



Western Cape
Government

Community Safety



Western Cape Crime Report 2018/19
Department of Community Safety

Western Cape Provincial Crime Analysis

**Analysis of Western Cape reported crime
based on the 2018/19 crime statistics
issued by the South African Police Service
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

WESTERN CAPE CRIME ANALYSIS, 2018/19 FINANCIAL YEAR

The Western Cape had the fourth highest number of murders in the country, but these are all concentrated in a small number of areas. Six of its police precincts feature in the ten highest murder precincts and eleven in the top 30 murder stations in country. The Western Cape Province has 151 police precincts of which just 7% (10) accounted for more than 40% of murders and attempted murders in the province. Murder increased by 6.6% (245) from 3 729 to 3 974 in the Western Cape.

The highest number of murders was reported in Nyanga (289). Delft followed with 247 murders. Murder in Delft increased by 26.7% from 195 in 2017/18 to 247 in 2018/19. The Nyanga and Delft police precincts combined accounted for 13.5% (536) of the 3 974 murders in the province.

Of these 151 police stations in the province, 25 stations are considered as gang-related stations by SAPS. These gang stations accounted for 47.4% of murders, 44.3% of drug-related crime, and more than half (57.4%) of the attempted murders, and 60.7% of possession of firearms and ammunition in the province for 2018/19.

Firearms have been singled out as instruments predominantly used to commit murder, attempted murder and robberies in the province.

The province contributed more than a third (35%) of all drug-related crime in the country (232 657) despite the 30.6% (35 813) decrease from 117 157 to 81 344 counts recorded in 2018/19.

The analysis of crime in local municipalities suggests that assaults, attempted murders and robberies present a challenge for the municipalities. Drakenstein, Breede Valley, George and Stellenbosch local municipalities seem to occupy the top three positions in all the above-mentioned contact crime.

1. INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXTUAL BACKGROUND

The 2018/19 annual crime statistics published by the South African Police Service (SAPS) on 13 September 2019 shows recorded crimes are decreasing in the Western Cape Province. Overall a total of 436 428 crimes were recorded by the SAPS in the 2018/19 financial year. The figures included the 17 community-reported serious crimes and total crime detected as a result of police action. The 17 community-reported serious crimes accounted for more than three quarters (77.7%) and the total crime detected as a result of police action was 22.3%. There was overall an 8.8% (42 304) decrease in crimes reported from the 2017/18 financial year.

The SAPS annually releases reported and recorded crime statistics for the preceding financial year (i.e. April – March). This crime refers mainly to crime reported to and recorded by the SAPS.¹ Over the past decade these crime statistics have been released in September – six months after the end of the financial year. The 2018/19 crime statistics was no exception. It was released on 13 September 2019. It includes the crime statistics for the country, the nine provinces and 1 141 police precincts of which 151² are located in the Western Cape Province. The SAPS reports on 31 crime categories and subcategories which comprised 17 community-reported serious crimes and four crimes heavily dependent on police action for detection.³ The 17 community-reported serious crimes include contact crime,⁴ contact related crimes⁵ and property crime.⁶ Crimes heavily dependent on police action for detection include driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs, drug-related crime, illegal possession of firearms and ammunition and sexual offences detected as a result of police action. The SAPS also report on the trio crimes⁷ and the sub-categories of robbery with aggravated circumstances.⁸ Sexual offences are now disaggregated into rape, sexual assault, attempted sexual offences and contact sexual offences. The latter has been requested by civil society organisations for years.

1 Krieglner, A. and Shaw, M. (2016). *A citizen's guide to crime trends in South Africa*. Jonathan Ball Publishers, Johannesburg.

2 Nyanga police precinct ceded Samora Machel police precinct on the 1st of December 2018 making the total number of police station to be 151 in the province.

3 Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs, drug-related crime, illegal possession of firearms and ammunition, sexual offences as results of police action.

4 Murder, attempted murder, assault GBH, common assault, common robbery, robbery aggravated, sexual offences.

5 Arson and malicious damage to property.

6 Burglary at non-residential premises, burglary at residential premises, stock theft, theft of and theft out of motor vehicle.

7 Trio crimes forms part of robbery aggravated and include carjacking, house robbery and business robbery.

8 Bank robbery, carjacking, robbery at non-residential and robbery at residential premises, robbery of cash in transit, truck hijacking.

The current report presents an analysis of the 2018/19 crime statistics released by the SAPS in September 2019. The analysis focuses on the Western Cape crime landscape and presents crime patterns and trends, percentage changes (increases and decreases) and a comparative analysis of crime rates between the nine provinces. It outlines the limitations of the crime statistics, the methodological approach used in analysing the statistics and a summary of the sub-categories of crimes. It further highlights the Western Cape's contribution to selected crimes in relation to the other provinces and outlines the reported crime for the highest 10 crime precincts in the Province. Finally, it presents an analysis of selected crimes in the priority gang stations. The current report sets out to contribute to a greater understanding of crime trends and the crime landscape in the Province.

1.1 Limitations of crime statistics

Although an analysis of crime statistics published by the SAPS is useful, it is subject to limitations and should thus be treated with caution. One way of dealing with these limitations includes presenting crime in relation to the population. Presenting crime rates (which represent crimes per 100 000 of the population) makes for a better comparative analysis between different provinces in the country, as it allows for an accurate measure of how crime rates affect and impact individuals in different geographical areas with different population sizes. Kriegler and Shaw,⁹ in support of Newham, maintain that presenting crime per 100 000 of the population is an internationally acceptable standard.¹⁰ It allows for a fair comparison in terms of the risk of crime to different stakeholders. Crime rate refers to the number of crimes that occur within a defined population size.

Whereas in the 2017/18 crime statistics, the SAPS presented the rate for contact crime in the country and provinces based on mid-September 2017 population estimates, the 2018/19 statistics do not present the contact crime rate but only the reported and recorded absolute figures per police station, province and the country.

Thus far, Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) does not publish population statistics per police precinct, but rather publishes population statistics following the demarcated municipal boundaries. These municipal boundaries are, however, not always aligned to the police boundaries. The Western Cape SAPS is in the process of reducing the 16 SAPS police clusters to six to align them to the Western Cape municipal districts. It is envisaged that the SAPS will consider publishing the crime statistics per district municipality, thus allowing for easier crime comparison between the different districts in the Province.

9 Kriegler, A. and Shaw, M. (2016). *A citizen's guide to crime trends in South Africa*. Jonathan Ball Publishers, Cape Town.

10 Newham, G. (2013). *The police serious crime stats bungle-ISS*. Available on line at <http://www.politicsweb.co.za/party/the-policies-serious-crime-stats-bungle-iss>. Accessed in June 2015.

Under-reporting poses another challenge to an accurate determination of crime statistics. With the exception of murder and crimes detected as a result of police action, a crime will only be recorded if a victim comes forward or if police detects a crime. Generally, reporting rates are low when trust in the police is low. The national Victims of Crime Survey (VOCS) attributes the under reporting to the reluctance of victims to disclose information and incidents that are sensitive in nature,¹¹ though the reporting rate is not consistent across crime categories. The national 2018/19 VOCS reports that 32% of victims of theft of personal property, 85% of hijacked victims, 35% of street robbery victims and 50% of assault victims reported these crimes to the police.¹² Furthermore, the 2018/19 VOCS found that 48% of households that experienced housebreaking reported it to the police.¹³

2. METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH

The methodological approach adopted in the report includes the calculation of crime trends for the Western Cape in relation to the rest of the country. Furthermore, the proportion of crime generated by the Western Cape was determined per crime category over a 10-year period showing trends over time. Such analysis provides a rich insight into how the Province has been doing over the period of a decade. Finally, the top ten police precincts per crime were identified based on reported crime per financial year.

2.1 Determining crime per population

The September 2018 mid-year population statistics issued by SAPS sourced from Stats SA were used to calculate the contact rate for the country and the Western Cape Province. The contact crime for the Western Cape was compared to the other provinces and ranked to determine the position of the province in relation to the other provinces per contact crime category. The contact crime rate at municipal level was calculated based on the Provincial Treasury population estimates per local municipality.

11 Statistics South Africa. (2019). *Victims of crime survey, 2018/19*. Available on line at <http://www.statssa.gov.za/publications/P0341/P03412018.pdf>. Access on 4 December 2019: p 1

12 Statistics South Africa. (2018). *Victim of Crime Survey, 2017/18: Statistical Release P0341*. Pretoria, p 57.

13 Statistics South Africa. (2019). *Victim of Crime Survey, 2018/19: Statistical Release P0341*. Governance, Public Safety and Justice Survey 2018/19. Pretoria, p 23.

3. KEY FINDINGS (2016/17 - 2018/19)

- Overall, recorded crime decreased by 8.7% in the province from 478 732 in 2017/18 to 436 328 in 2018/19. The 17 community-reported serious contact crimes reported decreased by 1.7% in the Western Cape and 0.7% nationally.
- Reported contact crime increased by 0.9% in the Western Cape and by 2.6% nationally.
- Property-related crime decreased by 5.8% in the Province and by 2.5% nationally.
- Crimes heavily dependent on police action for detection decreased by 27.2% provincially and by 21.8% nationally (Table 1).
- The murder rate in the Western Cape is 59.4 per 100 000 of the population, which is higher than the national rate of 36.4 per 100 000. It is the second highest in the country after Eastern Cape with a murder rate of 60.9 per 100 000. The lowest murder rate, of 15.6 per 100 000, was recorded in Limpopo. By comparison, Gauteng recorded a murder rate of 30.5 per 100 000. Murder in the Western Cape increased by 6.6% from 3 729 in 2017/18 to 3 974 in 2018/19.
- Nyanga police precinct recorded 289 murders in 2018/19, the highest in the country, despite ceding Samora Machel police precinct in 2018. Murder decreased in Nyanga police precinct by 6.2% from 308 in 2017/18 to 289 in 2018/19, possibly as a result of some of these murders now being recorded at Samora Machel.¹⁴
- Murder in Bishop Lavis increased by 46.9% from 98 in 2017/18 to 144 in 2018/19. Delft police precinct recorded a 26.7% increase from 195 in 2017/18 to 247 in the same period.
- The Western Cape Province drug-related crime decreased by 30.6% (35 813) from 117 157 in 2017/18 to 81 344 in 2018/19. This reduction largely accounts for the decrease in crime in the Western Cape. Still, the province contributed more than a third (35%) to the national drug-related crime in the 2018/19 financial year.
- Table 1 shows that most of the crime categories increased in the Province. These crime categories include assault GBH (3.8%), attempted murder (4.4%), murder (6.6%), common assault (1.6%) sexual assault (2.7%), contact sexual offences (18.9%), arson (10.5%), malicious damage to property (1.8%), stock theft (2.3%), carjacking (5.1%) and commercial crime (11.1%).

¹⁴ 30 murders were recorded at Samora Machel, bringing to total number of murders for Nyanga and Samora Machel to 319.

Table 1: Comparative Crime Analysis for RSA and Western Cape Province: 2016/17 - 2018/19

CRIME CATEGORY	REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA				WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE									
	2016/17	2017/18	DIFF	% Δ	2016/17	2017/18	DIFF	% Δ	2018/19	DIFF	% Δ			
Assault GBH	170,616	167,352	-3,264	-1.9%	170,979	3,627	2.2%	24,417	23,583	-834	-3.4%	24,488	905	3.8%
Attempted murder	18,205	18,233	28	0.2%	18,980	747	4.1%	3,387	3,698	311	9.2%	3,860	162	4.4%
Common assault	156,450	156,243	-207	-0.1%	162,012	5,769	3.7%	39,868	38,579	-1,289	-3.2%	39,202	623	1.6%
Common robbery	53,418	50,730	-2,688	-5.0%	51,765	1,035	2.0%	12,574	12,003	-571	-4.5%	11,355	-648	-5.4%
Murder	19,016	20,336	1,320	6.9%	21,022	686	3.4%	3,311	3,729	418	12.6%	3,974	245	6.6%
Robbery aggravated	140,956	138,364	-2,592	-1.8%	140,032	1,668	1.2%	24,032	24,329	297	1.2%	24,065	-264	-1.1%
Sexual offences	49,660	50,108	448	0.9%	52,420	2,312	4.6%	7,115	7,075	-40	-0.6%	7,043	-32	-0.5%
TOTAL CONTACT CRIME	608,321	601,366	-6,955	-1.1%	617,210	15,844	2.6%	114,704	112,996	-1,708	-1.5%	113,987	991	0.9%
CRIME CATEGORY	REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA				WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE									
Rape	39,828	40,035	79,863	200.5%	41,583	1,548	3.9%	4,771	4,744	-27	-0.6%	4,649	-95	-2.0%
Sexual assault	6,271	6,786	13,057	208.2%	7,437	651	9.6%	1,670	1,710	40	2.4%	1,757	47	2.7%
Attempted sexual offences	2,073	2,066	4,139	199.7%	2,146	80	3.9%	635	372	-263	-41.4%	341	-31	-8.3%
Contact sexual offences	1,488	1,221	2,709	182.1%	1,254	33	2.7%	309	249	-60	-19.4%	296	47	18.9%
TOTAL SEXUAL OFFENCES	49,660	50,108	99,768	200.9%	52,420	2,312	4.6%	7,385	7,075	-310	-4.2%	7,043	-32	-0.5%
Arson	4,321	3,869	-452	-10.5%	4,083	214	5.5%	781	762	-19	-2.4%	842	80	10.5%
Malicious damage to property	116,409	111,492	-4,917	-4.2%	113,089	1,597	1.4%	29,216	28,001	-1,215	-4.2%	28,514	513	1.8%
TOTAL CONTACT RELATED CRIME	120,730	115,361	-5,369	-4.4%	117,172	1,811	1.6%	29,997	28,763	-1,234	-4.1%	29,356	593	2.1%
Burglary at non-residential premises	75,618	71,195	-4,423	-5.8%	71,224	29	0.0%	12,535	11,379	-1,156	-9.2%	10,711	-668	-5.9%
Burglary at residential premises	246,654	228,094	-18,560	-7.5%	220,865	-7,229	-3.2%	46,043	42,662	-3,381	-7.3%	39,418	-3,244	-7.6%
Stock-theft	26,902	28,849	1,947	7.2%	29,672	823	2.9%	885	953	68	7.7%	975	22	2.3%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	53,307	50,663	-2,644	-5.0%	48,324	-2,339	-4.6%	7,381	7,104	-277	-3.8%	6,791	-313	-4.4%
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	138,172	129,172	-9,000	-6.5%	125,076	-4,096	-3.2%	37,910	35,532	-2,378	-6.3%	34,120	-1,412	-4.0%
TOTAL PROPERTY RELATED CRIME	540,653	507,973	-32,680	-6.0%	495,161	-12,812	-2.5%	104,754	97,650	-7,124	-6.8%	92,015	-5,615	-5.8%

CRIME CATEGORY	REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA			WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE		
	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	75,034	86,160	82,912	12,895	12,776	12,561
Drug-related crime	292,689	323,547	232,657	107,379	117,157	81,344
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	16,134	17,558	15,736	2,929	3,422	3,149
Sexual offences as result of police action	6,164	6,701	7,976	274	166	169
TOTAL CRIMES HEAVILY DEPENDENT ON POLICE ACTION FOR DETECTION	390,021	433,966	339,281	123,477	133,521	97,223
CRIME CATEGORY	REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA			WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE		
	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Bank robbery	3	13	4	0	1	0
Carjacking	16,717	16,325	16,026	2,201	2,182	2,294
Robbery at non-residential premises	20,680	20,047	19,991	1,889	2,033	1,689
Robbery at residential premises	22,343	22,261	22,431	2,560	2,787	2,749
Robbery of cash in transit	152	238	183	35	26	15
Truck hijacking	1,183	1,202	1,182	58	121	117
SUBCATEGORIES OF AGGRAVATED ROBBERY	61,078	60,086	59,817	6,743	7,150	6,864
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	59,740	58,633	58,448	6,650	6,650	6,732
Commercial crime	328,272	302,656	300,457	85,957	79,975	77,465
Shoplifting	73,550	73,277	83,823	11,725	12,109	13,451
OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES	67,454	62,180	60,167	14,557	13,738	12,931
17 COMMUNITY-REPORTED CRIMES	469,276	438,113	444,447	112,239	105,822	103,847
TOTAL CRIMES HEAVILY DEPENDENT ON POLICE ACTION FOR DETECTION	1,738,980	1,662,815	1,673,990	361,694	345,211	339,205
OVERALL TOTAL	390,021	433,966	339,281	123,477	133,521	97,223
	2,129,001	2,096,781	2,013,271	485,171	478,732	436,428

Source: South African Police Service

4. TOTAL REPORTED AND RECORDED CRIME IN THE PROVINCE

Overall a total of 436 428 crimes were recorded by the SAPS in the 2018/19 financial year, comprising the 17 community-reported serious crimes and crimes detected as a result of police action. This constitutes an 8.8% (42 304) decrease from the 478 732 recorded in 2017/18 (Table 2). The 17 community-reported serious crimes accounted for more than three quarters (77.7%) and the total crime detected as a result of police action constituted 22.3% of the total crime for the period under review (Table 2). However, the reduction in crimes detected as a result of police action, and specifically of drug-related crimes, accounted for 8.8% of the overall reduction in crimes.

Table 2: Total reported and recorded crime in the province (2014/15 - 2018/19)

Financial Year	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	Diff 2017/18-2018/19	% Diff 2017/18-2018/19
17 Community Reported Serious Crimes	381,936	374,952	361,694	345,211	339,205	-6,006	-1.7%
Crime detected as a result of police action	105,043	108,782	123,477	133,521	97,223	-36,298	-27.2%
Total Western Cape recorded Crimes	486,979	483,734	485,171	478,732	436,428	-42,304	-8.8%
Proportion of the 17 Community Reported Serious Crimes to the total crime in the province	78.4%	77.5%	74.5%	72.1%	77.7%	Average: 76.1%	
Proportion of the Crime detected as a result of police action to the total crime in the province	21.6%	22.5%	25.5%	27.9%	22.3%	Average: 23.9%	

Source: South African Police Service

5. CONTACT CRIME ANALYSIS

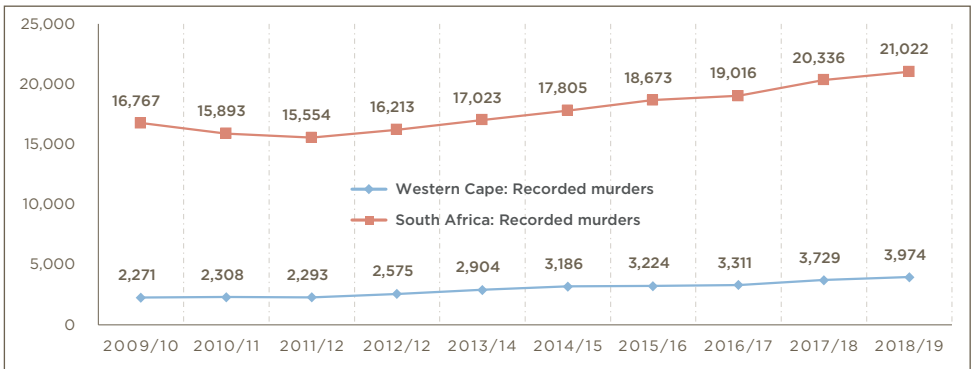
5.1 Murder

Murder increased both nationally and provincially in the past financial year. Nationally, the number of murders increased by 3.4% from 20 336 in 2017/18 to 21 022 – its highest point in 10 years (Figure 1). However, the increase in murders has not been consistent over the decade. In 2011/12 it stood at 15 554, which was the lowest point. Since then, it increased by 35.2% (5 468) to 21 022 in 2018/19. Over the decade, murder increased by a quarter (25.4%) nationally from 16 767 in 2009/10 to 21 022 in 2018/19.

In the province, the lowest point was in 2009/10 when 2 271 murders were recorded. Since then murders have increased by 75% (1 703) to 3 974 in 2018/19 (Figure 1). A 6.6% (245) increase in murder was recorded between 2017/18 and 2018/19 in the province.

The SAPS 2018/19 annual report stated that 939 (23.7%) of the 3 974 murders recorded in the province were gang-related.¹⁵ Firearms were weapons of choice accounting for 94.7% (888) of the 938 gang-related murders. Knives accounted for 37(3.9%).¹⁶

Figure 1: Number of National and Western Cape Province reported murders (2009/10 - 2018/19)



15 South African Police Service. (2019). South African Police Service, *Western Cape Annual Report. 2018/19.* p 31.

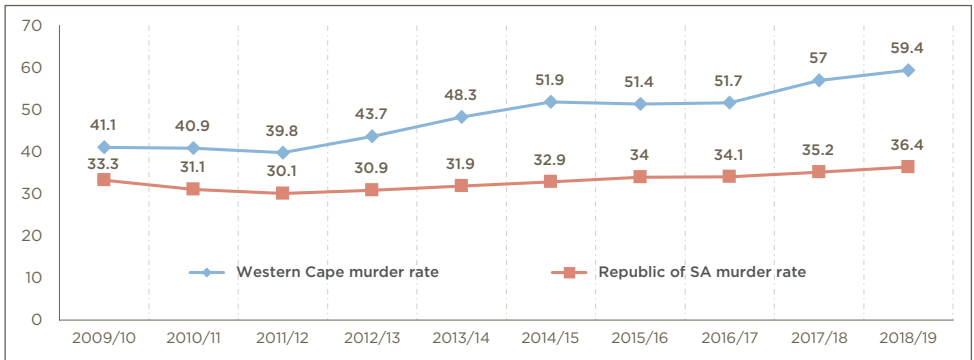
16 South African Police Service. (2019). South African Police Service, *Western Cape Annual Report. 2018/19.* p 32.

