/poultry and other animals' incidences to the police was 'Police would not do anything about it', which showed an increase from 20,0% in 2024/25, followed by 'Police could do nothing/lack of proof' at (19,0%)."

Table 21 – Summary of statistics for theft of livestock, 2024/25 and 2025/26

Indicator	2024/25	2025/26
Number of incidences ('000)	248	275
Number of households that experienced theft of livestock ('000)	154	133
Number of households that reported some or all incidences of theft of livestock to the police ('000)	62	63
Percentage of households that reported some or all incidences of theft of livestock to the police	41,1	48,6

Table 21 shows that the number of incidences of theft of livestock/poultry and other animals increased from 248 000 in 2024/25 to 275 000 in 2025/26. The number of households that experienced theft of livestock/poultry and other animals decreased from 154 000 in 2024/25 to 133 000 in 2025/26. The total number of households that reported this crime to the police was 63 000, which was about 48,6% of households that experienced this crime in the 2025/26 period.

4.4 Summary

Housebreaking is the most common crime experienced by households in South Africa. A total of 1,1(1,08) million households has experienced housebreaking incidences in the 2025/26 period. The second most common type of crime experienced by households is home robbery, followed by theft of livestock/ poultry and other animals. Data show that the experience of crime by households decreased for seven of the eight types of crimes in the past 12 months.

Furthermore, housebreaking was mostly experienced by male-headed households. Housebreaking peaked in June, with 163 000 households experiencing this crime. There is an increase observed in the number of households that reported at least one incidence of housebreaking. A total of 121 000 households experienced assault in 2025/26, which is a slight drop from 2024/25. Assault was most likely to be experienced by male-headed households and households in metro areas. Out of the households that experienced assault, 57,8% reported that weapons were used. The households reported that the weapon that was mainly used during the incidences of assault was a knife.

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 22 – Number and percentage of individuals that experienced a specific type of crime in the 12 months preceding the survey, 2021/22–2025/26

Indicator	Statistics	Year				
	Number in ('000)	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Theft of personal property	Number	1 105	1 228	1 324	1 160	1 154
	Percent	2,6	2,9	3,0	2,6	2,6
Street Robbery	Number	246	483	443	470	459
	Percent	0,6	1,1	1,0	1,1	1,0
Consumer fraud	Number	376	314	367	566	325
	Percent	0,9	0,7	0,8	1,3	0,7
Psychological Violence	Number	**	265	315	337	264
	Percent	**	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,6
Assault	Number	**	263	295	363	408
	Percent	**	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,9
Hijacking of motor vehicle	Number	134	114	81	102	100
	Percent	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,2
Sexual offences	Number	**	30	52	44	22
	Percent	**	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0

* Unweighted numbers 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 22 shows that in 2025/26 (1,2 million) South Africans aged 16 years and older experienced theft of personal property, followed by those who experienced street robbery (459 000) and assault (408 000). Theft of personal property increased from 1,1 million (2021/22) to 1,3 million (2023/24), then a decrease has been observed from 1,3 million in 2023/24 to 1,2 million in 2025/26. There was a decrease observed in the levels of individual types of crimes between 2024/25 and 2025/26, except for assault, which increased from 363 000 in 2024/25 to 408 000 in 2025/26. About 337 000 individuals experienced psychological violence in 2024/25, which decreased to 264 000 in 2025/26.

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 23 – Victimisation rates – individual experience of crime, 2021/22–2025/26

Indicator	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Theft of personal property	2,6	2,9	3,0	2,6	2,6
Street Robbery	0,6	1,1	1,0	1,1	1,0
Assault	**	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,9
Consumer fraud	0,9	0,7	0,8	1,3	0,7
Psychological Violence	**	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,6
Hijacking of motor vehicle	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,2
Sexual offences	**	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0

Table 23 shows the victimisation rates during the past five years, from 2021/22 to 2025/26. Theft of personal property has consistently been the most experienced crime by individuals 16 years and older. In 2025/26, 2,6% of the individuals in South Africa experienced theft of personal property, followed by street robbery and assault. The proportion of individuals who experienced theft of personal property increased between 2021/22 (2,6%) and 2023/24 (3,0%). Psychological violence increased from 0,7% in 2023/24 to 0,8% in 2024/25, then decreased to 0,6% in 2025/26.

Figure 38 – Percentage distribution of type of crimes experienced by individuals in the 12 months preceding the survey, 2025/26

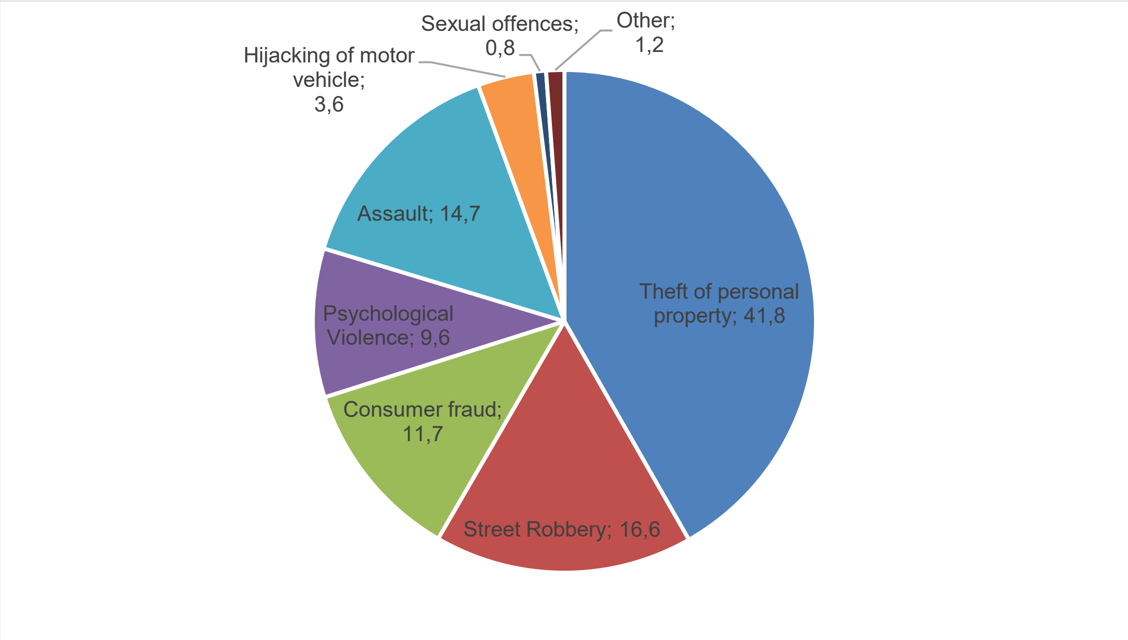


Figure 38 shows that theft of personal property is the most common type of crime experienced by individuals. Almost half (41,8%) of the crimes committed against individuals involve theft of personal property, followed by street robbery (16,6%) and assault (14,7%), consumer fraud (11,7%), psychological violence (9,6%), hijacking (3,6%), and sexual offences (0,8%).

Figure 39 – Trends in theft of personal property, 2021/22–2025/26

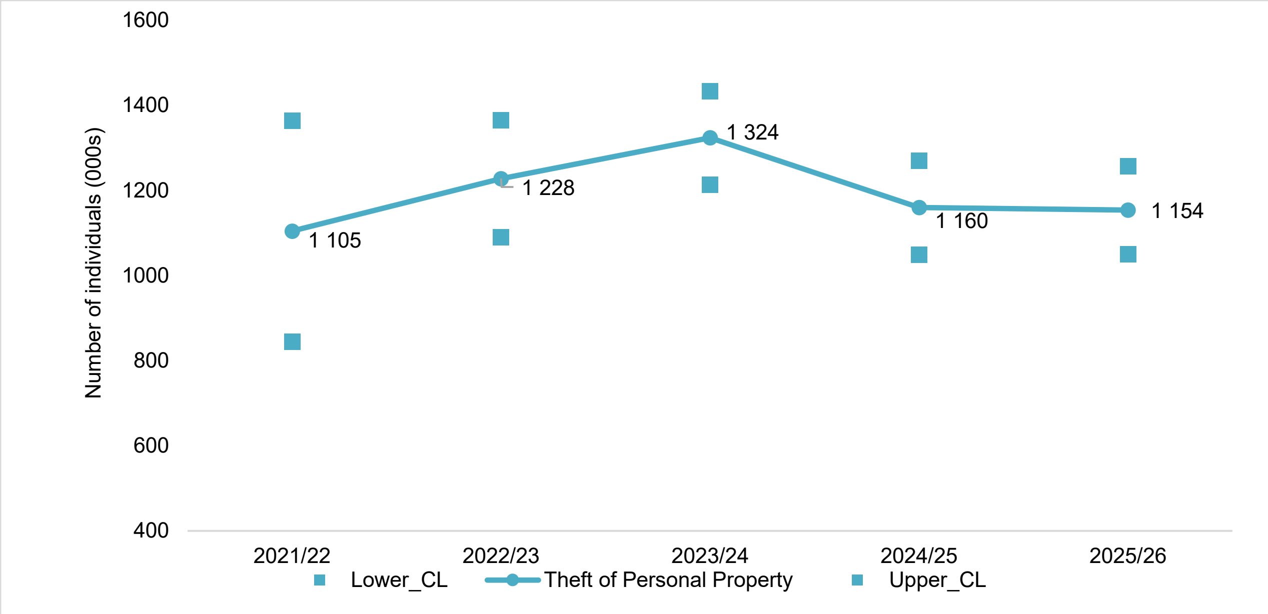


Figure 39 shows an upward trend for theft of personal property from 2021/22 (1,1 million) to 2023/24 (1,3 million), the increase is statistically significant. In 2024/25, there is a decrease in individuals who experienced theft of personal property from 1,3 million in 2023/24 to 1,16 million in 2024/25. Almost similar numbers of theft of personal property were observed in 2024/25 and 2025/26, from 1,16 million to 1,15 million respectively; this decreases are not statistically significant.

Figure 40 – Trends in street robbery, 2021/22–2025/26

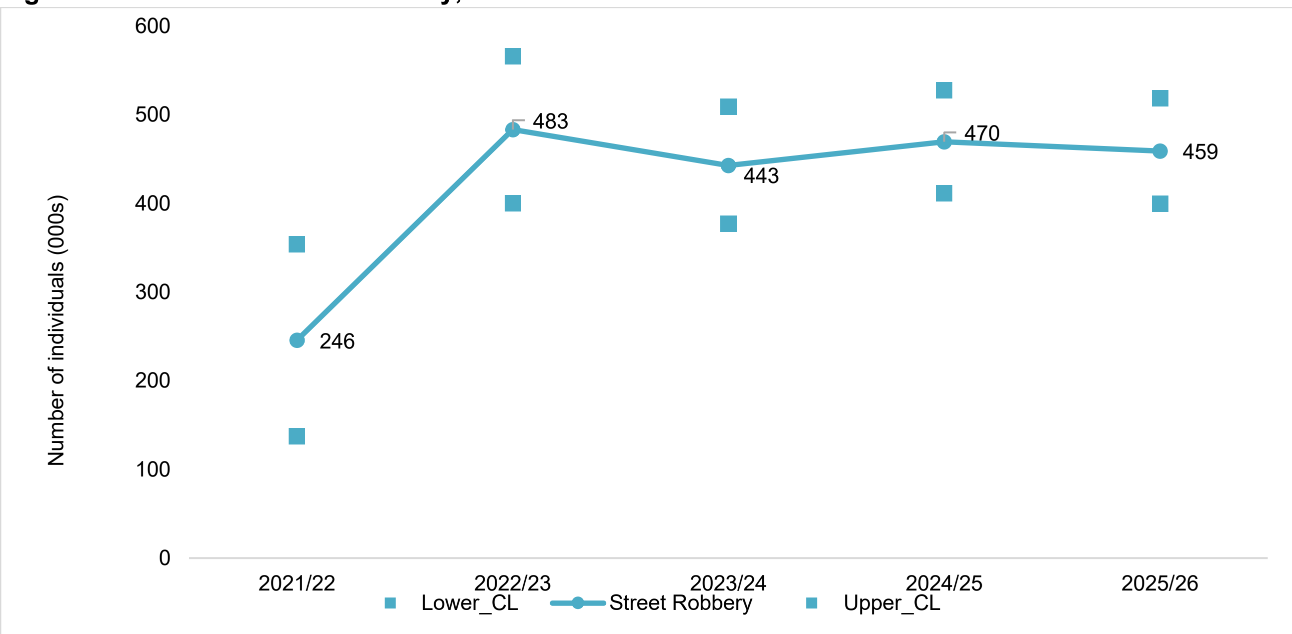


Figure 40 showed a fluctuating trend in street robbery from 2021/22 to 2025/26. The figure showed a sharp increase of individuals who experienced this crime from 246 000 in 2021/22 to 483 000 in 2022/23. A decrease has been observed for the number of individuals who experienced street robbery in 2023/24 (443 000), from 2022/23 (483 000), then a slight increase is observed in 2024/25 (470 000) which is not statistically significant. Furthermore, a slight decrease is observed in 2025/26, from 470 000 in 2024/25 to 459 000 in 2025/56; this decrease is not statistically significant.

Figure 41 – Trends in consumer fraud, 2021/22–2025/26

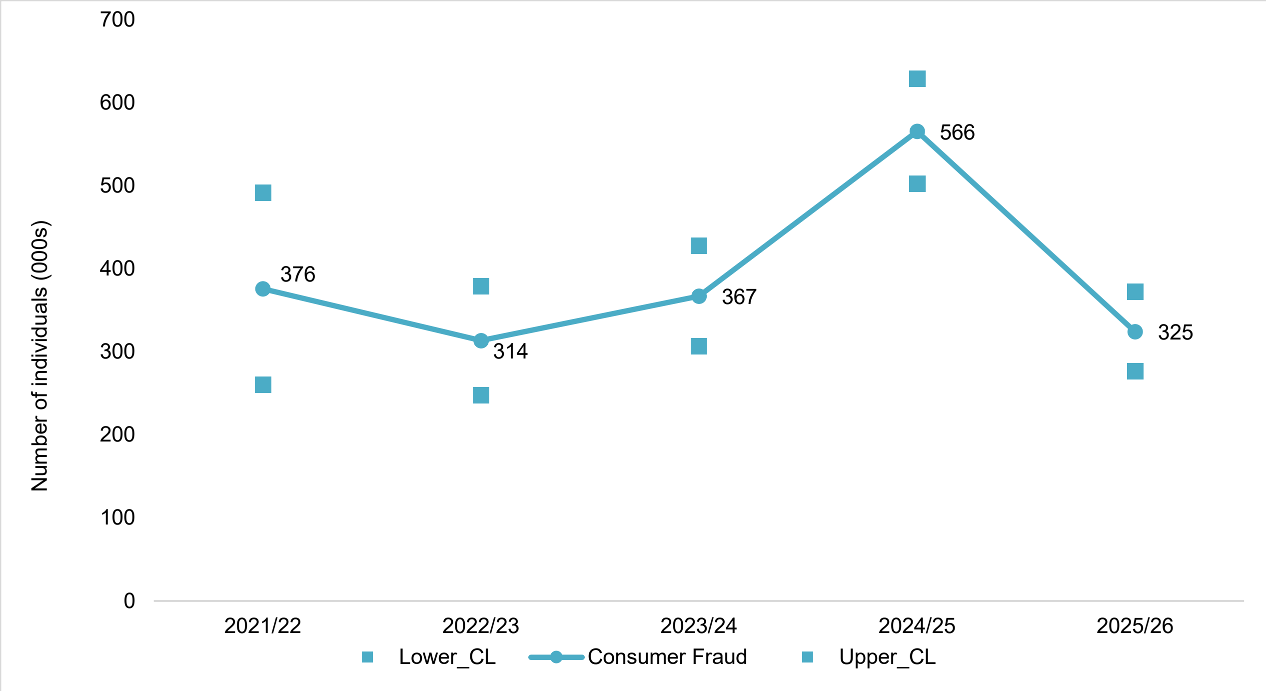


Figure 41 shows there is a decrease observed in the levels of consumer fraud between 2021/22 (376 000) and 2022/23 (314 000). There is a consistent increase in consumer fraud from 314 000 in 2022/23 to 566 000 in 2024/25. In 2025/26, a sharp decrease is observed from 566 000 in 2024/25 to 325 000 in 2025/26, the decrease was statistically significant.

Figure 42 – Trends in assault, 2022/23–2025/26

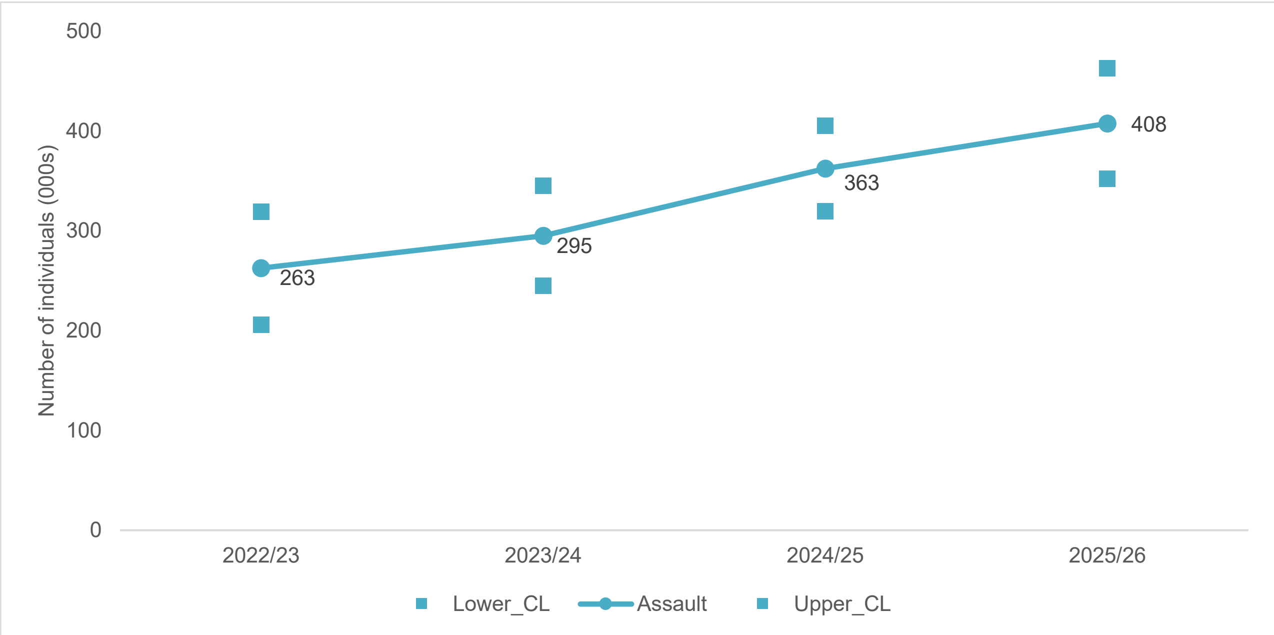


Figure 42 shows there has been a steady incline in the number of assault victims for individuals aged 16 years and older from the 2022/23 period to 2025/26. Experience of assault increased from 263 000 in 2022/23 to 295 000 in 2023/24, then increased again to 363 000 in 2024/25. A further increase is observed in 2025/26 (408 000), this increase is not statistically significant. This type of crime was not collected in the 2021/22 period.

Figure 43 – Trends in hijacking, 2021/22–2025/26

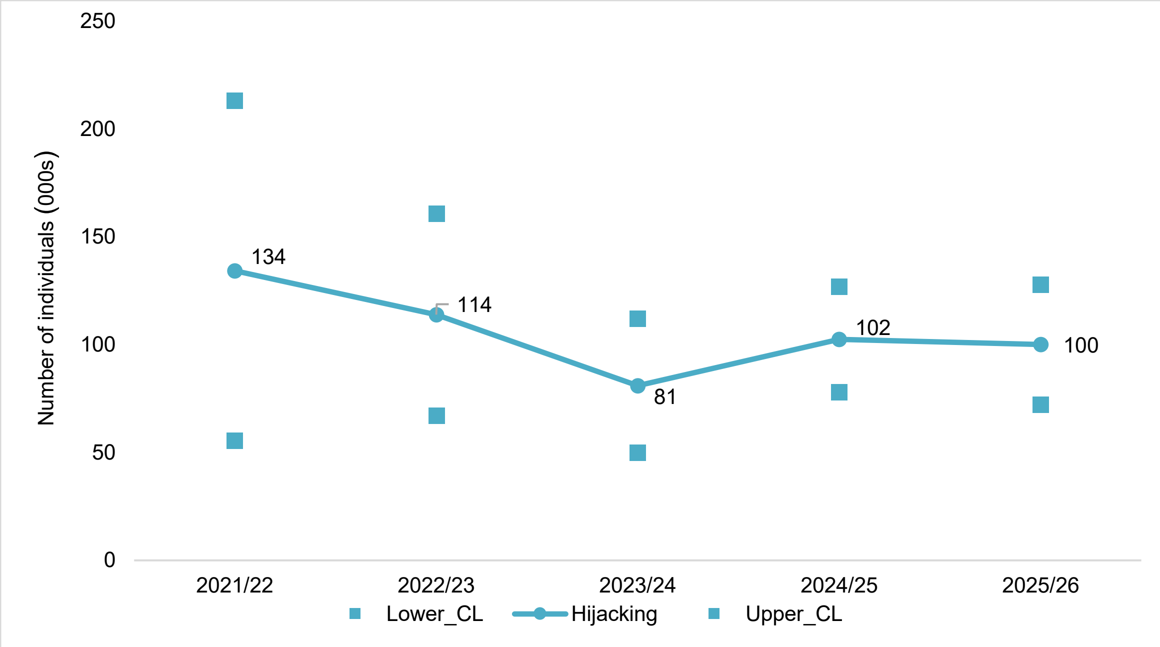


Figure 43 shows a decrease in the number of hijackings between 2021/22 (134 000) and 2023/24 (81 000); the decrease from 2021/22 to 2023/24 is not statistically significant. An increase was observed in 2024/25 (102 000), and a slight decrease is observed in 2025/26; this decrease is not statistically significant.

Figure 44 – Trends in sexual offence, 2022/23–2025/26

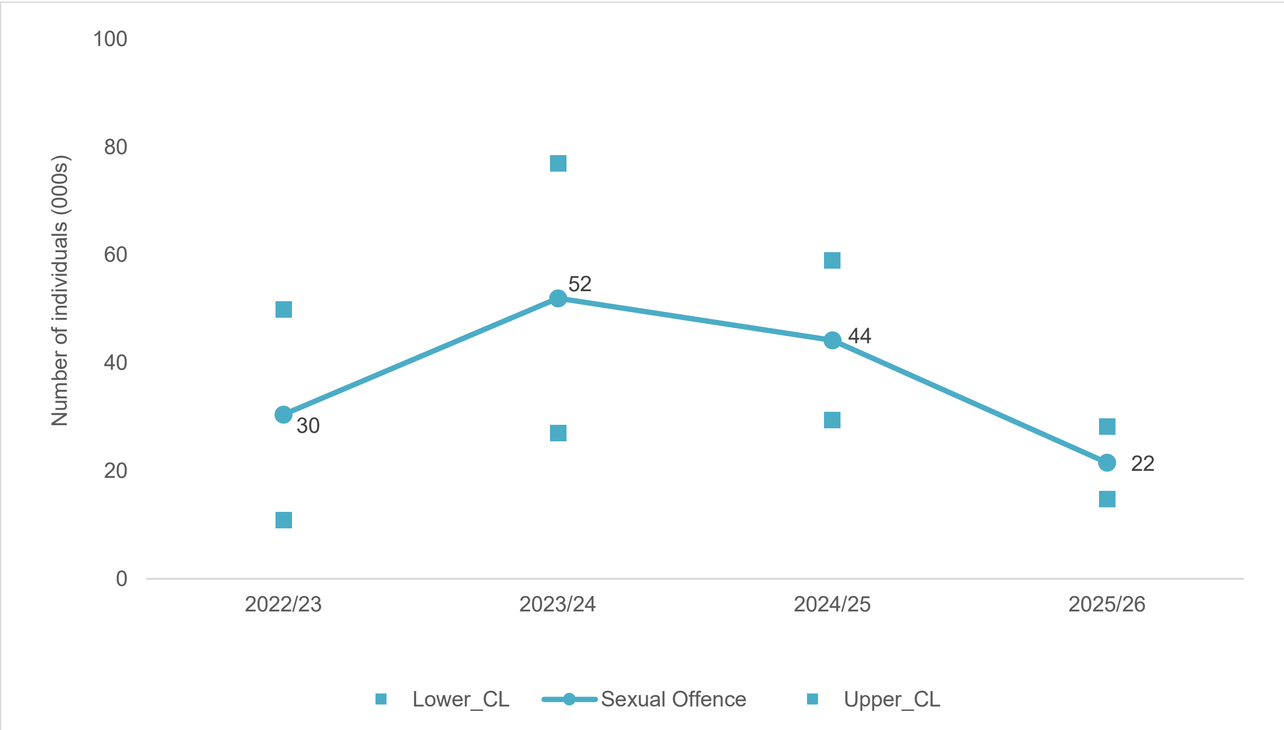


Figure 44 shows an increase in the number of victims of sexual offence from 30 000 in 2022/23 to 52 000 in 2023/24. However, there is a consistent decline from 2023/24 (52 000), 2024/25 (44 000) and 2025/26 (22 000), this decline is not statistically significant. This type of crime was not collected in the 2021/22 period.

Figure 45 – Trends in psychological violence, 2022/23–2025/26

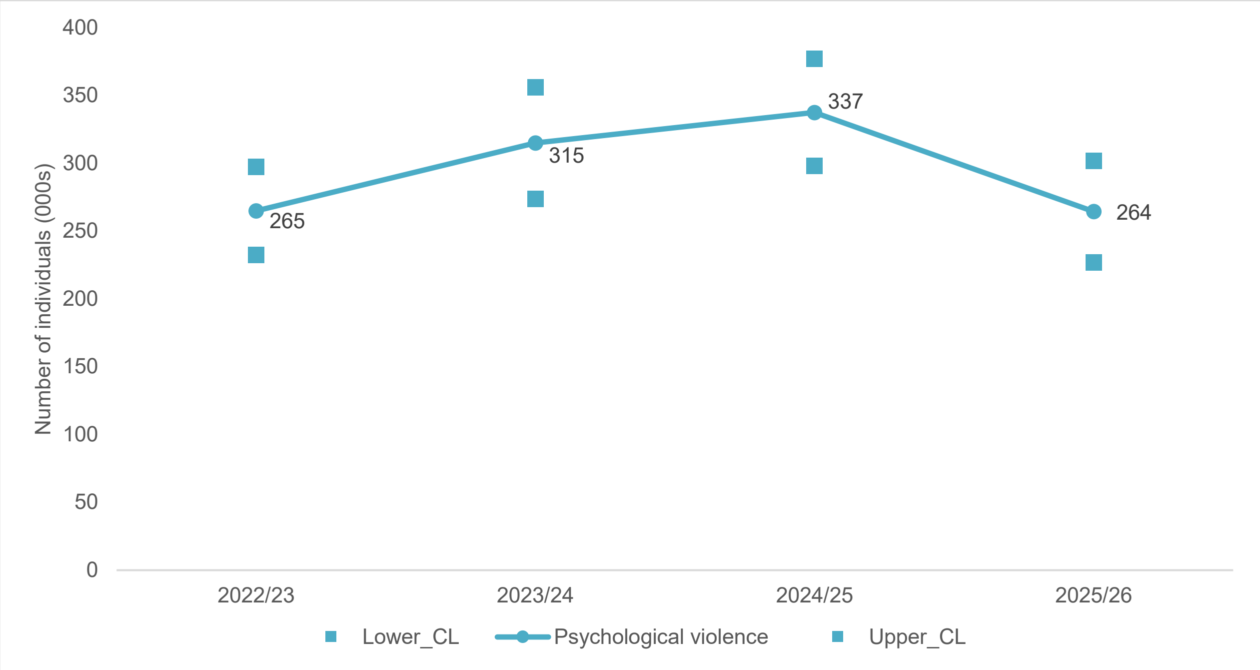


Figure 45 shows trends in the experience of psychological violence for individuals aged 16 and older from the 2022/23 period to 2025/26. The figure shows an increase in the number of victims of psychological violence from 265 000 in 2022/23 to 315 000 in 2023/24 to a further increase of 337 000 in 2024/25. In 2025/26, a decrease is observed from 337 000 in 2024/25 to 264 000 in 2025/26, this decrease is 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 24 – Number and percentage of individuals that experienced theft of personal property by demographic characteristics of individuals, province and settlement type, 2025/26

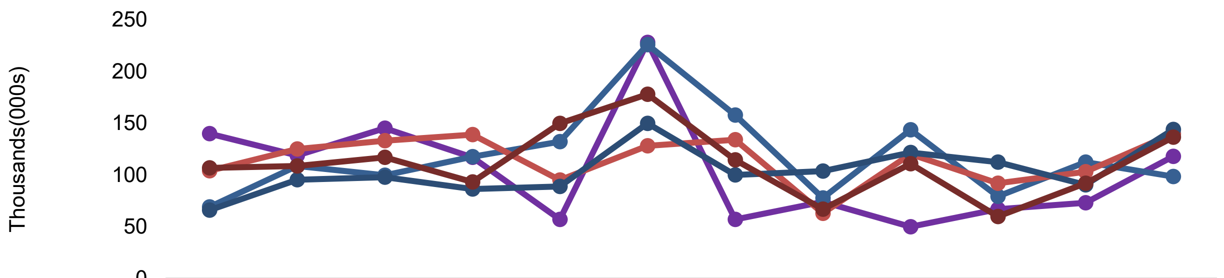
Characteristic	Number of incidences ('000)	Number of individuals ('000)	Percentage
Sex			
Male	770	623	2,9
Female	654	531	2,3
Population			
Black African	1131	934	2,6
Coloured	115	114	2,9
Indian/Asian	43	26	2,0
White	133	80	2,2
Age group			
16–34	664	576	2,9
35–49	409	335	2,6
50–64	284	190	2,3
65+	66	53	1,3
Marital status			
Married	347	282	2,4
Living together like husband and wife	131	113	2,7
Divorced	17	17	2,0

Characteristic	Number of incidences ('000)	Number of individuals ('000)	Percentage
Separated but still legally married	5	5	1,6
Widowed	58	50	1,8
Single	866	688	2,7
Highest level of education			
No schooling	29	19	1,7
Some primary	48	36	1,3
Completed primary	32	31	2,1
Some secondary	555	436	2,6
Completed secondary	575	470	3,1
Post-school	175	155	2,3
Province			
Western Cape	200	191	3,4
Eastern Cape	99	83	1,9
Northern Cape	21	21	2,2
Free State	38	22	1,0
KwaZulu-Natal	374	253	3,0
North West	83	71	2,3
Gauteng	451	370	2,8
Mpumalanga	92	81	2,3
Limpopo	65	61	1,5
Metro status			
Metro	831	673	3,2
Non-metro	592	480	2,0

* Unweighted numbers of 3 and below per cell are too small to provide accurate estimates.
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.
Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages.

Table 24 shows males were more likely to experience theft of personal property than females in 2025/26. Persons aged 16–34 were most likely to experience this type of crime (2,9%). Individuals aged 65+ and older had the least likelihood of experiencing theft of personal property. Western Cape (3,4%) has the highest proportion of individuals who experienced theft of personal property followed by KwaZulu-Natal (3,0%), and Gauteng (2,8%). Persons living in metro areas (3,2%) were more likely to experience theft of personal property compared to those in non-metro areas (2,0%).

Figure 46 – Number of individuals who experienced theft of personal property by month, 2021/22–2025/26

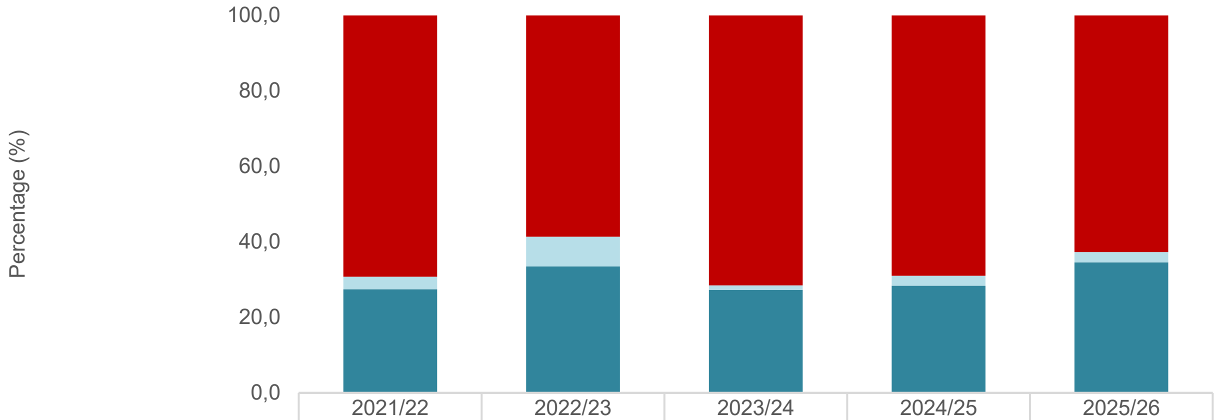


	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2021/22	140	119	145	117	57	228	57	74	50	67	73	118
2022/23	69	109	100	118	132	226	158	78	143	79	112	98
2023/24	104	125	133	139	95	128	134	63	120	92	103	140
2024/25	66	95	98	87	89	150	100	104	122	113	90	144
2025/26	107	109	117	93	150	178	115	67	111	60	92	136

Figure 46 shows that although the patterns for each year are different, there is a common peak in the month of June for four of the five periods from 2021/22 to 2025/26. In 2023/24 a peak is observed in April, July and

December, which is the only period were a different peak pattern was observed. In 2025/26, similar to the other periods there is a peak observed in June, May and December.

Figure 47 – Percentage of individuals that reported theft of personal property to the police, 2021/22–2025/26



	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Reported no incidences	69,2	58,6	71,5	69,0	62,7
Reported some incidences	3,3	7,8	1,2	2,6	2,7
Reported all incidences	27,5	33,5	27,3	28,4	34,6

Figure 47 shows that 62,7% of individuals 16 years and older who experienced theft of personal property did not report the incidences in 2025/26 compared to 69,0% in 2024/25. The percentage of individuals who reported all incidences slightly increased from 28,4% in 2024/25 to 34,6% in 2025/26.

