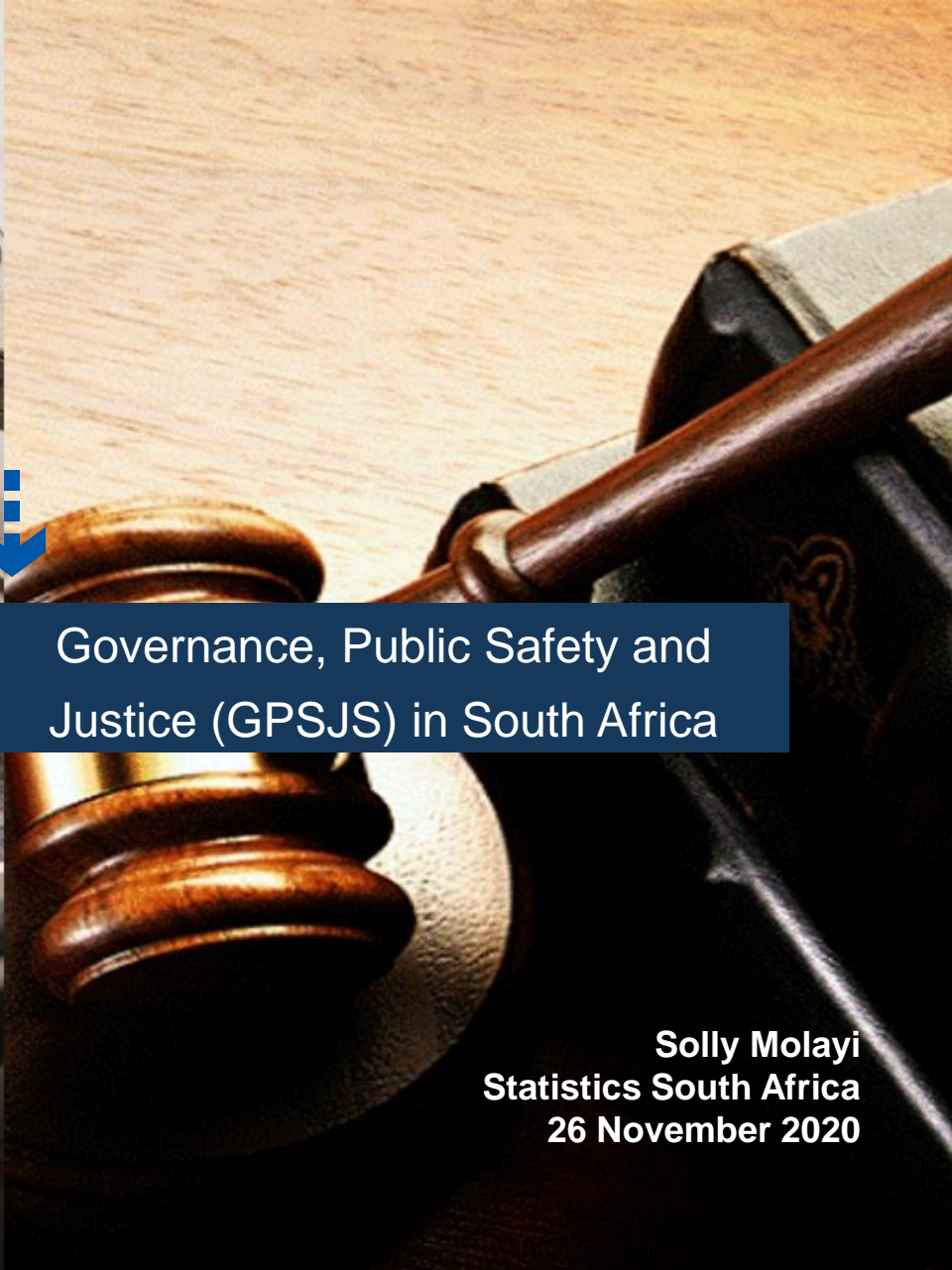




SDG Indicators in the



Governance, Public Safety and  
Justice (GPSJS) in South Africa

Regional Training on Measuring SDG 16 in Africa  
Measuring SDG16: Homicide and other forms of violence

