SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE

ANNUAL CRIME REPORT

2019/2020

COMPILED BY

Crime Registrar

LAYOUT AND DESIGN

SAPS Corporate Communication and Liaison:

Corporate Image

FURTHER INFORMATION ON THE

ANNUAL CRIME REPORT 2019/2020 CAN BE OBTAINED FROM

Crime Registrar

Head Office

Telephone: 012 360 1056/78

RP NUMBER: 262/2020

ISBN NUMBER: 978-0-621-48614-8

SUBMISSION OF THE ANNUAL CRIME REPORT TO THE MINISTER OF POLICE

General BH Cele, MP

MINISTER OF POLICE

I have the honour of submitting the Annual Report of the Department of Police for the period,

1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020.

NATIONAL COMMISSIONER OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE

General KJ Sitole (SOEG)

30 October 2020

CONTENTS

MANDATE		1
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY		2
1.	INTRODUCTION	4
2.	REFERENCE PERIOD	4
3.	METHODOLOGY	5
3.1	COMPILATION OF CRIME STATISTICS	5
3.2	CRIME STATISTICS COMPUTATION	6
3.3	COUNTING RULES	6
4.	CRIME DATA QUALITY MANAGEMENT	6
5.	DISSEMINATION	7
6.	FIGURES PERTAINING TO THE 21 SERIOUS CRIME CATEGORIES	8
6.1	PROPORTIONAL CONTRIBUTION OF THE 21 SERIOUS CRIME CATEGORIES	8
6.2	MACRO TRENDS IN RESPECT OF THE 21 SERIOUS CRIMES	9
6.2.1	THE 17 COMMUNITY-REPORTED SERIOUS CRIMES	9
6.2.2	THE CRIMES DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION	10
7.	ANALYSIS OF THE 17 COMMUNITY-REPORTED SERIOUS CRIMES	11
7.1	CONTACT CRIME	11
7.1.1	MURDER	18
7.1.1.1	MOTIVES AND/OR CAUSES OF MURDER	22
7.1.1.1.1	SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR	21
7.1.1.1.2	CRIMINAL BEHAVIOUR	25
7.1.1.1.3	GROUP BEHAVIOUR	26
7.1.1.1.4	MURDER OF MEMBERS OF THE POLICE SERVICE	28
7.1.1.1.5	MURDERS RESULTING FROM VIOLENCE ON FARMS AND SMALLHOLDINGS	30

7.1.1.1.6	INSTRUMENT USED TO COMMIT MURDERS	34
7.1.1.1.7	TIME AND DAYS OF MURDERS	36
7.1.1.1.8	LOCATION OF MURDERS	36
7.1.2	ATTEMPTED MURDER	37
7.1.3	ASSAULTS	42
7.1.3.1	ASSAULT WITH AN INTEND TO INFLICT GRIEVOUS BODILY HARM (GBH)	44
7.1.3.2	COMMON ASSAULT	47
7.1.3.3	CRIMES COMMITTED AT SCHOOLS	47
7.1.4	KIDNAPPING	49
7.1.5	CHILDREN IN CONFLICT WITH THE LAW	52
7.1.6	SEXUAL OFFENCES	55
7.1.6.1	RAPE	58
7.1.6.2	SEXUAL ASSAULT	64
7.1.7	ROBBERIES	65
7.1.7.1	COMMON ROBBERY	66
7.1.7.1.1	CARJACKING	72
7.1.7.1.2	TRUCK HIJACKING	74
7.1.7.1.3	ROBBERY OF CASH IN TRANSIT	77
7.1.7.1.4	ROBBERY AT RESIDENTIAL PREMISES	80
7.1.7.1.5	ROBBERY AT NON-RESIDENTIAL PREMISES	82
7.2	CONTACT-RELATED CRIME	87
7.2.1	ARSON	88
7.2.2	MALICIOUS DAMAGE TO PROPERTY	92
7.3	PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME	95
7.3.1.	BURGLARY AT RESIDENTIAL PREMISES	96

7.3.2.	BURGLARY AT NON-RESIDENTIAL PREMISES	99
7.3.3	THEFT OF MOTOR VEHICLE	104
7.3.4	THEFT OUT OF OR FROM MOTOR VEHICLE	106
7.3.5.	STOCK THEFT	107
7.4	OTHER SERIOUS CRIME	110
7.4.1	ALL THEFT NOT MENTIONED ELSEWHERE (OTHER THEFT)	111
7.4.2	COMMERCIAL CRIMES	114
7.4.3	SHOPLIFTING	115
8.	CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION	117
8.1	ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION	118
8.2	DRUG-RELATED CRIME	119
8.3	DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL AND/OR DRUGS	122
8.4	SEXUAL OFFENCES DETECTED AS RESULT OF POLICE ACTION	124
9.	CORE BUSINESS DIVERSION	125
9.1	PUBLIC ORDER INCIDENTS	125
9.2	CRIMES RELATED TO THE ENVIRONMENT	126
10.	CONCLUSION	136
ANNEXURE A: NATIONAL CRIME FIGURES FINANCIAL YEAR		137
ANNEXURE B: PROVINCIAL CRIME FIGURES FINANCIAL YEAR		139
ANNEXURE C: DEFINITIONS OF CRIME		157

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 utilised 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).

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

» Approximately 1,9 million counts of **serious crimes** were reported during the 2019/2020 financial year, a decrease of 4,7% or 93 776 counts, compared to the preceding financial year.

» The serious crimes consist of 17 community reported serious crimes (contributing 84,9% of the total) and the four crimes detected as a result of police action (contributing 15,1% of the total) .

» During the 2019/2020 financial year, the **17 community reported serious crimes** recorded a reversal decrease of 2,7% or 44 671 counts, compared to the preceding financial year.

» The reversal decrease in the **17 community reported serious crimes** was impelled by decreases recorded in three of its four broad categories, namely;

- Property-related crime (5,2% or 25 937 counts),
- Contact-related crimes (4,2% or 4 928 counts) and
- Other serious crimes (4,0% or 17 878 counts).

» **Contact crime** is the fourth broad category of the 17 community reported serious crime that increased, 0,7% or 4 072 counts. The increase is a result of the increases in five of the seven categories, as illustrated in table 1.

TABLE 1: OVERVIEW OF CONTACT CRIMES: COUNTS DIFFERENCE AND PERCENTAGE CHANGE

Category	Counts Difference	% Change
Murder	303	1,4%
Sexual Offences	873	1,7%
Attempted murder	-345	-1,8%
Assault GBH	-4 259	-2,5%
Common assault	3 482	2,1%
Common robbery	60	0,1%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	3 958	2,8%
Total Contact Crimes(Crimes Against The Person)	4 072	0,7%

- Similar to the previous financial years, the main causative factors of murder, attempted murder, assault GBH and common assault were arguments or misunderstandings that were related to domestic violence, domestic-related violence, retaliation/revenge, mob justice or vigilantism, gang-related violence and armed robbery (house, business and street). Liquor also played a role as the generator of some of these contact crimes. There were numerous counts of rapes, murders, assaults and attempted murders that occurred at the liquor outlets.
- A 4,3% (2 counts) increase in the incidence of murders on farms and smallholdings, as defined in the Rural Safety Strategy, was recorded during the period under review, compared to 47 counts recorded during 2018/2019.

- Incidence of murder of police officers decreased by 5,2% or 4 counts, compared to a total of 77 police officers killed, during 2018/2019. However, the number of police officers killed on duty increased from 28 members, during 2018/2019 to 35 members, during 2019/2020.

» The constant increase over the past three years, from 2016/2017 to 2018/2019, in the incidence of **stock-theft** was reversed by a decrease of 4,2% or 1 254 counts in the period under review.

» **Commercial crimes** under the broad category of other serious crime recorded increases in two consecutive financial years. An increase of 10 546 counts, in 2018/2019 and 46 counts, in the 2019/2020 financial year.

» **Crimes detected as a result of police action**, experienced a further decrease of 14,5% or 49 105 counts, compared to 2018/2019. This was the second decrease in the total crimes detected as a result of police action in the past two financial years, since drug-related crime also decreased, which singly contributed to the majority of counts (58,8%). The decrease in the latter category was as a result of the Constitutional Court judgement, on 18 September 2018, regarding the use, cultivation and possession of cannabis by adult persons for their personal and private consumption.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 OVERVIEW

This crime report is an annual crime statistics publication compiled by the South African Police Service (SAPS). The current report covers the 2019/2020 statistics of serious crimes recorded at the police stations, in South Africa. The methodology followed in the production of the crime statistics is also covered, including the discussions around collaboration with Statistics South Africa (Stats SA), to ensure that the process is subjected to quality control. The trends of crimes are also discussed to indicate increases and decreases in the incidence of crime during the current financial year compared to the preceding financial year.

The crime statistics cover 21 crime categories, namely; 17 crime categories reported to the police by the public and four others, detected as a result of police actions. Ideally, the 17 categories should decrease, while the four categories should increase to reflect effective policing. This report also covers some discussions on the core diversion of the crime prevention activities by SAPS. Also in the report, crimes related to the environment are discussed. The discussion of the latter is limited to the poaching of rhinoceroses, elephants, pangolins and some marine (like abalone and fish). The scope of the report covers the crime figures at national and provincial level. The detailed crime figures of all stations are published on the South African Police Service (SAPS) website (www.saps.gov.za).

During the financial year under review, 2019/2020, the SAPS recorded 1 919 495 counts of serious crimes, of which 1 672 319 counts were related to the 17 community-reported serious crimes (a decrease of 44 671 or 2,7%, compared to the preceding financial year). One of the four broad categories of community-reported crimes, recorded an increase, while the rest have experienced decreases, namely; contact crime (0,7% or 4 072 counts). This broad category contributed to 38,1% of the total 17 community-reported serious crimes, with 621 282 counts.

The crimes that are considered as indicators of the effectiveness of police activities, i.e. the crimes detected as a result of police action, decreased by 14,5% or 49 105 counts, resulting from a decrease in one major contributing subcategories, namely; drug-related crime, singly contributing over a half of this broad category. This decrease was as a result of Constitutional Court judgement on the use, cultivation or possession of cannabis by an adult person for his/her personal consumption in private issued on 18 September 2018.

A breakdown of the five broad categories of crime referred to above, 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 of a given year, to 31 March of the next calendar year.

Financial year	Reference period	Month of release
2019/2020	1 April to 31 March	July 2020

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 1 157 police stations, including satellite stations and stations at ports of entry, by either the victims, witnesses, third parties or detected by the South African Police Service (SAPS) during policing activities.

A crime 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. The 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 five 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* (the latter 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 burglary at residential premises, burglary at non-residential premises, theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles, theft out of or from motor vehicles and stock-theft.

» **Other serious crimes**: The latter includes all theft not mentioned elsewhere (common or other theft), commercial crime (fraud-related crimes) and shoplifting.

The four crimes detected, as a result of police action are as follows:

» **Crimes dependent on police action for detection,** 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 (*including *prostitution, keeping of a brothel* and *pornography-related offences).*

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 CRIME STATISTICS COMPUTATION

Percentage increases and decreases measure 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:

$$Percentage\ Change = \frac{Current\ figure - Previous\ figure}{Previous\ figure} x100$$

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:

$$Ratio = \frac{Current\ figure}{Country/provincial\ population\ estimate} x100\ 000$$

Whether there are 100 000 victims of a particular crime category in a particular province is immaterial. The ratio equalises matters. It compensates for the differences in population among different geographical areas and also for changes in population size over time.

3.3 COUNTING RULES

Similar to the previous reports, 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 all three crimes will appear among the statistics).

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 production of the annual and quarterly crime statistics continue to adhere to and abide by the stringent South African Statistical Quality Assessment Framework (SASQAF). The collaboration between Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) and the South African Police Service (SAPS) on the quality improvement of the crime statistics continues, most importantly, to ensure adherence to and implementation of the quality improvement recommendation, as proposed by the Data Quality Assessment Team (DQAT).

The previous financial year 2018/2019 crime statistics was the first ever release that the SAPS published, having attained the Official Statistics status after undergoing a thorough and rigorous quality assessment. This was the ultimate result of the actioned collaboration objectives as was outlined in the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), as signed between the two agencies, in March 2015. The SAPS crime statistics having finally attained the Official Statistics status means that for the next four consecutive financial years the status is maintained, however, periodic demonstration of adherence to SASQAF prescripts ought to be made to DQAT. According to the mentioned quality framework, the status will only be revoked in favour of quality reassessment process in the event of an alteration of methodological compilation or a complete overhaul. In the absence of the latter, the normal five period is maintained subject to demonstration of adherence to normal quality process, as conducted daily in the service.

The crime registrar, as part of actioning and adhering to the SASQAF prescripts, daily Case Administration System (CAS) data quality verification continues to be performed both at National and Provincial level. At station level, the Crime Informational Management Analysis Centre (CIMAC) official continue to peruse every second case docket that is registered on the corporate system and alerting the station management on data integrity concerned. The registered cases that are missed by the implemented quality control process at that level are then either picked up at provincial or national level and then referred to the station for immediate alteration on the system. Where the recommended change is not effected, as per the quality control recommendation, the station is requested to substantiate their position and if explanation is acceptable it is left unchanged or else the change is implemented as recommended.

Another quality control measure implemented to curb over reporting of registered charges in the service, is the verification of cases disposed of as unfounded and other cases, i.e. crime against women and children obtained from other reporting units in the service. In both instances, case dockets are individually perused and system checked against the system recorded charges. For the unfounded, the process is to determine whether, for the particular case, a crime was committed or not. If found that no crime was committed, as guided by the elements of crime the charges are excluded for statistics reporting on the crime statistics. Pertaining to the crimes against women and children, the quality control processes conducted, is to ensure that there is accurate linking of the plaintiff to the committed charges and accordingly adjust the counts. The processes were adopted, to ensure crime information maintained from separate administrative systems can be reconciled with those kept on the CAS. All these processes are conducted so as to adhere to the national quality prescripts, as outlined in the SASQAF.

5. DISSEMINATION

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).

In 2016 Cabinet took a resolution to release crime statistics on a quarterly basis. It was then on that score that the release on the annual crime situation released a month earlier, in July 2020, as opposed to the traditional September release which was followed many years ago.

In line with fulfilling a Cabinet resolution and in terms of compliance to the SASQAF, as the crime statistics was granted the status of "official" statistics, a quarterly pre-announced schedule, in the form of pre-release calendar, was drafted and adopted. The quarterly dissemination will be done in a form of presentation during the media release and the detailed quarterly crime figures of all stations will still be published on the SAPS website (www.saps.gov.za).

MATTERS THAT NEED TO BE KNOWN ABOUT THIS RELEASE OF STATISTICS

Crime statistics and the wider criminal justice system

The crime statistics recorded in this publication relate to the serious crime cases reported to the SAPS, thus incidents where elements of crimes were detected. If no elements of crimes were detected the cases were closed as unfounded and deducted from the crime figures.

Different corporate systems are used to compute different types of crime statistics and analysis, for dataset for crimes against women and children and the one for broad categories of crime. This is so since the crimes against women and children dataset measuring count is, per sex and age of the victim, while the other is, per victim, regardless of the victim's sex or age. In the cases of women and children, figures still contain the cases closed off as unfounded.

In instances where there is a high volume of crime figures, samples were used to determine the causative factors and other aspects that might contribute to such crime.

6. FIGURES PERTAINING TO THE 21 SERIOUS CRIME CATEGORIES

6.1 PROPORTIONAL CONTRIBUTION OF THE 21 SERIOUS CRIME CATEGORIES

This annual report covers a prioritised categories of crimes that have been perpetuated within the geographical borders of the Republic of South Africa and reported to or discovered by law enforcement agencies between the periods, 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2020.

For the first time in the past decade, the numbers of recorded serious crimes were under the norm of the two million mark. In 2016/2017 a total of 2.12 million charges were reported, followed by a total of 2.09 million reported, in 2017/2018 and a total of 2.01 million, in the 2018/2019 financial year. In the period under review, 2019/2020, a total of 1 919 495 counts of serious crimes were recorded, representing a 4,7% (or 93 776 counts) decline, compared to the preceding financial year.

The 21 serious crime categories encompasses two broad categories, namely; 17 community-reported serious crimes and four broad crimes dependent on police action. The latter category contributed 15,1% (290 176 counts) and the 17 community-reported serious crimes contributed 84,9% (1 629 319 counts), illustrated in Figure 1.

FIGURE 1: PROPORTIONAL CONTRIBUTION OF THE 21 SERIOUS CRIMES: APRIL TO MARCH 2019/2020

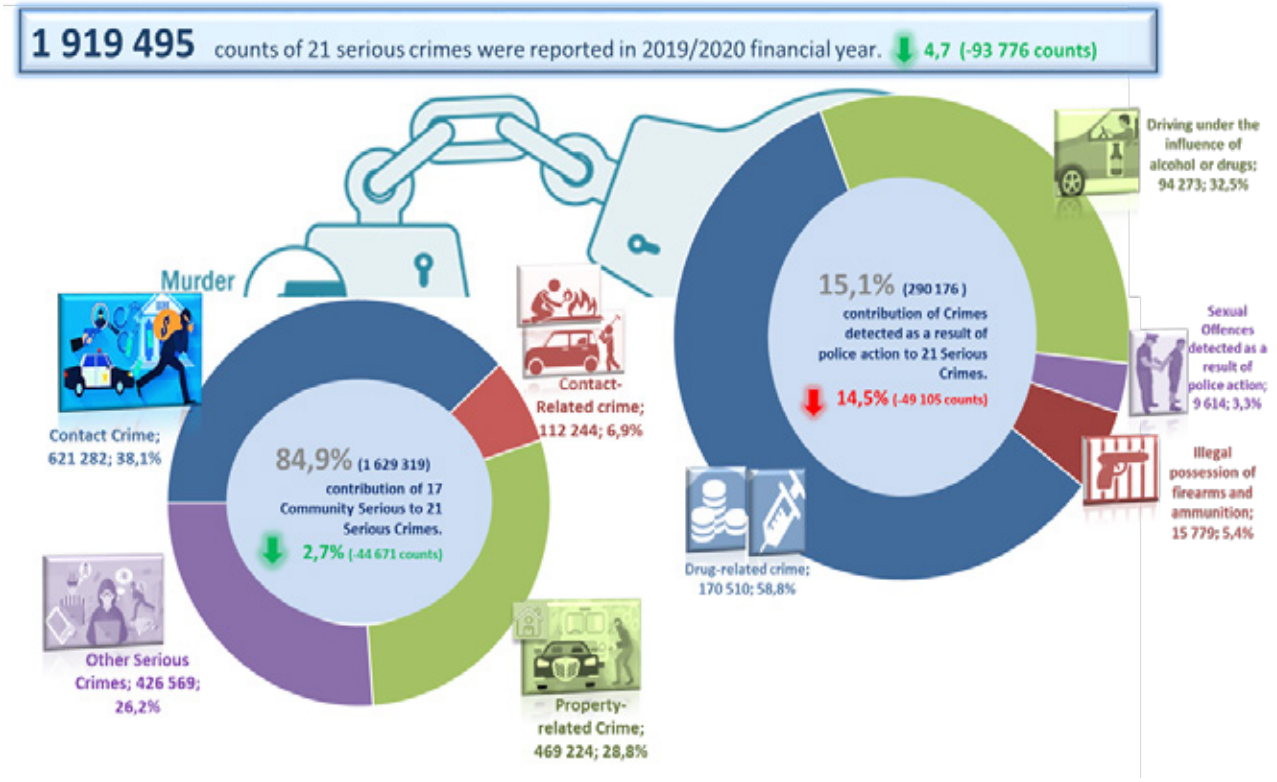


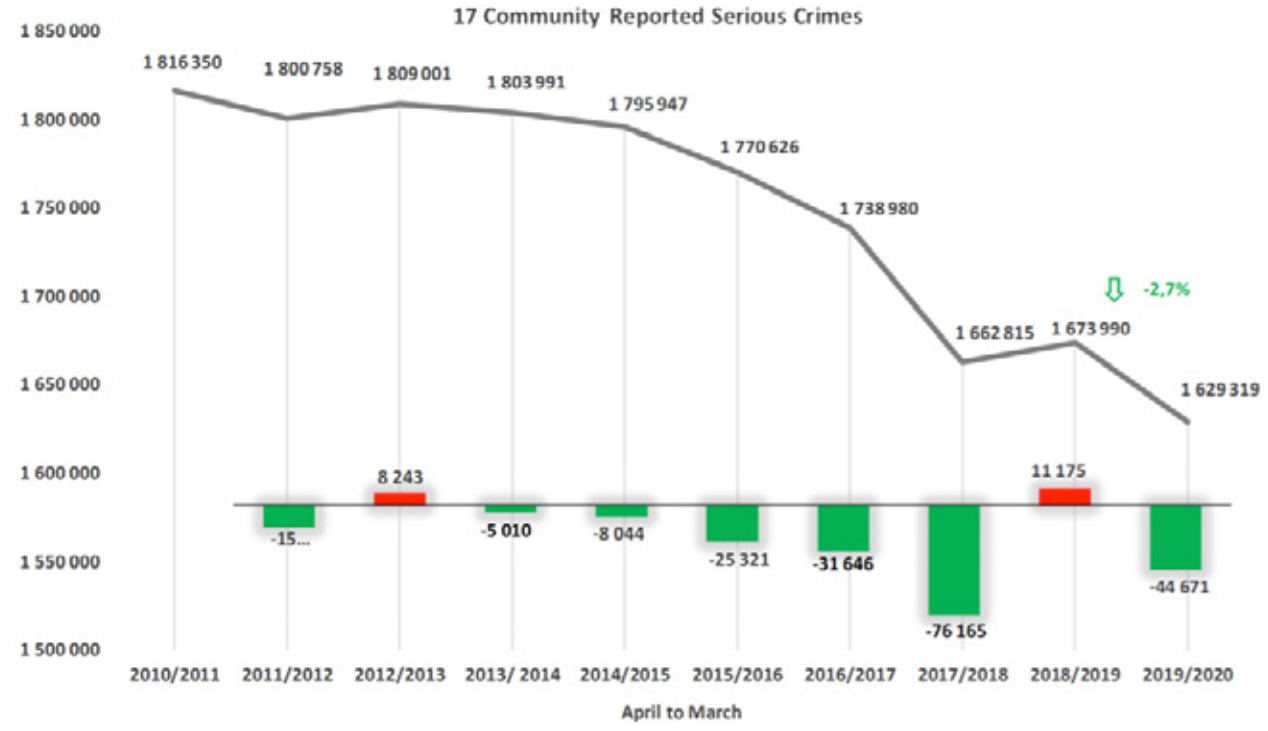
Figure 1 further illustrated that the 17 community-reported serious crimes are broken down into four categories: contact crimes (621 282 counts or 38,1%), contact-related crimes (112 244 counts or 6,9%), property-related crimes (469 224 counts or 28,8%) and other serious crimes (426 569 counts or 26,2%). The four crimes detected, as a result of police action are dominated by drug-related crimes (170 510 counts or 58,8% contribution), then driving under the influence of alcohol (32,5%) illegal possession of firearm and ammunition (5,4%) and sexual offences detected, as a result of police action (3,3%).

6.2 MACRO TRENDS IN RESPECT OF THE 21 SERIOUS CRIMES

6.2.1 THE 17 COMMUNITY-REPORTED SERIOUS CRIMES

Over the past decade, a general downward trend was observed in spite of the two increases recorded, during the 2012/2013 and the 2018/2019 financial years. The financial year under review (2019/2020) recorded a decrease of 2,7% (44 671 counts), compared to the previous financial year 2018/2019, as illustrated in Figure 2. A reversal of the increase of 11 175 counts (0,7%) recorded, in 2018/2019.

FIGURE 2: THE 17 COMMUNITY-REPORTED SERIOUS CRIMES: TREND OVER 10-YEAR PERIOD AND PROVINCIAL



	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	Kwazulu /Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	Republic of South Africa
2018/2019	169 300	93 779	474 005	256 928	95 976	101 159	98 998	44 640	339 205	1 673 990
2019/2020	168 322	90 997	463 509	254 206	93 952	99 224	92 731	44 105	322 273	1 629 319
Case Diff	-978	-2 782	-10 496	-2 722	-2 024	-1 935	-6 267	-535	-16 932	-44 671
%Change	-0,6%	-3,0%	-2,2%	-1,1%	-2,1%	-1,9%	-6,3%	-1,2%	-5,0%	-2,7%

All nine provinces recorded decreases in the 17 community-reported serious crimes, ranging from the highest decrease in counts differences recorded in the Western Cape (16 932 counts) to the lowest counts differences recorded, in the Northern Cape (535 counts). The latter province experienced a reversal as it was the highest increase recorded, in the 2018/2019 financial year with 2 100 counts or 4,9% increase, compared to 2017/2018. The North West was the second province that experienced a reversal in the current period from an increase of 3 975 counts or 4,2% during 2018/2019.

Table 2 showed that contact crime was the only broad category of 17 community-reported serious crimes that had experienced an increase. In the previous financial year only one broad category, property- related crime, recorded a decrease.

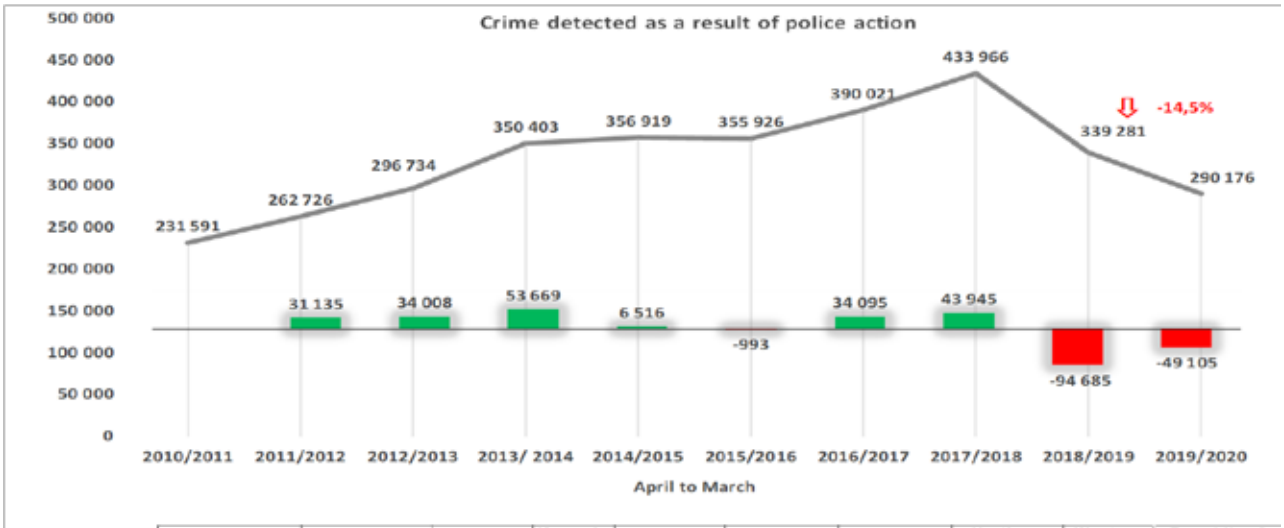
TABLE 2: OVERVIEW OF THE 17 COMMUNITY-REPORTED SERIOUS CRIME CATEGORIES

Category	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	Counts Difference	% Change
Contact Crime	608 321	601 366	617 210	621 282	4 072	0,7%
Contact-related Crime	120 730	115 361	117 172	112 244	-4 928	-4,2%
Property-related Crime	540 653	507 975	495 161	469 224	-25 937	-5,2%
Other Serious Crimes	469 276	438 113	444 447	426 569	-17 878	-4,0%
17 Community-reported serious crimes	1 738 980	1 662 815	1 673 990	1 629 319	-44 671	-2,7%

6.2.2 THE CRIMES DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION

Figure 3 depicts the decrease of the aggregated four categories of crimes detected, as a result of police action, a decrease of 49 105 counts or 1,5%, during the 2019/2020 financial year.

FIGURE 3: THE CRIMES DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION: TREND OVER 10-YEAR PERIOD AND PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW



	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	Kwazulu /Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	Republic of South Africa
2018/2019	22 558	11 907	90 476	60 283	23 249	15 205	13 807	4 573	97 223	339 281
2019/2020	20 869	8 313	83 090	54 199	16 920	13 267	12 028	3 316	78 174	290 176
Case Diff	-1 689	-3 594	-7 386	-6 084	-6 329	-1 938	-1 779	-1 257	-19 049	-49 105
%Change	-7,5%	-30,2%	-8,2%	-10,1%	-27,2%	-12,7%	-12,9%	-27,5%	-19,6%	-14,5%

The number of reported cases of crimes detected, as a result of police action reflected decreases in all the nine provinces, during 2019/2020, ranging from the highest decrease in number of case differences recorded, in the Western Cape, 19 049 cases (representing a 19,6% decrease) to the lowest decrease recorded, in the Northern Cape,1 257 (27,5%).

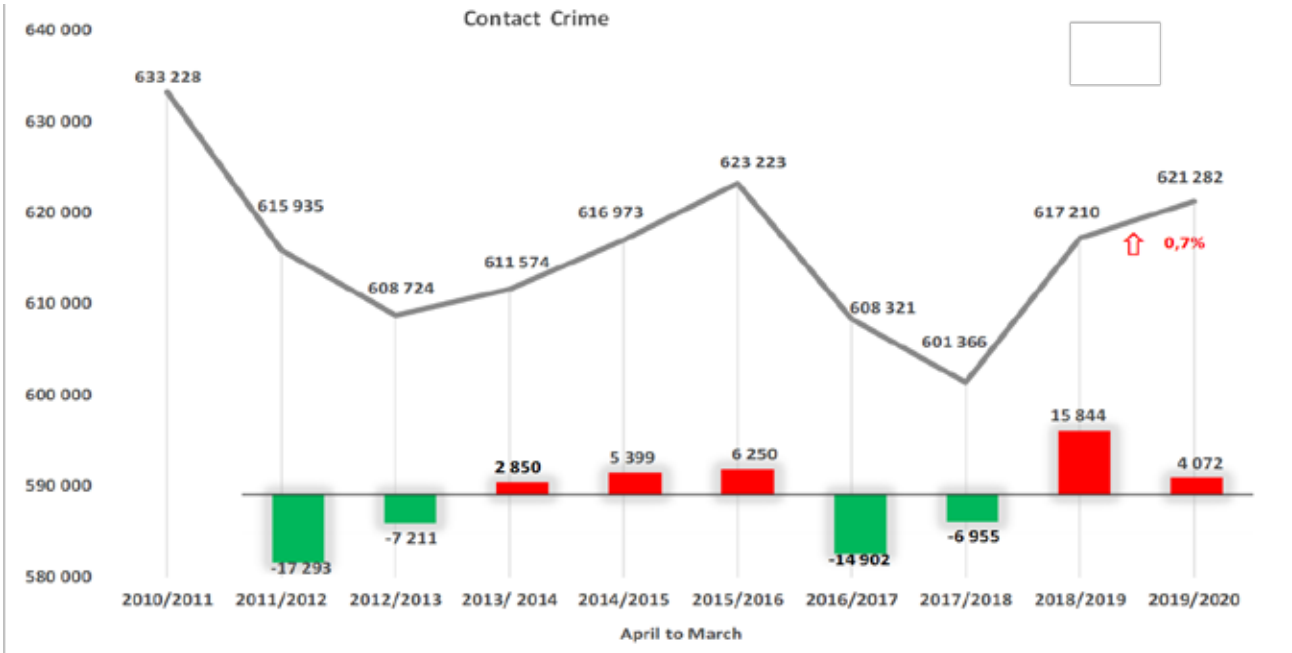
7. ANALYSIS OF THE 17 COMMUNITY-REPORTED SERIOUS CRIMES

7.1 CONTACT CRIME

Contact crime refers to crimes, in which the victims themselves are the targets of violence, or instances where the victims are in the vicinity of property that criminals target and are subjected to the use of or threats of violence by perpetrators. The crimes in question, are murder, attempted murder, sexual offences (rape, attempted sexual offences, sexual assault and contact sexual offences), and both categories of assault (i.e. assault with an intent to inflict grievous bodily harm and common assault), common robbery and robbery with aggravating circumstances. The latter is further subcategorised into subcategories, namely; robbery at residential and non-residential premises and carjacking (the so-called trio crimes), robbery of cash in transit, bank robberies and truck hijacking.

A total of 621 282 counts of contact crime were recorded, during 2019/2020, representing an increase of 4 072 count difference or 0,7%, compared to 2018/2019. The ten-year period represented fluctuations on a year-to-year basis, however a constant downward trend was noticeable, with 2017/2018 being the lowest point in the ten-year trend, as illustrated in Figure 4.

FIGURE 4: CONTACT CRIME: TREND OVER 10-YEAR PERIOD AND PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW



	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	Kwazulu /Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	Republic of South Africa
2018/2019	68 416	36 879	174 894	97 505	35 266	34 885	37 487	17 891	113 987	617 210
2019/2020	68 545	36 059	177 737	101 154	34 780	35 622	36 286	17 591	113 508	621 282
Case Diff	129	-820	2 843	3 649	-486	737	-1 201	-300	-479	4 072
%Change	0,2%	-2,2%	1,6%	3,7%	-1,4%	2,1%	-3,2%	-1,7%	-0,4%	0,7%

The four provinces contributed to the total increase in the incidence of contact crimes during 2019/2020. The increases ranges from the highest recorded, in KwaZulu-Natal (3,7% or 3 649 counts) to the lowest, in the Eastern Cape (0,2% or 129 counts).

Two of the seven categories of contact crime reflected decreases, during 2019/2020, compared to the previous financial year, namely; Attempted murder (1,8% or 345 counts) and assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm (GBH) (2,5% or 4 259 counts). These were reversals from the increases recorded in the previous financial year, where all categories of contact crimes recorded increases.

TABLE 3: OVERVIEW OF THE CONTACT CRIME

Category	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	2017/ 2018	2018/ 2019	2019/ 2020	Counts Diff	% Change
Murder	18 673	19 016	20 336	21 022	21 325	303	1,4%
Sexual Offences	51 895	49 660	50 108	52 420	53 293	873	1,7%
Attempted murder	18 127	18 205	18 233	18 980	18 635	-345	-1,8%
Assault GBH	182 933	170 616	167 352	170 979	166 720	-4 259	-2,5%
Common assault	164 958	156 450	156 243	162 012	165 494	3 482	2,1%
Common robbery	54 110	53 418	50 730	51 765	51 825	60	0,1%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	132 527	140 956	138 364	140 032	143 990	3 958	2,8%
Total Contact Crimes (Crimes Against The Person)	623 223	608 321	601 366	617 210	621 282	4 072	0,7%

CAUSATIVE FACTORS FOR SELECTED CONTACT CRIME

Escalation in crime seriousness over the criminal lifespan continues to be an important issue to study in criminal careers. The categories of contact crime have the tendency of escalating from "small offence" into more serious offence, for example a victim of assault GBH can succumb to their injuries and the case will be murder or a common robbery can turn to robbery with aggravating circumstances if the victims try to defend themselves from the attack. It should also be noted that in one incident there can be multiple counts of a single offence or can be a combination of other offences, including other categories of 17 community reported crime. In some of the instances a contact related crime, such as arson can lead to additional counts of contact crimes, such as murder, attempted murder, assault GBH, etc. This represents a domino effect, hence the causative factors for contact crimes are, in most cases related, for example, a rape occurring in a domestic situation can lead to mob justice.

It has been established that contact crimes are frequently generated by, among other causes, the excessive consumption of liquor and drugs, gang-related violence, domestic violence, mob justice or vigilantism, taxi violence, illegal mining and organised crime. Some subcategories of contact crimes are more organised in nature, for instance robbery of cash in transit, bank robberies, truck hijackings and the trio crimes. It is clear that these causative factors range from social behaviour, criminal behaviour and group behaviour to politically-motivated behaviour (including violence associated with protests). Most of the social behaviour offences occur in secluded or private social settings, while the group behaviour happens in public areas like streets. The majority of social behaviour offences are perpetrated by people who know each other, ranging from been known by sight/name to an intimate partner or parent. It was also regrettably noted that minors are also found to be the perpetrators of these serious crimes, for example a minor killing his own family or sexually assaulting their own siblings or even an elder.

Although illegal firearms are often used to commit contact crime, legal firearms are sometimes also involved, as are range of other weapons, while some of these crimes are committed, without any weapon at all.

Below is a discussion of some of the causative factors that requires interdepartmental operations in order to prevent, combat or mitigate the risks of future occurrence. Illustrated in Table 4 are the findings from the provincial analyses focusing on assaults (common and GBH), attempted murders and murders, regarding the effects of causative factors on the crime statistics recorded during 2019/2020.

TABLE 4: CAUSATIVE FACTORS VS FOUR CONTACT CRIME

	Common Assault	Assault GBH	Attempted Murders	Murders	Total
Arguments/ Misunderstanding (not related to domestic)	37 876	31 699	2 974	3 447	**75 996**
Domestic related	21 344	14 907	923	1 482	**38 656**
Retaliation / Revenge	3 126	2 674	526	782	**7 108**
Robbery (house/ Business/ Street)	271	1 146	2 841	1 061	**5 319**

	Common Assault	Assault GBH	Attempted Murders	Murders	Total
Vigilantism / Mob justice	595	1 867	224	1 202	**3 888**
Gang-related	40	97	1 438	1 023	**2 598**
Rape-related	380	401	50	82	**913**
Bullying at School	546	345	19	9	**919**
Prison Fight	474	390	10	3	**877**
Taxi-related	248	68	156	287	**759**
Self defence	286	65	44	58	**453**
Factional Fighting	115	203	19	43	**380**
Public / Service Delivery Protest	230	63	51	9	**353**
Labour Related	193	63	11	35	**302**
Witchcraft Related	46	139	3	9	**197**
Illicit mining	6	11	100	80	**197**
Muti Related	76	18		2	**96**
Antagonism towards Foreigners	22	36	9	8	**75**
Politically Motivated	19	12	8	21	**60**
Ethnic Conflict / Racism	38	19	1		**58**

According to table 4, the main grouping of causative factors contributing to these selected contact crimes were related to social behaviour. The analysis done in the provinces revealed that the highest causative factor was arguments or misunderstanding that were not domestic related (total of 75 996 counts). These misunderstanding can be sparked by a trivial issue between people, who know each other and then the argument can escalate to devastating results.

Domestic disagreements between spouses, partners, siblings or relatives turns deadly, if an assault gets out of hand. There are also instances, in which the victims in such a relationship would try to defend themselves against their attackers, with a weapon such as, a knife and kill the attackers. In a number of cases the perpetrators demonstrate extreme anger, which can manifest in the infliction of multiple wounds, for example, a case in which a father stabbed the mother of his children twelve times in front of the children. There are numerous possible motives for domestic-related violence, for example a love triangle, family conflict and a divorce or separation, leaving one partner in a difficult situation and often facing financial challenges. As indicated earlier, attackers in some cases commit suicide after killing their spouses or lovers. Some of these perpetrators would leave a suicide note to explain their motives for killing, while others do not. In many cases the difficulties experienced in determining the exact motive are increased because the incidents occur in private spaces and without witnesses in the vicinity. The domestic-related violence also was the one of the main contributors in the social behaviour group with a total of 38 656 counts across all the selected contact crimes.

When a crime is committed within a community and those members happen to apprehend the suspected person, they in most cases, take the law into their own hands and attack a person, who they claim has committed a certain crime, before the police arrive on the crime scene. These community members claim that they will not hand over the suspects, since they are released either on bail or for some other reason, so the community would exact justice by assaulting or even killing the suspect. The mob justice victim is normally subjected to brutality from the community, as they will

be beaten, stoned, or 'necklaced' (by means of a car tyre placed around the suspect and set alight). In the same study conducted by the provinces, 3 888 counts were emanating from mob justice. These type of causative factors are examples that describes the group behaviour.

ALCOHOL RELATED OFFENCES

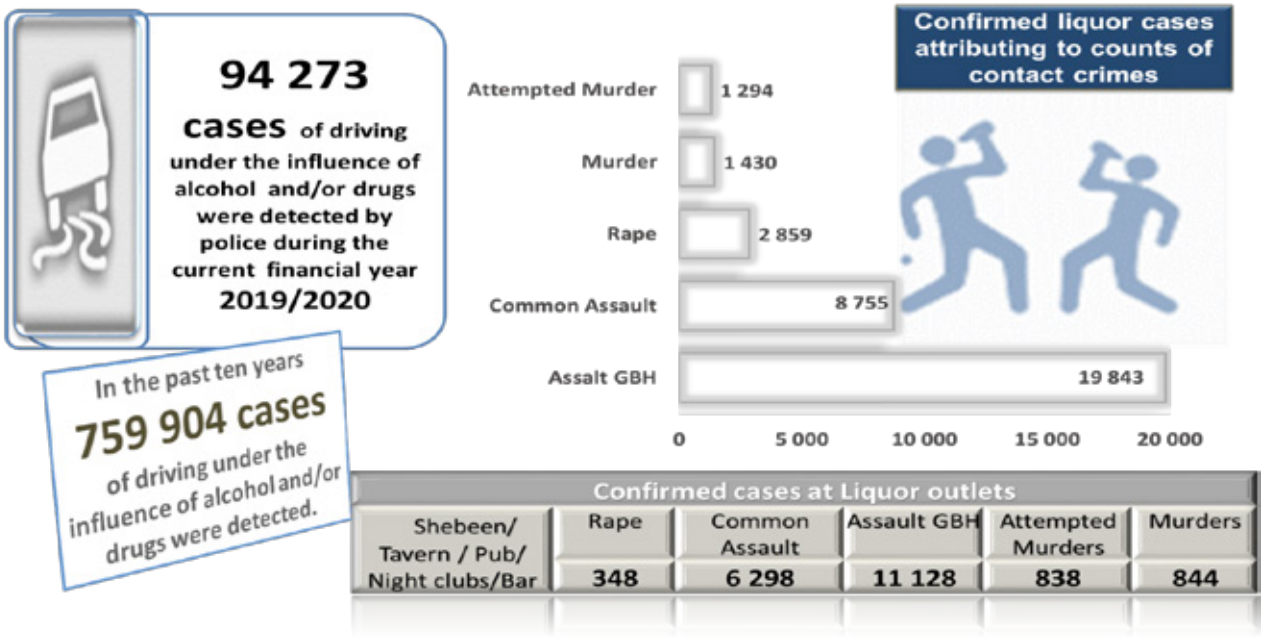
Alcohol also plays a role in criminal activities and violence. Excessive drinking has the ability to lower inhibitions, impair a person's judgment and increase the risk of aggressive behaviour. Engaging in prolonged drinking or binge drinking, significantly increases the risk of committing violent offenses. Criminal activities come with severe consequences, such as time in jail, legal fees and other court-ordered penalties, therefore, the effects are not only putting other people in danger but is also jeopardizing one's future.

Offenses range from minor to serious and include property-related crime, public-order offenses, driving while intoxicated, assault, culpable homicides and murders. Due to this, alcohol-related violence and raised crime rates were recorded throughout the country. Illustrated in Figure 5, numerous counts of contact crimes were as a result of alcohol and it was in these instances mentioned that either the victim, perpetrator or both had consumed alcohol before the incident.

Provinces scrutinised the contact crime incidence to determine the relationship between alcohol and crime. Data suggests that, during the period under review, 2019/2020 financial year, a total of 19 843 counts of assault GBH were linked to alcohol use, followed by 8 755 counts of common assault, 2 859 counts of rape, 1 430 counts of murder and 1 294 counts of attempted murder. A number of these incidents, roughly 62,4% (19 456 counts) occurred at places of entertainment including taverns, shebeen, bars, pubs and restaurants that serve alcohol, as illustrated in Figure 5.

Some of the most common alcohol-related crimes involve cases of driving and driving. In the period under review, a total of 94 273 cases of driving under the influence of alcohol and drugs were detected by police, during crime prevention duties.

FIGURE 5: SELECTED CONTACT CRIME: LIQUOR AND DRUG RELATED OFFENCES



IMPACT OF DRINKING ALCOHOL

Sexual assault: A sexual assault is a forced sexual act and may involve touching, kissing and intercourse. For perpetrators, drinking may intensify their aggressive behaviour, making them become more forceful when someone tries to resist them. Sexual assault can occur when there is a lack of consent, as well as when the victim is unable to give consent, due to intoxication or mental state.

Assault (common and aggravated): A common warning sign of alcohol abuse is irritability and extreme mood swings. Because of this, some individuals turn violent after an episode of heavy drinking. Poor decisions and impaired judgment, combined with aggression and hostility, can quickly become dangerous. If violent thoughts and feelings are acted on, it can lead to an aggravated assault charge.

Intimate partner violence: Alcohol can play a dangerous role in intimate partner violence, leading to aggression, intimidation, forced sexual activity and other forms of controlling behaviour. Intimate partner violence happens when a romantic partner causes physical, psychological or sexual harm to their significant other. An estimated two-thirds of victims suffering from violence by a current or former spouse or partner report that the perpetrator had been drinking, compared to less than one-third of stranger victimisations. Having a partner who is a heavy drinker can cause significant hardships, including financial difficulties, child care problems, infidelity, as well as other challenges.

Child abuse: Stress, money trouble, professional instability and a host of other factors can influence the amount of alcohol a person consumes. However, alcoholism not only affects an individual, it impacts family members and friends – including children who are most probably at the risk of child neglect and abuse. Children who are victimised at a young age have an increased risk of developing behavioural and physical problems as they get older.

Murder: Excessive drinking can lead to more severe forms of violence that can quickly escalate to extremely dangerous situations. The short- and long-term effects of alcohol blur a person's mental state, contributing to an increased risk of committing violent crimes.

PERPETRATOR RELATIONSHIP WITH VICTIM

In the commission of the crime, an offender's choices may give an insight into the offender's relationship with the victim. Victim–offender relationships may be generally characterised in a number of ways, including, but not limited to, stranger, relative, intimate partner, including the exes, friend, ex-friend, acquaintance, employee/employer, former employee/employer, co-worker/former co-worker, etc.

The provincial analysis revealed that **acquaintances** (46,0% or 55 994 counts) are the single largest category of victim/offender relationships recorded across the known status of relationship on the selected contact crime, as illustrated in table 5.

Intimate partner and family violence are different, they involve continuing relationships and repeated violent victimisation that commonly occurs before the actual offence. In this kind of relationship victims are vulnerable and relatively powerless against offenders. This means that offenders can threaten victims with additional violence if incidents are disclosed to others. Victims may also refrain from disclosure for fear of stigmatisation and belittling. Many of these domestic violence occurs in private places where it is not visible to others and less likely to be detected and reported to police.

Similar to intimate partners, violence between family members is a serious problem, as it can also goes on for a long time before being reported to the police. In the period under review, domestic-related violence relationship contributed a total of 40 860 (33,6%) of all the known relationships. **Boyfriend or girlfriend** relationship (22 850 counts) was the highest in this relationship category. The **spouse** violence accounted for 5,5% (6 638 counts) of all the selected contact crimes, as illustrated in table 5. Within this domestic relationship, minority of cases (6,1% or 2 504 counts), the victim and perpetrator had parental relationship (**mother/father, including step parent**).

TABLE 5: SELECTED CONTACT CRIME: RELATIONSHIP OF PERPETRATOR WITH VICTIM

Perpetrator relationship	Common Assault	Assault GBH	Attempted Murder	Murder	Total
Acquaintance/ Known by sight	20 071	31 863	2 024	2 036	55 994
Boyfriend/ Girlfriend	13 530	8 376	326	618	22 850
Family member e.g. Uncle/ Aunt/ Cousins/Niece/ Nephew / Grand Parents / In laws	4 875	3 866	214	385	9 340
Ex(Boyfriend /Girlfriend)	5 427	3 208	173	60	8 868
Friend	2 756	2 635	372	274	6 037
Spouse (Husband/ wife/ Life partner)	3 907	2 436	156	139	6 638
Neighbour	2 163	2 343	108	105	4 719
Learner killed teacher	710	1 160	2	1	1 873
Parent/ Guardian	761	739	152	105	1 757
Employee / Co-worker / Colleague	1 604	403	44	28	2 079
Step (Mother/ Father)	442	259	27	19	747
Teacher attacked learner	567	151	5	1	724
Learner attacked learner	101	16	17	19	153

PLACE OF OCCURRENCE FOR SELECTED CONTACT CRIME

A **crime scene** is any location that may be associated with a committed crime and contains physical evidence that is pertinent to a criminal investigation. The location of a crime scene can be the place where the crime took place or can be any area that contains evidence from the crime itself. Scenes are not only limited to a location, but can be any place or object (like mode of transport) associated with the criminal behaviours that occurred.

The findings of provincial analysis revealed that, the majority of selected contact crime occurred at the private residences. These residences are either inhabitant of the perpetrator, victim, family, friend of either perpetrator or victim or shared residence by both victim and perpetrator, as illustrated in table 6. A total of 73 960 (39,0%) of all the known place occurrences of the selected contact crime occurred at the residences of perpetrator/victim (including residence known by victims/perpetrator e.g. family/friends/neighbours) during the period under review. A total of 38,6% (73 159 counts) occurred at public place, e.g. street, open field, recreational centre, park, beach, parking area, abandoned building, etc., as illustrated in Table 6.

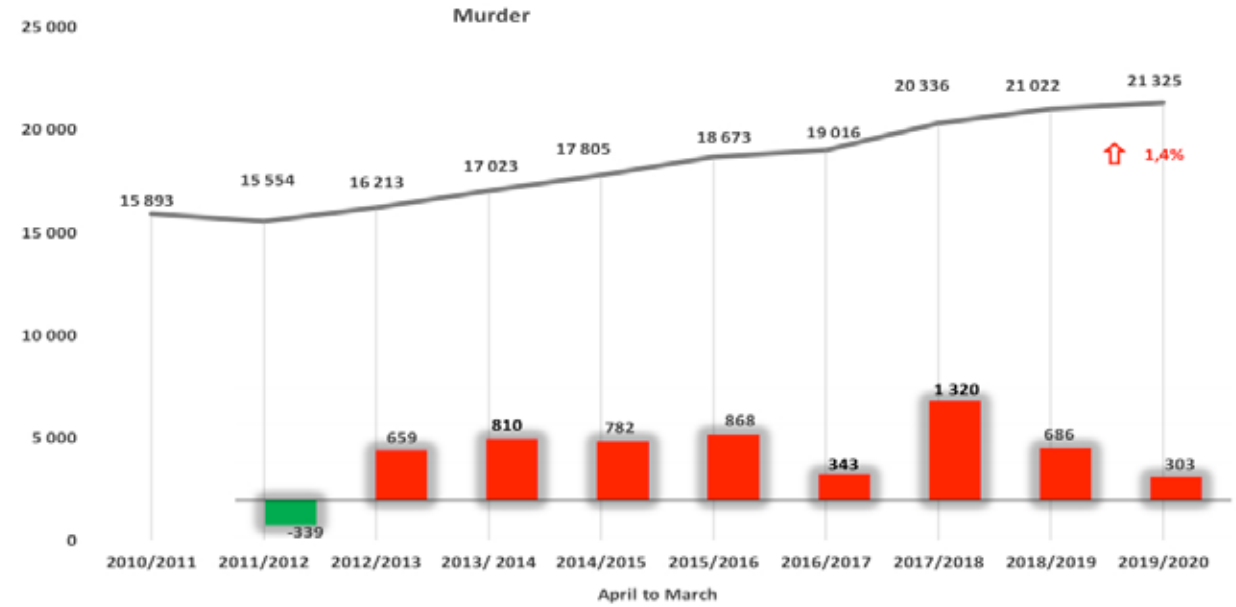
TABLE 6: PLACE OF OCCURRENCE FOR SELECTED CONTACT CRIME

Place of occurrence	Rape	Common Assault	Assault GBH	Attempted Murders	Murders	Total
***Residences** of perpetrator/ victim (including residence known by victims/ perpetrator e.g. family/ friends/ neighbours)*	18 231	33 933	29 751	4 754	5 522	**73 960**
***Public place** e.g. Street/Open field/ Recreational centre/ Park/ Beach / Parking area / Abandoned building*	7 940	25 438	30 272	7 735	9 714	**73 159**
***Liquor outlets** (Shebeen/ Tavern / Pub/ Night club / Bottle Store*	348	6 298	11 128	838	853	**19 117**
***Business premises** (e.g. Mall/ restaurants /work place / Office Park / Entertainment Centre e.g. Movie Theatre, Gambling Facility*	260	4 829	2 988	1 122	467	**9 406**
River / Lake / Pool / Dam	70	3 943	126	13	88	**4 170**
***Educational institutions** (Schools, universities, college, Day Care Facilities)*	380	1 784	1 178	64	52	**3 078**
***Agricultural Land** e.g. Farm / Plot / Small Holding*	161	397	711	128	166	**1 402**
Bus Stop / Taxi Rank	43	744	463	73	85	**1 365**
***Mode of Transport** e.g. Bus / Car / Plane / Boat / Ship / Taxi*	352	387	261	458	232	**1 338**
Petrol Station	5	400	269	60	33	**762**
***Railway Premises** e.g. Track / Station*	76	317	125	45	73	**560**
***Leisure premises** e.g. Hotel / Guest house / BnB/ Motel / Holiday resort*	167	373	133	20	27	**553**
Government Premises / Building	16	261	159	32	27	**479**
Mining Area	18	18	36	87	60	**201**

7.1.1 MURDER

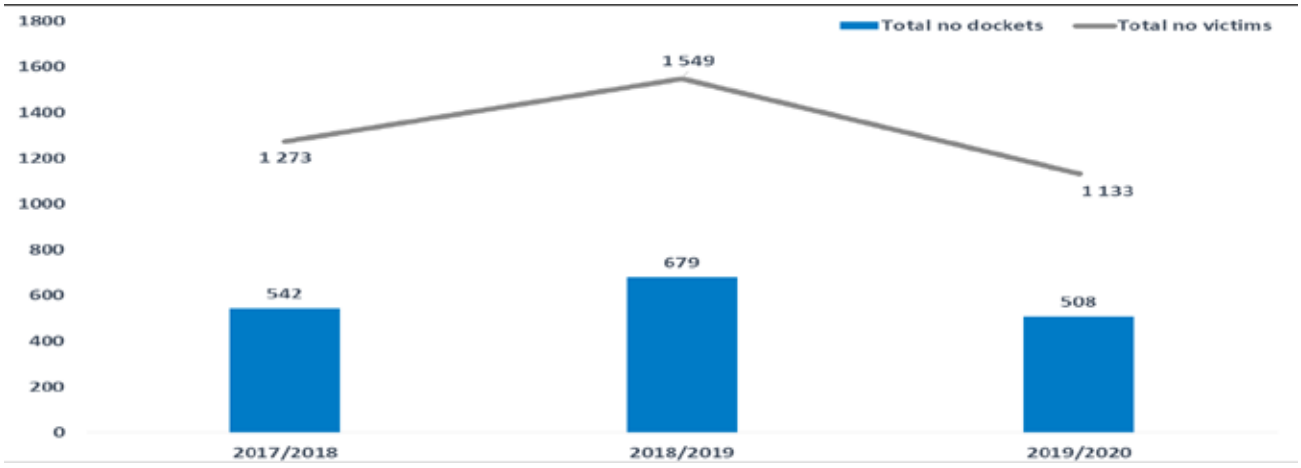
During 2019/2020, 21 325 counts of murder were recorded nationally, presenting an increase of 303 or 1,4% counts. Figure 6 below illustrates that the upward trend has continued, since 2013/2014. For the period under review murder incidents increased in five provinces, the highest increase was recorded, in KwaZulu-Natal with 464 or 10,6% counts and the lowest increase was recorded, in the Western Cape (1 or 0,0%). A decrease was recorded in the Eastern Cape, the Free State, Limpopo and the North West, collectively accounting for a decrease of 276 or 21,9%.

FIGURE 6: MURDER: TREND OVER 10-YEAR PERIOD AND PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW



	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	Kwazulu /Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	Republic of South Africa
2018/2019	3 965	1 000	4 495	4 395	914	996	961	322	3 974	21 022
2019/2020	3 879	939	4 555	4 859	882	1 046	864	326	3 975	21 325
Case Diff	-86	-61	60	464	-32	50	-97	4	1	303
%Change	-2,2%	-6,1%	1,3%	10,6%	-3,5%	5,0%	-10,1%	1,2%	0,0%	1,4%

TABLE 7: MULTIPLE MURDERS AND PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW



Province	Number of victims							Dockets	Victims
	2	3	4	5	6	7	9		
Eastern Cape	58	15	2	1	0	0	0	**76**	**174**
Free State	14	1	0	0	0	0	0	**15**	**31**
Gauteng	97	15	0	1	0	1	1	**115**	**260**
KwaZulu-Natal	129	12	1	0	0	0	0	**142**	**298**
Limpopo	11	2	0	0	0	0	0	**13**	**28**
Mpumalanga	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	**7**	**15**
North West	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	**8**	**19**
Western Cape	104	18	7	1	1	1	0	**132**	**308**
Total	**425**	**65**	**11**	**3**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**508**	**1 133**

Circumstances leading to multiple murders varied. Illegal mining account for two incidents of multiple murders, in Gauteng nine victims were killed in Roodepoort and seven victims were killed in Benoni. Gang related violence in the Western Cape has led to multiple murders, in Wellington, Elsies River and Mitchells Plain, with four victims each. The victims in Mitchells Plain were all affiliated with gangs. Taxi related violence led to the death of four victims in Hout Bay, Western Cape, when passengers were killed at a taxi rank during conflict between two rival taxi associations.

Social factors also played a role in multiple murders. A mother and her three children were burnt in a house which was set alight by her boyfriend, in Harare, Western Cape, during an incidence of domestic violence. In Marian Hill, KwaZulu-Natal an argument between a boyfriend and girlfriend also turned into tragedy when family members were burnt in the house, leaving four victims dead.

Community retaliation also contributed to the multiple murder counts, in the Eastern Cape, Lusikisiki, when four victims were suspected of stealing in the community.

Taverns serving alcohol can also serve as a location were multiple murders occur. Seven victims died in a shooting in a tavern, in Khayelitsha, Western Cape. Four victims each died in a shootout in a tavern, in Khayelitsha, Western Cape and Boitekong, North West.

Arguments not related to domestic incidents accounted for 129 counts, domestic related murders accounted for 47 counts, robberies 44 counts, taxi-related 31 counts, mob justice 29 counts, gang related 25 counts, faction fighting 10 counts, retaliation/revenge and self-defence four counts each, illicit mining and rape related two counts each, public/service delivery protest and muti-related, one count each. Gauteng also listed 142 counts, where ten or more victims were murdered in one incident. Arguments (97 counts), were listed as the main cause for these multiple murders, followed by robbery related incidents with 19 counts.

KwaZulu-Natal experienced 125 incidents, wherein two victims were murdered. The known motives range from mob justice (11 counts), retaliation/revenge (10 counts), robbery related (nine counts), domestic related (eight counts), taxi related (seven counts), arguments (six counts), faction fighting (two counts) and gang related (one count). In the four counts of murder there were four victims where one motive is listed as retaliation/revenge, the other motive as domestic related and in two counts the motives were not clear. The known motives for the 19 counts of murders, where three victims were murdered in one incident, ranging from taxi related murders (two counts), retaliation/revenge (one count), mob justice (one count) and arguments (one count). This province experienced only one incident, where eight victims were murdered with the causal factor listed as retaliation/revenge.

In the Western Cape, the known motives for 101 counts where two victims were murdered, ranged from gang related (33 counts), robbery related (nine counts), mob justice (seven counts), taxi-related (six counts), retaliation/revenge (six counts), domestic related (three counts), arguments (three counts) and one count rape related. Incidents where three victims were murdered accounted for 19 cases. The known motives for these incidents ranged from gang related incidents with four counts, domestic related, with two counts and robbery and taxi related incidents, with one count each. The Western Cape, also listed two incidents, where six people each were murdered, the motive for the one incident was gang related violence and the other pertaining to the elimination of a witness. One count of seven victims who were murdered in a retaliation/revenge attack.

The Eastern Cape experienced 44 counts where two victims were murdered in the same incident. Rape related murders caused 12 counts where two victims were murdered in the same incidents, followed by eight counts of robbery related murders, four counts of taxi related incidents, two counts

of gang related incidents, one domestic related incident and one count of mob justice. In the one incident where five victims were murdered, domestic violence was listed as the cause. The known causes for the 19 counts in the Free State where two victims were murdered in one incident, ranged from arguments (three counts), illicit mining (two counts), robbery related (two counts), domestic violence (two counts) and farm related, mob justice, gang related, and rape related murders with one count each. Domestic violence (three counts), mob justice (one count) and robbery related (one count), murders account for the known motive for 13 incidents in the North West where two victims were murdered in one incident.

In Mpumalanga, mob justice was responsible for two counts of murder were two victims were murdered in one incident, followed by domestic violence and robbery related causes responsible for one count each. Domestic violence attributed to the death of four victims murdered in one incident. Domestic and farm related violence contributed two counts of murder, each in Limpopo, in incidents where two victims were murdered in one incident, political motivated violence contributed one count, in this regard. Domestic violence and illicit mining contributed one count each for incidents where three victims were murdered in one incident.

7.1.1.1 MOTIVES AND/OR CAUSES OF MURDER

UNSPECIFIED CIRCUMSTANCES

In some instances, it is not possible to clearly determine the motive or cause of a death. Decomposing bodies and victims, who pass away at hospitals, present challenges in determining the motive for the murder. The original crime scene might also not be known, as the victims are sometimes dropped off at hospital by people who prefer to remain anonymous.

FIGURE 7: CAUSATIVE FACTORS OF MURDER

The following table contains incidents of murders, where the causes of murders were known.

TABLE 8: CAUSATIVE FACTORS FOR MURDER

Causative factors	EC	FS	GP	KZN	LP	MP	NC	NW	WC	RSA
Arguments/Misunderstanding (not related to domestic)	643	211	1 099	645	73	151	148	66	411	3 447
Domestic related	163	127	190	185	74	391	61	93	198	1 482
Vigilantism/Mob justice	152	18	303	312	96	100	5	41	175	1 202
Robbery (houes/Business/ Street)	65	47	353	229	50	28	5	58	226	1 061
Gang-related	116	8	38	35	0	1	0	4	821	1 023
Retaliation/Revenge	286	4	19	336	1	3	1	0	132	782
Taxi-related	26	1	105	80	2	4	0	1	68	287
Rape-related	14	8	19	12	6	0	2	11	10	82
Illicit mining	0	14	61	0	3	0	0	2	0	80
Self defence	8	16	8	14	3	1	1	2	5	58
Factional Fighting	5	1	13	22	0	2	0	0	0	43
Labour Related	0	0	1	34	0	0	0	0	0	35
Politically Motivated	0	0	4	13	2	2	0	0	0	21
Bullying at School	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	3	0	9
Public/Service Delivery Protest	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	1	1	9
Witch Craft Related	0	0	0	8	0	1	0	0	0	9
Antogonism towards Foreigners	0	0	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	8
Prison Fight	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	3
Muti related	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2

To gain a better understanding of the dynamics of the underlying causes of murders, the possible causative factors were divided into four broad categories, namely; social behaviour, group behaviour, criminal behaviour and accidental murders.

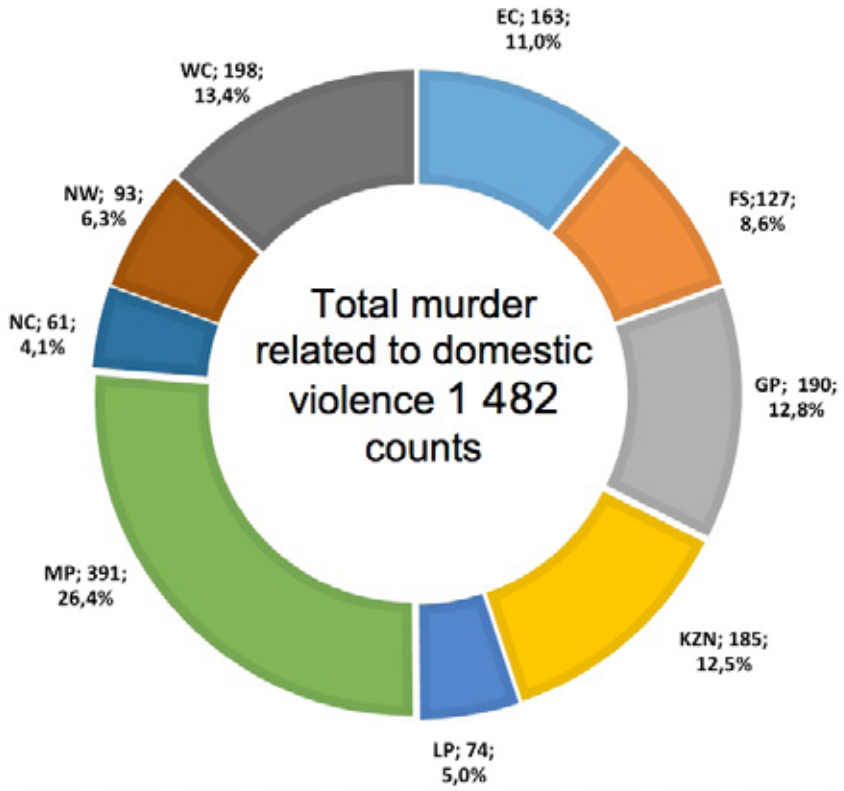
7.1.1.1.1 SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

EXTENT OF MURDERS RELATED TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Provincial analysis indicated that domestic violence resulted in 1 482 counts of murder, as illustrated in Figure 8. Mpumalanga (391 counts or 26,4%) had the highest number of murder related to domestic violence, followed by the Western Cape (198 counts or 13,%) and then Gauteng (190 counts or 12,8%).

FIGURE 8: MURDERS RELATED TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW



RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN VICTIMS AND PERPETRATORS

A desktop analysis conducted by provinces during the 2019/2020 financial year, revealed that 1 326 of 19 856 known relationships in murders, were related to domestic violence. More than half (57,7% or 757 counts) were committed by intimate partners, as illustrated in table 9.

TABLE 9: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MURDERS: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN VICTIM AND PERPETRATOR

Relationship	EC	FS	GP	KZN	LM	MP	NC	NW	WC	Total	% Contribution
Boyfriend/ Girlfriend	111	41	137	122	31	34	36	44	62	618	46,6%
*Other Family members**	114	22	39	88	23	24	21	15	39	385	29,0%
Spouse (Husband, wife, life partner)	15	21	18	17	11	8	8	11	30	139	10,5%
Parent/ Guardian	6	7	30	14	15	7	4	7	15	105	7,9%
Ex (boyfriend, girlfriend)	5	2	27	10	4	4	2	1	5	60	4,5%
Step (mother and father)	0	0	8	4	2	0	1	1	3	19	1,40%
Total	251	93	259	255	86	77	72	79	154	1 326	100.00%

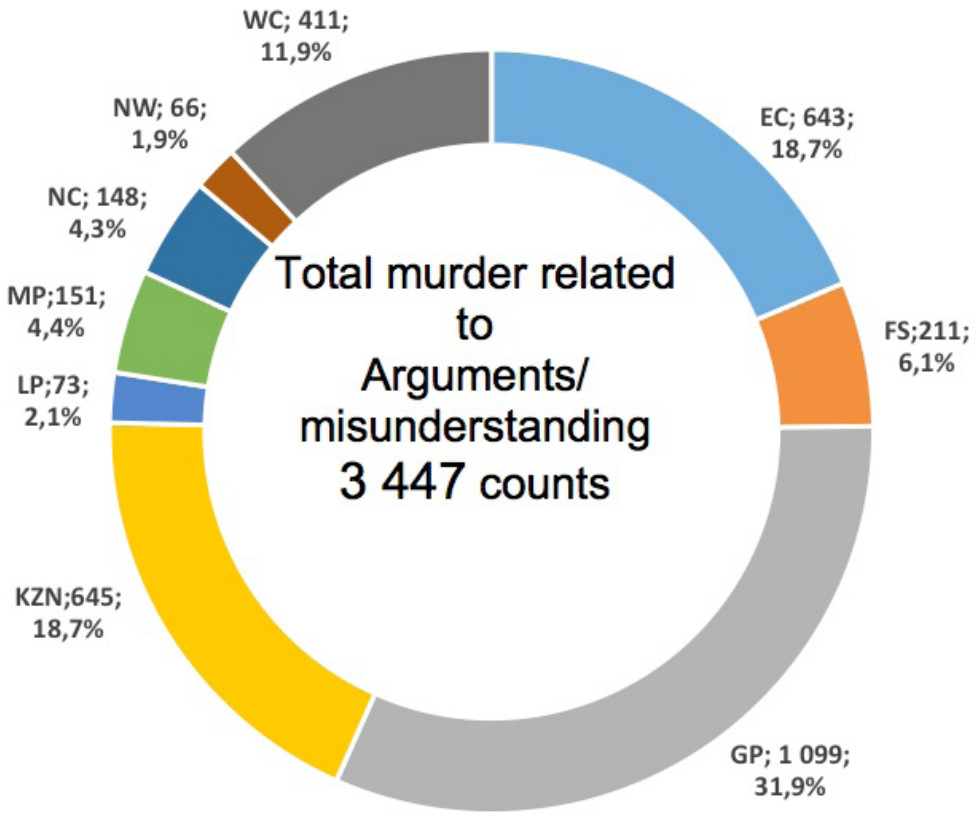
* Other family members include uncle, aunt, cousins, niece, nephew, grandparents, in laws, etc.