Figure 48 – Percentage distribution of reasons why individuals did not report theft of personal property to the police, 2024/25 and 2025/26

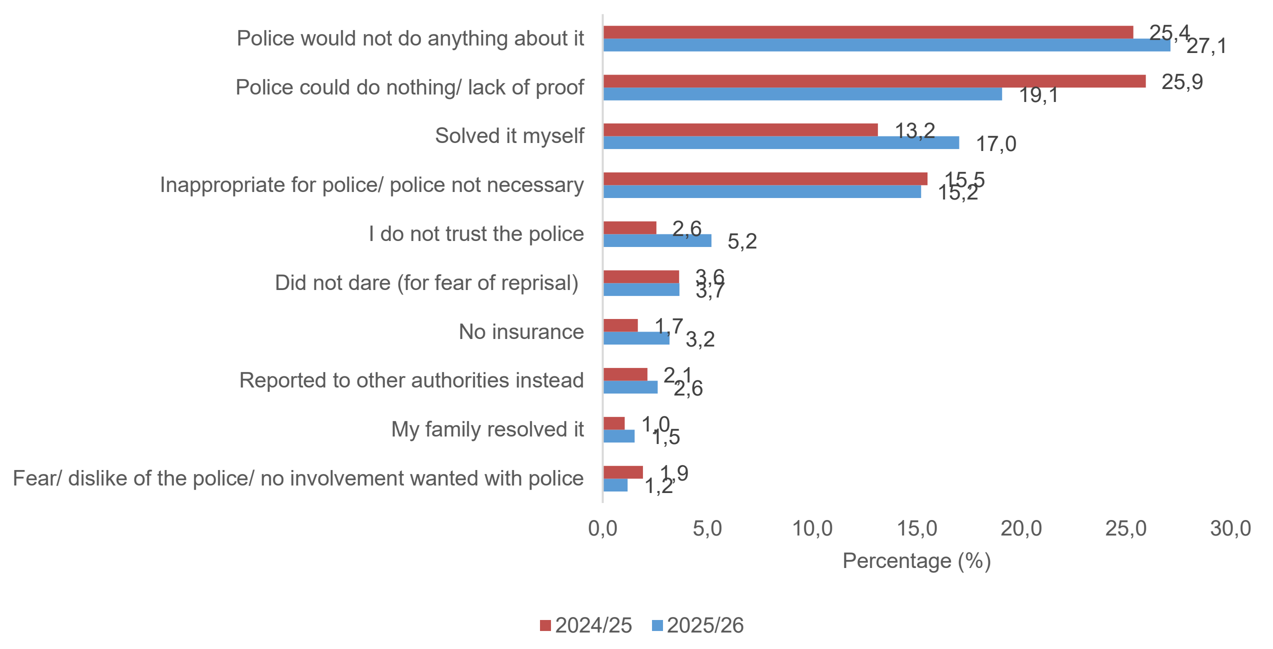


Figure 48 shows reasons why individuals 16 years and older did not report theft of personal property to the police for 2024/25 and 2025/26 periods. In both years, it was indicated that "police would not do anything" and "police could not do anything/lack of proof" were the two top reasons why individuals 16 years and older did not report theft of personal property to the police. The third common reason in 2025/26 is "solved it myself" at 17,0%, which changed from "inappropriate for police" in 2024/25 (15,5%) period.

Table 25 – Summary of statistics for theft of personal property, 2021/22–2025/26

Indicator	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Number of incidences ('000)	1 331	1 520	1 409	1 323	1 423
Number of victims ('000)	1 105	1 228	1 324	1 160	1 154
Number of victims of theft of personal property who reported at least one incidence ('000)	340	508	377	360	430
Percentage of victims who reported at least one incidence of theft of personal property	30,8	41,4	28,5	31,0	37,3

Table 25 shows that the number of incidences for theft of personal property increased from 1,3 million in 2021/22 to 1,5 million in 2022/23. There was a slight decrease observed in 2023/24. The number of incidences of theft of personal property further decreased to 1,3 million in 2024/25, then slightly increased to 1,4 million in 2025/26. The percentage of individuals who reported the incidences to the police increased from 30,8% in 2021/22 to 41,4% in 2022/23, then decreased to 28,5% in 2023/24. A slight increase was observed between 2023/24 and 2024/25 period, and a further increase is observed in 2025/26. Reporting of theft of personal property incidences increased by 6,3 percentage points from 31,0% in 2024/25 to 37,3% in 2025/26.

5.2.2 Street Robbery

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

Table 26 – Number and percentage of individuals that experienced street robbery by demographic characteristics of individuals, province and settlement type, 2025/26

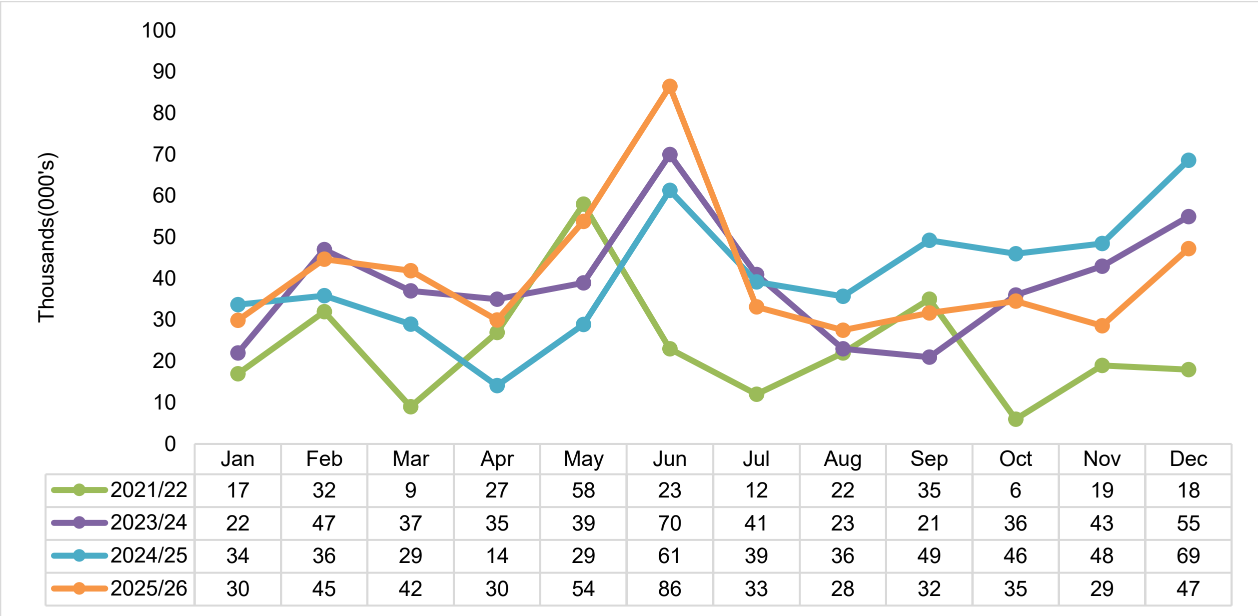
Characteristic	Number of incidences ('000)	Number of individuals ('000)	Percentage
Sex			
Male	321	286	1,3
Female	194	173	0,7
Population			
Black African	393	373	1,0
Coloured	60	37	0,9
Indian/Asian	15	15	1,1
White	47	34	0,9
Age group			
16–34	302	283	1,4
35–49	135	125	1,0
50–64	67	41	0,5
65+	10	10	0,2
Highest Level of Education			
No schooling	2	2	0,2
Some primary	15	13	0,5
Completed primary	4	4	0,3
Some secondary	211	189	1,1
Completed secondary	205	196	1,3
Post-school	42	42	0,6
Province			
Western Cape	120	97	1,7
Eastern Cape	46	40	0,9
Northern Cape	8	8	0,9
Free State	20	20	0,9
KwaZulu-Natal	53	47	0,6
North West	28	28	0,9
Gauteng	198	180	1,4
Mpumalanga	26	26	0,8
Limpopo	15	14	0,3
Metro status			
Metro	342	312	1,5
Non-metro	172	147	0,6

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

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.
Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages.

Table 26 above shows that males (1,3%) were more likely to experience robbery than females (0,7%) in 2025/26. Individuals aged 16–34 were most likely to experience street robbery (1,4%). Persons aged 65 and older had the least likelihood of experiencing robbery at 0,2%. Western Cape had a higher proportion of individuals who experienced street robbery (1,7%), followed by Gauteng (1,4%). Persons living in metro areas (1,5%) were more likely to experience street robbery compared to those in non-metro (0,6%) areas.

Figure 49 – Number of individuals who experienced street robbery by month, 2021/22–2025/26



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2021/22	17	32	9	27	58	23	12	22	35	6	19	18
2023/24	22	47	37	35	39	70	41	23	21	36	43	55
2024/25	34	36	29	14	29	61	39	36	49	46	48	69
2025/26	30	45	42	30	54	86	33	28	32	35	29	47

Figure 49 shows that although the patterns for each year were different, there was a common peak in the month of June for three of the four periods, 2021/22 to 2025/26. In 2021/22, a different pattern was observed with the peak in street robbery observed in May. In 2025/26, a high number of individuals aged 16 and older were more likely to experience robbery incidences in June (86 000), May (54 000) and December (47 000).

Figure 50 – Percentage distribution of use and type of weapons during street robbery, 2024/25 and 2025/26

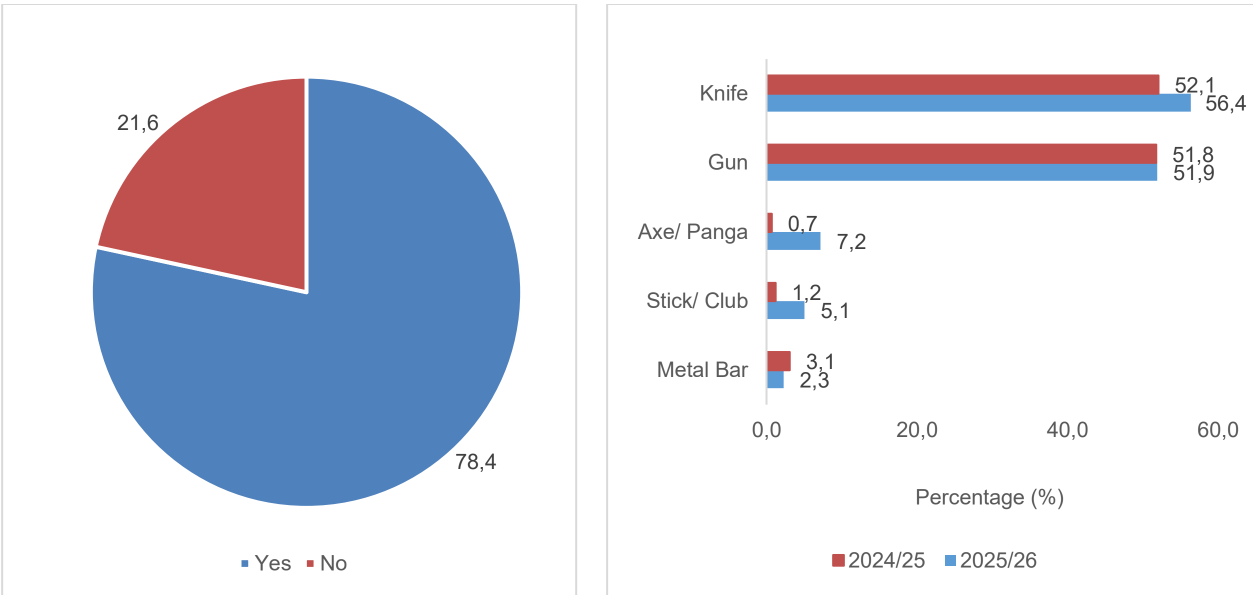
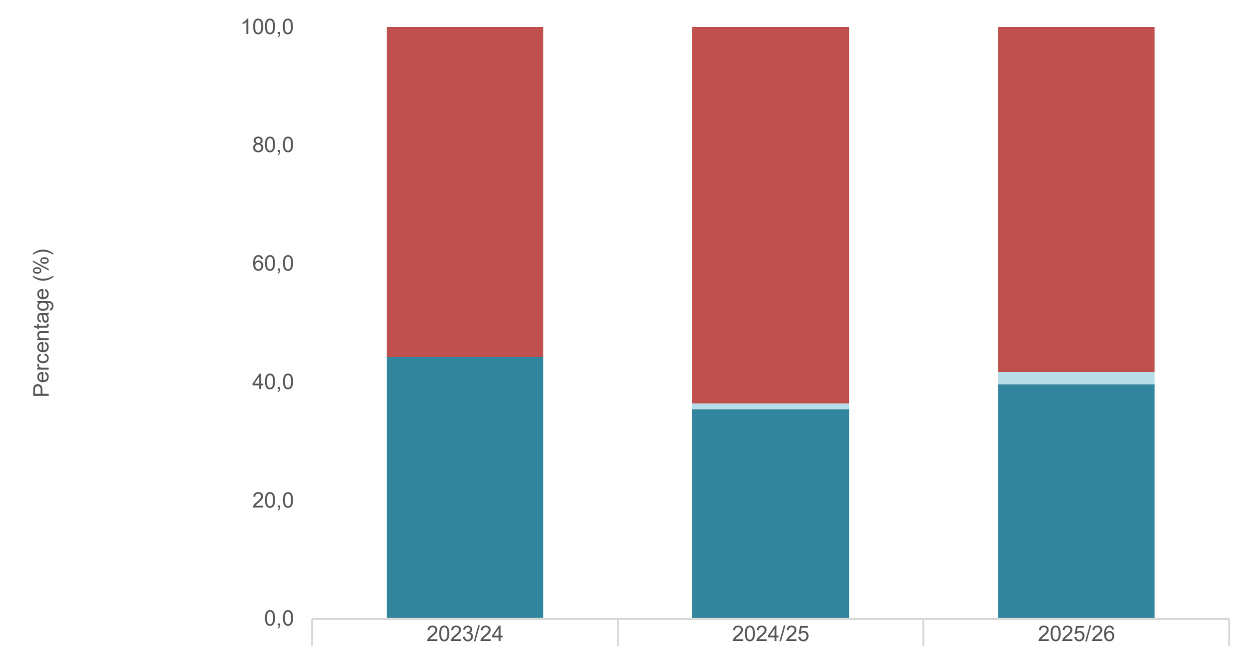


Figure 50 shows that weapons were used in 78,4% of robbery incidences in 2025/26. A knife (56,4%) was the most used weapon in robbery incidences in the 2025/26 period, the percentage of knife as a weapon of choice in most of the robbery incidences slightly increased from 52,1% in the previous period (2024/25) to 56,4% in 2025/26. A gun (51,9%) was the second most used weapon in 2025/26, followed by an axe/panga (7,2%) in 2025/26.

Figure 51 – Percentage of victims that reported street robbery to the police, 2023/24, 2024/25 and 2025/26



	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Reported no incidence	55,8	63,6	58,3
Reported some incidents	0,0	0,9	2,0
Reported all incidents	44,2	35,4	39,7

Figure 51 above shows that in 2025/26, a higher proportion (39,7%) of individuals who experienced robbery reported all incidences to the police, compared to 35,4% in 2024/25. About 58% (58,3%) of street robbery victims did not report the incidences to the police in 2025/26.

Figure 52 – Percentage distribution of reasons why individuals did not report street robbery incidences to the police, 2024/25 and 2025/26

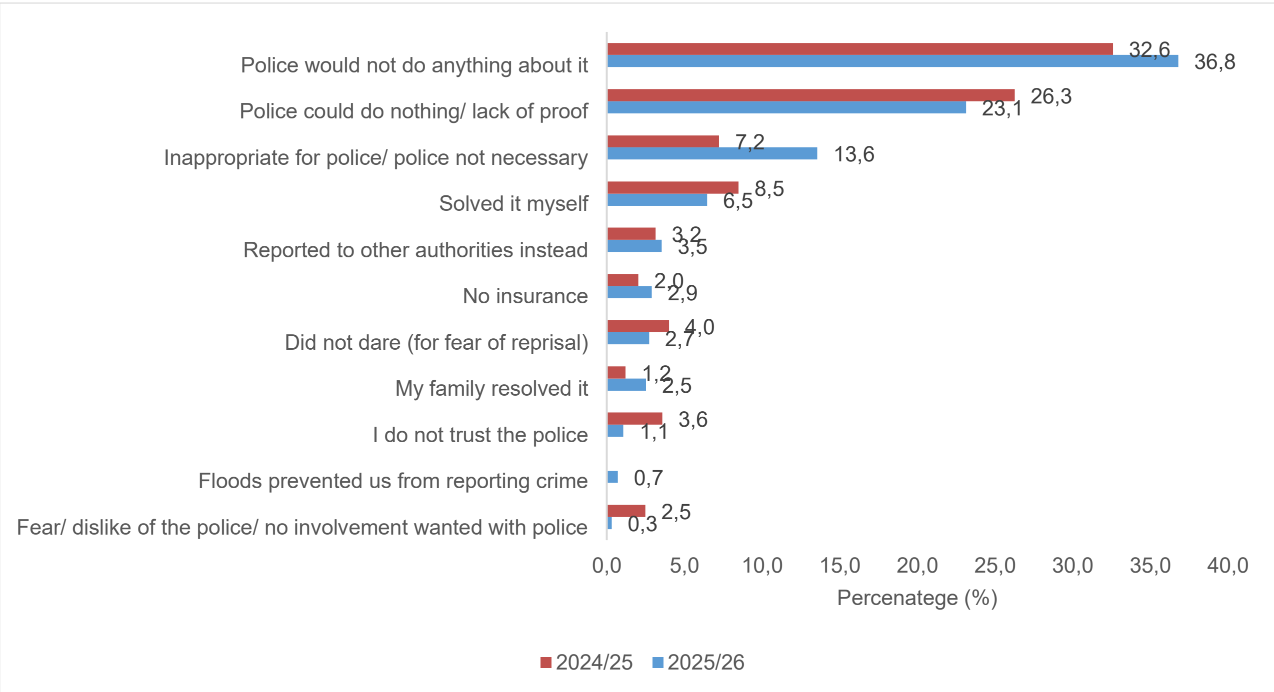


Figure 52 shows reasons why individuals did not report street robbery to the police in 2024/25 and 2025/26. In both years, “police would not do anything about it” and “police could do nothing/lack of proof” were the two top reasons why people did not report robbery to the police. In 2025/26 “police would not do anything about it” increased from 32,6% in 2024/25 to 36,8%, while “police could do nothing/lack of proof” decreased from 26,3% to 23,1% in 2025/26. Inappropriate for police increased from 7,2% in 2024/25 to 13,6% in 2025/26.

Table 27 – Summary of statistics for street robbery, 2021/22–2025/26

Indicator	2021/22	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Number of incidences (’000)	295	497	529	515
Number of individuals who experienced street robbery (’000)	246	443	470	459
Number of individuals who reported at least one incidence (’000) of street robbery to the police	83	196	171	191
Percentage of individuals who reported at least one incidences of street robbery to the police	33,7	44,2	36,4	41,7

Table 27 above shows that 459 000 individuals experienced 515 000 incidences of robbery in 2025/26, and 191 000 individuals reported at least one incidence of robbery to the police. The incidences of home robbery decreased from 529 000 in 2024/25 to 515 000 in 2025/26. Reporting of street robbery increased from 36,4% in 2024/25 to 41,7% in 2025/26.

5.2.3 Psychological Violence

Psychological violence involves non-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 the 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 28 – Number and percentage of individuals that experienced psychological violence by demographic characteristics, province, and settlement type, 2025/26

Demographic Characteristic	Number of Individuals (000's)	Percentage
Sex		
Male	101	0,5
Female	163	0,7
Population		
Black African	228	0,6
Coloured	22	0,6
White	14	0,4
Age Group		
16–34	135	0,7
35–49	73	0,6
50–64	47	0,6
65+	9	0,2
Marital status		
Married	67	0,6
Living together like husband and wife	29	0,7
Divorced	4	0,5
Separated but still legally married	2	0,6
Widowed	11	0,4
Single	153	0,6
Highest Level of Education		
No schooling	14	1,2
Some primary	13	0,5
Completed primary	15	1,0
Some secondary	118	0,7
Completed secondary	63	0,4
Post-school	42	0,6
Province		
Western Cape	38	0,7
Eastern Cape	37	0,9
Northern Cape	12	1,3
Free State	24	1,1
KwaZulu-Natal	14	0,2
North-West	58	1,9
Gauteng	33	0,3
Mpumalanga	33	0,9
Limpopo	15	0,4
Metro status		
Metro	79	0,4
Non-metro	186	0,8

* Unweighted numbers of 3 and below per cell are too small to provide accurate estimates.
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.
Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages.

Table 28 shows that females (0,7%) were more likely to experience psychological violence than males (0,5%) in 2025/26. Those in the age group 16–34 (0,7%) were more likely to experience psychological violence compared to the other age groups. The table also shows that individuals living together like husband and wife (0,7%) were more likely to experience psychological violence compared to those with other marital statuses. North West (1,9%) had a higher proportion of individuals who experienced psychological violence, followed by Northern Cape (1,3%) and Free State (1,1%). Persons living in non-metro areas were most likely to experience psychological violence.

Figure 53 – Percentage distribution of frequency of occurrence for psychological violence by sex, 2024/25 and 2025/26

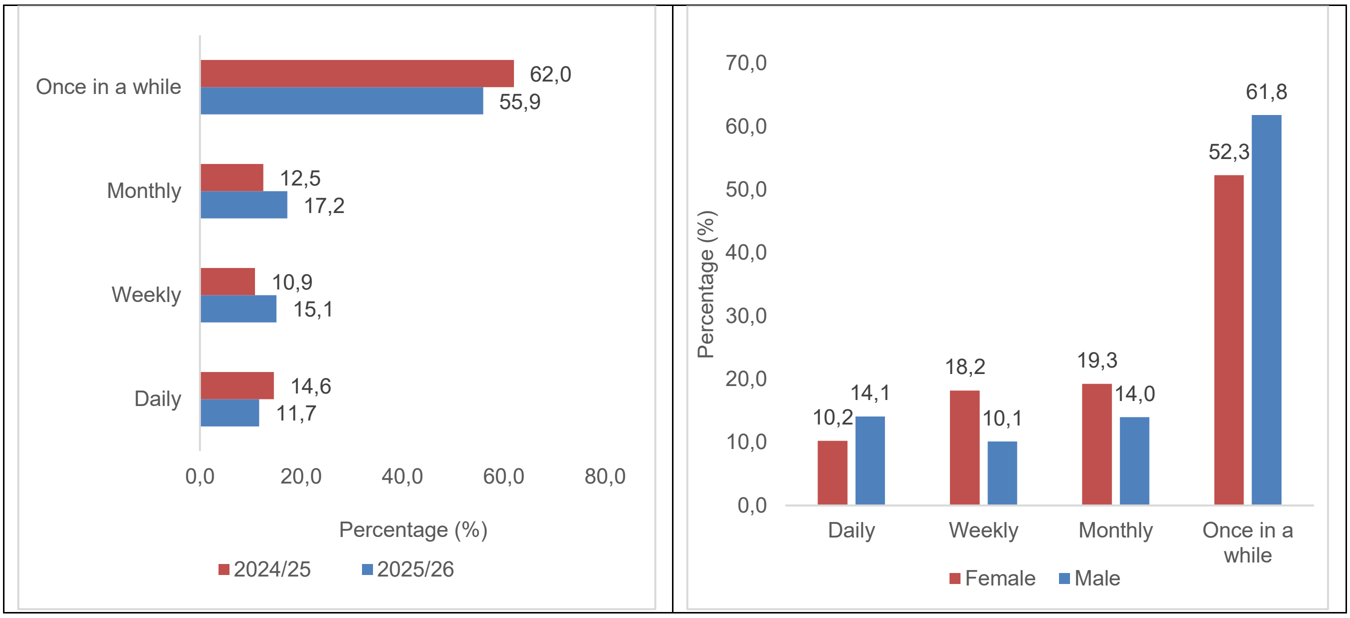


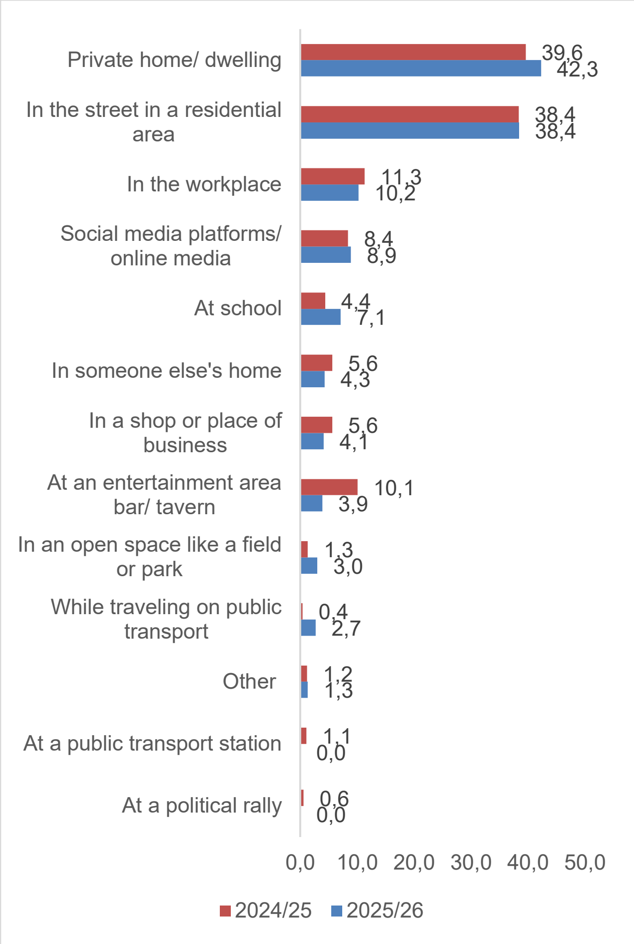
Figure 53 presents the frequency of psychological violence experienced by the individuals in 2024/25 and 2025/26 by sex. Almost 56% (55,9%) of the individuals reported that they experienced psychological violence “once in a while”, followed by those who were experiencing it monthly at 17,2% in 2025/26, this pattern slightly changed from the previous period (2024/25) were individuals who experienced psychological violence once in a while was at 62,0% followed by daily at 14,6%. Males (14,1%) were more likely to experience this type of crime daily in 2025/26 compared to females (10,2%).

Table 29 – Percentage distribution of frequency of occurrence for psychological violence by demographic variables, 2025/26

Demographic Characteristic	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Once in a while
Sex				
Male	14,1	10,1	14,0	61,8
Female	10,2	18,2	19,3	52,3
Age Group				
16–34	14,0	21,3	14,9	49,8
35–49	16,4	10,7	13,3	59,5
50–64	0,0	7,3	27,2	65,5
65+	0,0	0,0	32,3	67,8
Marital status				
Married	10,2	8,6	20,9	60,3
Living together like husband and wife	6,7	12,8	13,4	67,1
Divorced	0,0	0,0	58,3	41,7
Separated but still legally married	56,9	0,0	0,0	43,1
Widowed	0,0	0,0	27,4	72,6
Single	13,9	20,0	14,8	51,2
Province				
Western Cape	11,6	0,0	47,5	41,0
Eastern Cape	5,5	5,5	13,7	75,3
Northern Cape	10,3	4,7	14,5	70,6
Free State	32,1	0,0	7,2	60,7
KwaZulu-Natal	0,0	17,3	0,0	82,7
North-West	8,0	21,3	25,8	44,9
Gauteng	19,3	43,4	3,3	34,0
Mpumalanga	0,0	17,0	8,9	74,1
Limpopo	30,1	17,6	0,0	52,3
Metro status				
Metro	13,8	17,4	28,6	40,2
Non-metro	10,8	14,1	12,5	62,6

Table 29 shows that males (14,1%) were more likely to experience psychological violence daily than females (10,2%). Those in the age group 35–49 were more likely to experience psychological violence daily (16,4%) compared to other age groups. Those who reside in Free State province were most likely to experience daily psychological violence followed by those in Limpopo at 30,1%. Similarly, those in metro areas were more likely to experience it daily compared to those in non-metro areas.

Figure 54 – Percentage distribution of where psychological violence incidences occurred by sex, 2024/25 and 2025/26



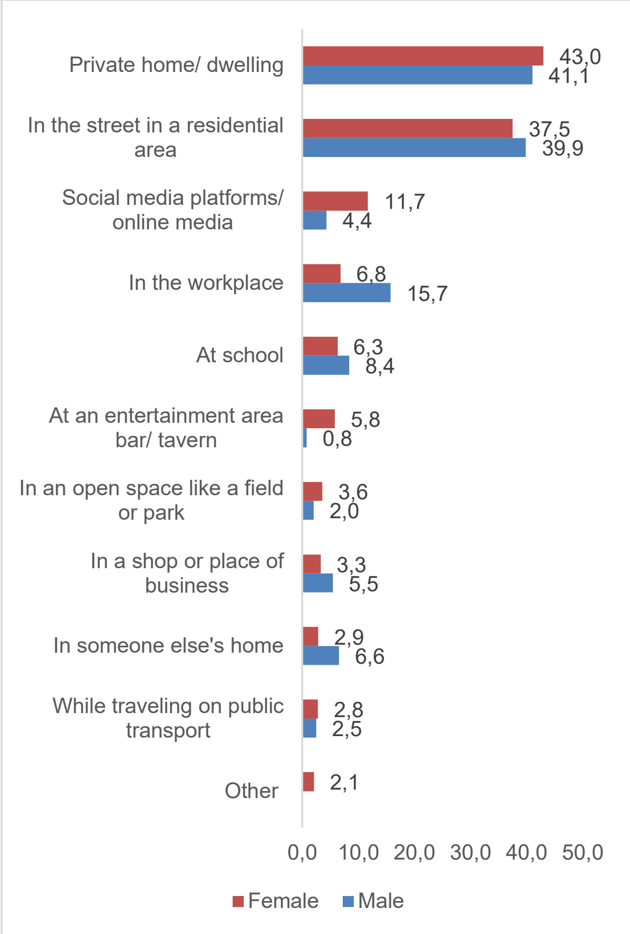
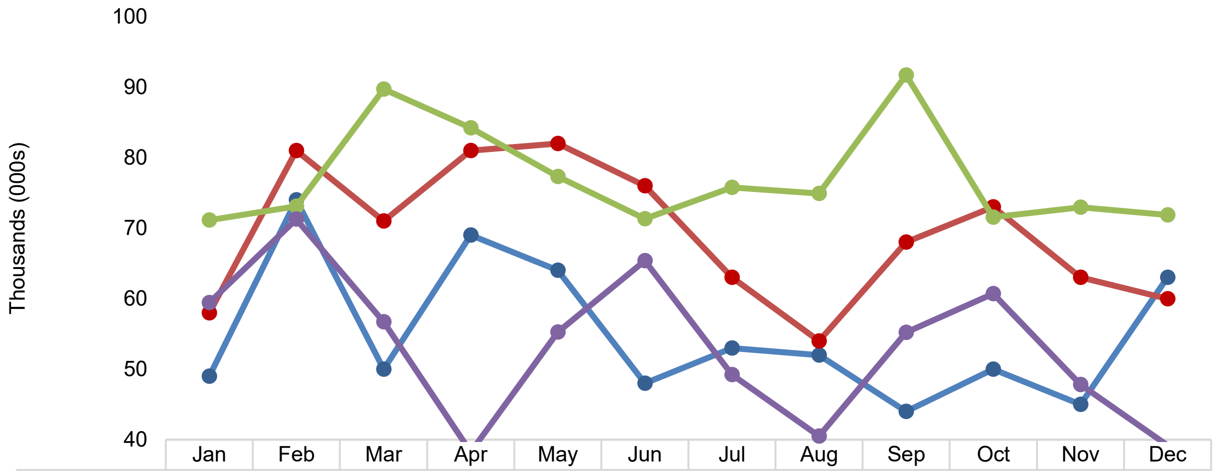


Figure 54 shows the percentage distribution of where psychological violence occurred in 2024/25 and 2025/26. The figure shows that most of the psychological violence incidences occurred in a private home/dwelling at 39,6% in 2024/25 and 42,3% in 2025/26. This is followed by those occurring in the street in a residential area in both periods at 38,4% and in the work place at 11,3% (2024/25) and 10,2% (2025/26). The figure also shows that in 2025/26, females were more likely to experience this crime in a private home/dwelling at 43,0% compared to males at 41,1%. Males were more likely to experience these incidences in the street in a residential area at 39,9% than females at 37,5%.

Figure 55 – Number of individuals who experienced psychological violence by month, 2022/23 – 2025/26



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2022/23	49	74	50	69	64	48	53	52	44	50	45	63
2023/24	58	81	71	81	82	76	63	54	68	73	63	60
2024/25	71	73	90	84	77	71	76	75	92	72	73	72
2025/26	59	71	57	38	55	65	49	40	55	61	48	39

Figure 55 shows that the number of individuals 16 and older who were victims of psychological violence was consistently higher in 2023/24 compared to 2022/23, except in December (63 000) in 2022/23 and in 2023/24 (60 000). In both periods, individuals were more likely to experience incidences of psychological violence in February (74 000) in 2022/23 and (81 000) in 2023/24. However, in 2024/25 individuals were more likely to experience psychological violence in September (92 000) and March (90 000). In 2025/26, the figure shows that incidences of psychological violence peaked in February (71 000), June (65 000) and October (61 000).

Figure 56 – Percentage distribution of the type of psychological violence incidences experienced, 2024/25 and 2025/26

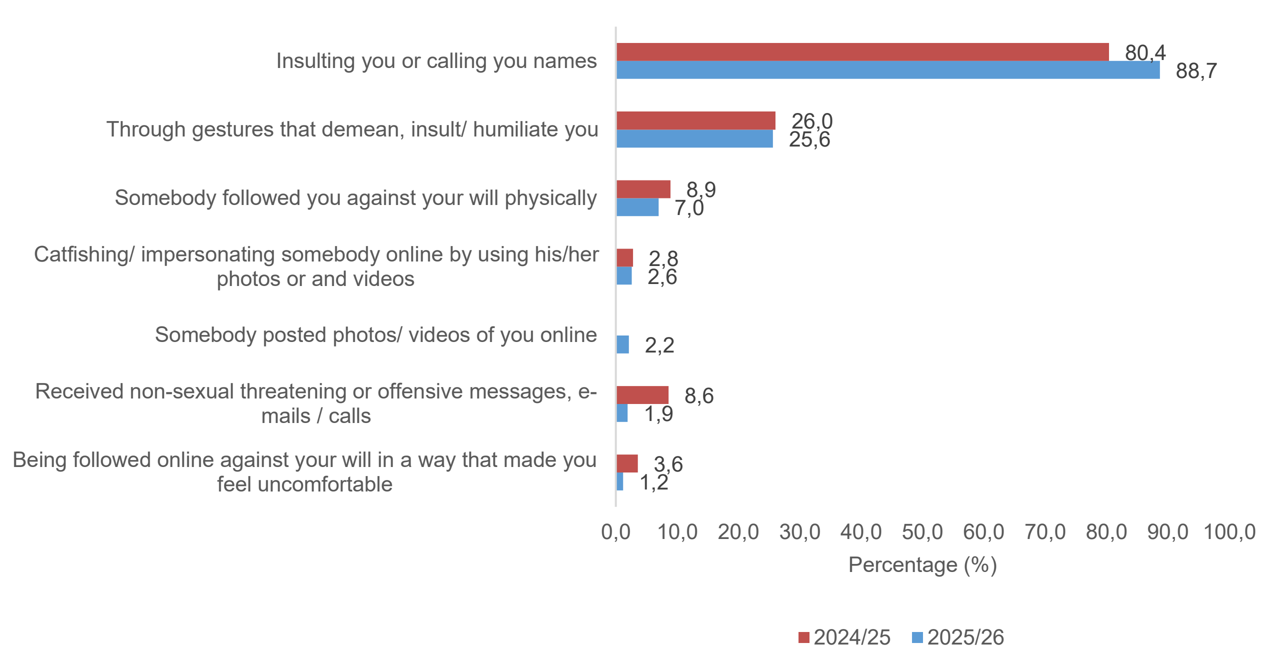


Figure 56 shows that the most common type of psychological violence experienced by individuals in 2024/25 and 2025/26 was “insulting you or calling you names” at 80,4%, and 88,7% respectively. This was followed by “through gestures that demean, insult/ humiliate you” at 26,0% in 2024/25 and 25,6% in 2025/26. The least type of psychological violence experienced in 2025/26 is “being followed online against your will in a way the made you feel uncomfortable” at 1,2%.

