



Western Cape  
Government

Community Safety

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Community Safety  
Improvement Partnership

# **Western Cape Crime Overview**

2014/15 Analysis of Crime Statistics  
as released by the  
South African Police Service  
on 29th of September 2015

**Department of Community Safety**

Programme: Provincial Secretariat for Safety and Security

**Issued: October 2015**

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## WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE'S CRIME LANDSCAPE

### 1. Introduction

The current report presents an analysis of the 2014/15 crime statistics released by the South African Police Service (SAPS) on the 29<sup>th</sup> of September 2015. The focus of the analysis is on the Western Cape Provincial crime landscape; hence the relevant crime patterns and trends are presented in the report. The report presents percentage change for the Western Cape Province and Republic of South Africa (RSA). Furthermore, it identifies the top 10 worst affected police precincts for contact crimes (murders, sexual offences, assault GBH and drug-related crimes), and provides a comparative analysis of crime rates between the provinces. The contribution of the Western Cape Province to national drug-related crimes is also presented for the past decade. This report is an attempt to contribute to the body of knowledge which informs the Community Safety Improvement Partnership (CSIP).<sup>1</sup>

### 2. Comparative Crime Analysis for RSA and Western Cape Province: 2012/14 - 2014/15

- Overall, contact crime increased by 7% in the Western Cape whilst nationally, it stabilised at 0.9%.
- Property related crime decreased by 2.8% in the province, whilst nationally it stabilised at 0.8%.
- Crimes heavily dependent on police action for detection increased both provincially (3.0%) and nationally (1.9%) (Table 1).
- A study by the Institute for Security Studies (ISS) defined Cape Town as an area with the highest drug use in South Africa.<sup>2</sup> The study revealed that Cape Town is a market and transit point for cocaine, marijuana and crystal methamphetamine (TIK). The presence of gangs in Cape Town makes the drug trade violent. TIK has been the drug of choice for the past 10 years in Cape Town, mainly because it is easy to manufacture and relatively cheap. It is in this context that there have been calls for more police resources in the province.
- The top 10 police precincts recorded almost half of the murders (47.7%) and attempted murders (47.7%) in the province. The Nyanga police precinct, with 300 murder cases, maintains its position of being number one in terms of murder.
- Table 1 shows that while most of the crime categories increased in the province, a decrease was noted in the total sexual offences (5.0%), burglary at residential premises, (5.4%), theft of motor vehicle and motorcycles (5.7%), driving under the influence of alcohol (2.6%), sexual offences as a result of police action (19.9%), and robbery in transit which decreased by 16.7%. Overall theft out of motor vehicles stabilized at 0.8%.

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<sup>1</sup>CSIP is a programme designed to give effect to the national and provincial policy directives in a manner compliant to the "whole of society" concept. It has three focus areas: (1) to promote professional policing through systems of effective oversight; (2) to ensure that all public spaces and buildings are safe; and (3) to build community resilience to deal with safety concerns through viable safety partnerships and programmes. The intended outcome is the reduction of serious violent crime and domestic violence, fear of crime and reduction in the number of alcohol-related mortality rates in priority communities (road traffic accidents and interpersonal violence).

<sup>2</sup> Mketane, L. (2014). *Mother City: SA's drug capital: Study reveals Cape Town as a top narcotics consumer in the country: The New Age*, 1.

**Table 1: Comparative Crime Analysis for RSA and Western Cape Province 2012/13 -2014/15**

CRIME CATEGORY	REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA						WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE					
	2012/2013	2013/2014	% Δ	2014/2015	DIFF	% Δ	2012/2013	2013/2014	% Δ	2014/2015	DIFF	% Δ
Murder	16213	17023	5.0%	17805	782	4.6%	2575	2904	12.8%	3186	282	9.7%
Total Sexual Crimes	60888	56680	-6.9%	53617	-3 063	-5.4%	8440	7760	-8.1%	7369	-391	-5.0%
Attempted murder	16236	16989	4.6%	17537	548	3.2%	3268	3345	2.4%	3727	382	11.4%
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	185050	182333	-1.5%	182556	223	0.1%	24463	24806	1.4%	26200	1 394	5.6%
Common assault	171653	166081	-3.2%	161486	-4 595	-2.8%	35517	37183	4.7%	39150	1 967	5.3%
Common robbery	53196	53505	0.6%	54927	1 422	2.7%	12402	13107	5.7%	13420	313	2.4%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	105488	118963	12.8%	129045	10 082	8.5%	16681	19484	16.8%	23116	3 632	18.6%
<b>TOTAL CONTACT CRIME</b>	<b>608 724</b>	<b>611 574</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>616 973</b>	<b>5 399</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>103 346</b>	<b>108 589</b>	<b>5.1%</b>	<b>116 168</b>	<b>7 579</b>	<b>7.0%</b>

CRIME CATEGORY	REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA						WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE					
	2012/2013	2013/2014	% Δ	2014/2015	DIFF	% Δ	2012/2013	2013/2014	% Δ	2014/2015	DIFF	% Δ
Arson	5665	5458	-3.7%	5127	-331	-6.1%	691	649	-6.1%	782	133	20.5%
Malicious damage to property	119026	117983	-0.9%	120662	2 679	2.3%	24888	26458	6.3%	29289	2 831	10.7%
<b>TOTAL CONTACT RELATED CRIME</b>	<b>124 691</b>	<b>123 441</b>	<b>-1.0%</b>	<b>125 789</b>	<b>2 348</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>25 579</b>	<b>27 107</b>	<b>6.0%</b>	<b>30 071</b>	<b>2 964</b>	<b>10.9%</b>

CRIME CATEGORY	REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA						WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE					
	2012/2013	2013/2014	% Δ	2014/2015	DIFF	% Δ	2012/2013	2013/2014	% Δ	2014/2015	DIFF	% Δ
Burglary at non-residential premises	73492	73464	0.0%	74358	894	1.2%	13168	13472	2.3%	13719	247	1.8%
Burglary at residential premises	261319	259784	-0.6%	253716	-6 068	-2.3%	49509	50503	2.0%	47783	-2 720	-5.4%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	58102	56645	-2.5%	55090	-1 555	-2.7%	9160	9460	3.3%	8918	-542	-5.7%
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	138956	143801	3.5%	145358	1 557	1.1%	41361	42549	2.9%	42221	-328	-0.8%
Stock-theft	26465	24534	-7.3%	24965	431	1.8%	924	789	-14.6%	831	42	5.3%
<b>TOTAL PROPERTY RELATED CRIME</b>	<b>558 334</b>	<b>558 228</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>553 487</b>	<b>-4 741</b>	<b>-0.8%</b>	<b>114 122</b>	<b>116 773</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>113 472</b>	<b>-3 301</b>	<b>-2.8%</b>

CRIME CATEGORY	REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA						WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE					
	2012/2013	2013/2014	% Δ	2014/2015	DIFF	% Δ	2012/2013	2013/2014	% Δ	2014/2015	DIFF	% Δ
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	14813	15362	3.7%	15116	-246	-1.6%	2886	2786	-3.5%	2959	173	6.2%
Drug-related crime	206721	260596	26.1%	266902	6 306	2.4%	82033	85437	4.1%	88731	3 294	3.9%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	71025	69725	-1.8%	68561	-1 164	-1.7%	15161	13583	-10.4%	13224	-359	-2.6%
Sexual offences detected as a result of police action <sup>3</sup>	4175	4720	13.1%	6340	1 620	34.3%	216	161	-25.5%	129	-32	-19.9%
<b>TOTAL CRIMES HEAVILY DEPENDENT ON POLICE ACTION FOR DETECTION</b>	<b>296 734</b>	<b>350 403</b>	<b>18.1%</b>	<b>356 919</b>	<b>6 516</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>100 296</b>	<b>101 967</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>105 043</b>	<b>3 076</b>	<b>3.0%</b>

CRIME CATEGORY	REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA						WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE					
	2012/2013	2013/2014	% Δ	2014/2015	DIFF	% Δ	2012/2013	2013/2014	% Δ	2014/2015	DIFF	% Δ
Carjacking	9931	11180	12.6%	12773	1 593	14.2%	782	956	22.3%	1530	574	60.0%
Truck hijacking	943	991	5.1%	1279	288	29.1%	37	40	8.1%	62	22	55.0%
Robbery of cash in transit	145	145	0.0%	119	-26	-17.9%	30	18	-40.0%	15	-3	-16.7%
Bank robbery	7	21	200.0%	17	-4	-19.0%	1	0	-100.0%	1	1	100.0%
Robbery at residential premises	17950	19284	7.4%	20281	997	5.2%	1647	1878	14.0%	2158	280	14.9%
Robbery at non-residential premises	16343	18573	13.6%	19170	597	3.2%	1933	2154	11.4%	2218	64	3.0%
<b>TOTAL SUBCATEGORIES OF AGGRAVATED ROBBERY</b>	<b>45 319</b>	<b>50 194</b>	<b>10.8%</b>	<b>53 639</b>	<b>3 445</b>	<b>6.9%</b>	<b>4 430</b>	<b>5 046</b>	<b>13.9%</b>	<b>5 984</b>	<b>938</b>	<b>18.6%</b>