From the analysis conducted by provinces for the financial year 2019/2020 it was found that instances where boyfriends/girlfriends (618 counts or 46,6%) argued or had misunderstandings, contributed to nearly half of the known relationships (1 326) of identified domestic-related murders. This is followed by murders by other family members, such as uncles, aunts, cousins, nieces, nephews, grandparents and in-laws, which collectively contributed 385 counts (29,0%). Murders of husbands and wives contributed 139 counts (10,5%), parents/guardians committed 105 counts or 7,9%, ex-boyfriend's/ girlfriends were involved in 60 counts (4,5%). Stepmothers and stepfathers were identified, as the perpetrators in 19 counts (1,4%) of the domestic related murders.

ARGUMENTS OR MISUNDERSTANDINGS NOT RELATED TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Arguments or misunderstandings (3 447 counts) caused most of the murders committed, during the 2019/2020 financial year.

FIGURE 9: MURDERS NOT RELATED TO DOMESTIC ARGUMENTS OR MISUNDERSTANDINGS: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW

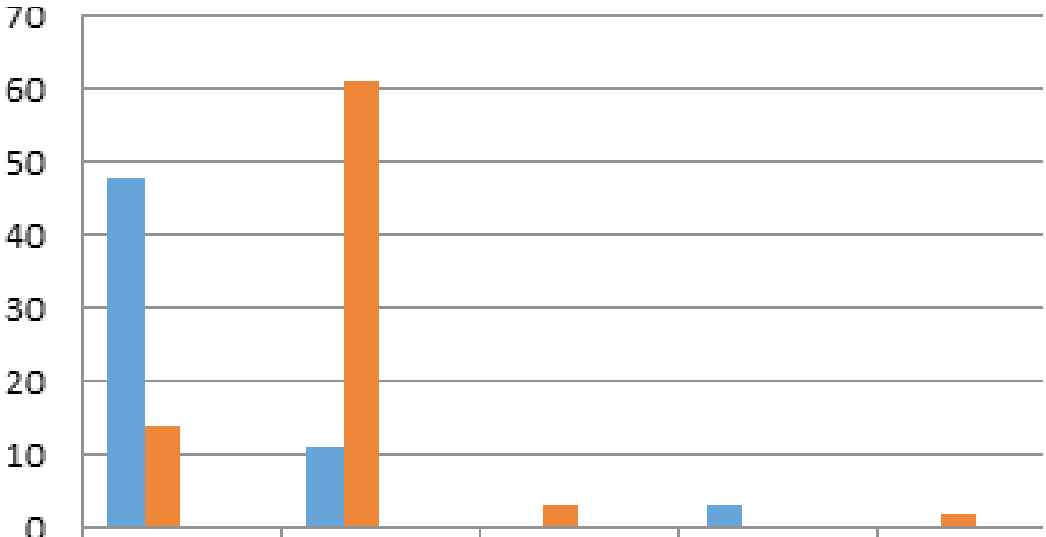


The analysis conducted by the provinces for the 2019/2020 financial year, revealed that Gauteng (1 099 counts or 31,9%%) experienced the highest incidence of murder, caused by arguments or misunderstandings, followed by KwaZulu-Natal (645 counts or 18,7%) and the Eastern Cape (643 counts or 18,7%). These three provinces nearly attributed 70% of the total murders that resulted from arguments and misunderstandings.

7.1.1.1.2 CRIMINAL BEHAVIOUR

MURDERS RELATED TO ILLEGAL MINING

FIGURE 10: MURDERS RELATED TO ILLEGAL MINING: PROVINCIAL DISTRIBUTION



	FS	GP	LM	MP	NW
2018/2019	48	11	0	3	0
2019/2020	14	61	3	0	2
Case difference	-34	50	3	-3	2
% change	-70.8%	454.5%	0.0%	-100.0%	0.0%

During the 2019/2020 financial year, four of the nine provinces registered incidents, in which violence associated with illegal mining resulted in fatalities. The four affected provinces were, Gauteng, the Free State, Limpopo and the North West. In some cases multiple murders were recorded, in relation to single incidents, as discussed earlier in this report.

FACTION: INTRA OR INTER GROUP CONFLICT

Five provinces recorded incidents pertaining to faction conflict in the 2019/2020 financial year. KwaZulu-Natal experienced fights between rival groups, that usually originate from tribal or clan feuds in 22 counts of murder. Gauteng experienced 13 counts, the Eastern Cape, five counts; Mpumalanga, two counts and the Free State, one count.

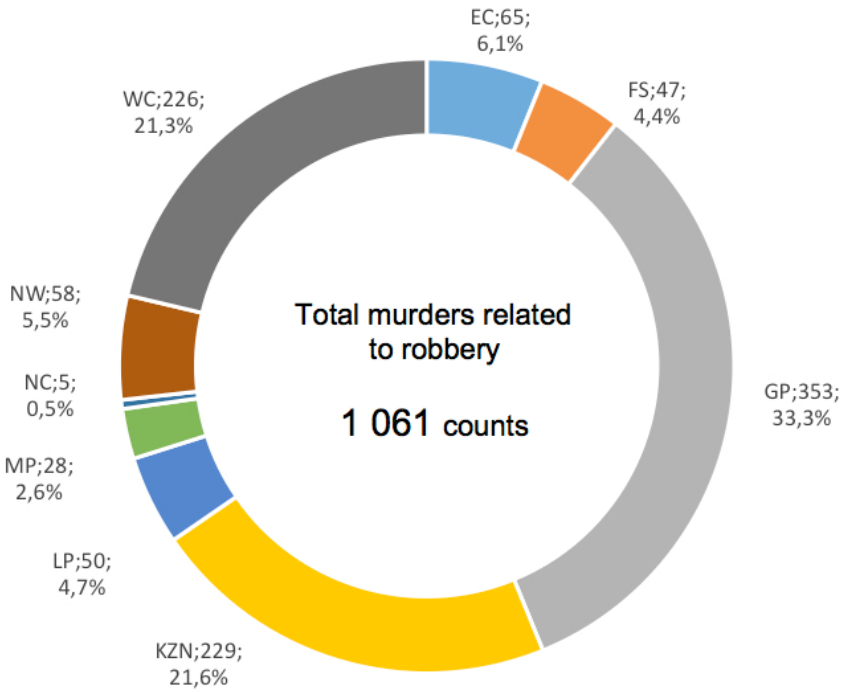
POLITICAL VIOLENCE RELATED MURDERS

Murders against political party members, with regard to policies and politics led to murders in four provinces, namely; KwaZulu-Natal with 13 counts, Gauteng with four counts and Limpopo and Mpumalanga with two counts each.

MURDERS RELATED TO ROBBERY AND OTHER CRIME

During the commission of robberies, perpetrators use violence against the victim to acquire their property, thus making it both a property-related and contact related crime.

FIGURE 11: ROBBERY-RELATED MURDERS: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW



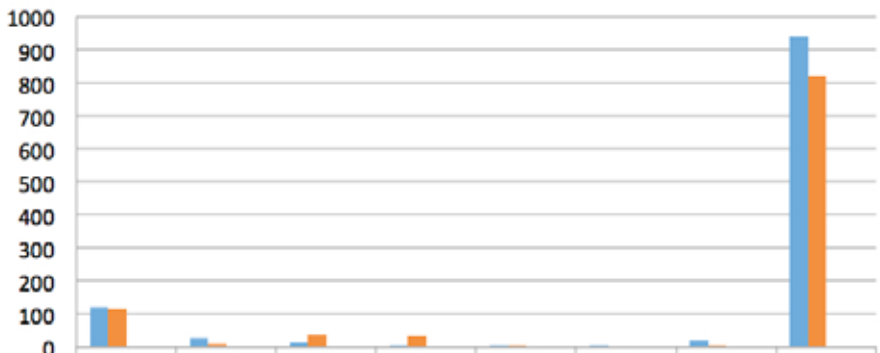
An analysis of robbery-related murders, revealed that Gauteng (353 counts or 33.3%) experienced the highest incidence, followed by KwaZulu-Natal (229 counts or 21,6%) and the Western Cape (226 counts or 21,3%).

7.1.1.1.3 GROUP BEHAVIOUR

MURDERS RELATED TO GANG VIOLENCE

Murders related to gang activities decreased by 97 counts (8,7%), compared to the preceding financial year, from 1 120 counts to 1 023 counts. Gang activities were more widespread, in the Western Cape than in other provinces. This provided more than three quarters of all gang related murders, with 80,3% or 821 counts of the total 1 023 counts, as illustrated in the figure below.

FIGURE 12: MURDERS RELATED TO GANG VIOLENCE: PROVINCIAL DISTRIBUTION



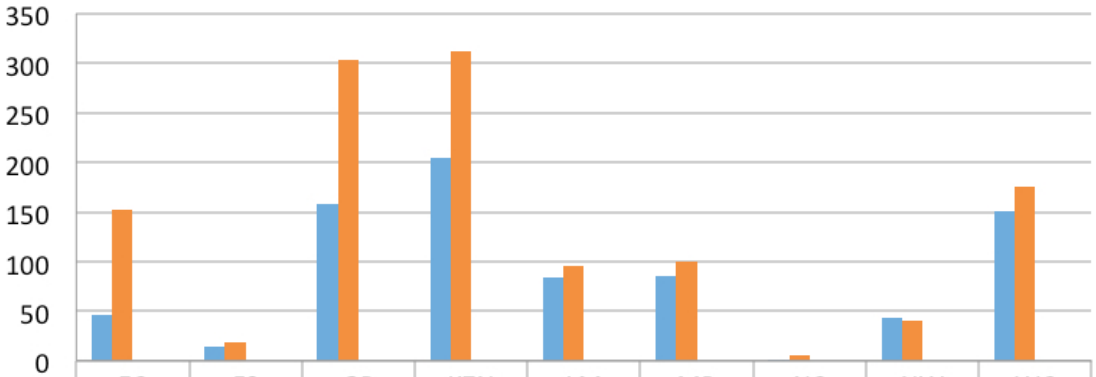
	EC	FS	GP	KZN	MP	NC	NW	WC
2018/2019	119	25	11	5	1	1	20	938
2019/2020	116	8	38	35	1	0	4	821
Case difference	-3	-17	27	30	0	-1	-16	-117
% change	-2.5%	-68.0%	245.5%	600.0%	0.0%	-100.0%	-80.0%	-12.5%

MURDER RELATED TO COMMUNITY RETALIATION

Members of the community punish offenders who are caught red handed or accused of a crime, more severely than any normal court. Emotions run high and the victims are seriously hurt or killed. The community become the offender, when breaking laws in order to retaliate, enforce mob justice or vigilantism rather than handing over the suspect to the applicable law enforcement agency.

Incidence of this nature, resulting in murder cases, have increased by 413 counts (52,3%) from 789 to 1 202 counts, in the 2019/2020 financial year, compared to the preceding financial year.

FIGURE 13: MURDERS RELATED TO MOB JUSTICE: PROVINCIAL DISTRIBUTION



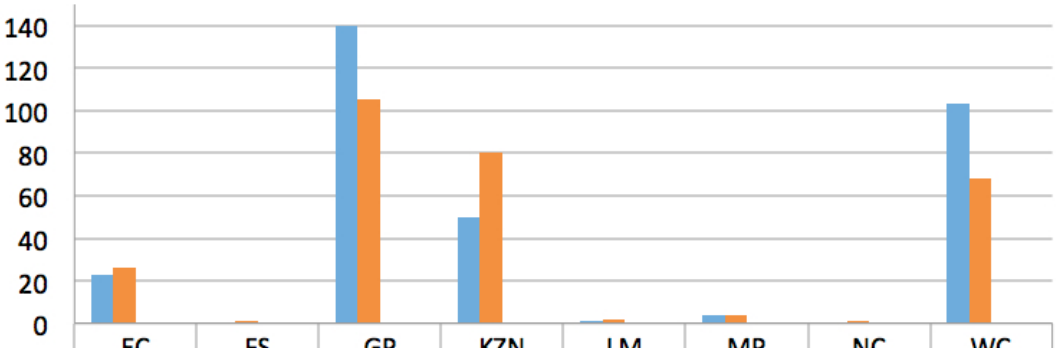
	EC	FS	GP	KZN	LM	MP	NC	NW	WC
2018/2019	47	15	158	204	84	85	1	44	151
2019/2020	152	18	303	312	96	100	5	41	175
Case difference	105	3	145	108	12	15	4	-3	24
% Change	223.4%	20.0%	91.8%	52.9%	14.3%	17.6%	400.0%	-6.8%	15.9%

The Eastern Cape experienced the highest increase in mob justice incidents, with 47 counts for the previous financial year and 152 counts for the current financial year, with a change of 223,4%. Gauteng also experienced an increase of incidents from 158 counts to 303 counts (91,8%) followed by KwaZulu-Natal (increasing from 204 counts to 312 counts or 52,9%). The only province experiencing a decrease in mob justice, was the North West, decreasing from 44 counts to 41 counts or 6,8%.

TAXI VIOLENCE

The incidence of murders related to taxi violence, decreased by 34 counts (10,6%), from 321 counts in the 2018/2019 financial year to 287 counts, in the 2019/2020 financial year. The majority of the incidents were recorded, in Gauteng (105 counts), KwaZulu-Natal (80 counts), the Western Cape (68 counts) and the Eastern Cape (26 counts). Gauteng and the Western Cape experienced decreases in this phenomenon, as illustrated in Figure 14.

FIGURE 14: MURDERS RELATED TO TAXI VIOLENCE: PROVINCIAL DISTRIBUTION

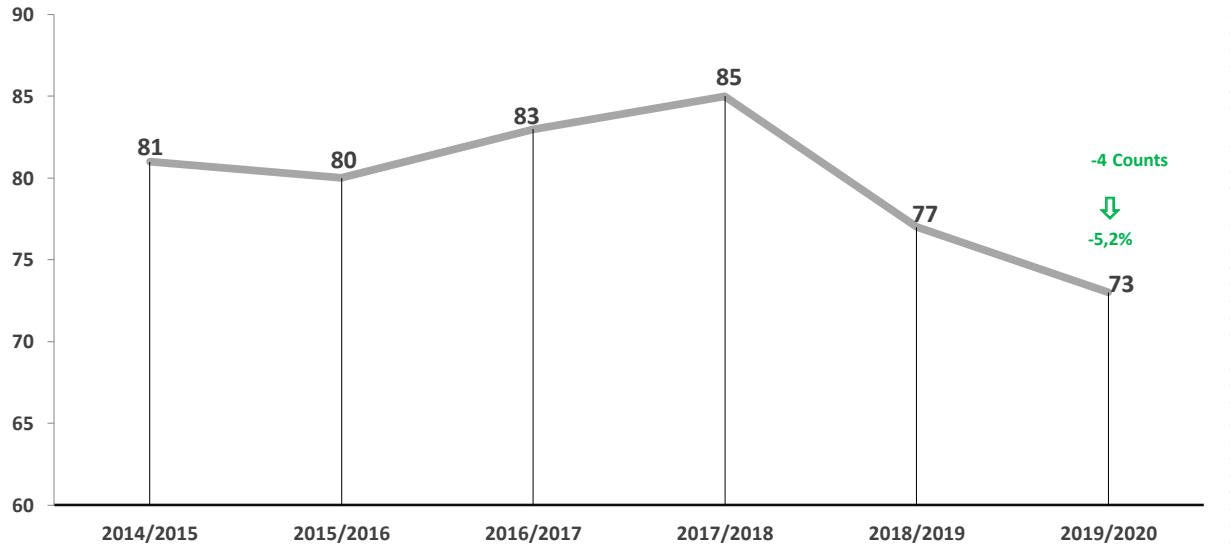


	EC	FS	GP	KZN	LM	MP	NC	WC
2018/2019	23	0	140	50	1	4	0	103
2019/2020	26	1	105	80	2	4	1	68
Case difference	3	1	-35	30	1	0	1	-35
% change	13.0%	0.0%	-25.0%	60.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-34.0%

7.1.1.1.4 MURDER OF MEMBERS OF THE POLICE SERVICE

In the financial year, from April 2019 to March 2020, killings of police members declined with four counts (5,2%), compared to the preceding financial year. This trend follows the decreases recorded during the preceding financial year of 2018/2019, namely; from 85 to 77 counts, between 2017/2018 and 2018/2019, as illustrated in Figure 15.

FIGURE 15: MURDER OF MEMBERS OF THE POLICE SERVICE: TREND OVER FIVE YEARS

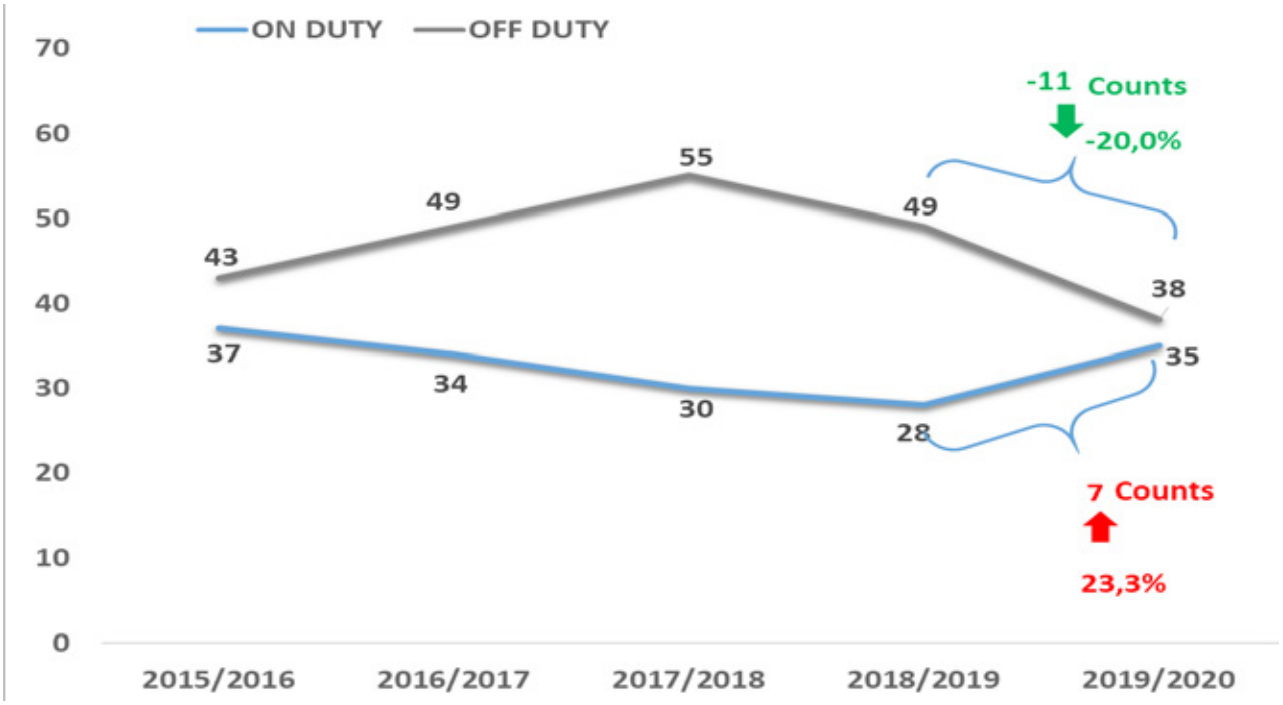


	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	Head Office	Kwazulu/Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	Republic of South Africa
Murder of member of the police (number of victims)											
2018_19	11	3	17	7	18	1	4	4	3	9	77
2019_20	9	2	16	5	18	4	6	1	1	11	73
Counts Diff	-2	-1	-1	-2	0	3	2	-3	-2	2	-4
%Change	-18,2%	-33,3%	-5,9%	-28,6%	0,0%	300,0%	50,0%	-75,0%	-66,7%	22,2%	-5,2%

Figure 16 indicate that the number of police officials off duty, decreased by 11 counts (-20,0%). This trend follows the same pattern as the decrease experienced during the previous financial year of 2018/2019. However, the number of police officials murdered on duty, have increased with 23,3%

or seven counts. This increase is a reversal of the decrease experienced during the previous three financial years.

FIGURE 16: MURDER OF MEMBERS OF THE POLICE SERVICE: ON AND OFF- DUTY



PROVINCIAL DISTRIBUTION

Figure 17 provides a provincial overview of the number of police members murdered on and off duty. The highest number of murders were registered, in KwaZulu-Natal with a contribution of 18 counts (seven on duty and 11 off duty), followed by Gauteng with 16 counts (12 on duty and four off duty). The two latter provinces also occupied the first two positions, during the preceding financial year when 18 counts of murder were recorded, in KwaZulu-Natal and 16, in Gauteng. The number of members murdered while off duty, also remained higher than those murdered on duty in 2019/2020.

FIGURE 17: MURDER OF MEMBERS OF THE POLICE SERVICE: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW

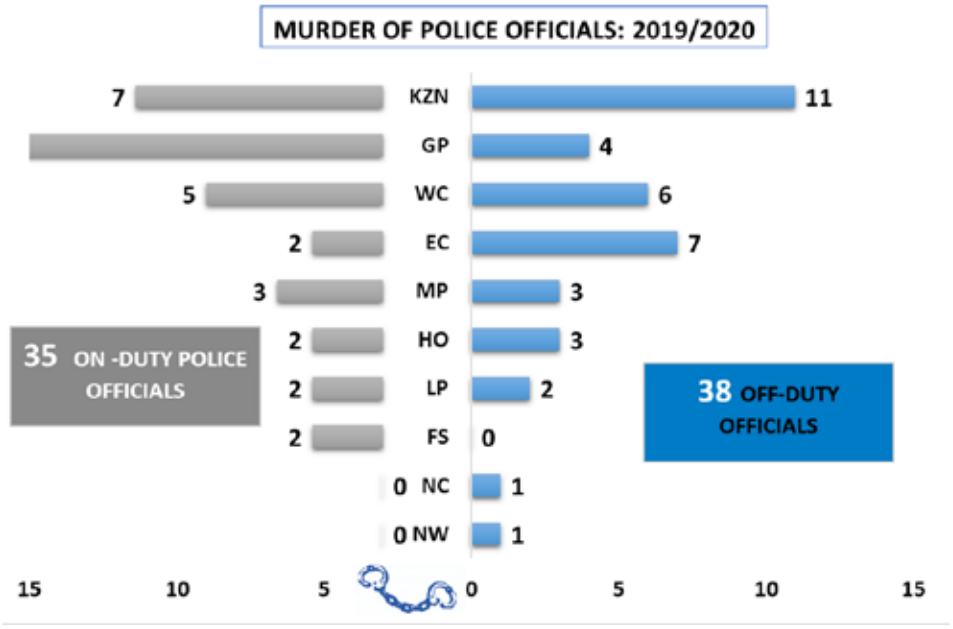


TABLE 10: CAUSATIVE FACTORS OF MURDERS OF POLICE OFFICIALS

Causative factor/circumstances	Off duty	On duty	Total
Attending a complaint	0	11	11
Victim of crime (e.g. robbery related)	*4*	*2*	***6***
Argument (not domestic related)	*5*	*0*	***5***
Domestic related	*4*	*0*	***4***
Tracing information	*0*	*4*	***4***
Active crime scene: in pursuit of suspicious vehicle or suspect on foot	*0*	*4*	***4***
Other crime prevention duties (e.g. stop and search/roadblock	*0*	*4*	***4***
Tracing wanted suspect	*0*	*3*	***3***
Effecting arrest	*0*	*2*	***2***
Accidental/passing by	*2*	*0*	***2***
Alcohol related	*1*	*0*	***1***
Road rage	*1*	*0*	***1***
Mob justice	*1*	*0*	***1***
Member shot during the car spinning competition	*1*	*0*	***1***
Shot by a subordinate who failed to report on duty	*0*	*1*	***1***
While attending a colleague's funeral	*0*	*1*	***1***
Member found dead no witness	*19*	*3*	***22***
Total	**38**	**35**	**73**

Attending to a complaint resulted in the largest proportion of members killed on duty. Being a victim of crime formed the second largest grouping, which consisted of four members off duty and two members on duty. Arguments (not domestic related) resulted in the death of five off-duty police officials. Four off-duty police officials died in domestic related violence, while four on-duty police officials each died on duty, while tracing information, pursuing a suspicious vehicle or suspect on foot and performing crime prevention duties, for example, stop and search/roadblocks. The analysis indicate that police officials are equally vulnerable on and off duty.

AGE AND GENDER OF VICTIMS

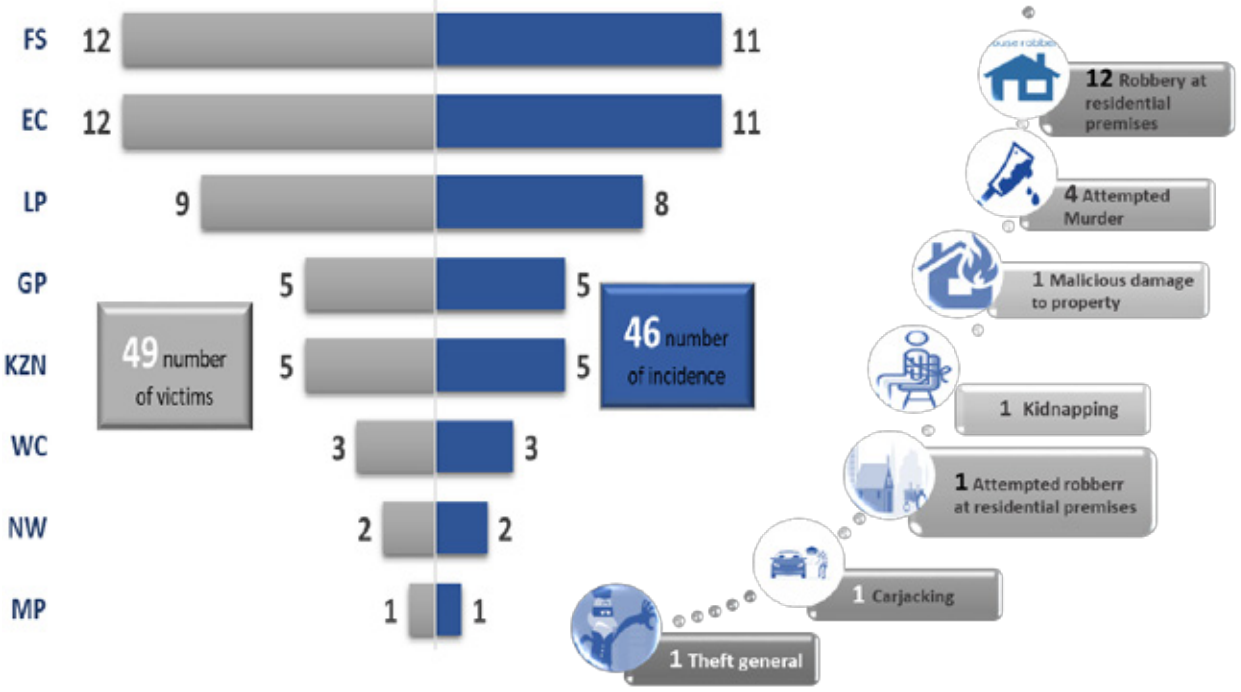
The majority of the victims were male police officials (65 or 89,0%) and eight (11,0%) were female. The 24 (32,9%) of the male police officials were between the age of 30 – 39 years old, followed by 16 males (21,9%) between the age of 40 – 49 years old. Thirteen male officials (17,8%) were 50 – 59 years old and 11 (15.1%) were between 20 – 29 years of age. The majority of the victims killed were on the lower levels of the ranks, namely; 32 (or 43,8%), Constables, 15 (or 20,5%) Sergeants and 14 (19,2%) Warrant officers. Firearms were used in 60 or 82,2% of the incidents, followed with the use of sharp objects in eight incidents (11,1%). Knives and pangas were utilised in two incidents (2,7%).

7.1.1.1.5 MURDER RESULTING FROM VIOLENCE ON FARMS AND SMALLHOLDINGS

During the 2019/2020 financial year, 49 individuals were murdered, during 46 incidents on farms and smallholdings that fell within the definition of violent crime on farms and smallholdings contained in the Rural Safety Strategy. Compared to the preceding financial year (47 individuals in 41 incidents) an increase of five (12,2%) incidents and two victims (4,3%) was recorded.

NB: This figure may differ from figures already released by other stakeholders because different databases and time periods are used or due to victims who only later succumbed to their injuries or even different interpretations of the definition of violent crime on farms and smallholdings contained in the Rural Safety Strategy.

FIGURE 18: PROVINCIAL DISTRIBUTION OF MURDER INCIDENTS AND OTHER CRIMES ON FARMS AND SMALL HOLDINGS



A provincial breakdown, illustrated in Figure 18, shows that the Free State and the Eastern Cape, each experienced the highest number of both incidents(11 or 23,9%) and victims (12 or 24,5%) reported. The Northern Cape had no incidents of murders reported.

As illustrated in Figure 18, a total of 21 counts of other crimes types occurred during the commission of the murders, namely; robbery at residential premises (12 counts), of attempted murder (four counts), followed by malicious damage to property, kidnapping, attempted robbery at residential premises, carjacking and theft general, with one count each.

DAYS OF THE WEEK, PER PROVINCE PER CASES REPORTED

Murders on farms and smallholdings occurred on all days of the week with the highest incidents on a Saturday (13 or 28,3%) followed by Friday and Tuesday with seven incidents (15,2% each). Monday and Thursday had six incidents (13,0%) each, Sundays had five incidents (10,9%) and Wednesdays two incidents (4,3%) compared to the 2018/2019 financial year where Sunday had the most incidents reported (11 or 26.8%), followed by Saturday (eight or 19.5%), Thursday (six or 14.6%), Tuesday and Friday with five (12.2%) incidents each, Monday with four incidents (9.8%) and Wednesday with two (4.9%) incidents.

TABLE 11: DAY OF THE WEEK, PER CASES

Day of the week	EC	FS	GP	KZN	LM	MP	NW	WC	Total
Monday	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	6
Tuesday	0	2	2	0	3	0	0	0	7
Wednesday	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Thursday	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	6
Friday	2	1	0	1	2	0	1	0	7
Saturday	3	3	1	1	3	1	0	1	13
Sunday	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	5
Total	**11**	**11**	**5**	**5**	**8**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**46**

From the table below, it is clear that the farm murders take place throughout the day, peaking between night time, between 21:00 - 23:59, with 10 (21,7%) incidents and, between 18:00 - 20:59, with nine (19,6%) incidents. Victims are more vulnerable during the dead of the night, although the morning hours, between 06:00 and 08:59, with seven (15,2%) incidents also proved to be more risky than other hours of the day.

TABLE 12: TIME OF DAY, PER CASES

Time & day	00:00 - 02:59	03:00 - 05:59	06:00 - 08:59	09:00 - 11:59	12:00 - 14:59	15:00 - 17:59	18:00 - 20:59	21:00 - 23:59	Total
Monday	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	1	**6**
Tuesday	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	2	**7**
Wednesday	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	**2**
Thursday	0	1	0	0	1	0	3	1	**6**
Friday	1	1	1	1	0	2	0	1	**7**
Saturday	1	1	3	0	1	0	3	4	**13**
Sunday	0	0	2	0	1	1	1	0	**5**
Total	**3**	**4**	**7**	**4**	**4**	**5**	**9**	**10**	**46**

LOCATION: TYPE OF PREMISES

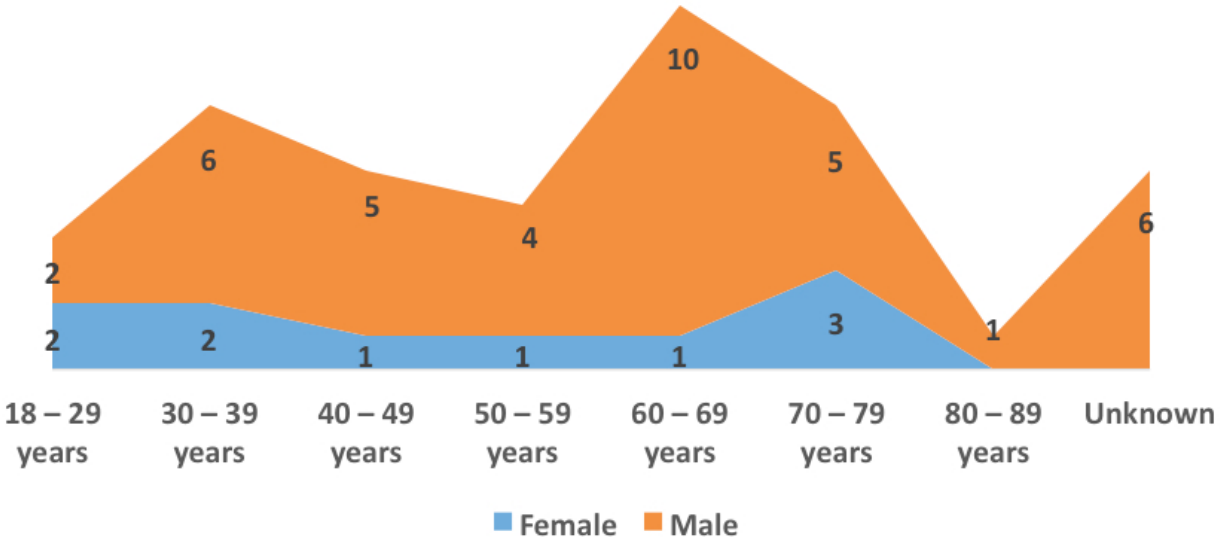
More than two quarters of the incidents occurred on farms (32 or 69,6%), followed by smallholdings (7 or 15,2%), at lodge on a smallholding and a private game farm, with one count or 2,2% each.

More than a third of the victims were shot in 18 or 39,1% of the incidents, in 10 (21,7%) incidents the victims were stabbed with a knife or sharp object, in another 10 (21,7%) incidents, victims were hit with an object, in three (6,5%) incidents, victims were cut with a knife or sharp object, in two (4,3%) instances victims were strangled and in one incident (2,2%) the victim was burned.

TARGETED VICTIMS

A total of 49 victims were killed in 46 incidents, 39 or 79,6% were male and 10 or 20,4%, were female. The youngest victim was a 21 year old male and the oldest victim was an 81 year old male. The oldest female killed was 78 years old and the youngest 23 years old. Ten of the murdered males (25,6%) were between the age of 60 to 69 years.

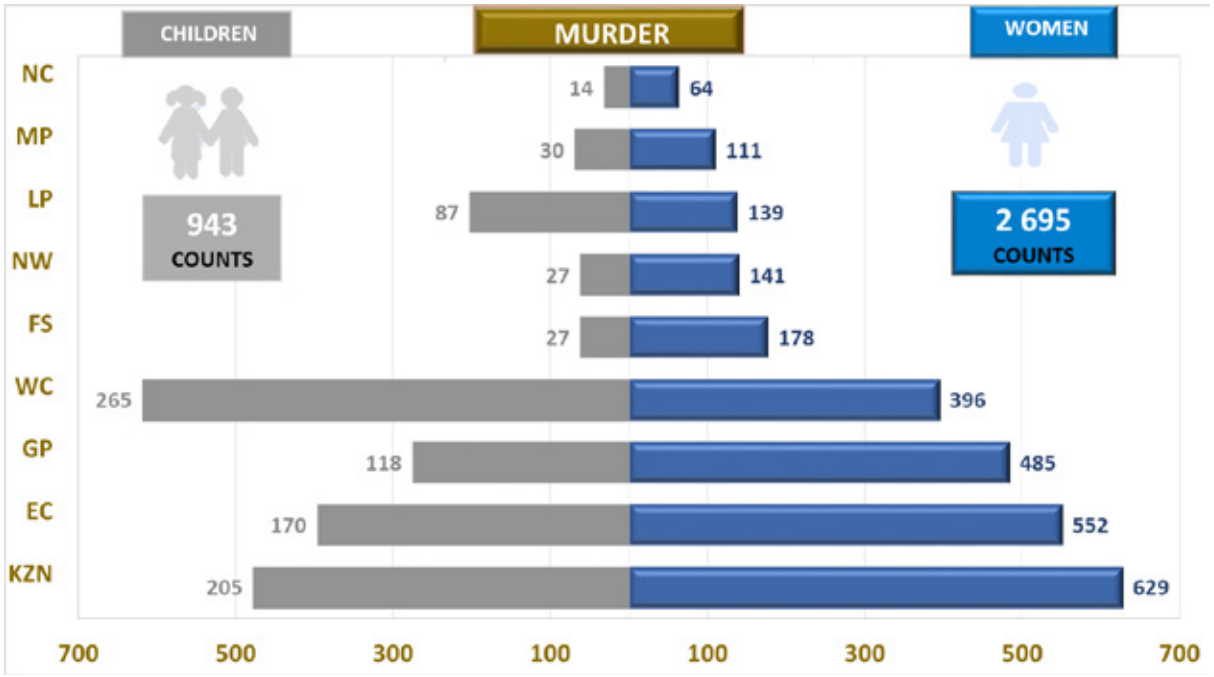
FIGURE 19: GENDER & AGE, PER VICTIM OF MURDER



OFFENDERS INVOLVED

The number of offenders could only be established in 10 or 21,7% of the incidents. Nineteen offenders were involved in these 10 cases. One incident had a group consisting of five offenders, another incident had two offenders, two incidents had three offenders and in six incidents, only one offender was seen. All the offenders were males, with 14 or 73,6% between the ages of 18 and 39 years old. The youngest offender arrested is 18 years old and the oldest is 58 years old.

FIGURE 20: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW: MURDERS OF WOMEN AND CHILDERN 2019/2020



The murders against women and children accounted for 17,1% (3 638 counts) of the total murders recorded, during the 2019/2020 financial year. As illustrated in Figure 20, a total of 2 695 counts were women (18 years and older) and 943 counts were children (girls and boys between 0 and 17 years). KwaZulu-Natal recorded 834 counts, the Eastern Cape (722 counts), Gauteng (603 counts) and the

Western Cape (661 counts). This four provinces recorded the highest incidence of murder where women and children were victims. This pattern is consistent with the two previous financial years of 2017/2018 and 2018/2019.

A separate analysis conducted in the provinces on a national sample of 1 462 murders committed July 2018 to June 2019, the known victims were 1 273 (85,2%) males and 221 (14,8%) females. The percentage contribution for male and female adults and children victims are as follows: adult males (80,9% or 1 132 victims), adult females (13,7% or 192 victims), males children (4,3% or 60 victims) and female children (1,1% or 15 victims). Overall known age groups of victims are distributed as follows: 18-29 years (37,5% or 525 victims), 30-39 years (31,3% or 525 victims), 40-49 years (12,6% / 176 victims), 50-59 years (6,6% / 93 victims), 60-69 years (4,6% or 64 victims),10-17 years (4,1% or 57 victims), 70 years and older (2,2%/ 31 victims), 0 – 1 year old (0,5% or seven victims), 6 – 9 years (0,4% or six victims) and 2 to 5 years (0,4% or five victims).

OFFENDERS INVOLVED

Arrested suspects in the national study, during July 2018 and June 2019, from a total of 1 065 known suspects 933 (93,3%) were males and 67 (6,7%) females. The percentage contribution for male and female adults and children offenders, are as follows: adult males (88,5% or 885 offenders), adult females (6,5% or 65 offenders), male children (4,8% or 48 offenders) and female children (0.2 or two offenders). Overall known age groups of offenders are distributed as follows, 18-29 years (49,3% or 493 victims), 30-39 years (27,3% or 273 offenders), 40-49 years (10,4% or 104 offenders), 50-59 years (5,8% or 58 offenders), 17 years and younger (5,0% or 50 offenders), 60-69 years (1,7% or 17 offenders), 70 years and older (0,5% or five offenders).

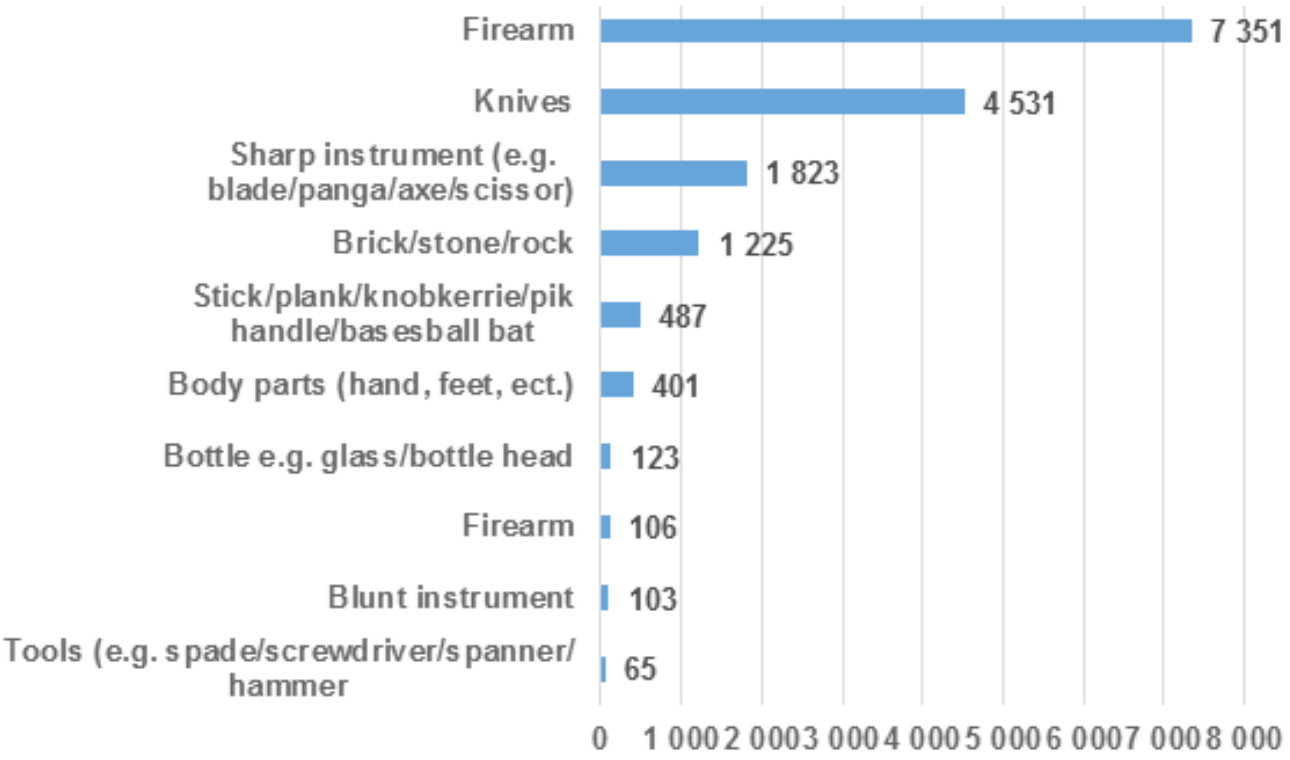
IMPACT OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE ON THE INCIDENCE OF MURDER

Murders can be generated by multiple generators, as discussed under the causes and motives for murder. However, substance abuse has the ability to exacerbate the levels of violence used to solve an argument or misunderstanding, which in substance free circumstances might have led to the solving of this in a more amicable way. The use of alcohol and/or drugs by an offender or victim is not always easy to determine, as this information is not always recorded in case dockets. The docket analysis conducted for murders, during the July 2018 and June 2019, the findings for known incidents 54,6% or 449 victims consumed alcohol, prior to the incident and 45,4% or 373 victims not. Only 3,6% or 21 victims consumed drugs, prior to the murder and 96,4% or 564 victims did not. However, two thirds of known arrested offenders, namely; 68,3% or 387, consumed alcohol, prior to the incident and only 31,7% or 180 offenders did not. Only 6,5% or 24 offenders consumed drugs, prior to the murder and 93,5% or 344 offenders did not.

7.1.1.1.6 INSTRUMENT USED TO COMMIT MURDER

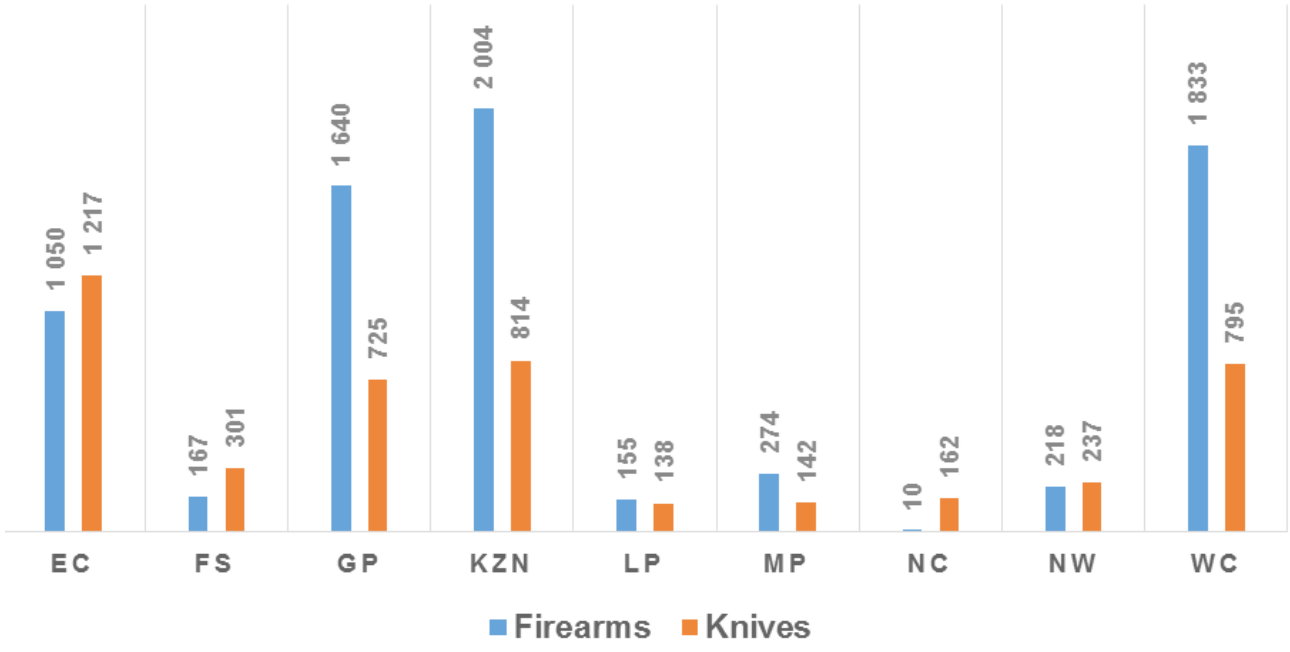
A desktop analysis conducted on the management information system for 17 570 murders indicated that a variety of instruments were utilised in the commission of murders, during the 2019/2020 financial year. Instruments ranged from boiling water, clothing, hands and feet, to the more aggressive knives and firearms.

FIGURE 21: TEN MOST COMMON INSTRUMENTS USED NATIONALLY TO COMMIT MURDER



Firearms, for example, pistols, revolvers, homemade weapons and antiques were used in 7 315 counts of murder, followed by knives in 5 431 counts. Sharp instruments, for example blades, pangas, axes and scissors were used in 1 823 counts of the murders.

FIGURE 22. FIREARM VS KNIVES USED: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW



The analysis referred to, with regard to instruments utilised, during the commission of murders, the use of firearms to commit murder are most prevalent, in KwaZulu-Natal (2 004 counts), the Western Cape (1 833 counts) and Gauteng (1 640 counts). The province recording the highest number of

murders with knives was the Eastern Cape (1 217), which correlates with the finding of the 2018/2019 financial year. In the Free State knives are more frequently utilised in murders with 301 counts, as well as the Northern Cape with 162 counts.

7.1.1.1.7 TIME AND DAYS OF MURDERS

The findings of time and day of occurrence of murders for the 2019/2020 financial year correlates with findings of previous studies and financial years pertaining to murders. The number of murders increases over weekends when people are socialising at home or places of entertainment, where the use of alcohol might play a role. People are also prone to be victims of murder more during the late hours of the night and early in the mornings. Domestic confrontations, socialisation, moving home after work and from places of entertainment can leave people vulnerable to crimes, such as domestic violence or robberies.

TABLE 13: TIME AND DAY OF OCCURRENCE

	Day of the week							
Time of the day	**Monday**	**Tuesday**	**Wednesday**	**Thursday**	**Friday**	**Saturday**	**Sunday**	**Total**
00:00 to 02:59	320	215	208	193	234	676	1 026	**2 872**
03:00 to 05:59	249	140	160	150	166	516	698	**2 079**
06:00 to 08:59	334	261	245	222	276	471	696	**2 505**
09:00 to 11:59	244	222	207	215	198	304	354	**1 744**
12:00 to 14:59	216	203	184	189	194	264	309	**1 559**
15:00 to 17:59	241	208	221	232	251	397	423	**1 973**
18:00 to 20:59	390	423	455	399	529	882	709	**3 787**
21:00 to 23:59	359	345	351	339	663	1 087	652	**3 796**
Total	**2 353**	**2 017**	**2 031**	**1 939**	**2 511**	**4 597**	**4 867**	**20 315**

Desktop analysis of 20 315 counts of murders revealed that most of the cases were the exact time and day of occurrence could be established, (11 975 counts or 58,9%) had occurred over weekends (Fridays to Sundays). The time frame between 18:00 and 23:59 stand out as problematic for all the days of the weekend. The most prominent time slot being, from Saturday evening 18:00, to Sunday morning 08:59, peaking between 21:00 and 02:59 the following morning, as illustrated in Table 13.

7.1.1.1.8 LOCATION OF MURDERS

Decomposing bodies and victims, who die at or en route to hospital, pose a challenge in determining the exact location of the original crime scene. In some instances, the people who brought the victim to hospital do not give the details of the incident or they prefer to stay anonymous.

TABLE 14: PLACE OF OCCURRENCE FOR MURDERS

Place of Occurrence	Number	% contribution
Public place e.g. street/open field/recreational centre/park/beach/parking area/ abandoned building	9 714	55,8%
Residences of perpetrator/victim (including residence known by victims/perpetrator e.g. family/friends/neighbours)	5 522	31,7%

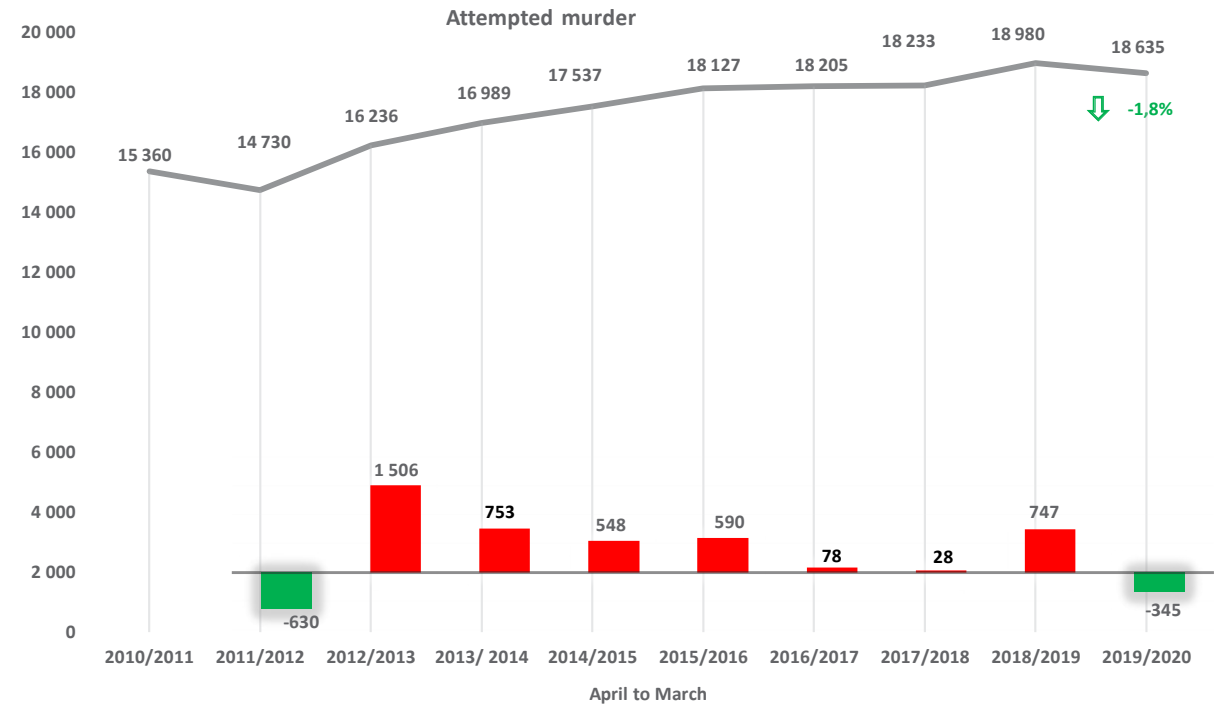
Place of Occurrence	Number	% contribution
Liquor outlets e.g. shebeen/tavern/pub/night club/bottle store	853	4,9%
Business premises e.g. mall/restaurants/work place/office park/entertainment centre (e.g. movie theatre, gambling facility)	467	2,7%
Mode of Transport e.g. Bus/car/plane/boat/ship/taxi	232	1,3%
Agricultural Land e.g. Farm/plot/small holding	166	1,0%
River/lake/pool/dam	88	0,5%
Bus stop/taxi rank	85	0,5%
Railway Premises e.g. track/station	73	0,4%
Mining area	60	0,3%
Educational institutions e.g. schools/universities/college/day care facilities	52	0,3%
Petrol Station	33	0,2%
Leisure premises e.g. hotel/guest house/BnB/mote/holiday resort	27	0,2%
Government Premises/building e.g. Home Affairs	27	0,2%
Total	**17 399**	**100,0%**

In the analysis conducted by provinces for the 2019/2020 financial year, it is clear that more than half (9 714 counts or 55,8%) of incidents were the location of murders are known, were committed in public places, which include streets, open fields, recreational centres, parks, beaches, parking areas and abandoned buildings. People are more vulnerable when they move around in public places, during the late evening and early morning hours of the weekend. More than a quarter (5 522 counts or 31,7%) of murders take place at residences of the perpetrator or victim as well as residences known by the perpetrator and/or victim, for example; a residence of family, friends or neighbours, as illustrated in Table 14.

7.1.2 ATTEMPTED MURDER

Attempted murder is the commission of an unlawful act, with the intent of killing another human being but which does not result in the death of that human being. A total of 18 635 cases were reported in 2019/2020, representing a decrease of 1,8% or 345 after a seven years series of increases in attempted murder incidents. Despite the decrease recorded for this financial year, the ten year overall trend, recorded an increase of 21,3% or 3 275 counts.

FIGURE 23. ATTEMPTED MURDER: TREND OVER TEN YEARS



	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	Kwazulu /Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	Republic of South Africa
2018/2019	2 305	844	4 455	4 203	834	1 090	857	532	3 860	18 980
2019/2020	2 409	736	4 639	4 161	794	1 108	765	468	3 555	18 635
Case Diff	104	-108	184	-42	-40	18	-92	-64	-305	-345
%Change	4,5%	-12,8%	4,1%	-1,0%	-4,8%	1,7%	-10,7%	-12,0%	-7,9%	-1,8%

These incidents increased in three of the nine provinces, the Eastern Cape, with 4,5% or 104 counts, Gauteng (4,1% or 184 counts) and Mpumalanga (1,7% or 18 counts).

DAY AND TIME OF ATTEMPTED MURDERS

TABLE 15: TIME AND DAY OF OCCURRENCE

	Day of the week							
Time of the day	**Monday**	**Tuesday**	**Wednesday**	**Thursday**	**Friday**	**Saturday**	**Sunday**	**Total**
00:00 to 02:59	347	218	270	236	286	649	845	**2 851**
03:00 to 05:59	176	108	152	115	125	315	424	**1 415**
06:00 to 08:59	148	121	142	150	136	181	234	1 112
09:00 to 11:59	198	186	176	165	148	195	197	**1 265**
12:00 to 14:59	193	168	196	177	178	238	272	**1 422**
15:00 to 17:59	227	227	232	230	277	359	348	**1 900**
18:00 to 20:59	483	459	475	440	580	809	692	**3 938**
21:00 to 23:59	342	357	357	404	666	935	659	**3 720**
Total	**2 114**	**1 844**	**2 000**	**1 917**	**2 396**	**3 681**	**3 671**	**17 623**

Desktop analysis of 17 623 counts of attempted murders revealed that more than half of the cases were the exact time and day of occurrence could be established (9 748 counts or 55,3%), occurred over weekends (Fridays to Sundays). The time frame between 18:00 and 02:59 the following morning,

stand out as problematic for all the days of the weekend. The most prominent time slot being from Saturday evening 18:00 to Sunday morning 05:59 as illustrated in Table 15.

MOTIVES AND/OR CAUSES OF ATTEMPTED MURDER

TABLE 16: TOP TEN CAUSATIVE FACTORS FOR ATTEMPTED MURDER

Causative factors	EC	FS	GP	KZN	LP	MP	NW	NC	WC	Totals
Arguments/misunderstanding (not related to domestic)/road rage/ provocation	366	201	1 176	563	45	228	141	107	147	2 974
Robbery (house/business/street)	322	114	1 131	450	101	57	4	206	456	2 841
Gang-related	173	8	36	34	0	0	0	1	1 186	1 438
Domestic related	104	90	212	159	30	84	44	64	136	923
Officers of the law	142	35	123	72	16	14	8	33	250	693
Retaliation/revenge	52	1	16	252	11	29	2	10	153	526
Vigilantism/mob justice	27	0	60	46	14	24	2	9	42	224
Taxi-related	13	0	65	45	4	8	0	1	20	156
Illicit mining	0	10	85	0	0	0	0	5	0	100
Accidental	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	55	56
Public/Service delivery protest	5	2	13	21	1	5	0	2	2	51

The majority of causative factors for attempted murders, in the Western Cape were during the gang-related violence (1 186 counts), followed by armed robbery (456). The arguments (1 176) were the highest contributors to attempted murder causative factors, in Gauteng, followed by armed robbery with 1 131 counts. KwaZulu-Natal, the Eastern Cape and the Free State also followed the same trend. Mpumalanga and the Northern Cape also experience arguments as the top causative factor, as illustrated in Table 16.

INSTRUMENTS USED

A desktop analysis conducted on the management information system for 16 918 attempted murders indicated a variety of instruments used in the commissioning of the crime, during the 2019/2020 financial year. Firearms were the weapon of choice, in 75,2% or 12 718 counts of attempted murder, followed by knives in 11,0% or 1 865 counts.

FIGURE 24: TEN MOST COMMON INSTRUMENTS USED NATIONALLY TO COMMIT ATTEMPTED MURDER

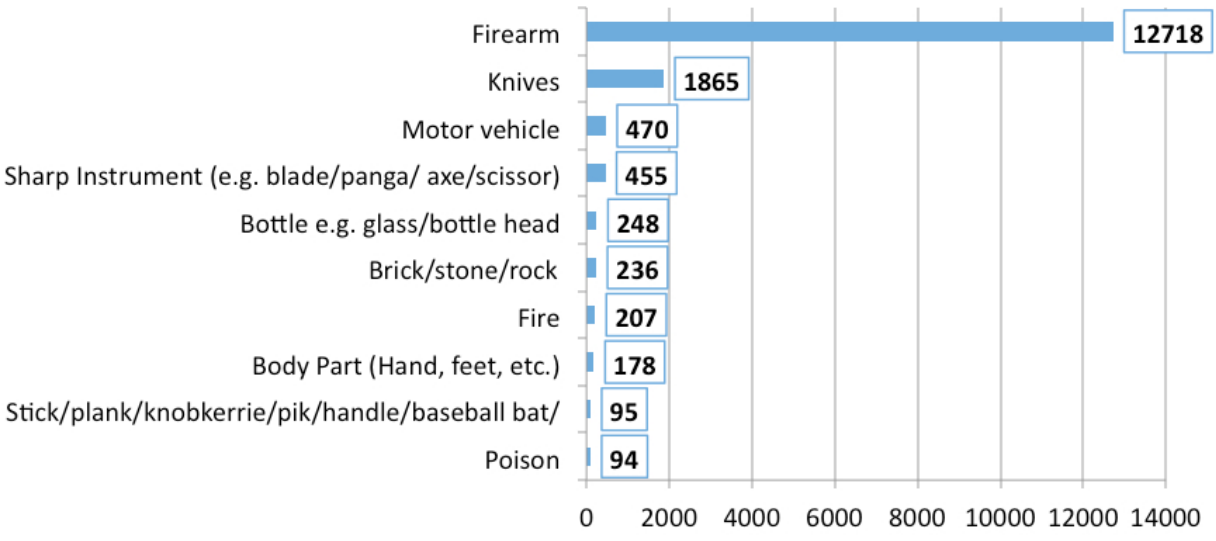
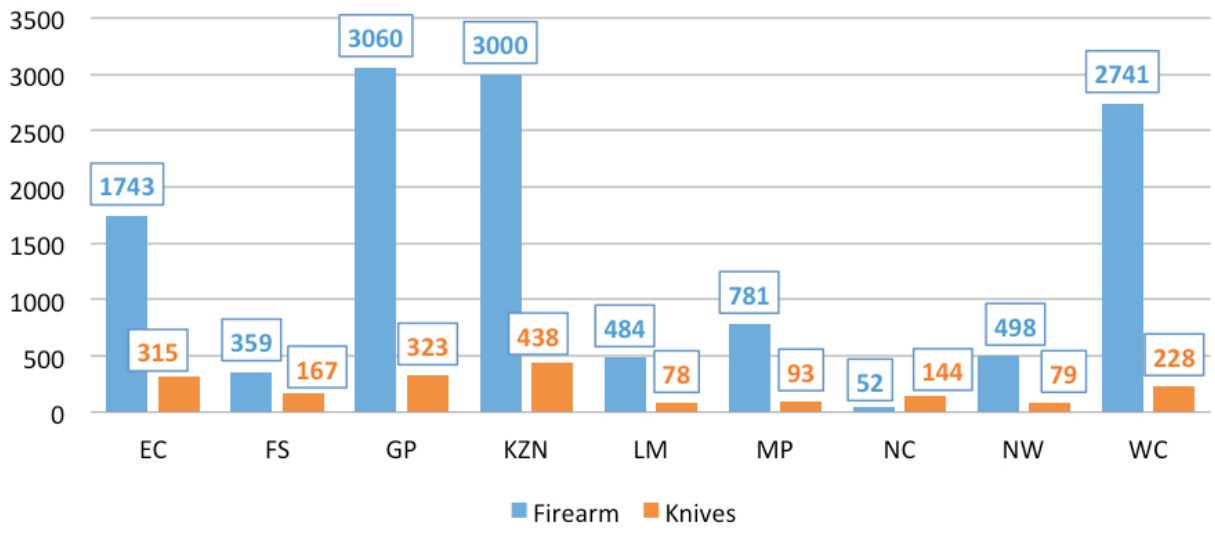


FIGURE 25. FIREARM VS KNIVES USED: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW



Provincial analysis of 16 918 counts of attempted murder for the 2019/2020 financial year on the Management Information (MI) System (desk top analysis), revealed that the weapon mostly used to commit attempted murders with were firearms, with the exception of the Northern Cape (52 counts), as illustrated in Figure 25. Firearms were used in 3 700 of the counts, in Gauteng, 3 000 in KwaZulu-Natal, 2 741 in the Western Cape, 1 743 in the Eastern Cape, 781 in Mpumalanga, 498 in the North West, 484 in Limpopo and 359 in the Free State. Knives and other sharp instruments were used in 438 counts of attempted murder in KwaZulu-Natal, 323 in Gauteng, 315 in the Eastern Cape, 228 in the Western Cape, 167 in the Free State, 144 in the Northern Cape, 93 in Mpumalanga, 79 in North West and 78 in Limpopo.

PLACE OF OCCURRENCE

TABLE 17: PLACE OF OCCURRENCE FOR ATTEMPTED MURDER

PLACE OF OCCURRENCE	Number	% Contribution
Public place e.g. street/open field/recreation centre/park/beach/parking area/ abandoned building	7 736	50,1%
Residences of perpetrator/victim (including residence known by victims/ perpetrator e.g. family/friends/neighbours)	4 754	30,8%
Business premises e.g. mall/restaurants/workplace/office park/entertainment centre (e.g. movie theatre, gambling facility)	1 122	7,3%
Liquor outlets e.g. shebeen/tavern/pub/night club/bottle store	838	5,4%
Mode of transport e.g. bus/car/plane/boat/ship/taxi	458	3,0%
Agricultural land e.g. farm/plot/smallholding	128	0,8%
Mining area	87	0,6%
Bus stop/taxi rank	73	0,5%
Educational institutions e.g. schools/universities/colleges/day care facilities	64	0,4%
Petrol station	60	0,4%
Railway premises e.g. track/station	45	0,3%
Government Premises/Building e.g. Home Affairs	32	0,2%

PLACE OF OCCURRENCE	Number	% Contribution
Leisure premises e.g. hotel/guest house/BnB/motel/holiday resort	20	0,1%
River/lake/pool/dam	13	0,1%
Total	**15 430**	**100,00%**

In the analysis conducted by provinces for the 2019/2020 financial year, it is clear that half (7 736 counts or 50,1%) of incidents where the location of murders are known to be committed in public places, which includes streets, open fields, recreational centres, parks, beaches, parking areas and abandoned buildings. People are more vulnerable when they move around in public places during the late evening and early morning hours of the weekend. More than a quarter (4 754 counts or 30,8%) of murders take place at residences of the perpetrator or victim, as well as residences known by the perpetrator and/or victim, for example, a residence of family, friends or neighbours, as illustrated in Table 17.

VICTIMS AND OFFENDERS INVOLVED

A desktop analysis conducted by provincial offices on attempted murders that occurred during the 2019/2020 financial year where the gender and age of victims are known in 16 367 counts, found that more than three quarters consist of men above the age of 18 years old, with 82,2% or 13 446 counts.

TABLE 18: VICTIMS OF ATTEMPTED MURDER

GENDER & AGE	EC	FS	GP	KZN	LM	MP	NC	NW	WC	Total
Children (boys and girls 17 years and below)	69	32	64	84	21	20	29	34	251	604
Women (18 years and above)	340	136	435	532	115	141	76	91	451	2 317
Men (18 years and above)	1 961	557	2 995	3 087	597	667	325	621	2 636	13 446
Total	2 370	725	3 494	3 703	733	828	430	746	3 338	16 367

Gauteng had the highest percentage of males becoming victim of attempted murder with 2 995 (or 85,7%), followed by 435 or 12,4% females and 64 or 1,8% children aged 17 years and younger from a sample of 3 494 incidents. From a sample of 3 703 victims in KwaZulu-Natal, 3 087 (83,4%) were male, 532 (14,4%) female and 84 (2,3%) were children. The North West also experienced a higher than the national average, male victims with 621 or 83,2%, followed by 91 females or 12,2% and 34 children or 4,6%. The rest of the provinces experienced between 82,7% and 75,6% of males being victims in attempted murder. The Western Cape has the highest incidence of attempted murder on children aged 17 years and below, with 251 or 7,5% out of a total sample of 3 338 incidents, followed by the Northern Cape with 29 (6,7%) children from a sample of 430 incidents.

