

**BACK TO BASICS**  
TOWARDS A SAFER TOMORROW



# Crime situation in South Africa

1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016

**#CrimeMustFall**

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# Introduction

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# INTRODUCTION



- 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.
- These reports will enable government to monitor, on a more frequent basis, key government targets in Medium Strategic Framework (MTFS) and enable a more proactive policing approach.
- This presentation focuses on the Crime Statistics for the 2015/16 financial year.
- The overall analysis depicts notable progress towards the reduction of the 17 Community-Reported Serious Crimes.
- The Crime Statistics herein relates to the two broad categories of Crime, namely 17 Community-Reported Serious Crimes and 4 Crimes Detected as a result of Police Action.

# BROAD CATEGORIES OF CRIME



## 17 Community-Reported Serious Crimes

Contact Crimes	Contact Related Crimes	Property Related Crimes	Other Serious Crimes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Murder</li><li>• Sexual Offences</li><li>• Attempted Murder</li><li>• Assault GBH</li><li>• Common Assault</li><li>• Common Robbery</li><li>• Robbery Aggravated including the following TRIO Crimes:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Carjacking</li><li>▪ Robbery – Residential</li><li>▪ Robbery – Non -Residential</li></ul></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Arson</li><li>• Malicious damage to property</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Burglary at residential premises</li><li>• Burglary at non-residential premises</li><li>• Theft of motor vehicle and motor cycle</li><li>• Theft out of or from motor vehicle</li><li>• Stock theft</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Other Theft</li><li>• Commercial Crime</li><li>• Shoplifting</li></ul>

# BROAD CATEGORIES OF CRIME



4 Crimes detected as result of Police action

Illegal Possession of firearm and ammunition

Drug Related Crimes

Driving under the influence of alcohol and drugs

Sexual offences detected as a result of police action



## Data Collection

- Administrative data collection process
- All crimes are recorded
- Registration on Case Administrative System-CAS
- Crime Codes & Daily Summary of Serious Crime (DSSC) Codes

## Raw Figures

- Serious Crime Category focus on counts
- All attempted included
- Unfounded excluded



## Quality Management Improvement

- In accordance with the memorandum of understanding between Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) and SAPS, quality of crime statistics will be assessed before annual release.
- The current Crime Statistics report has been quality assessed by the Technical Working Team (TWT) composed Stats SA and SAPS members.
- Additional to the six data quality dimensions that were assessed for the previous 2014/2015 report three more quality dimensions were added to the current assessment.
- Based on the outcome of the two assessments, TWT recommended to look into possibilities of subjecting the crime statistics to a full independent SASQAF assessment.

## Dissemination Policy

In compliance with a 2016 Cabinet decision to increase the frequency of publication, the crime statistics, a Draft Crime Statistics Data Dissemination Policy has been developed to inform the stakeholders about the advance release calendar and also clarify the terms and conditions applicable to pre-release access.

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# Crime Statistics Analysis

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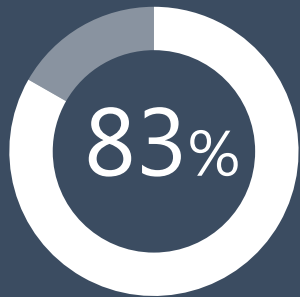
# SERIOUS CRIME CLASSIFICATION

Percentage Contribution



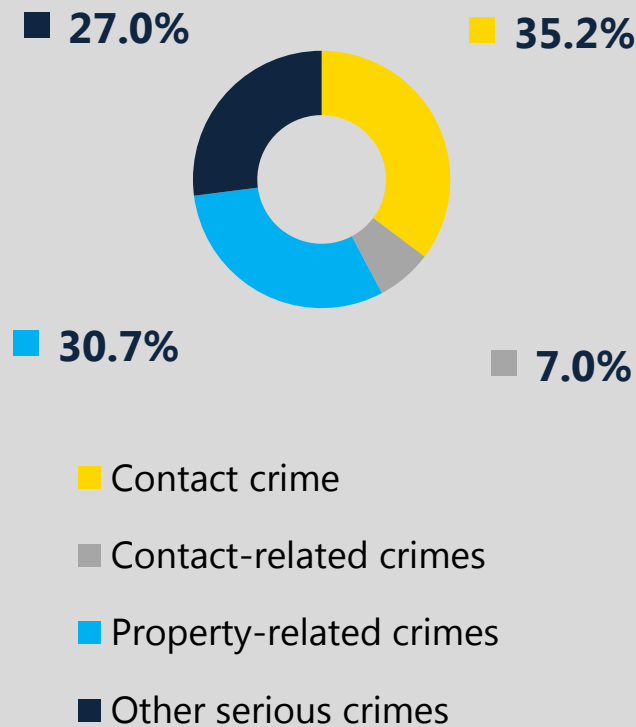
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17 Reported  
Serious Crimes



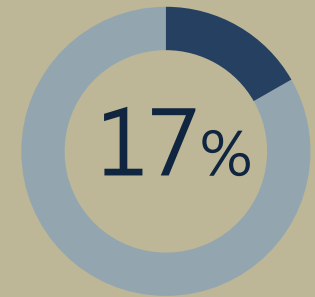
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## Broad Categories



2

Crimes Detected  
as a result of  
Police Action

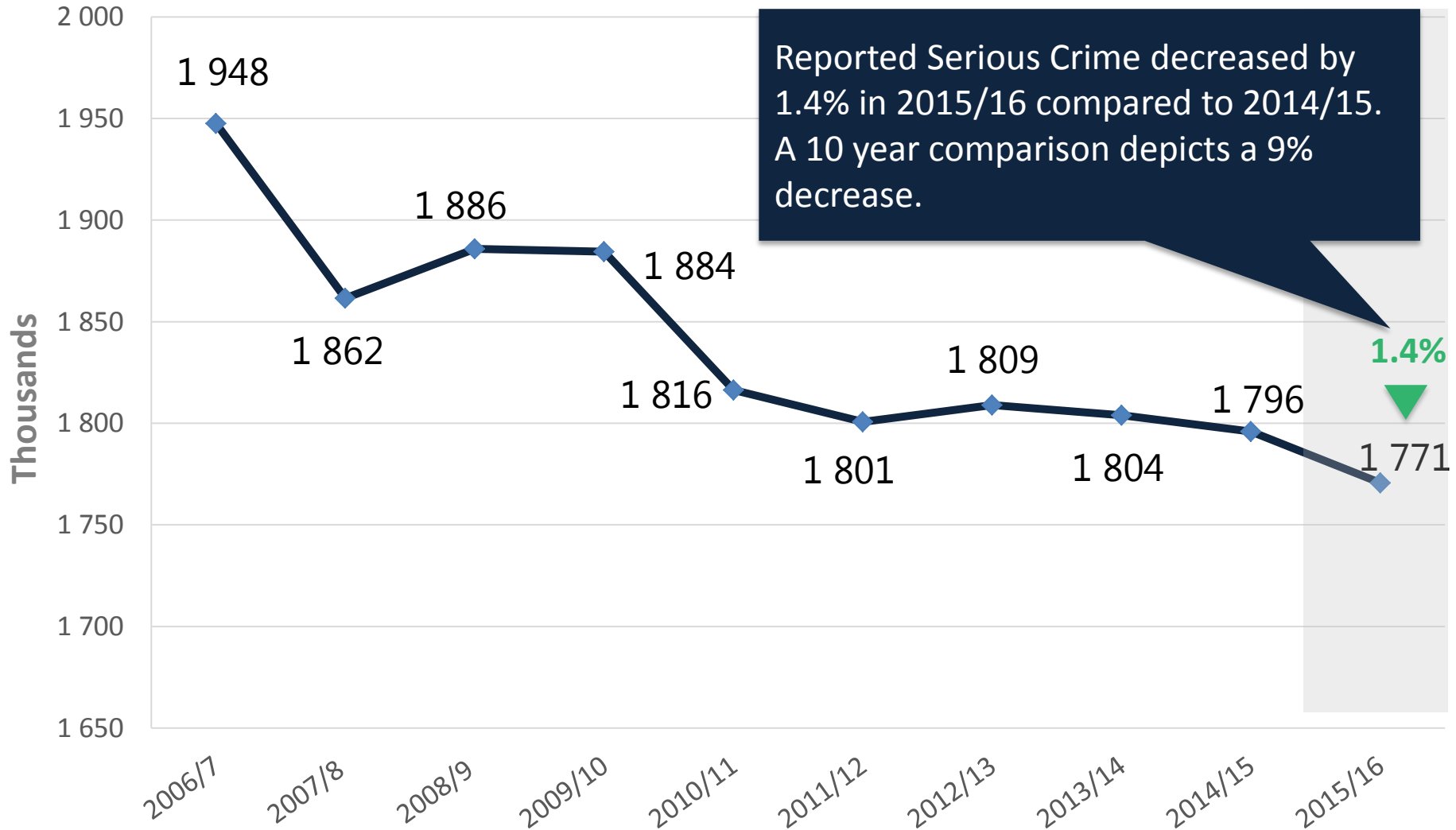


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# HIGHLIGHTS ON THE 17 COMMUNITY-REPORTED SERIOUS CRIMES



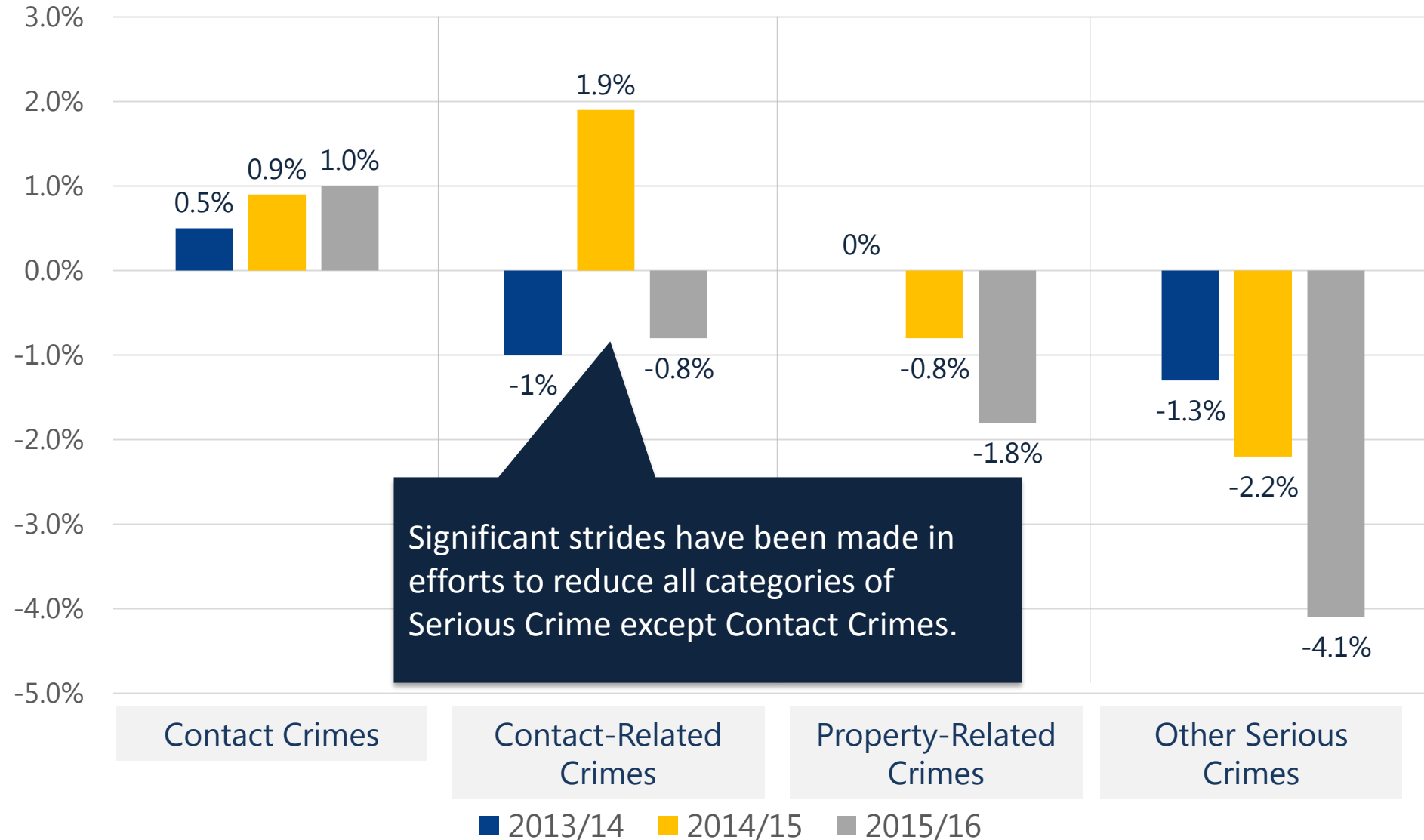
Trend over ten year period



# HIGHLIGHTS ON THE 4 CATEGORIES MAKING UP THE 17 COMMUNITY-REPORTED SERIOUS CRIMES

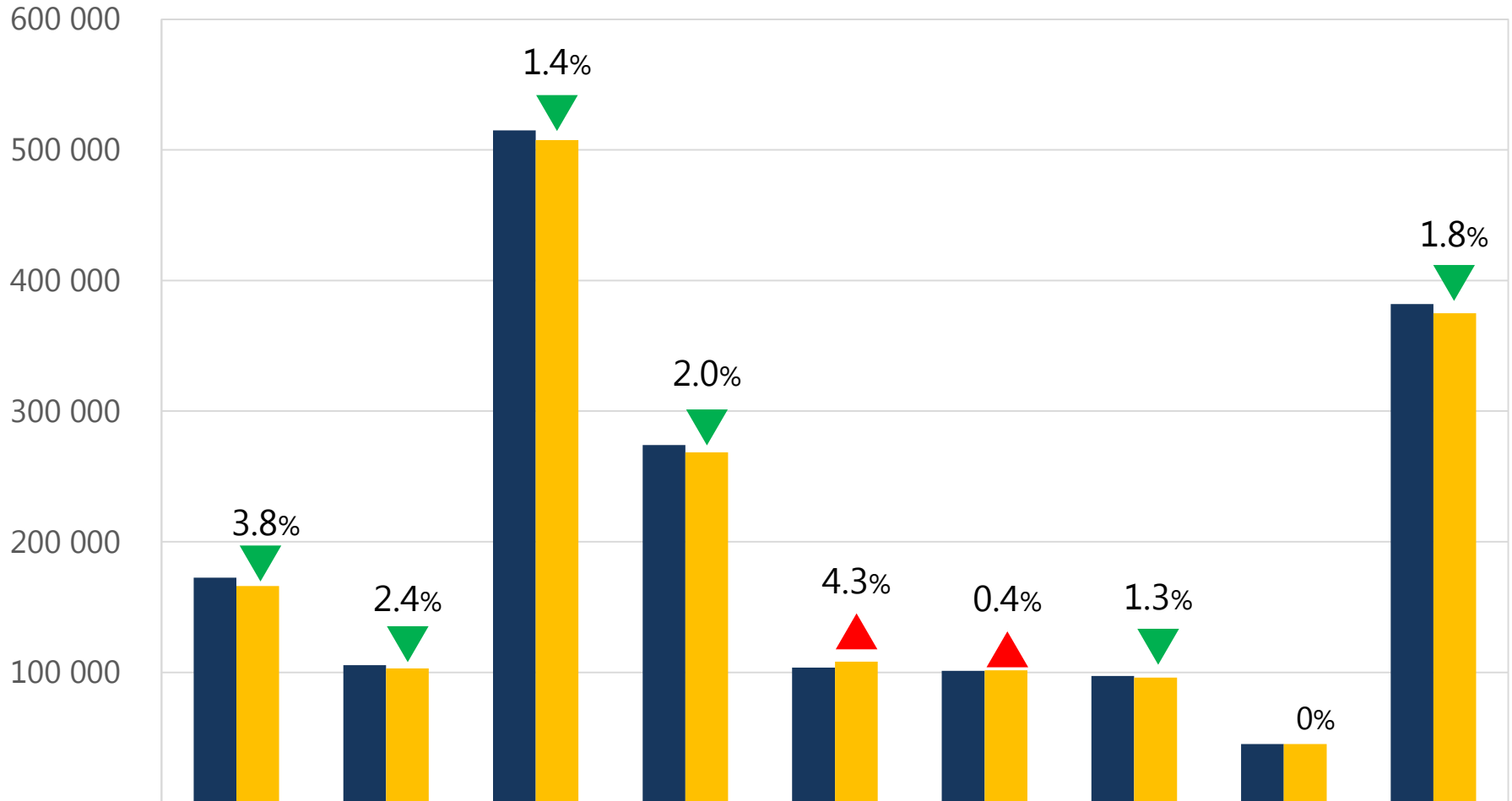


## Overview of Categories – Financial Year Comparison



# HIGHLIGHTS ON THE 17 REPORTED CRIMES

## Provincial Overview



	EC	FS	GP	KZN	LP	MP	NW	NC	WC
■ 2014/ 15	172 562	105 552	514 843	273 997	103 643	101 116	97 216	45 082	381 936
■ 2015/ 16	166 077	103 040	507 517	268 405	108 144	101 503	95 920	45 068	374 952



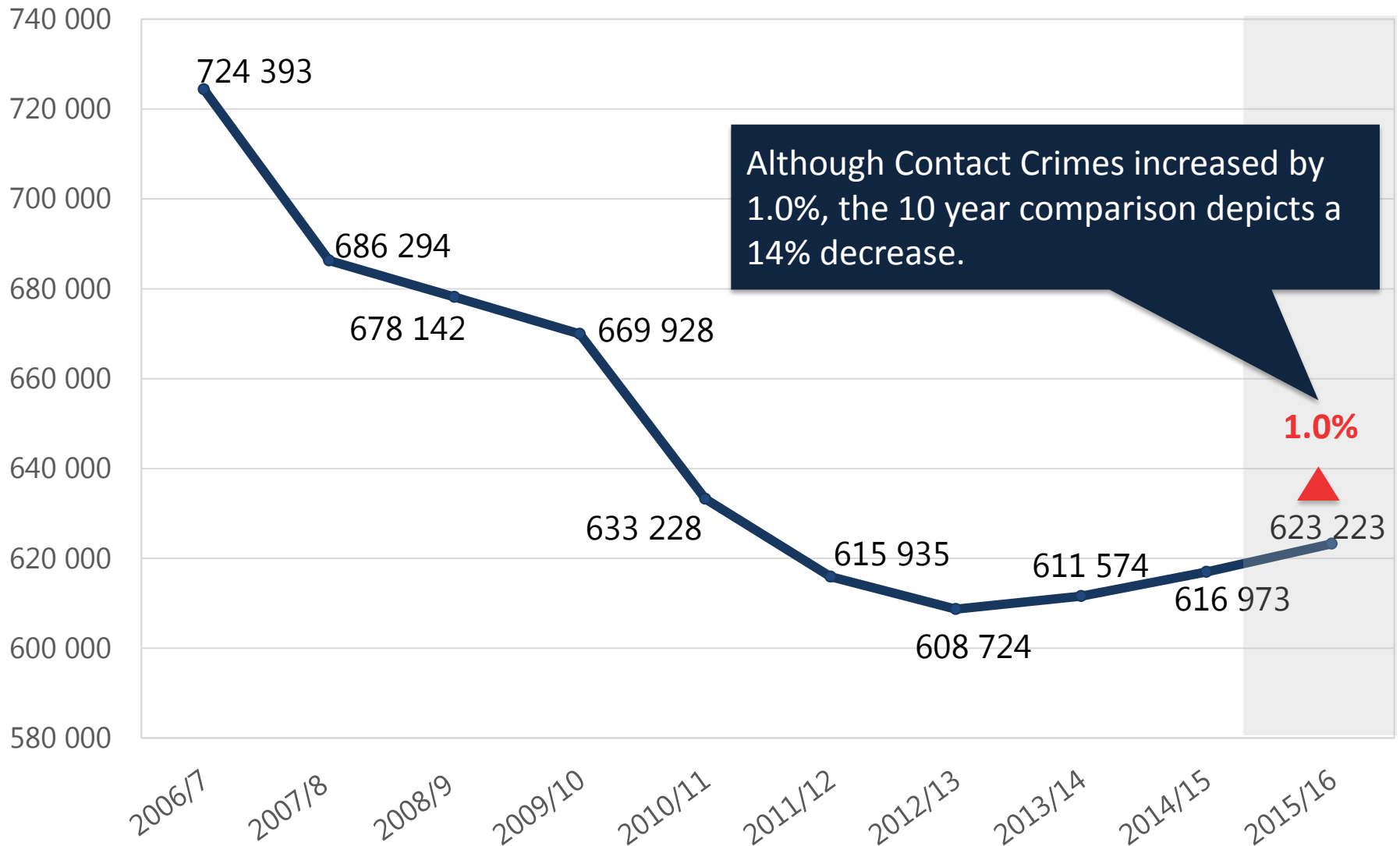
# Contact crimes

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.

- Murder
- Sexual Offences
- Attempted Murder
- Assault GBH
- Common Assault
- Common Robbery

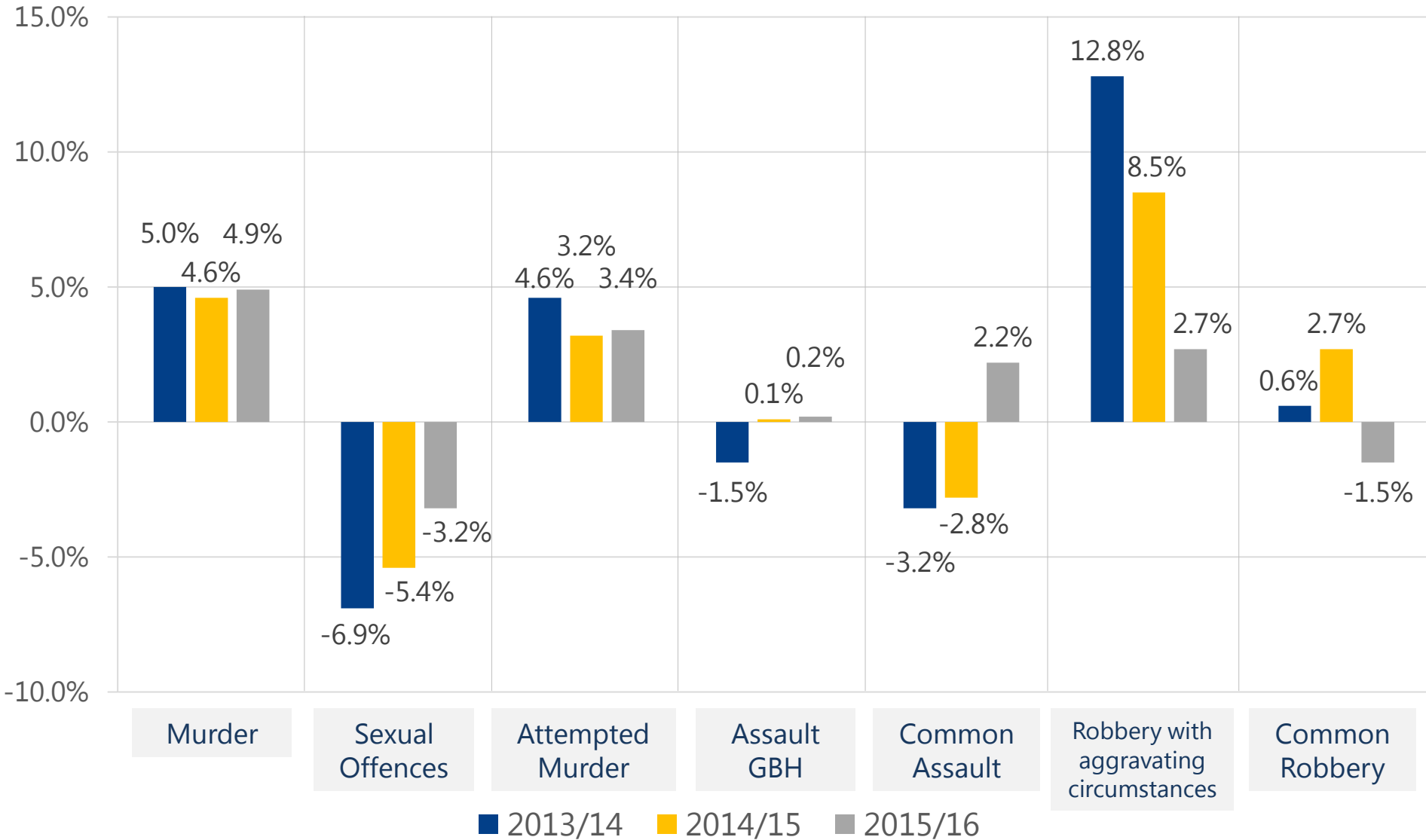
# CONTACT CRIMES

Trend over ten year period



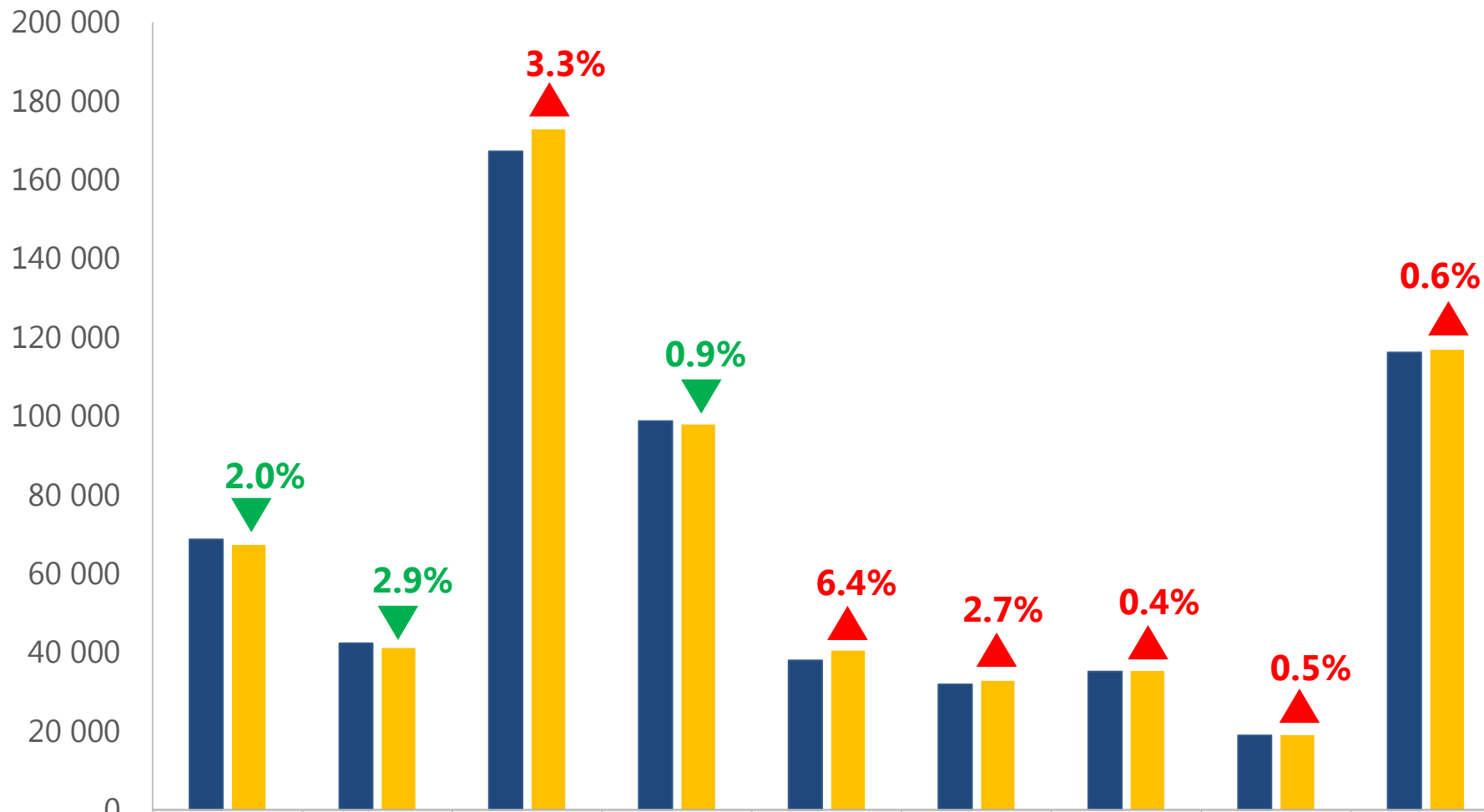
# CONTACT CRIMES

## Percentage Change



# HIGHLIGHTS ON THE CONTACT CRIMES

## Provincial Overview



	EC	FS	GP	KZN	LP	MP	NW	NC	WC
■ 2014/15	68 654	42 314	167 264	98 757	37 971	31 886	35 082	18 877	116 168
■ 2015/16	67 258	41 100	172 814	97 870	40 391	32 737	35 224	18 971	116 858

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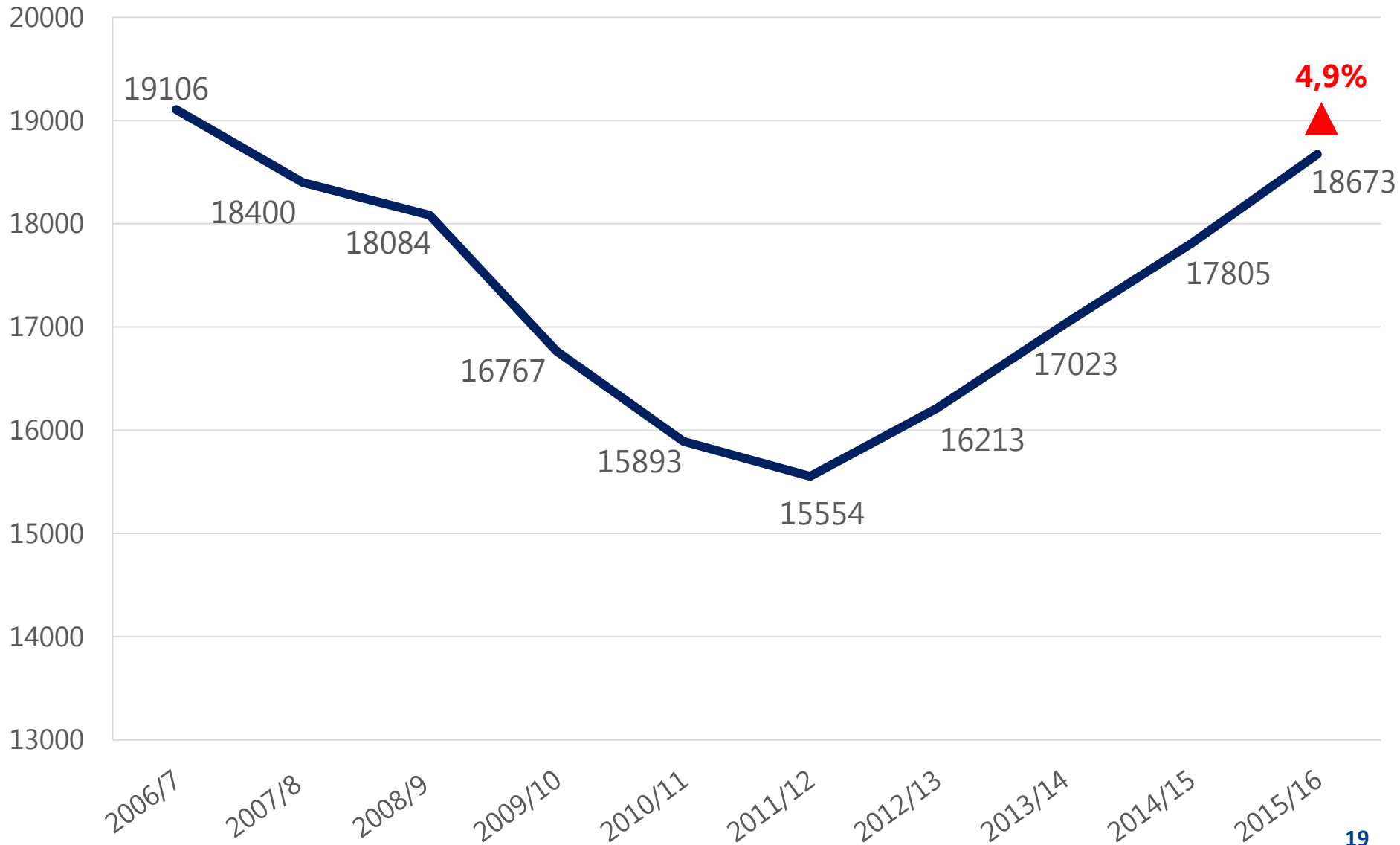


# Types of Contact crimes



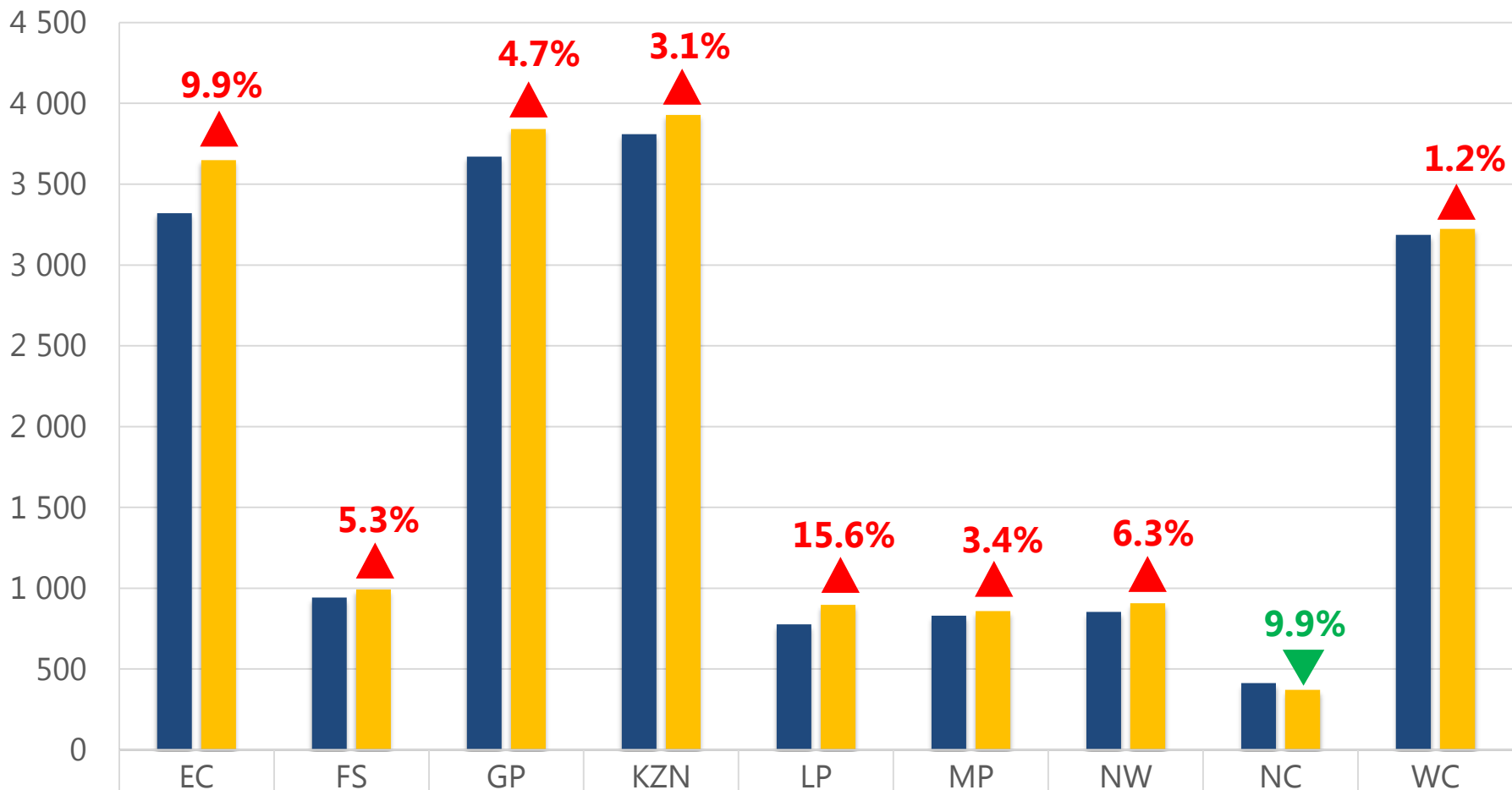
# MURDER

Trend over ten year period



# MURDER

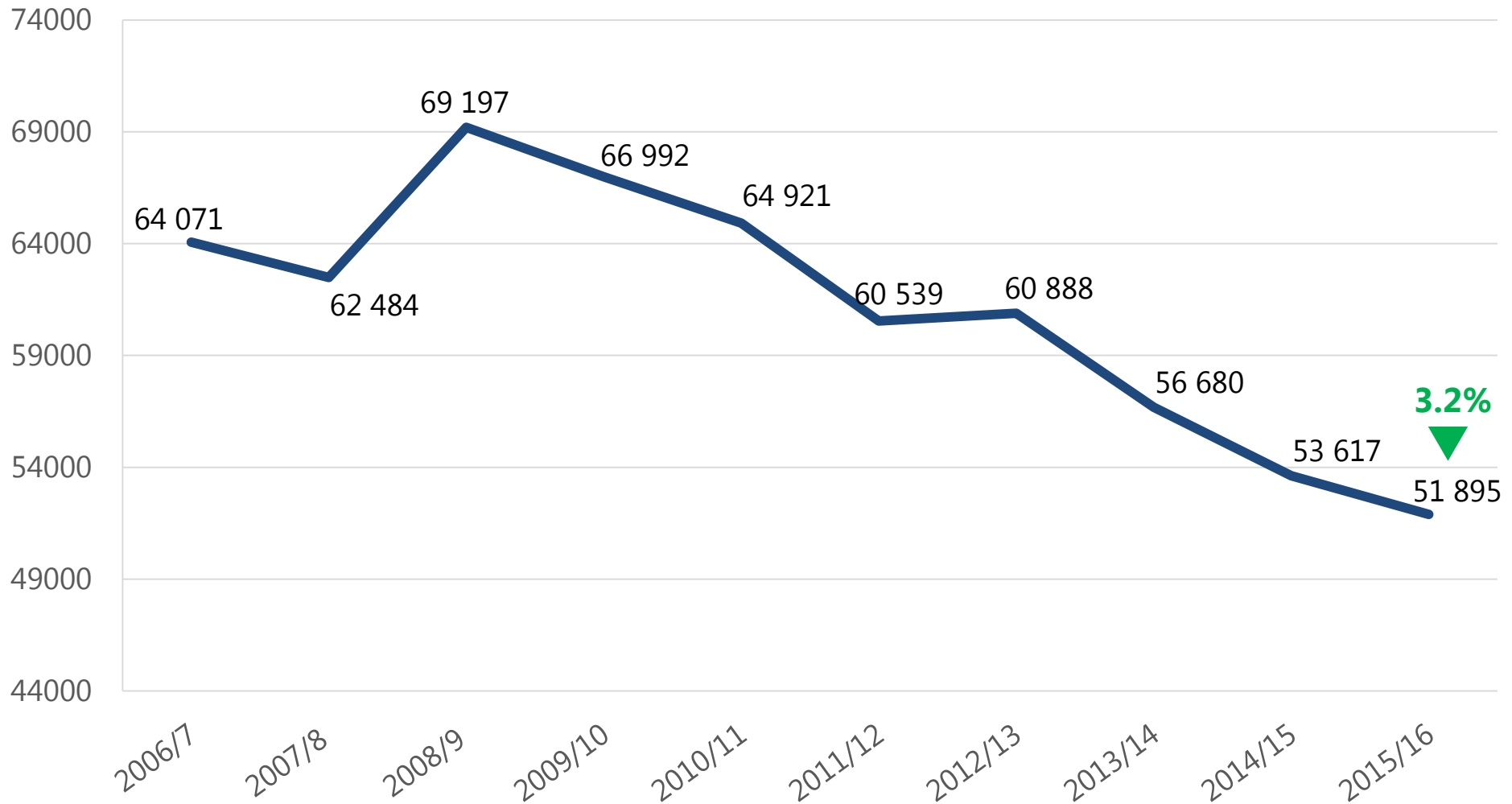
## Provincial Overview



■ 2014/15	3 321	943	3 671	3 810	777	831	853	413	3 186
■ 2015/16	3 649	993	3 842	3 929	898	859	907	372	3 224

