



Western Cape
Government

Community Safety

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Provincial Crime Report 2016/17

Analysis of SAPS crime statistics

**Western Cape Provincial
Crime Report 2016/17: Analysis of
crime based on the crime statistics
issued by the South Africa Police
Service on 24 October 2017**

March 2018

Department of Community Safety

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1. INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXTUAL BACKGROUND

In 2016/17, just over 84% of households (in South Africa) felt safe walking in their neighbourhoods during the day, while 30% felt safe walking at night. The trend of feeling safe while walking in the neighbourhood continues to decline, especially the feeling of safety at night.¹

The South African Police Service (SAPS) annually releases reported and recorded crime statistics for the preceding financial year (i.e. April – March). This crime refers mainly to crime reported and acknowledged by the SAPS.² Over the past decade these crime statistics have been released in September - six months after the end of financial year. However, the 2016/17 crime statistics was delayed by another month, resulting in its release on the 24th of October 2017. The crime statistics cover the country, the nine provinces and 1 140 police precincts of which 150 are located in the Western Cape Province. The SAPS report on 27 crime categories comprised of 17 community reported serious crimes and four crimes heavily dependent on police action for detection.³ The 17 community-reported serious crimes include contact crime,⁴ contact-related crimes⁵ and property crime.⁶ Crimes heavily dependent on police action for detection include driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs, drug-related crime, illegal possession of firearms and ammunition and sexual offences as result of police action. The SAPS also report on the trio crimes⁷ and the sub-categories of robbery with aggravated circumstances.⁸ Interestingly, sexual offences are now disaggregated into rape, sexual assault, attempted sexual offences and contact sexual offences.

1 Statistics South Africa. (2016). *Victims of Crime Survey, 2016/17: Statistical Release P0341*. Pretoria, p 12.

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

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

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

5 Arson and malicious damage to property.

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

7 Trio crimes forms part of robbery aggravated and include car-jacking, house robbery and business robbery.

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

The current report presents an analysis of the 2016/17 crime statistics released by the SAPS on the 24th of October 2017. The analysis focuses on the Western Cape crime landscape and presents crime patterns and trends, percentage changes therein (increases and decreases) and a comparative analysis of crime rates between the nine provinces. The report outlines the limitations of the crime statistics, the methodological approach used in analysing the statistics, and a summary of the sub-categories of crimes. It further highlights the Western Cape's contribution to selected crimes in relation to the other provinces, and outlines the reported crime and crime rates for the highest 10 crime precincts in the Province. Furthermore, an analysis of selected crimes in the priority gang stations is presented. Finally, it presents an analysis of the contact crime rate for District and Local Municipalities in the Province. The current report sets out to contribute to a greater understanding of crime trends in the Province.

1.1 Limitations of crime statistics

An analysis of crime statistics in general, is useful, but is subject to limitations and should thus be treated with caution. The SAPS mainly presents actual numbers of reported crimes. However, in the 2016/17 crime statistics, SAPS also presented the rate of contact crime in the country and Provinces based on mid-September 2016 population estimates. Presenting crime rates (which represent crimes per 100 000 of the population) makes for a better comparative analysis between different police precincts in the country, as it allows for an accurate measure of how crime rates affect and impact individuals in different geographical areas with different population sizes. Kriegler and Shaw,⁹ in support of Newham, maintain that presenting crime per 100 000 of the population is an internationally acceptable standard.¹⁰ It allows for a fair comparison in terms of the risk of crime to different stakeholders. By definition, the crime rate refers to the number of crimes that occur within a defined population size. Thus the calculation of the crime rate reflects two different units. Thus far, Statistics South Africa does not publish statistics on the population per police precinct, but rather, publishes statistics following the demarcated municipal boundaries. These municipal boundaries are however not always aligned to the police precincts boundaries. The SAPS Western Cape provincial office has provided the Department of Community Safety with an estimated

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

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

population size per precinct as of July 2016.¹¹ The SAPS has traditionally applied a standard escalation of the 2011 Census data. This report relies on these estimates to determine the crime rate per police precinct, but it should be noted that due to the above mentioned, among other factors, these estimates may not always be accurate. The National Crime Registrar utilised the revised mid-year population estimates as at the end of September 2016, which represents the mid-point of the reporting year (i.e. 2016/17), as published by Statistics South Africa.¹² However, the September mid year's estimates were not cascaded down to the police precinct level. At precinct level, this report therefore relies on the earlier precinct data obtained from SAPS in July 2016.

Under-reporting poses another challenge to an accurate determination of crime statistics. The national Victims of Crime Survey (VOCS) found that of all contact crimes reported in 2014/15, 95,7% of murders were reported to the police, while 63% of sexual crimes and 55,1% of assaults were reported.¹³ Interestingly, the 2016/17 Victims of Crime Survey (VOCS) found that only 51% of respondents reported housebreaking to the police. The other 49% reported housebreaking to the Community Police Forum (CPF), ward councillors, religious/traditional leaders and even local gangs.¹⁴ The SAPS crime statistics only represent reported crime, rather than the number of actual crimes committed in a given area. With regard to murder, robbery aggravated and rape, the volume of crime represents the number of known victims. In respect of burglary, the volume represents the number of known incidents.

2. METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH

The methodological approach adopted in the report includes the calculation of trends for the Western Cape in relation to the country. Furthermore, the proportion of crime generated by the Western Cape was determined per crime category over a 10 year period showing trends over time. Such analysis provides a rich insight into how the Province has been doing over the period of a decade.

11 Letters from the Provincial Commissioner to MEC Dan Plato, 20 June 2016, and 22 June 2015.

12 South African Police Service. (2016). *Police to Population Western Cape. Memorandum from Provincial Commissioner Western Cape*. Issued 22 June 2016.

13 Statistics South Africa. (2016). *Crime statistics series volume III: Exploration of selected contact crimes in South Africa: In-depth analysis of Victims of Crime Survey data: 2011–2014/15*. Pretoria, p 10.

14 Statistics South Africa. (2016). *Victims of Crime Survey, 2016/17: Statistical Release P0341*. Pretoria, p 28.

2.1 Determining crime per population

The crime rate has been calculated based on the Sept 2016 mid-year population estimates for the different provinces as issued by Statistics South Africa (Stats-SA).¹⁵ As stated before the SAPS National Crime Registrar utilised the revised mid-year population estimates as at the end of September 2016, which represents the mid-point of the reporting year (i.e. 2016/17), as published by Statistics South Africa. These figures were then used to compare the Western Cape crime rate with other provinces. The police precinct crime rate was determined with reference to the SAPS Western Cape 2016 mid-year population estimates per police precinct.¹⁶ The crime rate is in essence the expression of crime volume per 100 000 of the population for the Province and the different police stations, based on the SAPS police precinct-bound population estimates.¹⁷ It should be noted that there are police precincts that will not have 100 000 residents.

3. KEY FINDINGS (2015/16 - 2016/17)

- Reported contact crime decreased by 1,8% in the Western Cape, and by 2,4% nationally.
- Property related crime decreased by 6,1% in the Province, whilst nationally it stabilised at 0,5%.
- Crimes heavily dependent on police action for detection increased by 13,5% provincially, and by 9,6% nationally (Table 1).
- The murder rate in the Western Cape is 51,7 per 100 000 of the population, which is higher than the national rate of 34 per 100 000. The murder rate for the top stations is three times higher than the national rate (34/100 000).
- The Nyanga police precinct, with 281 murder cases, maintains its position as having the highest number of murders in the country. Over the 2016/17 financial year, murder increased by 23%, from 122 to 150 in Phillippi East police precinct. Murder in Delft police precinct increased by 28% from 163 to 183 in 2016/17. Bishop Lavis

15 Statistics South Africa. (2016). *Mid-year population estimates 2016*. Available online at <http://www.statssa.gov.za/publications/P0302/P03022015.pdf>. Accessed on 18 September.

16 South African Police Service. (2016). *Police to Population Western Cape. Memorandum from Provincial Commissioner Western Cape*. Issued 22 June 2016.

17 The actual population per police precinct was determined by the SAPS Western Cape provincial office.

experienced a 26% increase, from 82 in 2015/16 to 97 in 2016/17.

- In 2015/16 Philippi East police precinct generated the highest murder rate of 203,1 per 100 000. The trend worsened in 2016/17 to 247/100 000. Nyanga police precinct followed with a rate of 130/100 000.
- The Western Cape Province's 17 community-reported serious crimes was the highest in the country (5 644,8/100 000). Furthermore, the Province had the highest rate of attempted murder, common assault, theft out of motor vehicles, burglary at residential premises, drug-related crime and illegal possession of firearms.
- Table 1 shows that while most of the crime categories increased in the Province, robbery aggravated and murder increased by 1,3% and 2,7%, respectively, whilst common robbery stabilised at 0,7%. The rates of arson (3%), stock-theft (2,8%), car-jacking (8,3%), robbery cash in transit (45,8%), and truck-jacking (26,1%) increased. Drug-related crime and sexual offences as a result of police action increased by 14,1% and 13,2% respectively.

Table 1: Comparative Crime Analysis for RSA and Western Cape Province: 2015/16 - 2016/17

CRIME CATEGORY	REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA					WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE							
	2014/15	2015/16	DIFF	% Δ	2016/17	DIFF	% Δ	2015/16	DIFF	% Δ	2016/17	DIFF	% Δ
Assault GBH	182 556	182 933	377	0,2%	170 616	-12 317	-6,7%	26 200	25 539	-6,6%	24 417	-1 122	-4,4%
Attempted murder	17 537	18 127	590	3,4%	18 205	78	0,4%	3 727	3 444	-8,3%	3 387	-57	-1,7%
Common assault	161 486	164 958	3 472	2,2%	156 450	-8 508	-5,2%	39 150	41 304	5,5%	39 868	-1 436	-3,5%
Common robbery	54 927	54 110	-817	-1,5%	53 418	-692	-1,3%	13 420	12 485	-7,0%	12 574	89	0,7%
Murder	17 805	18 673	868	4,9%	19 016	343	1,8%	3 186	3 224	1,2%	3 311	87	2,7%
Robbery aggravated	129 045	132 527	3 482	2,7%	140 956	8 429	6,4%	23 116	23 732	2,7%	24 032	300	1,3%
Sexual offences	53 617	51 895	-1 722	-3,2%	49 660	-2 235	-4,3%	7 369	7 130	-3,2%	7 115	-15	-0,2%
TOTAL CONTACT CRIME	616 973	623 223	6 250	1,0%	608 321	-14 902	-2,4%	116 168	116 858	0,6%	114 704	-2 154	-1,8%
CRIME CATEGORY	2014/15	2015/16	DIFF	% Δ	2016/17	DIFF	% Δ	2014/15	2015/16	DIFF	2016/17	DIFF	% Δ
Arson	5 127	4 903	-224	-4,4%	4 321	-582	-11,9%	782	757	-3,2%	781	24	3,2%
Malicious damage to property	120 662	119 901	-761	-0,6%	116 409	-3 492	-2,9%	29 289	29 217	-0,2%	29 216	-1	0,0%
TOTAL CONTACT RELATED CRIME	125 789	124 804	-985	-0,8%	120 730	-4 074	-3,3%	30 071	29 974	-0,3%	29 997	23	0,1%
CRIME CATEGORY	REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA					WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE							
	2014/15	2015/16	DIFF	% Δ	2016/17	DIFF	% Δ	2014/15	2015/16	DIFF	2016/17	DIFF	% Δ
Burglary of non-residential premises	74 358	75 008	650	0,9%	75 618	610	0,8%	13 719	13 344	-2,7%	12 535	-809	-6,1%
Burglary of residential premises	253 716	250 606	-3 110	-1,2%	246 654	-3 952	-1,6%	47 783	47 569	-0,4%	46 043	-1 526	-3,2%
Stock-theft	24 965	24 715	-250	-1,0%	26 902	2 187	8,8%	831	861	3,6%	885	24	2,8%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	55 090	53 809	-1 281	-2,3%	53 307	-502	-0,9%	8 918	8 378	-6,1%	7 381	-997	-11,9%

CRIME CATEGORY	REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA					WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE							
	2014/15	2015/16	DIFF	% Δ	2016/17	2014/15	2015/16	DIFF	% Δ	2016/17			
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	145 358	139 386	-5 972	-4,1%	138 172	-1 214	42 221	41 458	-763	37 910	-3 548	-8,6%	
TOTAL PROPERTY RELATED CRIME	553 487	543 524	-9 963	-1,8%	540 653	-2 871	113 472	111 610	-1 862	104 754	-6 856	-6,1%	
CRIME CATEGORY	2014/15	2015/16	DIFF	% Δ	2016/17	DIFF	% Δ	2015/16	DIFF	% Δ	2016/17	DIFF	% Δ
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	68 561	76 159	7 598	11,1%	75 034	-1 125	13 224	11 725	-1 499	-11,3%	12 895	1 170	10,0%
Drug-related crime	266 902	259 165	-7 737	-2,9%	292 689	33 524	88 731	93 996	5 265	5,9%	107 379	13 383	14,2%
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	15 116	14 772	-344	-2,3%	16 134	1 362	2 959	2 819	-140	-4,7%	2 929	110	3,9%
Sexual offences as result of police action	6 340	5 830	-510	-8,0%	6 164	334	129	242	113	87,6%	274	32	13,2%
TOTAL CRIMES HEAVILY DEPENDENT ON POLICE ACTION FOR DETECTION	356 919	355 926	-993	-0,3%	390 021	34 095	105 043	108 782	3 739	3,6%	123 477	14 695	13,5%
CRIME CATEGORY	2014/15	2015/16	DIFF	% Δ	2016/17	DIFF	% Δ	2015/16	DIFF	% Δ	2016/17	DIFF	% Δ
Bank robbery	17	6	-11	-64,7%	3	-3	-50,0%	0	-1	-100,0%	0	0	0,0%
Carjacking	12 773	14 602	1 829	14,3%	16 717	2 115	1 530	2 032	502	32,8%	2 201	169	8,3%
Robbery at non-residential premises	19 170	19 698	528	2,8%	20 680	982	2 218	1 973	-245	-11,0%	1 889	-84	-4,3%
Robbery at residential premises	20 281	20 820	539	2,7%	22 343	1 523	2 158	2 574	416	19,3%	2 560	-14	-0,5%
Robbery of cash in transit	119	137	18	15,1%	152	15	15	24	9	60,0%	35	11	45,8%
Truck hijacking	1 279	1 184	-95	-7,4%	1 183	-1	62	46	-16	-25,8%	58	12	26,1%
SUBCATEGORIES OF AGGRAVATED ROBBERY	53 639	56 447	2 808	5,2%	61 078	4 631	5 984	6 649	665	11,1%	6 743	94	1,4%
CRIME CATEGORY	2014/15	2015/16	DIFF	% Δ	2016/17	DIFF	% Δ	2015/16	DIFF	% Δ	2016/17	DIFF	% Δ
TRIO CRIMES	52 224	55 120	2 896	5,5%	59 740	4 620	8,4%	6 579	673	11,4%	6 650	71	1,1%

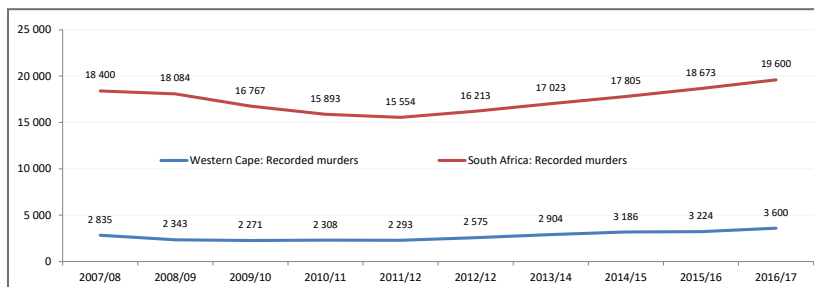
CRIME CATEGORY	REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA						WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE							
	2014/15	2015/16	DIFF	% Δ	2016/17	DIFF	% Δ	2014/15	2015/16	DIFF	% Δ	2016/17	DIFF	% Δ
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	360 541	340 372	-20 169	-5,6%	328 272	-12 100	-3,6%	97 396	92 032	-5 364	-5,5%	85 957	-6 075	-6,6%
Commercial crime	67 830	69 917	2 087	3,1%	73 550	3 633	5,2%	10 408	10 986	578	5,6%	11 725	739	6,7%
Shoplifting	71 327	68 786	-2 541	-3,6%	67 454	-1 332	-1,9%	14 421	13 492	-929	-6,4%	14 557	1 065	7,9%
OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES	499 698	479 075	-20 623	-4,1%	469 276	-9 799	-2,0%	122 225	116 510	-5 715	-4,7%	112 239	-4 271	-3,7%
17 COMMUNITY-REPORTED CRIMES	1 795 947	1 770 626	-25 321	-1,4%	1 738 980	-31 646	-1,8%	381 936	374 952	-6 984	-1,8%	361 694	-13 258	-3,5%
Overall total of 17 Community-Reported crimes and crime heavily dependent on police action for detection	2 152 866	2 126 552	-26 314	-1,2%	2 129 001	2 449	0,1%	486 979	483 734	-3 245	-0,7%	485 171	1 437	0,3%

4. CONTACT CRIME ANALYSIS

4.1 Murder

Murder increased both nationally and provincially. Nationally, the number of murders increased by 1,8% between 2015/16 and 2016/17, from 18 673 to 19 016 – its highest point in 10 years (Figure 1). However, the increase in murders has not been consistent. In 2011/12 it stood at 15 554, which was the lowest point in this decade. Since then, it increased steadily reaching 19 016 in 2016/17, which represented an 18,2% (3 462) increase from the 15 554 recorded in 2011/12. Nationally, murder increased by 17,3%, from 16 213 in 2012/13 to 19 016 in 2016/17 (i.e. a 5-year period). It increased by 6,8% between 2014/15 and 2016/17 and by 1,8% between 2015/16 and 2016/17. In the Province, murder increased by 2,7% between 2015/16 and 2016/17 and the lowest point was in 2009/10. Figure 1 below presents a comparison between National and Western Cape Province figures.

Figure 1: National and Western Cape Province Murders (2007/08 - 2016/17)



National and Western Cape Province murders per 100 000 of the population 2007/08 - 2016/17

In 2016/17, the national murder rate was 34,1 per 100 000 of the population which compares unfavourably with the estimated global murder rate of 6,2 per 100 000 of the population.¹⁸ With a population of 55 908 900¹⁹ and 19 016 murder cases reported in 2016/17, the country's murder rate is five times more than the global rate. According to Kriegler and Shaw, the South African murder rate has reduced by half since

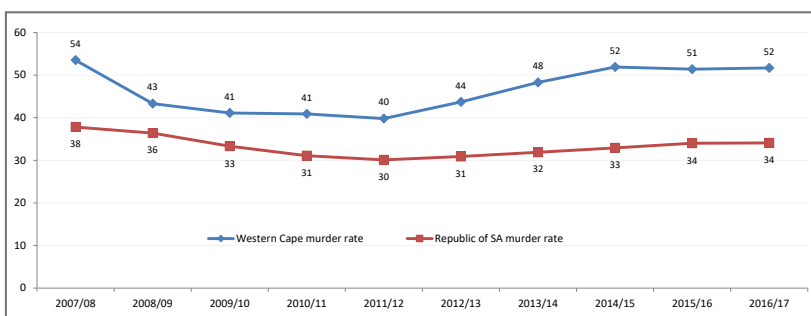
¹⁸ Institute for Security Studies. (2015). 'Murder by numbers'. Available online at <https://www.iss.org.za/Security/Security%20and%20Justice/Security%20and%20Justice%20Publications/Murder%20by%20numbers> accessed on 4 August 2016. See also UNODC. (2014). *Global Study on Homicide 2013: Trends, Contexts, Data*. UNODC, Vienna, p 12.

¹⁹ Statistics South Africa. (2017). *Mid-year population estimates for 2016*. Available on line at <https://www.statssa.gov.za/publications/P0302/P03022016.pdf>. Access on 25 October 2017.

1994.²⁰

The Western Cape Province recorded 3 311 murder cases in the 2016/17 financial year. Based on the mid-September 2016 population estimates (6 407 604), it had 51,7 murders per 100 000 of the population – eight times more than the global rate. 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 30/100 000.²¹ According to this standard, the murder rate for the Province and the country may be considered as very high.

Figure 1A: RSA and Western Cape murders per 100 000 of the population 2007/08 - 2016/17



Overall, the national murder rate has decreased by 16,8% in the last decade, and by 3,3% in the Western Cape. The murder rate in the country reached its lowest point in a decade in 2011/12, but has gradually increased since then (Figure 1A).

Using the Stats-SA September 2016 mid-year estimates, the Eastern Cape has the highest murder rate of 55,9 per 100 000 in the country, followed by the Western Cape at 51,7 per 100 000²² (Table 2). Reported murder cases increased by 1,2%, from 3 186 in 2014/15 to 3 224 in 2015/16 in the Province. This upward trend continued, reaching 2,7%, from 3 224 in 2015/16 to 3 311 in the 2016/17 financial year. Nationally, reported murder cases increased by 1,8%, from 18 673 in 2015/16 to 19 016 in 2016/17 (Table 1). The murder rates for the provinces are outlined below.

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

21 Ibid.

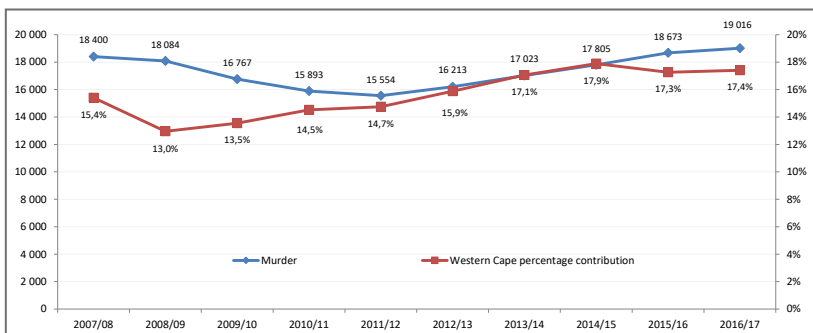
22 The National Crime Registrar utilised the revised mid-year population estimates as of the end of September 2016, which represents the mid-point of the reporting year (i.e. 2016/17), as published by Statistics South Africa.

Table 2: Reported murders per provinces (2014/15 - 2016/17)

Murder	2014/15			2015/16			2016/17			RANKING		2014/15 - 2015/16		2014/15 - 2016/17	
	2014/15 CONTRIBUTION	RATIO	2015/16 CONTRIBUTION	2015/16 RATIO	2016/17 CONTRIBUTION	2016/17 RATIO	2016/17 CONTRIBUTION	2016/17 RATIO			2014/15 RATIO %Δ	2015/16 RATIO %Δ	2014/15 RATIO %Δ	2015/16 RATIO %Δ	
Limpopo	777	4,4%	898	4,8%	813	4,3%	14,2	14,2	9	2,2%	-10,6%	10,9%	9,1%		
Mpumalanga	831	4,7%	859	4,6%	954	5,0%	21,8	21,8	8	2,1%	-2,4%	-18,7%	-8,7%		
North West	853	4,8%	907	4,9%	901	4,7%	28,6	28,6	6	6,1%	4,0%	-0,8%	-5,1%		
Northern Cape	413	2,3%	372	2,0%	344	1,8%	29,3	29,3	5	2,9%	1,0%	-0,4%	0,6%		
Gauteng	3 671	20,6%	3 842	20,6%	4 101	21,6%	51,7	51,7	2	9,0%	-0,7%	3,5%	0,2%		
Free State	943	5,3%	993	5,3%	950	5,0%	33,3	33,3	4						
KwaZulu-Natal	3 810	21,4%	3 929	21,0%	4 014	21,1%	36,6	36,6	3						
Western Cape	3 186	17,9%	3 224	17,3%	3 311	17,4%	55,9	55,9	1						
Eastern Cape	3 321	18,7%	3 649	19,5%	3 628	19,1%	34,0	34,0							
South Africa	17 805	100,0%	18 673	100,0%	19 016	100,0%	34,1	34,1							

For over a decade, the Western Cape has contributed more than 10% of murders to the nationally reported murder cases per year (Figure 2). The highest contribution was recorded in 2014/15 when the Province contributed 18% (3 186) to the national murder figure (17 805). The 2015/16 and 2016/17 financial year contribution was 17% for each year and is the second highest in a decade for the Province. Notably, KwaZulu-Natal (21,1%) and Gauteng (21,6%) each contributed a higher percentage to the total national murder rate for the 2016/17 financial year than in previous years (Table 2).