5.1.1 National and Western Cape Province murders per 100 000 of the population 2007/08 - 2017/18

In the 2018/19 financial year the national murder rate was 36.4 per 100 000 of the population and this compares unfavourably with the estimated global murder rate of 5.3 per 100 000 of the population as of 2015.¹⁷ With a population of 57 725 600¹⁸ and 21 022 murders reported in 2018/19, the country’s murder rate is almost seven times higher than the global rate.

With 3 974 murder cases for the 2018/19 financial year using the mid-September 2018 population estimates (6 685 917), the Western Cape province had 59.4 murders per 100 000 of the population – eleven times more than the global rate. The Western Cape murder rate is the highest over the 10-year period and is on an increasing trajectory, from 51.4/100 000 in 2015/16 to 59.4/100 000 in 2018/19 (Figure 1A). Kriegler and Shaw noted that a murder rate that is above 20 per 100 000 is categorised as high and very high when it is above 30/100 000.¹⁹ According to this standard, the murder rate for the Province and the country is very high.

Figure 1A: RSA and Western Cape murders per 100 000 of the population 2009/10 - 2018/19



Source: South Africa Police Service

17 UN Office on Drugs and Crime’s International Homicide Statistics database. (2018). *Intentional homicides (per 100,000 people)*. Available online at <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/VC.IHR.PSRC.P5?end=2016&start=2004>. Accessed on 19 December 2018. Institute for Security Studies. (2015). ‘Murder by numbers’. Available online at <https://www.ISSS.Crimehubmurderbynumbers> accessed on 4 August 2016. See also UNODC. (2014). *Global Study on Homicide 2013: Trends, Contexts, Data*. UNODC, Vienna, p. 12.

18 Statistics South Africa, 2019. *Mid-year population estimates for 2018*. Available on line at <https://www.statssa.gov.za/publications/P0302/P03022018.pdf>. Access on 25 October 2019.

19 Kriegler, A. and Shaw, M. (2106). *A citizen’s guide to crime trends in South Africa*. Jonathan Ball Publishers, Cape Town

The Eastern Cape Province has the highest murder rate in the country of 60.9 per 100 000, followed by the Western Cape at 59.4 per 100 000²⁰ (Table 3). The province with the lowest murder rate is Limpopo (15.6/100 000). As stated above, murder counts in the province increased by 6.6%, from 3 729 in 2017/18 to 3 974 in 2018/19. The comparative analysis for the murder rates of the provinces is outlined below.

Table 3: Reported murders per provinces (2016/17 - 2018/19)

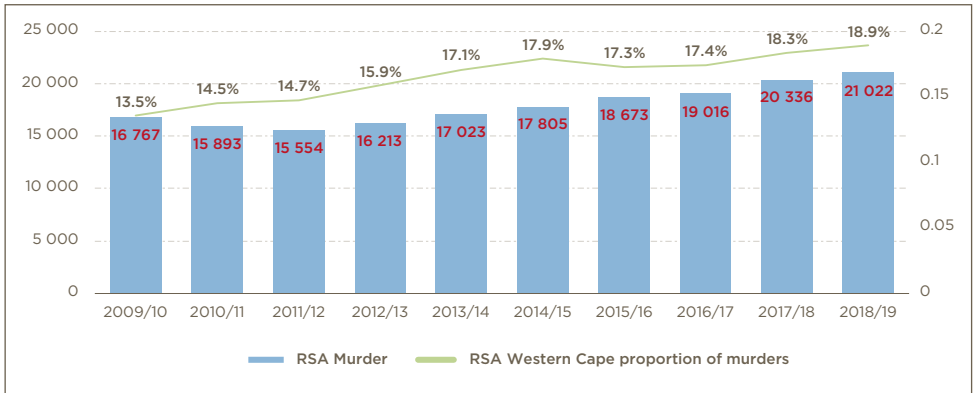
Murder	2016/17			2017/18			2018/19			2016/17 - 2018/19		
	2016/17	Contri- bution	Ratio	2017/18	Contri- bution	Ratio	2018/19	Contri- bution	Ratio	Ranking	Ratio %Δ	
Limpopo	813	4.3%	14.2	911	4%	15.7	914	4.3%	15.6	9	1.0%	-1.0%
Mpumalanga	954	5.0%	21.8	922	5%	20.7	996	4.7%	21.9	8	-5.0%	6.1%
North West	901	4.7%	23.7	950	5%	24.5	961	4.6%	24.4	7	3.6%	-0.6%
Northern Cape	344	1.8%	28.6	340	2%	27.9	322	1.5%	26.1	6	-2.4%	-6.5%
Gauteng	4,101	21.6%	29.3	4,233	21%	29.5	4,495	21.4%	30.5	5	0.5%	3.4%
Free State	950	5.0%	33.3	1,054	5%	36.7	1,000	4.8%	34.5	4	10.0%	-5.9%
KwaZulu-Natal	4,014	21.1%	36.6	4,382	22%	39.4	4,395	20.9%	39.1	3	7.8%	-1.0%
Western Cape	3,311	17.4%	51.7	3,729	18%	57.0	3,974	18.9%	59.4	2	10.3%	4.3%
Eastern Cape	3,628	19.1%	55.9	3,815	19%	58.7	3,965	18.9%	60.9	1	5.0%	3.8%
South Africa	19,016	100.0%	34.1	20,336	1.0	35.8	21,022	1.0	36.4		5.2%	1.7%

Source: South African Police Service

²⁰ The National Crime Registrar utilised the revised mid-year population estimates as of at the end of September 2018, which represents the mid-point of the reporting year (i.e. 2018/19), as published by Statistics South Africa.

For over a decade, the Western Cape has contributed between 13.5% and 18.9% of murder cases nationally (Figure 2). The 2018/19 contribution (18.9%) is the highest for the province in a decade. Notably, KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng at 21% each, contributed a higher percentage to the total national murder numbers for the 2018/19 financial year. These two provinces recorded 4 395 and 4 495 murder cases respectively (Table 3). Considering their lower murder to population rate, the higher overall percentage contribution to the murder rate is explained by the large population size of those two provinces.

Figure 2: The Western Cape’s contribution to the national rate of reported murders



Source: South African Police Service

5.1.2. Murder – top ten police precincts in the Province

Ten police precincts accounted for 46.8% (1 860) of the total number of reported murders (3 974) in the 2018/19 financial year (Table 4). Notably, all these police precincts form part of the top 30 for the country for 2017/18 and 2018/19. Murder at these 10 precincts increased by 3%, from 1 805 in 2017/18 to 1 860 in 2018/19. The Nyanga police precinct recorded 289 murders, still the highest in the country, though murders decreased by 6.2% from 308 in 2017/18 to 289 in 2018/19. The new Samora Machel precinct was established in 2018 and diverted some of Nyanga’s crime to this precinct. Samora Machel recorded 30 murders in the year. In the same period, murder increased by 46.9% from 98 in 2017/18 to 144 in 2018/19 in Bishop Lavis and by 26.7% in the Delft police precinct, from 195 in 2017/18 to 247 in 2018/19 (Table 4).

Table 4: Reported murder for the top ten police precincts in the Province (2016/17 - 2018/19)

Police station	2016/17	% Contribution	2017/18	% Contribution per station	% Diff 2016/17-2017/18	2018/19	% Contribution	% Diff 2017/18-2018/19
Nyanga	281	8.5%	308	8.3%	9.6%	289	7.3%	-6.2%
Delft	183	5.5%	195	5.2%	6.6%	247	6.2%	26.7%
Khayelitsha	179	5.4%	192	5.1%	7.3%	221	5.6%	15.1%
Philippi East	150	4.5%	205	5.5%	36.7%	185	4.7%	-9.8%
Harare	174	5.3%	142	3.8%	-18.4%	166	4.2%	16.9%
Gugulethu	136	4.1%	182	4.9%	33.8%	155	3.9%	-14.8%
Mfuleni	125	3.8%	157	4.2%	25.6%	154	3.9%	-1.9%
Kraaifontein	142	4.3%	186	5.0%	31.0%	151	3.8%	-18.8%
Mitchells Plain	103	3.1%	140	3.8%	35.9%	148	3.7%	5.7%
Bishop Lavis	97	2.9%	98	2.6%	1.0%	144	3.6%	46.9%
Total Top ten stations	1,570	47.4%	1,805	48.4%	15.0%	1,860	46.8%	3.0%
Western Cape Totals	3,311		3,729		12.6%	3,974		6.6%

Source: South African Police Service

All these police precincts are characterised by high levels of socio-economic inequality and increasing unemployment. Moreover, they are all located within the Cape Town Metropole. The high murder rate in the Province could be attributed to the proliferation of weapons (firearms), gang violence, drugs, alcohol and interpersonal violence. Evidence also suggests a positive correlation between the murders reported and the use of alcohol in certain instances. In 2016 for instance, a Provincial Injury Mortality Surveillance Study conducted in the Western Cape found that 50% of homicide victims who were tested were under the influence of alcohol at the time of death.²¹

A comparison of the Western Cape SAPS annual reports over the last three years shows a wide range of factors which are associated with the reported murders in the province. Interestingly, gang-related factors accounted for 19.1% (632) in 2016/17, 22% (808) in 2017/18 and 23.7% (938) in 2018/19 (Table 5). According to the SAPS Western Cape annual report, drug trade, prostitution, organised crime (illegal harvesting and sale of abalone, expansion of territory), competition in drug prices, personal vendettas and intra-conflict largely drive gang violence.²²

21 Department of Community Safety, (2018) *Safer Western Cape Conference: Parallel session: Injury Mortality Burden. Western Cape 2010-2016*. Available online at https://www.westerncape.gov.za/assets/safer_western_cape_report_-_november_2018_.pdf. Accessed on 6 June 2019.

22 South African Police Service (2019). *Western Cape SAPS 2018/19 Annual Report*. South African Police Service, p 31.

Although the prevalence of gang violence has spread to 44 police stations in the province, the highest concentration is still in the City of Cape Town, mainly in the Cape Flats. The top ten police precincts that contribute to gang violence are presented in Table 42 below with Mitchells Plain and Bishop Lavis contributing 112 and 108 murders respectively in 2018/19.

Other factors associated with murder include arguments/misunderstanding (9%), robberies (5.6%), domestic violence (5.7%), community retaliation/vigilantism (3.8%) and retaliation/revenge (2.9). Taxi violence accounted for 1.2% of murders in 2017/18²³ and 2.6% (103) in 2018/19.²⁴

Over the last three years, firearms and knives were predominantly used to commit murder. In 2016/17 firearms accounted for 36% of murders and knives 30%,²⁵ but guns play an increasing role in murders. In 2017/18 firearms-related murders accounted for 42.3% and knives 25.3%. In 2018/19 the situation worsened and 46% of murder victims were shot and 38.6% were stabbed, 23.2% by knives.²⁶ In gang-related murders, an overwhelming number of murders, 94.7% (888) were committed using firearms, whereas knives accounted for 3.9% (37) of these murders.²⁷ Firearms were used in all 103 taxi related murders. Despite the 2018/19 crime statistics showing that the number of illegal possession of firearms and ammunition cases decreased 8% from 3 422 in 2017/18 to 3 149 in 2018/19 firearm related crime has been and continues to increase in the province. The firearm disarmament programme, which consists of the firearm amnesty and firearm-focused SAPS operations is indeed an option that has to be promoted. The Minister of Police announced a firearm amnesty at the beginning of December 2019. The amnesty will run until May 2020 and this amnesty period will afford members of the public and firearm owners an opportunity to hand in illegally possessed and unwanted firearms, ammunition and parts at local police stations across the country. It marks the fourth amnesty programme.²⁸

23 South African Police Service (2017). *Western Cape SAPS 2016/17 Annual Report*. South African Police Service, p 33.

24 South African Police Service (2019). *Western Cape SAPS 2018/19 Annual Report*. South African Police Service, p 31.

25 Ibid.

26 South African Police Service (2019). *Western Cape SAPS 2018/19 Annual Report*. South African Police Service, p 37.

27 South African Police Service (2019). *Western Cape SAPS 2018/19 Annual Report*. South African Police Service, p 32.

28 Makhoali, V. (2019). *Police Ministry declares firearm amnesty to return illegal, unwanted firearms*. Available on line at <https://ewn.co.za/2019/12/01/police-ministry-declares-firearm-amnesty-to-return-illegal-unwanted-firearms>. Accessed on December, 11

Table 5: Factors associated with murder in the Western Cape Province: 2016/17 - 2018/19

Financial year	Percentages and Numbers	Gang-related	Arguments	Robbery	Domestic violence	Community Retaliation/Vigilantism	Retaliation/Revenge
2018/19	%	23.7%	9.0%	5.6%	5.7%	3.8%	2.9%
	Actual Numbers	938	358	223	228	151	114
2017/18	%	22.0%	13.2%	8.1%	5.6%	4.7%	3.8%
	Actual Numbers	808	484	297	208	173	141
2016/17	%	19.1%	17.6%	7.6%	3.8%	3.5%	2.2%
	Actual Numbers	632	583	252	126	116	73

Source: SAPS Western Cape Annual Report, 2016/17, 2017/18 and 2018/19

According to the Western Cape SAPS 2018/19 annual report, Saturday (23.1%), Sunday (29.5%) and Monday (11.8%) jointly account for 64.4% of murder counts (2 560). More than half (51.8%) of these murders took place at night between 18:00 and 03:00.²⁹

According to the SAPS Western Cape annual report 2018/19, nine police members were killed in the province in 2018/19, 8 of which were off duty. In addition, 555 police members were attacked of which 87% (481) were on duty.³⁰ Although this marks a 30.9% decrease compared to 2017/18, it is still concerning and underscores the level of violence that seem to prevail in the communities served by the police.

5.2 Attempted murder

The Western Cape Province has the highest rate of attempted murder in the country at 57.7/100 000 of the population in 2018/19. A total of 3 860 attempted murders were recorded in the Province – this constitutes 162 (4.4%) cases more than the 3 698 reported in 2017/18 financial year. The rate of attempted murder increased from 56.5/100 000 in 2017/18 to 57.7/100 000. Limpopo recorded the lowest murder rate, i.e. 14.2/100 000 in 2018/19 (Table 6).

29 South African Police Service (2019). *Western Cape SAPS 2018/19 Annual Report*. South African Police Service, p 37

30 South African Police Service (2019). *South African Police Service, Western Cape Annual Report. 2018/19*. p 22.

Table 6: Attempted murders per province (2016/17 - 2018/19)

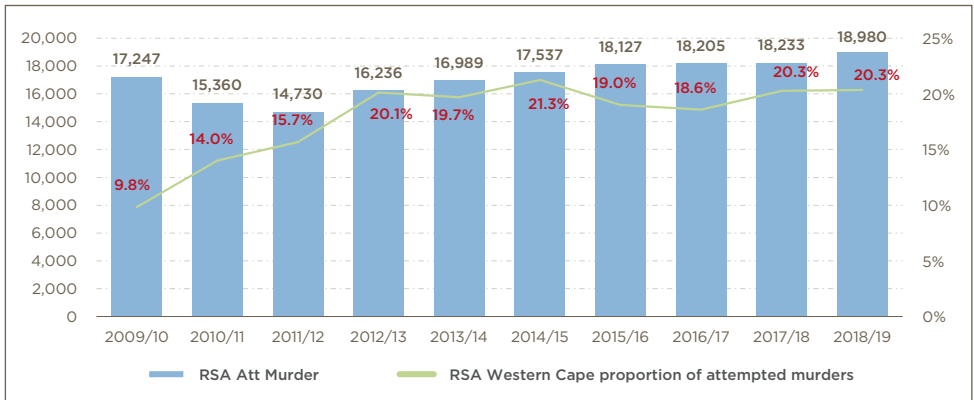
Attempted murder	2016/17			2017/18			2018/19			2016/17 - 2017/18	2017/18 - 2018/19	
	2016/17	Contri- bution	Ratio	2017/18	Contri- bution	Ratio	2018/19	Contri- bution	Ratio			Ranking
Limpopo	829	5%	14.3	884	4.8%	15.2	834	4.4%	14.2	9	6.8%	-6.9%
Mpumalanga	951	5%	22.0	897	4.9%	20.1	1,090	5.7%	24.0	8	-8.5%	19.4%
Free State	694	4%	24.3	617	3.4%	21.5	844	4.4%	29.1	6	-11.4%	35.6%
North West	898	5%	6.7	864	4.7%	22.3	857	4.5%	21.7	7	235.3%	-2.6%
Gauteng	4,872	27%	36.1	4,462	24.5%	31.0	4,455	23.5%	30.2	4	-14.0%	-2.8%
Eastern Cape	2,110	12%	29.9	2,232	12.2%	34.3	2,305	12.1%	35.4	5	14.9%	3.1%
Kwazulu-Natal	3,914	21%	35.3	4,099	22.5%	36.9	4,203	22.1%	37.4	3	4.4%	1.2%
Northern Cape	550	3%	46.2	480	2.6%	39.4	532	2.8%	43.1	2	-14.6%	9.4%
Western Cape	3,387	19%	53.8	3,698	20.3%	56.5	3,860	20.3%	57.7	1	5.0%	2.2%
South Africa	18,127	100.0%	33.0	18,233	100.0%	32.6	18,980	100.0%	32.9		-1.3%	1.0%

Source: South African Police Service

5.2.1 The Western Cape Province’s rate of attempted murder compared to the national rate

Overall, the number of reported attempted murders declined nationally from 2009/10 to a low point of 14 730 in 2011/12, but steadily increased to 18 980 in 2018/19 – the highest in a decade. Overall, attempted murder cases increased by 101% (1 733) in the country from 17 247 in 2009/10 to 18 980 in 2018/19 (Figure 3). In the Western Cape, attempted murder increased by 127.6% (2 164) from 1 696 in 2009/10 to 3 860 in 2018/19. Over a decade the Western Cape Province contributed more than 10% of the country’s reported attempted murder cases and its proportional share increased steadily to a high point of 21% in 2014/15. It has since reduced slightly to 20.3% for 2017/18 and 2018/19 respectively.

Figure 3: Percentage contribution of attempted murders by the Province to National rates (2009/10 – 2018/18)



Source: South African Police Service

5.2.2 Attempted murder – top ten stations in the Province

Ten of the 151 police precincts in the Province accounted for 41.9% (1 618) of the total reported attempted murders (3 960) for the 2018/19 financial year. Overall, attempted murder at these 10 precincts increased by 7.7%, from 1 503 in 2017/18 to 1 618 in 2018/19 (Table 7), whereas provincially it decreased by 4.4%, from 3 698 in 2017/18 to 3 860 in 2018/19 (Table 1). Bishop Lavis recorded the highest number of attempted murders (251) for the financial year and the largest increase (60.9%) compared to the previous year. Philippi and Elsie’s River followed with decreases of 55.3% and 35.7% respectively (Table 7).

Table 7: Attempted murder for the ten police precincts in the Province (2016/17 – 2018/19)

Police station	2016/17	% Contribution per station	2017/18	% Contribution per station	% Diff 2016/17 - 2017/18	2018/19	% Contribution per station	% Diff 2017/18 - 2018/19
Bishop Lavis	143	4.2%	156	4.2%	9.1%	251	6.5%	60.9%
Mitchells Plain	144	4.3%	246	6.7%	70.8%	213	5.5%	-13.4%
Delft	178	5.3%	192	5.2%	7.9%	194	5.0%	1.0%
Elsies River	156	4.6%	129	3.5%	-17.3%	175	4.5%	35.7%
Nyanga	183	5.4%	172	4.7%	-6.0%	164	4.2%	-4.7%
Khayelitsha	256	7.6%	181	4.9%	-29.3%	153	4.0%	-15.5%
Mfuleni	109	3.2%	123	3.3%	12.8%	123	3.2%	0.0%
Philippi	91	2.7%	76	2.1%	-16.5%	118	3.1%	55.3%
Kraaifontein	160	4.7%	103	2.8%	-35.6%	116	3.0%	12.6%
Manenberg	114	3.4%	125	3.4%	9.6%	111	2.9%	-11.2%
Total Top 10 stations	1,534	45.3%	1,503	40.6%	-2.0%	1,618	41.9%	7.7%
Western Cape Total	3,387		3,698		9.2%	3,860		4.4%

Source: South African Police Service

5.2.3 Factors contributing to attempted murder in the province

The main factors that contribute to attempted murder are highlighted in table 7A below. A comparison between the 2016/17, 2017/18 and 2018/19 financial year shows that gang violence is the leading cause of attempted murder in the province. It accounted for more than a third of attempted murder over the past three years, i.e. 34% in 2016/17³¹, 38% in 2017/18³² and 39% in 2018/19³³ respectively. In the last financial year, robbery accounted for 10.6% of attempted murders, while interpersonal disputes accounted for 8.4% (arguments 4.7% and domestic violence 3.7%).³⁴

31 South African Police Service (2017). *Western Cape SAPS 2016/17 Annual Report*. South African Police Service, p 33.

32 South African Police Service. (2018). *SAPS Annual Report 2017/18 Western Cape*. Western Cape South African Police Service, p 22.

