

HATE CRIMES AGAINST LESBIAN, GAY, BISEXUAL AND TRANSGENDER (LGBT) PEOPLE IN SOUTH AFRICA, 2016



Research initiative of the
Love Not Hate (LNH) Campaign,
conducted by OUT LGBT Well-being



This research was conducted by OUT LGBT Well-being in collaboration with Nudge Insights and Analytics.



Access Chapter 2

www.ac2.org.za | 012 430 3272

Durban Lesbian & Gay Community & Health Centre

www.gaycentre.org.za | 031 312 7402

Gay and Lesbian Memory in Action (Gala)

www.gala.co.za | 011 717 4239

Gay and Lesbian Network (Pietermaritzburg)

www.gaylesbian.org.za | 033 342 6165

OUT LGBTI Well-being

www.out.org.za | 012 430 3272

Social, Health & Empowerment Feminist Collective of Transgender Women of Africa

www.transfeminists.org | 043 7220750

Triangle Project

www.triangle.org.za | 081 257 6693

Love Not Hate Campaign

www.lovenothate.org.za | 012 430 3272 | speakout@lovenothate.org.za | Facebook: lovenothatecampaign



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BACKGROUND AND RESEARCH AIMS

There is limited data on the prevalence of LGBT discrimination and hate crimes in South Africa which can be used to inform services, interventions and advocacy. There have only been three quantitative studies conducted. The first study (The levels of empowerment amongst gays and lesbians in Gauteng, KwaZulu Natal and the Western Cape provinces) was completed in 2003. In 2010, a similar study was conducted in the North West province. The current research is part of the "Love Not Hate campaign" and it measures levels of discrimination amongst LGBT people in South Africa.

The "Love Not Hate campaign" is a nation-wide multi-partner initiative addressing violence against LGBT people. The programme has three main objectives:

- Empowerment of LGBTI individuals and communities through strengthened community organisations, competent services and community building
- Increased capacity in the South African Department of Justice and Constitutional Development to address LGBTI hate crimes through agreed-upon programs, in collaboration with LGBTI civil society partners
- Building of evidence base for programming and advocacy (research)

A specific component of this programme was to gather current data on the prevalence of LGBT discrimination and hate crimes in South Africa. OUT has taken responsibility for leading the research process through a partnership with Nudge who conducted the research. This report focuses on the results of this research.

The main aim of this research was to gather insights, i.e. on the level of discrimination against LGBT people in schools, in the health care system and in general. This research serves as a tool to inform practical solutions in addressing the issues that are faced by LGBT persons living in South Africa.

The research objectives were:

- To determine the prevalence of discrimination among LGBT South Africans:
 - Healthcare
 - At secondary school (or institutions offering secondary school level of education)
 - In general
- To understand the experiences of LGBT South Africans when using services such as:
 - The police
 - The justice system
- To determine any significant differences in the prevalence of discrimination between key demographic groups of interest (race, age, sexual orientation, sex, gender identity, socio-economic status or province)
- To determine the level of impact fear of discrimination has on self-esteem

A total of 2130 South Africans participated in this study. This consisted of 1165 who identify as gay, 687 as lesbian, 216 bisexuals and 285 as transgender. The respondents were from all over South Africa, and were aged 16 and older (with 63% of them between the ages of 16 and 29). The survey was conducted between the 1st October and 8th December 2015. The research design was a quantitative self-completion online survey design. Survey completion was via mobile, desktop or tablet.

Limitations

Limitations are mainly related to the sourcing of participants and the methodology of collecting responses. The methodology of the survey was done online through smartphones, tablets and laptops. This presented itself as a limitation as some individuals do not have access to any of these electronic devices. About 39% of South Africans have smartphones. Of the sample, 8% came from lists provided by LGBT organisations and this is considered a convenient sample, but not a large enough portion to bias the results significantly.

The Love not Hate project was only conducted in English and due to the structure of the survey, an illiterate individual may have struggled to answer the survey. The survey did have a slight skew to the urban regions however, all socio-demographic categories were still present in the sample size. None of the limitations would affect the results drastically and therefore did not present as an issue towards the analysis of the data.

A. DEMOGRAPHICS AND SAMPLING

A.1. Sample according to sexual orientation

- The table below shows the frequencies and percentages of the sexual orientation of participants.
- Prior to weighting, more than half the sample comprised of gay men, a third were lesbian women and 10.1% were bisexual. Out of the LGB participants 18.3% of the participants self-identified as transgender.

