

A collage of five photographs showing various police activities: a tactical unit in riot gear, a police officer with a dog, a mounted police officer on a brown horse, a line of armed police officers in blue uniforms, and a crime scene with two bodies on the ground near a police car.

**ADDENDUM TO THE SAPS ANNUAL REPORT**  
**ANNUAL CRIME REPORT**  
**2016/2017**

**SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE**

**COMPILED BY**  
Crime Registrar

**LAYOUT AND DESIGN**  
SAPS Corporate Communication and Liaison:  
Corporate Image

**FURTHER INFORMATION ON THE  
ANNUAL CRIME REPORT 2016/2017 CAN BE OBTAINED FROM**  
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## **SUBMISSION OF THE ANNUAL CRIME REPORT TO THE MINISTER OF POLICE**

Mr FA Mbalula, MP  
MINISTER OF POLICE

I have the honour of submitting the Annual Report of the Department of Police for the period,  
1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'LJ MOTHIBA', is written over a light grey rectangular background.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL  
**LJ MOTHIBA**

31 August 2017

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## **MANDATE**

Section 218 (f) of the Interim Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1993 (Act No. 200 of 1993) provides that “subject to the directions of the Minister of Safety and Security, the National Commissioner will be responsible for the keeping and provision of crime intelligence data, criminal records and statistics”.

The above section has been retained in terms of item 24 of schedule 6 to the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Act No. 108 of 1996).

National Instruction 3/2011 provides the crime definitions to be utilized by police officials for purposes of the opening of case dockets and the registration thereof on the Crime Administration System (CAS) or Investigation Case Docket Management System (ICDMS).

# 1. INTRODUCTION

## OVERVIEW

This Annual Crime Report (ACR) deals with crimes recorded by the South African Police Service (SAPS) during the 2016/2017 financial year. The methodology followed in the production of the crime statistics is also included in this report. The report provides an overview of statistics pertaining to 21 serious crimes divided into five broad crime categories and an analysis of the subcategories of these broad categories. The four broad categories covering the 17 community-reported serious crimes include contact crimes, contact-related crimes, property-related crimes and other serious crimes. The remaining broad category named crimes detected as a result of police action is divided into four subcategories. The scope of the report covers the crime figures at national and provincial level, with some highlights focusing on top stations where appropriate. The detailed figures of all stations are published on the South African Police Service (SAPS) website ([www.saps.gov.za](http://www.saps.gov.za)).

In the financial year under review, 2016/2017, approximately 2.1 million serious crimes were recorded, of which 1 738 980 were community-reported serious crimes. The latter decreased by 1.8% compared to the 2015/2016 financial year. This decrease was driven mainly by reductions in all the broad crime categories, namely contact-related crime (3.3%), contact crime (2.4%), other serious crime (2.0%) and property-related crime (0.5%). Contact crime experienced a reversal from the 1.0% increase recorded during the previous financial year.

The crimes that are considered as indicators of the effectiveness of police activities, i.e. the crimes detected as a result of police action, experienced a reversal from a decrease of 0.3% in the previous financial year to an increase of 9.6%. It is known that an increase in this broad category is desired. Only one of the four subcategories of crime detected as a result of police action decreased.

The breakdown of these five broad categories is discussed in this report, including some findings based on docket and desktop analysis conducted at both provincial and national level.

# 2. REFERENCE PERIOD

The reference period for the crime statistics report is a financial year covering the period from 1 April to 31 March of the next calendar year.

| Financial year | Reference period    | Month of release |
|----------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 2016/2017      | 1 April to 31 March | September 2017   |

# 3. METHODOLOGY

## 3.1 COMPILATION OF CRIME STATISTICS

The scope of the crimes discussed in this report covers the reported crimes perpetrated within the borders of South Africa, i.e. crimes reported at the 1 144 police stations, including satellite stations and stations at ports of entry, by either the victims, witnesses or third parties, as well as crimes detected by the South African Police Service (SAPS) during policing activities.

A criminal incident reported to or detected by the police is recorded in a case docket and registered on the crime administration system (CAS). All crimes are recorded as these are brought to the attention of or detected by the police, irrespective of when the crimes were committed. Crime

statistics recorded by the police are derived from an administrative recording process, which includes crime codes allocated to each reported crime category. These are aggregated into daily summary of serious crime (DSSC) codes. These codes are then used for the compilation and reporting of crime statistics.

This annual crime report focuses on 21 priority crimes which are grouped into two broad categories based on the collection approach, namely community-reported serious crimes and crimes detected as a result of police action.

The 17 community-reported serious crimes are divided into four broad categories as follows:

- **Contact crimes (crimes against the person):** These crimes involve the use of violence or a threat to use violence that is directed against the person of a victim. The category includes *murder, attempted murder, sexual offences, assault with the intention to inflict grievous bodily harm, common assault, common robbery and robbery with aggravating circumstances* (divided into the subcategories of *carjacking, truck hijacking, bank robbery, robbery of cash in transit, robbery at residential premises and robbery at non-residential premises*).
- **Contact-related crimes:** The latter include *arson and malicious damage to property*. These are violent crimes committed against material assets with the intention to cause damage to or the destruction of another person's property.
- **Crimes against property (also known as property-related crimes):** These crimes occur in the absence of the victim or under circumstances in which the victim is unaware of the crime being committed at the time (no person is directly or immediately harmed or threatened during the commission of such a crime). The category includes *housebreaking at residential premises, housebreaking at non-residential premises, theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle, theft out of or from motor vehicle and stock-theft*.
- **Other serious crimes:** The latter includes *other theft not mentioned elsewhere (common or other theft), commercial crime (fraud-related crimes) and shoplifting*.

The four crimes dependent on police action for detection are listed below:

- **These crimes** refer to crimes that are generally not reported by the public, but mainly detected through direct police action such as roadblocks and SAPS intelligence-led operations. An increase in this broad category of crime usually indicates intensified police activity rather than increased crime activities. Crimes in this category include *unlawful possession of firearms and ammunition, driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol, unlawful possession of and dealing in drugs and sexual offences detected by police action*.

When cases are investigated and the collected evidence suggests that a crime did not actually occur, such cases are closed as unfounded. The unfounded cases are excluded from the reported crime statistics in each annual crime statistics publication.

### 3.2 RATIOS

The ratios are utilized to compare crimes on an equal basis between the provinces and internationally. The aim is to determine the rate of occurrence of crime committed in a given area over a certain period based on a common unit that is measured. For this reason, this annual crime report includes a computation of the crime ratios for some of the contact crimes in each province, expressed in terms of the number of crimes per 100 000 of the population. The crime ratio expresses the number of crimes committed among a given number of people, thus indicating the number of e.g. murders, rapes, assaults and robberies committed among every 100 000 people in a given geographical area such as a province during a particular financial year.

The crime ratio varies from place to place, in this instance from province to province. It is influenced by the level of socio-economic development and phenomena such as rural-urban migration with related problems like mass unemployment, inequality, exploitation, poverty, deprivation and frustration. The latter tend to encourage criminal activities, one of the major problems facing most developing countries.

### 3.3 CRIME STATISTICS COMPUTATION

Percentage increases and decreases are measures of the changing trends in reported crime statistics. These percentages are computed by comparing the preceding and current (period under review) financial year figures. The following formula is used in this regard:

$$\text{Percentage Change} = \frac{\text{Current figure} - \text{Previous figure}}{\text{Previous figure}} \times 100$$

If the previous year's figure is 0, only the actual figure for the current financial year is mentioned, as the above computation is impossible under such circumstances.

The crime ratio measures the number of crimes committed against persons during the financial year, based on the population estimates. The following formula is used in this regard:

$$\text{Ratio} = \frac{\text{Current figure}}{\text{Country/ provincial population estimate}} \times 100\,000$$

Provinces differ in both geographic and population sizes. Hence in some instances reporting on only the raw figure simply reflects the number of available people against whom crimes can be committed. Reporting on ratios helps to normalize this by dividing the populations in different provinces into equal portions and then comparing the number of crimes per 100 000 of the population across all the provinces. It compensates for the differences in population among different geographical areas and also for changes in population size over time.

### 3.4 COUNTING RULES

In this crime report the statistics represent the number of charges or counts and not the number of registered case dockets. The docket is the source document for recording an offence. A case docket can contain a single count of a particular offence, multiple counts of an offence or even several different offences. The offences may involve one victim or complainant or multiple victims. If multiple offences are committed during a single crime incident, each offence will be recorded in addition to the primary offence. These additional counts also form part of the crime statistics (e.g. if murder and rape occurred during a house robbery incident).

Counting rules are not related to the definitions and classification of crime. Different crime definitions and classifications are used by different agencies or institutions. The SAPS definition for robbery of cash in transit (CIT), for instance, differs from the definition used by the South African Banking Risk Information Centre (SABRIC). According to the SAPS definition the CIT company must already have taken control over the money, while according to SABRIC the CIT company must only be present when the money is robbed and not necessarily already in control of it.

## 4. CRIME DATA QUALITY MANAGEMENT

The Crime Information Management and Analysis Centre (CIMAC) officials based at station level in the country ensure accurate classification and registration of crime and the correct application of crime counting rules. These activities are performed on a daily basis as and when new crimes are

reported and registered on the crime administration system (CAS). Any erroneous classification or registration of crime or application of counting rules observed, is brought to the attention of station management at the daily Station Crime Combating Forum (SCCF) meetings for further deliberation and decisions regarding the identified crimes. The quality assurance checks are also replicated at both provincial and national level to monitor the CIMAC members and provide strategic direction and leadership.

The accuracy dimension of the South African Statistical Quality Assurance Framework (SASQAF) standards requires that classification and non-registration errors, among the many other standards, must be measured and remain within acceptable limits. The national quality assurance team annually conducts physical data quality audits at identified stations to determine the error rate in relation to classification, registration and non-registration of crime incidents. The crime statistics standards stipulate that the registration and non-registration error has to be 5% and lower, while the classification error has to be 10% and lower. Apart from physical data quality audits, the national office conducts CAS audits on serious and violent crime and provides feedback to the provinces for rectification.

The national office further evaluates the work completed at both provincial and station level and provides advice. The final important leg of quality assurance is a help desk function that provides round-the-clock technical support to stations and provinces about the correct registration of crimes. Crime scenarios that prove to be a challenge to members and station managers are referred to the help desk, which immediately attends to these and provides assistance.

The quality assurance process is enhanced through SASQAF's South African National Statistics System (SANSS) framework of engagement. The latter has six components, namely Problem Identification, Diagnostic Assessment, Development of Problem Solutions, Implementation of Solutions, SASQAF Self-Assessment and SASQAF Independent Assessment. Crime Statistics have to date complied fully with the first four components of the framework and have currently reached the self-assessment stage. As part of unearthing quality issues and challenges regarding the annual publication, the Clearance Committee assessed the previous two crime statistics publications for quality. The findings of these assessments were presented to the Crime Registrar for correction and implementation in the value chain of production. The Crime Registrar has incorporated changes in line with the Clearance Committee recommendations. The SASQAF self-assessment process was undertaken during the current financial year. The self-assessment is currently being discussed by the members of the SANSS and feedback will be provided in due course.

## 5. DISSEMINATION

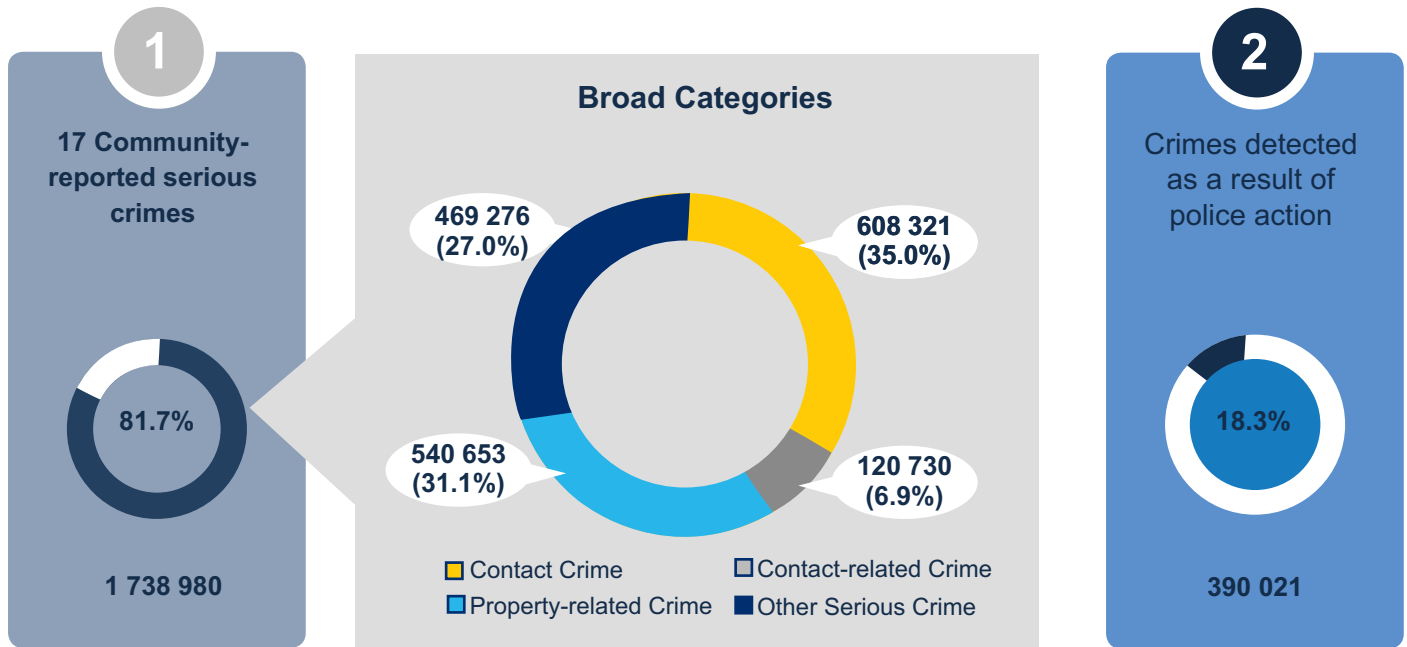
In compliance with the 2016 Cabinet decision to increase the frequency of publication, the crime statistics will be released on a quarterly and annual basis. However, it should be noted that the quarterly crime statistics that are released will not necessarily add-up to the annual crime statistics, as the latter are not based on cumulative aggregates. The annual crime publication contains the revised crime figures of the aggregated quarters, which means that all adaptations to a particular case are taken into account. In some of the cases it takes long to conclude the investigations. For this reason the quarterly crime statistics will e.g. include the unfounded crime counts, whereas the annual report excludes these.

The regular release of crime statistics promotes the timeliness dimension of the South African Statistical Quality Assessment Framework (SASQAF) which, in turn, is derived from the United Nations General Data Dissemination Standard (GDDS).

## 6. CRIME FIGURES: 21 SERIOUS CRIMES

### 6.1 PROPORTIONAL CONTRIBUTION OF THE 21 SERIOUS CRIMES

During the 2016/2017 financial year a total of 2 129 001 counts of serious crime were recorded by the South African Police Service. A breakdown of the 21 serious crimes can be found in the illustration below.

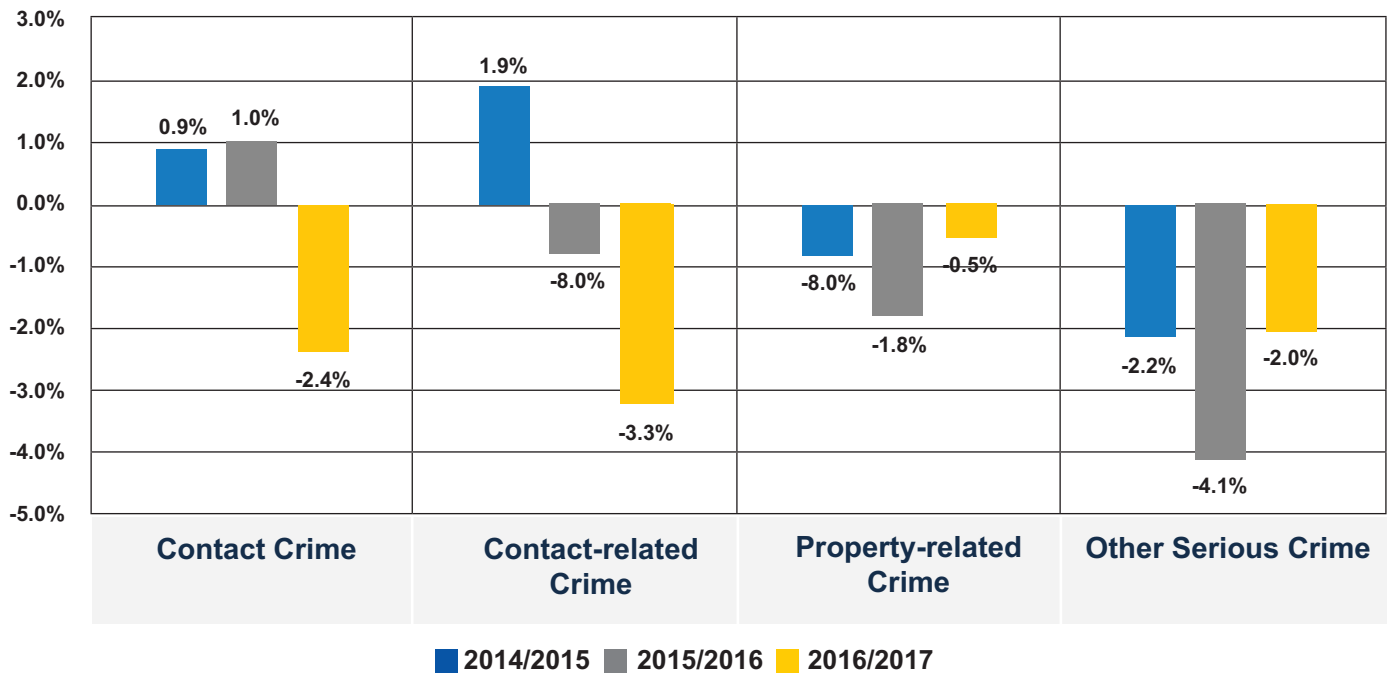


The 17 community-reported serious crimes consist of four broad categories of crime, namely contact crime, contact-related crime, property-related crime and other serious crime. These four crime categories contributed 81.7% (1 738 980 counts), while the four crimes detected as result of police action contributed 18.3% (390 021 counts) to the 21 serious crimes discussed in this report.

A breakdown of the proportional contribution of the four broad categories of crime comprising the 17 community-reported serious crimes can be found in the pie chart of the illustration above. Contact crime is still the main contributor to the 17 community-reported crimes (35.0% or 608 321 counts), followed by property-related crime (31.1% or 540 653 counts), other serious crime (27.0% or 469 276 counts) and contact-related crime (6.9% or 120 730 counts). The combined contribution of contact crime and contact-related crime (41.9%) remains a matter of concern and is indicative of the culture of violence prevailing in the country.

## 6.2 MACRO TRENDS IN RESPECT OF THE 21 SERIOUS CRIMES

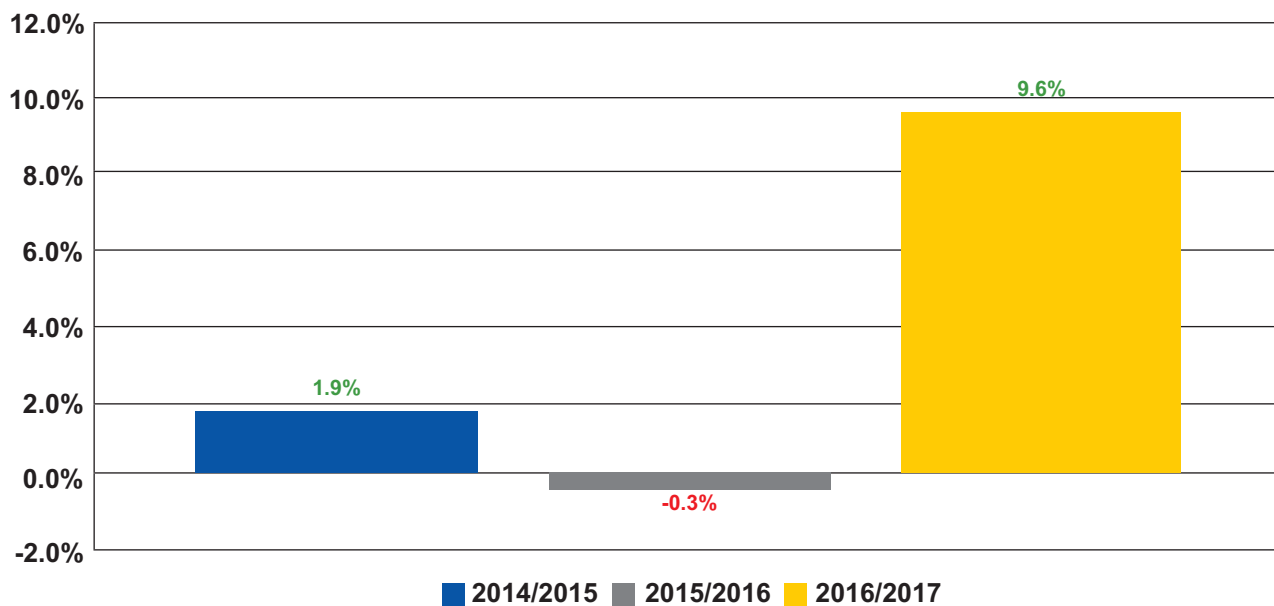
**GRAPH 1: OVERVIEW OF 17 COMMUNITY-REPORTED SERIOUS CRIME CATEGORIES: FINANCIAL YEAR COMPARISON**



Graph 1 above illustrates the recorded percentage changes in 17 community-reported serious crime categories.

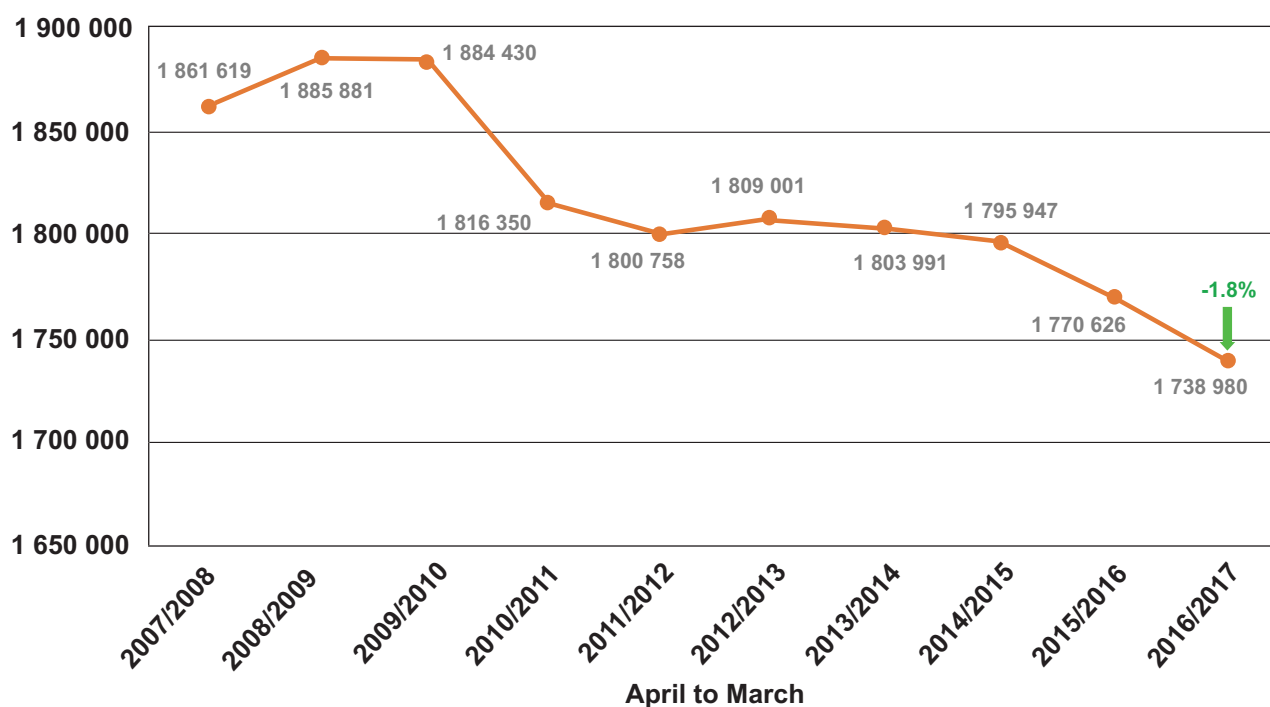
- **Contact crime** decreased by 2.4% in 2016/2017. The decrease followed upon increases during the preceding two financial years. The decrease during 2016/2017 resulted in the figure for the 17 community-reported crimes decreasing to a level lower than three years previously when the figures started to increase.
- **Contact-related crime** decreased by 3.3% in 2016/2017, following upon a decrease of 0.8% during the preceding financial year and an increase of 1.9% recorded during 2014/2015.
- **Property-related crime** experienced a decrease of 0.5% in 2016/2017. This follows upon decreases of 1.8% and 0.8% respectively during the two preceding financial years.
- **Other serious crimes** decreased by 2.0% in 2016/2017, following upon decreases of 4.1% in 2015/2016 and 2.2% during 2014/2015.

An increase of 9.6% in crimes detected as a result of police action was recorded in 2016/2017 as indicated in Graph 2. This increase is a positive trend compared to 2015/2016 when a decrease of 0.3% was recorded, following a 1.9% increase during 2014/2015. The increase is also indicative of the efforts by the police to detect such crime in order to make South Africa a safer place to live in.

**GRAPH 2: OVERVIEW OF CRIMES DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION****7. ANALYSIS OF THE 17 COMMUNITY-REPORTED SERIOUS CRIMES****THE 17 COMMUNITY-REPORTED SERIOUS CRIMES**

An analysis of the four broad categories of the 17 community-reported crimes, as well as the individual crimes forming part of these categories, is contained in this section. This is followed by a discussion of the four categories of crime detected as a result of police action.

As illustrated in Graph 3, a total of 1 738 980 counts of the 17 community-reported crimes were recorded during 2016/2017. This represents a decrease of 1.8% or 31 646 counts compared to 2015/2016. Despite slight increases during 2008/2009 and 2012/2013, the 17 community-reported crimes decreased by 6.6% or 122 639 counts over the past ten years.

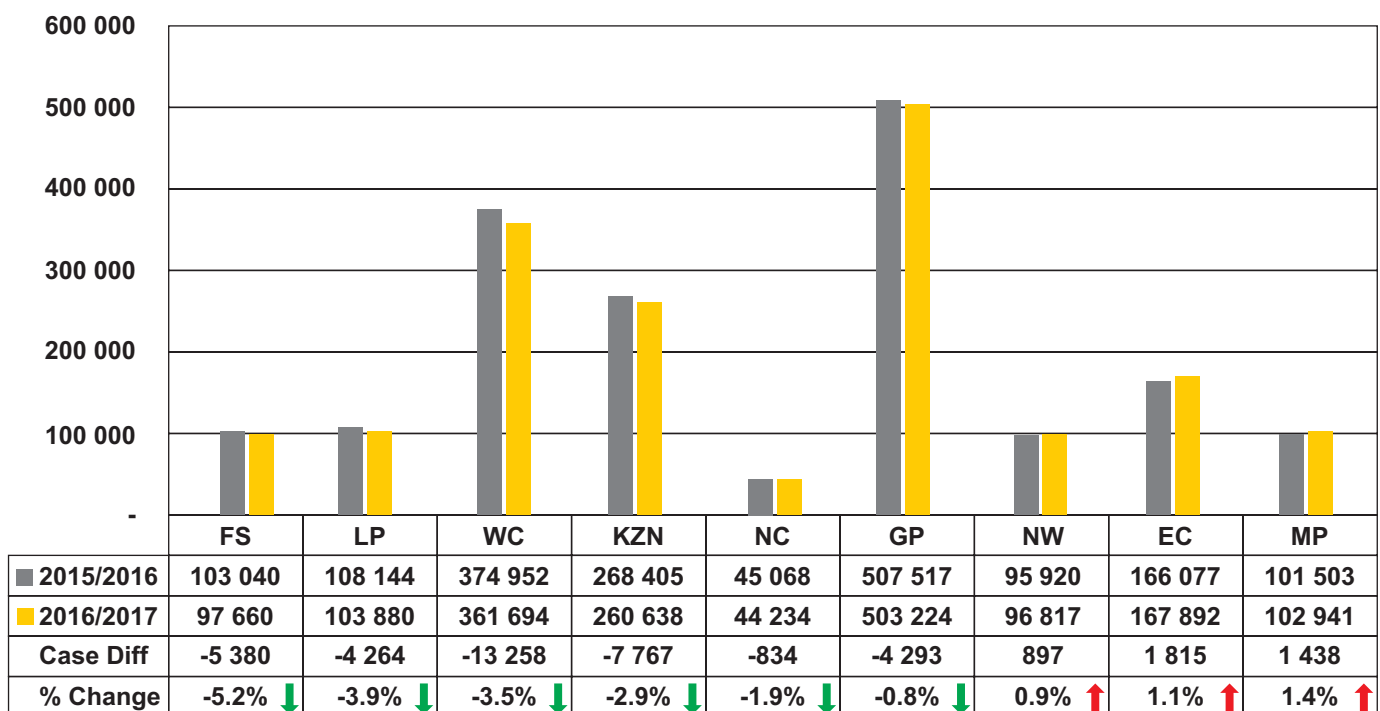
**GRAPH 3: THE 17 COMMUNITY-REPORTED SERIOUS CRIMES: TREND OVER 10-YEAR PERIOD**

As indicated in Graph 4 below, the four broad categories of the 17 community-reported serious crimes reflected decreases during 2016/2017 compared to 2015/2016, with contact-related crime decreasing by 3.3% or 4 074 counts, contact crime by 2.4% or 14 902 counts, property-related crime by 0.5% or 2 871 counts and other serious crime by 2.0% or 9 799 counts.

**GRAPH 4: OVERVIEW OF 17 COMMUNITY-REPORTED SERIOUS CRIMES CATEGORIES: TWO YEAR COMPARISON**



**GRAPH 5: THE 17 COMMUNITY-REPORTED SERIOUS CRIMES: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW**



From the information contained in Graph 5 above, it is evident that the 17 community-reported crimes decreased in six provinces and increased in the remaining three provinces. The most significant decreases were recorded in the Free State (5.2% or 5 380 counts), Limpopo (3.9% or 4 264 counts) and the Western Cape (3.5% or 13 258 counts). Increases were recorded in Mpumalanga (1.4% or 1 438 counts), the Eastern Cape (1.1% or 1 815 counts) and North West (0.9% or 897 counts). During

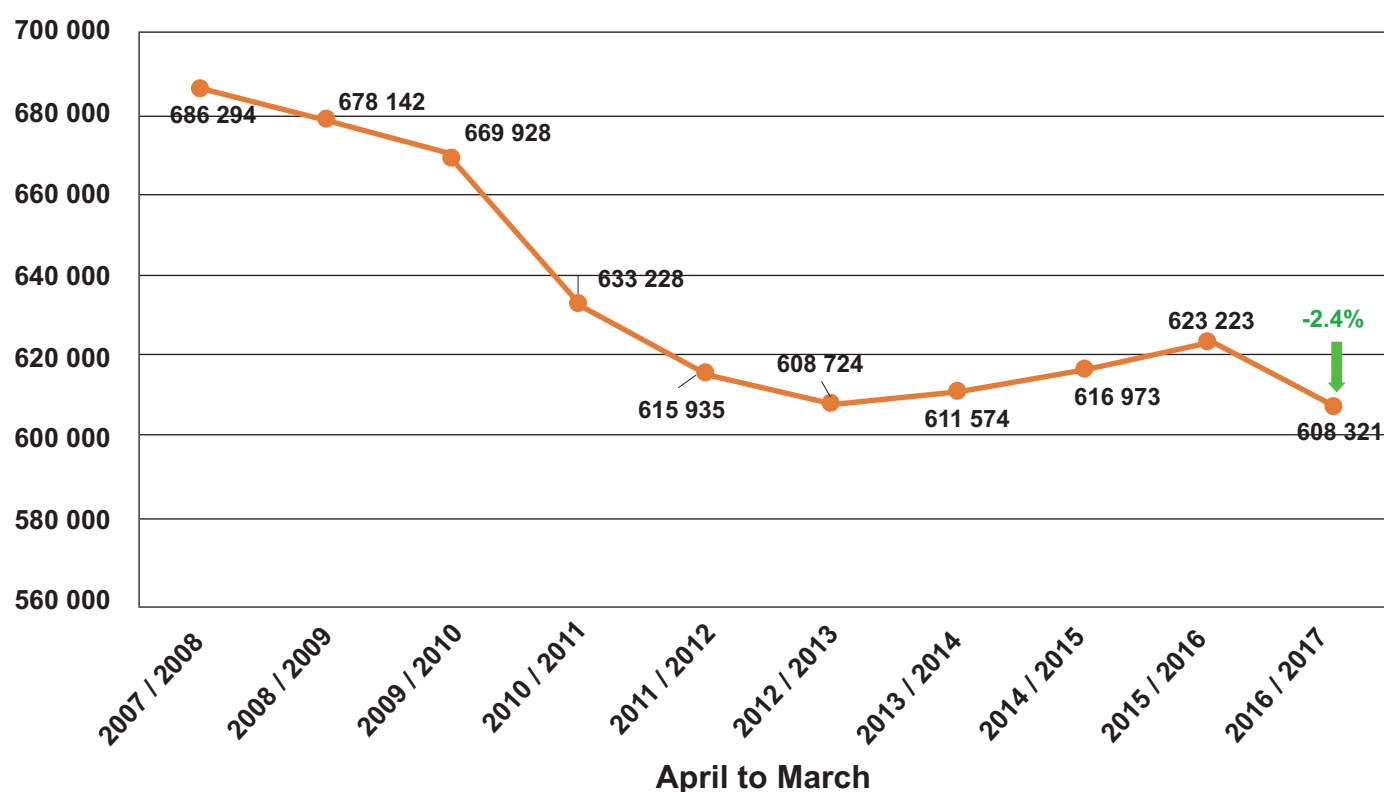
2015/2016 increases in the incidence of the 17 community-reported crimes were experienced only in Limpopo and Mpumalanga.

## 7.1 CONTACT CRIME

As discussed in previous Annual Reports, contact crime refers to crime in which the victims themselves are the targets of violence, or instances where the victims are in the vicinity of property targeted by criminals and subjected to the use or threats of violence by the perpetrators. The crimes in question are rape, all categories of assault, murder, attempted murder, common robbery and robbery with aggravating circumstances. In some instances these crimes, particularly if related to domestic violence, are committed within the confines of residences and cannot easily be addressed by conventional policing strategies. Decay in the social fabric of society is considered as one of the main generators of particularly social contact crime.

As illustrated in Graph 6, 608 321 counts of contact crime were reported during 2016/2017, representing a decrease of 2.4% or 14 902 counts compared to 2015/2016. Contact crime fluctuated between increases and decreases over the past ten years, but decreased by 11.4% or 77 973 counts between 2007/2008 and 2016/2017.

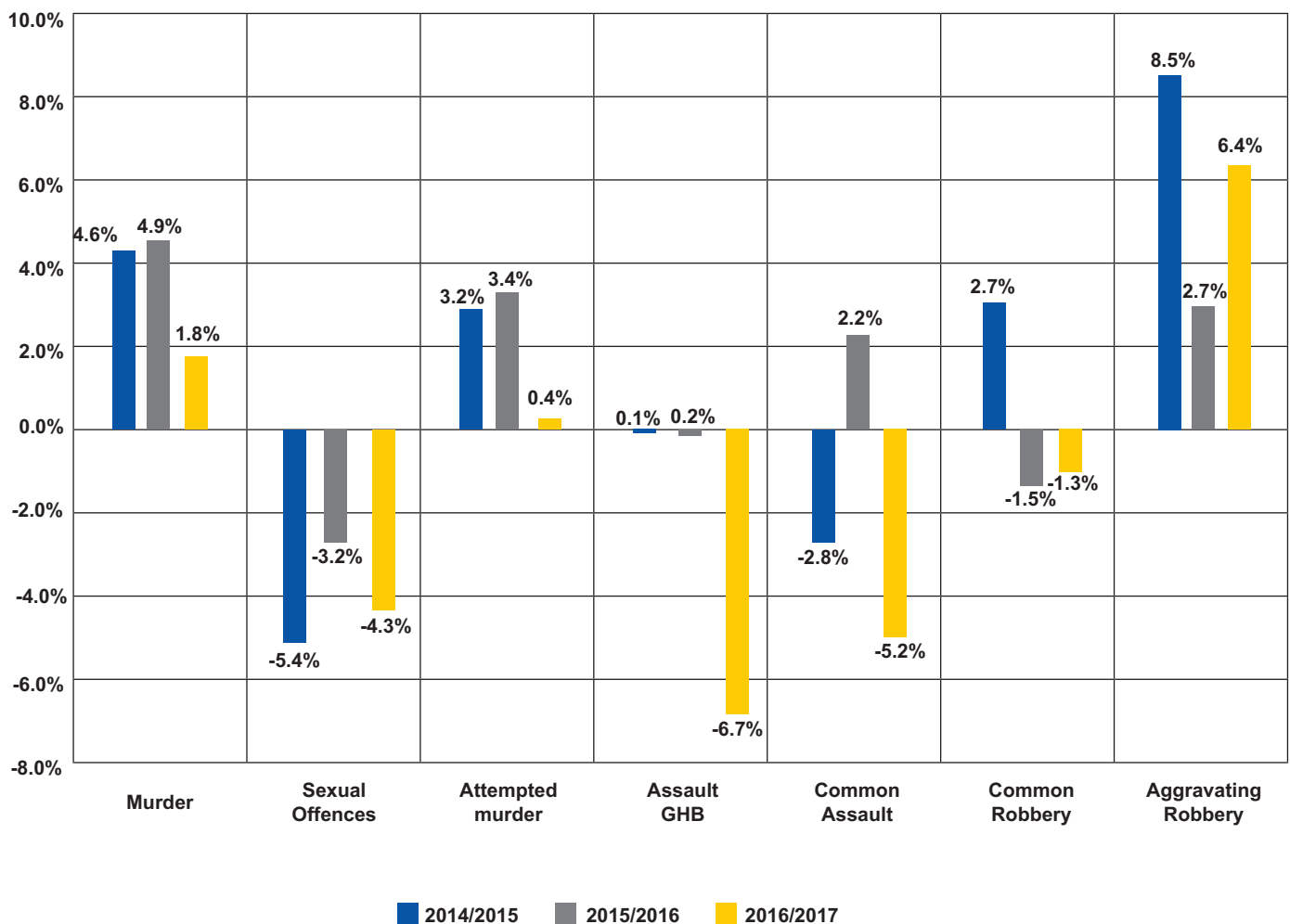
**GRAPH 6: CONTACT CRIME: TREND OVER 10-YEAR PERIOD**

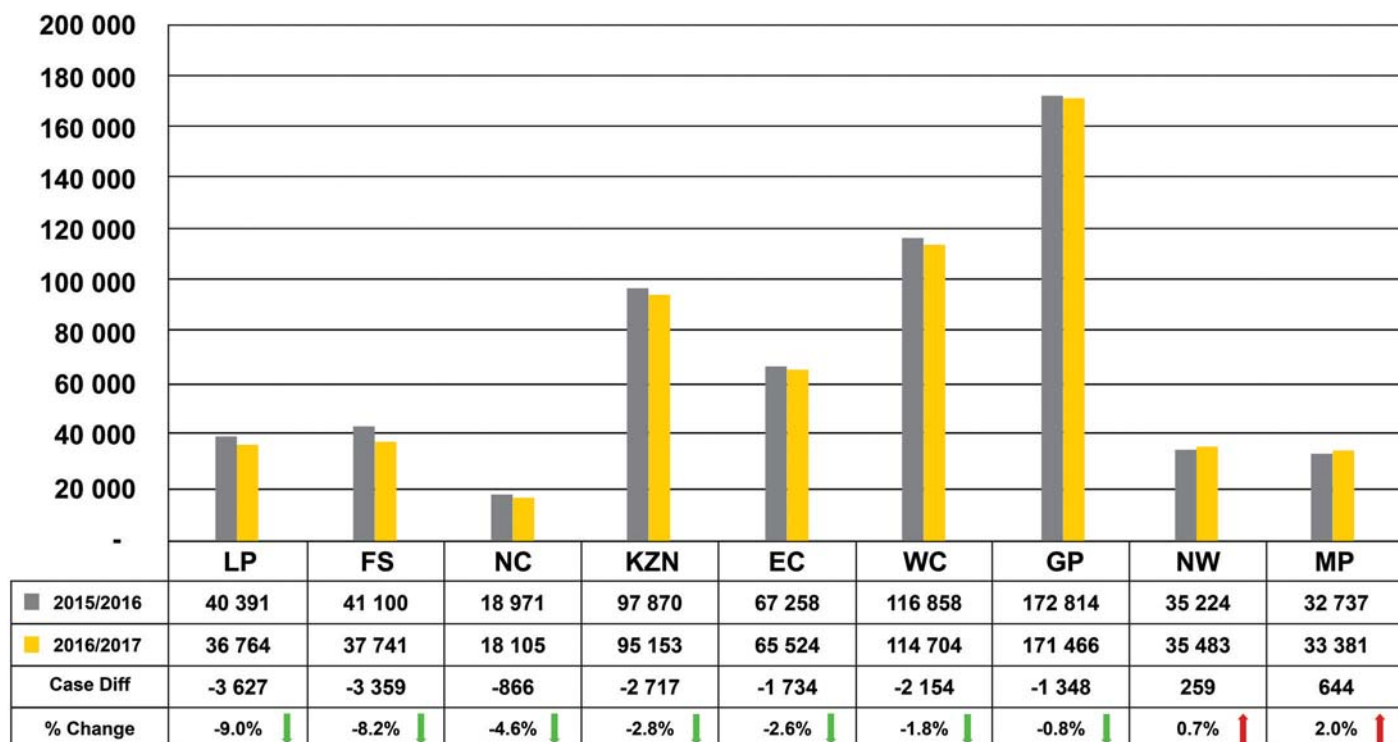


**Graph 7 below illustrates the recorded percentage changes in contact crime categories.**

- **Murder** increased by 1.8% in 2016/2017 compared to 2015/2016. Increases occurred over the past three consecutive financial years. During the preceding two financial years increases of 4.9% and 4.6% respectively were recorded.
- **Sexual offences** decreased by 4.3% in 2016/2017, following upon decreases of 3.2% and 5.4% recorded during the previous two financial years respectively.
- **Attempted murder** increased by 0.4% in 2016/2017. This increase is considerably lower than the increases of 3.4% and 3.2% observed during the preceding two financial years respectively.
- **Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm (GBH)** decreased by 6.7% in 2016/2017, following upon small increases of 0.2% and 0.1% in 2015/2016 and 2014/2015 respectively.
- **Common assault** decreased by 5.2% in 2016/2017. This followed upon an increase of 2.2% during 2015/2016 and a decrease of 2.8% during 2014/2015.
- **Common robbery** decreased by 1.3% in 2016/2017. During 2015/2016 it decreased by 1.5% after an increase of 2.7% during 2014/2015.
- **Robbery with aggravating circumstances** increased by 6.4% in 2016/2017. During the two preceding financial years increases of 2.7% and 8.5% respectively were recorded.

**GRAPH 7: OVERVIEW OF CONTACT CRIME CATEGORIES: FINANCIAL YEAR COMPARISON**

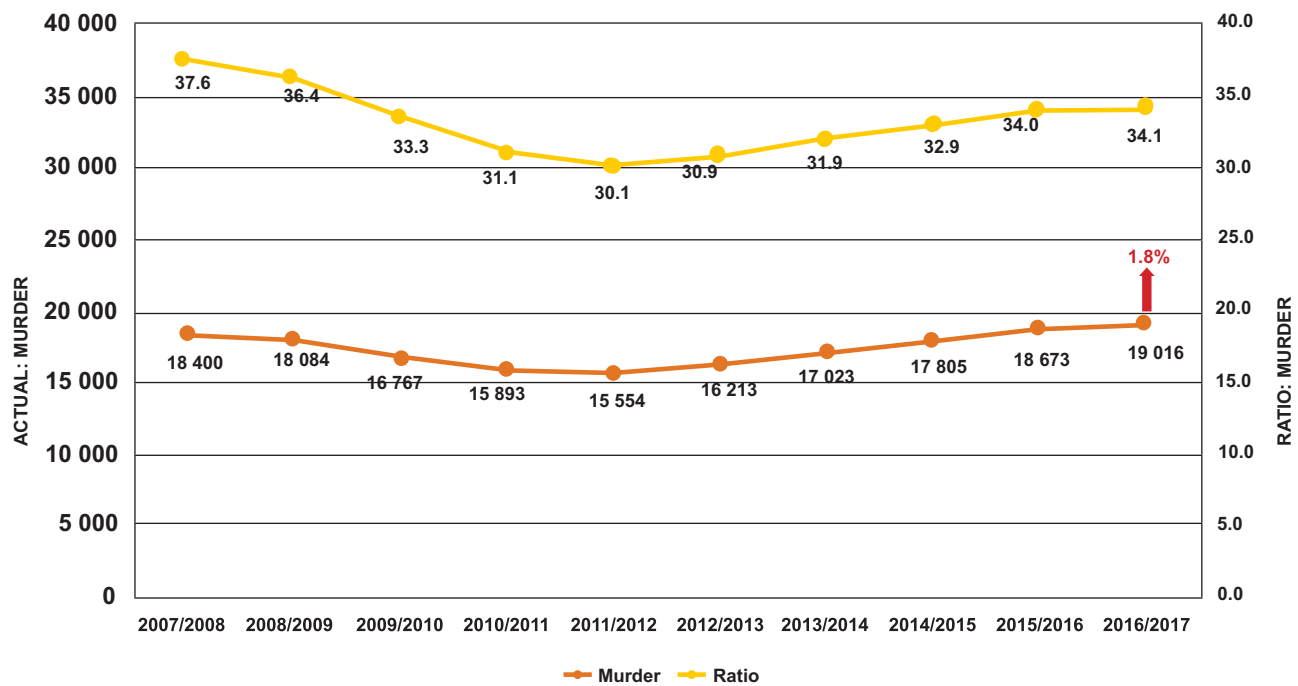


**GRAPH 8: CONTACT CRIME: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW**

During 2016/2017 contact crime decreased in all but two provinces. The most significant decreases were recorded in Limpopo (9.0% or 3 627 counts), the Free State (8.2% or 3 359 counts) and the Northern Cape (4.6% or 866 counts). In Mpumalanga the incidence of contact crime increased by 2.0% or 644 counts and in North West by 0.7% or 259 counts. During 2015/2016 contact crime decreased only in the Eastern Cape, the Free State and KwaZulu-Natal.

**7.1.1 MURDER**

The incidence of murder is related to a number of causative factors that are to a large extent present in all provinces. However, there are also factors conducive to murder that are more prevalent in certain areas of the country. To understand the crime of murder one has to take cognisance of social circumstances and imbalances in many areas of the country. In the poorest residential areas social ills are frequently compounded by overcrowding. Informal settlements are examples of areas where social circumstances could create mind-sets susceptible to criminal activity. Environmental factors in such areas create further opportunity for crime. The environmental design in these areas also hampers effective policing, creating a situation in which the community could deem it necessary to resort to extreme measures in order to protect itself.

**GRAPH 9: MURDER: TREND OVER 10-YEAR PERIOD**

During the 2016/2017 financial year, 19 016 murders were recorded by the SA Police Service. This represents an increase of 1.8% or 343 counts of murder compared to 2015/2016. Over the past ten years the incidence of murder gradually declined until 2011/2012 when it started to increase annually to peak at its current level. However, a comparison of the figures for 2007/2008 and 2016/2017 reveal that murder increased by 3.3% or 616 counts over the ten-year period. During 2016/2017 the ratio of murder per 100 000 of the population increased marginally to 34.1 compared to 34.0 during the preceding financial year. Over the past 10 years the ratio per 100 000 of the population for murder decreased from 37.6 during 2007/2008 to 34.1 during 2016/2017.

### 7.1.1.1 MURDER: MOTIVES AND/OR CAUSATIVE FACTORS

#### 7.1.1.1.1 SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

#### ARGUMENTS OR MISUNDERSTANDINGS AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Analysis conducted in the different provinces confirmed that social interaction between individuals that goes wrong is still a prominent contributor to the murder statistics. This seems to indicate that many people do not possess the necessary social skills to solve differences in an amicable way. In many instances there was no intention to kill, but the offenders acted on the spur of the moment without foreseeing the outcome of their actions. An analysis of a sample of murder cases reported in the Western Cape during the period April to September 2016 revealed that 30.2% of these murders resulted from one or other form of argument over a variety of issues. Of these cases 17.8% were related to arguments or misunderstandings, 3.8% to domestic violence and 2.2% to revenge or retaliation. However, each station precinct has its own dynamics and in e.g. the Wellington police precinct 89.5% of the murders resulted from incidents of domestic violence and arguments.

An analysis of 50% of the murder cases reported during the 2016/2017 financial year in KwaZulu-Natal revealed similar trends than in the Western Cape, with 16.4% of murders linked to fights or arguments, 11.9% to revenge and 6.3% to domestic violence. In the Northern Cape an analysis found that half of all murders originated from arguments or misunderstandings, while Mpumalanga reported that 28.8% of the murders in this province occurred after a misunderstanding or argument and 12.6% were related to domestic violence. In Limpopo, arguments, substance abuse, mob justice and domestic violence were also identified as main contributors to contact crime in the province.

### 7.1.1.1.2 CRIMINAL BEHAVIOUR

#### ROBBERY-RELATED MURDERS

The level of violence employed by criminals while committing other crimes is accentuated by the number of victims killed. In the Western Cape 7.7% of the analysed murder cases resulted from robbery. The corresponding figures for KwaZulu-Natal are 13.9%, the Northern Cape 7.9%, and Gauteng 15.0%. The Eastern Cape reported that 84 murders in that province resulted from rapes and robberies. The continuous victimisation of the community by unscrupulous criminals frequently resulted in members of the community taking the law into their own hands by resorting to mob justice. The analyses done in the Western Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng found that 3.6%, 8.0% and 3.1% of murders in these provinces respectively could be ascribed to vigilantism, with Mpumalanga also stating this as a contributor to the murder figure.

#### GANG-RELATED MURDERS

The influence of gangsterism on the occurrence of murder still remains a serious problem in the Western Cape. Despite the fact that a number of so-called “gang stations” such as Mitchells Plain and Steenberg have experienced reductions in murder and attempted murder, the contribution of gang conflict to the murder rate increased during the past financial year, with 19.3% of murders in the province being linked to gang-related activities. The core of gang violence revolves around the control and expansion of “drug territory”, with many gangs engaged in turf wars. The attacks on gang members (killing, wounding or shooting at members) inevitably result in constant retaliatory attacks. Combined with this, gangs regularly split up or splinter due to leadership disputes and young rookies wanting to make a name for themselves. The latter are also exploited by more dominant gangs. An analysis of the top ten gang-related murder stations in the Western Cape revealed that 79.1% of all murders reported at Steenberg resulted from gang violence, as did 78.5% at Elsie's River and 72.1% at Ravensmead. A direct link further exists between gang-related activities and the illegal possession of firearms. At least 16.9% of the charges of illegal possession of firearms in the Western Cape have been linked to gang-related activities, with the highest number of such charges recorded in the Bishop Lavis police precinct.

#### MURDERS RELATED TO OTHER FORMS OF CONFLICT

A number of other generators of murder which are more prevalent in specific areas have also been identified. Fatalities and injuries resulting from illegal mining are mainly caused by competition between rival groups involved in this illegal activity. The problem of illegal mining is complex and highly organised syndicates are involved. The illegal miners (Zama Zamas) are divided into two groups. Those working for themselves sell gold at their own price, while those who are hired by certain syndicates are paid according to the amount of gold they bring in. Illegal mining has been identified as an additional cause of murder in Limpopo, the Free State, Mpumalanga and Gauteng, with 0.7% of all murders in the latter province linked to illegal mining. In KwaZulu-Natal 1.9% of reported murder cases were linked to taxi violence while this reportedly claimed the lives of 82 individuals in Gauteng. Hostel violence was also identified as a generator of murder in KwaZulu-Natal, with 0.6% of the murders in the province attributed to this phenomenon.

### 7.1.1.1.3 MURDERS ON MEMBERS OF THE SERVICE

Casualties resulting from attacks on members of the South African Police Service also form part of the murder statistics. Murders on members of the Service, whether by ruthless criminals or even other police members, have become almost commonplace and is a matter of serious concern. During the 2016/2017 financial year 83 members of the police were murdered during 82 incidents, with the highest numbers of incidents occurring in Gauteng (25), followed by KwaZulu-Natal (20),

the Eastern Cape (11) and the Western Cape (10). Of the 83 members murdered, 33 were on duty and 50 off-duty during the incidents in question. A total of 75.6% of the murders occurred during the dark hours of the night (18:00 to 06:00). The majority of the members killed (56.6%) were attached to Visible Policing, the division responsible for attending to complaints and crime prevention, while 18.1% were attached to the Detective Service. The majority of the murdered members were constables (56.6%), followed by warrant officers (22.9%) and sergeants (14.5%). Taking this into account and looking at the fact that 73.5% of the killed members were aged between 30 and 50 years, the careers of members with considerable knowledge and experience making them an asset to the police were ended prematurely. A total of 79.5% of the members killed, succumbed to gunshot wounds. In 90.9% of these cases firearms carried by the offenders were used, while state firearms were used in the remaining 9.1% of cases.

#### 7.1.1.1.4 ALCOHOL AND DRUGS ABUSE-RELATED MURDERS

The abuse of alcohol and drugs was found to still be a definite generator of violent crime, including murder, during the 2016/2017 financial year. However, it is difficult to establish the real influence of alcohol abuse on murder figures, as information in this regard it is not always included in statements. The figures mentioned here may thus represent an under-reporting of this social phenomenon. Analysis conducted in the Western Cape determined that alcohol was consumed by the victim, the offender or both prior to the incident in 34.4% of the murder cases and in 3.9% drugs were used. In KwaZulu-Natal alcohol was one of the generators of murder in 18.5% of the murder cases sampled. In the Eastern Cape the relationship between drug abuse and murder varied between 13.0% in the Mdantsane cluster to between 80.0% and 85.0% in the East London, Elliot and Graaff-Reinet clusters. Alcohol and drug abuse also remained a major trigger of murders reported in the Northern Cape by causing arguments and leading to violent behaviour among both victims and offenders. Most of these incidents occur when the suspects and victims drink together and an argument erupts, mainly over alcohol, money, food, relationships or other unresolved issues.

#### 7.1.1.1.5 VICTIMS AND OFFENDERS OF MURDERS

As reported in the past, most of the victims and offenders in incidents of murder are males. In KwaZulu-Natal it was found that 79.4% of victims were males, as were 84.8% in the Eastern Cape and 75.6% in Gauteng. In KwaZulu-Natal 95.3% of the arrested offenders were males, as were 95.5% of arrested offenders in the Eastern Cape. In all the cases where the ages of the victims were available, it was found that the majority of victims were people of working age and young adults who are regarded as socially active. In KwaZulu-Natal it was found that 67.2% of victims were between the ages of 18 and 40 years, in Mpumalanga 72.3% were between 18 to 39 years, in the Northern Cape 67.4% were between 20 and 40 years of age and in the Eastern Cape 59.9% of the victims were aged between 17 and 34 years. The age profiles of the offenders closely match those of the victims. Analysis conducted in the provinces revealed that 83.3% of arrested offenders in KwaZulu-Natal were aged between 18 and 40 years and in the Eastern Cape 75.2% were aged between 17 and 34 years.

### MURDER OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN

During the 2016/2017 financial year, 3 478 women and children were murdered, of whom 2 639 were women, 574 were boys and 265 were girls. These murders of women and children contributed 18.3% to the total murders in the RSA during the financial year. Table 1 below depicts the proportions of murders in the provinces.

**TABLE 1: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW: MURDERS OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN 2016/2017**

| Province             | Women       | Girls      | Boys       | Total (Women and children) | Women and children Murder: % Contribution | Total RSA Murder: % Contribution | Murder: Provincial % Contribution |
|----------------------|-------------|------------|------------|----------------------------|---|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <b>Eastern Cape</b>  | 476         | 39         | 109        | 624                        | <b>17.9%</b>                              | 3.3%                             | 17.2%                             |
| <b>Free State</b>    | 157         | 21         | 33         | 211                        | 6.1%                                      | 1.1%                             | 22.2%                             |
| <b>Gauteng</b>       | 497         | 48         | 93         | 638                        | <b>18.3%</b>                              | 3.4%                             | 15.6%                             |
| <b>KwaZulu/Natal</b> | 618         | 47         | 110        | 775                        | <b>22.3%</b>                              | <b>4.1%</b>                      | 19.3%                             |
| <b>Limpopo</b>       | 121         | 14         | 20         | 155                        | 4.5%                                      | 0.8%                             | 19.1%                             |
| <b>Mpumalanga</b>    | 168         | 17         | 19         | 204                        | 5.9%                                      | 1.1%                             | 21.4%                             |
| <b>North West</b>    | 197         | 28         | 28         | 253                        | 7.3%                                      | 1.3%                             | <b>28.1%</b>                      |
| <b>Northern Cape</b> | 71          | 8          | 13         | 92                         | 2.6%                                      | 0.5%                             | 26.7%                             |
| <b>Western Cape</b>  | 334         | 43         | 149        | 526                        | <b>15.1%</b>                              | 2.8%                             | 15.9%                             |
| <b>RSA</b>           | <b>2639</b> | <b>265</b> | <b>574</b> | <b>*3 478</b>              | <b>100.0%</b>                             | <b>18.3%</b>                     | <b>18.3%</b>                      |

\*Unfounded cases included

A statistical desktop analysis of data obtained from the crime administration system (CAS) revealed that a total of 869 women and children were murdered, of whom 196 were children and 673 women, during the fourth quarter of the 2016/2017 financial year (1 January to 31 March 2017). A large proportion of these murders were related to domestic violence.

## MURDER: WOMEN

The desktop analysis indicated that the province with the highest incidence of murder of women was KwaZulu-Natal (25.4%), followed by Gauteng (18.4%), the Eastern Cape (16.8%) and the Western Cape (12.6%). The lowest numbers of incidents were reported in North West (5.3%) and the Northern Cape (2.1%). Firearms were used in 44.7% and knives and other sharp objects in 31.7% of the incidents in which the weapon used to murder the women could be established. Of the women murdered, 81.9% were African people, followed by Coloured people (10.4%), whites (7.0%) and Asians (0.7%). More than a third of the women murdered (35.4%) were aged between 30 and 39 years, 26.9% between 18 and 29 years, 15.3% between 40 and 49 years and 8.5% between 50 and 59 and 60 and 69 years respectively. Women aged 70 years and older made up the remaining 5.5% of victims. In 69.5% of the cases perpetrators were arrested, of whom 93.2% were male and 6.8% female.

## MURDER: CHILDREN

The province with the highest number of murders of children was the Western Cape (29.6%), followed by KwaZulu-Natal (19.9%), the Eastern Cape (15.3%) and Gauteng (12.2%). Firearms were used in 36.7% of the incidents and knives or other sharp objects in 35.4% of the incidents, while physical force employing a body part (hands and feet) was fatal in 13.9% of the cases in which children were murdered and the weapon used could be established. Of the murdered children 75.0% were African, followed by 23.0% Coloured and 2.0% Asian victims. A total of 75.0% of the murdered children were male and 25.0% female. About two-thirds of the children murdered (66.8%) were aged between 13 and 17 years, with almost half (49.0%) of all murdered children aged 16 and 17 years. A further 19.4% of the victims were aged five years or younger, while children aged one year and younger accounted for 9.7% of all victims. The remaining victims (13.8%) were aged between 6 and 12 years. In 64.3% of the cases offenders were arrested, of whom 92.9% were males and 7.1% females.

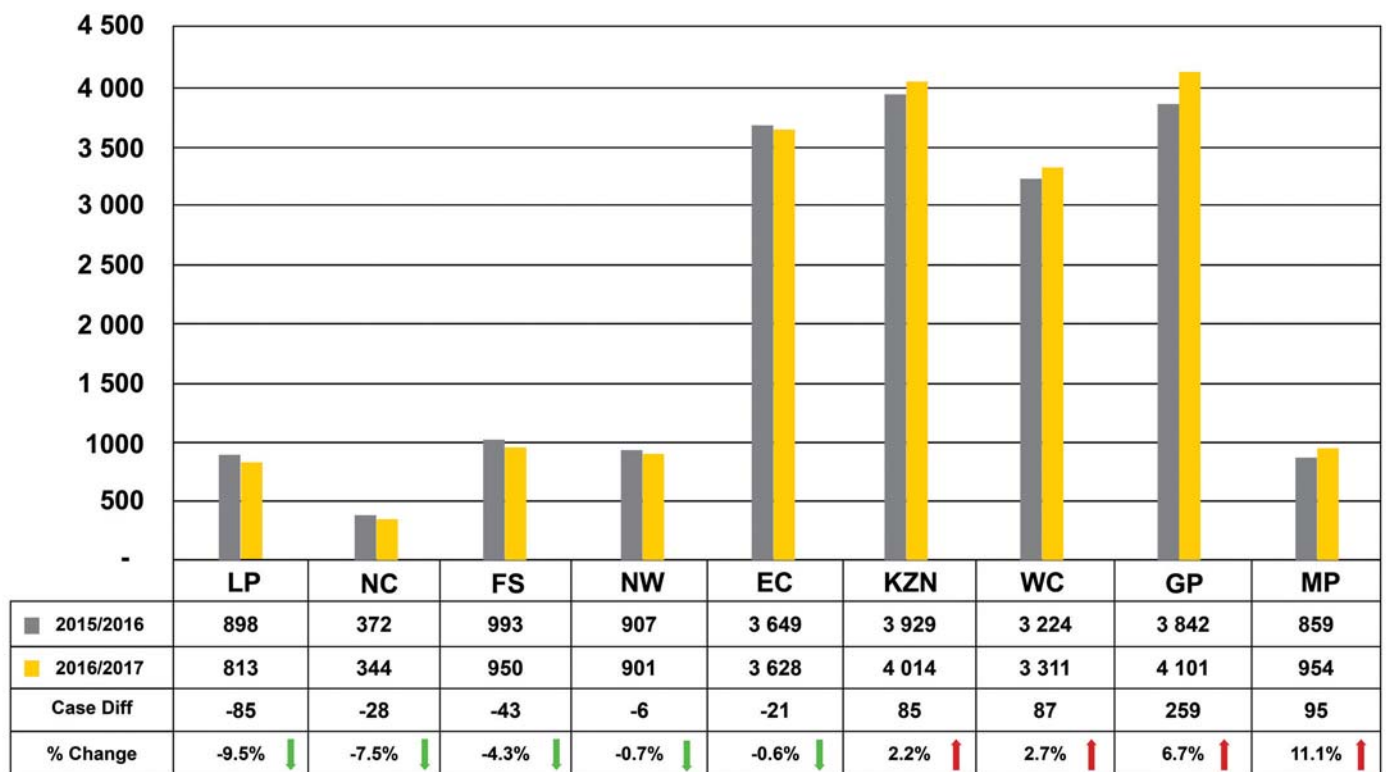
#### 7.1.1.1.6 WEAPONS USED TO COMMIT MURDERS

The weapons used to commit the murders differ from province to province. In the Western Cape it was found that, despite firearms being the weapon of choice in gang-related violence and robbery, most of the murders in relation to which the weapon used could be established, were committed with knives and other sharp instruments. From analyses done in KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng it is evident that in these two provinces most murders were committed with firearms, followed by knives and other sharp instruments. This may be ascribed to more people being killed in these provinces as a result of the commission of other crimes such as carjacking, house robbery, etc. In Mpumalanga it was found that knives and sharp instruments featured in slightly more cases than firearms. However, in the Northern Cape more than 70% of murder victims succumbed to stab wounds and only about 6% due to gunshot wounds. This fits the crime profile of the province that is characterised by high levels of alcohol abuse and domestic violence during which the most readily available weapon, which is normally a sharp instrument, is used to settle differences.

#### 7.1.1.1.7 WHEN AND WHERE MURDERS OCCURRED

The social dimension of murder is further accentuated by the times when most of the murders occur. In the Western Cape 65.8% of all reported murders occurred over weekends (Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays), a period with high levels of socialising and concomitant alcohol abuse. The twelve-hour time period from 18:00 to 06:00 accounted for 67.1% of all murders, with the majority occurring between 18:00 and 24:00, followed by the period from 00:00 to 03:00. A corresponding trend was observed in KwaZulu-Natal, where 61.4% of incidents were recorded over weekends, with 27.6% of the incidents taking place between 20:00 and 23:59, followed by the period 16:00 to 19:59 (20.8%) and 00:00 to 03:59 (15.9%). More or less the same trends were also found in the Northern Cape where 77.1% of the reported murder incidents during the 2016/2017 financial year were committed over weekends, as were 64.7% of the murders committed in the Eastern Cape, while 49.2% of all murders committed in Mpumalanga were reported on Fridays and Saturdays. The analysis done in Mpumalanga and the Eastern Cape indicated that most murders were also committed during the night, with 44.6% of incidents happening between 20:00 and 04:00 in Mpumalanga and 60.2% between 18:00 and 03:00 in the Eastern Cape.

The analyses done in the provinces confirmed that a major proportion of the murders occurred on the streets or roads. In KwaZulu-Natal 30.5% of victims were murdered on the streets, as were 25.2% in Mpumalanga and 36.1% in Gauteng. In the Northern Cape 48.7% of victims were killed in open spaces such as on the streets, in other open areas, outside taverns, in parking areas, etc. In Gauteng 10.9% of the murders were committed in open spaces such as pieces of veld or bushy areas, while in Mpumalanga this was the case in 11.7% of the cases. The occurrence of murder on the streets or in open spaces may be attributed to victims being robbed or raped while on the streets during the late hours of the night. Arguments between people while under the influence of alcohol or drugs that resulted in violence may also be a contributor to the number of murders occurring on the streets or in open spaces. The offenders involved also tended to be strangers rather than persons known to their victims. The second most frequent place where murders occurred, were at the victims' own residences (25.3% of murders analysed in KwaZulu-Natal, 23.4% in Mpumalanga and 18.4% in Gauteng). In the Northern Cape 38.4% of murders were perpetrated in closed environments such as the victims' residences, the residences of the offenders, hotels, etc. Murders committed at the victim's own residence are more likely to be domestic violence-related and committed by offenders known to the victims.

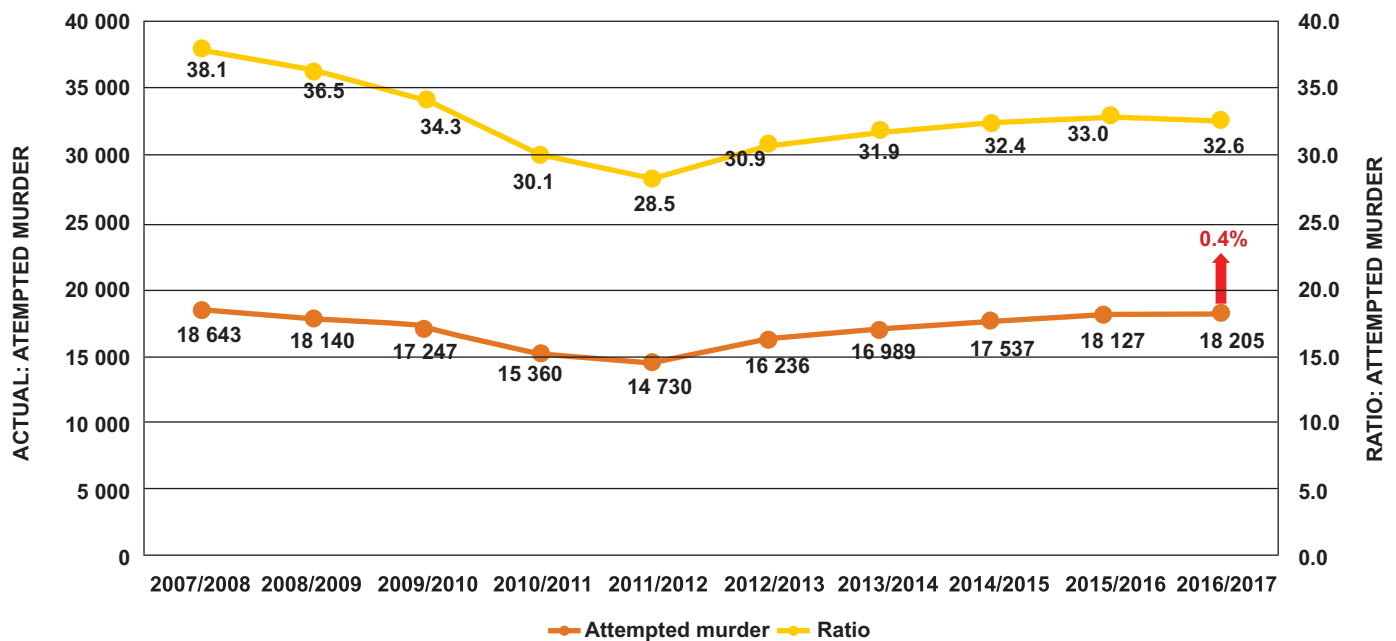
**GRAPH 10: MURDER: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW**

As indicated in Graph 10, the incidence of murder decreased in five provinces, with the most significant decreases recorded in Limpopo (9.5% or 85 counts) and in the Northern Cape (7.5% or 28 counts). Among the four provinces that recorded increases, the most significant occurred in Mpumalanga (11.1% or 95 counts) and Gauteng (6.7% or 259 counts). During 2015/2016, the Northern Cape was the only province that recorded a decrease in the number of murders reported.

**7.1.2 ATTEMPTED MURDER**

Overall, the generators linked to attempted murder and murder are closely related. An analysis of cases of attempted murder found that in a number of instances the action by the perpetrator and/or victim was a reflex and never intended to result in serious injury. This is particularly true of instances in which attempted murders occurred during or after arguments fuelled by alcohol consumption. It is clear that anger combined with the consumption of alcohol “blinded” many perpetrators or victims to the consequences of their actions.