33 South African Police Service. (2019). *South African Police Service, Western Cape Annual Report. 2018/19*. p 22.

34 Ibid.

Table 7A: Factors contributing to attempted murder in the province: 2016/17 - 2018/19

Financial year	Recorded attempted Murder	Gang-related	Robbery	Arguments	Involvement of enforcement	Domestic Violence	Retaliation/ Revenge	Community Retaliation and Vigilantism	Taxi Violence
2018/19	3 860	39.1%	10.6%	4.7%	0	3.7%	4.2	1.0%	1.7%
		1,511	409	181	0	144	161	38	67
2017/18	3 698	38.7%	14.6%	6.1%	5.7%	4.1%	3.9%	1.5%	
2016/17	3 387	34.0%	14.7%	9.8%	3.6%	3.1%	1.9%	1.0%	

Source: South African Police Service

5.2.4 Top ten gang violence police precincts contributing to attempted murder

The top ten gang violence police precincts contributing to attempted murder account for 37% (1 426) of the total reported attempted murder counts in the province (3 860). Of these 1 426 counts, 70% (1 002) were gang-related (Table 7B). Overall these stations account for more than a quarter of attempted murder cases in the province. Bishop Lavis and Elsie's River recorded 214 and 150 attempted murder cases for 2018/19 and gang-attempted murders accounted for 85% each at these police precincts.

Table 7B: Top ten gang violence police precincts contributing to attempted murder: 2018/19

Police precinct	Total reported attempted murder	Gang-attempted murders	% contribution of gang attempted murders to the reported attempted murders
Bishop Lavis	251	214	85.3%
Elsie's River	175	150	85.7%
Mitchells Plain	212	149	70.3%
Steenberg	107	90	84.1%
Philippi	117	87	74.4%
Manenberg	109	81	74.3%
Lentegeur	104	64	61.5%
Ravensmead	75	61	81.3%
Delft	193	54	28.0%
Atlantis	83	52	62.7%
Total: Top ten attempted murder stations	1,426	1,002	70.3%
Totals: Western Cape Attempted murder	3,860		26.0%

Source: South African Police Service

According to the SAPS Western Cape annual report firearms were the weapon of choice to commit attempted murders at 78.7% (3 020) and knives in 8.6% cases (331). Revolvers or pistols were used in 3 925 cases, shot guns in 40 and high calibre firearms and homemade firearms were used in 12 cases. More than half (57% or 2 187) of the attempted murders took place on Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays, mainly between 18:00 and 03:00.³⁵

5.3 Sexual offences

The Western Cape occupied the fourth position in the country in terms of sexual offences for 2018/19 with a rate of 105.3/100 000. The highest rate was recorded by the Northern Cape Province at 127.9/100 000 (Table 8). The rate of sexual offences in the Province showed a decreasing trend from 113.6/100 000 in 2015/16 to 111/100 000 in 2016/17 to 108.1/100 000 in 2017/18 (Table 8).

There were 32 fewer sexual offences reported in the Province in 2018/19, which accounts for a 0.5% decrease. A decrease in sexual offences could be an indication of a lack of reporting by complainants, though the VOCS 2018/19 estimates that 88% of their sample reported the sexual offence to the police.³⁶ Nationally, sexual offences increased by 4.6%. Sexual offences have been disaggregated into rape, sexual assault, attempted sexual offences and contact sexual offences (Table 1). Rape alone accounts for approximately two thirds (66%) of sexual offences.³⁷ What has been noted though is that the individuals who are at the highest risk of falling victim to sexual offences are in the age group of 20 to 30 years. The risk decreases as one gets older.³⁸

Vetten (2014) argued that the sexual offences figures reflected in the police crime statistics are lower than the reality. These low levels of reporting are not unique to South Africa. Other countries experience the same challenge. She argues that the reasons for not reporting sexual offences outweigh the reasons for reporting it. At the centre of these reasons not to report sexual offences is fear of being ridiculed, accused of lying, fear of the legal process, etc. Most victims of sexual offences know the perpetrator. In this context, she argued the question that remains unanswered is whether police rape figures, for instance, measure a reduction in the number of rapes reported or a reduction in the incidence of rape.³⁹

35 South African Police Service (2019). *Western Cape SAPS 2018/19 Annual Report*. South African Police Service, p 44

36 Statistics South Africa. (2019). *Victim of Crime Survey, 2018/19: Statistical Release P0341*. Governance, Public Safety and Justice Survey 2018/19. Pretoria, p 53.

37 South African Police Service. (2019). *2009/10 -2018/19 financial year crime statistics*. Available online at <https://www.saps.gov.za/services/crimestats.php>. Accessed on 15 October 2019.

38 Statistics South Africa. (2017). *Victim of Crime survey: Statistical release P034*. Pretoria, p 41.

39 Vetten, L. (2014). *Rape and other forms of sexual violence in South Africa*. Policy Brief 72. November 2014. Available online at <https://issafrica.s3.amazonaws.com/site/uploads/PolBrief72V2.pdf>. Access on 15 February 2018.

Table 8: Sexual offences per province (2016/17-2018/19)

Total sexual crimes	2016/17		2017/18		2018/19		2016/17 - 2017/18 Ratio %Δ	2017/18 - 2018/19 Ratio %Δ
	2016/17	Ratio	2017/18	Contri- bution	2018/19	Ratio		
Limpopo	3,828	66.9	3,862	8%	4,060	69.1	-0.4%	3.8%
Gauteng	9,566	68.3	10,116	20%	10,752	72.9	3.0%	3.5%
Mpumalanga	3,216	73.3	3,198	6%	3,470	76.4	-2.3%	6.6%
KwaZulu-Natal	8,484	77.3	8,759	17%	9,308	82.7	2.0%	4.9%
North West	4,326	113.7	4,182	8%	4,021	102.0	-5.0%	-5.5%
Western Cape	7,115	111.0	7,075	14%	7,043	105.3	-2.7%	-2.5%
Free State	3,488	122.4	3,284	7%	3,457	119.3	-6.6%	4.4%
Eastern Cape	8,050	124.0	8,094	16%	8,731	134.1	0.4%	7.7%
Northern Cape	1,587	132.0	1,538	3%	1,578	127.9	-4.3%	1.3%
South Africa	49,660	88.9	50,108	100.0%	52,420	90.9	-0.7%	2.9%

Source: South African Police Service

5.3.1 Total sexual offences - top ten stations in the province

The top ten police precincts in the Province accounted for 29% (2 045) of the total reported sexual offences (7 043) for the 2018/19 financial year (Table 9). All these precincts, except Thembalethu, are located in the City of Cape Town. Overall, sexual offences at these 10 precincts decreased by 2.3%. Provincially, sexual offences stabilised at 0.5% from 7 075 in 2017/18 to 7 043 in 2018/19. A notable increase was observed in the Mfuleni police precinct (46.1%) followed by Delft and Kraaifontein with 17.8% and 16.4% respectively. Nyanga had the highest number of sexual offences (294) for the 2018/19 financial year. Delft followed with 278 cases (Table 9).

Table 9: Sexual offences for the top ten police precincts in the Province 2016/17 - 2018/19)

Police station	2016/17	% Contribution per station	2017/18	% Contribution per station	% Diff 2016/17-2017/18	2018/19	% Contribution per station	% Diff 2017/18-2018/19
Nyanga	356	5.0%	308	4.4%	-13.5%	294	4.2%	-4.5%
Delft	219	3.1%	236	3.3%	7.8%	278	3.9%	17.8%
Mfuleni	230	3.2%	167	2.4%	-27.4%	244	3.5%	46.1%
Kraaifontein	172	2.4%	189	2.7%	9.9%	220	3.1%	16.4%
Gugulethu	238	3.3%	223	3.2%	-6.3%	195	2.8%	-12.6%
Harare	204	2.9%	192	2.7%	-5.9%	187	2.7%	-2.6%
Mitchells Plain	193	2.7%	200	2.8%	3.6%	173	2.5%	-13.5%
Philippi East	141	2.0%	163	2.3%	15.6%	158	2.2%	-3.1%
Khayelitsha	156	2.2%	186	2.6%	19.2%	149	2.1%	-19.9%
Thembalethu	106	1.5%	135	1.9%	27.4%	147	2.1%	8.9%
Total Top 10 stations	2,015		1,999	28.3%	-0.8%	2,045	29.0%	2.3%
Western Cape Total	7,115		7,075		-0.6%	7,043		-0.5%

Source: South African Police Service

5.4 Assault with intent to commit Grievous Bodily Harm

The rate of reporting assault with intent to commit Grievous Bodily Harm (assault GBH) in the Western Cape was 366.3/100 000 for the 2018/19 financial year, i.e. the fourth highest rate after the Northern Cape, Free State and Eastern Cape. The Limpopo Province had the lowest ratio of 206.3/100 000 (Table 10). The assault GBH rate seems to be fluctuating in the province, but it is still high and suggests a high level of violence.

Table 10: Western Cape assault GBH in relation to the other provinces (2016/17 - 2018/19)

Assault GBH	2016/17			2017/18			2018/19			2016/17 - 2017/18		2017/18 - 2018/19	
	2016/17	Contri- bution	Ratio	2017/18	Contri- bution	Ratio	2018/19	Contri- bution	Ratio	Ranking	Ratio %Δ	Ratio %Δ	
Limpopo	12,948	8%	199.4	12,005	7.2%	2071	12,116	7.1%	206.3	8	3.9%	-0.4%	
Mpumalanga	10,896	6%	77.8	10,690	6.4%	239.5	11,407	6.7%	251.1	7	207.7%	4.8%	
KwaZulu-Natal	26,824	16%	244.4	26,693	16.0%	240.3	26,878	15.7%	238.9	6	-1.7%	-0.6%	
Gauteng	39,684	23%	3,299.9	39,552	23.6%	275.2	39,805	23.3%	269.7	5	-91.7%	-2.0%	
North West	12,731	7%	290.3	13,131	7.8%	339.0	13,250	7.7%	336.0	4	16.8%	-0.9%	
Western Cape	24,417	14%	381.1	23,583	14.1%	360.3	24,488	14.3%	366.3	3	-5.4%	1.6%	
Eastern Cape	23,241	14%	610.6	23,133	13.8%	355.8	24,125	14.1%	370.6	2	-41.7%	4.1%	
Free State	11,702	7%	410.7	10,842	6.5%	377.4	11,120	6.5%	383.8	1	-8.1%	1.7%	
Northern Cape	8,173	5%	142.8	7,723	4.6%	634.1	7,790	4.6%	631.4	9	344.1%	-0.4%	
South Africa	170,616	100.0%	305.5	167,352	100.0%	294.9	170,979	100.0%	296		-3.5%	0.5%	

Source: South African Police Service

Nationally, the number of assault GBH cases increased by 2.2%, from 167 352 to 170 979 in 2018/19. Provincially, it increased by 3.8%, from 23 583 in 2017/18 to 24 488 in 2018/19 (Table 1). The rate of assault GBH increased from 360.3/100 000 in 2017/18 to 366.3 in 2018/19. This figure is still higher than the national rate of 296/100 000, as recorded in 2018/19 (Table 10).

5.4.1 Assault GBH - top ten stations

Reported assault GBH cases increased by 5% at the top ten precincts in the 2018/19 financial year (Table 11). The increase was consistent with the national (2.2%) and provincial (3.8%) increases (Table 1). In the 2017/18 financial year, 24% of assault GBH cases were reported at the top ten police precincts. Eight of the top ten police precincts experienced an increase in assault GBH while only two, namely Nyanga and Mitchells Plain police precincts, experienced 7.6% and 4.4% decreases respectively. The highest increase rate was recorded in Knysna and Paarl East with 18.7% and 17.7% respectively. Of the 5 878 assault GBH cases reported at the ten police precincts in 2018/19, a total of 804 came from the Nyanga police precinct. Eight of the top ten police precincts are located within the Metro, while only Paarl East and Oudtshoorn police precincts are outside.

Table 11: Assault GBH rates and estimates for the top ten police precincts in the Province (2016/17 - 2018/19)

Police station	2016/17	% Contribution per station	2017/18	% Contribution per station	% Diff 2016/17-2017/18	2018/19	% Contribution per station	% Diff 2017/18-2018/19
Nyanga	1,071	44%	870	3.7%	-18.8%	804	3.3%	-7.6%
Delft	578	2.4%	666	2.8%	15.2%	687	2.8%	3.2%
Mfuleni	522	2.1%	591	2.5%	13.2%	604	2.5%	2.2%
Worcester	719	2.9%	583	2.5%	-18.9%	587	2.4%	0.7%
Oudtshoorn	633	2.6%	511	2.2%	-19.3%	570	2.3%	11.5%
Mitchells Plain	568	2.3%	594	2.5%	4.6%	568	2.3%	-4.4%
Knysna	541	2.2%	466	2.0%	-13.9%	553	2.3%	18.7%
Gugulethu	618	2.5%	438	1.9%	-29.1%	511	2.1%	16.7%
Paarl East	492	2.0%	424	1.8%	-13.8%	499	2.0%	17.7%
Harare	547	2.2%	455	1.9%	-16.8%	495	2.0%	8.8%
Total Top ten stations	6,289	25.8%	5,598	23.7%	-11%	5,878	24.0%	5%
Western Cape Totals	24,417		23,583		-3.4%	24,488		3.8%

Source: South African Police Service

5.5 Common assault

In the Western Cape Province, the rate of common assault cases stood at 586.3/100 000 for the 2018/19 financial year. This rate was the highest in the country – more than twice the national ratio of 280.8/100 000 of the population (Table 12). Free State followed with 449.7/100 000. The lowest level of common assault cases reported was in Limpopo (126.5/100 000). Nationally common assault counts increased by 3.7% from 156 243 in 2017/18 to 162 012 whilst in the province it increased by 1.6%, from 38 579 in 2017/18 to 39 202 in 2018/19 (Table 1).

Table 12: Common assault cases per province (2016/17 - 2018/19)

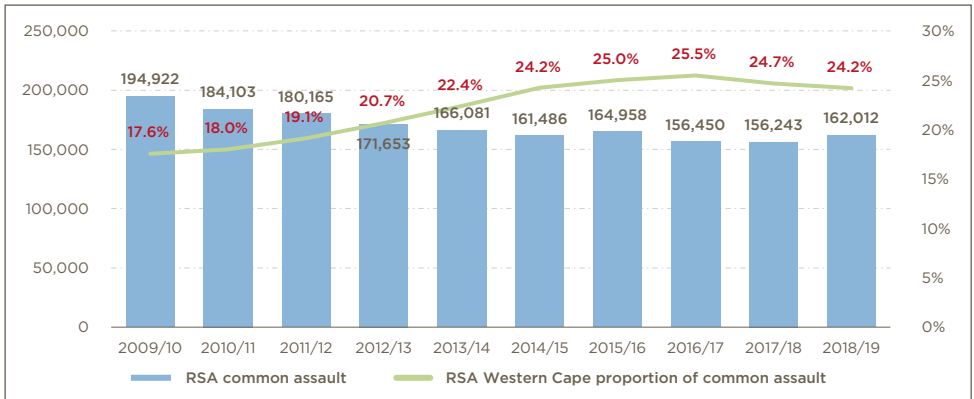
Common assault	2016/17			2017/18			2018/19			2016/17 - 2017/18	2017/18 - 2017/18
	2016/17	Contri- bution	Ratio	2017/18	Contri- bution	Ratio	2018/19	Contri- bution	Ratio	Ranking	Ratio %Δ
Limpopo	8,373	5%	146.3	7,519	4.8%	129.7	7,428	4.6%	126.5	9	-11.3%
Mpumalanga	7,712	5%	175.8	7,641	4.9%	171.2	8,204	5.1%	180.6	8	-2.6%
Eastern Cape	11,100	7%	170.9	11,171	7.1%	171.8	11,943	7.4%	183.4	7	0.5%
North West	7,021	4%	184.5	7,828	5.0%	202.1	8,611	5.3%	218.4	6	9.6%
KwaZulu-Natal	22,285	14%	203.1	22,842	14.6%	205.6	23,521	14.5%	209.0	5	1.3%
Gauteng	42,083	27%	300.6	43,587	27.9%	303.3	45,590	28.1%	308.9	4	0.9%
Northern Cape	4,440	3%	369.2	4,375	2.8%	359.2	4,481	2.8%	363.2	3	-2.7%
Free State	13,568	9%	476.2	12,701	8.1%	442.1	13,032	8.0%	449.7	2	-7.2%
Western Cape	39,868	25%	622.2	38,579	24.7%	589.4	39,202	24.2%	586.3	1	-5.3%
South Africa	156,450	100.0%	280.2	156,243	100.0%	275.3	162,012	100%	280.8		-1.7%

Source: South African Police Service

5.5.1 Western Cape common assault comparison

Nationally, reported common assault decreased from 194 922 cases reported in 2009/10 to 162 012 cases in 2018/19, marking a 16.9% decrease over the decade (Figure 4). The number of cases reported in the Western Cape Province decreased by 14.5% over the same period. The Province made its highest recorded contribution to the national cases, at 25%, over three consecutive financial years 2015/16, 2016/17 and 2017/18. In the 2017/18 financial year, it contributed 24.2% (39 202) to the national 162 012 cases (Figure 4).

Figure 4: Western Cape’s common assault contribution to national cases (2009/10-2018/19)



Source: South African Police Service

5.5.2 Common assault - top ten police precincts in the province

Nationally common assault increased by 3.7% whilst in the Western Cape it decreased by 1.6% (Table 1). The rate of common assault cases increased by 4.1% at the top ten police precincts in 2018/19. Over the past three years, a quarter (25%) of common assault cases in the province came from these police precincts (Table 13).

Table 13: Common assault: The top ten police precincts in the Province (2016/17 - 2018/19)

Police station	2016/17	% Contribution per station	2017/18	% Contribution per station	% Diff 2016/17-2017/18	2018/19	% Contribution per station	% Diff 2017/18-2018/19
Mitchells Plain	1,992	5.0%	1,574	4.1%	-21.0%	1,661	4.2%	5.5%
Worcester	1,357	3.4%	1,178	3.1%	-13.2%	1,158	3.0%	-1.7%
Kraaifontein	985	2.5%	933	2.4%	-5.3%	1,113	2.8%	19.3%
Delft	603	1.5%	850	2.2%	41.0%	1,039	2.7%	22.2%
Mfuleni	741	1.9%	768	2.0%	3.6%	1,020	2.6%	32.8%
Khayelitsha	826	2.1%	896	2.3%	8.5%	918	2.3%	2.5%
Kleinvlei	809	2.0%	821	2.1%	1.5%	818	2.1%	-0.4%
Nyanga	1,111	2.8%	1,040	2.7%	-6.4%	783	2.0%	-24.7%
Atlantis	675	1.7%	785	2.0%	16.3%	780	2.0%	-0.6%
Harare	811	2.0%	801	2.1%	-1.2%	747	1.9%	-6.7%
Total Top ten stations	9,910	24.9%	9,646	25.0%	-2.7%	10,037	25.6%	4.1%
Western Cape Totals	39,868		38,579		-3.2%	39,202		1.6%

Source: South African Police Service

Of the 10 037 common assault cases reported at the top ten police precincts in 2018/19, a total of 1 661(16.5%) came from Mitchells Plain. The Worcester police precinct - a rural station which experienced high levels of gang violence in the past year - followed with 1 158 cases (Table 13). A notable increase of 32.8% (252) was observed in Mfuleni from 768 in 2017/18 to 1 020 in 2018/19. Nine of the top ten police precincts are located within the City of Cape Town - only Worcester police precinct falls outside of the City of Cape Town. It is also a rural precinct with one of the highest rates of assault GBH.

5.6 Western Cape common robbery

In 2018/19, the rate of common robbery reported in the Western Cape was 169.8 per 100 000 - the highest in the country - but 7.4% less than the previous year. This was more than twice the national ratio of 89.7 per 100 000 of the population (Table 14). The lowest rate of common robbery was reported in Limpopo (49.5/100 000). Nationally, reported common robbery increased by 2%, from 50 730 to 51 765 and in the Province, it decreased by 5.4% from 12 003 to 11 355 (Table 1).

Table 14: Reported common robberies per provinces (2016/17 - 2018/19)

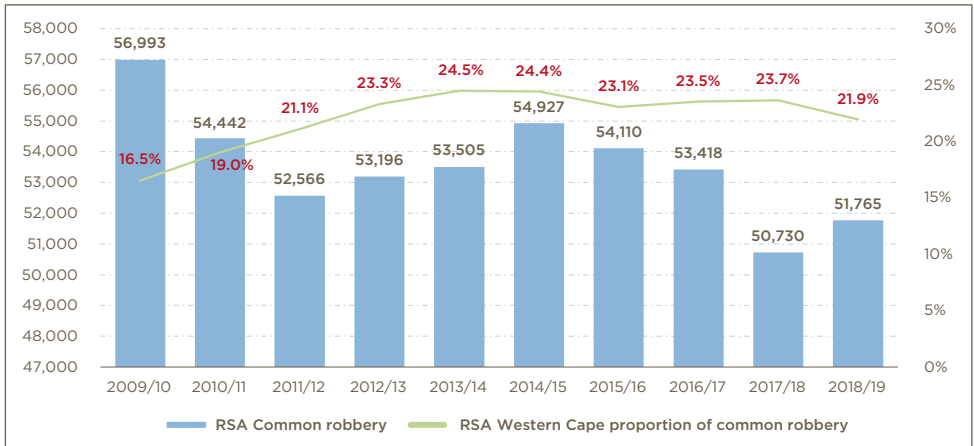
Common robbery	2016/17			2017/18			2018/19			2016/17 - 2017/18		2017/18 - 2018/19	
	2016/17	Contri- bution	Ratio	2017/18	Contri- bution	Ratio	2018/19	Contri- bution	Ratio	Ranking	Ratio %Δ	Ranking	Ratio %Δ
Limpopo	3,228	6%	56.4	2,839	5.6%	49.0	2,908	5.6%	49.5	9	-13.2%	9	1.1%
Eastern Cape	3,707	7%	57.1	3,463	6.8%	53.3	3,769	7.3%	57.9	8	-6.7%	8	8.7%
Mpumalanga	2,950	6%	67.3	2,541	5.0%	56.9	2,627	5.1%	57.8	7	-15.4%	7	1.6%
KwaZulu-Natal	7,305	14%	66.6	6,596	13.0%	59.4	7,090	13.7%	63.0	6	-10.8%	6	6.1%
North West	2,589	5%	68.0	2,824	5.6%	72.9	2,764	5.3%	70.1	5	7.2%	5	-3.9%
Free State	2,192	4%	76.9	2,195	4.3%	76.4	2,087	4.0%	72.0	4	-0.7%	4	-5.7%
Northern Cape	1,506	3%	125.2	1,285	2.5%	105.5	1,408	2.7%	114.1	3	-15.7%	3	8.2%
Gauteng	17,367	33%	124.1	16,984	33.5%	118.2	17,757	34.3%	120.3	2	-4.7%	2	1.8%
Western Cape	12,574	24%	196.2	12,003	23.7%	183.4	11,355	21.9%	169.8	1	-6.5%	1	-7.4%
South Africa	53,418	100.0%	95.7	50,750	100.0%	89.4	51,765	100%	89.7		-6.6%		0.4%

Source: South African Police Service

5.6.1 Western Cape common robbery

Figure 5 below shows a declining trend of common robbery in the country. In 2009/10 a total of 56 993 cases were recorded and this number decreased to 51 765 cases in 2017/18, marking a 9.2% (5 228) decrease over a decade. Despite the national decline in reported cases, the contribution of the Western Cape Province increased year on year, with the highest contribution of 24% recorded in 2013/14 and 2014/15. Encouragingly, in the 2018/19 financial year 648 fewer cases of common robbery were reported in the province, bringing the total to 11 355.

