



Western Cape
Government

WESTERN CAPE: DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY SAFETY

WESTERN CAPE CRIME OVERVIEW

2013/14 Analysis of Crime Statistics as Released by the
South African Police Service on 19 September 2014

Published: September 2014



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WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE'S CRIME LANDSCAPE

1. Introduction

The current report presents an analysis of the 2013/14 crime statistics released by the South African Police Service (SAPS) on the 19th of September, 2014. It presents an international perspective and places South Africa in the context of other similar countries around the world, particularly in terms of murder rates. Furthermore, the percentage change for the Western Cape and Republic of South Africa (RSA) is presented and a comparative analysis of crime rates between the provinces is outlined. The top 10 worst police precincts are identified for contact crimes (murders, sexual offences, assault GBH and drug-related crimes). The contribution of the Western Cape to national drug-related crimes is presented for the past decade. Of paramount importance is the analysis of crime per municipality over a five year period and the ranking of these municipalities. This report will also contribute to the body of knowledge which will inform the Community Safety Improvement Partnership (CSIP)¹.

2. South African crime situation in international context

International comparison of crime poses a challenge as it tends to overlook differences between legal definitions of crimes, crime reporting rates, efficacy and accuracy of recording crimes². Midgley held that the definition and measurement of criminal behaviour varies from society to society and as a result, studies in comparative analysis are hampered³. The age of criminal liability was higher in South Africa as compared to other countries before the signing into law of the Child Justice Act No 75 of 2008. Conviction rate and social conditions are two of the factors that contribute to comparative dilemmas. Below are a few examples that demonstrate differences in terms of the age of criminal liability in various countries.

In South Africa, Section 7(1) of the Child Justice Act No 75 of 2008 states that a child who commits an offence while under the age of 10 years does not have criminal capacity and cannot be prosecuted for that offence, but must be dealt with in terms of Section 9. Provision (2) states that 'a child who is 10 years or older, but under the age of 14 years, and who commits an offence is presumed to lack criminal capacity, unless the state proves that he or she has criminal capacity in accordance with Section 11'.

¹CSIP is a programme aimed at three focus areas: (1) to promote professional policing through systems of effective oversight; (2) to ensure that all public spaces and buildings are safe; and (3) to build community resilience to deal with safety concerns through viable safety partnerships and programmes.

²See Antony Altbeker (2005) Institute for security Studies. Also see Midgley, J. 1977. Crime in South Africa - A comparative analysis. South African Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology, (1) 71-92.

³Ibid

The Ugandan Children Act, 1997⁴, raised the minimum age of criminal responsibility from seven years to 12 years and abolished the presumption of *doli incapax*⁵. In Sierra Leone, the Child Rights Act raised the minimum age of criminal responsibility from 10 to 14 years and brought it into line with international standards on juvenile justice. Malawi raised the minimum age of criminal capacity from seven years to 10 years, which is still regarded as too low in terms of international standards. They did, however, decide to retain the *doli incapax* presumption, but raised the upper age of the presumption from under 12 years to under 14 years. In 2006, Ireland raised the minimum age of criminal responsibility from seven to 12 years for most offences. The current criminal responsibility is 10 years in all Australian jurisdictions. These are facts worth noting when making international comparisons.

Despite these challenges, Midgley maintains that general conclusions are possible. However, a careful recognition of the each country's jurisdiction and context become important. A recent example is provided by Altbeker, namely that in 2009 there were 15,241 murders reported in the United States. In approximately the same period, South Africa reported 16,834 murders. In terms of pure numbers, the two countries' murder levels appear similar.

However, America's population at the time was 307 million while South Africa's was just a little over 49 million. When the murder rate is expressed as a ratio rather than as a raw number, the picture radically changes. The murder rate (i.e. murder per 100 000 of the population) is therefore 4,96 (i.e. 4.96 per 100 000 in the United States of America compared to 34,1 per 100 000 in South Africa). Therefore, the chance of being murdered in South Africa was 6,9 times higher than in the USA. Of course, this obscures the fact that the risk is not spread evenly across a country. At the same time, the murder rates in specific American cities were higher than in certain South African ones⁶.

Historically, statistics indicated that in South Africa, as in most other countries, crime has increased steadily over the years⁷. Midgley found that the South African homicide⁸ rate is surpassed only by those in certain African and South American countries.

According to the latest United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) survey (2011) of countries with reliable crime statistics, South Africa, with a

⁴See Ann Skelton & Charmain Badenhorst. 2011. *The Criminal Capacity of Children in South Africa, International Developments & Considerations for a Review, A Research Report*. The Child Justice Alliance, The Children's Rights Project, Community Law Centre: University of the Western Cape.

⁵This principle of presumption is designed to determine the children's ability to distinguish between right and wrong at the fixed age by the law. It is meant to protect children under the specific young fixed age.

⁶See ISS website: www.issafrica.org.

⁷Midgley, J. 1977:72.

⁸Refers to the killing of a human being, although it is broader than murder in definition.

⁹Lizette Lancaster. 2011. *Holiday Hotspots: Where are the Most Dangerous South African Destinations?* Crime and Justice Programme, ISS: Pretoria.

murder rate of 31.9 per 100 000 people, has the 14th highest murder rate in the world⁹. Following an on-going reduction of over 50% in the murder rate since the advent of democracy in 1994, South Africa now ranks favourably when compared with countries such as **Honduras** (82.1 murders per 100 000 people), **Jamaica** (52.1 murders per 100 000 people), **United States Virgin Islands** (39.2 murders per 100 000 people) and a number of other **Caribbean, South and Central American countries**. The South African homicide rate is also lower than several other African countries, namely **Cote d'Ivoire** (56.9 murders per 100 000 people), **Zambia** (38 murders per 100 000 people), **Uganda** (36.3 murders per 100 000 people) and **Malawi** (36 murders per 100 000 people) but almost twice that of the African continent average of 17.4 murders per 100 000 people¹⁰. Although there have been substantial improvements in South Africa's murder rate in recent years (at 32.2/100 000¹¹ of the population) it is still four and half times greater than the global average of 6.9 murders per 100 000 people.

The present crime statistics show that nationally, murder increased by 5% from 16 257 in 2012/13 to 17 068 in 2013/14, attempted murder increased by 4.6%, aggravated robbery increased by 12.7% and common robbery increased 0.6%. Sexual offences decreased by 5.6% from 66 387 in 2012/13 to 62 649 in 2013/14¹².

3. Comparative crime analysis for RSA and Western Cape: 2012/13 - 2013/14

Overall, contact crime increased by 5% in the Western Cape whilst nationally it stabilised at 0.5%. Property related crime increased by 2.3% in the province whilst nationally it stabilised (0.2%). Crime heavily dependent on police action for detection increased both provincially (1.7%) and nationally (18.2%) (Table 1). The ratio of police officers (excluding civilians) to the population in Western Cape is 1:245 (one police official for every 245 citizens). The national ratio is 1:303¹³. Although the South African ratio is fairly good, the nature of crime in the Western Cape demands more police resources. A study by the Institute for Security Studies (ISS) defined Cape Town as an area with the highest drug use in South Africa¹⁴. The study revealed that Cape Town is a market and transit point for cocaine, marijuana and crystal methamphetamine (TIK). The presence of gangs in Cape Town makes the drug trade violent. TIK has been

¹⁰Lizette Lancaster. 2011. Holiday Hotspots: Where are the Most Dangerous South African Destinations? Crime and Justice Programme, ISS: Pretoria.

¹¹South African Police Service. 2014. RSA: April to March 2004 - 2014: Crime Categories Figures. Available online at http://www.saps.gov.za/resource_centre/publications/statistics/crimstats/2014/crime_stats.php. Accessed on the 21st of September 2014.

¹²2013/14 financial year.

¹³South African Police Service. 2014. Police Population Ratios 2013. Available online at http://www1.saps.gov.za/_dynamicModules/internetSite/buildingBlocks/basePage4/BP444.asp. Accessed on 21 September 2014.

¹⁴Mketane, L. 2014. Mother City: SA's drug capital: Study reveals Cape Town as a top narcotics consumer in the country: *The New Age*, 1.

the drug of choice for the past 10 years in Cape Town, mainly because it is easy to manufacture and relatively cheap. It is in this context that there have been calls for more police resources in the province. Notably, it is only 10 police stations that record 49% of the murders in the province. The Nyanga police precinct, with 305 murder cases, maintains its position of being number one in terms of recorded murder cases for the past decade.

Table 1 shows that while most of the crime categories increased in the province, the following categories decreased: sexual offences (8.1%), arson (7.7%), driving under the influence of alcohol (10.4%), illegal possession of firearm (3.3%) and stock theft (13.6%).

Table 1: Comparative crime analysis for RSA and Western Cape 2012/13 and 2013/14

| CRIME CATEGORY | REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA | | | | WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE | | | |
|---|--------------------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|-----------------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|
| | 2012/2013 | 2013/2014 | DIFF | % DIFF | 2012/2013 | 2013/2014 | DIFF | % DIFF |
| Murder | 16,259 | 17,068 | 809 | 5.0% | 2,580 | 2,909 | 329 | 12.8% |
| Total Sexual Crimes | 66,387 | 62,649 | -3,738 | -5.6% | 8,776 | 8,062 | -714 | -8.1% |
| Attempted murder | 16,363 | 17,110 | 747 | 4.6% | 3,280 | 3,363 | 83 | 2.5% |
| Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm | 185,893 | 183,173 | -2,720 | -1.5% | 24,519 | 24,846 | 327 | 1.3% |
| Common assault | 172,909 | 167,157 | -5,752 | -3.3% | 35,603 | 37,273 | 1,670 | 4.7% |
| Common robbery | 105,888 | 119,351 | 13,463 | 12.7% | 16,738 | 19,526 | 2,788 | 16.7% |
| Robbery with aggravating circumstances | 53,540 | 53,858 | 318 | 0.6% | 12,427 | 13,140 | 713 | 5.7% |
| TOTAL CONTACT CRIME | 617,239 | 620,366 | 3,127 | 0.5% | 103,923 | 109,119 | 5,196 | 5.0% |

| CRIME CATEGORY | REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA | | | | WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| | 2012/2013 | 2013/2014 | DIFF | % DIFF | 2012/2013 | 2013/2014 | DIFF | % DIFF |
| Arson | 6,064 | 5,811 | -253 | -4.2% | 718 | 663 | -55 | -7.7% |
| Malicious damage to property | 121,113 | 119,733 | -1,380 | -1.1% | 25,198 | 26,701 | 1,503 | 6.0% |
| TOTAL CONTACT RELATED CRIME | 127,177 | 125,544 | -1,633 | -1.3% | 25,916 | 27,364 | 1,448 | 5.6% |

| CRIME CATEGORY | REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA | | | | WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|-----------------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|
| | 2012/2013 | 2013/2014 | DIFF | % DIFF | 2012/2013 | 2013/2014 | DIFF | % DIFF |
| Burglary at non-residential premises | 73,630 | 73,600 | -30 | 0.0% | 13,184 | 13,489 | 305 | 2.3% |
| Burglary at residential premises | 262,113 | 260,460 | -1,653 | -0.6% | 49,599 | 50,589 | 990 | 2.0% |
| Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle | 58,370 | 56,870 | -1,500 | -2.6% | 9,208 | 9,511 | 303 | 3.3% |
| Theft out of or from motor vehicle | 139,658 | 143,812 | 4,154 | 3.0% | 41,422 | 42,638 | 1,216 | 2.9% |
| Stock-theft | 29,894 | 28,026 | -1,868 | -6.2% | 1,018 | 880 | -138 | -13.6% |
| TOTAL PROPERTY RELATED CRIME | 563,665 | 562,768 | -897 | -0.2% | 114,431 | 117,107 | 2,676 | 2.3% |

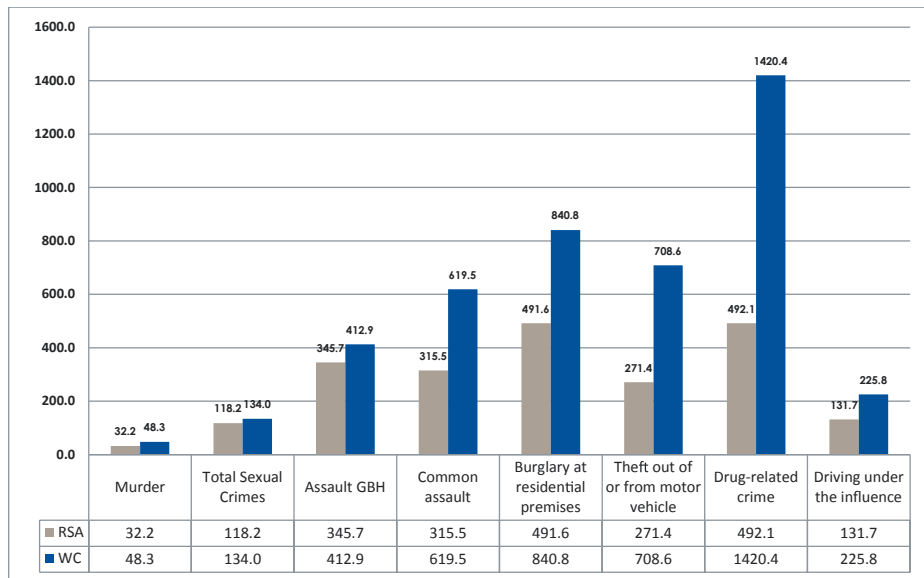
| CRIME CATEGORY | REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA | | | | WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE | | | |
|--|--------------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|
| | 2012/2013 | 2013/2014 | DIFF | % DIFF | 2012/2013 | 2013/2014 | DIFF | % DIFF |
| Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition | 14,872 | 15,420 | 548 | 3.7% | 2,907 | 2,810 | -97 | -3.3% |
| Drug-related crime | 206,825 | 260,732 | 53,907 | 26.1% | 82,062 | 85,463 | 3,401 | 4.1% |
| Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs | 71,065 | 69,757 | -1,308 | -1.8% | 15,167 | 13,588 | -1,579 | -10.4% |
| TOTAL CRIMES HEAVILY DEPENDENT ON POLICE ACTION FOR DETECTION | 292,762 | 345,909 | 53,147 | 18.2% | 100,136 | 101,861 | 1,725 | 1.7% |

Source: SAPS crime statistics 2013/14

4. Comparative analysis: Western Cape crime rate compared to the Republic of South Africa

Similarly, an analysis of selected crime categories shows that the province crime rate surpasses the national rate in terms of murder, assault GBH, burglary at residential premise, theft out of motor vehicle, driving under the influence of alcohol and drugs, and drug-related crimes. In fact, the Western Cape drug-related crime rate is three times higher than the country's rate (Figure 1). These findings are not surprising seeing that since 2004/2005 the Western Cape has contributed more than a third to the national drug-related crime totals¹⁵.