The majority of known offenders (327) of attempted murder, in the North West were found to be male (313 or 95,7%) and between 18 and 35 years of age (217 or 69,3%), followed by 81 male offenders (25,9%) between the age 36 and 59 years old and 13 (4,2%) younger than 17 years old and two (4,0%) 60 years and older. Eight or 57,1% of the 14 female offenders were aged between 18 and 35 years old and the remaining six (42,9%) were aged between 36 and 59 years of age. In KwaZulu-Natal a total of 1 716 offenders have been arrested in 1 294 cases, 1 637 are male (95,4%) and 79 are female (4,6%).

7.1.3 ASSAULTS

Common assault and assault with the intention to inflict grievous bodily harm (GBH), are relatively closely related, the generators of both these phenomena, are very similar in nature. Generally, assaults can be attributed to enormous factors, such as emotion, intoxication and miscommunication, to name a few. In most instances the aftermath of this criminal act can lead to casualties, instigate revenge and/or vigilantism incidents. These two phenomena are differentiated by the seriousness of the injuries inflicted on the victim. The distinction between the two is noted, as follows:

Assault with the intention to inflict grievous bodily harm (GBH) is the direct or indirect application of force to the body of another person with the intention to cause grievous bodily harm to that person. Assault GBH usually causes major injuries and is mostly committed with some type of weapon or more than one type of weapon.

Assault common emanates from direct or indirect application of force to the body of another person or threat of application of the immediate personal violence to another.

CAUSATIVE FACTORS

During the 2019/2020 financial year, a national desktop analysis of 75 034 (45,0%) assault GBH and 115 551 (70,0%) common assault, revealed that both these crime phenomena are precipitated by similar causative factors as illustrated on table 19 below. As a result the causative factors of these two phenomena will be explained collectively.

TABLE 19: ASSAULTS CAUSATIVE FACTORS

Causative factors	Assault Common	Assault GBH	Total
Arguments/misunderstanding(not related to domestic)	37 876	31 699	69 575
Domestic related	21 344	14 907	36 251
Retaliation/revenge	3 126	2 674	5 800
Mob justice	595	1 867	2 462
Robbery (house/business/street)	271	1 146	1 417
Rape-related	380	401	781
Prison fight	345	339	684
Bullying at school	546	345	891
Factional fighting	115	203	318
Witch craft related	46	139	185
Gang-related	40	49	89
Taxi-related	248	68	316
Self defence	286	65	351
Labour Related	193	63	256
Public/service delivery protest	230	63	293
Antagonism towards foreigners	22	36	58
Ethnic conflict/racism	38	19	57

Causative factors	Assault Common	Assault GBH	Total
Muti-related	76	18	94
Political related	19	12	31
Illicit mining	6	11	17

Analysis of assault incidents revealed that most 69 575 or 37,0% counts, were as a result of one or more people involved in an argument or misunderstanding, not related to domestic issues. From the 69 575 argument incidents, common assault claimed 37 876 or 54,4% counts and assault GBH 31 699 or 45,6% counts. Generally, people do not react the same way to situations, but it is evident that using inappropriate negativity during a disagreement can cause people to lose control of their emotions, especially if an individual involved in an argument is harbouring anger and some form of stress.

Domestic related incidents were recorded as the second highest generator of assaults, accounting for 36 251 counts of these crime phenomena combined. Common assault recording most of the 21 344 or 58,9% counts of such incidents, as compared to assault GBH claiming 14 907 or 41,1% counts.

Incidents triggered by retaliation/revenge was uncovered in 5 800 counts of assaults. This endorses the fact that social interaction that goes wrong between individuals can be a prominent contributor of assaults.

Mob justice accounted for 2 462 counts of assaults, which could be attributed to lack of confidence in the criminal justice system and the community not having trust that the police can protect them. Mob justice incidents are generally associated with community members taking law into their own hands, by punishing victims mainly accused of committing other crimes; such as rape, theft and robberies. Assault GBH accounted for a significant majority (1 867 or 75,8% counts) of such cases.

Assaults related to robbery incidents accounted for 1 417 counts. Generally robbery victims are likely to suffer both injuries and property loss. This usually happens when victims refuse to let go of their belongings and retaliating to the perpetrator's criminal actions. Victims of robbery incidents are more likely to experience serious injuries such; as rape, knife or gunshot wounds, broken bones or being knocked unconscious.

Analysis further revealed, that in 781 counts of assault victims were also raped. This is mainly incidents of rape, where the suspect uses force against the victim or by threatening the person, making that person believe that they will be subjected to death or serious bodily harm.

The findings also revealed a total of 891 assault cases of bullying at school, common assault and assault GBH, accounting for 556 or 62,4% and 345 or 38,7% counts, respectively. This aggressive behaviour is usually done to make the victim feel powerless and threatened. Whereas, taxi violence and gang related incidents accounted for 316 and 89 counts of both common assault and assault GBH analysed.

VICTIMS AND OFFENDER RELATIONSHIP

Assaults cases, in general, are more of a social crime in nature and the relationship of the victims and offenders of both these phenomena are closely related. The desktop analysis revealed that these incidents are mainly perpetrated by an acquaintance, intimate partners and family members, accounting for 51 934, 36 884 and 10 942 counts respectively. Notwithstanding, friends and neighbours who also associate with victims on a regular basis, recording 5 391 and 4 506 counts, respectively.

The incidents perpetrated by strangers claimed 51 934 counts of assaults.

The analysis also noted a decrease in assault GBH incidents, where women and children were victims, as compared to the preceding financial year. Women accounted for a decrease of 3 283 or 6,1%, whereas children recorded a decrease of 4,0% or 309 counts. Different trends were noted when it comes to common assaults, a total of 83 202 counts of common assault, where women were victims was recorded, representing an increase of 0,6% or 474 counts, whereas children recorded a decrease of 137 or 1,3% counts.

ASSAULTS: LIQOUR OUTLETS AND CONFIRMED ALCOHOL RELATED INCIDENTS

A total number of 11 128 counts of assault GBH incidents occurred at liquor premises and it was further confirmed that in 19 843 counts, either the victim and or suspect were under the influence of liquor, during the commission of crime. Whereas, common assault incidents that took place at liquor outlets, accounted for 6 298 counts and confirmed cases of alcohol intake by suspects or and victims amounted to 8 755 counts.

DAY AND TIME

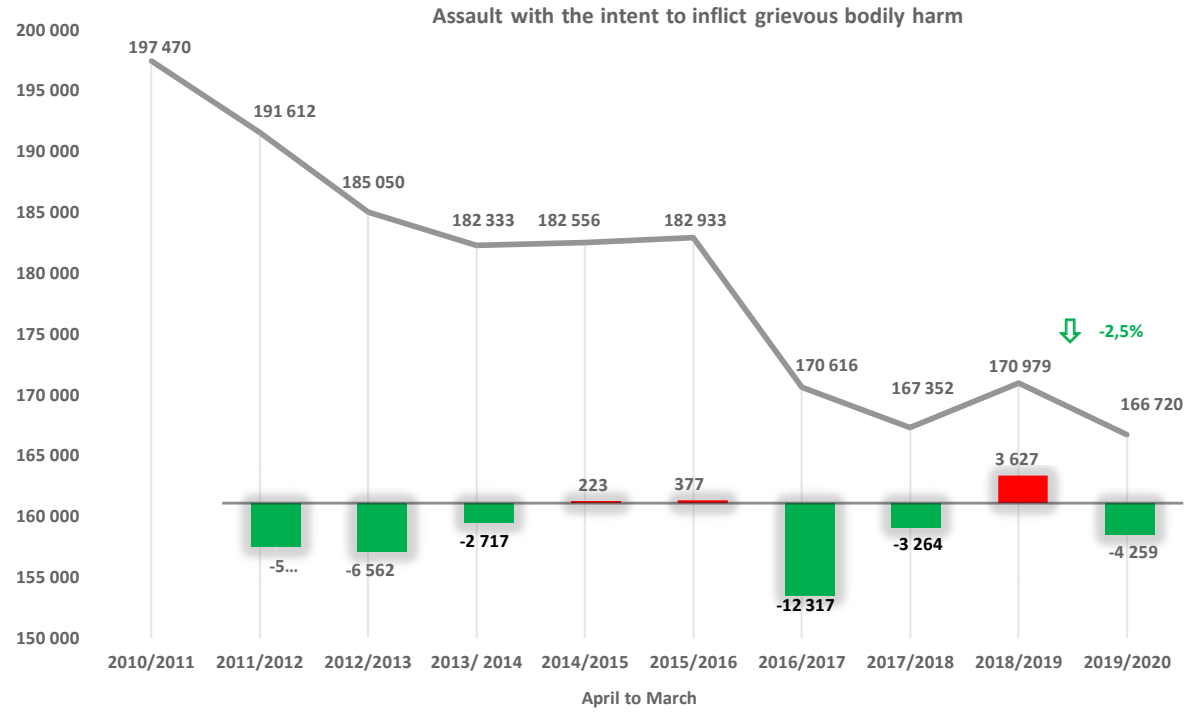
The desktop analysis further illustrated that most incidents were reported over the weekend with Saturday and Sunday accounting for 44 374 and 42 743 cases, respectively. National analysis revealed that more than half, 53,3% of incidents occurred between 18:00 and 02:59.

A total number of 17 426 analysed incidents of assault GBH and common occurred at liquor outlets. Whereas, the confirmed liquor cases of these phenomena accounted for 28 598 counts. Alcohol intake can affect social behaviour and increase one's aggression levels.

7.1.3.1 ASSAULT GBH

During the 2019/2020 financial year, a total of 166 720 counts of assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm were reported, representing a decrease of 4 259 (2,5%), compared to the preceding financial year. Figure 26 illustrates that there was a decline in assault GHB incidents, since the 2011/2012 financial year, with an upward spike noted, during 2015/2016 and 2018/2019. Generally, a decrease of 30 750 or 15,6% was noted over the ten year trend. For the period under review, a decrease was noted in all provinces with the exception of Kwazulu-Natal recording an increase of 542 or 2,0%.

FIGURE 26: ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO INFLICT BODILY HARM: TREND 10-YEAR PERIOD AND PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW



	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	Kwazulu /Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	Republic of South Africa
2018/2019	24 125	11 120	39 805	26 878	12 116	11 407	13 250	7 790	24 488	170 979
2019/2020	23 376	10 887	38 362	27 418	11 368	11 250	12 712	7 594	23 753	166 720
Case Diff	-749	-233	-1 443	540	-748	-157	-538	-196	-735	-4 259
%Change	-3,1%	-2,1%	-3,6%	2,0%	-6,2%	-1,4%	-4,1%	-2,5%	-3,0%	-2,5%

Even though most provinces recorded a decrease of assault GBH incidents, provinces such as Gauteng, still contributed more (23,0% or 38 362) incidents, as compared to other provinces. A total of 39,0% or 12 376 argument related incidents were more prevalent in Gauteng, the North West and KwaZulu-Natal registering 34,8% or 11 040 counts, collectively. Assault GBH related to domestic disputes were more prevalent in Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal, registering 37,3% or 5 559 and 25,1% or 3 745 counts, respectively. A significant majority of 84,8% or 2 260 counts where suspects were retaliating towards the suspects were recorded, in Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal. Political related incidents were only recorded in Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal. Whereas, muti-related and illicit mining assault GBH were only reported in Gauteng.

TABLE 20: ASSAULT GBH CAUSATIVE FACTORS: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW

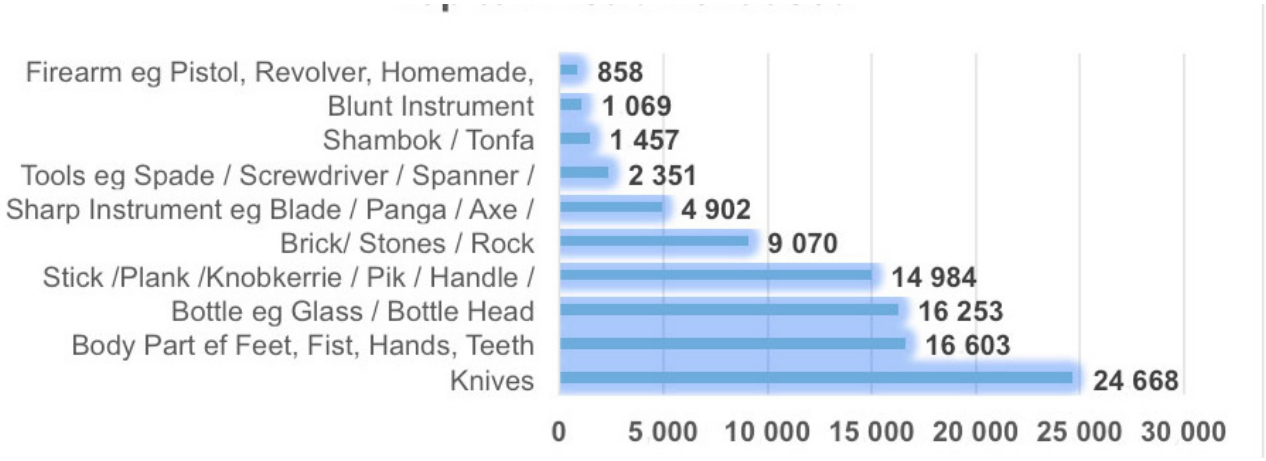
Causative factors	KZN	FS	LP	NW	MP	WC	GP	EC	NC	Total
Arguments/ misunderstanding(not related to domestic)	5 153	208	411	5 887	2 101	2 267	12 376	2 831	465	31 699
Domestic related	3 745	532	1 003	91	1 675	1 534	5 559	696	72	14 907
Retaliation/revenge	1 141	0	4	0	114	152	105	1 128	30	2 674
Mob justice	595	4	558	68	155	63	320	104	0	1 867
Robbery (house/business/ street)	307	25	5	38	34	162	389	156	30	1 146
Rape-related	38	2	86	120	7	12	44	92	0	401
Prison fight	93	25	8	10	46	34	43	82	49	390

Causative factors	KZN	FS	LP	NW	MP	WC	GP	EC	NC	Total
Bullying at school	167	0	2	20	0	17	117	22	0	345
Factional fighting	179	0	0	0	0	0	22	2	0	203
Witch craft related	17	0	84	0	10	0	3	25	0	139
Gang-related	3	2	0	0	0	24	44	24	0	97
Taxi-related	9	0	3	0	22	2	26	6	0	68
Self defence	8	0	0	0	0	4	44	9	0	65
Labour related	20	0	0	0	15	0	26	2	0	63
Public/service delivery protest	4	0	1	0	14	0	27	17	0	63
Antagonism towards foreigners	9	0	0	0	1	0	10	16	0	36
Ethnic conflict/racism	1	0	0	0	9	0	8	1	0	19
Muti-related	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	18
Political related	7	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	12
Illicit mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	11

INSTRUMENT USED

A wide range of instruments were used during the commission of assault GBH. Through the analysis it was established that the most prominent instrument used nationally, was knives accounting for 24 668 counts. All the provinces had knives as the most prominent instrument used during the commission of assault GBH, with the exception of Mpumalanga, which recorded body parts as the most common instrument used. The second highest instrument used, nationally was body parts accounting for 16 603 counts. The trend was not the same in all provinces as the Free State, Limpopo and North West province second highest instruments were bottles/glass or bottle head.

FIGURE 27: ASSAULT GHB: INSTRUMENT USED



ASSAULT GBH: WOMEN AND CHILDREN

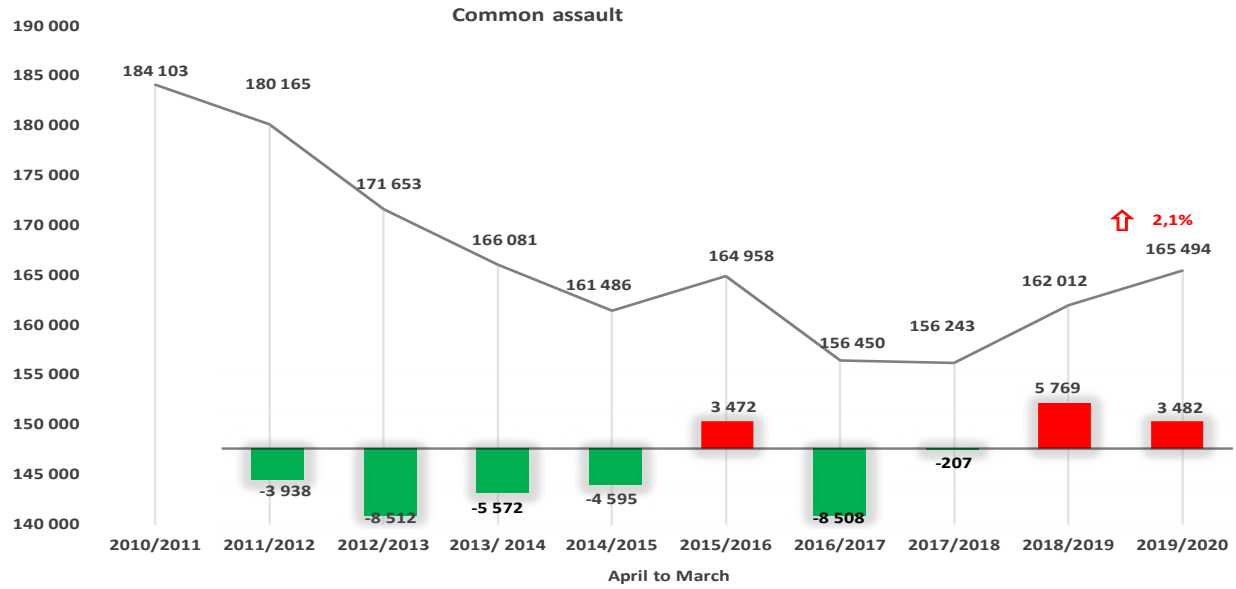
From a total of 166 720 contact crimes reported, during 2019/2020, incidents against women accounted for 30,0% or 50 857 counts. These incidents against women, reflected a decrease of 6,10% or 3 283 counts as compared to the preceding year.

Assault GBH against children accounted for 7 506 or 4,5% counts from the total assault GBH cases reported during the period under review, displaying a decrease of 309 or 4,0% counts, compared to 2018/2019.

7.1.3.2 COMMON ASSAULT

As indicated on Figure 28,165 494 counts of common assault were recorded during the period under review, presenting an increase of (2,1%) 3 482, compared to the preceding financial year. Despite a fluctuating trend observed in the figure below, this crime phenomenon has been recording an increase, since the 2017/2018 financial year. An increase of 19,8% or 4 065 was noted in the following provinces, including Eastern Cape, Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga, North West and the Northern Cape, combined. Whereas, the Free State, Limpopo and the Western Cape recorded a decrease of 3,0% or 392, 0,6% or 44 and 0,6% or 221 counts, respectively.

FIGURE 28: COMMON ASSAULT: TREND OVER 10-YEAR PERIOD AND PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW



	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	Kwazulu /Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	Republic of South Africa
2018/2019	11 943	13 032	45 590	23 521	7 428	8 204	8 611	4 481	39 202	162 012
2019/2020	12 527	12 649	47 356	24 900	7 381	8 423	8 733	4 533	38 992	165 494
Case Diff	584	-383	1 766	1 379	-47	219	122	52	-210	3 482
%Change	4,9%	-2,9%	3,9%	5,9%	-0,6%	2,7%	1,4%	1,2%	-0,5%	2,1%

COMMON ASSAULT: WOMEN AND CHILDREN

A total of 165 494 of common assault cases were registered, during 2019/2020, incidents against women and children claiming 50,2% or 83 202 and 6,5% or 10 692 counts, respectively. The crimes against women representing an increase of 474 or 0,6% counts, whereas crime against children decreased by 137 or 1,3% counts.

7.1.3.3 CRIMES COMMITTED AT SCHOOLS

TYPE OF CRIMES COMMITTED

A total number of 7 228 cases of crime committed at schools were analysed for the period under review. The analysis revealed that three provinces accounted for more than half of the 65,0% of cases reported at schools, the highest being KwaZulu-Natal accounting for 2 021 or 28,0% counts,

followed by Gauteng and the Eastern Cape claiming 1 742 or 24,1% and 913 or 12,6% counts, respectively.

The analysis further revealed that the most prominent crime committed at schools and/or around school premises was burglaries, accounting for 3 976 or 55,0% counts, nationally. A similar tendency was noted during the previous preceding financial year. KwaZulu-Natal Province claiming 1 258 or 31,6% of all analysed burglary cases at schools, nationally, followed by Gauteng and the Western Cape registering 775 or 19,5% and 714 or 18,4% counts. Burglary incidents at schools could be attributed to easy access to school premises, rate of unemployment and poverty in South Africa. The fact that unemployment and poverty could be playing out in these burglaries could be corroborated by valuable learning equipment and school nutrition groceries that are mostly targeted, during burglary incidents.

The findings also alluded common assault as the second highest crime committed at schools recording 1 157 or 16,0% counts. Assault GBH and malicious damage to property accounted for 544 or 7,2% and 440 or 6,1% counts, respectively. Malicious damage to property related cases at school premises registered 440 or 6,1% counts. Whereas, theft other and theft of motor vehicle accounted for 318 or 4,4% and 227 or 3,1% counts, respectively.

The analysis further established that other violent crimes such as murder, attempted murder and rape perpetrated at schools premises accounted for 55 or 0,8%, 40 or 0,5% and 190 or 2,6% counts, respectively. The violence noted at schools is of a serious concern as school safety forms part of the National Development Plan, which clearly states that teachers and pupils are supposed to feel free and safe at school premises, in order for effective skills development to take place. The violence could be attributed to ill-discipline; intolerance and to a large extent bullying, which if not identified and dealt with in time, could escalate to this type of crimes.

CASE STUDIES

LEARNER STABBED TO DEATH OUTSIDE THE SCHOOL YARD

On the 5th june 2019 at forest high school, in turffontein, a 20 year old pupil allegedly stabbed an 18 year old to death outside the school. He was stabbed along with two other pupils, one in grade 8 and the other in grade 10, who were ultimately hospitalised.

LEARNER STABBED TO DEATH BY ANOTHER LEARNER INSIDE THE SCHOOL YARD

During the period under review, there was an incident that took place at a school in ga-mamabolo, outside polokwane, where a 15 year old has stabbed a fellow pupil to death during a fight. It is alleged that the two learners had a fight while playing within the school premises and subsequently, the suspect produced a sharp instrument and stabbed the 16- year old deceased.

PLACE OF OCCURRENCE

The findings of an analysis from a sample of 5 667 cases revealed that 3 820 or 67,4% occurred at the school premises, either in a class room, offices, laboratory and/or library. The second highest incidents took place at the school grounds accounting for 1 080 or 19,0% counts. Incidents that took place at the streets around the school and bus/taxi rank, registered 676 or 12,0% combined. Boarding facilities and/or caretakers houses claimed 91 or 1,6% counts.

INSTRUMENT USED

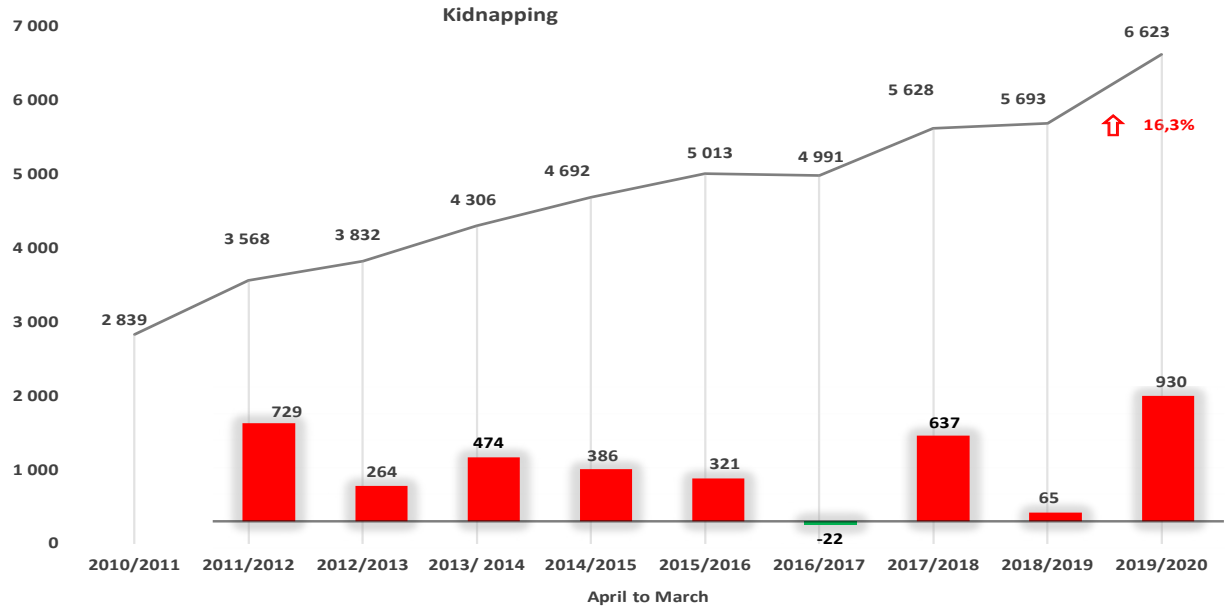
From a national sample of 2 487 cases of crimes committed at schools, it was established that the top five instruments collectively accounted for 2 295 or 92,3% counts. The most prominent being body parts with 1 141 or 46,1% counts, followed by sharp instruments with 380 or 15,3% counts. Brick, sticks and knives were used in 316 or 13,0%, 290 or 12,0% and 168 or 7,0%, respectively. Notwithstanding, incidents that were committed by firearms accounting for 45 or 1,8% counts. Most firearm related incidents at schools were registered, in Gauteng accounting for 19 or 42,2% of all analysed firearm cases, followed by the Eastern Cape with 15 or 33,3% counts. The remaining provinces accounted for 11 or 24,4% counts collectively, with the exception of the Northern Cape and Mpumalanga, who did not record any firearm related cases at schools.

7.1.4 KIDNAPPING

Kidnapping has many negative effects on an individual and it might cause a life time psychological trauma. The victims of this crime often become anxious and lack trust, limiting their everyday lives and actions. In criminal law, kidnapping is the unlawful carrying away (transportation) and confinement of a person against their will. Thus, it is a composite crime. Kidnapping may be done to demand for ransom in exchange for release of the victim or for other illegal purposes, such as to eliminate evidence.

For the period under review 6 623 counts of kidnapping were recorded, representing an increase of 930 or 16,3% counts, compared to the preceding financial year. Kidnapping incidents recorded an increase for the past ten years with a slight decrease noted in the 2016/2017 and 2018/2019 financial year, recording a decrease of 22 and 65 counts, respectively.

FIGURE 29: KIDNAPPING: TREND OVER 10-YEAR PERIOD AND PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW



	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	Kwazulu /Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	Republic of South Africa
2018/2019	486	235	2 109	1 041	243	466	378	61	674	5 693
2019/2020	557	419	2 202	1 423	289	492	424	69	748	6 623
Case Diff	71	184	93	382	46	26	46	8	74	930
%Change	14,6%	78,3%	4,4%	36,7%	18,9%	5,6%	12,2%	13,1%	11,0%	16,3%

The increase was noted in all nine provinces. The province recording the highest increase was the Free State, accounting for 184 or 78,3% counts, followed by KwaZulu-Natal recording an increase of 382 or 36,7% counts. The remaining provinces recorded an increase of less than 20,0% counts each.

TIME AND DAY OF OCCURRENCE

Stemming from the desktop analysis of 6 539 kidnapping cases recorded nationally, in the 2019/2020 financial year, kidnapping incidents were most prevalent on Saturday with 1 116 or 17,1% counts, followed by a Sunday with 1 089 or 16,6% counts and Fridays claiming 997 or 15,2% counts. This trend was prevalent in all provinces, with the exception of the Western Cape registering most cases on Sunday, Saturday and Monday accounting for 388 or 52,0% counts combined from an analysis of 747 counts. The Northern Cape cases were more prevalent on Friday, Sunday and Tuesday, registering 39 or 57,3% counts combined from the registered kidnapping incidents.

The finding of the national analysis further revealed 18:00 – 20:59 time frame as the most prominent time, with the highest counts recorded, accounting for 1 424 or 22,0% counts, followed by 15:00 – 17:59 with 1 043 or 16,0% counts and 21:00 – 23:59 with 893 or 13,6% counts.

TABLE 21: KIDNAPPING: CAUSATIVE FACTORS

	PROVINCE								
	NW	KZN	LP	FS	NC	GP	WC	EC	Total RSA
Sample	**345**	**719**	**152**	**355**	**44**	**873**	**317**	**226**	**3 031**
Robberies	94	247	66	31	12	235	95	50	830
Sexual offences	49	104	54	289	11	164	88	55	814
Hijacking	33	117	11	16	2	264	76	22	541
Domestic	69	72	0	2	2	38	16	20	219
Mob justice	17	126	4	1	2	7	6	7	170
Revenge	65	34		1	3	25	8	27	163
Ransom	12	12	13		1	26	6	7	77
Extortion	0	6	0	5	0	45	8	1	65
Children removed from guardian/ parent without permission	0	0	0	0	2	32	7	19	60
Human trafficking	0	1	0	1	2	11	1	0	16
Attempted Rape	0	0		6	0	5	0	3	14
Initiation related	0	0	4	1	0	7	0	0	12
Attempted Murder	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	8	11
intimidation	0	0	0	0	2	5	2	0	9
Gang-related	4	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	8
Labour related	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	4
Attempted hijacking	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
Taxi related	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Drug related	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Gang related	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Muti related	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1

	PROVINCE								
	NW	KZN	LP	FS	NC	GP	WC	EC	Total RSA
Cash in transit	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Attempted robbery	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1

The most prominent motives of kidnapping is to subject the victim to further criminal acts and/or to obtain ransom. Kidnapping can be attributed by many factors, including unemployment and greed. Unemployed individuals can see kidnapping of a rich person as a way of making quick cash, this is mostly seen in cases where victims are kidnapped for ransom. Greed can also motivate individuals, who are not content with what they have, to turn to crime, in order to make money to support their lavish lifestyle, this is eminent from the robbery incidents, which include hijacking.

Emanating from the analysed sample of 3 031 counts nationally, it was revealed that robberies were the most prominent motive for kidnapping incidents, accounting for 830 or 27,4% counts, followed by sexual offences registering 814 or 26,8% counts. Hijacking and domestic-related incidents claiming 541 or 17,8% and 219 or 7,22% counts respectively. Analysis further revealed 170 or 5,6% counts of mob justice incidents. These counts comprise incidents where victims were accused of committing other crimes and the community took the law into their own hands to discipline them. Revenge incidents claimed 163 or 5.4%, whereas, ransom and extortion accounted for 77 or 2,5% and 65 or 2,4% counts, respectively.

The most prominent modus operandi for robberies was, victims found on the street or followed from an ATM/bank, forced into a car and cash or card pin code demanded to withdraw cash out of their bank accounts. When victims are found with little cash or without any, the suspects would drive around with him/her while compelling them to extort money from their families or associates, by requesting money to be sent through cash send. The victim will then be kept either inside the vehicle, open veld and/or at a residential place, unknown to them until money notification is received. The victim will only be released when the suspects get hold of the money.

Sometimes the kidnappers torture the victims, so as to force their relatives to give money. The victims are tortured in a form of assault and/or rape. The analysis further noted, with concern, the incidents where parents/care givers will use the children to settle their own scores, 60 or 2,0% counts of kidnapping incidents involved removal of children from their guardian without their consent. Notwithstanding the incidents were women are unable to have children of their own, or have miscarried but are seeking to have children. Below are case studies illustrating different motives for kidnapping:

The child snatch in a trolley at a shopping mall while in the care of his grandmother

It is alleged that on 19 December 2019 at 15:00, a grandmother (57) was with her grandson (2) at a shopping mall in Umhlanga making a purchase when an unknown man picked up her grandson who was sitting in the trolley and walked away. When the petrified grandmother found that the child was taken she began running in the mall frantically screaming out for him. She then spotted the man attired in a security guards uniform walking into one of the shops with her grandson.

She grabbed the child from the man's arms and reported the incident to the mall management who contacted police. Police officers from the Durban North police station arrived at the scene and viewed the CCTV footage at the mall. The suspect was immediately identified as a security guard

who was on duty at the mall and he was promptly arrested. A case of kidnapping was opened at Durban North police station for investigation.

A rich woman kidnapped for ransom in KwaZulu-Natal

The woman was kidnapped in Pinetown on the 31 May 2019, few days after, her family received calls for ransom set at R140 million and the matter was reported to the Hawks for investigation.

An intensive investigation by the Hawks task team ultimately traced and located four suspects, two were arrested in Johannesburg. The 45-year-old victim was found bound in chains at a house in Emalahleni and was subsequently rescued.

A child kidnapped by a woman who desperately wanted a child of her own

It is alleged that on the 10 October 2019, an 18-year-old mother awoke to find her three-week-old baby had disappeared. She discovered that entry was gained through a window and reported the incident to police. It was further established that the suspect, who resides close to the victim's home, had lied to her family and friends about being pregnant, which led to her stealing the infant.

PLACE OF OCCURRENCE

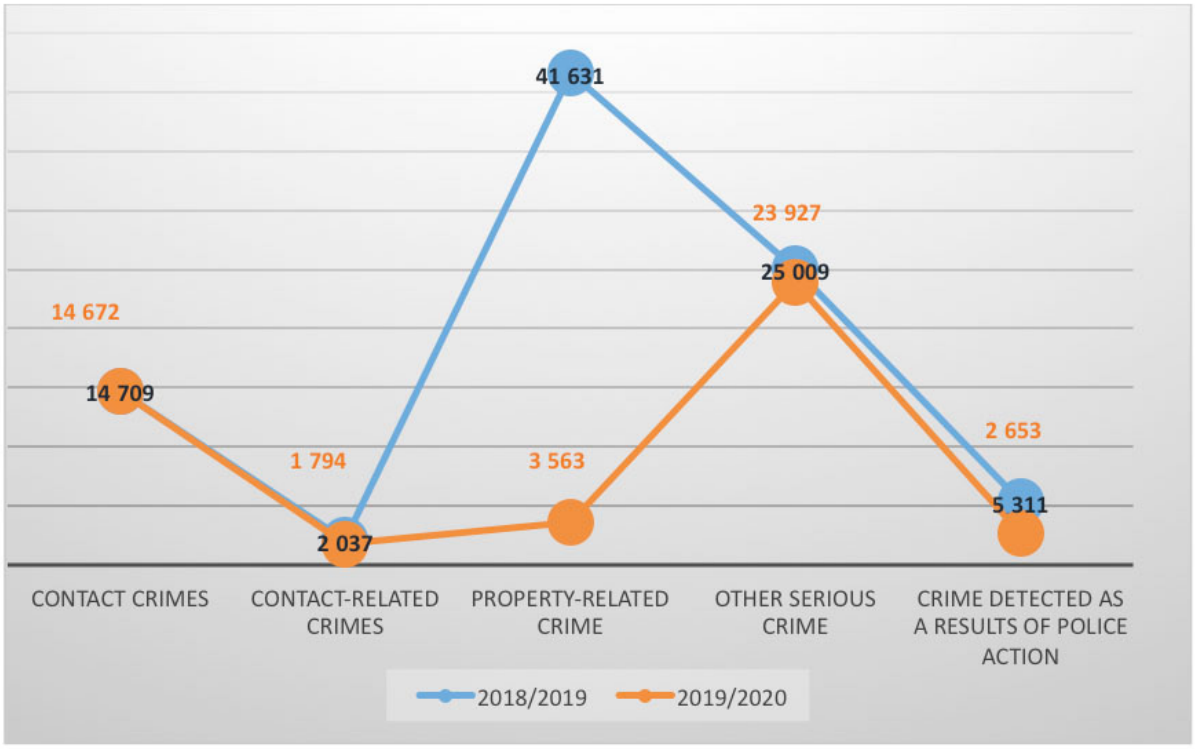
In general, most kidnapping incidents occur on the street, either when victims are walking/driving to/or from home. This was corroborated by an analysis of 386 cases, in the North West, indicating that most incidents occurred on the streets, accounting for 204 or 53,3% counts, followed by incidents taking place at the victim's residence with 104 or 26.9% counts. Incidents occurring in or around liquor outlets accounted for 32 or 8,3% counts, whereas, a similar trend was noted, in KwaZulu-Natal, where 941 sample size was analysed and the findings revealing 537 or 57,0% counts taking place on the street, followed by 354 or 37,6% incidents occurring at residential places.

7.1.5 CHILDREN IN CONFLICT WITH THE LAW

During the 2019/2020 financial, a total of 6 970 cases of underage children were reported. The children in this instance are not victims but accused of committing crime and it is the most shocking and disturbing matter. The cases reported demonstrates that there is no shortage of serious crimes committed by underage children.

It is important to understand that children are not born with criminal tendencies, but some factors contribute to leading them to criminal behaviour. The major contributing factors, to name the few are, negligent parents, substance abuse, peer pressure, etc.

FIGURE 30: CRIMES COMMITTED BY CHILDREN IN CONFLICT WITH THE LAW



Contact crime perpetrated by underage children, recorded 14 672 incidents, reflecting a decrease of 0,3% or 37 counts, as compared to the previous year. Even though contact crime decreased with 37 counts, robbery with aggravating circumstances recorded a staggering increase of 523 or 189,5% and murder incidents increased by 43 or 5,8% counts. A significant decline of property-related crime was also noted, registering a decrease of 600 or 14,4% counts, as compared to the previous financial year. Other serious crime decreased by 202 or 4,9%. Whereas, other contact-related crimes recorded a decrease of 243 or 11,9% counts, even though contact decreased, arson increased with 5 or 10,9% counts.

Crime detected as a result of police action perpetrated by children, recorded a decrease of 2 658 counts or 50,0%. The increase was only noted in sexual offences detected as a result of police action, claiming 29 counts. The decrease in this crime category is not regarded as a positive tendency. It is an indication that the police are not making progress in combating of these crimes.

TABLE 22: CONTACT CRIME: CHILDREN IN CONFLICT WITH THE LAW: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW

Crime	EC	FS	GP	KZN	LP	MP	NW	NC	WC	Total
Attempted murder	63	9	22	57	14	6	17	20	145	**353**
Murder	207	45	75	111	49	38	27	42	185	**779**
Assault GHB	882	382	796	910	526	279	310	249	1 261	**5 595**
Common assault	214	249	438	282	216	136	116	69	1 398	**3 118**
Rape	506	229	261	401	221	230	193	111	417	**2 569**
Sexual Assault	32	29	48	50	24	18	19	27	142	**389**
Attempted sexual offences	10	11	1	6	5	2	11	9	6	**61**
Contact sexual offences	5	5	12	2	1	1	3	5	5	**39**

Crime	EC	FS	GP	KZN	LP	MP	NW	NC	WC	Total
Common robbery	80	45	218	139	108	54	33	33	260	**970**
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	124	33	119	156	63	43	32	23	206	**799**
Total	2 123	1 037	1 990	2 114	1 227	807	761	588	4 025	**14 672**

From a total number of 621 282 contact crimes reported, during the period under review. A total of 2,4% or 14 672 counts of these were perpetrated by underage children. As illustrated on the above table, the Western Cape Province accounted for most contact crime committed by underage children recording 27,4% or 4 025 counts, followed by the Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal, with 14,5% or 2 123 and 14,4% or 2 114 counts, respectively. The province with least cases was the Northern Cape with 4,0% or 588 counts. Murder incidents committed by underage children were more prominent in the three provinces mentioned above, collectively, accounting for 64,6% or 503 counts. These three provinces also registered high levels of cases, with regard to the following crime categories, collectively, (attempted murder with 75,0% or 265 counts, rape 51,5% or 1 324 counts, assault GBH 54,6% or 3 053 and robbery aggravating circumstances 60,8% or 486 counts). Common robbery incidents perpetrated by underage children were more prominent, in the Western Cape, with 260 or 26,8% counts, Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal accounted for 22,5% or 218 and 14,3% or 139 counts, respectively.

TABLE 23: PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME: CHILDREN IN CONFLICT WITH THE LAW: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW

Crime	EC	FS	GP	KZN	LP	MP	NW	NC	WC	Total
Burglary at non-residential premises	151	93	62	168	98	39	89	101	173	***974***
Burglary at residential premises	333	236	146	279	165	56	209	188	506	***2 118***
Stock-theft	40	14	6	25	9	12	10	19	33	***168***
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	4	3	7	17	1	3	1	3	35	***74***
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	31	11	23	32	8	2	13	16	93	***229***
Total	559	357	244	521	281	112	322	327	840	***3 563***

During the 2019/2020 financial year, a total of 469 224 cases of property-related crimes were reported and 0,7% or 3 563 counts of those were perpetrated by underage children. Same as contact related, a substantial amount of these incidents were recorded, in the Western Cape with 23,6% or 840 counts, followed by the Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal, claiming 15,7% or 559 and 14,6% or 521 counts, respectively. The above table clearly illustrates that burglary at residential premises contributed a significant majority of all property related incidents, accounting for 59,4% or 2 118 counts of all property-related incidents committed by underage children.

TABLE 24: CONTACT RELATED CRIME: CHILDREN IN CONFLICT WITH THE LAW: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW

Province	EC	FS	GP	KZN	LP	MP	NW	NC	WC	Total
Arson	8	5	3	10	4	0	5	1	15	**51**
Malicious damage to property	212	93	254	151	101	62	67	61	741	**1 742**
Total	220	98	257	161	105	62	72	62	756	**1 793**

It is evident from the above table that most contact-related crimes committed by underage, children were more prominent at the Western Cape, recording 42,1% or 756 of such cases. The significant majority (98,0% or 741 counts) were of malicious damage to property. Gauteng and the Eastern Cape were the second highest in the provinces, to record high levels of contact-related crimes, by 14,3% or 257 and 12,2% or 220 counts, respectively. Limpopo was the only province with no record of arson committed by children under age.

TABLE 25: OTHER SERIOUS CRIME: CHILDREN IN CONFLICT WITH THE LAW: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW

Province	EC	FS	GP	KZN	LP	MP	NW	NC	WC	Total
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	257	139	359	228	150	83	114	102	559	**1 991**
Commercial Crime	2	1	12	1	3	2	4	0	3	**28**
Shoplifting	193	121	332	310	149	62	60	69	583	**1 879**
Total	452	261	703	539	302	147	178	171	1 145	**3 898**

A significant majority (3 870 or 99,3% counts) of other serious crime was as a result of theft other and shoplifting, combined. Same as other crime categories the Western Cape, Gauteng and the Eastern Cape registered more than half (54,7% or 2 136 counts) of all other serious crime, committed by underage children, nationally. The Western Cape alone claiming the most counts (29,4% or 1 145) of these incidents. Only 28 or 0,7% of commercial crime was perpetrated by underage children and the Northern Cape was the only province with no record of such cases.

TABLE 26: CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION: CHILDREN IN CONFLICT WITH THE LAW: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW

Province	EC	FS	GP	KZN	LP	MP	NW	NC	WC	Total
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	1	6	8	7	2	3	0	1	8	**36**
Drug-related Crime	313	53	455	290	64	71	74	63	1 204	**2 587**
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	77	7	71	62	8	13	11	1	217	**467**
Sexual offences detected as a result of police action	1	1	1	6	17	0	2	0	1	**29**
Total	392	67	535	365	91	87	87	65	1 430	**3 119**

A total of 290 176 crime detected as a result of police action was recorded for the period under review and 1,1% or 3 119 counts of these crimes were committed by underage children. A significant majority (82,9% or 2 587) of crime detected as a result of police action perpetrated by underage children was as a result of drug related incidents. The Western Cape claimed 46,5% or 1 204 counts of all drug related crimes perpetrated by underage children.

7.1.6 SEXUAL OFFENCES

Sexual offences involve a wide range of forced and unwanted sexual activity, including among others, fondling, kissing, compelled rape, rape, abduction, trafficking in person for sexual purposes,

etc., also attempted sexual activities. The victims are coerced into sexual acts, through verbal or non-verbal threats or through the use of substances, such as drugs or alcohol. Sexual offences does not always involve physical contact. Acts such as exhibitionism and the practice of gaining sexual pleasure from watching others when they are naked or engaged in sexual activity can still count as unwanted sexual attention.

According to the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, 2007 (Act 32 of 2007), the sexual offences category encompasses more than 70 subcategories related to, e.g. rape, sexual assault, trafficking in persons for sexual purposes, abduction (common or statuary law), other indecent, immoral or sexual offences, not elsewhere specified, etc., as well attempts to commit such crimes. Some of the subcategories are being detected, as a result of police action and will be discussed under the category of Crime Dependant on Police Action for Detection. The sexual offences were then grouped into five daily summary of serious crime (DSSC) codes, namely; rape, sexual assault, contact sexual offences, attempted sexual offences and sexual offences detected as a result of police actions. The latter was removed from the broad category of contact crime and include, as a fourth category under the broad category of crime detected as a result of police action. Therefore, the statistics discussed in this section will only have reference to those sexual offences not dependant on police action for detection, see Table 27.

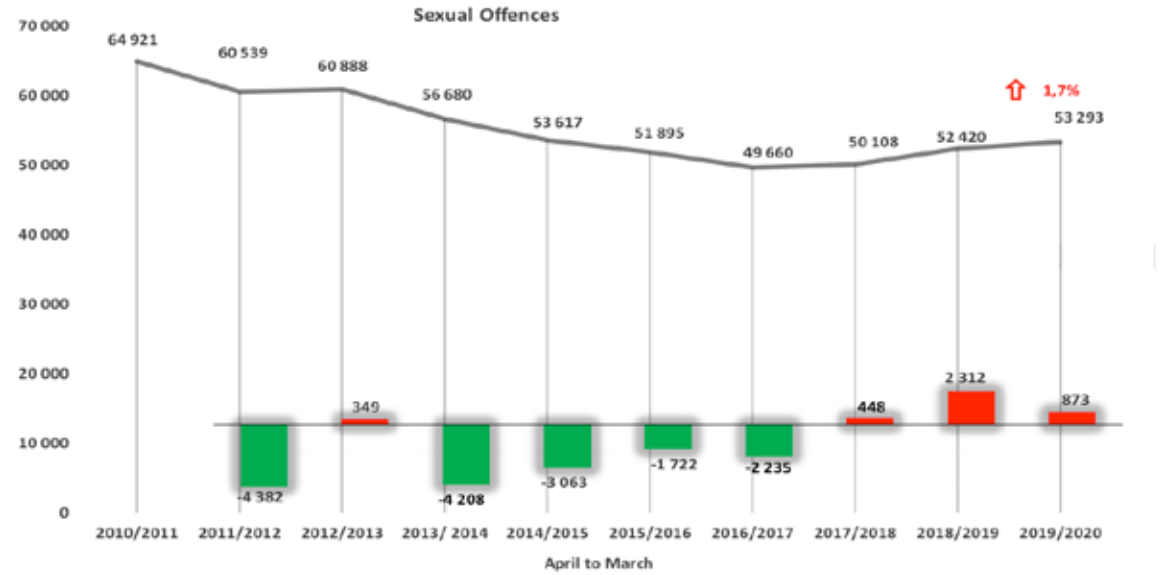
TABLE 27: GROUPED SEXUAL OFFENCES: THREE YEAR COMPARISON

CRIME CATEGORY	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	Case Diff	% Change
Rape	40 035	41 583	42 289	706	1,7%
Sexual Assault	6 786	7 437	7 749	312	4,2%
Attempted Sexual Offences	2 066	2 146	2 076	-70	-3,3%
Contact Sexual Offences	1 221	1 254	1 179	-75	-6,0%
Total Sexual Offences	50 108	52 420	53 293	873	1,7%

During the 2019/2020 financial year, 53 293 counts of sexual offences were recorded, representing an increase of 1,7% or 873 counts compared to the preceding financial year. In the preceding financial year, 2019/2020 an increase of 4,6% or 2 312 counts was recorded.

The ten-year period showed a general downward pattern with four increases along the decade, including the current increase. The highest case difference increase amongst the four increases was recorded during 2019/2020 financial year, 2 312 counts higher when compared to the previous financial year (2018/2019), as illustrated in Figure 31.

FIGURE 31. SEXUAL OFFENCES: TREND OVER 10-YEAR PERIOD AND PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW



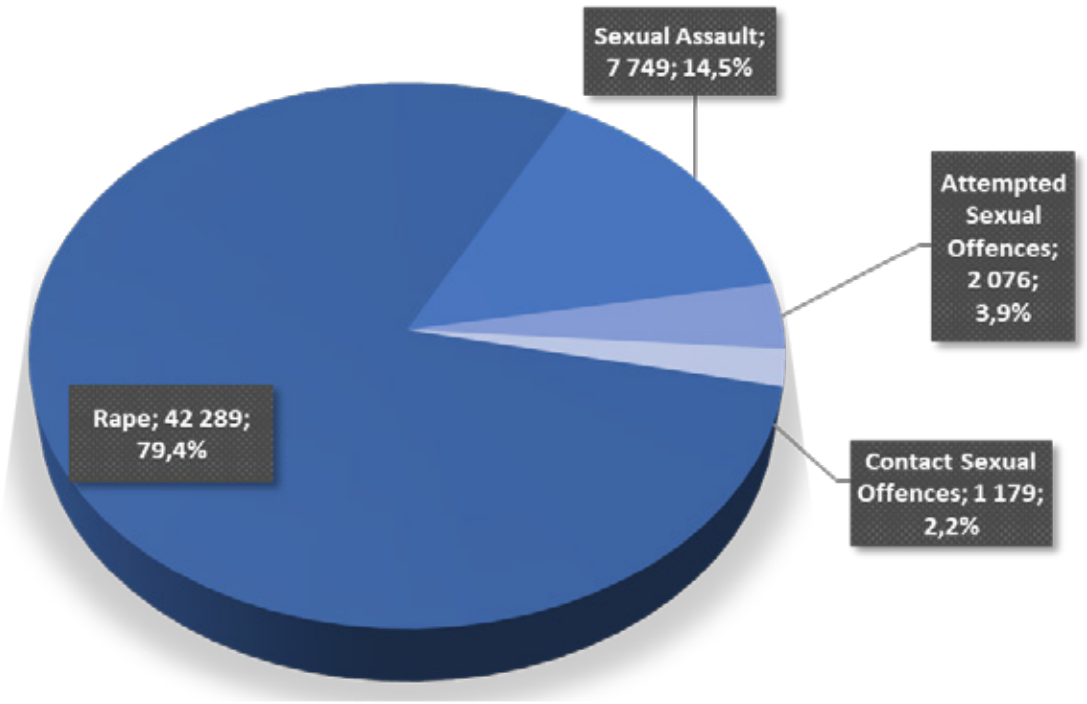
	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	Kwazulu /Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	Republic of South Africa
2018/2019	8 731	3 457	10 752	9 308	4 060	3 470	4 021	1 578	7 043	52 420
2019/2020	8 708	3 746	10 810	9 809	3 990	3 513	3 824	1 590	7 303	53 293
Case Diff	-23	289	58	501	-70	43	-197	12	260	873
%Change	-0,3%	8,4%	0,5%	5,4%	-1,7%	1,2%	-4,9%	0,8%	3,7%	1,7%

The highest counts of sexual offences at 10 810 counts were recorded, in Gauteng, contributing 20,3% of the total. Followed by KwaZulu-Natal, with a contribution of 9 809 counts or 18,4%. The Northern Cape was ranked number nine with 1 590 counts recorded during the period under review. The latter resulted in an increase of 0,8% or 12 counts compared to the preceding financial year.

During the 2019/2020 financial year, three provinces recorded decreases in the incidence of sexual offences compared to the preceding year 2018/2019, namely; the North West recorded a three digit decrease (197 counts or 4,9%), while the other two provinces recorded double digits, namely; 70 counts or 1,7% in Limpopo and 23 (0,3%) in the Eastern Cape. The North West was amongst the two provinces that recorded decrease (3,8% or 161 counts), in 2018/2019 financial year. The Western Cape recorded its first increase over the past three years, (260 counts or 3,7%).The highest increase was reported in the Free State (8,4% or 289 counts), followed by KwaZulu Natal (5,4% or 501 counts).

Rape and sexual assault contributed 93, 9% (as showed in Figure 32) of the total sexual offences and were the categories that have recorded increases in the current financial year, accounted for 1,7% or 706 counts and 4,2% or 312 counts, respectively. Rape singly contributed over three quarters (79, 4%) on the overall sexual offences, **therefore the discussion and analysis on total sexual offences will cover the phenomena of rape incidence only**.

FIGURE 32: PROPORTIONAL CONTRIBUTION OF SEXUAL OFFENCES: 2019/2020

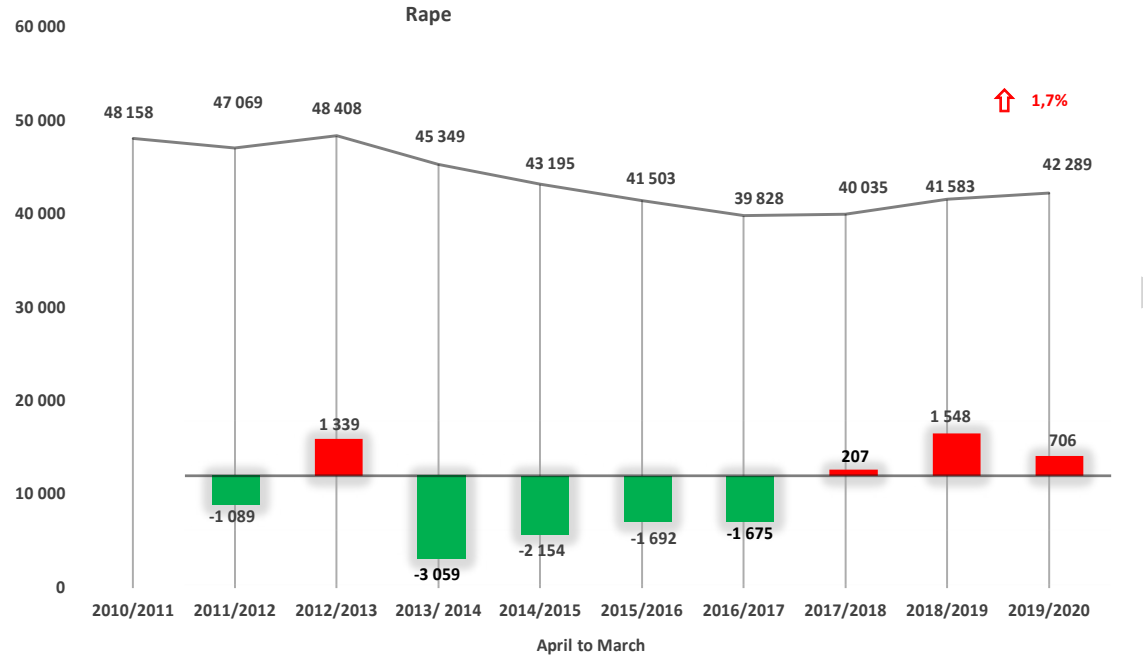


7.1.6.1 RAPE

According to Section 3 of the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, 2007 (Act No. 32 of 2007), rape may be committed by either a man or a woman. Similarly, either a man or a woman may be the victim of rape. In terms of the Act, rape may also be committed by a person who is of the same gender as the victim. This means that persons of both genders may be perpetrators and victims of rape.

During the 2019/2020 financial year, a total of 42 289 counts where the incidence of rape was reported. The third increase, since 2017/2018 financial year. Since rape figures solely contributed 79,4% of all the sexual offences, the ten-year trend mimics that of the total sexual offences, as illustrated in Figure 33. This ten-year period showed a general downward pattern, with two spikes, during 2012/2013 and 2018/2019. The highest peak was reached, in 2012/2013 over the past ten years, with 48 408 counts, represented in Figure 33.

FIGURE 33. RAPE: TREND OVER 10-YEAR PERIOD AND PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW



	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	Kwazulu /Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	Republic of South Africa
2018/2019	7 305	2 646	8 417	7 667	3 501	2 903	3 374	1 121	4 649	41 583
2019/2020	7 282	2 936	8 509	8 017	3 436	2 971	3 136	1 125	4 877	42 289
Case Diff	-23	290	92	350	-65	68	-238	4	228	706
%Change	-0,3%	11,0%	1,1%	4,6%	-1,9%	2,3%	-7,1%	0,4%	4,9%	1,7%

Same pattern seen on the sexual offence total category, the provincial distribution was observed on the rape incidence. Gauteng has recorded the highest counts of incidence of rape at 8 509 counts. The same three provinces have shown a decrease in the incidence of sexual offences, during the 2019/2020 financial year compared to the preceding year 2019/2020 are still featuring in the rape incidences, namely; North West (7,1% or 238 counts), followed by Limpopo(1,9% or 65 counts) and the Eastern Cape (0,3% or 23 counts). The Western Cape recorded its first increase over the past three years, (34,9% or 228 counts). The highest increase was reported in the Free State (11,0% or 290 counts), followed by KwaZulu-Natal (4,6% or 350 counts).

PLACE OF OCCURRENCE

Gauteng contributed 11 stations on the top 30 stations that recorded the high counts of rape during the period under review, followed by the Western Cape with six stations and KwaZulu-Natal with five. Two stations of the latter province occupied the first two positions on the top 30 stations, namely; Inanda recording 297 counts, recording a decrease of 12,1% or 41 counts, followed by Umlazi with 293 counts, recording an increase of 11,8% or 31, counts compared to the previous financial year.

Location and time played a role in sexual assault and rape trends. The private residences of victims, perpetrators or other relatives or friends, were the most likely location of sexual offences. Findings of the analysis conducted by provinces revealed that a large number of rape incidence occurred at these residential premises, recording 18 231 counts (illustrated in Table 29) of the sampled cases. These premises were supposed to be the safest place since, in most instances, the victim and perpetrator shared the same residence.

Public places including street, open field, recreational centre, park, beach, parking area and abandoned buildings were also regarded as the unsafe places where high number of rape incidence occurred. A total of 7 940 counts of rape occurred at these public places. The victims were targeted on the streets on their way from and/or to their residential places, work, shops or even places of entertainment, including tavern, parks, etc. The victims were then dragged or kidnapped and taken to the perpetrator's place of residence, abandoned buildings or nearby bushes and raped. In these instances, the scene of crime will be where the completed crime occurred, illustrated in the case study.

Police station: Kagisho

Crime scene: camp/open veld. Date and time: 2019/05/19 at 02:00.

Summary: the complainant alleges that she was from a tavern on her way to her boyfriend's place. When she was about to enter her boyfriend's place, a man who had earlier greeted and hugged her at the tavern, grabbed her by her throat and dragged her to an open veld, where he ordered her to take off her clothing. The man then inserted his fingers in her private parts. He then tried to insert his fist but it was too big to penetrate her. He also blind folded her with her bra. The suspect, whom she can identify, then ran away.

Police station: Keimoes

Crime scene: perpetrator's residence. Date and time: 2020/03/07, between 02:00 and 03:00. On summary: Complainant was on her way from tavern to her home. She came across the suspect, who is well known to her and at that time there was no other person on the street. The complainant was under the influence of alcohol. The suspect grabbed the complainant and dragged her to his house. The suspect then locked the door and started to undress the complainant and then pushed her on his bed. The victim was strangled and forced to have sex with the suspect, throughout the night. The complainant couldn't walk properly because of the pain. In the morning the complainant asked the suspect if she could go outside to urinate and she then managed to escape.

TABLE 28: PROVINCIAL DISTRIBUTION ON PLACE OF OCCURRENCE: RAPE

Places	EC	FS	GP	KZN	LP	MP	NW	NC	WC	Total
Sample size	6 780	2 849	4 239	5 757	3 337	1 699	3 136	913	2 980	31 690
Private Residences (perpetrator's/ victim's / family/ friends/ neighbours etc.)	3 192	804	3 521	3 192	3 998	894	1 784	639	207	18 231
Public place (Street/Open field/ Recreational centre/ Park/ Beach / Parking area / Abandoned building)	1 038	452	2 122	1 275	885	559	1 109	233	267	7 940
Educational institutions (Schools, universities, college, Day Care Facilities)	61	23	96	61	56	19	10	5	49	380

Places	EC	FS	GP	KZN	LP	MP	NW	NC	WC	Total
Prison/ Holding cells	11	242	40	11	20	4	8	0	29	365
Mode of Transport (Bus / Car / Plane / Boat / Ship / Taxi etc.)	23	0	45	23	90	37	17	16	101	352
Liquor outlets (Shebeen/ Tavern / Pub/ Night club / Bottle Store)	17	11	192	17	51	26	3	8	23	348
Business premises (e.g. Mall/ restaurants /work place / Office Park / Entertainment Centre e.g. Movie Theatre, Gambling Facility	42	44	53	42	42	16	5	4	12	260
Leisure premises (Hotel / Guest house / BnB/ Motel / Holiday resort)	9	8	60	9	36	9	3	0	33	167
Agricultural Land	52	0	4	52	3	2	0	0	48	161
Railway Premises e.g. Track / Station	5	0	49	5	5	1	0	0	11	76
River / Lake / Pool / Dam	14	0	7	14	35	0	0	0	0	70
Bus Stop / Taxi Rank	12	0	2	12	13	2	0	0	2	43
Mining Area	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
Government Premises / Building	0	0	7	0	0	2	2	0	5	16
Petrol Station	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	5

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN VICTIMS AND PERPETRATOR

The above analysis also revealed that most rapes were committed by a perpetrator, who is known to the victim. From a sample of 31 690 counts, 54,3% (17 216 counts) completed rapes were perpetrated by a person known to the victim. The perpetrator was either in an intimate relationship (husband, boyfriend, life partner, including ex-relationship) with the victim or other family member (uncle, aunt, parent/guardian, son, grandparent, step-parent, brother, etc.) or known by other ways, for example neighbour, landlord, tenant, friend, educator, colleague, inmates, acquaintance, known by sight , fellow scholars, etc. In 32,1% or 10 177 counts the perpetrator was a stranger and in the remaining 13,6% or 4 297 counts the relationship was not mentioned, due to the circumstances of the incident, for example the victim was murdered without any witness, the victim was mentally disabled or a minor who couldn't point out the perpetrator, etc.

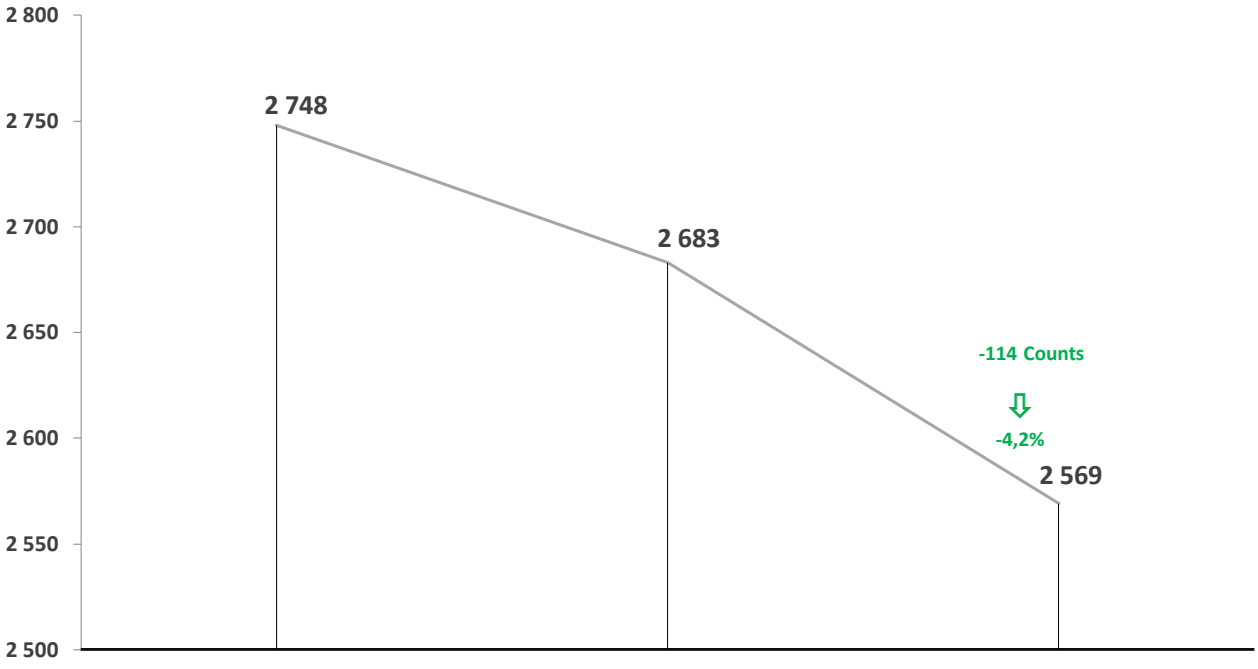
MINORS (BELOW AGE OF 18 YEARS) AS PERPETRATORS OF RAPE

Statutory rape is a consensual and/or non-consensual sex act with a person who is under age. According to the law the minors are incapable of giving their consent, therefore their consent is irrelevant. Hence, any sex act with a minor, whether willing or not, perpetrated by a minor or adult can constitute to statutory rape. Society tends to perceive sexual offence is perpetrated by adult men

against women, other men and children (both sexes). Regrettably, the latter are also perpetrators of sexual offenses.

During the 2019/2020 financial year, children or minors were charged in 2 569 counts of rape, a decrease of 4,2% or 114 counts compared to the previous financial year, as illustrated in Figure 34. Although there is a decrease in the comparison of the financial years the figures are high for juveniles to be involved in crime such as rape. It was also apparent that when they were younger these minors were not only committing statutory rape but also targeting people older than their ages, see case study.

FIGURE 34: CHILDREN CHARGED WITH RAPE: THREE YEAR TREND AND PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW



	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	Kwazulu/Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	Republic of South Africa
Children charged with Rape										
2018_19	499	236	314	392	218	207	247	106	464	2 683
2019_20	506	229	261	401	221	230	193	111	417	2 569
Counts Diff	7	-7	-53	9	3	23	-54	5	-47	-114
%Change	1,4%	-3,0%	-16,9%	2,3%	1,4%	11,1%	-21,9%	4,7%	-10,1%	-4,2%

Comparison of the two latter financial years registered a decrease, nationally, however looking at the individual provinces increases were observed. Five provinces recorded increases, ranging from the highest increase of 11,1% or 23 counts recorded, in Mpumalanga to the lowest which is 1,4% or 3 counts recorded, in Limpopo. The four provinces that recorded decreases range from the highest, in the North West (21,9% or 54 counts) to the lowest recorded, in the Free State (3,0% or 7 counts), as illustrated in Figure 34. The Eastern Cape (506 counts) reported the highest number of counts, where minors were charged with rape.

CASE STUDY

MINOR RAPING OTHER MINOR: MULTIPLE RAPE BY MINORS

Offence: Rape. Victims: Six males (all minors aged between 6 and 7 years). **Suspect:** one male (aged 14 years).

Comments: it is alleged that the suspect and victims (six boys), were in the local forest and they were busy hunting birds and the suspect caught a bird and he said that all the other boys will get the meat of the bird if they agree to sleep with him and they did what he told them to do. He instructed them to bend on their knees and he took out his penis and rape them one after the other in their anus, as a result one of the victim's anus was bleeding.

