



SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE

ANNUAL CRIME REPORT 2015/2016

ADDENDUM TO THE SAPS ANNUAL REPORT



BACK TO BASICS

TOWARDS A SAFER TOMORROW

#CrimeMustFall



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SUBMISSION OF THE ANNUAL CRIME REPORT TO THE MINISTER OF POLICE

Mr NPT Nhleko
MINISTER OF POLICE

I have the honour of submitting the Annual Report of the Department of Police for the period 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016.



LIEUTENANT GENERAL
JK PHAHLANE

31 August 2016

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Statistician General's statement

Statistics Act (no.6 of 1999) requires the Statistician General (SG) to coordinate statistical production in the country, beyond the confines of Statistics South Africa (Stats SA). In this respect, Stats SA has been working with the South African Police Service (SAPS) on improving the quality of crime statistics since 2011. The collaboration between the SAPS and Stats SA has culminated in the two organisations entering into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) in April 2015.

As a consequence of the MoU, the Statistician General (SG) constituted a Clearance Committee to evaluate and authenticate the quality of crime statistics in line with South African Statistical Quality Assessment Framework (SASQAF), using SASQAF Lite. The main focus of the assessment was on the processes of compiling the crime statistics using selected indicators within the following SASQAF dimensions: Methodological Soundness; Accuracy; Comparability and Coherence; Integrity and Timeliness. During 2015/2016 an assessment of the SASQAF measures not previously done namely Relevance, Accessibility and Interpretability were performed.

The assessment outcome indicated compliance of SAPS processes with most aspects of the selected SASQAF quality dimensions. The challenges identified through the assessment process, were such that the SAPS could effect the necessary improvements without any major difficulty to ensure compliance by the next annual publication. Once all recommendations have been implemented, SAPS may request a full independent assessment to establish its level of readiness to produce official statistics.

Finally, having given due consideration to the intended introduction of a Quarterly Crime Statistics Series, I fully support this initiative. However this should be preceded by an exercise that focuses on risk analysis and human resource requirements. Such an exercise will ensure that the production system is both stable and sustainable before actual quarterly publication can occur. In order to ensure full benefit from the criminal justice value chain, the Statistician General will coordinate a process of aligning statistics production throughout the criminal justice system. This will require amongst others the implementation of standardized classifications, standards and policies that covers the whole statistical value chain.

My assessment of the publication taking into account the recommendations of the Clearance Committee is that whilst the publication has not reached the level of official statistics, it is compliant with national statistics and I thus endorse the 2015/16 crime statistics publication and encourage its use by stakeholders.

I also thank the leadership of SAPS for the ambition of producing crime statistics quarterly and for consistently aspiring for the production of high quality crime statistics in the country. To this end, as the Statistician-General, I stand ready to work with them on assessing capacity and resource requirements for achieving this ambition.



Dr. Paul Lehohla

Statistician-General

30/08/2016

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 OVERVIEW

This Annual Crime Report (ACR) presents the crime statistics recorded by the South African Police Service (SAPS) for the financial year 2015/2016. The ACR provides an insight into 17 community-reported serious crimes and four categories of crime detected as a result of police action. The national, provincial and - where appropriate - the top ten stations' crime figures are covered. The detailed figures, including station figures, are published on the South African Police Service website (www.saps.gov.za).

In the 2015/2016 financial year the 17 community-reported serious crimes decreased by 1.4%, mainly driven by reductions in some of the broad categories of crime, i.e. other serious crimes (4.1%), property-related crimes (1.8%) and contact-related crimes (0.8%). However, a 1.0% increase in contact crimes (crimes against the person) was recorded compared to the previous financial year, with 623 223 counts being recorded during the financial year ending in March 2016. The latter category accounted for 35.2% of the 17 community-reported serious crimes.

The 2015/2016 figures show that in most of the provinces a growth in population may influence the rising levels of crime, specifically the contact crimes. A breakdown of the above broad crime categories is presented in the report and some findings based mainly on docket analysis conducted at provincial and national levels are discussed.

The broad category of crimes detected as a result of police action experienced a marginal decrease of 0.3%. In this broad crime category an increase is anticipated, as this is considered an indicator of the effectiveness of police activities.

2. REFERENCE PERIOD

The presented figures relate to crimes recorded by the SAPS during the financial year of 2015/2016, i.e. from 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016. Year-on-year comparisons are made between the current period under review and the previous financial year. In addition, crime trends and patterns over the long term can be deduced from the crime figures since 2006/2007 (a ten-year period).

Financial year	Reference period	Month of release
2015/2016	1 April to 31 March	September 2016

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 COMPILATION OF CRIME STATISTICS

Crimes are recorded as and when they are brought to the attention of or detected by the police, irrespective of when the crimes were committed. The process starts by opening a docket and registering the information on the crime administration system (CAS). The statistics are derived from an administrative data collection process, which includes codes being allocated to each crime category. The crime codes are aggregated into daily summary of serious crime (DSSC) codes used for crime statistics reporting purposes.

This annual crime statistics report focuses on 21 serious crimes. The crimes are grouped into two sets 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 categorised as follows:

- **Crimes against the person (known as contact crimes):** 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 intent to inflict grievous bodily harm, common assault, common robbery and robbery with aggravating circumstances* (some of the subcategories of the latter being *carjacking, truck hijacking, bank robbery, robbery of cash in transit, robbery at residential premises and robbery at non-residential premises*).
- **Contact-related crimes** include arson and malicious damage to property. These are violent crimes committed against material assets with the intention to cause damage to or destruction of another person's property.
- **Crimes against property (known as property-related crimes):** These crimes occur in the absence of a 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 crimes in question include burglary at residential premises, burglary at non-residential premises, theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle, theft out of or from motor vehicle and stock-theft.
- **Other serious crimes** include *all theft not mentioned elsewhere (other theft), commercial crimes (fraud-related crimes) and shoplifting*.

Crime detected as a result of police action refers to crimes that are not generally reported by the public, but mostly detected through direct police action such as roadblocks and SAPS intelligence-led operations. An increase in these crimes usually indicates intensified police activity rather than increased crime activities. Crimes under this category include *unlawful possession of firearms and ammunition, driving under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol, drug-related crimes and sexual offences detected as a result of police actions (including prostitution, keeping of a brothel and pornography-related offences involving adult)*.

If cases are investigated and the evidence collected suggests that crime did not occur, such cases are closed as unfounded. The unfounded cases will thus be excluded from the reported crime statistics in each publication.

3.2 RATIOS

To compare crimes internationally and among the South African provinces, the ratios will be included in the next Annual Crime Report (2016/2017). The population model, CS 2016, of Statistics SA will be utilised to calculate the ratios. The computation of ratios will cover some of the contact crimes, namely murder, attempted murder, total sexual offences, assault GBH, common assault and common robbery.

The reason for only calculating crime ratios for the mentioned contact crimes is based on the common unit that is measured. In this instance the unit refers to the person or victim per crime count.

3.3 CRIME STATISTICS COMPUTATION

Percentage increases and decreases are measures of percentage change in reported crime statistics. These percentages are computed by comparing the previous and current (period under review) financial year figures. The formula used in this regard is as follows:

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

If the previous figure is 0, only the actual figure for the current financial year is mentioned because the computation is impossible.

3.4 CRIME COUNTING RULES

In this crime report the statistics represent the number of crime 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 or multiple counts of an offence or several offences. The offences can involve one victim or complainant or multiple victims. In case 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. gang rape and common robbery).

Counting rules are not related to the definitions or classification of offences. Different crime definitions and classification systems 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 e.g. already have taken control over the money, while according to SABRIC

the CIT company must be present when the money is robbed - although not necessarily already in control of it.

Regardless of the manner in which the cases are closed (withdrawn by the complainant or in court, filed at a station as undetected, but with the exclusion of unfounded cases), the recorded crimes will be counted as crime statistics and reported as such.

4. CRIME DATA QUALITY MANAGEMENT

To enhance the current quality checks, Crime Information Management and Analysis Centre (CIMAC) managers at station level are tasked to continually conduct intensified quality checks on daily reported crimes. This process will be monitored and evaluated from provincial and national levels through monthly and quarterly quality checks to improve the collection of reliable and comprehensive crime statistics.

In addition to this process, the clearance committee will, in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding between Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) and the SAPS, assess the quality of crime statistics utilizing the South African Statistics Quality Assessment Framework (SASQAF) before each annual release of such statistics.

In the previous publication the focus of the assessment fell on the process of compiling the crime statistics, using selected indicators of the SASQAF dimensions, namely methodological soundness, accuracy, comparability and coherence, integrity and timeliness. In the current publication, relevance, accessibility and interpretability were added to the requirements for the assessment process. This was done to ensure that the crime statistics proceed from national statistics towards qualifying as official statistics meeting minimum quality standards.

5. DISSEMINATION

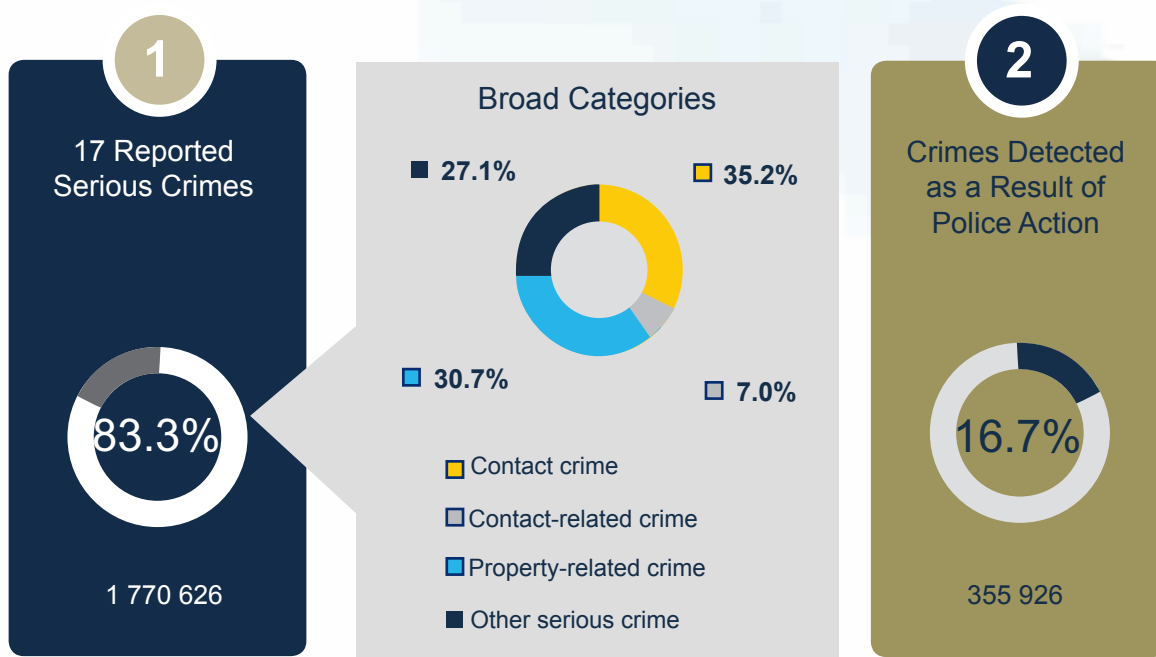
In compliance with a 2016 Cabinet decision to increase the frequency of publication, the crime statistics will henceforth be released on a quarterly and annual basis. This will enable government to monitor key targets, in particular with regard to the reduction of reported serious crimes, as determined by the Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF). A crime statistics data dissemination policy will be developed to inform the public about a programme for the quarterly crime statistics releases, as well as the terms and conditions applicable to the quarterly statistics.

The quarterly release of crime statistics further promotes the timeliness dimension of the SASQAF which, in turn, is derived from the United Nations General Data Dissemination Standard (GDDS).

6. TWENTY-ONE PRIORITY CRIME FIGURES

6.1 PROPORTIONAL CONTRIBUTION OF THE 21 SERIOUS CRIMES

A total of 2 126 552 (approximately 2.1 million) serious crimes were recorded by the South African Police Service during the financial year of 2015/2016. The illustration below provides a breakdown of the 21 serious crimes.



Four broad categories of crime, namely contact crime, contact-related crime, property-related crime and other serious crime, account for the 17 community-reported serious crimes. These crimes contributed 83.3% (1 770 626 or approximately 1.8 million counts), while the four crimes detected as a result of police action contributed 16.7% (355 926 counts) to the 21 serious crimes.

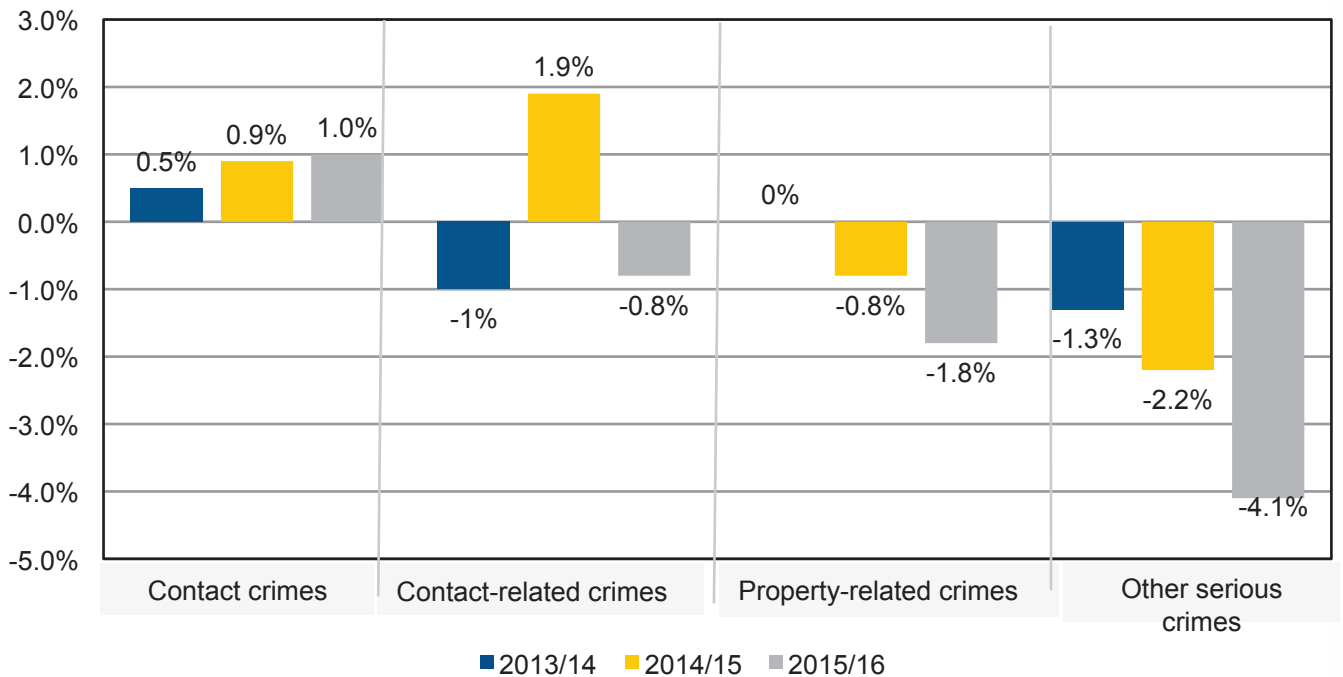
The pie chart in the middle above provides a breakdown of the broad categories comprising the 17 community-reported serious crimes. It indicates that contact crime was the major contributor among these 17 crimes by accounting for 35.2% of the total, followed by property-related crime (30.7%), other serious crime (27.1%) and contact-related crime (7.0%).

The combined contribution of 42.2% made by contact and contact-related crimes is a cause for concern. Regardless of the marginal decrease of 0.8% in contact-related crimes, the 42.2% proportional contribution is higher than that recorded during the previous year (41.4%) and represents an increase of 0.8%.

Contact crime and contact-related crime cover a range of crime categories that are violent in nature. Contact crimes include violence ranging from minor assaults, such as pushing and shoving that result in no real physical harm, through serious assaults to murder. Sexual offences cover offences from indecent exposure to rape. The violence involved in contact-related crimes may start with an argument and end up in a person committing arson during which victims can also be burned to death in the ensuing fire.

6.2 MACRO TRENDS IN RESPECT OF THE 21 SERIOUS CRIMES

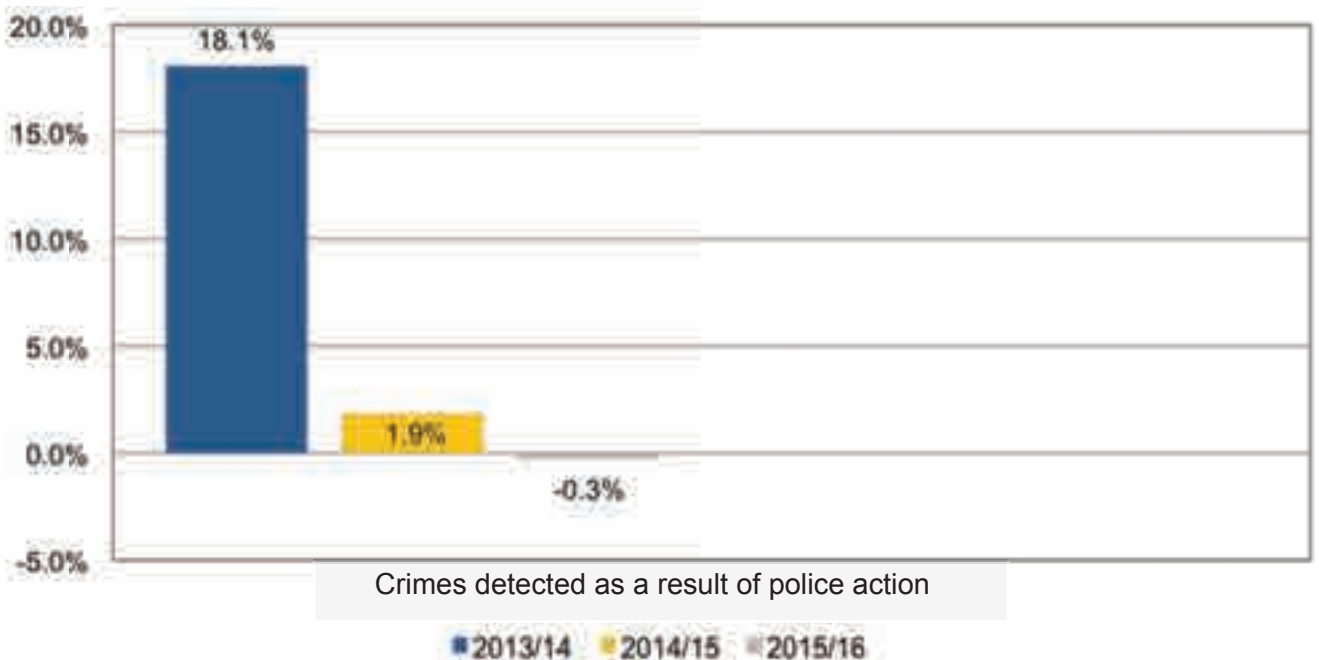
GRAPH 1: OVERVIEW OF 17 COMMUNITY-REPORTED SERIOUS CRIME CATEGORIES



The graph above presents the following:

- **Contact crimes** increased by 1.0% in 2015/2016, from a 0.9% increase in 2014/2015.
- **Contact-related crimes** decreased by 0.8% in 2015/2016. This is a reversal from the previous financial year of 2014/2015, when an increase of 1.9% was recorded.
- **Property-related crimes** and **other serious crimes** decreased by 1.8% and 4.1% respectively.

GRAPH 2: OVERVIEW OF CRIMES DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION



A decrease of 0.3% in crimes detected as a result of police action was recorded in 2015/2016 as illustrated in graph 2 above. This is deterioration on the two previous financial years, with increases of 18.1% in 2013/2014 and 1.9% in 2014/2015.

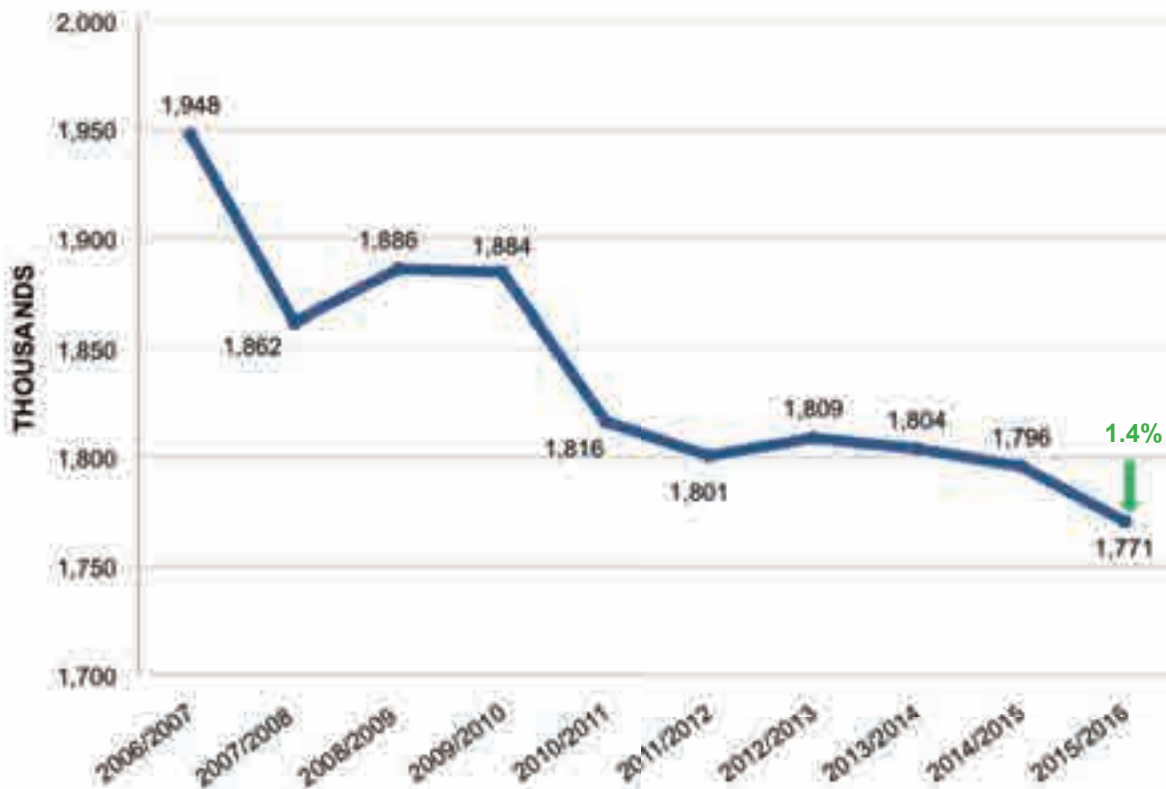
The next section provides an analysis of the four types of crime comprising the 17 community-reported crimes, with the individual categories making up each of the broad categories discussed above. This is followed by a discussion of the four categories of crime detected as a result of police action.

7. ANALYSIS OF THE 17 COMMUNITY-REPORTED SERIOUS CRIMES

THE 17 COMMUNITY-REPORTED SERIOUS CRIMES

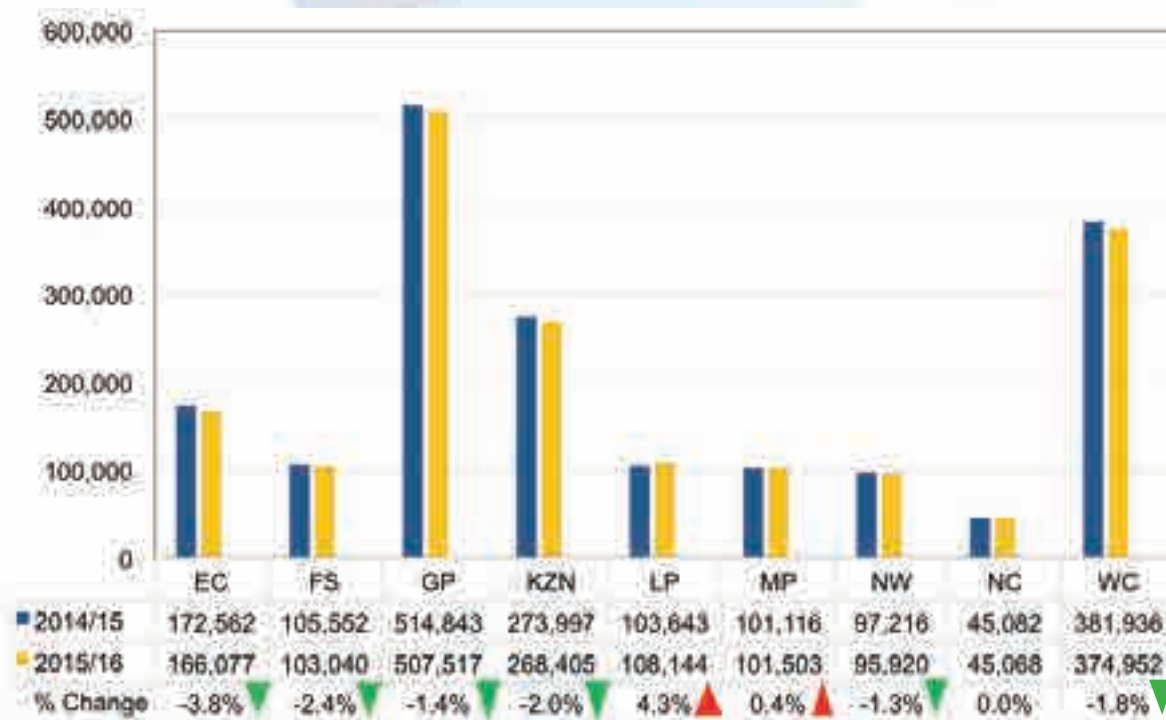
The graph below presents the 17 community-reported serious crimes, with the figures expressed in terms of thousands. The general trend shows a continued decline over the past decade, which continued persistently over the past four years. A 1.4% decrease in the 17 community reported serious crimes was recorded in the current financial year under review to 1 770 626, or approximately 1.8 million counts. The reduction of 1.4% followed upon the decrease of 0.4% during the preceding financial year.

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



The reduction in the figures of this extremely broad crime category was driven by decreases in the three broad categories of contact-related crime (0.8%), property-related crime (1.8%) and other serious crime (4.1%) since the previous financial year.

GRAPH 4: THE 17 COMMUNITY-REPORTED SERIOUS CRIMES: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW



The graph above illustrates the crime figures and percentage changes of each province for the 17 community-reported serious crimes. Two provinces recorded increases compared to the preceding financial year. These are Limpopo (4.3% or 4 501 counts) and Mpumalanga (0.4% or 387 counts). The remaining seven provinces experienced decreases ranging from the highest percentage change of 3.8% recorded in the Eastern Cape (6 485 counts) to 0.0% in the Northern Cape (14 counts). Regardless of the decrease recorded in Gauteng, the province was the highest contributor (28.7%) to the national total. The next highest contributing provinces were the Western Cape (21.2%) and KwaZulu-Natal (15.2%).

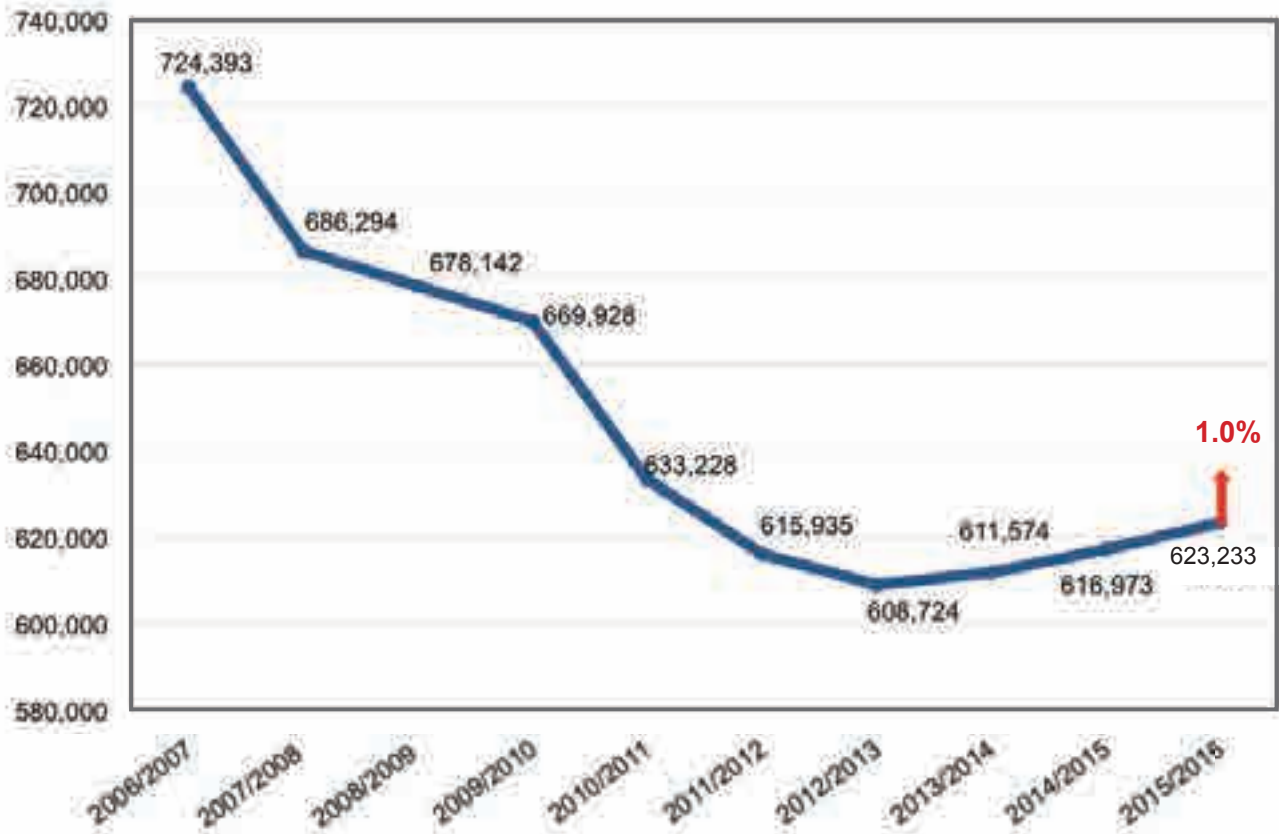
7.1 CONTACT CRIMES

Contact crime refers to those crimes in which the victims themselves are the targets of violence or property is targeted and the victims in the vicinity during the commission of the crime are subjected to threats of violence or the use of such violence, particularly in respect of robbery with aggravating circumstances (including its subcategories) and common robbery. The types of crime resulting from such violence include murder, attempted murder, all assaults and sexual offences (rape and sexual assault). The statistics pertaining to the latter crimes refer to the number of victims involved and not the number of dockets opened, as multiple victims could have succumbed in a single murder case; or more than one victim could have being violated in a single rape case.

Some of these crime categories frequently occur in areas and under circumstance in which conventional policing has sometimes extremely limited reach. Domestic violence e.g. often occurs in the privacy of residential premises and equally often results in murder, rape or any other of the crimes listed above. Although some places are said to be public - business areas and recreational spaces – these usually are not frequently patrolled by the SAPS, as most of these facilities employ privately-owned security companies to guard the premises.

Contact crimes increased by 1.0% compared to the previous year, with 623 223 counts recorded in 2015/2016. Graph 5 below illustrates the contact crime trend over time (i.e. the past 10 years). However, as indicated below, the latest figure continues the upward trend since 2013/2014.

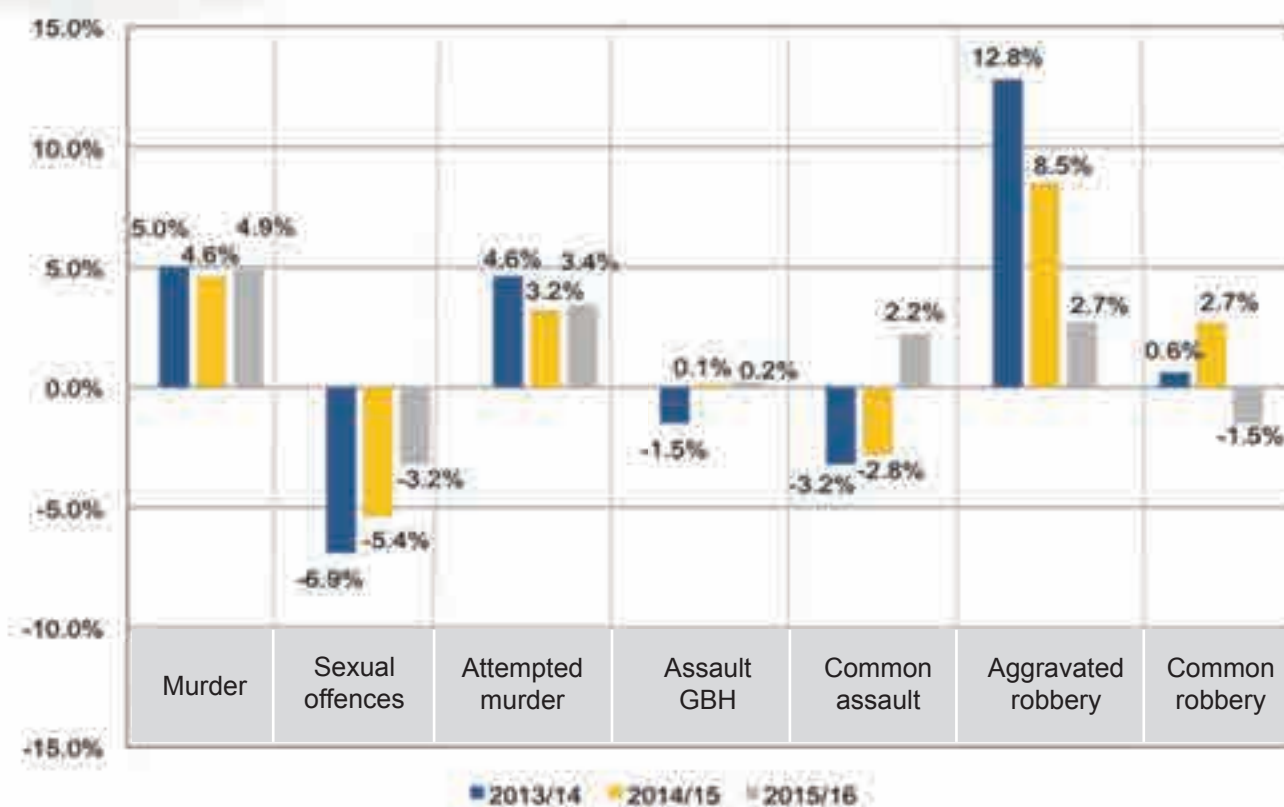
GRAPH 5: CONTACT CRIMES: TREND OVER 10-YEAR PERIOD



Graph 6 below illustrates the recorded percentage changes in contact crime categories.

- **Murder** increased by 4.9% in 2015/2016. It experienced fluctuating increases over the past three years.
- **Sexual offences** continued to decrease by 3.2% in 2015/2016, but at a slower rate than during the past two years.
- **Attempted murder** increased by 3.4% in 2015/2016. As in the case of murder, fluctuating increases occurred over the past three years.
- **Assault with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm** increased marginally by 0.2% in 2015/2016, upon the marginal increase of 0.1% in the previous financial year.
- **Common assault** increased by 2.2% in 2015/2016, a complete reversal of the trend observed over the preceding two financial years.
- **Robbery with aggravating circumstances** continued to increase by 2.7% in 2015/2016, but at a slower rate than during the preceding financial years.
- **Common robbery** decreased by 1.5% in 2015/2016, in contrast to the increases of the preceding two financial years.

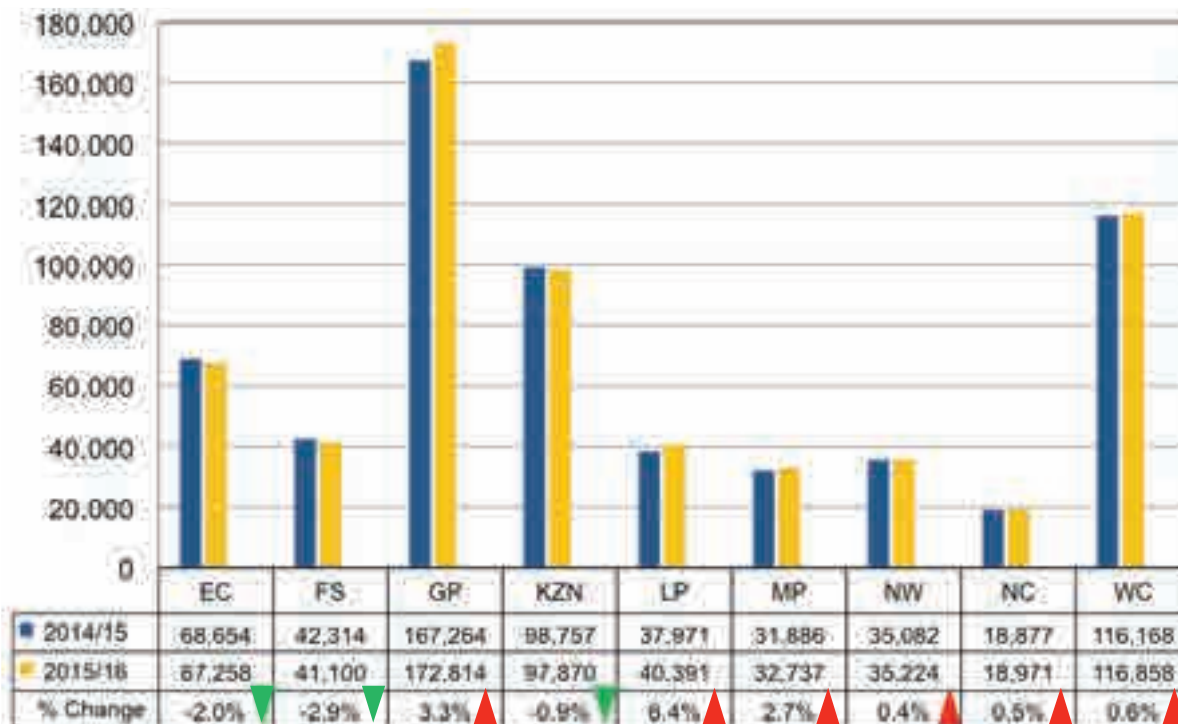
GRAPH 6: OVERVIEW OF CONTACT CRIME CATEGORIES: FINANCIAL YEAR COMPARISON



The graph below shows that three provinces recorded decreases in the incidence of contact crime compared to the preceding financial year. These three provinces are the Free State (2.9% or 1 214 counts), followed by the Eastern Cape (2.0% or 1 396 counts) and KwaZulu-Natal (0.9% or 887 counts). The remaining six provinces recorded increases ranging from 6.4% in Limpopo (2 420 counts) and 3.3% in Gauteng (5 550 counts) to the lowest increase of 0.4% in North West (142 counts).

Gauteng is the highest contributor (27.7%) to the overall contact crime figure, followed by the Western Cape (18.8%). Regardless of the decrease recorded in KwaZulu-Natal, it remains one of the most prominent contributors to contact crime at 15.7%. These three provinces contributed a combined 62.2% to the overall contact crime figure recorded in 2015/2016.

GRAPH 7: CONTACT CRIME: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW

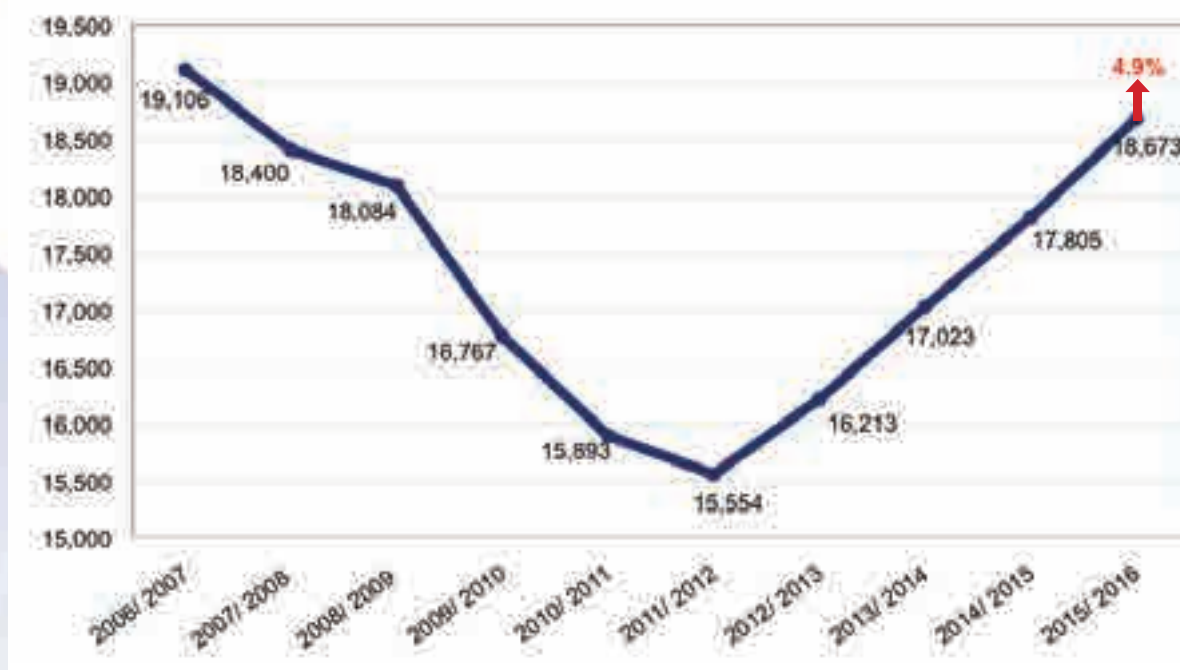


The individual crimes included in the broad category of contact crime are discussed below.

7.1.1 MURDER

The police recorded 18 673 murders in the 2015/2016 financial year, 868 more counts than during the previous year, representing an increase of 4.9%. This latest annual murder figure is close to the highest level recorded in 2006/2007 (19 106 counts). From 2006/2007, murder initially displayed a generally strong downward trend. This slowed down in 2011/2012 and was followed by an upward trend since 2012/2013.

GRAPH 8: MURDER: TREND OVER 10-YEAR PERIOD



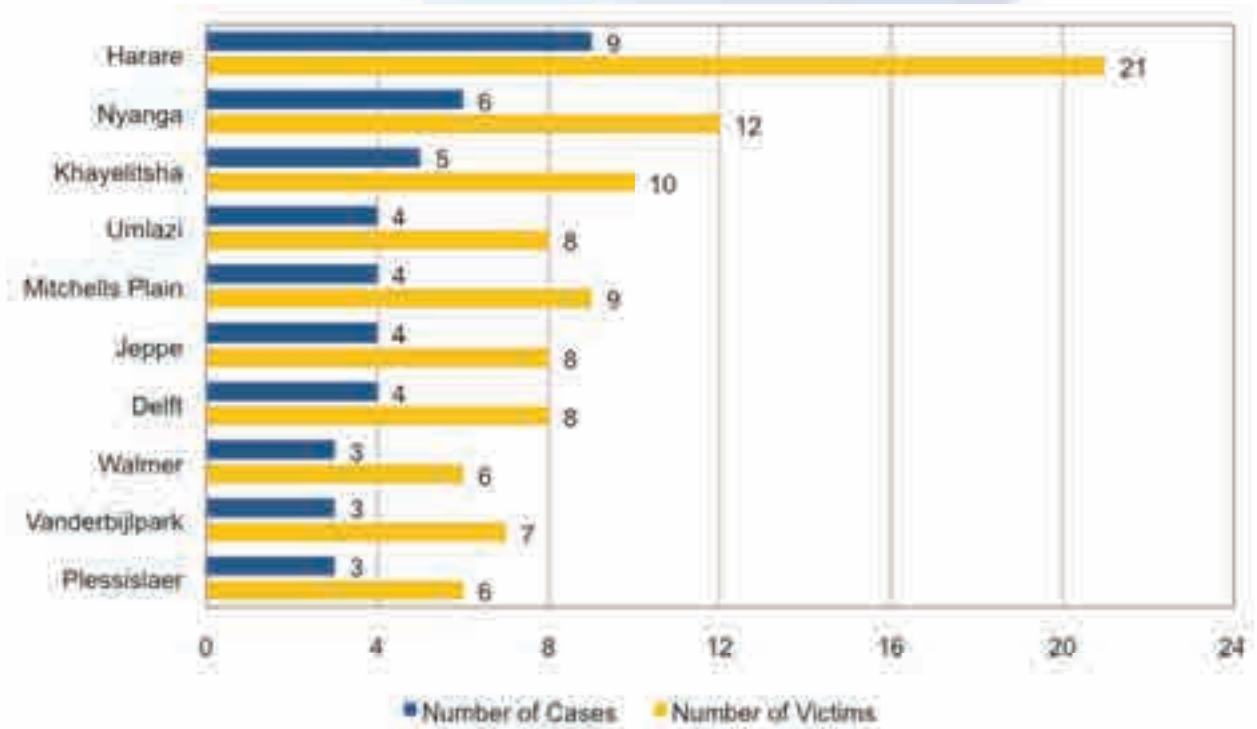
A national desktop analysis of all murder cases recorded in 2015/2016 revealed that 288 dockets dealt with multiple murders. These dockets involved 650 victims (Table 1 below). The multiple murders accounted for 3.5% of all the murder counts recorded in 2015/2016. The remaining 18 023 counts dealt with single victims per case.

TABLE 1: MULTIPLE MURDERS: MOTIVE AND/OR CAUSATIVE FACTORS

MOTIVE/CAUSATIVE FACTORS	NUMBER OF VICTIMS							DOCKETS
	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total victims	Total
Victims of another crime	15	1					33	16
Ethnic conflict	2						4	2
Faction fighting	6						12	6
Gang-related	6	1					15	7
Jealousy	1						2	1
Argument	10						20	10
Public protest		1					3	1
Punishment	1						2	1
Revenge	2			1			9	3
Taxi-related	1						2	1
Vigilantism	9	4	1				34	14
Domestic violence	16	2	1		1	1	55	21
Unknown motive	169	26	7	3			459	205
Total	240	36	10	4	1	2	650	288

The graph below depicts the ten stations with the highest number of cases of multiple murders. The number of victims is understandably higher than the number of cases, for instance Harare with nine cases involving 21 victims.

GRAPH 9: MULTIPLE MURDERS: TOP 10 STATIONS



A national docket analysis of 2 912 murder cases reported during the period April to September 2015 found that the murders in question were largely committed over weekends, with the highest numbers reported on Saturdays (26.0%) and Sundays (24.2%). The most prevalent time slots were late afternoons to early mornings, with 73.5% of the cases occurring between 18:00 and 08:59. Only 11.8% of the murders were committed between 09:00 and 14:49. The vicinity in which the majority of the murders were committed ranged from formal urban residential areas (33.2%) and formal rural residential areas (23.4%) to informal urban residential areas (22.3%). More than a third of the analysed cases of murder (35.7%) were committed on the streets or roads and a fifth (20.0%) at or in the residences of the victims. A further 11.3% were committed in open spaces such as a piece of veld or bushy area and 9.5% at or in bars, pubs, shebeens or taverns.

The consumption of alcohol has a negative impact on the levels of tolerance and rationality of people. This influences the chances of becoming involved in incidents of murder, either as victims or offenders. Findings from the latter murder docket analysis established that there were 1 109 cases (accounting for 38.1% of the total analysed dockets) involving victims and 399 cases (accounting for 13.7% of the total number of analysed dockets) involving offenders in which it could be determined whether consumption of alcohol or not occurred prior to or during the commission of the murder. From those cases it emerged that 56.8% of the victims and 87.7% of the offenders had consumed alcohol prior to or at the time of the murders.

The motive or causative factors leading to murder could be clearly established in only 59.3% (1 727) of the analysed cases. Among the 1 727 cases, 51.5% of the murders resulted from an argument or misunderstanding. The abuse of alcohol undoubtedly contributes to the levels of violence emanating from such arguments and misunderstandings. In a further 20.4% of the cases in which the circumstances leading to murder could be established, the murder resulted from the commission of other crimes, while 9.9% of the cases could be linked to mob justice. Among the cases in which the victims were killed during the commission of other crimes, 28.7% died during incidents of so-called street robbery, 21.0% during robberies at residential premises, 19.9% during robberies at business premises and 10.2% during carjackings.

