



Western Cape  
Government

Community Safety



**Western Cape Crime Report 2019/20**  
Department of Community Safety



# **Western Cape Provincial Crime Analysis**

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**Analysis of Western Cape reported crime  
based on the 2019/20 financial year crime statistics  
issued by the South African Police Service  
on 31 July 2020**

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## **Department of Community Safety**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### WESTERN CAPE CRIME ANALYSIS, 2019/20 FINANCIAL YEAR

The Western Cape crime analysis report is an annual publication issued by the Department of Community Safety. This is primarily based on South African Police Service (SAPS) crime statistics for the previous financial year, which is normally published in September of the current financial year. The report provides crime trends, crime changes and identifies the top contributing police stations per crime category for the 2019/20 financial year. Furthermore, it determines the Western Cape proportion of crime in relation to the country's reported crimes. It also provides analysis of crime rates for the local municipalities in the province. Finally, it includes maps showing spatial distribution of certain crime categories.

The Western Cape occupies the second position in terms of murder rate (58.2/100 000) and first position in terms of attempted murder (52/100 000) in the country. It is a 151 police precincts province of which just 7% (10), accounted for 42.7% of murders and 38.5% of attempted murders. Murders increased by one count from 3 974 in 2018/19 to 3 975 in 2019/20 in the Western Cape.

The spatial distribution of violent crime (murder) in the province suggests that police precincts with the highest concentration of reported violence are located within the City of Cape Town. Most of these police precincts are in close proximity to one another and are mainly on the Cape Flats.

The Nyanga police station ceded Samora Machel police station in 2018. It subsequently relinquished its position of being the police station with the highest murders in the country, and the province. Nyanga police station's murder cases decreased by 36% (104) from 289 cases reported in 2018/19 to 185 murder cases in 2019/20. Delft police precinct is now the police station with the highest number of murders (265) and accounts for 16% of the murders in the top 10 police stations.

Of the 151 police stations in the province, SAPS considers 25 of them gang-related police precincts. More than half (54.2%) of attempted murders and 44.2% of murders took place at these gang-related stations in 2019/20. Firearms continue to be singled out as instruments predominantly used to commit murder, attempted murder and robberies in the province.

The province contributed more than a third (36%) of all drug-related crime in the country (170 510) despite the 22.9% (18 636) decrease from 81 344 counts in 2018/19 to 62 708 recorded in 2019/20.

Analysis of crime in local municipalities suggests that assaults, attempted murders and robberies present a challenge for local municipalities. Drakenstein and George local municipalities seem to occupy the top two positions in all the identified contact crime categories.

The analyses done in this report could help the Western Cape Provincial Safety Plan's interventions to strategically target specific areas and intentionally focus on certain crime categories in order to half murder rates by 2029.

The 2019/20 iteration of the Western Cape Crime Analysis Report was done in collaboration with the Department of the Premier, Provincial Data Office.

## 1. INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXTUAL BACKGROUND

The 2019/20 annual crime statistics published by the South African Police Service (SAPS) on 31 July 2020 show recorded crimes are decreasing in the Western Cape Province. Overall, a total of 400 447 crimes were recorded by SAPS in the 2019/20 financial year. The figures include the 17 community-reported serious crimes and total crime detected as a result of police action. The 17 community-reported serious crimes accounted for 80.5% and the total crime detected as a result of police action was 19.5%. Overall, there was 8.2% (35 981) decrease in crimes recorded by SAPS in the Western Cape from 436 428 recorded in 2018/19. A decrease in crime augers well for SAPS. According to Schnetler and Lancaster (2018) crime statistics should be used as a management information tool to serve as a basis for strategic and operational planning purposes and to inform the public about crime trends and tendencies in the province.<sup>1</sup>

SAPS releases reported and recorded crime statistics for the preceding financial year (i.e. April – March), annually. This crime refers mainly to crime reported to and recorded by SAPS.<sup>2</sup> Over the past decade, these crime statistics have been released in September – six months after the end of the financial year. The 2019/20 crime statistics was an exception. It was released on the 31<sup>st</sup> of July 2020, partly because the government was making way to release the quarterly crime statistics. It includes the crime statistics for the country, the nine provinces and 1 149<sup>3</sup> police precincts of which 151<sup>4</sup> are located in the Western Cape Province. Of the 151 police stations, 63 were found in the City of Cape.

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.<sup>5</sup> The 17 community-reported serious crimes include contact crimes,<sup>6</sup> contact related crimes,<sup>7</sup> and property crimes.<sup>8</sup> 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. SAPS also reported on the trio crimes<sup>9</sup> and the sub-categories of robbery with aggravated circumstances.<sup>10</sup>

1 Schnetler J. and Lancaster, L. (2020). *Should the police performance be assessed using crime statistics?* Available online at <https://issafrica.org/research/policy-brief/should-the-police-be-assessed-using-crime-statistics>. Accessed in November 2020.

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

3 South African Police Service, (2019). South African Police Service 2018/19 Annual Report. Available online at [https://www.saps.gov.za/about/stratframework/annual\\_report/2018\\_2019/saps\\_annualreport2018\\_2019v2.pdf](https://www.saps.gov.za/about/stratframework/annual_report/2018_2019/saps_annualreport2018_2019v2.pdf). Accessed on 13 November 2020.

4 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.

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

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

7 Arson and malicious damage to property.

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

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

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



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.

The current report presents an analysis of the 2019/20 crime statistics released by SAPS in July 2020. 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 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-related stations and the 11 Safety priority areas in the province.

The reporting period coincided with the establishment of the Western Cape Provincial Safety Plan, which was announced by Western Cape Premier, Mr Allan Winde in September 2019. For the first time, safety has been institutionalised in the Western Cape. The Western Cape Safety Plan requires each Minister and ultimately each WCG Department to champion Safety Priorities with the intention of reducing violence (murder) and promoting safety in the province for all. To ensure effective implementation, the Safety Priorities assigned to each WCG Department will be reflected in their respective Annual Performance Plans. The current report intends to contribute to a greater understanding of crime trends and the crime landscape in the Province.

## 1.1 Western Cape households vulnerability index at district municipality level

In an attempt to better understand the Western Cape Province population, the Department of the Premier developed a vulnerability index using a compendium of indicators. The vulnerability index is grounded in population data as issued by Stats-SA. It has five levels, i.e. low, very low, medium, high and very high. It determines vulnerability per police station, local municipality and district municipality at a household and individual level. Table 1 below shows the number of households that are vulnerable per district municipality in the province. Of the 2,083,108 households in the province, 55,4% (1,154,522) have a low vulnerability index, whilst 44.1% (918,741) fall within the medium to high vulnerability index, accounting for 25.5% and 18.9% respectively.

**Table 1: Western Cape households vulnerability index per District Municipality, 2019/2020**

District Municipality	Unknown	High	Low	Medium	Very High	Very Low	Grand Total	Proportion per District
Cape Winelands	387	25,459	82,158	62,234	8,725	65,566	244,528	11.7%
Central Karoo	0	609	15,176	5,068		2,906	23,759	1.1%
City of Cape Town	7,889	241,004	261,592	327,040	85,691	438,804	1,362,020	65.4%
Eden	76	9,662	60,219	68,786		71,007	209,750	10.1%
Overberg	1,334	13,645	34,491	28,586	1,172	32,910	112,138	5.4%
West Coast	159	7,704	48,908	33,354		40,788	130,913	6.3%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>9,845</b>	<b>298,084</b>	<b>502,543</b>	<b>525,069</b>	<b>95,588</b>	<b>651,979</b>	<b>2,083,108</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## 1.2 Limitations of crime statistics

Although an analysis of crime statistics published by SAPS is useful, Schnetler and Lancaster (2018) held that crime statistics should be used as a management information tool to serve as a basis for strategic and operational planning purposes and to inform the public about crime trends and tendencies in the province. Crime statistics, however, depend on the public and the victim's willingness to report crime to the police and their associated reasons, which include having a case number for insurance claims, confidence that justice will be served and the perpetrator will be caught and an appropriate penalty will be meted upon him/her<sup>11</sup>. In this context, crime statistics 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,<sup>12</sup> in support of Newham, maintain that presenting crime per 100 000 of the population is an internationally accepted standard.<sup>13</sup> It allows for a fair comparison in terms of the risk of crime to different stakeholders. The United Nations, in its Manual for the Development of a System of Criminal Justice Statistics, developed in 2003, states that crime rates provide an easy comparison across groups over time. Crime rate refers to the number of crimes that occur within a defined population size.

Whereas in the 2017/18 crime statistics, SAPS presented the rate for contact crime in the country and provinces based on mid-September 2017 population estimates, the 2018/19 and 2019/20 statistics did not present the contact crime rate but only the reported and absolute figures per police station, province and the country. It therefore makes it difficult to compare the rates of crime over time.

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, however, are not always aligned to the police boundaries. The Western Cape SAPS is in the process of reducing 16 SAPS police clusters to six to align them to the Western Cape municipal districts. It is envisaged that SAPS will consider publishing the crime statistics per district municipality, thus allowing for easier crime comparison between the different districts in the Province. However, the Western Cape Department of the Premier, Provincial Data Office, has disaggregated the population data to the police precinct in the province, thus enabling the process of calculating the contact crime rate per precinct, as set out in this report.<sup>14</sup>

11 Schnetler J. and Lancaster, L. (2018). *Should the police performance be assessed using crime statistics?* Available online at <https://issafrica.org/research/policy-brief/should-the-police-be-assessed-using-crime-statistics>. Accessed in November 2020.

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

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

14 Department of the Premier (2020). *Vulnerability index and population statistics per police boundaries at EA level*. Unpublished

Under-reporting poses another challenge to an accurate determination of crime statistics. With the exception of murder and crimes detected because of police action, a crime will only be recorded if a victim comes forward or if police detect the crime. Generally, reporting rates are low when trust in the police is low. Schnetler and Lancaster, (2018) argued that if the public have trust and confidence in the police, and in the criminal justice system, the likely outcome is that more people will report crimes thus increasing the number of reported crimes.<sup>15</sup>

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,<sup>16</sup> 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.<sup>17</sup> Furthermore, the 2018/19 VOCS found that 48% of households that experienced housebreaking reported it to the police.<sup>18</sup> These statistics seem to confirm that there is a significant portion of crime that is not reported.

## 2. METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH

The 2019/20 crime statistics used in this report were published on SAPS website on the 31<sup>st</sup> of July 2020, much earlier than the traditional September period to which we are accustomed. This was partly because the government was making way for the release of quarterly crime statistics starting in the first quarter of the 2020/21 financial year. Indeed, the quarter 1: April to June 2020/21 financial year crime statistics was issued on the 14th of August 2020.

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, these include the ratio for contact crime categories. The ratio was calculated using the mid-September 2019 population statistics. Furthermore, the proportion of crime generated by the Western Cape was determined per crime category over a 10-year period showing behaviour over time. Such analysis provides a rich insight into how the Province has been doing over the past decade. The top 10 police precincts per crime category were identified based on reported crime per financial year. In the main the Microsoft Excel and R-studio were the two analytical tools used to do the crime analysis. In addition, a Geographic Information System (GIS) was used to generate thematic maps based on reported and selected crimes per police station and per local municipality in the province.

15 Schnetler J. and Lancaster, L (2018). *Should the police performance be assessed using crime statistics?* Available online at <https://issafrica.org/research/policy-brief/should-the-police-be-assessed-using-crime-statistics>. Accessed in November 2020

16 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

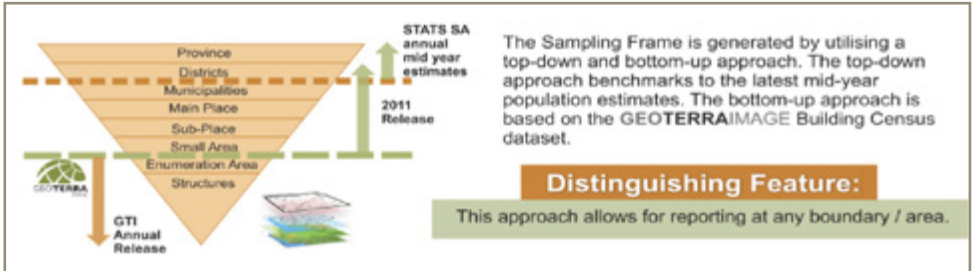
17 Statistics South Africa. (2018). *Victims of Crime Survey, 2017/18: Statistical Release P0341*. Pretoria, p 57.

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

## 2.1 Determining crime per population

The Department of the Premier, Provincial Data Office, developed population estimates at Enumerator Area (EA) level to identify areas with high population densities across the Western Cape. Population estimates were determined using both a top-down and bottom-up approach. The top-down approach benchmarks the latest mid-year population estimates, whilst the bottom-up approach is based on the GEO TERRAIMAGE<sup>19</sup> building datasets (Figure 1). The main advantage of this approach is that it allows one to disaggregate data to any geographical level, including at the police station level.

**Figure 1: Top-down and Bottom-up approach to population disaggregation**



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 Department of the Premier, Provincial Data Office' population estimates.

<sup>19</sup> A GEOTERRAIMAGE provides users access to relevant and comparable population estimates through the integration of spatial datasets and other available datasets in a given location.

### 3. KEY FINDINGS (2017/18 - 2019/20) - WESTERN CAPE & REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

- Overall, recorded crime decreased by 8.2% in the province from 436 328 in 2018/19 to 400 447 in 2019/20,
- The 17 community-reported serious contact crimes reported decreased by 5% in the Western Cape and 2.7% nationally.
- Reported contact crime stabilised at 0.4% in the Western Cape and increased by 0.9% nationally.
- Property-related crime decreased by 6.2% in the Province and by 5.2% nationally.
- Crimes heavily dependent on police action for detection decreased by 19.6% provincially and by 14.5% nationally (Table 2).
- The murder rate in the Western Cape is 58.2 per 100 000 of the population, which is higher than the national rate of 36 per 100 000. It is the second highest in the country after the Eastern Cape with a murder rate of 59.2 per 100 000. The lowest murder rate, of 14.8 per 100 000, was recorded in Limpopo. There was only one more murder in the Western Cape in 2019/20 (3 975) compared to 3 974 in 2018/19. The murder figures in the province stabilized for the first time in a decade and coincided with the deployment of the South African National Defence Force (SANDF) from July 2019 until March 2020.
- Nyanga police station ceded the Samora Machel police precinct in 2018, and its recorded murder cases decreased by 36% (104) from 289 cases reported in 2018/19 to 185 murder cases in 2019/20, possibly as a result of some of these murders now being recorded at Samora Machel. A total of 106 murders were recorded at Samora Machel, thus introducing it to the Western Cape's top 10 police stations for 2019/20. The combined total murders for Nyanga and Samora Machel is thus 291 for the 2019/20 financial year, which is 28 cases (8.8%) lower than the 319 reported in 2018/19 for these two police precincts combined.
- Delft police precinct, with 265 murders, is now the police station with the highest number of murders accounting for 16% of the murders in the top 10 police stations.
- The Western Cape Province drug-related crime decreased by 22.9% (18 636) from 81 344 in 2018/19 to 62 708 in 2019/20. This could be one of the contributing factors that accounts for the reduction in crime in the Western Cape. Still, the province contributed more than a third (36.8%) to the national drug-related crime in the 2019/20 financial year.

Table 2: Comparative Crime Analysis for RSA and Western Cape Province: 2017/18 - 2019/20

CRIME CATEGORY	REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA					WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE								
	2017/18	2018/19	DIFF	% Δ	2019/20-2018/19	2017/18	2018/19	DIFF	% Δ	2019/20-2018/19				
Assault GBH	167,352	170,979	3,627	2.2%	166,720	-4,259	-2.5%	23,583	24,488	905	3.8%	23,753	-735	-3.0%
Attempted murder	18,233	18,980	747	4.1%	18,635	-345	-1.9%	3,698	3,860	162	4.4%	3,555	-305	-7.9%
Common assault	156,243	162,012	5,769	3.7%	165,494	3,482	2.2%	38,579	39,202	623	1.6%	38,992	-210	-0.5%
Common robbery	50,730	51,765	1,035	2.0%	51,825	60	0.1%	12,003	11,355	-648	-5.4%	11,381	26	0.2%
Murder	20,336	21,022	686	3.4%	21,325	303	1.5%	3,729	3,974	245	6.6%	3,975	1	0.0%
Robbery aggravated	138,364	140,032	1,668	1.2%	143,990	3,958	2.9%	24,329	24,065	-264	-1.1%	24,549	484	2.0%
Sexual offences	50,108	52,420	2,312	4.6%	53,293	873	1.7%	7,075	7,043	-32	-0.5%	7,303	260	3.7%
<b>TOTAL CONTACT CRIME</b>	<b>601,366</b>	<b>617,210</b>	<b>15,844</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>621,282</b>	<b>4,072</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>112,996</b>	<b>113,987</b>	<b>991</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>113,508</b>	<b>-479</b>	<b>-0.4%</b>
CRIME CATEGORY	REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA					WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE								
	2017/18	2018/19	DIFF	% Δ	2019/20-2018/19	2017/18	2018/19	DIFF	% Δ	2019/20-2018/19				
Rape	40,035	41,583	1,548	3.9%	42,289	706	1.7%	4,744	4,649	-95	-2.0%	4,877	228	4.9%
Sexual Assault	6,786	7,437	651	9.6%	7,749	312	4.2%	1,710	1,757	47	2.7%	1,910	153	8.7%
Attempted sexual offences	2,066	2,146	80	3.9%	2,076	-70	-3.3%	372	341	-31	-8.3%	274	-67	-19.6%
Contact sexual offences	1,221	1,254	33	2.7%	1,179	-75	-6.0%	249	296	47	18.9%	242	-54	-18.2%
<b>TOTAL SEXUAL OFFENCES</b>	<b>50,108</b>	<b>52,420</b>	<b>2,312</b>	<b>4.6%</b>	<b>53,293</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>7,075</b>	<b>7,043</b>	<b>-32</b>	<b>-0.5%</b>	<b>7,303</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>3.7%</b>
CRIME CATEGORY	REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA					WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE								
	2017/18	2018/19	DIFF	% Δ	2019/20-2018/19	2017/18	2018/19	DIFF	% Δ	2019/20-2018/19				
Arson	3,869	4,083	214	5.5%	3,783	-300	-7.3%	762	842	80	10.5%	749	-93	-11.0%
Malicious damage to property	111,492	113,089	1,597	1.4%	108,461	-4,628	-4.1%	28,001	28,514	513	1.8%	27,088	-1,426	-5.0%
<b>TOTAL CONTACT RELATED CRIME</b>	<b>115,361</b>	<b>117,172</b>	<b>1,811</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>112,244</b>	<b>-4,928</b>	<b>-4.2%</b>	<b>28,763</b>	<b>29,356</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>27,837</b>	<b>-1,519</b>	<b>-5.2%</b>

CRIME CATEGORY	REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA					WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE								
	2017/18	2018/19	DIFF	% Δ	2019/20	DIFF 2019/20-2018/19	%Δ 2019/20-2018/19	2017/18	2018/19	DIFF	% Δ	2019/20	DIFF 2019/20-2018/19	% Δ 2019/20-2018/19
Burglary at non-residential premises	71,195	71,224	29	0.0%	69,713	-1,511	-2.1%	11,379	10,711	-668	-5.9%	10,440	-271	-2.5%
Burglary at residential premises	228,094	220,865	-7,229	-3.2%	205,959	-14,906	-6.7%	42,662	39,418	-3,244	-7.6%	36,056	-3,362	-8.5%
Stock-theft	28,849	29,672	823	2.9%	28,418	-1,254	-4.2%	953	975	22	2.3%	1,011	36	3.7%
Theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles	50,663	48,324	-2,339	-4.6%	46,921	-1,403	-2.9%	7104	6,791	-313	-4.4%	6,359	-432	-6.4%
Theft out of or from motor vehicles	129,172	125,076	-4,096	-3.2%	118,213	-6,863	-5.5%	35532	34,120	-1,412	-4.0%	32,471	-1,649	-4.8%
<b>TOTAL PROPERTY RELATED CRIME</b>	<b>507,973</b>	<b>495,161</b>	<b>-12,812</b>	<b>-2.5%</b>	<b>469,224</b>	<b>-25,937</b>	<b>-5.2%</b>	<b>97,630</b>	<b>92,015</b>	<b>-5,615</b>	<b>-5.8%</b>	<b>86,337</b>	<b>-5,678</b>	<b>-6.2%</b>
CRIME CATEGORY	REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA					WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE								
	2017/18	2018/19	DIFF	% Δ	2019/20	DIFF 2019/20-2018/19	%Δ 2019/20-2018/19	2017/18	2018/19	DIFF	% Δ	2019/20	DIFF 2019/20-2018/19	% Δ 2019/20-2018/19
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	86,160	82,912	-3,248	-3.8%	94,273	11,361	13.7%	12,776	12,561	-215	-1.7%	12,340	-221	-1.8%
Drug-related crime	323,547	232,657	-90,890	-28.1%	170,510	-62,147	-26.7%	117,157	81,344	-35,813	-30.6%	62,708	-18,636	-22.9%
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	17,558	15,736	-1,822	-10.4%	15,779	43	0.3%	3,422	3,149	-273	-8.0%	2,961	-188	-6.0%
Sexual offences as a result of police action	6,701	7,976	1,275	19.0%	9,614	1,638	20.5%	166	169	3	1.8%	165	-4	-2.4%
<b>TOTAL CRIMES HEAVILY DEPENDENT ON POLICE ACTION FOR DETECTION</b>	<b>433,966</b>	<b>339,281</b>	<b>-94,685</b>	<b>-21.8%</b>	<b>290,176</b>	<b>-49,105</b>	<b>-14.5%</b>	<b>133,521</b>	<b>97,223</b>	<b>-36,298</b>	<b>-27.2%</b>	<b>78,174</b>	<b>-19,049</b>	<b>-19.6%</b>

CRIME CATEGORY	REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA					WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE								
	2017/18	2018/19	DIFF	% Δ	2019/20	DIFF 2019/20-2018/19	% Δ 2019/20-2018/19	2017/18	2018/19	DIFF	% Δ	2019/20	DIFF 2019/20-2018/19	% Δ 2019/20-2018/19
Bank robbery	13	4	-9	-69.2%	0	-4	-100.0%	1	0	-1	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
Carjacking	16,325	16,026	-299	-1.8%	18,162	2,136	13.3%	2,182	2,294	112	5.1%	2,760	466	20.3%
Robbery at non-residential premises	20,047	19,991	-56	-0.3%	20,651	660	3.3%	2,033	1,689	-344	-16.9%	1,879	190	11.2%
Robbery at residential premises	22,261	22,431	170	0.8%	21,150	-1,301	-5.8%	2,787	2,749	-38	-1.4%	2,414	-335	-12.2%
Robbery of cash in transit	238	183	-55	-23.1%	164	-19	-10.4%	26	15	-11	-42.3%	12	-3	-20.0%
Truck hijacking	1,202	1,182	-20	-1.7%	1,202	20	1.7%	121	117	-4	-3.3%	129	12	10.3%
<b>SUBCATEGORIES OF AGGRAVATED ROBBERY</b>	<b>60,086</b>	<b>59,817</b>	<b>-269</b>	<b>-0.4%</b>	<b>61,309</b>	<b>1,492</b>	<b>2.5%</b>	<b>7,150</b>	<b>6,864</b>	<b>-286</b>	<b>-4.0%</b>	<b>7,194</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>4.8%</b>
<b>CRIME CATEGORY</b>	<b>2017/18</b>	<b>2018/19</b>	<b>DIFF</b>	<b>% Δ</b>	<b>2019/20</b>	<b>DIFF 2019/20-2018/19</b>	<b>% Δ 2019/20-2018/19</b>	<b>2017/18</b>	<b>2018/19</b>	<b>DIFF</b>	<b>% Δ</b>	<b>2019/20</b>	<b>DIFF 2019/20-2018/19</b>	<b>% Δ 2019/20-2018/19</b>
<b>TRIO Total</b>	<b>58,633</b>	<b>58,448</b>	<b>-185</b>	<b>-0.3%</b>	<b>59,943</b>	<b>1,495</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>7,002</b>	<b>6,732</b>	<b>-270</b>	<b>-3.9%</b>	<b>7,053</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>4.8%</b>
<b>CRIME CATEGORY</b>	<b>2017/18</b>	<b>2018/19</b>	<b>DIFF</b>	<b>% Δ</b>	<b>2019/20</b>	<b>DIFF 2019/20-2018/19</b>	<b>% Δ 2019/20-2018/19</b>	<b>2017/18</b>	<b>2018/19</b>	<b>DIFF</b>	<b>% Δ</b>	<b>2019/20</b>	<b>DIFF 2019/20-2018/19</b>	<b>% Δ 2019/20-2018/19</b>
All thefts not mentioned elsewhere	302,656	300,457	-2,199	-0.7%	282,817	-17,640	-5.9%	79,975	77,465	-2,510	-3.1%	67,827	-9,638	-12.4%
Commercial crime	73,277	83,823	10,546	14.4%	83,869	46	0.1%	12,109	13,451	1,342	11.1%	13,599	148	1.1%
Shoplifting	62,180	60,167	-2,013	-3.2%	59,883	-284	-0.5%	13,738	12,931	-807	-5.9%	13,165	234	1.8%
<b>OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES</b>	<b>438,113</b>	<b>444,447</b>	<b>6,334</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>426,569</b>	<b>-17,878</b>	<b>-4.0%</b>	<b>105,822</b>	<b>103,847</b>	<b>-1,975</b>	<b>-1.9%</b>	<b>94,591</b>	<b>-9,256</b>	<b>-8.9%</b>
<b>17 COMMUNITY-REPORTED SERIOUS CRIMES</b>	<b>1,662,815</b>	<b>1,673,990</b>	<b>11,175</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>1,629,319</b>	<b>-44,671</b>	<b>-2.7%</b>	<b>345,211</b>	<b>339,205</b>	<b>-6,006</b>	<b>-1.7%</b>	<b>322,273</b>	<b>-16,932</b>	<b>-5.0%</b>
<b>TOTAL CRIMES HEAVILY DEPENDENT ON POLICE ACTION FOR DETECTION</b>	<b>433,966</b>	<b>339,281</b>	<b>-94,685</b>	<b>-21.8%</b>	<b>290,176</b>	<b>-49,105</b>	<b>-14.5%</b>	<b>133,521</b>	<b>97,223</b>	<b>-36,298</b>	<b>-27.2%</b>	<b>78,174</b>	<b>-19,049</b>	<b>-19.6%</b>
<b>OVERALL TOTAL</b>	<b>2,096,781</b>	<b>2,013,271</b>	<b>-83,510</b>	<b>-4.0%</b>	<b>1,919,495</b>	<b>-93,776</b>	<b>-4.7%</b>	<b>478,732</b>	<b>436,428</b>	<b>-42,304</b>	<b>-8.8%</b>	<b>400,447</b>	<b>-35,981</b>	<b>-8.2%</b>



## 4. TOTAL REPORTED AND RECORDED CRIME IN THE PROVINCE

### 4.1 Western Cape Province Overall Crime Landscape

Overall, a total of 400 447 crimes were recorded by SAPS in the 2019/20 financial year, comprising the 17 community-reported serious crimes and crimes detected as a result of police action. This constitutes an 8.2% (35 981) decrease from the 436 428 recorded in 2018/19 (Table 3). The decrease is encouraging as it might suggest a decrease in the level of crime in the province notwithstanding underreporting. This provides an opportunity to improve the trust relationship between communities and the police in an effort to foster community cohesion and promote safety. What is worth noting is that the 17 community-reported serious crimes accounted for more than three quarters (76.8%) over a 5-year period.