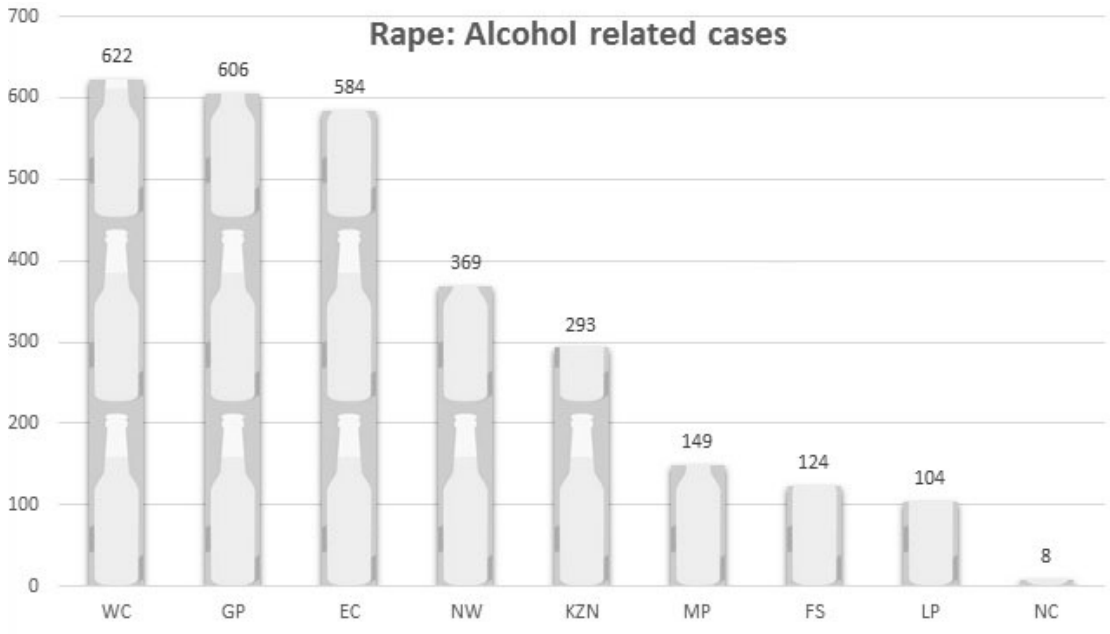
MINOR RAPING AN OLDER VICTIM:

Offence: Rape and assault GBH. **Victims:** one female aged 56 years. **Suspect:** one male 16 years. The complainant alleged that she was on her way home from church, with her husband when they were approached by an unknown young African man, who without a word held their heads and hit them together. He further took out a knife and stabbed the husband on his forehead. He then turned and stabbed her on the back of her neck and on her right buttock and dragged her to nearby bushes and raped her once.

ALCOHOL RELATED INCIDENCE OF RAPE

Alcohol also plays a role in the incidence of rape. The findings of the provincial analysis revealed that of the sampled analysed 31 690 counts sampled, 2 859 counts (9,0%) confirmed incidents where either the victim or the perpetrator had consumed alcohol prior to the rape. Of these confirmed counts, 12,2% or 348 counts occurred at liquor outlets, for example taverns, pubs, shebeens, night clubs, bars, etc., some were raped on their way to or from these liquor outlets during late evenings or early hours of the morning.

FIGURE 35: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW OF CONFIRMED ALCOHOL RELATED INCIDENTS: 2019/2020



MULTIPLE RAPE INCIDENCE

The analysis further showed that some victims were repeatedly raped by different numerous perpetrators in a single incident. These cases are termed multiple rapes. In some cases, a victim is raped by the same suspect at different times. Table 31 illustrated the circumstances or causative factors that led to the multiple rapes. Eleven cases were found to have recorded, seven counts and higher, per incident, as illustrated in Table 31.

TABLE 29: TOP 11 MULTIPLE RAPE INCIDENCE: SEVEN COUNTS AND HIGHER: 2019/2020

Station	Circumstances	Relationship	Place	Perpetrator
Ikageng (NW)	Victim and a friend were lured to smoke pipe with gang members, they took turns raping her	Acquaintance : member of a gang	Bushes	20 x African males
Ngcobo (EC)	Suspects entered the victim's home and raped her for two days in succession	One acquaintance and eight unknown males	Victim's home	Nine x African males
Kwamashu E (KZN)	**Liquor related : victim was drunk** when eight different males took turns raping her in the toilet	One acquaintance and seven unknown males	Tavern's toilet	Eight x African males
Phuthaditjhaba (FS)	Victim was **walking home** with friends, when she was **kidnapped** by a group of men, who later took turns raping her.	Strangers	Another village	Eight x African males
Ikageng (NW)	Victim was **walking home from the tavern** when she was pushed into the bushes and raped	One acquaintance and six unknown males	Bushes	Seven x African males
Lusikisiki (EC)	Victim was **kidnapped** from church and they took turns raping her	Acquaintance	Perpetrator's home	Seven x African males
Mount Ayliff(EC)	**Liquor related** : victim was drunk at a party, when seven males took turns raping her	Strangers	Friend's neighbours home	Seven x African males
Nyanga (WC)	**Attempted robbery** : victim was walking alone, when she was searched and raped	Two acquaintance and five unknown males	Half built house	Seven x African males
Dealesville (FS)	**Learner** was raped inside a stadium by fellow learners for two days in succession	Fellow learners	Sport's field	Seven x African males
Virginia (FS)	Victim was going to an **outside home toilet,** at night, when approached by a group of men and they dragged her to an open field	Strangers	Open field	Seven x African males
Zeerust (NW)	Victim was raped by seven men, who took turns	Strangers	Victim's home	Seven x African males

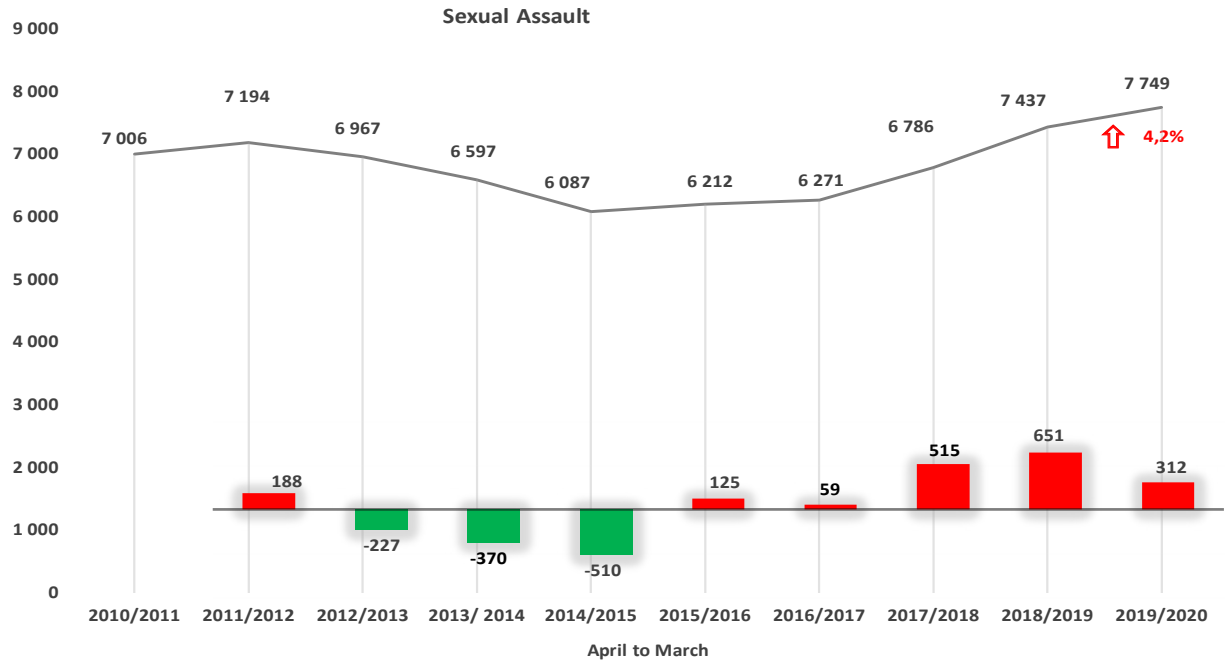
7.1.6.2 SEXUAL ASSAULT

Similar to rape , sexual assault, according to the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, 2007 (Act No. 32 of 2007) is a persons of both genders may be perpetrators and

victims of sexual assault. Also the place of occurrences and circumstances were similar to the rape cases.

During the 2019/2020 financial year, a total of 7 749 counts of sexual assault were reported, representing an increase of 4,2% or 312 counts, compared to the preceding financial year. 9,6 % or 651 counts. This follows another uninterrupted increase recorded in the past four years, since 2015/2016, as illustrated in Figure 36.

FIGURE 36: SEXUAL ASSAULT: TREND OVER 10-YEAR PERIOD AND PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW



	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	Kwazulu /Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	Republic of South Africa
2018/2019	890	517	1 733	1 266	292	384	343	255	1 757	7 437
2019/2020	896	540	1 775	1 367	316	371	345	229	1 910	7 749
Case Diff	6	23	42	101	24	-13	2	-26	153	312
%Change	0,7%	4,4%	2,4%	8,0%	8,2%	-3,4%	0,6%	-10,2%	8,7%	4,2%

The incidence of sexual assault showed increases in seven of the nine provinces, during the 2019/2020 financial year, ranging from 8,7% or 153 counts increase recorded, in the Western Cape to an increase of 0,6% or two counts recorded, in North West. The two provinces that recorded the decreases in the incidence of sexual assault, were the Northern Cape with 10,2% or 26 counts, followed by Mpumalanga, 3,4% or 13 counts, as illustrated in Figure 36. The latter two provinces, recorded a reversal from the increase in the preceding financial.

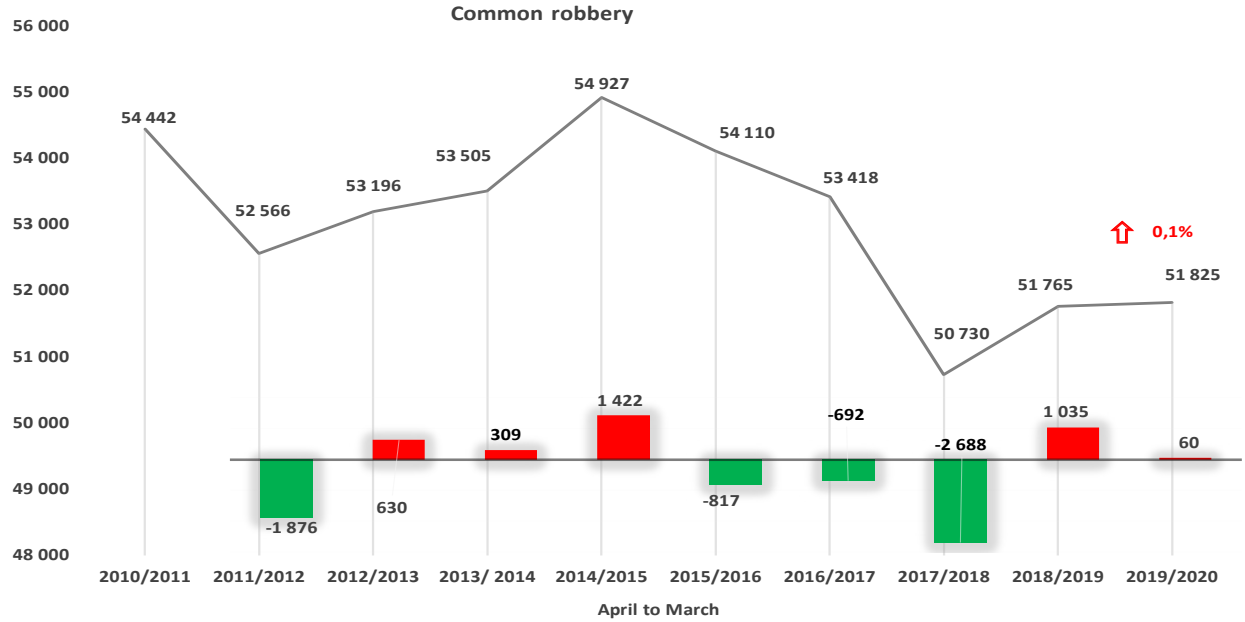
7.1.7 ROBBERIES

According to common law, robbery is defined as taking the property of another, with the intent to permanently deprive the person of that property, by force or fear. Both common robbery and robbery aggravating, involves the use of a weapon, but during aggravated robbery deadly weapons, such as firearms, knives, sharp and/or blunt objects are used to threaten the victim. It is clear that low levels of violence are used during the commission of common robbery. Robbery with aggravating circumstances is further divided into subcategories. The subcategories includes; carjacking, truck jacking, robbery at non-residential premises, robbery at residential premises and robbery of cash in transit (CIT), as well as bank robberies. According to the Victims of Crime Surveys (VOCS) conducted by Statistics South Africa, the three subcategories of robbery with aggravating circumstances, named TRIO crimes (carjacking, robbery non-residential premises and robbery residential premises) appears on the list of the most feared crimes.

7.1.7.1 COMMON ROBBERY

As illustrated in Figure 37, a total of 51 825 common robbery cases were recorded during the 2019/2020 financial year, presenting a slight increase of 0,1% or 60 count, as compared to the preceding financial year. The fluctuation over a ten year period still reflects a downward pattern, with an overall decrease of 4,8% or 2 617 counts. Most prominent increases were recorded, in Gauteng (1,9% or 331), KwaZulu-Natal (1.3% or 93), the Northern Cape (2,1 or 29) and the Western Cape (0,2% or 26). The remaining provinces recorded a decrease of 15,3% or 419 counts, combined.

FIGURE 37: COMMON ROBBERY: TREND OVER 10-YEAR PERIOD AND PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW



	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	Kwazulu /Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	Republic of South Africa
2018/2019	3 769	2 087	17 757	7 090	2 908	2 627	2 764	1 408	11 355	51 765
2019/2020	3 663	1 983	18 088	7 183	2 899	2 610	2 581	1 437	11 381	51 825
Case Diff	-106	-104	331	93	-9	-17	-183	29	26	60
%Change	-2,8%	-5,0%	1,9%	1,3%	-0,3%	-0,6%	-6,6%	2,1%	0,2%	0,1%

Common robbery is taking the property of another person without their concern, with the intention to permanently deprive them of their property. The act is done through physical force or threats. Although different modus operandi are used to rob people of their belongings, the most prominent is where the offender follows a victim either on their way from the bank/ATM, from liquor outlets and at taxi/bus ranks, especially in CBDs. Notwithstanding, hiking spots and open veld, mainly at rural areas.

TIME AND DAY OF OCCURRENCE

A desktop analysis of common robbery incidents recorded in all nine provinces, for the period under review, revealed that most incidents were recorded on Saturday, Friday and Sunday accounting for 18,9% or 9 949, 16,2% or 8 502 and 15,3 % or 8 052 counts, respectively. More than half (66,7% or 35 054) of these incidents occurred during the day until midnight, with 18:00 to 20:59 accounting for 18,7% or 9 830 counts, followed by 15:00 to 17:59, recording 16,1% or 8 750 counts. The remaining time frame 12:00 to 14:59 and 21:00 to 23:59 claimed 16,1% or 8 451 and 15,3% or 8 023 counts, respectively.

PLACE OF OCCURRENCE

Common robbery occurs most frequently in densely populated areas and this can be attributed to a high influx of people at certain times of the day and the socio-economic status of a given area. The substantial number of common robberies are perpetrated on the street. Walking along the street at night with cash, laptops, expensive jewellery and cellular phones makes one an easy target for robbers. This was corroborated by the findings of a desktop analysis of 1 822 common robbery cases reported in Gauteng, confirming that most 47.7% or 870 counts took place on the street. Limpopo also confirmed that from a sample of 617 cases, in 46,3% or 286 counts victims were robbed on the street. Victims often fall prey to suspects when coming from liquor outlets, especially when they are under the influence of liquor. From the analysis made in Gauteng, it was revealed that 12,0% or 219 counts of robberies took place either at the liquor outlet or on the street targeting people who were from liquor outlets. This fact was also corroborated by the analysis made in Limpopo, recording 21,5% or 133 counts of liquor outlet related incidents. It was further established, in Limpopo, that victims are also more likely to be targeted when hiking, as 12,8% or 79 of such cases were recorded during the period under review.

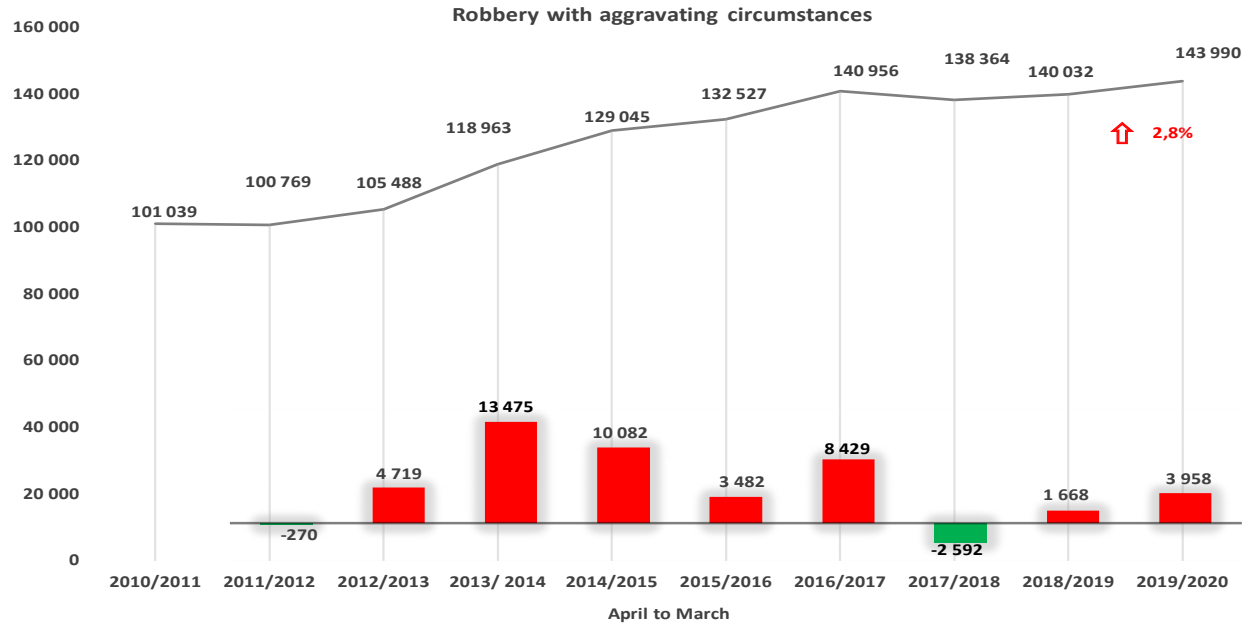
ITEMS TARGETED

Through the analysis it was revealed that the top five items targeted nationally, were cash, cellular phones, laptops, jewellery and handbags, accounting for more than half (30 519 or 59,0%) counts combined. Common robbery is a crime of greed, the items are robbed for financial gain and/or maintain habits, such as drugs. The SA Banking Risk Information Centre (Sabric) has warned of a new trend, where cellular phones are not only stolen to resell, but thieves are now accessing the information on them to commit other crimes. They need personal and confidential information stored on the phone to commit other crimes, especially accessing ones bank account.

ROBBERY WITH AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES

A total of 143 990 counts of robbery with aggravating circumstances, were reported during the 2019/2020 financial year, reflecting an increase of 2,8% or 3 958 counts, as compared to the preceding financial year. Figure 38 below illustrates fluctuations in the incidents of robbery with aggravating circumstances over a period of ten years. A decrease in this crime phenomenon was noted, during the 2017/2018 financial year, recording case difference of 2 592 counts. The overall ten year increase accounted for 42,5% or 42 951 counts. For the period under review an increase was noted in six provinces, accounting for a collective increase of 26,6% or 4 531 counts, with the exception of the Free State, the North West and the Northern Cape recording a decrease of 14,9% or 573 or counts.

FIGURE 38: ROBBERY WITH AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES: TREND OVER 10-YEAR PERIOD AND PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW



	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	Kwazulu /Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	Republic of South Africa
2018/2019	13 578	5 339	52 040	22 110	7 006	7 091	7 023	1 780	24 065	140 032
2019/2020	13 983	5 119	53 927	22 824	7 466	7 672	6 807	1 643	24 549	143 990
Case Diff	405	-220	1 887	714	460	581	-216	-137	484	3 958
%Change	3,0%	-4,1%	3,6%	3,2%	6,6%	8,2%	-3,1%	-7,7%	2,0%	2,8%

ASSOCIATED ROBBERIES: VICTIMS FOLLOWED TO OR FROM BANKS

Associated Robbery includes incidents where victims are being robbed while withdrawing money inside the bank and or depositing cash. The South African Banking Risk Information Centre (SABRIC) warns bank customers to be wary of their surroundings when going to and from the bank, to deposit or to withdraw cash.

The continuing occurrence of these robberies is a worrying factor for the banking industry, as it is to the police, demonstrates that this is a highly organised crime, which affects their clients. The criminals work in organised groups and often these syndicates designate “spotters” that look-out for people making large cash withdrawals inside bank branches.

Once the perpetrators identify their victims, they pass on the information to their co-perpetrators; who are usually in the vicinity of the bank and who, in turn, rob the individual, either at his place of business, home or en route to their destination. The victims include individual, small businesses, as well as saving clubs such as stokvels.

The violence and tragic consequences stemming from these attacks are indicative of how serious the problem of such robberies have become and it is with this in mind that we are appealing to bank customers to refrain from carrying large sums of cash, in order to lessen their exposure to the risk of these attacks.

During the 2019/2020 financial year, a total of 1 181 counts of such incidents were identified in an analysis of aggravating robbery, compared to the 756 counts identified during the previous financial year, presenting an increase of 56,2% or 425 counts.

Majority (635 or 89,9%) of these incidents occurred to victims robbed after withdrawing money from a bank or ATM, while in 71 cases (10,1%), the victims were robbed on their way to the bank and or ATM, to deposit cash.

MODUS OPERANDI

Clients were robbed on their way to the bank, just before they entered the bank or at the parking lot after parking their vehicles. Victims robbed after withdrawing money were frequently robbed in parking areas or upon arrival at their place of residence or employment. An excess of R2.2 Million was robbed in this way, with the individual amounts varying from R100 to around R1.7 Million.

From a total of 226 incidents, where victims were robbed at the ATMs, while withdrawing or either depositing money, half of these incidents were committed in Gauteng (95 or 42,0%), followed by the Western Cape (38 or 16,8%), KwaZulu-Natal (24 or 10,6%), the Eastern Cape (20 or 8,8%) and lastly the North West with (18 or 7,9%). An estimated amount in excess of R400 000, ranging from R100 to R136 000 per incident was reported to have been robbed in this manner.

MUTI-RELATED

There are incidents where victims believe are muti-related, in these incidents, victims were smeared with black substances, while in the bank or after withdrawing the money at the ATM and their money robbed afterward and only 14 cases were recorded, in this regard.

MONEY BOMB

Analysis further revealed some incidents where a roll of paper covered with a genuine bank note would be dropped to entice the identified target, in most cases the target will be from the bank and would have just made a withdrawal of a large amount of cash. When the client tries picking up the money, the perpetrator would claim to have seen the money first and demand that it must be shared. Four cases were recorded whereby the victims are robbed under false pretenses.

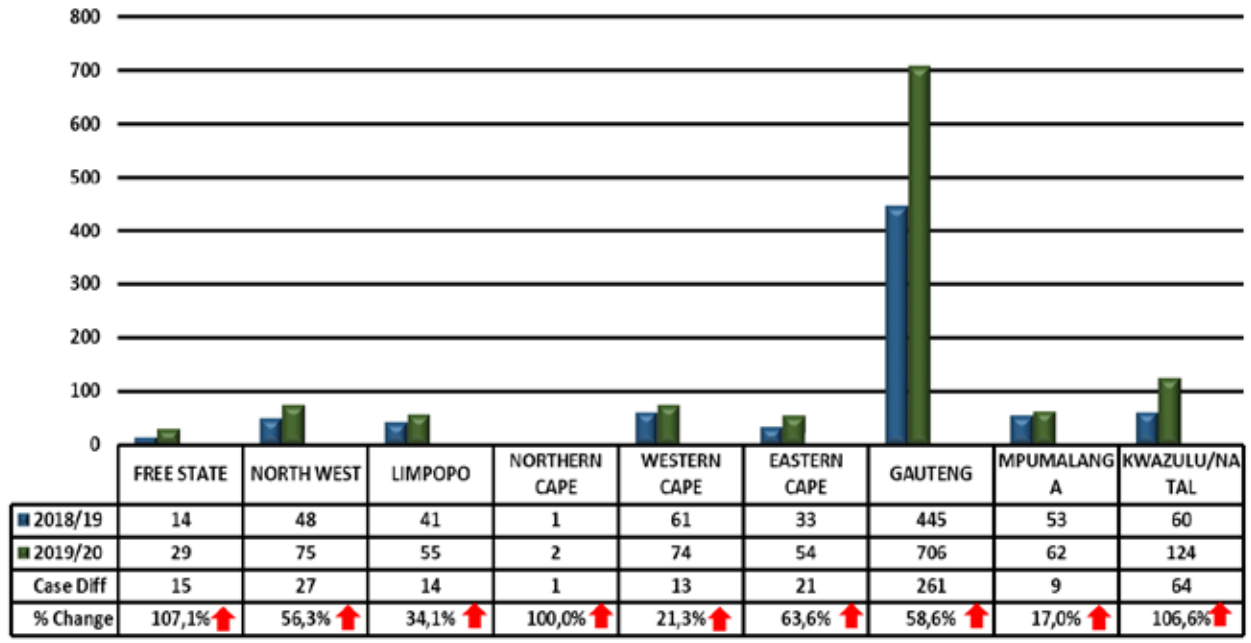
PROVINCIAL DISTRIBUTION

Gauteng was the highest contributor to associated robbery with 706 counts or 58,7% followed by KwaZulu-Natal (124 counts or 51,6%) and the North West (75 counts or 56,3%). The Northern Cape reported two incidence of associated robbery, when compared to the previous year.

ASSOCIATED ROBBERY: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW

All nine provinces recorded an increase of associated robberies, a significant majority of these increases were recorded at the Free State (107,1%), KwaZulu-Natal (106,6%) and the Northern Cape (100,0%). Gauteng remains the province recording high levels of associated robbery incidence, as compared to other provinces accounting for more than half (59,8% or 706 counts). The remaining provinces collectively recorded 40,2% or 475 counts.

FIGURE 39: ASSOCIATED ROBBERY: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW

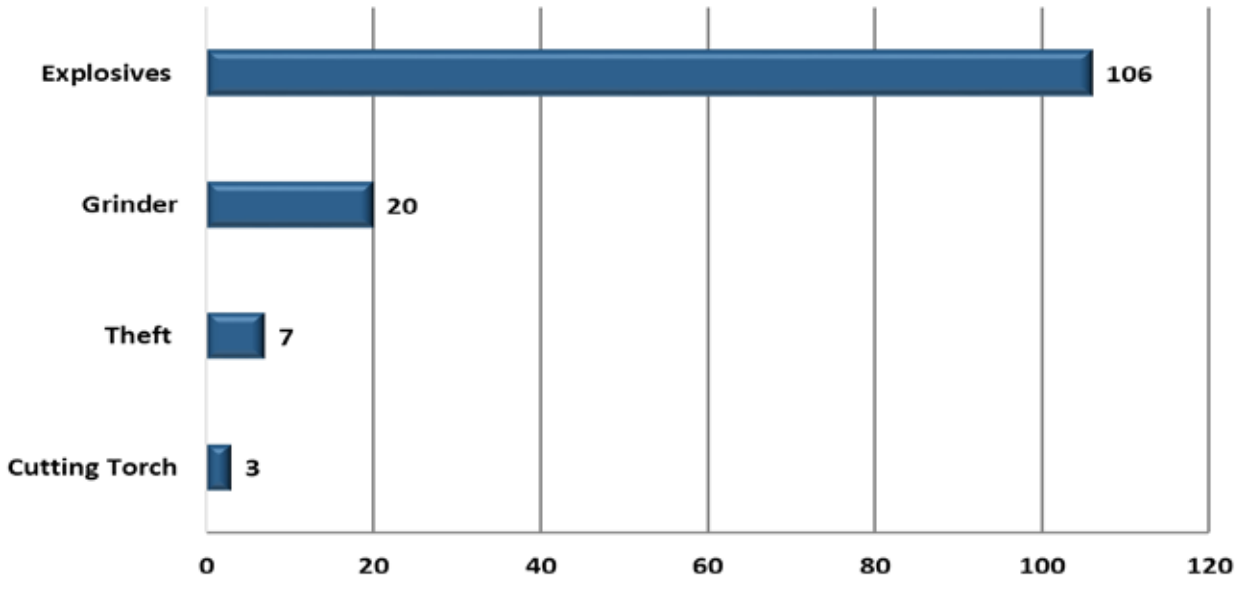


	FREE STATE	NORTH WEST	LIMPOPO	NORTHERN CAPE	WESTERN CAPE	EASTERN CAPE	GAUTENG	MPUMALANGA	KWAZULU/NATAL
2018/19	14	48	41	1	61	33	445	53	60
2019/20	29	75	55	2	74	54	706	62	124
Case Diff	15	27	14	1	13	21	261	9	64
% Change	107,1%	56,3%	34,1%	100,0%	21,3%	63,6%	58,6%	17,0%	106,6%

ATM ATTACKS

ATM ATTACK METHODS

FIGURE 40: ATM ATTACK METHOD



Only 78,5% (106) of the ATMs were attacked by explosion. The access to the ATM cubicle was mostly gained through the roof of the building or targeting the easy accessible adjacent shops/ buildings. The perpetrators would climb up the roof, then cut it with a plier and pull the rest of the roof away. Ceiling boards would be broken into and the premises entered. In most of the cases, it was noted that perpetrators are familiar with the vicinity, as well as they were able to damage the CCTV cameras and ATM alarms without any challenges.

Once inside the building, the dry wall panel next to ATM cubicle door is then broken and the ATM safe would be exposed. At times an oxy-acetylene torch is used to cut open the machine, in order to get access to the money. Oxy-acetylene is commonly referred to as a gas welding. It is a process which relies on combustion of oxygen and acetylene. When mixed together a relative hot flame is produced with high temperature.

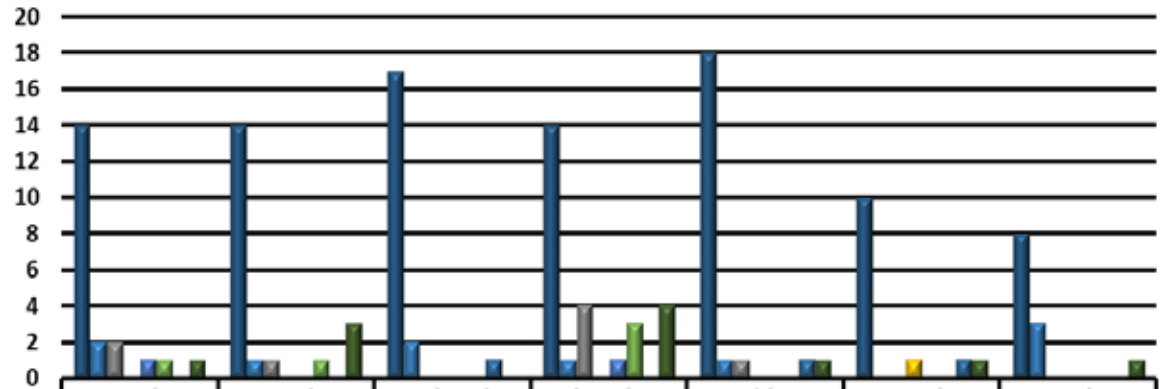
ATM grinder is a preferred method used to gain access to the ATM safely with 14,8% (20) incidence recorded during the period under review, as compared to cutting torch and theft of the ATM.

Theft of ATMs involves the removal of the panel attached to the ATM and this method is mainly used at stand-alone portable ATMs and only 5,1% (7) of such incidents, were recorded in 2019/2020. In most ATM incidents no shots were fired, however, force was mainly used at the shopping centres/ malls, where the premises were safeguarded. The patrolling guards were tied up and robbed of their belongings before attacking the ATM.

According to Chadwell Heath London research, it was revealed that cutting torch suspects used multiple Diebold Machine plasma torches, which is faster and it could allow access to the safe slot into the ATM within 39 seconds to get cash.

ATM ATTACKS: TIME AND DAYS OF THE WEEK

FIGURE 41: ATM ATTACKS: TIME AND DAYS OF THE WEEK



	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
00:00 - 02:59	14	14	17	14	18	10	8
03:00 - 05:59	2	1	2	1	1		3
06:00 - 08:59	2	1		4	1		
09:00 - 11:59						1	
12:00 - 14:59	1			1			
15:00 - 17:59	1	1		3			
18:00 - 20:59			1		1	1	
21:00 - 23:59	1	3		4	1	1	1

An Illustrated Figure 41, shows that ATM attacks occurred between 00:00 and 03:59, during the (95 counts or 70,3%) were recorded, followed by the 21:00 and 23:59 (11 counts or 8,1%) and between 03:00 and 05:59 (10 counts or 7,4%) in the early hours of the day, including Thursdays, Fridays and Mondays being mostly affected.

SUBCATEGORIES OF ROBBERY WITH AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES

The table below, illustrates the other subcategories of robbery aggravating and its contribution on the overall reported cases. Three of the subcategories recorded an increase, as compared to the previous preceding year accounting for a collective of 18,3% or 2 816 ocounts. Whereas, robbery at residential premises and cash-in-transit recorded a decrease of 5,8% or 1 301 and 10,4% or 19 counts, respectively. For the period under review, there was no bank robbery incidents reported.

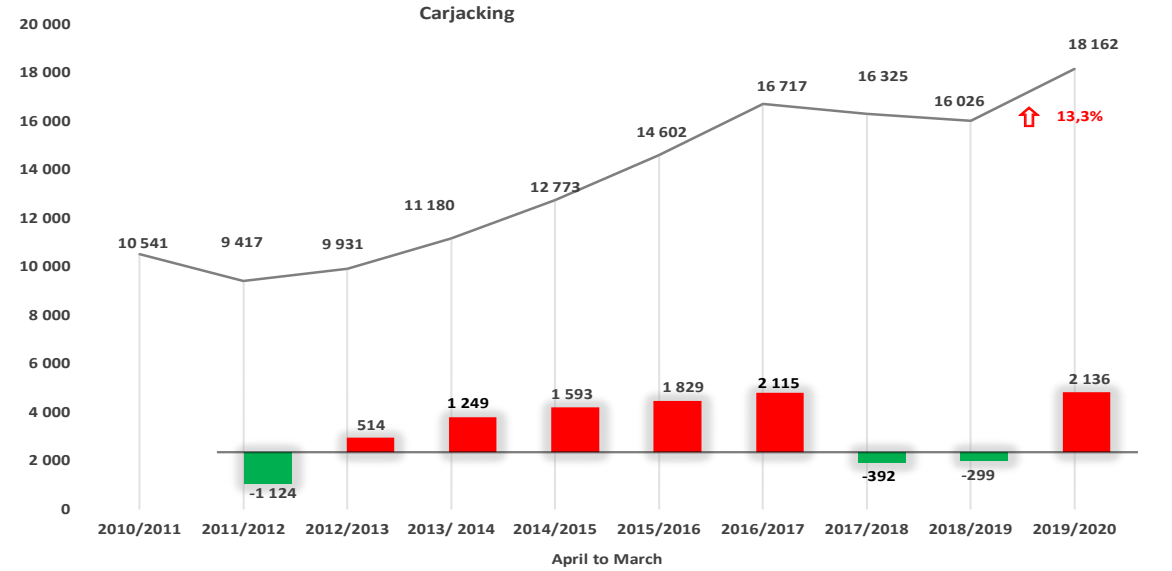
TABLE 30: AGGRAVATED ROBBERY: THREE YEAR TREND

Category	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	Counts Diff	% Change
Carjacking	16 325	16 026	18 162	2 136	13,30%
Robbery at residential premises	22 261	22 431	21 130	-1 301	-5,80%
Robbery at non-residential premises	20 047	19 991	20 651	660	3,30%
Robbery of cash in transit	238	183	164	**-19**	**-10,40%**
Bank robbery	13	4	0	**-4**	**-100,00%**
Truck hijacking	**1 202**	**1 182**	**1 202**	20	1,70%

7.1.7.1.1 CARJACKING

A total of 18 162 counts of carjacking incidents were reported in the 2019/2020 financial year, reflecting an increase of 13,3% or 2 136 counts, compared to the 2018/2019 financial year. Figure 42 illustrates a general upward pattern, with the highest peak reported during the period under review. The lowest peak was reached, in 2011/2012 over the past ten years. An increase was recorded in seven provinces with the highest, in Gauteng accounting for 16,1% or 1 249 counts. Limpopo and the Northern Cape recorded a decrease of 3,4% or 16 and 12,8% or 5 counts, respectively.

FIGURE 42: CARJACKING: TREND OVER 10-YEAR PERIOD AND PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW



	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	Kwazulu /Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	Republic of South Africa
2018/2019	1 048	236	7 776	2 764	474	917	478	39	2 294	16 026
2019/2020	1 111	241	9 025	3 041	458	999	493	34	2 760	18 162
Case Diff	63	5	1 249	277	-16	82	15	-5	466	2 136
%Change	6,0%	2,1%	16,1%	10,0%	-3,4%	8,9%	3,1%	-12,8%	20,3%	13,3%

DAY AND TIME OF OCCURRENCE

A national analysis of 15 939 carjacking cases revealed that these incidents takes place all through the week, with Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday accounting for 61,3% or 9 783 counts, collectively. The same trend was noted in Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal, Wednesday until Saturday recorded 63,2% or 4 225 and 62,7% or 1 901 counts, respectively. The national analysis further revealed that Fridays accounted for 16,7% or 2 660 counts, followed by Saturday with 15,7% or 2 497. Wednesday and Thursday accounted for 14,3% or 2 277 and 14,7% or 2 349 counts respectively. In the North West more than 54,5% or 296 of the 543 carjacking incidents happened on Thursday, Friday and Saturday. In the Eastern Cape, the majority of carjacking took place on Saturday and Monday, accounting for 33,7% or 374 counts combined, followed by Thursday and Friday with 28,1% or 318 counts.

The early to late evening hours experienced more incidents of carjacking than any other time frame, during the day. National desktop analysis revealed that for the period under review most hijackings happened between 18:00 to 20:59, recording 27,2% or 4 330 counts, followed by 21:00 to 23:59 with 21,5% or 3 432 counts. This could be attributed to the fact that more vehicles are on the road, as large number of people are traveling home from various activities of the day, as well as those who are from entertainment places.

TYPES OF HIJACKED VEHICLES

The national analysis of 15 242 cases sample revealed that more than half, 59,2% or 9 020 of hijacked vehicles were sedans. This trend was noticed in all nine provinces. The second highest type of vehicles hijacked was bakkie/panel vans, accounting for 23,9% or 3 643 counts. Mpumalanga was the only province that recorded SUV/station wagons, as the second highest type of vehicle targeted with 12,5% or 71 counts out of 567 sampled cases. The national study further revealed that SUV/ station wagons and mini buses registered 7,5% or 1 147 and 5,9% or 902 counts, respectively. The remaining types of vehicles (trucks, buses, motorcycles and trailers) accounted for 3,5% or 530 counts, collectively.

Through the analysis of 3 034 counts of carjacking, in KwaZulu-Natal, it was established that the most targeted vehicle make was a Toyota, with 35,7% or 1 084, followed by Volkswagen, with 17,1% or 519. The following vehicle make Hyundai, Nissan and Ford registered 18,2% or 555 counts, combined.

INSTRUMENT USED

Through the analysis of 15 519 cases it was further established that firearms are the weapon of choice when hijacking vehicles. Firearms were used in 86,3% or 13 388 counts of carjacking, nationally. In KwaZulu-Natal, suspects used firearms to attack or threaten their victims, in 87,8% or 2 663 or counts from a sample of 3 034 cases. Gauteng analysed a sample of 6 539 cases and found that 90,3% or 5 908 counts were perpetrated using firearms. The only province that registered less incidents perpetrated by a firearm, as compared to the rest of the provinces was the Northern Cape, recording 38,0% or 14 counts. The high number of the use of firearms in committing hijacking could be attributed to the fact that a possession of a firearm forces victims to obey, as they are afraid to be shot at and/or killed.

The second highest instrument used was suspects using their bare hands to threaten and overpower the victim, recording 5,7% or 878 counts. In this regard, the perpetrators used physical violence, especially on victims, who are resisting, in order to overcome them and obtain the property that they are after. Knives and vehicles were used in 4,0% or 619 and 2,7% or 423 counts, respectively.

MODUS OPERANDI

From the analysis of 6 498 cases, the most common modus operandi used to commit this crime occurred where victim's vehicle were blocked by the suspect's vehicle, in order to obstruct the victim to continue to drive, with 32,8% or 2 129 counts. The second most used modus operandi was forcing victims off the road, by ramming the victim's vehicle from the front, side or behind, registering 23,8% or 1 548 counts. In 18,4% or 1 194 the suspects pretended to be asking for assistance or hitch hiking. The cases where suspects posed as authority figures such as police or traffic officers, accounted for 6,3% or 409 counts. Incidents where suspects alerted the victim of false mechanical problems with the vehicle, in order to lure victims out of the vehicle, claimed 5,1% or 332 counts. In 3,4% or 218 counts the suspect posed as a beggar or hawker or window cleaner and these incidents were more prominent in Gauteng and Kwazulu-Natal, recording 59,5% or 108 and 39,4% or 86 counts, respectively. Incidents where an obstacle was placed on the street to obstruct the victim, accounted for 2,2% or 146 counts, Gauteng Province contributed to a significant majority (74,6% or 108) of such cases.

PLACES WHERE CARJACKING OCCURRED

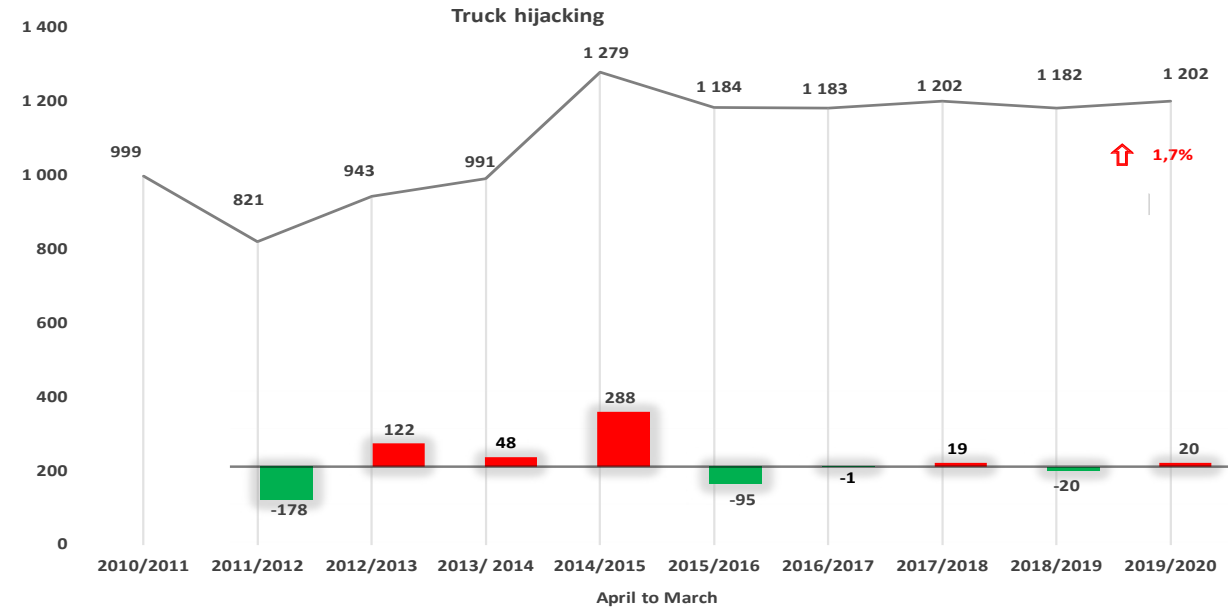
A national sample of 15 781 cases revealed that 47,6% or 7 508 counts took place on the public roads and street, while victims were driving, parked on the side of the road or stationary. Most of these incidents were recorded in Gauteng, with 38,1% or 2 868 counts, followed by the Western Cape and KwaZulu-Natal, with 23,3% or 1 748 and 13,4% or 1 005 counts, respectively. The vehicles were also hijacked while stationary inside or outside the yard, when the victims were either opening or closing their gates, registering 17,6% or 2 779 counts, this tendency was most prominent in Gauteng, accounting for more than half (624% or 1 735 counts). Victims were also hijacked at traffic lights, stop signs, intersections or traffic circles, accounting for 9,3% or 1 466 counts.

KwaZulu-Natal has alluded that the growing infrastructure, in terms of road developments, opens up more escape routes for vehicle hijackers and enables them to move more frequently between different police precincts. Whereas, the North West Province indicated that less visibility along the regional routes leading out of the province also contributed to the enabling of this crime. The North West further alluded that this crime is more prevalent in areas that are near Gauteng or on the routes leading to Gauteng Province, suggesting that the vehicles might be stolen and taken to Gauteng or beyond or the crime could be perpetrated by suspects from Gauteng.

7.1.7.1.2 TRUCK HIJACKING

As illustrated in Figure 43, a total of 1 202 counts of incidents of truck hijacking were registered during the 2019/2020 financial year, displaying an increase of 1,7% or 20 counts, as compared to the previous financial year. The 10 year trend notes fluctuations in the incidents of truck hijacking over the years and substantial increase of 0,3% or 288, in 2014/2015. Figure 43 illustrates that five provinces recorded an increase of 69 counts collectively. Gauteng recorded a decrease of 2,8% or 18 counts of truck hijacking but still remains the highest contributor of these incidents, nationally, accounting for more than half (52,3% or 629) counts. The Northern Cape registered only one case of truck hijacking for the period under review.

FIGURE 43: TRUCK HIJACKING: TREND OVER 10-YEAR PERIOD AND PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW



	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	Kwazulu /Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	Republic of South Africa
2018/2019	110	39	647	80	15	116	54	4	117	1 182
2019/2020	124	44	629	70	25	144	36	1	129	1 202
Case Diff	14	5	-18	-10	10	28	-18	-3	12	20
%Change	12,7%	12,8%	-2,8%	-12,5%	66,7%	24,1%	-33,3%	-75,0%	10,3%	1,7%

DAY AND TIME OF OCCURRENCE

From a national desktop analysis of 1 050 sample cases, it was established that the largest portion of truck hijacking takes place during the weekdays accounting for 84,6% or 888 counts of hijacked trucks. The Western Cape registered an average of 22 counts each, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, collectively, accounting for 60,9%. The remaining days of the week registered 30,1% or 43 counts of truck hijacking. Gauteng truck hijackings occurred between Wednesday and Friday, registering an average of 92 counts each, collectively accounting for 58,7%. From a sample of 25 cases in Limpopo, five (20,0%) incidents, occurred on Monday, followed by Wednesday and Saturday, reporting 16,0% or four counts each. The remaining days of the week accounted for 12,0% or three counts each.

The Eastern Cape registered an average of 24 counts each on Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday, accounting for 57,7% or 72 or counts, combined. The remaining four days of the week recorded 43,3% or 53 counts, combined.

An analysis of 72 cases, in KwaZulu-Natal Province revealed that most incidents were reported on Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, collectively recording 61,2% or 44 counts.

The national picture indicated that a significant majority of 74,1% or 778 of these incidents occurred between 06:00 to 20:59, with 22,9% or 240 counts, recorded between 09:00 to 11:59, followed by 18:00 to 20:59, with 15,3% or 161. In the Western Cape, more than 53,6% or 59 counts occurred between 06:00 to 05:59. The prominent times, in Gauteng was between 09:00 to 11:59, with 24,5% or 115 counts, followed by 15,7% or 74 incidents that occurred between 12:00 to 14:59. Unlike other provinces, Limpopo Province revealed that 72,0% or 18 of their truck hijackings occurred in the evenings until early hours of the morning (18:00 to 02:59). The problematic time frame in the Eastern Cape was between 06:00 to 14:59 accounting for 42,4% or 53 counts.

Of the 72 cases analysed in the KwaZulu–Natal Province, truck jacking occurred between 21:00 to 23:69, with 22,2% or 16 counts, 18:00 to 20:59 with 20,8% or 15 and 09:00 to 11:59, with 13,9% or 10 counts.

PLACE OF OCCURRENCE FOR TRUCK HIJACKING

Truck hijackings occurs at different places, it can be within town, national roads, roads that do not have high traffic volumes, notwithstanding business premises when goods are being delivered.

National findings from a sample of 1 138 cases, indicated that 42,0% or 478 counts occurred on the street, either whilst driving, stationary or parking on the side of the street. The tendency was similar in seven provinces with the exception of the Northern Cape, which recorded only one incident and Mpumalanga which alluded that most of its incidents took place on the highway or on and off ramps. Gauteng contributed 43,9% or 210 counts of the 478 counts taking place on the street. Highway or on and off ramps, recorded 24,0% or 273 incidents of truck hijacking, nationally. Limpopo did not record any incidents that occurred on a highway or on and off ramps. Trucks hijacked at the traffic light, stop sign, intersection or traffic cycle, accounted for 11,7% or 133 counts, Limpopo and the Free State recorded one case each at this place.

Incidents that occurred whilst the truck was delivering goods and when parked at petrol stations or truck stops, registered 7,4% or 84 and 4,7% or 54 counts, respectively.

TARGETED ITEMS

The main intention of the truck hijacking by suspects is merely to rob the trucks of particular sundry goods and cash. Hence, in most cases the perpetrators of truck jacking prefer to take the whole truck with the cargo during the hijacking. During the period under review, a national analysis of 916 cases revealed that in more than half, 69,8% or 639 of the incidents reported the truck and its cargo was hijacked. This tendency was noted in all eight provinces. Gauteng Province contributed more than half (51,6% or 473) of all incidents of targeted items reported during the period under review.

From a national analysis, truck head was targeted in 11,8% or 108 and cargo with 8,1% or 74 counts, with the exception of the Eastern Cape, which did not record any of incidence where truck head nor cargo was targeted. Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal and the North West are the only provinces that registered incidents where truck head and cargo were targeted, claiming 5,8% or 53 counts.

INSTRUMENT AND METHOD USED TO HIJACK TRUCKS

The most prevalent instrument used during truck jacking were firearms claiming 938 or 89,6% counts from 1 047 cases analysed, nationally. The tendency was noted in all nine provinces, in Limpopo firearms were used in 95,4% or 21 of 22 counts analysed. The national analysis further revealed that the suspects used body parts and knives in 5,7% or 60 and 1,7% or 18 counts, respectively.

The most common modus operandi is that suspects operate in a group of two to four members. They hold the truck driver and occupants at gunpoint, force the victims into the truck or suspect's vehicle, while the suspect drive the truck to a specific location. The goods in the truck are taken and the victims robbed of their personal properties and the truck abandoned at a different point.

An analysis of 710 cases done in seven provinces, excluding the Free State and the Northern Cape established that different modus operandi was used to trap the victims, in order to rob them. In

26,1% or 185 counts of truck hijacking incidents, suspects posed as authority figures and Gauteng accounted for more than 128 of these counts. The suspects blocked the truck by another vehicle in 22,5% or 160 counts and Gauteng contributed 94 of the 160 counts. Truck drivers were alerted to false mechanical problem with their truck to lure them out of the vehicle in 14,9% or 106 counts. Incidents where the driver was directly approached accounted for 9,7% or 69 counts and all this incidents happened in Mpumalanga Province. Whereas, the Western Cape recorded 6,6% or 47 of incidents where the victim was pointed with a firearm while stationary.

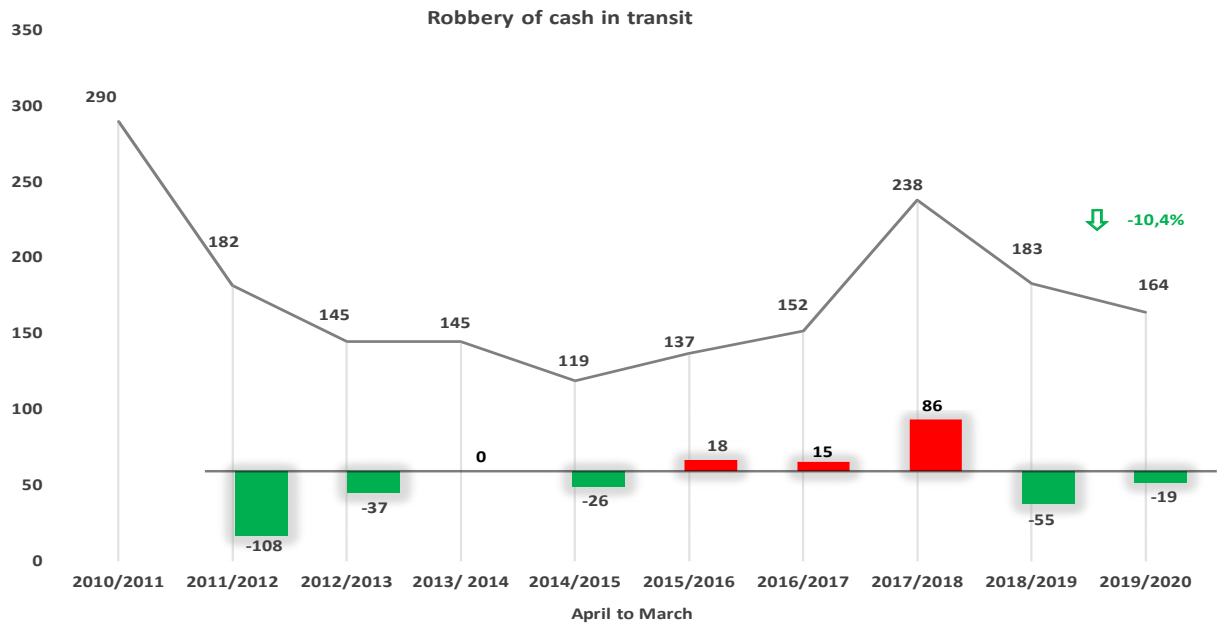
The single incident recorded in the Northern Cape, occurred in Batlharos. The complainant alleged that he parked the truck at the shop to buy some cold drink when approached by four unknown suspects, who physically attacked him and took the truck by force.

7.1.7.1.3 ROBBERY OF CASH IN TRANSIT

According to the SAPS, robbery of cash-in-transit (also known as CIT robbery), 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. The robbery must occur while the members of security companies are in control of the cash. Once the money is signed off to the client, it is no longer recorded as cash-in-transit but as business robbery. Incidents where individuals in their private capacity or employees of businesses are robbed of cash, while en route to or from a bank, the charge would be robbery with firearm and not CIT robbery. Cash-in-transit is regarded as highly organised in nature, often the syndicates designate “spotters” that look-out for opportunities to commit heists.

During 2019/2020 a total of 164 counts of cash-in-transit robbery were reported, reflecting a decrease of 10,4% or 19 counts, compared to the preceding financial year. A decline was also recorded during 2018/2019, reflecting a decrease in a two year series.

FIGURE 44: ROBBERY OF CASH IN TRANSIT: TREND OVER 10-YEAR PERIOD AND PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW



	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	Kwazulu /Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	Republic of South Africa
2018/2019	46	8	62	12	13	16	10	1	15	183
2019/2020	21	12	61	16	15	15	11	1	12	164
Case Diff	-25	4	-1	4	2	-1	1	0	-3	-19
%Change	-54,3%	50,0%	-1,6%	33,3%	15,4%	-6,3%	10,0%	0,0%	-20,0%	-10,4%

Four of the nine provinces recorded a decrease, the Eastern Cape with more than half, 54,3% or 25 counts, the Western Cape 20,0% or three counts, Gauteng and Mpumalanga, recording a decrease of one count each. Whereas, four provinces recorded an increase, with the highest in the Free State (50,0% or four), followed by KwaZulu-Natal 33,3% or four counts. Limpopo and the North West registered an increase of 15,4% or two and 10,0% or one counts, respectively. The Northern Cape had a single incident of cash-in-transit in 2019/2020, similar to the previous financial year.

TIMES, DATES AND DAYS OF OCCURRENCE

A national desktop analyses of 164 cases revealed that the highest proportion of successful CIT robberies occurred on Mondays, accounting for 56 counts or 34,0%, followed by Fridays with 24 counts or 15,0%, Saturdays (22 counts or 13,0%) and Thursdays (21 counts or 12,0%). This also confirms that more cash is likely to be spent over the weekends on shopping and entertainment, resulting in more money being deposited by the businesses on Mondays. The robberies were mainly committed in the afternoons between 15:00 and 17:59, claiming 24,0% or 39 counts, in the mornings between 09:00 and 11:59 recorded 22,0% or 36 counts and also during midday, between 12:00 and 14:59, with 21,0% or 34 counts.

The figure below illustrates days of the month in which CITs took place. It is evident that these incidents were spread throughout the month with most CIT vehicles targeted on the third day of the month, accounting for 7,9% or 13 counts. The similar trend was noted the previous financial year.

FIGURE 45: ROBBERY OF CASH IN TRANSIT: DATES OF THE MONTHS

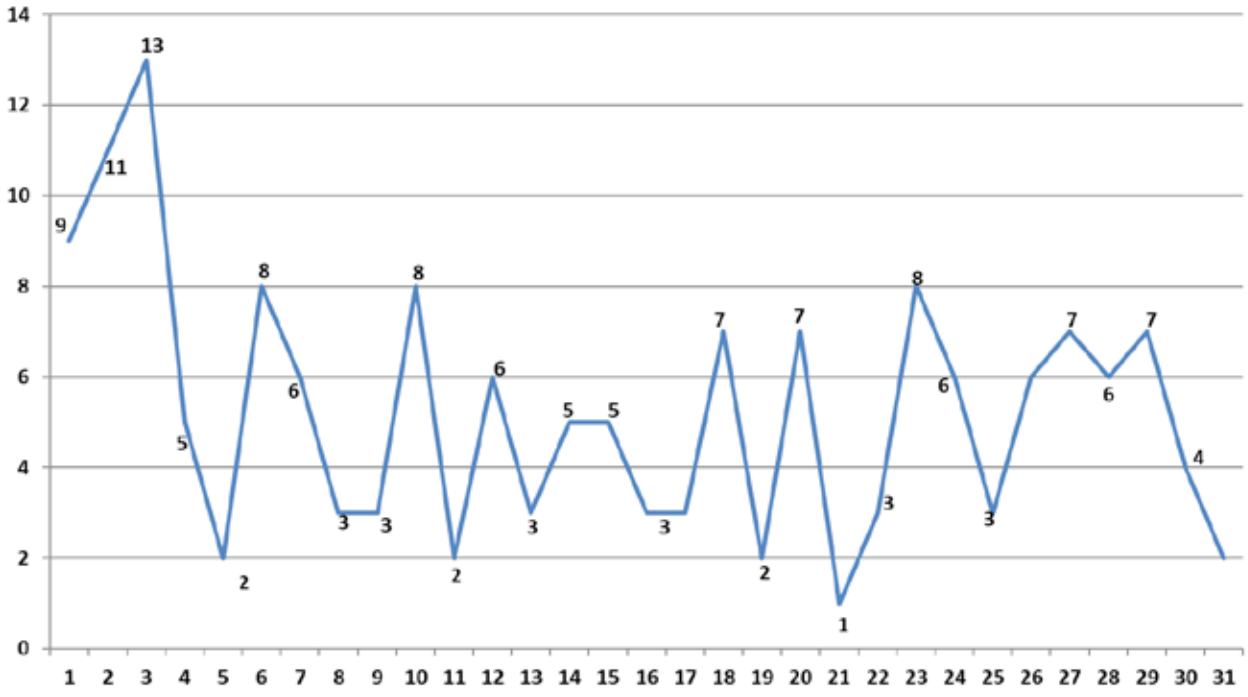
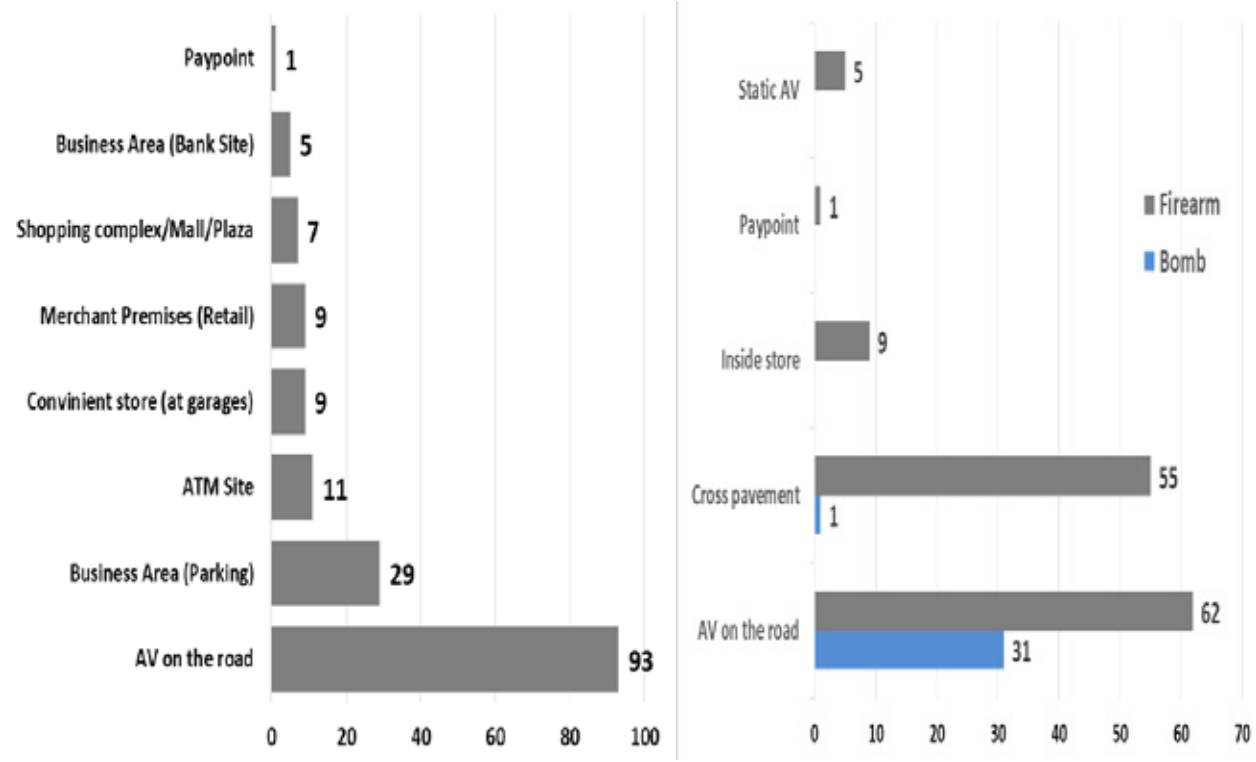


FIGURE 46: PLACES OF OCCURRENCE AND TYPE OF CASH IN TRANSIT



A large proportion (93 or 56,7%) of CIT, were targeted on the road, the armoured vehicles (AV) on the road are mostly targeted in rural roads around the bushes, which enables the suspects to easily access the vehicle than at the cross pavement, whereby there will be more public witnesses and cameras. AV are less targeted on national roads or highways, as most of these roads have cameras installed.

Cross Pavement incidents accounted for 34,1% or 56 counts. The method used is closely linked to that used during the commission of robbery of stationary AVs. Cross pavement incidents happens when the security officers are walking towards stores to deliver cash or coming back from the latter, after collecting cash. These incidents can happen at shopping malls/plaza/complex; convenience stores and/or parking's or bank site of business areas.

Incidents that occurred inside business premises recorded 5,5% or nine counts. In this regard, the suspects pretended to be customers and threatened security guards and at times customers are threatened as well and Security Company's will be robbed of cash inside the business premises.

Stationary vehicles accounted for 3,0% or five or counts, during these incidents the suspects target the security guards after they had collected or delivered cash at a parked AV before the guards load or offload the cash, either in a parking area or while the AV is stationary alongside the street. Only one case of pay point robbery was recorded during the period under review.

More than half (62 or 66,6%) of incidents that occurred on the road, the suspects threaten security guards with firearms and 33,3% or 31 of these cases were perpetrated by bombs. In general, during shootouts the suspects target the driver's door or window, while moving on the road with the intent to overpower the driver when he loses control of the vehicle.

Most (55 or 98,2%) cross pavement incidents were perpetrated by a firearms, as compared to a single incident where a bomb was used during these incidents. The remaining incidents that occurred

inside the shop, pay point and static AV, were all perpetrated by firearms. The use of firearms and bombs during the commission of this crime, does not only endanger the lives of security guards but also of the community members sharing the roads with the targeted vehicles.

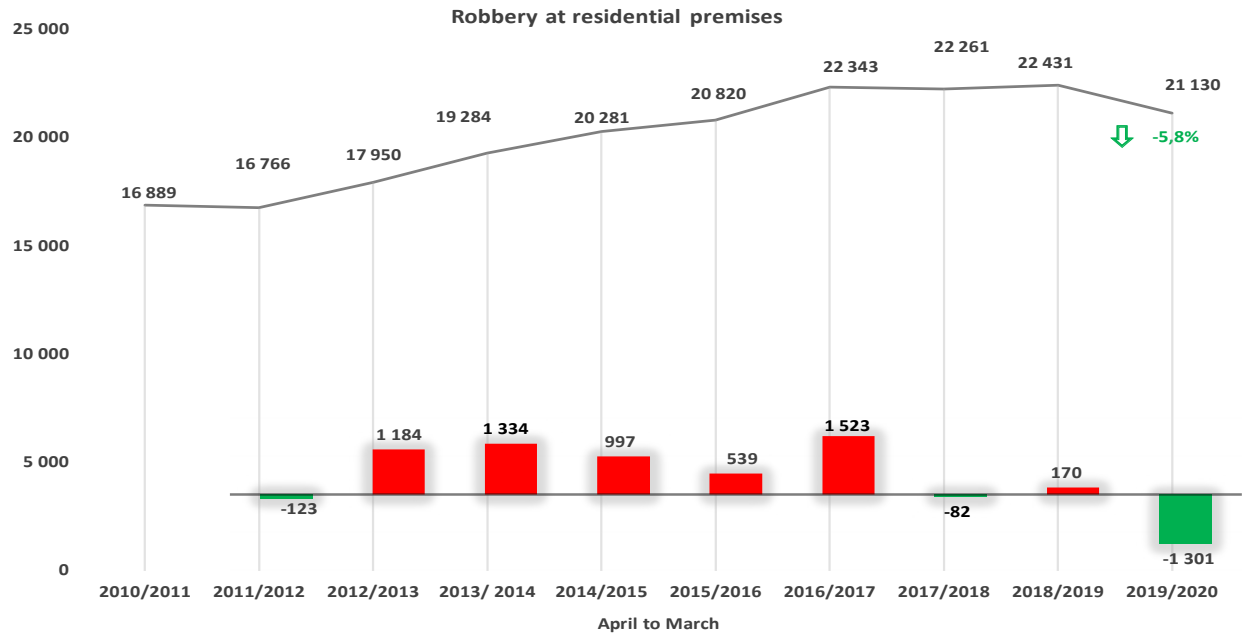
INJURIES OR FATALITIES DURING ROBBERIES OF CASH IN TRANSIT

During the period under review, the analysis revealed that 22 injuries occurred in the 164 CIT's committed, whereby eight victims were bystanders and 14 security guards. Notwithstanding, two fatalities occurred of one bystander at Gauteng and one security guard in the Eastern Cape.

7.1.7.1.4 ROBBERY AT RESIDENTIAL PREMISES

During the 2019/2020 financial year 21 130 counts of robbery at residential premises were recorded, reflecting a decrease of 5,8% or 1 301 counts, compared to the preceding period. This crime category recorded a decrease of two cases in five years. Despite the decrease during the current financial year, the overall ten year trend still shows an upward trend, with an overall increase of 25,1% or 4 241 counts.

FIGURE 47: ROBBERY AT RESIDENTIAL PREMISES: TREND OVER 10-YEAR PERIOD AND PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW



	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	Kwazulu /Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	Republic of South Africa
2018/2019	2 188	851	8 644	4 182	1 300	1 069	1 291	157	2 749	22 431
2019/2020	2 120	725	7 695	4 575	1 209	1 184	1 076	132	2 414	21 130
Case Diff	-68	-126	-949	393	-91	115	-215	-25	-335	-1 301
%Change	-3,1%	-14,8%	-11,0%	9,4%	-7,0%	10,8%	-16,7%	-15,9%	-12,2%	-5,8%

A decrease of robberies at residential premises was recorded in seven provinces depicted on Figure 47, with the highest decrease, in the Northern Cape (255 or 15,9%). KwaZulu-Natal and Mpumalanga are the only provinces that recorded an increase of 9,4% or 393 and 10,8% or 115 counts, respectively.

