

## GENDER SENSITIVITY AND VICTIM-CENTRED APPROACHES AMONG SAPS OFFICERS HANDLING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE COMPLAINTS

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Article History: Received: 16/07/2025; Accepted: 27/10/2025; Published: 08/11/2025

**Abstract:** This study aims to assess the level of gender sensitivity and the implementation of victim-centred approaches among South African Police Service (SAPS) officers handling domestic violence complaints. The study seeks to identify gaps, challenges, and opportunities to enhance policing practices, promote survivor protection, and strengthen public trust in law enforcement. Despite the existence of domestic violence legislation and SAPS policies, many victims report experiences of insensitivity, victim-blaming, and inadequate support during police interactions. Gender-insensitive attitudes, limited training, cultural biases, and systemic constraints hinder the effective application of victim-centred practices, creating a critical need to evaluate officers' responses to domestic violence complaints. A systematic qualitative and quantitative approach will be employed. Data will be collected through structured surveys, semi-structured interviews with SAPS officers, and review of case management records. Purposive sampling will target officers handling DV cases in selected urban and semi-urban stations. Data analysis will combine descriptive and thematic techniques, allowing for triangulation of findings and a comprehensive understanding of both attitudes and practical application of gender-sensitive, victim-centred approaches. Key Findings: Variation in officers' gender sensitivity levels, influenced by training, experience, and organizational culture. Inconsistent implementation of victim-centred practices, including trauma-informed care, active listening, and referral services. Barriers such as workload pressures, cultural biases, and resource limitations affecting effective policing of domestic violence cases. Evidence of positive outcomes where training, supervision, and supportive organizational structures promote gender-sensitive, victim-centred approaches. The study is expected to demonstrate that enhancing gender sensitivity and victim-centred practices among SAPS officers improves survivor satisfaction, reporting rates, and trust in law enforcement. The findings will provide evidence-based recommendations for policy, training, and practice improvements, emphasizing multi-stakeholder collaboration and the integration of trauma-informed, rights-based approaches in policing domestic violence cases in South Africa.

**Keywords:** *Gender Sensitivity, Victim-Centred Approaches, Domestic Violence, South African Police Service (SAPS), Trauma-Informed Policing.*

**Cite this article:** Modise, J. M. (2025). GENDER SENSITIVITY AND VICTIM-CENTRED APPROACHES AMONG SAPS OFFICERS HANDLING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE COMPLAINTS. *MRS Journal of Arts, Humanities and Literature*, 2 (11),16-24.

### Introduction

Domestic violence (DV) remains a pervasive social issue in South Africa, with significant implications for the safety, health, and well-being of victims, particularly women and children. The South African Police Service (SAPS) is often the first point of contact for victims seeking protection and justice (Jewkes et al., 2021). Effective police intervention requires both **gender sensitivity** the ability of officers to recognize and respond appropriately to gendered dynamics in violence and **victim-centred approaches**, which prioritise the rights, safety, and emotional needs of survivors (Maree, 2023). Despite the existence of legislation such as the **Domestic Violence Act (1998)**, studies indicate that many victims still experience barriers when reporting incidents, including insensitive treatment, victim-blaming attitudes, and inconsistent application of protective measures (Martin & Hine, 2017). These gaps highlight a persistent need for law enforcement officers to adopt gender-informed perspectives and

trauma-sensitive practices to ensure victims' needs are addressed and justice is effectively served (Motsa, 2022).

Research also suggests that officers' attitudes and personal beliefs significantly influence how DV cases are handled. Older studies emphasize that patriarchal cultural norms and institutional biases can shape policing practices, often resulting in inadequate responses to domestic violence complaints (Abrahams, 2007). More recent work demonstrates that training in gender sensitivity and victim-centred care improves officers' responsiveness, communication with victims, and adherence to legal and ethical standards (van der Westhuizen, 2022).

Integrating both historical and contemporary perspectives, this study seeks to examine **how SAPS officers operationalize gender sensitivity and victim-centred approaches in practice**. By exploring officers' attitudes, challenges, and implementation strategies, the research aims to identify gaps in current policing

practices and provide evidence-based recommendations for training, policy development, and improved victim support mechanisms. This is essential in enhancing public trust in the SAPS and ensuring survivors of domestic violence receive empathetic, professional, and rights-based responses.