Figure 5: Common robbery trends and the Western Cape’s contribution to the national cases (2009/10-2018/19)



Source: South African Police Service

5.6.2 Common robbery top ten stations

Common robbery increased by 7.8% in 2018/19 in top ten police precincts (Table 15). More than a third (35.7%) of common robbery cases were reported at the top ten police precincts in 2018/19. The Lentegeur police precinct (22.1%) experienced the highest increase in 2018/19. Of the 4 052 common robbery cases reported at the 10 police precincts in 2018/19, 9.4% (1 070) came from Cape Town Central and the Mitchells Plain precinct followed with 627 (Table 15).

Table 15: Common robberies for the top ten police precincts in the Province (2016/17 - 2018/19)

Police station	2016/17	% Contribution per station	2017/18	% Contribution per station	% Diff 2016/17-2017/18	2018/19	% Contribution per station	% Diff 2017/18-2018/19
Cape Town Central	1,143	9.1%	1,179	9.8%	3.1%	1,070	9.4%	-9.2%
Mitchells Plain	710	5.6%	662	5.5%	-6.8%	627	5.5%	-5.3%
Parow	414	3.3%	504	4.2%	21.7%	393	3.5%	-22.0%
Nyanga	459	3.7%	440	3.7%	-4.1%	378	3.3%	-14.1%
Bellville	371	3.0%	389	3.2%	4.9%	353	3.1%	-9.3%
Elsies River	294	2.3%	283	2.4%	-3.7%	275	2.4%	-2.8%
Kraaifontein	245	1.9%	237	2.0%	-3.3%	255	2.2%	7.6%
Woodstock	244	1.9%	249	2.1%	2.0%	243	2.1%	-2.4%
Bishop Lavis	295	2.3%	271	2.3%	-8.1%	237	2.1%	-12.5%
Lentegeur	231	1.8%	181	1.5%	-21.6%	221	1.9%	22.1%
Total Top ten stations	4,406	35.0%	4,395	36.6%	-0.2%	4,052	35.7%	-7.8%
Western Cape Totals	12,574		12,003		-4.5%	11,355		-5.4%

Source: South African Police Service

5.7 Robbery with aggravating circumstances

In the Western Cape Province the number of robberies with aggravating circumstances decreased by 1.1% in 2018/19. Nationally it increased by 1.2%, from 138 364 to 140 032. Aggravated robbery is a type of crime that involves the use of weapons, such as firearms (47.4% of cases – 11 372) and knives (38% or 9 137).⁴⁰ The rate of aggravated robbery in the Western Cape was 359.9/100 000 – the highest in the country, followed by Gauteng (352.6%) (Table 16). The rate of aggravated robbery was the lowest in Limpopo (119.3/100 000).

⁴⁰ South African Police Service (2019). *Western Cape SAPS 2018/19 Annual Report*. South African Police Service, p. 58.

Table 16: Robbery with aggravating circumstances per province (2016/17-2018/19)

Robbery with aggravating circumstances	2016/17			2017/18			2018/19			2016/17 - 2017/18		2017/18 - 2018/19	
	2016/17	Contribution	Ratio	2017/18	Contribution	Ratio	2018/19	Contribution	Ratio	Ranking	Ratio %Δ	Ranking	Ratio %Δ
Limpopo	6,745	5%	117.8	7,048	5.1%	121.6	7,006	5.0%	119.3	9	3.2%	9	-1.9%
Northern Cape	1,505	1%	125.1	1,639	1.2%	134.6	1,780	1.3%	144.3	8	7.5%	8	7.2%
Mpumalanga	6,702	5%	152.8	6,757	4.9%	151.4	7,091	5.1%	156.1	7	-0.9%	7	3.1%
Free State	5,147	4%	180.6	5,032	3.6%	175.2	5,339	3.8%	184.3	6	-3.0%	6	5.2%
North West	7,017	5%	184.4	6,825	4.9%	176.2	7,023	5.0%	178.1	5	-4.4%	5	1.1%
KwaZulu-Natal	22,327	16%	203.4	21,543	15.6%	193.9	22,110	15.8%	196.5	4	-4.7%	4	1.3%
Eastern Cape	13,688	10%	210.8	13,485	9.7%	207.4	13,578	9.7%	208.6	3	-1.6%	3	0.5%
Gauteng	53,793	38%	384.3	51,706	37.4%	359.7	52,040	37.2%	352.6	2	-6.4%	2	-2.0%
Western Cape	24,032	17%	375.1	24,329	17.6%	371.7	24,065	17.2%	359.9	1	-0.9%	1	-3.2%
South Africa	140,956	106.4%	252.4	138,364	100.0%	243.8	140,032	100%	242.7		-3.4%		-0.5%

Source: South African Police Service

5.7.1 Robbery with aggravating circumstances - top ten police precincts

In the last financial year, the Western Cape recorded 24 065 cases of robbery with aggravating circumstances. The top ten police precincts accounted for more than a third (37%) of these robberies (Table 17). Of the 8 913 robberies reported at these 10 police precincts, a total of 1 548 (6.4%) came from Nyanga and 1 419 (5.9%) came from Khayelitsha police precinct. Notable increases were observed in Khayelitsha (9.7%), Cape Town Central police precincts (8.5%). However, a 2.6% decrease was observed at these 10 stations in 2018/19.

According to SAPS, 71% (17 201) of aggravated robberies consist of street robberies involving weapons, while house robbery accounts for 11% (2 749) and business robbery for 7% (1 689). Carjacking constituted 10% (2 294) of aggravated robberies and truck hijacking accounted for 1% (117).⁴¹

Table 17: Aggravated robbery for the 10 police precincts in the Province (2016/17 - 2018/19)

Police station	2016/17	% Contribution per station	2017/18	% Contribution per station	% Diff 2016/17-2017/18	2018/19	% Contribution per station	% Diff 2017/18-2018/19
Nyanga	1,498	6.2%	1,646	6.8%	9.9%	1,548	6.4%	-6.0%
Khayelitsha	1,529	6.4%	1,294	5.3%	-15.4%	1,419	5.9%	9.7%
Mitchells Plain	1,018	4.2%	946	3.9%	-7.1%	912	3.8%	-3.6%
Delft	758	3.2%	869	3.6%	14.6%	873	3.6%	0.5%
Mfuleni	686	2.9%	827	3.4%	20.6%	812	3.4%	-1.8%
Cape Town Central	657	2.7%	662	2.7%	0.8%	718	3.0%	8.5%
Kraaifontein	761	3.2%	749	3.1%	-1.6%	714	3.0%	-4.7%
Harare	902	3.8%	709	2.9%	-21.4%	663	2.8%	-6.5%
Philippi East	619	2.6%	789	3.2%	27.5%	654	2.7%	-17.1%
Milnerton	559	2.3%	660	2.7%	18.1%	600	2.5%	-9.1%
Total Top ten stations	8,987	37.4%	9,151	37.6%	1.8%	8,913	37.0%	-2.6%
Western Cape Totals	24,032		24,329		1.2%	24,065		-1.1%

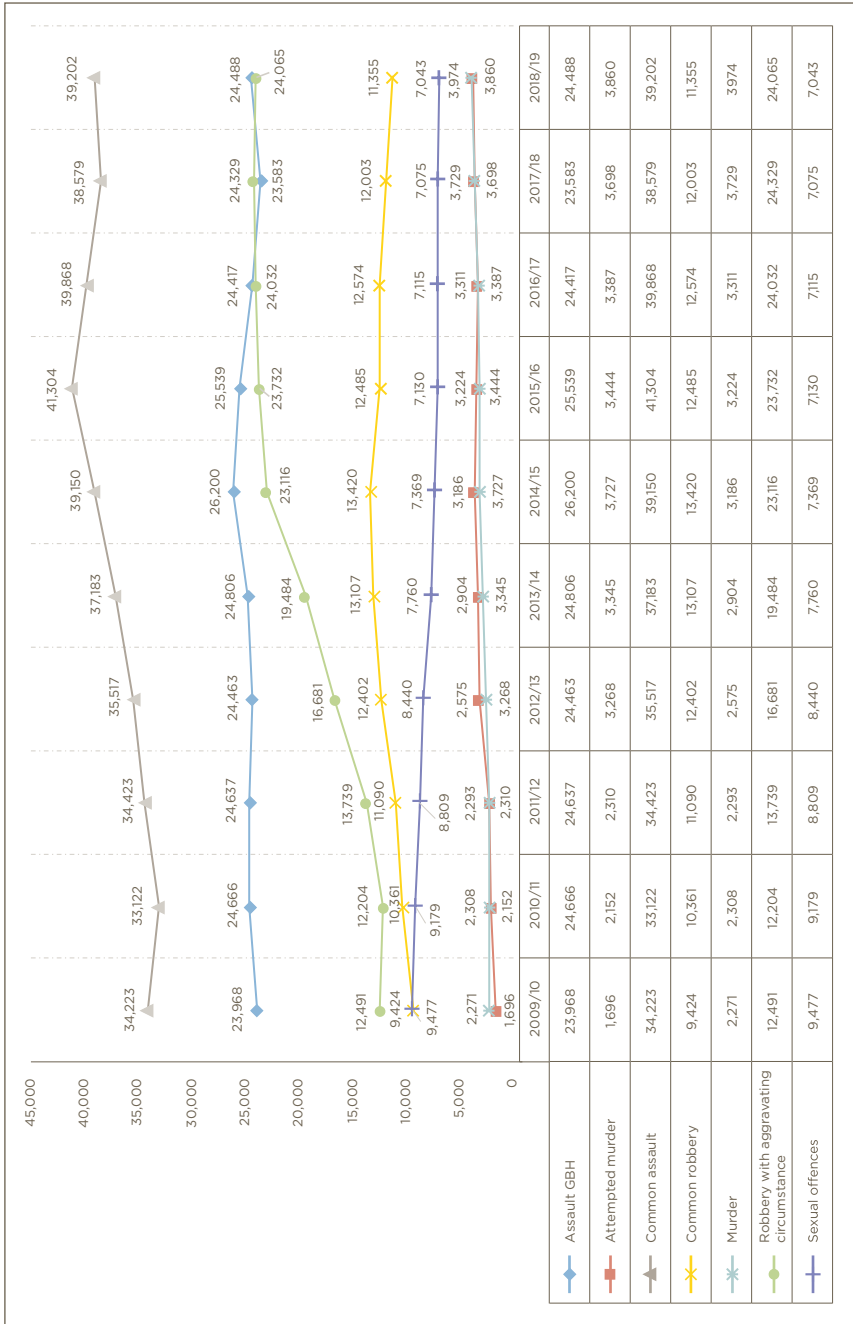
Source: South African Police Service

5.8 Summary of violent crime in the Province

Figure 6 below indicates an increase in all contact crime categories over the 10-year period, except for sexual offences, which decreased by 17.6%. The increase in reports of contact crime may be attributable to the growth in population over the years and the willingness of community members to report crime. It may also be indicative of an increase in interpersonal violence in our society.

41 South African Police Service. (2019). *Western Cape SAPS 2018/19 Annual Report*. South African Police Service, pp 55-56.

Figure 6: Contact Crime trends in the Province (2009/10 - 2018/19)



Source: South African Police Service

Over the 10-year period common assault increased at the rate of 14.5% in the province. Likewise, attempted murder (arguably the most serious form of assault) increased by 127.7%, from 1 696 in 2009/10 to 3 860 in 2018/19. Common robbery increased by 20.57% over the decade, while aggravated robbery increased by 92.7%. The contact crime analysis, particularly the increases, suggests that the province continues to be characterised by violence.

6. PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME

The SAPS reports on five categories of property related crimes: Of the total of 92 015 reported property crime in the 2018/19 financial year, burglary at residential premises accounted for 42.8%, and theft out of or from a motor vehicle contributed 37.1%, burglary at non-residential premises accounted for 11.6% and stock theft and theft of motor vehicles accounted for 1.1% and 7.4% respectively.

6.1 Burglary at non-residential premises

The period 2017/18 and 2018/19 saw burglary at non-residential premises stabilise nationally, from 71 195 cases in 2017/18 to 71 224 in 2018/19. In the Western Cape, there was a decrease of 5.9%, from 11 379 cases to 10 711 counts. The Western Cape rate of burglary at non-residential premises (160.2/100 000) was the third highest in the country, after Northern Cape at 220.3/100 000, and Free State (178.5/100 00) (Table 18).

Table 18: Burglaries at non-residential premises per province (2016/17 - 2018/19)

Burglary at non-residential premises	2016/17			2017/18			2018/19			2016/17 - 2017/18		2017/18 - 2018/19	
	2016/17	Contribution	Ratio	2017/18	Contribution	Ratio	2018/19	Contribution	Ratio	Ranking	Ratio %Δ	Ratio %Δ	
KwaZulu-Natal	11,253	14.9%	102.5	10,756	15.1%	96.8	10,863	15.25%	96.5	9	-5.6%	-0.3%	
Gauteng	17,173	22.7%	122.7	16,220	22.8%	112.8	15,985	22.44%	108.3	8	-8.0%	-4.0%	
Eastern Cape	7,755	10.3%	119.4	7,446	10.5%	114.5	7,691	10.80%	118.1	7	-4.1%	3.1%	
Limpopo	7,288	9.6%	127.3	6,716	9.4%	115.9	6,315	8.87%	107.5	6	-9.0%	-7.2%	
Mpumalanga	6,158	8.1%	140.4	5,980	8.4%	134.0	6,034	8.47%	132.8	5	-4.6%	-0.9%	
North West	6,042	8.0%	158.7	5,563	7.8%	143.6	5,732	8.05%	145.4	4	-9.5%	1.2%	
Western Cape	12,535	16.6%	195.6	11,379	16.0%	173.9	10,711	15.04%	160.2	3	-11.1%	-7.9%	
Free State	5,011	6.6%	175.9	4,963	7.0%	172.8	5,171	7.26%	178.5	2	-1.8%	3.3%	
Northern Cape	2,403	3.2%	199.8	2,172	3.1%	178.3	2,722	3.8%	220.6	1	-10.8%	23.7%	
South Africa	75,618	100.0%	135.4	71,195	100.0%	125.4	71,224	100%	123.4		-7.4%	-1.6%	

Source: South African Police Service

6.1.1 Burglary at non-residential premises – top ten police precincts

In the 2017/18 financial year the Western Cape burglary at non-residential premises decreased by 9.2% and subsequently by 5.9% in 2018/19 (Table 1). The same category decreased by 8.9% in the top ten police precincts from 2 833 in 2017/18 to 2 582 in 2018/19 (Table 19).

Table 19: Burglary at non-residential premises for the 10 precincts (2016/17 - 2018/19)

Police station	2016/17	% Contribution per station	2017/18	% Contribution per station	% Diff 2016/17-2017/18	2018/19	% Contribution per station	% Diff 2017/18-2018/19
George	391	3.1%	441	3.9%	12.8%	352	3.3%	-20.2%
Paarl	505	4.0%	392	3.4%	-22.4%	330	3.1%	-15.8%
Hermanus	171	1.4%	189	1.7%	10.5%	299	2.8%	58.2%
Cape Town Central	265	2.1%	291	2.6%	9.8%	243	2.3%	-16.5%
Stellenbosch	434	3.5%	334	2.9%	-23.0%	235	2.2%	-29.6%
Wellington	157	1.3%	176	1.5%	12.1%	232	2.2%	31.8%
Knysna	186	1.5%	252	2.2%	35.5%	228	2.1%	-9.5%
Worcester	306	2.4%	261	2.3%	-14.7%	226	2.1%	-13.4%
Mitchells Plain	322	2.6%	212	1.9%	-34.2%	219	2.0%	3.3%
Parow	301	2.4%	285	2.5%	-5.3%	218	2.0%	-23.5%
Total Top ten stations	3,038	24.2%	2,833	24.9%	-6.7%	2,582	24.1%	-8.9%
Western Cape Totals	12,535		11,379		-9.2%	10,711		-5.9%

Source: South African Police Service

In the 2018/19 financial year, 10 711 cases of burglary at non-residential premises were reported in the province. Twenty-four percent (2 582) of these cases were reported at the top ten police precincts of which George (3.3%) and Paarl (3.1%) police precincts reported the most cases. Notable increases were reported at Hermanus and Wellington police precincts, which recorded 58.2% and 31.8% increases respectively. Notably, Stellenbosch saw a 23% decrease in reported cases – from 434 cases reported in 2016/17 to 334 cases reported in 2017/18. Interestingly, the decreasing trend continued in 2018/19 when Stellenbosch registered 235 cases of burglary at non-residential premises, marking a 29.6% decrease. According to a SAPS docket analysis of 2 645 cases, non-residential burglaries mainly occurred at schools and educational premises, followed by churches, government buildings, restaurants, food outlets and spaza or tuck shops.⁴²

42 South African Police Service. (2019). *Western Cape SAPS 2018/19 Annual Report*. South African Police Service, p 91.

6.2 Burglary at residential premises

Reported burglary at residential premises decreased both nationally and in the Western Cape since 2013/14 (Table 20). Reported burglary at residential premises decreased by 7.6%, from 42 662 in 2017/18 to 39 418 in 2018/19 in the province, which is consistent with the 2018/19 VOCS.⁴³ Nationally, burglary at residential premises decreased by 3.2%, from to 228 094 to 220 865 (Table 1). The burglary at residential premises rate is 589.6/100 000 of the population.

Table 20: Burglary at residential premises: 2016/17 - 2018/19

Burglary at residential premises	2016/17		2017/18		2018/19		Ranking	2016/17 - 2017/18 Ratio %Δ	2017/18 - 2018/19 Ratio %Δ
	2016/17	Ratio	2017/18	Contribution	2018/19	Contribution			
Limpopo	15,984	279.2	14,351	6.3%	14,634	6.6%	9	-11.3%	0.6%
KwaZulu-Natal	41,013	373.7	38,545	16.9%	38,790	17.6%	8	-7.2%	-0.6%
Eastern Cape	24,385	375.5	23,758	10.4%	23,393	10.6%	7	-2.7%	-1.7%
Gauteng	63,661	454.7	56,255	24.7%	53,092	24.0%	6	-13.9%	-8.1%
Mpumalanga	18,507	421.9	17,565	7.7%	16,533	7.5%	5	-6.7%	-7.5%
North West	15,908	418.0	15,267	6.7%	15,436	7.0%	4	-5.7%	-0.7%
Free State	14,635	513.6	13,463	5.9%	13,244	6.0%	3	-8.8%	-2.5%
Northern Cape	6,518	542.0	6,228	2.7%	6,325	2.9%	2	-5.7%	0.2%
Western Cape	46,043	718.6	42,662	18.7%	39,418	17.8%	1		
South Africa	246,654	441.7	228,094	100.0%	220,865	100%		-9.0%	-4.8%

Source: South African Police Service

43 Statistics South Africa. (2019). *Victim of Crime Survey, 2018/19: Statistical Release P0341*. Governance, Public Safety and Justice Survey 2018/19. Pretoria, p 23.

6.2.1 Burglary at residential premises - top ten police precincts

Burglary at the top ten police precincts decreased by 13.3%, from 8 675 in 2017/18 to 7 521 (Table 21). In the 2018/19 financial year, 19.1% (7 521) of burglaries at residential premises were reported at the top ten police precincts. The Kraaifontein (972) and Mitchells Plain (849) precincts reported the most cases (Table 19).