During 2016/2017 a total of 18 205 attempted murders were reported, reflecting an increase of 0.4% (78 counts) compared to the preceding financial year. As in the case of murder, the incidence of attempted murder also gradually declined until 2011/2012, when it started to increase annually to its current level. However, a comparison of the figures for 2007/2008 and 2016/2017 reveal that attempted murder decreased by 2.3% or 438 counts over the past decade. During 2016/17 the ratio of attempted murder per 100 000 of the population decreased to 32.6 compared to 33.0 during the preceding financial year. Over the past 10 years the ratio per 100 000 of the population for attempted murder decreased from 38.1 during 2007/2008 to 32.6 during 2016/2017.

**GRAPH 11: ATTEMPTED MURDER: TREND OVER 10-YEAR PERIOD**

In the Western Cape gangsterism is still one of the main contributors to attempted murder, with 35.0% of attempted murders linked to this phenomenon. An analysis of the top ten gang-related attempted murder stations in the Western Cape established that 91.2% of all attempted murders reported at Steenberg were linked to gang violence, as were 82.6% at Elsies River and 80.5% at Manenberg. In the Eastern Cape 14.7% of attempted murders were linked to the ongoing gang violence in the northern areas of the Nelson Mandela Metropolitan City. A matter of concern is the number of innocent bystanders, in many instances children, killed or injured in violence between rival gangs.

A number of cases of attempted murder originated from the consequences of incidents during which other crimes were committed. In the Eastern Cape 18 cases of attempted murder e.g. resulted from house robbery, 52 from business robbery and 24 from carjacking. An analysis conducted in the Western Cape revealed that 15.1% of attempted murders in that province originated from incidents of robbery. Arguments or misunderstandings also remained one of the main contributors to incidents of attempted murder. In the Western Cape 10.1% of attempted murders were related to arguments between the parties involved, while the figure in Mpumalanga was found to be as high as 24.2%. Domestic-related issues addressed in a violent manner further remained one of the generators of attempted murder. In the Western Cape 3.2% of attempted murders were attributed to domestic violence, as were 4.8% in Gauteng, while the figure for Mpumalanga was reported to be 6.7%. In the Western Cape, KwaZulu-Natal, Gauteng and Mpumalanga the phenomenon of mob justice and in Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal also taxi violence were reported to have further contributed to the attempted murder figures. In all the provinces the nexus between the use of alcohol and the incidence of attempted murder remained a reality. The fact that most of the incidents of attempted murder were perpetrated on the streets or in open spaces, followed by the victims' residences, correlate with the above findings pertaining to the causative factors involved in attempted murder. The most common weapon used to commit attempted murder differed from province to province. Analysis conducted in the provinces established that firearms were still the most common weapons used in Gauteng (73.4%), Mpumalanga (82.0%) and KwaZulu-Natal (70.1%). Information received from the Northern Cape and Free State indicated that knives and other sharp objects were most frequently used in these provinces.

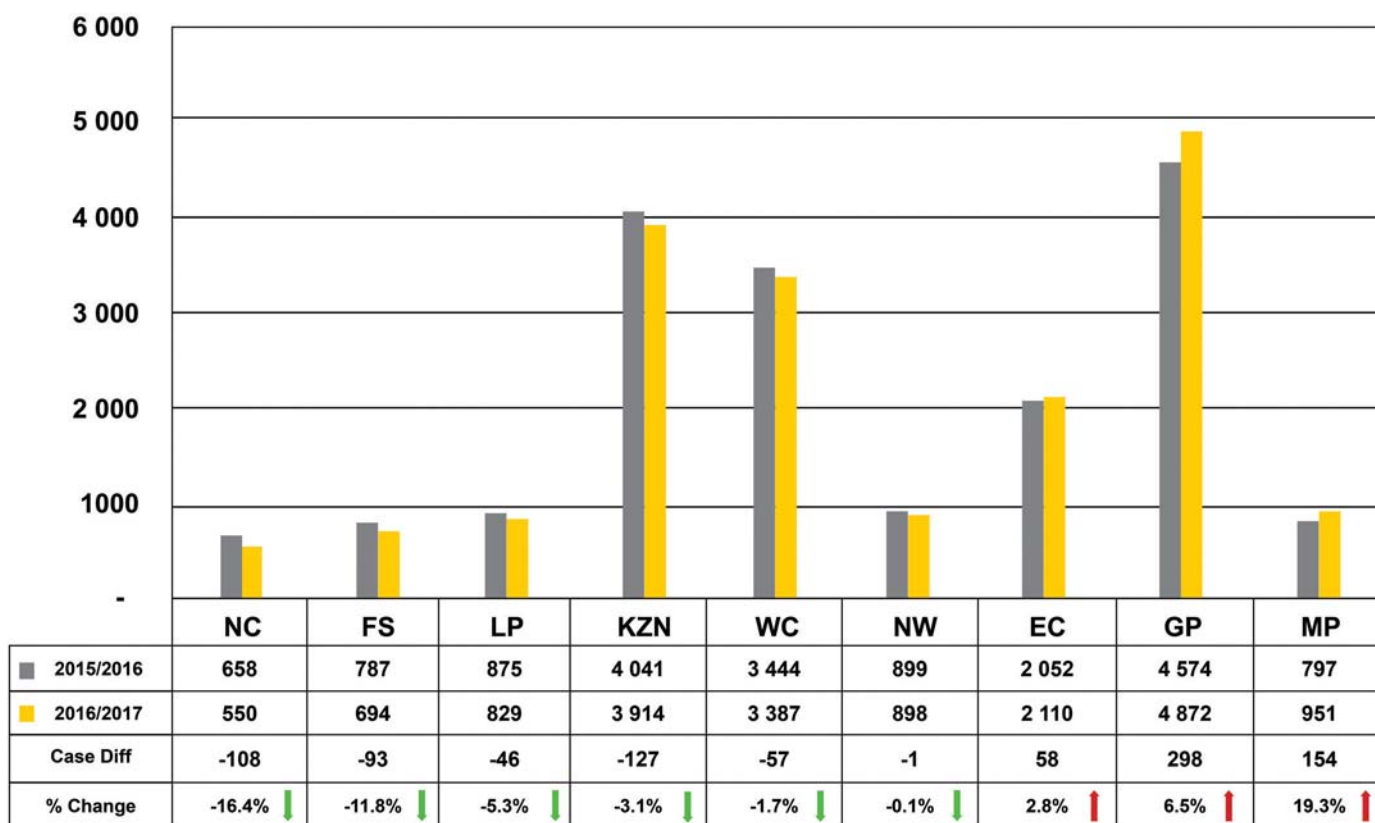
As in the case of murder, most of the incidents of attempted murder were reported over weekends. A sample of 395 cases of attempted murder analysed in Gauteng revealed that 55.1% of the

cases occurred over weekends, while in the Western Cape the figure stood at 55.8% and in the Eastern Cape at 57.2%. In Mpumalanga 43.1% of cases were reported on Saturdays and Sundays and in KwaZulu-Natal 22.1% on Saturdays alone. Most of the attempted murder cases occurred during the night. The assumption can safely be made that the use of alcohol fuelling arguments and misunderstandings, as well as the robbery of individuals on the streets upon returning home from work, an educational institution or a place of entertainment during the dark hours of the night, contributed to the incidence of attempted murder. Analysis found that 69.1% of reported cases in the Western Cape occurred between 18:00 and 06:00, in the Eastern Cape 58.8% between 18:00 and 03:00, in KwaZulu-Natal 55.2% between 20:00 and 03:59, in Mpumalanga 53.4% between 20:00 and 04:00 and in Gauteng 55.1% between 18:00 and 02:00.

The majority of the victims of attempted murder were males, namely 75.0% in Gauteng and 84.0% in KwaZulu-Natal and the Eastern Cape respectively. The majority (70.0% and more) were aged between 18 and 40 years. In KwaZulu-Natal and the Eastern Cape it was further found that in more than 90% of cases arrested offenders were males. The ages of the arrested suspects also broadly correspond with those of the victims, indicating that both victims and offenders tend to be people of working age who probably also frequent places of entertainment more regularly.

Graph 12 indicates that increases in the incidence of attempted murder were recorded in three provinces. The most prominent increases were recorded in Mpumalanga (19.3% or 154 counts) and Gauteng (6.5% or 298 counts). Among the five provinces reporting decreases in the incidence of attempted murder, the most significant decreases were recorded in the Northern Cape (16.4% or 108 counts) and the Free State (11.8% or 93 counts). During 2015/2016 increases were experienced in six of the nine provinces. These six included the Eastern Cape, Gauteng and Mpumalanga which again recorded increases during 2016/2017.

**GRAPH 12: ATTEMPTED MURDER: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW**



### 7.1.3 ASSAULTS

Although most of the generators of assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm (GBH) and common assault correspond, common assault tends to result more from social interaction between individuals that goes wrong, while assault GBH is also a result of other criminal acts and actions by communities taking the law into their own hands and resorting to mob justice. As a result of the latter, more cases of assault GBH tend to occur in public spaces than cases of common assault. In a considerable number of incidents of assault GBH a weapon (e.g. knife, stone, knobkierie, stick, etc) is used, while in cases of common assault physical force employing body parts (hands, feet or even heads) is mostly used.

As in the case of murder and attempted murder, most cases of assault GBH are also reported over weekends. Analysis of cases of assault GBH found that in the Western Cape 67.3% of the cases were reported over weekends, as were 65.0% in KwaZulu-Natal, 66.7% in Mpumalanga, 68.0% in the Eastern Cape and 66.2% in Gauteng. Findings of analyses in the provinces confirm that the incidence of assault GBH is high during the evenings, with 42.9% of incidents taking place between 18:00 to 24:00 in the Western Cape, as did 42.4% in the Eastern Cape and 52.7% in Gauteng. Analysis in KwaZulu-Natal and Mpumalanga indicated that 54.6% and 51.7% of incidents respectively occurred between 16:00 and 24:00. It is during the dark hours of the night that victims are frequently assaulted on the streets, as a result of either misunderstandings or incidents of robbery. The analysis conducted in Mpumalanga found that 32.6% of the cases occurred on the streets, while in Gauteng 28.6% of the cases were reported as occurring on the streets. The second most common place of occurrence was found to be the residences of the victims (22.1% of cases in Mpumalanga and 21.2% in Gauteng). The latter may be related to the finding that 15.7% of cases in Mpumalanga, 20.0% in the Free State and between 20% and 60% of cases (depending on the specific area) in the Eastern Cape were related to domestic violence.

A wide range of weapons were used during the commission of assault GBH. Analysis done in the Free State found that bottles and knives were utilised in 33.0% of cases, while these instruments were according to analysis conducted in Mpumalanga used in 37.0% of cases. In KwaZulu-Natal it was found that most of the victims were struck, hit or beaten with an object (54.2% of cases) or stabbed (23.9% of cases), while unarmed physical force was used in 15.9% of cases. In Gauteng a similar trend was observed, with knives and bottles involved in most cases, followed by unarmed physical force and objects such as stones and bricks. The link between alcohol consumption and assault GBH is illustrated by the fact that 17.3% of cases in Mpumalanga happened at taverns, bars or shebeens, while 11.0% of cases in Gauteng were reported to have occurred at bars. The role of alcohol was noted in all the provinces as fuelling arguments that eventually end up in assault GBH. In the Eastern Cape it was reported that the number of cases in which alcohol abuse may have had an influence range between 40% and 80% among the different police clusters. Misunderstandings were found to have been the generator of 46.5% of cases in Mpumalanga. The link between the abuse of alcohol and subsequent arguments or misunderstandings was also still a major contributor to assault in the Northern Cape and in some of the cases alcohol itself became the point of contention. Other factors identified as contributing to the incidence of assault GBH in Mpumalanga were mob justice and rivalry between different factions involved in illegal mining.

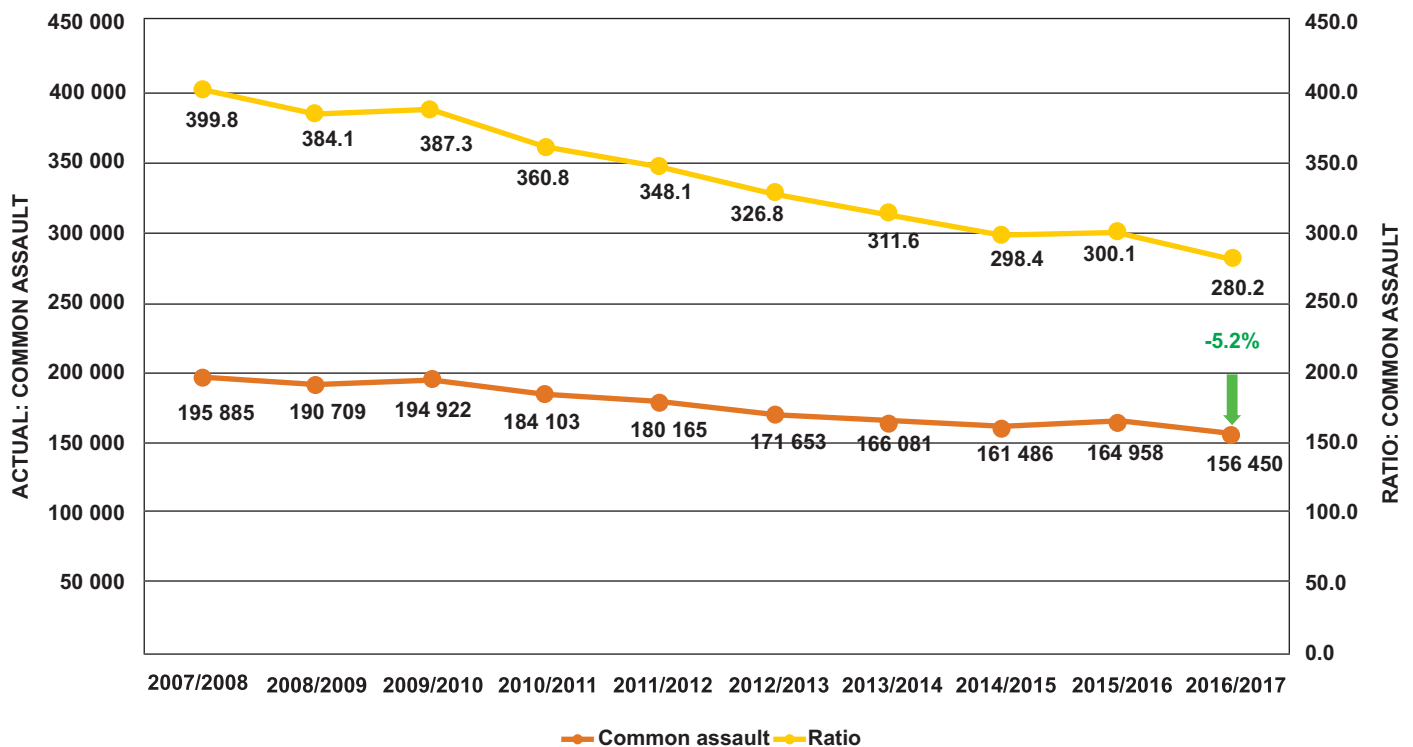
Most victims of assault GBH were males, as found in KwaZulu-Natal (68.4%) and the Eastern Cape (64.5%). The majority of the victims were also people of working age and falling within the socially active segment of the population, with 76.1% of victims in Mpumalanga falling in the age group of 18 to 39 years and 57.8% in the Eastern Cape in the age group of 17 to 34 years. Analysis conducted in the Eastern Cape established that 98.6% of the offenders in the province were males and 72.1% were aged between 17 and 34 years. As in the case of murder and attempted murder, a noticeable number of incidents occurred between people known to each other, with the figure in the Eastern Cape ranging from 50% to 90% among the different policing clusters.

The causes of common assault are vast in scope in the sense that this crime can be precipitated by factors such as emotions, intoxication and miscommunication, to name but a few. As experienced in respect of social contact crime in general, most common assaults were perpetrated over weekends, namely 55.6% of cases in the Western Cape, 53.7% in KwaZulu-Natal, 63.0% in the Free State, 57.0% in Mpumalanga and the Eastern Cape respectively and 56.8% in Gauteng. However, compared to assault GBH lower levels of common assault were noticed over weekends. Common assault is also more frequently committed in the earlier hours of the day than assault GBH. In KwaZulu-Natal a considerable number of the incidents took place between 16:00 to 19:59 (29.3%) and 12:00 to 15:59 (20.2%). The same tendency was also noted in Mpumalanga where 47.0% of incidents occurred between 16:00 and 20:00, as did 39.3% between 15:00 and 21:00 in the Eastern Cape and 51.0% between 14:00 and 22:00 in Gauteng. The latter may be related to the finding that more cases were perpetrated at the victims' residences and less on the streets, compared to assault GBH. In Mpumalanga 22.3% of cases were committed at the victims' residences and 28.6% on the streets, while in Gauteng 29.8% of cases took place at the victims' residences and 22.0% on the streets.

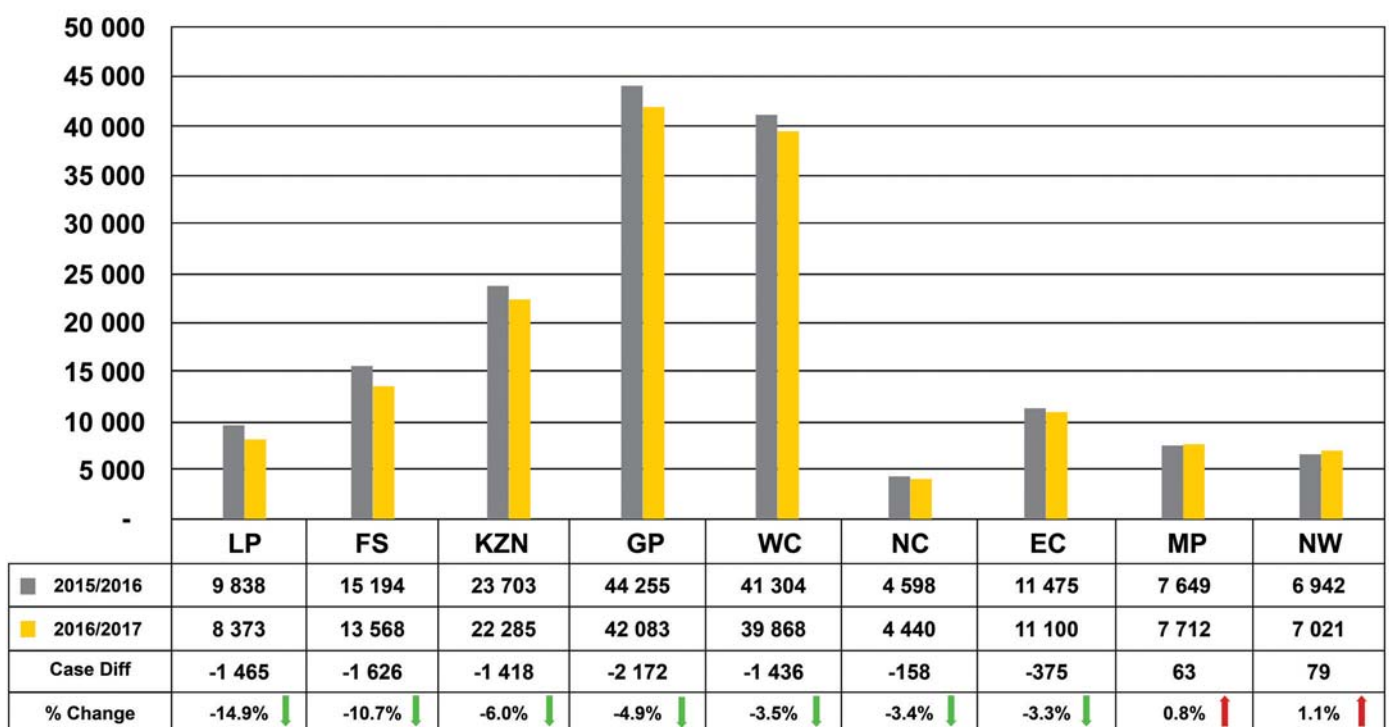
Contrary to the findings regarding assault GBH, only 43.9% of the victims in the Eastern Cape were males and 56.1% were females. This may be related to the level of domestic violence associated with common assault. It was found that 26.8% of cases of common assault in Gauteng were related to domestic violence and in Mpumalanga 22.5% of the cases. According to analysis done in the Northern Cape, domestic violence mainly results from jealousy, revenge or the use of household money for alcohol or drug abuse. Most of the victims of common assault were young adults. In Mpumalanga 72.2% of victims were aged between 18 and 39 years and in the Eastern Cape 52.8% were between 17 and 34 years. It was further found in the Eastern Cape that the offenders were predominantly males (98.6%) and aged between 17 to 34 years (72.1%). The age group between 17 and 25 years alone accounted for 42.2% of all offenders in that province. A comparison between findings regarding the causative factors related to common assault and assault GBH revealed that more cases of common assault resulted from misunderstandings or arguments than in the case of assault GBH. In Mpumalanga arguments or misunderstandings were the primary cause of 50.1% of analysed cases of common assault while in Gauteng this featured prominently in 41.0% of the cases. Arguments mainly resulted from disagreements involving alcohol, money, food, relationships and other unresolved issues. Due to the high levels of intolerance existing in the broader community, plenty of people apparently regard violence as the only way to solve their differences. The simultaneous consumption or abuse of alcohol further fuels this phenomenon.

### **7.1.3.1 COMMON ASSAULT**

As indicated in Graph 13, 156 450 counts of common assault were reported during 2016/2017, representing a decrease of 5.2% or 8 508 counts compared to the previous financial year. With the exception of 2009/2010 and 2015/2016, the incidence of common assault has experienced a downward trend since 2007/2008, resulting in a decrease of 20.1% or 39 435 counts over the past ten years. A ratio of 280.2 common assaults per 100 000 of the population was recorded during 2016/2017, compared to 300.1 during the preceding financial year. Over the past decade the ratio of common assault per 100 000 of the population decreased from 399.8 in 2007/2008 to 280.2 in 2016/2017.

**GRAPH 13: COMMON ASSAULT: TREND OVER 10-YEAR PERIOD**

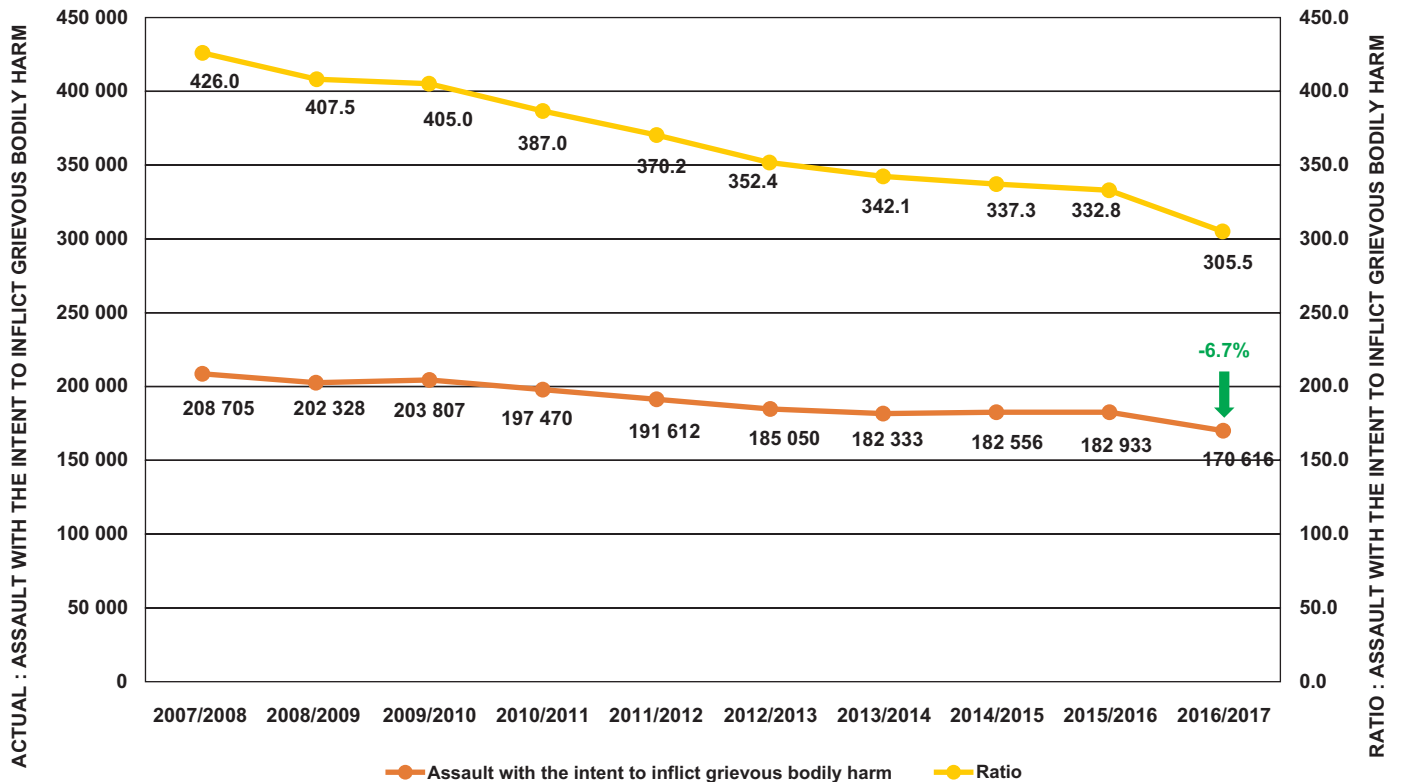
The incidence of common assault decreased in seven provinces during 2016/2017, with small increases recorded in North West (1.1% or 79 counts) and in Mpumalanga (0.8% or 63 counts). The most significant decreases were experienced in Limpopo (14.9% or 1 465 counts) and in the Free State (10.7% or 1 626 counts). During 2015/2016 increases were reported in five provinces, including North West and Mpumalanga that also recorded increases during 2016/2017.

**GRAPH 14: COMMON ASSAULT: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW**

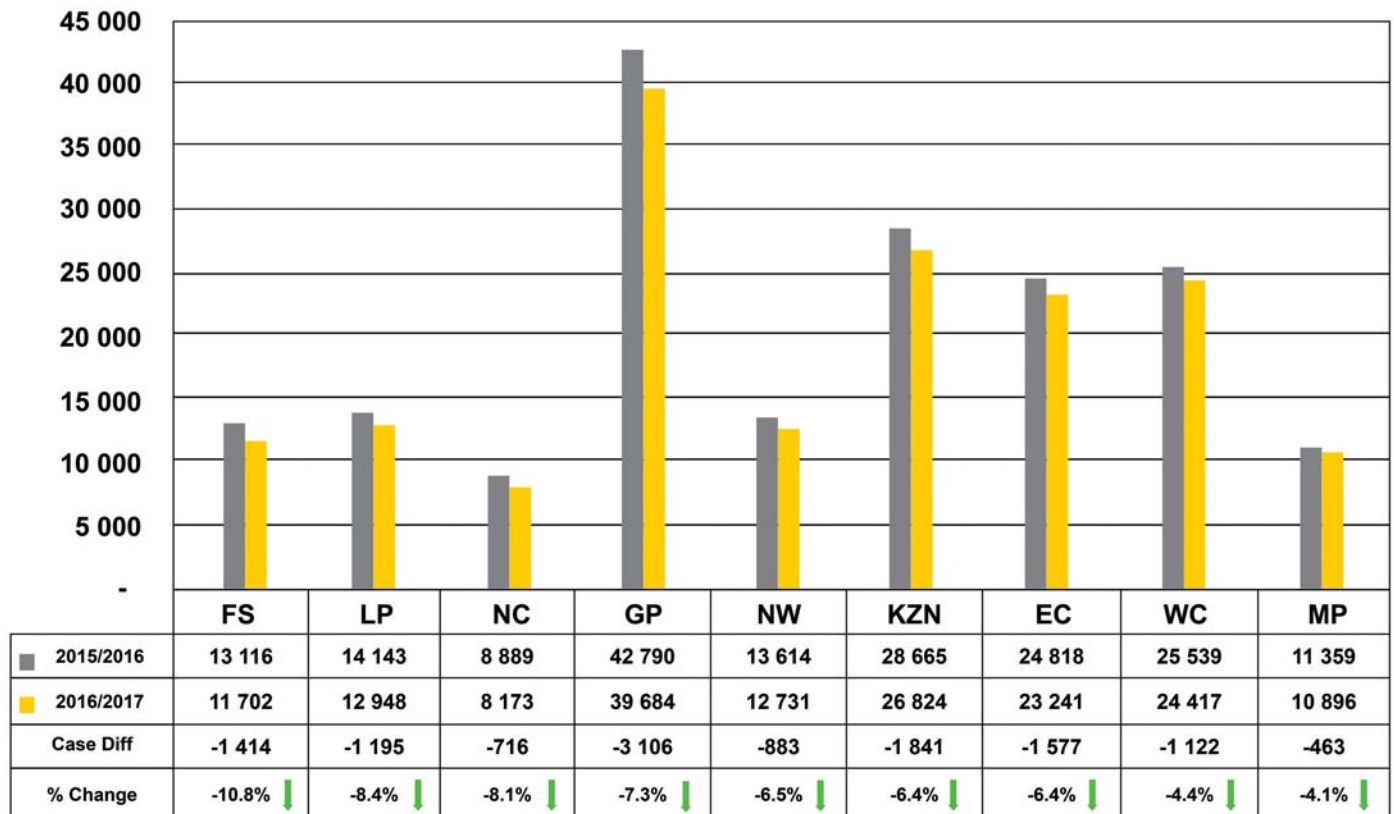
### 7.1.3.2 ASSAULT WITH THE INTENT TO INFLICT GRIEVOUS BODILY HARM (GBH)

During 2016/2017, 170 616 counts of assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm were reported, representing a decrease of 6.7% or 12 317 counts after slight increases over the two preceding financial years. Over the past ten years assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm decreased by 18.3% or 38 089 counts. During 2016/2017 the ratio per 100 000 of the population of assault GBH decreased to 305.5, compared to 332.8 during 2015/2016.

**GRAPH 15: ASSAULT GBH: TREND OVER 10-YEAR PERIOD**

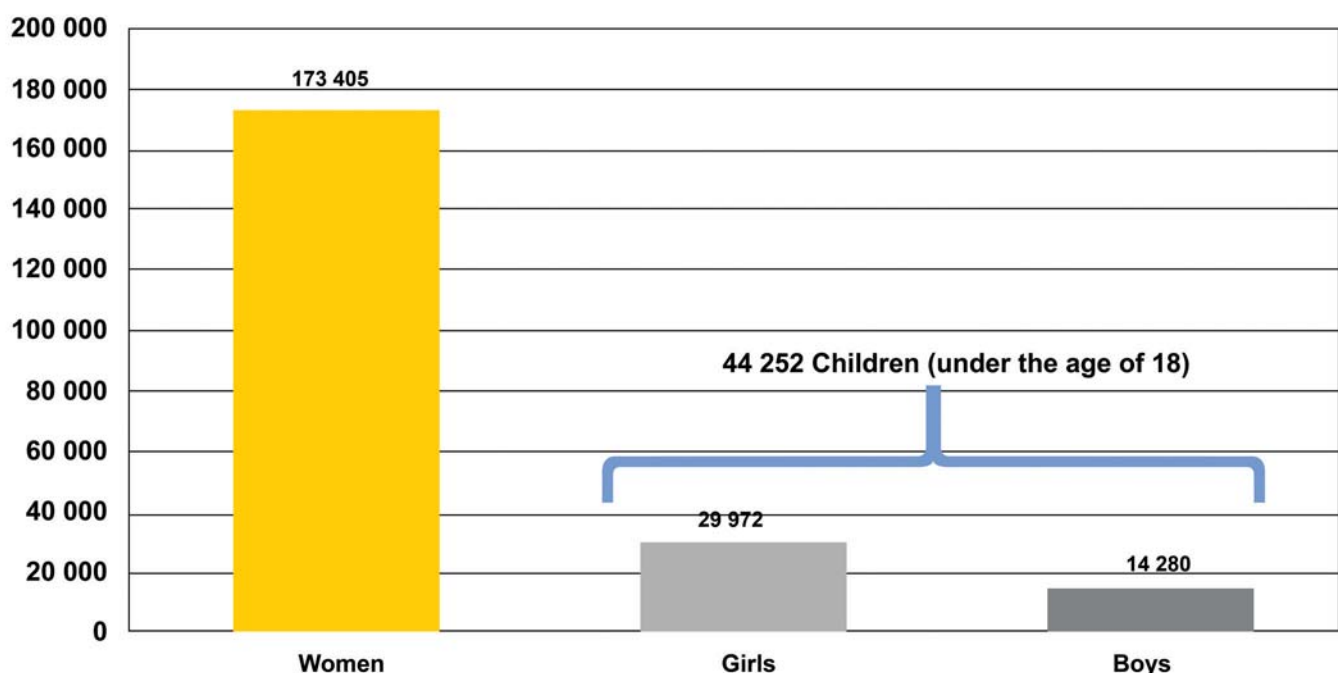


During 2016/2017 all the provinces experienced decreases in the incidence of assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm, ranging from 10.8% (1 414 counts) in the Free State to 4.1% (463 counts) in Mpumalanga. Other provinces that experienced significant decreases were Limpopo (8.4% or 1 195 counts), the Northern Cape (8.1% or 716 counts) and Gauteng (7.3% or 3 106 counts). During 2015/2016 decreases were only experienced in the Eastern Cape, Free State, KwaZulu-Natal and the Western Cape.

**GRAPH 16: ASSAULT GBH: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW**

#### 7.1.4 WOMEN AND CHILDREN AS VICTIMS OF CRIME

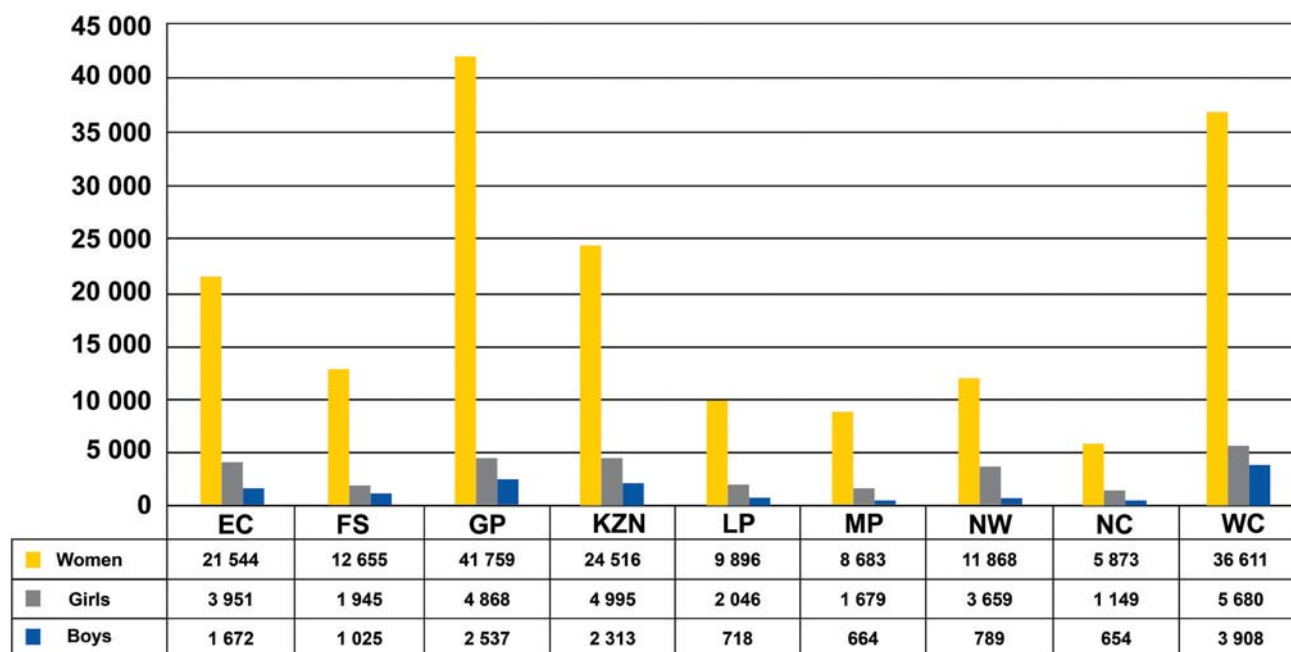
Social contact crime against women and children is continuing unabated, despite various initiatives by government, NGO's and concerned members of the public to curb this scourge. The offences mostly perpetrated against women and children are common assault, assault GBH, sexual assault, rape, abduction, contact sexual offences and murder. In the 2016/2017 financial year, women and children were victims of 217 657\* offences, of which 173 405\* counts were committed against women and 44 252\* against children, as shown in the graph below.

**GRAPH 17: WOMEN AND CHILDREN AS VICTIMS OF CRIME: APRIL 2016 TO 31 MARCH 2017**

\*These figures include the unfounded cases.

Graph 18 indicates that the most prominent provinces in which women and children were victims are Gauteng with a total of 49 164 counts, followed by the Western Cape (46 199 counts), KwaZulu-Natal (31 824 counts) and the Eastern Cape (27 167 counts). The lowest figure was recorded in the Northern Cape (7 676 counts), while the other remaining provinces recorded an average 14 000 counts per annum.

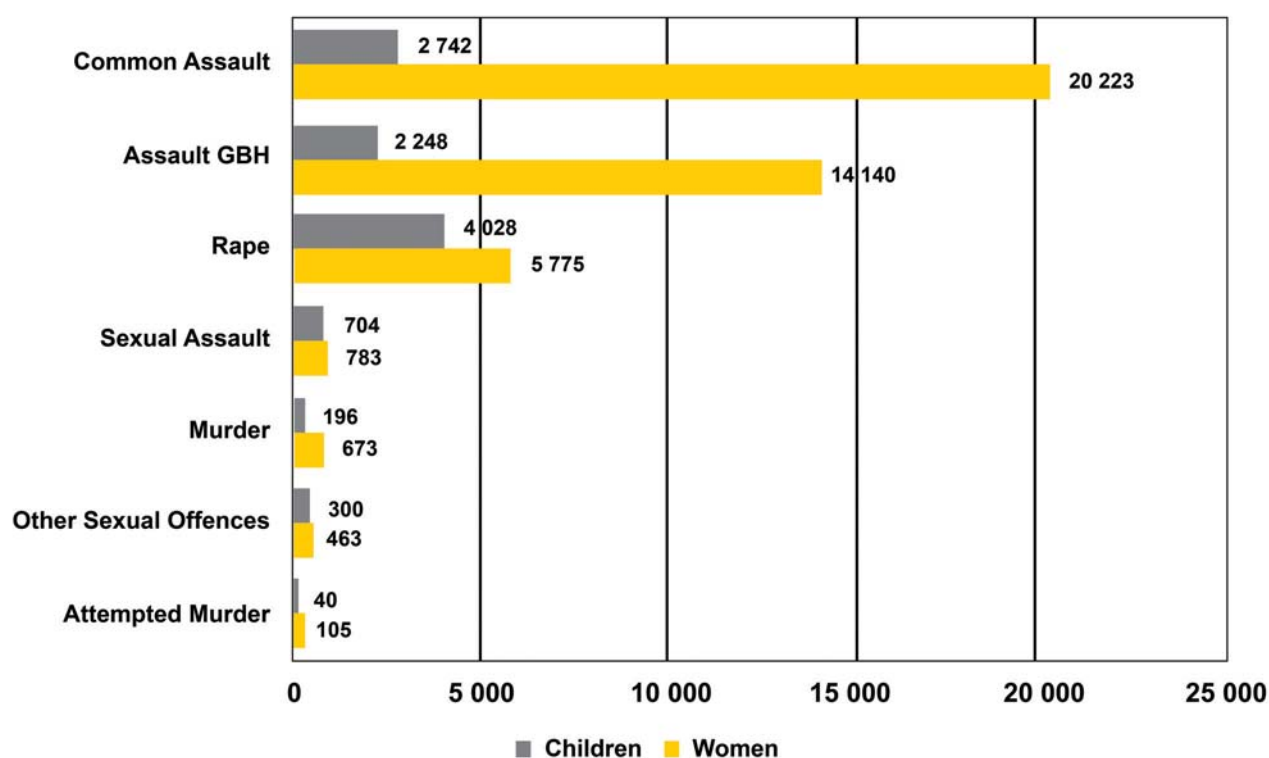
**GRAPH 18: WOMEN AND CHILDREN AS VICTIMS OF CRIME: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW**



\*These figures include the unfounded cases.

A statistical desktop analysis of data on the CAS of the SAPS revealed that a total of 42 162 social contact crimes were committed against women and 10 258 against children during the period from 1 January to 31 March 2017. A breakdown of the proportional contribution of individual crime categories to the total number of social contact crimes committed against women and children during the period under discussion is found in graph 19 below.

**GRAPH 19: WOMEN AND CHILDREN AS VICTIMS OF CRIME: 1 JANUARY TO 31 MARCH 2017**



### 7.1.4.1 CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN

The highest number of attempted murder cases against women was recorded in KwaZulu-Natal (28.6%), followed by the Western Cape (21.9%), Gauteng (16.2%) and the Eastern Cape (10.9%). The weapons most frequently used in cases of attempted murder were firearms (60.0%) and knives or other sharp instruments (15.2% of cases). Among the victims 71.4% were African, 21.0% Coloured, 6.7% white and 1.0% Asian. A large proportion of the adult female victims (39.0%) were aged between 18 and 29 years of age, followed by those between 30 and 39 years (32.4%), 40 to 49 years (12.4%), 60 years and older (9.5%) and between 50 and 59 years (6.7%). In 65.7% of the cases offenders were arrested, of whom 92.8% were male and 7.2% female.

More than a fifth of incidents of rape of women were recorded in Gauteng (20.3%), followed by the Eastern Cape (17.8%), KwaZulu-Natal (15.6%) and the Western Cape (13.0%). The majority of victims (85.6%) were African, 11.9% Coloured, 2.2% White and 0.3% Asian. The age group most targeted, were women between 18 and 29 years (62.5%), 30 to 39 years (20.7%), 40 to 49 years (8.0%) and 50 to 59 years and 60 to 69 years (3.7% respectively). Victims of 70 years and older were raped in 1.4% of the cases. Arrests were effected in 51.3% of the cases. In 99.5% of these cases the offenders were males and in 0.5% females.

The highest proportions of reported cases of sexual assault on women were recorded in Gauteng (23.1%), the Western Cape (21.8%), KwaZulu-Natal (19.3%) and the Eastern Cape (10.9%). Compared to rape, a smaller proportion of the victims were Africans (67.4%), while Coloureds (21.6%), whites (8.8%) and Asians (2.2%) reflected a higher victimization rate. The majority of the victims were aged between 18 and 29 years (57.3%), followed by those aged between 30 to 39 years (24.0%), 40 to 49 years (9.7%), 50 to 59 years (5.0%), 60 to 69 years (2.6%) and 70 years and older (1.4%). In 52.7% of the cases offenders were arrested, of whom 98.5% were male and 1.5% female.

The largest proportions of the other sexual offences women were exposed to (e.g. incest, pornography, enticed to commit an indecent act, human trafficking, etc) were committed in the Western Cape (20.4%), Gauteng (15.0%), North West (12.6%) and KwaZulu-Natal (11.9%). Of the women involved, 78.3% were African, 16.9% Coloured, 3.9% white and 0.9% Asian. The majority of victims (53.1%) were aged between 18 and 29 years, while 23.4% were between 30 and 39 years, 11.1% between 40 and 49 years, 6.9% between 50 and 59 years, 2.8% between 60 and 69 years and 2.6% were 70 years and older. In 63.3% of the cases offenders were charged, of whom 97.6% were male and 2.4% female.

The provinces with the highest incidence of assault GBH on women were Gauteng (21.2%), the Western Cape (18.0%), KwaZulu-Natal (16.0%) and the Eastern Cape (15.0%). A total of 83.1% of the victims were African, 15.0% Coloured, 1.4% white and 0.5% Asian. The age group between 18 to 29 years were the most frequent victims of assault GBH (41.2% of the reported cases), followed by victims aged between 30 and 39 years (31.8%), 40 to 49 years (17.2%), 50 to 59 years (6.8%), 60 to 69 years (2.0%) and victims 70 years and older (1.0% of the cases). In 83.9% of the cases offenders were charged, of whom 74.2% were male and 25.8% female.

Common assaults on women were reported largely in the Western Cape (29.1%), followed by Gauteng (25.4%), KwaZulu-Natal (13.3%) and the Free State (8.9%). The majority of the victims (68.6%) were African, 23.9% Coloured, 5.4% white and 2.1% Asian. A considerable number of victims (43.1%) were between 18 and 29 years of age, 31.5% between 30 and 39 years, 14.5% between 40 and 49 years, 7.2% between 50 and 59 years, 2.7% between 60 and 69 years and 1.1% were 70 years and older. In 63.6% of the cases offenders were arrested, of whom 79.9% were male and 20.1% female.

### 7.1.4.2 CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN

Nearly half of the cases of attempted murder on children (47.5%) were reported in the Western Cape, followed by 27.5% of cases reported in Kwazulu-Natal. The weapons most frequently used in cases of attempted murder on children were firearms (58.3%) and physical force employing body parts were used in 22.2% of the cases. Of the victims 50.0% were African, 37.5% Coloured and 12.5% Asian. The majority of child victims of attempted murder were male (70.0%) and 30.0% were female. Most of the victims (70.0%) were aged between 13 and 17 years of age, with 60.0% of all victims aged 16 and 17 years. Of the remaining victims 22.5% were aged between six and 12 years, while 7.5% were five years or younger. In 57.5% of the cases offenders were arrested, of whom 87.0% were male and 13.0% female.

KwaZulu-Natal accounted for 21.9% of the children who fell victim to rape, followed by Gauteng (20.3%), the Eastern Cape (14.1) and the Western Cape (12.4%). The majority of victims (85.7%) were African, 11.0% Coloured, 2.7% white and 0.6% Asian. Girls were the primary victims of rape (89.8%), while boys were raped in 10.2% of the reported cases. The age group most targeted were between 13 and 17 years (57.0%), followed by the group aged six to 12 years (33.9%) and the group aged five years and younger (9.1%). Arrests were effected in 57.1% of the cases. The vast majority of arrested offenders (98.9%) were males and 1.1% were females. The highest number of children were sexually assaulted in the Western Cape (28.0%), followed by KwaZulu-Natal (17.2%), Gauteng (16.3%) and the Eastern Cape (10.9%). As seen in respect of crimes against women, the proportion of African victims of sexual assault is notably lower among children than in the case of rape, with 55.7% of the victims being African children, followed by 27.4% Coloured victims, 15.3% white victims and 1.6% Asian victims. The majority of victims were female children (84.7%) and 15.3% were males. The largest proportion of victims were aged between five and 12 years (44.6%), followed by those aged between 13 and 17 years (38.8%) and the group five years and younger (16.6%). In 53.7% of the cases offenders were arrested, of whom 97.9% were males and 2.1% females.

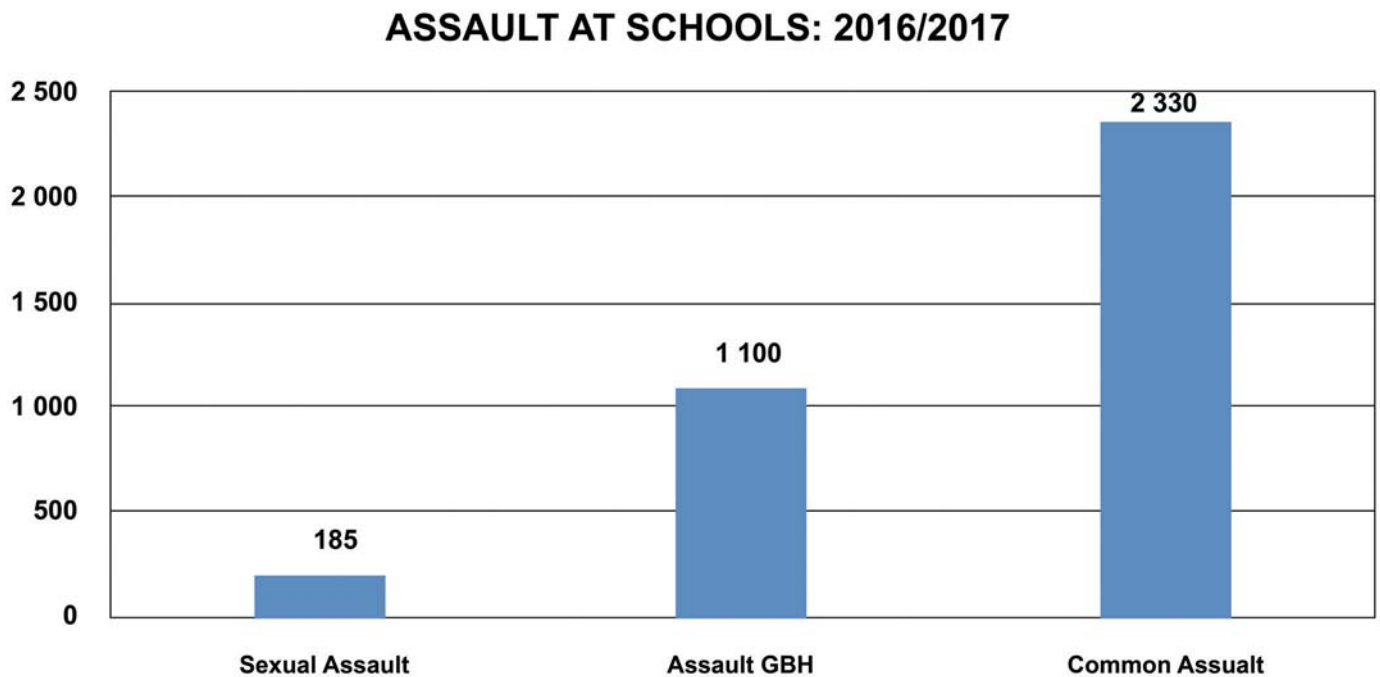
The highest incidence of other sexual offences children were exposed to (e.g. incest, pornography, enticement to commit an indecent act, human trafficking, etc) occurred in the Western Cape (21.0%), followed by Gauteng (20.3%), KwaZulu-Natal (13.0%), North West (12.3%) and the Eastern Cape (11.3%). Of the children, 70.7% were African, 18.3% Coloured, 10.0% white and 1.0% Asian. A total of 85.7% of the children were female and 14.3% male. The majority of victims (64.3%) were aged between 13 and 17 years, 26.0% were between six and 12 years old and 9.7% were five years or younger. In 59.3% of the cases offenders were charged, of whom 99.4% were males and 0.6% females.

The Western Cape recorded the largest proportion (21.3%) of children falling victim to assault GBH, followed by KwaZulu-Natal (16.4%), Gauteng (15.6%) and the Eastern Cape (13.7%). The majority of the victims were African children (71.7%), followed by Coloured (25.2%), Asian (1.6%) and white children (1.5%). More than two-thirds (67.2%) of the victims were males, while 32.8% were girls. The age group between 13 and 17 years were the most vulnerable and accounted for 75.0% of the victims. In 19.9% of the cases the victims were aged between six and 12 years, while 5.2% of the victims were five years of age or younger. In 73.4% of the cases offenders were charged, of whom 82.7% were males and 17.3% females.

According to the statistics, the highest number of common assaults on children were recorded in the Western Cape (38.1%), followed by Gauteng (17.0%), KwaZulu-Natal (13.2%) and the Free State (8.3%). A large proportion of the victims (48.8%) were African children, 41.5% were Coloured, 5.9% white and 3.9% Asian. There was an almost equal distribution between the genders of the victims, namely 52.7% males and 47.3% females. The majority of victims (70.2%) were aged between 13 and 17 years, 25.6% were between six and 12 years and 4.2% were five years of age or younger. In 53.3% of the cases offenders were arrested, of whom 75.0% were males and 25.0% females.

#### 7.1.4.2.1 CHILDREN ASSAULTED AT SCHOOLS

**GRAPH 20: ASSAULT OF CHILDREN AT SCHOOLS: 2016/2017 FINANCIAL YEAR**

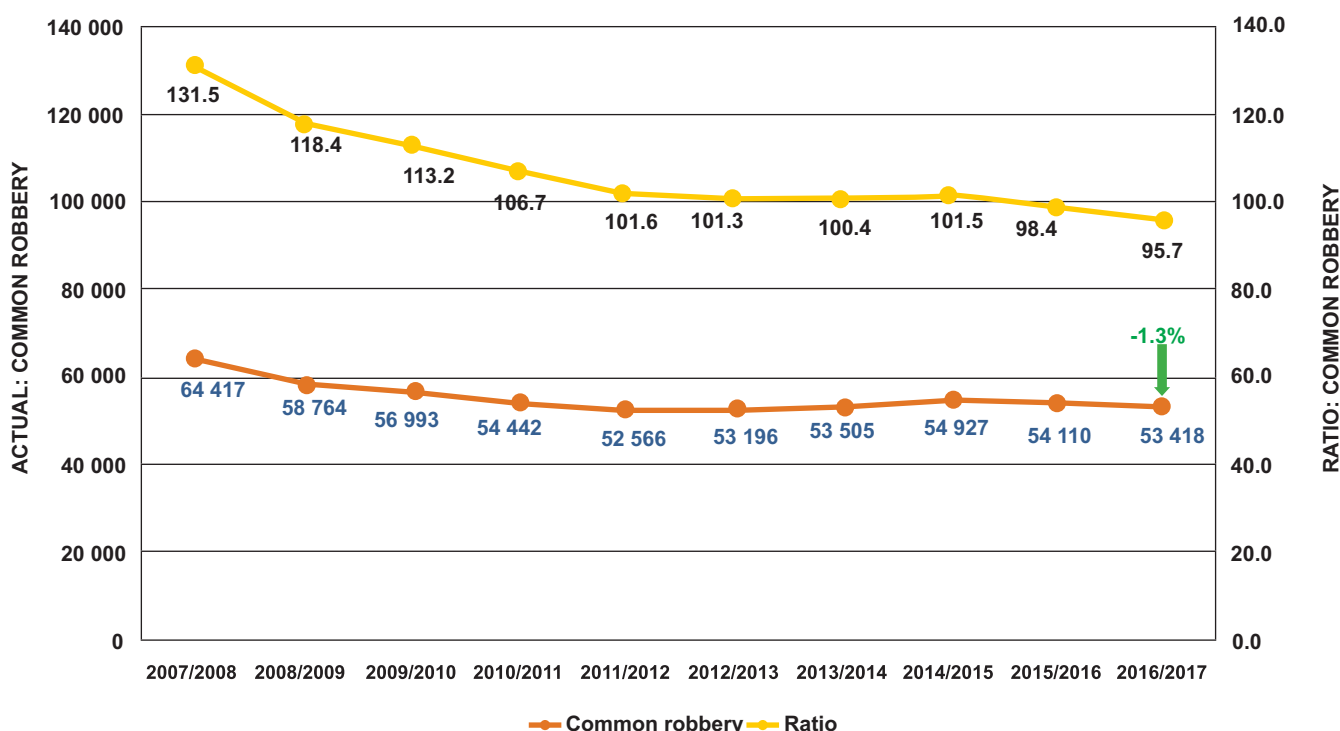


Graph 20 above shows a statistical analysis of cases of assault committed at schools during the 2016/2017 financial year. The analysis found that 185 cases of sexual assault, 1 100 cases of assault GBH and 2 330 cases of common assault were reported during this period. A majority of the cases of sexual assault (83.5%) were committed inside a school building or on the school premises as such, while 8.2% occurred at a school hostel, 1.5% at an after-school centre and 6.7% at a play school or crèche. Most of the cases of assault GBH (83.0%) also occurred inside a school building or on the school premises, with 12.5% occurring at a school hostel, 0.2% at an after-school centre and 4.3% at a play school or crèche. As far as common assault is concerned, 91.5% of the reported incidents were perpetrated inside a school building or on the school premises, 4.6% at a school hostel, 0.2% at an after-school centre and 3.7% at a play school or crèche. It is thus clear that children also frequently become victims at places where they are supposed to be safe and taught to become productive and law-abiding citizens.

From the above it is clear that crimes against women and children are a serious issue with its own dynamics, differing from province to province and necessitating more in-depth analysis.

#### 7.1.5 COMMON ROBBERY

As indicated in Graph 21, 53 418 counts of common robbery were reported during 2016/2017. This resulted in a decrease of 1.3% or 692 counts compared to the preceding financial year. Despite a fluctuating trend observed since 2012/2013 after annual decreases from 2007/2008 to 2011/2012, common robbery decreased by 17.1% or 10 999 counts during the past decade. During 2016/2017 the ratio per 100 000 of the population for common robbery was calculated at 95.7, compared to 98.4 during 2015/2016.

**GRAPH 21 COMMON ROBBERY: TREND OVER 10-YEAR PERIOD**

The distinction between common robbery and robbery with aggravating circumstances lies in the instrument used to commit the crime. In common robbery only physical force using a body part or a threat to do so is applied to deprive the victim of his or her property, while in robbery with aggravating circumstances a weapon of some kind is used to hurt or threaten the victim and force the latter to part with property in his or her custody.

Analysis in a number of provinces revealed that the incidence of common robbery is higher over weekends, with 55.7% of common robberies in Mpumalanga, 52.2% in the Eastern Cape, 49.7% in KwaZulu-Natal and 47.5% of cases in the Western Cape being perpetrated over weekends. A higher incidence of common robbery was also noted from early afternoons until midnight, with 34.9% of cases occurring between 15:00 and 21:00 in the Western Cape, as did 46.6% between 16:00 and 24:00 in Mpumalanga and 39.3% between 15:00 and 21:00 in the Eastern Cape. The higher incidence on the above days and at the times in question comes as no surprise, as criminal elements exploit the opportunities and circumstances conducive to robbery that exist on these days and at the indicated times. These include increased numbers of persons on the streets and utilising public transport, higher volumes of goods of value available and persons taking home weekly or monthly salaries. Victims often fall prey to suspects when coming from work and walking alone towards their residences, or moving around during the night between their residences and places of social entertainment. In Limpopo young victims in particular are attacked late at night in the villages when they go to buy something from spaza shops and are then robbed of their belongings.

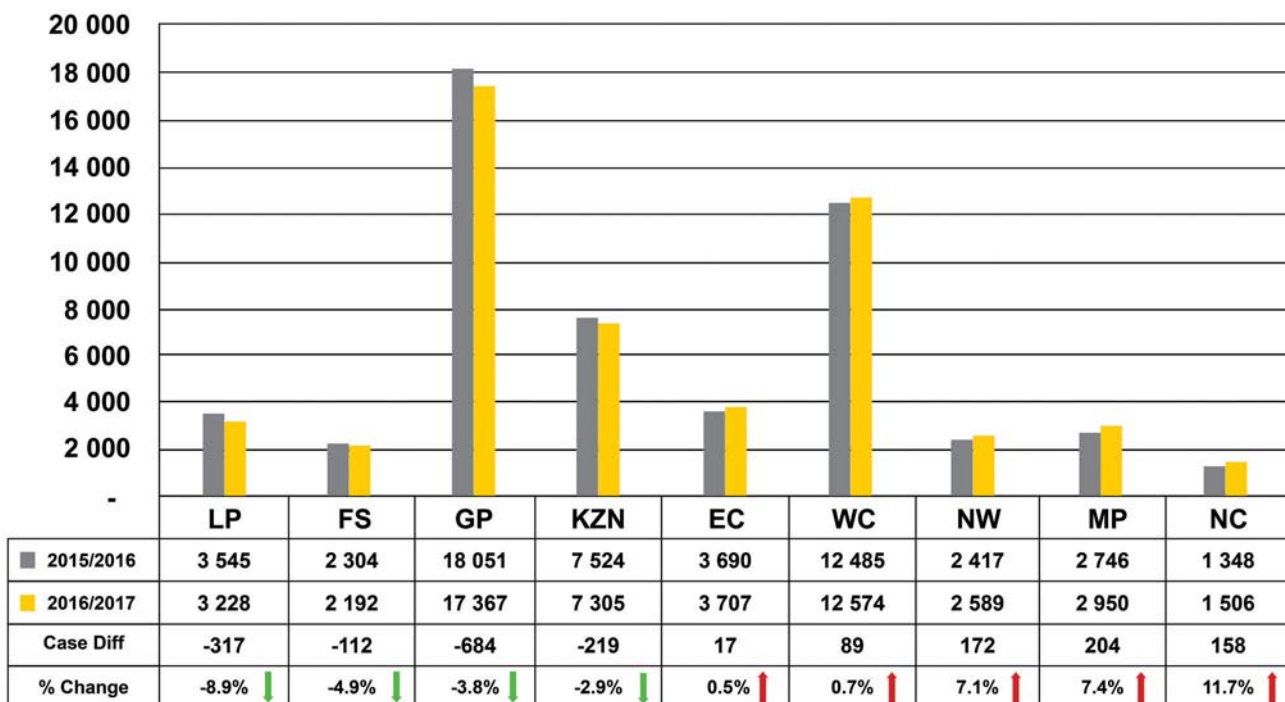
Common robbery is mainly perpetrated on the streets, particularly in CBD areas where high numbers of people are present. Densely populated areas make it easier for offenders to disappear among the masses and evade apprehension. It was e.g. found in the Northern Cape that the Kimberley police precinct contributed 34.8% to the total number of common robberies committed in that province. The same tendency was identified in the Free State where 90% of common robberies in the greater Bloemfontein area were committed within the Park Road policing precinct that includes the Bloemfontein CBD area. Analysis conducted in Mpumalanga indicated that 53.8% of common robberies were committed on the streets, 7.7% in parking areas and 7.3% at bars, taverns or shebeens. The latter again emphasises the impact the use of alcohol has on the vulnerability of people who become victims of crime. The use of alcohol by victims also makes them less vigilant

against possible robberies. In areas where institutions of higher education or associated residences are situated, increased numbers of common robbery were experienced, with students frequently being robbed of their cellular telephones, i-pads or laptop computers.

Analysis conducted in the Western and Eastern Cape revealed that the gender distribution amongst victims of common robbery is nearly equal, with 54.7% of victims being males and 45.3% females in the Western Cape and 59.1% males and 40.9% females in the Eastern Cape. This tendency may be attributed to the fact that females are regarded as easier to subdue and thus requiring less violence when targeted by perpetrators who are overwhelmingly males (96.7% in the Eastern Cape). Most of the victims are young adults who are working or studying, are socially active and tend to have the items most sought after by criminals in their possession. In Mpumalanga 68.9% of the victims were aged between 18 and 39 years, while in the Eastern Cape 48.2% were between 17 and 34 years of age. In KwaZulu-Natal the gender of the offenders were also predominantly male and aged between 15 and 43 years. In the Eastern Cape it was found that 87.1% of offenders were aged between 17 and 34 years, with 58.0% being between 17 and 25 years old.

In most instances of common robbery it was found that the victims were robbed of items that are either easy to carry off by the offender or easy to sell for cash. It is thus no surprise that the most common items robbed were cellular telephones, i-pads, laptop computers, cash, jewellery and even groceries.

**GRAPH 22: COMMON ROBBERY: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW**



As indicated in Graph 22, the incidence of common robbery decreased in four provinces and increased in five provinces. Decreases were recorded in Limpopo (8.9% or 317 counts), the Free State (4.9% or 112 counts), Gauteng (3.8% or 684 counts) and KwaZulu-Natal (2.9% or 219 counts). The highest increases occurred in the Northern Cape (11.7% or 158 counts), Mpumalanga (7.4% or 204 counts) and North West (7.1% or 172 counts). During 2015/2016 increases were experienced in Gauteng, Limpopo and the Northern Cape.

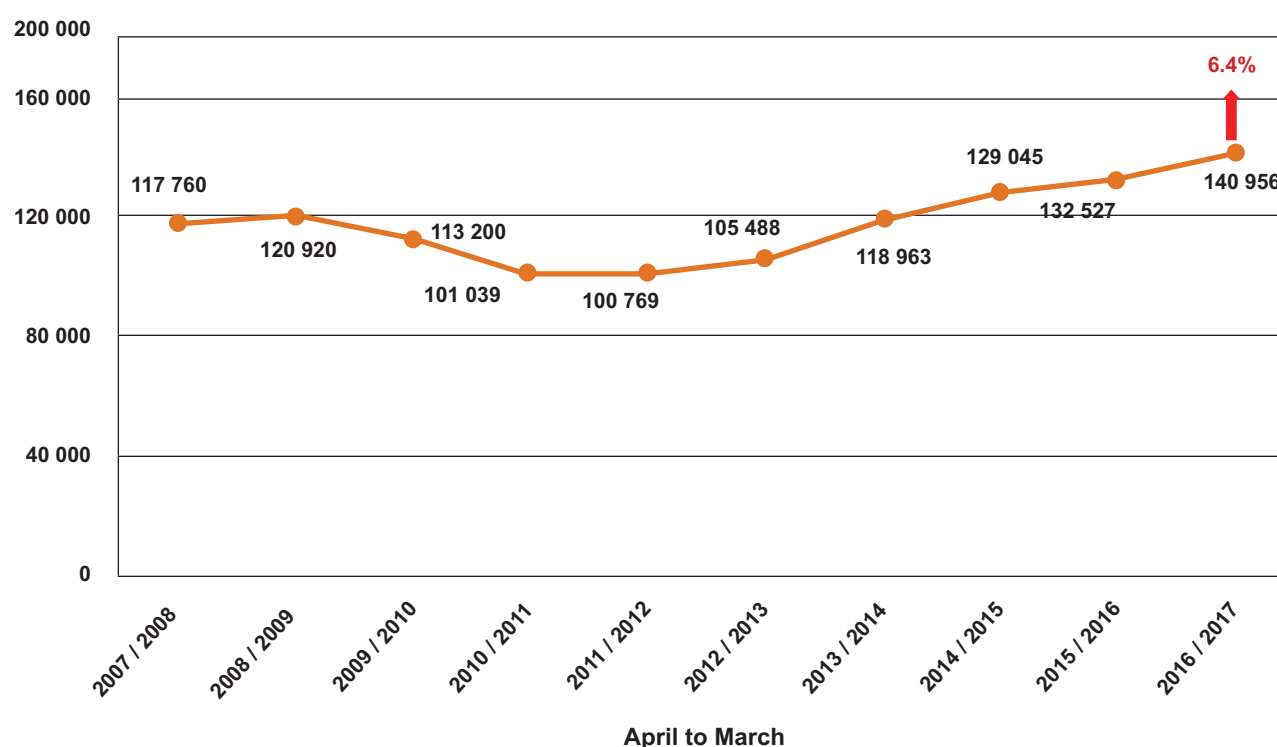
#### 7.1.6 ROBBERY WITH AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES

As already indicated, robbery with aggravating circumstances occurs when an offender uses any weapon (e.g. a firearm, knife, blunt object, etc) to forcefully induce a victim to part with property the offender wishes to appropriate. The offender does not need to use the weapon to inflict physical

harm in order to gain control over the property, as the mere threat to use the weapon already constitutes robbery with aggravating circumstances. The category of robbery with aggravating circumstances also includes the subcategories of robbery at residential premises, robbery at non-residential premises, carjacking, truck hijacking, robbery of cash in transit and bank robbery, which are discussed later in the report.

During 2016/2017, 140 956 counts of robbery with aggravating circumstances were reported, an increase of 6.4% or 8 429 counts compared to 2015/2016. Since 2012/2013 robbery with aggravating circumstances experienced annual increases resulting in the figure for 2016/2017 being 19.7% or 23 196 counts higher than the figure for 2007/2008.

**GRAPH 23: ROBBERY WITH AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES: TREND OVER 10-YEAR PERIOD**



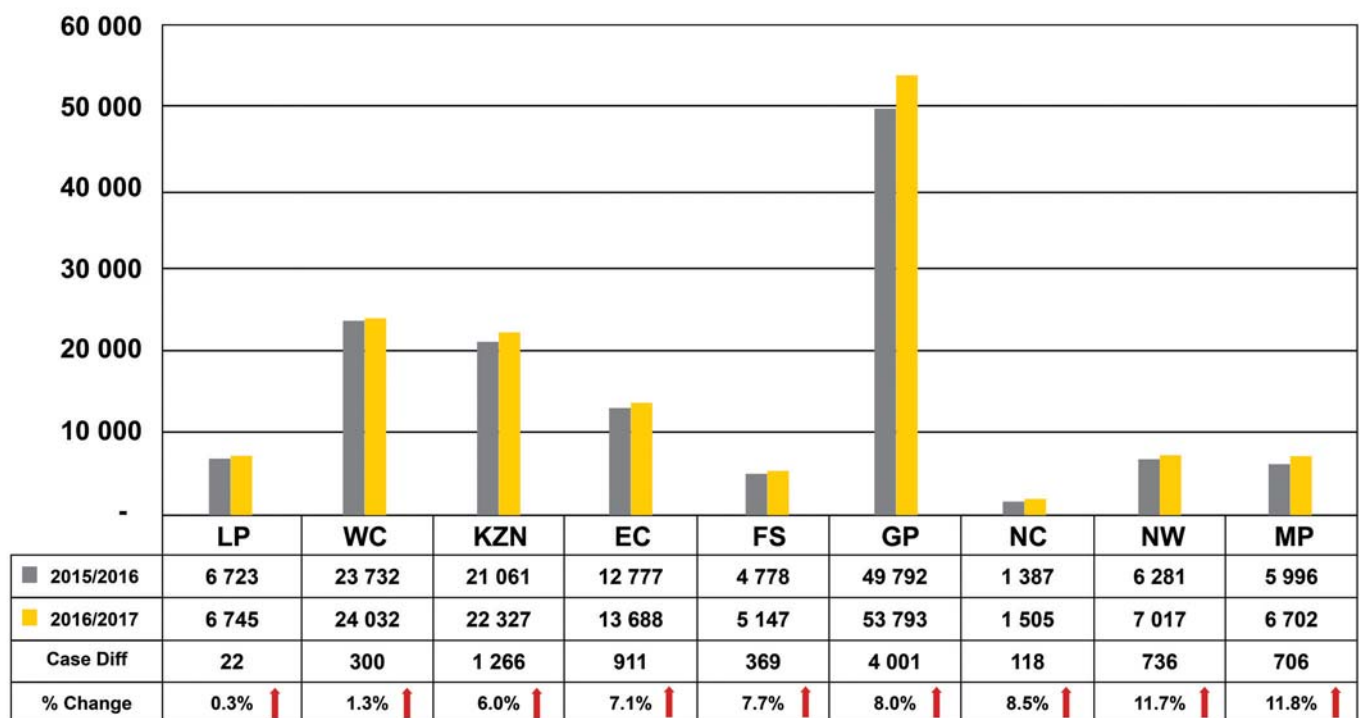
The largest segment of robbery with aggravating circumstances consists of so-called **street robbery**, which includes all armed robberies outside the above subcategories. These “street robberies” include incidents in which victims are robbed while on the streets, in open spaces, parking areas, etc, either moving from one place to another or busy performing duties in such areas, e.g. delivering goods or installing or repairing infrastructure. Robbery of cellular telephones is one of the main contributors to the statistics of robbery with aggravating circumstances. However, it also includes specific crime tendencies that pose a serious threat to society, such as following people to or from OR Tambo International Airport and robbing them of large amounts of cash and other valuable items. Analysis on the business intelligence (BI) system of cases of robbery with a firearm registered during the period 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017 in Gauteng found that 161 cases of armed robbery on members of the public occurred either within the perimeter of the airport, while travelling to or from the airport, or upon arrival at destinations away from the airport.

