

**Crime and social cohesion: Investigating public perception**

**Secondary Data Analysis Report**

By

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## **Executive Summary**

Using the South African Social Attitude Surveys (SASAS), secondary data analysis was conducted to measure respondents' views with regards to crime and safety, safety and security measures, satisfaction with service delivery, trust in institutions, access to social and community support systems, participation in group activities.

The surveys showed that majority of the respondents considered crime as one of the most important challenges facing South Africa. Half of the respondents indicated that they feel safe personally on most days, while more than a third said that they do not feel safe on most days. Most of the respondents indicated that it is more unsafe to walk at night than during the day. Indian respondents felt the most unsafe followed by black African, White and Coloured respondents. Respondents with a secondary education as well as those in higher LSM also felt more unsafe. The results also revealed that respondents living in the informal urban areas felt more unsafe than those from the formal rural areas. Males felt marginally safer than females, but no significant differences were found between older and younger respondents with regards to safety and security.

Views with regards to fear of crime showed that respondents are extremely worried about the possibility that they or someone else who lives with them might be a victim of crime, although less than a third indicated that they never feared being a victim of crime. However, very few respondents said that they moved house because of fear of crime. Notably, Indian/Asian respondents feared crime more than white, Coloureds and black African respondents. Higher educated respondents and those with a high LSM are more likely to fear crime than those with lower education and a lower LSM. Proportion of respondents who fear crime the most were mostly found in urban areas.

Findings on safety and security measures around the home revealed that black African respondents were the least likely to have safety and security measures, compared to other groups. In addition respondents with higher education, from urban formal areas and with a high LSM were more likely to have safety and security measures around the home while those with higher education, from urban formal areas and with a high LSM were more likely to have safety and security measures in their community.

It is interesting to note that views about the safety and security of the community were very similar to those about the safety and security at people's homes.

The survey also assessed respondents' opinions about trust in political institutions, independent institutions and the protective services. The analysis of trust in institutions showed that the higher the LSM the lower trust in the institutions. For example, respondents with a high LSM had the least trust in

the protective services which included the police and army. Compared to the respondents from the rural areas which had the most trust in the protection services, respondents from the urban formal, urban informal and traditional areas had the least trust. The survey results also indicated that respondents with higher education had very little trust in the protection services. The different race groups viewed trust in the institutions very differently with Indian and white respondents being the least trustful about the protection services, while the black African and Coloured respondents demonstrated more trust.

Respondents were also asked to assess their satisfaction with the way the government is handling matters related to basic services (i.e. supply of water and sanitation, providing electricity, removal of refuse and affordable housing); health services (access to healthcare, treatment of sexually transmitted infections including HIV/ AIDS) and important priorities (cutting crime, creating jobs, education and provision of social grants. Results indicated that every sixth respondent in ten were generally satisfied with the way the government is handling basic services. More than two thirds of the respondents said that they were satisfied with the way the government is handling issues related to health services. Indian and white respondents were less satisfied with the provision of basic services, while black African and Coloured respondents were more satisfied. Respondents with no education and primary education were very dissatisfied with basic services as well as health services. Respondents with high LSM were also very dissatisfied with the provision of basic services.

Three constructs, namely, attachment, social preferences, and access to social support system were investigated to gauge the level of social cohesion among South Africans. While the majority of the respondents felt attached, only fifty per cent had access to social support system. The majority of the respondents felt attached to people of the same race, language, financial position and neighborhood. However, four out of ten had a problem going to places where other race may dominate, while about eight out of ten liked spending their time with family members or close friends. However, this was not related to their participation in community activities. Three SASAS questions were used to measure attitudes towards group participation and actual participation in groups. The results revealed that the majority of the respondents seemed to support the view that 'citizens should have the right to form or join organizations freely, such as political parties, business associations, trade unions and other interest groups'. The survey also asked respondents whether they participated in community activities. An overwhelming majority indicated that they have never been involved in participating in events such as a protest march or signing a petition but an overwhelming majority indicated that they were involved in religious activities. Results with regards to participation in social activities revealed that younger respondents participated more than older respondents.

Demographic differences were evident across the three constructs with high attachment being reported by mostly black Africans, people with no schooling, from urban informal and in low LSM. Comparing

these results with national census statistics there is a close correlation between these demographic variables and poverty measures. Thus, we can conclude that poor people are more attached to people close to them than the affluent individuals.

Closely related to attachment is the access to social support systems. It would be expected that people with strong attachment will also have access to social support system. However, results showed that the poor had low level of access compared to their affluent counterparts. These results are confirmed by the regression findings that showed that those in high LSM were more likely to have access to social support system compared to those in low and medium LSM. Access to social support system is critical for survival and lack of it among the poor could lead to crime.

Social preferences seem to follow the same pattern as the attachment with people with no schooling, from urban informal and the young in age preferring to associate with friends and family members. On the other hand Indians/Asians, the young and those from urban formal did not have a problem visiting places where other race could dominate. This could be associated with strong feeling of confidence among these groups of people. There is evidence of strong social cohesion among South Africans when assessed at the micro level such as family members, friends, and race. However, social cohesion at the national level among people of different races and social status is still far from being achieved.

Overall, the study showed that Indian, white, high LSM, urban and higher educated respondents are more likely to fear crime more and prepared to invest more on security and safety measures at home and within their communities. Moreover, trust in institutions such as the police is also lowest among the same groups of respondents. Indian, white, high LSM and urban respondents also assessed the delivery of basic and health services as poor. These results are extremely interesting if it is compared to views about social cohesion. The research showed that there is strong social cohesion among South Africans at the micro level such as family members, friends, and race rather than national level among people of different races and social status. We can therefore argue that people rely more on people close to them than individuals outside their support structures. In other words, when people feel unsafe, fear crime more and do not have confidence in protection services or government institutions, they are more likely to invest heavily on safety and security measures and to seek help of people close to them.

## **1. Introduction and Background**

Prevalence of violent crime is an important indicator of a range of socio-political factors which have long term implications for social cohesion, democratic practices and economic development in South Africa. Based on studies of dockets, the geographical locations of violent crime, and analysis of the time frames within which these crimes occur, the South African police argue that contact crime like murder and assault are likely to occur amongst people who know each other and are either friends, relatives or acquaintances. For example, based on their dockets analysis, an alarming 89 percent of assault resulting in grievous bodily harm and common assault, 82 per cent of murders and 76 per cent of rape cases involve people who know each other. In the category of attempted murder, 59 per cent of cases showed a similar pattern<sup>1</sup>.

It is in this context that there has been an increase use of the concept of 'social cohesion' within the South African policy environment. It has been argued that in order to reduce the levels of violence there should be a transformation in the ways in which South African citizens relate to one another as citizens. Previous research indicates that crime prevention initiatives are more likely to succeed in areas which have high levels of social capital, the areas often least in need of such interventions, while those with low levels of social capital and resources struggle to make these initiatives work without outside intervention

The study consisted of three main components, namely, secondary data analysis, focus group discussion and key informant interviews. This report presents findings from the secondary analysis.

### **1.2. Objectives of the Study**

This study aims to address a critical gap in our empirical knowledge that is the link between violent crime and social cohesion. This is important in order to provide the type of information required by policy makers to make knowledge-based decisions around violent crime and the measures required to address the problem.

The secondary analysis of which this report is a product, aimed to investigate South African's perceptions of crime and social cohesion. Using the South African Social Attitude Surveys (SASAS), the analysis aimed to investigate whether there is a relationship between crime and social cohesion and what the source thereof.

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<sup>1</sup> De Kock, C (2007), *Crime Situation in South Africa for the 2006/2007 Financial Year*, Crime Information Analysis Centre.



## **2. Research Methodology**

The secondary data analysis is based on the data collected through the SASAS 2006 survey. The SASAS surveys of the HSRC measure the South African public's attitudes, beliefs, behavior patterns and values with regards to democracy and governance, social identity, service delivery, access to information and other important social issues.

All SASAS surveys are designed to yield a representative sample of adults of 16 years of age and older. The HSRC Master Sample, which was developed using the Census 2001 and with the Enumeration Area (EA) as the primary sampling unit, was used as the sampling frame for the 2006 SASAS survey. The value of using the HSRC Master Sample was that a national representative sample can be drawn and the results of the survey can be properly weighted to the 2001 census population figures. Explicit and implicit stratification was applied to ensure that the geographic profiles of the targeted population such as province, geo-type, age category, sex, race education level, Living Standard Measurement (LSM) and current employment status are represented in the sample. The 2001 census database contains descriptive statistics, such as total number of people and total number of households, for all EAs covered in South Africa.

Detailed maps were also developed for each EA showing the boundaries and households within it. Households were selected from the master sampling frame and were geographically spread across the nine provinces. One respondent was randomly selected from each household for an interview.

## **3. Data Analysis**

Data analysis was performed at two levels, i.e. the basic descriptive statistics which included a variety of cross-tabulation, frequency runs and advance statistical methods such as analysis of variance (ANOVA) and regression analysis to provide an in-depth view across the demographic characteristics of the respondents' categories and profiles. The data analyzed was based on specific questions about crime and questions related to crime in the SASAS 2006 questionnaire. The questions were disaggregated by demographic and other variables relating to the survey respondents. Using different statistical methods made it possible to establish patterns that exist in the attitudes, perceptions and behaviour of the public towards crime and safety as well as social cohesion.

## **4. Results**

### **4.1 Sample Characteristics**

The SASAS 2006 survey was administered to 2904 respondents across South Africa. About 63 per cent of the respondents were black Africans, one per cent were Coloured, 11 per cent were white and 10 per cent were Indian / Asian. More females (59 per cent) than males (41 per cent) participated in the survey. Over half (54 per cent) of the respondents came from urban formal areas, 12 per cent from urban informal areas, 20 per cent from tribal or traditional areas and 14 per cent from rural areas. In terms of education, seven per cent of the respondents had no schooling, 21 per cent had some primary or primary education, and 61 per cent had some secondary or secondary education completed, while about 11 per cent of the respondents attended or completed some form of tertiary education.

### **4.2 Most important challenges facing South Africa**

One of the questions contained in the SASAS survey aims to establish whether crime and safety was one of the concerns for South Africans. The respondents were asked: "Please tell me what you think are the three most important challenges facing South Africa today?" Respondents were requested to provide the three answers in order of priority in a completely spontaneous manner (see table 1).

The results from the first option indicated that only HIV / AIDS (44 per cent) and unemployment (40 per cent) overshadow crime and safety (7 per cent) as a major challenge facing South Africa (see Table 1). The second option is somewhat different with crime and safety (28 per cent) being the second most important challenge after unemployment (31 per cent). In the third option, crime and safety (15 per cent) appeared to be the second most important challenge, while poverty was considered as the number one challenge (33 per cent).

Although HIV / AIDS, unemployment and poverty were mentioned by most of the respondents, it is evident that crime and safety is seen as another major challenge among South Africans. The next sections of the report takes a closer look at perceptions of safety and security, fear of crime and whether people think their community and home is safe from crime.

**Table 1: Most important challenges facing South Africa**

Challenge	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3
HIV/AIDS	44%	-	-
Unemployment	40%	31%	-
Racism	2%	3%	1%
Xenophobia	<1%	<1%	<1%
Crime and safety	7%	28%	15%
Service provision/delivery	3%	10%	5%
Affordable housing	1%	8%	8%
Land reform issues	<1%	1%	1%
Human rights	<1%	1%	1%
Education	<1%	4%	6%
Economic and financial issues	<1%	2%	3%
Work-related issues	<1%	1%	2%
Family and youth issues	-	1%	2%
Religion and culture issues	<1%	<1%	<1%
Environmental issues	<1%	<1%	1%
Political issues	<1%	1%	2%
Corruption	-	3%	2%
Poverty	<1%	2%	33%
Other (specify)	<1%	1%	6%
(Do not know)	1%	<1%	1%

*Please tell me what you think are the three most important challenges facing South Africa facing South Africa today?*

### 4.3 Perceptions of crime and safety

In this section the survey elicits respondents' opinion on perceptions of crime and safety. Respondents were first asked to indicate on a 5-point scale (very safe = 1 to very unsafe = 5) "how safe or unsafe do you feel personally on most days?" The results indicated that more than half (52 per cent) believe that they were safe personally on most days, while just more than a third (34 per cent) said they felt unsafe.

The next set of questions required respondents to indicate on a 4-point scale (very safe = 1 to very unsafe = 4) "how safe or unsafe they do you feel walking alone in this area during the day as well as walking alone in this area at night?" Sixty five per cent of the respondents felt safe walking alone in the area during the day while about 35 per cent felt unsafe. When asked about safety at night in the area a greater proportion (71 per cent) of the respondents said that they felt unsafe walking alone at night.

A Safety and Security Index (SSI) was created to measure respondents' perceptions of safety and security (see Appendix A). The SSI was computed by adding the responses to the three statements

(questions)<sup>2</sup>. The index was verified through statistical procedures known as Factor Analysis and Reliability Analysis. All the three question items loaded very high to form a single factor<sup>3</sup>. The index is reliable with Cronbach's Alpha =0.823. It can therefore be concluded that the index measures the overall perception of crime and safety. Once the Index was constructed, we conducted an analysis of variance (ANOVA) to determine whether there were any significant differences in mean scores on the Safety and Security Index across categories of demographic variables.

In terms of race the ANOVA revealed that there was a statistically significant difference at the  $p < 0.05$  level in perceptions of crime and safety for the four race groups [ $F(2, 2865) = 38.727, p = 0.000$ ]. Despite reaching statistical significance, the actual difference in mean scores between most race groups was quite small. Post hoc comparison using Tukey test indicated that the mean score for Indians / Asians was significantly higher than those of all other race groups, while the black African and white respondents did not differ significantly from each other. It can be concluded that Indian respondents felt more unsafe compared to black African, white and Coloured respondents.

**Table 2: Mean scores for perceptions of crime and safety by race**

Black Africans	8.17
Coloured	7.56
Indian/Asian	9.69
White	7.75

In terms of geo-type, the ANOVA revealed that there was a statistically significant difference at the  $p < 0.05$  level in perceptions of crime and safety for the four geo-type areas [ $F(3, 2865) = 57.267, p = 0.000$ ]. Despite reaching statistical significance, the actual difference in mean scores between most of the geo-type areas was quite small. Post hoc comparison indicated that the mean score for rural formal respondents was significantly lower than those of all the other geo-type areas. It can therefore be concluded that rural formal respondents felt safer compared to the other groups. The results also indicated that the mean score for urban informal respondents was significantly higher than those of all other geo-type areas. Thus, urban informal respondents felt more unsafe compared to the other groups.