Figure 1: Reported crime per 100 000 of the population: comparative analysis between Western Cape and South Africa 2013/14



Source: SAPS crime statistics 2013/14

¹⁵South African Police Service. 2014. RSA: April to March 2004 - 2014: Crime Categories Figures. Available on online at http://www.saps.gov.za/resource_centre/publications/statistics/crimestats/2014/crime_stats.php. Accessed on the 21st of September, 2014.

5. Western Cape crime landscape in relation to the other provinces

The Western Cape contributed 32.8% to the national drug-related crime, far surpassing the other eight provinces (Table 2). Gauteng and KwaZulu Natal follow with 28.7% and 17.62% respectively (Table 2). Notably, these three provinces account for more than three quarters (79.06%) of the drug-related crime in the country. The position of the Western Cape in relation to other the provinces is presented in Table 2. Overall, the Western Cape is ranked in the four worst provinces in the country, except in terms of stock theft where it is the second lowest province in the country.

Table 2: Western Cape crime landscape in relation to the other provinces: provincial comparative analysis 2012/13 and 2013/14 contact crime

| MURDER | | | | | | |
|------------|----------------|-----------|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|---------|
| PROVINCE | REPORTED CRIME | 2012/2013 | | REPORTED CRIME | 2013/2014 | |
| | | % N | RANKING ¹⁶ | | % CONTRIBUTION | RANKING |
| KZN | 3,629 | 22.32% | 9 | 3,625 | 21.24% | 9 |
| EC | 3,344 | 20.57% | 8 | 3,453 | 20.23% | 8 |
| GA | 2,997 | 18.43% | 7 | 3,333 | 19.53% | 7 |
| WC | 2,580 | 15.87% | 6 | 2,909 | 17.04% | 6 |
| FS | 1,023 | 6.29% | 5 | 946 | 5.54% | 5 |
| NW | 876 | 5.39% | 4 | 825 | 4.83% | 4 |
| MP | 696 | 4.28% | 2 | 810 | 4.75% | 3 |
| LI | 702 | 4.32% | 3 | 729 | 4.27% | 2 |
| NC | 412 | 2.53% | 1 | 438 | 2.57% | 1 |
| RSA | 16,259 | | | 17,068 | | |

| TOTAL SEXUAL CRIMES | | | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|---------|----------------|----------------|---------|
| PROVINCE | REPORTED CRIME | 2012/2013 | | REPORTED CRIME | 2013/2014 | |
| | | % CONTRIBUTION | RANKING | | % CONTRIBUTION | RANKING |
| KZN | 12,405 | 18.69% | 9 | 11,875 | 18.95% | 9 |
| GA | 12,288 | 18.51% | 8 | 11,021 | 17.59% | 8 |
| EC | 9,567 | 14.41% | 7 | 9,897 | 15.80% | 7 |
| WC | 8,776 | 13.22% | 6 | 8,062 | 12.87% | 6 |
| LI | 6,467 | 9.74% | 5 | 6,423 | 10.25% | 5 |
| NW | 5,521 | 8.32% | 4 | 4,850 | 7.74% | 4 |
| FS | 5,252 | 7.91% | 3 | 4,814 | 7.68% | 3 |
| MP | 4,267 | 6.43% | 2 | 3,953 | 6.31% | 2 |
| NC | 1,844 | 2.78% | 1 | 1,754 | 2.80% | 1 |
| RSA | 66,387 | | | 62,649 | | |

| ATTEMPTED MURDER | | | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|---------|----------------|----------------|---------|
| PROVINCE | REPORTED CRIME | 2012/2013 | | REPORTED CRIME | 2013/2014 | |
| | | % CONTRIBUTION | RANKING | | % CONTRIBUTION | RANKING |
| GA | 3,609 | 22.06% | 8 | 3,901 | 22.80% | 9 |
| KZN | 3,855 | 23.56% | 9 | 3,866 | 22.59% | 8 |
| WC | 3,280 | 20.05% | 7 | 3,363 | 19.66% | 7 |
| EC | 1,768 | 10.80% | 6 | 1,858 | 10.86% | 6 |
| NW | 918 | 5.61% | 4 | 1,079 | 6.31% | 5 |
| FS | 947 | 5.79% | 5 | 911 | 5.32% | 4 |
| MP | 730 | 4.46% | 3 | 772 | 4.51% | 3 |
| LI | 713 | 4.36% | 2 | 753 | 4.40% | 2 |
| NC | 543 | 3.32% | 1 | 607 | 3.55% | 1 |
| RSA | 16,363 | | | 17,110 | | |

| ASSAULT GBH | | | | | | |
|-------------|----------------|----------------|---------|----------------|----------------|---------|
| PROVINCE | REPORTED CRIME | 2012/2013 | | REPORTED CRIME | 2013/2014 | |
| | | % CONTRIBUTION | RANKING | | % CONTRIBUTION | RANKING |
| GA | 40,793 | 21.94% | 9 | 41,581 | 22.70% | 9 |
| KZN | 28,897 | 15.54% | 8 | 29,040 | 15.85% | 8 |
| EC | 27,880 | 15.00% | 7 | 27,451 | 14.99% | 7 |
| WC | 24,519 | 13.19% | 6 | 24,846 | 13.56% | 6 |
| FS | 15,385 | 8.28% | 5 | 14,531 | 7.93% | 5 |
| NW | 14,248 | 7.66% | 4 | 13,509 | 7.37% | 4 |
| LI | 13,755 | 7.40% | 3 | 12,678 | 6.92% | 3 |
| MP | 11,737 | 6.31% | 2 | 10,803 | 5.90% | 2 |
| NC | 8,679 | 4.67% | 1 | 8,734 | 4.77% | 1 |
| RSA | 185,893 | | | 183,173 | | |

| COMMON ASSAULT | | | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------|----------------|----------------|---------|
| PROVINCE | REPORTED CRIME | 2012/2013 | | REPORTED CRIME | 2013/2014 | |
| | | % CONTRIBUTION | RANKING | | % CONTRIBUTION | RANKING |
| GA | 45,115 | 26.09% | 9 | 44,748 | 26.77% | 9 |
| WC | 35,603 | 20.59% | 8 | 37,273 | 22.30% | 8 |
| KZN | 30,172 | 17.45% | 7 | 26,393 | 15.79% | 7 |
| FS | 17,716 | 10.25% | 6 | 17,124 | 10.24% | 6 |
| EC | 14,273 | 8.25% | 5 | 13,392 | 8.01% | 5 |
| LI | 9,596 | 5.55% | 4 | 9,078 | 5.43% | 4 |
| MP | 8,295 | 4.80% | 3 | 7,575 | 4.53% | 3 |
| NW | 7,234 | 4.18% | 2 | 6,783 | 4.06% | 2 |
| NC | 4,905 | 2.84% | 1 | 4,791 | 2.87% | 1 |
| RSA | 172,909 | | | 167,157 | | |

| ROBBERY WITH AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|---------|----------------|----------------|---------|
| PROVINCE | REPORTED CRIME | 2012/2013 | | REPORTED CRIME | 2013/2014 | |
| | | % CONTRIBUTION | RANKING | | % CONTRIBUTION | RANKING |
| GA | 35,869 | 33.87% | 9 | 42,646 | 35.73% | 9 |
| KZN | 19,972 | 18.86% | 8 | 21,040 | 17.63% | 8 |
| WC | 16,738 | 15.81% | 7 | 19,526 | 16.36% | 7 |
| EC | 11,794 | 11.14% | 6 | 13,485 | 11.30% | 6 |
| NW | 5,293 | 5.00% | 4 | 5,427 | 4.55% | 5 |
| FS | 5,809 | 5.49% | 5 | 5,358 | 4.49% | 4 |
| MP | 5,237 | 4.95% | 3 | 5,284 | 4.43% | 3 |
| LI | 3,935 | 3.72% | 2 | 5,180 | 4.34% | 2 |
| NC | 1,241 | 1.17% | 1 | 1,405 | 1.18% | 1 |
| RSA | 105,888 | | | 119,351 | | |

| COMMON ROBBERY | | | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------|----------------|----------------|---------|
| PROVINCE | REPORTED CRIME | 2012/2013 | | REPORTED CRIME | 2013/2014 | |
| | | % CONTRIBUTION | RANKING | | % CONTRIBUTION | RANKING |
| GA | 15,547 | 29.04% | 9 | 15,708 | 29.17% | 9 |
| WC | 12,427 | 23.21% | 8 | 13,140 | 24.40% | 8 |
| KZN | 8,228 | 15.37% | 7 | 8,450 | 15.69% | 7 |
| EC | 4,600 | 8.59% | 6 | 4,021 | 7.47% | 6 |
| LI | 3,352 | 6.26% | 5 | 3,223 | 5.98% | 5 |
| MP | 3,180 | 5.94% | 4 | 3,020 | 5.61% | 4 |
| FS | 2,708 | 5.06% | 3 | 2,655 | 4.93% | 3 |
| NW | 2,426 | 4.53% | 2 | 2,363 | 4.39% | 2 |
| NC | 1,072 | 2.00% | 1 | 1,278 | 2.37% | 1 |
| RSA | 53,540 | | | 53,858 | | |

Table 3: Western Cape crime landscape in relation to the other provinces: provincial comparative analysis 2012/13 and 2013/14 of property-related crimes

| BURGLARY AT NON-RESIDENTIAL PREMISES | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|---------|----------------|----------------|---------|
| PROVINCE | REPORTED CRIME | 2012/2013 | | REPORTED CRIME | 2013/2014 | |
| | | % CONTRIBUTION | RANKING | | % CONTRIBUTION | RANKING |
| GA | 15,582 | 21.16% | 9 | 16,480 | 22.39% | 9 |
| WC | 13,184 | 17.91% | 8 | 13,489 | 18.33% | 8 |
| KZN | 11,971 | 16.26% | 7 | 11,206 | 15.23% | 7 |
| EC | 7,539 | 10.24% | 6 | 7,658 | 10.40% | 6 |
| LI | 6,508 | 8.84% | 5 | 7,000 | 9.51% | 5 |
| MP | 5,416 | 7.36% | 3 | 5,316 | 7.22% | 4 |
| FS | 5,665 | 7.69% | 4 | 5,194 | 7.06% | 3 |
| NW | 5,403 | 7.34% | 2 | 4,875 | 6.62% | 2 |
| NC | 2,362 | 3.21% | 1 | 2,382 | 3.24% | 1 |
| RSA | 73,630 | | | 73,600 | | |

BURGLARY AT RESIDENTIAL PREMISES

| PROVINCE | REPORTED CRIME | 2012/2013 | | REPORTED CRIME | 2013/2014 | |
|------------|----------------|----------------|---------|----------------|----------------|---------|
| | | % CONTRIBUTION | RANKING | | % CONTRIBUTION | RANKING |
| GA | 68,544 | 26.15% | 9 | 68,139 | 26.16% | 9 |
| WC | 49,599 | 18.92% | 8 | 50,589 | 19.42% | 8 |
| KZN | 45,483 | 17.35% | 7 | 44,055 | 16.91% | 7 |
| EC | 25,902 | 9.88% | 6 | 24,750 | 9.50% | 6 |
| MP | 18,883 | 7.20% | 5 | 18,600 | 7.14% | 5 |
| LI | 14,877 | 5.68% | 2 | 16,503 | 6.34% | 4 |
| FS | 17,347 | 6.62% | 4 | 16,363 | 6.28% | 3 |
| NW | 15,755 | 6.01% | 3 | 15,434 | 5.93% | 2 |
| NC | 5,723 | 2.18% | 1 | 6,027 | 2.31% | 1 |
| RSA | 262,113 | | | 260,460 | | |