The total crime detected as a result of police action constituted 23.2% of the total crime recorded for the period under review (Table 3). The decline in crime detected as a result of police action, could indicate a genuine decrease in this crime category or that the police were not as proactive as they used to be in detecting these types of crimes over the period under review, seeing these crimes as dependent on the police. Considering that the largest percentage decrease was in relation to drug-related crimes, it suggests that Constitutional Court ruling is impacting on these crimes. The decrease in firearm-related crimes is concerning as firearm-related murders have remained high. According to the 2019/20 SAPS Western Cape Annual Report, the decrease in crime could be attributed to various factors including, focused geographical and targeted approach, informed by crime pattern and crime threat analysis, focus on firearms, drugs, liquor, and persons of interest.<sup>20</sup>

### 4.2 17 community reported serious crimes and crime detected as a result of police action

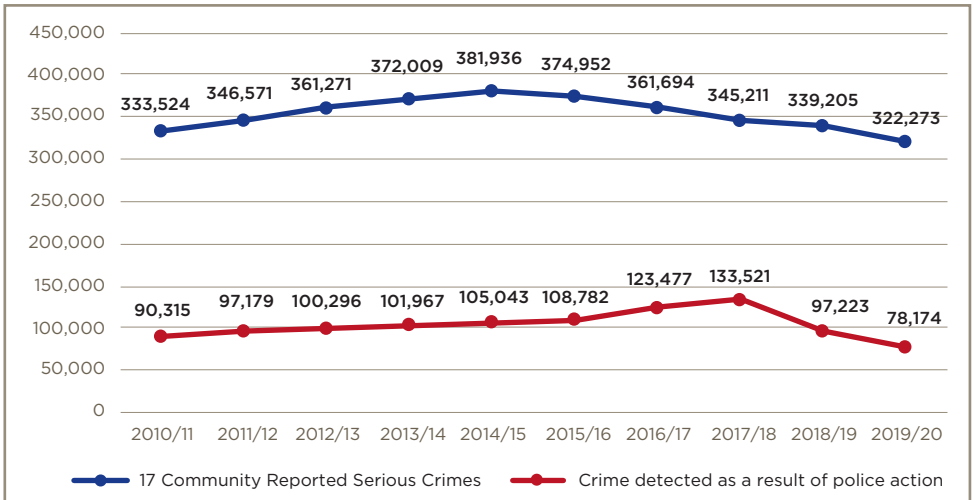
Overall, the 10-year crime trends suggest that both total 17 Community reported serious crimes and total crimes detected as a result of police action are decreasing. There was 11 251 fewer counts of 17 community reported serious crimes in the province in 2019/20 (322 273) as compared to 333 524 reported in 2010/11 marking a 3.4% decrease. The 17 Community reported serious crimes decreased for the fifth consecutive time in the province in 2019/20. Similarly, there are 12 141 fewer counts of crimes detected as a result of police action in 2019/20 compared to 90 315 reported in 2010/11, marking a 13% decrease (Figure 2).

20 South African Police Service, (2020). *South African Police Service, Western Cape Annual Report 2019/20*, p, 26.

**Table 3: Total reported and recorded crimes in the province (2015/16 - 2019/20)**

Broad Crime category	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Diff 2015/16-2019/20	% Diff 2015/16-2019/20	Diff 2018/19-2019/20	% Diff 2018/19-2019/20
<b>17 Community Reported Serious Crimes</b>	374,952	361,694	345,211	339,205	322,273	-52,679	-14.0%	-16,932	-5.0%
<b>Crime detected as a result of police action</b>	108,782	123,477	133,521	97,223	78,174	-30,608	-28.1%	-19,049	-19.6%
<b>Total Western Cape recorded Crimes</b>	<b>483,734</b>	<b>485,171</b>	<b>478,732</b>	<b>436,428</b>	<b>400,447</b>	<b>-83,287</b>	<b>-17.2%</b>	<b>-35,981</b>	<b>-8.2%</b>
<b>Proportion of the 17 Community Reported Serious Crimes against the total crime in the province</b>	77.5%	74.5%	72.1%	77.7%	80.5%	<b>5-year average :76.8%</b>			
<b>Proportion of Crime detected as a result of police action against the total crime in the province</b>	22.5%	25.5%	27.9%	22.3%	19.5%	<b>5-year average :23.2%</b>			

**Figure 2: The 10-year trend: 17 community reported serious crimes and crimes detected as a result of police action (2010/11 - 2019/20)**



### 4.3 Proportional contribution of the broad categories of crime: (17 Community Reported Crimes vs Crimes Dependent on Police Action for detection)

Of the total recorded crimes for the 2019/20 financial year, contact crime accounted for 28.3% contact related crime (7%), crime heavily dependent on police action for detection (19.5%), property related crime and other serious crimes accounted for 21.6% and 23.6% respectively. The analysis suggests that interpersonal violence remains a challenge in the province. The Western Cape Provincial Safety Plan should address this challenge via evidence-based violence prevention interventions, particularly in the 11 safety priority areas.<sup>21</sup> These priority areas continue to account for almost half of all murders in the province. Crimes heavily dependent on police action for detection decreased possibly due to the Constitutional Court decision in September 2018 and this will be discussed below.

## 5. CONTACT CRIME ANALYSIS

### 5.1 Murder

Reported murders in the Western Cape stabilised at 3 795 with one more murder reported compared to 3 794 in the previous year (Figure 3). Nationally, there were 303 (1.4%) more murders in 2019/20 compared to 21 022 reported in 2018/20. The stabilisation of murder is the first of its kind in the province in a decade. It coincided with the deployment of the South African National Defence Force (SANDF).

The SANDF was deployed in selected police precincts,<sup>22</sup> including the 11 priority areas on 19 July 2019 (week 29). SAPS commenced Operation Lockdown focusing on 18 police stations in the Western Cape<sup>23</sup>. The Lockdown operation was supposed to be implemented by March 2020.

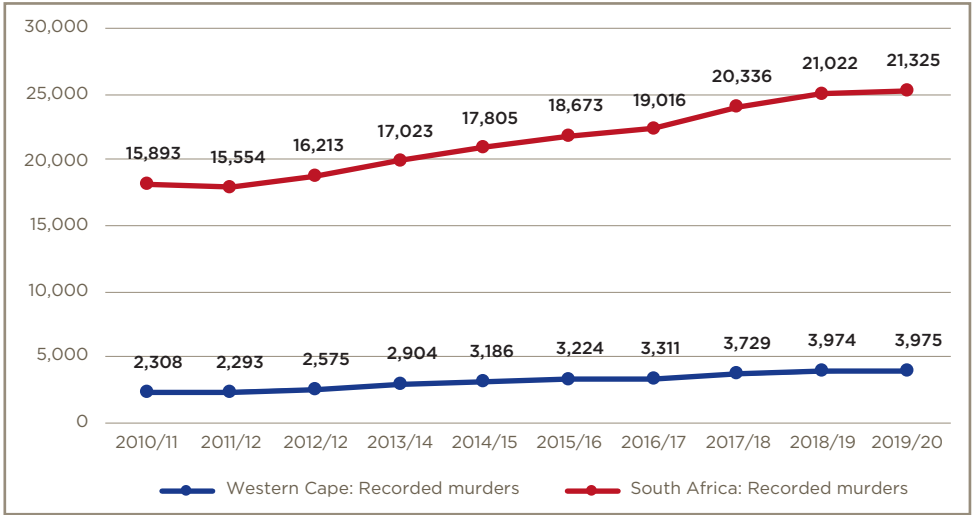
The Department used the Forensic Pathology Service's homicide statistics to monitor homicides at stations where Operation Lockdown was active. There was a steep increase in murders prior to Operation Lockdown, and a decline during the Operation Lockdown, suggesting that it might have reduced homicide numbers in the police stations where the operation took place. However, more research into the impact of Operation Lockdown on violent crime is needed before drawing any firm conclusions. It is important to note that murder reduction requires an integrated and holistic approach that encompasses not only strengthening of law enforcement, but also strengthening society's resilience to violent crimes at all levels. Generally, over the 10-year period murder shows an upward trend both in the country and province (Figure 3).

21 Atlantis, Bishop Lavis Delft, Gugulethu, Harare, Khayelitsha, Kraaifontein, Mfuleni, Nyanga, Philippi and Mitchells Plain police precinct.

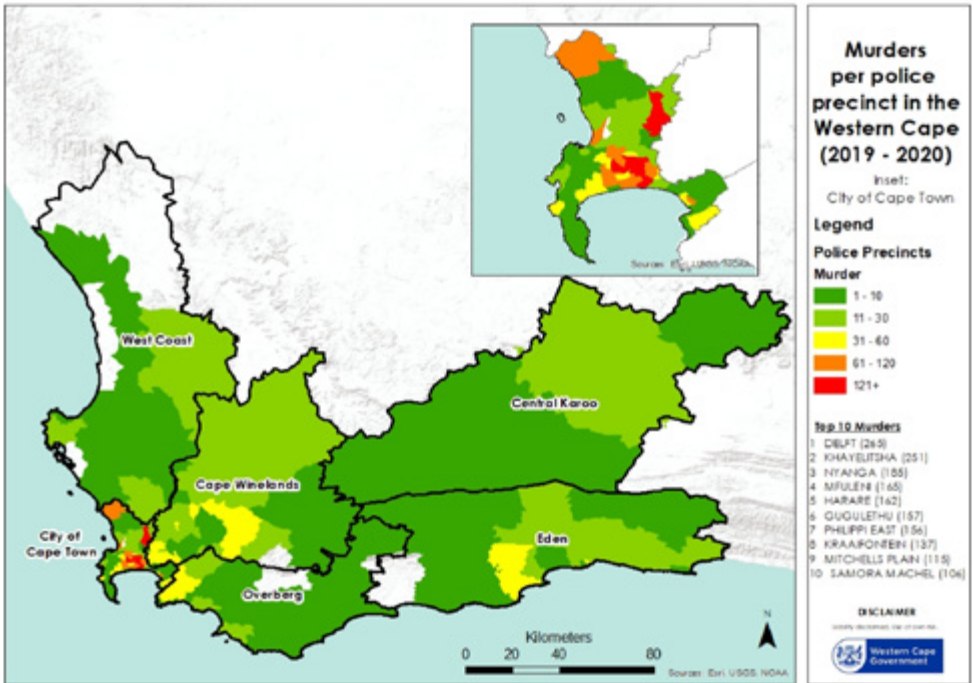
22 Bishop Lavis, Delft, Elsies River, Gugulethu, Harare, Khayelitsha, Kraaifontein, Langa, Lingeletu West, Manenberg, Mfuleni, Mitchells Plain, Nyanga, Philippi East and Samora Michel.

23 South African Police Service, (2020). *South African Police Service, Western Cape Annual Report 2019/20*, p, 26.

Figure 3: RSA and Western Cape: 10-year murder trends: 2010/11- 2019/20 financial year



Map 1: Reported murders per police precinct in district municipalities



The above map shows the spatial distribution of reported murder cases per police precinct within the City of Cape Town (CoCT) and the five district municipalities. Evidently, the police precincts with the highest number of murder cases are located within the CoCT. Most of these police precincts are in close proximity to one another and are mainly in the Cape Flats. All these police precincts are characterised by high levels of socio-economic inequality, increasing unemployment, and are located in CoCT which has a high vulnerability index (Table 1). Notably, the 10 police precincts with the highest number of murders are all located in the CoCT and accounted for 42.7% (1 699) of murder cases in the province in 2019/20.

### 5.1.2 RSA and Western Cape Province murder rate, 2010/11 - 2019/20

In the 2019/20 financial year, the national murder rate was 36 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.<sup>24</sup> With a population of 58 775 022<sup>25</sup> and 21 325 murders reported in 2019/20, the country's murder rate is almost seven times higher than the global rate.

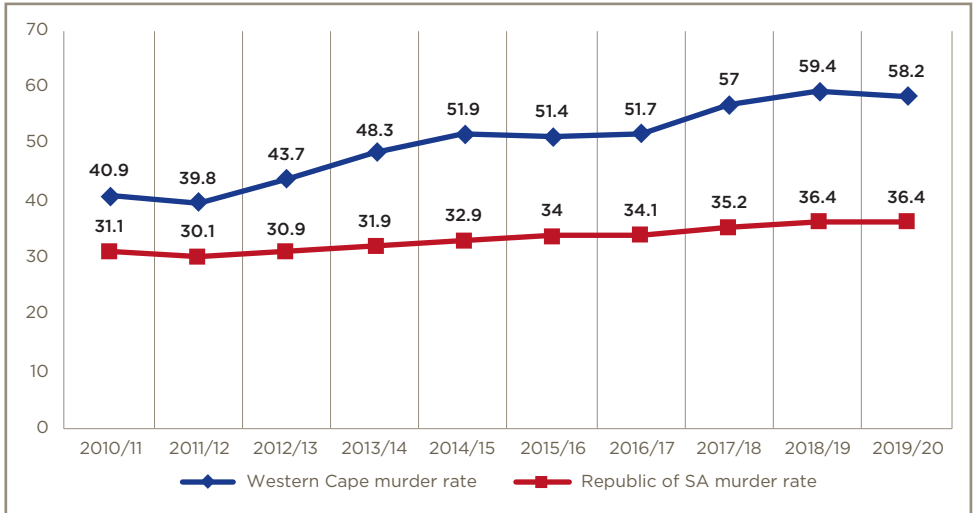
With 3 975 murder cases for the 2019/20 financial year using the mid-September 2019 population estimates (6 844 272), the Western Cape Province had 58.2 murders per 100 000 of the population – eleven times more than the global rate. The Western Cape murder rate is on an increasing trajectory, from 51.4/100 000 in 2015/16 to 58.2/100 000 in 2019/20 (Figure 4). 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.<sup>26</sup> According to this standard, the murder rate for the Province and the country is very high. Figure 4 below depicts a comparative analysis of the Western Cape and South Africa murder rates for the period 2010/11- 2019/20 financial year. Disturbingly, the murder rate in both the county and the province shows an increasing trend over the decade.

24 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.ISS.Crimehubmurderbynumbers> accessed on 4 August 2016. See also UNODC. (2014). *Global Study on Homicide 2013: Trends, Contexts, Data*. UNODC, Vienna, p. 12.

25 Statistics South Africa, 2019. *Mid-year population estimates for 2019*. Available online at <https://www.statssa.gov.za/publications/P0302/P03022019.pdf>. Access on 11 November 2020.

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

Figure 4: RSA and Western Cape: 10-year murder trends: 2010/11- 2019/20 financial year



The Eastern Cape Province has the highest murder rate in the country of 59.5 per 100 000, followed by the Western Cape at 58.2 per 100 000 (Table 4). The province with the lowest murder rate is Limpopo (14.8/100 000). Eastern Cape, Western Cape and KwaZulu-Natal murder rates are far above the national rate of 36.3 suggesting that these are the provinces that are most affected by violence. The comparative analysis for the murder rates of the provinces is outlined below.

Table 4: Number of National and Western Cape Province reported Murder (2017/18 - 2019/20)

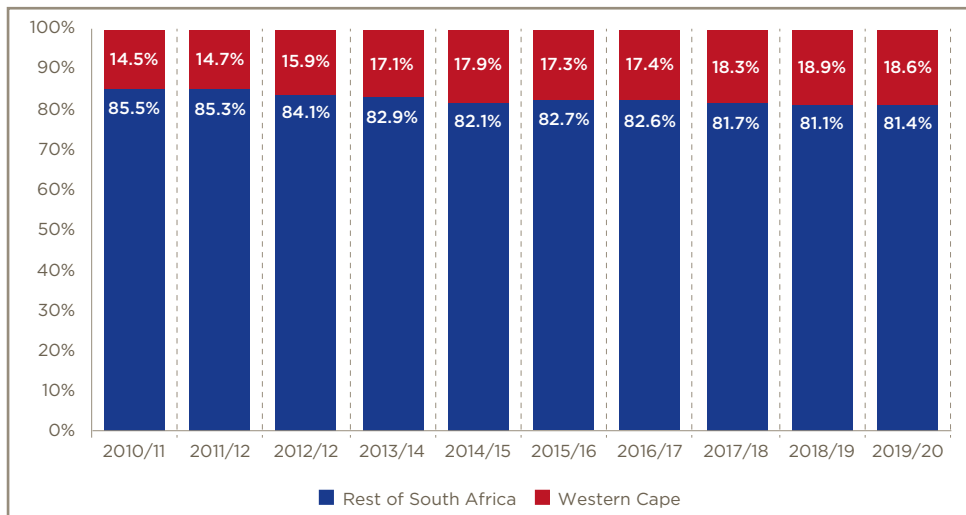
Province	2017/18	2017/18 % Contribution	Crime Rate	2018/19	2018/19 % Contribution	Crime Rate	2019/20	2019/20 % Contribution	Crime Rate	Ranking	2017/18-2018/19	2018/19-2019/20
											%Δ Crime Rate	%Δ Crime Rate
Limpopo	911	4.5%	15.7	914	4.3%	15.6	882	4.1%	14.8	9	-0.6%	-5.1%
North West	950	4.7%	24.5	961	4.6%	24.4	864	4.1%	21.5	8	-0.4%	-11.9%
Mpumalanga	922	4.5%	20.7	996	4.7%	21.9	1,046	4.9%	22.6	7	5.8%	3.2%
Northern Cape	340	1.7%	27.9	322	1.5%	26.1	326	1.5%	26.1	6	-6.5%	0.0%
Gauteng	4,233	20.8%	29.5	4,495	21.4%	30.5	4,555	21.4%	30.1	5	3.4%	-1.3%
Free State	1,054	5.2%	36.7	1,000	4.8%	34.5	939	4.4%	32.1	4	-6.0%	-7.0%
KwaZulu-Natal	4,382	21.5%	39.4	4,395	20.9%	39.1	4,859	22.8%	42.6	3	-0.8%	9.0%
Western Cape	3,729	18.3%	57.0	3,974	18.9%	59.4	3,975	18.6%	58.2	2	4.2%	-2.0%
Eastern Cape	3,815	18.8%	58.7	3,965	18.9%	60.9	3,879	18.2%	59.5	1	3.7%	-2.3%
<b>Republic of South Africa</b>	<b>20,336</b>		<b>35.8</b>	<b>21,022</b>		<b>36.4</b>	<b>21,325</b>		<b>36.3</b>		<b>1.7%</b>	<b>-0.3%</b>

27 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.

### 5.1.3 The Western Cape’s contribution to the national rate of reported murders

Over the past decade, the Western Cape has contributed between 14.5% and 18.9% of murders nationally. The 2019/20 financial year’s contribution (18.6%) is one of the two highest in a decade (Figure 5).

**Figure 5: Western Cape’s contribution to the national rate of reported murders (2010/11-2019/20)**



### 5.1.4 Murders of women and children

In 2019/20, a total of 2 695 women were murdered in South Africa – down from 2 771 in 2018/19 marking a 2.7% (76) decrease.<sup>28</sup> A total of 943 children were murdered, which is 71 (7%) less cases than the 1 014 that was recorded in 2018/19.<sup>29</sup>

### 5.1.5 Murder of police officials in the province 2019/20

Of the 3,975 murders that took place in the province in 2019/20, eleven (11) involved police officials. Six of these officials were off duty and 5 were on duty in pursuit of suspicious persons or apprehending a known suspect. Most of the incidents took place at the police stations that are within the City of Cape Town. Stellenbosch and Franschhoek police precincts were the only two police stations that fell outside the metro.<sup>30</sup> Police attacks and killings continue to be worrying factors in the province mainly in the context of police resource shortfall.

28 South African Police Service (2020). *Annual Crime Situation: 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020*. Available online at [https://www.saps.gov.za/services/april\\_to\\_march\\_2019\\_20\\_presentation.pdf](https://www.saps.gov.za/services/april_to_march_2019_20_presentation.pdf). Accessed on 5 December 2020.

29 Ibid

30 South African Police Service, (2020). *South African Police Service, Western Cape Annual Report 2019/20*. p, 276

Over the period under review, there were three farm murders, with each of the following police precincts reporting one murder, i.e. Stellenbosch, Bonnievale and Cloetesville.<sup>31</sup>

### 5.1.6 Top 10 Western Cape police stations with the highest counts of murder in 2019/20

Table 5 shows the top 10 Western Cape police stations that are included in the country's top 30 police stations with the highest count of murders. What is worth noting is that Nyanga police station ceded Samora Machel police precinct in December 2018 and subsequently relinquished its position of being the police station with the highest murders in the country and the province. Nyanga police station's murder cases decreased by 36% (104) from 289 cases reported in 2018/19 to 185 murder cases in 2019/20. However, the total reported murder cases for Greater Nyanga are 291, i.e. if one adds Samora Machel (106) and Nyanga police precinct. Delft police precinct is now the police station with the highest number of murders (265) accounting for 16% of the murders in the top 10 police stations. These 10 police stations combined accounted for 43.9% and 42.7% of murder in 2018/19 and 2019/20 respectively.

**Table 5: Top 10 Western Cape police stations with the highest counts of murder (2017/18 - 2019/20)**

Provincial position	Police Station	2017/18	% Contribution	2018/19	% Contribution	Diff 2018/19-2017/18	% Diff 2018/19-2017/18	2019/20	% Contribution	Diff 2019/20	% Diff 2019/20
1	Delft	195	11.4%	247	14.1%	52	26.7%	265	16%	18	7.3%
2	Khayelitsha	192	11.2%	221	12.7%	29	15.1%	251	15%	30	13.6%
3	Nyanga	308	18.0%	289	16.6%	-19	-6.2%	185	11%	-104	-36.0%
4	Mfuleni	157	9.2%	154	8.8%	-3	-1.9%	165	10%	11	7.1%
5	Harare	142	8.3%	166	9.5%	24	16.9%	162	10%	-4	-2.4%
6	Gugulethu	182	10.7%	155	8.9%	-27	-14.8%	157	9%	2	1.3%
7	Philippi East	205	12.0%	185	10.6%	-20	-9.8%	156	9%	-29	-15.7%
8	Kraaifontein	186	10.9%	151	8.6%	-35	-18.8%	137	8%	-14	-9.3%
9	Mitchells Plain	140	8.2%	148	8.5%	8	5.7%	115	7%	-33	-22.3%
10	Samora Machel	0	0.0%	30	1.7%	30	30 More	106	6%	76	253.3%
Western Cape murder in proportion to the country	<b>Top 10 Station Total</b>	<b>1,707</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,746</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>1,699</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>-47</b>	<b>-2.7%</b>
	<b>Murder Provincial Total</b>	<b>3,729</b>		<b>3,974</b>		<b>245</b>	<b>6.6%</b>	<b>3,975</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
	<b>Western Cape proportion to the country</b>	<b>45.8%</b>		<b>43.9%</b>				<b>42.7%</b>			

31 Ibid



The high murder rate in the Province could be attributed to the proliferation of weapons, primarily 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.<sup>32</sup> The vulnerability index of these 10 top police precincts at household level is presented below. Of the 1 914 households located in these police precincts, 43% (830) are categorized as having a high vulnerability index. More than a quarter (34.3%) are categorized as having a medium level of vulnerability and 19.4% (371) have a low vulnerability index. There is a mere 2.9% (56) whose vulnerability status is unknown. Seven of the 10 top police stations have most of the households categorised as highly vulnerable. Khayelitsha, Nyanga and Harare are the top three police stations with households with a high vulnerability index (Table 5A).

**Table 5A: Top 10 police precinct household's vulnerability index (2019/20)**

Police station	Vulnerability Index				Grand Total
	High	Medium	Low	Unknown	
Delft	60	146	14	9	229
Gugulethu	77	76	12	2	167
Harare	127	120	10	4	261
Khayelitsha	207	41	11	4	263
Kraaifontein	63	29	126	2	220
Mfuleni	76	72	37	14	199
Mitchells Plain	0	87	133	14	234
Nyanga	142	46	7	3	198
Philippi	9	28	20	3	60
Samora Machel	69	12	1	1	83
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>830</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>1914</b>

According to 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, elimination of witnesses and extortion, drive gang violence and murder.<sup>33</sup>

Firearms continue to be the weapon of choice for committing murders in the province. According to SAPS, firearms contributed 759 counts (92.4%) of the

32 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](https://www.westerncape.gov.za/assets/safer_western_cape_report_-_november_2018_.pdf). Accessed on 6 June 2019.

33 South African Police Service, (2020). *South African Police Service, Western Cape Annual Report 2019/20*. p. 37.

reported gang murders, followed by knives with 34 counts (4.1%) in the province in the 2019/20 financial year.<sup>34</sup> Furthermore, in multiple murder cases, firearms lead with 47.2% of the victims being shot at and 37.9% being stabbed.<sup>35</sup> The age cohort of 26-35 years is affected the most. This accounted for 35% and 40.2% for female and male murder victims.<sup>36</sup>

**Table 5B: Factors that drive murder in the Western Cape (2016/17-2019/20)**

Financial year	Percentages and Numbers	Gang-related	Arguments/Misunderstanding	Robbery	Domestic violence	Community Retaliation/Vigilantism	Retaliation/Revenge
2019/20	%	20.7%	11.1%	5.7%	5.0%	4.4%	3.3%
	Actual Numbers	821	441	226	198	175	132
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

Despite the 2018/19 and the 2019/20 crime statistics showing that the number of illegal possession of firearms and ammunition cases decreased by 8% and 6% for both 2018/19 and 2019/20 respectively, firearm related crimes have been and continue to increase in the province.

A comparison of the Western Cape SAPS annual reports over the past four years shows that there are factors which are associated with the reported murders in the province (Table 5B). Interestingly, gang-related factors accounted for 19.1% (632) in 2016/17, 22% (808) in 2017/18 and 23.7% (938) in 2018/19. Based on the 3 869 sampled murder cases, gang-related factors accounted for 20.7% (821) in 2019/20 (Table 5B). Gang related factors, continue to be the main factor contributing to murder in the province. In 2019/20, taxi violence accounted for 1.7% (68) of the reported murder cases.

## 5.2 Attempted murder

The Western Cape Province had the highest rate of attempted murder in the country at 52/100 000 of its population in 2019/20. A total of 3 555 attempted murders were recorded in the Province – this constitutes 305 (7.9%) cases less than the 3 860 reported in the 2018/19 financial year. The rate of attempted murder in the province increased from 56.5/100 000 in 2017/18 to 57.7/100 000 and in 2019/20 financial year it decreased to 52/100 000 of the population. Limpopo with 13.3/100 000 attempted murders remains the province with the lowest ratio (Table 6).