Source: South Africa Police Service

### 3. Western Cape Crime Landscape in Relation to the other Provinces: Provincial Comparative Analysis 2012/13 -2014/15 <sup>4</sup>

#### 3.1 Murder

The Western Cape Province accounts for 17.9% (3 186) of the total murder cases (17 805) reported in the country in 2014/15 making it the fourth worst affected province in terms of murder. The Western Cape has maintained this position for the past three years (Table 2). Notably, murder increased by 9.7% from 2 904 in 2013/14 to 3 186 on 2014/15, whilst nationally it increased by 4.6% from 17 023 in 2013/14 to 17 805 in 2014/15. The murder cases include the worrisome trend of police killings in the country. Nationally, 86 police members were murdered in 2014/15 and 407% (35\_ members were murdered on duty and 59.3% (51) members were killed off duty. Overall there was 11.7% (9) increase compared to the same period in 2013/2014<sup>5</sup>. Of the 86 police members killed, 24.4% (21) were from the Western Cape. There are 645 incidents of attacks on law enforcement officials in the province<sup>6</sup>.

<sup>3</sup>It should be noted that Sexual offences detected as a result of police action is a newly added category under the crime detected as a result of police action.

<sup>4</sup> The ranking of the different provinces is based on the 2014/15 police crime statistics as issued by SAPS on the 29<sup>th</sup> of Sept 2015.

<sup>5</sup> South African Police Service. (2015). *Annual Report 2014/15 South African Police Service*. South African Police Service.

<sup>6</sup> Meyer, W. (2015). *Reward aimed at 'tracking' cop killers*. Cape Argus. October 5.

**Table 2: Western Cape crime landscape in relation to the other provinces: Provincial Comparative analysis 2012/13 -2014/15: Murder 7**

MURDER	2012/2013			2013/2014			2014/2015		
	REPORTED CRIME	% CONTRIBUTION	RANKING	REPORTED CRIME	% CONTRIBUTION	RANKING	REPORTED CRIME	% CONTRIBUTION	RANKING
KwaZulu-Natal	3,623	22.3%	1	3,616	21.2%	1	3,810	21.4%	1
Gauteng	2,988	18.4%	3	3,325	19.5%	3	3,671	20.6%	2
Eastern Cape	3,335	20.6%	2	3,441	20.2%	2	3,321	18.7%	3
Western Cape	2,575	15.9%	4	2,904	17.1%	4	3,186	17.9%	4
Free State	1,019	6.3%	5	942	5.5%	5	943	5.3%	5
North West	867	5.3%	6	824	4.8%	6	853	4.8%	6
Mpumalanga	693	4.3%	8	806	4.7%	7	831	4.7%	7
Limpopo	701	4.3%	7	728	4.3%	8	777	4.4%	8
Northern Cape	412	2.5%	9	437	2.6%	9	413	2.3%	9
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>16,213</b>	<b>100.0%</b>		<b>17,023</b>	<b>100.0%</b>		<b>17,805</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	

Source: South Africa Police Service

### 3.2 Robbery Aggravating Circumstances

The Western Cape Province accounted for 17.9% (23 116) of the total robbery with aggravated circumstances offences (129 045) reported in the country in 2014/15. The province is therefore the second worst affected province in the country in terms of robbery with aggravated circumstances. It occupied the third position nationally over the previous two years (Table 3).

<sup>7</sup> The ranking of the different provinces is based on the 2014/15 police crime statistics. Notably, the sequence has been more or less the same for the past three years.

**Table 3: Western Cape crime landscape in relation to the other provinces: Provincial Comparative analysis 2012/13 -2014/15: Robbery aggravating circumstances**

ROBBERY WITH AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES	2012/2013			2013/2014			2014/2015		
	REPORTED CRIME	% CONTRIBUTION	RANKING	REPORTED CRIME	% CONTRIBUTION	RANKING	REPORTED CRIME	% CONTRIBUTION	RANKING
Gauteng	35,717	33.9%	<b>1</b>	42,506	35.7%	<b>1</b>	47,362	36.7%	<b>1</b>
Western Cape	16,681	15.8%	<b>3</b>	19,484	16.4%	<b>3</b>	23,116	17.9%	<b>2</b>
KwaZulu-Natal	19,923	18.9%	<b>2</b>	20,957	17.6%	<b>2</b>	20,881	16.2%	<b>3</b>
Eastern Cape	11,751	11.1%	<b>4</b>	13,443	11.3%	<b>6</b>	13,245	10.3%	<b>4</b>
Limpopo	3,917	3.7%	<b>8</b>	5,163	4.3%	<b>2</b>	6,123	4.7%	<b>5</b>
North West	5,271	5.0%	<b>6</b>	5,409	4.5%	<b>5</b>	5,977	4.6%	<b>6</b>
Mpumalanga	5,198	4.9%	<b>7</b>	5,252	4.4%	<b>7</b>	5,656	4.4%	<b>7</b>
Free State	5,791	5.5%	<b>5</b>	5,347	4.5%	<b>8</b>	5,239	4.1%	<b>8</b>
Northern Cape	1,239	1.2%	<b>9</b>	1,402	1.2%	<b>9</b>	1,446	1.1%	<b>9</b>
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>105,488</b>	<b>100.0%</b>		<b>118,963</b>	<b>100.0%</b>		<b>129,045</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	

Source: South Africa Police Service

### 3.3 Common Robbery

The Western Cape Province accounts for 24.4% (13 420) of the total common robbery cases (54 927) reported in the country in 2014/15. The province is therefore the second worst province in the country in terms of common robbery – a position it consistently maintained for the past three years (Table 4). Common robbery increased by 2.4% from 13 107 in 2013/14 to 13 420 on 2014/15, whilst nationally it increased by 2.7% from 53 505 in 2013/14 to 54 927 in 2014/15.

**Table 4: Western Cape crime landscape in relation to the other provinces: Provincial Comparative analysis 2012/13 -2014/15: Common Robbery**

COMMON ROBBERY	2012/2013			2013/2014			2014/2015		
	REPORTED CRIME	% CONTRIBUTION	RANKING	REPORTED CRIME	% CONTRIBUTION	RANKING	REPORTED CRIME	% CONTRIBUTION	RANKING
Gauteng	15,404	29.0%	<b>1</b>	15,579	29.1%	<b>1</b>	17,379	31.6%	<b>1</b>
Western Cape	12,402	23.3%	<b>2</b>	13,107	24.5%	<b>2</b>	13,420	24.4%	<b>2</b>
KwaZulu-Natal	8,188	15.4%	<b>3</b>	8,397	15.7%	<b>3</b>	7,857	14.3%	<b>3</b>
Eastern Cape	4,565	8.6%	<b>4</b>	3,988	7.5%	<b>4</b>	3,753	6.8%	<b>4</b>
Limpopo	3,321	6.2%	<b>5</b>	3,202	6.0%	<b>5</b>	3,382	6.2%	<b>5</b>
Mpumalanga	3,147	5.9%	<b>6</b>	2,977	5.6%	<b>6</b>	2,934	5.3%	<b>6</b>
Free State	2,694	5.1%	<b>7</b>	2,637	4.9%	<b>7</b>	2,521	4.6%	<b>7</b>
North West	2,406	4.5%	<b>8</b>	2,341	4.4%	<b>8</b>	2,419	4.4%	<b>8</b>
Northern Cape	1,069	2.0%	<b>9</b>	1,277	2.4%	<b>9</b>	1,262	2.3%	<b>9</b>
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>53,196</b>	<b>100.0%</b>		<b>53,505</b>	<b>100.0%</b>		<b>54,927</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	

Source: South Africa Police Service

### 3.4 Drug Related Crime

The Western Cape Province accounts for 33.2% (88 731) of the total drug related crime cases (266 906) reported in the country in 2014/15. The province is therefore the worst province in the country in terms of drug related crime (Table 4). The Western Cape accounted for more than a third of national drug-related crime per year for the past 10 years. Drug related crime increased by 3.9% from 85 437 in 2013/14 to 88 731 in 2014/15. Nationally, it increased by 2.4% from 260 596 in 2013/14 to 266 902 in 2014/15. The increase in drug reacted crime could be attributed to intensified police activity, but equally important, it also confirms the prevalence of drugs in the province compared to other provinces.