Another worrying crime trend resorting under robbery with aggravating circumstances is the so-called “**associated robberies**” during which members of the public are robbed either on their way to or from a bank. These exclude incidents during which people are robbed at automated teller machines (ATM’s) and cash in transit robberies and only pertain to incidents during which victims are robbed in their private capacity or employees visiting a bank on behalf of their employers are

robbed. An analysis of cases of robbery with a firearm during the 2016/2017 financial year on the BI system revealed 918 such incidents. During 77.0% of these incidents the victims were followed from a bank after withdrawing money, in 22.8% they were robbed on the way to the bank to deposit money and in 0.2% of the incidents it was not possible to establish such information from the available data. Most of the incidents in question (56.8%) were reported in Gauteng, followed by KwaZulu-Natal (15.6%) and the Western Cape (8.8%). Although the police station at which the incident was reported is not necessarily an indication that the crime was committed within that precinct, it still provides an indication of which areas are most vulnerable to this crime tendency and the possibility that criminal groupings perpetrate the crimes in these areas. The precinct in which the largest number of incidents was reported, is Pinetown in KwaZulu-Natal where 28 such incidents were reported. A further 11 incidents were reported at Westville and 10 at Umbilo in that province. Precincts in Gauteng where 10 or more incidents were reported, include Midrand (16), Silverton (16), Akasia (15), Soshanguve (13), Vosloorus (11) and Alberton, Ga-Rankuwa and Kempton Park (10 incidents each). At Rustenburg in North West 18 incidents were reported, while a further 10 incidents were reported at Witbank in Mpumalanga. The value of the money robbed during the period under review ranges from R1 000 to more than a million rand per incident, meaning that millions of rand were robbed in the 918 analysed cases.

The above two tendencies have the potential to escalate into other forms of aggravated robbery, such as robbery at residential and non-residential premises or carjacking. It had already in the past culminated in the murder of victims.

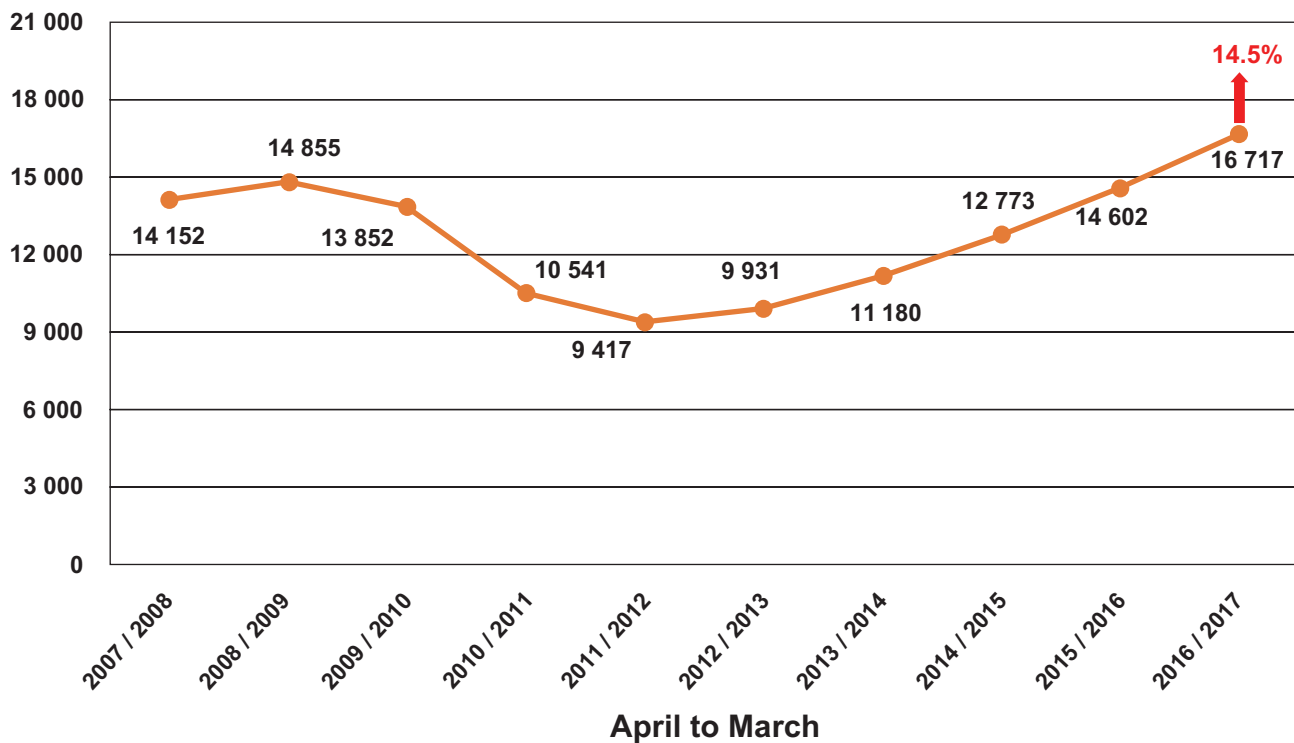
#### GRAPH 24: ROBBERY WITH AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW



As indicated in Graph 24, robbery with aggravating circumstances increased in all nine provinces during 2016/2017. The most prominent increases were recorded in Mpumalanga (11.8% or 706 counts), North West (11.7% or 736 counts), the Northern Cape (8.5% or 118 counts) and Gauteng (8.0% or 4 001 counts). During 2015/2016 decreases were experienced in the Eastern Cape, Free State and the Northern Cape.

### 7.1.6.1 CARJACKING

**GRAPH 25: CARJACKING: TREND OVER 10-YEAR PERIOD**



As illustrated in the graph above, 16 717 counts of carjacking were reported during 2016/2017, resulting in an increase of 14.5% or 2 115 counts compared to the preceding financial year. Carjacking reached its highest level during the past decade in 2016/2017 with an overall increase of 18.1% or 2 565 counts compared to 2007/2008.

Carjacking not only refers to sedans, but also include sport utility vehicles (SUV's), minibuses, motorcycles, light delivery vehicles (LDV's) and small trucks with a loading capacity of 3 500 kg or less. An analysis of 327 cases of carjacking reported during the period April to September 2017 at the 30 stations recording the highest incidence of carjacking revealed that of the top 30 stations, 18 were situated in Gauteng, six in the Western Cape, five in KwaZulu-Natal and one in the Eastern Cape. The analysis indicated that vulnerability to carjacking is more or less the same on all days of the week, ranging between 15.6% and 12.2% on different days of the week. However, individual analysis conducted in some of the provinces indicated that a higher incidence of carjacking is evident over weekends, during which 51.4% of the incidents in the Western Cape, 50.5% in Mpumalanga and 51.7% in the Eastern Cape occurred. In KwaZulu-Natal a higher incidence of carjacking was, besides on Saturdays, also experienced on Tuesdays and Thursdays, while in Gauteng the highest incidence occurred from Thursdays to Saturdays. The most prevalent time of occurrence was between 18:00 and 23:59, as 57.5% of the incidents took place during this six-hour period. During the period 18:00 to 20:59 alone 36.4% of the incidents of carjacking occurred. The findings of individual analyses conducted in the provinces broadly concur with the latter findings of the national analysis. During the above periods, victims are normally returning home from work, socialising, travelling in their vehicles between their homes and places of entertainment, sitting in their vehicles parked on the streets or in open spaces and conversing with others or relieving themselves at the side of the road. The analysis found that a considerable number of the incidents occurred while the victims were driving a vehicle (18.0% of the cases), followed by incidents in which the victims were sitting in a static vehicle parked along a street (16.8%), while vehicles were stationary on a street (14.0%), while vehicles were stationary at robots, stop signs or an intersection (11.9%), while the victims were sitting inside a vehicle outside the yard in the street or talking to somebody (11.6%) and on driveways at the victims' residences (9.1% of the incidents). In the majority of incidents (75.0%) the victims were alone when hijacked.

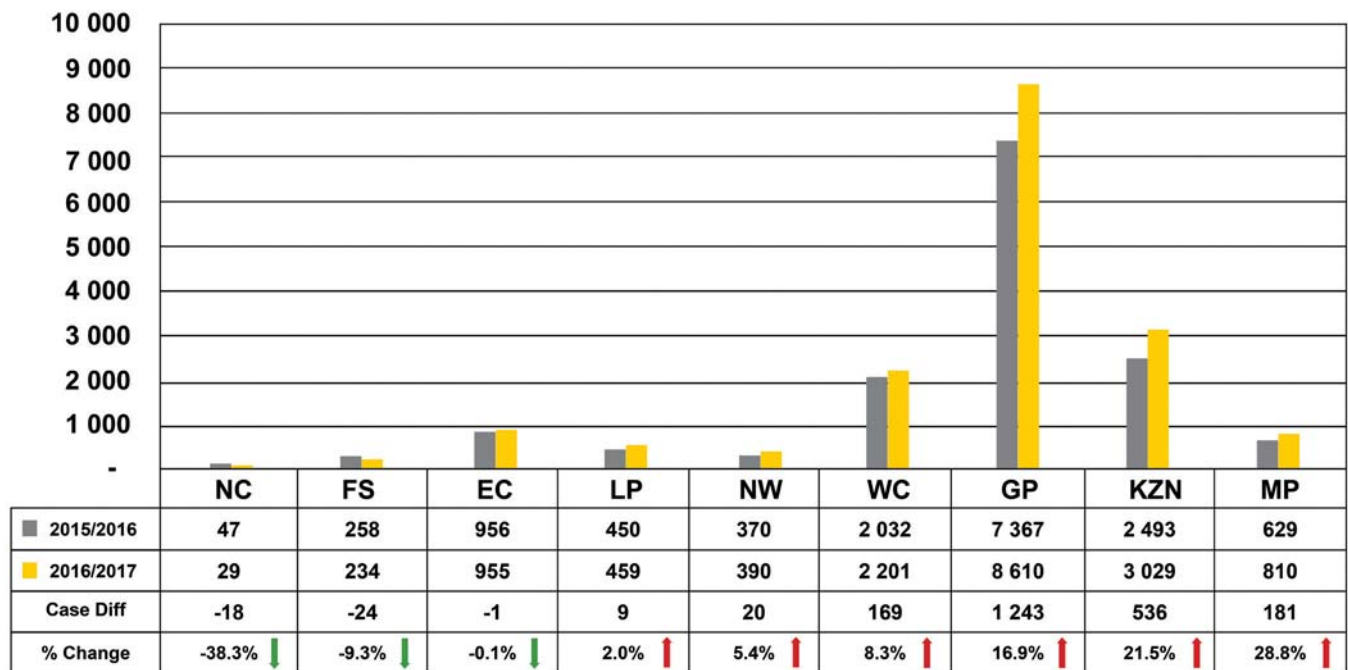
During the national study it was found that firearms were used in 93.3% of the analysed cases of carjacking, mostly to threaten the victims. Shots were fired at the victims in seven cases (2.1%), while in three cases (0.9%) shots were fired at the vehicles of the victims. This resulted in nine victims sustaining gunshot wounds and one being fatally wounded. This finding broadly corresponds with the findings from analyses conducted separately in the provinces. Firearms were used in 84.9% of cases analysed in Mpumalanga, 87.5% in KwaZulu-Natal and 79.9% in Gauteng. In only 1.1% of the cases in Gauteng the victims were shot. It was also reported from Gauteng that the SAPS are recovering toy firearms used in crime from suspects. It is thus difficult to establish whether a firearm used during an incident of carjacking was real or not.

During the national analysis it was found that sedan or hatchback vehicles were hijacked in 65.5% of the analysed cases, LDV's (including double cab bakkies) or vans in 24.1%, minibuses or taxis in 7.3% and SUV's in 1.8% of cases. The majority of the hijacked vehicles (77.1%) were privately owned, 20.4% were company vehicles and the remaining 2.5% were either government or rented vehicles or the ownership could not be established from the dockets. An analysis of the year of first registration revealed that newer model vehicles were mainly targeted during carjackings. A total of 64.0% of the hijacked vehicles were registered for the first time between 2006 and 2016, with 44.2% registered between 2011 and 2016 alone. A further 15.9% of the vehicles' dates of first registration were between 2001 and 2005 and 11.6% between 1996 and 2000. In 61.7% of the cases in which the information could be obtained from the dockets, the hijacked vehicles were insured and in 54.5% security devices were installed in the vehicle, with 92.5% of the latter being tracking devices.

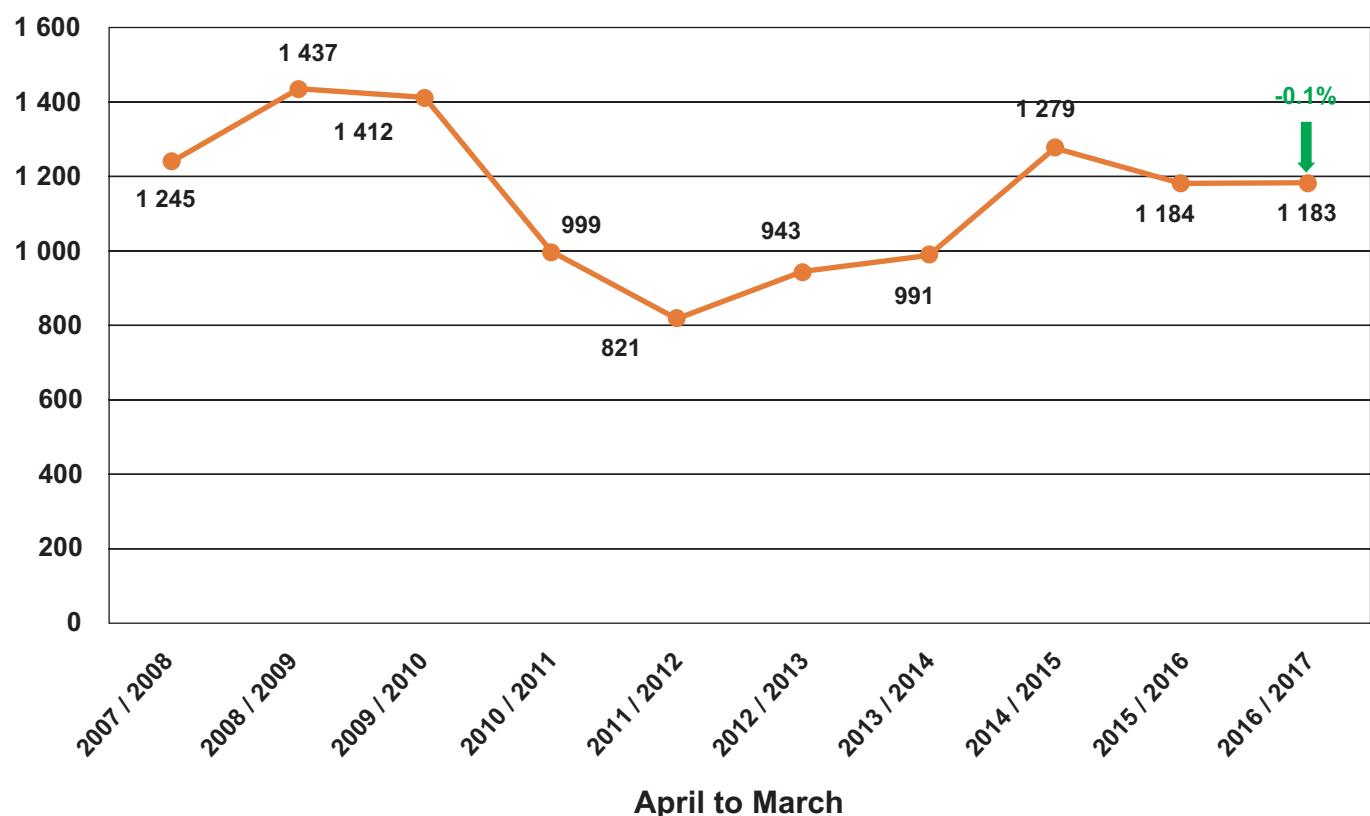
At the time of the analysis, 57.9% of the hijacked vehicles were recovered, 61.6% of the latter within 24 hours and a further 25.8% within seven days. A total of 97.4% of these vehicles were recovered in the same provinces in which they were hijacked. The importance of a tracking device in the recovery of vehicles cannot be overemphasized. In 27.4% of the cases the hijacked vehicles were recovered through a tracking device, while in 25.8% the vehicles were found abandoned and in 21.6% of cases recovered during routine patrols. The majority of recovered vehicles (68.9%) were recovered in their original condition, while 17.4% were found with accident damage.

From the analysis it is clear that all age groups were targeted during carjackings, with 88.7% of the victims aged between 18 and 49 years and 11.3% being 50 years and older. The majority of victims (89.3%) were males and only 10.7% were females. In the majority of cases (70.1%) two or three perpetrators were involved, while four suspects were involved in 15.0% and single offenders in 5.8% of the cases. The majority of the arrested offenders were males (95.2%) and unemployed (66.7%). An analysis done in the Eastern Cape also found that almost all of the offenders (98.9%) were males.

From the analysis the conclusion can be drawn that in a substantial number of cases of carjacking the perpetrators were not interested in the vehicles as such, but rather in items that were either transported by the vehicle or in possession of the drivers. This is supported by findings of analysis in the Western Cape which indicated that during the hijacking of delivery vehicles, in particular those transporting cigarettes, the main target were the commodities transported or cash received from clients and secured in safes inside the vehicles, not the vehicles as such. Vehicles belonging to foreign spaza shop owners were also increasingly becoming a target of carjacking within the province. Minibuses and other taxis, mainly operating in the evening while transporting staff, were also targeted. The vehicles were forced to drive to certain places while all passengers were robbed and in some cases some victims were raped. New modus operandi identified in KwaZulu-Natal involved the kidnapping of victims with the hijacked vehicles. The victims were only released after the tracking units had been removed. Suspects were also targeting vehicle dealerships. Pretending to be interested in buying the vehicles, the latter are hijacked during test drives.

**GRAPH 26: CARJACKING: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW**

As indicated in Graph 26, carjacking increased in six of the nine provinces during 2016/2017. The highest increases occurred in Mpumalanga (28.8% or 181 counts), KwaZulu-Natal (21.5% or 536 counts) and Gauteng (16.9% or 1 243 counts). Decreases were recorded in the Northern Cape (38.3% or 18 counts), the Free State (9.3% or 24 counts) and the Eastern Cape (0.1% or a single count). The decrease in the Northern Cape followed upon a 213.3% spike during 2015/2016 resulting from a spate of hijackings of British American Tobacco (BAT) vehicles that has since abated. The present decrease in the Free State followed upon the preceding decrease in carjacking during 2015/2016.

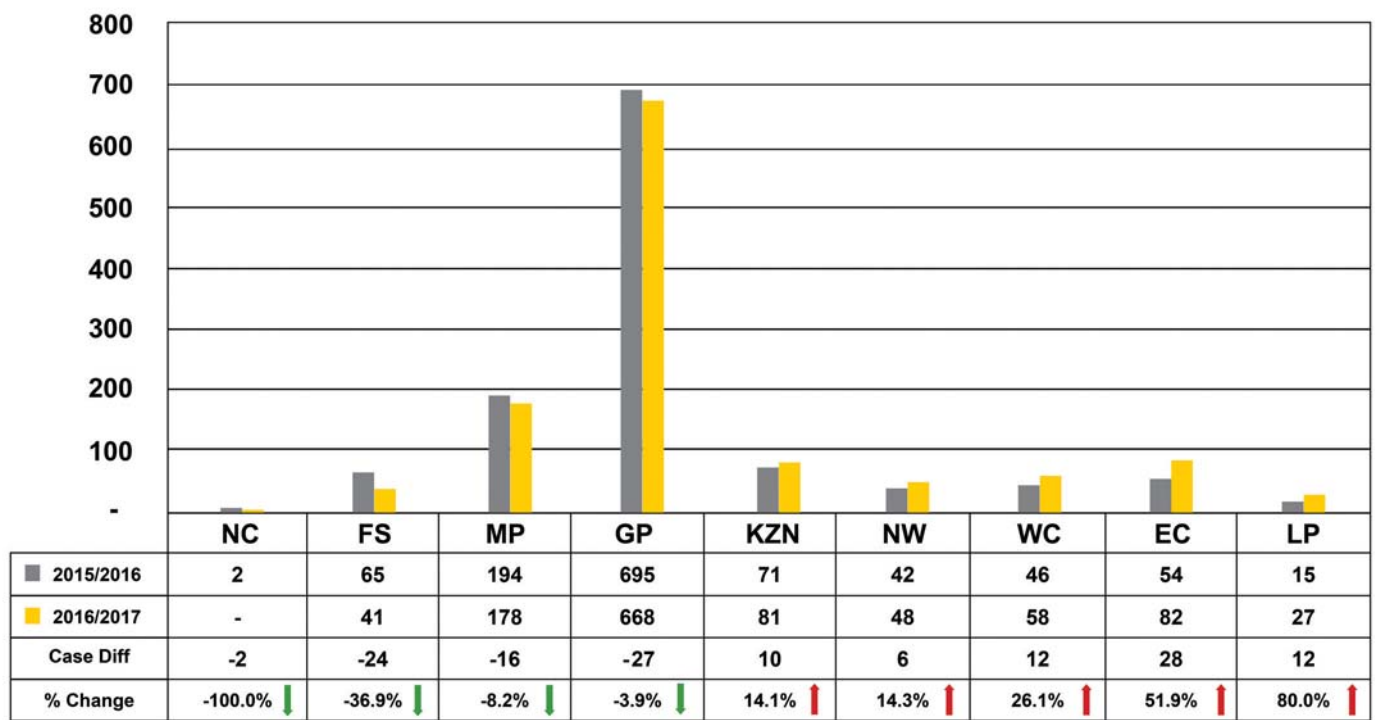
**7.1.6.2 TRUCK HIJACKING****GRAPH 27: TRUCK HIJACKING: TREND OVER 10-YEAR PERIOD**

As indicated in Graph 27, the incidence of truck hijacking stabilised at 1 183 counts during 2016/2017, 0.1% or one count less than the figure for 2015/2016. Although increases in truck hijacking were experienced in 2008/2009 and from 2012/2013 to 2014/2015, it still decreased by 5.0% or 62 counts over the past ten years.

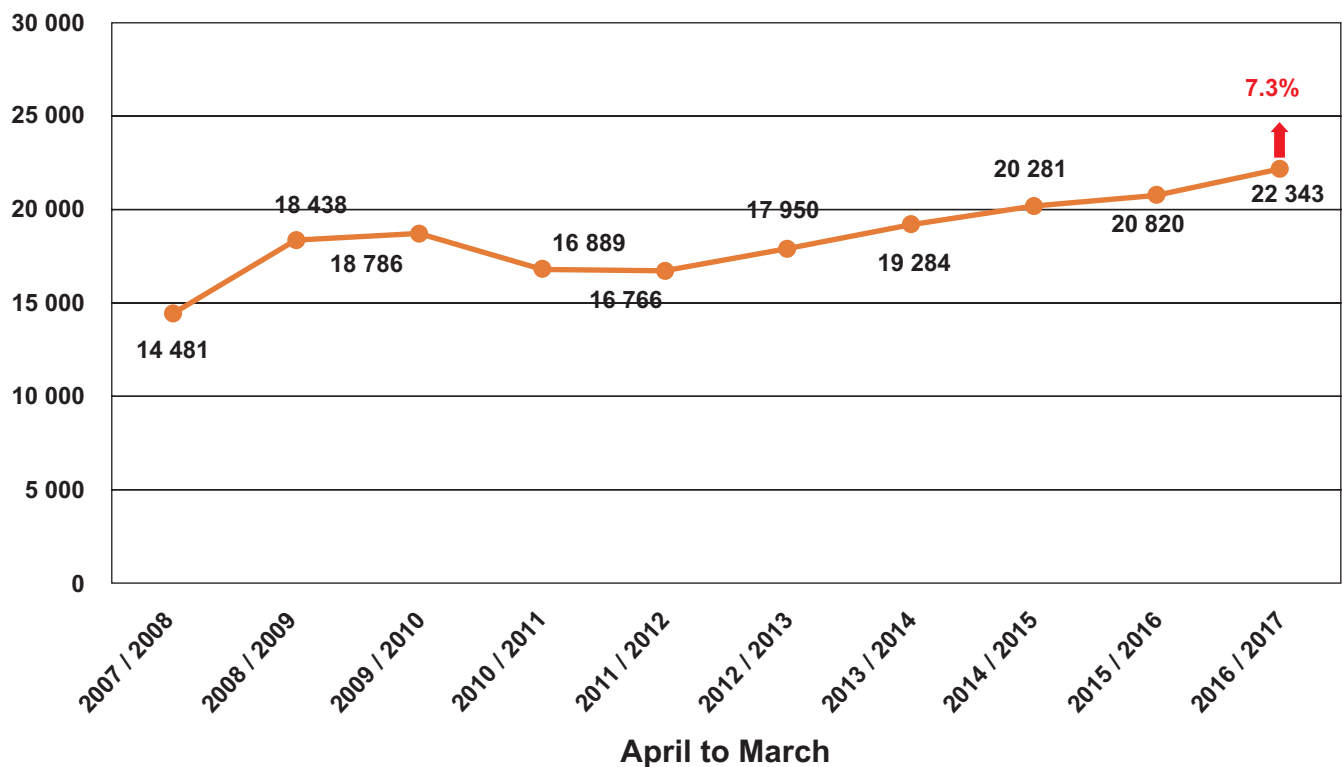
Provincial analysis of truck hijacking indicated that each province has its own profile regarding the times at which most truck hijackings were perpetrated. A considerable number of cases of truck hijacking in KwaZulu-Natal occurred on Thursdays (26.0%), Tuesdays (18.0%) and Fridays (17.0%) and in Mpumalanga most of the incidents (58.4%) took place on Wednesdays and Thursdays, while in the Eastern Cape 23.0% of incidents occurred on Tuesdays, 17.0% on Wednesdays and 16.0% on Mondays. The times at which most of the incidents occurred were frequently influenced by specific factors such as the type of trucks targeted, the place where these were hijacked and the modus operandi applied by the perpetrators. In KwaZulu-Natal, for example, most truck hijackings occurred on Thursdays between 12:00 to 15:59 and 20:00 to 23:59, on Fridays between 08:00 and 11:59 and on Tuesday between 20:00 and 23:59. In Mpumalanga 73.0% of the trucks were hijacked between 16:00 and 23:59, while in the Eastern Cape most trucks were hijacked from 00:00 to 02:59, followed by the periods between 12:00 and 15:00 and then 09:00 and 12:00.

In most cases of truck hijacking firearms were used, namely 85.0% of cases in KwaZulu-Natal, 74.0% in Mpumalanga and 74.1% in Gauteng. A sample of 147 cases of truck hijacking analysed in Gauteng established that in 30.6% of the cases the truck was hijacked while driving along a street or highway, in 22.4% of the cases while stationary on a street or highway and in 16.3% at a stop street, robot or railway crossing. Criminals thus hijack trucks irrespective of whether these are mobile or static. Mpumalanga reported that most of the incidents in the province were perpetrated along national roads or feeder roads to national roads such as the N4, N12, R35, R23 and the N3. Information supplied by the Operational Command Centre in KwaZulu-Natal indicated that bread trucks were frequently targeted, as these trucks collect and carry cash during deliveries on their daily routes. Bread trucks have cash safes inside and these are being targeted by criminals. In many instances the trucks are afterwards taken to another point and abandoned. The intention of the suspects is merely to rob the trucks of particular sundry goods or the cash. The most common modus operandi is that one to four suspects hold the truck driver and other occupants at gunpoint, force them into the vehicle and whilst driving the truck to a specific location, rob items or cash and then abandon the vehicle. In almost all truck hijackings in KwaZulu-Natal the goods carried on the truck were the actual target and not the truck itself. However, in 40.8% of the analysed cases in Gauteng only the trucks were taken, while in 27.9% of the cases the truck and its cargo were taken. The high percentage of cases in which only the trucks are taken, may be an indication of organised criminal groupings specialising in the illegal trade of hijacked trucks. The cargo taken during truck hijackings mainly consists of electrical equipment, cellular telephones, cigarettes, food, bulk food, groceries and liquor.

As is evident from Graph 28, truck hijacking decreased in four provinces and increased in five provinces during 2016/2017. In the Northern Cape no truck hijacking was reported, compared to two incidents during 2015/2016. Decreases were also reported in the Free State (36.9% or 24 counts), Mpumalanga (8.2% or 16 counts) and Gauteng (3.9% or 27 counts). The highest increases occurred in Limpopo (80.0% or 12 counts), the Eastern Cape (51.9% or 28 counts) and the Western Cape (26.1% or 12 counts). During 2015/2016 increases were reported in the Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga and the Northern Cape.

**GRAPH 28: TRUCK HIJACKING: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW****7.1.6.3 ROBBERY AT RESIDENTIAL PREMISES**

As illustrated in Graph 29, 22 343 counts of robbery at residential premises were recorded during 2016/2017, an increase of 7.3% or 1 523 counts compared to 2015/2016. Despite decreases in robbery at residential premises during 2010/2011 and 2011/2012, it increased by 54.3% or 7 862 counts during the past ten years.

**GRAPH 29: ROBBERY AT RESIDENTIAL PREMISES: TREND OVER 10-YEAR PERIOD**

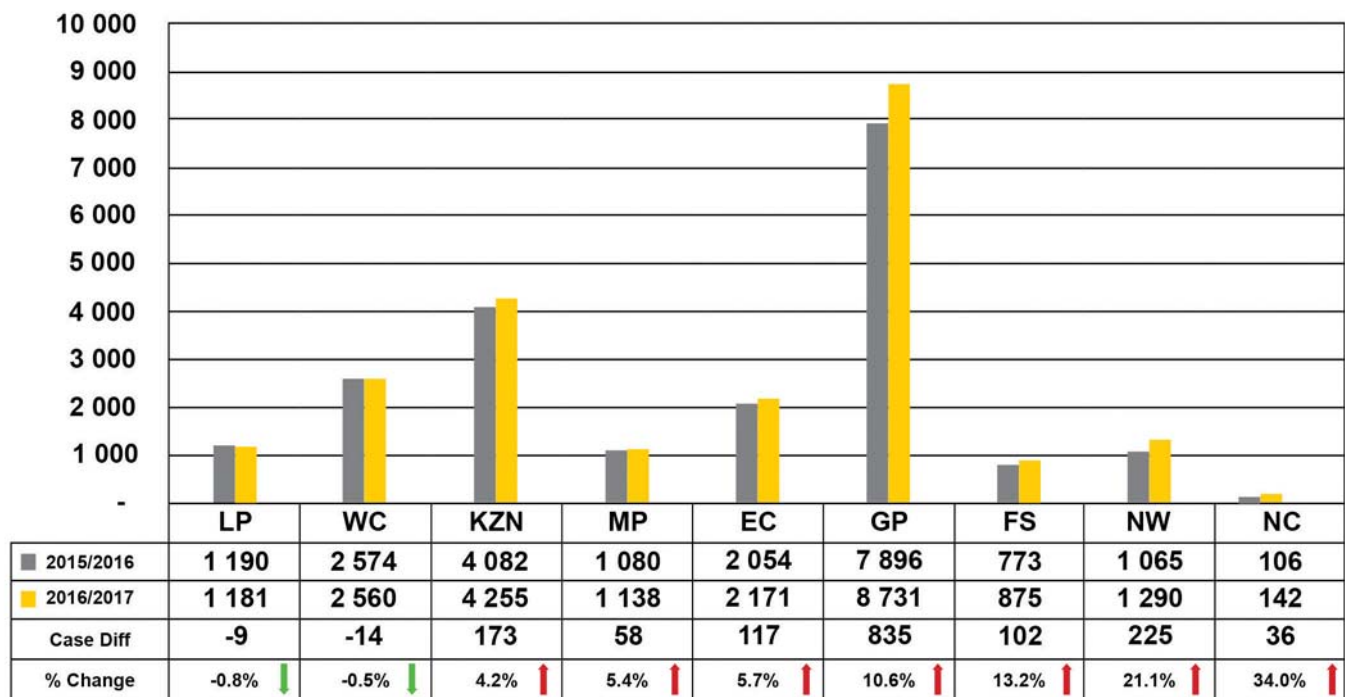
To be robbed in one's own residence and facing the danger of being raped, seriously injured or even murdered, is one of the most feared and traumatic experiences imaginable. It is also a crime that affects people from all walks of life and not only residents of affluent areas as many people believe. In the Western Cape the top 10 stations contributing a collective 47.4% to all cases of robbery at residential premises also include areas housing the poorest of the poor and made more vulnerable by an almost complete absence of any security measures. A similar situation is believed to prevail in the other provinces.

What makes robbery at residential premises, or house robbery as it is commonly referred to, even scarier is that it is normally committed while the victims are sleeping or relaxing at home and caught unawares. According to analysis conducted in the Eastern Cape, 50.1% of incidents are reported over weekends. The same tendency was observed in the Western Cape. However, in Mpumalanga and KwaZulu-Natal the incidence of robbery at residential premises is more evenly distributed throughout the week. Most of the incidents occurred during the dark hours of the night when most people are supposed to be in bed. Analysis conducted in Mpumalanga found that 72.3% of the incidents occurred between 20:00 to 04:00, while other analyses revealed that 62.0% of the cases in KwaZulu-Natal took place between 20:00 and 03:00 and 41.3% of the cases in the Western Cape between 21:00 to 03:00. The peak incidence in the Eastern Cape was between 00:00 and 03:00. The analysis conducted in the Eastern Cape further indicated an about even distribution of male and female victims in the province, where 54.8% of the victims were males and 45.2% females. Although a large proportion of the victims (42.2%) were aged between 17 and 34 years, all the age groups were targeted. Most of the offenders (98.3%) were males and the majority (54.7%) were aged between 17 and 25 years. The analysis conducted in KwaZulu-Natal indicated that suspects in cases of robbery at residential premises mostly operated in groups of two to three members and also conformed to the above offender profile. In Limpopo, students staying off-campus at Mankweng were targeted at their rooms and usually robbed of laptops and cellular telephones, but in some instances were also raped.

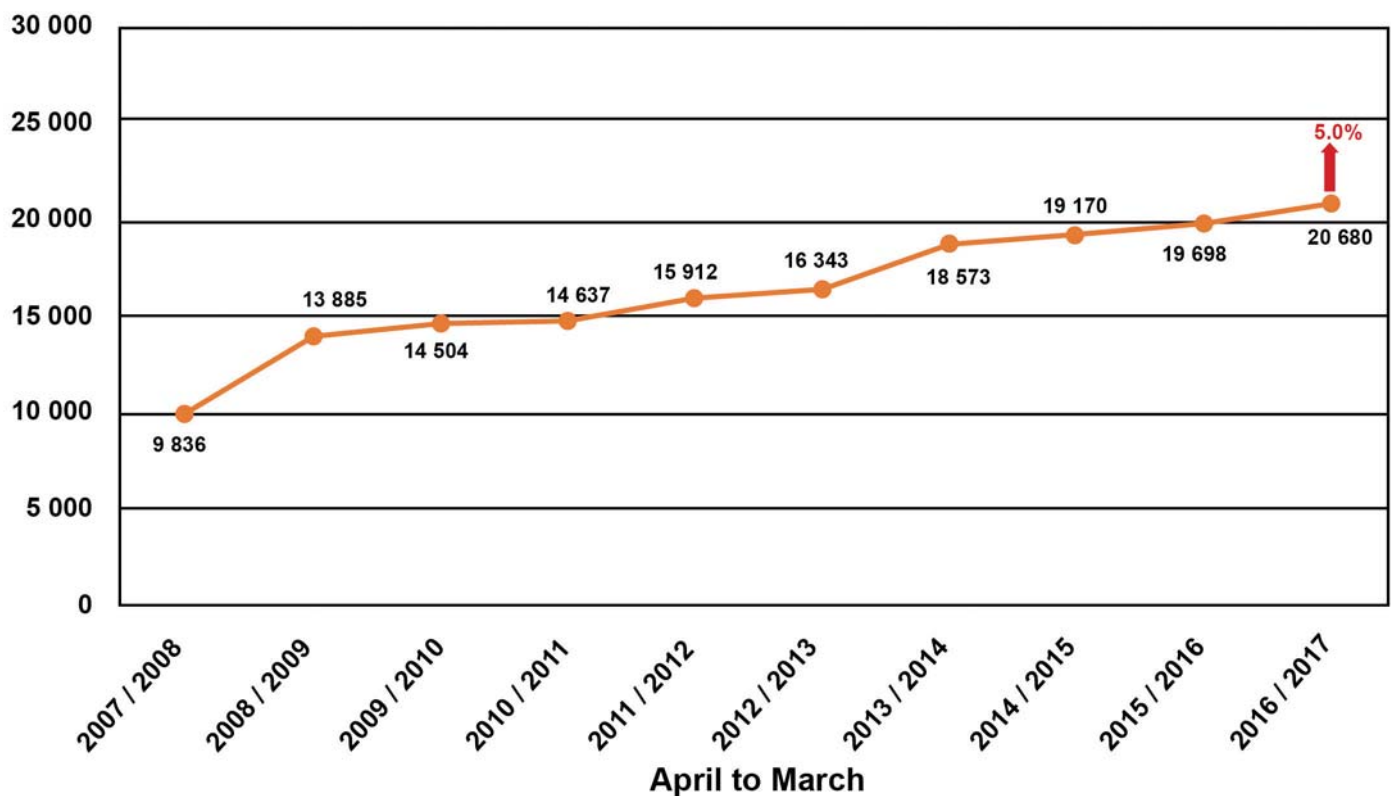
In most house robberies firearms were used to either threaten victims or to prevent them from taking defensive or retaliatory action. In 55.0% of the incidents in KwaZulu-Natal firearms were used, as was also the case in 57.8% of incidents in Gauteng and 59.0% in Mpumalanga. The items mostly targeted during house robberies were cash and items for which a market exists and which can easily be disposed of, such as cellular telephones, flat screen TV sets, jewellery, small household appliances, laptops or other computer equipment and visual or sound equipment. In 39.5% of cases in Gauteng the offenders gained forced entry, but in 14.3% of the cases the victims themselves gave the offenders access to the premises. The latter may indicate that false pretences are also frequently used by criminals to gain access to residential premises. In the Western Cape, for example, a specific modus operandi used by criminals to get access to a victim's residence is by dressing themselves up as and pretending to be police officers either executing a search warrant or investigating a crime.

Information obtained from the Operational Command Centre in KwaZulu-Natal indicated that perpetrators in the province are more organized and strategic in their approach to robbery at residential premises. Specific areas in the province were targeted to rob specific items, for example Phoenix for jewellery, Berea for cash and Durban North for vehicles and safes.

During 2016/2017 robbery at residential premises increased in seven of the nine provinces. The most significant increases were experienced in the Northern Cape (34.0% or 36 counts), North West (21.1% or 225 counts), the Free State (13.2% or 102 counts) and Gauteng (10.6% or 835 counts). Decreases were recorded in Limpopo (0.8% or nine counts) and the Western Cape (0.5% or 14 counts).

**GRAPH 30: ROBBERY AT RESIDENTIAL PREMISES: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW****7.1.6.4 ROBBERY AT NON-RESIDENTIAL PREMISES**

Robbery at non-residential premises includes all robberies at premises other than those specifically used for residential purposes. It thus not only covers businesses, but also includes robberies occurring at educational premises, places of devotion, government institutions, medical facilities, etc. Due to the type of services rendered by businesses and other institutions mentioned above, these have to be easily accessible to their clients, which negatively impacts on security measures such as access control.

**GRAPH 31: ROBBERY AT NON-RESIDENTIAL PREMISES: TREND OVER 10-YEAR PERIOD**

As depicted in Graph 31, 20 680 counts of robbery at non-residential premises were reported during 2016/2017. Compared to the figure for 2015/2016, this represents an increase of 5.0% or 982 counts. Since 2007/2008 the incidence of robbery at non-residential premises has continuously increased to peak during 2016/2017. The result is an increase of 110.2% or 10 844 counts over the past 10 financial years.

Analyses done in various provinces indicate that the largest proportion of robbery at non-residential premises occurs at informal businesses. In the Western Cape it was found that 44.2% of all such robberies occurred at spaza shops, informal barbers and hair salons of which 74.1% are owned by foreigners - mainly from Somalia. An analysis of 512 cases of robbery at non-residential premises in Gauteng revealed that spaza shops were targeted in 20.3% of the incidents, while analysis in Mpumalanga found that 22.5% of incidents occurred at spaza shops. Figures received from the Free State and the Northern Cape indicate that in excess of 70% of incidents were directed at informal businesses owned by foreigners. In the Motherwell cluster, which recorded the highest incidence of robbery at non-residential premises in the Eastern Cape, 55.0% of incidents occurred at informal businesses. The mushrooming of informal businesses and the vulnerability occasioned by their unusual business hours (remaining open till two o'clock in the morning) and a lack of proper security is a direct contributor to the increase in the incidence of robbery at non-residential premises. Foreign nationals keeping large amounts of cash on their premises as a result of not using proper banking facilities (often due to their status as undocumented immigrants) make informal businesses an even more lucrative attraction to criminals.

Analysis in the Western Cape indicated that formal businesses that are most frequently targeted during robberies range in order of preference from convenience stores or superettes to clothing stores, restaurants or fast food outlets, liquor stores, legal taverns or pubs, construction sites, supermarkets, fuel service stations and cellular telephone shops. Analysis in Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal revealed a similar picture with regard to the businesses robbed, but lodges, schools and offices were also frequently targeted in KwaZulu-Natal. In the Eastern Cape the vulnerability of post offices in predominantly rural areas posed an additional concern. Information obtained from the Petroleum Security Initiative (PSI) indicated that petrol stations and convenience shops were a popular target for criminals. According to the latter information a total of 705 crime incidents taking place at the above type of premises were reported to the PSI during the period 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017. A large number of these incidents were reported in Gauteng (41.1%), followed by KwaZulu-Natal (19.3%), the Eastern Cape (10.1%), Mpumalanga (7.8%) and Limpopo (6.5%). A total of 59.1% of the incidents in question were robberies at convenience stores at petrol stations, 22.4% were incidents during which the cash management system (CMS) at petrol stations were opened or attempts were made to open this with explosives and 6.1% targeted ATM's on the premises or inside the convenience stores. The ATM's were opened or attempts were made to open these with explosives or other instruments such as grinders. Robbery of cash in transit (CIT) accounted for a further 4.4% of the mentioned incidents. The information also revealed that a total of 99 individuals were injured during the incidents and 12 were fatally injured. Petrol stations and convenience stores are specifically vulnerable due to the fact that they are either open 24 hours a day, or open early and close late, as well as in some instances being located in isolated areas. The perception that large amounts of cash are available at these premises also serves to attract criminals.

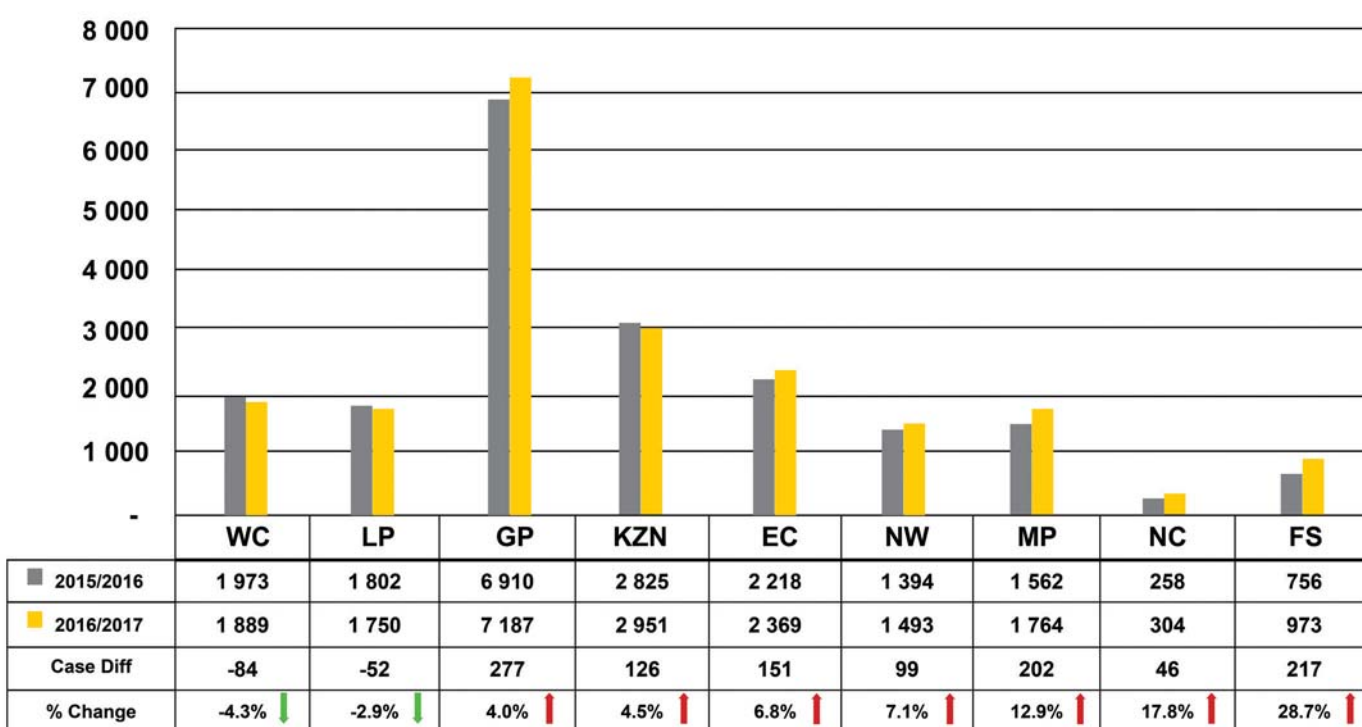
Analysis done in the provinces indicated that the days on which robbery at non-residential premises is more prevalent differ from province to province. In the Western Cape incidents were frequently perpetrated on Fridays, followed by Thursdays and Mondays, which collectively accounted for 44.4% of incidents in the province. In the Eastern Cape the highest incidence was on Fridays and Saturdays, while in Mpumalanga and KwaZulu-Natal no specific days could be identified and a more or less equal distribution throughout the week was noted. It was further found that the robberies were more frequent from late afternoon up till midnight, with 19.7% in the Western Cape occurring between 18:00 and 21:00, 40.1% in the Eastern Cape between 15:00 and 21:00, 46.0% of incidents

in KwaZulu-Natal between 16:00 and 23:59 and 23.7% in Mpumalanga between 16:00 and 20:00. Other time frames with a higher incidence were the period between 12:00 to 15:00 in the Western Cape and the Eastern Cape and the period from 08:00 to 12:00 in Mpumalanga. From the above the conclusion could be drawn that businesses are more vulnerable at opening and closing times and in the case of businesses trading 24 hours during the late hours of the night and early hours of the morning.

In most of the incidents of robbery at non-residential premises firearms were used, either to shoot or threaten the victims. Firearms were used in 83.6% of the incidents in the Eastern Cape, 81.6% in Mpumalanga, 77.6% in Gauteng and 76.4% in KwaZulu-Natal. Although only 50.1% of all incidents in the Northern Cape were committed with firearms, this is in line with the aggravated robbery profile of the Northern Cape where fewer aggravated robberies are generally committed with firearms than in other provinces. The analyses done in KwaZulu-Natal, Gauteng, Mpumalanga and the Northern Cape indicated that the items most commonly robbed at informal businesses were cash, cellular telephones, liquor and airtime; and at formal businesses cash, computer equipment, airtime, cigarettes, cellular telephones and electrical appliances.

The analysis done in KwaZulu-Natal indicated that the criminals robbing non-residential premises mainly operated in smaller groups of between two and seven members. In a number of instances it was difficult to identify the offenders as they wore attire to protect their identity and also gloves. Where CCTV had been installed, this is also sometimes ineffective in the identification of the offenders. The latter are frequently aware of the exact location of the cameras and avoid recognition at all costs. The analysis done in the Eastern Cape revealed that 98.9% of known offenders in the province were males and only 1.1% females. A matter of serious concern is that the same analysis found that 55.5% of the known offenders were aged between 17 and 25 years and a further 33.3% between 26 and 34 years. This means that 88.8% of all offenders in the province were young adult males. Although unemployment does not necessarily force people to commit crime, the link between these phenomena cannot be ignored.

#### GRAPH 32: ROBBERY AT NON-RESIDENTIAL PREMISES: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW



As illustrated in Graph 32, increases in the incidence of robbery at non-residential premises were recorded in seven provinces and decreases in two provinces during 2016/2017. The highest increases were recorded in the Free State (28.7% or 217 counts), the Northern Cape (17.8% or 46

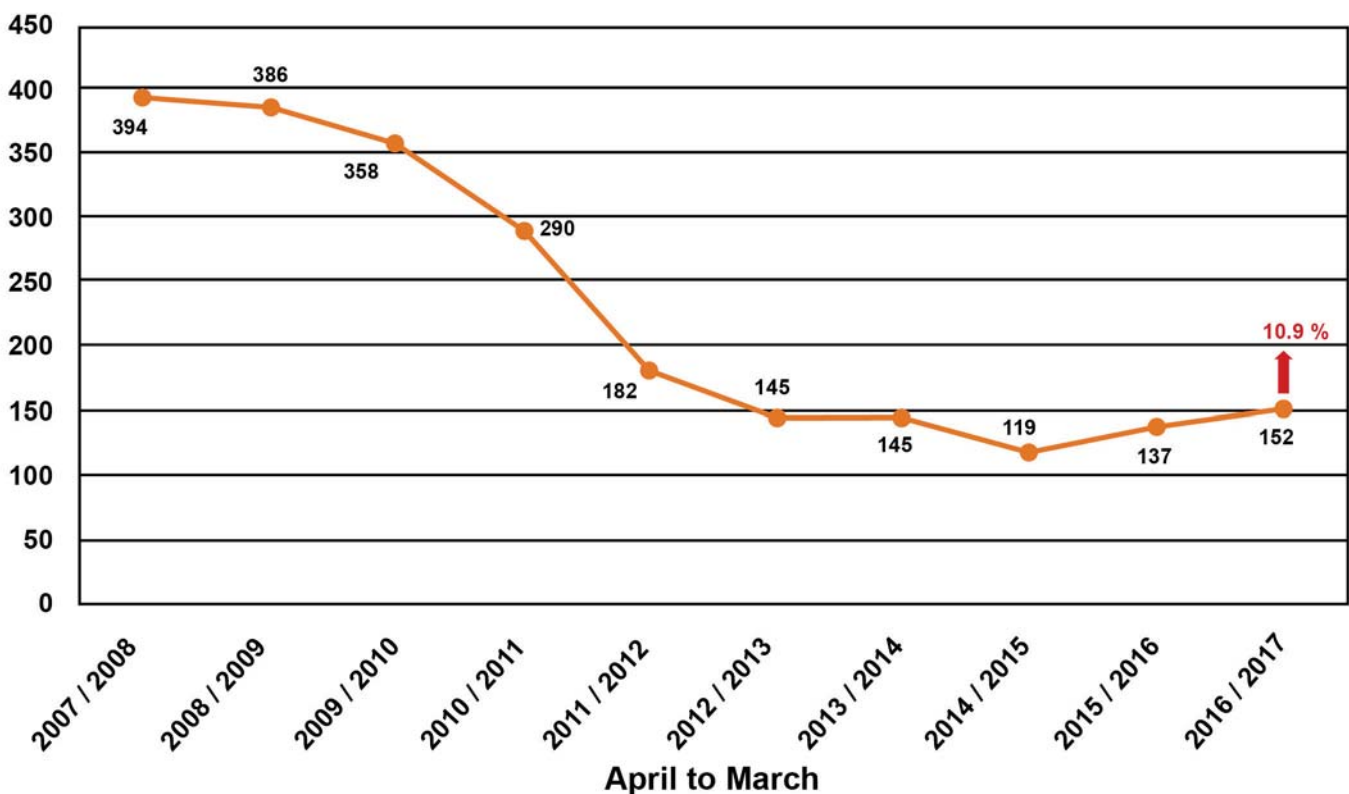
counts) and Mpumalanga (12.9% or 202 counts). Decreases occurred in the Western Cape (4.3% or 84 counts) and Limpopo (2.9% or 52 counts). During 2015/2016 decreases were recorded in the Eastern Cape, Free State, North West and the Western Cape.

#### 7.1.6.5 ROBBERY OF CASH IN TRANSIT

Robbery of cash in transit (also known as CIT robbery) only refers to incidents in which members of security companies registered to transport cash for clients, normally between the client and a bank or vice versa, are robbed while transporting such cash. If individuals in their private capacity or owners or employees of businesses are robbed of cash while en route to or from a bank, the charge would normally be robbery with a firearm and not CIT robbery. CIT robbery is regarded as highly organized in nature. The criminal groupings involved in most instances act on inside information and plan the heists long in advance. Even the vehicles to be used are normally hijacked or stolen in advance.

Graph 33 below indicates that 152 counts of robbery of cash in transit were reported during 2016/2017, an increase of 10.9% or 15 counts compared to the preceding financial year. Notwithstanding the increases experienced in 2015/2016 and 2016/2017, robbery of cash in transit decreased by 61.4% or 242 counts over the ten-year period between 2007/2008 and 2016/2017.

**GRAPH 33: ROBBERY OF CASH IN TRANSIT: TREND OVER 10-YEAR PERIOD**

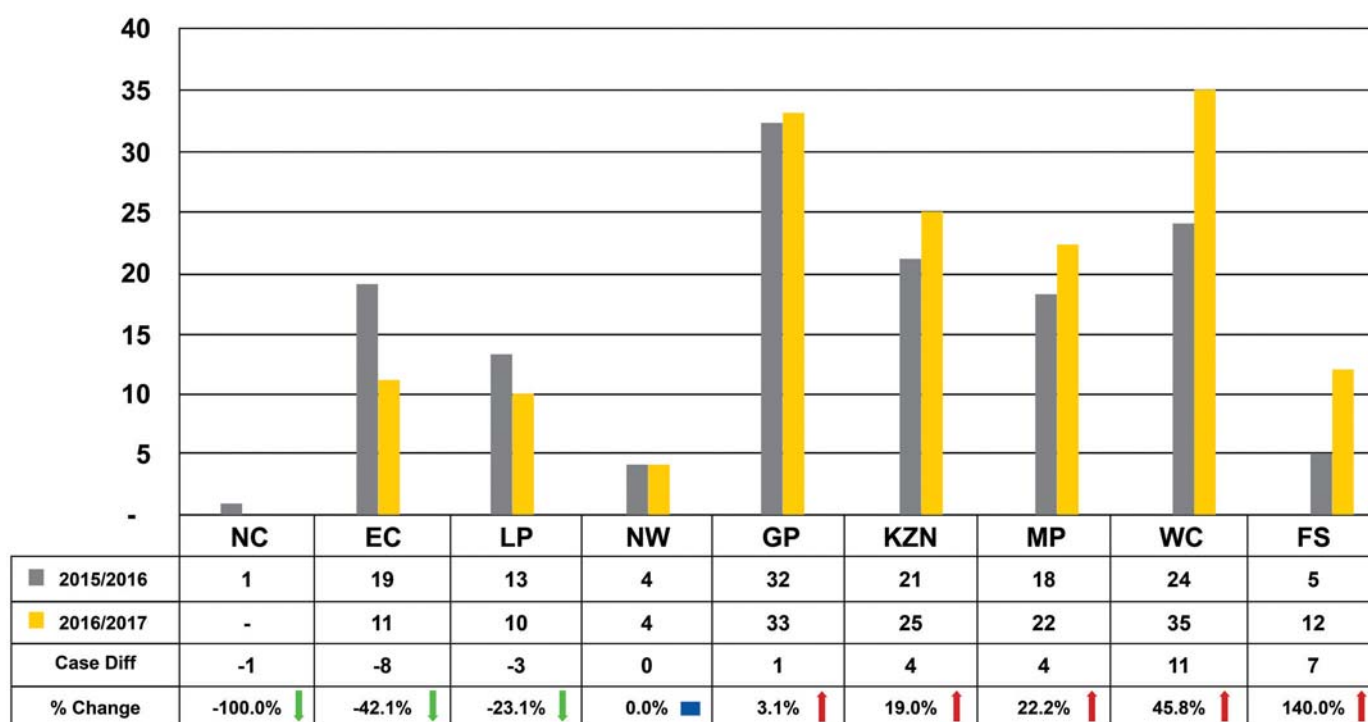


An analysis of information on CIT robberies reported to the South African Bank Risk Information Centre (SABRIC) during the period 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017 revealed that the perpetrators were successful in 78.7% and failed in 21.3% of the attempts to rob the cash being transported. The different types of cash in transit robberies depend on the places where the crime occurs and have their own dynamics. According to the information reported to SABRIC, most of the incidents (53.6%) occurred while the security guards were on their way from a merchant's premises to the armoured vehicle or the other way around (so-called cross-pavement robbery), followed by 18.3% of incidents while the armoured vehicles were travelling (so-called vehicle-on-road robbery), at a merchant's or client's premises (14.8%) and at an ATM site (7.2%). A considerable number of the incidents were reported on Mondays (30.8%), followed by Saturdays (18.3%) and Tuesdays (12.5%). The high

incidence on Mondays can be attributed to increased turnover of businesses over weekends when most people do their shopping and more money is spent at places of entertainment, resulting in larger amounts of money deposited on Mondays. Although CIT robbery occurs around the clock, the highest number of incidents (35.6%) took place between 09:00 and 11:59, followed by the period 12:00 to 14:59 (24.9%) and the period 06:00 to 08:59 (19.4%). However, although most cash in transit robberies occurred between 09:00 and 15:00, the picture differs with regard to incidents in which CIT vehicles were robbed while on the road. Most of these cases occurred early in the morning, late in the afternoon and early in the evening, with 20.8% of incidents happening between 06:00 and 08:59, 18.8% between 15:00 and 17:59 and 25.0% between 18:00 and 20:59.

High levels of violence are frequently associated with CIT incidents. Security guards, civilians and/or members of law enforcement agencies were injured in 22.8% of the incidents and security guards and/or civilians killed in 2.7% of the incidents. In 1.9% of the incidents the suspects poured petrol over armoured vehicles and threatened to set these alight if the security guards did not give them access to the money in the safes of the vehicles. In a further 6.1% of the incidents the suspects used explosives to open the safes in the vehicles to gain access to the money. The latter incidents all occurred when CIT vehicles were targeted while on the road.

**GRAPH 34: ROBBERY OF CASH IN TRANSIT: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW**



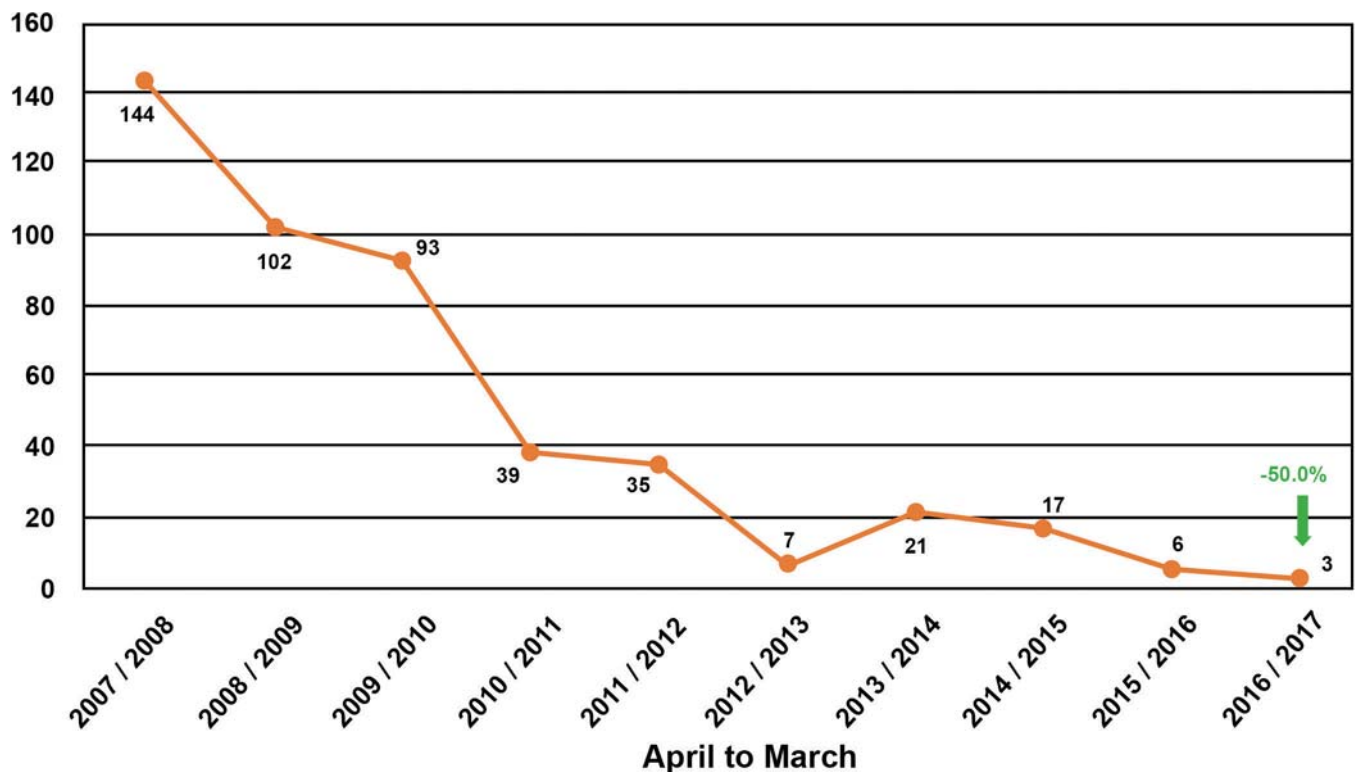
As indicated in Graph 34, a comparison of the figures for 2015/2016 and 2016/2017 reveal that during 2016/2017 decreases in the incidence of robbery of cash in transit occurred in three provinces and increases in five provinces, while the figure for North West remained the same. During 2016/2017 no robbery of cash in transit was reported in the Northern Cape, while decreases were experienced in the Eastern Cape (42.1% or eight counts) and Limpopo (23.1% or three counts). Increases were recorded in the Free State (140.0% or seven counts), the Western Cape (45.8% or 11 counts), Mpumalanga (22.2% or four counts), KwaZulu-Natal (19.0% or four counts) and Gauteng (3.1% or one count). During 2015/2016 decreases were noted in the Free State, Gauteng and North West.

#### 7.1.6.6 BANK ROBBERY

Bank robbery refers to incidents in which banks are robbed during the normal business hours of such banks. If clients are robbed within a bank, it does not constitute bank robbery. Depending on the circumstances, the latter may constitute robbery with a firearm, robbery with a weapon other

than a firearm or even common robbery. Instances in which vaults or safe deposit boxes are opened after normal banking hours and cash or other valuable items are stolen will, again depending on the circumstances, constitute the crime of robbery at non-residential premises (if guards or other people were neutralised to gain access to the bank) or simply burglary at non-residential premises.

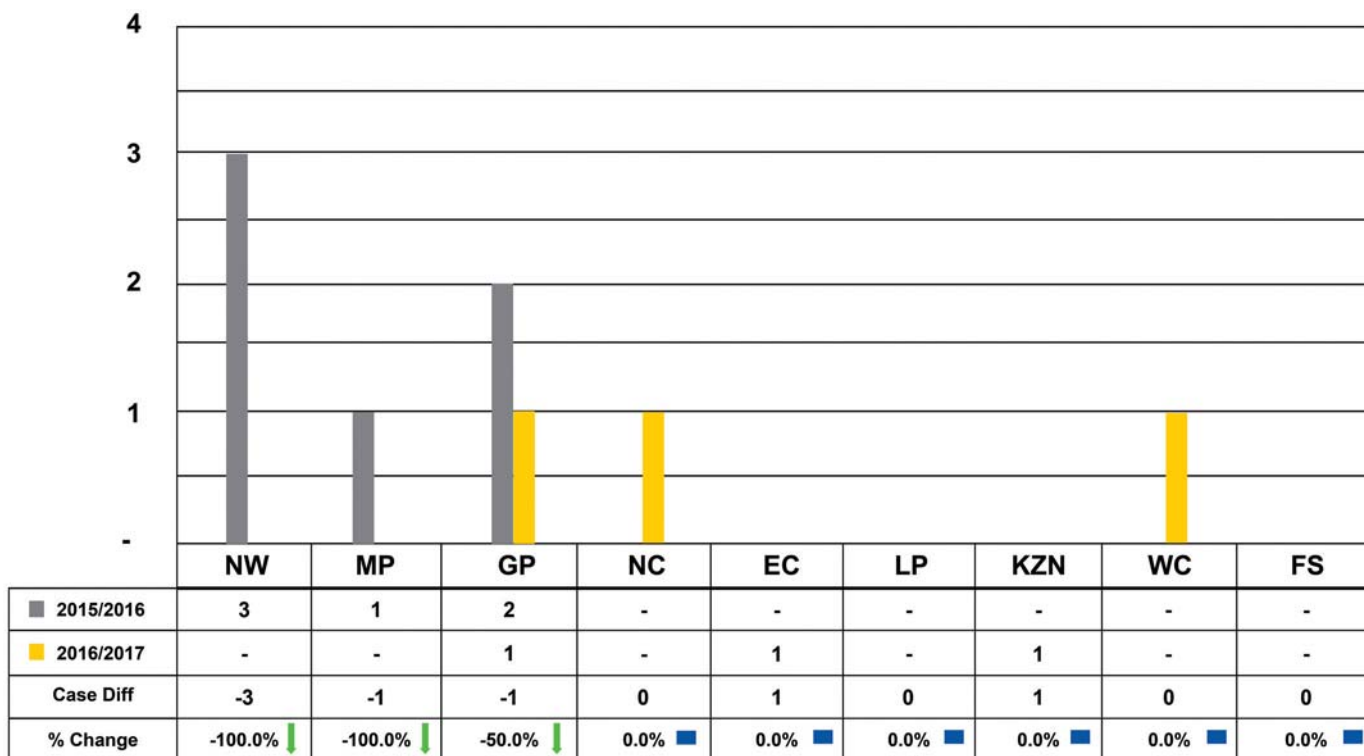
**GRAPH 35: BANK ROBBERY: TREND OVER 10-YEAR PERIOD**



As indicated in Graph 35, bank robbery reached its lowest level during 2016/2017 at only three incidents reported, a decrease of 50.0% or three counts compared to 2015/2016. With the exception of 2013/2014 when bank robbery increased from seven to 21 counts, annual decreases in the incidence of bank robbery occurred over the past ten years, from 144 counts in 2007/2008 to only three counts in 2016/2017.

The low incidence of bank robbery compared to figures recorded in the past may be attributed to the fact that criminals probably regard the risks associated with bank robbery as exceeding the possible gains as a result of more stringent measures implemented by banks to limit losses. The criminals rather opt for cash in transit robbery or the bombing of ATM's, cash management systems or safes that yield profits at a lower risk.

As indicated in Graph 36 below, single incidents of bank robbery were reported in Gauteng, the Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal during 2016/17. During 2015/2016 three counts were reported in North West, two in Gauteng and a single count in Mpumalanga. During both 2015/2016 and 2016/2017 no incidents occurred in the Northern Cape, Western Cape, Limpopo and the Free State.