THEFT OF MOTOR VEHICLES

| PROVINCE | REPORTED CRIME | 2012/2013 | | REPORTED CRIME | 2013/2014 | |
|------------|----------------|----------------|---------|----------------|----------------|---------|
| | | % CONTRIBUTION | RANKING | | % CONTRIBUTION | RANKING |
| GA | 27,574 | 47.24% | 9 | 27,470 | 48.30% | 9 |
| WC | 9,208 | 15.78% | 7 | 9,511 | 16.72% | 8 |
| KZN | 9,788 | 16.77% | 8 | 8,723 | 15.34% | 7 |
| EC | 3,693 | 6.33% | 6 | 3,401 | 5.98% | 6 |
| MP | 2,516 | 4.31% | 5 | 2,360 | 4.15% | 5 |
| NW | 2,262 | 3.88% | 4 | 2,054 | 3.61% | 4 |
| FS | 2,028 | 3.47% | 3 | 2,037 | 3.58% | 3 |
| LI | 987 | 1.69% | 2 | 988 | 1.74% | 2 |
| NC | 314 | 0.54% | 1 | 326 | 0.57% | 1 |
| RSA | 58,370 | | | 56,870 | | |

THEFT OUT OF OR FROM MOTOR VEHICLES

| PROVINCE | REPORTED CRIME | 2012/2013 | | REPORTED CRIME | 2013/2014 | |
|------------|----------------|----------------|---------|----------------|----------------|---------|
| | | % CONTRIBUTION | RANKING | | % CONTRIBUTION | RANKING |
| GA | 42,110 | 30.15% | 9 | 42,722 | 29.71% | 9 |
| WC | 41,422 | 29.66% | 8 | 42,638 | 29.65% | 8 |
| KZN | 18,064 | 12.93% | 7 | 18,655 | 12.97% | 7 |
| EC | 12,039 | 8.62% | 6 | 11,841 | 8.23% | 6 |
| MP | 7,444 | 5.33% | 5 | 7,785 | 5.41% | 5 |
| NW | 5,681 | 4.07% | 4 | 6,023 | 4.19% | 4 |
| FS | 5,656 | 4.05% | 3 | 5,686 | 3.95% | 3 |
| LI | 4,666 | 3.34% | 2 | 5,486 | 3.81% | 2 |
| NC | 2,576 | 1.84% | 1 | 2,976 | 2.07% | 1 |
| RSA | 139,658 | | | 143,812 | | |

| STOCK THEFT | | | | | | |
|-------------|----------------|----------------|---------|----------------|----------------|---------|
| PROVINCE | REPORTED CRIME | 2012/2013 | | REPORTED CRIME | 2013/2014 | |
| | | % CONTRIBUTION | RANKING | | % CONTRIBUTION | RANKING |
| KZN | 7,214 | 24.13% | 9 | 7,072 | 25.23% | 9 |
| EC | 7,163 | 23.96% | 8 | 6,477 | 23.11% | 8 |
| FS | 4,616 | 15.44% | 7 | 4,452 | 15.89% | 7 |
| NW | 3,036 | 10.16% | 6 | 2,702 | 9.64% | 6 |
| MP | 2,707 | 9.06% | 5 | 2,582 | 9.21% | 5 |
| LI | 1,711 | 5.72% | 4 | 1,712 | 6.11% | 4 |
| NC | 1,651 | 5.52% | 3 | 1,271 | 4.54% | 3 |
| WC | 1,018 | 3.41% | 2 | 880 | 3.14% | 2 |
| GA | 778 | 2.60% | 1 | 878 | 3.13% | 1 |
| RSA | 29,894 | | | 28,026 | | |

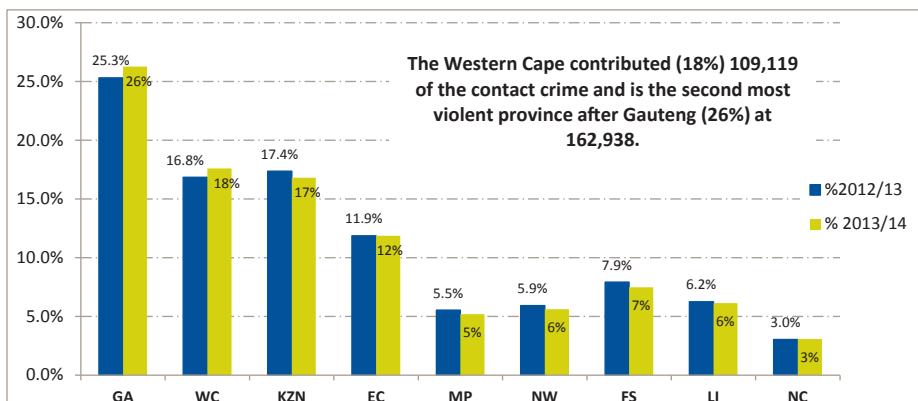
Table 4: Western Cape crime landscape in relation to the other provinces: provincial comparative analysis 2012/13 and 2013/14 of property-related crimes

| ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|---------|----------------|----------------|---------|
| PROVINCE | REPORTED CRIME | 2012/2013 | | REPORTED CRIME | 2013/2014 | |
| | | % CONTRIBUTION | RANKING | | % CONTRIBUTION | RANKING |
| KZN | 4,444 | 29.88% | 9 | 4,586 | 29.74% | 9 |
| GA | 3,713 | 24.97% | 8 | 3,679 | 23.86% | 8 |
| WC | 2,907 | 19.55% | 7 | 2,810 | 18.22% | 7 |
| EC | 1,538 | 10.34% | 6 | 1,843 | 11.95% | 6 |
| MP | 802 | 5.39% | 5 | 939 | 6.09% | 5 |
| NW | 469 | 3.15% | 3 | 494 | 3.20% | 4 |
| LI | 498 | 3.35% | 4 | 492 | 3.19% | 3 |
| FS | 436 | 2.93% | 2 | 483 | 3.13% | 2 |
| NC | 65 | 0.44% | 1 | 94 | 0.61% | 1 |
| RSA | 14,872 | | | 15,420 | | |

| DRUG-RELATED CRIME | | | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|---------|----------------|----------------|---------|
| PROVINCE | REPORTED CRIME | 2012/2013 | | REPORTED CRIME | 2013/2014 | |
| | | % CONTRIBUTION | RANKING | | % CONTRIBUTION | RANKING |
| WC | 82,062 | 39.68% | 9 | 85,463 | 32.78% | 9 |
| GA | 38,159 | 18.45% | 7 | 74,713 | 28.66% | 8 |
| KZN | 42,167 | 20.39% | 8 | 45,954 | 17.62% | 7 |
| EC | 12,877 | 6.23% | 6 | 15,063 | 5.78% | 6 |
| NW | 9,157 | 4.43% | 5 | 11,015 | 4.22% | 5 |
| LI | 7,530 | 3.64% | 4 | 9,609 | 3.69% | 4 |
| FS | 6,168 | 2.98% | 3 | 8,199 | 3.14% | 3 |
| MP | 5,844 | 2.83% | 2 | 7,464 | 2.86% | 2 |
| NC | 2,861 | 1.38% | 1 | 3,252 | 1.25% | 1 |
| RSA | 206,825 | | | 260,732 | | |

| DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL OR DRUGS | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|---------|----------------|----------------|---------|
| PROVINCE | REPORTED CRIME | 2012/2013 | | REPORTED CRIME | 2013/2014 | |
| | | % CONTRIBUTION | RANKING | | % CONTRIBUTION | RANKING |
| GA | 21,778 | 30.65% | 9 | 26,100 | 37.42% | 9 |
| WC | 15,167 | 21.34% | 8 | 13,588 | 19.48% | 8 |
| KZN | 15,112 | 21.27% | 7 | 12,597 | 18.06% | 7 |
| EC | 7,610 | 10.71% | 6 | 7,350 | 10.54% | 6 |
| MP | 4,025 | 5.66% | 5 | 3,090 | 4.43% | 5 |
| LI | 2,835 | 3.99% | 4 | 2,268 | 3.25% | 4 |
| NW | 2,038 | 2.87% | 3 | 2,251 | 3.23% | 3 |
| FS | 1,671 | 2.35% | 2 | 1,769 | 2.54% | 2 |
| NC | 829 | 1.17% | 1 | 744 | 1.07% | 1 |
| RSA | 71,065 | | | 69,757 | | |

Figure 2: Ranking of provinces in terms of contact crime: 2012/13 and 2014/15



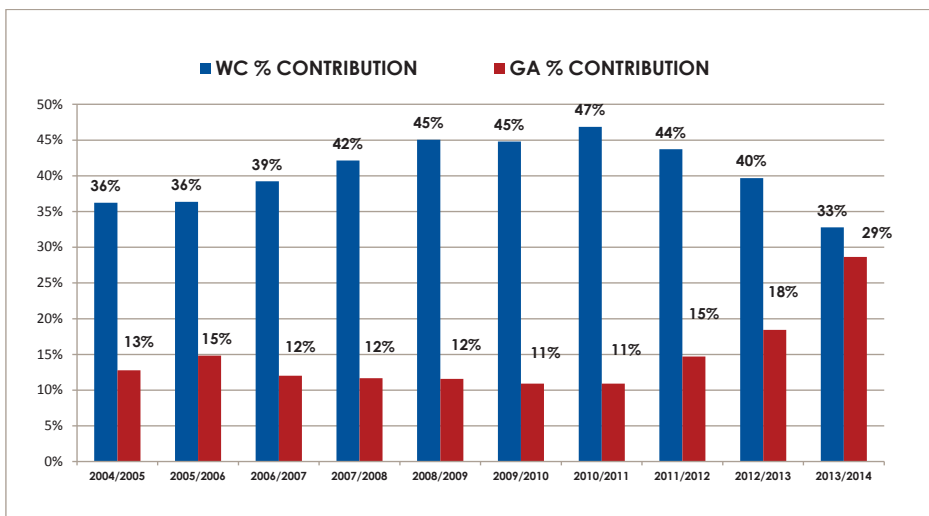
Comparative analysis shows that Gauteng leads the country in terms of contact crime. The Western Cape occupies the second place and the Northern Cape is the least violent and therefore the safest.

6. Western Cape drug-related crimes

For the past six financial years, 2007/2008 - 2012/2013, the Western Cape accounted for more than 40% of national drug-related crime per year (Figure 3). However, 2013/14 crime statistics show that the Western Cape's contribution to the national drug-related crime is now 33%, the lowest in a decade. The prevalence of substance abuse has been confirmed through the

engagement with community key structures through the 2013/14 Policing Needs and Priority project. Substance abuse has been identified as both a cause and motivator for crime in many clusters, notably in Mitchells Plain, Nyanga, Bishop Lavis, Atlantis, Worcester and Caledon.

Figure 3: Western Cape and Gauteng's proportion of drug-related crime to the Republic of South Africa: 2004/05-2013/14



Drug-related crime in the province increased by 4.1%, from 82 062 in 2012/13 to 85 463. Nationally, it increased by 26%, from 206 825 in 2012/13 to 260 732 in 2013/14¹⁷. Surprisingly, in Gauteng, drug-related crime increased overwhelmingly by 96% in 2012/13 from 38 159 to 74 713 in 2013/14. In this context, the contribution of Gauteng to national drug-related crime increased from 18% in 2012/13 to 29% in the 2013/14 financial year (Table 5). It should be noted that only 7% (10) police precincts recorded 31.9% (27 291) of the drug-related crime to the Western Cape Province, totalling (85 463) in the financial year 2013/14.

Table 5: Proportion of drug-related crime: Western Cape and Gauteng to national 2012/13-2013/14

| DRUG-RELATED CRIME | | | 2012/2013 | 2013/2014 | Diff | %Diff |
|--------------------|---|--------------|-----------|-----------|--------|-------|
| WESTERN CAPE | | | 82,062 | 85,463 | 3,401 | 4.1% |
| GAUTENG | | | 38,159 | 74,713 | 36,554 | 95.8% |
| SOUTH AFRICA | | | 206,825 | 260,732 | 53,907 | 26.1% |
| WC | % | CONTRIBUTION | 40% | 33% | | |
| GA | % | CONTRIBUTION | 18% | 29% | | |

¹⁷South African Police Service. 2014. Crime statistics 2003/04-2013/14. South Africa. Available online at www.saps.gov.za. Accessed on 19 September 2014.

7. Western Cape police cluster analysis 2012/13 -2013/14

A cluster analysis shows that in the main, there are just few clusters that regularly contribute the most in terms of selected crime categories in the province. These police clusters are Nyanga, Khayelitsha, Delft, Mitchells Plain and George. Notably, Bellville and Kraaifontein police clusters feature in terms of the burglary residential crime category (Table 6).

