



Western Cape
Government

Community Safety

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Western Cape Provincial Crime Analysis Report 2015/16

Analysis of crime based on the 2015/16
crime statistics issued by the South
African Police Service on the 2nd of
September 2016

Department of Community Safety

Provincial Secretariat for Safety and Security

CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXTUAL BACKGROUND	2
1.1 Limitations of crime statistics	2
2. METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH	3
3. KEY FINDINGS: 2014/15 - 2015/16	4
4. CONTACT CRIME ANALYSIS	6
4.1 Murder	6
4.2 Attempted murder	10
4.3 Total sexual crimes	13
4.4 Assault GBH	15
4.5 Common assault	18
4.6 Common robbery	20
4.7 Robbery with aggravating circumstances	22
4.8 Summary of violent crime in the Province	25
5. PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME	26
5.1 Burglary at non-residential premises	26
5.2 Burglary at residential premises	29
5.3 Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	32
5.4 Theft out of or from motor vehicle	34
5.5 Stock-theft	36
6. SUMMARY: 17 COMMUNITY-REPORTED SERIOUS CRIMES	37
6.1 17 Community-reported serious crimes	37
7. CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION	38
7.1 Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	38
7.2 Drug-related crime	43
7.3 Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	46
8. TRIO CRIMES	48
8.1 Car-jacking	48
8.2 Robbery at residential premises	50
8.3 Robbery at non-residential premises	53
9. CONCLUSION	56

1. INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXTUAL BACKGROUND

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 to and acknowledged by the SAPS.¹ Over the past decade these crime statistics have been released in September, six months after the end of financial year. In this context the crime statistics are six months out of date at the time of release. The crime statistics covers the country, the nine provinces and 1 140 police precincts of which 150 are in the Western Cape. The SAPS report on 27 crime categories which include contact crime,² property crime,³ and crime heavily dependent on police action for detection.⁴ The SAPS have also reported on the trio crimes⁵ and the sub-categories of robbery with aggravated circumstances.⁶

The current report presents an analysis of the 2015/16 crime statistics released by the South African Police Service (SAPS) on the 2nd of September 2016. The focus of the analysis is on the Western Cape crime landscape, with a presentation of the crime patterns and trends, percentage change and a comparative analysis of crime rates between the provinces. It also locates the Western Cape's contribution in relation to the other provinces. Finally, the report outlines the reported crime and crime rate for the highest 10 crime precincts in the Province, per crime category. This report is an attempt to contribute to an 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 thus should be treated with caution. Currently, SAPS only presents actual numbers of reported crimes. This does not take into account changes in population and therefore a rise or fall in the crime statistics is not balanced against any population change. Ideally, presenting the crime rate (crime per 100 000 of the population) would make for better comparative analysis between different police precincts in the country as it allows for an accurate measure of how crime rates affect and impact on individuals in different geographical areas with different population sizes. Kriegler and Shaw,⁷ in support of Newham, maintain that presenting crime per 100 000 of the population is an internationally acceptable standard.⁸ It allows for a fair comparison in terms of the

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

2 *Murder, attempted murder, assault GBH, common assault, common robbery, robbery with aggravated circumstances, sexual offences.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

risk of crime to different stakeholders. By definition crime rate refers to the number of crimes that occur in a given population. Thus the calculation of a crime rate normalises 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, which are not always aligned to the police precincts boundaries. The SAPS Western Cape provincial office has provided the Department with estimated population per precinct.⁹ SAPS applied a standard escalation of the 2011 Census data. This report therefore relies on these estimates to determine the crime rate per population, noting that these estimates may not always be accurate.

Under-reporting is another challenge in relation to crime statistics. The national Victims of Crime Survey found that of contact crimes in 2014/15, 95,7% of murders were reported to the police, while 63% of sexual crimes and only 55,1% of assaults were reported.¹⁰ The SAPS crime statistics only present reported crime, rather than number of actual crimes committed in a given area. With regards to murder, robbery aggravated and rape, the volume of crime represents the number of known victims. Regarding burglary it 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 a trend over time. Such analysis provides a rich insight into how the Province has been doing over a decade.

The crime rate has been calculated based on the mid-year population estimates for the different provinces as issued by Stats-SA.¹¹ The police precinct crime rate was determined based on the SAPS Western Cape population per police precinct for 2015 mid-year estimates.¹² 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.¹³ Notably, there are police precincts that will not have 100 000 residents. By multiplying the results by 100 000, the rate becomes comparable with precincts with a population of more than 100 000, such as Mitchells Plain (206 678) or less than 100 000, such as Graafwater (5 236). The variation in the crime rate was determined to provide a useful indicator of crime increase and decrease in the Province.

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

10 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.

11 Statistics South Africa, (2016). *Mid-year population estimates 2015*. Available online at <http://www.statssa.gov.za/publications/P0302/P03022015.pdf>. Accessed on 18 September.

12 South African Police Service, (2015). *Police to Population Western Cape*. Memorandum from Provincial Commissioner Western Cape. Issued 22 June 2015.

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

3. KEY FINDINGS: 2014/15 - 2015/16

- Overall, the number of reported contact crimes stabilised at 0,6% in the Western Cape, whilst nationally it increased by 1%.
- Property related crime decreased by 1,6% in the Province, whilst nationally it decreased by 1,8%.
- Crimes heavily dependent on police action for detection increased by 3,6% in the Province while it stabilised nationally at 0,3% (Table 1).
- The murder rate in the Western Cape is 52 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 higher than the provincial rate.
- The Nyanga police precinct, with 279 murder cases maintains its position as having the highest number of murders in the country, though this marks a 7% (21) decrease from the 300 murder cases recorded last financial year. Over the past decade, the Nyanga police precinct contributed 10% of murder cases in the Western Cape. Over the year, murder increased by 40,2% from 87 to 122 in Philippi East police precinct. Gugulethu murder cases increased by 11,5% from 165 to 184 in 2015/16.
- The Philippi East police precinct generated the highest rate of murder with 203,1 per 100 000. The Nyanga police precinct has the third highest rate of murder with 130,6 murders per 100 000 - after Gugulethu (140,1/100 000).
- The Western Cape Province had the highest rate of the 17 community-reported serious crimes in the country, and the highest rate of common and aggravated robberies, attempted murder, common assault and theft out of motor vehicles. Notably, Cape Town Central and Mitchells Plain police precincts had the highest number of community reported serious crimes for the period under review.
- The top 10 precincts, representing 7% of the police precincts in the Province (150), account for almost half of murder, reported attempted murder and illegal possession of firearms and ammunition, a quarter of assault GBH, common assault and drug related crime, and more than a third of common robberies and robbery with aggravating circumstances.
- Table 1 shows that while most of the crime categories decreased in the Province, robbery aggravated and common assault increased by 2,7% and 5,5% respectively. There was an increase in car-jacking (32%), cash in transit (60%), and robbery at residential premises (19,3%).

Table 1: Comparative Crime Analysis for RSA & Western Cape Province: 2013/14 - 2015/16

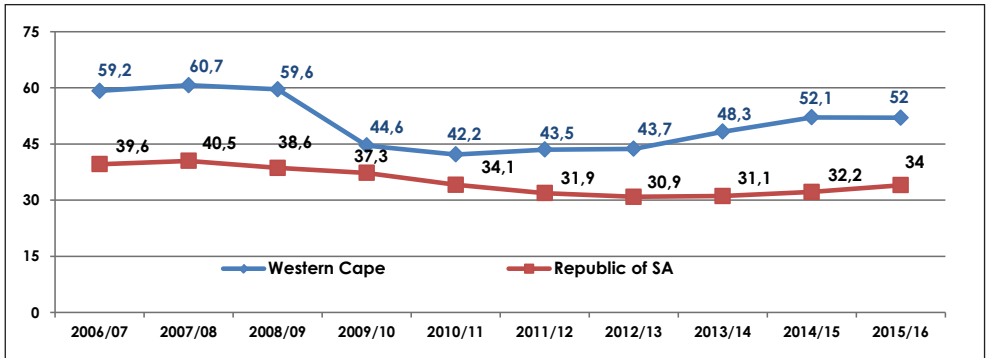
CRIME CATEGORY	REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA							WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE						
	2013/2014	2014/2015	DIFF	% Δ	2015/2016	DIFF	% Δ	2013/2014	2014/2015	DIFF	% Δ	2015/2016	DIFF	% Δ
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	182 333	182 556	223	0,1%	182 933	377	0,2%	24 806	26 200	1 394	5,6%	25 539	-661	-2,5%
Attempted murder	16 989	17 537	548	3,2%	18 127	590	3,4%	3 345	3 727	382	11,4%	3 444	-283	-7,6%
Common assault	166 081	161 486	-4 595	-2,8%	164 958	3 472	2,2%	37 183	39 150	1 967	5,3%	41 304	2 154	5,5%
Common robbery	53 505	54 927	1 422	2,7%	54 110	-817	-1,5%	13 107	13 420	313	2,4%	12 485	-935	-7,0%
Murder	17 023	17 805	782	4,6%	18 673	868	4,9%	2 904	3 186	282	9,7%	3 224	38	1,2%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	118 963	129 045	10,082	8,5%	132 527	3 482	2,7%	19 484	23 116	3 632	18,6%	23 732	616	2,7%
Sexual Offences	56 680	53 617	-3 063	-5,4%	51 895	-1 722	-3,2%	7 760	7 369	-391	-5,0%	7 130	-239	-3,2%
TOTAL CONTACT CRIME	611 574	616 973	5 399	0,9%	623 223	6 250	1,0%	108 589	116 168	7 579	7,0%	116 858	690	0,6%
CRIME CATEGORY	REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA							WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE						
	2013/2014	2014/2015	DIFF	% Δ	2015/2016	DIFF	% Δ	2013/2014	2014/2015	DIFF	% Δ	2015/2016	DIFF	% Δ
Arson	5 458	5 127	-331	-6,1%	4 903	-224	-4,4%	649	782	133	20,5%	757	-25	-3,2%
Malicious damage to property	117 983	120 662	2 679	2,3%	119 901	-761	-0,6%	26 458	29 289	2 831	10,7%	29 217	-72	-0,2%
TOTAL CONTACT RELATED CRIME	123 441	125 789	2 348	1,9%	124 804	-985	-0,8%	27 107	30 071	2 964	10,9%	29 974	-97	-0,3%
CRIME CATEGORY	REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA							WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE						
	2013/2014	2014/2015	DIFF	% Δ	2015/2016	DIFF	% Δ	2013/2014	2014/2015	DIFF	% Δ	2015/2016	DIFF	% Δ
Burglary at non-residential premises	73 464	74 358	894	1,2%	75 008	650	0,9%	13 472	13 719	247	1,8%	13 344	-375	-2,7%
Burglary at residential premises	259 784	253 716	-6 068	-2,3%	250 606	-3 110	-1,2%	50 503	47 783	-2 720	-5,4%	47 569	-214	-0,4%
Stock-theft	24 534	24 965	431	1,8%	24 715	-250	-1,0%	789	831	42	5,3%	861	30	3,6%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	56 645	55 090	-1 555	-2,7%	53 809	-1 281	-2,3%	9 460	8 918	-542	-5,7%	8 378	-540	-6,1%
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	143 213	145 358	2,145	1,5%	139 386	-5 972	-4,1%	42 549	42 221	-328	-0,8%	41 458	-763	-1,8%
TOTAL PROPERTY RELATED CRIME	557 640	553 487	-4 153	-0,7%	543 524	-9 963	-1,8%	116 773	113 472	-3 301	-2,8%	111 610	-1 862	-1,6%
CRIME CATEGORY	REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA							WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE						
	2013/2014	2014/2015	DIFF	% Δ	2015/2016	DIFF	% Δ	2013/2014	2014/2015	DIFF	% Δ	2015/2016	DIFF	% Δ
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	69 725	68 561	-1 164	-1,7%	76 159	7 598	11,1%	13 583	13 224	-359	-2,6%	11 725	-1 499	-11,3%
Drug-related crime	260 596	266 902	6 306	2,4%	259 165	-7 737	-2,9%	85 437	88 731	3 294	3,9%	93 996	5 265	5,9%
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	15 362	15 116	-246	-1,6%	14 772	-344	-2,3%	2 786	2 959	173	6,2%	2 819	-140	-4,7%
Sexual offences as result of police action	4 720	6 340	1 620	34,3%	5 830	-510	-8,0%	161	129	-32	-19,9%	242	113	87,6%
TOTAL CRIMES HEAVILY DEPENDENT ON POLICE ACTION FOR DETECTION	350 403	356 919	6 516	1,9%	355 926	-993	-0,3%	101 967	105 043	3 076	3,0%	108 782	3 739	3,6%
CRIME CATEGORY	REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA							WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE						
	2013/2014	2014/2015	DIFF	% Δ	2015/2016	DIFF	% Δ	2013/2014	2014/2015	DIFF	% Δ	2015/2016	DIFF	% Δ
Bank robbery	21	17	-4	-19,0%	6	-11	-64,7%	0	1	1	100,0%	0	-1	-100,0%
Carjacking	11 180	12 773	1 593	14,2%	14 602	1 829	14,3%	956	1 530	574	60,0%	2 032	502	32,8%
Robbery at non-residential premises	18 573	19 170	597	3,2%	19 698	528	2,8%	2 154	2 218	64	3,0%	1 973	-245	-11,0%
Robbery at residential premises	19 284	20 281	997	5,2%	20 820	539	2,7%	1 878	2 158	280	14,9%	2 574	416	19,3%
Robbery of cash in transit	145	119	-26	-17,9%	137	18	15,1%	18	15	-3	-16,7%	24	9	60,0%
Truck hijacking	991	1 279	288	29,1%	1 184	-95	-7,4%	40	62	22	55,0%	46	-16	-25,8%
SUBCATEGORIES OF AGGRAVATED ROBBERY	50 194	53 639	3 445	6,9%	56 447	2 808	5,2%	5 046	5 984	938	18,6%	6 649	665	11,1%
CRIME CATEGORY	REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA							WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE						
	2013/2014	2014/2015	DIFF	% Δ	2015/2016	DIFF	% Δ	2013/2014	2014/2015	DIFF	% Δ	2015/2016	DIFF	% Δ
TRIO CRIMES	49 037	52 224	3 187	6,5%	55 120	2 896	5,5%	4 988	5 906	918	18,4%	6 579	673	11,4%

4. CONTACT CRIME ANALYSIS

4.1 Murder

In the last year the South African murder rate was 34 per 100 000 of the population which compares unfavourably with the estimated global murder rate of 6,2 per 100 000 of the population.¹⁴ With a population of 54 956 900 and 18 673 murder cases reported in 2015/16, 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 1994.¹⁵ The Western Cape Province recorded 3 224 murder cases in 2015/16 financial year bringing the murder rate to 52 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 30/100 000.¹⁶ By this standard, it could therefore be deduced that the murder rate for the Province and the country is very high.

Figure 1: RSA and Western Cape murders per 100 000 of the population 2006/07 - 2015/16



Overall, the rate of murder in the country has decreased by 14% in the last decade and by 12% in the Western Cape. The murder rate in the country reached its lowest point in the decade in 2012/13 but has gradually increased since then (Figure 1).

The Western Cape has the second highest murder rate of 52 per 100 000 in the country, second only to the Eastern Cape at 52,8 per 100 000 (Table 2). It maintained this position for the past three years contributing an average of 17% to the total number of murders nationally per year (Figure 2). The murder rate in the Western Cape stabilised between 2014/15 and 2015/16 but increased by 7,7% from 48,3 per 100 000 in 2013/14 to 52 per 100 000 in 2015/16. In comparison, the murder rate in Limpopo increased by 18,9% over three years, i.e. 13,2/100 000 in 2013/14 to 15,7/100 000 in 2015/16 (Table 2).

¹⁴ Institute for Security Studies. (2015). 'Murder by numbers'. Available online at <https://www.ISSS.Crimehubmurderbynumbers> accessed on 4 August 2016.

¹⁵ Shaw, M. and Kriegler, A. (2016). *A citizen's guide to crime trends in South Africa*. Jonathan Ball Publishers, Cape Town.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*

Reported murder cases increased by 1,2% from 3 186 in 2014/15 to 3 224 in 2015/16 in the Province, whilst nationally, reported murder cases increased by 4,9% from 17 805 to 18 673 in the same period (Table 1).

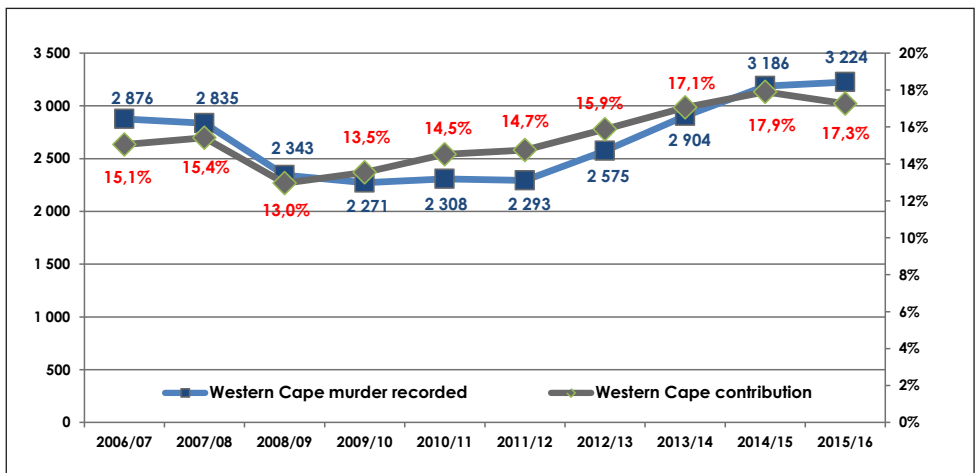
Table 2: Western Cape reported murder in relation to the other provinces: 2013/14 -2015/16

Murder	2013/14			2014/15			2015/16			Ranking	2013/14-2015/16	2014/15-2015/16
	2013/14	Contribution	Ratio	2014/15	Contribution	Ratio	2015/16	Contribution	Ratio		Ratio %Δ	Ratio %Δ
Limpopo	728	4,3%	13,2	777	4,4%	13,8	898	4,8%	15,7	9	18,9%	13,6%
Mpumalanga	806	4,7%	19,5	831	4,7%	19,6	859	4,6%	20,1	8	2,7%	2,1%
North West	824	4,8%	22,9	853	4,8%	23,2	907	4,9%	24,5	7	6,8%	5,5%
Gauteng	3 325	19,5%	26,1	3 671	20,6%	28,4	3 842	20,6%	29,1	6	11,4%	2,4%
Northern Cape	437	2,6%	37,6	413	2,3%	35,4	372	2%	31,4	5	-16,5%	-11,4%
Free State	942	5,5%	34,2	943	5,3%	33,8	993	5,3%	35,2	4	3%	4,1%
Kwazulu-Natal	3 616	21,2%	34,6	3 810	21,4%	35,6	3 929	21%	36	3	4,1%	1,0%
Western Cape	2 904	17,1%	48,3	3 186	17,9%	52,1	3 224	17,3%	52	2	7,7%	-0,2%
Eastern Cape	3 441	20,2%	52,0	3 321	18,7%	48,9	3 649	19,5%	52,8	1	1,5%	7,8%
South Africa	17 023	100%	32,1	17 805	100%	33,0	18 673	100%	34		5,8%	3,1%

Source: South African Police Service

For over a decade the Western Cape has contributed more than 10% of murder to the national reported murder cases per year (Figure 2). The highest contribution was recorded in 2014/15 when the Province contributed 17,9% (3 186) to the national murder figure (17 805). The 2015/16 contribution (17,3%) is the second largest in a decade for the Province. Notably, KwaZulu-Natal (21%) and Gauteng (20,6%) each contributed a greater percentage of the national murder total for the past three years (Table 2).