Figure 57 – Percentage distribution of the type of psychological violence incidences that were experienced by sex, 2025/26

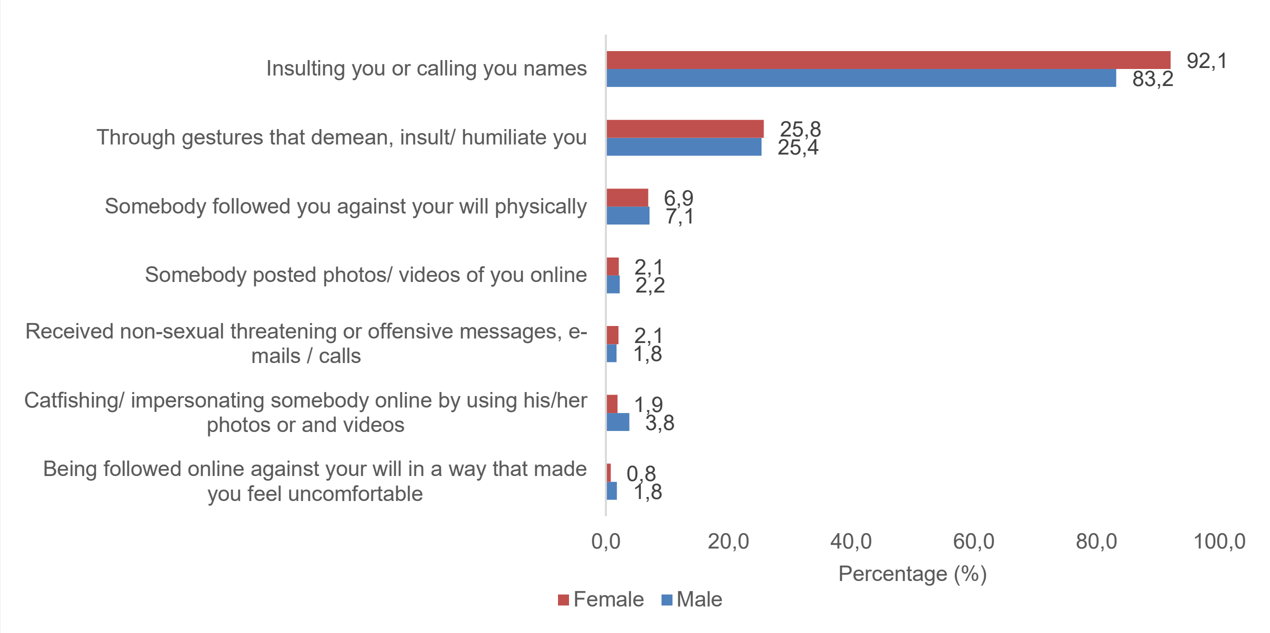


Figure 57 shows the most common type of psychological violence experienced by sex in 2025/26. Females were more likely to experience “insulting you or calling you names” type of psychological violence at 92,1% compared to males at 83,2%. Males were more likely to experience psychological violence “somebody followed you against your will physically” at 7,1% compared to females at 6,9%.

Figure 58 – Percentage distribution of perpetrators of incidences of psychological violence committed, 2024/25 and 2025/26

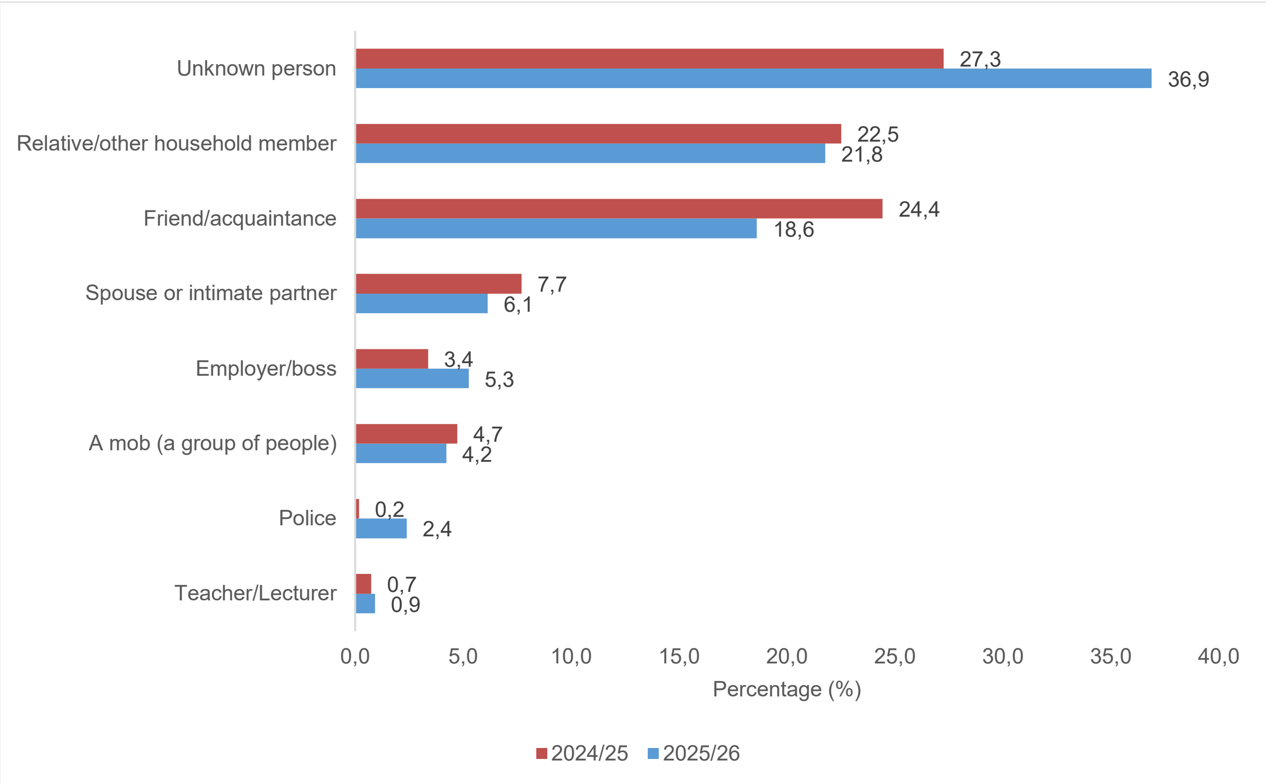


Figure 58 shows that the common perpetrator of psychological violence in 2024/25 and 2025/26 was an unknown person, this increased from 27,3% in 2024/25 to 36,9% in 2025/26. In the previous period (2024/25), this was followed by a friend/acquaintance at 24,4% and a relative/other household member at 22,5%.

However, in 2025/26, the second common perpetrator is relative/other household member (21,8%) and then friend/acquaintance (18,6%). Police were the least common perpetrators of psychological violence at 0,2% in 2024/25, teacher/lecturer was the least common in 2025/26.

Figure 59 – Percentage distribution of perpetrators of incidences of psychological violence committed by sex, 2025/26

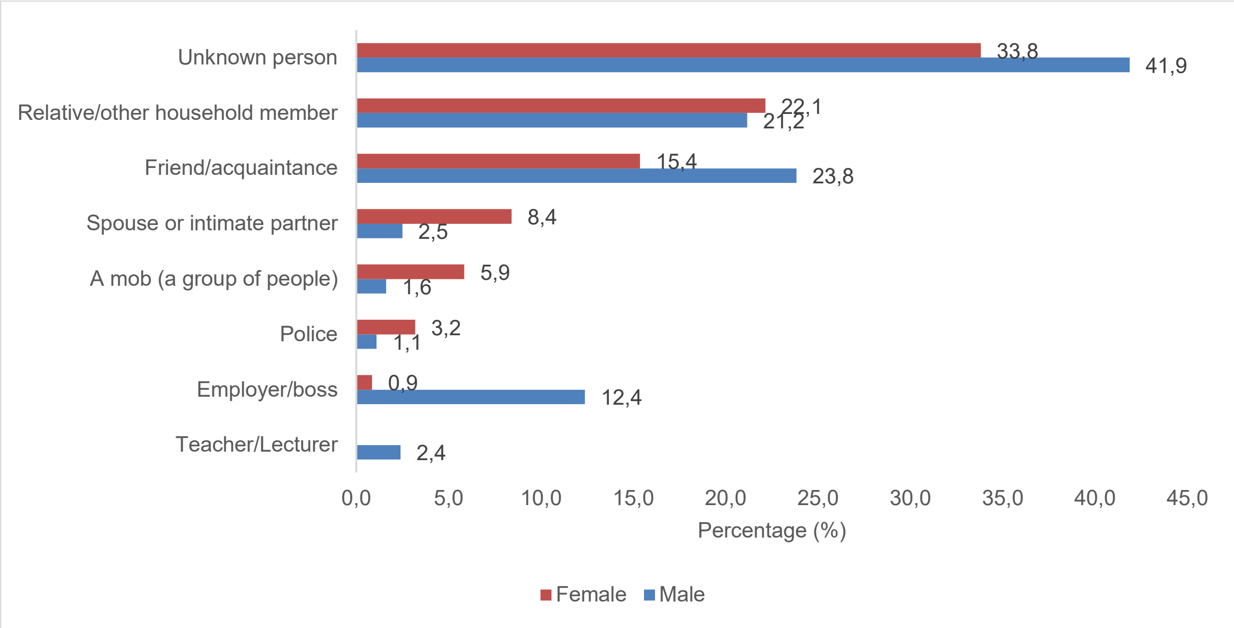
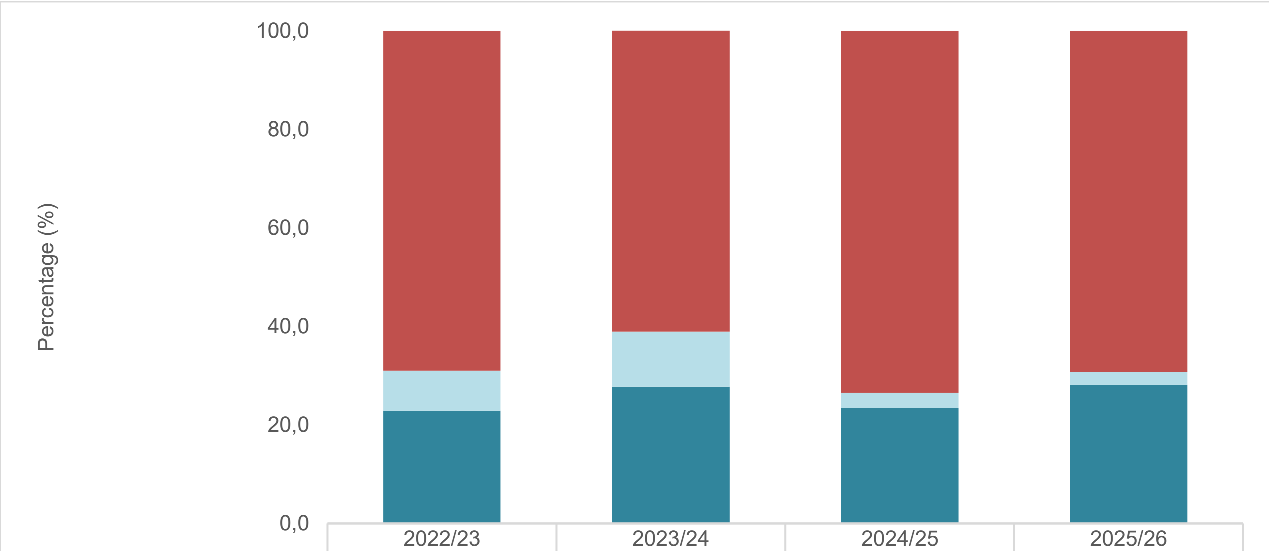


Figure 59 presents the common perpetrators of psychological violence in 2025/26 for both males and females. Both sexes were most likely to experience psychological violence from unknown person at 33,8% and 41,9%. Females were more likely to experience psychological violence from a relative/other household member (22,1%), while males were more likely to experience it from a friend/acquaintance (23,8%). Females aged 16 years and older experienced psychological violence from a spouse or intimate partner (8,4%) more than males (2,5%).

Figure 60 – Percentage of individuals that reported psychological violence to the police, 2022/23–2025/26



	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Reported no incidences	69,0	61,1	73,5	69,3
Reported some incidences	8,2	11,2	3,1	2,5
Reported all incidences	22,9	27,8	23,5	28,2

Figure 60 shows that 69,0% of individuals who experienced psychological violence did not report any incidences in 2022/23, and a decrease was observed in 2023/24 (61,1%). There was an increase observed in 2024/25 at 73,5% for those that did not report any incidences to the police, and a decrease is observed in 2025/26 at 69,3%. Proportions of those who reported all incidences to the police increased from 23,5% in 2024/25 to 28,2% in 2025/26.

Figure 61 – Percentage distribution of reasons why individuals did not report psychological violence incidences to the police, 2024/25 and 2025/26

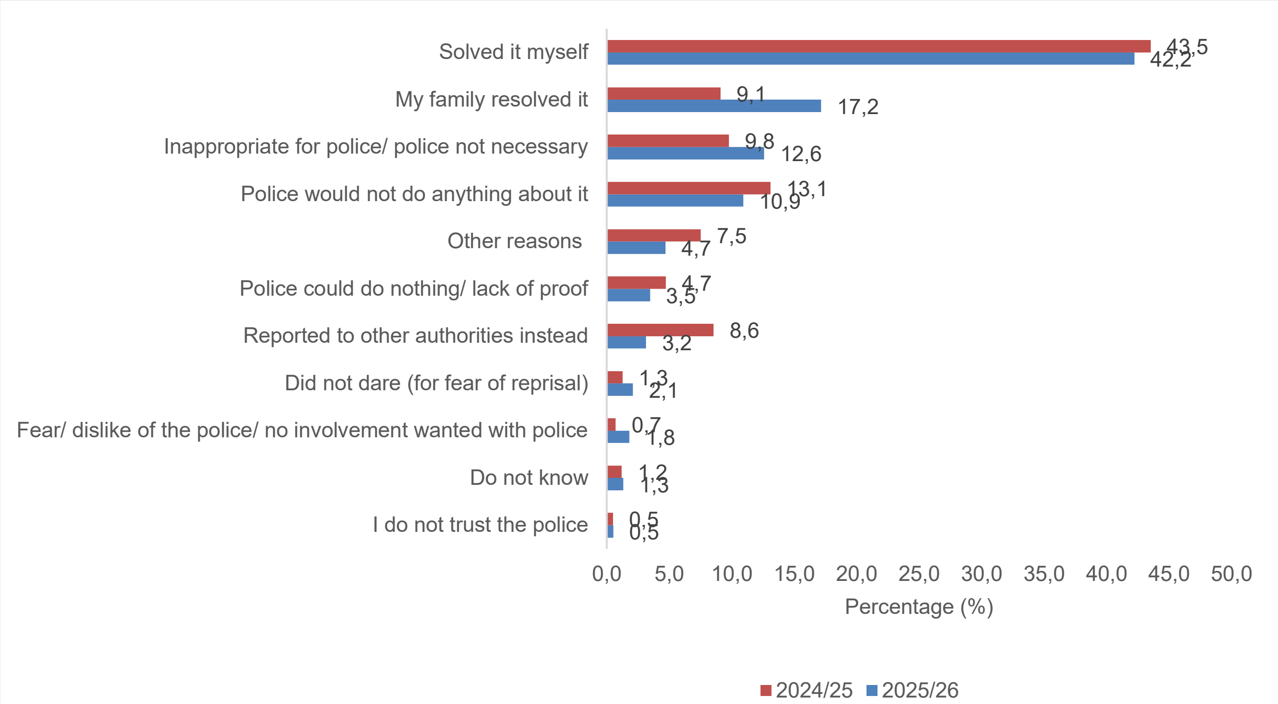


Figure 61 shows reasons why individuals did not report psychological violence to the police in 2024/25 and 2025/26. In both years, "solved it myself" was the top reason why people did not report this crime to the police; this reason decreased from 43,5% in 2024/25 to 42,2% in 2025/26. The least reason for not reporting the crime to the police in both periods is "I do not trust the police".

Table 30 – Summary of statistics for psychological violence, 2022/23–2025/26

Indicator	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Number of incidences ('000)	1 257	1 142	***	***
Number of individuals who experienced psychological violence ('000)	265	315	337	264
Number of individuals who reported at least one incidence ('000) of psychological violence to the police	82	122	90	81
Percentage of individuals who reported at least one incidence of psychological violence to the police	31,1	39,0	26,6	30,7

***Methodology for calculating incidences changed in the 2024/25 period.

Table 30 shows that 265 000 individuals experienced 1,3 million incidences of psychological violence in 2022/23 and decreased in 2023/24 to 1,1 million incidences. In 2025/26, a total of 264 000 individuals experienced psychological violence, a decrease from 337 000 individuals in 2024/25. A total of 82 000 individuals reported at least one incidence of psychological violence, which was 31,1% of the individuals that experienced psychological violence in 2022/23. In 2023/24, the number of people who reported at least one incidence increased to 122 000, which is 39,0% of the individuals who experienced psychological violence. In 2024/25, the number decreased to 90 000 for those who reported at least one incident (26,6%). Furthermore, in 2025/26 a total of 81 000 reported at least one incident of psychological violence, which was a 4,1-percentage point increase from the previous period.

5.2.4 Consumer fraud

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

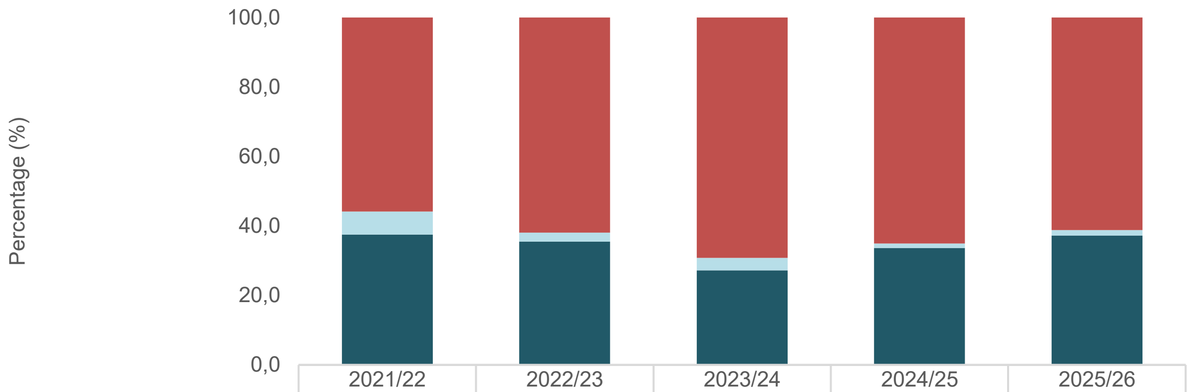
Table 31 – Number and percentage of individuals that experienced consumer fraud by demographic characteristics of individuals, province and settlement type, 2025/26

Demographic Characteristic	Number of Incidences ('000)	Number of Individuals ('000)	Percentage(%)
Sex			
Male	182	145	0,7
Female	376	179	0,8
Population Group			
Black African	339	219	0,6
Coloured	31	24	0,6
Indian/Asian	97	10	0,7
White	91	72	2,0
Age Group			
16–34	165	123	0,6
35–49	161	98	0,8
50–64	111	70	0,9
65+	121	34	0,8
Marital Status			
Married	223	144	1,2
Living together like husband and wife	19	19	0,5
Divorced	27	12	1,4
Separated but still legally married	2	2	0,5
Widowed	95	19	0,7
Single	192	129	0,5
Highest Level of Education			
Some primary	30	10	0,4
Completed primary	4	3	0,2
Some secondary	70	54	0,3
Completed secondary	189	102	0,7
Post-school	264	156	2,3
Province			
Western Cape	127	44	0,8
Eastern Cape	42	23	0,5
Northern Cape	5	5	0,5
Free State	6	6	0,3
KwaZulu-Natal	31	19	0,2
North West	75	37	1,2
Gauteng	155	120	0,9
Mpumalanga	64	43	1,3
Limpopo	53	27	0,7
Metro status			
Metro	285	168	0,8
Non-metro	273	157	0,7

* Unweighted numbers of 3 and below per cell are too small to provide accurate estimates.
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.
Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages.

Table 31 shows that females (0,8%) were more likely to be individuals 16 years and older who experienced consumer fraud than males (0,7%). Those with post-school highest level of education were more likely to experience consumer fraud (2,3%) followed by those who completed secondary schooling (0,7%). People in metro areas (0,8%) were also more likely to be victims than people living in non-metro (0,7%) areas.

Figure 62 – Percentage of individuals that reported consumer fraud to the police, 2021/22–2025/26



	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Reported no incidences	55,8	61,9	69,2	65,1	61,2
Reported some incidences	6,7	2,6	3,5	1,3	1,6
Reported all incidences	37,5	35,5	27,2	33,7	37,3

Figure 62 shows the reporting of consumer fraud from 2021/22 to 2025/26. A decrease was observed from 65,1% in 2024/25 to 61,2% in 2025/26 for individuals that did not report any incidences to the police. The percentage of individuals who reported all the incidences increased by 3,6 percentage points from 33,7% in 2024/25 to 37,3% in 2025/26.

Table 32 – Summary of statistics for consumer fraud, 2021/22–2025/26

Indicator	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Number of incidences ('000)	844	487	552	811	558
Number of victims of consumer fraud ('000)	376	314	367	566	324
Number of victims of consumer fraud who reported at least one incidence ('000)	166	120	113	198	126
Percentage of victims of consumer fraud who reported at least one incidence	44,2	38,1	30,7	34,9	38,8

Table 32 shows that the number of incidences of consumer fraud increased from 844 000 in 2021/22 to 487 000 in 2022/23, it then increased to 552 000 in 2023/24. In 2024/25, incidences increased to 811 000, then decreased to 558 000 in 2025/26. The number of individuals who experienced consumer fraud decreased from 376 000 in 2021/22 to 314 000 in 2022/23.There was an increase observed between 2022/23 and 2023/24 periods and a further increase is observed in 2024/25, and then a decline in 2025/26. The percentage of individuals who reported the incidences to the police decreased from 44,2% in 2021/22 to 38,1 in 2022/23, further decrease was observed in 2023/24. A 4,2 percentage points increase between 2023/24 and 2024/25 was observed. In 2025/26, reporting of consumer fraud to police increased by 3,9 percentage points from 34,9% in 2024/25 to 38,8% in 2025/26.

5.2.5 Assault

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

Table 33 – Number and percentage of individuals that experienced assault by demographic characteristics of individuals, province and settlement type, 2025/26

Demographic Characteristic	Number of Incidences ('000)	Number of Individuals ('000)	Percentage
Sex			
Male	394	293	1,3
Female	166	115	0,5
Population			
Black African	422	315	0,9
Coloured	125	84	2,1
White	13	8	0,2
Age Group			
16–34	345	272	1,3
35–49	133	79	0,6
50–64	71	50	0,6
65+	11	7	0,2
Marital Status			
Married	74	44	0,4
Living together like husband and wife	36	27	0,7
Divorced	7	7	0,9
Separated but still legally married	1	1*	0,5
Widowed	11	7	0,2
Single	430	321	1,3
Highest Level of Education			
No schooling	12	3*	0,3
Some primary	30	23	0,9
Completed primary	26	24	1,6
Some secondary	315	217	1,3
Completed secondary	126	106	0,7
Post-school	36	28	0,4
Province			
Western Cape	117	81	1,4
Eastern Cape	92	64	1,5
Northern Cape	18	12	1,3
Free State	21	16	0,7
KwaZulu-Natal	38	34	0,4
North West	105	79	2,6
Gauteng	104	60	0,5
Mpumalanga	50	45	1,3
Limpopo	15	15	0,4
Metro status			
Metro	184	123	0,6
Non-metro	376	285	1,2

* Unweighted numbers of 3 and below per cell are too small to provide accurate estimates.
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.
Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages.

Table 33 shows that males (1,3%) were more likely to experience assault than females (0,5%). Those who were single experienced assault incidences more than those in other marital groups. North West had a higher proportion of individuals who experienced assault (2,6%), while Limpopo and KwaZulu-Natal had the lowest proportion both at 0,4%. Individuals in non-metros almost had double the proportion of individuals (1,2%) that experienced assault, compared to the proportion of individuals in metros (0,6%).

Figure 63 – Percentage of incidences of assault committed by a specified perpetrator, 2024/25 and 2025/26

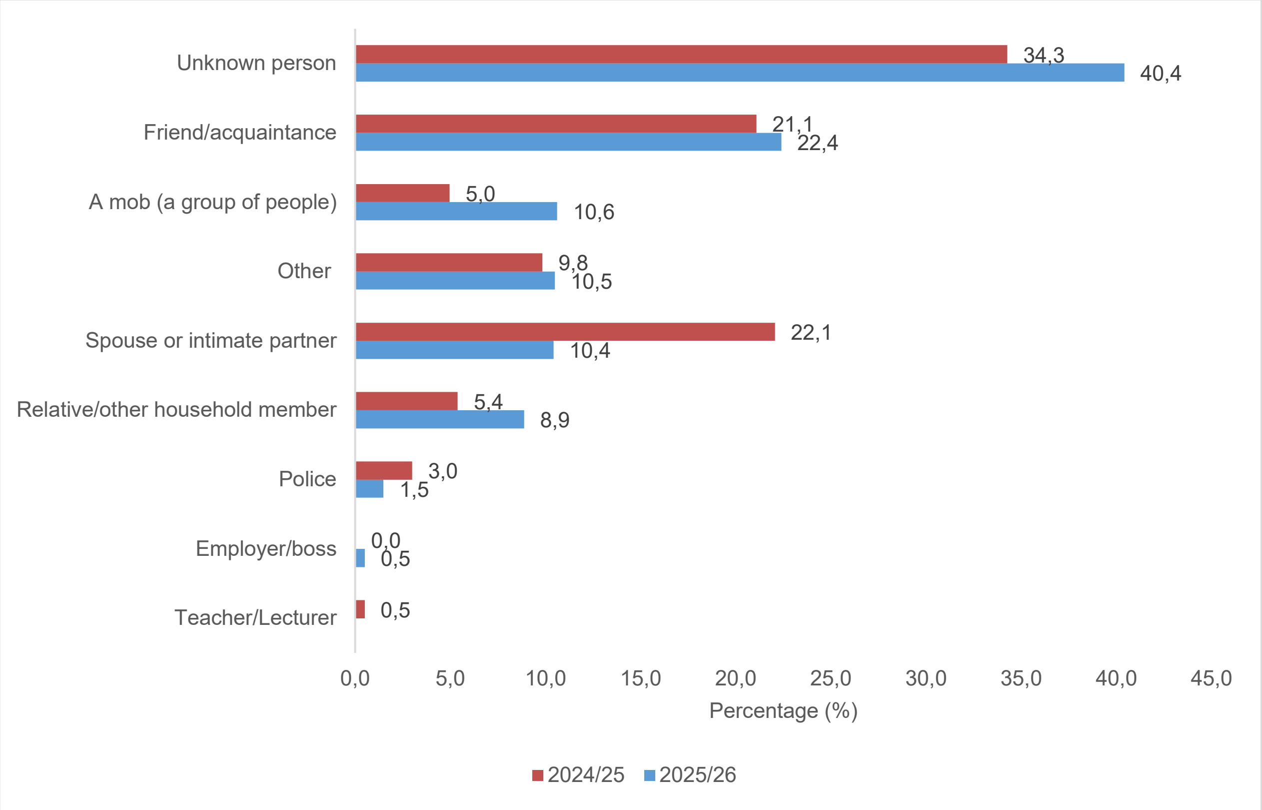


Figure 63 shows that a higher proportion of incidences of assault in 2024/25 and 2025/26 were committed by an unknown person (34,3%) and (40,4%) respectively. Most (41,7%) of assault incidences were committed by a person known to the victim in 2025/26, these included a friend/acquaintance (22,4%), spouse or intimate partner (10,4%), relative/other household member (8,9%) and employer/boss (0,5%).

Figure 64 – Percentage of incidences of assault committed by a specified perpetrator by sex, 2025/26

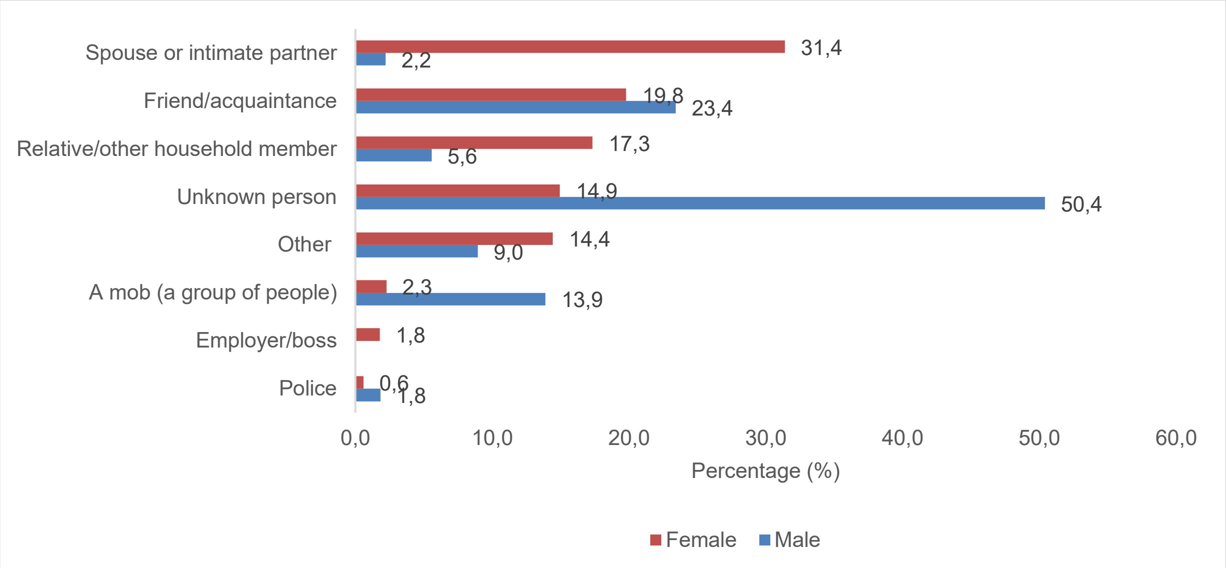


Figure 64 presents percentage distributions of assault perpetrators by sex in 2025/26. The figure shows that perpetrators of assault for females were more likely to be a spouse/intimate partner (31,4%) compared to males (2,2%). On the other hand, perpetrators for males were more likely to be an unknown person (50,4%) compared to females (14,9%). Furthermore, males were more likely to be assaulted by a friend/acquaintance than females.

Figure 65 – Percentage distribution of use and type weapons during incidences of assault, 2024/25 and 2025/26

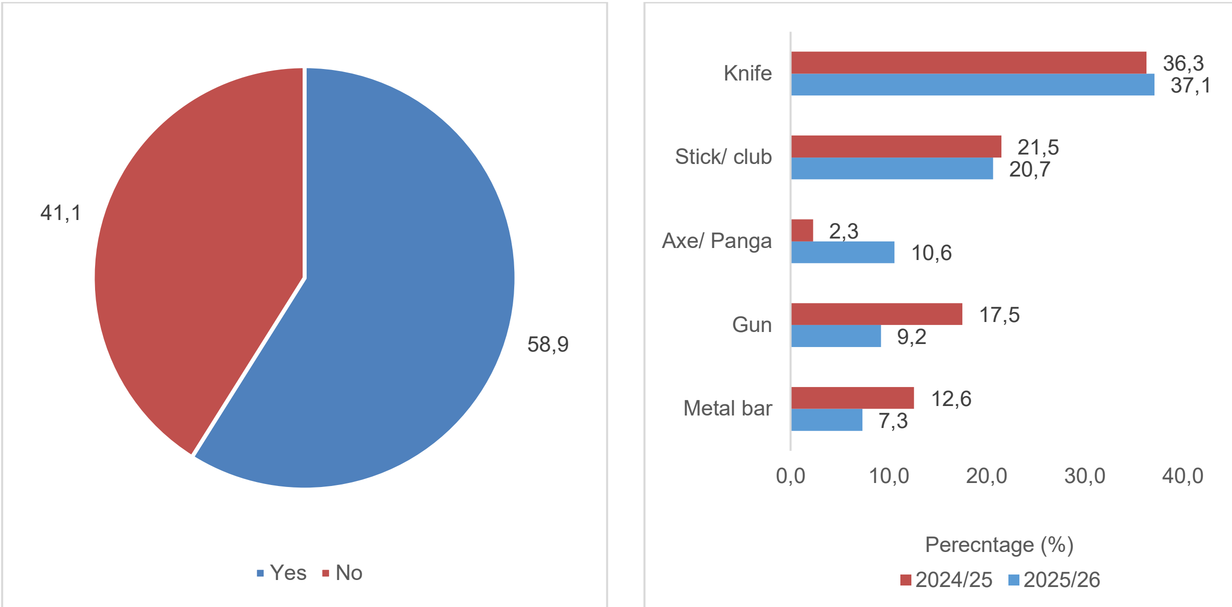
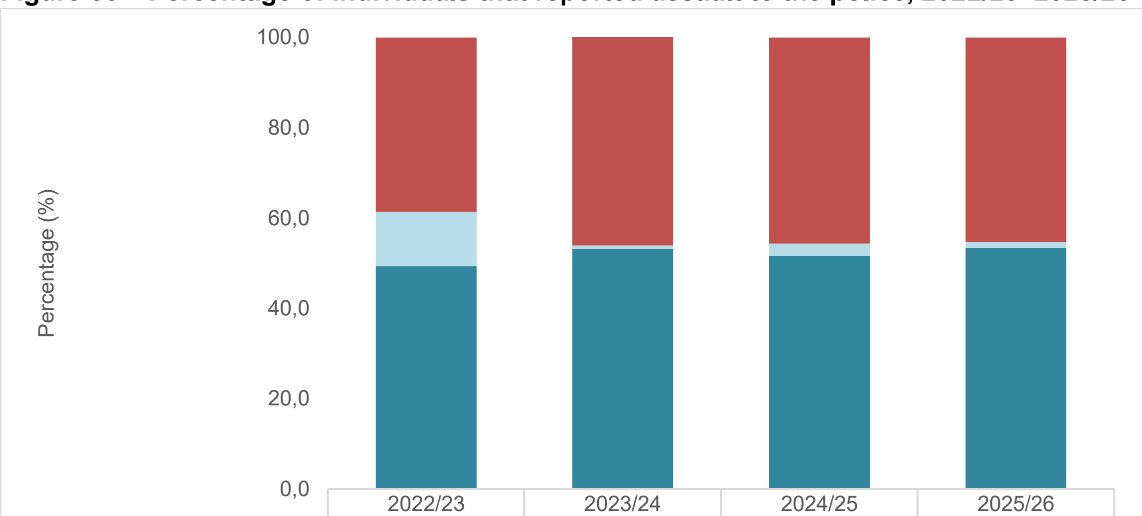


Figure 65 shows that weapons were used in 58,9% of the incidences of assault. A knife was the main weapon used in assault incidences in both periods 2024/25 and 2025/26 at 36,3% and 37,1% respectively. This was followed by a stick/club at 21,5% in 2024/25 and 20,7% in 2025/26. A gun (17,5%) was third most common used in 2024/25 and axe/panga was the third most common used in 2025/26.