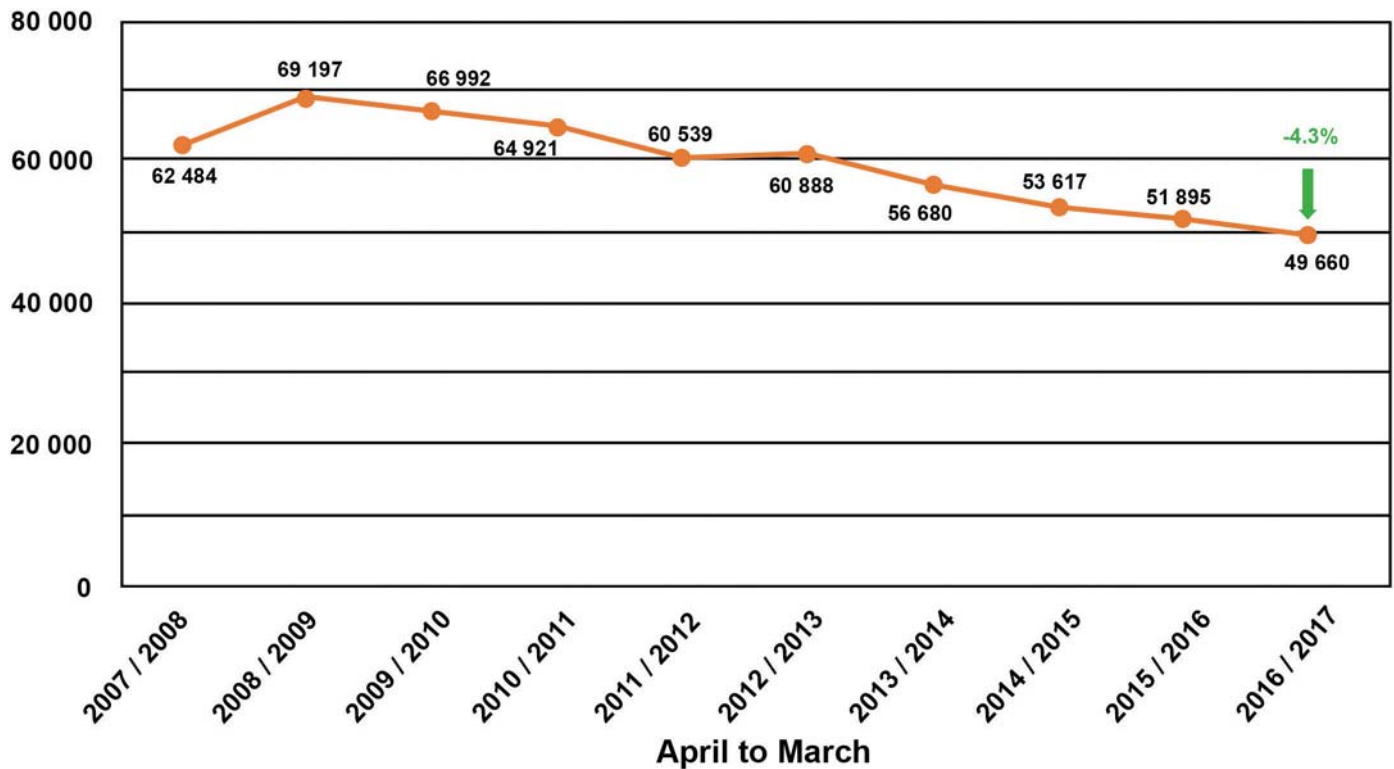
**GRAPH 36: BANK ROBBERY: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW**

### 7.1.7 SEXUAL OFFENCES

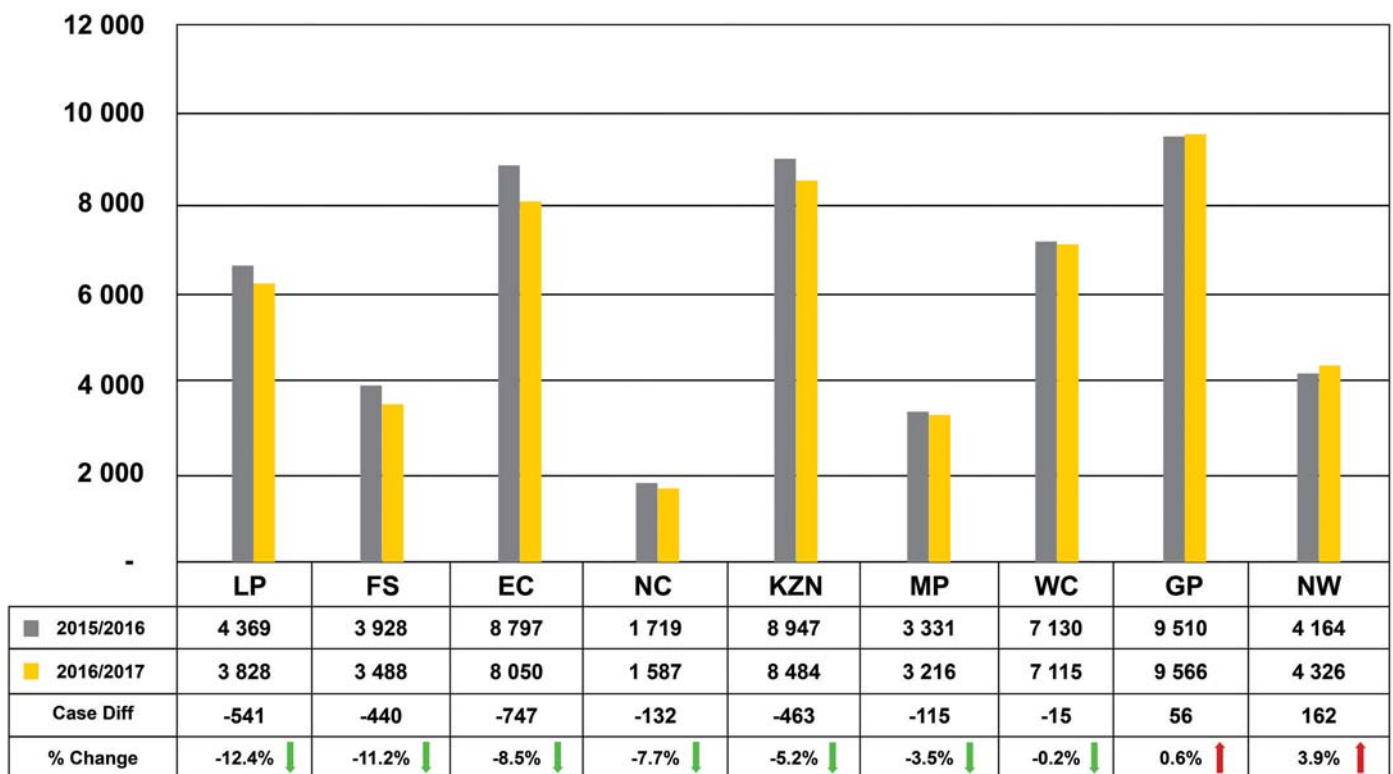
With the implementation of the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, 2007 (Act 32 of 2007) during December 2007, more than 70 subcategories of sexual offences related to e.g. rape, human trafficking, pornography, sexual assault, prostitution, bestiality, etc - as well as attempts to commit such offences - were created. As some of the subcategories are crimes detected as a result of police action, a decision was taken to remove these offences from the broad category of contact crime and include them as a fourth category under the broad category of crime detected as a result of police action. The figures discussed in this section thus exclude the figures pertaining to sexual offences detected as a result of police action. The two main crimes resorting under sexual offences and accounting for the bulk of the offences were rape contributing 80.2% and sexual assault contributing 12.7% to the total.

It is extremely difficult to explain changes in trends pertaining to sexual offences, e.g. whether the decreases experienced over the past years are a result of constant warnings issued by various organizations and unselfish efforts by activists, increased visible policing, or an increase in the so-called dark figure (crimes not reported to the police by victims for a variety of reasons). It is difficult to convince the general public that the criminal justice system is serious in its endeavours to remove offenders from the community while the successful prosecution of sexual offenders is seriously hampered by the high number of cases withdrawn by the victims themselves, or by public prosecutors as a result of the lack of cooperation by victims.

It stands to reason that much still remains to be done by the authorities to improve the social fabric of society through social crime prevention and awareness programmes, for example at schools and other community forums, to increase respect for women and the bodies of others. The socio-economic imbalances experienced by a large part of the community also contribute towards an environment conducive to sexual and other forms of violence.

**GRAPH 37: SEXUAL OFFENCES: TREND OVER 10-YEAR PERIOD**

During 2016/2017, 49 660 sexual offences were reported, representing a decrease of 4.3% or 2 235 counts compared to 2015/2016. Despite a significant increase during 2008/2009, which may possibly be linked to the implementation of the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, 2007 (Act 32 of 2007), the incidence of sexual offences decreased by 20.5% or 12 824 counts over the past ten financial years.

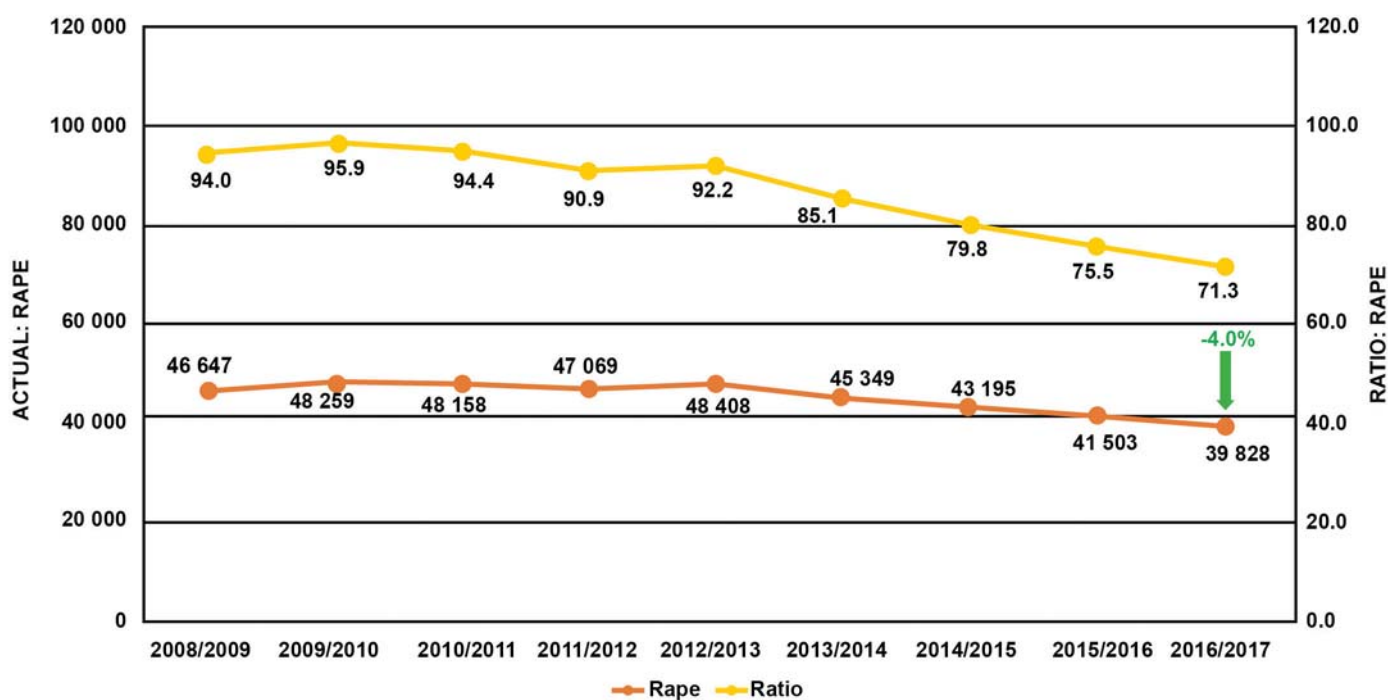
**GRAPH 38: SEXUAL OFFENCES: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW**

During 2016/2017 the incidence of sexual offences decreased in all but two of the nine provinces. Increases were recorded in North West (3.9% or 162 counts) and Gauteng (0.6% or 56 counts) - see Graph 38. The most significant decreases were recorded in Limpopo (12.4% or 541 counts), the Free State (11.2% or 440 counts), the Eastern Cape (8.5% or 747 counts) and the Northern Cape (7.7% or 132 counts). During 2015/2016 increases were noted in Limpopo and the Northern Cape.

### 7.1.7.1 RAPE

During 2016/2017 a total of 39 828 counts of rape were reported, a decrease of 4.0% or 1 675 counts in comparison to the preceding financial year. Despite some fluctuations in the trend over the past nine years, the number of reported cases decreased by 14.6% or 6 819 counts. The ratio for rape per 100 000 of the population stood at 71.3 during 2016/2017, compared to 75.5 during 2015/2016.

**GRAPH 39: RAPE: TREND OVER NINE-YEAR PERIOD**



A national analysis of 344 cases of rape registered during the period 1 April to 31 September 2016 at the 30 stations recording the highest number of rape incidents revealed that 98.9% of the victims were females and 1.1% males. A third of the latter referred to male-on-male rapes in places of incarceration. Young people are most at risk of being raped and 49.6% of the victims whose ages could be established, were aged 19 years or younger. A total of 9.1% of the victims were nine years old and younger. The age profile of the offenders differs from the profile of the victims with a large number of the offenders (41.1%) aged between 20 and 29 years, followed by 22.7% aged between 30 and 39 years and 18.4% aged between 10 and 19 years. The majority of very young perpetrators may be imitating the sexual behaviour of adults observed on a regular basis due to poor living conditions.

Most of the rapes were committed over weekends, namely 28.0% of cases on Sundays and 26.5% on Saturdays. The time slot reflecting the highest incidence of rape (24.4%) is that between 18:00 and 20:59. This is a time when a high number of females are on the streets, either on their way home from work, going to places of entertainment or visiting acquaintances and family members. The time slots between 12:00 and 17:59 also featured prominently, with 28.9% of incidents occurring during this six-hour period. This is a time that children are normally on their way home from school or extra-mural activities or simply wandering through the streets. The victims of the 11.5% of rapes perpetrated between 00:00 and 02:59 were probably on their way home after a night out when they

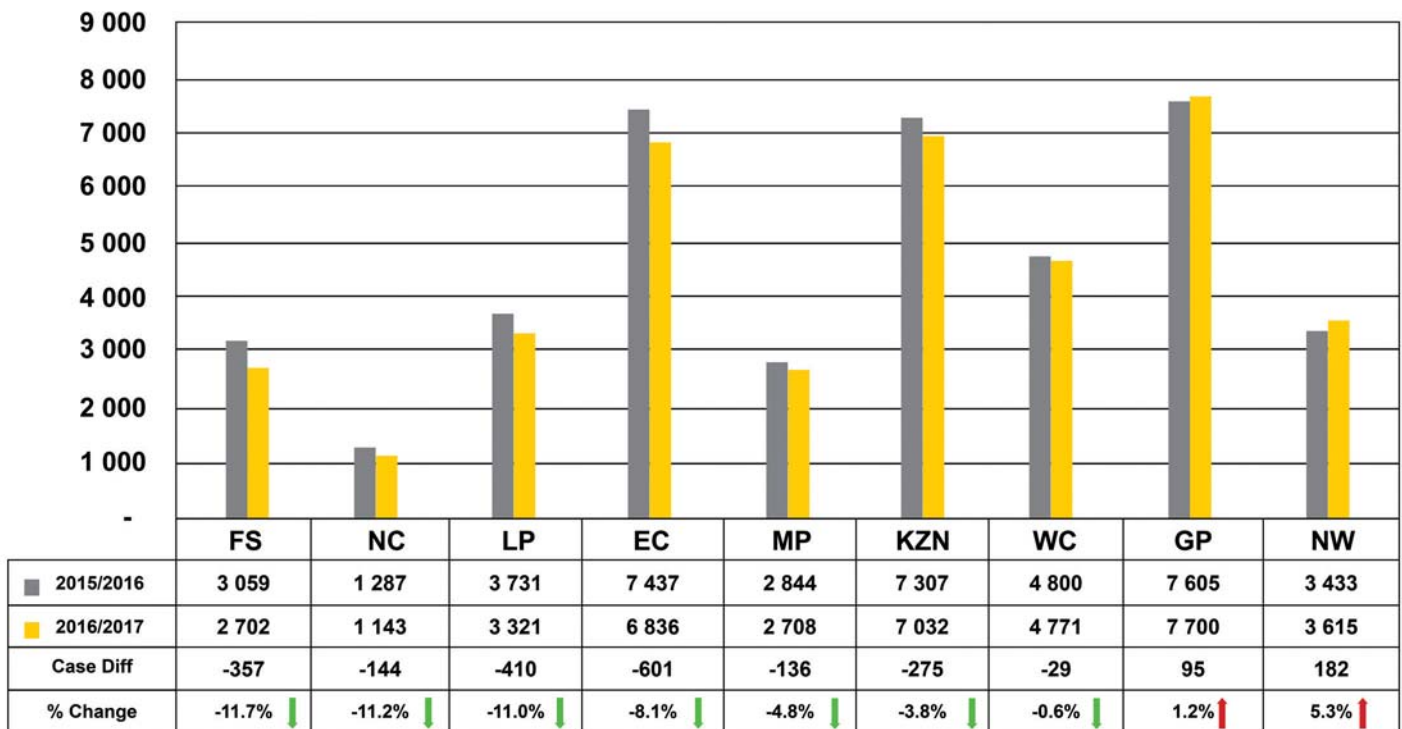
fell prey to their assailants. The probability also exists that some of them could have been under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs and thus less able to defend themselves. According to the findings of the analysis, 24.7% of the victims had consumed alcohol and 6.9% drugs before being raped. Of the arrested offenders, 50.0% had according to available evidence consumed alcohol and 11.1% drugs prior to committing the rape.

The most common place where the rapes occurred was at the offender's residence (37.2%), followed by open areas such as on the streets, in bushy areas, open spaces, sports grounds, etc (26.5%) and the victim's own residence (15.5%). This finding also corresponds to information collected in Limpopo. The most prominent place where victims from new-born babies up to 39 years of age were raped, was at the offender's residence; with victims 40 years and older most frequently being raped at their own residences. The second most common place where victims aged between 10 and 29 years of age were raped, was in open areas. This also relates to the vulnerability of this age group due to their daily activities and patterns of social behaviour.

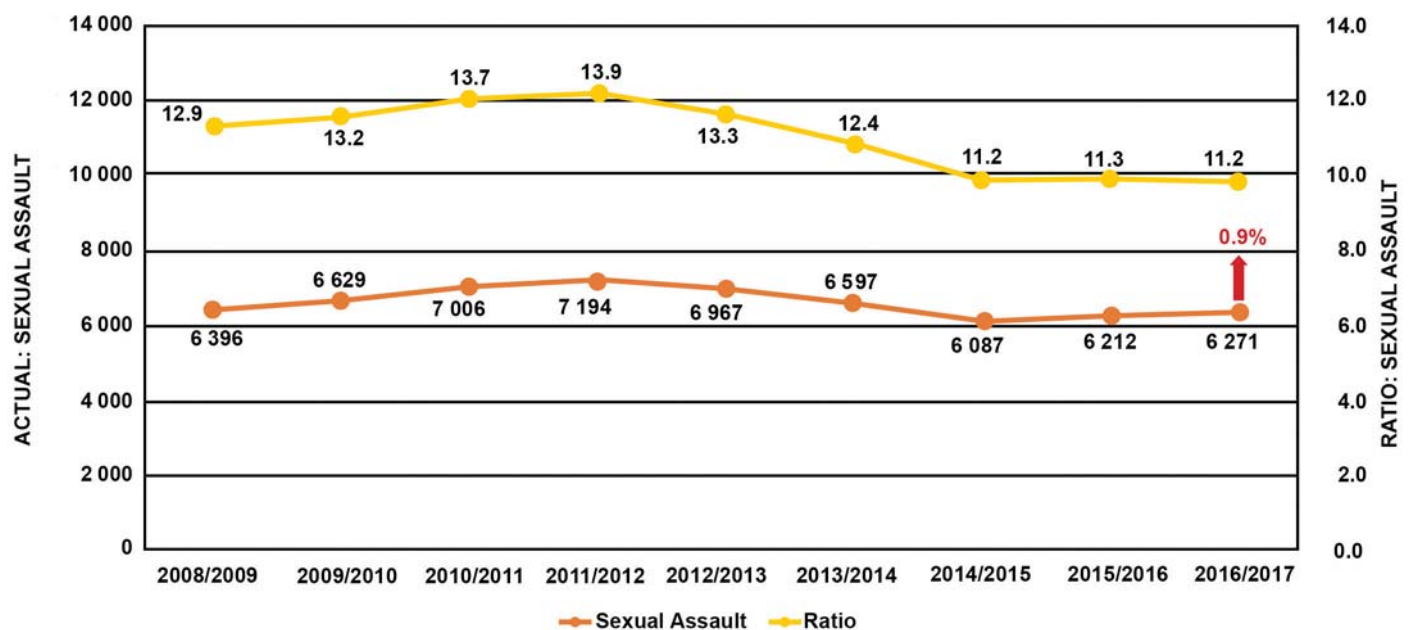
In 60.5% of the cases the offenders' initial approach to gain control over their victims was to physically overpower the latter, followed by asking or offering assistance (16.0%). In 4.4% of the cases the victim was raped during the commission of another crime such as robbery. Although knives were used in 14.0% of the analysed cases and firearms in 9.1% of the cases, these were in almost all the cases merely used to threaten or scare the victims, as only four victims (1.1%) sustained stab wounds and one victim (0.3%) a gunshot wound.

It was further established that 58.5% of the arrested offenders were in one or another way known to their victims, but 41.5% were total strangers. The larger proportion (34.1%) of the known offenders were acquaintances of their victims, while 12.9% were known by sight and 11.8% were the boyfriends of their victims. The latter were also involved in the 10.2% of rape cases found to be domestic-related. A comparison of the relationship between victim and offender and the place where the rape took place, revealed that rapes committed by strangers were most frequently committed in public spaces such as on the streets or in open spaces; those committed by acquaintances and boyfriends at the residence of the offender; while family members and ex-boyfriends or spouses were more likely to commit rape at the residences of their victims.

The counts of rape registered during 2016/2017 decreased in seven provinces and increased in two provinces as depicted in the graph below. Increases were recorded in North West (5.3% or 182 counts) and Gauteng (1.2% or 95 counts). The most notable decreases were recorded in the Free State (11.7% or 357 counts), the Northern Cape (11.2% or 144 counts) and Limpopo (11.0% or 410 counts). During 2015/2016 increases were reported in Limpopo and the Northern Cape.

**GRAPH 40: RAPE: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW****7.1.7.2 SEXUAL ASSAULT**

As indicated in Graph 41 below, 6 271 counts of sexual assault were reported during 2016/2017, an increase of 0.9% compared to 2015/2016. Over the past nine years the incidence of sexual assault decreased by 1.9% or 125 charges. The ratio per 100 000 of the population for sexual assault stood at 11.2 during 2016/2017, a decrease compared to 2015/2016.

**GRAPH 41: SEXUAL ASSAULT: TREND OVER NINE-YEAR PERIOD**

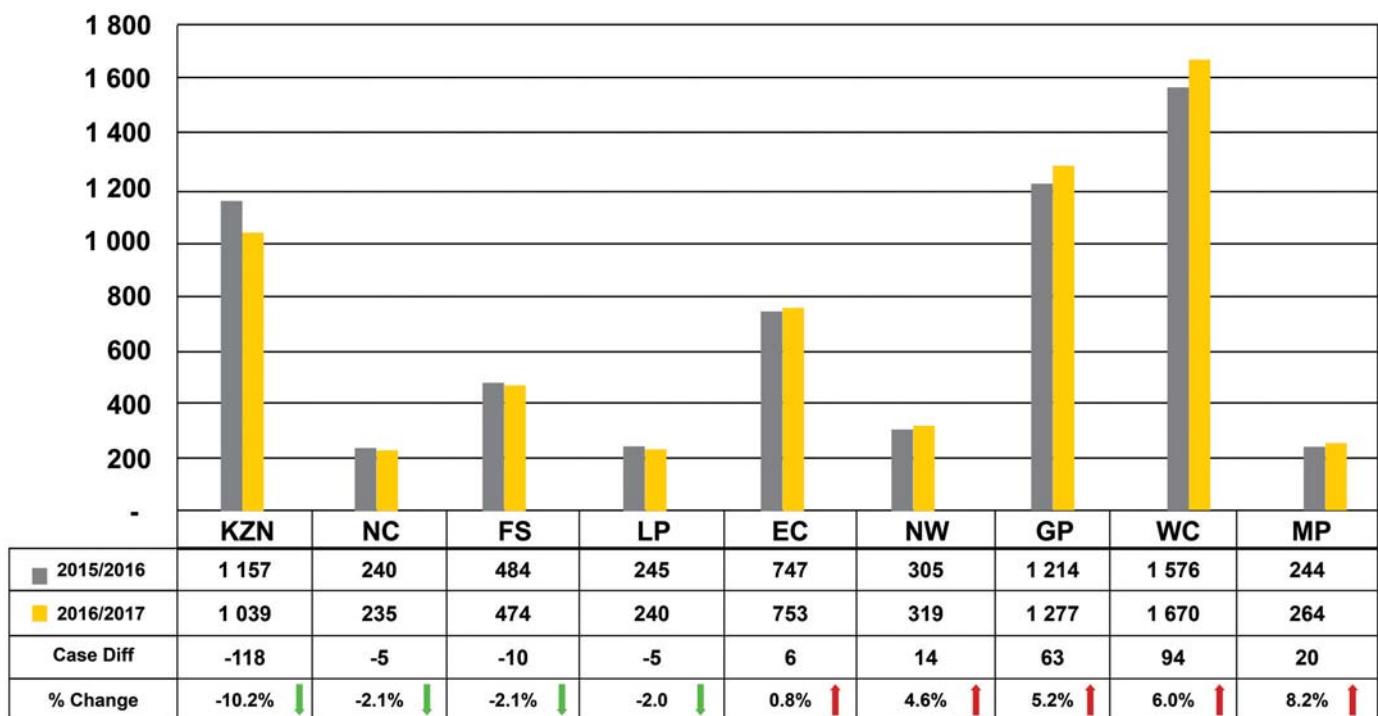
Neither the victims nor the offenders in cases of sexual assault correlate with the demographic profile of the country. An analysis of a sample of 245 cases of sexual assault reported during the period April to September 2016 at the 15 stations with the highest incidence of sexual assault in each of the nine provinces found that 54.9% of the victims were African, 28.5% Coloured, 13.4% white and 3.2% Asian. The profile of the offenders closely resembles that of the victims, namely 54.1% African, 29.3% Coloured, 12.8% white and 3.8% Asian. The differences noted between the racial distribution of victims and offenders and the census data may be attributed to a difference in perceptions among the different racial groups regarding what is viewed as acceptable behaviour and what not. It may also be that some groups have already been victimized to such an extent that they started viewing certain categories of sexual assault as normal behaviour or no longer consider it worthwhile to report such cases to the police. From the racial data above the conclusion can also be drawn that sexual assault is mainly an intra-racial type of crime involving people known to one another. According to the analysis only 14.3% of the offenders were strangers to their victims.

As in the case of rape, most of the victims were females (89.3%) and only 10.7% were males. Only 1.5% of the offenders were females and 98.5% were males. The bulk of victims (83.8%) were found to be 29 years of age or younger, with 24.5% aged between 0 and 9 years, 36.0% between 10 and 19 years and 23.3% between 20 and 29 years. More than half of the victims (53.8%) were pupils or students. The ages of the arrested suspects differ slightly from the victim profile, with the bulk of offenders aged between 10 to 39 years of age. Exactly 26.3% were aged between 20 to 29 years and 30 to 39 years respectively. A further 17.3% of offenders were aged between 10 and 19 years. Among the 85.7% of offenders known to their victims, 40.1% were acquaintances, 21.4% family members (excluding parents or guardians), co-pupils or sport team mates (9.5%), parents or guardians (8.7%) and family friends (8.3%).

Sexual assault follows the same trend as other social contact crimes, with a large proportion (49.8%) of cases reported over weekends, namely 21.6% on Sundays, 14.7% on Fridays and 13.5% on Saturdays. It was further established that in 13.9% of the cases the sexual assault was perpetrated over a period of time. The latter is an indication of the level of repeat victimization, in most cases by the same perpetrator, which victims of sexual assault have to endure. A considerable number of sexual assaults were perpetrated between 15:00 to 17:59 (16.7%), followed by the time slots 12:00 to 14:59 (12.7%) and 18:00 to 20:59 (11.8%). The nine-hour period mentioned above cover the times that children are either on their way home from school or already at home and extremely vulnerable to abuse by perpetrators known to them. A further 11.4% of cases occurred between 09:00 and 11:59, which may be related to young children being sexually assaulted by the people in whose care or supervision they were left by their parents.

The most prominent places where sexual assaults occurred, were at the victim's residence (29.0% of cases), the residence of the offender (18.8%), on the street (12.2%), at a residence known to the victim (11.8%) and at educational premises (6.5% of the cases). The fact that 59.6% of all analysed incidents occurred within a residence further accentuates the vulnerability of victims to abuse by persons they are supposed to feel safe with and trust. As far as the age group of 0 to 10 years is concerned, 73.8% of incidents occurred either at the victim's own residence, the offender's residence or another residence known to the victim, while the combined figure for residences among the age group of 10 to 19 years stood at 59.6% and the figure for the age group 20 to 29 years at 50.0%. The fourth most common place where victims in the above age groups were sexually assaulted, relates to vulnerability occasioned by social activities. A total of 10.8% of victims aged between 0 and 9 years were victimized at school, 12.5% of victims aged between 10 and 19 years of age on the street and 10.9% of victims aged between 20 and 29 years at their place of work.

From the above it is fairly evident that crimes against women and children and sexual offences can only be properly addressed by a social regeneration of society to break the vicious cycle of victimization passed on from one generation to another. Youths observe the deviant behaviour of adults and grow up with an understanding that this is acceptable and the norm of society.

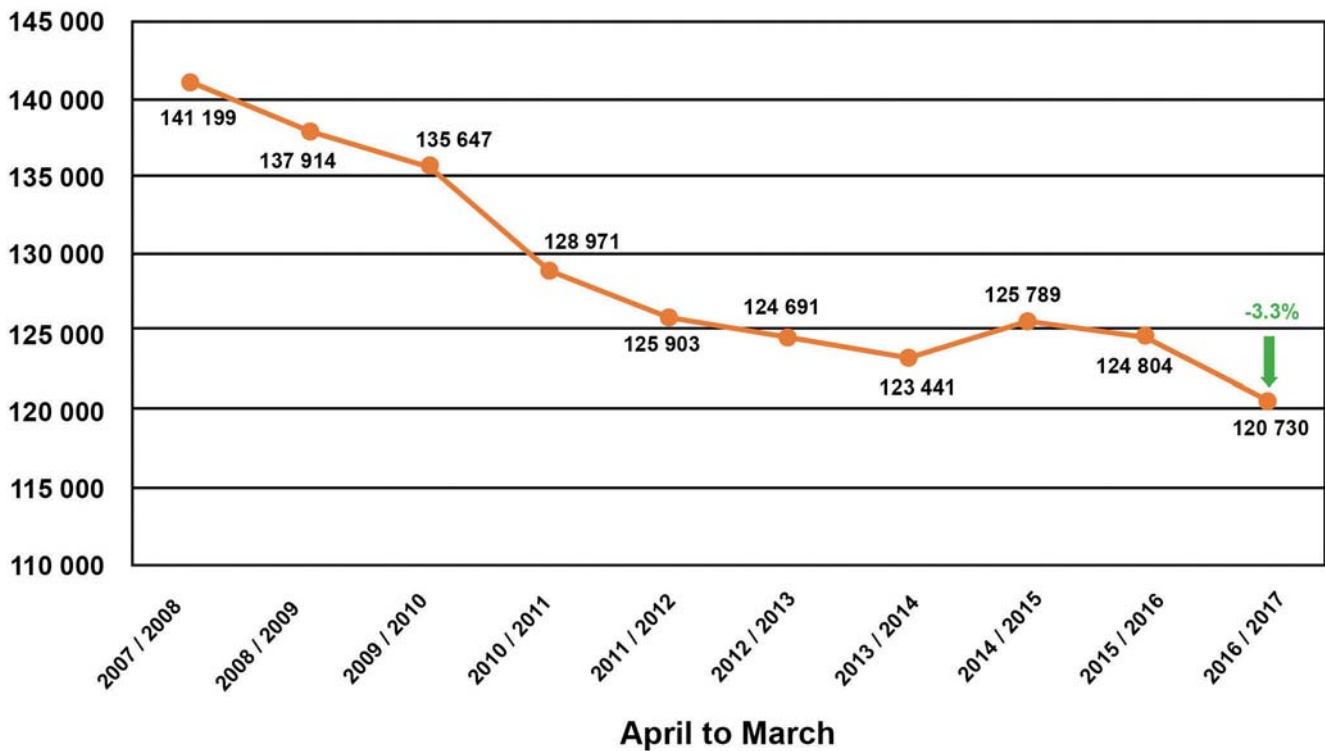
**GRAPH 42: SEXUAL ASSAULT: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW**

As illustrated in Graph 42, sexual assault increased in five provinces and decreased in four provinces during 2016/2017. The most significant increases were experienced in Mpumalanga (8.2% or 20 counts), the Western Cape (6.0% or 94 counts) and Gauteng (5.2% or 63 counts). The province recording the most prominent decrease was KwaZulu-Natal (10.2% or 118 counts). During 2015/2016 decreases were noted in Gauteng, North West and the Western Cape, while the crime stabilised in Limpopo.

## 7.2 CONTACT-RELATED CRIME

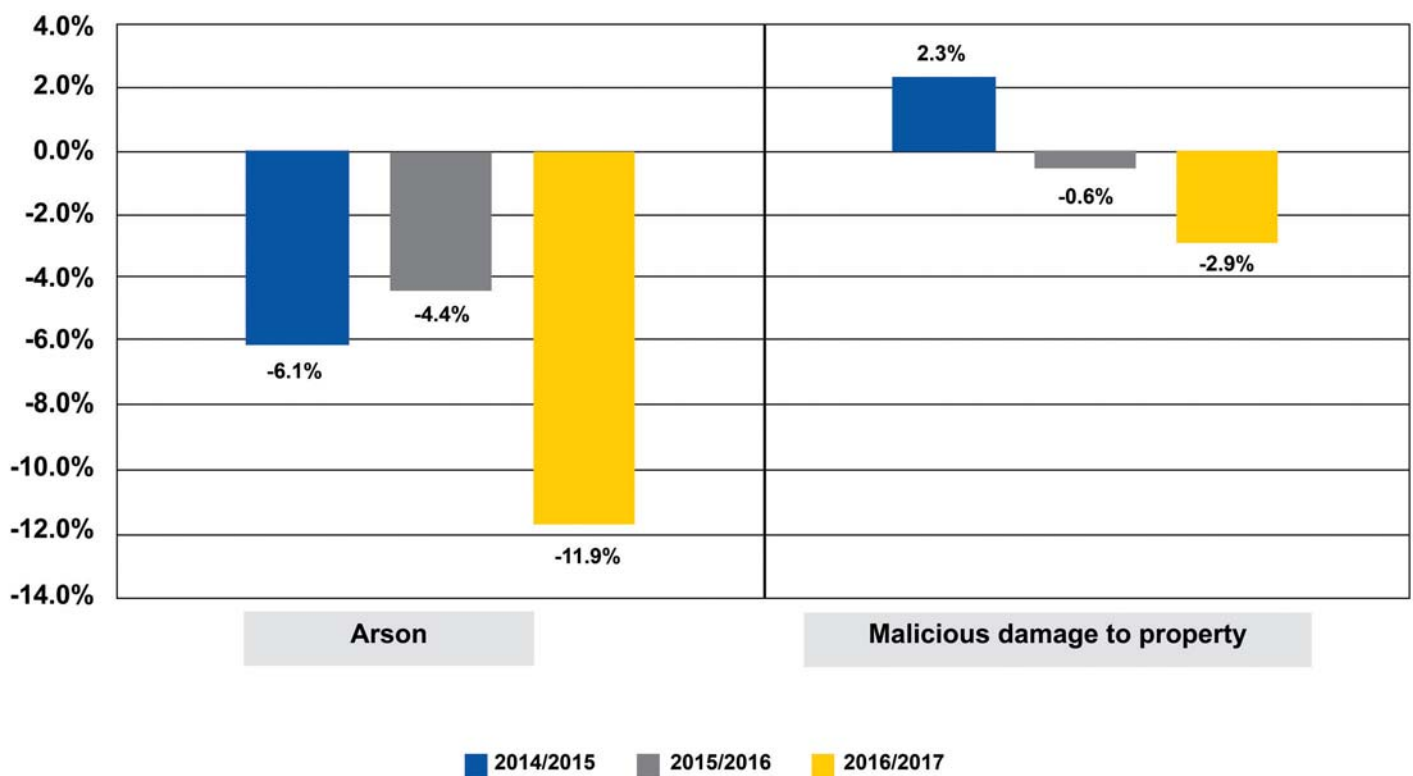
Contact-related crime refers to arson and malicious damage to property, which are closely related as both involve damage to or destruction of property. However, while malicious damage to property applies to both movable property and fixed structures such as buildings, arson is only applicable to fixed structures. If a building is set alight, a case of arson will be registered, but if a freight truck is set alight the crime amounts to malicious damage to property.

In the financial year of 2016/2017 under review, a total of 120 730 counts of contact-related crime were recorded, a decrease of 3.3% or 4 074 counts compared to the preceding financial year. The general trend shows a continued decline over the past decade (with an overall decrease of 14.5% or 20 469 counts over 10 years), which persisted over the past two years, as illustrated in Graph 43 below.

**GRAPH 43: THE CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES: TREND OVER 10-YEAR PERIOD**

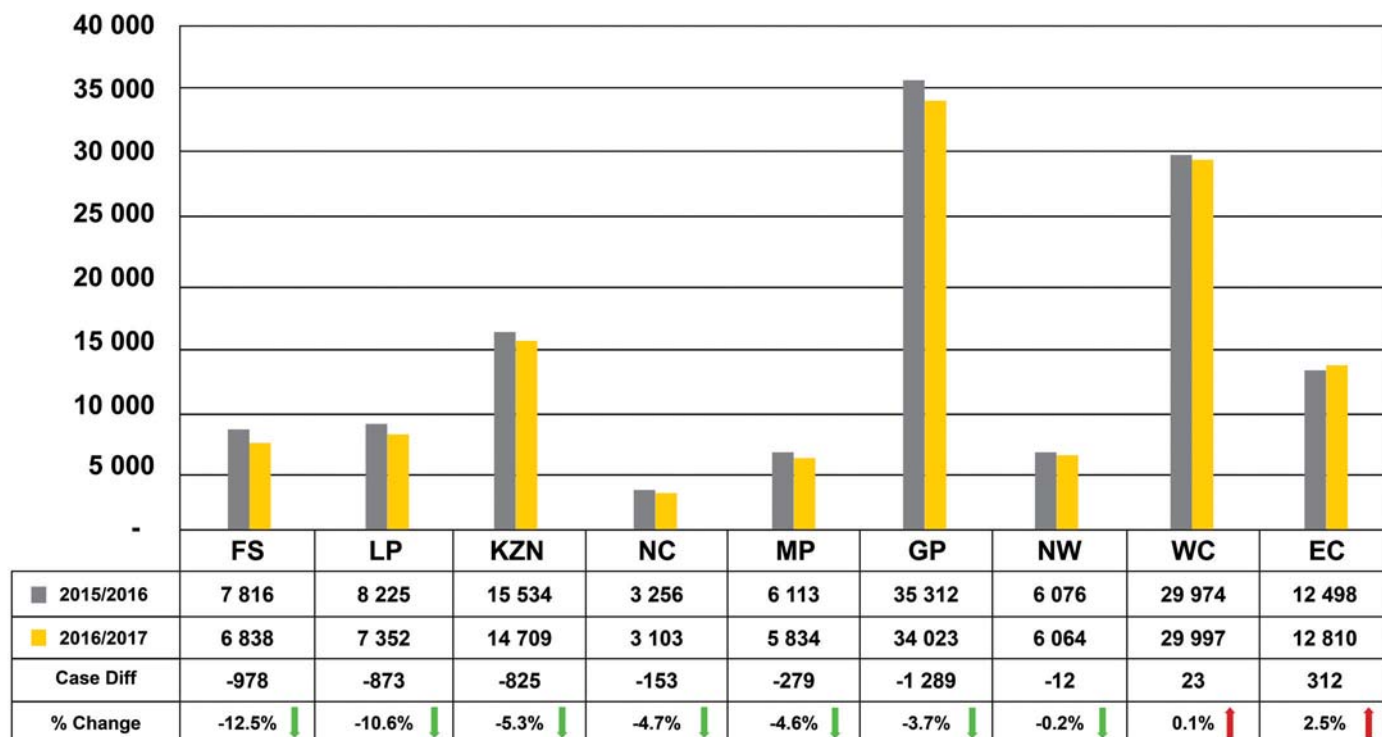
Graph 44 below illustrates the recorded percentage changes in contact-related crime categories over the past three financial years.

- **Arson** decreased by 11.9% in 2016/2017. Decreases were observed over the past three consecutive financial years.
- **Malicious damage to property** decreased by 2.9% in 2016/2017, following a decrease of 0.6% in 2015/2016. The present decrease is significant if viewed against the increase of 2.3% in 2014/2015.

**GRAPH 44: OVERVIEW OF CONTACT-RELATED CRIME CATEGORIES: FINANCIAL YEAR COMPARISON**

Graph 45 below shows that seven of the nine provinces recorded decreases in the incidence of contact-related crimes. The highest decrease was recorded in the Free State (12.5% or 978 counts), followed by Limpopo (10.6% or 873 counts). Increases were recorded in only two provinces, namely the Eastern Cape (2.5% or 312 counts) and the Western Cape (0.1% or 23 counts).

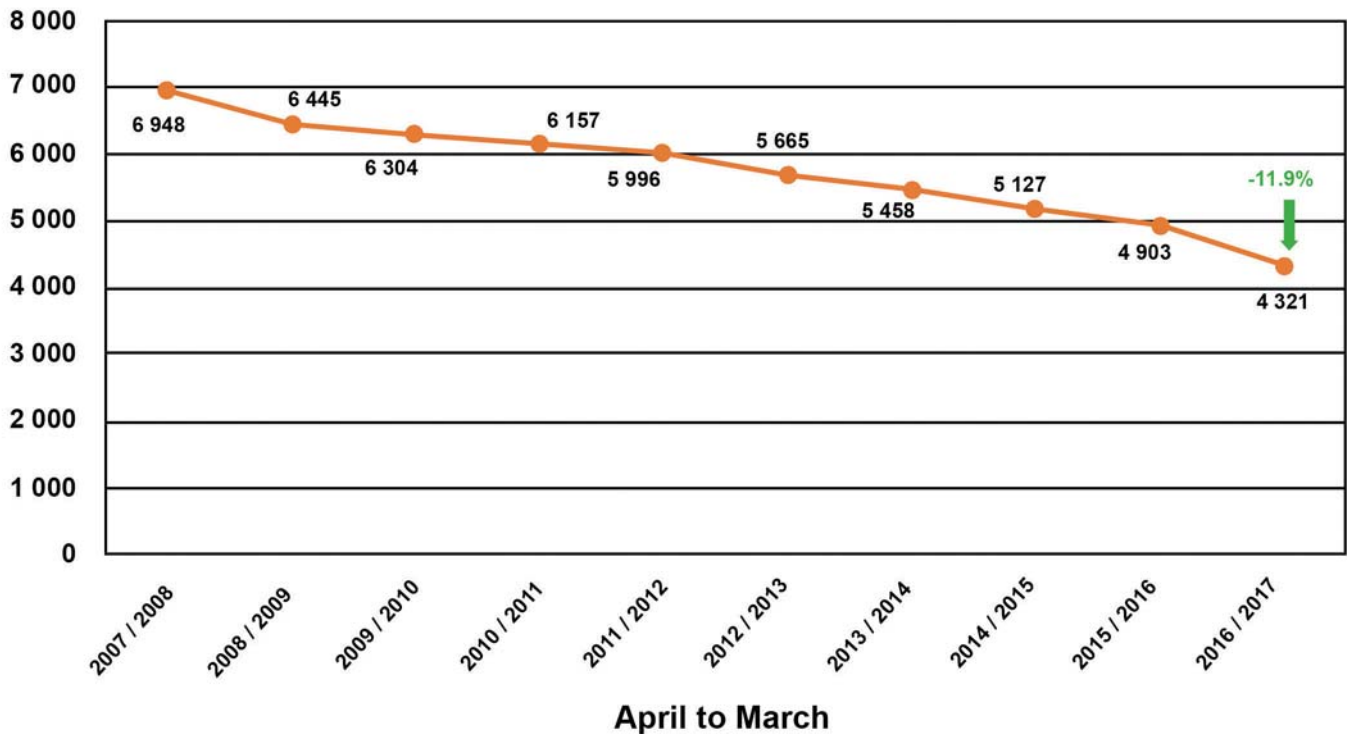
**GRAPH 45: CONTACT-RELATED CRIME: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW**



## 7.2.1 ARSON

In the financial year of 2016/2017 under review, a total of 4 321 counts of arson were recorded, a decrease of 11.9% or 582 counts compared to the preceding financial year. The general trend shows a sustained decline over the past decade (with an overall decrease of 37.8% or 2 627 counts over 10 years), as illustrated in Graph 46 below.

**GRAPH 46: ARSON: TREND OVER 10-YEAR PERIOD**

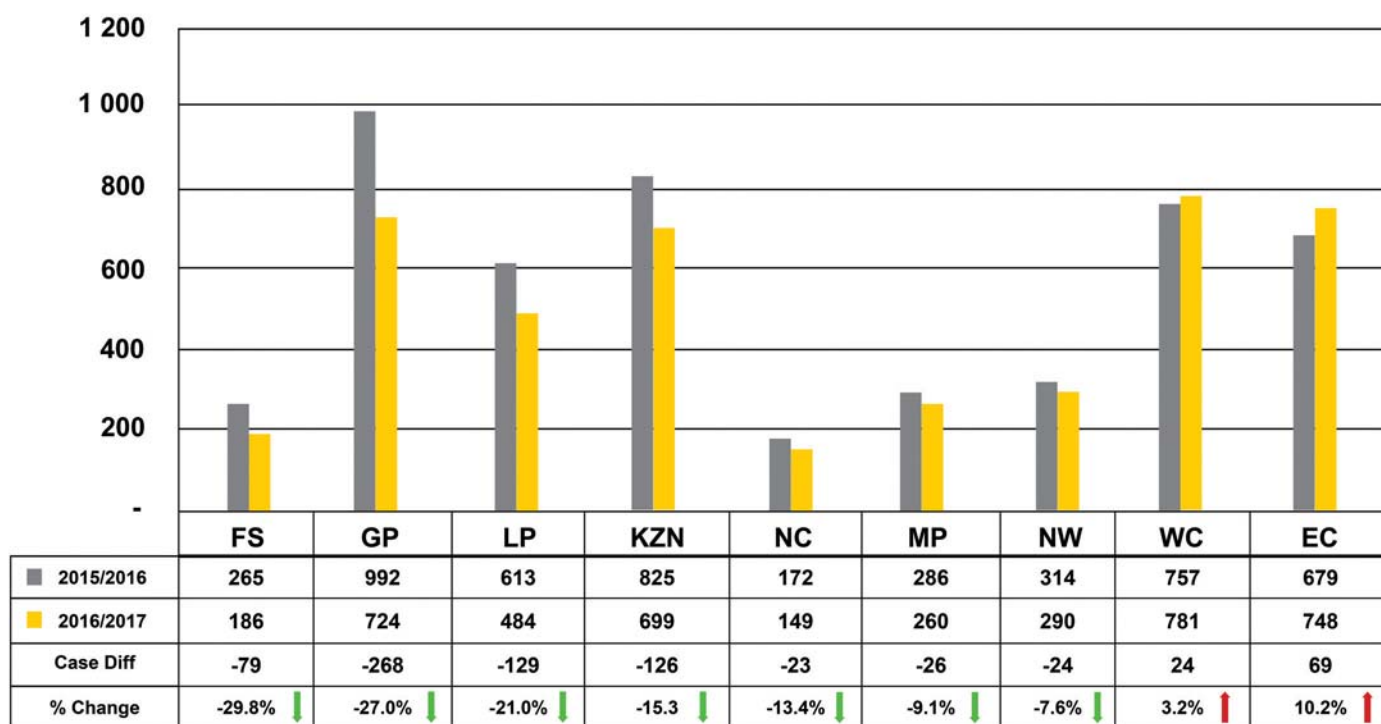


Analysis of a sample of 223 cases of arson in Gauteng revealed that shacks/zozo huts were damaged in 38.1% of the cases, while formal houses were targeted in 27.8% of the reported incidents. In KwaZulu-Natal it was found that arson is frequently related to the misuse/abuse of alcohol, interpersonal conflict or domestic violence. People also often set fire to the homes and belongings of persons against whom they bear grudges, during conflict between the community and criminal groups and during incidents of vigilantism. At the five stations with the highest incidence of arson in the Western Cape, domestic violence and arguments resulting in retaliatory action were identified as the cause of 51.1% of the incidents recorded. In Mpumalanga, the Northern Cape and Gauteng social issues such as domestic violence, arguments, jealousy and revenge were found to be the major causes of arson in these provinces. In the Northern Cape and Mpumalanga stability issues such as service delivery protests were also identified as contributing to the arson figures. According to analysis done in the Eastern Cape, the above factors, as well as labour-related protest actions and violence emanating from the “#Fees must Fall Campaign”, led to a spike in arson cases in the province.

The social dimension of arson is further highlighted by the finding that most cases of arson occur over weekends according to analyses conducted in the Western Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and the Eastern Cape. As in the case of contact crime, weekends are characterized by an increase in social activities, with the concomitant use of alcohol leading to arguments and other negative interpersonal interactions. An interesting trend identified, is that Mondays also featured prominently amongst the days with the highest incidence of arson - in some provinces even higher than on Fridays. This trend may be attributed to issues developing over the weekend sparking acts of revenge during the early hours of Monday mornings. In the Western Cape and Eastern Cape it was found that most cases

of arson were committed during the time frame between 18:00 and 02:59, while in KwaZulu-Natal 66.0% of arson cases were committed between 18:00 and 05:59. In the Eastern Cape it was found that there is a close balance between the genders of the complainants, with 54.7% being males. A large proportion of the victims fell in the age group between 35 and 52 years (40.5%). The majority of the offenders (88.9%) were found to be males falling mainly in the age category of 17 to 34 years (65.7%).

#### GRAPH 47: ARSON: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW

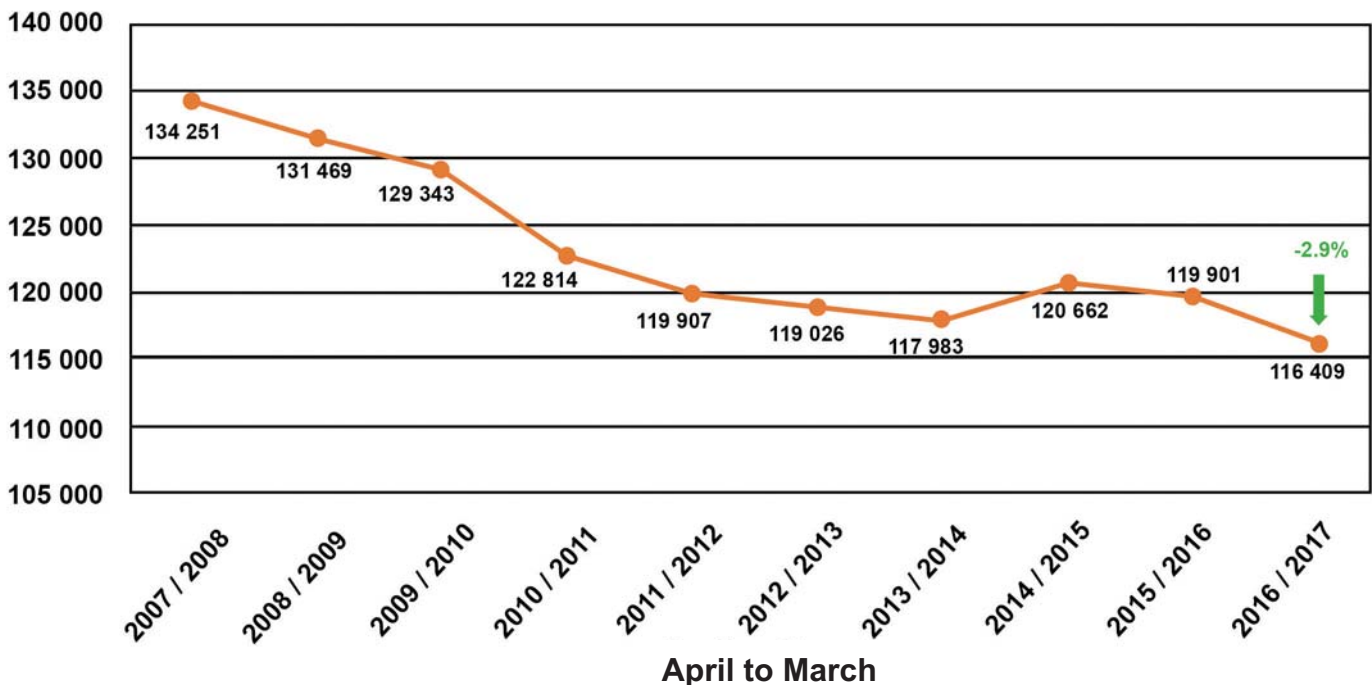


The graph above indicates that increases in the incidence of arson were experienced in only two provinces, namely an increase of 10.2% or 69 counts in the Eastern Cape and 3.2% or 24 counts in the Western Cape. In the remaining seven provinces decreases were recorded. The highest decrease was recorded in the Free State (29.8% or 79 counts), followed by Gauteng (27.0% or 268 counts) and Limpopo (21.0% or 129 counts).

## 7.2.2 MALICIOUS DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

As illustrated in the Graph 48 below, the incidence of malicious damage to property experienced a decrease of 2.9% or 3 492 counts during 2016/2017, compared to the preceding financial year. The downward trend in the incidence of malicious damage to property resulted in this crime reaching its lowest level over the past decade at 116 409 counts recorded in 2016/2017.

**GRAPH 48: MALICIOUS DAMAGE TO PROPERTY: TREND OVER 10-YEAR PERIOD**



The causes of malicious damage to property are also very similar to those of social contact crimes, namely arguments (often associated with substance abuse), domestic violence, intolerance, revenge and other manifestations of social interaction resulting in damage to property. Analysis done in the Northern Cape revealed that most of the malicious damage to property cases in the province resulted from personal vendettas, domestic violence and alcohol or drug abuse. The majority of the reported incidents were domestic violence-related with the complainants' ex-husbands, ex-boyfriends or ex-girlfriends damaging property belonging to the complainants. Damage to vehicles also often occurs as a result of conflict between two or more individuals at taverns/pubs/hotels. In the majority of the reported cases the complainants and suspects were known to each other. In KwaZulu-Natal it was likewise found that damage to property was inflicted during arguments and disputes, vandalism and the abuse of alcohol or drugs. In the Free State at least 65% of damage occurred while people were fighting, while 20.9% of cases analysed in Mpumalanga resulted from an argument between the complainant and the suspect. An analysis of 767 cases of malicious damage to property in Gauteng found that arguments and/or misunderstandings, jealousy and vigilantism were the main contributors to malicious damage to property in the province. Domestic violence-related issues contributed to 19.7% of the cases, alcohol to 4.4% and a combination of domestic violence and alcohol-related factors to another 2.1% of the cases.

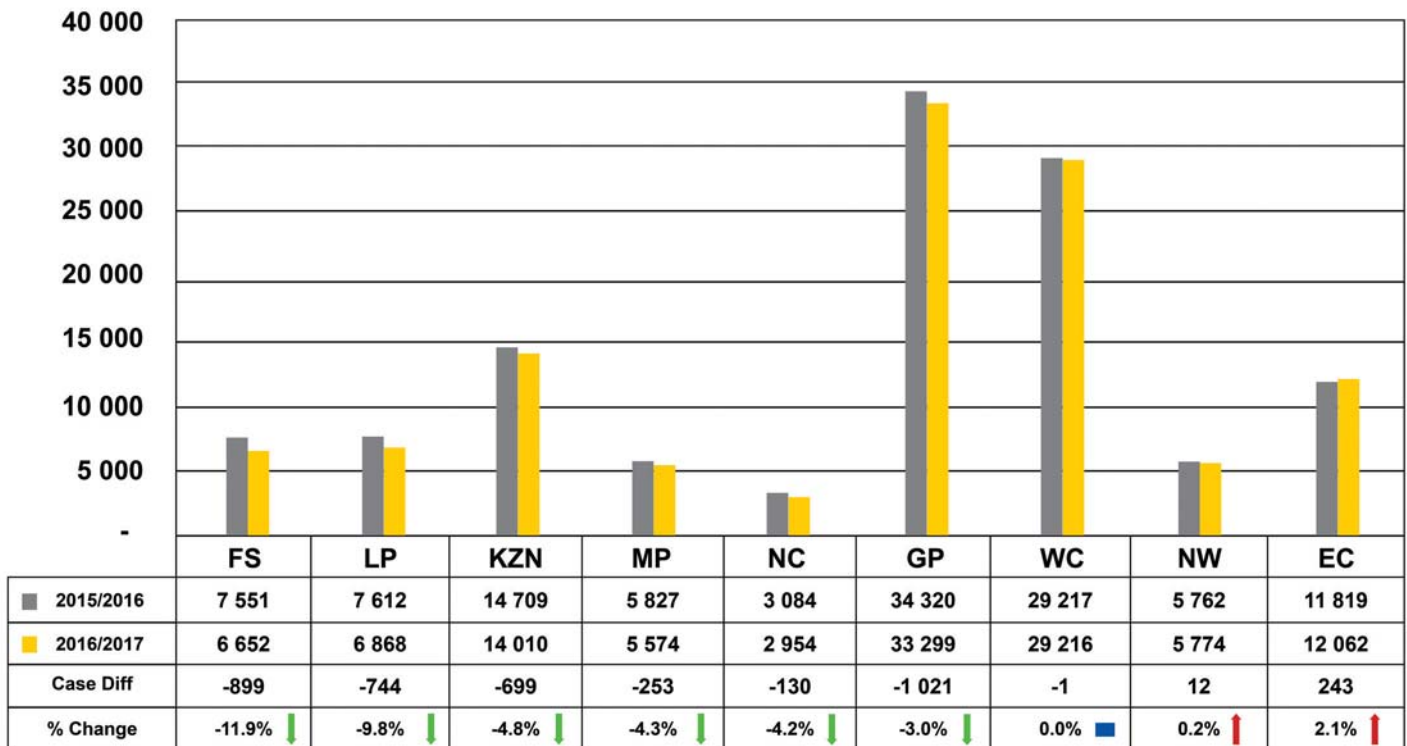
Another important generator of malicious damage to property is public violence emanating from industrial action, public protests, disputes about various issues in the public domain and dissatisfaction with the real and imagined commissions and omissions of entities in both the public and private sphere. In Mpumalanga and the Eastern Cape protest actions such as the “#Fees must Fall Campaign”, service delivery protests and labour disputes were noticed as important contributors to this crime. In Limpopo severe damage was e.g. inflicted to property at the University of Limpopo and the University of Venda during the above campaign.

During the analysis in Gauteng it was found that the property most frequently damaged were vehicles (25.7%), followed by residential premises (17.7%), business premises (3.9%) and cellular telephones (3.1% of the analysed cases). The most common method was to break the property (60.9%), throw stones or other objects at it (9.6%), cut/saw/shred/tear it (6.1%), burn or set it alight (4.2%) and scratch or dent it (3.9% of the cases).

As in the case of arson, incidents of malicious damage to property peak over the weekends (Fridays to Sundays). In KwaZulu-Natal it was found that 54.0% of the incidents were perpetrated over weekends, as were 56.2% in Mpumalanga. In the Eastern Cape the highest incidence was recorded from Saturdays to Mondays (57.2%). From an analysis of the time frames during which most of the crimes occurred, it appears that most of the crimes were perpetrated from late afternoon to early morning. This coincides with the time when the level of socialising is at its peak and the abuse of alcohol most frequent. This results in people easily falling into arguments, getting frustrated and venting this on the property of their adversaries. In KwaZulu-Natal and Mpumalanga it was found that 49.0% and 46.9% of incidents respectively occurred between 16:00 and 23:59, while in the Eastern Cape 65.4% of incidents were recorded between 18:00 and 02:59.

The findings of the analysis conducted in the Eastern Cape revealed that more males (60.4%) were targets of malicious damage to property than females. The bulk of the complainants (64.8%) were aged between 26 and 52 years of age. The offenders were predominately male (86.5%). The finding that 40.2% of offenders were aged between 17 and 25 years of age emphasises the domestic-violence link to malicious damage to property, with young people damaging the property of their parents or caretakers if they do not get their own way. In total, 72.9% of offenders were aged between 17 and 34 years of age.

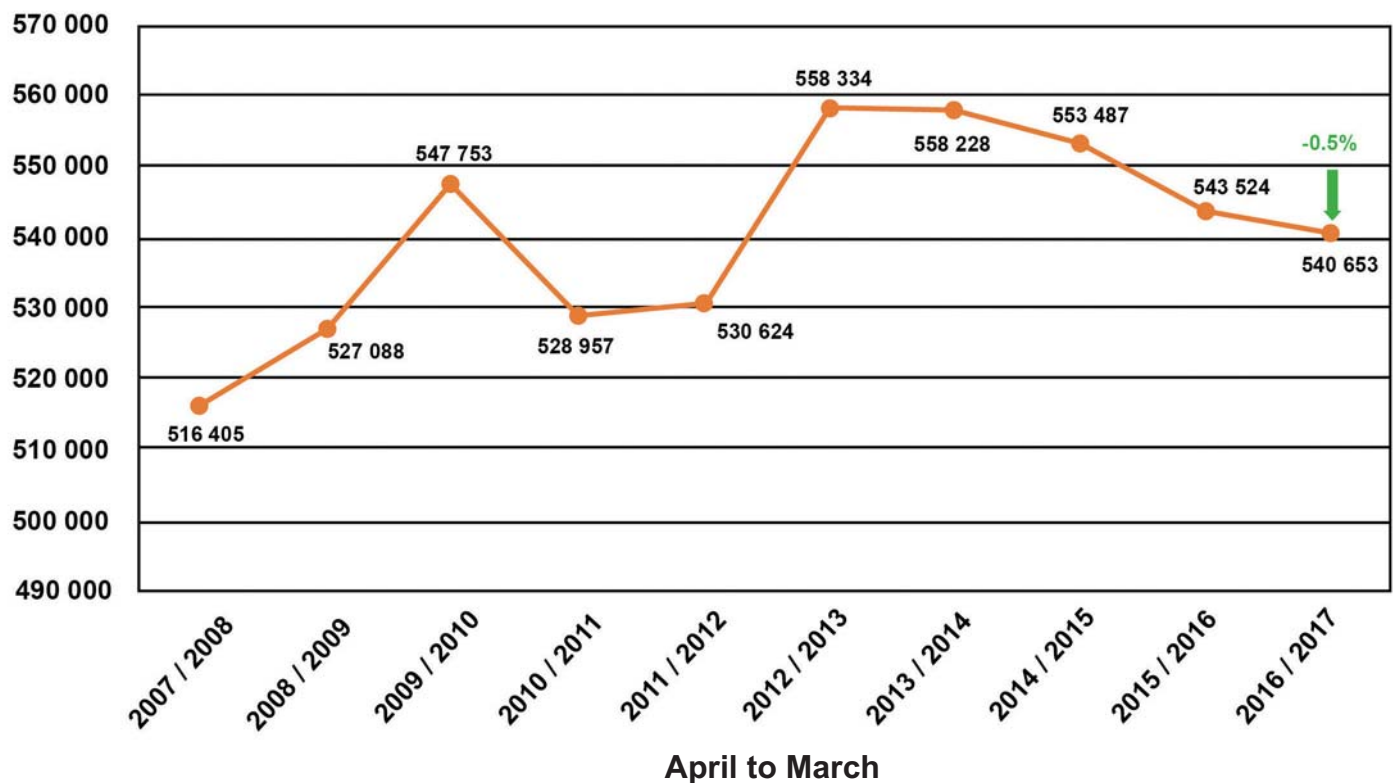
Graph 49 below illustrates two provincial increases in relation to malicious damage to property, namely North West (0.2% or 12 counts) and the highest increase in the Eastern Cape (2.1% or 243 counts). The increase in the latter province is a reversal from a decrease of 4.7% or 580 counts recorded in the previous financial year (2015/2016). Six of the remaining seven provinces recorded decreases. The highest decrease was recorded in the Free State (11.9% or 899 counts), followed by Limpopo (9.8% or 744 counts). The latter province also experienced a reversal from an increase of 9.4% or 653 counts, which was the highest recorded increase during the previous financial year (2015/2016). The incidence of malicious damage to property stabilised in the Western Cape during 2016/2017.

**GRAPH 49: MALICIOUS DAMAGE TO PROPERTY: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW**

### 7.3 PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME

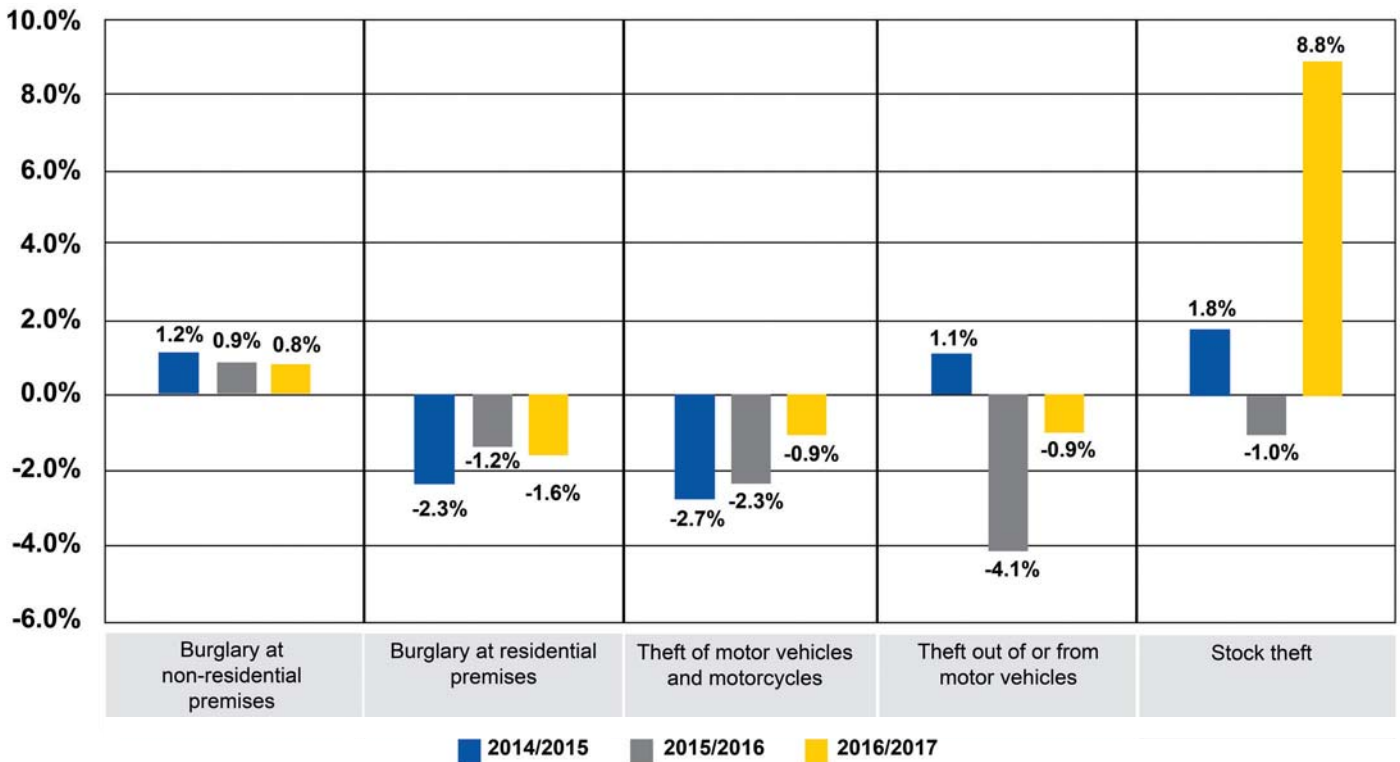
The category of property-related crime includes the crimes of burglary at both residential and non-residential premises, theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle, theft out of or from motor vehicle and stock-theft. These crimes normally occur in the absence of the owner of the property and any witnesses, which hampers the identification and apprehension of offenders. Property-related crime does not involve violence against persons as there is no contact between the victim and the offender. If any violence is used against a person, it will constitute robbery and not theft or burglary. Due to the continuous improvement of security measures, trends indicate declines in the number of theft and burglary cases reported and increases in the number of robbery cases targeting the same property. To determine the vulnerability of specific property to crime, cases of both theft and robbery have jointly to be utilised in comparisons with historic data.

In the financial year of 2016/2017 under review, a total of 540 653 counts of property-related crime were recorded, a decrease of 0.5 % (or 2 871 counts) compared to the preceding financial year. The general trend shows a continued decline since 2012/2013, as illustrated in Graph 50 below.

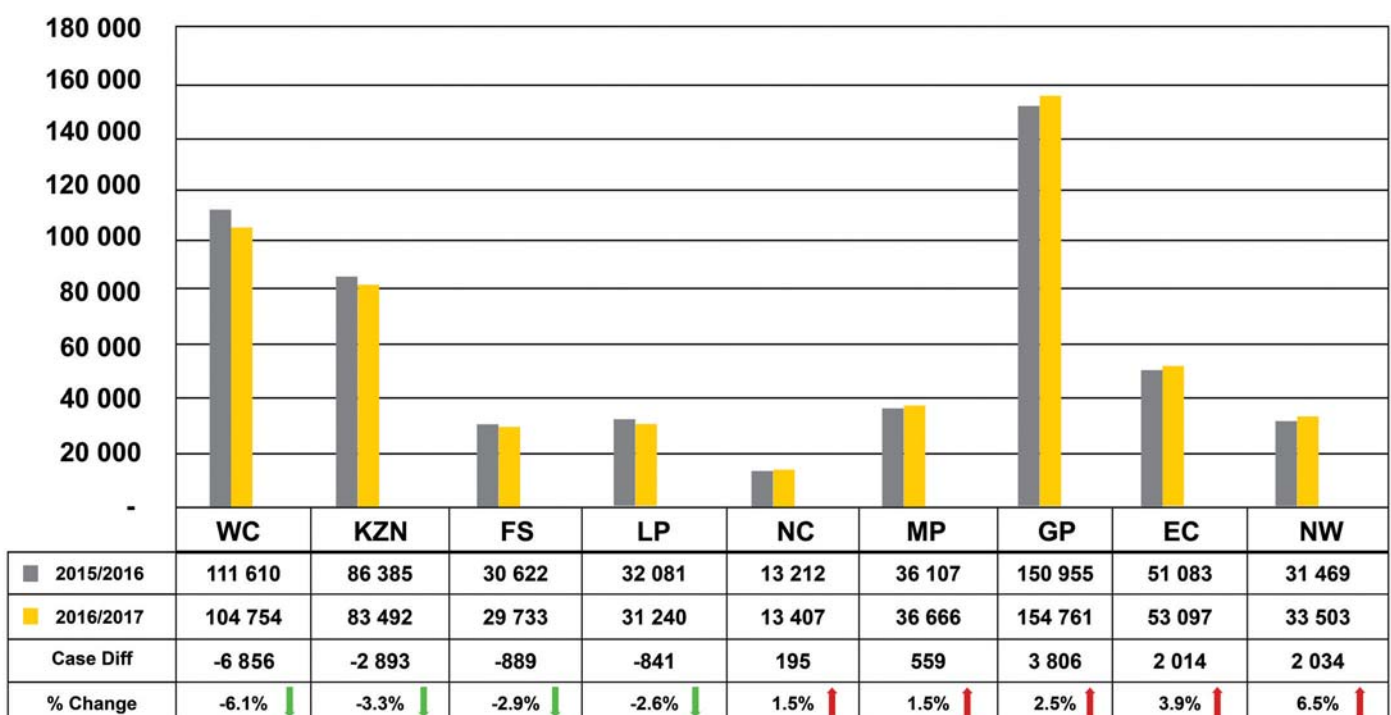
**GRAPH 50: PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME: TREND OVER 10-YEAR PERIOD**

Graph 51 below illustrates the recorded percentage changes in property-related crime categories.