Figure 2: Western Cape’s murder contribution to the national reported cases



4.1.2 Murder top 10 police precincts in the Province

Ten police precincts accounted for 47,8% (1 542) of the total reported murders (3 224) in the 2015/16 financial year (Table 3). Notably, seven of these police precincts form part of the top 10 for the country. Overall, murder at these 10 precincts increased by 1,4% from 1 520 in 2014/15 to 1 542 in 2015/16 which is higher than the increase in murder for the Province of 1,2%. The Nyanga police precinct recorded the highest number of murder cases (279) for the financial year – although there was a decrease of 7% (21) murder cases from 300 in 2014/15 to 279 in 2015/16. The Philippi East police precinct recorded the largest increase (40,2%) in murder in 2015/16. Harare police precinct followed with 17,7% (Table 3). The murder rate for these top 10 police precincts is 100,7 per 100 000 of the population – almost double the provincial rate (52/100 000). Interestingly, the highest murder rate was recorded in Philippi East (203,4/100 000). Gugulethu follows with 140,1/100 000 and then Nyanga police precinct at 130,6 per 100 000 of the population (Figure 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, including the proliferation of weapons (fire arms), gang violence, drugs, alcohol and interpersonal violence. By and large the top 10 precincts experience high population density and overpopulation, poverty, and proliferation of informal housing. Murder is also highly associated with the use of alcohol. A recent Provincial Injury Mortality Surveillance Study (PIMSS) conducted in 2010 in the Western Cape found that 57,9% of homicide victims and 41,3% of suicide victims who were tested, were found positive for alcohol.¹⁷

Table 3: Reported murder for the top 10 police precincts in the Province: 2013/14 - 2015/16

Police precinct	2013/14	Contribution	2014/15	%Δ	Contribution	2015/16	%Δ	Contribution	Ratio
Nyanga	305	10,5%	300	-1,6%	9,4%	279	-7,0%	8,7%	130,60
Gugulethu	149	5,1%	165	10,7%	5,2%	184	11,5%	5,7%	140,10
Harare	164	5,6%	141	-14,0%	4,4%	166	17,7%	5,1%	90,90
Khayelitsha	146	5,0%	146	0,0%	4,6%	161	10,3%	5,0%	98,50
Kraaifontein	112	3,9%	141	25,9%	4,4%	152	7,8%	4,7%	86,70
Delft	144	5,0%	163	13,2%	5,1%	143	-12,3%	4,4%	87,70
Mfuleni	118	4,1%	154	30,5%	4,8%	139	-9,7%	4,3%	113,20
Philippi East	73	2,5%	87	19,2%	2,7%	122	40,2%	3,8%	203,40
Mitchells Plain	156	5,4%	141	-9,6%	4,4%	119	-15,6%	3,7%	57,60
Bishop Lavis	73	2,5%	82	12,3%	2,6%	77	-6,1%	2,4%	68,70
Top Ten Stations	1 440	49,6%	1 520	5,6%	47,7%	1 542	1,4%	47,8%	100,70
Western Cape	2 904		3 186	9,7%		3 224	1,2%		52,00

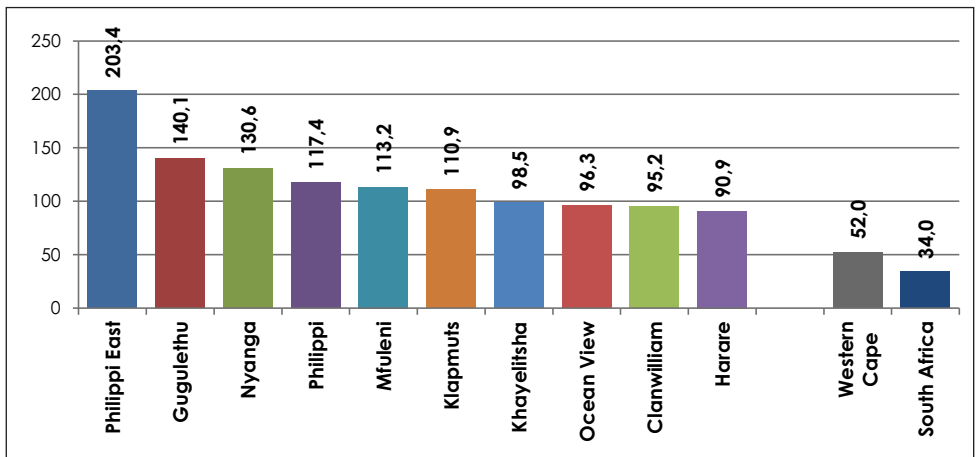
Source: South African Police Service

17 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.

According to SAPS, gang violence accounted for 2,3% of the national murders, but 13,4% of murders in the Western Cape. However, some precincts are more affected by gang violence than others. The SAPS for instance, estimated that more than three quarters 76% (59) of the 77 reported attempted murders in Bishop Lavis were gang related.¹⁸

The per capita murder rate indicates that the Nyanga police precinct at 130,6 murder per 100 000 is actually the third highest in the Province after Gugulethu (140,1/100 000) and Philippi (203,1/100 000). These three police precincts are situated in close proximity to one another. Clanwilliam and Klapmuts police precincts are the only two police precincts that fall outside the City of Cape Town. The murder rate of all these police stations is higher than the provincial rate (Figure 3).

Figure 3: Murder rate for the top 10 police precincts in the Province: 2015/16



¹⁸ 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.

4.2 Attempted murder

The Western Cape Province has the highest rate of attempted murder in the country at 55,5 per 100 000 of the population (Table 4). It maintained this position for the past three years where it contributed close to 20% of the national total for two consecutive years. In 2015/16 a total of 3 444 attempted murder cases were recorded in the Province, 283 cases fewer than the 3 727 reported in 2014/15. The rate of attempted murder decreased by 8,8% from 60,9 per 100 000 in 2014/15 to 55,5 per 100 000 in 2015/16.

Table 4: Western Cape attempted murder compared to the other provinces: 2013/14 - 2015/16

Attempted murder	2013/14			2014/15			2015/16			Ranking	2013/14-2015/16	2014/15-2015/16
	2013/14	Contribution	Ratio	2014/15	Contribution	Ratio	2015/16	Contribution	Ratio		Ratio %Δ	Ratio %Δ
Limpopo	748	4,4%	13,56	793	4,5%	14,08	875	4,8%	15,28	9	12,7%	8,5%
Mpumalanga	764	4,5%	18,51	703	4,0%	16,62	797	4,4%	18,60	8	0,5%	11,9%
North West	1 069	6,3%	29,71	984	5,6%	26,77	899	5,0%	24,25	7	-18,4%	-9,4%
Free State	906	5,3%	32,91	816	4,7%	29,28	787	4,3%	27,93	6	-15,1%	-4,6%
Eastern Cape	1 853	10,9%	27,99	1 832	10,4%	26,99	2 052	11,3%	29,67	5	6,0%	9,9%
Gauteng	3 866	22,8%	30,37	4 202	24,0%	32,54	4 574	25,2%	34,65	4	14,1%	6,5%
Kwazulu-Natal	3 835	22,6%	36,67	3 918	22,3%	36,64	4 041	22,3%	37,01	3	0,9%	1,0%
Northern Cape	603	3,5%	51,85	562	3,2%	48,17	658	3,6%	55,50	2	7,0%	15,2%
Western Cape	3 345	19,7%	55,59	3 727	21,3%	60,94	3 444	19,0%	55,55	1	-0,1%	-8,8%
South Africa	16 989	100,0%	32,07	17 537	100,0%	32,47	18 127	100,0%	32,98		2,9%	1,6%

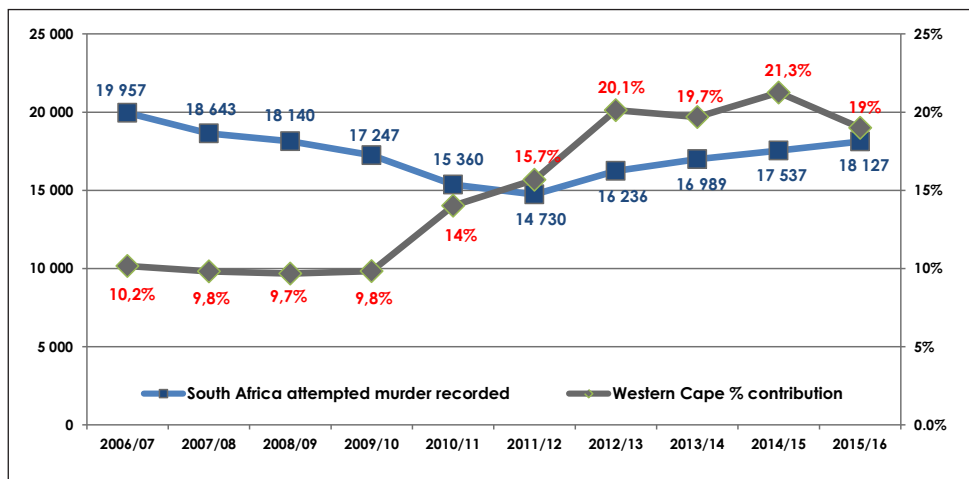
Source: South African Police Service

Limpopo recorded the lowest number of attempted murders, though the rate of these crimes increased by 8,5% from 14,1 per 100 00 in 2014/15 to 15,3 per 100 000 in 2015/16 (Table 4).

4.2.1 Western Cape Province's attempted murder compared to the national landscape

Overall the number of attempted murders declined in the country from 2006/07 to a low point of 14 730 in 2011/12, but steadily increased to 18 127 recorded in 2015/16 (Figure 4). In the same period, attempted murder increased in the Western Cape by 69,8% from 2 028 to 3 444. In the first four years of the decade, the Western Cape Province contributed less than 10% of attempted murders, but from 2010/11 its proportionate share increased to 14% and rose to a high point of 21,3% in 2014/15. There has been a slight decrease of 2,3% in the last financial year, so that it now contributes 19% of the national attempted murders.

Figure 4: Western Cape Province's attempted murder contribution to the national reported cases: 2006/07 – 2015/16



4.2.2 Attempted murder top ten stations

Ten of the 150 police precincts in the Province accounted for 44,7% (1 541) of the total reported attempted murders (3 444) for the 2015/16 financial year. Overall, attempted murder at these 10 precincts decreased by 11,2% from 1 735 in 2014/15 to 1 541 in 2015/16. Similarly, attempted murder in the Province decreased by 7,6% from 3 727 in 2014/15 to 3 444 in 2015/16 (Table 1).

Table: 5 Reported attempted murder for the 10 police precincts in the Province: 2013/14 - 2015/16

Police precinct	2013/14	Contribution	2014/15	%Δ	Contribution	2015/2016	%Δ	Contribution	Ratio
Mitchells Plain	251	7,5%	231	-8,0%	6,2%	208	-10,0%	6,0%	100,6
Nyanga	173	5,2%	178	2,9%	4,8%	198	11,2%	5,7%	92,7
Khayelitsha	144	4,3%	170	18,1%	4,6%	183	7,6%	5,3%	112,0
Elsies River	178	5,3%	225	26,4%	6,0%	163	-27,6%	4,7%	220,8
Delft	138	4,1%	186	34,8%	5,0%	151	-18,8%	4,4%	92,7
Kraaifontein	137	4,1%	127	-7,3%	3,4%	134	5,5%	3,9%	76,4
Mfuleni	141	4,2%	186	31,9%	5,0%	130	-30,1%	3,8%	105,9
Manenberg	165	4,9%	161	-2,4%	4,3%	130	-19,3%	3,8%	144,0
Bishop Lavis	165	4,9%	192	16,4%	5,2%	122	-36,5%	3,5%	108,8
Steenberg	39	1,2%	79	102,6%	2,1%	122	54,4%	3,5%	187,4
Top Ten Stations	1 531	45,8%	1 735	13,3%	46,6%	1 541	-11,2%	44,7%	
Western Cape	3 345		3 727	11,4%		3 444	-7,6%		55,9

Source: South African Police Service

4.2.3 Attempted murder crime ratios

The Mitchells Plain police precinct recorded the highest number of attempted murders (208) for the financial year – although there was a decrease of 10% (23) - from 231 cases in 2014/15 to 208 in 2015/16. The Steenberg police precinct (54,4%) had the largest increase in attempted murder cases in 2015/16 and the Nyanga precinct followed with 11,2% (Table 5).

Figure 5: Attempted murder rate for the top 10 police precincts in the Province: 2015/16

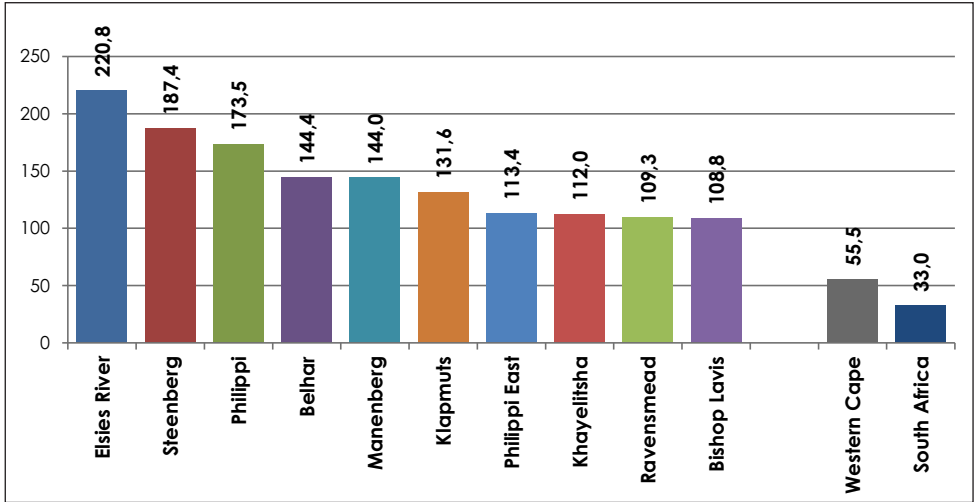


Figure 5 illustrates the 10 precincts with the highest attempted murder rates in the Province. All 10 have a higher attempted murder rate than both the national rate of 33 per 100 000 and the Western Cape rate of 55,5 per 100 000. Elsie's River recorded attempted murder at a rate of 220,8 per 100 000 of the population – four times higher than the provincial rate. Likewise Bishop Lavis recorded 108,8 per 100 000 of the population. As stated before, the SAPS estimate that 76% of attempted murders in this area are gang related.¹⁹

¹⁹ 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.

4.3 Total sexual crimes

The Western Cape has the fourth highest rate of sexual offences for 2015/16 in the country at 115 per 100 000. The highest rate was (145/100 000) recorded by Northern Cape in 2015/16 (Table 6). The rate of sexual offences in the Province shows a decreasing trend. It decreased by 4,6% from 120,5 in 2014/15 to 115 in 2015/16 and by a further 10,8% from 2013/14 to 2015/16. There were 239 fewer sexual offences reported in the Province in 2015/16. The decrease at provincial level mirrors the national level decrease. However, a decrease in sexual offences could be an indication of lack of reporting by complainants. According to SAPS, rape accounts for 80% and sexual assault accounts for 12% of sexual offences for 2015/16.²⁰

Table 6: Western Cape reported sexual offences in relation to the other provinces: 2013/14-2015/16

Total sexual crimes	2013/14			2014/15			2015/16			Ranking	2013/14-2015/16	2014/15-2015/16
	2013/14	Contribution	Ratio	2014/15	Contribution	Ratio	2015/16	Contribution	Ratio		Ratio % Δ	Ratio % Δ
Gauteng	10 264	18,1%	80,6	9 902	18,5%	76,7	9 510	18,3%	72,0	9	-10,7%	-6,0%
Limpopo	4 423	7,8%	80,2	4 312	8,0%	76,6	4 369	8,4%	76,3	8	-4,8%	-0,4%
Mpumalanga	3 797	6,7%	92,0	3 474	6,5%	82,1	3 331	6,4%	77,8	7	-15,5%	-5,3%
Kwazulu-Natal	9 889	17,4%	94,6	9 079	16,9%	84,9	8 947	17,2%	81,9	6	-13,4%	-3,5%
North West	4 616	8,1%	128,3	4 585	8,6%	124,7	4 164	8,0%	112,3	5	-12,5%	-9,9%
Western Cape	7 760	13,7%	129,0	7 369	13,7%	120,5	7 130	13,7%	115,0	4	-10,8%	-4,6%
Eastern Cape	9 616	17,0%	145,3	9 224	17,2%	135,9	8 797	17,0%	127,2	3	-12,4%	-6,4%
Free State	4 584	8,1%	166,5	4 094	7,6%	146,9	3 928	7,6%	139,4	2	-16,3%	-5,1%
Northern Cape	1 731	3,1%	148,9	1 578	2,9%	135,3	1 719	3,3%	145,0	1	-2,6%	7,2%
South Africa	56 680	100,0%	107,0	53 617	100,0%	99,3	51 895	100,0%	94,4		-11,7%	-4,9%

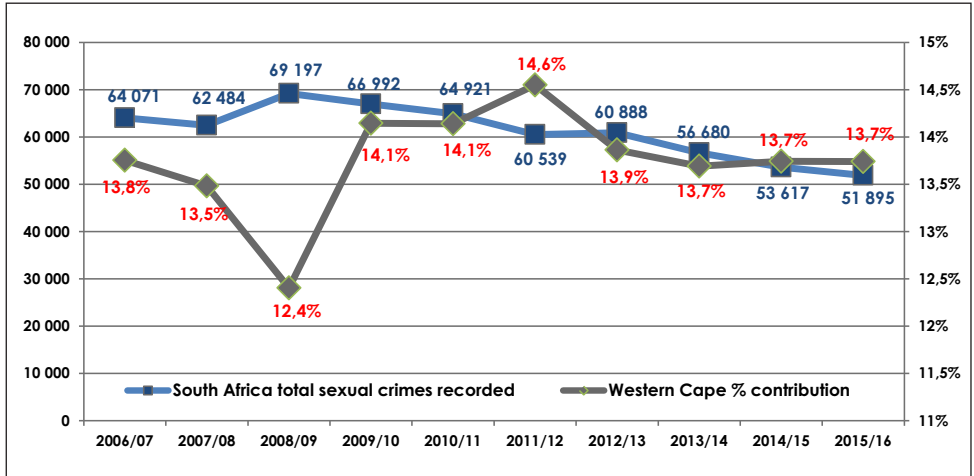
Source: South African Police Service

4.3.1 Western Cape sexual crimes compared to the national landscape

South Africa's sexual offences showed a declining trend from 2008/09 to 2015/16. Over a decade this crime category decreased by 19% from 64 071 in 2006/07 to 51 895 in 2015/16 (Figure 6). Over this period, the Western Cape Province contributed more than a tenth per year to the national sexual offence total. What is notable is that though the actual reported cases decreased nationally, the contribution of Western Cape has remained constant at 14% for the past four years. The lowest contribution was in 2008/09 when the Province contributed 12,4% at the time when sexual offences increased by 9,7% in the country (Figure 6). Such a decrease suggests under reporting rather than a decrease in the actual crime.

²⁰ 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.

Figure 6: Western Cape Province's sexual offences contribution to the national reported cases: 2006/07 - 2015/16



4.3.2 Total sexual offences top 10 stations

The top 10 police precincts in the Province accounted for 29,6% (2 111) of the total reported sexual offences (7 130) for the 2015/16 financial year (Table 7). All these precincts are located in the City of Cape Town except Worcester. Overall sexual offences at these 10 precincts stabilised at 0,4%. Provincially, sexual offences decreased by 3,2% from 7 369 in 2014/15 to 7 130 in 2015/16. A notable increase was observed in the Nyanga police precinct which recorded 59 cases more than last year. Nyanga has the highest number of sexual offences (351) for the 2015/16 financial year, followed by Gugulethu with 243 (Table 7).

Table 7: Reported sexual offences for the 10 police precincts in the Province: 2013/14 – 2015/16

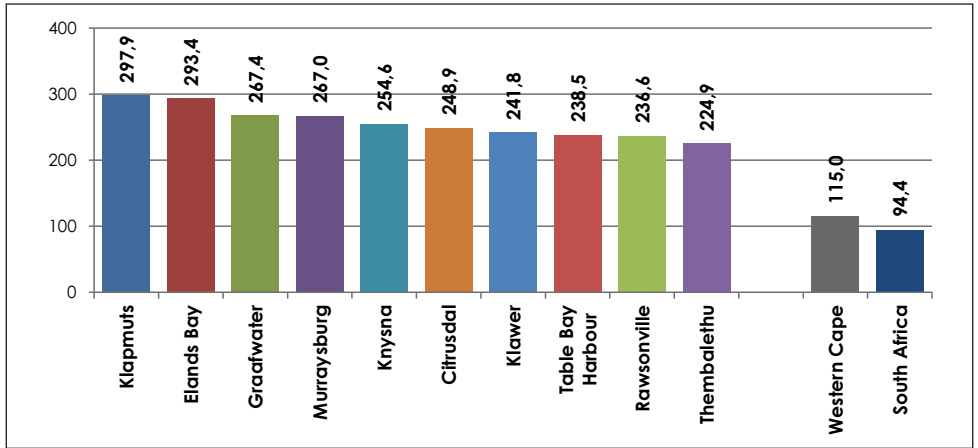
Police precinct	2013/14	Contribution	2014/15	%Δ	Contribution	2015/2016	%Δ	Contribution	Ratio
Nyanga	321	4,1%	292	-9,0%	4,0%	351	20,2%	4,9%	164,3
Gugulethu	236	3,0%	229	-3,0%	3,1%	243	6,1%	3,4%	185,1
Khayelitsha	230	3,0%	229	-0,4%	3,1%	223	-2,6%	3,1%	136,5
Harare	234	3,0%	235	0,4%	3,2%	211	-10,2%	3,0%	115,5
Delft	214	2,8%	225	5,1%	3,1%	207	-8,0%	2,9%	127,0
Knysna	137	1,8%	157	14,6%	2,1%	185	17,8%	2,6%	254,6
Mfuleni	190	2,4%	177	-6,8%	2,4%	180	1,7%	2,5%	146,6
Kraaifontein	161	2,1%	182	13,0%	2,5%	180	-1,1%	2,5%	102,7
Mitchells Plain	257	3,3%	213	-17,1%	2,9%	179	-16,0%	2,5%	86,6
Worcester	170	2,2%	163	-4,1%	2,2%	152	-6,7%	2,1%	125,2
Top Ten Stations	2 150	27,7%	2 102	-2,2%	28,5%	2 111	0,4%	29,6%	
Western Cape	7 760		7 369	-5,0%		7 130	-3,2%		115,0

Source: South African Police Service

4.3.3 Sexual offence crime ratios

Figure 7 indicates that the national ratio for this crime category is 94,4 while the Western Cape recorded 115 sexual offences per 100 000 in the last financial year. All the top 10 stations recorded a higher ratio than the national and provincial figure. Notably, the Klapmuts (297,9) and Elands Bay (293,4) ratio is double the provincial ratio.

Figure 7: Sexual offences rate for the top 10 police precincts in the Province 2015/16



All these precincts, except Table Bay Harbour, are located outside the City of Cape Town and suggest a higher rate or recording of sexual offences in these areas.