Table 6: The five WC police clusters contributing the most to the crime: 2012/13 - 2013/14

| NO | POLICE CLUSTER | MURDER 12/13 | MURDER 13/14 | % CONTRIBUTION | DIFFERENCE | INCREASE / DECREASE |
|----|-----------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Nyanga | 565 | 654 | 22.48% | 89 | 16% |
| 2 | Khayelitsha | 419 | 429 | 14.75% | 10 | 2% |
| 3 | Delft | 166 | 225 | 7.73% | 59 | 36% |
| 4 | Mitchells Plain | 95 | 173 | 5.95% | 78 | 82% |
| 5 | Bishop Lavis | 127 | 171 | 5.88% | 44 | 35% |

| NO | POLICE CLUSTER | SEXUAL CRIME 12/13 | SEXUAL CRIME 13/14 | % CONTRIBUTION | DIFFERENCE | INCREASE / DECREASE |
|----|----------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Nyanga | 1 122 | 1 007 | 12.49% | -115 | -10% |
| 2 | Khayelitsha | 830 | 763 | 9.46% | -67 | -8% |
| 3 | George | 756 | 717 | 8.89% | -39 | -5% |
| 4 | Worcester | 604 | 545 | 6.76% | -59 | -10% |
| 5 | Paarl | 573 | 517 | 6.41% | -56 | -10% |

| NO | POLICE CLUSTER | ASSAULT GBH GBH 12/13 | ASSAULT GBH 13/14 | % CONTRIBUTION | DIFFERENCE | INCREASE / DECREASE |
|----|----------------|-----------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Nyanga | 2 510 | 2 562 | 10.31% | 52 | 2% |
| 2 | Worcester | 2 367 | 2 236 | 9.00% | -131 | -6% |
| 3 | Khayelitsha | 2 140 | 2 209 | 8.89% | 69 | 3% |
| 4 | George | 1 757 | 1 796 | 7.23% | 39 | 2% |
| 5 | Paarl | 1 614 | 1 520 | 6.12% | -94 | -6% |

| NO | POLICE CLUSTER | COMMON ASSAULT 12/13 | COMMON ASSAULT 13/14 | % CONTRIBUTION | DIFFERENCE | INCREASE / DECREASE |
|----|-----------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------|------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Khayelitsha | 2 997 | 3 444 | 9.24% | 447 | 15% |
| 2 | Worcester | 3 053 | 3 267 | 8.77% | 214 | 7% |
| 3 | Nyanga | 3 002 | 2 827 | 7.58% | -175 | -6% |
| 4 | Mitchells Plain | 2 895 | 2 705 | 7.26% | -190 | -7% |
| 5 | George | 2 367 | 2 334 | 6.26% | -33 | -1% |

| NO | POLICE CLUSTER | BURGLARY AT RESIDENTIAL PREMISES 12/13 | BURGLARY AT RESIDENTIAL PREMISES 13/14 | % CONTRIBUTION | DIFFERENCE | INCREASE / DECREASE |
|----|----------------|--|--|----------------|------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Khayelitsha | 3 887 | 4 085 | 8.07% | 198 | 5% |
| 2 | George | 3 482 | 3 735 | 7.38% | 253 | 7% |
| 3 | Nyanga | 3 273 | 3 329 | 6.58% | 56 | 2% |
| 4 | Kraaifontein | 3 143 | 3 089 | 6.11% | -54 | -2% |
| 5 | Bellville | 2 922 | 3 067 | 6.06% | 145 | 5% |

| NO | POLICE CLUSTER | THEFT OUT OF MOTOR VEHICLES 12/13 | THEFT OUT OF MOTOR VEHICLES 13/14 | % CONTRIBUTION | DIFFERENCE | INCREASE / DECREASE |
|----|-------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Cape Town Central | 6 575 | 6 908 | 16.20% | 333 | 5% |
| 2 | Bellville | 3 241 | 3 338 | 7.83% | 97 | 3% |
| 3 | Nyanga | 2 897 | 2 961 | 6.94% | 64 | 2% |
| 4 | Wynberg | 3 234 | 2 921 | 6.85% | -313 | -10% |
| 5 | George | 2 269 | 2 406 | 5.64% | 137 | 6% |

| NO | POLICE CLUSTER | DRUG RELATED CRIME 12/13 | DRUG RELATED CRIME 13/14 | % CONTRIBUTION | DIFFERENCE | INCREASE / DECREASE |
|----|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Nyanga | 10 897 | 11 129 | 13.02% | 232 | 2% |
| 2 | Mitchells Plain | 6 735 | 7 499 | 8.77% | 764 | 11% |
| 3 | Delft | 6 501 | 6 113 | 7.15% | -388 | -6% |
| 4 | Cape Town Central | 5 193 | 5 311 | 6.21% | 118 | 2% |
| 5 | Khayelitsha | 4 023 | 4 640 | 5.43% | 617 | 15% |

| NO | POLICE CLUSTER | DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE 12/13 | DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE 13/14 | % CONTRIBUTION | DIFFERENCE | INCREASE / DECREASE |
|----|-------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Khayelitsha | 1 896 | 1 973 | 14.52% | 77 | 4% |
| 2 | Nyanga | 1 771 | 1 566 | 11.52% | -205 | -12% |
| 3 | Cape Town Central | 1 028 | 984 | 7.24% | -44 | -4% |
| 4 | George | 1 201 | 945 | 6.95% | -256 | -21% |
| 5 | Milnerton | 884 | 779 | 5.73% | -105 | -12% |

8. The 10 police precincts recording most of crime in the Western Cape

Ten police precincts accounted for almost half of the reported murder cases (47.3% for 2012/13 and 49.6% for the 2013/14 financial year. Reported murder cases increased by 12.7% from 2 580 in 2012/13 to 2 909 in 2013/14 financial year in the province.

The Nyanga police precinct recorded a 16% increase, from 262 in 2012/13 to 305 in 2013/14 (Table 7). In fact, the Nyanga police precinct appears in the top 10 police precincts for murder, assault GBH, sexual offences and driving under the influence of alcohol in the year 2013/14 (Table 7 and Table 9). The bulk of the police stations that are the highest contributors of the selected crime are located in the Metro; only three rural police stations – Worcester, Conville and Oudtshoorn – appear in the list. Notably, the same stations appear in each crime category of the contact crime.

Table 7: The 10 police precincts contributing the most to murder, sexual offences, assault GBH and common assault for the 2012/13 and 2013/14 financial years

| NO | STATION | MURDER 12/13 | MURDER 13/14 | % CONTRIBUTION | DIFFERENCE | INCREASE / DECREASE |
|----|-----------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Nyanga | 262 | 305 | 10.48% | 43 | 16% |
| 2 | Harare | 132 | 164 | 5.64% | 32 | 24% |
| 3 | Mitchells Plain | 91 | 158 | 5.43% | 67 | 74% |
| 4 | Gugulethu | 129 | 150 | 5.16% | 21 | 16% |
| 5 | Khayelitsha | 168 | 146 | 5.02% | -22 | -13% |
| 6 | Delft | 113 | 144 | 4.95% | 31 | 27% |
| 7 | Mfuleni | 99 | 118 | 4.06% | 19 | 19% |
| 8 | Kraaifontein | 121 | 112 | 3.85% | -9 | -7% |
| 9 | Bishop Lavis | 59 | 73 | 2.51% | 14 | 24% |
| 10 | Philippi East | 47 | 73 | 2.51% | 26 | 55% |

| NO | STATION | SEXUAL CRIMES 12/13 | SEXUAL CRIMES 13/14 | % CONTRIBUTION | DIFFERENCE | INCREASE / DECREASE |
|----|-----------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------|------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Nyanga | 413 | 330 | 4.09% | -83 | -20% |
| 2 | Mitchells Plain | 418 | 288 | 3.57% | -130 | -31% |
| 3 | Gugulethu | 265 | 242 | 3.00% | -23 | -9% |
| 4 | Harare | 263 | 236 | 2.93% | -27 | -10% |
| 5 | Khayelitsha | 246 | 233 | 2.89% | -13 | -5% |
| 6 | Delft | 253 | 215 | 2.67% | -38 | -15% |
| 7 | Mfuleni | 166 | 192 | 2.38% | 26 | 16% |
| 8 | Worcester | 209 | 176 | 2.18% | -33 | -16% |
| 9 | Kraaifontein | 201 | 166 | 2.06% | -35 | -17% |
| 10 | Conville | 147 | 139 | 1.72% | -8 | -5% |

| NO | STATION | ASSAULT GBH 12/13 | ASSAULT GBH 13/14_2 | % CONTRIBUTION | DIFFERENCE | INCREASE / DECREASE |
|----|-----------------|-------------------|---------------------|----------------|------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Nyanga | 952 | 920 | 3.70% | -32 | -3% |
| 2 | Worcester | 858 | 749 | 3.01% | -109 | -13% |
| 3 | Gugulethu | 646 | 737 | 2.97% | 91 | 14% |
| 4 | Khayelitsha | 707 | 687 | 2.77% | -20 | -3% |
| 5 | Harare | 634 | 605 | 2.43% | -29 | -5% |
| 6 | Mitchells Plain | 765 | 574 | 2.31% | -191 | -25% |
| 7 | Oudtshoorn | 539 | 574 | 2.31% | 35 | 6% |
| 8 | Mfuleni | 514 | 522 | 2.10% | 8 | 2% |
| 9 | Delft | 481 | 521 | 2.10% | 40 | 8% |
| 10 | Kraaifontein | 468 | 500 | 2.01% | 32 | 7% |

| NO | STATION | COMMON ASSAULT 12/13 | COMMON ASSAULT 13/14 | % CONTRIBUTION | DIFFERENCE | INCREASE / DECREASE |
|----|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------|------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Mitchells Plain | 2764 | 2188 | 5.87% | -576 | -21% |
| 2 | Worcester | 1411 | 1593 | 4.27% | 182 | 13% |
| 3 | Kraaifontein | 801 | 913 | 2.45% | 112 | 14% |
| 4 | Kleinvele | 702 | 868 | 2.33% | 166 | 24% |
| 5 | Harare | 637 | 805 | 2.16% | 168 | 26% |
| 6 | Khayelitsha | 774 | 774 | 2.08% | 0 | 0% |
| 7 | Oudtshoorn | 534 | 704 | 1.89% | 170 | 32% |
| 8 | Mfuleni | 576 | 672 | 1.80% | 96 | 17% |
| 9 | Beaufort West | 568 | 644 | 1.73% | 76 | 13% |
| 10 | Cape Town Central | 706 | 643 | 1.73% | -63 | -9% |

Table 8: The 10 police precincts contributing the most to burglary at residential areas and theft out of motor vehicles for the 2012/13 and 2013/14 financial years

| NO | STATION | BURGLARY AT RESIDENTIAL PREMISES 12/13 | BURGLARY AT RESIDENTIAL PREMISES 13/14 | % CONTRIBUTION | DIFFERENCE | INCREASE / DECREASE |
|----|-----------------|--|--|----------------|------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Mitchells Plain | 1702 | 1421 | 2.81% | -281 | -17% |
| 2 | Kraaifontein | 1118 | 1247 | 2.46% | 129 | 12% |
| 3 | Table View | 1157 | 1235 | 2.44% | 78 | 7% |
| 4 | Bellville | 1037 | 1194 | 2.36% | 157 | 15% |
| 5 | Worcester | 1322 | 1193 | 2.36% | -129 | -10% |
| 6 | Durbanville | 1354 | 1185 | 2.34% | -169 | -12% |
| 7 | Stellenbosch | 1278 | 1138 | 2.25% | -140 | -11% |
| 8 | Somerset West | 841 | 1133 | 2.24% | 292 | 35% |
| 9 | Knysna | 934 | 1081 | 2.14% | 147 | 16% |
| 10 | Kuils River | 888 | 1051 | 2.08% | 163 | 18% |

| NO | STATION | THEFT OUT OF MOTOR VEHICLES 12/13 | THEFT OUT OF MOTOR VEHICLES 13/14 | % CONTRIBUTION | DIFFERENCE | INCREASE / DECREASE |
|----|-------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Cape Town Central | 3297 | 3617 | 8.48% | 320 | 10% |
| 2 | Stellenbosch | 1698 | 1852 | 4.34% | 154 | 9% |
| 3 | Mitchells Plain | 2047 | 1703 | 3.99% | -344 | -17% |
| 4 | Bellville | 1490 | 1465 | 3.44% | -25 | -2% |
| 5 | Woodstock | 1064 | 1210 | 2.84% | 146 | 14% |
| 6 | Sea Point | 1182 | 1099 | 2.58% | -83 | -7% |
| 7 | Parow | 1021 | 1091 | 2.56% | 70 | 7% |
| 8 | Worcester | 1073 | 1002 | 2.35% | -71 | -7% |
| 9 | Table View | 835 | 975 | 2.29% | 140 | 17% |
| 10 | Claremont | 848 | 867 | 2.03% | 19 | 2% |

Table 9: The 10 police precincts contributing the most to drug-related crime and driving under the influence of alcohol in the 2012/13 and 2013/14 financial years

| NO | STATION | DRUG RELATED CRIME 12/13 | DRUG RELATED CRIME 13 /14 | % CONTRIBUTION | DIFFERENCE | INCREASE / DECREASE |
|----|-------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Mitchells Plain | 6311 | 6044 | 7.07% | -267 | -4% |
| 2 | Manenberg | 3983 | 3766 | 4.41% | -217 | -5% |
| 3 | Delft | 3383 | 2954 | 3.46% | -429 | -13% |
| 4 | Bishop Lavis | 2977 | 2578 | 3.02% | -399 | -13% |
| 5 | Kraaifontein | 2341 | 2516 | 2.94% | 175 | 7% |
| 6 | Cape Town Central | 1963 | 2150 | 2.52% | 187 | 10% |
| 7 | Philippi | 1835 | 1944 | 2.27% | 109 | 6% |
| 8 | Kleinvlei | 2150 | 1874 | 2.19% | -276 | -13% |
| 9 | Gugulethu | 1649 | 1796 | 2.10% | 147 | 9% |
| 10 | Atlantis | 1426 | 1669 | 1.95% | 243 | 17% |

| NO | STATION | DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE 12/13 | DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE 13/14 | % CONTRIBUTION | DIFFERENCE | INCREASE / DECREASE |
|----|-------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Lingeletu West | 432 | 489 | 3.60% | 57 | 13% |
| 2 | Philippi East | 498 | 467 | 3.44% | -31 | -6% |
| 3 | Kraaifontein | 378 | 415 | 3.05% | 37 | 10% |
| 4 | Cape Town Central | 354 | 403 | 2.97% | 49 | 14% |
| 5 | Harare | 385 | 357 | 2.63% | -28 | -7% |
| 6 | Langa | 283 | 341 | 2.51% | 58 | 20% |
| 7 | Table View | 304 | 331 | 2.44% | 27 | 9% |
| 8 | Khayelitsha | 292 | 291 | 2.14% | -1 | 0% |
| 9 | Nyanga | 348 | 278 | 2.05% | -70 | -20% |
| 10 | Gugulethu | 358 | 257 | 1.89% | -101 | -28% |

9. Urban and rural distribution of certain crime categories: 2012/13 and 2013/14

In terms of the urban versus rural split, a third of the crime took place in the urban areas. However, more than half of assault with the intent to do grievous bodily harm took place in the rural areas. Such findings suggest a shift in crime trends and confirm that the rural areas are quite violent (Table 10).