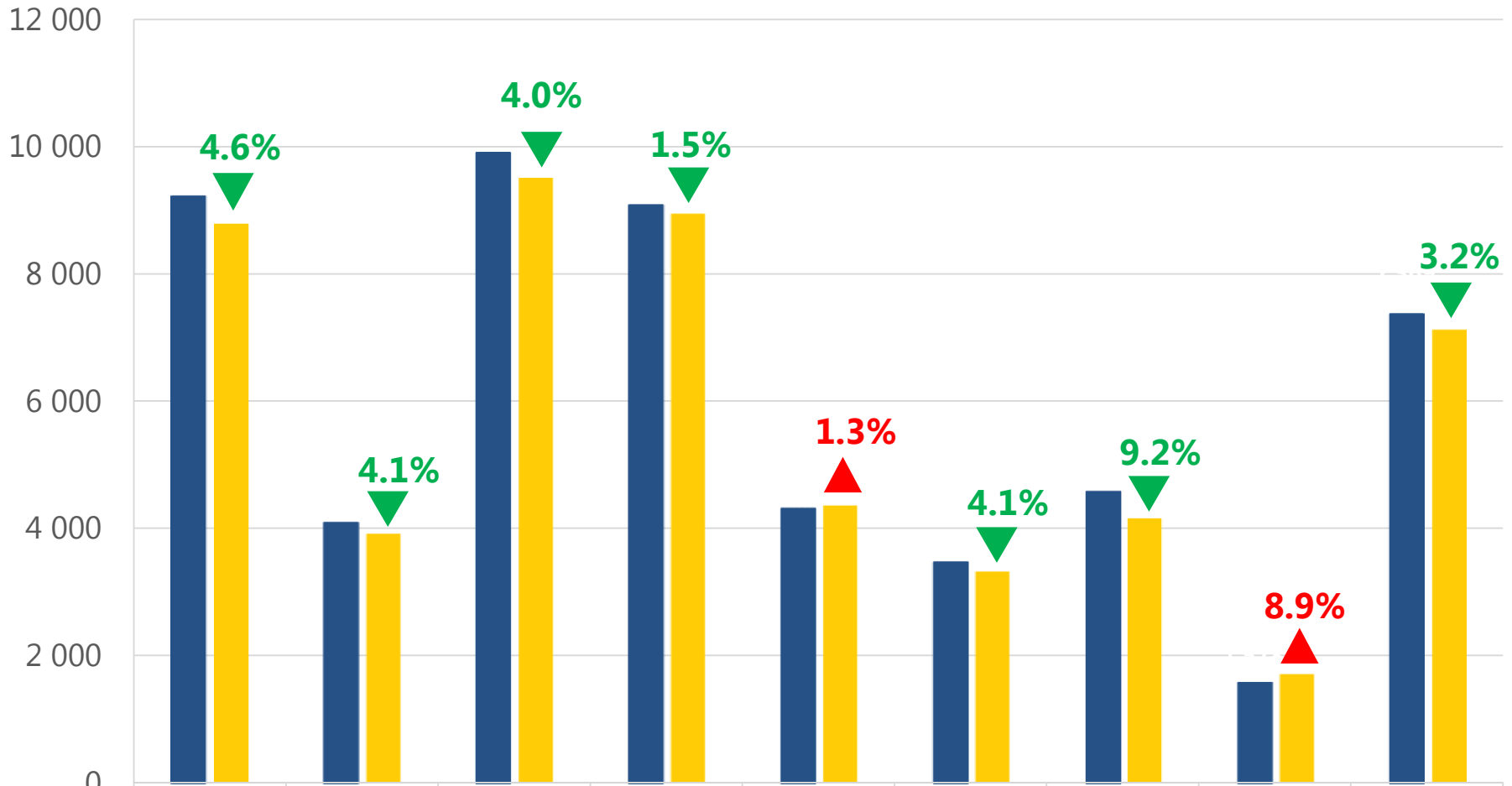
# SEXUAL OFFENCES

Trend over ten year period



# SEXUAL OFFENCES

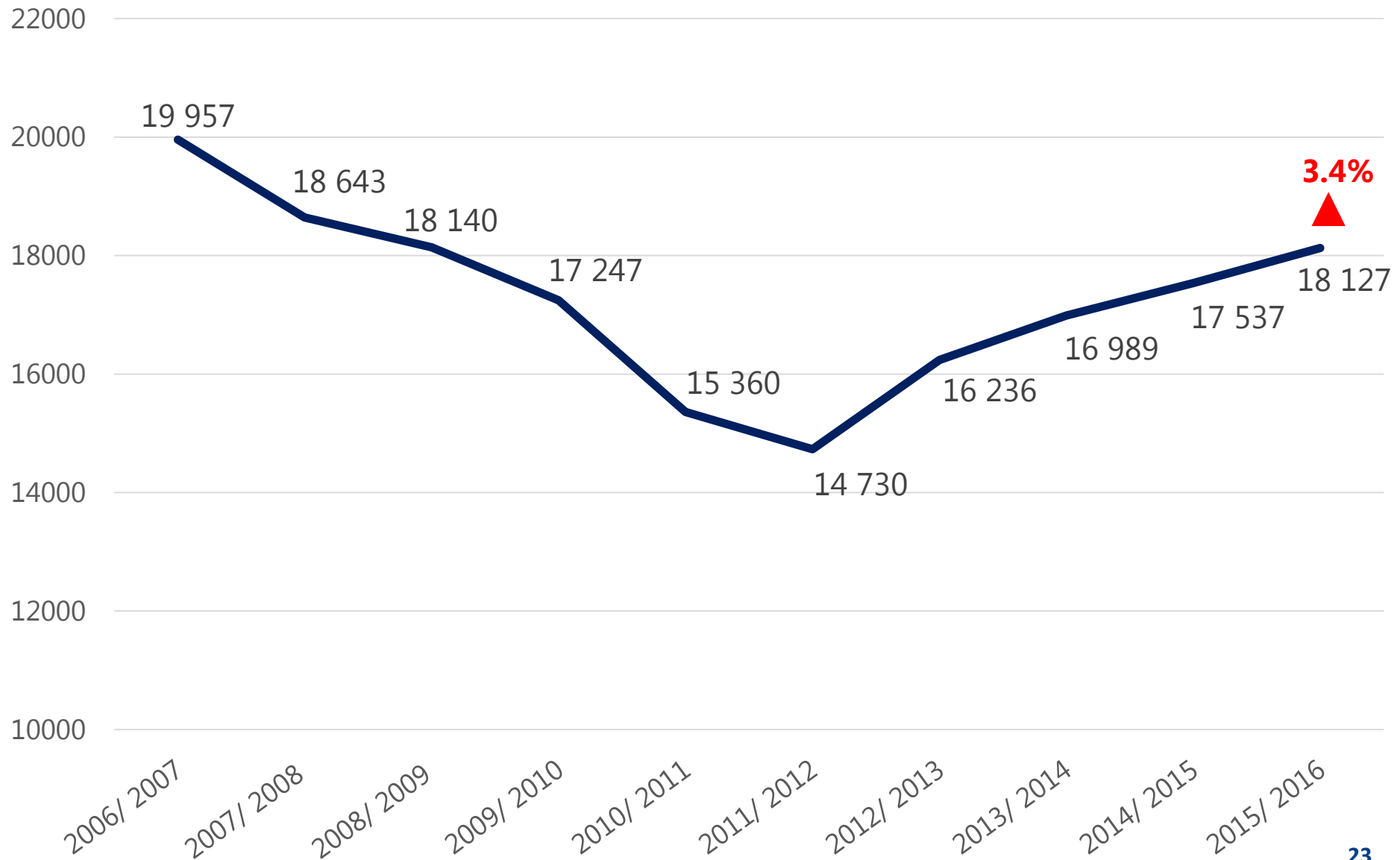
## Provincial Overview



	EC	FS	GP	KZN	LP	MP	NW	NC	WC
2014/15	9 224	4 094	9 902	9 079	4 312	3 474	4 585	1 578	7 369
2015/16	8 797	3 928	9 510	8 947	4 369	3 331	4 164	1 719	7 130

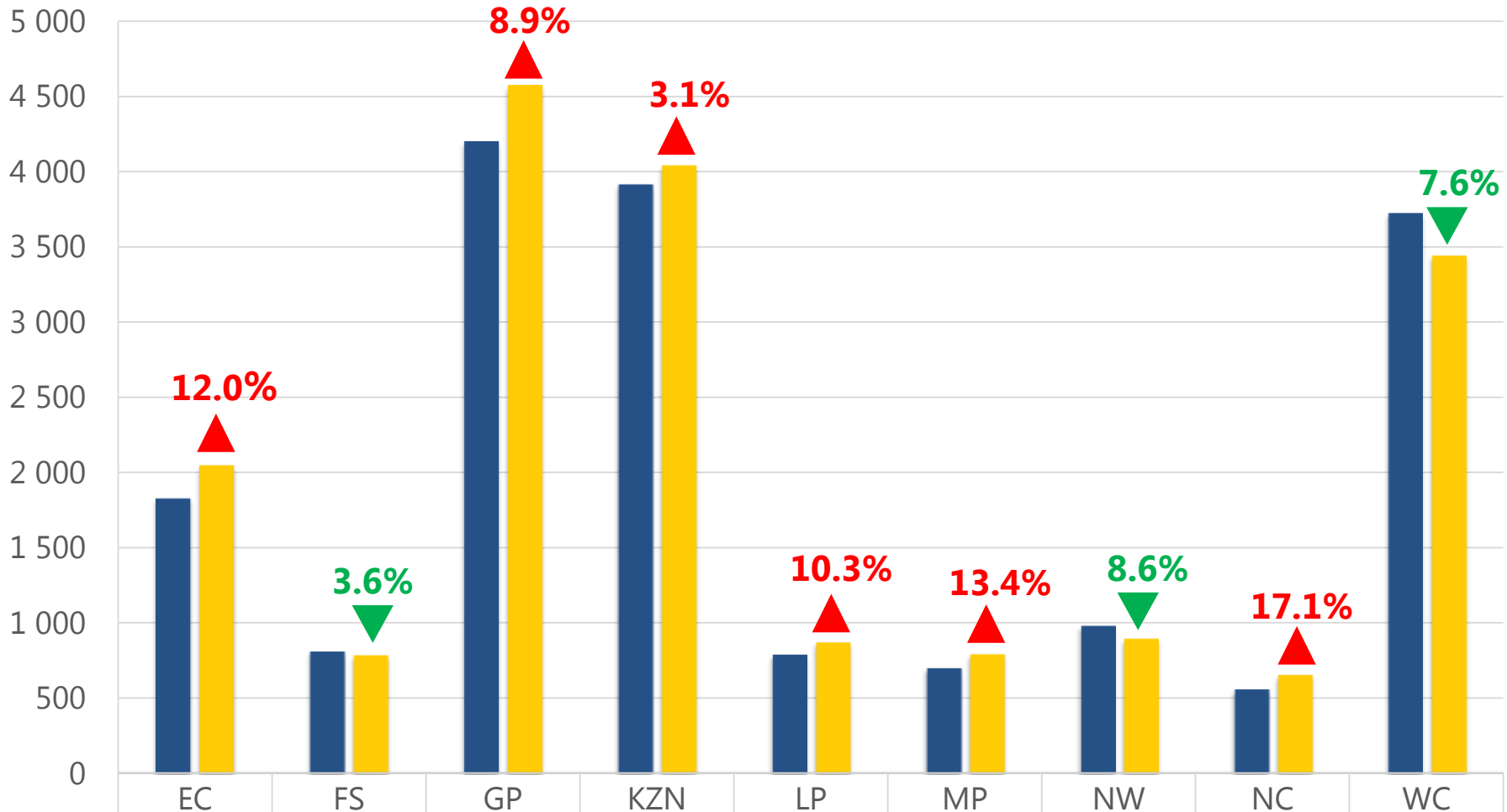
# ATTEMPTED MURDER

Trend over ten year period



# ATTEMPTED MURDER

## Provincial Overview

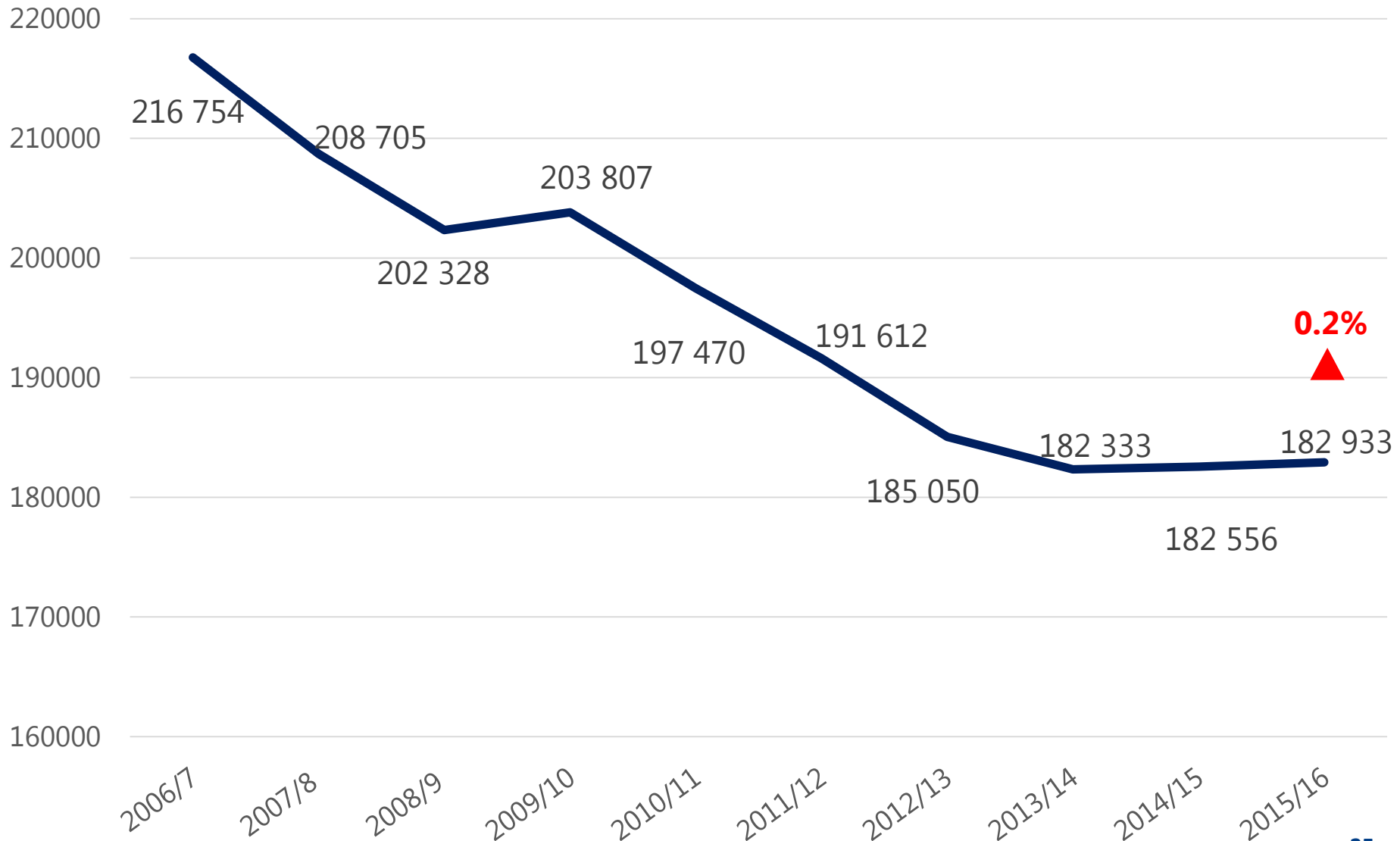


■ 2014/15	1 832	816	4 202	3 918	793	703	984	562	3 727
■ 2015/16	2 052	787	4 574	4 041	875	797	899	658	3 444

# ASSAULT WITH THE INTENT TO CAUSE GRIEVOUS BODILY HARM

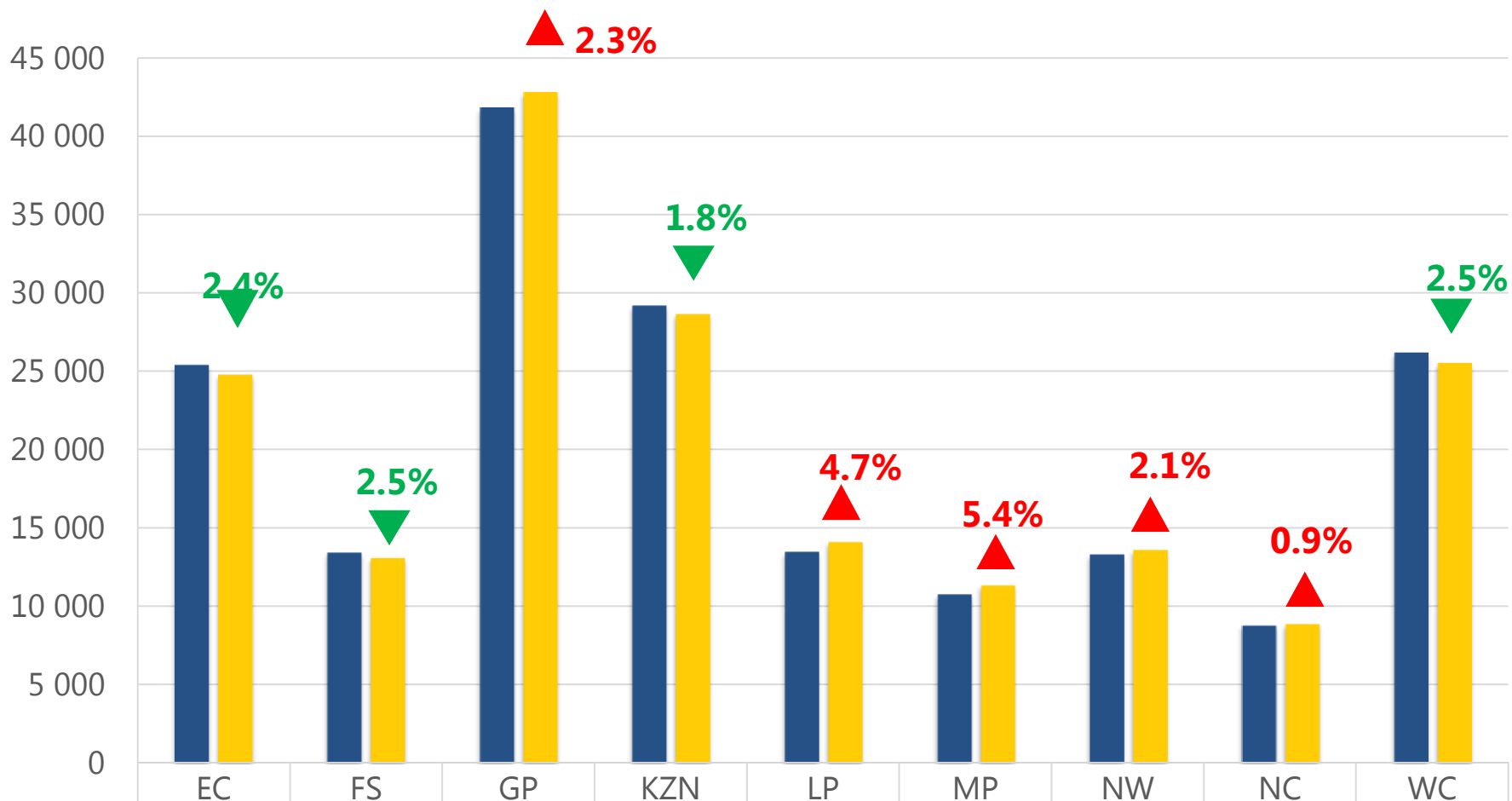


Trend over ten year period



# ASSAULT GBH

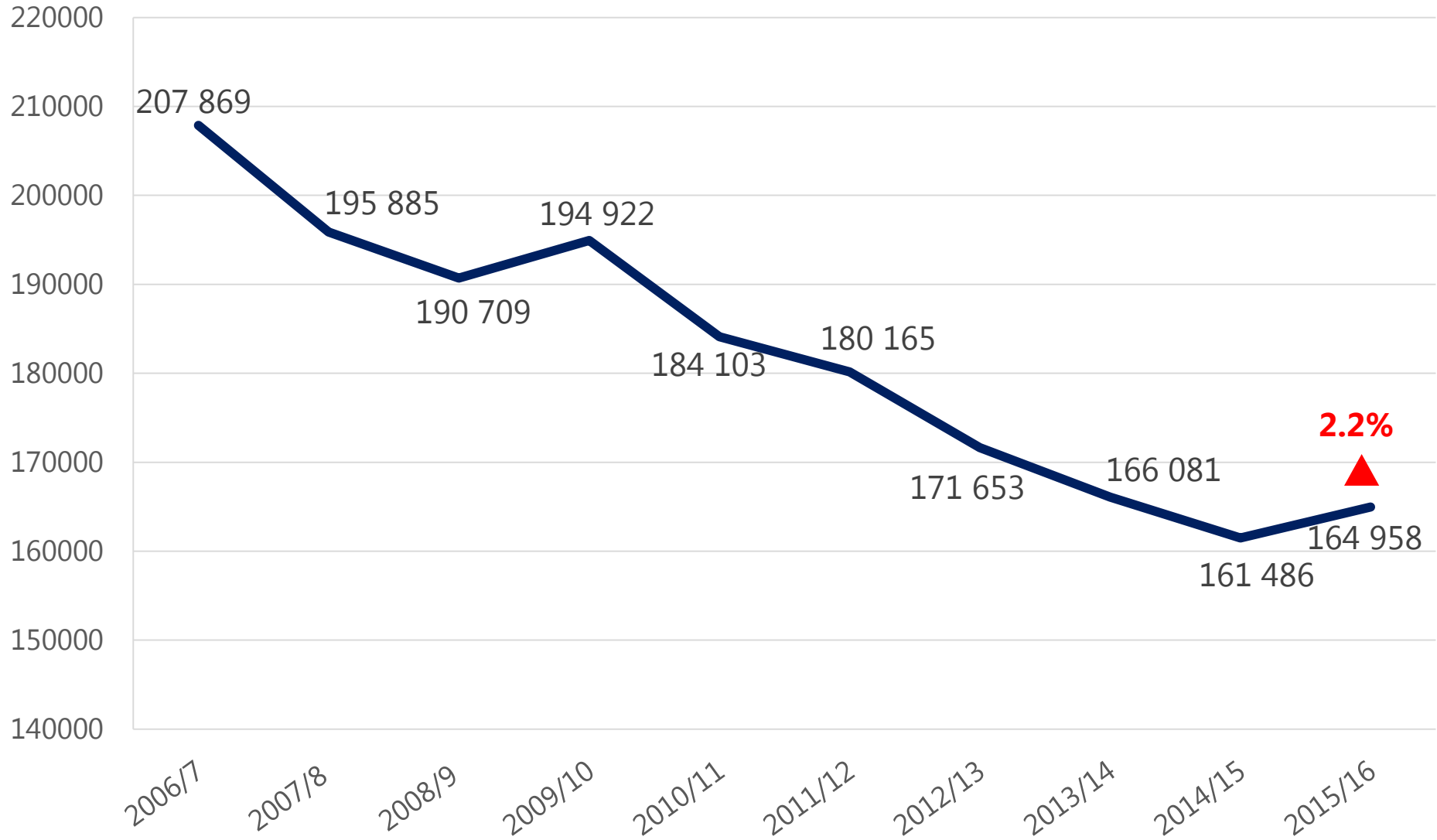
## Provincial Overview



	EC	FS	GP	KZN	LP	MP	NW	NC	WC
■ 2014/15	25 431	13 458	41 830	29 201	13 511	10 778	13 334	8 813	26 200
■ 2015/16	24 818	13 116	42 790	28 665	14 143	11 359	13 614	8 889	25 539

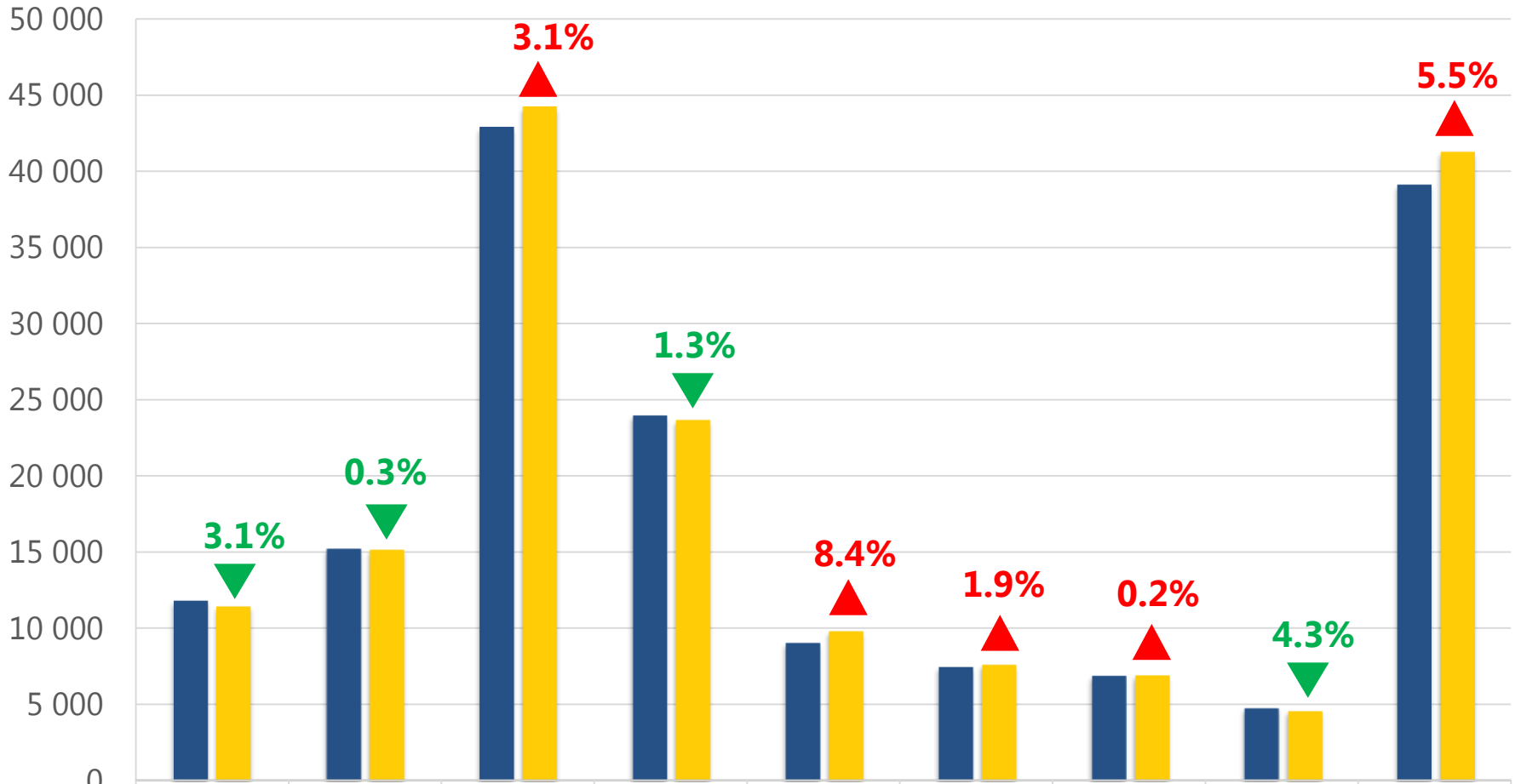
# COMMON ASSUALT

Trend over ten year period



# COMMON ASSAULT

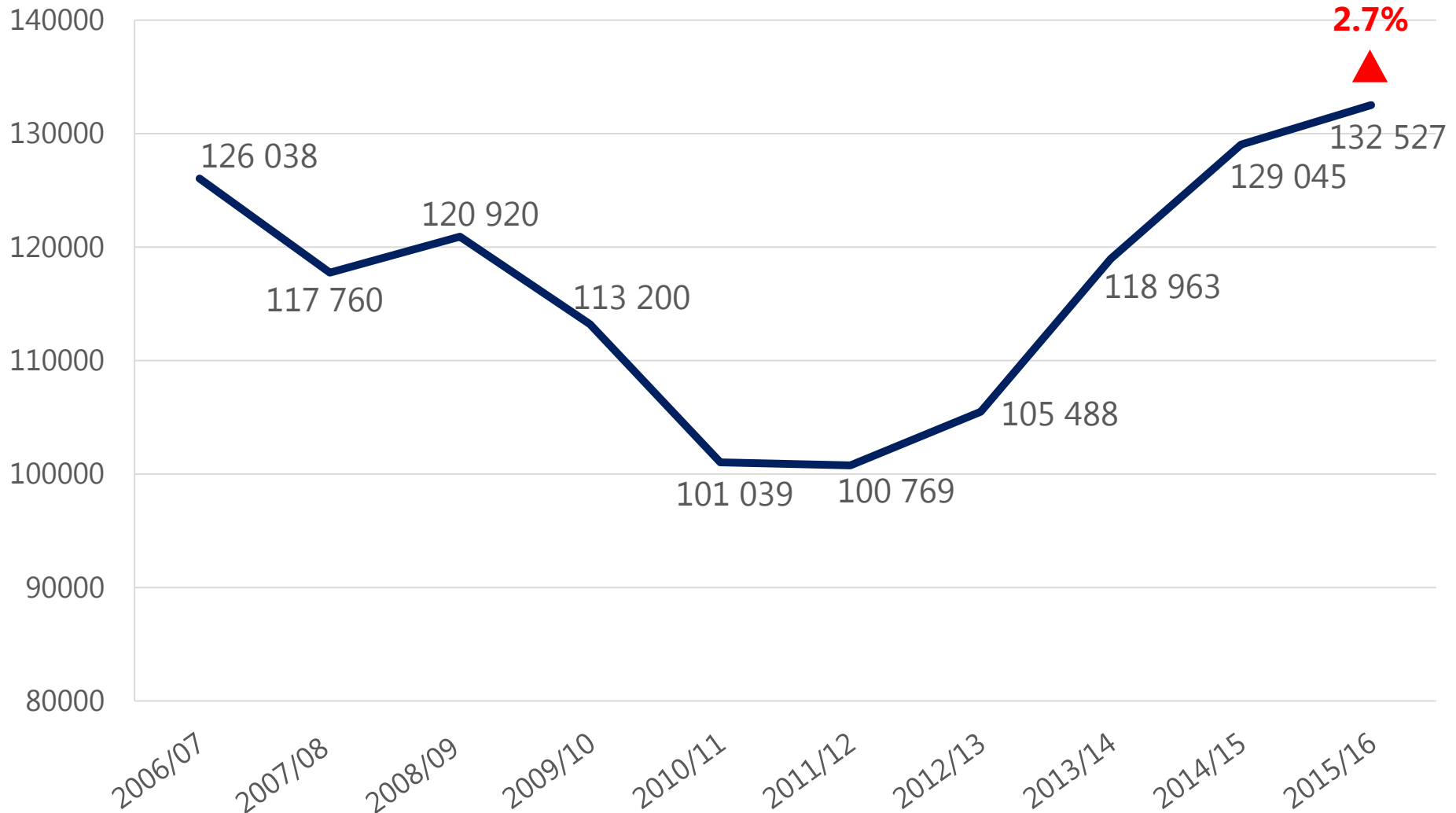
## Provincial Overview



	EC	FS	GP	KZN	LP	MP	NW	NC	WC
■ 2014/15	11 848	15 243	42 918	24 011	9 073	7 510	6 930	4 803	39 150
■ 2015/16	11 475	15 194	44 255	23 703	9 838	7 649	6 942	4 598	41 304

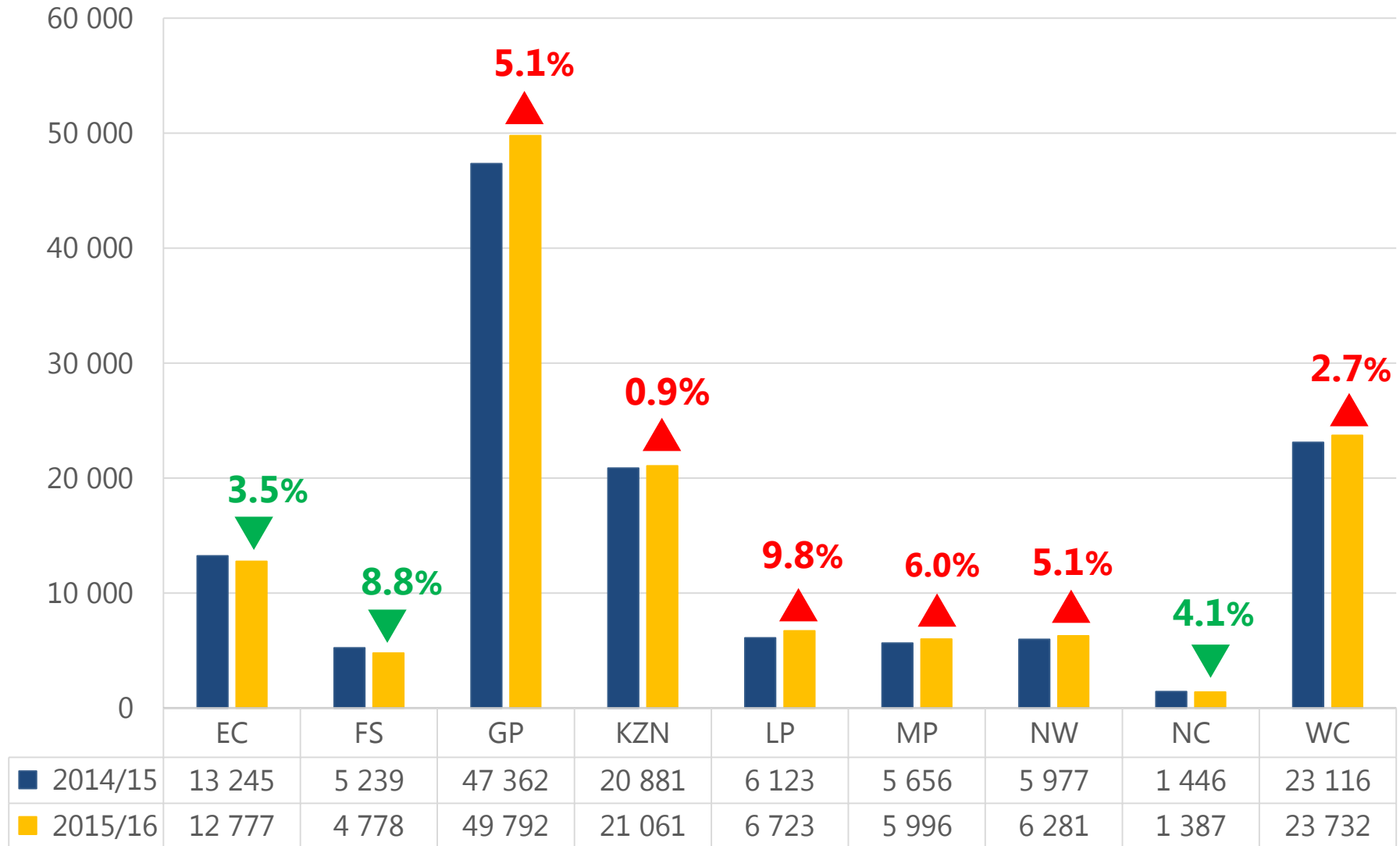
# ROBBERY WITH AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES

Trend over ten year period



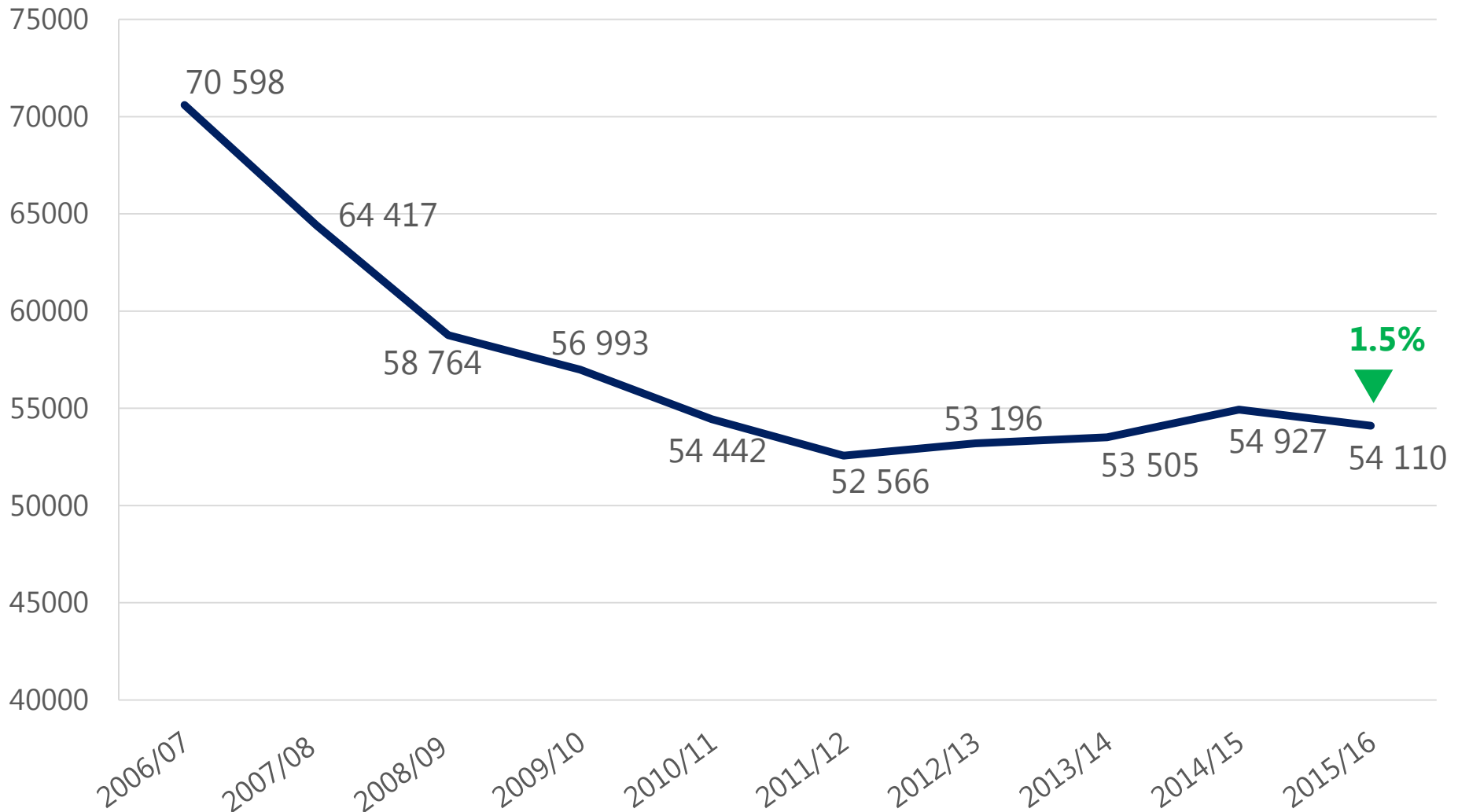
# ROBBERY WITH AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES

## Overview of Provinces – Financial Year Comparison



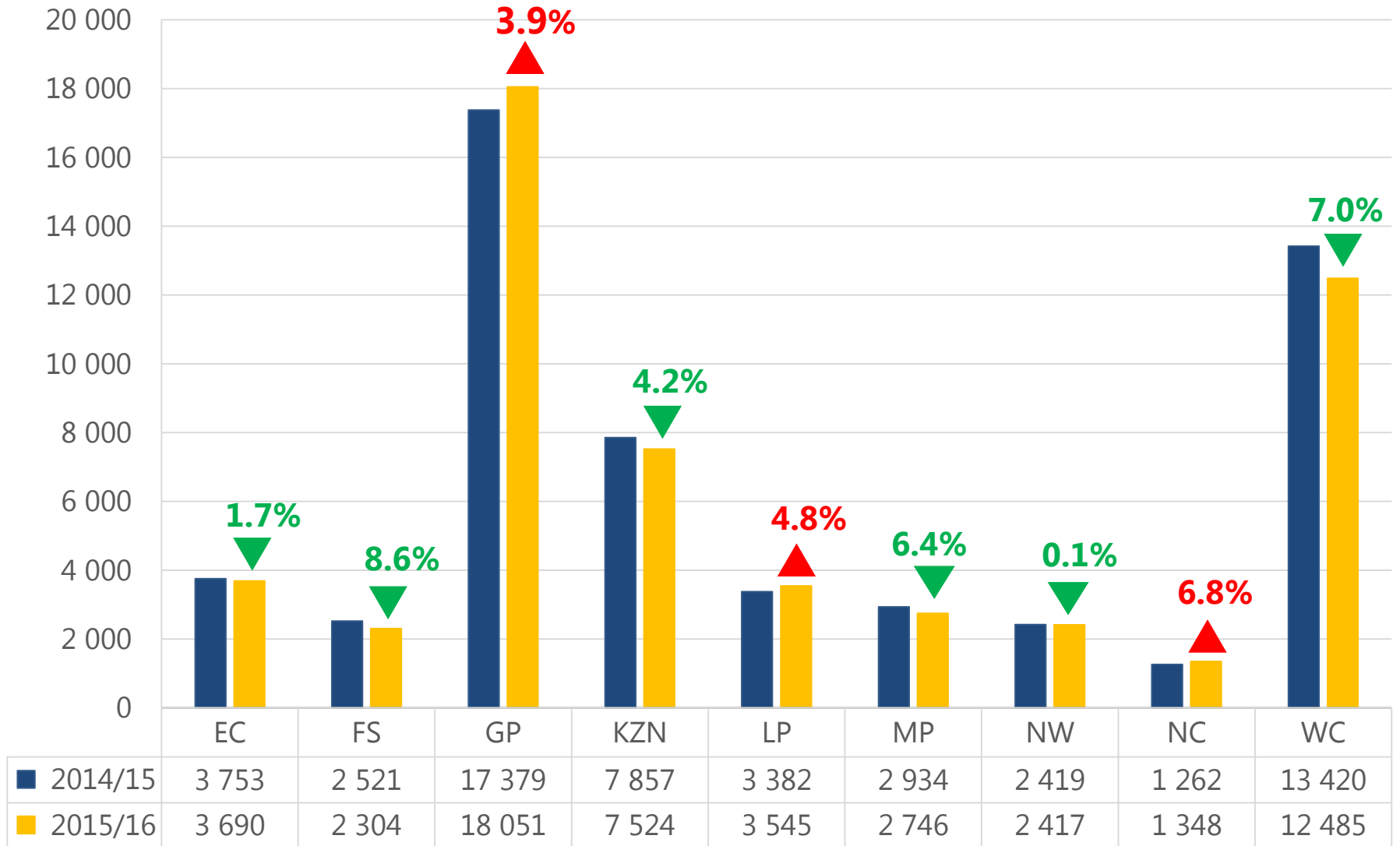
# COMMON ROBBERY

Trend over ten year period



# COMMON ROBBERY

## Provincial Overview





# Trio Crimes & Other Sub-Categories of Robbery Aggravating

Consist of the following crime types:

- Carjacking
- Robbery – Residential
- Robbery – Non –Residential
- Truck Hijacking
- Robbery of Cash-in-Transit (CIT)
- Bank Robbery

# TRIO CRIMES



Trio crimes include carjacking and robberies at residential and non-residential premises which, amongst others, are perceived by households the most common and feared crimes in South Africa (2014/2015 Victims of Crime Survey, Statistics South Africa)

These are the crimes within the contact crime category which recorded an increase over the medium term.

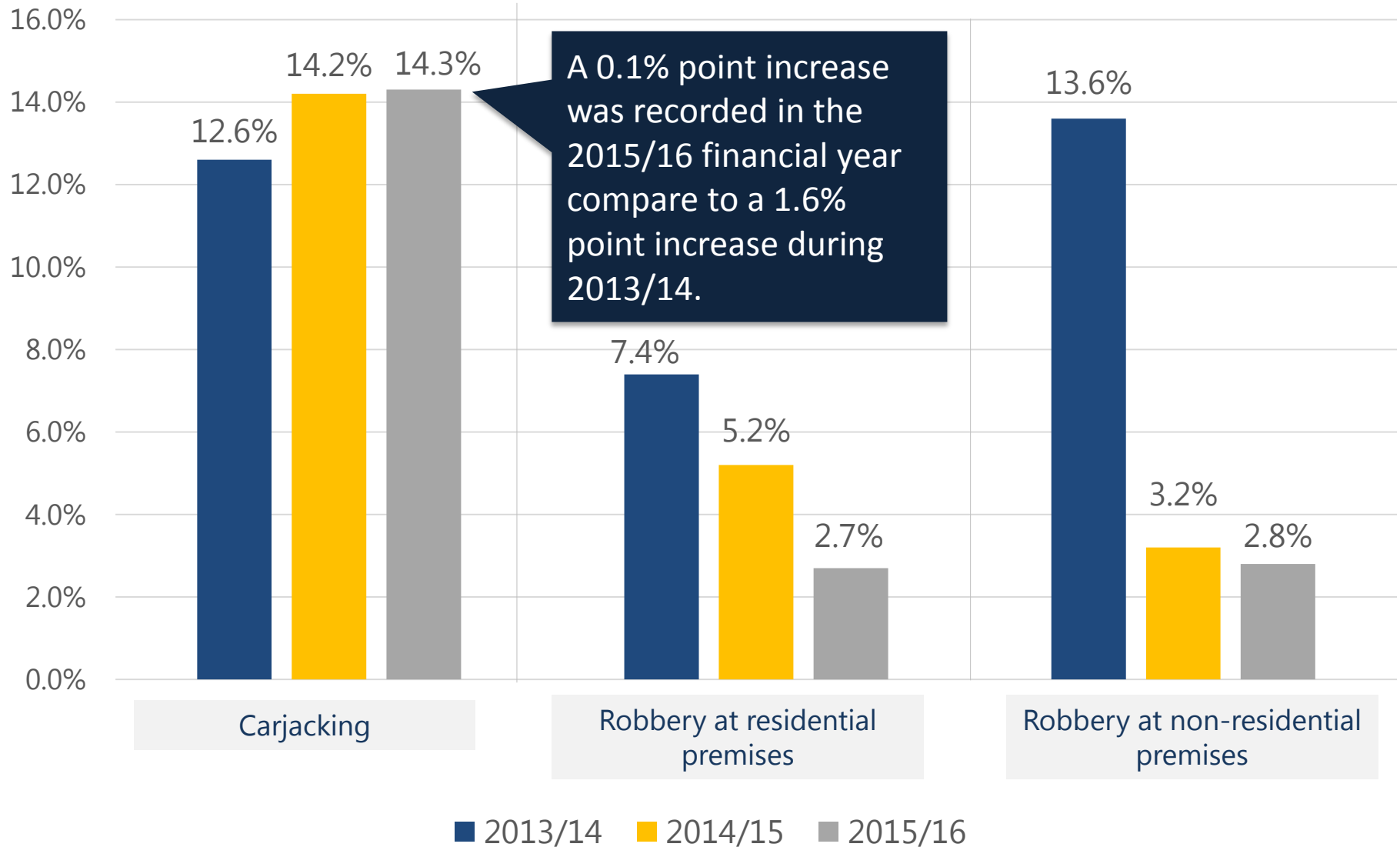
The highlighting hereof makes visible the progress made to curb upward trend.

An analysis of reported crime indicates that although crime levels in respect of robbery residential premises shows a 2.7% increase in the current financial year. Compared to the increase recorded in 2013/2014 this is a 4.7% point decrease. The same principle applies to robbery at non-residential premises.

Prioritisation and targeted interventions towards the reduction hereof is being ensured.