Figure 66 – Percentage of individuals that reported assault to the police, 2022/23–2025/26



	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Reported no incidences	38,6	46,4	45,6	45,3
Reported some incidences	12,1	0,7	2,7	1,3
Reported all incidences	49,3	53,2	51,7	53,4

Figure 66 shows that almost half of the incidences (45,3%) of assault were not reported to the police in 2025/26, this is a slight decrease from 45,6% in 2024/25. The reporting of all incidences increased by 1,7 percentage points from (51,7%) in 2024/25 to (53,4%) in 2025/26.

Table 34 – Summary of statistics for assault, 2021/22–2025/26

Indicator	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Number of incidences ('000)	**	388	506	561	560
Number of individuals that experienced assault ('000)	**	263	295	363	408
Number of individuals that reported some or all incidences of assault to the police ('000)	**	161	158	197	223
Percentage of individuals who reported some or all incidences of assault to the police	**	61,4	53,9	54,4	54,7

**Not collected in the specified collection period.

Table 34 shows summary statistics for assault. This type of crime was not collected at an individual level in the period 2021/22. In 2022/23, the number of incidences for assault was 388 000, it increased in 2023/24 to 506 000 and further increased in 2024/25 to 561 000. However, the number of incidences slightly decreased to 560 000 in 2025/26. The number of individuals who reported at least one incident of assault to the police declined between 2022/23 and 2023/24. The percentage of individuals who reported at least one or all incidences to the police slightly increased in 2024/25 (54,4%) from 2023/24 (53,9%) and further increased to 54,7% in 2025/26.

5.2.6 Hijacking of a motor vehicle

Hijacking of motor vehicles is a type of crime committed against an individual while driving their vehicle or vehicles belonging to another person or institution. The question of ownership was not relevant when respondents were asked whether they had experienced incidences 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 incidences in the sample were so small that any disaggregation of data would produce poor statistics.

Table 35 – Number and percentage of individuals that experienced hijacking by demographic characteristics of individuals, province and settlement type, 2025/26

Characteristic	Number of incidences ('000)	Number of individuals ('000)	Percentage
Sex			
Male	53	52	0,2
Female	69	48	0,2
Age group			
16–34	46	43	0,2
35–49	29	27	0,2
50–64	34	20	0,2
65+	13	10	0,2
Province			
Western Cape	9	9	0,2
Eastern Cape	6	3	0,1
Free State	8	8	0,4
KwaZulu-Natal	43	25	0,3
Gauteng	50	50	0,4
Mpumalanga	3	3	0,1
Limpopo	2	2	0,0
Metro status			
Metro	97	76	0,4
Non-metro	26	24	0,1

* Unweighted numbers of 3 and below per cell are too small to provide accurate estimates.
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.
Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages.

Table 35 shows that proportions of experience in hijacking was the same for male and female with both at 0,2%. Those in metro areas (0,4%) were more likely to experience hijacking compared to those in non-metro areas (0,1%), and those in Gauteng and Free State provinces were more likely to experience hijacking, both at 0,4%.

Figure 67 – Percentage distribution of use and type of weapons during hijacking, 2024/25 and 2025/26

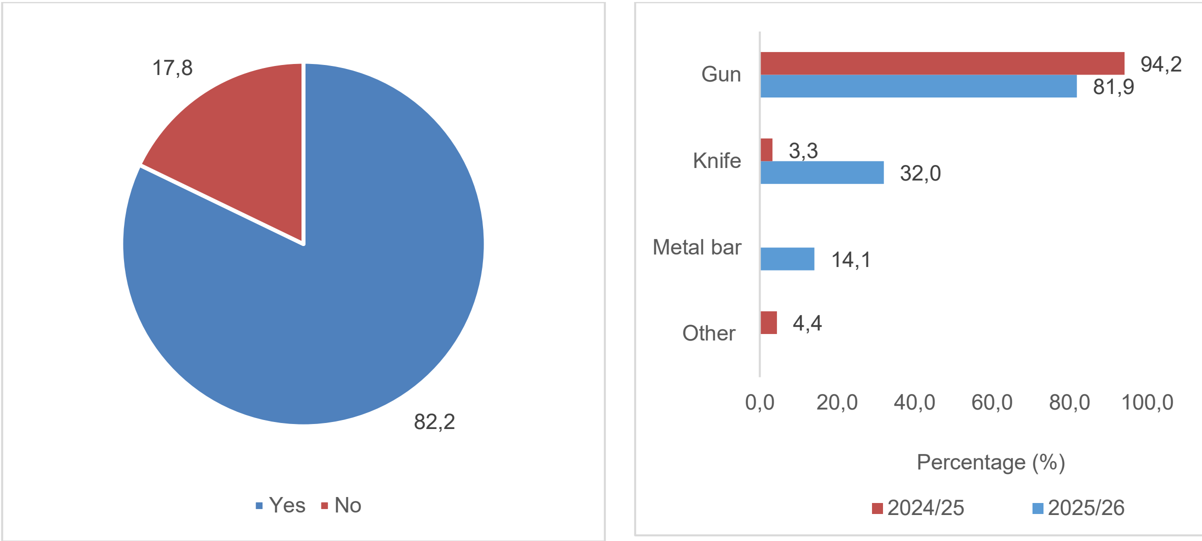
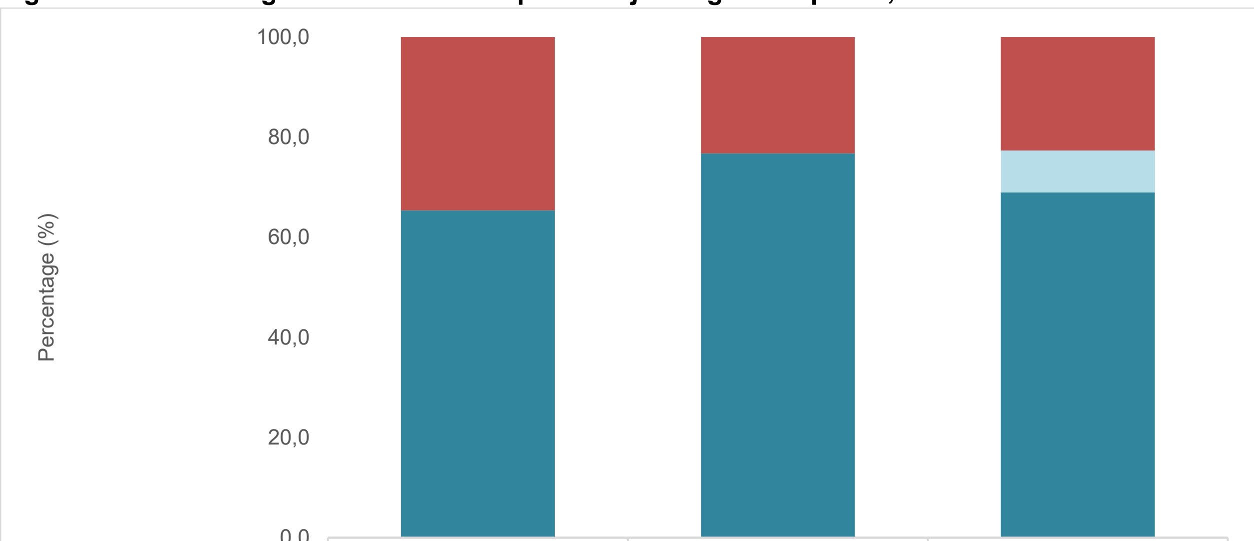


Figure 67 shows that weapons were used in 82,2% of the incidences of motor vehicle hijacking. A gun was the most used weapon in hijacking incidences both in 2024/25 (94,2%) and 2025/26 (81,9%).

Figure 68 – Percentage of victims who reported hijacking to the police, 2023/24 – 2025/26



	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Reported no incidences	34,6	23,2	22,7
Reported some incidences	0,0	0,0	8,3
Reported all incidences	65,4	76,8	69,0

Figure 68 shows that more than two-thirds (69,0%) reported all of the incidences of hijacking to the police in 2025/26, this was a decrease from 76,8% in 2024/25. About 23,0% (22,7%) in 2025/26 reported no incidences to the police, which decreased from 23,2% in 2024/25.

Table 36 – Summary of statistics for hijacking of motor vehicle, 2021/22–2025/26

Indicator	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Number of incidences ('000)	137	128	85	119	122
Number of victims ('000)	134	114	81	102	100
Number of victims who reported at least one incidence ('000)	84	102	53	79	77
Percentage of victims who reported at least one incidence	62,9	89,6	65,4	76,8	77,3

Table 36 shows that the number of incidences of hijacking experienced by individuals decreased from 137 000 in 2021/22 to 128 000 in 2022/23. In 2023/24, the number of incidences decreased to 85 000, then increased in 2024/25 to 119 000. In 2025/26, a further increase is observed in the incidences of hijacking to 122 000. The percentage of individuals that reported at least one incidence to the police increased from 62,9% in 2021/22 to 89,6% in 2022/23, then decreased in 2023/24 before increasing again in 2024/25 to 76,8%. In 2025/26, the reporting of some or all incidences to the police increased by 0,5 percentage points to 77,3% from the previous period.

5.2.7 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 likely that most of those individuals who have already reported sexual offences to the police will proceed to also report them 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.

Figure 69 – Percentage distribution of use and type of weapons during sexual offence, 2024/25 and 2025/26

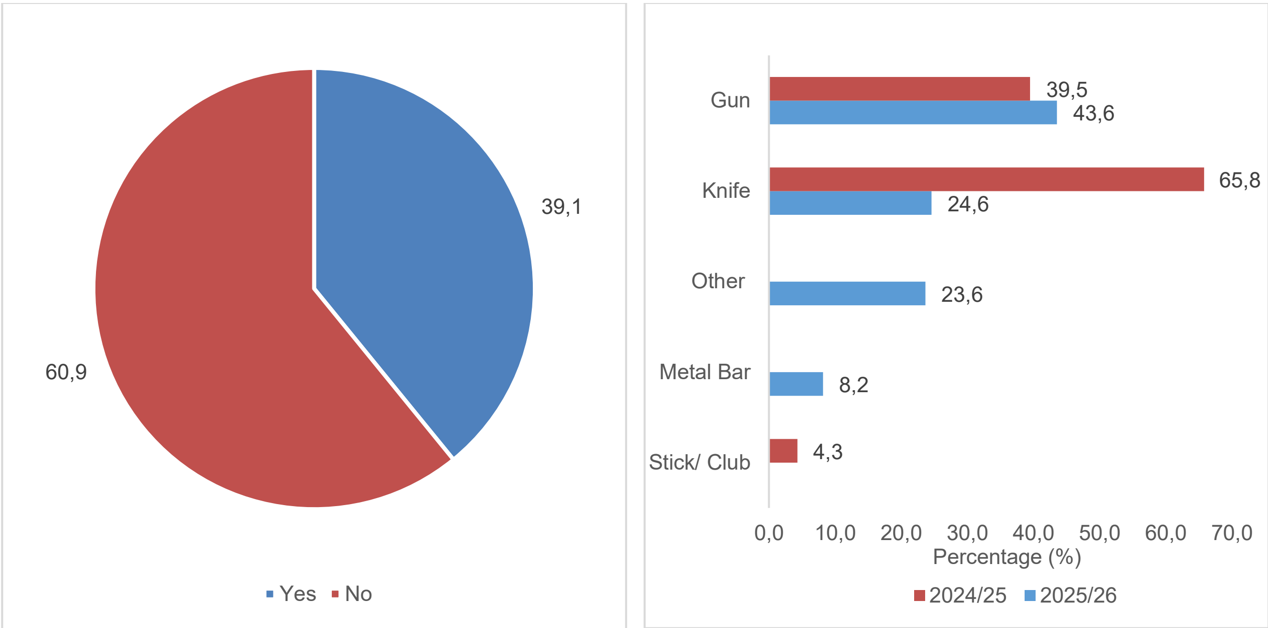


Figure 69 shows that weapons were used in (39,1%) of incidences of sexual offence. In 2024/25, a knife (65,8%) was the main weapon used in sexual offence incidences, followed by a gun (39,5%) and a stick/club (4,3%). However, in 2025/26 a gun (43,6%) was the most used weapon during the incidences, followed by knife (24,6%).

Figure 70 – Percentage of incidences of sexual offence committed by a specified perpetrator, 2024/25 and 2025/26

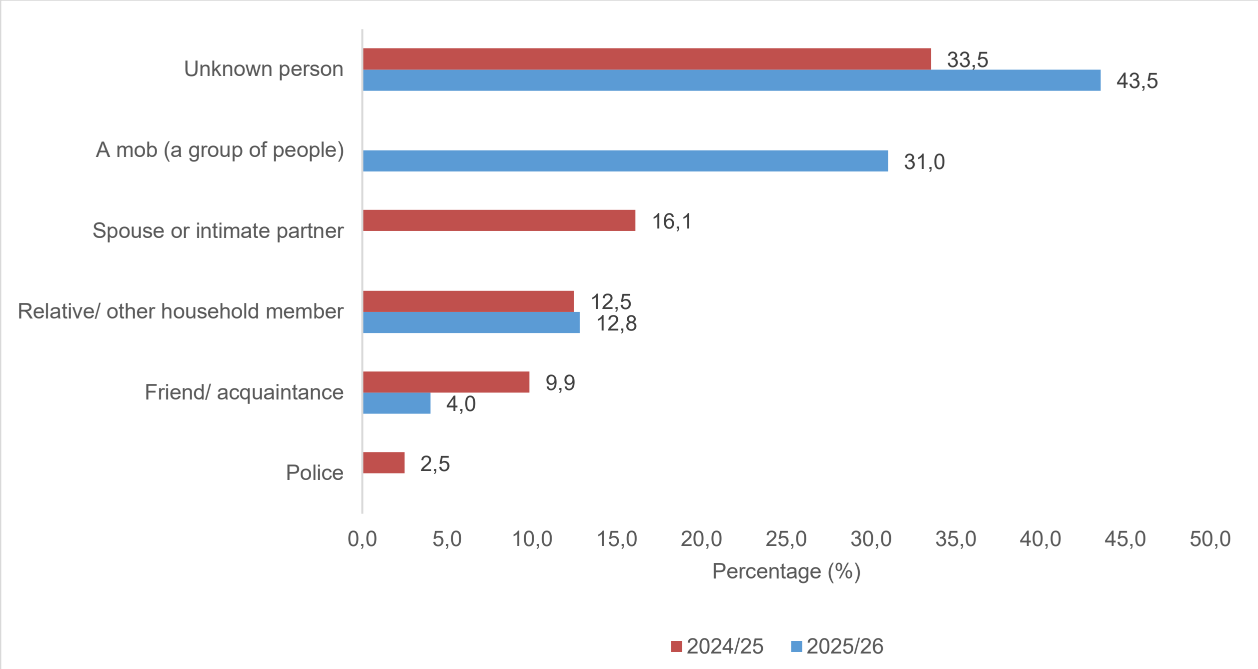


Figure 70 shows the percentage distribution of perpetrators of sexual offence for the 2024/25 and 2025/26 periods. In both 2024/25 and 2025/26, perpetrators of sexual offence were more likely to be an unknown person (33,5% vs 43,5%) respectively. In 2024/25, this was followed by spouse or intimate partner at 16,1%, while in 2025/26 it is followed by a mob (a group of people) at 31,0%.

Table 37 – Summary of statistics for sexual offences, 2021/22–2025/26

Indicator	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Number of incidences ('000)	**	36*	83	60	22
Number of victims ('000)	**	30*	52	44	22
Number of individuals that reported all or some incidences of sexual offences to the police ('000)	**	17	35	25	14
Percentage of individuals who reported all or some incidences of sexual offences to the police	**	56,0	67,5	56,3	67,0

* Sample is too small, and CVs are too high to make meaningful inferences
** Not collected in the specified period

Table 37 shows that the number of incidences of sexual offence experienced by individuals doubled from 36 000 in 2022/23 to 83 000 in 2023/24, then decreased to 60 000 in 2024/25. In 2024/25, the number of incidences have further declined to 22 000 compared to the previous period. The percentage of individuals who reported at least one incidence to the police increased from 56,0% in 2022/23 to 67,5% in 2023/24, then decreased by 11,2 percentage points to 56,3% in 2024/25. In 2025/26, the percentage of individuals who have reported at least one incidence to the police has increased to 67,0%.

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 2025/26, a total of 1,1 million individuals experienced theft of personal property, followed by those who experienced street robbery (459 000) and assault (408 000). The number of individuals who experienced hijacking of a motor vehicle decreased from 2024/25 (102 000) to 2025/26 (100 000).

Males (2,9%) and persons living in metro areas (3,2%) were most likely to experience theft of personal property. Furthermore, persons aged 16-34 are vulnerable to theft of personal property. Less than half of the victims reported the crime, and most of the victims (62,7%) did not report it. The survey further shows that the number of incidences of consumer fraud decreased from 811 000 in 2024/25 to 558 000 in 2025/26. The percentage of individuals who reported some or all incidences to the police increased from 34,9% in 2024/25 to 38,8%.

A total of 264 000 individuals experienced psychological violence in 2025/26. North West (1,9%) has a higher proportion of individuals who experienced psychological violence, followed by Northern Cape (1,3%) and Free State (1,1%). Persons living in non-metro areas were most likely to experience psychological violence compared to those in metro areas.

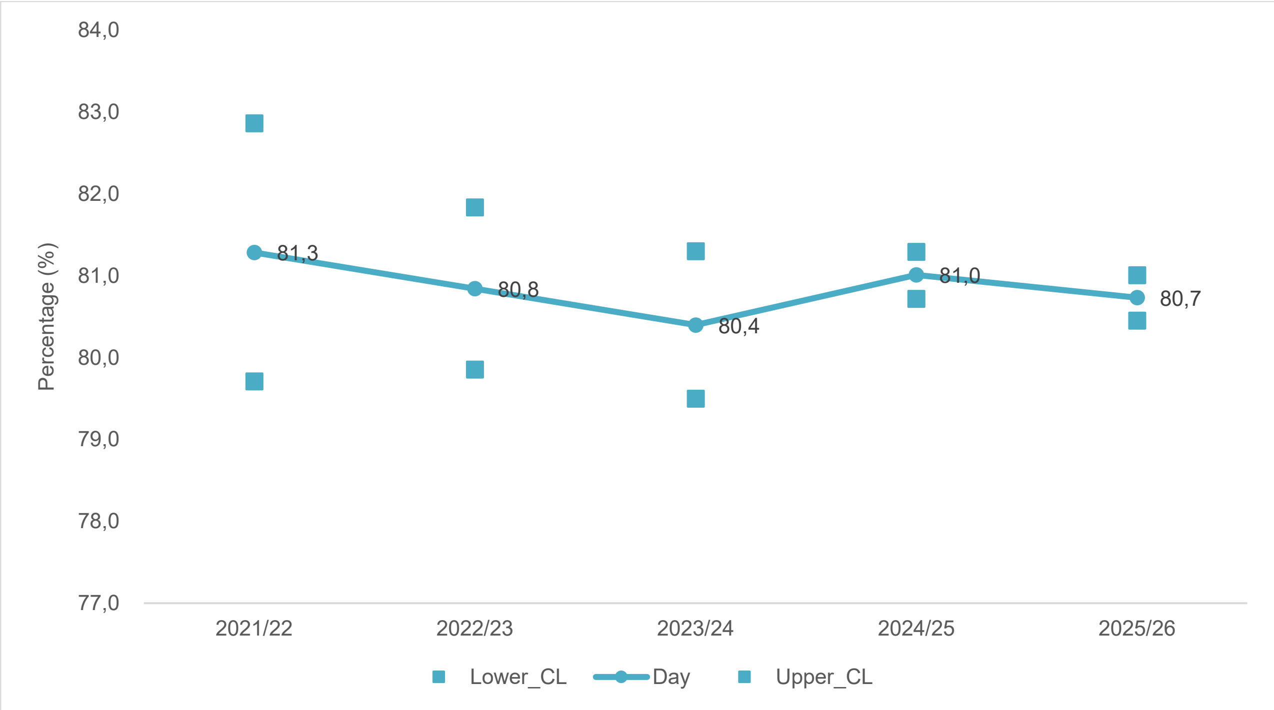
6. Feelings of safety

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 well-being 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 is dark. 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".

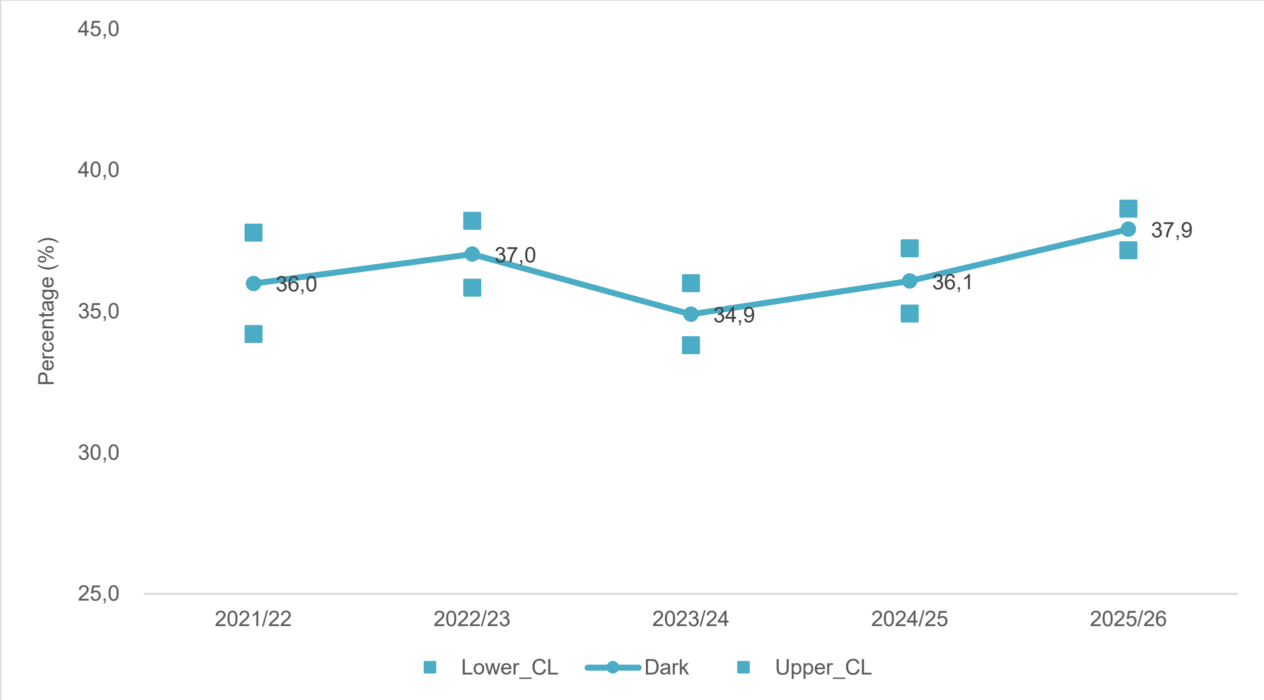
Figure 71 – Percentage distribution of individuals who felt safe walking alone in their areas during the day, 2021/22–2025/26



* 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 71 shows that the percentage of individuals aged 16 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. It further decreased to 80,4% in 2023/24. The feeling of safety during the day increased to 81,0% in 2024/25 and there was a slight decline of 0,3 percentage points from 2024/25 (81,0%) to 2025/26 (80,7%).

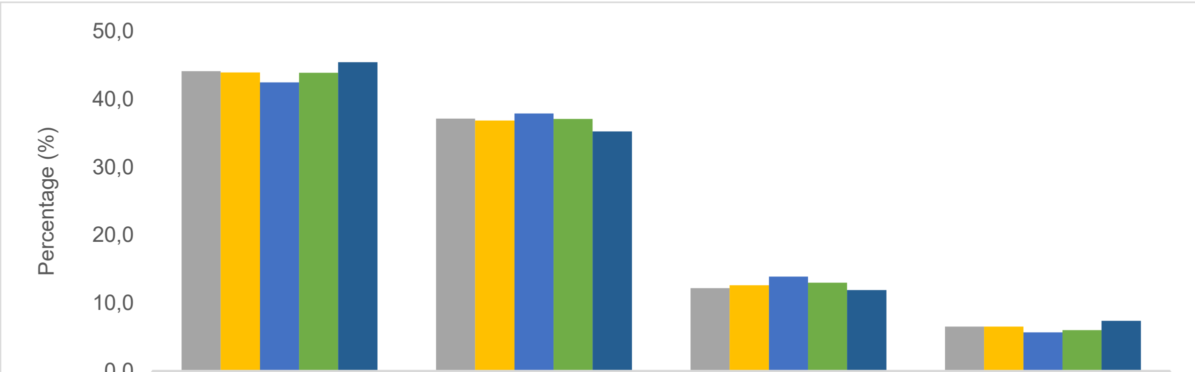
Figure 72 – Percentage distribution of individuals who felt safe walking alone in their areas when it is dark, 2021/22–2025/26



* 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 72 shows that there was a statistically significant increase in the percentage of individuals aged 16 and older who felt safe walking alone when it is dark, from 36,0% in 2021/22 to 37,0% in 2022/23 and decreased to 34,9% in 2023/24. It then increased to 36,1% in 2024/25 and there was a slight increase of 1,8 percentage points in 2025/26 (37,9%).

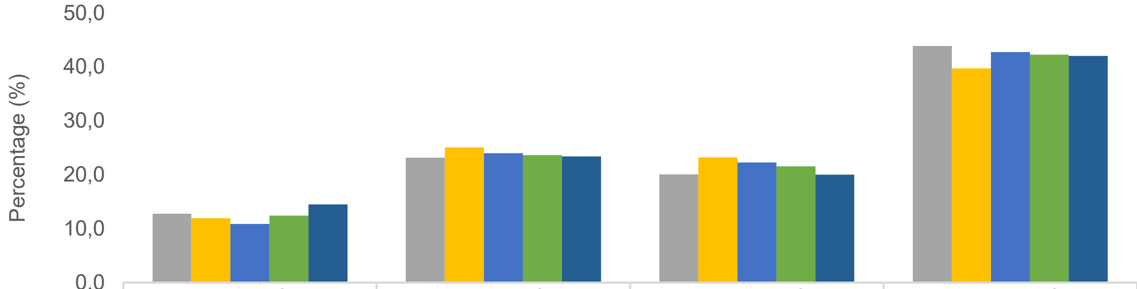
Figure 73 – Feelings of safety when walking alone in their areas of residence during the day, 2021/22–2025/26



	Very safe	Fairly safe	A bit unsafe	Very unsafe
2021/22	44,1	37,2	12,2	6,5
2022/23	44,0	36,9	12,6	6,6
2023/24	42,5	37,9	13,9	5,7
2024/25	43,9	37,1	13,0	6,0
2025/26	45,5	35,3	11,9	7,4

Figure 73 shows that the proportion of those who felt very safe walking alone during the day has slightly decreased from 44,1% in 2021/22 to 44,0% in 2022/23 and further declining to 42,5% in 2023/24 before increasing to 43,9% in 2024/25. There was a slight increase of 1,6 percentage points from 43,9% in 2024/25 to 45,5% in 2025/26.

Figure 74 – Feelings of safety when walking alone in their areas of residence when it is dark, 2021/22–2025/26



	Very safe	Fairly safe	A bit unsafe	Very unsafe
2021/22	12,8	23,2	20,1	43,9
2022/23	11,9	25,1	23,2	39,8
2023/24	10,9	24,0	22,3	42,8
2024/25	12,4	23,6	21,6	42,3
2025/26	14,5	23,4	20,0	42,1

Figure 74 shows that individuals who felt unsafe when walking alone in their areas of residence when it is dark. The proportion of individuals who felt very unsafe decreased from 43,9% in 2021/22 to 39,8% in 2022/23, then increased to 42,8% in 2023/24. There was a 0,5 percentage points decreased for those who felt very unsafe between 2023/24 (42,8%) and 2024/25 (42,3%) and a slight decrease in 2025/26 (42,1%). The proportion of those who felt very safe increased from 12,4% in 2024/25 to 14,5% in 2025/26.

Figure 75 – Feelings of safety when walking alone in their areas of residence during the day by sex, 2024/25 and 2025/26

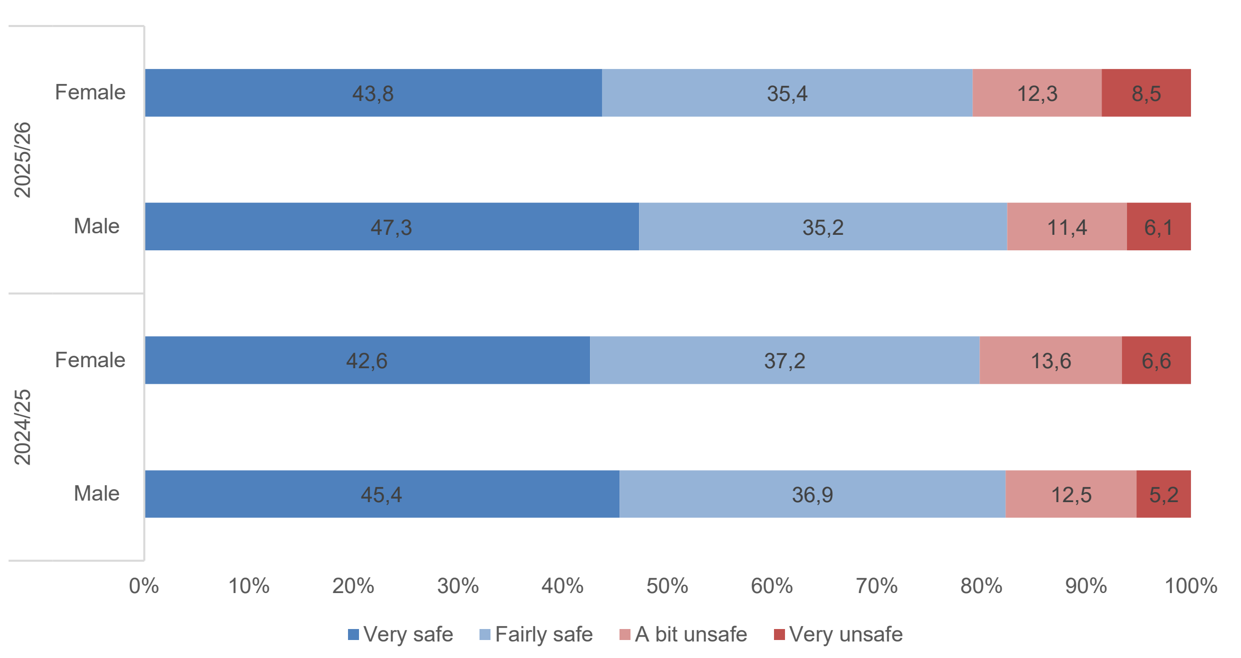


Figure 75 shows that the proportion of females who felt very safe walking alone during the day in their areas of residence increased from 42,6% in 2024/25 to 43,8% in 2025/26. The same trend was observed with the proportion of males who felt very safe slightly increased from 45,4% in 2024/25 to 47,3% in 2025/26.

Figure 76 – Feelings of safety when walking alone in their areas of residence when it is dark by sex, 2024/25 and 2025/26

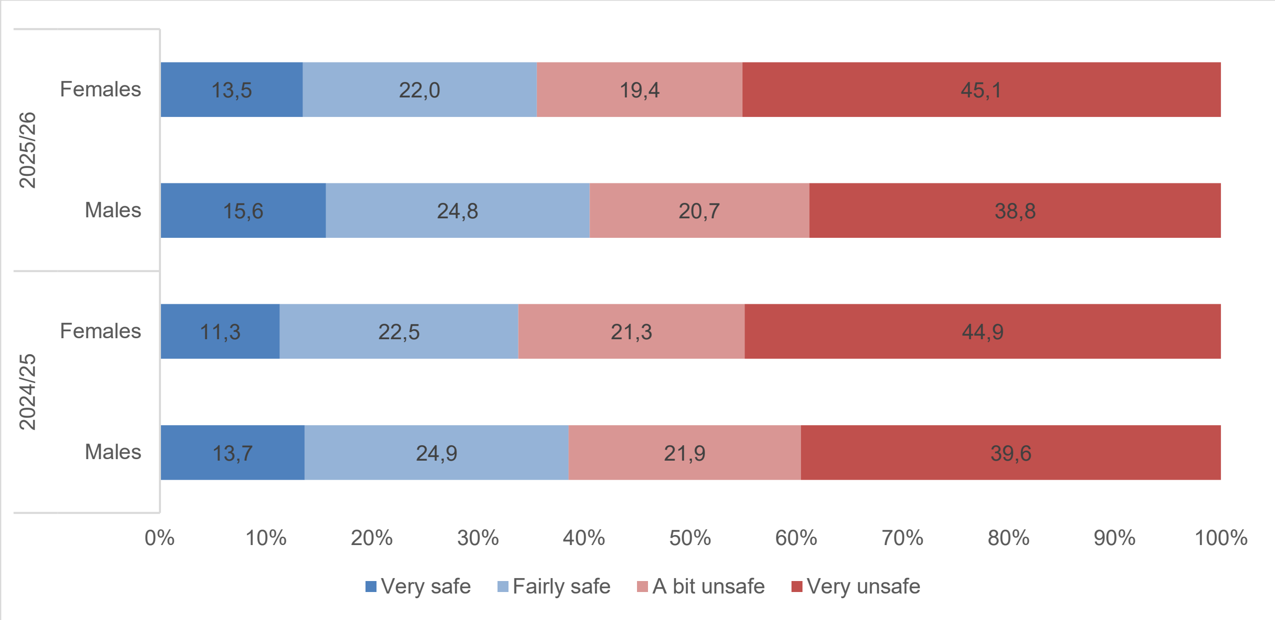
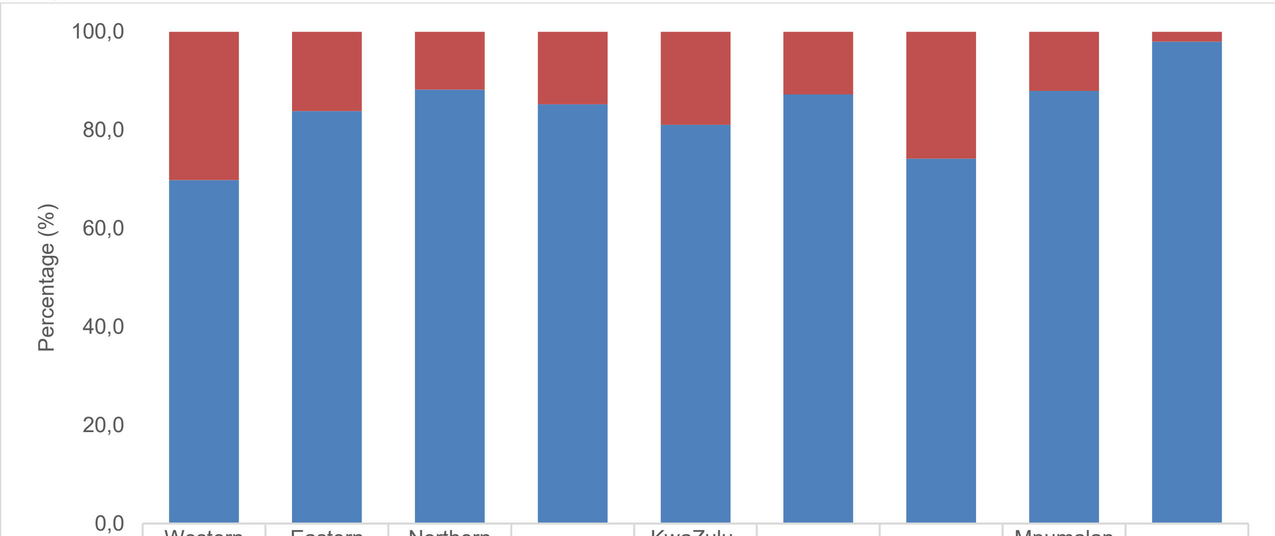


Figure 76 shows that in 2024/25 a higher proportion of females (44,9%) felt very unsafe walking alone in their areas when it is dark than males (39,6%). In 2025/26, proportions of those who felt very unsafe decreased for males (38,8%) and increased for females (45,1%).