Table 10: Rural/urban split in the Western Cape for 2012/13 - 2013/14

| NO | REGION | MURDER 12/13 | MURDER 13/14 | % CONTRIBUTION | DIFFERENCE | INCREASE / DECREASE |
|----|--------|--------------|--------------|----------------|------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Rural | 645 | 657 | 22.59% | 12 | 2% |
| 2 | Urban | 1 935 | 2 252 | 77.41% | 317 | 16% |

| NO | REGION | SEXUAL CRIME 12/13 | SEXUAL CRIME 13/14 | % CONTRIBUTION | DIFFERENCE | INCREASE / DECREASE |
|----|--------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Rural | 3 781 | 3 566 | 44.23% | -215 | -6% |
| 2 | Urban | 4 995 | 4 496 | 55.77% | -499 | -10% |

| NO | REGION | ASSAULT GBH GBH 12/13 | ASSAULT GBH GBH 13/14 | % CONTRIBUTION | DIFFERENCE | INCREASE / DECREASE |
|----|--------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------|------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Rural | 12 458 | 12 701 | 51.12% | 243 | 2% |
| 2 | Urban | 12 061 | 12 145 | 48.88% | 84 | 1% |

¹⁸'Urban' refers to areas in the Cape Metro and 'rural' refers to the remaining areas in the province

| NO | REGION | COMMON ASSAULT 12/13 | COMMON ASSAULT 13/14 | % CONTRIBUTION | DIFFERENCE | INCREASE / DECREASE |
|----|--------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------|------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Rural | 14 929 | 16 154 | 43.34% | 1225 | 8% |
| 2 | Urban | 20 674 | 21 119 | 56.66% | 445 | 2% |

| NO | REGION | BURGLARY AT RESIDENTIAL PREMISES 12/13 | BURGLARY AT RESIDENTIAL PREMISES 13/14 | % CONTRIBUTION | DIFFERENCE | INCREASE / DECREASE |
|----|--------|--|--|----------------|------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Rural | 18 599 | 18 648 | 36.86% | 49 | 0% |
| 2 | Urban | 31 000 | 31 941 | 63.14% | 941 | 3% |

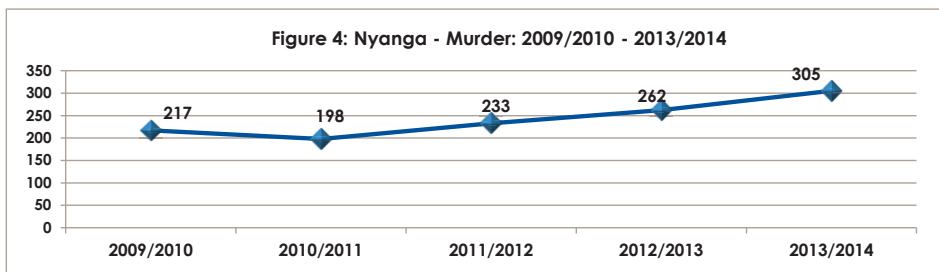
| NO | REGION | THEFT OUT OF MOTOR VEHICLES 12/13 | THEFT OUT OF MOTOR VEHICLES 13/14 | % CONTRIBUTION | DIFFERENCE | INCREASE / DECREASE |
|----|--------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Rural | 10 926 | 11 649 | 27.32% | 723 | 7% |
| 2 | Urban | 30 496 | 30 989 | 72.68% | 493 | 2% |

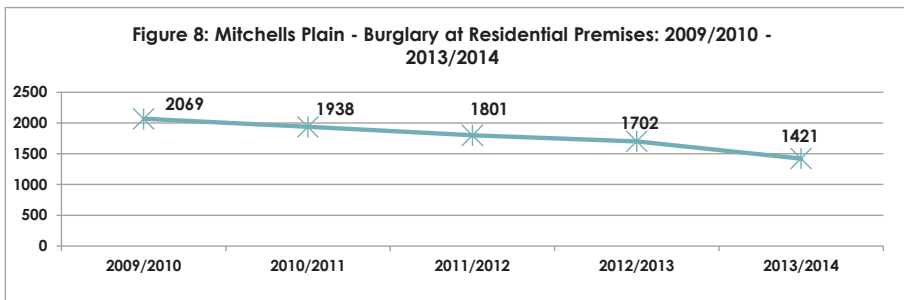
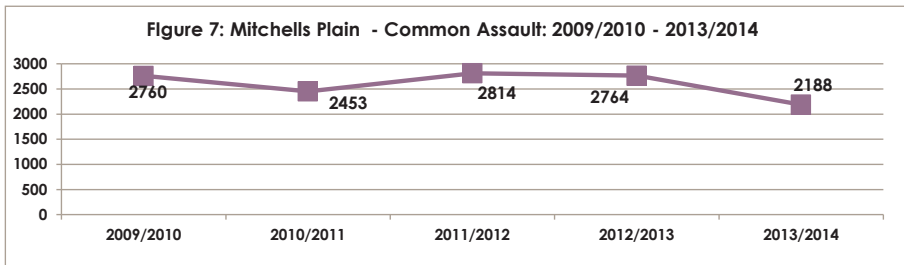
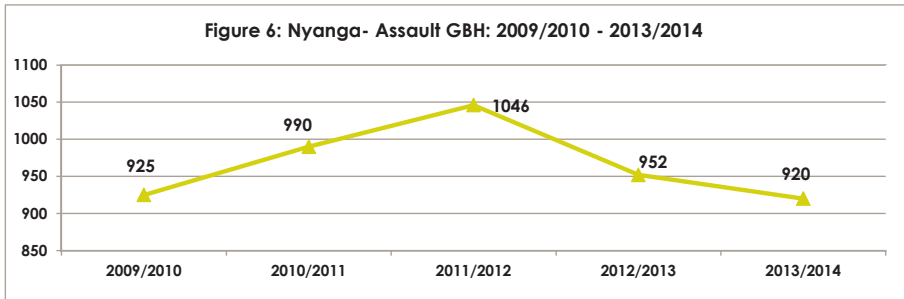
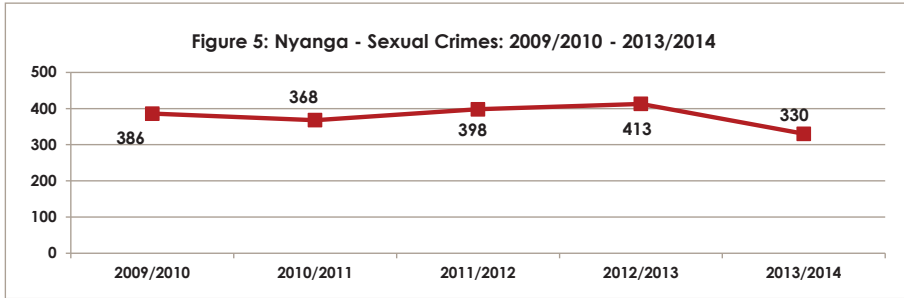
| NO | REGION | DRUG RELATED CRIME 12/13 | DRUG RELATED CRIME 13/14 | % CONTRIBUTION | DIFFERENCE | INCREASE / DECREASE |
|----|--------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Rural | 25 386 | 27 969 | 32.73% | 2583 | 10% |
| 2 | Urban | 56 676 | 57 494 | 67.27% | 818 | 1% |

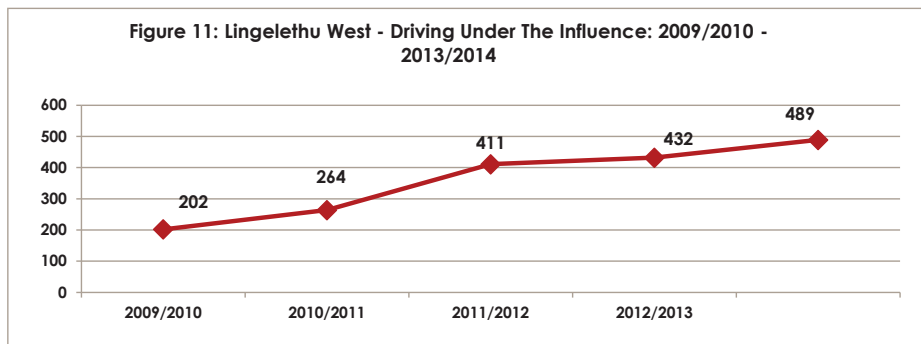
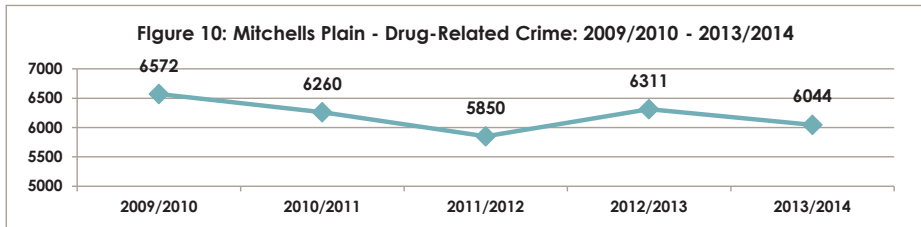
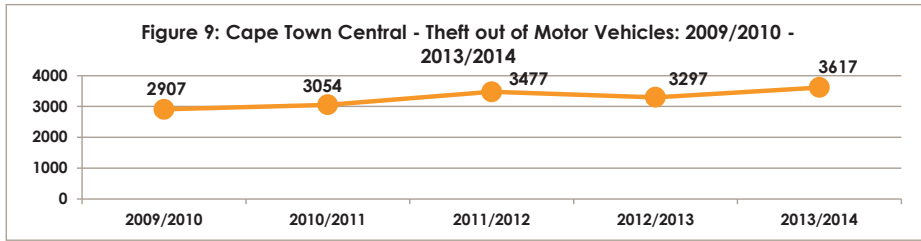
| NO | REGION | DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE 12/13 | DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE 13/14 | % CONTRIBUTION | DIFFERENCE | INCREASE / DECREASE |
|----|--------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Rural | 4 162 | 3 769 | 27.74% | -393 | -9% |
| 2 | Urban | 11 005 | 9 819 | 72.26% | -1186 | -11% |

10. Five year trend analysis of the top contributing stations

The graphs below show behavioural trends over a period of five years for selected crime categories for the top police precincts (Figures 4 - 11).







11. Western Cape municipalities' crime landscape

The rural/urban split shows that the bulk of crime takes place in the Cape Metro where 62 police stations are located and approximately two-thirds of the Western Cape population resides. A five-year comparative analysis (2009/10 - 2013/14) of the local municipalities – excluding the City of Cape Town – revealed that contact crime accounted for 40% (358 811) of the crime followed by property crime at 32% (293 264) and crime heavily dependent on police action for detection accounted for 28% (255 611). The three municipalities contributing the most per crime category are the Drakenstein, George and Breede Valley municipalities. Table 11 below shows the broad categories of crime and how each of these municipalities fared.

Table 11: Broad crime category per local municipality (2009/10 – 2013/14)

| NO | LOCAL MUNICIPALITY | CONTACT CRIME | | CRIME DETECTED BY POLICE | | PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME | | TOTAL CRIME FOR PERIOD 2009/2010 - 2013/2014 | |
|--------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|----------------|------------------------|----------------|--|----------------|
| | | ACTUAL | % CONTRIBUTION | ACTUAL | % CONTRIBUTION | ACTUAL | % CONTRIBUTION | ACTUAL | % CONTRIBUTION |
| 1 | Drakenstein | 39880 | 11.11% | 23599 | 9.24% | 33352 | 11.37% | 96 831 | 10.67% |
| 2 | George | 35531 | 9.90% | 27908 | 10.92% | 31383 | 10.70% | 94 822 | 10.45% |
| 3 | Breede Valley | 42329 | 11.80% | 15957 | 6.25% | 27231 | 9.29% | 85 517 | 9.42% |
| 4 | Stellenbosch | 20407 | 5.69% | 12465 | 4.88% | 37853 | 12.91% | 70 725 | 7.79% |
| 5 | Mossel Bay | 18389 | 5.12% | 15283 | 5.98% | 15411 | 5.25% | 49 083 | 5.41% |
| 6 | Witzenberg | 18941 | 5.28% | 16976 | 6.64% | 9810 | 3.35% | 45 727 | 5.04% |
| 7 | Theewaterskloof | 14854 | 4.14% | 16410 | 6.42% | 12444 | 4.24% | 43 708 | 4.82% |
| 8 | Saldanha | 13647 | 3.80% | 11371 | 4.45% | 16301 | 5.56% | 41 319 | 4.55% |
| 9 | Swartland | 16335 | 4.55% | 12065 | 4.72% | 9836 | 3.35% | 38 236 | 4.21% |
| 10 | Oudtshoorn | 16090 | 4.48% | 10928 | 4.28% | 11108 | 3.79% | 38 126 | 4.20% |
| 11 | Overstrand | 12239 | 3.41% | 9846 | 3.85% | 15963 | 5.44% | 38 048 | 4.19% |
| 12 | Knysna | 12859 | 3.58% | 10214 | 4.00% | 14755 | 5.03% | 37 828 | 4.17% |
| 13 | Langeberg | 15312 | 4.27% | 11201 | 4.38% | 8024 | 2.74% | 34 537 | 3.81% |
| 14 | Beaufort West | 14303 | 3.99% | 5788 | 2.27% | 9310 | 3.17% | 29 401 | 3.24% |
| 15 | Bitou | 8005 | 2.23% | 5731 | 2.24% | 11772 | 4.01% | 25 508 | 2.81% |
| 16 | Matzikama | 11532 | 3.21% | 6690 | 2.62% | 4956 | 1.69% | 23 178 | 2.55% |
| 17 | Hessequa | 8251 | 2.30% | 9228 | 3.61% | 3936 | 1.34% | 21 415 | 2.36% |
| 18 | Berggrivier | 7790 | 2.17% | 9664 | 3.78% | 3227 | 1.10% | 20 681 | 2.28% |
| 19 | Cederberg | 8304 | 2.31% | 7606 | 2.98% | 3595 | 1.23% | 19 505 | 2.15% |
| 20 | Swellendam | 8620 | 2.40% | 5237 | 2.05% | 4502 | 1.54% | 18 359 | 2.02% |
| 21 | Kannaland | 5486 | 1.53% | 4110 | 1.61% | 3008 | 1.03% | 12 604 | 1.39% |
| 22 | Cape Agulhas | 5376 | 1.50% | 2632 | 1.03% | 3214 | 1.10% | 11 222 | 1.24% |
| 23 | Prince Albert | 2932 | 0.82% | 1830 | 0.72% | 1180 | 0.40% | 5 942 | 0.65% |
| 24 | Laingsburg | 1399 | 0.39% | 2744 | 1.07% | 1093 | 0.37% | 5 236 | 0.58% |
| TOTAL | | 358 811 | 100.00% | 255 483 | 100.00% | 293 264 | 100.00% | 907 558 | 100.00% |