During this study, the interviews conducted with investigators in different provinces revealed that in their view the major causes of mob justice or vigilantism lie in ignorance among members of the broader community regarding the processes followed by the criminal justice system. Members of the public e.g. believe that the release of suspected criminals on bail indicates reluctance by the police or courts to prosecute criminals. As a result they do not trust the system and rather deal with particularly suspected repeat offenders on their own terms.

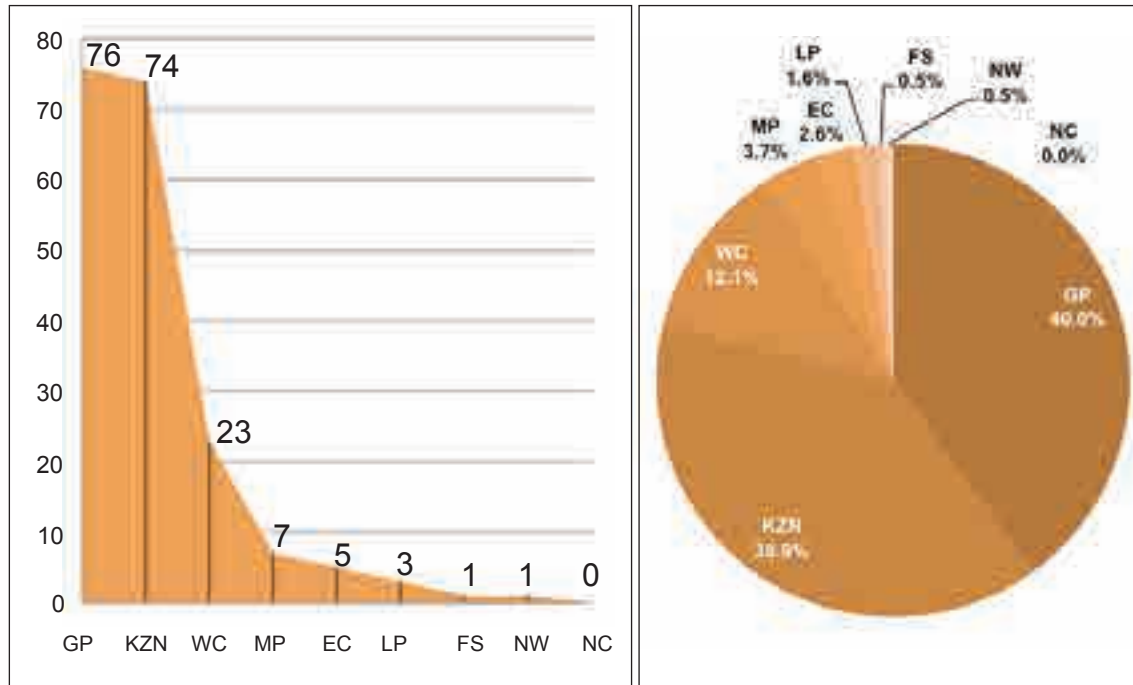
TABLE 2: MOTIVE AND/OR CAUSATIVE FACTORS

Category	Reason	Number	% Contribution	Subtotal
Social Behaviour	Misunderstandings/argument	890	51.5 %	
	Jealousy/love triangle	77	4.5%	
	Punishment	31	1.8%	
	Intervention in argument	19	1.1%	58.9%
Criminal Behaviour	During the commission of another crime	352	20.4%	
	Retaliation/revenge	45	2.6%	
	Self-defence	32	1.9%	
	Provocation	13	0.8%	
	Faction fight	9	0.5%	
	Initiation-related	6	0.3%	
	Road rage	2	0.1%	
	Financial desperation	5	0.3%	
	Witchcraft/ multi-related	5	0.3%	
	Law enforcement	4	0.2%	
	Elimination of incumbent of a post (educational environment)	1	0.1%	27.4%
Group Behaviour	Vigilantism/mob-justice	171	9.9%	
	Gang-related	36	2.1%	
	Taxi violence	5	0.3%	
	Politically-motivated	4	0.2%	
	Antagonism towards foreigners	4	0.2%	
	Ethnic conflict	3	0.2%	
	Labour-related incidents	3	0.2%	13.2%
Accidents	All accidental killings (for example accidental discharging of a firearm)	10	0.6%	0.6%
Total		1 727	100.0%	100.0%

According to analysis conducted by the provinces, murders associated with taxi-related violence were recorded and contributed to the increase of murders particularly during the latter part of the period under review. Gauteng, recording the highest number of incidents, accounted for 40.0% of all murders associated with taxi-related violence and in this regard 0.4% of the overall murder figure, followed by KwaZulu-Natal accounting for 38.9% of the taxi-related murders (graph below). The motive or causative factors leading to murders

associated with taxi-related violence were found to be mostly about route disputes, internal power struggles within and between taxi associations and revenge attacks in which hit-men were specifically hired to eliminate the victims.

GRAPH 10: MURDER ASSOCIATED WITH TAXI-RELATED VIOLENCE: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW



Other fairly prominent motives or causative factors associated with murder established from the findings of the provincial analysis, were conflict among illegal miners and gang-related murders:

- Conflict among illegal miners (Zama Zamas) was identified as contributing to the murder figures recorded in the Free State (accounting for 0.1% of the overall national murder figure and 2.5% of murders in this province), Gauteng (accounting for 0.2% of the national and 0.8% of the province's murder figure) and North West (accounting for 0.1% of the national and 1.2% of the province's figure). The conflict among illegal miners in these three provinces thus only contributed 0.4% to the national murder figure.
- Although not that prominent from a national perspective, gang violence was found to be a direct generator of murders in the Western Cape (accounting for 2.3% of the national murder counts and 13.4% of those in this province) and the Eastern Cape (accounting for 0.6% of the national murder counts and 3.1% of the murders in this province).

The national study (involving 2 912 cases) found that most of the victims of murder were aged between 20 and 39 years (69.7%), with 41.2% of the victims aged between 20 and 29. A total of 8.0% of the victims were found to have been younger than 19 years and 1.0% younger than nine years. As in the case of victims, the majority of offenders were also aged between 20 and 39 years (75.4%), with 50.3% aged between 20 and 29 years. A disturbing fact is that 12.4% of the offenders of whom the ages could be established, were between 10 and 19 years of age. A total of 87.5% of the victims were males, while 96.2% of the offenders of known gender were also male.

Furthermore, in cases in which the relationship between offender and victim could be established, 70.7% of the offenders were in one or another way known to their victims, in

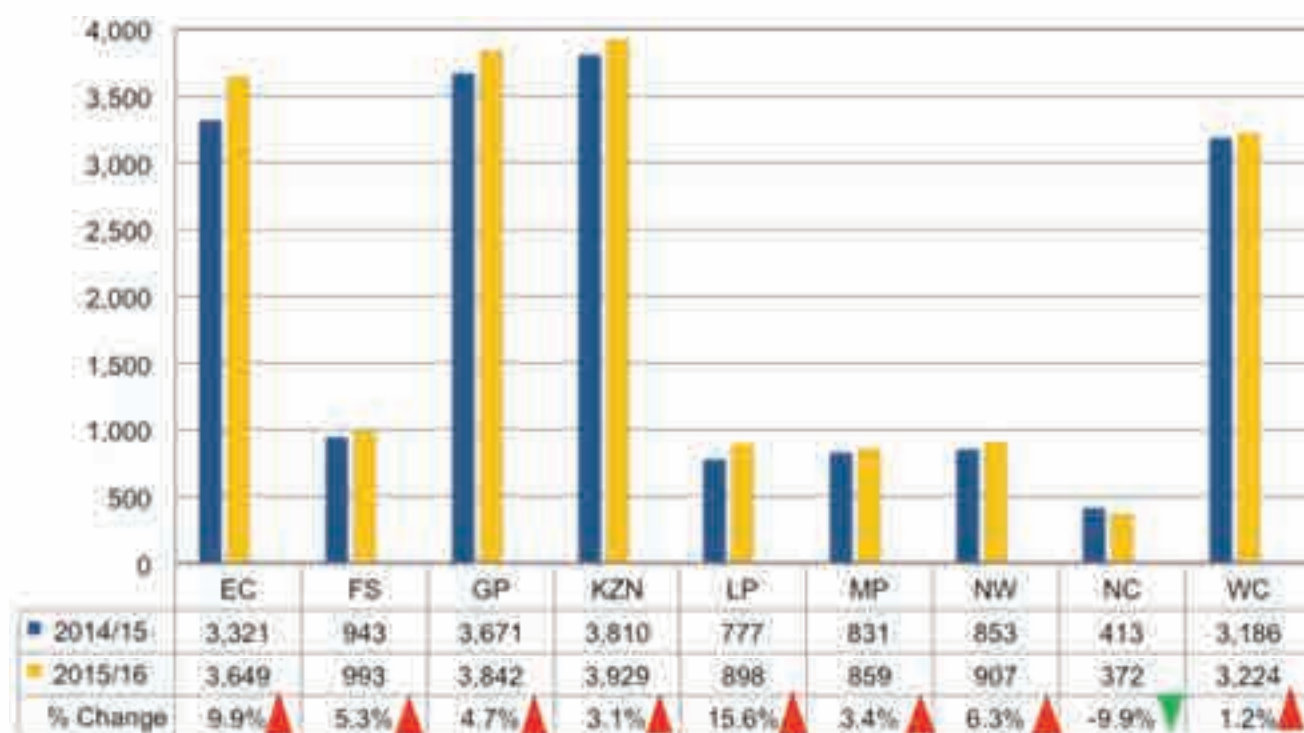
49.0% of these cases as either acquaintances or known by sight. The remaining 29.3% of offenders were strangers to their victims. It was further found that 11.4% of the analysed cases were related to domestic violence.

More than a quarter (26.9%) of the arrested offenders had previous convictions, ranging from involvement in assault, other theft, drug-related crime, burglary at residential premises, robbery, illegal possession of firearms and ammunition and malicious damage to property to murder cases. A total of 60.9% of the known offenders had been unemployed when the crimes were committed and 31.3% were employed. Among the remaining offenders, 7.4% were students or pupils and 0.4% pensioners.

Knives were the most prominent among weapons used to commit murder (36.3%) according to the latter study, followed by firearms (32.1%) and other sharp instruments (11.1% of cases). However, in Gauteng and the Western Cape more murders were committed with firearms than knives. As could be expected in view of the above, more victims succumbed from stab wounds (46.4%), than from gunshot wounds (30.1%). The brutality associated with a large number of murders emerges from the fact that in 42.7% of the cases in which such information was provided, the victims had died as a result of excessive violence such as multiple stab or multiple gunshot wounds; or the mutilation of the victims' bodies in particularly instances of mob justice.

The graph below illustrates that the majority of provinces recorded increases in 2015/2016 compared to the preceding financial year. The highest increase was experienced in Limpopo (15.6% or 121 counts), followed by the Eastern Cape (9.9% or 328 counts), North West (6.3% or 54 counts) and the Free State (5.3% or 50 counts). The lowest increase was reported in the Western Cape (1.2% or 38 counts). On the other hand, the highest contributors were KwaZulu-Natal (20.9% of all murder counts), followed by Gauteng (20.6%), the Eastern Cape (19.5%) and the Western Cape (17.3%). The four provinces contributed a combined 78.4% to the overall recorded murder counts. The only province that recorded a decrease was the Northern Cape (by 9.9% or 41 counts).

GRAPH 11: MURDER: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW



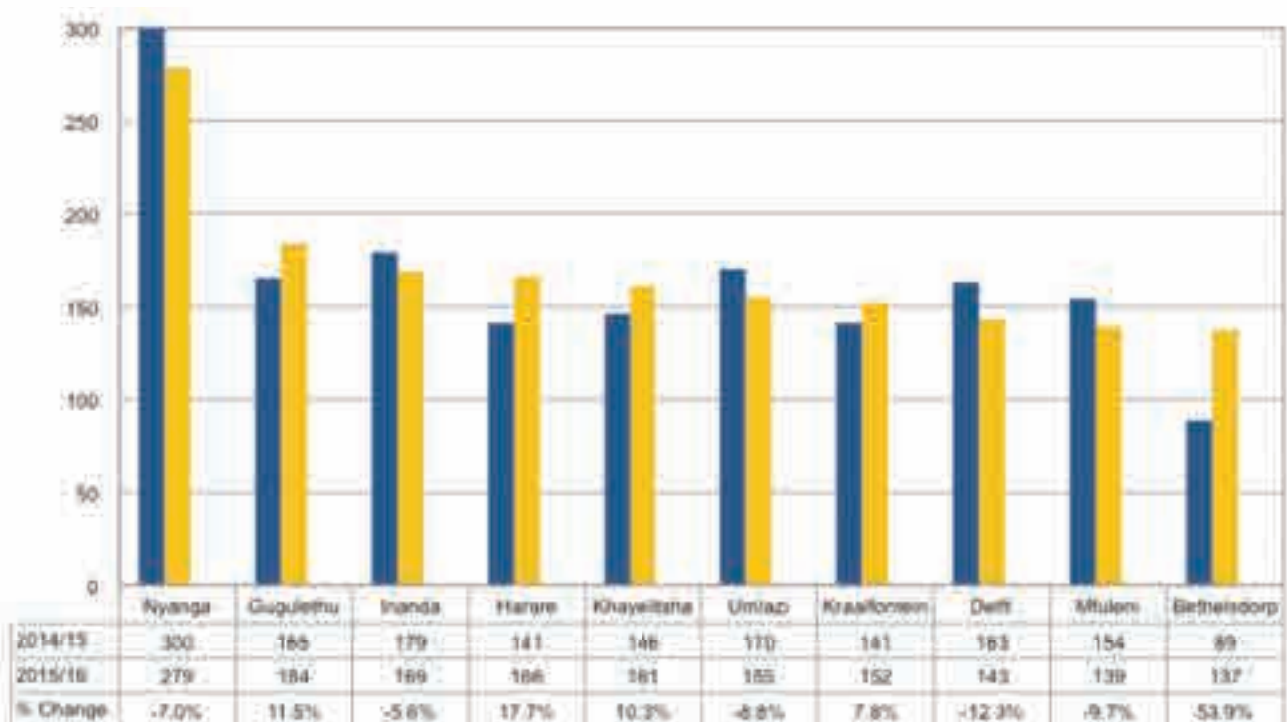
As noted in the graph above, the Western Cape recorded the lowest increase in the incidence of murder among the provinces, but still ranked as fourth highest contributor to the total number of murder counts reported in the country. Furthermore, seven of the top ten contributing stations regarding the highest murder figures were in the Western Cape, two in KwaZulu-Natal and one in the Eastern Cape. These stations also featured as the top murder stations during the previous financial year, except for Bethelsdorp in the Eastern Cape. As mentioned in the previous annual report, these stations share similar characteristics such as overpopulation, poverty, large numbers of shacks or over-utilisation of hostels resulting from a lack of sufficient formal housing, high unemployment rates and drug dependency among particularly the youth, while others are burdened by additional negative factors such as gangsterism.

A year-on-year comparison of the top ten stations revealed that despite the high volumes of murder in these precincts, some of the stations recorded decreases in this crime during the period under review. Nyanga e.g. recorded the highest incidence of murder in the country, but has continued to record decreases in its murder figure since the previous financial year (to be exact, from a 1.6% decrease in 2014/2015 to a 7.0% decrease in 2015/2016).

In Nyanga the most prominent causes of murder did not change from those mentioned in the previous annual report. The most important contributor to murder remained vigilantism or community retaliation in response to crime committed in the precinct, particularly robbery, rape and other theft. The criminals target members of their own community, regardless of the living conditions of their victims. Another major cause of murder that persisted in Nyanga was gang-related incidents.

Bethelsdorp in the Eastern Cape, the new station on the list of the top ten murder stations, recorded the lowest incidence of murder among the latter precincts, but recorded a significant increase of 53.9% in murder cases during 2015/2016. The dynamics of this policing precinct are similar to the characteristics of the other top ten stations, although gangsterism is specifically cited as the most important cause of murder in this precinct.

GRAPH 12: MURDERS - TOP 10 STATIONS

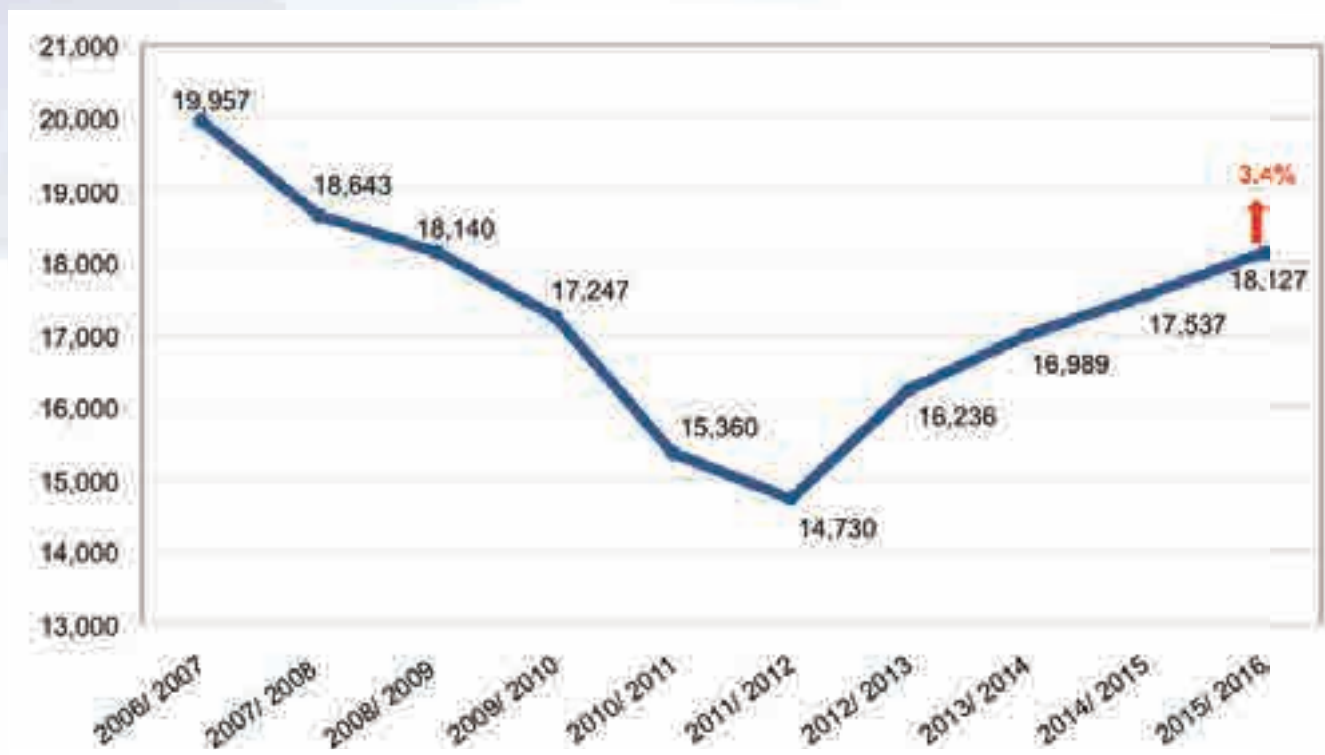


7.1.2 ATTEMPTED MURDER

The generators of attempted murder mainly correspond with those associated with murder, although the relevance of these may differ substantially among the different provinces. In contrast to murder, which is more likely to be committed with weapons such as knives or other sharp objects, attempted murders are more frequently committed with firearms.

During the financial year of 2015/2016, 18 127 attempted murders were recorded, an increase of 3.4% compared to the preceding financial year. Similar to the situation in respect of murder cases, this latest annual count of attempted murders approaches the highest level in 10 years recorded during 2008/2009 (18 140 counts), as illustrated in the graph below.

GRAPH 13: ATTEMPTED MURDER: TREND OVER 10-YEAR PERIOD



Analysis conducted in Mpumalanga revealed that firearms were mostly used to commit attempted murder, contributing 72.2% to the recorded cases in this province, while sharp objects were only used in 9.6% of incidents. In KwaZulu-Natal 66.5% of victims were shot and 12.3% stabbed. The same trend was observed in some of the other provinces, with firearms used in 76.6% of incidents recorded in Gauteng and 56.8% recorded in North West. However, in the Northern Cape the picture differs in that firearms were used in only 7.3% of cases, while knives (41.5%) and bottle heads (8.4%) were the most common weapons used.

Interaction of a social nature between victims and offenders that goes wrong is the predominant contributor to the incidence of attempted murder, particularly if alcohol is involved. In Mpumalanga it was found that the abuse of alcohol played a role in 73.0% of attempted murder cases reported between April and December 2015, while in Gauteng only 7.5% of cases could be linked to the consumption of alcohol on the basis of information recorded in the dockets. In North West 9.1% of attempted murder cases occurred at drinking places where patrons became involved in arguments and fights after consuming alcohol, while in Mpumalanga 13.5% of incidents were identified as having occurred at bars, pubs or shebeens.

The social origin of a large proportion of attempted murder cases is emphasized by the fact that most of the cases occurred over weekends and during the time frames when people normally socialise or relax around drinks. In all the provinces a major proportion of incidents occurred over weekends (57.1% of cases in KwaZulu-Natal, 44.7% of cases in Mpumalanga, 55.2% of cases in Gauteng and 55.7% of cases in the Eastern Cape). Further analysis revealed that a large percentage of cases (45.7% in Mpumalanga, 47.6% in KwaZulu-Natal and 45.8% in the Eastern Cape) occurred during the late afternoon and up to midnight when people are normally socialising or on the streets, either on their way to places of entertainment or back home from such places. However, in Gauteng it was found that the majority of incidents (52.5%) were reported between 20:00 and 04:00.

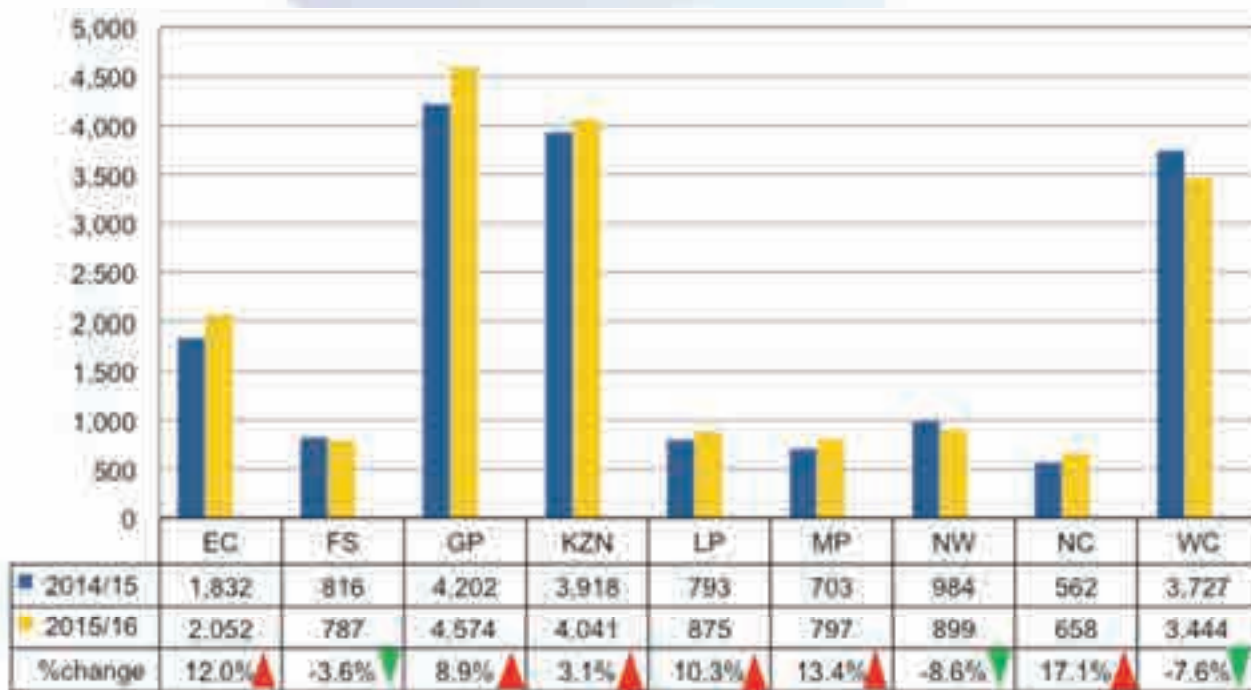
As in the case of most other social contact crimes, the victims and offenders were known to one another in a substantial number of attempted murder cases. Analysis conducted in the Free State revealed that in 52.0% of cases the victims and offenders had been known to one another, while in the Northern Cape the proportion stood at 59.8% and in Gauteng at 26.4% of cases.

Although most of the attempted murder incidents were reported to have occurred on the streets, it was found that in the Northern Cape 22.7% of incidents occurred within residences. This may be related to incidents of domestic violence. In Gauteng and in North West 8.0% and 7.3% of attempted murder cases could be attributed to domestic violence according to information contained in the dockets. The overwhelming percentage of victims and offenders were males between the ages of 18 and 39 years, e.g. 90.0% of offenders in Gauteng and 73.0% of victims in Mpumalanga.

Regional dynamics play a role in the incidence of attempted murder. In the Western Cape it was found that 76.0% of attempted murder cases reported at Bishop Lavis were attributed to gang-related violence. The link between attempted murder and gangsterism was also identified in the Eastern Cape and North West. In Limpopo, Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal, mob justice was further identified as one of the factors that contributed to attempted murder statistics. In Gauteng, taxi-related violence was identified as an additional generator of attempted murder, while in the Free State Goldfields interaction between the Zama Zamas and security guards also generated cases of attempted murder.

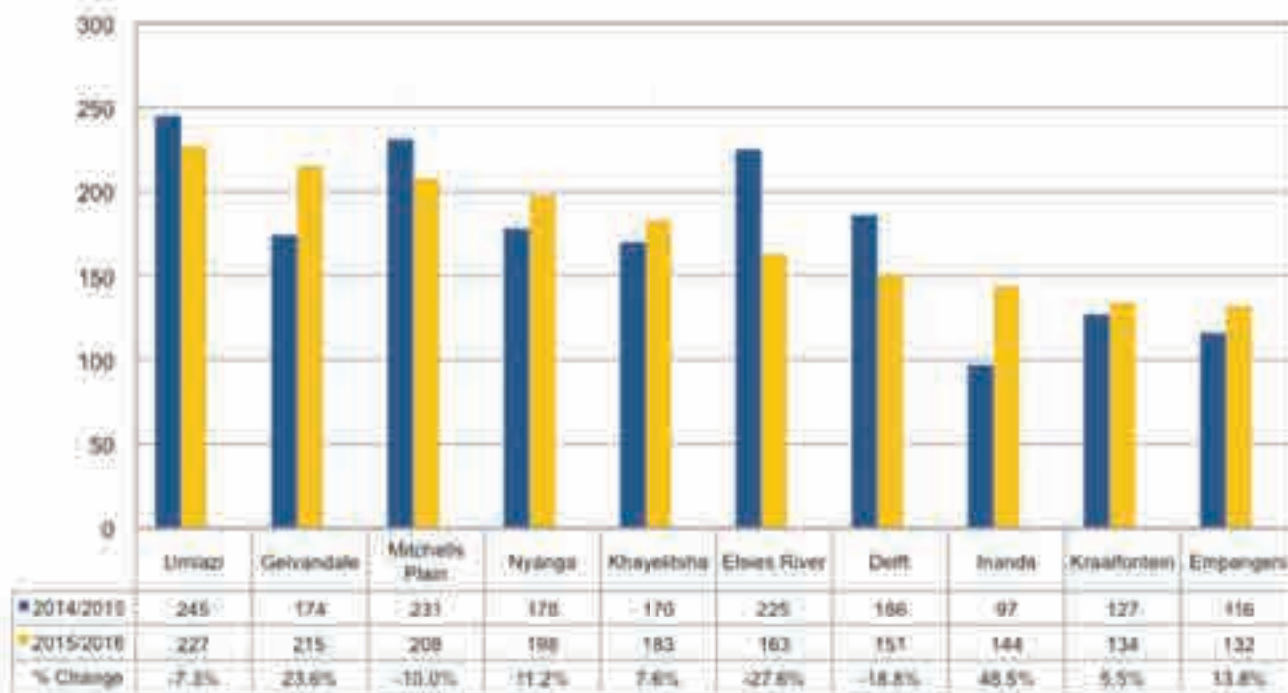
The graph below indicates that three provinces recorded decreases during 2015/2016, compared to 2014/2015. The highest decrease was recorded in North West (8.6% or 85 counts), followed by the Western Cape (7.6% or 283 counts) and the Free State (3.6% or 29 counts). The remaining six provinces recorded increases, with the highest increase experienced in the Northern Cape (17.1% or 96 counts), followed by Mpumalanga (13.4% or 94 counts) and the Eastern Cape (12.0% or 220 counts). The lowest increase of 3.1% (or 123 counts) was experienced in KwaZulu-Natal. The highest contributor was Gauteng, accounting for 25.2% of the total number of cases, followed by KwaZulu-Natal accounting for 22.3% and the Western Cape (19.0%).

GRAPH 14: ATTEMPTED MURDER: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW



As in the case of murder, the Western Cape featured prominently as one of the highest contributors (occupying a third position in this regard) to the total number of attempted murder counts recorded in the country among the provinces. Most of the stations featuring in the graph below were again policing precincts in the Western Cape, namely Nyanga, Khayelitsha, Elsie's River, Mitchells Plain, Delft and Kraaifontein.

GRAPH 15: ATTEMPTED MURDER: TOP 10 STATIONS



7.1.3 ASSAULTS

Common assault and assault with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm (GBH) are relatively closely associated. The latter usually causes major injury and is generally committed with some type of weapon. The latter does not necessarily include only knives or guns, but anything that can seriously injure someone such as an iron pipe, brick, beer bottle, broomstick and even a cup of hot coffee thrown into a person's face. Analysis conducted in KwaZulu-Natal found that in more than 50.0% of the cases the victims had been hit with one or more than one object, while victims were stabbed in about 25.0% of the cases. On the other hand, common assault is the less serious category of assault that can include anything from pushing or even threatening someone to punching and kicking the victim. Common assaults should not cause more serious injuries than bruises or abrasions. The generators of both are very similar and the only real difference lies in the seriousness of the injuries inflicted.

Previous findings from docket analyses have shown that a large number of these crimes occurred in bars, taverns and shebeens while people were consuming alcohol or other addictive substances. Recent findings in North West noted that among recorded incidents of common assault, 10.2% were alcohol-related, while among 2 618 incidents of assault GBH in the same province 19.3% were also linked to the abuse of liquor. This was also supported by an analysis in the Free State which found that alcohol accounted for 29.0% of recorded common assault cases.

The above findings further mentioned that the majority of common assault cases did not occur at drinking places as such, but rather on the streets or at residential places. An analysis conducted in Gauteng revealed that 41.0% of common assaults in this province were perpetrated within private residences, while a corresponding figure recorded in the Free State stood at 52.0%. Only 7.0% of cases in the Free State and 4.6% in Gauteng were reported as having occurred at drinking places. It is thus not surprising to find that in Gauteng 29.9% of the analysed cases were related to domestic violence. Domestic violence-related incidents in North West accounted for 19.5% of common assaults and 9.8% of assault GBH cases. Comparative analysis conducted in the Free State found that 38.0% of common assault cases were domestic violence-related and that 13.0% of these assaults were committed by boyfriends and 11.0% by husbands.

As in the case of most other social contact crimes, the majority of common assaults were also reported over weekends (for instance 54.0% of cases in KwaZulu-Natal and 58.0% of cases in the Eastern Cape) and between 16:00 and 24:00 when people are either out enjoying themselves, at home with their families, or returning home after having visited places of entertainment.

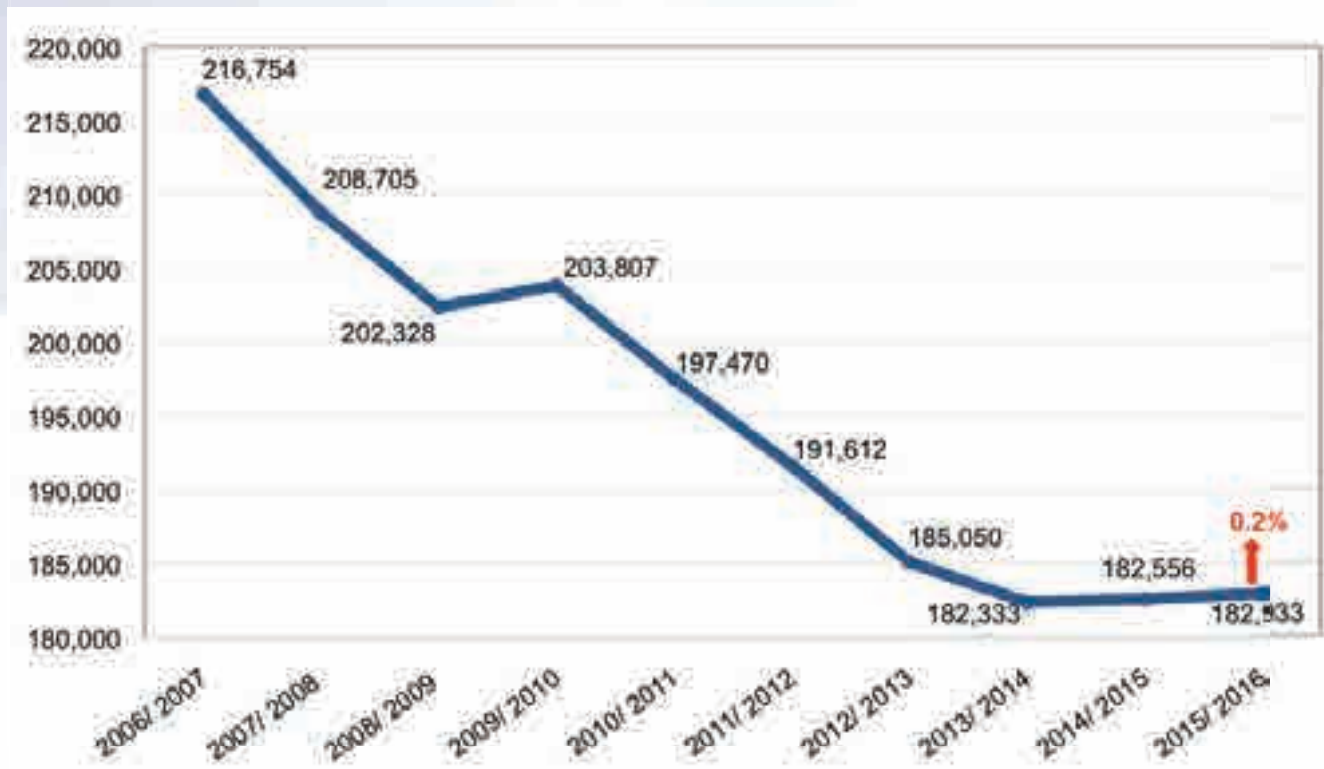
Analysis conducted in the Eastern Cape, Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal revealed the same trend as indicated above with regard to assault GBH, with 67.9%, 50.1% and 64.1% of reported assault GBH cases in these respective provinces occurring from Fridays to Sundays; while in Mpumalanga 45.7% of cases were reported on Saturdays and Sundays alone. The link between these assaults and social activities is further accentuated by the fact that according to analysis conducted in KwaZulu-Natal, the Eastern Cape, Gauteng and Mpumalanga the majority of incidents happened between 18:00 and 03:00.

Another factor also contributing to the assault GBH figures is that violence in many instances forms an integral part of mass action such as service delivery protests and acts of mob justice, or even bullying at schools.

7.1.3.1 ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO INFLICT GRIEVOUS BODILY HARM (GBH)

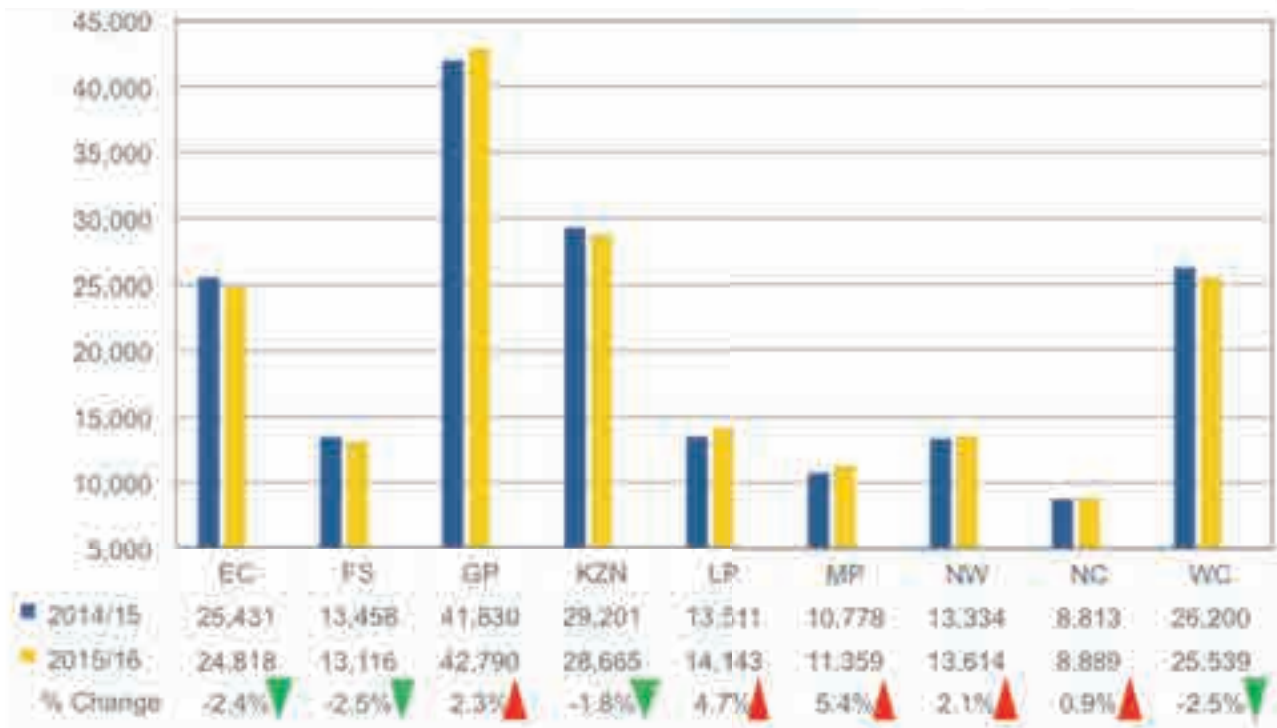
During the financial year of 2015/2016, 182 933 counts of assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm (assault GBH) were recorded, an increase of 0.2% compared to the preceding financial year. With the exception of an increase in the counts of assault GBH in 2014/2015 and 2015/2016, there has been a general downward trend since 2010/2011 and even since 2006/2007.

GRAPH 16: ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO INFLICT GRIEVOUS BODILY HARM: TREND OVER 10-YEAR PERIOD



The graph below illustrates that five provinces recorded increases in the incidence of assault with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm in 2015/2016. The highest percentage increases were recorded in Mpumalanga (5.4% or 581 counts) and Limpopo (4.7% or 632 counts). The remaining four provinces recorded decreases, with the highest decrease in the Western Cape (2.5% or 661 counts), followed by the Free State (2.5% or 342 counts) and the Eastern Cape (2.4% or 613 counts). The highest incidence of assault GBH was recorded in Gauteng (23.4%), followed by KwaZulu-Natal (15.7%), the Western Cape (14.0%) and the Eastern Cape (13.6%).

GRAPH 17: ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO INFLICT GRIEVOUS BODILY HARM:
PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW

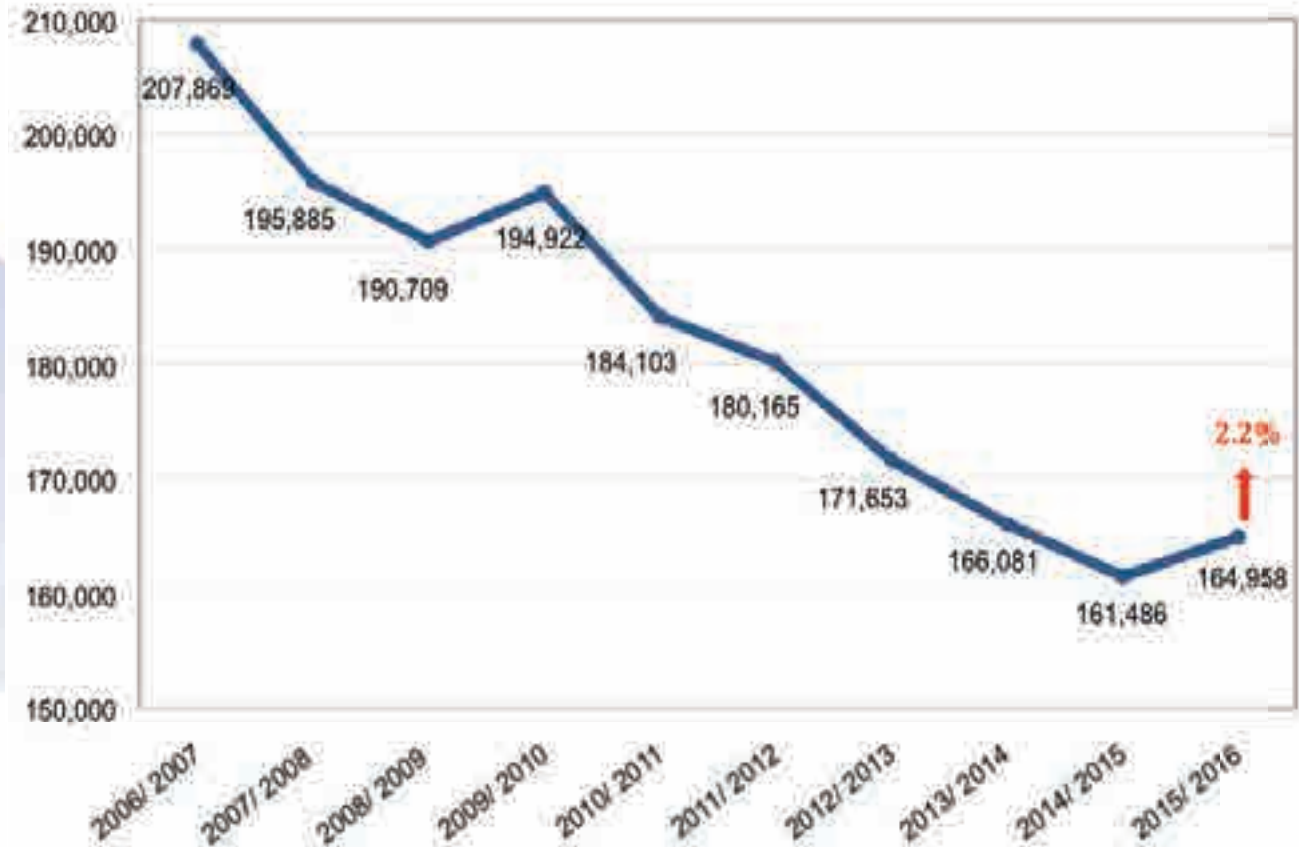


7.1.3.2 COMMON ASSAULT

The graph below illustrates that the 164 958 recorded counts of common assault during 2015/2016 represent an increase of 2.2% compared to the previous year. Similar to the trend observed in respect of assault GBH over the longer term, an increase in 2009/2010 was followed by a general downward trend between 2010/2011 and 2013/2014.

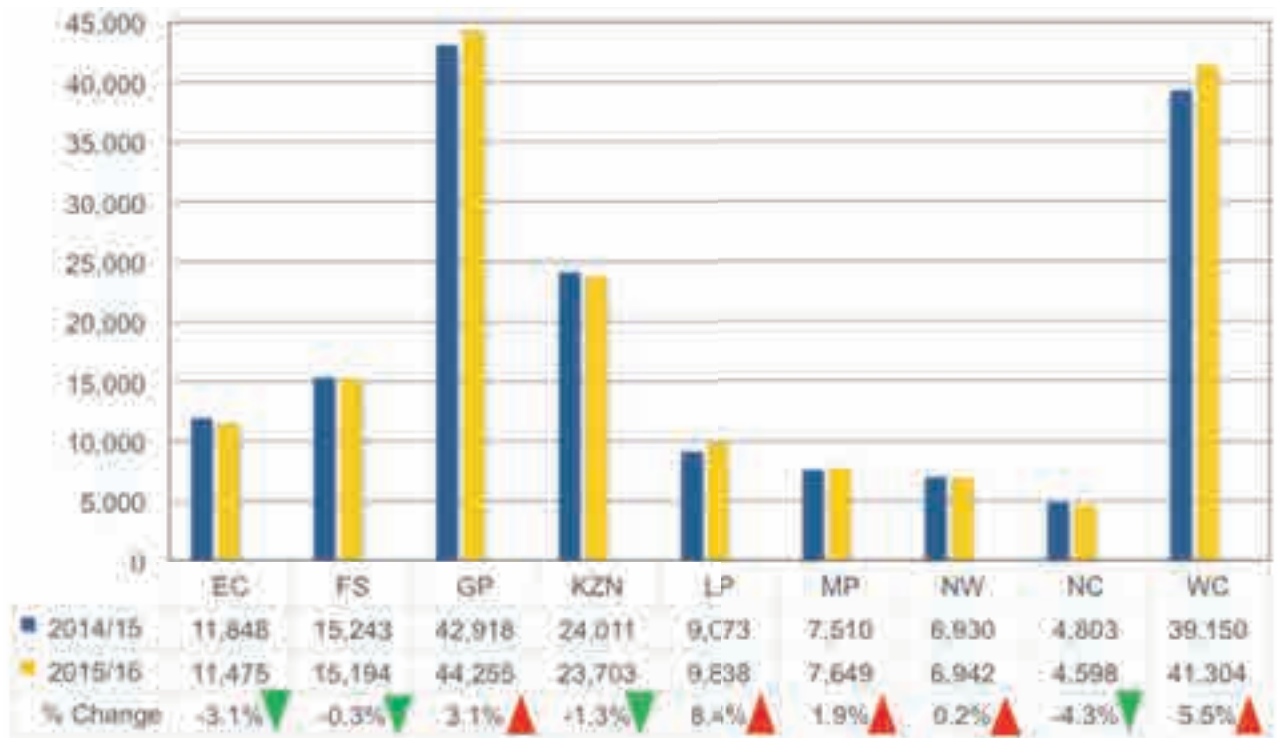
A substantial number of incidents of common assault also occurred on the streets (23.0% of cases in Gauteng and 29.0% in the Free State). These incidents mostly resulted from altercations between people under the influence of alcohol and finding themselves on the streets on their way home, or instances where females do not want to talk to or agree with the attentions of ex-boyfriends or ex-spouses. Unlike other social contact crimes, information received from KwaZulu-Natal indicates that there was an about equal distribution between male and female victims in cases of common assault. Physical violence inflicted by using hands or fists was common in cases of common assault, with objects such as knives featuring to a much lesser extent.

GRAPH 18: COMMON ASSAULT - TREND OVER 10-YEAR PERIOD



The graph below illustrates that four of the nine provinces recorded decreases in the number of common assault incidents in 2015/2016. The highest decreases were recorded in the Northern Cape (4.3% or 205 counts) and the Eastern Cape (3.1% or 373 counts). The remaining five provinces experienced increases, with the highest recorded in Limpopo (8.4% or 765 counts) and the Western Cape (5.5% or 2 154 counts). The highest incidence of assault GBH was recorded in Gauteng (26.8%), followed by the Western Cape (25.0%) and KwaZulu-Natal (14.4%).