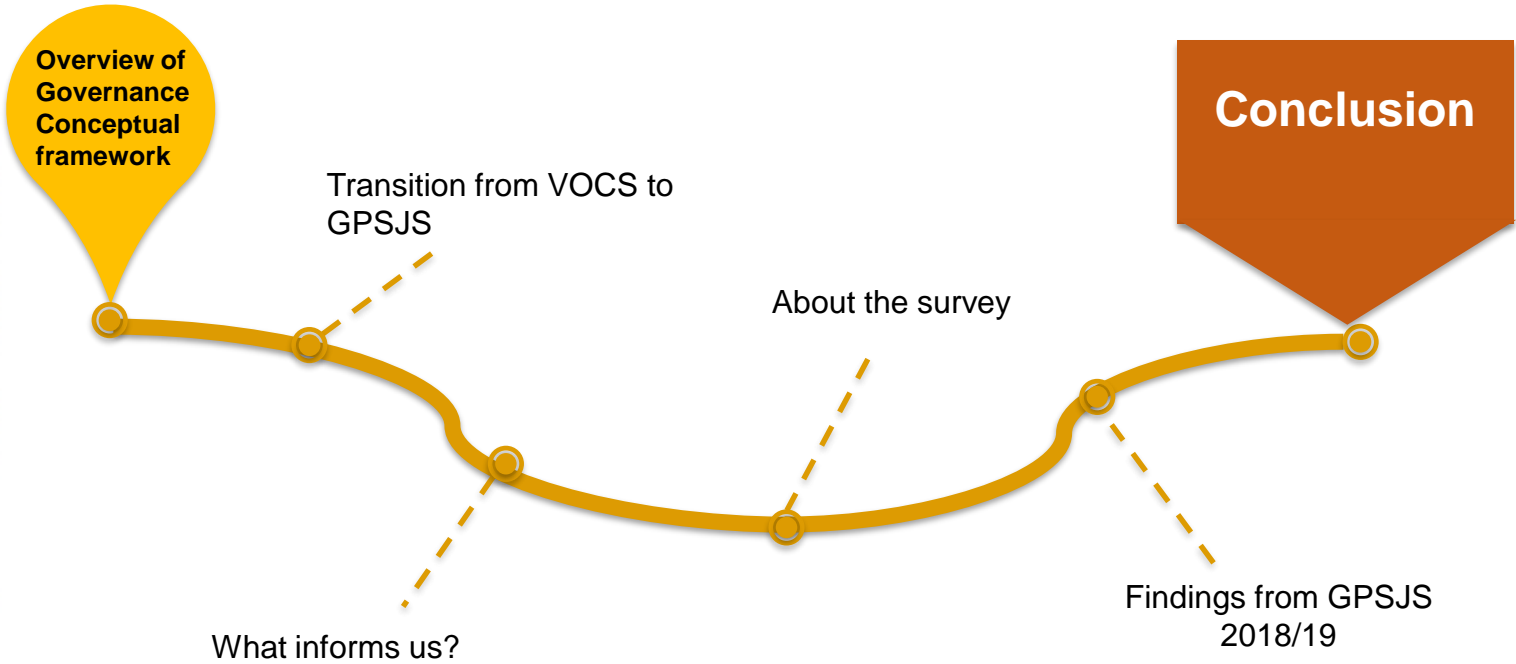
Solly Molayi  
Statistics South Africa  
26 November 2020



stats sa

Department:  
Statistics South Africa  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA





**Transition from VOCS to**

**GPSJS**



# Governance Statistics Conceptual Framework



Legitimacy,  
voice and  
equity

Democratic governance with universal adult suffrage, a national common voters roll, regular elections and a multiparty system. It also includes the rights all South Africans have as enshrined in the Bill of Rights.

## 5 Governance Statistics themes

Accountability,  
transparency  
and control of  
corruption



Open governance and  
the monitoring and  
control of corruption



Direction  
and leadership

Strong leadership  
across society and a  
mobilised, active and  
responsible citizenry.