Figure 77 – Feelings of safety when walking alone in their areas of residence during the day by geographical location, 2025/26

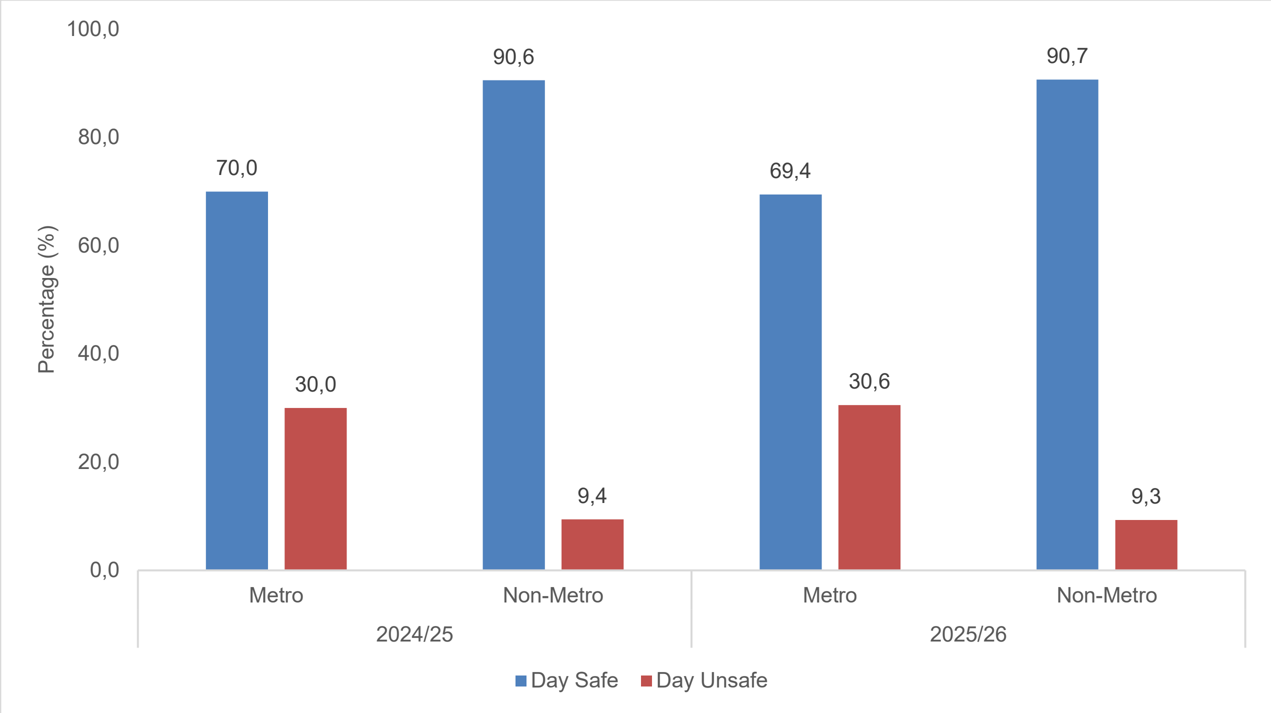


	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo
Unsafe	30,1	16,1	11,8	14,7	18,9	12,7	25,8	12,0	2,0
Safe	69,9	83,9	88,2	85,3	81,1	87,3	74,2	88,0	98,0

* 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 77 shows that Limpopo (98,0%) recorded the highest proportion of individuals who felt safe walking alone during the day, followed by Northern Cape (88,2%) and Mpumalanga (88,0%). Western Cape (30,1%) recorded the highest proportion of individuals who felt unsafe walking alone in the day, followed by Gauteng (25,8%) and KwaZulu-Natal (18,9%) provinces.

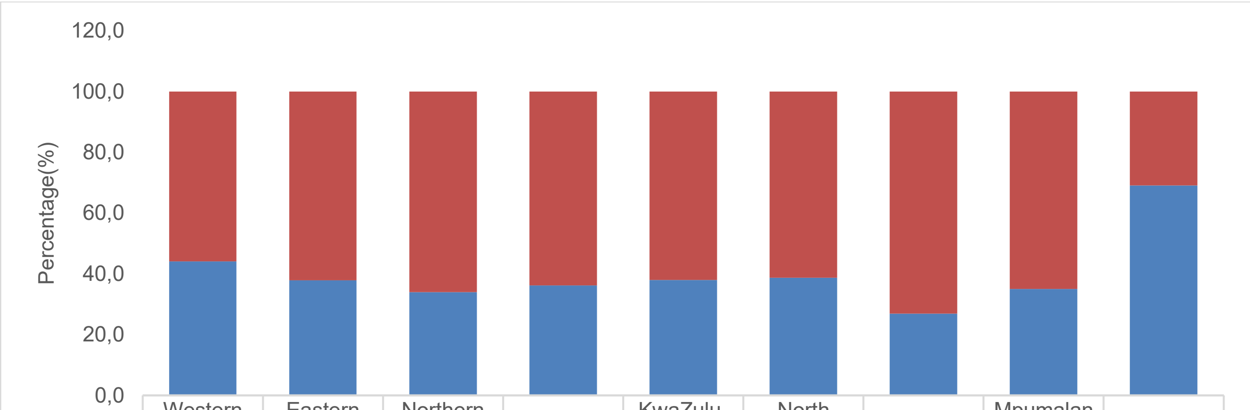
Figure 78 – Feelings of safety when walking alone in their areas of residence during the day by geographical location, 2024/25 and 2025/26



* 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 78 shows that in both 2024/25 and 2025/26, individuals residing in non-metro areas had a greater feeling of safety walking alone in their areas during the day than individuals residing in metro.

Figure 79 – Feelings of safety when walking alone in their areas of residence when it is dark by geographical location, 2025/26

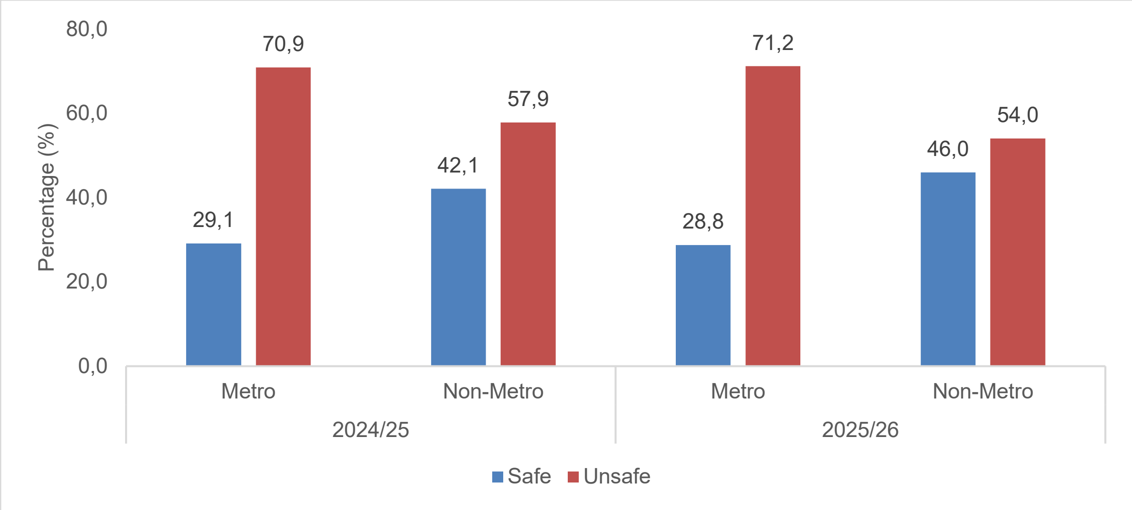


	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo
Unsafe	55,9	62,1	66,0	63,8	62,1	61,3	73,1	64,9	30,9
Safe	44,1	37,9	34,0	36,2	37,9	38,7	26,9	35,1	69,1

*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 79 shows that Limpopo (69,1%) recorded the highest proportion of individuals who felt safe walking alone when it is dark, followed by Western Cape (44,1%), North West (38,7%), and both the Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal, which recorded the same proportion (37,9%). Gauteng (73,1%) had the highest proportion of individuals who felt unsafe, followed by Northern Cape (66,0%) and Mpumalanga (64,9%) provinces.

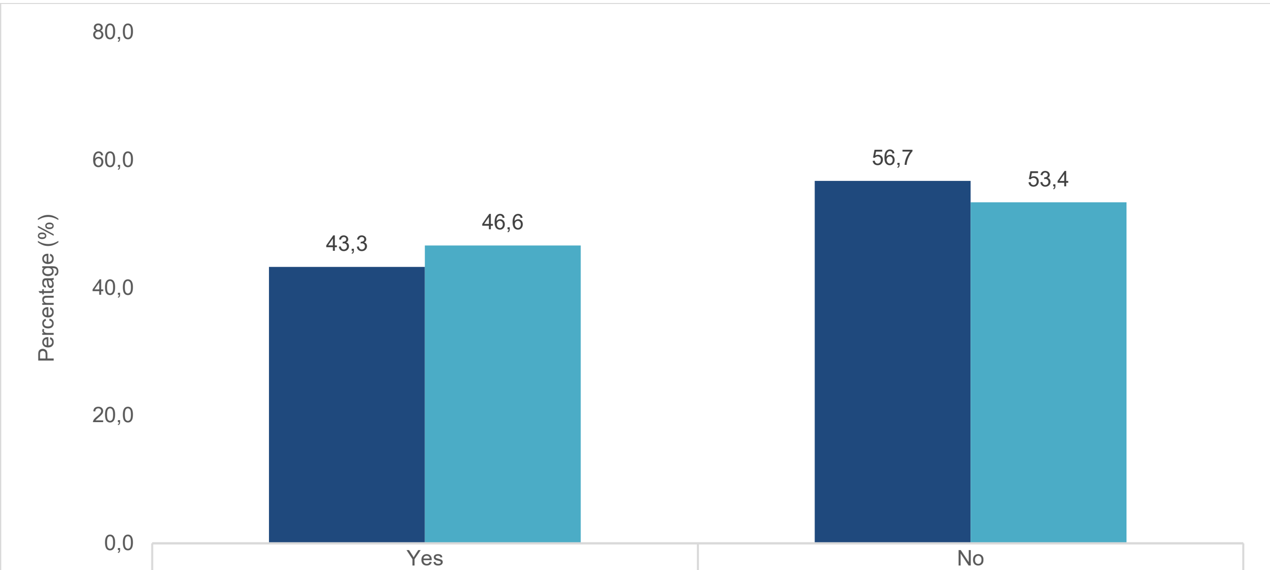
Figure 80 – Feelings of safety when walking alone in their areas of residence when it is dark by geographical location, 2024/25 and 2025/26



*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 80 shows that in 2024/25, there were higher proportions of individuals who felt unsafe walking alone when it is dark for both metro (70,9%) and non-metro areas (57,9%). In 2025/26 individuals residing in metro areas felt more unsafe (71,2%) compared to those living in non-metro areas.

Figure 81 – Percentage of individuals who have done something to protect themselves against crime, 2024/25 and 2025/26



	Yes	No
2024/25	43,3	56,7
2025/26	46,6	53,4

Figure 81 shows that the proportion of individuals who have done something to protect themselves against crime increased from 43,3% in 2024/25 to 46,6% in 2025/26.

Figure 82 – Percentage of individuals who have done something to protect themselves against crime by sex, 2024/25 and 2025/26

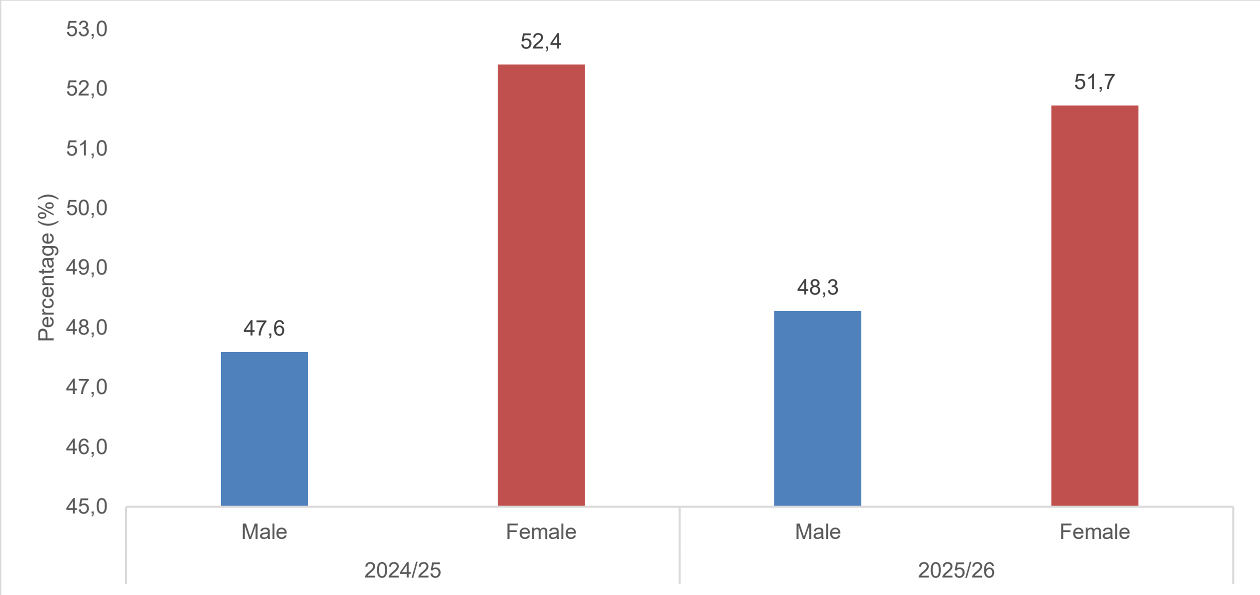


Figure 82 shows that females are more likely to do something to protect themselves against crime than males in both periods. The proportion of females who have done something to protect themselves against crime slightly decreased from 52,4% in 2024/25 to 51,7% in 2025/26. The opposite is observed for males, there is a slight increase in proportions from 47,6% in 2024/25 to 48,3% in 2025/26.

Figure 83 – Percentage of individuals who have done something to protect themselves against crime by age group, 2024/25 and 2025/26

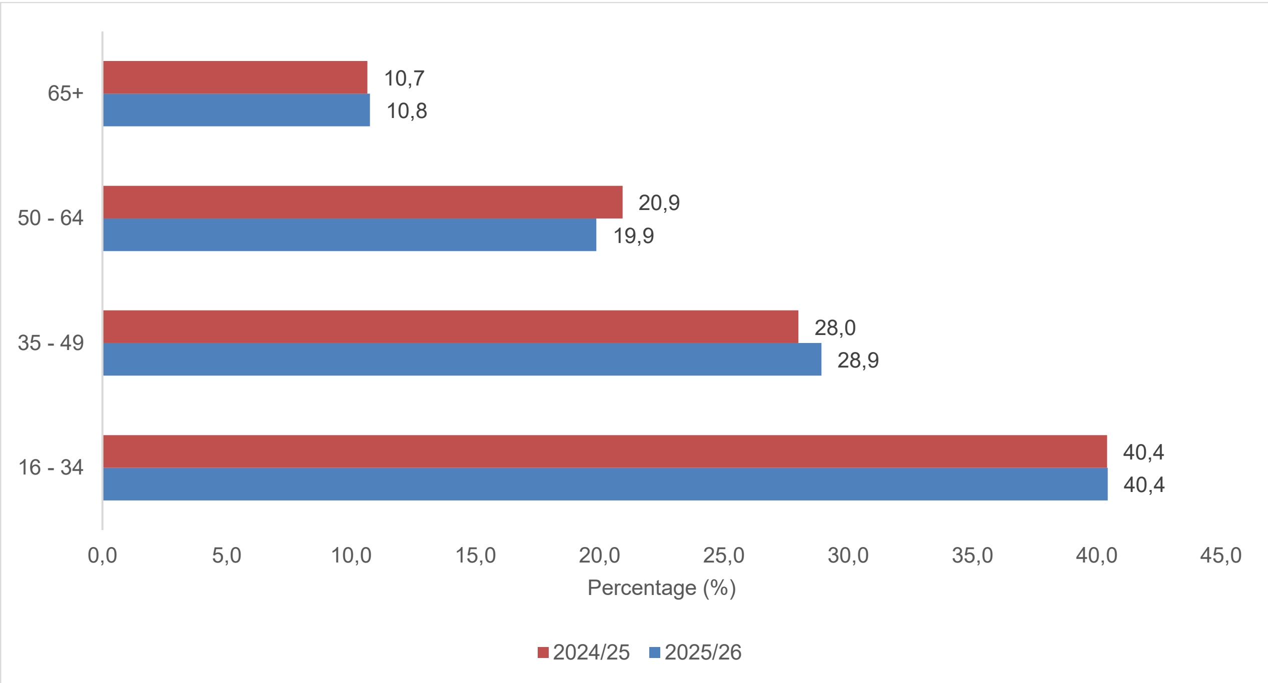


Figure 83 shows that those in the younger age group 16–34 are more likely to do something to protect themselves from crime than the older age groups. The proportions of those aged 16–34 who did something to protect themselves remained constant at 40,4% in both 2024/25 and 2025/26. However, the proportion of those in the age group 50–64 has slightly decreased from 20,9% in 2024/25 to 19,9% in 2025/26.

Figure 84 – Percentage distribution of main thing individuals did to protect themselves from crime, 2024/25 and 2025/26

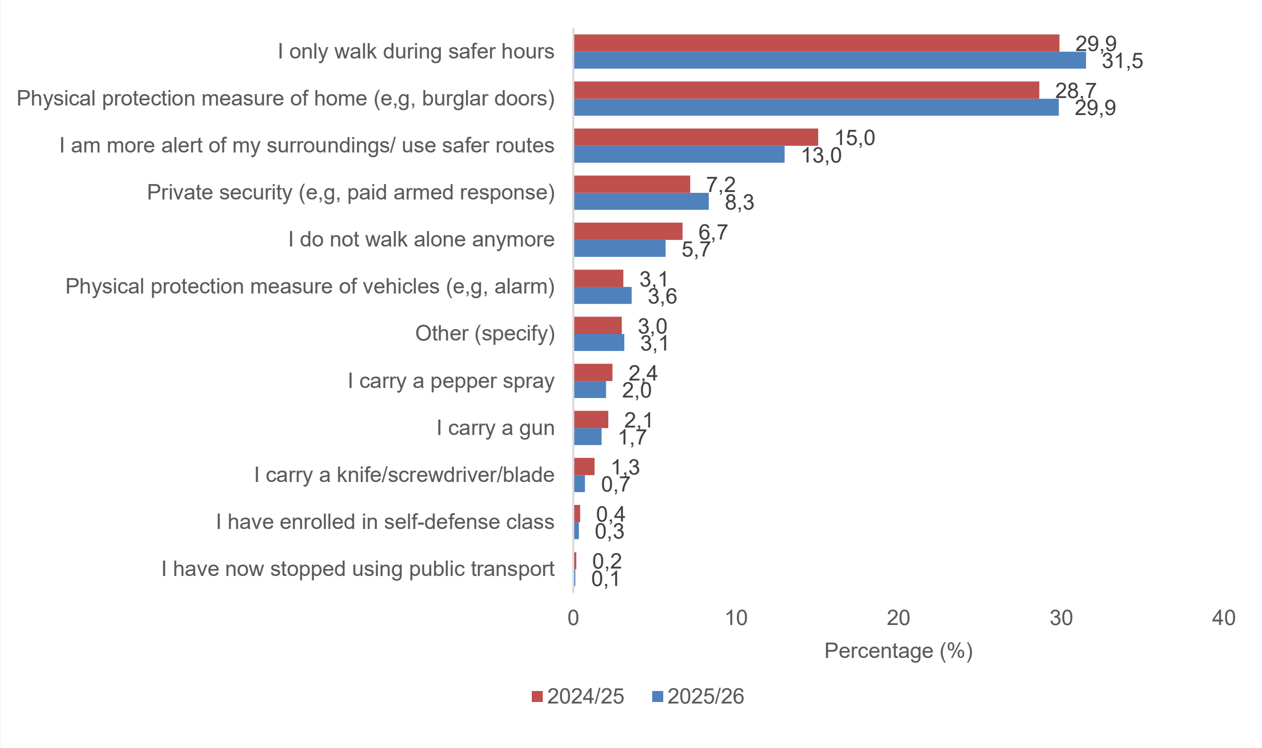


Figure 84 shows that 31,5% of individuals aged 16 and older have resorted to walking during safer hours to protect themselves from crime in 2025/26, this percentage increased from 29,9% in 2024/25. About 29,9% have installed physical protection measures like burglar doors on their homes to protect themselves against crime, the percentage of people who took this measure to protect themselves increased by 1,2 percentage points from 28,7% in 2024/25.

Figure 85 – Percentage of individuals who feel safer after doing something to protect themselves, 2025/26

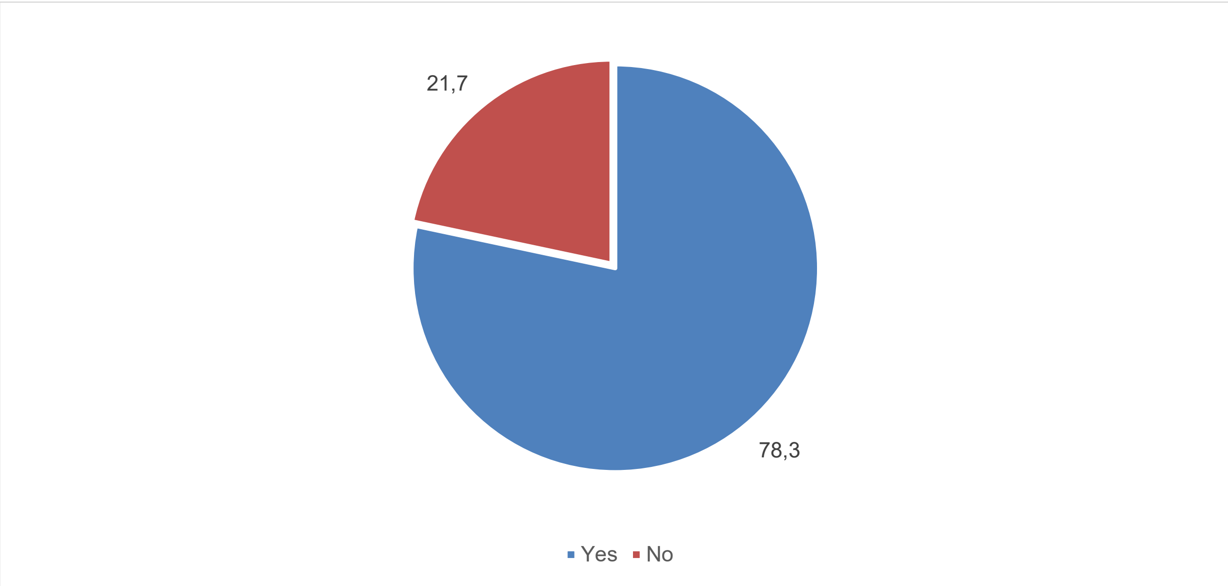


Figure 85 shows that most individuals feel safer after doing something to protect themselves from crime. About 78%(78,3%) felt safer after taking some measures to protect themselves.

Figure 86 – Percentage distribution of reasons why individuals did not do anything to protect themselves from crime, 2024/25 and 2025/26

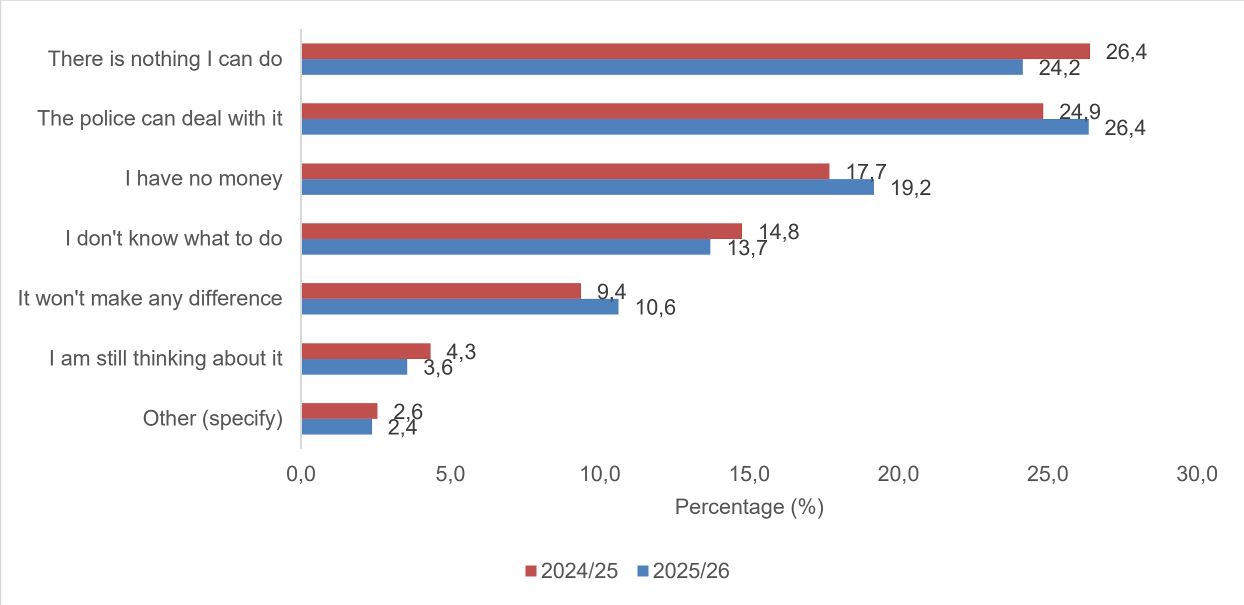


Figure 86 shows reasons why individuals did not do anything to protect themselves from crime in 2024/25 and 2025/26 periods. A slight decrease is observed from 26,4% in 2024/25 to 24,2% in 2025/26 of people aged 16 and older saying there is nothing they can do to protect themselves from crime, while there was a 1,5-percentage point increase in people saying the police can deal with it, and there is also an increase observed for those who indicated 'I have no money' from 17,7% in 2024/25 to 19,2% in 2025/26.

Figure 87 – Percentage distribution of what would individuals do when they see a crime being committed, 2024/25 and 2025/26

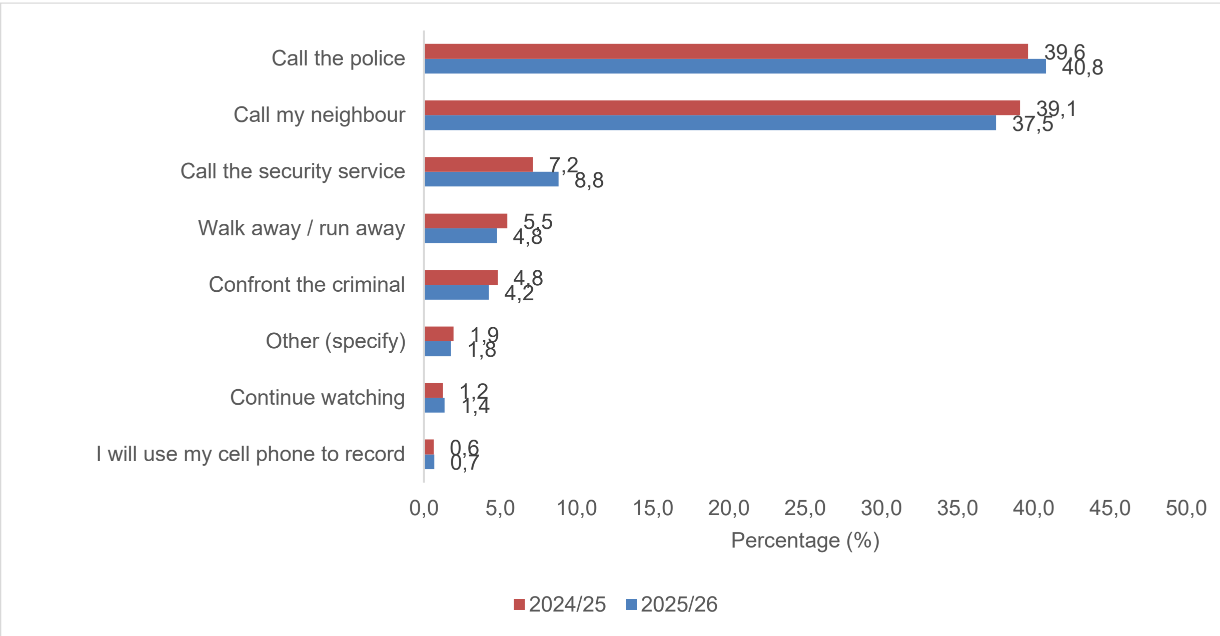


Figure 87 shows a higher percentage (40,8%) of individuals said they would call the police as a first thing they would do if they were to witness a crime being committed in 2025/26, this percentage increased from 39,6% in 2024/25 period. They are closely followed by those who said they would call their neighbour (37,5%). The proportion of individuals who said they would take out their phone and start recording as the crime was being committed remained below one percent, increased slightly from 0,6% in 2024/25 to 0,7% in 2025/26.

6.2 Summary
Feelings of safety have been declining since 2021/22. The percentage of individuals aged 16 and older who felt safe walking alone in their neighbourhoods during the day slightly decrease from 81,0% in 2024/25 to 80,7% in 2025/26. The results show that most individuals felt safer walking alone in their area during the day than when it is dark. Females felt more unsafe than males walking alone when it is dark in 2025/26.

The percentage of individuals aged 16 and older who felt safe walking alone in their neighbourhoods when it is dark slightly increased from 36,1% in 2024/25 to 37,9% in 2025/26. Limpopo recorded the highest proportion of individuals who felt very safe walking alone during the day and when it is dark. Western Cape (30,1%) recorded the highest proportion of individuals who felt unsafe walking alone during the day and Gauteng (73,1%) recorded the highest proportion of individuals who felt unsafe walking alone when it is dark .

The proportion of people who have done something to protect themselves against crime increased from 43,3% in 2024/25 to 46,6% in 2025/26. About 31,5% of individuals aged 16 and older have resorted to walking during safer hours to protect themselves from crime. About 29,9% have installed physical protection measures like burglar doors on their homes to protect themselves against crime. The majority (78,3%) of people felt safer after doing something to protect themselves from crime.

7. General perceptions of individuals on gender norms and societal issues

7.1 Introduction

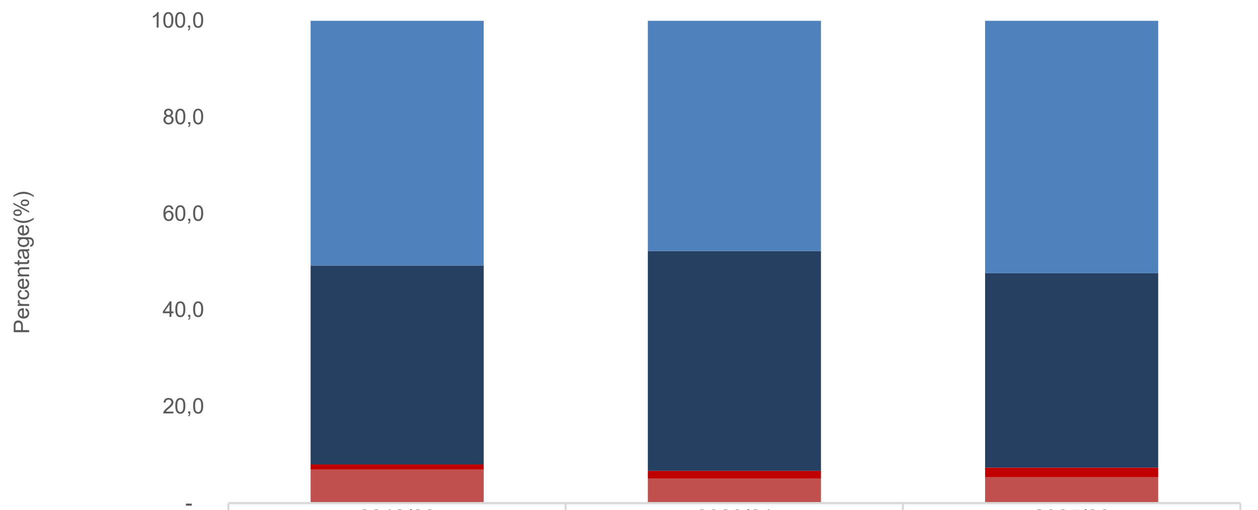
This section looks at a various of societal challenges being faced by people in South Africa. The section further looks at society's perspective on domestic violence against women and children and other social issues. The section ends with a look at social integration and inclusion in communities.

7.2 General perceptions of individuals on several gender norms and societal issues

This subsection looks at the general perceptions of individuals on gender norms and societal issues. The following key statements were adjusted from the World Value Survey (WVS) questions that indicate gender norms (Respondents were asked the extent to which they agreed with these statements);

- Fathers should play a role in raising children
- Women should have the same chance as men of being elected to political office
- Having an income is the best way for a woman to be an independent person
- If a woman earns more money than her man, it is almost certain to cause problems
- When jobs are scarce, employers should give preference to women over men, when filling posts.