Table 21: Burglary at residential Premises: 10 precincts in the Province (2016/17 - 2018/19)

Police station	2016/17	% Contribution per station	2017/18	% Contribution per station	% Diff 2016/17-2017/18	2018/19	% Contribution per station	% Diff 2017/18-2018/19
Kraaifontein	1,122	2.4%	1,068	2.5%	-4.8%	972	2.5%	-9.0%
Mitchells Plain	1,037	2.3%	980	2.3%	-5.5%	849	2.2%	-13.4%
Hermanus	916	2.0%	869	2.0%	-5.1%	822	2.1%	-5.4%
Delft	693	1.5%	829	1.9%	19.6%	797	2.0%	-3.9%
Mfuleni	684	1.5%	746	1.7%	9.1%	735	1.9%	-1.5%
Knysna	866	1.9%	856	2.0%	-1.2%	710	1.8%	-17.1%
Milnerton	717	1.6%	666	1.6%	-7.1%	681	1.7%	2.3%
Stellenbosch	1,093	2.4%	1,023	2.4%	-6.4%	675	1.7%	-34.0%
Somerset West	1,022	2.2%	780	1.8%	-23.7%	651	1.7%	-16.5%
Worcester	864	1.9%	858	2.0%	-0.7%	629	1.6%	-26.7%
Total Top ten stations	9,014	19.6%	8,675	20.3%	-3.8%	7,521	19.1%	-13.3%
Western Cape Totals	46,043		42,662		-7.3%	39,418		-7.6%

Source: South African Police Service

6.3 Theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles

The number of reported theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles cases decreased by 4.4% (313) in the Province last year. Nationally, these crimes decreased by 4.6% (2 339) in 2018/19. Over the ten-year period, it decreased by 32.4% from 71 449 in 2009/10 to 48 324 in 2018/19. Gauteng contributed more than 50% (24 321) of the total theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles (48 324).

Generally, theft of motor vehicles has a high reporting rate since many victims are insured and a case number is required for a claim against insurance companies. The 2018/19 Victims of Crime Survey (2019) confirmed that 86% of households reported theft of motor vehicles to the police.⁴⁴ Like murder, the reporting rate for this crime category has a higher degree of reliability. According to the SAPS, theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles are mainly opportunistic crimes, which are less likely to be organised. The main contributing factor to this crime cate-

⁴⁴ Statistics South Africa, (2019). *Victims of crime survey, 2018/19*. Available on line at <http://www.statssa.gov.za/publications/PO341/PO3412018.pdf>. Access on 4 December 2019: p. 33.

gory is lack of secured parking and vehicles left unattended for long periods of time. Furthermore, owners have a false sense of security when installing security features in their cars and through this, are more likely to expose their vehicles to situations which carry the risk of it being stolen.⁴⁵ According to a SAPS analysis of 4 959 cases, the majority of cars were parked in the street when stolen (39.2%) and 36.4% were parked in or outside a person's yard, 10% were stolen from shopping malls and complexes and 2% from work premises, while 1.3% were stolen outside liquor outlets and pubs. The highest number of incidents was on Fridays and Saturdays.⁴⁶

6.3.1 Theft of motor vehicles or motorcycles at the top ten police precincts

Contrary to the national and provincial decreasing trends, this crime category shows an increase of 2.7% in the top ten reporting police precincts 2018/19 (Table 22). During the last financial year, these ten stations contributed 31.4% of all such crimes reported in the Province. Harare police precinct experienced a 100% increase from 127 in 2017/18 to 255 in 2018/19. Claremont and Rondebosch police precincts experienced 28.9% and 20.1% increases respectively (Table 22).

Table 22: Theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles at the top ten precincts in the Province (2016/17-2018/19)

Police station	2016/17	% Contribution per station	2017/18	% Contribution per station	% Diff 2016/17-2017/18	2018/19	% Contribution per station	% Diff 2017/18-2018/19
Harare	113	1.5%	127	1.8%	12.4%	255	3.8%	100.8%
Milnerton	189	2.6%	242	3.4%	28.0%	240	3.5%	-0.8%
Woodstock	247	3.3%	224	3.2%	-9.3%	230	3.4%	2.7%
Cape Town Central	273	3.7%	278	3.9%	1.8%	217	3.2%	-21.9%
Bellville	234	3.2%	208	2.9%	-11.1%	211	3.1%	1.4%
Athlone	187	2.5%	200	2.8%	7.0%	203	3.0%	1.5%
Claremont	166	2.2%	149	2.1%	-10.2%	192	2.8%	28.9%
Mfuleni	155	2.1%	219	3.1%	41.3%	191	2.8%	-12.8%
Parow	284	3.8%	252	3.5%	-11.3%	185	2.7%	-26.6%
Rondebosch	115	1.6%	149	2.1%	29.6%	179	2.6%	20.1%
Total Top ten stations	1,963	26.6%	2,048	28.8%	4.3%	2,103	31.0%	2.7%
Western Cape Totals	7,381		7,104		-3.8%	6,791		-4.4%

Source: South African Police Service

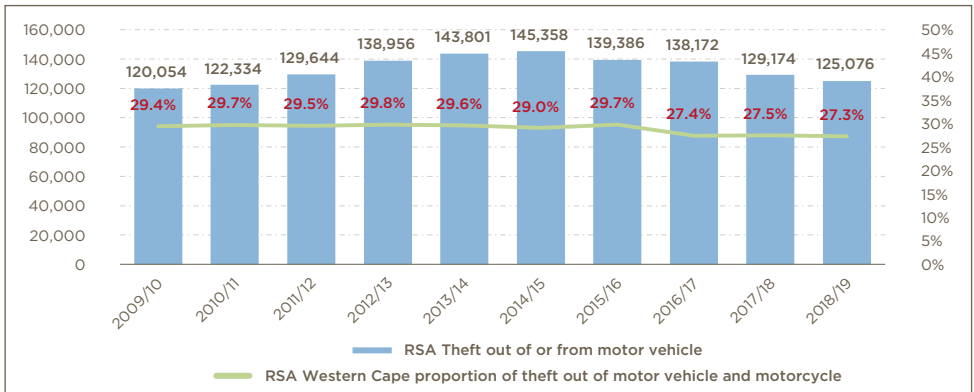
45 South African Police Service. (2016). *Understanding the sociology of crime in South Africa*. Presentation delivered by Minister for Police NPT Nhleko on the 2nd of September 2016.

46 South African Police Service (2019). *Western Cape SAPS 2018/19 Annual Report*. South African Police Service, p. 94.

6.4 Theft out of or from motor vehicles

Theft out of or from motor vehicles decreased nationally by 3.2%, from 129 174 in 2017/18 to 125 076 in 2018/19. Over the decade, this crime category increased by 4.2%, from 120 054 in 2009/10 to 125 076 in 2018/19 in South Africa. In the Western Cape, it decreased by 3.3% from 35 294 in 2009/10 to 34 120 in 2018/19 and by 4% in 2018/19. The decrease is encouraging, but theft out of or from motor vehicles remains a challenge in the province as the Western Cape accounts for more than a quarter of the national reported crime in this category (Figure 7).

Figure 7: Western Cape proportion of theft out of or from motor vehicles 2009/10 - 2018/19)



Source: South African Police Service

6.4.1 Theft out of or from vehicles – top ten police precincts

In the Western Cape, theft out of or from motor vehicles recorded at the top ten reporting police precincts decreased by 5.5% in line with the provincial decrease of 4%. However, the 29.1% and 27.2% increase in Claremont and Wynberg respectively is worrying (Table 23). The top ten police precincts depicted in the table below contributed 36.3% (12 390) to the provincial total (34 120). Cape Town Central (10.9%) and Stellenbosch (3.9%) were the highest contributing police precincts.

Table 23: Theft out of or from motor vehicle for the top ten precincts (2016/17 - 2018/19)

Police station	2016/17	% Contribution per station	2017/18	% Contribution per station	% Diff 2016/17-2017/18	2018/19	% Contribution per station	% Diff 2017/18-2018/19
Cape Town Central	3,770	9.9%	3,956	11.1%	4.9%	3,710	10.9%	-6.2%
Stellenbosch	2,253	5.9%	1,840	5.2%	-18.3%	1,335	3.9%	-27.4%
Bellville	1,454	3.8%	1,121	3.2%	-22.9%	1,176	3.4%	4.9%
Sea Point	1,164	3.1%	1,096	3.1%	-5.8%	1,052	3.1%	-4.0%
Mitchells Plain	1,080	2.8%	1,049	3.0%	-2.9%	1,008	3.0%	-3.9%
Woodstock	916	2.4%	950	2.7%	3.7%	879	2.6%	-7.5%
Paarl	861	2.3%	1,049	3.0%	21.8%	814	2.4%	-22.4%
Claremont	701	1.8%	625	1.8%	-10.8%	807	2.4%	29.1%
Wynberg	702	1.9%	633	1.8%	-9.8%	805	2.4%	27.2%
Parow	856	2.3%	786	2.2%	-8.2%	804	2.4%	2.3%
Total Top ten stations	13,757	36.3%	13,105	36.9%	-4.7%	12,390	36.3%	-5.5%
Western Cape Totals	37,910		35,532		-6.3%	34,120		-4.0%

Source: South African Police Service

6.5 Stock theft

Stock theft increased nationally by 2.9% and in the Western Cape by 2.3% in the last financial year (Table 1). Stock theft increased in all the provinces in the 2018/19 financial year, except in the Northern Cape where a 15.7% decrease was experienced. Based on the actual reported stock theft cases for the 2018/19 financial year, the Eastern Cape has the highest number of cases (6 736) and the Western Cape has the lowest number of cases at 975 for the 2018/19 financial year (Table 24).

Table 24: Stock theft – contributions per province to national case volumes (2016/17 - 2018/19)

Stock theft	2016/17		2017/18		%Diff 2017/17-2016/17	2018/19		2018/19-2017/18	Ranking
	2016/17	% Contribution	2017/18	% Contribution		2018/19	%Contribution		
Western cape	885	3.2%	953	3.3%	7.7%	975	3.3%	2.3%	9
Gauteng	987	3.6%	998	3.5%	1.1%	994	3.3%	-0.4%	8
Northern cape	1,558	5.7%	1,558	5.4%	0.0%	1,313	4.4%	-15.7%	7
Limpopo	1,956	7.1%	2,187	7.6%	11.8%	2,396	8.1%	9.6%	6
Mpumalanga	2,867	10.4%	3,135	10.9%	9.3%	3,255	11.0%	3.8%	5
North west	3,192	11.6%	3,447	11.9%	8.0%	3,557	12.0%	3.2%	4
Free state	3,677	13.4%	4,032	14.0%	9.7%	4,066	13.7%	0.8%	3
Kwazulu-natal	6,322	23.0%	6,322	21.9%	0%	6,380	21.5%	0.9%	2
Eastern cape	6,023	21.9%	6,217	21.6%	3.2%	6,736	22.7%	8.3%	1
South africa	27,467	100.0%	28,849	100.0%	5%	29,672	100.0%	2.9%	

Source: South African Police Service

6.5.1 Stock theft – top ten police precincts

Table 25: Reported stock theft for the top ten police precincts in the Province (2016/17 - 2018/19)

Police station	2016/17	% Contribution per station	2017/18	% Contribution per station	% Diff 2016/17-2017/18	2018/19	% Contribution per station	% Diff 2017/18-2018/19
Beaufort West	90	10.2%	81	8.5%	-10.0%	68	7.0%	-16.0%
Murraysburg	45	5.1%	57	6.0%	26.7%	51	5.2%	-10.5%
Leeu Gamka	32	3.6%	46	4.8%	43.8%	50	5.1%	8.7%
Dysselsdorp	43	4.9%	18	1.9%	-58.1%	42	4.3%	133.3%
Malmesbury	20	2.3%	23	2.4%	15.0%	38	3.9%	65.2%
Swellendam	22	2.5%	35	3.7%	59.1%	37	3.8%	5.7%
Caledon	31	3.5%	27	2.8%	-12.9%	34	3.5%	25.9%
Oudtshoorn	29	3.3%	20	2.1%	-31.0%	31	3.2%	55.0%
Heidelberg(C)	16	1.8%	28	2.9%	75.0%	30	3.1%	7.1%
Atlantis	14	1.6%	14	1.5%	0%	28	2.9%	100.0%
Total Top ten stations	342	38.6%	349	36.6%	2.0%	409	41.9%	17.2%
Western Cape Totals	885		953		7.7%	975		2.3%

Source: South African Police Service

The top ten police precincts where most of the stock theft occurred in the Western Cape accounted for 41.9% of all stock theft reported during 2018/19. Stock theft at the top ten police precincts increased by 17.2% with Dysselsdorp (133%), Atlantis (100%), Malmesbury (65%) and Oudtshoorn (55%) reporting the highest increases amongst the top ten police precincts (Table 25). Understandably the majority of these police stations are rural stations.

7. SUMMARY: 17 COMMUNITY-REPORTED SERIOUS CRIMES

7.1 17 Community-reported serious crimes

The SAPS grouped four crime categories into what it termed '17 community reported serious crimes'. These include crimes already discussed above, such as the **contact crimes**,⁴⁷ **property-related crimes**,⁴⁸ **contact-related crimes**⁴⁹ and **other serious crimes**.⁵⁰ During the period 2017/18 to 2018/19, the community-reported serious crimes decreased by 0.9% nationally and decreased by 1.7% in the Western Cape (Table 1). Table 26 below shows that the Western Cape (339 205) recorded the second highest number of these crimes after Gauteng (474 005). The Province contributed 20.3% to the nationally reported total, whilst Gauteng contributed 28.3%.

47 Murder, Attempted murder, Assault GBH, Assault Common, Common robbery, Robbery with aggravated circumstances and sexual offences.

48 Burglary at residential premises, Burglary at non-residential premises, Theft of motor vehicles and motorcycle, Theft out of or from motor vehicle, and Stock theft.

49 This includes arson and malicious damage to property.

50 'Other serious crimes' includes all theft not mentioned elsewhere, commercial crime and shoplifting.

Table 26: The 17 community-reported serious crimes per provinces (2016/17 – 2018/19)

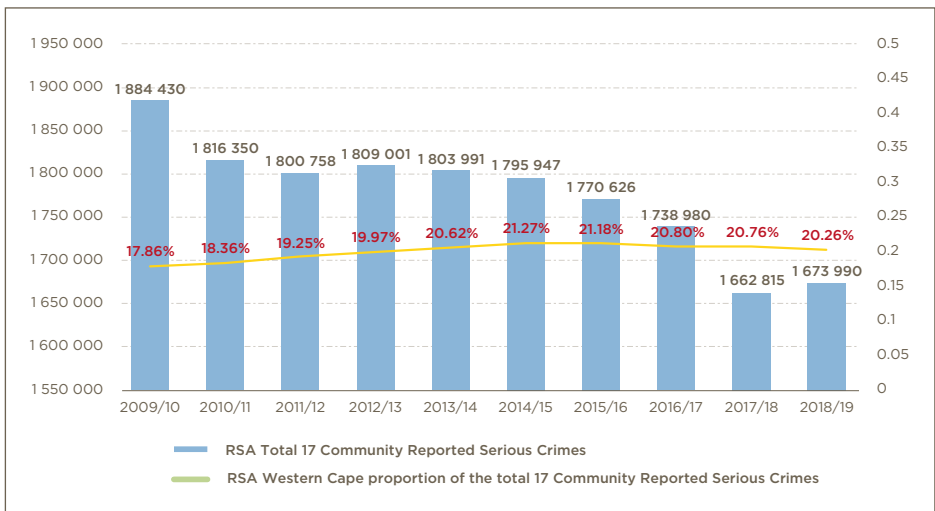
17 Community-Reported Serious Crimes	2016/17			2017/18			2018/19			Ranking	2016/17 - 2017/18 Ratio %Δ	2017/18 - 2018/19 Ratio %Δ
	2016/17	Contribution	Ratio	2017/18	Contribution	Ratio	2018/19	Contribution	Ratio			
North West	96,817	6%	2,543.7	95,023	5.7%	2,453.3	98,998	5.9%	2,510.8	6	-3.6%	2.3%
Free State	97,660	6%	3,427.5	90,845	5.5%	3,162.3	93,779	5.6%	3,236.3	4	-7.7%	2.3%
Limpopo	103,880	6%	1,814.7	95,420	5.7%	1,646.0	95,976	5.7%	1,634.1	9	-9.3%	-0.7%
KwaZulu-Natal	260,638	15%	2,375.0	252,301	15.2%	2,271.1	256,928	15.3%	2,283.4	7	-4.4%	0.5%
Mpumalanga	102,941	6%	2,347.0	99,627	6.0%	2,231.9	101,159	6.0%	2,226.4	8	-4.9%	-0.2%
Eastern Cape	167,892	10%	2,585.7	163,189	9.8%	2,510.2	169,300	10.1%	2,600.5	5	-2.9%	3.6%
Gauteng	503,224	29%	3,594.6	478,659	28.8%	3,330.2	474,005	28.3%	3,211.7	2	-7.4%	-3.6%
Northern Cape	44,234	3%	3,678.3	42,540	2.6%	3,492.9	44,640	2.7%	3,618.0	3	-5.0%	3.6%
Western Cape	361,694	21%	5,644.8	345,211	20.8%	5,274.4	339,205	20.3%	5,073.4	1	-6.6%	-3.8%
South Africa	1,738,980	100.0%	3,114.1	1,662,815	100.0%	2,929.9	1,673,990	100%	2,901.3		-5.9%	-1.0%

Source: South African Police Service

7.1.1 The 17 community-reported serious crimes in the Western Cape

Figure 8 indicates that nationally, 17 community-reported serious crimes have decreased over the last decade by 11.2%, from 1 884 430 to 1 673 990 reported cases in the last year. In contrast, these crimes increased in the Western Cape by 0.8%, from 336 640 to 339 205 cases. It is worth noting that since 2014/15 this crime has shown a downward trend. The SAPS annual report states that of the 365 769 suspects arrested, 138 680 (37.9%) arrests were made in relation to the 17 community-reported crimes.⁵¹ From 2012/13 onwards the Western Cape’s contribution to the national cases was in the region of 20%.

Figure 8: 17 Community-reported serious crimes – The Western Cape’s contribution to the national cases (2009/10 - 2018/19)



Source: South African Police Service

7.1.2 17 Community-reported serious crimes top ten stations

The 17 community-reported serious crimes decreased both nationally and in the Western Cape in the last financial year. The top reporting stations also recorded an overall decrease of 5% for this period (Table 27). These top ten stations contributed 23.4% (79 340) to the total provincial reported crimes in this category, with Cape Town Central (4.1%) and Stellenbosch (3.4%) police precincts being the major contributors. Of concern is that Delft and Mfuleni police precincts recorded increases of 8.5% and 6.8% respectively in these crimes.

51 South African Police Service (2019). *Western Cape Annual Report - 2018/19*. p 22.

Table 27: 17 Community-reported serious crimes for the top ten precincts in the Province (2016/17 - 2018/19)

Police station	2016/17	% Contribution per station	2017/18	% Contribution per station	% Diff 2016/17-2017/18	2018/19	% Contribution per station	% Diff 2017/18-2018/19
Cape Town Central	15,952	4%	15,422	4.5%	-3.3%	13,747	4.1%	-10.9%
Mitchells Plain	12,894	4%	11,382	3.3%	-11.7%	11,374	3.4%	-0.1%
Kraaifontein	7,946	2%	7,745	2.2%	-2.5%	7,603	2.2%	-1.8%
Nyanga	8,274	2%	7,943	2.3%	-4.0%	7,059	2.1%	-11.1%
Stellenbosch	9,298	3%	8,119	2.4%	-12.7%	6,959	2.1%	-14.3%
Delft	5,360	1%	6,380	1.8%	19.0%	6,920	2.0%	8.5%
Bellville	7,154	2%	6,768	2.0%	-5.4%	6,630	2.0%	-2.0%
Mfuleni	5,632	2%	6,006	1.7%	6.6%	6,412	1.9%	6.8%
Worcester	8,098	2%	7,144	2.1%	-11.8%	6,379	1.9%	-10.7%
Milnerton	6,779	2%	6,641	1.9%	-2.0%	6,257	1.8%	-5.8%
Total Top 10 stations	87,387	24.2%	83,550	24.2%	-4.4%	79,340	23.4%	-5.0%
Western Cape Total	361,694		345,211		-4.6%	339,205		-1.7%

Source: South African Police Service

8. TRIO CRIMES

Trio crimes are a sub-category of aggravated robbery in the contact crime category. They include car-jacking and robbery at residential and non-residential premises. For the 2018/19 financial year, robbery at residential premises accounted for 40.8% (2 749) of the total trio crimes (6 732). Carjacking followed, contributing 34.2% (2 294) and robbery at non-residential premises contributing 25.1% (1 689). This trend has been consistent over the past three years in the province (Table 28).

Table 28: Western Cape percentage change in trio crime 2016/17-2018/19

Police station	2016/17	% Contribution per station	2017/18	% Contribution per station	% Diff 2016/17-2017/18	2018/19	% Contribution per station	% Diff 2017/18-2018/19
Carjacking	2,201	33.1%	2,182	31.2%	-0.9%	2,294	34.1%	5.1%
Robbery at non-residential premises	1,889	28.4%	2,033	29.0%	7.6%	1,689	25.1%	-16.9%
Robbery at residential premises	2,560	38.5%	2,787	39.8%	8.9%	2,749	40.8%	-1.4%
Grand Total	6,650	100.0%	7,002	100.0%	5.3%	6,732	100.0%	-3.9%

Source: South Africa Police Service

8.1 Carjacking

Nationally, carjacking decreased by 1.8%, from 16 325 in 2017/18 to 16 026. In contrast the number of carjackings in the Province increased by 5.1% from 2 182 to 2 294.