DAY AND TIME OF OCCURRENCE

From a sample of 19 060 cases analysed nationally, robberies at residential premises occurred all through the week. The incidents were almost equally distributed throughout the week, the highest being, on Friday, with 16,0% or 3 050 counts and the lowest registered, on Monday with 12,6% or

2 400 counts. The remaining days of the week registered between 13,0% and 15,0%.

An analysis of 708 cases in the Free State revealed that robberies at residential premises were more prominent on Saturday, Sunday and Monday accounting for (381 or 54,0%) more than half of the reported cases combined. In Gauteng, incidents were more prominent on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, registering between 15,5% and 16,8% accounting for 64,6% or 3 842 counts, combined. The remaining days of the week accounted for 35,4% or 2 104 counts.

Robberies at residential premises can occur at any time of the day, whereas there are times when citizens are more vulnerable. Analysis conducted nationally found that most of robberies at residential premises (74,6% or 14 225) counts out of 19 060 counts took place between 18:00 and midnight when people are relaxing at home, watching television and/or cooking. The incidents also continue until early hours of the morning. This could be attributed by the fact that during this time, security systems are not activated. Most incidents (5 310 or 27,9%), took place between 00:00 to 02:59, followed by 21:00 to 23:59, with 18,2% or 4 471 counts. The period between 18:00 to 20:59 and 03:00 to 05:59, accounted for 14,0% or 2 662 and 14,4% or 2 782 counts, respectively.

INSTRUMENT USED

Firearms was a weapon commonly used to overpower and/or threaten the victims during robbery at residential premises, accounting for 11 614 or 64,7% counts from the national sample of 17 941 cases. This is a reflection of all provinces with the exception of the Northern Cape, revealing knives as the most prominent weapon used by 21,6% or 27 counts, out of 125 cases. Gauteng Province contributed 34,6% or 4 017 of all the incidents, where firearms were used. Knives were the second highest weapon used nationally, accounting for 13,9% or 2 494 counts, whereas, in KwaZulu-Natal and the Free State, the second highest weapon used was body parts. The national analysis further revealed that body parts and tools; such as spade, spanner, hammer and crowbar, accounted for 10,9% or 1 963 and 2,7% or 493 counts, respectively.

METHOD USED TO GAIN ENTRY

Various ways are used to gain entry into the houses that are robbed, during the period under review. In 36,2% or 6 065 counts victims were threatened with some type of weapon to gain entry into the house. Breaking in by forcing locks on gates or doors, occurred in 35,0% or 5 872 counts. In 2 131 or 12,7% suspects gained entry using force and opened door or window entry occurred in 5,1% or 849 counts. Incidents where victims were struck or shot at, collectively, accounted for 3,9% or 663 counts. In 83 or 0,5% suspects gained entry through false pretence, posing as police officials.

PLACE OF OCCURRENCE

The national analysis revealed that 45,8% or 8 288 counts of robberies at residential premises, occurred in the suburbs. This picture was reflected in most provinces with the exception of Limpopo, the North West and the Northern Cape, which illustrated that most of their incidents occurred either in rural villages or townships. From a sample of 1 201 cases in Limpopo Province, 957 or 79,7% occurred in rural villages, followed by 15,7% or 180 counts that took place in township, whereas 1,2% or 15 or counts occurred in suburbs. Similar to Limpopo, the Northern Cape had 56,8% or 71 counts occurring in rural villages, followed by 31 or 24,8% in townships and suburbs claiming 10,4% or 13 counts out of a sample of 125 cases. In the North West Province from an analysis of 1 026 39,7% or 399 counts happened in the township, followed by 225 or 22,1% in townships and 173 or 17,5% in rural villages.

It was further established through the national study, that incidents that occurred in the informal settlements, accounted for 4,9% or 882 counts. Whereas, farms and inner-city (CBD) recorded 3,7% or 662 and 2,0% or 362 counts, respectively.

ITEMS TARGETED

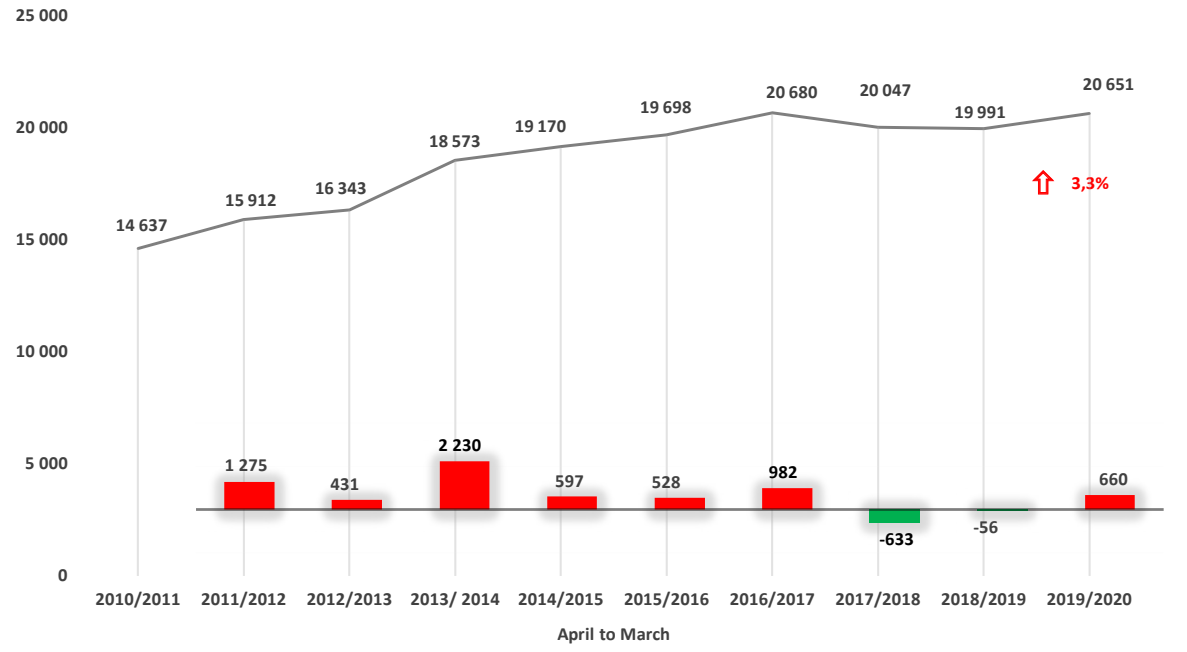
The most targeted items during robbery residential premises was jewellery, firearms, cash and household appliances.

7.1.7.1.5 ROBBERY AT NON-RESIDENTIAL PREMISES

Robbery at non-residential premises (also referred to as business robbery) include not only premises that are solely utilised for business purposes, but a wide variety of premises such as government institutions, educational institutions, privately-owned service providers like plumbers or electricians, spiritual institutions, medical service providers, etc. These thus include all premises that are neither created nor utilised for human habitation. Business premises further include both formal and informal businesses. Unlike residential premises where the owners can install strict security and access control, the majority of non-residential premises need to provide free access to clients as a result of the services that are rendered. This negatively impacts on security measures as access control cannot prohibit or limit premises' vulnerability to crime.

In 2019/2020, 20 651 counts of robbery at non-residential premised were recorded with an increase of 3,3% or 660 counts. Six provinces with increases are Limpopo (17,8% or 327 counts), Western Cape (11,2% or 190 counts) and Gauteng (4,9% or 327), Mpumalanga (25 or 1,4%), and Eastern Cape (9 or 0,4%). Decreases were recorded in Northern Cape (40,4% or 134 counts), Free State (8,3%% or 79 counts) and the least decrease in North West (1,7% or 22 counts).

FIGURE 48: ROBBERY AT NON-RESIDENTIAL PREMISES: TREND OVER 10-YEAR PERIOD AND PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW



	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	Kwazulu /Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	Republic of South Africa
2018/2019	2 373	955	6 662	3 055	1 838	1 758	1 329	332	1 689	19 991
2019/2020	2 382	876	6 989	3 072	2 165	1 783	1 307	198	1 879	20 651
Case Diff	9	-79	327	17	327	25	-22	-134	190	660
%Change	0,4%	-8,3%	4,9%	0,6%	17,8%	1,4%	-1,7%	-40,4%	11,2%	3,3%

PLACE OF OCCURRENCE FOR ROBBERY AT NON- RESIDENTIAL PREMISES

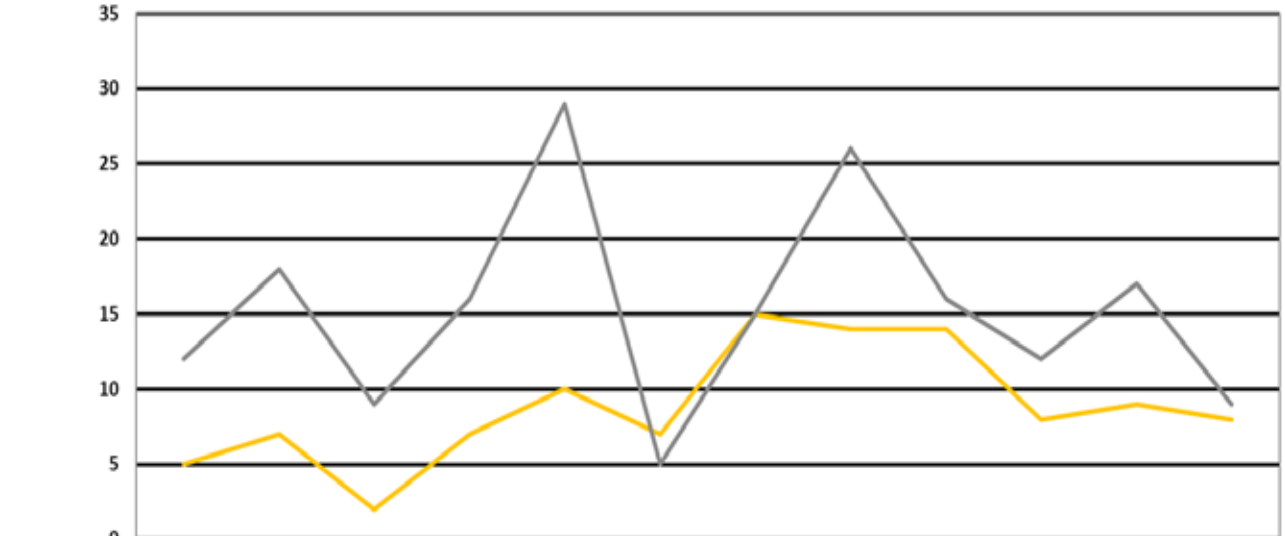
Analysis of 8 446 revealed that general dealers were targeted in 27,2% or 2 301 cases, Spaza or tuck shops 1 197 or 14,2%, liquor outlet 407 or 4,8%, supermarket 328 or 3,9%, petrol stations and convenience stores 321 or 3,8%, retail clothing shops 237 or 2,8% and educational premises with 228 or 2,7%, retail food 224 or 2,7, i.e. Shoprite, Spar, etc. Incidents of robbery at non-residential properties were recorded on Friday (1 437 or 17,0%), Thursday (1 325 or 15,7%), Wednesday (1 198 or 14,2%), Tuesday (1 192 or 14,1%), Monday (1 162 or 13,8%). Saturday (1 076 or 12,7%) and the least was Sunday (1 056 or 12,5%). The three-hour interval reflect that incidents occurred from 00:00 to 02:59 (1 465 or 17,3%), 18:00 to 20:59 (1 593 or 18,9%), 12:00 to 14:59 (1 114 or 13,2%); 15:00 to 17:59 (11 07 or 13,1%), 21:00 to 23:59 (1 055 or 12,5%), 03:00 to 05:59 (543 or 6,4%) and 06:00 to 08:59 (524 or 6,2%).

Mostly the firearms were used in 85,5% or 7 225 cases, knives 316 or 3,7%, body part 241 or 2,9%, threaten 62 or 0.7% and hammer 30 or 0,4%. The robbery at non-residential property is part of the subcategories of robbery with aggravating circumstances henceforth the firearm is the common and most used weapon.

ROBBERY AT POST OFFICES

Robbery at Post Offices recorded an upward trend in 2019/2020 with 184 or 73,5% compared to 106 cases in 2018/2019 financial year. The month of August and November recorded the highest peak with 26 and 29 respectively.

FIGURE 49: ROBBERY AT POST OFFICES: MONTHLY OVERVIEW

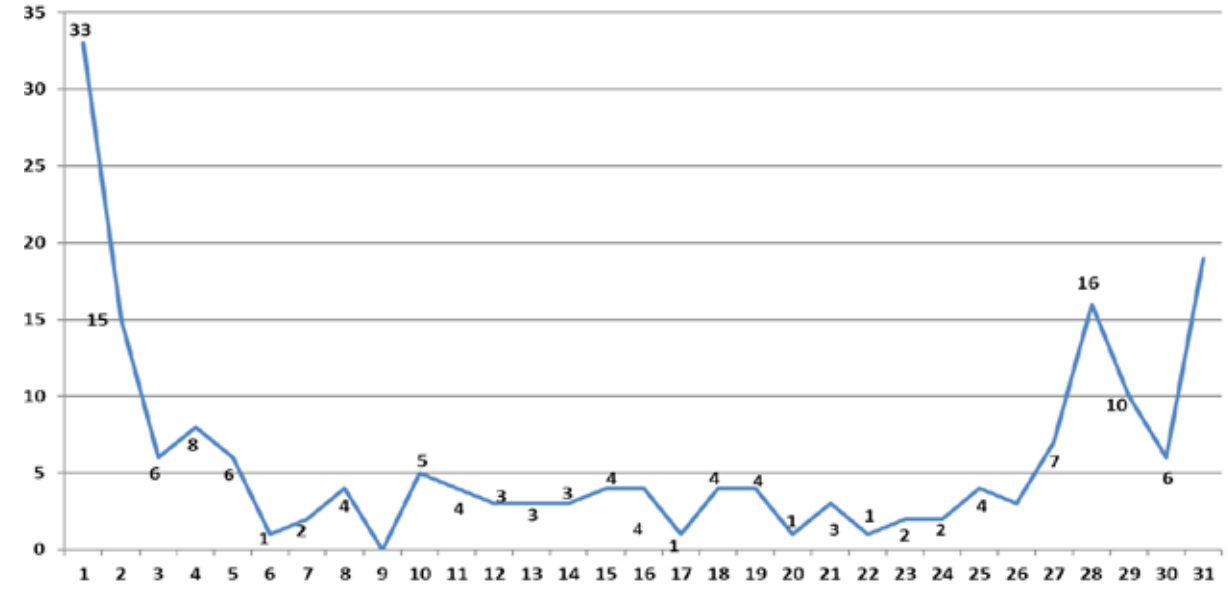


	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
2018/19	5	7	2	7	10	7	15	14	14	8	9	8
2019/20	12	18	9	16	29	5	15	26	16	12	17	9
Case Diff	7	11	7	9	19	-2	0	12	2	4	8	1
% Change	140,0%	157,1%	350,0%	128,6%	190,0%	-28,6%	0,0%	85,7%	14,3%	50,0%	88,9%	11,1%

DATES OF THE MONTH DURING POST OFFICE ROBBERIES

The graph below illustrate that the 1st, 2nd, 28th and 31st of the month recorded more incidents of post office robberies at 15 and above. This is attributed to month end activities and the distribution and payments of social grants.

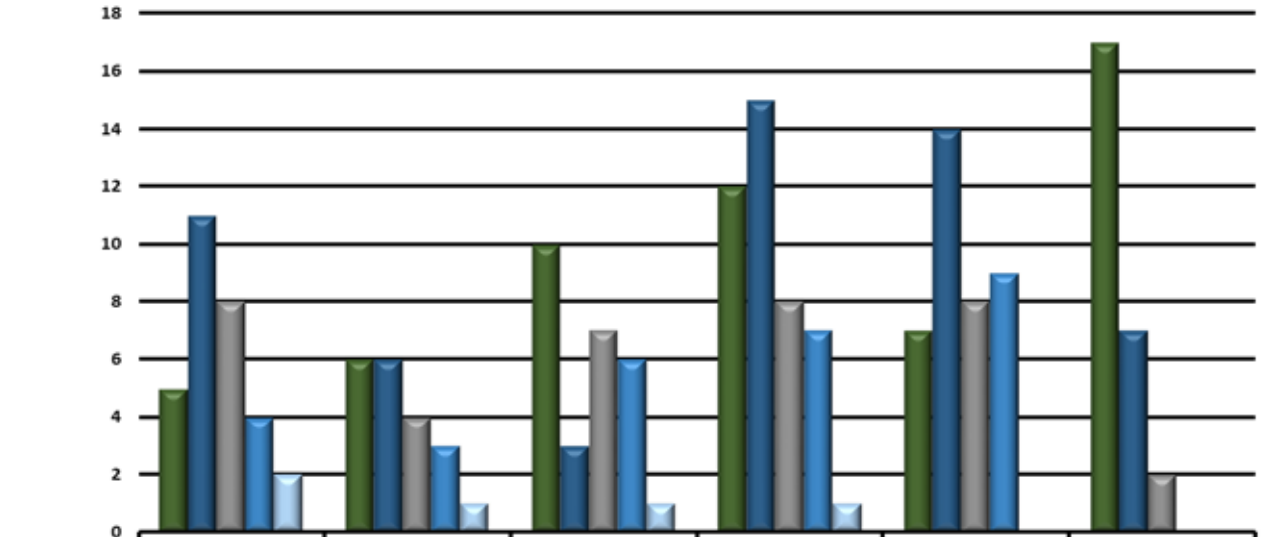
FIGURE 50: POST OFFICE ROBBERIES: DAY OF THE MONTH



TIMES AND DAYS OF THE WEEK DURING POST OFFICE ROBBERIES

A number of incidence were reported on Thursday (43 or 23,4%), Friday (38 or 20,7%), Monday (16,3%), Wednesday (27 or 14,7%), Saturday (26 or 14,1%) and the Tuesday (20 or 10,9%). The highest number of incidents occurred between 09:00 to 11:59 (57 or 30,4%), followed by 06:00 to 08:59 (56 or 31,0%), 12:00 to 14:59 (37 or 20,1%), 15:00 to 17:59 (29 or 15,8%) and 18:00 to 20:59 (5 or 2,7%)

FIGURE 51: POST OFFICE ROBBERIES: DAY AND TIME OF THE WEEK

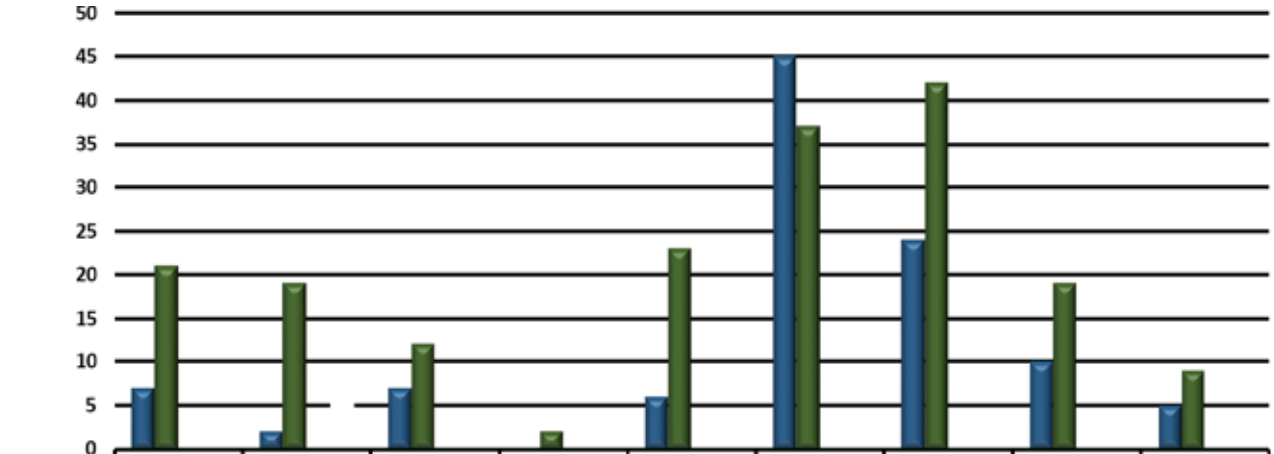


	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
06:00 - 08:59	5	6	10	12	7	17
09:00 - 11:59	11	6	3	15	14	7
12:00 - 14:59	8	4	7	8	8	2
15:00 - 17:59	4	3	6	7	9	
18:00 - 20:59	2	1	1	1		

PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW OF POST OFFICE ROBBERIES

The incidents of post office robberies decreased in Eastern Cape by 8 or 17,7%. Increases were recorded in Gauteng (18 or 75,0%), North West (17 or 850,0%), Western Cape (17 or 283,3%), Free State (14 or 200,0%), Mpumalanga (9 or 90,0%), Limpopo (5 or 90,0%) and KwaZulu-Natal (4 or 80,0%).

FIGURE 52: POST OFFICE ROBBERIES: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW



	FREE STATE	NORTH WEST	LIMPOPO	NORTHERN CAPE	WESTERN CAPE	EASTERN CAPE	GAUTENG	MPUMALANGA	KWAZULU/NATAL
2018/19	7	2	7	0	6	45	24	10	5
2019/20	21	19	12	2	23	37	42	19	9
Case Diff	14	17	5	2	17	-8	18	9	4
% Change	200,0% ↑	850,0% ↑	71,4% ↑	100,0% ↑	283,3% ↑	-17,7% ↓	75,0% ↑	90,0% ↑	80,0% ↑

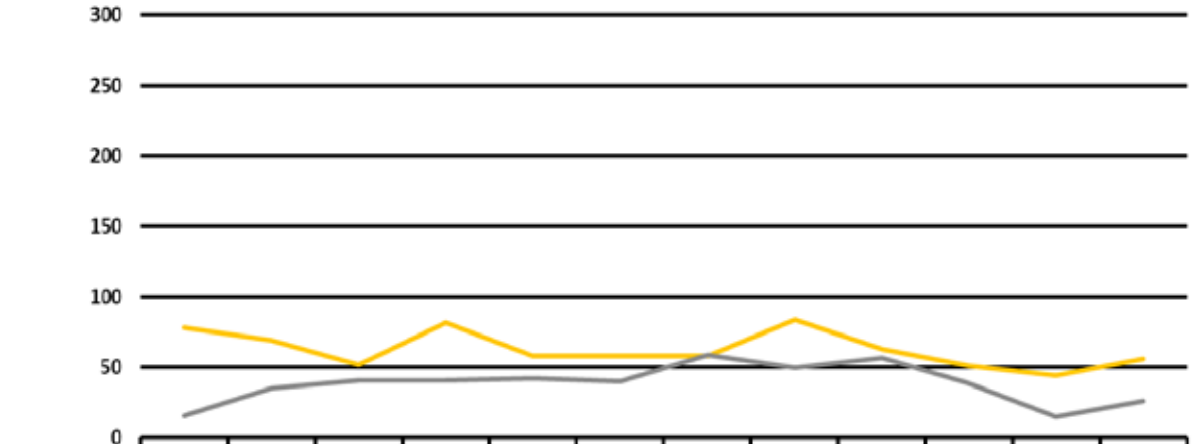
PETROL STATION ROBBERIES

Petrol stations and convenience stores at petrol stations are still targeted by criminals. The vulnerability of these business entities are exaggerated by the nature of the business being opened 24 hours of the day. In some instances they are targeted as they are situated in isolated or remote areas, where the offenders have easy opportunities to rob and access to escape. Information obtained from the Petroleum Security Initiative (PSI) indicated that a total 461 crime incidents occurred at petrol stations and convenience store during the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020, compared to 753 or 63,3% decrease recorded in the previous financial year.

MONTHLY OVERVIEW OF INCIDENTS AT PETROL STATIONS

The incidents at petrol stations have decreased in all of the months with the exception of October which have increased by 1 or 1,7%. However, October recorded the highest incidents (59), followed by November (50), August (42) and the least was February (15).

FIGURE 53: PETROL STATION ROBBERIES: MONTHLY OVERVIEW

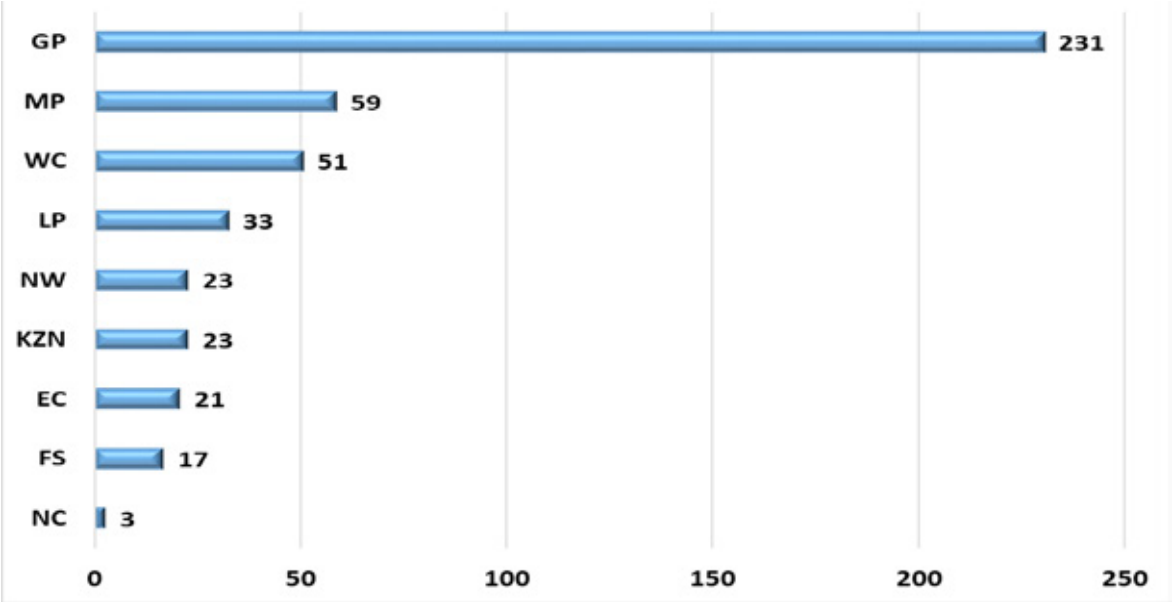


	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
2018/19	78	69	52	82	58	58	58	84	63	51	44	56
2019/20	16	35	41	41	42	40	59	50	57	39	15	26
Case Diff	-62	-34	-11	-41	-16	-18	1	-34	-6	-12	-29	-30
% Change	-79,5%	-49,3%	-21,2%	-50,0%	-27,6%	-31,0%	1,7%	-40,5%	-9,5%	-23,5%	-65,9%	-53,5%

PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW OF INCIDENTS AT PETROL STATIONS

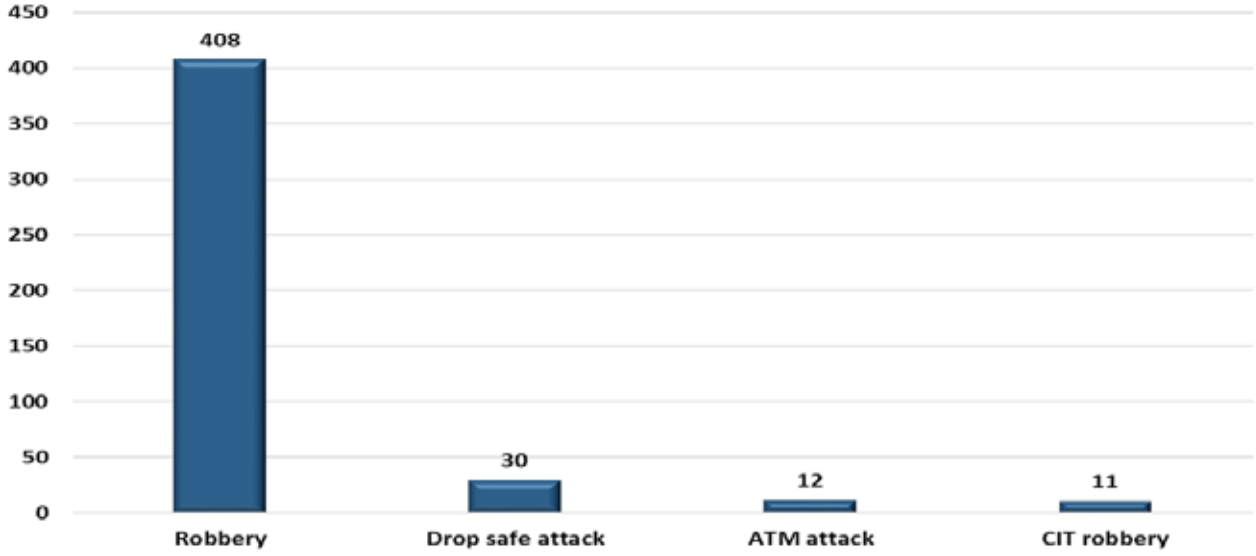
The most record of incidents at robbery of non-residential premises at petrol stations was Gauteng with 50,0% or 231 counts, followed by Mpumalanga with 13,0% or 59 counts, Western Cape with 11,1% or 51 counts, Limpopo with 33 or 7,2%, North West 23 or 5,0%, KwaZulu-Natal 23 or 5,0%, Eastern Cape with 21 or 4,6%, Free State with 17 or 3,7% and Northern Cape recorded the least counts with 3 or 0,7%.

FIGURE 54: ROBBERIES AT PETROL STATIONS: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW



Analysis revealed that robberies at petrol stations recorded 88,5% or 408 incidents, followed by the drop safe whereby the safe were exploded to get access to cash with 30 or 6, 5%, ATM's by 12 or 2, 6% and cash in transit robberies that occurred inside or outside the petrol stations recorded 11 or 2,3% incidents.

FIGURE 55: TYPES OF CRIME COMMITTED DURING INCIDENTS AT PETROL STATIONS

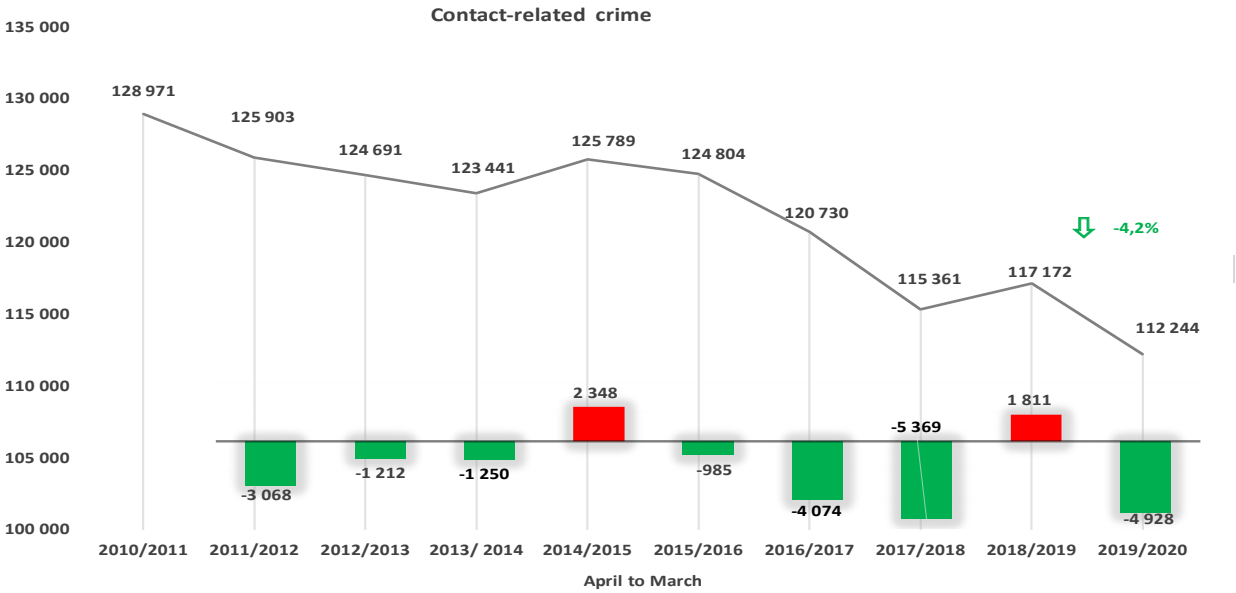


7.2 CONTACT-RELATED CRIME

Contact-related crime refers to arson and malicious damage to property. These are closely related, as both refer to damage to or the 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. The latter crime contributes a large proportion to the broad category of contact-related crime and therefore, influences the overall percentage change of the broad category. Malicious damage to property contributed 96,6% (or 108 461 counts) to contact-related crime and arson, the remaining 3,4% (3 783 counts) during 2019/2020.

During the financial year of 2019/2020 a total of 112 244 counts of contact-related crimes were recorded, a decrease of 4,2% or 4 928 counts compared to the preceding financial year. As illustrated by Figure 56, the ten-year trend depicts a continued decline (with an overall decrease of 13% or 16 727 counts over 10 years).

FIGURE 56: THE CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES: TREND OVER 10-YEAR PERIOD AND PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW



	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	Kwazulu /Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	Republic of South Africa
2018/2019	12 738	6 116	31 275	14 458	7 161	6 031	6 632	3 405	29 356	117 172
2019/2020	12 721	5 740	29 232	14 120	6 943	6 200	6 210	3 241	27 837	112 244
Case Diff	-17	-376	-2 043	-338	-218	169	-422	-164	-1 519	-4 928
%Change	-0,1%	-6,1%	-6,5%	-2,3%	-3,0%	2,8%	-6,4%	-4,8%	-5,2%	-4,2%

Figure 56 illustrates that contact-related crime decreased in eight provinces and increased in one province during 2019/2020. During the preceding financial year, 2018/2019, eight provinces recorded decreases, while one province showed an increase. The only increase was in Mpumalanga, where an increase of 2,8% or 169 counts were recorded. The highest decrease percentage was recorded in Gauteng (6,5% or 2 043 counts), which also recorded the highest numerical decrease.

TABLE 31: OVERVIEW OF THE CONTACT-RELATED CRIME

Category	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	Counts Diff	% Change
Arson	3 869	4 083	3 733	-300	-7,30%
Malicious damage to property	111 492	113 089	108 461	-4 628	-4,10%
Total Contact-related Crimes	**115 361**	**117 172**	**112 244**	**-4 928**	**-4,20%**

Table 31 illustrated the recorded figures of the incidence of contact-related crime categories over the past three financial years. All the categories have recorded a decrease during the 2019/2020 financial year, as compared to the preceding year.

Arson decreased with 300 counts or 7.30%, compared to the previous financial year and malicious damage to property decreased with 4 628 counts or 4,10%, compared to the previous financial year.

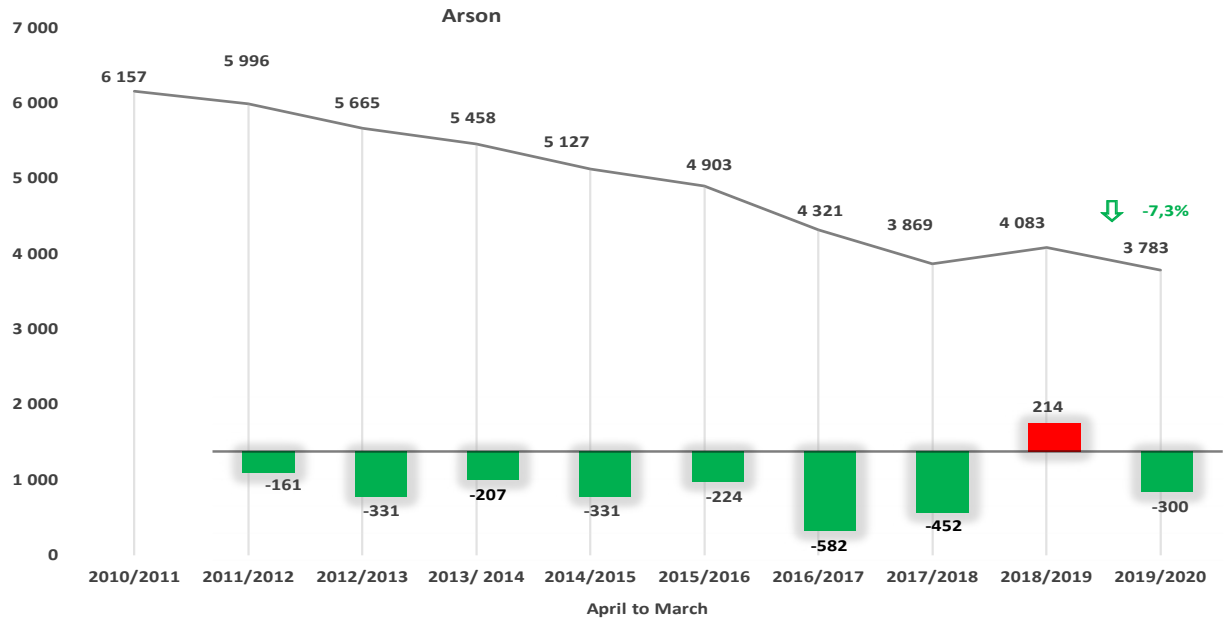
7.2.1 ARSON

Arson is traditionally classified as crime against property, although it can also pose a threat to a person's life.

Causative factors to the incidence of arson varied but the top three factors was as a result of domestic-related violence, arguments and revenge or retaliation. The commonality in arson is that it causes a danger to either the property, persons or to both.

Figure 57 indicates that during the financial year of 2019/2020 a total of 3 783 counts of arson were recorded, a decrease of 7,3% or 300 counts, compared to the preceding financial year. Over the ten year period a decrease of 38,6% or 2 374 counts was recorded.

FIGURE 57: ARSON: TREND OVER 10-YEAR PERIOD AND PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW



	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	Kwazulu /Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	Republic of South Africa
2018/2019	698	123	532	754	390	235	347	162	842	4 083
2019/2020	666	148	476	762	354	245	246	137	749	3 783
Case Diff	-32	25	-56	8	-36	10	-101	-25	-93	-300
%Change	-4,6%	20,3%	-10,5%	1,1%	-9,2%	4,3%	-29,1%	-15,4%	-11,0%	-7,3%

Figure 57 illustrates that incidence of arson decreased in six provinces and increased in three provinces during 2019/2020. The highest percentile and numerical increase was recorded, in the Free State (20,3% or 25 counts) and the lowest increase was recorded, in KwaZulu-Natal (1,1% or eight counts). The highest percentile decrease was recorded, in the North West (29,1% or 101 counts) which also recorded the highest numerical decrease.

TYPES OF STRUCTURES

An analysis of 3 783 arson cases recorded nationally, for the 2019/2020 financial year, revealed the most prominent type of structure targeted were residential dwellings, accounting for 51,8% or 1 972 counts. These type of dwellings constituted of formal houses, shacks, rondavels, tent, cabins, zozo huts, rooms, flats and huts.

In 193 counts or 5,1% the roof, window, door or wall was damaged, as a result of the arson. In KwaZulu-Natal, 760 cases were analysed and 56,1% or 426 counts took place at dwellings. Out of a sample of 531 cases, it became clear that the motive is often personal and domestic related. In 56 or 10,5% of the analysed cases, the cause was domestic related, 34 or 6,4% was as result of a fight/ argument, seven or 1,3%, as result of a family feud, 25 or 4,7% of the cases, as result of revenge and in 11 or 2,1% of the cases the causes were protest or strike action. In the cases analysed, where it

was possible to determine the relationship, it were found that in 56 or 10,5% of the sampled cases, the perpetrator was the boyfriend/girlfriend or ex-boyfriend or girlfriend, in 48 or 9,0% of the cases it was family members/relatives or the spouse and in 22 cases or 4,1% the neighbour was involved. Of the 209 perpetrators arrested 37,8% were between the ages of 30 to 39 years and males made up 87,1% or 182 of the total perpetrators.

From the 745 arson cases analysed in the Western Cape, 52,2% or 389 counts dwellings were targeted and in 0,9% or seven cases agricultural areas were targeted, in 0,3% or two cases petrol pumps were targeted and in 0,1% or one case a statue/sculpture was targeted. Of the 205 cases sampled, it could be established that in 42,4% or 87 cases, the motive was domestic related, arguments or revenge, in 2,9% or six cases the arson was, as result of another crime and in one incident the motive was to destroy evidence. In 26,8% or 55 cases the perpetrator was an acquaintance or known by sight, in 14,1% or 29 cases it was the boyfriend/girlfriend or ex-boyfriend/girlfriend and in 11,2% or 23 cases, it was a family member, child or spouse. The offender follows the same trend, as in KwaZulu-Natal with males between the ages of 18 to 39 in the majority with 62,5% or 167 individuals, the age group between 18 to 29 years had the most individuals, male and female, with 48,3% or 129 individuals. In this age group 107 or 40,1% are males.

The Eastern Cape had the third most incidents of arson and 51,3% or 346 cases dwellings was targeted, including 41 rondavels. 306 Cases were analysed and in 38,9% or 119 cases a family member, spouse or parent was involved. Of the 119 cases 53 cases involved the spouse of the victim. The boyfriend/girlfriend and ex-boyfriend/girlfriend contributed to 31,7% or 97 cases, while strangers contributed 12,4% or 38 cases. The age group contributing to the most was 18 to 29 years with 89 males and 11 females or 48,1%. In two cases or 0,7% each mob justice, protest or strike action and gangsterism was the cause for the arson, while 1% or three cases was as result or due to another crime.

A total number of 476 arson cases were analysed in Gauteng and in 47,4% or 226 cases the arson occurred at a dwelling. Of the 226 reported cases 27 or 5,6% included wendy or zozo houses. A total of 183 cases were analysed and 31,1% or 57 cases were domestic related, 50,8% or 93 cases was as a result of an argument or misunderstanding and in 4,9% or nine cases, revenge or retaliation was the motive. A total of 43,7% or 80 cases occurred in informal settlements. The age group for the offenders follow the same trend as above, with the 18 to 39 age group contributing 81% or 149 (male and female included) counts to the total of 184 arrested offenders. The age group 18 to 29 and 30 to 39 had 65 or 35,3% counts each, for males offenders arrested.

From the 354 arson cases analysed in Limpopo Province, in more than half 59,3% or 210 counts the dwelling was set alight. The motive for these arson cases are consistent with the above provinces, namely; domestic related and arguments contributing 109 counts or 30,4% to the total crime, mob justice contributed 47 counts or 13,1% and there was one case where the victim was accused of witchcraft and the property set alight. In the analysis of the relationship to the victim the grouping of acquaintances and person known by sight was the most with 64 counts or 17,9%, followed by family and spouses with 54 counts or 15,1%, boyfriend/girlfriend or ex-boyfriend/girlfriend with 41 counts 44,5% and the community with 10,3% or 37 counts. In the age group 30 to 39 a total of 46 offenders or 33,8% were arrested, five female and 41 males, followed by the age group 18 to 29, with 42 counts or 30,9% (eight female and 34 males).

In the North West, 246 arson cases were analysed and depicted that dwellings were mainly targeted during the commission of arson, accounting for 48,4% or 119 counts. Other properties burned included seven schools and two churches. Arguments were the motive in 119 counts or 48,4%, which include 34 cases (31,1%) of domestic related incidents. Protest action and revenge were the

motive in four cases each or 1,5% and in three cases the motive was xenophobia. The boyfriend/girlfriend and ex-boyfriend/girlfriend relationship could be established in 95 incidents or 38,6%, while family members, parents spouses, children were involved in 21 cases or 8,5%. The age group of the offender is the same as in the above provinces, with 18 to 39 age group responsible for 83% of the arrested offenders. Males in the age group 30 to 39 years were arrested in 34 counts or 36,2% of the total arrested offenders.

In Mpumalanga, 53,1% or 130 counts occurred at dwellings, of which 27 was zozo huts. From the 67 cases which were analysed, it was found that in eight or 12% cases the perpetrator was the boyfriend/girlfriend or ex-boyfriend/girlfriend, in seven cases or 10,4% a family member or spouse and in six cases or 9,0%, an acquaintance. Of the cases analysed, 13 or 19,4% was as result of revenge, four cases or 6,0% as result of an argument and three cases or 4,5% as result of mob justice. In the age group from 18 to 29, a total of 27 or 39,7% male perpetrators were arrested and in the age group between 30 to 39,23 or 33,8% males was arrested.

In the Free State, 45,3% or 67 counts occurred at dwellings and there was four incidents where buildings in the prisons were set alight. In the analysis, it is clear that domestic related issues in the Free State is a problem and accounted for 142 counts or 95,9%, while six counts were due to agricultural issues on farms. Boyfriend/girlfriend and ex-boyfriend/girlfriend groupings and spouse/parents groupings accounts for 35 counts or 23,6% each of the analysed cases.

In the Northern Cape, 137 arson cases was reported and 136 analysed. The analysis revealed that the most targeted structures were dwellings, accounting for 82,5% or 113 counts, five cases on agricultural property and the rest at business premises, such as government buildings, churches/religious institutions, educational premises, health care facility and spaza shops. Domestic related issues resulted in 58 counts or 42,3% of the cases, while three counts were as a result of protest action, one case, due to revenge and in one case the perpetrator had mental health issues. Of the 45 offenders arrested, 18 or 40% were in the age group between 18 to 29 years of age.

INSTRUMENTS AND METHODS USED TO COMMIT ARSON

Arson cases mostly do not have any witnesses, which makes it difficult to determine the suspects and the instruments used to perpetrate such crime. From the analysis of 3 783 arson cases nationally, in more than half (54,5% or 2 063 counts), the instrument used to start the fire could not be established. The most prominent accelerants used in the commission of these cases were matches, accounting for (25,5% or 964 counts), petrol bombs (5,2% or 198 counts), fuel (2,4% or 91 counts) and paraffin (2,0% or 75 counts). Other includes liquor, glue, electricity, cigarette butts and other instruments, which are used to ignite the fire and accounts for 382 counts or 10%.

DAY OT THE WEEK AND TIME OF OCCURRENCE

TABLE 32: DAY AND TIMES OF OCCURRENCE: NATIONAL PICTURE

Day and time of the week	00:00-02:59	03:00-05:59	06:00-08:59	09:00-11:59	12:00-14:59	15:00-17:59	18:00-20:59	21:00-23:59	Total
Sunday	153	101	52	53	48	81	131	137	**756**
Monday	109	53	49	40	34	55	80	87	**507**
Tuesday	70	45	44	34	38	45	64	76	**416**
Wednesday	71	62	52	33	32	39	81	99	**469**
Thursday	65	38	30	36	31	36	72	96	**404**

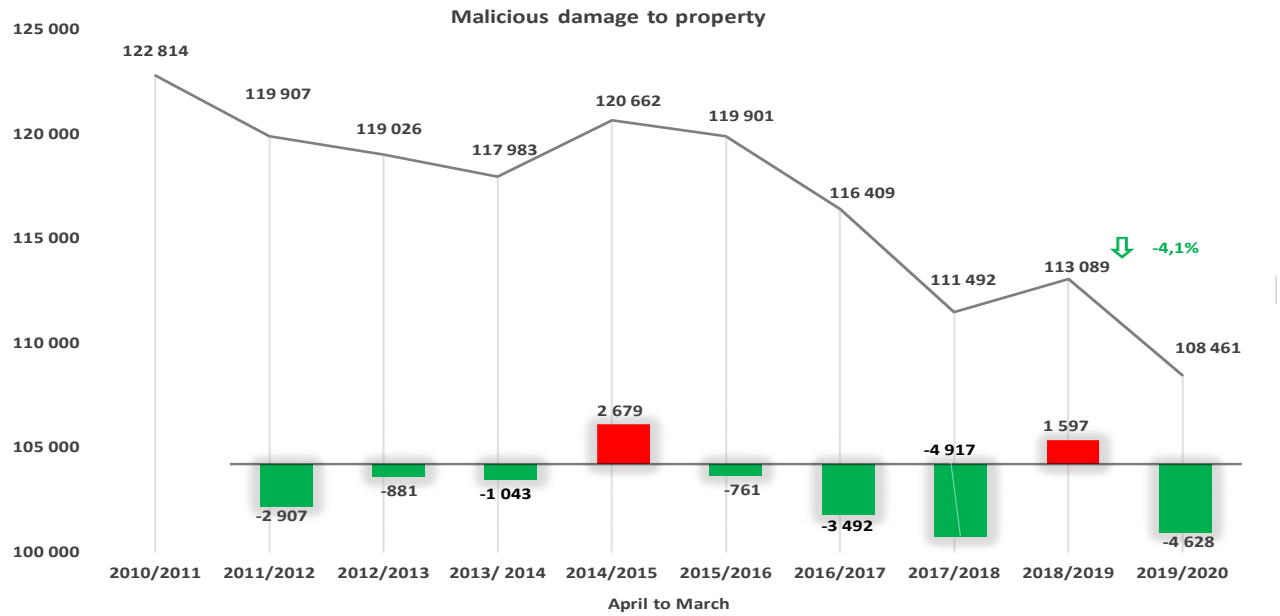
Day and time of the week	00:00-02:59	03:00-05:59	06:00-08:59	09:00-11:59	12:00-14:59	15:00-17:59	18:00-20:59	21:00-23:59	Total
Friday	67	35	36	37	36	40	91	129	**471**
Saturday	140	73	48	43	47	76	163	196	**786**
Total	675	407	311	276	266	372	682	820	**3 809**

In the analysis of the 3 809 cases of arson, Saturdays (786 counts or 20,6%) and Sundays (756 counts or 19,8%), were the two days that recorded the highest in all the provinces, followed by Mondays (507 counts or 13,3%). The time of the day are the time when the fire was found and not necessarily the time when the fire was started. From the analysis of the cases the domestic related influences can be found in the time and day, with the weekends being prominent and the times of day from 18:00 to 02:59. The time slot between 21:00 to 23:59 had 820 counts or 21,5%, followed by 18:00 to 20:59 with 682 counts or 10% and 00:00 to 02:59 with 675 counts or 9,8%. Wednesday to Saturday the time period was between 18:00 to 23:59 while Sunday, Monday and Tuesday time period was from 00:00 to 02:59. The provinces follow the same trend with the Eastern Cape, Free State, Limpopo, Mpumalanga and the Northern Cape featuring between 18:00 to 23:59. Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, the North West and the Western Cape time periods were between 21:00 to 02:59.

7.2.2 MALICIOUS DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

During the 2019/2020 financial year, 108 461 incidents of malicious damage to property were recorded, a decrease of 4,1% or 4 628 counts, compared to the preceding financial year. The ten-year trend indicated a decrease (11,7% or 14 353 counts), as illustrated in Figure 58.

FIGURE 58: MALICIOUS DAMAGE TO PROPERTY: TREND OVER 10-YEAR PERIOD AND PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW



	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	Kwazulu /Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	Republic of South Africa
2018/2019	12 040	5 993	30 743	13 704	6 771	5 796	6 285	3 243	28 514	**113 089**
2019/2020	12 055	5 592	28 756	13 358	6 589	5 955	5 964	3 104	27 088	**108 461**
Case Diff	15	-401	-1 987	-346	-182	159	-321	-139	-1 426	-4 628
%Change	0,1%	-6,7%	-6,5%	-2,5%	-2,7%	2,7%	-5,1%	-4,3%	-5,0%	-4,1%

Figure 58 illustrates that incidence of malicious damage to property decreased in seven provinces and increased in two provinces, during 2019/2020. The increase was recorded in Mpumalanga (1,96% or 159 counts) and the Eastern Cape (0,1% or 15 counts). Highest decrease was recorded in the Free State (6,7% or 401 counts) and the least in the Gauteng (6,5% or 401 counts).

DAY OF THE WEEK AND OF OCCURRENCES

TABLE 33: DAY AND TIME OF OCCURRENCES: NATIONAL PICTURE

Day and time of the week	00:00 - 02:59	03:00 - 05:59	06:00 - 08:59	09:00 - 11:59	12:00 - 14:59	15:00 - 17:59	18:00 - 20:59	21:00 - 23:59	Total
Sunday	3 677	2 152	1 593	1 908	1 934	2 592	3 707	3 083	20 646
Monday	1 643	956	1 672	1 608	1 385	2 095	2 422	1 653	13 434
Tuesday	962	664	1 500	1 547	1 385	2 054	2 293	1 787	12 192
Wednesday	1 114	816	1 535	1 571	1 435	2 034	2 458	1 842	12 805
Thursday	1 023	661	1 451	1 450	1 428	2 065	2 411	1 843	12 332
Friday	1 068	722	1435	1 484	1 703	2 605	3 094	3 002	15 113
Saturday	2 502	1 560	1 524	1 829	2 113	2 685	4 353	4 864	21 430
Total	**11 989**	**7 531**	**10 710**	**11 397**	**11 383**	**16 130**	**20 738**	**18 074**	**107 952**

The 107 952 cases analysed revealed that the crime is mainly committed over the weekends, with Saturdays contributing to 21 430 counts or 19,8%, Sundays contributing 20 646 or 19,1% and Fridays with 15 113 counts or 14,0%. This follows the same pattern as arson, which also occurs on weekends. Gauteng had the most cases reported for the period analysed, with 28 600 and 5 346 cases on a Saturday and 5 371 cases on a Sunday. The Western Cape had the second most cases, with 5 348 on Saturday and 5 097 on Sunday.

KwaZulu-Natal had 2 707 counts or 2,5% on Saturdays, followed by 2 540 counts or 2,4% on Sundays. The Eastern Cape with 11 963 cases, follows the same trend with Saturdays contributing 2 321 counts or 2,2% and Sundays with 2 281 counts or 2,1%. Analysis of cases revealed that Limpopo had 1 314 counts or 1,2% and 1 276 or 1,2% on Fridays. The North West (5 932 counts or 5,5%), Mpumalanga (5 912 or 5,5%), the Free State (5 542 or 5,1%) and the Northern Cape (3 071 counts or 2,8%) follows the same trend with Saturdays as the most problematic followed by Sundays.

All the nine provinces reflect the period between 18:00 to 20:59, as being the highest counts when analysed, per time period, per province. The highest number of analysed counts, per period was reported in Gauteng, with 5 615 counts between 18:00 to 20:59, followed by the Western Cape with 5 221 cases for the same period. The time period between 18:00 to 20:59 had the highest count of cases reported for the period with a total of 20 738 counts or 19,2%, followed by the period between 21:00 to 23:59 with 18 074 counts or 16,7%. In all nine provinces the time period between 18:00 to 20:59 had the most cases reported for the period analysed, followed by the period between 21:00 to 23:59, except for the Northern Cape, whose second highest time period was between 15:00 to 17:59.

The days of the week analysis showed that the period between 18:00 to 20:59 had the most counts reported for every day of the week. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday second highest counts was in the time period between 15:00 to 17:59, while Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays second highest time period was between 21:00 to 23:59.

TYPES OF PROPERTY DAMAGED

In a total of 107 952 cases of malicious damage to property (MITP) incidents analysed property targeted were windows with 27,4% or 29 579 counts, windscreens with 14,6% or 15 767 counts, doors with 12,3% or 13 272 counts, vehicles with 10,8% or 11 620 counts and electrical appliances with 3,8% or 4 117 counts.

Windows were the items damaged most in all nine provinces. The Western Cape had 8 493 counts or 28,7%, Gauteng had 7 014 counts or 23,7% and KwaZulu-Natal had 3 270 counts or 11,1%. These three provinces account for 18 777 counts or 63,5%, where windows were damaged.

Gauteng had 4 268 counts or 27,1%, where the windscreens were damaged, followed by the Western Cape with 4 208 counts or 26,7% and then KwaZulu-Natal with 1 742 counts or 11,0%. These three provinces had a total of 10 218 counts or 64,8% of the total cases, where windscreens were damaged.

In the cases where doors were damaged, Gauteng reported 3 762 counts or 28,3%, the Western Cape had 3 056 counts or 23,0% and the Eastern Cape had 1 801 counts or 13,6%. The three provinces account for 64,9% or 8 619 counts of the total cases where doors were damaged during the commission of this crime.

Vehicles accounted for 10,7% or 11 620 counts and electrical appliances accounts for 3,8% or 4 117 counts of the total property damaged. The Western Cape had 3 484 counts or 30,0% vehicles damaged and 1 061 or 25,8% of electrical appliances damaged. Gauteng had 3 245 counts or 28,0%, where vehicles were damaged and 1 198 counts or 29,1%, where electrical appliances were damaged. KwaZulu-Natal reported 1 522 counts or 13,1%, where vehicles were damaged and 413 counts or 10,0%, where electrical appliances were damaged. These three provinces account for 71,0% or 8 251 counts, where vehicles were damaged and 64,9% or 2 672 counts, where electrical appliances were damaged.

Various other items were damaged ranging from sunglasses to wendy/zozo huts, ATM tellers, plantation and sugar cane fields, cameras and water tanks.

INSTRUMENTS USED

In 24 801 counts or 23,0% of the analysed cases stones or bricks was used, followed by a body part on 21 968 counts or 20,3% and a sharp instrument 4 471 counts or 4,1%.

Six of the nine provinces followed the same trend with bricks/stones most used followed by a body part and sharp instrument. These provinces are the Western Cape (8 342 counts or 7,7% for bricks/stone, 5 176 counts or 4,8% for body parts and 1 072 counts 1,0% for sharp instruments), the Eastern Cape (2 839 counts or 2,6% for bricks/stone, 2 203 counts or 2,0% for body parts and 614 counts 0,6% for sharp instruments), Limpopo (1 294 counts 1,2% for bricks/stone, 1 040 counts or 1,0% for body parts and 256 counts or 0,2% for sharp instruments), the North West (1 372 counts or 1,3% for bricks/stone, 1 156 counts or 1,1% for body parts and 379 counts or 0,4% for sharp instruments), Mpumalanga (1 136 counts 1,1% for bricks/stone, 1 095 counts or 1,0% for body parts and 239 counts 0,2% for sharp instruments) and the Northern Cape (934 counts 0,9% for bricks/stone, 564 counts or 0,5% for body parts and 102 counts 0,1% for sharp instruments).

The remaining three provinces followed the same trend, where the instrument mostly used were body parts (Gauteng 6 392 counts or 5,9%, KwaZulu-Natal 2 521 counts or 2,3% and the Free State with 1 377 counts or 1,3%), followed by a stone/brick (Gauteng 5 201 counts or 4,8%, KwaZulu-Natal with 2 306 counts or 2,1% and the Free State with 1 377 counts or 1,3%) and then a sharp instrument (Gauteng 820 counts or 0,8%, KwaZulu-Natal with 547 counts or 0,5% and the Free State with 442 counts or 0,4%)

METHODS USED

The analysis of the 107 952 cases nationally revealed damage to property (33,5% or 36 140 counts) as the preferred method to commit MITP, followed by the use of broken off or down (22,1% or 23 891 counts) and hit or strike (19,3% or 20 862 counts).

In the analysis of 28 600 cases in Gauteng, damage to property was used as a method in 12 310 counts or 43,0%, followed by force with 5 634 or 19,7% and then broken off or down with 5 392 counts 18,9%. In the Western Cape, hit or strike was used in 9 352 counts or 34,6%, followed by damage with 8 464 counts or 31,3% and broken off or down in 5 967 counts or 22,1%. In the analysis of the cases in KwaZulu-Natal, damage contributed 5 263 counts or 39,6%, followed by force with 2 597 counts or 19,5% and then hit or strike with 1 754 counts or 13,2%.

The Eastern Cape and the Free State followed the same trends with broke off or down used the most (Eastern Cape with 2 941 counts or 24,6% and Free State with 2 155 counts or 38,9%), followed by damage (Eastern Cape with 2 659 counts or 22,2% and Free State with 1 426 counts or 25,7%) and then hit or strike (Eastern Cape with 2 507 counts or 21,0% and Free State with 1 002 counts or 18,1%).

Limpopo and Mpumalanga followed the same trends with damage used the most (Limpopo with 2 537 counts or 38,6% and Mpumalanga with 1 668 counts or 28,2%), followed by broken off or down (Limpopo with 1 597 counts or 24,3% and Mpumalanga with 1 512 counts or 25,6%) and then hit or strike (Limpopo with 712 counts or 10,8% and Mpumalanga with 954 counts or 16,1%).

In the analysis of the North West the most used method was broken off or down (1 898 counts or 32,0%), hit or strike (1 321 counts or 22,3%) and damaged (1 271 counts or 21,4%). The Northern Cape is the only province where hit or strike was the most used method (1 123 counts or 36,6%), followed by broken off or down (826 counts or 26,9%) and then damage (542 counts 17,6%).

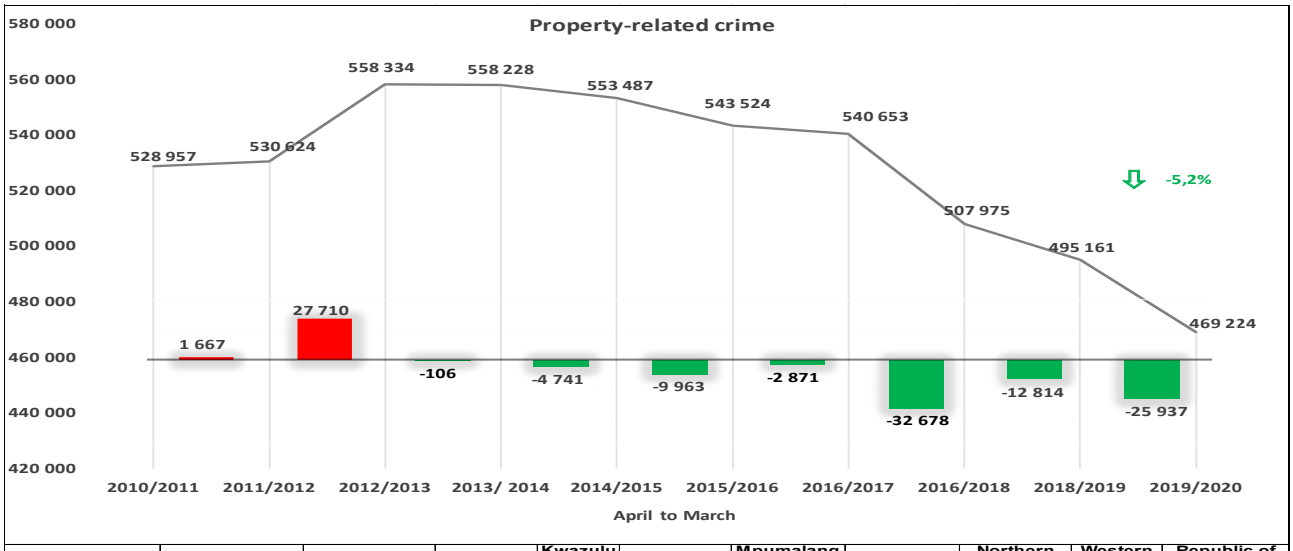
7.3 PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES

This broad category 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 usually occur when the victims are not present on the crime scene.

Property-related crimes therefore does not involve violence against persons as there is no contact between the victims and the offenders. The perpetrators are, in most cases, unknown at the time when these crimes are committed, resulting in lower detection rates.

During the 2019/2020 financial year, a total of 469 224 cases of property-related crimes were recorded, presenting a decrease of 5,2%, compared to the preceding financial year. The ten year trend shows a continued decline, since 2013/2014. During the period under review, this broad category has reached its lowest over in ten years, as illustrated in Figure 59.

FIGURE 59: PROPERTY RELATED CRIME: TREND OVER 10-YEARS PERIOD AND PROVINCIAL DISTRIBUTION



	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	Kwazulu /Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	Republic of South Africa
2018/2019	51 875	28 778	133 563	78 995	28 468	35 008	33 039	13 420	92 015	495 161
2019/2020	49 576	27 567	126 844	74 804	28 449	33 035	29 877	12 735	86 337	469 224
Case Diff	-2 299	-1 211	-6 719	-4 191	-19	-1 973	-3 162	-685	-5 678	-25 937
%Change	-4,4%	-4,2%	-5,0%	-5,3%	-0,1%	-5,6%	-9,6%	-5,1%	-6,2%	-5,2%

TABLE 34: OVERVIEW OF PROPERTY RELATED CRIMES

Category	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	Counts Diff	% Change
Burglary at non-residential premises	71 195	71 224	69 713	-1 511	-2,10%
Burglary at residential premises	228 094	220 865	205 959	-14 906	-6,70%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	50 663	48 324	46 921	- 1 403	-2,90%
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	129 174	125 076	118 213	-6 863	-5,50%
Stock-theft	28 849	29 672	28 418	-1 254	-4,20%
Total Property-Related Crimes	**507 975**	**495 161**	**469 224**	-25 937	-5,20%

Table 34 illustrated the recorded figures of the incidence of property related crime categories over the past three financial years. All the categories have recorded a decrease during the 2019/2020 financial year, as compared to the preceding year.

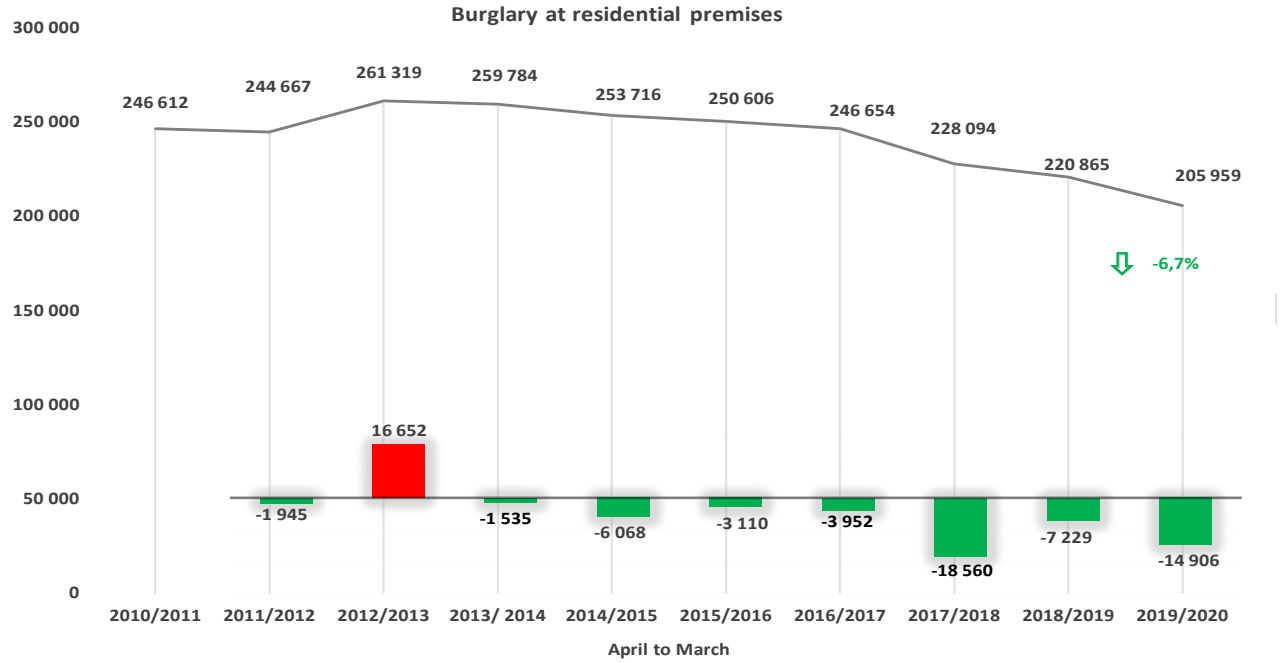
7.3.1 BURGLARY AT RESIDENTIAL PREMISES

DEFINITION

Burglary Residential is broadly defined as the illegal and unlawful entry into a dwelling (house, unit, caravan, garage, yard, residential shed, etc.) for the purpose of committing a felony (More to 2010: Radcliffe 2001).The occurrence of residential burglary is frequently attributed to its opportunistic nature.

Figure 60 illustrates that during 2019/2020 all nine provinces registered a decrease of counts of burglary at residential premises, presenting a decrease of 6,7% or 14 906 counts nationally. The general trend shows a continued decline, since 2013/2014, with the current financial year reaching the lowest counts over the ten years.