Sexual Orientation	Unweighted		Weighted	
	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Bisexual	216	10.1%	262	12.3%
Gay	1165	54.7%	945	44.4%
Lesbian	687	32.3%	837	39.3%
TOTAL	2068		2044	

A.2. Sample per province

- The majority of the sample came from Gauteng followed by Western Cape and Kwa-Zulu Natal.

Province	Unweighted		Weighted	
	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Gauteng	852	40.0%	804	37.7%
Western Province	501	23.5%	405	19.0%
KwaZulu-Natal	313	14.7%	374	17.5%
Eastern Cape	134	6.3%	160	7.5%
North West	108	5.1%	137	6.4%
Free State	73	3.4%	86	4.0%
Limpopo	60	2.8%	76	3.6%
Mpumalanga	63	3.0%	58	2.7%
Northern Cape	26	1.2%	30	1.4%
TOTAL	2130			

A.3. Total sample of race before and after weighting

- The sample spread was examined and adjusted to be more representative in terms of race. Adjustments were applied by weighting the data.

Race	Unweighted		Weighted	
	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Black	817	38.4%	1384	64.0%
Coloured	193	9.1%	234	11.0%
Indian	52	2.4%	85	3.0%
White	1068	50.1%	426	20.0%
TOTAL	2130			

A.4. Total sample of gender before and after weighting

Gender	Unweighted		Weighted	
	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	1259	59.1%	1044	49.01%
Female	856	40.1%	1065	50%
Intersex	15	0.7%	21	0.99%
TOTAL	2130			

A.5. Sample per Living Standards Measure (LSM)

- With regards to the socio-economic status of the participants, as measured by the Living Standards Measure (LSM), 61% of participants fell into the more affluent LSM 8-10, 32% were mass market (LSM 5-7) and there was a small percentage (7%) which fell into the lower LSM levels 1-4.
- After weighting was applied to the data, representation of the more affluent LGBTs was minimised to account for less than half (47%) of the sample.

LSM	Frequencies	Percentage (%)
LSM 8-10	1299	61%
LSM 5-7	682	32%
LSM 1-4	149	7%
TOTAL	2130	

B. LEVEL OF 'OUTNESS'

Question: How open are you about being gay / lesbian / bisexual / transgender?

Asked of all those surveyed

- Only 3% have completely hidden their status from all around them (although a far higher 8% in the case of Indians). There is a further 40% who still feel comfortable to only be open with some people.
- Whites tend to be the most open about their status (74% completely open), while only 51% of Blacks are completely transparent about their sexual orientation.

B.1. Level of 'outness' by Sex, Age and LSM

Level of 'outness' %	Overall	Female	Male	16-24 yrs.	25-34 yrs.	35-44 yrs.	45-54 yrs.	55+ yrs.	LSM 8-10	LSM 5-7
Sample (n=)	2130	856	1259	638	769	443	180	100	1312	818
No one knows	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	5	2	3
I am open to some people but not to everyone	40	42	39	50*	37	27	26	36	32	47*
Completely open	57	55	59	48	60	70*	72*	59	65	50

*Significantly higher

B.2. Level of 'outness' by Race and Sexual Orientation

Level of 'outness' %	Overall	Black	Coloured	Indian	White	Gay	Lesbian	Bisexual	Trans gender
Sample (n=)	2130	817	193	52	1068	1165	687	216	285
No one knows	3	3	2	8	1	1	1	13	5
I am open to some people but not to everyone	40	46*	32	41	26	36	36	65	40
Completely open	57	51	66	52	74*	63	63	21	54

*Significantly higher

B.3. Level of 'outness' by Province

Level of 'outness' %	Overall	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Western Cape
Sample (n=)	2130	134	73	852	313	60	63	108	501
No one knows	3	4	6	3	3	6	0	2	2
I am open to some people but not to everyone	40	43	47	37	48	58	52	48	28
Completely open	57	52	48	60	49	35	48	50	70*

*Significantly higher

C. FEAR OF DISCRIMINATION DUE TO SEXUAL ORIENTATION / GENDER IDENTITY

Question: Now please think about your everyday life in general. Are you afraid that you might experience discrimination due to being gay / lesbian / bisexual / transgender?