Government  
effectiveness  
and performance



A public service that is professional, accountable, focussed on citizen priorities and capable of delivering high-quality services consistently and sustainably through cooperative governance and participatory democracy.

Rule  
of Law



All people living in South  
Africa feel safe at home,  
school and work and enjoy a  
community life free of fear.



**Preamble declares that:**

*“South Africa belongs to all who live in it, united in our diversity”*

**Chapter 2 states that:**

*that everyone has the right to freedom of religion, belief and opinion*



**Target 16.1**

- 16.1.3
- 16.1.4

**Target 16.3**

- 16.3.1
- 16.3.3

**Target 16.6**

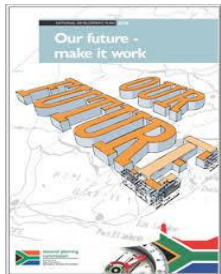
- 16.6.2

**Target 16.7**

- 16.7.2

**Target 16.b**

16.b.1

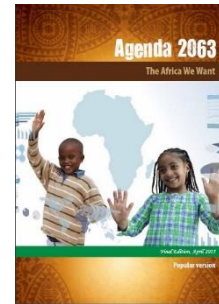


**4 /15 chapters devoted to issues related to**

**Governance, peace and security**

Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF):

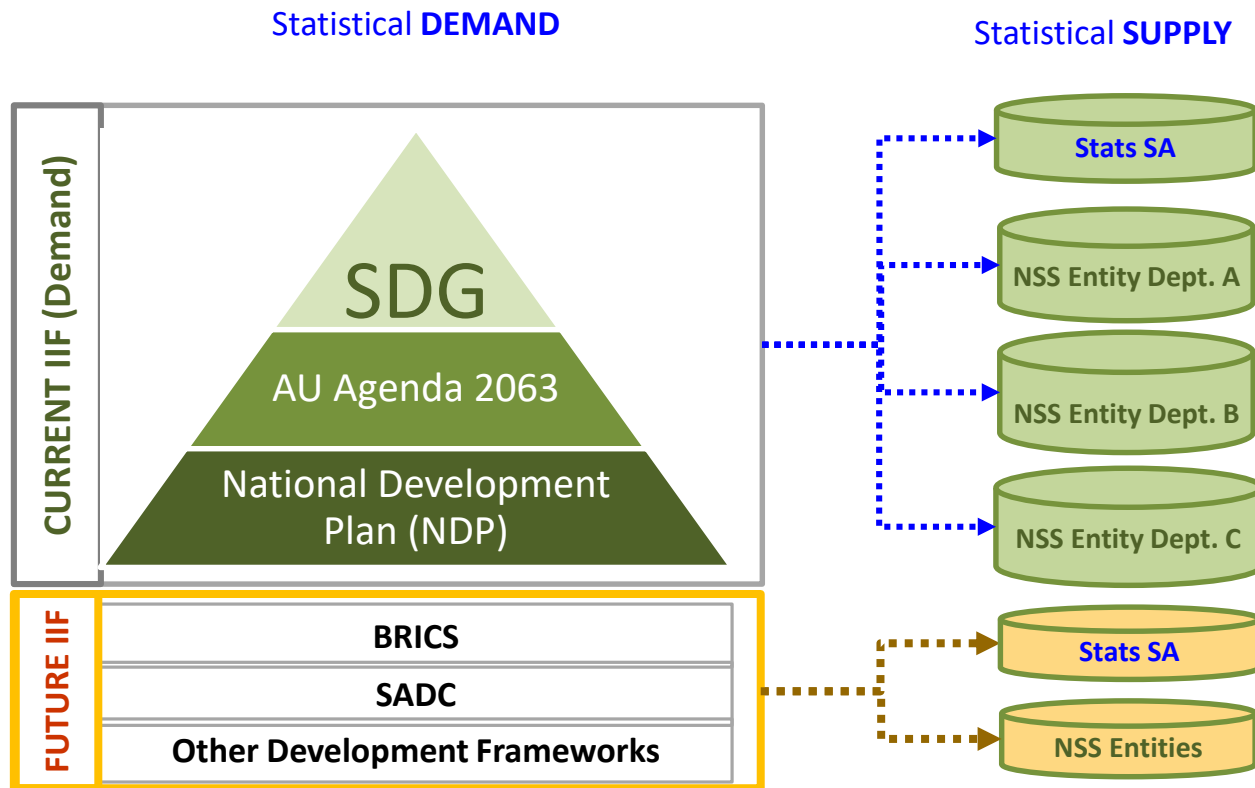
**Government's strategic plan for the 2014-2019 electoral term**