GRAPH 19: COMMON ASSAULT: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW

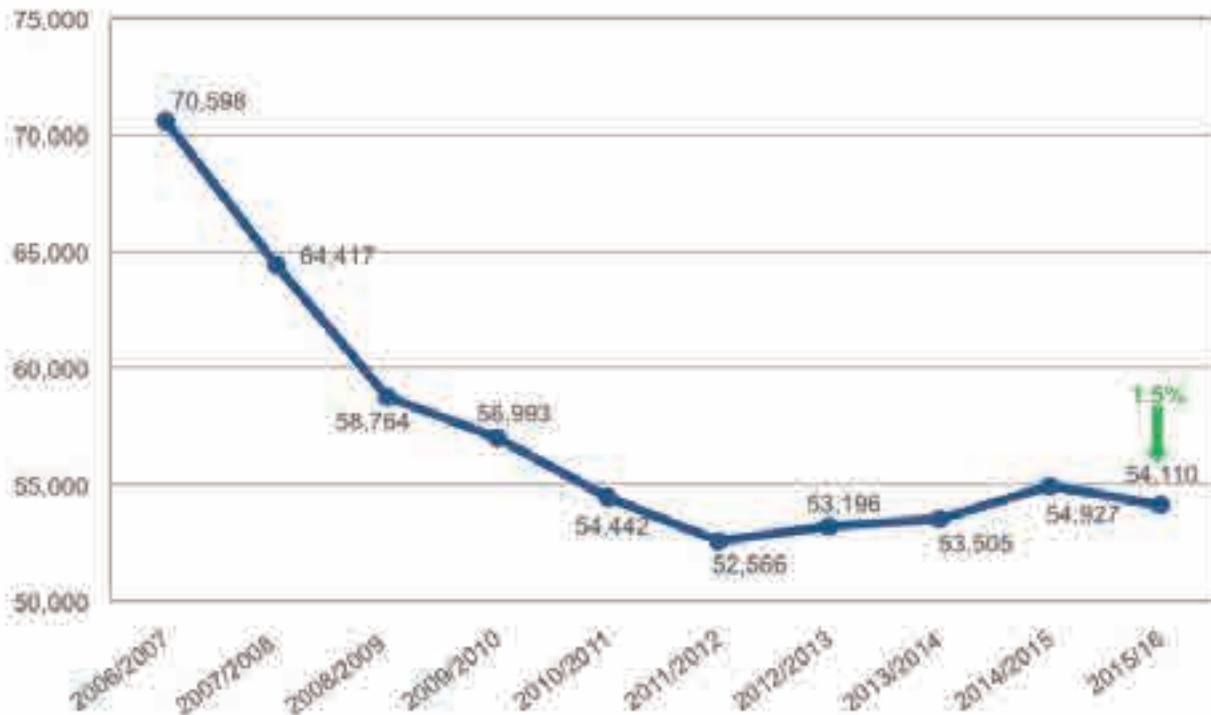


7.1.4 COMMON ROBBERY

Common robbery does not involve the use of any weapon, but it may involve force or violence that does not amount to inflicting grievous bodily harm. However, during such incidents victims are sometimes not only robbed of their property, but also subjected to other crimes such as rape, sexual assault and other forms of assault. A substantial number of common robberies occurred in the CBD areas where the public transport hubs daily frequented by large numbers of commuters/workers are situated. In rural areas where people have to travel long distances between work and home they are often attacked in open areas they have to pass through to reach their destinations. Victims walking along the streets during the night with cash, expensive cellular telephones or items such as laptop computers in their possession also become easy targets for robbers. The same applies to people under the influence of alcohol on their way home from taverns, shebeens and bar lounges.

Common robbery recorded 54 110 counts in 2015/2016, a 1.5% decrease compared to the preceding year. A continued year-on-year decrease was recorded between 2006/2007 and 2011/2012, as displayed in the graph below. The number of common robbery cases steadily increased from 2012/2013 to 2014/2015 (peaking at 54 927 counts).

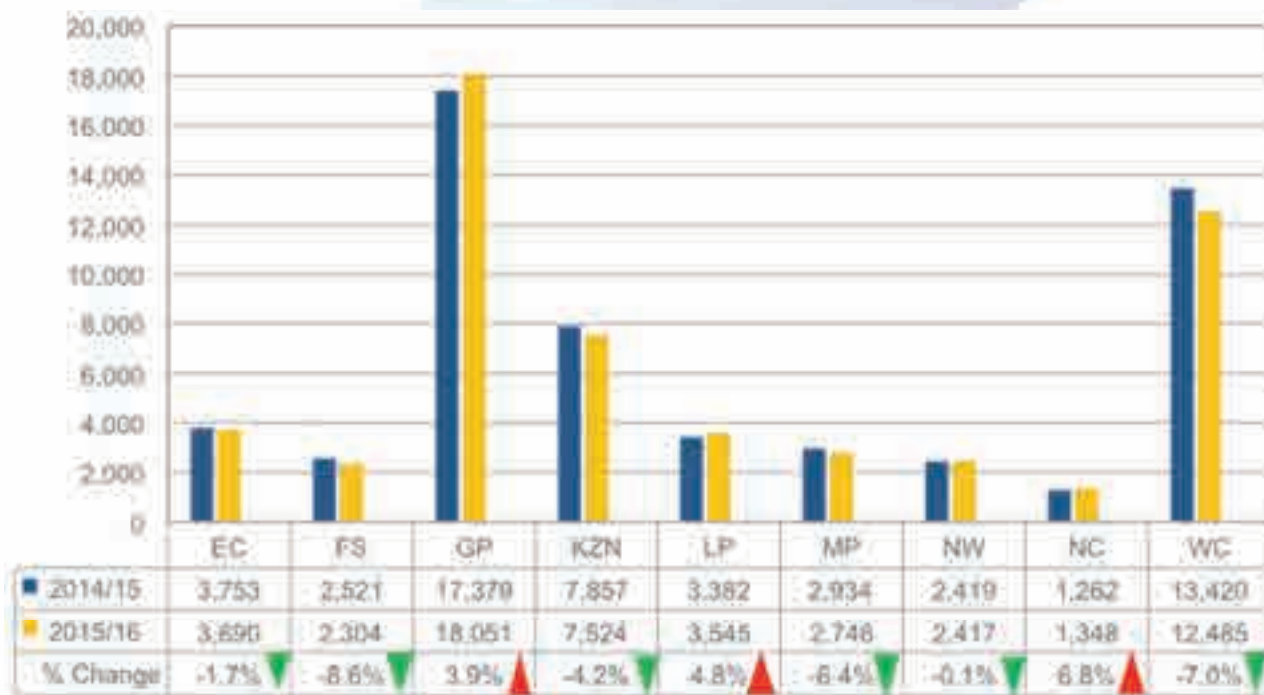
GRAPH 20: COMMON ROBBERY: TREND OVER 10-YEAR PERIOD



Analysis conducted in Mpumalanga, KwaZulu-Natal and the Eastern Cape found that most incidents were reported over weekends, from Fridays to Sundays. Numerous activities over weekends, including weekly salaries paid on Fridays, an increase of people on the streets visiting friends, relatives or places of entertainment, etc on Saturdays and Sundays could explain this. Studies conducted in Mpumalanga, KwaZulu-Natal and the Eastern Cape further indicated that most of the common robbery incidents are perpetrated between 12:00 and 24:00, which correlates with the times that the above activities normally occur. Most of the victims are then robbed of cash and items such as cellular telephones, iPads, laptop computers and jewellery that can easily be bartered for cash. Some of the perpetrators involved in common robbery also find this an easy way to obtain money to sustain drug habits. According to the analysis conducted in KwaZulu-Natal, the perpetrators involved in common robbery were mostly males aged between 15 and 40 years.

The graph below indicates that three provinces recorded increases in the incidence of common robbery compared to the preceding financial year. The Northern Cape recorded an increase of 6.8% (or 86 counts), Limpopo 4.8% (or 163 counts) and Gauteng 3.9% (or 672 counts). The highest decreases in the remaining six provinces were recorded in the Free State (8.6% or 217 counts), followed by the Western Cape (7.0% or 935 counts) and Mpumalanga (6.4% or 188 counts). The lowest decrease was experienced in North West (0.1% or two counts). The provinces depicting the highest incidence of common robbery were Gauteng (33.4%), followed by the Western Cape (23.1%) and KwaZulu-Natal (13.9%).

GRAPH 21: COMMON ROBBERY: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW



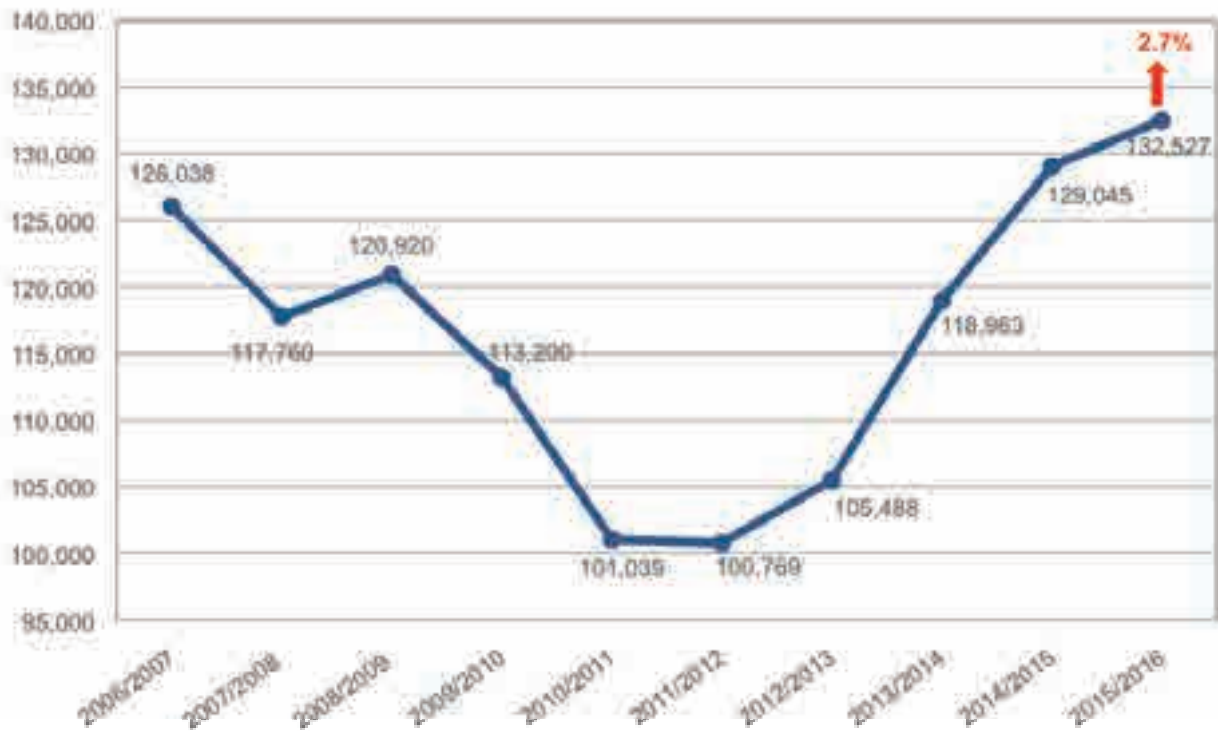
7.1.5 ROBBERY WITH AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES

Robbery with aggravating circumstances includes all robberies in which weapons such as firearms, knives or any other objects are used to subdue victims in order to gain access to their property. The weapons can be used to kill or injure the victims, or simply to threaten them into surrendering their property. Cases in which no weapons are used, but threats to use violence are made, also constitute aggravated robbery.

The largest proportion of robberies with aggravating circumstances consists of so-called “street robbery”. Street robbery refers to those incidents in which victims are robbed in their personal capacity in public places such as on the streets, in parking areas, open spaces, etc. Incidents of robbery with aggravating circumstances are on the increase. These include robbing people transporting commodities such as cigarettes, bread or cool drinks, or the money collected after delivering such commodities; on their way to or from banks; stuck along roads as a result of an emergency or being ambushed by obstructing roads; and truck drivers at overnight truck stops of their personal possessions or property in their custody. Although no scientific proof of this is available, the belief exists that a considerable number of the people killed at night on the streets (with the bodies only discovered the next day) without any apparent motive for the murder being identified, may be victims of street robbery.

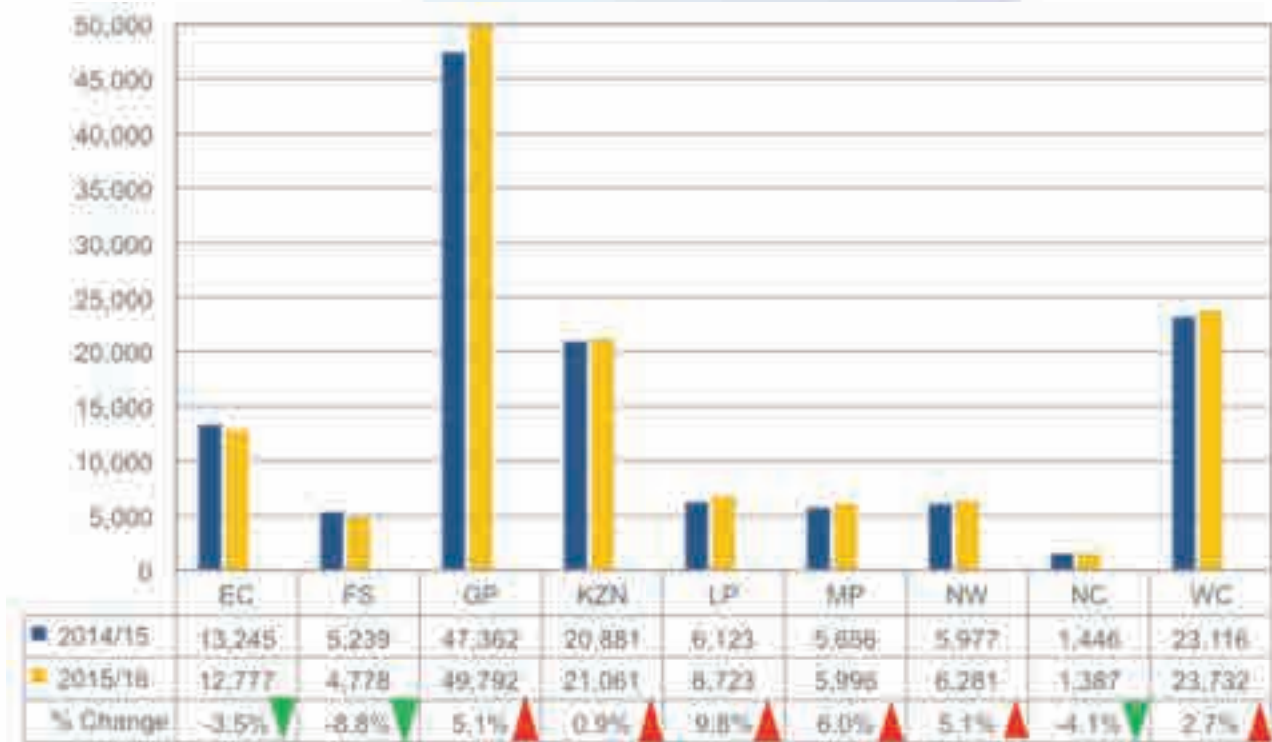
The latest aggravated robbery figure (132 527 counts) translate into a 2.7% increase in robbery with aggravating circumstances compared to the previous year (graph 22 below). The trend in recorded robberies declined over the first part of the past decade, followed by an increase since 2011/2012. The latest increase has been influenced mainly by a higher incidence of the trio crimes, namely carjacking by 14.3%, robbery at residential premises by 2.7% and robbery at non-residential premises by 2.8%. The robberies at the premises above are both at their highest levels since 2006/2007. The trio crimes accounted for a combined 41.6% of the total number of robberies with aggravating circumstances. Another subcategory that contributed to the increase of robbery with aggravating circumstances was robbery of cash in transit, recording an increase of 15.1%.

GRAPH 22: ROBBERY WITH AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES:
TREND OVER 10-YEAR PERIOD



The graph below illustrates that six provinces recorded increases in robbery with aggravating circumstances during 2015/2016. The highest increases were recorded in Limpopo (9.8% or 600 counts), Mpumalanga (6.0% or 340 counts), Gauteng (5.1% or 2 430 counts) and North West (5.1% or 304 counts). Decreases were experienced in the Free State (8.8% or 461 counts), the Northern Cape (4.1% or 59 counts) and the Eastern Cape (3.5% or 468 counts). The highest incidence of robbery with aggravating circumstances was recorded in Gauteng (37.6%), followed by the Western Cape (17.9%) and KwaZulu-Natal (15.9%).

GRAPH 23: ROBBERY WITH AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW



Some subcategories of robbery with aggravating circumstances, namely robbery at residential and non-residential premises, carjacking, truck hijacking, robbery of cash-in-transit and bank robbery, are discussed in more detail below.

7.1.5.1 CARJACKING

Carjacking not only refers to robbery of passenger vehicles, but also includes that of light delivery vehicles. This is a crime regarded as being organised in nature to a considerable extent, explaining a cross-border dimension to this crime. The motives behind carjacking range from obtaining vehicles utilized to commit other crimes and selling vehicles for financial gain to feeding the increasing demand for second-hand parts.

The recorded figure of 14 602 carjacking during the 2015/2016 financial year marks the highest increase during the past decade at 14.3%, compared to the preceding year (illustrated in the graph below).

GRAPH 24: CARJACKING: TREND OVER 10-YEAR PERIOD



An increased targeting of delivery vehicles transporting cigarettes contributed to the increase in carjacking figures. An analysis conducted in the Northern Cape e.g. uncovered that about half of the carjacking cases in the province have bearing on vehicles of British American Tobacco hijacked for their cargo. Most of the other provinces also experienced high frequencies of such hijackings.

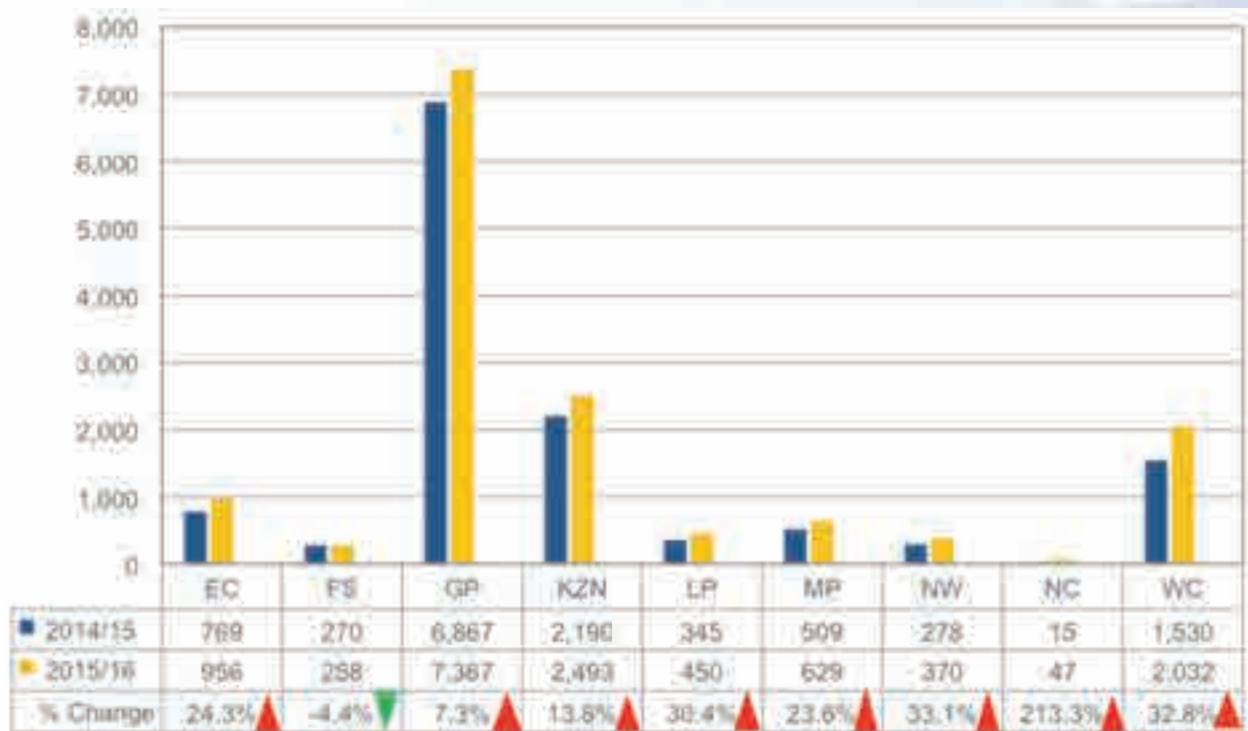
An analysis of 348 cases conducted in Gauteng revealed that 64.0% of these incidents occurred in residential areas, followed by industrial areas (7.0%) and the inner city (CBD) areas (6.3% of cases). Criminals targeted victims along the streets while vehicles were stationary (32.6% of the cases) or whilst driving on the highways (14.1%), at stop signs, robots, railway crossings, etc (19.5%) and on driveways at residences (17.7% of cases). An analysis conducted in Mpumalanga broadly correlates with the findings in Gauteng, with 78.2% of carjacking incidents in that province occurring on the streets or highways and 15.7% at private residences. Information collected in Mpumalanga and KwaZulu-Natal further established that most victims in these provinces were hijacked on their way to either work or a place of entertainment, or on their way back home from these destinations.

Although an upsurge in carjacking incidents over weekends was experienced in Mpumalanga, a more or less equal distribution over all days of the week was recorded in the other provinces. Carjacking incidents were more likely to be reported during the late afternoon, early evening and up to midnight. In Mpumalanga it was found that 58.0% of incidents occurred between 16:00 and 24:00, while in KwaZulu-Natal and the Eastern Cape 46.0% and 49.0% of incidents were respectively perpetrated between 18:00 and 24:00.

Firearms were the most common weapons used to commit carjacking. In Gauteng firearms were employed in 87.0% of cases, in KwaZulu-Natal in 88.0% of cases and in Mpumalanga in 85.0% of cases. In Gauteng the SAPS also recovered toy firearms from some suspects. Toy replicas appear authentic and are difficult to distinguish from real firearms during carjacking, thus causing the same trauma to victims.

The graph below illustrates that only one among the nine provinces recorded a decrease in the incidence of carjacking during 2015/16. This decrease was recorded in the Free State (4.4% or 12 counts). The highest percentage increases occurred in the Northern Cape (213.3% or 32 counts), followed by North West (33.1% or 92 counts), the Western Cape (32.8% or 502 counts), Limpopo (30.4% or 105 counts) and the Eastern Cape (24.3% or 187 counts). Regardless of the lowest increase being recorded in Gauteng, the province contributed 50.5% to the national carjacking figure. A further 17.1% was contributed by KwaZulu-Natal, followed by the Western Cape (13.9%).

GRAPH 25: CARJACKING: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW



7.1.5.2 TRUCK HIJACKING

Truck hijacking is generally considered as a more organized crime than carjacking. The alleged and actual use of police paraphernalia (uniforms, reflector jackets, ID cards, marked vehicles and blue lights) by perpetrators features prominently in respect of this crime and is one of the factors that raises interest in the crime, as is the suspicion that the crews of trucks might in a number of instances themselves be involved in the commission of the crime.

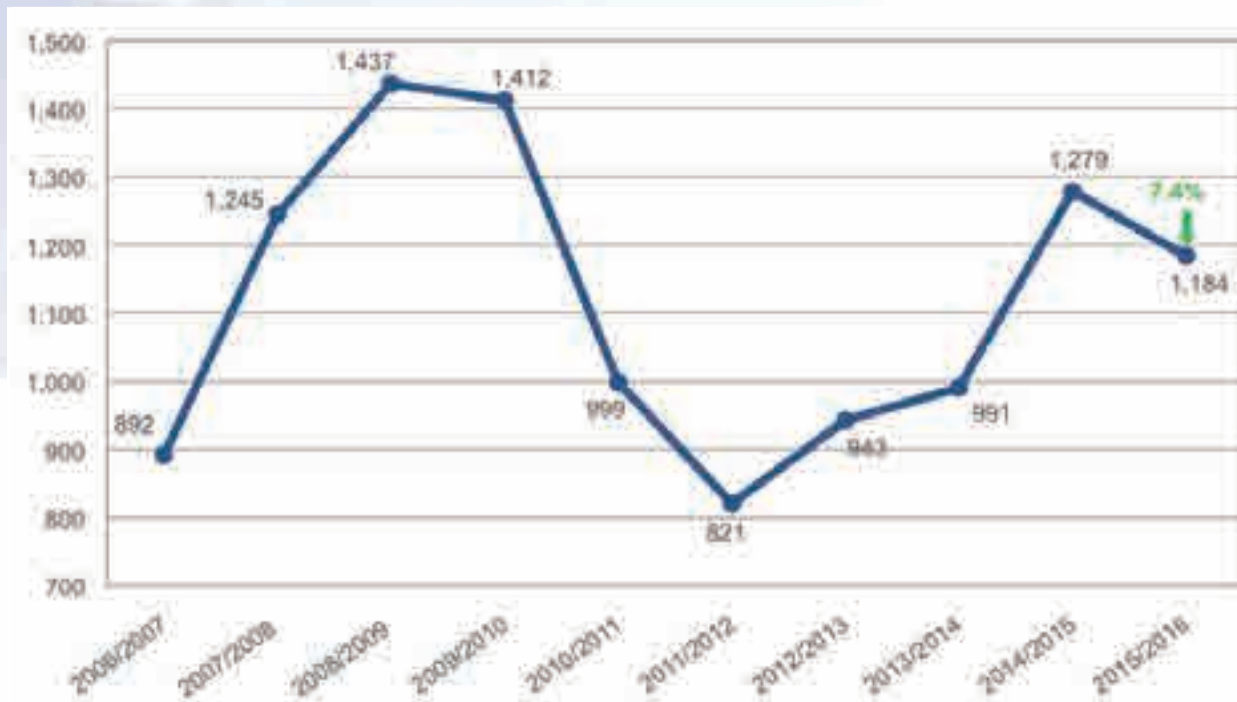
Trucks are mainly targeted for the freight transported and thus the resale value of the latter. The majority of the trucks are consequently recovered shortly after being hijacked, frequently abandoned along nearby streets or at secluded places. The second type of hijacking focuses on taking the horse and/or trailer for resale, with the freight considered as a bonus - if taken at all. The vehicles and trailers may in such cases be cloned by tampering with the chassis and engine numbers, then again registered and put back on the road. These vehicles are subsequently sold to unsuspecting buyers inside the country or across the borders. The third type of hijacking occurs if the vehicles are afterwards dismantled for their components or parts and sold as used spares on the black market.

A variety of cargo items were found to have been robbed during the hijacking of trucks, but mostly involved consumer goods. These items range from food and other grocery items, to

more durable products such as electrical and electronic ware that are easily traded to crooked dealers. No particular type of goods is necessarily targeted by syndicates, but identifiable shifts from one type of item to another depend on the kind of goods in demand at any particular time, both inside the country or across its borders.

The graph below shows that the police recorded 1 184 counts of truck hijacking during 2015/2016, a 7.4% decrease compared to the preceding financial year of 2014/2015. This crime has fluctuated over the past decade, peaking at 1 437 counts in 2008/2009.

GRAPH 26: TRUCK HIJACKING: TREND OVER 10-YEAR PERIOD



A national analysis of truck hijacking cases indicated that half (**50.0%**) of the total number of truck hijackings recorded during the 2014/2015 financial year occurred in only 30 police precincts. The vast majority of these station precincts were located in Gauteng (22 stations, with Heidelberg and Alberton recording the highest incidence), followed by Mpumalanga (four stations, with most cases reported at Delmas and Grootvlei), the Free State (three stations, with most cases reported at Harrismith and Warden), and KwaZulu-Natal (a single station, Besters). This pattern was maintained during the current period under review.

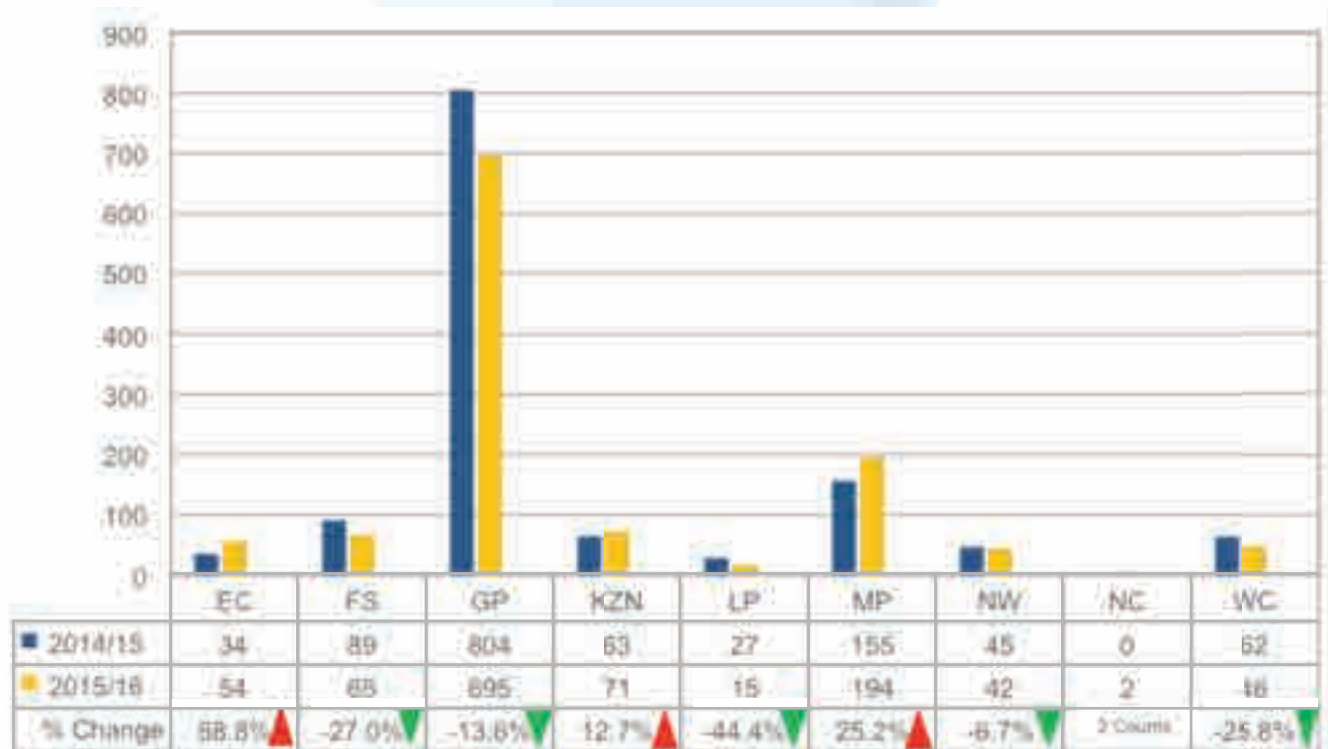
Main routes frequently targeted are the N3 between Johannesburg and Durban, the N12 between Witbank, Johannesburg and Potchefstroom, the N1 between Bloemfontein, Gauteng and Polokwane and the N4 between Brits, Pretoria, Nelspruit and Middelburg.

As in the case of other subcategories of robbery with aggravating circumstances, the most frequently used weapons were firearms.

The graph below shows that five provinces experienced decreases in the incidence of truck hijacking during 2015/2016, while the remaining four provinces recorded increases. The highest increases occurred in the Eastern Cape (58.8% or 20 counts) and Mpumalanga (25.2% or 39 counts). The provinces that experienced the highest percentage decreases were Limpopo (44.4% or 12 counts), the Free State (27.0% or 24 counts) and the Western Cape (25.8% or 16 counts).

Regardless of the 13.6% decrease recorded in Gauteng, the province contributed 58.7% to the national truck hijacking figure, followed by Mpumalanga (16.4%).

GRAPH 27: TRUCK HIJACKING: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW



7.1.5.3 ROBBERY AT RESIDENTIAL PREMISES

Robbery at residential premises constituted 15.7% of all aggravated robberies in 2015/2016. The crime increased by 2.7% compared to the preceding financial year as illustrated in the graph below. A noticeable upward trend has been prevalent since 2012/2013, peaking at 20 820 counts, the highest level over the past ten years, during the current reporting period. In a number of instances robberies at residential premises (also known as house robberies) were actually burglaries gone wrong because the occupants of the targeted residences woke up during the commission of the crime and confronted the perpetrators. Increasing levels of violence were observed during house robberies, particularly where occupants offered resistance against their assailants.

GRAPH 28: ROBBERY AT RESIDENTIAL PREMISES: TREND OVER 10-YEAR PERIOD



The victims of this crime are not only deprived of their property, but also frequently subjected to a range of violent contact crimes as revealed by national and provincial analyses. Analysis in the Eastern Cape e.g. indicated that the incidence of murder during incidents of house robbery increased by 88.9%, rape by 33.9% and assault and attempted murder by 24.3% respectively during the 2015/2016 financial year.

The use of firearms during house robberies was prevalent in almost all the provinces. However, pangas were used in a substantial number of cases reported in particularly the township areas of Thabong, Mangaung, Phuthaditjhaba and Selosessa in the Free State.

Analysis conducted in Gauteng found that formal houses were mostly targeted (85.3%), while informal residential structures such as shacks were targeted in 4.7% of cases. A lack of physical security measures or security consciousness was found to be a factor facilitating access to homes by perpetrators. An analysis of 340 house robbery cases in Gauteng found that in 40.9% of the cases forced entry without the assistance of any other person was gained, in 13.2% of the cases forced entry was gained by means of third persons, in 10.0% of the cases forced entry was gained through victims responding to a knock on the door, in 9.1% unforced entry was gained through open doors, windows, gates, etc and in 6.5% of the cases unforced entry was gained because the victims let the perpetrators in.

Findings of analyses conducted in a number of provinces established that most of the incidents occurred over weekends and between 20:00 to 04:00. This may be attributed to the fact that criminals exploit the more relaxed and less vigilant atmosphere over weekends to target homes. Arrests made in relation to the crime established that the bulk of offenders are males aged from 16 to 35 years.

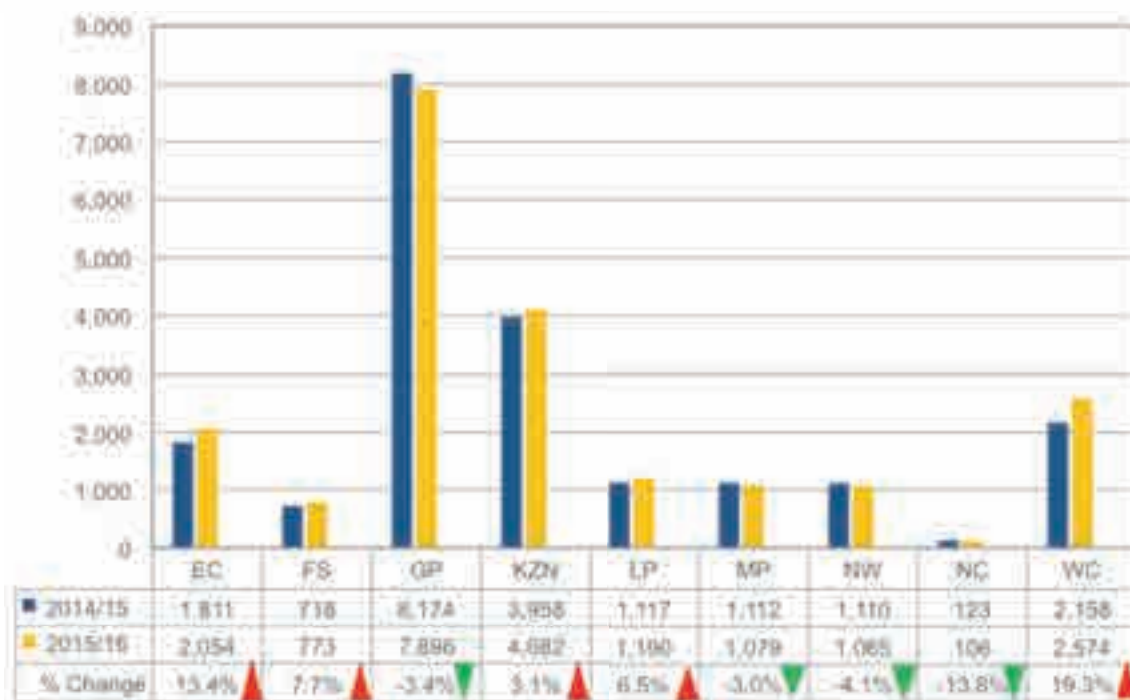
The items robbed during house robberies nationally, include items at that moment in demand by organised criminal syndicates or items that can easily be disposed of by the perpetrators for cash. The latter serve as either a means of living, to feed a drug habit or to finance a

lavish lifestyle. Items mainly robbed, include cash, jewellery, cellular telephones, television sets, computers, laptops, electrical appliances and groceries. The number of firearms robbed during house robberies is a further matter of grave concern. This not only contributes to the number of illegal firearms in circulation, but use of such firearms to commit other crimes or arm rival factions in all sorts of conflict may lead to the death of innocent victims.

A lack of proper street lights and the presence of dense vegetation are further contributing factors facilitating this crime in particularly rural areas and areas containing informal housing, as these allow the perpetrators to approach and leave residences without being noticed. Access to informal housing is generally also easy, as most of these dwellings are constructed of corrugated iron which can easily be removed or broken open.

The graph below illustrates that five amongst the nine provinces experienced increases in robbery at residential premises during 2015/2016. The highest increases were recorded in the Western Cape (19.3% or 416 counts), the Eastern Cape (13.4% or 243 counts) and the Free State (7.7% or 55 counts). Decreases were recorded in the Northern Cape (13.8% or 17 counts), North West (4.1% or 45 counts), Gauteng (3.4% or 278 counts) and Mpumalanga (3.0% or 33 counts). The highest incidence of robbery at residential premises was recorded in Gauteng (37.9%), followed by KwaZulu-Natal (19.6%), the Western Cape (12.4%) and the Eastern Cape (9.9%).

GRAPH 29: ROBBERY AT RESIDENTIAL PREMISES: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW



7.1.5.4 ROBBERY AT NON-RESIDENTIAL PREMISES

Robbery at non-residential premises (also referred to as business robbery) increased by 2.8% during 2015/16 compared to 2014/15, as illustrated in the graph below. As in the case of house robberies, a noticeable upward trend has been prevalent over the past decade, peaking at 19 698 counts in 2015/2016. The offence includes robberies at places of entertainment (e.g. casinos and bars), as well as educational, religious, cultural, governmental and other business premises. The latter premises range from shops in malls to vendors selling goods along the streets.

GRAPH 30: ROBBERY AT NON-RESIDENTIAL PREMISES: TREND OVER 10-YEAR PERIOD



A national analysis of 4 128 business robbery cases reported from September to November 2015 revealed that the types of businesses most frequently targeted were spaza or tuck shops (22.8%), supermarkets (12.2%), general dealers, including butcheries and cafés (7.4%), taverns/bars/shebeens (7.1%), convenience stores at petrol stations (7.0%), farm stalls/shops (6.7%) and clothing stores (5.6%). A large number of spaza shop owners are foreigners who do not use South African banking facilities, resulting in large amounts of cash being kept at the business premises.

A broad variety of items were robbed, with more than one kind of item being taken in the majority of cases. Cash was robbed in 83.8% of the cases. The other most frequently targeted items were cellular telephones/accessories/airtime (51.4%), cigarettes (31.4%), groceries (8.6%), laptop computers (4.7%) and alcohol (3.9% of cases). The fact that cellular telephones clearly remained a sought-after commodity was illustrated by a finding that in more than 50% of robberies committed at clothing shops the main targets were large numbers of new cellular telephones. However, personal cellular telephones robbed during the commission of the crime in question are believed to mainly be taken to avoid any communication that could alert other people, giving the perpetrators ample time to complete the robbery and abscond without hindrance. In seven of the cases of robbery at convenience stores at garages, safes or drop safes were bombed to gain access to large amounts of cash, while in two cases safes were ground/broken open and removed from the shops to access the money.

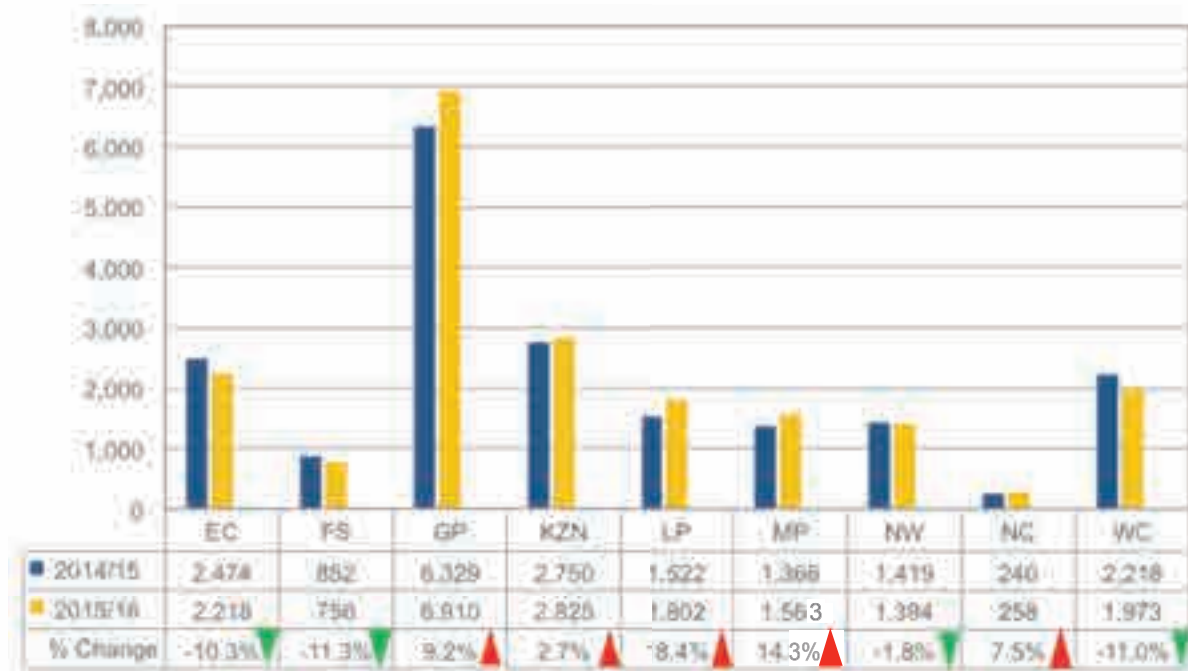
Incidents of business robbery were about equally spread among all the days of the week, with the highest number of incidents reported on Fridays (15.6%) and the lowest (13.0%) on Sundays. No real peak days of incidence during the course of a month could also be detected. About a quarter (24.1%) of the business robberies occurred between 18:00 and 20:59. During this time slot a number of businesses such as supermarkets and cafés are closing and large amounts of cash are available. However, a total of 72.8% of the robberies at convenience stores took place between 18:00 and 02:59. This can be attributed to the operating hours of these businesses, as well as their geographical location - which includes isolated areas and often being situated along arterial routes offering easy ways to abscond. A total of 54.1% of

robberies committed at spaza/tuck shops occurred between 18:00 and 02:59. This can be attributed to their unregulated operating hours and the fact that the premises where these shops are situated are often utilized for both business and residential purposes by the shop owners or their personnel.

Perpetrators of business robbery prefer to operate in groups ranging from two to 20 offenders. The national analysis mentioned above found that almost all the perpetrators were males (99.8%) between the ages of 19 to 39 years. A total of 47.6% of victims whose nationality could be established in the analysis, were foreigners - mainly Ethiopians, Somalians, Bangladeshis and Pakistanis. Analysis done in North West indicated that 77.5% of victims in that province were foreigners, while the result of a similar analysis in Gauteng broadly correlates with the national analysis.

More than three quarters (77.1%) of the business robberies were committed with firearms, while knives and other sharp instruments were used in a further 6.0% of the incidents. Other instruments used, included hammers, crowbars, pangas, stones or bricks and axes. From the analysis it is clear that the weapons are in a majority of cases only used to threaten the victims. Victims were shot in only 4.3% of the cases in which firearms were employed and stabbed in 16.9% of the cases in which knives or other sharp instruments featured.

GRAPH 31: ROBBERY AT NON-RESIDENTIAL PREMISES: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW

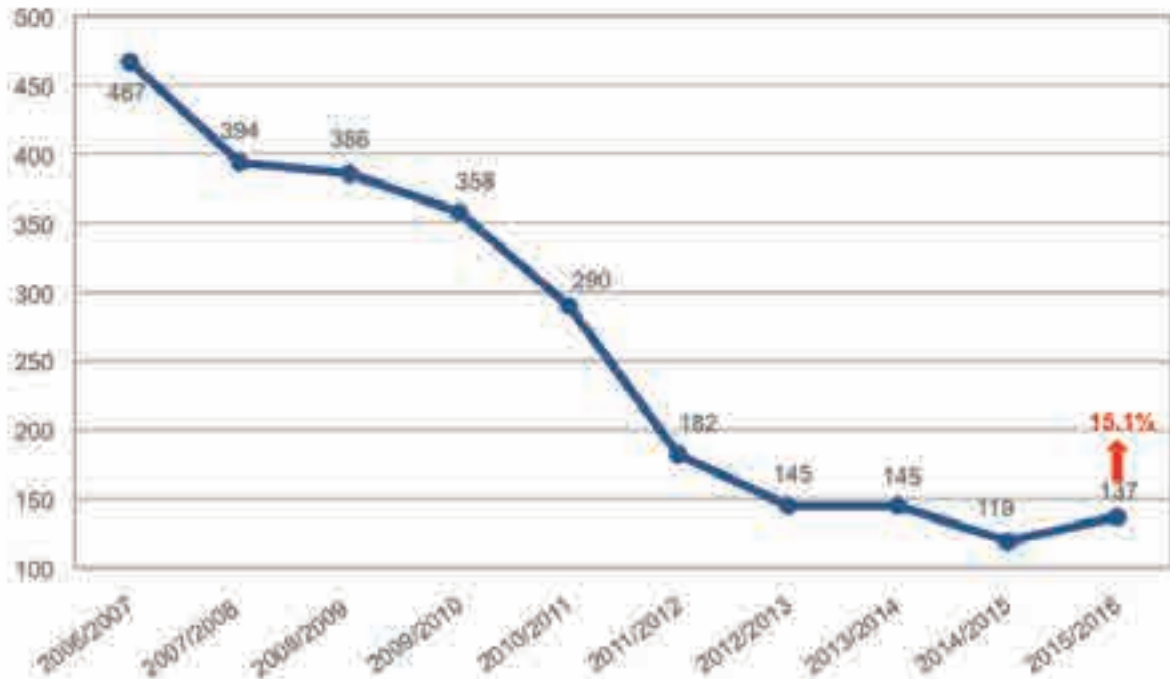


The graph above illustrates that increases in robbery at non-residential premises were recorded in five provinces during 2015/2016. The highest percentage increases were recorded in Limpopo (18.4% or 280 counts), followed by Mpumalanga (14.6% or 200 counts) and Gauteng (9.2% or 581 counts). Among the four provinces experiencing decreases compared to 2014/15, the highest were recorded in the Free State (11.3% or 96 counts), the Western Cape (11.0% or 245 counts) and the Eastern Cape (10.3% or 256 counts). The highest incidence of robbery at non-residential premises was recorded in Gauteng (35.1%), followed by KwaZulu-Natal (14.3%) and the Eastern Cape (11.3%).

7.1.5.5 ROBBERY OF CASH IN TRANSIT (CIT)

Robbery of cash in transit recorded 137 counts in 2015/2016, an increase of 15.1% compared to the preceding financial year. As illustrated in the graph below, CITs have shown a generally declining trend over the past decade, followed by a reversal of the trend in the financial year under review.