4.4 Assault GBH

Reported cases of assault with intent to commit grievous bodily harm (assault GBH) in the Western Cape was 411,9 per 100 000 for the 2015/16 year. Western Cape has the third highest rate of assault GBH after Northern Cape (749,7/100 000) and Free State (465,5/100 000) (Table 8).

Table 8: Western Cape reported assault GBH in relation to the other provinces 2013/14 -2015/16

Assault GBH	2013/14			2014/15			2015/16			Ranking	2013/14-2015/16	2014/15-2015/16
	2013/14	Contribution	Ratio	2014/15	Contribution	Ratio	2015/16	Contribution	Ratio		Ratio %Δ	Ratio %Δ
Limpopo	12 645	6,9%	229,2	13 511	7,4%	240,0	14 143	7,7%	247,0	9	7,8%	2,9%
Kwazulu-Natal	28 982	15,9%	277,2	29 201	16,0%	273,0	28 665	15,7%	262,5	8	-5,3%	-3,9%
Mpumalanga	10 712	5,9%	259,5	10 778	5,9%	254,8	11 359	6,2%	265,2	7	2,2%	4,0%
Gauteng	41 182	22,6%	323,5	41 830	22,9%	323,9	42 790	23,4%	324,2	6	0,2%	0,1%
Eastern Cape	27 361	15,0%	413,3	25 431	13,9%	374,7	24 818	13,6%	358,8	5	-13,2%	-4,2%
North West	13 464	7,4%	374,2	13 334	7,3%	362,7	13 614	7,4%	367,3	4	-1,9%	1,3%
Western Cape	24 806	13,6%	412,3	26 200	14,4%	428,4	25 539	14,0%	411,9	3	-0,1%	-3,8%
Free State	14 465	7,9%	525,4	13 458	7,4%	482,9	13 116	7,2%	465,5	2	-11,4%	-3,6%
Northern Cape	8 716	4,8%	749,5	8 813	4,8%	755,4	8 889	4,9%	749,7	1	0,0%	-0,7%
South Africa	182 333	100,0%	344,1	182 556	100,0%	338,1	182 933	100,0%	332,9		-3,3%	-1,5%

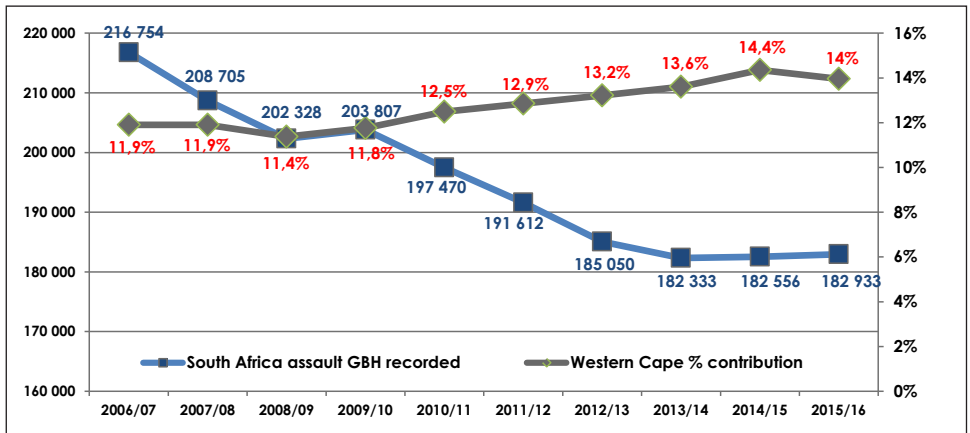
Source: South African Police Service

Nationally, the number of assault GBH cases stabilised at 0,2% from 182 556 in 2014/15 to 182 933 in 2015/16 (Table 1), and decreased in the Province by 2,5% from 26 200 in 2014/15 to 25 539 in the last year. The rate of assault GBH has decreased similarly by 3,8% from 428,4/100 000 in 2014/15 to 411,9 in 2015/16. This is still higher than the national rate of 332,9/100 000 recorded in 2015/16.

4.4.1 Western Cape assault GBH compared with the national landscape

Figure 8 below shows a declining trend of assault GBH in the country. In 2006/07 a total of 216 754 cases were recorded and these decreased to 182 933 cases in 2015/16.

Figure 8: RSA Assault GBH trends and Western Cape Province’s contribution to the national reported assault GBH cases: 2006/07-2015/16



Despite the national decline in reported cases, the contribution of the Western Cape increased steadily with the highest contribution of 14,4% recorded in 2014/15 (Figure 8). The year 2015/16 recorded 25 539 compared to 26 200 reported in 2014/15 which marks a slight decrease of 2,5%.

4.4.2 Assault GBH top 10 stations

Although nationally assault GBH stabilised at 0,2%, it decreased by 2,5% in the Western Cape (Table 1). Conversely, assault GBH increased at the top 10 police precincts over the last two years (Table 9). In the 2015/16 financial year, more than a quarter (25,9%) of assault GBH cases was reported at the top 10 police precincts. The Nyanga (19,9%) and Mfuleni (14,9%) police precincts reported increases of more than 10% in 2015/16. Of the 6 625 assault GBH cases reported at the 10 police precincts in 2015/16, a total of 1 053 came from Nyanga. The Worcester police precinct (a rural station) followed with 768 cases. Eight of the 10 top police precincts are located within the City of Cape Town – only the Worcester and Oudtshoorn police precincts are outside the Metro.

Table 9: Reported assault GBH comparative analysis for the 10 police precincts in the Province: 2013/14 - 2015/16

Police precinct	2013/14	Contribution	2014/15	%Δ	Contribution	2015/2016	%Δ	Contribution	Ratio
Nyanga	918	3,7%	878	-4,4%	3,4%	1053	19,9%	4,1%	492,9
Worcester	746	3,0%	839	12,5%	3,2%	768	-8,5%	3,0%	632,8
Gugulethu	737	3,0%	668	-9,4%	2,5%	686	2,7%	2,7%	522,4
Khayelitsha	686	2,8%	640	-6,7%	2,4%	681	6,4%	2,7%	416,8
Harare	604	2,4%	610	1,0%	2,3%	616	1,0%	2,4%	337,2
Oudtshoorn	572	2,3%	608	6,3%	2,3%	615	1,2%	2,4%	778,3
Mfuleni	522	2,1%	525	0,6%	2,0%	603	14,9%	2,4%	491,1
Delft	519	2,1%	605	16,6%	2,3%	574	-5,1%	2,2%	352,2
Mitchells Plain	573	2,3%	567	-1,0%	2,2%	546	-3,7%	2,1%	264,2
Kraaifontein	500	2,0%	534	6,8%	2,0%	483	-9,6%	1,9%	275,5
Top Ten Stations	6 377	25,7%	6 474	1,5%	24,7%	6 625	2,3%	25,9%	
Western Cape	24 806		26 200	5,6%		25 539	-2,5%		414,3

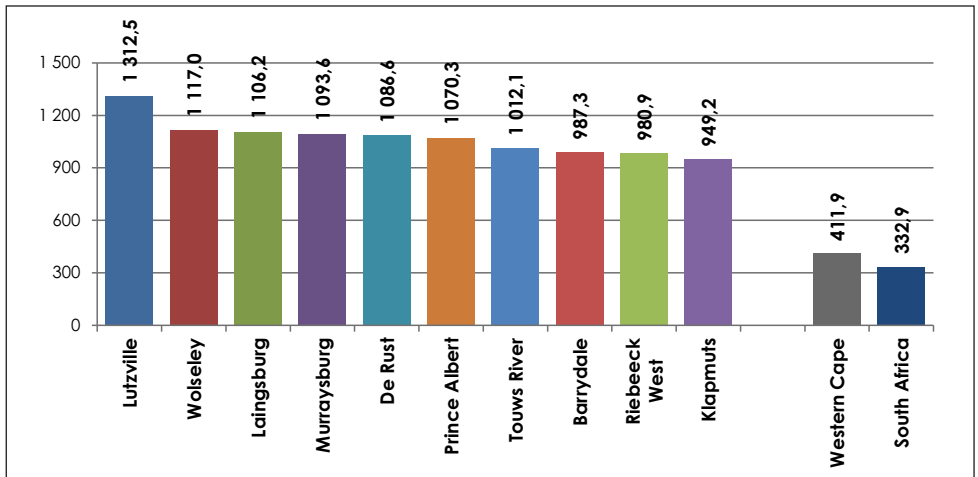
Source: South African Police Service

4.4.3 Assault GBH crime ratios

Although the precincts with the highest reported numbers of assault GBH fall mainly in the City of Cape Town (Table 9), the picture changes when analysing assault GBH per population. All the precincts illustrated in Figure 9 are located outside the City of Cape Town.

The top 10 assault GBH police precincts have ratios that are higher than both national (332,9) and provincial ratios (411,9). The Lutzville police precinct’s ratio is three times higher than the provincial ratio and four times the national ratio (Figure 9).

Figure 9: Assault GBH rate for the top 10 police precincts in the Province: 2015/16



4.5 Common assault

In the Western Cape Province the rate of common assault cases per 100 000 was 666,2 for the year 2015/16. This is the highest rate in the country, and is double the national ratio of 300,2/100 000 of the population (Table 10). This is followed by Free State (539,2/100 000). The lowest level of reporting is in the Eastern Cape (165,9). Nationally, reported common assaults increased by 2,2% from 161 486 in 2014/15 to 164 958 in 2015/16. Similarly, provincially, it increased by 5,5% from 39 150 in 2014/15 to 41 304 in 2015/16 (Table 1). However, as noted by the national Victims of Crime survey, only about 55% of assaults are reported to the SAPS.²¹

Table 10: Western Cape reported common assault in relation to the other provinces 2013/14 –2015/16

Common assault	2013/14			2014/15			2015/16			Ranking	2013/14-2015/16	2014/15-2015/16
	2013/14	Contribution	Ratio	2014/15	Contribution	Ratio	2015/16	Contribution	Ratio		Ratio % Δ	Ratio % Δ
Eastern Cape	13 330	8,0%	201,4	11 848	7,3%	174,6	11 475	7,0%	165,9	9	-17,6%	-5,0%
Limpopo	9 044	5,4%	163,9	9 073	5,6%	161,1	9 838	6,0%	171,8	8	4,8%	6,6%
Mpumalanga	7 467	4,5%	180,9	7 510	4,7%	177,6	7 649	4,6%	178,6	7	-1,3%	0,6%
North West	6 750	4,1%	187,6	6 930	4,3%	188,5	6 942	4,2%	187,3	6	-0,2%	-0,7%
Kwazulu-Natal	26 307	15,8%	251,6	24 011	14,9%	224,5	23 703	14,4%	217,1	5	-13,7%	-3,3%
Gauteng	44 159	26,6%	346,9	42 918	26,6%	332,3	44 255	26,8%	335,3	4	-3,4%	0,9%
Northern Cape	4 777	2,9%	410,8	4 803	3,0%	411,7	4 598	2,8%	387,8	3	-5,6%	-5,8%
Free State	17 064	10,3%	619,8	15 243	9,4%	547,0	15 194	9,2%	539,2	2	-13,0%	-1,4%
Western Cape	37 183	22,4%	618,0	39 150	24,2%	640,1	41 304	25,0%	666,2	1	7,8%	4,1%
South Africa	166 081	100,0%	313,5	161 486	100,0%	299,0	164 958	100,0%	300,2		-4,2%	0,4%

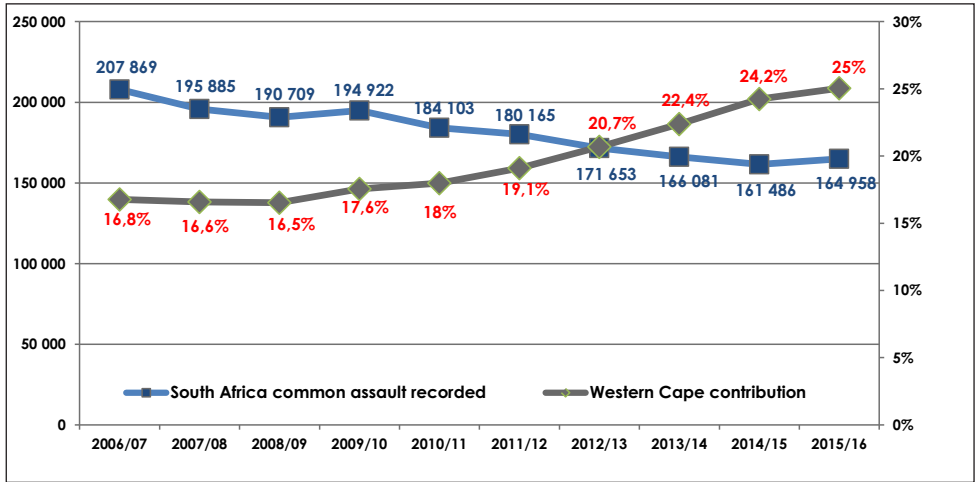
Source: South African Police Service

4.5.1 Western Cape common assault comparison

Reported common assault declined nationally from 207 869 in 2006/07 to 164 958 cases in 2015/16, marking a 20,6% decrease over the decade (Figure 10). Despite the national decline in reported cases, the contribution of the Western Cape Province increased steadily with the highest contribution of 25% recorded in 2015/16. The year 2015/16 recorded 41 304 common assault cases in the Western Cape compared to 39 150 reported in 2014/15 - a 2,5% increase.

21 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.

Figure 10: RSA common assault and Western Cape's contribution to the national reported cases: 2006/06-2015/16



4.5.2 Common assault top 10 stations

Nationally, common assault increased by 2,2% and provincially by 5,5% (Table 1). However, common assault increased by 6% at the top 10 police precincts in 2015/16 (Table 11). In the 2015/16 financial year, a quarter (25,9%) of common assault cases in the Province were reported at 10 police precincts.

Table 11: Reported common assault comparative analysis for the 10 police precincts in the Province: 2013/14 - 2015/16

Police precinct	2013/14	Contribution	2014/15	%Δ	Contribution	2015/2016	%Δ	Contribution	Ratio
Mitchells Plain	2 185	5,9%	1 847	-15,5%	4,7%	2 079	12,6%	5,0%	1 005,9
Worcester	1 589	4,3%	1 737	9,3%	4,4%	1 543	-11,2%	3,7%	1 271,4
Nyanga	588	1,6%	756	28,6%	1,9%	1 011	33,7%	2,4%	473,2
Khayelitsha	773	2,1%	866	12,0%	2,2%	912	5,3%	2,2%	558,2
Harare	799	2,1%	901	12,8%	2,3%	890	-1,2%	2,2%	487,2
Kraaifontein	912	2,5%	843	-7,6%	2,2%	880	4,4%	2,1%	501,9
Oudtshoorn	696	1,9%	728	4,6%	1,9%	834	14,6%	2,0%	1 055,4
Kleinvlie	866	2,3%	847	-2,2%	2,2%	786	-7,2%	1,9%	767,7
Bishop Lavis	581	1,6%	579	-0,3%	1,5%	735	26,9%	1,8%	655,6
Mfuleni	672	1,8%	697	3,7%	1,8%	716	2,7%	1,7%	583,2
Top Ten Stations	9 661	26,0%	9 801	1,4%	25,0%	10 386	6,0%	25,1%	
Western Cape	37 183		39 150	5,3%		41 304	5,5%		666,2

Source: South African Police Service

Of the 10 368 common assault cases reported at the top 10 police precincts in 2015/16, a total of 2 079 (12,6%) came from Nyanga. The Worcester police precinct - a rural station - followed with 1 543 cases (Table 11). The Nyanga (33,7%) and Bishop Lavis (26,9%) police precincts reported increases of more than 25% in 2015/16. Eight of the

10 top police precincts are located within the City of Cape Town – only two namely the Worcester and Oudtshoorn police precincts fall outside the City of Cape Town. These two precincts were also among those with the highest rate of assault GBH.

4.6 Common robbery

In 2015/16 the Western Cape common robbery was reported at a rate of 201,4 per 100 000, the highest in the country. This is more than twice the national ratio of 98,5 per 100 000 of the population (Table 12). The lowest rate of common robbery was reported in the Eastern Cape (53,4). Nationally, reported common robbery decreased by 1,5% from 54 927 in 2014/15 to 54 110 in 2015/16 (Table 1). Similarly, it decreased in the Province by 7% from 13 420 in 2014/15 to 12 485 in 2015/16 (Table 1).

Table 12: Western Cape reported common robberies in relation to the other provinces: 2013/14-2015/16

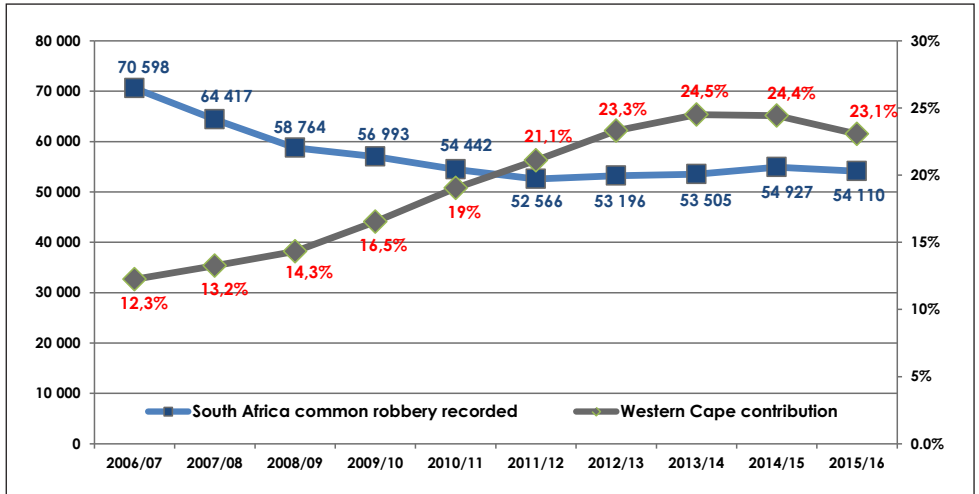
Common robbery	2013/14			2014/15			2015/16			Ranking	2013/14-2015/16	2014/15-2015/16
	2013/14	Contribution	Ratio	2014/15	Contribution	Ratio	2015/16	Contribution	Ratio		Ratio %Δ	Ratio %Δ
Eastern Cape	3 988	7,5%	60,2	3 753	6,8%	55,3	3 690	6,8%	53,4	9	-11,4%	-3,5%
Limpopo	3 202	6,0%	58,0	3 382	6,2%	60,1	3 545	6,6%	61,9	8	6,7%	3,1%
Mpumalanga	2 977	5,6%	72,1	2 934	5,3%	69,4	2 746	5,1%	64,1	7	-11,1%	-7,6%
North West	2 341	4,4%	65,1	2 419	4,4%	65,8	2 417	4,5%	65,2	6	0,2%	-0,9%
Kwazulu-Natal	8 397	15,7%	80,3	7 857	14,3%	73,5	7 524	13,9%	68,9	5	-14,2%	-6,2%
Free State	2 637	4,9%	95,8	2 521	4,6%	90,5	2 304	4,3%	81,8	4	-14,6%	-9,6%
Northern Cape	1 277	2,4%	109,8	1 262	2,3%	108,2	1 348	2,5%	113,7	3	3,5%	5,1%
Gauteng	15 579	29,1%	122,4	17 379	31,6%	134,6	18 051	33,4%	136,7	2	11,7%	1,6%
Western Cape	13 107	24,5%	217,8	13 420	24,4%	219,4	12 485	23,1%	201,4	1	-7,6%	-8,2%
South Africa	53 505	100,0%	101,0	54 927	100,0%	101,7	54 110	100,0%	98,5		-2,5%	-3,2%

Source: South African Police Service

4.6.1 Western Cape common robbery comparison

Figure 11 below shows a declining trend of common robbery in the country. In 2006/07 a total of 70 598 cases were recorded and these decreased to 54 110 cases in 2015/16 marking a 23,4% decrease over a decade. Despite the national decline in reported cases, the contribution of the Western Cape Province increased over the years with the highest contribution of 24,5% recorded in 2014/15. There was a 7% decrease in the number of common robbery cases from 13 420 in 2014/15 to 12 485 in 2015/16.

Figure 11: RSA common robbery trends and Western Cape contribution to the national reported cases: 2006/07-2015/16



4.6.2 Common robbery top 10 stations

Nationally common robbery decreased by 1,5% and provincially by 7% (Table 1) in the last financial year. A slightly larger decrease of 11,2% was noted at the top 10 police precincts in 2015/16 (Table 13). In the last year, more than a third (35,2%) of common robbery cases were reported at 10 police precincts. The Stellenbosch (13,1%) and Nyanga (9,7%) police precincts experienced the biggest increases in 2015/16. Of the 4 400 common robbery cases reported at the 10 police precincts in 2015/16, a total of 931 came from Cape Town Central. The Mitchells Plain police precinct followed with 754 cases (Table 13).