<sup>2</sup> Wording of the items for SSI: 1) How safe or unsafe do you feel personally on most days? 2) How safe or unsafe do you feel walking alone in this area during the day? 3) How safe or unsafe do you feel walking alone in this area at night? Response options were

<sup>3</sup> Factor loadings: How safe or unsafe do you feel personally on most days? (0.886) 2) How safe or unsafe do you feel walking alone in this area during the day? (0.877) 3) How safe or unsafe do you feel walking alone in this area at night? (0.785)

**Table 3: Mean scores for perceptions of crime and safety by geo-type**

Urban, formal	8.29
Urban, informal	9.31
Tribal / traditional	8.16
Rural, formal	6.76

With regards to LSM the ANOVA revealed that there was a statistically significant difference at the  $p < 0.05$  level in perceptions of crime and safety for the three LSM groups [ $F(2, 2761) = 3.239, p = 0.039$ ]. Despite reaching statistical significance, the actual difference in mean scores between most of the LSM groups was quite small. Post hoc comparison indicated that the mean score for high LSM respondents was significantly higher than those of the low LSM group. Thus, the high LSM respondents felt more unsafe compared to the low LSM groups.

**Table 4: Mean scores for perceptions of crime and safety LSM**

Low	7.97
Medium	8.19
High	8.32

#### 4.4 Fear of crime

This section assessed respondents' fear of crime. In order to gauge respondent's fear of crime, we asked them:

- "Have you ever moved house or thought about moving house because you or your family were worried about crime?"
- "How often do you worry about the possibility that you or someone else who lives with you might be the victim of crime?"

Respondents had to indicate on a 3-point scale (yes, moved house = 1, yes, thought about moving house = 2 and No = 3) if they ever moved house or thought about moving house because of fear of crime. The results show that the overwhelming majority (87 per cent) never moved house because they were worried about crime with three per cent of the respondents reporting that they moved house because of worrying about crime, while 11 per cent indicated that they thought about moving house.

With regards to second question on fear of crime respondents had to indicate on a 4-point scale (all or most of the time = 1 to never = 4) how often they worry of being a victim of crime. Forty per cent of the respondents indicated that they often worry about being a victim of crime while one in three (33

per cent) indicated they sometimes worry. About one in four (27 per cent) of the respondents said they never worry about crime.

To examine the differences based on demographic variables, we disaggregated the two questions on fear of crime by race, education level, LSM, geo-type, gender and age. Table 5 summarizes the results of the analysis. It is clear from Table 5 that very few respondents (less than 10 per cent) moved house across all the demographic variables. Thus, a test for significant differences among the demographic variables was performed for the question on how often people worry about being a victim of crime. To test for the significance we employed a Pearson chi-square test.

A comparison by race indicates that Indians had the highest proportion of respondents (74 per cent) who feared being victims of crime while the black African (34 per cent) respondents had the least. The Pearson chi-square test showed that Indians/Asian had significantly higher proportion than the other race groups on whether they worry being a victim of crime (Chi-square = 314.127,  $df = 12$ ,  $p = 0.000$ ). We can therefore conclude that more Indian respondents fear being a victim of crime compared to the other race groups.

When the data is disaggregated by education, it is evident that a higher proportion of respondents with secondary (44 per cent) and tertiary education (46 per cent) often fear being a victim of crime compared to those with primary education (30 per cent) and no schooling (23 per cent). The Pearson chi-square test showed that there is a significant difference in the way the different educational groups answered the questions on whether they worry being a victim of crime (Chi-square = 93.532,  $df = 12$ ,  $p = 0.000$ ). Respondents with higher education fear being a victim of crime more than those with lower levels of education.

The results by LSM categories indicate that a significantly (Chi-square = 258.112,  $df = 8$ ,  $p = 0.000$ ) higher proportion of respondents with high LSM (56 per cent) fear being a victim of crime, compared to 30 per cent with a low LSM indicated that they fear being a victim of crime. Thus, respondents with higher LSM fear crime more than those respondents with a low LSM.

**Table 5: Perception of fear of crime by race, education, locale, LSM, age, and sex**

Demographic categories	How often do you worry about the possibility that you or someone else who lives with you might be a victim of crime?	Have you ever moved house or thought about moving house because you or your family were worried about crime?		
		Yes, moved house	Yes, thought about moving house	No
<b>Race</b>				
Black African	34%	2%	11%	87%
Coloured	35%	3%	6%	92%
Indian/ Asian	74%	3%	17%	81%
White	51%	7%	9%	84%
Total	40%	3%	11%	87%
<b>Highest level of education</b>				
No schooling	23%	-	6%	94%
Primary	30%	2%	8%	90%
Secondary	44%	3%	12%	86%
Tertiary	46%	7%	13%	80%
Total	40%	3%	11%	87%
<b>LSM</b>				
Low	30%	1%	11%	88%
Medium	35%	2%	10%	88%
High	56%	5%	11%	84%
Total	40%	3%	10%	87%
<b>Locale</b>				
Urban, formal	48%	4%	10%	86%
Urban, informal	42%	4%	17%	79%
Tribal / traditional	31%	1%	10%	88%
Rural, formal	19%	1%	7%	92%
Total	40%	3%	11%	87%
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	39%	2%	11%	87.2%
Female	41%	3%	11%	86.2%
Total	40%	3%	11%	86.6%
<b>Age</b>				
16 – 35 years of age	40%	4%	12%	85%
Above 35 years	40%	2%	9%	89%
Total	40%	3%	11%	87%

How often do you worry about the possibility that you or someone else who lives with you might be a victim of crime? (% saying often / very often)

Have you ever moved house or thought about moving house because you or your family were worried about crime? (% saying: Yes, moved house; Yes, thought about moving house and No)

Comparisons by different geo-type areas indicate that a higher proportion of respondents from the urban formal areas (48 per cent) fear being a victim of crime compared to those respondents from the rural formal areas (19 per cent). The chi-square test revealed that there are significant differences in the way the respondents from the different geo-type areas assessed fear being a victim of crime (Chi-square = 27.982, df = 12, p = 0.000). We therefore conclude that respondents from the urban areas fear crime more than those respondents from the rural areas.

Overall, one can conclude that there is variation in the way respondents made assessment about fear of crime. Race played a significant role in how respondents assessed fear of crime. For instance, Indian respondents were more likely to fear crime than black African and Coloured respondents. Respondents with higher levels of education feared crime more than those with lower education. The high LSM respondents feared crime the most compared to the low LSM group. The respondents from urban areas were more likely to fear crime than respondents from rural or traditional areas. Finally, no significant differences emerged between male and female with regards to fear of crime.

#### 4.5 Preventative crime measures

This section deals with measures people took to ensure that they were safe in their homes and communities. Here significant variations on what measures of crime prevention respondents had based on demographic variables of race, education, LSM, gender, and geo-type were assessed. This section is comprised of two parts: part one deals with safety and security measures around the homes, the second part of this section focuses on safety and security measures in the area or community.

##### 4.5.1 Safety and security measures around homes

Respondents were asked to indicate whether they had the following security and safety measures in their homes: armed response service, burglar bars, fence or wall around property, an alarm system or a lock up garage for vehicles. In terms of community crime measures respondents. Further, they were requested to indicate whether they had someone to look after them in case they are unwell; and also asked if the community they lived in had a safe place where children can play.

**Table 6: Safety and security measures around the home**

Item questions	Response	
	Have	Don't have
Armed response service	10%	90%
Burglar bars	41%	59%
Fence or wall around property	65%	35%
A burglar alarm system	13%	87%
A lock-up garage for vehicles	24%	76%

Generally only few respondents indicated that they had some form of safety and security measures around their homes. Just over two fifths (41 per cent) of the respondents reported to have burglar bars as a form of safety and security in their households, while more than six out of ten (65 per cent) said they had a fence or a wall around their properties. Over a tenth (13 per cent) said they have burglar



alarm systems for their households. A quarter of respondents (24 per cent) said they had a lock-up garage for vehicles.

With regard to education, over a third (35 per cent) of respondents with tertiary education said they had an armed alarm response, while large proportions of those with lesser education status said they did not have. Eight in ten (80 per cent) of the respondents with tertiary education also had burglar bars. Most respondents regardless of education level had a fence or wall around their property, but the proportion of those with higher education was higher than those with little schooling or no schooling at all. Almost all (99 per cent) respondents with no schooling said they did not have a burglar alarm system for their households. Two fifths (40 per cent) of respondents with tertiary education said they had burglar alarm systems for their households.

A high proportions of respondents in low and medium LSM reported to not having armed response services, burglar bars, burglar alarm systems and or lock-up garage for vehicles around their homes. Most reported to having a fence or wall around their properties, even though large proportions of high LSM respondents (90 per cent) said they had such measures than those with low and medium LSM.

Most people, regardless of geotype, did not have safety and security measures in the form of armed response services, burglar alarm system and a lock-up garage. More respondents in urban formal areas (63 per cent) had burglar bars than those living in urban informal, tribal and rural formal areas. People in urban informal geo-type (31 per cent) had the smallest proportion of respondents who had fences or walls around their properties compared to people living in urban informal (81 per cent), tribal (56 per cent) and rural informal geo-types.

Both male and female respondents had high proportions with regard to not having safety and security measures in the forms of armed response services, burglar alarm system, and a lock-up garage. The proportion is slightly higher in favour of females than males with regards to having burglar bars and a fence or a wall around their properties.

In terms of race, black Africans and coloureds had the highest proportion of respondents who had indicated that they did not have safety and security measures in the form of armed response services, burglar bars, burglar alarm system and a lock-up garage for vehicles around their homes.. Most respondents, despite race, have a fence or wall around their properties. Coloureds (79 per cent), Indians/ Asians (84 per cent) and whites (95 per cent) have the largest proportions of respondents with this type of safety and security measure.

#### 4.5.2 Variations in safety and security measures around homes by race, level of education, geo-type and LSM

A one way analysis of variance (ANOVA) was conducted to find out the extent to which respondents from different race groups; educational levels; geo-types; LMSs differed in terms of having safety and security measures around their homes or in communities.

**Table 7: Mean scores for safety and security measures around the home by race**

Black	Coloured	Indian	White
9.0439	8.5330	6.9741	6.3729

Results indicated that there were statistical differences at the  $p < 0.05$  level in the extent to which four race groups differed in terms of having safety and security measures around their homes [ $F(3, 2768) = 621.578, p = 0.000$ ]. Indian/ Asian and White respondents indicated to having more security measures around their homes when compared to other groups. On the contrary, Black Africans had the least or none of the safety and security measures around their homes.

**Table 8: Mean scores for safety and security measures around the home by level of education**

No schooling	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
9.3670	9.1880	8.4027	6.9021

In terms of educational attainment, there was a statistical difference at the  $p < 0.05$  level in having safety and security measures around the home [ $F(3, 2750) = 213.389, p = 0.000$ ]. Respondents with tertiary education indicated to have very strong safety and security measures around their homes when compared to people with low levels of education (no schooling or primary). This means that larger proportion of highly educated people were the most likely to have burglar bars, an armed response services, a fence or wall around their property, a lock up garage or a burglar alarm system.

**Table 9: Mean scores for safety and security measures around the home by Geo-type**

Urban, formal	Urban, informal	Tribal	Rural, formal
7.7799	9.4801	9.2152	9.2298

There was a statistically significant difference at the  $p < 0.05$  level in the extent to which respondents from these different geo-types indicated the level to which they had safety and security measures around their homes [ $F(3, 2768) = 318.467, p = 0.000$ ]. Safety and security measures were commonly found in urban formal areas. Conversely, people in urban informal, tribal and rural formal indicated to having very low security and safety measures around their homes.

**Table 10: Mean scores for safety and security measures around the home by LSM**

Low LSM	Medium LSM	High LSM
9.5760	8.9241	6.8928

There was a statistical significant difference at the  $p < 0.05$  level in safety and security measures by LSM [ $F(2, 2677) = 1544.664, p = 0.000$ ]. Intuitively, people in high LSM category had higher safety and security measures around their homes when compared to their counterparts.

#### 4.5.3 Safety and security measures in the area or community

**Table 11: Safety and security measures in the area or community**

Item questions	Response	
	Have	Don't have
Street lighting	55%	45%
Having police on the streets	44%	56%
Someone to look after you	82%	18%

More than half of the respondents (55 per cent) reported to have streetlights in their communities or areas. Over two fifths (44 per cent) of the respondents said that they had police visibility on the streets in their local area or community. Over eight in ten (82 per cent) of respondents said they had someone to look after them if they were very ill.

Respondents with tertiary education, in general, have reported to have safety and security measures in their area or community than respondents with little or no education.

A higher proportion of respondents in high LSM category (95 per cent) had streetlights in their area or community compared with low LSM respondents (11 per cent) and medium LSM (54 per cent). About six in ten (60 per cent) respondents with high LSM reported that where they lived there are police on the streets compared with two in ten (21 per cent) of those with low LSM. Likewise, high LSM respondents had the highest proportions than low and medium LSM respondents in terms of having somewhere for the children to play safely.

A high proportion of respondents living in urban formal areas (86 per cent) had lights in the streets than those living in tribal and rural formal areas. A little above a third (37 per cent) of respondents from urban informal areas said they had streetlights. Most respondents from any other form of geo-type other than urban formal area said they did not have the police on the streets and somewhere for the children to play safely in their areas or communities.

Compared by race, most black Africans (65 per cent) reported that they did not have streetlights than all other races. Whites had the highest proportion of people with streetlights in their communities. Coloureds (67 per cent) had the highest proportion of people who have police on the streets of their local areas than any race group. Black Africans had the lowest (34 per cent). Whites (76 per cent) had the largest proportion of people who have somewhere safe where the children could play than black Africans (26 per cent).

#### 4.6 Satisfaction with service delivery

Respondents were asked to rate their satisfaction levels with the way the government is handling matters related to basic services (i.e. supply of water and sanitation, providing electricity, removal of refuse and affordable housing); health services (access to healthcare, treatment of sexually transmitted infections including HIV/ AIDS) and important priorities (cutting crime, creating jobs, education and provision of social grants. Every sixth respondent in ten (61 per cent) indicated general satisfaction with the way the government is handling basic services matters. This comprised of 16 per cent who were very satisfied and about 45 per cent indicating to just be satisfied. Similarly, about 65 per cent of the respondents indicated satisfaction with the way the Government is handling issues related to health services. Further, a plausible 84 per cent expressed satisfaction with the addressing of matters classified as key priority.

When looking at responses to satisfaction with delivery of basic services by gender, it is evident that there were very trivial differences in male versus female attitudes. About 62 per cent of females indicated satisfaction whilst about 59 per cent of female respondents also recorded satisfaction in this regard. With regard to the handling of basic services, notably an equal proportion of males and females (65 per cent) indicated general satisfaction. As far as important priorities are concerned, a large majority of over 80 per cent (82 per cent males and 84 per cent females) from both groups indicated satisfaction.