A five year analysis of contact crime for all 24 municipalities revealed that six municipalities – Breede Valley, Drakenstein, George, Stellenbosch, Witzenberg, and Mosselbay – recorded almost half (48.9%) of the contact crime in the Province (Table 12). The municipalities that contributed more than 5% of the total contact crime are highlighted in the table below.

Table 12: Five year analysis of contact crime per municipality (2009/10 – 2013/14)

| NO | LOCAL MUNICIPALITY | ASSAULT GBH | | ATTEMPTED MURDER | | COMMON ASSAULT | | COMMON ROBBERY | | MURDER | | ROBBERY WITH AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES | | TOTAL SEXUAL CRIMES | | TOTAL CONTACT CRIME | |
|-------------|--------------------|-------------|--------|------------------|--------|----------------|--------|----------------|--------|--------|--------|--|--------|---------------------|--------|---------------------|--------|
| | | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 1 | Breede Valley | 13 675 | 10.58% | 484 | 12.23% | 18 304 | 12.78% | 3 138 | 14.92% | 725 | 9.51% | 2 518 | 14.09% | 3 485 | 9.71% | 42 329 | 11.80% |
| 2 | Drakenstein | 14 162 | 10.96% | 392 | 9.99% | 13 971 | 9.75% | 3 614 | 17.19% | 833 | 10.93% | 2 913 | 16.31% | 3 995 | 11.14% | 39 980 | 11.11% |
| 3 | George | 11 646 | 9.01% | 350 | 8.92% | 13 388 | 9.35% | 2 777 | 13.21% | 783 | 10.27% | 2 277 | 12.75% | 4 310 | 12.01% | 35 531 | 9.90% |
| 4 | Stellenbosch | 6 760 | 5.23% | 478 | 12.18% | 5 996 | 4.19% | 2 060 | 9.80% | 482 | 6.32% | 2 550 | 14.27% | 2 081 | 5.80% | 20 407 | 5.69% |
| 5 | Witzenberg | 7 898 | 6.11% | 158 | 4.03% | 7 655 | 5.34% | 587 | 2.79% | 414 | 5.43% | 203 | 1.14% | 2 026 | 5.45% | 18 941 | 5.28% |
| 6 | Mossel Bay | 5 006 | 4.49% | 332 | 8.46% | 7 914 | 5.52% | 1 183 | 5.63% | 396 | 5.19% | 1 143 | 6.40% | 1 615 | 4.50% | 18 389 | 5.12% |
| 7 | Swartland | 5 244 | 4.06% | 154 | 3.92% | 7 560 | 5.28% | 682 | 3.24% | 331 | 4.34% | 515 | 2.88% | 1 849 | 5.15% | 16 335 | 4.55% |
| 8 | Oudtshoorn | 6 329 | 4.90% | 124 | 3.16% | 6 467 | 4.51% | 1 106 | 5.26% | 253 | 3.32% | 551 | 3.08% | 1 260 | 3.51% | 16 090 | 4.48% |
| 9 | Langeberg | 6 197 | 4.79% | 66 | 1.68% | 6 483 | 4.50% | 378 | 1.80% | 354 | 4.64% | 211 | 1.18% | 1 653 | 4.61% | 15 312 | 4.27% |
| 10 | Theewaterskloof | 5 106 | 3.95% | 189 | 4.82% | 6 061 | 4.23% | 639 | 3.04% | 507 | 6.65% | 572 | 3.20% | 1 780 | 4.96% | 14 854 | 4.14% |
| 11 | Beaufort West | 4 886 | 3.78% | 88 | 2.28% | 6 429 | 4.49% | 1 026 | 4.88% | 235 | 3.08% | 883 | 4.94% | 756 | 2.11% | 14 303 | 3.99% |
| 12 | Saldanha | 4 262 | 3.30% | 175 | 4.46% | 6 054 | 4.23% | 642 | 3.05% | 355 | 4.66% | 879 | 4.92% | 1 280 | 3.57% | 13 647 | 3.80% |
| 13 | Krystna | 5 209 | 4.03% | 132 | 3.35% | 4 160 | 2.90% | 994 | 4.73% | 292 | 3.83% | 687 | 3.85% | 1 385 | 3.86% | 12 839 | 3.58% |
| 14 | Overstrand | 4 386 | 3.39% | 255 | 6.59% | 4 973 | 3.47% | 399 | 1.90% | 301 | 3.95% | 732 | 4.10% | 1 193 | 3.33% | 12 239 | 3.41% |
| 15 | Maitikama | 5 468 | 4.22% | 98 | 2.59% | 3 704 | 2.59% | 391 | 1.86% | 299 | 3.92% | 172 | 0.96% | 1 410 | 3.93% | 11 532 | 3.21% |
| 16 | Swellendam | 3 127 | 2.42% | 44 | 1.12% | 4 305 | 3.01% | 203 | 0.97% | 100 | 1.31% | 117 | 0.65% | 724 | 2.02% | 8 620 | 2.40% |
| 17 | Cederberg | 3 610 | 2.79% | 63 | 1.61% | 2 986 | 2.08% | 149 | 0.71% | 242 | 3.17% | 74 | 0.41% | 1 180 | 3.29% | 8 304 | 2.31% |
| 18 | Hessequa | 2 802 | 2.17% | 108 | 2.75% | 4 212 | 2.94% | 147 | 0.70% | 130 | 1.71% | 70 | 0.39% | 782 | 2.18% | 8 251 | 2.30% |
| 19 | Bibou | 3 265 | 2.52% | 52 | 1.33% | 2 684 | 1.87% | 526 | 2.60% | 163 | 2.14% | 473 | 2.65% | 852 | 2.37% | 8 005 | 2.23% |
| 20 | Bergthiver | 3 239 | 2.51% | 57 | 1.45% | 3 324 | 2.32% | 91 | 0.43% | 134 | 1.76% | 103 | 0.58% | 842 | 2.35% | 7 790 | 2.17% |
| 21 | Kannaland | 1 956 | 1.51% | 12 | 0.31% | 2 762 | 1.93% | 71 | 0.34% | 111 | 1.46% | 28 | 0.16% | 546 | 1.52% | 5 466 | 1.53% |
| 22 | Cape Agulhas | 2 104 | 1.63% | 78 | 1.99% | 2 332 | 1.63% | 133 | 0.63% | 97 | 1.27% | 144 | 0.81% | 488 | 1.36% | 5 576 | 1.50% |
| 23 | Prince Albert | 1 456 | 1.13% | 20 | 0.51% | 1 056 | 0.74% | 44 | 0.21% | 61 | 0.80% | 20 | 0.11% | 275 | 0.77% | 2 932 | 0.82% |
| 24 | Langeburg | 646 | 0.52% | 15 | 0.38% | 504 | 0.35% | 48 | 0.23% | 26 | 0.34% | 30 | 0.17% | 110 | 0.31% | 1 399 | 0.39% |
| GRAND TOTAL | | 129 239 | 100.0% | 3 924 | 100.0% | 143 254 | 100.0% | 21 028 | 100.0% | 7 624 | 100.0% | 17 865 | 100.0% | 35 877 | 100.0% | 358 811 | 100.0% |

A five year analysis of property-related crime for all 24 municipalities revealed that five municipalities – Stellenbosch, Drakenstein, George, Breede Valley, and Overstrand – contributed half (50.46%) of property crime in the Province (Table 13). Of the reported 293 264 property crimes, more than half (150 016: 51%) of the crime was burglary at residential premises, theft out of motor vehicles, with burglary at non-residential premises accounting for 28% (80 732) and 15% (43790) respectively (Table 13).

Table 13: Five year analysis of property-related crime per local municipality (2009/10 - 2013/14)

| NO | LOCAL MUNICIPALITY | ASSAULT GBH | | ATTEMPTED MURDER | | COMMON ASSAULT | | COMMON ROBBERY | | MURDER | | ROBBERY WITH AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES | | TOTAL SEXUAL CHIMES | | TOTAL CONTACT CRIME | |
|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--|---------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|
| | | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 1 | Breede Valley | 13 675 | 10.58% | 484 | 12.83% | 18 304 | 12.76% | 3 138 | 14.92% | 725 | 9.81% | 2 518 | 14.09% | 3 485 | 9.71% | 42 329 | 11.80% |
| 2 | Drakenstein | 14 162 | 10.96% | 392 | 9.97% | 13 971 | 9.75% | 3 614 | 17.19% | 833 | 10.93% | 2 913 | 16.31% | 3 995 | 11.14% | 39 880 | 11.11% |
| 3 | George | 11 646 | 9.01% | 350 | 8.92% | 13 388 | 9.35% | 2 777 | 13.21% | 783 | 10.27% | 2 277 | 12.75% | 4 310 | 12.01% | 35 531 | 9.90% |
| 4 | Stellenbosch | 6 760 | 5.23% | 478 | 12.18% | 5 996 | 4.19% | 2 060 | 9.80% | 482 | 6.32% | 2 550 | 14.27% | 2 081 | 5.80% | 20 407 | 5.67% |
| 5 | Witzenberg | 7 898 | 6.11% | 158 | 4.03% | 7 655 | 5.34% | 587 | 2.79% | 414 | 5.43% | 2 026 | 11.46% | 2 026 | 5.85% | 18 941 | 5.28% |
| 6 | Mossel Bay | 5 806 | 4.49% | 332 | 8.43% | 7 914 | 5.82% | 1 183 | 5.63% | 396 | 5.19% | 1 143 | 6.40% | 1 615 | 4.50% | 18 389 | 5.12% |
| 7 | Swartland | 5 244 | 4.06% | 154 | 3.92% | 7 560 | 5.83% | 682 | 3.24% | 331 | 4.34% | 515 | 2.88% | 1 849 | 5.15% | 16 335 | 4.56% |
| 8 | Oudthoorn | 6 329 | 4.90% | 124 | 3.16% | 6 467 | 4.51% | 1 106 | 5.24% | 253 | 3.32% | 551 | 3.08% | 1 240 | 3.51% | 16 090 | 4.48% |
| 9 | Langeberg | 6 197 | 4.79% | 66 | 1.68% | 6 453 | 4.50% | 378 | 1.80% | 354 | 4.44% | 211 | 1.18% | 1 653 | 4.41% | 15 312 | 4.27% |
| 10 | Theewaterskloof | 5 106 | 3.95% | 189 | 4.82% | 6 061 | 4.33% | 639 | 3.04% | 507 | 6.45% | 572 | 3.20% | 1 780 | 4.96% | 14 854 | 4.14% |
| 11 | Becoufort West | 4 886 | 3.78% | 88 | 2.24% | 6 429 | 4.49% | 1 026 | 4.88% | 235 | 3.08% | 883 | 4.94% | 756 | 2.11% | 14 303 | 3.99% |
| 12 | Saldanha | 4 262 | 3.30% | 175 | 4.46% | 6 054 | 4.23% | 642 | 3.05% | 355 | 4.66% | 879 | 4.92% | 1 280 | 3.57% | 13 647 | 3.80% |
| 13 | Krysta | 5 209 | 4.03% | 132 | 3.36% | 4 160 | 2.90% | 994 | 4.73% | 292 | 3.83% | 487 | 3.85% | 1 385 | 3.86% | 12 859 | 3.58% |
| 14 | Overstrand | 4 386 | 3.39% | 255 | 6.50% | 4 973 | 3.47% | 399 | 1.90% | 301 | 3.95% | 732 | 4.10% | 1 193 | 3.33% | 12 239 | 3.41% |
| 15 | Matzikama | 5 458 | 4.22% | 98 | 2.50% | 3 704 | 2.87% | 391 | 1.86% | 299 | 3.92% | 172 | 0.96% | 1 410 | 3.93% | 11 532 | 3.21% |
| 16 | Swellendam | 3 127 | 2.42% | 44 | 1.12% | 4 305 | 3.01% | 203 | 0.97% | 100 | 1.31% | 117 | 0.65% | 724 | 2.02% | 8 620 | 2.40% |
| 17 | Cederberg | 3 610 | 2.79% | 63 | 1.61% | 2 986 | 2.08% | 149 | 0.71% | 242 | 3.17% | 74 | 0.41% | 1 180 | 3.29% | 8 304 | 2.31% |
| 18 | Hessequa | 2 802 | 2.17% | 108 | 2.78% | 4 212 | 2.94% | 147 | 0.70% | 130 | 1.71% | 70 | 0.39% | 782 | 2.18% | 8 251 | 2.30% |
| 19 | Bitou | 3 255 | 2.52% | 52 | 1.35% | 2 684 | 1.87% | 526 | 2.50% | 163 | 2.14% | 473 | 2.65% | 852 | 2.37% | 8 005 | 2.23% |
| 20 | Bergvliet | 3 239 | 2.51% | 57 | 1.45% | 3 324 | 2.32% | 91 | 0.43% | 134 | 1.76% | 103 | 0.58% | 842 | 2.35% | 7 790 | 2.17% |
| 21 | Kannaland | 1 956 | 1.51% | 12 | 0.31% | 2 762 | 1.93% | 71 | 0.34% | 111 | 1.46% | 28 | 0.16% | 546 | 1.52% | 6 486 | 1.83% |
| 22 | Cape Agulhas | 2 104 | 1.63% | 78 | 1.99% | 2 332 | 1.63% | 133 | 0.63% | 97 | 1.27% | 144 | 0.81% | 488 | 1.36% | 6 376 | 1.80% |
| 23 | Prince Albert | 1 456 | 1.13% | 20 | 0.51% | 1 056 | 0.74% | 44 | 0.21% | 61 | 0.80% | 20 | 0.11% | 275 | 0.77% | 2 932 | 0.82% |
| 24 | Lansburg | 666 | 0.52% | 15 | 0.38% | 504 | 0.35% | 48 | 0.23% | 26 | 0.34% | 30 | 0.17% | 110 | 0.31% | 1 399 | 0.39% |
| GRAND TOTAL | | 129 239 | 100.0% | 3 924 | 100.0% | 143 254 | 100.0% | 21 028 | 100.0% | 7 624 | 100.0% | 17 845 | 100.0% | 35 877 | 100.0% | 358 811 | 100.0% |

