



Republic of Ghana

VICTIMIZATION SURVEY IN GHANA (2009)



KEY FINDINGS



GHANA STATISTICAL SERVICE

MAY 2010

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) initiative *Data for Africa* has the overall objective to improve the knowledge of drugs and crime problems in Africa, by strengthening the capacity of African countries to collect and analyse data and trends in drugs, crime and victimization.

The victimization survey in Ghana was carried out by the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) in collaboration with the UNODC.

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PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The 2009 Crime Victimization Survey in Ghana was carried out in four Metropolitan Assemblies of the country. They are Sekondi-Takoradi, Accra, Kumasi and Tamale Metropolitan Assemblies. It is the first of its kind to be conducted in the country. It is a pilot study designed to facilitate a broader understanding of crime and its burden on the citizenry.

The survey was conducted by the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) with funding from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). During the survey, interviews were conducted among a representative sample of the population in the four areas. The Service was responsible for all technical preparations, including adapting of the International Crime Victimization Survey questionnaire and manual, fieldwork, data processing, tabulation plan and analysis.

The GSS is grateful to the main collaborating agency UNODC, institutions, stakeholders and individuals who contributed in diverse ways or associated with the survey for their invaluable assistance.

We sincerely thank Mr. Yaw Antwi-Adjei, Chief Executive Officer of Info Builders Ltd for his invaluable support from the pre-test stage to report writing stage. Special thanks go to Miss Anna Alvazzi Del Frate of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Vienna who worked with the

Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) at various stages of the project to get this report produced.

Finally, we appreciate the cooperation of all the survey respondents for providing the needed information. The report provides a summary of the crime problems and assessment of the four areas and it is hoped that funds will be available next year for a national representative survey.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AMA	Accra Metropolitan Assembly
EAs	Enumeration Areas
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
KMA	Kumasi Metropolitan Assembly
PPS	Probability Proportional to Size
PSUs	Primary Sampling Units
SSUs	Secondary Sampling Units
STMA	Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolitan Assembly
TMA	Tamale Metropolitan Assembly
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

DEFINITIONS AND CONCEPTS

The following definitions and concepts were provided to give a better understanding of the issues covered by the survey.

Household

A household consists of a person or a group of persons, who live together in the same house or compound, share the same house-keeping arrangements, recognizes one person as the head and are catered for as one unit. It is important to note that members of a household are not necessarily related (by blood or marriage) because househelps may form part of a household. On the other hand, not all those related in the same house or compound, are necessarily members of the same household.

Crime

Crime may be defined as a deviant behaviour that violates prevailing norms—cultural standards prescribing how humans ought to behave normally. To be considered as a crime, the activity must however, be found in the statute books. Thus, crime is an illegal activity.

Motor vehicle theft

Motor vehicle theft refers to the theft or illegal use of any type of motor vehicle including cars, vans, trucks, motor bikes, etc. Motor vehicle theft does not include theft from the motor vehicle. For example, if a car window is smashed

and a mobile phone is taken, but the vehicle is not stolen, it will not be considered as motor vehicle theft.

Burglary/attempted burglary (break and enter)

Burglary offence is when the individual's home is broken into. The home is defined to include garage or shed. Signs of attempted break and enter are also considered as burglary. Break and enter offences relating to car are excluded.

Robbery/attempted robbery

Robbery is when someone had actually stolen or attempted to steal something from a victim by threatening or attacking him or her. There needs to be a direct (face to face) encounter between the victim and offender(s) where the victim was threatened and/or attacked. This offence does **not** include any items stolen from the victim where the victim was not aware of the theft at the time (e.g. something stolen from their belongings while they were at the work place).

Assault

Assault refers to any incident other than a robbery, when the victim was threatened with force or attacked. Assault needs to be a direct (face to face) encounter between the victim and the offender(s).

This offence does **not** include instances where there was no actual face to face confrontation (e.g. someone threatens a person over the telephone) or where a person is not in fear of being hurt (e.g. someone yells abuse at a person but there is no intention to actually assault, as when someone drives past and only yells out the car window).

Sexual assault

Sexual assault refers to rape, attempted rape, indecent assault, and assault with intent to sexually abuse. Sexual harassment, such as unsolicited letters and obscene telephone calls, is not included.