- Over half of those surveyed (55%) expressed fear that they might experience discrimination due to their sexual orientation. Regionally, those in the Eastern Cape, Free State and Kwazulu-Natal were also more likely to fear discrimination.

C.1. Fear of discrimination by Sex, Age and LSM

Fear of discrimination %	Overall	Female	Male	16-24 yrs.	25-34 yrs.	35-44 yrs.	45-54 yrs.	55+ yrs.	LSM 8-10	LSM 5-7
Sample (n=)	2130	856	1259	638	769	443	180	100	1312	818
Yes	55	56	54	56	57	51	46	38*	56	54
No	38	37	39	35	36	44	50	51	38	38
Unsure	7	7	7	9	6	4	4	11	6	8

*Significantly higher

C.2. Fear of discrimination by Race and Sexual Orientation

Fear of discrimination %	Overall	Black	Coloured	Indian	White	Gay	Lesbian	Bisexual	Trans gender
Sample (n=)	2130	817	193	52	1068	1165	687	216	285
Yes	55	56	48	69	53	53	56	61	42
No	38	36	49	27	39	39	37	33	53
Unsure	7	8	3	4	7	8	7	6	5

C.3. Fear of discrimination by Province

Fear of discrimination %	Overall	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Western Cape
Sample (n=)	2130	134	73	852	313	60	63	108	501
Yes	55	60	48	57	59	47	48	44	53
No	38	35	47	35	34	45	43	44	40
Unsure	7	5	5	7	6	7	9	12	7

D. DISCRIMINATION IN SCHOOLS

Question: Now think about when you were at school. Did you ever experience any discrimination when you were at school due to being gay / lesbian / bisexual / transgender?

Asked of all those surveyed who are aged 24 years or younger

- Victimisation on the basis of an individual's sexual orientation is very high in schools. When the participants of ages 16 to 24 years were asked to think back to when they were at school, 56% indicated that they had experienced discrimination based on their LGBT status.
- Schools in three Provinces in particular displayed higher than average levels of discrimination against LGBT students. These are KwaZulu-Natal (79% having experienced discrimination), Eastern Cape (70%) and Western Cape (68%).

D.1. Discrimination in schools by Sex, Age and LSM

Discrimination in schools %	Overall	Female	Male	16-24 yrs.	LSM 8-10	LSM 5-7
Sample (n=)	638	300	330	638	244	394
Yes	56	47	70	56	66*	53
No	44	53	30	44	34	47

*Significantly higher

D.2. Discrimination in schools by Race and Sexual Orientation

Discrimination in schools %	Overall	Black	Coloured	Indian	White	Gay	Lesbian	Bisexual	Trans gender
Sample (n=)	638	379	57	*	185	301	235	83	115
Yes	56	53	59	*	82	69	45	60	41
No	44	47	41	*	18	31	55	40	59

*Sample below 50

D.3. Discrimination in schools by Province

Discrimination in schools %	Overall	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Western Cape
Sample (n=)	638	61	*	221	110	*	*	*	112
Yes	56	70	*	47	79	*	*	*	68
No	44	30	*	53	21	*	*	*	32

*Sample below 50

Question: Which of the following did you experience when you were at school?

- The most common form of discrimination in schools was verbal insults – many (55%) of those under 25 years of age who were surveyed had endured verbal insults at school.
- Threats of violence were the second most common form (35%). For roughly a third of students, the verbal threats had escalated into actual abuse or property damage / destruction. For more than one in ten of the students, the discrimination had taken the form of rape or other sexual abuse.

D.4. Types of discrimination at school by Sex, Age and LSM

Types of discrimination at school % YES	Overall	Female	Male	16-24 yrs.	LSM 8-10	LSM 5-7
<i>Sample (n=)</i>	638	300	330	638	244	394
Had verbal insults directed at you	55	46	67*	55	64	51
Threatened with physical violence	35	26	48*	35	39	34
Had objects thrown at you	21	10	35*	21	27	19
Had personal property or possessions damaged or destroyed	20	11	32*	20	27	17
Been punched, hit, kicked or beaten	18	9	30*	18	23	16
Been sexually abused or raped	11	10	13	11	15*	10