**Table 5: Western Cape crime landscape in relation to the other provinces: Provincial Comparative analysis 2012/13 -2014/15: Drug related crime**

DRUG-RELATED CRIME	2012/2013			2013/2014			2014/2015		
	REPORTED CRIME	% CONTRIBUTION	RANKING	REPORTED CRIME	% CONTRIBUTION	RANKING	REPORTED CRIME	% CONTRIBUTION	RANKING
Western Cape	82,033	39.7%	<b>1</b>	85,437	32.8%	<b>1</b>	88,731	33.2%	<b>1</b>
Gauteng	38,131	18.4%	<b>3</b>	74,667	28.7%	<b>2</b>	70,264	26.3%	<b>2</b>
KwaZulu-Natal	42,167	20.4%	<b>2</b>	45,950	17.6%	<b>3</b>	47,377	17.8%	<b>3</b>
Eastern Cape	12,871	6.2%	<b>4</b>	15,032	5.8%	<b>4</b>	16,038	6.0%	<b>4</b>
Limpopo	7,528	3.6%	<b>6</b>	9,608	3.7%	<b>6</b>	11,716	4.4%	<b>5</b>
North West	9,152	4.4%	<b>5</b>	11,007	4.2%	<b>5</b>	11,632	4.4%	<b>6</b>
Mpumalanga	5,834	2.8%	<b>7</b>	7,459	2.9%	<b>8</b>	8,841	3.3%	<b>7</b>
Free State	6,153	3.0%	<b>8</b>	8,189	3.1%	<b>7</b>	8,776	3.3%	<b>8</b>
Northern Cape	2,852	1.4%	<b>9</b>	3,247	1.2%	<b>9</b>	3,527	1.3%	<b>9</b>
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>206,721</b>	<b>100.0%</b>		<b>260,596</b>	<b>100.0%</b>		<b>266,902</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	

Source: South Africa Police Service

### 3.5 Illegal Possession of Firearms and Ammunition

The Western Cape Province accounts for 19.6% (2 959) of the total illegal possession of firearms and ammunition crime offences (15 116) reported in the country in 2014/15. The province is the third worst province in the country in terms of illegal possession of firearms and ammunition (Table 6). Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition increased by 6.2% from 2 786 in 2013/14 to 2 959 in 2014/15, whilst nationally it decreased by 1.6% from 15 362 in 2013/14 to 15 116 in 2014/15.

**Table 6: Western Cape crime landscape in relation to the other provinces: Provincial Comparative analysis 2012/13 -2014/15: Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition**

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION	2012/2013			2013/2014			2014/2015		
	REPORTED CRIME	% CONTRIBUTION	RANKING	REPORTED CRIME	% CONTRIBUTION	RANKING	REPORTED CRIME	% CONTRIBUTION	RANKING
KwaZulu-Natal	4,444	30.0%	<b>1</b>	4,586	29.9%	<b>1</b>	4,081	27.0%	<b>1</b>
Gauteng	3,697	25.0%	<b>2</b>	3,667	23.9%	<b>2</b>	3,740	24.7%	<b>2</b>
Western Cape	2,886	19.5%	<b>3</b>	2,786	18.1%	<b>3</b>	2,959	19.6%	<b>3</b>
Eastern Cape	1,530	10.3%	<b>4</b>	1,834	11.9%	<b>4</b>	1,719	11.4%	<b>4</b>
Mpumalanga	800	5.4%	<b>5</b>	937	6.1%	<b>5</b>	1,068	7.1%	<b>5</b>
North West	464	3.1%	<b>7</b>	493	3.2%	<b>6</b>	531	3.5%	<b>6</b>
Limpopo	496	3.3%	<b>6</b>	488	3.2%	<b>7</b>	474	3.1%	<b>7</b>
Free State	431	2.9%	<b>8</b>	479	3.1%	<b>8</b>	442	2.9%	<b>8</b>
Northern Cape	65	0.4%	<b>9</b>	92	0.6%	<b>9</b>	102	0.7%	<b>9</b>
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>14,813</b>	<b>100.0%</b>		<b>15,362</b>	<b>100.0%</b>		<b>15,116</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	

Source: South Africa Police Service

### 3.6 Total Sexual Offences

The Western Cape Province accounts for 13.7% (7 369) of the total sexual offences (53 617) reported in the country in 2014/15. The province occupies the fourth position in the country in terms of total sexual offences (Table 7). Total sexual offences decreased by 5.0% from 7 760 in 2013/14 to 7 369 in 2014/15 in the province, whilst nationally it decreased by 5.4% from 56 680 in 2013/14 to 53 617 in 2014/15. A decline in sexual offences is mostly strongly related to a decline in reporting rather than any decline in the actual sexual offences.

**Table 7: Western Cape crime landscape in relation to the other provinces: Provincial Comparative analysis 2012/13 -2014/15: Total Sexual offences**

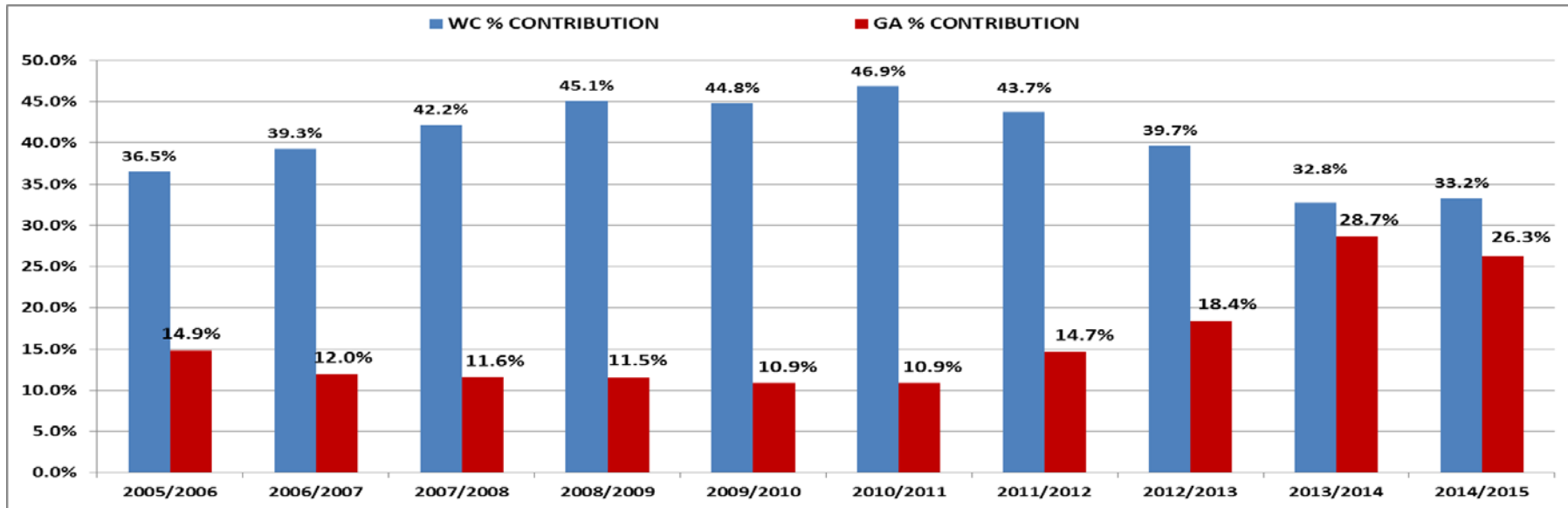
TOTAL SEXUAL OFFENCES	2012/2013			2013/2014			2014/2015		
	REPORTED CRIME	% CONTRIBUTION	RANKING	REPORTED CRIME	% CONTRIBUTION	RANKING	REPORTED CRIME	% CONTRIBUTION	RANKING
Gauteng	11,113	18.3%	<b>1</b>	10,264	18.1%	<b>1</b>	9,902	18.5%	<b>1</b>
Eastern Cape	9,288	15.3%	<b>3</b>	9,616	17.0%	<b>3</b>	9,224	17.2%	<b>2</b>
KwaZulu-Natal	10,964	18.0%	<b>2</b>	9,889	17.4%	<b>2</b>	9,079	16.9%	<b>3</b>
Western Cape	8,440	13.9%	<b>4</b>	7,760	13.7%	<b>4</b>	7,369	13.7%	<b>4</b>
North West	5,228	8.6%	<b>5</b>	4,616	8.1%	<b>5</b>	4,585	8.6%	<b>5</b>
Limpopo	4,866	8.0%	<b>7</b>	4,423	7.8%	<b>7</b>	4,312	8.0%	<b>6</b>
Free State	5,098	8.4%	<b>6</b>	4,584	8.1%	<b>6</b>	4,094	7.6%	<b>7</b>
Mpumalanga	4,065	6.7%	<b>8</b>	3,797	6.7%	<b>8</b>	3,474	6.5%	<b>8</b>
Northern Cape	1,826	3.0%	<b>9</b>	1,731	3.1%	<b>9</b>	1,578	2.9%	<b>9</b>
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>60,888</b>	<b>100.0%</b>		<b>56,680</b>	<b>100.0%</b>		<b>53,617</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	

Source: South Africa Police Service

#### 4. Western Cape Drug-Related Crimes

For the past 10 financial years i.e. 2005/2006 - 2014/2015, the Western Cape accounted for more than a third of the national drug-related crime per year (Figure 1). However, in 2013/14 and the 2014/15 crime statistics show that the Western Cape's contribution to the national drug-related crime is 33%. These two years represent the lowest contribution that the province made to the national figure of drug related crime in a decade. This could be as a result of increasing drug-related crimes in the other provinces, notably in Gauteng. The prevalence of drug-related crime and substance abuse has been confirmed through DoCS's engagement with community key structures through the 2014/15 Policing Needs and Priority programme. Substance abuse has been identified as a key generator and facilitator of crime, especially in areas such as Mitchells Plain, Nyanga, Bishop Lavis, Atlantis, Worcester and Caledon.