Kidnapping

Kidnapping is when someone is taken and held against his/her will. This includes abduction where the victim is a woman and child stealing, particularly when it was done not to collect a ransom but rather with the intention of keeping the child permanently. This is not restricted to the case of a child victim but adults as well.

Consumer fraud

In the broadest sense, a fraud is an intentional deception made for personal gain or to damage another individual. Defrauding people of money is presumably the most common type of fraud, but there have also been many fraudulent "discoveries". Consumer fraud is a deceptive practice that results in financial or other losses for consumers in the course of seemingly legitimate business transactions.

Weapon

A weapon is any instrument used for threatening or attacking a person (e.g. a knife, gun, broken bottle, or missiles such as rocks or stones). It excludes use of fists, feet, teeth, etc.

Corruption

Corruption according to the survey is an act of paying bribe to any government official for his or her services rendered. It also includes the situation where an individual is expected to pay bribe for services that are rendered by public officials.

Area

Area is defined as the vicinity where the individual lives. The exact size and bounds of this area are defined by the person according to what he/she thinks is his/her area.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The 2009 Crime Victimization Survey in Ghana was carried out in four Metropolitan Assemblies - Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolitan Assembly (STMA), Accra Metropolitan Assembly (AMA), Kumasi Metropolitan Assembly (KMA) and Tamale Metropolitan Assembly (TMA). It is a pilot study designed to facilitate a broader understanding of crime and its burden on the citizenry. While in the past only police and criminal justice data were used to measure crime, it is now widely accepted that such information alone is not sufficient and should be complemented with victimization survey results.

During the survey, interviews were conducted among a representative sample of the population in the four areas. People were asked whether or not they have been victims of crime in the past five years. Different crime areas were considered, including theft of livestock, assaults, corruption and consumer fraud.

1.2 Objectives of the survey

The general objective of the study is to collect information on citizens' first hand experiences in crime and criminal justice. The specific objectives include producing results that can assist in:

- Promoting community and victim centered crime prevention strategies;
- Providing accuracy and reliable information as the basis for the development of national policies as well as internationally comparable crime and criminal justice database;
- Improving police-community relations by:
 - a) Revealing the propensity to report crimes;
 - b) Exploring the level of satisfaction with the policing activities upon report;
 - c) Increasing the use of individual and household crime prevention measures;
- Building the capacity of Ghana Statistical Service in conducting crime victimization survey.

1.3 Sample design

The survey was held in four Metropolitan Assemblies in Ghana - STMA, AMA, KMA and TMA. The population in individual households that dwell in living quarters in each of the four Metropolitan Assemblies constituted the sampling frame. The institutional population (such as persons in hospitals, prisons, hotels and similar

establishments, persons living on the streets or the homeless) were excluded from the frame.

The sample design was a clustered, multi-stage probability sample. The updated list of enumeration areas (EAs) that were used for the 2000 Population and Housing Census constitute the sampling frame for the four Metropolitan Assemblies for the victimization survey.

The EAs are defined as Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) since they are the smallest well defined units for which population and household data are available. Households within the selected EAs constitute the Secondary Sampling Units (SSUs).

Selection of the sample was in two stages. At the first stage of sampling, 120 EAs (PSUs) were selected with Probability Proportional to Size (PPS). That is determination of the sample size uses proportional allocation based on each Metropolitan Assembly's share of the total population of the four metropolitan areas.

The selection of EAs is accomplished by carrying out sampling operations independently within each metropolitan area. At the second stage, 13 households were selected systematically with a random start and interval separately for each EA to produce a total of 1,560 households for the four metropolitan areas.

2.0 KEY FINDINGS OF THE SURVEY

2.1 Introduction

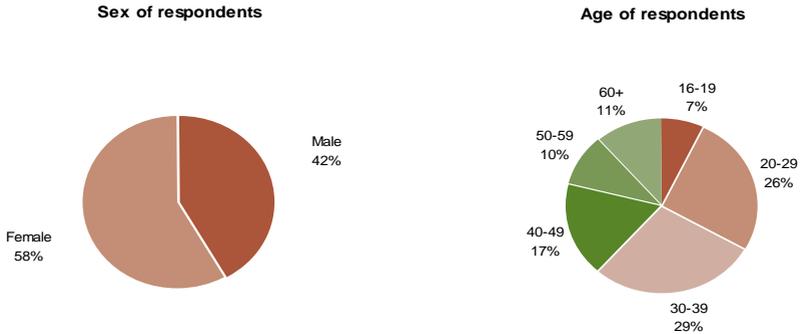
This Section of the report presents the summary of the major findings of the crime victimization survey carried out in four metropolitan areas in Ghana in 2009. The areas are Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolitan Assembly (STMA), Accra Metropolitan Area (AMA), Kumasi Metropolitan Area (KMA) and Tamale Metropolitan Area (TMA).