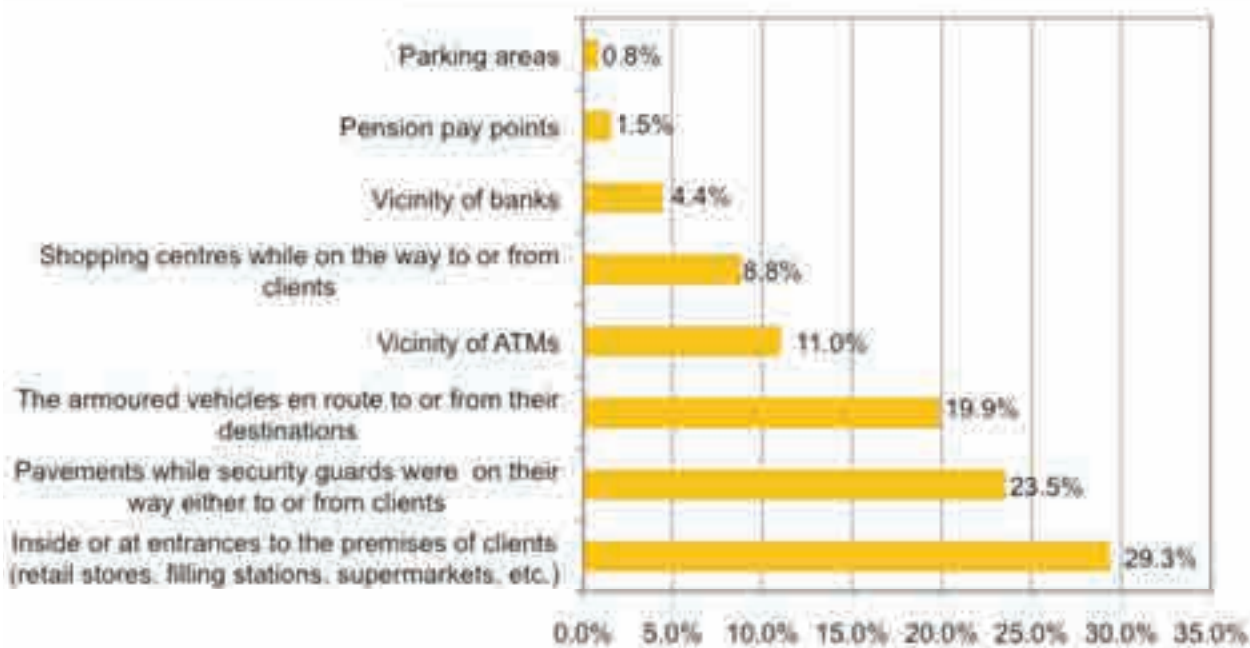
GRAPH 32: ROBBERY OF CASH IN TRANSIT: TREND OVER 10-YEAR PERIOD



A national analysis of the 137 cases of robbery of cash-in-transit registered by the police during the period under review revealed that 51.5% of the cases were reported during the last five days and the first five days of the month. A further 16.9% of cases were reported between the 10th and the 15th of the month. Almost a third of the incidents (32.4%) occurred on Mondays. This may be attributed to the fact that a number of businesses' weekly proceeds are collected on Mondays by CIT companies. A further 18.4% of cases were reported on Wednesdays, 16.9% on Tuesdays and 15.4% on Saturdays. The least number of cases were reported on Fridays. A total of 78.7% of incidents occurred between 06:00 and 15:00, with 32.4% occurring between 09:00 and 12:00 and 24.3% between 06:00 and 09:00.

The graph below presents the places where the incidents took place. A substantial number occurred at the entrances to retail stores, filling stations, supermarkets, etc, namely 29.3% of all the CITs. Two-thirds of the incidents that occurred while the armoured vehicles were en route to or from their destinations happened on rural roads or streets. Only in 0.8% of the cases the exact location could not be determined from the analysed information.

GRAPH 33: ROBBERY OF CASH IN TRANSIT: PLACE OF OCCURRENCE



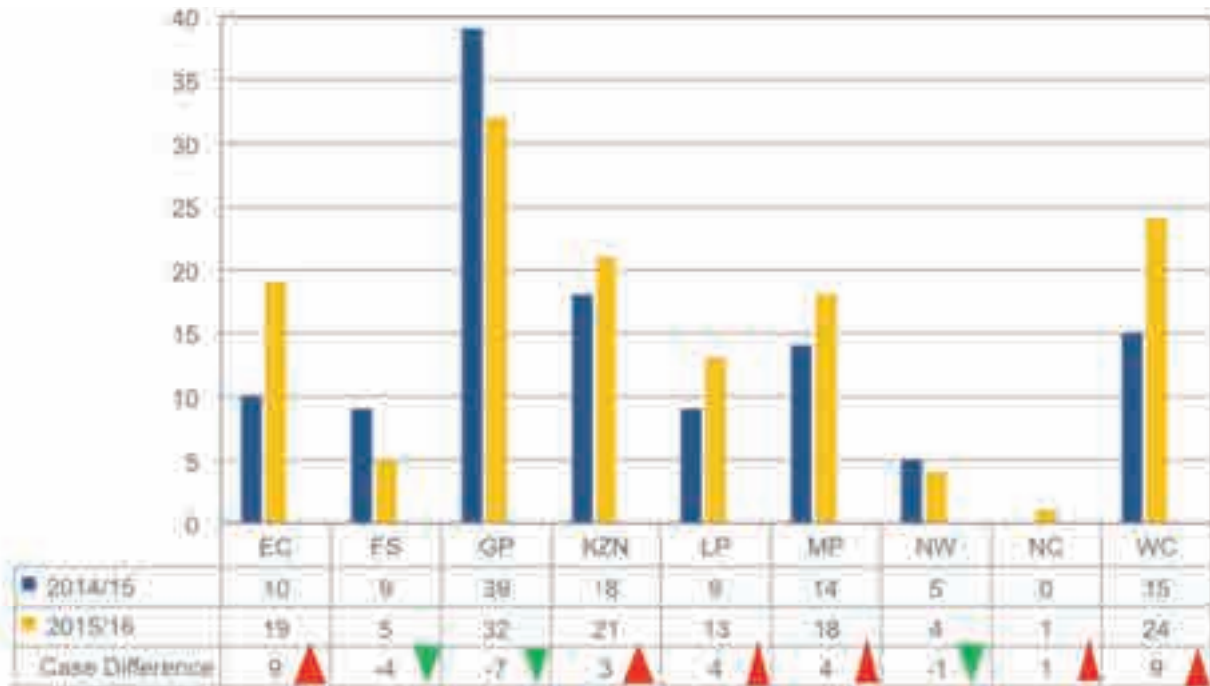
Firearms were used in all the incidents, with handguns (pistols and revolvers) employed in 85.3% of cases, high-calibre firearms in 11.0% and shotguns in 3.7% of cases. These incidents sometimes turn out to be more violent than simply pointing a firearm at the victims. In 11.0% of cases security guards were injured and in 4.4% of cases they were killed. In a single incident a member of the police was also injured while responding to such a robbery.

Not only firearms were used to gain access to the cash carried on the armoured vehicles, but explosives were also used. In eight cases the perpetrators used explosives to gain access to the money in the safes of armoured vehicles (or during attempts to do so). In two incidents the perpetrators poured petrol over armoured vehicles and threatened to set these alight and in one incident they poured petrol over the security guards and threatened to set them alight.

Furthermore, it was revealed that money was not the only items robbed. The security guards were also robbed of their firearms, ranging from handguns and shotguns to high-calibre firearms, in 80.1% of the cases. In 61.7% of the cases the perpetrators had operated in groups of between two and four members and in 14.0% of cases in groups consisting of five to 12 members, while in 4.4% of cases single perpetrators were involved. In the remainder of cases the exact number of perpetrators could not be established. Most of the offenders of known age were younger than 40 years, with 41.3% aged between 30 and 39 years, 31.7% between 40 and 49 years and 27.0% between 20 and 29 years.

The graph below illustrates that increases were recorded in six and decreases in three provinces during 2015/2016 compared to the preceding financial year. Decreases were experienced in the Free State (44.4% or four counts), North West (20.0% or one count) and Gauteng (17.9% or seven counts). The most prominent increases were experienced in the Eastern Cape (90.0% or nine counts) and the Western Cape (60.0% or nine counts). The highest incidence of cash in transit robbery was recorded in Gauteng (23.4%), followed by the Western Cape (17.5%) and KwaZulu-Natal (15.3%).

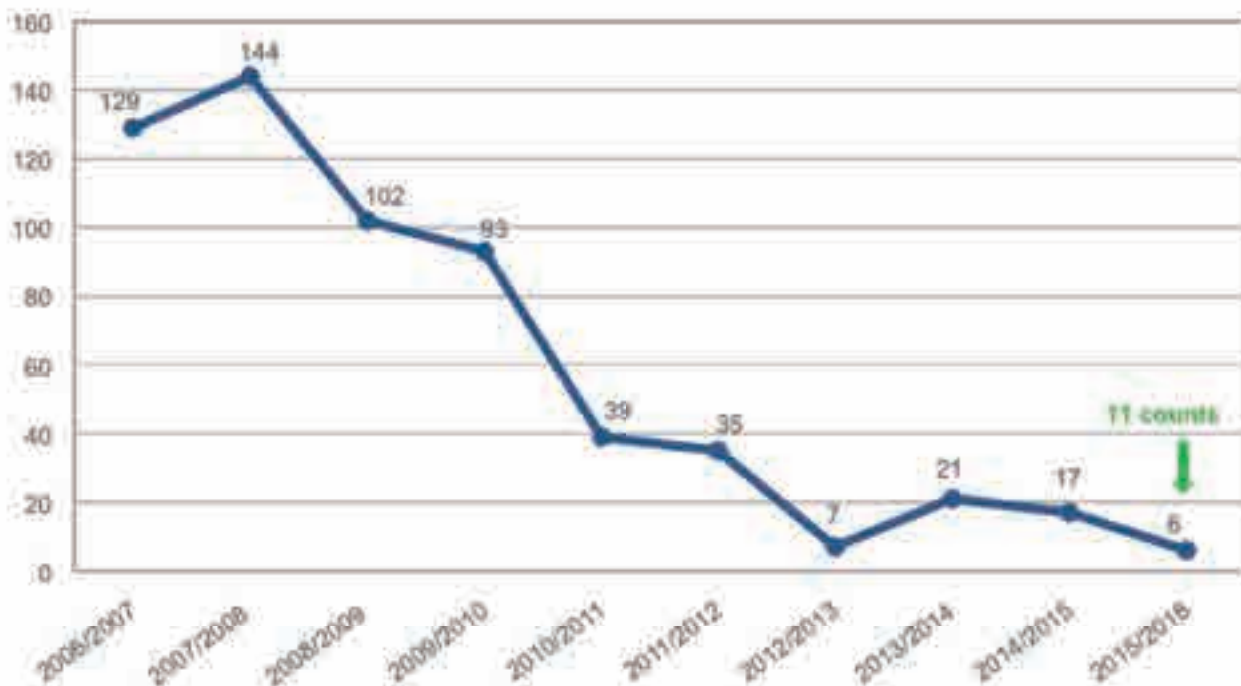
GRAPH 34: ROBBERY OF CASH IN TRANSIT: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW



7.1.5.6 BANK ROBBERY

Bank robbery experienced a generally downward trend since 2007/2008, only deviating from this during 2013/2014. Whereas CIT’s maintained a fairly constant level since 2012/2013, the bank robberies had tripled in number between 2012/2013 and 2013/2014 before returning to a declining trend. In the current period under review the pattern reverted to a steep decrease of 64.7% compared to the preceding financial year.

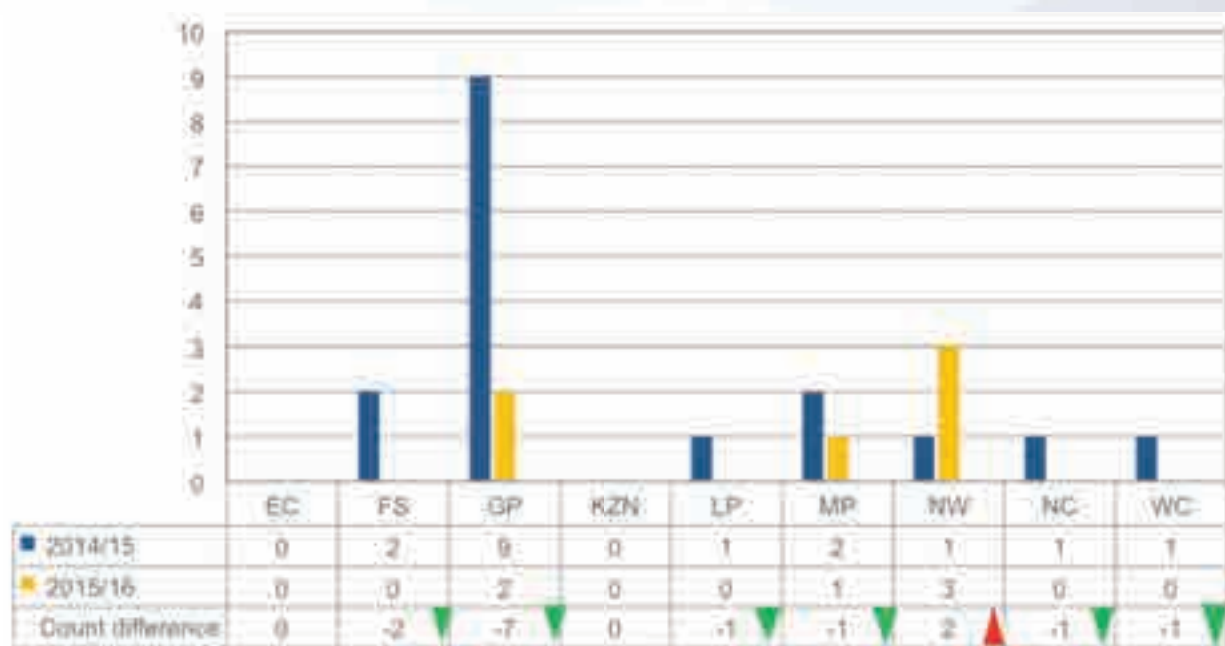
GRAPH 35: BANK ROBBERY - TREND OVER 10-YEAR PERIOD



The low number of bank robberies reported does not allow sensible in-depth analysis of this subcategory of robbery with aggravating circumstances. The present low incidence of bank robbery compared to figures reported in the past may be attributed to the risk involved in this crime and the small amounts of money available on bank floors due to more stringent security measures. Criminals face less risk of being caught and the prospects of better proceeds if they bomb ATMs, drop safes or cash management systems at filling stations.

However, the graph above illustrates that three provinces contributed to the number of recorded bank robbery during 2015/2016 were North West (from 1 to 3 counts), Gauteng decreased from nine to two counts, while Mpumalanga decreased from two to one count.

GRAPH 36: BANK ROBBERY: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW



7.1.6 SEXUAL OFFENCES

With the implementation of the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related matters) Amendment Act, 2007 (Act 32 of 2007) during December 2007, not only the scope of rape was expanded, but a total sexual offence category of crimes consisting of more than 70 subcategories related to e.g. human trafficking, pornography, sexual assault, prostitution, etc – as well as attempts to commit such offences – was created. Some of these subcategories are crimes detected as a result of police action. A decision was therefore taken to remove the sexual offences detected as a result of police action from the broad category of contact crime for inclusion as fourth category under crimes detected as a result of police action. Due to the implementation of this Act, the trend analysis of some offences is only applicable from 2008/2009, as shown in the graph below.

The two major subcategories of sexual offences are rape, accounting for 80.0% of the total sexual offences recorded in 2015/2016 and sexual assault accounting for 12.0%. These two subcategories are discussed separately in this report.

The 51 895 counts of sexual offences recorded during 2015/2016 represent a decrease of 3.2%, compared to the figures for the preceding financial year. This is the lowest level recorded for this crime category since the implementation of the Amendment Act in December 2007. Within this category the number of rapes decreased by 3.9% during the current period under

review compared to the preceding financial year and the number of sexual assaults increased by 2.1%. A sizable proportion of the sexual offences were committed during the commission of other contact crimes such as robberies and murders.

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



Sexual offences mainly occurred indoors, which made it difficult to combat by means of conventional policing methods. A study conducted in the Northern Cape e.g. found that 64.7% of analysed rape cases occurred within residences and 33.0% in public places such as streets, open pieces of veld, etc.

The influence of alcohol consumption by both victims and offenders contributed to the incidence of sexual offences. Analysis conducted in KwaZulu-Natal found that in 25.0% of rape cases the use of alcohol by the offender was specifically mentioned. It was further noted that victims were often targeted along roads after departing from taverns or bars to their residences. Such victims were generally overpowered and taken to the residences of the offenders, unoccupied residences or bushy areas and raped. Victims of street robbery are also frequently raped by their assailants.

Although most of the offenders involved in sexual offences were known to their victims, the ratios differed from province to province due to the unique social dynamics obtaining in different regions. In the Northern Cape it was found that 86.4% of offenders were known to their victims, while in Gauteng the figure stood at 58.6%. The lower ratio in Gauteng may be attributed to incidents during which victims robbed on the streets by strangers were then also raped. In those cases in which the perpetrators had been known to their victims, the perpetrators ranged from acquaintances, boyfriends, employees, family members, neighbours, people known by sight, parents or guardians and school personnel to spouses.

As in the case of most other social contact crimes, more sexual offences were reported over weekends than on other days of the week. However, no day of the week can be regarded as safe and everyone has to remain vigilant to avoid becoming a victim of crimes of this nature.

Although most of the sexual offences are perpetrated at night, it was found that in KwaZulu-Natal 28.0% of rape incidents occurred between 12:00 and 17:59. Some of these incidents may have involved pupils raped on their way home from school or alone at their residences. In a number of instances incidents reported during the early morning and early evening involved victims either on their way to work or back home.

Analysis conducted in North West revealed that 35.4% of rape cases in that province involved victims younger than 18 years of age. Neglect by parents leaving children unattended at home or in the care of other minors may have contributed to the high number of minors raped. The involvement of older people in the community known to their victims who use this to exploit the trust and respect of children can also not be disregarded. The analysis also revealed that a further 48.9% of rape victims were younger people (18-34 years of age), while 15.7% of the victims were aged 35 years and older.

GRAPH 38: SEXUAL OFFENCES: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW

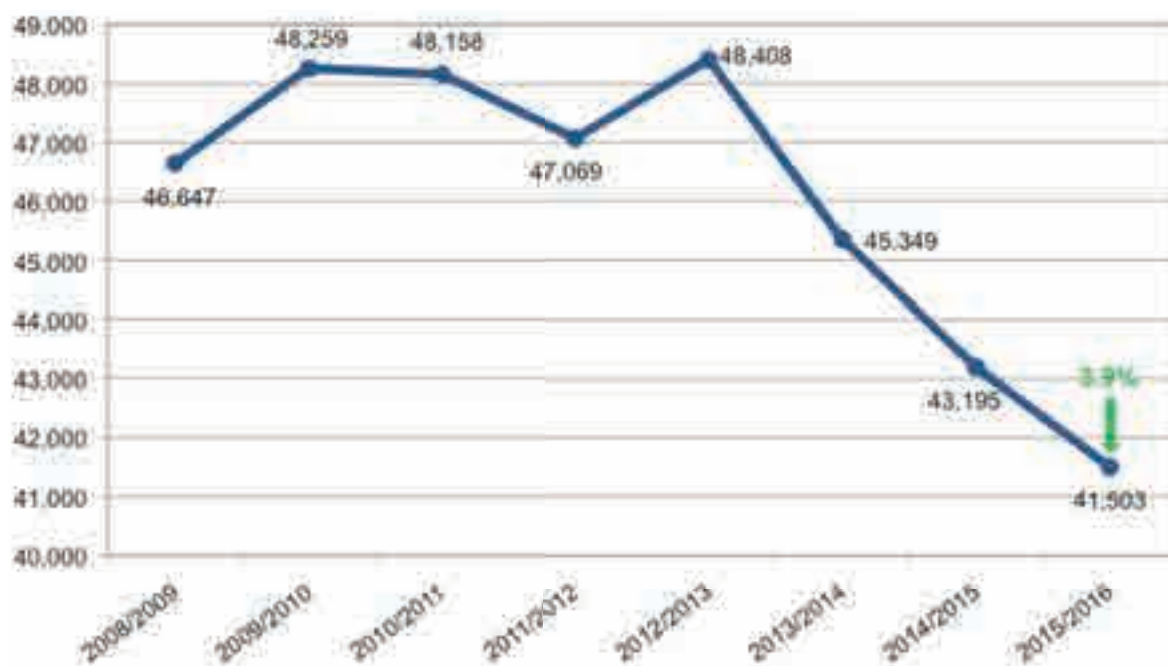


Only two provinces recorded increases in sexual offences during 2015/2016, namely Limpopo and the Northern Cape, as illustrated in the graph above. The Northern Cape's figure increased by 8.9% (or 141 counts) and that of Limpopo by 1.3% (or 57 counts). The remaining provinces recorded decreases, with the highest decreases recorded in North West (9.2% or 421 counts), and the Eastern Cape (4.6% or 427 counts), while the lowest percentage decrease was recorded in KwaZulu-Natal (1.5% or 132 counts). The highest incidence of sexual offences was recorded in Gauteng (18.3%), followed by KwaZulu-Natal (17.2%), the Eastern Cape (17.0%), and the Western Cape (13.7%).

7.1.6.1 RAPE

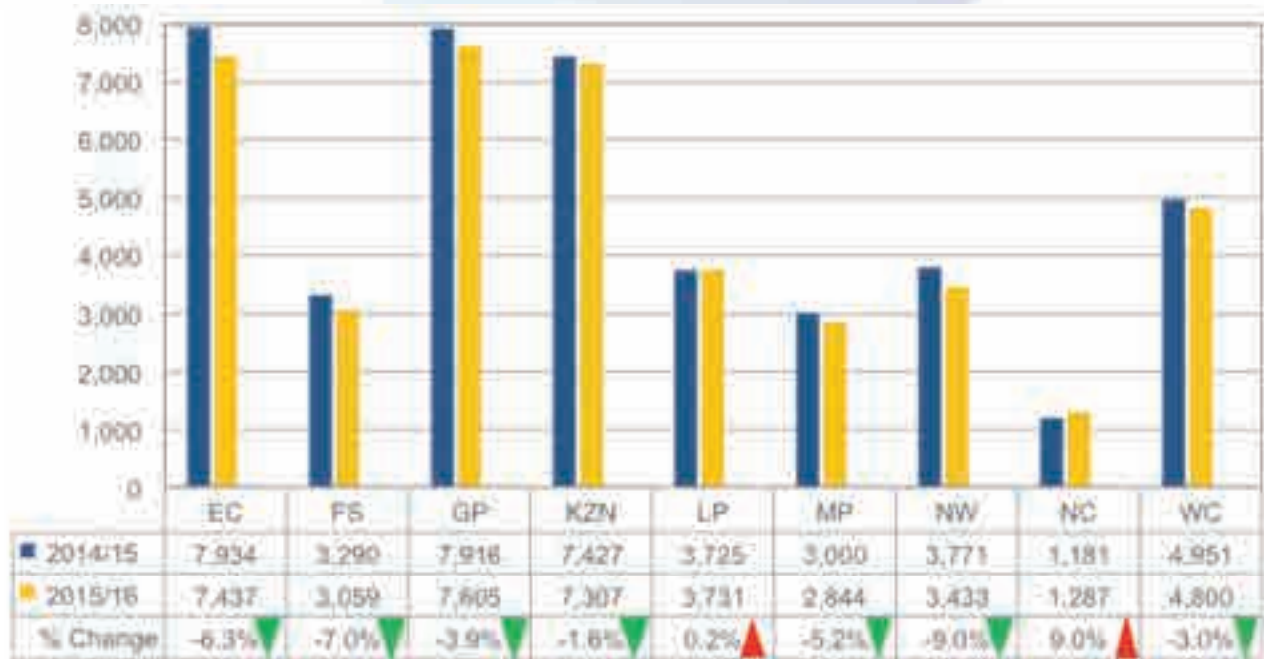
It should be noted that according to the Amendment Act of 2007 (Act 32 of 2007), the rape definitions cover both male and female victims. The recorded rape cases decreased by 3.9% compared with the preceding financial year, following a year-on-year decreases since 2012/2013 (the year when the rape figure peaked at 48 408), as illustrated in the graph below.

GRAPH 39: RAPE: TREND OVER 10-YEAR PERIOD



The same two provinces that recorded increases in the broader category of sexual offences during 2015/2016 also recorded increases in rape, namely Limpopo and the Northern Cape, as illustrated in the graph below. The Northern Cape figure increased by 9.0% (or 106 counts) and that of Limpopo by 0.2% (or six counts). The remaining provinces recorded decreases, with the most significant decreases similarly recorded in North West (9.0% or 338 counts) and the Free State (7.0% or 231 counts), while the lowest percentage decrease was similarly recorded in KwaZulu-Natal (1.6% or 120 counts). The highest incidence of rape was recorded in Gauteng (18.3%), followed by the Eastern Cape (17.9%) and KwaZulu-Natal (17.6%).

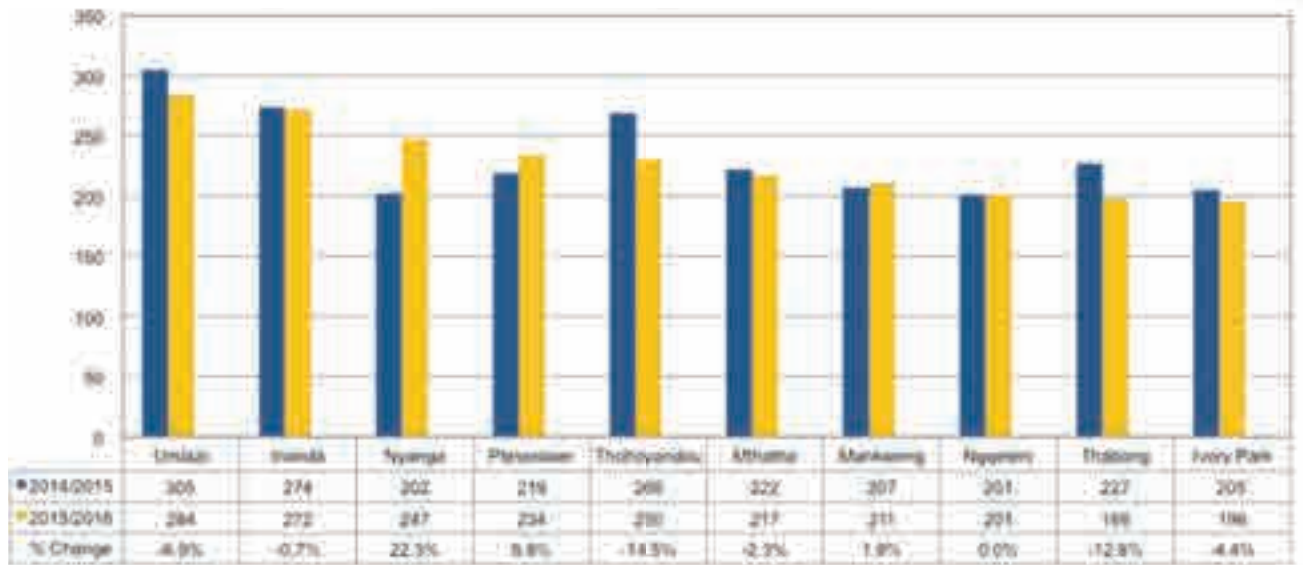
GRAPH 40: RAPE: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW



Rape displayed a different pattern with regard to the most affected provinces and the top ten stations with the highest incidence of this crime. In contrast to other social contact crimes, including murder and attempted murder, the top stations were not concentrated in three provinces, namely Gauteng, the Western Cape and KwaZulu-Natal, but distributed among a number of provinces, as illustrated in the graph below. Three of the top 10 rape stations were in KwaZulu-Natal, two in the Eastern Cape and another two in Limpopo, while the Western Cape, the Free State and Gauteng each had one station among the top ten. Analysis conducted on rape cases reported at the top ten stations revealed that victims were mainly raped by known suspects (acquaintances, ex-boyfriends, boyfriends, stepfathers, etc). The fact that a large number of children are victims of this crime, and to lesser extent even perpetrators, is a matter of particular concern.

In Limpopo a number of victims were students at higher education institutions, such as the University of Limpopo at Mankweng and the University of Venda in Thohoyandou. The police precincts in question are densely populated at certain times of the year, particularly during school terms. Victims were in most cases attacked on the streets while on their way from or to the campuses, while some were surprised by the suspects in their rooms or residences while sleeping. The same applies to the Eastern Cape, where the Mthatha police station has Walter Sisulu University in its precinct. In Gauteng drug dependency among the youth was a contributing factor, while other provinces reported additional factors such as gangsterism.

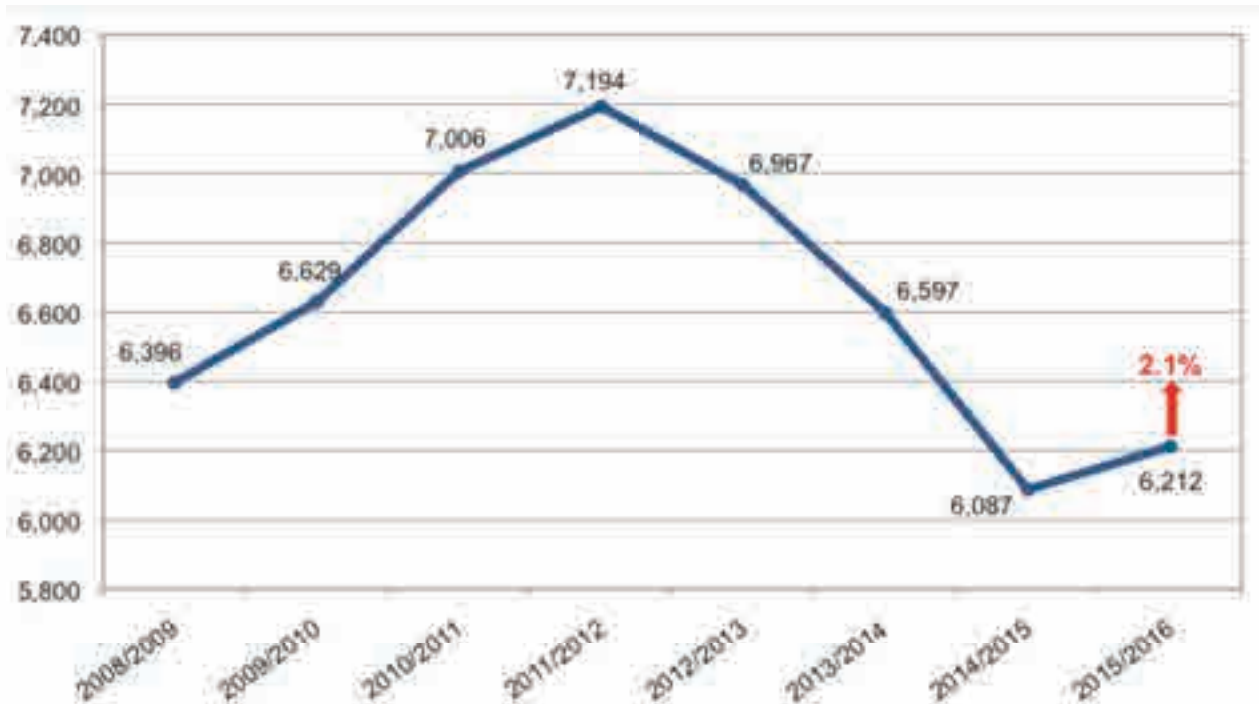
GRAPH 41: RAPE – TOP 10 STATIONS



7.1.6.2 SEXUAL ASSAULT

Contrary to the rape trend, sexual assaults experienced an increase of 2.1% in 2015/2016 compared to the preceding financial year. It is interesting to note that when sexual assault peaked at 7194 counts in 2011/2012 after increasing by 2.6%, rape decreased by 2.3%. During the following year (2012/2013) a reversal of these trends was noted.

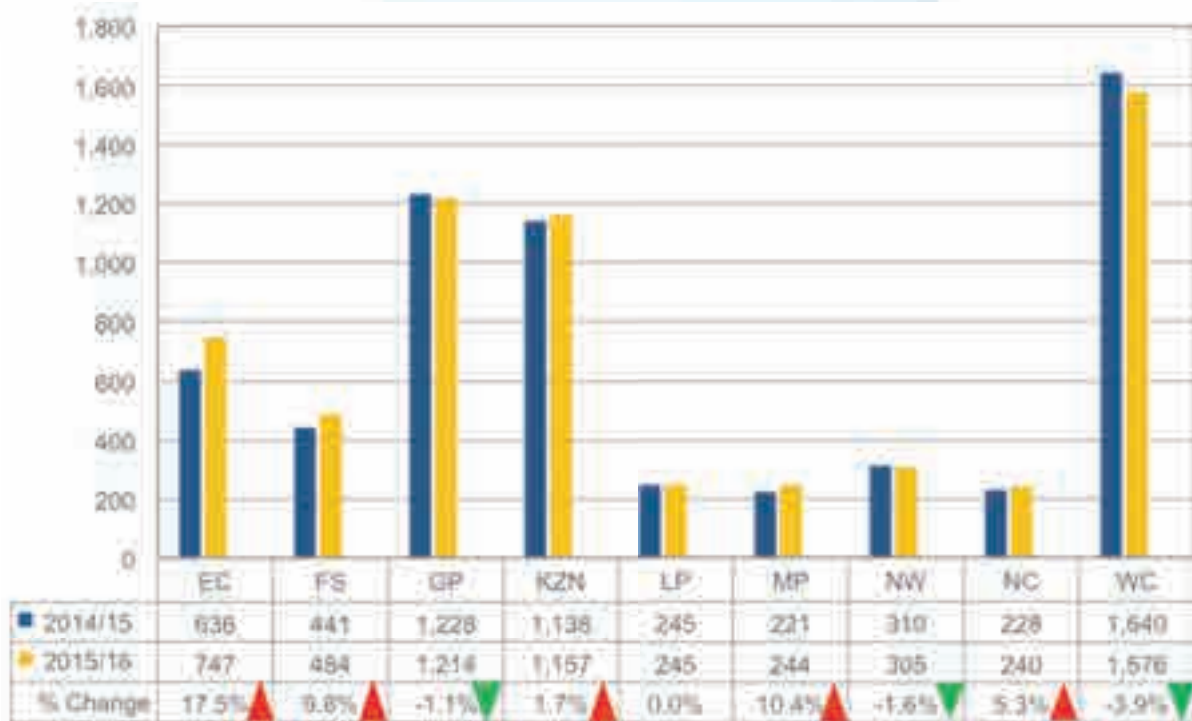
GRAPH 42: SEXUAL ASSAULT: TREND OVER 10-YEAR PERIOD



The six provinces that contributed to the increase in sexual assault during 2015/2016 rank from the highest increase of 17.5% (or 111 counts) recorded in the Eastern Cape to the lowest increase of 1.7% (or 19 counts) recorded in KwaZulu-Natal. Limpopo remained stable at 245 counts. The remaining three provinces recorded decreases, with the most significant recorded

in the Western Cape (3.9% or 64 counts) and the lowest percentage decrease recorded in Gauteng (1.1% or 14 counts), as illustrated in the graph below. The highest incidence of sexual assault was recorded in the Western Cape (25.4%), followed by Gauteng (19.5%) and KwaZulu-Natal (18.6%).

GRAPH 43: SEXUAL ASSAULT: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW

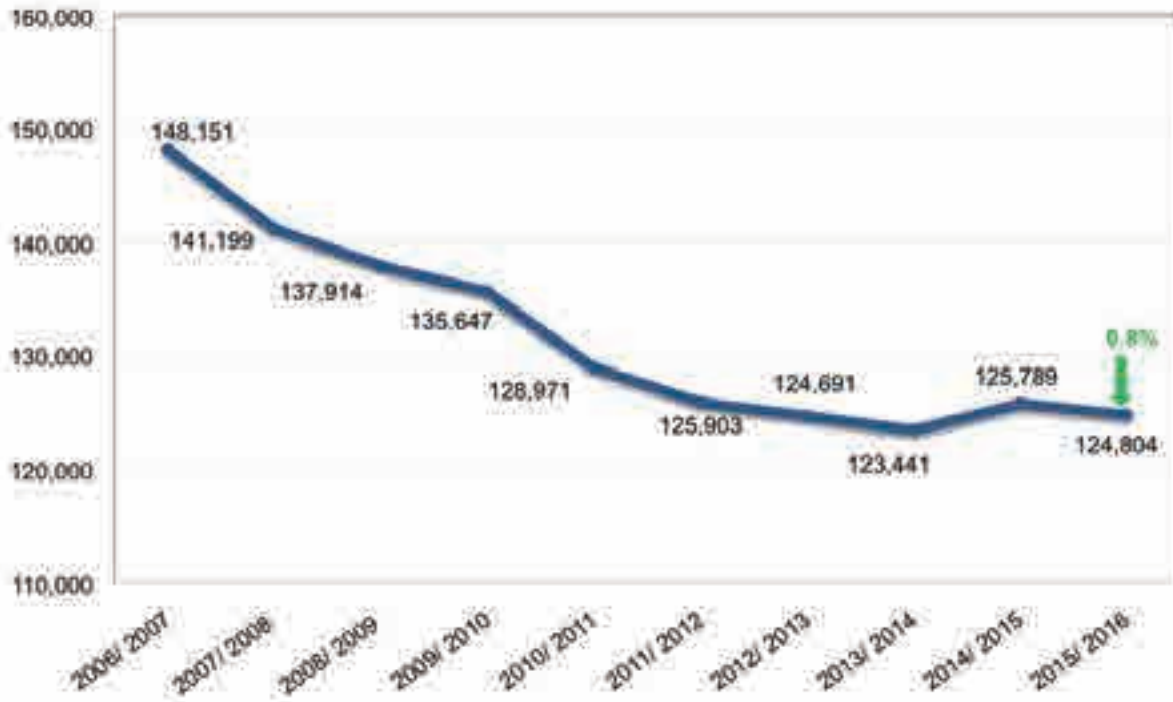


7.2 CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES

Contact-related crime includes arson and malicious damage to property. These two crimes are closely related and involve damage to or the destruction of the property of another (often in order to punish such a person or entity) - or damage to one's own property for the purpose of insurance claims. In the latter instance, if further investigation reveals that the claimants had intentionally damaged their own property, such cases are closed as unfounded and counter-charges of fraud and/or perjury will be registered. The main difference between arson and malicious damage to property is that arson occurs when permanent, fixed structures such as buildings are set alight, while malicious damage to property occurs when moveable property such as train carriages or vehicles are burned.

A total of 124 804 counts of contact-related crimes were recorded during 2015/2016, a decrease of 0.8% compared to the preceding financial year, as illustrated in the graph below. The apparent long downward trend observed until 2013/2014 was reversed by an increase in 2014/2015, followed by a decrease to the current level. Malicious damage to property was the main contributor to this broad category of crime, accounting for 96.1% of cases in the current financial year. The contact-related crime trend over a period is thus largely influenced by the incidence of malicious damage to property.

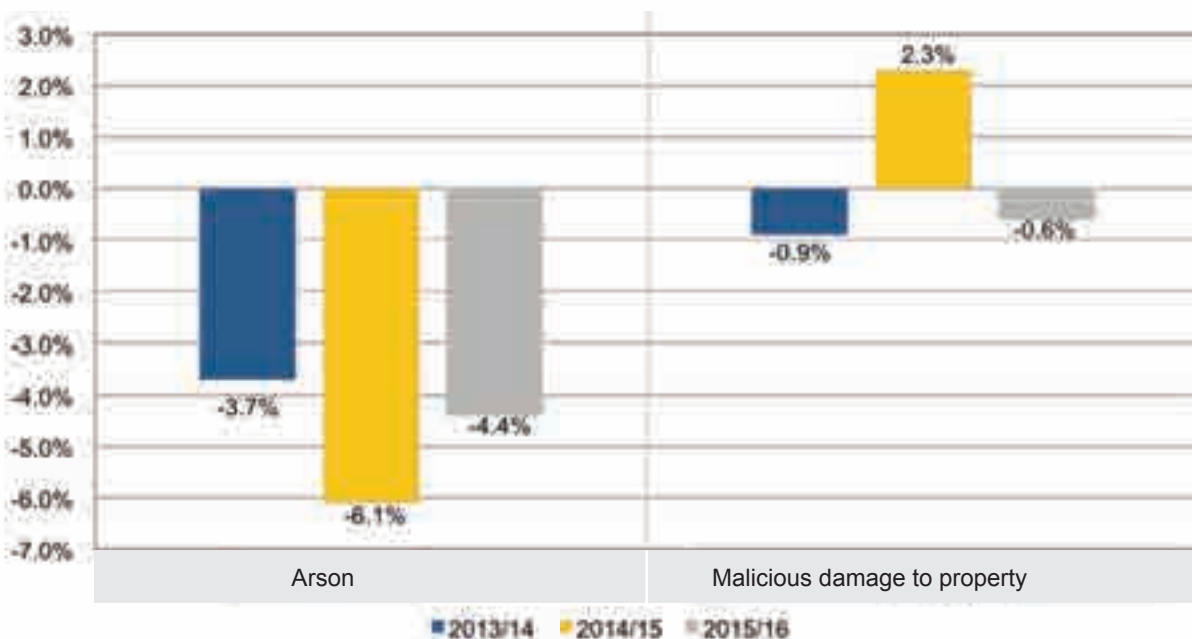
GRAPH 44: CONTACT-RELATED CRIME: TREND OVER 10-YEAR PERIOD



The graph below illustrates decreases in both categories of contact-related crime compared to the preceding financial year.

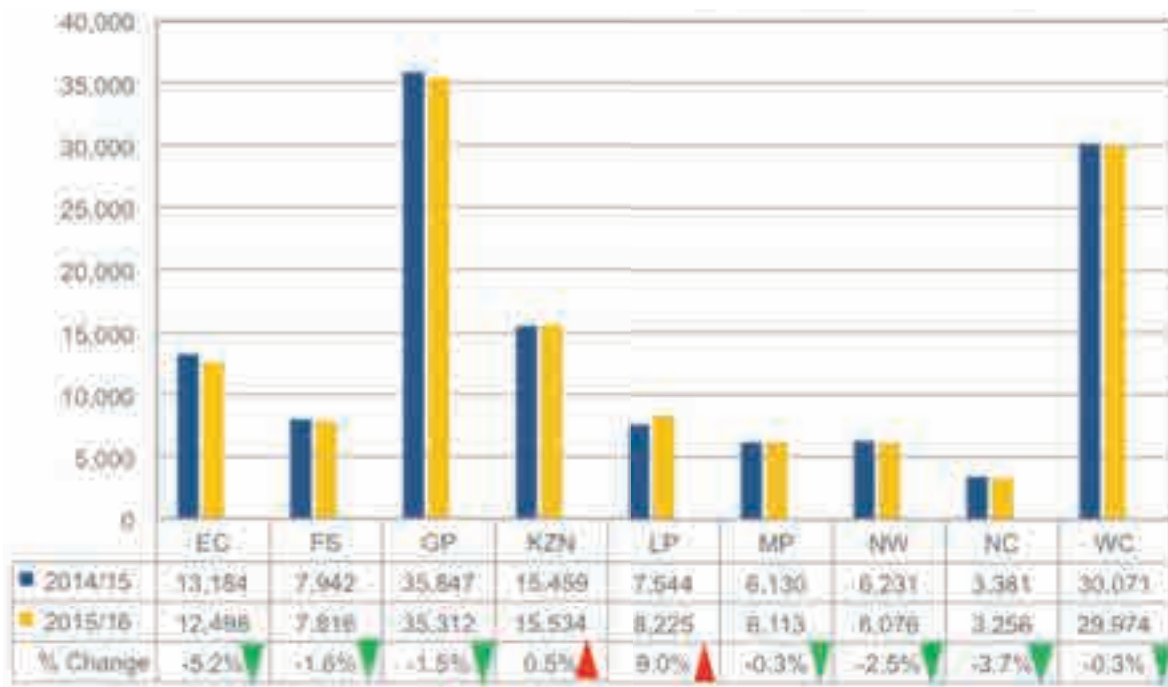
- **Arson** experienced a series of decreases over the past three years, with a 4.4% decrease in the currently discussed financial year, 2015/2016.
- **Malicious damage to property** decreased by 0.6% in the currently discussed financial year, a reversal on the previous financial year, 2014/2015, which recorded an increase of 2.3%.

GRAPH 45: CONTACT-RELATED CRIME: OVERVIEW OF CATEGORIES: FINANCIAL YEAR COMPARISON



The graph below illustrates that two provinces experienced increases in the incidence of contact-related crime during 2015/2016, namely Limpopo (9.0% or 681 counts) and KwaZulu-Natal (0.5% or 75 counts). The remaining provinces recorded decreases, with the highest in the Eastern Cape (5.2% or 686 counts) and the Northern Cape (3.7% or 125 counts). The lowest decrease was recorded in Mpumalanga (0.3% or 17 counts). The highest incidence of contact-related crime was recorded in Gauteng (28.3%), followed by the Western Cape (24.0%), KwaZulu-Natal (12.4%) and the Eastern Cape (10.0%).

GRAPH 46: CONTACT-RELATED CRIME: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW

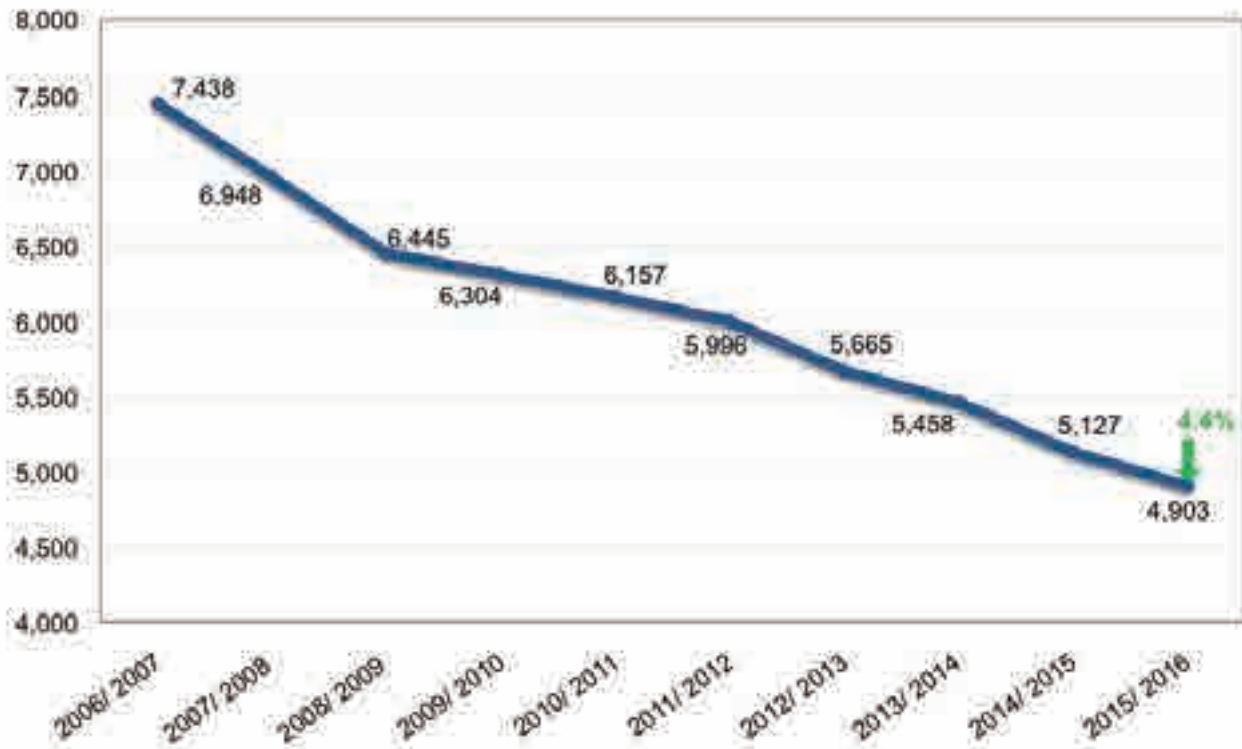


7.2.1 ARSON

Most of the arson incidents emanated from violent community protests and social-related issues (discontent among people known to one another).

Arson experienced year-on-year decreases since the 2006/2007 financial year, thus reflecting an overall downward trend over a 10-year period. During the 2015/2016 financial year, 4 903 counts of arson were recorded, a decrease of 4.4% compared to the preceding financial year as illustrated in the graph below.