**Aspiration 3:**

**An Africa of good governance, democracy, respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law.**

# Integration Indicator Framework: Mapping Demand Vs. Supply



# Who did we consult

## The following entities were consulted:

### Government Departments and Chapter 9 Institutions:

COGTA, CRLC, CSP, DAC, DCS, DPSA, DSD,  
DoJ&CD, DPME, GCIS, NPA, OCJ, PSC,  
SAHRC, Legal –aid SA, SAHRC, SAPS, Stats  
SA, DoW.

### Civil Society:

CJCP, CSP, FHR, NADCAO, SACO.

### International agencies:

DIAL, OECD, OHCHR, UNECA, UNDP,  
UNODC, OSF.

### Academics:

Prof Sandefur, Dr Mark Orkin,  
Prof Pascoe Pleasence.



# About the survey

01

Conducted by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) in 1998. The Institute for Security Studies (ISS) conducted the 2003 and 2007 versions of the VOCS.

02

Stats SA resumed the survey from 2011 – 2017/18, based on a total sample size of approximately 30 000 households across 9 provinces of SA. Annual survey funded by Stats SA (Baseline allocation)

03

In 2017 VOCS was redesigned to make room for new information demands on governance. The redesigned survey is called GPSJS. GPSJS retains most of the VOCS content.

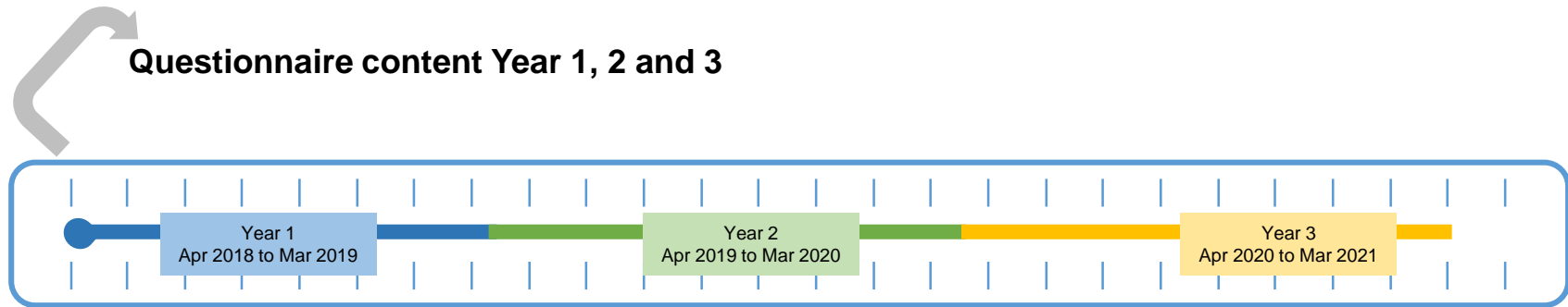
04

Stats SA published two reports from GPSJS, one on **governance themes published in August** and the other on **victims of crime published in September**.



# Survey adopted 3 years rotation plan

## Questionnaire content Year 1, 2 and 3



### Year 1

- Human rights.
- Courts.
- Experience and resolution of disputes.
- Experience of victimisation.

### Year 2

- Capable state.
- Trust in institutions.
- Corruption.
- Experience of victimisation.

### Year 3

- Experience of victimisation.
- Details about victimisation experiences.
- Perceptions and attitudes related to crime and safety.
- Limited courts.