- **Burglary at non-residential premises** increased by 0.8% in 2016/2017. Increases were recorded over the past three consecutive financial years. The figures for the preceding two financial years reflect increases of 0.9% and 1.2%.
- **Burglary at residential premises** decreased by 1.6% in 2016/2017, following upon the decreases experienced during the preceding two financial years.
- **Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle** experienced a decrease of 0.9% in 2016/2017. However, the decrease is smaller than the decreases observed during the preceding two financial years.
- **Theft out of or from motor vehicle** decreased by 0.9% in 2016/2017, following a decrease of 4.1% in 2015/2016.
- **Stock-theft** increased significantly by 8.8% in 2016/2017. The incidence of stock-theft has fluctuated over the past three financial years, with an increase of 1.8% during 2014/2015 followed by a decrease of 1.0% during 2015/2016.

**GRAPH 51: OVERVIEW OF PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME CATEGORIES: FINANCIAL YEAR COMPARISON**

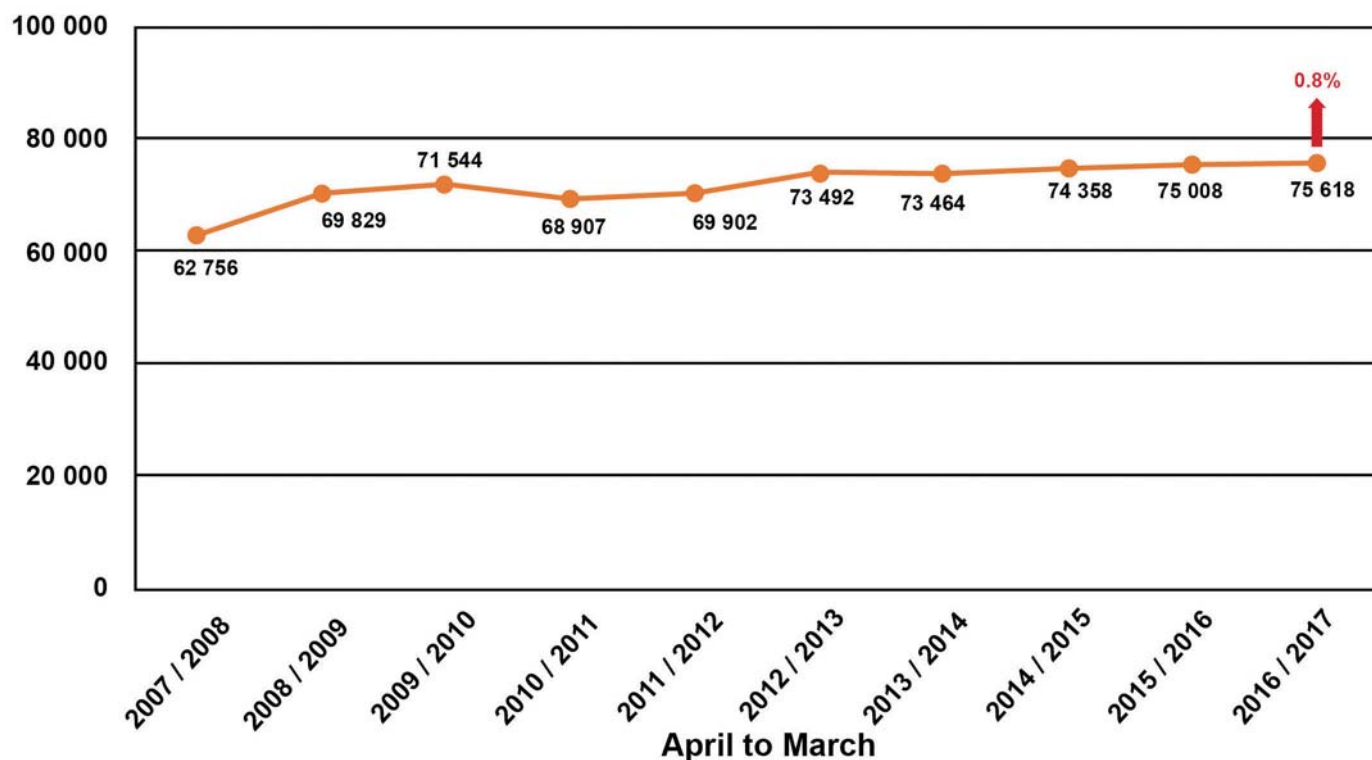
The graph below illustrates that five of the nine provinces recorded increases in the incidence of property-related crime. The highest increases occurred in North West (6.5% or 2 034 counts) and the Eastern Cape (3.9% or 2 014 counts). These two provinces experienced decreases of 0.6% and 4.6% respectively during 2015/2016. Among the four provinces experiencing decreases, the most pronounced decreases were recorded in the Western Cape (6.1% or 6 856 counts) and KwaZulu-Natal (3.3% or 2 893 counts).

**GRAPH 52: PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW**

### 7.3.1 BURGLARY AT NON-RESIDENTIAL PREMISES

During the 2016/2017 financial year 75 618 counts of burglary at non-residential premises were recorded, reflecting an increase of 0.8% or 610 counts. This is the third consecutive year that an increase was experienced, resulting in an increase of 2.9% between 2013/2014 and 2016/2017 as illustrated in the graph below.

**GRAPH 53: BURGLARY AT NON-RESIDENTIAL PREMISES: TREND OVER 10-YEAR PERIOD**



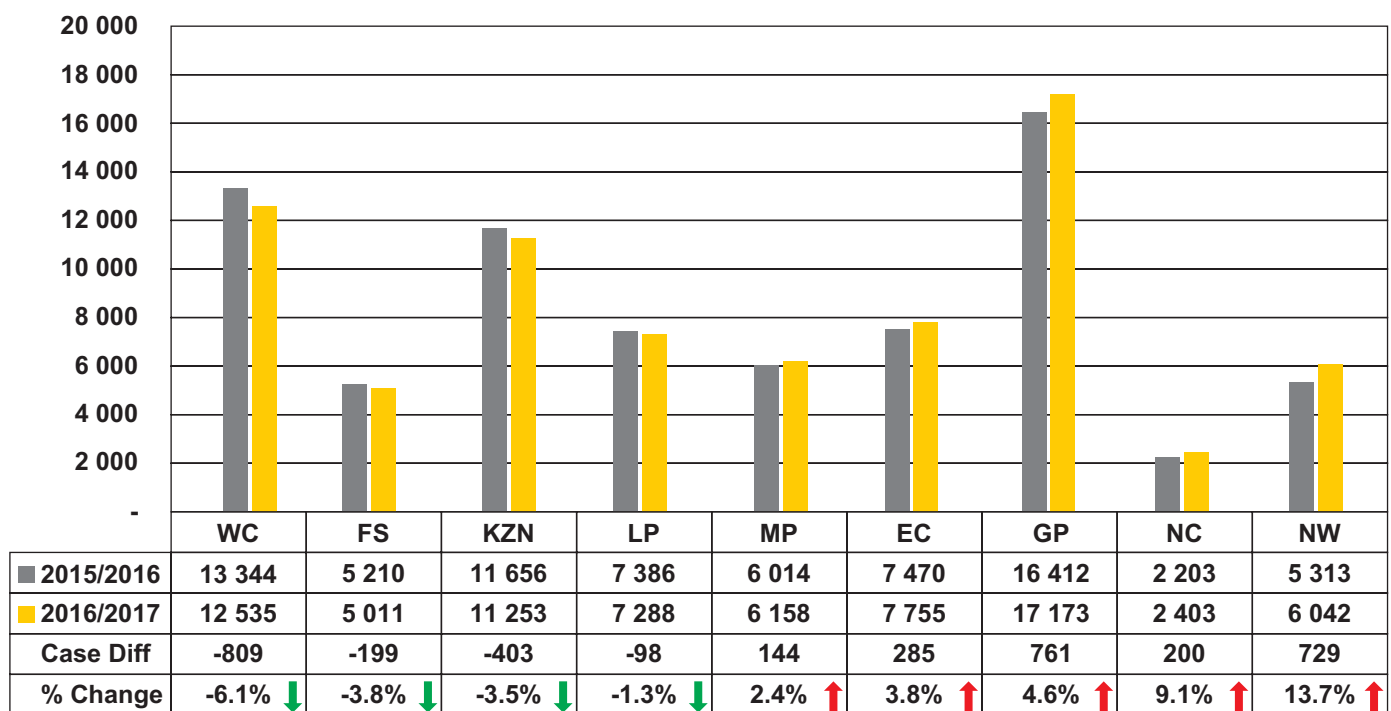
A national analysis of a sample of 753 cases of burglary at non-residential premises, which covered cases reported at urban, rural-urban and rural stations during the period 1 October 2015 to 30 September 2016, was conducted. It was found that in the majority of cases it is not possible to establish the exact day or time that a burglary took place. Most of the incidents occurred between the night of one day and the morning of the following or even another day (72.4%), the highest number of which (13.4%) occurred between Friday evenings and Monday mornings. However, where the specific day of the week could be established, the highest frequency of incidents occurred on Thursdays (25.5%) and Wednesdays (20.2%) and between the hours of 21:00 and 02:59 (41.7%). Although the profiles of the provinces differ, the results of separate analyses done in the provinces broadly correlate with the above findings.

The premises most targeted according to the national analysis were educational premises (14.1%), followed by workshops, panel-beaters or scrapyards (12.2%), private companies and factories (7.8%) and spaza shops (6.0%). These findings are in line with the results of analyses conducted in the provinces with regard to the specific premises targeted during this type of burglary. From the national analysis and analysis conducted in Gauteng it is evident that small businesses within residential areas are easier targets for criminals than businesses in industrial and CBD areas, as 42.8% of all businesses covered by these analyses were situated within urban residential areas. Only 5.7% of incidents covered by the national analysis occurred at shopping centres/malls, which correlates with the finding in Gauteng that only 6.7% of incidents occurred at such premises. The main points of entry to the premises were through the door (52.3%), through a window (29.9%), through the roof (12.4%) or through a wall (3.9%). In the majority of cases either a door (33.3% of cases) or a window (22.0% of the cases) was broken to gain access to the premises, while in a

further 7.7% of cases a lock was broken and in 5.7% of the cases windows or burglar bars were opened by force. The commodities most frequently stolen during the burglaries were computers in 13.1% of the cases, food/groceries in 12.0%, cash in 10.7%, tools in 8.8%, clothing/linen/curtains in 5.5% and small electrical appliances in 5.0% of cases.

Among the complainants in the analysed cases, 91.0% were South African citizens and 9.0% people of foreign nationality. In those cases in which arrests were effected, 29.2% of the suspects had previous convictions, with 25.0% previously convicted in connection with burglary at residential premises and 14.6% for robbery with a firearm. The majority of arrested suspects (97.1%) were males and mainly aged between 20 to 29 years (59.0%), followed by the age groups between 30 and 39 years (19.0%) and 19 years or younger (16.2%). It is of concern that 78.0% of the arrested offenders were younger than 30 years of age. The findings of analysis conducted in the Eastern Cape reflect that 82.6% of offenders in that province were between the ages of 17 and 34 years, with 50.2% being between 17 and 25 years of age. From the national analysis it was established that 91.2% of the arrested offenders were RSA citizens and the remainder foreigners from countries neighbouring on South Africa.

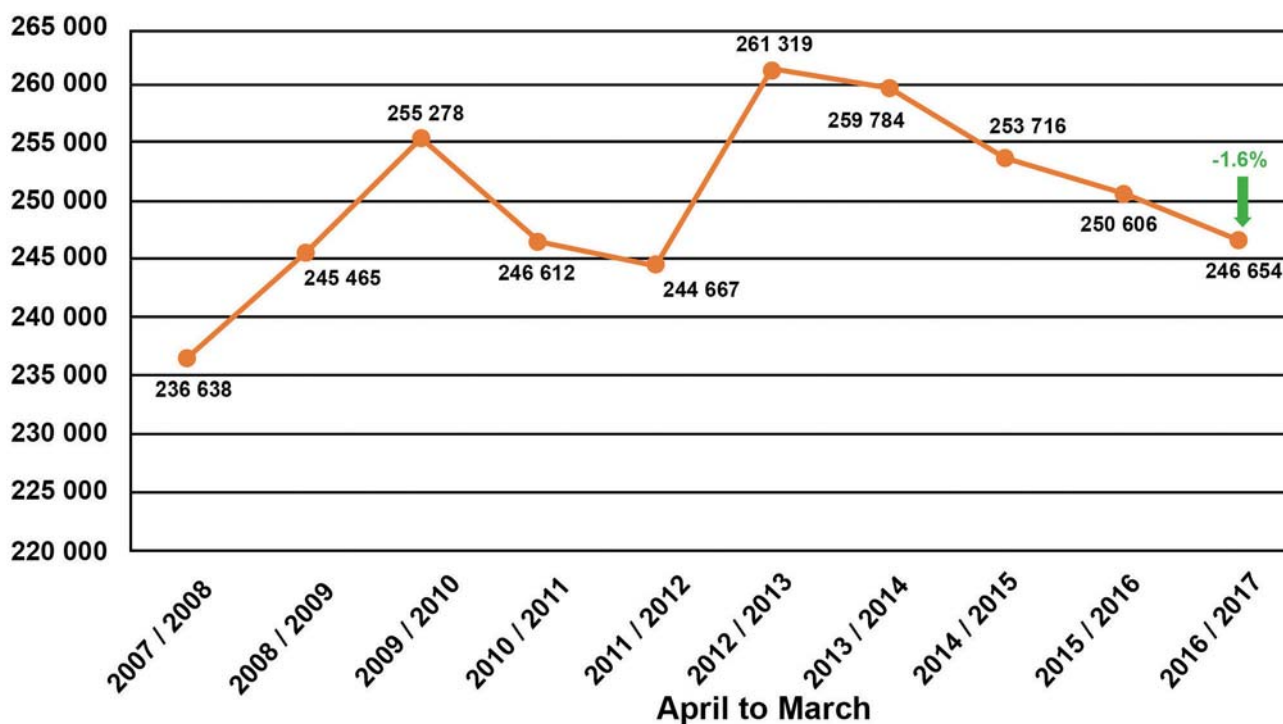
#### GRAPH 54: BURGLARY AT NON-RESIDENTIAL PREMISES: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW



As is evident from Graph 54, during 2016/2017 four provinces recorded a decrease in the incidence of burglary at non-residential premises. The most significant decreases were achieved in the Western Cape (6.1% or 809 counts) and the Free State (3.8% or 199 counts). During 2015/2016 the Free State experienced an increase of 6.9%. Among the five provinces that recorded increases, the highest increases occurred in North West (13.7% or 729 counts) and in the Northern Cape (9.1% or 200 counts). During 2015/16 an increase of 4.6% was also noted in North West.

#### 7.3.2 BURGLARY AT RESIDENTIAL PREMISES

During the financial year under review, a total of 246 654 counts of burglary at residential premises were recorded nationally, reflecting a decrease of 1.6% (3 952 counts) compared to 2015/2016. Since 2012/2013 a decrease of 5.6% (14 665 counts) is observed in the incidence of burglary at residential premises.

**GRAPH 55: BURGLARY AT RESIDENTIAL PREMISES: TREND OVER 10-YEAR PERIOD**

A number of factors are conducive to the incidence of burglary at residential premises. One of the most important of these factors is a lack of security measures such as burglar-proofing and alarm systems, particularly at homes in informal residential areas and rural areas. In informal residential areas the construction of residences is of such a nature that it is difficult to secure and also easily accessible through the walls or roof. The areas mentioned above are also burdened by poor environmental design, such as no or inadequate street-lighting, poor road conditions and sometimes dense vegetation serving to hide criminals. Crooked second-hand goods dealers further create a lucrative market for criminals to sell their loot.

During an analysis of a sample of 954 cases of burglary at residential premises in Gauteng, it was found that the residences targeted most frequently were situated in formal urban residential areas (67.6%), followed by informal urban residential areas (9.9%), the inner city areas (9.7%) and on farms or smallholdings (8.5% of the analysed cases). The type of dwelling targeted most frequently were houses (67.7%), flats (9.7%), shacks (4.7%), rented rooms (3.2%) and outside buildings of dwellings (2.3% of the cases). From findings made in a number of provinces it is evident that burglary at residential premises occurs sporadically throughout the week and it is difficult to establish a specific day or days on which the possibility of burglary is substantially higher than on others. Feedback received from the provinces also indicate that generally most of the incidents happened during the late afternoons and at night, with 53.7% of cases in KwaZulu-Natal reported during the period from 16:00 to 23:59, in the Eastern Cape 53.0% between 21:00 and 02:59 and in Mpumalanga most frequently between 16:00 and 08:00. However, a comparison between three rural stations and three urban stations in the Western Cape found that there seems to be a difference between the days and times that burglary occurs at these two categories of stations. This analysis revealed that most of the burglaries in the rural station precincts were perpetrated on Fridays and Saturdays and mainly during the night, while in the urban precincts most incidents occurred on Fridays, followed by Thursdays and Wednesdays and mainly during daytime. A disturbing finding made in the Western Cape is that in 56.0% of incidents occurring during the night and reported at rural stations and in 39.3% of incidents occurring during the night and reported at urban stations the owners were at home and the crime could easily have turned into a house robbery with potential injuries or fatalities.

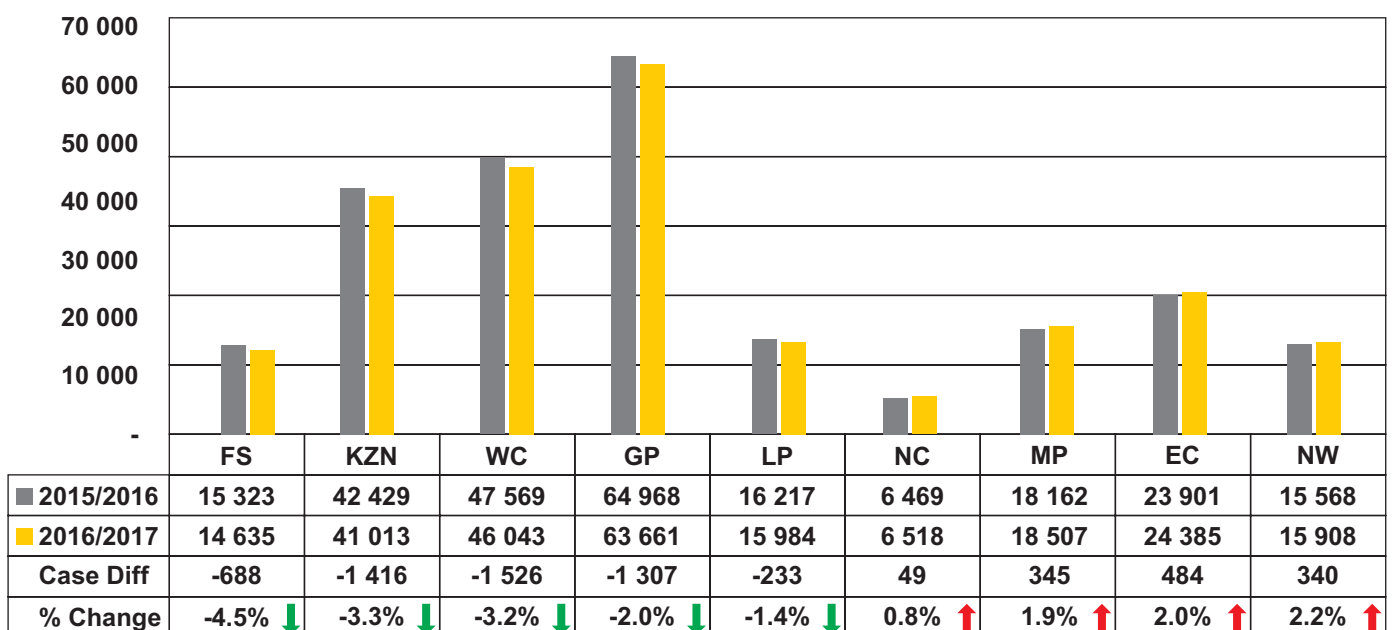
The analysis conducted in Gauteng found that entry was gained by forcefully breaking down doors in 45.7% of the cases, breaking windows in 17.4% of cases and locks in 7.5% of cases, forcing windows or burglar bars open in 6.4% of cases and through unlocked or open doors in 4.7% of the cases. In KwaZulu-Natal the most common modus used by offenders to gain access was the use of force to break open doors, windows and roofs (46.8% of the cases). In Mpumalanga the suspects gained access to the premises by entering through a door in 44.3% and through a window in 31.9% of the cases. It is thus evident that the modus operandi differs from area to area, as different criminal groupings use different methods.

As in the case of robbery at residential premises, the targets of the perpetrators were normally items that are in demand, can easily be carried away and are easily sold for cash on the illegal market. An analysis in the Northern Cape found that the most popular items stolen during burglaries were audio and visual equipment (20.0%), computer equipment (14.7%), clothing and shoes (13.4%) and jewellery (10.1% of the cases). In Mpumalanga cellular telephones and flat screen television sets were also found to be attractive to criminals, while in KwaZulu-Natal computer equipment, television sets and small electrical appliances topped the list.

In all the provinces it was found that a majority of the known offenders were male, with 96.6% of the arrests in the Eastern Cape involving males. A matter of concern is the high levels of involvement of youths and young adults in this crime. According to the analysis in KwaZulu-Natal most of the known offenders were aged between 15 and 45 years, while in the Northern Cape an analysis of cases reported at the Kimberly and Kathu police stations revealed that 65.1% of the known offenders were 29 years of age or younger and 7.0% of all offenders were younger than 19 years of age. In the Eastern Cape the same situation was observed, with 52.5% of known offenders being between the ages of 17 to 25 years.

As indicated in Graph 56, the incidence of burglary at residential premises decreased in five provinces, with the most significant decreases recorded in the Free State (4.5% or 688 counts) and KwaZulu-Natal (3.3% or 1 416 counts). Among the four provinces that experienced increases in the incidence of burglary at residential premises, the most prominent increases were reported in North West (2.2% or 340 counts) and the Eastern Cape (2.0% or 484 counts). Both the latter provinces reported decreases during 2015/2016.

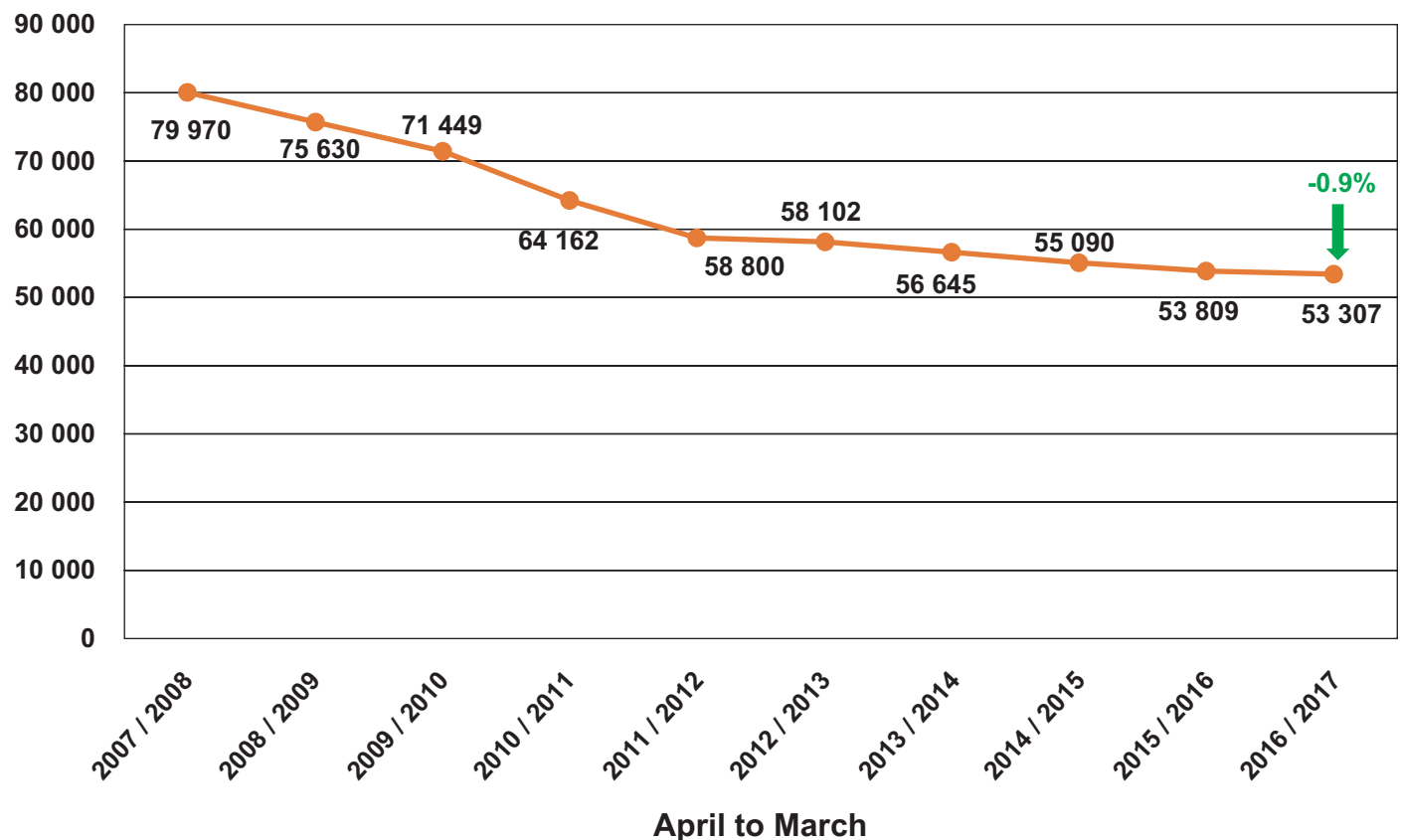
**GRAPH 56: BURGLARY AT RESIDENTIAL PREMISES: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW**



### 7.3.3 THEFT OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTORCYCLES

The graph below shows that during the 2016/2017 financial year 53 307 counts of theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles were recorded, a decrease of 0.9% or 502 counts compared to 2015/2016. During the past decade theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles showed a persistent downward trend and decreased by 33.3% or 26 663 counts.

**GRAPH 57: THEFT OF MOTOR VEHICLE AND MOTORCYCLE: TREND OVER 10-YEAR PERIOD**



A national analysis of 315 cases of theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle reported at the top 30 contributing stations during the period 1 April to 30 September 2016 found that 26 of these stations were situated in Gauteng, three in KwaZulu-Natal and one in Mpumalanga. In 14.3% of the cases it was not possible to establish the specific day of the week on which the vehicle was stolen. Sometimes a vehicle may be parked for a period of more than a day, for example in a parking garage. Upon the return of the owner it is then found to have been stolen. It also happens that a vehicle may be stolen during the night without the specific time being known, meaning that it is not possible to establish the day on which it was stolen. In those cases where the specific day could be established, it was found that cases were most frequently reported on Fridays (21.1%), Saturdays (20.7%) and Tuesdays and Wednesdays (14.4% of the cases respectively). The thefts were most frequently committed between 18:00 and 20:59 (21.6%), followed by the period between 12:00 and 14:59 (11.7%) and the periods between 09:00 to 11:59 and 15:00 to 17:59 (11.4% of the cases each). In a further 15.9% of the cases it could only be established that the vehicle was stolen at night and in 9.2% of the cases during the day. The above days and times correspond with the fact that more vehicles are likely to be on the streets on Friday evenings and Saturdays due to more people visiting places of entertainment or shops at these times, resulting in more vehicles parked along streets or at shopping centres. A lack of sufficient parking or secured parking facilities in high-density residential areas also force owners to park their vehicles in the streets or outside their places of residence, making these easier to steal.

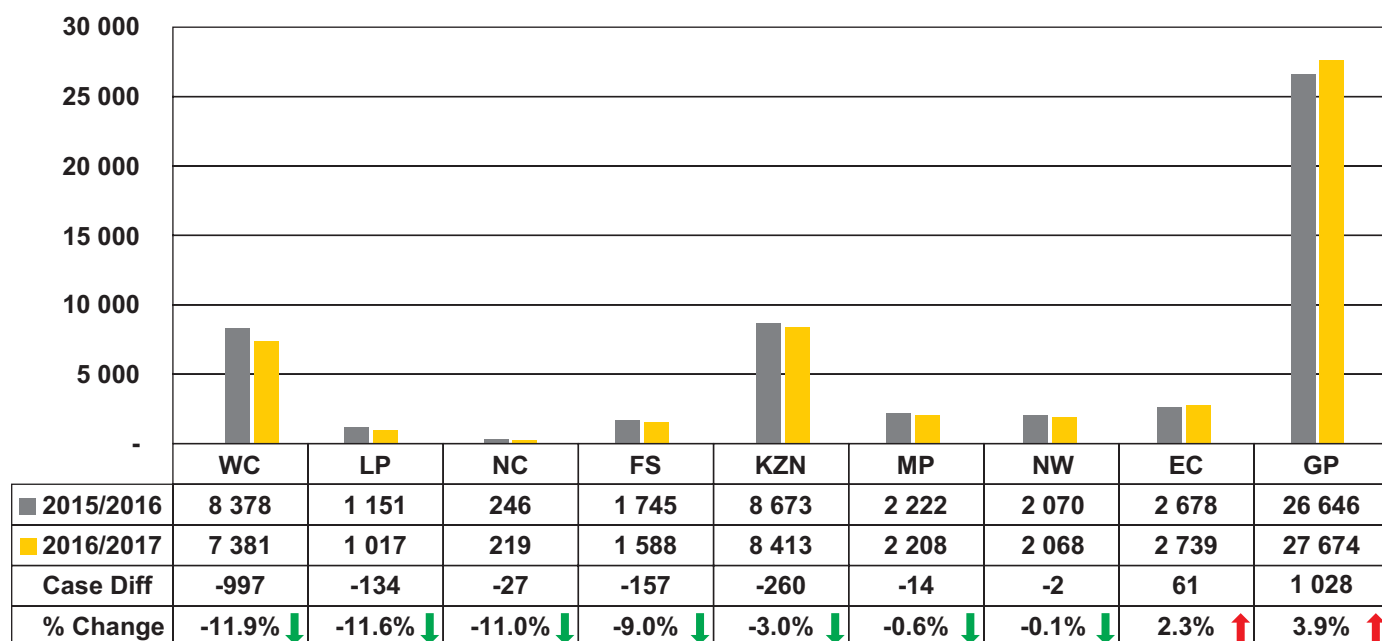
The majority of the vehicles were stolen in formal urban residential areas (77.9%), followed by CBD areas in a further 18.3% of the cases. However, this also depends on the area a police station is serving. In precincts such as Park Road in Bloemfontein, Durban Central, Pretoria Central, etc the highest incidence will be in the CBD areas. Most of the vehicles in the analysed cases were stolen from parking areas on the streets (40.4%), at the complainant's place of residence (25.6%), from secured and non-secured parking at shopping centres or malls (11.4%) and from parking areas at the complainants' places of work (4.1%). As already indicated, a lack of secured parking for tenants living in areas with a high population density and visitors to such areas forces owners to park their vehicles on the streets, making these more vulnerable to theft. However, it is also true that in some instances owners of vehicles will rather park their vehicles on the streets than pay for secured parking in parking garages, for example at the Gautrain stations in Gauteng.

Of the stolen vehicles, 88.6% were privately owned, 10.4% were company vehicles and the remainder government and rented vehicles. In most of the analysed cases (61.8%) sedans or hatchback vehicles were stolen, followed by light delivery vehicles, including double cab bakkies (25.2%). In a further 4.7% of cases motorcycles or scooters were stolen, in 3.2% of cases trucks with a load capacity of 3 500kg or less and in 2.2% of cases sports utility vehicles (SUV's). Unlike carjacking during which the latest model vehicles were most frequently hijacked, vehicles between five and ten years old were found to be most likely to be stolen. The analysis established that the date of first registration of 27.8% of the stolen vehicles were between 2006 and 2010, of 20.5% between 2011 and 2016, of 15.1% between 2001 and 2005 and of 13.9% between 1996 and 2000. The dates of first registration of the remainder were not stated or prior to 1996. The analysis further revealed that the estimated value of 81.0% of the stolen vehicles was less than R150 000, compared to only 57.0% of hijacked vehicles falling within this estimated price range. In those cases in which such information could be established, it was found that 56.7% of the stolen vehicles were insured and 35.4% were fitted with one or another security device. Of the stolen vehicles equipped with a security device, 80.5% had a tracking device and 12.6% an alarm installed.

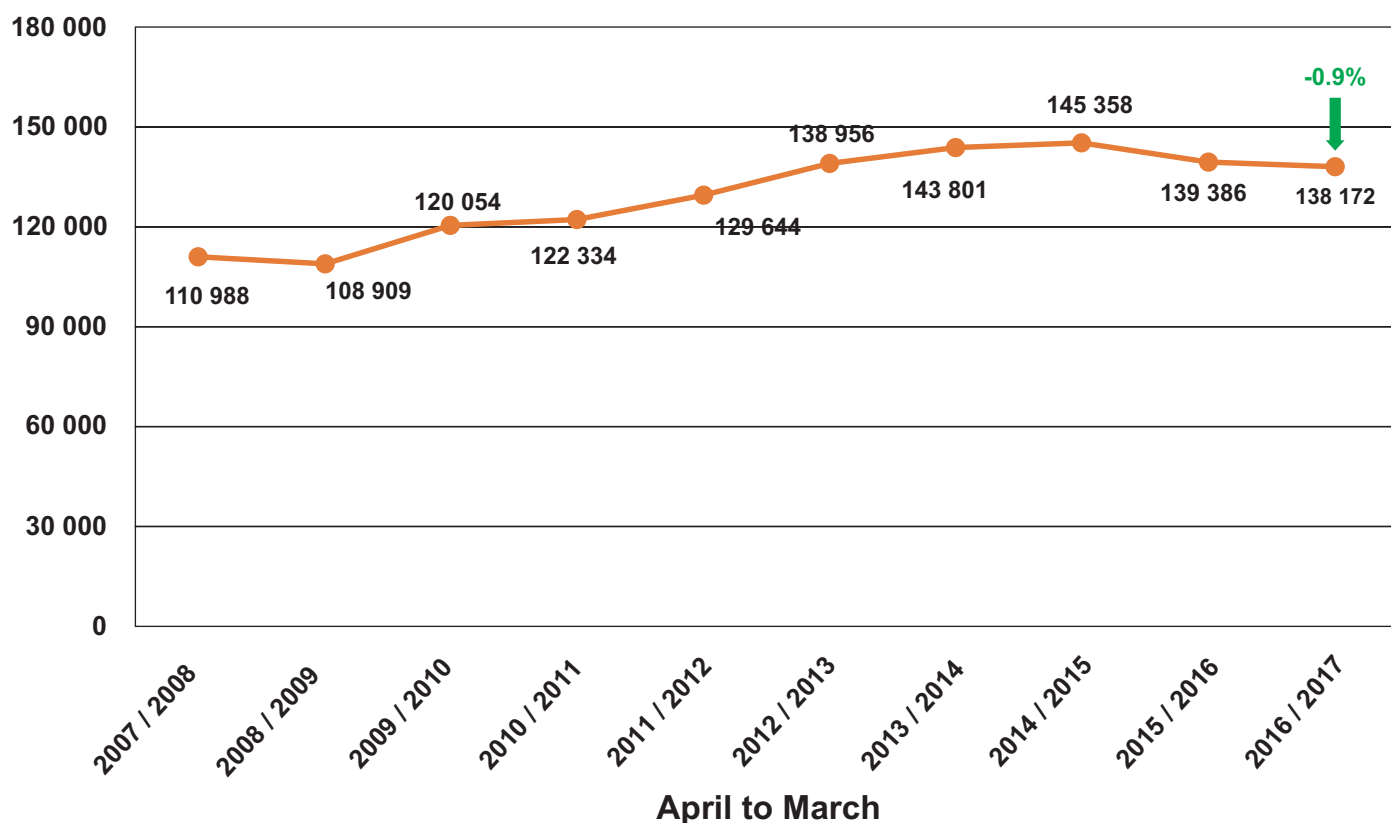
At the time of the analysis 15.8% of the stolen vehicles were already recovered. The majority of the latter vehicles (58.0%) were recovered within 24 hours, with a further 26.0% being recovered within the space of seven days. Most of the recovered vehicles (65.8%) were found parked along a street, with a further 7.9% each being recovered at the offender's home or in unsecured parking at a shopping mall. A significant proportion of the vehicles were recovered by means of a tracking device (38.0%), found abandoned (30.0%) or discovered during routine patrols (18.0%). Analysis conducted in the Western Cape indicated that although vehicles were least likely to be stolen from informal residential areas, 42.9% of the areas or places identified in respect of the recovery of vehicles were situated in informal residential areas. Nearly three-quarters of the vehicles were found in their original condition, while the remainder were either damaged, stripped or the engine or chassis numbers were altered or tampered with.

Analysis conducted in the Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal indicated that the majority of arrested offenders were young males, with 81.6% of those arrested in the Eastern Cape being aged between 17 and 34 years of age.

As indicated in the graph below, all the provinces except the Eastern Cape and Gauteng experienced decreases in the number of cases of theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle reported in 2016/2017. An increase of 3.9% (1 028 counts) was recorded in Gauteng, while the increase in the Eastern Cape amounted to 2.3% or 61 counts. Of the seven provinces recording decreases, three achieved decreases in excess of 10%, namely the Western Cape (11.9% or 997 counts), Limpopo (11.6% or 134 counts) and the Northern Cape (11.0% or 27 counts).

**GRAPH 58: THEFT OF MOTOR VEHICLE AND MOTORCYCLE: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW****7.3.4 THEFT OUT OF OR FROM MOTOR VEHICLE**

During 2016/17, 138 172 counts of theft out of or from motor vehicle were reported nationally, reflecting a decrease of 0.9% (1 214 counts) compared to 2015/2016. During the past 10-year period an increase of 24.5% (27 184 counts) in the incidence of theft out of or from motor vehicle occurred.

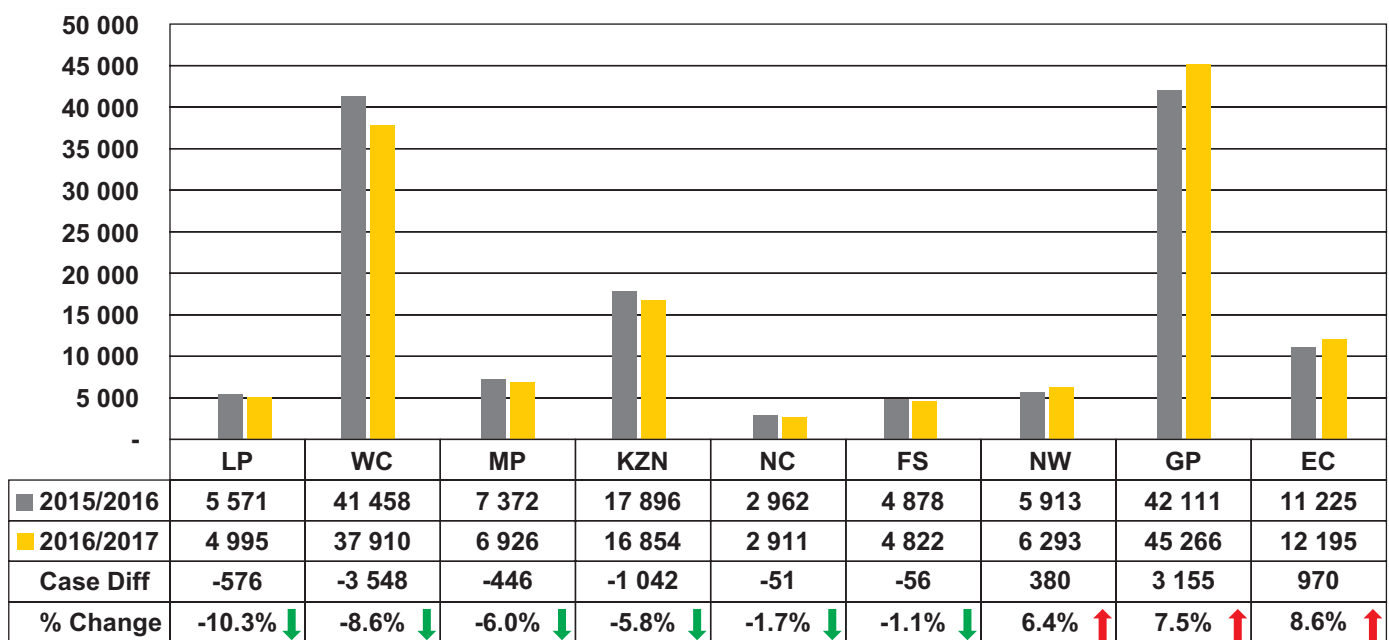
**GRAPH 59: THEFT OUT OF OR FROM MOTOR VEHICLE: TREND OVER 10-YEAR PERIOD**

Theft out of or from motor vehicle is to a large degree an opportunistic crime relying on negligence by the vehicle's owner, for example cars being parked on the street or in parking areas with locking

devices not properly activated or with valuable items lying in full sight and unattended within vehicles. Analysis of 647 cases of theft out of or from motor vehicles conducted in Gauteng found that most incidents occurred in formal urban residential areas (55.2%), the inner city (15.5%) and industrial areas (9.4%). A further 4.2% took place in informal urban residential areas and 2.9% on farms or smallholdings. The analysis further indicated that a large proportion of vehicles were targeted inside the victims' yards (28.6%) or in parking areas at shopping centres or malls (14.5%). This correlates with the finding made in Mpumalanga that 25.6% of incidents occurred within the victims' yards and 15.9% in parking areas at shopping centres and malls. Analysis in the Western Cape and KwaZulu-Natal indicated that most incidents in these provinces were recorded on Fridays, with a more or less equal distribution over the other days of the week, while in the Eastern Cape most incidents were reported on Saturdays, followed by Fridays and Thursdays. In Mpumalanga an almost even distribution of incidents throughout the week was found.

The provincial analyses further indicated that the bulk of incidents were perpetrated from late afternoon to early in the morning, with 42.1% of incidents in the Western Cape occurring between 18:00 and 23:59, 51.6% in Mpumalanga between 16:00 and 23:59 and 44.1% in the Eastern Cape between 21:00 and 02:59. According to the analysis conducted in Gauteng, the most prominent methods used to gain access to the property were by breaking windows (29.5% of the cases), breaking door locks (11.3%), removing the items from the vehicle through open windows or from the back of an open bakkie (9.9%), preventing doors from locking by using a jamming device (7.1%) and through an unlocked door (3.6% of the analysed cases). Types of property most frequently stolen from vehicles were found to be laptops (21.9% of cases), car radios or compact disc players (9.7%), cellular telephones (5.7%), handbags (4.6%), vehicle parts and tools/machinery/work-related commodities (4.2%), tyres and/or alloy wheels and spare wheels (4.0%) and wallets/money/bank cards (3.6% of the analysed cases). These findings correspond with those made in some of the other provinces. It was further found that in the Eastern Cape known offenders were almost exclusively males (98.2%) and that almost half (46.9%) were aged between 17 and 25 years, with a further 36.4% aged between 26 and 34 years.

#### GRAPH 60: THEFT OUT OF OR FROM MOTOR VEHICLE: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW

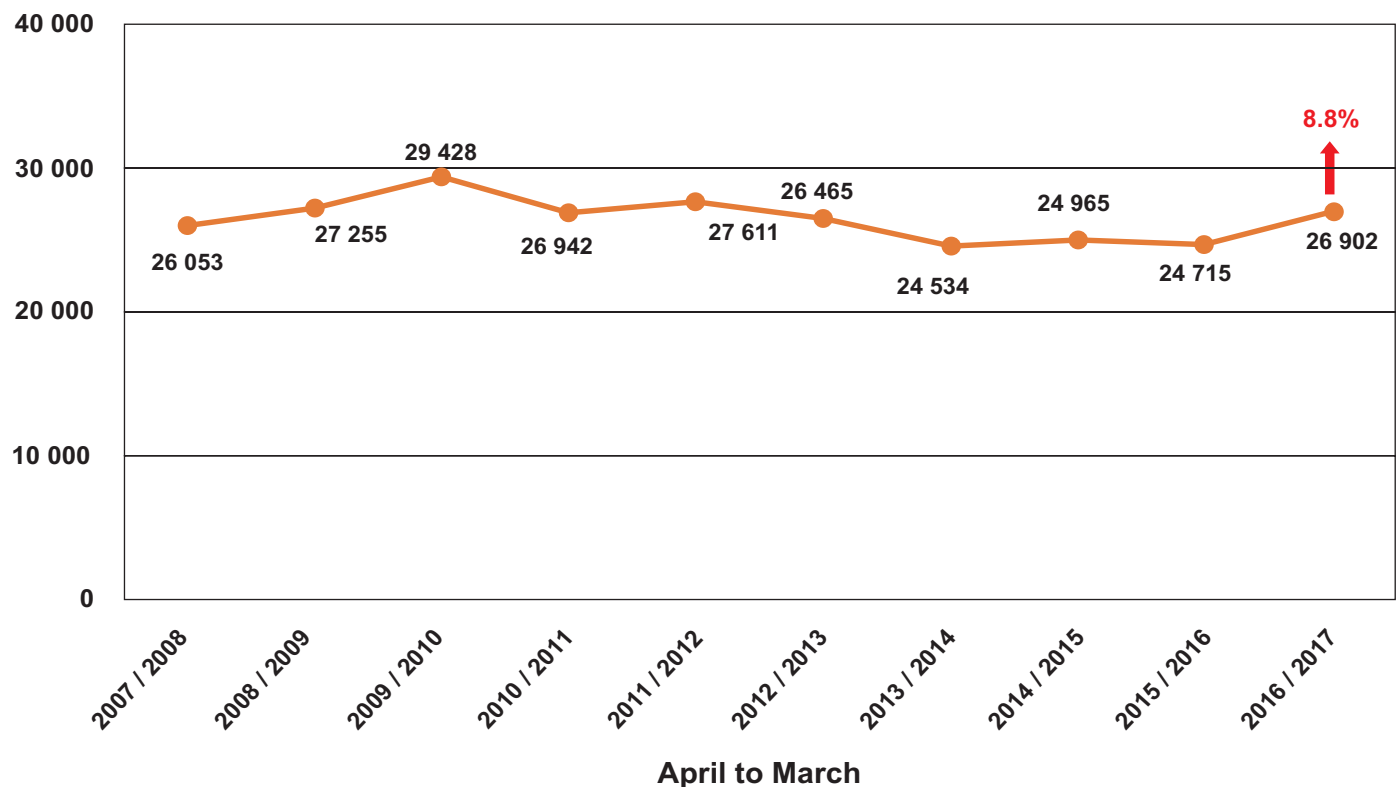


As indicated in Graph 60 above, six of the provinces experienced decreases in the incidence of theft out of or from motor vehicle during 2016/2017, with the most prominent decrease in Limpopo (10.3% or 576 counts), followed by a 8.6% decrease (3 548 counts) in the Western Cape. The three provinces that recorded increases were the Eastern Cape (8.6% or 970 counts), Gauteng (7.5% or 3 155 counts) and North West (6.4% or 380 counts).

### 7.3.5 STOCK-THEFT

Stock-theft is one of the crimes that fluctuated the most during the past decade. The 26 902 cases reported during 2016/2017 represent an increase of 8.8% (2 187 counts) compared to 2015/2016. During 2015/2016 a decrease of 1.0% was recorded. During the financial year under review the incidence of stock-theft reached its highest level since 2012/2013. This crime increased by 9.7% (2 368 counts) since 2013/2014 when the reported stock-theft figures were the lowest during the past ten years.

**GRAPH 61: STOCK-THEFT: TREND OVER 10-YEAR PERIOD**



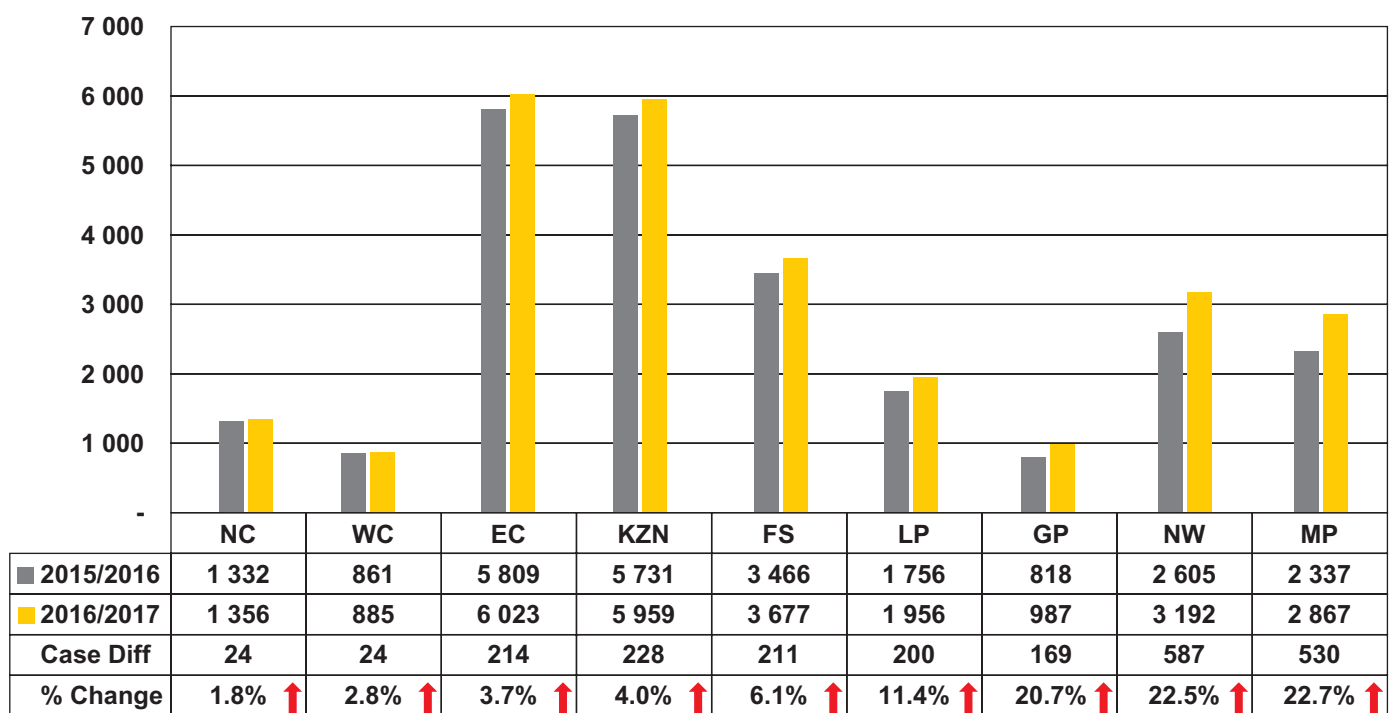
Stock-theft is an emotive crime in particularly the more rural areas. It not only impacts negatively on the country's economy, but proves to be both traumatic for livestock owners and threatening their economic survival. Stock represents wealth in particularly the rural and emerging farming communities where losses can lead to financial ruin. Findings of analysis conducted in KwaZulu-Natal indicated that most stock were stolen from unattended and unfenced communal grazing fields (54.0%), kraals (31.0%) or from commercial farms (4.0%). In Gauteng it was found that the most common modus operandi used to gain access to the stock were to cut fences, cut or break locks or make holes in fencing or walls. It is difficult to establish specific days or times when stock-theft is more prevalent, as not all animals are kept in kraals or secured enclosures overnight. The crime is usually only detected either when carcasses of slaughtered animals or evidence to that effect is found or when the stock are counted. The latter does not generally occur daily and the loss of stock may only be discovered days after the animals had disappeared.

Some of the identified contributors to stock-theft are cross-border stock-theft occurring between South Africa and its neighbours, an element of organised criminal involvement leading to large numbers of stock being stolen at a time and the unemployment levels experienced in the country. Analysis in the Western Cape indicated that stock-theft in the province is generally not characterised by syndicates stealing animals on a large scale for resale, whether for slaughtering or other reasons. It appears that animals are mainly stolen to provide food. In 31.1% of a sample of stock-theft cases analysed the animals were found to have been slaughtered immediately or in very close proximity to where they had been stolen. In almost all of these cases only one to three animals were taken. In a

further 37.3% of the analysed cases between one and three animals were stolen, but the carcasses were not recovered or evidence of slaughter found, which may suggest that these were also taken for consumption. At Beaufort West, the top contributing station to stock-theft in the province, 51.1% of incidents involved the immediate slaughter of animals or slaughtering in close proximity to the place where they had been stolen. Factors that negatively impact on the effective policing of stock-theft identified in KwaZulu-Natal are a lack of community involvement, the late reporting of cases as victims do not count stock on a daily basis, stock grazing on open communal grazing fields without any herdsmen to secure the stock and low levels of compliance with legislation compelling the branding and tattooing of animals as a means of identifying stock. The same barriers to effective policing of stock-theft are also experienced in Limpopo.

From analysis done in the Eastern Cape it was found that the complainants in stock-theft cases were mostly males (84.8%) in the older segments of the population, with 21.6% being aged between 53 and 61 years, 19.9% between 44 and 52 years and 17.1% between 62 and 70 years. A total of 97.0% of the known offenders were males, with the largest portion (31.3%) aged between 17 and 25 years and 26 to 34 years (29.9%).

## GRAPH 62: STOCK-THEFT: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW

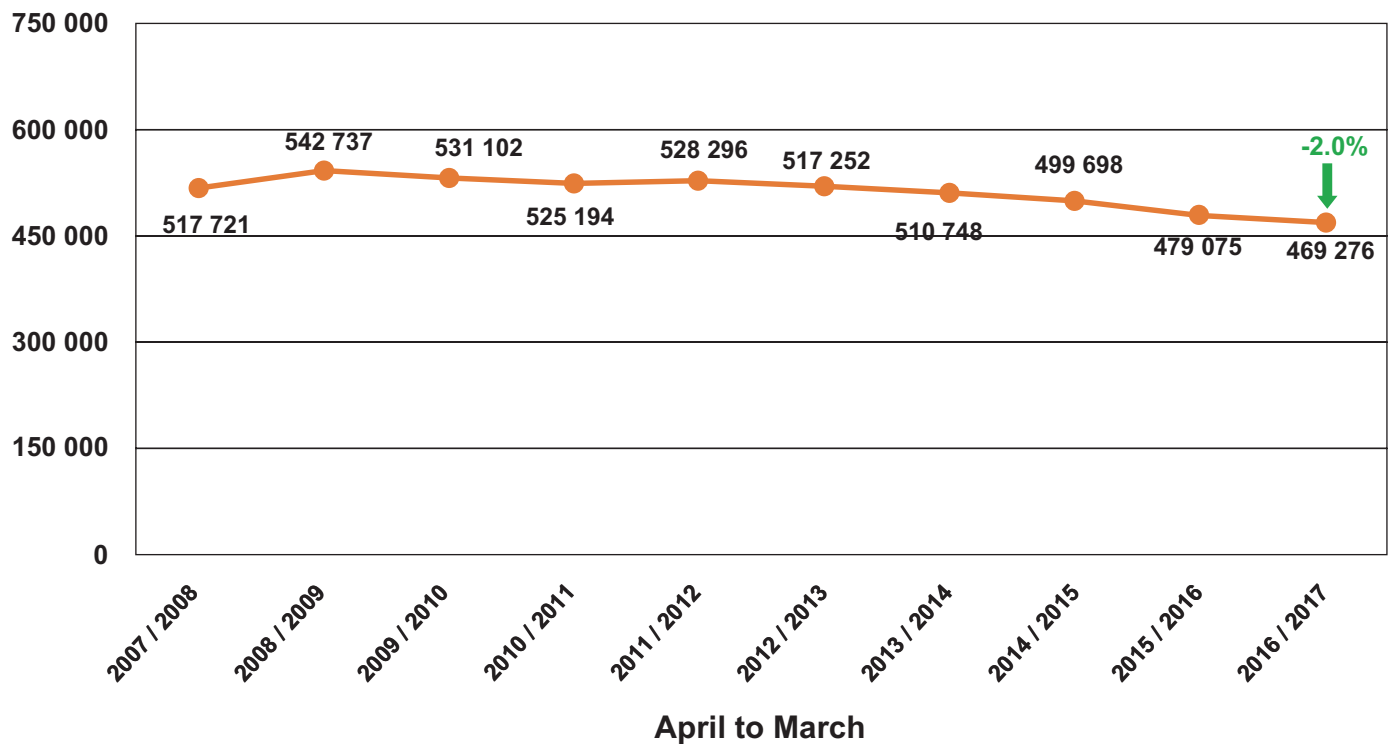


From Graph 62 above it is evident that the incidence of stock-theft increased in all the provinces during 2016/2017, with the most significant increases recorded in Mpumalanga (22.7% or 530 counts), North West (22.5% or 587 counts) and Gauteng (20.7% or 169 counts). During 2015/2016 decreases were experienced in the Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and the Free State.

## 7.4 OTHER SERIOUS CRIME

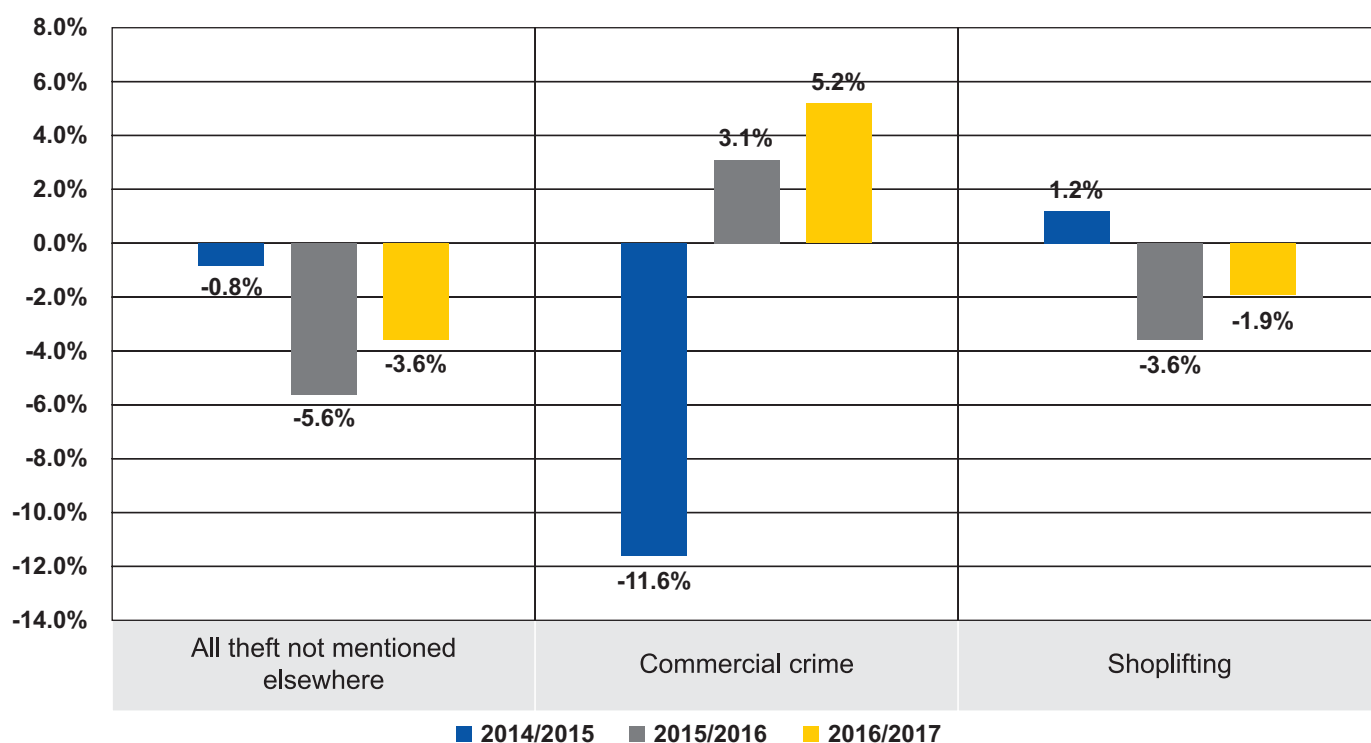
A total of 469 276 counts of other serious crime were reported during 2016/2017, a decrease of 2.0% (9 799 counts) compared to 2015/2016. The incidence of other serious crime during 2016/2017 experienced its lowest level over the past ten years, with a decrease of 13.5% (73 461 counts) since it peaked during 2008/2009.

**GRAPH 63: OTHER SERIOUS CRIME: TREND OVER 10-YEAR PERIOD**

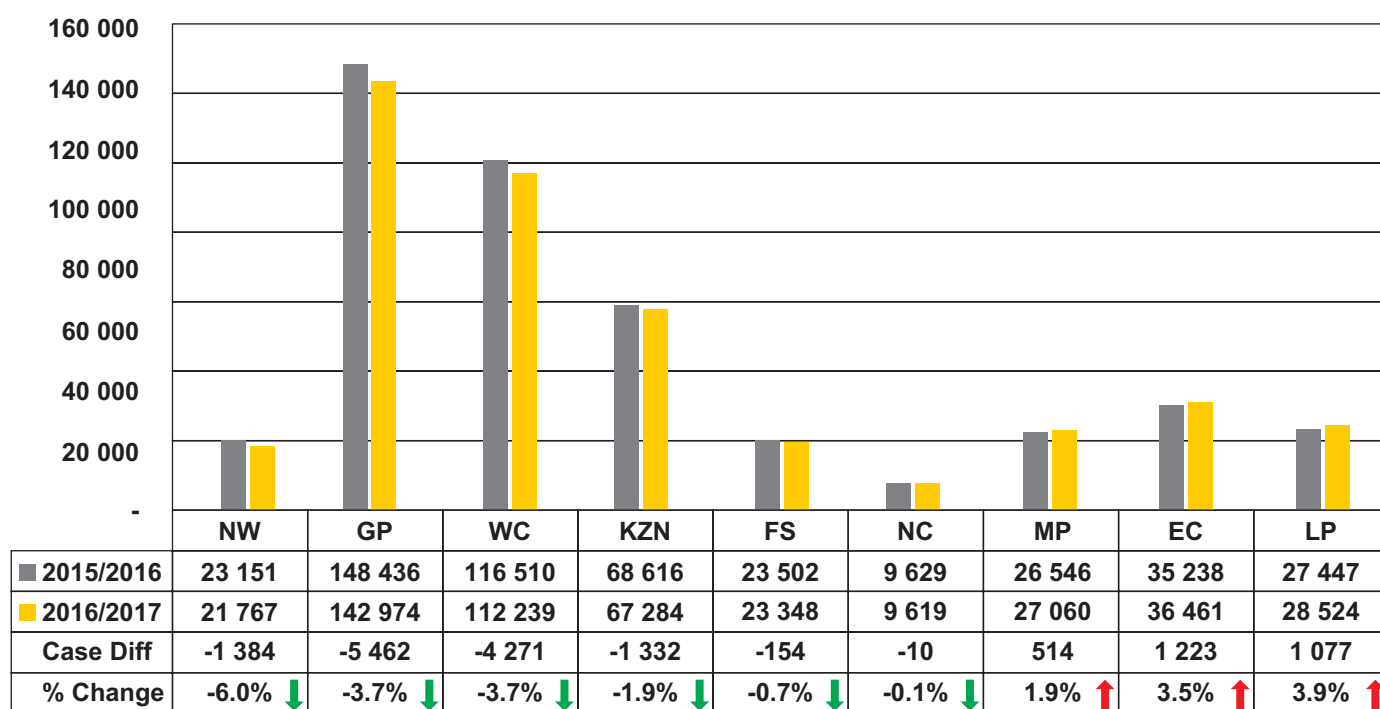


Graph 64 below illustrates the recorded percentage changes in other serious crime categories.

- **All thefts not mentioned elsewhere (other theft)** decreased by 3.6% in 2016/2017. Decreases were observed over the past three consecutive financial years, but the decreases were fluctuating.
- **Commercial crimes** increased by 5.2% in 2016/2017, following a 3.1% increase during the previous financial year.
- **Shoplifting** experienced a decrease of 1.9% in 2016/2017. However, the decrease is lower than the 3.6% decrease observed during 2015/2016.

**GRAPH 64: OVERVIEW OF OTHER SERIOUS CRIME CATEGORIES: FINANCIAL YEAR COMPARISON**

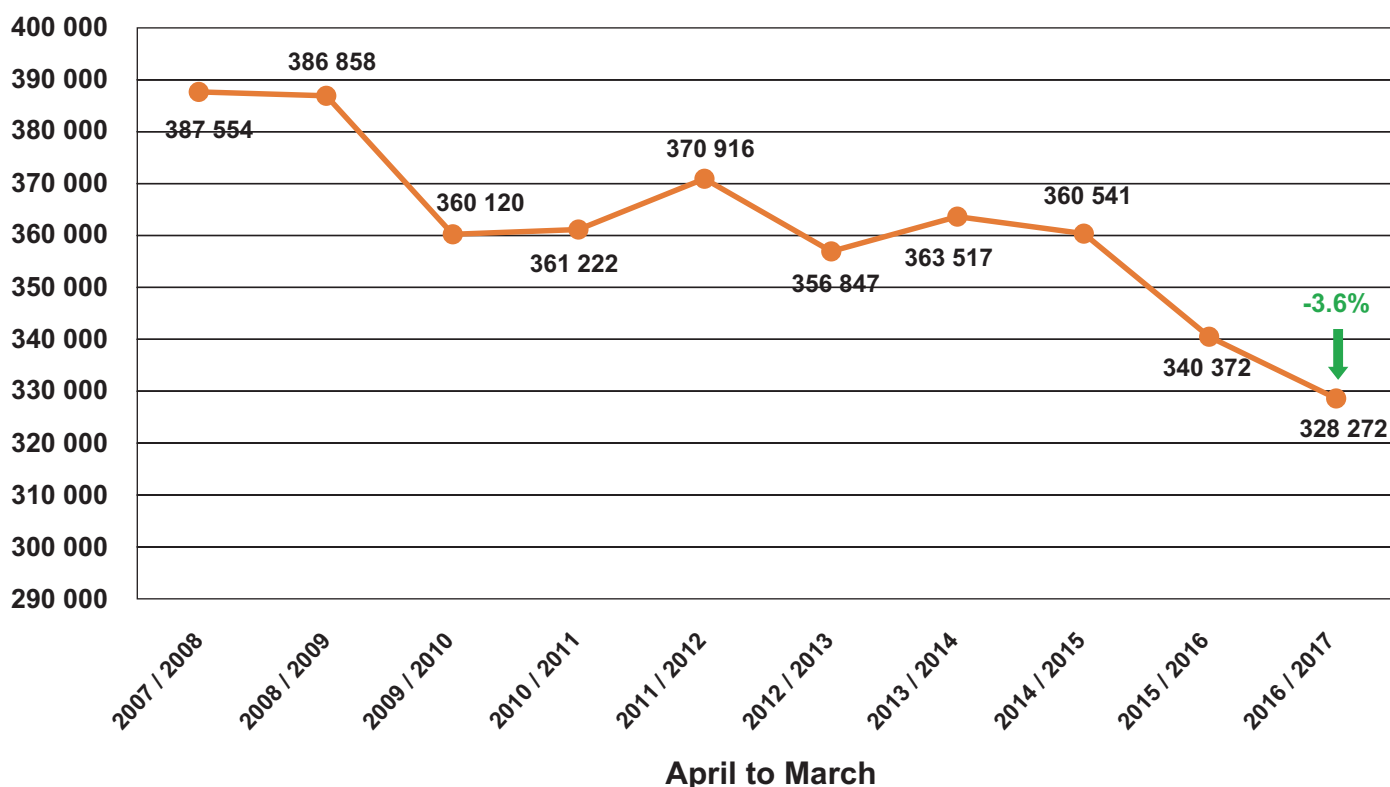
The graph below shows that the incidence of other serious crime decreased in six provinces during 2016/2017, with the more notable decreases recorded in North West (6.0% or 1 384 counts), Gauteng (3.7% or 5 462 counts) and the Western Cape (3.7% or 4 271 counts). Increases were experienced in Limpopo (3.9% or 1 077 counts), the Eastern Cape (3.5% or 1 223 counts) and Mpumalanga (1.9% or 514 counts). During 2015/2016 the only province recording an increase was Limpopo

**GRAPH 65: OTHER SERIOUS CRIME: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW**

### 7.4.1 ALL THEFTS NOT MENTIONED ELSEWHERE (OTHER THEFT)

During 2016/17, 328 272 counts of other theft were reported nationally, reflecting a decrease of 3.6% (12 100 counts) compared to 2015/2016. As the single largest crime category, other theft has contributed 70.0% of other serious crimes and 18.9% of the total 17 community-reported serious crimes. Despite some fluctuations, the incidence of other theft decreased by 15.3% (59 282 counts) over the 10-year period from 2007/2008 to 2016/2017.

**GRAPH 66: ALL THEFTS NOT MENTIONED ELSEWHERE: TREND OVER 10-YEAR PERIOD**



The category of other theft includes the theft of a wide variety of items, ranging from the theft of a pen valued at a few rand to the theft of hundreds of metres of copper cable worth hundred thousands of rand. Findings of analyses conducted in a number of provinces indicated that the items stolen during incidents of other theft were diverse and seemed to be primarily stolen for resale and not for own personal use. In the Western Cape it was found that most thefts were committed by persons residing within the very same communities in which they committed the theft. In Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal it was found that unattended property was an easy target for criminals and that negligence played a role in creating an environment conducive to other theft. In work places, offices were also not always locked, creating additional opportunities for criminals. The analysis further indicated that theft of goods and equipment outside residential and business premises and of fittings from unfinished buildings was frequently reported. Young drug addicts also often revert to theft of valuables (even from relatives) to get money for drugs.