2.2 Sex and Age distribution of respondents

Figure 1 indicates that 42% of respondents are males and 58% are females. Females consistently dominate the selection in three out of the four Metropolitan Assemblies.

In total, 29% and 26% of the surveyed respondents are in the age groups 30-39 years and 20-29 years respectively. Respondents in the 50-59 years and 60 years and above each constitute about 10%. The lowest proportion of respondents was in the 16-19 years age group and it constitutes only 7%.

Figure 1: Distribution of respondents by sex and age



Distribution of respondents in metropolitan areas

Figure 2 shows that nearly half (48%) of the respondents are from AMA while a third of them stay at KMA. About 10 percent (11%) come from STMA and less than 10 percent (8%) live within TMA.

Figure 2: Distribution of respondents by metropolitan area

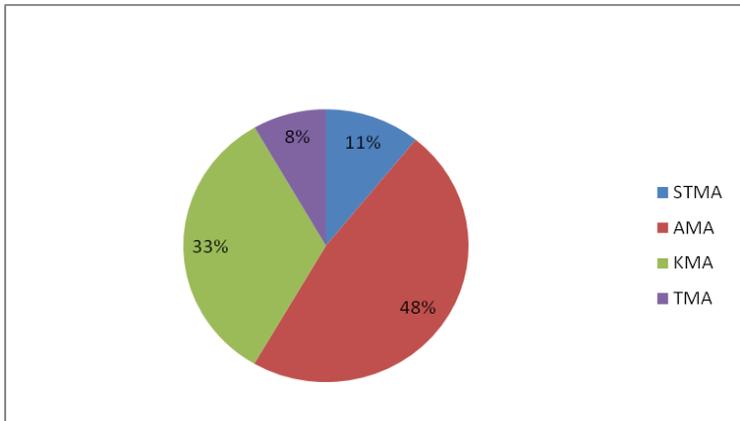
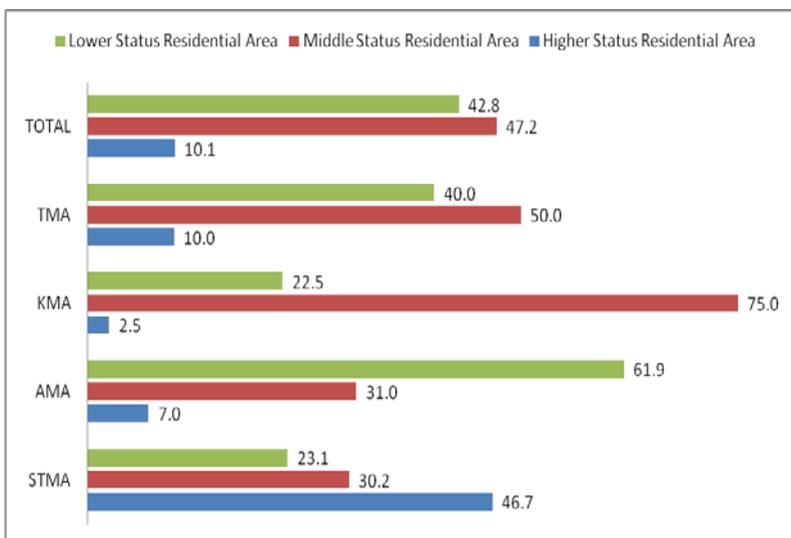


Figure 3 shows that almost half (47%) of the households involved in the survey are found in middle status residential areas. A similar proportion is in the lower status residential areas (43%), while those who are found in higher status residential areas (10%) are much less. Nearly half (47%) of the households interviewed in Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolitan Assembly (STMA) live within higher status residential areas. Three quarters and half of households interviewed in Kumasi Metropolitan Assembly (KMA) and Tamale Metropolitan Assembly (TMA) respectively stay at middle status residential areas. More than three fifths of households visited in Accra Metropolitan Assembly live in lower status residential areas.