34 South African Police Service, (2020). *South African Police Service, Western Cape Annual Report 2019/20*. p. 41.

35 South African Police Service, (2020). *South African Police Service, Western Cape Annual Report 2019/20*. p. 41.

36 South African Police Service, (2020). *South African Police Service, Western Cape Annual Report 2019/20*. p. 42

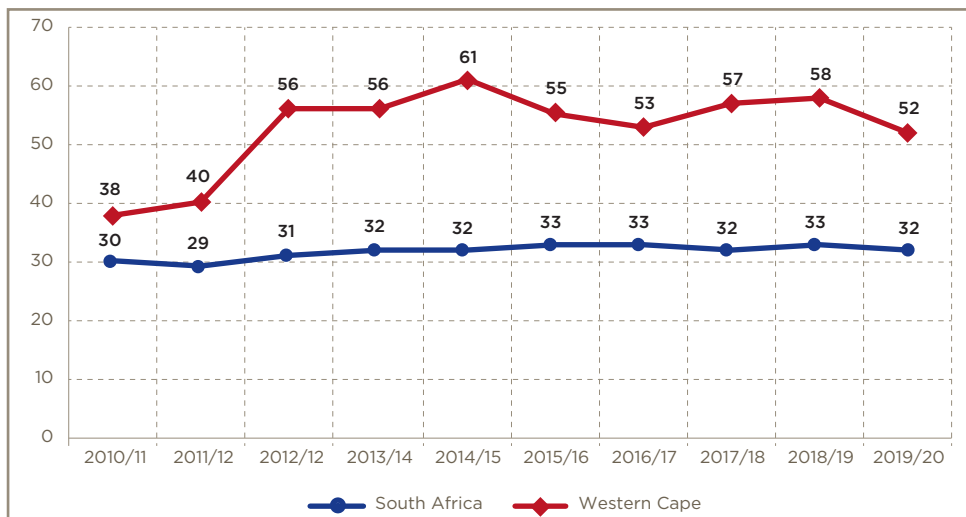
**Table 6: National and Western Cape Province reported Attempted murder (2017/18 - 2019/20)**

Province	2017/18	2017/18 % Contribution	Crime Rate	2018/19	2018/19 % Contribution	Crime Rate	2019/20	2019/20 % Contribution	Crime Rate	Ranking	2017/18- 2018/19	2018/19- 2019/20
											%Δ Crime Rate	%Δ Crime Rate
Limpopo	884	4.8%	15.2	834	4.4%	14.2	794	4.3%	13.3	9	-6.6%	-6.3%
North West	864	4.7%	22.3	857	4.5%	21.7	765	4.1%	19.1	8	-2.7%	-12.0%
Mpumalanga	897	4.9%	20.1	1,090	5.7%	24.0	1,108	5.9%	24.0	7	19.4%	0.0%
Free State	617	3.4%	21.5	844	4.4%	29.1	736	3.9%	25.2	6	35.3%	-13.4%
Gauteng	4,462	24.5%	31.0	4,455	23.5%	30.2	4,639	24.9%	30.6	5	-2.6%	1.3%
KwaZulu-Natal	4,099	22.5%	36.9	4,203	22.1%	37.4	4,161	22.3%	36.5	4	1.4%	-2.4%
Eastern Cape	2,232	12.2%	34.3	2,305	12.1%	35.4	2,409	12.9%	36.9	3	3.2%	4.2%
Northern Cape	480	2.6%	39.4	532	2.8%	43.1	468	2.5%	37.4	2	9.4%	-13.2%
Western Cape	3,698	20.3%	56.5	3,860	20.3%	57.7	3,555	19.1%	52.0	1	2.1%	-9.9%

### 5.2.1 The Western Cape attempted murder rate compared to the national rate

Overall, the number of reported attempted murders declined nationally from 30/100 000 of the population in 2010/11 to a lowest point of 29/100 000 of the population 2011/12. Thereafter, it steadily increased to 33/100 000 in 2018/19 – the highest in a decade. It slightly decreased to 32/100 000 in 2019/20. Over the decade, the Western Cape had the lowest murder rate (38/100 000) in 2010/11. Thereafter, it increased exponentially, reaching its highest point of 61/100 000 in 2014/15. In 2019/20 financial year attempted murder rate declined to 52/100 000 (Figure 6).

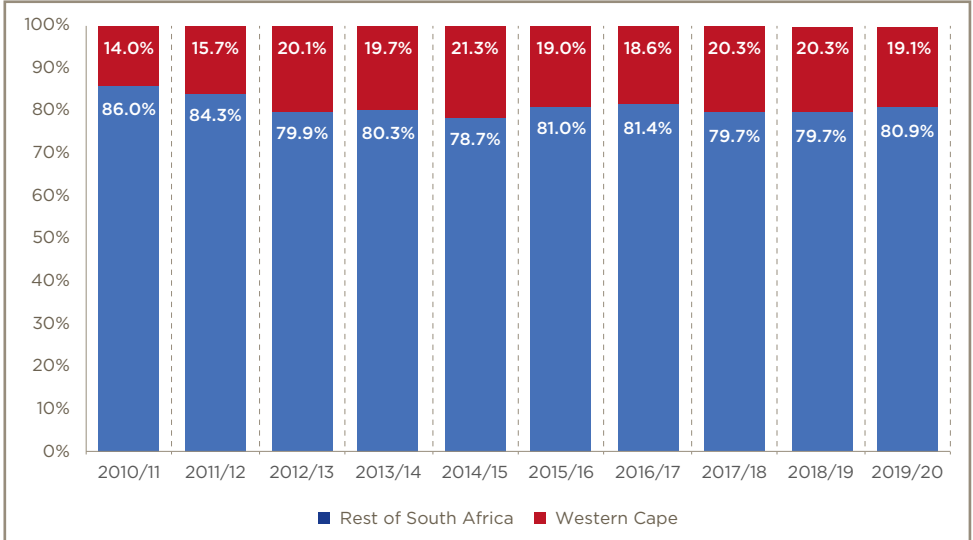
**Figure 6: RSA and Western Cape attempted murder rate (2010/11 - 2019/20)**



### 5.2.2 Western Cape's contribution to the national attempted murders (2010/11 - 2019/20)

Over the past decade, the Western Cape Province's contribution to the country's reported attempted murders has been notable. Its proportional share increased steadily to a high point of 21% in 2014/15, thereafter has slightly decreased to 20.3% for 2017/18 and 2018/19 respectively. The 2019/20 Western Cape attempted murder proportion decreased to 19.1% (Figure 7).

**Figure 7: Western Cape's contribution to the national attempted murders (2010/11 - 2019/20)**



### 5.2.3 Attempted murder – top 10 stations in the Province

Ten of the 151 police precincts in the Province accounted for 38.5% (1 367) of the total reported attempted murders (3 555) for the 2019/20 financial year. Overall, attempted murder at these 10 precincts decreased by 1.2%, from 1 383 in 2017/18 to 1 367 in 2019/20 (Table 7), whereas provincially it decreased by 7.9%, from 3 860 in 2018/19 to 3 555 in 2019/20 (Table 2). Delft recorded the highest number of attempted murders (204) for the financial year, marking a 5.2 % increase from 194 recorded in 2018/19. The largest increase (33%) at the top 10 police stations was with Philippi East which had 32 more cases this year compared to 97 reported in 2018/19. Ravensmead, and Kleinvllei followed with decreases of 32.5% and 30.3% respectively (Table 7).

**Table 7: Attempted murder for the 10 police precincts in the Province (2017/18 – 2018/19)**

Police Station	2017/18	% Contribution	2018/19	% Contribution	% Diff 2017/18 - 2018/19	2019/20	% Contribution	% Diff 2018/19-2019/20
Delft	192	5.2%	194	5.0%	1.0%	204	5.7%	5.2%
Mitchells Plain	246	6.7%	213	5.5%	-13.4%	202	5.7%	-5.2%
Khayelitsha	181	4.9%	153	4.0%	-15.5%	146	4.1%	-4.6%
Elsies River	129	3.5%	175	4.5%	35.7%	137	3.9%	-21.7%
Philippi East	118	3.2%	97	2.5%	-17.8%	129	3.6%	33.0%
Manenberg	125	3.4%	111	2.9%	-11.2%	121	3.4%	9.0%
Nyanga	172	4.7%	164	4.2%	-4.7%	115	3.2%	-29.9%
Mfuleni	123	3.3%	123	3.2%	0.0%	112	3.2%	-8.9%
Ravensmead	102	2.8%	77	2.0%	-24.5%	102	2.9%	32.5%
Kleinvele	67	1.8%	76	2.0%	13.4%	99	2.8%	30.3%
<b>Total Top 10 Stations</b>	<b>1,455</b>	<b>39.3%</b>	<b>1,383</b>	<b>35.8%</b>	<b>-4.9%</b>	<b>1,367</b>	<b>38.5%</b>	<b>-1.2%</b>
<b>Western Cape Totals</b>	<b>3,698</b>		<b>3,860</b>		<b>4.4%</b>	<b>3,555</b>		<b>-7.9%</b>

### 5.2.4 Factors contributing to attempted murder in the province

The main factors that contribute to attempted murder are highlighted in table 7A below. A 4-year comparison 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 2016/17<sup>37</sup>, 38% in 2017/18<sup>38</sup>, 39% in 2018/19<sup>39</sup> and 33.4% in the 2019/20 financial year. In the last financial year, robberies accounted for 12.8% of attempted murders, while retaliation/ revenge accounted for 4.3%, and domestic violence 3.8%.<sup>40</sup>

Of the 3 369 attempted murder cases sampled by SAPS, firearms were the weapon of choice in 80.6% (2 716 counts) comprising pistols/revolvers being used in 2 640 counts, shotguns in 36 counts, high calibre firearms in 27 counts and homemade firearms in 13 counts. Knives accounted for 7.6% (257) counts and motor vehicles accounted for 2.3% (78) counts.<sup>41</sup>

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

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

39 South African Police Service, (2020). *South African Police Service, Western Cape Annual report 2019/20*. p, 43

40 Ibid.

41 South African Police Service, (2020). *South African Police Service, Western Cape Annual Report 2019/20*. p, 48

**Table 7A: Factors contributing to attempted murder in the province (2016/17 - 2019/20)**

Financial year	Gang-related	Robbery	Arguments	Involvement/attack of enforcement	Domestic Violence	Retaliation/Revenge	Community Retaliation and Vigilantism
2019/20	33.4%	12.8%	4.1%	4.5%	3.8%	4.3%	1.2%
	1,186	456	147	160	136	136	4.2
2018/19	39.1%	10.6%	4.7%	0	3.7%	4.2	1.0%
	1,511	409	181	0	144	161	38
2017/18	38.7%	14.6%	6.1%	5.7%	4.1%	3.9%	1.5%
2016/17	34.0%	14.7%	9.8%	3.6%	3.1%	1.9%	1.0%

### 5.3 Total Sexual Offences

The Western Cape occupied the fourth position in the country in terms of sexual offences for 2019/20 with a rate of 106.9/100 000. The highest rate was recorded by the Eastern Cape Province at 133.5/100 000 (Table 9). There were 260 fewer sexual offences reported in the Western Cape in 2019/20, which accounts for a 3.7% 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.<sup>42</sup> It also noted that sexual offences reported to SAPS decreased in the Western Cape.<sup>43</sup> Nationally, sexual offences increased by 1.7%. Sexual offences have been disaggregated into rape, sexual assault, attempted sexual offences and contact sexual offences (Table 8). For both 2018/19<sup>44</sup> and 2019/20<sup>45</sup> rape alone accounted for two thirds of sexual offences reported in the province (Table 8).

**Table 8: Sexual offences sub-categories: Proportional contributions per sub-category (2018/19 and 2019/20)**

Sub-categories of Sexual Offences	2018/19	2018/19 Contribution	2019/20	2019/20 Contribution	% Diff 2019/20-2018/19	% Diff 2019/20-2018/19
<b>Rape</b>	4,649	66.0%	4,877	66.8%	228	4.9%
<b>Sexual assault</b>	1,757	24.9%	1,910	26.2%	153	8.7%
<b>Attempted sexual offences</b>	341	4.8%	274	3.8%	-67	-19.6%
<b>Contact sexual offences</b>	296	4.2%	242	3.3%	-54	-18.2%
<b>TOTAL SEXUAL OFFENCES</b>	<b>7,043</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>7,303</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>3.7%</b>

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

43 Ibid

44 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.

45 South African Police Service. (2020). *Annual crime statistics 2019/2020*. Available online at <https://www.saps.gov.za/services/crimestats.php>. Accessed on 15 October 2020.

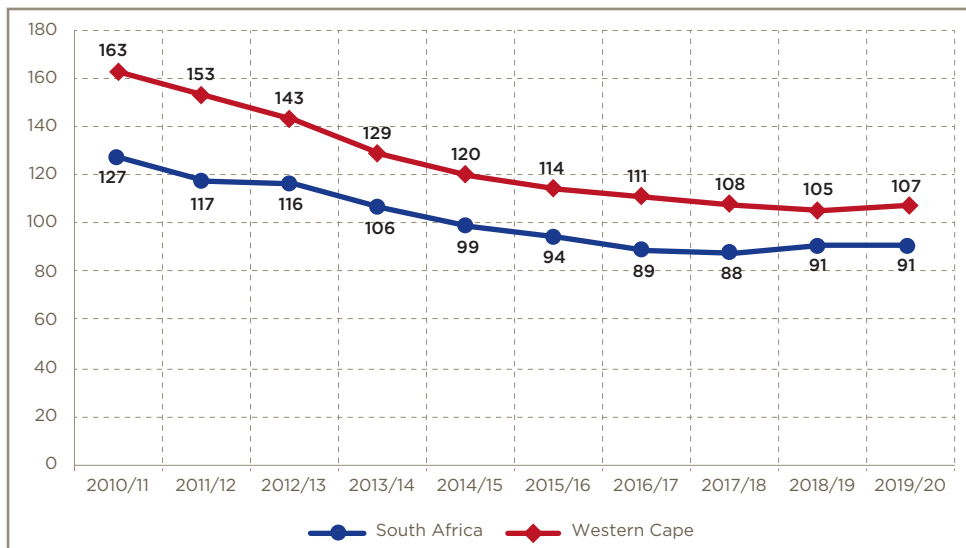
**Table 9: National and Western Cape Province reported sexual offences (2017/18 - 2019/20)**

Province	2017/18	2017/18 % Contribution	Crime Rate	2018/19	2018/19 % Contribution	Crime Rate	2019/20	2019/20 % Contribution	Crime Rate	Ranking	2017/18-2018/19	2018/19-2019/20
											%Δ Crime Rate	%Δ Crime Rate
Limpopo	3,862	7.7%	66.6	4,060	7.7%	69.1	3,990	7.5%	67.0	9	3.8%	-3.0%
Gauteng	10,116	20.2%	70.4	10,752	20.5%	72.9	10,810	20.3%	71.3	8	3.6%	-2.2%
Mpumalanga	3,198	6.4%	71.6	3,470	6.6%	76.4	3,513	6.6%	75.9	7	6.7%	-0.7%
KwaZulu-Natal	8,759	17.5%	78.8	9,308	17.8%	82.7	9,809	18.4%	86.0	6	4.9%	4.0%
North West	4,182	8.3%	108.0	4,021	7.7%	102.0	3,824	7.2%	95.2	5	-5.6%	-6.7%
Western Cape	7,075	14.1%	108.1	7,043	13.4%	105.3	7,303	13.7%	106.9	4	-2.6%	1.5%
Northern Cape	1,538	3.1%	126.3	1,578	3%	127.9	1,590	3%	127.2	3	1.3%	-0.5%
Free State	3,284	6.6%	114.3	3,457	6.6%	119.3	3,746	7%	128.1	2	4.4%	7.4%
Eastern Cape	8,094	16.2%	124.5	8,731	16.7%	134.1	8,708	16.3%	133.5	1	7.7%	-0.4%
Republic of South Africa	50,108		88.3	52,420		90.9	53,293		90.8		2.9%	-0.1%

**5.3.1 RSA and Western Cape sexual offences per 100 000 of the population (2010/11 - 2019/20)**

The RSA and Western Cape sexual offences per 100 000 of the population for the period 2010/11 to 2019/20 shows a decreasing trend. The Western Cape rate decreased from 163/100 000 to 107/100 000 of the population whilst nationally, it decreased from 127/100 000 to 91/100 000 of the population (Figure 8).

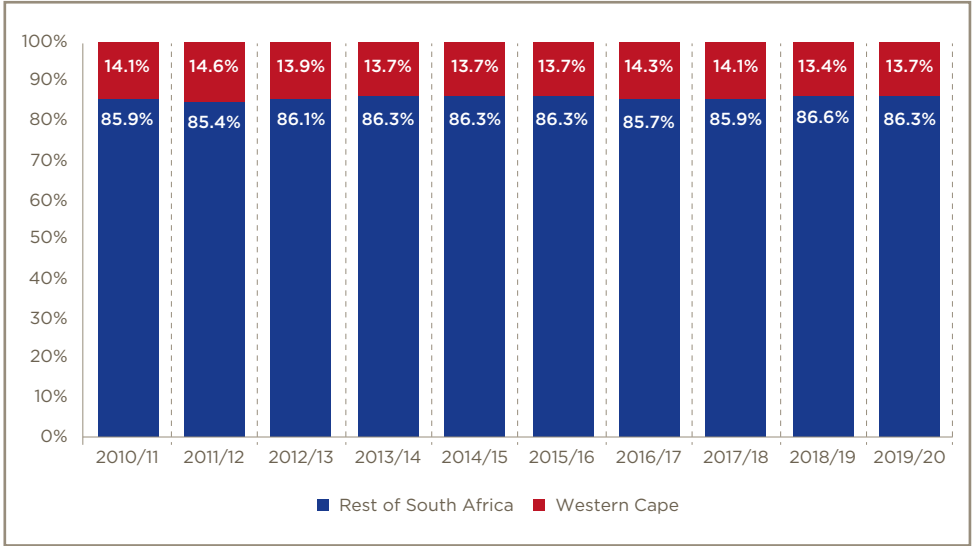
**Figure 8: RSA and Western Cape sexual offences rate population (2010/11 - 2019/20)**



### 5.3.2 The Western Cape’s proportion of reported sexual offences (2010/11 - 2019/20)

Over the 10-year period, the Western Cape’s contribution to the national sexual offences ranged between 13.4% and 14.6%. The highest contribution was in 2011/12 (14.6%) and in 2016/17 where 14.3% was recorded. The 2019/20 financial year recorded 13.7% (Figure 9).

**Figure 9: The Western Cape’s contribution to the national rate of sexual offences (2010/11 - 2019/20)**



### 5.3.3 Total sexual offences - top 10 stations in the province

The top 10 police precincts in the Province accounted for 28.3% (2 070) of the total reported sexual offences (7 303) for the 2019/20 financial year (Table 10). All these precincts, except Knysna, are located in the City of Cape Town. Overall, sexual offences at these 10 precincts increased by 2.5%. A notable increase was observed in the Mitchells Plain police precinct (22.5%) followed by Knysna and Philippi East with 19% and 12.0% respectively. Delft had the highest number of reported sexual offences (291) in the 2019/20 financial year. Nyanga and Mfuleni police precincts followed with 242 and 228 respectively (Table 10).



**Table 10: Top 10 police precincts in the province: Reported sexual offences provinces (2017/18 - 2019/20)**

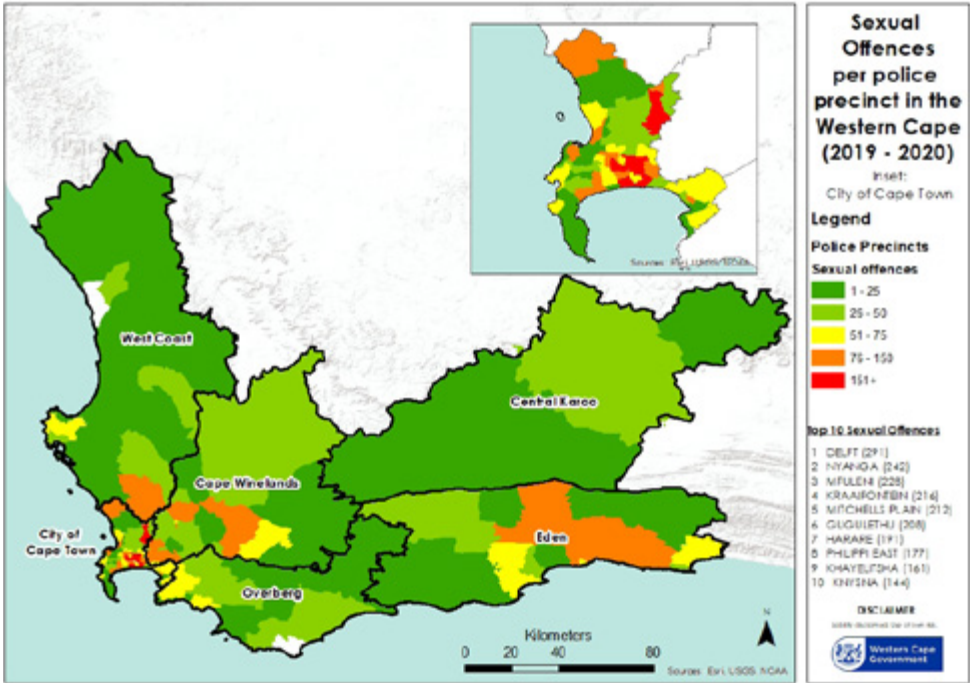
Police Station	2017/18	% Contribution	2018/19	% Contribution	% Diff 2017/18 - 018/19	2019/20	% Contribution	% Diff 2018/19-2019/20
Delft	236	3.3%	278	3.9%	17.8%	291	4.0%	4.7%
Nyanga	308	4.4%	294	4.2%	-4.5%	242	3.3%	-17.7%
Mfuleni	167	2.4%	244	3.5%	46.1%	228	3.1%	-6.6%
Kraaifontein	189	2.7%	220	3.1%	16.4%	216	3.0%	-1.8%
Mitchells Plain	200	2.8%	173	2.5%	-13.5%	212	2.9%	22.5%
Gugulethu	223	3.2%	195	2.8%	-12.6%	208	2.8%	6.7%
Harare	192	2.7%	187	2.7%	-2.6%	191	2.6%	2.1%
Philippi East	163	2.3%	158	2.2%	-3.1%	177	2.4%	12.0%
Khayelitsha	186	2.6%	149	2.1%	-19.9%	161	2.2%	8.1%
Knysna	166	2.3%	121	1.7%	-27.1%	144	2.0%	19.0%
<b>Total Top 10 Stations</b>	<b>2,030</b>	<b>28.7%</b>	<b>2,019</b>	<b>28.7%</b>	<b>-0.5%</b>	<b>2,070</b>	<b>28.3%</b>	<b>2.5%</b>
<b>Western Cape Totals</b>	<b>7,075</b>		<b>7,043</b>		<b>-0.5%</b>	<b>7,303</b>		<b>3.7%</b>

### 5.3.4 The geography of sexual offences per police precinct within the district municipality.

Map 2 below shows the spatial distribution of sexual offences in the province per district municipality. In addition, the maps depict the location of the top 10 police stations and their reported cases. All the top 10 police precincts except Knysna in the Eden District are found in the CoCT.

There are also police precincts in the **Cape Winelands** (*Wellington, Worcester, Paarl East*), **West Coast** (*Malmesbury*) and **Eden** (*Oudtshoorn, George, Thembalethu and Conville*) that warrant attention in terms of sexual offences.

Map 2: The geography of sexual offences per police precinct within district municipalities



## 5.4 Assault with intent to commit Grievous Bodily Harm (GBH)

### 5.4.1 Assault GBH

The rate of reported assault with intent to commit Grievous Bodily Harm (assault GBH) in the Western Cape was 347.8/100 000 for the 2019/20 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 191.0/100 000 (Table 11). The assault GBH rate seems to be fluctuating in the province, but it is still high and suggests a high level of violence. Nationally, the number of assaults GBH cases decreased by 2.5%, from 170 979 in 2018/19 to 166 720 in 2019/20. Provincially, it decreased by 3% from 24 488 in 2018/19 to 23 753 in 2019/20 (Table 2). The rate of assault GBH decreased from 366.3 in 2018/19 to 347.8/100 000. This figure is still higher than the national rate of 284.1/100 000, as recorded in 2019/20 (Table 11).

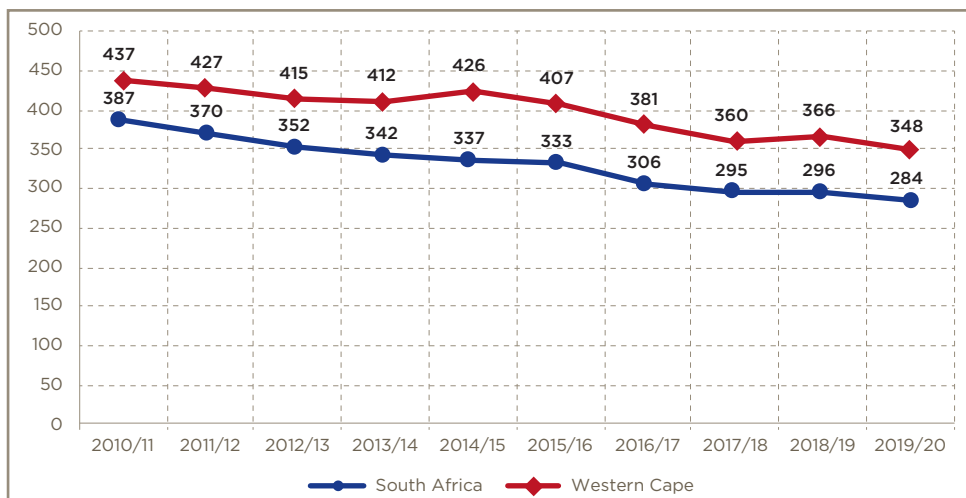
**Table 11: Number of National and Western Cape Province reported assault GBH (2017/18 - 2019/20)**

Province	2017/18	2017/18 % Contribution	Crime Rate	2018/19	2018/19 % Contribution	Crime Rate	2019/20	2019/20 % Contribution	Crime Rate	Ranking	2017/18- 2018/19	2018/19- 2019/20
											%Δ Crime Rate	%Δ Crime Rate
Limpopo	12,005	7.2%	207.1	12,116	7.1%	206.3	11,368	6.8%	191.0	9	-0.4%	-7.4%
KwaZulu-Natal	26,693	16%	240.3	26,878	15.7%	238.9	27,418	16.4%	240.5	8	-0.6%	0.7%
Mpumalanga	10,690	6.4%	239.5	11,407	6.7%	251.1	11,250	6.7%	243.2	7	4.8%	-3.1%
Gauteng	39,552	23.6%	275.2	39,805	23.3%	269.7	38,362	23%	253.1	6	-2.0%	-6.2%
North West	13,131	7.8%	339.0	13,250	7.7%	336.0	12,712	7.6%	316.6	5	-0.9%	-5.8%
Western Cape	23,583	14.1%	360.3	24,488	14.3%	366.3	23,753	14.2%	347.8	4	1.7%	-5.1%
Eastern Cape	23,133	13.8%	355.8	24,125	14.1%	370.6	23,376	14%	358.5	3	4.2%	-3.3%
Free State	10,842	6.5%	377.4	11,120	6.5%	383.8	10,887	6.5%	372.3	2	1.7%	-3.0%
Northern Cape	7,723	4.6%	634.1	7,790	4.6%	631.4	7,594	4.6%	607.4	1	-0.4%	-3.8%
<b>Republic of South Africa</b>	<b>167,352</b>		<b>294.9</b>	<b>170,979</b>		<b>296.3</b>	<b>166,720</b>		<b>284.1</b>		<b>0.5%</b>	<b>-4.1%</b>

### 5.4.2 Assault GBH rate for RSA and Western Cape Province for 2010/11- 2019/20

Figure 10 below shows the assault GBH cases per 100 000 of the population over the past decade. The overall assault GBH shows a decreasing trend in the province and the country from 2010/11 to 2019/20. Provincially, it decreased from 437/100 000 in 2010/11 to 348/100 000 in 2019/20. Over the 10-year period the Western Cape assault GBH rates were higher than the country's rate. Despite the decline in reported cases, the overall number of cases in the country and Western Cape remains a concern.