Table 13: Reported common robberies for the 10 police precincts in the Province: 2013/14 - 2015/16

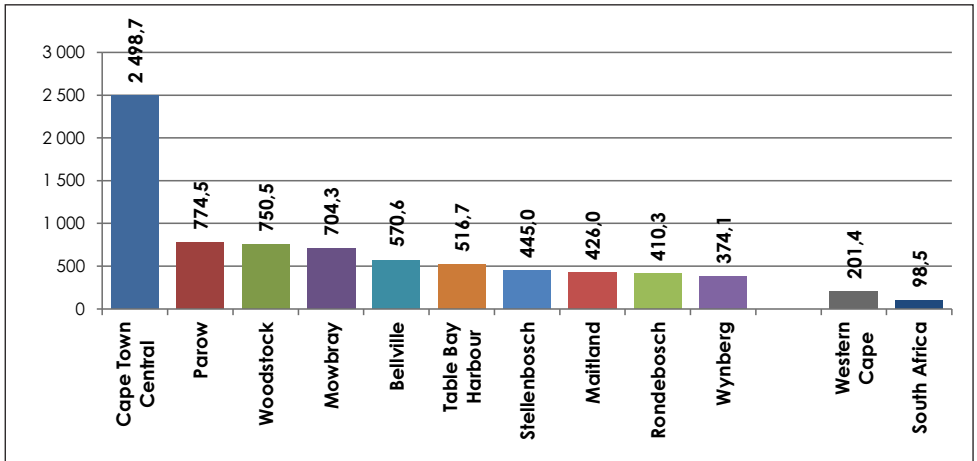
Police precinct	2013/14	Contribution	2014/15	%Δ	Contribution	2015/2016	%Δ	Contribution	Ratio
Cape Town Central	954	7,3%	991	3,9%	7,4%	931	-6,6%	7,5%	2 498,7
Mitchells Plain	929	7,1%	897	-3,4%	6,7%	754	-15,9%	6,0%	364,8
Parow	552	4,2%	679	23,0%	5,1%	493	-27,4%	3,9%	774,5
Nyanga	441	3,4%	391	-11,3%	2,9%	429	9,7%	3,4%	200,8
Bellville	482	3,7%	485	0,6%	3,6%	400	-17,5%	3,2%	570,6
Worcester	411	3,1%	422	2,7%	3,1%	324	-23,2%	2,6%	267,0
Bishop Lavis	328	2,5%	334	1,8%	2,5%	279	-16,5%	2,2%	248,9
Atlantis	213	1,6%	269	26,3%	2,0%	275	2,2%	2,2%	326,4
Kleinvele	277	2,1%	267	-3,6%	2,0%	264	-1,1%	2,1%	257,9
Stellenbosch	233	1,8%	222	-4,7%	1,7%	251	13,1%	2,0%	445,0
Top Ten Stations	4 820	36,8%	4 957	2,8%	36,9%	4 400	-11,2%	35,2%	
Western Cape	13 107		13 420	2,4%		12 485	-7,0%		201,4

Source: South African Police Service

4.6.3 Common robbery crime ratios

When viewing the rate of common robbery (Figure 12), the picture alters slightly. The highest rate of common robbery was reported in Cape Town Central at 2 498,7 per 100 000 of the population. This is ten-fold higher than the provincial rate (201.4).

Figure 12: Common robbery rate for the top 10 police precincts in the Province: 2015/16



It should be noted that Cape Town Central has a relatively low population, but experiences high levels of daily and seasonal influx into the city, and is the commercial hub of the Province. This could account for the higher rate of robbery in this area.

4.7 Robbery with aggravating circumstances

While the reporting of common robbery has decreased in the last year, robbery with aggravated circumstances increased nationally by 2,7% from 129 045 to 132 527 in the last financial year. Likewise, aggravated robbery increased in the Western Cape by 1,3% from 23 116 to 23 732 in the same period (Table 1).

Table 14: Western Cape reported robbery with aggravating circumstances in relation to the other provinces: 2013/14 -2015/16

Robbery with aggravating circumstances	2013/14			2014/15			2015/16			Ranking	2013/14-2015/16	2014/15-2015/16
	2013/14	Contribution	Ratio	2014/15	Contribution	Ratio	2015/16	Contribution	Ratio		Ratio %Δ	Ratio %Δ
	Northern Cape	1 402	1,2%	120,6	1 446	1,1%	123,9	1 387	1,0%		117,0	9
Limpopo	5 163	4,3%	93,6	6 123	4,7%	108,7	6 723	5,1%	117,4	8	25,5%	8,0%
Mpumalanga	5 252	4,4%	127,2	5 656	4,4%	133,7	5 996	4,5%	140,0	7	10,0%	4,7%
North West	5 409	4,5%	150,4	5 977	4,6%	162,6	6 281	4,7%	169,4	6	12,7%	4,2%
Free State	5 347	4,5%	194,2	5 239	4,1%	188,0	4 778	3,6%	169,6	5	-12,7%	-9,8%
Eastern Cape	13 443	11,3%	203,1	13 245	10,3%	195,2	12 777	9,6%	184,7	4	-9,0%	-5,3%
Kwazulu-Natal	20 957	17,6%	200,4	20 881	16,2%	195,3	21 061	15,9%	192,9	3	-3,8%	-1,2%
Gauteng	42 506	35,7%	333,9	47 362	36,7%	366,7	49 792	37,6%	377,2	2	13,0%	2,9%
Western Cape	19 484	16,4%	323,8	23 116	17,9%	377,9	23 732	17,9%	382,8	1	18,2%	1,3%
South Africa	118 963	100,0%	224,5	129 045	100,0%	239,0	132 527	100,0%	241,1		7,4%	0,9%

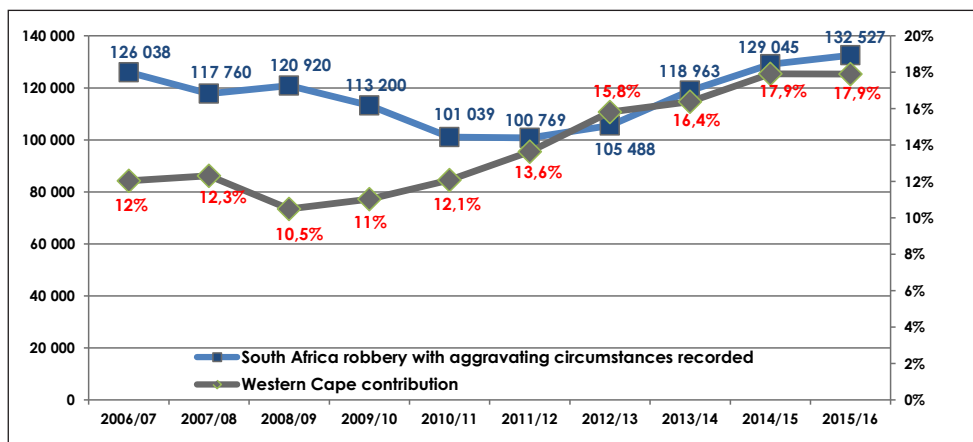
Source: South African Police Service

The rate of aggravated robbery in the Western Cape was 382,8/100 000 which is the highest in the country, followed by Gauteng at 377,2/100 000 (Table 14). Notably, the rate is more than national ratio of 241,1/100 000. The rate of robbery with aggravating circumstances was lowest in the Northern Cape (117/100 000). These statistics suggest that either there is less reporting of common robbery, or that robberies are becoming more violent.

4.7.1 Western Cape robbery with aggravating circumstances

Figure 13 below shows that robbery with aggravating circumstance fluctuated over the 10-year period. The lowest number of cases (100 769) were recorded in 2011/12, thereafter these robberies increased steadily reaching a high of 132 527 in 2015/16. There was an increase of 5,1% (6 489) cases in the last decade. The contribution of the Western Cape Province has increased over the last 10 years with the highest contribution of 17,9% for both 2014/15 and 2015/16.

Figure 13: RSA robbery with aggravating circumstances and Western Cape Province's contribution: 2006/07-2015/16



4.7.2 Robbery with aggravating circumstances top 10 stations

In the last financial year, the Western Cape recorded 23 732 robbery with aggravating circumstances cases. The top 10 police precincts accounted for more than a third (38,3%) of these robberies (Table 15).

Table 15: Robbery with aggravating circumstances analysis for the 10 police precincts in the Province: 2013/14 - 2015/16

Police precinct	2013/14	Contribution	2014/15	%Δ	Contribution	2015/2016	%Δ	Contribution	Ratio
Nyanga	983	5,0%	1 242	26,3%	5,4%	1 503	21,0%	6,3%	703,5
Mitchells Plain	1 300	6,7%	1 303	0,2%	5,6%	1 347	3,4%	5,7%	651,7
Khayelitsha	1 185	6,1%	1 421	19,9%	6,1%	1 226	-13,7%	5,2%	750,4
Harare	839	4,3%	867	3,3%	3,8%	924	6,6%	3,9%	505,8
Gugulethu	641	3,3%	707	10,3%	3,1%	816	15,4%	3,4%	621,4
Mfuleni	596	3,1%	657	10,2%	2,8%	779	18,6%	3,3%	634,5
Kraaifontein	675	3,5%	695	3,0%	3,0%	708	1,9%	3,0%	403,8
Delft	383	2,0%	536	39,9%	2,3%	617	15,1%	2,6%	378,6
Cape Town Central	544	2,8%	557	2,4%	2,4%	600	7,7%	2,5%	1 610,3
Parow	433	2,2%	617	42,5%	2,7%	571	-7,5%	2,4%	897,0
Top Ten Stations	7 579	38,9%	8 602	13,5%	37,2%	9 091	5,7%	38,3%	
Western Cape	19 484		23 116	18,6%		23 732	2,7%		382,8

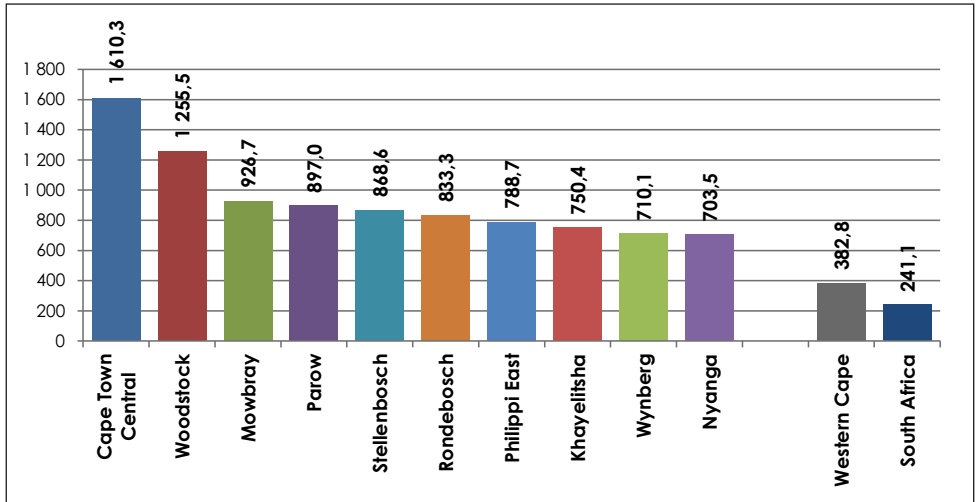
Source: South African Police Service

Of the 9 091 robberies reported at the 10 police precincts in 2015/16, a total of 1 503 (6,3%) came from Nyanga. The Mitchells Plain police precinct followed with 1 347 cases. Although robbery with aggravating circumstances increased by only 2,7% in the Western Cape, eight of the 10 stations reported increases ranging from 1,9% to 21% for the period.

4.7.3 Robbery with aggravating circumstances crime ratios

Figure 14 indicates the ratio of the reported crime incidents per 100 000 of the population for robbery with aggravating circumstances at the top 10 police precincts. All of these precincts, with the exception of Stellenbosch, are located in the City of Cape Town. Though Cape Town Central recorded 600 aggravated robberies, it recorded the highest rate of aggravated robbery (1 610,3) - more than four times the provincial rate for these crimes.

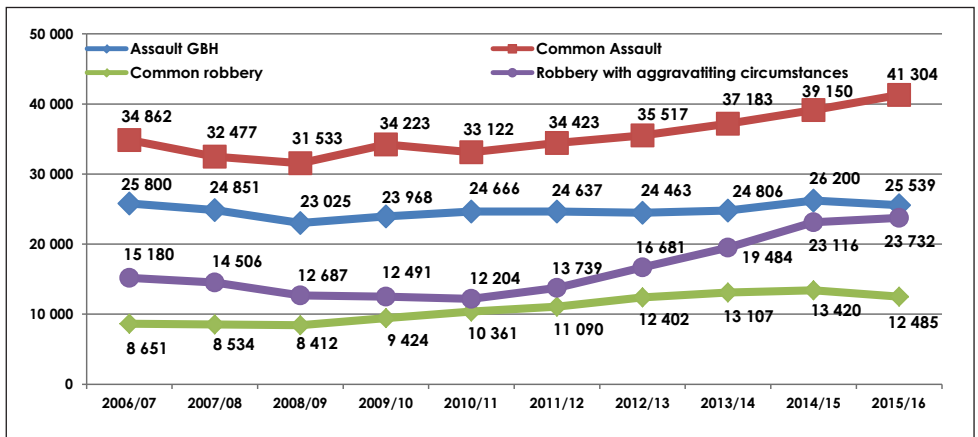
Figure 14: Rate of robbery with aggravating circumstances rate for the top 10 police precincts in the Province: 2015/16



4.8 Summary of violent crime in the Province

Figure 15 below demonstrates an increase in the number of reported common assault, common robbery and robbery with aggravating circumstances in the Province for the past 10 years. The increase is partially attributed to the growth in population over the years.

Figure 15: Serious Contact Crime the Province 2015/16



However, it should be noted that common assault increased at the rate of 18,47%, while reported cases of aggravated assault decreased by 1%. In the same period, attempted murder (arguably the most serious form of assault) increased by 69,82% from 2 028 to 3 444. It is possible that assaults became more serious over that period. Common robbery increased by 44,3% over the decade, while aggravated robbery increased by 56,33% and more sharply from 2010/11. 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: burglary at residential and non-residential premises; stock theft; and theft of and out of motor vehicle and motor cycles.

5.1 Burglary at non-residential premises

Nationally, burglary at non-residential premises increased by 0,9% from 74 358 in 2014/15 to 182 933 in 2015/16. Encouragingly, the number of cases decreased in the Province by 2,7% to 13 344 in the same period (Table 16).

Table 16: Western Cape burglary at non-residential premises in relation to the other provinces: 2013/14 - 2015/16

Burglary at non-residential premises	2013/14			2014/15			2015/16			Ranking	2013/14-2015/16	2014/15-2015/16
	2013/14	Contribution	Ratio	2014/15	Contribution	Ratio	2015/16	Contribution	Ratio		Ratio %Δ	Ratio %Δ
Kwazulu-Natal	11 194	15,2%	107,0	11 032	14,8%	103,2	11 656	15,5%	106,7	9	-0,3%	3,5%
Eastern Cape	7 642	10,4%	115,4	7 810	10,5%	115,1	7 470	10,0%	108,0	8	-6,4%	-6,1%
Gauteng	16 452	22,4%	129,3	16 983	22,8%	131,5	16 412	21,9%	124,3	7	-3,8%	-5,5%
Limpopo	6 992	9,5%	126,7	7 048	9,5%	125,2	7 386	9,8%	129,0	6	1,8%	3,0%
Mpumalanga	5 292	7,2%	128,2	5 541	7,5%	131,0	6 014	8,0%	140,4	5	9,5%	7,2%
North West	4 861	6,6%	135,1	5 080	6,8%	138,2	5 313	7,1%	143,3	4	6,1%	3,7%
Free State	5 186	7,1%	188,4	4 875	6,6%	174,9	5 210	6,9%	184,9	3	-1,8%	5,7%
Northern Cape	2 373	3,2%	204,1	2 270	3,1%	194,6	2,203	2,9%	185,8	2	-8,9%	-4,5%
Western Cape	13 472	18,3%	223,9	13 719	18,4%	224,3	13,344	17,8%	215,2	1	-3,9%	-4,0%
South Africa	73 464	100,0%	138,7	74 358	100,0%	137,7	75,008	100,0%	136,5		-1,6%	-0,9%

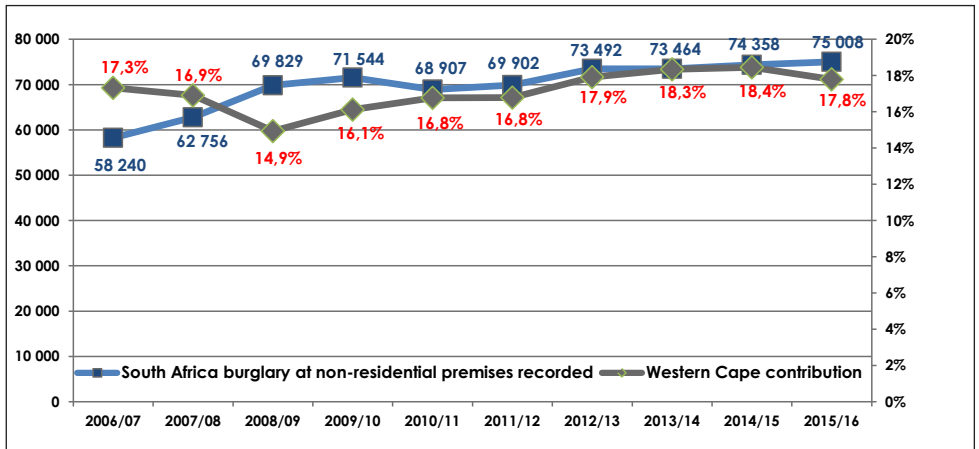
Source: South African Police Service

The rate at which burglary was reported also decreased both nationally (1,6%) and provincially (by 3,8%) – from 223,9 per 100 000 of the population in 2013/14 to 215,2 per 100 000 in 2015/16. Despite the decrease, burglary at non-residential premises in the Western Cape is the highest rate in the country (though more cases are reported in Gauteng).

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 58 240 in 2006/07 to 75 008 cases in 2015/16. During the same period the contribution by the Western Cape remained at an average of 17%. However, in 2008/09 the Province’s contribution was the lowest at 14,9% and rose to the highest in 2014/15 when it was 18,4%. During the same period the contribution by the Western Cape remained at an average of 17%. However, in 2008/09 the Province’s contribution was the lowest at 14,9% and rose to the highest in 2014/15 when it was 18,4%.

Figure 16: RSA burglary at non-residential premises in relation to the Western Cape Province’s contribution: 2006/07-2015/16



5.1.2 Burglary at non-residential premises - top 10 stations

Over the last year, burglary at non-residential premises decreased by 2,7% in the Western Cape (Table 1). The top 10 police precincts shows a similar trend with a decrease of 2,4% during the period 2013/14 to 2014/15 and a further decrease of 1,4% during the period 2014/15 to 2015/16 (Table 17).

Table 17: Reported burglary at non-residential premises for the 10 police precincts in the Province: 2013/14 - 2015/16

Police precinct	2013/14	Contribution	2014/15	%Δ	Contribution	2015/2016	%Δ	Contribution	Ratio
Paarl	399	3,0%	587	47,1%	4,3%	504	-14,1%	3,8%	927,8
Stellenbosch	479	3,6%	410	-14,4%	3,0%	429	4,6%	3,2%	760,5
George	462	3,4%	366	-20,8%	2,7%	420	14,8%	3,1%	640,6
Parow	467	3,5%	390	-16,5%	2,8%	393	0,8%	2,9%	617,4
Mitchells Plain	402	3,0%	383	-4,7%	2,8%	370	-3,4%	2,8%	179,0
Bellville	433	3,2%	417	-3,7%	3,0%	341	-18,2%	2,6%	486,5
Worcester	360	2,7%	340	-5,6%	2,5%	335	-1,5%	2,5%	276,0
Oudtshoorn	278	2,1%	311	11,9%	2,3%	290	-6,8%	2,2%	367,0
Vredenburg	215	1,6%	167	-22,3%	1,2%	269	61,1%	2,0%	616,8
Milnerton	261	1,9%	294	12,6%	2,1%	263	-10,5%	2,0%	286,7
Top Ten Stations	3 756	27,9%	3 665	-2,4%	26,7%	3 614	-1,4%	27,1%	
Western Cape	13 472		13 719	1,8%		13 344	-2,7%		215,2

Source: South African Police Service

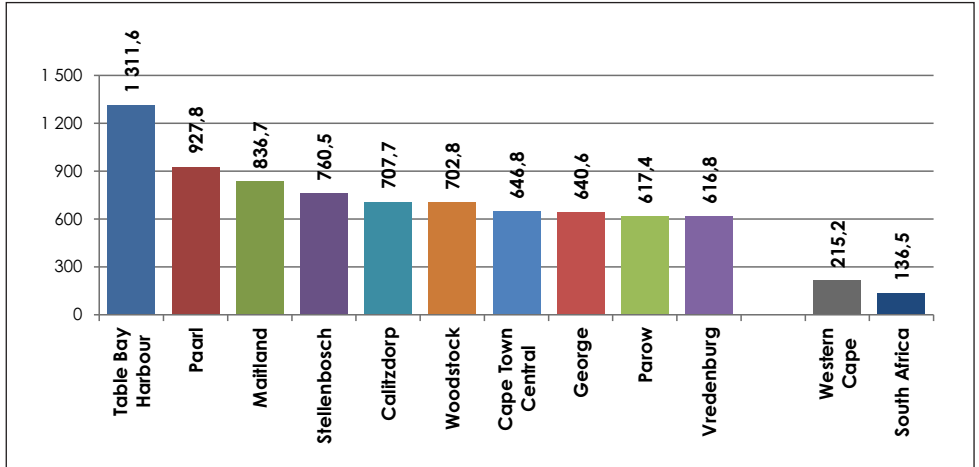
In the 2015/16 financial year, more than a quarter (27,1%) of these cases was reported at the 10 police precincts. Paarl (3,8%) and Stellenbosch (3,2%) police precincts reported the most cases in 2015/16. Of the 13 344 burglaries at non-residential premises reported at the 10 police precincts, only four of these stations are located within the City of Cape Town. A notable increase of 61,1% was recorded at the Vredenburg police precinct and a 14,8% increase at the George police precinct.