Figure 1: Western Cape and Gauteng's proportion of drug-related crime to the Republic of South Africa: 2004/05-2013/2014



Source: South Africa Police Service

Drug related crime increased by 3.9% from 85 437 in 2013/14 to 88 731 in 2014/15. Nationally, it increased by 2.4% from 260 596 in 2013/14 to 266 902 in 2014/15. Surprisingly, in Gauteng drug- related crime increased markedly by 95.8% from 38 131 in 2012/13 to 74 667 in 2013/14. In this context, the contribution of Gauteng to the national drug-related crime picture increased from 18.4% in 2012/13 to 28.7% in the 2013/14 financial year (Table 5). Its contribution declined to 26.3% in 2014/15 owing to the 5.9% decrease in drug related crime from 74 667 in 2013/14 to 70 264 in 2014/15. It should be noted that only 7% (10) of police precincts in the Western Cape contributed to 30.4% (27 010) of the drug-related crime, totalling (88 731) in the 2014/15 financial year.

Table 8: Proportion of drug-related crime: Western Cape and Gauteng to National 2012/13 - 2013/14

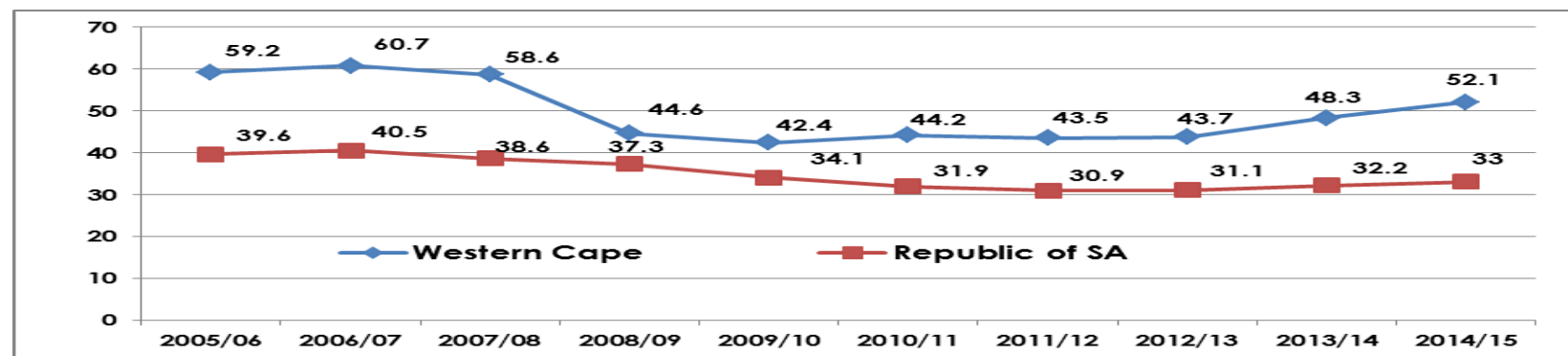
REGION	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015
WESTERN CAPE	34,616	40,992	45,936	52,733	60,358	70,554	77,035	82,033	85,437	88,731
GAUTENG	14,105	12,511	12,641	13,459	14,696	16,432	25,923	38,131	74,667	70,264
SOUTH AFRICA	94,792	104,369	108,902	116,949	134,687	150,561	176,218	206,721	260,596	266,902
WC % CONTRIBUTION	36.5%	39.3%	42.2%	45.1%	44.8%	46.9%	43.7%	39.7%	32.8%	33.2%
GA % CONTRIBUTION	14.9%	12.0%	11.6%	11.5%	10.9%	10.9%	14.7%	18.4%	28.7%	26.3%

Source: South Africa Police Service

### 5. RSA and Western Cape Murder per 100 000 of the Population -2014/15

The murder rate in the province increased from 48.3/100 000 in 2013/14 to 52.1/100 000 in 2014/2015. Nationally, the murder rate for 2014/2015 is 33/100 000 (Figure 15).<sup>8</sup> The upward trend in the murder rate in the province seems to mirror the national trend, though it has increased at a faster rate than national figures. The murder rate in the province could be attributed to the proliferation of gangs and gang violence, as well as interpersonal violence. The top ten stations in terms of murders in the Western Cape Province account for almost half of the murders in the province.

Figure 2: RSA and Western Cape murders per 100 000 of the population 2005/06 - 2014/15



Source: South Africa Police Service

<sup>8</sup> The mid-year population estimates (provincially and nationally) was used to calculate the murder rate for the province and the country.

## 6. The 10 Police Precincts Recording Most of Crime in the Western Cape

### 6.1 Top 10 Murder Precincts

A total of 10 police precincts accounted for 47.7% (1 520) of the total reported murders (3 186) for the 2014/15 financial year (Table 9). Overall murder increased by 5.6% from 1 440 in 2013/14 to 1 520 in 2014/15 at these top 10 police precincts. The Nyanga police precinct recorded the highest number of murders (300) for the financial year – although there was a decrease of 1.6% from 305 in 2013/14 to 300 in 2014/15. In fact, the Nyanga police precinct appears in the top 10 police precincts for murder, assault GBH and sexual offences in the year 2014/15. Similarly murder decreased in Mitchells Plain (-9.6%) and Harare (-14%) in 2014/15 .Province-wide, reported murders increased by 9.7% from 2 904 in 2013/14 to 3 186 in the 2014/15 (Table 1).

**Table 9: Western Cape Top 10 Precincts: Murder 2012/13 - 2014/15**

NO	STATION	2012/13	2013/14	% Δ	2014/15	DIFF	% Δ	% CONTRIBUTION
1	Nyanga	261	305	16.9%	300	-5	-1.6%	9.4%
2	Gugulethu	129	149	15.5%	165	16	10.7%	5.2%
3	Delft	113	144	27.4%	163	19	13.2%	5.1%
4	Mfuleni	99	118	19.2%	154	36	30.5%	4.8%
5	Khayelitsha	168	146	-13.1%	146	0	0.0%	4.6%
6	Kraaifontein	121	112	-7.4%	141	29	25.9%	4.4%
7	Mitchells Plain	90	156	73.3%	141	-15	-9.6%	4.4%
8	Harare	131	164	25.2%	141	-23	-14.0%	4.4%
9	Philippi East	47	73	55.3%	87	14	19.2%	2.7%
10	Bishop Lavis	59	73	23.7%	82	9	12.3%	2.6%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1,218</b>	<b>1,440</b>	<b>18.2%</b>	<b>1,520</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>5.6%</b>	<b>47.7%</b>

Source: South Africa Police Service

### 6.2 Top 10 Precincts: Attempted Murder

A total of 10 police precincts accounted for 47.7% (1 776) of the total reported attempted murders (3 727) for the 2014/15 financial year in the province (Table 10). The Mitchells Plain police precinct recorded the highest number of attempted murders (231) for the financial year – although it also recorded a decrease in the last financial year of -8%. It should be noted that Lenteguur police station was opened in 2013, and many of the crimes previously recorded at the Mitchells' Plain precinct are now recorded at Lenteguur. Decreases were also recorded in Manenberg (-2.4%) and Kraaifontein (-7.3%). Overall attempted murder increased by 10.2% in the province.