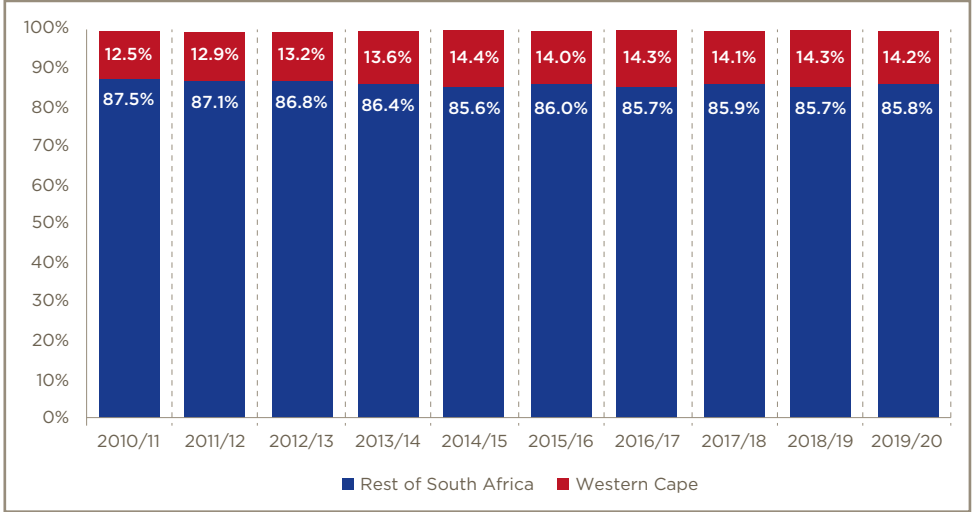
**Figure 10: RSA and Western Cape assault GBH per 100 000 of the population (2010/11 - 2019/20)**



### 5.4.3 The Western Cape’s proportion of reported assault GBH (2010/11 - 2019/20)

Overall, the Western Cape’s proportion of assault GBH to the country’s ranged from 12.5% in 2010/11 to 14.4% - highest recorded in 2014/15. The 2019/20 financial year proportion is 14.2%. The Western Cape’s contribution has been almost consistent at 14% since 2013/14 financial year.

**Figure 11: The Western Cape’s contribution to the national rate of reported assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm (2010/11 - 2019/20)**



Reported assault GBH cases decreased by 2.2% at the top 10 precincts in the 2019/20 financial year (Table 12). The decrease was consistent with the national (2.5%) and provincial (3%) decrease (Table 2). Seven out of the top 10 police precincts experienced an increase in assault GBH, while only three, namely Nyanga (26.3%), Mitchells Plain (11.6%) and Gugulethu (4.3%) experienced decreases. The highest decrease was in Nyanga with 26.3%. However, it should be noted that Nyanga ceded Samora Machel in 2018. Of the 5 675 assault GBH cases reported at the 10 police precincts in 2019/20, a total of 690 came from the Delft police precinct. Seven of the top 10 police precincts are located within the Metro, while Worcester, Paarl East and Oudtshoorn police precincts are outside.

Table 12: Assault GBH - top 10 stations: Reported assault GBH (2017/18 - 2019/20)

Police Station	2017/18	% Contribution	2018/19	% Contribution	% Diff 2017/18 - 2018/19	2019/20	% Contribution	% Diff 2018/19 - 2019/20
Delft	666	2.8%	687	2.8%	3.2%	690	2.9%	0.4%
Mfuleni	591	2.5%	604	2.5%	2.2%	662	2.8%	9.6%
Worcester	583	2.5%	587	2.4%	0.7%	631	2.7%	7.5%
Nyanga	870	3.7%	804	3.3%	-7.6%	593	2.5%	-26.2%
Oudtshoorn	511	2.2%	570	2.3%	11.5%	592	2.5%	3.9%
Paarl East	424	1.8%	499	2.0%	17.7%	523	2.2%	4.8%
Mitchells Plain	594	2.5%	568	2.3%	-4.4%	502	2.1%	-11.6%
Harare	455	1.9%	495	2.0%	8.8%	497	2.1%	0.4%
Khayelitsha	551	2.3%	480	2.0%	-12.9%	496	2.1%	3.3%
Gugulethu	438	1.9%	511	2.1%	16.7%	489	2.1%	-4.3%
<b>Total Top 10 Stations</b>	<b>5,683</b>	<b>24.1%</b>	<b>5,805</b>	<b>23.7%</b>	2.1%	<b>5,675</b>	<b>23.9%</b>	<b>-2.2%</b>
<b>Western Cape Totals</b>	<b>23,583</b>		<b>24,488</b>		3.8%	<b>23,753</b>		<b>-3.0%</b>

## 5.5 Common assault

In the Western Cape Province, the rate of common assault cases stood at 570.9/100 000 for the 2019/20 financial year. This rate was the highest in the country – more than twice the national ratio of 282/100 000 of the population (Table 13). Free State followed with 432.6/100 000. The lowest level of common assault cases reported was in Limpopo (124/100 000). Nationally common assault counts increased by 2.2% from 162 012 in 2018/19 to 165 494 in 2019/20. Provincially, it increased by 0.5% from 39 202 in 2018/19 to 39 992 in 2019/20.

**Table 13: Common assault cases per province, 2017/18-2019/20**

Province	2017/18	2017/18 % Contribution	Crime Rate	2018/19	2018/19 % Contribution	Crime Rate	2019/20	2019/20 % Contribution	Crime Rate	Ranking	2017/18-2018/19	2018/19-2019/20
											%Δ Crime Rate	%Δ Crime Rate
Limpopo	7,519	4.8%	129.7	7,428	4.6%	126.5	7,381	4.5%	124.0	9	-2.5%	-2.0%
Mpumalanga	7,641	4.9%	171.2	8,204	5.1%	180.6	8,423	5.1%	182.1	8	5.5%	0.8%
Eastern Cape	11,171	7.1%	171.8	11,943	7.4%	183.4	12,527	7.6%	192.1	7	6.8%	4.7%
North West	7,828	5%	202.1	8,611	5.3%	218.4	8,733	5.3%	217.5	6	8.1%	-0.4%
KwaZulu-Natal	22,842	14.6%	205.6	23,521	14.5%	209.0	24,900	15%	218.4	5	1.7%	4.5%
Gauteng	43,587	27.9%	303.3	45,590	28.1%	308.9	47,356	28.6%	312.4	4	1.8%	1.1%
Northern Cape	4,375	2.8%	359.2	4,481	2.8%	363.2	4,533	2.7%	362.6	3	1.1%	-0.2%
Free State	12,701	8.1%	442.1	13,032	8%	449.7	12,649	7.6%	432.6	2	1.7%	-3.8%
Western Cape	38,579	24.7%	589.4	39,202	24.2%	586.3	38,992	23.6%	570.9	1	-0.5%	-2.6%
<b>Republic of South Africa</b>	<b>156,243</b>		<b>275.3</b>	<b>162,012</b>		<b>280.8</b>	<b>165,494</b>		<b>282.0</b>		<b>2.0%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>

### 5.5.1 The Western Cape’s contribution to the national rate of common assault (2010/11 - 2019/20)

The Province made its highest contribution to the national common assault cases, at 25%, over three consecutive financial years i.e. 2015/16, 2016/17 and 2017/18. In the 2019/20 financial year, it contributed 23.6% (39 992) to the national 165 494 cases (Figure 12).

**Figure 12: The Western Cape's contribution to the national rate of reported common assault (2010/11 - 2019/20)**

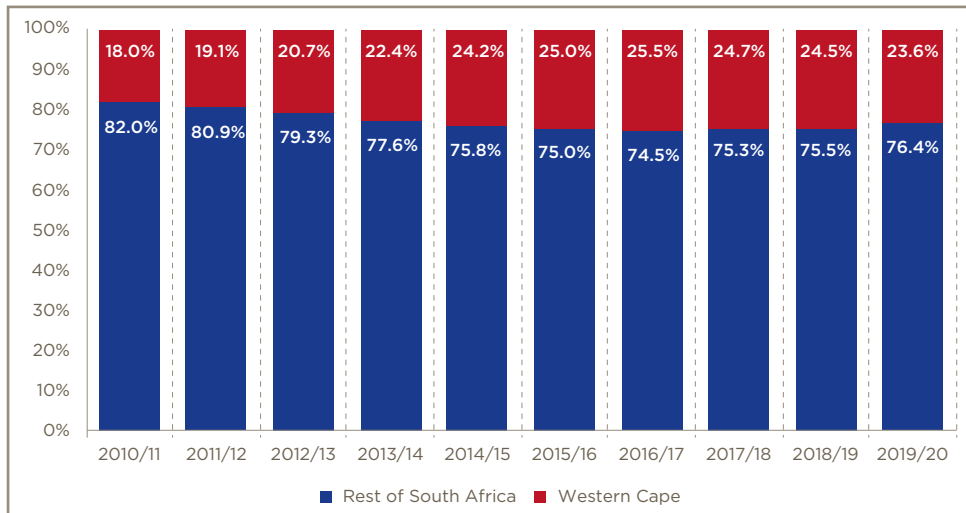
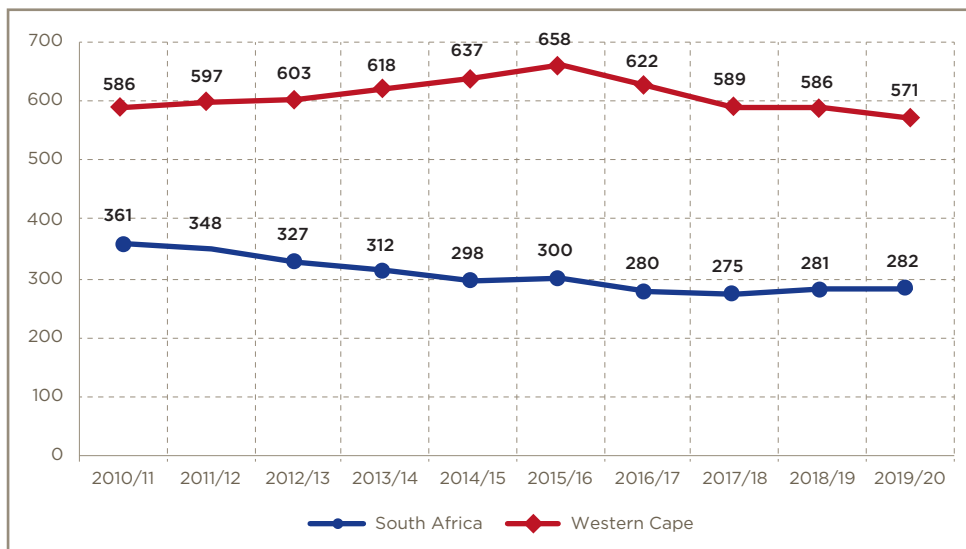


Figure 13 below shows the common assault cases per 100 000 over the past decade. The overall common assault shows a steadily declining trend in the province and the country from 2010/11 to 2019/20. Provincially, it decreased from 586/100 000 in 2010/11 to 571/100 000 in 2019/20. Common assault is a crime that is particularly impacted by the reporting rate – which is influenced by trust in the police. What is notable is that over the decade the Western Cape common assault rates were higher than the country's rate.

**Figure 13: RSA and Western Cape common assault rate (2010/11 - 2019/20)**



### 5.5.2 Common assault – top 10 police precincts in the Province

The top 10 police precincts in the province accounted for more than a quarter (26.3%) of the provincial common assault cases in 2019/20. These 10 stations recorded a 4% increase from 9 877 in 2018/19 to 10 270 in the 2019/20 financial year (Table 14). Worcester, Paarl East and Oudsthoorn feature as non-metro areas.

**Table 14: Common assault – top 10 police precincts in the Province**

Police Station	2017/18	% Contribution	2018/19	% Contribution	% Diff 2017/18 - 2018/19	2019/20	% Contribution	% Diff 2018/19 - 2019/20
Mitchells Plain	1,574	4.1%	1,661	4.2%	5.5%	1,770	4.5%	6.6%
Delft	850	2.2%	1,039	2.7%	22.2%	1,163	3.0%	11.9%
Worcester	1,178	3.1%	1,158	3.0%	-1.7%	1,109	2.8%	-4.2%
Mfuleni	768	2.0%	1,020	2.6%	32.8%	1,091	2.8%	7.0%
Kraaifontein	933	2.4%	1,113	2.8%	19.3%	1,057	2.7%	-5.0%
Khayelitsha	896	2.3%	918	2.3%	2.5%	942	2.4%	2.6%
Kleinvllei	821	2.1%	818	2.1%	-0.4%	897	2.3%	9.7%
Paarl East	665	1.7%	670	1.7%	0.8%	756	1.9%	12.8%
Oudsthoorn	746	1.9%	733	1.9%	-1.7%	747	1.9%	1.9%
Harare	801	2.1%	747	1.9%	-6.7%	738	1.9%	-1.2%
<b>Total Top 10 Stations</b>	<b>9,232</b>	<b>23.9%</b>	<b>9,877</b>	<b>25.2%</b>	<b>7.0%</b>	<b>10,270</b>	<b>26.3%</b>	<b>4.0%</b>
<b>Western Cape Totals</b>	<b>38,579</b>		<b>39,202</b>		<b>1.6%</b>	<b>38,992</b>		<b>-0.5%</b>

### 5.5.3 Common robbery cases per province

In 2019/20, the rate of common robbery reported in the Western Cape was 166.6 per 100 000 – the highest in the country – but 1.9% less than the previous year. The provincial rate was twice the national ratio of 88.3 (Table 15). The lowest rate of common robbery was reported in Limpopo (48.7/100 000).



**Table 15: National and Western Cape Province reported common robbery (2017/18 - 2019/20)**

Province	2017/18	2017/18 % Contribution	Crime Rate	2018/19	2018/19 % Contribution	Ratio	2019/20	2019/20 % Contribution	Crime Rate	Ranking	2017/18-2018/19	2018/19-2019/20
											%Δ Crime Rate	%Δ Crime Rate
Limpopo	2,839	5.6%	49.0	2,908	5.6%	49.5	2,899	5.6%	48.7	9	1.0%	-1.6%
Eastern Cape	3,463	6.8%	53.3	3,769	7.3%	57.9	3,663	7.1%	56.2	8	8.6%	-2.9%
Mpumalanga	2,541	5%	56.9	2,627	5.1%	57.8	2,610	5%	56.4	7	1.6%	-2.4%
KwaZulu-Natal	6,596	13%	59.4	7,090	13.7%	63.0	7,183	13.9%	63.0	6	6.1%	0.0%
North West	2,824	5.6%	72.9	2,764	5.3%	70.1	2,581	5%	64.3	5	-3.8%	-8.3%
Free State	2,195	4.3%	76.4	2,087	4%	72.0	1,983	3.8%	67.8	4	-5.8%	-5.8%
Northern Cape	1,285	2.5%	105.5	1,408	2.7%	114.1	1,437	2.8%	114.9	3	8.2%	0.7%
Gauteng	16,984	33.5%	118.2	17,757	34.3%	120.3	18,088	34.9%	119.3	2	1.8%	-0.8%
Western Cape	12,003	23.7%	183.4	11,355	21.9%	169.8	11,381	22%	166.6	1	-7.4%	-1.9%
<b>Republic of South Africa</b>	<b>50,730</b>		<b>89.4</b>	<b>51,765</b>		<b>89.7</b>	<b>51,825</b>		<b>88.3</b>		<b>0.3%</b>	<b>-1.6%</b>

### 5.5.4 The Western Cape’s contribution to the national rate of common robbery (2010/11 - 2019/20)

The Western Cape Province’s year-on-year contribution to the common robbery cases ranged from 19% recorded in 2010/11 to 23.7% recorded in 2017/18. In the 2019/20 financial year, the province’s common robbery contribution was 22% (Figure 14).

**Figure 14: The Western Cape’s contribution to the common robbery rate (2010/11 - 2019/20)**

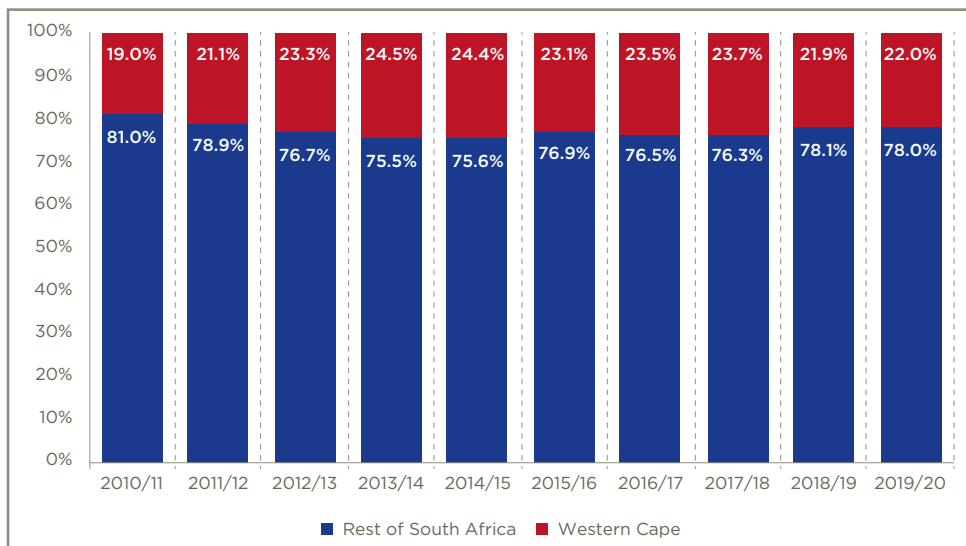
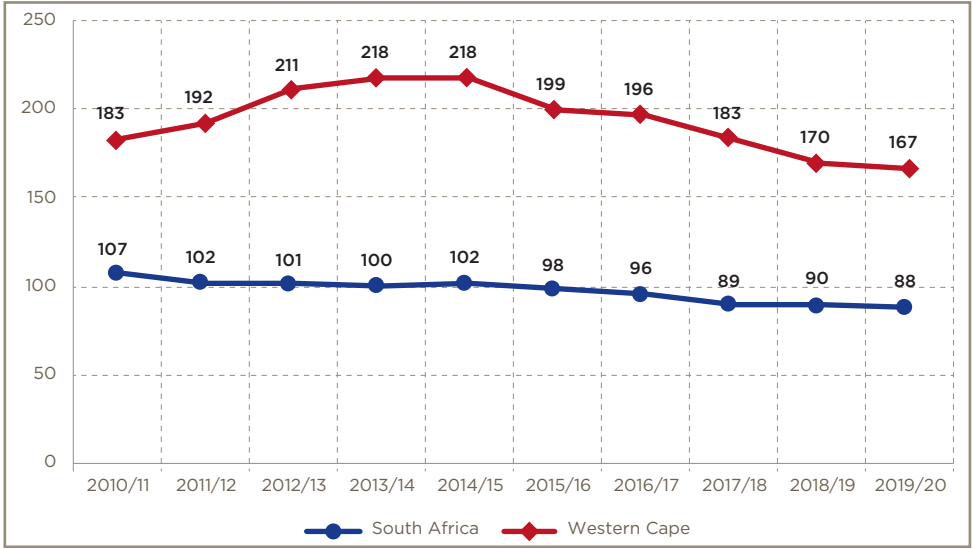


Figure 15 below shows the common robbery cases per 100 000 over the past decade. Overall, common robbery shows a steadily declining trend in the province and the country from 2010/11 to 2019/20. An encouraging decrease in the rate has been observed since 2014/15 where 218/100 000 cases were reported. Since then, it has decreased noticeably, hence, in 2019/20 it stood at 167/100 000—the lowest in a decade. Over the 10-year period the Western Cape’s common robbery rates were higher than the country’s rate (Figure 15).

**Figure 15: RSA and Western Cape common robbery rate, (2010/11 - 2019/20)**



**5.5.5 Common robbery: top 10 stations**

Common robbery increased by 0.6% in 2019/20 in top 10 police precincts (Table 16). More than a third (35%) of common robbery cases were reported at the top 10 police precincts in 2019/20. Goodwood police precinct (33.3%) experienced the highest increase in 2019/20. Table 16 shows that of the 3 987 common robbery cases reported at the 10 police precincts in 2019/20, 10.4% (1 184) came from Cape Town Central, and the Mitchells Plain precinct followed with 4.9% (555).

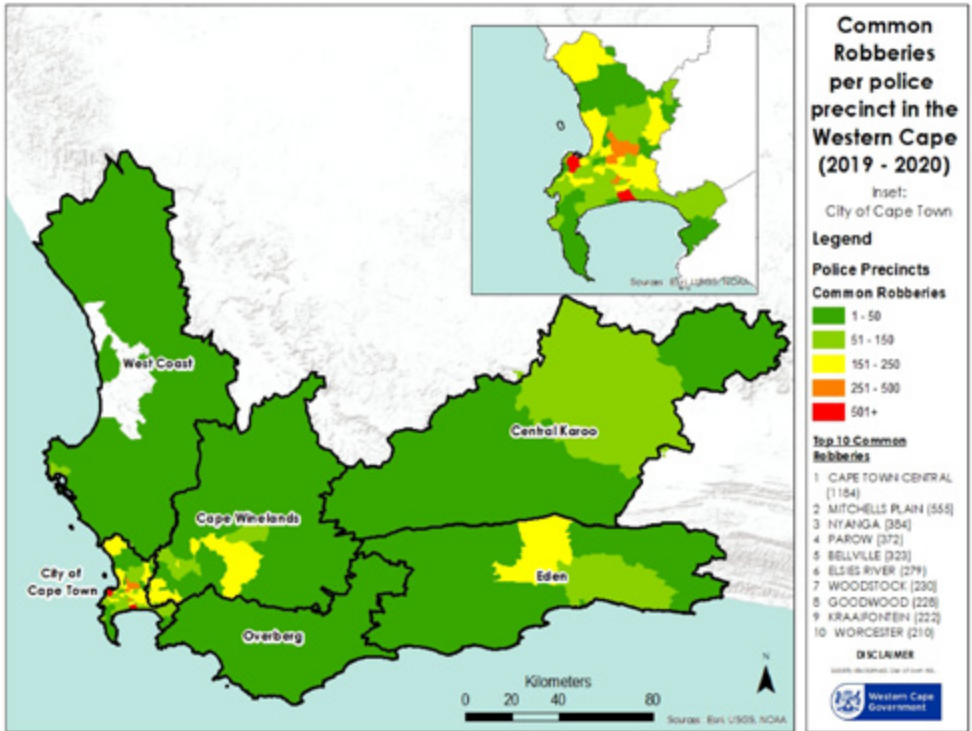
**Table 16: Western Cape top 10 reported common robberies police precincts (2017/18 - 2019/20)**

Police Station	2017/18	% Contribution	2018/19	% Contribution	% Diff 2017/18 - 2018/19	2019/20	% Contribution	% Diff 2018/19-2019/20
Cape Town Central	1,179	9.8%	1,070	9.4%	-9.2%	1,184	10.4%	10.7%
Mitchells Plain	662	5.5%	627	5.5%	-5.3%	555	4.9%	-11.5%
Nyanga	440	3.7%	378	3.3%	-14.1%	384	3.4%	1.6%
Parow	504	4.2%	393	3.5%	-22.0%	372	3.3%	-5.3%
Bellville	389	3.2%	353	3.1%	-9.3%	323	2.8%	-8.5%
Elsies River	283	2.4%	275	2.4%	-2.8%	279	2.5%	1.5%
Woodstock	249	2.1%	243	2.1%	-2.4%	230	2.0%	-5.3%
Goodwood	204	1.7%	171	1.5%	-16.2%	228	2.0%	33.3%
Kraaifontein	237	2.0%	255	2.2%	7.6%	222	2.0%	-12.9%
Worcester	212	1.8%	199	1.8%	-6.1%	210	1.8%	5.5%
<b>Total Top 10 Stations</b>	<b>4,359</b>	<b>36.3%</b>	<b>3,964</b>	<b>34.9%</b>	<b>-9.1%</b>	<b>3,987</b>	<b>35.0%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>
<b>Western Cape Totals</b>	<b>12,003</b>		<b>11,355</b>		<b>-5.4%</b>	<b>11,381</b>		<b>0.2%</b>

### 5.5.6 Spatial distribution of common robberies in the province

The map below highlights police precincts with high counts of common robbery. These precincts are in three regions i.e. **City of Cape Town** (Cape Town Central, Mitchells Plain, Nyanga, Parow, Bellville, Elsies River, Woodstock, Goodwood and Kraaifontein police precinct), **Cape Winelands District** (Worcester police precinct) and **Eden District** (Oudtshoorn police precinct). These areas call for strategic interventions.

Map 3: The geography of common robberies in the province per district municipalities



## 5.6 Robbery with aggravating circumstances

In the Western Cape Province, the number of robberies with aggravating circumstances increased by 2% from 24 065 in 2018/19 to 24 549 in 2019/20. Aggravated robbery is a type of crime that involves the use of weapons, such as firearms and knives. The rate of aggravated robbery in the Western Cape was 359.4/100 000 - the highest in the country, followed by Gauteng (355.8/100 000) (Table 17). The lowest rate of aggravated robbery was in Limpopo (125.4/100 000).

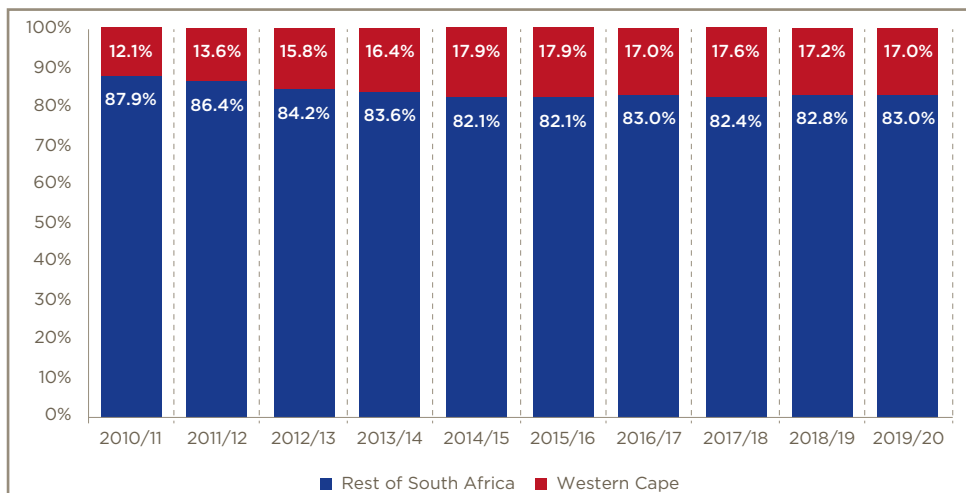
**Table 17: National and Western Cape Province reported robbery aggravated (2017/18 - 2019/20)**

Province	2017/18	2017/18 % Contribution	Crime Rate	2018/19	2018/19 % Contribution	Crime Rate	2019/20	2019/20 % Contribution	Crime Rate	Ranking	2017/18- 2018/19	2018/19- 2019/20
											%Δ Crime Rate	%Δ Crime Rate
Limpopo	7,048	5.1%	121.6	7,006	5%	119.3	7,466	5.2%	125.4	9	-1.9%	5.1%
Northern Cape	1,639	1.2%	134.6	1,780	1.3%	144.3	1,643	1.1%	131.4	8	7.2%	-8.9%
Mpumalanga	6,757	4.9%	151.4	7,091	5.1%	156.1	7,672	5.3%	165.8	7	3.1%	6.2%
North West	6,825	4.9%	176.2	7,023	5%	178.1	6,807	4.7%	169.5	6	1.1%	-4.8%
Free State	5,032	3.6%	175.2	5,339	3.8%	184.3	5,119	3.6%	175.1	5	5.2%	-5.0%
KwaZulu-Natal	21,543	15.6%	193.9	22,110	15.8%	196.5	22,824	15.9%	200.2	4	1.3%	1.9%
Eastern Cape	13,485	9.7%	207.4	13,578	9.7%	208.6	13,983	9.7%	214.4	3	0.6%	2.8%
Gauteng	51,706	37.4%	359.7	52,040	37.2%	352.6	53,927	37.5%	355.8	2	-2.0%	0.9%
Western Cape	24,329	17.6%	371.7	24,065	17.2%	359.9	24,549	17%	359.4	1	-3.2%	-0.1%
<b>Republic of South Africa</b>	<b>138,364</b>		<b>243.8</b>	<b>140,032</b>		<b>242.7</b>	<b>143,990</b>		<b>245.4</b>		<b>-0.5%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>

**5.6.1 The Western Cape’s contribution to the national rate of reported aggravated robbery (2010/11 - 2019/20)**

The Western Cape Province’s year-on-year contribution to aggravated robbery cases ranged from 12% recorded in 2010/11 to 17.9% recorded in 2014/15. In the 2019/20 financial year, the province’s aggravated robbery contribution was 17% of the total cases reported nationally (Figure 16).