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



4.1.2 Murder - top 10 police precincts in the Province

Ten police precincts accounted for 48,7% (1 570) of the total reported murders (3 311) in the 2016/17 financial year (Table 3). Notably, all these police precincts form part of the top 30 for the country for 2016/17.²³ Overall, murder at these 10 precincts increased by 1,8%, from 1 542 in 2015/16 to 1 570 in 2016/17. The Nyanga police precinct recorded the highest number of murder cases (281) for the financial year. The Delft police precinct recorded the largest increase (28,2%) in murders reported in 2016/17, followed by Bishop Lavis and Philippi East police precincts, with 26% and 23% respectively (Table 3).

All these police precincts are characterised by high levels of socio-economic inequality and increasing unemployment. Moreover, they are all located within the Cape Town Metropole. The high murder rate in the Province could be attributed to a range of factors, which includes the proliferation of weapons (firearms), gang violence, drugs, alcohol and interpersonal violence. By and large, the top ten precincts experience high population density or overpopulation, poverty, and the proliferation of informal housing. Evidence also suggests a positive correlation between the murders reported and the use of alcohol in certain instances. In 2010, a Provincial Injury Mortality Surveillance Study (PIMSS) conducted in the Western Cape found that 57,9% of homicide victims and 41,3% of suicide victims who were tested, were under the influence of alcohol at the time of death.²⁴

²³ Nyanga, Gugulethu, Philippi East, Mfuleni, Harare, Kraaifontein and Mitchell's Plain.

²⁴ *Provincial Injury Mortality Surveillance System: Injury Mortality Report, Western Cape 2010*. Cape Town: South African Medical Research Council, Burden of Diseases Unit, University of Cape Town and University of Stellenbosch.

The Western Cape SAPS 2016/17 Annual Report identified a wide range of factors which have been associated with the murders reported in the Province, including gang-related factors (19,1%) which were recorded among the most prevalent. Other associative factors include arguments (17,6%), robberies (7,6%), domestic violence (3,8%), community retaliation (3,5%), love triangle (0,8%), revenge (2,2%) and self-defence (0,4%), other (1,5%) and "under investigation" (43,5%).²⁵ Notably, SAPS reported that the contribution of gang-related murder increased by 3,3%.²⁶ Instruments predominantly used to commit murder are firearms (36%) and knives (30%).²⁷ The illegal possession of firearms and ammunition increased by 3,9%, from 2 819 in 2015/16 to 2 929 in 2016/17.

Table 3: Reported murder for the top 10 police precincts in the Province (2014/15 - 2016/17)

POLICE PRECINCT	2014/15	CONTRIBUTION	2015/16	%Δ	CONTRIBUTION	2016/17	%Δ	CONTRIBUTION	RATIO
NYanga	300	9,4%	279	-7,0%	8,7%	281	0,7%	8,7%	129,8
Delft	163	5,1%	143	-12,3%	4,4%	183	28,0%	5,7%	110,8
Khayelitsha	146	4,6%	161	10,3%	5,0%	179	11,2%	5,6%	108,1
Harare	141	4,4%	166	17,7%	5,1%	174	4,8%	5,4%	94,0
Philippi East	87	2,7%	122	40,2%	3,8%	150	23,0%	4,7%	246,9
Kraaifontein	141	4,4%	152	7,8%	4,7%	142	-6,6%	4,4%	79,9
Gugulethu	165	5,2%	184	11,5%	5,7%	136	-26,1%	4,2%	102,2
Mfuleni	154	4,8%	139	-9,7%	4,3%	125	-10,1%	3,9%	100,5
Mitchells Plain	141	4,4%	119	-15,6%	3,7%	103	-13,4%	3,2%	49,2
Bishop Lavis	82	2,6%	77	-6,1%	2,4%	97	26,0%	3,0%	85,4
TOP TEN STATIONS	1 520	47,7%	1 542	1,4%	47,8%	1 570	1,8%	48,7%	100,7
WESTERN CAPE	3 186		3 224	1,2%		3 311	2,7%		51,7

²⁵ South African Police Service. (2017). Western Cape SAPS 2016/17 Annual Report. South African Police Service, p 33.

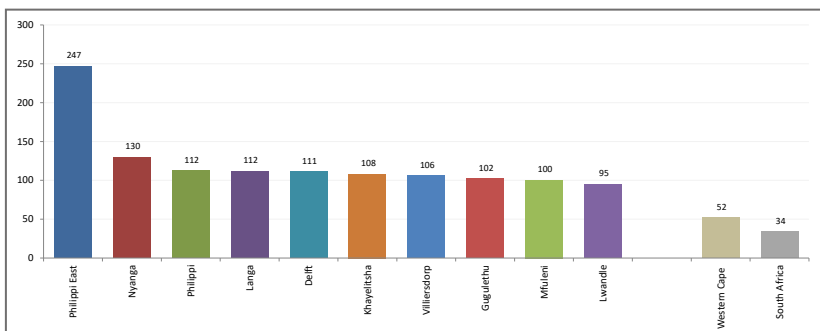
²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ Ibid.

The murder rate for the above top 10 police precincts is 100,7/100 000 – almost double the Provincial rate (51,76/100 000). Whereas in 2015/16, Philippi East precinct recorded a murder rate of 203,4/100 000 of the population, in 2016/17 it again presented with the highest murder rate of 246,9/100 000, making Philippi East the police precinct with the highest murder rate for two consecutive years in the Province.

Nyanga police precinct follows with 129,8/100 000 (Figure 3). These two police precincts are situated in close proximity to each other. Villiersdorp police precinct is the only police precinct amongst the top 10 that falls outside the City of Cape Town. The murder rate of most of these police stations is double the provincial rate and three times the national rate (Figure 3).

Figure 3: Murder rate for the top 10 police precincts in the Province (2016/17)



4.2 Attempted murder

The Western Cape Province has the highest rate of attempted murder in the country at 52,9/100 000 of the population (Table 4). It maintained this position for the past three years, where it contributed 19% of the national total of attempted murder cases. In 2016/17, a total of 3 387 attempted murder cases were recorded in the Province – this constitutes 57 cases fewer than the 3 444 reported in 2015/16. The rate of attempted murder decreased marginally from 54,9 per 100 000 in 2015/16 to 52,9 per 100 000 in 2016/17. Limpopo recorded the lowest murder rate at 14,5 per 100 00 in 2016/17 (Table 4).

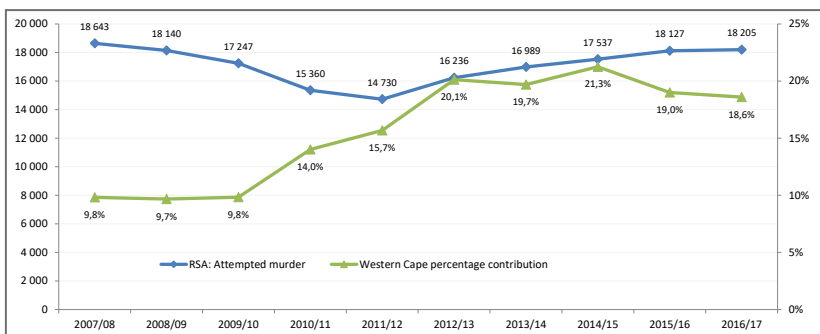
Table 4: Attempted murders per province (2014/15 - 2016/17)

Attempted murder	2014/15			2015/16			2016/17			RANKING	2014/15	2014/15 -
	2014/15	CONTRIBUTION	RATIO	2015/16	CONTRIBUTION	RATIO	2016/17	CONTRIBUTION	RATIO		RATIO %Δ	RATIO %Δ
Limpopo	793	4,5%	14,2	875	4,8%	15,5	829	5%	14,5	9	2,1%	9,0%
Mpumalanga	703	4,0%	16,6	797	4,4%	18,5	951	5%	21,7	8	30,7%	11,4%
North West	984	5,6%	26,7	899	5,0%	24,0	898	5%	23,6	7	-11,8%	-10,2%
Free State	816	4,7%	29,1	787	4,3%	27,8	694	4%	24,4	6	-16,2%	-4,3%
Eastern Cape	1 832	10,4%	28,3	2 052	11,3%	31,6	2 110	12%	32,5	5	15,0%	11,9%
Gauteng	4 202	24,0%	31,6	4 574	25,2%	33,5	4 872	27%	34,8	4	10,1%	6,1%
KwaZulu-Natal	3 918	22,3%	36,5	4 041	22,3%	37,3	3 914	21%	35,7	3	-2,4%	2,0%
Northern Cape	562	3,2%	47,9	658	3,6%	55,4	550	3%	45,7	2	-4,5%	15,7%
Western Cape	3 727	21,3%	60,7	3 444	19,0%	54,9	3 387	19%	52,9	1	-12,9%	-9,5%
South Africa	17 537	100,0%	32,4	18 127	100,0%	33,0	18 205	100,0%	32,6		0,6%	1,8%

4.2.1 The Western Cape Province's rate of attempted murder compared to the national rate

Overall, the number of reported attempted murders declined nationally from 2007/08 to a low point of 14 730 in 2011/12, but steadily increased to 18 205 in 2016/17 (Figure 4). In the Western Cape, attempted murder increased by 85%, from 1 831 in 2007/08 to 3 387 in 2016/17. In the first three years of the decade, the Western Cape Province contributed less than 10% of attempted murders. Its proportional share however steadily increased from 2010/11 to 14%, rising to a high point of 21% in 2014/15. There was a slight decrease of 2% in the last two financial years. The recorded contribution by the Province currently constitutes 19% of attempted murders reported nationally.

Figure 4: Percentage contribution of attempted murders by the Western Cape Province to National rates (2007/08 – 2016/17)



4.2.2 Attempted murder - top ten stations

Ten of the 150 police precincts in the Province accounted for 45,9% (1 554) of the total reported attempted murders (3 387) for the 2016/17 financial year. Overall, attempted murder at these 10 precincts increased by 4,3%, from 1 490 in 2015/16 to 1 554 in 2016/17. Provincially attempted murder decreased by 1,7%, from 3 444 in 2015/16 to 3 387 in 2016/17 (Table 1). Khayelitsha police precinct recorded the highest number of attempted murders (256) for the financial year. Ravensmead police precinct (56,3%) had the largest increase in attempted murder cases for the period under review, followed by Khayelitsha precinct, with an increase of 39,9% (73 cases), from 183 in 2015/16 to 256 in 2016/17 (Table 5).

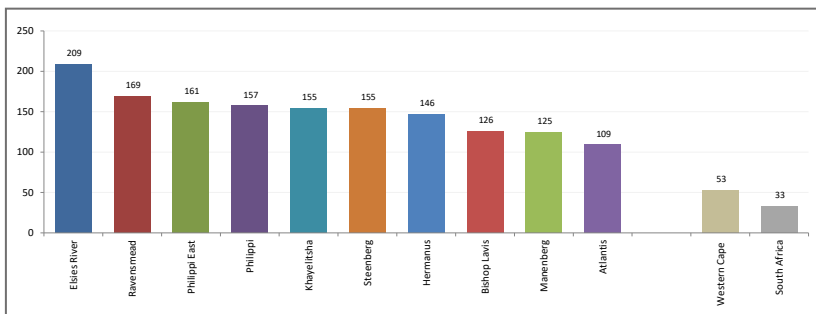
Table 5: Reported attempted murder for the 10 police precincts in the Province (2014/15 - 2016/17)

POLICE PRECINCT	2014/15	CONTRIBUTION	2015/16	%Δ	CONTRIBUTION	2016/17	%Δ	CONTRIBUTION	RATIO
Khayelitsha	170	4.6%	183	7,6%	5.3%	256	39,9%	7,6%	154,6
Nyanqa	178	4.8%	198	11,2%	5,7%	183	-7,6%	5,4%	84,5
Delft	186	5,0%	151	-18,8%	4,4%	178	17,9%	5,3%	107,8
Kraaifontein	127	3,4%	134	5,5%	3,9%	160	19,4%	4,7%	90,0
Eliës River	225	6,0%	163	-27,6%	4,7%	156	-4,3%	4,6%	208,5
Mitchells Plain	231	6,2%	208	-10,0%	6,0%	144	-30,8%	4,3%	68,7
Bishop Lavis	192	5,2%	122	-36,5%	3,5%	143	17,2%	4,2%	125,8
Manenberg	161	4,3%	130	-19,3%	3,8%	114	-12,3%	3,4%	124,6
Ravensmead	87	2,3%	71	-18,4%	2,1%	111	56,3%	3,3%	168,6
Mfuleni	186	5,0%	130	-30,1%	3,8%	109	-16,2%	3,2%	87,6
TOP TEN STATIONS	1 743	46,8%	1 490	-14,5%	43,3%	1 554	4,3%	45,9%	
WESTERN CAPE	3 727		3 444	-7,6%		3 387	-1,7%		59,2

4.2.3 Attempted murder

Figure 5 illustrates the 10 precincts with the highest attempted murder rates in the Province. All 10 have a higher attempted murder rate than both the national rate (32,6 per 100 000) and the Western Cape rate (59,2 per 100 000). Elsie's River police precinct had the highest attempted murder to population ratio, at a rate of 208,6 per 100 000 of the population – four times higher than the Provincial rate. The Atlantis precinct recorded a rate of 108,9/100 000, and Ravensmead police precinct recorded a rate of 168,7/100 000. The South African Police Service attributes the prevalence of attempted murder to the proliferation of gang activities and gang violence in the Province.²⁸

Figure 5: Attempted murder rate for the top 10 police precincts in the Province (2016/17)



4.3 Sexual Offences

The Western Cape occupied the fifth position in terms of the sexual offences rate for 2016/17 with 111 per 100 000. The highest rate was recorded by the Northern Cape Province at 32/100 000 (Table 6). The rate of sexual offences in the Province showed a decreasing trend, from 119,9 in 2014/15 to 113,6 in 2015/16. The current rate in the Western Cape stands at 111/100 000.

There were 15 fewer sexual offences reported in the Province in 2016/17. Nationally, sexual offences decreased by 3,2%. However, a decrease in sexual offences could be an indication of a lack of reporting by complainants. Sexual offences have been disaggregated into rape, sexual assault, attempted sexual offences and contact

²⁸ South African Police Service. (2017). *Western Cape SAPS 2016/17 Annual Report*. South African Police Service, p 33.

sexual offences. Rape accounts for 67% of such reported crimes.²⁹ The decrease in reported sexual offences is consistent with the 2016/17 Victims Surveys which found that not many respondents sampled had been victims of sexual offences. It is not clear whether some victims did not want to state their experience owing to trauma, stigma and fear associated with sexual offence.³⁰ What has been noted though is that the individuals who are at the highest risk of falling victim to sexual offences are in the age cohort 20-30 years. However, the older one gets, the risk decreases.³¹ Vetten (2014) argued that the sexual offences figures reflected in the police crime statistics are lower than the reality. These low levels of reporting are not unique to South Africa; other countries have the same challenge as well. The police figures are characterised by under reporting. The reasons for not reporting sexual offence outweigh the reasons for reporting it. At the centre of these reasons not to report sexual offences is fear, fear of being ridiculed, accused of lying, fear of the legal process, etc. In this context, she argues that the question that remains unanswered is whether police rape figures for instance, measure a reduction in the number of rapes reported, or, a reduction in the incidence of rape?³²

29 South African Police Service. (2017). *2007/08 -2016/17 financial year crime statistics*. Available online at <https://www.saps.gov.za/services/crimestats.php>. Accessed on the 14 November 2017.

30 Statistics South Africa. (2017). *Victims of Crime survey: Statistical release P034*. Pretoria, p 39.

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

32 Vetten, L. (2014). *Rape and other forms of sexual violence in South Africa*. Policy Brief 72. November 2014. Available online at <https://issafrica.s3.amazonaws.com/site/uploads/Pol-Brief72V2.pdf>. Accessed on 15 February 2018.

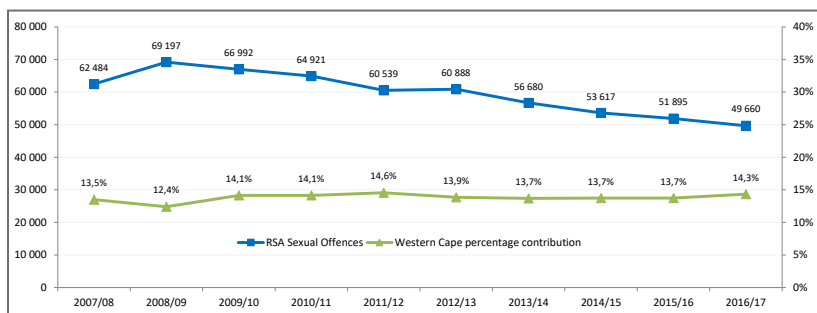
Table 6: Sexual offences per province (2014/15-2016/17)

Total sexual crimes	2014/15			2015/16			2016/17			RANKING	2014/15 -	2014/15 -
	2014/15	CONTRIBUTION	RATIO	2015/16	CONTRIBUTION	RATIO	2016/17	CONTRIBUTION	RATIO		RATIO %Δ	RATIO %Δ
Limpopo	4 312	8,0%	77,2	4 369	8,4%	77,3	3 828	8%	66,9	9	-13,3%	0,1%
Gauteng	9 902	18,5%	74,5	9 510	18,3%	69,7	9 566	19%	68,3	8	-8,3%	-6,4%
Mpumalanga	3 474	6,5%	82,0	3 331	6,4%	77,3	3 216	6%	73,3	7	-10,6%	-5,8%
KwaZulu-Natal	9 079	16,9%	84,7	8 947	17,2%	82,5	8 484	17%	77,3	6	-8,7%	-2,6%
Western Cape	7 369	13,7%	119,9	7 130	13,7%	113,6	7 115	14%	111,0	5	-7,4%	-5,3%
North West	4 585	8,6%	124,6	4 164	8,0%	111,3	4 326	9%	113,7	4	-8,8%	-10,7%
Free State	4 094	7,6%	145,9	3 928	7,6%	138,9	3 488	7%	122,4	3	-16,1%	-4,8%
Eastern Cape	9 224	17,2%	142,3	8 797	17,0%	135,6	8 050	16%	124,0	2	-12,9%	-4,7%
Northern Cape	1 578	2,9%	134,5	1 719	3,3%	144,7	1 587	3%	132,0	1	-1,9%	7,6%
South Africa	53 617	100,0%	99,1	51 895	100,0%	94,4	49 660	100,0%	88,9		-10,2%	-4,7%

4.3.1 The Western Cape sexual offences rate compared to the national estimates

South Africa's sexual offences showed a declining trend from 2008/09 to 2016/17. Over a decade, this crime category decreased by 20%, from 62 484 in 2007/08 to 49 660 in 2016/17 (Figure 6). Over this period, the Western Cape Province contributed more than a tenth per year to the national sexual offences' total. It should be noted that the actual reported cases decreased nationally, while the contribution by the Western Cape to the total national rate has remained constant at 14% for the past five years. The lowest contribution was in 2008/09 when the Province contributed 12% at the time when sexual offences increased by 9,7% in the country (Figure 6). The decrease may be suggestive of under reporting rather than a decrease in the actual crime rate.

Figure 6: The Western Cape Province's sexual offences contribution to the national rate (2007/08-2016/17)



4.3.2 Total sexual offences - top 10 stations

The top 10 police precincts in the Province accounted for 29% (2 049) of the total reported sexual offences (7 115) for the 2016/17 financial year (Table 7). All these precincts, except Knysna, are located in the City of Cape Town. Overall, sexual offences at these 10 precincts decreased by 1,7%. Provincially, sexual offences stabilized at 0,2%, from 7 130 in 2015/16 to 7 115 in 2016/17. A notable increase was observed in the Mfuleni precinct with 50 more cases than last year. Nyanga has the highest number of sexual offences (356) for the 2016/17 financial year. Gugulethu followed with 238 cases (Table 7).

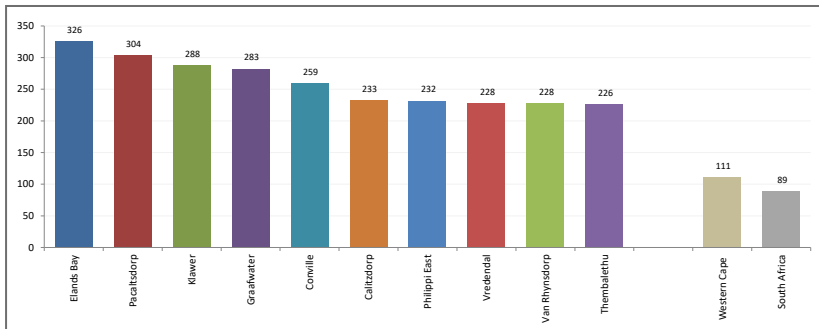
Table 7: Reported sexual offences for the top 10 police precincts in the Province (2014/15 – 2016/17)

POLICE PRECINCT	2014/15	CONTRIBUTION	2015/2016	%Δ	CONTRIBUTION	2016/2017	%Δ	CONTRIBUTION	RATIO
Nyanga	292	4,0%	351	20,2%	4,9%	356	1,4%	5,0%	164,5
Gugulethu	229	3,1%	243	6,1%	3,4%	238	-2,1%	3,3%	178,9
Mfuleni	177	2,4%	180	1,7%	2,5%	230	27,8%	3,2%	184,9
Delft	225	3,1%	207	-8,0%	2,9%	219	5,8%	3,1%	132,6
Harare	235	3,2%	211	-10,2%	3,0%	204	-3,3%	2,9%	110,2
Mitchells Plain	213	2,9%	179	-16,0%	2,5%	193	7,8%	2,7%	92,2
Kraaifontein	182	2,5%	180	-1,1%	2,5%	172	-4,4%	2,4%	96,8
Khayelitsha	229	3,1%	223	-2,6%	3,1%	156	-30,0%	2,2%	94,2
Philippi East	128	1,7%	126	-1,6%	1,8%	141	11,9%	2,0%	232,1
Knysna	157	2,1%	185	17,8%	2,6%	140	-24,3%	2,0%	190,1
TOP TEN STATIONS	2 067	28,0%	2 085	0,9%	29,2%	2 049	-1,7%	28,8%	
WESTERN CAPE	7 369		7 130	-3,2%		7 115	-0,2%		111,0

4.3.3 Sexual offence crime ratios

Figure 7 indicates that the national ratio for this crime category is 88,9 while the Western Cape recorded 111 sexual offences per 100 000 in the last financial year. The top 10 police precincts recorded a higher ratio than both the national and provincial figures. All these precincts, except Philippi East, are located outside the City of Cape Town.

Figure 7: Sexual offences rate for the top 10 police precincts in the Province (2016/17)



4.4 Assault GBH

Reported cases of assault with intent to commit grievous bodily harm (assault GBH) in the Western Cape was 381,1 per 100 000 for the 2016/17 year. The Western Cape has the fourth highest rate of assault GBH after Gauteng, Eastern Cape and Free State. Mpumalanga Province had the lowest ratio of 77,8/ 100 000 (Table 8).