Figure 3: Distribution of respondents by metropolitan area and residential status



2.3 Rates of victimization

Table 1 shows that property crimes are most frequently experienced by respondents. In the year preceding the survey (2008), almost a quarter of car owners had something stolen from their vehicle and 18% of livestock owners had some animals stolen. Rates of personal theft and burglary are also high (9% and 6% of the total sample respectively), while robbery, i.e. theft by using force, is experienced by a smaller portion of the sample (3%). Four percent of the respondents are victims of assault/threat and 1% of the respondents were victims of sexual offences. Less than 1% of the respondents were victims of kidnapping.

Table 1: Prevalence of victimization during the year preceding the survey (2008), all areas

Type of crime	Frequency	Percentage
Household crimes		
Theft of car	1	0.5 ¹
Car hijacking	2	1.0 ¹
Theft from car	48	23.3 ¹
Car vandalism	4	1.9 ¹
Theft of motorcycle	3	2.1 ²
Theft of bicycle	19	5.6 ³
Theft of livestock	55	18.0 ⁴
Burglary with entry	96	6.2
Attempted burglary	42	2.7
Kidnapping	7	0.4
Crimes against the individual respondent		
Robbery	41	2.6
Personal theft	142	9.1
Sexual offences	15	1.0
Assault / threat	65	4.2
Consumer fraud	739	47.4
Corruption	206	13.2

Approximately half of the respondents (47%) are cheated when buying something or requesting services. Thirteen percent were asked to pay a bribe to a public official, thus were victims of corruption.

¹ This percentage is based on the number of households owning a car (206)

² This percentage is based on the number of households owning a motorcycle (140)

³ This percentage is based on the number of households owning a bicycle (337)

⁴ This percentage is based on the number of households owning livestock (305)

2.4 Victimization at the metropolitan level

Table 2 deals with victimization experienced in each of the four metropolitan areas in the five years preceding the survey. It can be observed that theft of livestock (65%) and burglary (27%) are the most common crimes affecting households in the four areas, while car hijacking and kidnapping are not common crimes, with less than one percent each. Only two percent of respondents mentioned car vandalism in their households in the five years preceding the survey.

Theft of livestock is highest in TMA (79%) and lowest in KMA (48%). Theft of car, car hijacking and kidnapping were virtually not in existence in the metropolitan areas except in AMA and TMA where four and two percent respectively of households were affected by theft of vehicle.

Table 2: Prevalence of victimization during the five years preceding the survey by metropolitan area

Type of crime	STMA	AMA	KMA	TMA	Total
Household crimes					
Theft of car	0.0	3.5	2.4	0.0	2.9 ⁵
Car hijacking	0.0	0.5	1.5	0.0	0.8
Theft from car	6.5	16.9	15.0	3.8	14.0
Car vandalism	0.0	3.1	1.5	0.8	2.1
Theft of motorcycle	0.0	8.3	8.3	4.8	6.4 ⁶
Theft of bicycle	16.1	15.0	19.4	31.9	20.8 ⁷
Theft of livestock	71.4	68.1	47.8	78.7	64.9 ⁸
Burglary with entry	21.9	32.5	23.1	23.1	27.4
Attempted burglary	8.3	11.6	8.1	11.5	10.1
Kidnapping	1.2	0.1	1.2	0.8	0.6
Crimes against the individual respondent					
Robbery	5.9	8.1	6.9	8.5	7.5
Personal theft	23.1	38.9	37.3	32.3	36.1
Sexual offences	3.6	5.8	6.0	6.9	5.7
Assault / threat	22.5	15.4	16.9	17.7	16.9

⁵ This percentage is based on the number of households owning a car (206)

⁶ This percentage is based on the number of households owning a motorcycle (140)

⁷ This percentage is based on the number of households owning a bicycle (337)

⁸ This percentage is based on the number of households owning livestock (305)

Theft of personal property is the most common crime (36%) against individual respondents. Looking at the metropolitan areas, AMA has the highest rate (39%) whilst STMA recorded the lowest (23%). Sexual offences are the lowest among the individual crimes across the metropolitan areas.

