



AN ANALYSIS OF THE

NATIONAL CRIME STATISTICS

ADDENDUM TO THE ANNUAL REPORT 2013/14



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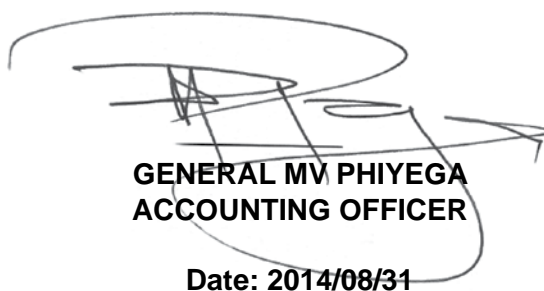
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SUBMISSION OF THE ANNUAL REPORT (ADDENDUM) TO THE MINISTER OF POLICE

HON. NPT NHLEKO, MP
MINISTER OF POLICE

I have the honour of submitting the Annual Report (Addendum) of the Department of Police
for the period 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2014.



GENERAL MV PHIYEGA
ACCOUNTING OFFICER

Date: 2014/08/31

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1. INTRODUCTION

Section 205 (3) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa imprints that the remit of the police is to prevent, combat and investigate crime, to maintain public order, to protect and secure the inhabitants of the Republic and their property and to uphold and enforce the law.

Against this backdrop, and as part of the wider Justice, Crime Prevention and Security (JCPS) Cluster, the South African Police Service (SAPS) is charged with the critical role of accounting on an annual basis in terms of crime performance and observed trends. This is done in partial fulfilment of the accounting and reporting balance that is espoused by the desired strategic outcome: All people in South Africa **are and feel safe**. That is, this compound sentence formulation calls for two elements that should be addressed in order to realise Vision 2030: *“In our well-designed community surroundings we feel safe everywhere”*. These include:

- **ARE** - means focusing on reduced levels of serious crime, as illustrated in the Crime Statistics Report; and
- **FEEL** - means tapping into the hearts and experiences of the community to determine feelings of safety using various mechanisms that will enhance police accountability towards ensuring safer communities such as Citizen-based Monitoring Mechanism that is being piloted for roll-out in conjunction with the Department of Performance Monitoring and Evaluation; conducting objective Safety Audits and Customer Satisfaction Surveys to determine overall feelings of community safety in order to inform planning and informed intervention processes; and Victims of Crime Surveys (spearheaded by Statistics SA) which seek to determine feelings of safety through the eyes and experiences of the victims of crime.

As part of advancing our crime statistics management, the Service has since established a multi-disciplinary National Crime Statistics Task Team to conduct a thorough analysis of the environment, informed by international good practice and to develop a Crime Statistics Policy, as well as to develop Counting Rules and revise Crime Definitions. The current national statistics have been subjected to the audit processes of the Auditor-General. The process of certification into official statistics that meet the eight South African Quality Assessment Framework (SASQAF) quality dimensions of the Statistician-General is at an advanced stage.

During the reporting period, our democratic government has further invested in the Department in order to ensure adequate service delivery to a population of about 52 981 991 people. As a result:

- The total personnel strength stood at 194 852, consisting of 153 116 SAPS Act members and 41 736 Public Service Act members. The downside of this is the continued loss of personnel through murders of police members, road fatalities and suicides.
- Our Police vs Population ratio was 1:346 which is remarkably within the United Nations standard of 1:450
- The Vehicles vs Personnel ratio was 1:3.82 calculated against 50 966 vehicles.
- As a means to improve service delivery access, the number of service points that were established include 1 137 Police Stations; 186 active Satellite Police Stations; 52 active Fixed Contact Points; and 14 active Mobile Contact Points.