**Table 10: Western Cape Top 10 Precincts: Attempted Murder 2012/13 - 2014/15**

NO	STATION	2012/13	2013/14	% Δ	2014/15	DIFF	% Δ	% CONTRIBUTION
1	Mitchells Plain	216	251	16.2%	231	-20	-8.0%	6.2%
2	Elsies River	159	178	11.9%	225	47	26.4%	6.0%
3	Bishop Lavis	172	165	-4.1%	192	27	16.4%	5.2%
4	Mfuleni	115	141	22.6%	186	45	31.9%	5.0%
5	Delft	129	138	7.0%	186	48	34.8%	5.0%
6	Nyanga	208	173	-16.8%	178	5	2.9%	4.8%
7	Khayelitsha	207	144	-30.4%	170	26	18.1%	4.6%
8	Manenberg	136	165	21.3%	161	-4	-2.4%	4.3%
9	Kraaifontein	135	137	1.5%	127	-10	-7.3%	3.4%
10	Harare	87	119	36.8%	120	1	0.8%	3.2%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1,564</b>	<b>1,611</b>	<b>3.0%</b>	<b>1,776</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>10.2%</b>	<b>47.7%</b>

Source: South Africa Police Service

### 6.3 Top 10 Precincts: Assault GBH

Ten police precincts accounted for 24.7% (6 474) of the total reported assaults with intent to commit grievous bodily harm (assault GBH) (26 200) for the 2014/15 financial year in the province (Table 11). The Nyanga police precinct recorded the highest number of assault GBH cases (878) for the financial year. Overall, assault GBH increased by 5.6% in the province. In the last year, decreases were noted in Nyanga (-4.4%), Gugulethu (-9.4%) and Khayelitsha (-6.7%). A significant increase was recorded in Delft (16.6%) and Worcester (12.5%).

**Table 11: Western Cape Top 10 Precincts: Assault GBH 2012/13 - 2014/15**

NO	STATION	2012/13	2013/14	% Δ	2014/15	DIFF	% Δ	% CONTRIBUTION
1	Nyanga	950	918	-3.4%	878	-40	-4.4%	3.4%
2	Worcester	853	746	-12.5%	839	93	12.5%	3.2%
3	Gugulethu	645	737	14.3%	668	-69	-9.4%	2.5%
4	Khayelitsha	706	686	-2.8%	640	-46	-6.7%	2.4%
5	Harare	630	604	-4.1%	610	6	1.0%	2.3%
6	Oudtshoorn	537	572	6.5%	608	36	6.3%	2.3%
7	Delft	480	519	8.1%	605	86	16.6%	2.3%
8	Mitchells Plain	756	573	-24.2%	567	-6	-1.0%	2.2%
9	Kraaifontein	467	500	7.1%	534	34	6.8%	2.0%
10	Mfuleni	514	522	1.6%	525	3	0.6%	2.0%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>6,538</b>	<b>6,377</b>	<b>-2.5%</b>	<b>6,474</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>24.7%</b>

Source: South Africa Police Service

### 6.4 Top 10 Precincts: Common Robbery

Ten police precincts accounted for 37.7% (5 066) of the robbery common cases (134 200) for the 2014/15 financial year in the province (Table 12). The Cape Town Central police precinct recorded the highest number of robbery common cases (991) for the financial year. Over the year, significant increases were reported at Lentegeur (31.6%), Parow (23%) and Elsies River (21.7%). Overall, robbery common in the province, increased by 2.4% between 2013/14 and 2014/15.

**Table 12: Western Cape Top 10 Precincts: Common Robbery 2012/13 - 2014/15**

NO	STATION	2012/13	2013/14	% Δ	2014/15	DIFF	% Δ	% CONTRIBUTION
1	Cape Town Central	933	954	2.3%	991	37	3.9%	7.4%
2	Mitchells Plain	955	929	-2.7%	897	-32	-3.4%	6.7%
3	Parow	458	552	20.5%	679	127	23.0%	5.1%
4	Bellville	487	482	-1.0%	485	3	0.6%	3.6%
5	Worcester	384	411	7.0%	422	11	2.7%	3.1%
6	Nyanga	427	441	3.3%	391	-50	-11.3%	2.9%
7	Bishop Lavis	296	328	10.8%	334	6	1.8%	2.5%
8	Athlone	255	271	6.3%	296	25	9.2%	2.2%
9	Lentegeur <sup>9</sup>	0	225	0.0%	296	71	31.6%	2.2%
10	Elsies River	256	226	-11.7%	275	49	21.7%	2.0%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>4,451</b>	<b>4,819</b>	<b>8.3%</b>	<b>5,066</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>5.1%</b>	<b>37.7%</b>

Source: South Africa Police Service

### 6.5 Top 10 Precincts: Robbery with Aggravating Circumstances

Ten police precincts accounted for 37.4% (8 644) of the robbery with aggravating circumstances offences (23 116) for the 2014/15 financial year in the province (Table 13). The Khayelitsha police precinct recorded the highest number of robbery with aggravating circumstances (1 421) for the financial year. The aggravated robbery cases more than doubled in Lentegeur in the last year (113.3%), but this may be due to the fact that it is a newly established police precinct. Similarly, this could account for the stabilisation at Mitchells Plain which formerly recorded crimes in the Lentegeur area. Overall, robbery with aggravating circumstances in the province, increased by 18.6% between 2013/14 and 2014/15.

**Table 13: Western Cape Top 10 Precincts: Robbery with Aggravating Circumstances 2012/13 - 2014/15**

NO	STATION	2012/13	2013/14	% Δ	2014/15	DIFF	% Δ	% CONTRIBUTION
1	Khayelitsha	987	1185	20.1%	1421	236	19.9%	6.1%
2	Mitchells Plain	1269	1300	2.4%	1303	3	0.2%	5.6%
3	Nyanga	885	983	11.1%	1242	259	26.3%	5.4%
4	Harare	625	839	34.2%	867	28	3.3%	3.8%
5	Gugulethu	577	641	11.1%	707	66	10.3%	3.1%
6	Kraaifontein	486	675	38.9%	695	20	3.0%	3.0%
7	Mfuleni	453	596	31.6%	657	61	10.2%	2.8%
8	Parow	328	433	32.0%	617	184	42.5%	2.7%
9	Lentegeur	0	271	0.0%	578	307	113.3%	2.5%
10	Cape Town Central	501	544	8.6%	557	13	2.4%	2.4%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>6,111</b>	<b>7,467</b>	<b>22.2%</b>	<b>8,644</b>	<b>1,177</b>	<b>15.8%</b>	<b>37.4%</b>

Source: South Africa Police Service

<sup>9</sup> Lentegeur police station opened in 2013. Previously all Mitchells Plain precinct crimes were reported in Mitchells Plain police precinct. Therefore the 2012/13 Lentegeur police precinct must be understood in that context.



## 6.6 Top 10 Precincts: Total Sexual Offences

Ten police precincts accounted for 28.6% (2 105) of the total sexual offences (7 369) for 2014/15 financial year in the province (Table 14). The Nyanga police precinct recorded the highest number of total sexual offences (292) for the financial year. Overall, total sexual offences decreased by 5% in the province. Decreases were recorded at most of the top ten stations, with the exception of Conville (15.1%), Kraaifontein (13%), Delft (5.1%) and Harare (0.4%) which recorded increases.

**Table 14: Western Cape Top 10 Precincts: Total Sexual Offences 2012/13 - 2014/15**

NO	STATION	2012/13	2013/14	% Δ	2014/15	DIFF	% Δ	% CONTRIBUTION
1	Nyanga	412	321	-22.1%	292	-29	-9.0%	4.0%
2	Harare	263	234	-11.0%	235	1	0.4%	3.2%
3	Gugulethu	264	236	-10.6%	229	-7	-3.0%	3.1%
4	Khayelitsha	241	230	-4.6%	229	-1	-0.4%	3.1%
5	Delft	248	214	-13.7%	225	11	5.1%	3.1%
6	Mitchells Plain	380	257	-32.4%	213	-44	-17.1%	2.9%
7	Kraaifontein	198	161	-18.7%	182	21	13.0%	2.5%
8	Mfuleni	164	190	15.9%	177	-13	-6.8%	2.4%
9	Worcester	204	170	-16.7%	163	-7	-4.1%	2.2%
10	Conville	147	139	-5.4%	160	21	15.1%	2.2%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2,521</b>	<b>2,152</b>	<b>-14.6%</b>	<b>2,105</b>	<b>-47</b>	<b>-2.2%</b>	<b>28.6%</b>

Source: South Africa Police Service

## 6.7 Top 10 Precincts: Burglary at Residential Premises

Ten police precincts accounted for 21.5% (10 295) of the burglary at residential premises offences (47 783) for the 2014/15 financial year in the province (Table 15). The Worcester police precinct recorded the highest number of burglary at residential premises (1 220) for the financial year. Notably burglary at residential premises in the province, decreased by 5% in the last year. All the precincts in this group recorded a decrease except Worcester, which increased by 2.3% in the last financial year.