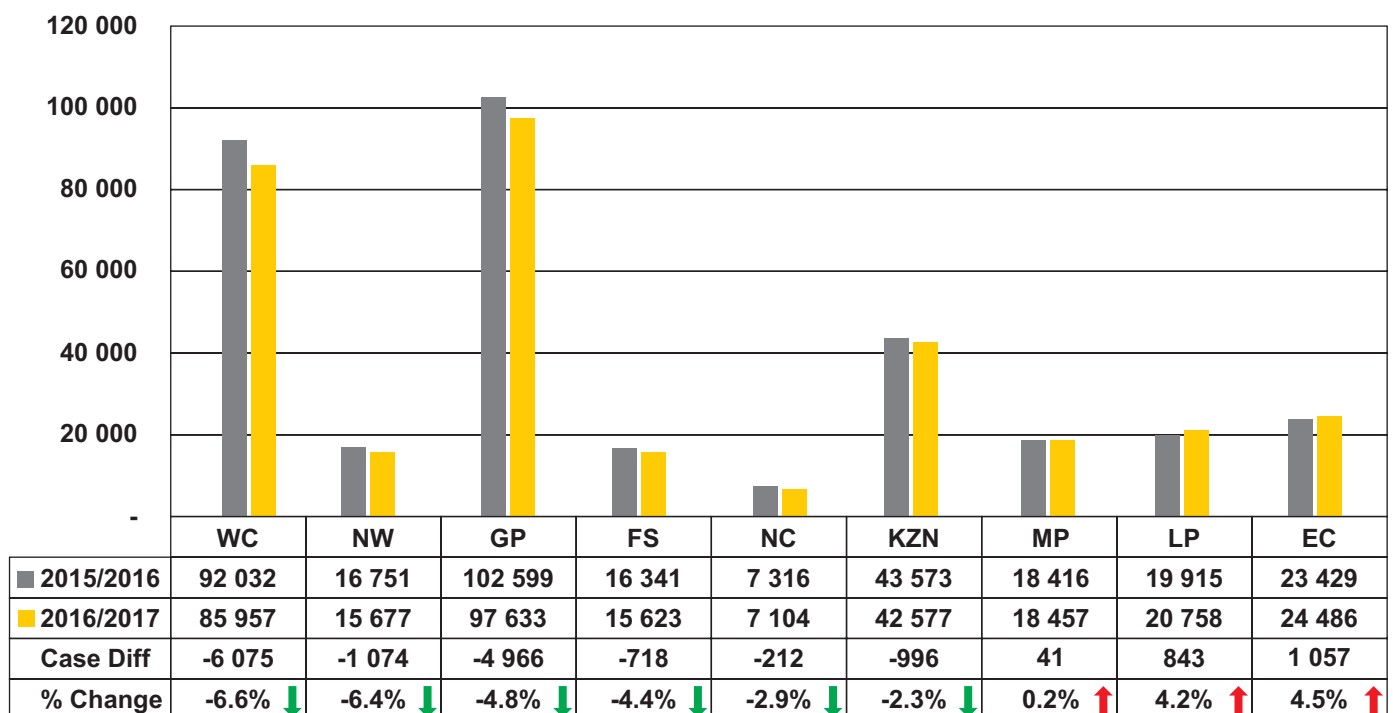
Analysis conducted in Gauteng revealed that more than half of all cases of other theft were committed within formal residential areas, followed by CBD areas, industrial areas and farms and smallholdings. Although it was found that in the Eastern Cape 30.7% of other thefts were reported on Saturdays, it was spread almost evenly over all the days of the week in the other provinces. According to the analysis done in Gauteng, cellular telephones or accessories were stolen in 18.8% of the analysed cases, cash or other legal tender in 10.2%, metal (e.g. copper) in 5.4%, laptops in 4.6%, computer equipment in 3.6%, tools in 2.5%, clothing or linen in 2.3%, food or groceries in 1.7% and bicycles in 1.5% of the cases. The above findings correlate with findings in the other provinces, but it was found that in KwaZulu-Natal theft of petrol or diesel from storage tanks, as well as theft of air conditioners and jewellery, is also regularly reported.

Contrary to the perception in some circles that other theft only refers to “petty theft”, it also includes the highly organised theft of non-ferrous metals. In addition to the monetary value of the stolen metal, which runs up to hundreds of millions of rand annually, theft of non-ferrous metals also has a negative impact on the economy of the country and the safety of its citizens as a result of damage to or the loss of important and crucial infrastructure. Theft of non-ferrous metals may also have a ripple effect leading to other crimes, for example trains halted as a result of the theft of signal cables which are set alight by irritated commuters. A comparison between statistics pertaining to theft of non-ferrous metals kept by the Directorate for Priority Crime Investigations (DPCI) and figures of other theft in general reveals that about 15% of all other theft cases relate to theft of non-ferrous metals. An analysis of statistics pertaining to the latter for the period January to March 2017 found that most cases of theft of non-ferrous metals were reported in Gauteng (27.6%), the Western Cape (17.2%), KwaZulu-Natal (16.3%) and Limpopo (11.9%). The least number of cases were recorded in the Northern Cape (1.8%). Copper cables are mainly stolen from the mines, Transnet, Telkom, Eskom and municipalities. On the other hand, aluminium irrigation pipes and equipment are mainly stolen from farms or smallholdings.

An analysis conducted in the Eastern Cape revealed that most of the known offenders were males (88.2%) and aged between 17 and 25 years (39.6%) and 26 and 34 years (35.7%). According to a report by Statistics SA dated 14 February 2017, the most vulnerable group in the labour market are persons in the age category from 15 to 34 years of age. The unemployment rate for this group is 37.1%, more than 10% higher than the overall unemployment rate of 26.5%. A majority of the known offenders (75.3%) involved in other theft in the Eastern Cape fall within this age group, leaving the distinct impression that unemployment is indeed one of the generators of other theft and other categories of serious crime.

All thefts not mentioned elsewhere experienced decreases in six of the nine provinces, with the most notable decreases in the Western Cape (6.6% or 6 075 counts), North West (6.4% or 1 074 counts) and Gauteng (4.8% or 4 966 counts). Increases were recorded in the Eastern Cape (4.5% or 1 057 counts), Limpopo (4.2% or 843 counts) and Mpumalanga (0.2% or 41 counts).

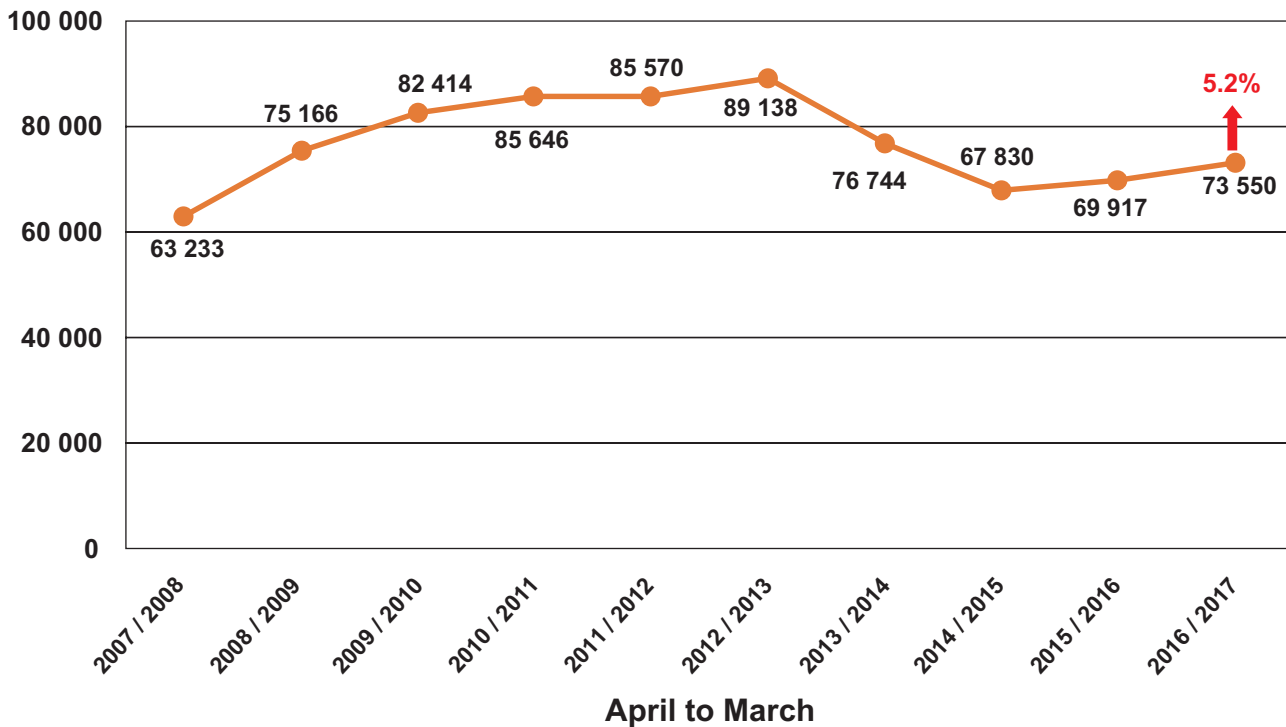
#### GRAPH 67: ALL THEFTS NOT MENTIONED ELSEWHERE: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW



## 7.4.2 COMMERCIAL CRIME

The incidence of commercial crime increased by 5.2% (3 633 counts) during 2016/2017. This increase followed on a 3.1% increase recorded during 2015/2016. According to the figures for the past 10 years contained in Graph 68, commercial crime increased by 16.3% (10 317 counts) over this period. However, the 2016/2017 figure is still 15 588 counts lower than the 89 138 counts registered during 2012/2013, that is a decrease of 17.5%.

**GRAPH 68: COMMERCIAL CRIME: TREND OVER 10-YEAR PERIOD**

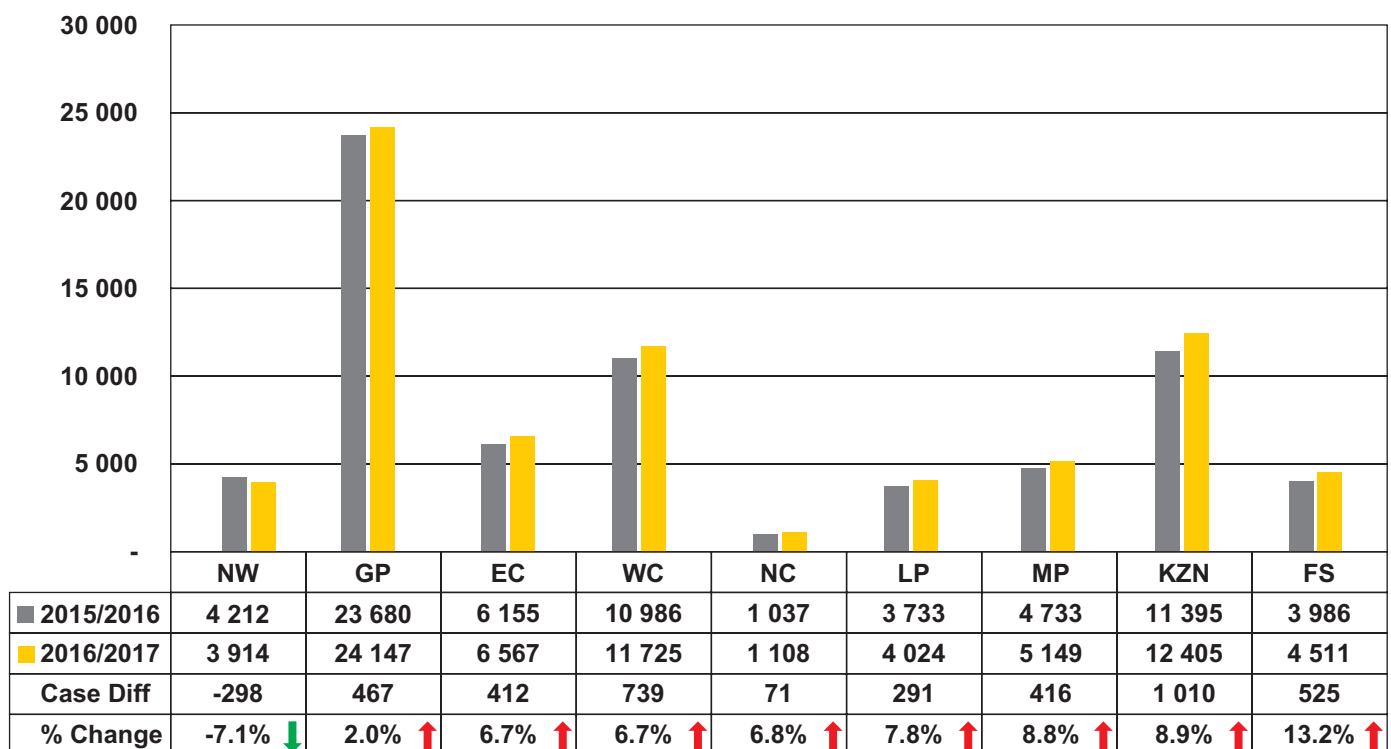


Although the involvement of organised criminal syndicates is accepted as evident in the incidence of commercial crime, individuals attempting to enrich themselves or their families and corrupt activities within government entities at all three levels of governance also contribute to the commercial crime figures. Commercial crime consists of a basket of crimes ranging from fraud to statutory offences such as trademark theft, bank fraud and tax evasion. Commercial crime not only has a devastating effect on the economy of the country and threatens to jeopardise the existence of legitimate businesses, but also increases the cost of goods and services in the country.

An analysis of 5 079 cases of commercial crime on the Business Intelligence (BI) system in Gauteng revealed that the most common methods used to commit commercial crime were forgery (17.2% of cases), the withdrawal of money (15.5%), misrepresentations (13.8%), false pretences (12.7%) and internet transactions (7.9%). Although the means by which the crime was committed could not clearly be established in 28.7% of the cases, the analysis found that false information (18.3% of cases), cash (9.1%), forged documents (6.7%), bank cards (5.1%), cellular telephones (4.6%), banking facilities (3.3%) and electrical equipment (2.6% of the analysed cases) were prominent means to commit commercial crime. The cloning of cards and fraudulent internet transactions were, amongst other things, identified as matters of concern in particularly the Free State, Mpumalanga and KwaZulu-Natal. The taking or stealing of clothing account cards in Limpopo to purchase clothes and later resell these was also identified as a commercial crime threat within that province. Although the incidence of commercial crime appears to be somewhat higher on Fridays and Saturdays, one has to take into consideration that more people are probably using ATM's and doing business on these days, utilising electronic banking facilities as they are too busy with other chores during the week. Some people are also paid weekly and withdraw their money on Fridays. The times at which most of the commercial crimes are perpetrated to a large extent correspond with normal business and banking hours.

Contrary to most other crimes, an analysis in the Eastern Cape found that there is an almost equal gender distribution among complainants, with males comprising 52.8% of the complainants. People in the age group between 35 and 52 years were more frequently targeted and accounted for 42.9% of all the complainants. However, the known offenders were found to be mainly male (79.9%) and aged between 17 and 34 years (66.9%).

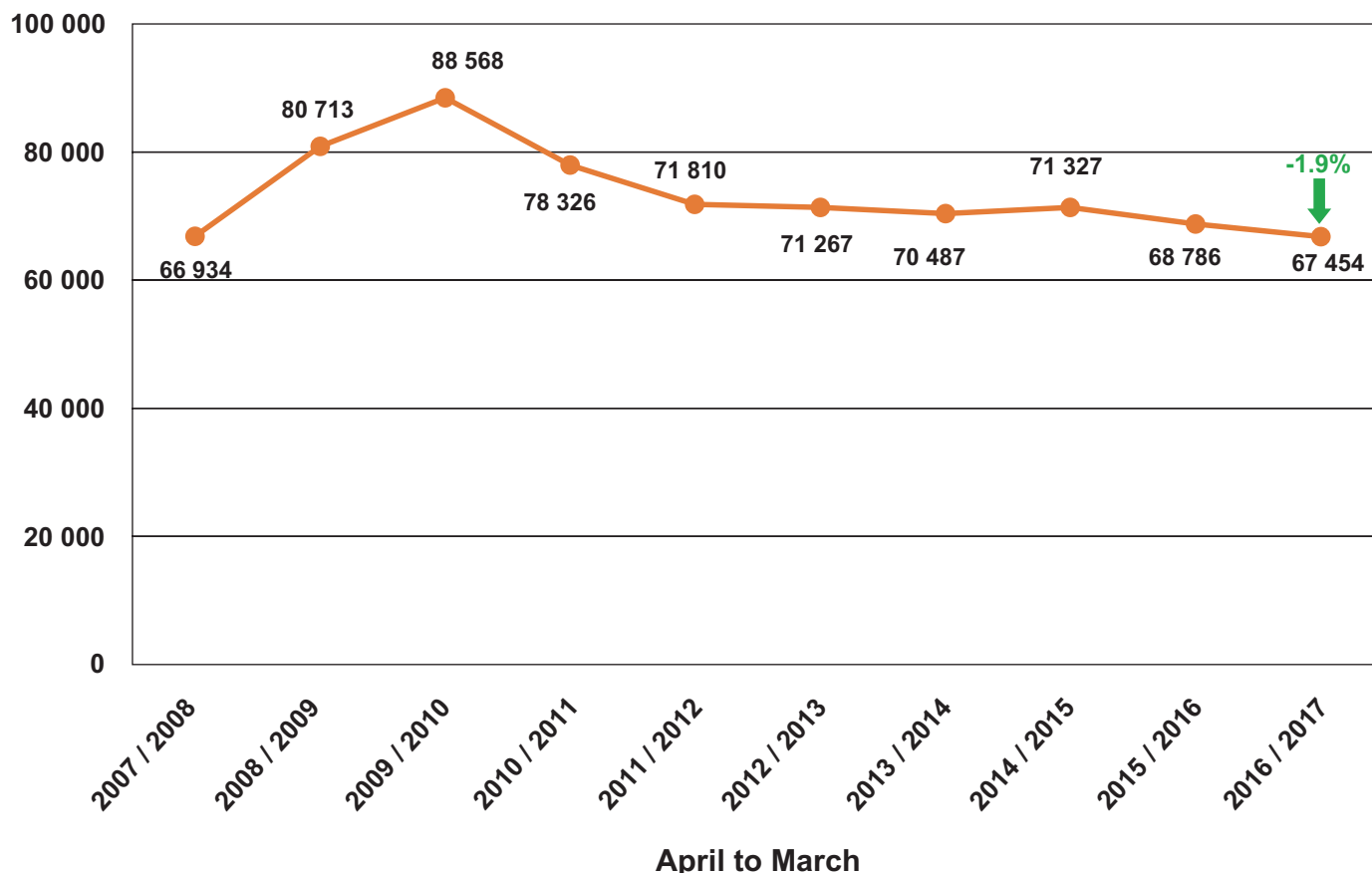
#### GRAPH 69: COMMERCIAL CRIME: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW



As indicated in the graph above, North West was the only province to record a decrease (7.1% or 298 counts) in the incidence of commercial crime during 2016/2017. Among the eight provinces recording increases, the most significant changes were recorded in the Free State (13.2% or 525 counts), KwaZulu-Natal (8.9% or 1 010 counts) and Mpumalanga (8.8% or 416 counts). During 2015/2016 Gauteng was the only province experiencing a decrease in commercial crime.

### 7.4.3 SHOPLIFTING

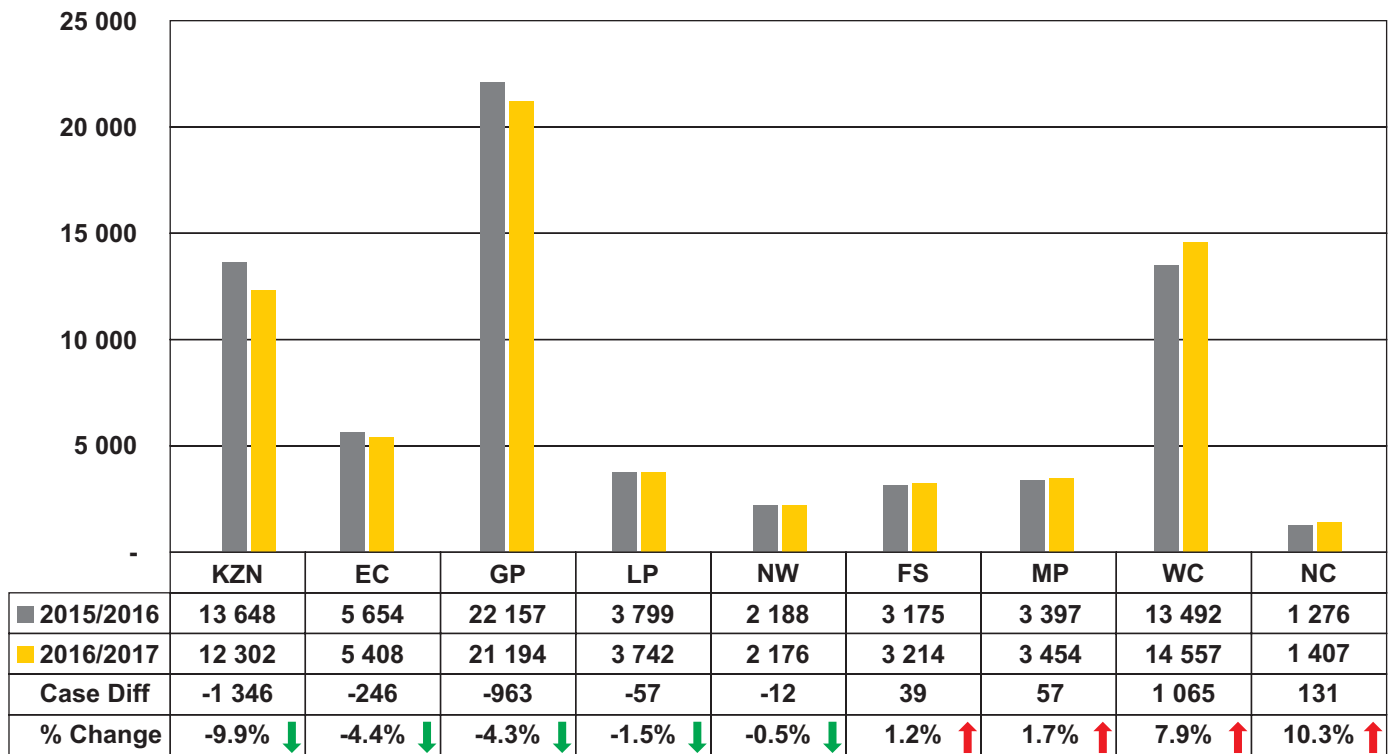
**GRAPH 70: SHOPLIFTING: TREND OVER 10-YEAR PERIOD**



As indicated in Graph 70, 67 454 counts of shoplifting were recorded during 2016/2017, a decrease of 1.9% (1 312 counts). This follows upon a 3.6% decrease during 2015/2016. A review of the incidence of shoplifting over the past decade reveals that shoplifting increased by 0.8% (520 counts) from 2007/2008 to 2016/2017. However, since shoplifting peaked at 88 568 incidents during 2009/2010 it has decreased by 23.8% (or 21 114 counts) if one considers current figures.

Shoplifting is not really considered a policeable crime, as it occurs within the confines of a business and the perpetrators are in most cases detected and apprehended by either personnel attached to the business, sophisticated security equipment or guards. The police are only involved after the crime had already been committed to take the offender into custody and to court. However, there are also businesses with poor or no security measures in place that may lead to incidents of shoplifting going undetected, particularly during busy periods.

Whereas property stolen in cases of other theft seems to be more frequently intended for resale, the items stolen during shoplifting appear to be taken for personal use or the use of the families of the perpetrators. Analysis conducted in the Western Cape and Gauteng found that groceries and/or food were stolen in 53.8% and 30.3% of cases respectively during shoplifting in the two provinces. The analysis in Gauteng further revealed that the other most commonly stolen items during shoplifting in the province were clothing in 23.7% of cases, cosmetics in 13.8%, liquor in 3.1%, tools in 1.9% and jewellery in 1.5% of cases. Although shoplifting is mostly committed by single perpetrators, organised criminal groups are also involved in shoplifting. These criminal groups normally target big retail stores and steal expensive clothing, jewellery or perfumes. According to findings made in the Eastern Cape, about two-thirds of offenders were males and 69.3% were aged between 17 and 34 years.

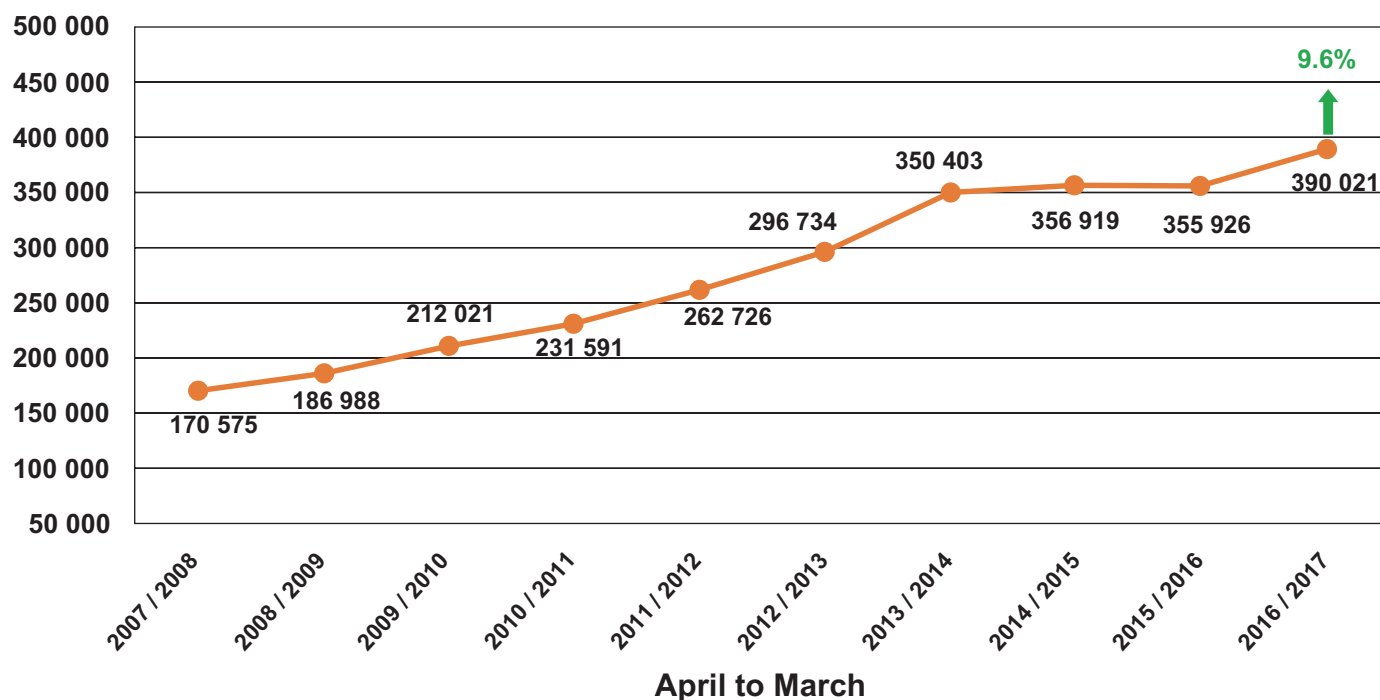
**GRAPH 71: SHOPLIFTING: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW**

During 2016/2017, five provinces recorded decreases in the incidence of shoplifting, with the most prominent decreases in KwaZulu-Natal (9.9% or 1 346 counts), the Eastern Cape (4.4% or 246 counts) and Gauteng (4.3% or 963 counts). Among the four provinces that experienced increases, the most significant of these were in the Northern Cape (10.3% or 131 counts) and the Western Cape (7.9% or 1 065 counts). The only province that recorded an increase during 2015/2016 was the Free State with an increase of 0.9%.

## 8. CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION

Any increase in crime detected as a result of police action is regarded as a positive tendency, indicating that the police make progress in their combating of crimes within this broad crime category. During 2016/2017 the crime in question increased by 9.6% (34 095 counts). This follows on a small decrease of 0.3% experienced during 2015/2016. During the past decade, crime detected as a result of police action increased by 128.7% (219 446 counts), which is indicative of the focused strategies and efforts by the SAPS to address these crimes.

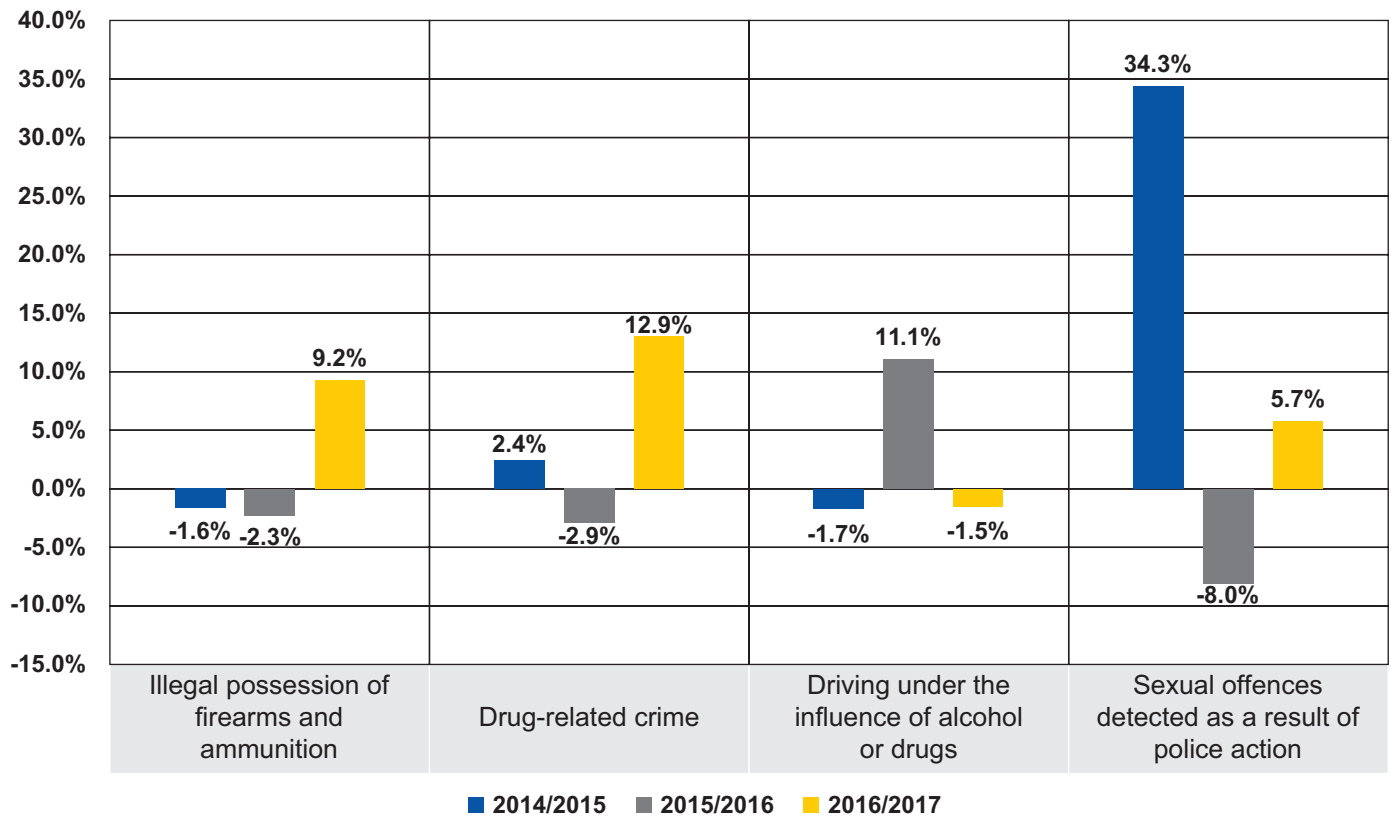
**GRAPH 72: CRIME DETECTED AS RESULT OF POLICE ACTION: TREND OVER 10-YEAR PERIOD**



Graph 73 below illustrates the recorded percentage changes in crimes detected as a result of police action.

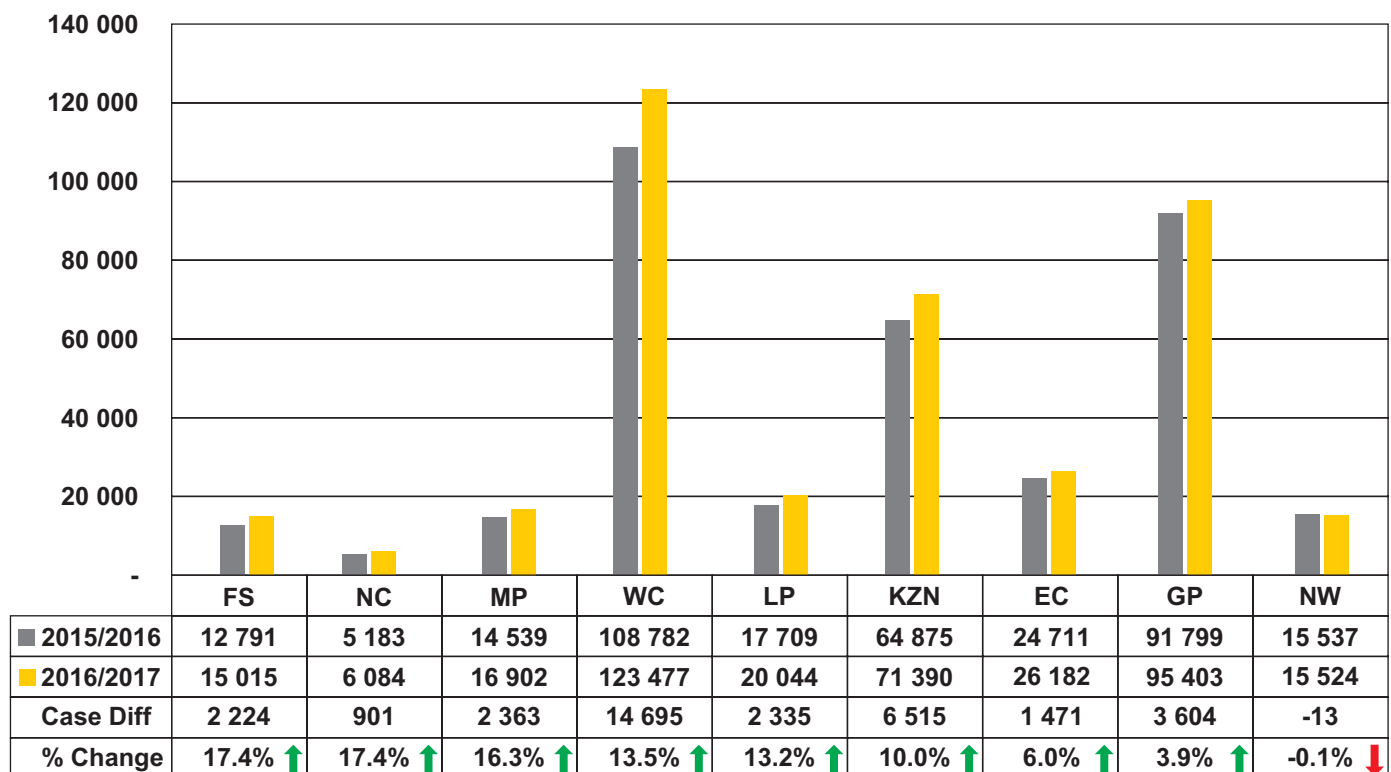
- **Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition** increased by 9.2% in 2016/2017. The increase follows upon decreases experienced during the two preceding financial years.
- **Drug-related crime** increased by 12.9% in 2016/2017, following upon a decrease of 2.9% during 2015/2016.
- **Driving under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs** experienced a decrease of 1.5% in 2016/2017. This follows upon an increase of 11.1% in 2015/2016 and a decrease of 1.7% during 2014/2015.
- **Sexual offences detected as a result of police action** increased by 5.7% during 2016/2017. During the preceding financial year a decrease of 8.0% was recorded.

**GRAPH 73: OVERVIEW OF CRIME DETECTED AS RESULT OF POLICE ACTION  
CATEGORIES: FINANCIAL YEAR COMPARISON**



As is evident from the graph below, the number of reported cases of crime detected as a result of police action increased in all the provinces, with the exception of North West where a decrease of 0.1% or 13 counts was recorded. The most significant increases were reported in the Free State (17.4% or 2 224 counts), the Northern Cape (17.4% or 901 counts) and Mpumalanga (16.3% or 2 363 counts). During 2015/2016 increases were only experienced in five of the provinces.

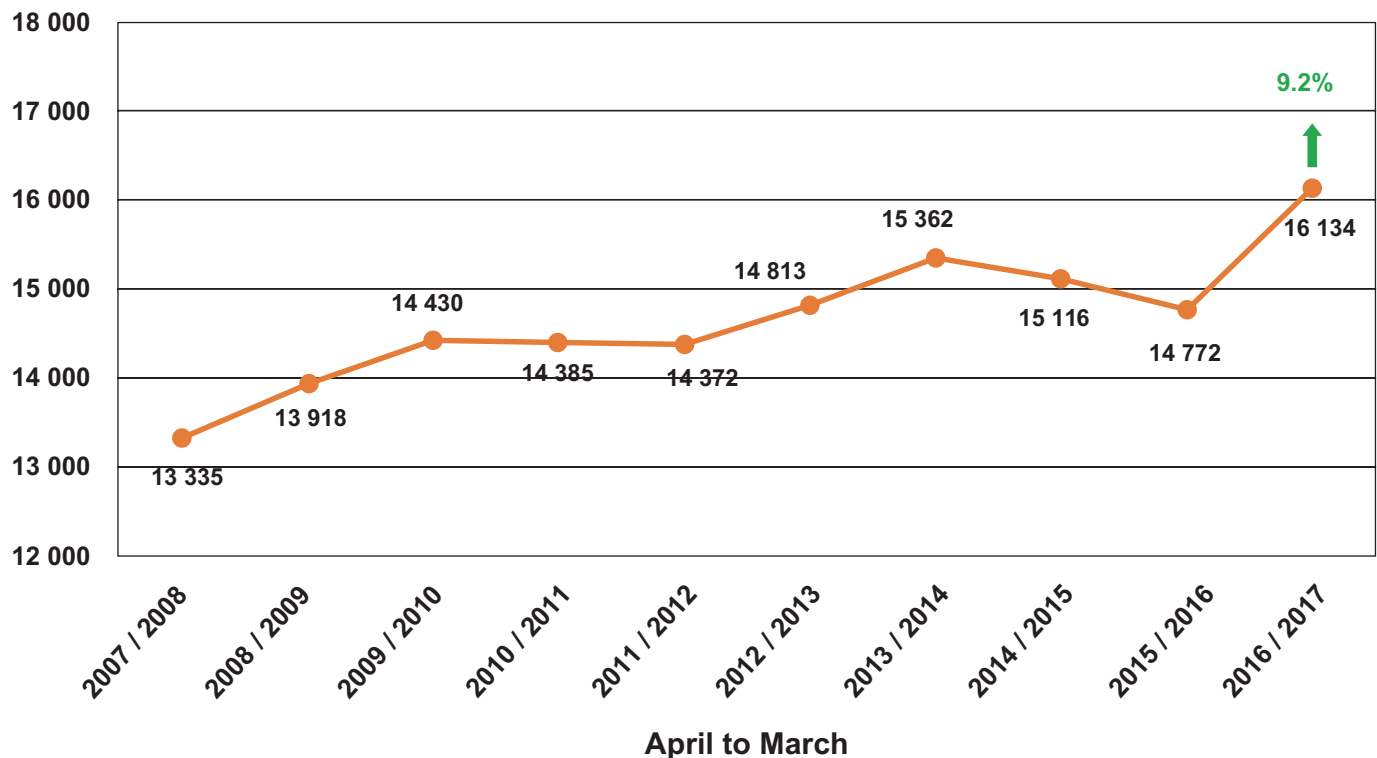
**GRAPH 74: CRIME DETECTED AS RESULT OF POLICE ACTION: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW**



## 8.1 ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION

During 2016/2017 a total of 16 134 cases of illegal possession of firearms and ammunition were recorded. This represents an increase of 9.2% or 1 362 counts compared to the figures for 2015/2016. Despite fluctuations in the number of cases detected annually, the number of cases on record increased by 21.0% or 2 799 counts over the past ten years.

**GRAPH 75: ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION: TREND OVER 10-YEAR PERIOD**

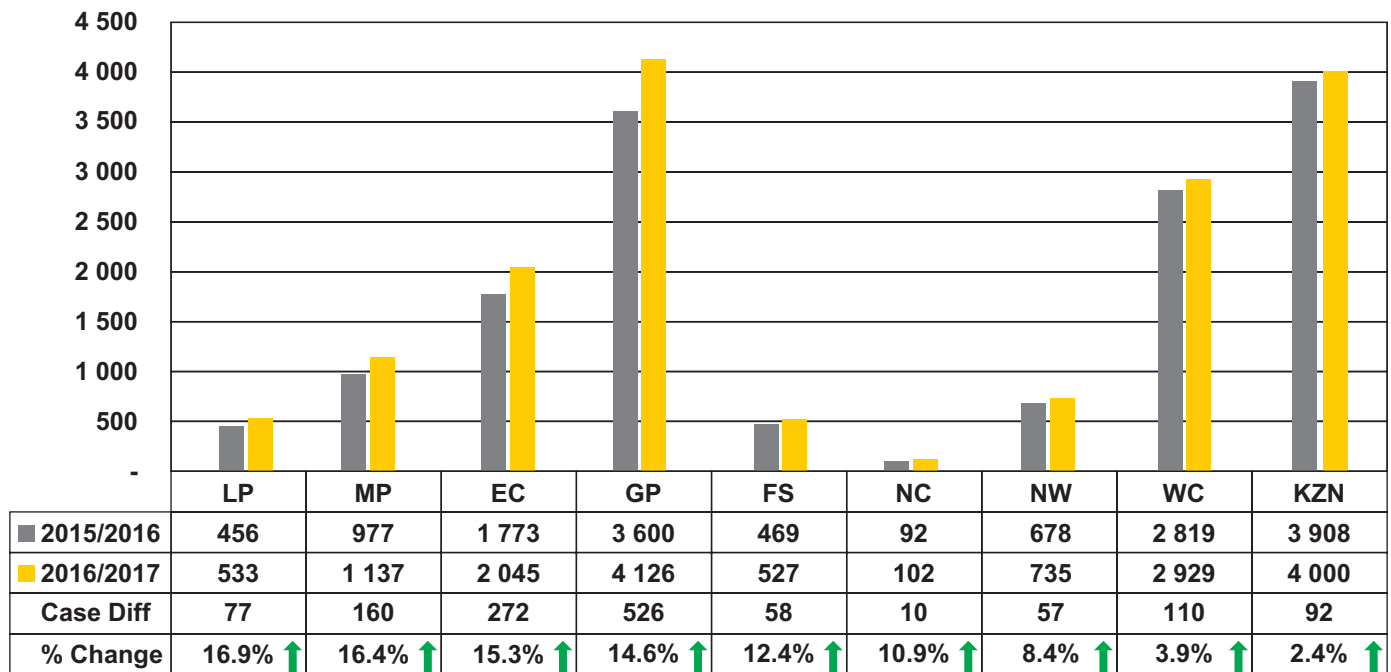


As a crime dependent on police action for detection, intelligence and community involvement is essential to trace illegal firearms and ammunition and rid society of this evil. Special operations focused on the confiscation of illegal firearms also bear fruit, as is evident from a total of 139 firearms recovered during operations by the different clusters in KwaZulu-Natal during January 2017 alone. The value of information is highlighted by looking at the findings of an analysis of 607 cases of illegal possession of firearms and ammunition in Gauteng regarding the circumstances leading to the recovery of the firearms. In 28.8% of the cases the firearms were found as a result of tip-offs, in 26.4% during crime prevention operations, in 12.0% during the investigation of another crime, in 9.7% in the possession of an offender arrested or killed while committing a crime, in 8.2% during stop-and-search operations and in 0.7% of cases in public spaces. The same analysis found that most of the weapons were found in the possession of the offenders themselves (55.5% of cases), followed by inside houses (13.5%), hidden in a vehicle, e.g. in a door panel (8.7%), underneath a pillow or bed (3.3%) and in a wardrobe, cabinet, drawer, etc inside a residence (2.8% of cases).

Statistics on the recovery of firearms in KwaZulu-Natal reveal that most (84.1%) of the recovered firearms in the province were handguns, 7.6% rifles, 4.2% shotguns, 3.4% homemade firearms and 0.7% automatic or semi-automatic firearms. In the Western Cape It was found that the police precincts with the highest incidence of illegal possession of firearms were a mixture of so-called “gang precincts” and those precincts notorious for the incidence of armed robberies. This is indicative of the specific focus by the police on areas in which criminals are responsible for high levels of fear within communities, in order to rid these areas of the instruments of crime. The profile of the

offenders in cases of illegal possession of firearms and ammunition compiled during analysis in the Eastern Cape corresponds with that of suspects in cases of violent crime during which firearms are predominately used. It was found that 97.5% of the offenders were male and that a total of 72.7% were aged between 17 and 34 years of age.

**GRAPH 76: ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW**

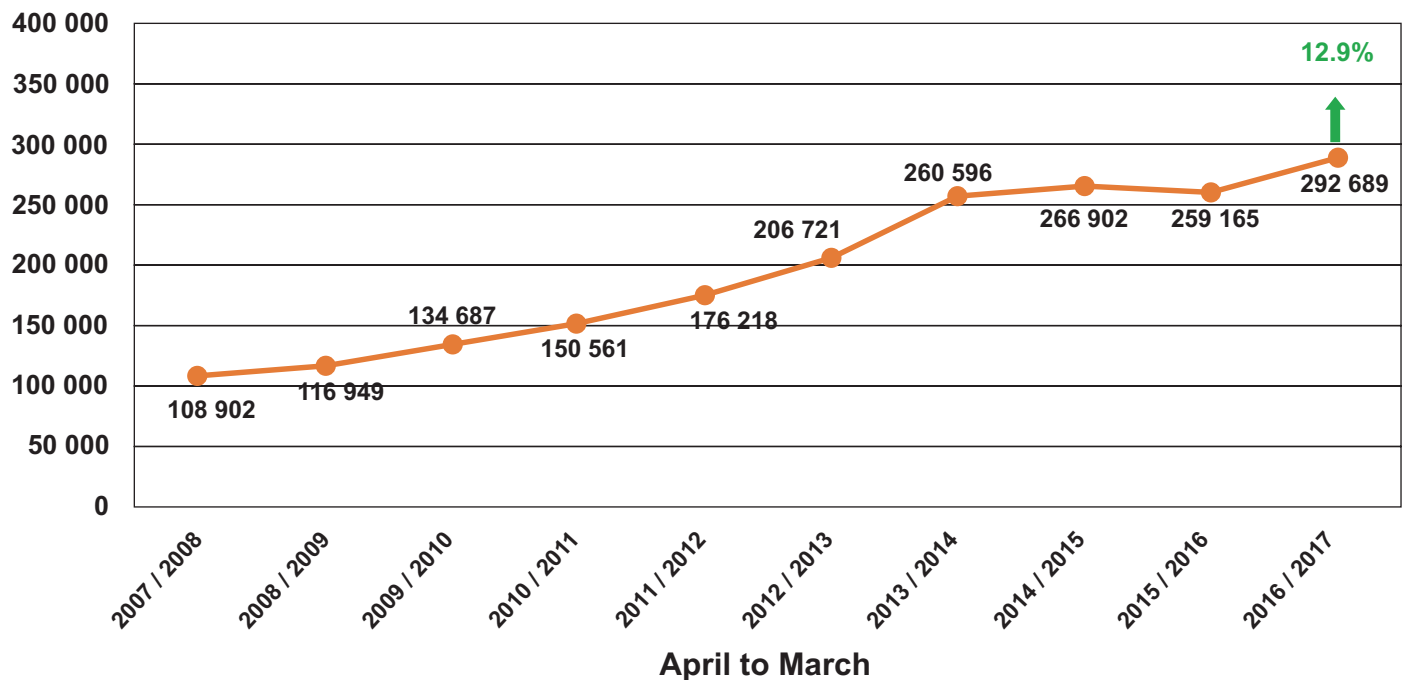


According to Graph 76 above, increases in the number of counts registered in connection with the illegal possession of firearms and ammunition were recorded in all the provinces. The most significant increases were achieved in Limpopo (16.9% or 77 counts), Mpumalanga (16.4% or 160 counts) and the Eastern Cape (15.3% or 272 counts). During 2015/2016 increases were only recorded in the Eastern Cape, Free State and North West.

## 8.2 DRUG-RELATED CRIME

As indicated in Graph 77 below, 292 689 cases of drug-related crime were reported during 2016/2017. This reflects an increase of 12.9% or 33 524 counts compared to the previous financial year. The threat posed to the community by drug-related crime and the efforts of the police to combat this crime are reflected by the fact that drug-related crime increased by 183 787 counts (168.8%) during the past decade.

**GRAPH 77: DRUG-RELATED CRIME: TREND OVER 10-YEAR PERIOD**

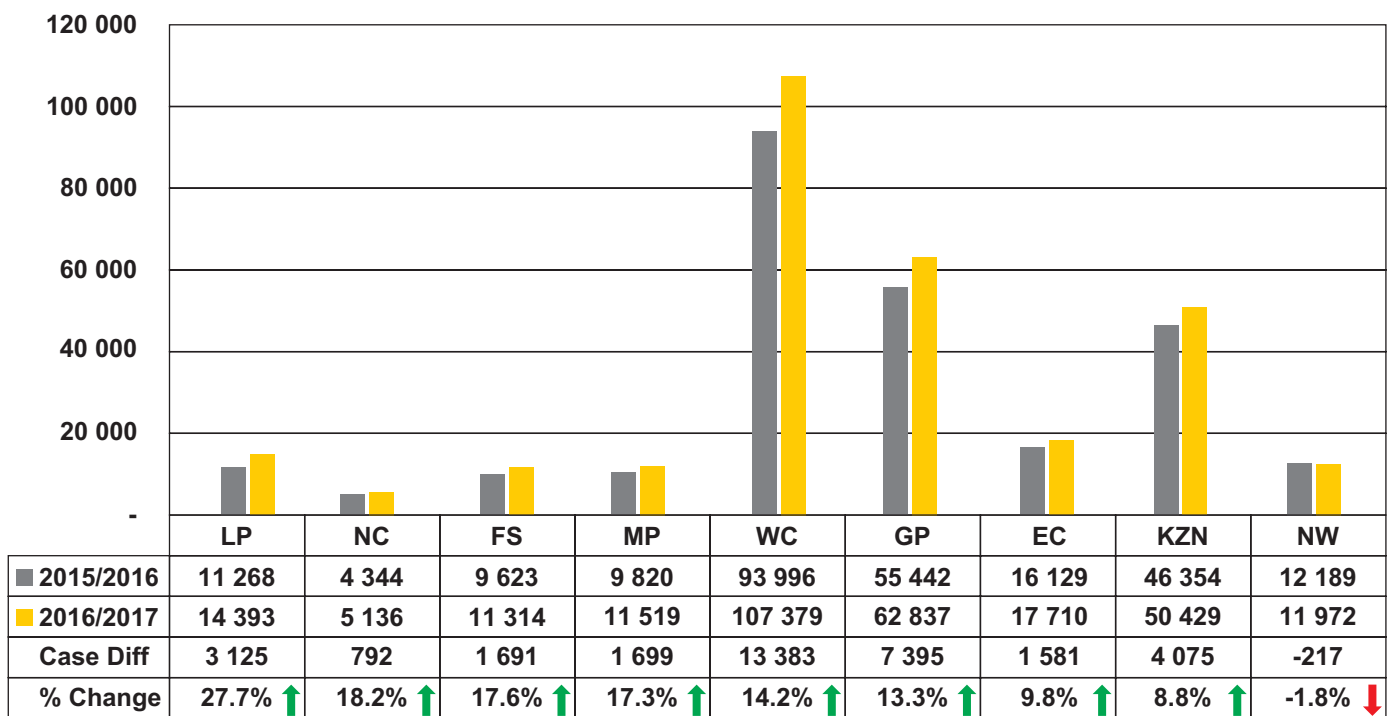


An analysis of 548 drug-related crime cases in Gauteng revealed that 72.4% of incidents occurred within formal urban residential areas, 11.1% in informal urban residential areas and 10.4% in the inner city (CBD) areas. Drug-related activities were most frequently detected on the streets (66.6% of the cases), at places of residence (13.0%), in open fields (3.3%) and at shopping centres or malls (0.9% of the analysed cases). The types of drugs involved in the analysed cases were cannabis in 44.5% of the cases, nyaope in 10.0%, Mandrax in 3.8%, khat (Miraa) in 2.2%, cocaine in 2.2%, methamphetamine (meth, tik-tik) in 1.8% and heroin (diacetylmorphine) in 1.3% of the analysed cases. The most significant successes in detecting drugs were achieved during stop-and-search or roadblock operations (67.0% of the cases), follow-up on tip-offs (12.0%), special operations (8.4%), when suspects were apprehended while taking or selling drugs (1.8%) and during the investigation of other crimes (0.4% of the analysed cases). The finding that the majority of drugs were detected during normal policing activities corresponds with findings made in the Northern Cape. In the Durban Central cluster in KwaZulu-Natal it was found that drugs are frequently procured by the “you ring, we bring” method. In essence the user will contact the dealer, place an order and then wait for the delivery to be made.

Dealing in drugs is a mainstay of gangs in the Western Cape and a key element of gang wars, explaining the high levels of gang violence in certain areas of the province. A majority of precincts classified as “gang stations” and/or in which high levels of gangsterism occur, recorded the highest increases in drug-related crime in the province. This indicates the focused approach of the police to counter the possession of and trade in drugs in these areas in order to create a safer environment for communities to live in. However, although substantial increases in the number of registered drug-related cases were achieved, a reduction in gang violence is not yet in sight. Analysis conducted in the Eastern Cape indicated that almost all offenders (92.2%) were males, with most offenders aged between 26 to 34 years (36.1%) and between 17 and 25 years (33.8%).

A worrying trend is the incidence of drug-related crimes on school premises. A statistical analysis on the CAS revealed that during the period 1 January to 31 December 2016, 735 charges of drug-related crime were registered as perpetrated on school premises. Of these charges, 98 (13.3%) referred to dealing in a dangerous or undesirable dependence producing substance, while 637 (86.7%) dealt with possession or usage of a dangerous or undesirable dependence producing substance. The majority of the cases of dealing in drugs were detected in Gauteng (52.0%), followed by the Eastern Cape (18.4%), the Western Cape (11.2%) and KwaZulu-Natal (7.1%). However, caution should be exercised not to make too much of the provincial distribution of the charges. The detection of drugs on school premises is largely dependent on the level of participation of school personnel, governing bodies and the broader community in efforts by the police to rid schools of the evil of drugs. Most of these crimes were perpetrated inside school buildings or on the school premises as such (83.7%), a further 15.3% at school hostels and 1.0% at play schools. A significant number of the cases of possession or use of drugs were registered in Gauteng (35.9%), followed by KwaZulu-Natal (18.7%) and Limpopo (16.6%). The Western Cape featured in the seventh place in this regard. The bulk of the offences recorded nationally occurred within school buildings or on school premises (84.8%), with 13.7% at school hostels, 1.4% at play schools and 0.2% at after-school centres.

### GRAPH 78: DRUG-RELATED CRIME: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW

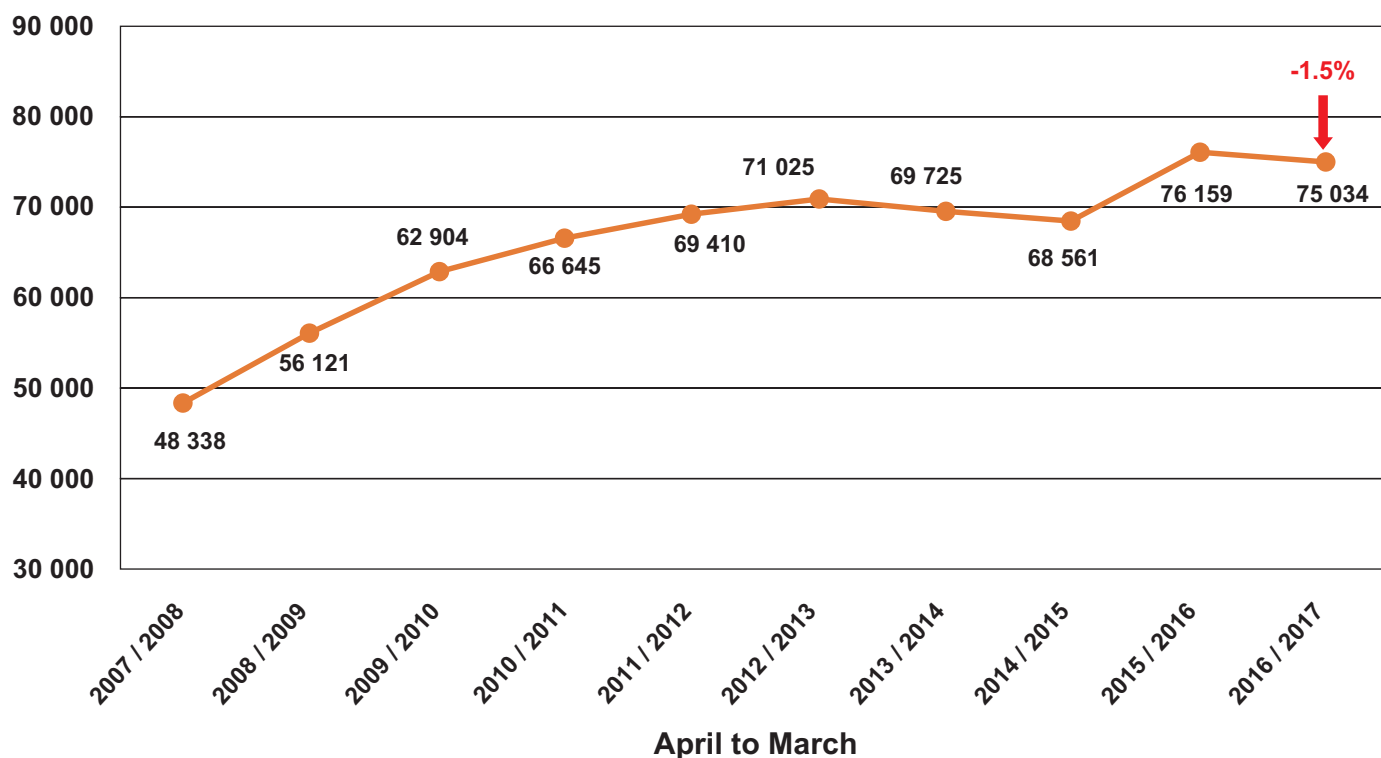


With the exception of North West, increases in the number of counts of drug-related crime were recorded in all the provinces during 2016/2017. The highest increases were experienced in Limpopo (27.7% or 3 125 counts), the Northern Cape (18.2% or 792 counts) and the Free State (17.6% or 1 691 counts). As indicated in Graph 78, most counts of drug-related crime were recorded in the Western Cape and Gauteng. The latter two provinces combined also contributed 62.0% to the increase in counts recorded during 2016/2017.

### 8.3 DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL AND/OR DRUGS

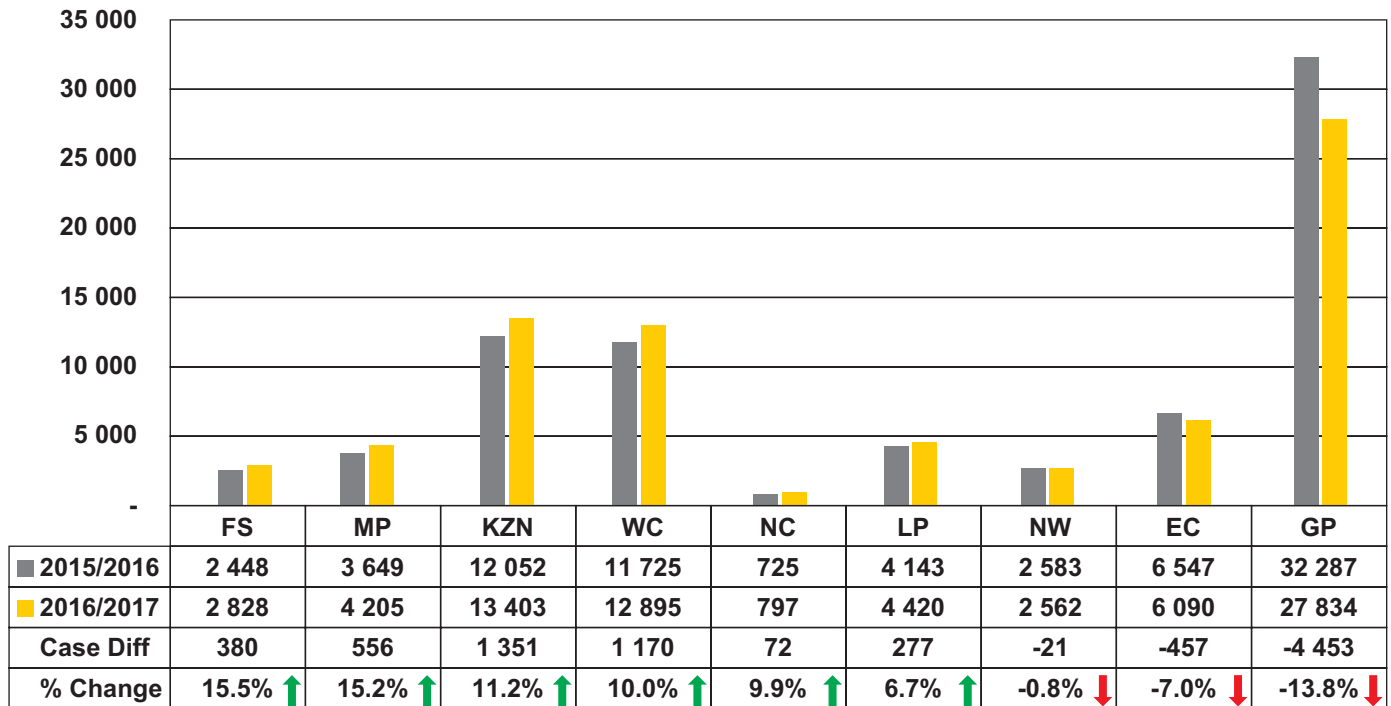
During 2016/2017 a total of 75 034 counts of driving under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs were reported, a decrease of 1.5% or 1 125 counts compared to the preceding financial year. Despite the decrease during 2016/2017 and some fluctuations in the number of cases reported per annum, driving under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs increased by 55.2% or 26 696 counts over the past ten years.

**GRAPH 79: DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL AND/OR DRUGS: TREND OVER 10-YEAR PERIOD**



The detection of offences related to driving under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs is dependent on joint efforts by the SAPS and other authorities such as the Metro Police, municipal traffic officers, provincial traffic officers and the Department of Transport. However, detection is heavily dependent on the level of deployment of officials of the latter authorities and strategies employed by them. Increases and decreases in statistics over time can clearly be linked to the number of arrests effected by these authorities. Changes in strategy also lead to increases in arrests. In the Western Cape, for example, intensified policing of driving under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs during the period May to July 2016 resulted in more arrests made during that period than over the festive season. A possible reason for this is that the public is under the impression that less focus is placed on drunk driving during the winter months than over the festive season, with the result that more drivers “take chances”. However, media campaigns, awareness of police action and “zero tolerance” over the festive season certainly act as a deterrent.

An analysis of 765 cases of driving under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs in Gauteng found that most of the arrests were effected on streets within residential areas (52.2%), streets within CBD areas (24.7%), streets within industrial areas (6.0%), regional or secondary roads (5.5%), highways and freeways (5.0%) and on national roads, e.g. the N1, N4, etc (2.5% of the analysed cases). The majority of offenders (94.8%) were arrested for being under the influence of alcohol. The highest number of arrests (56.5%) covered by the analysed cases was effected by metro police officers, members of the SAPS (23.3%), provincial traffic officers (5.4%) and reservists (0.7% of the cases). Analysis conducted in the Eastern Cape revealed that almost all offenders (96.8%) were males, a large proportion aged between 26 to 34 years of age (37.9%), followed by the age group of 35 to 43 years (26.3%).

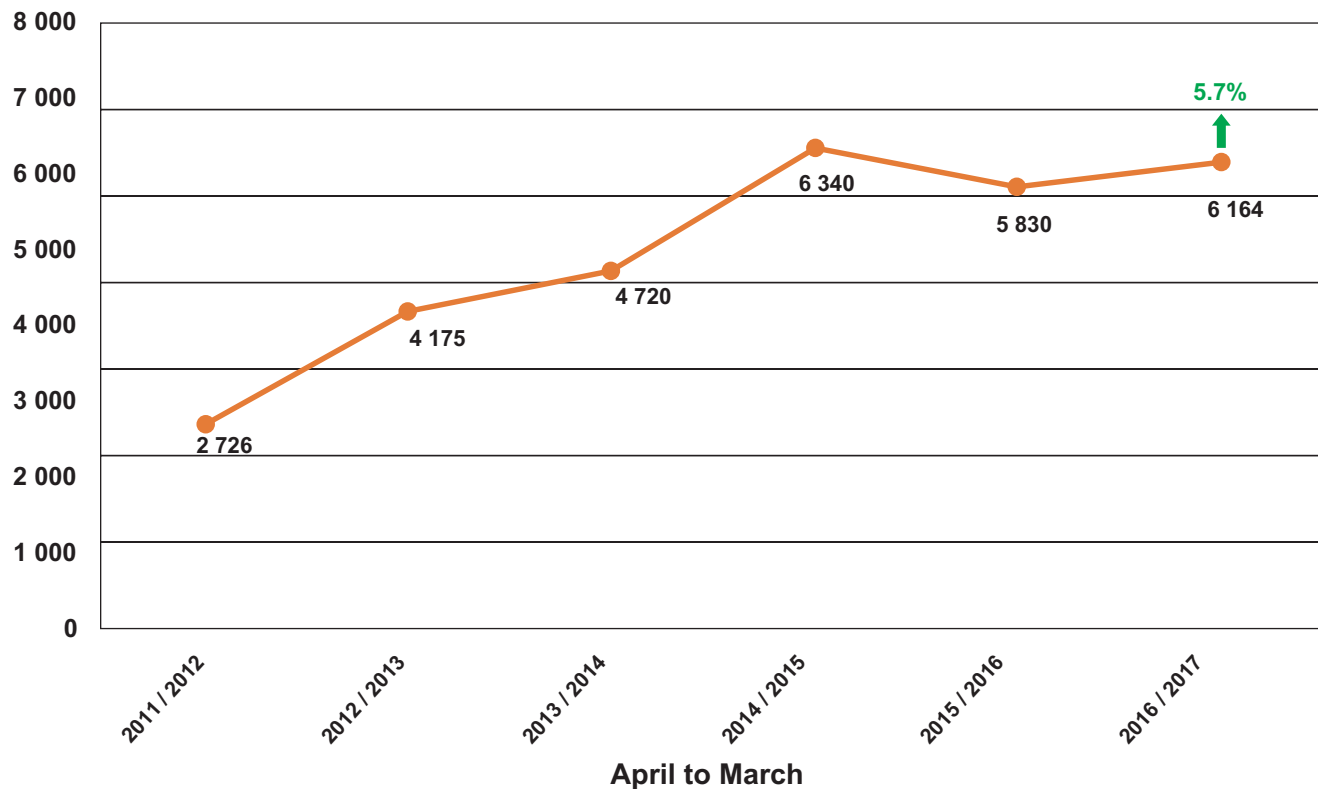
**GRAPH 80: DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL AND/OR DRUGS: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW**

As indicated in Graph 80 above, increases in the number of counts in respect of driving under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs were recorded in six provinces. The most significant increases were experienced in the Free State (15.5% or 380 counts), Mpumalanga (15.2% or 556 counts) and KwaZulu-Natal (11.2% or 1 351 counts). Decreases were recorded in Gauteng (13.8% or 4 453 counts), the Eastern Cape (7.0% or 457 counts) and North West (0.8% or 21 counts). During the preceding financial year (2015/2016), decreases were recorded in the Eastern Cape, the Northern Cape and the Western Cape.

## 8.4 SEXUAL OFFENCES DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION

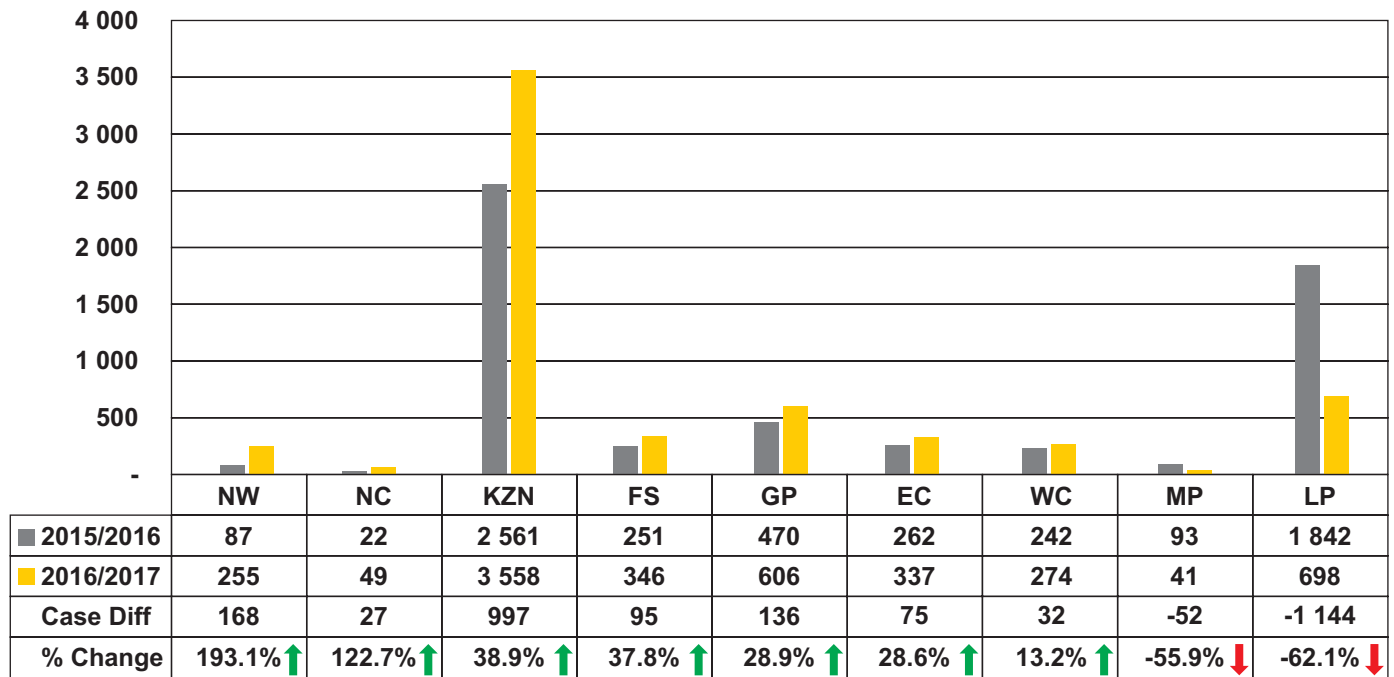
During 2016/2017 the police recorded 6 164 counts of sexual offences detected as a result of police action, an increase of 5.7% or 334 counts compared to 2015/2016. The increase follows upon a decrease of 8.0% recorded during 2015/2016. Over the past six years the number of counts of sexual offences detected as a result of police action increased by 3 438 counts or 126.1%.