Besides the above-mentioned resources that are available for the police to deliver on the Constitutional remit, efforts to fight crime over the years have demonstrated the need for dedicated community activism and vigilance as most crimes occur in secluded or private social settings. The clarion call for sound

and structured partnerships among all affected stakeholders in order to address criminogenic factors and the combating of crime remains critical. Furthermore, in order for our communities to experience peaceful surroundings, there is also a need for community resilience and focus on “small crimes” as these may escalate into more serious crime if not harnessed from source, i.e. the domino effect of crime requires a clamp down at genesis level to avoid the unwarranted zenith, as illustrated below:

THE DOMINO EFFECT OF SERIOUS CRIME



2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 LONGITUDINAL APPROACH AND COMPARATIVES

By its character, crime is a social phenomenon. This requires a longitudinal analysis in order for one to determine resultant trends over a period of time, hence the 10-5-1 approach to reporting. During the current financial year the Service preferred to utilise reported crime figures for all crime as crime ratios mainly apply to contact crime per 100 000 population while other (smaller) populations should ideally be used in respect of other crimes, e.g. population owning vehicles or livestock. Once more, the approach adopted in this report distinguishes between long swings or long-term variations from year-to-year crime trends, with the assertion that since crime is a dynamic phenomenon, crime trend fluctuations are best comprehended when considered over a longer period, instead of simply on the basis of annual portrayals. The 10-5-1 model provides for a clearer depiction of crime trends, that is indicating how crime trends behaved from 2004/5 to 2013/14 (10 years); 2009/10 to 2013/14 (full five years of the present administration period); and 2012/13 versus 2013/14 (one year under review).

2.2 METHOD OF CALCULATION AND INTERNATIONAL GOOD PRACTICE

Reported crime percentage change serves as a means to determine how crime has performed over a period by comparing the percentage difference in actual reported case figures. The acceptable formula to use in this regard is:

$$\frac{\text{Current Period-Previous Period}}{\text{Previous Period}} \times 100$$

For example, when one intends to determine the percentage change in murder between 2012/13 and 2013/14, the formula is applied as follows:

$$\frac{17\ 068 - 16\ 259}{16\ 259} \times 100 = 5.0\%$$

Crime ratio is an internationally accepted depiction of crime and allows for ease of comparison across, e.g. countries, provinces, cities and over time and is more applicable to most contact crime. The method for calculating the percentage change on these ratios is the same the world over and is as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Current Period-Previous Period}}{\text{Previous Period}} \times 100$$

For example, to determine the percentage increase or decrease in the murder ratio during the period under review (April 2013 to March 2014), the formula is applied as follows:

$$\frac{32.2 - 31.1}{31.1} \times 100 = 3.5\%$$

3. THE ANATOMY OF CRIME: DEFINING CATEGORIES OF SERIOUS CRIME

The South African Police Service's National Crime Statistics measure 20 serious crimes. Seventeen of these crimes are reported by the community and three are those detected by the police. Put differently, the 17 crime categories are supposed to decrease whilst the other three (possession of unlawful firearms and ammunition, driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs, possession or dealing in drugs) are supposed to increase as a result of police action or detection.

For the purpose of this report, the analysis of the national crime situation will focus on the above twenty serious crimes in terms of reported crime figures, categorized into two main divisions as indicated above.

3.1 SEVENTEEN COMMUNITY-REPORTED SERIOUS CRIMES

These include the following:

- **Contact Crime** - Murder, Attempted Murder, Sexual Offences, Assault GBH, Common Assault, Robbery with Aggravating Circumstances and Common Robbery (with sub-categories such as

that deemed as TRIO crime: Carjacking, Robbery at Residential Premises and Robbery at Other Premises/Businesses)

- **Contact-related Crime** - Arson, Malicious Damage to Property
- **Property-related Crime** - Housebreaking at Residential Premises, Housebreaking at Other Premises, Theft of Motor Vehicle/Cycle, Theft out of or from Motor Vehicle and Stock Theft
- **Other Serious Crime** - Ordinary Theft (other theft), Fraud-related (Commercial) Crime and Shoplifting

3.2 THREE POLICE-DETECTED SERIOUS CRIME

This division comprises those crimes that are detected during police action and are supposed to depict an upward trend. These include Unlawful Possession of Firearms and Ammunition, Driving under the Influence of Drugs and Alcohol, and Unlawful Possession of and Dealing in Drugs.