## Background

Domestic violence (DV) continues to pose a significant challenge in South Africa, affecting individuals across socio-economic, racial, and cultural lines. According to the South African Police Service (2022), DV cases constitute a substantial portion of violent crime reports, with women and children being the most affected. The persistent prevalence of DV underscores the need for law enforcement officers to adopt **gender-sensitive and victim-centred approaches** that recognize the vulnerabilities and rights of survivors. Historically, policing in South Africa has been critiqued for its patriarchal orientation, with officers often lacking awareness of the gendered dimensions of violence and the emotional needs of victims (Abrahams, 2007). This legacy contributes to inconsistencies in the protection of DV victims and sometimes leads to revictimization during interactions with the justice system.

Recent studies highlight that gender sensitivity among officers significantly improves the handling of DV complaints, promoting empathy, professionalism, and adherence to legal standards (Jewkes et al., 2021; Motsa, 2022). Victim-centred approaches, which focus on the survivor's safety, dignity, and rights, have been shown to increase reporting rates and improve overall case outcomes (Maree, 2023). Such approaches include active listening, confidentiality, appropriate referrals, and trauma-informed practices, all of which are crucial in creating a supportive environment for survivors.

Despite these advancements, research indicates that gaps remain in SAPS officers' training, policy implementation, and practical application of gender-sensitive and victim-centred methods (van der Westhuizen, 2022). Factors such as high workloads, limited resources, and entrenched cultural biases can hinder effective responses, demonstrating the need for empirical studies that examine **how officers implement these approaches in practice** and the challenges they face. This background sets the stage for a study that investigates the **level of gender sensitivity and the use of victim-centred practices among SAPS officers**, aiming to contribute to improved policing strategies, enhanced victim support, and strengthened public trust in the justice system.

## Problem Statement

Domestic violence (DV) remains a critical social and criminal justice challenge in South Africa, with high prevalence rates that disproportionately affect women and children. Despite the existence of the **Domestic Violence Act (1998)** and other protective legislation, many victims report negative experiences when interacting with the South African Police Service (SAPS). These experiences include victim-blaming attitudes, insufficient empathy, and inadequate adherence to victim-centred procedures, which can deter reporting and hinder access to justice (Jewkes et al., 2021).

Research indicates that **gender insensitivity among law enforcement officers** contributes to inconsistent handling of DV complaints, with officers' personal beliefs, cultural biases, and limited training affecting their responses (Motsa, 2022; Abrahams,

2007). Moreover, the failure to implement victim-centred approaches such as active listening, trauma-informed care, and referral to support services can retraumatize victims and reduce public confidence in policing institutions (Maree, 2023).

While policy frameworks emphasize survivor rights, there is limited empirical evidence on the **practical application of gender-sensitive and victim-centred approaches by SAPS officers**, particularly in diverse urban and semi-urban contexts. This gap in knowledge makes it difficult to identify training needs, procedural improvements, and policy interventions that could enhance the effectiveness of policing DV cases. Addressing this central problem is essential for **strengthening victim protection, improving the professional capacity of SAPS officers, and fostering trust between communities and law enforcement**. By examining officers' attitudes, perceptions, and implementation of gender-sensitive and victim-centred practices, this study seeks to provide evidence-based recommendations to improve policing responses to domestic violence in South Africa.

## Aim of the Study

The central aim of this study is to **assess the level of gender sensitivity and the implementation of victim-centred approaches among SAPS officers handling domestic violence complaints in South Africa**, with a view to identifying gaps, challenges, and opportunities for improving policing practices and enhancing victim support.

Specifically, the study seeks to explore how officers' attitudes, perceptions, and training influence the application of gender-sensitive and victim-centred practices, and to provide evidence-based recommendations for improving professional conduct, policy implementation, and victim outcomes (Jewkes et al., 2021; Maree, 2023).

The study aligns with contemporary efforts to strengthen law enforcement responses to domestic violence by promoting **trauma-informed, rights-based approaches** that prioritize survivor safety, dignity, and empowerment (Motsa, 2022; van der Westhuizen, 2022). By investigating both the systemic and individual factors affecting SAPS officers' responses, the research aims to contribute to policy development, targeted training interventions, and improved public trust in policing institutions.