Table 8: Western Cape assault GBH in relation to the other provinces (2014/15 -2016/17)

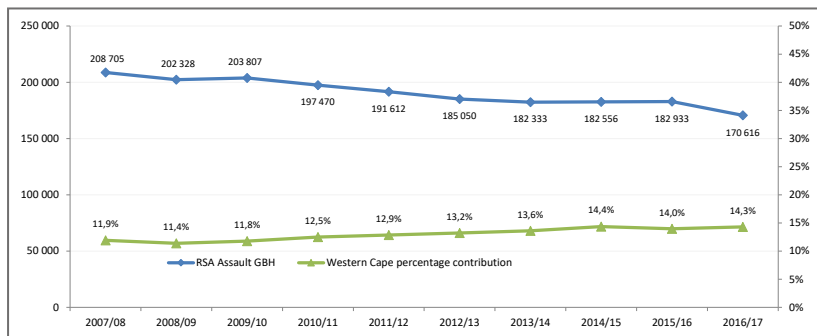
Assault GBH	2014/15			2015/16			2016/17			RANKING	2014/15 -	2014/15 -
	2014/15	CONTRIBUTION	RATIO	2015/16	CONTRIBUTION	RATIO	2016/17	CONTRIBUTION	RATIO		RATIO %Δ	RATIO %Δ
Mpumalanga	10 778	5,9%	81,1	11 359	6,2%	83,3	10 896	6%	77,8	-4,0%	2,7%	
Northern Cape	8 813	4,8%	157,7	8 889	4,9%	157,2	8 173	5%	142,8	-9,5%	-0,3%	
Limpopo	13 511	7,4%	208,5	14 143	7,7%	218,0	12 948	8%	199,4	-4,3%	4,6%	
KwaZulu-Natal	29 201	16,0%	272,4	28 665	15,7%	264,3	26 824	16%	244,4	-10,3%	-2,9%	
North West	13 334	7,3%	314,7	13 614	7,4%	315,9	12 731	7%	290,3	-7,8%	0,4%	
Western Cape	26 200	14,4%	426,4	25 539	14,0%	407,1	24 417	14%	381,1	-10,6%	-4,5%	
Free State	13 458	7,4%	479,5	13 116	7,2%	463,9	11 702	7%	410,7	-1,4%	-3,3%	
Eastern Cape	25 431	13,9%	691,3	24 818	13,6%	663,4	23 241	14%	610,6	-11,7%	-4,0%	
Gauteng	41 830	22,9%	3 565,1	42 790	23,4%	3 602,8	39 684	23%	3 299,9	-7,4%	1,1%	
South Africa	182 556	100,0%	337,3	182 933	100,0%	332,8	170 616	100,0%	305,5	-9,4%	-1,3%	

Nationally, the number of assault GBH cases decreased by 6,7%, from 182 933 in 2015/16 to 170 616 in 2016/17 (Table 1). Provincially, it decreased by 4,4%, from 25 539 in 2015/16 to 24 417 in 2016/17. The rate of assault GBH decreased from 407,1 in 2015/16, to 381,1 in 2016/17. This figure is, however, still higher than the national rate of 305,5/100 000, as recorded in 2016/17.

4.4.1 The Western Cape assault GBH rate compared to national estimates

Figure 8 below shows a declining trend of assault GBH in the country. In 2007/8 a total of 208 705 cases were recorded. These decreased to 170 616 cases in 2016/17. However, despite the national decline in reported cases, the contribution of the Western Cape has steadily increased. It ranged from 11% to 14% over the past decade, with the last five years contributing 14% each to the national assault GBH cases (Figure 8). During the 2016/17 year, 24 417 cases were recorded, compared to 25 539 in 2015/16, marking a 4,4% decrease in recorded cases.

Figure 8: National assault GBH trends and the Western Cape Province's contribution to national assault GBH cases (2007/08-2016/17)



4.4.2 Assault GBH - top 10 stations

Assault GBH reports decreased by 2,9% at the top 10 police precincts in 2016/17 (Table 9). This decrease was consistent with the decrease in reports at both national (6,7%) and provincial levels (4,4%) (Table 1). In the 2016/17 financial year, more than a quarter (26,3%) of assault GBH cases were reported at the top 10 police precincts. The Knysna police precinct's assault GBH reports increased by 13,4% in 2016/17 - the highest rate recorded for the top 10 police precincts. Of the 6 429 assault GBH cases reported at the 10 police precincts in 2016/17, a total of 1 071 came from Nyanga. The three rural police precincts of Worcester (719), Oudsthoorn (633) and Knysna (541) accounted for 29%, amounting to 1 893 of the 6 429 assault GBH cases. Seven out of the ten top police precincts are located within the City of Cape Town. Only Worcester, Knysna and Oudsthoorn police precincts are outside the Metro.

Table 9: Assault GBH rates and estimates for the top 10 police precincts in the Province (2014/15 - 2016/17)

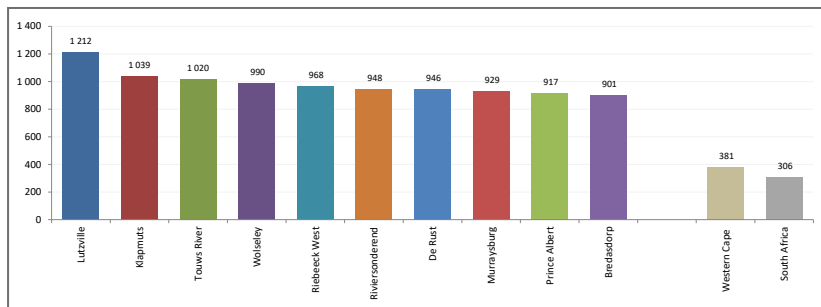
POLICE PRECINCT	2014/15	CONTRIBUTION	2015/16	%Δ	CONTRIBUTION	2016/17	%Δ	CONTRIBUTION	RATIO
Nyanga	878	3.4%	1 053	19,9%	4,1%	1 071	1,7%	4,4%	494,8
Worcester	839	3,2%	768	-8,5%	3,0%	719	-6,4%	2,9%	584,7
Oudtshoorn	608	2,3%	615	1,2%	2,4%	633	2,9%	2,6%	790,6
Khayelitsha	640	2,4%	681	6,4%	2,7%	632	-7,2%	2,6%	381,8
Gugulethu	668	2,5%	686	2,7%	2,7%	618	-9,9%	2,5%	464,5
Delft	605	2,3%	574	-5,1%	2,2%	578	0,7%	2,4%	350,1
Mitchells Plain	567	2,2%	546	-3,7%	2,1%	568	4,0%	2,3%	271,2
Harare	610	2,3%	616	1,0%	2,4%	547	-11,2%	2,2%	295,6
Krystna	467	1,8%	477	2,1%	1,9%	541	13,4%	2,2%	734,8
Mfuleni	525	2,0%	603	14,9%	2,4%	522	-13,4%	2,1%	419,6
TOP TEN STATIONS	6 407	24,5%	6 619	3,3%	25,9%	6 429	-2,9%	26,3%	
WESTERN CAPE	26 200		25 539	-2,5%		24 417	-4,4%		381,1

4.4.3 Assault GBH crime ratios

Although the precincts with the highest number of reported cases of assault GBH fall mainly outside the City of Cape Town (Table 9), an analysis of assault GBH per population provides a more nuanced picture.

The ratios of assault GBH cases recorded at the top 10 police precincts are higher than those at both national (305,5) and provincial levels (381,1). Lutzville police precinct's ratio (1 212,1/100 000) is three times higher than the provincial ratio, and four times the national ratio (Figure 9). The ratio of the top 10 police precincts ranged from 901,1/100 000 (recorded at the Bredasdorp precinct) to 1 212,1/100 000 (recorded at the Lutzville precinct).

Figure 9: Assault GBH rate for the top 10 police precincts in the Province (2016/17)



4.5 Common assault

In the Western Cape Province, the rate of common assault cases per 100 000 stood at 622,2 for the 2016/17 year. This rate was the highest in the country - twice the national ratio of 280,2/100 000 of the population (Table 10) followed by the Free State, which stood at 476,2/100 000. The lowest level of common assault cases reported was in Limpopo (146,3). The national number of common assault cases decreased by 5,2%, from 164 958 in 2015/16 to 154 450 in 2016/17. Similarly, at the provincial level, reported cases decreased by 3,5%, from 41 304 in 2015/16, to 39 868 (Table 1). However, as noted by the National Victims of Crime Survey, only 55% of assault cases are reported to the SAPS.³³

³³ Statistics South Africa. (2016). *Crime statistics series volume III: Exploration of selected contact crimes in South Africa: In-depth analysis of Victims of Crime Survey data: 2011–2014/15*. Pretoria, p 10.

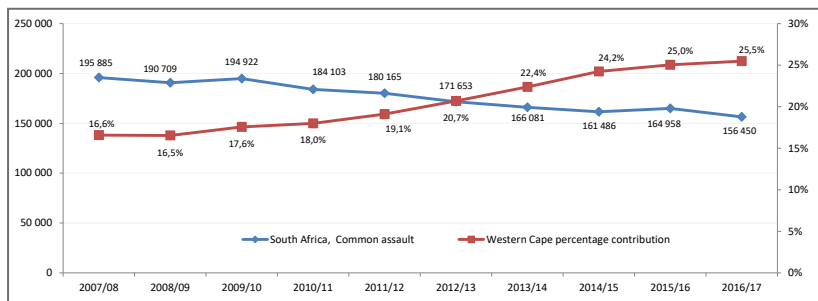
Table 10: Common assault cases per province (2014/15 -2016/17)

Common assault	2014/15			2015/16			2016/17			RANKING	2014/15 -	2014/15 -
	2014/15	CONTRIBUTION	RATIO	2015/16	CONTRIBUTION	RATIO	2016/17	CONTRIBUTION	RATIO		2016/17	RATIO %Δ
Limpopo	9 073	5,6%	162,3	9 838	6,0%	174,0	8 373	5%	146,3	9	-9,9%	7,2%
Eastern Cape	11 848	7,3%	182,8	11 475	7,0%	176,9	11 100	7%	170,9	8	-6,5%	-3,2%
Mpumalanga	7 510	4,7%	177,3	7 649	4,6%	177,5	7 712	5%	175,8	7	-0,8%	0,1%
North West	6 930	4,3%	188,4	6 942	4,2%	185,6	7 021	4%	184,5	6	-2,1%	-1,5%
KwaZulu-Natal	24 011	14,9%	224,0	23 703	14,4%	218,6	22 285	14%	203,1	5	-9,3%	-2,4%
Gauteng	42 918	26,6%	322,9	44 255	26,8%	324,5	42 083	27%	300,6	4	-6,9%	0,5%
Northern Cape	4 803	3,0%	409,4	4 598	2,8%	387,1	4 440	3%	369,2	3	-9,8%	-5,4%
Free State	15 243	9,4%	543,1	15 194	9,2%	537,4	13 568	9%	476,2	2	-12,3%	-1,1%
Western Cape	39 150	24,2%	637,2	41 304	25,0%	658,3	39 868	25%	622,2	1	-2,4%	3,3%
South Africa	161 486	100,0%	298,4	164 988	100,0%	300,1	156 450	100,0%	280,2		-6,1%	0,6%

4.5.1 Western Cape common assault comparison

Nationally, reported common assault declined from 195 885 cases in 2007/08, to 156 450 cases in 2015/16, marking a 20% decrease over the decade (Figure 10). Despite the national decline in reported cases, the number of cases reported in the Western Cape Province increased steadily, with the Province making the highest recorded contribution to the national cases - 25% in both the 2015/16 and 2016/17 financial years. In the 2016/17 financial year, 39 868 common assault cases were recorded in the Western Cape.

Figure 10: Western Cape's common assault contribution to national cases (2007/08-2016/17)



4.5.2 Common assault - top 10 police precincts

There was a decrease in common assault cases by 5,2% at the national level. Western Cape provincial rate decreased by 3,5% (Table 1). The rate of common assault cases decreased by a lesser extent of 1,5% at the top 10 police precincts in 2016/17 (Table 11). Over the past three years, 25% of common assault cases were reported at these 10 police precincts.

Table 11: Reported common assault: a comparative view of the top 10 police precincts in the Province (2014/15 - 2016/17)

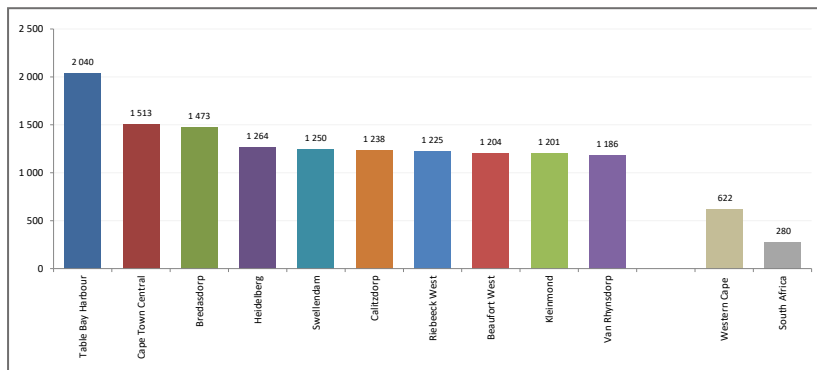
POLICE PRECINCT	2014/15	CONTRIBUTION	2015/2016	%Δ	CONTRIBUTION	2016/2017	%Δ	CONTRIBUTION	RATIO
Mitchells Plain	1 847	5,0%	2 079	12,6%	5,3%	1 992	-4,2%	4,8%	951,3
Worcester	1 737	4,7%	1 543	-11,2%	3,9%	1 357	-12,1%	3,3%	1 103,5
Nyanga	756	2,0%	1 011	33,7%	2,6%	1 111	9,9%	2,7%	513,3
Kraaifontein	843	2,3%	880	4,4%	2,2%	985	11,9%	2,4%	554,5
Khayelitsha	866	2,3%	912	5,3%	2,3%	826	-9,4%	2,0%	499,0
Harare	901	2,4%	890	-1,2%	2,3%	811	-8,9%	2,0%	438,2
Kleinvllei	847	2,3%	786	-7,2%	2,0%	809	2,9%	2,0%	779,9
Oudtshoorn	728	2,0%	834	14,6%	2,1%	805	-3,5%	1,9%	1 005,5
Mfuleni	697	1,9%	716	2,7%	1,8%	741	3,5%	1,8%	595,7
Atlantis	558	1,5%	619	10,9%	1,6%	675	9,0%	1,6%	790,7
TOP TEN STATIONS	9 780	26,3%	10 270	5,0%	26,2%	10 112	-1,5%	24,5%	
WESTERN CAPE	37 183		39 150	5,3%		41 304	5,5%		622,2

Of the 10 112 common assault cases reported at the top 10 police precincts in 2016/17, a total of 1 992 (19,9%) came from Nyanga. The Worcester police precinct - a semi-rural station - followed with 1 357 cases (Table 11). Notable increases were observed in Kraaifontein (11,9%), Nyanga (9,9%) and Atlantis (9,0%). Eight of the top ten police precincts are located within the City of Cape Town - only two, namely the Worcester and Oudtshoorn police precincts, fall outside of the City of Cape Town. These two precincts were also among those with the highest rate of assault GBH.

4.5.3 Common assault rate

In the main the precincts with the highest number of reported cases of common assault are in the City of Cape Town (Table 11). An analysis of common assault per population shows that the rural police precincts bear the brunt of common assault. All except one police precinct (Van Rhynsdorp) have common assault rate that is two times more than the provincial rate (622,2/100 000) and four time the national rate (280/100 000).

Figure 10A : Common assault rate for the top 10 police precincts in the Province (2016/17)



4.6 Common robbery

In 2016/17, the rate of common robbery reported in the Western Cape was 196 per 100 000 - the highest in the country. This was more than twice the national ratio of 95,7 per 100 000 of the population (Table 12). The lowest rate of common robbery was reported in Limpopo (56,4/100 000). Nationally, reported common robbery decreased by 1,3%, from 54 110 in 2015/16 to 53 418 in 2016/17 (Table 1). In the Province, it increased marginally by 0,7%, from 12 485 in 2015/16 to 12 574 in 2016/17 (Table 1).

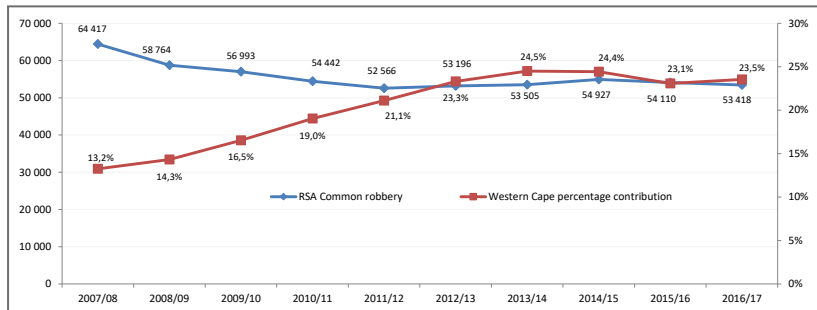
Table 12: Reported common robberies per provinces (2014/15-2016/17)

Common robbery	2014/15			2015/16			2016/17			RANKING	2014/15 -	2014/15 -
	2014/15	CONTRIBUTION	RATIO	2015/16	CONTRIBUTION	RATIO	2016/17	CONTRIBUTION	RATIO		RATIO %Δ	RATIO %Δ
Limpopo	3 382	6,2%	60,5	3 545	6,6%	62,7	3 228	6%	56,4	9	-6,8%	3,6%
Eastern Cape	3 753	6,8%	57,9	3 690	6,8%	56,9	3 707	7%	57,1	8	-1,4%	-1,8%
KwaZulu-Natal	7 857	14,3%	73,3	7 524	13,9%	69,4	7 305	14%	66,6	7	-9,2%	-5,3%
Mpumalanga	2 934	5,3%	69,3	2 746	5,1%	63,7	2 950	6%	67,3	6	-2,9%	-8,0%
North West	2 419	4,4%	65,8	2 417	4,5%	64,6	2 589	5%	68,0	5	3,4%	-1,8%
Free State	2 521	4,6%	89,8	2 304	4,3%	81,5	2 192	4%	76,9	4	-14,4%	-9,3%
Gauteng	17 379	31,6%	130,8	18 051	33,4%	132,4	17 367	33%	124,1	3	-5,1%	1,2%
Northern Cape	1 262	2,3%	107,6	1 348	2,5%	113,5	1 506	3%	125,2	2	16,4%	5,5%
Western Cape	13 420	24,4%	218,4	12 485	23,1%	199,0	12 574	24%	196,2	1	-10,2%	-8,9%
South Africa	54 927	100,0%	101,5	54 110	100,0%	98,4	53 418	100,0%	95,7		-5,7%	-3,0%

4.6.1 Western Cape common robbery

Figure 11 below shows a declining trend of common robbery in the country. In 2007/08 a total of 64 417 cases were recorded. This number decreased to 53 418 cases in 2016/17, marking a 17% (10 999) decrease over a decade. Despite the national decline in reported cases, the contribution of the Western Cape Province increased year on year, with the highest contribution of 24% being recorded in the 2013/14, 2014/15 and 2016/17 years. In 2016/17, 89 more cases of common robbery were reported in the Province, bringing the total to 12 574.

Figure 11: Common robbery trends and the Western Cape's contribution to the national cases (2007/08-2016/17)



4.6.2 Common robbery - top 10 stations

Nationally, common robbery decreased by 1,3% and provincially it increased marginally by 0,7% (Table 1) in the last financial year. Common robbery increased by 4,8% in 2016/17 in the top 10 police precincts (Table 13). More than a third (35,9%) of common robbery cases were reported at the top 10 police precincts in 2016/17. The Cape Town Central (22,8%), Elsies River (22,5%) and Oudtshoorn (21,2%) precincts experienced the highest increases in 2016/17. Of the 4 517 common robbery cases reported at the 10 police precincts in 2016/17, 22,8% (1 143) came from Cape Town Central. The Mitchell's Plain police precinct followed, with 710 cases (Table 13).

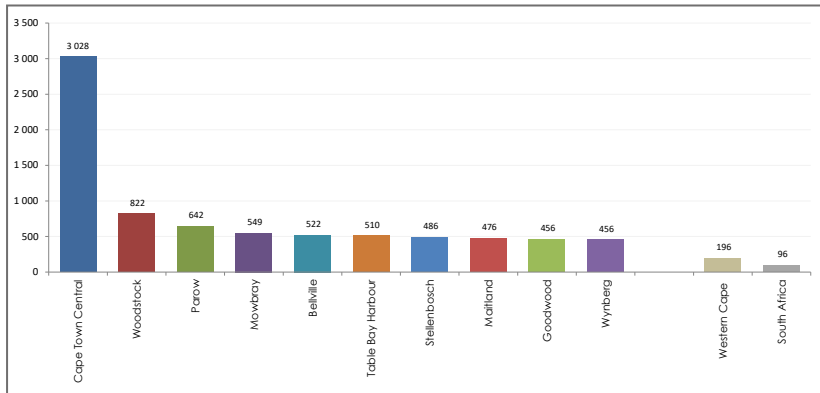
Table 13: Reported common robberies for the top 10 police precincts in the Province (2014/15 - 2016/17)

POLICE PRECINCT	2014/15	CONTRIBUTION	2015/16	%Δ	CONTRIBUTION	2016/17	%Δ	CONTRIBUTION	RATIO
Cape Town Central	991	7,4%	931	-6,1%	7,5%	1143	22,8%	9,1%	3 027,7
Mitchells Plain	897	6,7%	754	-15,9%	6,0%	710	-5,8%	5,6%	339,1
Nyanga	391	2,9%	429	9,7%	3,4%	459	7,0%	3,7%	212,1
Parow	679	5,1%	493	-27,4%	3,9%	414	-16,0%	3,3%	641,9
Bellville	485	3,6%	400	-17,5%	3,2%	371	-7,3%	3,0%	522,4
Worcester	422	3,1%	324	-23,2%	2,6%	301	-7,1%	2,4%	244,8
Bishop Lavis	334	2,5%	279	-16,5%	2,2%	295	5,7%	2,3%	259,7
Elsies River	275	2,0%	240	-12,7%	1,9%	294	22,5%	2,3%	393,1
Stellenbosch	222	1,7%	251	13,1%	2,0%	278	10,8%	2,2%	486,4
Oudtshoorn	229	1,7%	208	-9,2%	1,7%	252	21,2%	2,0%	314,8
TOP TEN STATIONS	4 925	36,7%	4 309	-12,5%	34,5%	4 517	4,8%	35,9%	
WESTERN CAPE	13 420		12 485	-7,0%		12 574	0,7%		196,0

4.6.3 Common robbery crime ratios

Figure 12 provides a slightly varied perspective, with the highest rate of common robbery reported in Cape Town Central (3 027,7 per 100 000 of the population). This is fifteen times higher than the provincial rate (196). The common robbery rate for the other top police precincts ranges from 455,9/100 000 to 821,6/100 000, all of which are above the national and provincial rates. It should be noted that Cape Town Central has a relatively low residential population, but as the commercial hub of the Province, it experiences high levels of daily and seasonal influx into the city. This may account for the higher rate of robbery in this area.

Figure 12: Common robbery rate for the top 10 police precincts in the Province (2016/17)



4.7 Robbery with aggravating circumstances

In the Western Cape Province, the rate of robbery with aggravating circumstances increased by 1,3% in 2016/17. Nationally, it increased by 6,4%, from 132 527 to 140 956. The rate of aggravated robbery in the Western Cape was 375,1/100 000 - the second highest in the country, followed by Gauteng (384,3%) (Table 14). The rate of robbery aggravated was lowest in the Limpopo (117,8/100 000).

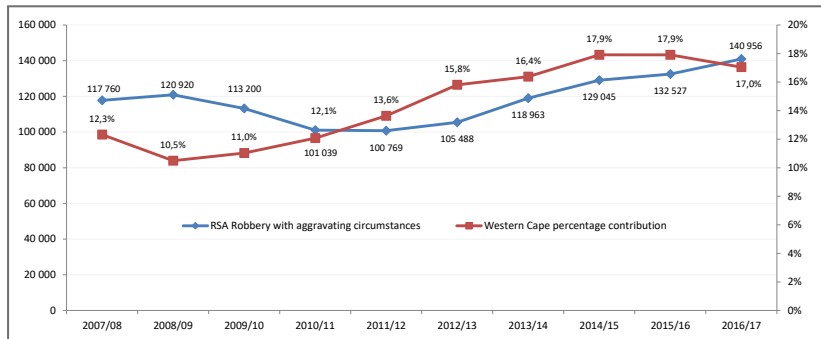
Table 14: Robbery with aggravating circumstances per province (2014/15-2016/17)

Robbery with aggravating circumstances	2014/15			2015/16			2016/17			RANKING	2014/15 -	2014/15 -
	2014/15	CONTRIBUTION	RATIO	2015/16	CONTRIBUTION	RATIO	2016/17	CONTRIBUTION	RATIO		RATIO %Δ	RATIO %Δ
Limpopo	6 123	4,7%	109,6	6 723	5,1%	118,9	6 745	5%	117,8	9	7,5%	8,5%
Northern Cape	1 446	1,1%	123,2	1 387	1,0%	116,8	1 505	1%	125,1	8	1,5%	-5,2%
Mpumalanga	5 656	4,4%	133,5	5 996	4,5%	139,1	6 702	5%	152,8	7	14,4%	4,2%
Free State	5 239	4,1%	186,7	4 778	3,6%	169,0	5 147	4%	180,6	6	-3,2%	-9,5%
North West	5 977	4,6%	162,5	6 281	4,7%	167,9	7 017	5%	184,4	5	13,5%	3,3%
KwaZulu-Natal	20 881	16,2%	194,8	21 061	15,9%	194,2	22 327	16%	203,4	4	4,5%	-0,5%
Eastern Cape	13 245	10,3%	204,4	12 777	9,6%	197,0	13 688	10%	210,8	3	3,2%	-3,6%
Western Cape	23 116	17,9%	376,2	23 732	17,9%	378,3	24 032	17%	375,1	2	-0,3%	0,5%
Gauteng	47 362	36,7%	356,4	49 792	37,6%	365,1	53 793	39%	384,3	1	7,8%	2,4%
South Africa	129 045	100,0%	238,4	132 527	100,0%	241,1	140 956	106,4%	252,4		5,9%	1,1%

4.7.1 Western Cape robbery with aggravating circumstances

Figure 13 below shows that nationally, robbery with aggravating circumstance fluctuated over the previous 10-year period. The lowest number of cases (100 769) were recorded in 2011/12, thereafter the reported robberies increased steadily, reaching a high of 140 956 in 2016/17, which marked a 20% (23 196) increase over the decade. Likewise reported cases reported in the Western Cape Province increased over the last 10 years. The Province made the highest contribution to the national case volume of 18% for both 2014/15 and 2015/16. The 2016/17 contribution marginally decreased to 17%.