2.5 Experiences of victims in reporting to police and other authorities

Respondents were asked whether they had been affected by any crime since 2004. Those who had been victims were further asked whether *the last time*, since 2004 that they became affected, they reported the incidence to the police or to other authorities. In general, more than 80% of households that suffered car theft reported to the police. Other crimes frequently reported were car hijacking (67%) and theft of motorcycle (44%). All other types of crime reported were each less than a quarter (Table 3).

With the exception of theft of motorcycle where all incidents are reported to other agencies, the proportions of victims who reported to authorities other than the police remained relatively small. Incidents regarding three of the household crimes (theft of car, car vandalism and attempted burglary) were not reported to other agencies at all.

Crime against the individual respondents that received the highest attention of other agencies other than the police is assault/threat (4%).

Table 3: Percentage of victims who reported crimes to the police or other authorities, all areas

Type of crime	% reported to the police	% reported to authorities other than the police
Theft of car	83.3	-
Car hijacking	66.7	8.3
Theft from car	5.9	2.3
Car vandalism	25.0	-
Theft of motorcycle	44.4	100.0
Theft of bicycle	2.9	7.2
Theft of livestock	5.1	1.5
Burglary with entry	13.8	2.1
Attempted burglary	7.0	-
Robbery	15.4	1.7
Personal theft	3.0	2.0
Sexual offences	13.5	1.1
Assault / threat	17.9	4.4
Consumer fraud	2.7	0.7
Corruption	2.9	0.5

2.6 Reasons for reporting/not reporting to the police

Reasons for reporting cases to the police

Respondents were asked if anyone reported the incident to the police the last time within the last five years when they were confronted with any criminal act. Victims who answered in the affirmative were asked why they reported

the case (theft from cars, burglary, robbery, sexual offences and assault or threat) to the police.

Table 4 shows that, 39% of the respondents reported theft from cars to the police with the intention to recover property and 23% reported basically for insurance. Fifteen percent reported crime to the police because they believe crime should be reported and another 15% wanted offenders to be caught.

The survey revealed that, the main reasons for reporting burglary to the police included the fact that victims wanted offenders to be caught and punished (31%), to recover property (27%) and believe crime should be reported (25%). Less than 2% of victims reported burglary to the police for help.

Thirty nine percent of respondents who reported robbery cases to the police, want offenders to be caught and punished while 22% and 17% of respondents respectively reported because crime should be reported and to stop it happening again.

Exactly half of the respondents, who were sexually assaulted, reported to the police with the expectation that offenders may be caught and punished, and 25% each reported because they know crime should be reported and to stop it happening.

Forty five percent reported assault/threats to the police because they want offenders to be caught and punished, 30% thought crimes should be reported and 23% want to stop it happening again.

Table 4: Reasons for reporting to the police

Reasons	Crime				
	Theft from car	Burglary	Robbery	Sexual offences	Assault/threat
To recover property	38.5	27.1	16.7	-	-
For insurance	23.1	0.0	0.0	-	-
Crimes should be reported	15.4	25.4	22.2	25.0	29.8
Wanted offender to be caught and punished	15.4	30.5	38.9	50.0	44.7
To stop it happening again	7.7	15.3	16.7	25.0	23.4
To get help	0.0	1.7	5.6	0.0	0.0
To get compensation from offender	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

'- ' Not applicable

Reasons for not reporting cases to the police

Of the five most prevalent crime types recorded in the survey, some victims decided not to report to the police. This was based on a range of factors. Among the factors they considered are that the police could do nothing, the police could not be trusted, fear and dislike of the police. A section also said the crime is not serious enough to merit reporting to the police. Others thought it is inappropriate for the police to know or solve the problem themselves, or report to other public or private agencies or should be solved by the family. Nevertheless, the decision about whether or not to report crime depend on the nature of the crime experienced.

Regarding theft from cars, among those who decided not to report to the police, 27% said it is inappropriate to report, 24% said police could do nothing, 21% thought the crime is not serious enough to be reported to the police and 15% said they do not trust the police. Among those who were burgled, 31% said they did not report to the police because they could do nothing, 20% said it is not serious to report it to the police whereas 19% claimed the crime is inappropriate for the police. In terms of robbery, as much as 29% of the victims said they decided not to report to the police because the police could do nothing and 22% said they did not trust the police. The rest of the reasons for not reporting to the police as far as robbery is concerned were cited by few victims (Table 5).