**Table 15: Western Cape Top 10 Precincts: Burglary Residential Premise 2012/13 - 2014/15**

NO	STATION	2012/13	2013/14	% Δ	2014/15	DIFF	% Δ	% CONTRIBUTION
1	Worcester	1322	1192	-9.8%	1220	28	2.3%	2.6%
2	Mitchells Plain	1689	1417	-16.1%	1177	-240	-16.9%	2.5%
3	Kraaifontein	1118	1247	11.5%	1096	-151	-12.1%	2.3%
4	Kuils River	886	1050	18.5%	1024	-26	-2.5%	2.1%
5	Bellville	1036	1193	15.2%	1013	-180	-15.1%	2.1%
6	Somerset West	838	1130	34.8%	984	-146	-12.9%	2.1%
7	Knysna	931	1081	16.1%	973	-108	-10.0%	2.0%
8	Table View	1156	1233	6.7%	947	-286	-23.2%	2.0%
9	Parow	955	1017	6.5%	944	-73	-7.2%	2.0%
10	Stellenbosch	1276	1137	-10.9%	917	-220	-19.3%	1.9%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>11,207</b>	<b>11,697</b>	<b>4.4%</b>	<b>10,295</b>	<b>-1,402</b>	<b>-12.0%</b>	<b>21.5%</b>

Source: South Africa Police Service

## 6.8 Top 10 Precincts: Burglaries at Non- Residential Premises

Ten police precincts accounted for 27.5% (3 770) of the total burglaries at non-residential premises (13 719) for 2014/15 financial year in the province (Table 16). The Paarl police precinct recorded the highest number of burglaries at non-residential premises (587) for 2014/15 financial year. Overall, burglaries at non-residential premises in the province, increased by 1.8%.

**Table 16: Western Cape Top 10 Precincts: Burglaries at Non-Residential Premises 2012/13 - 2014/15**

NO	STATION	2012/13	2013/14	% Δ	2014/15	DIFF	% Δ	% CONTRIBUTION
1	Paarl	337	399	18.4%	587	188	47.1%	4.3%
2	Bellville	440	433	-1.6%	417	-16	-3.7%	3.0%
3	Stellenbosch	414	479	15.7%	410	-69	-14.4%	3.0%
4	Parow	386	467	21.0%	390	-77	-16.5%	2.8%
5	Mitchells Plain	424	402	-5.2%	383	-19	-4.7%	2.8%
6	George	478	462	-3.3%	366	-96	-20.8%	2.7%
7	Worcester	363	360	-0.8%	340	-20	-5.6%	2.5%
8	Oudtshoorn	349	278	-20.3%	311	33	11.9%	2.3%
9	Milnerton	254	261	2.8%	294	33	12.6%	2.1%
10	Cape Town Central	382	346	-9.4%	272	-74	-21.4%	2.0%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>3,827</b>	<b>3,887</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>3,770</b>	<b>-117</b>	<b>-3.0%</b>	<b>27.5%</b>

Source: South Africa Police Service

## 6.9 Top 10 Precincts: Theft of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles

Ten police precincts accounted for a third (33.7%) of the total theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles offences (8 918) for the 2014/15 financial year in the province (Table 17). The Bellville police precinct recorded the highest number of theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles for three consecutive financial years. Overall, theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles in the province, decreased by 5.7% between 2013/14 and 2014/15.

**Table 17: Western Cape Top 10 Precincts: Theft of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles 2012/13 - 2014/15**

NO	STATION	2012/13	2013/14	% Δ	2014/15	DIFF	% Δ	% CONTRIBUTION
1	Bellville	582	560	-3.8%	529	-31	-5.5%	5.9%
2	Parow	366	440	20.2%	413	-27	-6.1%	4.6%
3	Mitchells Plain	400	333	-16.8%	301	-32	-9.6%	3.4%
4	Cape Town Central	389	328	-15.7%	293	-35	-10.7%	3.3%
5	Milnerton	175	257	46.9%	276	19	7.4%	3.1%
6	Goodwood	278	300	7.9%	274	-26	-8.7%	3.1%
7	Claremont	240	270	12.5%	250	-20	-7.4%	2.8%
8	Kraaifontein	219	221	0.9%	231	10	4.5%	2.6%
9	Athlone	195	213	9.2%	219	6	2.8%	2.5%
10	Woodstock	262	198	-24.4%	218	20	10.1%	2.4%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>3,106</b>	<b>3,120</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>3,004</b>	<b>-116</b>	<b>-3.7%</b>	<b>33.7%</b>

Source: South Africa Police Service

## 6.10 Top 10 Precincts: Theft out of Motor Vehicles

Ten police precincts accounted for 35.0% (14 758) of the total theft out of motor vehicles offences (42 221) for the 2014/15 financial year in the province (Table 18). The Cape Town Central police precinct recorded the highest number of theft out of motor vehicles (3 441) for the financial year. Overall, theft out of motor vehicles in the province, stabilized at 0.8% in the province.

**Table 18: Western Cape Top 10 Theft out of Motor Vehicles Precincts 2012/13 - 2014/15**

NO	STATION	2012/13	2013/14	% Δ	2014/15	DIFF	% Δ	% CONTRIBUTION
1	Cape Town Central	3294	3612	9.7%	3441	-171	-4.7%	8.1%
2	Stellenbosch	1698	1852	9.1%	1819	-33	-1.8%	4.3%
3	Bellville	1490	1465	-1.7%	1732	267	18.2%	4.1%
4	Mitchells Plain	2045	1699	-16.9%	1366	-333	-19.6%	3.2%
5	Parow	1021	1091	6.9%	1196	105	9.6%	2.8%
6	Sea Point	1181	1099	-6.9%	1118	19	1.7%	2.6%
7	Woodstock	1061	1210	14.0%	1106	-104	-8.6%	2.6%
8	Claremont	848	866	2.1%	1084	218	25.2%	2.6%
9	Worcester	1072	1001	-6.6%	1007	6	0.6%	2.4%
10	Paarl	540	552	2.2%	889	337	61.1%	2.1%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>14,250</b>	<b>14,447</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>14,758</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>35.0%</b>

Source: South Africa Police Service

## 6.11 Top 10 Precincts: Drug Related Crime

The ten police precincts that accounted for 30.4% (27 010) of the drug related crimes (88 731) for the 2014/15 financial year are presented in table 19. The Mitchells Plain police precinct recorded the highest number of drug related crime for the past three years. Overall, drug related crime stabilized at 3.9% in the province. These stations happen to be those that are mostly affected by gang activity as well.

**Table 19: Western Cape Top 10 Precincts: Drug Related Crime 2012/13 - 2014/15**

NO	STATION	2012/13	2013/14	% Δ	2014/15	DIFF	% Δ	% CONTRIBUTION
1	Mitchells Plain	6310	6044	-4.2%	4768	-1,276	-21.1%	5.4%
2	Kraaifontein	2340	2515	7.5%	3357	842	33.5%	3.8%
3	Manenberg	3983	3766	-5.4%	3191	-575	-15.3%	3.6%
4	Delft	3381	2953	-12.7%	3035	82	2.8%	3.4%
5	Bishop Lavis	2977	2577	-13.4%	2738	161	6.2%	3.1%
6	Cape Town Central	1963	2149	9.5%	2360	211	9.8%	2.7%
7	Philippi	1834	1944	6.0%	2067	123	6.3%	2.3%
8	Lentegeur	0	1126	0.0%	1933	807	71.7%	2.2%
9	Atlantis	1424	1669	17.2%	1853	184	11.0%	2.1%
10	Gugulethu	1648	1795	8.9%	1708	-87	-4.8%	1.9%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>25,860</b>	<b>26,538</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>27,010</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>30.4%</b>

Source: South Africa Police Service

## 6.12 Top 10 Precincts: Illegal Possession of Firearms and Ammunition

The ten police precincts that account for 47.3% (1 399) of the total cases of illegal possessions of firearms and ammunition (2 959) for the 2014/15 financial year in the province are presented in Table 20. The Mitchells Plain police precinct recorded the highest (253) number of cases for past the financial year. Overall, illegal possession of firearms and ammunition in the province, increased by 6.2%.

