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
Overview of Governance Conceptual framework

Transition from VOCS to GPSJS

What informs us?

About the survey

Findings from GPSJS 2018/19

Conclusion
Transition from VOCS to GPSJS
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.

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

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.

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

Legitimacy, voice and equity

Direction and leadership

Government effectiveness and performance

Rule of Law

Accountability, transparency and control of corruption

Open governance and the monitoring and control of corruption

Governance Statistics Conceptual Framework
What informs us?

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

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

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

Aspiration 3:
An Africa of
good governance, democracy, respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law.

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Integration Indicator Framework: Mapping Demand Vs. Supply

Statistical **DEMAND**

- SDG
- AU Agenda 2063
- National Development Plan (NDP)

Statistical **SUPPLY**

- Stats SA
- NSS Entity Dept. A
- NSS Entity Dept. B
- NSS Entity Dept. C

CURRENT IIF (Demand)

- BRICS
- SADC
- Other Development Frameworks

FUTURE IIF
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**

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

#StaySafe