COVID 19 CATI collection  
Revised questionnaire content



## Findings from **GPSJS 2018/19**

- 16.1.3 (victims of all forms of violence),
- 16.1.4 (feeling of safety),
- 16.3.1 (crime reporting rate).

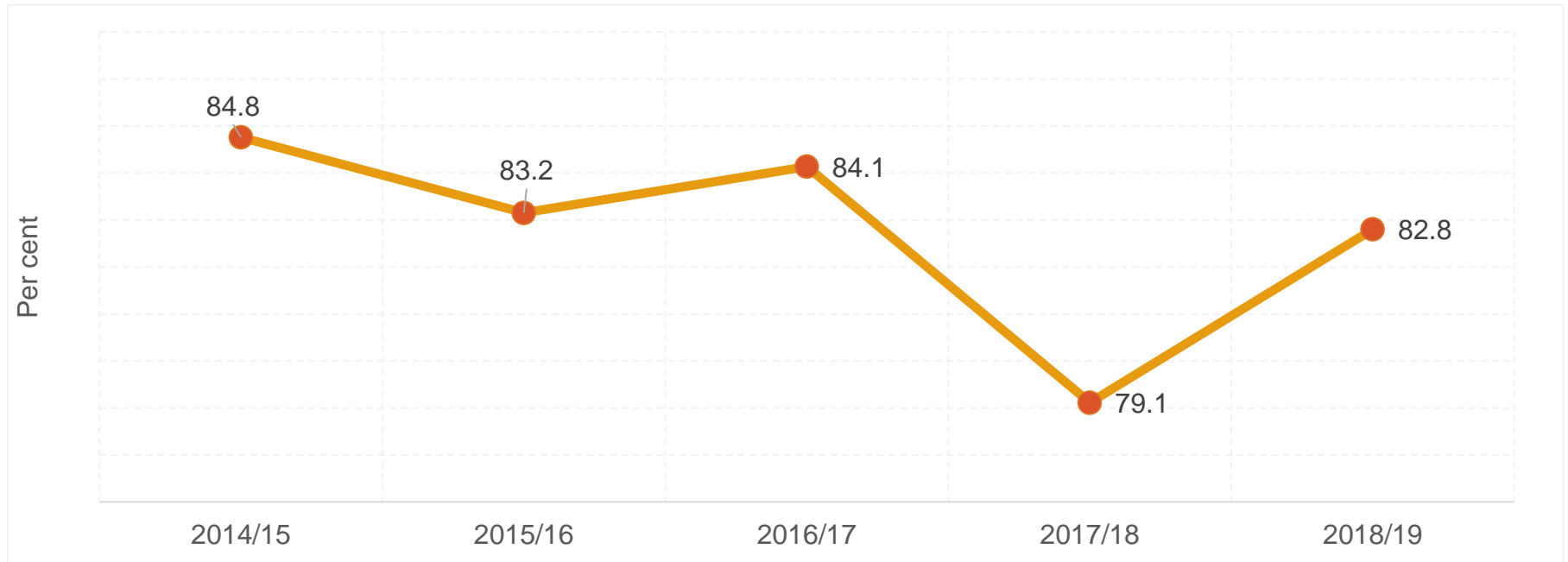
Number and percentage of individuals aged 16 and older who experienced specified types of crime during the **past 12 months**



	<b>No. of Incidences</b>	<b>% of Individuals (SGD 16.1.3)</b>	<b>Reported to police (SDG 16.3.1)</b>
<b>Street robbery</b>	580 000 incidences	1,1% (452 000) of persons aged 16 years or older	172 000 35%
<b>Assault</b>	500 000 incidences	0,7% (281 000) of persons aged 16 or older	140 459 50%
<b>Sexual offences</b>	26 000 incidences	0,1 (26 000) % of persons aged 16 or older	23 000 88%