*Significantly higher

D.5. Types of discrimination at school by Race and Sexual Orientation

Types of discrimination at school % YES	Overall	Black	Coloured	White	Gay	Lesbian	Bisexual	Trans gender
<i>Sample (n=)</i>	638	379	57	185	301	235	83	115
Had verbal insults directed at you	55	51	55	79*	67*	44	56	39
Threatened with physical violence	35	33	39	44	48*	23	33	30
Had objects thrown at you	21	17	30	39*	35*	9	17	22
Had personal property or possessions damaged or destroyed	20	17	27	31*	32*	11	14	16
Been punched, hit, kicked or beaten	18	15	28*	25	30*	7	14	21
Been sexually abused or raped	11	10	14	14	14	9	9	14

*Significantly higher

D.6. Types of discrimination at school by Province

Types of discrimination at school % YES	Overall	Eastern Cape	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Western Cape
<i>Sample (n=)</i>	638	61	221	110	112
Had verbal insults directed at you	55	65*	45	76*	68*
Threatened with physical violence	35	52*	28	51*	39
Had objects thrown at you	21	36*	12	34	34
Had personal property or possessions damaged or destroyed	20	23	14	33*	30
Been punched, hit, kicked or beaten	18	28*	12	26	25
Been sexually abused or raped	11	12	10	15*	13

*Significantly higher

E. DISCRIMINATION IN THE HEALTHCARE SECTOR

Question: Now think about healthcare in general. In the past 24 months, have you experienced any discrimination from one or more health care providers (e.g. doctor, nurse, dentist etc.) due to being gay / lesbian / bisexual / transgender?

Asked of all those surveyed

- It appears that discrimination in the healthcare sector is far less pervasive than in general life and the education sector although a 10% prevalence is still concerning.
- There were no significant demographic differences in this regard.

E.1. Experienced any discrimination from one or more health care providers, by Sex, Age and LSM

Discrimination from any health care providers %	Overall	Female	Male	16-24 yrs.	25-34 yrs.	35-44 yrs.	45-54 yrs.	55+ yrs.	LSM 8-10	LSM 5-7
<i>Sample (n=)</i>	2130	856	1259	638	769	443	180	100	1312	818
Yes	10	9	12	11	10	10	11	5	11	10
No	77	77	76	72	78	79	81	88	76	77
Haven't received healthcare	13	14	12	16	12	11	8	7	12	14

E.2. Experienced any discrimination from one or more health care providers down, by Race and Sexual Orientation

Discrimination from any health care providers %	Overall	Black	Coloured	Indian	White	Gay	Lesbian	Bisexual	Trans gender
<i>Sample (n=)</i>	2130	817	193	52	1068	1165	687	216	285
Yes	10	11	8	10	10	12	9	6	13
No	77	76	80	81	76	77	77	76	75
Haven't received healthcare	13	13	12	9	14	11	14	17	11

E.3. Experienced any discrimination from one or more health care providers, by Province

Discrimination from any health care providers %	Overall	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Western Cape
<i>Sample (n=)</i>	2130	134	73	852	313	60	63	108	501
Yes	10	12	7	11	10	8	9	8	11
No	77	71	85	75	76	77	76	77	78
Haven't received healthcare	13	17	7	14	13	15	15	16	11

F. GENERAL DISCRIMINATION IN PAST 24 MONTHS

Question: *In the past 24 months, have you personally experienced any discrimination due to being gay / lesbian / bisexual / transgender?*

Asked of all those surveyed

- Results indicate that around 44% of those surveyed have experienced discrimination in their everyday life, due to their sexual preferences, over the past 2 years.
- Those in the Western Cape and KwaZulu-Natal were most likely to experience discrimination (52% and 50% respectively).

F.1. General discrimination in past 24 months by Sex, Age and LSM

General discrimination %	Overall	Female	Male	16-24 yrs.	25-34 yrs.	35-44 yrs.	45-54 yrs.	55+ yrs.	LSM 8-10	LSM 5-7
Sample (n=)	2130	856	1259	638	769	443	180	100	1312	818
Yes	44	42	46	47*	44*	40	35	24	43	44
No	56	58	54	53	56	60	65	76	57	56

*Significantly higher

F.2. General discrimination in past 24 months by Race and Sexual Orientation

General discrimination %	Overall	Black	Coloured	Indian	White	Gay	Lesbian	Bisexual	Trans gender
Sample (n=)	2130	817	193	52	1068	1165	687	216	285
Yes	44	42	43	42	49*	47	43	35	33
No	56	58	57	58	51	53	57	65	67