GRAPH 47: ARSON: TREND OVER 10-YEAR PERIOD



Analysis conducted in the Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal found that most arson incidents were committed over weekends (54.0% of cases in KwaZulu-Natal and 58.0% in the Eastern Cape). A large proportion of the incidents were perpetrated between 18:00 and 24:00 (40.0% of cases in the Eastern Cape and 45.0% of cases in KwaZulu-Natal). The above trends may be ascribed to incidents emanating from social-related issues such as misunderstandings, arguments, acts of revenge and instances of jealousy that are driven to an extreme.

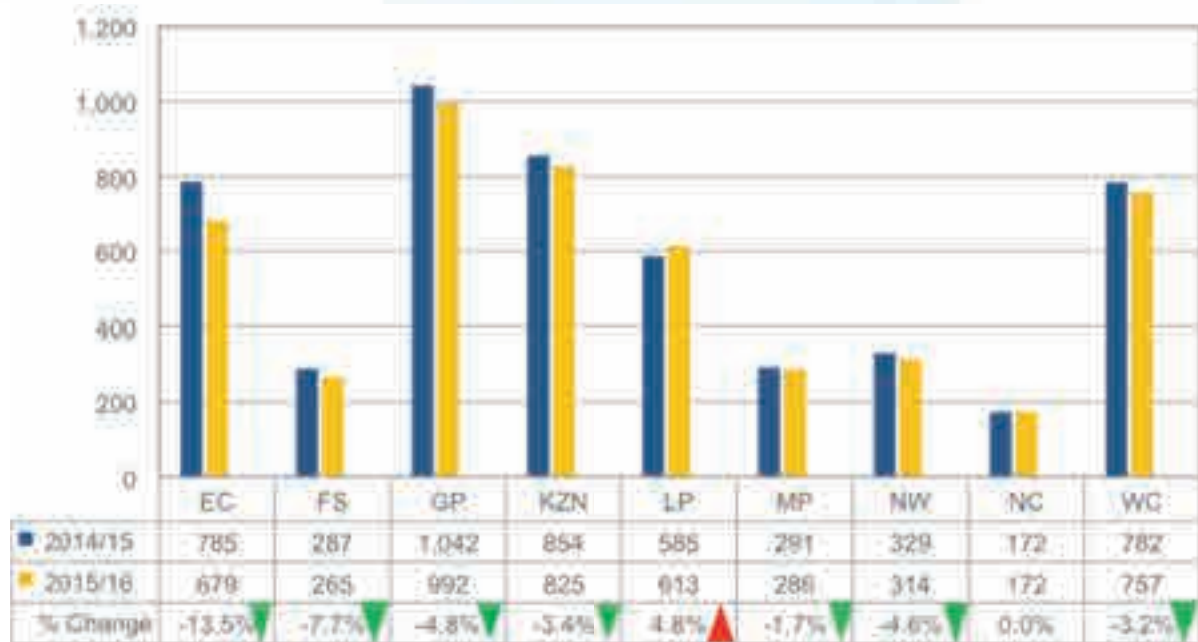
High levels of alcohol consumption during the periods in question probably exacerbate already existing conflicts. In Mpumalanga it was e.g. found that 68.0% of all arson cases reported in the province were related to domestic issues, as were 28.0% of all reported cases in North West. An analysis of a sample of 210 arson cases in Gauteng revealed that zozo huts or shacks were damaged in 41.0% of the cases and formal houses in 34.0% of cases.

Violent community protests and mass action on the streets that contribute to the incidence of arson emanate from a number of issues. Gauteng and North West e.g. reported that the “#Fees Must Fall” campaign resulted in incidents of arson at the universities in these provinces. In KwaZulu-Natal it was found that conflict between the communities and criminal groups resulting in mob justice also contributed to the number of arson cases reported in the province after the suspected perpetrators’ property had been set alight. During protest actions resulting from e.g. issues such as a lack of service delivery, dissatisfaction with elected ward councillors, unhappiness about elected school governing bodies or the appointment of people from outside in jobs within a specific area, government and private property is often set alight. Shops belonging to foreigners are also a common target during such actions.

The graph below illustrates that the only province to record an increase during 2015/2016 was Limpopo (4.8% or 28 counts). The reported arson figures for the Northern Cape remained the

same at 172 counts. The remaining seven provinces recorded decreases; the most prominent were in the Eastern Cape (13.5% or 106 counts) and Gauteng (4.8% or 50 counts). The lowest decrease was recorded in Mpumalanga (1.7% or five counts). The highest incidence of arson was recorded in Gauteng (28.3%), followed by the Western Cape (24.0%) and KwaZulu-Natal (12.4%).

GRAPH 48: ARSON: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW



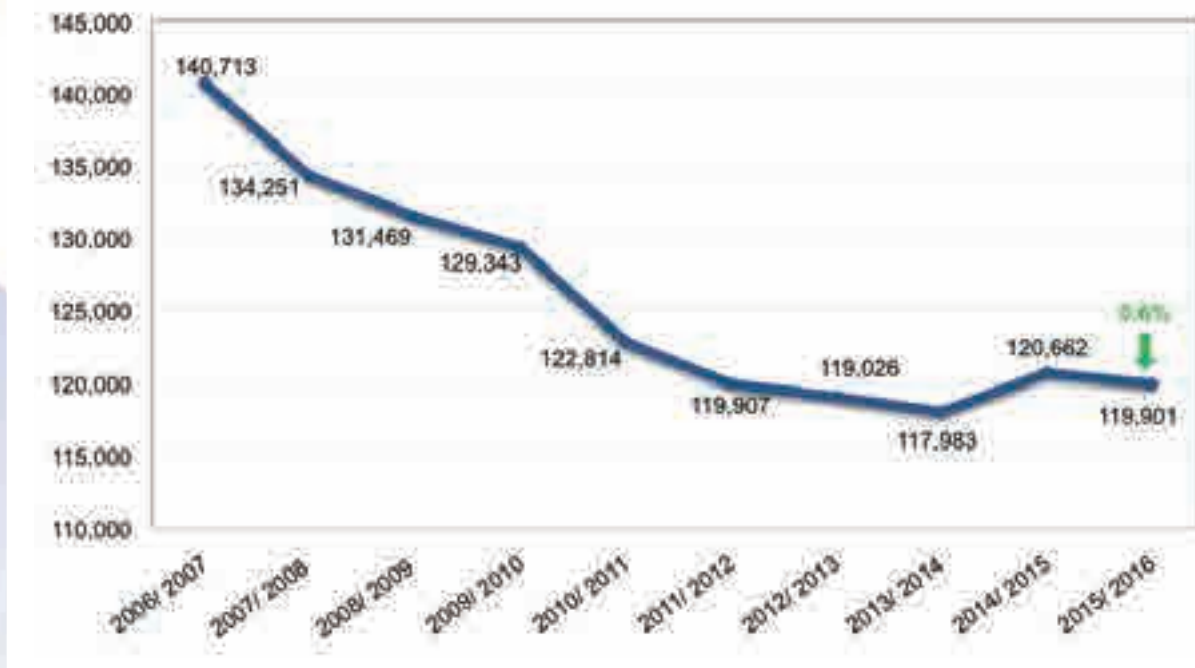
7.2.2 MALICIOUS DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

The generators contributing to malicious damage to property can be divided among social-related factors, actions related to mass action resulting from dissatisfaction of one or another kind and criminal activities aimed at acquiring one or other type of property.

Socially-related factors such as alcohol abuse, arguments, jealousy resulting from broken relationships and domestic violence-related incidents culminating in damage to or destruction of property belonging to others are prevalent in all the provinces. In most of the cases the victims and offenders are known to one another.

During the 2015/2016 financial year, 119 901 counts of malicious damage to property were recorded. Graph 49 below illustrates the downward trend in the incidence of malicious damage to property reaching a lowest level of 117 983 counts in 2013/2014, followed by an increase in 2014/2015, before again decreasing by 0.6% (761 counts) compared to the preceding year to its current level.

GRAPH 49: MALICIOUS DAMAGE TO PROPERTY: TREND OVER 10-YEAR PERIOD



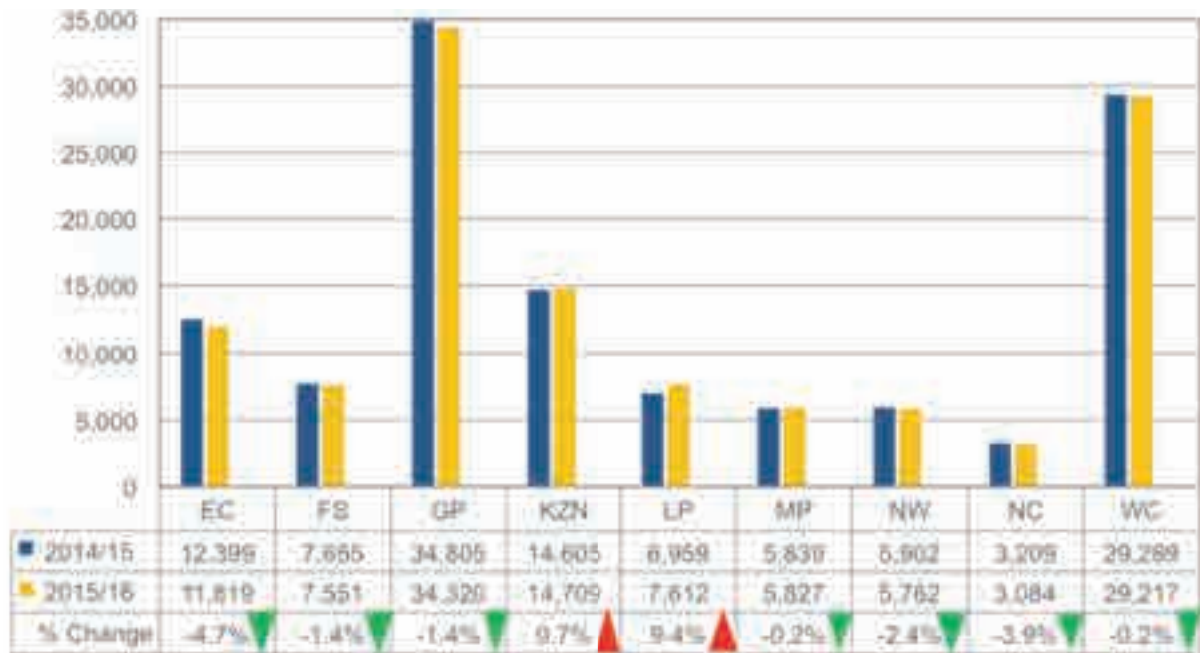
Analysis of 700 cases in Gauteng found that the items most frequently damaged during such outbreaks of rage include vehicles (27.1%), residential premises (15.3%), furniture (3.3%) and cellular telephones or accessories (2.7% of the analysed cases). In a large proportion of the cases (48.0%) the items in question were broken. In the Western Cape it was found that 22.0% of the cases reported at the top ten stations in respect of malicious damage to property were related to domestic violence, with the figure as high as 34.4% in Mitchells Plain. Analysis done in Gauteng and North West revealed that 16.4% and 11.2% of incidents of malicious damage to property reported in these provinces respectively were related to domestic violence. The fact that most of the incidents of malicious damage to property were reported over weekends (for example 54.0% in KwaZulu-Natal and 58% in the Eastern Cape) further accentuates the social dimension of malicious damage to property.

Mass action as a result of dissatisfaction with some or other issue or to achieve a certain goal is a common feature of the South African social and political landscape. This varies from dissatisfaction with service delivery, demarcation of municipalities and office bearers to issues such as the #Fees must Fall campaign, #Rhodes must Fall campaign and issues related to the language policies or study fees at universities. None of these actions are peaceful and they thus result in damage to government and private infrastructure as well as businesses (especially foreign-owned shops) and vehicles. In Gauteng alone, 19 incidents of malicious damage to property at tertiary institutions of education were reported during the period under discussion. The damage resulting from protest actions at tertiary education institutions since October 2015 is estimated at more than R450 million, according to the Minister of Higher Education, with R100 million estimated damage during a single incident at the University of Johannesburg alone. In addition to the pressure on the South African Police Service to monitor and contain mass action, it also places a heavy burden on the government and the economy as a whole to repair the damage caused during such action.

In their efforts to steal items, criminals often damage property. This further adds to the malicious damage to property figures. It is reported that around mining areas in the Free State most of the reported cases of malicious damage to property relate to damaged cable racks resulting from criminals stealing or attempting to steal copper cables. Similar damage occurs when transformers are targeted.

The graph below illustrates two provincial increases in relation to malicious damage to property during 2015/2016, namely Limpopo (9.4% or 653 counts) and KwaZulu-Natal (0.7% or 104 counts). The remaining seven provinces recorded decreases. The highest decrease was recorded in the Eastern Cape (4.7% or 580 counts) and the lowest in Mpumalanga (0.2% or 12 counts) and the Western Cape (0.2% or 72 counts). The highest incidence of arson was recorded in Gauteng (28.6%), followed by the Western Cape (24.4%), KwaZulu-Natal (12.3%) and the Eastern Cape (9.9%).

GRAPH 50: MALICIOUS DAMAGE TO PROPERTY: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW



7.3 PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME

Property-related crime refers to crimes during which tangible property of an individual or institution is taken by criminal elements without permission and in the absence of the owner or custodian of such property. This type of crime includes burglary at both residential and non-residential premises, theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles, theft out of or from motor vehicles and stock-theft. Theft of property outside residential premises (for example, garden furniture, meter boxes and tools) and unattended property in general is registered under the crime category of theft not mentioned elsewhere, also known as “other theft” or “common theft”.

The long-term trend in respect of property-related crimes is characterised by fluctuations (a pattern of increases and decreases) over the 10-year period. Property-related crimes reached a peak at 558 334 incidents in 2012/2013, followed by a series of modest decreases over the past three years. The latest figures show a further decline of 1.8% in 2015/2016 compared to the preceding year, as illustrated by the graph below.

GRAPH 51: PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME: TREND OVER 10-YEAR PERIOD

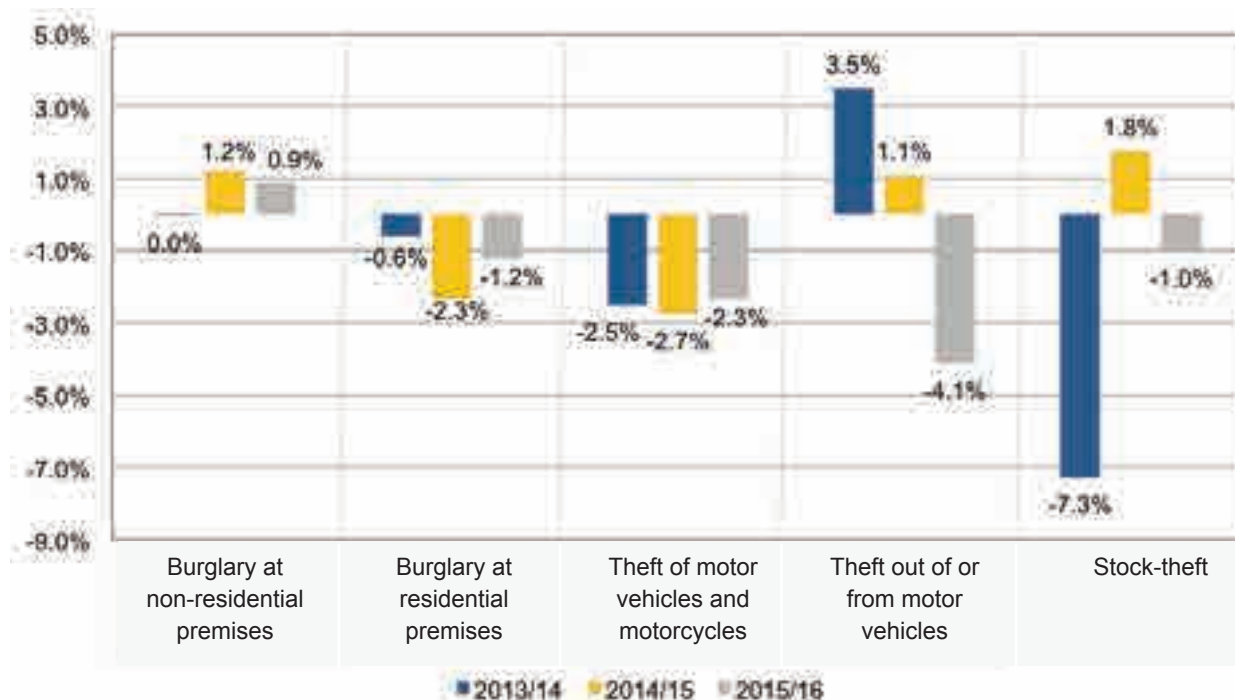


The crime types that had contributed to the decrease of property-related crimes were:

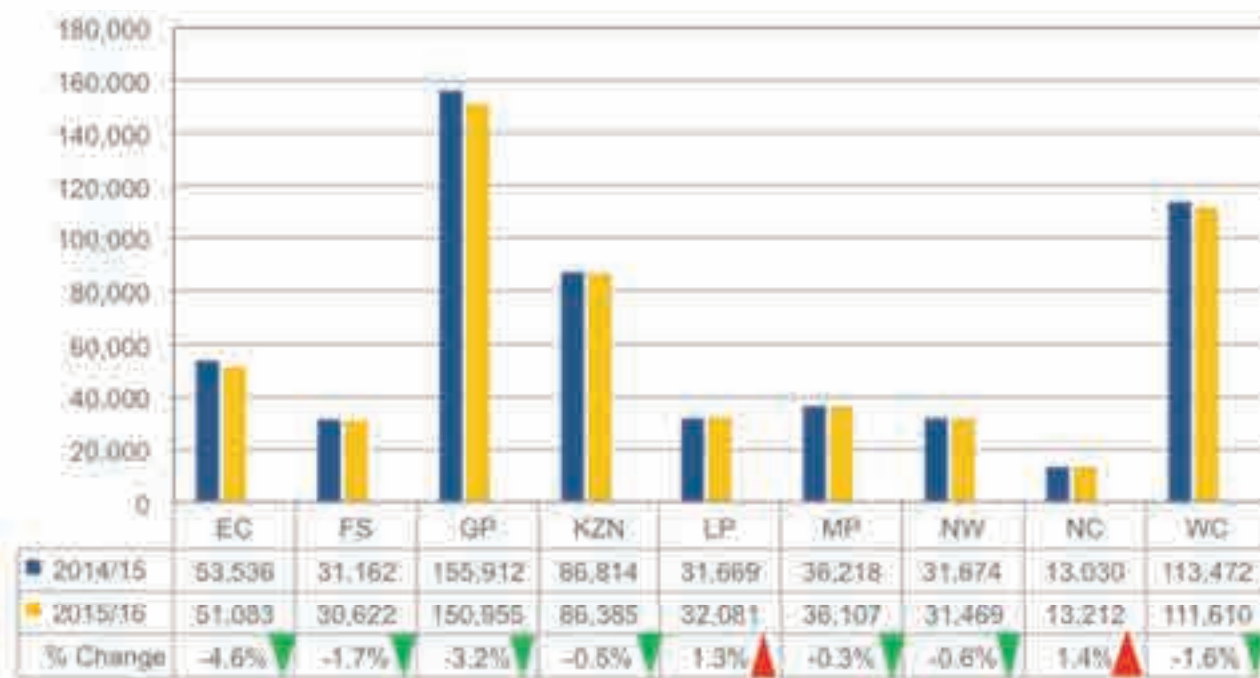
- **Burglary at residential premises** decreased by 1.2% in 2015/2016, following upon a series of decreases over the preceding two financial years. Burglary at residential premises accounted for 46.1% of the overall total of property-related crimes, the highest contributor among the individual property-related crimes.
- **Theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles** decreased by 2.3% in 2015/2016, continuing a series of decreases over the preceding two years.
- **Theft out of or from motor vehicles** decreased by 4.1%, a reversal compared to increases during the preceding two years.
- **Stock-theft** decreased by 1.0%, following upon an increase of 1.8% during the preceding financial year of 2014/2015.

Burglary at non-residential premises was the only crime in this broad category to record an increase (0.9%), following upon a previous increase of 1.2%.

GRAPH 52: PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME OVERVIEW OF CATEGORIES: FINANCIAL YEAR COMPARISON



GRAPH 53: PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW



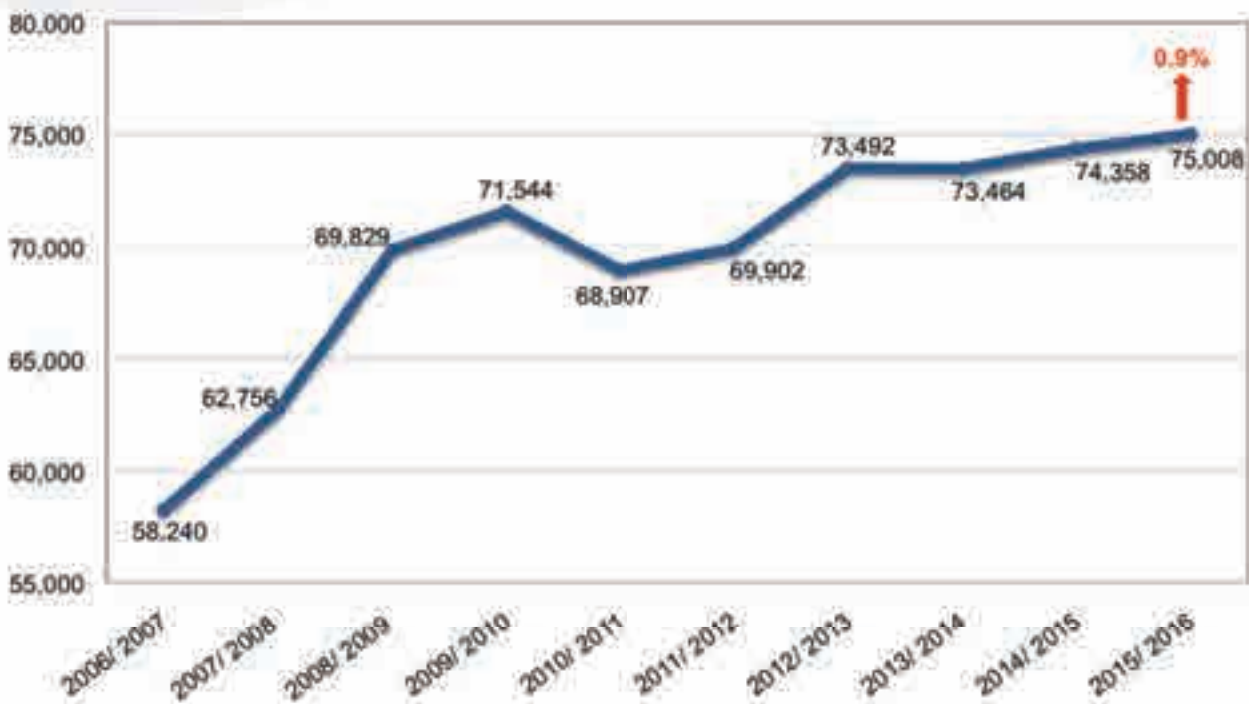
Two provinces recorded increases in property-related crime during 2015/2016, namely the Northern Cape (1.4% or 182 counts) and Limpopo (1.3% or 412 counts), as illustrated in the graph above. The most notable decreases were recorded in the Eastern Cape (4.6% or 2 453 counts) and Gauteng (3.2% or 4 957 counts). The lowest decrease of 0.3% (or 111 counts) was recorded in Mpumalanga. The highest incidence of property-related crimes was recorded in Gauteng (27.8%), followed by the Western Cape (20.5%) and KwaZulu-Natal (15.9%).

7.3.1 BURGLARY AT NON-RESIDENTIAL PREMISES

As in the case of robbery at non-residential premises, all types of business premises are targets of burglary at non-residential premises. The latter also include government, educational, health, cultural, religious and recreational premises. A possible shift from burglaries to robberies is likely due to mainly target hardening. Both categories (burglaries and robberies at non-residential premises) reflect increasing trends over the longer term. However, the year-on-year comparisons indicate that robbery at non-residential premises experienced uninterrupted increases, while burglaries at such premises fluctuated. The businesses targeted during both robberies and burglaries are very similarly most often small to medium-sized businesses (including vendors and spaza or tuck shops).

In the 2015/2016 financial year, 75 008 incidents of burglary at non-residential premises were recorded, reflecting an increase of 0.9% compared to the preceding financial year. Over the longer term, the trend since 2006/2007 indicates an increasing incidence of burglary at non-residential premises, as illustrated in the graph below.

GRAPH 54: BURGLARY AT NON-RESIDENTIAL PREMISES: TREND OVER 10-YEAR PERIOD

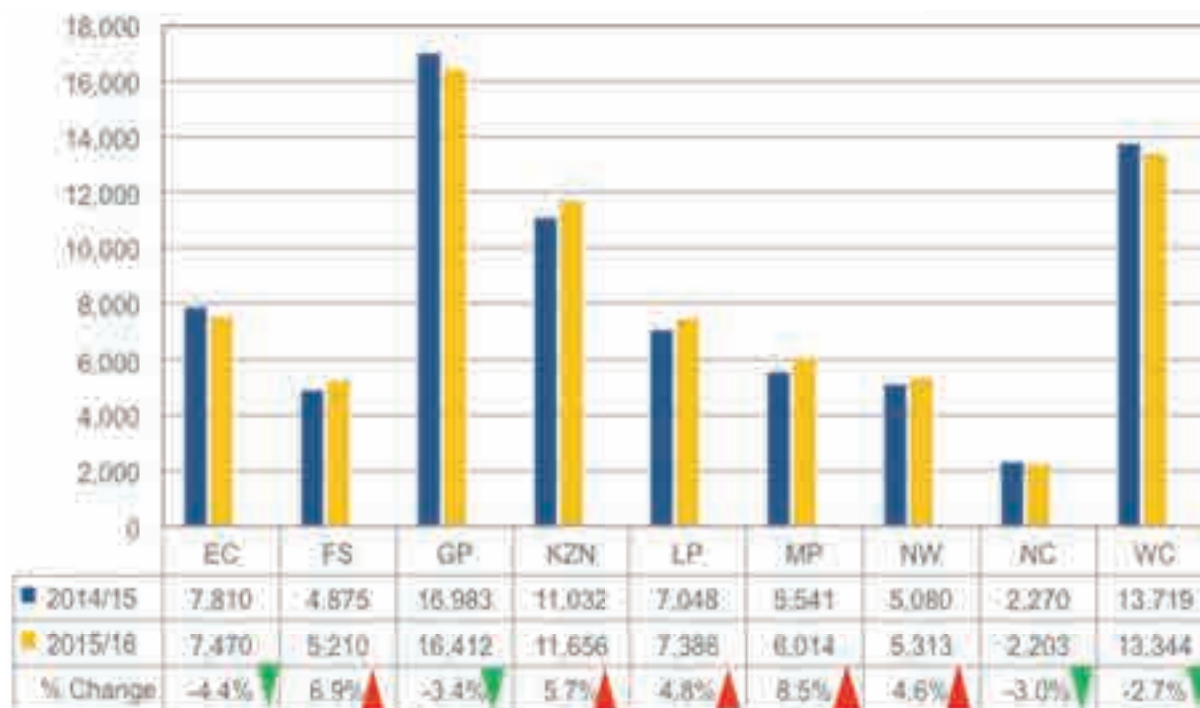


In North West, 90.0% of all reported cases occurred at small businesses such as spaza or tuck shops, other small shops and schools in villages. An analysis done in Gauteng revealed that the businesses predominately targeted were situated in formal urban residential areas (47.5%), industrial areas (17.3%) and the inner city areas (14.4%). Only 9.2% of the incidents analysed in Gauteng occurred at businesses in shopping centres or malls. It is thus evident that small businesses in formal residential areas in Gauteng were regarded as easier targets by criminals than businesses in industrial or inner city areas. In the Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal most burglaries at business premises were reported on Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays, with 77.3% of the incidents in the Eastern Cape occurring between 21:00 and 03:00.

In most of the provinces, schools were frequently targeted. Computers, food and groceries for feeding schemes, stationary and tools used for maintenance at the schools were preferred targets. At other businesses, cellular telephones, airtime, computers, tools, cash and groceries were the main attraction. Due to the high proportion of items without serial numbers stolen, it becomes a challenge to link stolen property recovered when an arrest is made to the crimes committed.

Another factor contributing to these burglaries, particularly at small businesses such as spaza or tuck shops, was the lack of proper security measures at these shops. A study conducted in Gauteng found that entry to businesses was in 33.2% of the cases gained by breaking the door open by force, in 19.9% by breaking windows, in 9.9% by breaking locks open, in 4.2% by forcing burglar bars open and by cutting or sawing security features open in 4.1% of the analysed cases. As some of the spaza or tuck shops are only constructed of corrugated iron, it is not difficult for criminals to gain access to such shops. Most of these shops form part of the informal business sector and operate at a low margin of profit. The owners will thus probably never be able to implement adequate security measures to safeguard their properties.

GRAPH 55: BURGLARY AT NON-RESIDENTIAL PREMISES: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW



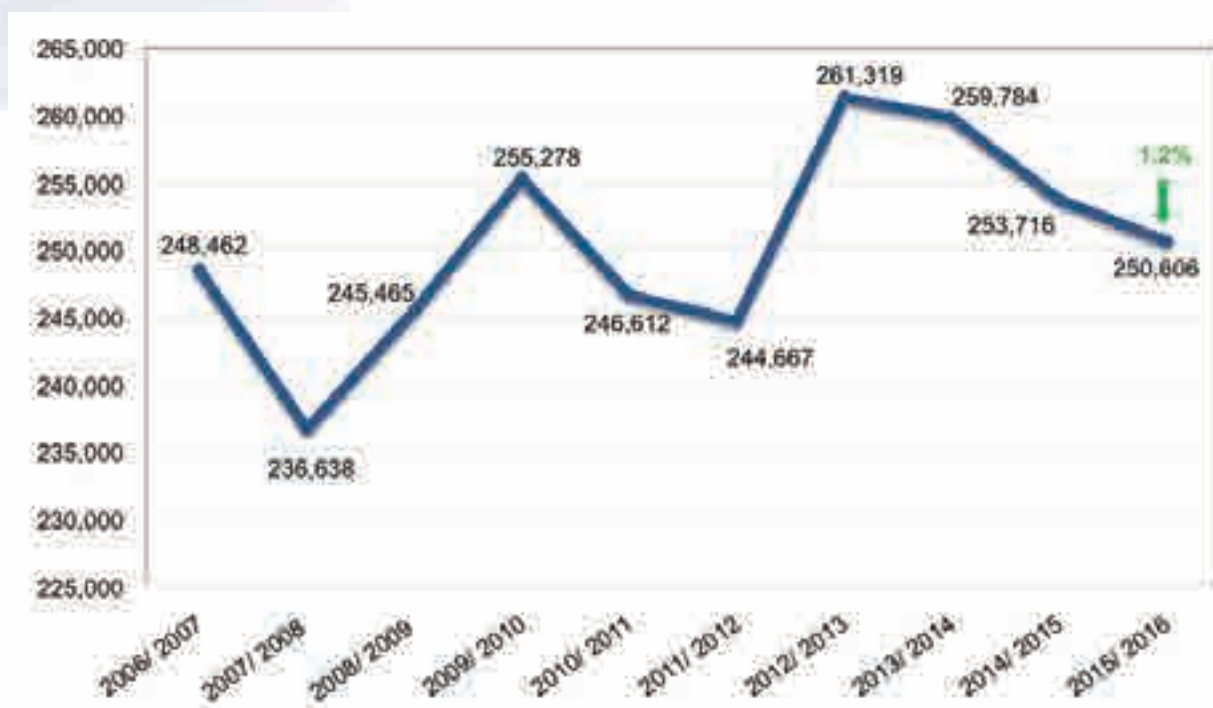
The graph above illustrates that five provinces recorded increases in burglary at non-residential premises during 2015/2016. The highest increases were recorded in Mpumalanga (8.5% or 473 counts), the Free State (6.9% or 335 counts) and KwaZulu-Natal (5.7% or 624 counts). In the remaining provinces this crime decreased, with the highest decreases recorded in the Eastern Cape (4.4% or 340 counts) and Gauteng (3.4% or 571 counts). The lowest decrease was recorded in the Western Cape (2.7% or 375 counts). The highest incidence of burglary at non-residential premises was recorded in Gauteng (21.9%), followed by the Western Cape (17.8%) and KwaZulu-Natal (15.5%).

7.3.2 BURGLARY AT RESIDENTIAL PREMISES

Burglary at residential premises decreased by 1.2% in 2015/2016 compared to the preceding year. Although burglary at residential premises has experienced a decrease nationally, the incidence of this crime is still unacceptably high.

The graph below illustrates that over the longer term, the levels of this crime have fluctuated since 2006/2007 and tended to do so in an upward direction. Burglary at residential premises experienced a persistent decline since 2012/2013, while robbery at residential premises increased over the same period. This correlation suggests that some of the increases in robbery at residential premises could either be due to criminals opting for robbery instead of burglary – partly attributed to target hardening that restricts access to valuables locked in safes, which can be overcome if the owner can be coerced into providing access - or to burglaries that turned into robberies when victims unexpectedly returned home or were woken or alerted by strange sounds in the house.

GRAPH 56: BURGLARY AT RESIDENTIAL PREMISES: TREND OVER 10-YEAR PERIOD



An analysis of 903 cases of burglary at residential premises in Gauteng revealed that formal urban residential areas were mainly targeted (79.7% of cases), followed by informal urban residential areas (8.9%) and farms or smallholdings (5.0%). The types of dwellings targeted were in most cases formal houses (76.7%), followed by shacks (7.9%), outbuildings (3.5%), rented rooms (2.9%) and flats (2.6%). The most prominent methods applied to gain entry during burglaries at residential premises were breaking the doors open with force (42.3%), breaking windows (18.4%), breaking locks open (9.3%), opening windows or burglar bars by force (7.4%) and pushing unlocked doors open (5.4% of cases).

Analysis conducted in three provinces, the Western Cape, the Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal, revealed that provinces differ regarding the days and times of highest occurrence of burglary at residential premises. In the Eastern Cape, for example, 62.0% of all incidents occurred from Fridays to Sundays - with 38.0% on Saturdays alone. In KwaZulu-Natal 59.0%

of all incidents were reported from Wednesdays to Saturdays, with the highest incidence (17.0%) on Fridays. The Western Cape reported that in the ten police precincts recording the highest incidence of burglary at residential premises in the province, 50.0% of incidents occurred from Thursdays to Saturdays, with the highest number (18.0%) on Fridays. Although a number of burglaries at residential premises were perpetrated between 06:00 and 12:00, most of the incidents occurred between 18:00 and 04:00 in the morning. In KwaZulu-Natal 32.0% of incidents occurred between 18:00 and 24:00, while in the Eastern Cape nearly 65.0% happened between 21:00 and 03:00 and in the Western Cape it was found that about 21.0% of incidents occurred between 20:00 and 04:00. It is disturbing to note from the above that a substantial number of incidents occurred at times when people are normally asleep. These could thus have turned into house robberies during which the victims may have been injured or killed if they had been at home at the time, as happens in some cases.

Analysis conducted in a number of provinces found that the preferred items taken during burglaries at residential premises were television sets, clothing or linen, computer equipment, cellular telephones and accessories, tools, small electrical appliances (e.g. toasters, microwave ovens), jewellery and cash. The large number of second-hand goods dealers creates opportunities for criminals to commit property-related crimes and be assured of a market to sell their loot.

In police precincts accommodating a high number of students such as Park Road in Bloemfontein, high levels of burglary at residential premises are due to the fact that low levels of security are maintained by students sharing accommodation and frequently on the move, meaning that dwellings are not always locked and properly secured. During university recesses such places of accommodation are often also left unoccupied, with valuable property of the students left inside the properties.

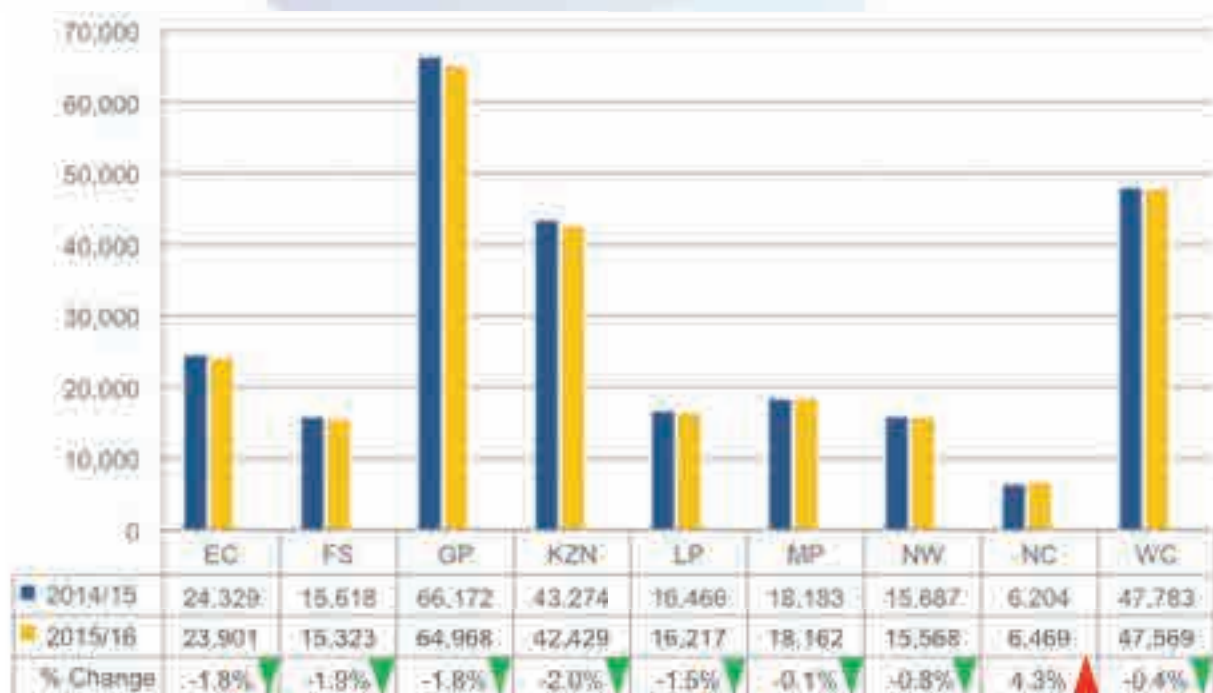
In some of the provinces such as Limpopo, the Northern Cape and North West drug abuse was further identified as a generator of burglary at residential premises. Drug addicts commit burglaries and sell the stolen property in order to purchase drugs such as Nyaope.

Analysis conducted in KwaZulu-Natal revealed that the majority of the suspects arrested in connection with this crime were males between the ages of 13 and 41 years. A similar analysis conducted in the Northern Cape indicated that nearly 60.0% of arrested suspects were aged between 19 and 29 years, 18.0% between 11 and 18 years of age and 18.0% between 30 and 39 years of age. This means that that 78.0% of the arrested suspects in that province were youths of 29 years and younger.

The graph below illustrates that only one province recorded an increase in burglary at residential premises during 2015/2016, namely the Northern Cape (4.3% or 265 counts). The remaining eight provinces recorded decreases, with the highest decrease recorded in KwaZulu-Natal (2.0% or 845 counts), followed by the Free State (1.9% or 295 counts), Gauteng (1.8% or 1 204 counts) and the Eastern Cape (1.8% or 428 counts). The lowest decrease of 0.1% (or 21 counts) was recorded in Mpumalanga.

Despite the decrease in the current period under review, Gauteng was the highest contributor to the total number of burglaries at residential premises, accounting for 25.9% of these crimes, followed by the Western Cape (19.0%) and KwaZulu-Natal (16.9%).

GRAPH 57: BURGLARY AT RESIDENTIAL PREMISES: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW

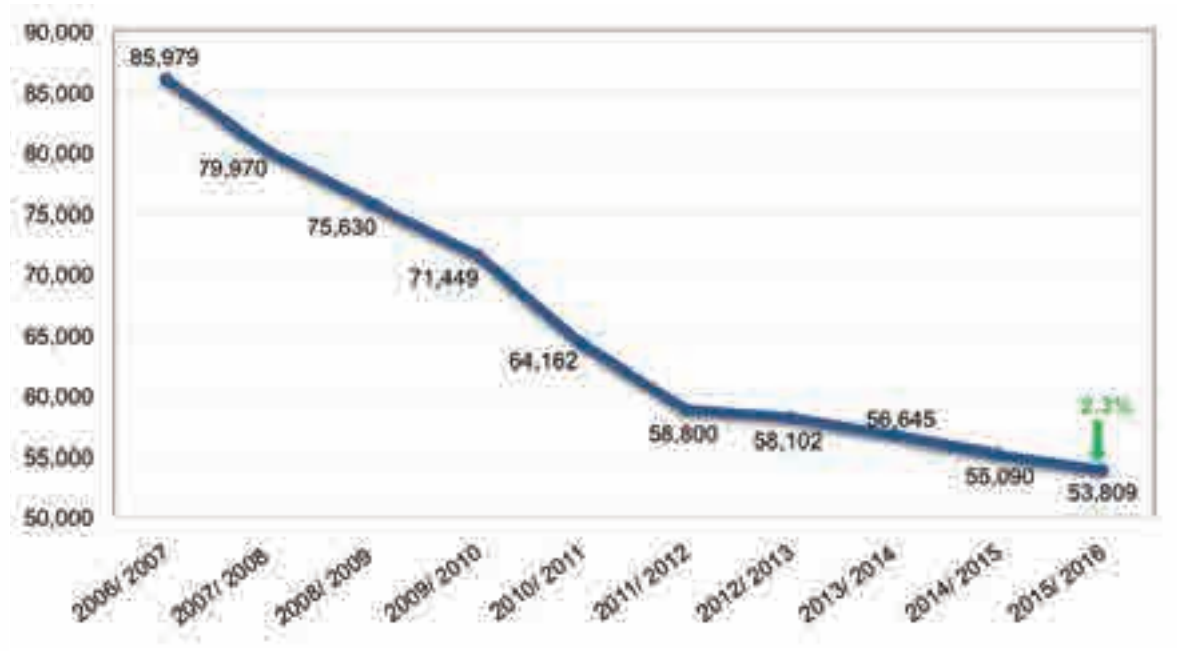


7.3.3 THEFT OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTORCYCLES

During 2015/2016 theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles recorded a decrease of 2.3% compared to the preceding year. This trend diverges from that of carjacking. While carjacking has increased since 2010/2011, theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles continued to show a decrease. The decrease can possibly be attributed to a decline in the market for older model vehicles and even their spare parts. At the same time, the newer models have increased security features, making it easier to rob than to steal such vehicles.

Over the longer term, the recorded figures indicate a consistent downward trend in the levels of theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles. As illustrated in graph 58 below, noticeable decreases in this category of crime have been recorded since 2006/2007, to the lowest level of 53 809 counts registered during 2015/2016.

GRAPH 58: THEFT OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTORCYCLES: TREND OVER 10-YEAR PERIOD



An analysis of 1 531 cases of theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles in Gauteng revealed that the areas with the highest incidence of this crime were the formal urban residential areas (63.9% of cases), inner city or central business district (CBD) areas (17.0%), informal urban residential areas (4.5%), industrial areas (4.4%) and farms or smallholdings (2.6% of the analysed cases). The types of vehicles targeted, were sedans in 59.1% of cases, LDV's - including double cabs (16.1%), motorcycles or quad bikes (5.8%) and minibuses (2.9%).

From the above analysis it was further established that most of the vehicles were stolen from inside the victims' yards (32.1% of cases), parking areas at shopping centres or malls (7.8%), outside shopping centres or malls, e.g. in the street (6.0%), outside victims' yards (5.8%), outside friends or family members' yards (5.4%), parking at privately-owned business premises (4.6%) and parking outside places of work (3.4% of cases).

Analysis conducted in KwaZulu-Natal found that 63.4% of the incidents were reported from Wednesdays to Saturdays, while in the Eastern Cape 52.6% of incidents occurred from Fridays to Sundays. A total of 60% of the analysed cases in KwaZulu-Natal occurred between 06:00 and 18:00. However, the findings of the analysis in the Eastern Cape revealed that most of the incidents in that province (64.6%) occurred during the night between 18:00 and 03:00.

The single most important factor contributing to theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles is a lack of secure parking where vehicles are left unattended for long periods. Owners are also reluctant to install extra security features in the vehicles due to the costs attached to this. Older models and less secured vehicles are often targeted. The lack of additional security measures in such vehicles simply makes these easier to steal.

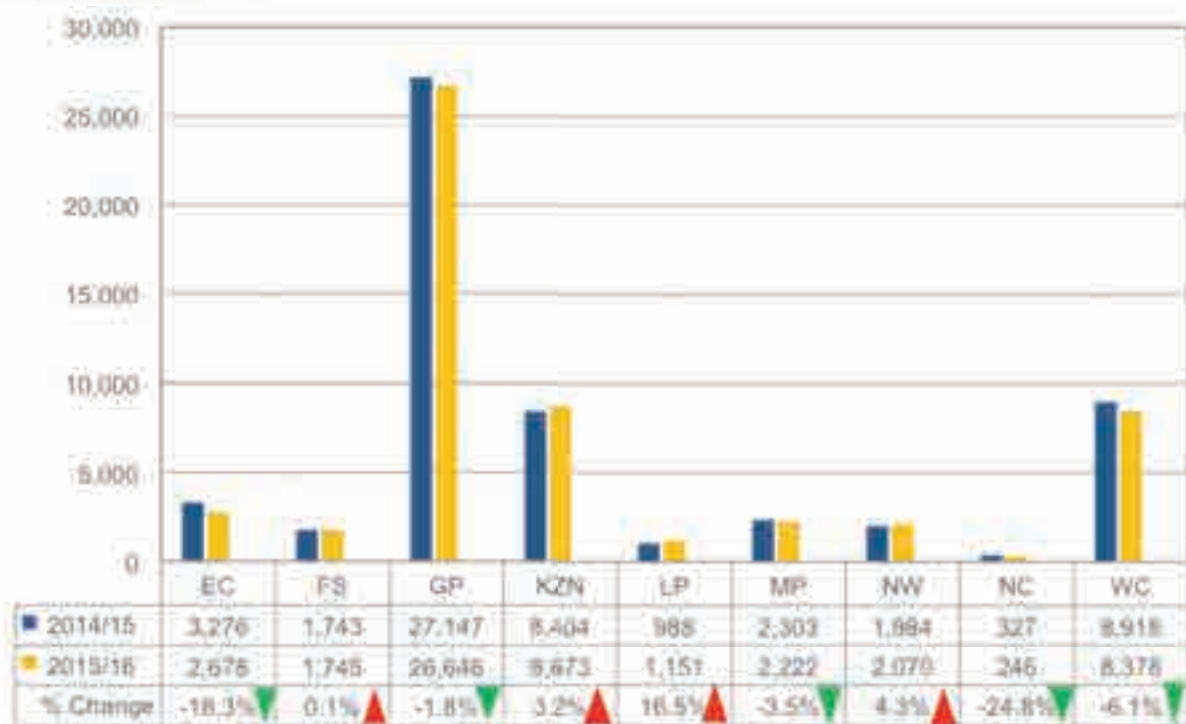
The demand for second-hand parts causes a number of stolen vehicles, particularly older models and less secured vehicles, to end up in so-called "chop shops". It seems that theft of vehicles is more likely to be an opportunistic and relatively less organized crime. However, Mpumalanga, the Free State and North West, which all border on neighbouring states, reported the existence of organized criminal groupings involved in the cross-border theft of motor vehicles. This is evident from the frequent recovery of vehicles abandoned along the

routes towards the ports of entry and at the villages along the border fences, as well as the confiscation of vehicles at ports of entry. Corruption among officials working at ports of entry unfortunately has a negative impact on efforts by law enforcement agencies to prevent stolen vehicles from leaving the RSA.

The opportunistic nature of the crime also emerged from a number of instances in which stolen vehicles were recovered not far from where these had been stolen. The conclusion can thus be drawn that some vehicles are only stolen to serve as transport from one location (e.g. a scene of crime) to another before being abandoned.