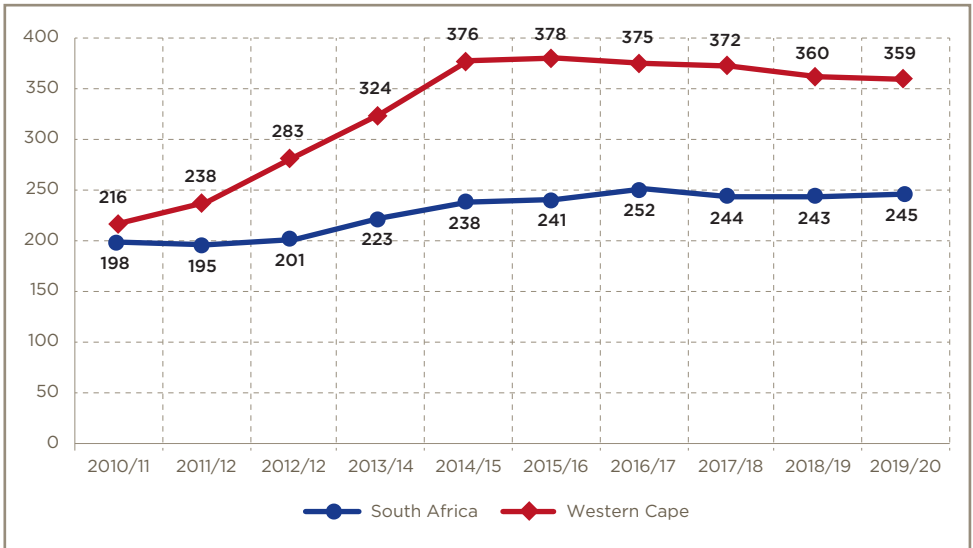
**Figure 16: The Western Cape’s contribution to the national rate of reported robbery with aggravating circumstances (2010/11 - 2019/20)**



### 5.6.2 RSA and Western Cape robbery with aggravating circumstances per 100 000 of the population (2010/11 - 2019/20)

Figure 17 below shows the aggravated robbery cases per 100 000 of the population over the past decade. Overall, aggravated robbery shows an increasing trend in the province and the country from 2010/11 to 2019/20 although the provincial rate suggests that it is steadily decreasing mainly from the 2015/16 financial year where the rate was 378/100 000 of the population. The 2019/20 aggravated robbery rate is 359/100 000 and is higher than the national rate at 245/100 000 of the population.

**Figure 17: RSA and Western Cape robbery with aggravating circumstances per 100 000 of the population (2010/11 - 2019/20)**



### 5.6.3 Robbery with aggravating circumstances – top 10 police precincts

In the last financial year, the Western Cape recorded 24 549 cases of robbery with aggravating circumstances. The top 10 police precincts accounted for more than a third (35.5%) of these robberies (Table 18). Of the 8 693 robberies reported at these 10 police precincts, a total of 1 368 (5.6%) came from Nyanga and 1 335 (5.4%) came from the Khayelitsha police precinct. Notable increases were observed in Philippi East (23.1%) and Gugulethu police precincts (16.5%). Robbery with aggravated circumstances at these 10 stations decreased by 2%.

**Table 18: Robbery with aggravating circumstances – top 10 police precincts**

Police Station	2017/18	% Contribution	2018/19	% Contribution	% Diff 2017/18 - 2018/19	2019/20	% Contribution	% Diff 2018/19-2019/20
Nyanga	1,646	6.8%	1,548	6.4%	-6.0%	1,368	5.6%	-11.6%
Khayelitsha	1,294	5.3%	1,419	5.9%	9.7%	1,335	5.4%	-5.9%
Mitchells Plain	946	3.9%	912	3.8%	-3.6%	875	3.6%	-4.1%
Mfuleni	827	3.4%	812	3.4%	-1.8%	854	3.5%	5.2%
Delft	869	3.6%	873	3.6%	0.5%	810	3.3%	-7.2%
Philippi East	789	3.2%	654	2.7%	-17.1%	805	3.3%	23.1%
Harare	709	2.9%	663	2.8%	-6.5%	725	3.0%	9.4%
Gugulethu	565	2.3%	576	2.4%	1.9%	671	2.7%	16.5%
Kraaifontein	749	3.1%	714	3.0%	-4.7%	661	2.7%	-7.4%
Cape Town Central	662	2.7%	718	3.0%	8.5%	589	2.4%	-18.0%
<b>Total Top 10 Stations</b>	<b>9,056</b>	<b>37.2%</b>	<b>8,889</b>	<b>36.9%</b>	<b>-1.8%</b>	<b>8,693</b>	<b>35.4%</b>	<b>-2.2%</b>
<b>Western Cape Totals</b>	<b>24,329</b>		<b>24,065</b>		<b>-1.1%</b>	<b>24,549</b>		<b>2.0%</b>

**5.6.4 The top 5 robbery with aggravated circumstances precincts in Garden Route and West Coast District municipality**

Table 19A and table 19B outline the top 5 police precincts in the Garden Route and West Coast District municipality in terms of robbery with aggravated circumstances for the 2019/20 financial year. Of the 21 police precincts located in the Garden Route district, the top 5 accounted for 24.5% of robbery with aggravated circumstances cases, while the top 5 of the 25 police precincts in the West Coast accounted for 79.8% of the district total.

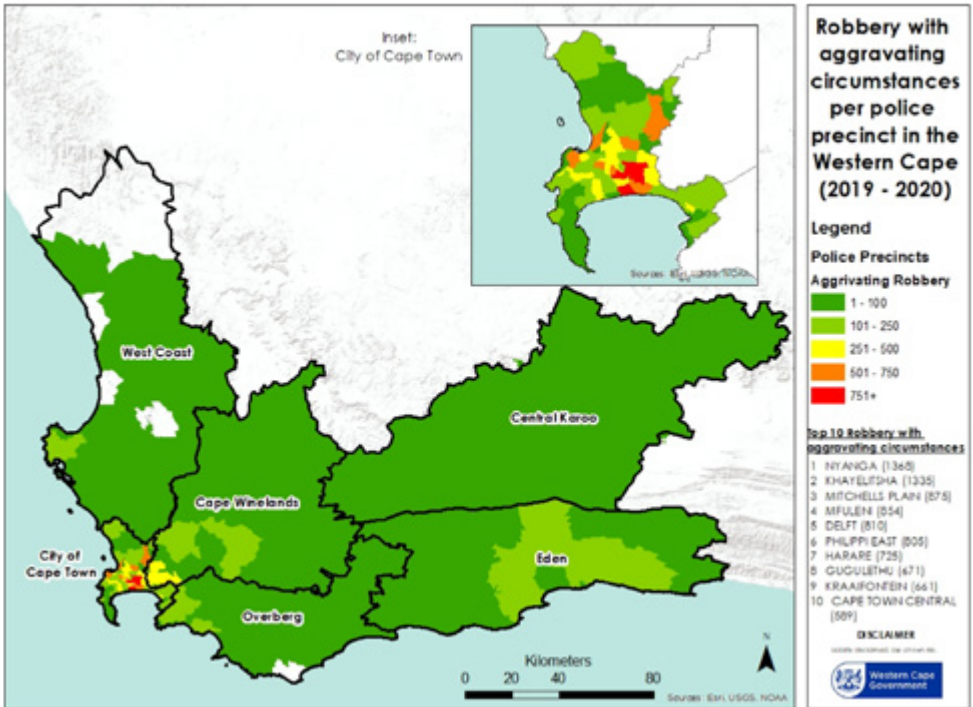
**Table 19A: Garden Route District Municipality**

GARDEN ROUTE MUNICIPALITY TOP 5 POLICE STATIONS	Robbery with aggravated circumstances count	Proportion of the top 5 precincts to the district
Conville	197	5.9%
Knysna	197	5.9%
Thembalethu	146	4.4%
Oudtshoorn	140	4.2%
Da Gamaskop	138	4.1%
<b>GARDEN ROUTE MUNICIPALITY TOP 5 TOTAL</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>24.6%</b>
<b>GARDEN ROUTE MUNICIPALITY TOTAL</b>	<b>1331</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Table 19B: West Coast District Municipality**

WEST COAST MUNICIPALITY TOP 5 POLICE STATIONS	Robbery with aggravated circumstances count	Proportion of the top 5 precincts to the district
Vredenburg	160	31.4%
Saldanha	123	24.2%
Malmesbury	84	16.5%
Vredendal	21	4.1%
Riebeek West	18	3.5%
<b>WEST COAST MUNICIPALITY TOP 5 TOTAL</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>79.8%</b>
<b>WEST COAST MUNICIPALITY TOTAL</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Map 4: The geography of robbery with aggravated circumstances in the province per district municipalities**



Map 4 above shows police precincts with a high number of robbery with aggravated circumstances cases, most of which are in the City of Cape Town. However, there are police precincts that are found in the Eden and West Coast district municipality. Table 19 A and B outline the top 5 precincts for robbery aggravated for these two district municipalities.



## 6. PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME

SAPS report on five categories of property related crimes. Of the total of 86 337 reported property crimes in the 2019/20 financial year, burglary at residential premises accounted for 41.8%, and theft out of or from a motor vehicle contributed 37.6%, burglary at non-residential premises accounted for 12.1% and stock theft and theft of motor vehicles accounted for 1.2% and 7.4% respectively. According to SAPS, property-related crime enjoyed a 5<sup>th</sup> consecutive decrease since the 2014/15 financial year.<sup>46</sup> The 2019/20 financial year recorded 83 337 cases, making it the lowest in a decade. It marked a 14.9% (15 192) decrease from 101 259 in 2010/11.

### 6.1 Burglary at non-residential premises

The period 2018/19 and 2019/20 saw burglary at non-residential premises decrease by 2.1% from 71 224 in 2018/19 to 69 713 nationally. In the Western Cape, there was a decrease of 2.5%, from 10 711 counts in 2018/19 to 10 440 in 2019/20 (Table 20). The Province, with 10 440 counts of burglary at non-residential premises, occupies the 3<sup>rd</sup> highest position in the country. Schools, retailers and government buildings were targeted.<sup>47</sup>

**Table 20: RSA and Western Cape Province reported burglary at non-residential premises (2017/18 - 2019/20)**

Province	2017/18	2017/18 % Contribution	2018/19	2018/19 % Contribution	2019/20	2019/20 % Contribution	Ranking	%Δ 2018/19-2017/18	%Δ 2019/20-2018/19
Northern Cape	2,172	3.1%	2,722	3.8%	2,315	3.3%	9	25.3%	-15.0%
North West	5,563	7.8%	5,732	8%	5,204	7.5%	8	3.0%	-9.2%
Free State	4,963	7%	5,171	7.3%	5,417	7.8%	7	4.2%	4.8%
Mpumalanga	5,980	8.4%	6,034	8.5%	5,731	8.2%	6	0.9%	-5.0%
Limpopo	6,716	9.4%	6,315	8.9%	6,703	9.6%	5	-6.0%	6.1%
Eastern Cape	7,446	10.5%	7,691	10.8%	7,477	10.7%	4	3.3%	-2.8%
Western Cape	11,379	16%	10,711	15%	10,440	15%	3	-5.9%	-2.5%
KwaZulu-Natal	10,756	15.1%	10,863	15.3%	10,844	15.6%	2	1.0%	-0.2%
Gauteng	16,220	22.8%	15,985	22.4%	15,582	22.4%	1	-1.4%	-2.5%
<b>Republic of South Africa</b>	<b>71,195</b>		<b>71,224</b>		<b>69,713</b>			<b>0.0%</b>	<b>-2.1%</b>

46 South African Police Service, (2020). *South African Police Service, Western Cape Annual Report 2019/20*. p, 84

47 South African Police Service, (2020). *South African Police Service, Western Cape Annual Report 2019/20*. p,90

## 6.1.2 Burglary at non-residential premises – top 10 police precincts

Table 21 shows that the top 10 police stations accounted for a quarter (24.8%) or 2 592 of the totals of 10 440 burglary at non-residential premises in the Province. This crime category at the top 10 police stations increased by 4.4% from 2 483 in 2018/19 to 2 592 in 2019/20. The highest increases were observed in Stellenbosch (21.3%) and Worcester (15.5%). The biggest decrease was in Wellington (23.3%) (Table 21).

**Table 21: Burglary at non-residential premises – top 10 police precincts (2017/18 - 2019/20)**

Police Station	2017/18	% Contribution	2018/19	% Contribution	% Diff 2017/18 - 2018/19	2019/20	% Contribution	% Diff 2018/19 - 2019/20
George	441	3.9%	352	3.3%	-20.2%	362	3.5%	2.8%
Paarl	392	3.4%	330	3.1%	-15.8%	326	3.1%	-1.2%
Stellenbosch	334	2.9%	235	2.2%	-29.6%	285	2.7%	21.3%
Cape Town Central	291	2.6%	243	2.3%	-16.5%	270	2.6%	11.1%
Worcester	261	2.3%	226	2.1%	-13.4%	261	2.5%	15.5%
Knysna	252	2.2%	228	2.1%	-9.5%	239	2.3%	4.8%
Bellville	206	1.8%	215	2.0%	4.4%	234	2.2%	8.8%
Oudtshoorn	199	1.7%	203	1.9%	2.0%	226	2.2%	11.3%
Mitchells Plain	212	1.9%	219	2.0%	3.3%	211	2.0%	-3.7%
Wellington	176	1.5%	232	2.2%	31.8%	178	1.7%	-23.3%
<b>Total Top 10 Stations</b>	<b>2,764</b>	<b>24.3%</b>	<b>2,483</b>	<b>23.2%</b>	<b>-10.2%</b>	<b>2,592</b>	<b>24.8%</b>	<b>4.4%</b>
<b>Western Cape Totals</b>	<b>11,379</b>		<b>10,711</b>		<b>-5.9%</b>	<b>10,440</b>		<b>-2.5%</b>

## 6.2 Burglary at residential premises

Reported burglary at residential premises decreased both nationally and in the Western Cape (Table 2). Reported burglary at residential premises decreased by 8.5%, from 39 418 in 2018/19 to 36 056 in 2019/20 in the province, which is consistent with the 7.6% decrease reported by the 2018/19 VOCS.<sup>48</sup> Nationally, burglary at residential premises decreased by 6.7%, from 220 865 in 2018/19 to 205 959. The Western Cape (36 056) is the second highest after Gauteng (48 980) in terms of burglary at residential premises (Table 22). The 2018/19 VOCS revealed that only 60% of victims reported burglary at residential premises to the police,<sup>49</sup> one can deduce that there are about 40% or more burglaries taking place than are not reported.

48 Statistics South Africa. (2019). *Victims of Crime Survey, 2018/19: Statistical Release P0341*. Governance, Public Safety and Justice Survey 2018/19. Pretoria, p 24.

49 Ibid

**Table 22: RSA and Western Cape Province reported burglary at residential premises (2017/18 - 2019/20)**

Province	2017/18	2017/18 % Contribution	2018/19	2018/19 % Contribution	2019/20	2019/20 % Contribution	Ranking	Ratio %Δ	Ratio %Δ
Northern Cape	6,228	2.7%	6,325	2.9%	6,208	3%	9	1.6%	-1.8%
Free State	13,463	5.9%	13,244	6%	12,494	6.1%	8	-1.6%	-5.7%
North West	15,267	6.7%	15,436	7%	14,156	6.9%	7	1.1%	-8.3%
Limpopo	14,351	6.3%	14,634	6.6%	14,502	7%	6	2.0%	-0.9%
Mpumalanga	17,565	7.7%	16,533	7.5%	16,040	7.8%	5	-5.9%	-3.0%
Eastern Cape	23,758	10.4%	23,393	10.6%	22,233	10.8%	4	-1.5%	-5.0%
KwaZulu-Natal	38,545	16.9%	38,790	17.6%	35,290	17.1%	3	0.6%	-9.0%
Western Cape	42,662	18.7%	39,418	17.8%	36,056	17.5%	2	-7.6%	-8.5%
Gauteng	56,255	24.7%	53,092	24%	48,980	23.8%	1	-5.6%	-7.7%
<b>Republic of South Africa</b>	<b>228,094</b>		<b>220,865</b>		<b>205,959</b>			<b>-3.2%</b>	<b>-6.7%</b>

### 6.2.1 Burglary at residential premises - top 10 police precincts

Burglary at the top 10 police precincts decreased by 4.9%, from 7 282 in 2018/19 to 6 928 (Table 23). In the 2019/20 financial year, 19.2% (6 928) of burglaries at residential premises were reported at the top 10 police precincts. The Kraaifontein (850) and Delft (816) precincts reported the most cases (Table 23).

**Table 23: Burglary at residential premises provinces to 10 police stations (2017/18 - 2019/20)**

Police Station	2017/18	% Contribution	2018/19	% Contribution	% Diff 2017/18 - 2018/19	2019/20	% Contribution	% Diff 2018/19-2019/20
Kraaifontein	1,068	2.5%	972	2.5%	-9.0%	850	2.4%	-12.6%
Delft	829	1.9%	797	2.0%	-3.9%	816	2.3%	2.4%
Mitchells Plain	980	2.3%	849	2.2%	-13.4%	776	2.2%	-8.6%
Knysna	856	2.0%	710	1.8%	-17.1%	730	2.0%	2.8%
Hermanus	869	2.0%	822	2.1%	-5.4%	647	1.8%	-21.3%
Mfuleni	746	1.7%	735	1.9%	-1.5%	645	1.8%	-12.2%
Worcester	858	2.0%	629	1.6%	-26.7%	631	1.8%	0.3%
Stellenbosch	1,023	2.4%	675	1.7%	-34.0%	629	1.7%	-6.8%
Kuilsrivier	941	2.2%	586	1.5%	-37.7%	604	1.7%	3.1%
Strand	489	1.1%	507	1.3%	3.7%	600	1.7%	18.3%
<b>Total Top 10 Stations</b>	<b>8,659</b>	<b>20.3%</b>	<b>7,282</b>	<b>18.5%</b>	<b>-15.9%</b>	<b>6,928</b>	<b>19.2%</b>	<b>-4.9%</b>
<b>Western Cape Totals</b>	<b>42,662</b>		<b>39,418</b>		<b>-7.6%</b>	<b>36,056</b>		<b>-8.5%</b>

### 6.3 Theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles

The number of reported thefts of motor vehicles and motorcycles cases decreased by 6.4% (432) in the province and nationally, these crimes decreased by 2.9% (1 403) in 2019/20 (Table 2). The Western Cape (6 359) had the 3<sup>rd</sup> highest number of stolen vehicles after Gauteng (23 819) and KwaZulu-Natal (8 030) (Table 24).

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.<sup>50</sup> Like murder, the reporting rate for this crime category has a higher degree of reliability.

According to 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 category 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 them being stolen.<sup>51</sup> An analysis conducted by the Western Cape SAPS in 2019/20 showed that of 2 350 cases, the majority of cars (38.9 (914) were stationary inside or outside the victim’s yard, 11.7% (274) were parked in the street, 5.6 % (132) at shopping malls and complexes and 2.5% (59) at work premises, while 2.2% were stolen outside liquor outlets (pubs, bars, shebeens and taverns). The highest number of incidents was on Fridays [(14.6%), Saturdays (16.2%), Wednesdays (14.1%) and Tuesdays (14%)].<sup>52</sup>

**Table 24: RSA and Western Cape Province theft of motor vehicles & motorcycles (2017/18 - 2019/20)**

Province	2017/18	2017/18 % Contribution	2018/19	2018/19 % Contribution	2019/20	2019/20 % Contribution	Ranking	%Δ 2017/19 - 2017/18	%Δ 2019/20- 2018/19
Northern Cape	233	0.5%	215	0.4%	214	0.5%	9	-7.7%	-0.5%
Limpopo	1,024	2%	861	1.8%	787	1.7%	8	-15.9%	-8.6%
Free State	1,596	3.2%	1,413	2.9%	1,344	2.9%	7	-11.5%	-4.9%
North West	2,112	4.2%	1,999	4.1%	1,929	4.1%	6	-5.4%	-3.5%
Eastern Cape	2,443	4.8%	2,384	4.9%	2,135	4.6%	5	-2.4%	-10.4%
Mpumalanga	2,206	4.4%	2,290	4.7%	2,304	4.9%	4	3.8%	0.6%
Western Cape	7,104	14%	6,791	14.1%	6,359	13.6%	3	-4.4%	-6.4%
KwaZulu-Natal	8,240	16.3%	8,050	16.7%	8,030	17.1%	2	-2.3%	-0.2%
Gauteng	25,705	50.7%	24,321	50.3%	23,819	50.8%	1	-5.4%	-2.1%
<b>Republic of South Africa</b>	<b>50,663</b>		<b>48,324</b>		<b>46,921</b>			<b>-4.6%</b>	<b>-2.9%</b>

50 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.

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

52 South African Police Service, (2020). *South African Police Service, Western Cape Annual Report 2019/20*, p.94...

### 6.3.1 Theft of motor vehicles or motorcycles at the top 10 police precincts

Contrary to the national and provincial decreasing trends, this crime category shows an increase of 2.6% in the top 10 police precincts. These stations contributed a third (33.3%) of all such crimes reported in the Province. Cape Town Central police precinct experienced 23% increase in theft of motor vehicles (Table 25).

**Table 25: Reported theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles in provinces, top 10 police stations (2017/18 - 2019/20)**

Police Station	2017/18	% Contribution <sup>1</sup>	2018/19	% Contribution	% Diff 2017/18 - 2018/19	2019/20	% Contribution <sup>3</sup>	% Diff 2018/19-2019/20
Cape Town Central	278	3.9%	217	3.2%	-21.9%	267	4.2%	23.0%
Harare	127	1.8%	255	3.8%	100.8%	253	4.0%	-0.8%
Woodstock	224	3.2%	230	3.4%	2.7%	245	3.9%	6.5%
Bellville	208	2.9%	211	3.1%	1.4%	213	3.3%	0.9%
Mfuleni	219	3.1%	191	2.8%	-12.8%	210	3.3%	9.9%
Milnerton	242	3.4%	240	3.5%	-0.8%	202	3.2%	-15.8%
Kraaifontein	126	1.8%	178	2.6%	41.3%	189	3.0%	6.2%
Rondebosch	149	2.1%	179	2.6%	20.1%	188	3.0%	5.0%
Claremont	149	2.1%	192	2.8%	28.9%	175	2.8%	-8.9%
Mitchells Plain	197	2.8%	169	2.5%	-14.2%	173	2.7%	2.4%
<b>Total Top 10 Stations</b>	<b>1,919</b>	<b>27.0%</b>	<b>2,062</b>	<b>30.4%</b>	<b>7.5%</b>	<b>2,115</b>	<b>33.3%</b>	<b>2.6%</b>
<b>Western Cape Totals</b>	<b>7,104</b>		<b>6,791</b>		<b>-4.4%</b>	<b>6,359</b>		<b>-6.4%</b>

### 6.4 Theft out of or from motor vehicles

Theft out of or from motor vehicles decreased nationally by 5.5%, from 125 076 in 2018/19 to 118 213 in 2019/20. In the Western Cape, it decreased by 4.8% from 34 120 in 2018/19 to 32 471 in 2019/20 (Table 2). 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 nationally reported crime in this category. The Western Cape had the second highest number of thefts out of or from motor vehicles cases at 32 471 after Gauteng at 37 475 (Table 26). Western Cape and Gauteng provinces combined, accounted for 59.2% of theft out of or from motor vehicles. Theft out of motor vehicles is normally viewed as an opportunistic crime.

**Table 26: RSA and Western Cape reported theft out of or from motor vehicles (2017/18 – 2019/20)**

Province	2017/18	2017/18 % Contribution	2018/19	2018/19 % Contribution	2019/20	2019/20 % Contribution	Ranking	%Δ 201/19-2017/18	%Δ 2019/20-2018/19
Northern Cape	2,609	2%	2,845	2.3%	2,739	2.3%	9	9.0%	-3.7%
Limpopo	4,447	3.4%	4,262	3.4%	4,126	3.5%	8	-4.2%	-3.2%
Free State	4,599	3.6%	4,884	3.9%	4,527	3.8%	7	6.2%	-7.3%
North West	5,866	4.5%	6,315	5%	5,583	4.7%	6	7.7%	-11.6%
Mpumalanga	6,830	5.3%	6,896	5.5%	5,973	5.1%	5	1.0%	-13.4%
Eastern Cape	11,649	9%	11,671	9.3%	10,931	9.2%	4	0.2%	-6.3%
KwaZulu-Natal	16,344	12.7%	14,912	11.9%	14,388	12.2%	3	-8.8%	-3.5%
Western Cape	35,532	27.5%	34,120	27.3%	32,471	27.5%	2	-4.0%	-4.8%
Gauteng	41,298	32%	39,171	31.3%	37,475	31.7%	1	-5.2%	-4.3%
<b>Republic of South Africa</b>	<b>129,174</b>		<b>125,076</b>		<b>118,213</b>			<b>-3.2%</b>	<b>-5.5%</b>

### 6.4.1 Theft out of or from vehicles – top 10 police precincts

In the Western Cape, theft out of or from motor vehicles recorded at the top 10 reporting police precincts decreased by 3.1% in line with the provincial decrease of 4.8%. However, the 23.5% increase in Worcester is worrying (Table 27). The top 10 police precincts depicted in the table below contributed 36.3% (11 784) to the provincial total (24 471). Cape Town Central (11.5%) and Stellenbosch (3.9%) were the highest contributing police precincts.

**Table 27: Theft out of or from vehicles – top 10 police precincts (2017/18 – 2019/20)**

Police Station	2017/18	% Contribution	2018/19	% Contribution	% Diff 2017/18 - 2018/19	2019/20	% Contribution	% Diff 2018/19-2019/20
Cape Town Central	3,956	11.1%	3,710	10.9%	-6.2%	3,750	11.5%	1.1%
Stellenbosch	1,840	5.2%	1,335	3.9%	-27.4%	1,267	3.9%	-5.1%
Bellville	1,121	3.2%	1,176	3.4%	4.9%	1,068	3.3%	-9.2%
Sea Point	1,096	3.1%	1,052	3.1%	-4.0%	983	3.0%	-6.6%
Woodstock	950	2.7%	879	2.6%	-7.5%	872	2.7%	-0.8%
Mitchells Plain	1,049	3.0%	1,008	3.0%	-3.9%	850	2.6%	-15.7%
Claremont	625	1.8%	807	2.4%	29.1%	813	2.5%	0.7%
Paarl	1,049	3.0%	814	2.4%	-22.4%	733	2.3%	-10.0%
Wynberg	633	1.8%	805	2.4%	27.2%	733	2.3%	-8.9%
Worcester	671	1.9%	579	1.7%	-13.7%	715	2.2%	23.5%
<b>Total Top 10 Stations</b>	<b>12,990</b>	<b>36.6%</b>	<b>12,165</b>	<b>35.7%</b>	<b>-6.4%</b>	<b>11,784</b>	<b>36.3%</b>	<b>-3.1%</b>
<b>Western Cape Totals</b>	<b>35,532</b>		<b>34,120</b>		<b>-4.0%</b>	<b>32,471</b>		<b>-4.8%</b>

## 6.5 Stock-theft

Stock theft decreased nationally by 4.2% and in the Western Cape it increased by 3.7% in the last financial year (Table 2). Stock theft decreased in all the provinces in the 2019/20 financial year, except in the Western Cape and Eastern Cape, where it increased by 3.7% and 1% respectively. Based on the actual reported stock theft cases for the 2019/20 financial year, the Eastern Cape has the highest number of cases (6 800) and Gauteng has the lowest number of cases at 988 (Table 28).