5.1.3 Burglary at non-residential premises crime ratios

When analysing the per capita incidence of burglary at non-residential premises, different precincts dominate. Figure 17 illustrates that most of these police precincts have a low population and high number of actual reported crimes which increase its crime per 100 000 ratio.

Using the national ratio (136,5) and the provincial ratio (215,2) as a benchmark, the top 10 police precincts recording burglary at non-residential premises is a concern. Table Bay Harbour has a burglary rate of 1 311,6 per 100 000. However, it should be noted that though this area has a small residential population. The harbour and the key waterfront businesses and shopping districts fall within this precinct. This precinct, as well as Cape Town Central, experiences a huge daily influx of people. Paarl records the highest number and second highest rate of burglary of non-residential premises.

Figure 17: Burglary at non-residential premises rate for the top 10 police precincts in the Province: 2015/16



5.2 Burglary at residential premises

Burglary at residential premises decreased both nationally and within the Western Cape since 2013/14 (Table 18). Reported burglary at residential premises stabilised by 0,4% from 47 783 in 2014/15 to 47 569 in 2015/16 in the Province Nationally, burglary at residential premises decreased by 1,2% from 253 716 in 2014/15 to 250 606 in 2015/16 (Table 1).

The Western Cape has the highest rate of burglaries at residential premises at 763,2/100 000 and the second highest number in the country. Though there was 1,8% decrease in burglaries over the last financial year in the Province (Table 18), burglaries at non-residential premises decreased by 4% for the same period (Table 16).

Table 18: Western Cape burglary at residential premises: 2013/14 - 2015/16

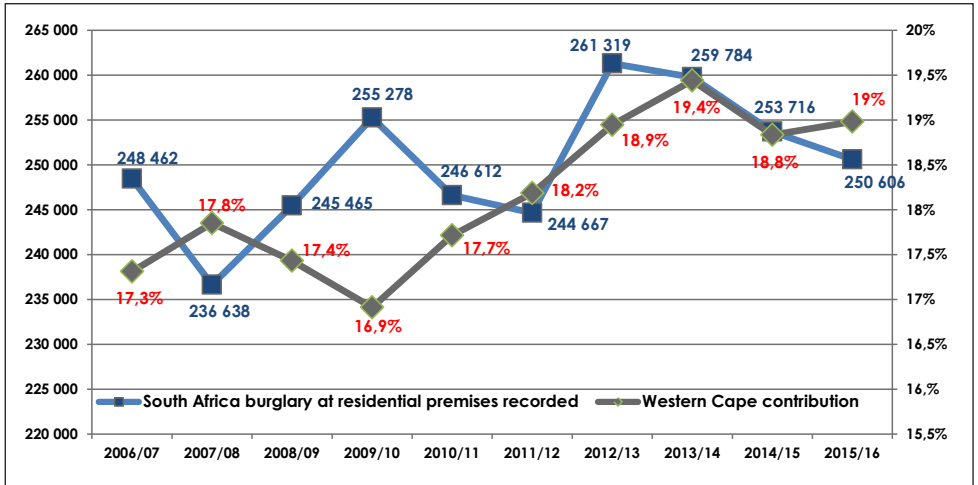
Burglary at residential premises	2013/14			2014/15			2015/16			Ranking	2013/14-2015/16	2014/15-2015/16
	2013/14	Contribution	Ratio	2014/15	Contribution	Ratio	2015/16	Contribution	Ratio		Ratio %Δ	Ratio %Δ
Limpopo	16 477	6,3%	298,6	16 466	6,5%	292,4	16 217	6,5%	283,2	9	-5,2%	-3,2%
Eastern Cape	24 643	9,5%	372,2	24 329	9,6%	358,5	23 901	9,5%	345,6	8	-7,2%	-3,6%
Kwazulu-Natal	43 969	16,9%	420,5	43 274	17,1%	404,6	42 429	16,9%	388,6	7	-7,6%	-4,0%
North West	15 388	5,9%	427,7	15 687	6,2%	426,7	15 568	6,2%	420,0	6	-1,8%	-1,6%
Mpumalanga	18 489	7,1%	447,9	18 183	7,2%	429,9	18 162	7,2%	424,0	5	-5,3%	-1,4%
Gauteng	67 988	26,2%	534,1	66 172	26,1%	512,4	64 968	25,9%	492,2	4	-7,9%	-3,9%
Free State	16 314	6,3%	592,5	15 618	6,2%	560,4	15 323	6,1%	543,8	3	-8,2%	-3,0%
Northern Cape	6 013	2,3%	517,1	6 204	2,4%	531,8	6 469	2,6%	545,6	2	5,5%	2,6%
Western Cape	50 503	19,4%	839,4	47 783	18,8%	781,2	47 569	19,0%	767,2	1	-8,6%	-1,8%
South Africa	259 784	100,0%	490,3	253 716	100,0%	469,8	250 606	100,0%	456,0		-7,0%	-2,9%

Source: South African Police Service

5.2.1 Western Cape comparison

Figure 18 shows that nationally the number of reported cases of residential burglaries rose and fell over the years, and has shown a marginal increase of 0,8% over the decade. In 2015/16, 250 606 cases were reported. Between 2006/06 and 2015/16 residential burglaries increased in the Western Cape by 10% from 43 011 to 47 566. The percentage share of burglaries in the Western Cape Province increased from 17,3% to 19% in 2015/16.

Figure 18: RSA burglary at residential premises and Western Cape's contribution: 2006/07-2015/16



5.2.2 Burglary at residential premises - top 10 stations

Nationally, burglary at residential premises decreased by 1,2% while in the Western Cape this crime category decreased by only 0,4% in the last financial year (Table 1). In contrast, burglary at the top 10 stations decreased by 2,8% from 10 129 in 2014/15 to 9 843 in 2015/16 (Table 19).

In the 2015/16 financial year, 20,7% (9 832) of burglaries at residential premises were reported at 10 police precincts. The Kraaifontein (2,5%) and Mitchells Plain (2,3%) police precincts reported the most cases in that year. Seven of these stations are located within the City of Cape Town.

Table 19: Reported burglary at residential premises for the 10 police precincts in the Province: 2013/14 - 2015/16

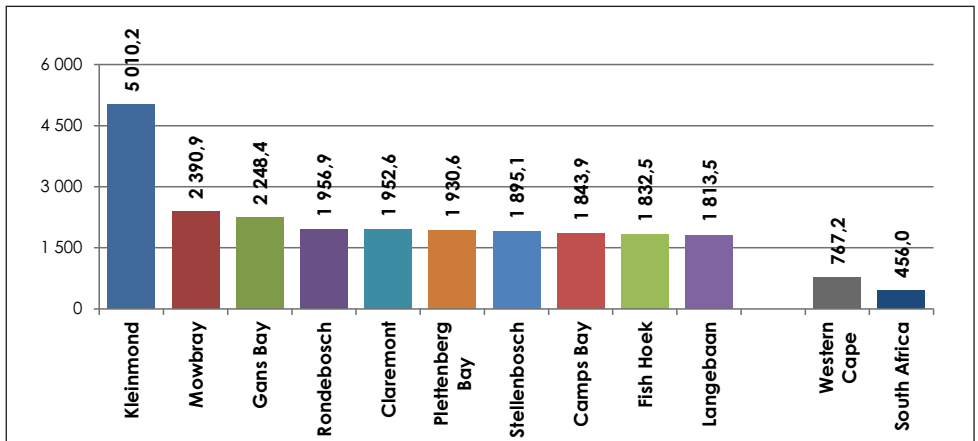
Police precinct	2013/14	Contribution	2014/15	%Δ	Contribution	2015/2016	%Δ	Contribution	Ratio
Kraaifontein	1 247	2,5%	1 096	-12,1%	2,3%	1 175	7,2%	2,5%	670,2
Mitchells Plain	1 417	2,8%	1 177	-16,9%	2,5%	1 086	-7,7%	2,3%	525,5
Stellenbosch	1 137	2,3%	917	-19,3%	1,9%	1 069	16,6%	2,2%	1 895,1
Worcester	1 192	2,4%	1 220	2,3%	2,6%	1 031	-15,5%	2,2%	849,5
Knysna	1 081	2,1%	973	-10,0%	2,0%	941	-3,3%	2,0%	1 294,9
Somerset West	1 130	2,2%	984	-12,9%	2,1%	924	-6,1%	1,9%	1 514,6
Table View	1 233	2,4%	947	-23,2%	2,0%	922	-2,6%	1,9%	1 174,1
Kuils River	1 050	2,1%	1 024	-2,5%	2,1%	915	-10,6%	1,9%	1 205,7
Kleinvlei	1 018	2,0%	847	-16,8%	1,8%	903	6,6%	1,9%	882,0
Parow	1 017	2,0%	944	-7,2%	2,0%	877	-7,1%	1,8%	1 377,7
Top Ten Stations	11 522	22,8%	10 129	-12,1%	21,2%	9 843	-2,8%	20,7%	
Western Cape	50 503		47 783	-5,4%		47 569	-0,4%		767,2

Source: South African Police Service

5.2.3 Burglary at residential premises crime ratios

Looking at the per capita rate the Kleinmond police precinct has the highest rate of burglary at residential premises at 5 010,2 per 100 000 (Figure 19). This is a small town with an estimated population of 9 780, and a large number of holiday homes. Only Stellenbosch appears in the top 10 stations for both the number of recorded crimes (1 069) and the rate (1 895,1).²²

Figure 19: Rate of burglary at residential premises for the top 10 police precincts in the Province: 2015/16



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

5.3 Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle

There were 135,1 per 100 000 cases of theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle in the Western Cape Province in the last financial year. This is the second highest rate in the country, which has a national ratio of 97,9 cases per 100 000 (Table 20). The number of reported theft of motor vehicles and motor cycles decreased in the Province by 14,1% in the last two years, and by 7,3% in the last year alone. Nationally, these crimes decreased by 8,4% in the last two years, and by 37,4% in the last decade (from 85 979 in 2006/07 to 53 809 in 2016/17). Gauteng province contributes nearly half of all theft of motor vehicles and motor cycles.

Generally, theft of motor vehicles have a high reporting rate since many 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 in this crime category is lack of secure parking and vehicles left unattended for long periods of time. Furthermore, owing to the cost of installing security features in their cars, owners expose their cars to the risk of being stolen.²³

Table 20: RSA and Western Cape theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle 2013/14 - 2015/16

Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	2013/14			2014/15			2015/16			Ranking	2013/14-2015/16	2014/15-2015/16
	2013/14	Contribution	Ratio	2014/15	Contribution	Ratio	2015/16	Contribution	Ratio		Ratio %Δ	Ratio %Δ
Limpopo	977	1,7%	17,7	988	1,8%	17,5	1 151	2,1%	20,1	9	13,5%	14,5%
Northern Cape	321	0,6%	27,6	327	0,6%	28,0	246	0,5%	20,7	8	-24,8%	-26,0%
Eastern Cape	3 376	6,0%	51,0	3 276	5,9%	48,3	2 678	5,0%	38,7	7	-24,1%	-19,8%
Mpumalanga	2 340	4,1%	56,7	2 303	4,2%	54,5	2 222	4,1%	51,9	6	-8,5%	-4,7%
North West	2 039	3,6%	56,7	1 984	3,6%	54,0	2 070	3,8%	55,8	5	-1,5%	3,5%
Free State	2 022	3,6%	73,4	1 743	3,2%	62,5	1 745	3,2%	61,9	4	-15,7%	-1,0%
Kwazulu-Natal	8 674	15,3%	83,0	8 404	15,3%	78,6	8 673	16,1%	79,4	3	-4,2%	1,1%
Western Cape	9 460	16,7%	157,2	8 918	16,2%	145,8	8 378	15,6%	135,1	2	-14,1%	-7,3%
Gauteng	27 436	48,4%	215,5	27 147	49,3%	210,2	26 646	49,5%	201,9	1	-6,4%	-4,0%
South Africa	56 645	100,0%	106,9	55 090	100,0%	102,0	53 809	100,0%	97,9		-8,4%	-4,0%

Source: South African Police Service

5.3.1 Theft of motor vehicle or motor cycle at top 10 stations

In keeping with the national and provincial trend, this crime category shows a decrease in the top 10 reporting stations, where there was a decrease of 5,7% from 2013/14 to 2014/15 and a 6,1% decrease in 2015/16 (Table 21). During the last financial year, these 10 stations contributed a third of all the crimes reported in the Province. The Bellville and Cape Town Central police precincts contributed 4,6% and 4,1% respectively. Most of these police precincts are within the City of Cape Town.

²³ 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 21: Reported theft of motor vehicle and motor cycle at the 10 police precincts in the Province: 2013/14-2015/16

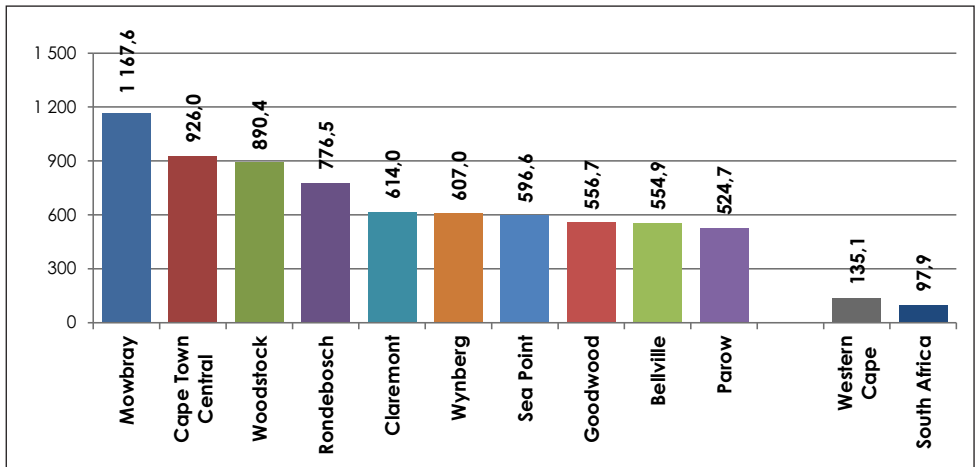
Police precinct	2013/14	Contribution	2014/15	%Δ	Contribution	2015/2016	%Δ	Contribution	Ratio
Bellville	560	5,9%	529	-5,5%	5,9%	389	-26,5%	4,6%	554,9
Cape Town Central	328	3,5%	293	-10,7%	3,3%	345	17,7%	4,1%	926,0
Mitchells Plain	333	3,5%	301	-9,6%	3,4%	338	12,3%	4,0%	163,5
Parow	440	4,7%	413	-6,1%	4,6%	334	-19,1%	4,0%	524,7
Woodstock	198	2,1%	218	10,1%	2,4%	261	19,7%	3,1%	890,4
Goodwood	300	3,2%	274	-8,7%	3,1%	260	-5,1%	3,1%	556,7
Milnerton	257	2,7%	276	7,4%	3,1%	251	-9,1%	3,0%	273,7
Brackenfell	252	2,7%	175	-30,6%	2,0%	220	25,7%	2,6%	408,8
Athlone	213	2,3%	219	2,8%	2,5%	219	0,0%	2,6%	327,0
Kraaifontein	221	2,3%	231	4,5%	2,6%	219	-5,2%	2,6%	124,9
Top Ten Stations	3 102	32,8%	2 929	-5,6%	32,8%	2 836	-3,2%	33,9%	
Western Cape	9 460		8 918	-5,7%		8 378	-6,1%		135,1

Source: South African Police Service

5.3.2 Theft of motor vehicle ratios

Five of the precincts with the highest number of cases, are also among those with the highest ratio of cases of theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle (Figure 20). Mowbray has the highest rate at 1 167,6 per 100 000 cases, followed by Cape Town Central with 926/100 000.

Figure 20: Rate of theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle - top 10 police precincts in the Province: 2015/16



5.4 Theft out of or from motor vehicle

Theft out of or from motor vehicles increased nationally by 12,9% in the last decade in South Africa (from 123 361 to 139 386) but decreased in the last year by 4,1%. In the same period, this crime category increased by 23,8% from 33 496 in 2006/07 to 41 458 in 2016/7 in the Western Cape. However, these crimes also decreased in the last financial year by 1,8%. The Western Cape (29,7%) and Gauteng (30,2%) contributed close to 60% of all theft out of or from motor vehicles nationally (Table 22).

Table 22: Western Cape theft out of or from motor vehicle compared to the other provinces: 2013/14 - 2015/16

Theft out of or from motor vehicle	2013/14			2014/15			2015/16			Ranking	2013/14-2015/16	2014/15-2015/16
	2013/14	Contribution	Ratio	2014/15	Contribution	Ratio	2015/16	Contribution	Ratio		Ratio %Δ	Ratio %Δ
Limpopo	5 466	3,8%	99,1	5 501	3,8%	97,7	5 571	4,0%	97,3	9	-1,8%	-0,4%
North West	5 981	4,2%	166,2	6 349	4,4%	172,7	5 913	4,2%	159,5	8	-4,1%	-7,6%
Eastern Cape	11 771	8,2%	177,8	12 034	8,3%	177,3	11 225	8,1%	162,3	7	-8,7%	-8,5%
Kwazulu-Natal	18 614	13,0%	178,0	18 148	12,5%	169,7	17 896	12,8%	163,9	6	-7,9%	-3,4%
Mpumalanga	7 675	5,4%	185,9	7 999	5,5%	189,1	7 372	5,3%	172,1	5	-7,4%	-9,0%
Free State	5 661	4,0%	205,6	5 399	3,7%	193,7	4 878	3,5%	173,1	4	-15,8%	-10,6%
Northern Cape	2 968	2,1%	255,2	2 898	2,0%	248,4	2 962	2,1%	249,8	3	-2,1%	0,6%
Gauteng	42 528	29,7%	334,1	44 809	30,8%	347,0	42 111	30,2%	319,0	2	-4,5%	-8,1%
Western Cape	42 549	29,7%	707,2	42 221	29,0%	690,3	41 458	29,7%	668,7	1	-5,4%	-3,1%
South Africa	143 213	100,0%	270,3	145 358	100,0%	269,2	139 386	100,0%	253,6		-6,2%	-5,8%

Source: South African Police Service

In terms of the crime ratio for this crime category, the Western Cape had a decrease of 4,5% during the period 2013/14 to 2015/16 and a 3,1% decrease during 2014/15 to 2015/16. Similarly, the national ratio also decreased by 6,2% and 5,8% for each year. Theft out of or from motor vehicles remains a challenge in the Western Cape as it is nearly twice the ratio of Gauteng and nearly 2,5 times more than the national ratio.

5.4.1 Theft out of or from vehicles top 10 stations

Although nationally, theft out of or from motor vehicles decreased by 4,1% and by 1,8% in the Western Cape in the last financial year, this crime category increased by 2,8% amongst the top 10 stations which reported the most cases in the Province (Table 23).

Table 23: Reported theft out of or from motor vehicle for the 10 police precincts in the Province: 2013/14 - 2015/16

Police precinct	2013/14	Contribution	2014/15	%Δ	Contribution	2015/2016	%Δ	Contribution	Ratio
Cape Town Central	3 612	8,5%	3 441	-4,7%	8,3%	3 509	2,0%	8,5%	9 417,9
Stellenbosch	1 852	4,4%	1 819	-1,8%	4,4%	2 747	51,0%	6,6%	4 869,7
Bellville	1 465	3,4%	1 732	18,2%	4,2%	1 487	-14,1%	3,6%	2 121,3
Mitchells Plain	1 699	4,0%	1 366	-19,6%	3,3%	1 315	-3,7%	3,2%	636,3
Sea Point	1 099	2,6%	1 118	1,7%	2,7%	1 177	5,3%	2,8%	4 472,6
Woodstock	1 210	2,8%	1 106	-8,6%	2,7%	1 097	-0,8%	2,6%	3 742,5
Claremont	866	2,0%	1 084	25,2%	2,6%	1 035	-4,5%	2,5%	3 177,6
Parow	1 091	2,6%	1 196	9,6%	2,9%	985	-17,6%	2,4%	1 547,4
Worcester	1 001	2,4%	1 007	0,6%	2,4%	881	-12,5%	2,1%	725,9
Paarl	552	1,3%	889	61,1%	2,1%	860	-3,3%	2,1%	1 583,2
Top Ten Stations	14 447	34,0%	14 758	2,2%	35,0%	15 093	2,3%	36,4%	
Western Cape	42 549		42 221	-0,8%		41 458	-1,8%		668,7

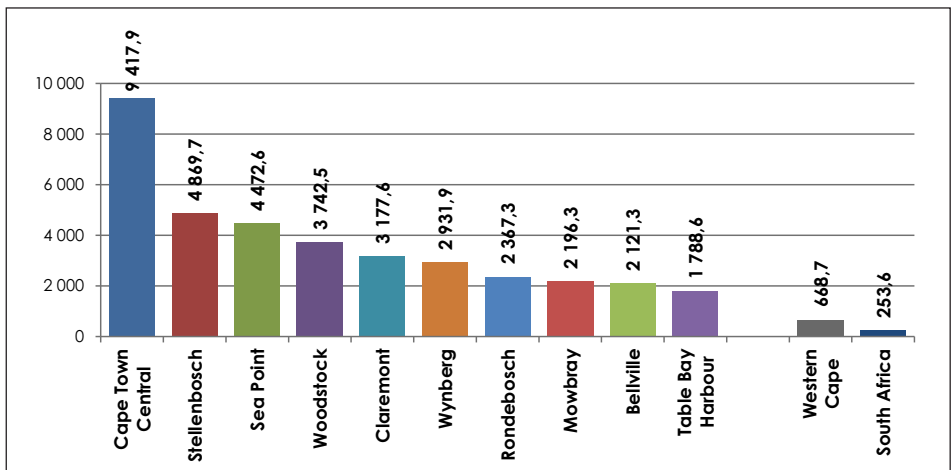
Source: South African Police Service

These 10 stations contributed 36,4% (15 093) of cases in the Province, with Cape Town Central (8,5%) and Stellenbosch (6,6%) being the highest. Concerning is the 51% increase at the Stellenbosch 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 is 253,6 per 100 000 for 2015/16 compared with 668,7 for the Western Cape.