Table 5 further indicates that 29% of victims of sexual offences decided not to report the crime experienced to the police because they solved the problem themselves, 23% and 18% respectively claimed it is inappropriate to report to the police and is not serious enough to report to the police. Those who experienced assault or threat and did not report to the police claimed they failed to report because either the problem was solved by themselves (25%) or was solved by the family (20%).

Table 5: Reasons for not reporting to the police

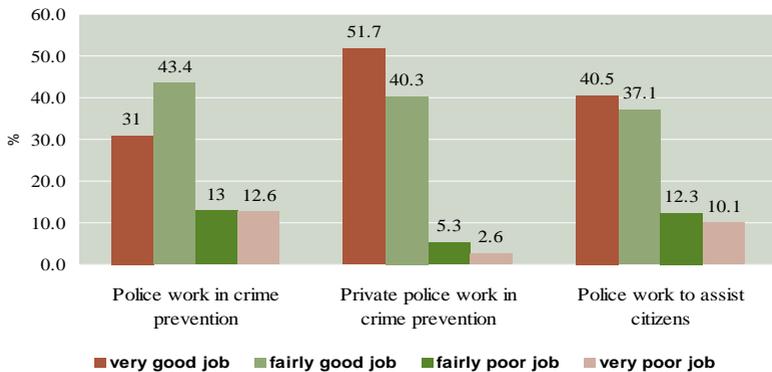
Reasons	Crime				
	Theft from car	Burglary	Robbery	Sexual offences	Assault/ threat
Not serious enough	21.0	19.8	12.2	18.2	15.3
Solved it myself	5.9	7.9	5.1	28.6	24.5
Inappropriate for police	26.8	18.7	14.3	23.4	18.5
Reported to other public or private agencies	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
My family solved it	2.4	2.4	1.0	13.0	19.9
No insurance	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0
Police could do nothing	23.9	31.4	28.6	1.3	5.6
Don't trust the police	15.1	13.0	22.4	7.8	5.6
Fear/dislike the police	1.5	0.5	3.1	1.3	4.6
Didn't dare	0.0	0.3	4.1	6.5	0.5
Don't know	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	2.4	5.7	9.2	0.0	2.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

2.7 Opinions about police work

Respondents were asked whether they agree that indeed the police work to assist the citizenry. Figure 4 shows that the large majority agree, with two-fifths (41%) of the respondents fully agreeing and only one-tenth (10%) fully disagreeing. However, when asked their opinion on the

performance of the police in preventing and controlling crime, less than a third (31%) of the respondents were of the opinion that the police are doing a very good job, while about a quarter of the respondents considered it as fairly poor or very poor. In the case of the private security, 52% of the respondents were of the view that they are doing a very good work. Only 3% of those interviewed thought that the performance of private security officers is very poor.

Figure 4: Opinion about police work in preventing and controlling crime

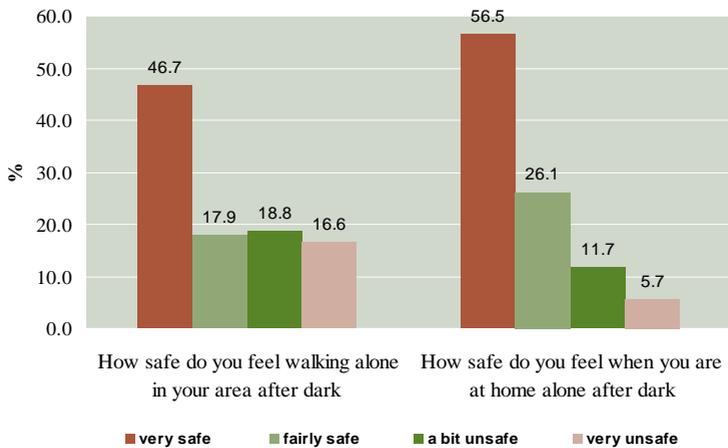


2.8 Safety and fear of crime

Respondents were also asked about how safe they are in their communities. Figure 3 shows that approximately half (47%) of the respondents indicated that they are very safe walking alone in their community after dark. On the other hand, more than a third (35%) of them indicated that they are a bit or very unsafe. It is important to mention that about half (18%) of these people indicated that they feel very unsafe (Figure 5).