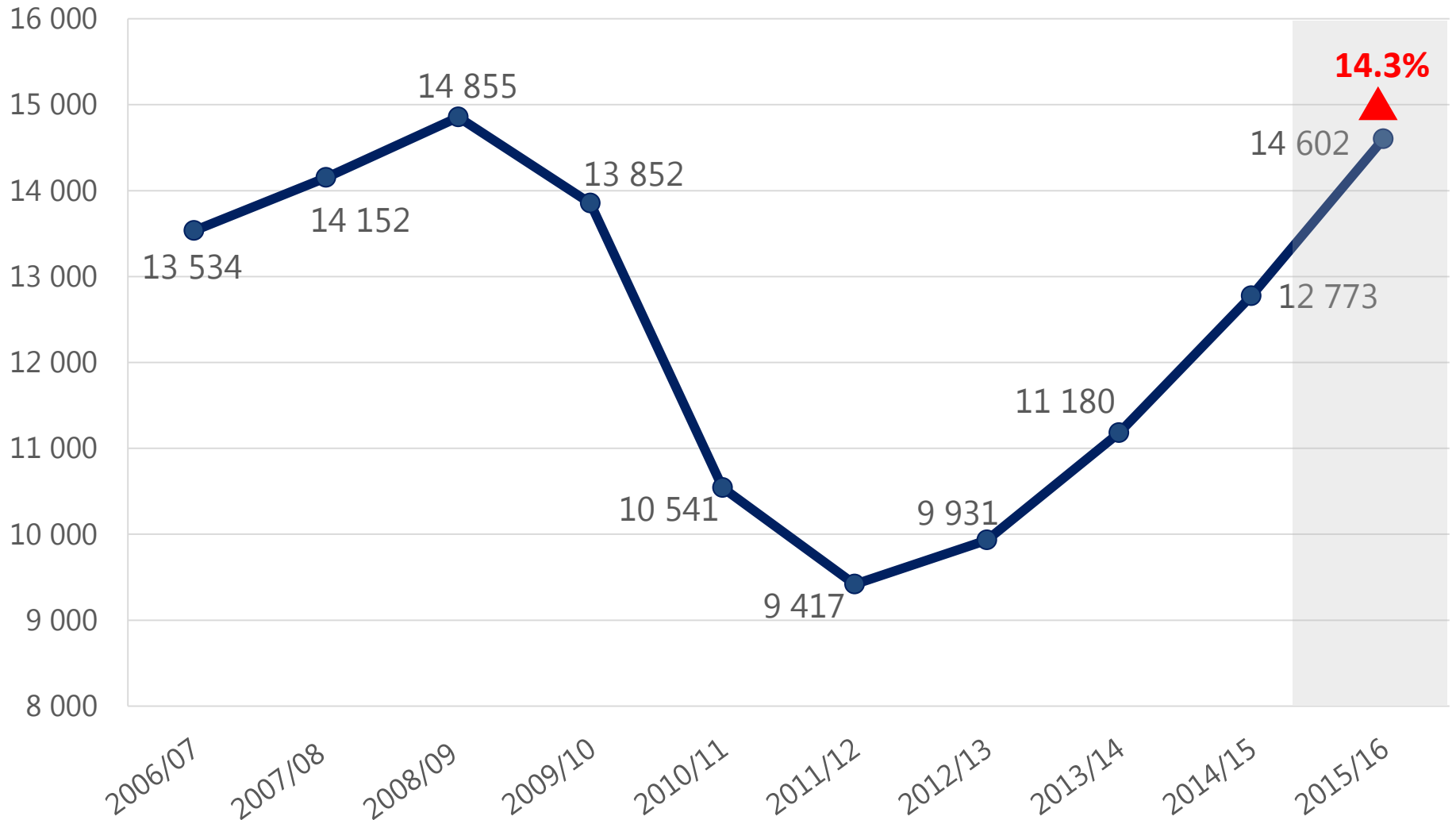
# TRIO CRIMES

## Percentage Change



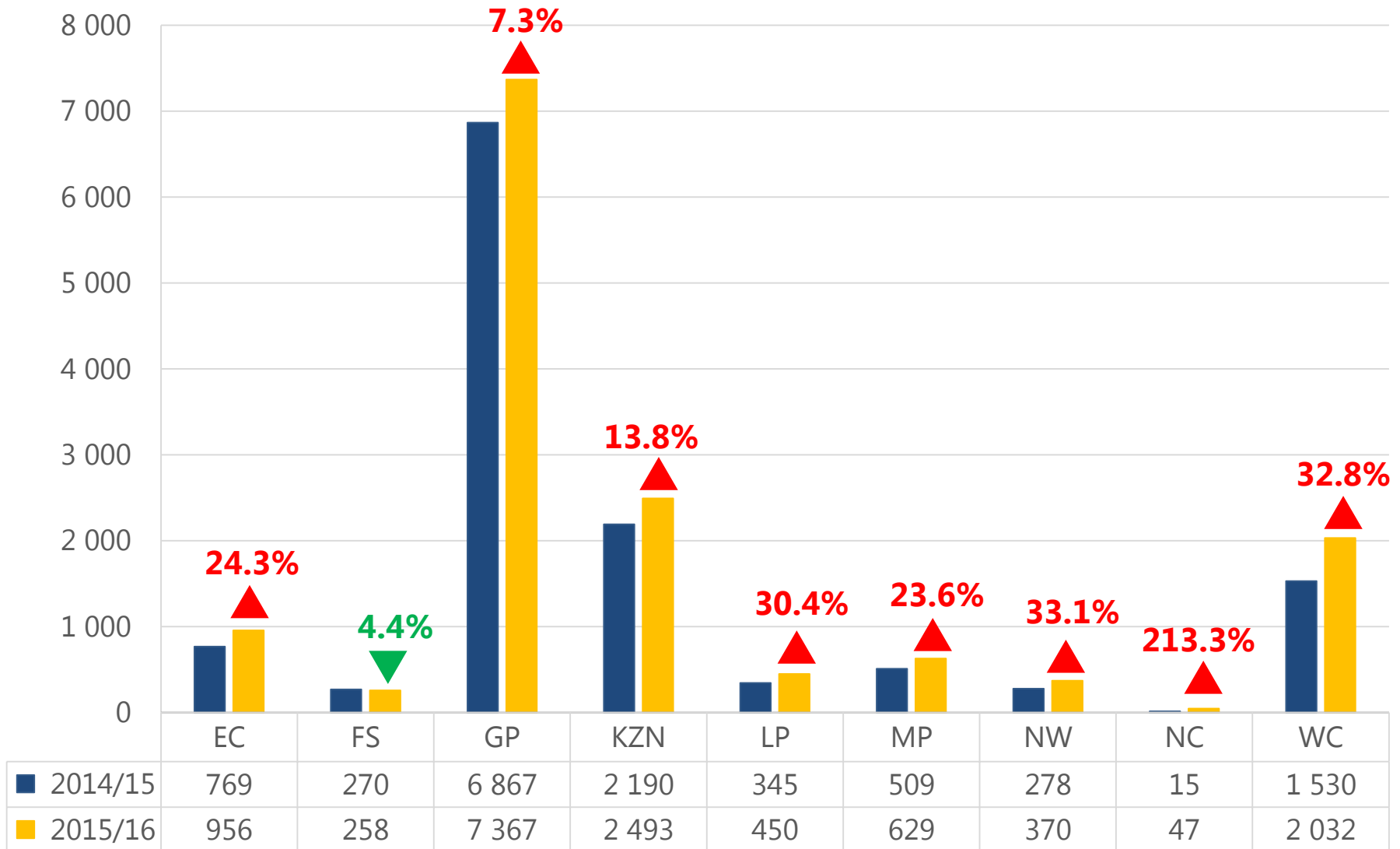
# CARJACKING

Trend over ten year period



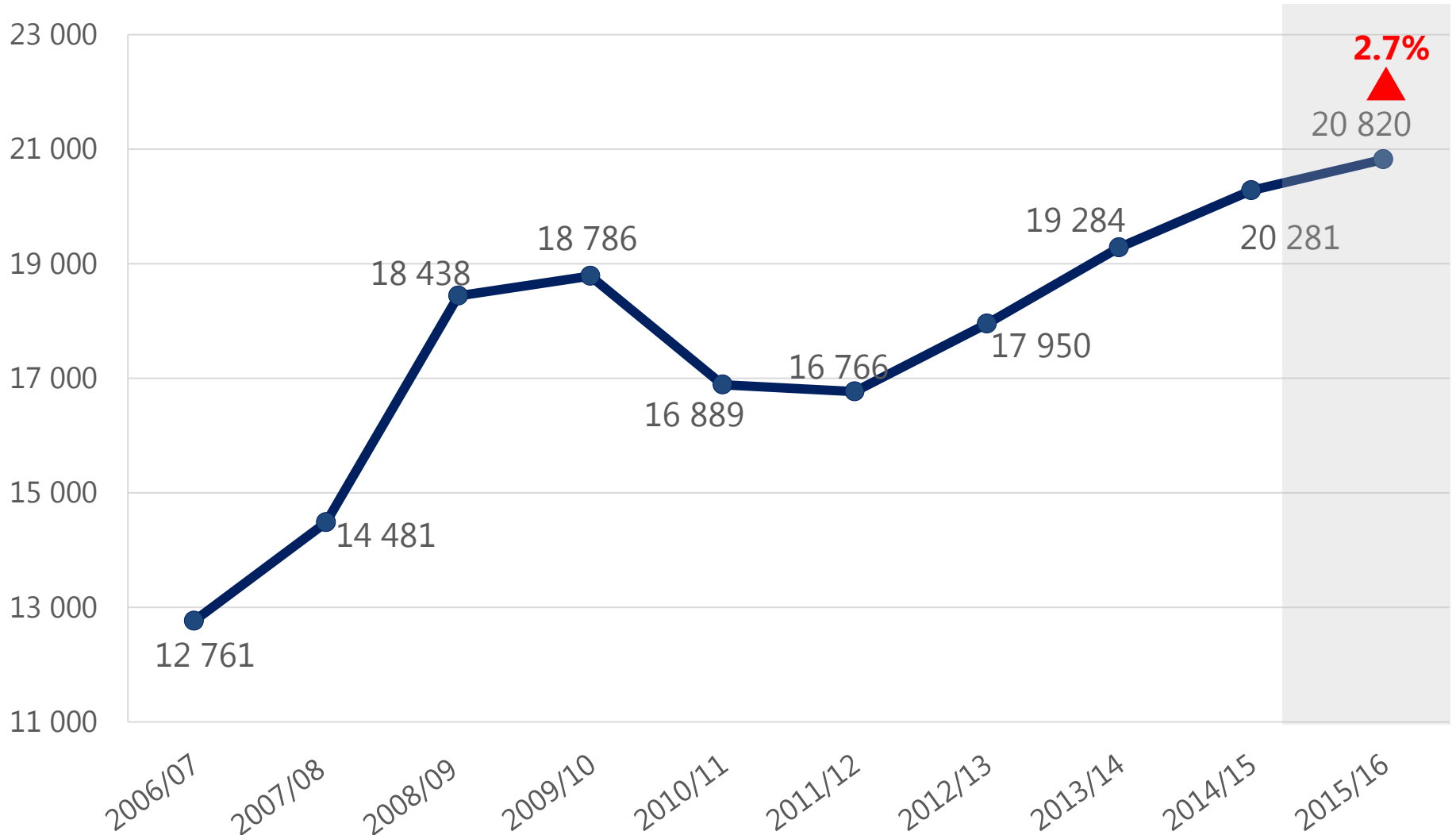
# CARJACKING

## Provincial Overview



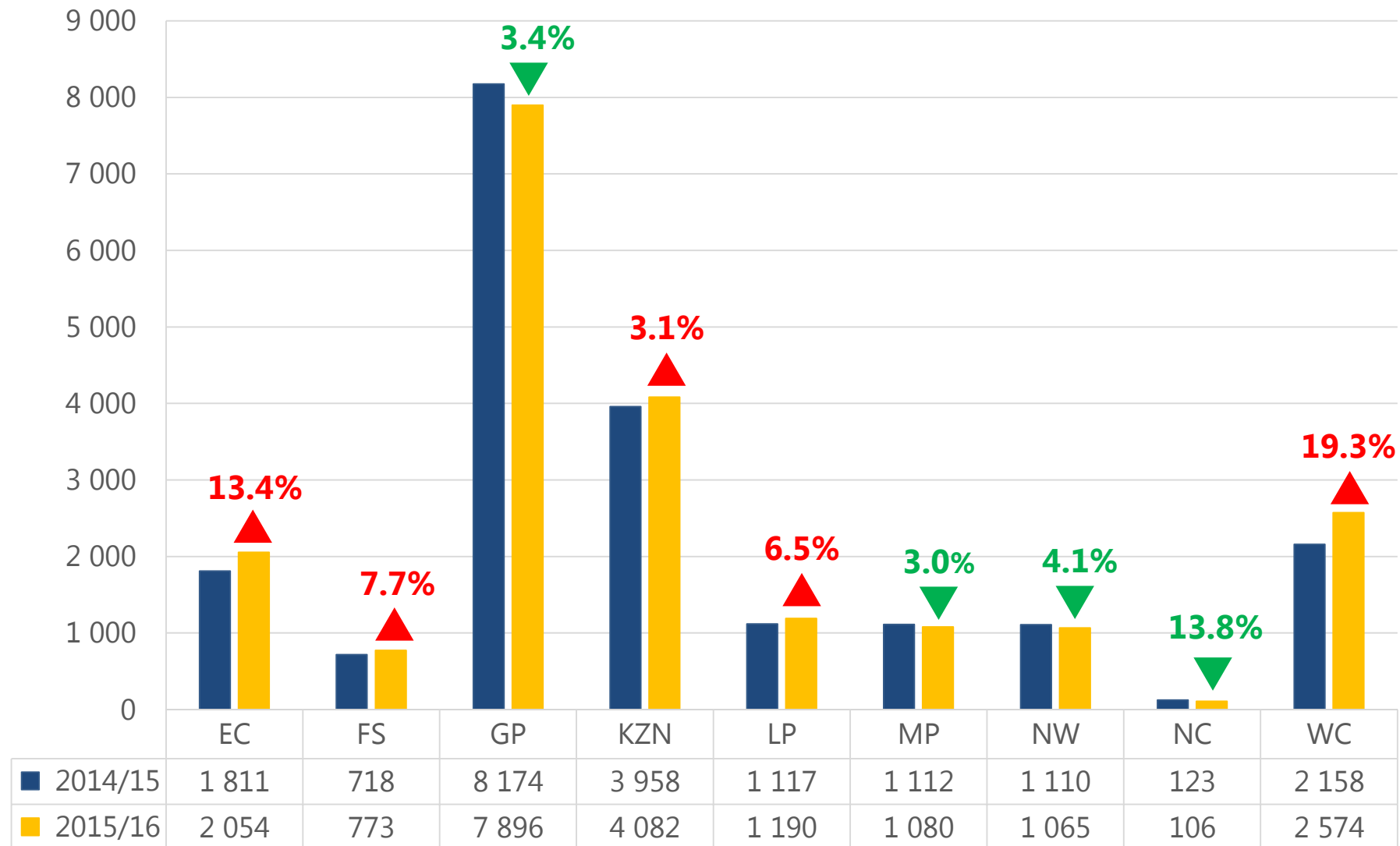
# ROBBERY AT RESIDENTIAL PREMISES

Trend over ten year period



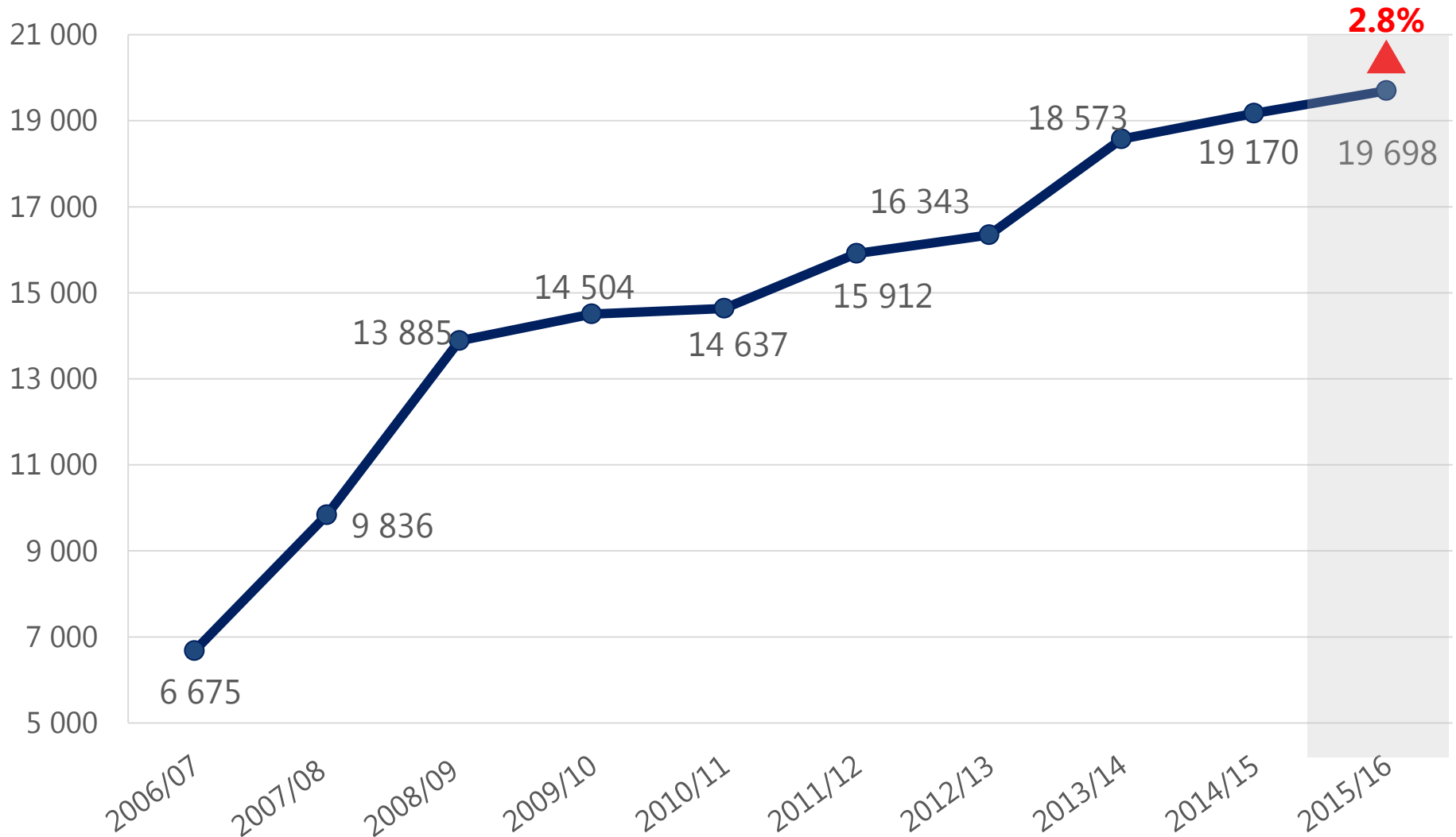
# ROBBERY AT RESIDENTIAL PREMISES

## Provincial Overview



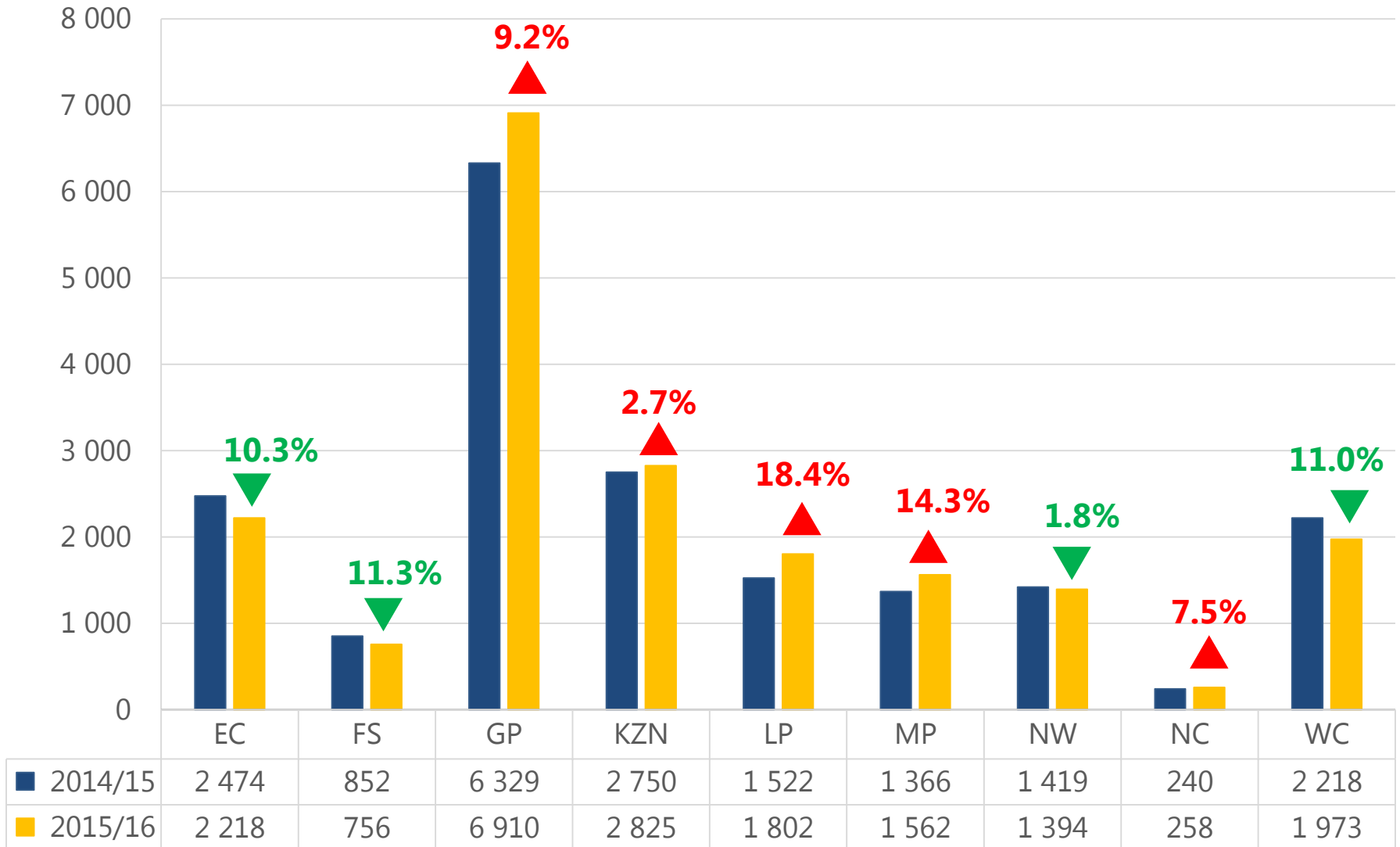
# ROBBERY AT NON-RESIDENTIAL PREMISES

Trend over ten year period



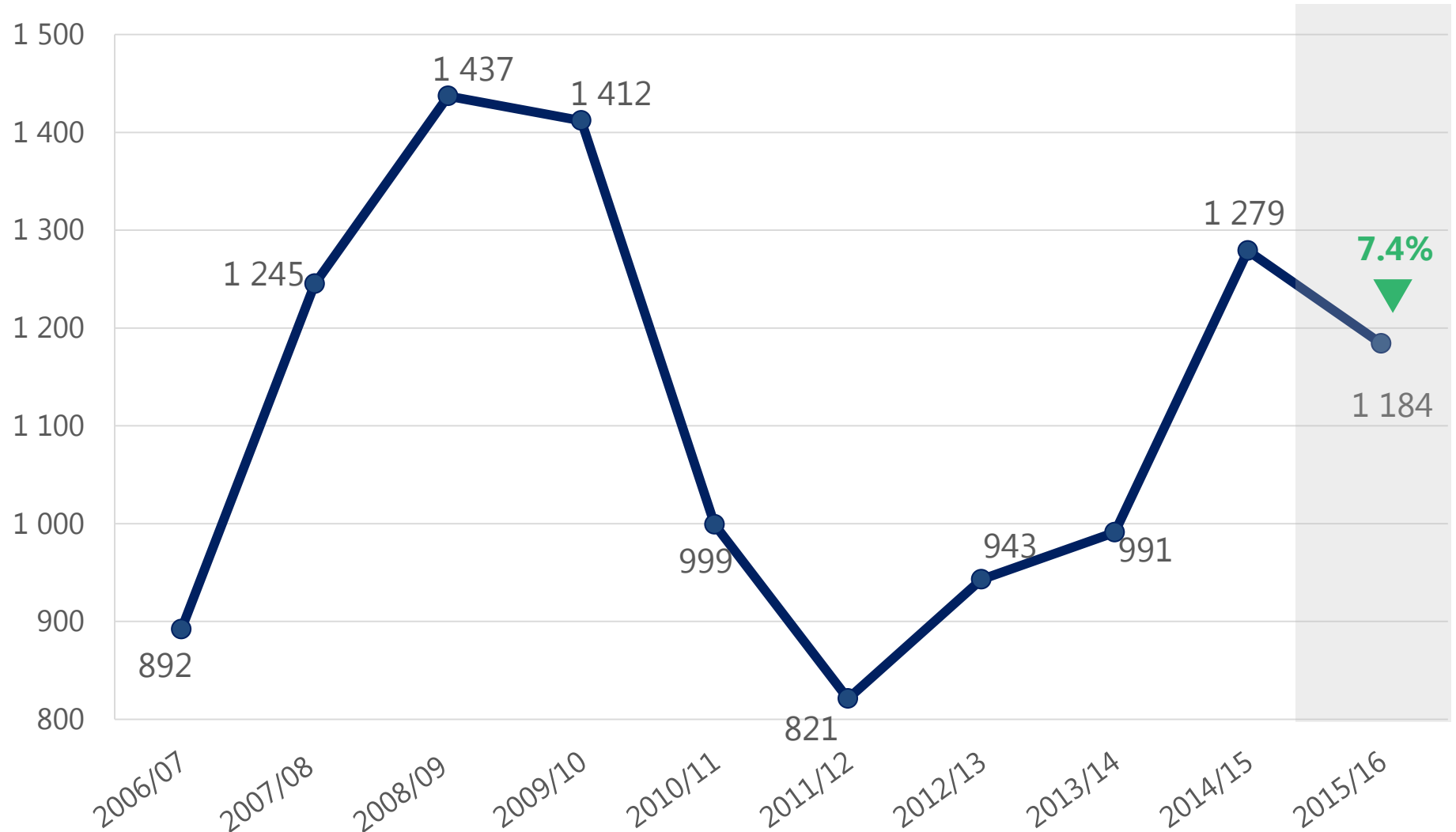
# ROBBERY AT NON-RESIDENTIAL PREMISES

## Provincial Overview



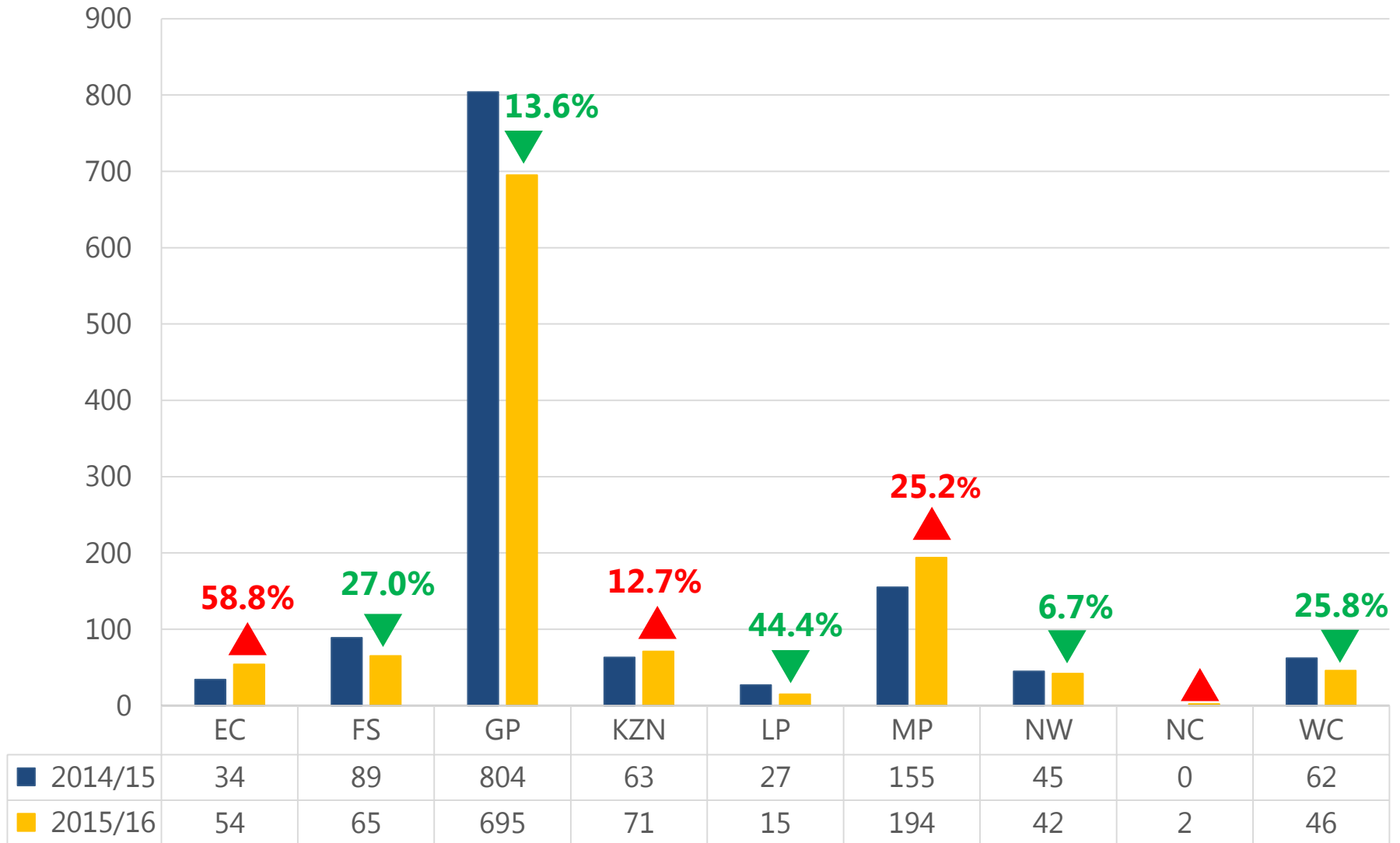
# TRUCK HIJACKING

Trend over ten year period



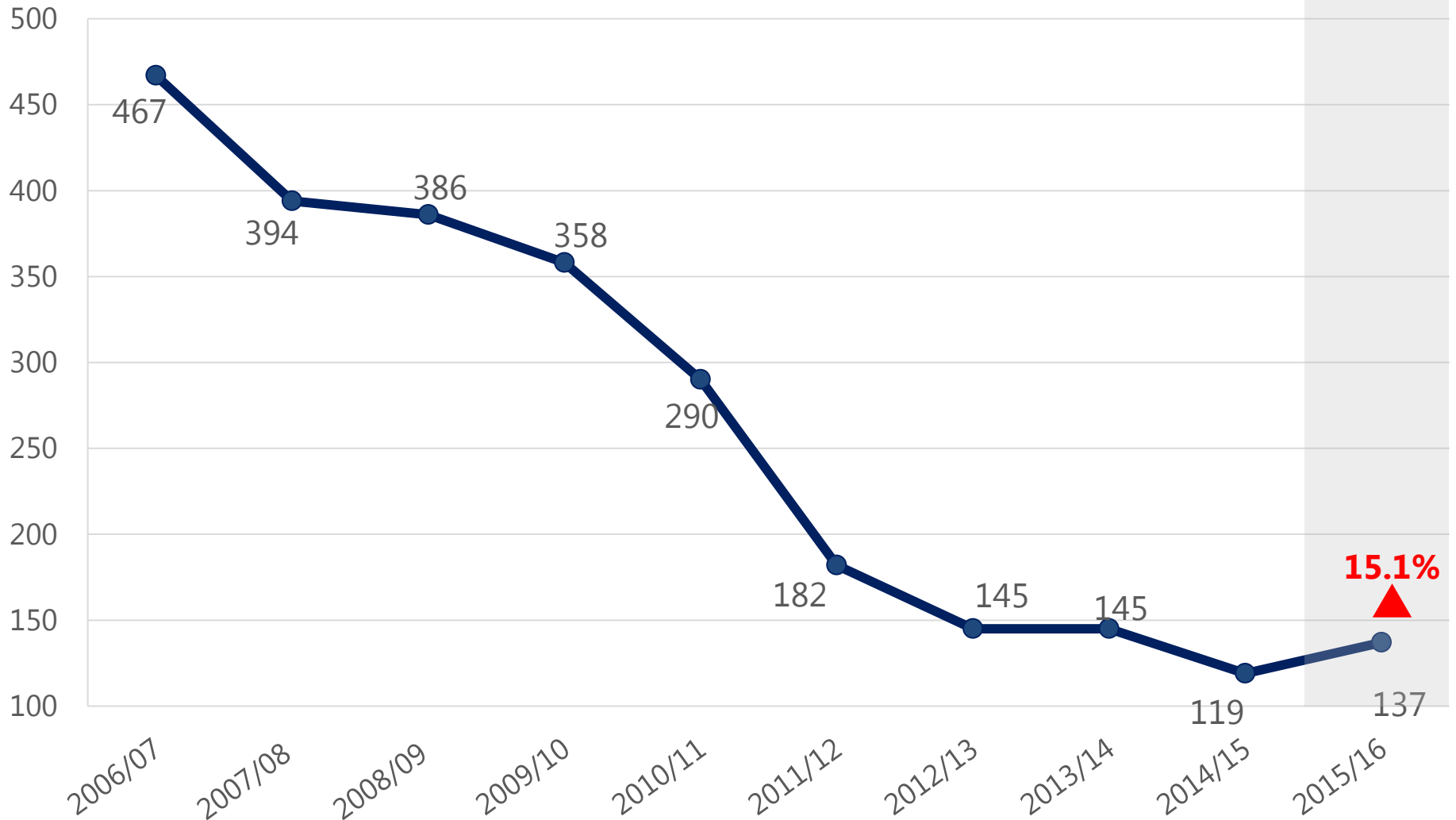
# TRUCK HIJACKING

## Provincial Overview



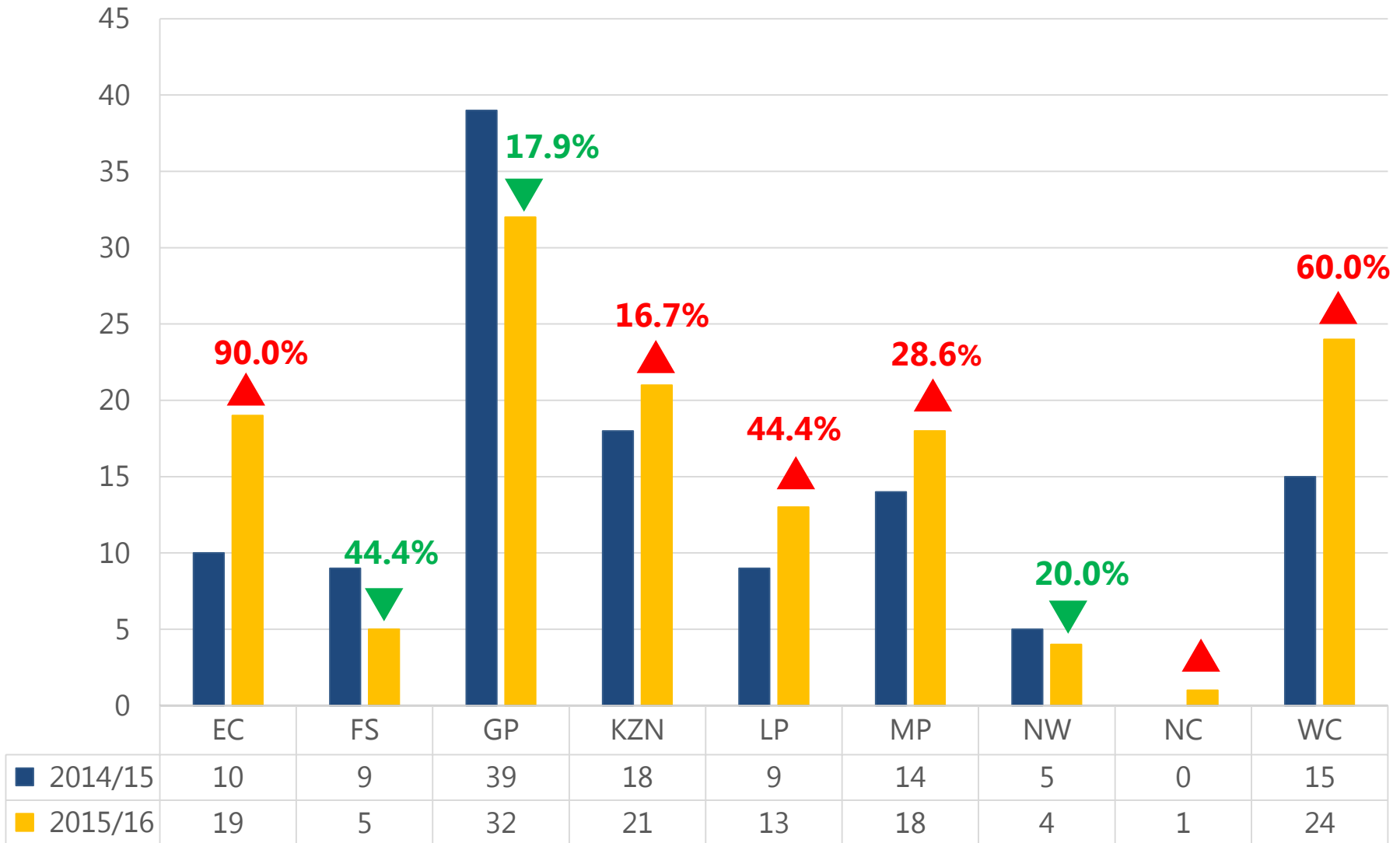
# ROBBERY OF CASH IN TRANSIT

Trend over ten year period



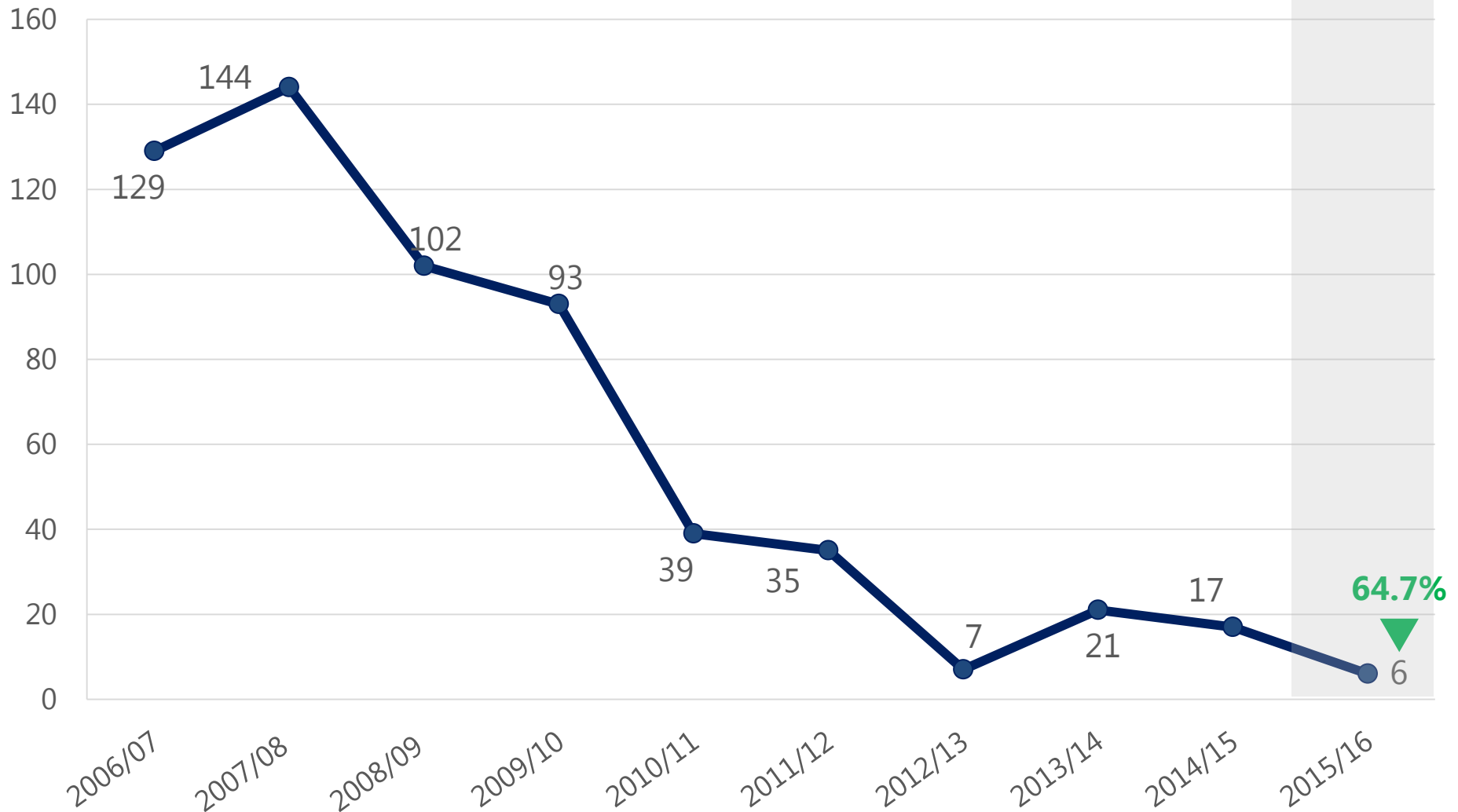
# ROBBERY OF CASH IN TRANSIT

## Provincial Overview



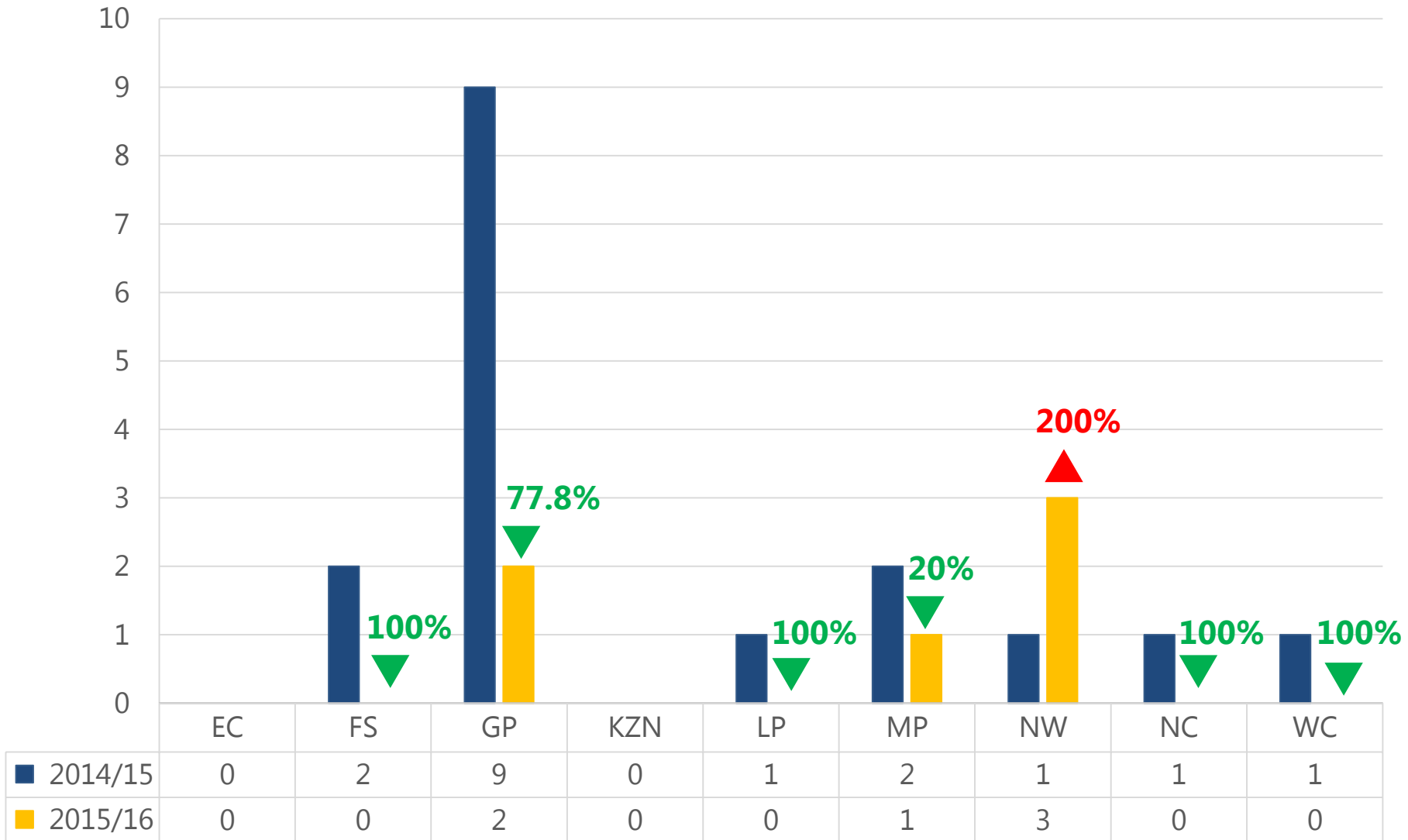
# BANK ROBBERY

Trend over ten year period



# BANK ROBBERY

## Provincial Overview





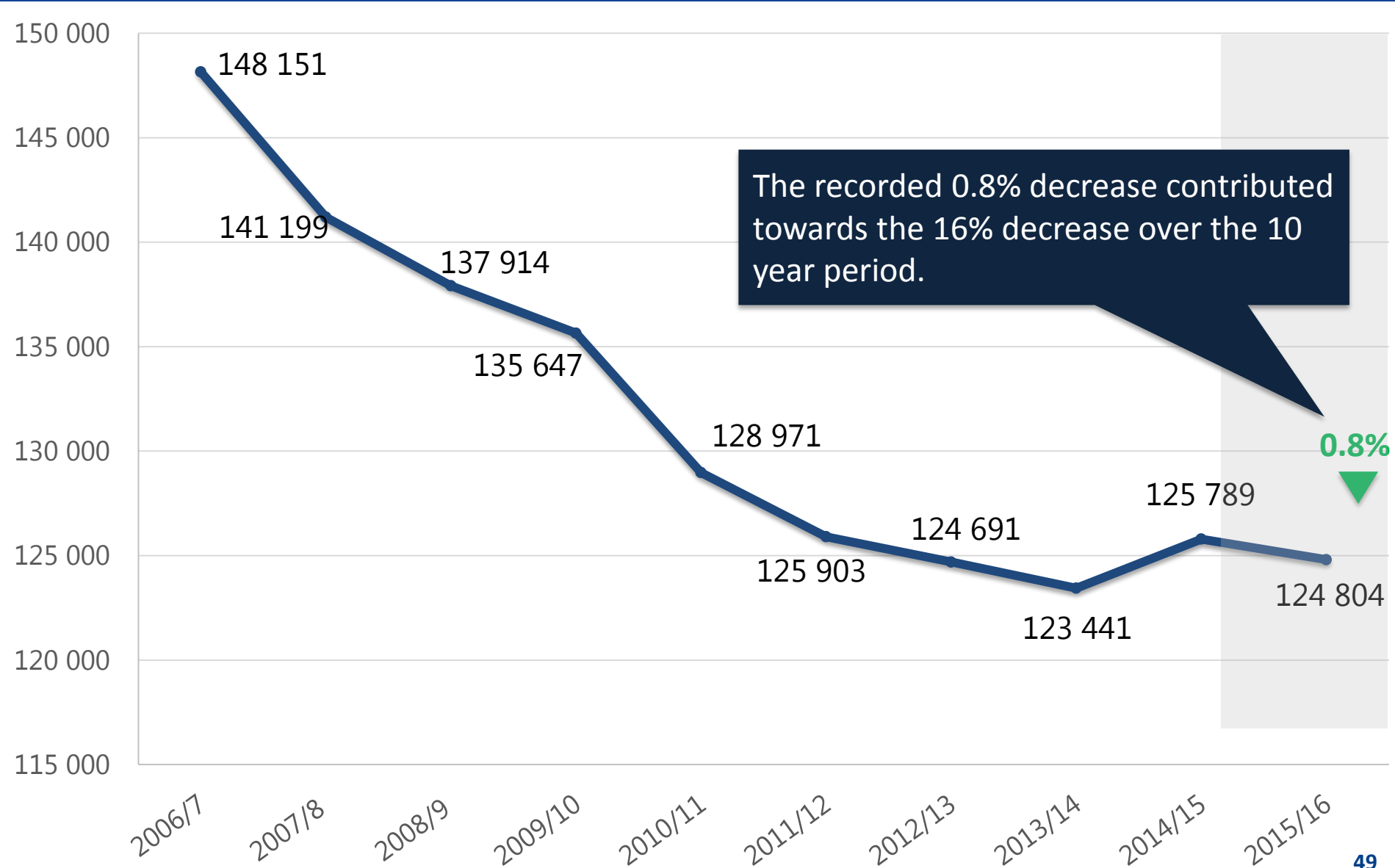
# Contact-related crimes

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 to damage one's own property for the purpose of insurance claims.