**Table 28: RSA and Western Cape Province reported stock theft (2017/18 - 2019/20)**

Province	2017/18	2017/18 % Contribution	2018/19	2018/19 % Contribution	2019/20	2019/20 % Contribution	Ranking	%Δ 2017/18 - 2018/19	%Δ 2018/19 - 2019/20
Gauteng	998	3.5%	994	3.3%	988	3.5%	9	-0.4%	-0.6%
Western Cape	953	3.3%	975	3.3%	1,011	3.6%	8	2.3%	3.7%
Northern Cape	1,558	5.4%	1,313	4.4%	1,259	4.4%	7	-15.7%	-4.1%
Limpopo	2,187	7.6%	2,396	8.1%	2,331	8.2%	6	9.6%	-2.7%
Mpumalanga	3,135	10.9%	3,255	11%	2,987	10.5%	5	3.8%	-8.2%
North West	3,447	11.9%	3,557	12%	3,005	10.6%	4	3.2%	-15.5%
Free State	4,032	14%	4,066	13.7%	3,785	13.3%	3	0.8%	-6.9%
KwaZulu-Natal	6,322	21.9%	6,380	21.5%	6,252	22.0%	2	0.9%	-2.0%
Eastern Cape	6,217	21.6%	6,736	22.7%	6,800	23.9%	1	8.3%	1.0%
<b>Republic of South Africa</b>	<b>28,849</b>		<b>29,672</b>		<b>28,418</b>			<b>2.9%</b>	<b>-4.2%</b>

### 6.5.1 Stock theft – top 10 police precincts

The top 10 police precincts where most of the stock theft occurred in the Western Cape accounted for 43.2% of all stock theft reported during 2019/20 (Table 29). Stock theft at the top 10 police precincts increased by 13.2% with Oudtshoorn (77.4%), Philippi (75%) and Heidelberg (26.7%) reporting the highest increases amongst the top 10 police precincts (Table 29). Understandably, all these police stations, except Philippi, are rural stations.

**Table 29: Reported stock theft for the top 10 police precincts in the Province (2017/18 - 2019/20)**

Police Station	2017/18	% Contribution	2018/19	% Contribution	% Diff 2017/18 - 2018/19	2019/20	% Contribution	% Diff 2018/19-2019/20
Beaufort West	81	8.5%	68	7.0%	-16.0%	58	5.7%	-14.7%
Murraysburg	57	6.0%	51	5.2%	-10.5%	58	5.7%	13.7%
Oudtshoorn	20	2.1%	31	3.2%	55.0%	55	5.4%	77.4%
Leeu Gamka	46	4.8%	50	5.1%	8.7%	53	5.2%	6.0%
Dysselsdorp	18	1.9%	42	4.3%	133.3%	45	4.5%	7.1%
Heidelberg(C)	28	2.9%	30	3.1%	7.1%	38	3.8%	26.7%
Caledon	27	2.8%	34	3.5%	25.9%	35	3.5%	2.9%
Philippi	30	3.1%	20	2.1%	-33.3%	35	3.5%	75.0%
Malmesbury	23	2.4%	38	3.9%	65.2%	33	3.3%	-13.2%
Bredasdorp	27	2.8%	22	2.3%	-18.5%	27	2.7%	22.7%
<b>Total Top 10 Stations</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>37.5%</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>39.6%</b>	<b>8.1%</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>43.2%</b>	<b>13.2%</b>
<b>Western Cape Totals</b>	<b>953</b>		<b>975</b>		<b>2.3%</b>	<b>1,011</b>		<b>3.7%</b>

## 7. SUMMARY: 17 COMMUNITY-REPORTED SERIOUS CRIMES

SAPS grouped four crime categories into what it is termed ‘17 community reported serious crimes. These include crimes already discussed above, such as **contact crimes**,<sup>53</sup> **property-related crimes**,<sup>54</sup> **contact-related crimes**,<sup>55</sup> and **other serious crimes**.<sup>56</sup> During the period 2019/20, the number of community-reported serious crimes decreased nationally and provincially by 2.7% and 5% respectively (Table 2). Table 30 below shows that the Western Cape (322 273) recorded the second highest cases after Gauteng (463 509).

53 Murder, Attempted murder, Assault GBH, Assault Common, Common robbery, Robbery with aggravated circumstances and Sexual offences.

54 Burglary at residential premises, Burglary at non-residential premises, Theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles, Theft out of or from motor vehicles, and Stock theft.

55 This includes arson and malicious damage to property.

56 ‘Other serious crimes’ includes all theft not mentioned elsewhere, commercial crime and shoplifting.



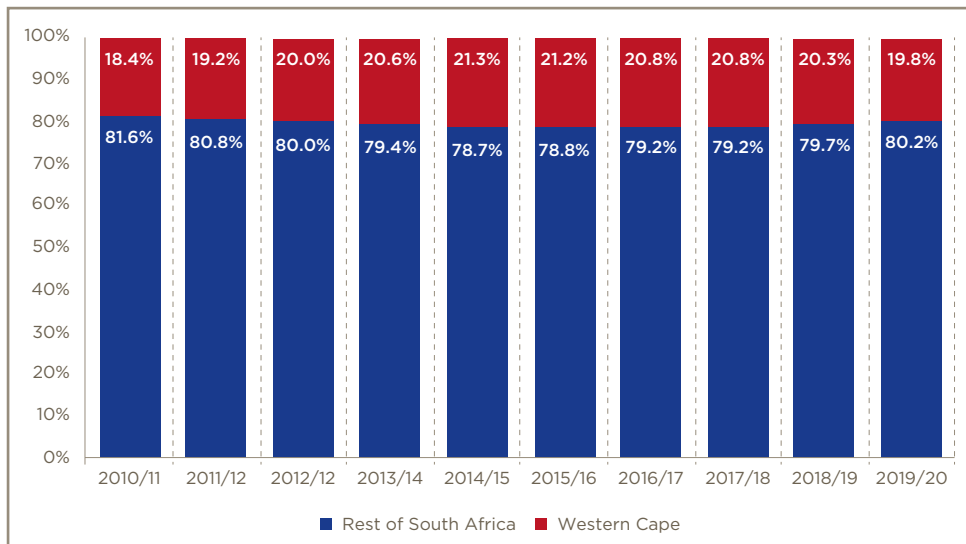
**Table 30 RSA and Western Cape: 17 Community-reported serious crimes, 2017/18-2019/20**

Province	2017/18	2017/18 % Contribution	2018/19	2018/19 % Contribution	2019/20	2019/20 % Contribution	Ranking	%Δ 2018/19-2017/18	%Δ 2019/20-2018/19
Northern Cape	42,540	2.6%	44,640	2.7%	44,105	2.7%	9	4.9%	-1.2%
Free State	90,845	5.5%	93,779	5.6%	90,997	5.6%	8	3.2%	-3.0%
North West	95,023	5.7%	98,998	5.9%	92,731	5.7%	7	4.2%	-6.3%
Limpopo	95,420	5.7%	95,976	5.7%	93,952	5.8%	6	0.6%	-2.1%
Mpumalanga	99,627	6%	101,159	6%	99,224	6.1%	5	1.5%	-1.9%
Eastern Cape	163,189	9.8%	169,300	10.1%	168,322	10.3%	4	3.7%	-0.6%
KwaZulu-Natal	252,301	15.2%	256,928	15.3%	254,206	15.6%	3	1.8%	-1.1%
Western Cape	345,211	20.8%	339,205	20.3%	322,273	19.8%	2	-1.7%	-5.0%
Gauteng	478,659	28.8%	474,005	28.3%	463,509	28.4%	1	-1.0%	-2.2%
<b>Republic of South Africa</b>	<b>1,662,815</b>		<b>1,673,990</b>		<b>1,629,319</b>			<b>0.7%</b>	<b>-2.7%</b>

### 7.1 The 17 community-reported serious crimes Western Cape province proportion, 2010/11-2019/20

Over the 10-year period, the Province contributed between 18% and 21% of the 17-community reported serious crimes to the nationally reported total, whilst Gauteng has been contributing more than a quarter per year. The 2019/20 financial year accounted for 19.8% (322 273) (Figure (18)).

**Figure 18: The 17 community-reported serious crimes in the Western Cape Province proportion, 2010/11-2019/20**



### 7.1.2 The 17 Community-reported serious crimes top 10 stations

The 17 community-reported serious crimes decreased both nationally and in the Western Cape in the last financial year. The top 10 stations also recorded an overall decrease of 5.6% from 79 340 in 2018/19 to 74 875 in 2019/20 (Table 31). These top 10 stations contributed 23.2% (74 875) to the total provincial reported crimes in this category, with Cape Town Central (4%) and Mitchells Plain (3.4%) police precincts being the major contributors (Table 31).

**Table 31: The 17 Community-reported serious crimes: Top 10 stations (2017/18 – 2019/20)**

Police Station	2017/18	% Contribution	2018/19	% Contribution	% Diff 2017/18 - 2018/19	2019/20	% Contribution	% Diff 2018/19-2019/20
Cape Town Central	15,422	4.5%	13,747	4.1%	-10.9%	12,801	4.0%	-6.9%
Mitchells Plain	11,382	3.3%	11,374	3.4%	-0.1%	10,811	3.4%	-4.9%
Delft	6,380	1.8%	6,920	2.0%	8.5%	7,210	2.2%	4.2%
Stellenbosch	8,119	2.4%	6,959	2.1%	-14.3%	6,830	2.1%	-1.9%
Kraaifontein	7,745	2.2%	7,603	2.2%	-1.8%	6,564	2.0%	-13.7%
Worcester	7,144	2.1%	6,379	1.9%	-10.7%	6,470	2.0%	1.4%
Mfuleni	6,006	1.7%	6,412	1.9%	6.8%	6,308	2.0%	-1.6%
Bellville	6,768	2.0%	6,630	2.0%	-2.0%	6,057	1.9%	-8.6%
Milnerton	6,641	1.9%	6,257	1.8%	-5.8%	5,930	1.8%	-5.2%
Nyanga	7,943	2.3%	7,059	2.1%	-11.1%	5,894	1.8%	-16.5%
<b>Total Top 10 Stations</b>	<b>83,550</b>	<b>24.2%</b>	<b>79,340</b>	<b>23.4%</b>	<b>-5.0%</b>	<b>74,875</b>	<b>23.2%</b>	<b>-5.6%</b>
<b>Western Cape Totals</b>	<b>345,211</b>		<b>339,205</b>		<b>-1.7%</b>	<b>322,273</b>		<b>-5.0%</b>

## 8. TRIO CRIMES

Trio crimes are a sub-category of aggravated robbery in the contact crime category. These include *carjacking and robbery at residential and non-residential premises*. For the 2019/20 financial year, carjacking accounted for 39.1% (2 760), robbery at residential premises followed with 34.2% (2 414) of the total trio crimes (7 053). Robbery at non-residential premises contributed 26.6% (1 879). This trend has been consistent over the past five years in the province (Table 32).

**Table 32: Western Cape percentage change in trio crime (2017/18-2019/20)**

CRIME CATEGORY	REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA					WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE						
	2017/18	2018/19	DIFF	% Δ	2019/20	DIFF	% Δ	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	DIFF	% Δ
Carjacking	16,325	16,026	-299	-1.8%	18,162	2,136	13.3%	2,182	2,294	2,760	466	20.3%
Robbery at non-residential premises	20,047	19,991	-56	-0.3%	20,651	660	3.3%	2,033	1,689	1,879	190	11.2%
Robbery at residential premises	22,261	22,431	170	0.8%	21,130	-1,301	-5.8%	2,787	2,749	2,414	-335	-12.2%
<b>TRIO Total</b>	<b>58,633</b>	<b>58,448</b>	<b>-185</b>	<b>-0.3%</b>	<b>59,943</b>	<b>1,495</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>7,002</b>	<b>6,732</b>	<b>7,053</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>4.8%</b>

A total of 3 256 (46.2%) of these crimes were recorded at the top 10 TRIO crime police precincts. There were 84 more TRIO crimes at the top 10 police stations in 2019/20. All these top 10 police station are found in the City of Cape Town (Table 33).

**Table 33: Top 10 TRIO crime police precincts (2017/18 - 2019/20)**

Police Station	2017/18	% Contribution	2018/19	% Contribution	2017/18 - 2018/19	% Diff	2019/20	% Contribution	2018/19-2019/20	% Diff
Nyanga	627	9.0%	586	8.7%	-6.5%	-7.5%	542	7.7%	-7.5%	
Khayelitsha	372	5.3%	338	5.0%	-9.1%	15.1%	389	5.5%	15.1%	
Philippi East	336	4.8%	301	4.5%	-10.4%	25.6%	378	5.4%	25.6%	
Harare	328	4.7%	301	4.5%	-8.2%	20.9%	364	5.2%	20.9%	
Gugulethu	280	4.0%	300	4.5%	7.1%	4.7%	314	4.5%	4.7%	
Mfuleni	332	4.7%	317	4.7%	-4.5%	-2.2%	310	4.4%	-2.2%	
Delft	389	5.6%	366	5.4%	-5.9%	-18.0%	300	4.3%	-18.0%	
Lingelethu-West	177	2.5%	277	4.1%	56.5%	1.8%	282	4.0%	1.8%	
Milnerton	241	3.4%	222	3.3%	-7.9%	-5.4%	210	3.0%	-5.4%	
Kraaifontein	174	2.5%	164	2.4%	-5.7%	1.8%	167	2.4%	1.8%	
<b>Total Top 10 Stations</b>	<b>3,256</b>	<b>46.5%</b>	<b>3,172</b>	<b>47.1%</b>	<b>-2.6%</b>	<b>46.2%</b>	<b>3,256</b>	<b>46.2%</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	
<b>Western Cape Totals</b>	<b>7,001</b>		<b>6,732</b>		<b>-3.8%</b>	<b>4.8%</b>	<b>7,053</b>		<b>4.8%</b>	

## 8.1 Carjacking

In the 2019/20 financial year, the Western Cape Province had the third highest number of carjackings (2 760) in the country, after Gauteng with 9 025 and KwaZulu-Natal with 3 041 cases (Table 34). The Northern Cape had the lowest number of carjackings, at 34. Over the 10-year period, the contribution of the Western Cape to the national carjacking figure increased steadily from 4.3% in 2010/11 to 15.2% in 2019/20. In the Province carjacking increased overwhelmingly by 516% (2 312) from 448 in 2010/11 to 2 760 in 2019/20 financial year.

**Table 34: RSA and Western Cape Province reported carjacking (2017/18 - 2019/20)**

Province	2017/18	2017/18 % Contribution	2018/19	2018/19 % Contribution	2019/20	2019/20 % Contribution	Ranking	%Δ 2018/19 - 2017/18	%Δ 2019/20 - 2018/19
Northern Cape	37	0.2%	39	0.2%	34	0.2%	9	5.4%	-12.8%
Free State	235	1.4%	236	1.5%	241	1.3%	8	0.4%	2.1%
Limpopo	584	3.6%	474	3%	458	2.5%	7	-18.8%	-3.4%
North West	425	2.6%	478	3%	493	2.7%	6	12.5%	3.1%
Mpumalanga	896	5.5%	917	5.7%	999	5.5%	5	2.3%	8.9%
Eastern Cape	999	6.1%	1,048	6.5%	1,111	6.1%	4	4.9%	6.0%
Western Cape	2,182	13.4%	2,294	14.3%	2,760	15.2%	3	5.1%	20.3%
KwaZulu-Natal	2,698	16.5%	2,764	17.2%	3,041	16.7%	2	2.4%	10.0%
Gauteng	8,269	50.7%	7,776	48.5%	9,025	49.7%	1	-6.0%	16.1%
<b>Republic of South Africa</b>	<b>16,325</b>		<b>16,026</b>		<b>18,162</b>			<b>-1.8%</b>	<b>13.3%</b>

### 8.1.1 Top 10 police precincts, carjacking

A total of 1 713 carjacking cases in the Western Cape took place at 10 police precincts in the 2019/20 financial year (Table 35). Carjacking at the top 10 reporting precincts increased by 28.4%, from 1 334 in 2018/19, to 1 713 in 2019/20. These top 10 police stations accounted for 62.1% of carjackings in the province.

**Table 35: Carjacking – top 10 police precincts in the province (2017/18 – 2019/20)**

Police Station	2017/18	% Contribution	2018/19	% Contribution	% Diff 2017/18 -2018/19	2019/20	% Contribution	% Diff 2018/19-2019/20
Nyanga	276	12.6%	273	11.9%	-1.1%	383	13.9%	40.3%
Philippi East	107	4.9%	99	4.3%	-7.5%	214	7.8%	116.2%
Harare	124	5.7%	131	5.7%	5.6%	186	6.7%	42.0%
Khayelitsha	144	6.6%	138	6.0%	-4.2%	180	6.5%	30.4%
Gugulethu	101	4.6%	153	6.7%	51.5%	172	6.2%	12.4%
Mfuleni	126	5.8%	138	6.0%	9.5%	152	5.5%	10.1%
Delft	175	8.0%	157	6.8%	-10.3%	139	5.0%	-11.5%
Lingeletu-West	70	3.2%	114	5.0%	62.9%	136	4.9%	19.3%
Lentegeur	60	2.7%	66	2.9%	10.0%	76	2.8%	15.2%
Milnerton	68	3.1%	65	2.8%	-4.4%	75	2.7%	15.4%
<b>Total Top 10 Stations</b>	<b>1,251</b>	<b>57.3%</b>	<b>1,334</b>	<b>58.2%</b>	<b>6.6%</b>	<b>1,713</b>	<b>62.1%</b>	<b>28.4%</b>
<b>Western Cape Totals</b>	<b>2,182</b>		<b>2,294</b>		<b>5.1%</b>	<b>2,760</b>		<b>20.3%</b>

The Nyanga police precinct recorded the highest number of carjackings (383) for the financial year despite the 1.1% decrease from last year (Table 35). All these top 10 police precincts experienced an increase in carjacking except Delft police precinct with a 11.5% decrease. The largest increase in carjacking was recorded in Philippi East (116.2%) (Table 35). Nyanga, Gugulethu, Lingeletu West, Delft, Mfuleni and Khayelitsha police precincts, are part of the country's 2019/20 top 30 stations in terms of carjacking.<sup>57</sup>

In a study conducted by SAPS with a sample of 824 cases, found that 57.4% of carhijackings 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.<sup>58</sup>

## 8.2 Robbery at residential premises

The Western Cape Province has the third highest rate of robbery at residential premises in the country with 2 414 reported cases, surpassed only by Gauteng province with 7 695 and KwaZulu-Natal with 4 575 (Table 36). The Northern Cape

57 South African Police Service (2020). *Annual Crime Situation: 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020*. Available online at [https://www.saps.gov.za/services/april\\_to\\_march\\_2019\\_20\\_presentation.pdf](https://www.saps.gov.za/services/april_to_march_2019_20_presentation.pdf). Accessed on 5 December 2020.

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

at 132, has the lowest number of robberies at residential premises. The Western Cape Province experienced a decrease of 12.2% in robberies at residential premises from 2 749 in 2018/19 to 2 414 in 2019/20. This crime category decreased by 5.8% in the country (Table 36).

**Table 36: RSA and Western Cape Province robbery at residential premises (2017/18 - 2019/20)**

Province	2017/18	2017/18 % Contribution	2018/19	2018/19 % Contribution	2019/20	2019/20 % Contribution	Ranking	%Δ 2018/19 - 2017/18	%Δ 2019/20 - 2018/19
Northern Cape	159	0.7%	157	0.7%	132	0.6%	9	-1.3%	-15.9%
Free State	864	3.9%	851	3.8%	725	3.4%	8	-1.5%	-14.8%
North West	1,145	5.1%	1,291	5.8%	1,076	5.1%	7	12.8%	-16.7%
Mpumalanga	1,125	5.1%	1,069	4.8%	1,184	5.6%	6	-5.0%	10.8%
Limpopo	1,490	6.7%	1,300	5.8%	1,209	5.7%	5	-12.8%	-7.0%
Eastern Cape	2,184	9.8%	2,188	9.8%	2,120	10%	4	0.2%	-3.1%
Western Cape	2,787	12.5%	2,749	12.3%	2,414	11.4%	3	-1.4%	-12.2%
KwaZulu-Natal	4,174	18.8%	4,182	18.6%	4,575	21.7%	2	0.2%	9.4%
Gauteng	8,333	37.4%	8,644	38.5%	7,695	36.4%	1	3.7%	-11.0%
<b>Republic of South Africa</b>	<b>22,261</b>		<b>22,431</b>		<b>21,130</b>			<b>0.8%</b>	<b>-5.8%</b>

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.<sup>59</sup> The items that are stolen include mainly clothes (31.6%), food stuffs (22.2%) and cell phones (23.6%).<sup>60</sup> The 2018/19 VOCS shows that 60% of the surveyed households reported home robberies to the police. The 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%.<sup>61</sup>

### 8.2.1 Robberies at residential premises – the top 10 reporting police precincts

A total of 1 147 (47.5%) of the robberies at residential premises in the Province took place at 10 police precincts in the 2019/20 financial year (Table 37). In these 10 precincts robberies decreased by 18.2%, from 1 403 in 2018/19 to 1 147 in 2019/20. Delft police precinct recorded the highest number of robberies at residential premises (149) for the 2019/20 financial year.

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

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

61 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.

**Table 37: Reported robberies at residential premises provinces (2017/18 – 2019/20)**

Police Station	2017/18	% Contribution	2018/19	% Contribution	% Diff 2017/18 - 2018/19	2019/20	% Contribution	% Diff 2018/19-2019/20
Delft	166	6.0%	177	6.4%	6.6%	149	6.2%	-15.8%
Nyanga	293	10.5%	266	9.7%	-9.2%	139	5.8%	-47.7%
Khayelitsha	112	4.0%	159	5.8%	42.0%	137	5.7%	-13.8%
Harare	128	4.6%	134	4.9%	4.7%	128	5.3%	-4.5%
Philippi East	157	5.6%	155	5.6%	-1.3%	124	5.1%	-20.0%
Mfuleni	105	3.8%	119	4.3%	13.3%	107	4.4%	-10.1%
Gugulethu	129	4.6%	109	4.0%	-15.5%	99	4.1%	-9.2%
Lingeletu-West	61	2.2%	114	4.1%	86.9%	91	3.8%	-20.2%
Kraaifontein	76	2.7%	84	3.1%	10.5%	87	3.6%	3.6%
Milnerton	88	3.2%	86	3.1%	-2.3%	86	3.6%	0.0%
<b>Total Top 10 Stations</b>	<b>1,315</b>	<b>47.2%</b>	<b>1,403</b>	<b>51.0%</b>	<b>6.7%</b>	<b>1,147</b>	<b>47.5%</b>	<b>-18.2%</b>
<b>Western Cape Totals</b>	<b>2,787</b>		<b>2,749</b>		<b>-1.4%</b>	<b>2,414</b>		<b>-12.2%</b>

### 8.3 Robberies at non-residential premises

Robberies at non-residential premises, in the Western Cape Province increased by 11.2% from 1 689 in 2018/19 to 1 879 in 2019/20, nationally it increased by 3.3% (Table 2). The Western Cape occupies the 5<sup>th</sup> position with 1 879 robberies at non-residential premises (Table 38). The Northern Cape contributed the least (198) to the national robberies at non-residential premises for the year.

**Table 38: RSA and Western Cape Province robberies at non-residential premises (2017/18 – 2019/20)**

Province	2017/18	2017/18 % Contribution	2018/19	2018/19 % Contribution	2019/20	2019/20 % Contribution	Ranking	%Δ 2018/19 - 2017/18	%Δ 2019/20 - 2018/19
Northern Cape	299	1.5%	332	1.7%	198	1%	9	11.0%	-40.4%
Free State	886	4.4%	955	4.8%	876	4.2%	8	7.8%	-8.3%
North West	1,263	6.3%	1,329	6.6%	1,307	6.3%	7	5.2%	-1.7%
Mpumalanga	1,624	8.1%	1,758	8.8%	1,783	8.6%	6	8.3%	1.4%
Western Cape	2,033	10.1%	1,689	8.4%	1,879	9.1%	5	-16.9%	11.2%
Limpopo	1,821	9.1%	1,838	9.2%	2,165	10.5%	4	0.9%	17.8%
Eastern Cape	2,395	11.9%	2,373	11.9%	2,382	11.5%	3	-0.9%	0.4%
KwaZulu-Natal	3,047	15.2%	3,055	15.3%	3,072	14.9%	2	0.3%	0.6%
Gauteng	6,679	33.3%	6,662	33.3%	6,989	33.8%	1	-0.3%	4.9%
<b>Republic of South Africa</b>	<b>20,047</b>		<b>19,991</b>		<b>20,651</b>			<b>-0.3%</b>	<b>3.3%</b>

### 8.3.1 Robberies at non-residential premises – top 10 reporting police precincts

More than a quarter (26.9%) of non-residential robberies took place at 10 police precincts in the province in the 2019/20 financial year marking an increase of 23.7% from 409 in 2018/19 to 506 in 2019/20 (Table 39). The Khayelitsha police precinct recorded the highest number of robberies at non-residential premises (72) for the financial year. Increases were observed at all these police stations except in Mfuleni and Milnerton, which decreased by 15% and 31% respectively in 2019/20 (Table 39).

**Table 39: Reported Robbery at non-residential premises provinces (2017/18 – 2019/20)**

Police Station	2017/18	% Contribution	2018/19	% Contribution	% Diff 2017/18 - 2018/19	2019/20	% Contribution	% Diff 2018/19 - 2019/20
Khayelitsha	116	5.7%	41	2.4%	-64.7%	72	3.8%	75.6%
Lingeletu-West	46	2.3%	49	2.9%	6.5%	55	2.9%	12.2%
Bellville	36	1.8%	28	1.7%	-22.2%	53	2.8%	89.3%
Mfuleni	101	5.0%	60	3.6%	-40.6%	51	2.7%	-15.0%
Harare	76	3.7%	36	2.1%	-52.6%	50	2.7%	38.9%
Milnerton	85	4.2%	71	4.2%	-16.5%	49	2.6%	-31.0%
Kleinvele	25	1.2%	21	1.2%	-16.0%	45	2.4%	114.3%
Lwandle	27	1.3%	27	1.6%	0.0%	45	2.4%	66.7%
Gugulethu	50	2.5%	38	2.2%	-24.0%	43	2.3%	13.2%
Mitchells Plain	53	2.6%	38	2.2%	-28.3%	43	2.3%	13.2%
<b>Total Top 10 Stations</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>30.3%</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>24.2%</b>	<b>-33.5%</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>26.9%</b>	<b>23.7%</b>
<b>Western Cape Totals</b>	<b>2,033</b>		<b>1,689</b>		<b>-16.9%</b>	<b>1,879</b>		<b>11.2%</b>

## 9. CRIMES DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION

The Western Cape Province has the second highest number of recorded crimes dependent on police action for detection (78 174) in 2019/20 (Table 40). It accounted for more than a quarter of the 290 176 (26.9%) national crimes recorded in this category. Notably, crime dependent on police action for detection decreased in all provinces for both the 2018/19 and 2019/20 financial years. The drop in reported crimes detected as a result of police action, could indicate a genuine decrease in this crime category or that the police were not as proactive in detecting these types of crimes over the period.