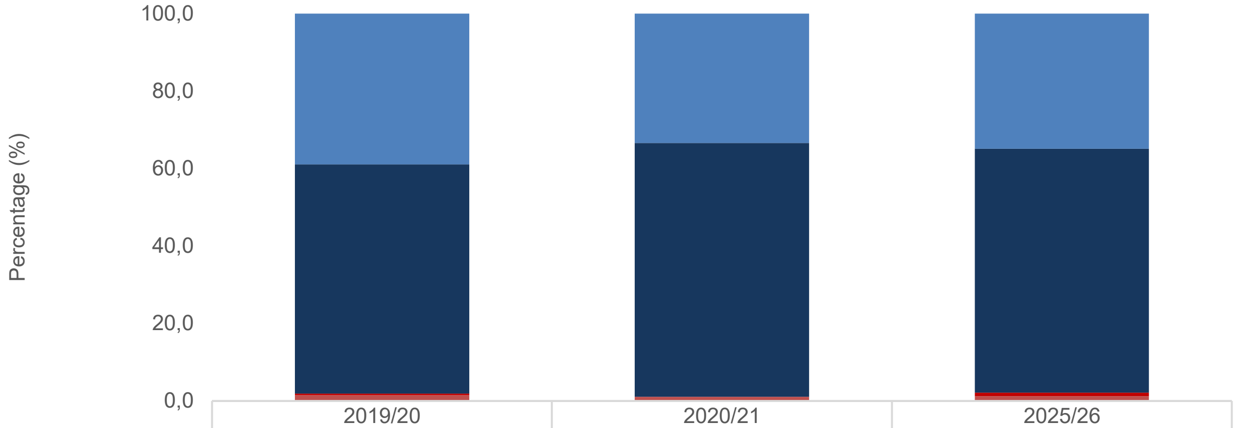
Figure 88 – Percentage of individuals aged 16 years and older who agreed/ not agreed that women should have the same chance as men to be elected to political office, 2019/20, 2020/21 and 2025/26



	2019/20	2020/21	2025/26
Agree	50,7	47,7	52,3
Strongly agree	41,3	45,6	40,3
Strongly disagree	1,1	1,6	2,0
Disagree	7,0	5,1	5,4

Figure 88 shows that in 2025/26 individuals aged 16 years and older agree (52,3%) that women should have the same chance to be elected to political office. This is a slight increase from 2020/21 (47,7%) reporting period. There is a steady increase in those who strongly disagree that women should have the same chance as men to be elected to be elected to political office from 1,1% in 2019/20 and 1,6% in 2020/21 to 2,0% in 2025/26.

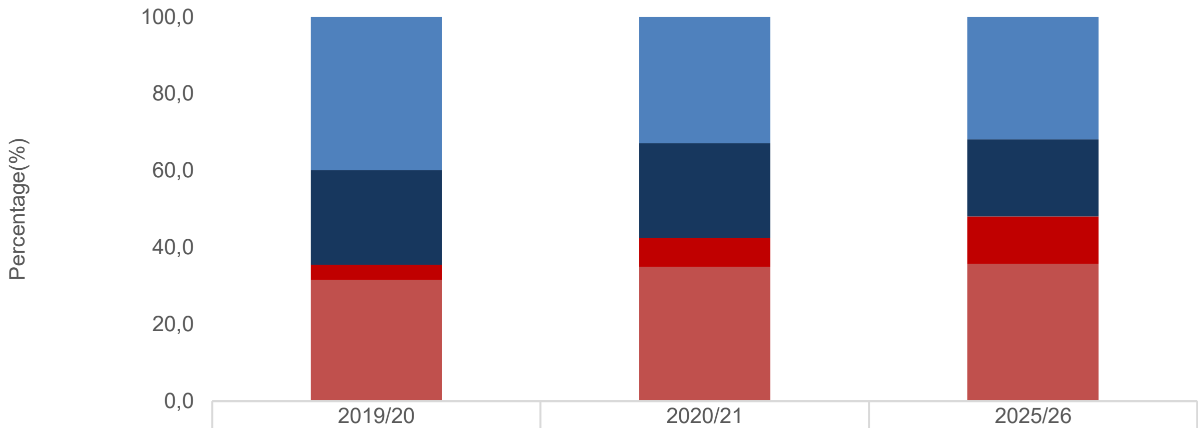
Figure 89 – Percentage of individuals aged 16 years and older who agreed/ not agreed that Fathers should play a role in raising children, 2019/20, 2020/21 and 2025/26



	2019/20	2020/21	2025/26
Agree	38,9	33,4	34,9
Strongly agree	59,1	65,5	63,0
Strongly disagree	0,5	0,1	0,8
Disagree	1,5	1,0	1,3

Figure 89 shows that in 2025/26 individuals aged 16 years and older (63,0%) strongly agrees that fathers should play a role in raising children. The figure decreased from 2020/21 (65,5%) with 2,5 percentage points.

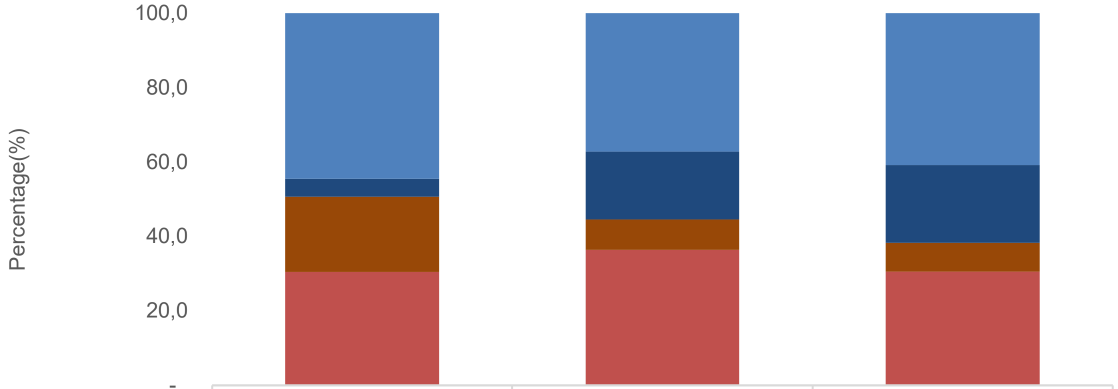
Figure 90 – Percentage of individuals aged 16 years and older who agreed/ not agreed that when jobs are scarce, employers should give preference to women over men, when filling posts, 2019/20, 2020/21 and 2025/26



	2019/20	2020/21	2025/26
Agree	39,9	32,8	31,9
Strongly agree	24,6	24,8	20,1
Strongly disagree	4,0	7,5	12,3
Disagree	31,5	34,9	35,8

Figure 90 shows that in 2025/26 over a third (35,8%) of individuals aged 16 years and older disagree that when jobs are scarce, employers should give preference to women over men which has been increasing over the previous two reporting periods, 2019/20 (31,5%) and 2020/21 (34,9%). Meanwhile, those that agreed with the statement has been decreasing from 39,9% in 2019/20 and 32,8% in 2020/21 to 31,9% in 2025/26.

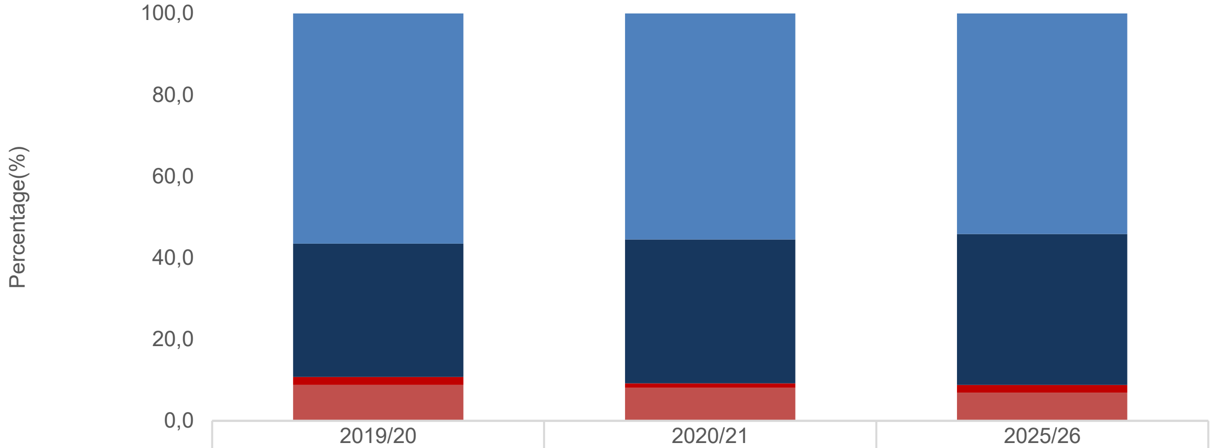
Figure 91 – Percentage of individuals aged 16 years and older who agreed/ not agreed that if a woman earns more money than her man, it is almost certain to cause problems, 2019/20, 2020/21 and 2025/26



	2019/20	2020/21	2025/26
Agree	44,5	37,2	40,8
Strongly agree	4,8	18,3	20,9
Strongly disagree	20,2	8,2	7,7
Disagree	30,4	36,4	30,6

Figure 91 shows that in 2025/26 over a third (40,8%) of individuals aged 16 years and older agrees that if a woman earn more money than her man, it is almost certain to cause problems which decreased from 44,5% in 2019/20 to 37,2% in 2020/21.

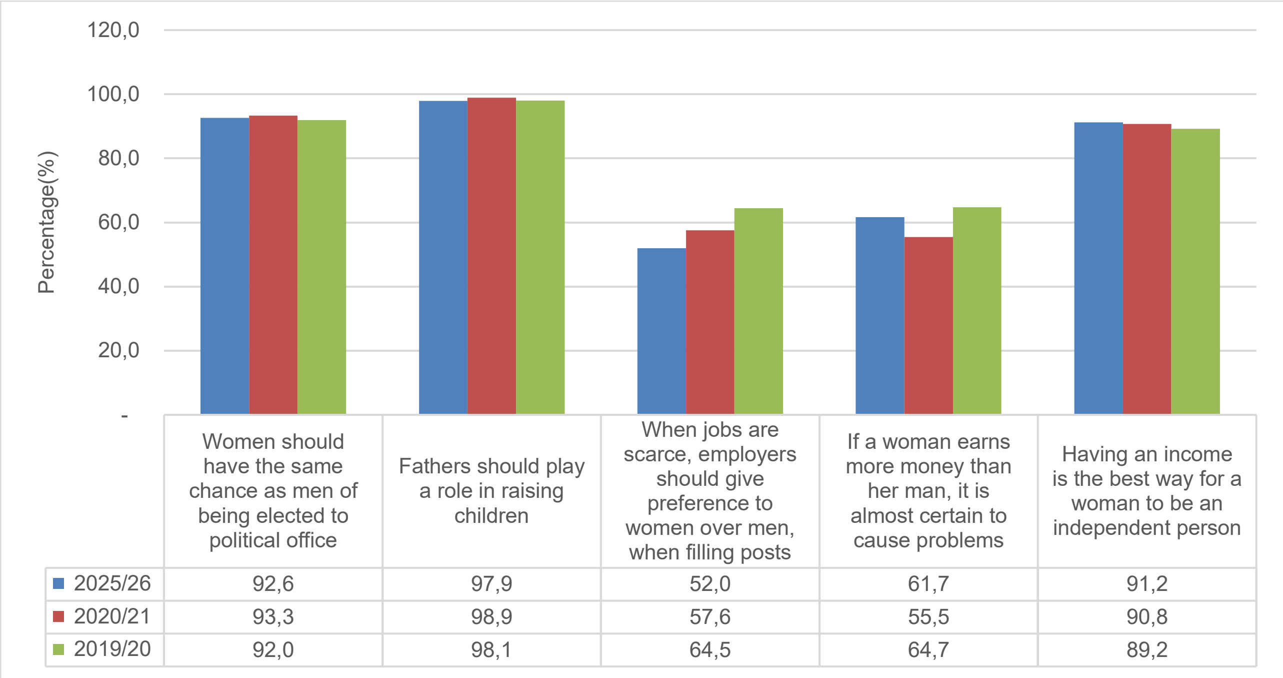
Figure 92 – Percentage of individuals aged 16 years and older who agreed/ not agreed that having an income is the best way for a woman to be an independent person, 2019/20, 2020/21 and 2025/26



	2019/20	2020/21	2025/26
Agree	56,5	55,5	54,1
Strongly agree	32,7	35,3	37,1
Strongly disagree	2,0	1,1	1,9
Disagree	8,8	8,1	6,9

Figure 92 shows that in 2025/26 about 54% (54,1%) of individuals aged 16 years and older agree or strongly agreed (37,1%) that having an income is the best way for a woman to be independent. However, the proportion have decreased from previous reporting periods.

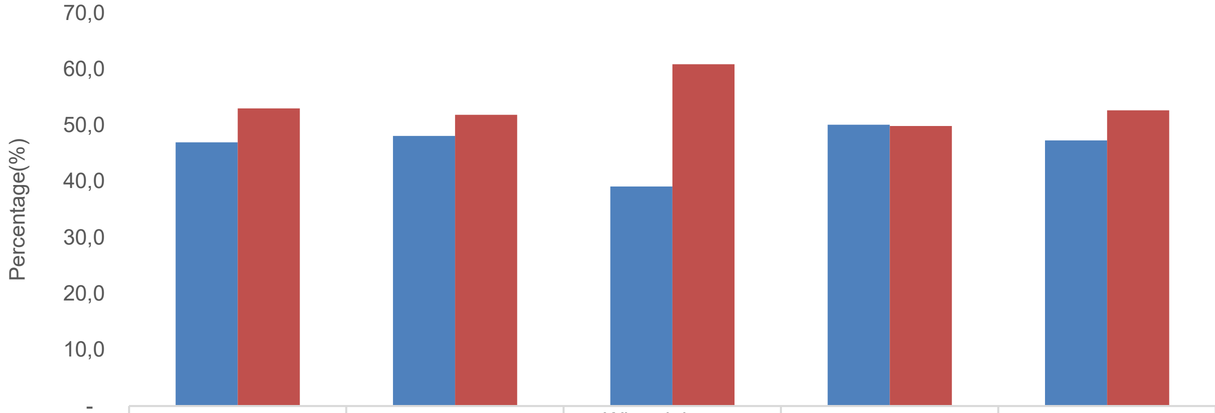
Figure 93 – Percentage of individuals aged 16 years and older who agreed/ strongly agreed with the following statements on gender roles and equality,2019/20, 2020/21 and 2025/26



	Women should have the same chance as men of being elected to political office	Fathers should play a role in raising children	When jobs are scarce, employers should give preference to women over men, when filling posts	If a woman earns more money than her man, it is almost certain to cause problems	Having an income is the best way for a woman to be an independent person
2025/26	92,6	97,9	52,0	61,7	91,2
2020/21	93,3	98,9	57,6	55,5	90,8
2019/20	92,0	98,1	64,5	64,7	89,2

Figure 93 shows a consistently high level of support of individual 16 years and older, exceeding 90% across the 2019/20, 2020/21 and 2025/26 reporting periods for the statements that 'Women should have the same chance as men of being elected to political office' and 'Fathers should play a role in raising children'. In contrast just over a half of individuals agreed with other statements.

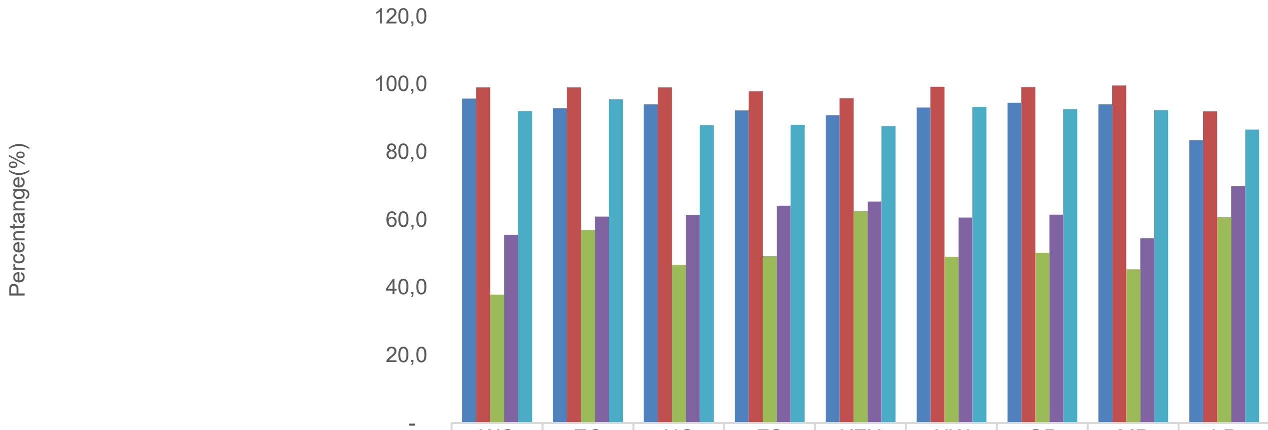
Figure 94 – Percentage of individuals aged 16 years and older who agreed/ strongly agreed with the following statements on gender roles and equality by sex, 2025/26



	Women should have the same chance as men of being elected to political office	Fathers should play a role in raising childre	When jobs are scarce, employers should give preference to women over men, when filling posts	If a woman earns more money than her man, it is almost certain to cause problems	Having an income is the best way for a woman to be an independent person
Male	47,0	48,1	39,1	50,1	47,3
Female	53,0	51,9	60,9	49,9	52,7

Figure 94 shows that in 2025/26 over 60% (60,9%) of females aged 16 years and older agree that when jobs are scarce, employers should give preferences to women over men when filling posts. Just below half (48,1%) of males think that fathers should play a role in raising children while 51,9% female counterpart agreed that they should.

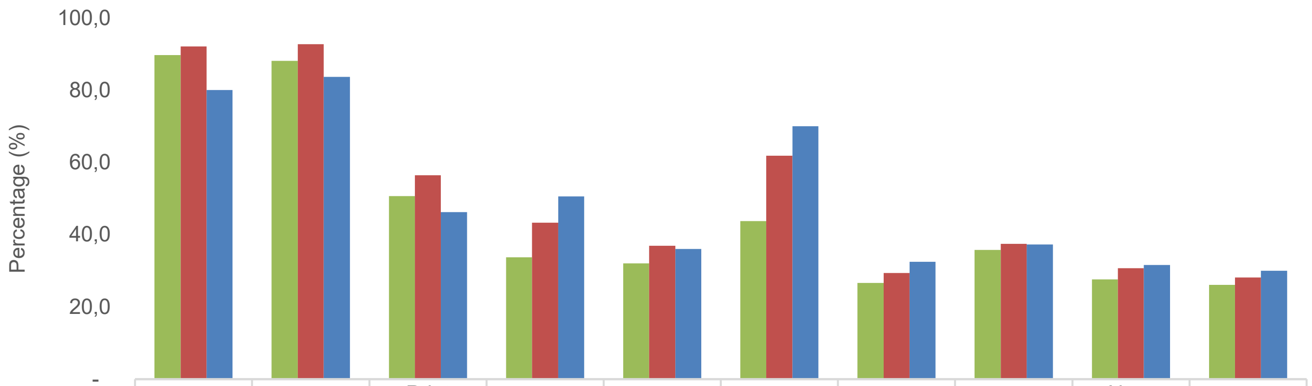
Figure 95 – Percentage of individuals aged 16 years and older who agreed/ strongly agreed with the following statements on gender roles and equality by Province, 2025/26



	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP
Women should have the same chance as men of being elected to political office	95,8	93,0	94,1	92,3	90,9	93,1	94,5	94,1	83,5
Fathers should play a role in raising childre	99,1	99,1	99,1	98,0	95,9	99,2	99,1	99,6	92,0
When jobs are scarce, employers should give preference to women over men, when filling posts	37,9	57,0	46,7	49,3	62,5	49,1	50,3	45,4	60,8
If a woman earns more money than her man, it is almost certain to cause problems	55,6	61,0	61,4	64,2	65,4	60,7	61,6	54,5	69,9
Having an income is the best way for a woman to be an independent person	92,1	95,6	88,0	88,0	87,7	93,3	92,7	92,4	86,6

Figure 95 shows over 90% of individuals aged 16 years and older, agree/ strongly agree that women should have the same chance as men of being elected to political office in eight provinces except Limpopo. In most provinces (8 out of 9), there were less individuals that agreed with the statement ‘when jobs are scarce, employers should give preference to women over men’, only Limpopo have most (60,8%) individuals agreeing.

Figure 96 – Percentage of individuals aged 16 years and older on whether they have ever seen or heard any campaigns about violence against women and children in any of the following platforms or institutions, 2019/20, 2020/21 and 2025/26



	Radio	Television	Print media (Newspaper, magazine, pamphlet)	Internet	Billboards	Social media	Road show campaigns	Religious institutions	Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO)	Community based organisations
2019/20	89,8	88,2	50,7	33,7	32,1	43,8	26,6	35,8	27,6	26,2
2020/21	92,2	92,8	56,5	43,3	36,9	61,9	29,4	37,5	30,7	28,2
2025/26	80,1	83,8	46,3	50,7	36,0	70,1	32,5	37,3	31,6	30,1

Figure 96 shows that almost 80% of individuals aged 16 years and older have heard campaigns about violence against women and children from the radio and television in 2025/26. This trend was observed in 2019/20 and 2020/21 periods. The use of social media platforms has increased steadily from 43,8% in 2019/20 to 70,1% in 2025/26. In contrast the use of religious platforms has remained relatively constant at just over a third during the three reporting periods.

Figure 97 – Percentage of individuals aged 16 years and older by whom they confide in when they have personal or family problems, 2020/21 and 2025/26

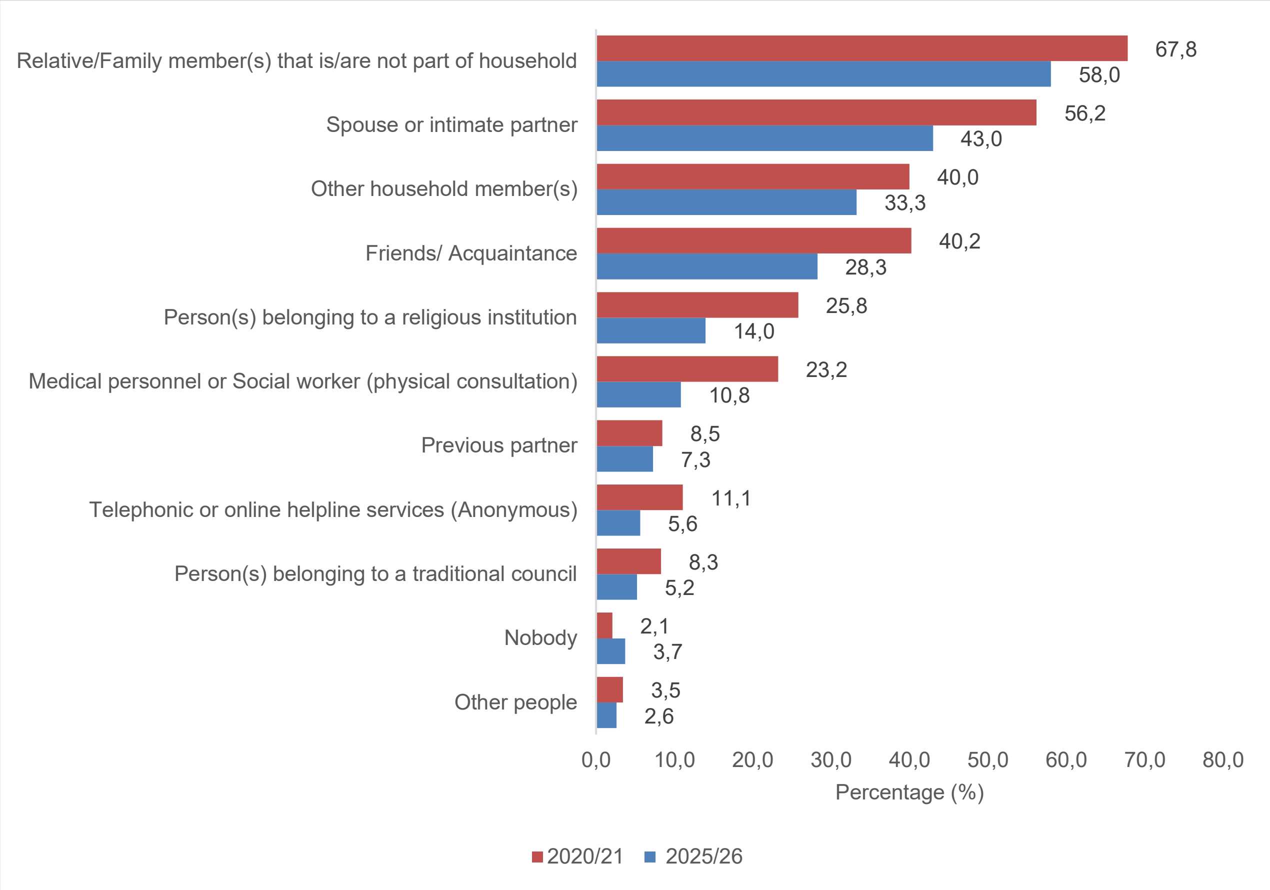


Figure 97 shows that individuals aged 16 years and older indicated they confide mostly in a relative/family member(s) who is/are not part of the household. This has remained the most common source of support for individuals although there has been a decline between 2020/21 (67,8%) and 2025/26 (58,0%). There was an increase in the proportion of individuals who do not confide in anyone.

Figure 98 – Percentage of individuals aged 16 years and older by whom they confide in when they have personal or family problems, by sex in 2025/26

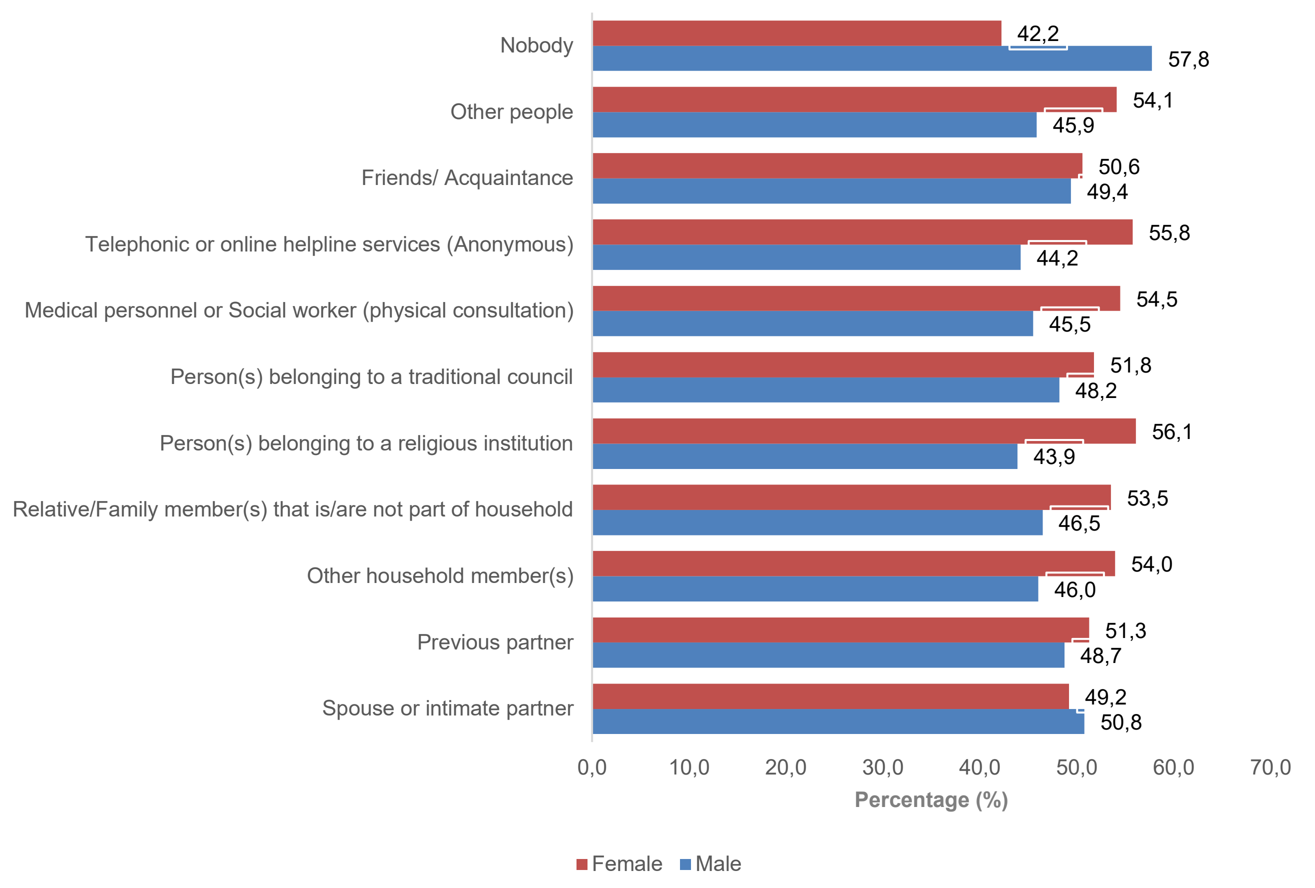


Figure 98 shows that individuals aged 16 years and older females indicated they confide more to person(s) belonging to a religious institution (56,1%), followed by telephonic or online helpline services(anonymous) (55,8%). While the male counterparts indicated they do not confide in anyone (57,8%), followed by confiding to spouse or intimate partner (50,8%).

7.3 Perception on act of violence

This subsection explores general perceptions regarding individual responses to societal issues, such as acts of violence. Respondents were asked the extent to which they agreed/ disagreed with these statements.

Figure 99 – Percentage of individuals aged 16 years and older who agree/ disagree that all kinds of violence against women and/or children should be reported, 2020/21 and 2025/26

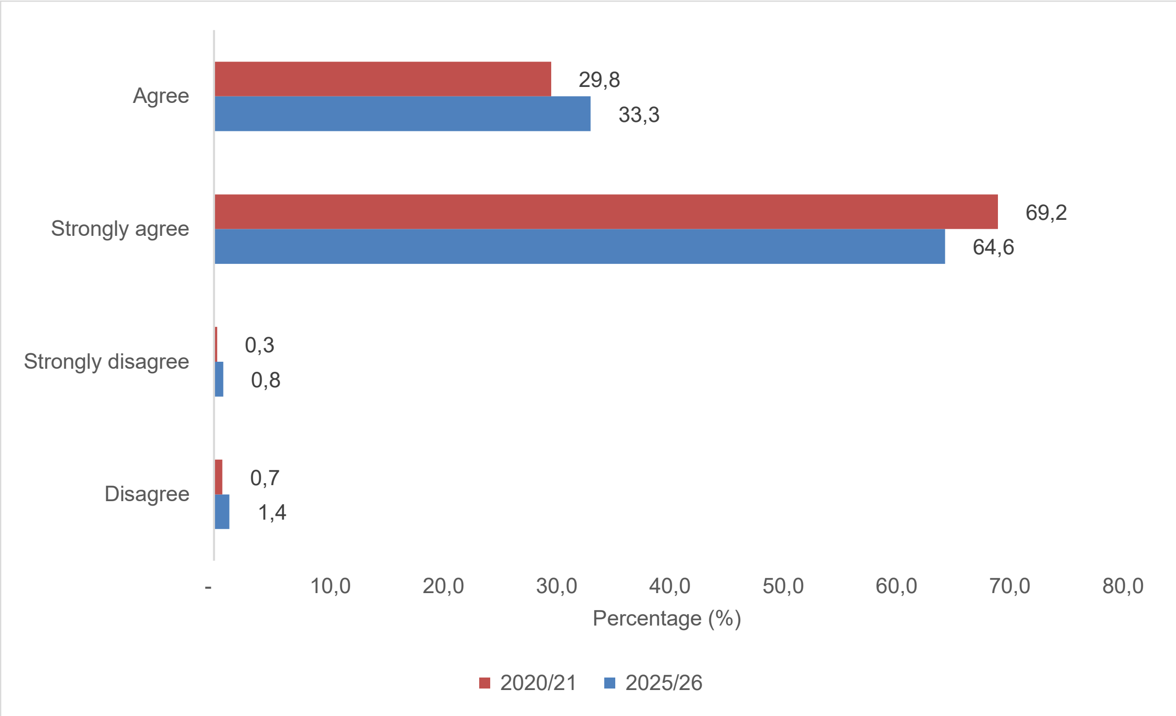


Figure 99 shows two-thirds of individuals aged 16 years and older strongly agreed that all kinds of violence against women and or children should be reported in both 2020/21 and 2025/26.

Figure 100 – Percentage of individuals aged 16 years and older who agree/ disagree if they witnessed an incident(s) of domestic violence at a neighbour's or friend's, they would call the police, 2020/21 and 2025/26

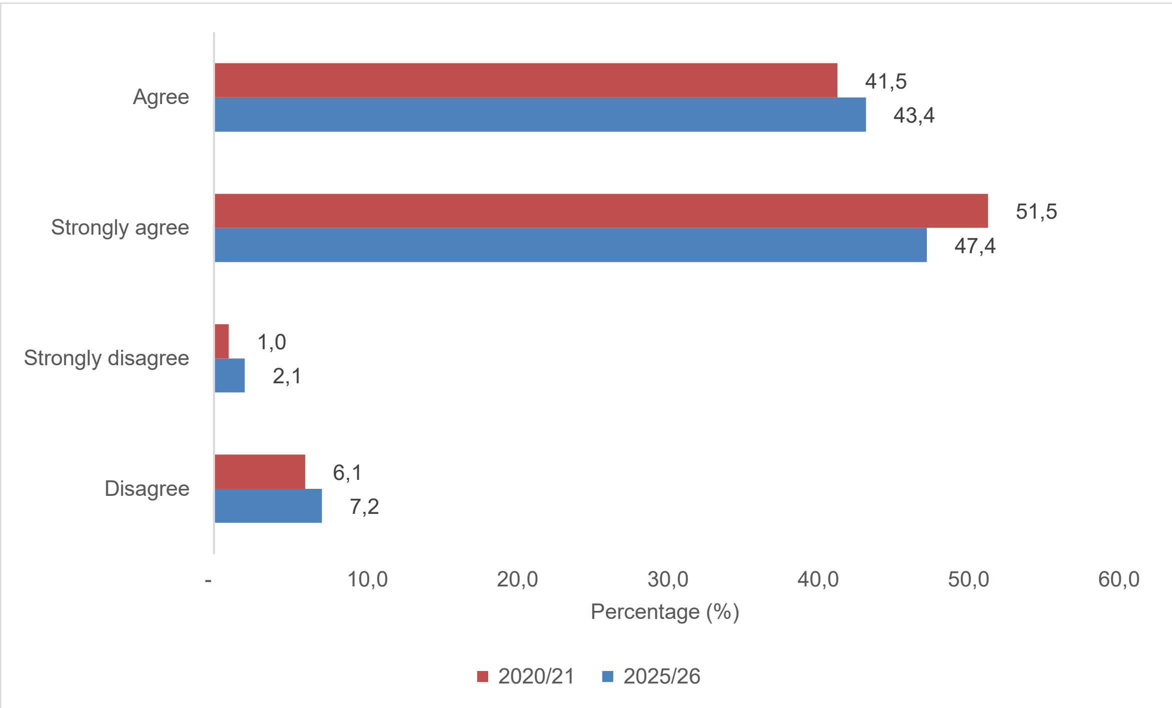


Figure 100 shows that about half of individuals aged 16 years and older strongly agree that if they witness an incident(s) of domestic violence at a neighbour's or friend's, they will call the police in both 2020/21 and 2025/26.