**GRAPH 81: SEXUAL OFFENCES DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION: TREND OVER SIX-YEAR PERIOD**



Sexual offences detected as a result of police action include offences such as the production of pornographic material or dealing in it, prostitution and public indecency. Analysis conducted in the Eastern Cape regarding the profile of offenders in cases of sexual offences detected as a result of police action found that the majority of offenders were females (82.2%). This emphasizes the contribution of the arrest of sex workers to this crime category. Males only constituted 17.8% of the offenders. Almost half of the offenders (48.3%) were aged between 26 and 34 years, followed by the age group between 17 and 25 years (35.5%).

An indication of the contribution of different offences to this crime category is evident from the findings of an analysis on the BI-system conducted in Gauteng. According to this analysis the bulk (72.6%) of the arrests were found to be in connection with public indecency, indecent behaviour and indecent exposure, followed by tempting, enticing, bothering or pestering with the purpose to commit an immoral or indecent act at a price (16.0%), living on the proceeds of immorality (9.8%), possession of or dealing in indecent or pornographic publications, drawings, etc or the forwarding of indecent content (1.0%) and keeping of a brothel or allowing a house to be used for carnal intercourse, including transgressions of municipal regulations in this regard (0.7% of the analysed cases).

**GRAPH 82: SEXUAL OFFENCES DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION:  
PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW**

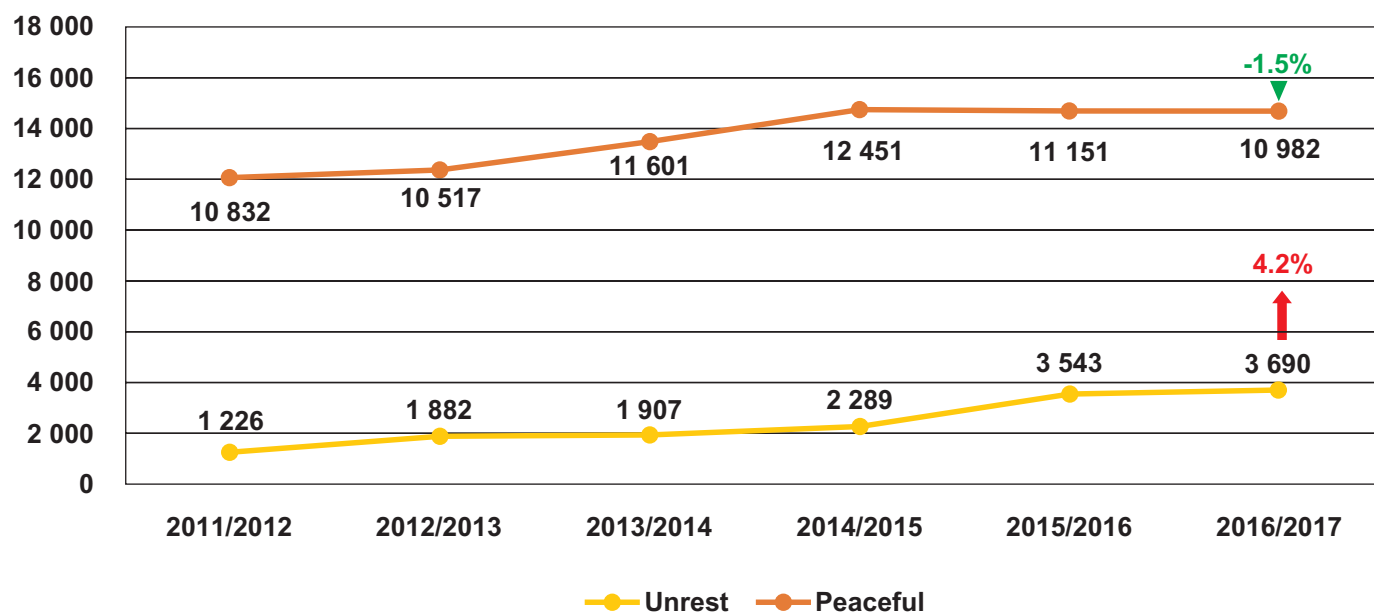
Seven of the nine provinces recorded increases in the number of counts of sexual offences detected as a result of police action during 2016/2017. The most significant increases were recorded in North West (193.1% or 168 counts), the Northern Cape (122.7% or 27 counts) and KwaZulu-Natal (38.9% or 997 counts). Decreases were experienced in Limpopo (62.1% or 1 144 counts) and Mpumalanga (55.9% or 52 counts). During 2015/2016 decreases were also recorded in two provinces, namely Limpopo and North West.

## 9. CORE BUSINESS DIVERSION

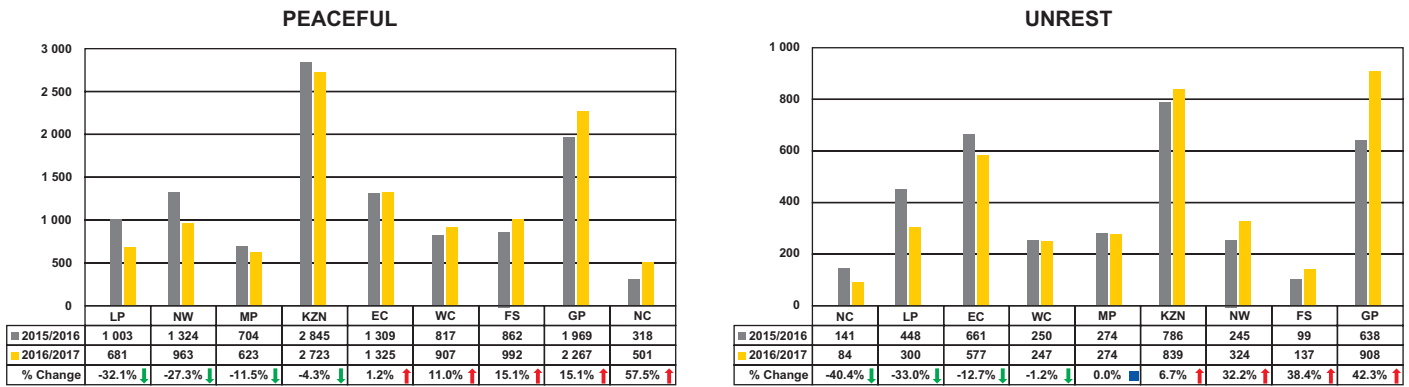
### PUBLIC ORDER INCIDENTS

During the 2016/2017 financial year a total of 14 672 crowd-related incidents were responded to and stabilised by the SAPS. This is 21 incidents less than in 2015/2016. A total of 10 982 peaceful incidents, which included assemblies, gatherings and meetings that did not result in violence, were policed during 2016/2017. These incidents decreased by 1.5% or 169 incidents compared to 2015/2016. A further 3 690 unrest-related incidents needed to be responded to and controlled. The latter incidents refer to labour disputes, dissatisfaction with service delivery by local authorities, demarcation of municipal boundaries and dissatisfaction within the education and transport sectors that became unruly. Unrest-related incidents increased by 4.2% or 148 incidents during 2016/2017 compared to the preceding financial year. Over a six-year period (2011/2012 to 2016/2017) crowd-related incidents increased by 21.7% or 2 614 incidents. While peaceful incidents had increased by 1.4% or 150 incidents, unrest-related incidents increased by 201.0% or 2 464 incidents.

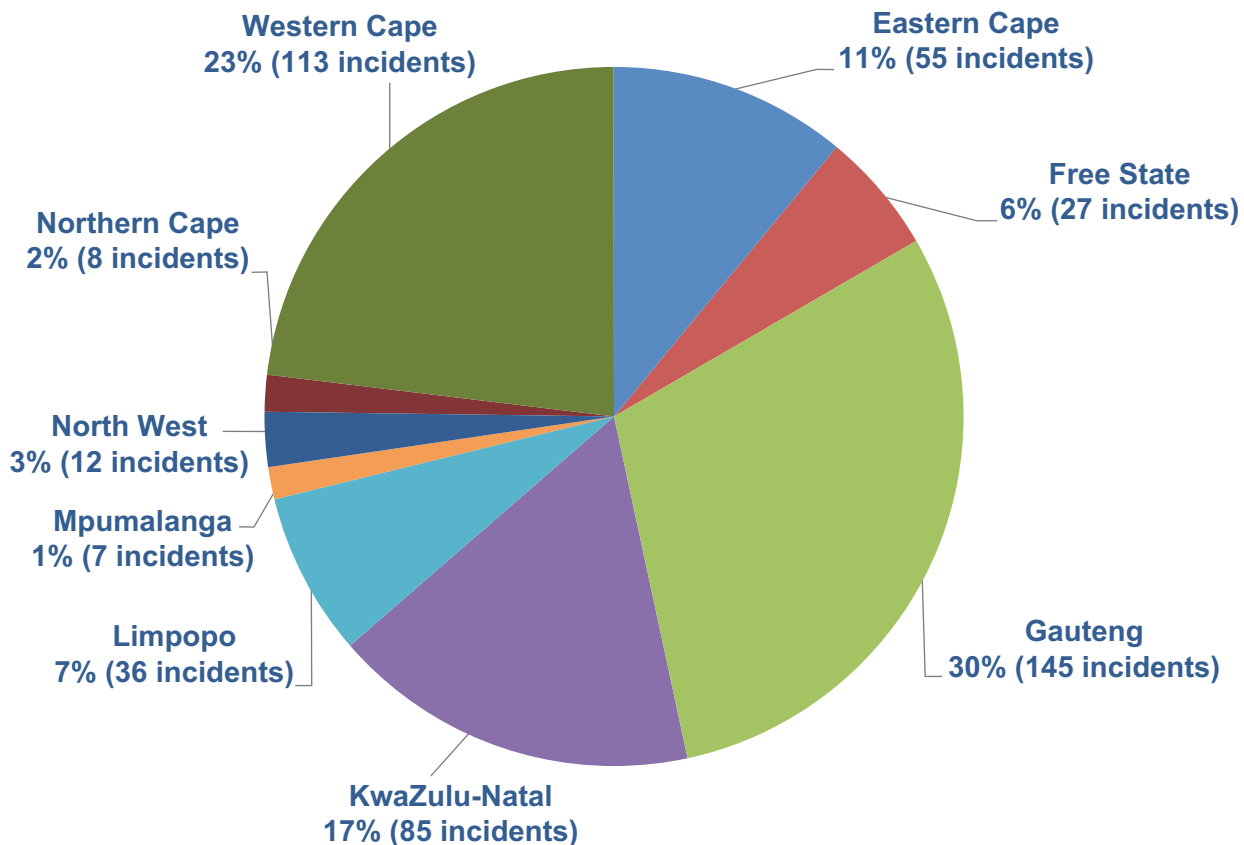
**GRAPH 83 PUBLIC ORDER INCIDENTS: FINANCIAL YEAR COMPARISON**



A full provincial breakdown of the public order incidents attended to during 2016/2017 is illustrated in Graph 84. Compared to the figures for 2015/2016, unrest-related public order incidents increased most in Gauteng (42.3% or 270 incidents), followed by the Free State (38.4% or 38 incidents), North West (32.2% or 79 incidents) and KwaZulu-Natal (6.7% or 53 incidents). Mpumalanga (0.0%) stabilised at 274 incidents. Decreases in unrest during 2016/2017 occurred in the Northern Cape (40.4% or 57 incidents), followed by Limpopo (33.0% or 148 incidents), the Eastern Cape (12.7% or 84 incidents) and the Western Cape (1.2% or three incidents).

**GRAPH 84: PUBLIC ORDER INCIDENTS: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW**

Six persons were killed in KwaZulu-Natal during unrest-related incidents in 2016/2017 and a further 44 were injured, of whom six in the Eastern Cape, 29 in Gauteng and nine in KwaZulu-Natal. None of the fatalities or injuries resulted from police action. As indicated in Graph 85, property was damaged in 488 incidents. The largest proportions of incidents occurred in Gauteng, the Western Cape and KwaZulu-Natal. Most of the damage was inflicted to police vehicles, government buildings, schools and tertiary institutions.

**GRAPH 85: DAMAGE CAUSED DURING PUBLIC ORDER INCIDENTS: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW****PUBLIC ORDER INCIDENTS: DAMAGE CAUSED**

## 10. CONCLUSION

Combine figures for the 17 community-reported serious crimes have continually decreased during the last half of the ten-year period under consideration. However, the combined contact crime figures generally reflected a fairly consistent decrease during the first half of the ten-year period discussed, but have increased in the three financial years preceding 2016/2017. In the financial year currently under review a reversal is observed and a decrease was recorded. Despite the decrease in the current financial year, some of the individual categories such as murder and robbery with aggravating circumstances have over the past four financial years tended to reflect an upward trend. Among the contact crimes, robberies are still of particular concern. Robbery is not only considered a more policeable crime than the other contact crimes, but is increasingly considered as an important contributor to the other contact crimes. In addition, analysis conducted by the national and provincial offices revealed that some of the subcategories of robbery with aggravating circumstances (namely inter alia the TRIO Crimes, including hijackings) are to a greater or lesser extent organised in nature and need a different approach to crime combating. Intelligence plays an extremely vital role in this regard.

Research has further shown that the majority of contact crimes are social in nature and occur among people who know one another. It is for this reason extremely difficult, if not impossible in some cases, for the SAPS alone to reduce the levels of such crimes. This calls for structured partnerships with other stakeholders such as the Department of Social Development, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), etc. Crime prevention, and social crime prevention in particular, is the responsibility of everyone in society.

Analogous to the findings during preceding financial years, the current financial year's analysis has uncovered that the role of alcohol, drugs and firearms in the commission of crime needs further special attention. Research findings e.g. not only indicate that a notable number of victims and perpetrators were under the influence of alcohol or drugs during the commission of particularly the social contact crimes, but also alludes to the role of dependency on such substances as motivation to commit other crime – and property-related crime in particular. This emphasises the need to involve the society at large in campaigns to create awareness about the dangers of substance abuse.

Major factors that should be taken into consideration during a comprehensive analysis of crime include population dynamics, social influences and economic trends – as well as the interaction among and changes in such phenomena themselves. This is one of the reasons why crime ratios for some of the contact crimes were computed. The results show that in most of the crime categories, increases in the population also caused increases in crime levels, because crime is committed by and against people. However, some crimes such as attempted murder reflected different trends between the crime ratio and the actual crime, with the actual crime increasing and the crime ratio decreasing. On the other hand, murder showed an increase in both the crime ratio and the actual figures. This can only mean that the perpetrators of crime had become more violent and the effects led to more serious consequences.

Despite concerns about the crime situation in the country, the SAPS remains committed to the creation of a safer and more secure South Africa. The impact of the implementation of a “back to basics” approach during the latter part of the 2015/2016 financial year, with several plans and strategies launched to this effect, can be witnessed in the 2016/2017 crime statistics. The latter approach includes Visible Policing and Detective Service recovery plans to enhance crime combating.

Efforts to deal with the high levels of crime in the country continued to find further expression in several practical initiatives such as Operation Festive Season, Operation Paseka, Operation Fiela and Operation Coastal Dragon. Successes achieved in this way should not only serve to encourage members of the Service in the performance of their duties, but also motivate members of the public to become positively involved in efforts to eradicate crime.

# ANNEXURE A: PROVINCIAL CRIME FIGURES

## EASTERN CAPE CRIME FIGURES: APRIL - MARCH 2007/2008 TO 2016/2017

| CRIME CATEGORY  | APRIL TO MARCH |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               | Case Diff | % Change |
|---|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|----------|
|   | 2007/<br>2008  | 2008/<br>2009 | 2009/<br>2010 | 2010/<br>2011 | 2011/<br>2012 | 2012/<br>2013 | 2013/<br>2014 | 2014/<br>2015 | 2015/<br>2016 | 2016/<br>2017 |           |          |
| CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)              |                |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |           |          |
| Murder  | 3 510          | 3 253         | 3 212         | 3 179         | 3 269         | 3 335         | 3 441         | 3 321         | 3 649         | 3 628         | -21       | -0.6%    |
| Sexual offences   | 8 905          | 9 302         | 8 900         | 9 211         | 9 001         | 9 288         | 9 616         | 9 224         | 8 797         | 8 050         | -747      | -8.5%    |
| Attempted murder  | 2 145          | 1 985         | 1 927         | 1 701         | 1 721         | 1 755         | 1 853         | 1 832         | 2 052         | 2 110         | 58        | 2.8%     |
| Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm | 34 320         | 31 234        | 32 081        | 30 671        | 29 275        | 27 788        | 27 361        | 25 431        | 24 818        | 23 241        | -1 577    | -6.4%    |
| Common assault  | 19 717         | 16 724        | 17 134        | 16 391        | 15 159        | 14 168        | 13 330        | 11 848        | 11 475        | 11 100        | -375      | -3.3%    |
| Common robbery  | 7 052          | 5 911         | 5 347         | 5 518         | 4 878         | 4 565         | 3 988         | 3 753         | 3 690         | 3 707         | 17        | 0.5%     |
| Robbery with aggravating circumstances                  | 8 899          | 9 766         | 9 636         | 10 406        | 12 476        | 11 751        | 13 443        | 13 245        | 12 777        | 13 688        | 911       | 7.1%     |
| Contact Crimes  | 84 548         | 78 175        | 78 237        | 77 077        | 75 779        | 72 650        | 73 032        | 68 654        | 67 258        | 65 524        | -1 734    | -2.6%    |
| RATIO: CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)       |                |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |           |          |
| Murder  | 54.1           | 50.2          | 49.6          | 49.1          | 50.5          | 51.5          | 53.1          | 51.2          | 56.3          | 55.9          | -0.4      |          |
| Attempted murder  | 33.1           | 30.6          | 29.7          | 26.3          | 26.6          | 27.1          | 28.6          | 28.3          | 31.6          | 32.5          | 0.9       |          |
| Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm | 529.3          | 482.0         | 495.2         | 473.6         | 452.1         | 429.1         | 422.4         | 392.4         | 382.6         | 357.9         | -24.7     |          |
| Common assault  | 304.1          | 258.1         | 264.5         | 253.1         | 234.1         | 218.8         | 205.8         | 182.8         | 176.9         | 170.9         | -6.0      |          |
| Common robbery  | 108.8          | 91.2          | 82.5          | 85.2          | 75.3          | 70.5          | 61.6          | 57.9          | 56.9          | 57.1          | 0.2       |          |
| SEXUAL OFFENCES   |                |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |           |          |
| Rape  |                | 6 610         | 6 854         | 7 276         | 7 301         | 7 701         | 8 212         | 7 934         | 7 437         | 6 836         | -601      | -8.1%    |
| Sexual assault  |                | 615           | 574           | 645           | 682           | 741           | 692           | 636           | 747           | 753           | 6         | 0.8%     |
| Attempted sexual offences                               |                | 713           | 745           | 786           | 688           | 603           | 509           | 440           | 430           | 301           | -129      | -30.0%   |
| Contact sexual offences                                 |                | 1 364         | 727           | 504           | 330           | 243           | 203           | 214           | 183           | 160           | -23       | -12.6%   |
| Sexual Offences   |                | 9 302         | 8 900         | 9 211         | 9 001         | 9 288         | 9 616         | 9 224         | 8 797         | 8 050         | -747      | -8.5%    |

| CRIME CATEGORY                        | APRIL TO MARCH |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               | Case Diff | % Change      |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|---------------|
|                                       | 2007/<br>2008  | 2008/<br>2009 | 2009/<br>2010 | 2010/<br>2011 | 2011/<br>2012 | 2012/<br>2013 | 2013/<br>2014 | 2014/<br>2015 | 2015/<br>2016 | 2016/<br>2017 |           |               |
| RATIO: SEXUAL OFFENCES                |                |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |           |               |
| Rape                                  |                | 102.0         | 105.8         | 112.3         | 112.8         | 118.9         | 126.8         | 122.4         | 114.7         | 105.3         | -9.4      |               |
| Sexual assault                        |                | 9.5           | 8.9           | 10.0          | 10.5          | 11.4          | 10.7          | 9.8           | 11.5          | 11.6          | 0.1       |               |
| Attempted sexual offences             |                | 11.0          | 11.5          | 12.1          | 10.6          | 9.3           | 7.9           | 6.8           | 6.6           | 4.6           | -2.0      |               |
| Contact sexual offences               |                | 21.0          | 11.2          | 7.8           | 5.1           | 3.8           | 3.1           | 3.3           | 2.8           | 2.5           | -0.4      |               |
| Ratio: Sexual Offences                |                | 143.5         | 137.4         | 142.2         | 139.0         | 143.4         | 148.5         | 142.3         | 135.6         | 124.0         | -11.6     |               |
| SUBCATEGORIES OF AGGRAVATED ROBBERY   |                |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |           |               |
| Carjacking                            | 600            | 698           | 596           | 520           | 636           | 694           | 773           | 769           | 956           | 955           | -1        | -0.1%         |
| Truck hijacking                       | 28             | 30            | 57            | 27            | 29            | 15            | 31            | 34            | 54            | 82            | 28        | 51.9%         |
| Robbery of cash in transit            | 39             | 56            | 69            | 51            | 12            | 16            | 8             | 10            | 19            | 11            | -8        | -42.1%        |
| Bank robbery                          | 5              | 3             | 4             | 1             | 6             | 1             | 5             | 0             | 0             | 1             | 1         | 1 Case Higher |
| Robbery at residential premises       | 663            | 1 517         | 1 606         | 1 556         | 1 747         | 1 726         | 1 924         | 1 811         | 2 054         | 2 171         | 117       | 5.7%          |
| Robbery at non-residential premises   | 486            | 849           | 1 267         | 1 654         | 2 167         | 1 940         | 2 441         | 2 474         | 2 218         | 2 369         | 151       | 6.8%          |
| Trio Crimes                           | 1 749          | 3 064         | 3 469         | 3 730         | 4 550         | 4 360         | 5 138         | 5 054         | 5 228         | 5 495         | 267       | 5.1%          |
| Subcategories of Aggravated Robbery   | 1 821          | 3 153         | 3 599         | 3 809         | 4 597         | 4 392         | 5 182         | 5 098         | 5 301         | 5 589         | 288       | 5.4%          |
| CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES                |                |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |           |               |
| Arson                                 | 1 195          | 1 018         | 1 084         | 1 068         | 980           | 968           | 1 061         | 785           | 679           | 748           | 69        | 10.2%         |
| Malicious damage to property          | 14 568         | 13 372        | 12 980        | 13 229        | 12 707        | 12 546        | 12 674        | 12 399        | 11 819        | 12 062        | 243       | 2.1%          |
| Contact-related Crimes                | 15 763         | 14 390        | 14 064        | 14 297        | 13 687        | 13 514        | 13 735        | 13 184        | 12 498        | 12 810        | 312       | 2.5%          |
| PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES               |                |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |           |               |
| Burglary at non-residential premises  | 5 954          | 6 171         | 6 401         | 6 497         | 6 487         | 7 528         | 7 642         | 7 810         | 7 470         | 7 755         | 285       | 3.8%          |
| Burglary at residential premises      | 29 346         | 28 380        | 28 233        | 27 086        | 26 825        | 25 782        | 24 643        | 24 329        | 23 901        | 24 385        | 484       | 2.0%          |
| Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle | 4 713          | 4 301         | 4 231         | 3 943         | 3 848         | 3 676         | 3 376         | 3 276         | 2 678         | 2 739         | 61        | 2.3%          |
| Theft out of or from motor vehicle    | 10 010         | 9 655         | 10 248        | 11 056        | 11 743        | 11 968        | 11 771        | 12 034        | 11 225        | 12 195        | 970       | 8.6%          |
| Stock-theft                           | 6 551          | 6 331         | 7 104         | 6 854         | 6 839         | 6 530         | 5 808         | 6 087         | 5 809         | 6 023         | 214       | 3.7%          |
| Property-related Crimes               | 56 574         | 54 838        | 56 217        | 55 436        | 55 742        | 55 484        | 53 240        | 53 536        | 51 083        | 53 097        | 2 014     | 3.9%          |

| CRIME CATEGORY  | APRIL TO MARCH |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               | Case Diff | % Change |
|---|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|----------|
|   | 2007/<br>2008  | 2008/<br>2009 | 2009/<br>2010 | 2010/<br>2011 | 2011/<br>2012 | 2012/<br>2013 | 2013/<br>2014 | 2014/<br>2015 | 2015/<br>2016 | 2016/<br>2017 |           |          |
| OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES  |                |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |           |          |
| All theft not mentioned elsewhere   | 34 927         | 32 902        | 28 289        | 30 077        | 28 931        | 26 198        | 27 699        | 25 597        | 23 429        | 24 486        | 1 057     | 4.5%     |
| Commercial crime  | 5 068          | 6 438         | 7 514         | 7 972         | 8 360         | 8 616         | 6 766         | 5 546         | 6 155         | 6 567         | 412       | 6.7%     |
| Shoplifting   | 6 677          | 7 924         | 7 987         | 7 091         | 6 399         | 6 172         | 6 260         | 6 045         | 5 654         | 5 408         | -246      | -4.4%    |
| Other Serious Crimes  | 46 672         | 47 264        | 43 790        | 45 140        | 43 690        | 40 986        | 40 725        | 37 188        | 35 238        | 36 461        | 1 223     | 3.5%     |
| 17 Community-reported Serious Crimes  | 203 557        | 194 667       | 192 308       | 191 950       | 188 898       | 182 634       | 180 732       | 172 562       | 166 077       | 167 892       | 1 815     | 1.1%     |
| CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION   |                |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |           |          |
| Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition   | 1 427          | 1 510         | 1 419         | 1 462         | 1 455         | 1 530         | 1 834         | 1 719         | 1 773         | 2 045         | 272       | 15.3%    |
| Drug-related crime  | 7 978          | 8 419         | 8 926         | 9 557         | 11 643        | 12 871        | 15 032        | 16 038        | 16 129        | 17 710        | 1 581     | 9.8%     |
| Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs   | 6 029          | 8 917         | 10 985        | 8 236         | 7 771         | 7 603         | 7 349         | 6 946         | 6 547         | 6 090         | -457      | -7.0%    |
| Sexual offences detected as a result of police action   |                |               |               |               | 101           | 96            | 119           | 219           | 262           | 337           | 75        | 28.6%    |
| Crime Detected as a Result of Police Action   | 15 434         | 18 846        | 21 330        | 19 255        | 20 970        | 22 100        | 24 334        | 24 922        | 24 711        | 26 182        | 1 471     | 6.0%     |
| Due to the implementation of the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, 2007 (Act 32 of 2007) the trend of some offences is only applicable from 2008/2009 Sexual offences detected as a result of police action was in 2011/2012 removed from contact crimes to crimes detected as a result of police action due to this Act. |                |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |           |          |

## FREE STATE CRIME FIGURES: APRIL - MARCH 2007/2008 TO 2016/2017

| CRIME CATEGORY  | APRIL TO MARCH |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               | Case Diff | % Change |
|---|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|----------|
|   | 2007/<br>2008  | 2008/<br>2009 | 2009/<br>2010 | 2010/<br>2011 | 2011/<br>2012 | 2012/<br>2013 | 2013/<br>2014 | 2014/<br>2015 | 2015/<br>2016 | 2016/<br>2017 |           |          |
| CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)              |                |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |           |          |
| Murder  | 863            | 901           | 900           | 958           | 954           | 1 019         | 942           | 943           | 993           | 950           | -43       | -4.3%    |
| Sexual offences   | 4 292          | 4 418         | 4 521         | 4 737         | 4 785         | 5 098         | 4 584         | 4 094         | 3 928         | 3 488         | -440      | -11.2%   |
| Attempted murder  | 930            | 905           | 836           | 766           | 855           | 938           | 906           | 816           | 787           | 694           | -93       | -11.8%   |
| Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm | 16 668         | 15 756        | 15 609        | 15 333        | 14 955        | 15 317        | 14 465        | 13 458        | 13 116        | 11 702        | -1 414    | -10.8%   |
| Common assault  | 19 697         | 19 398        | 18 833        | 17 757        | 17 944        | 17 623        | 17 064        | 15 243        | 15 194        | 13 568        | -1 626    | -10.7%   |
| Common robbery  | 4 149          | 3 524         | 2 942         | 2 781         | 2 670         | 2 694         | 2 637         | 2 521         | 2 304         | 2 192         | -112      | -4.9%    |
| Robbery with aggravating circumstances                  | 4 469          | 5 139         | 4 943         | 4 828         | 5 323         | 5 791         | 5 347         | 5 239         | 4 778         | 5 147         | 369       | 7.7%     |
| Contact Crimes  | 51 068         | 50 041        | 48 584        | 47 160        | 47 486        | 48 480        | 45 945        | 42 314        | 41 100        | 37 741        | -3 359    | -8.2%    |
| RATIO: CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)       |                |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |           |          |
| Murder  | 32.0           | 33.3          | 33.1          | 35.0          | 34.7          | 36.8          | 33.8          | 33.6          | 35.1          | 33.3          | -1.8      |          |
| Attempted murder  | 34.5           | 33.4          | 30.7          | 28.0          | 31.1          | 33.9          | 32.5          | 29.1          | 27.8          | 24.4          | -3.5      |          |
| Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm | 618.6          | 582.1         | 573.7         | 560.5         | 543.5         | 553.2         | 519.0         | 479.5         | 463.9         | 410.7         | -53.2     |          |
| Common assault  | 731.1          | 716.6         | 692.2         | 649.1         | 652.1         | 636.5         | 612.3         | 543.1         | 537.4         | 476.2         | -61.2     |          |
| Common robbery  | 154.0          | 130.2         | 108.1         | 101.7         | 97.0          | 97.3          | 94.6          | 89.8          | 81.5          | 76.9          | -4.6      |          |
| SEXUAL OFFENCES   |                |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |           |          |
| Rape  |                | 3 212         | 3 298         | 3 530         | 3 622         | 4 022         | 3 629         | 3 290         | 3 059         | 2 702         | -357      | -11.7%   |
| Sexual assault  |                | 503           | 500           | 616           | 649           | 587           | 553           | 441           | 484           | 474           | -10       | -2.1%    |
| Attempted sexual offences                               |                | 305           | 303           | 257           | 303           | 277           | 226           | 208           | 232           | 154           | -78       | -33.6%   |
| Contact sexual offences                                 |                | 398           | 420           | 334           | 211           | 212           | 176           | 155           | 153           | 158           | 5         | 3.3%     |
| Sexual Offences   |                | 4 418         | 4 521         | 4 737         | 4 785         | 5 098         | 4 584         | 4 094         | 3 928         | 3 488         | -440      | -11.2%   |

| CRIME CATEGORY                         | APRIL TO MARCH |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               | Case Diff | % Change |
|--|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|----------|
|  | 2007/<br>2008  | 2008/<br>2009 | 2009/<br>2010 | 2010/<br>2011 | 2011/<br>2012 | 2012/<br>2013 | 2013/<br>2014 | 2014/<br>2015 | 2015/<br>2016 | 2016/<br>2017 |           |          |
| RATIO: SEXUAL OFFENCES                 |                |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |           |          |
| Rape                                   |                | 118.7         | 121.2         | 129.0         | 131.6         | 145.3         | 130.2         | 117.2         | 108.2         | 94.8          | -13.4     |          |
| Sexual assault                         |                | 18.6          | 18.4          | 22.5          | 23.6          | 21.2          | 19.8          | 15.7          | 17.1          | 16.6          | -0.5      |          |
| Attempted sexual offences              |                | 11.3          | 11.1          | 9.4           | 11.0          | 10.0          | 8.1           | 7.4           | 8.2           | 5.4           | -2.8      |          |
| Contact sexual offences                |                | 14.7          | 15.4          | 12.2          | 7.7           | 7.7           | 6.3           | 5.5           | 5.4           | 5.5           | 0.1       |          |
| Ratio: Sexual Offences                 |                | 163.2         | 166.2         | 173.2         | 173.9         | 184.1         | 164.5         | 145.9         | 138.9         | 122.4         | -16.5     |          |
| SUBCATEGORIES OF AGGRAVATED ROBBERY    |                |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |           |          |
| Carjacking                             | 155            | 251           | 311           | 227           | 281           | 279           | 255           | 270           | 258           | 234           | -24       | -9.3%    |
| Truck hijacking                        | 64             | 93            | 67            | 27            | 54            | 82            | 71            | 89            | 65            | 41            | -24       | -36.9%   |
| Robbery of cash in transit             | 11             | 17            | 17            | 18            | 12            | 8             | 4             | 9             | 5             | 12            | 7         | 140.0%   |
| Bank robbery                           | 6              | 10            | 8             | 2             | 2             | 0             | 3             | 2             | 0             | 0             | 0         | 0 Cases  |
| Robbery at residential premises        | 215            | 490           | 535           | 637           | 662           | 835           | 753           | 718           | 773           | 875           | 102       | 13.2%    |
| Robbery at non-residential premises    | 298            | 780           | 872           | 1 021         | 1 103         | 1 146         | 989           | 852           | 756           | 973           | 217       | 28.7%    |
| Trio Crimes                            | 668            | 1 521         | 1 718         | 1 885         | 2 046         | 2 260         | 1 997         | 1 840         | 1 787         | 2 082         | 295       | 16.5%    |
| Subcategories of Aggravated Robbery    | 749            | 1 641         | 1 810         | 1 932         | 2 114         | 2 350         | 2 075         | 1 940         | 1 857         | 2 135         | 278       | 15.0%    |
| CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES                 |                |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |           |          |
| Arson                                  | 366            | 347           | 356           | 347           | 404           | 377           | 344           | 287           | 265           | 186           | -79       | -29.8%   |
| Malicious damage to property           | 9 370          | 9 559         | 8 926         | 8 585         | 8 730         | 8 770         | 8 080         | 7 655         | 7 551         | 6 652         | -899      | -11.9%   |
| Contact-related Crimes                 | 9 736          | 9 906         | 9 282         | 8 932         | 9 134         | 9 147         | 8 424         | 7 942         | 7 816         | 6 838         | -978      | -12.5%   |
| PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES                |                |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |           |          |
| Burglary at non-residential premises   | 4 389          | 5 493         | 5 167         | 5 090         | 5 174         | 5 646         | 5 186         | 4 875         | 5 210         | 5 011         | -199      | -3.8%    |
| Burglary at residential premises       | 15 545         | 16 040        | 15 682        | 14 828        | 15 101        | 17 284        | 16 314        | 15 618        | 15 323        | 14 635        | -688      | -4.5%    |
| Theft of motor vehicle and motor-cycle | 2 810          | 2 614         | 2 401         | 2 188         | 1 996         | 2 013         | 2 022         | 1 743         | 1 745         | 1 588         | -157      | -9.0%    |
| Theft out of or from motor vehicle     | 4 750          | 5 168         | 4 818         | 4 371         | 5 014         | 5 620         | 5 661         | 5 399         | 4 878         | 4 822         | -56       | -1.1%    |
| Stock-theft                            | 3 888          | 4 499         | 4 591         | 4 170         | 4 487         | 4 175         | 4 051         | 3 527         | 3 466         | 3 677         | 211       | 6.1%     |
| Property-Related Crimes                | 31 382         | 33 814        | 32 659        | 30 647        | 31 772        | 34 738        | 33 234        | 31 162        | 30 622        | 29 733        | -889      | -2.9%    |

| CRIME CATEGORY  | APRIL TO MARCH |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               | Case Diff | % Change |
|---|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|----------|
|   | 2007/<br>2008  | 2008/<br>2009 | 2009/<br>2010 | 2010/<br>2011 | 2011/<br>2012 | 2012/<br>2013 | 2013/<br>2014 | 2014/<br>2015 | 2015/<br>2016 | 2016/<br>2017 |           |          |
| OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES                                  |                |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |           |          |
| All theft not mentioned elsewhere                     | 23 319         | 23 908        | 21 206        | 19 467        | 19 243        | 19 144        | 18 522        | 17 180        | 16 341        | 15 623        | -718      | -4.4%    |
| Commercial crime                                      | 2 516          | 3 081         | 3 331         | 4 482         | 7 301         | 6 299         | 4 329         | 3 806         | 3 986         | 4 511         | 525       | 13.2%    |
| Shoplifting   | 2 930          | 3 452         | 3 584         | 3 280         | 2 985         | 3 293         | 3 191         | 3 148         | 3 175         | 3 214         | 39        | 1.2%     |
| Other Serious Crimes                                  | 28 765         | 30 441        | 28 121        | 27 229        | 29 529        | 28 736        | 26 042        | 24 134        | 23 502        | 23 348        | -154      | -0.7%    |
| 17 Community-reported Serious Crimes                  | 120 951        | 124 202       | 118 646       | 113 968       | 117 921       | 121 101       | 113 645       | 105 552       | 103 040       | 97 660        | -5 380    | -5.2%    |
| CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION           |                |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |           |          |
| Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition         | 307            | 320           | 326           | 331           | 328           | 431           | 479           | 442           | 469           | 527           | 58        | 12.4%    |
| Drug-related crime                                    | 4 508          | 4 537         | 5 081         | 4 189         | 4 455         | 6 153         | 8 189         | 8 776         | 9 623         | 11 314        | 1 691     | 17.6%    |
| Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs       | 1 440          | 1 642         | 1 651         | 1 577         | 1 518         | 1 671         | 1 767         | 1 976         | 2 448         | 2 828         | 380       | 15.5%    |
| Sexual offences detected as a result of police action |                |               |               |               | 55            | 79            | 135           | 193           | 251           | 346           | 95        | 37.8%    |
| Crime Detected as A Result of Police Action           | 6 255          | 6 499         | 7 058         | 6 097         | 6 356         | 8 334         | 10 570        | 11 387        | 12 791        | 15 015        | 2 224     | 17.4%    |

Due to the implementation of the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, 2007 (Act 32 of 2007) the trend of some offences is only applicable from 2008/2009 Sexual offences detected as a result of police action was in 2011/2012 removed from contact crimes to crimes detected as a result of police action due to this Act.

## GAUTENG CRIME FIGURES: APRIL - MARCH 2007/2008 TO 2016/2017

| CRIME CATEGORY  | APRIL TO MARCH |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               | Case Diff | % Change |
|---|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|----------|
|   | 2007/<br>2008  | 2008/<br>2009 | 2009/<br>2010 | 2010/<br>2011 | 2011/<br>2012 | 2012/<br>2013 | 2013/<br>2014 | 2014/<br>2015 | 2015/<br>2016 | 2016/<br>2017 |           |          |
| CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)              |                |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |           |          |
| Murder  | 3 743          | 3 946         | 3 429         | 3 246         | 2 995         | 2 988         | 3 325         | 3 671         | 3 842         | 4 101         | 259       | 6.7%     |
| Sexual offences   | 15 025         | 17 770        | 15 267        | 13 664        | 11 512        | 11 113        | 10 264        | 9 902         | 9 510         | 9 566         | 56        | 0.6%     |
| Attempted murder  | 5 269          | 5 149         | 4 728         | 4 041         | 3 432         | 3 571         | 3 866         | 4 202         | 4 574         | 4 872         | 298       | 6.5%     |
| Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm | 47 556         | 47 604        | 48 373        | 46 072        | 42 939        | 40 430        | 41 182        | 41 830        | 42 790        | 39 684        | -3 106    | -7.3%    |
| Common assault  | 57 005         | 57 437        | 57 638        | 53 547        | 48 437        | 44 387        | 44 159        | 42 918        | 44 255        | 42 083        | -2 172    | -4.9%    |
| Common robbery  | 22 456         | 20 410        | 19 842        | 18 007        | 15 826        | 15 404        | 15 579        | 17 379        | 18 051        | 17 367        | -684      | -3.8%    |
| Robbery with aggravating circumstances                  | 51 030         | 51 055        | 47 014        | 39 873        | 35 148        | 35 717        | 42 506        | 47 362        | 49 792        | 53 793        | 4 001     | 8.0%     |
| Contact Crimes  | 202 084        | 203 371       | 196 291       | 178 450       | 160 289       | 153 610       | 160 881       | 167 264       | 172 814       | 171 466       | -1 348    | -0.8%    |
| RATIO: CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)       |                |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |           |          |
| Murder  | 33.7           | 34.6          | 29.3          | 27.1          | 24.4          | 23.7          | 25.7          | 27.6          | 28.2          | 29.3          | 1.1       |          |
| Attempted murder  | 47.4           | 45.2          | 40.5          | 33.7          | 27.9          | 28.3          | 29.9          | 31.6          | 33.5          | 34.8          | 1.3       |          |
| Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm | 428.0          | 417.8         | 414.0         | 384.3         | 349.1         | 320.3         | 318.0         | 314.7         | 313.7         | 283.5         | -30.3     |          |
| Common assault  | 513.0          | 504.1         | 493.2         | 446.7         | 393.8         | 351.7         | 341.0         | 322.9         | 324.5         | 300.6         | -23.9     |          |
| Common robbery  | 202.1          | 179.1         | 169.8         | 150.2         | 128.7         | 122.1         | 120.3         | 130.8         | 132.4         | 124.1         | -8.3      |          |
| SEXUAL OFFENCES   |                |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |           |          |
| Rape  |                | 10 496        | 10 450        | 9 952         | 8 970         | 8 714         | 8 141         | 7 916         | 7 605         | 7 700         | 95        | 1.2%     |
| Sexual assault  |                | 1 204         | 1 040         | 1 261         | 1 247         | 1 374         | 1 249         | 1 228         | 1 214         | 1 277         | 63        | 5.2%     |
| Attempted sexual offences                               |                | 844           | 729           | 653           | 594           | 527           | 429           | 431           | 353           | 286           | -67       | -19.0%   |
| Contact sexual offences                                 |                | 5 226         | 3 048         | 1 798         | 701           | 498           | 445           | 327           | 338           | 303           | -35       | -10.4%   |
| Sexual Offences   |                | 17 770        | 15 267        | 13 664        | 11 512        | 11 113        | 10 264        | 9 902         | 9 510         | 9 566         | 56        | 0.6%     |

| CRIME CATEGORY                        | APRIL TO MARCH |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               | Case Diff | % Change |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|----------|
|                                       | 2007/<br>2008  | 2008/<br>2009 | 2009/<br>2010 | 2010/<br>2011 | 2011/<br>2012 | 2012/<br>2013 | 2013/<br>2014 | 2014/<br>2015 | 2015/<br>2016 | 2016/<br>2017 |           |          |
| RATIO: SEXUAL OFFENCES                |                |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |           |          |
| Rape                                  |                | 92.1          | 89.4          | 83.0          | 72.9          | 69.0          | 62.9          | 59.6          | 55.8          | 55.0          | -0.8      |          |
| Sexual assault                        |                | 10.6          | 8.9           | 10.5          | 10.1          | 10.9          | 9.6           | 9.2           | 8.9           | 9.1           | 0.2       |          |
| Attempted sexual offences             |                | 7.4           | 6.2           | 5.4           | 4.8           | 4.2           | 3.3           | 3.2           | 2.6           | 2.0           | -0.5      |          |
| Contact sexual offences               |                | 45.9          | 26.1          | 15.0          | 5.7           | 3.9           | 3.4           | 2.5           | 2.5           | 2.2           | -0.3      |          |
| Ratio: Sexual Offences                |                | 156.0         | 130.6         | 114.0         | 93.6          | 88.1          | 79.3          | 74.5          | 69.7          | 68.3          | -1.4      |          |
| SUBCATEGORIES OF AGGRAVATED ROBBERY   |                |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |           |          |
| Carjacking                            | 7 471          | 7 644         | 7 427         | 5 910         | 4 983         | 4 934         | 6 056         | 6 867         | 7 367         | 8 610         | 1 243     | 16.9%    |
| Truck hijacking                       | 775            | 906           | 860           | 600           | 443           | 524           | 547           | 804           | 695           | 668           | -27       | -3.9%    |
| Robbery of cash in transit            | 120            | 126           | 117           | 122           | 83            | 50            | 60            | 39            | 32            | 33            | 1         | 3.1%     |
| Bank robbery                          | 85             | 52            | 62            | 25            | 21            | 1             | 11            | 9             | 2             | 1             | -1        | -50.0%   |
| Robbery at residential premises       | 7 377          | 8 190         | 8 051         | 7 039         | 6 336         | 6 607         | 7 438         | 8 174         | 7 896         | 8 731         | 835       | 10.6%    |
| Robbery at non-residential premises   | 5 095          | 6 231         | 6 370         | 5 544         | 5 102         | 5 002         | 6 014         | 6 329         | 6 910         | 7 187         | 277       | 4.0%     |
| Trio Crimes                           | 19 943         | 22 065        | 21 848        | 18 493        | 16 421        | 16 543        | 19 508        | 21 370        | 22 173        | 24 528        | 2 355     | 10.6%    |
| Subcategories of Aggravated Robbery   | 20 923         | 23 149        | 22 887        | 19 240        | 16 968        | 17 118        | 20 126        | 22 222        | 22 902        | 25 230        | 2 328     | 10.2%    |
| CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES                |                |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |           |          |
| Arson                                 | 1 719          | 1 616         | 1 459         | 1 491         | 1 378         | 1 166         | 1 172         | 1 042         | 992           | 724           | -268      | -27.0%   |
| Malicious damage to property          | 41 412         | 42 432        | 42 849        | 39 814        | 36 418        | 35 033        | 34 585        | 34 805        | 34 320        | 33 299        | -1 021    | -3.0%    |
| Contact-related Crimes                | 43 131         | 44 048        | 44 308        | 41 305        | 37 796        | 36 199        | 35 757        | 35 847        | 35 312        | 34 023        | -1 289    | -3.7%    |
| PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES               |                |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |           |          |
| Burglary at non-residential premises  | 15 265         | 17 520        | 17 822        | 16 704        | 15 985        | 15 544        | 16 452        | 16 983        | 16 412        | 17 173        | 761       | 4.6%     |
| Burglary at residential premises      | 63 559         | 68 961        | 74 429        | 70 447        | 64 475        | 68 296        | 67 988        | 66 172        | 64 988        | 63 661        | -1 307    | -2.0%    |
| Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle | 40 211         | 38 803        | 36 220        | 32 182        | 27 851        | 27 483        | 27 436        | 27 147        | 26 646        | 27 674        | 1 028     | 3.9%     |
| Theft out of or from motor vehicle    | 36 350         | 35 653        | 38 683        | 37 038        | 38 774        | 41 738        | 42 528        | 44 809        | 42 111        | 45 266        | 3 155     | 7.5%     |
| Stock-theft                           | 617            | 770           | 829           | 670           | 605           | 698           | 784           | 801           | 818           | 987           | 169       | 20.7%    |
| Property-related Crimes               | 156 002        | 161 707       | 167 983       | 157 041       | 147 690       | 153 759       | 155 188       | 155 912       | 150 955       | 154 761       | 3 806     | 2.5%     |

| CRIME CATEGORY  | APRIL TO MARCH |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               | Case Diff | % Change |
|---|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|----------|
|   | 2007/<br>2008  | 2008/<br>2009 | 2009/<br>2010 | 2010/<br>2011 | 2011/<br>2012 | 2012/<br>2013 | 2013/<br>2014 | 2014/<br>2015 | 2015/<br>2016 | 2016/<br>2017 |           |          |
| OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES                                  |                |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |           |          |
| All theft not mentioned elsewhere                     | 120 918        | 120 686       | 114 196       | 113 465       | 111 672       | 107 285       | 110 545       | 109 422       | 102 599       | 97 633        | -4 966    | -4.8%    |
| Commercial crime                                      | 26 220         | 29 884        | 33 049        | 33 598        | 30 079        | 29 710        | 26 639        | 23 836        | 23 680        | 24 147        | 467       | 2.0%     |
| Shoplifting   | 20 448         | 24 814        | 27 741        | 24 747        | 22 412        | 22 307        | 22 201        | 22 562        | 22 157        | 21 194        | -963      | -4.3%    |
| Other Serious Crimes                                  | 167 586        | 175 384       | 174 986       | 171 810       | 164 163       | 159 302       | 159 385       | 155 820       | 148 436       | 142 974       | -5 462    | -3.7%    |
| 17 Community-reported Serious Crimes                  | 568 803        | 584 510       | 583 568       | 548 606       | 509 938       | 502 870       | 511 211       | 514 843       | 507 517       | 503 224       | -4 293    | -0.8%    |
| CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION           |                |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |           |          |
| Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition         | 3 427          | 3 967         | 4 052         | 3 619         | 3 886         | 3 697         | 3 667         | 3 740         | 3 600         | 4 126         | 526       | 14.6%    |
| Drug-related crime                                    | 12 641         | 13 459        | 14 696        | 16 432        | 25 923        | 38 131        | 74 667        | 70 264        | 55 442        | 62 837        | 7 395     | 13.3%    |
| Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs       | 9 824          | 13 140        | 14 899        | 21 402        | 20 754        | 21 770        | 26 085        | 25 794        | 32 287        | 27 834        | -4 453    | -13.8%   |
| Sexual offences detected as a result of police action |                |               |               |               | 522           | 739           | 439           | 469           | 470           | 606           | 136       | 28.9%    |
| Crime Detected as a Result of Police Action           | 25 892         | 30 566        | 33 647        | 41 453        | 51 085        | 64 337        | 104 858       | 100 267       | 91 799        | 95 403        | 3 604     | 3.9%     |

Due to the implementation of the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, 2007 (Act 32 of 2007) the trend of some offences is only applicable from 2008/2009

Sexual offences detected as a result of police action was in 2011/2012 removed from contact crimes to crimes detected as a result of police action due to this Act.

## KWAZULU-NATAL CRIME FIGURES: APRIL - MARCH 2007/2008 TO 2016/2017

| CRIME CATEGORY  | APRIL TO MARCH |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               | Case Diff | % Change |
|---|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|----------|
|   | 2007/<br>2008  | 2008/<br>2009 | 2009/<br>2010 | 2010/<br>2011 | 2011/<br>2012 | 2012/<br>2013 | 2013/<br>2014 | 2014/<br>2015 | 2015/<br>2016 | 2016/<br>2017 |           |          |
| CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)              |                |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |           |          |
| Murder  | 4 686          | 4 737         | 4 214         | 3 740         | 3 418         | 3 623         | 3 616         | 3 810         | 3 929         | 4 014         | 85        | 2.2%     |
| Sexual offences   | 11 129         | 13 058        | 12 980        | 12 480        | 11 034        | 10 964        | 9 889         | 9 079         | 8 947         | 8 484         | -463      | -5.2%    |
| Attempted murder  | 4 897          | 4 882         | 4 591         | 3 894         | 3 643         | 3 827         | 3 835         | 3 918         | 4 041         | 3 914         | -127      | -3.1%    |
| Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm | 30 365         | 29 958        | 30 723        | 30 491        | 29 504        | 28 832        | 28 982        | 29 201        | 28 665        | 26 824        | -1 841    | -6.4%    |
| Common assault  | 29 051         | 29 691        | 32 726        | 32 133        | 31 841        | 30 087        | 26 307        | 24 011        | 23 703        | 22 285        | -1 418    | -6.0%    |
| Common robbery  | 9 156          | 8 498         | 7 919         | 7 273         | 7 586         | 8 188         | 8 397         | 7 857         | 7 524         | 7 305         | -219      | -2.9%    |
| Robbery with aggravating circumstances                  | 24 186         | 25 779        | 23 152        | 19 513        | 18 417        | 19 923        | 20 957        | 20 881        | 21 061        | 22 327        | 1 266     | 6.0%     |
| Contact Crimes  | 113 470        | 116 603       | 116 305       | 109 524       | 105 443       | 105 444       | 101 983       | 98 757        | 97 870        | 95 153        | -2 717    | -2.8%    |
| RATIO: CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)       |                |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |           |          |
| Murder  | 46.7           | 46.9          | 41.3          | 36.3          | 32.9          | 34.5          | 34.1          | 35.5          | 36.2          | 36.6          | 0.3       |          |
| Attempted murder  | 48.8           | 48.3          | 45.0          | 37.8          | 35.1          | 36.5          | 36.2          | 36.5          | 37.3          | 35.7          | -1.6      |          |
| Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm | 302.9          | 296.3         | 301.2         | 296.2         | 283.9         | 274.7         | 273.3         | 272.4         | 264.3         | 244.4         | -19.9     |          |
| Common assault  | 289.7          | 293.7         | 320.9         | 312.2         | 306.4         | 286.7         | 248.1         | 224.0         | 218.6         | 203.1         | -15.5     |          |
| Common robbery  | 91.3           | 84.1          | 77.6          | 70.7          | 73.0          | 78.0          | 79.2          | 73.3          | 69.4          | 66.6          | -2.8      |          |
| SEXUAL OFFENCES   |                |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |           |          |
| Rape  |                | 8 824         | 9 242         | 8 954         | 8 798         | 8 861         | 8 001         | 7 427         | 7 307         | 7 032         | -275      | -3.8%    |
| Sexual assault  |                | 1 266         | 1 397         | 1 449         | 1 457         | 1 386         | 1 336         | 1 138         | 1 157         | 1 039         | -118      | -10.2%   |
| Attempted sexual offences                               |                | 404           | 451           | 357           | 382           | 352           | 290           | 274           | 271           | 226           | -45       | -16.6%   |
| Contact sexual offences                                 |                | 2 564         | 1 890         | 1 720         | 397           | 365           | 262           | 240           | 212           | 187           | -25       | -11.8%   |
| Sexual Offences   |                | 13 058        | 12 980        | 12 480        | 11 034        | 10 964        | 9 889         | 9 079         | 8 947         | 8 484         | -463      | -5.2%    |

| CRIME CATEGORY                        | APRIL TO MARCH |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               | Case Diff | % Change      |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|---------------|
|                                       | 2007/<br>2008  | 2008/<br>2009 | 2009/<br>2010 | 2010/<br>2011 | 2011/<br>2012 | 2012/<br>2013 | 2013/<br>2014 | 2014/<br>2015 | 2015/<br>2016 | 2016/<br>2017 |           |               |
| RATIO: SEXUAL OFFENCES                |                |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |           |               |
| Rape                                  |                | 87.3          | 90.6          | 87.0          | 84.7          | 84.4          | 75.4          | 69.3          | 67.4          | 64.1          | -3.3      |               |
| Sexual assault                        |                | 12.5          | 13.7          | 14.1          | 14.0          | 13.2          | 12.6          | 10.6          | 10.7          | 9.5           | -1.2      |               |
| Attempted sexual offences             |                | 4.0           | 4.4           | 3.5           | 3.7           | 3.4           | 2.7           | 2.6           | 2.5           | 2.1           | -0.4      |               |
| Contact sexual offences               |                | 25.4          | 18.5          | 16.7          | 3.8           | 3.5           | 2.5           | 2.2           | 2.0           | 1.7           | -0.3      |               |
| Ratio: Sexual Offences                |                | 129.2         | 127.3         | 121.3         | 106.2         | 104.5         | 93.2          | 84.7          | 82.5          | 77.3          | -5.2      |               |
| SUBCATEGORIES OF AGGRAVATED ROBBERY   |                |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |           |               |
| Carjacking                            | 3 876          | 4 049         | 3 710         | 2 595         | 2 218         | 2 413         | 2 262         | 2 190         | 2 493         | 3 029         | 536       | 21.5%         |
| Truck hijacking                       | 133            | 133           | 127           | 94            | 64            | 82            | 46            | 63            | 71            | 81            | 10        | 14.1%         |
| Robbery of cash in transit            | 100            | 103           | 80            | 48            | 25            | 20            | 37            | 18            | 21            | 25            | 4         | 19.0%         |
| Bank robbery                          | 20             | 12            | 2             | 1             | 1             | 2             | 0             | 0             | 0             | 1             | 1         | 1 Case Higher |
| Robbery at residential premises       | 3 479          | 4 601         | 4 580         | 3 998         | 3 751         | 4 119         | 4 099         | 3 958         | 4 082         | 4 255         | 173       | 4.2%          |
| Robbery at non-residential premises   | 1 922          | 2 494         | 2 065         | 1 937         | 1 909         | 2 347         | 2 696         | 2 750         | 2 825         | 2 951         | 126       | 4.5%          |
| Trio Crimes                           | 9 277          | 11 144        | 10 355        | 8 530         | 7 878         | 8 879         | 9 057         | 8 898         | 9 400         | 10 235        | 835       | 8.9%          |
| Subcategories of Aggravated Robbery   | 9 530          | 11 392        | 10 564        | 8 673         | 7 968         | 8 983         | 9 140         | 8 979         | 9 492         | 10 342        | 850       | 9.0%          |
| CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES                |                |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |           |               |
| Arson                                 | 1 259          | 1 147         | 1 159         | 1 093         | 1 030         | 946           | 896           | 854           | 825           | 699           | -126      | -15.3%        |
| Malicious damage to property          | 16 686         | 16 085        | 16 534        | 16 361        | 15 394        | 15 670        | 14 954        | 14 605        | 14 709        | 14 010        | -699      | -4.8%         |
| Contact-related Crimes                | 17 945         | 17 232        | 17 693        | 17 454        | 16 424        | 16 616        | 15 850        | 15 459        | 15 534        | 14 709        | -825      | -5.3%         |
| PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES               |                |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |           |               |
| Burglary at non-residential premises  | 10 187         | 11 149        | 11 295        | 10 968        | 10 944        | 11 954        | 11 194        | 11 032        | 11 656        | 11 253        | -403      | -3.5%         |
| Burglary at residential premises      | 36 898         | 37 515        | 40 231        | 39 439        | 41 010        | 45 404        | 43 969        | 43 274        | 42 429        | 41 013        | -1 416    | -3.3%         |
| Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle | 12 152         | 12 080        | 11 404        | 10 530        | 10 059        | 9 738         | 8 674         | 8 404         | 8 673         | 8 413         | -260      | -3.0%         |
| Theft out of or from motor vehicle    | 12 740         | 12 915        | 14 175        | 15 886        | 15 912        | 18 014        | 18 614        | 18 148        | 17 896        | 16 854        | -1 042    | -5.8%         |
| Stock-theft                           | 6 884          | 6 652         | 6 927         | 6 276         | 6 508         | 6 018         | 5 754         | 5 956         | 5 731         | 5 959         | 228       | 4.0%          |
| Property-related Crimes               | 78 861         | 80 311        | 84 032        | 83 099        | 84 433        | 91 128        | 88 205        | 86 814        | 86 385        | 83 492        | -2 893    | -3.3%         |

| CRIME CATEGORY  | APRIL TO MARCH |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               | Case Diff | % Change |
|---|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|----------|
|   | 2007/<br>2008  | 2008/<br>2009 | 2009/<br>2010 | 2010/<br>2011 | 2011/<br>2012 | 2012/<br>2013 | 2013/<br>2014 | 2014/<br>2015 | 2015/<br>2016 | 2016/<br>2017 |           |          |
| OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES                                  |                |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |           |          |
| All theft not mentioned elsewhere                     | 46 455         | 48 283        | 46 077        | 49 588        | 52 467        | 50 361        | 49 846        | 47 622        | 43 573        | 42 577        | -996      | -2.3%    |
| Commercial crime                                      | 10 467         | 12 665        | 13 452        | 14 985        | 13 375        | 14 226        | 12 431        | 11 227        | 11 395        | 12 405        | 1 010     | 8.9%     |
| Shoplifting   | 10 635         | 12 744        | 15 399        | 12 811        | 12 399        | 13 014        | 13 378        | 14 118        | 13 648        | 12 302        | -1 346    | -9.9%    |
| Other Serious Crimes                                  | 67 557         | 73 692        | 74 928        | 77 384        | 78 241        | 77 601        | 75 655        | 72 967        | 68 616        | 67 284        | -1 332    | -1.9%    |
| 17 Community-reported Serious Crimes                  | 277 833        | 287 838       | 292 958       | 287 461       | 284 541       | 290 789       | 281 693       | 273 997       | 268 405       | 260 638       | -7 767    | -2.9%    |
| CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION           |                |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |           |          |
| Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition         | 4 315          | 4 231         | 4 964         | 5 067         | 4 692         | 4 444         | 4 586         | 4 081         | 3 908         | 4 000         | 92        | 2.4%     |
| Drug-related crime                                    | 24 096         | 23 817        | 28 692        | 32 454        | 37 414        | 42 167        | 45 950        | 47 377        | 46 354        | 50 429        | 4 075     | 8.8%     |
| Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs       | 12 592         | 12 835        | 11 933        | 10 107        | 12 866        | 15 109        | 12 595        | 11 702        | 12 052        | 13 403        | 1 351     | 11.2%    |
| Sexual offences detected as a result of police action |                |               |               |               | 935           | 1 188         | 1 765         | 2 258         | 2 561         | 3 558         | 997       | 38.9%    |
| Crime Detected as a Result of Police Action           | 41 003         | 40 883        | 45 589        | 47 628        | 55 907        | 62 908        | 64 896        | 65 418        | 64 875        | 71 390        | 6 515     | 10.0%    |

Due to the implementation of the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, 2007 (Act 32 of 2007) the trend of some offences is only applicable from 2008/2009. Sexual offences detected as a result of police action was in 2011/2012 removed from contact crimes to crimes detected as a result of police action due to this Act.

## LIMPOPO CRIME FIGURES: APRIL - MARCH 2007/2008 TO 2016/2017

| CRIME CATEGORY  | APRIL TO MARCH |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               | Case Diff | % Change |
|---|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|----------|
|   | 2007/<br>2008  | 2008/<br>2009 | 2009/<br>2010 | 2010/<br>2011 | 2011/<br>2012 | 2012/<br>2013 | 2013/<br>2014 | 2014/<br>2015 | 2015/<br>2016 | 2016/<br>2017 |           |          |
| CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)              |                |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |           |          |
| Murder  | 690            | 745           | 761           | 663           | 734           | 701           | 728           | 777           | 898           | 813           | -85       | -9.5%    |
| Sexual offences   | 4 404          | 4 566         | 4 807         | 4 799         | 4 836         | 4 866         | 4 423         | 4 312         | 4 369         | 3 828         | -541      | -12.4%   |
| Attempted murder  | 715            | 696           | 716           | 646           | 696           | 701           | 748           | 793           | 875           | 829           | -46       | -5.3%    |
| Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm | 13 585         | 13 138        | 13 259        | 12 869        | 14 663        | 13 710        | 12 645        | 13 511        | 14 143        | 12 948        | -1 195    | -8.4%    |
| Common assault  | 10 943         | 9 689         | 8 871         | 8 066         | 10 475        | 9 570         | 9 044         | 9 073         | 9 838         | 8 373         | -1 465    | -14.9%   |
| Common robbery  | 3 690          | 3 302         | 3 255         | 3 094         | 3 770         | 3 321         | 3 202         | 3 382         | 3 545         | 3 228         | -317      | -8.9%    |
| Robbery with aggravating circumstances                  | 2 420          | 2 793         | 2 951         | 2 750         | 3 652         | 3 917         | 5 163         | 6 123         | 6 723         | 6 745         | 22        | 0.3%     |
| Contact Crimes  | 36 447         | 34 929        | 34 620        | 32 887        | 38 826        | 36 786        | 35 953        | 37 971        | 40 391        | 36 764        | -3 627    | -9.0%    |
| RATIO: CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)       |                |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |           |          |
| Murder  | 13.2           | 14.2          | 14.3          | 12.4          | 13.6          | 12.8          | 13.2          | 13.9          | 15.9          | 14.2          | -1.7      |          |
| Attempted murder  | 13.7           | 13.2          | 13.5          | 12.1          | 12.9          | 12.8          | 13.5          | 14.2          | 15.5          | 14.5          | -1.0      |          |
| Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm | 260.3          | 249.6         | 249.6         | 240.1         | 270.9         | 250.8         | 228.8         | 241.8         | 250.1         | 226.2         | -23.9     |          |
| Common assault  | 209.7          | 184.1         | 167.0         | 150.5         | 193.5         | 175.0         | 163.7         | 162.3         | 174.0         | 146.3         | -27.7     |          |
| Common robbery  | 70.7           | 62.7          | 61.3          | 57.7          | 69.7          | 60.7          | 57.9          | 60.5          | 62.7          | 56.4          | -6.3      |          |
| SEXUAL OFFENCES   |                |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |           |          |
| Rape  |                | 3 551         | 3 847         | 3 844         | 4 045         | 4 109         | 3 769         | 3 725         | 3 731         | 3 321         | -410      | -11.0%   |
| Sexual assault  |                | 218           | 204           | 227           | 257           | 290           | 269           | 245           | 245           | 240           | -5        | -2.0%    |
| Attempted sexual offences                               |                | 323           | 322           | 300           | 342           | 314           | 299           | 262           | 258           | 195           | -63       | -24.4%   |
| Contact sexual offences                                 |                | 474           | 434           | 428           | 192           | 153           | 86            | 80            | 135           | 72            | -63       | -46.7%   |
| Sexual Offences   |                | 4 566         | 4 807         | 4 799         | 4 836         | 4 866         | 4 423         | 4 312         | 4 369         | 3 828         | -541      | -12.4%   |

| CRIME CATEGORY                        | APRIL TO MARCH |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               | Case Diff | % Change |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|----------|
|                                       | 2007/<br>2008  | 2008/<br>2009 | 2009/<br>2010 | 2010/<br>2011 | 2011/<br>2012 | 2012/<br>2013 | 2013/<br>2014 | 2014/<br>2015 | 2015/<br>2016 | 2016/<br>2017 |           |          |
| RATIO: SEXUAL OFFENCES                |                |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |           |          |
| Rape                                  |                | 67.5          | 72.4          | 71.7          | 74.7          | 75.2          | 68.2          | 66.7          | 66.0          | 58.0          | -8.0      |          |
| Sexual assault                        |                | 4.1           | 3.8           | 4.2           | 4.7           | 5.3           | 4.9           | 4.4           | 4.3           | 4.2           | -0.1      |          |
| Attempted sexual offences             |                | 6.1           | 6.1           | 5.6           | 6.3           | 5.7           | 5.4           | 4.7           | 4.6           | 3.4           | -1.2      |          |
| Contact sexual offences               |                | 9.0           | 8.2           | 8.0           | 3.5           | 2.8           | 1.6           | 1.4           | 2.4           | 1.3           | -1.1      |          |
| Ratio: Sexual Offences                |                | 86.7          | 90.5          | 89.5          | 89.4          | 89.0          | 80.0          | 77.2          | 77.3          | 66.9          | -10.4     |          |
| SUBCATEGORIES OF AGGRAVATED ROBBERY   |                |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |           |          |
| Carjacking                            | 198            | 286           | 250           | 175           | 157           | 219           | 249           | 345           | 450           | 459           | 9         | 2.0%     |
| Truck hijacking                       | 14             | 27            | 19            | 20            | 19            | 34            | 13            | 27            | 15            | 27            | 12        | 80.0%    |
| Robbery of cash in transit            | 26             | 22            | 21            | 8             | 11            | 5             | 7             | 9             | 13            | 10            | -3        | -23.1%   |
| Bank robbery                          | 1              | 2             | 3             | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             | 1             | 0             | 0             | 0         | 0 Cases  |
| Robbery at residential premises       | 319            | 514           | 584           | 530           | 754           | 767           | 960           | 1 117         | 1 190         | 1 181         | -9        | -0.8%    |
| Robbery at non-residential premises   | 311            | 527           | 629           | 755           | 1 130         | 1 221         | 1 374         | 1 522         | 1 802         | 1 750         | -52       | -2.9%    |
| Trio Crimes                           | 828            | 1 327         | 1 463         | 1 460         | 2 041         | 2 207         | 2 583         | 2 984         | 3 442         | 3 390         | -52       | -1.5%    |
| Subcategories of Aggravated Robbery   | 869            | 1 378         | 1 506         | 1 488         | 2 071         | 2 246         | 2 603         | 3 021         | 3 470         | 3 427         | -43       | -1.2%    |
| CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES                |                |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |           |          |
| Arson                                 | 543            | 551           | 584           | 539           | 599           | 649           | 565           | 585           | 613           | 484           | -129      | -21.0%   |
| Malicious damage to property          | 6 777          | 6 456         | 6 009         | 5 729         | 6 936         | 6 647         | 6 580         | 6 959         | 7 612         | 6 868         | -744      | -9.8%    |
| Contact-related Crimes                | 7 320          | 7 007         | 6 593         | 6 268         | 7 535         | 7 296         | 7 145         | 7 544         | 8 225         | 7 352         | -873      | -10.6%   |
| PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES               |                |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |           |          |
| Burglary at non-residential premises  | 5 368          | 6 334         | 6 227         | 5 868         | 6 607         | 6 501         | 6 992         | 7 048         | 7 386         | 7 288         | -98       | -1.3%    |
| Burglary at residential premises      | 11 790         | 12 332        | 13 936        | 13 376        | 15 225        | 14 851        | 16 477        | 16 466        | 16 217        | 15 984        | -233      | -1.4%    |
| Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle | 1 207          | 1 074         | 1 083         | 872           | 1 013         | 979           | 977           | 988           | 1 151         | 1 017         | -134      | -11.6%   |
| Theft out of or from motor vehicle    | 3 241          | 3 013         | 3 444         | 3 453         | 4 761         | 4 634         | 5 466         | 5 501         | 5 571         | 4 995         | -576      | -10.3%   |
| Stock-theft                           | 1 247          | 1 326         | 1 438         | 1 520         | 1 729         | 1 568         | 1 567         | 1 666         | 1 756         | 1 956         | 200       | 11.4%    |
| Property-related Crimes               | 22 853         | 24 079        | 26 128        | 25 089        | 29 335        | 28 533        | 31 479        | 31 669        | 32 081        | 31 240        | -841      | -2.6%    |

| CRIME CATEGORY  | APRIL TO MARCH |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               | Case Diff | % Change |
|---|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|----------|
|   | 2007/<br>2008  | 2008/<br>2009 | 2009/<br>2010 | 2010/<br>2011 | 2011/<br>2012 | 2012/<br>2013 | 2013/<br>2014 | 2014/<br>2015 | 2015/<br>2016 | 2016/<br>2017 |           |          |
| OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES                                  |                |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |           |          |
| All theft not mentioned elsewhere                     | 19 009         | 17 649        | 15 856        | 15 978        | 19 492        | 17 513        | 18 288        | 19 050        | 19 915        | 20 758        | 843       | 4.2%     |
| Commercial crime                                      | 2 307          | 2 777         | 2 930         | 3 091         | 3 785         | 4 353         | 4 002         | 3 500         | 3 733         | 4 024         | 291       | 7.8%     |
| Shoplifting   | 3 493          | 4 317         | 4 466         | 3 910         | 3 509         | 3 824         | 3 899         | 3 909         | 3 799         | 3 742         | -57       | -1.5%    |
| Other Serious Crimes                                  | 24 809         | 24 743        | 23 252        | 22 979        | 26 786        | 25 690        | 26 189        | 26 459        | 27 447        | 28 524        | 1 077     | 3.9%     |
| 17 Community-reported Serious Crimes                  | 91 429         | 90 758        | 90 593        | 87 223        | 102 482       | 98 305        | 100 766       | 103 643       | 108 144       | 103 880       | -4 264    | -3.9%    |
| CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION           |                |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |           |          |
| Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition         | 472            | 460           | 460           | 400           | 413           | 496           | 488           | 474           | 456           | 533           | 77        | 16.9%    |
| Drug-related crime                                    | 3 196          | 3 314         | 4 834         | 4 633         | 5 253         | 7 528         | 9 608         | 11 716        | 11 268        | 14 393        | 3 125     | 27.7%    |
| Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs       | 1 200          | 1 657         | 2 223         | 2 728         | 2 637         | 2 831         | 2 268         | 3 214         | 4 143         | 4 420         | 277       | 6.7%     |
| Sexual offences detected as a result of police action |                |               |               |               | 778           | 1 547         | 1 905         | 2 917         | 1 842         | 698           | -1 144    | -62.1%   |
| Crime Detected as a Result of Police Action           | 4 868          | 5 431         | 7 517         | 7 761         | 9 081         | 12 402        | 14 269        | 18 321        | 17 709        | 20 044        | 2 335     | 13.2%    |

Due to the implementation of the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, 2007 (Act 32 of 2007) the trend of some offences is only applicable from 2008/2009. Sexual offences detected as a result of police action was in 2011/2012 removed from contact crimes to crimes detected as a result of police action due to this Act.