When disaggregating by race, it is evident that Indian (45 per cent), and white (44 per cent) respondents were the least satisfied with the provision of basic services. In contrary, black African respondents (67 per cent) appeared to be most content, followed by coloured (53 per cent). Regarding provision of health services, an overwhelming nine in ten white (91 per cent) respondents indicated to be satisfied. This comprised of more than half (54 per cent) indicated to be very satisfied a 37 per cent with the government's handling of health services related issues. A rather higher proportion of Indian/Asian (39 per cent) respondents indicated dissatisfaction with regard to the handling of issues related to the key priorities. Contrary to that, nine in ten (91 per cent) black respondents were satisfied with the handling of such issues.

There was little variation in the young and old people's satisfaction levels regarding the handling of basic services related issues. However notably, older people (71 per cent) emerged as the most satisfied with health services when compared to the younger generation (59 per cent). Evidently, there were very marginal generational differences satisfaction levels regarding important priorities. Over eight in every ten (80 per cent) young (85 per cent) and old (82 per cent) respondents indicated satisfaction with government's handling of important priority areas as indicated in the table 14:

**Table 12: Satisfaction with service delivery in the area or in the community by age**

	Satisfied		Dissatisfied	
	Young	Old	Young	Old
Basic services	61%	61%	40%	40%
Health services	59%	70%	27%	41%
Priority areas	65%	82%	15%	18%

When disaggregating by level of educational attained by the respondent, a substantial proportion of people with no schooling indicated to be the least satisfied with the addressing of basic services related matters compared to others. Exactly a third (33 per cent) of them said they are either dissatisfied or very dissatisfied. Amongst people with primary and secondary and tertiary education, over 60 per cent indicated satisfaction with the addressing basic services related issues. As far as the health services are concerned, satisfaction tended to increase with the level of education attained, with people with no schooling being the least satisfied (49 per cent) when compared to people with tertiary education (82 per cent) being the most satisfied as table 13 indicates:

**Table 13: Satisfaction with service delivery in the area or in the community by Education**

	Satisfied (Education level)				Dissatisfied			
	No	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	No	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
Social services	67%	63%	59%	60%	33%	37%	41%	40%
Basic services	49%	56%	67%	82%	51%	44%	33%	18%
Priority areas	89%	88%	83%	73%	11%	12%	17%	27%

Notably, residents of urban informal (63 per cent) and tribal (69 per cent) appeared to be the most satisfied about the delivery of basic services compared to be people in urban formal (59 per cent) and rural formal areas (54 per cent). On the other side, over eight in every ten (86 per cent) people who resides in urban formal areas said they were satisfied with the addressing of health services. Satisfaction was also acknowledged by 60 per cent of people in urban informal areas, over half (52 per cent) of those in rural formal areas. Evidently, resident of tribal areas were the least satisfied with a just little above the third (34 per cent) indicating satisfaction. On the question of the key priorities, people in urban formal areas appeared the most dissatisfied with over a fifth (21 per cent) registering

dissatisfaction with the way matters related issues classified as key priorities are handled. Over eight in ten respondents from the tribal (89 per cent) and rural formal (88 per cent) areas indicated to be satisfied. A strong 90 per cent in urban formal areas showed satisfaction in this regard.

Levels of dissatisfaction regarding issues related to the delivery of basic services tended to increase with the LSM scale. People in the high LSM were the most dissatisfied (49 per cent), followed by over a third (34 per cent) of those in the medium LSM and people in the lower LSM (30 per cent) being the least dissatisfied with the delivery of basic services. Evidently, people in the lower LSM are the least satisfied (28 per cent) with the delivery of health services compared to a sizeable 71 per cent of people in medium and 90 per cent of people in high LSM indicated satisfaction in this regard. As far as satisfaction regarding the handling of issues related to areas classified as the priority issues, it is evident that satisfaction levels decline as you rise up the LSM scale. Those in the low LSM tend to be the most satisfied (89 per cent) when compared to people in the middle LSM (87 per cent) or in the high LSM (73 per cent).

#### **4.7 Trust in institutions**

The focus of this section is on the respondent's level of trust in institutions. From a scale of strongly trust to strongly distrust, respondents are asked to indicate the extent of their trust or distrust in 15 institutions as indicated in Table 14. These include the three spheres of government, politicians, political parties, media and, particularly relevant for this study, the police and the army.

The results indicate the church (84 per cent) is seemingly the most trusted institution. About one seven (72 percent) indicated trust in the national broadcaster, the SABC. Just over two fifths (41 per cent) indicated to trusting the police. Less than half of the respondents (48 per cent) expressed trust of the South African Defence Force. Further, 48% indicated trust of the politicians, whilst a 37 per cent of political parties.

**Table 14: Respondents' level of trust in institutions**

Institutions	Strongly trust	Trust	Neither trust nor distrust	Distrust	Strongly distrust
National government	16%	42%	14%	22%	9%
Courts	9%	42%	20%	22%	9%
The independent Electoral Commission (IEC)	18%	47%	21%	12%	5%
Your provincial government	10%	43%	18%	24%	8%
The SABC	19%	54%	17%	9%	3%
Parliament	14%	41%	19%	20%	8%
The police	9%	32%	17%	26%	17%
Defense force	10%	39%	32%	13%	8%
Big business	11%	43%	24%	17%	7%
Your local government	7%	34%	17%	28%	16%
Churches	41%	43%	9%	7%	3%
Traditional authorities/leaders	12%	33%	29%	18%	10%
Political parties	6%	31%	23%	29%	14%
Politicians	4%	27%	24%	31%	18%
Newspapers	9%	47%	25%	15%	5%

When we disaggregate the results according to LSM, the general trend seems to be that respondents in the high LSM category did not have trust in these institutions compared to the medium and low LSM categories. A high proportion of all LSM categories - low (83 per cent), medium (86 per cent) and high (79 per cent) - had trust in churches. Followed by the SABC with 72 per cent low, 79 per cent medium and 67 per cent high LSM respondents saying they trust the national broadcaster.

When data is examined by education levels, the results show that SABC, the IEC and churches had a bigger proportion of respondents across the board saying they had trust in them. However, the least proportion of respondents across education levels has trust in politicians and political parties. Less than half of the respondents with no schooling trust the police while the proportion of those with tertiary education was the third lowest (28 per cent).

When we investigate trust in institutions by race, it becomes apparent that black African respondents were generally the most trusting and white respondents the least. Large proportions of black Africans (74 per cent) indicated that they trust the IEC and the least trusting are whites at 37 per cent. Also the least proportion of white respondents (52 per cent) has trust in the SABC while Indians had the largest (77 per cent). About 30 per cent of Indian / Asian respondents trust the police compared with 44 per cent of black African respondents. The proportion of white respondents who had trust in political parties was very low at 15 per cent.

A high proportion of respondents who indicated that they had trust in the national government was from the Eastern Cape and KZN (68 and 62 per cent) respectively. The Eastern Cape also expresses the most trust (65 per cent) in the IEC followed by the North West (63 per cent). The province with the least trust in the police is Gauteng (30 per cent). On the other hand, Mpumalanga has the least trust in local government (29 per cent). Limpopo was the only province with a high proportion of respondents who had trust in traditional authority/leaders (63 per cent). Generally trust in the SABC was observed throughout the provinces: Western Cape (76 per cent), Eastern Cape (70 per cent), Northern Cape (72 per cent), Free State (74 per cent), KZN (70 per cent), North West (69 per cent), Gauteng (73 per cent), Mpumalanga (72 per cent) and Limpopo (80).

When the data about trust in institutions is disaggregated by geo-type it showed that respondents from urban-informal areas account for the highest proportion (61 per cent) of people who had trust in courts, the lowest being those in the urban-formal (45 per cent). The majority of respondents (62 per cent) in the tribal areas and 61 per cent in rural informal areas had trust in the provincial government. About 50 per cent of respondents in rural formal settlements had trust in the police compared to 39 per cent of the respondents in urban-formal settlements.

#### **4.7.1. Variations in trust in political institutions, protection services and independent institutions by demographic variables**

A factor analysis which yielded three underlying factors namely: Political institutions, Protection services and Independent institutions was conducted. The Political institutions category comprises of parliament and the three spheres of government. The media and big business fall into the second category (Independent institutions). Lastly, the police and the army make up the last category (Protection services). Three indices were therefore constructed on the basis of factors and reliability analysis.

##### **Trust in political institutions**

The ANOVA revealed that all factors (race, education, geo-type and LSM) had a highly significant effect on trust in political (see table 17). Tukeys multiple comparison tests revealed that white and Indian/ Asian respondents significantly differ to black Africans and coloured; those with the tertiary level of education differ significantly to those with primary and no schooling; respondents from urban formal differ significantly to (urban informal, tribal and rural) while there was a significant difference between high LSM and both medium and low LSM.



Black Africans had trust in political institutions although weak. White and Indian / Asian weakly distrust these institutions while coloured were rather on the fence. Respondents with tertiary education weakly distrust political institutions while those with secondary education look undecided. Those with primary or no schooling showed low levels of trust. Urban formal residents were undecided on whether they trust political institutions or not. Rural, tribal and urban informal residents indicated trust that was weak. High LSM respondents indicated a low level of distrust. Medium and low LSM respondents showed a weak degree of trust.

It is therefore clear that white, Indian/ Asian, respondents with tertiary education, those in urban formal areas and high LSM distrust political institutions though not strong.

**Table 15: Tests for the impact of race, education, geo-type and LSM on trust in political institutions**

Factors	Race	Education	Geotype	LSM
Anova	F(3,2806)=143.420 P=0.000	F(3,2772)=23.512 P=0.000	F(3,2807)=30.524 P=0.000	F(2,2694)=116.738 P=0.000

**Table 16: Means of race, education and LSM with trust in political institutions**

Race			
Black	Coloured	Indian	White
21.1595	24.3000	26.4505	27.6488
Level of education			
No Schooling	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
20.6702	21.9518	23.0210	25.2055
Geotype			
Urban (formal)	Urban (informal)	Tribal	Rural
23.9717	21.6616	21.5386	21.6546
LSM			
High LSM	Medium LSM	Low LSM	
25.6452	21.8873	21.2543	

### Trust in protection services

All groups in each factor can be classified as being undecided on this question, but they differ in their levels of indecision. Whites, Indian/ Asians; those with tertiary education; urban formal and tribal dwellers and those in the high LSM groups lean more on the distrust side of indecision while black Africans and coloureds; those with secondary, primary, and no schooling; rural and urban informal dwellers, urban informal; medium and low LSM were close to the trust side. Tukeys multiple comparison test confirmed that these observations were in fact significant.

**Table 17: Tests for the impact of race, education, geotype nad LSM on trust in in protection services**

Factors	Race	Education	Geotype	LSM
Anova	F(3,2869)=21.015 P=0.000	F(3,2834)=6.177 P=0.000	F(3,2870)=4.841 P=0.000	F(2,2750)=14.473 P=0.000

There were significant differences between levels of the variables (race, education, geo-type, LSM).

**Table 18: Means of race and LSM with trust in protection services**

Black	Coloured	Indian	White
5.6269	5.7887	6.4764	6.2532
<b>Level of education</b>			
No Schooling	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
5.4249	5.7530	5.7949	6.1839
<b>Geotype</b>			
Urban (formal)	Urban (informal)	Tribal	Rural
5.8817	5.7283	5.8586	5.4725
High	Medium	Low	
6.0725	5.7370	5.5569	

### Trust in independent institutions

Race, geo-type, LSM and education had a significant impact on trust in independent institutions (see Table 19). All groups in each category had some degree of trust in these institutions. White, Indian, coloured, tertiary, urban formal, rural formal and high LSM groups had the smallest degree of trust. Black respondents and those with secondary, primary and no schooling as well as urban informal, tribal, medium and low LSM respondents had more trust compared to their counterparts. Tukeys multiple comparison tests indicated that indeed there were significant difference between groups from each of the classes mentioned above.

**Table 19: Tests for the impact of race, education, geotype nad LSM on trust in independent institutions**

Factors	Race	Education	Geotype	LSM
Anova	F(3,2825)=38.400 P=0.000	F(3,2790)=9.247 P=0.000	F(3,2826)=6.198 P=0.000	F(2,2712)=37.372 P=0.000

**Table 20: Means of race, LSM with trust in independent institutions**

<b>Black</b>	<b>Coloured</b>	<b>Indian</b>	<b>White</b>
11.7594	12.4244	12.5000	13.7649
<b>Level of education</b>			
<b>No Schooling</b>	<b>Primary</b>	<b>Secondary</b>	<b>Tertiary</b>
11.6911	11.9863	12.0920	13.0068
<b>Geotype</b>			
<b>Urban (formal)</b>	<b>Urban (informal)</b>	<b>Tribal</b>	<b>Rural</b>
12.3544	11.7725	11.7916	12.2417
<b>LSM</b>			
<b>High</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>Low</b>	
12.9164	11.7451	11.8803	

#### 4.8 Access to social/ community support system

A further measure of social cohesion is accessibility to social support system. We developed an "Access to social support system" indicator using responses to five statements. The statements sought to find whether people had friends or family members whom they could access for the following needs:

- Someone to look after if you are very ill,
- Having an adult from the household at home at all times when children under ten are at home,
- Someone to lend you money in an emergency,
- Someone to transport you in a vehicle if you needed to travel in an emergency, and
- Someone to talk to if you are feeling upset or depressed.

We recoded the responses to the statements as follows: "Have"=1 "Don't have"=0 and "Do not know"=missing. A composite variable was then computed by summing the responses to the five statements. The scores on the indicator ranged from 0 to 5. For easy interpretation, a score of less than or equal to three was considered "LOW" and score greater than three was considered "HIGH". Comparisons of responses to "access to social support system" by demographic variables are summarized in Table 21. The Chi-square statistical test was used to determine if the differences in proportions were statistically significant.

Overall, there was slightly higher proportion of people who had high (53 per cent) access to social support compared to 47 per cent with low. Compared by demographic variables, statistically significant differences at  $p \leq 0.05$  were found among races groups, age categories, educational level, geo-type and LSM. High access to family support system was reported mostly by white (88 per cent), Indians/Asian (85 per cent), people in High LSM (86 per cent) and respondents with tertiary level of education (78 per cent). On the other hand low access was reported mostly by Black Africans (40 per cent), low (26 per

cent) to medium LSM (46 per cent) and respondents with no schooling (33 per cent). The results point to the fact that poverty is associated with low levels of access to social support system.