The graph below illustrates that four provinces recorded increases in theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles during 2015/2016. The highest increase was recorded in Limpopo (16.5% or 163 counts), followed by North West (4.3% or 86 counts) and KwaZulu-Natal (3.2% or 86 counts). The most significant decreases were recorded in the Northern Cape (24.8% or 81 counts), the Eastern Cape (18.3% or 598 counts) and the Western Cape (6.1% or 540 counts). The highest incidence of theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles was recorded in Gauteng (49.5%), followed by KwaZulu-Natal (16.1%) and the Western Cape (15.7%).

GRAPH 59: THEFT OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTORCYCLES: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW



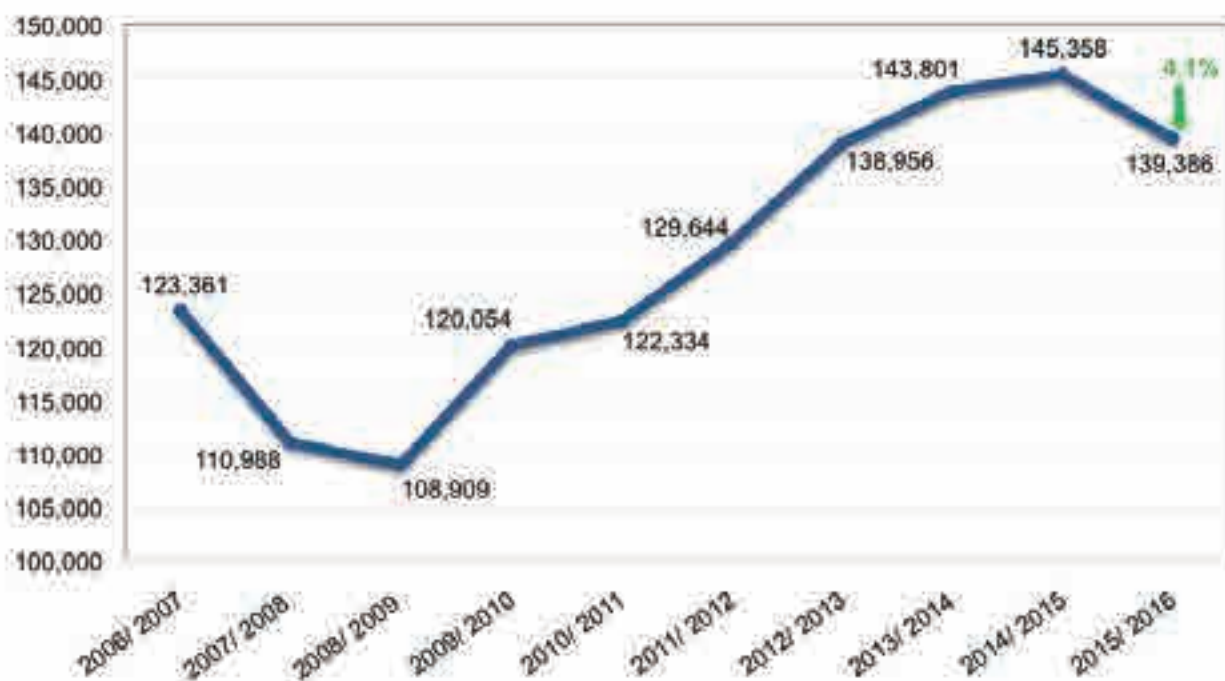
7.3.4 THEFT OUT OF OR FROM MOTOR VEHICLES

Analysis conducted in a number of provinces revealed that theft out of or from motor vehicles is frequently an opportunistic crime. The targeted vehicles were often unattended and the crime mostly occurred during the day at parking bays in the streets or business areas, including shopping centres and malls. The vehicles targeted at residential premises were mainly at premises without security features such as fences or secure garages and were in most cases hit during the night. The criminals tend to rely on the negligence of vehicle owners who park cars along the streets in unsecured areas without properly activating locking devices, or who leave valuable items such as laptop computers, cellular telephones and expensive clothes in

vehicles in full view of passers-by. The use of remote or jamming devices to prevent owners of vehicles from properly locking these was identified as a problem in all provinces.

The trend of theft out of or from motor vehicles has shown an increasing pattern over the years, peaking at 145 358 counts recorded in 2014/2015. However, during the current reporting period a decrease of 4.1% was recorded, a reversal of the trend over the past six years, as illustrated in the graph below. Despite this decrease the level of recorded theft out of or from motor vehicles is still higher than that experienced in 2006/2007.

GRAPH 60: THEFT OUT OF OR FROM MOTOR VEHICLES: TREND OVER 10-YEAR PERIOD

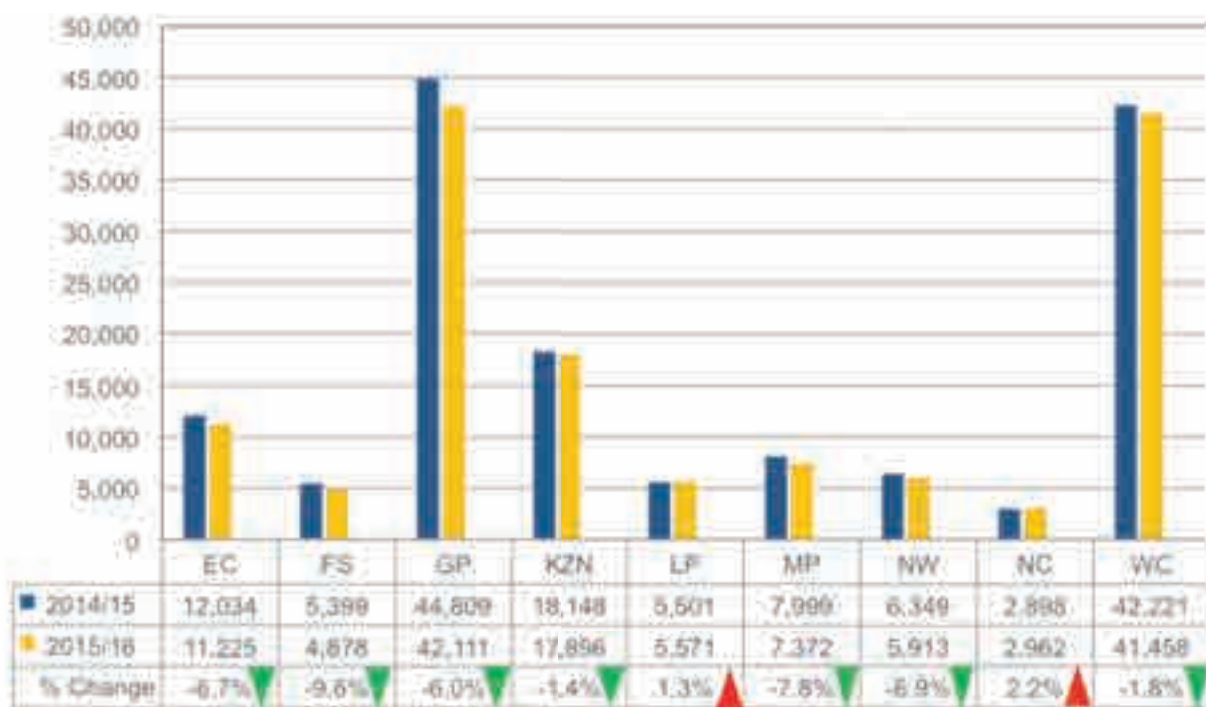


An analysis of 614 cases of theft out of or from motor vehicles in Gauteng indicated that 56.8% of these cases were reported in formal urban residential areas, 22.5% in inner city or CBD areas, 6.8% in industrial areas, 2.8% on farms or smallholdings and 2.2% in informal urban residential areas. It was further found that access to the stolen property was obtained by breaking windows (31.8%), removing property from vehicles (through open windows or from the back of open LDV's (16.5%), breaking door locks to gain access (10.1%) and preventing doors from locking by using remote or self-made devices (6.7% of the analyzed cases). Goods taken from the vehicles ranged from laptops, radios, tyres, bags, tools, batteries, spare parts and a range of other items left lying around in the vehicles.

Analysis conducted in a number of provinces revealed no specific pattern regarding the days of the week or the times of the day that this crime is more likely to occur. However, it seems as if more incidents occurred during the late hours of the evening and early morning. The latter may be attributed to the fact that in densely-populated areas insufficient parking is available on residential premises, forcing residents to park along the streets. The bustling night life in areas around universities due to an influx of young people further impacts on the occurrence of incidents after hours within in such areas. Security coverage is also usually at a lowest or very limited level at such times.

The graph below illustrates that only the Northern Cape (2.2% or 64 counts) and Limpopo (1.3% or 70 counts) recorded increases in the incidence of theft out of or from motor vehicles during 2015/2016. The remaining provinces recorded decreases, with the most prominent decreases recorded in the Free State (9.6% or 521 counts), followed by Mpumalanga (7.8% or 627 counts), North West (6.9% or 436 counts) and the Eastern Cape (6.7% or 809 counts). The highest incidence of theft out of or from motor vehicle was recorded in Gauteng (30.2%), followed by the Western Cape (29.7%), KwaZulu-Natal (12.8%) and the Eastern Cape (8.1%).

GRAPH 61: THEFT OUT OF OR FROM MOTOR VEHICLES: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW



7.3.5 STOCK-THEFT

Stock-theft affects both commercial and subsistence farmers in South Africa. It not only has a negative impact on the country's economy, but also proves traumatic for livestock owners and threatens their economic survival. It is not really possible to establish any patterns regarding the days of the week and the times of the day when the crimes are perpetrated, as the loss of the animals may only be discovered days after the thefts had occurred. The reason is that in many instances the stock is left unattended for days on grazing fields without being monitored. Stock are stolen for immediate consumption (pot slaughter), sale out of hand or at auctions, breeding purposes, or sale to communities preparing for events or special occasions such as funerals and weddings. The possible involvement of organised crime syndicates in theft of stock can also not be ruled out in view of the large numbers of stock stolen in some instances, repeated thefts and the incidence of cross-border stock-theft, which appears to become more widespread and violent.

Stock-theft has fluctuated over the past ten years, with a series of decreases between 2011/2012 and 2013/2014. The long-term trend indicates a decline in the number of stock-theft cases over the past decade, reaching a lowest level of 24 534 counts in 2013/2014 after peaking at 29 428 counts in 2009/2010. As illustrated in the graph below, in the latest financial year (2015/2016) stock-theft decreased by 1.0% compared to the preceding year.

GRAPH 62: STOCK-THEFT: TREND OVER 10-YEAR PERIOD



While stock-theft affects all the provinces, it poses a much more serious threat in regions bordering on other countries in terms of cross-border stock-theft. Some of these regions include areas in the Eastern Cape, the Free State, KwaZulu-Natal and Mpumalanga. Analysis conducted in KwaZulu-Natal established that the stock were stolen from unattended grazing fields (31.0%), commercial farms (11.0%) and kraals (4.0%). Due to various factors the specific places from where the stock were stolen could not be established from the docket in 54.0% of the cases. This correlates with findings reached in North West.

Some of the inhabitants of semi-urban areas in South Africa keep stock in their yards without these being properly secured. Analysis of 194 cases in Gauteng regarding the vicinities in which stock were stolen, found that most of the thefts occurred on inhabited farms (36.6%), in formal residential areas (20.1%), on inhabited smallholdings or plots (9.3%), from feedlots (3.1%) and in informal residential areas (2.1%). This analysis also revealed that the most common method applied to gain access was by cutting fences, followed by the cutting or breaking of locks and making holes in fences or walls. Cattle were the most targeted animals in the Eastern Cape and North West, followed by sheep and goats.

One of the aspects that negatively impacts on solving stock-theft cases has already been alluded to, namely that some losses are only discovered when the stock are counted, often long after the stock had been stolen. For this reason, specific evidence that may have assisted in the investigation of cases is also lost, making the apprehension and successful prosecution of the perpetrators extremely difficult. Negligence in monitoring stock numbers, particularly on uninhabited farms, causes that stock believed to have been stolen later are found to only have strayed. This results in unfounded cases being reported to the police, placing an unnecessary extra burden on police resources. The reluctance to brand or mark stock in certain areas further hampers the identification of both recovered stock and stock found astray.

The graph below illustrates that the Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and the Free State recorded the highest numbers of incidents during the current period under review, contributing a combined 60.7% of all stock-theft cases. These three provinces incidentally also recorded decreases in stock-theft cases during 2015/16, namely the Eastern Cape which decreased by 4.6% or 278 counts, KwaZulu-Natal by 3.8% or 225 counts and the Free State by 1.7% or 61 counts. The remaining six provinces recorded increases. The highest increases were recorded in Mpumalanga (6.6% or 145 counts), Limpopo (5.4% or 90 counts) and the Western Cape (3.6% or 30 counts). Regardless of the highest decrease recorded in the Eastern Cape, the province still recorded the highest incidence of stock-theft, accounting for 23.5% of cases, followed by KwaZulu-Natal (23.2%) and the Free State (14.0%).

GRAPH 63: STOCK-THEFT: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW



7.4 OTHER SERIOUS CRIME

The broad category of other serious crime accounted for approximately 27.0% of the cases registered in relation to the 17 community-reported serious crimes recorded in 2015/2016. This broad category includes all theft not mentioned elsewhere, commercial crime and shoplifting.

Other serious crime had over the years shown a fluctuating incidence, followed by a fairly steep decline over the past four financial years since 2011/2012. The 479 075 counts registered in 2015/2016 represent a decrease of 4.1% compared to the preceding financial year, meaning that this broad category of crime has reached its lowest level in ten years.

GRAPH 64: OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES: TREND OVER 10-YEAR PERIOD

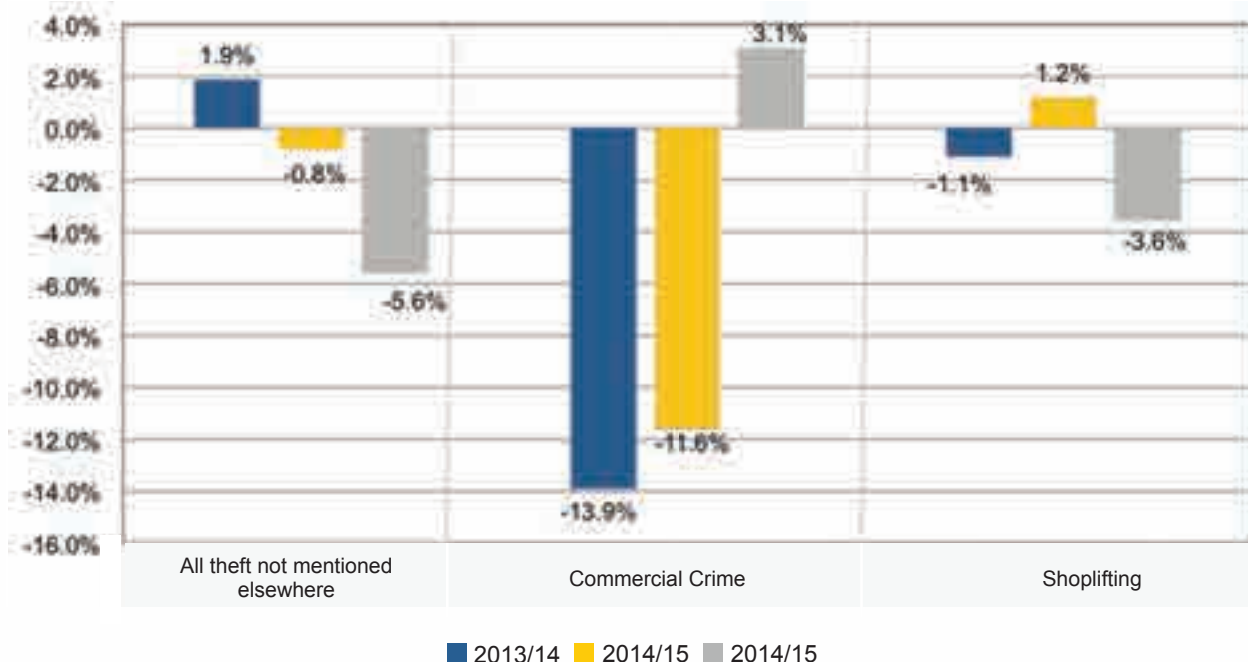


The crime types that had contributed to the decrease are presented and illustrated in the graph below:

- **All theft not mentioned elsewhere** decreased by 5.6% in 2015/2016, following a decrease of 0.8% in 2014/2015.
- **Shoplifting** decreased by 3.6%, a reversal on the increase of 1.2% recorded during the previous financial year (2014/2015).

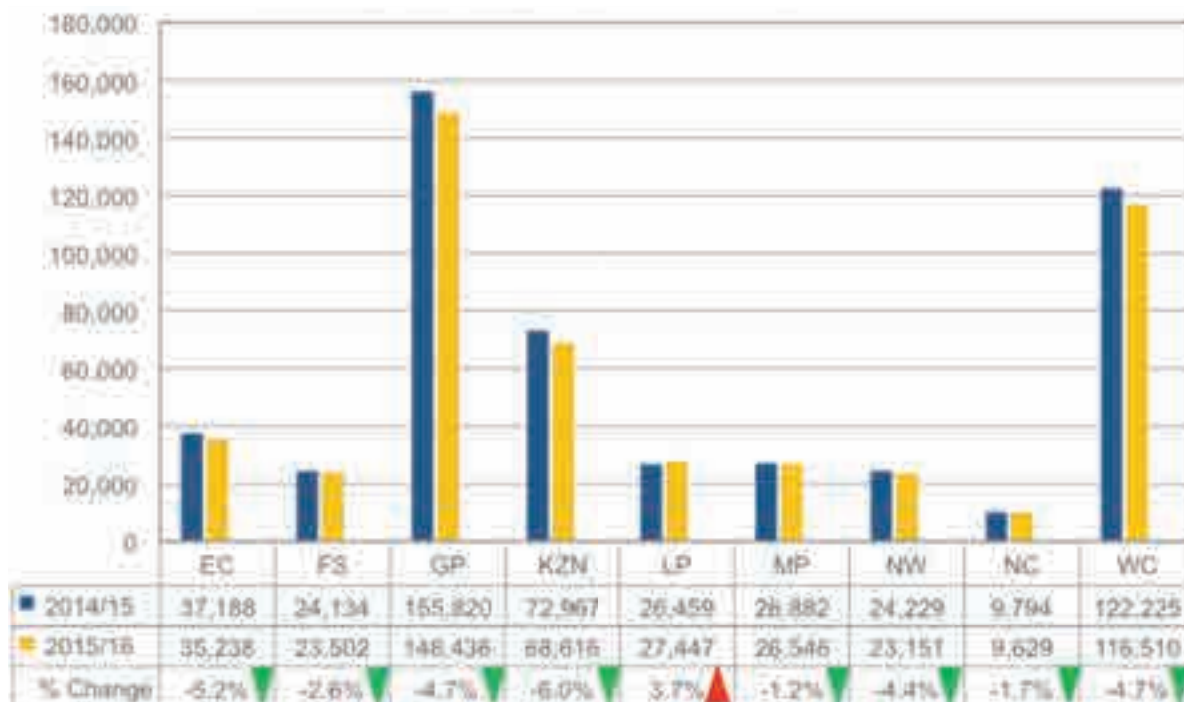
Commercial crime increased by 3.1% in 2015/2016, following decreases of 13.9% and 11.6% respectively over the preceding past two financial years, 2013/2014 and 2014/2015.

GRAPH 65: OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES OVERVIEW OF CATEGORIES: FINANCIAL YEAR COMPARISON



Other serious crime affected all provinces. However, Limpopo recorded an increase of 3.7% during the 2015/2016 financial year. The most prominent decreases were recorded in KwaZulu-Natal (6.0% or 4 351 counts), the Eastern Cape (5.2% or 4 351 counts), Gauteng (4.7% or 7 384 counts) and the Western Cape (4.7% or 5 715 counts). Despite the recorded decreases, Gauteng and the Western Cape recorded the highest figures of other serious crime and together contributed 55.3% to all other serious crimes recorded.

GRAPH 66: OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW



7.4.1 ALL THEFT NOT MENTIONED ELSEWHERE (OTHER THEFT)

All theft not mentioned elsewhere is the single largest crime category, accounting for 71.0% of all the other serious crimes and for 19.2% of the 17 community-reported serious crimes. It includes some subcategories of theft which have an important impact on the economy of South Africa due to the serious losses involved - e.g. theft of ferrous and non-ferrous metals, as well as illegal mining, which covers theft of precious metals and electricity cables. This notwithstanding, the majority of cases recorded under this category involve theft of smaller items stolen at homes, business places or workplaces – ranging from a towel stolen at a hotel to a garden tool taken from a home.

The incidence of all theft not mentioned elsewhere fluctuated over the years, but in general reflects a decline in crime volumes over the past decade. The latest figures indicate a further decline, with all theft not mentioned elsewhere decreasing by 5.6 % in 2015/2016 compared to the preceding financial year as illustrated in the graph below.

GRAPH 67: ALL THEFT NOT MENTIONED ELSEWHERE: TREND OVER 10-YEAR PERIOD



Other theft is often considered a crime of opportunity, but can also be of a highly organised nature. Unattended property becomes an easy target for criminals and negligence by property owners contributes to this category. Offices at places of work are e.g. often not locked (even for the short periods of time when people go to the bathroom and leave valuable belongings unattended on their work tables) and create additional opportunities for criminals. An analysis conducted in both Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal revealed that theft of goods and equipment left unattended outside residential and business premises, as well as fittings on unfinished buildings, are frequently reported. Analysis in the above provinces further found that young drug addicts are often involved in the theft of valuables (even from relatives) to sell or exchange for drugs. Second-hand goods dealers not adhering to the prescripts of the Second Hand Goods Act and inadequate inspections in this regard assist criminals to dispose of their loot.

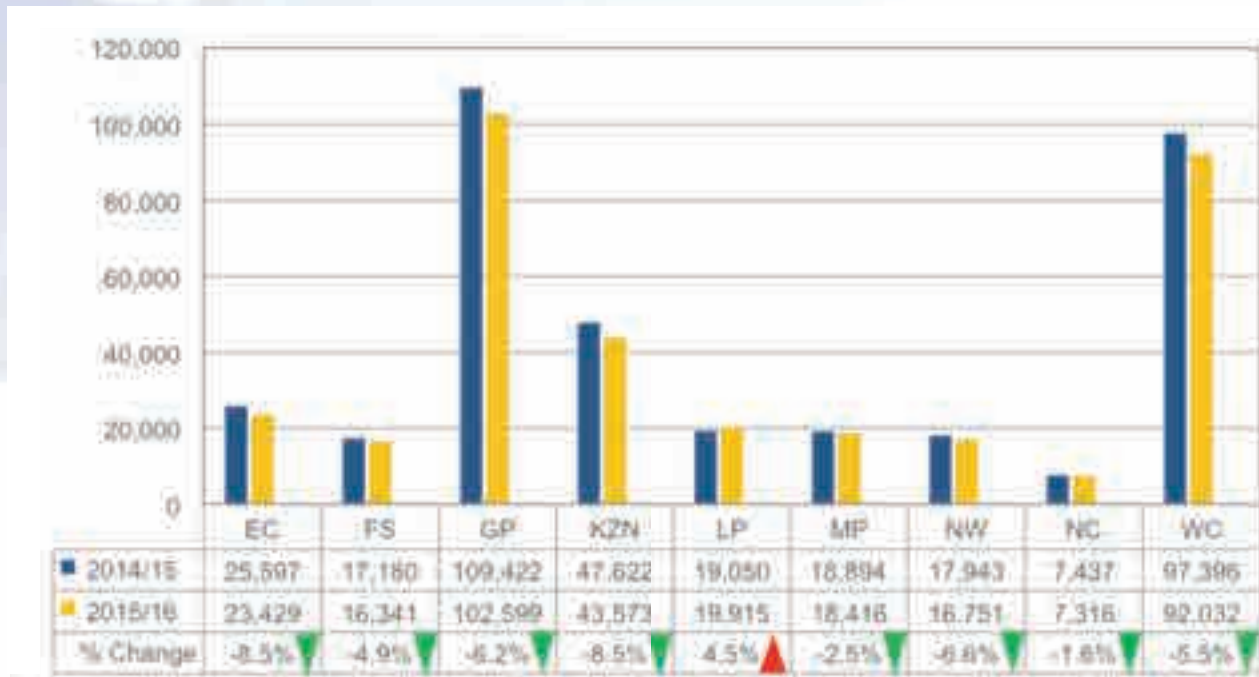
Although it was found that incidents of other theft peaked on Saturdays in the Eastern Cape, incidents of theft were about equally spread between day and night time in both the Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal, while Mpumalanga reported that about 90.0% of incidents in that province occurred during the night. The latter may to a certain extent be attributed to the fact that Mpumalanga experienced a high incidence of theft of non-ferrous metals, normally perpetrated during the night.

More than one type of commodity can be stolen during a single incident of other theft. An analysis of 1 311 cases in Gauteng found that cellular telephones or accessories were stolen in 18.3% of cases, cash or other legal tender in 10.0%, laptops in 5.0%, metal (e.g. copper) in 3.4%, clothing or linen in 3.2%, food or groceries in 2.7%, tools in 2.7%, computer equipment in 2.4%, bicycles in 1.6% and fuel in another 1.6% of cases. In KwaZulu-Natal the theft of petrol or diesel from storage tanks was also reported to be a common phenomenon.

Theft of non-ferrous metals posed a serious threat in most of the provinces, inter alia affecting institutions such as Transnet, Telkom, Eskom and the mining sector. Commercial farmers

also have to contend almost daily with the theft of particularly irrigation equipment (aluminium pipes, water sprinklers and electrical cables). In KwaZulu-Natal it was found that theft of scrap and precious metals (including copper cable) accounted for about 32.0% of all other theft cases, while in North West the theft of copper cable was also experienced as problematic, particularly in the mining areas. Cables were stolen on both the surface and from underground installations. An average of R1 million worth of cables were stolen every month in the mining areas. The theft of transformers posed a further threat to the mining industry. The mining areas in the Free State and Gauteng were similarly affected.

GRAPH 68: ALL THEFT NOT MENTIONED ELSEWHERE: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW



The graph above illustrates that only Limpopo recorded an increase (4.5% or 865 counts) in reported cases of all theft not mentioned elsewhere during 2015/2016. The most significant decreases were recorded in KwaZulu-Natal (8.5% or 4 049 counts), the Eastern Cape (8.5% or 2 168 counts), North West (6.6% or 1 192 counts) and Gauteng (6.2% or 6 823 counts). Regardless of the recorded decreases, Gauteng and the Western Cape recorded the highest figures of all theft not mentioned elsewhere, with 57.2% of cases reported in these two provinces.

7.4.2 COMMERCIAL CRIME

Commercial crime includes all types of fraud (ranging from ordinary fraud to statutory offences e.g. related to trademark theft, bank fraud and tax evasion), forgery, misappropriation and embezzlement. These crimes understandably threaten the well-being of the economy and future prospects of the country. It raises the costs of doing business, puts legitimate companies at risk and increases the costs of goods and services for consumers. Technology utilised to commit some variants of this crime (e.g. bank card cloning or skimming devices and computer hacking) enables organised crime syndicates to recruit runners at various commercial outlets and restaurants with access to pay points and customers' bank cards. Card cloning is regarded as the most prominent phenomenon contributing to commercial crime figures.

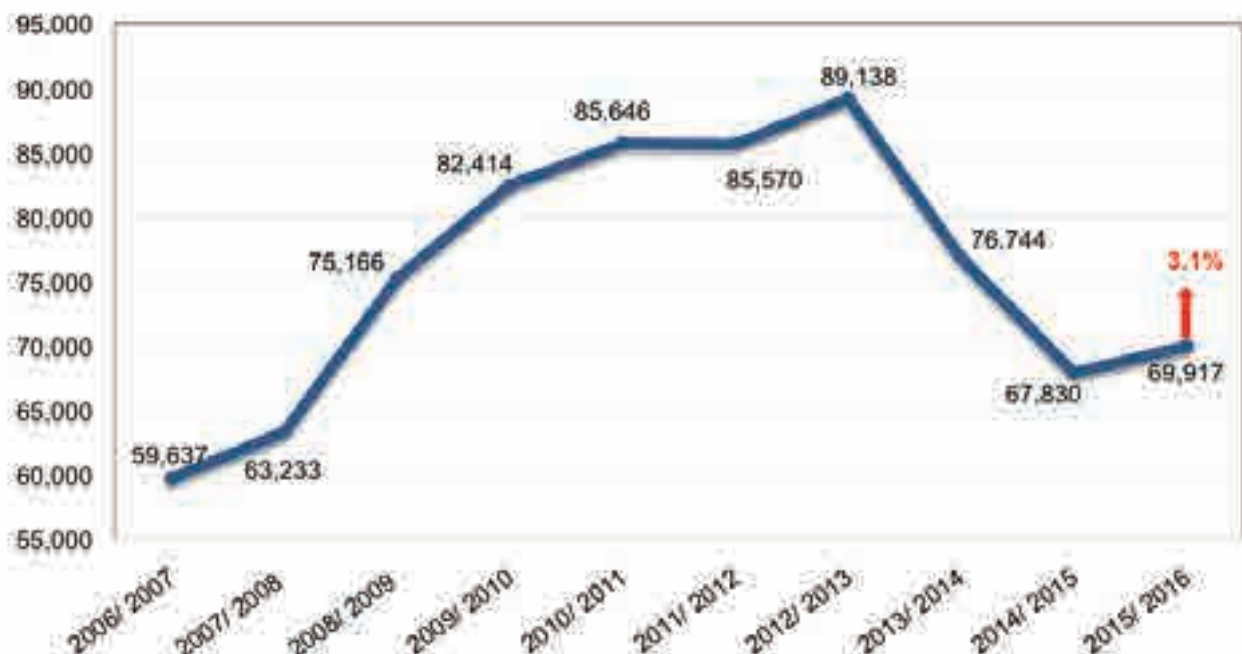
Information obtained from the Free State indicates that criminals concentrate on smaller towns to steal and clone bank cards before proceeding to bigger towns or cities to withdraw money at

pre-selected ATMs. Another common practise contributing to the commercial crime statistics is the false advertisement of items or services on the Internet to trick people into making EFT payments or depositing money for such items or services. Abuse of company credit or fuel cards for personal use is also common practise.

Cyberspace is where most illegal financial dealings take place. These range from hacking a computer or other electronic device to online fraud, identity theft and cellular telephone scams targeting a range of victims. The latter also belong to that part of the crime that cannot be policed through conventional means.

Over the preceding two financial years (that is from 2012/2013 to 2014/2015), the reported commercial crime declined, followed by a reversal of the trend in 2015/2016 with an increase of 3.1% compared to the preceding year. As in the case of a number of other crime categories already discussed above, commercial crime peaked in 2012/2013 at 89 138 counts, as illustrated in the graph below.

GRAPH 69: COMMERCIAL CRIME: TREND OVER 10-YEAR PERIOD



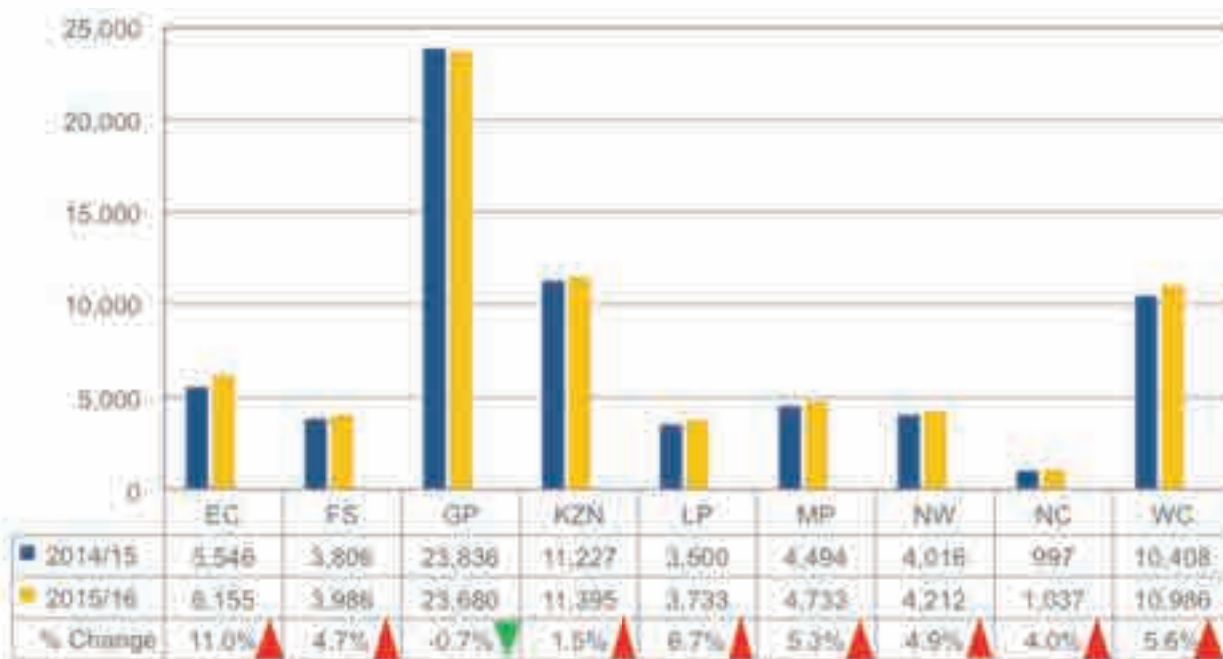
Analysis done in the Eastern Cape uncovered that commercial crime was frequently perpetrated on Saturdays. A similar analysis in KwaZulu-Natal indicated that commercial crimes were most often (86.9% of cases) committed between 06:00 and 18:00, which is also the time when most card transactions normally occur.

Further findings obtained in an analysis of 16 584 cases of commercial crime in Gauteng on the BI system revealed that the most common method used to commit commercial crime is through forgery (28.1%), illegal withdrawal of money (16.2%), misrepresentations (14.2%), false pretences (12.2%) and electronic transactions (6.4% of all the analysed cases). The same analysis further found that false information was supplied in 17.8% of the cases, forged documents used in 10.1%, cash in 8.2%, bank cards in 6.7%, cellular telephones in 2.2%, cheques in 1.8%, electronic card readers in 1.7%, and credit cards in 1.3% of cases.

The main problem in ascertaining the real extent of commercial crime is that in some instances financial institutions and businesses institute internal investigations and remedial action without reporting the matter to the police. These crimes often also target organisations rather than individuals. Some victims of fraud may be unaware that they had been targeted, or that any fraudulent activity had occurred. Others may be reluctant to report the offence to the authorities, feeling embarrassed by the circumstances in which they had been defrauded. In the case of card fraud, it is likely that many victims will in most instances not report the crime, particularly if their financial service providers reimburse their loss without requiring them to open a case at the police, or because they are simply embarrassed of falling prey to such a crime. However, banks nowadays require a crime case number before investigating a complaint in this regard.

The graph below illustrates that only one province recorded a decrease in commercial crime during 2015/2016, namely Gauteng (0.7% or 156 counts). The highest increases were recorded in the Eastern Cape (11.0% or 609 counts), Limpopo (6.7% or 233 counts), the Western Cape (5.6% or 578 counts) and Mpumalanga (5.3% or 239 counts). The lowest increase was recorded in KwaZulu-Natal (1.5% or 168 counts). The highest incidence of commercial crime was recorded in Gauteng (33.9%), followed by KwaZulu-Natal (16.3%) and the Western Cape (15.7%).

GRAPH 70: COMMERCIAL CRIME: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW

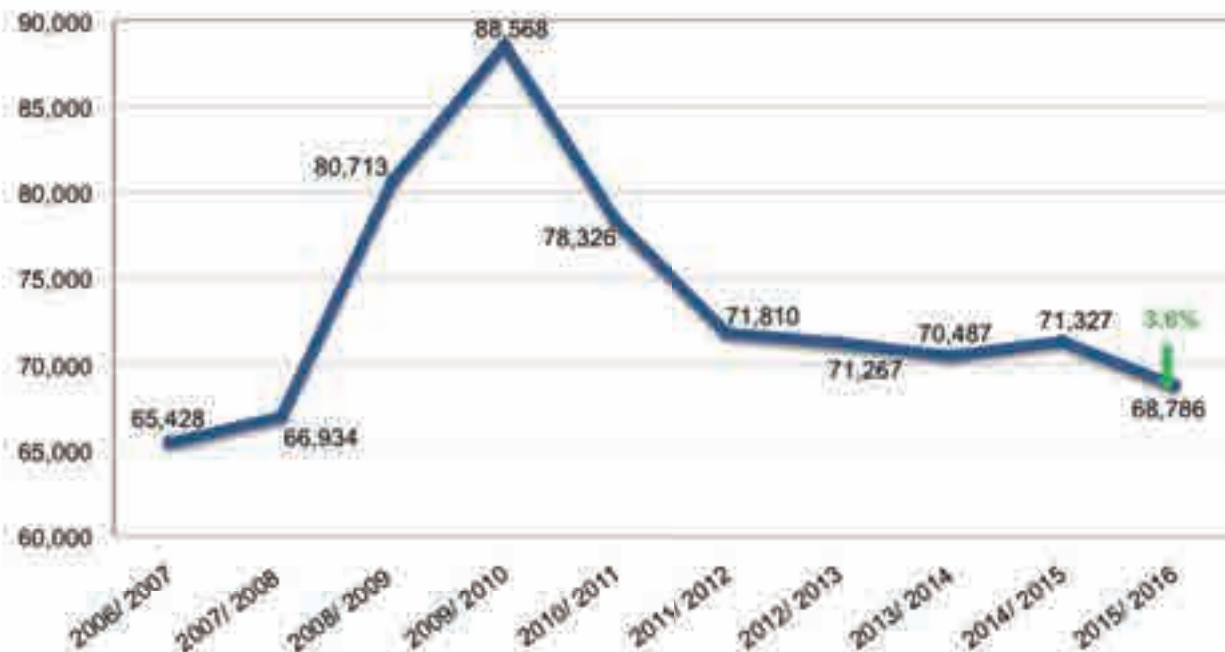


7.4.3 SHOPLIFTING

The detection rate in shoplifting cases depends on business owners, staff, customers and the security personnel or systems they employ. The police only arrive at the scene of the crime after the perpetrator had been arrested by owners or their personnel. Some business owners refuse to report these crimes, fearing that their staff will be kept away from their work if they later have to testify in court. In other instances security staff receive incentives for every arrest made, as reported from the Free State, KwaZulu-Natal and the Northern Cape. These two factors obviously have an impact on the shoplifting statistics. It is thus clear that increases or decreases in shoplifting figures are beyond the control of the police.

Shoplifting contributed 14.4% to all other serious crimes recorded in the financial year 2015/2016. The police recorded 68 786 shoplifting counts during this period, a 3.6% decrease compared to the previous year. The highest volume of cases over 10 years (88 568 counts) was recorded in 2009/2010 and this was also the last significant increase over the ten-year period as illustrated in the graph below. Despite the longer term trend depicting a decrease in the numbers of shoplifting cases recorded by the police over the past decade, the current level of recorded shoplifting cases is higher than that recorded in 2006/2007.

GRAPH 71: SHOPLIFTING: TREND OVER 10-YEAR PERIOD



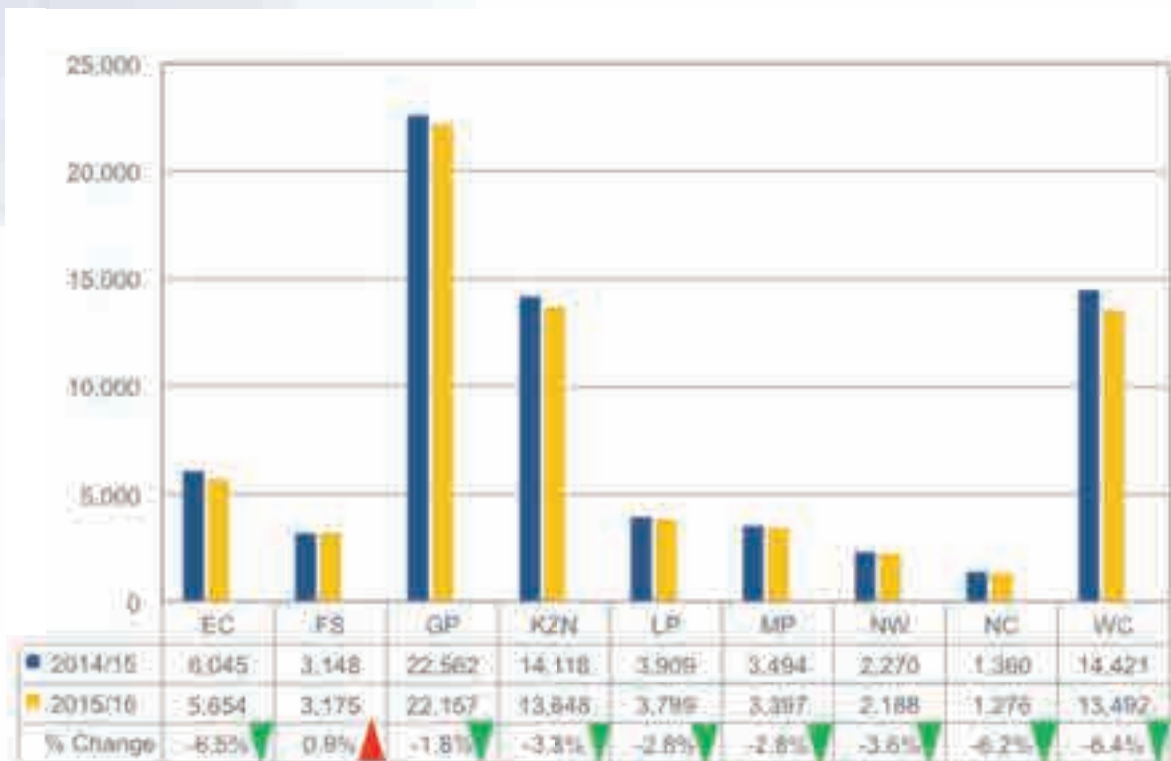
Analysis conducted in KwaZulu-Natal indicated that the most common businesses targeted by shoplifters were supermarkets (34.0% of the cases) and clothing stores (22.0%). A similar analysis of 2 191 cases in North West concurred with the latter study and further revealed that 64.8% of these cases were committed by males and 35.3% by females. A total of 49.0% of the arrested suspects were males aged between 18 and 34 years. No specific peak days could be identified, as the crime occurred on any day and at any time while shops were open and an opportunity or need presented itself.

In view of the items stolen, unemployment and poverty may act as a generator of shoplifting. In Gauteng, 31.0% of the items stolen in 22 100 shoplifting cases were found to be basic household

groceries (e.g. cooking oil, rice, soup, etc) and meat. The remainder of the stolen commodities consisted of clothing, cosmetics, shoes, sweets, toiletries, liquor, perfume, medication and tools. North West, with a 40.0% rate of unemployment according to the Statistics Labour Force Survey, specifically stated this as a factor contributing to the shoplifting figures in that province.

The graph below illustrates that the only increase was recorded in the Free State (0.9% or 27 counts). The remaining eight provinces recorded decreases. The highest were recorded in the Eastern Cape (6.5% or 391 counts), followed by the Western Cape (6.4% or 929 counts), the Northern Cape (6.2% or 84 counts) and North West (3.6% or 82 counts). The lowest decrease was recorded in Gauteng (1.8% or 405 counts). The highest incidence of shoplifting was recorded in Gauteng (32.2%), followed by KwaZulu-Natal (19.8%) and the Western Cape (19.6%).

GRAPH 72: SHOPLIFTING: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW

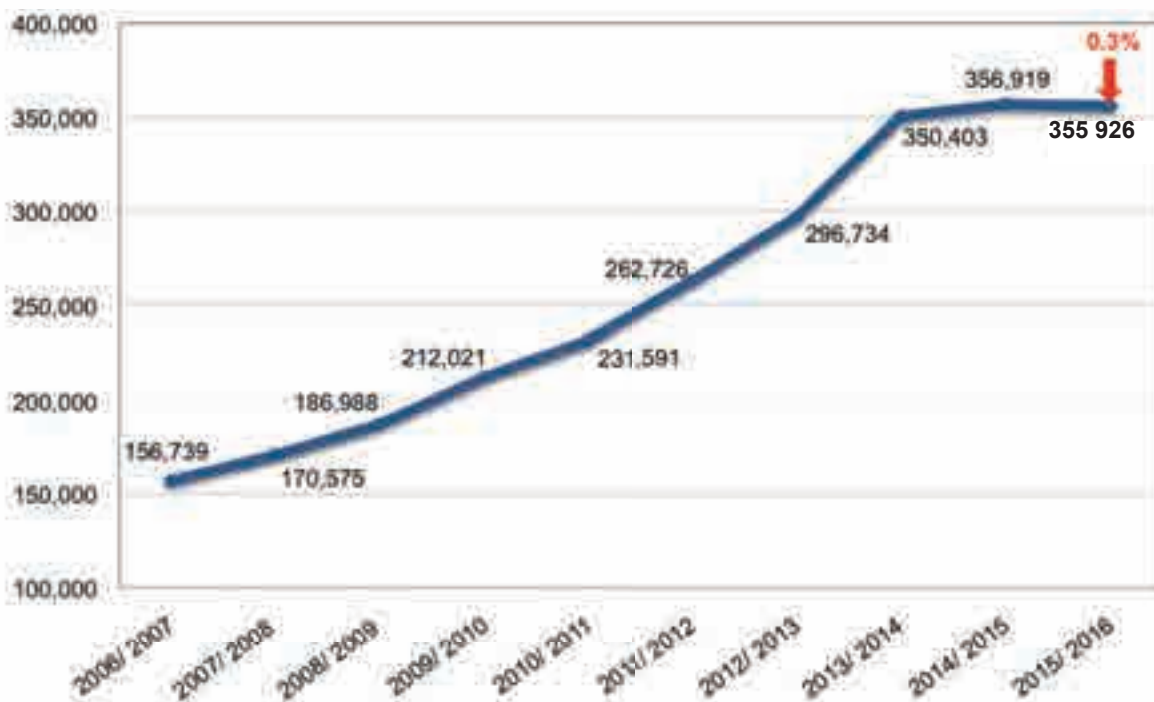


8. CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION

Crime detected as a result of police action is usually not reported to the police, but largely dependent on the deployment of law enforcement personnel and employment of intelligence for detection. The crime is usually recorded after the apprehension of suspects in connection with the illegal possession of firearms and ammunition, drug-related crimes, driving under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs and involvement in sexual offences detected as a result of police action. It is therefore expected that if the number of police activities intensifies, this would result in an increase in the registration of such crimes. An increase might, on the other hand, also suggest an increase of such illegal activities in the police precincts.

The police recorded 355 926 counts of crime detected as a result of police action in 2015/2016, a decrease of 0.3% compared to the preceding financial year. The graph below indicates a generally upward trend in the number of crimes detected as a result of police action over time, even though a long term comparison is not feasible due to the recent addition of a new category of “sexual offences detected as a result of police action” to this broad category of crime in the annual report. However, a year-on-year comparison reflects increases until 2014/2015 (peaking at 356 919 counts), followed by an unexpected decrease in crimes detected as a result of police action during 2015/2016.