Figure 13: Robbery with aggravating circumstances - the Western Cape Province's contribution to the national cases (2007/08-2016/17)



4.7.2 Robbery with aggravating circumstances - top 10 police precincts

In the last financial year, the Western Cape recorded 24 032 cases of robbery with aggravating circumstances. The top 10 police precincts accounted for more than a third (38,1%) of these robberies (Table 15). Of the 9 148 robberies reported at these 10 police precincts, a total of 1 529 (6,4%) came from Khayelitsha and 1 498 (6,3%) came from Nyanga police precincts. Robbery with aggravating circumstances increased by 1,3% in the Western Cape. Notable increases were observed in Philippi East and Khayelitsha, where robbery aggravated increased by 30,9% and 24,7%, respectively.

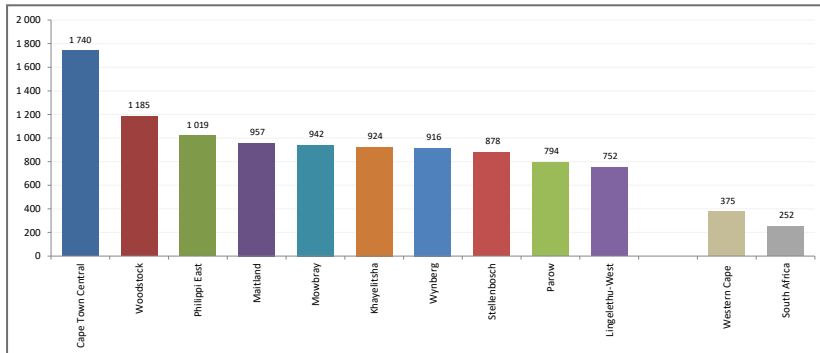
Table 15: Robbery with aggravating circumstances for the 10 police precincts in the Province (2014/15 - 2016/17)

POLICE PRECINCT	2014/15	CONTRIBUTION	2015/16	%Δ	CONTRIBUTION	2016/17	%Δ	CONTRIBUTION	RATIO
Khayelitsha	1 421	7,3%	1 226	-13,7%	5,3%	1 529	24,7%	6,4%	923,1
Nyanga	1 242	6,4%	1 503	21,0%	6,5%	1 498	-0,3%	6,3%	692,1
Michells Plain	1 303	6,7%	1 347	3,4%	5,8%	1 018	-24,4%	4,3%	486,1
Harare	867	4,4%	924	6,6%	4,0%	902	-2,4%	3,8%	487,4
Kraaifontein	695	3,6%	708	1,9%	3,1%	761	7,5%	3,2%	428,4
Delft	536	2,8%	617	15,1%	2,7%	758	22,9%	3,2%	459,1
Gugulethu	707	3,6%	816	15,4%	3,5%	720	-11,8%	3,0%	541,2
Mfuleni	657	3,4%	779	18,6%	3,4%	686	-11,9%	2,9%	551,5
Cape Town Central	557	2,9%	600	7,7%	2,6%	657	9,5%	2,8%	1 740,4
Philippi East	365	1,9%	473	29,6%	2,0%	619	30,9%	2,6%	1 018,7
TOP TEN STATIONS	8 350	42,9%	8 993	7,7%	38,9%	9 148	1,7%	38,1%	
WESTERN CAPE	23 116		23 732	2,7%		24 032	1,3%		375,1

4.7.3 Robbery with aggravating circumstances – crime ratios

Figure 14 indicates robbery with aggravating circumstances incidents per 100 000 of the population for at the top 10 police precincts. All of these precincts, with the exception of Stellenbosch, are located within the City of Cape Town. Cape Town Central recorded 657 cases of aggravated robberies, which translated into the highest rate of aggravated robbery (1 740,4) - more than four times the Provincial rate for these crimes.

Figure 14: Rate of robbery with aggravating circumstances for the top 10 police precincts in the Province (2016/17)



4.8 Summary of violent crime in the Province

Figure 15 below indicates an increase in all contact crime categories, except in assault GBH (1,7%) and sexual offences (15,2%), both of which have decreased in the Province for the past 10 years. The increase in reports of contact crime may be attributable to the growth in population over the years, and the willingness of community members to report crime.

Figure 15: Serious contact crime in the Province (2007/08 - 2016/17)



Common assault increased at the rate of 22.8%. Attempted murder (arguably the most serious form of assault) increased by 85%, from 1 831 in 2007/08 to 3 387 in 2016/17. Common robbery increased by 47.3% over the decade, while aggravated robbery increased by 65.7%. Aggravated robbery involves the use of a weapon, such as a firearm or knife.

5. PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME

The SAPS reports on five categories of property related crimes: (1) burglary at residential premises; (2) burglary at non-residential premises; (3) stock-theft; (4) theft of motor vehicles and motor cycles; and (5) theft out of or from motor vehicles. A breakdown of property crime indicates that burglary at residential premises stood at 44%, and theft out of or from a motor vehicle stood at 36% for the period under review.

5.1 Burglary at non-residential premises

Nationally, burglaries at non-residential premises increased by 0,8%, from 75 008 in 2015/16 to 75 618 in 2016/17. The number of burglaries at non-residential premises decreased by 6,% in the Province, from 13 344 in 2015/16 to 12 535 in 2016/17 (Table 16).

Table 16: Burglaries at non-residential premises per provinces (2014/15 - 2016/17)

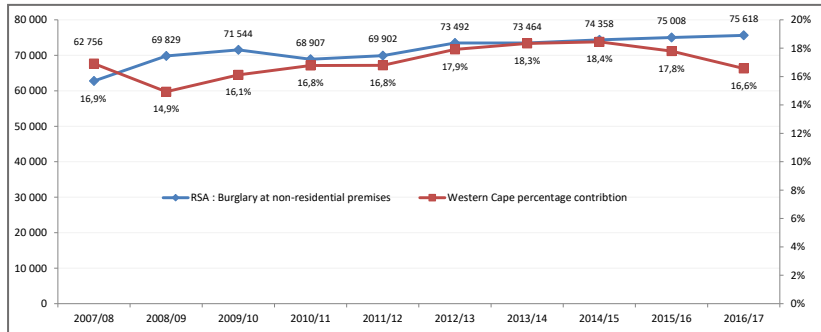
Burglary at non-residential premises	2014/15			2015/16			2016/17			RANKING	2014/15 - 2016/17	
	2014/15	CONTRIBUTION	RATIO	2015/16	CONTRIBUTION	RATIO	2016/17	CONTRIBUTION	RATIO		RATIO %Δ	RATIO %Δ
KwaZulu-Natal	11 032	14,8%	102,9	11 656	15,5%	107,5	11 253	15%	102,5	9	-0,3%	4,5%
Eastern Cape	7 810	10,5%	120,5	7 470	10,0%	115,2	7 755	10%	119,4	8	-0,9%	-4,4%
Gauteng	16 983	22,8%	127,8	16 412	21,9%	120,3	17 173	23%	122,7	7	-4,0%	-5,8%
Limpopo	7 048	9,5%	126,1	7 386	9,8%	130,6	7 288	10%	127,3	6	1,0%	3,6%
Mpumalanga	5 541	7,5%	130,8	6 014	8,0%	139,5	6 158	8%	140,4	5	7,3%	6,7%
North West	5 080	6,8%	138,1	5 313	7,1%	142,0	6 042	8%	158,7	4	15,0%	2,8%
Free State	4 875	6,6%	173,7	5 210	6,9%	184,3	5 011	7%	175,9	3	1,2%	6,1%
Western Cape	13 719	18,4%	223,3	13 344	17,8%	212,7	12 535	17%	195,6	2	-12,4%	-4,8%
Northern Cape	2 270	3,1%	193,5	2 203	2,9%	185,5	2 403	3%	199,8	1	3,3%	-4,1%
South Africa	74 358	100,0%	137,4	75 008	100,0%	136,5	75 618	100,0%	135,4		-1,4%	-0,7%

The national rate of burglary at non-residential premises decreased marginally from 136,5/100 000 in 2015/16 to 135,4/100 000 in 2016/17. In the Western Cape the rate decreased from 212,7/100 000 to 195,6/100 000. However, despite this decrease, the rate of burglary at non-residential premises in the Western Cape was the second highest in the country, at 195,6/100 000, even though the number of cases reported in Gauteng was higher (17 173).

5.1.1 Western Cape burglary at non-residential premises

Figure 16 below shows that reported burglary at non-residential premises increased nationally over the decade – from 62 756 in 2007/08 to 75 618 cases in 2016/17. During the same period, the Western Cape’s contribution to national case volumes ranged between 16% and 18%. However, in 2008/09, the Province’s contribution was the lowest in that decade at 15%. The Western Cape’s contribution to national case volumes stood at 17% in 2016/17.

Figure 16: Burglary at non-residential premises – the Western Cape Province’s contribution to the national case (2007/08-2016/17)



5.1.2 Burglary at non-residential premises - top 10 police precincts

In the 2016/17 financial year, burglary at non-residential premises decreased by 6,1% in the Western Cape (Table 1). The top 10 police precincts show a similar trend, with a decrease of 5,9% indicated during the period 2015/16 to 2016/17 (Table 17).

Table 17: Reported burglary at non-residential premises for the 10 police precincts in the Province (2014/15 - 2016/17)

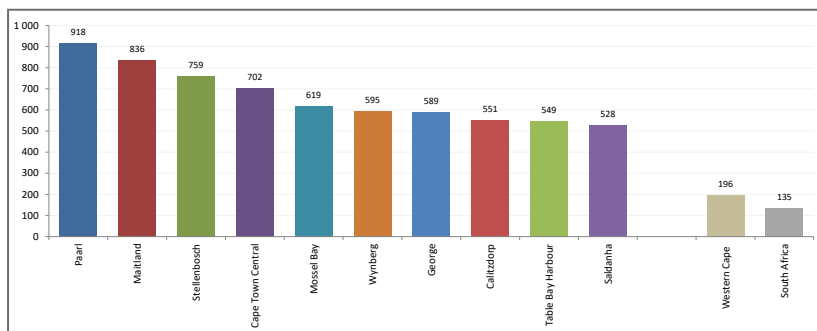
POLICE PRECINCT	2014/15	CONTRIBUTION	2015/16	%Δ	CONTRIBUTION	2016/17	%Δ	CONTRIBUTION	RATIO
Paarl	587	4,4%	504	-14,1%	3,7%	505	0,2%	3,8%	917,5
Stellenbosch	410	3,0%	429	4,6%	3,1%	434	1,2%	3,3%	759,3
George	366	2,7%	420	14,8%	3,1%	391	-6,9%	2,9%	588,6
Michells Plain	383	2,8%	370	-3,4%	2,7%	322	-13,0%	2,4%	153,8
Worcester	340	2,5%	335	-1,5%	2,4%	306	-8,7%	2,3%	248,8
Parow	390	2,9%	393	0,8%	2,9%	301	-23,4%	2,3%	466,7
Milnerton	294	2,2%	263	-10,5%	1,9%	270	2,7%	2,0%	290,5
Cape Town Central	272	2,0%	241	-11,4%	1,8%	265	10,0%	2,0%	702,0
Oudtshoorn	311	2,3%	290	-6,8%	2,1%	237	-18,3%	1,8%	296,0
Elsies River	192	1,4%	204	6,3%	1,5%	216	5,9%	1,6%	288,8
TOP TEN STATIONS	3 545	26,5%	3 449	-2,7%	25,1%	3 247	-5,9%	25,9%	
WESTERN CAPE	13 719		13 344	-2,7%		12 535	-6,1%		195,6

In the 2016/17 financial year, 12 535 cases of burglary at non-residential premises were reported. More than a quarter (25,9%) of these cases were reported at the top 10 police precincts. Of the 3 247 burglaries at non-residential premises reported at the top 10 police precincts, Paarl (3,8%) and Stellenbosch (3,3%) police precincts reported the most cases. A notable increase of 10% was reported at Cape Town Central police precinct. Parow police precinct had a 23,4% decrease in reported cases - from 393 cases reported in 2015/16 to 301 cases reported in 2016/17.

5.1.3 Burglary at non-residential premises – crime ratios

The per capita incidence of burglary at non-residential premises across the top ten precincts is indicated in Figure 17. Using the national ratio (135,4) and the provincial ratio (195,6) as a benchmark, the rates of reports at the top 10 police precincts of burglary at non-residential premises are cause for concern. Paarl police precinct has a burglary rate of 918 per 100 000. The rates at the other top 10 police precincts ranged from 528/100 000 to 836/100 000. Paarl police precinct recorded both the highest number (505) and the highest rate of burglary of non-residential premises (918/100 000). Table Bay Harbour and Cape Town Central experience a high daily influx of people. Furthermore, key waterfront businesses and shopping districts fall within these precincts.

Figure 17: Burglary at non-residential premises – rate for the top 10 police precincts in the Province (2016/17)



5.2 Burglary at residential premises

Burglary at residential premises decreased both nationally and in the Western Cape since 2014/15 (Table 1). Reported burglary at residential premises decreased by 3,2%, from 47 569 in 2015/16 to 46 043 in the Province. Nationally, burglary at residential premises decreased by 1,6%, from 250 606 in 2015/16 to 246 654 in 2016/17 (Table 1). The Western Cape has the highest rate of burglaries at residential premises (718,6/100 000), and the second highest reported cases (46 043) in the country after Gauteng, with 63 661 cases reported in 2016/17.

According to the Victims of Crime Survey conducted by Stats-SA (2017), burglary or housebreaking was the most common crime experienced in 2016/17. More than half of the total victims of crime

(53%) maintained that they have been victims of burglary at residential premises.³⁴ The study found that only 51% of victims reported house breaking to the police. Rather, community members opt to report housebreaking to the Community Police Forum (8%), ward councilors (7%), religious/traditional leaders (6,5%), vigilante group (3,7%), local gangs (0,7%), private security companies (3,1%) and insurance companies (4,5%).³⁵

Table 18: Western Cape burglary at residential premises: 2014/15 - 2016/17

Burglary at residential premises	2014/15			2015/16			2016/17			RANKING	2014/15 - 2016/17	2015/16 - 2016/17
	2014/15	CONTRIBUTION	RATIO	2015/16	CONTRIBUTION	RATIO	2016/17	CONTRIBUTION	RATIO		RATIO %Δ	RATIO %Δ
Limpopo	16 466	6,5%	294,6	16 217	6,5%	286,8	15 984	6%	279,2	9	-5,2%	-2,6%
KwaZulu-Natal	43 274	17,1%	403,6	42 429	16,9%	391,2	41 013	17%	373,7	8	-7,4%	-4,5%
Eastern Cape	24 329	9,6%	375,4	23 901	9,5%	368,5	24 385	10%	375,5	7	0,0%	1,9%
North West	15 687	6,2%	426,4	15 568	6,2%	416,1	15 908	6%	418,0	6	-2,0%	0,4%
Mpumalanga	18 183	7,2%	429,2	18 162	7,2%	421,4	18 507	8%	421,9	5	-1,7%	0,1%
Gauteng	66 172	26,1%	497,9	64 968	25,9%	476,4	63 661	26%	454,7	4	-8,7%	-4,5%
Free State	15 618	6,2%	556,5	15 323	6,1%	542,0	14 635	6%	513,6	3	-7,7%	-5,2%
Northern Cape	6 204	2,4%	528,8	6 469	2,6%	544,7	6 518	3%	542,0	2	2,5%	-0,5%
Western Cape	47 783	18,8%	777,7	47 569	19,0%	758,2	46 043	19%	718,6	1	-7,6%	-5,2%
South Africa	253 716	100,0%	468,8	250 606	100,0%	455,9	246 654	100,0%	441,7		-5,8%	-3,1%

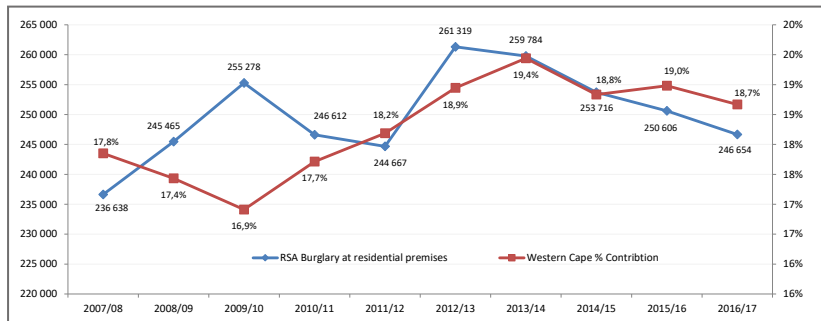
34 Statistics South Africa. (2016). Victims of Crime Survey, 2016/17: Statistical Release P0341. Pretoria, p 12.

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

5.2.1 Western Cape comparison

Figure 18 shows that nationally, the number of reported cases of residential burglaries fluctuated over the years, with a consistent decrease therein being noted from 2012/13. Over the 10 year period, the number of reported cases decreased by 4,2%, from 236 638 in 2007/08 to 246 654 in 2016/17. The national percentage share of burglaries contributed by the Western Cape Province increased from 17% to 19% in 2016/17.

Figure 18: Burglary at residential premises – the Western Cape’s contribution to national case volumes (2007/08-2016/17)



5.2.2 Burglary at residential premises – top 10 police precincts

Nationally, burglary at residential premises decreased by 1,6%. In the Western Cape, this crime category decreased by 3,2% in the last financial year (Table 1). Burglary at the top 10 police precincts stabilised at 0,3%, from 9 464 in 2015/16 to 9 434 in 2016/17 (Table 19).

In the 2016/17 financial year, 20% (9 434) of burglaries at residential premises were reported at the top 10 police precincts. The Kraaifontein (2,4%) and Stellenbosch (2,3%) police precincts reported the most cases for the year (Table 19).

Table 19: Burglary at residential premises for the top 10 police precincts in the Province (2014/15 - 2016/17)

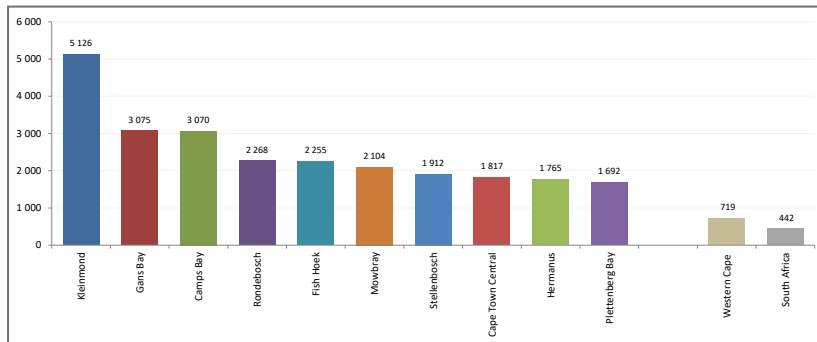
POLICE PRECINCT	2014/15	CONTRIBUTION	2015/16	%Δ	CONTRIBUTION	2016/17	%Δ	CONTRIBUTION	RATIO
Kraaifontein	1 096	2,2%	1 175	7,2%	2,5%	1 122	-4,5%	2,4%	631,6
Stellenbosch	917	1,8%	1 069	16,6%	2,2%	1 093	2,2%	2,3%	1 912,3
Michells Plain	1 177	2,3%	1 086	-7,7%	2,3%	1 037	-4,5%	2,2%	495,2
Somerset West	984	1,9%	924	-6,1%	1,9%	1 022	10,6%	2,1%	1 653,5
Kuils River	1 024	2,0%	915	-10,6%	1,9%	933	2,0%	2,0%	1 213,5
Hermanus	657	1,3%	724	10,2%	1,5%	916	26,5%	1,9%	1 765,2
Knysna	973	1,9%	941	-3,3%	2,0%	866	-8,0%	1,8%	1 176,2
Worcester	1 220	2,4%	1 031	-15,5%	2,2%	864	-16,2%	1,8%	702,6
Bellville	1 013	2,0%	853	-15,8%	1,8%	796	-6,7%	1,7%	1 120,7
Nyangga	760	1,5%	746	-1,8%	1,6%	788	5,6%	1,7%	364,1
TOP TEN STATIONS	9 821	19,4%	9 464	-3,6%	19,8%	9 437	-0,3%	19,8%	
WESTERN CAPE	50 503		47 783	-5,4%		47 569	-0,4%		718,6

5.2.3 Burglary at residential premises - crime ratios

Looking at the per capita rate, Kleinmond police precinct has the highest rate of burglary at residential premises, at 5 126 per 100 000 (Figure 19). This is a small town with an estimated population of 9 780 and a large number of holiday homes.³⁶ Only Stellenbosch and Hermanus police precincts appear in the top 10 police precincts for both the number of recorded crimes and the rates thereof.

³⁶ Letter from the SAPS Provincial Commissioner, Major-General Fategkile to MEC Dan Plato, 22 June 2015.

Figure 19: Rates of burglary at residential premises for the top 10 police precincts in the Province (2016/17)



5.3 Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle

The rate of theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles in the Western Cape Province stood at 115,2 per 100 000 in the last financial year. This is the second highest rate in the country. The Provincial rate is superseded by the rate of these crimes in Gauteng (197,7/100 000). The national rate for such crimes stands at a ratio of 95,5 cases per 100 000 (Table 20). The number of reported theft of motor vehicles and motor cycles decreased by 11,9% (997) in the Province last year. Nationally, these crimes decreased by 0,9% (502) in 2016/17. Over the ten year period, it decreased by 33,3%, from 79 970 in 2007/08 to 53 809 in 2016/17. Gauteng contributed more than 50% (27 674) of all cases of theft of motor vehicles and motor cycles (53 307).

Generally, theft of motor vehicles have a high reporting rate since many victims are insured and a case number is required for a claim against insurance companies. Like murder, the reporting rate for this crime category has a higher degree of reliability. According to the SAPS, theft of motor vehicles and motor cycles 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 it being stolen.³⁷

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

Table 20: National and Western Cape cases of theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle (2014/15 - 2016/17)

Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	2014/15			2015/16			2016/17			RANKING	2014/15	2015/16 -
	2014/15	CONTRIBUTION	RATIO	2015/16	CONTRIBUTION	RATIO	2016/17	CONTRIBUTION	RATIO		RATIO %Δ	RATIO %Δ
Limpopo	988	1,8%	17,7	1 151	2,1%	20,4	1 017	2%	17,8	9	0,5%	-12,7%
Northern Cape	327	0,6%	27,9	246	0,5%	20,7	219	0%	18,2	8	-34,7%	-12,1%
Eastern Cape	3 276	5,9%	50,5	2 678	5,0%	41,3	2 739	5%	42,2	7	-1,6,5%	2,2%
Mpumalanga	2 303	4,2%	54,4	2 222	4,1%	51,6	2 208	4%	50,3	6	-7,4%	-2,4%
North West	1 984	3,6%	53,9	2 070	3,8%	55,3	2 068	4%	54,3	5	0,7%	-1,8%
Free State	1 743	3,2%	62,1	1 745	3,2%	61,7	1 588	3%	55,7	4	-10,3%	-9,7%
KwaZulu-Natal	8 404	15,3%	78,4	8 673	16,1%	80,0	8 413	16%	76,7	3	-2,2%	-4,1%
Western Cape	8 918	16,2%	145,2	8 378	15,6%	133,5	7 381	14%	115,2	2	-20,6%	-13,7%
Gauteng	27 147	49,3%	204,3	26 646	49,5%	195,4	27 674	52%	197,7	1	-3,2%	1,2%
South Africa	55 090	100,0%	101,8	53 809	100,0%	97,9	53 307	100,0%	95,5		-6,2%	-2,5%

5.3.1 Theft of motor vehicle or motor cycle at the top 10 police precincts

In keeping with the national and provincial trends, this crime category shows a decrease in the top 10 reporting police precincts of 17,7% in 2016/17 (Table 21). During the last financial year, these 10 stations contributed 30,7% of all such crimes reported in the Province. Strand police precinct experienced the highest percentage increase in reporting thereof, at 32%, from 138 in 2015/16 to 183 in 2016/17.