Figure 21: Theft out of or from motor vehicle ratio for the top 10 police precincts in the Province: 2015/16



At a police precinct level, these ratios for the top 10 stations with the highest ratios vary between 1 788,6 per 100 000 (Table Bay Harbour) to 9 417,9 per 100 000 (Cape Town Central) during 2015/16 (Figure 21). Nine of these police precincts are situated within the City of Cape Town.

5.5 Stock-theft

Stock-theft decreased in South Africa by 1% during the last financial year, but increased 3,6% in the Western Cape during the same period (Table 24).

Table 24: Reported stock theft compared to the other provinces: 2013/14 - 2015/16

Theft out of or from motor vehicle	2013/14		2014/15			2015/16			2013/14-2015/16	Ranking
	2013/14	Contribution	2014/15	Contribution	Ratio Δ	2015/16	Contribution	Ratio Δ	Ratio %Δ	
Gauteng	784	3,2%	801	3,2%	2,2%	818	3,3%	2,1%	4,3%	9
Western Cape	789	3,2%	831	3,3%	5,3%	861	3,5%	3,6%	9,1%	8
Northern Cape	1 211	4,9%	1 331	5,3%	9,9%	1 332	5,4%	0,1%	10,0%	7
Limpopo	1 567	6,4%	1 666	6,7%	6,3%	1 756	7,1%	5,4%	12,1%	6
Mpumalanga	2 182	8,9%	2 192	8,8%	0,5%	2 337	9,5%	6,6%	7,1%	5
North West	2 388	9,7%	2 574	10,3%	7,8%	2 605	10,5%	1,2%	9,1%	4
Free State	4 051	16,5%	3 527	14,1%	-12,9%	3 466	14,0%	-1,7%	-14,4%	3
Kwazulu-Natal	5 754	23,5%	5 956	23,9%	3,5%	5 731	23,2%	-3,8%	-0,4%	2
Eastern Cape	5 808	23,7%	6 087	24,4%	4,8%	5 809	23,5%	-4,6%	0,0%	1
South Africa	24 534	100,0%	24 965	100,0%	1,8%	24 715	100,0%	-1,0%	0,7%	

Source: South African Police Service

During this period stock-theft increased from 831 reported cases in 2014/15 to 861 reported cases in 2015/16 in the Province. The Western Cape contributed 3,5% to stock-theft nationally, with Eastern Cape (23,5%) and KwaZulu-Natal (23,2%) as the main contributors to this crime category.

5.5.1 Stock-theft top 10 stations

Table 25: Reported stock-theft for the top 10 police precincts in the Province: 2013/14 - 2015/16

Police precinct	2013/14	Contribution	2014/15	%Δ	Contribution	2015/2016	%Δ	Contribution
Beaufort West	56	7.1%	80	42.9%	0.3%	78	-2.5%	0.3%
Murraysburg	33	4.2%	41	24.2%	0.2%	61	48.8%	0.2%
Swellendam	27	3.4%	31	14.8%	0.1%	40	29.0%	0.2%
Dysseisdorp	30	3.8%	29	-3.3%	0.1%	35	20.7%	0.1%
Leeu-Gamka	14	1.8%	43	207.1%	0.2%	35	-18.6%	0.1%
Malmesbury	28	3.5%	34	21.4%	0.1%	29	-14.7%	0.1%
Bredasdorp	26	3.3%	33	26.9%	0.1%	21	-36.4%	2.4%
George	11	1.4%	13	18.2%	0.0%	20	53.8%	2.3%
Oudtshoorn	15	1.9%	15	0.0%	0.1%	19	26.7%	2.2%
Philippi	14	1.8%	12	-14.3%	0.0%	19	58.3%	2.2%
Top Ten Stations	254	32.2%	331	30.3%	39.8%	357	7.9%	41.5%
Western Cape	789		831	5.3%		861	3.6%	

Source: South African Police Service

The 10 stations where the most stock-theft occurred in the Western Cape contributed to 41,5% of all stock-theft reported during 2015/16. Stock-theft at the top 10 stations increased by 7,9%, with Philippi (58,3%), George (53,8%) and Murraysburg (48,8%) reporting the highest increases amongst the top 10 stations (Table 25).

6. SUMMARY: 17 COMMUNITY-REPORTED SERIOUS CRIMES

6.1 17 Community-reported serious crimes

In its report on the 2015/16 crime statistics, SAPS grouped four crime categories into what it termed '17 Community Reported Serious Crimes'. These include crimes already discussed above, such as the contact crimes, property-related crimes, as well as contact-related crimes²⁴ and other serious crimes.²⁵ During the period 2014/15 to 2015/16 community-reported serious crimes decreased by 1,4% nationally and by 1,8% in the Western Cape (Table 1). The rate of these crimes also decreased nationally by 5,3% from 3 403,8/100 000 to 3 221,8/100 000 in the last three years. They decreased by 2,2% to 6 047,5/100 000 in 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 21,2% to the national reported total.

Table 26: Western Cape's 17 community-reported serious crimes in relation to the other provinces: 2013/14 – 2015/16

17 Community-Reported Serious Crimes	2013/14			2014/15			2015/16			Ranking	2013/14-2015/16	2014/15-2015/16
	2013/14	Contribution	Ratio	2014/15	Contribution	Ratio	2015/16	Contribution	Ratio		Ratio %Δ	Ratio %Δ
Limpopo	100 766	5.6%	1 826,1	103 643	5,8%	1 840,7	108 144	6,1%	1 888,4	9	3,4%	2,6%
Mpumalanga	101 520	5.6%	2 459,3	101 116	5,6%	2 390,8	101 503	5,7%	2 369,4	8	-3,7%	-0,9%
Eastern Cape	180 732	10.0%	2 730,0	172 562	9,6%	2 542,6	166 077	9,4%	2 401,3	7	-12,0%	-5,6%
Kwazulu-Natal	281 693	15.6%	2 693,8	273 997	15,3%	2 562,1	268 405	15,2%	2 458,1	6	-8,8%	-4,1%
North West	97 395	5.4%	2 707,2	97 216	5,4%	2 644,4	95 920	5,4%	2 587,5	5	-4,4%	-2,2%
Free State	113 645	6.3%	4 127,7	105 552	5,9%	3 787,6	103 040	5,8%	3 656,6	4	-11,4%	-3,5%
Northern Cape	44 432	2.5%	3 820,8	45 082	2,5%	3 864,1	45 068	2,5%	3 801,3	3	-0,5%	-1,6%
Gauteng	511 211	28.3%	4 016,3	514 843	28,7%	3 986,5	507 517	28,7%	3 844,7	2	-4,3%	-3,6%
Western Cape	372 009	20.6%	6 182,7	381 936	21,3%	6 244,6	374 952	21,2%	6 047,5	1	-2,2%	-3,2%
South Africa	1 803 403	100.0%	3,403.8	1 795 947	100,0%	3 325,7	1 770 626	100,0%	3 221,8		-5,3%	-3,1%

Source: South African Police Service

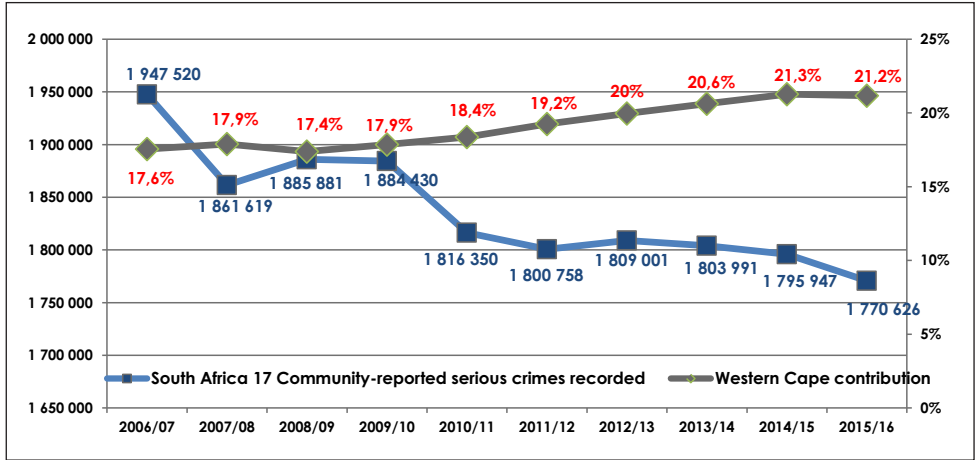
6.1.1 Western Cape comparison: 17 community-reported serious crimes

Figure 22 confirms that nationally these crimes categories have decreased over the last decade by 9% from a high of 1 947 520 to 1 770 626 in the last year. In the same period, these crimes in the Western Cape showed the opposite trend and increased by 9% from 341 845 to 374 952. During the same period the Western Cape's contribution to the national total increased from 17,6% to 21,2%.

24 This includes arson and malicious damage to property.

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

Figure 22: 17 community-reported serious crimes – RSA compared with Western Cape’s contribution: 2006/07-2015/16



6.1.2 17 Community-reported serious crimes top 10 stations

These 17 community-reported serious crimes decreased nationally and in the Western Cape in the last financial year. The top reporting stations also recorded an overall decrease of 1% for the period (Table 27). These top 10 stations contributed 24,5% to the provincial reported crimes with the Cape Town Central (3,9%), Mitchells Plain (3,8%) and Stellenbosch (2,5%) police precincts being the major contributors. Of concern is that Stellenbosch and Nyanga reported increases of 20,2% and 14,2% in contrast to the trend. What should be noted is the almost equal proportion of property related crime (29,8%) and contact crime (31,2%) in the Province.

Table 27: 17 Community-reported serious crimes for the 10 precincts in the Province: 2013/14 - 2015/16

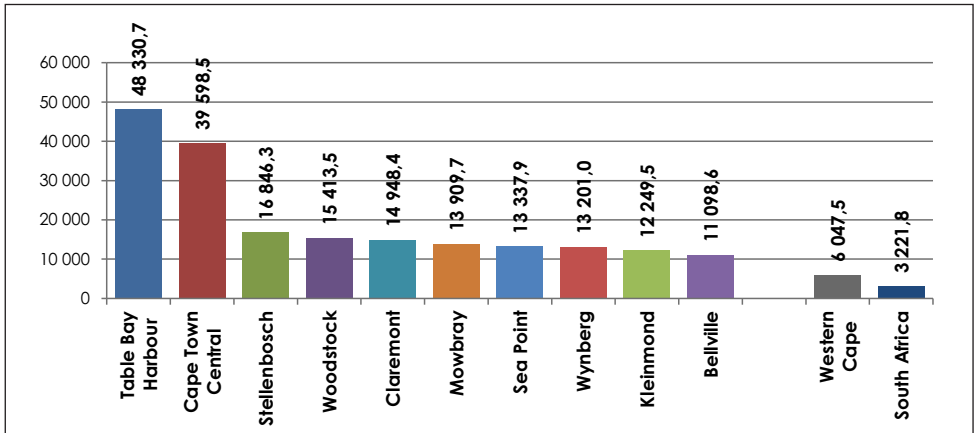
Police precinct	2013/14	Contribution	2014/15	%Δ	Contribution	2015/2016	%Δ	Contribution	Ratio
Cape Town Central	15 575	4,2%	15 191	-2,5%	4,0%	14 754	-2,9%	3,9%	39 598,5
Mitchells Plain	17 664	4,7%	14 966	-15,3%	3,9%	14 258	-4,7%	3,8%	6 898,7
Stellenbosch	8 138	2,2%	7 903	-2,9%	2,1%	9 503	20,2%	2,5%	16 846,3
Worcester	9 253	2,5%	9 665	4,5%	2,5%	8 924	-7,7%	2,4%	7 353,0
Kraaifontein	7 759	2,1%	7 784	0,3%	2,0%	8 035	3,2%	2,1%	4 582,9
Nyanga	6 437	1,7%	7 007	8,9%	1,8%	8 002	14,2%	2,1%	3 745,7
Bellville	9 069	2,4%	8 900	-1,9%	2,3%	7 780	-12,6%	2,1%	11 098,6
Milnerton	7 002	1,9%	6 992	-0,1%	1,8%	7 288	4,2%	1,9%	7 945,7
Parow	7 521	2,0%	7 861	4,5%	2,1%	7 046	-10,4%	1,9%	11 068,9
Khayelitsha	5 915	1,6%	6 335	7,1%	1,7%	6 126	-3,3%	1,6%	3 749,7
Top Ten Stations	94 333	25,4%	92 604	-1,8%	24,2%	91 716	-1,0%	24,5%	
Western Cape	372 009		381 936	2,7%		374 952	-1,8%		6 082,2

Source: South African Police Service

6.1.3 17 Community-reported serious crimes ratios

As indicated above, the per capita ratio for these crimes in the Western Cape is nearly twice that of the country. The landscape at the top 10 police precincts is even starker. The 17 Community reported crimes have a ratio eight times that of the provincial ratio in Table Bay Harbour at 48 330/100 000, followed by 39 598/100 000 at Cape Town Central (Figure 23). These two police precincts are characterised by a low population but have a high daily and seasonal inflow of people, visitors, commuters, workers, and motorists, and 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 2015/16



This indicates that collectively, these precincts have the highest rate of serious crime in the Province. Interestingly, 50% of these crimes in Cape Town Central and 83% in Table Bay Harbour are generated by ‘other serious crimes’ (theft and commercial crime), while 68% of the total in Stellenbosch and 45% in Woodstock are from contact crimes.

7. CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION

7.1 Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition

While the Western Cape has the third highest number of cases of illegal possession of firearms and ammunition, it has the highest rate of these crimes in the country – at 45,5 per 100 000 of the population (Table 28).

These crimes are usually detected by police during the course of investigation or during searches. It is noteworthy that such a high rate is prevalent in the Western Cape which has the second highest rate of murder at 52/100 000. While the Northern Cape has the highest rate of murder at 52,8/100 000, it has the lowest rate of firearm related crime.

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.²⁶ Injury data for the Western Cape in 2010 indicates that firearm injuries accounted for 23% of homicide deaths and 11% of suicide deaths.²⁷

Table 28: Western Cape reported illegal possession of firearms and ammunition in relation to the other provinces 2013/14 - 2015/16

Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	2013/14			2014/15			2015/16			Ranking	2013/14-2015/16	2014/15-2015/16
	2013/14	Contribution	Ratio	2014/15	Contribution	Ratio	2015/16	Contribution	Ratio		Ratio %Δ	Ratio %Δ
Northern Cape	92	0,6%	7,9	102	0,7%	8,7	92	0,6%	7,8	9	-1,9%	-11,2%
Limpopo	488	3,2%	8,8	474	3,1%	8,4	456	3,1%	8,0	8	-10,0%	-5,4%
Free State	479	3,1%	17,4	442	2,9%	15,9	469	3,2%	16,6	7	-4,3%	4,9%
North West	493	3,2%	13,7	531	3,5%	14,4	678	4,6%	18,3	6	33,5%	26,6%
Mpumalanga	937	6,1%	22,7	1 068	7,1%	25,3	977	6,6%	22,8	5	0,5%	-9,7%
Eastern Cape	1 834	11,9%	27,7	1 719	11,4%	25,3	1,773	12,0%	25,6	4	-7,5%	1,2%
Gauteng	3 667	23,9%	28,8	3 740	24,7%	29,0	3 600	24,4%	27,3	3	-5,3%	-5,8%
Kwazulu-Natal	4 586	29,9%	43,9	4 081	27,0%	38,2	3 908	26,5%	35,8	2	-18,4%	-6,2%
Western Cape	2 786	18,1%	46,3	2 959	19,6%	48,4	2 819	19,1%	45,5	1	-1,8%	-6,0%
South Africa	15 362	100,0%	29,0	15 116	100,0%	28,0	14 772	100,0%	26,9		-7,3%	-4,0%

Source: South African Police Service

Both the number (by 3,8%) and rate (7,3%) of illegal firearm cases have decreased nationally, as well as in the province by 14,7% and 18,4% respectively in the last three years.

26 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.

27 Western Cape Government. (2010). *Provincial Injury Mortality Surveillance System: Injury Mortality Report, Western Cape, 2010*. Medical Research Council, Burden of Diseases Research Unit, University of Cape Town, University of Stellenbosch.

7.1.1 Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition at top 10 stations

A total of 10 police precincts in the Province accounted for 48,6% (1 370) of the total reported illegal possession of firearms and ammunition crimes (2 819) for the 2015/16 financial year (Table 29.) Overall, illegal firearms and ammunition at these 10 precincts increased by 2,3% from 1 339 in 2014/15 to 1 370 in 2015/16. In contrast, the number of illegal firearms and ammunition in the Province decreased by 4,7% from 2 959 in 2014/15 to 2 819 in 2015/16. The Mitchells Plain police precinct recorded the highest number of illegal firearms and ammunition cases (225) for the financial year – although there was a decrease of 11,1% (28) cases from the previous year. The Grassy Park police precinct (with 61,8%) had the largest increase in illegal possession of firearm and ammunition cases in 2015/16. The Steenberg and Nyanga police precincts followed with 56,2% and 44,9% increase respectively (Table 29).

Table 29: Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition for the 10 police precincts in the Province: 2013/14 - 2015/16

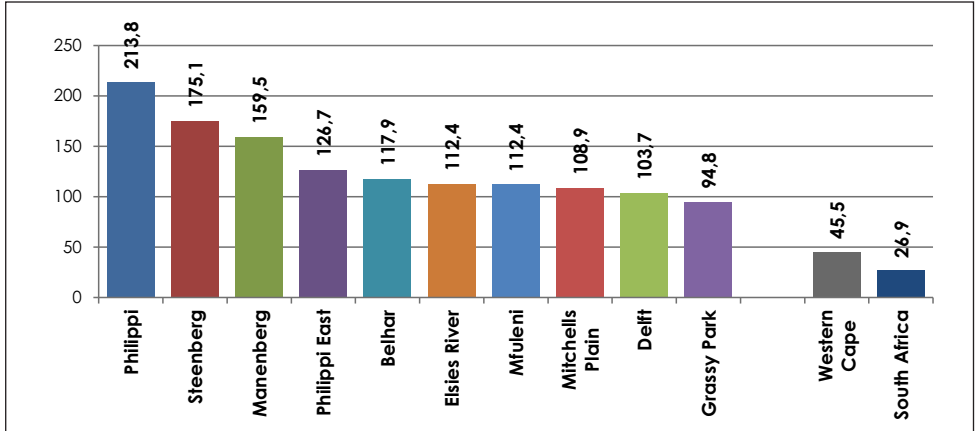
Police precinct	2013/14	Contribution	2014/15	%Δ	Contribution	2015/2016	%Δ	Contribution	Ratio
Mitchells Plain	211	7,6%	253	19,9%	8,6%	225	-11,1%	8,0%	108,9
Delft	180	6,5%	173	-3,9%	5,8%	169	-2,3%	6,0%	103,7
Manenberg	178	6,4%	125	-29,8%	4,2%	144	15,2%	5,1%	159,5
Nyanga	105	3,8%	98	-6,7%	3,3%	142	44,9%	5,0%	66,5
Mfuleni	126	4,5%	161	27,8%	5,4%	138	-14,3%	4,9%	112,4
Kraaifontein	98	3,5%	122	24,5%	4,1%	129	5,7%	4,6%	73,6
Philippi	102	3,7%	147	44,1%	5,0%	122	-17,0%	4,3%	213,8
Steenberg	60	2,2%	73	21,7%	2,5%	114	56,2%	4,0%	175,1
Khayelitsha	128	4,6%	132	3,1%	4,5%	98	-25,8%	3,5%	60,0
Grassy Park	34	1,2%	55	61,8%	1,9%	89	61,8%	3,2%	94,8
Top Ten Stations	1 222	43,9%	1 339	9,6%	45,3%	1,370	2,3%	48,6%	
Western Cape	2 786		2 959	6,2%		2,819	-4,7%		45,5

Source: South African Police Service

7.1.2 Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition crime ratios

Figure 24 below indicates the ratio for the reported firearm crimes per 100 000 of the population is far above the provincial norm of 45,5/100 000.

Figure 24: Rate of Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition at top 10 precincts in the Province 2015/16



The highest rate of these crimes are in the Philippi (213,8), Steenberg (175,1) and Manenberg (159,5) police precincts - three times the provincial ratio (45,5/100 000). Many of these police precincts are also among those with the highest rate of murder (Philippi and Philippi East (Figure 3)) and attempted murder (Philippi, Belhar, Elsies River and Manenberg police precincts (Figure 5)). All these areas are characterised by high levels of gang violence.

7.2 Drug-related crime

The Western Cape Province has the highest rate of drug related crime in the country, at 1 516 per 100 000. It also contributed more than a third (36,3%) of the country's drug related crime in 2015/16.