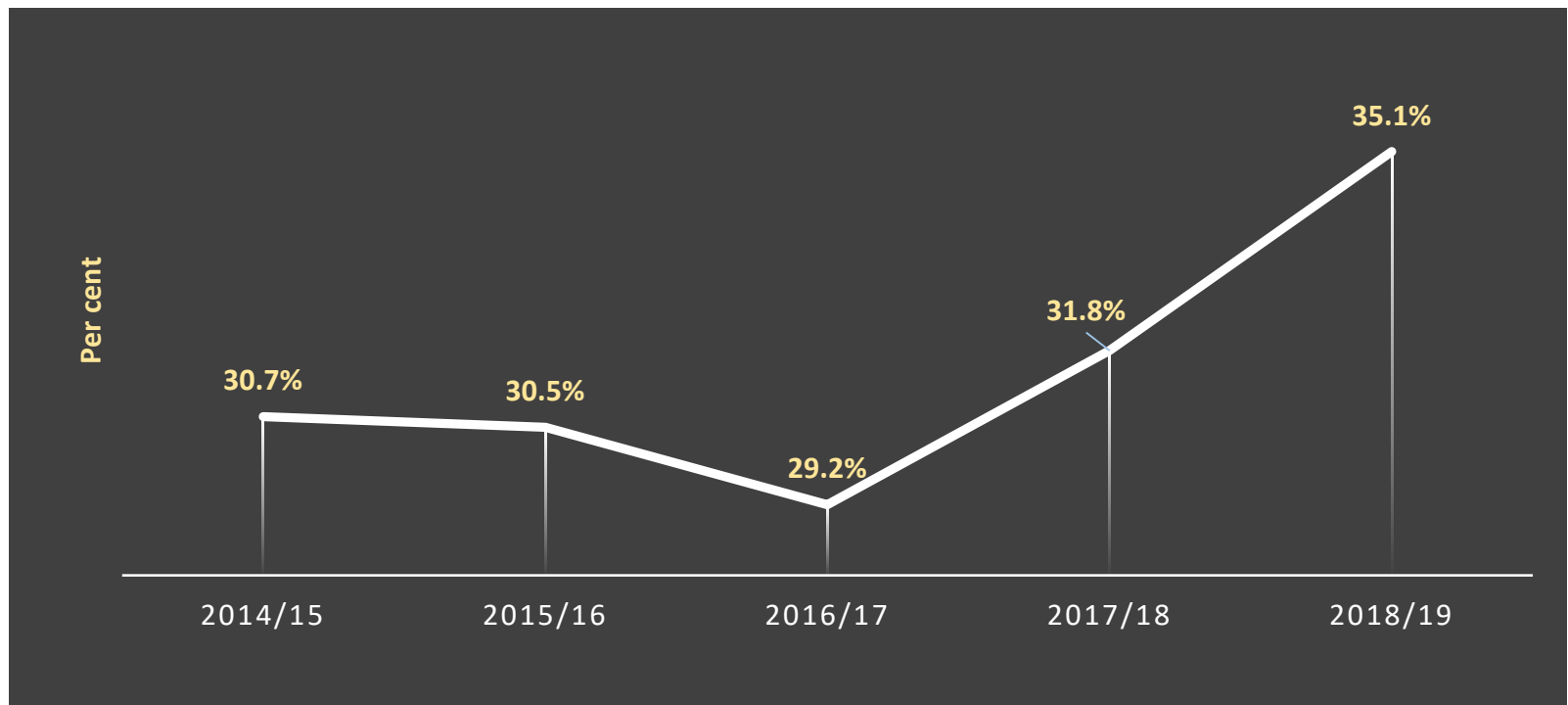
## 16.1.4: Individuals who felt safe walking alone in their neighbourhoods during the day increased from 79% in 2017/18 to 83% in 2018/19

*Percentage of individuals who felt safe (“Very safe” and “Fairly safe”) walking alone in their areas during the day*



## 16.1.4: Individuals who felt safe walking alone at night in their neighbourhoods increased from 32% in 2017/18 to 35% in 2018/19.

*Percentage of individuals who felt safe (“Very safe” and “Fairly safe”) walking alone in their areas during the night*



# Thank you



#StaySafe



<http://www.statssa.gov.za/publications/P0341/P03412018.pdf>



<http://www.statssa.gov.za/publications/P0340/P03402020.pdf>



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