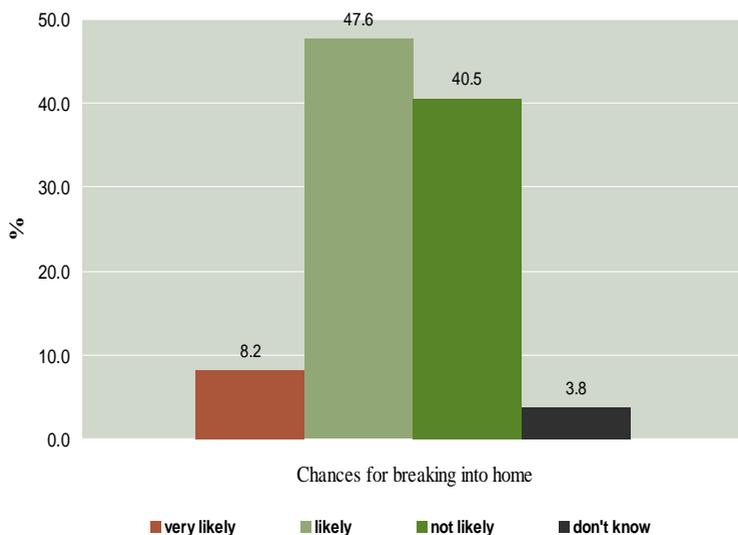
Regarding safety at home, more than half (57%) of the respondents believed that they are very safe being alone at home after dark. Only 17% of those interviewed reported that they are either a bit or very unsafe being alone at home after dark (Figure 5)

Figure 5: Feelings of safety in the street and at home



When respondents were asked about the likelihood of experiencing burglary in their household in the next 12 months, more than half (56%) indicated the possibility of experiencing it while two-fifths (41%) of them said burglary is unlikely to be experienced in the next 12 months (Figure 6).

Figure 6: Likelihood of becoming victims of burglary in the 12 months after the survey



2.9 Crime seriousness

The seriousness of the crime suffered, as perceived by the victims differs from one crime to another. Asked how serious they perceived the crime, majority of those who suffered from car hijacking (100%) and theft of cars (67%) reported that the cases are very serious. About a fifth of those who are victims of theft from cars (21%), attempted burglary (21%) and theft of motorcycle (22%) reported that they are very serious. On the other hand, about a third of those who suffered from theft from cars (34%) and theft of bicycles (30%) said they are not that serious (Table 6).

Table 6: Perception of crime seriousness

Type of crime	Crime				
	Very serious	Serious	Somewhat serious	Not serious	Not very serious
Theft of car	66.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Car hijacking	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Theft from car	20.9	27.9	34.4	12.1	4.7
Car vandalism	46.9	25.0	25.0	3.1	0.0
Theft of motorcycle	22.2	55.6	22.2	0.0	0.0
Theft of bicycle	33.3	29.0	30.4	7.2	0.0
Theft of livestock	30.3	27.8	27.8	11.6	2.5
Burglary	27.4	37.2	25.1	8.9	1.4
Attempted burglary	21.0	33.1	29.9	12.7	3.2
Robbery	47.0	31.6	18.1	1.7	0.9
Theft of personal property	29.7	34.3	29.5	4.8	1.8
Sexual offences	31.5	27.0	29.2	11.2	1.1
Assault/threats	30.0	30.4	25.1	9.9	4.6

2.10 Crime prevention measures

The survey also sought to find out about preventive measures taken by the respondents to prevent crime in their homes. Table 7 indicates that more than a third (35%) of the respondents were not protected in any way. Of those who were protected in one way or the other, 37% indicated that they had made friendly arrangements with neighbours to watch each other's houses. Respondents who indicated using special door locks (19%), special window/door grilles (15%), a high fence (14%), and a dog that would detect a burglar (13%) as a protective measure form relatively high proportions.