**Table 20: Western Cape Top 10 Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition Precincts 2012/13 - 2014/15**

NO	STATION	2012/13	2013/14	% Δ	2014/15	DIFF	% Δ	% CONTRIBUTION
1	Mitchells Plain	177	211	19.2%	253	42	19.9%	8.6%
2	Delft	142	180	26.8%	173	-7	-3.9%	5.8%
3	Mfuleni	87	126	44.8%	161	35	27.8%	5.4%
4	Philippi	189	102	-46.0%	147	45	44.1%	5.0%
5	Khayelitsha	110	128	16.4%	132	4	3.1%	4.5%
6	Manenberg	147	178	21.1%	125	-53	-29.8%	4.2%
7	Kraaifontein	112	98	-12.5%	122	24	24.5%	4.1%
8	Nyanga	160	105	-34.4%	98	-7	-6.7%	3.3%
9	Bishop Lavis	167	94	-43.7%	96	2	2.1%	3.2%
10	Elsies River	97	94	-3.1%	92	-2	-2.1%	3.1%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1,388</b>	<b>1,316</b>	<b>-5.2%</b>	<b>1,399</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>6.3%</b>	<b>47.3%</b>

Source: South Africa Police Service

## 7. Greater Khayelitsha Analysis

### 7.1 Harare Police Precinct Analysis

- A 5-year analysis of Harare police precinct shows that there were decreases in total sexual crimes (-18.1%), and assault GBH (-6.3%).
- Theft out of or from motor vehicles recorded a decrease over the 5-year period (-38.5%) and in the last year (-4.4%), as did illegal possession of firearm and ammunition by -34.6% over the five years and -41.8% in the last year.
- Between 2013/14 and 2014/15 decreases were noted in murder (-14%), common robbery (-16%), burglary at non-residential premises (-11.5%), commercial crime (-16%), truck hi-jacking (-61.5%) and robbery at non-residential areas (-13.4%).
- Significant increases were noticed over the last year in malicious damage to property (26.4%), drug-related crime (31.1%), theft (37.8%), shoplifting (70.8%), car-jacking (13.2%) and robbery at residential premises (32%).

CRIME CATEGORY: HARARE	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	5 YR TREND		2013/14 - 2014/15	
						DIFF	% Δ	DIFF	% Δ
<b>CONTACT CRIMES ( CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)</b>									
Murder	141	154	131	164	141	0	0.0%	-23	-14.0%
Total Sexual Offences	287	293	263	234	235	-52	-18.1%	1	0.4%
Attempted murder	94	91	87	119	120	26	27.7%	1	0.8%
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	651	647	630	604	610	-41	-6.3%	6	1.0%
Common assault	665	610	634	799	901	236	35.5%	102	12.8%
Common robbery	102	167	198	238	200	98	96.1%	-38	-16.0%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	421	530	625	839	867	446	105.9%	28	3.3%
<b>CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES</b>									
Arson	24	21	18	22	23	-1	-4.2%	1	4.5%
Malicious damage to property	335	341	350	447	565	230	68.7%	118	26.4%
<b>PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES</b>									
Burglary at non-residential premises	95	61	92	131	116	21	22.1%	-15	-11.5%
Burglary at residential premises	502	443	486	559	600	98	19.5%	41	7.3%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	145	133	113	143	207	62	42.8%	64	44.8%
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	213	113	98	137	131	-82	-38.5%	-6	-4.4%
Stock-theft	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	
<b>CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION</b>									
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	81	82	81	91	53	-28	-34.6%	-38	-41.8%
Drug-related crime	409	540	532	592	776	367	89.7%	184	31.1%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	259	317	385	357	375	116	44.8%	18	5.0%
Sexual offences as result of police action	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%		0.0%
<b>OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES</b>									
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	410	538	576	804	1108	698	170.2%	304	37.8%
Commercial crime	34	26	47	50	42	8	23.5%	-8	-16.0%
Shoplifting	44	51	43	48	82	38	86.4%	34	70.8%
<b>SUBCATEGORIES OF AGGRAVATED ROBBERY</b>									
Carjacking	31	32	53	76	86	55	177.4%	10	13.2%
Truck hijacking	0	1	4	13	5	5	500.0%	-8	-61.5%
Robbery at residential premises	66	98	70	103	136	70	106.1%	33	32.0%
Robbery at non-residential premises	87	96	88	119	103	16	18.4%	-16	-13.4%

## 7.2 Lingeletu West Precinct Analyses

- In terms of contact crime, a 5-year analysis of Lingeletu police precinct shows that murder decreased by -11.4%. Total sexual offences, and assault GBH decreased by -19.4% and -22.1% respectively.
- From 2013/14 to 2014/15 murder and assault GBH decreased by -9.3% and -21.6% respectively. However, attempted murder increased by 26.7%.
- Common robbery increased over the 5 year period by 75%, and 13.8% in the last financial year, while aggravated robbery increased by 130.8% over the five year period, and 15.4% in the last year. Increases in aggravated robbery can be attributed to the increase in carjacking, robbery at residential premises and robbery at non-residential premises over the five-year period.
- Drug related crimes increased by 62.3% over the 5 years, and by 3.3% between 2013/14 and 2014/15.
- There is a worrying 88.9% increase in arson, and a 69.2% increase in malicious damage to property over the 5 year period and the subsequent 112% and 10.8% increase between 2013/14 and 2014/15.

CRIME CATEGORY: LINGELETHU	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	5 YR TREND		2013/14 - 2014/15	
						DIFF	% Δ	DIFF	% Δ
<b>CONTACT CRIMES ( CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)</b>									
Murder	44	45	54	43	39	-5	-11.4%	-4	-9.3%
Total Sexual Offences	98	104	108	73	79	-19	-19.4%	6	8.2%
Attempted murder	31	31	47	30	38	7	22.6%	8	26.7%
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	149	154	145	148	116	-33	-22.1%	-32	-21.6%
Common assault	283	252	331	368	393	110	38.9%	25	6.8%
Common robbery	52	55	86	80	91	39	75.0%	11	13.8%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	195	248	314	390	450	255	130.8%	60	15.4%
<b>CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES</b>									
Arson	9	7	9	8	17	8	88.9%	9	112.5%
Malicious damage to property	133	176	172	203	225	92	69.2%	22	10.8%
<b>PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES</b>									
Burglary at non-residential premises	107	87	138	144	142	35	32.7%	-2	-1.4%
Burglary at residential premises	275	309	314	327	328	53	19.3%	1	0.3%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	85	91	71	102	124	39	45.9%	22	21.6%
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	119	166	171	266	214	95	79.8%	-52	-19.5%
Stock-theft	0	0	0	1	0	0	0.0%	-1	-100.0%
<b>CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION</b>									
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	50	58	44	49	46	-4	-8.0%	-3	-6.1%
Drug-related crime	324	463	471	509	526	202	62.3%	17	3.3%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	264	411	432	489	515	251	95.1%	26	5.3%
Sexual offences as result of police action	0	0	0	1	0	0	0.0%	-1	-100.0%
<b>OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES</b>									
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	331	405	363	520	586	255	77.0%	66	12.7%
Commercial crime	137	113	117	96	91	-46	-33.6%	-5	-5.2%
Shoplifting	170	174	153	167	228	58	34.1%	61	36.5%
<b>SUBCATEGORIES OF AGGRAVATED ROBBERY</b>									
Carjacking	14	25	26	43	54	40	285.7%	11	25.6%
Truck hijacking	3	1	2	5	2	-1	-33.3%	-3	-60.0%
Robbery at residential premises	24	52	35	52	51	27	112.5%	-1	-1.9%
Robbery at non-residential premises	22	35	49	51	52	30	136.4%	1	2.0%

### 7.3 Khayelitsha, Site B Precinct Analysis

- Over the five year period, only sexual offences (-8.8%) and theft of motor vehicle or motor cycle (-16.4%) showed a decrease.
- During the 5-year period, substantial increases were recorded for aggravated robbery (134.5%), especially carjacking, truck jacking, and robbery at residential premises. However, aggravated robbery increased by 19.9% in the last financial year, and robbery at non-residential premises (a sub-category of aggravated robbery) decreased by -5%. Common robbery also recorded a decrease in the last year of -16%.
- Murder increased by 17.7% in the five year period, and remained stable for the last financial year.
- Attempted murder increased by 73.5% over the five years, and by 18.1% in the last year.