## MPUMALANGA CRIME FIGURES: APRIL - MARCH 2007/2008 TO 2016/2017

| CRIME CATEGORY  | APRIL TO MARCH |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               | Case Diff | % Change |
|---|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|----------|
|   | 2007/<br>2008  | 2008/<br>2009 | 2009/<br>2010 | 2010/<br>2011 | 2011/<br>2012 | 2012/<br>2013 | 2013/<br>2014 | 2014/<br>2015 | 2015/<br>2016 | 2016/<br>2017 |           |          |
| CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)              |                |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |           |          |
| Murder  | 831            | 895           | 864           | 717           | 726           | 693           | 806           | 831           | 859           | 954           | 95        | 11.1%    |
| Sexual offences   | 4 127          | 4 634         | 4 516         | 4 345         | 3 955         | 4 065         | 3 797         | 3 474         | 3 331         | 3 216         | -115      | -3.5%    |
| Attempted murder  | 1 260          | 1 257         | 1 209         | 811           | 763           | 721           | 764           | 703           | 797           | 951           | 154       | 19.3%    |
| Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm | 16 806         | 17 006        | 15 779        | 14 359        | 13 025        | 11 657        | 10 712        | 10 778        | 11 359        | 10 896        | -463      | -4.1%    |
| Common assault  | 12 138         | 11 391        | 11 102        | 10 251        | 9 187         | 8 211         | 7 467         | 7 510         | 7 649         | 7 712         | 63        | 0.8%     |
| Common robbery  | 4 727          | 4 345         | 3 926         | 3 514         | 3 324         | 3 147         | 2 977         | 2 934         | 2 746         | 2 950         | 204       | 7.4%     |
| Robbery with aggravating circumstances                  | 5 883          | 6 923         | 6 574         | 5 517         | 5 681         | 5 198         | 5 252         | 5 656         | 5 996         | 6 702         | 706       | 11.8%    |
| Contact Crimes  | 45 772         | 46 451        | 43 970        | 39 514        | 36 661        | 33 692        | 31 775        | 31 886        | 32 737        | 33 381        | 644       | 2.0%     |
| RATIO: CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)       |                |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |           |          |
| Murder  | 22.0           | 23.3          | 22.2          | 18.1          | 18.0          | 16.9          | 19.4          | 19.6          | 19.9          | 21.8          | 1.8       |          |
| Attempted murder  | 33.4           | 32.8          | 31.0          | 20.5          | 18.9          | 17.6          | 18.3          | 16.6          | 18.5          | 21.7          | 3.2       |          |
| Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm | 445.2          | 443.3         | 404.8         | 362.4         | 323.4         | 284.7         | 257.2         | 254.4         | 263.5         | 248.4         | -15.1     |          |
| Common assault  | 321.6          | 297.0         | 284.8         | 258.7         | 228.1         | 200.5         | 179.3         | 177.3         | 177.5         | 175.8         | -1.6      |          |
| Common robbery  | 125.2          | 113.3         | 100.7         | 88.7          | 82.5          | 76.8          | 71.5          | 69.3          | 63.7          | 67.3          | 3.5       |          |
| SEXUAL OFFENCES   |                |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |           |          |
| Rape  |                | 3 748         | 3 625         | 3 528         | 3 272         | 3 486         | 3 251         | 3 000         | 2 844         | 2 708         | -136      | -4.8%    |
| Sexual assault  |                | 204           | 193           | 217           | 251           | 241           | 243           | 221           | 244           | 264           | 20        | 8.2%     |
| Attempted sexual offences                               |                | 330           | 330           | 331           | 253           | 216           | 198           | 174           | 161           | 146           | -15       | -9.3%    |
| Contact sexual offences                                 |                | 352           | 368           | 269           | 179           | 122           | 105           | 79            | 82            | 98            | 16        | 19.5%    |
| Sexual Offences   |                | 4 634         | 4 516         | 4 345         | 3 955         | 4 065         | 3 797         | 3 474         | 3 331         | 3 216         | -115      | -3.5%    |

| CRIME CATEGORY                        | APRIL TO MARCH |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               | Case Diff | % Change |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|----------|
|                                       | 2007/<br>2008  | 2008/<br>2009 | 2009/<br>2010 | 2010/<br>2011 | 2011/<br>2012 | 2012/<br>2013 | 2013/<br>2014 | 2014/<br>2015 | 2015/<br>2016 | 2016/<br>2017 |           |          |
| RATIO: SEXUAL OFFENCES                |                |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |           |          |
| Rape                                  |                | 97.7          | 93.0          | 89.0          | 81.2          | 85.1          | 78.1          | 70.8          | 66.0          | 61.7          | -4.2      |          |
| Sexual assault                        |                | 5.3           | 5.0           | 5.5           | 6.2           | 5.9           | 5.8           | 5.2           | 5.7           | 6.0           | 0.4       |          |
| Attempted sexual offences             |                | 8.6           | 8.5           | 8.4           | 6.3           | 5.3           | 4.8           | 4.1           | 3.7           | 3.3           | -0.4      |          |
| Contact sexual offences               |                | 9.2           | 9.4           | 6.8           | 4.4           | 3.0           | 2.5           | 1.9           | 1.9           | 2.2           | 0.3       |          |
| Ratio: Sexual Offences                |                | 120.8         | 115.8         | 109.7         | 98.2          | 99.3          | 91.2          | 82.0          | 77.3          | 73.3          | -4.0      |          |
| SUBCATEGORIES OF AGGRAVATED ROBBERY   |                |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |           |          |
| Carjacking                            | 660            | 976           | 707           | 419           | 363           | 355           | 359           | 509           | 629           | 810           | 181       | 28.8%    |
| Truck hijacking                       | 151            | 172           | 197           | 163           | 149           | 143           | 197           | 155           | 194           | 178           | -16       | -8.2%    |
| Robbery of cash in transit            | 13             | 12            | 19            | 12            | 15            | 12            | 9             | 14            | 18            | 22            | 4         | 22.2%    |
| Bank robbery                          | 6              | 7             | 5             | 3             | 1             | 2             | 2             | 2             | 1             | 0             | -1        | -100.0%  |
| Robbery at residential premises       | 862            | 1 188         | 1 300         | 1 045         | 1 189         | 1 123         | 1 118         | 1 112         | 1 080         | 1 138         | 58        | 5.4%     |
| Robbery at non-residential premises   | 305            | 815           | 972           | 1 102         | 1 380         | 1 308         | 1 257         | 1 366         | 1 562         | 1 764         | 202       | 12.9%    |
| Trio Crimes                           | 1 827          | 2 979         | 2 979         | 2 566         | 2 932         | 2 786         | 2 734         | 2 987         | 3 271         | 3 712         | 441       | 13.5%    |
| Subcategories of Aggravated Robbery   | 1 997          | 3 170         | 3 200         | 2 744         | 3 097         | 2 943         | 2 942         | 3 158         | 3 484         | 3 912         | 428       | 12.3%    |
| CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES                |                |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |           |          |
| Arson                                 | 561            | 598           | 539           | 373           | 294           | 284           | 260           | 291           | 286           | 260           | -26       | -9.1%    |
| Malicious damage to property          | 8 133          | 8 540         | 7 999         | 7 025         | 6 420         | 6 071         | 5 712         | 5 839         | 5 827         | 5 574         | -253      | -4.3%    |
| Contact-related Crimes                | 8 694          | 9 138         | 8 538         | 7 398         | 6 714         | 6 355         | 5 972         | 6 130         | 6 113         | 5 834         | -279      | -4.6%    |
| PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES               |                |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |           |          |
| Burglary at non-residential premises  | 4 268          | 5 317         | 5 515         | 5 209         | 5 470         | 5 399         | 5 292         | 5 541         | 6 014         | 6 158         | 144       | 2.4%     |
| Burglary at residential premises      | 18 785         | 19 766        | 19 206        | 18 026        | 18 117        | 18 777        | 18 489        | 18 183        | 18 162        | 18 507        | 345       | 1.9%     |
| Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle | 2 944          | 3 185         | 3 221         | 2 728         | 2 705         | 2 496         | 2 340         | 2 303         | 2 222         | 2 208         | -14       | -0.6%    |
| Theft out of or from motor vehicle    | 5 265          | 5 563         | 6 337         | 6 655         | 7 396         | 7 386         | 7 675         | 7 999         | 7 372         | 6 926         | -446      | -6.0%    |
| Stock-theft                           | 2 543          | 2 773         | 2 898         | 2 514         | 2 481         | 2 254         | 2 182         | 2 192         | 2 337         | 2 867         | 530       | 22.7%    |
| Property-related Crimes               | 33 805         | 36 604        | 37 177        | 35 132        | 36 169        | 36 312        | 35 978        | 36 218        | 36 107        | 36 666        | 559       | 1.5%     |

| CRIME CATEGORY  | APRIL TO MARCH |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               | Case Diff | % Change |
|---|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|----------|
|   | 2007/<br>2008  | 2008/<br>2009 | 2009/<br>2010 | 2010/<br>2011 | 2011/<br>2012 | 2012/<br>2013 | 2013/<br>2014 | 2014/<br>2015 | 2015/<br>2016 | 2016/<br>2017 |           |          |
| OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES                                  |                |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |           |          |
| All theft not mentioned elsewhere                     | 24 188         | 24 354        | 22 667        | 23 163        | 22 291        | 21 373        | 19 581        | 18 894        | 18 416        | 18 457        | 41        | 0.2%     |
| Commercial crime                                      | 3 677          | 3 922         | 4 547         | 4 431         | 5 408         | 6 509         | 5 063         | 4 494         | 4 733         | 5 149         | 416       | 8.8%     |
| Shoplifting   | 3 551          | 3 632         | 3 943         | 3 618         | 3 194         | 3 248         | 3 151         | 3 494         | 3 397         | 3 454         | 57        | 1.7%     |
| Other Serious Crimes                                  | 31 416         | 31 908        | 31 157        | 31 212        | 30 893        | 31 130        | 27 795        | 26 882        | 26 546        | 27 060        | 514       | 1.9%     |
| 17 Community-reported Serious Crimes                  | 119 687        | 124 101       | 120 842       | 113 256       | 110 437       | 107 489       | 101 520       | 101 116       | 101 503       | 102 941       | 1 438     | 1.4%     |
| CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION           |                |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |           |          |
| Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition         | 521            | 587           | 618           | 540           | 704           | 800           | 937           | 1 068         | 977           | 1 137         | 160       | 16.4%    |
| Drug-related crime                                    | 1 765          | 1 640         | 2 039         | 3 167         | 4 151         | 5 834         | 7 459         | 8 841         | 9 820         | 11 519        | 1 699     | 17.3%    |
| Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs       | 1 984          | 1 914         | 2 120         | 2 696         | 3 756         | 4 023         | 3 088         | 2 974         | 3 649         | 4 205         | 556       | 15.2%    |
| Sexual offences detected as a result of police action |                |               |               |               | 46            | 83            | 50            | 46            | 93            | 41            | -52       | -55.9%   |
| Crime Detected as a Result of Police Action           | 4 270          | 4 141         | 4 777         | 6 403         | 8 657         | 10 740        | 11 534        | 12 929        | 14 539        | 16 902        | 2 363     | 16.3%    |

Due to the implementation of the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, 2007 (Act 32 of 2007) the trend of some offences is only applicable from 2008/2009. Sexual offences detected as a result of police action was in 2011/2012 removed from contact crimes to crimes detected as a result of police action due to this Act.

## NORTH WEST CRIME FIGURES: APRIL - MARCH 2007/2008 TO 2016/2017

| CRIME CATEGORY  | APRIL TO MARCH |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               | Case Diff | % Change |
|---|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|----------|
|   | 2007/<br>2008  | 2008/<br>2009 | 2009/<br>2010 | 2010/<br>2011 | 2011/<br>2012 | 2012/<br>2013 | 2013/<br>2014 | 2014/<br>2015 | 2015/<br>2016 | 2016/<br>2017 |           |          |
| CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)              |                |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |           |          |
| Murder  | 824            | 853           | 741           | 743           | 799           | 867           | 824           | 853           | 907           | 901           | -6        | -0.7%    |
| Sexual offences   | 4 434          | 4 962         | 4 695         | 4 649         | 4 885         | 5 228         | 4 616         | 4 585         | 4 164         | 4 326         | 162       | 3.9%     |
| Attempted murder  | 821            | 782           | 834           | 701           | 762           | 912           | 1 069         | 984           | 899           | 898           | -1        | -0.1%    |
| Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm | 14 670         | 14 665        | 14 498        | 14 035        | 14 193        | 14 189        | 13 464        | 13 334        | 13 614        | 12 731        | -883      | -6.5%    |
| Common assault  | 9 442          | 9 253         | 8 846         | 7 746         | 7 634         | 7 194         | 6 750         | 6 930         | 6 942         | 7 021         | 79        | 1.1%     |
| Common robbery  | 3 324          | 3 066         | 2 999         | 2 724         | 2 473         | 2 406         | 2 341         | 2 419         | 2 417         | 2 589         | 172       | 7.1%     |
| Robbery with aggravating circumstances                  | 5 194          | 5 566         | 5 402         | 5 060         | 5 366         | 5 271         | 5 409         | 5 977         | 6 281         | 7 017         | 736       | 11.7%    |
| Contact Crimes  | 38 709         | 39 147        | 38 015        | 35 658        | 36 112        | 36 067        | 34 473        | 35 082        | 35 224        | 35 483        | 259       | 0.7%     |
| RATIO: CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)       |                |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |           |          |
| Murder  | 25.0           | 25.5          | 21.8          | 21.6          | 22.8          | 24.4          | 22.8          | 23.2          | 24.2          | 23.7          | -0.6      |          |
| Attempted murder  | 134.7          | 148.4         | 138.3         | 134.9         | 139.5         | 146.9         | 127.6         | 124.6         | 111.3         | 113.7         | 2.4       |          |
| Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm | 24.9           | 23.4          | 24.6          | 20.3          | 21.8          | 25.6          | 29.5          | 26.7          | 24.0          | 23.4          | -0.4      |          |
| Common assault  | 445.5          | 438.7         | 427.1         | 407.1         | 405.3         | 398.7         | 372.2         | 362.5         | 363.9         | 334.5         | -29.4     |          |
| Common robbery  | 286.8          | 276.8         | 260.6         | 224.7         | 218.0         | 202.1         | 186.6         | 188.4         | 185.6         | 184.5         | 1.1       |          |
| SEXUAL OFFENCES   |                |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |           |          |
| Rape  |                | 3 782         | 3 523         | 3 545         | 3 928         | 4 331         | 3 829         | 3 771         | 3 433         | 3 615         | 182       | 5.3%     |
| Sexual assault  |                | 450           | 436           | 441           | 410           | 379           | 301           | 310           | 305           | 319           | 14        | 4.6%     |
| Attempted sexual offences                               |                | 398           | 411           | 392           | 380           | 374           | 368           | 315           | 284           | 246           | -38       | -13.4%   |
| Contact sexual offences                                 |                | 332           | 325           | 271           | 167           | 144           | 118           | 189           | 142           | 146           | 4         | 2.8%     |
| Sexual Offences   |                | 4 962         | 4 695         | 4 649         | 4 885         | 5 228         | 4 616         | 4 585         | 4 164         | 4 326         | 162       | 3.9%     |
| RATIO: SEXUAL OFFENCES                                  |                |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |           |          |
| Rape  |                | 113.1         | 103.8         | 102.8         | 112.2         | 121.7         | 105.8         | 102.5         | 91.8          | 95.0          | 3.2       |          |
| Sexual assault  |                | 13.5          | 12.8          | 12.8          | 11.7          | 10.6          | 8.3           | 8.4           | 8.2           | 8.4           | 0.2       |          |
| Attempted sexual offences                               |                | 11.9          | 12.1          | 11.4          | 10.9          | 10.5          | 10.2          | 8.6           | 7.6           | 6.5           | 1.1       |          |
| Contact sexual offences                                 |                | 9.9           | 9.6           | 7.9           | 4.8           | 4.0           | 3.3           | 5.1           | 3.8           | 3.8           | 0         |          |
| Ratio: Sexual Offences                                  |                | 148.4         | 138.3         | 134.9         | 139.5         | 146.9         | 127.6         | 124.6         | 111.3         | 113.7         | 2.4       |          |

| CRIME CATEGORY                        | APRIL TO MARCH |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               | Case Diff | % Change |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|----------|
|                                       | 2007/<br>2008  | 2008/<br>2009 | 2009/<br>2010 | 2010/<br>2011 | 2011/<br>2012 | 2012/<br>2013 | 2013/<br>2014 | 2014/<br>2015 | 2015/<br>2016 | 2016/<br>2017 |           |          |
| SUBCATEGORIES OF AGGRAVATED ROBBERY   |                |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |           |          |
| Carjacking                            | 267            | 251           | 271           | 233           | 232           | 227           | 242           | 278           | 370           | 390           | 20        | 5.4%     |
| Truck hijacking                       | 56             | 49            | 70            | 47            | 28            | 22            | 46            | 45            | 42            | 48            | 6         | 14.3%    |
| Robbery of cash in transit            | 19             | 6             | 4             | 9             | 8             | 3             | 0             | 5             | 4             | 4             | 0         | 0.0%     |
| Bank robbery                          | 12             | 13            | 7             | 5             | 4             | 0             | 0             | 1             | 3             | 0             | -3        | -100.0%  |
| Robbery at residential premises       | 758            | 919           | 899           | 828           | 894           | 1 022         | 1 004         | 1 110         | 1 065         | 1 290         | 225       | 21.1%    |
| Robbery at non-residential premises   | 731            | 1 012         | 1 127         | 1 159         | 1 348         | 1 231         | 1 366         | 1 419         | 1 394         | 1 493         | 99        | 7.1%     |
| Trio Crimes                           | 1 756          | 2 182         | 2 297         | 2 220         | 2 474         | 2 480         | 2 612         | 2 807         | 2 829         | 3 173         | 344       | 12.2%    |
| Subcategories of Aggravated Robbery   | 1 843          | 2 250         | 2 378         | 2 281         | 2 514         | 2 505         | 2 658         | 2 858         | 2 878         | 3 225         | 347       | 12.1%    |
| CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES                |                |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |           |          |
| Arson                                 | 549            | 486           | 397           | 462           | 470           | 407           | 348           | 329           | 314           | 290           | -24       | -7.6%    |
| Malicious damage to property          | 7 036          | 7 054         | 6 958         | 6 328         | 6 443         | 6 299         | 5 853         | 5 902         | 5 762         | 5 774         | 12        | 0.2%     |
| Contact-related Crimes                | 7 585          | 7 540         | 7 355         | 6 790         | 6 913         | 6 706         | 6 201         | 6 231         | 6 076         | 6 064         | -12       | -0.2%    |
| PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES               |                |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |           |          |
| Burglary at non-residential premises  | 4 767          | 5 360         | 5 355         | 4 980         | 5 247         | 5 394         | 4 861         | 5 080         | 5 313         | 6 042         | 729       | 13.7%    |
| Burglary at residential premises      | 13 576         | 14 277        | 14 859        | 14 740        | 14 569        | 15 705        | 15 388        | 15 687        | 15 568        | 15 908        | 340       | 2.2%     |
| Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle | 2 776          | 2 556         | 2 668         | 2 442         | 2 404         | 2 247         | 2 039         | 1 984         | 2 070         | 2 068         | -2        | -0.1%    |
| Theft out of or from motor vehicle    | 4 815          | 5 032         | 5 192         | 5 426         | 5 501         | 5 665         | 5 981         | 6 349         | 5 913         | 6 293         | 380       | 6.4%     |
| Stock-theft                           | 2 221          | 2 513         | 2 900         | 2 498         | 2 668         | 2 714         | 2 388         | 2 574         | 2 605         | 3 192         | 587       | 22.5%    |
| Property-related Crimes               | 28 155         | 29 738        | 30 974        | 30 086        | 30 389        | 31 725        | 30 657        | 31 674        | 31 469        | 33 503        | 2 034     | 6.5%     |
| OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES                  |                |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |           |          |
| All theft not mentioned elsewhere     | 21 641         | 21 512        | 18 937        | 19 126        | 18 411        | 17 417        | 18 042        | 17 943        | 16 751        | 15 677        | -1 074    | -6.4%    |
| Commercial crime                      | 2 651          | 4 328         | 5 011         | 4 346         | 4 339         | 6 766         | 5 658         | 4 016         | 4 212         | 3 914         | -298      | -7.1%    |
| Shoplifting                           | 2 455          | 2 987         | 2 760         | 2 480         | 2 458         | 2 265         | 2 364         | 2 270         | 2 188         | 2 176         | -12       | -0.5%    |
| Other Serious Crimes                  | 26 747         | 28 827        | 26 708        | 25 952        | 25 208        | 26 448        | 26 064        | 24 229        | 23 151        | 21 767        | -1 384    | -6.0%    |
| 17 Community-reported Serious Crimes  | 101 196        | 105 252       | 103 052       | 98 486        | 98 622        | 100 946       | 97 395        | 97 216        | 95 920        | 96 817        | 897       | 0.9%     |

| CRIME CATEGORY  | APRIL TO MARCH |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               | Case Diff | % Change |
|---|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|----------|
|   | 2007/<br>2008  | 2008/<br>2009 | 2009/<br>2010 | 2010/<br>2011 | 2011/<br>2012 | 2012/<br>2013 | 2013/<br>2014 | 2014/<br>2015 | 2015/<br>2016 | 2016/<br>2017 |           |          |
| CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION           |                |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |           |          |
| Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition         | 478            | 480           | 385           | 373           | 466           | 464           | 493           | 531           | 678           | 735           | 57        | 8.4%     |
| Drug-related crime                                    | 6 586          | 7 099         | 7 694         | 7 163         | 7 677         | 9 152         | 11 007        | 11 632        | 12 189        | 11 972        | -217      | -1.8%    |
| Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs       | 2 237          | 2 040         | 2 174         | 1 617         | 1 718         | 2 028         | 2 246         | 1 927         | 2 583         | 2 562         | -21       | -0.8%    |
| Sexual offences detected as a result of police action |                |               |               |               | 33            | 224           | 136           | 106           | 87            | 255           | 168       | 193.1%   |
| Crime Detected as a Result of Police Action           | 9 301          | 9 619         | 10 253        | 9 153         | 9 894         | 11 868        | 13 882        | 14 196        | 15 537        | 15 524        | -13       | -0.1%    |

Due to the implementation of the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, 2007 (Act 32 of 2007) the trend of some offences is only applicable from 2008/2009. Sexual offences detected as a result of police action was in 2011/2012 removed from contact crimes to crimes detected as a result of police action due to this Act.

## NORTHERN CAPE CRIME FIGURES: APRIL - MARCH 2007/2008 TO 2016/2017

| CRIME CATEGORY  | APRIL TO MARCH |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               | Case Diff | % Change |
|---|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|----------|
|   | 2007/<br>2008  | 2008/<br>2009 | 2009/<br>2010 | 2010/<br>2011 | 2011/<br>2012 | 2012/<br>2013 | 2013/<br>2014 | 2014/<br>2015 | 2015/<br>2016 | 2016/<br>2017 |           |          |
| CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)              |                |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |           |          |
| Murder  | 418            | 411           | 375           | 339           | 366           | 412           | 437           | 413           | 372           | 344           | -28       | -7.5%    |
| Sexual offences   | 1 743          | 1 904         | 1 829         | 1 857         | 1 722         | 1 826         | 1 731         | 1 578         | 1 719         | 1 587         | -132      | -7.7%    |
| Attempted murder  | 775            | 729           | 710           | 648           | 548           | 543           | 603           | 562           | 658           | 550           | -108      | -16.4%   |
| Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm | 9 884          | 9 942         | 9 517         | 8 974         | 8 421         | 8 664         | 8 716         | 8 813         | 8 889         | 8 173         | -716      | -8.1%    |
| Common assault  | 5 415          | 5 593         | 5 549         | 5 090         | 5 065         | 4 896         | 4 777         | 4 803         | 4 598         | 4 440         | -158      | -3.4%    |
| Common robbery  | 1 329          | 1 296         | 1 339         | 1 170         | 949           | 1 069         | 1 277         | 1 262         | 1 348         | 1 506         | 158       | 11.7%    |
| Robbery with aggravating circumstances                  | 1 173          | 1 212         | 1 037         | 888           | 967           | 1 239         | 1 402         | 1 446         | 1 387         | 1 505         | 118       | 8.5%     |
| Contact Crimes  | 20 737         | 21 087        | 20 356        | 18 966        | 18 038        | 18 649        | 18 943        | 18 877        | 18 971        | 18 105        | -866      | -4.6%    |
| RATIO: CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)       |                |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |           |          |
| Murder  | 38.5           | 37.5          | 33.8          | 30.3          | 32.3          | 36.0          | 37.7          | 35.2          | 31.3          | 28.6          | -2.7      |          |
| Attempted murder  | 160.7          | 173.7         | 165.1         | 165.8         | 152.0         | 159.4         | 149.3         | 134.5         | 144.7         | 132.0         | -12.8     |          |
| Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm | 71.5           | 66.5          | 64.1          | 57.8          | 48.4          | 47.4          | 52.0          | 47.9          | 55.4          | 45.7          | -9.7      |          |
| Common assault  | 911.4          | 907.1         | 859.0         | 801.1         | 743.4         | 756.1         | 751.8         | 751.1         | 748.4         | 679.6         | -68.8     |          |
| Common robbery  | 499.3          | 510.3         | 500.9         | 454.4         | 447.1         | 427.3         | 412.0         | 409.4         | 387.1         | 369.2         | -17.9     |          |
| SEXUAL OFFENCES   |                |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |           |          |
| Rape  |                | 1 265         | 1 232         | 1 310         | 1 209         | 1 323         | 1 267         | 1 181         | 1 287         | 1 143         | -144      | -11.2%   |
| Sexual Assault  |                | 277           | 297           | 295           | 266           | 240           | 249           | 228           | 240           | 235           | -5        | -2.1%    |
| Attempted sexual offences                               |                | 214           | 195           | 157           | 183           | 210           | 153           | 128           | 147           | 154           | 7         | 4.8%     |
| Contact sexual offences                                 |                | 148           | 105           | 95            | 64            | 53            | 62            | 41            | 45            | 55            | 10        | 22.2%    |
| Sexual Offences   |                | 1 904         | 1 829         | 1 857         | 1 722         | 1 826         | 1 731         | 1 578         | 1 719         | 1 587         | -132      | -7.7%    |

| CRIME CATEGORY                        | APRIL TO MARCH |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               | Case Diff | % Change |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|----------|
|                                       | 2007/<br>2008  | 2008/<br>2009 | 2009/<br>2010 | 2010/<br>2011 | 2011/<br>2012 | 2012/<br>2013 | 2013/<br>2014 | 2014/<br>2015 | 2015/<br>2016 | 2016/<br>2017 |           |          |
| RATIO: SEXUAL OFFENCES                |                |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |           |          |
| Rape                                  |                | 115.4         | 111.2         | 116.9         | 106.7         | 115.5         | 109.3         | 100.7         | 108.4         | 95.0          | -13.3     |          |
| Sexual assault                        |                | 25.3          | 26.8          | 26.3          | 23.5          | 20.9          | 21.5          | 19.4          | 20.2          | 19.5          | -0.7      |          |
| Attempted sexual offences             |                | 19.5          | 17.6          | 14.0          | 16.2          | 18.3          | 13.2          | 10.9          | 12.4          | 12.8          | 0.4       |          |
| Contact sexual offences               |                | 13.5          | 9.5           | 8.5           | 5.6           | 4.6           | 5.3           | 3.5           | 3.8           | 4.6           | 0.8       |          |
| Ratio: Sexual Offences                |                | 173.7         | 165.1         | 165.8         | 152.0         | 159.4         | 149.3         | 134.5         | 144.7         | 132.0         | -12.8     |          |
| SUBCATEGORIES OF AGGRAVATED ROBBERY   |                |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |           |          |
| Carjacking                            | 5              | 7             | 12            | 14            | 8             | 28            | 28            | 15            | 47            | 29            | -18       | -38.3%   |
| Truck hijacking                       | 1              | 0             | 1             | 4             | 4             | 4             | 0             | 0             | 2             | 0             | -2        | -100.0%  |
| Robbery of cash in transit            | 3              | 2             | 2             | 1             | 2             | 1             | 2             | 0             | 1             | 0             | -1        | -100.0%  |
| Bank robbery                          | 2              | 1             | 0             | 1             | 0             | 0             | 0             | 1             | 0             | 0             | 0         | 0 Cases  |
| Robbery at residential premises       | 12             | 45            | 64            | 41            | 89            | 104           | 110           | 123           | 106           | 142           | 36        | 34.0%    |
| Robbery at non-residential premises   | 54             | 121           | 146           | 156           | 210           | 215           | 282           | 240           | 258           | 304           | 46        | 17.8%    |
| Trio Crimes                           | 71             | 173           | 222           | 211           | 307           | 347           | 420           | 378           | 411           | 475           | 64        | 15.6%    |
| Subcategories of Aggravated Robbery   | 77             | 176           | 225           | 217           | 313           | 352           | 422           | 379           | 414           | 475           | 61        | 14.7%    |
| CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES                |                |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |           |          |
| Arson                                 | 159            | 172           | 154           | 172           | 178           | 177           | 163           | 172           | 172           | 149           | -23       | -13.4%   |
| Malicious damage to property          | 3 383          | 3 228         | 3 064         | 2 757         | 2 791         | 3 102         | 3 087         | 3 209         | 3 084         | 2 954         | -130      | -4.2%    |
| Contact-related Crimes                | 3 542          | 3 400         | 3 218         | 2 929         | 2 969         | 3 279         | 3 250         | 3 381         | 3 256         | 3 103         | -153      | -4.7%    |
| PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES               |                |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |           |          |
| Burglary at non-residential premises  | 1 946          | 2 056         | 2 232         | 2 030         | 2 251         | 2 358         | 2 373         | 2 270         | 2 203         | 2 403         | 200       | 9.1%     |
| Burglary at residential premises      | 4 900          | 5 402         | 5 531         | 4 985         | 4 851         | 5 711         | 6 013         | 6 204         | 6 469         | 6 518         | 49        | 0.8%     |
| Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle | 259            | 265           | 241           | 240           | 300           | 310           | 321           | 327           | 246           | 219           | -27       | -11.0%   |
| Theft out of or from motor vehicle    | 2 181          | 2 103         | 1 863         | 2 101         | 2 261         | 2 570         | 2 968         | 2 898         | 2 962         | 2 911         | -51       | -1.7%    |
| Stock-theft                           | 1 396          | 1 553         | 1 706         | 1 542         | 1 418         | 1 584         | 1 211         | 1 331         | 1 332         | 1 356         | 24        | 1.8%     |
| Property-related Crimes               | 10 682         | 11 379        | 11 573        | 10 898        | 11 081        | 12 533        | 12 886        | 13 030        | 13 212        | 13 407        | 195       | 1.5%     |

| CRIME CATEGORY  | APRIL TO MARCH |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               | Case Diff | % Change |
|---|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|----------|
|   | 2007/<br>2008  | 2008/<br>2009 | 2009/<br>2010 | 2010/<br>2011 | 2011/<br>2012 | 2012/<br>2013 | 2013/<br>2014 | 2014/<br>2015 | 2015/<br>2016 | 2016/<br>2017 |           |          |
| OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES                                  |                |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |           |          |
| All theft not mentioned elsewhere                     | 7 376          | 7 995         | 7 345         | 6 326         | 6 662         | 6 951         | 7 016         | 7 437         | 7 316         | 7 104         | -212      | -2.9%    |
| Commercial crime                                      | 921            | 978           | 1 128         | 1 119         | 1 118         | 868           | 1 035         | 997           | 1 037         | 1 108         | 71        | 6.8%     |
| Shoplifting   | 1 900          | 2 017         | 2 203         | 1 638         | 1 480         | 1 316         | 1 302         | 1 360         | 1 276         | 1 407         | 131       | 10.3%    |
| Other Serious Crimes                                  | 10 197         | 10 990        | 10 676        | 9 083         | 9 260         | 9 135         | 9 353         | 9 794         | 9 629         | 9 619         | -10       | -0.1%    |
| 17 Community-reported Serious Crimes                  | 45 158         | 46 856        | 45 823        | 41 876        | 41 348        | 43 596        | 44 432        | 45 082        | 45 068        | 44 234        | -834      | -1.9%    |
| CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION           |                |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |           |          |
| Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition         | 89             | 71            | 48            | 61            | 55            | 65            | 92            | 102           | 92            | 102           | 10        | 10.9%    |
| Drug-related crime                                    | 2 196          | 1 931         | 2 367         | 2 412         | 2 667         | 2 852         | 3 247         | 3 527         | 4 344         | 5 136         | 792       | 18.2%    |
| Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs       | 1 434          | 1 243         | 1 284         | 1 053         | 867           | 829           | 744           | 804           | 725           | 797           | 72        | 9.9%     |
| Sexual offences detected as a result of police action |                |               |               |               | 8             | 3             | 10            | 3             | 22            | 49            | 27        | 122.7%   |
| Crime Detected as a Result of Police Action           | 3 719          | 3 245         | 3 699         | 3 526         | 3 597         | 3 749         | 4 093         | 4 436         | 5 183         | 6 084         | 901       | 17.4%    |

Due to the implementation of the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, 2007 (Act 32 of 2007) the trend of some offences is only applicable from 2008/2009. Sexual offences detected as a result of police action was in 2011/2012 removed from contact crimes to crimes detected as a result of police action due to this Act.

## WESTERN CAPE CRIME FIGURES: APRIL - MARCH 2007/2008 TO 2016/2017

| CRIME CATEGORY  | APRIL TO MARCH |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               | Case Diff | % Change |
|---|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|----------|
|   | 2007/<br>2008  | 2008/<br>2009 | 2009/<br>2010 | 2010/<br>2011 | 2011/<br>2012 | 2012/<br>2013 | 2013/<br>2014 | 2014/<br>2015 | 2015/<br>2016 | 2016/<br>2017 |           |          |
| CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)              |                |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |           |          |
| Murder  | 2 835          | 2 343         | 2 271         | 2 308         | 2 293         | 2 575         | 2 904         | 3 186         | 3 224         | 3 311         | 87        | 2.7%     |
| Sexual offences   | 8 425          | 8 583         | 9 477         | 9 179         | 8 809         | 8 440         | 7 760         | 7 369         | 7 130         | 7 115         | -15       | -0.2%    |
| Attempted murder  | 1 831          | 1 755         | 1 696         | 2 152         | 2 310         | 3 268         | 3 345         | 3 727         | 3 444         | 3 387         | -57       | -1.7%    |
| Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm | 24 851         | 23 025        | 23 968        | 24 666        | 24 637        | 24 463        | 24 806        | 26 200        | 25 539        | 24 417        | -1 122    | -4.4%    |
| Common assault  | 32 477         | 31 533        | 34 223        | 33 122        | 34 423        | 35 517        | 37 183        | 39 150        | 41 304        | 39 868        | -1 436    | -3.5%    |
| Common robbery  | 8 534          | 8 412         | 9 424         | 10 361        | 11 090        | 12 402        | 13 107        | 13 420        | 12 485        | 12 574        | 89        | 0.7%     |
| Robbery with aggravating circumstances                  | 14 506         | 12 687        | 12 491        | 12 204        | 13 739        | 16 681        | 19 484        | 23 116        | 23 732        | 24 032        | 300       | 1.3%     |
| Contact Crimes  | 93 459         | 88 338        | 93 550        | 93 992        | 97 301        | 103 346       | 108 589       | 116 168       | 116 858       | 114 704       | -2 154    | -1.8%    |
| RATIO: CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)       |                |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |           |          |
| Murder  | 53.5           | 43.3          | 41.1          | 40.9          | 39.8          | 43.7          | 48.3          | 51.9          | 51.4          | 51.7          | 0.3       |          |
| Attempted murder  | 34.5           | 32.4          | 30.7          | 38.1          | 40.1          | 55.5          | 55.6          | 60.7          | 54.9          | 52.9          | -2.0      |          |
| Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm | 468.6          | 425.2         | 433.4         | 436.8         | 427.2         | 415.3         | 412.3         | 426.4         | 407.1         | 381.1         | -26.0     |          |
| Common assault  | 612.3          | 582.3         | 618.9         | 586.5         | 596.8         | 602.9         | 618.1         | 637.2         | 658.3         | 622.2         | -36.1     |          |
| Common robbery  | 160.9          | 155.3         | 170.4         | 183.5         | 192.3         | 210.5         | 217.9         | 218.4         | 199.0         | 196.2         | -2.8      |          |
| SEXUAL OFFENCES   |                |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |           |          |
| Rape  |                | 5 159         | 6 188         | 6 219         | 5 924         | 5 861         | 5 250         | 4 951         | 4 800         | 4 771         | -29       | -0.6%    |
| Sexual assault  |                | 1 659         | 1 988         | 1 855         | 1 975         | 1 729         | 1 705         | 1 640         | 1 576         | 1 670         | 94        | 6.0%     |
| Attempted sexual offences                               |                | 277           | 325           | 366           | 410           | 420           | 441           | 409           | 437           | 365           | -72       | -16.5%   |
| Contact sexual offences                                 |                | 1 488         | 976           | 739           | 500           | 430           | 364           | 369           | 317           | 309           | -8        | -2.5%    |
| Sexual Offences   |                | 8 583         | 9 477         | 9 179         | 8 809         | 8 440         | 7 760         | 7 369         | 7 130         | 7 115         | -15       | -0.2%    |

| CRIME CATEGORY                        | APRIL TO MARCH |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               | Case Diff | % Change |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|----------|
|                                       | 2007/<br>2008  | 2008/<br>2009 | 2009/<br>2010 | 2010/<br>2011 | 2011/<br>2012 | 2012/<br>2013 | 2013/<br>2014 | 2014/<br>2015 | 2015/<br>2016 | 2016/<br>2017 |           |          |
| RATIO : SEXUAL OFFENCES               |                |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |           |          |
| Rape                                  |                | 95.3          | 111.9         | 110.1         | 102.7         | 99.5          | 87.3          | 80.6          | 76.5          | 74.5          | -2.0      |          |
| Sexual assault                        |                | 30.6          | 35.9          | 32.8          | 34.2          | 29.4          | 28.3          | 26.7          | 25.1          | 26.1          | 0.9       |          |
| Attempted sexual offences             |                | 5.1           | 5.9           | 6.5           | 7.1           | 7.1           | 7.3           | 6.7           | 7.0           | 5.7           | -1.3      |          |
| Contact sexual offences               |                | 27.5          | 17.6          | 13.1          | 8.7           | 7.3           | 6.1           | 6.0           | 5.1           | 4.8           | -0.2      |          |
| Ratio: Sexual Offences                |                | 158.5         | 171.4         | 162.5         | 152.7         | 143.3         | 129.0         | 119.9         | 113.6         | 111.0         | -2.6      |          |
| SUBCATEGORIES OF AGGRAVATED ROBBERY   |                |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |           |          |
| Carjacking                            | 920            | 693           | 568           | 448           | 539           | 782           | 956           | 1 530         | 2 032         | 2 201         | 169       | 8.3%     |
| Truck hijacking                       | 23             | 27            | 14            | 17            | 31            | 37            | 40            | 62            | 46            | 58            | 12        | 26.1%    |
| Robbery of cash in transit            | 63             | 44            | 29            | 21            | 14            | 30            | 18            | 15            | 24            | 35            | 11        | 45.8%    |
| Bank robbery                          | 7              | 2             | 2             | 1             | 0             | 1             | 0             | 1             | 0             | 0             | 0         | 0 Cases  |
| Robbery at residential premises       | 796            | 974           | 1 167         | 1 215         | 1 344         | 1 647         | 1 878         | 2 158         | 2 574         | 2 560         | -14       | -0.5%    |
| Robbery at non-residential premises   | 634            | 1 056         | 1 056         | 1 309         | 1 563         | 1 933         | 2 154         | 2 218         | 1 973         | 1 889         | -84       | -4.3%    |
| Trio Crimes                           | 2 350          | 2 723         | 2 791         | 2 972         | 3 446         | 4 362         | 4 988         | 5 906         | 6 579         | 6 650         | 71        | 1.1%     |
| Subcategories of Aggravated Robbery   | 2 443          | 2 796         | 2 836         | 3 011         | 3 491         | 4 430         | 5 046         | 5 984         | 6 649         | 6 743         | 94        | 1.4%     |
| CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES                |                |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |           |          |
| Arson                                 | 597            | 510           | 572           | 612           | 663           | 691           | 649           | 782           | 757           | 781           | 24        | 3.2%     |
| Malicious damage to property          | 26 886         | 24 743        | 24 024        | 22 986        | 24 068        | 24 888        | 26 458        | 29 289        | 29 217        | 29 216        | -1        | 0.0%     |
| Contact-related Crimes                | 27 483         | 25 253        | 24 596        | 23 598        | 24 731        | 25 579        | 27 107        | 30 071        | 29 974        | 29 997        | 23        | 0.1%     |
| PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES               |                |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |           |          |
| Burglary at non-residential premises  | 10 612         | 10 429        | 11 530        | 11 561        | 11 737        | 13 168        | 13 472        | 13 719        | 13 344        | 12 535        | -809      | -6.1%    |
| Burglary at residential premises      | 42 239         | 42 792        | 43 171        | 43 685        | 44 494        | 49 509        | 50 503        | 47 783        | 47 569        | 46 043        | -1 526    | -3.2%    |
| Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle | 12 898         | 10 752        | 9 980         | 9 037         | 8 624         | 9 160         | 9 460         | 8 918         | 8 378         | 7 381         | -997      | -11.9%   |
| Theft out of or from motor vehicle    | 31 636         | 29 807        | 35 294        | 36 348        | 38 282        | 41 361        | 42 549        | 42 221        | 41 458        | 37 910        | -3 548    | -8.6%    |
| Stock-theft                           | 706            | 838           | 1 035         | 898           | 876           | 924           | 789           | 831           | 861           | 885           | 24        | 2.8%     |
| Property-related Crimes               | 98 091         | 94 618        | 101 010       | 101 529       | 104 013       | 114 122       | 116 773       | 113 472       | 111 610       | 104 754       | -6 856    | -6.1%    |

| CRIME CATEGORY  | APRIL TO MARCH |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               | Case Diff | % Change |
|---|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|----------|
|   | 2007/<br>2008  | 2008/<br>2009 | 2009/<br>2010 | 2010/<br>2011 | 2011/<br>2012 | 2012/<br>2013 | 2013/<br>2014 | 2014/<br>2015 | 2015/<br>2016 | 2016/<br>2017 |           |          |
| OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES                                  |                |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |           |          |
| All theft not mentioned elsewhere                     | 89 721         | 89 569        | 85 547        | 84 032        | 91 747        | 90 605        | 93 978        | 97 396        | 92 032        | 85 957        | -6 075    | -6.6%    |
| Commercial crime                                      | 9 406          | 11 093        | 11 452        | 11 622        | 11 805        | 11 791        | 10 821        | 10 408        | 10 986        | 11 725        | 739       | 6.7%     |
| Shoplifting   | 14 845         | 18 826        | 20 485        | 18 751        | 16 974        | 15 828        | 14 741        | 14 421        | 13 492        | 14 557        | 1 065     | 7.9%     |
| Other Serious Crimes                                  | 113 972        | 119 488       | 117 484       | 114 405       | 120 526       | 118 224       | 119 540       | 122 225       | 116 510       | 112 239       | -4 271    | -3.7%    |
| 17 Community-reported Serious Crimes                  | 333 005        | 327 697       | 336 640       | 333 524       | 346 571       | 361 271       | 372 009       | 381 936       | 374 952       | 361 694       | -13 258   | -3.5%    |
| CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION           |                |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |           |          |
| Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition         | 2 299          | 2 292         | 2 158         | 2 532         | 2 373         | 2 886         | 2 786         | 2 959         | 2 819         | 2 929         | 110       | 3.9%     |
| Drug-related crime                                    | 45 936         | 52 733        | 60 358        | 70 554        | 77 035        | 82 033        | 85 437        | 88 731        | 93 996        | 107 379       | 13 383    | 14.2%    |
| Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs       | 11 598         | 12 733        | 15 635        | 17 229        | 17 523        | 15 161        | 13 583        | 13 224        | 11 725        | 12 895        | 1 170     | 10.0%    |
| Sexual offences detected as a result of police action |                |               |               |               | 248           | 216           | 161           | 129           | 242           | 274           | 32        | 13.2%    |
| Crime Detected as a Result of Police Action           | 59 833         | 67 758        | 78 151        | 90 315        | 97 179        | 100 296       | 101 967       | 105 043       | 108 782       | 123 477       | 14 695    | 13.5%    |

Due to the implementation of the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, 2007 (Act 32 of 2007) the trend of some offences is only applicable from 2008/2009

Sexual offences detected as a result of police action was in 2011/2012 removed from contact crimes to crimes detected as a result of police action due to this Act.

## ANNEXURE B: NATIONAL CRIME FIGURES: APRIL - MARCH 2007/2008 TO 2016/2017

| CRIME CATEGORY  | APRIL TO MARCH |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               | Case Diff | % Change |
|---|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|----------|
|   | 2007/<br>2008  | 2008/<br>2009 | 2009/<br>2010 | 2010/<br>2011 | 2011/<br>2012 | 2012/<br>2013 | 2013/<br>2014 | 2014/<br>2015 | 2015/<br>2016 | 2016/<br>2017 |           |          |
| CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)              |                |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |           |          |
| Murder  | 18 400         | 18 084        | 16 767        | 15 893        | 15 554        | 16 213        | 17 023        | 17 805        | 18 673        | 19 016        | 343       | 1.8%     |
| Sexual offences   | 62 484         | 69 197        | 66 992        | 64 921        | 60 539        | 60 888        | 56 680        | 53 617        | 51 895        | 49 660        | -2 235    | -4.3%    |
| Attempted murder  | 18 643         | 18 140        | 17 247        | 15 360        | 14 730        | 16 236        | 16 989        | 17 537        | 18 127        | 18 205        | 78        | 0.4%     |
| Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm | 208 705        | 202 328       | 203 807       | 197 470       | 191 612       | 185 050       | 182 333       | 182 556       | 182 933       | 170 616       | -12 317   | -6.7%    |
| Common assault  | 195 885        | 190 709       | 194 922       | 184 103       | 180 165       | 171 653       | 166 081       | 161 486       | 164 958       | 156 450       | -8 508    | -5.2%    |
| Common robbery  | 64 417         | 58 764        | 56 993        | 54 442        | 52 566        | 53 196        | 53 505        | 54 927        | 54 110        | 53 418        | -692      | -1.3%    |
| Robbery with aggravating circumstances                  | 117 760        | 120 920       | 113 200       | 101 039       | 100 769       | 105 488       | 118 963       | 129 045       | 132 527       | 140 956       | 8 429     | 6.4%     |
| Contact Crimes  | 686 294        | 678 142       | 669 928       | 633 228       | 615 935       | 608 724       | 611 574       | 616 973       | 623 223       | 608 321       | -14 902   | -2.4%    |
| RATIO: CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)       |                |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |           |          |
| Murder  | 37.6           | 36.4          | 33.3          | 31.1          | 30.1          | 30.9          | 31.9          | 32.9          | 34.0          | 34.1          | 0.1       |          |
| Attempted murder  | 38.1           | 36.5          | 34.3          | 30.1          | 28.5          | 30.9          | 31.9          | 32.4          | 33.0          | 32.6          | -0.4      |          |
| Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm | 426.0          | 407.5         | 405.0         | 387.0         | 370.2         | 352.4         | 342.1         | 337.3         | 332.8         | 305.5         | -27.3     |          |
| Common assault  | 399.8          | 384.1         | 387.3         | 360.8         | 348.1         | 326.8         | 311.6         | 298.4         | 300.1         | 280.2         | -20.0     |          |
| Common robbery  | 131.5          | 118.4         | 113.2         | 106.7         | 101.6         | 101.3         | 100.4         | 101.5         | 98.4          | 95.7          | -2.8      |          |
| SEXUAL OFFENCES   |                |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |           |          |
| Rape  |                | 46 647        | 48 259        | 48 158        | 47 069        | 48 408        | 45 349        | 43 195        | 41 503        | 39 828        | -1 675    | -4.0%    |
| Sexual assault  |                | 6 396         | 6 629         | 7 006         | 7 194         | 6 967         | 6 597         | 6 087         | 6 212         | 6 271         | 59        | 0.9%     |
| Attempted sexual offences                               |                | 3 808         | 3 811         | 3 599         | 3 535         | 3 293         | 2 913         | 2 641         | 2 573         | 2 073         | -500      | -19.4%   |
| Contact sexual offences                                 |                | 12 346        | 8 293         | 6 158         | 2 741         | 2 220         | 1 821         | 1 694         | 1 607         | 1 488         | -119      | -7.4%    |
| Sexual Offences   |                | 69 197        | 66 992        | 64 921        | 60 539        | 60 888        | 56 680        | 53 617        | 51 895        | 49 660        | -2 235    | -4.3%    |

| CRIME CATEGORY                        | APRIL TO MARCH |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               | Case Diff | % Change |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|----------|
|                                       | 2007/<br>2008  | 2008/<br>2009 | 2009/<br>2010 | 2010/<br>2011 | 2011/<br>2012 | 2012/<br>2013 | 2013/<br>2014 | 2014/<br>2015 | 2015/<br>2016 | 2016/<br>2017 |           |          |
| RATIO: SEXUAL OFFENCES                |                |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |           |          |
| Rape                                  |                | 94.0          | 95.9          | 94.4          | 90.9          | 92.2          | 85.1          | 79.8          | 75.5          | 71.3          | -4.2      |          |
| Sexual Assault                        |                | 12.9          | 13.2          | 13.7          | 13.9          | 13.3          | 12.4          | 11.2          | 11.3          | 11.2          | -0.1      |          |
| Attempted sexual offences             |                | 7.7           | 7.6           | 7.1           | 6.8           | 6.3           | 5.5           | 4.9           | 4.7           | 3.7           | -1.0      |          |
| Contact sexual offences               |                | 24.9          | 16.5          | 12.1          | 5.3           | 4.2           | 3.4           | 3.1           | 2.9           | 2.7           | -0.3      |          |
| Ratio: Sexual Offences                |                | 139.4         | 133.1         | 127.2         | 117.0         | 115.9         | 106.3         | 99.1          | 94.4          | 88.9          | -5.5      |          |
| SUBCATEGORIES OF AGGRAVATED ROBBERY   |                |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |           |          |
| Carjacking                            | 14 152         | 14 855        | 13 852        | 10 541        | 9 417         | 9 931         | 11 180        | 12 773        | 14 602        | 16 717        | 2 115     | 14.5%    |
| Truck hijacking                       | 1 245          | 1 437         | 1 412         | 999           | 821           | 943           | 991           | 1 279         | 1 184         | 1 183         | -1        | -0.1%    |
| Robbery of cash in transit            | 394            | 386           | 358           | 290           | 182           | 145           | 145           | 119           | 137           | 152           | 15        | 10.9%    |
| Bank robbery                          | 144            | 102           | 93            | 39            | 35            | 7             | 21            | 17            | 6             | 3             | -3        | -50.0%   |
| Robbery at residential premises       | 14 481         | 18 438        | 18 786        | 16 889        | 16 766        | 17 950        | 19 284        | 20 281        | 20 820        | 22 343        | 1 523     | 7.3%     |
| Robbery at non-residential premises   | 9 836          | 13 885        | 14 504        | 14 637        | 15 912        | 16 343        | 18 573        | 19 170        | 19 698        | 20 680        | 982       | 5.0%     |
| Trio Crimes                           | 38 469         | 47 178        | 47 142        | 42 067        | 42 095        | 44 224        | 49 037        | 52 224        | 55 120        | 59 740        | 4 620     | 8.4%     |
| Subcategories of Aggravated Robbery   | 40 252         | 49 103        | 49 005        | 43 395        | 43 133        | 45 319        | 50 194        | 53 639        | 56 447        | 61 078        | 4 631     | 8.2%     |
| CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES                |                |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |           |          |
| Arson                                 | 6 948          | 6 445         | 6 304         | 6 157         | 5 996         | 5 665         | 5 458         | 5 127         | 4 903         | 4 321         | -582      | -11.9%   |
| Malicious damage to property          | 134 251        | 131 469       | 129 343       | 122 814       | 119 907       | 119 026       | 117 983       | 120 662       | 119 901       | 116 409       | -3 492    | -2.9%    |
| Contact-related Crimes                | 141 199        | 137 914       | 135 647       | 128 971       | 125 903       | 124 691       | 123 441       | 125 789       | 124 804       | 120 730       | -4 074    | -3.3%    |
| PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES               |                |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |           |          |
| Burglary at non-residential premises  | 62 756         | 69 829        | 71 544        | 68 907        | 69 902        | 73 492        | 73 464        | 74 358        | 75 008        | 75 618        | 610       | 0.8%     |
| Burglary at residential premises      | 236 638        | 245 465       | 255 278       | 246 612       | 244 667       | 261 319       | 259 784       | 253 716       | 250 606       | 246 654       | -3 952    | -1.6%    |
| Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle | 79 970         | 75 630        | 71 449        | 64 162        | 58 800        | 58 102        | 56 645        | 55 090        | 53 809        | 53 307        | -502      | -0.9%    |
| Theft out of or from motor vehicle    | 110 988        | 108 909       | 120 054       | 122 334       | 129 644       | 138 956       | 143 801       | 145 358       | 139 386       | 138 172       | -1 214    | -0.9%    |
| Stock-theft                           | 26 053         | 27 255        | 29 428        | 26 942        | 27 611        | 26 465        | 24 534        | 24 965        | 24 715        | 26 902        | 2 187     | 8.8%     |
| Property-related Crimes               | 516 405        | 527 088       | 547 753       | 528 957       | 530 624       | 558 334       | 558 228       | 553 487       | 543 524       | 540 653       | -2 871    | -0.5%    |

| CRIME CATEGORY  | APRIL TO MARCH |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               | Case Diff | % Change |
|---|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|----------|
|   | 2007/<br>2008  | 2008/<br>2009 | 2009/<br>2010 | 2010/<br>2011 | 2011/<br>2012 | 2012/<br>2013 | 2013/<br>2014 | 2014/<br>2015 | 2015/<br>2016 | 2016/<br>2017 |           |          |
| OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES                                  |                |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |           |          |
| All theft not mentioned elsewhere                     | 387 554        | 386 858       | 360 120       | 361 222       | 370 916       | 356 847       | 363 517       | 360 541       | 340 372       | 328 272       | -12 100   | -3.6%    |
| Commercial crime                                      | 63 233         | 75 166        | 82 414        | 85 646        | 85 570        | 89 138        | 76 744        | 67 830        | 69 917        | 73 550        | 3 633     | 5.2%     |
| Shoplifting   | 66 934         | 80 713        | 88 568        | 78 326        | 71 810        | 71 267        | 70 487        | 71 327        | 68 786        | 67 454        | -1 332    | -1.9%    |
| Other Serious Crimes                                  | 517 721        | 542 737       | 531 102       | 525 194       | 528 296       | 517 252       | 510 748       | 499 698       | 479 075       | 469 276       | -9 799    | -2.0%    |
| 17 Community-reported Serious Crimes                  | 1 861 619      | 1 885 881     | 1 884 430     | 1 816 350     | 1 800 758     | 1 809 001     | 1 803 991     | 1 795 947     | 1 770 626     | 1 738 980     | -31 646   | -1.8%    |
| CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION           |                |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |           |          |
| Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition         | 13 335         | 13 918        | 14 430        | 14 385        | 14 372        | 14 813        | 15 362        | 15 116        | 14 772        | 16 134        | 1 362     | 9.2%     |
| Drug-related crime                                    | 108 902        | 116 949       | 134 687       | 150 561       | 176 218       | 206 721       | 260 596       | 266 902       | 259 165       | 292 689       | 33 524    | 12.9%    |
| Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs       | 48 338         | 56 121        | 62 904        | 66 645        | 69 410        | 71 025        | 69 725        | 68 561        | 76 159        | 75 034        | -1 125    | -1.5%    |
| Sexual offences detected as a result of police action |                |               |               |               | 2 726         | 4 175         | 4 720         | 6 340         | 5 830         | 6 164         | 334       | 5.7%     |
| Crime Detected as a Result of Police Action           | 170 575        | 186 988       | 212 021       | 231 591       | 262 726       | 296 734       | 350 403       | 356 919       | 355 926       | 390 021       | 34 095    | 9.6%     |

Due to the implementation of the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, 2007 (Act 32 of 2007) the trend of some offences is only applicable from 2008/2009

Sexual offences detected as a result of police action was in 2011/2012 removed from contact crimes to crimes detected as a result of police action due to this Act.

## ANNEXURE C: DEFINITIONS OF CRIME

### 1. CONTACT CRIME (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)

#### 1.1 MURDER

Murder refers to the unlawful and intentional killing of another human being.

#### 1.2 ATTEMPTED MURDER

Attempted murder refers to the commission of an unlawful act with the intention of killing another human being, but which does not result in the death of that human being.

#### 1.3 SEXUAL OFFENCES\*

##### RAPE

Section 3 of the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, 2007 (Act No.32 of 2007) defines rape as follows:

Rape is the unlawful and intentional sexual penetration of a person without his or her consent.

##### COMPELLED RAPE

Section 4 of the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, 2007 (Act No. 32 of 2007) defines compelled rape as follows:

A person who unlawfully and intentionally compels another person, without his or her consent, to commit an act of sexual penetration of a third person, without the consent of the third person, is guilty of the offence of compelled rape.

##### SEXUAL ASSAULT

Section 5 of the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, 2007 (Act No. 32 of 2007) defines sexual assault as follows:

A person who unlawfully and intentionally –

- (a) sexually violates a person, without his or her consent; or
- (b) inspires the belief in a person that he or she will be sexually violated, is guilty of the offence of sexual assault.

##### COMPELLED SEXUAL ASSAULT

Section 6 of the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, 2007 (Act No. 32 of 2007) defines the crime as follows:

A person who unlawfully and intentionally compels another person, without his or her consent, to commit an act of sexual violation of a third person, without the consent of the third person, is guilty of the offence of compelled sexual assault.

##### ACTS OF CONSENSUAL SEXUAL PENETRATION WITH CERTAIN CHILDREN (STATUTORY RAPE)

Section 15 of the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, 2007 (Act No. 32 of 2007) defines the crime as follows:

A person who commits an act of sexual penetration with a child is, despite the consent of the child to the commission of such an act, guilty of the offence of having committed an act of consensual sexual penetration with a child.

## ACTS OF CONSENSUAL SEXUAL VIOLATION WITH CERTAIN CHILDREN (STATUTORY SEXUAL ASSAULT)

Section 16 of the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, 2007 (Act No. 32 of 2007) defines the crime as follows:

A person who commits an act of sexual violation of a child is, despite the consent of the child to the commission of such an act, guilty of the offence of having committed an act of consensual sexual violation with a child.

\* Only a selection of the most important sexual offences is dealt with in this report.

### 1.4 ASSAULT WITH THE INTENT TO CAUSE GRIEVOUS BODILY HARM

Assault with the intent to cause grievous bodily harm is the unlawful and intentional direct or indirect application of force to the body of another person with the intention of causing grievous bodily harm to that person.

### 1.5 COMMON ASSAULT

Assault is the unlawful and intentional -

- (a) direct or indirect application of force to the body of another person, or
- (b) threat of application of immediate personal violence to another, in circumstances in which the threatened person is prevailed upon to believe that the person who is threatening him or her has the intention and power to carry out this threat.

### 1.6 ROBBERY WITH AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES

Robbery with aggravating circumstances is the unlawful and intentional forceful removal and appropriation under aggravating circumstances of movable tangible property belonging to another.

## SUBCATEGORIES OF AGGRAVATED ROBBERY FORMING PART OF AGGRAVATED ROBBERY

### ROBBERY OF A MOTOR VEHICLE (EXCLUDING TRUCKS), ALSO KNOWN AS “CARJACKING”

Robbery of a motor vehicle is the unlawful and intentional forceful removal and appropriation of a motor vehicle (excluding a truck) belonging to another.

### ROBBERY OF TRUCK, ALSO KNOWN AS “TRUCK HIJACKING”

Robbery of a truck is the unlawful and intentional forceful removal and appropriation of a truck (excluding a light delivery vehicle) belonging to another.

### CASH IN TRANSIT (CIT) ROBBERY

Cash in transit robbery is the unlawful and intentional forceful removal and appropriation of money or containers for the conveyance of money belonging to another, while such money or containers for the conveyance of money are being transported by a security company on behalf of the owner thereof.

### BANK ROBBERY

Bank robbery is the unlawful and intentional forceful removal and appropriation of money which belongs to a bank from the bank during the office hours of that bank.

### ROBBERY AT RESIDENTIAL PREMISES (ALSO KNOWN AS “HOUSE ROBBERY”)

House robbery is the unlawful and intentional forceful removal and appropriation of property from residential premises of another person.

### ROBBERY AT NON-RESIDENTIAL PREMISES (ALSO KNOWN AS “BUSINESS ROBBERY”)

Business robbery is the unlawful and intentional forceful removal and appropriation of property from the business of another person.

## **1.7 ORDINARY ROBBERY (ALSO KNOWN AS COMMON ROBBERY)**

Robbery is the unlawful and intentional forceful removal and appropriation of movable tangible property belonging to another.

## **2. CONTACT-RELATED CRIME**

### **2.1 ARSON**

Arson is the unlawful and intentional setting of fire to immovable property belonging to another (or to one's own immovable insured property, in order to claim the value of the property from the insurer).

### **2.2 MALICIOUS DAMAGE TO PROPERTY**

Malicious damage to property refers to the unlawful and intentional damaging of property belonging to another (or one's own insured property, with the intention to claim the value of the property from the insurer).

## **3. PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME**

### **3.1 HOUSEBREAKING (ALSO KNOWN AS BURGLARY) – OTHER PREMISES**

Housebreaking of premises other than residential premises is committed by a person who unlawfully and intentionally breaks into a building or similar structure which is not used for human habitation and does not form part of residential premises, then enters or penetrates it with part of his or her body or with an instrument with which he or she intends to control something on the premises, with the intention to commit a crime on the premises.

### **3.2 HOUSEBREAKING (ALSO KNOWN AS BURGLARY) – RESIDENTIAL PREMISES**

Housebreaking (residential premises) is committed by a person who unlawfully and intentionally breaks into a building or similar structure used for human habitation, then enters or penetrates it with part of his or her body or with an instrument with which he or she intends to control something on the premises, with the intention to commit a crime on the premises.

### **3.3 THEFT OF A MOTOR VEHICLE OR MOTORCYCLE**

Theft of a motor vehicle or motorcycle refers to the stealing of a motor vehicle or motorcycle belonging to another person.

### **3.4 THEFT OUT OF OR FROM A MOTOR VEHICLE**

#### **THEFT FROM A MOTOR VEHICLE**

Theft from a motor vehicle consists of the unlawful and intentional removal of parts, accessories or equipment that form part of a motor vehicle, from such vehicle, with the intention of permanently depriving the owner thereof of control over such parts, accessories or equipment taken from the vehicle.

#### **THEFT OUT OF A MOTOR VEHICLE**

Theft out of a motor vehicle refers to the unlawful and intentional removal of articles in or on a vehicle from the vehicle, with the intention of permanently depriving the owner thereof of control over such articles taken out of the vehicle.

### **3.5 STOCK-THEFT**

Stock-theft refers to the stealing of livestock or produce related to such stock belonging to another person.

## **4. CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION**

### **4.1 ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF A FIREARM**

Section 3 of the Firearms Control Act, 2000 (Act No. 60 of 2000), read with section 120(1) of the said act, provides as follows:

Any person who is unlawfully in possession of a firearm and who is not the holder of a licence, permit or authorisation to possess the firearm, is guilty of an offence.

### **4.2 ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF AMMUNITION**

Section 90 read with section 120(10)(b) of the Firearms Control Act, 2000 (Act No. 60 of 2000) provides as follows:

Any person who is unlawfully in possession of ammunition while he or she does not –

- (a) hold a licence in respect of a firearm capable of discharging that ammunition;
- (b) hold a permit to possess ammunition;
- (c) hold a dealer's licence, manufacturer's licence, gunsmith's licence, import, export or in transit permit or transporter's permit issued in terms of this Act; or
- (d) have authorisation to be in possession thereof, is guilty of an offence.

### **4.3 UNLAWFUL USE OR POSSESSION OF DRUGS**

Section 4 of the Drugs and Drug Trafficking Act, 1992 (Act No. 140 of 1992) provides as follows:

Any person who uses or has in his possession -

- (a) any dependence-producing substance; or
- (b) any dangerous dependence-producing substance or any undesirable dependence-producing substance, is guilty of an offence.

### **4.4 UNLAWFUL DEALING IN DRUGS**

Section 5 of the Drugs and Drug Trafficking Act, 1992 (Act No. 140 of 1992) provides as follows:

Any person who deals in -

- (a) any dependence-producing substance; or
- (b) any dangerous dependence-producing substance or any undesirable dependence-producing substance, is guilty of an offence.

### **4.5 DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL OR DRUGS**

Section 65(1) of the National Road Traffic Act, 1996 (Act 93 of 1996) provides as follows:

A person who, on a public road -

- (a) drives a vehicle; or
- (b) occupies the driver's seat of a motor vehicle the engine of which is running, while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or a drug having a narcotic effect, is guilty of an offence.

Section 65(5) of the National Road Traffic Act, 1996 (Act 93 of 1996) provides as follows:

A person who, on a public road -

- (a) drives a vehicle; or
- (b) occupies the driver's seat of a motor vehicle the engine of which is running, while the concentration of alcohol in any specimen of blood taken from any part of his body is not less than 0,05 gram per 100 millilitres, or in the case of a professional driver referred to in section 32, not less than 0,02 gram per 100 millilitres, is guilty of an offence.

Section 65(6) of the National Road Traffic Act, 1996 (Act 93 of 1996) provides as follows:

A person who, on a public road -

- (a) drives a vehicle; or
- (b) occupies the driver's seat of a motor vehicle the engine of which is running, while the concentration of alcohol in any specimen of breath exhaled by such person is not less than 0,24 milligrams per 1 000 millilitres, or in the case of a professional driver referred to in section 32, not less than 0,10 milligrams per 1 000 millilitres, is guilty of an offence.

## **5. OTHER SERIOUS CRIME**

### **5.1 ALL THEFT NOT MENTIONED ELSEWHERE (ALSO KNOWN AS ORDINARY OR OTHER THEFT)**

Theft refers to the unlawful and intentional appropriation of another's movable tangible property which is available in commerce, or of such property belonging to the perpetrator himself or herself but in respect of which somebody else has a particular right of possession.

### **5.2 COMMERCIAL CRIME**

#### **FRAUD (INCLUDING ATTEMPTED FRAUD)**

Fraud is the unlawful, intentional distortion of the truth which is calculated to prejudice another.

#### **FORGERY**

Forgery is the unlawful, intentional falsification of a document or written instrument, calculated to cause prejudice.

#### **UTTERING**

Uttering is the unlawful offering, passing-off or communication of a forged document, with the intention to defraud, and which causes prejudice or potential prejudice to another.

### **5.3 SHOPLIFTING**

Shoplifting refers to stealing from a self-service shop, during the shopping hours of that shop, an article which is offered for sale by that shop.

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