The national and provincial raw figures for serious crime are provided in Annexures A and B respectively. The SAPS definitions of these crimes are provided in Annexure C of the document. Further information on the calculation of ratios per crime category is obtainable on our website: www.saps.gov.za

4. ANALYSIS OF SERIOUS CRIME CATEGORIES: NATIONAL TRENDS

Crime does not occur in a vacuum. It is essentially a social phenomenon. Circumstances affecting the wider South African society will thus naturally also impact on the incidence of crime. Negative developments in the socio-economic sphere that need to be considered in this regard include e.g. demographic realities such as rapid population growth (enhanced by an influx of economic refugees) which inter alia fuels a process of accelerated urbanization, an increasingly younger and restless population at risk and insufficient economic growth to meet the needs of the expanding population. The effect is visible in infrastructure development that lags behind demand, an overburdened educational (and other social services) system and phenomena such as unemployment, substance abuse (which plays a role in crimes across the spectrum) and environmental stress. This again manifests in issues affecting stability in the country, such as labour disputes, protest actions motivated by insufficient service delivery and other forms of civil unrest which frequently also create conditions conducive to crime.

The rapidly changing world is particularly defined by technological innovation which is also exploited by criminals in terms of creating innovative means to commit crime (e.g. the growing threat of so-called cyber-crime), as well as new and expensive electronic targets to focus on. Technology is also linked to the growing threat posed by organized criminal activities (which inter alia also assumes transnational dimensions and directly or indirectly contribute to various categories of crime in different ways).

The discussion below is based on research and the results of analyses done at provincial level.

Despite the above, the crime trend line over the past 10 years (2004/5 to 2013/14) continued to demonstrate a decline, both in ratios and reported crime, against the backdrop of an increase in population figures.

Notably, during the reporting period, the 17 community-reported crimes contributed less to the overall

crime figure, i.e. 84.1% compared to 86.2% in 2012/13, while the contribution of those that resulted from police detection or crime combating initiatives increased, i.e. 15.9% compared to 13.8% in 2012/13, as shown below.