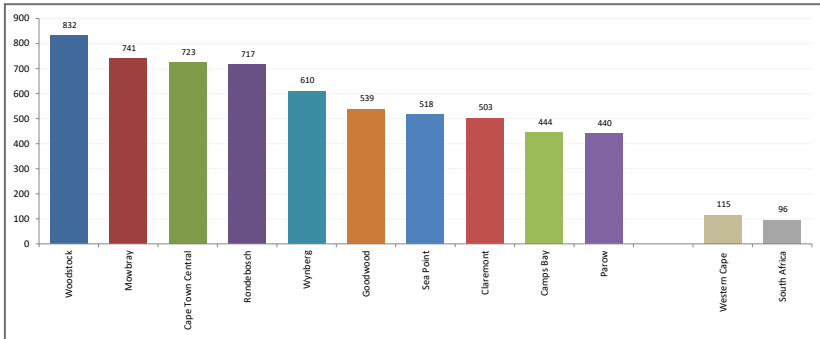
Table 21: Theft of motor vehicle and motor cycle at the top 10 police precincts in the Province (2014/15-2016/17)

POLICE PRECINCT	2014/15	CONTRIBUTION	2015/16	%Δ	CONTRIBUTION	2016/17	%Δ	CONTRIBUTION	RATIO
Parow	413	4,6%	334	-19,1%	4,6%	284	-15,0%	4,0%	440,3
Cape Town Central	293	3,3%	345	17,7%	3,3%	273	-20,9%	4,1%	723,2
Goodwood	274	3,1%	260	-5,1%	3,1%	255	-1,9%	3,1%	538,9
Woodstock	218	2,4%	261	19,7%	2,4%	247	-5,4%	3,1%	831,7
Bellville	529	5,9%	389	-26,5%	5,9%	234	-39,8%	4,6%	329,5
Mitchells Plain	301	3,4%	338	12,3%	3,4%	217	-35,8%	4,0%	103,6
Kraaifontein	231	2,6%	219	-5,2%	2,6%	197	-10,0%	2,6%	110,9
Millerton	276	3,1%	251	-9,1%	3,1%	189	-24,7%	3,0%	203,4
Athlone	219	2,5%	219	0,0%	2,5%	187	-14,6%	3,0%	275,6
Strand	147	1,6%	138	-6,1%	1,6%	183	32,6%	1,9%	328,6
TOP TEN STATIONS	2 901	32,5%	2 754	-5,1%	32,9%	2 266	-17,7%	30,7%	
WESTERN CAPE	8 918		8 378	-6,1%		7 381	-11,9%		115,2

5.3.2 Theft of motor vehicle ratios

The four precincts with the highest number of cases are also among those with the highest ratio of theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles (Figure 20). These precincts are (1) Goodwood, (2) Parow, (3) Woodstock and (4) Cape Town. Woodstock has the highest rate at 832 per 100 000 cases, followed by Mowbray, with a rate of 741/100 000.

Figure 20: Rate of theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle - top 10 police precincts in the Province (2016/17)



5.4 Theft out of or from motor vehicle

Theft out of or from motor vehicles increased nationally by 24,5%, from 110 988 in 2007/08 to 138 172 in 2016/17. However, a decrease in these crimes was noted in the last year of 0,9%. Over the decade, this crime category increased by 19,8%, from 31 636 in 2007/08 to 37 910 in 2016/7 in the Western Cape. A decrease of 8,6% was observed in Provincial estimates in the last financial year. Notwithstanding this, the Western Cape (27,4%) and Gauteng (32,8%) contributed close to 60,2% of all theft out of or from motor vehicles to the national case volume (Table 22).

Table 22: Theft out of or from motor vehicle per provinces (2014/15 - 2016/17)

Theft out of or from motor vehicle	2014/15			2015/16			2016/17			RANKING	2014/15 - 2016/17 RATIO %Δ	2015/16 - 2016/17 RATIO %Δ
	2014/15	CONTRIBUTION	RATIO	2015/16	CONTRIBUTION	RATIO	2016/17	CONTRIBUTION	RATIO			
Limpopo	5 501	3,8%	98,4	5 571	4,0%	98,5	4 995	4%	87,3	9	-11,4%	
KwaZulu-Natal	18 148	12,5%	169,3	17 896	12,8%	165,0	16 854	12%	153,6	8	-9,3%	
Mpumalanga	7 999	5,5%	188,8	7 372	5,3%	171,0	6 926	5%	157,9	7	-16,4%	
North West	6 349	4,4%	172,6	5 913	4,2%	158,0	6 293	5%	165,3	6	-4,2%	
Free State	5 399	3,7%	192,4	4 878	3,5%	172,5	4 822	3%	169,2	5	-12,0%	
Eastern Cape	12 034	8,3%	185,7	11 225	8,1%	173,1	12 195	9%	187,8	4	1,1%	
Northern Cape	2 898	2,0%	247,0	2 962	2,1%	249,4	2 911	2%	242,1	3	-2,0%	
Gauteng	44 809	30,8%	337,2	42 111	30,2%	308,8	45 266	33%	323,3	2	-4,1%	
Western Cape	42 221	29,0%	687,2	41 458	29,7%	660,8	37 910	27%	591,6	1	-13,9%	
South Africa	145 358	100,0%	268,6	139 386	100,0%	253,6	138 172	100,0%	247,4		-7,9%	

Reports in respect of this crime category decreased by 8,6% in the Western Cape during the period 2015/16 to 2016/17. Interestingly, the national ratio decreased from 253,6/100 000 to 247,1/100 000 in the last financial year. Similarly, theft out of or from motor vehicles in the Western Cape Province, decreased from 660,8/100 000 in 2015/16 to 591,6/100 000. However, theft out of or from motor vehicles remains a challenge in the Western Cape, as it is 2,5 times more than the national rate.

5.4.1 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 5,1%. Furthermore decreases were observed with the total national (0,9%) and provincial total (8,6%) in terms of theft out of motor vehicle (Table 23).

Table 23: Theft out of or from motor vehicles for the top 10 police precincts in the Province (2014/15 - 2016/17)

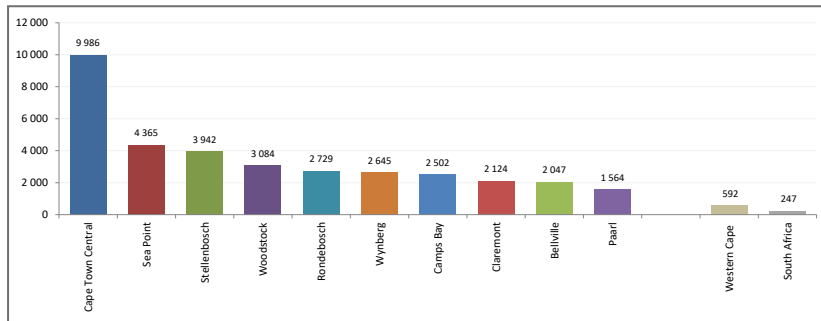
POLICE PRECINCT	2014/15	CONTRIBUTION	2015/2016	%Δ	CONTRIBUTION	2016/2017	%Δ	CONTRIBUTION	RATIO
Cape Town Central	3 441	8,1%	3 509	2,0%	8,5%	3 770	7,4%	9,9%	9 986,5
Stellenbosch	1 819	4,3%	2 747	51,0%	6,6%	2 253	-18,0%	5,9%	3 941,9
Beilville	1 732	4,1%	1 487	-14,1%	3,6%	1 454	-2,2%	3,8%	2 047,2
Sea Point	1 118	2,6%	1 177	5,3%	2,8%	1 164	-1,1%	3,1%	4 365,4
Mitchells Plain	1 366	3,2%	1 315	-3,7%	3,2%	1 080	-17,9%	2,8%	515,7
Woodstock	1 106	2,6%	1 097	-0,8%	2,6%	916	-16,5%	2,4%	3 084,3
Paarl	889	2,1%	860	-3,3%	2,1%	861	0,1%	2,3%	1 564,4
Parow	1 196	2,8%	985	-17,6%	2,4%	856	-13,1%	2,3%	1 327,2
Worcester	1 007	2,4%	881	-12,5%	2,1%	803	-8,9%	2,1%	653
Bishop Lavis	809	1,9%	623	-23,0%	1,5%	771	23,8%	2,0%	678,8
TOP TEN STATIONS	14 483	34,3%	14 681	1,4%	35,4%	13 928	-5,1%	36,7%	
WESTERN CAPE	42 221		41 458	-1,8%		37 910	-8,6%		591,6

The top 10 police precincts depicted in the above figure contributed 36,7% (13 928 of cases) to total Provincial estimates. Cape Town Central (9,9%) and Stellenbosch (5,9%) were the highest contributing police precincts. There was a significant increase of 23,8% in theft out of or from motor vehicles recorded at the Bishop Lavis police precinct over the last year.

5.4.2 Theft out of or from vehicles crime ratios

The national crime ratio for this crime category stood at 247 per 100 000 for 2016/17, compared with 591,6 per 100 000 recorded for the Western Cape.

Figure 21: Theft out of or from motor vehicle ratio for the top 10 police precincts in the Province (2016/17)



At a police precinct level, the top 10 police precincts with the highest ratios varied between 1 564 per 100 000 (Paarl) to 9 986 per 100 000 (Cape Town Central) during 2016/17 (Figure 21). Eight of these police precincts are situated within the City of Cape Town.

5.5 Stock-theft

Stock-theft increased in South Africa by 8,8% and by 2,8% in the Western Cape during the last financial year (Table 24). Stock-theft increased in all the provinces in the 2016/17 financial year. Based on the actual reported stock-theft cases, the Eastern Cape has the highest number of cases (6 023) and the Western Cape has the lowest cases at 885 for 2016/17.

Table 24: Stock theft – contributions per province to national case volumes (2014/15 - 2016/17)

Stock theft	2014/15		2015/16		2016/17		RANKING	2014/15 - 2016/17	
	2014/15	CONTRIBUTION	2015/16	CONTRIBUTION	2016/17	CONTRIBUTION		%Δ	%Δ
Western Cape	831	3,3%	861	3,5%	885	3,3%	9	6,5%	2,8%
Gauteng	801	3,2%	818	3,3%	987	3,7%	8	23,2%	20,7%
Northern Cape	1 331	5,3%	1 332	5,4%	1 356	5,0%	7	1,9%	1,8%
Limpopo	1 666	6,7%	1 756	7,1%	1 956	7,3%	6	17,4%	11,4%
Mpumalanga	2 192	8,8%	2 337	9,5%	2 867	10,7%	5	30,8%	22,7%
North West	2 574	10,3%	2 605	10,5%	3 192	11,9%	4	24,0%	22,5%
Free State	3 527	14,1%	3 466	14,0%	3 677	13,7%	3	4,3%	6,1%
Kwazulu-Natal	5 956	23,9%	5 731	23,2%	5 959	22,2%	2	0,1%	4,0%
Eastern Cape	6 087	24,4%	5 809	23,5%	6 023	22,4%	1	-1,1%	3,7%
South Africa	24 965	100,0%	24 715	100,0%	26 902	100,0%		7,8%	8,8%

Over the last decade, Provincial statistics indicate that stock-theft increased from 831 reported cases in 2014/15, to 861 reported cases in 2015/16. In 2016/17, this upward trend in reporting continued, to 885 cases reported during the financial year. The Western Cape contributed 3,3% to stock-theft cases nationally reported. The Eastern Cape (22,4%) and Kwazulu-Natal (22,2%) are the two main contributors in this crime category.

5.5.1 Stock-theft - top 10 police precincts

Table 25: Reported stock-theft for the top 10 police precincts in the Province (2014/15 - 2016/17)

POLICE PRECINCT	2014/15	CONTRIBUTION	2015/2016	%Δ	CONTRIBUTION	2016/2017	%Δ	CONTRIBUTION	RATIO
Beaufort West	80	9,6%	78	-2,5%	9,1%	90	15,4%	10,2%	209,2
Bredasdorp	33	4,0%	21	-36,4%	2,4%	47	123,8%	0,2%	193,4
Murraysburg	41	4,9%	61	48,8%	7,1%	45	-26,2%	0,2%	564,8
Dysselsdorp	29	3,5%	35	20,7%	4,1%	43	22,9%	0,2%	268,1
Leeu-Gamka	43	5,2%	35	-18,6%	4,1%	32	-8,6%	0,1%	559,4
Caledon	15	1,8%	13	-13,3%	1,5%	31	138,5%	0,1%	105,6
Oudtshoorn	15	1,8%	19	26,7%	2,2%	29	52,6%	3,3%	36,2
Calitzdorp	9	1,1%	11	22,2%	1,3%	23	109,1%	2,6%	281,9
Riebeeck West	8	1,0%	13	62,5%	1,5%	22	69,2%	2,5%	128,3
Swellendam	31	3,7%	40	29,0%	4,6%	22	-45,0%	2,5%	84,8
TOP TEN STATIONS	304	36,6%	326	7,2%	37,9%	384	17,8%	43,4%	
WESTERN CAPE	831		861	3,6%		885	2,8%		14,2%

The top 10 police precincts where the most stock-theft occurred in the Western Cape contributed jointly to 43,4% of all stock-theft reported during 2016/17. Stock-theft at the top 10 police precincts increased by 17,8%, with Bredasdorp (123,8%), Caledon (138,5%) and Calitzdorp (109,1%) reporting the highest increases amongst the top 10 police precincts (Table 25).

6. SUMMARY: 17 COMMUNITY-REPORTED SERIOUS CRIMES

6.1 17 Community-reported serious crimes

In its report on the 2016/17 crime statistics, SAPS grouped four crime categories into what it termed '17 Community Reported Serious Crimes'. These include crimes already discussed above, such as **contact crimes**,³⁸ **property-related crimes**,³⁹ **contact-related crimes**⁴⁰ and **other serious crimes**.⁴¹ During the period 2015/16 to 2016/17, community-reported serious crimes decreased by 1,8% nationally and decreased by 3,5% in the Western Cape (Table 1). The rate of these crimes also decreased nationally from 3 221,4/100 000 in 2015/16 to 3 114,1/100 000 in 2016/17. This crime category also decreased from 5 976,2/100 000 to 5 644,8 in the Western Cape over the same period (Table 26). The Western Cape has the highest rate of these crimes, which is almost double the national rate, even though the Province contributes 21% to the nationally reported total. Gauteng province contributed 28%.

38 Murder, attempted murder, assault GBH, assault common, common robbery, robbery with aggravated circumstances and sexual offences.

39 Burglary at residential premises, burglary at non-residential premises, theft of motor vehicles and motorcycle, theft out of or from motor vehicle, and stock-theft.

40 This includes arson and malicious damage to property.

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

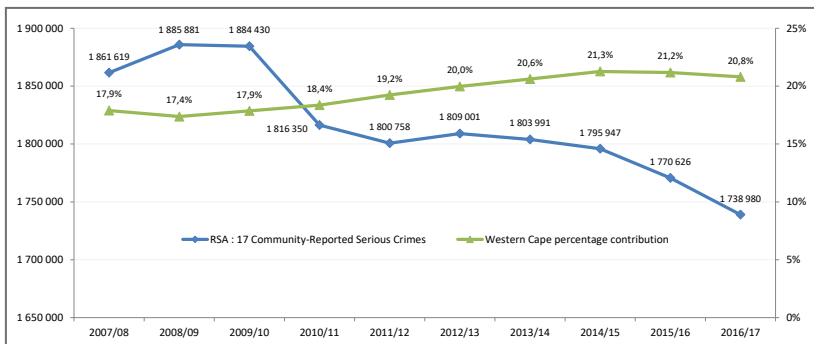
Table 26: The 17 community-reported serious crimes per provinces (2014/15 – 2016/17)

17 Community-Reported Serious Crimes	2014/15			2015/16			2016/17			RANKING	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
	2014/15	RATIO	CONTRIBUTION	2015/16	RATIO	CONTRIBUTION	2016/17	RATIO	CONTRIBUTION		RATIO %Δ	RATIO %Δ	RATIO %Δ
	2014/15	RATIO	CONTRIBUTION	2015/16	RATIO	CONTRIBUTION	2016/17	RATIO	CONTRIBUTION		RATIO %Δ	RATIO %Δ	RATIO %Δ
Limpopo	103 643	1 854,5	5,8%	108 144	1 912,4	6,1%	103 880	1 814,7	6%	9	-2,1%	-5,1%	
Mpumalanga	101 116	2 386,8	5,6%	101 503	2 354,9	5,7%	102 941	2 347,0	6%	8	-1,7%	-0,3%	
KwaZulu-Natal	273 997	2 555,6	15,3%	268 405	2 475,0	15,2%	260 638	2 375,0	15%	7	-7,1%	-4,0%	
North West	97 216	2 642,7	5,4%	95 920	2 563,9	5,4%	96 817	2 543,7	6%	6	-3,7%	-0,8%	
Eastern Cape	172 562	2 662,5	9,6%	166 077	2 560,3	9,4%	167 892	2 585,7	10%	5	-2,9%	1,0%	
Free State	105 552	3 760,9	5,9%	103 040	3 644,5	5,8%	97 660	3 427,5	6%	4	-8,9%	-6,0%	
Gauteng	514 843	3 873,9	28,7%	507 517	3 721,2	28,7%	503 224	3 594,6	29%	2	-7,2%	-3,4%	
Northern Cape	45 082	3 842,3	2,5%	45 068	3 794,6	2,5%	44 234	3 678,3	3%	3	-4,3%	-3,1%	
Western Cape	381 936	6 216,5	21,3%	374 952	5 976,2	21,2%	361 694	5 644,8	21%	1	-9,2%	-5,5%	
South Africa	1 795 947	3 318,4	100,0%	1 770 626	3 221,4	100,0%	1 738 980	3 114,1	100,0%		-6,2%	-3,3%	

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

Figure 22 indicates that nationally, these crime categories have decreased over the last decade by 6,6%, from 1 861 619 to 1 738 980 in the last year. In the same period, these crimes in the Western Cape showed the opposite trend, increasing by 9% (28 689), from 333 005 to 361 694. From 2013/14, the Western Cape's contribution to the national cases was in the region of 21% (Figure 22).

Figure 22: 17 community-reported serious crimes – the Western Cape’s contribution to the national cases (2007/08 - 2016/17)



6.1.2 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 reporting stations also recorded an overall decrease of 2,9% for this period (Table 27). These top 10 stations contributed 24,6% to the total Provincial reported crimes in this category, with Cape Town Central (4,4%) and Mitchell’s Plain (3,6%) police precincts being the major contributors. Of concern is that Cape Town Central and Khayelitsha reported increases of 8% and 6,3%, respectively, in contrast to the generally declining trend in this crime category.

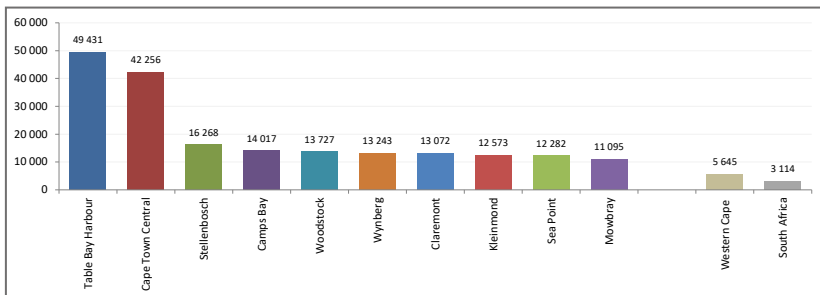
Table 27: 17 Community-reported serious crimes for the top 10 police precincts in the Province (2014/15 - 2016/2017)

Police Precinct	2014/15	2015/16	Δ 2014/15-2015/16	% Δ 2014/15-2015/16	2016/17	Δ 2015/16-2016/17	% Δ 2015/16-2016/17	% Contribution 2016/17	Ratio 2016/17
Cape Town Central	15 191	14 754	-437	-2,9%	15 952	1 198	8,1%	4,4%	29 704
Mitchells Plain	14 966	14 258	-708	-4,7%	12 894	-1364	-9,6%	3,6%	5 800
Stellenbosch	7 903	9 503	1 600	20,2%	9 298	-205	-2,2%	2,6%	13 992
Nyanga	7 007	8 002	995	14,2%	8 274	272	3,4%	2,3%	3 682
Worcester	9 665	8 924	-741	-7,7%	8 098	-826	-9,3%	2,2%	6 179
Kraaifontein	7 784	8 035	251	3,2%	7 946	-89	-1,1%	2,2%	4 282
Beilville	8 900	7 780	-1 120	-12,6%	7 154	-626	-8,0%	2,0%	9 151
Milneron	6 992	7 288	296	4,2%	6 779	-509	-7,0%	1,9%	6 799
Khayelitsha	6 335	6 126	-209	-3,3%	6 514	388	6,3%	1,8%	3 786
Parow	7 861	7 046	-815	-10,4%	6 176	-870	-12,3%	1,7%	8 739
Ten Top Stations	92 604	91 716	-888	-1,0%	89 085	-2 631	-2,9%	24,6%	
Western Cape	381 936	374 952	-1 339	-0,4%	361 694	-6 460	-1,7%		5 644,8

6.1.3 17 Community-reported serious crimes ratios

The per capita ratio for the above-mentioned crimes in the Western Cape is higher than that of the country. The rates recorded at the top 10 police precincts are even starker. The 17 Community-reported crimes have a ratio eight times that of the Provincial ratio. Table Bay Harbour, at 49 431/100 000 and Cape Town Central, at 42 256/100 000 are the top two contributors (Figure 23). These two police precincts are characterised by a low population but have a high daily and seasonal influx of people, visitors, commuters, workers, and motorists. They fall within one of the largest commercial centres in the Province.

Figure 23: Rate of 17 community-reported serious crimes for the top 10 precincts in the Province (2016/17)



7. CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION

7.1 Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition

The Western Cape has the second highest number of cases of the illegal possession of firearms and ammunition (2 929). KwaZulu-Natal Province had 4 000 reported cases. However, it records the highest rate of these crimes in the country – at 45,7 per 100 000 of the population (Table 28). The Western Cape recorded 2 929 cases, which is 3,9% (110) more than the 2 819 recorded in 2015/16. According to the SAPS 2016/17 Annual Report, 39,6% (1 159) of these 2 929 cases relate to firearms and the remaining 60,4% (1 770) relate to the illegal possession of ammunition.⁴² These crimes are usually detected by police during the course of investigation or during searches.

The high rate in cases of the illegal possession of firearms and ammunition in the Western Cape may have a positive correlation with the Province's murder rate, which stands at 51,7/100 000 – the second highest in the country. Furthermore, the SAPS Western Cape Annual Report suggests that firearms are the weapons of choice to commit robbery aggravated in the Province.⁴³ The National Victims of Crime survey found that the weapon used on 78,4% of murder victims in urban metro areas were guns, while knives were most used in 44,9% of other urban areas and 33,3% of rural areas.⁴⁴ The Northern Cape with 8,5/100 000 has the lowest rate of firearm related crime (Figure 28).

42 South African Police Service. (2017). *Western Cape SAPS 2016/17 Annual Report*. South African Police Service, p 106.

43 Ibid.

44 Statistics South Africa. (2016). *Crime statistics series volume III: Exploration of selected contact crimes in South Africa (In-depth analysis of Victims of Crime Survey data: 2011–2014/15)*. Pretoria, p 51.