*Significantly higher

F.3. General discrimination in past 24 months, by Province

General discrimination %	Overall	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Western Cape
Sample (n=)	2130	134	73	852	313	60	63	108	501
Yes	44	46	30	41	50*	36	37	29	52*
No	56	54	70	59	50	64	63	71	48

*Significantly higher

Question: *In the past 24 months, which of the following forms of discrimination have you experienced due to being gay / lesbian / bisexual / transgender?*

- The most common form of discrimination was verbal insults (39%) followed by threats of violence (20%). Beyond threats and verbal abuse, being chased or followed was another common threat endured by the LGBT community in South Africa (17%). This tended to be more common towards males.
- Violence or physical abuse from a family member (not partner) was as common as physical abuse from someone else. Family members were particularly likely to turn on their own in Indian families, and those in the Eastern Cape were at a high risk at the hands of their own families.

F.4. Types of discrimination in past 24 months (in everyday life) by Sex, Age and LSM

Types of discrimination (everyday life) %	Overall	Female	Male	16-24 yrs.	25-34 yrs.	35-44 yrs.	45-54 yrs.	55+ yrs.	LSM 8-10	LSM 5-7
<i>Sample (n=)</i>	2130	856	1259	638	769	443	180	100	1312	818
Had verbal insults directed at you	39	37	42	43	39	35	35	20	38	41
Threatened with physical violence	20	18	23	25*	18	18	13	9	17	24
Been chased or followed	17	16	18	23*	14	10	7	3	13	20
Had objects thrown at you	9	6	13*	12	9	7	4	5	8	11
Had personal property or possessions damaged or destroyed	9	6	11	10	8	6	8	7	8	9
Been punched, hit, kicked or beaten	7	5	9	10	7	4	5	2	5	9
Violence / physical abuse from a family member	7	6	8	9	5	7	5	1	6	8
Been sexually abused or raped	6	6	6	8	4	4	2	4	5	7

*Significantly higher

F.5. Types of discrimination in past 24 months (in everyday life) by Race and Sexual Orientation

General discrimination (everyday life) %	Overall	Black	Coloured	Indian	White	Gay	Lesbian	Bisexual	Trans gender
<i>Sample (n=)</i>	2130	817	193	52	1068	1165	687	216	285
Had verbal insults directed at you	39	38	39	38	45*	43	39	30	28
Threatened with physical violence	20	21	20	17	18	23	19	14	21
Been chased or followed	17	19	12	13	11	18	15	17	17
Had objects thrown at you	9	10	9	9	6	13*	5	7	14*
Had personal property or possessions damaged or destroyed	9	9	7	8	8	11	6	6	10
Been punched, hit, kicked or beaten	7	8	7	6	4	9	5	5	11*
Violence / physical abuse from a family member	7	6	9	11*	7	8	5	5	10
Been sexually abused or raped	6	6	5	11*	3	6	4	6	11*

*Significantly higher

F.6. Types of discrimination in past 24 months (in everyday life) by Province

General discrimination (everyday life) %	Overall	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Western Cape
<i>Sample (n=)</i>	2130	134	73	852	313	60	63	108	501
Had verbal insults directed at you	39	44	30	36	47*	31	27	29	47*
Threatened with physical violence	20	24	6	19	22	25*	20	18	24
Been chased or followed	17	26*	12	14	21	14	18	14	16
Had objects thrown at you	9	15*	4	7	14*	5	10	7	10
Had personal property or possessions damaged or destroyed	9	14*	7	7	10	4	9	8	9
Been punched, hit, kicked or beaten	7	15*	2	5	8	8	8	7	9
Violence / physical abuse from a family member	7	15*	3	5	8	3	5	6	9
Been sexually abused or raped	6	12*	3	4	6	5	10	4	6

*Significantly higher

G. KNOWLEDGE OF LGBT MURDER VICTIMS

Question: Lastly, do you know of anyone who has been murdered due to being or suspected of being gay, lesbian, bisexual or transgender?

Asked of all those surveyed

A significant proportion (41%) of those surveyed knew of someone who had been murdered due to their sexual orientation. Delving into the demographics, this shows a bit of a turnaround, with females more likely to be aware of murders than males (46% vs 36%). It also appears murders may be more common in the lower LSMs and in the Black community – almost half of Black LGBTs knew of a murder.