17 COMMUNITY-REPORTED SERIOUS CRIME 1 826 967 (84.1%)



3 POLICE-DETECTED SERIOUS CRIME 345 909 (15.9%)

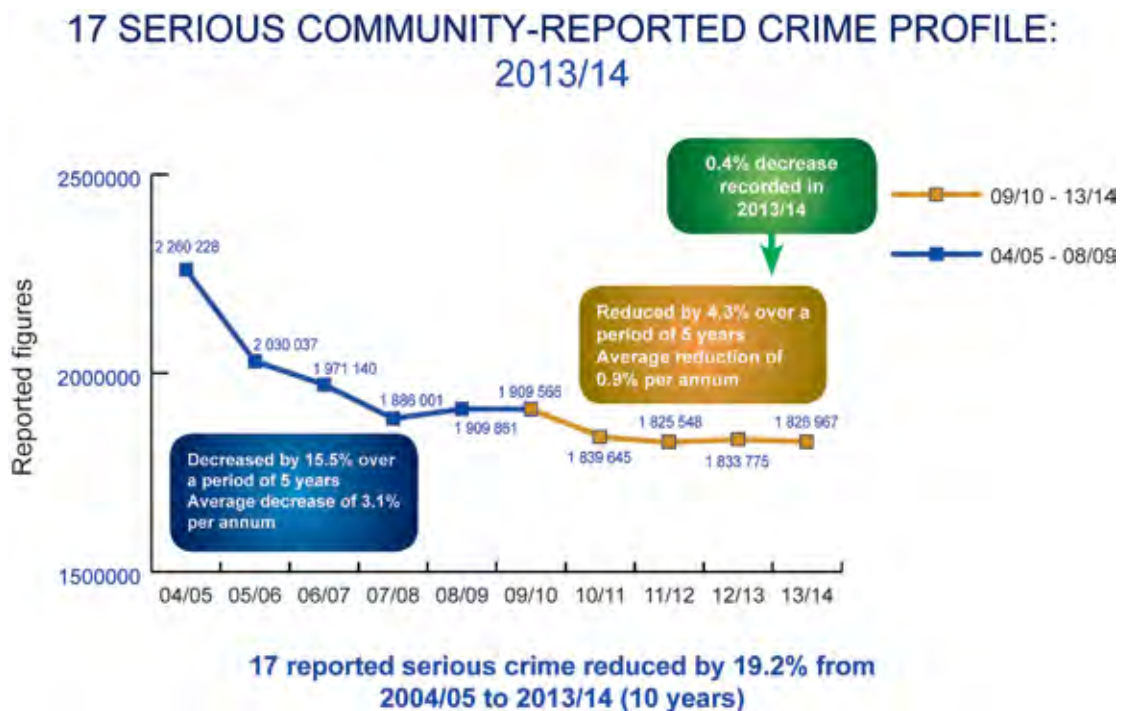


As illustrated above, crimes reported by the community accounted for 1 826 967 cases while crimes that were detected through police action numbered 345 909 cases.

In terms of year-on-year comparisons, the total number of community-reported cases for 17 serious crimes were reduced marginally by 0,4% to 1 826 967 or 6 808 less cases in 2013/14 compared to 1 833 775 reported cases in 2012/13. With regard to the three crime types which are supposed to increase as a result of police efforts, there was a record increase of 18,2% to 345 909 or 53 147 more cases in 2013/14, compared to 292 762 reported crimes in 2012/13.

4.1 COMMUNITY-REPORTED SERIOUS CRIME

As shown in the graph below, community-reported serious crime has decreased by 19.2% over a 10-year period, by 4.3% over the past five years and by a further 0.4% during the reporting year, i.e. from 1 833 775 cases reported in 2012/13 down to 1 826 967. This decline occurred against the backdrop of the increase in population estimates. Between 2012/13 and 2013/14 alone there was an increase of more than 700 000 in the estimated population figures.



Longitudinally, the crime trends of the following broad categories of these community-reported crimes have constantly indicated varying proportions of decrease:

- Contact crime has decreased by 26.8% over 10 years (2004/05-2013/14) and by 8.3% during the past five years (2009/10-2013/14), but has shown a slight increase of 0.5% or 3 127 reported cases during the past financial year (2013/14).
- Contact-related crime has decreased by 21.0% over 10 years (2004/05-2013/14), by 9.6% during the past five years (2009/10-2013/14) and by 1.3% or 1 633 reported cases during the past financial year (2013/14).
- Property-related crime has decreased by 5.8% over 10 years (2004/05-2013/14), shown a slight increase of 1.7% during the past five years (2009/10-2013/14) and again decreased by 0.2% or 897

reported cases during the past financial year (2013/14).

- Other serious crime has decreased by 21.1% over 10 years (2004/05-2013/14), by 4.2% during the past five years (2009/10-2013/14) and also by 1.4% or 7 405 reported cases during the past financial year (2013/14).

Overall, there has been some improvement in the crime situation over the past two years in terms of the 17 crimes reported by the community to the police. During 2012/13, eight out of 17 crimes depicted increases. However, during 2013/14, only six out of 17 crimes experienced an increase.

The following five stubborn crimes maintained an increase during the 2013/14 reporting period:

- Murder increased by 5.0%
- Attempted murder increased by 4.6%
- Theft out of or from motor vehicle was up by 3.0%
- Robbery with aggravating circumstances increased by 12,7%
- Common robbery increased by 0.6%

Only one new category of crime experienced an increase during 2013/14, i.e. all theft not mentioned elsewhere (other theft) which increased by 1.6%.