## Significance of the Study

This study on **gender sensitivity and victim-centred approaches among SAPS officers handling domestic violence complaints** is significant for several reasons:

- **Enhancing Policing Practices:** By assessing the level of gender sensitivity and the application of victim-centred approaches, the study provides empirical evidence on how SAPS officers interact with domestic violence survivors. This information can inform targeted training programs and professional development initiatives to improve policing quality (Jewkes et al., 2021; Motsa, 2022).
- **Improving Victim Support:** Understanding gaps in officers' responses will help identify strategies to create more **trauma-informed, empathetic, and survivor-focused practices**, ensuring victims feel supported, protected, and encouraged to report incidents (Maree, 2023).

- **Policy Development and Implementation:** The study's findings can guide policymakers in refining protocols, guidelines, and legislation related to domestic violence policing, ensuring that policies effectively translate into **practical, on-the-ground action** (van der Westhuizen, 2022).
- **Strengthening Public Trust:** By highlighting areas where gender sensitivity and victim-centred approaches are lacking, the study contributes to enhancing transparency, accountability, and **public confidence in SAPS**. When victims experience professional and empathetic responses, trust in law enforcement and the justice system is reinforced (Jewkes et al., 2021).
- **Academic Contribution:** The research fills an existing gap in the South African context by providing

## Gaps in the Study

Despite existing research on domestic violence (DV) and policing in South Africa, several gaps persist that this study seeks to address:

- **Limited Empirical Evidence on SAPS Practices:** While prior studies have explored DV prevalence and general policing responses (Abrahams, 2007; Martin & Hine, 2017), there is limited empirical research specifically examining how SAPS officers implement **gender-sensitive and victim-centred approaches** in practice. Most existing studies focus on victim experiences rather than officers' perspectives and operational behaviour.
- **Insufficient Focus on Gender Sensitivity:** Although training programs for SAPS officers exist, research has not fully evaluated the **effectiveness of gender sensitivity training** in shaping officers' attitudes and behaviour toward DV victims (Jewkes et al., 2021; Motsa, 2022).
- **Inadequate Understanding of Barriers:** Studies often overlook **systemic and individual barriers** that affect the application of victim-centred approaches, such as cultural biases, workload pressures, and limited resources, which can hinder effective policing (van der Westhuizen, 2022).
- **Lack of Contextualized Research in Urban and Semi-Urban Areas:** There is a gap in understanding how officers in diverse **geographical and socio-cultural settings** respond to DV complaints, particularly in urban and semi-urban areas where dynamics of crime and community engagement differ.
- **Integration of Policy and Practice:** While legislative frameworks like the Domestic Violence Act (1998) exist, little research examines how **policy translates into practice** on the ground, including whether officers adhere to victim-centred protocols and procedures.

Addressing these gaps will provide **evidence-based insights** that can inform training, policy reforms, and practical strategies to enhance the responsiveness, professionalism, and accountability of SAPS officers when handling domestic violence complaints.

## Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework of this study is anchored in **Feminist Criminology Theory** and **Victimology**, which together provide a comprehensive lens to examine how SAPS officers handle domestic violence (DV) complaints. These frameworks are relevant because they explain both the gendered dynamics of violence and the importance of prioritizing victim rights and well-being in policing practices.

### Feminist Criminology Theory

Feminist criminology emphasizes that domestic violence is deeply rooted in **gendered power relations** and societal inequalities (Daly & Chesney-Lind, 1988). It posits that patriarchy and structural discrimination influence both the occurrence of gender-based violence and the responses of criminal justice institutions. Within the context of SAPS, feminist criminology helps explain why some officers may unintentionally perpetuate gender biases, for example through victim-blaming or insensitive treatment of women survivors (Jewkes et al., 2021). This theory supports the study's focus on assessing officers' **gender sensitivity**, highlighting the need for policing that is aware of and actively counteracts gendered inequalities.

### Victimology Perspective

Victimology focuses on the **rights, needs, and experiences of crime victims**, advocating for victim-centred approaches in criminal justice processes (Maree, 2023). This perspective underscores the importance of trauma-informed policing, active listening, confidentiality, and appropriate referral services for survivors of DV. By applying victimology, the study examines whether SAPS officers prioritize the emotional and legal needs of victims and how these practices affect survivors' trust in law enforcement.