Figure 101 – Percentage of individuals aged 16 years and older who agree/ not agree if you witnessed an incident(s) of domestic violence at a neighbour's or friend's, you would personally intervene, 2020/21 and 2025/26

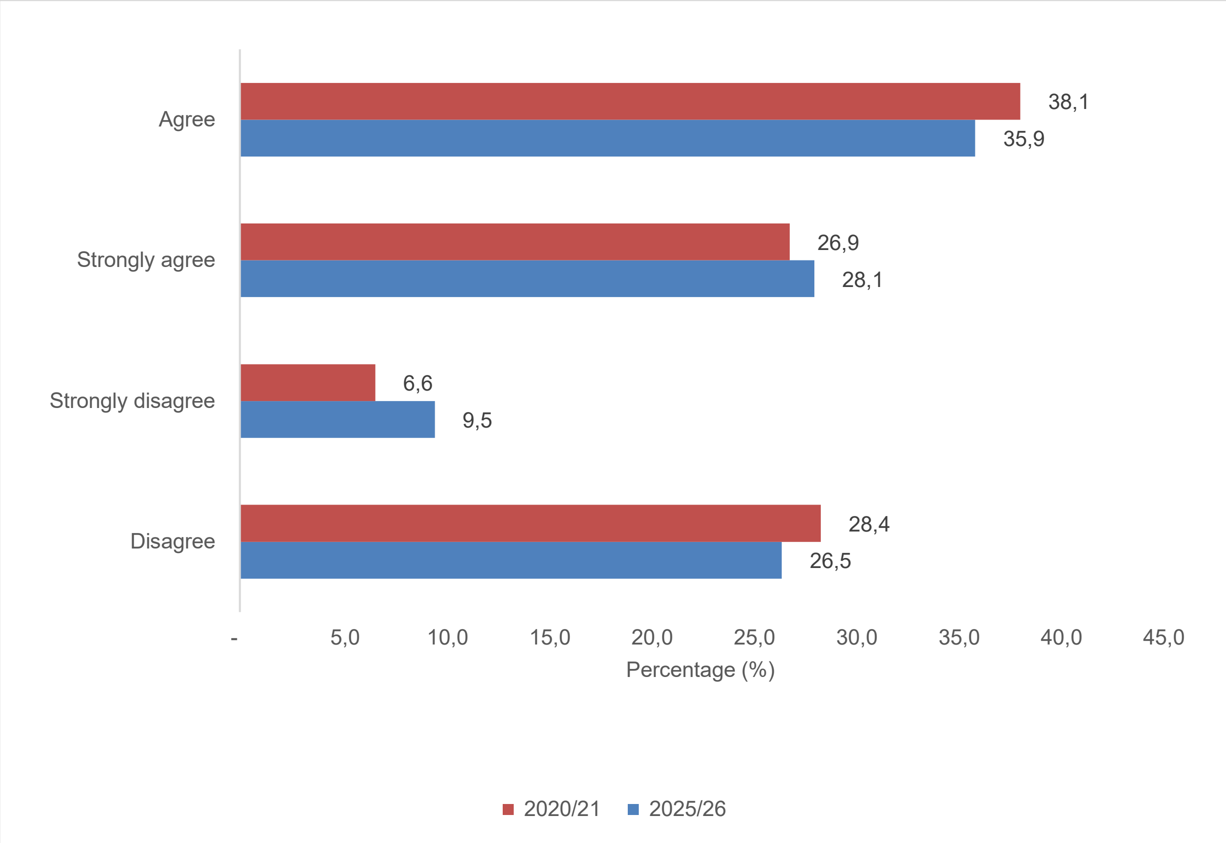


Figure 101 shows just over a third of individuals aged 16 years and older agree if they witnessed an incident(s) of domestic violence at a neighbour or friend's they would personally intervene in both 2020/21 and 2025/26 reporting periods.

Figure 102 – Percentage of individuals aged 16 years and older who agree/ disagree if they witnessed an incident(s) of domestic violence at a neighbour's or friend's, they would mobilise the community to intervene, 2020/21 and 2025/26

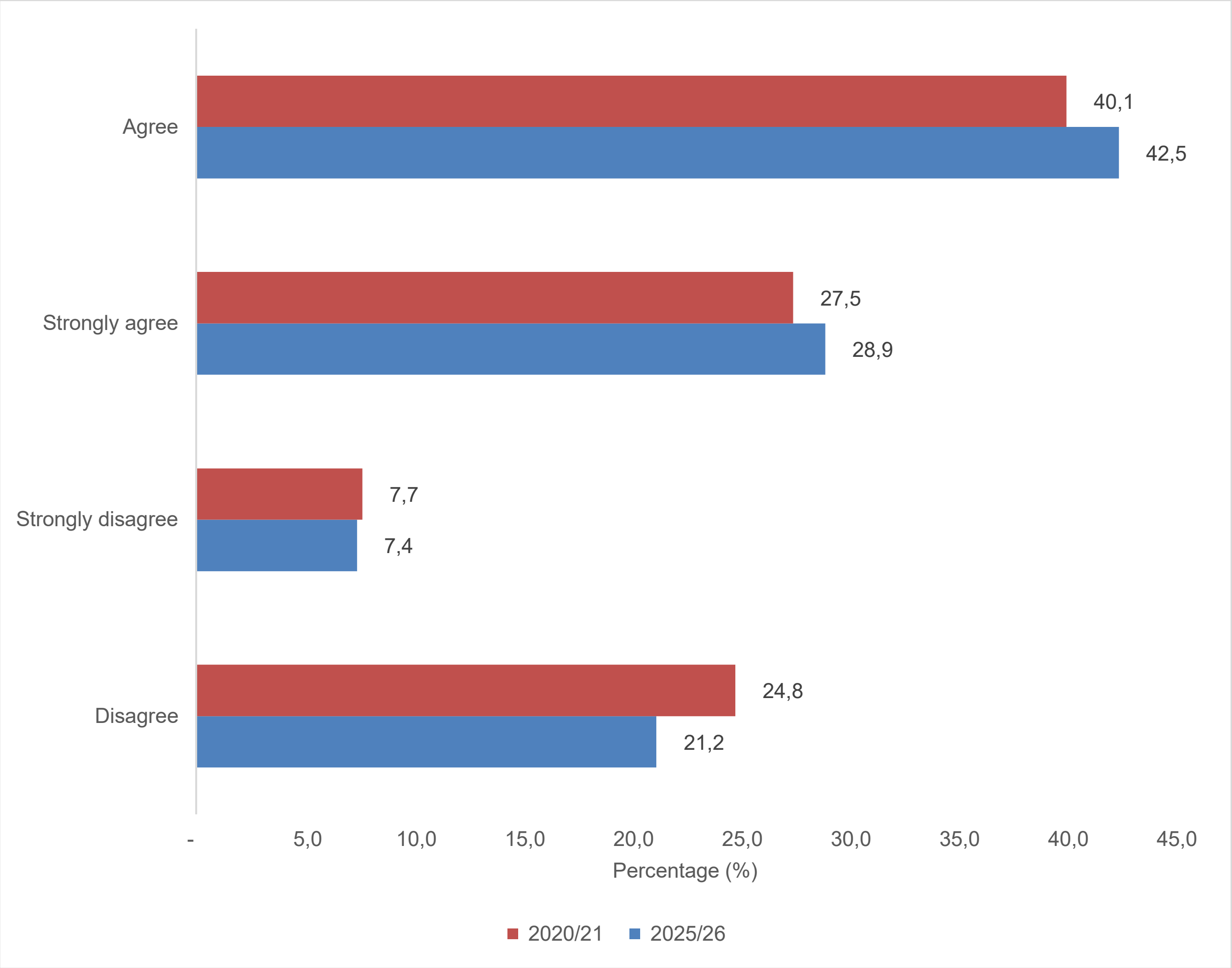


Figure 102 shows a higher proportion of individuals aged 16 years and older agree/ strongly agreed if they witnessed an incident(s) of domestic violence at a neighbour's or friends, they would mobilise the community to intervene.

Figure 103 – Percentage of individuals aged 16 years and older on their opinion if they noticed a male friend insulting or verbally abusing a woman he was in a relationship with, 2020/21 and 2025/26

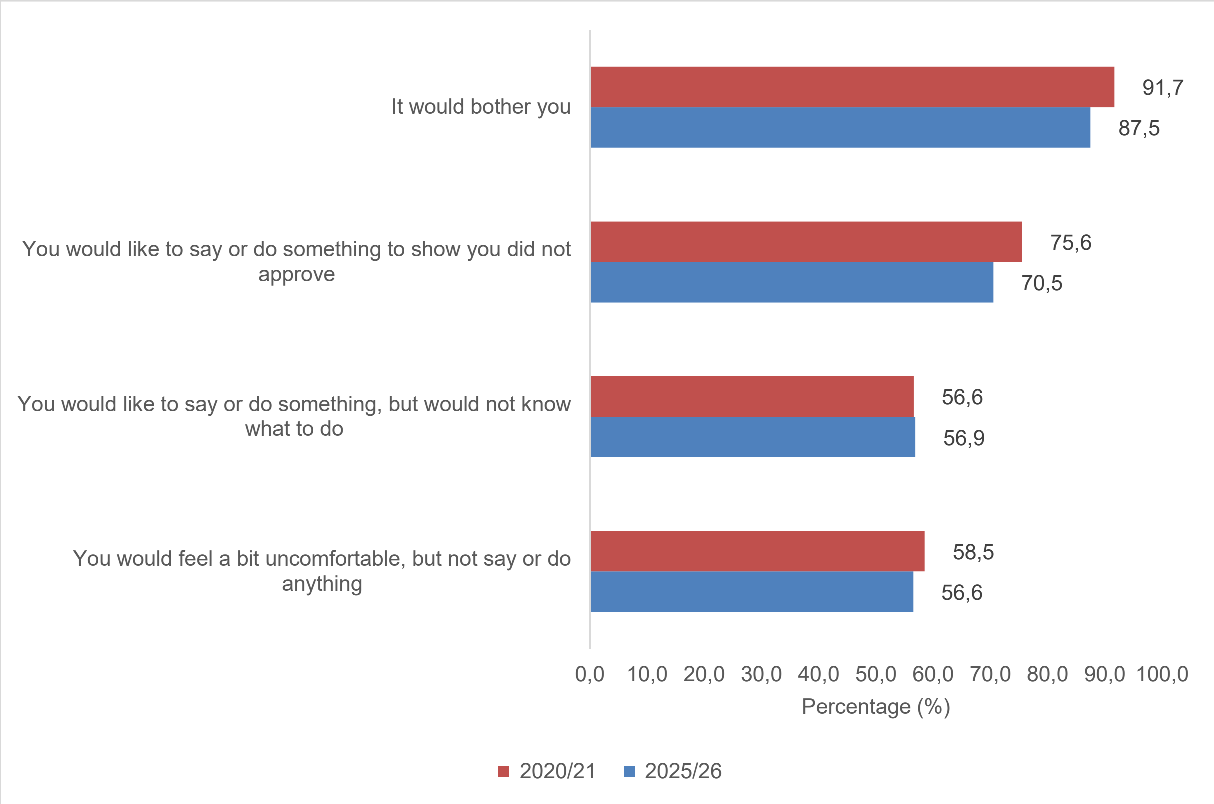
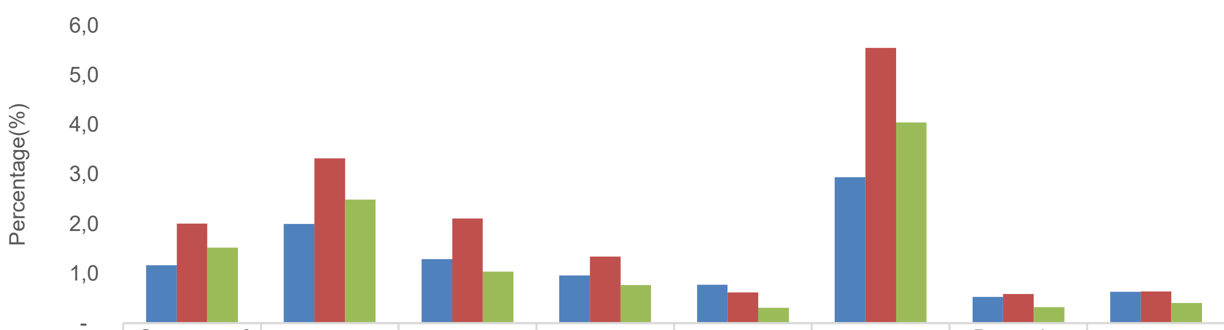


Figure 103 shows about 88% (87,5%) of individuals aged 16 years and older indicated that if they noticed a male friend insulting or verbally abusing a woman, they are in a relationship with they will be bothered, followed by those that said they would do something to show they did not approve. There is a slight increase on those that indicated they would like to say or do something but would not know what to from 56,6% in 2020/21 to 56,9% in 2025/26.

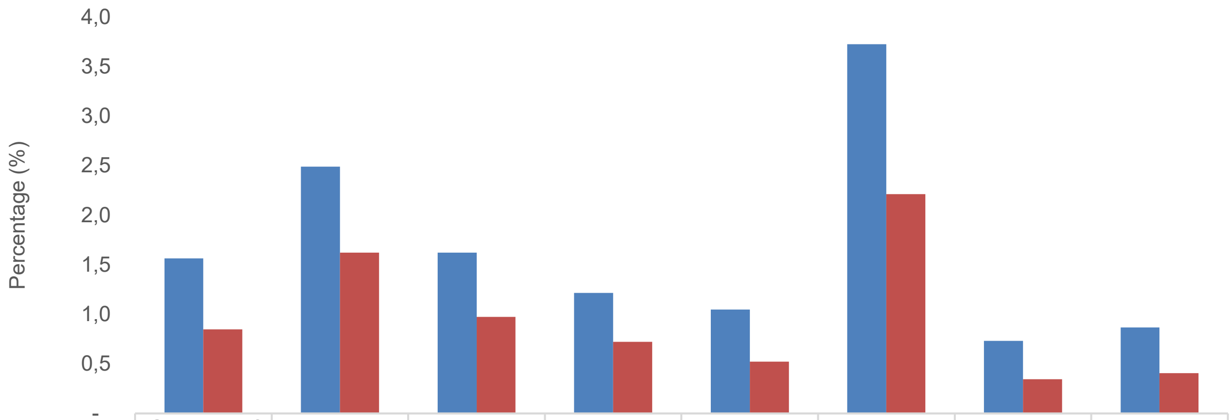
Figure 104 – Percentage of individuals aged 16 years and older on which situations they think it is acceptable for a man/ husband to hit or beat his woman/ wife, 2019/20, 2020/21 and 2025/26



	Goes out of the house without telling him	Neglects children	Argues with him	Refuses to have sex with him	Refuse to give him money	Has sex with another man/ woman	Burns the food/ cook the wrong food	Wants to end the relationship
2025/26	1,2	2,0	1,3	1,0	0,8	2,9	0,5	0,6
2020/21	2,0	3,3	2,1	1,3	0,6	5,6	0,6	0,6
2019/20	1,5	2,5	1,0	0,8	0,3	4,0	0,3	0,4

Figure 104 shows the perceptions and attitudes of persons aged 16 years and older on which situation is acceptable for a man/husband to hit or beat his woman/wife in 2019/20, 2020/21 and 2025/26. In 2025/26, less than 3% of the individuals indicated there is a situation that is acceptable for a man to beat his woman/wife, with 2,9% indicating if a woman/wife has sex with another man/woman and 1,3% if he argues with him. Overall, the proportion of individuals 16 years and above who believe it is acceptable for a man/husband to hit or beat his woman/wife has decreased between 2020/21 and 2025/26 except in two situations ‘refuse to give him money’ and ‘wants to end the relationship’.

Figure 105 – Percentage of individuals aged 16 years and older on which situations they think it is acceptable for a man/ husband to hit or beat his woman/ wife by sex, 2025/26



	Goes out of the house without telling him	Neglects children	Argues with him	Refuses to have sex with him	Refuse to give him money	Has sex with another man/ woman	Burns the food/ cook the wrong food	Wants to end the relationship
Male	1,6	2,5	1,6	1,2	1,0	3,7	0,7	0,9
Female	0,8	1,6	1,0	0,7	0,5	2,2	0,3	0,4

Figure 105 shows the perceptions and attitudes of persons aged 16 years and older on which situation is acceptable for a man/husband to hit or beat his woman/wife by sex. About 4% (3,7%) of men supports the statement that it is acceptable to hit or beat a woman when she has sex with another man or with another women follow by when she neglects children 2,5%.

Figure 106 – Percentage of individuals aged 16 years and older by what they think causes violence against women and children, 2025/26

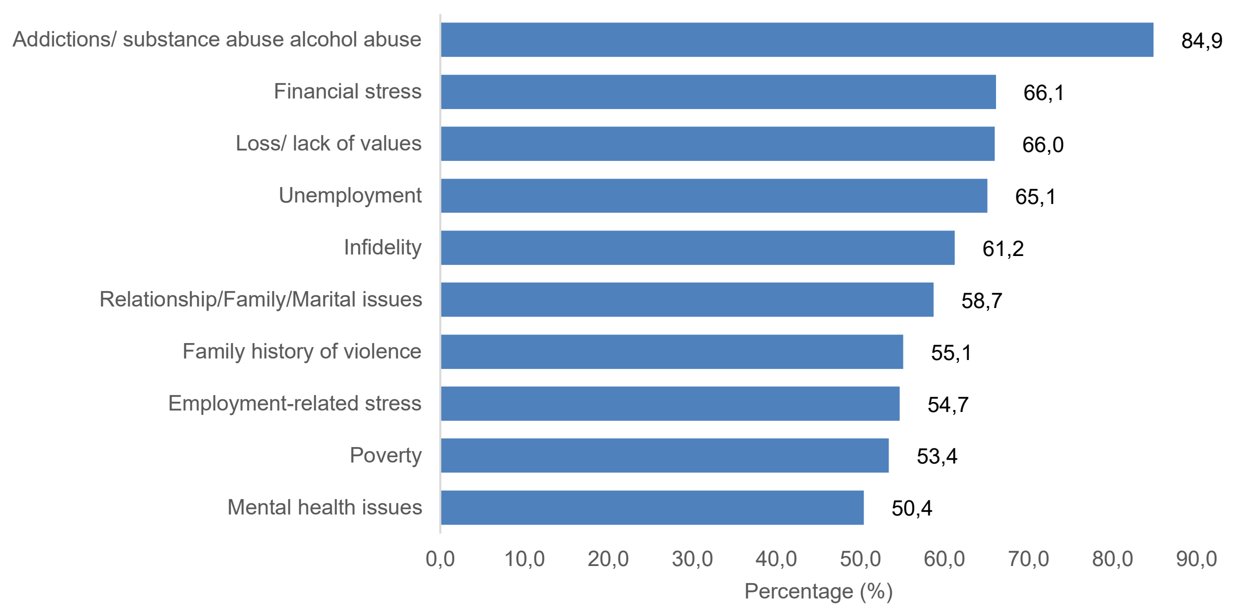


Figure 106 shows percentage of what individuals think causes violence against women and children. A higher proportion (84,9%) of individuals aged 16 years and older think addictions/ substance abuse/ alcohol abuse is the top reason that causes violence against women and children, followed by those who indicated that financial stress (66,1%) and loss or lack of values (66,0%).

Figure 107 – Percentage of individuals aged 16 years and older by what they think causes violence against women and children by sex, 2025/26

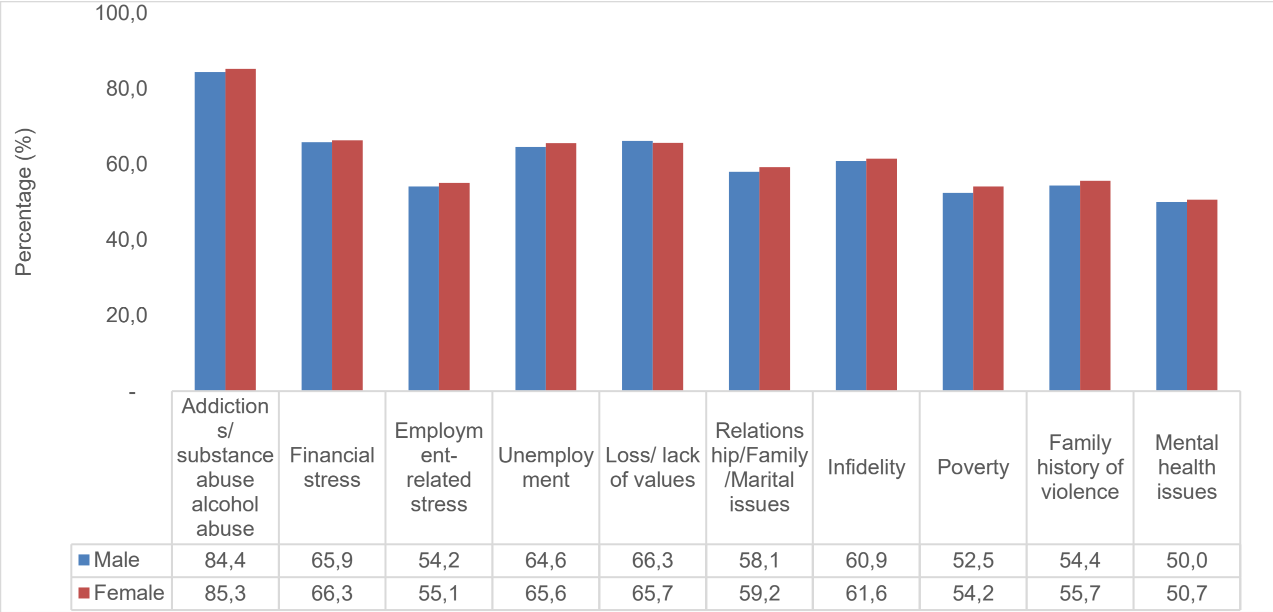


Figure 107 shows a higher proportion over 84,0% of both males and females aged 16 years and older indicated that the reason that causes violence against women and children in 2025/26 is addictions/ substance abuse/ alcohol abuse, followed by financial stress 66% in 2025/26.

Figure 108 – Percentage of individuals aged 16 years and older on whether gender-based violence has increased/decreased or stayed the same, 2020/21 and 2025/26

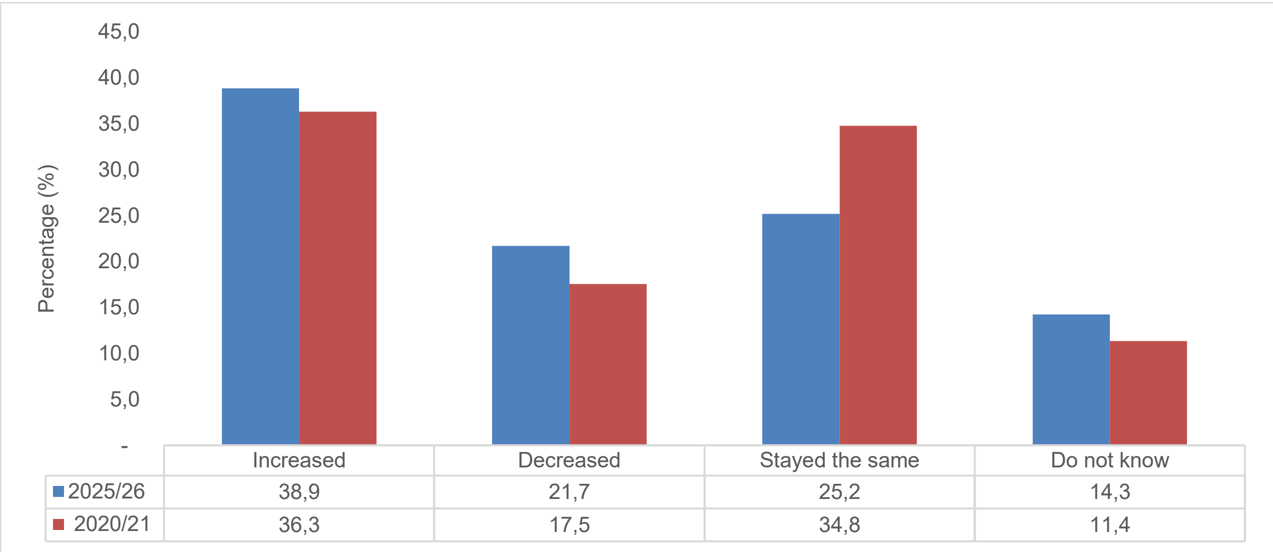


Figure 108 shows a slight increase in individuals aged 16 years and older that indicates that gender-based violence in their areas has increased from 36,3% in 2020/21 to 38,9% in 2025/26. There was a decline in individuals that indicated that gender-based violence stayed the same from 34,8% in 2020/21 to 25,2% in 2025/26.

Figure 109 – Percentage of individuals aged 16 years and older who, in their opinion, believe that most acts of violence against women and children are committed by specific perpetrators, 2025/26

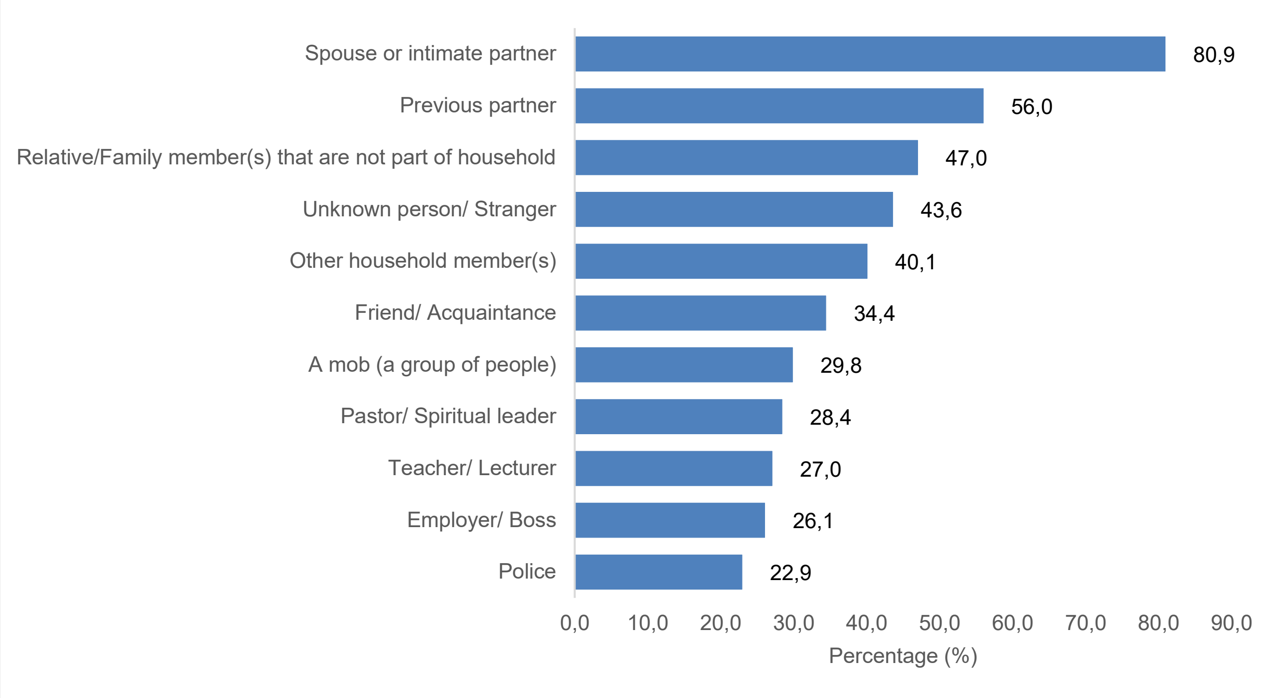


Figure 109 shows a higher proportion (80,9%) of individuals aged 16 years and older that believe most acts of violence against women and children are committed by a spouse or intimate partner followed by previous partner with 56,0% in 2025/26.

Figure 110 – Percentage of individuals aged 16 years and older who, in their opinion, believe that most acts of violence against women and children are committed by specific perpetrators by sex, 2025/26

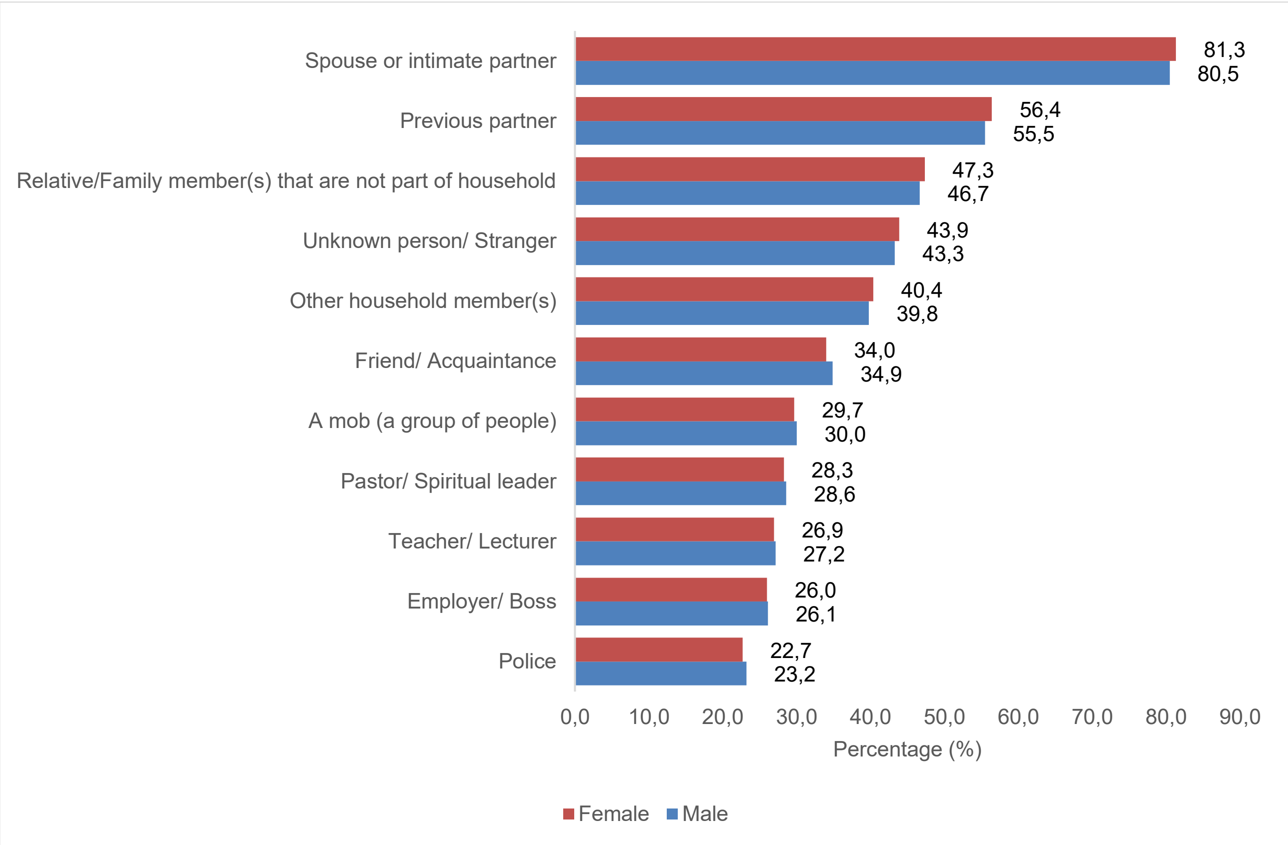
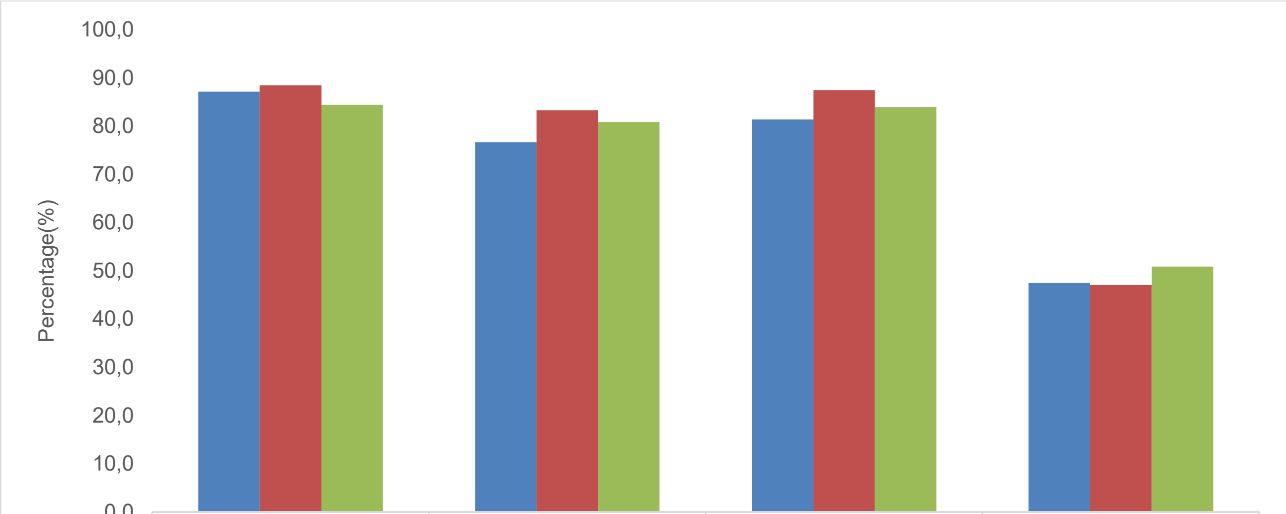


Figure 110 shows a higher proportion over 80% for both males and females aged 16 years and older indicated that a spouse or intimate partner were the ones mostly committing acts of violence against women and children followed by a previous partner.

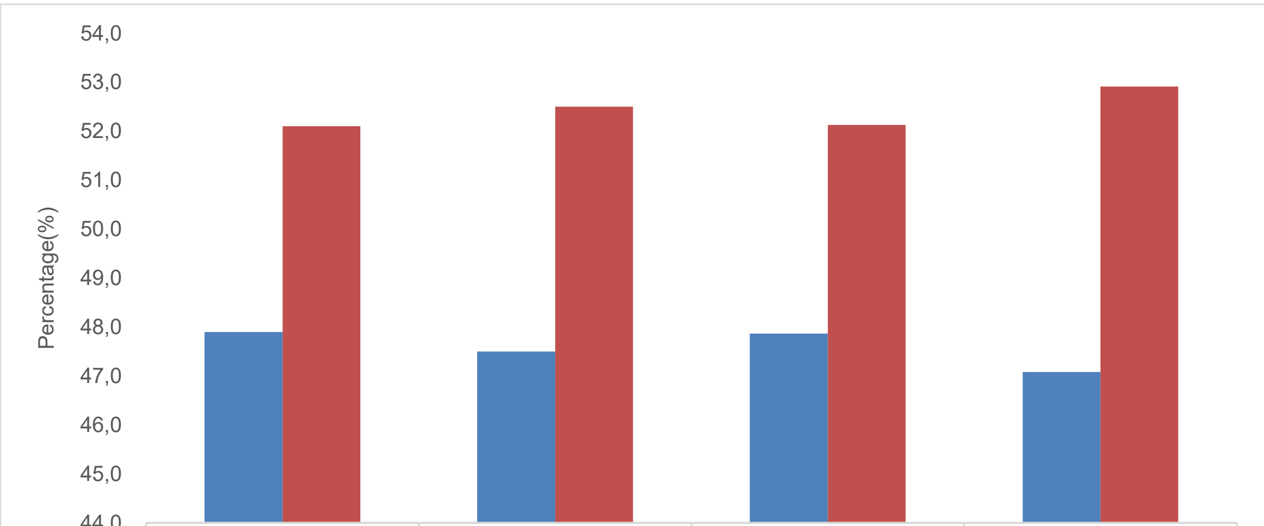
Figure 111 – Percentage of individuals aged 16 years and older who are aware of the listed social welfare-based services or facilities related to violence against women and children, 2019/20, 2020/21 and 2025/26



	Medical assistance	Counselling services	Protection order	Shelter or place of safety
2025/26	87,2	76,7	81,4	47,5
2020/21	88,5	83,3	87,5	47,1
2019/20	84,5	80,9	84,0	50,9

Figure 111 shows a higher proportion over 80% for individuals aged 16 years and older who were aware of medical assistance facilities related to violence against women and children for over three reporting periods. A similar trend is observed with those that are aware of protection order services.