A total of 255 611 cases of crimes heavily dependent on police action for detection were recorded over the five-year period. Drug-related crime alone accounted for 205 786 (81%) of the recorded crime heavily dependent on police action for detection, and driving under influence of alcohol accounted for 18% (45 926). Unlawful possession of firearms accounted for a mere 2% (3 899). Only six municipalities accounted for 46.91% of the reported crime heavily dependent on police action for detection (Table 14).

Table 14: Five year analysis of crime heavily dependent on police action for detection per local municipality (2009/10 - 2013/14)

| NO | LOCAL MUNICIPALITY | DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL OR DRUGS | | DRUG-RELATED CRIME | | UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION | | TOTAL CRIME DETECTED BY POLICE | |
|-------------|--------------------|---|---------|--------------------|---------|--|---------|--------------------------------|---------|
| | | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 1 | George | 7 587 | 16.52% | 19 966 | 9.70% | 355 | 9.10% | 27 908 | 10.92% |
| 2 | Drakenstein | 3 122 | 6.80% | 19 979 | 9.71% | 498 | 12.77% | 23 599 | 9.23% |
| 3 | Theewaterskloof | 2 931 | 6.38% | 16 936 | 8.23% | 209 | 5.36% | 20 076 | 7.85% |
| 4 | Witzenberg | 1 178 | 2.56% | 15 822 | 7.69% | 104 | 2.67% | 17 104 | 6.69% |
| 5 | Breede Valley | 3 030 | 6.60% | 12 433 | 6.04% | 494 | 12.67% | 15 957 | 6.24% |
| 6 | Mossel Bay | 4 469 | 9.73% | 10 651 | 5.18% | 163 | 4.18% | 15 283 | 5.98% |
| 7 | Stellenbosch | 1 587 | 3.46% | 10 520 | 5.11% | 358 | 9.18% | 12 465 | 4.88% |
| 8 | Swariland | 1 651 | 3.59% | 10 243 | 4.98% | 171 | 4.39% | 12 065 | 4.72% |
| 9 | Oversstrand | 2 538 | 5.53% | 8 841 | 4.30% | 278 | 7.13% | 11 657 | 4.56% |
| 10 | Saldanha | 2 073 | 4.51% | 8 997 | 4.37% | 301 | 7.72% | 11 371 | 4.45% |
| 11 | Langeberg | 1 512 | 3.29% | 9 586 | 4.66% | 103 | 2.64% | 11 201 | 4.38% |
| 12 | Oudtshoorn | 1 918 | 4.18% | 8 900 | 4.32% | 110 | 2.82% | 10 928 | 4.28% |
| 13 | Knysna | 3 121 | 6.80% | 6 969 | 3.39% | 124 | 3.18% | 10 214 | 4.00% |
| 14 | Bergrivier | 817 | 1.78% | 8 780 | 4.27% | 67 | 1.72% | 9 664 | 3.78% |
| 15 | Cederberg | 712 | 1.55% | 6 827 | 3.32% | 67 | 1.72% | 7 606 | 2.98% |
| 16 | Matzikama | 988 | 2.15% | 5 626 | 2.73% | 76 | 1.95% | 6 690 | 2.62% |
| 17 | Beaufort West | 1 103 | 2.40% | 4 603 | 2.24% | 82 | 2.10% | 5 788 | 2.26% |
| 18 | Bitou | 1 524 | 3.32% | 4 107 | 2.00% | 100 | 2.56% | 5 731 | 2.24% |
| 19 | Hessequa | 1 114 | 2.43% | 4 393 | 2.13% | 55 | 1.41% | 5 562 | 2.18% |
| 20 | Swellendam | 1 227 | 2.67% | 3 933 | 1.91% | 77 | 1.97% | 5 237 | 2.05% |
| 21 | Kannaland | 564 | 1.23% | 3 491 | 1.70% | 55 | 1.41% | 4 110 | 1.61% |
| 22 | Laingsburg | 828 | 1.80% | 1 899 | 0.92% | 17 | 0.44% | 2 744 | 1.07% |
| 23 | Prince Albert | 204 | 0.44% | 1 612 | 0.78% | 14 | 0.36% | 1 830 | 0.72% |
| 24 | Cape Agulhas | 128 | 0.28% | 672 | 0.33% | 21 | 0.54% | 821 | 0.32% |
| Grand Total | | 45 926 | 100.00% | 205 786 | 100.00% | 3 899 | 100.00% | 255 611 | 100.00% |

Percentage change at top five municipalities for the past five years is presented in Figures 12-14.

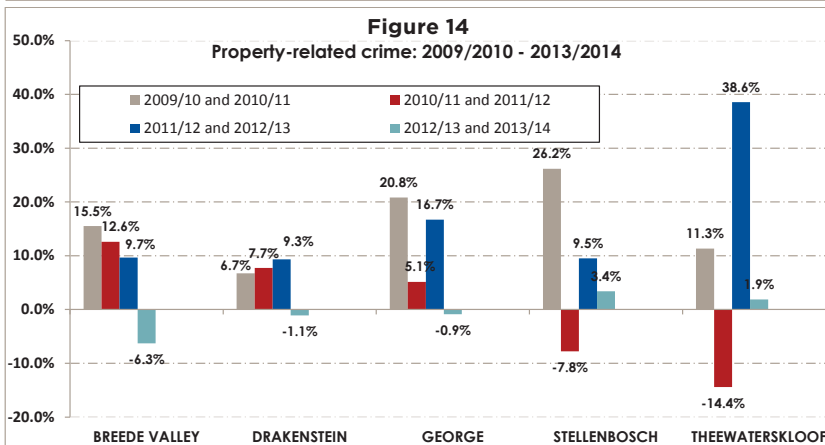
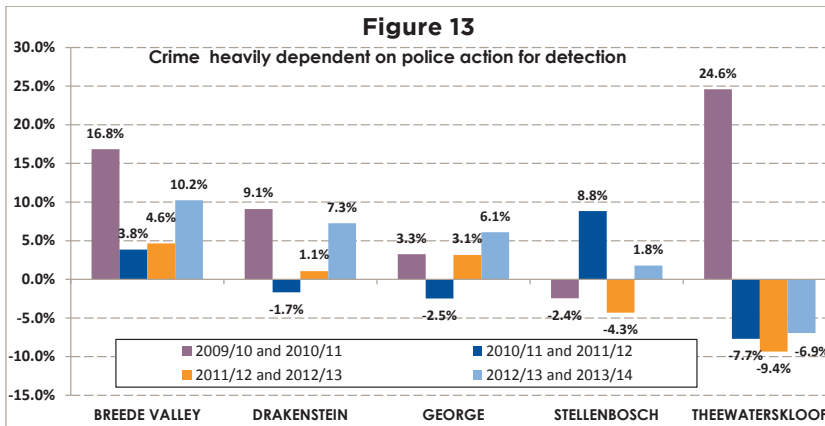
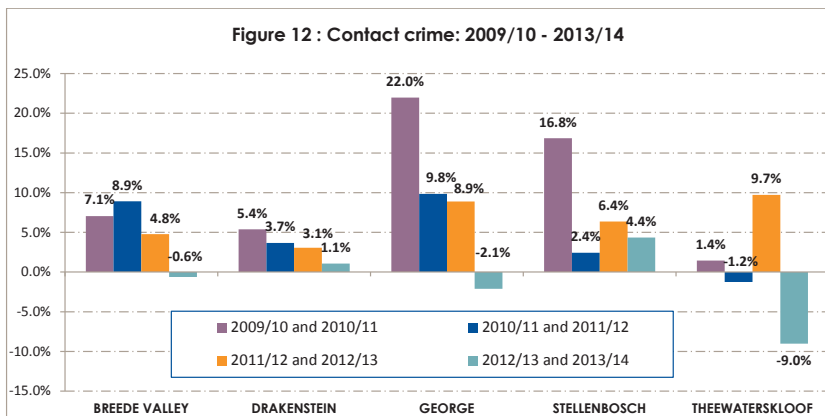


Table 15: Two year analysis of crime and crime change per local municipality (2012/13 – 2013/14)

| NO | LOCAL MUNICIPALITY | CONTACT CRIME | | | CRIME DETECTED BY POLICE | | | PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES | | | TOTAL CRIME 2012/2013 - 2013/2014 | | | | | | |
|----|--------------------|---------------|-----------|------|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|------|-----------------------|-------|-------|------|--------|
| | | 2012/2013 | 2013/2014 | DIFF | % INCREASE / DECREASE | 2012/2013 | 2013/2014 | DIFF | % INCREASE / DECREASE | 2012/2013 | 2013/2014 | DIFF | % INCREASE / DECREASE | | | | |
| 1 | Cape Agulhas | 574 | 617 | 43 | 7.5% | 258 | 342 | 84 | 32.6% | 358 | 446 | 88 | 24.6% | 1190 | 1405 | 215 | 18.1% |
| 2 | Overstrand | 1244 | 1450 | 206 | 16.6% | 1131 | 1285 | 154 | 13.6% | 1858 | 2117 | 259 | 13.9% | 4233 | 4852 | 619 | 14.6% |
| 3 | Swellendam | 909 | 1024 | 115 | 12.7% | 687 | 736 | 49 | 7.1% | 513 | 622 | 109 | 21.2% | 2109 | 2382 | 273 | 12.9% |
| 4 | Beaufort West | 1600 | 1736 | 136 | 8.5% | 1719 | 1984 | 265 | 15.4% | 1617 | 1852 | 235 | 14.5% | 4936 | 5572 | 636 | 12.9% |
| 5 | Theewaterskloof | 1413 | 1632 | 219 | 15.5% | 578 | 575 | -3 | -0.5% | 1337 | 1507 | 170 | 12.7% | 3228 | 3714 | 386 | 11.6% |
| 6 | Witzenberg | 1864 | 2056 | 192 | 10.3% | 2622 | 2932 | 310 | 11.8% | 1273 | 1488 | 165 | 13.0% | 5759 | 6426 | 667 | 11.6% |
| 7 | Mossel Bay | 1780 | 2114 | 334 | 18.8% | 1590 | 1687 | 97 | 6.1% | 1856 | 1955 | 99 | 5.3% | 5226 | 5756 | 530 | 10.1% |
| 8 | Hessequa | 841 | 934 | 93 | 11.1% | 1130 | 1157 | 27 | 2.4% | 463 | 572 | 109 | 23.5% | 2434 | 2663 | 229 | 9.4% |
| 9 | Swarfland | 1799 | 1790 | -9 | -0.5% | 1660 | 2039 | 379 | 22.8% | 1241 | 1272 | 31 | 2.5% | 4700 | 5101 | 401 | 8.5% |
| 10 | Matzikama | 1270 | 1321 | 51 | 4.0% | 625 | 764 | 139 | 22.2% | 688 | 713 | 25 | 3.6% | 2583 | 2798 | 215 | 8.3% |
| 11 | Oudtshoorn | 1834 | 2037 | 203 | 11.1% | 928 | 1132 | 204 | 22.0% | 1652 | 1594 | -58 | -3.5% | 4414 | 4763 | 349 | 7.9% |
| 12 | Knysna | 1411 | 1529 | 118 | 8.4% | 1269 | 1209 | -60 | -4.7% | 1636 | 1889 | 253 | 15.5% | 4316 | 4627 | 311 | 7.2% |
| 13 | Laingsburg | 149 | 154 | 5 | 3.4% | 263 | 314 | 51 | 19.4% | 196 | 181 | -15 | -7.7% | 608 | 649 | 41 | 6.7% |
| 14 | Cederberg | 829 | 841 | 12 | 1.4% | 834 | 876 | 42 | 5.0% | 423 | 466 | 43 | 10.2% | 2086 | 2183 | 97 | 4.7% |
| 15 | Bitou | 833 | 892 | 59 | 7.1% | 671 | 683 | 12 | 1.8% | 1493 | 1552 | 59 | 4.0% | 2997 | 3127 | 130 | 4.3% |
| 16 | Stellenbosch | 2342 | 2444 | 102 | 4.4% | 1580 | 1608 | 28 | 1.8% | 4583 | 4739 | 156 | 3.4% | 8505 | 8791 | 286 | 3.4% |
| 17 | Draakenstein | 4164 | 4209 | 45 | 1.1% | 2920 | 3132 | 212 | 7.3% | 4161 | 4116 | -45 | -1.1% | 11245 | 11457 | 212 | 1.9% |
| 18 | Langebaeg | 1684 | 1681 | -3 | -0.2% | 1359 | 1419 | 60 | 4.4% | 1137 | 1119 | -18 | -1.6% | 4180 | 4219 | 39 | 0.9% |
| 19 | George | 4196 | 4108 | -88 | -2.1% | 3053 | 3239 | 186 | 6.1% | 4051 | 4015 | -36 | -0.9% | 11300 | 11362 | 62 | 0.5% |
| 20 | Prince Albert | 279 | 268 | -11 | -3.9% | 201 | 223 | 22 | 10.9% | 149 | 138 | -11 | -7.4% | 629 | 629 | 0 | 0.0% |
| 21 | Breede Valley | 4502 | 4474 | -28 | -0.6% | 2006 | 2211 | 205 | 10.2% | 3526 | 3304 | -222 | -6.3% | 10034 | 9989 | -45 | -0.4% |
| 22 | Bergivier | 858 | 807 | -51 | -5.9% | 1132 | 1149 | 17 | 1.5% | 480 | 390 | -90 | -18.8% | 2470 | 2346 | -124 | -5.0% |
| 23 | Soldanha | 1467 | 1472 | 5 | 0.3% | 1185 | 991 | -194 | -16.4% | 2233 | 1919 | -314 | -14.1% | 4885 | 4382 | -503 | -10.3% |
| 24 | Kannaland | 513 | 469 | -44 | -8.6% | 549 | 432 | -117 | -21.3% | 351 | 327 | -24 | -6.8% | 1413 | 1228 | -185 | -13.1% |