Table 30: Western Cape reported drug-related crime in relation to the other provinces 2013/14 - 2015/16

Drug-related crime	2013/14			2014/15			2015/16			Ranking	2013/14-2015/16	2014/15-2015/16
	2013/14	Contribution	Ratio	2014/15	Contribution	Ratio	2015/16	Contribution	Ratio		Ratio %Δ	Ratio %Δ
Limpopo	9 608	3,7%	174,1	11 716	4,4%	208,1	11 268	4,3%	196,8	9	13,0%	-5,4%
Mpumalanga	7 459	2,9%	180,7	8 841	3,3%	209,0	9 820	3,8%	229,2	8	26,9%	9,7%
Eastern Cape	15 032	5,8%	227,1	16 038	6,0%	236,3	16 129	6,2%	233,2	7	2,7%	-1,3%
North West	11 007	4,2%	306,0	11 632	4,4%	316,4	12 189	4,7%	328,8	6	7,5%	3,9%
Free State	8 189	3,1%	297,4	8 776	3,3%	314,9	9 623	3,7%	341,5	5	14,8%	8,4%
Northern Cape	3 247	1,2%	279,2	3 527	1,3%	302,3	4 344	1,7%	366,4	4	31,2%	21,2%
Gauteng	74 667	28,7%	586,6	70 264	26,3%	544,1	55 442	21,4%	420,0	3	-28,4%	-22,8%
Kwazulu-Natal	45 950	17,6%	439,4	47 377	17,8%	443,0	46 354	17,9%	424,5	2	-3,4%	-4,2%
Western Cape	85 437	32,8%	1 420,0	88 731	33,2%	1 450,7	93 996	36,3%	1 516,0	1	6,8%	4,5%
South Africa	260 596	100,0%	491,9	266 902	100,0%	494,2	259 165	100,0%	471,6		-4,1%	-4,6%

Source: South African Police Service

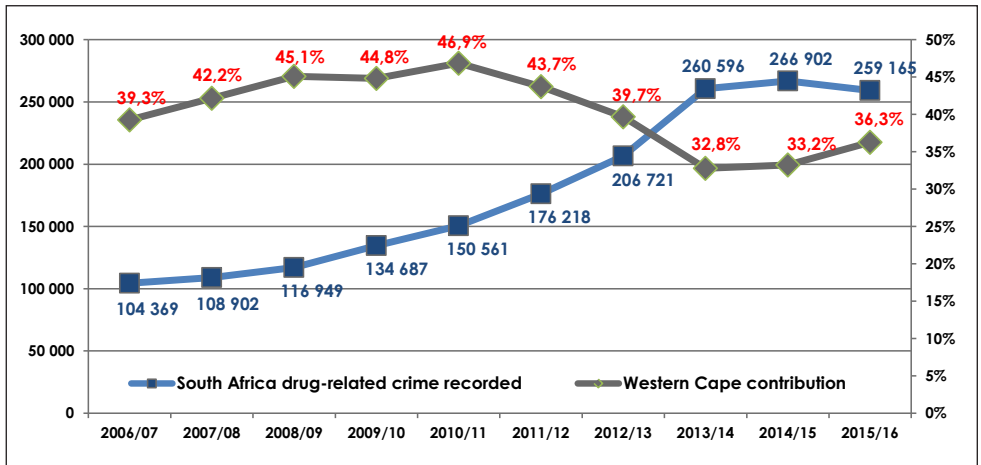
The rate of drug related crime in the Province is three times higher than the South African rate (471,6 per 100 000 of the population) and four times that of the Northern Cape (366,4/100 000). Drug related crime rate increased in the last year by 4,5% in the Western Cape while it decreased by 4,6% nationally. The Northern Cape experienced the highest increase of 21,2%. Nationally, the number of drug related crimes decreased by 2,9% from 266 902 in 2014/15 to 259 165 in the last financial year. In contrast, the Western Cape experienced a 5,9% increase from 88 731 to 93 996 over the same period (Table 30).

7.2.1 Western Cape drug-related crime in relation to the country

Like the possession of illegal firearms and ammunition, drug related crime is dependent on police action. The more police conduct operations, carry out road blocks and searches on homes and other areas, the more this crime category increases.

Though it is an indicator of the extent of drug related crime, there is a large 'dark' figure of crime which is unreported and undetected. It is also an indicator of the extent of pro-active policing in an area. This crime category has increased exponentially in South Africa since 2006/07. Over the decade, drug related crime increased by 148,3% from 104 369 in 2006/07 to 259 165 in 2015/16 (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 2015/16 there was another surge where the Western Cape contributed 36,3%.

Figure 25: Western Cape’s drug-related crime in relation to RSA: 2006/07-2015/16



7.2.2 Drug-related crime top 10 stations

A total of 10 police precincts in the Province accounted for 28,8% (27 061) of the total drug related crime (93 996) for the 2015/16 financial year (Table 31). Drug related crime at these 10 precincts increased by 1,1% from 26 758 in 2014/15 to 27 061 in 2015/16. This is lower than the provincial increase of 5,9% (from 88 731 to 93 996) during the same period. The Mitchells Plain police precinct recorded the highest number of drug related crimes (4 609) for the 2015/16 financial year – although there was a decrease in this year of 3,3% (159 cases) from 4 768 from the previous year. The Steenberg police precinct, with 25,8%, had the largest increase in drug related crime among the 10 stations. The Cape Town Central and Delft police precincts followed with 14,9% and 13,3% respectively.

Table 31: Drug-related crime for the 10 police precincts in the Province: 2013/14 - 2015/16

Police precinct	2013/14	Contribution	2014/15	%Δ	Contribution	2015/16	%Δ	Contribution	Ratio
Mitchells Plain	6 044	7,1%	4 768	-21,1%	5,4%	4 609	-3,3%	4,9%	2 230,0
Delft	2 953	3,5%	3 035	2,8%	3,4%	3 439	13,3%	3,7%	2 110,2
Kraaifontein	2 515	2,9%	3 357	33,5%	3,8%	3 332	-0,7%	3,5%	1 900,4
Cape Town Central	2 149	2,5%	2 360	9,8%	2,7%	2 712	14,9%	2,9%	7 278,8
Manenberg	3 766	4,4%	3 191	-15,3%	3,6%	2 508	-21,4%	2,7%	2 777,4
Bishop Lavis	2 577	3,0%	2 738	6,2%	3,1%	2 472	-9,7%	2,6%	2 205,0
Atlantis	1 669	2,0%	1 853	11,0%	2,1%	2 078	12,1%	2,2%	2 466,5
Lentegeur	1 126	1,3%	1 933	71,7%	2,2%	2 050	6,1%	2,2%	2 241,4
Philippi	1 944	2,3%	2 067	6,3%	2,3%	2 030	-1,8%	2,2%	3 556,7
Steenberg	1 273	1,5%	1 456	14,4%	1,6%	1 831	25,8%	1,9%	2 812,1
Top Ten Stations	26 016	30,5%	26 758	2,9%	30,2%	27 061	1,1%	28,8%	
Western Cape	85 437		88 731	3,9%		93 996	5,9%		1 524,7

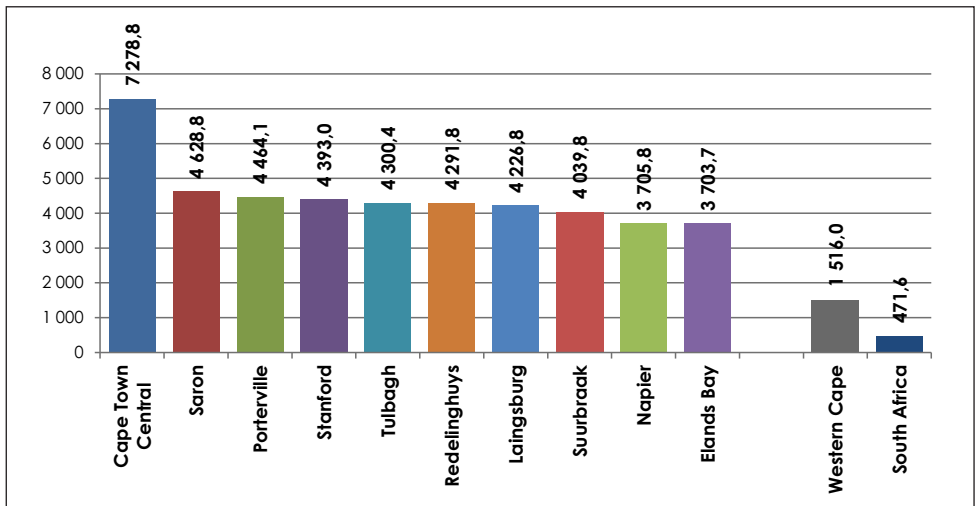
Source: South African Police Service

7.2.3 Drug-related crime ratios

Figure 26 outlines the top 10 police stations when measured by per population ratio. All 10 police precincts have a higher rate than the national ratio (471,6/100 000) and the provincial ratio (1 516,0/100 000). The highest rate of drug related crimes is at Cape Town Central with 7 278,8/100 000 – more than four times the provincial ratio.

This is followed by a number of small rural towns, such as Saron, Porterville, Stanford and Redelinghuys. Their appearance in this top 10 is very much a factor of the small size of the population. For example, Redelinghuys had an estimated population of 2 563 in 2015 and recorded 110 drug related crimes in the last financial year.

Figure 26: Drug-related crime in the Province 2015/16



7.3 Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs

The Western Cape Province has the second highest rate of driving under the influence of alcohol and drugs (189,1/100 000) in the country (Table 32), second only to Gauteng province with 244,6/100 000. The Northern Cape has the lowest rate at 61,2/100 000. It should be noted that the Western Cape had a 12,5% decrease in this crime category between 2014/15 and 2015/16, whilst Gauteng had a 22,5% increase for the same period.

Table 32: Driving under the influence of alcohol and drugs: 2013/14 - 2015/16

Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	2013/14			2014/15			2015/16			Ranking	2013/14-2015/16	2014/15-2015/16
	2013/14	Contribution	Ratio	2014/15	Contribution	Ratio	2015/16	Contribution	Ratio		Ratio %Δ	Ratio %Δ
Northern Cape	744	1,1%	64,0	804	1,2%	68,9	725	1,0%	61,2	9	-4,4%	-11,3%
North West	2 246	3,2%	62,4	1 927	2,8%	52,4	2 583	3,4%	69,7	8	11,6%	32,9%
Limpopo	2 268	3,3%	41,1	3 214	4,7%	57,1	4 143	5,4%	72,3	7	76,0%	26,7%
Mpumalanga	3 088	4,4%	74,8	2 974	4,3%	70,3	3 649	4,8%	85,2	6	13,9%	21,1%
Free State	1 767	2,5%	64,2	1 976	2,9%	70,9	2 448	3,2%	86,9	5	35,4%	22,5%
Eastern Cape	7 349	10,5%	111,0	6 946	10,1%	102,3	6 547	8,6%	94,7	4	-14,7%	-7,5%
Kwazulu-Natal	12 595	18,1%	120,4	11 702	17,1%	109,4	12 052	15,8%	110,4	3	-8,4%	0,9%
Western Cape	13 583	19,5%	225,7	13 224	19,3%	216,2	11 725	15,4%	189,1	2	-16,2%	-12,5%
Gauteng	26 085	37,4%	204,9	25 794	37,6%	199,7	32 287	42,4%	244,6	1	19,4%	22,5%
South Africa	69 725	100,0%	131,6	68 561	100,0%	127,0	76 159	100,0%	138,6		5,3%	9,2%

Source: South African Police Service

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

Ten police precincts in the Province accounted for a quarter (25,5%) of the number of cases of driving under the influence of alcohol and drugs (11 725) for the 2015/16 financial year (Table 33).

Table 33: Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs for the 10 police precincts in the Province: 2013/14 - 2015/16

Police precinct	2013/14	Contribution	2014/15	%Δ	Contribution	2015/2016	%Δ	Contribution	Ratio
Lingeletu-West	489	3.6%	515	5.3%	3.9%	486	-5.6%	4.1%	713.1
Harare	357	2.6%	375	5.0%	2.8%	403	7.5%	3.4%	220.6
Strand	247	1.8%	290	17.4%	2.2%	328	13.1%	2.8%	596.8
Nyanga	278	2.0%	261	-6.1%	2.0%	278	6.5%	2.4%	130.1
Kraaifontein	415	3.1%	384	-7.5%	2.9%	270	-29.7%	2.3%	154.0
Delft	192	1.4%	295	53.6%	2.2%	253	-14.2%	2.2%	155.2
Mfuleni	252	1.9%	283	12.3%	2.1%	252	-11.0%	2.1%	205.2
George	207	1.5%	203	-1.9%	1.5%	244	20.2%	2.1%	372.2
Philippi East	467	3.4%	276	-40.9%	2.1%	236	-14.5%	2.0%	393.5
Cape Town Central	403	3.0%	262	-35.0%	2.0%	235	-10.3%	2.0%	630.7
Top Ten Stations	3,307	24.3%	3,144	-4.9%	23.8%	2,985	-5.1%	25.5%	
Western Cape	13,583		13,224	-2.6%		11,725	-11.3%		189.1

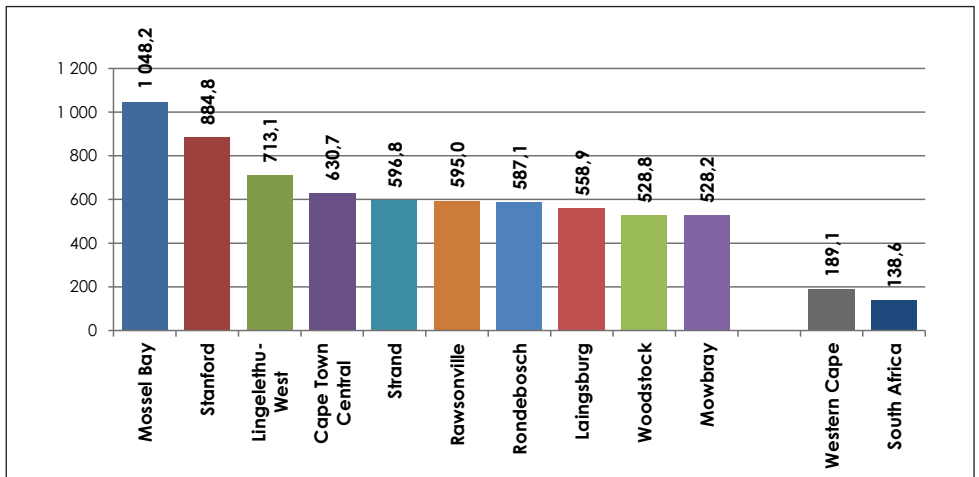
Source: South African Police Service

Overall, this crime category at these 10 precincts decreased by 5,1% from 3 144 to 2 985 in in the last financial year. Similarly, it decreased by 11,3% from 13 224 in 2014/15 to 11 725 in 2015/16. The Lingelethu West police precinct recorded the highest number of driving under the influence of alcohol or drug cases (486) for the financial year – although there was a decrease of 5,6% (29) cases from the previous year. The George police precinct, with 20.2% had the largest increase in 2015/16. The Strand and Harare police precincts followed with 13,1% and 7,5% increase respectively (Table 33).

7.3.3 Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs ratio

When calculated per capita, the Mossel Bay (1 048,2) and Stanford (884,8) police precincts recorded the highest rate of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs (Figure 27). Some of these areas are located in close proximity of the national routes and main roads in the Province, while others, such as Cape Town Central, are areas where there is a high concentration of liquor outlets/bars and restaurants.

Figure 27: Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs in the Province 2015/16



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.

8.1 Car-jacking

Nationally, car-jacking has increased over the last decade by 7,9% from 13 534 to 14 602 in 2015/16 (Figure 28). During this period, the number of car-jacking's in the Province increased by 125% from 903 in 2006/7 to 2 032.

Table 34: Car-jacking: 2013/14 - 2015/16

Car-jacking	2013/14			2014/15			2015/16			Ranking	2013/14- 2015/16	2014/15- 2015/16
	2013/14	Contribution	Ratio	2014/15	Contribution	Ratio	2015/16	Contribution	Ratio		Ratio %Δ	Ratio %Δ
Northern Cape	28	0,3%	2,4	15	0,1%	1,3	47	0,3%	4,0	9	64,6%	208,3%
Limpopo	249	2,2%	4,5	345	2,7%	6,1	450	3,1%	7,9	8	74,1%	28,2%
Free State	255	2,3%	9,3	270	2,1%	9,7	258	1,8%	9,2	7	-1,1%	-5,5%
North West	242	2,2%	6,7	278	2,2%	7,6	370	2,5%	10,0	6	48,4%	32,0%
Eastern Cape	773	6,9%	11,7	769	6,0%	11,3	956	6,5%	13,8	5	18,4%	22,0%
Mpumalanga	359	3,2%	8,7	509	4,0%	12,0	629	4,3%	14,7	4	68,8%	22,0%
Kwazulu-Natal	2 262	20,2%	21,6	2 190	17,1%	20,5	2 493	17,1%	22,8	3	5,5%	11,5%
Western Cape	956	8,6%	15,9	1 530	12,0%	25,0	2 032	13,9%	32,8	2	106,3%	31,0%
Gauteng	6 056	54,2%	47,6	6 867	53,8%	53,2	7 367	50,5%	55,8	1	17,3%	5,0%
South Africa	11 180	100,0%	21,1	12 773	100,0%	23,7	14 602	100,0%	26,6		25,9%	12,3%

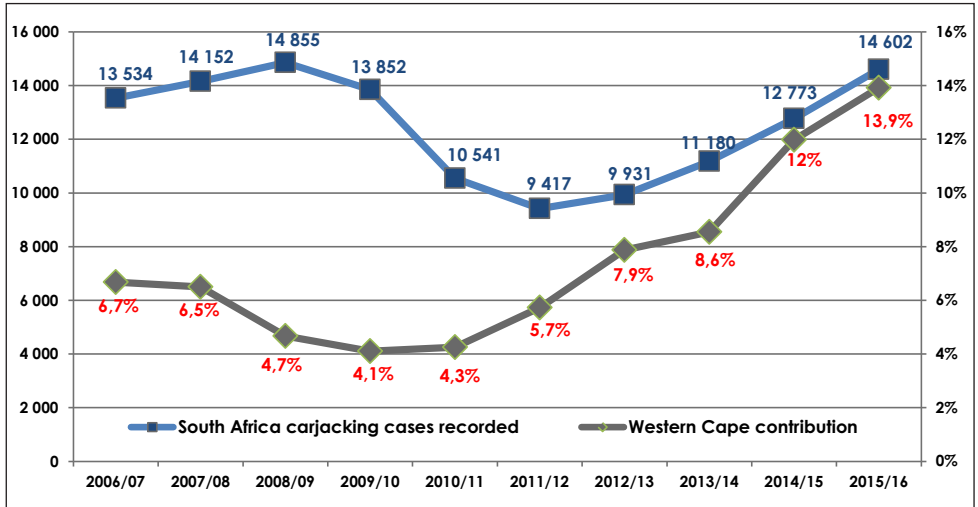
Source: South African Police Service

In the last financial year, the Western Cape Province had the second highest rate of car-jacking (32,8/100 000) in the country after Gauteng with 55,8/100 000 (Table 34). Northern Cape has the lowest rate of car-jacking at 4/100 000. The Western Cape experienced a 31% increase in the rate of car-jacking in 2015/16.

Over the 10 year period, the contribution of the Western Cape to the national car-jacking figure increased steadily from 6,7% to 13,9% - the highest contribution in a decade (Figure 28).

This increase takes place in the context of a 37% decrease in the number of cases of theft of cars and motorcycles over the last decade. Nationally, these thefts decreased from 85 979 in 2006/7 to 53 809 in 2015/16, and in the Province by 37,7% from 13 458 to 8 378 in the same period.

Figure 28: RSA car-jacking in relation to the Western Cape’s contribution: 2006/07-2015/16



8.1.2 Car-jacking top 10 stations

Three in five (59,5%) of the 2 032 car-jacking cases in the Western Cape took place at 10 police precincts in the 2015/16 financial year (Table 35). Car-jacking at the top 10 precincts increased by 53% from 790, in 2014/15 to 1 209 in 2015/16, while provincially it increased by 32,8%.