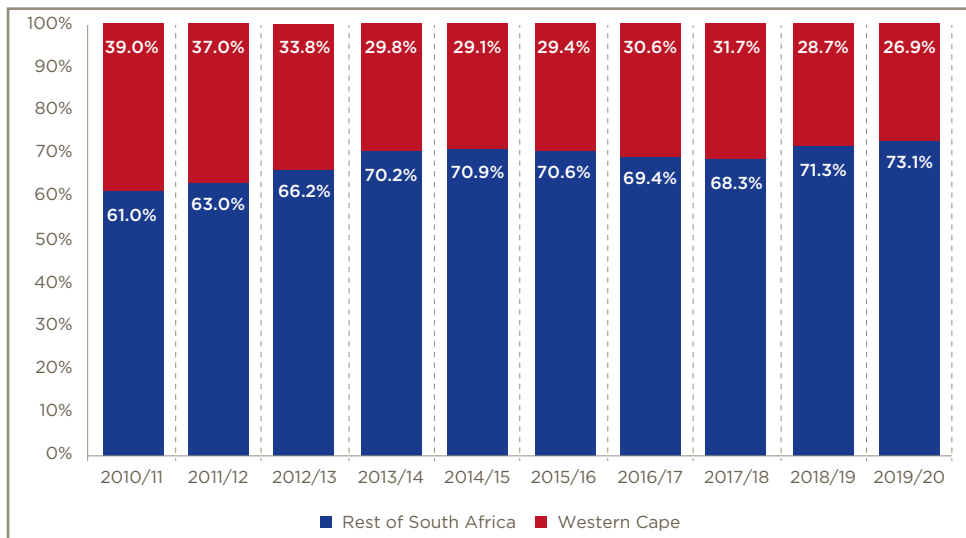
**Table 40: RSA and Western Cape Province crimes detected as a result of police action (2017/18 - 2019/20)**

Province	2017/18	2017/18 % Contribution	2018/19	2018/19 % Contribution	2019/20	2019/20 % Contribution	Ranking	%Δ 2018/19 - 2017/18	%Δ 2019/20 - 2018/19
Northern Cape	6,495	1.5%	4,573	1.3%	3,316	1.1%	9	-29.6%	-27.5%
Free State	16,011	3.7%	11,907	3.5%	8,313	2.9%	8	-25.6%	-30.2%
North West	17,485	4%	13,807	4.1%	12,028	4.1%	7	-21.0%	-12.9%
Mpumalanga	18,434	4.2%	15,205	4.5%	13,267	4.6%	6	-17.5%	-12.7%
Limpopo	27,262	6.3%	23,249	6.9%	16,920	5.8%	5	-14.7%	-27.2%
Eastern Cape	27,001	6.2%	22,558	6.6%	20,869	7.2%	4	-16.5%	-7.5%
KwaZulu-Natal	80,143	18.5%	60,283	17.8%	54,199	18.7%	3	-24.8%	-10.1%
Western Cape	133,521	30.8%	97,223	28.7%	78,174	26.9%	2	-27.2%	-19.6%
Gauteng	107,614	24.8%	90,476	26.7%	83,090	28.6%	1	-15.9%	-8.2%
<b>Republic of South Africa</b>	<b>433,966</b>		<b>339,281</b>		<b>290,176</b>			<b>-21.8%</b>	<b>-14.5%</b>

### 9.1 The province’s contribution to the national rate crimes detected as a result of police action (2010/11 – 2019/20)

Over a 10-year period, the Western Cape contributed between 26.9% to 39% of crimes detected as a result of police action to the country, with 2019/20 financial year accounting for 26.9%. What is worth noting is that the province’s proportion is gradually decreasing, suggesting that a proactive policing approach is less effective in police driven initiatives (Figure 19).

**Figure 19: The Western Cape’s contribution to the national rate of reported crimes detected as a result of police action (2010/11 - 2019/20)**



## 9.1.2 Reported crimes detected as a result of police action, top 10 police stations

Table 41 shows that of the 151 police stations in the province, the top 10 police precincts accounted for 30.7% (23 977) of the provincial total (78 174). Mitchells Plain and Kraaifontein recorded 4 145 and 3 516 cases respectively for the 2019/20 financial year. Notable decreases were observed in Atlantis and Delft with 40.4% and 32.6% respectively. Overall crimes detected as a result of police action at the top 10 police stations decreased by 10.7% and provincially it decreased by 19.6% (Table 41).

**Table 41: Top 10 police stations: Crimes detected as a result of police action (2017/18 - 2019/20)**

Police Station	2017/18	% Contribution	2018/19	% Contribution	% Diff 2017/18 - 2018/19	2019/20	% Contribution	% Diff 2018/19 - 2019/20
Mitchells Plain	5,397	4.0%	3,832	3.9%	-29.0%	4,145	5.3%	8.2%
Kraaifontein	4,888	3.7%	3,469	3.6%	-29.0%	3,516	4.5%	1.4%
Cape Town Central	3,103	2.3%	2,501	2.6%	-19.4%	2,317	3.0%	-7.4%
Bishop Lavis	3,671	2.7%	2,157	2.2%	-41.2%	2,235	2.9%	3.6%
Delft	4,194	3.1%	3,301	3.4%	-21.3%	2,226	2.8%	-32.6%
Lentegeur	3,029	2.3%	2,231	2.3%	-26.3%	2,156	2.8%	-3.4%
Steenberg	2,578	1.9%	2,003	2.1%	-22.3%	2,038	2.6%	1.7%
Nyanga	3,287	2.5%	2,265	2.3%	-31.1%	1,901	2.4%	-16.1%
Atlantis	3,373	2.5%	3,042	3.1%	-9.8%	1,813	2.3%	-40.4%
Kleinvelei	1,752	1.3%	2,051	2.1%	17.1%	1,630	2.1%	-20.5%
<b>Total Top 10 Stations</b>	<b>35,272</b>	<b>26.4%</b>	<b>26,852</b>	<b>27.6%</b>	<b>-23.9%</b>	<b>23,977</b>	<b>30.7%</b>	<b>-10.7%</b>
<b>Western Cape Totals</b>	<b>133,521</b>		<b>97,223</b>		<b>-27.2%</b>	<b>78,174</b>		<b>-19.6%</b>

## 9.2 Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition

The Western Cape has the third highest number of cases of illegal possession of firearms and ammunition (2 961) after Gauteng (40 79) and KwaZulu-Natal (3 719). Its proportion was 18.8% in 2019/20. There were 188 (6%) fewer cases recorded in the Western Cape than the 3 149 recorded in 2018/19. These crimes are usually detected by police during the course of investigations or during searches. The Northern Cape with 70 recorded cases has the lowest rate of firearm related crimes (Table 42).

The high rate in cases of illegal possession of firearms and ammunition in the Western Cape may have a positive correlation with the Province's murder rate, which stands at 58.2/100 000 – the second highest in the country. The 2018/19 SAPS Western Cape Annual Report suggests that firearms are the weapons of choice to commit murders, attempted murder and robberies in the Province.<sup>62</sup>

<sup>62</sup> Ibid.

The 2018/19 VOCS found that guns were used to commit 53.4% of home robberies.<sup>63</sup> Generally, there is also a nexus between the illegal possession of firearms and ammunition and gang violence. In the 2018/19 financial year, SAPS annual report recorded that firearms were weapons of choice accounting for 94.7% (888) of the 938 gang-related murders<sup>64</sup> and 78.7% (3 020) of gang-related attempted murders.<sup>65</sup> There is an urgent need to remove illegal firearms from the community. The Minister of Police, instituted a firearm amnesty from May 2020 to January 2021, to 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.<sup>66</sup> Although this a good attempt, the firearm amnesty programme alone is unlikely to recover many of the illegal firearms in the community.

**Table 42: RSA and Western Cape Province reported Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition (2017/18 - 2019/20)**

Province	2017/18	2017/18 % Contribution	2018/19	2018/19 % Contribution	2019/20	2019/20 % Contribution	Ranking	%Δ 2018/19- 2017/18	%Δ 2019/20- 2018/19
Northern Cape	103	0.6%	99	0.6%	70	0.4%	9	-3.9%	-29.3%
Free State	570	3.2%	513	3.3%	416	2.6%	8	-10.0%	-18.9%
Limpopo	640	3.6%	702	4.5%	635	4%	7	9.7%	-9.5%
North West	674	3.8%	692	4.4%	704	4.5%	6	2.7%	1.7%
Mpumalanga	1,084	6.2%	906	5.8%	1,039	6.6%	5	-16.4%	14.7%
Eastern Cape	2,142	12.2%	1,995	12.7%	2,156	13.7%	4	-6.9%	8.1%
Western Cape	3,422	19.5%	3,149	20%	2,961	18.8%	3	-8.0%	-6.0%
KwaZulu-Natal	4,418	25.2%	3,733	23.7%	3,719	23.6%	2	-15.5%	-0.4%
Gauteng	4,505	25.7%	3,947	25.1%	4,079	25.9%	1	-12.4%	3.3%
<b>Republic of South Africa</b>	<b>17,558</b>		<b>15,736</b>		<b>15,779</b>			<b>-10.4%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>

### 9.2.1 Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition at the top 10 police precincts

The top 10 police precincts in the Province in this crime category accounted for 42.4% (1 256) of the total reported cases (2 961). Overall, illegal firearms and ammunition at these 10 police precincts decreased by 13.7%, from 1 455 in 2018/19 to 1 256 in 2019/20 (Table 43). The number of illegal firearms and ammunition in the Province decreased by 6% from 3 149 in 2018/19 to 2 961 in 2019/20 financial year.

63 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 27.

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

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

66 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

Delft (215), Mitchells Plain (195), and Bishop Lavis (132) police precincts recorded the highest number of illegal firearms and ammunition cases for the financial year. Notably, all top 10 police station except Kraaifontein recorded a decrease in illegal possession of firearms and ammunition in the province. Kraaifontein police precinct recorded a 27.3% (24) increase in illegal possession of firearms and ammunition, from 88 in 2018/19 to 112 in 2019/20 (Table 43).

**Table 43: Reported Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition (2017/18 – 2019/20)**

Police Station	2017/18	% Contribution	2018/19	% Contribution	% Diff 2017/18 - 2018/19	2019/20	% Contribution	% Diff 2018/19-2019/20
Delft	169	4.9%	225	7.1%	33.1%	215	7.3%	-4.4%
Mitchells Plain	275	8.0%	243	7.7%	-11.6%	195	6.6%	-19.8%
Bishop Lavis	145	4.2%	214	6.8%	47.6%	132	4.5%	-38.3%
Khayelitsha	107	3.1%	125	4.0%	16.8%	117	4.0%	-6.4%
Kraaifontein	154	4.5%	88	2.8%	-42.9%	112	3.8%	27.3%
Nyanga	168	4.9%	144	4.6%	-14.3%	103	3.5%	-28.5%
Manenberg	128	3.7%	108	3.4%	-15.6%	101	3.4%	-6.5%
Steenberg	87	2.5%	100	3.2%	14.9%	99	3.3%	-1.0%
Philippi	114	3.3%	108	3.4%	-5.3%	93	3.1%	-13.9%
Elsies River	75	2.2%	100	3.2%	33.3%	89	3.0%	-11.0%
<b>Total Top 10 Stations</b>	<b>1,422</b>	<b>41.6%</b>	<b>1,455</b>	<b>46.2%</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>1,256</b>	<b>42.4%</b>	<b>-13.7%</b>
<b>Western Cape Totals</b>	<b>3,422</b>		<b>3,149</b>		<b>-8.0%</b>	<b>2,961</b>		<b>-6.0%</b>

### 9.3 Drug-related crimes

In 2019/20, drug-related crimes in the Western Cape decreased by 22.9%, and by 26.7% nationally (Table 2) The Western Cape recorded the highest number of drug related crimes in the country, (Table 44). Drug-related crimes decreased as a result of the Constitutional Court decision in September 2018 which held the prohibition on private use, possession and growing of cannabis unconstitutional.<sup>67</sup> SAPS 2019/20 annual report confirms this interpretation.<sup>68</sup>

67 *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.”

68 South African Police Service, (2020). *South African Police Service, Western Cape Annual Report 2019/20*, p.108.

**Table 44: RSA and Western Cape Province drug-related crimes (2017/18 – 2019/20)**

Province	2017/18	2017/18 % Contribution	2018/19	2018/19 % Contribution	2019/20	2019/20 % Contribution	Ranking	%Δ 2018/19-2017/18	%Δ 2019/20-2018/19
Northern Cape	5,563	1.7%	3,813	1.6%	2,620	1.5%	9	-31.5%	-31.3%
Free State	12,176	3.8%	7,888	3.4%	3,989	2.3%	8	-35.2%	-49.4%
Limpopo	19,592	6.1%	13,533	5.8%	4,775	2.8%	7	-30.9%	-64.7%
Mpumalanga	13,026	4%	9,959	4.3%	6,670	3.9%	6	-23.5%	-33.0%
North West	13,825	4.3%	9,910	4.3%	7,140	4.2%	5	-28.3%	-28.0%
Eastern Cape	18,936	5.9%	15,213	6.5%	13,343	7.8%	4	-19.7%	-12.3%
KwaZulu-Natal	53,987	16.7%	35,358	15.2%	25,990	15.2%	3	-34.5%	-26.5%
Gauteng	69,285	21.4%	55,639	23.9%	43,275	25.4%	2	-19.7%	-22.2%
Western Cape	117,157	36.2%	81,344	35%	62,708	36.8%	1	-30.6%	-22.9%
<b>Republic of South Africa</b>	<b>323,547</b>		<b>232,657</b>		<b>170,510</b>			<b>-28.1%</b>	<b>-26.7%</b>

As in the 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 roadblocks and searches at homes and other areas, the higher the detection level in this crime category.

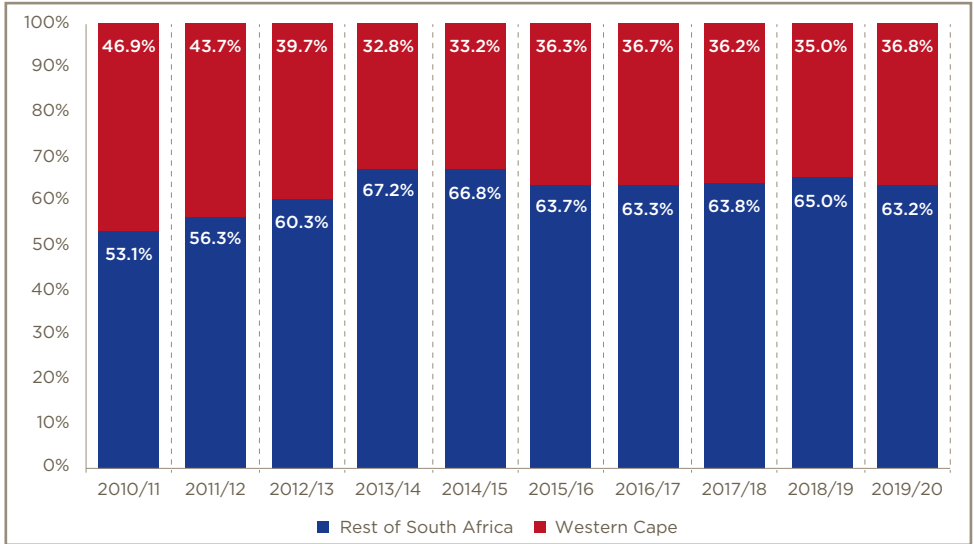
As stated above, the decrease in crime in this category is largely as a result of the Constitutional Court case mentioned above and a decrease in arrests for possession of drugs – chiefly cannabis. Over the past decade, the Western Cape Province has been contributing more than a third of cases to the country's drug-related crime, the 2019/20 financial year is no exception.

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

A total of 62 708 (36.8%) of drug-related crime in the country were recorded in the Western Cape in 2019/20 financial year (Figure 20). 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.<sup>69</sup>

69 Statistics South Africa. (2016). Victims of Crime Survey, 2016/17: Statistical Release P0341. Available online at <https://www.statssa.gov.za/publications/P0341/P03412016.pdf>. Accessed on 15 December 2020.

Figure 20: The Western Cape's contribution to the national drug-related crimes (2010/11 - 2019/20)



### 9.3.2 Drug-related crimes – top 10 reporting police precincts

The top 10 reporting police precincts in the Province accounted for 33.8% (21 209) of the total drug-related crime (62 708) recorded for the 2019/20 financial year (Table 45). Drug-related crime at these 10 precincts decreased by 11.6%, from 23 985 in 2018/19 to 21 209 in 2019/20 financial year. The Atlantis and Delft police precincts recorded the highest decreases in drug-related crimes, at 42.9% and 34.4% respectively in the 2019/20 financial year (Table 45). All these top 10 stations, except Cape Town Central and Nyanga, form part of the gang stations in the province as highlighted in Table 48.

Table 45: Top 10 police stations drug-related crime in the Province (2017/18 – 2019/20)

Police Station	2017/18	% Contribution	2018/19	% Contribution	% Diff 2017/18 - 018/19	2019/20	% Contribution	% Diff 2018/19- 2019/20
Mitchells Plain	4,930	4.2%	3,475	4.3%	-29.5%	3,783	6.0%	8.9%
Kraaifontein	4,377	3.7%	2,972	3.7%	-32.1%	3,082	4.9%	3.7%
Cape Town Central	2,894	2.5%	2,313	2.8%	-20.1%	2,052	3.3%	-11.3%
Bishop Lavis	3,432	2.9%	1,855	2.3%	-45.9%	2,009	3.2%	8.3%
Steenberg	2,444	2.1%	1,847	2.3%	-24.4%	1,897	3.0%	2.7%
Lentegeur	2,805	2.4%	2,064	2.5%	-26.4%	1,895	3.0%	-8.2%
Delft	3,756	3.2%	2,831	3.5%	-24.6%	1,857	3.0%	-34.4%
Atlantis	3,041	2.6%	2,819	3.5%	-7.3%	1,609	2.6%	-42.9%
Nyanga	2,911	2.5%	1,956	2.4%	-32.8%	1,593	2.5%	-18.6%
Kleinvllei	1,549	1.3%	1,853	2.3%	19.6%	1,432	2.3%	-22.7%
<b>Total Top 10 Stations</b>	<b>32,139</b>	<b>27.4%</b>	<b>23,985</b>	<b>29.5%</b>	<b>-25.4%</b>	<b>21,209</b>	<b>33.8%</b>	<b>-11.6%</b>
<b>Western Cape Totals</b>	<b>117,157</b>		<b>81,344</b>		<b>-30.6%</b>	<b>62,708</b>		<b>-22.9%</b>

## 9.4 Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs

Table 46 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 12 340 (13.1%) after Gauteng at 34 860 (37.1%) and KwaZulu-Natal at 21 016 (22.3%). Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal had a 15.4% and 19.6% increase respectively in driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs in 2019/20 whilst the Western Cape recorded a 1.8% decrease.

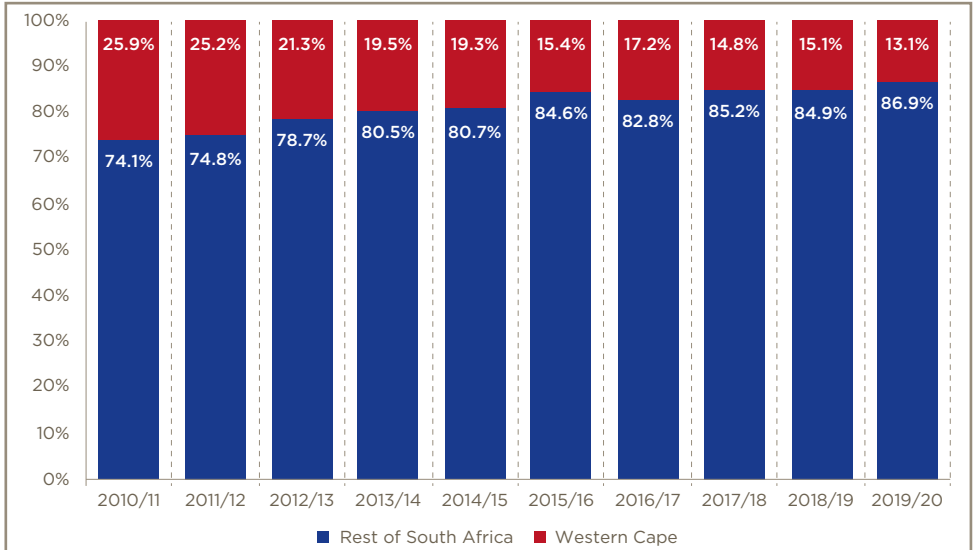
**Table 46: RSA and Western Cape Province driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs (20.17/18 - 2019/20)**

Province	2017/18	2017/18 % Contribution	2018/19	2018/19 % Contribution	2019/20	2019/20 % Contribution	Ranking	%Δ 2018/19-2017/18	%Δ 2019/20-2018/19
Northern Cape	812	0.9%	652	0.8%	620	0.7%	9	-19.7%	-4.9%
Free State	2,824	3.3%	3,000	3.6%	3,207	3.4%	6	6.2%	6.9%
North West	2,725	3.2%	2,777	3.3%	3,480	3.7%	7	1.9%	25.3%
Eastern Cape	5,648	6.6%	5,269	6.4%	5,293	5.6%	8	-6.7%	0.5%
Mpumalanga	4,300	5%	4,316	5.2%	5,541	5.9%	5	0.4%	28.4%
Limpopo	5,684	6.6%	6,557	7.9%	7,916	8.4%	4	15.4%	20.7%
Western Cape	12,776	14.8%	12,561	15.1%	12,340	13.1%	3	-1.7%	-1.8%
KwaZulu-Natal	18,218	21.1%	17,577	21.2%	21,016	22.3%	2	-3.5%	19.6%
Gauteng	33,173	38.5%	30,203	36.4%	34,860	37.1%	1	-9.0%	15.4%
<b>Republic of South Africa</b>	<b>86,160</b>		<b>82,912</b>		<b>94,273</b>			<b>-3.8%</b>	<b>13.7%</b>

### 9.4.1 The Western Cape's contribution to the national rate of reported driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs (2010/11 - 2019/20)

A 10-year analysis shows that evidently, the Western Cape's contribution towards driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs is decreasing, with the latest being 13.1% compared to 10 years back when it used to 25.9% (Figure 21).

**Figure 21: The Western Cape’s contribution to the national rate of reported driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs (2010/11 - 2019/20)**



**9.4.2 Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs – top 10 police precincts**

The top 10 police precincts in the Western Cape accounted for 22.9% (2 830) of the total recorded cases of driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs (12 340) for the 2019/20 financial year (Table 47). Notable increases were observed in Knysna (45%), Da Gamaskop, (43.8%), Harare (42.1%) and Cape Town Central (41%). Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs in the province decreased by 1.8% from 12 561 in 2018/19 to 12 340 in 2019/20 (Table 47). The success in addressing cases of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs depends largely on interdepartmental, interagency cooperation and integrated operations.

**Table 47: Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs, top 10 precincts (2017/18 – 2019/20)**

Police Station	2017/18	% Contribution	2018/19	% Contribution	% Diff 2017/18 - 2018/19	2019/20	% Contribution	% Diff 2018/19 - 2019/20
George	312	2.4%	341	2.7%	9.3%	367	3.0%	7.6%
Harare	170	1.3%	242	1.9%	42.4%	344	2.8%	42.1%
Knysna	187	1.5%	231	1.8%	23.5%	335	2.7%	45.0%
Kraaifontein	355	2.8%	408	3.2%	14.9%	321	2.6%	-21.3%
Cape Town Central	202	1.6%	183	1.5%	-9.4%	258	2.1%	41.0%
Mfuleni	216	1.7%	303	2.4%	40.3%	251	2.0%	-17.2%
Kuilsrivier	295	2.3%	287	2.3%	-2.7%	250	2.0%	-12.9%
Lingelethu-West	280	2.2%	440	3.5%	57.1%	237	1.9%	-46.1%
Wynberg	240	1.9%	252	2.0%	5.0%	234	1.9%	-7.1%
Da Gamaskop	126	1.0%	162	1.3%	28.6%	233	1.9%	43.8%
<b>Total Top 10 Stations</b>	<b>2,383</b>	<b>18.7%</b>	<b>2,849</b>	<b>22.7%</b>	<b>19.6%</b>	<b>2,830</b>	<b>22.9%</b>	<b>-0.7%</b>
<b>Western Cape Totals</b>	<b>12,776</b>		<b>12,561</b>		<b>-1.7%</b>	<b>12,340</b>		<b>-1.8%</b>



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

### 10.1 Analysis of selected crime categories for the gang stations

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, Cloetesville and Paarl East (Table 48). Notably, most of these stations feature in the list of top provincial police precincts in terms of murder, attempted murder and drug-related crime. More than half (54.2%) of attempted murders and 44.2% of murders took place at the identified gang stations in 2019/20. These precincts accounted for 45.7% of drug-related crime in the province. It is of concern that 59.1% of the provincial illegal possession of firearms and ammunition were recorded at these precincts (Table 48). Noting that firearms are a weapon of choice to commit murder and attempted murder, it is likely these illegal firearms were used to commit either murder or attempted murder within these precincts and beyond.

A comparative crime analysis between 2018/19 and 2019/20 shows that murder and attempted murder at the gang priority stations decreased by 6.6% and 13% respectively in line with the provincial increases in these two categories (Table 48). Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition and drug-related crime decreased by 8.5% and 20.5% respectively. Despite the decrease, SAPS must continue to focus on confiscating firearms from gang-affected communities, charging perpetrators and preparing cases for prosecution. 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 identified police precincts.<sup>70</sup> The impact of this unit on gangs and gangsterism in the province could be measured amongst other things by monitoring changes in murder, attempted murder, illegal possession of firearms and drug-related crime at these 25 priority gang police precincts.

It should be noted that the South African National Defence Force (SANDF) was deployed in selected police precincts<sup>71</sup> including the 25 gang stations and the 11 safety priority areas on 19 July 2019 (week 29). The Lockdown operation was implemented until March 2020. A steep increase in murders prior to Operation Lockdown was observed. However, during the operation, a decline occurred suggesting that Operation Lockdown might have reduced homicide numbers in the police stations where the operation took place. The Western Cape, SAPS 2019/20 Annual Report attributed the decrease in robbery common, robbery aggravated, including house and business robberies, during the Operation Lockdown period (11 July 2019 to 31 March 2020), to increased police actions and initiatives in the 18 identified priority stations.<sup>72</sup>

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

71 Bishop Lavis, Delft, Elsies River, Gugulethu, Harare, Khayelitsha, Kraaifontein, Langa, Lingeletu West, Manenberg, Mfuleni, Mitchells Plain, Nyanga, Philippi East and Samora Michel.