Table 28: The illegal possession of firearms and ammunition per province (2014/15 - 2016/17)

Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	2014/15			2015/16			2016/17			RANKING	2014/15 - 2016/17	
	2014/15	CONTRIBUTION	RATIO	2015/16	CONTRIBUTION	RATIO	2016/17	CONTRIBUTION	RATIO		RATIO %Δ	RATIO %Δ
Northern Cape	102	0,7%	8,7	92	0,6%	7,7	102	1%	8,5	9	-2,4%	9,5%
Limpopo	474	3,1%	8,5	456	3,1%	8,1	533	3%	9,3	8	9,8%	15,5%
Free State	442	2,9%	15,7	469	3,2%	16,6	527	3%	18,5	7	17,4%	11,5%
North West	531	3,5%	14,4	678	4,6%	18,1	735	5%	19,3	6	33,8%	6,6%
Mpumalanga	1 068	7,1%	25,2	977	6,6%	22,7	1 137	7%	25,9	5	2,8%	14,4%
Gauteng	3 740	24,7%	28,1	3 600	24,4%	26,4	4 126	26%	29,5	4	4,7%	11,7%
Eastern Cape	1 719	11,4%	26,5	1 773	12,0%	27,3	2 045	13%	31,5	3	18,7%	15,2%
KwaZulu-Natal	4 081	27,0%	38,1	3 908	26,5%	36,0	4 000	25%	36,4	2	-4,2%	1,1%
Western Cape	2 959	19,6%	48,2	2 819	19,1%	44,9	2 929	18%	45,7	1	-5,1%	1,7%
South Africa	15 116	100,0%	27,9	14 772	100,0%	26,9	16 134	100,0%	28,9		3,4%	7,5%

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

The top 10 reporting police precincts in the Province in this crime category accounted for 47,1% (1 380) of the total reported cases (2 929). Overall, illegal firearms and ammunition at these 10 police precincts increased by 10,7%, from 1 247 in 2015/16 to 1 380 in 2016/17 (Table, 29). The number of illegal firearms and ammunition in the Province increased by 3,9%, from 2 819 in 2015/16 to 2 929 in 2016/17.

The Mitchell's Plain (195) and Khayelitsha (193) police precincts recorded the highest number of illegal firearms and ammunition cases for the financial year. Khayelitsha recorded a 96,9% (95) increase in illegal possession of firearms and ammunition, from 98 in 2015/16 to 193 in 2016/17. The Harare and Gugulethu police precincts registered a 58,7% and 57,6% increase respectively in 2016/17. Elsies River had a 50% increase in illegal possession of firearms and ammunition (Table 29). It is worth noting that, according to SAPS, Philippi, Elsies River and Mitchell's Plain form part of the 'gang stations' and that many of the firearms are used in gang-related violence.⁴⁵

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

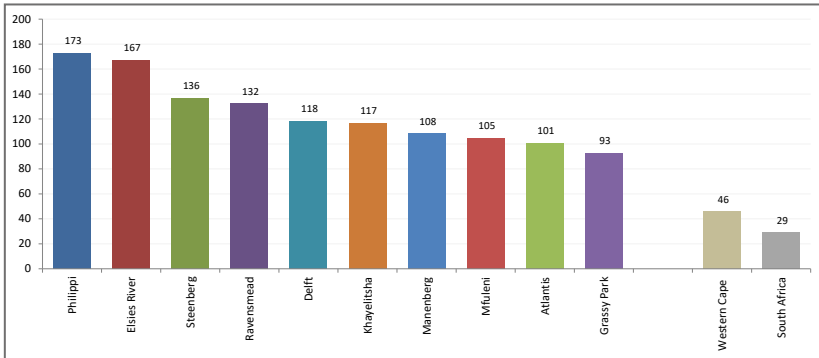
Table 29: Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition for the top 10 reporting police precincts in the Province (2014/15 - 2016/17)

POLICE PRECINCT	2014/15	CONTRIBUTION	2015/16	%Δ	CONTRIBUTION	2016/17	%Δ	CONTRIBUTION	RATIO
Delft	173	5,8%	169	-2,3%	6,0%	195	15,4%	6,7%	3 246,1
Khayelitsha	132	4,5%	98	-25,8%	3,5%	193	96,9%	6,6%	3 935,3
Kraaifontein	122	4,1%	129	5,7%	4,6%	151	17,1%	5,2%	4 473,1
Mitchells Plain	253	8,6%	225	-11,1%	8,0%	141	-37,3%	4,8%	6 157,4
Mfuleni	161	5,4%	138	-14,3%	4,9%	130	-5,8%	4,4%	4 527,4
Elsies River	92	3,1%	83	-9,8%	2,9%	125	50,6%	4,3%	6 106,7
Nyanga	98	3,3%	142	44,9%	5,0%	122	-14,1%	4,2%	3 822,6
Harare	53	1,8%	75	41,5%	2,7%	119	58,7%	4,1%	2 885,3
Gugulethu	76	2,6%	66	-13,2%	2,3%	104	57,6%	3,6%	3 496,0
Philippi	147	5,0%	122	-17,0%	4,3%	100	-18,0%	3,4%	5 135,7
TOP TEN STATIONS	1 307	44,2%	1 247	-4,6%	44,2%	1 380	10,7%	47,1%	
WESTERN CAPE	2 959		2 819	-4,7%		2 929	3,9%		45,7

7.1.2 The Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition - crime ratios

Figure 24 below indicates that the ratio for the reported firearm crimes per 100 000 of the population is far above the established provincial norm of 45,7/100 000. Furthermore, the ratio for the top 10 police precincts is far higher than the national (28,9/100 000) and provincial ratios (45,7/100 000).

Figure 24: Rate of illegal possession of firearms and ammunition at the top 10 reporting police precincts in the Province (2016/17)



The highest rate of these crimes are in the Philippi (173) and Elsie's River (167) police precincts – which recorded three times the provincial ratio (45,7/100 000). Many of these police precincts are also among those with the highest rates of murder (Philippi, Delft, Khayelitsha and Mfuleni) (Figure 3) and attempted murder (Elsie's River, Manenberg, Ravensmead, Steenberg, Atlantis) (Figure 5). The communities surrounding these police precincts are characterised by high levels of gang violence. Generally, there is a nexus between the illegal possession of firearms and ammunition and gang violence. Resultantly, more illegal firearms are confiscated during an intensification of policing operations targeted towards gang violence.⁴⁶

7.2 Drug-related crime

The Western Cape Province has the highest rate of drug-related crime in the country at 1 675,8 per 100 000 (Table 30). It also contributed more than a third (36,7%) of cases to the country's drug-related crime in 2016/17.

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

Table 30: Drug-related crime per province (2014/15 - 2016/17)

Drug-related crime	2014/15			2015/16			2016/17			RANKING	2014/15	2015/16 -
	2014/15	CONTRIBUTION	RATIO	2015/16	CONTRIBUTION	RATIO	2016/17	CONTRIBUTION	RATIO		RATIO %Δ	2016/17
Limpopo	11 716	4.4%	209.6	11 268	4.3%	199.3	14 393	5%	251.4	19.9%	20.7%	
Mpumalanga	8 841	3.3%	208.7	9 820	3.8%	227.8	11 519	4%	262.6	25.8%	13.2%	
Eastern Cape	16 038	6.0%	247.5	16 129	6.2%	248.7	17 710	6%	272.7	10.2%	8.8%	
North West	11 632	4.4%	316.2	12 189	4.7%	325.8	11 972	4%	314.5	-0.5%	-3.6%	
Free State	8 776	3.3%	312.7	9 623	3.7%	340.4	11 314	4%	397.1	27.0%	14.3%	
Northern Cape	3 527	1.3%	300.6	4 344	1.7%	365.8	5 136	2%	427.1	42.1%	14.4%	
Gauteng	70 264	26.3%	528.7	55 442	21.4%	406.5	62 837	21%	448.9	-15.1%	9.4%	
KwaZulu-Natal	47 377	17.8%	441.9	46 354	17.9%	427.4	50 429	17%	459.5	4.0%	7.0%	
Western Cape	88 731	33.2%	1 444.2	93 996	36.3%	1 498.2	107 379	37%	1 675.8	16.0%	10.6%	
South Africa	266 902	100.0%	493.2	259 165	100.0%	471.5	292 689	100.0%	524.1	6.3%	10.0%	

The rate of drug-related crime in the Western Cape is three times higher than the national rate (524.1 per 100 000 of the population) and six times that of the Limpopo Province (251/100 000). The drug-related crime rate increased in the last year by 10.6% in the Western Cape, and by 10% nationally (Table 30). Nationally, the number of drug-related crimes increased by 12.9%, from 259 165 in 2015/16 to 292 689 in 2016/17 financial year. Similarly, the Western Cape experienced a 14.2% (13 383) increase, from 93 996 to 107 379 over the same period (Table 30). Drug-related crime has increased exponentially over the past decade. According to the 2016/17 Victims of Crime Survey, 44% of households in South Africa believed that the need for drugs was the main reason perpetrators committed crime.⁴⁷

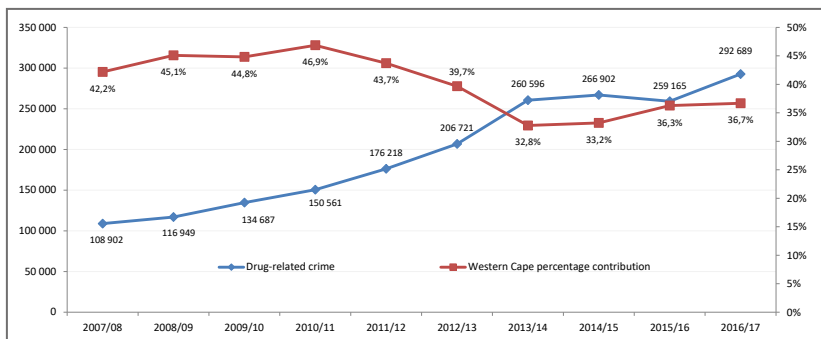
47 Statistics South Africa. (2016). Victims of Crime Survey, 2016/17: Statistical Release P0341. Pretoria, p 60.

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

As in cases of the possession of illegal firearms and ammunition, drug-related crime is dependent on police action. Thus, as the police conduct more operations, carry out road blocks and searches on homes and other areas, the higher the detection level in this crime category.

Even though the number of recorded cases may be indicative of the extent of drug-related crime, there is a large 'dark' figure behind this crime category, which continues to go unreported and undetected. Recorded rates in this crime category may also be an indicator of pro-active policing in an area. Recorded crime in this category has increased significantly in South Africa since 2007/08. Over the past decade, drug-related crime increased by 168,8% (183 787), from 108 902 in 2007/08 to 292 689 in 2016/17 (Figure 25). Over the 10 year period, the Western Cape Province contributed more than a third, per year to the recorded national drug-related crime. The highest contribution (46,9%) was in 2010/11. In 2016/17 there was another surge, where the Western Cape contributed 37%.

Figure 25: The Western Cape's drug-related crime in relation to national case volumes (2007/08 - 2016/17)



7.2.2 Drug-related crime - top 10 reporting police precincts

The top 10 reporting police precincts in the Province accounted for 27,9% (30 002) of the total drug-related crime (107 379) recorded for the 2016/17 financial year (Table 31). Drug-related crime at these 10 precincts increased by 12,8%, from 26 604 in 2015/16 to 30 002 in 2016/17. The Mitchell's Plain and Kraaifontein police precincts recorded

the highest number of drug-related crimes, at 4 914 and 4 502 respectively, in the 2016/17 financial year. Notable increases were observed in Kraaifontein (35.2%), Nyanga (32.5%), Worcester (31%) and Atlantis (26.9%) police precincts. The top stations, except Cape Town Central, form part of the gang stations in the Province (Table 40).

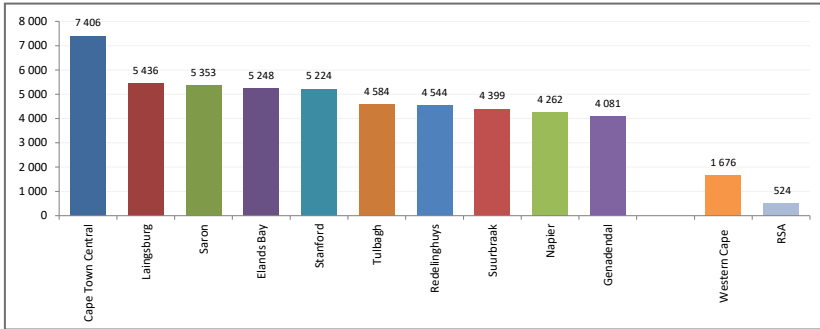
Table 31: Drug-related crime for the top 10 reporting precincts in the Province (2014/15 - 2016/17)

POLICE PRECINCT	2014/15	CONTRIBUTION	2015/2016	%Δ	CONTRIBUTION	2016/2017	%Δ	CONTRIBUTION	RATIO
Mitchells Plain	4 768	5.4%	4 609	-3.3%	4.9%	4 914	6.6%	4.6%	2 347
Kraaifontein	3 357	3.8%	3 332	-0.7%	3.5%	4 502	35.1%	4.2%	2 534
Delft	3 035	3.4%	3 439	13.3%	3.7%	2 926	-14.9%	2.7%	1 772
Bishop Lavis	2 738	3.1%	2 472	-9.7%	2.6%	2 898	17.2%	2.7%	2 551
Cape Town Central	2 360	2.7%	2 712	14.9%	2.9%	2 796	3.1%	2.6%	7 406
Atlantis	1 853	2.1%	2 078	12.1%	2.2%	2 638	26.9%	2.5%	3 090
Lentegeur	1 933	2.2%	2 050	6.1%	2.2%	2 444	19.2%	2.3%	2 637
Manenberg	3 191	3.6%	2 508	-21.4%	2.7%	2 399	-4.3%	2.2%	2 622
Nyanga	1 424	1.6%	1 739	22.1%	1.9%	2 304	32.5%	2.1%	1 064
Worcester	1 390	1.6%	1 665	19.8%	1.8%	2 181	31.0%	2.0%	1 774
TOP TEN STATIONS	26 049	29.4%	26 604	2.1%	28.3%	30 002	12.8%	27.9%	
WESTERN CAPE	88 731		93 996	5.9%		107 379	14.2%		1 675.8

7.2.3 Drug-related crime ratios

Figure 26 outlines the top 10 reporting police precincts when measured by a per population ratio. All 10 police precincts have a higher rate than both the national ratio (523,5/100 000) and the provincial ratio (1 675,8/100 000). The highest rate of drug related crime was recorded at Cape Town Central, with 7 406,4/100 000 – more than three times the Provincial ratio. This is followed by a number of small rural towns, such as Saron, Laingsburg, Stanford and Elands Bay. Their inclusion in this top 10 list is attributable to the small sizes of the populations in these areas.

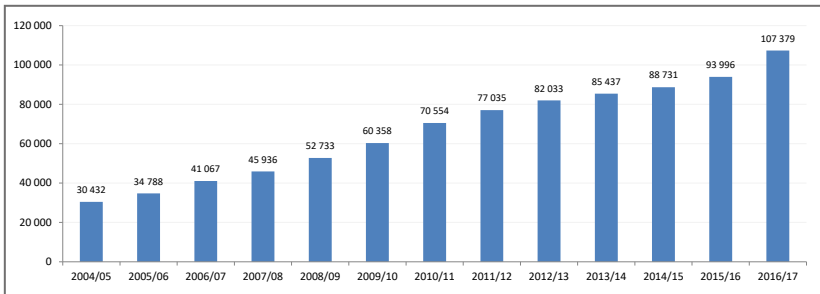
Figure 26: Drug-related crime in the Province (2016/17)



7.2.4 Western Cape Drug-Related Crime Overview (2004/05 - 2016/17)

Overall, drug-related crime in the Western Cape increased overwhelmingly by 253% from 30 432 in 2004/05 to 107 379 in 2016/17. On average the Western Cape contributed more than a third, per year to RSA drug-related crime over a decade (Figure, 26A)

Figure 26(A) Western Cape drug-related crime (2004/05 - 2016/17)



7.3 Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs

The Western Cape Province has the highest rate of driving under the influence of alcohol and drugs (201,2/100 000) in the country (Table 32). The Northern Cape has the lowest rate at 66,3/100 000. It should be noted that the Western Cape had a 7,7% increase in the rate of driving under the influence of alcohol and drugs between 2015/16 and 2016/17, whilst Gauteng had a 16% decrease for the same period.

Table 32: Driving under the influence of alcohol and drugs (2014/15 - 2016/17)

Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	2014/15			2015/16			2016/17			RANKING	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
	2014/15	CONTRIBUTION	RATIO	2015/16	CONTRIBUTION	RATIO	2016/17	CONTRIBUTION	RATIO		RATIO %Δ	RATIO %Δ	RATIO %Δ
Northern Cape	804	1,2%	68,5	725	1,0%	61,0	797	1%	66,3	9	-3,3%	8,6%	
North West	1 927	2,8%	52,4	2 583	3,4%	69,0	2 562	3%	67,3	8	28,5%	-2,5%	
Limpopo	3 214	4,7%	57,5	4 143	5,4%	73,3	4 420	6%	77,2	7	34,3%	5,4%	
Eastern Cape	6 946	10,1%	107,2	6 547	8,6%	100,9	6 090	8%	93,8	6	-12,5%	-7,1%	
Mpumalanga	2 974	4,3%	70,2	3 649	4,8%	84,7	4 205	6%	95,9	5	36,6%	13,2%	
Free State	1 976	2,9%	70,4	2 448	3,2%	86,6	2 828	4%	99,3	4	41,0%	14,6%	
KwaZulu-Natal	11 702	17,1%	109,1	12 052	15,8%	111,1	13 403	18%	122,1	3	11,9%	9,9%	
Gauteng	25 794	37,6%	194,1	32 287	42,4%	236,7	27 834	37%	198,8	2	2,4%	-16,0%	
Western Cape	13 224	19,3%	215,2	11 725	15,4%	186,9	12 895	17%	201,2	1	-6,5%	7,7%	
South Africa	68 561	100,0%	126,7	76 159	100,0%	138,6	75 034	100,0%	134,4		6,1%	-3,0%	

7.3.1 Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs - top 10 police precincts

The top ten reporting police precincts in the Western Cape accounted for almost a quarter (24,8%) of the total recorded cases of driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs (12 897) for the 2016/17 financial year in the Province (Table 33).

Table 33: Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs for the top 10 police precincts in the Province (2014/15 - 2016/17)

POLICE PRECINCT	2014/15	CONTRIBUTION	2015/16	%Δ	CONTRIBUTION	2016/17	%Δ	CONTRIBUTION	RATIO
Lingelethu-West	515	3,9%	486	-5,6%	4,1%	488	0,4%	3,8%	706,7
Mfuleni	283	2,1%	252	-11,0%	2,1%	354	40,5%	2,7%	284,6
Delft	295	2,2%	253	-14,2%	2,2%	350	38,3%	2,7%	212,0
Kleinveei	128	1,0%	172	34,4%	1,5%	316	83,7%	2,5%	304,6
Kraaifontein	384	2,9%	270	-29,7%	2,3%	293	8,5%	2,3%	164,9
Manenberg	258	2,0%	215	-16,7%	1,8%	292	35,8%	2,3%	319,2
Cape Town Central	262	2,0%	235	-10,3%	2,0%	280	19,1%	2,2%	741,7
Woodstock	135	1,0%	155	14,8%	1,3%	279	80,0%	2,2%	939,4
Table View	223	1,7%	156	-30,0%	1,3%	276	76,9%	2,1%	346,9
Kullis River	216	1,6%	179	-17,1%	1,5%	274	53,1%	2,1%	356,4
TOP TEN STATIONS	2 699	20,4%	2 373	-12,1%	20,2%	3 202	34,9%	24,8%	
WESTERN CAPE	13 224		11 725	-11,3%		12 895	10,0%		201,2

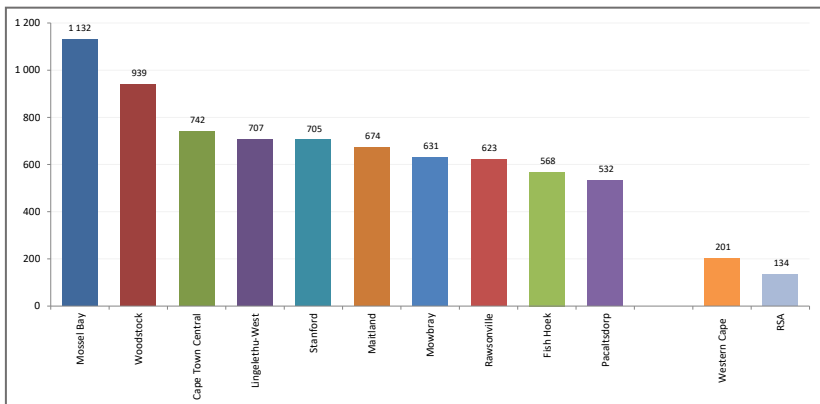
Overall, the driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol (DUI) crime category recorded at these 10 precincts increased by 34,9%, from 2 373 in 2015/16 to 3 202 in 2016/17. The total number of cases recorded in the Province increased by 10%, from 11 725 in 2015/16 to 12 895 in 2016/17. The Lingelethu West police precinct recorded the highest number of driving under the influence of alcohol or drug cases (488) for the financial year. The Kleinvelei (83,7%), Woodstock (80%) and Table View (76,9%) police precincts had the largest increases in recorded cases in 2016/17 (Table 33). Successfully addressing cases of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs depends largely on interdepartmental and interagency cooperation and the integrated operations. The Lingelethu West and Kleinvelei police precincts demonstrated such cooperation and integration, resulting in Traffic officials assisting in the arrests of 57,1% and 75,6% of arrests at the two respective precincts.⁴⁸

7.3.2 Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs – crime ratios

According to *per capita* calculations, the Mossel Bay (1 131,7) and Woodstock (939,4) police precincts recorded the highest rate of cases of driving while under the influence of alcohol or drugs (Figure 27). These police precincts are located in close proximity to national routes and main roads in the Province, while others, such as Cape Town Central, are located in areas where there is a high concentration of liquor outlets/bars and restaurants.

48 South African Police Service. (2017). *Western Cape SAPS 2016/17 Annual Report*. South African Police Service, p 110.

Figure 27: Driving while under the influence of alcohol or drugs in the Province (2016/17)



8. TRIO CRIMES

Trio crimes are a sub-category of aggravated robbery in the contact crime category. They include car-jacking, and robbery at residential and non-residential premises. For the 2016/17 financial year, house robbery accounted for 38,5% (2 560) of the total trio crimes (6 650). Car-jacking followed, contributing 33% (2 201) and burglary at non-business premises contributing 28% (1 889).

8.1 Car-jacking

Nationally, car-jacking increased by 18,1%, from 14 152 in 2007/08 to 16 717 in 2016/17 (Figure 28). During this period, the number of car-jacking's in the Province increased by 139%, from 920 to 2 201.