**Table 21: Percentage of respondents on Access to social support system compared by demographic variables**

Demographic variables	Access to social support system		Chi-Square	p-value
	Low	High		
<b>Sex</b>	%	%	2.58	>0.05
Male	49	51		
Female	46	54		
<b>Race Group</b>			434.2	<0.05
Black African	60	40		
Coloured	39	61		
Indian/Asian	15	85		
White	12	88		
<b>Age Group</b>			5.60	<0.05
Young	49	51		
Old	45	55		
<b>Education level</b>			176.36	<0.05
No Schooling	67	33		
Primary	63	37		
Secondary	44	56		
Tertiary	22	78		
<b>Geo-Type</b>			269.06	<0.05
Urban, formal	33	67		
Urban, informal	60	40		
Tribal	64	36		
Rural, formal	65	35		
<b>LSM</b>			670.79	<0.05
Low	74	26		
Medium	54	46		
High	14	86		
<b>Total</b>	47	53		

To further explore possible relationships among the variables, a binary logistic regression model was tested with "Access to family support system" as the dependent variable and the demographic variables listed in Table 21 as the predictors. The predictor variables accounted for 30 per cent of the total variance of the responses on "access to family support system". Results summarized in Table 22 indicate that LSM, followed by race group are the main predictors of whether one has access to family support system. Compared to white respondents, Indians/Asians were more likely to have access to family support system while Black Africans were least likely to have access. With regard to LSM, respondents with low and medium LSM were less likely to have access compared to respondents with high LSM.

**Table 22: Binary logistic model with “Access to family support system” as dependent and demographic variables as predictor variables**

	B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Male (1)	-.163	.089	3.324	1	.068	.850
<b>Race</b>			<b>27.168</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>.000</b>	
Black African	-.778	.225	11.968	1	.001	.460
Coloured	-.401	.229	3.070	1	.080	.670
Indian/Asian	.164	.258	.405	1	.524	1.178
Young (1)	.041	.098	.180	1	.671	1.042
<b>Education level</b>			<b>3.323</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>.345</b>	
No schooling (1)	-.187	.243	.594	1	.441	.830
Primary (2)	-.267	.198	1.824	1	.177	.766
Secondary (3)	-.062	.171	.132	1	.716	.940
<b>Geo_type</b>			<b>3.898</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>.273</b>	
Urban formal(1)	.256	.148	2.973	1	.085	1.292
Urban informal(2)	.301	.172	3.056	1	.080	1.351
Tribal (3)	.236	.155	2.301	1	.129	1.266
<b>LSM</b>			<b>142.003</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>.000</b>	
Low (1)	-2.163	.183	139.647	1	.000	.115
Medium(2)	-1.474	.146	101.439	1	.000	.229
Constant	1.893	.257	54.325	1	.000	6.638

#### 4.8.1 Participation in group activities

Participation in group activities is an indicator of how close communities are in terms of doing things together and the level of involvement by various groups in the community. The majority of the SASAS questions about the group activities focused more on political activities. This report acknowledges that there is a difference between political and civic participation. Participation in political rallies, signing of petitions, contacting of media to express one’s views, donating money for a political cause or contacting elected leaders are all forms of political participation. Community participation is viewed as gatherings or joint efforts by communities. Participation in trade unions, church groups, women’s organisations, community organisations, sports associations and clubs, youth groups are used to measure civic participation. Only few questions addressed the participation in religious activities.

Membership and participation in other forms of groups such as youth, men and women groups as well as gangs was extensively explored in the Focus Group Discussions part of the study. However, we emphasize that participation in group activities is an important aspect of building closer ties between people within a community. By jointly addressing community issues creates trust among members of a given society that often lead to greater social cohesion among the community. Two issues were selected for the analysis on the participation in group activities and were grouped into two categories viz. attitudes towards group participation, and actual participation in group activities.

## Attitudes towards participation in group activities

**Table 23: Statements on the attitudes towards participation in group activities (%)**

Statement	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Citizens should have the right to form or join organisations freely, such as political parties, business associations, trade unions and other interest groups	39%	44%	9%	5%	1%
Mass action is an acceptable way for people to express their views in a democracy	27%	38%	14%	12%	7%

Table 23 shows that the majority of the respondents strongly agreed/ agreed with the statements on attitudes towards participation in group activities. Most of the respondents seemed to strongly agreed (39 per cent)/ agreed (44 per cent) with the statement that 'citizens should have the right to form or join organisations freely, such as political parties, business associations, trade unions and other interest groups' compared to those who strongly agreed/ agreed with the second statement. The cross tabulation of the statements on attitudes towards participation in group activities with demographic variables yielded almost the same results. The analysis of the statements with the age, categories shows that there was no conspicuous difference between the young and the old participants' attitudes towards participation in group activities.

Respondents were also presented with a set of questions to assess their personal involvement with various group activities in the communities. According to Table 24 respondents were not at all involved in issues listed. An overwhelming majority (77 per cent) indicated that they have never been involved in any of the issues. Although these issues are not directly related to crime this is a concern because some of them are indirectly related to crime, e.g. signing of petition and taken part in protest march, and might impact on the community's level of social cohesion needed to deal with crime.

The picture about the respondents' involvement in community activities changed with regard to belonging to a religious group. An overwhelming 86 per cent of the respondents indicated that they considered themselves belonging to a religion compared to 14 per cent who did not. Among those who said they belonged to a religion 98 per cent were Indian/ Asian, 97 per cent coloured, 96 per cent White and 80 per cent Black African. More females (93 per cent) considered themselves belonging to a religion compare to 78 male. The distribution of LSM showed that there was no difference between the low, medium and high LSM groups in term of belonging to a religion.

There was also a high level of participation in the religious activities because 36 per cent said they attended services connected to their religion one in a week, followed by 20 per cent who attended several times a week, 19 per cent who attended two or three times a month, 10 per cent attended several times a year, 8 per cent attended once a month, 4 per cent attended less often.

**Table 24: Participation in political and civic activities**

Statement	Percentage
Contacted a politician, government or local government official?	6%
Contacted a traditional leader?	2%
Contacted radio, TV or a newspaper?	4%
Signed a petition?	4%
Taken part in a protest march?	4%
Worked in a political party or action group?	2%
None of the above	77%
Do not know	3%
Refused to answer	3%

Often the need to participate in community activities differs according to people's age; and the attitudes towards participating in social activities were assessed in terms of how people in one's age group are involved. One of the SASAS questions on participating in social activities sought to find out respondents' interest in participating in social activities in comparison to their peers (people in their age group). Only 8 per cent indicated that their participation is more than most of people in their age group and 2 per cent said much more than most. Looking at Table 25 it is clear that there was a difference between the young and old participants perception of their participation in social activities. Forty percent of the young respondents indicated that their engagement in social activities was about the same as most people in their age group compared to only 35 per cent of the old who held the same view.

**Table 25: Participation in social activities**

	Young	Old
Much less than most	17%	25%
Less than most	30%	31%
About the same as most	40%	35%
More than most	10%	7%
Much more than most	3%	2%

#### 4.9 Level of social cohesion within communities

Social cohesion refers to the extent to which people interact within groups and within their own communities. The level of social cohesion can be assessed by examining the extent to which communities share close relationships, ease with which one can ask for assistance when its needed, and

whether people feel that they can depend on their family members, friends or neighbours for support. Respondents were required to indicate how attached they were on a 4-point scale (Very attached=1 to Not at all attached = 4) to the following people:

- Those who speak the same language?
- Those who belong to the same race group?
- Those who are in same financial position?
- Those who live in your neighbourhood?

We created an index of attachment by combining “very attached=1” with “slightly attached=2” to form “Attached=1”, then combined “Not very attached=3” and “Not at all attached=4” to form “Not attached=0”. Results presented in Table 26 summarizes the proportion of respondents who felt attached to the listed types of people when compared by demographic variables.

Although, majority of the respondents felt attached to the four types of people, the largest proportion of them felt attached to people of their own race (96 per cent) and those who speak the same language (95 per cent). The results confirm the close link between race and the language spoken by a given group of people.

Except for the sex of the respondent, there were statistically significant demographic differences in the proportion of respondents who felt attached to the different types of people. Black Africans had the highest proportion of respondents who felt attached to people of the same race (97 per cent), speak the same language (96 per cent) and lived in the same neighbourhood (95 per cent) while the white respondents had the lowest. However, coloured respondents had significantly higher proportion (88 per cent) than any of the other race group who felt attached to people of same financial position while Indians/Asian had the lowest (54 per cent). When compared by education level, geo-type and LSM, respondents with primary level of education, in urban informal and tribal areas and in low to medium LSM showed high proportion of people who felt attached to the four types of people.



**Table 26: Percentage of people who feel attached to various groups by demographic variables**

	Extent you feel attached to those who speak the same language as you?		Extent you feel attached to those who belong to the same race group as you?		Extent you feel attached to those who are in same financial position as you?		Extent you feel attached to those who live in your neighbourhood?	
	Attached	Not Attached	Attached	Not Attached	Attached	Not Attached	Attached	Not Attached
<b>Gender</b>								
Male	94%	6%	96%	4%	83%	17%	91%	9%
Female	97%	3%	97%	3%	85%	15%	93%	7%
<b>Race</b>								
Black African	96%	4%	97%	3%	86%	14%	95%	5%
Coloured	94%	6%	96%	4%	88%	12%	91%	9%
Indian/Asian	93%	7%	83%	17%	54%	46%	84%	16%
White	93%	7%	93%	7%	76%	24%	76%	24%
<b>Age Category</b>								
Young	96%	4%	96%	4%	85%	15%	91%	9%
Old	95%	5%	96%	4%	83%	17%	93%	7%
<b>Education Category</b>								
No Schooling	94%	6%	97%	3%	90%	10%	97%	3%
Primary	98%	2%	99%	1%	90%	10%	97%	3%
Secondary	96%	4%	95%	5%	84%	16%	92%	8%
Tertiary	87%	13%	89%	11%	72%	28%	77%	23%
<b>Environmental Milieu</b>								
Urban, formal	94%	6%	95%	5%	83%	17%	89%	11%
Urban, informal	98%	2%	96%	4%	86%	14%	96%	4%
Tribal	97%	3%	98%	2%	85%	15%	97%	3%
Rural, formal	98%	2%	98%	2%	90%	10%	94%	6%
<b>LSM</b>								
Low	98%	2%	98%	2%	88%	12%	97%	3%
Medium	97%	3%	98%	2%	87%	13%	95%	5%
High	91%	9%	92%	8%	77%	24%	83%	17%
<b>Total</b>	<b>95%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>84%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>92%</b>	<b>8%</b>

### Social preferences

Another measure of social cohesion investigated in the study was the social preferences- extent to which people are willing to interact with other groups of people outside their family members and friends. Respondents were asked to indicate whether they agreed or disagreed with the following statements:

- I do not like to go to places where other races dominate, and
- Most of my holidays are spent at the homes of family members or friends.

Results summarized in Table 27 indicate that 60 per cent of the respondents liked going to places where other races dominated while 78 per cent spent most of their holidays at the homes of family members or friends. A chi-square test indicated that there were statistically significant differences among race, age and geo-type categories in the proportion of people who disagreed with the statement that "I do not like to go to places where other races dominate". The largest proportion of those who disagreed with the statement were mostly Indians/Asians (69 per cent), the young (62 per cent) and those from both urban formal (62 per cent) and tribal areas (63 per cent). These results imply that these groups of people feel free to interact with people of other races even when they are the minority.

On whether one agrees or disagrees with the statement "Most of my holidays are spent at the homes of family members or friends", there were statistically significant differences among all the demographic variable categories. The largest proportions of respondents who agreed with the statement were mostly those with no schooling (85 per cent), in medium LSM (85 per cent), from urban informal (84 per cent), coloured (83 per cent), and young in age (81 per cent).

**Table 27: Percentage of people who agreed or disagreed with the two statements compared by demographic variables**

Demographic variables	I do not like to go to places where other races dominate		Most of my holidays are spent at the homes of family members or friends	
	Disagree	Agree	Disagree	Agree
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	60%	40%	24%	76%
Female	59%	41%	20%	80%
<b>Race Group</b>				
Black African	60%	42%	18%	82%
Coloured	63%	37%	17%	83%
Indian/Asian	69%	31%	28%	72%
White	55%	45%	49%	51%
<b>Age Group</b>				
Young	62%	38%	19%	81%
Old	57%	43%	24%	76%
<b>Education level</b>				
No Schooling	55%	45%	15%	85%
Primary	58%	42%	16%	84%
Secondary	61%	39%	21%	79%
Tertiary	60%	40%	38%	62%
<b>Geo-Type</b>				
Urban, formal	62%	38%	25%	75%
Urban, informal	49%	51%	16%	84%
Tribal	63%	37%	19%	81%
Rural, formal	54%	46%	18%	82%
<b>LSM</b>				
Low	57%	43%	19%	81%

Demographic variables	I do not like to go to places where other races dominate		Most of my holidays are spent at the homes of family members or friends	
	Disagree	Agree	Disagree	Agree
Medium	60%	40%	15%	85%
High	63%	37%	34%	66%
<b>Total</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>78%</b>

Further analysis to determine the demographic variables that would predict whether one would agree or disagree with the statements did not yield significant results and are therefore not reported here.

#### 4.10 Access to social support system

A further measure of social cohesion is accessibility to social support systems. We developed an "Access to social support system" index using responses to five statements. The statements sought to find whether people had friends or family members whom they could access for the following needs:

- Someone to look after if you are very ill,
- Having an adult from the household at home at all times when children under ten are at home,
- Someone to lend you money in an emergency,
- Someone to transport you in a vehicle if you needed to travel in an emergency, and
- Someone to talk to if you are feeling upset or depressed.

We recoded the responses to the statements as follows: "Have"=1 "Don't have"=0 and "Do not know"=missing. A composite variable was then computed by summing the responses to the five statements. The scores on the index ranged from 0 to 5. For easy interpretation, a score of less than or equal to three was considered "LOW" and score greater than three was considered "HIGH". Comparisons of responses to "access to social support system" by demographic variables are summarized in Table 28. The Chi-square statistical test was used to determine if the differences in proportions between categories were statistically significant.

Overall, there was slightly higher proportion of people who had high (53 per cent) access to social support compared to 47 per cent with low. Statistically significant differences at  $p \leq 0.05$  were found among races groups, age categories, educational level, geo-type and LSM. High access to family support system was reported mostly by white (88 per cent), Indians/Asian (85 per cent), people in High LSM (86 per cent) and respondents with tertiary level of education (78 per cent). On the other hand low access was reported mostly by Black Africans (40 per cent), low LSM (26 per cent) to medium LSM (46 per cent) and respondents with no schooling (33 per cent). The results indicate that poor individuals have low levels of access to social support system.