Figure 112 – Percentage of individuals aged 16 years and older whether they are aware of any of the following social welfare-based services or facilities related to violence against women and children by sex, 2025/26



	Medical assistance	Counselling services	Protection order	Shelter or place of safety
Male	47,9	47,5	47,9	47,1
Female	52,1	52,5	52,1	52,9

Figure 112 shows more than half of females aged 16 years and older are aware of social welfare-based services or facilities related to violence against women and children in 2025/26.

7.4 Summary

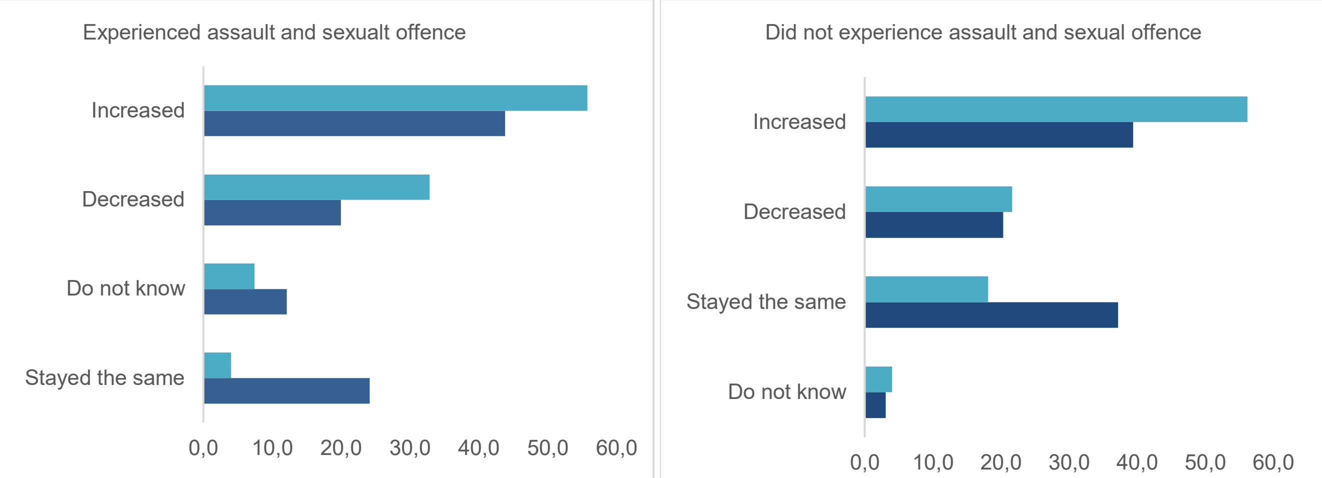
Over 90% individual 16 years and older agreed that women should have the same chances as men of being elected to political office while less than 50% in all eight provinces except Gauteng which is just over 50% agree with the statement that when jobs are scarce, employers should prefer women in filling the posts.

Radio and television were the most popular platform where over 80% of individuals hear about campaigns about violence against women and children over three consecutive reporting period. Social media as a platform where individuals hear about campaigns significantly grew from 43,8% in 20219/20, 61,9% in 2020/21 to 70,1% in 2025/26.

About 60% (57,8%) males prefer not to confide in anyone while 56,1% of female counterparts confine in a person(s) belonging to a religion institution. Violence against women and children is mostly (84,9%) caused by addictions or substance abuse, alcohol abuse. About 40% (38,9%) of individuals believe that gender-based violence has increased. Over 80% both males and females believe that spouse or intimate partners are the main perpetrators of violence against women and children.

7.5 Additional analysis

Figure 113 – Percentage distribution on perceptions of individuals aged 16 years and older that were victims of assault and sexual offence about GBV, 2025/26

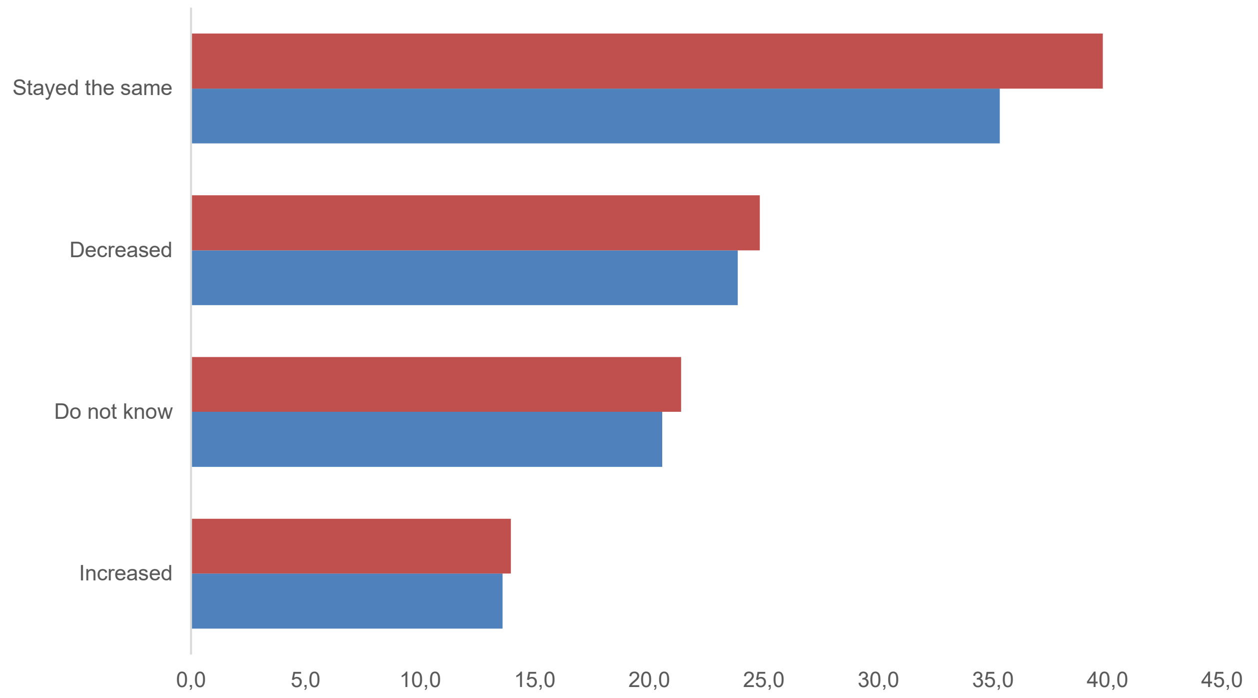


	Stayed the same	Do not know	Decreased	Increased
Sexual Offence	4,0	7,4	32,8	55,7
Assault	24,1	12,1	19,9	43,8

	Do not know	Stayed the same	Decreased	Increased
Sexual Offence	4,0	18,1	21,6	56,2
Assault	3,1	37,2	20,3	39,4

Figure 113 shows the perception of individuals aged 16 years and older who were victims of assault and sexual offence. About 56% (55,7%) victims of sexual offence and only 44% (43,8%) victims of assault indicated that act of gender-based violence has increased, while only 4% of victims of sexual offence think acts of GBV stayed the same. Similar trend was observed with those who did not experience whether assault or sexual offence.

Figure 114 – Percentage distribution on perceptions of individuals aged 16 years and older about acts of GBV by sex, 2025/26



	Increased	Do not know	Decreased	Stayed the same
Female	14,0	21,4	24,8	39,8
Male	13,6	20,6	23,9	35,3

Figure 114 shows the perception of individuals aged 16 years and older by sex in 2025/26. Most males (35,3%) and females (39,8%) are in support that acts of gender-based violence have stayed the same.

Figure 115 – Percentage distribution on perceptions of individuals aged 16 years and older about acts of GBV by education level, 2025/26

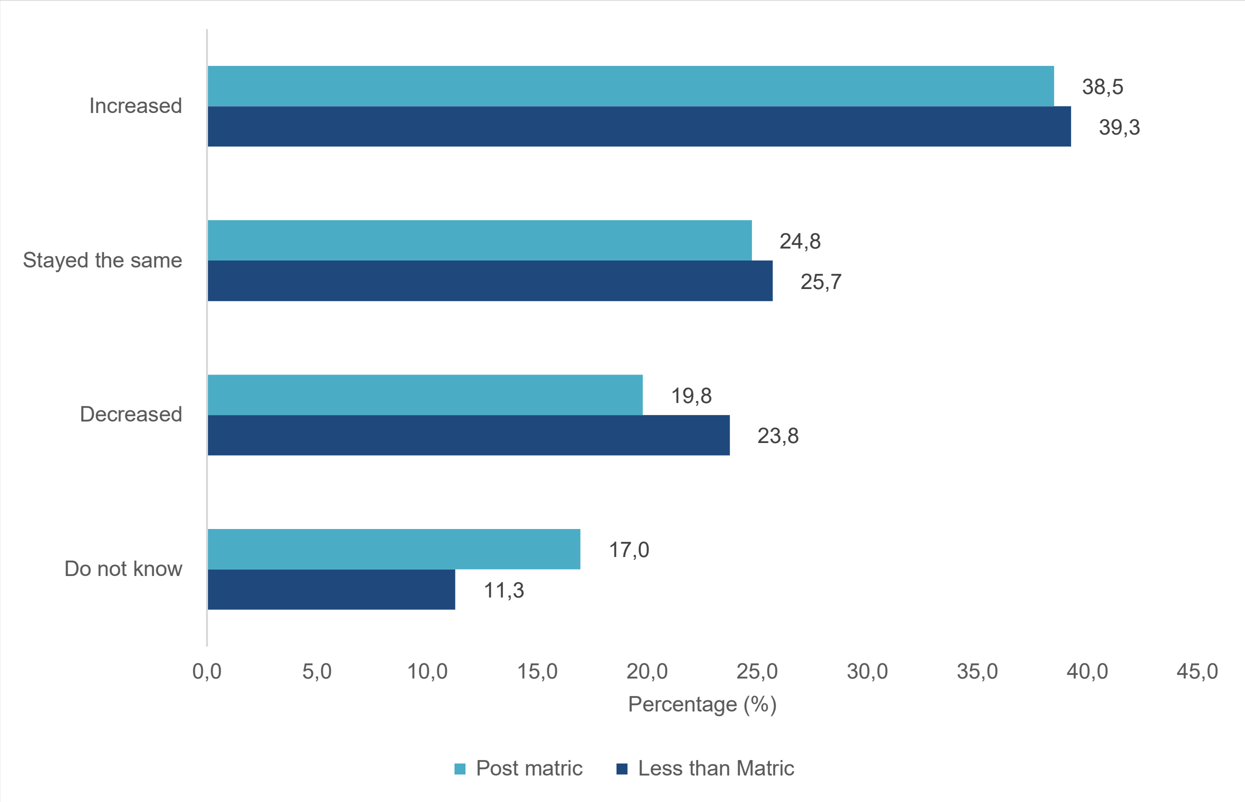


Figure 115 shows the perception of individuals aged 16 years and older by education level in 2025/26. A higher proportion of those with less than matric (39,3%) and post matric (38,5%) are in support that acts of gender-based violence have increased.

Figure 116 – Percentage distribution on perceptions of individuals aged 16 years and older about acts of GBV by age-group, 2025/26

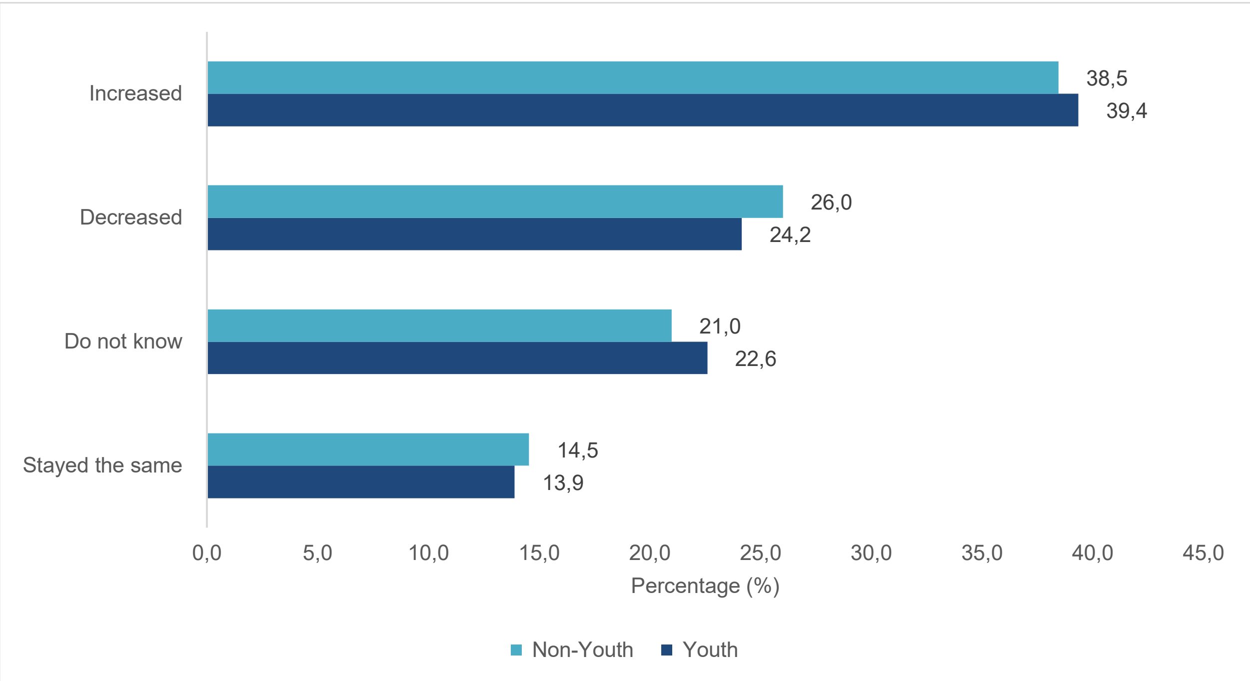


Figure 116 shows the perception of individuals aged 16 years and older by education level in 2025/26. Both the youth (39,4%) and non-youth (38,5%) are in support that acts of gender-based violence have increased.

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 are discussed below.

8.2 Sample design

The Governance, Public Safety, and Justice Survey (GPSJS) 2025/26 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 2025/26 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 the 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 34 summarises the details of the questions included in the GPSJS 2025/26 questionnaire. The questions are covered in six 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 38 –The structure of the GPSJS 2025/26 questionnaire

Section	Number of questions 2021/22	Details of each section
Cover page		Household information, response details, field staff information, result codes, etc.
Person information	15	Demographic information (name, sex, age, population group, etc.)
Part 01: Household Information		
Section 1	84	Experience of Household Crime
Part 02: Individual Respondent		
Section 2	8	General Health and Functioning
Section 3	77	Individual Experience of Crime
Section 4	55	Legitimacy, Voice, and Equity
Section 5	8	Experience of Disputes/ Problems
Section 6	10	Individual Perceptions on Crime
Section 7	21	General Individual Perceptions
Survey Officer Questions	5	Survey officer to answer questions
All sections	283	

8.5 Response rates

The response rate has been defined as the proportion of eligible households which completed a questionnaire with usable information to the total number of eligible households. While on the other hand, the non-response rate has been defined as the proportion of eligible households for which a questionnaire could not be completed to the total number of eligible households. There are many different reasons for household non-response; for example, householders refused to complete the interview, householders could not be contacted, householders did not provide usable information, household was temporarily away during the data collection period, etc.

Let n_g be the number of eligible households in the dwelling sample from the geographic area g and n_g^r the corresponding number of respondent households. Where eligible households include both respondent and non-respondent households but exclude out-of-scope households. The response rate is then given by:

$$Response\ Rate_g = \frac{n_g^r}{n_g} \times 100 \quad (1)$$

Response rates were computed at the national, provincial, and metropolitan area levels for the GPSJS 2025/26. The national response rate for GPSJS 2025/26 is 85.57%, with Gauteng province having the lowest response rate at 76.97%. Overall, there were four geographic areas with response rates below the 80% minimum acceptable level prescribed by the statistical standard on “Measuring and reporting response rates, Stats SA 019:2017, V2.00”. According to the standard, for cases where the acceptable level is not met, it is recommended that the survey area provides explanatory notes in the clearance document.

Table 39 – Response rates per province, GPSJS 2025/26

Province / Metropolitan Area	Response Rates
National	**85.57**
Western Cape	77.15
Non-Metro	91.58
City of Cape Town	70.97
Eastern Cape	94.05
Non-Metro	95.76
Buffalo City	95.10
Nelson Mandela Bay	86.93
Northern Cape	84.36
Free State	87.47
Non-Metro	87.33
Mangaung	87.83
KwaZulu-Natal	90.87
Non-Metro	95.33
eThekwini	83.50
North West	86.21
Gauteng	76.97
Non-Metro	84.90
Ekurhuleni	86.29
City of Johannesburg	73.72
City of Tshwane	67.54
Mpumalanga	90.41
Limpopo	96.95

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

The respective sample weights, person, household, and individual level weights, for the GPSJS 2025/26 were constructed in such a manner that the responses from the responding persons, households, and individuals could be properly expanded to represent the respective population and households. The sample weights therefore are the result of calculations involving several factors, including the original selection probabilities, adjustments for PSUs that were sub-sampled or segmented, excluded population from the sampling frame, non-response, weight trimming and benchmarking respectively to known population of person and household estimates.

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 2025/26 were the end-September population estimate for 2025 based on the 2018 mid-year series. The population estimates were used in benchmarking the survey estimates to two sets of control totals:

- National level totals were defined by the cross-classification of age, race, and gender. Age represents the 16 five-year age groups of 0-4, 5-9, 10-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50-54, 55-59, 60-64, 65-69, 70-74 and 75+. Race represents the four groups of African/black, coloured, Indian/Asian, and white. Gender represents the two groups of male and female. The cross-classification resulted in 128 calibration cells at the national level (Appendix 8).

- Individual metropolitan and non-metropolitan area level totals were defined within the provinces by age. The country has eight metropolitan areas; one in Western Cape, two in Eastern Cape, one in Free State, one in KwaZulu-Natal and three 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. nine non-metropolitan and eight 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 (Appendix 8).

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 for GPSJS 2025/26 based on the end-September population estimate for 2024 (based on the 2018 mid-year series). The household estimates were used in benchmarking the survey estimates to two sets of control totals:

- National level totals were defined by the cross-classification of the 'head of household' age, race, and gender. Age represents the four age groups of 10-34, 35-49, 50-64, and 65+. Race represents the four groups of African/black, coloured, Indian/Asian, and white. Gender represents the two groups of male and female. The cross-classification resulted in 32 calibration cells at the national level (Appendix 10).
- Individual metropolitan and non-metropolitan area level totals were defined within the provinces by age. The country has eight metropolitan areas; one in Western Cape, two in Eastern Cape, one in Free State, one in KwaZulu-Natal and three 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 eight 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 2025/26 were the end-September population estimate for 2025 based on the 2018 mid-year series. The population estimates were used in benchmarking the survey estimates to two sets of control totals:

- National level totals were defined by the cross-classification of the individual age, race, and gender. Age represents the three age groups of 16-34, 35-64, and 65+. Race represents the four groups of African/black, coloured, Indian/Asian, and white. Gender represents the two groups of male and female. The cross-classification resulted in 24 calibration cells at the national level (Appendix 12).
- Individual metropolitan and non-metropolitan area level totals were defined within the provinces by age. The country has eight metropolitan areas; one in Western Cape, two in Eastern Cape, one in Free State, one in KwaZulu-Natal and three 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. nine non-metropolitan and eight 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 (Appendix 12).

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 X (standard error / estimated value).

Figure 117 – Coefficient of variation thresholds.

Alphabetic	CV	Interpretation
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 40 – 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?				
HH5years__1	Frequency ('000)	CV for frequency	Percentage %	CV for percentage
Yes	186	9%	0,9	9%
No	20 115	1%	99,1	0%
Total	**20300**	**1%**	**100,0**	
1.1 In the past 5 years, have you or any member of your household experienced housebreaking/burglary?				
HH5years__2	Frequency ('000)	CV for frequency	Percentage %	CV for percentage
Yes	2 345	3%	11,6	3%
No	17 955	1%	88,4	0%
Total	**20 300**	**1%**	**100,0**	
1,1 In the past 5 years, have you or any member of your household experienced home robbery?				
HH5years__3	Frequency ('000)	CV for frequency	Percentage %	CV for percentage
Yes	421	6%	2,1	6%
No	19 879	1%	97,9	0%
Total	**20 300**	**1%**	**100,0**	
1.1 In the past 5 years, have you or any member of your household experienced murder?				
HH5years__4	Frequency ('000)	CV for frequency	Percentage %	CV for percentage
Yes	63	14%	0,4	14%
No	14 793	1%	99,6	0%
Total	**14 856**	**1%**	**100,0**	
1,1 In the past 5 years, have you or any member of your household experienced sexual offence?				
HH5years__5	Frequency('000)	CV for frequency	Percentage %	CV for percentage
Yes	50	17%	0,2	17%
No	20 247	1%	99,8	0%
Total	**20 296**	**1%**	**100,0**	

1.1 In the past 5 years, have you or any member of your household experienced assault?				
HH5years__6	Frequency('000)	CV for frequency	Percentage %	CV for percentage
Yes	215	7%	1,1	7%
No	20 081	1%	98,9	0%
Total	**20 296**	**1%**	**100,0**	
1,1 In the past 5 years, have you or any member of your household experienced deliberate damage to dwellings?				
HH5years__7	Frequency ('000)	CV for frequency	Percentage %	CV for percentage
Yes	152	9%	0,8	9%
No	20 148	1%	99,2	0%
Total	**20 300**	**1%**	**100,0**	
1,1 In the past 5 years, have you or any member of your household experienced other type of crime?				
HH5years__8	Frequency ('000)	CV for frequency	Percentage %	CV for percentage
Yes	271	6%	1,3	6%
No	20 029	1%	98,7	0%
Total	**20 300**	**1%**	**100,0**	

Table 41 – Measures of precision for household crime in the past 12 months

1.2A.1Have you or any member of your household experienced theft of motor vehicle in the past 12 months?				
EXP_TMV	Frequency '000)	CV for frequency	Percentage %	CV for percentage
Yes	61	9%	32,8	9%
No	125	6%	67,2	4%
Total	186	3%	100,0	
1.2B.1 Have you or any member of your household experienced housebreaking or burglary in the past 12 months?				
EXP_HSB	Frequency ('000)	CV for frequency	Percentage %	CV for percentage
Yes	1 078	3%	46,0	3%
No	1 267	3%	54,0	2%
Total	2 345	2%	100,0	
1.2C.1 Have you or any member of your household experienced home robbery in the past 12 months?				
HR_EXP	Frequency ('000)	CV for frequency	Percentage %	CV for percentage
Yes	179	6%	42,6	5%
No	242	4%	57,4	4%
Total	421	3%	100,0	
1.2D.1 Have you lost any member of your household through murder in the past 12 months?				
MD_EXP	Frequency ('000)	CV for frequency	Percentage %	CV for percentage
Yes	17	10%	27,7	10%
No	46	4%	72,3	4%
Total	63	2%	100,0	
1.2E.1 Have you or any member of your household experienced sexual offence in the past 12 months?				
SO_EXP	Frequency ('000)	CV for frequency	Percentage %	CV for percentage
Yes	11	0%	23,1	4%
No	38	5%	76,9	1%
Total	50	4%	100,0	
1.2F.1 Have you or any member of your household experienced assault in the past 12 months?				
ASL_EXP	Frequency ('000)	CV for frequency	Percentage %	CV for percentage
Yes	121	6%	56,4	5%
No	94	6%	43,6	6%
Total	215	2%	100,0	
1.2F.1 Have you or any member of your household experienced deliberate damage of dwellings in the past 12 months?				
EXP_HHDEL	Frequency ('000)	CV for frequency	Percentage %	CV for percentage
Yes	91	6%	59,7	5%
No	61	8%	40,3	7%

Total	**152**	**3%**	**100,0**	

1.2F.1 Have you or any member of your household experienced theft of a livestock in the past 12 months?				
STOCK_EXP	**Frequency ('000)**	**CV for frequency**	**Percentage %**	**CV for percentage**
Yes	**133**	**7%**	**49,2**	**5%**
No	**138**	**5%**	**50,8**	**5%**
Total	**271**	**3%**	**100,0**	

Table 42 – Measures of precision for individual experience of crime in past 5 years

5.1 In the past 5 years have you experienced theft of personal property?				
Past5yrs__1	**Frequency ('000)**	**CV for frequency**	**Percentage %**	**CV for percentage**
Yes	2 451	4%	5,4	4%
No	42 672	1%	94,6	0%
Total	**45 123**	**1%**	**100,0**	
5.1 In the past 5 years have you experienced hijacking of motor vehicle?				
Past5yrs__2	**Frequency ('000)**	**CV for frequency**	**Percentage %**	**CV for percentage**
Yes	250	13%	0,6	13%
No	44 874	1%	99,4	0%
Total	**45 123**	**1%**	**100,0**	
5.1 In the past 5 years have you experienced street robbery?				
Past5yrs__3	**Frequency ('000)**	**CV for frequency**	**Percentage %**	**CV for percentage**
Yes	1 080	6%	2,4	6%
No	44 043	1%	97,6	0%
Total	**45 123**	**1%**	**100,0**	
5.1 In the past 5 years have you experienced consumer fraud?				
Past5yrs__4	**Frequency ('000)**	**CV for frequency**	**Percentage %**	**CV for percentage**
Yes	695	8%	1,5	8%
No	44 429	1%	98,5	0%
Total	**45 123**	**1%**	**100,0**	
5.1 In the past 5 years have you experienced sexual offence?				
Past5yrs__5	**Frequency ('000)**	**CV for frequency**	**Percentage %**	**CV for percentage**
Yes	93	18%	0,2	18%
No	45 031	1%	99,8	0%
Total	**45 123**	**1%**	**100,0**	
5.1 In the past 5 years have you experienced assault?				
Past5yrs__6	**Frequency ('000)**	**CV for frequency**	**Percentage %**	**CV for percentage**
Yes	706	7%	1,6	7%
No	44 417	1%	98,4	0%
Total	**45 123**	**1%**	**100,0**	
5.1 In the past 5 years have you experienced psychological violence?				
Past5yrs__7	**Frequency ('000)**	**CV for frequency**	**Percentage %**	**CV for percentage**
Yes	462	9%	1,0	9%
No	44 661	1%	99,0	0%
Total	**45 123**	**1%**	**100,0**	
5.1 In the past 5 years have you experienced other crime?				
Past5yrs__8	**Frequency ('000)**	**CV for frequency**	**Percentage %**	**CV for percentage**
Yes	60	23%	0,1	23%
No	45 063	1%	99,9	0%
Total	**45 123**	**1%**	**100,0**	

Table 43 – Measures of precision for individual experience of crime in past 12 months

5.1A.1 Have you experienced theft of personal property in the past 12 months?				
EXP_THEFT	**Frequency ('000)**	**CV for frequency**	**Percentage %**	**CV for percentage**
Yes	1 154	5%	47,1	4%
No	1 297	4%	52,9	3%
Total	**2 451**	**3%**	**100,0**	
5.1B.1 Have you been hijacked while travelling in a motor vehicle during the past 12 months?				
EXP_HIJACK	**Frequency ('000)**	**CV for frequency**	**Percentage %**	**CV for percentage**
Yes	100	14%	40,1	13%
No	150	9%	59,9	8%
Total	**250**	**4%**	**100,0**	
5.1C.1 Have you been robbed anywhere other than at home during the past 12 months?				
EXP_ROBB	**Frequency ('000)**	**CV for frequency**	**Percentage %**	**CV for percentage**
Yes	459	7%	42,5	6%
No	621	5%	57,5	4%
Total	**1 080**	**3%**	**100,0**	
5.1D.1 Have you personally experienced consumer fraud in the past 12 months?				
EXP_CONS	**Frequency ('000)**	**CV for frequency**	**Percentage %**	**CV for percentage**
Yes	325	7%	46,7	6%
No	370	7%	53,3	6%
Total	**695**	**4%**	**100,0**	
5.1E.2 Have you personally experienced sexual offence in the past 12 months?				
EXP_SEX	**Frequency ('000)**	**CV for frequency**	**Percentage %**	**CV for percentage**
Yes	22	14%	23,2	14%
No	71	6%	76,8	4%
Total	**93**	**3%**	**100,0**	
5.1E.2 Have you personally experienced assault in the past 12 months?				
EXP_ASSAULT	**Frequency ('000)**	**CV for frequency**	**Percentage %**	**CV for percentage**
Yes	408	7%	57,7	5%
No	299	8%	42,3	7%
Total	**706**	**4%**	**100,0**	
5.1E.2 Have you personally experienced psychological violence in the past 12 months?				
EXP_PSV	**Frequency ('000)**	**CV for frequency**	**Percentage %**	**CV for percentage**
Yes	264	7%	57,2	5%
No	198	8%	42,8	7%
Total	**462**	**5%**	**100,0**	

Table 44 – Measures of precision of feelings of safety

7.1 How safe do you feel walking alone in your areas when it is dark?				
WalkAloneDark	**Frequency ('000)**	**CV for frequency**	**Percentage %**	**CV for percentage**
Very safe	6 417	3%	14,5	3%
Fairly safe	10 335	2%	23,4	2%
A bit unsafe	8 852	2%	20,0	2%
Very unsafe	18 583	2%	42,1	2%
Total	**44 187**	**1%**	**100,0**	
7.2 How safe do you feel walking alone in your areas during the day?				
WalkAloneDay	**Frequency ('000)**	**CV for frequency**	**Percentage %**	**CV for percentage**
Very safe	20 088	2%	45,5	1%
Fairly safe	15 586	2%	35,3	2%
A bit unsafe	5 254	3%	11,9	3%
Very unsafe	3 259	4%	7,4	4%
Total	**44 187**	**1%**	**100,0**	

9. Basic terms and definitions

Assault – Direct or indirect application of force to the body of another person/ being attacked, physically beaten or threatened by a perpetrator in a frightening way.

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

Deliberate damage of dwellings – unlawful and intentional damaging of dwellings.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Murder – unlawful and intentional killing of another human being.

Perpetrator – person(s) who committed the crime.

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

Pets - a domestic or tamed animal kept for companionship or pleasure

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

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

Psychological violence (PSV) - This involves non-physical harassment. Somebody made offensive, threatening or humiliating comments to you, such as insulting you or calling you names.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ANNEXURE B: SAPS AND VOCS DEFINITIONS OF CRIME

SAPS	VOCS
Murder Murder consists in the unlawful and intentional killing of another human being.	**Murder** Unlawful and intentional killing of another human being.
Sexual offences Rape, compelled rate, sexual assault, compelled sexual assault, compelled self-sexual assault, incest, bestiality, sexual act with corpse, acts of consensual sexual penetration with certain children (statutory rape), acts of consensual sexual violation with certain children (statutory sexual assault).	**Sexual offences** Refers to grabbing, touching someone's private parts or sexually assaulting or raping someone. Note: In terms of the Sexual Offences Act No. 32 of 2007 section 5, (1) A person ('A') who unlawfully and intentionally sexually violates a complainant ('B'), without the consent of B, is guilty of the offence of sexual assault. (2) A person ('A') who unlawfully and intentionally inspires the belief in a complainant ('B') that B will be sexually violated is guilty of the offence of sexual assault.
Assault with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm Assault with the intent to cause grievous bodily harm is the unlawful and intentional direct or indirect application of force to the body of another person with the intention of causing grievous bodily harm to that person.	**Assault (excludes sexual assault)** Unlawful and intentional damaging of an immovable structure which is suitable for human occupation or the storing of goods, and which belongs to another, by setting fire to it with the intention to prejudice the owner
Robbery with aggravating circumstances Robbery with aggravating circumstances is the unlawful and intentional forceful removal and appropriation in aggravating circumstances of movable tangible property belonging to another.	**Robbery (excludes home robbery and car/truck hijackings)** Unlawfully obtaining property with use of force or threat of force against a person with intent to permanently or temporarily to withhold it form a person.
Hijacking Robbery of a motor vehicle is the unlawful and intentional forceful removal and appropriation of a motor vehicle (excluding a truck) belonging to another.	**Hijacking of motor vehicle** Unlawful and intentional forceful removal and appropriation of a motor vehicle from the occupant(s).
Robbery at residential premises House robbery is the unlawful and intentional forceful removal and appropriation of property from the residential premises of another person.	**Home robbery** Unlawful and intentional forceful removal and appropriation of tangible property from residential premises of another person while there is contact between the victim(s) and perpetrator(s).

SAPS	VOCS
Burglary at residential premises Housebreaking (residential premises) is committed by a person who unlawfully and intentionally breaks into a building or similar structure, used for human habitation, and enters or penetrates it with part of his or her body or with an instrument with which he or she intends to control something on the premises, with the intention to commit a crime on the premises.	**House breaking** Unlawful and intentional breaking into a building or similar structure, used for human habitation, and entering or penetrating it with part of the body or with an instrument, with the intention to control something on the premises, intending to commit a crime on the premises, where there is no contact between the victim(s) and the perpetrator(s).
Theft of motor vehicle & motorcycle Theft of a motor vehicle consists of the stealing of a motor vehicle belonging to another person.	**Theft of motor vehicle** Unlawful taking or obtaining of vehicles with an engine, including cars, buses, lorries, construction and agricultural vehicles (excluding motorcycles) with the intent to permanently deprive it from a person or organisation without consent and without the use of force, threat of force or violence, coercion or deception
Theft out of or from motor vehicle Theft out of a motor vehicle consists of the unlawful and intentional removal of articles in or on the vehicle from the vehicle, with the intention of permanently depriving the owner thereof of control over such articles taken from the vehicle.	**Theft out of motor vehicle** Theft out of a motor vehicle occurs when a person gains access to the interior of a motor vehicle, by force or otherwise, when the owner is not present and takes valuable items.
Stock theft Stock theft consists of the stealing of stock or produce belonging to another person	**Theft of livestock/poultry and other animals**
	Theft of personal property See theft.
Malicious damage of residential premises Malicious injury to property consists in the unlawful and intentional damaging of property belonging to another or one's own insured property, with the intention to claim the value of the property from the insurer.	**Deliberate damage/burning/destruction of dwellings** Unlawful and intentional damaging of dwellings.
	Consumer fraud Deceptive practices that result in financial losses for consumers during seemingly legitimate business transactions. Also includes cases where someone provides misleading information and tricks a person into buying something or signing documents.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Stats SA publishes approximately 300 different statistical releases each year. It is not economically viable to produce them in more than one of South Africa's eleven official languages. Since the releases are used extensively, not only locally but also by international economic and social-scientific communities, Stats SA releases are published in English only.

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