G.1. Know of anyone been murdered due to being or suspected of being LGBT, by Sex, Age and LSM

Know of anyone been murdered due to %	Overall	Female	Male	16-24 yrs.	25-34 yrs.	35-44 yrs.	45-54 yrs.	55+ yrs.	LSM 8-10	LSM 5-7
Sample (n=)	2130	856	1259	638	769	443	180	100	1312	818
Yes	41	46*	36	38	43	45	33	48	38	43*
No	59	54	64	62	57	55	67	52	62	57

*Significantly higher

G.2. Know of anyone been murdered due to being or suspected of being LGBT, by Race and Sexual Orientation

Know of anyone been murdered due to %	Overall	Black	Coloured	Indian	White	Gay	Lesbian	Bisexual	Trans gender
Sample (n=)	2130	817	193	52	1068	1165	687	216	285
Yes	41	49*	26	24	26	36	45	45	40
No	59	51	74	76	74	64	55	55	60

*Significantly higher

G.3. Know of anyone been murdered due to being or suspected of being LGBT, by Province

Know of anyone been murdered due to %	Overall	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Western Cape
Sample (n=)	2130	134	73	852	313	60	63	108	501
Yes	41	48	26	44	38	39	37	46	37
No	59	52	74	56	62	61	63	54	63

H. REPORTING TO POLICE

Question: You mentioned that you experienced one or more incidents of discrimination in the past 24 months. Did you report one or more incidents to the police?

Asked of all those surveyed who had experienced general discrimination in the past 24 months

- Confidence in the justice system is clearly low. Very few of the incidents of discrimination were reported to police. Considering that many of these incidents were of a very serious nature, the non-reporting is a significant concern.
- Those least likely to report any incidences included females (91%), Whites (92%) and those living in Gauteng (90%) or Kwazulu-Natal (91%).

H.1. Reporting discrimination incidents to police, by Sex, Age and LSM

Reported to police %	Overall	Female	Male	16-24 yrs.	25-34 yrs.	35-44 yrs.	45-54 yrs.	55+ yrs.	LSM 8-10	LSM 5-7
Sample (n=)	920	355	561	324	335	178	62	*	560	360
I reported ALL of the incidents	4	2	5	3	4	4	0	*	2	5
I only reported SOME of the incidents	9	7	10	8	9	9	7	*	8	9
I did NOT report any of the incidents	88	91	85	88	87	86	93	*	89	86

* Sample below 50

H.2. Reporting discrimination incidents to police, by Race and Sexual Orientation

Reported to police %	Overall	Black	Coloured	Indian	White	Gay	Lesbian	Bisexual	Trans gender
Sample (n=)	920	331	79	*	489	526	295	73	103
I reported ALL of the incidents	4	4	5	*	2	6	2	2	9
I only reported SOME of the incidents	9	9	12	*	6	10	7	6	14
I did NOT report any of the incidents	88	86	83	*	92	84	91	92	77

H.3. Reporting discrimination incidents to police, by Province

Reported to police %	Overall	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Western Cape
Sample (n=)	920	65	*	355	152	*	*	*	222
I reported ALL of the incidents	4	11	*	3	0	*	*	*	6
I only reported SOME of the incidents	9	12	*	7	9	*	*	*	9
I did NOT report any of the incidents	88	78	*	90	91	*	*	*	85

Question: Please tell us why you did not report one or more of the incidents of discrimination you experienced to the police?

Asked of all those who had experienced at least one incident of discrimination in the past 24 months but had not reported any of these incidents to police

Looking at the reasons motivating the decision to NOT report an incident (or multiple incidents), these fell roughly into three categories:

- Judging the offence as not serious enough;
- Reasons relating to the police / justice system;
- Due to fears of repercussions from the offender / other members of the community.
- Complaints relating to the police mainly focused on the fact that the police would not take them seriously, would do nothing with the complaint, were homophobic themselves, or even worse, were the abuser themselves.
- For others who were not completely open about their sexuality, there was fear that reporting the abuse would mean that the whole community would be made aware, something they may not be prepared to risk.

Question: How long, on average, did it take you to report the incident/s you experienced?

Asked of all those who had experienced at least one incident of discrimination in the past 24 months and had reported at least one of these incidents to police

- The majority of those who will report an incident do so soon after the incident - only 15% waited for a week or longer to report.