- Arson
- Malicious damage to property

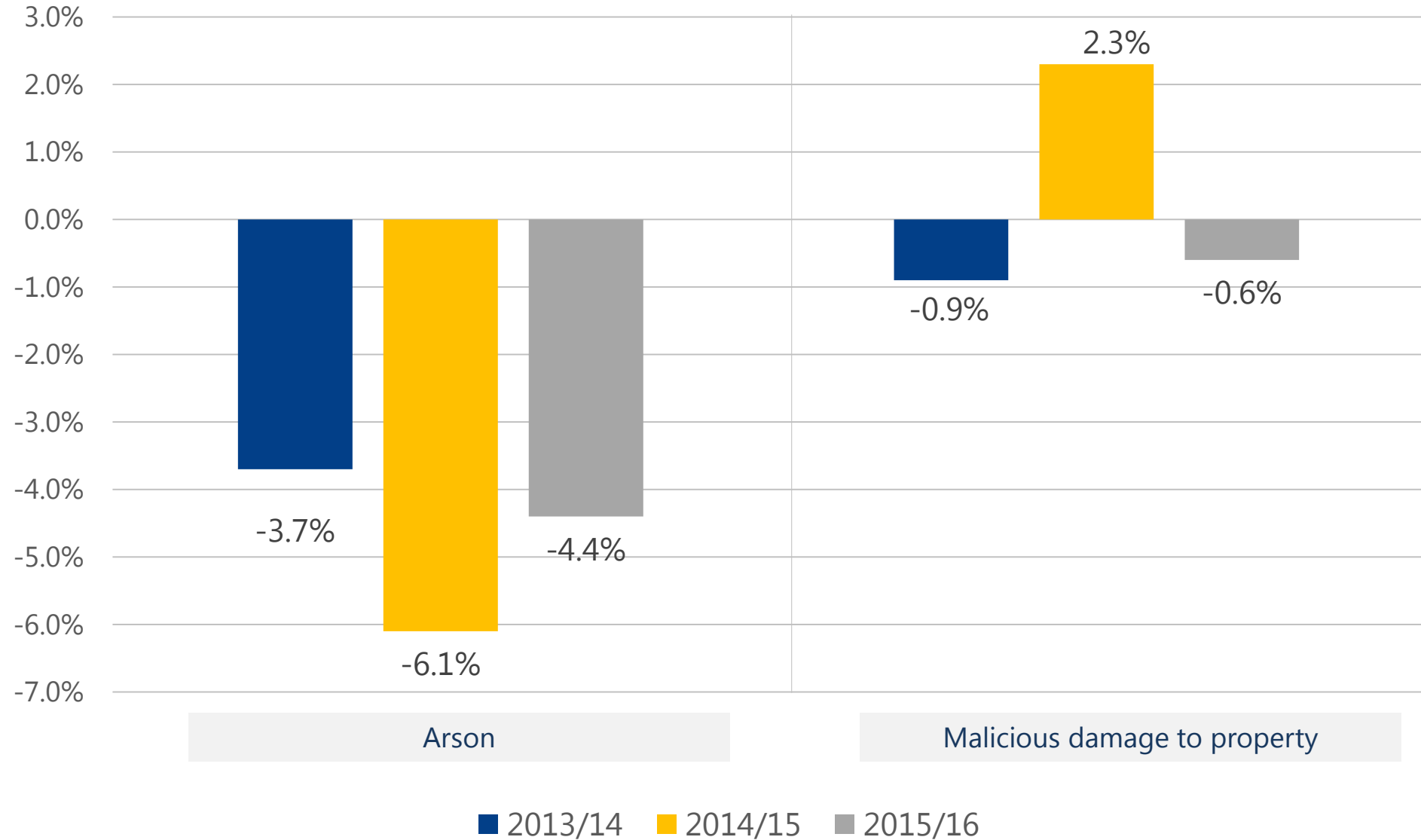
# CONTACT RELATED CRIMES

Trend over ten year period



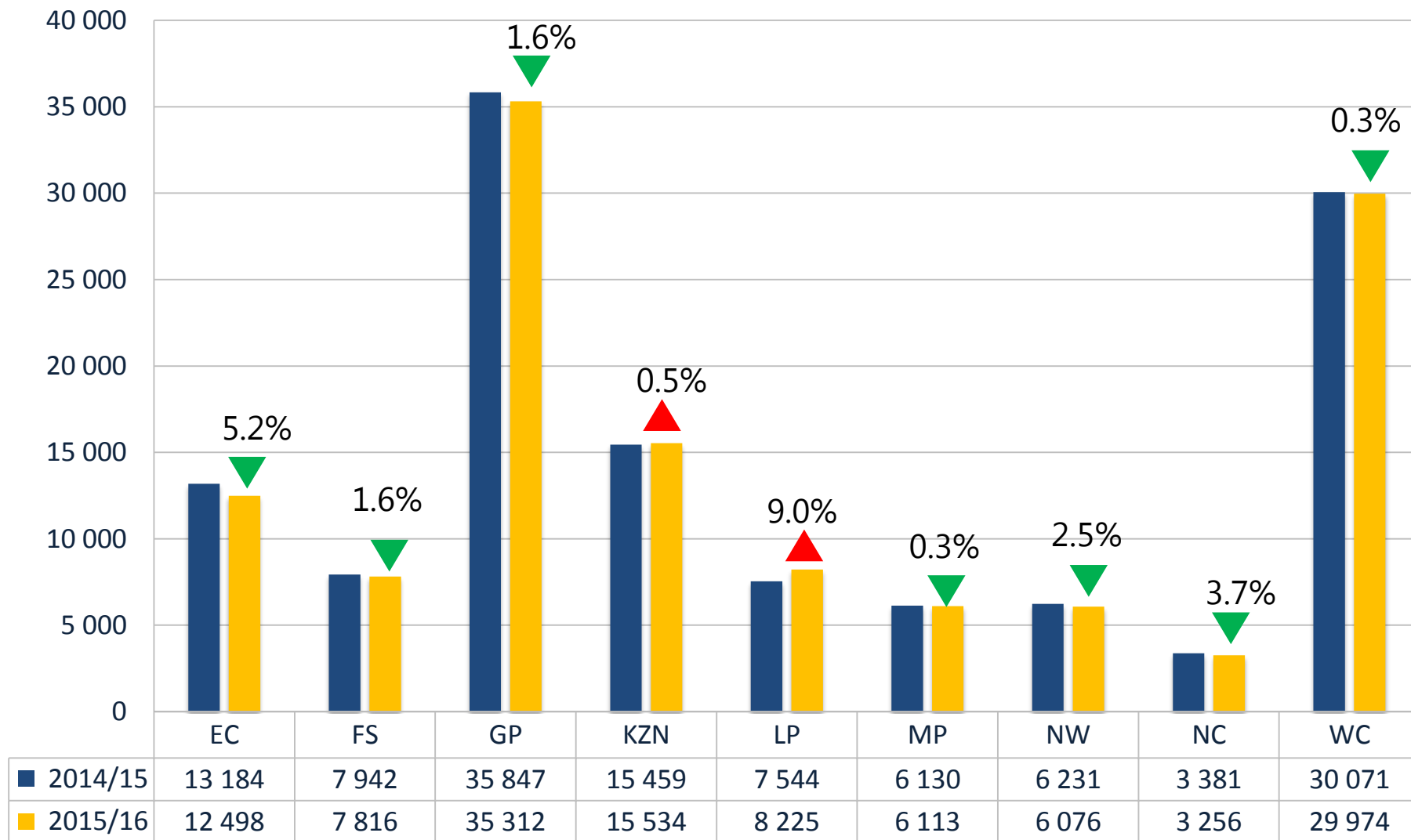
# CONTACT RELATED CRIMES

## Percentage Change



# HIGHLIGHTS ON THE CONTACT RELATED CRIMES

## Provincial Overview



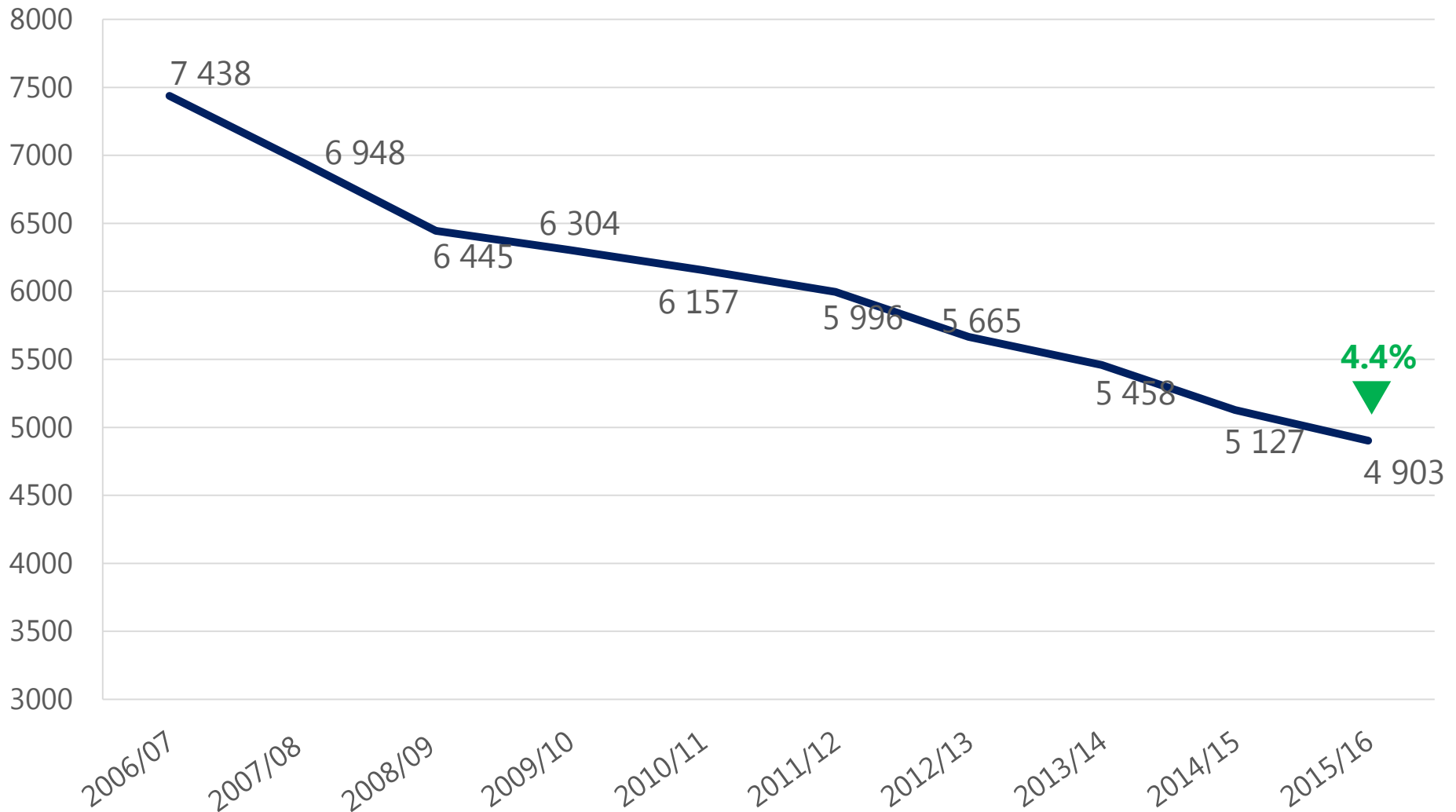


# Types of Contact-related crimes



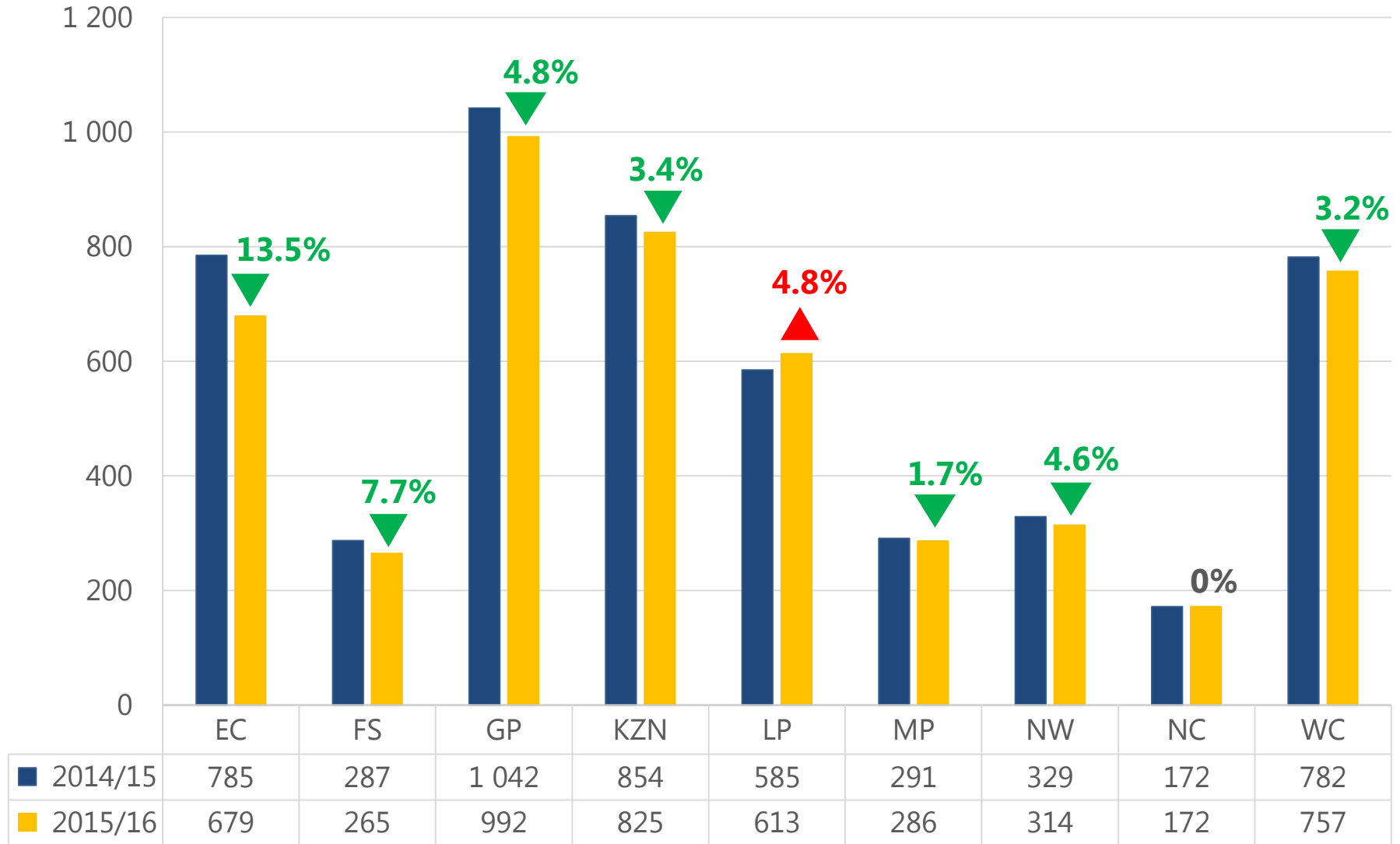
# ARSON

Trend over ten year period



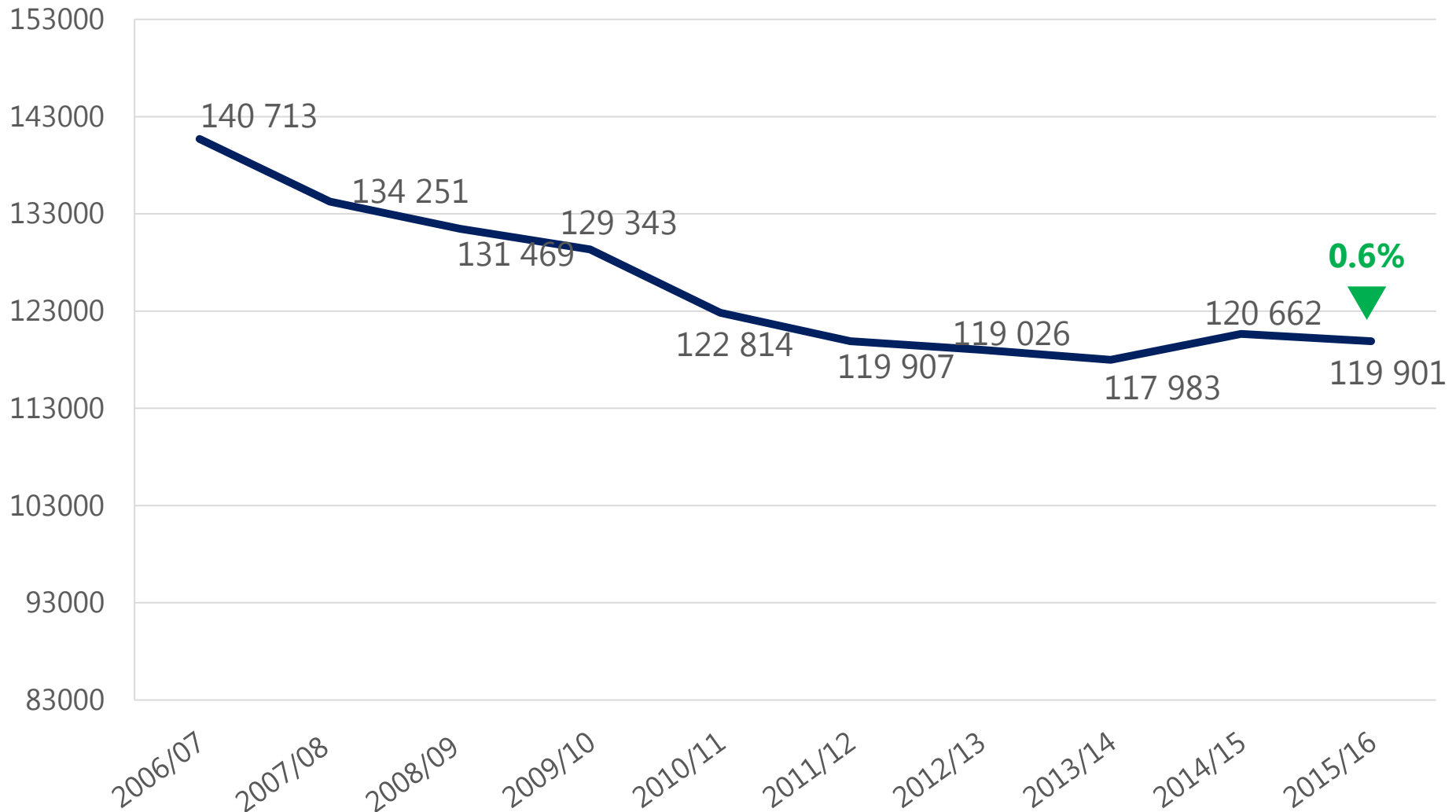
# ARSON

## Provincial Overview



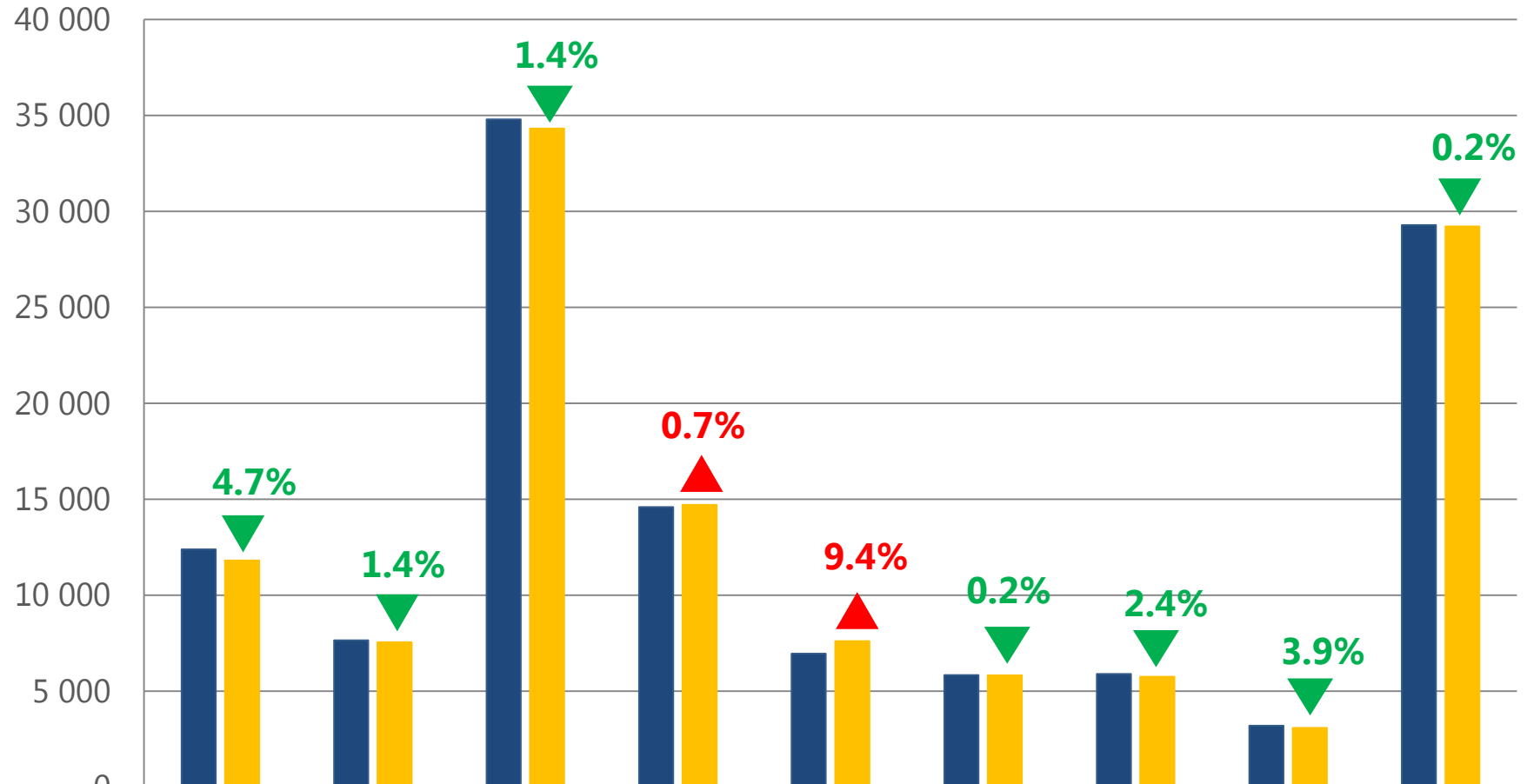
# MALICIOUS DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

Trend over ten year period



# MALICIOUS DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

## Provincial Overview



■ 2014/15	12 399	7 655	34 805	14 605	6 959	5 839	5 902	3 209	29 289
■ 2015/16	11 819	7 551	34 320	14 709	7 612	5 827	5 762	3 084	29 217



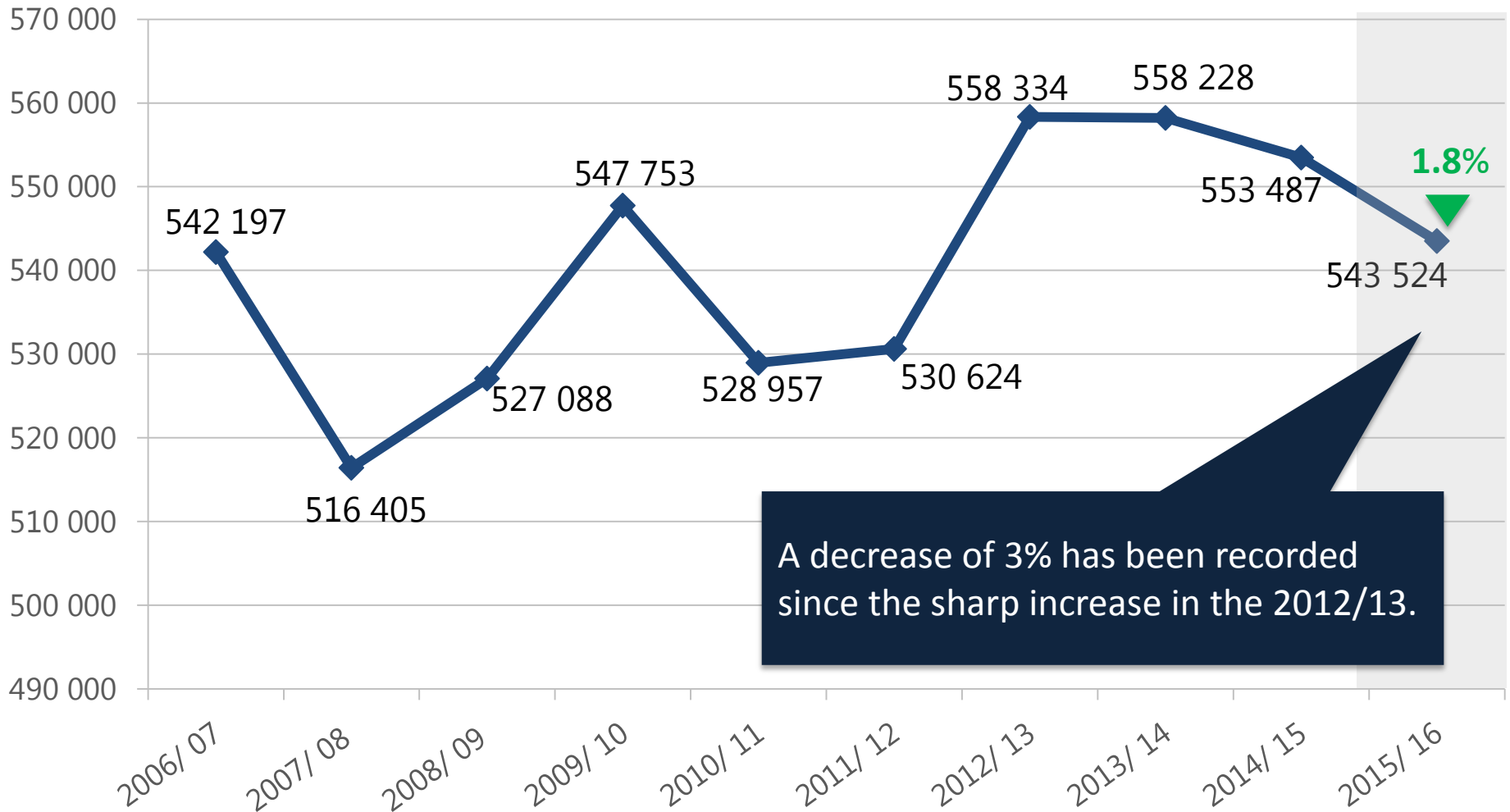
# Property-related crimes

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.

- Burglary at Residential premises
- Burglary at Non-Residential premises
- Theft of motor vehicle and motor cycle
- Theft out of or from motor vehicle
- Stock theft

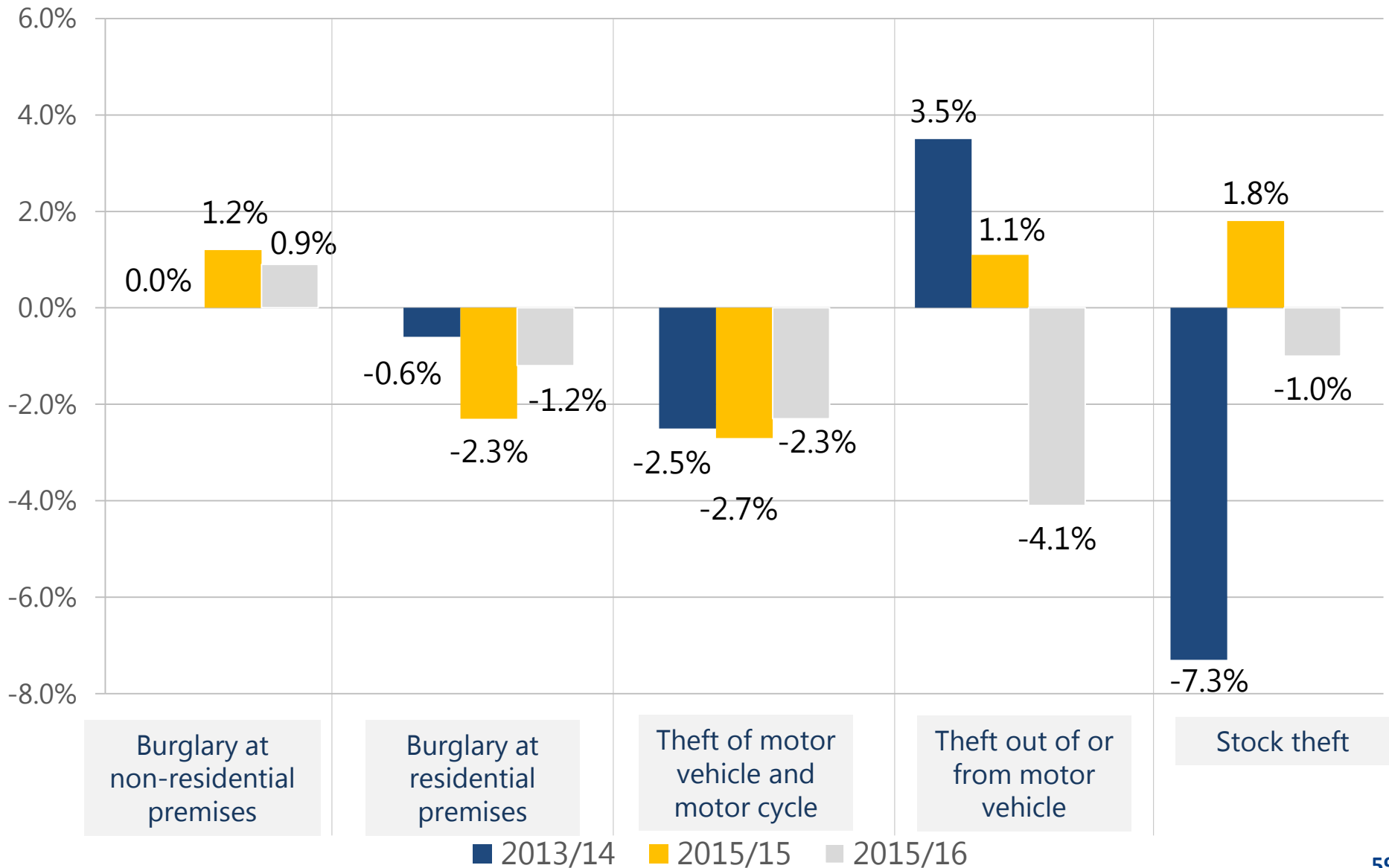
# PROPERTY RELATED CRIMES

Trend over ten year period



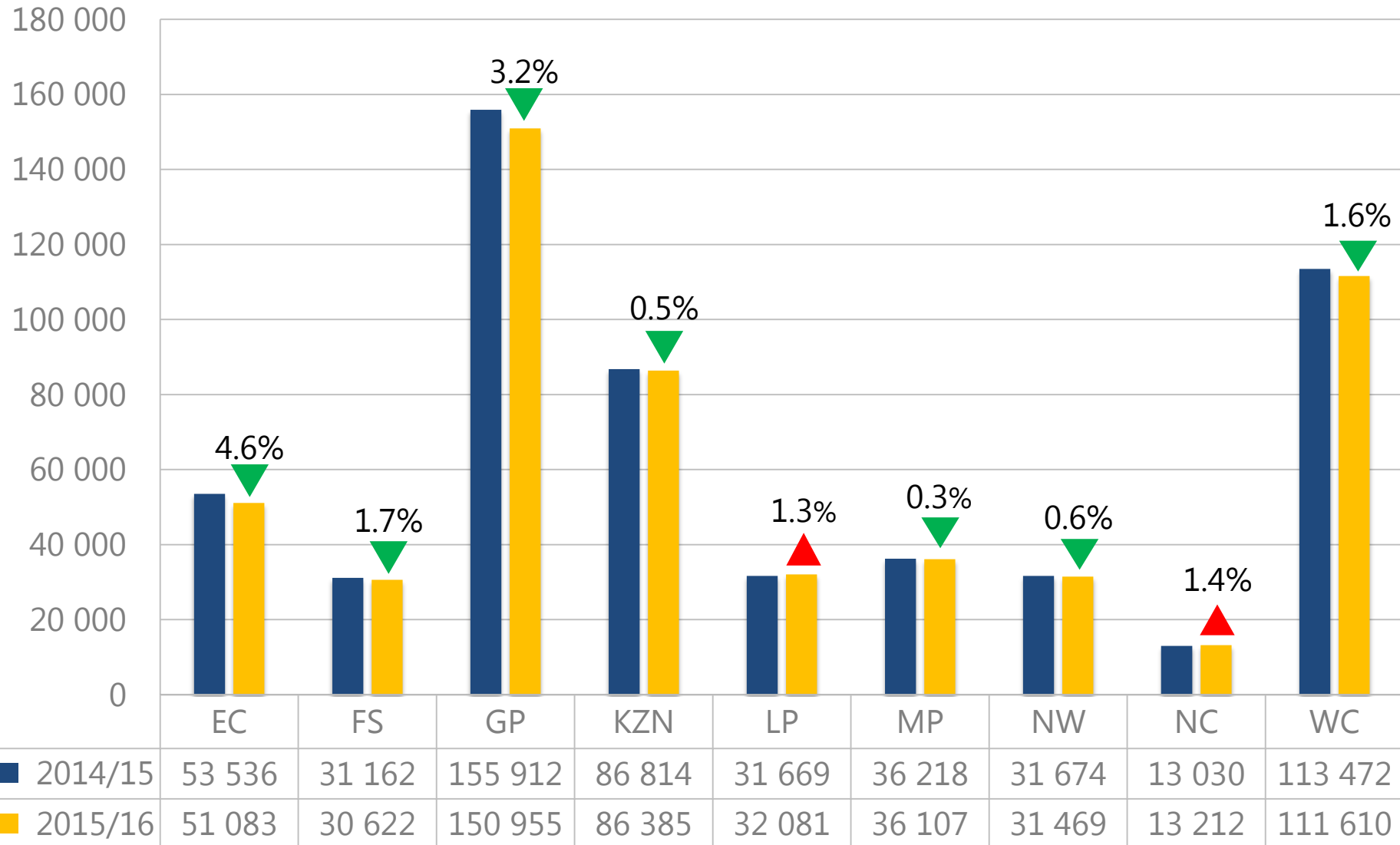
# PROPERTY RELATED CRIMES

## Percentage Change



# HIGHLIGHTS ON THE PROPERTY RELATED CRIMES

## Provincial Overview



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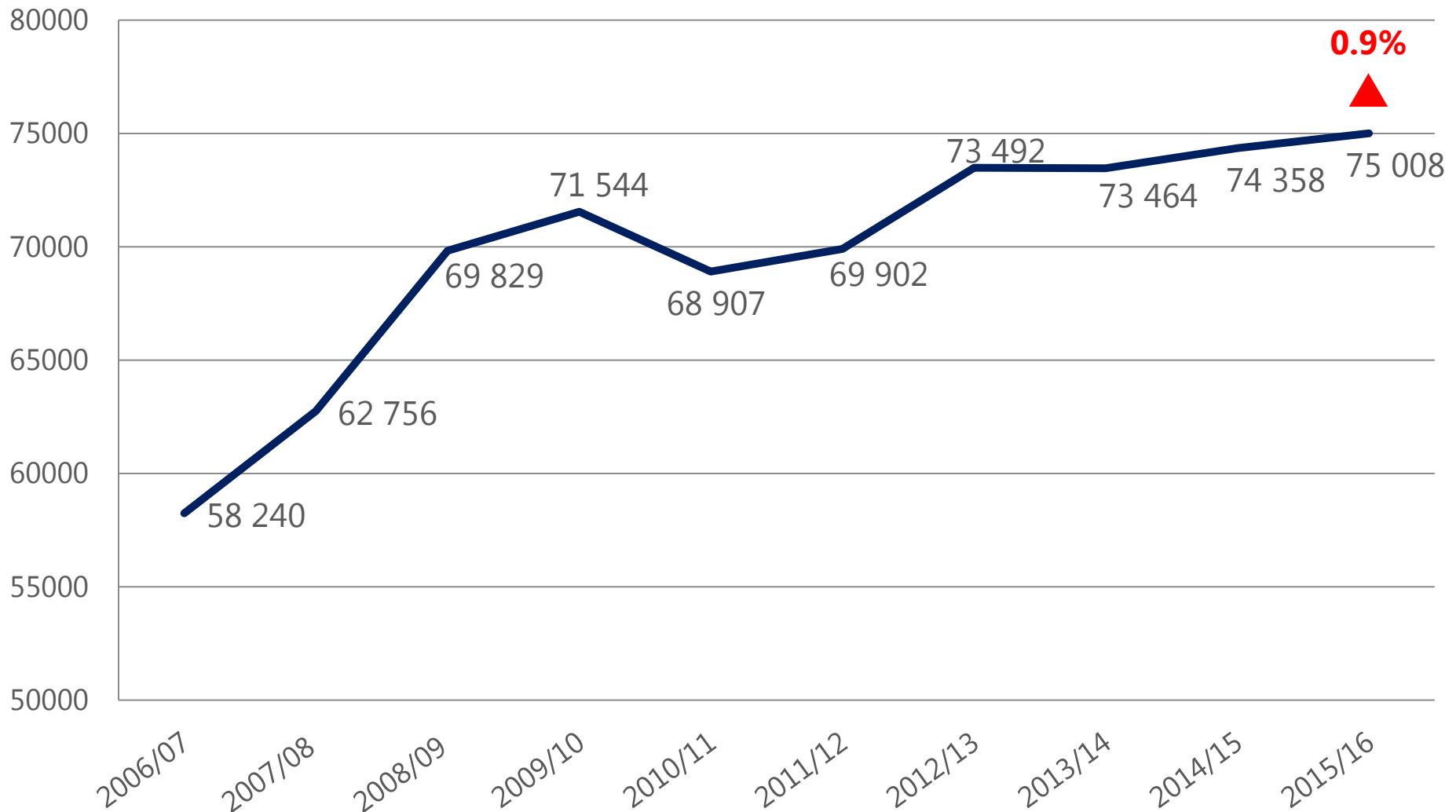