FIGURE 60: BURGLARY AT RESIDENTIAL PREMISES OVER 10- YEAR PERIOD AND PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW



	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	Kwazulu /Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	Republic of South Africa
2018/2019	23 393	13 244	53 092	38 790	14 634	16 533	15 436	6 325	39 418	220 865
2019/2020	22 233	12 494	48 980	35 290	14 502	16 040	14 156	6 208	36 056	205 959
Case Diff	-1 160	-750	-4 112	-3 500	-132	-493	-1 280	-117	-3 362	-14 906
%Change	-5,0%	-5,7%	-7,7%	-9,0%	-0,9%	-3,0%	-8,3%	-1,8%	-8,5%	-6,7%

PLACE OF OCCURRENCE

The more vulnerable the dwelling, the higher is the chances of burglary residential, non-suburb vicinities will continue to be badly affected. Most of the informal settlements, rural areas, outside buildings on premises and some parts of the townships do not have security measures, it is easy for the criminals to access the person residence-place without any difficulty.

Gauteng was mostly targeted with 7 159 cases (81,5%) followed by shack with 537 cases (47,1%), outside buildings with 357 cases (4,6%), flats with 336 cases (3,8%) and rented rooms with 318 cases (3,6%). In Limpopo, houses were targeted in 3 526 cases (62,5%), followed by rented a rooms with 1 784 cases (31,6%) cases and a shack with 147 cases (2,6%). In 170 cases (3,0%) flats were also targeted in Limpopo. In Mpumalanga houses were targeted mostly with 4 080 cases or 92,5%, followed by outside buildings with 118 cases (2,6%), shacks in 104 cases (2,3%) and flats in 77 cases (1,7%).

Houses in KZN were most prominently targeted, with 30 904 cases (90,5%), followed by plot/farm with 1 909 cases (5,6%) and flat with 565 cases (1,6%) in 506 cases (1,4%). Shacks and cottages were also targeted in 206 cases (0,6%).

In North West, 3 066 cases (73,7%) houses were targeted, followed by shacks with 625 cases (15,0%) and plot/farm with 272 cases (6.5%) and flats in 193 cases (4,6%). In the Free State 329 cases (36,2%) shacks were targeted, followed by flats with 322 cases (35,5%) plot/farm with 183 cases (20,1%) in 55 cases (6,06%) and hostel in 18 cases (1,10%).

Eastern Cape analysed 17 277 cases and found that houses were targeted in 14 133 cases (81,8%), followed by flats with 2 121 cases (12,2%) and shacks with 905 cases (5,2%) and in 118 (0,65%) caravans were also targeted.

MANNER IN WHICH ACCESS WAS GAINED

In Gauteng, the most frequently used method was opening the door by force with 6 770 cases (77,7%), followed by broken lock with 1 701 cases (19,5%), through the roof with 133 cases (1,5%) and in 77 cases suspects opened window by force, in 23 cases (0,2%) it was through the wall.

In Limpopo, door opened by force was commonly used to gain access in 2 575 cases (43,7%) followed by open the window by force/broke window/climb through the open window in 1 672 cases (28,4%) and broke lock/open premises in 851 cases (14,4%) in 334 cases (5,6%) suspects unlock the doors and in 92 cases (91,5%) suspects open burglar door by force.

In Mpumalanga, the door was opened by force in 2 864 cases (63,4%), followed by opening the windows by force in 1 504 cases (33,35%), through the roof in 84 cases (1,9%) and through the wall in 59 cases (1,3%). In KZN, the methods used that were prominent was open the door by force in 18 969 cases (50,7%), followed by open the window by force in 13 522 cases (36,1%), broke lock in 3 618 cases (9,6%) and through the roof in 777 cases (2,7%) and in 428 (1,14%) open burglar by force.

Opening the door by force was the most prominent method used to gain access in the North West, accounting for 1 105 cases (26,5%), followed by 1 153 cases (27,7%) of forced opened windows, 1 147 (27,5%) broke locks and in 447 (10,8%) doors were unlocked/open premises. In 130 cases (3,1%) suspects open burglar by force.

The Free State analysed 7 253 cases. In 5 375 cases (74,1%) the door was opened by force, in 1 198 (16,5%) open the window by force, in 266 cases (3,6%) open the door by force and door unlocked and opened. In Eastern Cape, the method used to gaining access was also open the door by force in 2 415 cases (30,6%), open the window by force in 2 218 cases (28,1%), in 1 115 cases (14,1%) the doors were unlocked and 1 012 cases (12.8%) the windows were opened by force.

The method that was used to gain access in the Northern Cape, was open door by force accounted for 430 cases (33,7%), followed by open the window by force in 305 cases (23,9%), in 240 cases (18,9%) suspects method was climbing through the wall, in 150 cases (11,7%) doors were unlocked and suspects broke lock in 100 cases (7,8%). In Western Cape, suspects open the doors by force in 1 493 cases (88,1%), followed by open the window by force in 84 cases (49,5%) and in 45 cases (2,6%) offenders unlocked the door, keys were duplicated in 29 cases (1,7%) and climbed through the roof in 28 cases (1,7%).

In dwellings without security features, perpetrators simply kick open the doors or even penetrate the walls, e.g. of informal structures. It is also evident that the perpetrators often exploit the negligence of their victims who leave doors and windows open.

ITEMS STOLEN

In the cases confirmed and analysed more than one item could have been taken during the incidence of this crime. In general, goods taken are computer equipment, electrical appliances, clothing and cash. There is an ever available market for these stolen goods, which are sold for financial gain or in order to obtain money for substance abuse.

In Gauteng, television sets were mostly targeted in 2 457 cases (58,7%),followed by electrical appliances with 717 cases (17,1%), cellular phones in 308 cases (7,3%), tools in 304 cases (7,2%)

and cash in 232 cases (5,5%). In Limpopo, the most targeted items was cash in 4 181 cases (57,0%), followed by clothing in1 084 cases (12,2%), in 958 cases (10,7%) television sets were targeted, in 913 cases (10,2%,) electrical appliances were stolen and in 493 cases (5,4%) tablets/computer equipment was also targeted. In Mpumalanga, items that were targeted mostly were television sets in 1 613 cases (27,3%),followed by electrical appliances in 1 017 cases (17,2%) tablets/computer equipment was targeted in 655 cases (11,9%) and in 558 cases (9.4%) and in 532 cases (9,0%) cellular phones were also targeted.

In KZN clothing were targeted in 9 103 cases (23,2%) followed by computer equipment in 8 060 cases (20,5%) and TV sets in 7 212 cases (18,4%) and electrical appliances in 5 665 (14,4%) and cash in 4 859 (12,4%). Cash was stolen in 986 cases (23,7%) in North West followed by household appliances in 936 cases (22,5%) in 846 cases (20,3%) electrical appliances were stolen, clothing was targeted in 269 cases (6,9%). This province also reported groceries was stolen in 174 cases (4,1%).

Electrical appliances were stolen in 2 272 (23,2%) in the Free State followed by TV sets in 882 cases (9,0%), clothing in 966 cases (9,8%), in 882 cases (9.0%) and groceries in 877 (8,10%) were also target in the Free State. In Eastern Cape tablet/computer equipment were mostly targeted in 6 825 cases (46,9%) followed by electrical appliances in 3 296 cases (22,6%) clothing in 2 204 cases (15,1%) cellular phones in 1 888 cases (12,9%) and groceries in 176 cases (12,1%).

In Northern Cape, most targeted items were electrical appliances in 500 cases (39,6%), tablets/ electrical equipment in 335 cases (26,5%), clothing in 160 cases (12,6%), cash in 105 cases (8,3%) and jewellery in 68 cases (5,4%). Western Cape recorded that electronic appliances were mostly targeted which accounted for 416 cases (43,2%), in 407 cases (42,3%) tablets/computer equipment's were also taken, in 67 cases (6,10%) television sets were taken, in 38 cases (3,10%) cellular phones were stolen. Clothing was also targeted in 32 cases (3,3%).

7.3.2 BURGLARY AT NON-RESIDENTIAL PREMISES

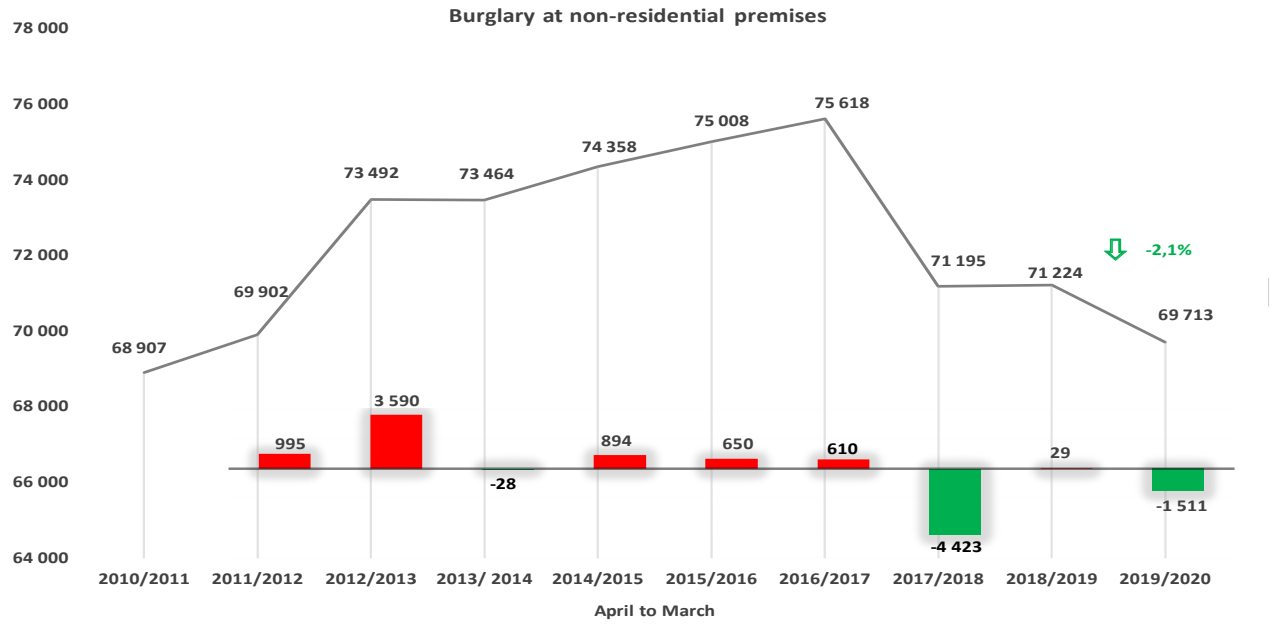
Burglary at non-residential premises, commonly referred to as "business burglary", includes burglaries at all kinds of premises which are not intended for human habitation, ranging from spaza or tuck shops, to large commercial establishments, as well as public institutions, such as: churches, schools, non-governmental organisations (NGO's) and government offices.

During 2019/2020 seven of the nine provinces recorded decreases in the incidence of burglary at non-residential business, a reversal of increases recorded in the preceding financial year, 2018/2019, when increases were recorded in seven of the nine provinces.

The decreases recorded during the current financial year ranged from the highest decrease of 15,0% or 407 counts recorded, in the Northern Cape and the lowest increase of 0,2% or 19 counts reported, in KwaZulu-Natal. The two provinces that still maintained the constant increase, include Limpopo with the highest increase of 6,1% or 388 counts, followed by the Free State (4,8% or 246 counts).

In total, the country recorded decrease of 2,1% or 1 511 cases, when compared to the previous financial year.

FIGURE 61: BURGLARY AT NON-RESIDENTIAL PREMISES: TREND OVER 10-YEAR PERIOD AND PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW



	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	Kwazulu /Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	Republic of South Africa
2018/2019	7 691	5 171	15 985	10 863	6 315	6 034	5 732	2 722	10 711	71 224
2019/2020	7 477	5 417	15 582	10 844	6 703	5 731	5 204	2 315	10 440	69 713
Case Diff	-214	246	-403	-19	388	-303	-528	-407	-271	-1 511
%Change	-2,8%	4,8%	-2,5%	-0,2%	6,1%	-5,0%	-9,2%	-15,0%	-2,5%	-2,1%

DAY AND TIME OF OCCURRENCE

It is difficult to establish the exact day and time, at which property-related crimes, in general, are being perpetrated. These crimes are normally only discovered when the owner or/and employee opens the premises concerned. Victims give tentative times at which they think the crimes were committed. From analysis conducted in the provinces, the highest number of cases were, in general, reported to occur from Tuesdays to Fridays. From 7 351 cases analysed, in the Eastern Cape, 4 727 cases (64,3%) were reported from Tuesday to Friday, with the highest incidence of 1 666 cases (22,7%) occurring on Fridays and 1 111 cases (15,1%) on Thursdays. Tuesdays recorded 991 cases (13,5%), while 959 cases (13,0%) were committed on Wednesdays.

The same situation also prevailed in KwaZulu-Natal, Gauteng, Limpopo, Mpumalanga and the North West. In KwaZulu-Natal, 2 321 cases (21,5%) from 10 779 analysed cases occurred on Fridays, 1 752 (16,3%) on Thursdays, 1 431 (13,3%) on Wednesdays and 1 412 (13,1%) on Tuesdays. In the North West, from 5 156 analysed cases, 1 052 cases (20,4%) were committed on Fridays, followed by Thursdays with 785 cases (15,2%), Tuesdays with 720 cases (14,0%) and Wednesdays with 718 cases (13,9%). From 15 311 cases analysed in Gauteng, 3 428 cases (22,4%) occurred on Fridays followed by Thursdays with 2 391 cases (15,6%), Wednesdays with 2 084 cases (13,6%) and Tuesdays with 2 040 cases (13,3%). From 5 639 analysed cases in Mpumalanga, 1 155 cases (20,5%) occurred on Fridays, followed by 907 cases (16,1%) on Thursdays, 823 cases (14,6%) on Tuesdays and 765 cases (13,6%) on Wednesdays. In Limpopo, the analyses of 6 661 cases revealed that this crime mainly occurred on Fridays with 1 325 cases (19,9), followed by Thursdays with 1 058 cases (15,9%), Wednesdays with 981 cases (14,7%) and Tuesdays with 967 cases (14,5%).

A different trend was identified in the Northern Cape and Western Cape, where the most burglaries occurred on Mondays and Tuesdays and then again on Thursdays and Fridays. In the Northern

Cape, 549 cases (24,2%) from 2 265 analysed cases occurred on Fridays, followed by 340 cases (15,0%) on Thursdays, 306 cases (13,5%) on Mondays and 300 cases (13,2%) on Tuesdays while in the Western Cape the analysis of 9 988 cases revealed that 2 267 cases (22,7%) occurred on Fridays, followed by 1 541 cases (15.4%) on Thursdays, 1 352 cases (13,5%) on Mondays and 1 342 cases (13,4%) on Tuesdays. An analysis of 5 200 cases in the Free State revealed that 3 335 cases (64,1%) occurred from Wednesdays to Saturdays with the most cases (1 097 or 21,1%) occurring on Fridays, followed by 836 cases (16,1%) on Thursdays, 711 cases (13,7%) on Wednesdays and 691 cases (13,3%) on Saturdays.

Due to the fact that the exact time of the incident cannot be determined, an estimated time frame is, in most of the cases, captured. The most prominent time frames reported, in the Western Cape, were between 15:00 to 17:59 with 3 951 cases (39,6%) followed by 18:00 to 20:59 with 1 704 cases (17,1%) and 1 466 cases (14,7%) between 12:00 and 14:59. These time frames coincide with the closing times of businesses. In KwaZulu-Natal, the most prominent time frames were between 15:00 to 17:59 with 3 631 cases (33,7%) followed by 18:00 to 20:59 with 2 005 cases (18,6%) and 12:00 to 14:59 with 1 993 cases (18,5%). In Mpumalanga, the same trend was observed with 1 884 cases (33,4%) reported between 15:00 and 17:59, followed by 18:00 to 20:59 with 1 196 cases (21,2%) and 12:00 to 14:59 with 813 cases (14,4%).

The time frames identified, in Gauteng and the Free State with the highest incidence followed the same trends as in the above mentioned provinces. During the time frame between 15:00 and 17:59, 5 245 cases (34,3%) were reported in Gauteng, followed by 18:00 to 20:59 with 3 054 cases (19,9%) and 12:00 to 14:59 with 2 186 cases (14,3%). In the Free State, the most prominent occurrences were between 15:00 and 17:59 with 2 012 cases (38,7%), followed by 18:00 to 20:59 with 963 cases (18,5%) and 12:00 to 14:59 with 743 cases (14,3%). Analysis done in North West province and Limpopo confirms the above trend with 1 767 cases (34,3%) reported between 15:00 and 17:59 in the North West Province, followed by 18:00 to 20:59 with 1 039 cases (20,2%) and 12:00 to 14:59 with 827 cases (16,0%). In Limpopo the most prominent occurrences were between 15:00 and 17:59 with 2 212 cases (33,2%), followed by 18:00 to 20:59 with 1 528 cases (22,9%) and 12:00 to 14:59 with 976 cases (14,7%).

On Saturdays and Sundays, a number of businesses are closed between 12:00 and 14:59, which may explain why this time frame is also prominent. The analysis conducted in the Eastern Cape and Northern Cape revealed that more of the incidents occurred during the period from 12:00 to 14:59 compared to the time frame from 18:00 to 20:59, while the time frame from 18:00 to 20:59 still remains the most prominent one. In the Eastern Cape 2 537 cases (34,5%) were committed between 15:00 and 17:59, followed by 1 322 cases (18,0%) between 12:00 to 14:59, and 1153 cases (15,7%) between 18:00 to 20:59. In the Northern Cape, analysis indicates that 759 cases (33,5%) occurred between 15:00 and 17:59; 435 cases (19,2%) between 12:00 and 14:59 and 337 cases (14,9%) between 18:00 and 20:59.

PREMISES TARGETED

From analysis conducted in the different provinces, it was found that commonalities exist, with regard to the specific type of premises targeted. From a sample of 8 610 cases analysed, in KwaZulu-Natal, it was found that schools and other educational premises were targeted in 1 304 (15,1%) of those cases, followed by spaza, tuckshops and general dealers with 637 cases (7,4%), churches with 329 cases (3,8%) and liquor outlets in 304 cases (3,5%).

The analysis of 5 140 cases, in the North West found that spaza, tuckshops and general dealers were targeted in 1 335 cases (26,0%), followed by educational premises in 891 cases (17,3%) and

clothing and shoe retailers in 440 cases (8,6%). According to the analysis it is evident that small businesses in residential areas are easier targets. These businesses also have poor to non-existent security.

In the Eastern Cape, malls/shopping centres and plazas were targeted in 3 412 cases (77,1%) out of a sample of 4 428 cases, followed by educational premises with 689 cases (15,6%) and churches in 142 cases (3,2%). In the Free State spaza, tuckshops and general dealers were the most preferred target with 879 cases (23,1%) out of a sample of 3 801 cases, where the specific premises could be established, followed by educational premises with 714 cases (18,8%) and liquor outlets with 642 cases (16,9%).

In Limpopo, 368 cases (18,7%) out of a sample of 1 972 cases were reported at educational premises, followed by churches with 348 cases (17,6%) and clothing/shoe retailers with 168 cases (8,5%). The analysis indicates that most of burglaries occur at business owned by foreign national's .The reason for this that foreign nationals usually keep amounts on themselves and in their business premises. They are seen as soft targets because they report cases and where there are arrests they do not attend court proceedings, resulting in cases being struck off the roll.

Educational premises were the most frequently targeted in Mpumalanga with 195 cases (24,1%) out of a sample of 1 691 cases, followed by spaza, tuckshops and general dealers with 110 cases (6,5%) and factories with 108 cases (6,4%).The North West reported that in 1 335 cases (26,0%) from 5 140 analysed cases, burglaries occurred at spaza , tuckshops and general dealers, followed by educational premises with 891 cases (17,3%) and clothing or shoe retail stores with 440 cases (8,6%).

From a sample of 779 cases analysed, where the specific premises targeted could be established, offices, (including government and municipal offices) were targeted the most in the Northern Cape with 87 cases (11,2%), followed by spaza, tuckshops and general dealers 70 cases (9,0%) and educational premises in 60 cases (7,7%).

From a sample of 3 801 cases, in the Free State, spaza, tuckshops and general dealers were burgled in 879 cases (23,1%) educational institutions in 714 cases (18,8%) and liquor outlets in 642 cases (16,9%). Analysis of a sample of 4 593 cases, in Gauteng revealed that educational premises were the preferred target for burglary in 651 cases (14,2%), followed by churches (280 cases or 6.1%) and clothing/shoe retailers in 156 cases (3,4%). While in the Western Cape analyses of 2 996 sampled cases revealed that educational premises were targeted in 406 cases (13,6%) followed by farms with 253 cases (8,4%) and liquor outlets with 238 cases (7,9%).

MANNER IN WHICH ACCESS WAS GAINED

From a sample of 4 428 cases, in the Eastern Cape where the manner in which access was gained could be established, force was the most commonly used to gain access (2 227 cases or 50,3%) followed by structures that were broken down in 1 562 cases (35,3%) and in 265 cases (6,0%) goods were taken through open windows or doors, where the suspect only had to remove obstacles like curtains or blinds.

From 3 801 cases analysed, in the Free State, access was gained into structures that were broken down in 1 275 cases (33,5%), forcing the door open in 1 022 cases (26,9%) and damaging the locks in 191 cases (5,0%). The most common method used, in KwaZulu-Natal, as established from a sample of 8 610 cases, was the use of force (3 377 cases or 39,2%), followed by the breaking down

of structures in 3 061 cases (35,6%) and the damaging of locks in 1 427 cases (16,6%).

In a further 595 cases (6,9%) access was gained through the roof of the business. In Limpopo the most common method used to gain access from a sample of 1 972 analysed cases was to remove tiles from the roof of the premises (412 cases or 20,9%), followed by cutting fences in 362 cases (18,4%) and forced entry in 312 cases (15,8%).

The analysis of 1 691 cases, in Mpumalanga revealed that in 685 cases (40,5%) structures like windows and doors were broken down, in 655 cases (38,7%) force was used to gain entry and in 104 cases (6,2%) the doors of the premises were left unlocked. From 5 140 analysed cases in the North West, entry was gained by the use of force in 1 765 (34,3%), followed by the damaging of locks in 1 417 cases (27,6%), the breaking of doors or windows in 572 cases (11,1%) and in 415 cases (8,1%) entrance was gained through the roof of the premises.

From the sample of 4 593 cases analysed, in Gauteng, it was established that in 2 491 cases (54,2%) access was gained by using force to open doors and windows; in 892 cases (19,4%) by breaking windows or doors and in 371 cases (8,1%) by damaging locks. The same tendency was revealed, in the Western Cape, where it was found that from a sample of 2 996 cases analysed, access was gained by force in 1 385 cases (46,2%), by breaking open doors and windows in 757 cases (25,3%) and by damaging locks in 283 cases (9,5%).

Analysis of 779 cases, in the Northern Cape also revealed that the most prominent method of access in this province was the use of force (242 cases or 31,1%), breaking or opening doors and windows (229 cases or 29,4%), by damaging locks (87 cases or 11,2%) and in 52 cases (6,7%) access was gained through unlocked doors.

ITEMS STOLEN

More than one item can be stolen during a single burglary. In general goods taken are electrical appliances, computer equipment, groceries and tools. There is an existing market for these type of items, which can easily be bartered for cash or for other items; such as drugs. From a sample of 4 428 cases, in the Eastern Cape the most common items stolen were identified to be computer equipment (2 122 cases or 47,9%); electrical and electronic equipment (906 cases or 20,5%); and cash money (858 cases or 19,4%).

In the Western Cape, during the analysis of a sample 2 996 cases, it was found that the most common stolen items were, electrical and electronic appliances in 727 cases (24,3%); computer equipment in 482 cases (16,1%); tools 397 cases (13,3%) and cash in 296 cases (9,9%). From the sample of 1972 cases, in Limpopo, it was found that groceries were stolen in 462 cases (23,4%), followed by cash in 419 cases (21,2%); computer equipment in 225 cases (11,4%) and electrical and electronic equipment in 211 cases (10,7%).

In KwaZulu-Natal, it was found that in a sample of 8 610 cases the most common items stolen were computer equipment (2 891 cases or 33,6%), followed by cash in 1 572 cases (18,3%); electrical and electronic appliances in 1 431 cases (16,6%) and groceries in 1 256 cases (14,6%). Cash was stolen in 491(12,9%) of the 3 801 cases sampled, in the Free State, followed by garage tools in 285 cases (7,5%) and groceries in 256 cases (6,7%). In addition, there were 40 incidents, in the Free State, where cell phone towers were targeted, in which a total of 277 batteries were stolen.

In Mpumalanga, computer equipment's were targeted in 266 cases (15,7%) from the analysed sample of 1 691 cases, garage tools in 254 cases (15,0%), electrical and electronic appliances in 213 cases (12,6%) and cash in 199 cases (11,8%). In the Northern Cape, the analysis of 779 cases revealed that items mostly taken, were electric and electronic appliances in 90 cases (11,6%), followed by computer equipment in 83 cases (10,7%), cash in 68 cases (8,7%) and tools in 38 cases (4,9%).

From 5 140 analysed cases, in the North West, groceries were stolen in 638 cases (12,4%), followed by clothing and bedding items in 610 cases (11,9%), cash in 600 cases (11,7%) and building material in 466 cases (9,1%). In Gauteng, the analysis of a sample of 4 593 cases revealed that electrical and electronic appliances were stolen in 1 155 cases (25,1%) followed by computer equipment in 908 cases (19,8%); cash in 496 cases (10,8%) and tools in 426 cases (9,3%).

OFFENDERS

From the analysis conducted in a number of provinces it was found that the perpetrators of burglary at business premises are mostly males who are aged between 18 and 43 years. Of 1 430 arrested offenders in the Western Cape, 1 386 (96,9%) were found to be males. Nearly three quarters (1 047 or 73,2%) of the arrested offenders were aged between 18 and 34 years with 629 (44,0%) alone aged between 26 and 34 years. In Gauteng, 1 201 (98,5%) of the 1 219 arrested offenders, were male, while 376 (30,8%) of the arrested offenders were aged between 18 and 25 years and a further 534 (43,8%) between 26 and 34 years.

In KwaZulu-Natal, 1 164 (98,7%) of a total of 1 179 offenders were male and 941 (79,8%) aged between 18 and 34 years. From the 679 arrested offenders, in the Free State 667 (98,2%), were male and 497 (73,2%) aged between 18 and 34 years. The same situation prevailed, in the Eastern Cape, with 1 026 (98,4%) of the 1 043 arrested offenders males and 810 (77,7%) aged between 18 and 34 years of age. Of 647 arrested perpetrators, in Limpopo, 643 (99,4%) were males and 503 (77,7%) of the offenders were between the ages of 18 and 34 years.

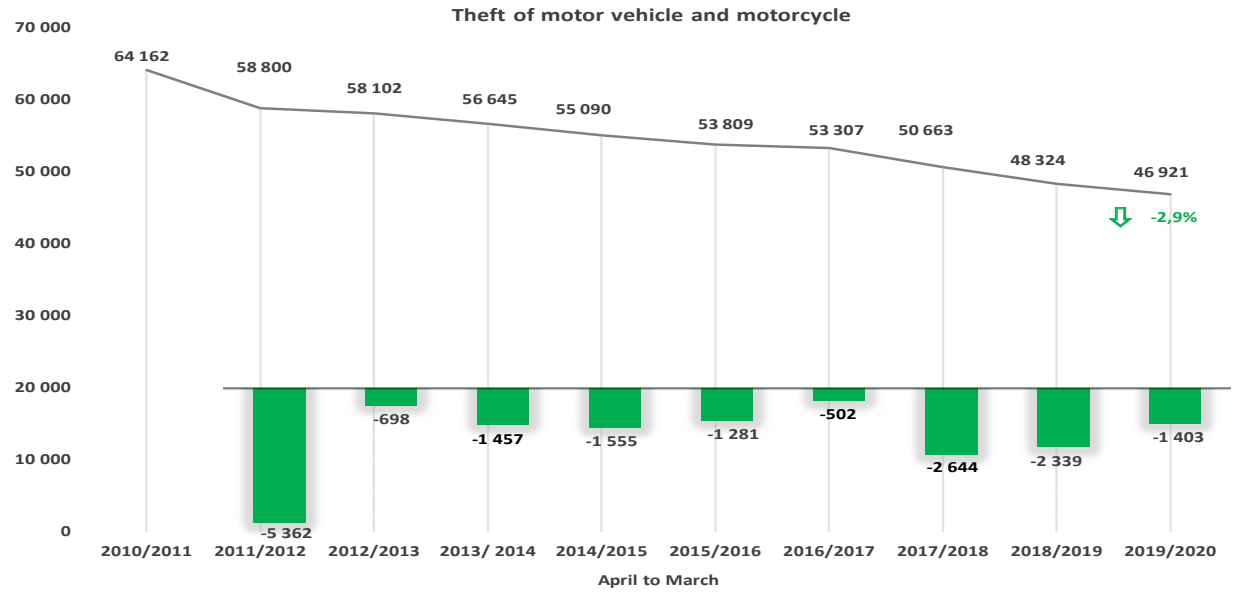
In Mpumalanga, 482 (98,8%) of the arrested 488 suspects were males with 397 (81,4%) of the suspects being between the ages of 18 and 34 years. From 611 arrestees in North West, 606 (99,2%) were males, while 480 (78,6%) of all arrestees, were between 18 and 34 years of age. While, in the Northern Cape, 450 suspects were arrested, of which 445 (98,9%) were males and 348 (77,3%) of these arrestees were between the ages of 18 to 34.

A disturbing trend identified, is the number of children or juveniles being arrested for burglary at non-residential premises. From the total arrests made, in the Western Cape, 95 (6,6%) were 17 years or younger; in KwaZulu-Natal 78 (6,6%),in Limpopo and the Eastern Cape both 58 (9,0%) and (5,6%) respectively, the Free State 47 (6,9%);the Northern Cape 41 (9,1%); North West 40 (6,5%); Gauteng 32 (2,6%) and Mpumalanga 18 (3,7%).

7.3.3 THEFT OF MOTOR VEHICLES

Theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles also known as "car theft", is the criminal act of stealing or attempting to steal a motor vehicle or motorcycle. During 2019/2020 financial year, 46 921 counts of theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles were recorded, reflecting a decrease of 1 403 or 2,9% counts compared to 2018/2019 financial year. An increase was noted, in Mpumalanga Province recording an increase of 14 or 0,6% counts. Since 2010/2011 a constant downward trend is noticeable-a decrease of 34,7% or 22 265 counts over the ten-year period, as indicated, in Figure 62 below:

FIGURE 62: THEFT OF MOTOR VEHICLE AND MOTORCYCLE: TREND OVER 10-YEARS PERIOD AND PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW



	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	Kwazulu /Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	Republic of South Africa
2018/2019	2 384	1 413	24 321	8 050	861	2 290	1 999	215	6 791	48 324
2019/2020	2 135	1 344	23 819	8 030	787	2 304	1 929	214	6 359	46 921
Case Diff	-249	-69	-502	-20	-74	14	-70	-1	-432	-1 403
%Change	-10,4%	-4,9%	-2,1%	-0,2%	-8,6%	0,6%	-3,5%	-0,5%	-6,4%	-2,9%

PLACE WHERE VEHICLES WERE STOLEN

The place from where motor vehicles are stolen depend, to a large extent, on the availability of secure parking at the victim's residences. In high density populated suburbs, it is found that more vehicles are stolen on the street, as a result of limited parking facilities at the residential complexes, while in areas with adequate parking space inside the victim's yard, most vehicles were stolen from the yards. From a sample of 41 882 cases of the theft of motor vehicles and motor cycles in the country, it was found that most of the vehicles (5 997 or 50,3%) were stolen while parked inside the yard/at the garage, followed by while parked in the street/side of road (3 895 or 32,6%), in third place were vehicles that were stolen from public parking areas at malls (1 095 or 9,1%), the last highest total occurred in parking areas at places of work or industries (522 or 4,3%).

TARGETED VEHICLES

The types of motor vehicles found to be more frequently targeted were sedans/hatchbacks, bakkies/ panel vans, and motorcycles. A total of 6 588 or 51,5% vehicles that were stolen were sedans/ hatchback, the second preferred type of vehicles were bakkies/panel van at 4 218 cases or 33,0%, followed by motorcycles in a total of 571 cases or 4,4%, the SUV/station wagon were the fourth preferred type in 562 cases or 4,3%.

METHOD USED TO GAIN ACCESS TO VEHICLES

The most common modus operandi/methods used to get access to vehicles to steal corresponded in all the provinces. This included the breaking or damaging of the locks of the vehicles, including the windows, to gain access to stolen vehicles. In 11 734 cases or 61,7% vehicles were stolen under circumstances which are not clear, as in a large number of cases there are no witnesses to the incidences, followed by 3 906 cases or 20,5% incidents ,where the doors were opened by force,

followed by 1 819 cases or 9,5% where the window was broken, the last method involved cases where there was forced entry to premises to gain access to the stolen vehicle at a total of 885 cases or 4,6%.

TRANSNATIONAL MOTOR VEHICLE SMUGGLING

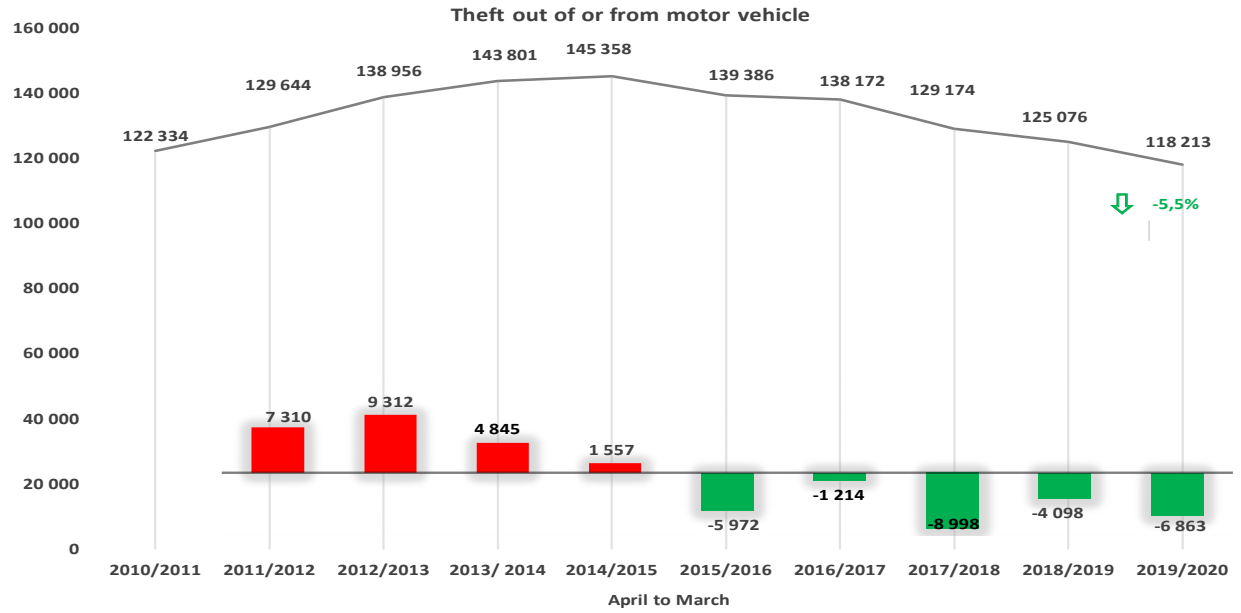
From a sample of 41 882, a nil report was registered, with regard to cross border smuggling of stolen vehicles, for all the provinces, for the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020, except the Northern Cape, where one stolen vehicle from that province was recovered, in Lesotho. The analyses indicates that cross border smuggling is not a significant problem in this country.

7.3.4 THEFT OUT OF OR FROM MOTOR VEHICLES

Theft out of or from motor vehicles is to some extent encouraged by negligence on the part of victims who leave valuable items, such as cellular telephones, laptops and wallets/cash, etc. in plain sight inside vehicles, tempting potential offenders to break into the vehicles to steal the items. Negligence in securing of all doors and windows and checking if they are properly closed and locked before leaving the vehicles also creates opportunities for potential offenders. As in the case of other property-related crimes, a lucrative market exists for items that can be stolen out of or from motor vehicles.

During 2019/2020, a total of 118 213 counts of theft out of or from motor vehicles were reported, reflecting a decrease of 5,5% or 6 863 counts, compared to 2018/2019 financial year. The general trend shows a continued decline, since 2015/ 2016, recording a decrease of 18,6% or 27 145 counts. The decrease was noted in all nine provinces.

FIGURE 63: THEFT OUT OF OR FROM MOTOR VEHICLE: TREND OVER 10-YEAR PERIOD AND PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW



	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	Kwazulu /Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	Republic of South Africa
2018/2019	11 671	4 884	39 171	14 912	4 262	6 896	6 315	2 845	34 120	125 076
2019/2020	10 931	4 527	37 475	14 388	4 126	5 973	5 583	2 739	32 471	118 213
Case Diff	-740	-357	-1 696	-524	-136	-923	-732	-106	-1 649	-6 863
%Change	-6,3%	-7,3%	-4,3%	-3,5%	-3,2%	-13,4%	-11,6%	-3,7%	-4,8%	-5,5%

PLACE OF OCCURRENCE OF THEFT OUT OF OR FROM MOTOR VEHICLES

From the analyses in the provinces, it was found that most incidents of theft out of or from motor vehicles occurred while vehicles were parked in the street/side of road, with a total of 15 110 cases or 47,0%, followed by cases that occurred while the vehicle was parked inside the yard/garage of the victims at a total of 10 002 cases or 31,2% , followed by 2 954 cases or 9,2% that took place at public parking areas at malls, whereas a total of 1 508 cases or 4,7% was registered for cases that occurred in parking areas at places of work/industries.

ITEMS STOLEN

A wide variety of portable items, such as laptops, car batteries, wheels/tyres, including cash were stolen out of or from motor vehicles, in large numbers, as compared to other items that were stolen. These are items that can be easily exchanged for cash at second-hand goods dealers and other random willing buyers. In a sample of 111 770 cases analysed, nationally, 6 772 cases or 23,2% computers/laptops were stolen out of motor vehicles, followed by theft from vehicles of car batteries at 4 798 cases or 16.4% thirdly, tyres/wheels stolen from motor vehicles, at a total of 3 512 cases or 12,0%, wallets/cash were stolen at a total of 3 431 cases 11,7%, a total of 2 927 cases or 10,0% of radios/speakers were taken.

MODUS OPERANDI

The most common modus operandi identified involved cases where items were removed from/taken from motor vehicles but no damage to the doors/ windows at a total of 11 975 cases or 37,4%. The reason for the former modus operandi could be attributed to jamming of the vehicle locking system or neglect on the part of the victim to properly lock the windows or doors. The second modus operandi identified involved broken windows at 10 662 cases or 33,2%, followed by cases of broken door locks to gain access to stolen items, at a total of 5 504 cases or 17,2%, another preferred method was damaging locks at premises, where the targeted vehicles were parked, to gain access at a total of 1 554 cases or 4,8%.

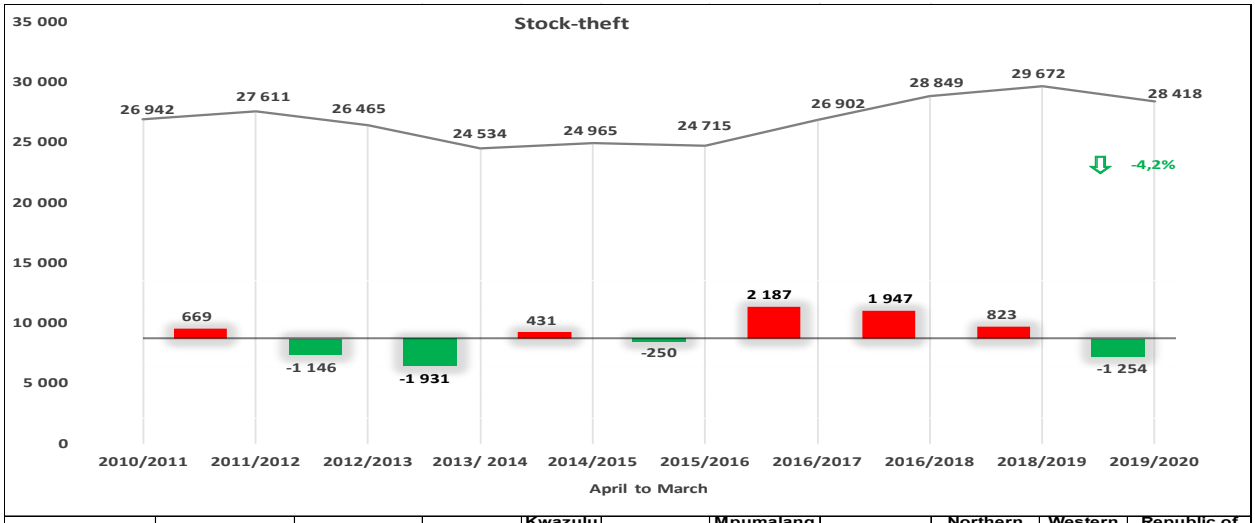
7.3.5 STOCK THEFT

DEFINITION

Stock theft consists of the stealing of stock as it is defined in Section 1 of the Stock Theft Act, 1 959 (Act No.57of1959). According to the definition, stock mean any horse, mule, ass, bull, cow, ox, heifer, calf, sheep, goat, poultry, domesticated ostrich, domesticated game or the carcase or portion of the carcase of any such stock.

During 2019/2020 financial year, a total of 24 418 counts of stock theft were registered nationally, which are 4,2% or 1 254 counts less than the previous year.

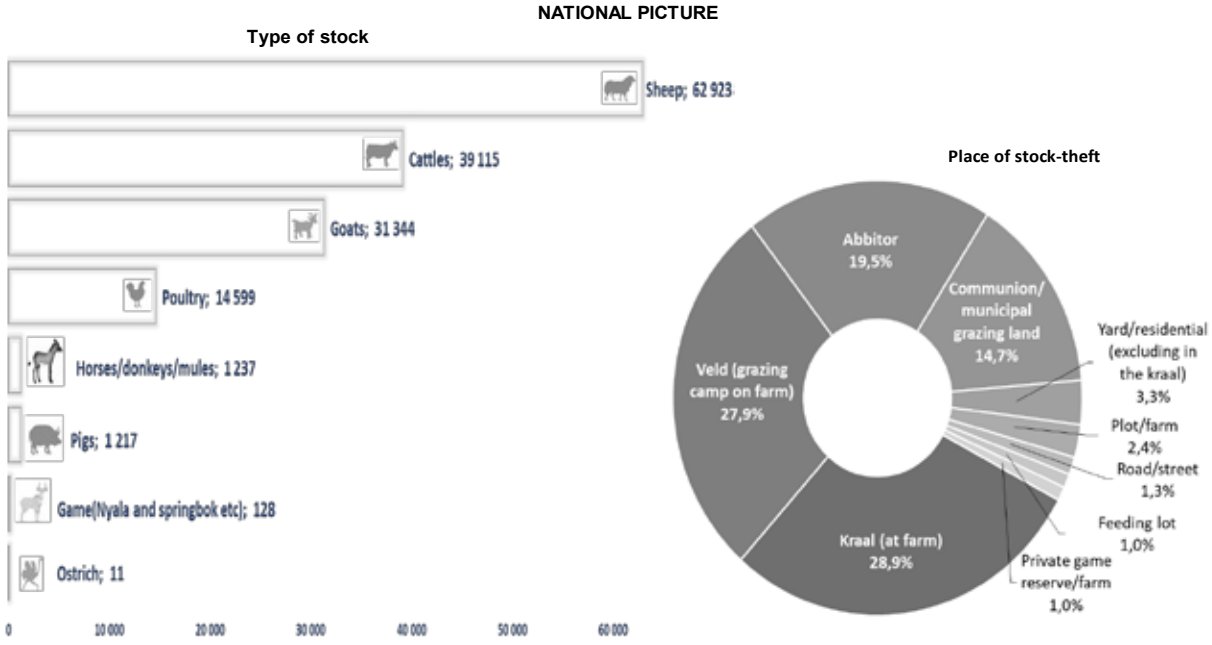
FIGURE 64: STOCK THEFT: TREND OVER 10-YEAR PERIOD AND PROVINCIAL DISTRIBUTION



	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	Kwazulu /Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	Republic of South Africa
2018/2019	6 736	4 066	994	6 380	2 396	3 255	3 557	1 313	975	29 672
2019/2020	6 800	3 785	988	6 252	2 331	2 987	3 005	1 259	1 011	28 418
Case Diff	64	-281	-6	-128	-65	-268	-552	-54	36	-1 254
%Change	1,0%	-6,9%	-0,6%	-2,0%	-2,7%	-8,2%	-15,5%	-4,1%	3,7%	-4,2%

PLACE OF OCCURRENCE AND TYPE OF STOCK-THEFT

FIGURE 65: STOCK THEFT: PLACE OF OCCURRENCE AND TYPE OF STOCK-THEFT



PLACE OF OCCURRENCE

From the analysis, in Limpopo, it was established that (386 cases or 49,7%) occurred in communion/ municipal grazing land, followed by 345 cases (44,4%) from kraal (at farm), private game reserves in (35 cases or 4,5%) and yards excluding in the kraals with (8 cases or 1,3%).The most targeted places, in Mpumalanga were from kraal (at farm) with 547 cases (57,8%), in communion/municipal grazing land in 276 cases (29,1%) yard, excluding in the kraal in 62 cases (6,5%) feeding lots accumulated for 32 cases (3,3%) and road/street in 29 cases (3,0%).

KZN recorded only two places, which is veld (grazing camp on farm) in 2 796 cases (58,4%) and in 1 986 cases (41,5%). The most targeted places, in North West were in kraals (at farms) in 182 cases (59,4%) in communion/municipal grazing land in 116 cases (37,9%) and in five cases(1,6%). In Free State, plot/farm were most targeted places in 171 cases (16,9%), followed by veld (grazing camp on farm) in 158 cases (15,6%).

In the Eastern Cape, kraal (at farm) was the most targeted place in 1 485 cases (65,7%) communion/ municipal grazing land was the second largest in 674 cases (29,8%), yard (excluding in the kraal) accumulated for 71 cases (3,1%) and in 29 cases (1,2%) crime occurred at road/street. Kraal (at farm) in Northern Cape was the most affected place in 352 cases (98,0%) and feeding lots in four cases (1,1%). In Gauteng, most targeted places were from kraal at farm in 767 cases (70,3%) followed by in communion/municipal grazing land in196 cases (17,9%) and in the yard excluding in the kraal in 126 cases (11,5%). Plot/farm, in the Western Cape were the targeted places in 88 cases (52,6%) in 67 cases (40,1%) in kraal at farm and in eight cases (4,7%).

TYPE OF STOCK THEFT

Analysis confirmed stock of of 8 509 (39,4%) of poultry, 5 756 (26,6%) goat, 5 148 (23,8%) cattle, 1 870 or (8,6%) sheep, 158 (0,73%) horses/donkeys/mules were stolen in Limpopo. Mpumalanga recorded stolen 599 (62,8%) cattle, 152 (15,9%) goats, 143 (15,0%) sheep, 22 (2,3%) poultry and pigs respectively. In KZN, 17 332 (53,1%) cattle were also targeted, followed by goat in 10 866 (33,2%), in 4 032 (12,3%) sheep were also stolen, horses/donkeys/mules in 260 (0,7%) and in 148 cases (0,4%) pigs were also targeted.

In the North West, 387 (4,6%) cattle were stolen, followed by 265 (28,4%) sheep, 212 (22,7%) goats, 30 (3,2%) pigs and 21 (2,2%) poultry was also stolen. Type of stock targeted, in the Free State were cattle in 2 599 (48,8%), followed by sheep in 1 920 (36,0%) goats accumulated for 328 (6,1%) pigs in 320 (6,1%) and poultry, in 153 (2,9%). In the Eastern Cape sheep were mostly stolen in 46 642 (67,0%) followed by cattle in 10 941(15,7%), goat in 9 932 (14,2%), poultry in 980 (1,4%) and horses/donkeys/mules in 612 (0,8%).

The stock that was mostly stolen, in Northern Cape, was sheep in 3 997 (64,2%), followed by goat in 1 239 (19,9%), in 529 (8,4%) cattle were stolen, poultry was stolen in 208 (3,3%) and in 191 (3,06%) horses/donkeys/mules. In Gauteng, poultry was mostly stolen in 4 655 (35,8%), followed by sheep in 3 784 (29,1%), goats in 3 784 (21,8%), cattle in 1 553 (11,9%) and pigs in 149 (1,4%). Sheep were mostly stolen in the Western Cape in 270 (63,0%), followed by pigs in 58 (13,5%), in 51 (11,9%) poultry was also stolen, in 27 (6,3%) and in 22 (5,1%) goat were stolen.

The number of sheep stolen outnumbered the number of stolen cattle and goat.

The probability to either recover the stock allegedly stolen or to trace the suspects, in the latter is very slim, as no information, such as the dates the stock got lost or forensic evidence that could assist the investigation is available.

METHOD USED TO GAIN ACCESS TO STOCK THEFT

An analysis of 2 127 cases, where the method could be established, in Limpopo, the method that was used was to take out in 1 738 cases (81,7%) followed by slaughtered in 248 cases (11,6%) open gate in 109 cases (5,1%) possession/illegal in 14 cases (0,6%) and cut fence in 12 cases (0,5%). In Mpumalanga, the method used by the suspects was to take out of kraal/grazing camp in 721 cases

(75,8%) in 165 cases (17,3%), slaughtered in 44 cases (4,6%) and cut fence in 12 cases (1,2%). Driven away was the method used, in KZN, in 4 336 cases (71,9%) followed by take out of kraal in 1 496 cases (24,8%), slaughtered in 73 cases (1,2%), cut fence in 65 cases (1,7%) and open gate in 55 cases (0,9%). The method that was used the most, in the North West, by criminals was to take out in 806 cases (86,6%), followed by slaughtered in 76 cases (8,1%) and in 23 cases (2,4%) wall compromised and open gate and broken lock in 12 cases (1,2%), respectively.

In the Free State, the method most used by the suspects was to open gate in 3 578 cases (90, 0%), follow by slaughtered in 197 cases (5,0%), in 119 cases (3,0%) walls were compromised, broken lock used in 19 cases (0,3%) and in 16 cases (0.4%) animals were roaming free, respectively. The targeted method, in Eastern Cape were to take out of kraal (grazing camp) in 4 172 cases (83,9%), followed by cut fence in 616 cases (12,3%) in 96 cases (1,9%) walls were compromised, in 54 cases (1,8%) and animals were driven over in 34 cases (0,6%). The targeted method, in Northern Cape were to take out of kraal/grazing camp in 718 cases (63,2%), followed by slaughtered in 366 cases (32,2%), in 18 cases (1,5%) walls were compromised and in 14 cases (1,2%) possession was illegal.

Walls were compromised in Gauteng in 448 cases (48,5%), followed by broken lock in 178 cases (19,2%), in 121 cases (13,1%) open gate, in 113 cases (12,2%) false pretence were employed and in 63 cases (6,8%) animals were slaughtered. In the Western Cape, the method used was to open gate in 321 cases (76,7%) followed by slaughtered in 88 cases (21,0%) and in seven cases (1,6%) walls were compromised.

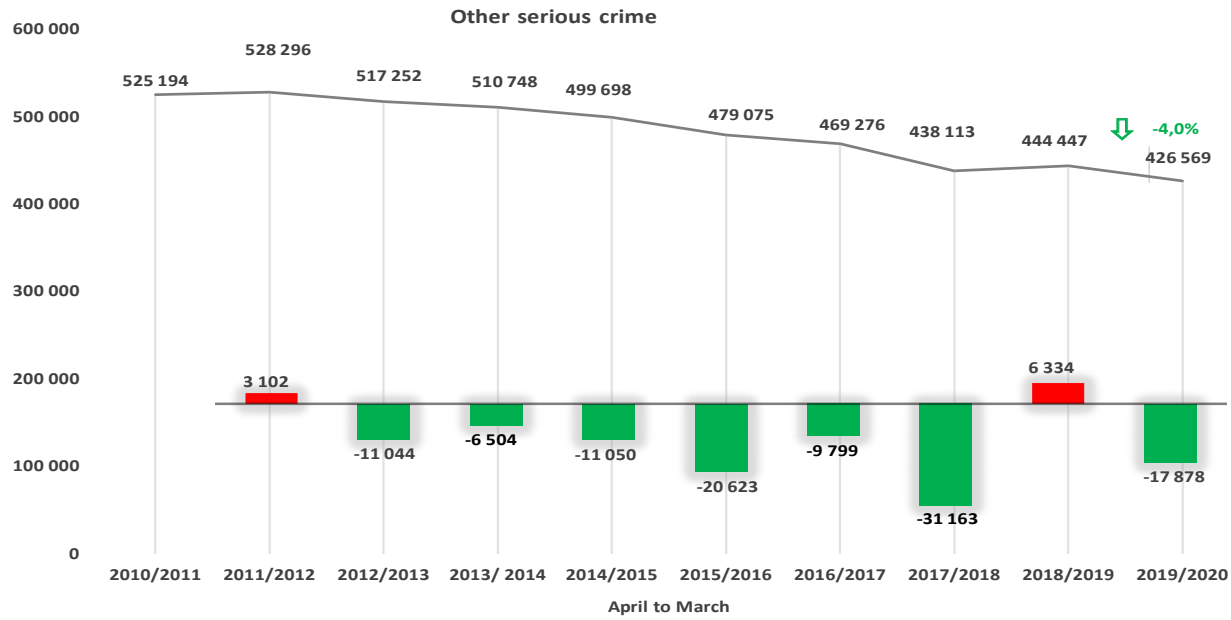
Where the stock has been slaughtered on site, the conclusion can thus be drawn that stock theft is driven by both the need for self-consumption and greed to sell the stolen stock for financial gain.

7.4 OTHER SERIOUS CRIME

The broad category includes the crimes of all theft not mentioned elsewhere, commercial crime and shoplifting. Other serious crime does not involve violence against persons, as there is no contact between the victims and the offenders.

During the 2019/2020 financial year, a total of 426 569 cases of other serious crimes were recorded, a decrease of 4,0% or 17 878 counts compared to the preceding financial year. However, two provinces (Eastern Cape and Northern Cape) recorded an increase of 1 209 or 3,3% and 614 or 6,2%, respectively. The general trend shows a continued decline, since 2010/2011, however 2018/2019 financial year reflected a rise. A decrease of 18,8% (98 625) cases was recorded over the past ten years. This broad crime category has reached its lowest level in ten years during 2019/2020, as illustrated in Figure 66 below.

FIGURE 66. OTHER SERIOUS CRIME: TREND OVER 10-YEAR PERIOD AND PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW



	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	Kwazulu /Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	Republic of South Africa
2018/2019	36 271	22 006	134 273	65 970	25 081	25 235	21 840	9 924	103 847	444 447
2019/2020	37 480	21 631	129 696	64 128	23 780	24 367	20 358	10 538	94 591	426 569
Case Diff	1 209	-375	-4 577	-1 842	-1 301	-868	-1 482	614	-9 256	-17 878
%Change	3,3%	-1,7%	-3,4%	-2,8%	-5,2%	-3,4%	-6,8%	6,2%	-8,9%	-4,0%

All theft not mentioned elsewhere (282 817 counts), solely contributed 66,3% of all the incidence of other serious crime. The comparison of the latter category with the previous financial year reflected a decrease of 5,9% or 17 640 counts during 2019/2020. Other category of other serious crime that reflected a decrease in the 2019/2020 financial year was shoplifting, by 0,5% or 284 counts and commercial crimes increased by 0,10% or 46 counts.

TABLE 35: OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES: THREE FINANCIAL YEAR OVERVIEW

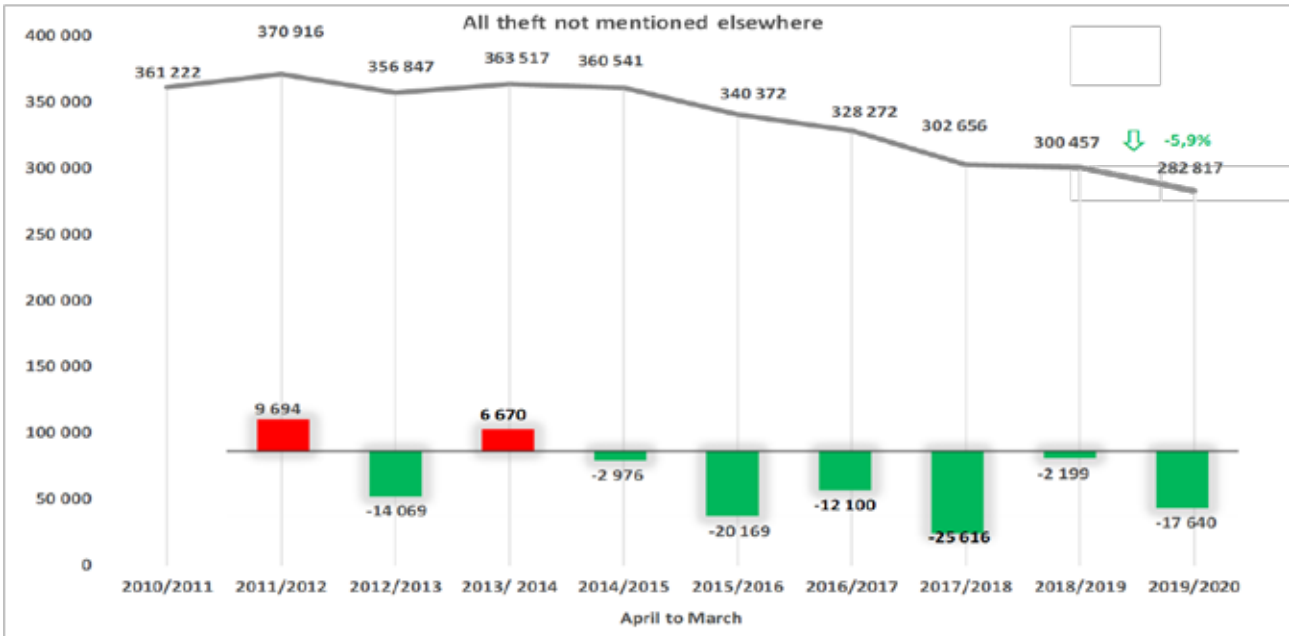
Category	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	Counts Diff	% Change
All theft not entioned elsewhere	302 656	300 457	282 817	-17 640	-5,90%
Commercial crime	73 277	83 823	83 869	46	0,10%
Shoplifting	62 180	60 167	59 883	-284	-0,50%
Total Other Serious Crimes	**438 113**	**444 447**	**426 569**	-17 878	-4,00%

7.4.1 ALL THEFT NOT MENTIONED ELSEWHERE (OTHER THEFT)

The category of all thefts not mentioned elsewhere (other theft), includes the theft of a wide variety of items, ranging from the theft of stationery, farming equipment to the theft of cash, gate motors and copper pipes.

During the 2019/2020 financial year 282 817 counts of all theft not mentioned elsewhere (other theft) were reported, a decrease of 5,9% or 17 640 counts compared to the preceding financial year. Eight provinces reflected a decrease for the 2019/2020 financial year, the biggest decrease recorded, in the Western Cape with 9 638 or 12,4% counts, followed by Gauteng with 5,1% or 4 470 counts. The Northern Cape was the only province that recorded an increase of 4,2% or 312 counts during the period under review. The decrease of 21,7% or 78 405 counts was reflected over the period of 10 years.

FIGURE 67: ALL THEFT NOT MENTIONED ELSEWHERE: TREND OVER 10-YEAR PERIOD AND PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW



	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	Kwazulu /Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	Republic of South Africa
2018/2019	24 277	14 989	87 065	40 193	17 508	16 858	14 610	7 492	77 465	300 457
2019/2020	24 188	14 584	82 595	39 647	15 709	15 884	14 579	7 804	67 827	282 817
Case Diff	-89	-405	-4 470	-546	-1 799	-974	-31	312	-9 638	-17 640
%Change	-0,4%	-2,7%	-5,1%	-1,4%	-10,3%	-5,8%	-0,2%	4,2%	-12,4%	-5,9%

In an analysis of the location it was found that in 51,6% or 29 978 counts of the sampled cases, the crime occurred at a residence, in 19,8% or 11 523 counts at business premises and in 4,6% or 2 688 counts in a public place.

During the analysis of the sample, money was the target in 25,4% or 24 415 counts of the cases sampled, followed by electrical appliances in 10,3% or 9 369 counts of the sample and cell phones in 9,0% or 8 609 counts of the cases sampled.

Gauteng accounted for 29,2% or 82 595 cases of the total for the financial year, followed by the Western Cape with 24,0% or 67 827 cases and then KwaZulu-Natal with 14,0% or 39 647 cases.

THEFT OF NON-FERROUS METALS

The reported incidents included, among others, tampering with, damaging and destroying essential infrastructure. However, the overall cost to the economy is probably way higher than the estimated amount to replace or repair the damaged or stolen cables or pipes. The effects of these crimes are continuously disabling transport, communication, water and sanitation in all the provinces. The aftermath of this criminal act, in some instances, is the enormous cost associated with replacement and/or repairing of infrastructure, including additional human hours spent, transport costs in cases where buses have to ferry commuters and/or goods while trains are cancelled or delayed, loss of income and profits, due to businesses that cannot optimally function, as a result of employees reporting to work late or not reporting at all; security costs to safeguard personnel and infrastructure,loss of investment and most importantly loss of human lives, be it on roads or in health facilities, due to the resulting supply interference in the essential infrastructures.

TYPE OF NON-FERROUS METALS AND THE TARGETED INDUSTRIES

Docket analysis from the different provinces indicated that the biggest contributor are copper cables (3 651 counts or 14,2%), communication cables (2 357 counts or 9,2%) followed by copper pipes (2 056 counts or 8,0%). In the analysis it was found that power utilities like Eskom and City Power, are mostly targeted (4 719 count or 18,1%), followed by communication companies like MTN, Telkom, Vodacom (3 003 counts or 11,5%), the railway and transport industry, Transnet, Bombela,, PRASA (2 578 counts or 9,9%), municipalities or metros (2 033 counts or 7,8%) and commercial farming industry (1 942 counts or 7,5%). These utilities are essential to keep the economy healthy and for the country to prosper.

Docket analysis of 5 340 cases, in Limpopo indicates that commercial farming (124 counts or 2,3%) and the mining industry (109 counts 2,0%) are institutions targeted. Communication cables were taken in 1 399 counts or 26,2% and copper cables in 617 counts or 11,6%. Docket analysis of 3 688 cases in the North West indicates that institutions such as Eskom (2 082 counts or 56,5%) and commercial farming (663 counts or 18,0%) are targeted. Copper cable (953 counts or 16,6%) and copper wire (338 counts or 5,9%) are targeted in this province. In the analysis of 2 934 cases on Mpumalanga it was found that institutions, such as Eskom (648 counts or 22,1%) and Metro rail (586 counts or 20,0%) are targeted and electrical cables (591 counts or 43,0%) and copper conductors (516 counts or 37,6%) are taken.

The analysis of 5320 cases, in Gauteng copper cables was the target in 1 297 counts or 24,4% followed by copper wire in 703 counts or 13,2%. Institutions targeted are City Power with 935 counts or 69,1%, communication institutions like MTN, Vodacom, Telkom with 870 counts or 64,3% and municipal institutions with 579 counts or 42,8%. Analysis of 3 138 cases in KwaZulu-Natal indicates that copper pipes were taken in 1 032 counts or 32,9% and contact cables in 565 counts or 18,0%. Institutions targeted the most was Telkom with 324 counts or 30,8% and Transnet/Spoornet with 298 counts or 28,3%. In the Free State, 2 556 cases were analysed and the analysis revealed that copper cables were taken in 586 counts or 22,9%, followed by electrical cables in 446 counts or 17,4%. The communication institutions with 368 counts or 14,4% contributed the most, followed by farming industry 344 counts or 13,5%.

The Western Cape analysed 1 244 cases. The analysis revealed that in 411 counts or 33,0%, water meters were taken and in 191 counts 15,4% electrical cables were taken. From a sample of 4 985 cases it was found that municipal property was targeted in 1 134 counts or 22,7% and in 999 counts or 20,0%, residential properties were targeted, hence water meters being the item taken mostly in this province. The Eastern Cape analysed 699 cases and in 255 counts or 36,5%, copper pipes were taken and in 204 counts or 29,2%, copper wire was targeted. From the analysis, business properties was targeted in 52 counts or 24,8% and in 43 counts or 20,5% residential properties was targeted. The Northern Cape had the least cases reported and from an analysis of 247 cases it was found that copper cables were targeted in 130 counts or 52,6% and communication cables were targeted in 101 counts or 41,1%. Communication premises were targeted in 101 counts or 41,1% and mining premises were targeted in 35 counts14,2%.

METHODS USED

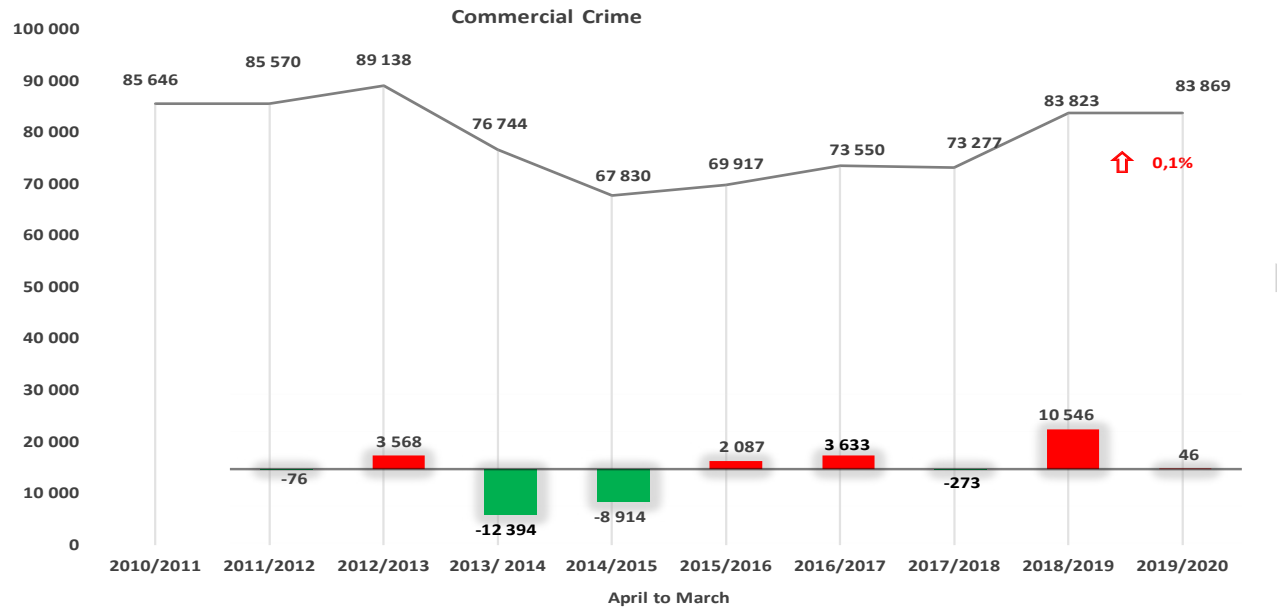
The perpetrators of this crime use various method to gain access and to remove the stolen cable or pipes. In the analysis of the sampled cases, the use of hands were mentioned in 5 575 cases or 22,1%. The perpetrators used various items to assist them; ranging from spades, saws, bolt cutters, crowbars to cutting torches, pick axes and chisels. Cables are dug out of the ground and cut off with the available tools that they have on hand. In some instances this act can cause serious injury or even death to the perpetrators, as they are cutting into live cables.

7.4.2 COMMERCIAL CRIMES

Commercial crimes cover a vast range of offences; ranging from fraud to statutory offences related to trademark theft, bank and tax evasion. Commercial crime has a broad impact on the South African economy and raises the cost of conducting business; puts legitimate companies at risk and increases the cost of goods and services to consumers.

During the 2019/2020 financial year 83 869 counts of commercial crime were reported, reflecting an increase of 0,1% or 46 counts, compared to the preceding financial year. Six provinces recorded an increase of 2 073 or 33,2% counts, combined, whereas a decrease of 2 207 or 32,2% counts in total were recorded in KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga and the North West. The ten year trend shows that the highest level of commercial crime was recorded, in 2012/2013 with 89 138 counts, whereas the lowest was last noted in 2014/2015, with 67 830 counts.