### Trauma-Informed Policing Model

Recent literature emphasizes the significance of trauma-informed policing, which recognizes that victims of DV often experience **psychological, emotional, and social trauma** that shapes their interactions with law enforcement (van der Westhuizen, 2022). Trauma-informed approaches encourage officers to respond with empathy, patience, and support, reducing retraumatization and promoting effective reporting. Integrating this model helps the study assess **practical aspects of victim-centred policing** among SAPS officers.

### Social Learning Theory

Social Learning Theory (Bandura, 1977) posits that behaviour is learned through observation, imitation, and reinforcement. In the policing context, officers' attitudes and responses to DV may be influenced by **organizational culture, senior role models, and peer behaviours**. This theory provides a framework to explore how SAPS officers develop gender-sensitive practices and the extent to which institutional norms either support or hinder victim-centred approaches (Motsa, 2022).

### Relevance to the Study

Together, these theoretical perspectives guide the study in understanding the **interplay between individual officer attitudes, institutional culture, and systemic policies** in handling domestic violence. Feminist criminology explains the gendered power dynamics, victimology and trauma-informed policing highlight

survivor needs, and social learning theory contextualizes how officers acquire and practice gender-sensitive approaches. By combining these frameworks, the study can comprehensively evaluate both **attitudinal and procedural factors** influencing SAPS officers' handling of DV complaints, thereby informing training, policy, and practice improvements.

## Literature Review

The literature review examines **gender sensitivity and victim-centred approaches among SAPS officers handling domestic violence complaints**, structured according to the study's objectives. It integrates both recent and older sources to provide a historical and contemporary understanding.

- Objective 1: Assess the Level of Gender Sensitivity Among SAPS Officers

Gender sensitivity refers to the awareness and understanding of how gender dynamics influence domestic violence and policing practices. Research shows that officers' gender awareness affects both the quality of service provided and victims' willingness to report crimes (Jewkes et al., 2021). Officers who lack gender sensitivity may inadvertently reinforce societal biases, resulting in victim-blaming attitudes or dismissive responses (Abrahams, 2007).

Recent studies highlight that **training programs and awareness initiatives** can significantly improve officers' attitudes towards DV victims, fostering empathy and equitable treatment (Motsa, 2022). However, Maree (2023) notes that training alone is insufficient if organizational culture and peer reinforcement do not support gender-sensitive practices. This literature indicates that evaluating officers' gender sensitivity requires both assessment of knowledge and observation of practical application in DV cases.

- Objective 2: Examine the Implementation of Victim-Centred Approaches

Victim-centred approaches prioritize **the rights, needs, and emotional well-being of survivors**, emphasizing trauma-informed and empathetic policing (Maree, 2023). Older studies show that victims often face insensitivity or procedural neglect during interactions with law enforcement, which can lead to underreporting and dissatisfaction with the justice system (Martin & Hine, 2017).

Recent evidence suggests that **victim-centred practices**, such as active listening, confidentiality, and timely referrals to support services, improve reporting rates and trust in the police (van der Westhuizen, 2022). Studies integrating both perspectives highlight a gap between policy and practice: while SAPS has guidelines for victim support, these are inconsistently applied at the station level (Jewkes et al., 2021). This objective underscores the need to evaluate not just awareness but actual **implementation of victim-centred procedures**.

- Objective 3: Identify Challenges and Barriers to Gender-Sensitive and Victim-Centred Practices

Research identifies several barriers affecting SAPS officers' ability to apply gender-sensitive and victim-centred practices. Abrahams (2007) notes that **cultural norms, patriarchal attitudes, and societal stereotypes** can influence officers' responses to DV victims. High workloads, limited resources, and procedural constraints also contribute to inconsistent application of best practices (Motsa, 2022).

Recent studies emphasize organizational factors, such as **lack of ongoing training, supervisory support, and reinforcement of trauma-informed practices**, which impede the institutionalization of victim-centred policing (van der Westhuizen, 2022; Maree, 2023). Understanding these barriers is essential for developing strategies that enhance officers' capacity to provide effective, empathetic, and legally compliant responses to DV complaints.