**Table 28: Percentage of respondents on Access to social support system compared by demographic variables**

Demographic variables	Access to social support system		Chi-Square	p-value
	Low	High		
<b>Sex</b>			2.58	>0.05
Male	49%	51%		
Female	46%	54%		
<b>Race Group</b>			434.2	<0.05
Black African	60%	40%		
Coloured	39%	61%		
Indian/Asian	15%	85%		
White	12%	88%		
<b>Age Group</b>			5.60	<0.05
Young	49%	51%		
Old	45%	55%		
<b>Education level</b>			176.36	<0.05
No Schooling	67%	33%		
Primary	63%	37%		
Secondary	44%	56%		
Tertiary	22%	78%		
<b>Geo-Type</b>			269.06	<0.05
Urban, formal	33%	67%		
Urban, informal	60%	40%		
Tribal	64%	36%		
Rural, formal	65%	35%		
<b>LSM</b>			670.79	<0.05
Low	74%	26%		
Medium	54%	46%		
High	14%	86%		
<b>Total</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>53%</b>		

To further explore possible relationships among the variables, a binary logistic regression model was tested with "Access to family support system" as the dependent variable and the demographic variables listed in Table 28 as the predictors. The predictor variables accounted for 30 per cent of the total variance of the responses on "access to family support system". Results summarized in Table 29 indicate that LSM, followed by race group are the main predictors of whether one has access to family support system. With regard to LSM, respondents with low and medium LSM were less likely to have access compared to respondents with high LSM. Indians/Asians were more likely to have access to family support system than white respondents while Black Africans were least likely to have access.

**Table 29: Binary logistic model with “Access to family support system” as dependent and demographic variables as predictor variables**

	<b>B</b>	<b>S.E.</b>	<b>Wald</b>	<b>df</b>	<b>Sig.</b>	<b>Exp(B)</b>
Male (1)	-.163	.089	3.324	1	.068	.850
<b>Race</b>			<b>27.168</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>.000</b>	
Black African	-.778	.225	11.968	1	.001	.460
Coloured	-.401	.229	3.070	1	.080	.670
Indian/Asian	.164	.258	.405	1	.524	1.178
Young (1)	.041	.098	.180	1	.671	1.042
<b>Education level</b>			<b>3.323</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>.345</b>	
No schooling (1)	-.187	.243	.594	1	.441	.830
Primary (2)	-.267	.198	1.824	1	.177	.766
Secondary (3)	-.062	.171	.132	1	.716	.940
<b>Geo_type</b>			<b>3.898</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>.273</b>	
Urban formal(1)	.256	.148	2.973	1	.085	1.292
Urban informal(2)	.301	.172	3.056	1	.080	1.351
Tribal (3)	.236	.155	2.301	1	.129	1.266
<b>LSM</b>			<b>142.003</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>.000</b>	
Low (1)	-2.163	.183	139.647	1	.000	.115
Medium(2)	-1.474	.146	101.439	1	.000	.229
Constant	1.893	.257	54.325	1	.000	6.638

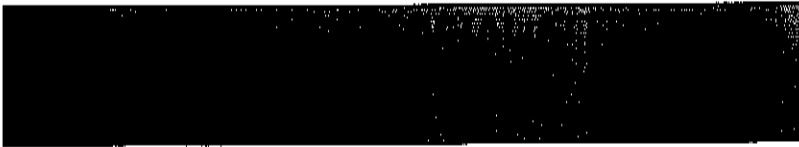
## 5. Conclusion

The findings from this research suggest that Indian, white, high LSM, urban and higher educated respondents feel more unsafe and fear crime more. It is therefore not surprising that the same profile of respondents indicated that they have more security and safety measures at home and within their communities. In addition, trust in institutions such as the police is also lowest among the same types of respondents. Indian, white, high LSM and urban respondents also assessed the delivery of basic and health services as poor. However, lower educated respondents assessed basic services poorer than respondents with higher education. These results are extremely interesting if it is compared to views about social cohesion. The research showed that there is strong social cohesion among South Africans at the micro level such as family members, friends, and race rather than national level among people of different races and social status. We can therefore argue that people rely more on people close to them than individuals outside their support structures. In other words, when people feel unsafe, fear crime more and do not have confidence in protection services or government institutions, they are more likely to invest heavily on safety and security measures and to seek help of people close to them.

### Appendix A

Description of variable	Coding instruction
Perceptions of crime and safety	Add items q259, q260, q261 Set "Do not Know" to "missing" Range 3 to 13 3 to 7 = Safe, 8 to 9 = Neither Safe nor Unsafe, 10 to 13 = Unsafe Values close to 3 indicate a high degree of safety. Values close to 13 indicate a high degree of unsafety. Mean = 8.17, Standard Deviation = 0.52
Safety and Security around house	Consider the items q229, q233, q237, q241, q242 Set "Do not Know" to "missing" Collapse response 2 and 3 into 'Do not Have' Add the items Range 5 to 10 5 to 7=Have more, 7.1 to 9 = Have less, 9 to 10 Have none (Do not have)
Safety and Security measures around Home	Consider items q247, q251, q253 Set "Do not Know" to "missing" Range 3 to 6 3 to 4 = Have more, 4.1 to 5 = Have less, 5.1 to 6 = Have none.
Access to social support system	Consider items q254 to q258 Set "Do not Know" to "Missing" Recode "Have"=1 and "Don't Have"=0 Add the items Range 0 to 5 0 to 3 = Low, +3 =High
Index of attachment	Consider items q46 to q49 Set "Do not Know" to "Missing" Recode response 1 and 2 to 1 = "Attached" Recode response 3 and 4 to 2 = "Not Attached"
Trust in protection services	Consider items q13 and q14 Set "Do not Know" to missing" Add the items Range 2 to 10 2 to 5= Trust, 5.1 to 7 = Neither Trust nor Distrust, 7.1 to 10 = Distrust Values close to 2 indicate Strongly Trust Values close to 10 indicate Strongly Distrust
Trust in Independent Institutions	Consider items q11, q15, q17, q18 and q21 Set "Do not Know" to missing" Add the items Range 5 to 25 5 to 13 = Trust, 13.1 to 17 = Neither Trust nor Distrust, 17.1 to 25 = Distrust Values close to 5 indicate Strongly Trust Values close to 25 indicate Strongly Distrust
Trust in Political Parties	Consider items q7, q8, q9, q10, q12, q16, q19 and q20 Set "Do not Know" to missing" Add the items Range 8 to 40 8 to 18 = Trust, 18.1 to 30 =Neither Trust nor Distrust, 30.1 to 40 = Distrust Values close to 8 indicate Strongly Trust Values close to 40 indicate Strongly Distrust

## Appendix B



### RESPONDENTS AGED 16 YEARS +

Good (morning/afternoon/evening), I'm \_\_\_\_\_ and we are conducting a survey for the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC). The HSRC regularly conducts surveys of opinion amongst the South African population. Topics include a wide range of social matters such as communications, politics, education, unemployment, the problems of the aged and inter-group relations. As a follow-up to this earlier work, we would like to ask you questions on a variety of subjects that are of national importance. To obtain reliable, scientific information we request that you answer the questions that follow as honestly as possible. Your opinion is important in this research. The area in which you live and you yourself have been selected randomly for the purpose of this survey. The fact that you have been chosen is thus quite coincidental. The information you give to us will be kept confidential. You and your household members will not be identified by name or address in any of the reports we plan to write.

#### PARTICULARS OF VISITS

	DAY	MONTH	TIME STARTED		TIME COMPLETED		**RESPONSE
			HR	MIN	HR	MIN	
First visit	/	/	2006				
Second visit	/	/	2006				
Third visit	/	/	2006				

<b>**RESPONSE CODES</b>	
Completed questionnaire	= 01
Partially completed questionnaire (specify reason)	= 02
<u>Revisit</u>	
Appointment made	= 03
Selected respondent not at home	= 04
No one home	= 05
<u>Do not qualify</u>	
Vacant house/flat/stand/not a house or flat/demolished	= 06
No person qualifies according to the survey specifications	= 07
Respondent cannot communicate with interviewer because of language	= 08
Respondent is physically/mentally not fit to be interviewed	= 09
<u>Refusals</u>	
Contact person refused	= 10
Interview refused by selected respondent	= 11
Interview refused by parent	= 12
Interview refused by other household member	= 13
<u>OFFICE USE</u>	= 14

**STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL**

Name of Interviewer .....

Number of Interviewer

Grid for Number of Interviewer: 3 boxes in a row, with a 4th box below the middle one.

Checked by

Signature of supervisor \_\_\_\_\_

**FIELDWORK CONTROL**

CONTROL	YES	NO	REMARKS
Personal	1	2	
Telephonic	1	2	
Name	SIGNATURE		
	DATE		.....2006

**RESPONDENT SELECTION PROCEDURE**

Number of households at visiting point

Grid for Number of households: 2 boxes in a row.

Number of persons 16 years and older at visiting point

Grid for Number of persons: 2 boxes in a row.

Interview at the visiting point on the stand who are 16 years and older. Use the Key (if available) to identify the respondent. If not available, use the Key (if available) to identify the respondent.

Names of Persons Aged 16 and Older	
	01
	02
	03
	04
	05
	06
	07
	08
	09
	10
	11
	12
	13
	14
	15
	16
	17
	18
	19
	20
	21
	22
	23
	24
	25

NAME OF RESPONDENT	



GRID TO SELECT RESPONDENT

1	1	1	3	2	4	1	3	5	8	6	5	12	10	1	6	8	7	19	19	13	21	13	24	25
1	2	3	4	3	1	2	2	3	4	8	3	7	2	5	14	4	15	4	8	6	16	14	22	19
1	1	2	1	4	2	7	6	9	3	5	11	2	1	3	11	7	10	16	16	10	5	2	2	3
1	2	3	2	1	3	5	8	6	2	4	2	4	8	11	10	16	6	9	10	15	11	12	11	18
1	1	1	4	5	6	3	5	7	5	9	8	14	3	2	13	5	18	1	4	1	20	11	5	24
1	2	2	2	3	5	7	7	8	7	1	4	9	14	8	2	17	17	14	12	14	22	10	3	14
1	2	1	1	4	1	4	1	4	6	3	6	5	7	13	9	2	3	13	14	8	2	7	20	4
1	1	2	3	2	5	1	4	2	1	7	10	6	5	4	15	10	5	2	13	4	17	5	17	8
1	1	3	2	5	6	2	2	1	9	10	1	10	4	6	6	1	9	10	1	5	6	9	1	12
1	2	2	4	1	3	3	6	9	10	11	12	3	9	15	7	8	11	6	3	9	4	3	10	1
1	1	1	3	1	4	5	3	1	6	2	9	13	11	14	4	11	4	15	15	17	1	1	23	2
1	2	3	1	3	2	7	5	6	5	7	7	8	6	10	3	3	1	12	20	7	13	22	12	16
1	1	2	1	5	3	6	4	3	4	6	2	11	13	12	1	15	8	7	2	12	15	21	13	7
1	2	3	2	4	1	4	7	8	2	5	6	11	12	9	16	13	16	11	18	18	14	16	18	23
1	2	1	4	2	4	3	8	7	7	11	1	3	5	7	12	14	13	8	17	20	19	20	19	11
1	1	3	3	1	6	5	1	5	9	10	3	2	11	13	8	12	12	5	6	21	8	8	4	15
1	1	2	2	3	4	2	6	2	3	2	12	5	2	10	13	5	8	18	9	16	10	17	16	20
1	2	1	4	2	6	4	1	4	8	9	10	7	9	3	12	12	9	7	20	19	9	19	21	13
1	2	2	1	3	5	2	8	9	10	4	9	8	13	1	1	14	10	19	10	11	18	15	7	6
1	1	3	2	5	4	1	3	8	1	3	8	6	6	9	5	7	13	4	15	1	7	22	15	21
1	1	1	2	5	1	7	2	3	2	1	11	4	7	5	3	2	1	3	12	18	5	19	14	9
1	2	1	3	1	3	2	6	2	1	8	7	1	4	2	11	8	2	17	4	17	21	16	3	5
1	2	3	4	2	2	6	7	7	8	3	4	9	3	6	2	11	11	16	2	8	11	23	6	22
1	1	2	1	4	6	3	5	5	3	1	5	13	1	14	8	14	6	15	9	14	3	6	9	17
1	1	2	3	3	2	4	6	4	7	5	3	12	12	12	4	6	2	17	11	2	12	4	8	10

**SASAS QUESTIONNAIRE 1: 2006**

Number of persons in this household

Number of persons 16 years and older in this household


**INTERVIEWER: PLEASE CIRCLE APPROPRIATE CODES**

<b>Household schedule</b>	Write in from oldest (top) to youngest (bottom)	Person number	How old is [name]? (in completed years; less than 1 year =00)	Is [name] a male or a female? M=1 F=2	What population group does [name] belong to?	What is [name]'s relationship to the respondent
<i>Please list all persons in the household who eat from the same cooking pot and who were resident 15 out of the past 30 days</i>		01				
		02				
		03				
		04				
		05				
		06				
		07				
		08				
		09				
		10				
		11				
		12				
		13				
		14				
		15				
		16				
		17				
		18				
		19				
		20				
		21				
		22				
		23				
		24				
		25				

*Note: Circle the number next to the name of the household head.*

<b>Population Group</b>
1 = Black African
2 = Coloured
3 = Indian or Asian
4 = White
5 = Other ( <i>specify</i> )

<b>Relationship to respondent codes</b>
1 = Respondent
2 = Wife or husband or partner
3 = Son/daughter/stepchild/adopted child
4 = Father/mother/ step father/step mother
5 = Brother/sister/step brother/step sister
6 = Grandchild/great grandchild
7 = Grandparent/great grandparent
8 = Mother- or father-in-law
9 = Son- or daughter-in-law
10 = Brother- or sister-in-law
11 = Other relation (e.g. aunt/uncle)
12 = Non-relation

**DEMOCRACY & GOVERNANCE**

1. Please tell me what you think are the **THREE MOST** important challenges facing South Africa today? [*Fieldworker: Do NOT read out!*]

HIV/AIDS	01
Unemployment	02
Racism	03
Xenophobia	04
Crime and safety	05
Service provision/delivery	06
Affordable housing	07
Land reform issues	08
Human rights	09
Education	10
Economic and financial issues	11
Work-related issues	12
Family and youth issues	13
Religion and culture issues	14
Environmental issues	15
Political issues	16
Corruption	17
Poverty	18
Other (specify)	19
(Do not know)	98

**In the last 5 years, has life improved, stayed the same or gotten worse for...?**

	Improved	Stayed the same	Gotten worse	(Do not know )
2. Most people in South Africa	1	2	3	8
3. People like you	1	2	3	8

**Do you think that life will improve, stay the same or get worse in the next 5 years for ...?**

	Improve	Stay the same	Get worse	(Do not know)
4. Most people in South Africa	1	2	3	8
5. People like you	1	2	3	8

6. How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the way democracy is working in South Africa? [*Showcard 1*]

Very satisfied	1
Satisfied	2
Neither nor	3
Dissatisfied	4
Very dissatisfied	5
(Do not know)	8

Indicate the extent to which you trust or distrust the following institutions in South Africa at present. [*Showcard 2*]