FIGURE 68: COMMERCIAL CRIMES: TREND OVER 10-YEAR PERIOD AND PROVINCIAL DISTRIBUTION



	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	Kwazulu /Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	Republic of South Africa
2018/2019	7 283	4 162	28 479	14 899	4 118	5 188	5 155	1 088	13 451	83 823
2019/2020	8 396	4 255	28 941	14 343	4 275	5 104	3 768	1 188	13 599	83 869
Case Diff	1 113	93	462	-556	157	-84	-1 387	100	148	46
%Change	15,3%	2,2%	1,6%	-3,7%	3,8%	-1,6%	-26,9%	9,2%	1,1%	0,1%

Technological advances in our society make it nearly impossible for any person to not interact with technology in our daily lives. Smart phones, internet banking and various “apps” make life easy and all sorts of business are done, via the internet on a daily basis. The criminal elements are aware of this, as well as the fact that many people are not aware of the dangers and pitfalls of the internet and technology. Criminals exploit these vulnerable people, leaving many victims destitute. Policing has to keep up with technology to curb these crimes.

DAYS AND TIMES OF OCCURRENCE

A total of 48 463 cases were analysed and as can be expected 55,4% or 26 839 counts occurred between the time frame from 09:00 to 14:59. This is the time when most of the company and individuals are doing business and are online or at financial institutions. All the provinces analysed, reflected the same time frame.

The findings of 10 696 fraud cases analysed, in KwaZulu-Natal has revealed that Friday is the prominent day of the week 17,8% or 1 902 counts, followed by Thursday with 16,2% or 1 738 counts. Fraud incidents in the province were found to be at their lowest on Sundays, with only 6,9% or 741 counts recorded. The time frame with the most counts reported was Friday between 09:00 to 11:59, with 577 counts or 5,4%, followed by Tuesday between 09:00 to 11:59 with 576 counts or 5,4%. Analysis of 7 297 cases, in the Eastern Cape followed the same pattern with Friday reporting the most counts (1 375 counts or 18,8%), followed by Thursday with 1 190 counts or 16,3%. The time frame with the most counts reported was on Friday between 09:00 to 11:59, with 387 counts or 5,3%, followed by Wednesday with 361 counts or 4,9% between 09:00 to 11:59. In the analysis of 20 703 cases, in Gauteng the problematic days are also Friday (3 520 counts or 17,0%) and Thursday (3 508 counts or 16,9%). The most problematic time frame is between 09:00 to 11:59, on Tuesdays (1 091 counts or 5,3%) and Mondays (1 082 counts or 5,2%).

The Western Cape and the Free State's problematic days were Thursdays and Tuesdays, while the time frame remained between 09:00 to 14:59. Mpumalanga's problematic days was Thursday followed by Monday, while Friday was problematic in Limpopo, followed by Wednesday and the North West problematic days were Friday followed by Tuesday.

INSTRUMENTS AND METHODS USED

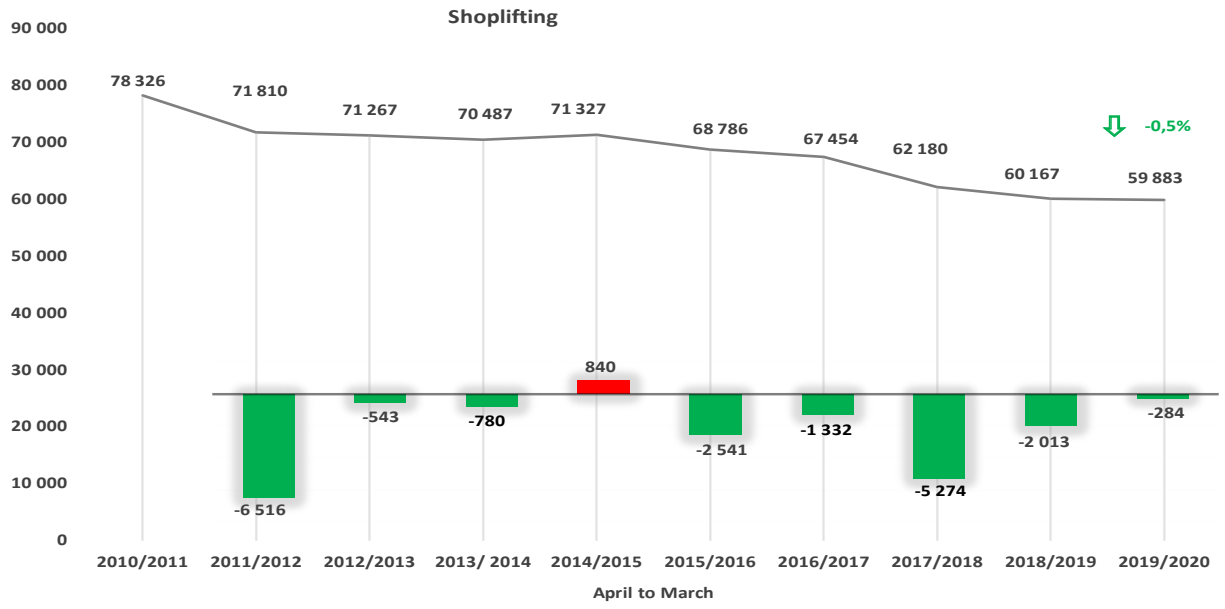
From the 21 933 cases analysed for Gauteng to establish the methods and instruments, it was established that misrepresentation was used in 5 485 counts or 25,0%, followed by forgery in 3 291 counts or 15,0%. Analysis revealed that false information was used by the perpetrators in 4 319 counts or 18,7%, while money (1 954 counts or 8,4%) and internet transactions (1 778 counts or 7,7%). The analysis of 11 022 cases, in KwaZulu-Natal indicated that the preferred method was to withdraw money (3 133 counts or 28,4%), followed by misrepresentation (2 592 counts or 23,5%) and false pretences in 1 170 counts or 10,6%. KwaZulu-Natal followed the same trend, as Gauteng with the instrument mostly used, being false information and money. The analysis of 10 277 cases, in the Western Cape revealed that the preferred method is internet transactions (2 542 counts or 24,7%), followed by the withdrawal of money in 1 808 counts or 17,6% and then false pretences (1 946 counts or 18,9%).

7.4.3 SHOPLIFTING

The illegal act of taking goods from a shop without paying for them constitutes shoplifting. The major role-player in this crime is the shop owner and the security employed at the shop, who are usually the first persons to see and arrest the suspect. The police only come to open the case and transport the suspect, after the crime was committed and the suspect arrested.

A total of 59 833 cases of shoplifting were recorded during the 2019/2020 financial year. This reflects a decrease of 284 cases or 0,5%, compared to the 2018/2019 financial year. This is the sixth consecutive decrease for this crime over the ten year period. Shoplifting has decreased with 18 443 or 23,6% over the last ten year period. Five of the nine provinces showed increases during 2019/2020, the Eastern Cape with 3,9% or 185 counts, Limpopo with 9,9% or 341 counts. Whereas the Northern Cape and the Western Cape had increased with 15,0% or 202 and 1,8% or 234 counts, respectively.

FIGURE 69: SHOPLIFTING: TREND OVER 10-YEAR PERIOD AND PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW



	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	Kwazulu /Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	Republic of South Africa
2018/2019	4 711	2 855	18 729	10 878	3 455	3 189	2 075	1 344	12 931	60 167
2019/2020	4 896	2 792	18 160	10 138	3 796	3 379	2 011	1 546	13 165	59 883
Case Diff	185	-63	-569	-740	341	190	-64	202	234	-284
%Change	3,9%	-2,2%	-3,0%	-6,8%	9,9%	6,0%	-3,1%	15,0%	1,8%	-0,5%

TIME AND DAYS OF THE OCCURRENCE

Shoplifting can only occur during normal business hours of the particular shop. Many suspects will use holidays, month end and sales as a decoy, as they are aware that the shops will be extremely busy and the chances of them being successful are better, as the security are distracted. In certain areas, in Gauteng the act of shoplifting has become an organised crime which is run by ringleaders, who send their “workers” to different upmarket shops. The analysis indicated that Friday is the most prominent day, followed by Saturdays.

In the analysis of 10 123 cases in KwaZulu-Natal, it was found that 1 788 counts or 17,7% was on a Friday, 1 653 counts or 16,3 on a Saturday and 1 434 counts or 14,2% on a Monday. Analysis of 1 395 cases, in the Western Cape revealed that 251 counts or 18,0%, was on Saturday, 230 counts 16,5% on a Friday and 207 counts or 14,8% on a Thursday.

In the analysis of 4 890 cases in the Eastern Cape, it was found that 1 771 counts or 36,2% was between 12:00 to 14:59, followed by 1 469 counts or 30,0% between 15:00 to 17:59. In Mpumalanga, 1 012 cases were analysed, which indicated the time period between 12:00 to 14:59 had 321 counts or 31,7%, followed by 15:00 to 17:59 with 312 counts or 30,8%.

ITEMS TARGETED

Analysis of 2 694 cases, in Gauteng indicates that items targeted are groceries (691 counts or 25,6%), clothing in 524 counts or 19,5% and cosmetics in 246 counts or 9,1%. In the Free State and the Northern Cape, groceries were targeted, followed by clothing and then toiletries. Analysis of 1 395 cases, in the Western Cape indicated that groceries were also targeted in 465 counts or 33,3%, followed by clothing in 277 counts or 19,9% and then liquor in 140 counts10,0%.

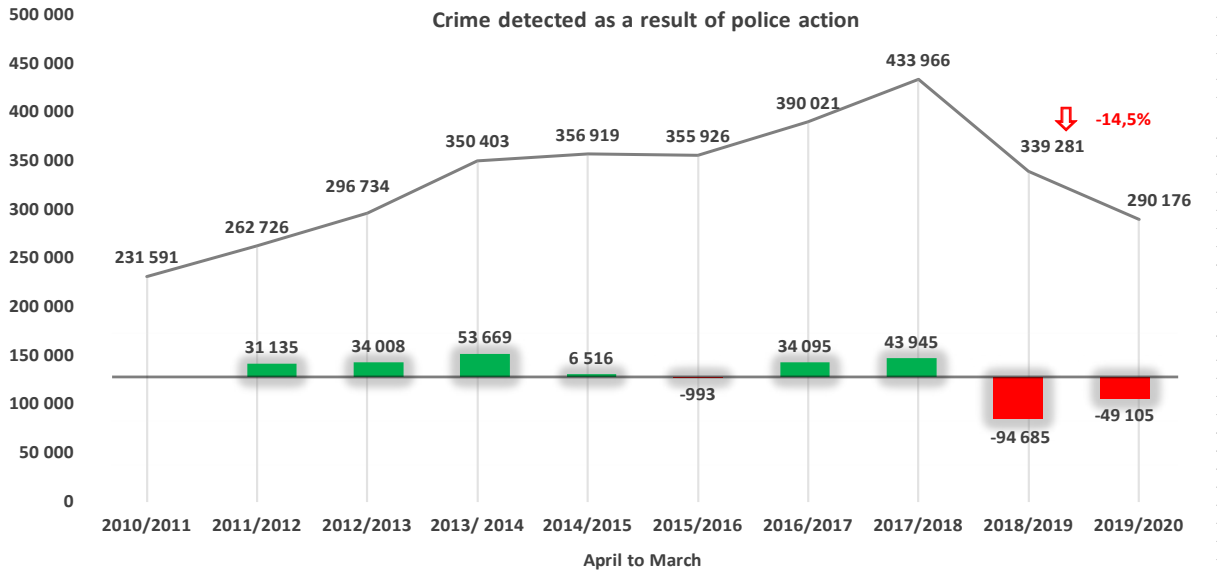
PLACE OF OCCURRENCE

In a study of 605 cases in the North West, it was found that 209 counts were at Shoprite and Pick and Pay stores, which had 58 counts, Boxer had 47 counts and Mr Price 41 counts.

8. CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULTS OF POLICE ACTION

Any increase in crime detected as a result of police action is a positive tendency indicating that the police make progress in their crime combating efforts within this broad category. A total number of 290 176 cases of crime detected as a result of police action, was recorded in 2019/2020, presenting a decrease of 49 105 or 14,5% counts, as compared to the preceding financial year. The trend in a ten year period recorded a decrease in a two year series. The highest peak was recorded in the 2017/2018 financial year. Figure 70 Illustrates that the number of cases of crime detected as a result of police action decreased in all nine provinces, recording 49 105 or 14,5% counts, collectively.

FIGURE 70: CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION: TREND OVER 10-YEAR PERIOD AND PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW



	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	Kwazulu /Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	Republic of South Africa
2018/2019	22 558	11 907	90 476	60 283	23 249	15 205	13 807	4 573	97 223	339 281
2019/2020	20 869	8 313	83 090	54 199	16 920	13 267	12 028	3 316	78 174	290 176
Case Diff	-1 689	-3 594	-7 386	-6 084	-6 329	-1 938	-1 779	-1 257	-19 049	-49 105
%Change	-7,5%	-30,2%	-8,2%	-10,1%	-27,2%	-12,7%	-12,9%	-27,5%	-19,6%	-14,5%

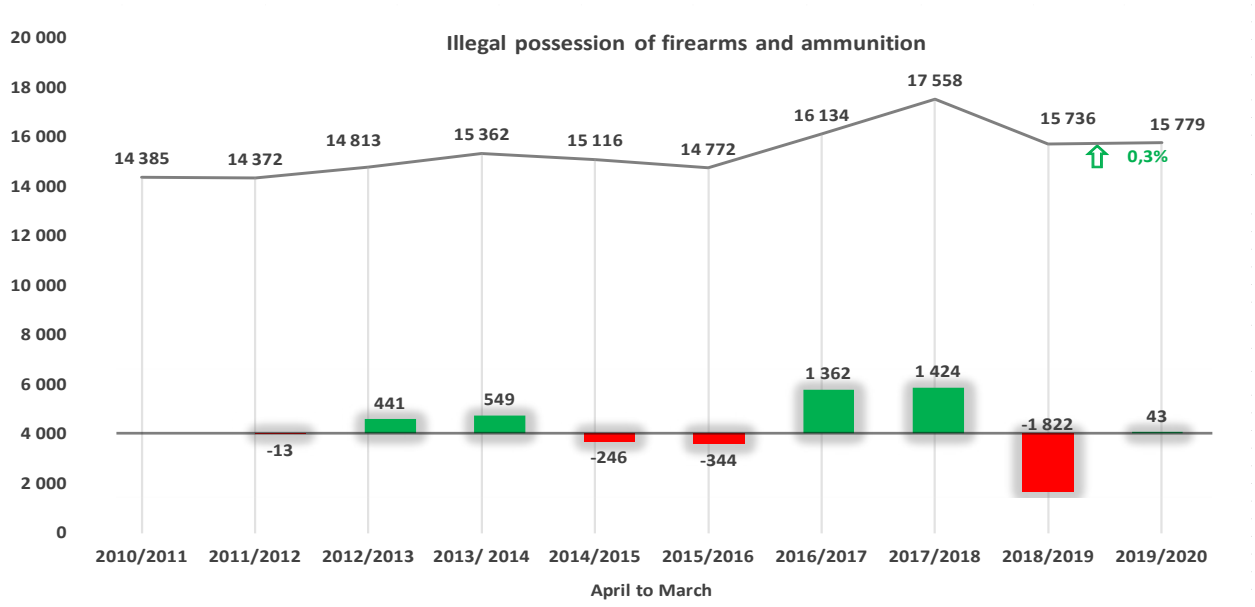
TABLE 36: CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLCE ACTION: THREE FINANCIAL YEAR OVERVIEW

Category	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	Counts Diff	% Change
Illegal possession of firearm and ammunition	17 558	15 736	15 779	43	0,30%
Drug-related crime	323 547	232 657	170 510	-62 147	-26,70
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	86 160	82 912	94 273	11 361	13,70%
Sexual Offences detected as a result of police action	6 701	7 976	9 614	1 638	29,50%
Total Other Serious Crimes	**438 113**	**444 447**	**426 569**	**-17 878**	**-4,00%**

8.1 ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF FIREARM AND AMMUNITION

Any person found in possession of illegal firearms and/or ammunition during operation or intelligence led investigation is arrested and the incident is recorded. The figures in this section refer to incidents and not the number of firearms and/or ammunition confiscated. During 2019/2020 a total of 15 779 cases of illegal possession of firearms and ammunition were recorded. This represents a slight increase of 0,3% or 43 counts, as compared to the figures for 2018/2019. Despite fluctuations in the number of cases detected annually, the number of cases on record increased by 9,7 or 1 394 counts, over the past ten years.

FIGURE 71: ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF FIREARM AND AMMUNITION: TREND OVER 10-YEAR PERIOD AND PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW



	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	Kwazulu /Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	Republic of South Africa
2018/2019	1 995	513	3 947	3 733	702	906	692	99	3 149	15 736
2019/2020	2 156	416	4 079	3 719	635	1 039	704	70	2 961	15 779
Case Diff	161	-97	132	-14	-67	133	12	-29	-188	43
%Change	8,1%	-18,9%	3,3%	-0,4%	-9,5%	14,7%	1,7%	-29,3%	-6,0%	0,3%

Figure 71 illustrates that the increases were recorded in four of the nine provinces. The highest increase was recorded, in Mpumalanga (14,7% or 133 cases) , followed by the Eastern Cape (8,1% or 161 cases) and Gauteng (3,3% or 132 cases). The least highest was in the North West (1,7% or 12 cases). The provinces with the highest number of confiscations, were Gauteng (4 079 cases); KwaZulu-Natal (3 719 cases), followed by the Western Cape and the Eastern Cape, claiming (2 961 cases) and (2 156 cases), respectively. The province with the least firearms confiscation was the Northern Cape, with 70 cases.

TYPE OF ILLEGAL FIREARMS CONFISCATED

The analysis conducted in Gauteng revealed that from a sample of 3 323 cases, in more than half of the 1 665 or 57,5% cases pistols or revolvers were the type of firearm confiscated. In 39,6% or 1 148 cases, ammunition was recovered. Shotgun and high calibre were confiscated in 1,7% or 49 and 0,9% or 27 cases, respectively. In Gauteng, explosives were confiscated in one case. Similarly, KwaZulu-Natal confiscated pistol and revolvers in 50,7% or 1 686 of the recorded cases, followed by 1 367 ammunition. Kwa-Zulu-Natal also confiscated a high number of high calibre and homemade firearms, as compared to other provinces, accounting for 30,9% or 85 and 51,2% 84

cases, respectively. The trend of type of firearms confiscated was similar in all provinces, as indicated on table 37below.

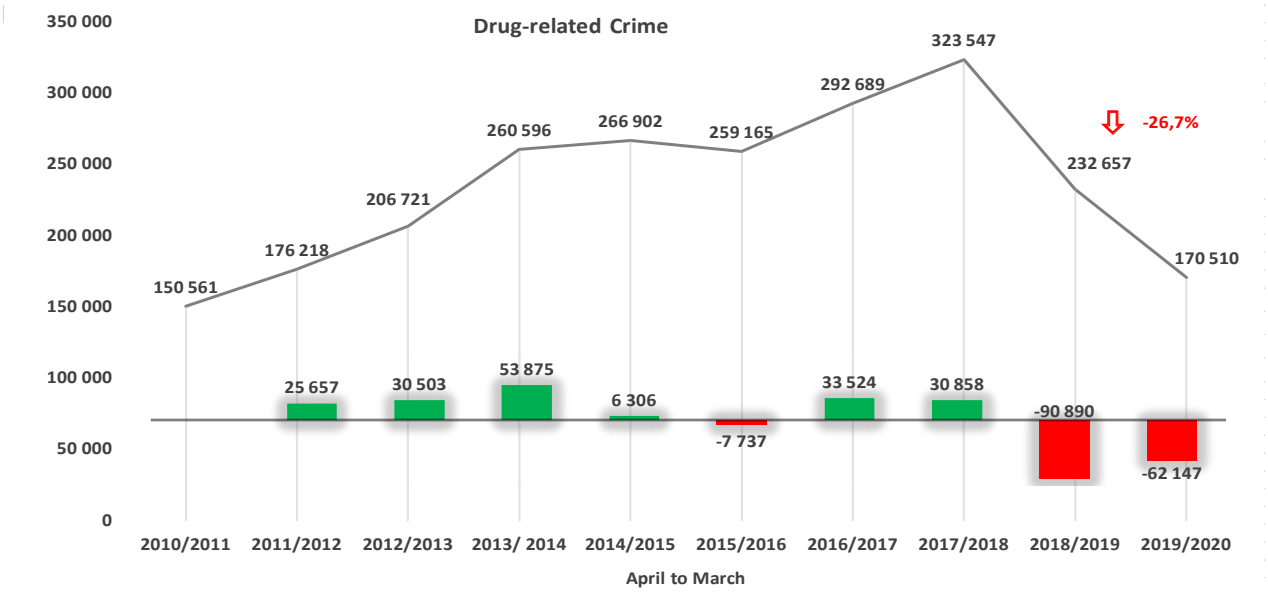
TABLE 37: TYPE OF FIREARM CONFISCATED

Type of firearm	EC	FS	GP	KZN	LP	MP	NC	NW	WC	Total	% Contribution
Ak 47 Rifle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0,0%
Ammunition	758	140	1 146	1 367	149	346	30	249	1 586	5 771	43,6%
Explosive	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0,0%
Fire-Arm (high Colibre)	31	10	27	85	22	64	2	11	23	275	2,1%
Fire-Arm (Homemade)	39	0	8	84	2	3	0	3	25	164	1,2%
e-Arm (Pistol, Revolver)	976	182	1 665	1 686	328	392	27	266	1 171	6 693	50,6%
Fire-Arm (Shotgun)	84	7	49	101	14	41	2	15	21	334	2,5%
Total	**1 888**	**339**	**2 896**	**3 323**	**515**	**846**	**61**	**545**	**2 826**	**13 239**	**100,0%**

8.2 DRUG-RELATED CRIME

A total number of 170 510 drug-related cases were recorded during 2019/2020. This does not reflect the quantity of different types of drugs confiscated but the actual number of cases registered. The reported incidents represent a decrease of 62 147 or 26,7% cases compared to the preceding financial year. Drug-related crime realised a decrease in a two year series. The decrease could be attributed to the Constitutional Court judgement, passed on 18 September 2018, regarding the use, cultivation or possession of cannabis, by an adult person for his/her private personal consumption. Despite the decrease in the incidents of drug-related crime detected, the trend over a ten year period showed an increase of 13,2% or 19 949 counts. The increase in the level of detected drug cases should be seen as a positive development as this crime depends on police detection.

FIGURE 72: DRUG-RELATED CRIME: TREND OVER 10-YEAR PERIOD AND PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW



	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	Kwazulu /Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	Republic of South Africa
2018/2019	15 213	7 888	55 639	35 358	13 533	9 959	9 910	3 813	81 344	232 657
2019/2020	13 343	3 989	43 275	25 990	4 775	6 670	7 140	2 620	62 708	170 510
Case Diff	-1 870	-3 899	-12 364	-9 368	-8 758	-3 289	-2 770	-1 193	-18 636	-62 147
%Change	-12,3%	-49,4%	-22,2%	-26,5%	-64,7%	-33,0%	-28,0%	-31,3%	-22,9%	-26,7%

Drug-related crime is a challenging phenomenon to deal with as it is one of the highly organised crimes, which need unconventional policing methods to address it. In the SAPS, drug-related cases are dealt with using conventional and unconventional policing.

A national drug-related crime study was conducted during the period under review, covering cases reported from July 2018 to June 2019. The study was conducted two fold, through docket analysis and analysis of DPCI busted clandestine laboratory database.

The findings of docket analysis of 1 154 incidents revealed that in most (654 or 56,6%) incidents the accused were arrested for dealing in drugs, followed by 440 or of 38,1% possession. Suspects who were arrested for both dealing and possession, accounted for 42 or 3,6% counts. Whereas, manufacturing and trafficking, claimed nine or 0,8% and five or 0,4% counts, respectively. Whereas, from an analysis of 36 cases of clandestine laboratories, suspects were charged with manufacturing (11 cases), dealing in drug (nine cases), dealing and manufacturing (seven cases) cultivation of drugs (four cases) and possession and cultivation (four cases).

The docket analysis, further revealed that in 6,0% or 70 incidents, suspects had additional charges besides the drug-related charge. They were further charged with crimes, such as illegal immigration accounting for 37 counts, illegal possession of firearm and possession of stolen property with nine, counts each.

TYPE OF DRUGS CONFISCATED FROM DOCKET ANALYSIS AND CLANDISTINE LABORATORIES

DOCKET ANALYSIS FINDINGS

It was uncovered through the analysis that more than one type of drug might have been confiscated in one incident. Different types were confiscated in different provinces, but cannabis was the prominent drug type in all nine provinces, despite the Constitutional Court Judgement. The findings of this study further revealed that the second highest drug type confiscated, was crystal meth/tik, accounting for 20,3% or 291 counts. A significant majority of crystal meth was confiscated in the Western Cape and the Eastern Cape, recording a collective of 254 or 87,3% of all the crystal meth confiscated. The same trend was noted, with regard to mandrax confiscated, nationally. In Gauteng more nyaope and cocaine was confiscated, as compared to other provinces. A total of 41 suspects for dealing or possession of nyaope.

TABLE 38: TYPE OF DRUGS CONFISCATED FROM DOCKET ANALYSIS

Drug Type	EC	FS	GP	KZN	LP	MP	NC	NW	WC	Total
Cannabis/Dagga	100	21	83	96	115	80	19	74	109	697
Crystal Meth/Tik (methamphetamine)	67	4	9	1	1	4	14	4	187	291
Mandrax/methoqoloune	76	3	7	7		1	11	2	122	229
Nyaope/Woonga/Sugars			41	8	12	18	15		11	96
Cocaine/rock	12	1	14	6	3	9		5	3	53
Heroine	3	1	6	10	3	12		1	12	48
CAT/khat (methcathinone)	2	4	5			1	3	2	1	18
Ecstasy	1			3	1					5
Total	261	34	165	131	141	122	47	99	437	1437

TABLE 39: TYPE FROM CLANDESTINE LABORATORIES

Provinces	EC	GP	KZN	MP	WC	Total
Cannabis	1	3	5	1	6	16
Cannabis plant and loose cannabis	0	0	0	0	3	3
Crystal METH/CAT	1	6		0	0	7
Ecstasy	0	1		0	0	1
Heroin	0	0	2	2	2	2
Magic mushroom	0	0	1	0	0	1
Mandrax	0	4	2	0	0	6
Schedule 5 Substance sexual enhancer products	0	1	0	0	0	1
Steroids	1	1	0	0	0	2
Controlled medication alprozolam	0	0	1	0	0	1
Total	**3**	**16**	**11**	**1**	**9**	**40**

From a total of 36 busted laboratory cases analysed, most laboratories were busted in Gauteng (14 cases), followed by KwaZulu-Natal (10 cases), the Western Cape (nine cases), whereas, the Eastern Cape and Mpumalanga recorded two and one case each. Gauteng confiscated drug types, included crystal meth/CAT (six counts; mandrax (four counts); cannabis (three counts); ecstasy, steroid and schedule 5 substance sexual enhancer products, accounted for one count each. In KwaZulu-Natal, cannabis was the most (five counts) drug type confiscated, heroin and mandrax were confiscated in two counts each, whereas magic mushroom and alprazolam was confiscated in different laboratories, in KwaZulu-Natal. Magic mushroom is a wild mushroom that can cause hallucinations, it is used to treat anxiety and panic disorders. Whereas, alprazolam is classified as a schedule one medication and has a high potential for misuse. From the two laboratories busted in the Eastern Cape, cannabis, crystal meth/CAT and steroids were confiscated. Whereas, for the period under review, Mpumalanga recorded only one laboratory dealing in cannabis.

OTHER ITEMS CONFISCATED

During the arrests, suspects were found in possession of other items, which could be proceeds of drugs or stolen items to be sold to sustain drug habits. More than one item could have been confiscated in one case. The most prominent being cash confiscated in 253 cases, cellular phones in 19 cases, knives in eight cases, firearms in nine cases and laptops in eight cases.

PLACE OF OCCURRENCE

Findings of docket analysis revealed that in 46,0% or 511 cases, suspects were arrested on the street, followed by 36,1% or 401 cases where arrests were made at residential premises. Incidents where suspects were arrested at taxi ranks accounted for 6,9% or 77 cases. Suspects arrested at business premises, recorded 4,2% or 47 cases, in 2,2% or 24 cases suspects were arrested at land border posts. Whereas, arrests that took place at school premises, recorded 0,9% or 10 cases.

OFFENDER'S PROFILE

Most arrested suspects were between the ages of 18 to 29 years, contributing 577 or 45,2%, followed by 30 to 39 years, with 33,4% or 426 suspects. The suspects between the ages 40 to 49 and 50 to 59 years, accounted for 10,7% or 136 and 5,3% or 63 counts. Analysis further revealed that a significant majority 1 082 or 87,6% of the total arrested suspects are males and only 75 or 6,0% are females.

Analysis indicated that most arrested suspects were South Africans, accounting for 1 031 or 83,5% of all arrested suspects, foreign nationals claimed 203 or 15,5%. A total number of 50 Swaziland nationals were arrested, 27 of them in Mpumalanga, Limpopo accounted for 22, whereas the Free State arrested only one Swaziland national. Forty-two Nigerian nationals were arrested, on a total of 22 in the Eastern Cape followed by Gauteng with nine arrests. The Western Cape and the North West with five and two suspects, respectively. The remaining provinces, excluding the Free State arrested one Nigerian national each. Zimbabwean nationals were mainly arrested in Gauteng, claiming 14 out of 25 suspects. From a total of 22 Lesotho nationals, 16 were arrested in the North West. Tanzanian nationals were arrested only in three provinces, nine in the Western Cape, eight in the Eastern Cape and five in Gauteng.

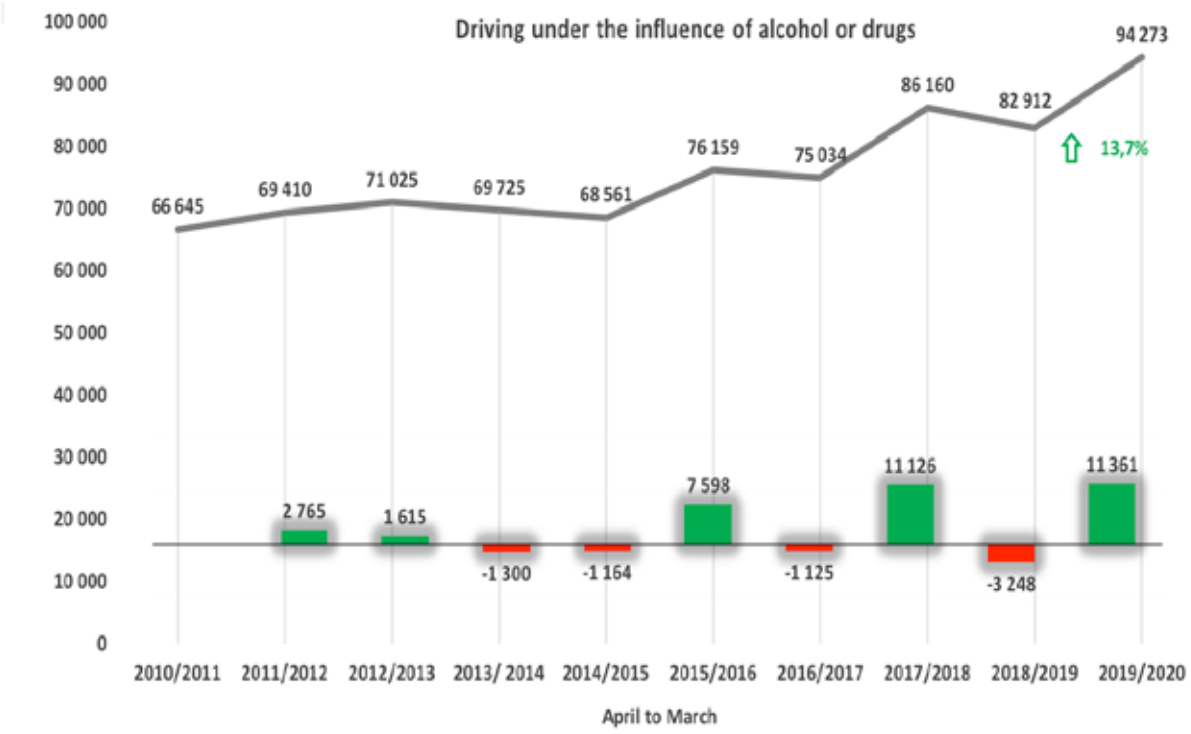
From a total of 1 274 suspects arrested, 30,3% or 386 suspects had previous convictions and some had more than one previous conviction. The suspects were previously charged with crimes, such as drug related crime, theft other, assault common, burglary at residential premises, robbery common, malicious damage to property, illegal possession of firearm and dangerous weapon, murder, etc.

8.3 DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL AND/OR DRUGS

Driving under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs is one of the crimes detected by police, while performing their duties. For the period under review, a total of 94 273 cases of driving under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs were reported, reflecting an increase of 11 361 or 13,7%, as compared to the preceding financial year. The trend over a ten year period indicates an increase of almost half (27 628 or 41,5%) of these incidents.

The increase was recorded in seven provinces with the exception of the Northern Cape and the Eastern Cape, with the highest increase, in Mpumalanga (1 225 or 28,4%), followed by the North West (25,3% or 703 counts). The least increase was recorded, in the Eastern Cape with 0,5% or 24 counts. The Northern Cape and the Western Cape are the only provinces that recorded a decrease of 4,9% or 32 and 1,8% or 221 counts, respectively.

FIGURE 73: DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL AND/OR DRUGS: TREND OVER 10-YEAR PERIOD AND PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW



	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	Kwazulu /Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	Republic of South Africa
2018/2019	5 269	3 000	30 203	17 577	6 557	4 316	2 777	652	12 561	82 912
2019/2020	5 293	3 207	34 860	21 016	7 916	5 541	3 480	620	12 340	94 273
Case Diff	24	207	4 657	3 439	1 359	1 225	703	-32	-221	11 361
%Change	0,5%	6,9%	15,4%	19,6%	20,7%	28,4%	25,3%	-4,9%	-1,8%	13,7%

The highest number of driving under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs, were recorded in Gauteng, accounting for 37,6% or 34 860 or counts, followed by KwaZulu-Natal with 22,3% or 21 016 or counts and the Western Cape recorded 13,1% or 12 340 counts. These provinces collectively accounted for a significant majority (72,4% or 68 216 counts), as compared to the remaining six provinces combined (27,6% or 26 057 counts)

A desktop analysis of 93 293 cases of driving under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs revealed that 82 166 cases had no accidents, 11 127 or 11,9% with accidents and 147 fatalities.

TIMES AND DAYS OF THE WEEK

It was established through the analysis that weekends contributed higher volumes of people arrested under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs, starting from Friday with 24,6% or 20 247 counts, Saturday and Sunday with 36,0% or 29 602 and 27,8% or 18 725 counts, respectively. Incidents recorded during weekdays were slightly lower, by 15,7% or 12 903 counts.

The national time analysis indicated that most arrests were made between 21:00 and 23: 59, with 33,0% or 27 095 counts, Gauteng contributing to almost fifty percent (49,0% or 13 292 counts) of these cases. The second highest time frame was between 18:00 and 20:59, accounting for 28,8% or 23 662 counts, with KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng contributing 33,2% or 7 851 and 30,7% or 7 262 counts, respectively.

OFFENDERS PROFILE

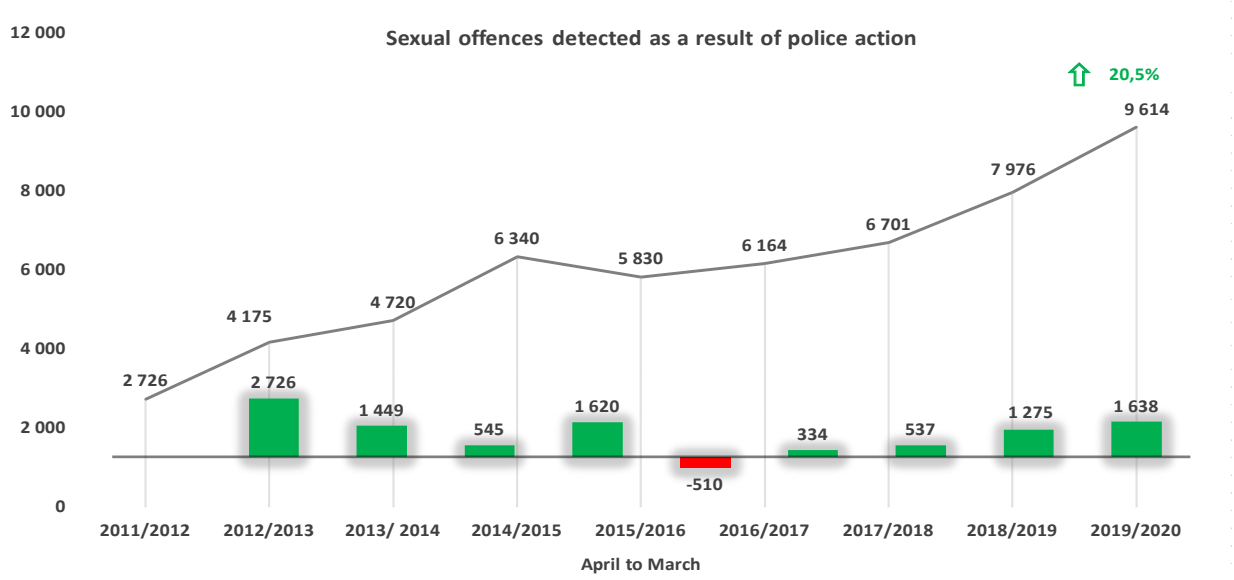
The profiling of 79 740 arrested suspects for driving under the influence of alcohol and or drugs indicated that a significant majority, were males accounting for 96,4% or 76 849 counts and females only claimed 3,6% or 2 891 counts.

A national analysis of 93 293 cases revealed that most (44,1% or 35 179 counts) arrested perpetrators were between the ages of 30 to 39 years, followed by arrested suspects between 18 and 29 and 40 and 49, registering 26,5% or 21 105 and 20,1% or 16 066 counts, respectively. Minors between the ages of 12 and 17 years registered thirty-two cases, whereas senior citizens from the age of 60 and above, recorded 1,9% or 1 501 counts.

8.4 SEXUAL OFFENCES DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION

During 2019/2020 the police recorded 9 614 counts of sexual offences detected as a result of police actions, preceding an increase of 20,5% or 1 638 counts, as compared to the previous financial year. This is a second increase in a two year series. The upward trend in the incidents of sexual offences detected as a result of police action, resulted in this crime reaching its highest level over the ten year period.

FIGURE 74: SEXUAL OFFENCES AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION: TREND OVER 10-YEAR PERIOD AND PROVINCIAL DISTRIBUTION



	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	Kwazulu /Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	Republic of South Africa
2018/2019	81	506	687	3 615	2 457	24	428	9	169	7 976
2019/2020	77	701	876	3 474	3 594	17	704	6	165	9 614
Case Diff	-4	195	189	-141	1 137	-7	276	-3	-4	1 638
%Change	-4,9%	38,5%	27,5%	-3,9%	46,3%	-29,2%	64,5%	-33,3%	-2,4%	20,5%

From Figure 74 above it is evident that most arrests of sexual offences detected as a result of police action, were effected in Limpopo and KwaZulu-Natal, accounting for 3 594 and 3474 counts, respectively. The figure further illustrates that five of the nine provinces recorded an increase in the number of counts of this crime category. The highest increase was recorded in the Northern Cape (33,3% or 3 counts), followed by Mpumalanga (29,2% or seven counts), KwaZulu-Natal (3.9% or 141 counts), the Eastern Cape (4,9% or 4 counts) and the Western Cape (2,4% or four counts).

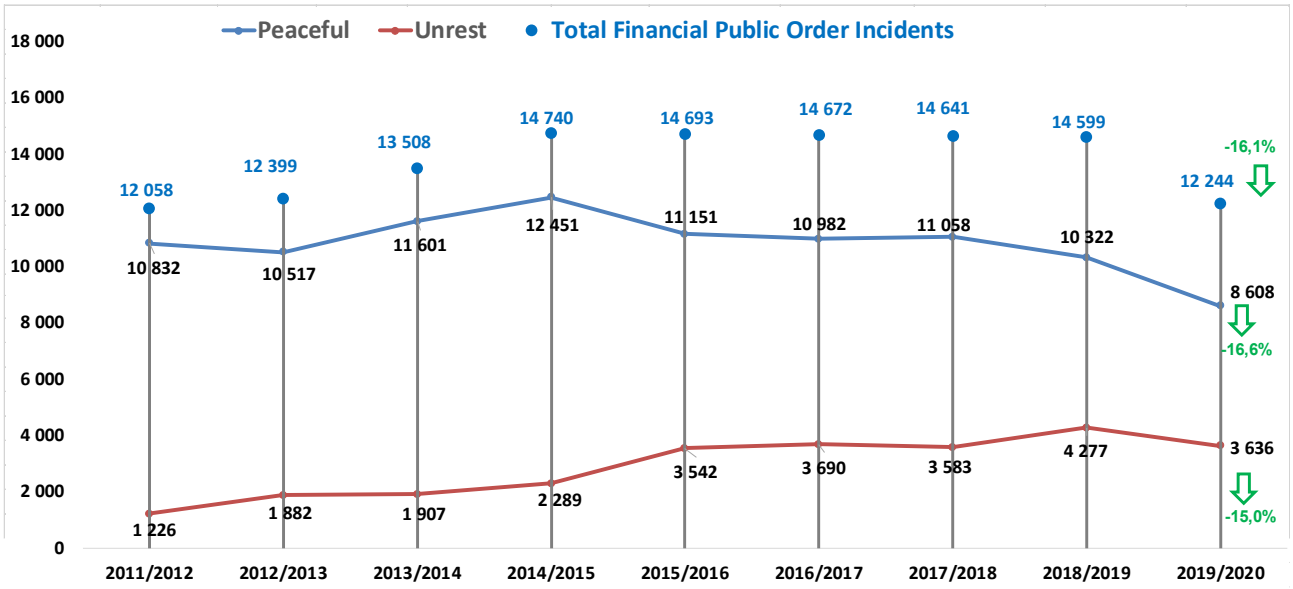
9. CORE BUSINESS DIVERSION

9.1 PUBLIC ORDER INCIDENTS

Public disorder incidents discussed in this report, includes uprising, rioting, looting and persistent civil disobedience. SAPS also provides for crowd control at public events like sports, large church, musical, commemorations, festivities and many other event-related gatherings. Under the law, a 'public place', includes roads, public parks or recreational areas, cemeteries, churchyards, trains, buses and other public transport vehicles.

During the financial year under review, 2019/2020, a total of 12 244 crowd-related incidents (peaceful and unrest) were responded to and stabilised by the SAPS. A decrease of 16,1% or 2 355 incidents were recorded, when compared to the preceding financial year, 2018/2019, as illustrated in Figure 75. Over a nine-year period (2011/2012 to 2019/2020) crowd-related incidents increased by 1,5% or 186 incidents.

FIGURE 75: PUBLIC ORDER INCIDENTS (UNREST AND PEACEFUL): TREND OVER NINE YEAR



	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu/Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	Northern Cape	North West	Western Cape	RSA
2018/2019	2 064	1 222	2 428	3 474	1 174	1 059	668	1 137	1 373	14 599
2019/2020	1 513	745	2 922	3 053	871	767	575	749	1 049	12 244
Case Diff	-551	-477	494	-421	-303	-292	-93	-388	-324	-2 355
%Change	-26,7%	-39,0%	20,3%	-12,1%	-25,8%	-27,6%	-13,9%	-34,1%	-23,6%	-16,1%

The top five provinces that responded to the high number of public order incidents, were KwaZulu-Natal (3 053), followed by Gauteng (2 922), then the Eastern Cape (1 513), the Western Cape (1 049) and Limpopo (871).

The riots are one of the major and most serious public order offences. The offence of riot can be a situation where groups of people assemble peacefully in protest and the protest can also turn into unlawful violence. This offence can be committed in a public or private place. During the 2019/2020 financial year, 8 608 of peaceful crowd management-related incidents were recorded and 3 636 unrest-related incidents. The distribution in provinces are shown in table 40.

TABLE 40. PUBLIC ORDER INCIDENTS: UNREST-RELATED AND PEACEFUL: TWO YEAR FINANCIAL YEAR COMPARISON PER PROVINCE

UNREST										
	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu/ Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	Northern Cape	North West	Western Cape	RSA
2018/ 2019	674	284	665	846	345	432	183	419	429	4 277
2019/ 2020	467	215	758	825	259	337	179	319	277	3 636
Case Diff	-207	-69	93	-21	-86	-95	-4	-100	-152	-641
% Change	-30,7%	-24,3%	14,0%	-2,5%	-24,9%	-22,0%	-2,2%	-23,9%	-35,4%	-15,0%

PEACEFUL										
	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu/ Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	Northern Cape	North West	Western Cape	Eastern Cape
2018/ 2019	1 390	938	1 763	2 628	829	627	485	718	944	10 322
2019/ 2020	1 046	530	2 164	2 228	612	430	396	430	772	8 608
Case Diff	-344	-408	401	-400	-217	-197	-89	-288	-172	-1 714
% Change	-24,7%	-43,5%	22,7%	-15,2%	-26,2%	-31,4%	-18,4%	-40,1%	-18,2%	-16,6%

The most visible generator for most of the incidents, both peaceful and unrest-related, was dissatisfaction by the community regarding service delivery issues, although dissatisfaction with gang-violence in the Western Cape was still the contributing factor to crowd-related incidents in this province. Peaceful incidents included assemblies, gatherings and meetings that did not result in violence, decreased by 16,6% or 1 714 incidents, compared to the preceding financial year. Gauteng was the only province that recorded an increase with 22,7% or 401 additional peaceful incidents and 14,0% or 93 unrest-related incidents that needed to be responded to and controlled.

During the public order incidents emotions of the participants are normally running high, which may not only result in the damage of property, but also injuries, with even the possibility of fatal injuries, to those taking part in the actions or also the law enforcement officer or security agents responding to such events. In addition to various other crimes committed during unrest-related incidents (e.g. assaults, looting and intimidation), the damage inflicted contributed to the two subcategories of contact-related crime, namely; arson and malicious damage to property.

9.2 CRIMES RELATED TO THE ENVIRONMENT

South Africa has numerous laws and by-laws, protecting our beautiful country against persons and companies, who unscrupulously damage our environment. This includes the more common crimes, like poaching of rhinoceros, lion, elephant, abalone and pangolin, harvesting of fish from our oceans, to water pollution, dumping of hazardous waste and illegal development in eco-sensitive areas.

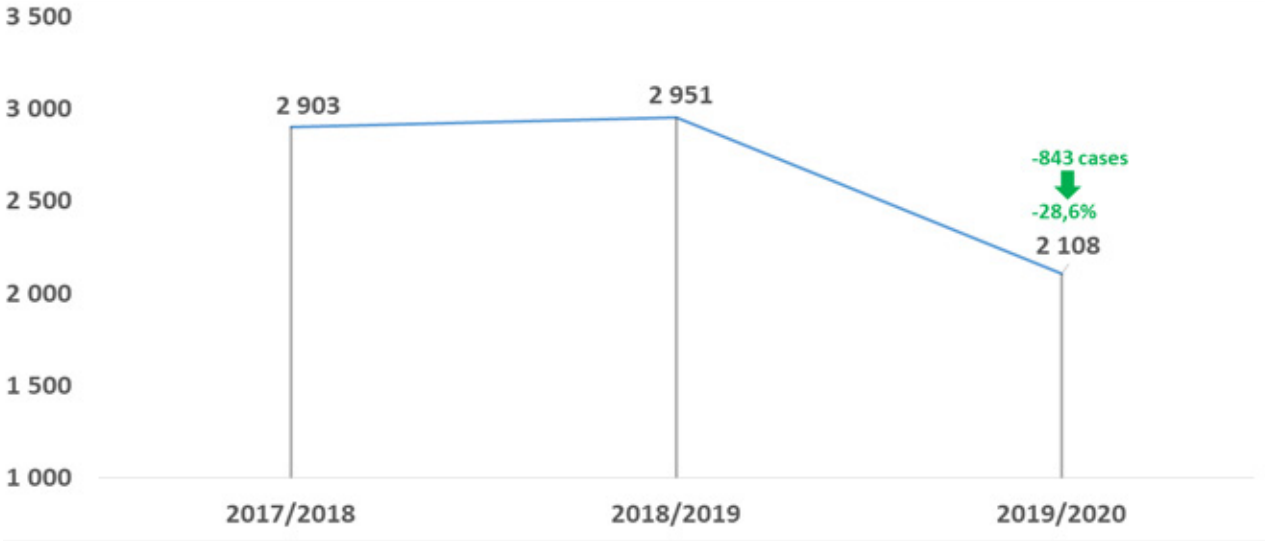
Due to porous borders, corruption and insufficient policing of these laws, our land and environment are easy pickings for criminals. According to the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism we are the third most biological diverse country in the world. This makes this country a very popular holiday destination for foreigners and locals alike, who come to this country to experience our wildlife, fauna and flora as well as its rich history.

Despite all of the laws, poaching of our wildlife are still continuing on a large scale. Criminals are using our resources to enrich themselves, while our future as an eco-tourism destination are in danger.

TABLE 41: ENVIRONMENTAL CRIMES: THREE YEAR COMPARISON

	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	Case Difference	% Change
Environmental crimes	9 294	9 175	8 393	-782	**-8,52%**

FIGURE 76: ENVIRONMENTAL CRIMES: TREND OVER THREE YEAR PERIOD AND PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW



	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	Case difference	% Change
Rhinoceros	591	520	352	**-168**	**-32,30%**
Elephant	75	58	22	**-36**	**-62,10%**
Lion	18	18	32	**14**	**77,80%**
Pangolin	16	28	28	**0**	**0,00%**
Marine and fish related crimes	1 895	1 978	1 368	**-610**	**-30,80%**
Abalone	308	349	306	**-43**	**-12,30%**

TABLE 42: ENVIRONMENTAL CRIMES: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW

	EC	FS	GP	KZN	LP	MP	NW	NC	WC	RSA
RHINOCEROS	1	6	1	108	35	173	26	2	0	352
ELEPHANT	0	0	0	1	16	5	0	0	0	22
LION	0	3	3	1	13	0	8	0	4	32
PANGOLIN	0	0	8	0	11	3	3	2	1	28
MARINE AND FISH RELATED CRIMES	293	3	11	672	40	43	26	10	270	1 368
ABALONE	33	1	6	2	2	0	0	7	255	306
TOTAL	327	13	29	784	117	224	63	21	530	2 108
MARINE AND FISH RELATED CRIMES										
LOBSTER	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	97	103
MUSSELS	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	7
OCTOPUS	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5
OYSTERS	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	10
FISH	286	3	11	672	40	43	26	5	157	1 243
MARINE AND FISH RELATED CRIMES	293	3	11	672	40	43	26	10	270	1 368

The Western Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and Limpopo recorded the most cases of crimes related to the environment. In the Western Cape and KwaZulu-Natal the majority of these cases were related to the marine environment or fishing. The provinces that recorded an increase in reported cases are the Free State (3 cases) and the Northern Cape (10 cases). The Eastern Cape recorded the most significant decrease in cases, namely; 293 cases.

RHINOCEROS POACHING

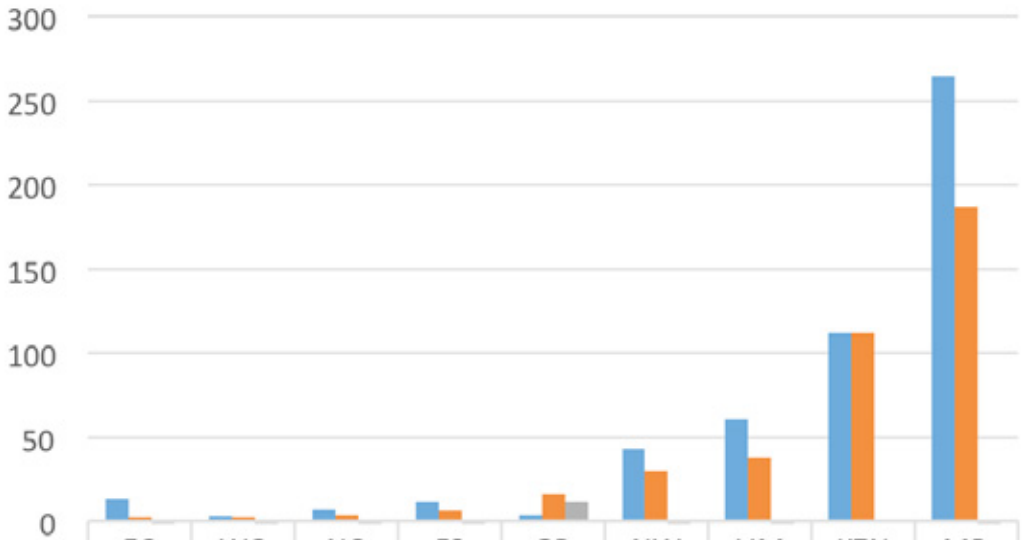
The hunting of rhinoceroses for their horns is still a large contributor to poaching in South Africa. In the 2019/2020 financial year, a total of 395 cases were registered where rhinoceros poaching was involved, compared to 520 cases, in 2018/2019. This represents a decrease of 125 cases (24,0%), illustrated in table 50. The decrease can be attributed to more effective policing and patrols by park rangers in the affected areas. The use of modern technology has also contributed to the decrease.

TABLE 43: RHINOCEROS POACHING: THREE YEAR COMPARISON.

	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	Case Difference	% Change
Rhinoceros poaching	591	520	395	-125	**-24,04%**

Mpumalanga (187 cases) and KwaZulu-Natal (112 cases) are still the highest contributors to the above figures, mainly due to major parks with large rhinoceros populations in these provinces. In Skukuza, Mpumalanga 195 carcasses were found, compared to 278 last year. In Hlabisa, KwaZulu-Natal, 69 carcasses were found, compared to 63 last year and in HluHluwe, KwaZulu-Natal, 22 carcasses were found, compared to 10 last year. The killing and poaching of rhinoceroses occur mainly in parks and reserves.

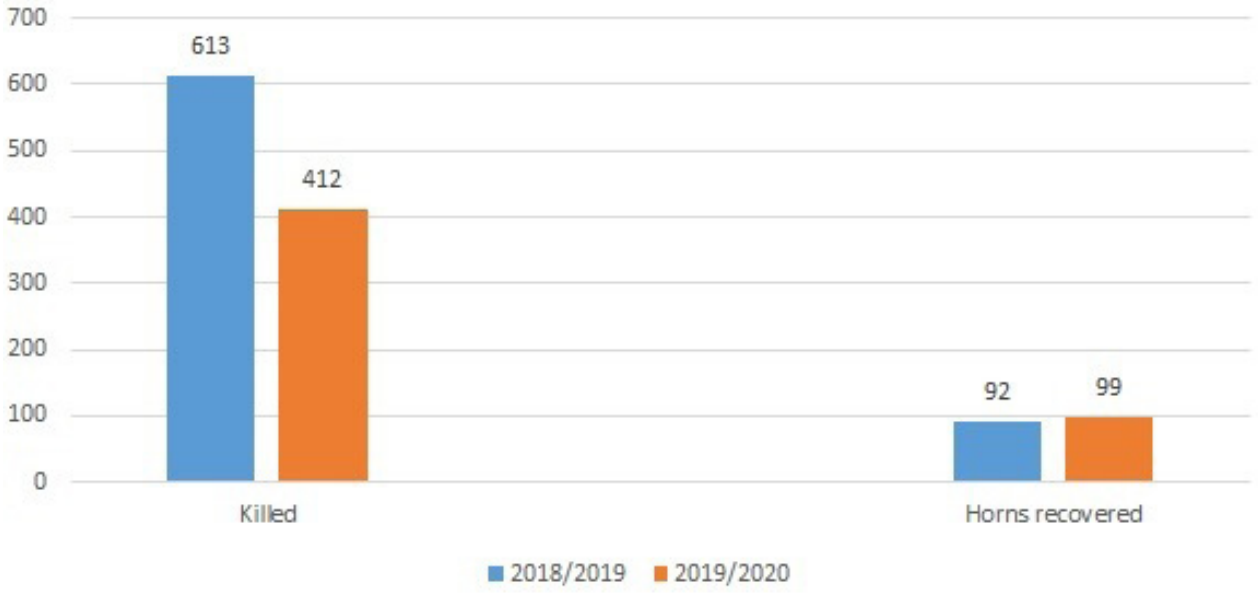
FIGURE 77: RHINOCEROS POACHING: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW



	EC	WC	NC	FS	GP	NW	LIM	KZN	MP
2018/2019	13	3	7	12	4	43	61	112	265
2019/2020	1	1	4	6	16	30	38	112	187
Case Difference	-12	-2	-3	-6	12	-13	-23	0	-78

A total of 412 rhinoceroses were killed, during 2019/2020. A total of 99 rhinoceros horns were recovered and seven rhinoceros were wounded.

FIGURE 78: RHINOCEROSES KILLED AND HORNS RECOVERED



A total of 84 suspects were arrested in 42 incidents, involving rhinoceros poaching, during the period under review. A total of 38 suspects were arrested in 18 incidents, in Mpumalanga and 21 suspects, in 14 incidents, in Gauteng. KwaZulu-Natal arrested five suspects in two incidents. In 16 cases, firearms were recovered. Skukuza, Mpumalanga reported nine cases, where firearms was recovered and Hlabisa, in KwaZulu-Natal reported two cases.

Due to the nature of the crime, it is difficult to establish the exact days on which the incidents occurred, except in cases where the suspects were arrested. In many cases the carcasses are only found after these had been lying in the veld for some time. The time of the day when the rhinoceroses were shot cannot really be established as in most of the cases only the carcasses were found. However, an analysis of when the cases were reported indicated that 310 cases were reported in the daytime (06:01 to 18:00) and only 85 cases at night time (18:01 to 06:00). During Thursday 85 cases were reported, followed by Wednesday, with 70 cases, Friday with 60 cases and Monday with 53 cases.

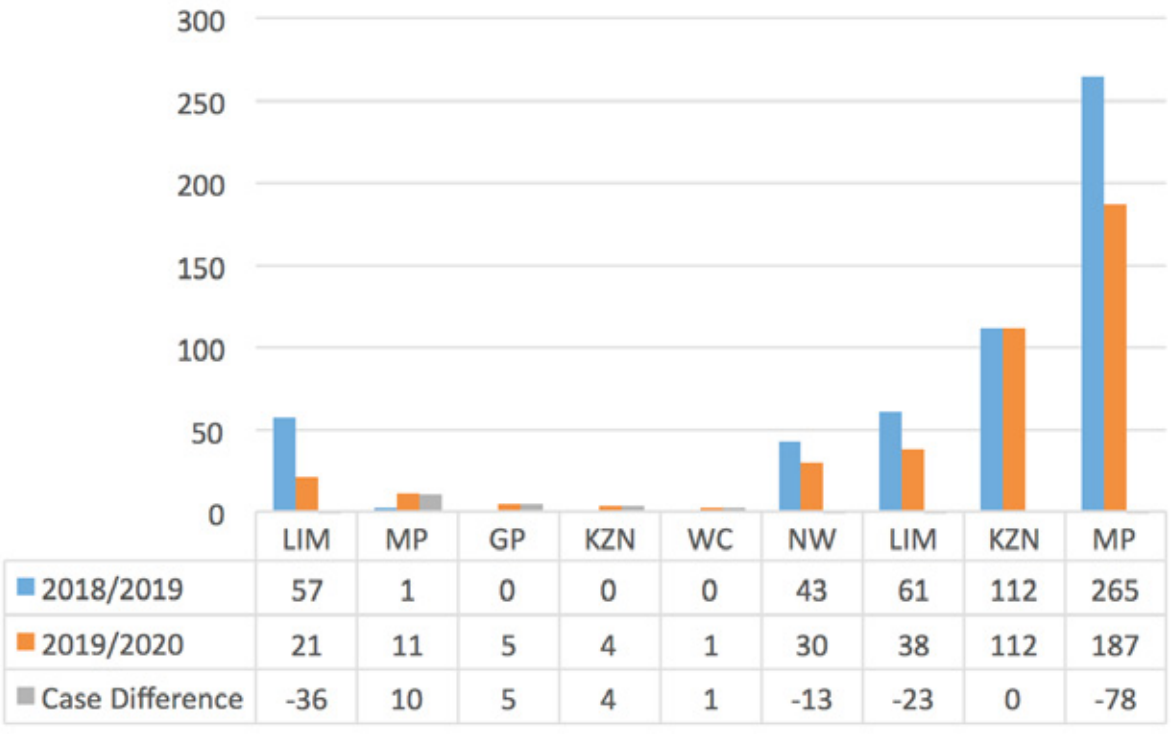
ELEPHANT POACHING

The poaching of elephants decreased from 58 to 42 cases, in 2019/2020. This reflects a decrease of 16 cases (27,6%), compared to 2018/2019. During 2019/2020 a total of 22 elephants were killed.

TABLE 44: ELEPHANTS POACHING: THREE YEAR COMPARISON

	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	Case Difference	Case Difference
Elephants poaching cases	75	58	42	-16	-27,59%

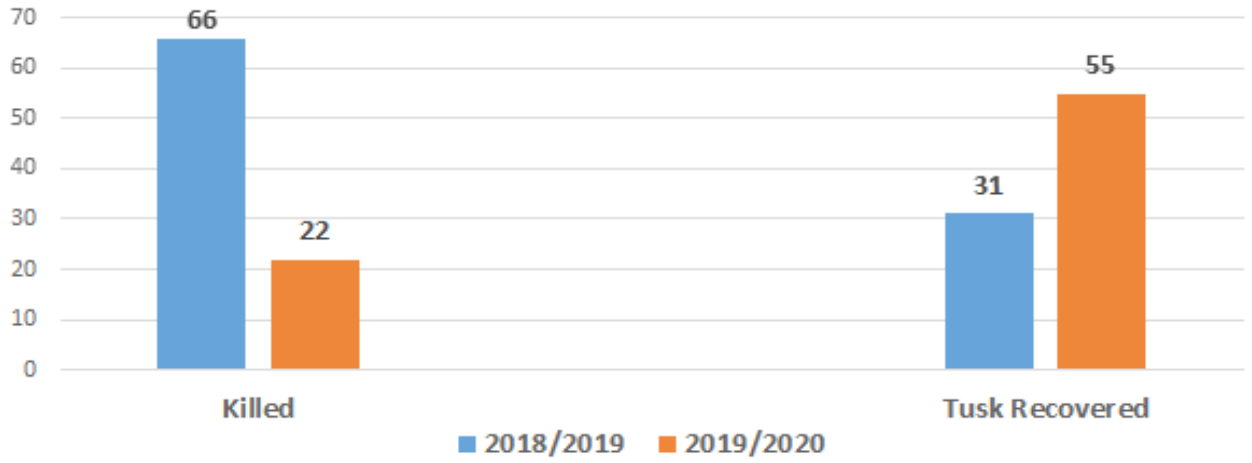
FIGURE 79: ELEPHANT POACHING: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW



Most of the cases reported are from parks or reserves, where the carcasses are discovered. Saselami, Limpopo reported eight cases, Skukuza, Mpumalanga reported five cases and Kempton

Park, Gauteng reported four cases. Limpopo province reported 21 cases and Mpumalanga 11 cases. These cases are mostly in the Kruger National Park area. The cases reported in Gauteng were areas where suspects were arrested for possession of tusks and was at Emperors Palace (two cases), Festival Mall (one case) and one case on a road.

FIGURE 80: ELEPHANTS KILLED AND TUSKS RECOVERED



During the period, only 55 tusks were recovered, while 31 tusks were recovered the previous year. A total of 39 suspects were arrested in 23 incidents. In two cases, two firearms were recovered from the suspects. In one case a suspect was arrested for the possession of two elephant bones, whereas in 20 cases the suspects were found in possession of tusks. In the case at Festival Mall, Kempton Park, six tusks was recovered and in the case, at Emperors Palace, Kempton Park, tusks was recovered.

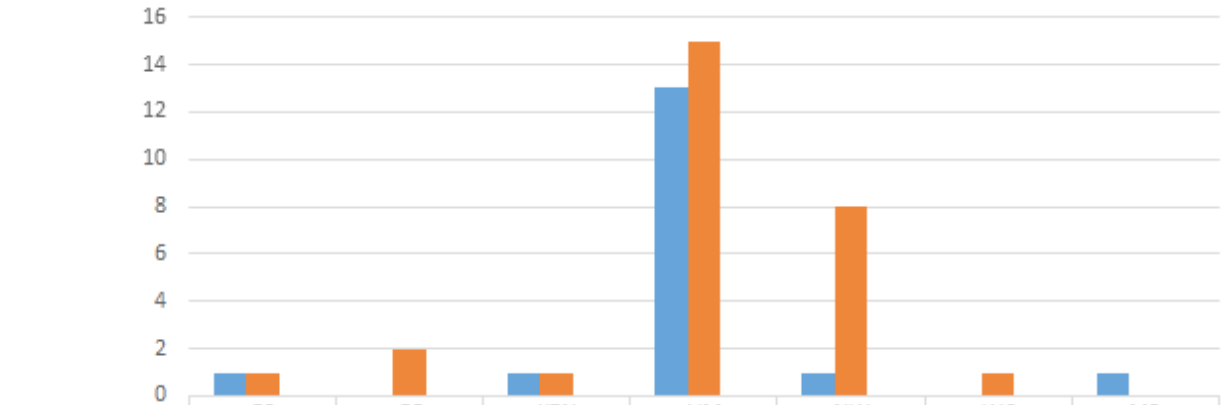
As with rhinoceros poaching, it is not possible to determine the exact time and day of the incident, but from the analysis of the cases it was established that 11 cases were reported on Monday, eight cases on Tuesday and seven cases each, on Wednesday and Friday. The same issue relates to time but seven cases were reported between 18:00 to 05:59 and 35 cases were reported between 06:00 to 17:59.

LION POACHING

TABLE 45: LION POACHING: THREE YEAR COMPARISON

	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	Case Difference	Case Difference
Cases of Lion Killed	18	18	28	10	55,56%

FIGURE 81: POACHING OF LIONS: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW



	FS	GP	KZN	LIM	NW	WC	MP
2018/2019	1	0	1	13	1	0	1
2019/2020	1	2	1	15	8	1	0
Case Difference	0	2	0	2	7	1	-1

The poaching of lions increased with 10 cases, during the 2019/2020 financial year, compared to the previous year. In all the cases the lions were poisoned and parts of the lions removed. A total of 151 lion carcasses were found. In one case, 18 carcasses were found being transported in a vehicle in Randburg, Gauteng. Limpopo had the most cases reported (15 cases), followed by the North West with eight cases.

In 12 other cases, the persons were found in possession of parts of lions or kept the animals without permits. In one case at OR Tambo airport, Gauteng, a total of 342 kilograms of lion bones was found in the cargo section. In Ottoshoop, in the North West, a person was found in possession of 47 lions, without the necessary permits.

A total of 10 cases were reported on a Thursday followed by seven cases on a Tuesday and a Friday, respectively. To determine the time is difficult as the lion carcasses are discovered by the owners or workers when they visit the camps or cages where the lions are kept. The most cases was on farms or reserves, where lions are kept and only seven cases were reported at national parks.