# Types of Property-related crimes



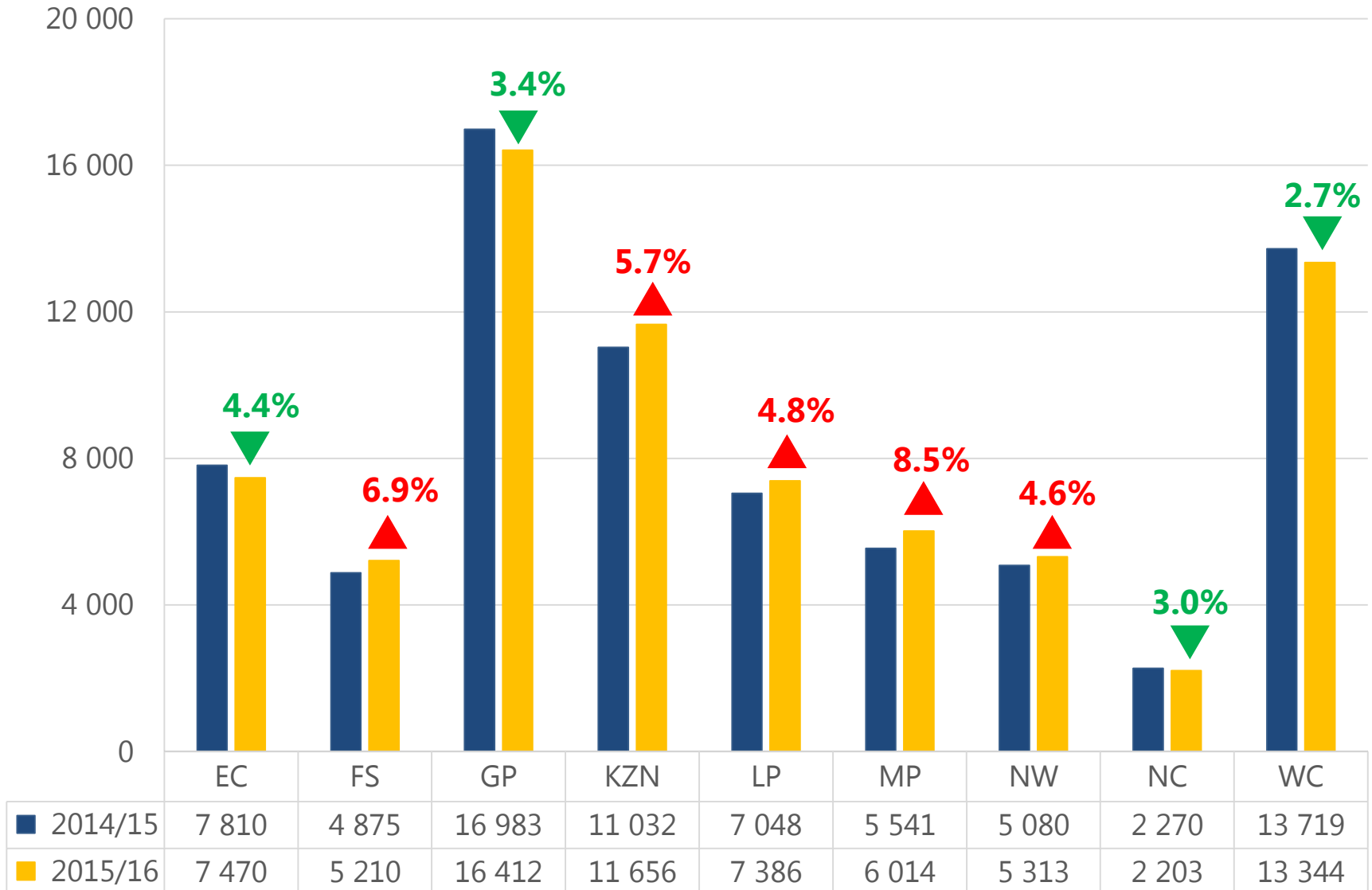
# BURGLARY AT NON-RESIDENTIAL PREMISES

Trend over ten year period



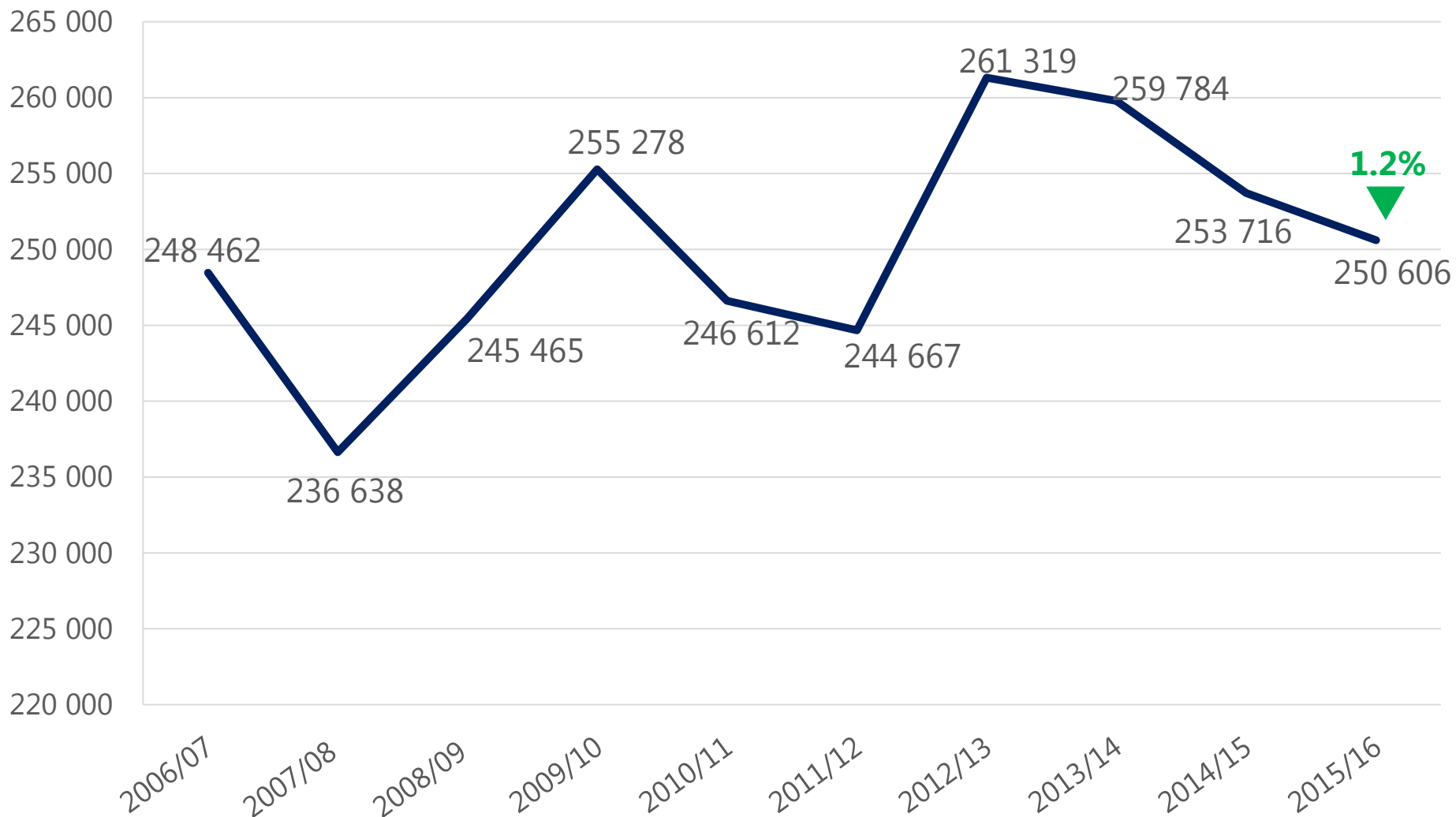
# BURGLARY AT NON-RESIDENTIAL PREMISES

## Provincial Overview



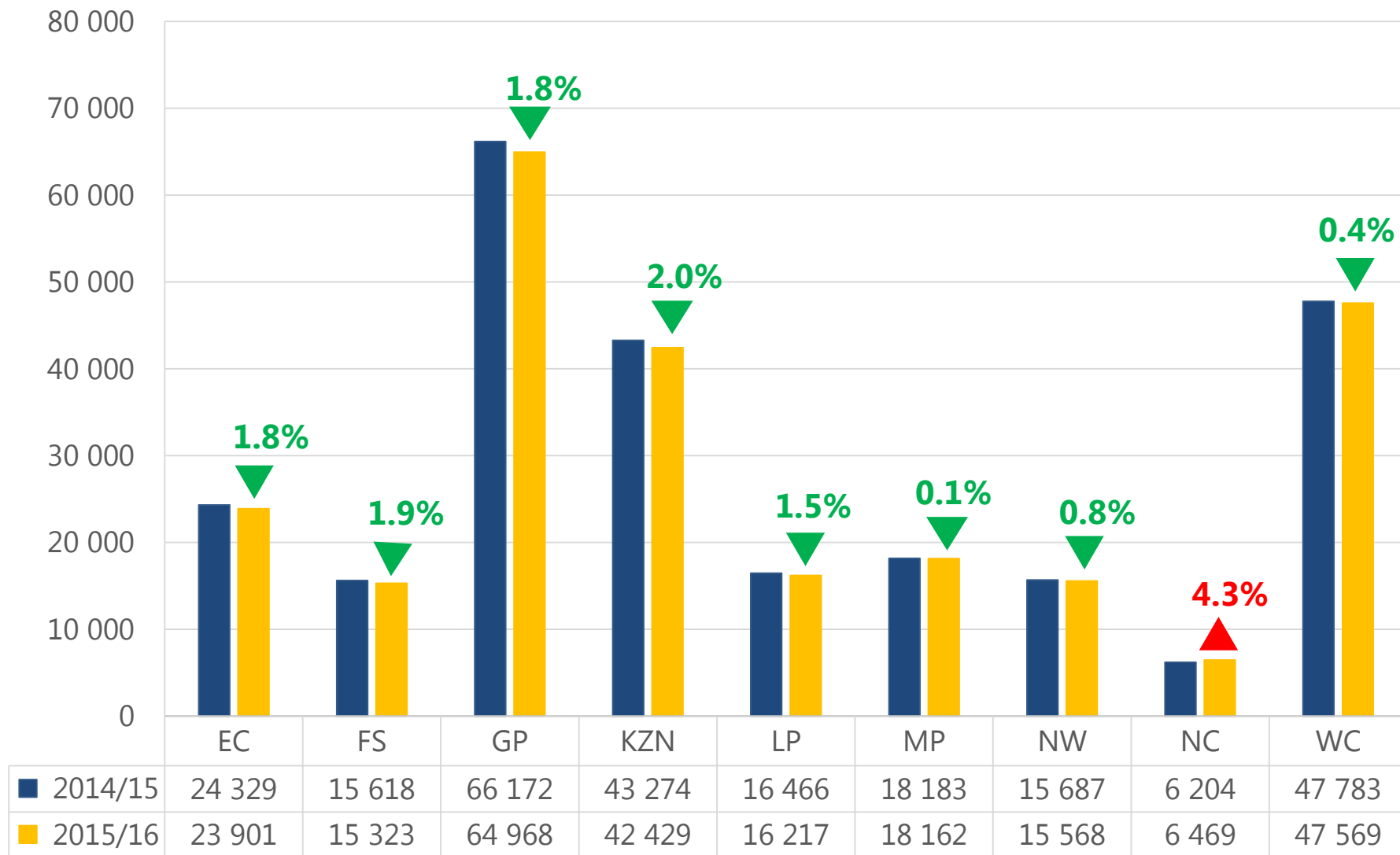
# BURGLARY AT RESIDENTIAL PREMISES

Trend over ten year period



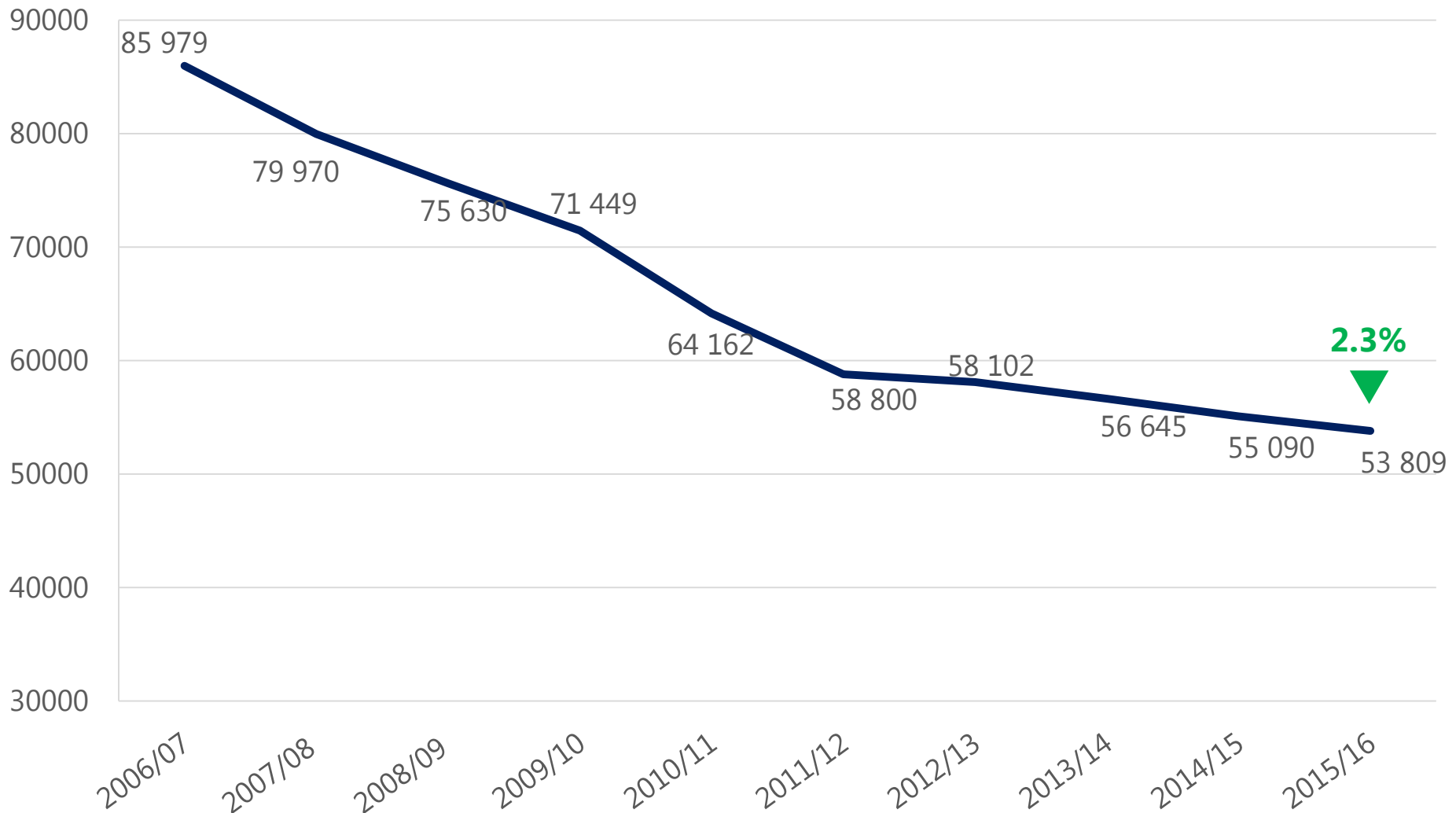
# BURGLARY AT RESIDENTIAL PREMISES

## Provincial Overview



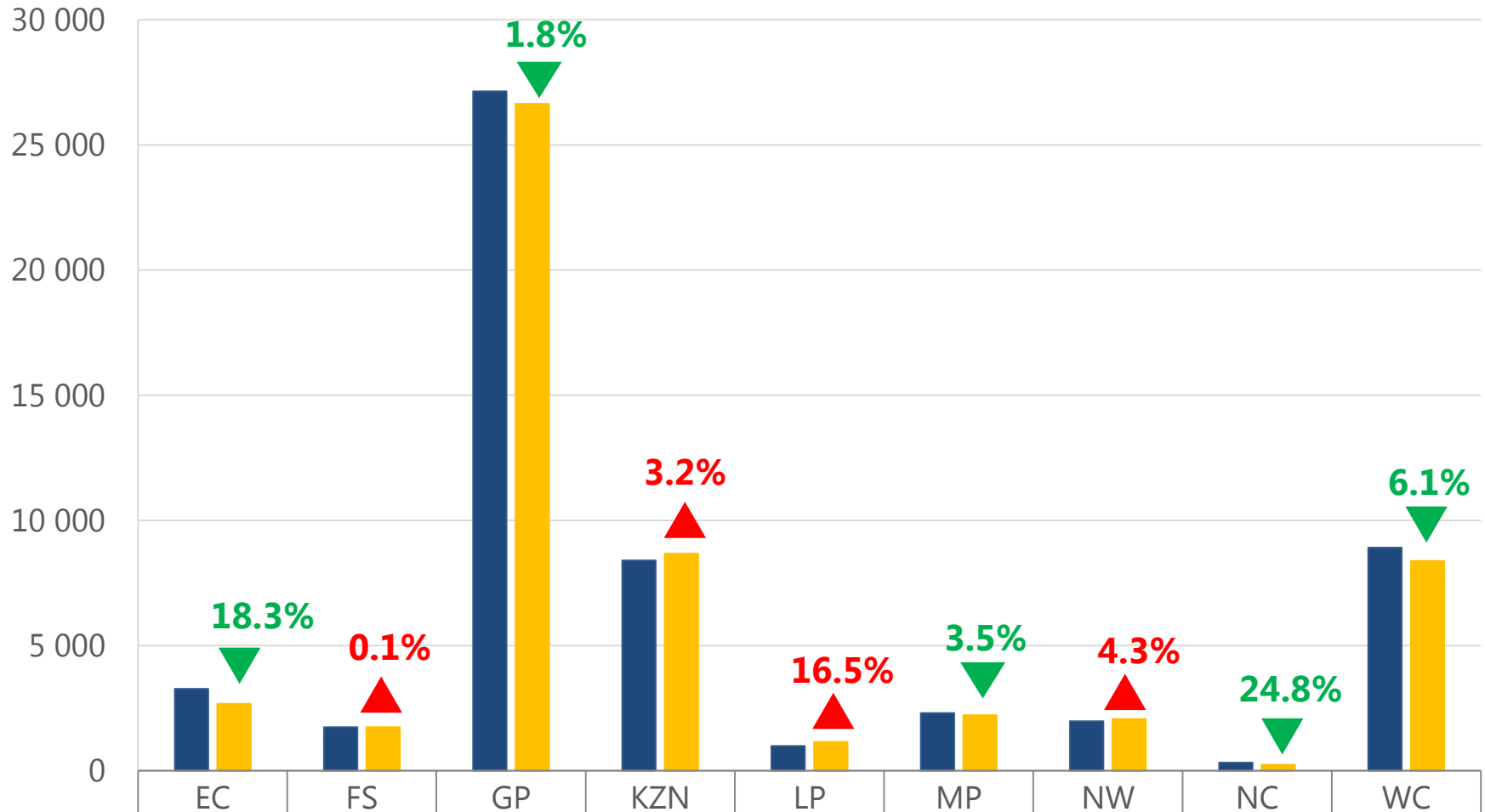
# THEFT OF MOTOR VEHICLE AND MOTORCYCLE

Trend over ten year period



# THEFT OF MOTOR VEHICLE AND MOTORCYCLE

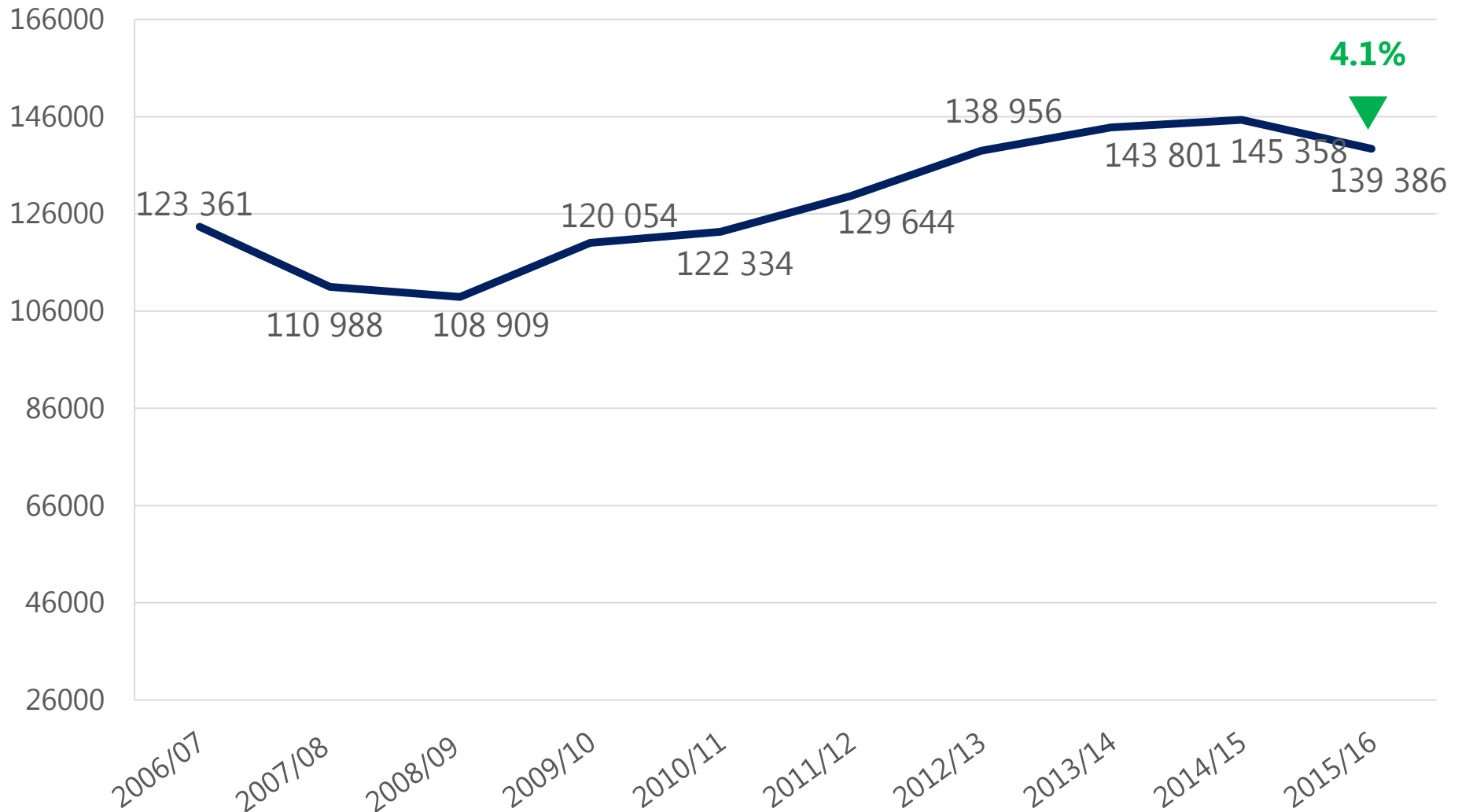
## Provincial Overview



■ 2014/15	3 276	1 743	27 147	8 404	988	2 303	1 984	327	8 918
■ 2015/16	2 678	1 745	26 646	8 673	1 151	2 222	2 070	246	8 378

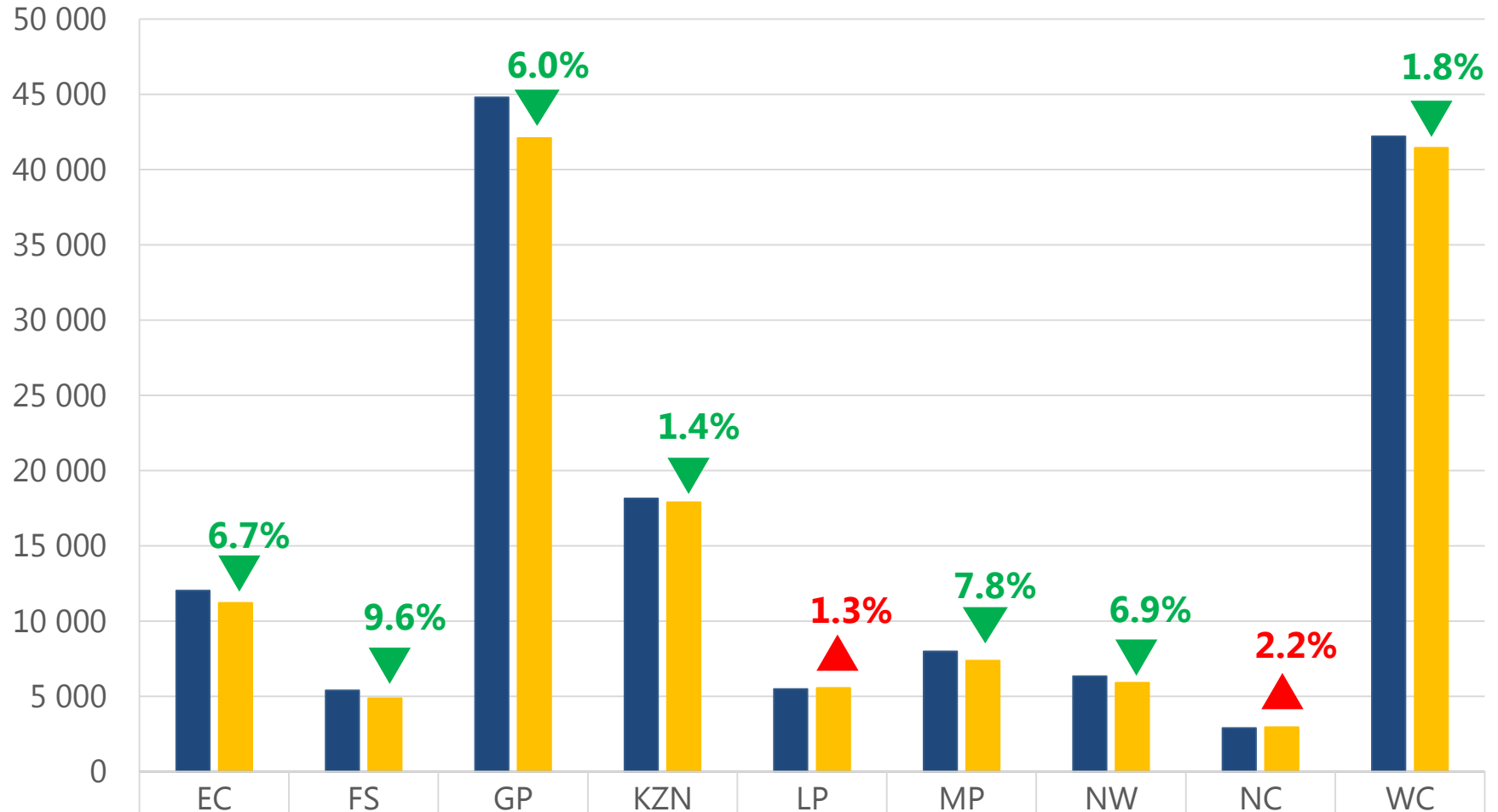
# THEFT OF OUT OF OR FROM MOTOR VEHICLE

Trend over ten year period



# THEFT OF OUT OF OR FROM MOTOR VEHICLE

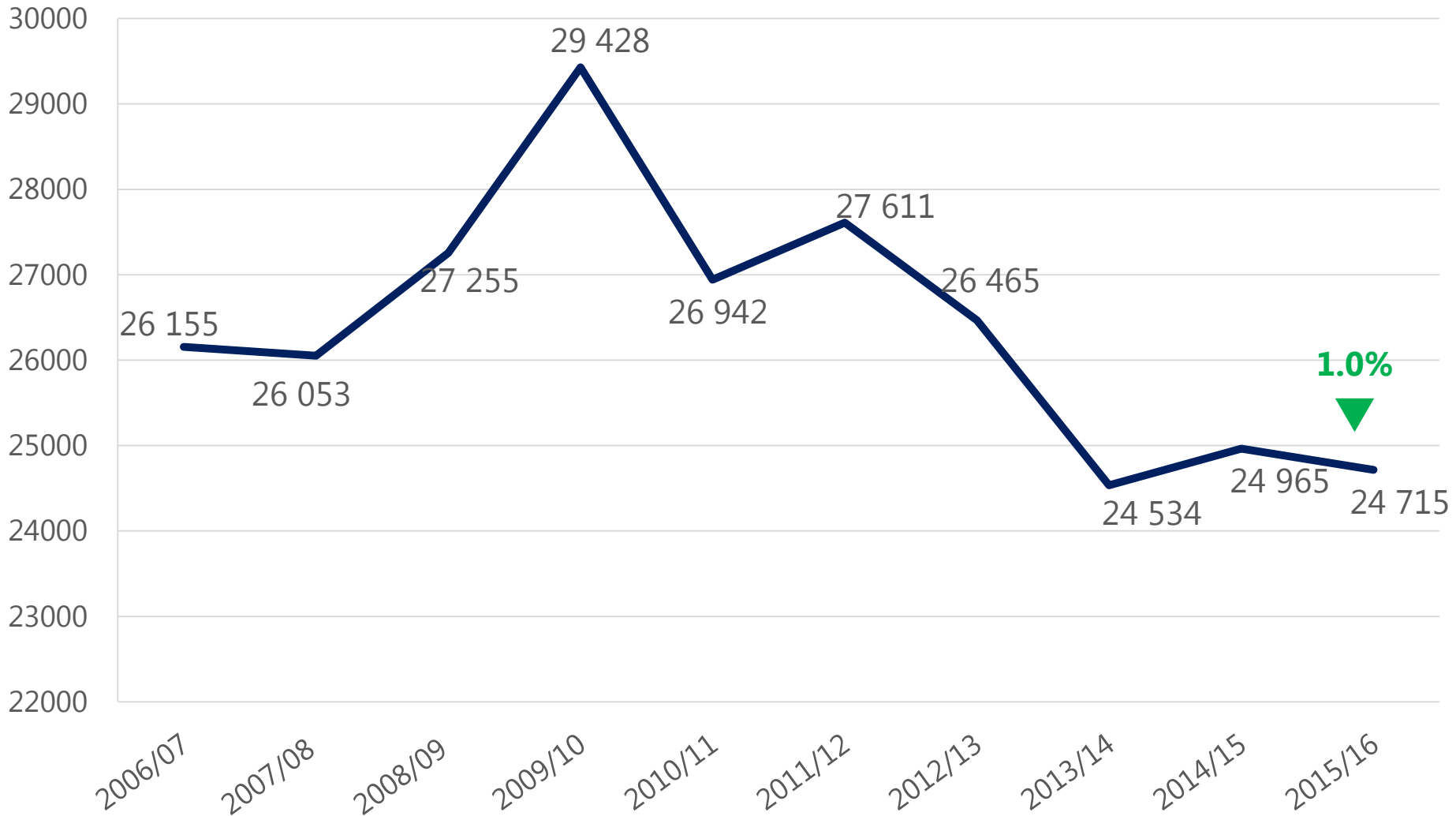
## Provincial Overview



■ 2014/15	12 034	5 399	44 809	18 148	5 501	7 999	6 349	2 898	42 221
■ 2015/16	11 225	4 878	42 111	17 896	5 571	7 372	5 913	2 962	41 458

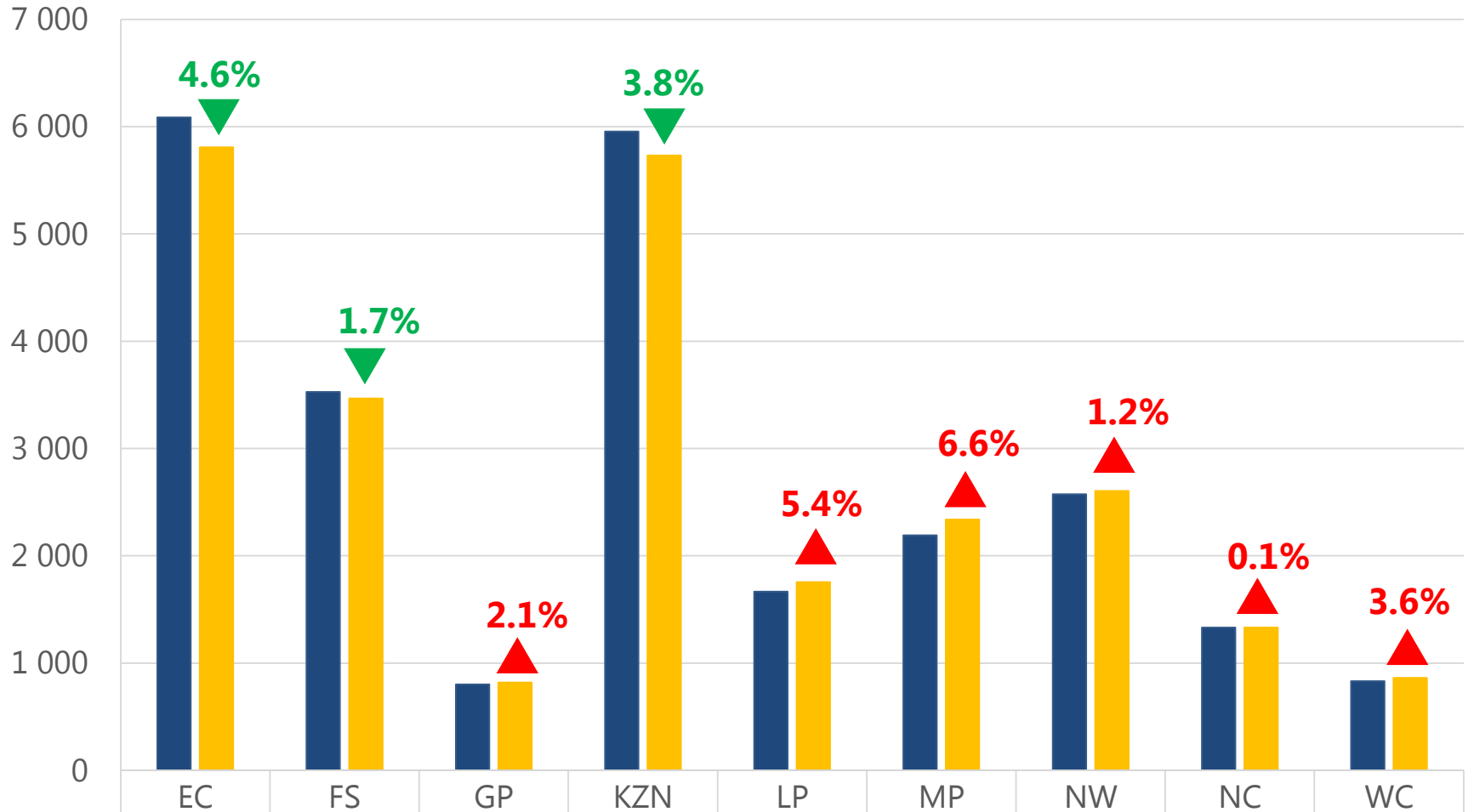
# STOCK THEFT

Trend over ten year period



# STOCK THEFT

## Provincial Overview



■ 2014/15	6 087	3 527	801	5 956	1 666	2 192	2 574	1 331	831
■ 2015/16	5 809	3 466	818	5 731	1 756	2 337	2 605	1 332	861



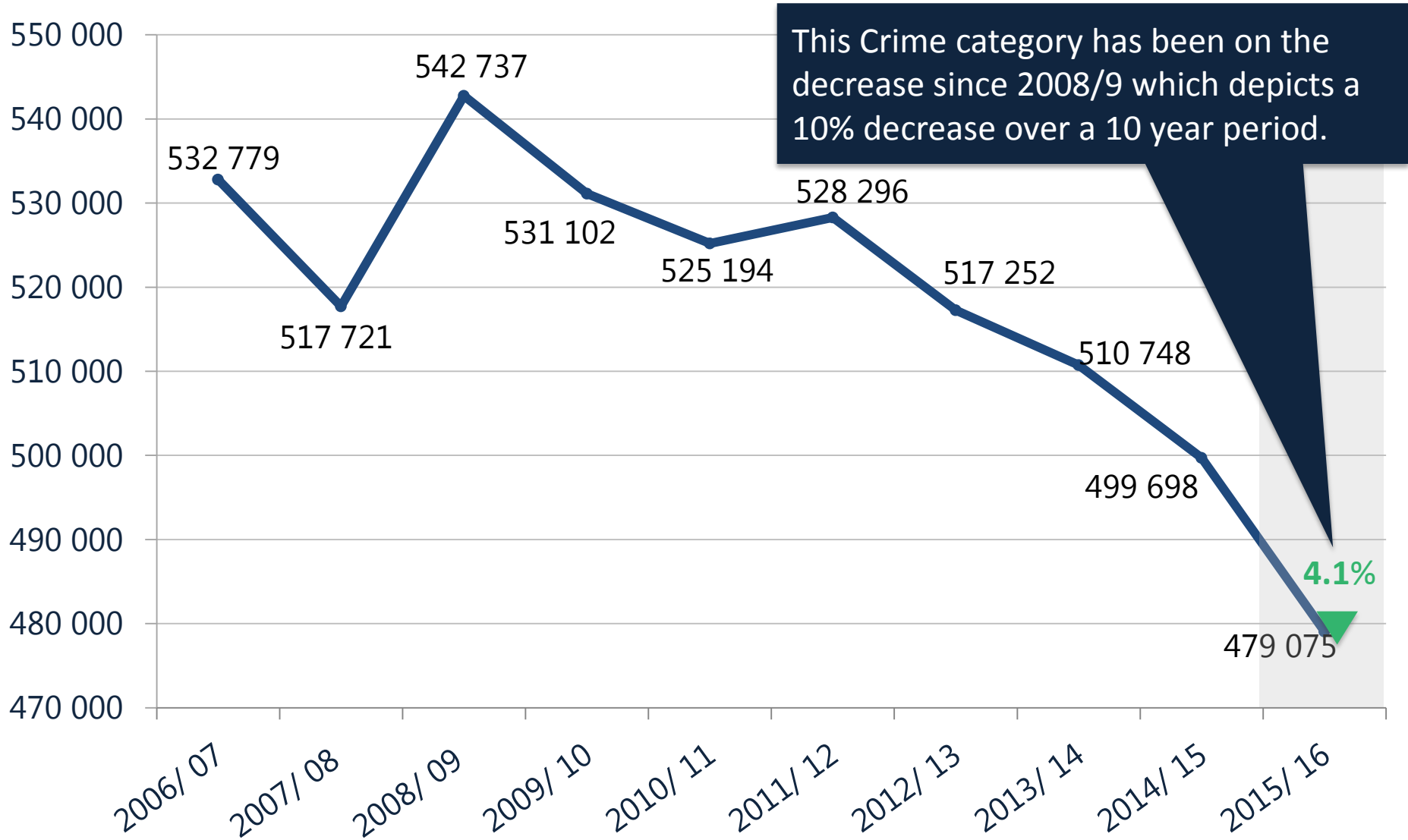
# Other serious crimes

Include all Serious Crimes not mentioned in the above categories

- Other Theft
- Commercial Crime
- Shoplifting

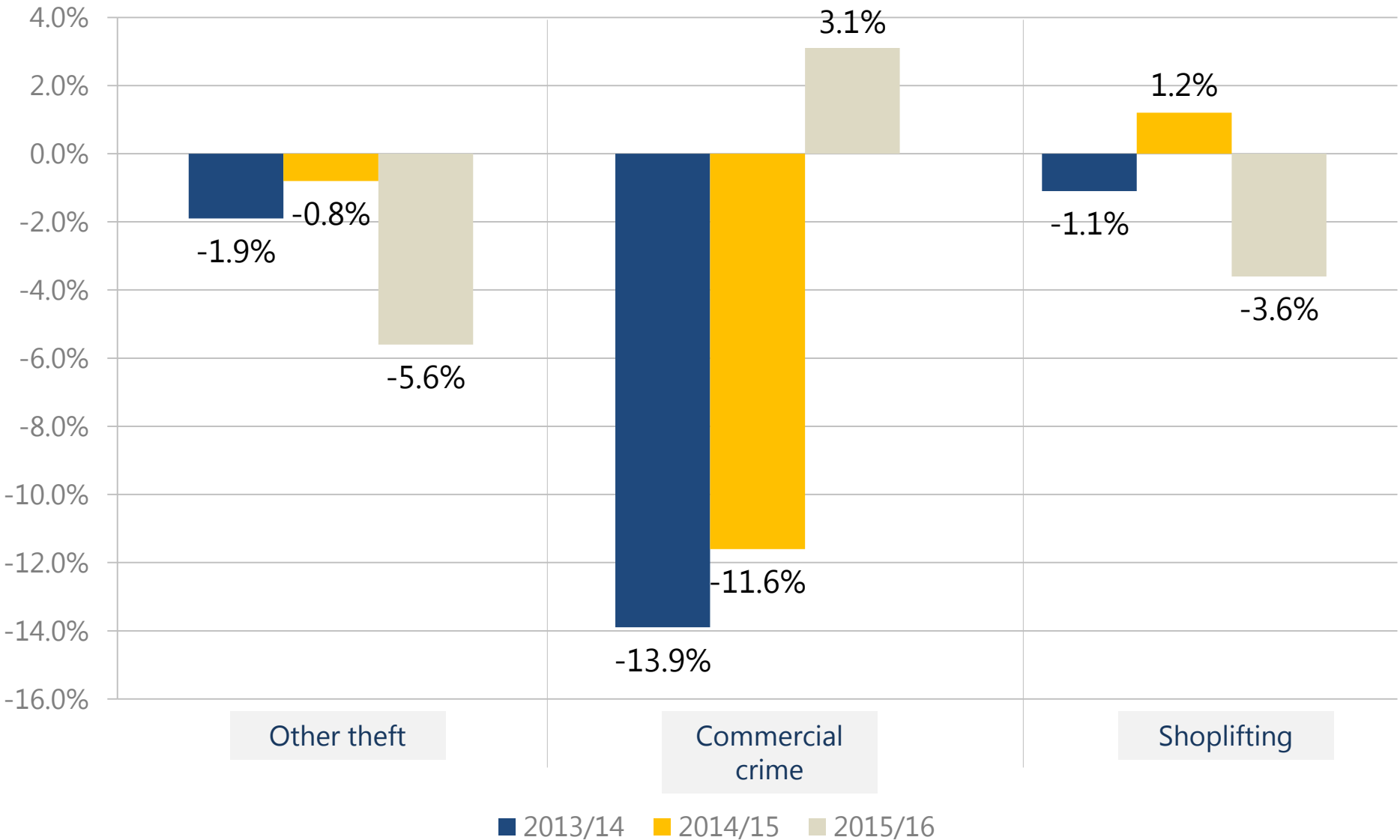
# OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES

Trend over ten year period



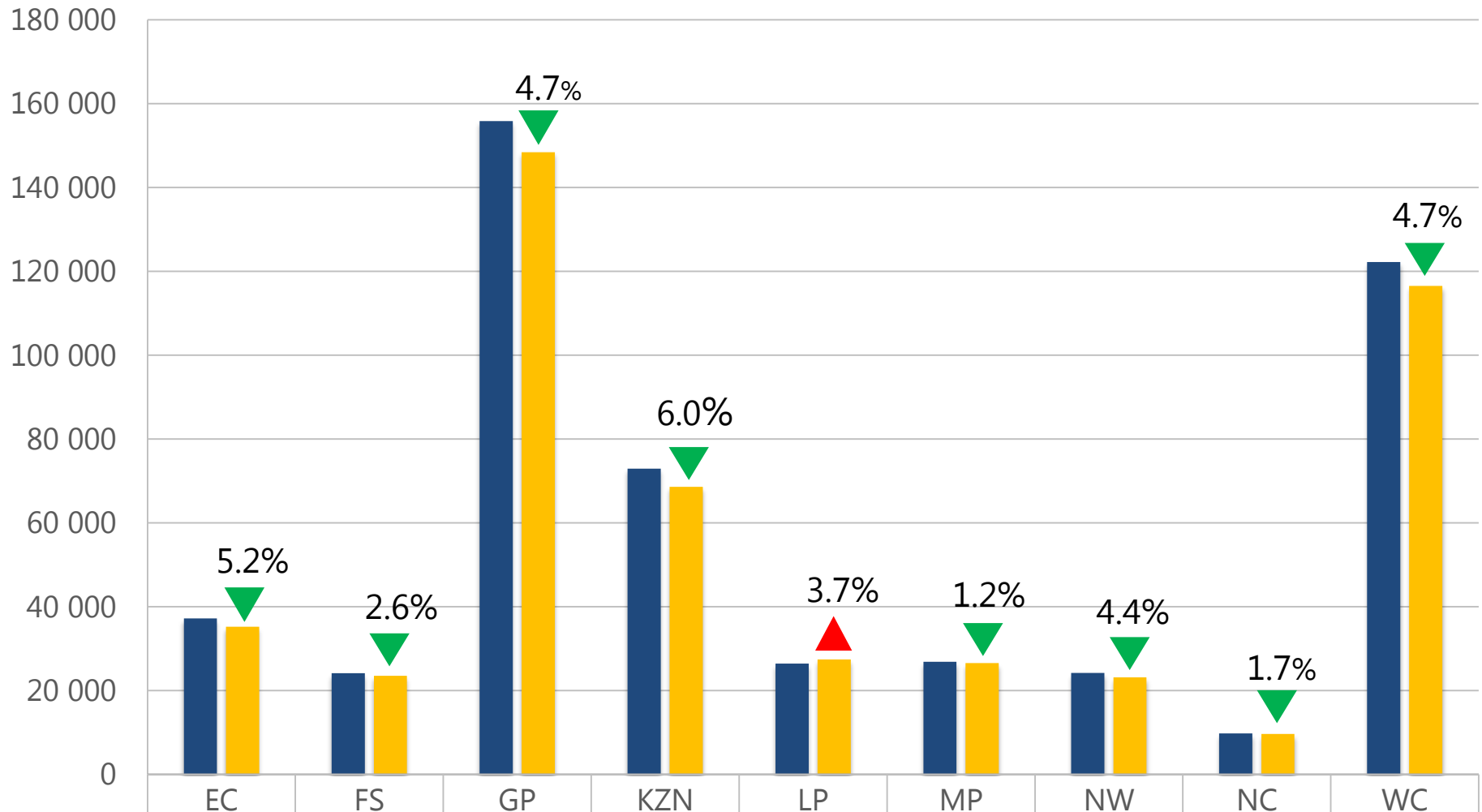
# OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES

## Percentage Change



# HIGHLIGHTS ON THE OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES

## Provincial Overview



	EC	FS	GP	KZN	LP	MP	NW	NC	WC
■ 2014/15	37 188	24 134	155 820	72 967	26 459	26 882	24 229	9 794	122 225
■ 2015/16	35 238	23 502	148 436	68 616	27 447	26 546	23 151	9 629	116 510

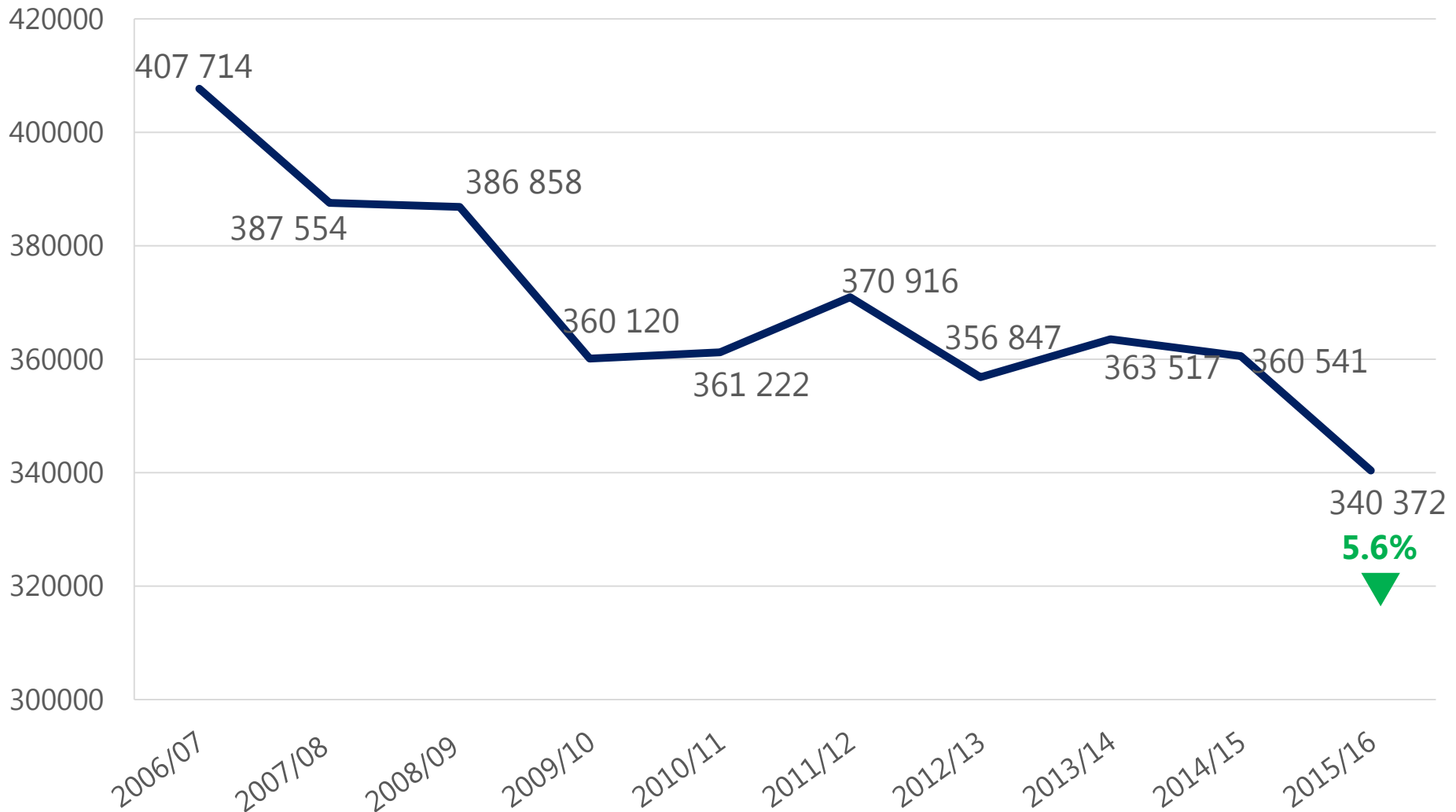


# Types of Other serious crimes



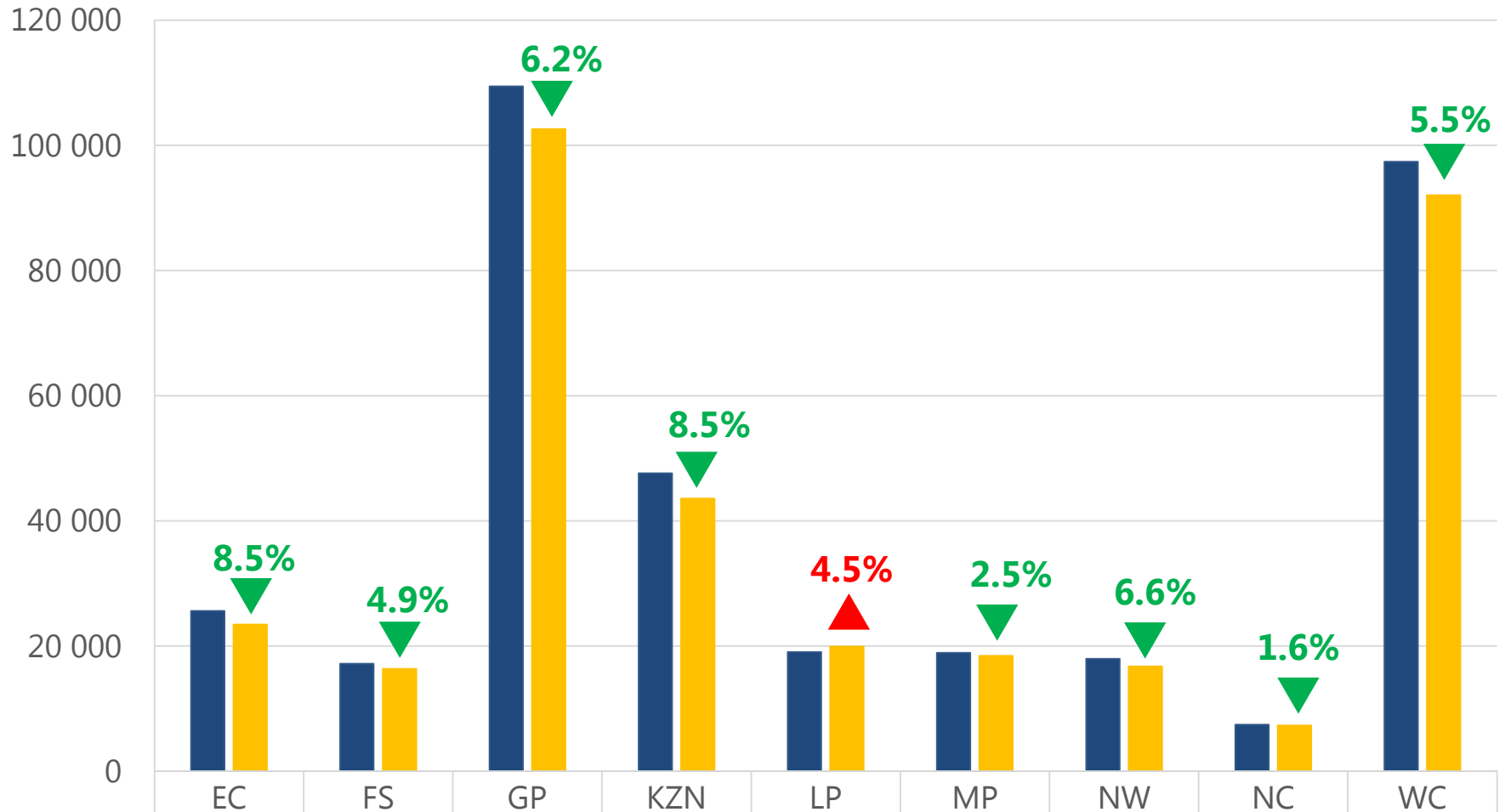
# ALL THEFT NOT MENTIONED ELSEWHERE

Trend over ten year period



# ALL THEFT NOT MENTIONED ELSEWHERE

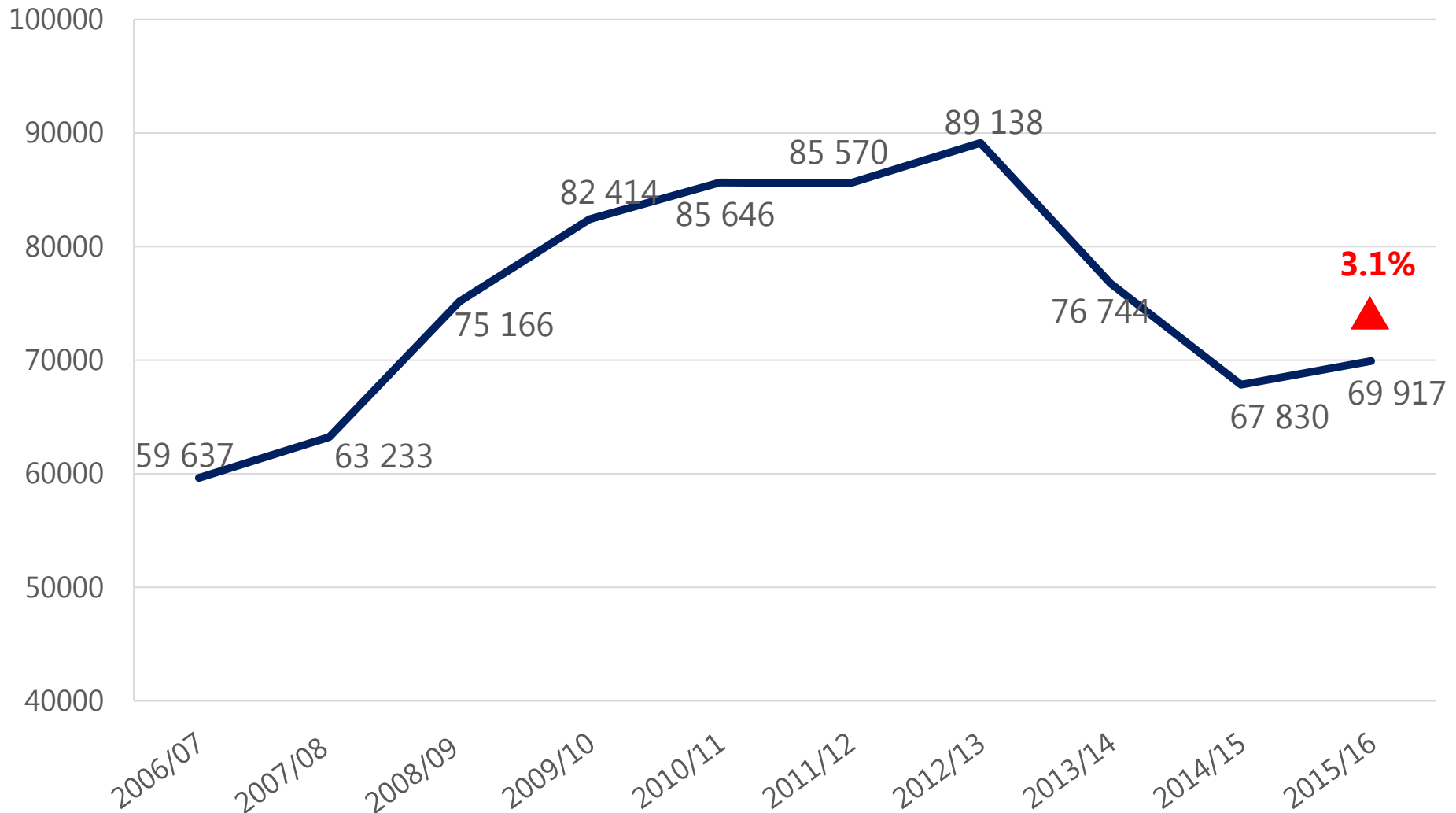
## Provincial Overview



■ 2014/15	25 597	17 180	109 422	47 622	19 050	18 894	17 943	7 437	97 396
■ 2015/16	23 429	16 341	102 599	43 573	19 915	18 416	16 751	7 316	92 032