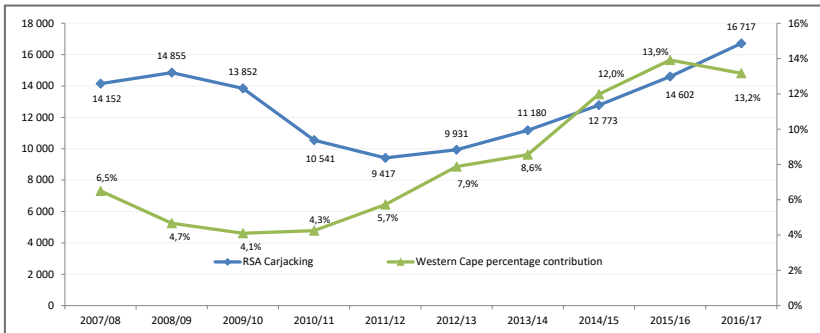
Table 34: Car-jacking (2014/15 - 2016/17)

Carjacking	2014/15			2015/16			2016/17			RANKING	2014/15 - 2016/17 RATIO %Δ	2015/16 - 2016/17 RATIO %Δ
	2014/15	RATIO		2015/16	RATIO		2016/17	RATIO				
	CONTRIBUTION	2014/15	2015/16	CONTRIBUTION	2015/16	2016/17	CONTRIBUTION	2016/17	CONTRIBUTION			
Northern Cape	15	0,1%	1,3	47	0,3%	4,0	29	0%	2,4	9	88,6%	-39,1%
Limpopo	345	2,7%	6,2	450	3,1%	8,0	459	3%	8,0	8	29,9%	0,8%
Free State	270	2,1%	9,6	258	1,8%	9,1	234	1%	8,2	7	-14,6%	-10,0%
North West	278	2,2%	7,6	370	2,5%	9,9	390	2%	10,2	6	35,6%	3,6%
Eastern Cape	769	6,0%	11,9	956	6,5%	14,7	955	6%	14,7	5	24,0%	-0,2%
Mpumalanga	509	4,0%	12,0	629	4,3%	14,6	810	5%	18,5	4	53,7%	26,5%
KwaZulu-Natal	2 190	17,1%	20,4	2 493	17,1%	23,0	3 029	18%	27,6	3	35,1%	20,1%
Western Cape	1 530	12,0%	24,9	2 032	13,9%	32,4	2 201	13%	34,3	2	37,9%	6,1%
Gauteng	6 867	53,8%	51,7	7 367	50,5%	54,0	8 610	52%	61,5	1	19,0%	13,9%
South Africa	12 773	100,0%	23,6	14 602	100,0%	26,6	16 717	100,0%	29,9		26,8%	12,7%

In the last financial year, the Western Cape Province had the second highest rate of car-jacking (34,3/100 000) in the country, after Gauteng with 61,5/100 000 (Table 34). The Northern Cape had the lowest rate of car-jacking, at 2,4/100 000. The Western Cape experienced a 6,1% increase in the rate of car-jacking in 2016/17.

Over the 10 year period, the contribution of the Western Cape to the national car-jacking figure increased steadily from 6,5% to 13,2% (Figure 28). This increase takes place in the context of a 33,3% increase in the number of cases of theft of cars and motorcycles over the last decade in the country, and 42,8% in the Province.

Figure 28: Car-jacking – the Western Cape's contribution to national case volumes (2007/08-2016/17)



8.1.2 Car-jacking - top 10 police precincts

Three in five (62%) of the 2 201 car-jacking cases in the Western Cape took place at 10 police precincts in the 2016/17 financial year (Table 35). Car-jacking at the top 10 reporting precincts increased by 17,8%, from 1 159 in 2015/16 to 1 365 in 2016/17, while provincially it increased by 8,3%.

Table 35: Car-jacking at the top 10 police precincts in the Province (2014/15 - 2016/17)

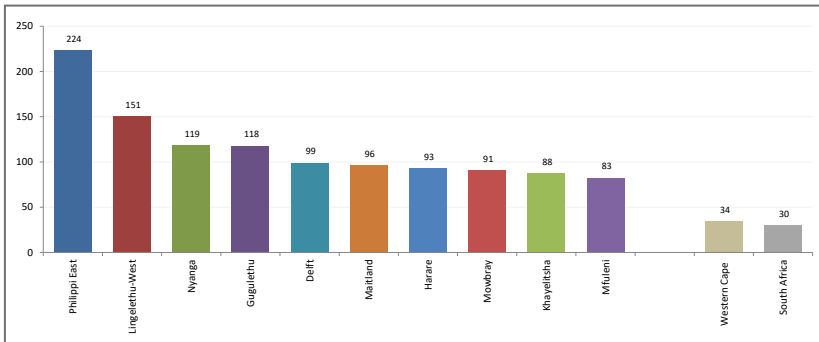
POLICE PRECINCT	2014/15	CONTRIBUTION	2015/16	%Δ	CONTRIBUTION	2016/17	%Δ	CONTRIBUTION	RATIO
Nyanga	137	9,0%	238	73,7%	11,7%	257	8,0%	11,7%	118,7
Harare	86	5,6%	119	38,4%	5,9%	173	45,4%	7,9%	93,5
Delft	82	5,4%	128	56,1%	6,3%	164	28,1%	7,5%	99,3
Gugulethu	120	7,8%	202	68,3%	9,9%	157	-22,3%	7,1%	118,0
Khayelitsha	73	4,8%	80	9,6%	3,9%	145	81,3%	6,6%	87,6
Philippi East	63	4,1%	114	81,0%	5,6%	136	19,3%	6,2%	223,8
Lingelethu-West	54	3,5%	68	25,9%	3,3%	104	52,9%	4,7%	150,6
Mfuleni	49	3,2%	101	106,1%	5,0%	103	2,0%	4,7%	82,8
Kraaifontein	51	3,3%	46	-9,8%	2,3%	63	37,0%	2,9%	35,5
Milnerton	40	2,6%	63	57,5%	3,1%	63	0,0%	2,9%	67,8
TOP TEN STATIONS	755	49,3%	1 159	53,5%	57,0%	1 365	17,8%	62,0%	
WESTERN CAPE	1 530		2 032	32,8%		2 201	8,3%		34,3

The Nyanga police precinct recorded the highest number of car-jackings (257) for the financial year. In Khayelitsha police precinct, car-jacking increased by 81,3%, from 80 in 2015/16 to 145 in 2016/17. This represented the largest increase in car-jacking out of the top 10 police precincts. Lingelethu West (52,9%), Harare (45,4%) and Kraaifontein (37%) police precincts followed, and were among the highest reporting precincts in respect of this crime category (Table 35).

8.1.3 Car-jacking crime ratios

The eight police precincts with the highest number of car-jacking cases were also the precincts with the highest rates of car-jacking per 100 000 (Figure 29). The carjacking rates recorded in Philippi East (224) and Lingelethu West (151) were eight and six times higher than the provincial rate of 34,3/100 000, respectively. The highest rate of car-jacking was recorded in seven of the townships, as well as in Delft, which is an area frequently besieged by gang violence. A different pattern emerges from the top 10 stations most affected by theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle compared to car-jacking, with only Mowbray appearing in both lists (Figure 20).

Figure 29: Ratio of car-jacking in the Province (2016/17)



8.2 Robbery at residential premises

The Western Cape Province has the second highest rate of robbery at residential premises (40/100 000) in the country, surpassed only by the Gauteng province with 62,4/100 000. The rate for the Western Cape is the same as the national rate. Gauteng Province ratio is above the national average of 40 per 100 000 (Table 36). The Northern Cape has the lowest rate of robbery at residential premises at 11,8/100 000.

Table 36: Robbery at residential premises per province (2014/15 - 2016/17)

Robbery at residential premises	2014/15			2015/16			2016/17			RANKING	2014/15	2015/16 -
	2014/15	CONTRIBUTION	RATIO	2015/16	CONTRIBUTION	RATIO	2016/17	CONTRIBUTION	RATIO		RATIO %Δ	2016/17
											RATIO %Δ	RATIO %Δ
Northern Cape	123	0,6%	10,5	106	0,5%	8,9	142	1%	11,8	9	12,6%	32,3%
Limpopo	1 117	5,5%	20,0	1 190	5,7%	21,0	1 181	5%	20,6	8	3,2%	-2,0%
Mpumalanga	1 112	5,5%	26,2	1 080	5,2%	25,1	1 138	5%	25,9	7	-1,2%	3,5%
Free State	718	3,5%	25,6	773	3,7%	27,3	875	4%	30,7	6	20,0%	12,3%
Eastern Cape	1 811	8,9%	27,9	2 054	9,9%	31,7	2 171	10%	33,4	5	19,7%	5,6%
North West	1 110	5,5%	30,2	1 065	5,1%	28,5	1 290	6%	33,9	4	12,3%	19,1%
KwaZulu-Natal	3 958	19,5%	36,9	4 082	19,6%	37,6	4 255	19%	38,8	3	5,0%	3,0%
Western Cape	2 158	10,6%	35,1	2 574	12,4%	41,0	2 560	11%	40,0	2	13,7%	-2,6%
Gauteng	8 174	40,3%	61,5	7 896	37,9%	57,9	8 731	39%	62,4	1	1,4%	7,7%
South Africa	20 281	100,0%	37,5	20 820	100,0%	37,9	22 343	100,0%	40,0		6,8%	5,6%

The Western Cape Province experienced a marginal decrease in the rate of robbery cases reported, from 41,5/100 000 in 2015/16 to 40/100 000 in 2016/17. According to the 2013/2014 Victims of Crime Survey, 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.⁴⁹ The 2016/17 Victims Survey found that the trend of feeling safe whilst walking during the day and night in the neighbourhood continues to decline, especially the feeling of safety at night.⁵⁰

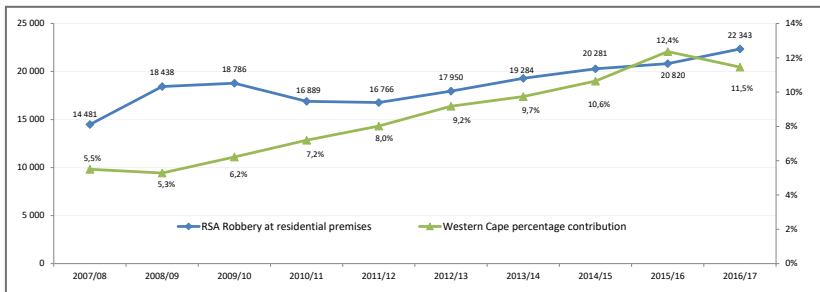
49 Stats-SA. (2014). *Public Perception about crime prevention and Criminal Justice System: In-depth analysis of Victims of Crime Surveys data 2010-2013/14*.

50 Stats-SA. (2016). *Victims of Crime Survey, 2016/17: Statistical Release P0341*. Pretoria, p 12.

8.2.1 Western Cape robbery at residential premises comparison

Robbery at residential premises in South Africa has increased by 54,3% from 14 481 in 2007/08 to 22 343 in 2016/17 (Figure 30). Residential robberies increased by 221,6% in the Western Cape, from 796 to 2 560 over the same period. In that time, the Western Cape's contribution to the total national reported robbery at residential premises crime increased steadily from 6% in 2007/08 to 12% in 2015/16. During the 2016/17 financial year, the Province contributed 11% to the national figures.

Figure 30: Robbery at residential premises - the Western Cape's contribution to national figures



8.2.2 Robbery at residential premises – the top 10 reporting police precincts

Almost half (47,5% or 1 215) of the residential robberies in the Province took place at 10 police precincts in the 2016/17 financial year (Table 37). In these 10 areas, robbery decreased by 6,3% (81), from 1 296 in 2015/16 to 1 215 in 2016/17. Provincially, it increased by 0,5%. The Nyanga police precinct recorded the highest number of robberies at residential premises (276) for the financial year. There was a significant increase in these cases, namely 39,6% and 25,4% recorded in Stellenbosch for the 2015/16 and 2016/17 consecutive years.

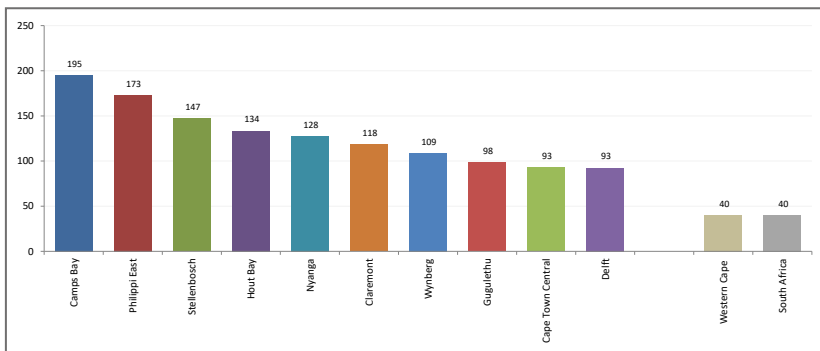
Table 37: Robbery at residential premises – the top 10 reporting police precincts in the Province (2014/15 - 2016/17)

POLICE PRECINCT	2014/15	CONTRIBUTION	2015/16	%Δ	CONTRIBUTION	2016/17	%Δ	CONTRIBUTION	RATIO
Nyanga	210	9,7%	329	56,7%	15,2%	276	-16,1%	10,7%	127,5
Delft	103	4,8%	135	31,1%	6,3%	153	13,3%	5,9%	92,7
Gugulethu	85	3,9%	120	41,2%	5,6%	131	9,2%	5,1%	98,5
Harare	136	6,3%	147	8,1%	6,8%	116	-21,1%	4,5%	62,7
Khayelitsha	84	3,9%	127	51,2%	5,9%	116	-8,7%	4,5%	70,1
Philippi East	59	2,7%	105	78,0%	4,9%	105	0,0%	4,1%	172,8
Mfuleni	58	2,7%	130	124,1%	6,0%	102	-21,5%	4,0%	82,0
Stellenbosch	48	2,2%	67	39,6%	3,1%	84	25,4%	3,3%	147,0
Mlinerton	70	3,2%	70	0,0%	3,2%	69	-1,4%	2,7%	74,2
Kraaifontein	65	3,0%	66	1,5%	3,1%	63	-4,5%	2,4%	35,5
TOP TEN STATIONS	918	42,5%	1 296	41,2%	60,1%	1 215	-6,3%	47,5%	
WESTERN CAPE	2 158		2 574	19,3%		2 560	-0,5%		40,0

8.2.3 Robbery at residential premises - crime ratios

Figure 31 shows that the national and provincial ratio for robbery at residential premises is 40/100 000. The rate of the top 10 police precincts is at least two times more than both the provincial and national ratio.

Figure 31: Robbery at residential premises in the Province (2016/17)



Camps Bay police precinct had the highest rate of residential robberies, at 195, which is more than four times higher than both the provincial and national ratios. Five of the precincts with the highest rate of residential robberies, namely (1) Camps Bay, (2) Gansbaai, (3) Stellenbosch, (4) Cape Town Central and (5) Delft, appear on the top 10 list of precincts with high volumes of cases of burglary at residential premises (Figure 19).

8.3 Robbery at non-residential premises

In respect of cases of robbery at non-residential premises, the Western Cape Province accounts for 29,5 per 100 000 of the population and occupies the 7th position in the country for such reported crimes. The rate of non-residential robberies decreased from 31,4/100 00 in 2015/16 to 29,5/100 000 in 2016/17 (Table 38). Notably, the provincial rate is lower than the national rate (37/100 000). The Northern Cape has the lowest rate of robbery at non-residential premises, at 25,3/100 000 for the year.

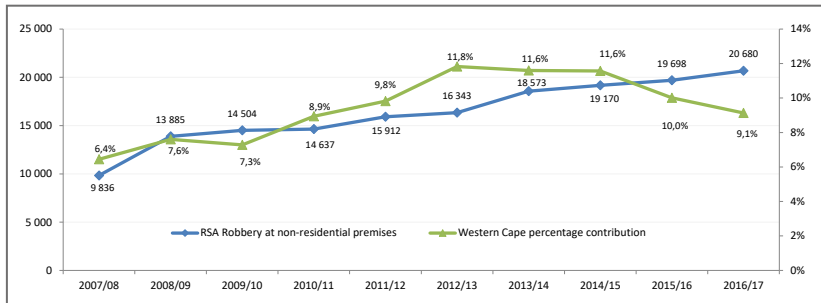
Table 38: Robbery at non-residential premises per province (2014/15 - 2016/17)

Robbery at non-residential premises	2014/15			2015/16			2016/17			RANKING	2014/15	2015/16
	2014/15	CONTRIBUTION	RATIO	2015/16	CONTRIBUTION	RATIO	2016/17	CONTRIBUTION	RATIO		RATIO %Δ	RATIO %Δ
Northern Cape	240	1,3%	20,5	258	1,3%	21,7	304	1%	25,3	9	23,6%	16,4%
KwaZulu-Natal	2 750	14,3%	25,6	2 825	14,3%	26,0	2 951	14%	26,9	8	4,8%	3,2%
Western Cape	2 218	11,6%	36,1	1 973	10,0%	31,4	1 889	9%	29,5	7	-18,3%	-6,3%
Limpopo	1 522	7,9%	27,2	1 802	9,1%	31,9	1 750	8%	30,6	6	12,3%	-4,1%
Free State	852	4,4%	30,4	756	3,8%	26,7	973	5%	34,1	5	12,5%	27,7%
Eastern Cape	2 474	12,9%	38,2	2 218	11,3%	34,2	2 369	11%	36,5	4	-4,4%	6,7%
North West	1 419	7,4%	38,6	1 394	7,1%	37,3	1 493	7%	39,2	3	1,7%	5,3%
Mpumalanga	1 366	7,1%	32,2	1 562	7,9%	36,2	1 764	9%	40,2	2	24,7%	11,0%
Gauteng	6 329	33,0%	47,6	6 910	35,1%	50,7	7 187	35%	51,3	1	7,8%	1,3%
South Africa	19 170	100,0%	35,4	19 698	100,0%	35,8	20 680	100,0%	37,0		4,5%	3,3%

8.3.1 Western Cape robbery at non-residential premises

Robbery at non-residential premises in South Africa shows an increasing trend since 2007/08. Over the past decade, robbery at non-residential premises increased by 110%, from 9 836 in 2007/08 to 20 680 in 2016/17 (Figure 32).

Figure 32: Robbery at non-residential premises – the Western Cape’s contribution to national figures



The number of these robberies in the Western Cape increased by 198% over the same period, from 634 to 1 889. The Western Cape's proportionate share of the total national number of non-residential robberies increased from 6% in 2007/08 to 10% in 2015/16. In the 2016/17 financial year, the Western Cape accounted for 9% (1 889) of the 20 680 cases reported nationally.

8.3.2 Robbery at non-residential premises – top 10 reporting police precincts

A third (33%) of non-residential robberies took place at 10 police precincts in the Province in the 2016/17 financial year (Table 39). Robberies at these precincts increased by 8,9%, from 573 in 2015/16 to 624 in 2016/17. Provincially, it decreased by 4,3%. The Khayelitsha police precinct recorded the highest number of robberies at non-residential premises (115) for the financial year, with a 33,7% increase from 86 in 2015/16 to 115 in 2016/17. Three police precincts, namely, (1) Philippi East (94,3%), (2) Stellenbosch (61,5%) and (3) Bellville (41,9%) reported increases in such crimes from 2015/16 to 2016/17 (Table 39).

Table 39: Robbery at non-residential premises for the top 10 reporting police precincts in the Province (2014/15 - 2016/17)

POLICE PRECINCT	2014/15	CONTRIBUTION	2015/16	%Δ	CONTRIBUTION	2016/17	%Δ	CONTRIBUTION	RATIO
Khayelitsha	115	5,2%	86	-25,2%	4,4%	115	33,7%	6,1%	69,5
Harare	103	4,6%	94	-8,7%	4,8%	93	-1,1%	4,9%	50,3
Milnerton	79	3,6%	67	-15,2%	3,4%	69	3,0%	3,7%	74,2
Philippi East	34	1,5%	35	2,9%	1,8%	68	94,3%	3,6%	111,9
Mfuleni	81	3,7%	83	2,5%	4,2%	65	-21,7%	3,4%	52,3
Kraaifontein	73	3,3%	58	-20,5%	2,9%	49	-15,5%	2,6%	27,6
Bellville	45	2,0%	31	-31,1%	1,6%	44	41,9%	2,3%	62,0
Stellenbosch	61	2,8%	26	-57,4%	1,3%	42	61,5%	2,2%	73,5
Nyanga	59	2,7%	52	-11,9%	2,6%	40	-23,1%	2,1%	18,5
Delft	32	1,4%	41	28,1%	2,1%	39	-4,9%	2,1%	23,6
TOP TEN STATIONS	682	30,7%	573	-16,0%	29,0%	624	8,9%	33,0%	
WESTERN CAPE	2 218		1 973	-11,0%		1 889	-4,3%		29,5

According to SAPS, in the Khayelitsha and Philippi East police precincts, there were certain shops that were targeted for repeated robberies, which took place within a space of two weeks. These multiple robberies, particularly in Khayelitsha, included food outlets.⁵¹The SAPS report summarises the gravity of the situation as follows: 'In Khayelitsha, one mall (Nonqubela Link) was targeted in 16,5% of the occurrences with a fast food outlet being robbed in 26,3% of these counts with three of these occurring within 12 days. In another instance, a chain retailer was robbed four times over 12 days (in one month) with all incidents occurring in the above mentioned mall.'⁵²

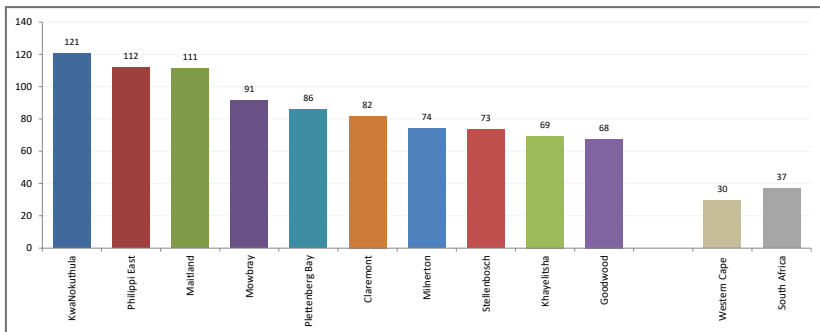
⁵¹ South African Police Service. (2017). Western Cape SAPS 2016/17 Annual Report. South African Police Service, p 62.
⁵² Ibid.

The robberies that take place in Khayelitsha shopping centres are characterised by violence. Murders and attempted murders occurred in 15,6% of robberies at Khayelitsha and 72% of these murders took place at Spaza shops.⁵³ There seems to be a concern of repeated robberies at particular fast food chains over a short period of time.

8.3.3 Robbery at non-residential premises - crime ratios

The ratio of reported robberies at the top 10 reporting police precincts was above both the national ratio (37/100 000) and the provincial ratio (29,5/100 000) (Figure 33). These stations are a mix of rural and urban police precincts, and show a different pattern to the robberies at residential premises (Figure 33). The KwaNokuthula and Philippi East police precincts' ratios, for instance, were three times more than the provincial ratio (29,5/100 000).

Figure 33: Ratios of robbery at non-residential premises in the Province (2016/17)



⁵³ Ibid.

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

9.1 Analysis of selected crime categories for the gang stations

The Western Cape SAPS identified 23 police precincts that have been historically affected by gangs, gang activities and gang violence in the Province. Of these 23 police precincts (15,3%) only two are located outside the City of Cape Town, namely Worcester and Paarl East. What is notable about these identified gang stations is that most of them feature in the list of top provincial police precincts in terms of murder, attempted murder and drug-related crime.

An analysis of murder, attempted murder, illegal possession of firearms and ammunition, and drug-related crime shows that these stations made a sizeable contribution to these crimes. The contribution of these 23 gang police precincts for the 2016/17 financial year is outlined below.

More than half of attempted murders (53,3%), and 40% of murders and drug-related crime, respectively, came from these police precincts. Worryingly, almost 58,% of the total provincial figures for illegal possession of firearms and ammunition were recorded at these 23 police precincts. A similar trend was observed in the 2015/16 financial year. Delft, Kraaifontein and Mitchell's Plain police precincts featured in the top 5 precincts for all four crime categories for 2016/17 (Table 40).

There were reductions in these crime categories in certain police precincts. Notably the decrease in murder and attempted murder, and the illegal possession of firearm and ammunition is encouraging. Steenberg, Bellville South, Philippi and Manenberg police precincts experienced decreases in reports in all four categories in 2016/17. A decrease in murder, attempted murder and the illegal possession of firearms in these gang stations then augurs well for SAPS interventions and efforts.