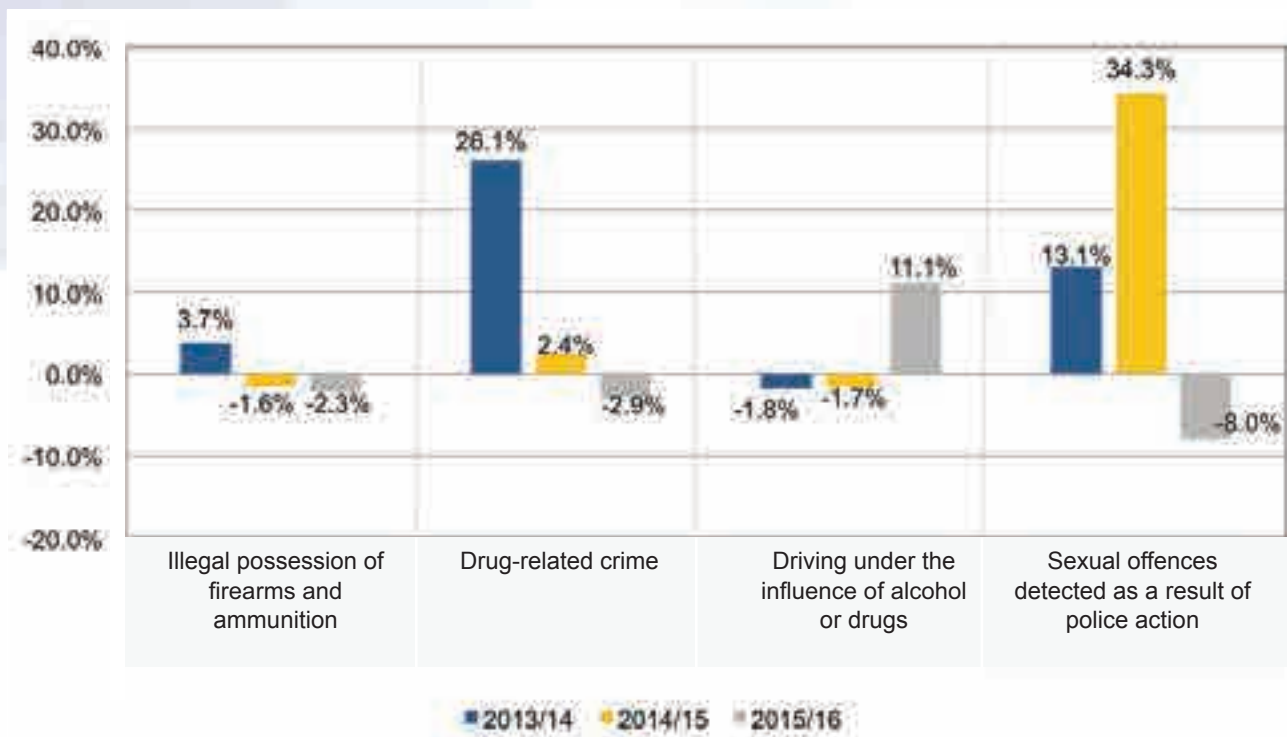
**GRAPH 73: CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION:
TREND OVER 10-YEAR PERIOD**



The graph below illustrates the following:

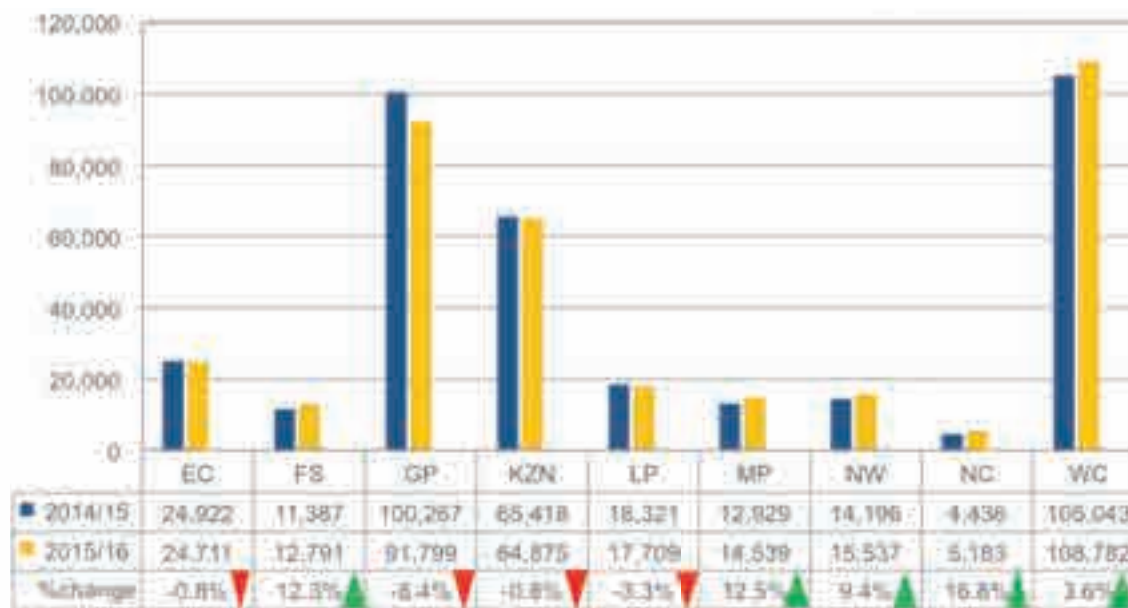
- **Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition** further decreased from 1.6% during 2014/2015 to 2.3% in 2015/2016.
- **Drug-related crime** reversed from a 2.4% increase in 2014/2015 to a 2.9% decrease in 2015/2016.
- **Driving under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs** reversed a 1.7% decrease in 2014/15 to an 11.1% increase in 2015/2016.
- **Sexual offences detected as a result of police action** also experienced a reversal from a series of increases over the past two years (13.1% in 2013/2014 and 34.3% in 2014/15) to a 8.0% decrease in 2015/2016.

GRAPH 74: CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION OVERVIEW OF CATEGORIES: FINANCIAL YEAR COMPARISON



The graph below indicates that four provinces recorded decreases in the number of crimes detected as a result of police action during 2015/2016. The decreases were recorded in Gauteng (8.4% or 8 468 counts), Limpopo (3.3% or 612 counts), KwaZulu-Natal (0.8% or 540 counts) and the Eastern Cape (0.8% or 211 counts). The remaining five provinces recorded increases, with the most noticeable percentage changes in the Northern Cape (16.8% or 747 counts), Mpumalanga (12.5% or 1 610 counts) and the Free State (12.3% or 1 404 counts). The lowest recorded increase was recorded in the Western Cape (3.6% change or 3 739 counts). The highest incidence of crimes detected as a result of police action was recorded in the Western Cape (30.6%), followed by Gauteng (25.8%) and KwaZulu-Natal (18.2%).

GRAPH 75: CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW



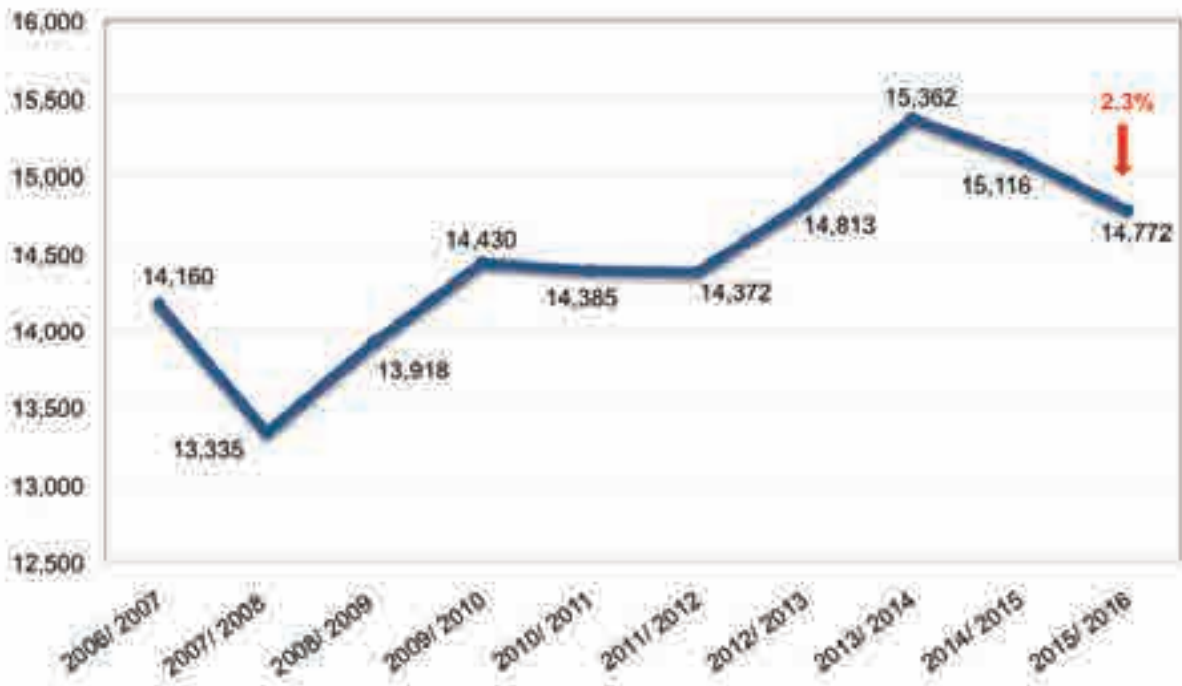
8.1 ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION

This crime category covers only firearms and ammunition in illegal possession and confiscated from offenders, without the involvement of any direct victim in the crime. Some of the weapons in question were reported lost, whether through negligence or as a result of crimes such as robbery, but when seized from offenders contributed to the statistics for illegal possession of firearms and ammunition.

An increase in illegal possession of firearms and ammunition might not necessarily indicate large numbers of illegal firearms and quantities of ammunition available in society. Similarly, a decrease does not necessarily indicate shrinking numbers of such firearms, but may simply mean that smaller numbers were detected by the police.

The police detected and recorded 14 772 counts of illegal possession of firearms and ammunition in the 2015/2016 financial year, a 2.3% decrease compared to the previous year as illustrated in the graph below. The year-on-year comparisons over the past ten financial years reflected fluctuations, but over the long term depict an upward trend peaking at 15 362 counts in 2013/2014, followed by decreases in the two subsequent financial years.

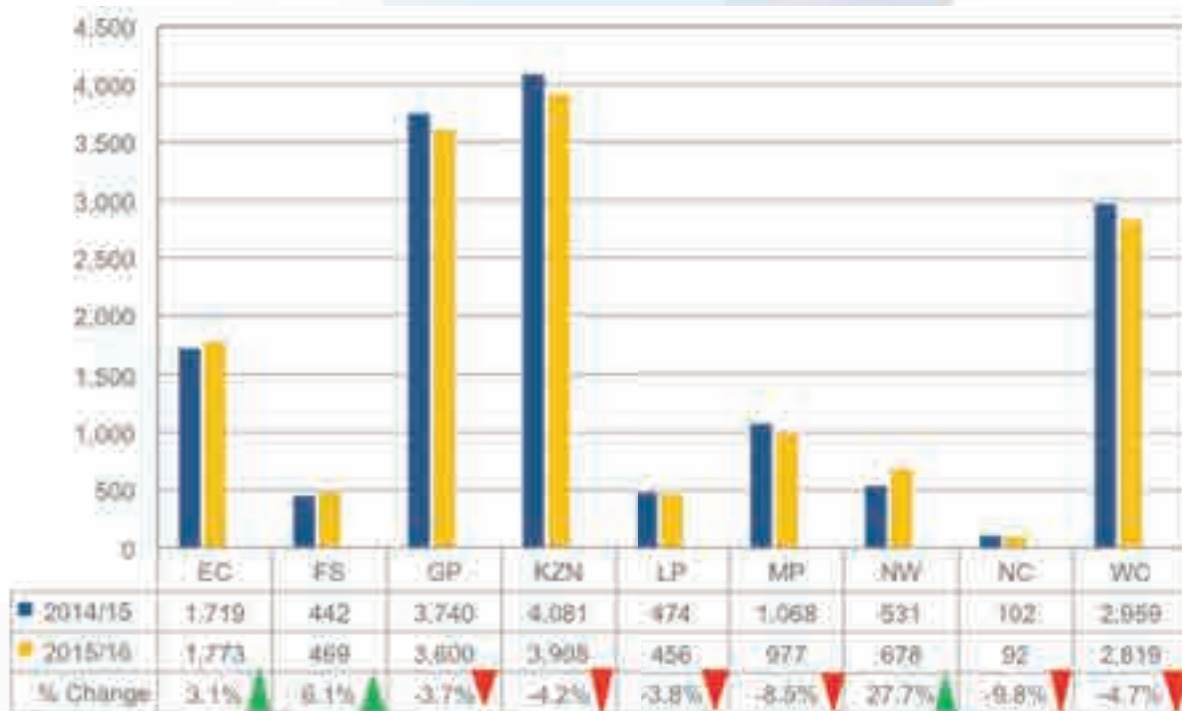
GRAPH 76: ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION:
TREND OVER 10-YEAR PERIOD



The dynamics involved in tackling this crime vary among the different provinces. In KwaZulu-Natal 40.0% of all recoveries were made from residential premises. A total of 39.0% of all recoveries were made as a result of information from informers, while direct police action yielded 24.3% of recoveries at roadblocks, 10.7% during raids, 10.3% during stop-and-search operations and 8.0% from suspects after crime incidents. In Gauteng 54.5% of the recoveries were made from offenders that had firearms or ammunition in their possession, a further 9.7% at residences and 4.6% were found concealed in vehicles. A considerable number (28.9%) of the firearms were found as a result of tip-offs, 22.5% during crime prevention operations, 13.0% during stop-and-search operations, 10.5% during the investigation of crime and in 10.2% of cases from suspects arrested or killed after committing a crime. From the above it is clear that to rid the community of illegal firearms, collaboration between the police and members of the public is essential. Conventional policing methods alone will not succeed without information from the citizenry of the country.

The graph below illustrates that three provinces recorded increases in cases of illegal possession of firearms or ammunition in 2015/2016 compared to the preceding financial year. The increases were recorded in North West (27.7% or 147 counts), the Free State (6.1% or 27 counts) and the Eastern Cape (3.1% or 54 counts). The remaining six provinces recorded decreases, with the most notable decreases in the Northern Cape (9.8% or 10 counts), Mpumalanga (8.5% or 91 counts) and the Western Cape (4.7% or 140 counts). The highest incidence of illegal possession of firearms or ammunition was recorded in KwaZulu-Natal (accounting for 26.5%), followed by Gauteng (24.4%) and the Western Cape (19.2%).

GRAPH 77: ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW



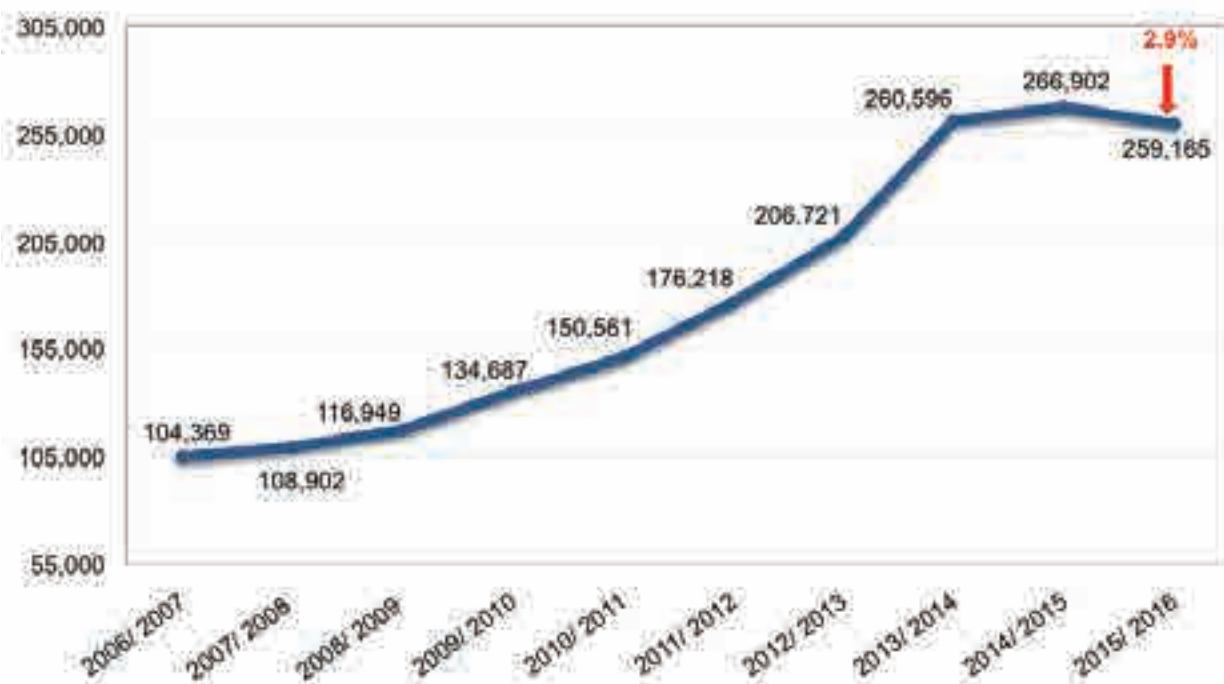
8.2 DRUG-RELATED CRIME

South Africa is regarded as a lucrative market by international drug syndicates. This is evident from the numerous and significant successes achieved by authorities in apprehending suspects and confiscating drugs at international ports of entry along the borders, as well as at airports and seaports. South Africa not only serves as a market for drugs, but also as a transit point for drugs to and from neighbouring countries and even international destinations. Considering the number of drug laboratories dismantled locally, it is clear that the drug market in South Africa is not only supplied by international sources. Organized crime syndicates are deeply involved in the drug market in South Africa.

The police recorded 259 165 counts in relation to drug-related crime during 2015/2016, a decrease of 2.9% compared to the previous year. The graph below shows the trend over time, with the number of drug-related crimes steadily increasing from 2006/2007 to the 2014/2015 financial year (peaking at 266 902 counts). Despite the decrease in 2015/2016, the number of drug-related crimes recorded in this financial year remains higher than the number recorded in 2006/2007.

As in the case of Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition, the number of drug-related crimes recorded by the police is heavily dependent on police activities and priorities. The recorded incidence of this crime over time may therefore reflect changes in the policing of drug-related crime, rather than real changes in the availability and distribution of drugs.

GRAPH 78: DRUG-RELATED CRIMES: TREND OVER 10-YEAR PERIOD



Although widespread and increasingly detected in smaller towns or rural areas and areas characterized as night life spots (clubs, bars), drug-related crimes in the Western Cape is mainly prevalent in precincts notorious for gang-related activities and violence. Gang violence in the Western Cape nowadays basically revolves around a fight for control and expansion of drug territory.

An analysis of 1 156 drug-related cases in Gauteng revealed that most arrests in connection with drugs were made in formal urban residential areas (70.9% of cases), inner city or CBD areas (11.7%) and informal urban residential areas (6.8% of cases). Arrests were effected mainly on public streets (72.8% of cases) as the patrols, stop-and-searches and roadblocks are conducted there. Other specific places where arrests were effected, were at residential places (12.1%), shopping centres or malls (1.4%) and in open fields (1.0% of cases).

Nationally, the possession of cannabis accounted for more than 65% of all drug-related crimes recorded by the police. This proportion has remained fairly stable since 2006/2007 at between 65% and 70%. The drug types involved in the analysed cases in Gauteng were cannabis in 33.9% of cases, nyaope in 15.7%, heroin (diacetylmorphine) in 4.2%, mandrax in 2.8%, khat (Miraa) in 2.8%, methamphetamine (meth, tik-tik) in 2.6% and cocaine in 2.5% of cases. From a similar type of analysis in North West it was found that 86.0% of the drug cases in that province related to cannabis, while the remaining 14.0% of cases involved cocaine, mandrax, heroin, rock, ecstasy and tik-tik. It is thus clear that the availability of and preferences for specific drugs differ from area to area.

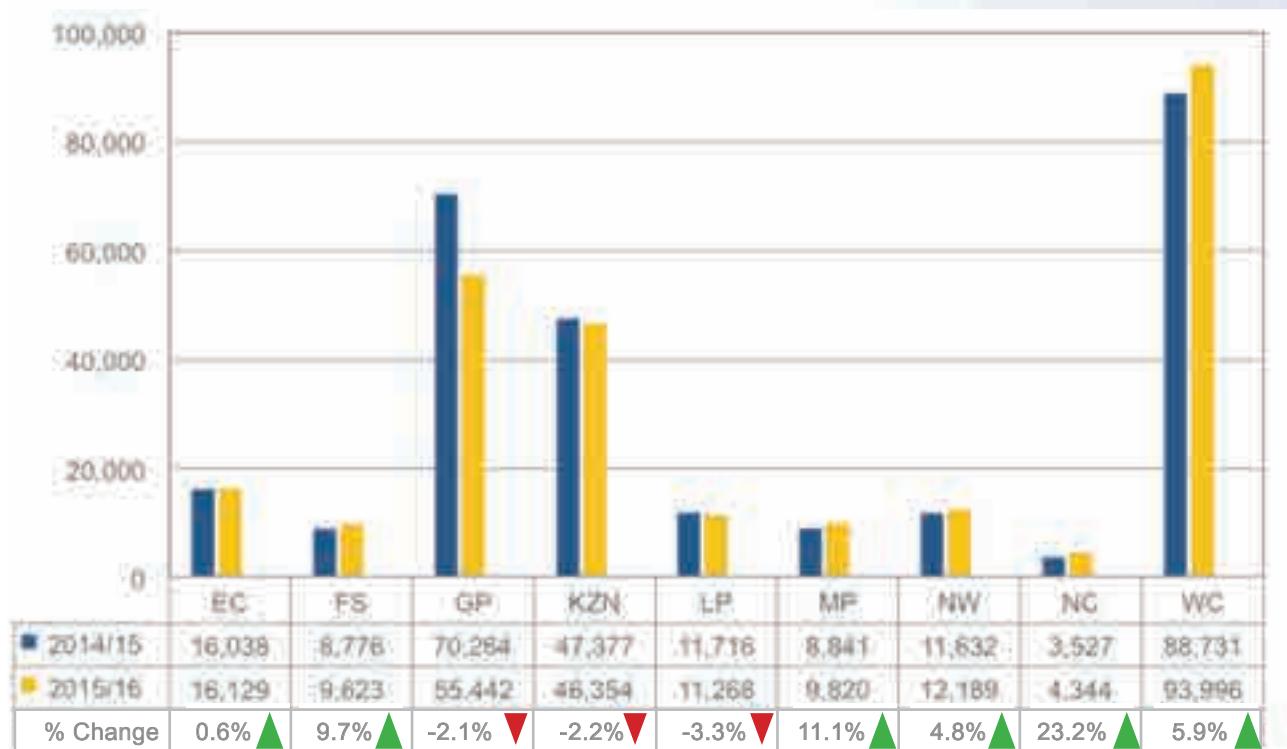
An analysis conducted in Gauteng revealed that the majority of drugs were detected during stop-and-search or roadblock operations (67.2% of cases), follow-ups on tip-offs (10.6%), special operations (5.0%), apprehension of suspects taking or selling drugs (4.7% of cases) and investigation of other crimes (1.1% of cases).

Analysis in KwaZulu-Natal revealed that 98.0% of drug-related cases in that province related to the possession of drugs and 2.0% to dealing in drugs. This broadly correlates with the

situation in North West where 96.0% of cases referred to the possession of drugs and 4.0% to dealing in these.

The graph below illustrates which provinces were most effective in detecting drugs during 2015/2016. Three provinces recorded decreases in the incidence of drug-related crime, namely Gauteng (21.1% or 14 822 counts), Limpopo (3.8% or 448 counts) and KwaZulu-Natal (2.2% or 1 023 counts). The remaining six provinces achieved increases, with the highest percentage increases in the Northern Cape (23.2% or 817 counts), Mpumalanga (11.1% or 979 counts) and the Free State (9.7% or 847 counts). A further notable increase of 5.9% (5 265 counts) was recorded in the Western Cape. The highest incidence of drug related crimes was recorded in the Western Cape (36.3%), followed by Gauteng (21.4%) and KwaZulu-Natal (17.9%).

GRAPH 79: DRUG-RELATED CRIMES: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW

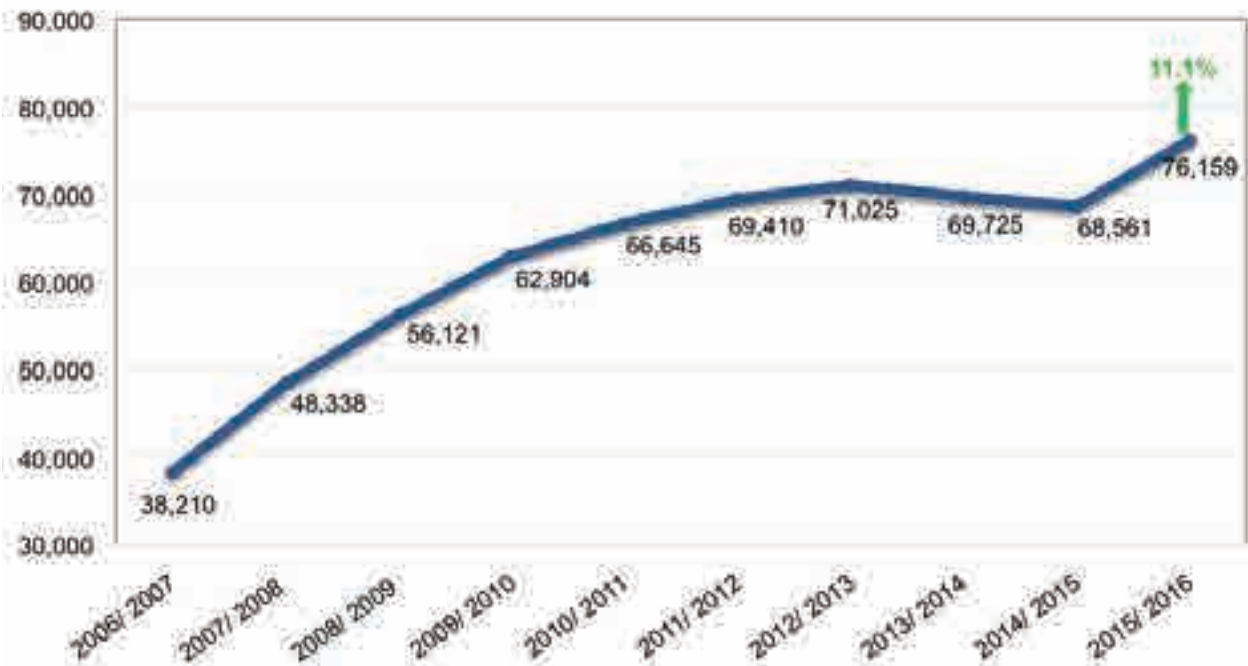


8.3 DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL AND/OR DRUGS

The police detected and recorded 76 159 driving under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs cases during 2015/2016, an increase of 11.1% compared to the previous financial year. The graph below depicts the trend over time with the numbers steadily increasing over most of the period since 2006/2007.

Increases or decreases in driving under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs cases primarily depend on the level of police activities, as most of these are detected through stop-and-searches, roadblocks and inspection of suspect vehicles caught speeding or involved in accidents. Interdepartmental interventions such as “arrive alive” campaigns can also influence the incidence of driving under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs.

GRAPH 80: DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL AND/OR DRUGS: TREND OVER 10-YEAR PERIOD



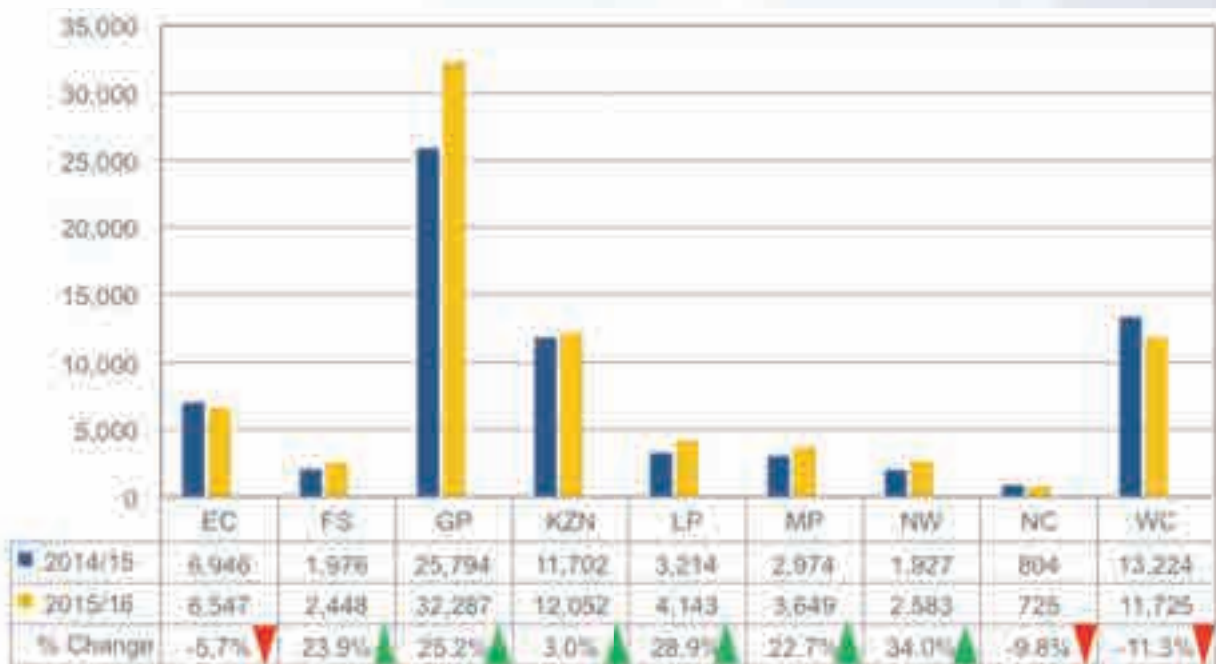
Analysis conducted in the Eastern Cape established that most arrests were effected on Saturdays, followed by Sundays and Fridays. This correlates with the days of the week on which most people are socialising, overindulge and then drive under the influence of alcohol.

An analysis of 1 359 cases in Gauteng found that most of the arrests were made on the streets within residential areas (58.7% of cases), on the streets within CBD areas (12.2%), on regional or secondary roads (10.7%), on streets in industrial areas (6.3%), on highways and freeways (4.7%) and on national roads such as the N1 and N4 (1.3% of the cases). Most of the arrests were effected by Metro Police officials (67.2% of cases), followed by SAPS members (23.0%), provincial traffic officers (3.3%) and police reservists (1.6% of the cases).

The danger posed by driving under the influence of alcohol on the roads is accentuated by the finding that it played a role in 25.7% of the accident cases recorded in North West.

The graph below illustrates that decreases in the number of driving under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol counts during 2015/2016 were recorded in the Western Cape (11.3% or 1 499 counts), the Northern Cape (9.8% or 79 counts) and the Eastern Cape (5.7% or 399 counts). Increases were recorded in the remaining six provinces, with the highest percentage change in North West (34.0% or 656 counts), Limpopo (28.9% or 929 counts) and Gauteng (25.2% or 6 493 counts). Gauteng was the highest contributor (42.4%) of all the cases of driving under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol, followed by KwaZulu-Natal (15.8%) and the Western Cape (15.4%).

GRAPH 81: DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL AND/OR DRUGS: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW

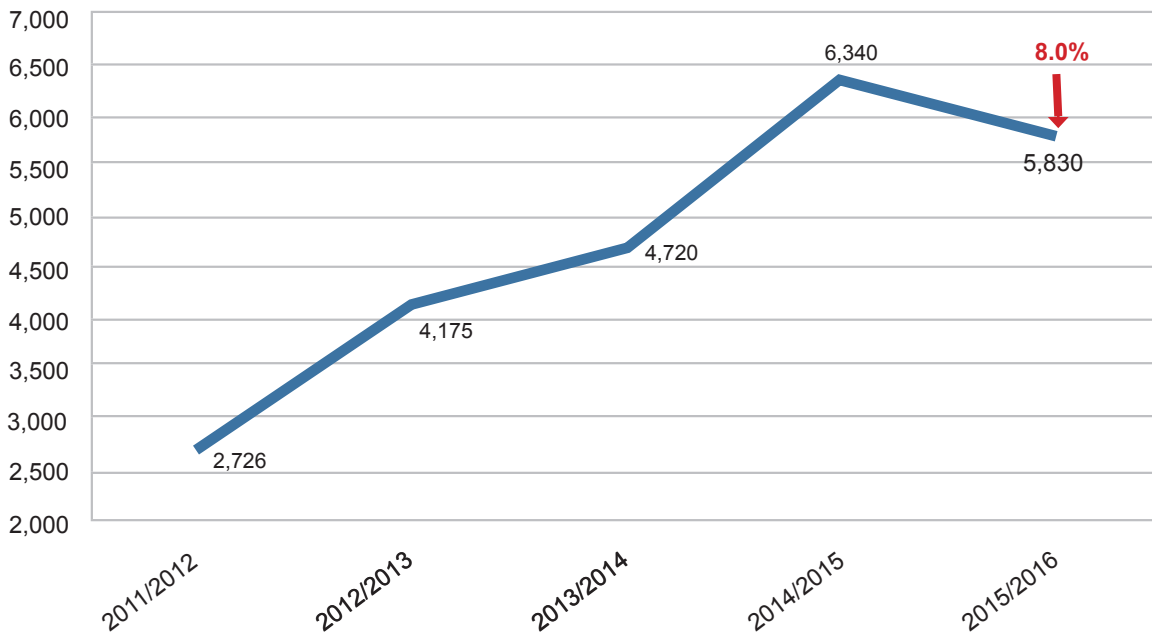


8.4 SEXUAL OFFENCES DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION

Sexual offences detected as a result of police action mainly refer to acts related to prostitution and the possession or creation of pornographic material (excluding cases in which children are abused for this purpose).

The police detected and recorded 5 830 sexual offences detected as a result of police action cases during 2015/2016, a decrease of 8.0% compared to the preceding year. The graph depicts the trend for sexual offences detected as a result of police action over time, indicating that the number of cases steadily increased from 2011/2012 to 2014/2015, peaking at 6 340.

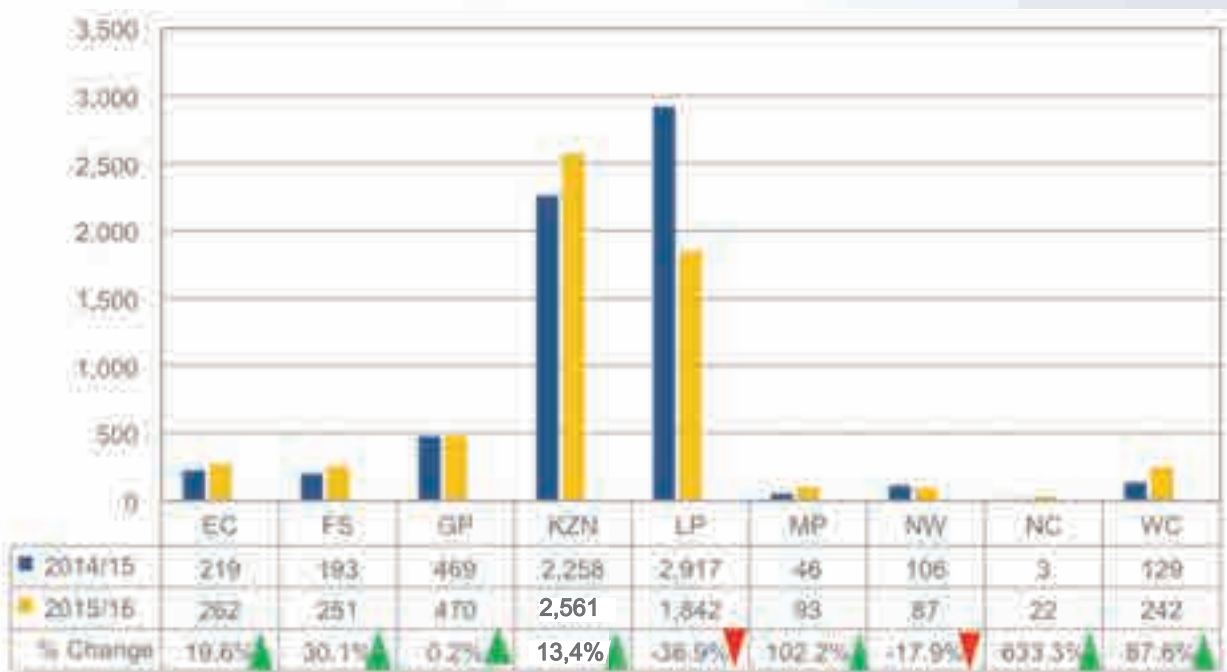
GRAPH 82: SEXUAL OFFENCES DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION:
TREND OVER FIVE-YEAR PERIOD



An analysis of 483 cases reported in Gauteng during the period under review found that the majority of arrests in connection with such crimes (74.2%) were related to public indecency, indecent behaviour or indecent exposure, followed by arrests for tempting, enticing, bothering or pestering with the aim to commit an immoral or indecent act at a price (12.2% of the cases). A further 10.5% of cases dealt with living on the proceeds of immorality, while in 1.7% of cases arrests were made for keeping a brothel or allowing a house to be used for carnal intercourse. Arrests for the possession of or dealing in indecent or pornographic publications or drawings, etc. or the forwarding of indecent content accounted for 1.1% and engaging the sexual services of a person of age 18 years and older for 0.4% of the analysed cases.

The graph below illustrates that seven of the nine provinces recorded increases with regard to sexual offences detected as a result of police action in 2015/2016 compared to the preceding financial year. The highest percentage changes with regard to the increases were recorded in the Northern Cape (633.3% or 19 counts), Mpumalanga (102.2% or 47 counts) and the Western Cape (87.6% or 113 counts). Only two provinces recorded decreases in percentage change, namely Limpopo (36.9% or 1 075 counts) and North West (17.9% or 19 counts). Two provinces recorded the majority of sexual offences detected as a result of police action with a combined proportion of 75.5%, namely KwaZulu-Natal (43.9%) and Limpopo which accounted for the remainder of the proportion.

GRAPH 83: SEXUAL OFFENCES DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW

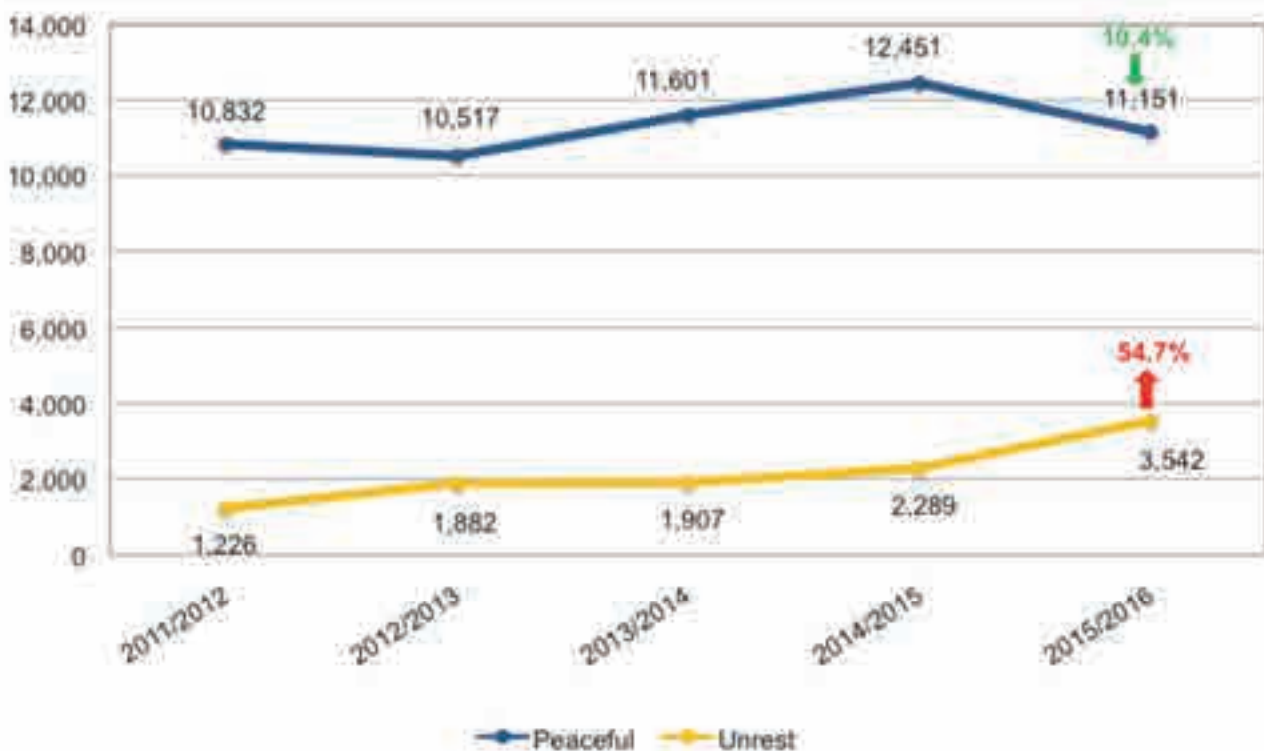


9. CORE BUSINESS DIVERSION

PUBLIC ORDER INCIDENTS

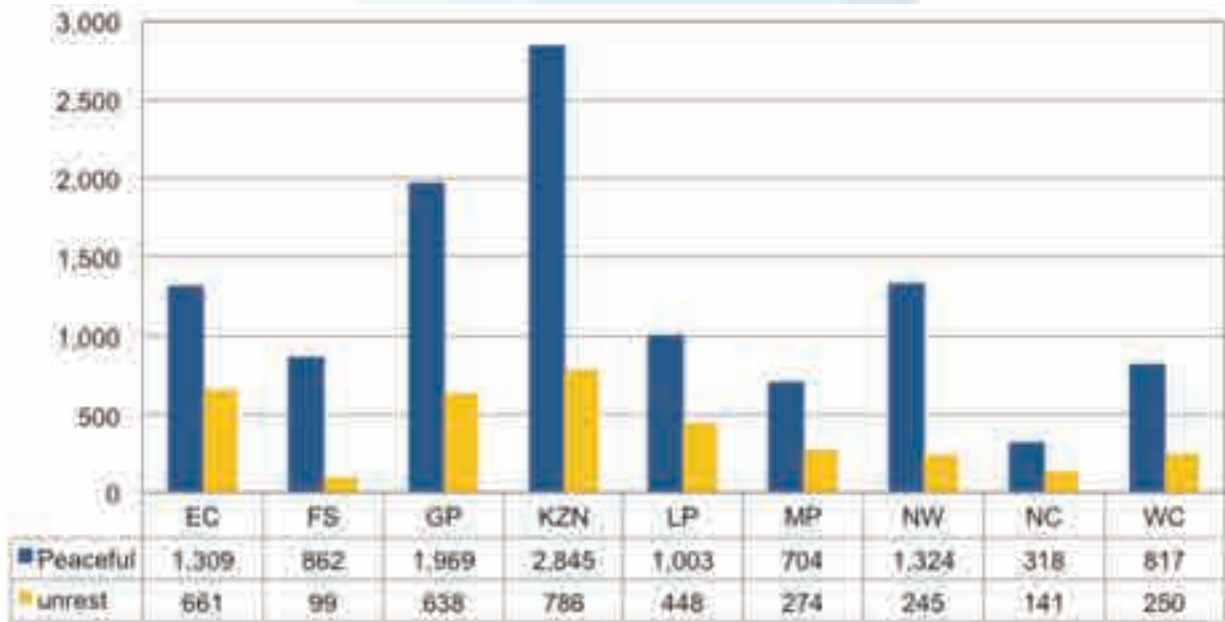
During 2015/2016 a total of 14 693 crowd-related incidents were responded to and stabilised. These can be broken down into two categories, namely peaceful and unrest-related incidents. The 11 151 peaceful incidents recorded in 2015/2016 included assemblies, gatherings and meetings that did not result in violence. The unrest-related incidents include labour disputes (including those in the mining sector), dissatisfaction with service delivery by local municipalities, the demarcation of municipal boundaries and dissatisfaction in the transport and education sectors that became unruly. A total of 3 542 of the latter type of incidents were recorded in 2015/2016. While unrest-related incidents were rapidly increasing, incidents of peaceful protest were on the decline. Compared to the preceding financial year, the crowd-related incidents that resulted in unrest experienced a noteworthy increase of 54.7% during 2015/2016. On the other hand, the peaceful incidents decreased by 10.4%. This is indicative of increasing violence during public protests. Crimes emanating from public order incidents are usually public violence, murder, attempted murder, arson and malicious damage to property.

GRAPH 84: PUBLIC ORDER INCIDENTS: FINANCIAL YEAR COMPARISON



The provincial breakdown of public order incidents is illustrated in the graph below.

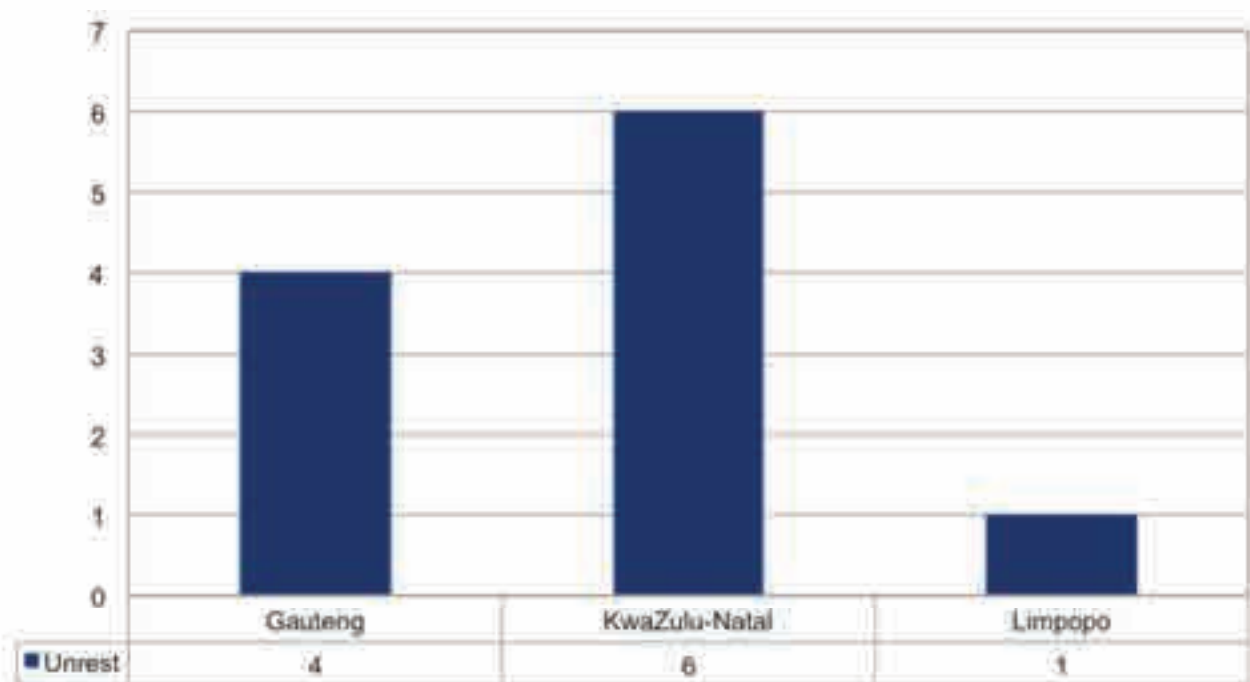
GRAPH 85: PUBLIC VIOLENCE INCIDENTS: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW



During the crowd-related incidents involving violence registered during the 2015/2016 financial year, 127 people sustained serious and 74 minor injuries. Among the 127 victims of serious injuries, five were reported to be SAPS members and 122 other members of the community. In addition, 19 of the 74 persons who sustained minor injuries were reported to be SAPS members, one a Metro Police member and the remaining 54 members of the public.

A total of 11 fatalities related to public order incidents were recorded in three provinces, as illustrated in the graph below.

GRAPH 86: FATALITIES RELATED TO PUBLIC ORDER INCIDENTS



10. CONCLUSION

The information in this report clarifies why contact crime presents the most serious challenge to the SAPS as far as the overall crime picture is concerned. The contact crime figures generally reflected a fairly consistent decrease during the first half of the ten-year period discussed, but some of the individual categories such as murder and robbery with aggravating circumstances have over the past four financial years tended to reflect an upward trend. Among the contact crimes, robberies are of particular concern. Robbery is not only considered a more police-able crime than the other contact crimes, but is increasingly considered as an important contributor to the other contact crimes. In addition, some of the subcategories of robbery with aggravating circumstances such as hijackings are to a greater or lesser extent organised in nature. A different approach is necessary to combat organised crime and intelligence plays an extremely vital role in this regard. However, research has shown that the majority of contact crimes are social in nature and occur among people who know one another. It is for this reason extremely difficult, if not impossible in some cases, for the SAPS alone to reduce the levels of such crimes. This calls for structured partnerships with other stakeholders such as the Department of Social Development, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), etc. Crime prevention, and social crime prevention in particular, is the responsibility of everyone in society.