Table 7: Crime prevention measures

Prevention measures	% of respondents using prevention measures
Installed burglar alarm	1.0
A formal neighbourhood watch scheme	9.2
Special door locks	18.7
Special window/door grilles	14.8
A dog that would detect a burglar	12.7
A high fence	13.9
A caretaker or security guard	3.6
Friendly arrangements with neighbours to watch each others houses	36.5
Other	0.7
Not protected by any of these	34.8

2.11 Corruption

Table 8 indicates that the public's perception about corruption of public officials working in various capacities is grave. The proportions of respondents who were actually asked by officials to pay bribes are much lower than what they perceive. When asked whether in 2008 any government official, for instance a customs officer, police officer, traffic officer, court official or building inspector had asked them (respondents) to pay a bribe for his/her services, nearly 60 percent (58%) of the respondents reported that they were asked by the police to pay a bribe in 2008. Another 11% of the respondents also mentioned that they were asked by custom officials to pay a bribe. The proportions of respondents who were asked to pay a bribe by other officials, each constitutes less than 6%.

Asked whether for a service rendered any official would expect people to pay a bribe, 83% of the respondents mentioned that they expect to pay a bribe to the police while three-quarters (75%) indicated that they expect to pay a bribe to customs officers. With the exception of Doctors/nurses (27%) and Bank officials (23%), between 37% and 66% of the respondents were of the view that the other officials will expect them to pay bribe for their services (Table 8).

Table 8: Were asked to pay or were expected to pay bribes by officials in 2008

Official	Expects you to pay bribe for a service	Official	Asked to pay a bribe
Politicians	42.9	Customs officer	10.7
Officials working for politicians	48.6	Police officer	57.8
Immigration officials	59.8	Security guard	1.5
Municipal/Local gov't officials	50.6	Immigration officials	5.8
Police or traffic officers	82.7	Municipal/Local gov't officials	1.9
Customs officer	75.2	Tax/Revenue officials	2.9
Magistrates or judges	66.2	Court officials	2.4
Prosecutors	64.5	Other government officials	5.3
Other court officials	62.4	Post office official	0.0
Tax/revenue officials	53.5	Doctors/Nurses	1.5
Doctors/Nurses	27.2	Teachers/Lecturers/Professors	3.9
Bank officials	22.5	Bank officials	1.5
Teachers/Lecturers/Professors	44.0	Sports administrators	0.5
Sports administrators	46.8	Politicians	0.0
Security guards	37.8	Private sector officials	2.9
Other private sector officials	37.4	Other	1.5

2.12 Neighbourhood support

Responses were solicited on a question of whether people living in the same area mostly help each other or mostly go their own way. Table 9 shows that 60% of the respondents perceive that people in their areas mostly help each other while 26% believe that people mostly go their own way. Only 13% have a mixed perception. Most of the respondents from KMA (77%) and TMA (67%) perceive that people in their areas support each other. STMA has the highest proportion of respondents (44%) who believe that people go their own way without helping each other in the areas where they live.

Table 9: Type of relationship among neighbours in the community by metropolitan area

	STMA	AMA	KMA	TMA	Total
Mostly help each other	44.4	51.3	76.5	66.9	60.2
Mostly go their own way	43.8	30.1	18.3	13.8	26.3
Mixture	11.2	18.2	4.4	18.5	12.9
Don't Know	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.6

2.13 Attitudes of respondents towards punishment

People have different ideas about the sentences which should be given to offenders. The survey sought the opinion of respondents on the appropriate punishment for a case of a young man found guilty of burglary for the second time on

stealing a colour television set. Table 10 shows that an overwhelming majority (80%) of the respondents are of the opinion that such an offender should be imprisoned. Those who advocated for community service and a fine as punishments for this offence are 12% and 4% respectively.

About 63% of those who prescribed imprisonment as punishment for the offence are of the view that such an offender should be imprisoned for a period between one and five years, whereas 9% of the respondents recommend a prison term of less than six months. Eight percent would go for a prison term of between 6 and 10 years while 7% think that a life sentence would be the most appropriate punishment.

Table 10: Attitudes toward punishment

Punishment	Count	% of respondents
Fine	65	4.2
Community service	187	12
Suspended sentence	2	0.1
Any other sentence	45	2.9
Don't know	10	0.6
Imprisonment	1,251	80.2
Length of prison sentence:		
Less than 6 months	117	9.4
Between 6 months and 1 year	73	5.8
1 to 5 years	783	62.6
6 to 10 years	105	8.4
11 to 15 years	21	1.7
16 to 19 years	7	0.6
More than 20 years	49	3.9
Life sentence	85	6.8
Don't know	11	0.9