	Institutions	Strongly trust	Trust	Neither trust nor distrust	Distrust	Strongly distrust	(Do not know)
7.	National government	1	2	3	4	5	8
8.	Courts	1	2	3	4	5	8
9.	The Independent Electoral Commission (IEC)	1	2	3	4	5	8
10.	Your provincial government	1	2	3	4	5	8
11.	The SABC	1	2	3	4	5	8
12.	Parliament	1	2	3	4	5	8
13.	The police	1	2	3	4	5	8
14.	Defence force	1	2	3	4	5	8
15.	Big business	1	2	3	4	5	8
16.	Your local government	1	2	3	4	5	8
17.	Churches	1	2	3	4	5	8
18.	Traditional authorities/leaders	1	2	3	4	5	8
19.	Political parties	1	2	3	4	5	8
20.	Politicians	1	2	3	4	5	8
21.	Newspapers	1	2	3	4	5	8

1. How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the way that the government is handling the following matters in your neighbourhood? [*Showcard 1*]

		Very satisfied	Satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied	(Do not know)
22.	Supply of water and sanitation	1	2	3	4	5	8
23.	Providing electricity	1	2	3	4	5	8
24.	Removal of refuse	1	2	3	4	5	8
25.	Affordable housing	1	2	3	4	5	8
26.	Access to health care	1	2	3	4	5	8
27.	Treatment for sexually transmitted infections (STIs), including HIV/AIDS	1	2	3	4	5	8
28.	Cutting crime	1	2	3	4	5	8
29.	Creating jobs	1	2	3	4	5	8
30.	Land reform	1	2	3	4	5	8
31.	Providing social grants (e.g. child support grant, old age pension, etc)	1	2	3	4	5	8
32.	Education	1	2	3	4	5	8

33. How often do you talk about politics?

Very often	1
Often	2
Occasionally	3
Very seldom	4
Never	5

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

[Showcard 3]

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Dis-agree	Strongly disagree	(Do not know)
34. Whether I vote or not makes no difference	1	2	3	4	5	8
35. After being elected all parties are the same, so voting is pointless	1	2	3	4	5	8
36. It is the duty of all citizens to vote	1	2	3	4	5	8
37. Voting is meaningless because no politician can be trusted	1	2	3	4	5	8
38. Politics is too complicated these days for people like me to understand	1	2	3	4	5	8

The next few questions are about your views on how the country is governed. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? [Showcard 3]

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Dis-agree	Strongly disagree	(Do not know)
39. Politicians found guilty of bribery or corruption should resign from public office immediately	1	2	3	4	5	8
40. Elected politicians should resign from office when they change to another political party	1	2	3	4	5	8
41. The government should have the authority to prevent citizens from criticising it	1	2	3	4	5	8
42. Citizens should have the right to form or join organisations freely, such as political parties, business associations, trade unions and other interest groups	1	2	3	4	5	8
43. The government should be in control of what information is given to the public	1	2	3	4	5	8
44. Mass action is an acceptable way for people to express their views in a democracy	1	2	3	4	5	8

45. There are different ways of trying to improve things in South Africa or help prevent things going wrong. During the last 12 months, have you done any of the following? Have you...

[Fieldworker: Multiple responses allowed]

a	contacted a politician, government or local government official?	1
b	contacted a traditional leader?	2
c	contacted radio, TV or a newspaper?	3
d	signed a petition?	4
e	taken part in a protest march or demonstration?	5
f	worked in a political party or action group?	6
g	(None of the above)	7
h	(Do not know)	8
i	(Refused to answer)	9

## NATIONAL IDENTITY

To what extent do you feel attached to the following types of people? [*Showcard 4*]

	Very attached	Slightly attached	Not very attached	Not at all attached	(Do not know)
46. Those who speak the same language as you?	1	2	3	4	8
47. Those who belong to the same race group as you?	1	2	3	4	8
48. Those who are in the same financial position as you?	1	2	3	4	8
49. Those who live in your neighbourhood?	1	2	3	4	8

To what extent are the following statements true for you? [*Showcard 3*]

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	(Do not know)
50. It makes me feel proud to be called a South African	1	2	3	4	5	8
51. Being a South African is an important part of how I see myself	1	2	3	4	5	8

How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements? (Please, circle one box on each line) [*Showcard 3*]

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	(Do not know)
52. I would rather be a citizen of South Africa than of any other country in the world.	1	2	3	4	5	8
53. The world would be a better place if people from other countries were more like the South Africans.	1	2	3	4	5	8
54. Generally speaking, South Africa is a better country than most other countries.	1	2	3	4	5	8

## PUBLIC SERVICES

### Education

55. Up to what level do you believe it should be compulsory for all learners to attend school? [*Fieldworker: Please circle ONE option only*]

Up to and including grade 3 (Std.1)	1
Up to and including grade 7 (Std.5)	2
Up to and including grade 9 (Std. 7)	3
Up to and including grade 12 (Matric)	4
School attendance should not be made compulsory at any level	5
(Do not know)	8

**To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? [Showcard 3]**

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	(Do not know)
56. All schools should contain children of different races.	1	2	3	4	5	8
57. All schools should contain children of different languages.	1	2	3	4	5	8
58. Children of different religions, or of no religion, should be educated separately	1	2	3	4	5	8
59. Girls and boys should be educated separately	1	2	3	4	5	8
60. The children of the economically well-off and the poor should be educated together	1	2	3	4	5	8

**What do you think should be the main language of instruction in...?**

	English	Home language of the learner	Afrikaans	(Do not know)
61. Grades 1 to 3 (Grade 1 – Std. 1)	1	2	3	8
62. Grades 4 to 9 (Std. 2 – Std.7)	1	2	3	8
63. Grades 10 to 12 (Std. 8 – Matric)	1	2	3	8
64. Higher education (university, college, technikon)	1	2	3	8

**To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following methods of keeping discipline in schools? [Showcard 3]**

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	(Do not know)
65. Reasoning and discussion with learner	1	2	3	4	5	8
66. Corporal punishment by the teacher in class	1	2	3	4	5	8
67. Corporal punishment by the principal only	1	2	3	4	5	8
68. Physical labour like digging holes or sweeping	1	2	3	4	5	8
69. Keeping learner in school after official hours	1	2	3	4	5	8
70. Additional learning tasks like doing extra homework or writing essays	1	2	3	4	5	8

**71. Compulsory religious sessions/meetings have no place in school. [Showcard 3]**

Strongly agree	1
Agree	2
Neither agree nor disagree	3
Disagree	4
Strongly disagree	5
(Do not know)	8

72. People have different views regarding the importance of education to boys as compared to girls. How much would you agree or disagree with the following statement?  
[Showcard 3]

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	(Do not know)
Girls should be educated so that they can operate on equal terms with boys in the modern world.	1	2	3	4	5	8

73. If a child completes matric successfully there is a wide range of paths he/she can take. Which one of these statements comes closest to your view about the path a child should be encouraged to take. [Fieldworker: Read out options. only ONE response]

Try to continue studies at university	1
Try to continue studies at technikon	2
Try to do other short courses	3
Try and get a job	4
Take time off to travel, do voluntary work or other activity before committing to a job or further study	5

74. Do you pay primary school fees for any children living in this household?

Yes	1	
No	2	→ Skip to Q. 76
(Do not know)	8	→ Skip to Q. 76
(Not applicable – no children/children not yet of school going age/children have completed schooling)	9	→ Skip to Q. 76

75. Do you have any problems paying school fees for any children living in this household?

Yes	1
No	2
(Do not know)	8

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the payment of fees for children attending public primary schools:

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	(Do not know)
76. Fees should be paid for all children	1	2	3	4	5	8
77. Fees should not be paid for children who live in very poor homes	1	2	3	4	5	8
78. Fees should not be paid for orphaned children	1	2	3	4	5	8
79. Fees should not be paid for children who live in very poor areas	1	2	3	4	5	8

#### HEALTH STATUS AND BEHAVIOUR

80. How would you rate your health at present?

Very poor	1
Poor	2
Average	3
Good	4
Excellent	5
(Do not know)	8



How would you rate your health with regard to each of the following?

	Excellent	Good	Average	Poor	Very poor	(Do not know)
81. Vision	1	2	3	4	5	8
82. Hearing	1	2	3	4	5	8
83. Mobility	1	2	3	4	5	8
84. Mental Health	1	2	3	4	5	8
85. Weight	1	2	3	4	5	8

86. Do you experience any health problems that you feel limit your movement or functioning in your daily activities?

Yes	1
No	2

87. Do you feel that there are any health problems that interfere with the enjoyment of your life in general?

Yes	1
No	2

#### RETROSPECTIVE HEALTH EVALUATIONS

88. Think back over the past year. How would you rate your health over this period?

Very poor	1
Poor	2
Average	3
Good	4
Excellent	5
(Do not know)	8

89. Think further back over the past five years. How would you rate your health over this period?

Very poor	1
Poor	2
Average	3
Good	4
Excellent	5
(Do not know)	8

90. Over the next year do you expect that your health will ...?

Get much better	1
Get better	2
Stay the same	3
Get worse	4
Get much worse	5
(Don't know)	8

## PERCEPTIONS OF HEALTH

91. What do you think of when talking about your health? [*Fieldworker: Do NOT read. allow a maximum of three responses. please circle ONE number in each column*]

	a. First mention	b. Second mention	c. Third mention
Physical ailments	01	01	01
Sickness/disease	02	02	02
Injury	03	03	03
Medical Diagnosis	04	04	04
Ability to move around	05	05	05
Colour (pale etc.)	06	06	06
Exercising	07	07	07
Smoking	08	08	08
Drinking	09	09	09
Mental health	10	10	10
Size/ Weight	11	11	11
Others' opinions	12	12	12
Other (specify)	13	13	13
(Nothing else)		88	88

92. In your view, what are the three most important influences on health? [*Fieldworker: Do NOT read. allow a maximum of three responses. please circle ONE number in each column*]

	a. First mention	b. Second mention	c. Third mention
Healthy lifestyle	01	01	01
Regular formal exercise	02	02	02
Healthy diet	03	03	03
Smoking habits	04	04	04
Drinking habits	05	05	05
Access to healthcare services	06	06	06
Environmental factors	07	07	07
Pollution	08	08	08
Higher income	09	09	09
Family history	10	10	10
Stress	11	11	11
Access to clean water	12	12	12
Access to sanitation services	13	13	13
(Nothing else)		88	88

## COMPARATIVE HEALTH

93. Think of a group of people like you. How would you rate their health on the whole?

Very poor	1
Poor	2
Average	3
Good	4
Excellent	5
(Do not know)	8

94. Whose health did you think of (above) when thinking about people similar to you?  
 [Fieldworker: Do NOT read out. record first response only. please circle ONE number]

Parents	1
Brothers or Sisters	2
Persons of similar age	3
Persons of same sex	4
Friends	5
People in the neighbourhood	6
People who work with you	7
People who earn similar income	8
People who live in SA	9
People seen on television	10
People at the gym	11
People seen in magazines	12
Other (specify)	13
(Don't know)	188

95. Think of your current health. Now think of the health status which those people like you enjoy in general. How satisfied are you with your current health compared to theirs?

Very satisfied	1
Satisfied	2
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	3
Dissatisfied	4
Very dissatisfied	5
(Don't know)	8

#### ATTITUDES TO HEALTH

I am now going to make a few statements. Please tell me whether you agree with these statements or not.

	Institutions	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither nor	Disagree	Strongly disagree	(Do not know)
96.	In general, overweight people are unhealthy	1	2	3	4	5	8
97.	You can never be too thin	1	2	3	4	5	8
98.	You are as healthy as you feel	1	2	3	4	5	8
99.	Richer people are healthier people.	1	2	3	4	5	8
100.	If you worry you die. If you don't worry you die. So why worry?	1	2	3	4	5	8

101. Do you personally know someone who you think or know has died of AIDS?

Yes	1
No	2

102. In the past year, have you attended a funeral of a person who is said to have died from AIDS?

Yes	1
No	2

## TOURISM AND LEISURE

Suppose you could change the way you spend your time, spending more time on some things and less time on others. Which of the things on the following list would you like to spend more time on, and which you would you like to spend less time on? [*Fieldworker: Please circle ONE number on each line*]

	Much more time	A bit more time	Same time as now	A bit less time	Much less time	(Do not know)
103. Time in a paid job	1	2	3	4	5	8
104. Time with your family	1	2	3	4	5	8
105. Time with friends	1	2	3	4	5	8
106. Time in leisure activities	1	2	3	4	5	8

107. Compared to other people your age, how often would you say you take part in social activities?

Much less than most	1
Less than most	2
About the same as most	3
More than most	4
Much more than most	5
(Don't know)	8

How interested are you in the following activities? [*Fieldworker: Please circle ONE number on each line*]

	Very interested	Fairly interested	Not interested	(Do not know)
108. Going to the beach	1	2	3	8
109. Visiting a museum, art gallery or historical building	1	2	3	8
110. Visiting a nature reserve	1	2	3	8
111. Visiting Robben Island	1	2	3	8
112. Religious gatherings	1	2	3	8
113. Visiting an African cultural village	1	2	3	8
114. Adventure activities i.e. canoeing, 4x4, etc.	1	2	3	8
115. Meetings/conferencing/events	1	2	3	8
116. Shopping	1	2	3	8
117. Soccer	1	2	3	8
118. Rugby	1	2	3	8

Please say to what extent you agree or disagree with the following statements. [*Showcard 3*] [*Fieldworker: Please circle ONE number on each line*]

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	(Do not know)
119. The best sort of holiday is to be away from large and busy cities	1	2	3	4	5	8
120. Good service is more important than cost when choosing a hotel	1	2	3	4	5	8
121. I think that freedom is more important than obeying rules	1	2	3	4	5	8
122. The best holidays are at large tourist resorts with lots of entertainment	1	2	3	4	5	8
123. My favourite holiday destination is Kruger Park	1	2	3	4	5	8
124. My favourite holiday destination is Cape Town	1	2	3	4	5	8

Please say to what extent you agree or disagree with the following statements.  
 [Showcard 3]

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	(Do not know)
125. Spending more than one day looking at wild animals is boring	1	2	3	4	5	8
126. I do not like spending holidays away from home	1	2	3	4	5	8
127. I do not like to go to places where other races dominate	1	2	3	4	5	8
128. Most of my holidays are spent at the homes of family members or friends	1	2	3	4	5	8
129. I prefer camping to other types of holidays	1	2	3	4	5	8
130. The best place for a holiday is at the beach	1	2	3	4	5	8
131. Foreign destinations are better than local ones	1	2	3	4	5	8
132. Staying in a big city hotel is better than staying in a small local place	1	2	3	4	5	8
133. I mostly purchase brand name clothing	1	2	3	4	5	8
134. Traditional African food should be available in hotels and other accommodation	1	2	3	4	5	8
135. Travelling on your own is better than taking an organised bus tour	1	2	3	4	5	8
136. My favourite holiday destination is Durban	1	2	3	4	5	8
137. Scenic, beautiful places attract me	1	2	3	4	5	8
138. All sex related tourism industries should be banned	1	2	3	4	5	8
139. I would rather go to the Kruger park than the beach	1	2	3	4	5	8
140. I would love to spend time in the desert	1	2	3	4	5	8
141. I go on holiday (away from my place) at least once a year	1	2	3	4	5	8

142. Have you ever seen or heard of the Sho't Left campaign?

Yes	1
No	2
Uncertain	3

### MORAL ISSUES

Now I am going to ask you some questions about moral issues.