- Objective 4: Propose Recommendations for Improving Policing Practices and Victim Support

The literature suggests that improvements in DV policing require a **multi-faceted approach**, integrating policy, training, and organizational culture (Jewkes et al., 2021). Older studies highlight the importance of clear protocols and accountability mechanisms to ensure consistent enforcement of victim rights (Abrahams, 2007). Recent literature advocates for **continuous professional development, trauma-informed training, and community engagement** to strengthen SAPS officers' responsiveness to DV (Motsa, 2022; Maree, 2023; van der Westhuizen, 2022).

Integrating these findings, the study can formulate evidence-based recommendations aimed at **enhancing gender sensitivity, operationalizing victim-centred practices, addressing systemic barriers, and fostering public trust** in policing domestic violence cases.

## Discussions and Findings

The discussions and anticipated findings of this study are structured around the key objectives: assessing gender sensitivity, evaluating victim-centred practices, identifying barriers, and proposing recommendations for SAPS officers handling domestic violence complaints.

### Gender Sensitivity Among SAPS Officers

The literature suggests that gender sensitivity is critical in shaping the quality of police responses to DV complaints. Officers with higher levels of gender awareness are more likely to demonstrate **empathy, non-judgmental attitudes, and equitable treatment of victims** (Jewkes et al., 2021; Motsa, 2022). Conversely, officers lacking gender sensitivity may reinforce societal biases, resulting in **victim-blaming, dismissive interactions, or inadequate reporting and documentation** (Abrahams, 2007).

### Anticipated Findings:

- Variation in gender sensitivity levels among officers, influenced by factors such as rank, training, and years of service.
- Officers with recent gender-focused training are more likely to apply empathetic, survivor-centred approaches.

### Implementation of Victim-Centred Approaches

Victim-centred approaches prioritize the **safety, dignity, and legal rights of survivors**, including trauma-informed care, confidentiality, and appropriate referrals (Maree, 2023). The literature indicates that while SAPS policies emphasize victim-centred practices, **actual implementation is inconsistent** (van der Westhuizen, 2022). Factors such as workload, procedural pressures, and insufficient resources often affect officers' ability to follow victim-centred protocols.



**Anticipated Findings:**

- Some officers consistently implement victim-centred practices, particularly in urban areas with better resources.
- Gaps exist in consistently applying trauma-informed procedures, such as active listening, emotional support, and referral to support services.

**Challenges and Barriers**

The literature identifies both individual and systemic barriers that affect SAPS officers' responses to DV complaints. These include:

- **Cultural and patriarchal biases** that influence attitudes toward victims (Abrahams, 2007).
- **Resource constraints and heavy workloads**, limiting officers' ability to spend adequate time with victims (Motsa, 2022).
- **Insufficient ongoing training and supervisory support**, reducing consistent adherence to gender-sensitive and victim-centred approaches (van der Westhuizen, 2022).

**Anticipated Findings:**

- Officers recognize the importance of victim-centred approaches but face practical challenges in fully implementing them.
- Organizational culture and peer influence play a significant role in shaping officers' attitudes and behaviour.

**Recommendations for Practice Improvement**

Drawing on the literature, the study anticipates that key strategies to improve SAPS responses include:

- **Regular and targeted training** on gender sensitivity and victim-centred policing.
- **Integration of trauma-informed practices** into daily operational procedures.
- **Policy reinforcement and accountability mechanisms** to ensure consistent application of victim-centred approaches.
- **Community engagement and collaboration** to foster trust and support for survivors (Jewkes et al., 2021; Maree, 2023).

**Anticipated Outcomes:**

- Improved victim satisfaction and trust in the SAPS.
- Enhanced reporting and effective handling of domestic violence cases.
- Institutionalization of gender-sensitive and victim-centred practices within SAPS.

**PRACTICAL RECOMMENDATIONS**

Based on the literature review, anticipated findings, and theoretical framework, the following practical recommendations are proposed to enhance gender sensitivity and victim-centred approaches among SAPS officers handling domestic violence complaints:

**Recommendations for SAPS Officers and Management**

- **Regular Training and Capacity Building:** Implement continuous training programs on gender sensitivity, trauma-informed policing, and victim-centred approaches to ensure officers understand the dynamics of domestic violence and the needs of survivors (Jewkes et al., 2021; Motsa, 2022).
- **Standard Operating Procedures:** Develop clear protocols that guide officers in victim-centred practices, including confidentiality, active listening, referral to support services, and documentation of cases (Maree, 2023).
- **Supervisory Oversight:** Strengthen supervision and mentorship programs to reinforce gender-sensitive practices and hold officers accountable for their interactions with DV victims.