H.4. Time taken before reporting the incident/s they experienced. (Note only the segments below had sufficient sample to report)

Time Taken to Report %	Overall	Male	LSM 8-10	LSM 5-7	Gay
Sample (n=)	101	71	51	50	67
Immediately	58	63	53	61	64
A few days	28	25	35	23	22
One to three weeks	6	5	4	8	5
One to three months	2	3	0	3	2
Four months to a year	1	2	3	0	2
More than a year	6	3	5	6	6

Question: How did you find the police to be when you reported the incident?

Asked of all those who had experienced at least one incident of discrimination in the past 24 months and had reported at least one of these incidents to police

Over half reported that their experiences when reporting were very negative (bearing in mind that these were those who still had enough faith to report the incident).

H.5. How the police were when they reported the incident? (Note only the segments below had sufficient sample to report)

Police Attitude %	Overall	Male	LSM 8-10	LSM 5-7	Gay
Sample (n=)	101	71	51	50	67
Very helpful	21	22	18	23	21
Somewhat helpful	28	26	32	26	25
They were not helpful at all	51	48	50	51	54

I. EXPERIENCES WITHIN THE JUSTICE SYSTEM

Question: Which of the following apply with regards to your MOST RECENT incident reported?

Asked of all those who had experienced at least one incident of discrimination in the past 24 months and had reported at least one of these incidents to police

- Of the 977 (out of total sample of 2130) that had experienced discrimination, only 101 had reported at least one of the incidents to the police. And of this small percentage, a mere 12 had already appeared in court. The most common reason for not having appeared in court was that the offender had not been found.
- About 25% withdrew from the process as they had no faith that justice would be served, and believed the offender would get off. A further 7% were too afraid to appear in court.

I.1. Experience with the justice system with most recent incident reported.

(Note only the segments below had sufficient sample to report)

Experience with the justice system %	Overall	Male	LSM 8-10	LSM 5-7	Gay
Sample (n=)	101	71	51	50	67
I appeared in court already	12	13	9	13	11
A court date is set	3	3	0	6	3
I did not go to court as I was afraid	7	2	5	8	4
I did not go to court as I could not arrange transport	0	0	0	0	0
I did not go to court as I felt that the offender would get off anyway	25	27	25	25	28
I am still waiting for a court date to be set	7	6	6	7	6
No court date has been set as the offender has not been identified / found	47	50	55	42	48

Question: Do you feel that you were at an unfair disadvantage at your court appearance due to being gay / lesbian / bisexual / transgender?

Asked of those who had appeared in court already

Note: Sample here is inadequate to be more than indicative

I.2. Feel at an unfair disadvantage at court appearance, by Race and Sexual Orientation

Feel an Unfair Disadvantage %	Overall
Sample (n=)	11
Yes	30
No	61
Unsure	9

J. IMPACT OF DISCRIMINATION ON SELF-ESTEEM

Question: Do you feel that you have lower self-esteem and less confidence since you experienced discrimination due to being gay / lesbian / bisexual / transgender?

Asked of all those surveyed who had experienced discrimination in their everyday life in the past 24 months

Of those who have experienced discrimination in the past two years, around a third agreed that their self-esteem had deteriorated as a result. In particular, males, bisexuals and transgenders were more likely to be impacted, suggesting that they are more vulnerable.

J.1. Have lower self-esteem and less confidence since experiencing discrimination, by Sex, Age and LSM

Lower Self Esteem %	Overall	Female	Male	16-24 yrs.	25-34 yrs.	35-44 yrs.	45-54 yrs.	55+ yrs.	LSM 8-10	LSM 5-7
Sample (n=)	920	355	561	324	335	178	62	*	560	360
Yes, I am not as confident anymore	32	25	37**	35	28	32	22	*	28	35
No	50	56	45	47	54	51	51	*	54	48
Unsure	18	19	17	17	18	17	27	*	19	17

* Sample below 50

**Significantly higher

J.2. Have lower self-esteem and less confidence since experiencing discrimination, by Race and Sexual Orientation

Lower Self Esteem %	Overall	Black	Coloured	Indian	White	Gay	Lesbian	Bisexual	Trans gender
Sample (n=)	920	331	79	*	489	526	295	73	103
Yes, I am not as confident anymore	32	31	32	*	30	35	23	42**	51**
No	50	52	55	*	48	47	59	31	38
Unsure	18	18	13	*	22	17	17	27	11