	Not wrong at all	Wrong only sometimes	Almost always wrong	Always wrong	(Do not know)
143. Do you think it is wrong or not wrong if a man and a woman have sexual relations before marriage?	1	2	3	4	8
144. Do you think it is wrong or not wrong for a married person to have sexual relations with someone to whom he or she is not married?	1	2	3	4	8
145. Do you think it is wrong or not wrong for two adults of the same sex to have sexual relations?	1	2	3	4	8

146. People convicted of murder should be subject to the death penalty. Do you... [Showcard 3]

Strongly agree	1
Agree	2
Neither agree nor disagree	3
Disagree	4
Strongly disagree	5
(Do not know)	8

Do you personally think it is wrong or not wrong for a woman to have an abortion...?

	Not wrong at all	Wrong only sometimes	Almost always wrong	Always wrong	(Do not know)
147. If there is a strong chance of serious defect in the baby	1	2	3	4	8
148. If the family has a low income and cannot afford any more children	1	2	3	4	8

149. Suicide is never justified no matter how bad things are. Do you... [Showcard 3]

Strongly agree	1
Agree	2
Neither agree nor disagree	3
Disagree	4
Strongly disagree	5
(Do not know)	8

**POVERTY**

150. Would you say that you and your family are... [Fieldworker: Read out options]

Wealthy	1
Very comfortable	2
Reasonably comfortable	3
Just getting along	4
Poor	5
Very poor	6

How satisfied are you about the following? [Showcard 1]

	Very satisfied	Satisfied	Neither nor	Dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied	(Do not know)
151. The income of your household	1	2	3	4	5	8
152. How much work you can get	1	2	3	4	5	8
153. Your life as a whole these days	1	2	3	4	5	8

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following? [Showcard 3]

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither nor	Disagree	Strongly disagree	(Do not know)
154. My household is able to get enough food for its needs	1	2	3	4	5	8
155. My household's income is adequate for our needs	1	2	3	4	5	8
156. In South Africa incomes are too unequal	1	2	3	4	5	8
157. Government should take more responsibility to ensure that everyone is provided for	1	2	3	4	5	8

158. When you compare your, or your household's, income with others, who do you compare mostly with? [Fieldworker: Do NOT read out options. circle ONE option only]

Neighbours	01
Brothers or sisters	02
Parents	03
Other relatives	04
Others in the village	05
People in the township	06
People in rural areas	07
People in the cities	08
People in South Africa as a whole	09
Work colleagues	10
(Do no know)	2. 8

159. How does your household income compare with other households in your village / neighbourhood? [Fieldworker: Read out options]

Much above average income	1
Above average income	2
Average income	3
Below average income	4
Much below average income	5
(Do not know)	8

## DEFINITIONS OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Please say whether you think each of the following is essential for everyone to have in order to enjoy an acceptable standard of living in South Africa today. If you think it is essential please say 'ESSENTIAL'. If you think it is desirable but not essential please say 'DESIRABLE'. If you think it is not essential and not desirable please say 'NEITHER'. So the three possible answers are 'ESSENTIAL', 'DESIRABLE' or 'NEITHER'.

	Item	Essential	Desirable	Neither	(Do not know)
160.	A fridge	1	2	3	8
161.	Having enough money to give presents on special occasions such as birthdays, weddings, funerals	1	2	3	8
162.	Meat or fish or vegetarian equivalent every day	1	2	3	8
163.	A landline phone	1	2	3	8
164.	Special meal at Christmas or equivalent festival	1	2	3	8
165.	Washing machine	1	2	3	8
166.	Clothing sufficient to keep you warm and dry	1	2	3	8
167.	For parents or other carers to be able to afford toys for children to play with	1	2	3	8
168.	Satellite Television/DSTV	1	2	3	8
169.	Some new (not second-hand or handed-down) clothes	1	2	3	8
170.	Regular savings for emergencies	1	2	3	8
171.	A small amount of money to spend on yourself not on your family each week	1	2	3	8
172.	Ability to pay or contribute to funerals/funeral insurance/burial society	1	2	3	8
173.	A cell phone	1	2	3	8
174.	Television/ TV	1	2	3	8
175.	A car	1	2	3	8
176.	People who are sick are able to afford all medicines prescribed by their doctor	1	2	3	8
177.	A sofa/lounge suite	1	2	3	8
178.	A computer in the home	1	2	3	8
179.	An armed response service for the house	1	2	3	8
180.	A DVD player	1	2	3	8
181.	For parents or other carers to be able to buy complete school uniform for children without hardship	1	2	3	8
182.	A radio	1	2	3	8
183.	Burglar bars in the house	1	2	3	8
184.	Mains electricity in the house	1	2	3	8
185.	A flush toilet in the house	1	2	3	8
186.	Separate bedrooms for adults and children	1	2	3	8
187.	A fence or wall around the property	1	2	3	8
188.	A garden	1	2	3	8
189.	A house that is strong enough to stand up to the weather e.g. rain, winds etc.	1	2	3	8
190.	A bath or shower in the house	1	2	3	8
191.	A burglar alarm system for the house	1	2	3	8
192.	A lock-up garage for vehicles	1	2	3	8



Please say whether you think each of the following activities are essential for everyone to be able to do in South Africa today. If you think they are essential please say 'ESSENTIAL'. If you think they are desirable but not essential please say 'DESIRABLE'. If you think they are not essential and not desirable please say 'NEITHER'.

	Activity	Essential	Desirable	Neither	(Do not know)
193.	A holiday away from home for one week a year, not visiting relatives	1	2	3	8
194.	Paid employment for people of working age	1	2	3	8
195.	Being able to visit friends and family in hospital or other institutions	1	2	3	8
196.	A family take-away or bring-home meal once a month	1	2	3	8

I am now going to read you a list of features relating to neighbourhoods. Please say whether you think each of the following are essential for everyone to have in South Africa today. If you think it is essential please say 'ESSENTIAL'. If you think it is desirable but not essential please say 'DESIRABLE'. If you think it is not essential and not desirable please say 'NEITHER'.

	Item	Essential	Desirable	Neither	(Do not know)
197.	Tarred roads close to the house	1	2	3	8
198.	Street lighting	1	2	3	8
199.	A place of worship (church/mosque/synagogue) in the local area?	1	2	3	8
200.	A neighbourhood without smoke or smog in the air	1	2	3	8
201.	A neighbourhood without rubbish/refuse/garbage in the streets	1	2	3	8
202.	Having police on the streets in the local area	1	2	3	8
203.	A large supermarket in the local area	1	2	3	8
204.	Somewhere for children to play safely outside of the house	1	2	3	8

I am now going to ask you some questions about people's relationships with their friends and family. Please say whether you think each of the following are essential for everyone to have in South Africa today. If you think it is essential please say 'ESSENTIAL'. If you think it is desirable but not essential please say 'DESIRABLE'. If you think it is not essential and not desirable please say 'NEITHER'.

	Item	Essential	Desirable	Neither	(Do not know)
205.	Someone to look after you if you are very ill	1	2	3	8
206.	Having an adult from the household at home at all times when children under ten from the household are at home	1	2	3	8
207.	Someone to lend you money in an emergency	1	2	3	8
208.	Someone to transport you in a vehicle if you needed to travel in an emergency	1	2	3	8
209.	Someone to talk to if you are feeling upset or depressed	1	2	3	8

## MEASUREMENT OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Please say whether you have each of the following. If you do not have the item please say whether you don't have it and don't want it, or don't have it and can't afford it. So the three possible answers are 'HAVE', 'DON'T HAVE AND DON'T WANT' or 'DON'T HAVE AND CAN'T AFFORD'.

Item	Have	Don't have and don't want	Don't have and can't afford	(Do not know)
210. A fridge in the household	1	2	3	8
211. Having enough money to give presents on special occasions such as birthdays, weddings, funerals	1	2	3	8
212. Meat or fish or vegetarian equivalent every day	1	2	3	8
213. A landline phone in the household	1	2	3	8
214. Special meal at Christmas or equivalent festival	1	2	3	8
215. Washing machine in the household	1	2	3	8
216. Clothing sufficient to keep you warm and dry	1	2	3	8
217. Toys for children to play with (if you have children)	1	2	3	8
218. Satellite Television/DSTV in the household	1	2	3	8
219. Some new (not second-hand or handed-down) clothes	1	2	3	8
220. Regular savings for emergencies	1	2	3	8
221. A small amount of money to spend on yourself not on your family each week	1	2	3	8
222. Ability to pay or contribute to funerals/funeral insurance/burial society	1	2	3	8
223. A cell phone	1	2	3	8
224. Television/ TV in the household	1	2	3	8
225. A car in the household that you can use	1	2	3	8
226. Medicines prescribed by your doctor when you are ill	1	2	3	8
227. A sofa/lounge suite in the household	1	2	3	8
228. A computer in the household	1	2	3	8
229. An armed response service for the house	1	2	3	8
230. A DVD player in the household	1	2	3	8
231. School uniforms for children (if you have children)	1	2	3	8
232. A radio in the household	1	2	3	8
233. Burglar bars in the household	1	2	3	8
234. Mains electricity in the house	1	2	3	8
235. A flush toilet in the house	1	2	3	8
236. Separate bedrooms for adults and children	1	2	3	8
237. A fence or wall around the property	1	2	3	8
238. A garden	1	2	3	8
239. A house that is strong enough to stand up to the weather e.g. rain, winds etc.	1	2	3	8
240. A bath or shower in the house	1	2	3	8
241. A burglar alarm system for the household	1	2	3	8
242. A lock-up garage for vehicles	1	2	3	8

Please say whether you are able to do the following activities. If you don't do them please say whether you don't do them because you don't want to do them, or you don't do them because you can't afford to. So the three possible answers are 'DO', 'DON'T DO AND DON'T WANT TO DO' or 'DON'T DO AND CAN'T AFFORD'.

	Activity	Do	Don't do and don't want to do	Don't do and can't afford	(Do not know)
243.	A holiday away from home for one week a year, not visiting relatives	1	2	3	8
244.	Being able to visit friends and family in hospital or other institutions	1	2	3	8
245.	A family take-away or bring-home meal once a month	1	2	3	8

I am now going to read you a list of features relating to neighbourhoods. Please say whether you have them or not. So the two possible answers are 'HAVE' and 'DON'T HAVE'.

	Item	Have	Don't Have	(Do not know)
246.	Tarred roads close to the house	1	2	8
247.	Street lighting	1	2	8
248.	A place of worship (church/mosque/synagogue) in the local area?	1	2	8
249.	A neighbourhood without smoke or smog in the air	1	2	8
250.	A neighbourhood without rubbish/refuse/garbage in the streets	1	2	8
251.	Having police on the streets in the local area	1	2	8
252.	A large supermarket in the local area	1	2	8
253.	Somewhere for children to play safely outside of the house	1	2	8

I am now going to ask you some questions about your relationships with friends and family. Please say whether you have or don't have access to these. So the two possible answers are 'HAVE' and 'DON'T HAVE'.

	Item	Have	Don't Have	(Do not know)
254.	Someone to look after you if you are very ill	1	2	8
255.	Having an adult from the household at home at all times when children under ten from the household are at home	1	2	8
256.	Someone to lend you money in an emergency	1	2	8
257.	Someone to transport you in a vehicle if you needed to travel in an emergency	1	2	8
258.	Someone to talk to if you are feeling upset or depressed	1	2	8

#### CRIME AND SAFETY

259. How safe or unsafe do you feel personally on most days?

Very safe	1
Safe	2
Neither safe nor unsafe	3
Unsafe	4
Very unsafe	5
(Do not know)	8

260. How safe or unsafe do you feel walking alone in this area during the day?

Very safe	1
Fairly safe	2
A bit unsafe	3
Very unsafe	4
(Do not know)	8

261. How safe or unsafe do you feel walking alone in this area after dark?

Very safe	1
Fairly safe	2
A bit unsafe	3
Very unsafe	4
(Do not know)	8

262. Have you ever moved house or thought about moving house because you or your family were worried about crime?

Yes, moved house	1
Yes, thought about moving house	2
No	3
(Do not know)	8

263. How often do you worry about the possibility that you or someone else who lives with you might be the victim of crime?