CRIME CATEGORIES: KHAYELITSHA	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	5 YR TREND		2013/14 - 2014/15	
						DIFF	% Δ	DIFF	% Δ
<b>CONTACT CRIMES ( CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)</b>									
Murder	124	160	168	146	146	22	17.7%	0	0.0%
Total Sexual Offences	251	247	241	230	229	-22	-8.8%	-1	-0.4%
Attempted murder	98	140	207	144	170	72	73.5%	26	18.1%
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	614	630	706	686	640	26	4.2%	-46	-6.7%
Common assault	516	682	774	773	866	350	67.8%	93	12.0%
Common robbery	190	167	221	250	210	20	10.5%	-40	-16.0%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	606	789	987	1185	1421	815	134.5%	236	19.9%
<b>CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES</b>									
Arson	17	12	12	13	25	8	47.1%	12	92.3%
Malicious damage to property	389	393	437	503	613	224	57.6%	110	21.9%
<b>PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES</b>									
Burglary at non-residential premises	91	99	126	143	144	53	58.2%	1	0.7%
Burglary at residential premises	326	350	455	477	474	148	45.4%	-3	-0.6%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	110	70	58	85	92	-18	-16.4%	7	8.2%
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	140	129	132	223	217	77	55.0%	-6	-2.7%
Stock-theft	0	0	0	1	0	0	0.0%	-1	-100.0%
<b>CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION</b>									
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	84	121	110	128	132	48	57.1%	4	3.1%
Drug-related crime	625	756	669	803	827	202	32.3%	24	3.0%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	221	291	292	291	279	58	26.2%	-12	-4.1%
Sexual offences as result of police action	0	1	3	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES</b>									
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	387	426	471	716	743	356	92.0%	27	3.8%
Commercial crime	68	130	192	132	123	55	80.9%	-9	-6.8%
Shoplifting	105	244	191	208	222	117	111.4%	14	6.7%
<b>SUBCATEGORIES OF AGGRAVATED ROBBERY</b>									
Carjacking	22	37	44	59	73	51	231.8%	14	23.7%
Truck hijacking	0	6	4	2	5	5	500.0%	3	150.0%
Robbery at residential premises	51	61	84	83	84	33	64.7%	1	1.2%
Robbery at non-residential premises	82	137	143	121	115	33	40.2%	-6	-5.0%

#### 7.4. Greater Khayelitsha (Khayelitsha Site B, Lingelethu West, Harare)

- A 5-year analysis of Greater Khayelitsha police precincts shows that total sexual offences decreased by 14.6% and assault GBH by 3.4%.
- Over the five years, increases were noted in respect of murder (5.5%), attempted murder (47.1%), and common assault (47.5%).
- From 2013/14 to 2014/15 the following categories decreased: murder (-7.6%), assault GBH (-5%) and common robbery (11.8%).
- In contrast, attempted murder (11.9%), total sexual offences (1.1%), and common assault (11.3%) increased in the last financial year.
- Common robbery increased by 45.6% over the five year period, but decreased by -11.8% in the last financial year. Aggravated robbery increased by 124.1% over the five years, and 13.4% in the last year. In the last year, aggravated robbery increases were driven by carjacking (increase of 19.7%) and robbery at residential premises (increase of 13.9%). There was a notable decrease in truck hi-jacking (-40%) over the period.

Overall, the five-year crime trend for Greater Khayelitsha shows a growing problem of contact crime, particularly robbery with aggravating circumstances, common robbery, common assault, attempted murder and to some extent, murder. These categories have been increasing over the past 5 years at all three police stations. Similarly, burglaries and drug related crimes have been on the increase over the 5 year period. The increase in contact crime is associated with fear because it is a crime category where a person or people are injured/harmed or threatened with injury or harm during the commission of a crime.

CRIME CATEGORIES	HARARE				LINGELETHU WEST				KHAYELITSHA				GREATER KHAYELITSHA			
	5 YR TREND		2013/14 - 2014/15		5 YR TREND		2013/14 - 2014/15		5 YR TREND		2013/14 - 2014/15		5 YR TREND		2013/14 - 2014/15	
	DIFF	% Δ	DIFF	% Δ	DIFF	% Δ	DIFF	% Δ	DIFF	% Δ	DIFF	% Δ	DIFF	% Δ	DIFF	% Δ
<b>CONTACT CRIMES ( CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)</b>																
Murder	0	0.0%	-23	-14.0%	-5	-11.4%	-4	-9.3%	22	17.7%	0	0.0%	17	5.5%	-27	-7.6%
Total Sexual Offences	-52	-18.1%	1	0.4%	-19	-19.4%	6	8.2%	-22	-8.8%	-1	-0.4%	-93	-14.6%	6	1.1%
Attempted murder	26	27.7%	1	0.8%	7	22.6%	8	26.7%	72	73.5%	26	18.1%	105	47.1%	35	11.9%
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	-41	-6.3%	6	1.0%	-33	-22.1%	-32	-21.6%	26	4.2%	-46	-6.7%	-48	-3.4%	-72	-5.0%
Common assault	236	35.5%	102	12.8%	110	38.9%	25	6.8%	350	67.8%	93	12.0%	696	47.5%	220	11.3%
Common robbery	98	96.1%	-38	-16.0%	39	75.0%	11	13.8%	20	10.5%	-40	-16.0%	157	45.6%	-67	-11.8%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	446	105.9%	28	3.3%	255	130.8%	60	15.4%	815	134.5%	236	19.9%	1516	124.1%	324	13.4%
<b>CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES</b>																
Arson	-1	-4.2%	1	4.5%	8	88.9%	9	112.5%	8	47.1%	12	92.3%	15	30.0%	22	51.2%
Malicious injury to property	230	68.7%	118	26.4%	92	69.2%	22	10.8%	224	57.6%	110	21.9%	546	63.7%	250	21.7%
<b>PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES</b>																
Burglary at non-residential premises	21	22.1%	-15	-11.5%	35	32.7%	-2	-1.4%	53	58.2%	1	0.7%	109	37.2%	-16	-3.8%
Burglary at residential premises	98	19.5%	41	7.3%	53	19.3%	1	0.3%	148	45.4%	-3	-0.6%	299	27.1%	39	2.9%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	62	42.8%	64	44.8%	39	45.9%	22	21.6%	-18	-16.4%	7	8.2%	83	24.4%	93	28.2%
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	-82	-38.5%	-6	-4.4%	95	79.8%	-52	-19.5%	77	55.0%	-6	-2.7%	90	19.1%	-64	-10.2%
Stock-theft	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	-1	-100.0%	0	0.0%	-1	-100.0%	0	0.0%	-2	0.0%
<b>CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION</b>																
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	-28	-34.6%	-38	-41.8%	-4	-8.0%	-3	-6.1%	48	57.1%	4	3.1%	16	7.4%	-37	-13.8%
Drug-related crime	367	89.7%	184	31.1%	202	62.3%	17	3.3%	202	32.3%	24	3.0%	771	56.8%	225	11.8%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	116	44.8%	18	5.0%	251	95.1%	26	5.3%	58	26.2%	-12	-4.1%	425	57.1%	32	2.8%
Sexual offences as result of police action	0	0.0%		0.0%	0	0.0%	-1	-100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	-1	-100.0%
<b>OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES</b>																
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	698	170.2%	304	37.8%	255	77.0%	66	12.7%	356	92.0%	27	3.8%	1309	116.0%	397	19.5%
Commercial crime	8	23.5%	-8	-16.0%	-46	-33.6%	-5	-5.2%	55	80.9%	-9	-6.8%	17	7.1%	-22	-7.9%
Shoplifting	38	86.4%	34	70.8%	58	34.1%	61	36.5%	117	111.4%	14	6.7%	213	66.8%	109	25.8%
<b>SUBCATEGORIES OF AGGRAVATED ROBBERY</b>																
Carjacking	55	177.4%	10	13.2%	40	285.7%	11	25.6%	51	231.8%	14	23.7%	146	217.9%	35	19.7%
Truck hijacking	5	500.0%	-8	-61.5%	-1	-33.3%	-3	-60.0%	5	500.0%	3	150.0%	9	300.0%	-8	-40.0%
Robbery at residential premises	70	106.1%	33	32.0%	27	112.5%	-1	-1.9%	33	64.7%	1	1.2%	130	92.2%	33	13.9%
Robbery at non-residential premises	16	18.4%	-16	-13.4%	30	136.4%	1	2.0%	33	40.2%	-6	-5.0%	79	41.4%	-21	-7.2%

## 8. Conclusion

Although there are 150 police precincts in the province, crime in general, and almost half of murders (47.7%) and attempted murders (47.7%) were committed within the service area of 10 (7%) police precincts. This trend has continued for the past 3 years. These top stations change their positions per year depending on their contribution, but remain part of the worst performing stations in the province. Khayelitsha Site B and Harare police precincts continue to feature in the top 10 stations, particularly in terms of murder, attempted murder, and total sexual offences. The overall increase in contact crime is a concern, for contact crime serves as a determining fear factor in the country and in the province.

These police precincts are in close proximity and are mostly located in the City of Cape Town metropole. The City of Cape Town has a high population density, concentrated movement of people, extensive development and multiple businesses. Attempts to change the crime landscape of the province should be directed to these police precincts. Furthermore, attempts should be made to determine whether policing resource allocation (human, vehicle, operational) at both national and provincial government takes this into account. The spatial distribution of crime in the province suggests that contact crime and drug-related crime are associated with the previously disadvantaged areas, whilst property-related crime is associated with the affluent areas.

The Western Cape Province is exposed to drugs more than any other province in the country. In the 2014/15 financial year, the province maintained its number one position, recording 33.2% (88 731) of the national drug-related crime. There is also a proliferation of legal and illegal liquor outlets which contribute to violence. By and large, substance abuse is still seen as one of the generators of crime. Attempts to improve the safety of the Western Cape residents and tourists alike depend on concerted effort to address substance abuse amongst other social ills.