**Recommendations for Government and Policymakers**

- **Policy Enhancement:** Review and update domestic violence policies to ensure they emphasize victim-centred approaches and gender sensitivity, integrating lessons from recent research and international best practices (van der Westhuizen, 2022).
- **Resource Allocation:** Allocate sufficient resources to SAPS stations, including dedicated domestic violence units, social workers, and counselling services for victims.
- **Monitoring and Evaluation:** Establish regular audits and performance evaluations to assess the implementation of gender-sensitive and victim-centred practices within policing structures.

**Recommendations for Communities and Traditional Leaders**

- **Community Awareness Programs:** Conduct campaigns to raise awareness about domestic violence, victims' rights, and the importance of reporting incidents to the police.
- **Engagement with Law Enforcement:** Encourage local leaders and community structures to collaborate with SAPS in monitoring and supporting victims of domestic violence.

**Recommendations for Church Fraternities and Civil Society Organizations**

- **Support Networks:** Provide emotional, spiritual, and practical support for victims, including safe spaces and counselling services.
- **Capacity Building:** Collaborate with SAPS to provide workshops on gender sensitivity, trauma-informed care, and referral processes for survivors.

**Recommendations for Private Sector and Stakeholders**

- **Workplace Policies:** Encourage employers to implement domestic violence awareness programs and employee support systems, recognizing the intersection of domestic violence with workplace productivity and safety.
- **Funding and Partnerships:** Support initiatives that strengthen SAPS capacity, community programs, and

survivor services through funding, partnerships, and advocacy.

### General Recommendations

- **Integration of Technology:** Utilize digital tools for case tracking, victim support follow-up, and training modules for officers.
- **Research and Continuous Learning:** Promote ongoing research to assess the effectiveness of implemented strategies and adapt practices based on emerging findings.

By implementing these recommendations, SAPS, government, and community stakeholders can collectively **enhance the protection of domestic violence victims**, foster public trust, and institutionalize **gender-sensitive, victim-centred policing practices**.

### Stakeholder-Specific Recommendations

- To effectively enhance gender sensitivity and victim-centred approaches in SAPS responses to domestic violence, coordinated actions by multiple stakeholders are essential.

### Government

- Strengthen legislative frameworks, policies, and resources to support gender-sensitive policing.
- Ensure funding for domestic violence units, training programs, and survivor support services.
- Monitor and evaluate SAPS performance in handling DV complaints to ensure accountability.

### South African Police Service (SAPS)

- Provide ongoing **gender sensitivity and trauma-informed policing training**.
- Implement standard operating procedures for victim-centred case management.
- Foster supervisory oversight and mentorship to ensure consistent practice.

### Church Fraternities

- Offer counseling, emotional, and spiritual support for victims.
- Conduct awareness campaigns on domestic violence and encourage victims to report incidents.
- Partner with SAPS to provide community workshops on gender-based violence and victim rights.

### Communities and Community Leaders

- Promote awareness of domestic violence, victims' rights, and available support services.
- Collaborate with SAPS to ensure safe reporting mechanisms for victims.
- Encourage local conflict mediation and community-based support programs for survivors.

### Traditional Leaders

- Engage in promoting social norms that reject violence and support victims.
- Act as mediators and advocates in rural and peri-urban communities for survivor protection.
- Collaborate with SAPS and community programs to monitor and support DV victims.

### Policymakers

- Review and update policies to strengthen gender-sensitive and victim-centred approaches.
- Facilitate integration of evidence-based practices into national policing standards.
- Ensure adequate allocation of resources for training, technology, and victim support services.

### Researchers

- Conduct empirical studies on domestic violence policing, gender sensitivity, and victim experiences.
- Provide evidence-based recommendations to improve training, policy, and practice.
- Evaluate the effectiveness of interventions and share best practices.

### Private Sector

- Support workplace programs addressing domestic violence awareness and survivor support.
- Fund initiatives that strengthen community-based and SAPS-led programs for DV victims.
- Partner with civil society to develop outreach and victim support projects.

### Stakeholders (NGOs, Civil Society, International Partners)

- Facilitate victim support services, legal assistance, and counseling programs.
- Advocate for policy reforms and community-based initiatives to prevent domestic violence.
- Provide capacity-building and resources for SAPS and community programs.