Table 29: Carjacking (2016/17 - 2018/19)

Carjacking	2016/17		2017/18		%Diff 2017/8-2016/17	2018/19		% Diff 2018/19-2017/18	Rankig
	2016/17	Contri-bution	2017/18	Contri-bution		2018/19	Contri-bution		
Northern Cape	29	0.2%	37	0.2%	27.6%	39	0.2%	5.4%	9
Limpopo	459	2.7%	584	3.6%	27.2%	474	3.0%	-18.8%	8
Free State	234	1.4%	235	1.4%	0.4%	236	1.5%	0.4%	7
North West	390	2.3%	425	2.6%	9.0%	478	3.0%	12.5%	6
Eastern Cape	955	5.7%	999	6.1%	4.6%	1,048	6.5%	4.9%	5
Mpumalanga	810	4.8%	896	5.5%	10.6%	917	5.7%	2.3%	4
KwaZulu-Natal	3,029	18.1%	2,698	16.5%	-10.9%	2,764	17.2%	2.4%	3
Western Cape	2,201	13.2%	2,182	13.4%	-0.9%	2,294	14.3%	5.1%	2
Gauteng	8,610	51.5%	8,269	50.7%	-4.0%	7,776	48.5%	-6.0%	1
South Africa	16,717	100.0%	16,325	100.0%	-2.3%	16,026	100.0%	-1.8%	

Source: South African Police Service

In the last financial year, the Western Cape Province had the second highest number of carjackings (2 294) in the country, after Gauteng with 7 776 (Table 29). The Northern Cape had the lowest number of carjackings, at 39. Over the 10-year period, the contribution of the Western Cape to the national carjacking figure increased steadily from 4.1% in 2009/10 to 14.3% in 2018/19. This increase takes place in the context of a 15.7% (2 174) increase in the number of cases of theft of cars and motorcycles over the last decade in the country from 13 852 in 2009/10 to 22 431 in 2018/19. In the Province carjacking increased overwhelmingly by 303.9% (1 726) from 568 in 2009/10 to 2 294 in 2018/19.

8.1.1 Carjacking - top ten police precincts in the province

A total of 1 334 carjacking cases in the Western Cape took place at 10 police precincts in the 2018/19 financial year (Table 30). Carjacking at the top ten reporting precincts decreased by 6.6%, from 1 221 in 2017/18 to 1 334 in 2018/19, while provincially it decreased by 5.1%.

Table 30: Carjacking at the 10 police precincts in the Province (2016/17 - 2018/19)

Police station	2016/17	% Contribution per station	2017/18	% Contribution per station	% Diff 2016/17-2017/18	2018/19	% Contribution per station	% Diff 2017/18-2018/19
Nyanga	257	11.7%	276	12.6%	7.4%	273	11.9%	-1.1%
Delft	164	7.5%	175	8.0%	6.7%	157	6.8%	-10.3%
Gugulethu	157	7.1%	101	4.6%	-35.7%	153	6.7%	51.5%
Mfuleni	103	4.7%	126	5.8%	22.3%	138	6.0%	9.5%
Khayelitsha	145	6.6%	144	6.6%	-0.7%	138	6.0%	-4.2%
Harare	173	7.9%	124	5.7%	-28.3%	131	5.7%	5.6%
Lingeletu-West	104	4.7%	70	3.2%	-32.7%	114	5.0%	62.9%
Philippi East	136	6.2%	107	4.9%	-21.3%	99	4.3%	-7.5%
Lentegeur	56	2.5%	60	2.7%	7.1%	66	2.9%	10.0%
Milnerton	63	2.9%	68	3.1%	7.9%	65	2.8%	-4.4%
Total Top 10 stations	1,358	61.7%	1,251	57.3%	-7.9%	1,334	58.2%	6.6%
Western Cape Total	2,201		2,182		-0.9%	2,294		5.1%

Source: South African Police Service

The Nyanga police precinct recorded the highest number of carjackings (273) for the financial year despite the 1.1% decrease from last year. In Delft carjacking decreased by 10.3%. Khayelitsha (4.2%), Philippi East (7.5%) and Milnerton (4.4%) police precincts, follows with their decreases at the top ten stations in 2018/19. The largest increase in carjacking out of the top ten police precincts was recorded in Lingeletu West (62.9%) and Gugulethu (51.5%) (Table 30). Nyanga, Gugulethu, Harare and Lingeletu West police precinct are part of the country's 2018/19 top 30 stations in terms of carjacking.⁵²

Based on a sample of 824 cases, SAPS found that 57.4% of car hijackings occurred in the street, while 14.4% of cars were hijacked while stopping at an intersection or robot. Vehicles were also hijacked while stationary outside the victim's home (7.4%) and outside shops (4.5%). The majority of cars were hijacked over weekends.

⁵² South African Police Service, (2018). *Crime situation in RSA twelve months 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018*. Available online at https://www.saps.gov.za/services/long_version_presentation_april_to_march_2017_2018.pdf. Accessed on 17 December 2018.

During the year, there was a 98% increase in hijacking of taxis, mostly e-hailing or meter taxis. Minibus taxis and staff vehicles were also hijacked, mainly from Nyanga, Gugulethu, Khayelitsha and Harare. Hijacking of delivery vehicles constituted 10.1% of vehicles hijacked. A total of 117 trucks were hijacked during the year, a slight decrease from the previous year.⁵³

8.2 Robbery at residential premises

The Western Cape Province has the third highest rate of robbery at residential premises in the country with 2 749 reported cases, surpassed only by Gauteng province with 8 644 and KwaZulu Natal with 4 182. The Northern Cape has the lowest number of robbery at residential premises, at 157. The Western Cape Province experienced a decrease of 1.4% in robbery at residential premises from 2 787 in 2017/18 to 2 749. This crime category increased by 0.8% in the country.

Table 31: Robbery at residential premises per province (2016/17 - 2018/19)

Robbery at residential premises	2016/17		2017/18		%Diff 2017/8-2016/17	2018/19		% Diff 2018/19-2017/18	Ranking
	2016/17	Contribution	2017/18	Contribution		2018/19	Contribution		
Northern Cape	142	0.6%	159	0.7%	12.0%	157	0.7%	-1.3%	9
Free State	875	3.9%	864	3.9%	-1.3%	851	3.8%	-1.5%	8
Mpumalanga	1138	5.1%	1,125	5.1%	-1.1%	1,069	4.8%	-5.0%	7
Limpopo	1181	5.3%	1,490	6.7%	26.2%	1,300	5.8%	-12.8%	6
North West	1,290	5.8%	1,145	5.1%	-11.2%	1,291	5.8%	12.8%	5
Eastern Cape	2,171	9.7%	2,184	9.8%	0.6%	2,188	9.8%	0.2%	4
Western Cape	2,560	11.5%	2,787	12.5%	8.9%	2,749	12.3%	-1.4%	3
KwaZulu-Natal	4,255	19.0%	4,174	18.8%	-1.9%	4,182	18.6%	0.2%	2
Gauteng	8,731	39.1%	8,333	37.4%	-4.6%	8,644	38.5%	3.7%	1
South Africa	22,343	100.0%	22,261	100.0%	-0.4%	22,431	100.0%	0.8%	

Source: South African Police Service

According to the 2013/2014 VOCS, home robbery is one of the crimes that instils a great sense of fear in people, mainly because it takes place in the presence of the occupants.⁵⁴ In the main, the items that are stolen include clothes (31.6%), food stuffs (22.2%) and cell phones (23.6%).⁵⁵ The 2018/19 VOCS shows that 60% of the surveyed households reported home robberies to the police. The

⁵³ South African Police Service (2019). *Western Cape Annual Report - 2018/19*, pp. 63-64.

⁵⁴ Stats-SA. (2014). *Public Perception about crime prevention and Criminal Justice System: In-depth analysis of Victims of Crime Surveys data 2010-2013/14*.

⁵⁵ Statistics South Africa (2018). *Victim of crime survey, 2017/18*: Statistical Release P0341. Pretoria, p 22

weapon of choice used to commit home robberies is firearms, accounting for 53.8%. Knives and metal bars account for 46.7% and 12.2% respectively. Axe/panga accounts for 7.8%.⁵⁶

8.2.1 Robbery at residential premises – the top ten reporting police precincts

More than half (1 403) of the robberies at residential premises in the Province took place at 10 police precincts in the 2018/19 financial year (Table 32). In these 10 precincts robberies increased by 6.7% (88), from 1 315 in 2017/18 to 1 403 in 2018/19. The Nyanga police precinct recorded the highest number of robberies at residential premises (266) for the financial year. Notable increases for the 2018/19 financial year were observed in Lingelethu West (86.9%), Khayelitsha (42%) and Mfuleni (13.3%).

Table 32: Robbery at residential premises – the top ten police precincts in the Province (2016/17 - 2018/19)

Police station	2016/17	% Contribution per station	2017/18	% Contribution per station	% Diff 2016/17-2017/18	2018/19	% Contribution per station	% Diff 2017/18-2018/19
Nyanga	276	10.8%	293	10.5%	6.2%	266	9.7%	-9.2%
Delft	153	6.0%	166	6.0%	8.5%	177	6.4%	6.6%
Khayelitsha	116	4.5%	112	4.0%	-3.4%	159	5.8%	42.0%
Philippi East	105	4.1%	157	5.6%	49.5%	155	5.6%	-1.3%
Harare	116	4.5%	128	4.6%	10.3%	134	4.9%	4.7%
Mfuleni	102	4.0%	105	3.8%	2.9%	119	4.3%	13.3%
Lingelethu-West	51	2.0%	61	2.2%	19.6%	114	4.1%	86.9%
Gugulethu	131	5.1%	129	4.6%	-1.5%	109	4.0%	-15.5%
Milnerton	69	2.7%	88	3.2%	27.5%	86	3.1%	-2.3%
Kraaifontein	63	2.5%	76	2.7%	20.6%	84	3.1%	10.5%
Total Top 10 stations	1,182	46.2%	1,315	47.2%	11.3%	1,403	51.0%	6.7%
Western Cape Total	2,560		2,787		8.9%	2,749		-1.4%

Source: South African Police Service

⁵⁶ Statistics South Africa, (2019). *Victims of crime survey, 2018/19*. Available on line at <http://www.statssa.gov.za/publications/P0341/P03412018.pdf>. Access on 4 December 2019, p 33.

8.3 Robbery at non-residential premises

Robbery at non-residential premises, in the Western Cape Province decreased by 16.9% from 2 033 in 2017/18 to 1 689 in 2018/19, nationally it stabilised at 0.3% (Table 1). The Western Cape occupies the 9th position for such reported crimes in the country (Table 33). The Northern Cape contributed the least, 1.7% (322), to the national robbery at non-residential premises for the year.

Table 33: Robbery at non-residential premises per province (2016/17 - 2018/19)

Robbery at non-residential premises	2016/17		2017/18		%Diff 2017/8-2016/17	2018/19		% Diff 2018/19-2017/18	Ranking
	2016/17	Contri-bution	2017/18	Contri-bution		2018/19	Contri-bution		
Northern Cape	304	1%	299	1.5%	-1.6%	332	1.7%	11.0%	9
Western Cape	1,889	9%	2,033	10.1%	7.6%	1,689	8.4%	-16.9%	8
Free State	973	5%	886	4.4%	-8.9%	955	4.8%	7.8%	7
North West	1,493	7%	1,263	6.3%	-15.4%	1,329	6.6%	5.2%	6
Mpumalanga	1,764	9%	1,624	8.1%	-7.9%	1,758	8.8%	8.3%	5
Limpopo	1,750	8%	1,821	9.1%	4.1%	1,838	9.2%	0.9%	4
Eastern Cape	2,369	11%	2,395	11.9%	1.1%	2,373	11.9%	-0.9%	3
KwaZulu-Natal	2,951	14%	3,047	15.2%	3.3%	3,055	15.3%	0.3%	2
Gauteng	7,187	35%	6,679	33.3%	-7.1%	6,662	33.3%	-0.3%	1
South Africa	20,680	100.0%	20,047	100.0%	-3.1%	19,991	100.0%	-0.3%	

Source: South African Police Service

8.3.1 Robbery at non-residential premises – top ten reporting police precincts

More than a quarter (27.4%) of non-residential robberies took place at 10 police precincts in the Province in the 2018/19 financial year (Table 40). However, robberies at these precincts decreased by 32.2%, from 683 in 2017/18 to 463 in 2018/19. Province-wide non-residential robberies decreased by 16.9%. The Milnerton police precinct recorded the highest number of robberies at non-residential premises (71) for the financial year. Increases were observed at only two of the top ten police precincts, namely Lingeletu West (6.5%) and Claremont (38.5%) in 2018/19. Three police precincts, namely Khayelitsha (64.7%), Harare (52.2%) and Mfuleni (40.6%) reported the largest decreases in this crime category from 2017/18 to 2018/19 (Table 34).

Table 34: Robbery at non-residential premises for the top ten precincts in the Province (2016/17 and 2018/19)

Police station	2016/17	% Contribution per station	2017/18	% Contribution per station	% Diff 2016/17-2017/18	2018/19	% Contribution per station	% Diff 2017/18-2018/19
Milnerton	69	3.7%	85	4.2%	23.2%	71	4.2%	-16.5%
Mfuleni	65	3.4%	101	5.0%	55.4%	60	3.6%	-40.6%
Lingelethu-West	38	2.0%	46	2.3%	21.1%	49	2.9%	6.5%
Philippi East	68	3.6%	72	3.5%	5.9%	47	2.8%	-34.7%
Nyanga	40	2.1%	58	2.9%	45.0%	47	2.8%	-19.0%
Khayelitsha	115	6.1%	116	5.7%	0.9%	41	2.4%	-64.7%
Gugulethu	32	1.7%	50	2.5%	56.3%	38	2.2%	-24.0%
Mitchells Plain	38	2.0%	53	2.6%	39.5%	38	2.2%	-28.3%
Claremont	27	1.4%	26	1.3%	-3.7%	36	2.1%	38.5%
Harare	93	4.9%	76	3.7%	-18.3%	36	2.1%	-52.6%
Total Top 10 stations	585	31.0%	683	33.6%	16.8%	463	27.4%	-32.2%
Western Cape Total	1,889		2,033		7.6%	1,689		-16.9%

Source: South African Police Service

9. CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION

9.1 Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition

The Western Cape has the third highest number of cases of the illegal possession of firearms and ammunition (3 149) after Gauteng (3 947) and KwaZulu-Natal (3 733). There were 8% (273) fewer cases recorded in Western Cape than the 3 422 recorded in 2017/18. These crimes are usually detected by police during the course of investigation or during searches. The Northern Cape with 99 recorded cases has the lowest rate of firearm related crime (Table 35).

The high rate in cases of the illegal possession of firearms and ammunition in the Western Cape may have a positive correlation with the Province’s murder rate, which stands at 59.4/100 000 – the highest in the country. Furthermore, the SAPS Western Cape annual report suggests that firearms are the weapons of choice to commit murders, attempted murder and robberies in the Province.⁵⁷

57 Ibid.

The 2018/19 VOCS found that guns were used to commit 53.4% of home robberies.⁵⁸ Generally, there is also a nexus between the illegal possession of firearms and ammunition and gang violence. In the 2018/19 financial year the SAPS annual plan recorded that firearms were weapons of choice accounting for 94.7% (888) of the 938 gang-related murders⁵⁹ and 78.7% (3 020) of gang-related attempted murders.⁶⁰ Of the 3 149 cases of illegal possession of firearms and ammunition, firearms were recovered in only 1 253 of the cases.⁶¹ There is clearly a need to remove more illegal firearms from the community and to recover more firearms used in crime.⁶²

Table 35: The illegal possession of firearms and ammunition per province (2016/17 - 2018/19)

Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	2016/17		2017/18		%Diff 2017/18-2016/17	2018/19		% Diff 2018/19-2017/18	Ranking
	2016/17	Contribution	2017/18	Contribution		2018/19	Contribution		
Northern Cape	102	0.6%	103	0.6%	1.0%	99	0.6%	-3.9%	9
Limpopo	533	3.3%	640	3.6%	20.1%	702	4.5%	9.7%	8
Free State	527	3.3%	570	3.2%	8.2%	513	3.3%	-10.0%	7
North West	735	4.6%	674	3.8%	-8.3%	692	4.4%	2.7%	6
Mpumalanga	1,137	7.0%	1,084	6.2%	-4.7%	906	5.8%	-16.4%	5
Eastern Cape	2,045	12.7%	2,142	12.2%	4.7%	1,995	12.7%	-6.9%	4
Western Cape	2,929	18.2%	3,422	19.5%	16.8%	3,149	20.0%	-8.0%	3
KwaZulu-Natal	4,000	24.8%	4,418	25.2%	10.5%	3,733	23.7%	-15.5%	2
Gauteng	4,126	25.6%	4,505	25.7%	9.2%	3,947	25.1%	-12.4%	1
South Africa	16,134	100.0%	17,558	100.0%	8.8%	15,736	100.0%	-10.4%	

Source: South African Police Service

58 Statistics South Africa. (2019). *Victims of crime survey, 2018/19*. Available on line at <http://www.statssa.gov.za/publications/PO341/PO3412018.pdf>. Access on 4 December 2019, p 27.

59 South African Police Service (2019). *Western Cape Annual Report. 2018/19*, p 32.

60 South African Police Service (2019). *Western Cape SAPS 2018/19 Annual Report*. South African Police Service, p 44

61 South African Police Service (2019). *Western Cape SAPS 2018/19 Annual Report*. South African Police Service, p 113.

62 South African Police Service (2017). *Western Cape SAPS 2016/17 Annual Report*. South African Police Service, p 107.

9.1.1 Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition at the top ten police precincts

The top ten reporting police precincts in the Province in this crime category accounted for 47% (1 481) of the total reported cases (3 149). Overall, illegal firearms and ammunition at these ten police precincts increased by 9%, from 1 359 in 2017/18 to 1 481 in 2018/19 (Table 29). The number of illegal firearms and ammunition in the Province decreased by 8% from 3 422 to 3 149.

The Mitchells Plain (243), Delft (225) and Bishop Lavis (214) police precincts recorded the highest number of illegal firearms and ammunition cases for the financial year. Bishop Lavis police precinct recorded a 47.6% (69) increase in illegal possession of firearms and ammunition, from 114 in 2017/18 to 214 in 2018/19 (Table 29). The Delft and Elsie's River police precincts registered a 33% increase each (Table 36).

Table 36: Illegal possession of firearms & ammunition for the top ten precincts in the Province (2016/17 - 2018/19)

Police station	2016/17	% Contribution per station	2017/18	% Contribution per station	% Diff 2016/17-2017/18	2018/19	% Contribution per station	% Diff 2017/18-2018/19
Mitchells Plain	141	4.8%	275	8.0%	95.0%	243	7.7%	-11.6%
Delft	195	6.7%	169	4.9%	-13.3%	225	7.1%	33.1%
Bishop Lavis	99	3.4%	145	4.2%	46.5%	214	6.8%	47.6%
Nyanga	122	4.2%	168	4.9%	37.7%	144	4.6%	-14.3%
Khayelitsha	193	6.6%	107	3.1%	-44.6%	125	4.0%	16.8%
Ravensmead	87	3.0%	91	2.7%	4.6%	114	3.6%	25.3%
Philippi	100	3.4%	114	3.3%	14.0%	108	3.4%	-5.3%
Manenberg	99	3.4%	128	3.7%	29.3%	108	3.4%	-15.6%
Steenberg	90	3.1%	87	2.5%	-3.3%	100	3.2%	14.9%
Elsies River	125	4.3%	75	2.2%	-40.0%	100	3.2%	33.3%
Total Top 10 stations	1,251	42.7%	1,359	39.7%	8.6%	1,481	47.0%	9.0%
Western Cape Total	2,929		3,422		16.8%	3,149		-8.0%

Source: South African Police Service

9.2 Drug-related crime

In 2018/19, drug-related crime in the Western Cape decreased by 30.6%, and by 28.1% nationally (Table 30). Drug-related crimes decreased as a result of the Constitutional Court decision in September 2018 which held the prohibition on the private use, possession and growing of cannabis unconstitutional.⁶³ Over a decade the Western Cape Province has been contributing more than a third of cases to the country's drug-related crime, the 2018/19 financial year is not an exception. A total of 81 344 (35%) of drug-related crime in the country were recorded in the Western Cape. According to the 2016/17 VOCS, 44% of households in South Africa believed that the need for drugs was the main reason perpetrators committed crime.⁶⁴

Table 37: Drug-related crime per province (2016/17 - 2018/19)

Drug-related crime	2016/17		2017/18		2018/19		Ranking	2016/17 - 2017/18	2017/18 - 2018/19
	2016/17	Contribution	2017/18	Contribution	2018/19	Contribution		Counts %Δ	Counts %Δ
Northern Cape	5,136	1.8%	5,563	1.7%	3,813	1.6%	9	8.3%	-31.5%
Free State	11,314	3.9%	12,176	3.8%	7,888	3.4%	8	7.6%	-35.2%
Mpumalanga	11,519	3.9%	13,026	4.0%	9,959	4.3%	7	13.1%	-23.5%
North West	11,972	4.1%	13,825	4.3%	9,910	4.3%	6	15.5%	-28.3%
Limpopo	14,393	4.9%	19,592	6.1%	13,533	5.8%	5	36.1%	-30.9%
Eastern Cape	17,710	6.1%	18,936	5.9%	15,213	6.5%	4	6.9%	-19.7%
KwaZulu-Natal	50,429	17.2%	53,987	16.7%	35,358	15.2%	3	7.1%	-34.5%
Gauteng	62,837	21.5%	69,285	21.4%	55,639	23.9%	2	10.3%	-19.7%
Western Cape	107,379	36.7%	117,157	36.2%	81,344	35.0%	1	9.1%	-30.6%
South Africa	292,689	100.0%	323,547	100.0%	232,657	100.0%		10.5%	-28.1%

Source: South African Police Service

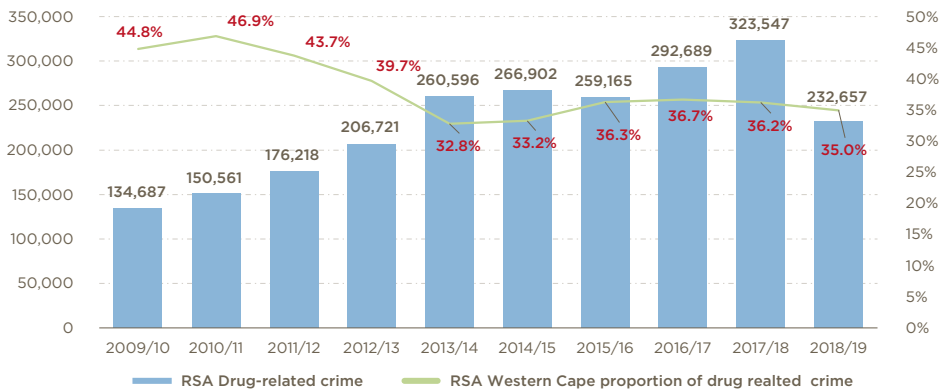
63 *Minister of Justice and Constitutional Development and Others v Prince; National Director of Public Prosecutions and Others v Rubin; National Director of Public Prosecutions and Others v Acton and Others* (CCT 108/17). The Constitutional Court ruled on 18 September 2018 that section 4(b) of the Drugs and Drug Trafficking Act 140 of 1992 and section 22A(9)(a)(i) of the Medicines and Related Substances Control Act 101 of 1965 "are inconsistent with the right to privacy entrenched in section 14 of the Constitution and, therefore, invalid to the extent that they make the use or possession of cannabis in private by an adult person for his or her own consumption in private a criminal offence."