Table 35: Car-jacking at the 10 police precincts in the Province: 2013/14 - 2015/16

Police precinct	2013/14	Contribution	2014/15	%Δ	Contribution	2015/2016	%Δ	Contribution	Ratio
Nyanga	102	10,7%	137	34,3%	9,0%	238	73,7%	11,7%	111,4
Gugulethu	77	8,1%	120	55,8%	7,8%	202	68,3%	9,9%	153,8
Delft	18	1,9%	82	355,6%	5,4%	128	56,1%	6,3%	78,5
Harare	76	7,9%	86	13,2%	5,6%	119	38,4%	5,9%	65,1
Philippi East	37	3,9%	63	70,3%	4,1%	114	81,0%	5,6%	190,1
Mfuleni	31	3,2%	49	58,1%	3,2%	101	106,1%	5,0%	82,3
Mitchells Plain	65	6,8%	73	12,3%	4,8%	95	30,1%	4,7%	46,0
Khayelitsha	59	6,2%	73	23,7%	4,8%	80	9,6%	3,9%	49,0
Lingeletu-West	43	4,5%	54	25,6%	3,5%	68	25,9%	3,3%	99,8
Kleinvlief	27	2,8%	53	96,3%	3,5%	64	20,8%	3,1%	62,5
Top Ten Stations	535	56,0%	790	47,7%	51,6%	1 209	53,0%	59,5%	
Western Cape	956		1 530	60,0%		2 032	32,8%		32,8

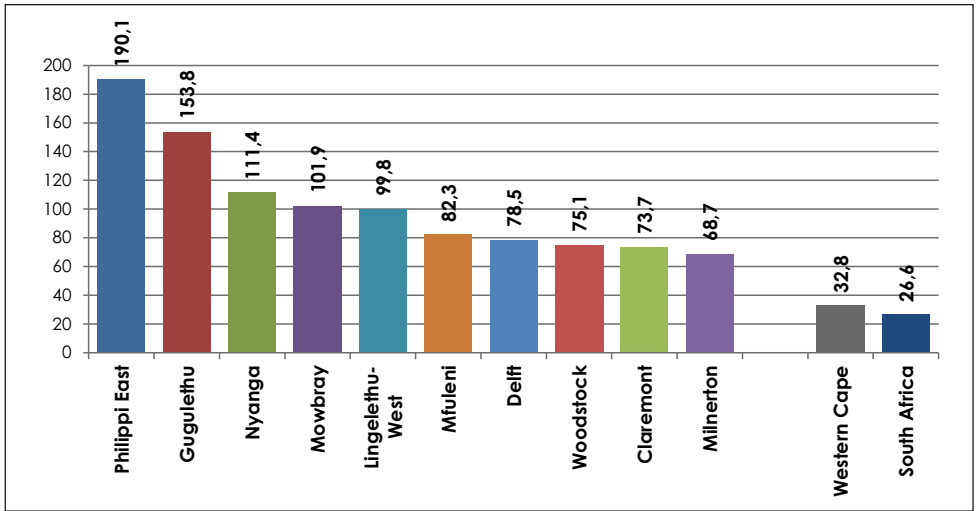
Source: South African Police Service

The Nyanga police precinct recorded the highest number of car-jackings (238) for the financial year. In Nyanga alone, car-jacking increased by 73,7% from 137 in 2014/15 to 238 in 2015/16. The largest increase in car-jacking at these top 10 police precincts was experienced by Mfuleni (106,1%), followed by Philippi East (81%) and Nyanga (73,7%) (Table 35).

8.1.3 Car-jacking crime ratios

Six of the precincts with the highest number of car-jacking are also precincts with the highest rates of car-jacking per 100 000 (Figure 29). Carjacking was reported in Philippi East (190,1) and Gugulethu (153,8) at rate four times higher than the provincial rate of 32,8/100 000. The highest rate of car-jacking is in five of the townships, and in one area frequently associated with gang violence (Delft). A different pattern emerges from the top 10 stations most affected by theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle and car-jacking – only Mowbray, Woodstock and Claremont appear on both top 10 lists (See Figure 20).

Figure 29: Ratio of car-jacking in the Province: 2015/16



8.2 Robbery at residential premises

The Western Cape Province has the second highest rate of robbery at residential premises (41,5/100 000) in the country, second only to Gauteng province with 59,8/100 000. The rate for both Western Cape and Gauteng provinces are above the country's average of 37,9 per 100 000 (Table 36). Northern Cape has the lowest rate of robbery at residential premises at 8,9/100 000.

Table 36: Western Cape robbery at residential premises in relation to the other provinces 2013/14 - 2015/16

Robbery at residential premises	2013/14			2014/15			2015/16			Ranking	2013/14-2015/16	2014/15-2015/16
	2013/14	Contribution	Ratio	2014/15	Contribution	Ratio	2015/16	Contribution	Ratio		Ratio %Δ	Ratio %Δ
Northern Cape	110	0,6%	9,5	123	0,6%	10,5	106	0,5%	8,9	9	-5,5%	-15,2%
Limpopo	960	5,0%	17,4	1 117	5,5%	19,8	1 190	5,7%	20,8	8	19,4%	4,7%
Mpumalanga	1 118	5,8%	27,1	1 112	5,5%	26,3	1 080	5,2%	25,2	7	-6,9%	-4,1%
Free State	753	3,9%	27,3	718	3,5%	25,8	773	3,7%	27,4	6	0,3%	6,5%
North West	1 004	5,2%	27,9	1 110	5,5%	30,2	1 065	5,1%	28,7	5	2,9%	-4,8%
Eastern Cape	1 924	10,0%	29,1	1 811	8,9%	26,7	2 054	9,9%	29,7	4	2,2%	11,3%
Kwazulu-Natal	4 099	21,3%	39,2	3 958	19,5%	37,0	4 082	19,6%	37,4	3	-4,6%	1,0%
Western Cape	1 878	9,7%	31,2	2 158	10,6%	35,3	2 574	12,4%	41,5	2	33,0%	17,7%
Gauteng	7 438	38,6%	58,4	8 174	40,3%	63,3	7 896	37,9%	59,8	1	2,4%	-5,5%
South Africa	19 284	100,0%	36,4	20 281	100,0%	37,6	20 820	100,0%	37,9		4,1%	0,9%

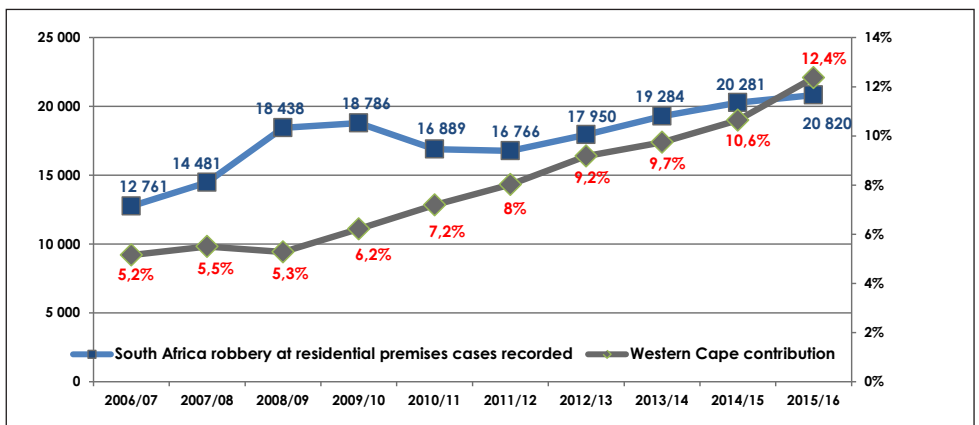
Source: South African Police Service

The Western Cape Province experienced a 17,7% increase from 35,3/100 000 from 2014/15 to 41,5/100 000 in 2015/16, which is also the highest rate increase in the country. According to the 2013/2014 Victim 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.²⁸

8.2.1 Western Cape robbery at residential premises comparison

Robbery at residential premises in South Africa has increased by 63.1% over the decade. It increased from 12 761 in 2006/07 to 20 820 in 2015/16 (Figure 30). Residential robberies increased by 291% in the Western Cape from 658 to 2 574 over the same period. In that time, the Western Cape’s contribution to the national whole increased steadily from 5,2% in 2006/07 to 12,4% in 2015/16.

Figure 30: RSA robbery at residential premises in relation to the Western Cape’s contribution



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

8.2.2 Robbery at residential premises top 10 stations

More than half (50,3%) or 1 296 of the residential robberies in the Province took place at 10 police precincts in the 2015/16 financial year (Table 37). In these areas, robbery decreased by 41,2% from 918 in 2014/15 to 1 296 in 2015/16, whereas it increased provincially by 19,3%. The Nyanga police precinct recorded the highest number of robberies at residential premises (329) for the financial year. There was also a worrying 56,7% increase, in Nyanga, from 210 in 2014/15 to 329 in 2015/16. Three police precincts namely Mfuleni (124,1%), Philippi East (78,0%) and Nyanga (56,7%) reported the highest increases amongst the top 10 stations in the last year.

Table 37: Robbery at residential premises for the top 10 police precincts in the Province: 2013/14 - 2015/16

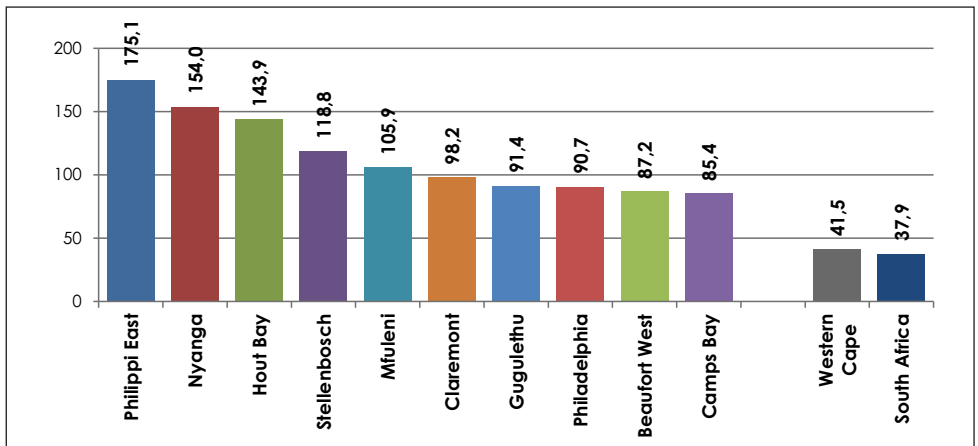
Police precinct	2013/14	Contribution	2014/15	%A	Contribution	2015/2016	%A	Contribution	Ratio
Nyanga	148	7,9%	210	41,9%	9,7%	329	56,7%	12,8%	154,0
Harare	103	5,5%	136	32,0%	6,3%	147	8,1%	5,7%	80,5
Delft	41	2,2%	103	151,2%	4,8%	135	31,1%	5,2%	82,8
Mfuleni	66	3,5%	58	-12,1%	2,7%	130	124,1%	5,1%	105,9
Khayelitsha	83	4,4%	84	1,2%	3,9%	127	51,2%	4,9%	77,7
Gugulethu	79	4,2%	85	7,6%	3,9%	120	41,2%	4,7%	91,4
Philippi East	38	2,0%	59	55,3%	2,7%	105	78,0%	4,1%	175,1
Milnerton	57	3,0%	70	22,8%	3,2%	70	0,0%	2,7%	76,3
Stellenbosch	58	3,1%	48	-17,2%	2,2%	67	39,6%	2,6%	118,8
Kraaifontein	59	3,1%	65	10,2%	3,0%	66	1,5%	2,6%	37,6
Top Ten Stations	732	39,0%	918	25,4%	42,5%	1 296	41,2%	50,3%	
Western Cape	1 878		2 158	14,9%		2 574	19,3%		41,5

Source: South African Police Service

8.2.3 Robbery at residential premises crime ratios

Figure 31 shows that the national ratio for robbery at residential premises is 37,9/100 000 and the provincial ratio is 41,5.

Figure 31: Robbery at residential premises in the Province: 2015/16



Philippi East has the highest rate of residential robberies at 175,1, which is four times higher than the provincial ratio. The precincts with the highest rate of residential robberies are very different from those with high rates of burglary, except that Claremont, Stellenbosch and Camps Bay appear on both lists (Figure 19). Philippi East, Mfuleni, and Gugulethu are also not among the highest 10 police stations for common robbery (Figure 12) or aggravated robbery (Figure 14). This disparity may be due to under reporting of burglaries and common robbery in those areas.

8.3 Robbery at non-residential premises

The Western Cape Province accounts for 31,8 of robbery at non-residential premises per 100 000 of the population and occupies the 5th position in the country. Non-residential robberies decreased by 12,2 % in the last financial year from 36,3/100 000 in 2014/15 to 31,8 /10 000 in 2015/16 (Table 38). Notably, the provincial rate is lower than that the country's rate (35,8/100 000). Northern Cape has the lowest rate of robbery at non-residential premises at 21,8/100 000 for the year. The highest increase of 16,4% was experienced in Limpopo province.

Table 38: Western Cape robbery at non-residential premises in relation to the other provinces: 2013/14 - 2015/16

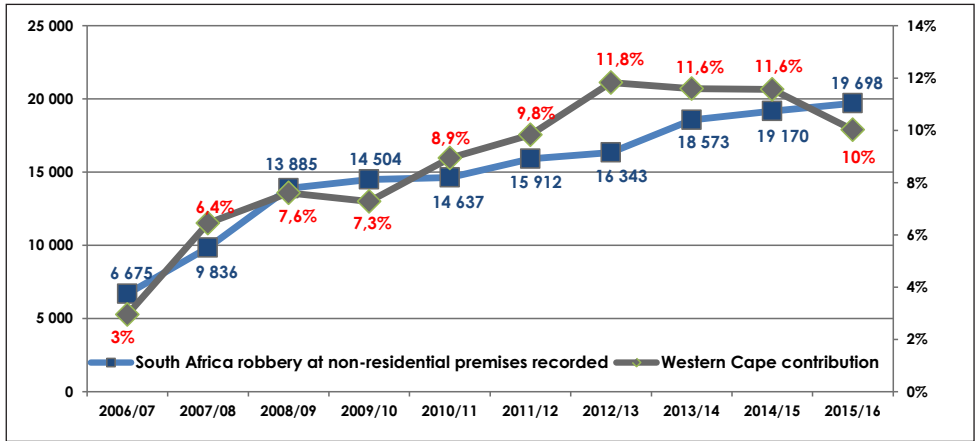
Robbery at non-residential premises	2013/14			2014/15			2015/16			Ranking	2013/14-2015/16	2014/15-2015/16
	2013/14	Contribution	Ratio	2014/15	Contribution	Ratio	2015/16	Contribution	Ratio		Ratio %Δ	Ratio %Δ
Northern Cape	282	1,5%	24,2	240	1,3%	20,6	258	1,3%	21,8	9	-10,3%	5,8%
Kwazulu-Natal	2 696	14,5%	25,8	2 750	14,3%	25,7	2 825	14,3%	25,9	8	0,3%	0,6%
Free State	989	5,3%	35,9	852	4,4%	30,6	756	3,8%	26,8	7	-25,3%	-12,2%
Limpopo	1 374	7,4%	24,9	1 522	7,9%	27,0	1 802	9,1%	31,5	6	26,4%	16,4%
Western Cape	2 154	11,6%	35,8	2 218	11,6%	36,3	1 973	10,0%	31,8	5	-11,1%	-12,2%
Eastern Cape	2 441	13,1%	36,9	2 474	12,9%	36,5	2 218	11,3%	32,1	4	-13,0%	-12,0%
Mpumalanga	1 257	6,8%	30,5	1 366	7,1%	32,3	1 562	7,9%	36,5	3	19,7%	12,9%
North West	1 366	7,4%	38,0	1 419	7,4%	38,6	1 394	7,1%	37,6	2	-1,0%	-2,6%
Gauteng	6 014	32,4%	47,2	6 329	33,0%	49,0	6 910	35,1%	52,3	1	10,8%	6,8%
South Africa	18 573	100,0%	35,1	19 170	100,0%	35,5	19 698	100,0%	35,8		2,2%	1,0%

Source: South African Police Service

8.3.1 Western Cape robbery at non-residential premises comparison

Robbery at non-residential premises in South Africa shows an increasing trend since 2006/07. Over the decade, robbery at non-residential premises increased by 195,1% from 6 675 in 2006/07 to 19 698 in 2015/16 (Figure 32).

Figure 32: RSA robbery at non-residential premises in relation to the Western Cape's contribution



Even more striking, the number of these robberies in the Western Cape increased by 901,5% over the same period from 197 to 1 973. During this period, the Western Cape's proportionate share of the total number of non-residential robberies increased from 3% in 2006/07 to 10% in 2015/16.

8.3.2 Robbery at non-residential premises 10 stations

More than a third (34,2%) of non-residential robberies took place at 10 police precincts in the Province in the 2015/16 financial year (Table 39). Robberies at these precincts decreased by 6,5%, from 722 in 2014/15 to 675 in 2015/16 compared with a provincial decrease of 11%. The Mitchells Plain police precinct recorded the highest number of robberies at non-residential premises (106) for the financial year and this marks a 23,3% increase from 86 in 2014/15 to 106 in 2015/16. Three police precincts namely Delft (28,1%), Mitchells Plain (23,3%) and Mfuleni (2,5%) reported increases for the period 2014/15 to 2015/16.

Table 39: Robbery at non-residential premises for the 10 police precincts in the Province: 2013/14 - 2015/16

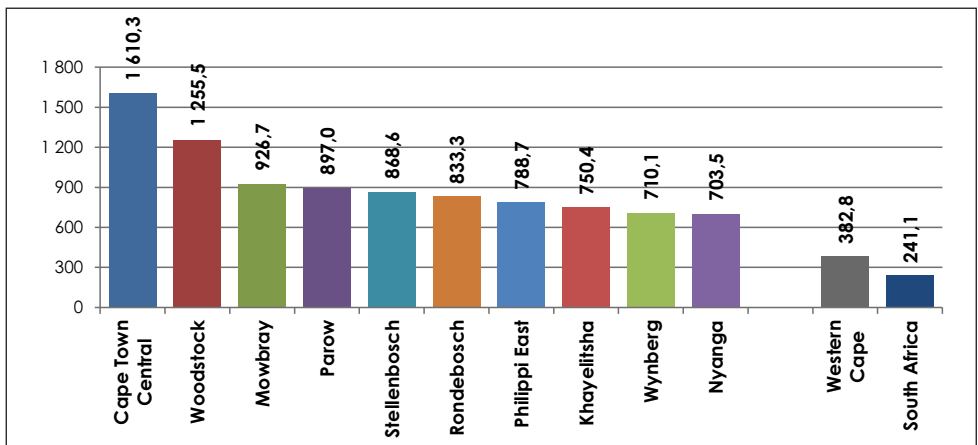
Police precinct	2013/14	Contribution	2014/15	%Δ	Contribution	2015/2016	%Δ	Contribution	Ratio
Mitchells Plain	65	3,0%	86	32,3%	3,9%	106	23,3%	5,4%	51,3
Harare	119	5,5%	103	-13,4%	4,6%	94	-8,7%	4,8%	51,5
Khayelitsha	121	5,6%	115	-5,0%	5,2%	86	-25,2%	4,4%	52,6
Mfuleni	61	2,8%	81	32,8%	3,7%	83	2,5%	4,2%	67,6
Milnerton	79	3,7%	79	0,0%	3,6%	67	-15,2%	3,4%	73,0
Kraaifontein	80	3,7%	73	-8,8%	3,3%	58	-20,5%	2,9%	33,1
Nyanga	87	4,0%	59	-32,2%	2,7%	52	-11,9%	2,6%	24,3
Lingeletu-West	51	2,4%	52	2,0%	2,3%	51	-1,9%	2,6%	74,8
Delft	50	2,3%	32	-36,0%	1,4%	41	28,1%	2,1%	25,2
Gugulethu	51	2,4%	42	-17,6%	1,9%	37	-11,9%	1,9%	28,2
Top Ten Stations	764	35,5%	722	-5,5%	32,6%	675	-6,5%	34,2%	
Western Cape	2 154		2 218	3,0%		1 973	-11,0%		31,8

Source: South African Police Service

8.3.3 Robbery at non-residential premises crime ratios

The top 10 police precincts' ratio is above the national ratio (35,8/ 100 000) and the provincial ratio (31,8/100 000) (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 Woodstock and Maitland police precinct ratios for instance are three times more than the provincial ratio (31,8/100 000). According to a national SAPS docket analysis conducted in September to November 2015, 22,8% of these robberies take place at tuck-shops and spaza shops.²⁹ This could account for the high rate of business robberies at non-commercial areas like Lingeletu West, Mfuleni, KwaNokuthula and Thembalethu.

Figure 33: Robbery at non-residential premises in the Province 2015/16 ratios



²⁹ 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.

9. CONCLUSION

The Western Cape Province continues to experience high levels of serious crime. In the 2015/16 year, it had the highest rate of the 17 community-reported serious crimes in the country, and the highest rate of common and aggravated robberies, attempted murder, common assault and theft out of motor vehicles. The incidence of all these crimes has increased over the last decade. Notably, the Cape Town Central and Mitchells Plain police precincts had the highest number of community reported serious crimes for the period under review.

Western Cape has the second highest rate of murder in the country at 52/100 000. While the number of murders has increased nationally and provincially, when controlled for the growth in population, the rate of murder has decreased in the country and Province. Many of these crime categories show an encouraging decrease in reported incidents over the last financial year, including attempted murder, sexual offences, assault GBH, common robberies, burglary and theft of a motor vehicle. On the other hand, increases were noted in murder, common assault, aggravated robbery, car-jacking and robbery at residential premises. These are all crimes are of enormous concern to the country and its population.

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, as well as of drug related crimes, and retains the second highest rate for driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol. Drug related crime has increased by 129,3% in the last decade and by 5,9% in the last year, it 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 violent crime in the Province, and neither shows any significant sign of abating.

The analysis of the top 10 precincts per crime category shows that the majority of crimes are often concentrated in a small number of areas. It is concerning that the top 10 precincts, representing 7% of the police precincts in the Province (150), account for almost half of murder, attempted murder and illegal possession of firearms and ammunition, a quarter of assault GBH, common assault and drug related crime, and more than a third of common robberies and robbery with aggravating circumstances.

However, when comparing the incidence of crime at the top 10 stations with the rate per population, we see that different stations often predominate. This is sometimes related to the size of the policing precinct. The Nyanga police precinct is the largest- in terms of population per police precinct- in the Province and reports the highest number of murders, sexual offences, assault GBH and aggravated robbery in the Province. When controlling for population size, Nyanga has the third highest rate of murder and the 10th highest rate in aggravated robbery, but does not feature in the top 10 for other serious contact crimes. On the other hand, when controlling for population size, smaller towns and rural areas feature in the top 10. Table Bay Harbour and Cape Town Central have the highest rate among the 17 community-reported crimes.

In the main, the crime rate of the 10 top police precincts is far above the provincial and the national average suggesting a need for sustained interventions in these areas.