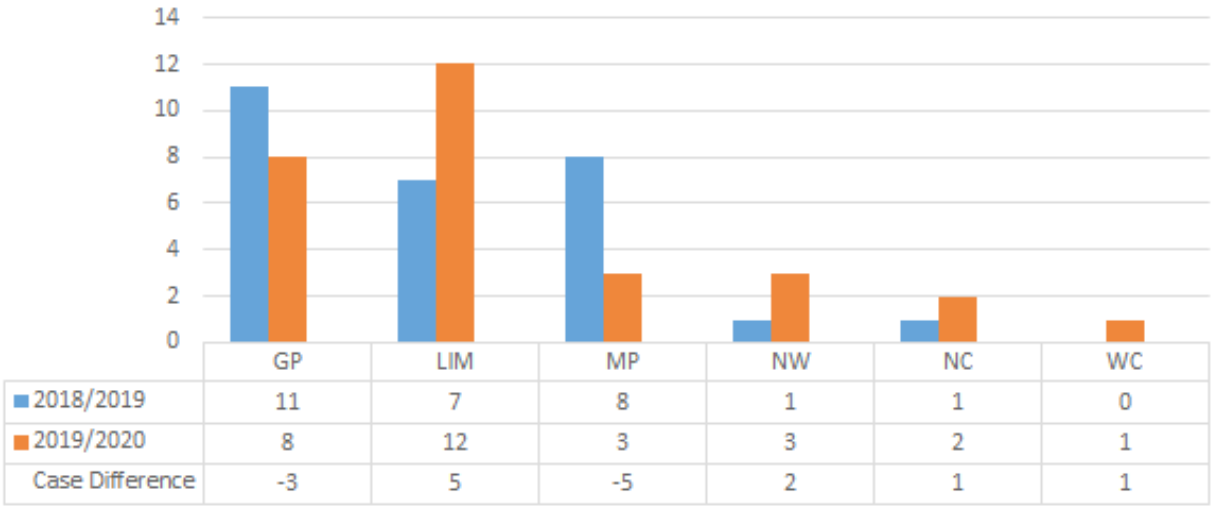
PANGOLIN POACHING

The pangolin is listed as highly endangered. Pangolin are now considered to be the most trafficked species in the world.

TABLE 46: PANGOLIN POACHING: THREE YEAR COMPARISON

	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	Case Difference	% Change
Pangolin poaching	16	28	29	1	3,57%

FIGURE 82: PANGOLINS RECOVERED: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW



	GP	LIM	MP	NW	NC	WC
2018/2019	11	7	8	1	1	0
2019/2020	8	12	3	3	2	1
Case Difference	-3	5	-5	2	1	1

Of the 29 cases reported during the period under consideration, 12 cases were recorded, in Limpopo and eight, in Gauteng. The animals are poached in other areas and sold to buyers in the Limpopo and Gauteng area. A total of 87 suspects were arrested in the 29 cases and 28 pangolins recovered.

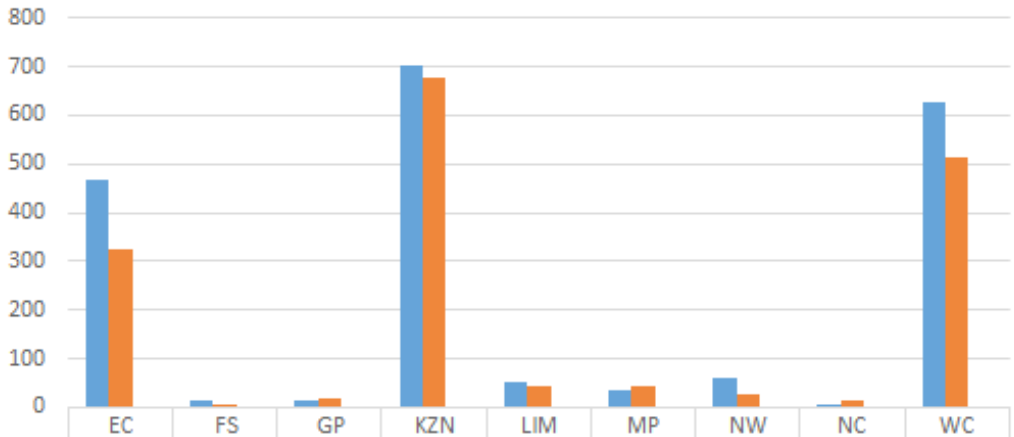
With most suspects being caught, while selling the pangolins, it is impossible to determine when the animals were poached. Seven cases were reported in October, four in February and three in July, November and December. Six cases each was reported on a Tuesday and a Wednesday.

MARINE AND FISH-RELATED CRIMES

TABLE 47: MARINE AND FISH- RELATED CRIMES: THREE YEAR COMPARISON

	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	Case Difference	% Change
Marine and fish- related crimes	1 895	1 978	1 685	-293	-14,81%

FIGURE 83: MARINE LIFE AND FISH-RELATED CRIMES: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW



	EC	FS	GP	KZN	LIM	MP	NW	NC	WC
2018/2019	467	15	13	702	54	36	60	6	625
2019/2020	324	4	17	676	42	43	26	14	512
Case Difference	-143	-11	4	-26	-12	7	-34	8	-113

Abalone, lobsters, oysters, limpets, mussels and fish are harvested by the thousands from our oceans, dams and estuaries. Most cases were reported in KwaZulu-Natal (676), the Western Cape (512) and the Eastern Cape (324). KwaZulu-Natal reported 672 fish-related cases, mostly in connection with people fishing without a licence or catching more fish than permitted. Maydon Wharf alone, recorded 490 fishing-related crimes.

Four cases were reported, where sharks were involved. In two cases shark fins were recovered. Two cases were in the Western Cape and one each, in the Eastern Cape and Gauteng. An excess of 16 000 lobsters were recovered in 103 reported cases. In one case, in the Western Cape, a suspect was arrested with 9 557 West Coast lobster tails. Of these cases 97 were reported in the Western Cape. Lambertsbaai reported 14 cases and Hermanus 12 cases.

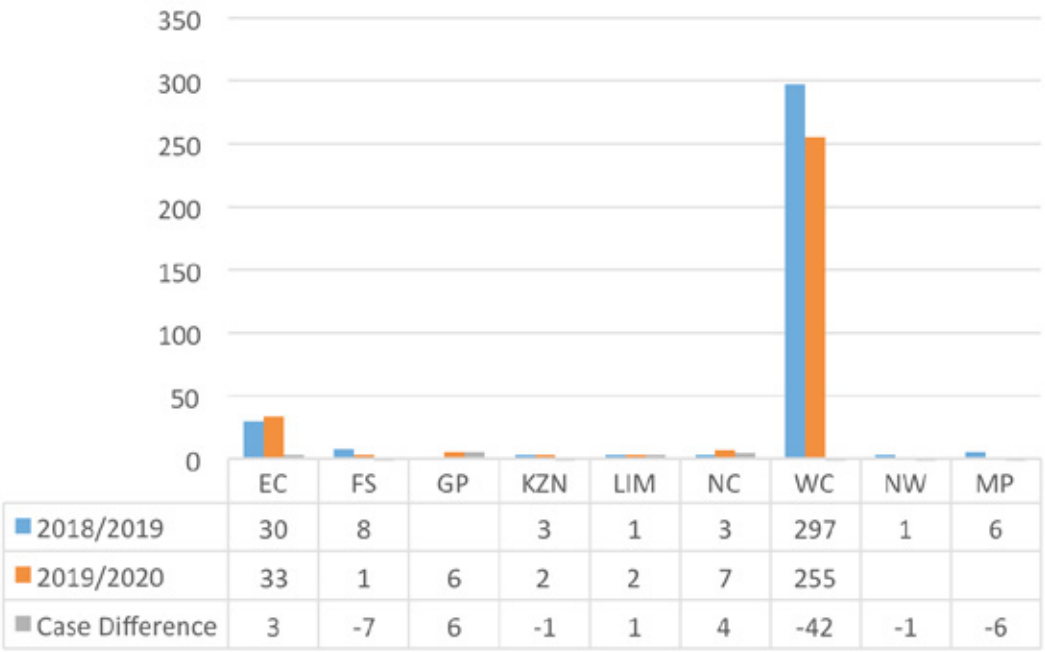
Other species were also poached during the period under review. Fish related cases contributed 1 242 cases, abalone 304 cases, lobster 103 cases, periwinkle/alikreukel 15 cases, oysters 10 cases, mussels seven cases, prawns and octopus five cases each, shark four cases and crabs two cases.

ABALONE POACHING

TABLE 48: ABALONE POACHING: THREE YEAR COMPARISON

	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	Case Difference	% Change
Abalone poaching	308	349	306	-43	-12,32%

FIGURE 84: ABALONE POACHING: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW



	EC	FS	GP	KZN	LIM	NC	WC	NW	MP
2018/2019	30	8		3	1	3	297	1	6
2019/2020	33	1	6	2	2	7	255		
Case Difference	3	-7	6	-1	1	4	-42	-1	-6

The Western Cape is again the biggest contributor, with 255 cases reported. Simons' Town reported 36 cases and Gans Bay reported 34 cases. An excess of 31 000 abalone and more than 1 900 kilograms of abalone were recovered during this period. In these cases, 655 suspects was arrested in possession of abalone or while diving for the abalone. A Friday had the most cases reported with 54, followed by a Tuesday with 51 cases and Monday with 47 cases.

POACHING OF OTHER SPECIES

In a total of 1 468 environmental various cases, other species were also poached. A total of 352 cases were reported, in relation to plants, trees and firewood. Six cases were reported, where a total of 133 vultures was poisoned by poachers.

Other animals poached, included kudu (151 animals), Impala (118 animals), Nyala (63 animals), buffalo (42 animals), giraffe (12 animals), snakes (33 animals), lizards (11 animals), leopard (three animals), anteater (three animals) and Cori bustard bird (two animals), was among the over 66 000 other species poached during this period under review.

As mentioned previously, poaching does not only have an impact on the targeted species, but also on other species and the environment, as a whole. The rate at which species are declining pose a threat to the survival of the whole ecological systems. Species are interdependent and when one species become extinct, other dependent species are likely to follow.

10. CONCLUSION

Similar to the previous financial year, the financial year under review 2019/2020 witnessed a reversal of the increase recorded in the previous financial year to a decline pattern in respect of the 17 community-reported crimes. These fluctuation was contributed by the change in the four broad categories. Three of the four broad crime categories contributed to this decrease, namely contact-related crimes, property-related crimes and other serious crimes, which have all increased compared to the previous financial year. These three broad categories contributes a total of 61,9% of the 17 community-reported crimes .The only broad crime category that did not decrease in the current reporting period is contact crimes, singly contributing 38,1%.

Although the crimes there was an increase recorded on the contact crimes, two categories reported decrease, namely attempted murder and assault GBH. Various causes of and contributors to murder have been identified and all the other crimes within the broad category of contact crime can potentially also contribute to murder, domestic violence and arguments or misunderstandings were still found to be the most important contributors to the murder statistics. Similarly, these two factors were also identified as the most important contributors to the combined number of assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm and attempted murder cases. What is of concern, is that these factors might be indicative of the abuse of alcohol and drugs, as these phenomena are not always explicitly mentioned as the causes of domestic violence and arguments or misunderstandings in the statements made to the police. However in those that were identified the pattern support the abuse of alcohol and drugs. Minors were also forming part of the perpetrators especially on this crime category.

It is clear from these contributory factors and the profile of the perpetrators that a turn-around in the observed murder statistics do not solely depend on the SAPS, but requires a concerted effort from all stakeholders to address some of the causal factors.

Partnerships between the police and other stakeholders interested in combating crime activities necessary as a force multiplier and to supplement the police members, which are in most instances thinly spread and diverted by having to intervene in instances and incidents which are not of their own making such as responding to public violence and unrest. This is over and above the police members that are killed and injured in the line of duty, and in addition, face an elevated crime threat while they are off duty than other citizens in their private lives.

ANNEXTURE A: NATIONAL CRIME FIGURES FINANCIAL YEAR

RSA CRIME FIGURE: 2010/2011 TO 2019/2020

CRIME CATEGORY	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	2017/ 2018	2018/ 2019	2019/ 2020	Case Diff	% Change
CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)												
Murder	15 893	15 554	16 213	17 023	17 805	18 673	19 016	20 336	21 022	21 325	303	1.4%
Sexual Offences	64 921	60 539	60 888	56 680	53 617	51 895	49 660	50 108	52 420	53 293	873	1.7%
Attempted murder	15 360	14 730	16 236	16 989	17 537	18 127	18 205	18 233	18 980	18 635	-345	-1.8%
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	197 470	191 612	185 050	182 333	182 556	182 933	170 616	167 352	170 979	166 720	-4 259	-2.5%
Common assault	184 103	180 165	171 653	166 081	161 486	164 958	156 450	156 243	162 012	165 494	3 482	2.1%
Common robbery	54 442	52 566	53 196	53 505	54 927	54 110	53 418	50 730	51 765	51 825	60	0.1%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	101 039	100 769	105 488	118 963	129 045	132 527	140 956	138 364	140 032	143 990	3 958	2.8%
Total Contact Crimes (Crimes Against The Person)	**633 228**	**615 935**	**608 724**	**611 574**	**616 973**	**623 223**	**608 321**	**601 366**	**617 210**	**621 282**	**4 072**	**0.7%**
TOTAL SEXUAL OFFENCES												
Rape	48 158	47 069	48 408	45 349	43 195	41 503	39 828	40 035	41 583	42 289	706	1.7%
Sexual Assault	7 006	7 194	6 967	6 597	6 087	6 212	6 271	6 786	7 437	7 749	312	4.2%
Attempted Sexual Offences	3 599	3 535	3 293	2 913	2 641	2 573	2 073	2 066	2 146	2 076	-70	-3.3%
Contact Sexual Offences	6 158	2 741	2 220	1 821	1 694	1 607	1 488	1 221	1 254	1 179	-75	-6.0%
Total Sexual Offences	**64 921**	**60 539**	**60 888**	**56 680**	**53 617**	**51 895**	**49 660**	**50 108**	**52 420**	**53 293**	**873**	**1.7%**
SOME SUBCATEGORIES OF AGGRAVATED ROBBERY												
Carjacking	10 541	9 417	9 931	11 180	12 773	14 602	16 717	16 325	16 026	18 162	2 136	13.3%
Robbery at residential premises	16 889	16 766	17 950	19 284	20 281	20 820	22 343	22 261	22 431	21 130	-1 301	-5.8%
Robbery at non-residential premises	14 637	15 912	16 343	18 573	19 170	19 698	20 680	20 047	19 991	20 651	660	3.3%
Robbery of cash in transit	290	182	145	145	119	137	152	238	183	164	-19	-10.4%
Bank robbery	39	35	7	21	17	6	3	13	4	0	-4	-100.0%
Truck hijacking	999	821	943	991	1 279	1 184	1 183	1 202	1 182	1 202	20	1.7%

CRIME CATEGORY	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	2017/ 2018	2018/ 2019	2019/ 2020	Case Diff	% Change
CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES												
Arson	6 157	5 996	5 665	5 458	5 127	4 903	4 321	3 869	4 083	3 783	-300	-7.3%
Malicious damage to property	122 814	119 907	119 026	117 983	120 662	119 901	116 409	111 492	113 089	108 461	-4 628	-4.1%
Total Contact-Related Crimes	**128 971**	**125 903**	**124 691**	**123 441**	**125 789**	**124 804**	**120 730**	**115 361**	**117 172**	**112 244**	**-4 928**	**-4.2%**
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES												
Burglary at non-residential premises	68 907	69 902	73 492	73 464	74 358	75 008	75 618	71 195	71 224	69 713	-1 511	-2.1%
Burglary at residential premises	246 612	244 667	261 319	259 784	253 716	250 606	246 654	228 094	220 865	205 959	-14 906	-6.7%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	64 162	58 800	58 102	56 645	55 090	53 809	53 307	50 663	48 324	46 921	-1 403	-2.9%
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	122 334	129 644	138 956	143 801	145 358	139 386	138 172	129 174	125 076	118 213	-6 863	-5.5%
Stock-theft	26 942	27 611	26 465	24 534	24 965	24 715	26 902	28 849	29 672	28 418	-1 254	-4.2%
Total Property-Related Crimes	**528 957**	**530 624**	**558 334**	**558 228**	**553 487**	**543 524**	**540 653**	**507 975**	**495 161**	**469 224**	**-25 937**	**-5.2%**
OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES												
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	361 222	370 916	356 847	363 517	360 541	340 372	328 272	302 656	300 457	282 817	-17 640	-5.9%
Commercial crime	85 646	85 570	89 138	76 744	67 830	69 917	73 550	73 277	83 823	83 869	46	0.1%
Shoplifting	78 326	71 810	71 267	70 487	71 327	68 786	67 454	62 180	60 167	59 883	-284	-0.5%
Total Other Serious Crimes	**525 194**	**528 296**	**517 252**	**510 748**	**499 698**	**479 075**	**469 276**	**438 113**	**444 447**	**426 569**	**-17 878**	**-4.0%**
Total 17 Community Reported Serious Crimes	**1 816 350**	**1 800 758**	**1 809 001**	**1 803 991**	**1 795 947**	**1 770 626**	**1 738 980**	**1 662 815**	**1 673 990**	**1 629 319**	**-44 671**	**-2.7%**
CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION												
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	14 385	14 372	14 813	15 362	15 116	14 772	16 134	17 558	15 736	15 779	43	0.3%
Drug-related crime	150 561	176 218	206 721	260 596	266 902	259 165	292 689	323 547	232 657	170 510	-62 147	-26.7%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	66 645	69 410	71 025	69 725	68 561	76 159	75 034	86 160	82 912	94 273	11 361	13.7%
Sexual Offences detected as a result of police action	0	2 726	4 175	4 720	6 340	5 830	6 164	6 701	7 976	9 614	1 638	20.5%
Total Crime Detected As A Result Of Police Action	**231 591**	**262 726**	**296 734**	**350 403**	**356 919**	**355 926**	**390 021**	**433 966**	**3 39 281**	**290 176**	**-49 105**	**14.5%**

ANNEXTURE B: PROVINCIAL CRIME FIGURES FINANCIAL YEAR

EASTERN CAPE CRIME FIGURE: 2010/2011 TO 2019/2020

CRIME CATEGORY	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	2017/ 2018	2018/2 019	2019/ 2020	Case Diff	% Change
CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)												
Murder	3 179	3 269	3 335	3 441	3 321	3 649	3 628	3 815	3 965	3 879	-86	-2.2%
Sexual Offences	9 211	9 001	9 288	9 616	9 224	8 797	8 050	8 094	8 731	8 708	-23	-0.3%
Attempted murder	1 701	1 721	1 755	1 853	1 832	2 052	2 110	2 232	2 305	2 409	104	4.5%
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	30 671	29 275	27 788	27 361	25 431	24 818	23 241	23 133	24 125	23 376	-749	-3.1%
Common assault	16 391	15 159	14 168	13 330	11 848	11 475	11 100	11 171	11 943	12 527	584	4.9%
Common robbery	5 518	4 878	4 565	3 988	3 753	3 690	3 707	3 463	3 769	3 663	-106	-2.8%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	10 406	12 476	11 751	13 443	13 245	12 777	13 688	13 485	13 578	13 983	405	3.0%
Total Contact Crimes (Crimes Against The Person)	**77 077**	**75 779**	**72 650**	**73 032**	**68 654**	**67 258**	**65 524**	**65 393**	**68 416**	**68 545**	**129**	**0.2%**
TOTAL SEXUAL OFFENCES												
Rape	7 276	7 301	7 701	8 212	7 934	7 437	6 836	6 821	7 305	7 282	-23	-0.3%
Sexual Assault	645	682	741	692	636	747	753	805	890	896	6	0.7%
Attempted Sexual Offences	786	688	603	509	440	430	301	318	388	396	8	2.1%
Contact Sexual Offences	504	330	243	203	214	183	160	150	148	134	-14	-9.5%
Total Sexual Offences	**9 211**	**9 001**	**9 288**	**9 616**	**9 224**	**8 797**	**8 050**	**8 094**	**8 731**	**8 708**	**-23**	**-0.3%**
SOME SUBCATEGORIES OF AGGRAVATED ROBBERY												
Carjacking	520	636	694	773	769	956	955	999	1 048	1 111	63	6.0%
Robbery at residential premises	1 556	1 747	1 726	1 924	1 811	2 054	2 171	2 184	2 188	2 120	-68	-3.1%
Robbery at non-residential premises	1 654	2 167	1 940	2 441	2 474	2 218	2 369	2 395	2 373	2 382	9	0.4%
Robbery of cash in transit	51	12	16	8	10	19	11	23	46	21	-25	-54.3%
Bank robbery	1	6	1	5	0	0	1	0	1	0	-1	-100.0%
Truck hijacking	27	29	15	31	34	54	82	92	110	124	14	12.7%
CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES												
Arson	1 068	980	968	1 061	785	679	748	605	698	666	-32	-4.6%

CRIME CATEGORY	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	2017/ 2018	2018/2 019	2019/ 2020	Case Diff	% Change
Malicious damage to property	13 229	12 707	12 546	12 674	12 399	11 819	12 062	11 422	12 040	12 055	15	0.1%
Total Contact-Related Crimes	**14 297**	**13 687**	**13 514**	**13 735**	**13 184**	**12 498**	**12 810**	**12 027**	**12 738**	**12 721**	**-17**	**-0.1%**
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES												
Burglary at non-residential premises	6 497	6 487	7 528	7 642	7 810	7 470	7 755	7 446	7 691	7 477	-214	-2.8%
Burglary at residential premises	27 086	26 825	25 782	24 643	24 329	23 901	24 385	23 758	23 393	22 233	-1 160	-5.0%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	3 943	3 848	3 676	3 376	3 276	2 678	2 739	2 443	2 384	2 135	-249	-10.4%
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	11 056	11 743	11 968	11 771	12 034	11 225	12 195	11 649	11 671	10 931	-740	-6.3%
Stock-theft	6 854	6 839	6 530	5 808	6 087	5 809	6 023	6 217	6 736	6 800	64	1.0%
Total Property-Related Crimes	**55 436**	**55 742**	**55 484**	**53 240**	**53 536**	**51 083**	**53 097**	**51 513**	**51 875**	**49 576**	**-2 299**	**-4.4%**
OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES												
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	30 077	28 931	26 198	27 699	25 597	23 429	24 486	23 174	24 277	24 188	-89	-0.4%
Commercial crime	7 972	8 360	8 616	6 766	5 546	6 155	6 567	6 437	7 283	8 396	1 113	15.3%
Shoplifting	7 091	6 399	6 172	6 260	6 045	5 654	5 408	4 645	4 711	4 896	185	3.9%
Total Other Serious Crimes	**45 140**	**43 690**	**40 986**	**40 725**	**37 188**	**35 238**	**36 461**	**34 256**	**36 271**	**37 480**	1 209	3.3%
Total 17 Community Reported Serious Crimes	**191 950**	**188 898**	**182 634**	**180 732**	**172 562**	**166 077**	**167 892**	**163 189**	**169 300**	**168 322**	**-978**	**-0.6%**
CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION												
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	1 462	1 455	1 530	1 834	1 719	1 773	2 045	2 142	1 995	2 156	161	8.1%
Drug-related crime	9 557	11 643	12 871	15 032	16 038	16 129	17 710	18 936	15 213	13 343	-1 870	-12.3%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	8 236	7 771	7 603	7 349	6 946	6 547	6 090	5 648	5 269	5 293	24	0.5%
Sexual Offences detected as a result of police action	0	101	96	119	219	262	337	275	81	77	-4	-4.9%
Total Crime Detected As A Result Of Police Action	**19 255**	**20 970**	**22 100**	**24 334**	**24 922**	**24 711**	**26 182**	**27 001**	**22 558**	**20 869**	**-1 689**	**-7.5%**

FREE STATE CRIME FIGURE: 2010/2011 TO 2019/2020

CRIME CATEGORY	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	2017/ 2018	2018/ 2019	2019/ 2020	Case Diff	% Change
CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)												
Murder	958	954	1 019	942	943	993	950	1 054	1 000	939	-61	-6.1%
Sexual Offences	4 737	4 785	5 098	4 584	4 094	3 928	3 488	3 284	3 457	3 746	289	8.4%
Attempted murder	766	855	938	906	816	787	694	617	844	736	-108	-12.8%
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	15 333	14 955	15 317	14 465	13 458	13 116	11 702	10 842	11 120	10 887	-233	-2.1%
Common assault	17 757	17 944	17 623	17 064	15 243	15 194	13 568	12 701	13 032	12 649	-383	-2.9%
Common robbery	2 781	2 670	2 694	2 637	2 521	2 304	2 192	2 195	2 087	1 983	-104	-5.0%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	4 828	5 323	5 791	5 347	5 239	4 778	5 147	5 032	5 339	5 119	-220	-4.1%
Total Contact Crimes (Crimes Against The Person)	**47 160**	**47 486**	**48 480**	**45 945**	**42 314**	**41 100**	**37 741**	**35 725**	**36 879**	**36 059**	**-820**	**-2.2%**
TOTAL SEXUAL OFFENCES												
Rape	3 530	3 622	4 022	3 629	3 290	3 059	2 702	2 573	2 646	2 936	290	11.0%
Sexual Assault	616	649	587	553	441	484	474	435	517	540	23	4.4%
Attempted Sexual Offences	257	303	277	226	208	232	154	153	173	163	-10	-5.8%
Contact Sexual Offences	334	211	212	176	155	153	158	123	121	107	-14	-11.6%
Total Sexual Offences	**4 737**	**4 785**	**5 098**	**4 584**	**4 094**	**3 928**	**3 488**	**3 284**	**3 457**	**3 746**	**289**	**8.4%**
SOME SUBCATEGORIES OF AGGRAVATED ROBBERY												
Carjacking	227	281	279	255	270	258	234	235	236	241	5	2.1%
Robbery at residential premises	637	662	835	753	718	773	875	864	851	725	-126	-14.8%
Robbery at non-residential premises	1 021	1 103	1 146	989	852	756	973	886	955	876	-79	-8.3%
Robbery of cash in transit	18	12	8	4	9	5	12	18	8	12	4	50.0%
Bank robbery	2	2	0	3	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0 Cases
Truck hijacking	27	54	82	71	89	65	41	32	39	44	5	12.8%
CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES												
Arson	347	404	377	344	287	265	186	164	123	148	25	20.3%
Malicious damage to property	8 585	8 730	8 770	8 080	7 655	7 551	6 652	6 068	5 993	5 592	-401	-6.7%

CRIME CATEGORY	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	2017/ 2018	2018/ 2019	2019/ 2020	Case Diff	% Change
Total Contact-Related Crimes	**8 932**	**9 134**	**9 147**	**8 424**	**7 942**	**7 816**	**6 838**	**6 232**	**6 116**	**5 740**	**-376**	**-6.1%**
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES												
Burglary at non-residential premises	5 090	5 174	5 646	5 186	4 875	5 210	5 011	4 963	5 171	5 417	246	**4.8%**
Burglary at residential premises	14 828	15 101	17 284	16 314	15 618	15 323	14 635	13 463	13 244	12 494	-750	**-5.7%**
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	2 188	1 996	2 013	2 022	1 743	1 745	1 588	1 596	1 413	1 344	-69	**-4.9%**
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	4 371	5 014	5 620	5 661	5 399	4 878	4 822	4 599	4 884	4 527	-357	**-7.3%**
Stock-theft	4 170	4 487	4 175	4 051	3 527	3 466	3 677	4 032	4 066	3 785	-281	**-6.9%**
Total Property-Related Crimes	**30 647**	**31 772**	**34 738**	**33 234**	**31 162**	**30 622**	**29 733**	**28 653**	**28 778**	**27 567**	**-1 211**	**-4.2%**
OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES												
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	19 467	19 243	19 144	18 522	17 180	16 341	15 623	13 604	14 989	14 584	-405	**-2.7%**
Commercial crime	4 482	7 301	6 299	4 329	3 806	3 986	4 511	3 756	4 162	4 255	93	**2.2%**
Shoplifting	3 280	2 985	3 293	3 191	3 148	3 175	3 214	2 875	2 855	2 792	-63	**-2.2%**
Total Other Serious Crimes	27 229	29 529	28 736	26 042	24 134	23 502	23 348	20 235	22 006	21 631	-375	**-1.7%**
Total 17 Community Reported Serious Crimes	**113 968**	**117 921**	**121 101**	**113 645**	**105 552**	**103 040**	**97 660**	**90 845**	**93 779**	**90 997**	**-2 782**	**-3.0%**
CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION												
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	331	328	431	479	442	469	527	570	513	416	-97	**-18.9%**
Drug-related crime	4 189	4 455	6 153	8 189	8 776	9 623	11 314	12 176	7 888	3 989	-3 899	**-49.4%**
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	1 577	1 518	1 671	1 767	1 976	2 448	2 828	2 824	3 000	3 207	207	**6.9%**
Sexual Offences detected as a result of police action	0	55	79	135	193	251	346	441	506	701	195	**38.5%**
Total Crime Detected As A Result Of Police Action	**6 097**	**6 356**	**8 334**	**10 570**	**11 387**	**12 791**	**15 015**	**16 011**	**11 907**	**8 313**	**-3 594**	**-30.2%**

GAUTENG CRIME FIGURE: 2010/2011 TO 2019/2020

CRIME CATEGORY	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	2017 /2018	2018/ 2019	2019/ 2020	Case Diff	% Change
CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)												
Murder	3 246	2 995	2 988	3 325	3 671	3 842	4 101	4 233	4 495	4 555	60	**1.3%**
Sexual Offences	13 664	11 512	11 113	10 264	9 902	9 510	9 566	10 116	10 752	10 810	58	**0.5%**
Attempted murder	4 041	3 432	3 571	3 866	4 202	4 574	4 872	4 462	4 455	4 639	184	**4.1%**
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	46 072	42 939	40 430	41 182	41 830	42 790	39 684	39 552	39 805	38 362	-1 443	**-3.6%**
Common assault	53 547	48 437	44 387	44 159	42 918	44 255	42 083	43 587	45 590	47 356	1 766	**3.9%**
Common robbery	18 007	15 826	15 404	15 579	17 379	18 051	17 367	16 984	17 757	18 088	331	**1.9%**
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	39 873	35 148	35 717	42 506	47 362	49 792	53 793	51 706	52 040	53 927	1 887	**3.6%**
Total Contact Crimes (Crimes Against The Person)	**178 450**	**160 289**	**153 610**	**160 881**	**167 264**	**172 814**	**171 466**	**170 640**	**174 894**	**177 737**	**2 843**	**1.6%**
Total Sexual Offences												
Rape	9 952	8 970	8 714	8 141	7 916	7 605	7 700	8 062	8 417	8 509	92	**1.1%**
Sexual Assault	1 261	1 247	1 374	1 249	1 228	1 214	1 277	1 511	1 733	1 775	42	**2.4%**
Attempted Sexual Offences	653	594	527	429	431	353	286	314	332	249	-83	**-25.0%**
Contact Sexual Offences	1 798	701	498	445	327	338	303	229	270	277	7	**2.6%**
Total Sexual Offences	**13 664**	**11 512**	**11 113**	**10 264**	**9 902**	**9 510**	**9 566**	**10 116**	**10 752**	**10 810**	**58**	**0.5%**
SOME SUBCATEGORIES OF AGGRAVATED ROBBERY												
Carjacking	5 910	4 983	4 934	6 056	6 867	7 367	8 610	8 269	7 776	9 025	1 249	**16.1%**
Robbery at residential premises	7 039	6 336	6 607	7 438	8 174	7 896	8 731	8 333	8 644	7 695	-949	**-11.0%**
Robbery at non-residential premises	5 544	5 102	5 002	6 014	6 329	6 910	7 187	6 679	6 662	6 989	327	**4.9%**
Robbery of cash in transit	122	83	50	60	39	32	33	80	62	61	-1	**-1.6%**
Bank robbery	25	21	1	11	9	2	1	6	1	0	-1	**-100.0%**
Truck hijacking	600	443	524	547	804	695	668	708	647	629	-18	**-2.8%**
CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES												
Arson	1 491	1 378	1 166	1 172	1 042	992	724	495	532	476	-56	**-10.5%**
Malicious damage to property	39 814	36 418	35 033	34 585	34 805	34 320	33 299	31 961	30 743	28 756	-1 987	**-6.5%**

CRIME CATEGORY	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	2017 /2018	2018/ 2019	2019/ 2020	Case Diff	% Change
Total Contact-Related Crimes	**41 305**	**37 796**	**36 199**	**35 757**	**35 847**	**35 312**	**34 023**	**32 456**	**31 275**	**29 232**	**-2 043**	**-6.5%**
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES												
Burglary at non-residential premises	16 704	15 985	15 544	16 452	16 983	16 412	17 173	16 220	15 985	15 582	-403	**-2.5%**
Burglary at residential premises	70 447	64 475	68 296	67 988	66 172	64 968	63 661	56 255	53 092	48 980	-4 112	**-7.7%**
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	32 182	27 851	27 483	27 436	27 147	26 646	27 674	25 705	24 321	23 819	-502	**-2.1%**
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	37 038	38 774	41 738	42 528	44 809	42 111	45 266	41 298	39 171	37 475	-1 696	**-4.3%**
Stock-theft	670	605	698	784	801	818	987	998	994	988	-6	**-0.6%**
Total Property-Related Crimes	**157 041**	**147 690**	**153 759**	**155 188**	**155 912**	**150 955**	**154 761**	**140 476**	**133 563**	**126 844**	**-6 719**	**-5.0%**
OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES												
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	113 465	111 672	107 285	110 545	109 422	102 599	97 633	90 739	87 065	82 595	-4 470	**-5.1%**
Commercial crime	33 598	30 079	29 710	26 639	23 836	23 680	24 147	24 912	28 479	28 941	462	**1.6%**
Shoplifting	24 747	22 412	22 307	22 201	22 562	22 157	21 194	19 436	18 729	18 160	-569	**-3.0%**
Total Other Serious Crimes	171 810	164 163	159 302	159 385	155 820	148 436	142 974	135 087	134 273	129 696	-4 577	**-3.4%**
Total 17 Community Reported Serious Crimes	**548 606**	**509 938**	**502 870**	**511 211**	**514 843**	**507 517**	**503 224**	**478 659**	**474 005**	**463 509**	**-10 496**	**-2.2%**
CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION												
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	3 619	3 886	3 697	3 667	3 740	3 600	4 126	4 505	3 947	4 079	132	**3.3%**
Drug-related crime	16 432	25 923	38 131	74 667	70 264	55 442	62 837	69 285	55 639	43 275	-12 364	**-22.2%**
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	21 402	20 754	21 770	26 085	25 794	32 287	27 834	33 173	30 203	34 860	4 657	**15.4%**
Sexual Offences detected as a result of police action	0	522	739	439	469	470	606	651	687	876	189	**27.5%**
Total Crime Detected As A Result Of Police Action	**41 453**	**51 085**	**64 337**	**104 858**	**100 267**	**91 799**	**95 403**	**107 614**	**90 476**	**83 090**	**-7 386**	**-8.2%**

KWAZULU-NATAL CRIME FIGURE: 2010/2011 TO 2019/2020

CRIME CATEGORY	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	2017/ 2018	2018/ 2019	2019/ 2020	Case Diff	% Change
CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)												
Murder	3 740	3 418	3 623	3 616	3 810	3 929	4 014	4 382	4 395	4 859	464	10.6%
Sexual Offences	12 480	11 034	10 964	9 889	9 079	8 947	8 484	8 759	9 308	9 809	501	5.4%
Attempted murder	3 894	3 643	3 827	3 835	3 918	4 041	3 914	4 099	4 203	4 161	-42	-1.0%
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	30 491	29 504	28 832	28 982	29 201	28 665	26 824	26 693	26 878	27 418	540	2.0%
Common assault	32 133	31 841	30 087	26 307	24 011	23 703	22 285	22 842	23 521	24 900	1 379	5.9%
Common robbery	7 273	7 586	8 188	8 397	7 857	7 524	7 305	6 596	7 090	7 183	93	1.3%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	19 513	18 417	19 923	20 957	20 881	21 061	22 327	21 543	22 110	22 824	714	3.2%
Total Contact Crimes (Crimes Against The Person)	**109 524**	**105 443**	**105 444**	**101 983**	**98 757**	**97 870**	**95 153**	**94 914**	**97 505**	**101 154**	**3 649**	**3.7%**
TOTAL SEXUAL OFFENCES												
Rape	8 954	8 798	8 861	8 001	7 427	7 307	7 032	7 243	7 667	8 017	350	4.6%
Sexual Assault	1 449	1 457	1 386	1 336	1 138	1 157	1 039	1 148	1 266	1 367	101	8.0%
Attempted Sexual Offences	357	382	352	290	274	271	226	204	235	251	16	6.8%
Contact Sexual Offences	1 720	397	365	262	240	212	187	164	140	174	34	24.3%
Total Sexual Offences	**12 480**	**11 034**	**10 964**	**9 889**	**9 079**	**8 947**	**8 484**	**8 759**	**9 308**	**9 809**	**501**	**5.4%**
SOME SUBCATEGORIES OF AGGRAVATED ROBBERY												
Carjacking	2 595	2 218	2 413	2 262	2 190	2 493	3 029	2 698	2 764	3 041	277	10.0%
Robbery at residential premises	3 998	3 751	4 119	4 099	3 958	4 082	4 255	4 174	4 182	4 575	393	9.4%
Robbery at non-residential premises	1 937	1 909	2 347	2 696	2 750	2 825	2 951	3 047	3 055	3 072	17	0.6%
Robbery of cash in transit	48	25	20	37	18	21	25	30	12	16	4	33.3%
Bank robbery	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0 Cases
Truck hijacking	94	64	82	46	63	71	81	52	80	70	-10	-12.5%
CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES												
Arson	1 093	1 030	946	896	854	825	699	679	754	762	8	1.1%
Malicious damage to property	16 361	15 394	15 670	14 954	14 605	14 709	14 010	12 958	13 704	13 358	-346	-2.5%

CRIME CATEGORY	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	2017/ 2018	2018/ 2019	2019/ 2020	Case Diff	% Change
Total Contact-Related Crimes	**17 454**	**16 424**	**16 616**	**15 850**	**15 459**	**15 534**	**14 709**	**13 637**	**14 458**	**14 120**	**-338**	**-2.3%**
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES												
Burglary at non-residential premises	10 968	10 944	11 954	11 194	11 032	11 656	11 253	10 756	10 863	10 844	-19	**-0.2%**
Burglary at residential premises	39 439	41 010	45 404	43 969	43 274	42 429	41 013	38 545	38 790	35 290	-3 500	**-9.0%**
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	10 530	10 059	9 738	8 674	8 404	8 673	8 413	8 240	8 050	8 030	-20	**-0.2%**
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	15 886	15 912	18 014	18 614	18 148	17 896	16 854	16 344	14 912	14 388	-524	**-3.5%**
Stock-theft	6 276	6 508	6 018	5 754	5 956	5 731	5 959	6 322	6 380	6 252	-128	**-2.0%**
Total Property-Related Crimes	**83 099**	**84 433**	**91 128**	**88 205**	**86 814**	**86 385**	**83 492**	**80 207**	**78 995**	**74 804**	**-4 191**	**-5.3%**
OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES												
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	49 588	52 467	50 361	49 846	47 622	43 573	42 577	39 615	40 193	39 647	-546	**-1.4%**
Commercial crime	14 985	13 375	14 226	12 431	11 227	11 395	12 405	12 308	14 899	14 343	-556	**-3.7%**
Shoplifting	12 811	12 399	13 014	13 378	14 118	13 648	12 302	11 620	10 878	10 138	-740	**-6.8%**
Total Other Serious Crimes	77 384	78 241	77 601	75 655	72 967	68 616	67 284	63 543	65 970	64 128	-1 842	**-2.8%**
Total 17 Community Reported Serious Crimes	**287 461**	**284 541**	**290 789**	**281 693**	**273 997**	**268 405**	**260 638**	**252 301**	**256 928**	**254 206**	**-2 722**	**-1.1%**
CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION												
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	5 067	4 692	4 444	4 586	4 081	3 908	4 000	4 418	3 733	3 719	-14	**-0.4%**
Drug-related crime	32 454	37 414	42 167	45 950	47 377	46 354	50 429	53 987	35 358	25 990	-9 368	**-26.5%**
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	10 107	12 866	15 109	12 595	11 702	12 052	13 403	18 218	17 577	21 016	3 439	**19.6%**
Sexual Offences detected as a result of police action	0	935	1 188	1 765	2 258	2 561	3 558	3 520	3 615	3 474	-141	**-3.9%**
Total Crime Detected As A Result Of Police Action	**47 628**	**55 907**	**62 908**	**64 896**	**65 418**	**64 875**	**71 390**	**80 143**	**60 283**	**54 199**	**-6 084**	**-10.1%**

LIMPOPO CRIME FIGURE: 2010/2011 TO 2019/2020

CRIME CATEGORY	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	2017/ 2018	2018/ 2019	2019/ 2020	Case Diff	% Change
CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)												
Murder	663	734	701	728	777	898	813	911	914	882	-32	-3.5%
Sexual Offences	4 799	4 836	4 866	4 423	4 312	4 369	3 828	3 862	4 060	3 990	-70	-1.7%
Attempted murder	646	696	701	748	793	875	829	884	834	794	-40	-4.8%
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	12 869	14 663	13 710	12 645	13 511	14 143	12 948	12 005	12 116	11 368	-748	-6.2%
Common assault	8 066	10 475	9 570	9 044	9 073	9 838	8 373	7 519	7 428	7 381	-47	-0.6%
Common robbery	3 094	3 770	3 321	3 202	3 382	3 545	3 228	2 839	2 908	2 899	-9	-0.3%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	2 750	3 652	3 917	5 163	6 123	6 723	6 745	7 048	7 006	7 466	460	6.6%
Total Contact Crimes (Crimes Against The Person)	**32 887**	**38 826**	**36 786**	**35 953**	**37 971**	**40 391**	**36 764**	**35 068**	**35 266**	**34 780**	**-486**	**-1.4%**
TOTAL SEXUAL OFFENCES												
Rape	3 844	4 045	4 109	3 769	3 725	3 731	3 321	3 301	3 501	3 436	-65	-1.9%
Sexual Assault	227	257	290	269	245	245	240	303	292	316	24	8.2%
Attempted Sexual Offences	300	342	314	299	262	258	195	195	196	190	-6	-3.1%
Contact Sexual Offences	428	192	153	86	80	135	72	63	71	48	-23	-32.4%
Total Sexual Offences	**4 799**	**4 836**	**4 866**	**4 423**	**4 312**	**4 369**	**3 828**	**3 862**	**4 060**	**3 990**	**-70**	**-1.7%**
SOME SUBCATEGORIES OF AGGRAVATED ROBBERY												
Carjacking	175	157	219	249	345	450	459	584	474	458	-16	-3.4%
Robbery at residential premises	530	754	767	960	1 117	1 190	1 181	1 490	1 300	1 209	-91	-7.0%
Robbery at non-residential premises	755	1 130	1 221	1 374	1 522	1 802	1 750	1 821	1 838	2 165	327	17.8%
Robbery of cash in transit	8	11	5	7	9	13	10	14	13	15	2	15.4%
Bank robbery	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 Cases
Truck hijacking	20	19	34	13	27	15	27	32	15	25	10	66.7%
CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES												
Arson	539	599	649	565	585	613	484	431	390	354	-36	-9.2%
Malicious damage to property	5 729	6 936	6 647	6 580	6 959	7 612	6 868	6 815	6 771	6 589	-182	-2.7%
Total Contact-Related Crimes	**6 268**	**7 535**	**7 296**	**7 145**	**7 544**	**8 225**	**7 352**	**7 246**	**7 161**	**6 943**	**-218**	**-3.0%**

CRIME CATEGORY	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	2017/ 2018	2018/ 2019	2019/ 2020	Case Diff	% Change
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES												
Burglary at non-residential premises	5 868	6 607	6 501	6 992	7 048	7 386	7 288	6 716	6 315	6 703	388	**6.1%**
Burglary at residential premises	13 376	15 225	14 851	16 477	16 466	16 217	15 984	14 351	14 634	14 502	-132	**-0.9%**
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	872	1 013	979	977	988	1 151	1 017	1 024	861	787	-74	**-8.6%**
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	3 453	4 761	4 634	5 466	5 501	5 571	4 995	4 447	4 262	4 126	-136	**-3.2%**
Stock-theft	1 520	1 729	1 568	1 567	1 666	1 756	1 956	2 187	2 396	2 331	-65	**-2.7%**
Total Property-Related Crimes	**25 089**	**29 335**	**28 533**	**31 479**	**31 669**	**32 081**	**31 240**	**28 725**	**28 468**	**28 449**	**-19**	**-0.1%**
OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES												
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	15 978	19 492	17 513	18 288	19 050	19 915	20 758	17 386	17 508	15 709	-1 799	**-10.3%**
Commercial crime	3 091	3 785	4 353	4 002	3 500	3 733	4 024	3 736	4 118	4 275	157	**3.8%**
Shoplifting	3 910	3 509	3 824	3 899	3 909	3 799	3 742	3 259	3 455	3 796	341	**9.9%**
Total Other Serious Crimes	**22 979**	**26 786**	**25 690**	**26 189**	**26 459**	**27 447**	**28 524**	**24 381**	**25 081**	**23 780**	**-1 301**	**-5.2%**
Total 17 Community Reported Serious Crimes	**87 223**	**102 482**	**98 305**	**100 766**	**103 643**	**108 144**	**103 880**	**95 420**	**95 976**	**93 952**	**-2 024**	**-2.1%**
CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION												
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	400	413	496	488	474	456	533	640	702	635	-67	**-9.5%**
Drug-related crime	4 633	5 253	7 528	9 608	11 716	11 268	14 393	19 592	13 533	4 775	-8 758	**-64.7%**
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	2 728	2 637	2 831	2 268	3 214	4 143	4 420	5 684	6 557	7 916	1 359	**20.7%**
Sexual Offences detected as a result of police action	0	778	1 547	1 905	2 917	1 842	698	1 346	2 457	3 594	1 137	**46.3%**
Total Crime Detected As A Result Of Police Action	**7 761**	**9 081**	**12 402**	**14 269**	**18 321**	**17 709**	**20 044**	**27 262**	**23 249**	**16 920**	**-6 329**	**-27.2%**

MPUMALANGA CRIME FIGURE: 2010/2011 TO 2019/2020

CRIME CATEGORY	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	2017/ 2018	2018/ 2019	2019/ 2020	Case Diff	% Change
CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)												
Murder	717	726	693	806	831	859	954	922	996	1 046	50	**5.0%**
Sexual Offences	4 345	3 955	4 065	3 797	3 474	3 331	3 216	3 198	3 470	3 513	43	**1.2%**
Attempted murder	811	763	721	764	703	797	951	897	1 090	1 108	18	**1.7%**
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	14 359	13 025	11 657	10 712	10 778	11 359	10 896	10 690	11 407	11 250	-157	**-1.4%**
Common assault	10 251	9 187	8 211	7 467	7 510	7 649	7 712	7 641	8 204	8 423	219	**2.7%**
Common robbery	3 514	3 324	3 147	2 977	2 934	2 746	2 950	2 541	2 627	2 610	-17	**-0.6%**
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	5 517	5 681	5 198	5 252	5 656	5 996	6 702	6 757	7 091	7 672	581	**8.2%**
Total Contact Crimes (Crimes Against The Person)	**39 514**	**36 661**	**33 692**	**31 775**	**31 886**	**32 737**	**33 381**	**32 646**	**34 885**	**35 622**	**737**	**2.1%**
TOTAL SEXUAL OFFENCES												
Rape	3 528	3 272	3 486	3 251	3 000	2 844	2 708	2 712	2 903	2 971	68	**2.3%**
Sexual Assault	217	251	241	243	221	244	264	282	384	371	-13	**-3.4%**
Attempted Sexual Offences	331	253	216	198	174	161	146	119	117	105	-12	**-10.3%**
Contact Sexual Offences	269	179	122	105	79	82	98	85	66	66	0	**0.0%**
Total Sexual Offences	**4 345**	**3 955**	**4 065**	**3 797**	**3 474**	**3 331**	**3 216**	**3 198**	**3 470**	**3 513**	**43**	**1.2%**
SOME SUBCATEGORIES OF AGGRAVATED ROBBERY												
Carjacking	419	363	355	359	509	629	810	896	917	999	82	**8.9%**
Robbery at residential premises	1 045	1 189	1 123	1 118	1 112	1 080	1 138	1 125	1 069	1 184	115	**10.8%**
Robbery at non-residential premises	1 102	1 380	1 308	1 257	1 366	1 562	1 764	1 624	1 758	1 783	25	**1.4%**
Robbery of cash in transit	12	15	12	9	14	18	22	23	16	15	-1	**-6.3%**
Bank robbery	3	1	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	**0 Cases**
Truck hijacking	163	149	143	197	155	194	178	121	116	144	28	**24.1%**
CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES												
Arson	373	294	284	260	291	286	260	254	235	245	10	**4.3%**

CRIME CATEGORY	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	2017/ 2018	2018/ 2019	2019/ 2020	Case Diff	% Change
Malicious damage to property	7 025	6 420	6 071	5 712	5 839	5 827	5 574	5 519	5 796	5 955	159	2.7%
Total Contact-Related Crimes	**7 398**	**6 714**	**6 355**	**5 972**	**6 130**	**6 113**	**5 834**	**5 773**	**6 031**	**6 200**	**169**	**2.8%**
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES												
Burglary at non-residential premises	5 209	5 470	5 399	5 292	5 541	6 014	6 158	5 980	6 034	5 731	-303	-5.0%
Burglary at residential premises	18 026	18 117	18 777	18 489	18 183	18 162	18 507	17 565	16 533	16 040	-493	-3.0%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	2 728	2 705	2 496	2 340	2 303	2 222	2 208	2 206	2 290	2 304	14	0.6%
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	6 655	7 396	7 386	7 675	7 999	7 372	6 926	6 830	6 896	5 973	-923	-13.4%
Stock-theft	2 514	2 481	2 254	2 182	2 192	2 337	2 867	3 135	3 255	2 987	-268	-8.2%
Total Property-Related Crimes	**35 132**	**36 169**	**36 312**	**35 978**	**36 218**	**36 107**	**36 666**	**35 716**	**35 008**	**33 035**	**-1 973**	**-5.6%**
OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES												
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	23 163	22 291	21 373	19 581	18 894	18 416	18 457	17 024	16 858	15 884	-974	-5.8%
Commercial crime	4 431	5 408	6 509	5 063	4 494	4 733	5 149	5 178	5 188	5 104	-84	-1.6%
Shoplifting	3 618	3 194	3 248	3 151	3 494	3 397	3 454	3 290	3 189	3 379	190	6.0%
Total Other Serious Crimes	31 212	30 893	31 130	27 795	26 882	26 546	27 060	25 492	25 235	24 367	-868	-3.4%
Total 17 Community Reported Serious Crimes	**113 256**	**110 437**	**107 489**	**101 520**	**101 116**	**101 503**	**102 941**	**99 627**	**101 159**	**99 224**	**-1 935**	**-1.9%**
CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION												
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	540	704	800	937	1 068	977	1 137	1 084	906	1 039	133	14.7%
Drug-related crime	3 167	4 151	5 834	7 459	8 841	9 820	11 519	13 026	9 959	6 670	-3 289	-33.0%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	2 696	3 756	4 023	3 088	2 974	3 649	4 205	4 300	4 316	5 541	1 225	28.4%
Sexual Offences detected as a result of police action	0	46	83	50	46	93	41	24	24	17	-7	-29.2%
Total Crime Detected As A Result Of Police Action	**6 403**	**8 657**	**10 740**	**11 534**	**12 929**	**14 539**	**16 902**	**18 434**	**15 205**	**13 267**	**-1 938**	**-12.7%**

NORTH WEST CRIME FIGURE: 2010/2011 TO 2019/2020

CRIME CATEGORY	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	2017/ 2018	2018/2 019	2019/ 2020	Case Diff	% Change
CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)												
Murder	743	799	867	824	853	907	901	950	961	864	-97	-10.1%
Sexual Offences	4 649	4 885	5 228	4 616	4 585	4 164	4 326	4 182	4 021	3 824	-197	-4.9%
Attempted murder	701	762	912	1 069	984	899	898	864	857	765	-92	-10.7%
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	14 035	14 193	14 189	13 464	13 334	13 614	12 731	13 131	13 250	12 712	-538	-4.1%
Common assault	7 746	7 634	7 194	6 750	6 930	6 942	7 021	7 828	8 611	8 733	122	1.4%
Common robbery	2 724	2 473	2 406	2 341	2 419	2 417	2 589	2 824	2 764	2 581	-183	-6.6%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	5 060	5 366	5 271	5 409	5 977	6 281	7 017	6 825	7 023	6 807	-216	-3.1%
Total Contact Crimes (Crimes Against The Person)	**35 658**	**36 112**	**36 067**	**34 473**	**35 082**	**35 224**	**35 483**	**36 604**	**37 487**	**36 286**	**-1 201**	**-3.2%**
TOTAL SEXUAL OFFENCES												
Rape	3 545	3 928	4 331	3 829	3 771	3 433	3 615	3 479	3 374	3 136	-238	-7.1%
Sexual Assault	441	410	379	301	310	305	319	347	343	345	2	0.6%
Attempted Sexual Offences	392	380	374	368	315	284	246	261	214	262	48	22.4%
Contact Sexual Offences	271	167	144	118	189	142	146	95	90	81	-9	-10.0%
Total Sexual Offences	**4 649**	**4 885**	**5 228**	**4 616**	**4 585**	**4 164**	**4 326**	**4 182**	**4 021**	**3 824**	**-197**	**-4.9%**
SOME SUBCATEGORIES OF AGGRAVATED ROBBERY												
Carjacking	233	232	227	242	278	370	390	425	478	493	15	3.1%
Robbery at residential premises	828	894	1 022	1 004	1 110	1 065	1 290	1 145	1 291	1 076	-215	-16.7%
Robbery at non-residential premises	1 159	1 348	1 231	1 366	1 419	1 394	1 493	1 263	1 329	1 307	-22	-1.7%
Robbery of cash in transit	9	8	3	0	5	4	4	23	10	11	1	10.0%
Bank robbery	5	4	0	0	1	3	0	1	2	0	-2	-100.0%
Truck hijacking	47	28	22	46	45	42	48	41	54	36	-18	-33.3%
CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES												
Arson	462	470	407	348	329	314	290	323	347	246	-101	-29.1%
Malicious damage to property	6 328	6 443	6 299	5 853	5 902	5 762	5 774	5 821	6 285	5 964	-321	-5.1%

CRIME CATEGORY	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	2017/ 2018	2018/2 019	2019/ 2020	Case Diff	% Change
Total Contact-Related Crimes	**6 790**	**6 913**	**6 706**	**6 201**	**6 231**	**6 076**	**6 064**	**6 144**	**6 632**	**6 210**	**-422**	**-6.4%**
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES												
Burglary at non-residential premises	4 980	5 247	5 394	4 861	5 080	5 313	6 042	5 563	5 732	5 204	-528	**-9.2%**
Burglary at residential premises	14 740	14 569	15 705	15 388	15 687	15 568	15 908	15 267	15 436	14 156	-1 280	**-8.3%**
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	2 442	2 404	2 247	2 039	1 984	2 070	2 068	2 112	1 999	1 929	-70	**-3.5%**
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	5 426	5 501	5 665	5 981	6 349	5 913	6 293	5 866	6 315	5 583	-732	**-11.6%**
Stock-theft	2 498	2 668	2 714	2 388	2 574	2 605	3 192	3 447	3 557	3 005	-552	**-15.5%**
Total Property-Related Crimes	**30 086**	**30 389**	**31 725**	**30 657**	**31 674**	**31 469**	**33 503**	**32 255**	**33 039**	**29 877**	**-3 162**	**-9.6%**
OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES												
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	19 126	18 411	17 417	18 042	17 943	16 751	15 677	14 268	14 610	14 579	-31	**-0.2%**
Commercial crime	4 346	4 339	6 766	5 658	4 016	4 212	3 914	3 744	5 155	3 768	-1 387	**-26.9%**
Shoplifting	2 480	2 458	2 265	2 364	2 270	2 188	2 176	2 008	2 075	2 011	-64	**-3.1%**
Total Other Serious Crimes	25 952	25 208	26 448	26 064	24 229	23 151	21 767	20 020	21 840	20 358	-1 482	**-6.8%**
Total 17 Community Reported Serious Crimes	**98 486**	**98 622**	**100 946**	**97 395**	**97 216**	**95 920**	**96 817**	**95 023**	**98 998**	**92 731**	**-6 267**	**-6.3%**
CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION												
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	373	466	464	493	531	678	735	674	692	704	12	**1.7%**
Drug-related crime	7 163	7 677	9 152	11 007	11 632	12 189	11 972	13 825	9 910	7 140	-2 770	**-28.0%**
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	1 617	1 718	2 028	2 246	1 927	2 583	2 562	2 725	2 777	3 480	703	**25.3%**
Sexual Offences detected as a result of police action	0	33	224	136	106	87	255	261	428	704	276	**64.5%**
Total Crime Detected As A Result Of Police Action	**9 153**	**9 894**	**11 868**	**13 882**	**14 196**	**15 537**	**15 524**	**17 485**	**13 807**	**12 028**	**-1 779**	**-12.9%**

NORTHERN CAPE CRIME FIGURE: 2010/2011 TO 2019/2020

CRIME CATEGORY	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	2017/ 2018	2018/ 2019	2019/ 2020	Case Diff	% Change
CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)												
Murder	339	366	412	437	413	372	344	340	322	326	4	1.2%
Sexual Offences	1 857	1 722	1 826	1 731	1 578	1 719	1 587	1 538	1 578	1 590	12	0.8%
Attempted murder	648	548	543	603	562	658	550	480	532	468	-64	-12.0%
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	8 974	8 421	8 664	8 716	8 813	8 889	8 173	7 723	7 790	7 594	-196	-2.5%
Common assault	5 090	5 065	4 896	4 777	4 803	4 598	4 440	4 375	4 481	4 533	52	1.2%
Common robbery	1 170	949	1 069	1 277	1 262	1 348	1 506	1 285	1 408	1 437	29	2.1%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	888	967	1 239	1 402	1 446	1 387	1 505	1 639	1 780	1 643	-137	-7.7%
Total Contact Crimes (Crimes Against The Person)	**18 966**	**18 038**	**18 649**	**18 943**	**18 877**	**18 971**	**18 105**	**17 380**	**17 891**	**17 591**	**-300**	**-1.7%**
TOTAL SEXUAL OFFENCES												
Rape	1 310	1 209	1 323	1 267	1 181	1 287	1 143	1 100	1 121	1 125	4	0.4%
Sexual Assault	295	266	240	249	228	240	235	245	255	229	-26	-10.2%
Attempted Sexual Offences	157	183	210	153	128	147	154	130	150	186	36	24.0%
Contact Sexual Offences	95	64	53	62	41	45	55	63	52	50	-2	-3.8%
Total Sexual Offences	**1 857**	**1 722**	**1 826**	**1 731**	**1 578**	**1 719**	**1 587**	**1 538**	**1 578**	**1 590**	**12**	**0.8%**
SOME SUBCATEGORIES OF AGGRAVATED ROBBERY												
Carjacking	14	8	28	28	15	47	29	37	39	34	-5	-12.8%
Robbery at residential premises	41	89	104	110	123	106	142	159	157	132	-25	-15.9%
Robbery at non-residential premises	156	210	215	282	240	258	304	299	332	198	-134	-40.4%
Robbery of cash in transit	1	2	1	2	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0.0%
Bank robbery	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 Cases
Truck hijacking	4	4	4	0	0	2	0	3	4	1	-3	-75.0%
CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES												
Arson	172	178	177	163	172	172	149	156	162	137	-25	-15.4%
Malicious damage to property	2 757	2 791	3 102	3 087	3 209	3 084	2 954	2 927	3 243	3 104	-139	-4.3%

CRIME CATEGORY	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	2017/ 2018	2018/ 2019	2019/ 2020	Case Diff	% Change
Total Contact-Related Crimes	**2 929**	**2 969**	**3 279**	**3 250**	**3 381**	**3 256**	**3 103**	**3 083**	**3 405**	**3 241**	**-164**	**-4.8%**
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES												
Burglary at non-residential premises	2 030	2 251	2 358	2 373	2 270	2 203	2 403	2 172	2 722	2 315	-407	**-15.0%**
Burglary at residential premises	4 985	4 851	5 711	6 013	6 204	6 469	6 518	6 228	6 325	6 208	-117	**-1.8%**
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	240	300	310	321	327	246	219	233	215	214	-1	**-0.5%**
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	2 101	2 261	2 570	2 968	2 898	2 962	2 911	2 609	2 845	2 739	-106	**-3.7%**
Stock-theft	1 542	1 418	1 584	1 211	1 331	1 332	1 356	1 558	1 313	1 259	-54	**-4.1%**
Total Property-Related Crimes	**10 898**	**11 081**	**12 533**	**12 886**	**13 030**	**13 212**	**13 407**	**12 800**	**13 420**	**12 735**	**-685**	**-5.1%**
OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES												
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	6 326	6 662	6 951	7 016	7 437	7 316	7 104	6 871	7 492	7 804	312	**4.2%**
Commercial crime	1 119	1 118	868	1 035	997	1 037	1 108	1 097	1 088	1 188	100	**9.2%**
Shoplifting	1 638	1 480	1 316	1 302	1 360	1 276	1 407	1 309	1 344	1 546	202	**15.0%**
Total Other Serious Crimes	**9 083**	**9 260**	**9 135**	**9 353**	**9 794**	**9 629**	**9 619**	**9 277**	**9 924**	**10 538**	**614**	**6.2%**
Total 17 Community Reported Serious Crimes	**41 876**	**41 348**	**43 596**	**44 432**	**45 082**	**45 068**	**44 234**	**42 540**	**44 640**	**44 105**	**-535**	**-1.2%**
CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION												
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	61	55	65	92	102	92	102	103	99	70	-29	**-29.3%**
Drug-related crime	2 412	2 667	2 852	3 247	3 527	4 344	5 136	5 563	3 813	2 620	-1 193	**-31.3%**
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	1 053	867	829	744	804	725	797	812	652	620	-32	**-4.9%**
Sexual Offences detected as a result of police action	0	8	3	10	3	22	49	17	9	6	-3	**-33.3%**
Total Crime Detected As A Result Of Police Action	**3 526**	**3 597**	**3 749**	**4 093**	**4 436**	**5 183**	**6 084**	**6 495**	**4 573**	**3 316**	**-1 257**	**-27.5%**

WESTERN CAPE CRIME FIGURE: 2010/2011 TO 2019/2020

CRIME CATEGORY	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	2017/ 2018	2018/ 2019	2019/ 2020	Case Diff	% Change
CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)												
Murder	2 308	2 293	2 575	2 904	3 186	3 224	3 311	3 729	3 974	3 975	1	**0.0%**
Sexual Offences	9 179	8 809	8 440	7 760	7 369	7 130	7 115	7 075	7 043	7 303	260	**3.7%**
Attempted murder	2 152	2 310	3 268	3 345	3 727	3 444	3 387	3 698	3 860	3 555	-305	**-7.9%**
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	24 666	24 637	24 463	24 806	26 200	25 539	24 417	23 583	24 488	23 753	-735	**-3.0%**
Common assault	33 122	34 423	35 517	37 183	39 150	41 304	39 868	38 579	39 202	38 992	-210	**-0.5%**
Common robbery	10 361	11 090	12 402	13 107	13 420	12 485	12 574	12 003	11 355	11 381	26	**0.2%**
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	12 204	13 739	16 681	19 484	23 116	23 732	24 032	24 329	24 065	24 549	484	**2.0%**
Total Contact Crimes (Crimes Against The Person)	**93 992**	**97 301**	**103 346**	**108 589**	**116 168**	**116 858**	**114 704**	**112 996**	**113 987**	**113 508**	**-479**	**-0.4%**
TOTAL SEXUAL OFFENCES												
Rape	6 219	5 924	5 861	5 250	4 951	4 800	4 771	4 744	4 649	4 877	228	**4.9%**
Sexual Assault	1 855	1 975	1 729	1 705	1 640	1 576	1 670	1 710	1 757	1 910	153	**8.7%**
Attempted Sexual Offences	366	410	420	441	409	437	365	372	341	274	-67	**-19.6%**
Contact Sexual Offences	739	500	430	364	369	317	309	249	296	242	-54	**-18.2%**
Total Sexual Offences	**9 179**	**8 809**	**8 440**	**7 760**	**7 369**	**7 130**	**7 115**	**7 075**	**7 043**	**7 303**	**260**	**3.7%**
SOME SUBCATEGORIES OF AGGRAVATED ROBBERY												
Carjacking	448	539	782	956	1 530	2 032	2 201	2 182	2 294	2 760	466	**20.3%**
Robbery at residential premises	1 215	1 344	1 647	1 878	2 158	2 574	2 560	2 787	2 749	2 414	-335	**-12.2%**
Robbery at non-residential premises	1 309	1 563	1 933	2 154	2 218	1 973	1 889	2 033	1 689	1 879	190	**11.2%**
Robbery of cash in transit	21	14	30	18	15	24	35	26	15	12	-3	**-20.0%**
Bank robbery	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	**0 Cases**
Truck hijacking	17	31	37	40	62	46	58	121	117	129	12	**10.3%**
CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES												
Arson	612	663	691	649	782	757	781	762	842	749	-93	**-11.0%**
Malicious damage to property	22 986	24 068	24 888	26 458	29 289	29 217	29 216	28 001	28 514	27 088	-1 426	**-5.0%**

CRIME CATEGORY	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	2017/ 2018	2018/ 2019	2019/ 2020	Case Diff	% Change
Total Contact-Related Crimes	**23 598**	**24 731**	**25 579**	**27 107**	**30 071**	**29 974**	**29 997**	**28 763**	**29 356**	**27 837**	**-1 519**	**-5.2%**
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES												
Burglary at non-residential premises	11 561	11 737	13 168	13 472	13 719	13 344	12 535	11 379	10 711	10 440	-271	**-2.5%**
Burglary at residential premises	43 685	44 494	49 509	50 503	47 783	47 569	46 043	42 662	39 418	36 056	-3 362	**-8.5%**
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	9 037	8 624	9 160	9 460	8 918	8 378	7 381	7 104	6 791	6 359	-432	**-6.4%**
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	36 348	38 282	41 361	42 549	42 221	41 458	37 910	35 532	34 120	32 471	-1 649	**-4.8%**
Stock-theft	898	876	924	789	831	861	885	953	975	1 011	36	**3.7%**
Total Property-Related Crimes	**101 529**	**104 013**	**114 122**	**116 773**	**113 472**	**111 610**	**104 754**	**97 630**	**92 015**	**86 337**	**-5 678**	**-6.2%**
OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES												
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	84 032	91 747	90 605	93 978	97 396	92 032	85 957	79 975	77 465	67 827	-9 638	**-12.4%**
Commercial crime	11 622	11 805	11 791	10 821	10 408	10 986	11 725	12 109	13 451	13 599	148	**1.1%**
Shoplifting	18 751	16 974	15 828	14 741	14 421	13 492	14 557	13 738	12 931	13 165	234	**1.8%**
Total Other Serious Crimes	**114 405**	**120 526**	**118 224**	**119 540**	**122 225**	**116 510**	**112 239**	**105 822**	**103 847**	**94 591**	**-9 256**	**-8.9%**
Total 17 Community Reported Serious Crimes	**333 524**	**346 571**	**361 271**	**372 009**	**381 936**	**374 952**	**361 694**	**345 211**	**339 205**	**322 273**	**-16 932**	**-5.0%**
CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION												
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	2 532	2 373	2 886	2 786	2 959	2 819	2 929	3 422	3 149	2 961	-188	**-6.0%**
Drug-related crime	70 554	77 035	82 033	85 437	88 731	93 996	107 379	117 157	81 344	62 708	-18 636	**-22.9%**
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	17 229	17 523	15 161	13 583	13 224	11 725	12 895	12 776	12 561	12 340	-221	**-1.8%**
Sexual Offences detected as a result of police action	0	248	216	161	129	242	274	166	169	165	-4	**-2.4%**
Total Crime Detected As A Result Of Police Action	**90 315**	**97 179**	**100 296**	**101 967**	**105 043**	**108 782**	**123 477**	**133 521**	**97 223**	**78 174**	**-19 049**	**-19.6%**

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 his threat.

1.6 ROBBERY WITH AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES

Robbery with aggravating circumstances is the unlawful and intentional forceful removal and appropriation in 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.

1.8 KIDNAPPING

Kidnapping consists of the unlawful intentional deprivation of a person of his freedom of movement or, if such a person is a child, the unlawful intentional deprivation of a parent of control over the child.

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 other (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 the 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 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 1000 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.

NOTES

NOTES

www.saps.gov.za