### Diaspora Communities

- Support awareness campaigns and advocacy initiatives addressing domestic violence in South Africa.
- Provide funding or technical assistance for programs enhancing victim-centred policing.
- Engage in knowledge exchange, sharing international best practices for survivor protection.

## Limitations of the Study

While this study aims to provide a comprehensive assessment of gender sensitivity and victim-centred approaches among SAPS officers handling domestic violence complaints, several limitations are anticipated:

### Scope and Generalizability

- The study may focus on selected SAPS stations or regions, which could limit the **generalizability** of findings to all police officers or provinces in South Africa.
- Urban and semi-urban contexts may differ from rural settings, affecting the applicability of results across diverse communities.

### Access to Participants

- Gaining full access to SAPS officers for interviews or surveys may be challenging due to **operational constraints, workload, and confidentiality concerns**.
- Some officers may be reluctant to provide candid responses about their attitudes or practices, leading to potential **response bias**.

### Resource and Time Constraints

- The study may be limited by the **availability of resources, time, and logistical support**, which could affect the sample size or depth of data collection.

### Reliance on Self-Reported Data

- If surveys or interviews are used, the findings may be affected by **social desirability bias**, where officers report practices that align with expected norms rather than actual behaviour.

### Dynamic Policy and Training Contexts

Changes in SAPS policies, training programs, or legislative amendments during the study period may influence findings, making some results **time-bound** or context-specific.

Despite these limitations, the study will employ strategies such as triangulation of data sources, purposive sampling, and careful analysis to **enhance the reliability and validity** of findings. The anticipated insights will still provide valuable contributions to improving gender-sensitive, victim-centred policing practices in South Africa.

## Co-impact of the Study

The study on **gender sensitivity and victim-centred approaches among SAPS officers handling domestic violence complaints** is expected to generate multiple **co-impact outcomes** across social, institutional, and community levels:

### Impact on Policing and Law Enforcement

- Strengthens SAPS capacity to implement **gender-sensitive and victim-centred practices**, improving the quality of service provided to DV victims.
- Encourages the institutionalization of trauma-informed and ethical policing standards.
- Enhances accountability and adherence to domestic violence policies and legislation.

### Community and Societal Impact

- Builds **trust between communities and SAPS**, increasing the likelihood of reporting domestic violence cases.

- Empowers survivors by ensuring their voices and rights are respected during police interactions.
- Promotes societal awareness of domestic violence, challenging cultural norms that perpetuate gender-based violence.

### Impact on Stakeholders and Partnerships

- Fosters collaboration among government, police, community leaders, church fraternities, civil society, private sector, and diaspora communities to support victims.
- Encourages multi-sectoral engagement in developing and implementing training, awareness campaigns, and support networks.

### Academic and Research Co-Impact

- Contributes to scholarly knowledge on domestic violence policing in South Africa.
- Provides a foundation for future research on gender sensitivity, victim-centred approaches, and trauma-informed policing.
- Supports evidence-based policymaking and program development for effective DV interventions.

### Long-Term Policy and Practice Co-Impact

- Informs national strategies for domestic violence prevention and response.
- Encourages the integration of gender sensitivity and victim-centred approaches into standard SAPS procedures and training curricula.
- Strengthens the alignment between policy intentions and practical implementation at the community and institutional levels.

In summary, the **co-impact** of this study lies in its ability to generate **mutually reinforcing benefits** for law enforcement, survivors, communities, and policymakers, thereby creating a more **holistic, responsive, and sustainable approach** to domestic violence management in South Africa.

## Key Takeaways

- **Importance of Gender Sensitivity:** SAPS officers' awareness of gender dynamics significantly influences how domestic violence complaints are handled. Gender-insensitive attitudes can lead to victim-blaming and inadequate support, while gender-sensitive practices promote empathy, professionalism, and equitable treatment (Jewkes et al., 2021; Motsa, 2022).
- **Value of Victim-Centred Approaches:** Prioritizing the rights, safety, and emotional well-being of survivors is essential. Victim-centred practices, including trauma-informed care, active listening, confidentiality, and referral to support services, enhance trust, reporting, and positive outcomes for survivors (Maree, 2023; van der Westhuizen, 2022).
- **Challenges and Barriers Exist:** Cultural biases, high workloads, limited resources, and inconsistent training affect the effective implementation of gender-sensitive

and victim-centred practices among SAPS officers. Organizational culture and peer influences also play a critical role in shaping behaviour (Abrahams, 2007; Motsa, 2022).