Very often	1
Often	2
Sometimes	3
Almost never	4
Never	5
(Do not know)	8

#### VOTING

264. For which party did you vote in the last national election, which was held in 2004?  
**[Fieldworker: Do NOT read out options. please circle ONE option only]**

African Christian Democratic Party (ACDP)		01
African National Congress (ANC; incl. SACP and COSATU)		02
Azanian People's Organisation (AZAPO)		03
Democratic Party / Alliance (DP/DA)		04
Freedom Front Plus / Vryheidsfront Plus (FF+/VF+)		05
Independent Democrats (ID)		06
Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP)	<b>Skip to Q.266</b>	07
Minority Front (MF)		08
New National Party (NNP)		09
Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC)		10
United Christian Democratic Party (UCDP)		11
United Democratic Movement (UDM)		12
Other (specify) .....		13
Did not vote		14
Uncertain		15
(Refuse to answer)		97
(Do not know)		98

265. If you did not vote in the 2004 election, please state the main reason for your not voting. **[Fieldworker: Do NOT read out options. please circle ONE option only]**

Too young	01
Not interested	02
Not registered	03
Disillusioned with politics	04
Too much effort required	05
Polling station too far away	06
Fear of intimidation or violence	07
Only one party could win	08
Health reasons/sick	09
Did not have an ID book	10
Other (specify) .....	11

266. If there were a national election tomorrow, for which party would you vote? **[Fieldworker: Do NOT read out options. Please circle ONE option only]**

African Christian Democratic Party (ACDP)		01
African National Congress (ANC)		02
Azanian People's Organisation (AZAPO)		03
Democratic Party / Alliance (DA/DP)		04
Freedom Front Plus / Vryheidsfront Plus (FF+/VF+)		05
Independent Democrats (ID)		06
Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP)	<b>Skip to Q.268</b>	07
Minority Front (MF)		08
New National Party (NNP)		09
Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC)		10
United Christian Democratic Party (UCDP)		11
United Democratic Movement (UDM)		12
Other (specify) .....		13
Will not vote		14
Uncertain		15
(Refuse to answer)		97
(Do not know)		98

267. If answered 14 in Q.266: What is your main reason for thinking that you would not vote if a national election were held tomorrow? **[Fieldworker: Do NOT read out options. Please circle ONE option only]**

Too young	01
Not interested	02
Not registered	03
Disillusioned with politics	04
Too much effort required	05
Polling station too far away	06
Fear of intimidation or violence	07
Only one party could win	08
Health reasons/sick	09
Do not have an ID book	10
Other (specify) .....	11

268. If 1 to 13 in Q.266: To which **other** party do you feel close? [*Fieldworker: Do NOT read out options. please circle ONE option only. Note: this should not be the same party as mentioned in q.266*]

African Christian Democratic Party (ACDP)	01
African National Congress (ANC)	02
Azanian People's Organisation (AZAPO)	03
Democratic Party / Alliance (DA/DP)	04
Freedom Front Plus / Vryheidsfront Plus (FF+/VF+)	05
Independent Democrats (ID)	06
Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP)	07
Minority Front (MF)	08
New National Party (NNP)	09
Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC)	10
South African Communist Party (SACP)	11
United Christian Democratic Party (UCDP)	12
United Democratic Movement (UDM)	13
Other (specify) .....	14
No other party	15
(Refuse to answer)	97

269. If 14 to 98 in Q.266: To which party do you feel most close? [*Fieldworker: Do NOT read out options. please circle ONE option only*]

African Christian Democratic Party (ACDP)	01
African National Congress (ANC)	02
Azanian People's Organisation (AZAPO)	03
Democratic Party / Alliance (DA/DP)	04
Freedom Front Plus / Vryheidsfront Plus (FF+/VF+)	05
Independent Democrats (ID)	06
Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP)	07
Minority Front (MF)	08
New National Party (NNP)	09
Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC)	10
South African Communist Party (SACP)	11
United Christian Democratic Party (UCDP)	12
United Democratic Movement (UDM)	13
Other (specify) .....	14
No other party	15
(Refuse to answer)	97

**RESPONDENT CHARACTERISTICS**

270. Sex of respondent [copy from contact sheet]

Male	1
Female	2

271. Race of respondent [copy from contact sheet]

Black African	1
Coloured	2
Indian/Asian	3
White	4
Other	5

272. Age of respondent in completed years [copy from contact sheet]

			Years
(Don't know) = 997			

**273. What is your current marital status?**

Married	1	→	Skip to Q.274
Widower/widow	2		
Divorced	3	}	Skip to Q.275
Separated	4		
Never married	5		
(Refused to answer)	7		
(Don't know)	8		

**274. Are you currently living with your husband/wife?**

Yes	1
No	2
(Refused to answer)	7
(Do not know)	8

**275. Do you live together with a partner?**

Yes	1
No	2
(Refused to answer)	7
(Don't know)	8
(Not applicable - living together with spouse)	0

**276. Do you have children living at home with you?**

Yes, respondent has children living at home	1	→	Skip to Q.278
No, does not	2	→	Skip to Q.277

**277. Have you ever had any children of your own, step-children, adopted children, foster children or a partner's children living in your household?**

Yes	1
No	2
(Do not know)	8

**278. What is the highest level of education that you have ever completed?**

No schooling	00
Grade 0/Grade R	01
Sub A/Grade 1	02
Sub B/Grade 2	03
Grade 3/Standard 1	04
Grade 4/Standard 2	05
Grade 5/Standard 3	06
Grade 6/Standard 4	07
Grade 7/Standard 5	08
Grade 8/Standard 6/Form 1	09
Grade 9/Standard 7/Form 2	10
Grade 10/Standard 8/Form 3	11
Grade 11/Standard 9/Form 4	12
Grade 12/Standard 10/Form 5/Matric	13
NTC I	14
NTC II	15
NTC III	16
Diploma/certificate with less than Grade 12/Std 10	17
Diploma/certificate with Grade 12/Std 10	18
Degree	19
Postgraduate degree or diploma	20
Other, specify	21
(Do not know)	98

279. Are you a citizen of South Africa?

Yes	1
No	2
(Do not know)	8

3.

280. Are you registered as a voter of South Africa?

Yes	1
No	2
(Do not know)	8

281. What language do you speak mostly at home?

282. What is your mother tongue?

	281. Mostly spoken at home	282. Mother tongue:
Sesotho	01	01
Setswana	02	02
Sepedi	03	03
Siswati	04	04
IsiNdebele	05	05
IsiXhosa	06	06
IsiZulu	07	07
Xitsonga	08	08
Tshivenda/Lemba	09	09
Afrikaans	10	10
English	11	11
Other African language	12	12
European language	13	13
Indian language	14	14
Other (specify) .....	15	15

283. What is your current employment status? (WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING BEST DESCRIBES YOUR PRESENT WORK SITUATION?)

Unemployed, not looking for work	01
Unemployed, looking for work	02
Pensioner (aged/retired)	03
Temporarily sick	04
Permanently disabled	05
Housewife, not working at all, not looking for work	06
Housewife, looking for work	07
Student/learner	08
Self-employed - full time	09
Self-employed - part time	10
Employed part time (if none of the above)	11
Employed full time	12
Other (specify) .....	13

284. What is your current occupation? [WRITE DOWN THE RESPONSE. IF NOT CURRENTLY EMPLOYED, ASK FOR MOST RECENT OCCUPATION]

(Refused to answer)		97
(Don't know, inadequately described)		98
(Not applicable - never had a job)		00

285. Do you consider yourself as belonging to any religion?

Yes	1
No	2

→ Skip to Q.288



**286. If answer is yes, which one? Please specify denomination**

Christian (without specification)	01
African Evangelical Church	02
Anglican	03
Assemblies of God	04
Apostle Twelve	05
Baptist	06
Dutch Reformed	07
Full Gospel Church of God	08
Faith Mission	09
Church of God and Saints of Christ	10
Jehovah's Witness	11
Lutheran	12
Methodist	13
Pentecostal Holiness Church	14
Roman Catholic	15
Salvation Army	16
Seventh Day Adventist	17
St John's Apostolic	18
United Congregation Church	19
Universal Church of God	20
Nazareth	21
Zionist Christian Church	22
Other Christian	23
Islam / Muslim	24
Judaism / Jewish	25
Hinduism / Hindu	26
Buddhism / Buddhist	27
Other (specify) .....	28
(Refused)	97
(Don't know)	98
(Not answered)	99

**287. Apart from special occasions such as weddings, funerals and baptisms, how often do you attend services or meetings connected with your religion?**

Several times a week	01
Once a week	02
2 or 3 times a month	03
Once a month	04
Several times a year	05
Once a year	06
Less often	07
Never	08
(Refused)	97
(Do not know)	98

288. In our society there are groups which tend to be towards the top and groups which tend to be towards the bottom. Where would you put yourself on a scale of 1 to 10, where 10 is the top and 1 the bottom?

Highest .....	10
	9
	8
	7
	6
	5
	4
	3
	2
Lowest .....	1

### HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

289. Indicate the type of main dwelling that the household occupies?

Dwelling/House or brick structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	01
Traditional dwelling/ Hut/ Structure made of traditional materials	02
Flat or apartment in a block of flats	03
Town/cluster/semi-detached house (simplex, duplex or triplex)	04
Unit in retirement village	05
Dwelling/House/Flat/room in backyard	06
Informal dwelling/Shack in backyard	07
Informal dwelling/Shack not in backyard, e.g. in an Informal/squatter settlement or on farm	08
Room/Flatlet	09
Caravan/Tent	10
Other, specify	11

**Interviewer:** Record one main material used for the roof and walls of the dwelling. [PERSONAL OBSERVATION]

<i>Type of Material</i>	290. Roof	291. Walls
Bricks	01	01
Cement block/concrete	02	02
Corrugated iron/zinc	03	03
Wood	04	04
Plastic	05	05
Cardboard	06	06
Mixture of mud and cement	07	07
Wattle and daub	08	08
Tile	09	09
Mud	10	10
Thatching	11	11
Asbestos	12	12

292. What is the most often used source of drinking water by this household? [*Fieldworker: Choose only ONE option*]

Piped tap water in dwelling-metered	01
Piped tap water in dwelling-pre-paid meter	02
Piped tap water on site/yard-meter	03
Piped tap water on site/yard-pre-paid meter	04
Piped tap water on site/yard-no meter	05
Public/communal tap – Free	06
Public/communal tap – Paid	07
Neighbour – Free	08
Neighbour – Paid for	09
Water carrier/tanker	10
Water carrier/tanker on site / communal	11
Borehole on site	12
Borehole off site/communal	13
Rainwater tank on site	14
Flowing river/stream	15
Dam/pool	16
Stagnant pond	17
Well	18
Spring	19
Other, specify	20

293. Does the household get water from a source less than 200m away?

[*Fieldworker: 200 meters is about equal to the length of two football fields.*

[*Fieldworker: Circle not applicable if the respondent has a tap in the house or on the household's site*]

Yes	1
No	2
Not applicable	9

294. How much water does your household use each day for all purposes?

Less than 25 litres (one container)	1
25 to 100 litres (1 to 4 containers)	2
101 to 200 litres (4 to 8 containers / ½ to 1 drum)	3
201 to 400 litres (8 to 16 containers / 1 to 2 drums)	4
401 to 600 litres (16 to 24 containers / 2 to 3 drums)	5
More than 600 litres / more than 3 drums	6
Do not know	8
Not applicable, household does have a tap in house or on its site	9

295. In the past year, how often did you experience interruptions of longer than one day to your water service? [*Fieldworker: choose only ONE option*]

Never	1
Once or twice a year	2
Monthly	3
More often than monthly	4

296. In the past 12 months, what was the longest interruption you experienced? [*Fieldworker: Choose only ONE option*]

Never	1
Few hours or less	2
Few hours to 1 day	3
1 day to 2 days	4
3 to 6 days	5
1 week (7 days)	6
More than one week	7
Cannot remember	8

→ Skip to Q.298

297. If you experienced water interruptions in the past year: What do you think was the main reason for these water interruptions? [*Fieldworker: Choose only ONE option*]

Burst pipes	01
Pump not working	02
General maintenance/repairs to the supply system	03
Not enough water (demand too high)	04
Water only available at certain times	05
Drought	06
Vandalism	07
Cut off -Due to non payment for service	08
Other, specify	09
Don't know	98

298. What type of toilet facility is available for this household? [*Fieldworker: Choose only ONE option*]

Flush toilet connected to a municipal sewage system	01
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank	02
Chemical toilet	03
Pit latrine with ventilation pipe (long drop)	04
Pit latrine without ventilation pipe (long drop)	05
Bucket toilet	06
Other, specify .....	07
None → Skip to Q.301	08
Do not know	98

299. Where is this toilet facility located?

In dwelling	1
On site (In yard)	2
Off site (out side yard)	3

300. If the household has a bucket system how often is the waste removed? [*Fieldworker: Circle not applicable if the household does not use a bucket toilet*]

Once a week	1
About every two weeks	2
Once a month	3
Less often than once a month	4
Do not know	8
Not applicable, no bucket toilet	9

301. Does this household have a connection to the MAINS electricity supply?

Yes	1
No	2

**302. Do you have access to a computer? [Fieldworker: Multiple response]**

a. Yes, at home	1
b. Yes, at work	2
c. Yes, at a post office	3
d. Yes, at an educational institution	4
e. Yes, at an Internet Café	5
f. Yes, at a Community Centre	6
g. Yes, at a Telecentre	7
h. Yes, other (please specify)	8
i. None	9

**303. Do you have access to the Internet? [Fieldworker: Multiple response]**

a. Yes, at home	1
b. Yes, at work	2
c. Yes, at an educational institution	3
d. Yes, at an internet cafe	4
e. Yes, at a community centre	5
f. Yes, at a post office	6
g. Yes, through a cellphone	7
h. Yes, other (please specify)	8
i. None	9

**304. Do you personally have a cell phone for personal or business use?**

Personal use	1
Business use	2
Both	3
None	4

**Please tell me which of the following, if any, are presently in your household (in working order). Does your household have...?**

	Yes	No
305. Hot running water	1	2
306. Fridge/freezer combination	1	2
307. Microwave oven (in working order)	1	2
308. VCR in household	1	2
309. Vacuum cleaner/floor polisher	1	2
310. A washing machine	1	2
311. An electric stove	1	2
312. A television	1	2
313. A tumble dryer	1	2
314. A Telkom home telephone	1	2
315. Hi-fi or music centre	1	2
316. Built-in kitchen sink	1	2
317. Home security service	1	2
318. A deep freezer (in working order)	1	2
319. M-Net and or DSTv	1	2
320. A dishwasher	1	2
321. A sewing machine	1	2
322. A DVD player	1	2
323. One or more motor vehicles	1	2
324. Domestic(s) working in household	1	2
325. One or more cell phones in household	1	2
326. Only 1 cell phone in household	1	2
327. More than one radio in household	1	2

328. In the past year, was there ever a time when children under 7 years of age in your household went hungry because there was not enough money to buy food?

Yes	1
No	2
(Do not know)	8
(Not applicable – no children under 7 years of age)	9

329. In the past year, was there ever a time when other members of the household went hungry because there was not enough money to buy food?

Yes	1
No	2
(Do not know)	8
(Not applicable – no other household members)	9

**PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD INCOME**

**SHOWCARD G2**

330. Please give me the letter that best describes the **TOTAL MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME** of all the people in your household before tax and other deductions. Please include all sources of income i.e. salaries, pensions, income from investment, etc.

331. Please give me the letter that best describes your **PERSONAL TOTAL MONTHLY INCOME** before tax and other deductions. Please include all sources of income i.e. salaries, pensions, income from investment, etc.

		330. Household	331: Personal
	No income	01	01
K	R1 – R500	02	02
L	R501 – R750	03	03
M	R751 – R1 000	04	04
N	R1 001 – R1 500	05	05
O	R1 501 – R2 000	06	06
P	R2 001 – R3 000	07	07
Q	R3 001 – R5 000	08	08
R	R5 001 – R7 500	09	09
S	R7 501 – R10 000	10	10
T	R10 001 – R15 000	11	11
U	R15 001 – R20 000	12	12
V	R20 001 – R30 000	13	13
W	R30 000 +	14	14
	(Refuse to answer)	97	97
	(Uncertain/Don't know)	98	98

332. What monthly income level do you consider to be minimal for your household, i.e. your household could not make ends meet with less?

R \_\_\_\_\_

(Don't know = 98)

333. Taking all things together, would you say you are: [Showcard 6]

Very happy	1
Happy	2
Neither happy nor unhappy	3
Not happy	4
Not at all happy	5
(Do not know)	8

**334. Now consider today and the last few days. Would you say that you are...?**

In a better mood than usual	1
Normal	2
In a worse mood than usual	3
(Do not know)	8

**THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION**