72 South African Police Service, (2020). *South African Police Service, Western Cape Annual report 2019/20*, p,26.

Table 48: Western Cape gang priority police precincts: selected crime analysis, 2019/20

Police Precinct	Murder				Attempted Murder				Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition				Drug-related crime							
	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Diff 2018/19 - 2019/20	% Diff 2018/19 - 2019/20	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Diff 2018/19 - 2019/20	% Diff 2018/19 - 2019/20	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Diff 2018/19 - 2019/20	% Diff 2018/19 - 2019/20					
Athlone	14	35	31	-4	-11.4%	39	63	58	-5	-7.9%	60	73	77	4	5.5%	2 096	1 549	1 090	-459	-29.6%
Atlantis	68	55	62	7	12.7%	81	83	50	-33	-39.8%	120	80	80	0	0.0%	3 041	2 819	1 609	-1210	-42.9%
Belhar	26	41	41	0	0.0%	48	47	70	23	48.9%	39	45	58	13	28.9%	2 276	1 342	634	-708	-52.8%
Belville South	13	6	16	10	166.7%	17	18	26	8	44.4%	10	12	16	4	33.3%	529	315	283	-32	-10.2%
Bishop Lavis	98	144	77	-67	-46.5%	156	251	98	-153	-61.0%	145	214	132	-82	-38.3%	3 432	1 855	2 009	154	8.3%
Cloetesville	12	7	11	4	57.1%	30	21	14	-7	-33.3%	12	24	9	-15	-62.5%	1 166	992	978	-14	-1.4%
Delft	195	247	265	18	7.3%	192	194	204	10	5.2%	169	225	215	-10	-4.4%	3 756	2 831	1 857	-974	-34.4%
Elsies River	54	90	85	-5	-5.6%	129	175	137	-38	-21.7%	75	100	89	-11	-11.0%	2 459	1 028	714	-314	-30.5%
Grassy Park	29	49	43	-6	-12.2%	54	57	48	-9	-15.8%	51	51	71	20	39.2%	2 251	1 523	1 083	-440	-28.9%
Hout Bay	15	20	22	2	10.0%	17	18	22	4	22.2%	4	9	6	-3	-33.3%	176	89	20	-69	-77.5%
Kleinvlief	51	61	76	15	24.6%	67	76	99	23	30.3%	59	65	67	2	3.1%	1 549	1 853	1 432	-421	-22.7%
Kraaifontein	186	151	137	-14	-9.3%	103	116	88	-28	-24.1%	154	88	112	24	27.3%	4 377	2 972	3 082	110	3.7%
Kuilsrivier	35	24	29	5	20.8%	39	43	34	-9	-20.9%	35	21	22	1	4.8%	1 322	928	563	-365	-39.3%
Lentegeur	38	70	53	-17	-24.3%	56	104	54	-50	-48.1%	82	73	43	-30	-41.1%	2 805	2 064	1 895	-169	-8.2%
Macassar	26	18	13	-5	-27.8%	15	9	8	-1	-11.1%	23	9	8	-1	-11.1%	1 001	610	151	-459	-75.2%
Manenberg	61	57	60	3	5.3%	125	111	121	10	9.0%	128	108	101	-7	-6.5%	2 232	1 173	906	-267	-22.8%
Mfuleni	157	154	165	11	7.1%	123	123	112	-11	-8.9%	73	35	64	29	82.9%	1 466	981	531	-450	-45.9%



### 10.2 Gang-related murder and attempted murder cases at the top 10 gang stations

Table 49 below highlights the effect of gangs in terms of murder and attempted murder in the province. SAPS Western Cape annual report identified 10 of the 25 gang stations that recorded 930 murder cases. Of the 930 cases 59.4 (552) were gang-related. In Steenberg for instance, 90% of murders were gang-related. Ravensmead and Bishop Lavis followed with 78.2% and 71.4% respectively (Table 49). The situation worsens regarding attempted murders. Two thirds (66.4%) of attempted murders at all the below mentioned stations except Delft, and Kleinvlei were attributed to gangs. Worryingly, four in five gang-related attempted murder cases took place at the Elsie River, Philippi and Steenberg precincts (Table 49).

**Table 49: Proportion of gang-related murder and attempted murder at the 10 top gang stations in the province**

Top 10 stations	Total reported murder	Gang Murders	% Contribution of gang murders to reported murders	Total reported attempted murders	Gang attempted murders	% contribution of gang murders to reported attempted murders	Total Reported Murders and Att. Murders	Gang-related Murders & Att. Murders Combined	% Contribution of gang murders and att murders to reported murders and att murders combined
Mitchells Plain	115	80	69.6%	202	146	72.3%	317	226	71.3%
Delft	265	105	39.6%	204	74	36.3%	469	179	38.2%
Elsies river	85	60	70.6%	137	111	81.0%	222	171	77.0%
Ravensmead	78	61	78.2%	102	67	65.7%	180	128	71.1%
Bishop Lavis	77	55	71.4%	98	73	74.5%	175	128	73.1%
Manenberg	60	33	55.0%	121	88	72.7%	181	121	66.9%
Philippi	78	43	55.1%	74	63	85.1%	152	106	69.7%
Steenberg	55	50	90.9%	54	45	83.3%	109	95	87.2%
Kleinvlei	76	36	47.4%	99	56	56.6%	175	92	52.6%
Belhar	41	29	70.7%	70	48	68.6%	111	77	69.4%
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>59.4%</b>	<b>1 161</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>66.4%</b>	<b>2 091</b>	<b>1323</b>	<b>63.3%</b>

### 11. CRIME OVERVIEW CRIME OF THE 11 SAFETY PRIORITY AREAS

The Western Cape Government identified 11 safety priority areas to be targeted for focused and strategic interventions in an attempt to improve safety and halve murder in the province in 2029. Table 50 provides a comparative analysis of selected crime categories for the 2018/19 and 2019/20 financial years and shows changes at these stations. Overall decreases at these 11 priority stations were observed in assault GBH, (5.2%), attempted murder (15.8%),

common robbery (5.1%), murder (10.2%) and robbery aggravated (1.3%). Equally important, increases were observed in assault common (1.3%) and sexual offences (1.7%). What is worth noting is that all selected crime categories in Delft increased, except robbery aggravated which decreased by 7.2%. Likewise, all selected crime categories in Nyanga police precinct decreased except common robbery which increased by 1.6% (Table 50).

**Table 50: Crime analysis for selected crime categories: Percentage changes in the 11 safety priority areas**

No.	Selected crime category	Financial year	Mitchells Plain	Delft	Kraaifontein	Nyanga	Khayelitsha	Bishop Lavis	Mfuleni	Gugulethu	Harare	Phillippi East	Phillippi	Grand Total	
1	Assault GBH	2018/19	568	687	490	804	480	404	604	511	495	256	106	5 405	
		2019/20	502	690	453	593	496	341	662	489	497	273	127	5 123	
		% Diff	-11.6%	0.4%	-7.6%	-26.2%	3.3%	-15.6%	9.6%	-4.3%	0.4%	6.6%	19.8%	-5.2%	
2	Attempted murder	2018/19	213	194	116	164	153	251	123	83	74	97	118	1 586	
		2019/20	202	204	88	115	146	98	112	75	93	129	74	1 336	
		% Diff	-5.2%	5.2%	-24.1%	-29.9%	-4.6%	-61.0%	-8.9%	-9.6%	25.7%	33.0%	-37.3%	-15.8%	
3	Common assault	2018/19	1 661	1 039	1 113	783	918	610	1 020	470	747	286	318	8 965	
		2019/20	1 770	1 163	1 057	635	942	568	1 091	472	738	331	319	9 086	
		% Diff	6.6%	11.9%	-5.0%	-18.9%	2.6%	-6.9%	7.0%	0.4%	-1.2%	15.7%	0.3%	1.3%	
4	Common robbery	2018/19	627	173	255	378	182	237	166	92	117	102	80	2 409	
		2019/20	555	180	222	384	193	195	164	164	110	105	73	2 286	
		% Diff	-11.5%	4.0%	-12.9%	1.6%	6.0%	-17.7%	-1.2%	19.6%	-10.3%	-28.4%	31.3%	-5.1%	
5	Murder	2018/19	148	247	151	289	221	144	154	154	166	185	86	1 946	
		2019/20	115	265	137	185	251	77	165	165	157	162	156	78	1 748
		% Diff	-22.3%	7.3%	-9.3%	-36.0%	13.6%	-46.5%	7.1%	1.3%	-2.4%	-15.7%	-9.3%	-10.2%	
6	Robbery aggravated	2018/19	912	873	714	1 548	1 419	369	812	576	663	654	280	8 820	
		2019/20	875	810	661	1 368	1 335	363	854	671	725	805	237	8 704	
		% Diff	-4.1%	-7.2%	-7.4%	-11.6%	-5.9%	-1.6%	5.2%	16.5%	9.4%	23.1%	-15.4%	-1.3%	
7	Sexual offences	2018/19	173	278	220	294	149	89	244	195	187	158	65	2 052	
		2019/20	212	291	216	242	161	94	228	208	191	177	67	2 087	
		% Diff	22.5%	4.7%	-1.8%	-17.7%	8.1%	5.6%	-6.6%	6.7%	2.1%	12.0%	3.1%	1.7%	

## 12. CONTACT CRIME PER POPULATION AT MUNICIPAL LEVEL

Table 51 below presents the 2019/20 crime rate for contact crime categories for all Western Cape Local Municipalities based on the 2019 mid-year population estimates. These contact crime categories are murder, attempted murder, assault with GBH, sexual offences, robbery aggravated, common robberies, common assaults and assault with GBH. The table below shows the local municipality, its population estimate, the total crime committed within the police precincts located in these municipalities. The given crime is expressed per 100 000 of the population based on the 2019 mid-year population estimate as issued by Department of Social Development, Provincial Population Unit (PPU).

Using the provincial murder rate (58.2/100 000) as a baseline, only the City of Cape Town and Theewaterskloof municipality at 68.9/100 000 and 62.1/100 000 are above the provincial murder rate. All local municipalities, except Bergriver (302/100 000) and Cape Town at 246/100 000 have an assault GBH rate which is higher than the provincial rate of 347/100 000. Overstrand (89.9/100 000), Cape Agulhas (67.7/100 000) and Drakenstein (58.9/100 000) had attempted murder rates which are higher than the provincial rate (51.9/100 000).

In terms of sexual offences, the majority of the local municipalities had a sexual offences rate that is above the provincial rate (106.7/100 000). Municipalities that recorded a sexual offence rate that is lower than the provincial rate include: Bitou (98.3/100 000) Breede Valley (72.3/100 000), City of Cape Town (98.9/100 000), Beaufort West, (97.7/100 000) Hassequa (88.6/100 000). Langeberg, 101/100 000, Overstrand, 84.5/100 000, Swellendam 101.5/100 000 and Witzenberg (95.1/100 000).

Map 5 below shows the spatial distribution of the murder per 100 000 in the province. The Theewaterskloof and City of Cape are two local municipalities with the highest murder rates. Other local municipalities that pose a concern are: Cederberg, Witzenberg, Drakenstein, Mosselbay, Knysna, Mosselbay and Overstrand local municipality (Map 5).

**Table 51: Contact crime rate at the Western Cape local municipalities and City of Cape Town, 2019/20**

No.	Local Municipality	2019 Mid-year Population	Assault GBH		Attempted murder		Common assault		Common robbery		Murder		Aggravated robbery		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	52,222	401	767.9	11	21.1	484	926.8	67	128.3	18	34.5	79	151.3	51	97.7	1,111
2	Bergriver	69,197	209	302.0	3	4.3	319	461.0	33	47.7	9	13.0	16	23.1	76	109.8	665
3	Bitou	53,931	244	452.4	7	13.0	200	370.8	36	66.8	11	20.4	79	146.5	53	98.3	630

No.	Local Municipality	2019 Mid-year Population	Assault GBH		Attempted murder		Common assault		Common robbery		Murder		Aggravated robbery		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	
4	Breede Valley	193,674	1,120	578.3	90	46.5	1,433	739.9	283	146.1	67	34.6	256	132.2	140	72.3	3,389
5	Cape Agulhas	36,940	307	831.1	25	67.7	377	1020.6	19	51.4	13	35.2	43	116.4	51	138.1	835
6	Cederberg	57,897	316	545.8	5	8.6	355	613.2	20	34.5	28	48.4	34	58.7	85	146.8	843
7	City of Cape Town	4,488,546	11,047	246.1	2,802	62.4	22,860	509.3	8,798	196.0	3,091	68.9	20,246	451.1	4,436	98.8	73,280
8	Drakenstein	293,609	1,365	464.9	173	58.9	1,861	633.8	411	140.0	141	48.0	782	266.3	321	109.3	5,054
9	George	203,973	1,144	560.9	57	27.9	1,605	786.9	309	151.5	76	37.3	539	264.3	386	189.2	4,116
10	Hessequa	56,415	240	425.4	11	19.5	418	740.9	25	44.3	7	12.4	27	47.9	50	88.6	778
11	Kannaland	25,873	129	498.6	3	11.6	243	939.2	21	81.2	4	15.5	16	61.8	49	189.4	465
12	Knysna	70,879	644	908.6	27	38.1	638	900.1	165	232.8	35	49.4	233	328.7	187	263.8	1,929
13	Laingsburg	7,900	78	987.3	4	50.6	50	632.9	5	63.3	3	38.0	4	50.6	10	126.6	154
14	Langeberg	110,878	737	664.7	15	13.5	832	750.4	77	69.4	38	34.3	104	93.8	112	101.0	1,915
15	Matzikama	70,138	438	624.5	8	11.4	426	607.4	40	57.0	18	25.7	45	64.2	105	149.7	1,080
16	Mossel Bay	100,759	494	490.3	17	16.9	801	795.0	98	97.3	51	50.6	287	284.8	115	114.1	1,863
17	Oudtshoorn	101,077	773	764.8	21	20.8	941	931.0	186	184.0	21	20.8	150	148.4	135	133.6	2,227
18	Overstrand	93,515	428	457.7	84	89.8	526	562.5	74	79.1	46	49.2	177	189.3	79	84.5	1,414
19	Prince Albert	14,163	186	1313.3	2	14.1	151	1066.2	11	77.7	4	28.2	7	49.4	22	155.3	383
20	Saldanha Bay	129,512	580	447.8	23	17.8	724	559.0	122	94.2	43	33.2	305	235.5	140	108.1	1,937
21	Stellenbosch	204,933	840	409.9	88	42.9	1,028	501.6	274	133.7	73	35.6	638	311.3	230	112.2	3,171
22	Swartland	126,993	529	416.6	21	16.5	936	737.0	92	72.4	30	23.6	109	85.8	176	138.6	1,893
23	Swellendam	38,423	241	627.2	1	2.6	363	944.7	23	59.9	9	23.4	34	88.5	39	101.5	710
24	Theewaterskloof	124,019	573	462.0	35	28.2	778	627.3	96	77.4	77	62.1	239	192.7	142	114.5	1,940
25	Witzenberg	118,820	690	580.7	22	18.5	643	541.2	96	80.8	62	52.2	100	84.2	113	95.1	1,726
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>6,844,272</b>	<b>23,753</b>	<b>347.0</b>	<b>3,555</b>	<b>51.9</b>	<b>38,992</b>	<b>569.7</b>	<b>11,381</b>	<b>166.3</b>	<b>3,975</b>	<b>58.2</b>	<b>24,549</b>	<b>358.7</b>	<b>7,303</b>	<b>106.7</b>	<b>113,508</b>

### 12.1 Top 10 local municipalities per contact crime category, 2019/20

Table 52 below identified the top 10 local municipalities' contribution in terms of contact crime in the province. The analysis shows that the contribution of these top 10 local municipalities account for more than a third (35.6%) of the total assault GBH cases in the province and more than a quarter of common assault (28.1%) and sexual offences (27%).

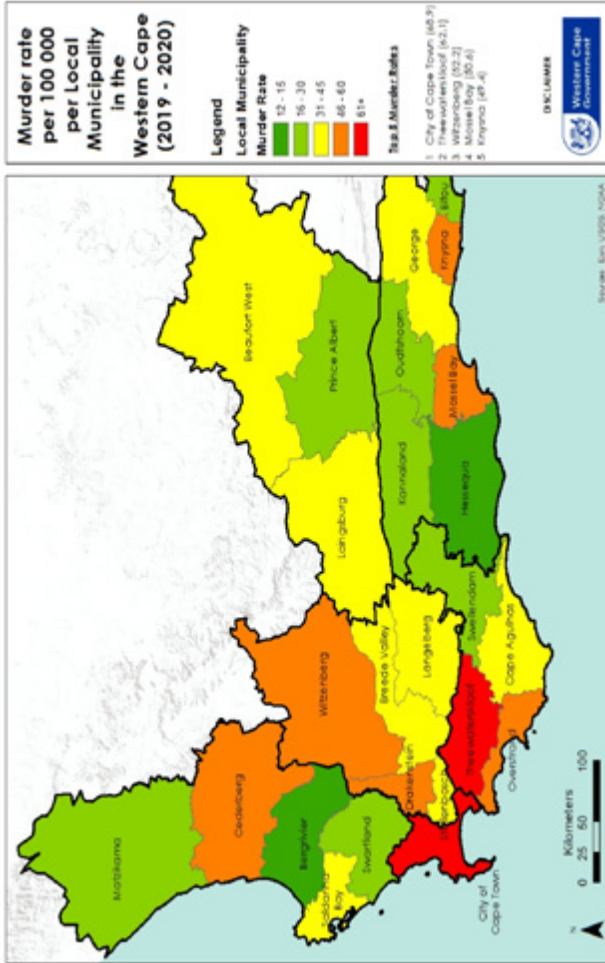
Furthermore, a total of 17% (674) murders took place in the top 10 local municipalities in 2019/20. Drakenstein, and George local municipalities seem to occupy the top two positions in all the identified contact crimes (Table 52).

**Table 52: Top 10 local municipalities per contact crime category, 2019/20**

No.	Local Municipality	Assault GBH	Local Municipality	Attempted murder	Local Municipality	Common assault	Local Municipality	Common robbery	Local Municipality	Murder	Local Municipality	Aggravated Robbery	Local Municipality	Sexual Offences
1	Drakenstein	1,365	Drakenstein	173	Drakenstein	1,861	Drakenstein	411	Drakenstein	141	Drakenstein	782	George	386
2	George	1,144	Breede River	90	George	1,605	George	309	Theewaterskloof	77	Stellenbosch	638	Drakenstein	321
3	Breede River	1,120	Stellenbosch	88	Breede River	1,433	Breede River	283	George	76	George	539	Stellenbosch	230
4	Stellenbosch	840	Overstrand	84	Stellenbosch	1,028	Stellenbosch	274	Stellenbosch	73	Saldanha Bay	305	Knysna	187
5	Oudtshoorn	773	George	57	Oudtshoorn	941	Oudtshoorn	186	Breede River	67	Mossel Bay	287	Swartland	176
6	Langeberg	737	Theewaterskloof	35	Swartland	936	Knysna	165	Witzenberg	62	Breede River	256	Theewaterskloof	142
7	Witzenberg	690	Knysna	27	Langeberg	832	Saldanha Bay	122	Mossel Bay	51	Theewaterskloof	239	Breede River	140
8	Knysna	644	Cape Agulhas	25	Mossel Bay	801	Mossel Bay	98	Overstrand	46	Knysna	233	Saldanha Bay	140
9	Saldanha Bay	580	Saldanha Bay	23	Theewaterskloof	778	Theewaterskloof	96	Saldanha Bay	43	Overstrand	177	Oudtshoorn	135
10	Theewaterskloof	573	Witzenberg	22	Saldanha Bay	724	Witzenberg	96	Langeberg	38	Oudtshoorn	150	Mossel Bay	115
<b>Total for the top 10 Municipalities</b>		<b>8,466</b>	-	<b>624</b>	-	<b>10,939</b>	-	<b>2,940</b>	-	<b>674</b>	-	<b>3,606</b>	-	<b>1,972</b>



Map 5: The murder rate per 100 000 for 24 local municipalities and City of Cape Town for 2019/20



### 12.2 Contact crime percentage change per local municipalities

Table 53 below outlines the contact crime percentage change per local municipality for the period 2018/19 and 2019/20. It shows reported contact for all 24 local municipalities and the CCT. Overall contact crime stabilized at 0.4% from 40 396 in 2018/19 to 40 228 in 2019/20 at the 24 local municipalities. Murder and robbery aggravated increased by 8.2% and 7.8% respectively. Decreases were noted for assault GBH (3.1%), sexual offences (0.4%), attempted murder (1.6%) and common assault (0.8%).

Table 53: Contact crime percentage change per local municipalities, 2019/20

Local Municipality	Assault GBH			Attempted murder			Common assault			Common robbery			Murder			Aggravated robbery			Sexual Offences			Overall total		
	2018/19	2019/20	Diff 2018/19	2018/19	2019/20	Diff 2018/19	2018/19	2019/20	Diff 2018/19	2018/19	2019/20	Diff 2018/19	2018/19	2019/20	Diff 2018/19	2018/19	2019/20	Diff 2018/19	2018/19	2019/20	Diff 2018/19	2019/20	Diff 2018/19	2019/20
Beaufort West	491	401	-18.2%	17	11	-35.3%	488	484	-0.8%	84	67	-20.2%	12	18	50.0%	108	79	-26.9%	67	51	-23.9%	1,267	1,111	-12.3%
Bergervier	259	209	-12.6%	4	3	-25.0%	305	319	4.6%	19	33	73.7%	18	9	-50.0%	8	16	100.0%	41	76	85.4%	634	665	4.9%
Bitou	231	244	5.6%	4	7	75.0%	209	200	-4.3%	41	36	-12.2%	11	11	0.0%	77	79	2.6%	61	53	-13.1%	634	630	-0.6%
Breedee River	1,145	1,120	-2.2%	73	90	23.3%	1,568	1,433	-8.6%	261	283	8.4%	77	67	-13.0%	258	256	-0.8%	111	140	26.1%	3,493	3,389	-3.0%
Cape Agulhas	283	307	8.5%	28	25	-10.7%	351	377	7.4%	25	19	-24.0%	6	13	116.7%	36	43	19.4%	54	51	-5.6%	783	885	6.6%
Cederberg	295	316	7.1%	5	5	0.0%	316	355	12.3%	23	20	-13.0%	27	28	3.7%	18	34	88.9%	76	85	11.8%	760	843	10.9%
Drakenstein	1,371	1,365	-0.4%	158	173	9.5%	1,762	1,861	5.6%	439	411	-6.4%	117	141	20.5%	755	782	3.6%	331	321	-3.0%	4,933	5,054	2.5%
George	1,142	1,144	0.2%	65	57	-12.3%	1,648	1,605	-2.6%	262	309	17.9%	96	76	-20.8%	486	539	10.9%	460	386	-16.1%	4,116	4,116	-1.0%
Hessequa	270	240	-11.1%	4	11	-42.1%	405	418	3.2%	29	25	-13.8%	8	7	-12.5%	26	27	3.8%	47	50	6.4%	804	778	-3.2%
Kannaland	165	129	-21.8%	4	3	-25.0%	294	243	-17.3%	18	21	16.7%	11	4	-63.6%	17	16	-5.9%	50	49	-2.0%	559	465	-16.8%
Knysna	709	644	-9.2%	24	27	12.5%	729	638	-12.5%	132	165	25.0%	28	35	25.0%	224	233	4.0%	157	187	19.1%	2,003	1,929	-3.7%
Lansburg	80	78	-2.5%	1	4	300.0%	53	50	-5.7%	6	5	-16.7%	2	3	50.0%	4	4	0.0%	8	10	25.0%	154	154	0.0%
Langeberg	678	737	8.7%	15	15	0.0%	708	832	17.5%	81	77	-4.9%	37	38	2.7%	79	104	31.6%	75	112	49.3%	1,673	1,915	14.5%
Matzikama	489	458	-10.4%	11	8	-27.3%	496	426	-14.1%	45	40	-11.1%	16	18	12.5%	40	45	12.5%	126	105	-16.7%	1,223	1,080	-11.7%
Mossel Bay	610	494	-19.0%	43	17	-60.5%	878	801	-8.8%	108	98	-9.3%	46	51	10.9%	275	287	4.4%	125	115	-8.0%	2,085	1,863	-10.6%
Oudtshoorn	735	773	5.2%	23	21	-8.7%	915	941	2.8%	203	186	-8.4%	15	21	40.0%	168	150	-10.7%	159	135	-15.1%	2,218	2,227	0.4%
Overstrand	456	428	-6.1%	117	84	-28.2%	562	526	-6.4%	73	74	1.4%	32	46	43.8%	170	177	4.1%	119	79	-33.6%	1,529	1,414	-7.5%
Prince Albert	181	186	2.8%	1	2	100.0%	137	151	10.2%	6	11	83.3%	5	4	-20.0%	4	7	75.0%	28	22	-21.4%	362	383	5.8%
Saldanha Bay	590	580	-1.7%	17	23	35.3%	746	724	-2.9%	105	122	16.2%	30	43	43.3%	210	305	45.2%	108	140	29.6%	1,806	1,937	7.3%
Stellenbosch	897	840	-6.4%	81	88	44.3%	976	1,028	5.3%	297	274	-7.7%	60	73	21.7%	598	638	6.7%	202	230	13.9%	3,091	3,171	2.6%
Swartland	472	529	12.1%	25	21	-16.0%	918	936	2.0%	76	92	21.1%	36	30	-16.7%	123	109	-11.4%	161	176	9.3%	1,881	1,893	4.5%
Swartland	250	241	-3.6%	6	1	-83.3%	304	363	19.4%	31	23	-25.8%	15	9	-40.0%	27	34	25.9%	54	39	-27.8%	687	710	3.3%
Theewatersloof	592	573	-3.2%	25	35	40.0%	790	778	-1.5%	114	96	-15.8%	67	77	14.9%	182	239	31.3%	143	142	-0.7%	1,913	1,940	1.4%
Witzenberg	743	690	-7.1%	19	22	15.8%	700	643	-8.1%	96	96	0.0%	45	62	37.8%	96	100	4.2%	116	113	-2.6%	1,815	1,726	-4.9%
Total: 24 Municipalities	13,114	12,706	-3.1%	765	753	1.6%	16,258	16,132	0.8%	2,574	2,583	0.3%	817	884	8.2%	3,989	4,303	7.9%	2,879	2,867	0.4%	40,396	40,228	-0.4%
City of Cape Town	11,374	11,047	-2.9%	3,095	2,802	-9.5%	22,944	22,860	-0.4%	8,781	8,798	0.2%	3,157	3,091	-2.1%	20,076	20,246	0.8%	4,164	4,456	6.5%	73,591	73,280	-0.4%
Total: CCT and 24 Municipalities	24,488	23,753	-3.0%	3,860	3,555	-7.9%	39,202	38,992	0.5%	11,355	11,381	0.2%	3,974	3,975	0.0%	24,065	24,549	2.0%	7,043	7,303	3.7%	113,987	113,508	-0.4%

### 13. CONCLUSION

The Western Cape experienced the highest rates of common robbery, aggravated robbery, attempted murder, illegal possession of firearms and ammunition and drug-related crimes as compared to other provinces. The number of murders increased by 1.5% nationally and stabilized provincially. Provincially, decreases were noted in assault GBH (3%), attempted murder (7.9%), common assault (0.5%), arson (11%), malicious damage to property (5%), burglary at non-residential premises (2.5%), burglary at residential premises (8.5%), theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle (6.4%), theft out of or from motor vehicle (4.8%), robbery at residential premises (12.2%), robbery of cash in transit (20%). On the other hand, increases were noted in sexual assault (8.7%), stock theft (3.7%), carjacking (20.3%) and truck jacking (10.3%).

The Western Cape continues to contribute more than a third of drug-related crimes to the country despite a decrease in this crime category for the second consecutive time in a decade. It decreased by 30.6% from 117 157 in 2017/18 to 81 344 in 2018/19 and in 2019/20 it further decreased by 22.9% to 62 708. Firearms and drugs are strongly associated with gang violence, the former is a weapon of choice to commit murder.

The 25 gang stations account for more than half of all attempted murders (54.2%), and 44.2% of murders and 59.1% of drug-related crime. Sixty percent of illegally possessed firearms and ammunition were recorded at these 25 gang precincts. It is concerning that the top 10 police precincts, representing 7% of the precincts in the Province (151), account for 62.1% of carjacking, 42.7% of murders, 38.5% of attempted murders and 42.4% of illegally possessed firearms and ammunition. They also account for more than a quarter of reported sexual offences, common assault, burglary non-residential premises, etc. The spatial distribution of violent crime as measured by murder, confirms that a few areas in the Cape Flats which are in close proximity to one another, contribute the most to crime in the province. These areas are characterized by socio-economic challenges. These are the areas where the Western Cape Provincial Safety Plan's interventions should strategically target to half the murders by 2029 in the province.

The success in addressing safety and security challenges in the province depends, by and large, on an integrated and multi-stakeholders approach premised on enhancing and optimizing existing initiatives from national, provincial and local governments without neglecting civil societies' contribution to improve safety.

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

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

#### **INKCAZO**

Inguqulelo yesiNgesi yale Ingxelo Ngolwaphulo-mthetho ithathwa njengeyona isebenza ngokusesikweni.

Isebe alinakubekwa tyala, ngazo naziphi na iziphoso zenguqulelo ezingathi zibekhona xeshikweni kusenziwa inguqulelo yezinye iilwimi.



**Western Cape  
Government**

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