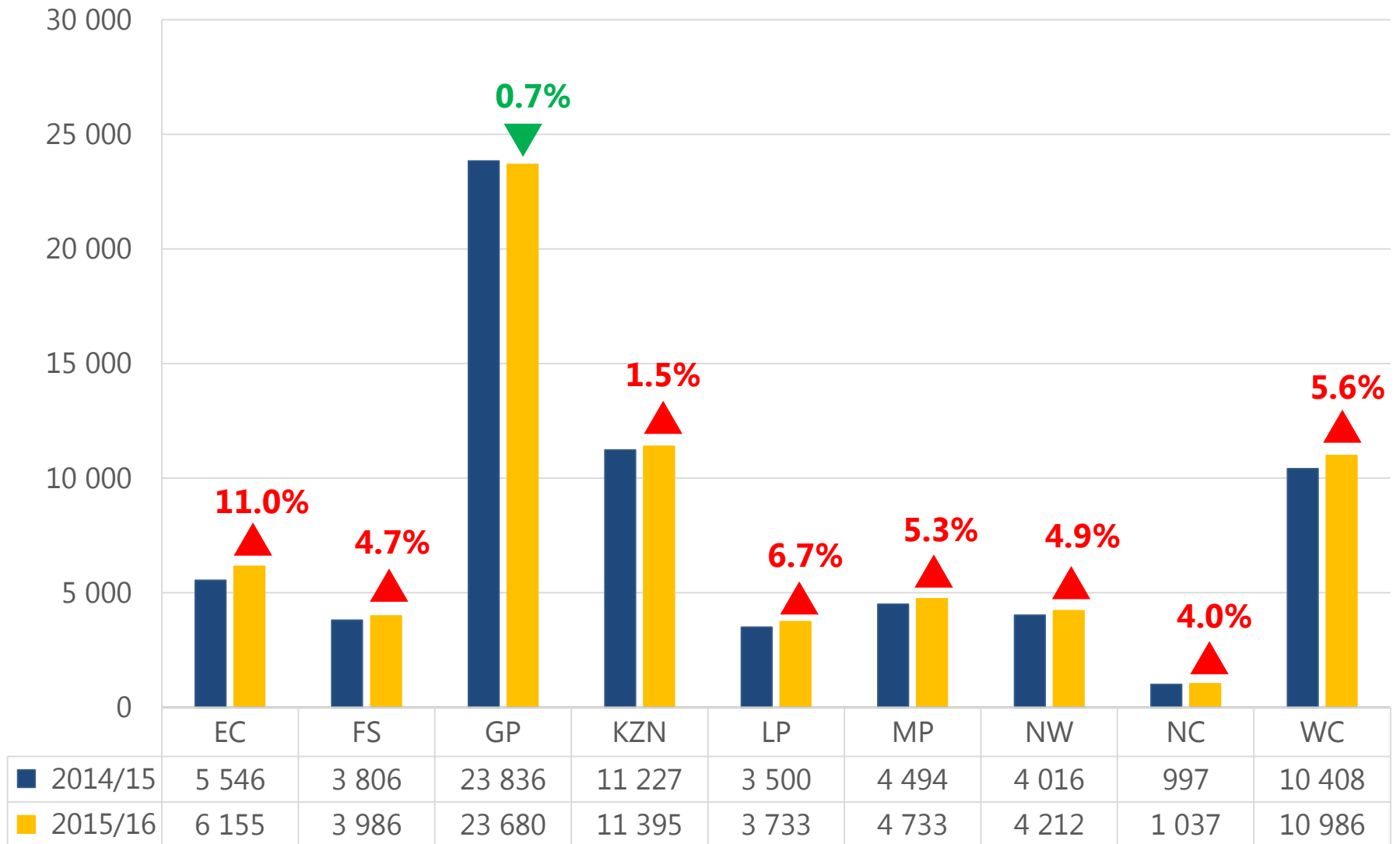
# COMMERCIAL CRIMES

Trend over ten year period



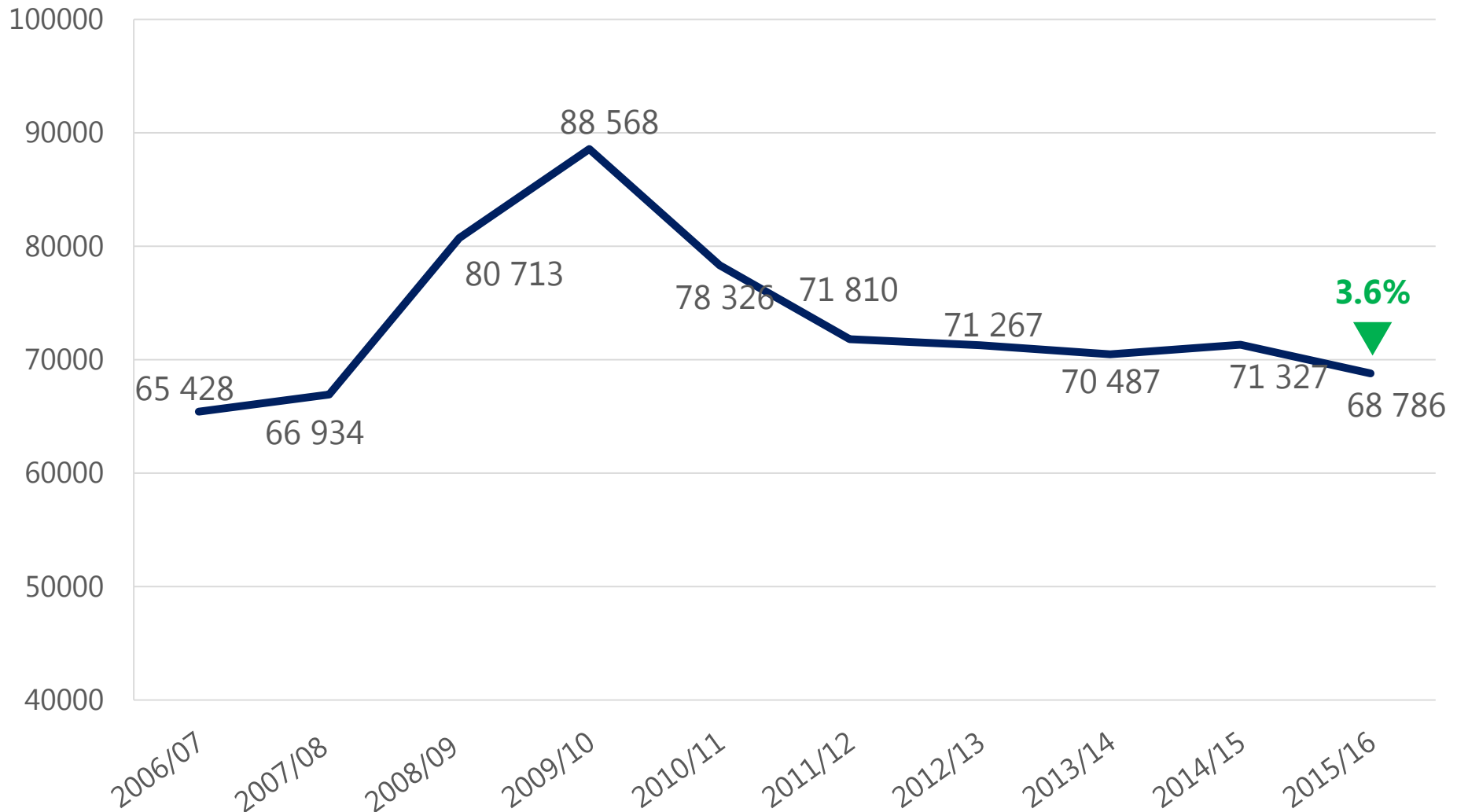
# COMMERCIAL CRIMES

## Provincial Overview



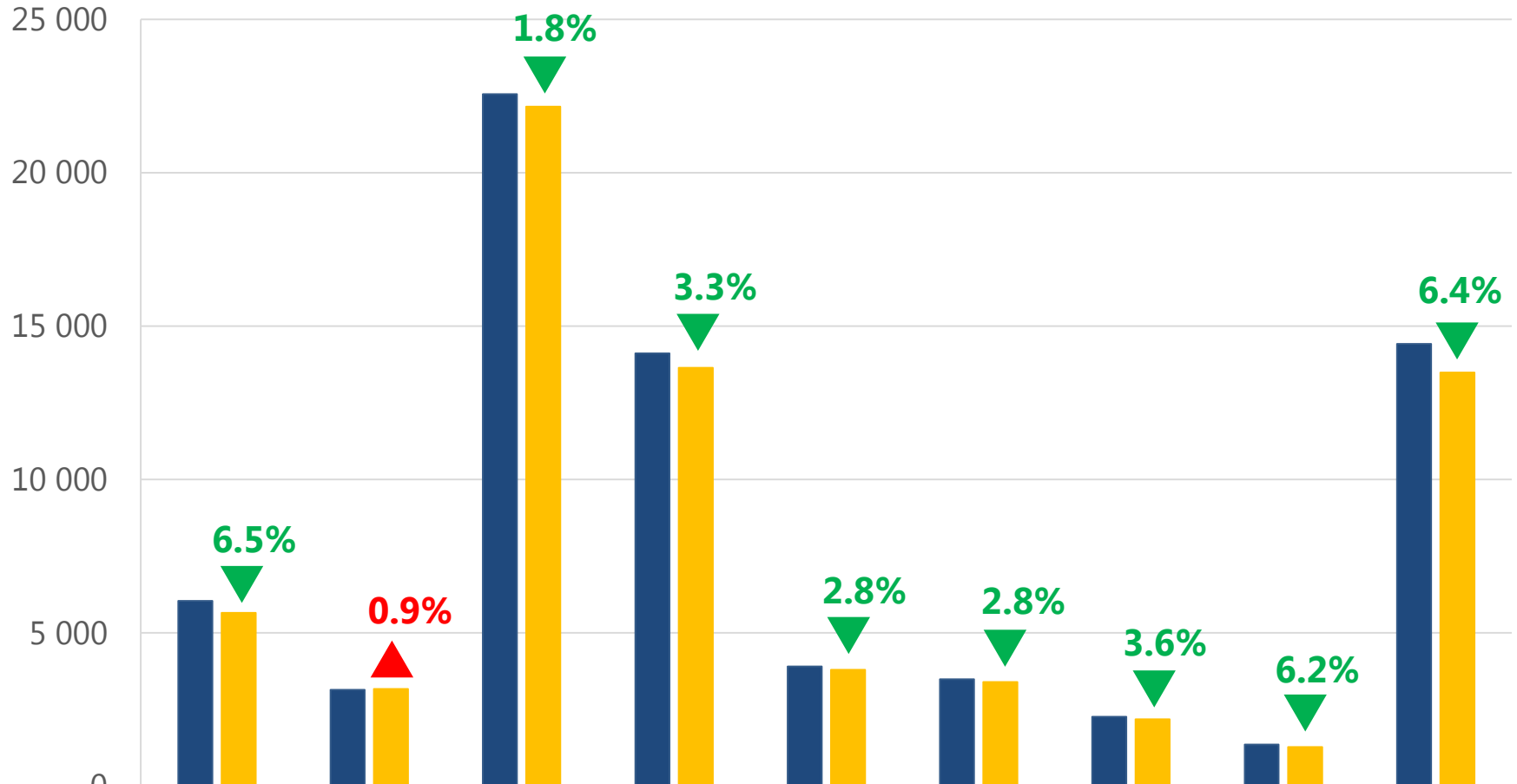
# SHOPLIFTING

Trend over ten year period



# SHOPLIFTING

## Provincial Overview



■ 2014/15	6 045	3 148	22 562	14 118	3 909	3 494	2 270	1 360	14 421
■ 2015/16	5 654	3 175	22 157	13 648	3 799	3 397	2 188	1 276	13 492

**BACK TO BASICS**  
TOWARDS A SAFER TOMORROW



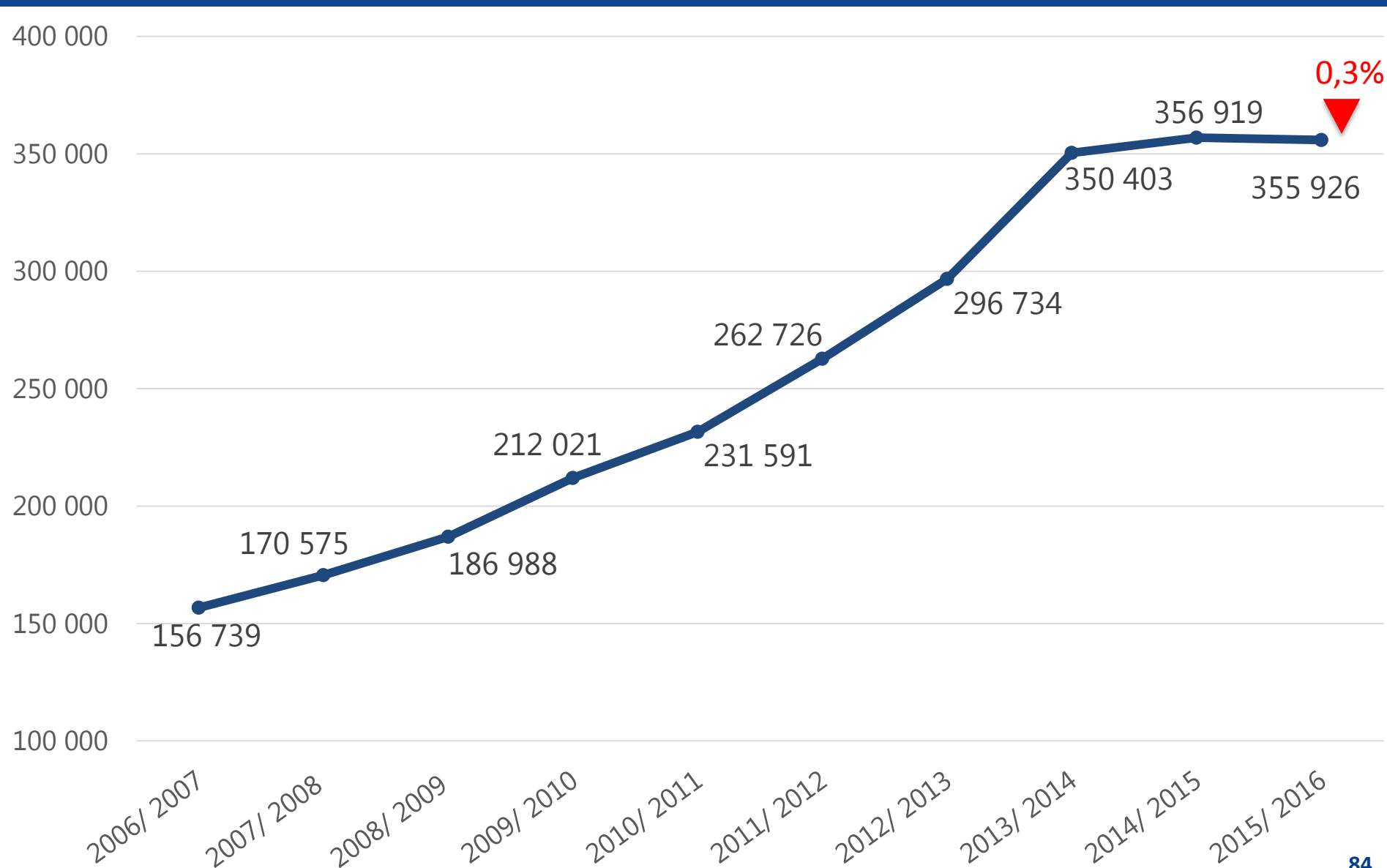
# Crimes Detected As A Result Of Police Action

Crime detected as a result of police action is usually not reported to the police largely deployment of law enforcement personnel and employment of intelligence. 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 sexual offences detected as a result of police action.

#CrimeMustFall

# CRIMES DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION

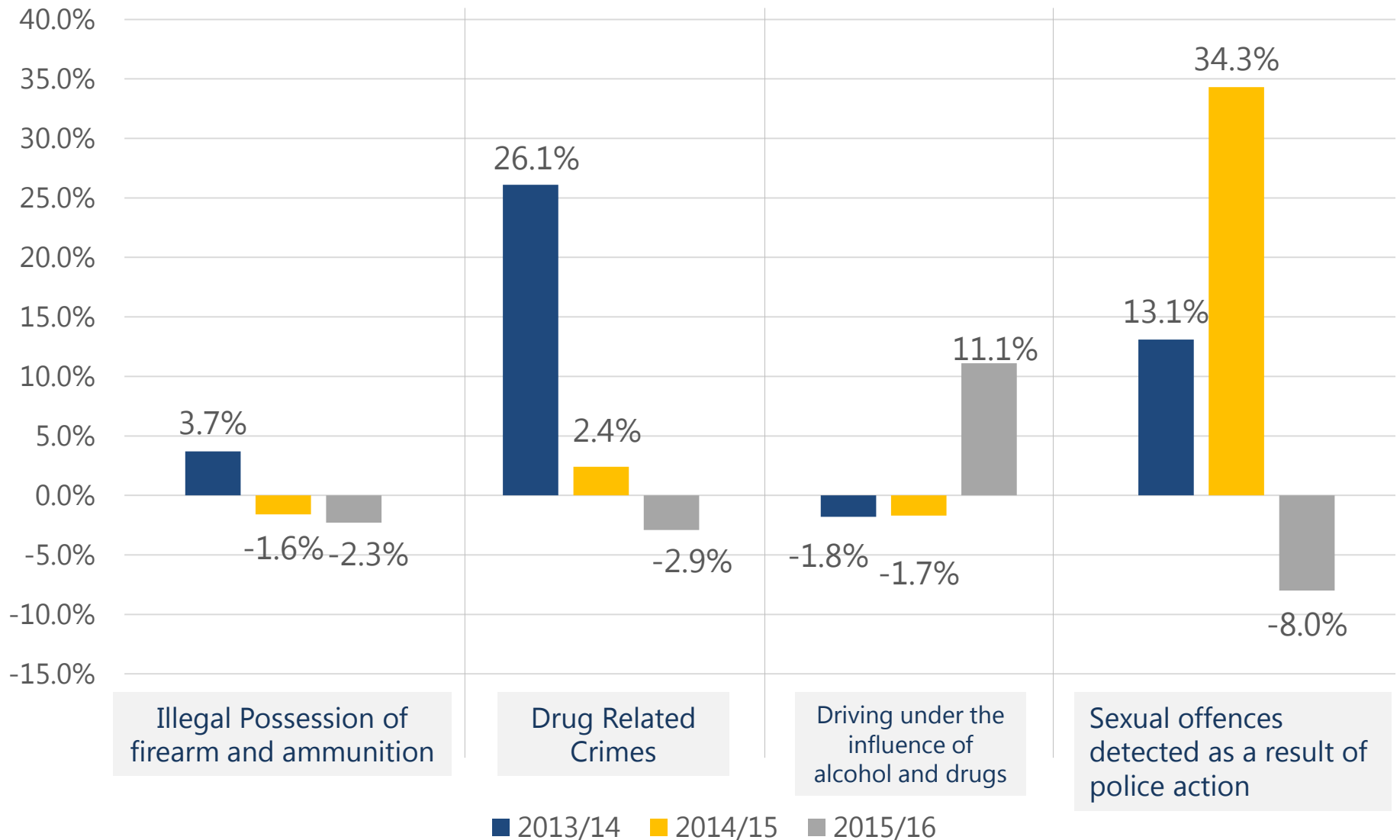
Trend over ten year period



# CRIMES DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION

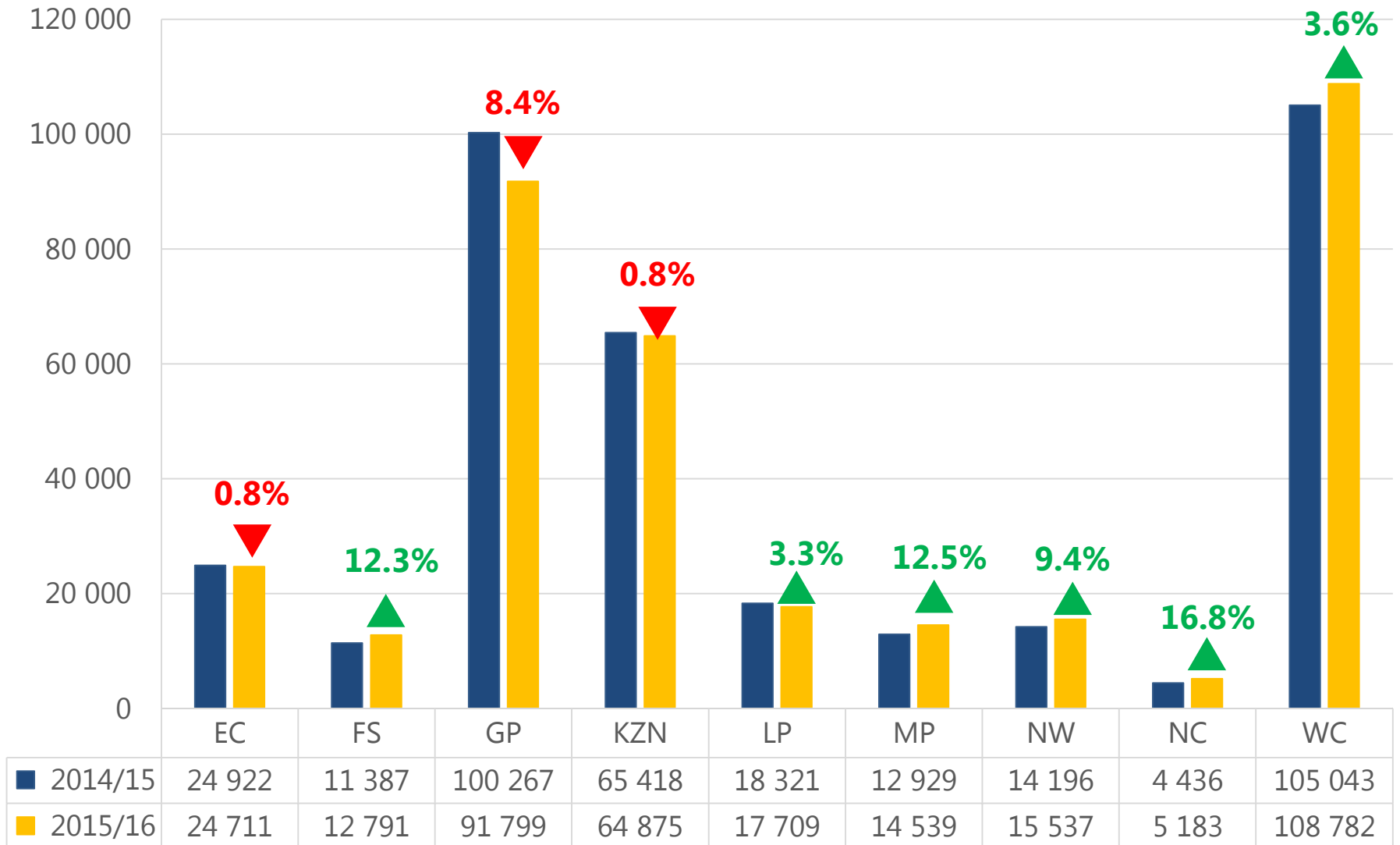


Percentage Change



# CRIMES DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION

## Provincial Overview



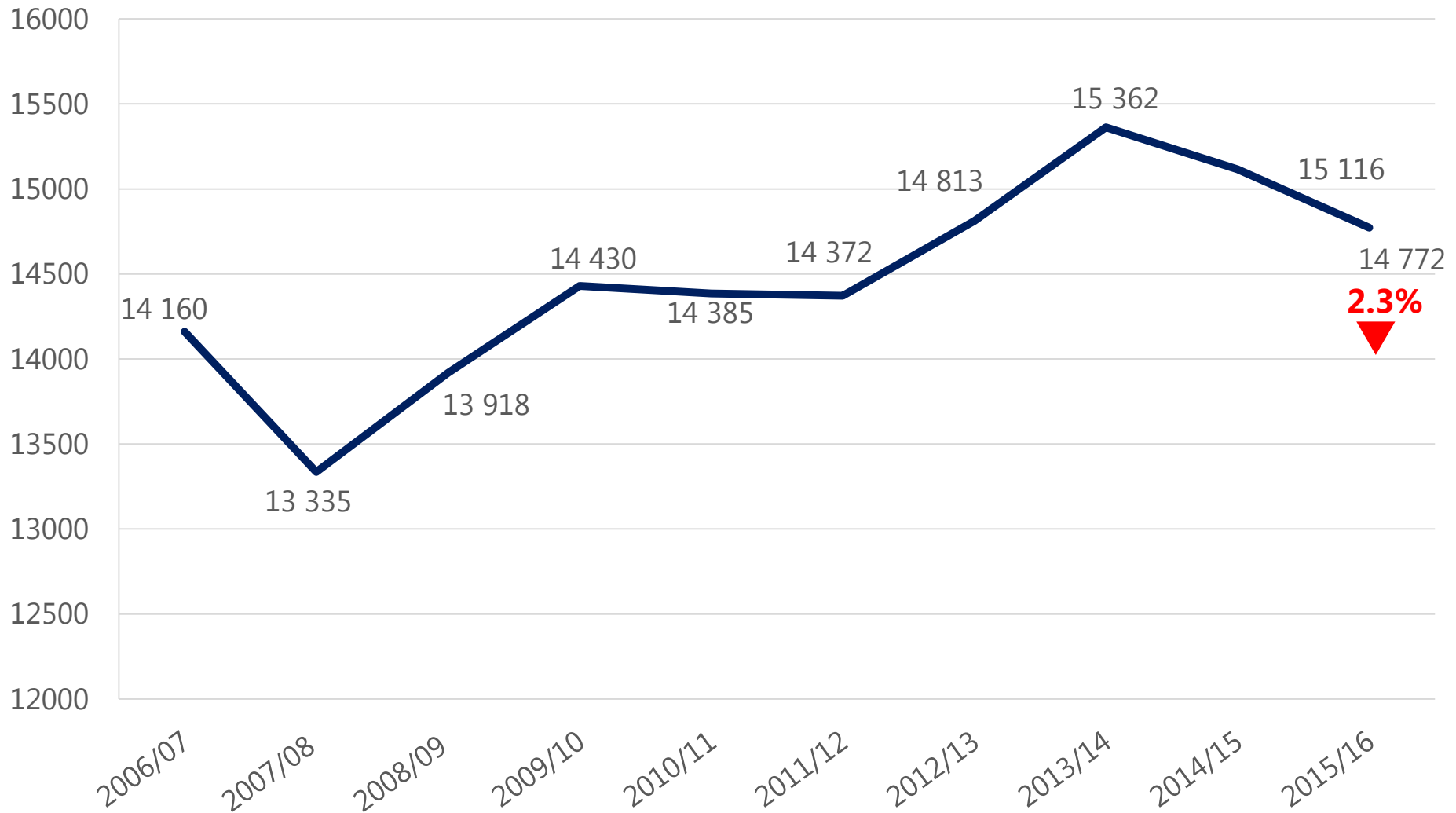


# Types of Crimes Detected As A Result Of Police Action



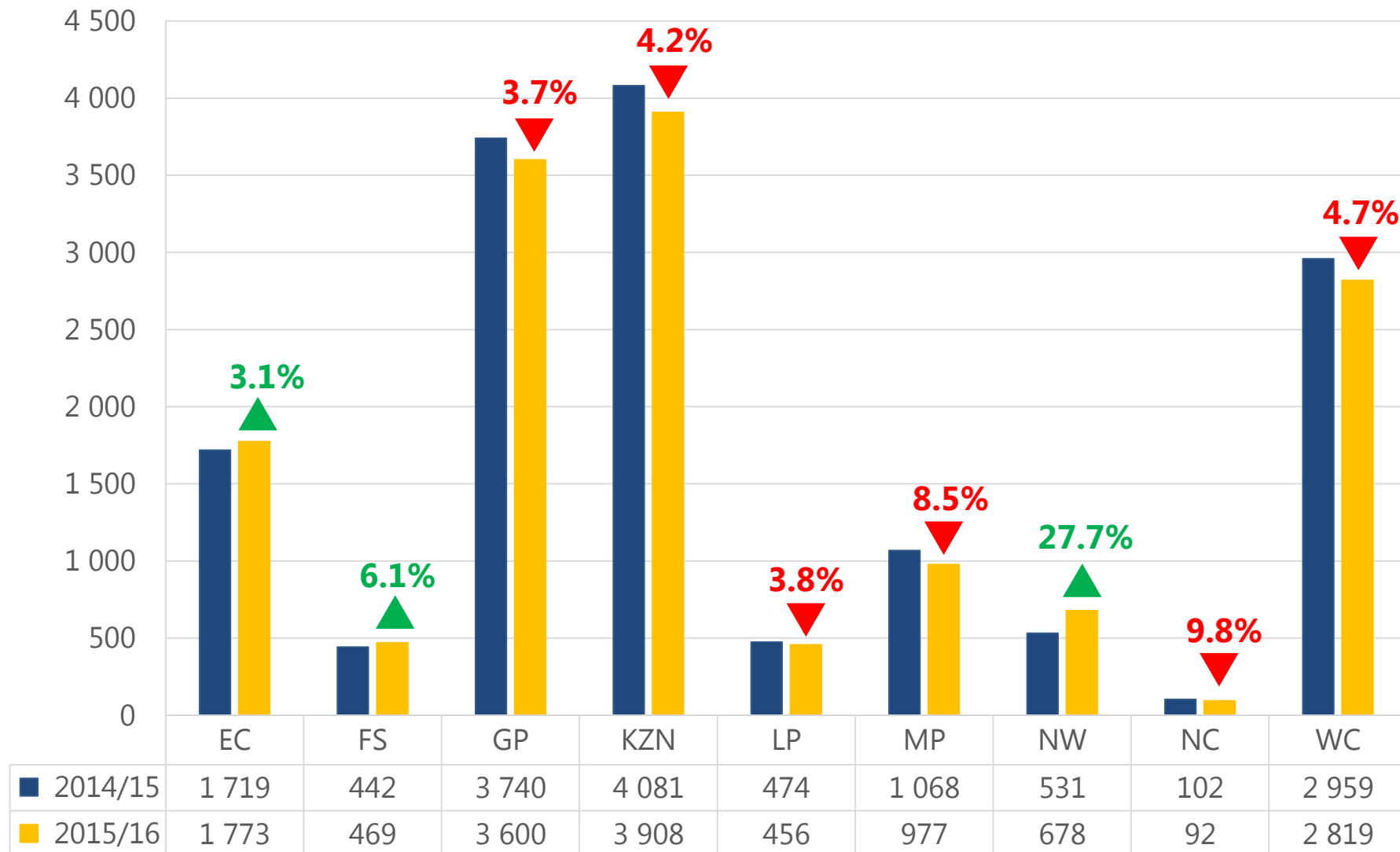
# ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION

Trend over ten year period



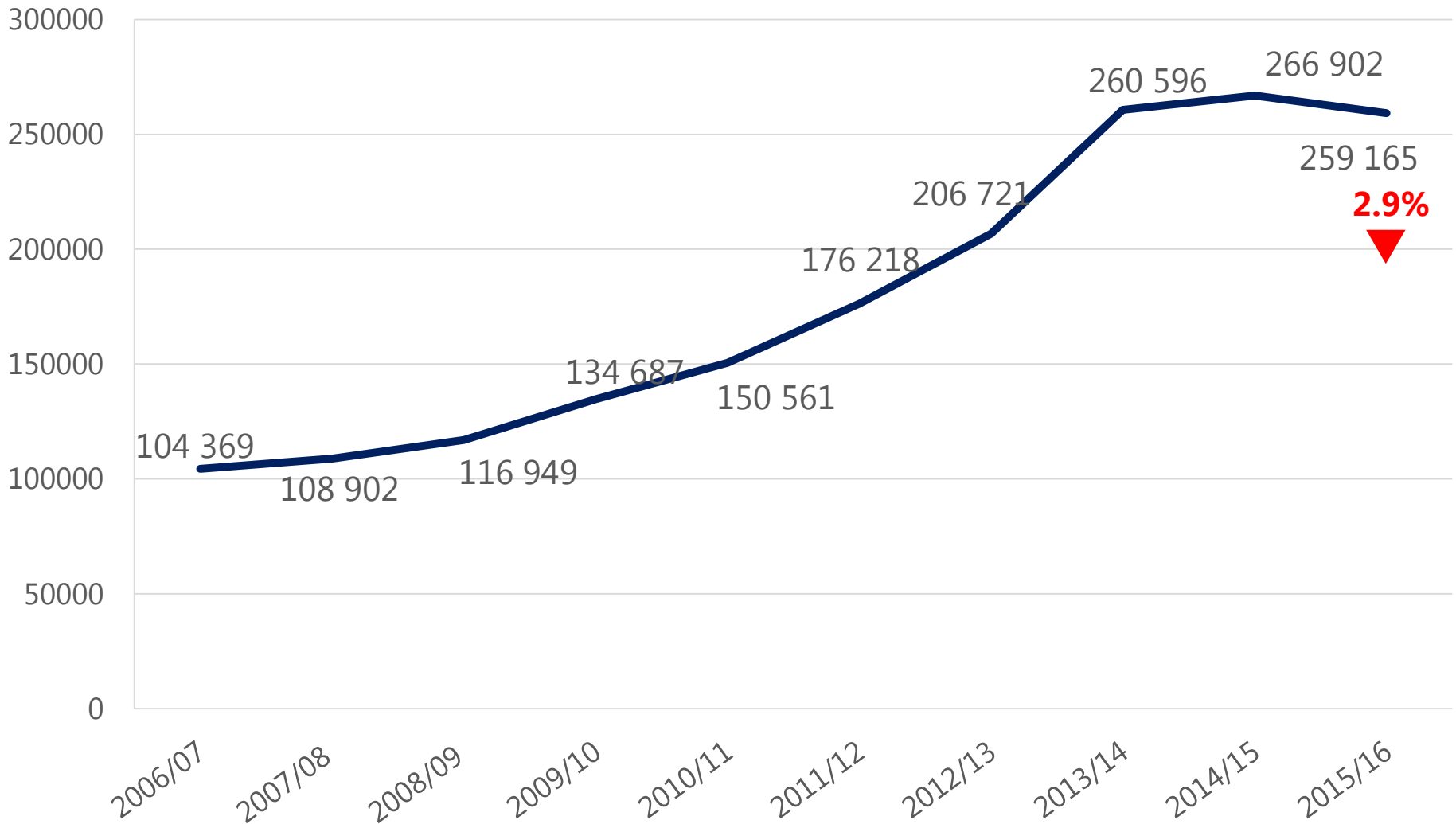
# ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION

## Provincial Overview



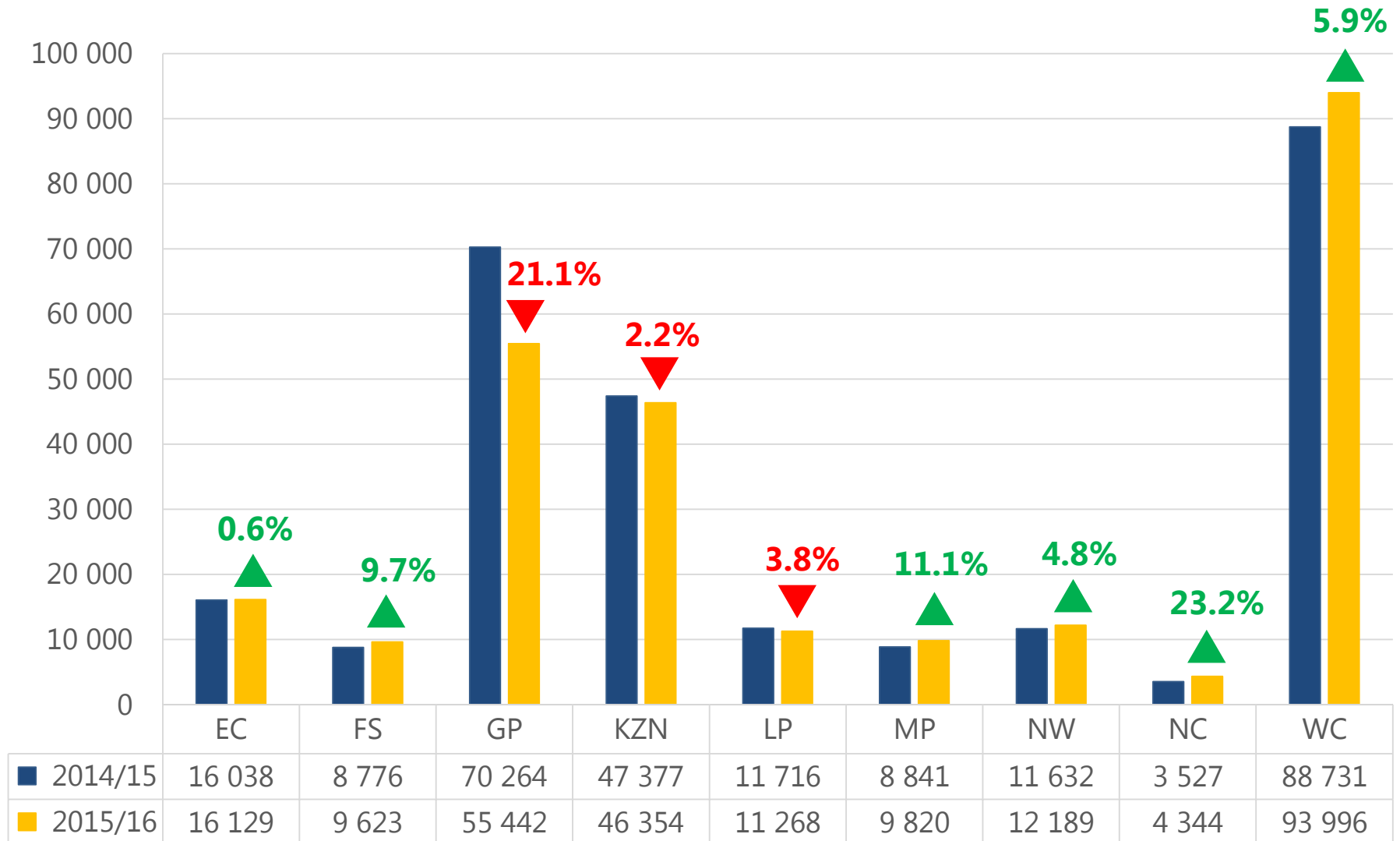
# DRUG-RELATED CRIME

Trend over ten year period



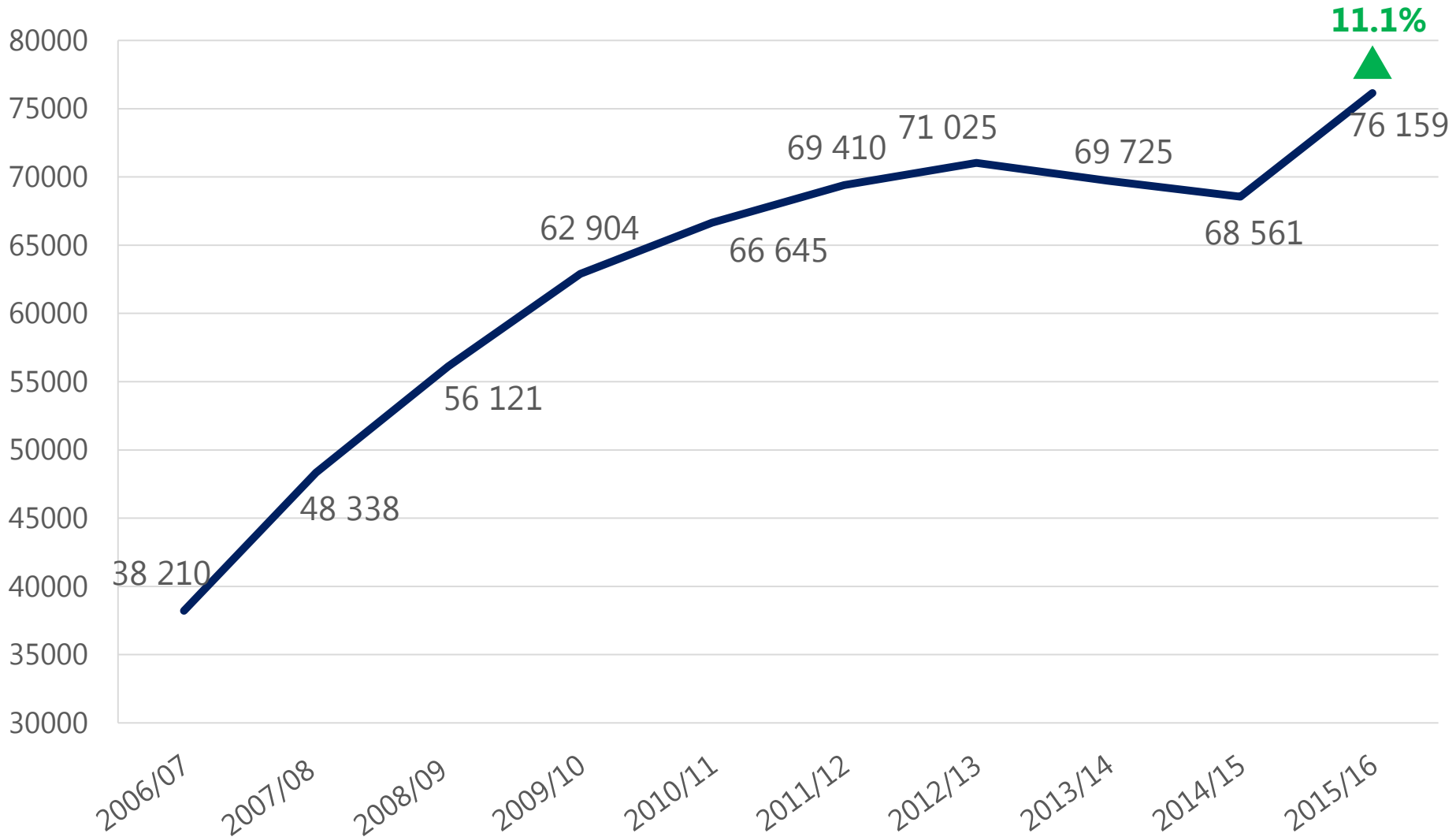
# DRUG-RELATED CRIME

## Provincial Overview



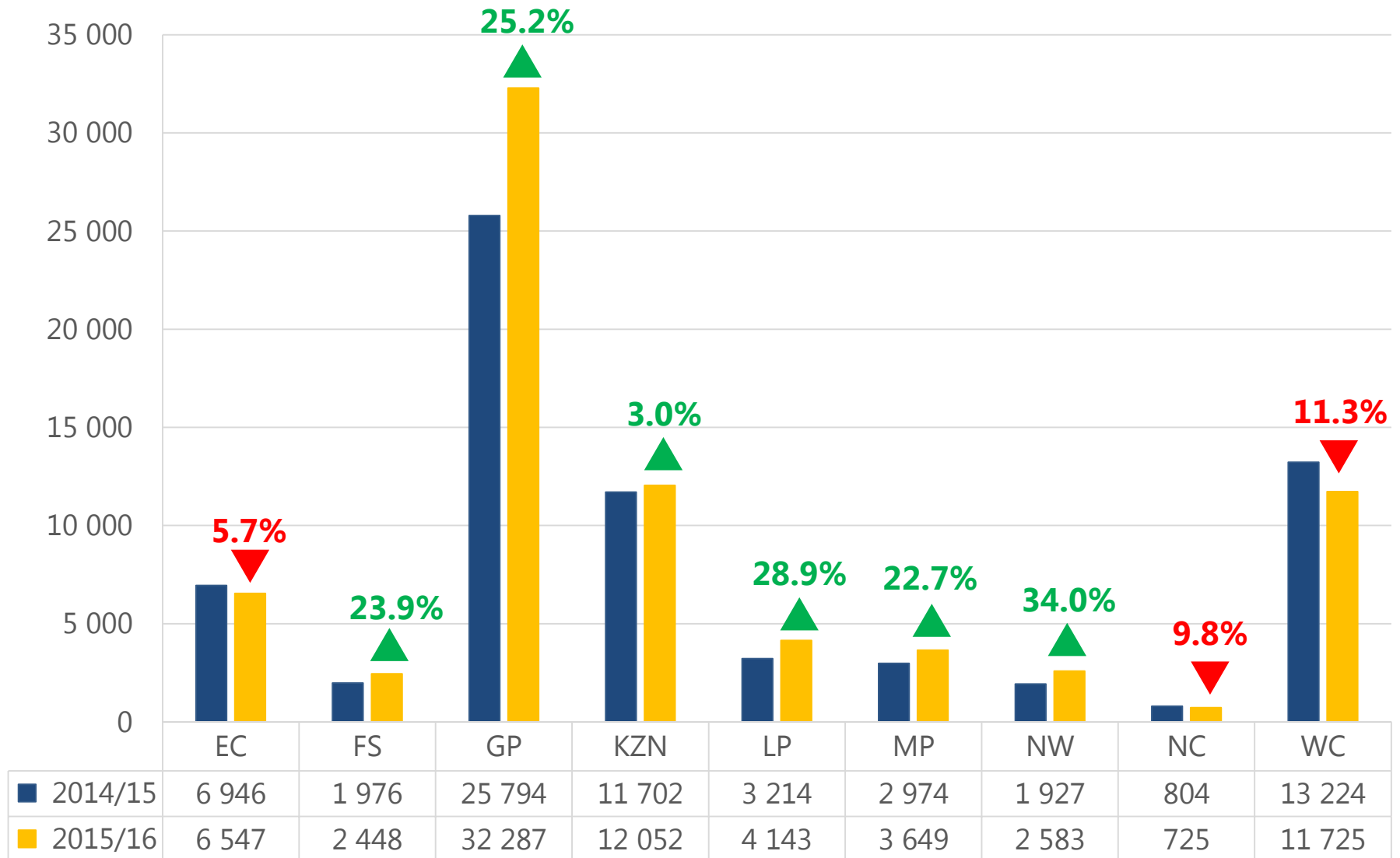
# DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL OR DRUGS

Trend over ten year period



# DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL OR DRUGS

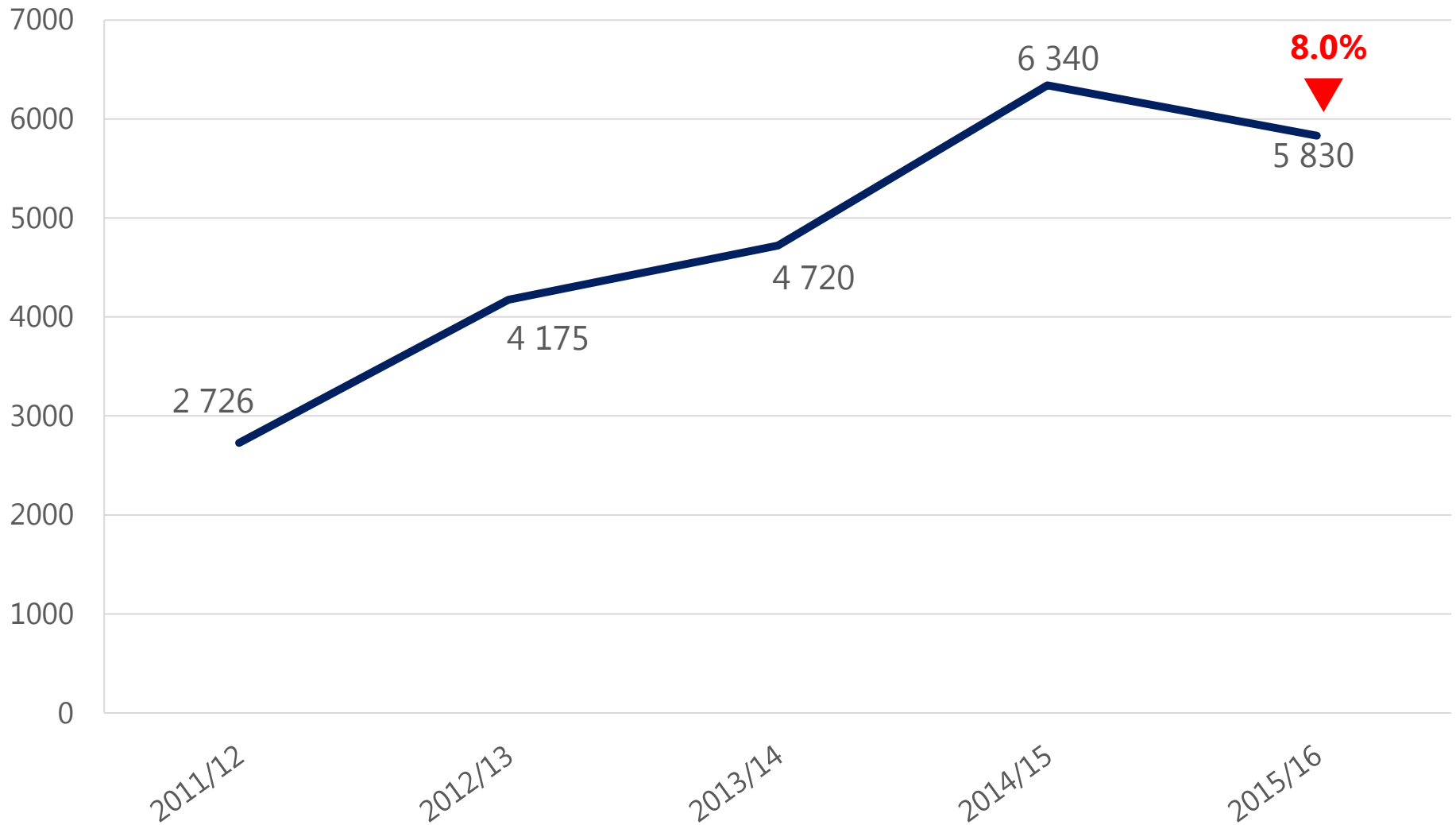
## Provincial Overview



# SEXUAL OFFENCES DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION



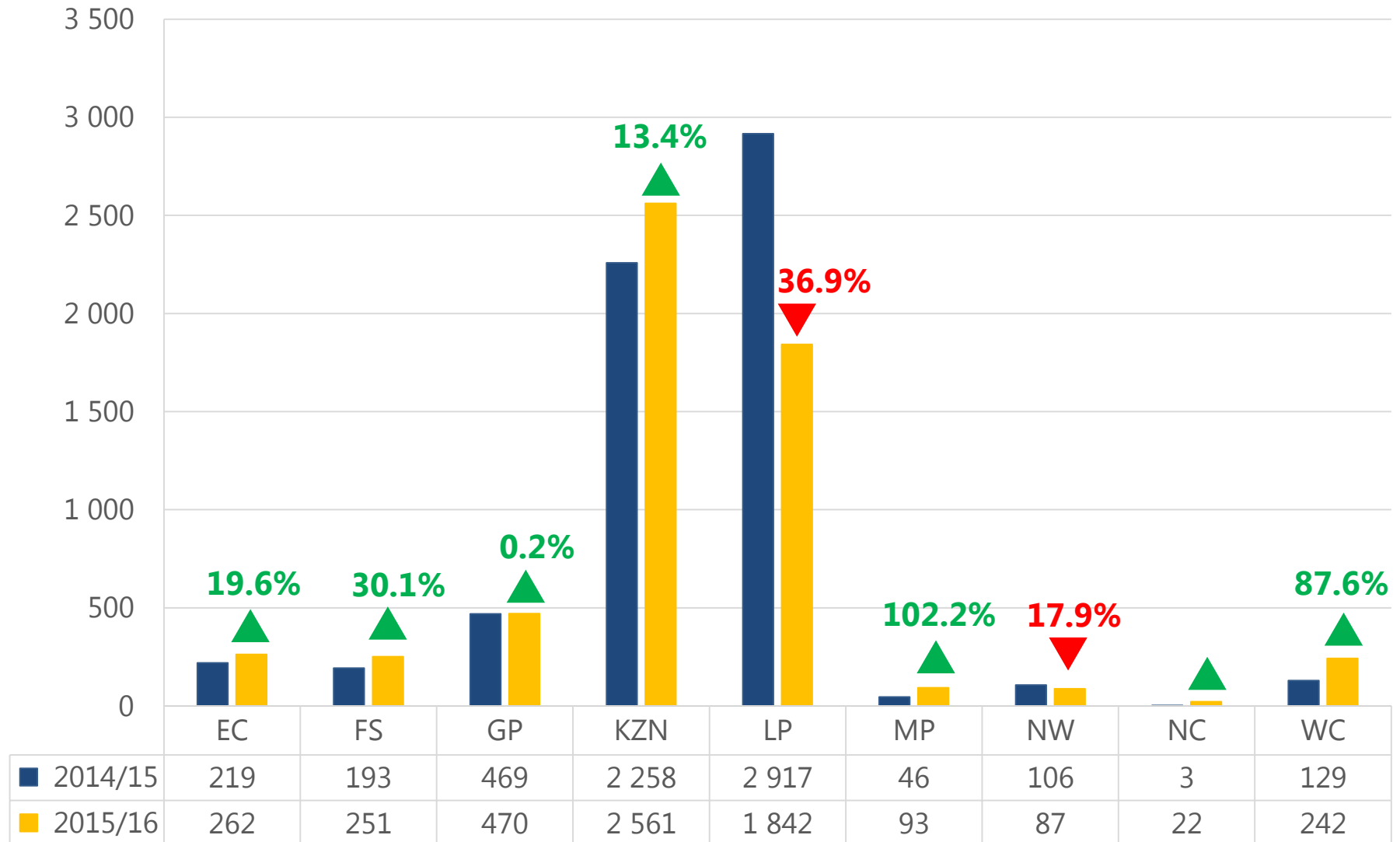
Trend over ten year period



# SEXUAL OFFENCES DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION



## Provincial Overview



**BACK TO BASICS**  
TOWARDS A SAFER TOMORROW

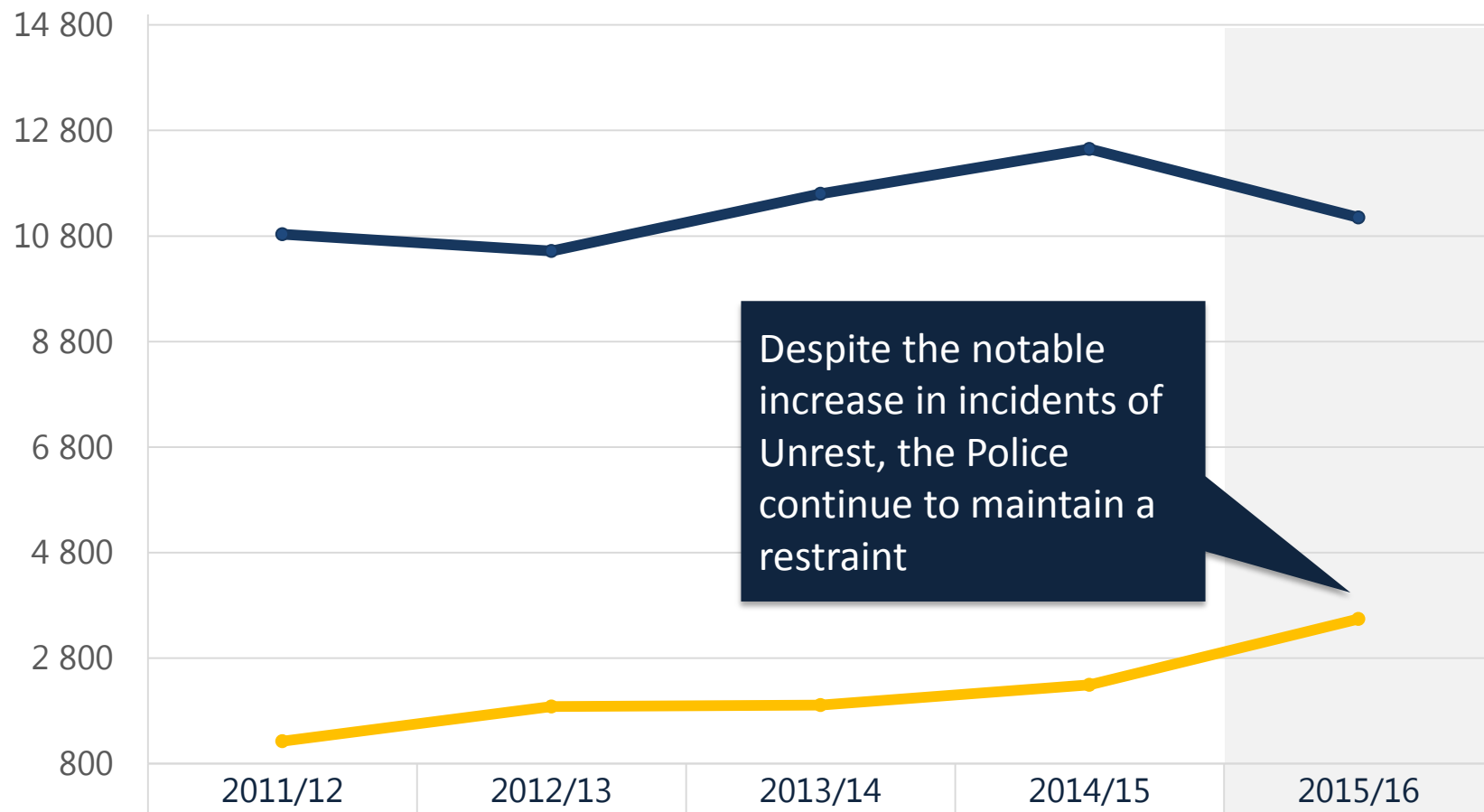


# Core Business Diversion

#CrimeMustFall

# CORE BUSINESS DIVERSION

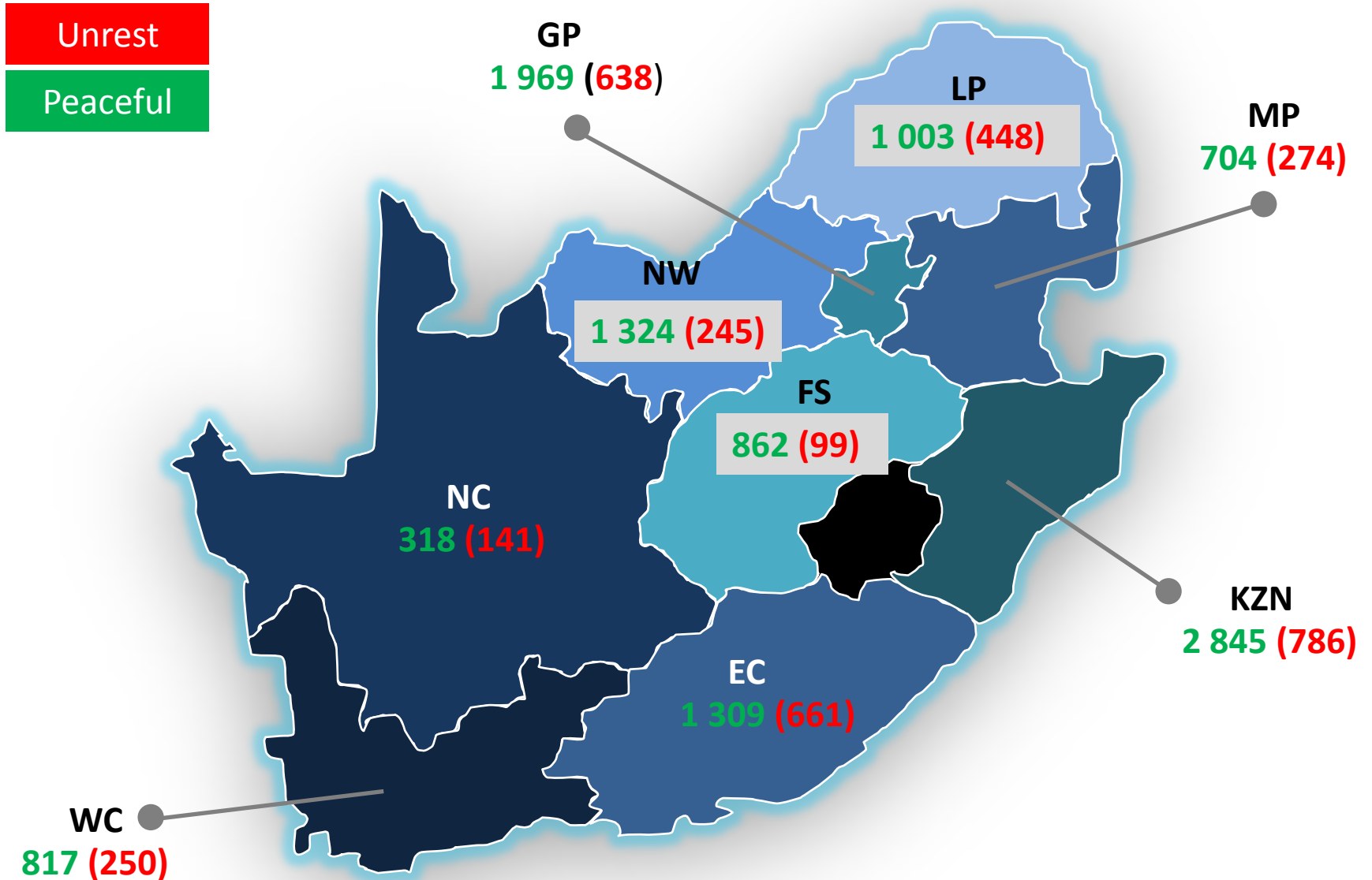
## Public Order Incidents



	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
● Crowd (Peaceful)	10 832	10 517	11 601	12 451	11 151
● Crowd(Unrest)	1 226	1 882	1 907	2 289	3 542

# UNREST-RELATED PUBLIC ORDER INCIDENCES

2015/2016: Break down per Province



**BACK TO BASICS**  
TOWARDS A SAFER TOMORROW



# Strategic Approach

# PREMISING THE BACK TO BASICS APPROACH

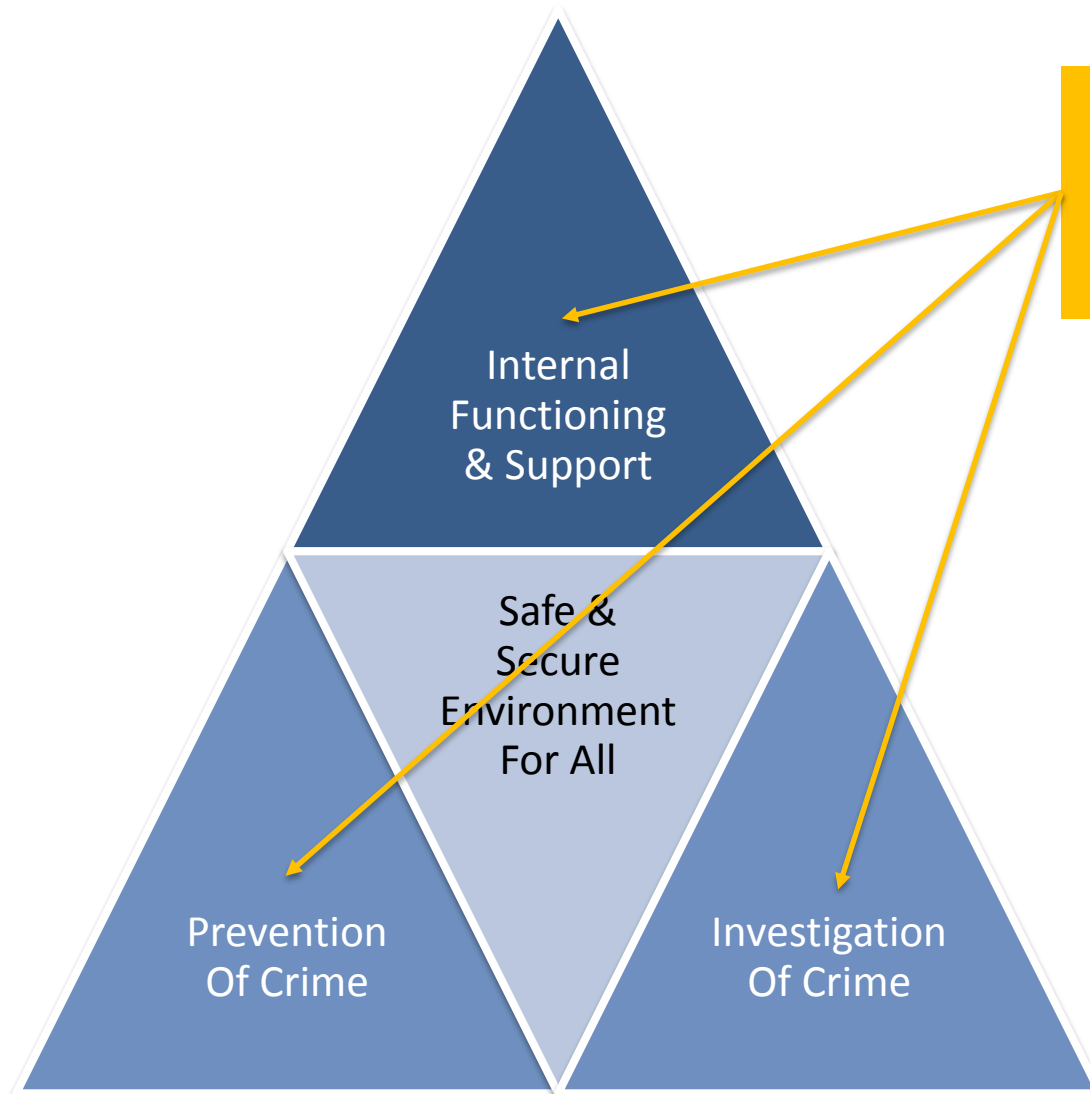


*“Personal safety is a human right. It is a necessary condition for human development, improved quality of life and enhanced productivity. When communities do not feel safe and live in fear, the country’s economic development and the people’s wellbeing are affected”.*

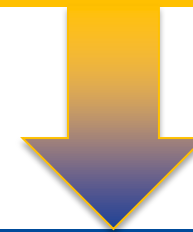
*“In 2030, people living in South Africa feel safe at home, at school and at work, and they enjoy a community life free of fear. Women walk freely in the streets and children play safely outside. The police service is well-resourced and professional, staffed by highly skilled officers who value their work, serve the community, safeguard lives and property without discrimination, protect the peaceful against violence, and respect the rights to equality and justice.”*

**- The National Development Plan, 2030**

# STRATEGIC FOCUS & APPROACH



**In-depth analysis into the performance of the SAPS identified areas of persistent underperformance**



**Consultation with management & members of the organisation to develop and implement relevant and viable solutions**

# STRATEGIC SOLUTION – KEY ELEMENTS



Consultation with management & members of the organisation to develop and implement relevant and viable solutions

## BACK TO BASICS

*"Doing the right things right"*

## MANAGEMENT INTERVENTIONS

*"Assess & Fix"*

IMPROVED  
PERFORMANCE

### Prevention of Crime

- Partnership Policing
- Command & Control
- Crime Awareness
- Increased Police Visibility
- Intelligence Based Operations

### Investigation of Crime

- Crime Scene Management
- Docket Age Analysis
- Performance & Accountability
- Tracing of Wanted Suspects
- Utilisation of Forensic Leads

# STRATEGIC SOLUTION – KEY ELEMENTS



Consultation with management & members of the organisation to develop and implement relevant and viable solutions

## BACK TO BASICS

*"Doing the right things right"*

## MANAGEMENT INTERVENTIONS

*"Assess & Fix"*

IMPROVED  
PERFORMANCE

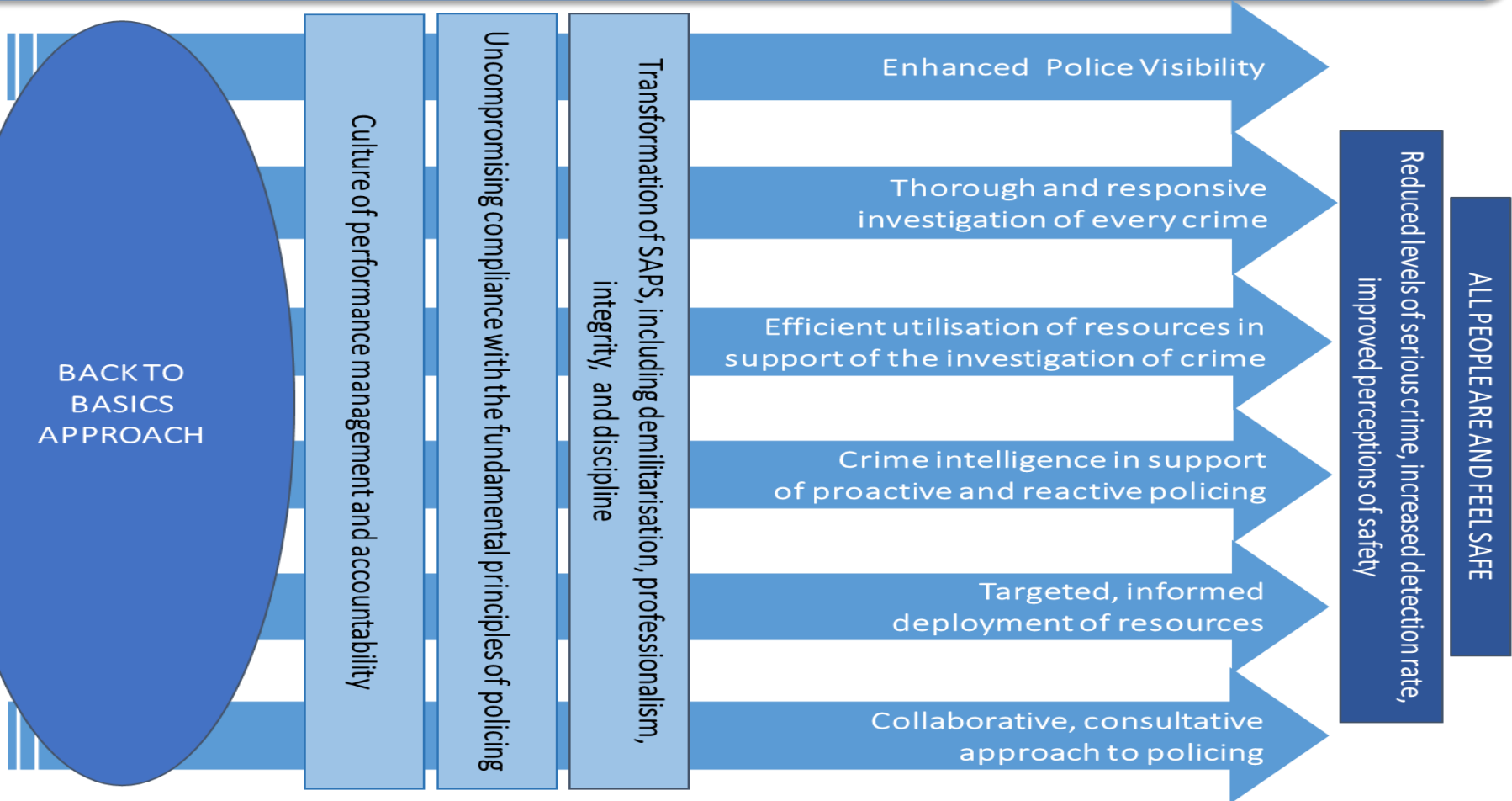
- Focus on 63 Prioritised Police Stations (High Crime & Low Detective Performance)
- Engagement with Provincial, Cluster & Station Management
- 3 X Intervention teams established

- Briefing of Management
- Conducting of Parades (All Discipline)
- Infrastructure & Resource Assessment
- Initiation of Recovery Plan
- Performance Assessment
- Establishment of the Back-to-Basic Approach

# BACK TO BASICS APPROACH



The Minister of Police, the Acting National Commissioner & senior management of the SAPS identified the need for the introduction of a "*Back to Basics*" approach to policing. This approach focuses on every member of SAPS reverting to the established regulatory framework, or simply put, doing the *basics of policing*, properly & consistently.



**BACK TO BASICS**  
TOWARDS A SAFER TOMORROW



**END**

**#CrimeMustFall**