- **Need for Multi-Stakeholder Engagement:** Collaborative efforts involving government, SAPS, community leaders, church fraternities, traditional leaders, private sector, civil society, and the diaspora are essential to strengthen policing responses, victim support, and public awareness.
- **Policy and Training Integration:** Evidence-based training programs, clear operational protocols, supervisory oversight, and policy reinforcement are necessary to institutionalize gender-sensitive and victim-centred approaches.
- **Research and Knowledge Contribution:** The study contributes to scholarly knowledge on domestic violence policing, providing a foundation for future research and informing policy development, training programs, and practical strategies to improve policing outcomes.

## Further Studies

While this study focuses on gender sensitivity and victim-centred approaches among SAPS officers handling domestic violence complaints, several areas warrant further research:

- **Comparative Studies across Provinces:** Future research could compare gender-sensitive and victim-centred practices across **different provinces or regions** in South Africa to identify regional variations and context-specific challenges.
- **Longitudinal Studies:** Long-term studies could examine how **training programs, policy changes, and organizational interventions** impact SAPS officers' practices over time.
- **Victim Perspectives:** Additional research could focus on the **experiences and satisfaction of domestic violence survivors**, evaluating the effectiveness of victim-centred approaches from the perspective of those directly affected.
- **Technology and Digital Solutions:** Investigations into the use of **digital tools, case management systems, and reporting platforms** could explore how technology can support victim-centred policing and improve response times.
- **Cross-Sector Collaboration:** Studies could examine the effectiveness of **multi-stakeholder collaboration** (government, SAPS, community, NGOs, private sector, and diaspora) in supporting victims and preventing domestic violence.
- **Training and Curriculum Development:** Further research could evaluate **specific training modules, teaching methods, and continuous professional development programs** aimed at enhancing gender sensitivity and trauma-informed practices among law enforcement officers.

By addressing these areas, future studies can expand the **knowledge base, inform policy reforms, and strengthen the**

**practical application of gender-sensitive, victim-centred approaches** in policing domestic violence cases across South Africa.

## Overall Impact of the Study

The study on **gender sensitivity and victim-centred approaches among SAPS officers handling domestic violence complaints** is expected to have significant and wide-ranging impacts across social, institutional, policy, and academic domains:

### Social Impact

- Enhances the protection and well-being of domestic violence survivors by promoting **empathetic, trauma-informed, and rights-based policing practices**.
- Increases **public trust in law enforcement**, encouraging more victims to report incidents and seek justice.
- Contributes to **cultural change** by raising awareness of gender-based violence and fostering community engagement in prevention and support.

### Institutional Impact

- Strengthens **SAPS capacity** to implement consistent gender-sensitive and victim-centred practices across policing units.
- Promotes professional development among officers through targeted **training, supervision, and mentoring programs**.
- Encourages organizational reforms to align **policy, practice, and accountability mechanisms** with best practices in domestic violence policing.

### Policy Impact

- Provides **evidence-based insights** to guide policymakers in revising or enhancing domestic violence legislation, regulations, and operational guidelines.
- Supports the development of **standardized protocols** and training curricula for SAPS officers nationwide.

### Academic and Research Impact

- Fills a gap in scholarly knowledge on **practical application of gender sensitivity and victim-centred approaches in South African policing**.
- Provides a foundation for future research, including longitudinal, comparative, and cross-sector studies in domestic violence prevention and law enforcement practices.

### Multi-Stakeholder Impact

- Encourages collaboration between **government, SAPS, community leaders, church fraternities, NGOs, private sector, traditional authorities, and diaspora** to create holistic support systems for survivors.
- Strengthens the capacity of stakeholders to contribute to **prevention, awareness, and intervention strategies** in domestic violence cases.
- In essence, the study's overall impact lies in its ability to **improve policing outcomes, enhance victim support, inform policy, strengthen institutional practices, and**



**foster multi-sectoral collaboration**, creating sustainable and meaningful change in addressing domestic violence in South Africa.

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