The challenge has been and continues to be its sustainability. According to the SAPS Western Cape 2016/17 annual report, the weapons of choice to commit crime are firearms. A minimum of 16,9% of illegally possessed firearms are linked to gangs in the Province. The highest number is recorded in the Bishop Lavis precinct.⁵⁴

54 South African Police Service. (2017). *Western Cape SAPS 2016/17 Annual Report*. South African Police Service, p 38.

Table 40: Western Cape Gang Priority Police Precinct: Selected crime analysis 2016/17

Police station	Attempted murder			Murder			Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition			Drug-related crime						
	2015/16	2016/17	Δ	2015/16	2016/17	Δ	2015/16	2016/17	Δ	2015/16	2016/17	Δ	% Δ			
	2015/16	2015/16-2016/17	% Δ	2015/16	2015/16-2016/17	% Δ	2015/16	2015/16-2016/17	% Δ	2015/16	2015/16-2016/17	% Δ	2015/16-2016/17			
Athlone	38	47	9	23.7%	16	25	9	56.3%	50	33	-17	-34.0%	1 377	1 831	454	33.0%
Atlantis	71	93	22	31.0%	49	62	13	26.5%	77	86	9	11.7%	2 078	2 638	560	26.9%
Belhar	87	23	-64	-73.6%	36	19	-17	-47.2%	71	36	-35	-49.3%	1 401	1 831	430	30.7%
Belville South	19	12	-7	-36.8%	13	6	-7	-53.8%	24	11	-13	-54.2%	762	700	-62	-8.1%
Bishop Lavis	122	143	21	17.2%	77	97	20	26.0%	72	99	27	37.5%	2 472	2 898	426	17.2%
Delft	151	178	27	17.9%	143	183	40	28.0%	169	195	26	15.4%	3 439	2 926	-513	-14.9%
Elsies River	163	156	-7	-4.3%	58	65	7	12.1%	83	125	42	50.6%	1 497	1 951	454	30.3%
Grassy Park	87	56	-31	-35.6%	42	28	-14	-33.3%	89	88	-1	-1.1%	1 378	1 763	385	27.9%
Kleinveel	28	33	5	17.9%	29	44	15	51.7%	22	33	11	50.0%	1 541	1 720	179	11.6%
Kraaifontein	134	160	26	19.4%	152	142	-10	-6.6%	129	151	22	17.1%	3 332	4 502	1 170	35.1%
Kuils River	32	29	-3	-9.4%	22	16	-6	-27.3%	26	27	1	3.8%	1 257	1 236	-21	-1.7%
Lenteur	62	38	-24	-38.7%	51	39	-12	-23.5%	73	43	-30	-41.1%	2 050	2 444	394	19.2%
Macassar	16	22	6	37.5%	12	19	7	58.3%	25	22	-3	-12.0%	761	1 018	257	33.8%
Manenberg	130	114	-16	-12.3%	60	55	-5	-8.3%	144	99	-45	-31.3%	2 508	2 399	-109	-4.3%
Mfuleni	130	109	-21	-16.2%	139	125	-14	-10.1%	138	130	-8	-5.8%	1 537	1 781	244	15.9%
Mitchells Plain	208	144	-64	-30.8%	119	103	-16	-13.4%	225	141	-84	-37.3%	4 609	4 914	305	6.6%
Muizenberg	16	20	4	25.0%	27	25	-2	-7.4%	9	13	4	44.4%	471	496	25	5.3%
Ocean View	20	29	9	45.0%	41	29	-12	-29.3%	7	22	15	214.3%	366	583	217	59.3%

Paarl East	20	52	32	140,0%	22	39	17	77,3%	8	41	33	412,5%	649	825	176	27,1%
Philippi	99	91	-8	-8,1%	67	65	-2	-3,0%	122	100	-22	-18,0%	2 030	1 925	-105	-5,2%
Ravensmead	71	111	40	56,3%	43	61	18	41,9%	57	87	30	52,6%	1 431	1 790	359	25,1%
Steenberg	122	102	-20	-16,4%	58	43	-15	-25,9%	114	90	-24	-21,1%	1 831	1 698	-133	-7,3%
Worcester	31	43	12	38,7%	34	53	19	55,9%	30	42	12	40,0%	1 665	2 181	516	31,0%
Gangs stations Total	1 857	1 805	-52	-2,8%	1 310	1 343	33	2,5%	1 764	1 714	-50	-2,8%	40 442	46 050	5 608	13,9%
Western Cape Total	3 444	3 387	-57	-1,7%	3 224	3 311	87	2,7%	2 819	2 929	110	3,9%	93 996	107 379	13 383	14,2%
Gang station Contribution	53,9%	53,3%	-0,6%		40,6%	40,6%	-0,1%		62,6%	58,5%	-4,1%		43,0%	42,9%	-0,1%	

10. THE CRIME LANDSCAPE WITHIN WESTERN CAPE MUNICIPALITIES

10.1 Reported crime per District Municipality

Table 41 below indicates reported crime per District Municipality based on the 2016/17 crime statistics. Two-thirds (66%) of the reported crime took place within the City of Cape Town Metropolitan area (CCT). Only 34% of reported crime was attributable to the five District Municipalities in the 2016/17 year. The Cape Winelands District municipality contributed 14% to the provincial crime figures for the period under review. It assumed second position, after the CCT in many of the reported crime categories (Table 41). However, it should be noted that the number of police stations differs per district municipality. The Cape Winelands municipality has 23 police precincts, which is the second highest after CCT, with 61 precincts. The West Coast district has 25 precincts, Eden: 21, Overberg: 15 and the Central Karoo has only 5.

Table 41: The Western Cape District Municipality Contact Crime Distribution (2016/17)

BROAD CRIME CATEGORY	CRIME SUB-CATEGORY	CAPE WINELANDS	CENTRAL KAROO	CITY OF CAPE TOWN	EDEN	OVERBERG	WEST COAST	TOTAL
CONTACT CRIMES	Assault GBH	4 712	623	11 883	3 604	1 537	2 058	24 417
	Attempted murder	292	22	2 724	142	152	55	3 387
	Common assault	5 745	757	23 000	5 366	2 270	2 730	39 868
	Common robbery	1 343	117	9 600	910	294	310	12 574
	Murder	345	36	2 515	181	124	110	3 311
	Robbery aggravated	1 867	141	19 863	1 244	499	418	24 032
	Sexual offences	954	107	4 086	1 037	375	556	7 115
	TOTAL	15 258	1 803	73 671	12 484	5 251	6 237	114 704
	% Contribution per municipality	13,3%	1,6%	64,2%	10,9%	4,6%	5,4%	100,0%
	CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES	Arson	132	16	431	105	48	49
Malicious damage to property		4 521	457	18 878	2 680	1 200	1 480	29 216
TOTAL		4 653	473	19 309	2 785	1 248	1 529	29 997
% Contribution per municipality		15,5%	0,6%	64,4%	9,5%	4,2%	5,1%	100,0%
CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION	Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	814	101	9 392	1 441	638	509	12 895
	Drug-related crime	13 882	1 378	68 930	10 931	5 194	7 064	107 379
	Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	179	8	2 534	94	37	77	2 929
	Sexual offences as result of police action	13	0	236	10	3	12	274
	TOTAL	14 888	1 487	81 092	12 476	5 872	7 662	123 477
	% Contribution per municipality	12,1%	1,2%	65,7%	10,1%	4,8%	6,2%	100,0%

OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES	17 Community-reported serious crimes	49 791	4 962	237 478	34 717	16 540	18 206	361 694
	All theft not mentioned elsewhere	11 513	877	59 842	6 774	3 300	3 651	85 957
	Commercial crime	1 509	74	8 333	956	384	469	11 725
	Shoplifting	1 773	166	10 264	1 342	431	581	14 557
	TOTAL	64 586	6 079	315 917	43 789	20 655	22 907	473 933
PROPERTY- RELATED CRIMES	% Contribution per municipality	13,6%	1,3%	66,7%	9,2%	4,4%	4,8%	100,0%
	Burglary at non-residential premises	2 489	164	6 237	1 686	835	1 124	12 535
	Burglary at residential premises	6 278	707	26 651	5 654	3 710	3 043	46 043
	Stock-theft	112	198	70	206	165	134	885
	Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	468	5	6 549	176	101	82	7 381
SEXUAL OFFENCES	Theft out of or from motor vehicle	5 738	495	26 552	2 654	1 115	1 356	37 910
	TOTAL	15 085	1 569	66 059	10 376	5 926	5 739	104 754
	% Contribution per municipality	14,4%	1,5%	63,1%	9,9%	5,7%	5,5%	100,0%
	Attempted sexual offences	55	8	168	69	17	48	365
	Contact Sexual offences	37	5	196	43	13	15	309
SEXUAL OFFENCES	Rape	628	75	2 780	676	260	352	4 771
	Sexual assault	234	19	942	249	85	141	1 670
	TOTAL	954	107	4 086	1 037	375	556	7 115
	% Contribution per municipality	13,4%	1,5%	57,4%	14,6%	5,3%	7,8%	100,0%

SUB CATEGORIES OF ROBBERY AGGARATED	Carjacking	64	0	2 113	16	4	4	2 201
	Robbery at non-residential premises	199	7	1 411	155	57	60	1 889
	Robbery at residential premises	193	19	2 086	132	80	50	2 560
	Robbery of cash in transit	4	0	28	0	1	2	35
	Truck hijacking	3	0	49	1	4	1	58
	TOTAL	463	26	5 687	304	146	117	6 743
	% Contribution per municipality	6,9%	0,4%	84,3%	4,5%	2,2%	1,7%	100,0%
	Grand Total	115 887	11 544	565 821	83 251	39 473	44 747	860 723
	% Contribution per municipality	13,5%	1,3%	65,7%	9,7%	4,6%	5,2%	100,0%

10.2 Contact crime rate at the Western Cape District Municipality and CCT

A total of 63,8% of the population and 41% (61) of the police precincts is located in the City of Cape Town.⁵⁵ Although the highest population is in the CCT, the highest assault common (999,2/100 000) and assault GBH (822,3/100 000) are in the Central Karoo District. The highest robbery aggravated rate is in the Cape Winelands (211,3/100 000) and Eden had the highest rate of sexual offenses (166,3/100 000). The City of Cape Town recorded 61,5/100 000 murders and 66,7/100 000 attempted murders. Both rates are higher than the provincial rate (Table 42).

⁵⁵ City of Cape Town. (2016). Socio economic Profile (SEP)/ Available online at https://www.westerncape.gov.za/assets/departments/treasury/Documents/Socio-economic-profiles/2016/City-of-Cape-Town/city_of_cape_town_2016_socio-economic_profile_sep-1g.pdf. Accessed on 6 December 2017.

Table 42: The Contact Crime rate in the Western Cape District Municipality and City of Cape Town

Crime Sub-category	CAPE WINELANDS	CENTRAL KAROO	CITY OF CAPE TOWN	EDEN	OVERBERG	WEST COAST	GRAND TOTAL
Population	883 635	75 759	4 086 569	623 725	292 626	445 289	6 407 603 ¹
Assault GBH	533,3	822,3	290,8	577,8	525,2	462,2	381,1
Attempted murder	33,0	29,0	66,7	22,8	51,9	12,4	52,9
Common assault	650,2	999,2	562,8	860,3	775,7	613,1	622,2
Common robbery	152,0	154,4	234,9	145,9	100,5	69,6	196,2
Murder	39,0	47,5	61,5	29,0	42,4	24,7	51,7
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	211,3	186,1	486,1	199,4	170,5	93,9	375,1
Sexual Offences	108,0	141,2	100,0	166,3	128,1	1 24,9	111,0

11. CONTACT CRIME RATE AT THE WESTERN CAPE'S LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES AND CCT

Table 43 below indicates the contact crime rate within the 24 Local Municipalities and in the City of Cape Town, based on the 2016 mid-year population estimates and 2016/17 crime statistics.⁵⁶ Measured against the provincial murder rate, only Theewaterskloof municipality, with a rate of 61,5/100 000, is above the provincial murder rate (51,7%). All except, Bergivier and Swartland municipality are above the provincial common assault rate of 634,9/100 000.

Table 43: 2016/17 Contact crime rate at the Western Cape local municipalities and City of Cape Town

Municipality	Mid-year Population 2016	Murder		Attempted murder		Sexual offences		Assault GBH		Common assault		Robbery aggravated		Common robbery	
		Murder rate	Murder rate	Attempted murder	Attempted murder rate	Sexual offences	Sexual offences rate	Assault GBH	Assault GBH rate	Common assault	Common assault rate	Robbery aggravated	Robbery aggravated rate	Common robbery	Common robbery rate
Beaufort West	51 080	27	52,9	19	37,2	78	152,7	407	796,8	586	1 147,2	131	256,5	101	197,7
Bergivier	67 474	12	17,8	5	7,4	57	84,5	241	357,2	368	545,4	16	23,7	30	44,5
Bibou	59 157	20	33,8	5	8,5	77	130,2	317	535,9	374	632,2	142	240,0	70	118,3
Breedte Valley	176 578	85	48,1	55	31,1	171	96,8	1 252	709,0	1 760	996,7	397	224,8	376	212,9
Cape Agulhas	36 000	9	25,0	17	47,2	34	94,4	253	702,8	407	1 130,6	49	136,1	37	102,8
Cedarberg	52 949	21	39,7	4	7,6	100	188,9	327	617,6	339	640,2	27	51,0	25	47,2
City of Cape Town	4 005 016	2 515	62,8	2 724	68,0	4 086	102,0	11 883	296,7	23 000	574,3	19 843	496,0	9 600	239,7
Drakenstein	280 195	122	43,5	131	46,8	331	118,1	1 317	470,0	1 755	626,3	637	227,3	381	136,0
George	208 237	68	32,7	38	18,2	455	218,5	1 026	492,7	1 762	846,2	375	180,1	280	134,5
Hessequa	54 237	8	14,8	12	22,1	64	118,0	286	527,3	488	899,8	30	55,3	45	83,0
Kannaland	24 168	5	20,7	3	12,4	43	177,9	133	550,3	314	1 299,2	8	33,1	13	53,8

⁵⁶ Using the 2016 July mid-year estimates as issued by the SAPS Western Cape per police precincts.

Knysna	73 835	21	28,4	18	24,4	140	189,6	541	732,7	567	767,9	209	283,1	132	178,8
Laingsburg	8 895	2	22,5	1	11,2	9	101,2	71	798,2	44	494,7	5	56,2	8	89,9
Langeberg	105 483	33	31,3	12	11,4	94	89,1	636	602,9	660	625,7	71	67,3	94	89,1
Matzikama	71 045	24	33,8	8	11,3	147	206,9	466	655,9	412	579,9	46	64,7	48	67,6
Mossel Bay	94 135	41	43,6	49	52,1	113	120,0	507	538,6	876	930,6	290	308,1	101	107,3
Oudtshoorn	97 509	18	18,5	17	17,4	145	148,7	794	814,3	985	1 010,2	190	194,9	269	275,9
Overstrand	93 407	34	36,4	94	100,6	129	138,1	507	542,8	681	729,1	246	263,4	103	110,3
Prince Albert	14 272	7	49,0	2	14,0	20	140,1	145	1 016,0	127	889,9	5	35,0	8	56,1
Saldanha Bay	111 173	32	28,8	15	13,5	92	82,8	517	465,0	715	643,1	227	204,2	125	112,4
Stellenbosch	173 197	56	32,3	65	37,5	188	108,5	741	427,8	862	497,7	679	392,0	372	214,8
Swartland	133 762	21	15,7	23	17,2	160	119,6	507	379,0	896	669,8	102	76,3	82	61,3
Swellendam	40 211	9	22,4	13	32,3	46	114,4	224	557,1	405	1 007,2	34	84,6	29	72,1
Theewaters Kloof	117 167	72	61,5	28	23,9	166	141,7	553	472,0	777	663,2	170	145,1	125	106,7
Witzenberg	130 548	49	37,5	29	22,2	170	130,2	766	586,8	708	542,3	83	63,6	120	91,9
Grand Total	6 279 730	3 311	52,7	3 387	53,9	7 115	113,3	24 417	388,8	39 868	634,9	24 032	382,7	12 574	200,2

Figure 34: Western Cape Local Municipalities' - attempted murder rate (2016/17)

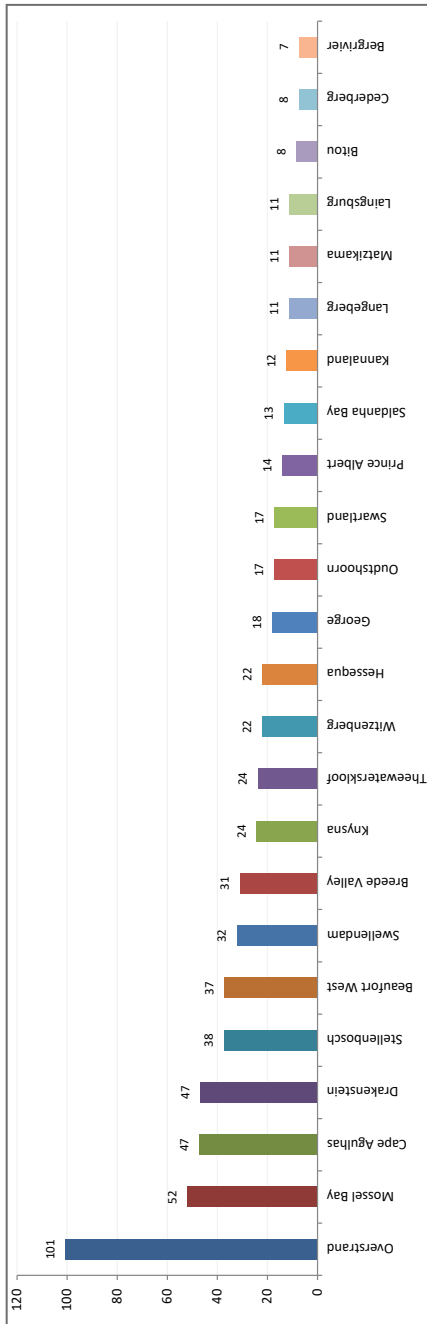
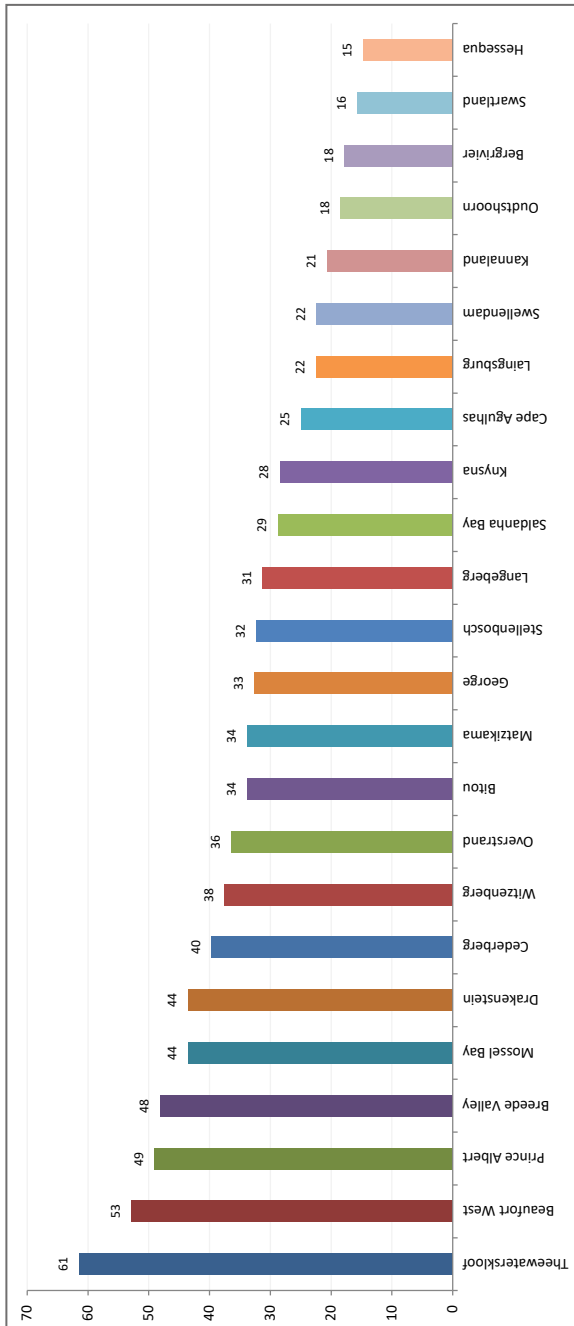


Figure 35: Western Cape Local Municipalities' murder rate (2016/17)



12. CONCLUSION

The Western Cape Province experienced the highest rate of the 17 community-reported serious crimes in the country, and the highest rate of attempted murder, common assault, theft out of motor vehicles and burglary at non-residential premises. Notably, the Cape Town Central and Mitchell's Plain police precincts had the highest number of community reported serious crimes for the second year running.

The number of murders has increased both nationally and provincially. There are crime categories that showed a decrease in reported incidents over the last financial year. These include attempted murder, sexual offences, assault GBH, burglary at residential and non-residential premises, theft of and theft out of a motor vehicle and all theft not mentioned elsewhere. On the other hand, increases were noted in murder, aggravated robbery, arson, stock-theft, car-jacking, robbery of cash in transit and truck-jacking.

Of the crimes detected as a result of police action, the Western Cape has the highest per capita rate of illegal possession of firearms and ammunition, drug-related crimes, and driving while under the influence of drugs or alcohol. The Province continues to contribute to more than a third of drug-related crimes in the country. Firearms and drugs are strongly associated with the high levels of gang violence in the Province. Neither of these shows any sign of abating.

It is concerning that the top 10 police precincts, representing 7% of the police precincts in the Province (150), account for 62% of car-jacking, **almost half** of the total reported murders, attempted murders, robberies at residential premises, and illegally possessed firearms and ammunition, a **quarter** of reported assault GBH cases, common assault, burglary at non-residential premises, driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs and drug-related crime, sexual offences and **more than a third** of the common robberies, robbery with aggravating circumstances, theft of motor vehicle or motorcycle and theft out of a motor vehicle.

The 23 gang stations account for more than half of all attempted murders (53,3%), and 40% of murders and drug-related crime. Almost 58,5% of illegally possessed firearms and ammunition were recorded at

these precincts. It is worth stating that Delft, Kraaifontein and Mitchell's Plain police precincts featured in the top 5 for all four crime categories for 2016/17 namely murder, attempted murder, the illegal possession of firearms and ammunition, and drug-related.

Finally, the report indicates the rates of contact crime for both 6 districts and the 24 local municipalities. The top municipalities differ per crime category. Only Theewaterskloof municipality, with a rate of 61,5/100 000, is above the provincial rate. All except Bergvliet and Swartland municipalities are above the 622/100 000 provincial common assault rate.

Annexure A

The table below shows the mid-September 2016 population estimates used to calculate the provincial crime rates for the different provinces. The crime rate was based on the 2016/17 official crime statistics released by the South African Police Service on 24 of October 2017.

TABLE 44: SEPTEMBER 2016 MID-YEAR POPULATION ESTIMATES PER PROVINCE ¹

2007/08-2016/17 SEPTEMBER MID-YEAR POPULATION ESTIMATES PER PROVINCE											
Year	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	
Western Cape	5 303 765	5 415 492	5 529 905	5 647 301	5 767 582	5 890 673	6 016 147	6 143 948	6 274 123	6 407 604	
Northern Cape	1 084 471	1 095 983	1 107 888	1 120 175	1 132 829	1 145 885	1 159 376	1 173 312	1 187 693	1 202 571	
Limpopo	5 218 394	5 263 945	5 311 494	5 360 784	5 412 237	5 467 107	5 525 976	5 588 701	5 654 931	5 724 477	
Mpumalanga	3 774 719	3 835 856	3 898 388	3 962 250	4 027 679	4 095 142	4 164 711	4 236 435	4 310 212	4 386 153	
Free State	2 694 309	2 706 974	2 720 791	2 735 722	2 751 707	2 768 794	2 787 091	2 806 598	2 827 311	2 849 339	
Eastern Cape	6 483 510	6 480 471	6 478 209	6 476 427	6 475 262	6 475 413	6 477 387	6 481 137	6 486 528	6 493 176	
North West	3 292 647	3 342 758	3 394 360	3 447 482	3 502 232	3 559 000	3 617 833	3 678 616	3 741 240	3 806 079	

Kwazulu-Natal	10 026 294	10 110 324	10 199 071	10 292 401	10 390 736	10 494 799	10 604 935	10 721 553	10 844 653	10 974 209
Gauteng	11 112 106	11 394 229	11 685 457	11 987 176	12 299 282	12 621 051	12 951 064	13 290 007	13 638 592	13 999 402
South Africa	48 990 215	49 646 032	50 325 563	51 029 719	51 759 548	52 517 864	53 304 520	54 120 306	54 965 282	55 843 011

Source: South African Police Service, National Crime Registrar, August 2017, obtained from Stats SA July 2016 population estimates.

1 September 2016 mid-year population estimates used by the South African Police Service, National Crime Registrar, August 2017 as issued by Statistics South Africa.

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