64 Statistics South Africa. (2016). *Victims of Crime Survey, 2016/17*: Statistical Release P0341. Pretoria, p 60.

9.2.1 Western Cape drug-related crime rates in relation to the national rate

As in cases of possession of illegal firearms and ammunition, drug-related crime is dependent on police action. Thus, as the police conduct more operations, carry out road blocks and searches on homes and other areas, the higher the detection level in this crime category. The decrease in crime in this category is largely as a result of the Constitutional Court case mentioned above and a decrease in arrests for possession of drugs – chiefly cannabis. Just 5.2% (4 216) of cases relate to drug dealing, with the top contributing stations being Atlantis, Mitchells Plain, Philippi, Bishop Lavis and Kraaifontein.⁶⁵ On average, the Western Cape contributed more than a third per year to the country’s drug-related crime over a decade (Figure 9).

Figure 9: The Western Cape’s drug-related crime in relation to national case volumes (2009/10 - 2018/19)



Source: South African Police Service

9.2.2 Drug-related crime – top ten reporting police precincts

The top ten reporting police precincts in the Province accounted for 30.1% (24 499) of the total drug-related crime (81 344) recorded for the 2018/19 financial year (Table 38). Drug-related crime at these 10 precincts decreased by a quarter (24.7%), from 32 524 in 2018/19 to 24 499 in 2018/19. The Mitchells Plain and Kraaifontein police precincts recorded the highest number of drug-related crimes, at 3 475 and 2 972 respectively in the 2018/19 financial year. All of the top ten drug-related crime police precincts except Kleinvelei (19.6%) recorded decreases. It should be noted that all these top ten stations, except Cape Town Central and Nyanga form part of the gang stations in the province (Table 41).

65 South African Police Service (2019). *Western Cape Annual Report 2018/19*, p 114.

Table 38: Drug-related crime for the top 10 reporting precincts in the Province (2016/17 - 2018/19)

Police station	2016/17	% Contribution per station	2017/18	% Contribution per station	% Diff 2016/17-2017/18	2018/19	% Contribution per station	% Diff 2017/18-2018/19
Mitchells Plain	4,914	4.6%	4,930	4.2%	0.3%	3,475	4.3%	-29.5%
Kraaifontein	4,502	4.2%	4,377	3.7%	-2.8%	2,972	3.7%	-32.1%
Delft	2,926	2.7%	3,756	3.2%	28.4%	2,831	3.5%	-24.6%
Atlantis	2,638	2.5%	3,041	2.6%	15.3%	2,819	3.5%	-7.3%
Worcester	2,181	2.0%	2,829	2.4%	29.7%	2,361	2.9%	-16.5%
Cape Town Central	2,796	2.6%	2,894	2.5%	3.5%	2,313	2.8%	-20.1%
Lentegeur	2,444	2.3%	2,805	2.4%	14.8%	2,064	2.5%	-26.4%
Nyanga	2,304	2.1%	2,911	2.5%	26.3%	1,956	2.4%	-32.8%
Bishop Lavis	2,898	2.7%	3,432	2.9%	18.4%	1,855	2.3%	-45.9%
Kleinivlei	1,720	1.6%	1,549	1.3%	-9.9%	1,853	2.3%	19.6%
Total Top 10 stations	29,323	27.3%	32,524	27.8%	10.9%	24,499	30.1%	-24.7%
Western Cape Total	107,379		117,157		9.1%	81,344		-30.6%

Source: South Africa Police Service

9.2.3 Western Cape Drug-related Crime Overview (2009/10 - 2018/19)

Overall, drug-related crime in the Western Cape increased by 34.8% from 60 358 in 2009/10 to 81 344 in 2018/19 and nationally by 72.7% before it reduced substantially in the last financial year. Notably, in 2018/19, drug-related crime (81 344) accounted for 83.7% of the total crime dependent on police action for detection (97 223) in the Province. Figure 10 below illustrates the Western Cape drug-related crime trend for the past decade.

According to the South African Epidemiology Network on Drug Use (2019) the primary substance used by patients undergoing treatment includes alcohol (20%) cannabis (31%) and Methamphetamine (Tik) (28%).⁶⁶ It is reported that 39% of patients attending specialist treatment centres cited Tik as primary or secondary drug use, making it a drug of choice in the province.⁶⁷ The age cohort 15-19 years seems to constitute the majority of patient intake and the unemployed are affected the most.⁶⁸

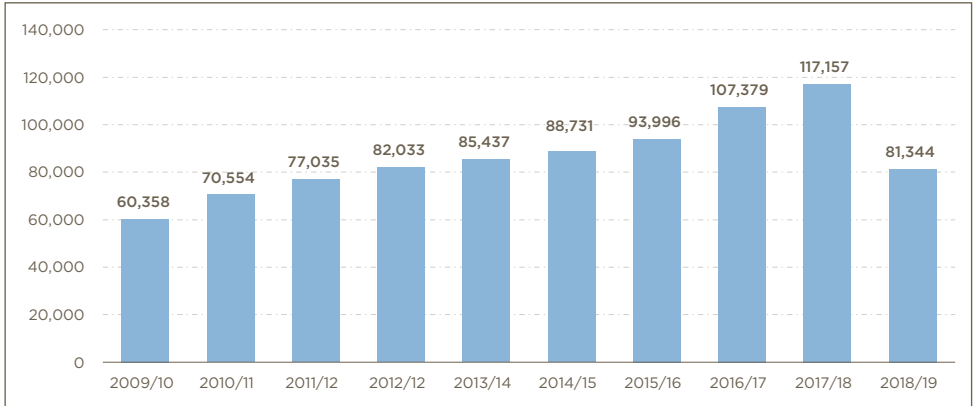
66 South African Epidemiology Network on Drug Use. (2019). *Monitoring Alcohol, Tobacco another drug abuse treatment admission in South Africa*, p 7.

67 South African Epidemiology Network on Drug Use. (2019). *Monitoring Alcohol, Tobacco another drug abuse treatment admission in South Africa*, p ii.

68 South African Epidemiology Network on Drug Use. (2019). *Monitoring Alcohol, Tobacco another drug abuse treatment admission in South Africa*, p 6.

It is concerning that the number of referrals to drug treatment centres by schools increased by 58% from 12 from July to December 2015 to 19 from July to December 2018.⁶⁹ This suggests drug addiction is becoming a bigger and bigger problem in the province.

Figure 10: Western Cape Drug-related Crime (2009/10 - 2018/19)



Source: South African Police Service

9.3 Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs

Table 39 below shows that the Western Cape Province has the third highest number of reported cases of driving under the influence of alcohol and drugs at 12 561 (15.1%) cases after Gauteng at 30 203 (36.4%) and KwaZulu Natal at 17 577 (21.2%). It should be noted that the Western Cape and Gauteng had a 1.7% and 9% decrease respectively in driving under the influence of alcohol and drugs between 2017/18 and 2018/19 (Table 39).

⁶⁹ South African Epidemiology Network on Drug Use. (2019). *Monitoring Alcohol, Tobacco another drug abuse treatment admission in South Africa*, p 5.

Table 39: Driving under the influence of alcohol and drugs (2016/17 - 2018/19)

Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	2016/17		2017/18		2018/19		Ranking	2016/17 - 2017/18	2017/18 - 2018/19
	2016/17	Contribution	2017/18	Contribution	2018/19	Contribution		Counts %Δ	Counts %Δ
Northern Cape	797	1.1%	812	0.9%	652	0.8%	9	1.9%	-19.7%
North West	2,562	3.4%	2,725	3.2%	2,777	3.3%	8	6.4%	1.9%
Free State	2,828	3.8%	2,824	3.3%	3,000	3.6%	7	-0.1%	6.2%
Mpumalanga	4,205	5.6%	4,300	5.0%	4,316	5.2%	6	2.3%	0.4%
Eastern Cape	6,090	8.1%	5,648	6.6%	5,269	6.4%	5	-7.3%	-6.7%
Limpopo	4,420	5.9%	5,684	6.6%	6,557	7.9%	4	28.6%	15.4%
Western Cape	12,895	17.2%	12,776	14.8%	12,561	15.1%	3	-0.9%	-1.7%
KwaZulu-Natal	13,403	17.9%	18,218	21.1%	17,577	21.2%	2	35.9%	-3.5%
Gauteng	27,834	37.1%	33,173	38.5%	30,203	36.4%	1	19.2%	-9.0%
South Africa	75,034	100.0%	86,160	100.0%	82,912	100.0%		14.8%	-3.8%

Source: South African Police Service

9.3.1 Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs - top ten police precincts

The top ten police precincts in the Western Cape accounted for 24.5% (3 085) of the total recorded cases of driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs (12 561) for the 2018/19 financial year in the Province (Table 40).

Table 40: Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs for the top ten police precincts (2016/17 - 2018/19)

Police station	2016/17	% Contribution per station	2017/18	% Contribution per station	% Diff 2016/17-2017/18	2018/19	% Contribution per station	% Diff 2017/18-2018/19
Lingeletu-West	488	3.8%	280	2.2%	-42.6%	440	3.5%	57.1%
Kraaifontein	293	2.3%	355	2.8%	21.2%	408	3.2%	14.9%
George	259	2.0%	312	2.4%	20.5%	341	2.7%	9.3%
Table View	276	2.1%	292	2.3%	5.8%	305	2.4%	4.5%
Mfuleni	354	2.7%	216	1.7%	-39.0%	303	2.4%	40.3%
Kuilsrivier	274	2.1%	295	2.3%	7.7%	287	2.3%	-2.7%
Philippi East	241	1.9%	348	2.7%	44.4%	257	2.0%	-26.1%
Wynberg	81	0.6%	240	1.9%	196.3%	252	2.0%	5.0%
Delft	350	2.7%	269	2.1%	-23.1%	245	2.0%	-8.9%
Harare	215	1.7%	170	1.3%	-20.9%	242	1.9%	42.4%
Total Top 10 stations	2,831	22.0%	2,777	21.7%	-1.9%	3,080	24.5%	10.9%
Western Cape Total	12,895		12,776		-2.6%	12,561		-1.7%

Source: South African Police Service

Overall, the driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol (DUI) crime category recorded at these ten precincts increased by 10.9%, from 2 777 in 2017/18 to 3 080 in 2018/19. This increase is in contrast with the recorded decrease of 1.7%, from 12 776 cases in 2017/18 to 12 561 in 2018/19 in the province. The Lingelethu West and Kraaifontein police precinct recorded the highest number of driving under the influence of alcohol or drug cases, i.e. 440 and 408 respectively. Lingelethu (57.1%) police precinct had the largest increase in recorded cases in 2018/19 (Table 40). Harare and Mfuleni police precincts follows with (42.4%) and 40.3% decreases respectively. Successfully addressing cases of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs depends largely on interdepartmental and inter-agency cooperation and integrated operations.

10. SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE'S PRIORITY GANG POLICE PRECINCTS

10.1 Analysis of selected crime categories for the gang stations

The Western Cape SAPS reported that gang-related murders or attempted murders were recorded at 58 police stations in the Province.⁷⁰ But in 2018 SAPS identified 25 police precincts that were most affected by gangs, gang activities and gang violence in the province. Of these 25 police precincts only three are located outside the City of Cape Town, namely Worcester, Cloeteville and Paarl East (Table 41). What is notable about these 25 gang stations is that most of them feature in the list of top provincial police precincts in terms of murder, attempted murder and drug-related crime.

An analysis of murder, attempted murder, the illegal possession of firearms and ammunition and drug-related crime shows that these stations made a sizeable contribution to these crimes in 2018/19.

More than half (57.4%) of attempted murders and almost half (47.4%) of murders took place at the identified gang stations in 2018/19. These 25 police precincts account for 43.3% of drug-related crime in the province.

It is of concern that 60.7% of the total provincial figures of illegal possession of firearms and ammunition were recorded at these police precincts. Noting that firearms are a weapon of choice to commit murder and attempted murder in the province, it could be deduced that many of these illegal firearms were used to commit murder and attempted murder within these precincts and beyond. Delft, Kraaifontein, Nyanga, Bishop Lavis and Mitchells Plain police precincts featured in the top ten precincts for all four crime categories for 2018/19 (Table 41). It should be noted that out of the top ten murder stations identified in Table 4,

⁷⁰ South African Police Service. (2019). *Western Cape Annual Report. 2018/19*, p 46.

Khayelitsha, Harare, Gugulethu and Nyanga account for 831 murder cases. These four stations are not part of the gang stations. Finally, the number of murders reported per gang stations is relatively small, with only a few, such as Delft (247) recording the highest numbers.

A comparative crime analysis between 2017/18 and 2018/19 shows that murder and attempted murder at the gang priority stations increased by 11.5% and 6.6% respectively in line with the provincial increases in these two categories (Table 41). The increase in murders and attempted murders in most of the gang stations clearly indicate that police should reallocate its resources to put much higher emphasis on these stations. The SAPS must continue focusing on confiscating firearms from gang-affected communities, charging perpetrators and preparing cases for prosecution. However, we see that illegal possession of firearms and ammunition as well as drug-related crime decreased by 1.9% and 30.6% respectively at these 25 police precincts.

Overall, an effective attempt to address crime in gang stations requires concerted efforts by multiple stakeholders for all three tiers of government to commit to resources and sustaining initiatives that seem to yield desired results. The Western Cape SAPS launched the Anti-gang Unit in December 2018, focusing mainly on the identified police precincts.⁷¹ The impact of this unit on gangs and gangsterism in the province could be measured by monitoring changes in murder, attempted murder, illegal possession of firearms and drug-related crime at these 25 priority gang police precincts.

71 South African Police Service (2019). *Western Cape SAPS 2011/19 Annual Report*. South African Police Service, p 2

Table 41: Western Cape gang priority police precincts: selected crime analysis 2018/19

Police station	Murder				Attempted Murder				Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition				Drug-related crime							
	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	% Diff 2017/18 - 2018/19	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	% Diff 2017/18 - 2018/19	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18 - 2018/19	% Diff 2017/18 - 2018/19	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	Diff 2017/18 - 2018/19	% Diff 2017/18 - 2018/19		
Athlone	25	14	35	21	150.0%	47	39	63	24	61.5%	33	60	73	13	21.7%	1,851	2,096	1,549	-547	-26.1%
Atlantis	62	68	55	-13	-19.1%	93	81	83	2	2.5%	86	120	80	-40	-33.3%	2,638	3,041	2,819	-222	-7.3%
Belhar	19	26	41	15	57.7%	23	48	47	-1	-2.1%	36	39	45	6	15.4%	1,851	2,276	1,342	-934	-41.0%
Belville South	6	13	6	-7	-53.8%	12	17	18	1	5.9%	11	10	12	2	20.0%	700	529	315	-214	-40.5%
Bishop Lavis	97	98	144	46	46.9%	143	156	251	95	60.9%	99	145	214	69	47.6%	2,898	3,452	1,855	-1,577	-46.9%
Cloeteville	5	12	7	-5	-41.7%	7	30	21	-9	-30.0%	7	12	24	12	100.0%	953	1,166	992	-174	-14.9%
Delft	183	195	247	52	26.7%	178	192	194	2	1.0%	195	169	225	56	33.1%	2,916	3,756	2,851	-925	-24.6%
Eisies River	65	54	90	36	66.7%	156	129	175	46	35.7%	125	75	100	25	33.3%	1,951	2,459	1,028	-1,451	-58.2%
Grassy Park	28	29	49	20	69.0%	56	54	57	3	5.6%	88	51	51	0	0.0%	1,763	2,251	1,523	-728	-32.3%
Hout Bay	4	15	20	5	33.3%	14	17	18	1	5.9%	5	4	9	5	125.0%	246	176	89	-87	-49.4%
Kleinlei	44	51	61	10	19.6%	33	67	76	9	13.4%	33	59	65	6	10.2%	1,720	1,549	1,853	304	19.6%
Kraaifontein	142	186	151	-35	-18.8%	160	103	116	13	12.6%	151	154	88	-66	-42.9%	4,502	4,377	2,972	-1,405	-32.1%
Kuilsrivier	16	35	24	-11	-31.4%	29	39	43	4	10.3%	27	35	21	-14	-40.0%	1,236	1,322	928	-394	-29.8%
Lentegeur	39	38	70	32	84.2%	38	56	104	48	85.7%	43	82	73	-9	-11.0%	2,444	2,805	2,064	-741	-26.4%
Macassar	19	26	18	-8	-30.8%	22	15	9	-6	-40.0%	22	23	9	-14	-60.9%	1,018	1,001	610	-391	-39.1%
Manenberg	55	61	57	-4	-6.6%	114	125	111	-14	-11.2%	99	128	108	-20	-15.6%	2,399	2,232	1,173	-1,059	-47.4%

Mtleni	125	157	154	-3	-1.9%	109	123	123	0	0.0%	130	73	35	-38	-52.1%	1,781	1,466	981	-485	-33.1%	
Mitchells Plain	103	140	148	8	5.7%	144	246	213	-33	-13.4%	141	275	245	-32	-11.6%	4,914	4,950	3,475	-1,455	-29.5%	
Murzenberg	25	31	51	20	64.5%	20	50	56	6	12.0%	13	46	49	3	6.5%	496	742	813	71	9.6%	
Ocean View	29	29	30	1	3.4%	29	40	39	-1	-2.5%	22	17	21	4	23.5%	583	552	296	-256	-46.4%	
Pearl East	39	31	44	13	41.9%	52	62	62	0	0.0%	41	37	49	12	32.4%	825	870	717	-153	-17.6%	
Philippi East	150	205	185	-20	-9.8%	98	118	97	-21	-17.8%	53	72	65	-7	-9.7%	851	1,150	730	-420	-36.5%	
Ravensmead	61	65	98	33	50.8%	111	102	77	-25	-24.5%	87	91	114	23	25.3%	1,790	2,451	840	-1,611	-65.7%	
Steenberg	43	55	53	-2	-3.6%	102	110	108	-2	-1.8%	90	87	100	13	14.9%	1,698	2,444	1,847	-597	-24.4%	
Worcester	53	54	44	-10	-18.5%	45	70	54	-16	-22.9%	42	86	40	-46	-55.5%	2,181	2,829	2,361	-468	-16.5%	
Gang Police Precincts Total	1,437	1,688	1,882	194	11.5%	1,833	2,089	2,275	126	6.0%	1,679	1,950	1,913	-37	-1.9%	46,175	51,902	36,003	-15,899	-30.6%	
Provincial Total	3,311	3,729	3,974	245	6.6%	3,387	3,698	3,860	162	4.4%	2,929	3,422	3,149	-273	-8.0%	107,379	117,157	81,344	-35,813	-30.6%	
National Total	19,016	20,336	21,022	686	3.4%	18,205	18,233	18,980	747	4.1%	16,154	17,558	15,736	-1,822	-10.4%	292,689	323,547	232,657	-90,890	-28.1%	
Proportion of the gang stations to the Province	43.4%	45.3%	47.4%			54.1%	56.5%	57.4%			57.3%	57.0%	60.7%			43.0%	44.3%	44.3%			The gang stations account for 43.9% of drug-related crime in the province

Source: SAPS 2018/19 Crime Statistics

10.2 Gang-related murder and attempted murder at the top ten gang stations in the province

Table 42 below highlights the effect of gangs in terms of murder and attempted murder in the province. The SAPS Western Cape annual report identified ten of the 25 gang stations that recorded 1 041 murder cases. Of the 1 041 cases 61.3% (638) were gang-related. In Steenberg, Lentegeur and Ravensmead police precincts for instance, more than three quarters of the murders were attributed to gangs (Table 42). The situation worsens regarding attempted murders. Seventy percent of attempted murders at the below mentioned stations were attributed to gangs. Worryingly, four in five gang-related attempted murder cases took place at Bishop Lavis, Ravensmead, Elsie's River and Steenberg precincts (Table 42).