Table 16: The five local municipality contributions of the identified crime categories (CoCT excluded)

| NO | LOCAL MUNICIPALITY | MURDER 12/13 | MURDER 13/14 | % CONTRIBUTION | DIFFERENCE | INCREASE / DECREASE |
|----|--------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Drakenstein | 80 | 77 | 11.72% | -3 | -4% |
| 2 | Breede Valley | 68 | 75 | 11.42% | 7 | 10% |
| 3 | George | 62 | 60 | 9.13% | -2 | -3% |
| 4 | Theewaterskloof | 50 | 57 | 8.68% | 7 | 14% |
| 5 | Stellenbosch | 45 | 50 | 7.61% | 5 | 11% |

| NO | LOCAL MUNICIPALITY | ASSAULT GBH 12/13 | ASSAULT GBH 13/14 | % CONTRIBUTION | DIFFERENCE | INCREASE / DECREASE |
|----|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Drakenstein | 1 312 | 1 247 | 9.82% | -65 | -5% |
| 2 | Breede Valley | 1 336 | 1 153 | 9.08% | -183 | -14% |
| 3 | George | 1 101 | 1 134 | 8.93% | 33 | 3% |
| 4 | Witzenberg | 710 | 783 | 6.16% | 73 | 10% |
| 5 | Oudtshoorn | 667 | 733 | 5.77% | 66 | 10% |

| NO | LOCAL MUNICIPALITY | COMMON ASSAULT 12/13 | COMMON ASSAULT 13/14 | % CONTRIBUTION | DIFFERENCE | INCREASE / DECREASE |
|----|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------|------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Breede Valley | 1 840 | 1 950 | 12.07% | 110 | 6% |
| 2 | George | 1 747 | 1 571 | 9.73% | -176 | -10% |
| 3 | Drakenstein | 1 390 | 1 520 | 9.41% | 130 | 9% |
| 4 | Witzenberg | 764 | 887 | 5.49% | 123 | 16% |
| 5 | Mossel Bay | 710 | 886 | 5.48% | 176 | 25% |

| NO | LOCAL MUNICIPALITY | SEXUAL CRIME 12/13 | SEXUAL CRIME 13/14 | % CONTRIBUTION | DIFFERENCE | INCREASE / DECREASE |
|----|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|------------|---------------------|
| 1 | George | 512 | 501 | 14.05% | -11 | -2% |
| 2 | Drakenstein | 427 | 396 | 11.10% | -31 | -7% |
| 3 | Breede Valley | 343 | 308 | 8.64% | -35 | -10% |
| 4 | Stellenbosch | 216 | 233 | 6.53% | 17 | 8% |
| 5 | Swartland | 205 | 191 | 5.36% | -14 | -7% |

| NO | LOCAL MUNICIPALITY | BURGLARY AT RESIDENTIAL PREMISES 12/13 | BURGLARY AT RESIDENTIAL PREMISES 13/14 | % CONTRIBUTION | DIFFERENCE | INCREASE / DECREASE |
|----|--------------------|--|--|----------------|------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Drakenstein | 1 982 | 1 841 | 14.52% | -141 | -7% |
| 2 | George | 1 785 | 1 835 | 11.52% | 50 | 3% |
| 3 | Stellenbosch | 1 640 | 1 617 | 7.24% | -23 | -1% |
| 4 | Breede Valey | 1 727 | 1 542 | 6.95% | -185 | -11% |
| 5 | Overstrand | 1 285 | 1 434 | 5.73% | 149 | 12% |

| NO | LOCAL MUNICIPALITY | THEFT OUT OF MOTOR VEHICLES 12/13 | THEFT OUT OF MOTOR VEHICLES 13/14 | % CONTRIBUTION | DIFFERENCE | INCREASE / DECREASE |
|----|--------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Stellenbosch | 1 989 | 2 158 | 18.53% | 169 | 8% |
| 2 | George | 1 379 | 1 356 | 11.64% | -23 | -2% |
| 3 | Drakenstein | 1 253 | 1 290 | 11.07% | 37 | 3% |
| 4 | Breede Valley | 1 225 | 1 131 | 9.71% | -94 | -8% |
| 5 | Beaufort West | 542 | 583 | 5.00% | 41 | 8% |
| 6 | Saldanha | 675 | 582 | 5.00% | -93 | -14% |

| NO | LOCAL MUNICIPALITY | DRUG RELATED CRIME 12/13 | DRUG RELATED CRIME 13/14 | % CONTRIBUTION | DIFFERENCE | INCREASE / DECREASE |
|----|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Drakenstein | 2 618 | 2 855 | 10.21% | 237 | 9% |
| 2 | Witzenberg | 2 463 | 2 752 | 9.84% | 289 | 12% |
| 3 | George | 2 306 | 2 586 | 9.25% | 280 | 12% |
| 4 | Swartland | 1 509 | 1 878 | 6.71% | 369 | 24% |
| 5 | Breede Valley | 1 704 | 1 861 | 6.65% | 157 | 9% |

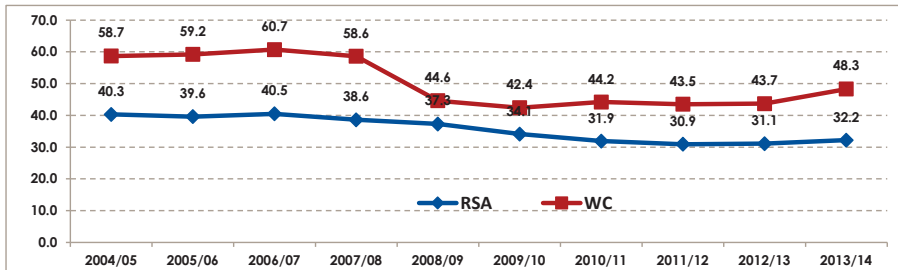
| NO | LOCAL MUNICIPALITY | DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE 12/13 | DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE 13/14 | % CONTRIBUTION | DIFFERENCE | INCREASE / DECREASE |
|----|--------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|------------|---------------------|
| 1 | George | 710 | 611 | 16.21% | -99 | -14% |
| 2 | Mossel Bay | 380 | 344 | 9.13% | -36 | -9% |
| 3 | Breede Valley | 223 | 296 | 7.85% | 73 | 33% |
| 4 | Drakenstein | 260 | 249 | 6.61% | -11 | -4% |
| 5 | Knysna | 335 | 224 | 5.94% | -111 | -33% |

Source: SAPS crime statistics 2013/14

12. RSA and Western Cape murder per 100 000 of the population 2012/13-2013/14

The increase of 12.8% from 2 580 in 2012/13 to 2 909 in 2013/14 is visible in the murder rate of the province. The murder rate increased from 43.7/100 000 in 2012/13 to 48.3/100 000 in 2013/2014. Nationally, 32/100 000 murders were recorded for 2013/2014 (Figure 15). The murder rate in the province could be attributed to the proliferation of gangs and gang violence, particularly in the Cape Flats, and the scourge of drugs in the province.

Figure 15: RSA and Western Cape murders per 100 000 of the population 2004/05 - 2013/14



Source: SAPS crime statistics 2013/14

13. Fear of crime in the Western Cape

What is of concern is the percentage of people who do not feel safe in their own areas within the Western Cape Province. According to the National Victim Survey (2012), women in particular do not feel safe walking alone in their own areas during both the day and night. Only 30.3% feel safe in their own areas during the day, and just over a quarter (26.2%) feel safe in their areas at night (Table 17).

Table 17: Percentage of household respondents who feel safe walking alone in their area during the day and night in the Western Cape

| Feeling safe | Western Cape | | RSA | |
|--|--------------|--------|-------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| % of households who feel safe walking alone in their area during the day | 69.7% | 30.3% | 62.8% | 37.2% |
| % of household who feel safe walking alone at night in their area | 73.8% | 26.2% | 64.1% | 35.9% |

Source: National Victim Survey, 2012

14. Conclusion

The analysis shows the crime landscape of the province based on the reported crime statistics. Although there are 150 police precincts in the province, crime in general, and 49% of murders in particular, were committed within the service area of 10 (7%) of these police precincts. These police precincts are in close proximity and are located in the CoCT. The CoCT has a high population density, concentrated movement of people, extensive development and multiple businesses. Furthermore, the report identified the top contributing police clusters and the top five municipalities (excluding the CoCT) to certain

crime categories. The spatial distribution of crime in the province suggests that contact crime and drug-related crime are associated with the previously disadvantaged areas, whilst property-related crime is associated with the affluent areas.

The Western Cape is exposed to drugs more than any other province in the country. In the 2013/14 financial year, the province maintained its number one position, recording 33% (85,463) of the national drug-related crime. Interestingly, of the 85,463 recorded drug crimes, a third (33%) have been reported from the rural areas. Overall, drug-related crime in the rural areas increased by 10%, while in urban areas the increase was marginal (1%). By and large, substance abuse is still seen as one of the generators of crime. The drug of choice is still TIK and the users are unfortunately getting younger. It would appear that the panacea for crime in the province is the acknowledgement and realisation that crime is the responsibility of everyone; hence, concerted efforts in the context of the 'whole-of-the-society' must be undertaken. Furthermore, concerted effort and in-depth study on the spatial distribution (Police Sector, CAS block level) of crime landscape per police precincts should be undertaken to generate evidence-based information that could lead to focused interventions.

End Notes

¹The age of criminal liability was higher in South Africa compared to other countries before the signing into law of the Child Justice Act No 75 of 2008. The conviction rate and social conditions are some of the factors that contribute to comparative dilemmas.

For example in South Africa, Section 7(1) of the Child Justice Act No 75 of 2008 states that a child who commits an offence while under the age of 10 years does not have criminal capacity and cannot be prosecuted for that offence, but must be dealt with in terms of Section 9.'

Provision (2) states that 'a child who is 10 years or older but under the age of 14 years and who commits an offence is presumed lack criminal capacity, unless the state proves that he or she has criminal capacity in accordance with section 11'.

The Ugandan Children Act, 1997 , raised the minimum age of criminal responsibility from 7 years to 12 years and abolished the presumption of *doli incapax*. In Sierra Leone the Child Rights Act raised the minimum age of criminal responsibility from 10 to 14 years and brought it into line with international standards on juvenile justice.

Malawi raised the minimum age of criminal capacity for seven years to 10 years, which is still regarded too low in terms of international standards. They did, however, decide to retain the *doli incapax* presumption, but raised the upper age of the presumption from under 12 years to under 14 years. In 2006, Ireland raised the minimum age of criminal responsibility from seven to 12 years for most offences. The criminal responsibility is 10 years in all Australian jurisdictions.

Statistics-South Africa, 2012. Victims of crime survey. Statistics- South Africa.