* Sample below 50

**Significantly higher

J.3. Have lower self-esteem and less confidence since experiencing discrimination, by Province

Lower Self Esteem %	Overall	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Western Cape
Sample (n=)	920	65	*	355	152	*	*	*	222
Yes, I am not as confident anymore	32	43**	*	26	38	*	*	*	28
No	50	36	*	54	47	*	*	*	55
Unsure	18	21	*	20	15	*	*	*	17

* Sample below 50

**Significantly higher

Question: Do you feel that fear of further discrimination in the future brings your self-esteem down?

Asked of all those surveyed who had experienced discrimination in their everyday life in the past 24 months

- Concern that they may experience further discrimination has an even greater impact, with half of those who have experienced discrimination lacking confidence due to the fear of further discrimination. This was significantly higher amongst males than females.

J.4. Fear of further discrimination in future brings self-esteem down, by Sex, Age and LSM

Fear of further discrimination %	Overall	Female	Male	16-24 yrs.	25-34 yrs.	35-44 yrs.	45-54 yrs.	55+ yrs.	LSM 8-10	LSM 5-7
Sample (n=)	920	355	561	324	335	178	62	*	560	360
Yes, being afraid makes me less confident	50	45	55**	52	50	47	35	*	48	52
No	36	41	33	35	38	35	45	*	36	37
Unsure	14	14	12	13	12	18	20	*	17	11

* Sample below 50

**Significantly higher

J.5. Fear of further discrimination in future brings self-esteem down, by Race and Sexual Orientation

Fear of further discrimination %	Overall	Black	Coloured	Indian	White	Cay	Lesbian	Bisexual	Trans gender
Sample (n=)	920	331	79	*	489	526	295	73	103
Yes, being afraid makes me less confident	50	50	48	*	47	53	43	63	58
No	36	37	39	*	37	34	42	23	31
Unsure	14	13	13	*	16	13	16	14	11

* Sample below 50

J.6. Fear of further discrimination in future brings self-esteem down, by Province

Fear of further discrimination %	Overall	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Western Cape
Sample (n=)	920	65	*	355	152	*	*	*	222
Yes, being afraid makes me less confident	50	58	*	46	54	*	*	*	49
No	36	33	*	38	35	*	*	*	38
Unsure	14	9	*	16	11	*	*	*	13

* Sample below 50

DEFINITIONS

Weighting

Sampling is an attempt to emulate the population being researched. Rather than conducting a census, a portion of the population is sampled. In order for the sample to correctly reflect the population, the ratios to which certain key variables are reflected in the sample have to be correct. In the present study, it was not viable to sample the results in their original proportions as some demographics would have been under-represented. Therefore, the groups which were over-represented had to be down-weighted and those that were under-represented had to be up-weighted. In order for weighting to be viable, it was necessary to have a sufficient number of participants in the sample to adequately represent each group. Weights ranged from 0.41 to 1.71 and this ensures that the particular group is not under or over represented. Under-represented groups get a weight larger than 1, and over-represented groups get a weight smaller than 1.

Explanation of Living Standards Measure (LSM)

The LSM (Living Standards Measure) has become the most widely used marketing research tool in Southern Africa. It divides the population into 10 LSM groups, 10 (highest) to 1 (lowest).

The LSM is a unique means of segmenting the South African market. It cuts across race and other outmoded techniques of categorising people, and instead groups people according to their living standards using criteria such as degree of urbanisation and ownership of cars and major appliances.

LSM level 1 to 4 - (Bottom of the pyramid / low socio-economic status) - mostly rural, little to no electricity / running water. Often shared/communal water. May have some household appliances such as a TV

LSM level 5 to 7 - (Mass market / middle class) - mostly urban, have electricity, running water (incl. flushing toilets) and most household appliances. Most of them have mobile phones (and second hand smartphones). Typically, don't have more luxurious appliances such as dishwashers and washing machines and would not have swimming pools. Some have a car but most use public transport.

LSM level 8 to 10 - (Affluent / upper class) - urban, have laptops, computers and smartphones (often more than one). Typically have a motor vehicle in the household. Have more luxurious household appliances - considered a more luxurious life.