Table 42: Proportion of gang-related murder and attempted murder at the ten top gang stations in the province

Police Stations	Murder	Gang-related murders	% Contribution of gang murders to reported murders	Police Stations	Attempted murders	Gang-related attempted murders	% Contribution of gang murders to reported attempted murders
Mitchells Plain	147	112	76.2%	Mitchells Plain	212	149	70.3%
Bishop Lavis	142	108	76.1%	Bishop Lavis	251	214	85.3%
Ravensmead	97	75	77.3%	Ravensmead	75	61	81.3%
Elsies River	90	67	74.4%	Elsies River	175	150	85.7%
Delft	248	58	23.4%	Delft	193	54	28.0%
Lentegeur	70	54	77.1%	Lentegeur	104	64	61.5%
Philippi	86	52	60.5%	Philippi	117	87	74.4%
Steenberg	53	42	79.2%	Steenberg	107	90	84.1%
Manenberg	57	35	61.4%	Manenberg	109	81	74.3%
Muizenberg	51	35	68.6%	Atlantis	83	52	62.7%
TOTAL	1,041	638	61.3%	TOTAL	1,426	1,002	70.3%

Source: 2018/19 Western Cape SAPS Annual Report

11. CRIME PER POPULATION AT MUNICIPAL LEVEL

Table 43 below presents the 2018/19 crime rate for contact crime categories for all Western Cape Local Municipalities based on the 2018 mid-year population estimates. These contact crime categories are murder, attempted murder, assault GBH, sexual offences, robbery aggravated, common robberies, common assault and assault GBH. The table below shows the local municipality, its population estimate, the crime committed within the police precinct located in these municipalities and the given crime expressed per 100 000 of the population based on the 2018 mid-year population estimates issued by Department of Social Development, Provincial Population Unit (PPU).

Using the provincial murder rate (59/100 000) as a baseline, only the City of Cape Town at 72/100 000 is above the provincial murder rate. All local municipalities, except Swartland (362/100 000), Bergriver (341/100 000) and Cape Town at 258/100 000 have an assault GBH rate which is higher than the provincial rate of 364/100 000. Overstrand (118/100 000), City of Cape Town (70/100 000) and Cape Agulhas (82/100 000) had attempted murder rates which are higher than the provincial rate (57/100 000).

In terms of sexual offences, the majority of the local municipalities had a sexual offences rate that is above the provincial rate (105/100 000). Municipalities that recorded a sexual offence rate that is lower than the provincial rate include: Berg river (59/100 000), Bitou (97/100 000) Breede Valley (60/100 000), City of Cape Town (95/100 000), Laingsburg (88/100 000), Langeberg (65/100 000), Saldanha Bay (93/100 000) Hassequa (90/100 000) and Witzenberg (83/100 000).

Table 43: 2018/19 Contact crime rate at the Western Cape local municipalities and City of Cape Town

No.	Local Municipality	2018 Mid year Population	Assault GBH		Attempted murder		Common assault		Common robbery		Murder		Robbery aggravated		Sexual Offences		Total Contact Crime
			Assault GBH	Assault GBH rate	Attempted murder	Attempted murder rate	Common assault	Common assault rate	Common robbery	Common robbery rate	Murder	Murder rate	Robbery aggravated	Robbery aggravated rate	Sexual Offences	Sexual Offences rate	
1	Beaufort West	50 925	491	964	17	33	488	958	84	165	12	24	108	212	67	132	1 267
2	Bergvliet	70 058	239	341	4	6	305	435	19	27	18	26	8	11	41	59	634
3	Blitou	62 619	231	369	4	6	209	334	41	65	11	18	77	123	61	97	634
4	Breedee Valley	105 348	1 145	618	73	39	1 568	846	261	141	77	42	238	139	111	60	3 493
5	Cape Agulhas	33 986	283	833	28	82	351	1 053	25	74	6	18	36	106	54	159	785
6	Gederberg	55 759	295	529	5	9	316	567	23	41	27	48	18	32	76	136	760
7	City of Cape Town	4 400 240	11 374	258	3 095	70	22 944	521	8 781	200	3 157	72	20 076	456	4 164	95	73 591
8	Drakenstein	281 460	1 371	487	158	56	1 762	626	439	156	117	42	755	268	331	118	4 933
9	George	211 307	1 142	540	65	31	1 648	780	262	124	96	45	486	230	460	218	4 159
10	Hessequia	52 498	270	514	19	36	405	771	29	55	8	15	26	50	47	90	804
11	Kamaland	22 904	165	720	4	17	294	1 284	18	79	11	48	7	74	50	218	559
12	Knysna	74 083	709	957	24	32	729	984	52	178	28	38	224	302	157	272	2 005
13	Lansburg	9 041	80	885	1	11	53	586	6	66	2	22	4	44	8	88	154
14	Langeberg	115 586	678	587	15	13	708	613	81	70	37	32	79	68	75	65	1 673
15	Matielama	73 458	489	666	11	15	496	675	45	61	16	22	40	54	126	172	1 223
16	Mossel Bay	94 653	610	644	43	45	878	928	108	114	46	49	275	291	125	132	2 085
17	Oudtshoorn	89 821	735	818	23	26	915	1 019	203	226	15	17	168	187	159	177	2 218
18	Owerstrand	99 457	456	458	117	118	562	565	73	73	32	32	170	171	119	120	1 529
19	Prince Albert	14 186	181	1 276	1	7	137	966	6	42	5	35	4	28	28	197	362
20	Saldanha Bay	116 138	590	508	17	15	746	642	105	90	30	26	210	181	108	95	1 806
21	Stellenbosch	183 372	897	489	61	33	976	532	297	162	60	33	598	326	202	110	3 091
22	Swartland	150 383	472	362	25	19	918	704	76	58	36	28	123	94	161	123	1 811
23	Swellendam	37 577	230	665	6	16	304	809	31	82	15	40	27	72	54	144	687
24	Theewaterskloof	116 450	592	508	25	21	790	678	114	98	67	58	182	156	143	123	1 913
25	Witzenberg	139 905	743	531	19	14	700	500	96	69	45	32	96	69	116	83	1 815
	Grand Total	6 721 215	24 488	364	3 860	57	39 202	593	11 355	169	3 974	59	24 065	358	7 043	105	113 987

Source: Department of Community Safety, 2018

11.1 Top ten local municipalities per contact crime category

Table 44 below attempts to single out the top ten local municipalities and identify these municipalities' contribution in terms of contact crime in the province. The analysis shows that contribution of these top ten local municipalities ranged from 65.7% to 83.4% in 2018/19 financial year. For instance, 83.4% (3 326) of all reported robbery aggravated (3 989) at the 24 Local Municipalities came from these top ten local municipalities. Furthermore, a total of 817 murders took place in the 24 local municipalities in 2018/19 of which 75% (613) took place at the top ten municipalities outlined below. Drakenstein, Breede Valley, George and Stellenbosch local municipalities occupy the top three positions in all the identified contact crime (Table 44).

Table 44: Top ten local municipalities per contact crime category

No.	Local Municipality	Assault GBH	Local Municipality	Attempted murder	Local Municipality	Common assault	Local Municipality	Common robbery	Local Municipality	Murder	Local Municipality	Robbery with aggravating circumstances	Local Municipality	Sexual offences
1	Drakenstein	1,371	Drakenstein	158	Drakenstein	1,762	Drakenstein	439	Drakenstein	117	Drakenstein	755	George	460
2	Breede Valley	1,145	George	117	George	1,648	Stellenbosch	297	Stellenbosch	96	George	598	Drakenstein	331
3	George	1,142	Breede Valley	73	Breede Valley	1,568	George	262	George	77	Breede Valley	486	Stellenbosch	202
4	Stellenbosch	897	George	65	Stellenbosch	976	Breede Valley	261	Theewaterskloof	67	Mossel Bay	275	Swartland	161
5	Witzenberg	743	Stellenbosch	61	Swartland	918	Oudtshoorn	203	Stellenbosch	60	Breede Valley	258	Oudtshoorn	159
6	Oudtshoorn	735	Mossel Bay	43	Oudtshoorn	995	Knysna	132	Mossel Bay	46	Knysna	224	Knysna	157
7	Knysna	709	Cape Agulhas	28	Mossel Bay	878	Theewaterskloof	114	Witzenberg	45	Saldanha Bay	210	Theewaterskloof	143
8	Langeberg	678	Swartland	25	Theewaterskloof	790	Mossel Bay	108	Langeberg	37	Theewaterskloof	182	Mazhikama	126
9	Mossel Bay	610	Theewaterskloof	25	Saldanha Bay	746	Saldanha Bay	105	Swartland	36	Overstrand	170	Mossel Bay	125
10	Theewaterskloof	592	Knysna	24	Knysna	729	Witzenberg	96	Overstrand	32	Oudtshoorn	168	Overstrand	119
	Total for the top 10 Municipalities	8,622		619		10,950		2,017		613		3,326		1,983
	Total for the 24 Local Municipality (Excluding CoCT)	13,114		765		16,258		2,574		817		3,989		2,879
	Proportion of the top 10 Municipalities	65.7%		80.9%		67.2%		78.4%		75.0%		83.4%		68.9%

11.2 Percentage change per local municipalities

Table 45 below outlines the contact crime percentage change per local municipality for the period 2017/18 and 2018/19. Table 45 shows reported contact for all 24 local municipalities and the CoCT. Overall contact crime increased by 2% from 39 594 in 2017/18 to 40 396 in 2018/19 at the 24 local municipalities. Assault GBH and common assault increased by 6% and 2.1% respectively. Decreases were noted for attempted murder (0.5%), sexual offences (2.9%), robbery aggravated (3.4%), murder (2.4%) and common robbery (1%). The analysis suggests that assaults present a challenge for all municipalities.

Table 45: Contact crime percentage change per local municipalities 2018/19

Local Municipality	Assault GBH			Attempted murder			Common assault			Common robbery			Murder			Robbery aggravated			Sexual Offences			Overall total		
	2017/18	2018/19	% Diff 2018/19 2017/18	2017/18	2018/19	% Diff 2018/19 2017/18	2017/18	2018/19	% Diff 2018/19 2017/18	2017/18	2018/19	% Diff 2018/19 2017/18	2017/18	2018/19	% Diff 2018/19 2017/18	2017/18	2018/19	% Diff 2018/19 2017/18	2017/18	2018/19	% Diff 2018/19 2017/18	2017/18	2018/19	% Diff 2018/19 2017/18
	Beaufort West	448	491	9.6%	30	17	-43.3%	555	488	-8.8%	96	84	-12.5%	27	12	-55.6%	146	108	-26.0%	66	67	1.5%	1,348	1,267
Bergamier	219	239	9.1%	3	4	33.3%	353	305	-13.6%	25	19	-24.0%	17	18	5.9%	15	8	-46.7%	56	41	-26.8%	688	634	-7.8%
Bitou	243	231	-4.9%	6	4	-33.3%	189	209	10.6%	46	41	-10.9%	8	11	37.5%	81	77	-4.9%	64	61	-4.7%	637	634	-0.5%
Breedee Valley	1,108	1,145	3.3%	82	73	-11.0%	1,602	1,568	-2.1%	292	261	-10.6%	93	77	-17.2%	382	258	-32.5%	129	111	-14.0%	3,688	3,485	-5.3%
Cape Agulhas	351	283	-19.4%	11	28	154.5%	351	351	0.0%	24	25	4.2%	12	6	-50.0%	36	36	0.0%	54	54	0.0%	839	783	-6.7%
Cederberg	274	295	7.7%	5	5	0.0%	337	316	-6.2%	21	23	9.5%	28	27	-3.6%	20	18	-10.0%	92	76	-17.4%	777	760	-2.2%
Drakenstein	1,228	1,371	11.6%	137	158	15.3%	1,740	1,762	1.3%	408	439	7.6%	96	117	21.9%	624	755	21.0%	359	331	-7.8%	4,932	4,933	7.4%
George	1,106	1,142	3.3%	49	65	32.7%	1,611	1,648	2.3%	269	262	-2.6%	67	96	43.3%	460	486	5.7%	450	460	2.2%	4,012	4,159	3.7%
Hessequa	261	270	3.4%	12	19	58.3%	413	405	-1.9%	23	29	26.1%	11	8	-27.3%	31	26	-16.1%	51	47	-7.8%	802	804	0.2%
Kamalgand	138	165	19.6%	1	4	300.0%	230	294	27.8%	12	18	50.0%	10	11	10.0%	9	17	88.9%	51	50	-2.0%	451	559	23.9%
Kopstads	611	709	16.0%	24	24	0.0%	710	729	2.7%	147	132	-10.2%	23	28	21.7%	202	224	10.9%	210	157	-25.2%	1,927	2,003	3.9%
Langsburg	90	80	-11.1%	1	1	0.0%	42	53	26.2%	9	6	-33.3%	2	2	0.0%	4	4	0.0%	10	8	-20.0%	158	154	-2.5%

Local Municipality	Assault 6BH			Attempted murder			Common assault			Common robbery			Murder			Robbery aggravated			Sexual Offences			Overall total		
	2017/18	2018/19	% Diff 2018/19 2017/18	2017/18	2018/19	% Diff 2018/19 2017/18	2017/18	2018/19	% Diff 2018/19 2017/18	2017/18	2018/19	% Diff 2018/19 2017/18	2017/18	2018/19	% Diff 2018/19 2017/18	2017/18	2018/19	% Diff 2018/19 2017/18	2017/18	2018/19	% Diff 2018/19 2017/18	2017/18	2018/19	% Diff 2018/19 2017/18
	Langeberg	645	678	5.1%	8	15	87.5%	681	708	4.0%	84	81	-3.6%	48	37	-22.9%	88	79	-10.2%	111	75	-32.4%	1,665	1,673
Mafikama	478	489	2.3%	8	11	37.5%	424	496	17.0%	49	45	-8.2%	20	16	-20.0%	26	40	53.8%	100	126	24.8%	1,006	1,223	10.6%
Mossel Bay	484	610	26.0%	55	43	-21.8%	866	878	1.4%	124	108	-12.9%	47	46	-2.1%	279	275	-1.4%	92	125	35.9%	1,947	2,085	7.1%
Oudtshoorn	689	735	6.7%	26	23	-11.5%	934	915	-2.0%	183	203	10.9%	17	15	-11.8%	157	168	7.0%	128	159	24.2%	2,134	2,208	3.9%
Overstrand	469	456	-2.8%	92	117	27.2%	555	562	1.3%	94	73	-22.3%	35	32	-8.6%	210	170	-19.0%	100	119	17.8%	1,556	1,529	-1.7%
Prince Albert	156	181	16.0%	2	1	-50.0%	140	137	-2.1%	3	6	100.0%	1	5	400.0%	3	4	33.3%	19	28	47.4%	324	362	11.7%
Saldanha Bay	524	590	12.6%	33	17	-48.5%	648	746	15.1%	98	105	7.1%	39	30	-23.1%	211	210	-0.5%	131	108	-17.6%	1,684	1,806	7.2%
Stellenbosch	868	897	3.3%	93	61	-34.4%	930	976	4.9%	266	297	11.7%	60	60	0.0%	687	598	-13.0%	224	202	-9.8%	3,128	3,091	-1.2%
Swartland	519	472	-9.1%	23	25	8.7%	891	918	3.0%	74	76	2.7%	25	36	44.0%	127	123	-3.1%	134	161	20.1%	1,793	1,811	1.0%
Swellendam	245	250	2.0%	6	6	0.0%	354	304	-14.1%	32	31	-3.1%	9	15	66.7%	29	27	-6.9%	38	54	42.1%	715	687	-3.6%
Theewaterskloof	558	592	6.1%	38	25	-34.2%	768	790	2.9%	109	114	4.6%	86	67	-22.1%	199	182	-8.5%	147	143	-2.7%	1,905	1,913	0.4%
Witzenberg	665	743	11.7%	24	19	-20.8%	612	700	14.4%	111	96	-13.5%	56	45	-19.6%	105	96	-8.6%	147	116	-21.1%	1,720	1,815	5.5%
Total: 24 Municipalities*	12,377	13,114	6.0%	769	765	-0.5%	15,916	16,258	2.1%	2,599	2,574	-1.0%	837	817	-2.4%	4,131	3,989	-3.4%	2,965	2,879	-2.9%	39,594	40,396	2.0%
City of Cape Town	11,206	11,374	1.5%	2,929	3,095	5.7%	22,663	22,944	1.2%	9,404	8,781	-6.6%	2,892	3,157	9.2%	20,198	20,016	-0.6%	4,110	4,164	1.3%	73,402	73,591	0.3%
Total: CoCt and 24 Municipalities	23,583	24,488	3.8%	3,698	3,860	4.4%	38,579	39,202	1.6%	12,003	11,355	-5.4%	3,729	3,974	6.6%	24,329	24,065	-1.1%	7,075	7,043	-0.5%	112,996	113,387	0.9%

12. CONCLUSION

The Western Cape experienced the highest rate in the country of common assault, attempted murder, 17 community-reported serious crimes, common robbery, robbery aggravated, illegal possession of firearms and ammunition and drug-related crimes. Notably, the Cape Town Central police precinct had the highest number of the 17 community-reported serious crimes for the third year running.

The number of murders has increased both nationally (3.4%) and provincially (6.6%). Provincially decreases were noted in sexual offences (0.5%), robbery aggravated (1.1%), common robbery (5.4), bank robbery (100%), robbery of cash in transit (42.3%), burglary at residential (1.4%) and non-residential premises (16.9%), theft of and theft out of a motor vehicle (4%) and all theft not mentioned elsewhere (3.1%). Overall, the 17 community-reported serious crimes decreased by 1.7%. On the other hand, increases were noted in assault GBH, attempted murder, murder, common assault, sexual assault, contact sexual offences, arson, malicious damage to property, stock theft, carjacking and commercial crime.

Of the crimes detected as a result of police action, the Western Cape continues to contribute to more than a third of drug-related crimes to the country and has for the first time in a decade decreased by 30.6% from 117 157 in 2017/18 to 81 344 in 2018/19. Firearms and drugs are strongly associated with high levels of gang violence in the Province. Firearms continue to be the weapon of choice in the commission of crime, particularly murders.

It is concerning that the top ten police precincts, representing 7% of the precincts in the Province (151), account for 58.2% of carjacking, 46.8% of murders, 41.9% of attempted murders and 47% of illegally possessed firearms and ammunition. They also account for a quarter of reported assaults, burglary at non-residential premises, driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs and drug-related crime, sexual offences and more than a third of the common robberies, robbery with aggravating circumstances and theft out of a motor vehicle.

The 25 gang stations account for more than half of all attempted murders (57.4%), and 47.4% of murders and 44.3% of drug-related crime. Sixty percent of illegally possessed firearms and ammunition were recorded at these precincts. It is worth stating that Delft, Kraaifontein, Nyanga, Bishop Lavis and Mitchells Plain police precincts featured in the top ten precincts for all four crime categories for 2018/19.

Annexure A

The table below shows the end of September population estimates per year used to calculate the provincial crime rates for the different provinces. The crime rate was based on the 2018/19 official crime statistics released by the South African Police Service on 3 September 2019.

Table 46: September 2008-2018 mid-year population estimates per province in South Africa

Province	2008/09-2018/19 SEPTEMBER MID-YEAR POPULATION ESTIMATES PER PROVINCE											
	Y2008	Y2009	Y2010	Y2011	Y2012	Y2013	Y2014	Y2015	Y2016	Y2017	Y2018	
Eastern Cape	6,479,560	6,477,591	6,476,333	6,475,441	6,475,634	6,477,615	6,481,634	6,487,185	6,493,749	6,501,008	6,510,357	
Free State	2,706,991	2,720,788	2,735,663	2,751,656	2,768,833	2,787,200	2,806,727	2,827,394	2,849,375	2,872,759	2,897,680	
Gauteng	11,396,166	11,686,105	11,986,324	12,298,274	12,620,740	12,951,096	13,289,179	13,637,263	13,998,568	14,373,250	14,758,847	
KwaZulu-Natal	10,108,818	10,197,855	10,291,716	10,390,288	10,494,471	10,604,355	10,720,957	10,844,155	10,973,792	11,109,313	11,251,888	
Limpopo	5,263,501	5,311,410	5,361,183	5,412,719	5,467,246	5,525,906	5,588,866	5,655,324	5,724,769	5,797,008	5,873,218	
Mpumalanga	3,835,646	3,898,503	3,962,681	4,028,011	4,095,109	4,164,375	4,236,122	4,309,994	4,385,953	4,463,733	4,543,712	
Northern Cape	1,096,027	1,107,924	1,120,185	1,132,848	1,145,946	1,159,421	1,173,314	1,187,642	1,202,519	1,217,917	1,233,844	
North West	3,343,120	3,394,653	3,447,683	3,502,423	3,559,175	3,618,112	3,678,920	3,741,462	3,806,195	3,873,298	3,942,951	
Western Cape	5,416,203	5,530,733	5,647,952	5,767,887	5,890,710	6,016,441	6,144,587	6,274,863	6,408,091	6,545,042	6,685,917	
South Africa	49,646,032	50,325,563	51,029,719	51,759,548	52,517,864	53,304,520	54,120,306	54,965,282	55,843,011	56,753,327	57,698,414	

Source: South African Police Service (2018). *Mid-September 2007-2017 population estimates per province* issued by SAPS National Crime Registrar. Available online at <https://www.saps.gov.za/services/crimestats.php>. Accessed on 18 December 2018

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VRYWARING

Die Engelse gedeeltes van hierdie Jaarlikse Prestasieplan word geag die amptelike weergawe te wees.

Die Departement aanvaar geen verantwoordelikheid vir moontlike wanvertolkings gedurende die vertalingsproses nie.

INKCAZO

Inguqulelo yesiNgesi yale Inkqubo yogchwanchiso yonyaka ithathwa ngengeyona isebenza ngokusesikweni.

Isebe alinakubekwa tyala, ngazo na iziphoso ezengathi zibe khona ngexesha lenguqulelo yezinye iilwimi.



**Western Cape
Government**

Community Safety

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