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

Although the focus of this report is on the incidence of crime as such, crime does not occur in a vacuum. Multiple factors influence not only the incidence of crime, but also its nature. Major factors that should be taken into consideration during a comprehensive analysis of crime include population dynamics, social influences and economic trends – as well as the interaction among and changes to such phenomena themselves. A single, simple example is that an increase in the population may also result in an increase in crime levels, because crime is committed by and against people. However, these issues fall outside the scope of the present report.

In view of the above, it is further to be expected that crime is not equally prevalent in all areas. In this regard the report e.g. indicates that the three provinces recording the highest numbers of crime cases during the past financial year were Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal and the Western Cape, with the Eastern Cape also featuring among the top provinces in respect of sexual offences. It is further interesting to note that the top stations as far as the incidence of crime is concerned, are not necessarily situated only in these provinces. Two of the top ten sexual offences precincts are e.g. located in Limpopo, which ranks fifth among the provinces in this regard.

Despite concerns about the crime situation in the country, the SAPS remains committed to the creation of a safer and more secure South Africa. This is exemplified by the implementation of a back to basics approach during the latter part of the 2015/2016 financial year, with several plans and strategies launched to this effect. The latter include the Visible Policing and Detective Service recovery plans to enhance crime combating. The approach is also focused on the internal functioning of the Service, including optimization of the utilization of personnel

and a reorganization of the Service's quality assurance and analysis capacity. A new structure called Management Intervention (MI) was created to ensure the professional, knowledge-based management of policing interventions towards achieving the constitutional objectives of the SAPS. Such interventions include strategies to address areas of concern such as the recovery of firearms, escapes from police custody, vehicle-related crime and the confiscation of illegal liquor and firearms.

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

ANNEXURE A: PROVINCIAL CRIME FIGURES
EASTERN CAPE CRIME FIGURES: APRIL – MARCH 2006/2007 TO 2015/2016

CRIME CATEGORY	April to March											Case Difference	% Change	
	2006/ 2007	2007/ 2008	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016				
CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)														
Murder	3 602	3 510	3 253	3 212	3 179	3 269	3 335	3 441	3 321	3 649	3 28	328	9.9%	
Total sexual offences	8 935	8 905	9 302	8 900	9 211	9 001	9 288	9 616	9 224	8 797	-427	-427	-4.6%	
Attempted murder	2 136	2 145	1 985	1 927	1 701	1 721	1 755	1 853	1 832	2 052	220	220	12.0%	
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	35 244	34 320	31 234	32 081	30 671	29 275	27 788	27 361	25 431	24 818	-613	-613	-2.4%	
Common assault	20 840	19 717	16 724	17 134	16 391	15 159	14 168	13 330	11 848	11 475	-373	-373	-3.1%	
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	9 181	8 899	9 766	9 636	10 406	12 476	11 751	13 443	13 245	12 777	-468	-468	-3.5%	
Common robbery	7 642	7 052	5 911	5 347	5 518	4 878	4 565	3 988	3 753	3 690	-63	-63	-1.7%	
Total contact crimes (crimes against the person)	87 580	84 548	78 175	78 237	77 077	75 779	72 650	73 032	68 654	67 258	-1 396	-1 396	-2.0%	
CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES														
Arson	1 243	1 195	1 018	1 084	1 068	980	968	1 061	785	679	-106	-106	-13.5%	
Malicious damage to property	15 453	14 568	13 372	12 980	13 229	12 707	12 546	12 674	12 399	11 819	-580	-580	-4.7%	
Total contact-related crimes	16 696	15 763	14 390	14 064	14 297	13 687	13 514	13 735	13 184	12 498	-686	-686	-5.2%	
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES														
Burglary at non-residential premises	5 366	5 954	6 171	6 401	6 497	6 487	7 528	7 642	7 810	7 470	-340	-340	-4.4%	
Burglary at residential premises	31 421	29 346	28 380	28 233	27 086	26 825	25 782	24 643	24 329	23 901	-428	-428	-1.8%	
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	5 627	4 713	4 301	4 231	3 943	3 848	3 676	3 376	3 276	2 678	-598	-598	-18.3%	
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	11 762	10 010	9 655	10 248	11 056	11 743	11 968	11 771	12 034	11 225	-809	-809	-6.7%	
Stock-theft	6 332	6 551	6 331	7 104	6 854	6 839	6 530	5 808	6 087	5 809	-278	-278	-4.6%	
Total property-related crimes	60 508	56 574	54 838	56 217	55 436	55 742	55 484	53 240	53 536	51 083	-2 453	-2 453	-4.6%	

CRIME CATEGORY	April to March										Case Difference	% Change
	2006/ 2007	2007/ 2008	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016		
OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES												
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	37 298	34 927	32 902	28 289	30 077	28 931	26 198	27 699	25 597	23 429	-2 168	-8.5%
Commercial crime	5 453	5 068	6 438	7 514	7 972	8 360	8 616	6 766	5 546	6 155	609	11.0%
Shoplifting	6 792	6 677	7 924	7 987	7 091	6 399	6 172	6 260	6 045	5 654	-391	-6.5%
Total other serious crimes	49 543	46 672	47 264	43 790	45 140	43 690	40 986	40 725	37 188	35 238	-1 950	-5.2%
17 serious crimes	214 327	203 557	194 667	192 308	191 950	188 898	182 634	180 732	172 562	166 077	-6 485	-3.8%
CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION												
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	1 425	1 427	1 510	1 419	1 462	1 455	1 530	1 834	1 719	1 773	54	3.1%
Drug-related crime	7 176	7 978	8 419	8 926	9 557	11 643	12 871	15 032	16 038	16 129	91	0.6%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	4 723	6 029	8 917	10 985	8 236	7 771	7 603	7 349	6 946	6 547	-399	-5.7%
Sexual offences : Dependent on police action						101	96	119	219	262	43	19.6%
Total crime detected as a result of police action	13 324	15 434	18 846	21 330	19 255	20 970	22 100	24 334	24 922	24 711	-211	-0.8%
SUBCATEGORIES OF AGGRAVATED ROBBERY												
Carjacking	600	600	698	596	520	636	694	773	769	956	187	24.3%
Truck hijacking	23	28	30	57	27	29	15	31	34	54	20	58.8%
Robbery of cash in transit	20	39	56	69	51	12	16	8	10	19	9	90.0%
Bank robbery	5	5	3	4	1	6	1	5	0	0	0	0 cases
Robbery at residential premises	345	663	1 517	1 606	1 556	1 747	1 726	1 924	1 811	2 054	243	13.4%
Robbery at non-residential premises	240	486	849	1 267	1 654	2 167	1 940	2 441	2 474	2 218	-256	-10.3%

FREE STATE CRIME FIGURES: APRIL – MARCH 2006/2007 TO 2015/2016

CRIME CATEGORY	April to March										Case Difference	% Change
	2006/ 2007	2007/ 2008	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016		
CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)												
Murder	944	863	901	900	958	954	1 019	942	943	993	50	5.3%
Total sexual offences	4 286	4 292	4 418	4 521	4 737	4 785	5 098	4 584	4 094	3 928	-166	-4.1%
Attempted murder	979	930	905	836	766	855	938	906	816	787	-29	-3.6%
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	15 856	16 668	15 756	15 609	15 333	14 955	15 317	14 465	13 458	13 116	-342	-2.5%
Common assault	19 572	19 697	19 398	18 833	17 757	17 944	17 623	17 064	15 243	15 194	-49	-0.3%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	4 248	4 469	5 139	4 943	4 828	5 323	5 791	5 347	5 239	4 778	-461	-8.8%
Common robbery	4 146	4 149	3 524	2 942	2 781	2 670	2 694	2 637	2 521	2 304	-217	-8.6%
Total contact crimes(crimes against the person)	50 031	51 068	50 041	48 584	47 160	47 486	48 480	45 945	42 314	41 100	-1 214	-2.9%
CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES												
Arson	418	366	347	356	347	404	377	344	287	265	-22	-7.7%
Malicious damage to property	9 291	9 370	9 559	8 926	8 585	8 730	8 770	8 080	7 655	7 551	-104	-1.4%
Total contact-related crimes	9 709	9 736	9 906	9 282	8 932	9 134	9 147	8 424	7 942	7 816	-126	-1.6%
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES												
Burglary at non-residential premises	4 082	4 389	5 493	5 167	5 090	5 174	5 646	5 186	4 875	5 210	335	6.9%
Burglary at residential premises	15 939	15 545	16 040	15 682	14 828	15 101	17 284	16 314	15 618	15 323	-295	-1.9%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	2 843	2 810	2 614	2 401	2 188	1 996	2 013	2 022	1 743	1 745	2	0.1%
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	5 617	4 750	5 168	4 818	4 371	5 014	5 620	5 661	5 399	4 878	-521	-9.6%
Stock-theft	4 169	3 888	4 499	4 591	4 170	4 487	4 175	4 051	3 527	3 466	-61	-1.7%
Total property-related crimes	32 650	31 382	33 814	32 659	30 647	31 772	34 738	33 234	31 162	30 622	-540	-1.7%

CRIME CATEGORY	April to March										Case Difference	% Change
	2006/ 2007	2007/ 2008	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016		
OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES												
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	23 331	23 319	23 908	21 026	19 467	19 243	191 244	18 522	17 180	16 341	-839	-4.9%
Commercial crime	2 157	2 516	3 081	3 331	4 482	7 301	6 299	4 329	3 806	3 986	180	4.7%
Shoplifting	3 074	2 930	3 452	3 584	3 280	2 985	3 293	3 191	3 148	3 175	27	0.9%
Total other serious crimes	28 562	28 765	30 441	28 121	27 229	29 529	28 736	26 042	24 134	23 502	-632	-2.6%
17 serious crimes	120 952	120 951	124 202	118 646	113 968	117 921	121 101	113 645	105 552	103 040	-2 512	-2.4%
CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION												
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	333	307	320	326	331	328	431	479	442	469	27	6.1%
Drug-related crime	5 381	4 508	4 537	5 081	4 189	4 455	6 153	8 189	8 776	9 623	847	9.7%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	1 246	1 440	1 642	1 651	1 577	1 518	1 671	1 767	1 976	2 448	472	23.9%
Sexual offences : Dependent on police action						55	79	135	193	251	58	30.1%
Total crime detected as a result of police action	6 960	6 255	6 499	7 058	6 097	6 356	8 334	10 570	11 387	12 791	1 404	12.3%
SUBCATEGORIES OF AGGRAVATED ROBBERY												
Carjacking	120	155	251	311	227	281	279	255	270	258	-12	-4.4%
Truck hijacking	50	64	93	67	27	54	82	71	89	65	-24	-27.0%
Robbery of cash in transit	14	11	17	17	18	12	8	4	9	5	-4	-44.4%
Bank robbery	5	6	10	8	2	2	0	3	2	0	-2	-100.0%
Robbery at residential premises	64	215	490	535	637	662	835	753	718	773	55	7.7%
Robbery at non-residential premises	62	298	780	872	1 021	1 103	1 146	989	852	756	-96	-11.3%

GAUTENG CRIME FIGURES: APRIL – MARCH 2006/2007 TO 2015/2016

CRIME CATEGORY	April to March											Case Difference	% Change	
	2006/ 2007	2007/ 2008	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016				
CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)														
Murder	3 863	3 743	3 946	3 429	3 246	2 995	2 988	3 325	3 671	3 842	171	4.7%		
Total sexual offences	14 790	15 025	17 770	15 267	13 664	11 512	11 113	10 264	9 902	9 510	-392	-4.0%		
Attempted murder	5 690	5 269	5 149	4 728	4 041	3 432	3 571	3 866	4 202	4 574	372	8.9%		
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	49 688	47 556	47 604	48 373	46 072	42 939	40 430	41 182	41 830	42 790	960	2.3%		
Common assault	58 141	57 005	57 437	57 638	53 547	48 437	44 387	44 159	42 918	44 255	1 337	3.1%		
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	55 146	51 030	51 055	47 014	39 873	35 148	35 717	42 506	47 362	49 792	2 430	5.1%		
Common robbery	25 148	22 456	20 410	19 842	18 007	15 826	15 404	15 579	17 379	18 051	672	3.9%		
Total contact crimes(crimes against the person)	212 466	202 084	203 371	196 291	178 450	160 289	153 610	160 881	167 264	172 814	5 550	3.3%		
CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES														
Arson	1 954	1 719	1 616	1 459	1 491	1 378	1 166	1 172	1 042	992	-50	-4.8%		
Malicious damage to property	42 771	41 412	42 432	42 849	39 814	36 418	35 033	34 585	34 805	34 320	-485	-1.4%		
Total contact-related crimes	44 725	43 131	44 048	44 308	41 305	37 796	36 199	35 757	35 847	35 312	-535	-1.5%		
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES														
Burglary at non-residential premises	14 682	15 265	17 520	17 822	16 704	15 985	15 544	16 452	16 983	16 412	-571	-3.4%		
Burglary at residential premises	67 643	63 559	68 961	74 429	70 447	64 475	68 296	67 988	66 172	64 968	-1 204	-1.8%		
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	42 010	40 211	38 803	36 220	32 182	27 851	27 483	27 436	27 147	26 646	-501	-1.8%		
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	39 611	36 350	35 653	38 683	37 038	38 774	41 738	42 528	44 809	42 111	-2 698	-6.0%		
Stock-theft	577	617	770	829	670	605	698	784	801	818	17	2.1%		
Total property-related crimes	164 523	156 002	161 707	167 983	157 041	147 690	153 759	155 188	155 912	150 955	-4 957	-3.2%		

CRIME CATEGORY	April to March										Case Difference	% Change
	2006/ 2007	2007/ 2008	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016		
OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES												
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	128 732	120 918	120 686	114 196	113 465	111 672	107 285	110 545	109 422	102 599	-6 823	-6.2%
Commercial crime	25 980	26 220	29 884	33 049	33 598	30 079	29 710	26 639	23 836	23 680	-156	-0.7%
Shoplifting	18 931	20 448	24 814	27 741	24 747	22 412	22 307	22 201	22 562	22 157	-405	-1.8%
Total other serious crimes	173 643	167 586	175 384	174 986	171 810	164 163	159 302	159 385	155 820	148 436	-7 384	-4.7%
17 serious crimes	595 357	568 803	584 510	583 568	548 606	509 938	502 870	511 211	514 843	507 517	-7 326	-1.4%
CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION												
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	3 843	3 427	3 967	4 052	3 619	3 886	3 697	3 667	3 740	3 600	-140	-3.7%
Drug-related crime	12 511	12 641	13 459	14 696	16 432	25 923	38 131	74 667	70 264	55 442	-14 822	-21.1%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	7 528	9 824	13 140	14 899	21 402	20 754	21 770	26 085	25 794	32 287	6 493	25.2%
Sexual offences: Dependent on police action						522	739	439	469	470	1	0.2%
Total crime detected as a result of police action	23 882	25 892	30 566	33 647	41 453	51 085	64 337	104 858	100 267	91 799	-8 468	-8.4%
SUBCATEGORIES OF AGGRAVATED ROBBERY												
Carjacking	7 320	7 471	7 644	7 427	5 910	4 983	4 934	6 056	6 867	7 367	500	7.3%
Truck hijacking	544	775	906	860	600	443	524	547	804	695	-109	-13.6%
Robbery of cash in transit	180	120	126	117	122	83	50	60	39	32	-7	-17.9%
Bank robbery	82	85	52	62	25	21	1	11	9	2	-7	-77.8%
Robbery at residential premises	7 776	7 377	8 190	8 051	7 039	6 336	6 607	7 438	8 174	7 896	-278	-3.4%
Robbery at non-residential premises	4 494	5 095	6 231	6 370	5 544	5 102	5 002	6 014	6 329	6 910	581	9.2%

KWAZULU-NATAL CRIME FIGURES: APRIL – MARCH 2006/2007 TO 2015/2016

CRIME CATEGORY	April to March										Case Difference	% Change
	2006/ 2007	2007/ 2008	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016		
CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)												
Murder	4 984	4 686	4 737	4 214	3 740	3 418	3 623	3 616	3 810	3 929	119	3.1%
Total sexual offences	11 516	11 129	13 058	12 980	12 480	11 034	10 964	9 889	9 079	8 947	-132	-1.5%
Attempted murder	5 188	4 897	4 882	4 591	3 894	3 643	3 827	3 835	3 918	4 041	123	3.1%
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	30 638	30 365	29 958	30 723	30 491	29 504	28 832	28 982	29 201	28 665	-536	-1.8%
Common assault	31 488	29 051	29 691	32 726	32 133	31 841	30 087	26 307	24 011	23 703	-308	-1.3%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	26 121	24 186	25 779	23 152	19 513	18 417	19 923	20 957	20 881	21 061	180	0.9%
Common robbery	10 532	9 156	8 498	7 919	7 273	7 586	8 188	8 397	7 857	7 524	-333	-4.2%
Total contact crimes (crimes against the person)	120 447	113 470	116 603	116 305	109 524	105 443	105 444	101 983	98 757	97 870	-887	-0.9%
CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES												
Arson	1 226	1 259	1 147	1 159	1 093	1 030	946	896	854	825	-29	-3.4%
Malicious damage to property	17 935	16 686	16 085	16 534	16 361	15 394	15 670	14 954	14 605	14 709	104	0.7%
Total contact-related crimes	19 161	17 945	17 232	17 693	17 454	16 424	16 616	15 850	15 459	15 534	75	0.5%
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES												
Burglary at non-residential premises	9 417	10 187	11 149	11 295	10 968	10 944	11 954	11 194	11 032	11 656	624	5.7%
Burglary at residential premises	39 486	36 898	37 515	40 231	39 439	41 010	45 404	43 969	43 274	42 429	-845	-2.0%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	14 031	12 152	12 080	11 404	10 530	10 059	9 738	8 674	8 404	8 673	269	3.2%
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	15 552	12 740	12 915	14 175	15 886	15 912	18 014	18 614	18 148	17 896	-252	-1.4%
Stock-theft	6 794	6 884	6 652	6 927	6 276	6 508	6 018	5 754	5 956	5 731	-225	-3.8%
Total property-related crimes	85 280	78 861	80 311	84 032	83 099	84 433	91 128	88 205	86 814	86 385	-429	-0.5%

CRIME CATEGORY	April to March										Case Difference	% Change
	2006/ 2007	2007/ 2008	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016		
OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES												
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	50 046	46 455	48 283	46 077	49 588	52 467	50 361	49 846	47 622	43 573	-4 049	-8.5%
Commercial crime	10 366	10 467	12 665	13 452	14 985	13 375	14 226	12 431	11 227	11 395	168	1.5%
Shoplifting	10 446	10 635	12 744	15 399	12 811	12 399	13 014	13 378	14 118	13 648	-470	-3.3%
Total other serious crimes	70 858	67 557	73 692	74 928	77 384	78 241	77 601	75 655	72 967	68 616	-4 351	-6.0%
17 serious crimes	295 695	277 833	287 838	292 958	287 461	284 541	290 789	281 693	273 997	268 405	-5 592	-2.0%
CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION												
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	4 607	4 315	4 231	4 964	5 067	4 692	4 444	4 586	4 081	3 908	-173	-4.2%
Drug-related crime	26 222	24 096	23 817	28 692	32 454	37 414	42 167	45 950	47 377	46 354	-1 023	-2.2%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	9 780	12 592	12 835	11 933	10 107	12 866	15 109	12 595	11 702	12 052	350	3.0%
Sexual offences: Dependent on police action						935	1 188	1 765	2 258	2 561	303	13.6%
Total crime detected as a result of police action	40 609	41 003	40 883	45 589	47 628	55 907	62 908	64 896	65 418	64 875	-543	-0.8%
SUBCATEGORIES OF AGGRAVATED ROBBERY												
Carjacking	3 544	3 876	4 049	3 710	2 595	2 218	2 413	2 262	2 190	2 493	303	13.8%
Truck hijacking	85	133	133	127	94	64	82	46	63	71	8	12.7%
Robbery of cash in transit	121	100	103	80	48	25	20	37	18	21	3	16.7%
Bank robbery	11	20	12	2	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0 cases
Robbery at residential premises	2 666	3 479	4 601	4 580	3 998	3 751	4 119	4 099	3 958	4 082	124	3.1%
Robbery at non-residential premises	996	1 922	2 494	2 065	1 937	1 909	2 347	2 696	2 750	2 825	75	2.7%

LIMPOPO CRIME FIGURES: APRIL – MARCH 2006/2007 TO 2015/2016

CRIME CATEGORY	April to March												Case Difference	% Change
	2006/ 2007	2007/ 2008	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016				
CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)														
Murder	745	690	745	761	663	734	701	728	777	898	121	15.6%		
Total sexual offences	4 665	4 404	4 566	4 807	4 799	4 836	4 866	4 423	4 312	4 369	57	1.3%		
Attempted murder	814	715	696	716	646	696	701	748	793	875	82	10.3%		
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	15 635	13 585	13 138	13 259	12 869	14 663	13 710	12 645	13 511	14 143	632	4.7%		
Common assault	13 054	10 943	9 689	8 871	8 066	10 475	9 570	9 044	9 073	9 838	765	8.4%		
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	3 170	2 420	2 793	2 951	2 750	3 652	3 917	5 163	6 123	6 723	600	9.8%		
Common robbery	4 434	3 690	3 302	3 255	3 094	3 770	3 321	3 202	3 382	3 545	163	4.8%		
Total contact crimes (crimes against the person)	42 517	36 447	34 929	34 620	32 887	38 826	36 786	35 953	37 971	40 391	2 420	6.4%		
CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES														
Arson	653	543	551	584	539	599	649	565	585	613	28	4.8%		
Malicious damage to property	7 476	6 777	6 456	6 009	5 729	6 936	6 647	6 580	6 959	7 612	653	9.4%		
Total contact-related crimes	8 129	7 320	7 007	6 593	6 268	7 535	7 296	7 145	7 544	8 225	681	9.0%		
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES														
Burglary at non-residential premises	4 743	5 368	6 334	6 227	5 868	6 607	6 501	6 992	7 048	7 386	338	4.8%		
Burglary at residential premises	12 346	11 790	12 332	13 936	13 376	15 225	14 851	16 477	16 466	16 217	-249	-1.5%		
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	1 555	1 207	1 074	1 083	872	1 013	979	977	988	1 151	163	16.5%		
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	4 032	3 241	3 013	3 444	3 453	4 761	4 634	5 466	5 501	5 571	70	1.3%		
Stock-theft	1 594	1 247	1 326	1 438	1 520	1 729	1 568	1 567	1 666	1 756	90	5.4%		
Total property-related crimes	24 270	22 853	24 079	26 128	25 089	29 335	28 533	31 479	31 669	32 081	412	1.3%		

CRIME CATEGORY	April to March										Case Difference	% Change
	2006/ 2007	2007/ 2008	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016		
OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES												
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	19 769	19 009	17 649	15 856	15 978	19 492	17 513	18 288	19 050	19 915	865	4.5%
Commercial crime	2 248	2 307	2 777	2 930	3 091	3 785	4 353	4 002	3 500	3 733	233	6.7%
Shoplifting	3 734	3 493	4 317	4 466	3 910	3 509	3 824	3 899	3 909	3 799	-110	-2.8%
Total other serious crimes	25 751	24 809	24 743	23 252	22 979	26 786	25 690	26 189	26 459	27 447	988	3.7%
17 serious crimes	100 667	91 429	90 758	90 593	87 223	102 482	98 305	100 766	103 643	108 144	4 501	4.3%
CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION												
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	418	472	460	460	400	413	496	488	474	456	-18	-3.8%
Drug-related crime	2 177	3 196	3 314	4 834	4 633	5 253	7 528	9 608	11 716	11 268	-448	-3.8%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	1 116	1 200	1 657	2 223	2 728	2 637	2 831	2 268	3 214	4 143	929	28.9%
Sexual offences: Dependent on police action						778	1 547	1 905	2 917	1 842	-1 075	-36.9%
Total crime detected as a result of police action	3 711	4 868	5 431	7 517	7 761	9 081	12 402	14 269	18 321	17 709	-612	-3.3%
SUBCATEGORIES OF AGGRAVATED ROBBERY												
Carjacking	189	198	286	250	175	157	219	249	345	450	105	30.4%
Truck hijacking	15	14	27	19	20	19	34	13	27	15	-12	-44.4%
Robbery of cash in transit	24	26	22	21	8	11	5	7	9	13	4	44.4%
Bank robbery	6	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	-1	-100.0%
Robbery at residential premises	162	319	514	584	530	754	767	960	1 117	1 190	73	6.5%
Robbery at non-residential premises	83	311	527	629	755	1 130	1 221	1 374	1 522	1 802	280	18.4%

MPUMALANGA CRIME FIGURES: APRIL – MARCH 2006/2007 TO 2015/2016

CRIME CATEGORY	April to March										Case Difference	% Change
	2006/ 2007	2007/ 2008	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016		
CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)												
Murder	858	831	895	864	717	726	693	806	831	859	28	3.4%
Total sexual offences	4 575	4 127	4 634	4 516	4 345	3 955	4 065	3 797	3 474	3 331	-143	-4.1%
Attempted murder	1 300	1 260	1 257	1 209	811	763	721	764	703	797	94	13.4%
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	17 955	16 806	17 006	15 779	14 359	13 025	11 657	10 712	10 778	11 359	581	5.4%
Common assault	13 472	12 138	11 391	11 102	10 251	9 187	8 211	7 467	7 510	7 649	139	1.9%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	6 641	5 883	6 923	6 574	5 517	5 681	5 198	5 252	5 656	5 996	340	6.0%
Common robbery	5 147	4 727	4 345	3 926	3 514	3 324	3 147	2 977	2 934	2 746	-188	-6.4%
Total contact crimes (crimes against the person)	49 948	45 772	46 451	43 970	39 514	36 661	33 692	31 775	31 886	32 737	851	2.7%
CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES												
Arson	640	561	598	539	373	294	284	260	291	286	-5	-1.7%
Malicious damage to property	8 569	8 133	8 540	7 999	7 025	6 420	6 071	5 712	5 839	5 827	-12	-0.2%
Total contact-related crimes	9 209	8 694	9 138	8 538	7 398	6 714	6 355	5 972	6 130	6 113	-17	-0.3%
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES												
Burglary at non-residential premises	3 478	4 268	5 317	5 515	5 209	5 470	5 399	5 292	5 541	6 014	473	8.5%
Burglary at residential premises	19 444	18 785	19 766	19 206	18 026	18 117	18 777	18 489	18 183	18 162	-21	-0.1%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	3 170	2 944	3 185	3 221	2 728	2 705	2 496	2 340	2 303	2 222	-81	-3.5%
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	5 734	5 265	5 563	6 337	6 655	7 396	7 386	7 675	7 999	7 372	-627	-7.8%
Stock-theft	2 170	2 543	2 773	2 898	2 514	2 481	2 254	2 182	2 192	2 337	145	6.6%
Total property-related crimes	33 996	33 805	36 604	37 177	35 132	36 169	36 312	35 978	36 218	36 107	-111	-0.3%

CRIME CATEGORY	April to March										Case Difference	% Change
	2006/ 2007	2007/ 2008	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016		
OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES												
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	26 361	24 188	24 354	22 667	23 163	22 291	21 373	19 581	18 894	18 416	-478	-2.5%
Commercial crime	2 789	3 677	3 922	4 547	4 431	5 408	6 509	5 063	4 494	4 733	239	5.3%
Shoplifting	3 721	3 551	3 632	3 943	3 618	3 194	3 248	3 151	3 494	3 397	-97	-2.8%
Total other serious crimes	32 871	31 416	31 908	31 157	31 212	30 893	31 130	27 795	26 882	26 546	-336	-1.2%
17 serious crimes	126 024	119 687	124 101	120 842	113 256	110 437	107 489	101 520	101 116	101 503	387	0.4%
CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION												
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	582	521	587	618	540	704	800	937	1 068	977	-91	-8.5%
Drug-related crime	2 064	1 765	1 640	2 039	3 167	4 151	5 834	7 459	8 841	9 820	979	11.1%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	1 333	1 984	1 914	2 120	2 696	3 756	4 023	3 088	2 974	3 649	675	22.7%
Sexual offences: Dependent on police action						46	83	50	46	93	47	102.2%
Total crime detected as a result of police action	3 979	4 270	4 141	4 777	6 403	8 657	10 740	11 534	12 929	14 539	1 610	12.5%
SUBCATEGORIES OF AGGRAVATED ROBBERY												
Carjacking	594	660	976	707	419	363	355	359	509	629	120	23.6%
Truck hijacking	90	151	172	197	163	149	143	197	155	194	39	25.2%
Robbery of cash in transit	16	13	12	19	12	15	12	9	14	18	4	28.6%
Bank robbery	7	6	7	5	3	1	2	2	2	1	-1	-50.0%
Robbery at residential premises	540	862	1 188	1 300	1 045	1 189	1 123	1 118	1 112	1 080	-32	-2.9%
Robbery at non-residential premises	194	305	815	972	1 102	1 380	1 308	1 257	1 366	1 562	196	14.3%

NORTH WEST CRIME FIGURES: APRIL – MARCH 2006/2007 TO 2015/2016

CRIME CATEGORY	April to March										Case Difference	% Change
	2006/ 2007	2007/ 2008	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016		
CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)												
Murder	822	824	853	741	743	799	867	824	853	907	54	6.3%
Total sexual offences	4 543	4 434	4 962	4 695	4 649	4 885	5 228	4 616	4 585	4 164	-421	-9.2%
Attempted murder	814	821	782	834	701	762	912	1 069	984	899	-85	-8.6%
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	15 081	14 670	14 665	14 498	14 035	14 193	14 189	13 464	13 334	13 614	280	2.1%
Common assault	10 152	9 442	9 253	8 846	7 746	7 634	7 194	6 750	6 930	6 942	12	0.2%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	5 257	5 194	5 566	5 402	5 060	5 366	5 271	5 409	5 977	6 281	304	5.1%
Common robbery	3 380	3 324	3 066	2 999	2 724	2 473	2 406	2 341	2 419	2 417	-2	-0.1%
Total contact crimes (crimes against the person)	40 049	38 709	39 147	38 015	35 658	36 112	36 067	34 473	35 082	35 224	142	0.4%
CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES												
Arson	501	549	486	397	462	470	407	348	329	314	-15	-4.6%
Malicious damage to property	6 957	7 036	7 054	6 958	6 328	6 443	6 299	5 853	5 902	5 762	-140	-2.4%
Total contact-related crimes	7 458	7 585	7 540	7 355	6 790	6 913	6 706	6 201	6 231	6 076	-155	-2.5%
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES												
Burglary at non-residential premises	4 315	4 767	5 360	5 355	4 980	5 247	5 394	4 861	5 080	5 313	233	4.6%
Burglary at residential premises	13 684	13 576	14 277	14 859	14 740	14 569	15 705	15 388	15 687	15 568	-119	-0.8%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	2 994	2 776	2 556	2 668	2 442	2 404	2 247	2 039	1 984	2 070	86	4.3%
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	4 917	4 815	5 032	5 192	5 426	5 501	5 665	5 981	6 349	5 913	-436	-6.9%
Stock-theft	2 348	2 221	2 513	2 900	2 498	2 668	2 714	2 388	2 574	2 605	31	1.2%
Total property-related crimes	28 258	28 155	29 738	30 974	30 086	30 389	31 725	30 657	31 674	31 469	-205	-0.6%

CRIME CATEGORY	April to March										Case Difference	% Change
	2006/ 2007	2007/ 2008	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016		
OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES												
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	22 414	21 641	21 512	18 937	19 126	18 411	17 417	18 042	17 943	16 751	-1 192	-6.6%
Commercial crime	2 277	2 651	4 328	5 011	4 346	4 339	6 766	5 658	4 016	4 212	196	4.9%
Shoplifting	2 676	2 455	2 987	2 760	2 480	2 458	2 265	2 364	2 270	2 188	-82	-3.6%
Total other serious crimes	27 367	26 747	28 827	26 708	25 952	25 208	26 448	26 064	24 229	23 151	-1 078	-4.4%
17 serious crimes	103 132	101 196	105 252	103 052	98 486	98 622	100 946	97 395	97 216	95 920	-1 296	-1.3%
CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION												
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	420	478	480	385	373	466	464	493	531	678	147	27.7%
Drug-related crime	5 733	6 586	7 099	7 694	7 163	7 677	9 152	11 007	11 632	12 189	557	4.8%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	1 901	2 237	2 040	2 174	1 617	1 718	2 028	2 246	1 927	2 583	656	34.0%
Sexual offences: Dependent on police action						33	224	136	106	87	-19	-17.9%
Total crime detected as a result of police action	8 054	9 301	9 619	10 253	9 153	9 894	11 868	13 882	14 196	15 537	1 341	9.4%
SUBCATEGORIES OF AGGRAVATED ROBBERY												
Carjacking	260	267	251	271	233	232	227	242	278	370	92	33.1%
Truck hijacking	73	56	49	70	47	28	22	46	45	42	-3	-6.7%
Robbery of cash in transit	11	19	6	4	9	8	3	0	5	4	-1	-20.0%
Bank robbery	8	12	13	7	5	4	0	0	1	3	2	200.0%
Robbery at residential premises	540	758	919	899	828	894	1 022	1 004	1 110	1 065	-45	-4.1%
Robbery at non-residential premises	393	731	1 012	1 127	1 159	1 348	1 231	1 366	1 419	1 394	-25	-1.8%

NORTHERN CAPE CRIME FIGURES: APRIL – MARCH 2006/2007 TO 2015/2016

CRIME CATEGORY	April to March										Case Difference	% Change
	2006/ 2007	2007/ 2008	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016		
CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)												
Murder	412	418	411	375	339	366	412	437	413	372	-41	-9.9%
Total sexual offences	1 948	1 743	1 904	1 829	1 857	1 722	1 826	1 731	1 578	1 719	141	8.9%
Attempted murder	1 008	775	729	710	648	548	543	603	562	658	96	17.1%
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	10 857	9 884	9 942	9 517	8 974	8 421	8 664	8 716	8 813	8 889	76	0.9%
Common assault	6 288	5 415	5 593	5 549	5 090	5 065	4 896	4 777	4 803	4 598	-205	-4.3%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	1 094	1 173	1 212	1 037	888	967	1 239	1 402	1 446	1 387	-59	-4.1%
Common robbery	1 518	1 329	1 296	1 339	1 170	949	1 069	1 277	1 262	1 348	86	6.8%
Total contact crimes (crimes against the person)	23 125	20 737	21 087	20 356	18 966	18 038	18 649	18 943	18 877	18 971	94	0.5%
CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES												
Arson	196	159	172	154	172	178	177	163	172	172	0	0.0%
Malicious damage to property	3 442	3 383	3 228	3 064	2 757	2 791	3 102	3 087	3 209	3 084	-125	-3.9%
Total contact-related crimes	3 638	3 542	3 400	3 218	2 929	2 969	3 279	3 250	3 381	3 256	-125	-3.7%
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES												
Burglary at non-residential premises	2 067	1 946	2 056	2 232	2 030	2 251	2 358	2 373	2 270	2 203	-67	-3.0%
Burglary at residential premises	5 488	4 900	5 402	5 531	4 985	4 851	5 711	6 013	6 204	6 469	265	4.3%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	291	259	265	241	240	300	310	321	327	246	-81	-24.8%
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	2 640	2 181	2 103	1 863	2 101	2 261	2 570	2 968	2 898	2 962	64	2.2%
Stock-theft	1 454	1 396	1 553	1 706	1 542	1 418	1 584	1 211	1 331	1 332	1	0.1%
Total property-related crimes	11 940	10 682	11 379	11 573	10 898	11 081	12 533	12 886	13 030	13 212	182	1.4%

CRIME CATEGORY	April to March										Case Difference	% Change
	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016		
OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES												
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	7 809	7 376	7 995	7 345	6 326	6 662	6 951	7 016	7 437	7 316	-121	-1.6%
Commercial crime	818	921	978	1 128	1 119	1 118	868	1 035	997	1 037	40	4.0%
Shoplifting	2 120	1 900	2 017	2 203	1 638	1 480	1 316	1 302	1 360	1 276	-84	-6.2%
Total other serious crimes	10 747	10 197	10 990	10 676	9 083	9 260	9 135	9 353	9 794	9 629	-165	-1.7%
17 serious crimes	49 450	45 158	46 856	45 823	41 876	41 348	43 596	44 432	45 082	45 068	-14	0.0%
CRIME DETECTED ASA RESULT OF POLICE ACTION												
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	76	89	71	48	61	55	65	92	102	92	-10	-9.8%
Drug-related crime	2 113	2 196	1 931	2 367	2 412	2 667	2 852	3 247	3 527	4 344	817	23.2%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	1 014	1 434	1 243	1 284	1 053	867	829	744	804	725	-79	-9.8%
Sexual offences: Dependent on police action						8	3	10	3	22	19	633.3%
Total crime detected as a result of police action	3 203	3 719	3 245	3 699	3 526	3 597	3 749	4 093	4 436	5 183	747	16.8%
SUBCATEGORIES OF AGGRAVATED ROBBERY												
Carjacking	4	5	7	12	14	8	28	28	15	47	32	213.3%
Truck hijacking	3	1	0	1	4	4	4	0	0	2	2	2 cases higher
Robbery of cash in transit	2	3	2	2	1	2	1	2	0	1	1	1 case higher
Bank robbery	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	-1	-100.0%
Robbery at residential premises	10	12	45	64	41	89	104	110	123	106	-17	-13.8%
Robbery at non-residential premises	16	54	121	146	156	210	215	282	240	258	18	7.5%

WESTERN CAPE CRIME FIGURES: APRIL – MARCH 2006/2007 TO 2015/2016

CRIME CATEGORY	April to March										Case Difference	% Change
	2006/ 2007	2007/ 2008	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016		
CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)												
Murder	2 876	2 835	2 343	2 271	2 308	2 293	2 575	2 904	3 186	3 224	38	1.2%
Total sexual offences	8 813	8 425	8 583	9 477	9 179	8 809	8 440	7 760	7 369	7 130	-239	-3.2%
Attempted murder	2 028	1 831	1 755	1 696	2 152	2 310	3 268	3 345	3 727	3 444	-283	-7.6%
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	25 800	24 851	23 025	23 968	24 666	24 637	24 463	24 806	26 200	25 539	-661	-2.5%
Common assault	34 862	32 477	31 533	34 223	33 122	34 423	35 517	37 183	39 150	41 304	2 154	5.5%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	15 180	14 506	12 687	12 491	12 204	13 739	16 681	19 484	23 116	23 732	616	2.7%
Common robbery	8 651	8 534	8 412	9 424	10 361	11 090	12 402	13 107	13 420	12 485	-935	-7.0%
Total contact crimes (crimes against the person)	98 210	93 459	88 338	93 550	93 992	97 301	103 346	108 589	116 168	116 858	690	0.6%
CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES												
Arson	607	597	510	572	612	663	691	649	782	757	-25	-3.2%
Malicious damage to property	28 819	26 886	24 743	24 024	22 986	24 068	24 888	26 458	29 289	29 217	-72	-0.2%
Total contact-related crimes	29 426	27 483	25 253	24 596	23 598	24 731	25 579	27 107	30 071	29 974	-97	-0.3%
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES												
Burglary at non-residential premises	10 090	10 612	10 429	11 530	11 561	11 737	13 168	13 472	13 719	13 344	-375	-2.7%
Burglary at residential premises	43 011	42 239	42 792	43 171	43 685	44 494	49 509	50 503	47 783	47 569	-214	-0.4%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	13 458	12 898	10 752	9 980	9 037	8 624	9 160	9 460	8 918	8 378	-540	-6.1%
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	33 496	31 636	29 807	35 294	36 348	38 282	41 361	42 549	42 221	41 458	-763	-1.8%
Stock-theft	717	706	838	1 035	898	876	924	789	831	861	30	3.6%
Total property-related crimes	100 772	98 091	94 618	101 010	101 529	104 013	114 122	116 773	113 472	111 610	-1 862	-1.6%

CRIME CATEGORY	April to March										Case Difference	% Change
	2006/ 2007	2007/ 2008	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016		
OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES												
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	91 954	89 721	89 569	85 547	84 032	91 747	90 605	93 978	97 396	92 032	-5 364	-5.5%
Commercial crime	7 549	9 406	11 093	11 452	11 622	11 805	11 791	10 821	10 408	10 986	578	5.6%
Shoplifting	13 934	14 845	18 826	20 485	18 751	16 974	15 828	14 741	14 421	13 492	-929	-6.4%
Total other serious crimes	113 437	113 972	119 488	117 484	114 405	120 526	118 224	119 540	122 225	116 510	-5 715	-4.7%
17 serious crimes	341 845	333 005	327 697	336 640	333 524	346 571	361 271	372 009	381 936	374 952	-6 984	-1.8%
CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION												
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	2 456	2 299	2 292	2 158	2 532	2 373	2 886	2 786	2 959	2 819	-140	-4.7%
Drug-related crime	40 992	45 936	52 733	60 358	70 554	77 035	82 033	85 437	88 731	93 996	5 265	5.9%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	9 569	11 598	12 733	15 635	17 229	17 523	15 161	13 583	13 224	11 725	-1 499	-11.3%
Sexual offences: Dependent on police action						248	216	161	129	242	113	87.6%
Total crime detected as a result of police action	53 017	59 833	67 758	78 151	90 315	97 179	100 296	101 967	105 043	108 782	3 739	3.6%
SUBCATEGORIES OF AGGRAVATED ROBBERY												
Carjacking	903	920	693	568	448	539	782	956	1 530	2 032	502	32.8%
Truck hijacking	9	23	27	14	17	31	37	40	62	46	-16	-25.8%
Robbery of cash in transit	78	63	42	29	21	14	30	18	15	24	9	60.0%
Bank robbery	5	7	2	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	-1	-100.0%
Robbery at residential premises	658	796	974	1 167	1 215	1 344	1 647	1 878	2 158	2 574	416	19.3%
Robbery at non-residential premises	197	634	1 056	1 056	1 309	1 563	1 933	2 154	2 218	1 973	-245	-11.0%

ANNEXURE B: NATIONAL CRIME FIGURES: APRIL – MARCH 2006/2007 TO 2015/2016

CRIME CATEGORY	April to March										Case Difference	% Change
	2006/ 2007	2007/ 2008	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016		
CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)												
Murder	19 106	18 400	18 084	16 767	15 893	15 554	16 213	17 023	17 805	18 673	868	4.9%
Total sexual offences	64 071	62 484	69 197	66 992	64 921	60 539	60 888	56 680	53 617	51 895	-1 722	-3.2%
Attempted murder	19 957	18 643	18 140	17 247	15 360	14 730	16 236	16 989	17 537	18 127	590	3.4%
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	216 754	208 705	202 328	203 807	197 470	191 612	185 050	182 333	182 556	182 933	377	0.2%
Common assault	207 869	195 885	190 709	194 922	184 103	180 165	171 653	166 081	161 486	164 958	3 472	2.2%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	126 038	117 760	120 920	113 200	101 039	100 769	105 488	118 963	129 045	132 527	3 482	2.7%
Common robbery	70 598	64 417	58 764	56 993	54 442	52 566	53 196	53 505	54 927	54 110	-817	-1.5%
Total contact crimes (crimes against the person)	724 393	686 294	678 142	669 928	633 228	615 935	608 724	611 574	616 973	623 223	6 250	1.0%
CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES												
Arson	7 438	6 948	6 445	6 304	6 157	5 996	5 665	5 458	5 127	4 903	-224	-4.4%
Malicious damage to property	140 713	134 251	131 469	129 343	122 814	119 907	119 026	117 983	120 662	119 901	-761	-0.6%
Total contact-related crimes	148 151	141 199	137 914	135 647	128 971	125 903	124 691	123 441	125 789	124 804	-985	-0.8%
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES												
Burglary at non-residential premises	58 240	62 756	69 829	71 544	68 907	69 902	73 492	73 464	74 358	75 008	650	0.9%
Burglary at residential premises	248 462	236 638	245 465	255 278	246 612	244 667	261 319	259 784	253 716	250 606	-3 110	-1.2%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	85 979	79 970	75 630	71 449	64 162	58 800	58 102	56 645	55 090	53 809	-1 281	-2.3%
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	123 361	110 988	108 909	120 054	122 334	129 644	138 956	143 801	145 358	139 386	-5 972	-4.1%
Stock-theft	26 155	26 053	27 255	29 428	26 942	27 611	26 465	24 534	24 965	24 715	-250	-1.0%
Total property-related crimes	542 197	516 405	527 088	547 753	528 957	530 624	558 334	558 228	553 487	543 524	-9 963	-1.8%

CRIME CATEGORY	April to March										Case Difference	% Change
	2006/ 2007	2007/ 2008	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016		
OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES												
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	407 714	387 554	386 858	360 120	361 222	370 916	356 847	363 517	360 541	340 372	-20 169	-5.6%
Commercial crime	59 637	63 233	75 166	82 414	85 646	85 570	89 138	76 744	67 830	69 917	2 087	3.1%
Shoplifting	65 428	66 934	80 713	88 568	78 326	71 810	71 267	70 487	71 327	68 786	-2 541	-3.6%
Total other serious crimes	532 779	517 721	542 737	531 102	525 194	528 296	517 252	510 748	499 698	479 075	-20 623	-4.1%
17 serious crimes	1 947 520	1 861 619	1 885 881	1 884 430	1 816 350	1 800 758	1 809 001	1 803 991	1 795 947	1 770 626	-25 321	-1.4%
CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION												
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	14 160	13 335	13 918	14 430	14 385	14 372	14 813	15 362	15 116	14 772	-344	-2.3%
Drug-related crime	104 369	108 902	116 949	134 687	150 561	176 218	206 721	260 596	266 902	259 165	-7 737	-2.9%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	38 210	48 338	56 121	62 904	66 645	69 410	71 025	69 725	68 561	76 159	7 598	11.1%
Sexual offences: Dependent on police action						2 726	4 175	4 720	6 340	5 830	-504	-8.0%
Total crime detected as a result of police action	156 739	170 575	186 988	212 021	231 591	262 726	296 734	350 403	356 919	355 926	-987	-0.3%
SUBCATEGORIES OF AGGRAVATED ROBBERY												
Carjacking	13 534	14 152	14 855	13 852	10 541	9 417	9 931	11 180	12 773	14 602	1 829	14.3%
Truck hijacking	892	1 245	1 437	1 412	999	821	943	991	1 279	1 184	-95	-7.4%
Robbery of cash in transit	467	394	386	358	290	182	145	145	119	137	18	15.1%
Bank robbery	129	144	102	93	39	35	7	21	17	6	-11	-64.7%
Robbery at residential premises	12 761	14 481	18 438	18 786	16 889	16 766	17 950	19 284	20 281	20 820	539	2.7%
Robbery at non-residential premises	6 675	9 836	13 885	14 504	14 637	15 912	16 343	18 573	19 170	19 698	528	2.8%

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 with a third person, without the consent of the third person, is guilty of the offence of compelled sexual assault.

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

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 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 violation with a child.

1.4 ASSAULT WITH THE INTENT TO CAUSE GRIEVOUS BODILY HARM

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

1.5 COMMON ASSAULT

Assault is the unlawful and intentional -

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

1.6 ROBBERY WITH AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES

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

SUBCATEGORIES OF AGGRAVATED ROBBERY FORMING PART OF THIS CATEGORY OF 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 the residential premises of another person.

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

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

1.7 ORDINARY ROBBERY (ALSO KNOWN AS COMMON ROBBERY)

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

2. CONTACT-RELATED CRIME**2.1 ARSON**

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

2.2 MALICIOUS DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

Malicious damage to property refers to the unlawful and intentional damaging of property belonging to 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, and 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, and then enters or penetrates it with part of his or her body or with an instrument with which he or she intends to control something on the premises, with the intention to commit a crime on the premises.

3.3 THEFT OF A MOTOR VEHICLE OR MOTORCYCLE

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

3.4 THEFT OUT OF OR FROM A MOTOR VEHICLE

THEFT FROM A MOTOR VEHICLE

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

THEFT OUT OF A MOTOR VEHICLE

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

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