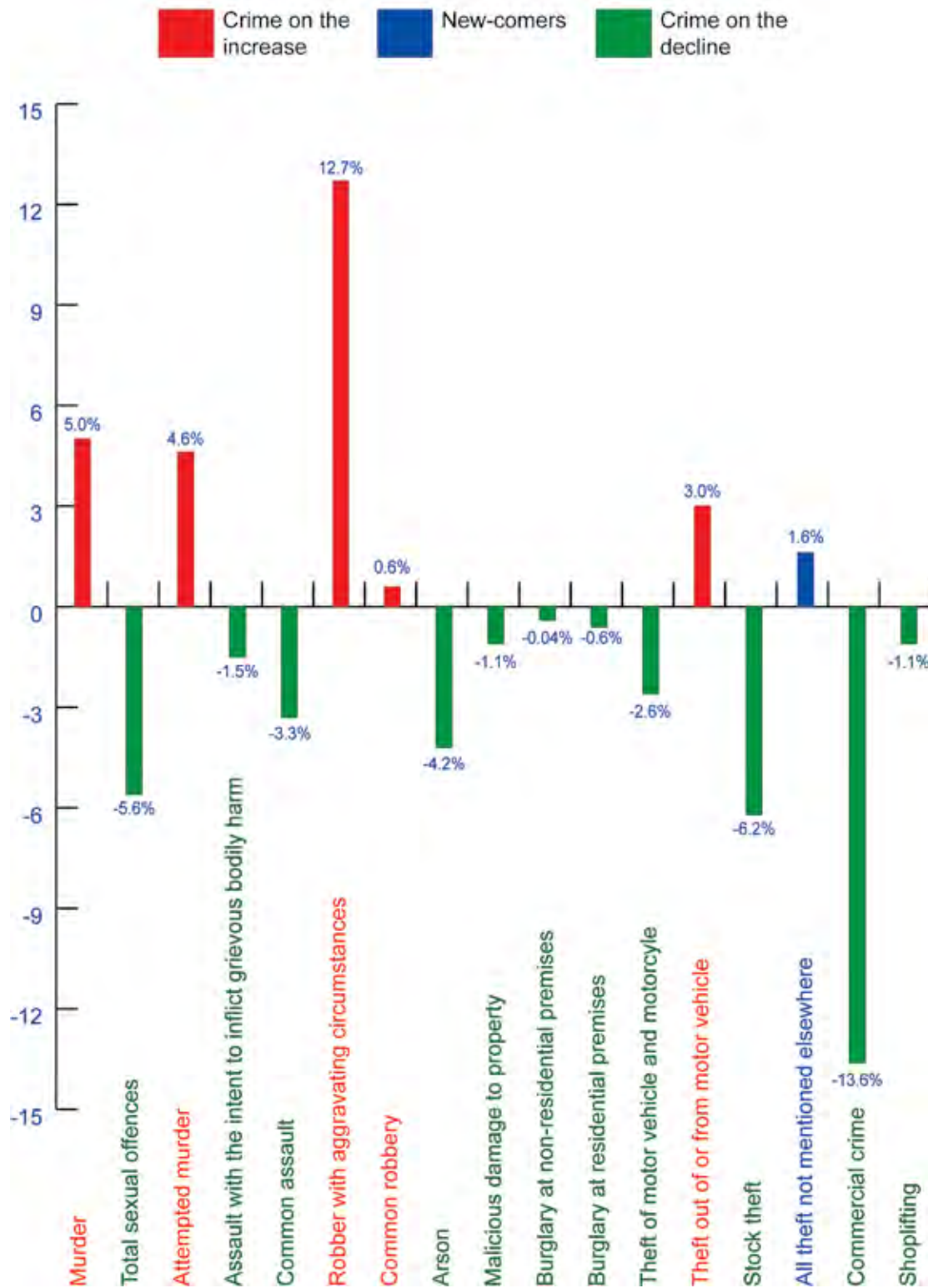
The following five crimes that were reported to be on the increase during 2012/13 have since shown a decrease:

- Sexual offenses decreased by 5.6%
- Malicious damage to property decreased by 1.1%
- Burglary at non-residential (business) premises decreased by 0.04%
- Burglary at residential premises decreased by 0.6%
- Commercial crime (fraud) decreased by a remarkable 13.6%

The rest of the crimes continued to show a decline, namely assault with the intention to inflict grievous bodily harm (-1.5%); common assault (-3.3%); arson (-4.2%); theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle (-2.6%); stock-theft (-6.2%); and shoplifting (-1.1%).

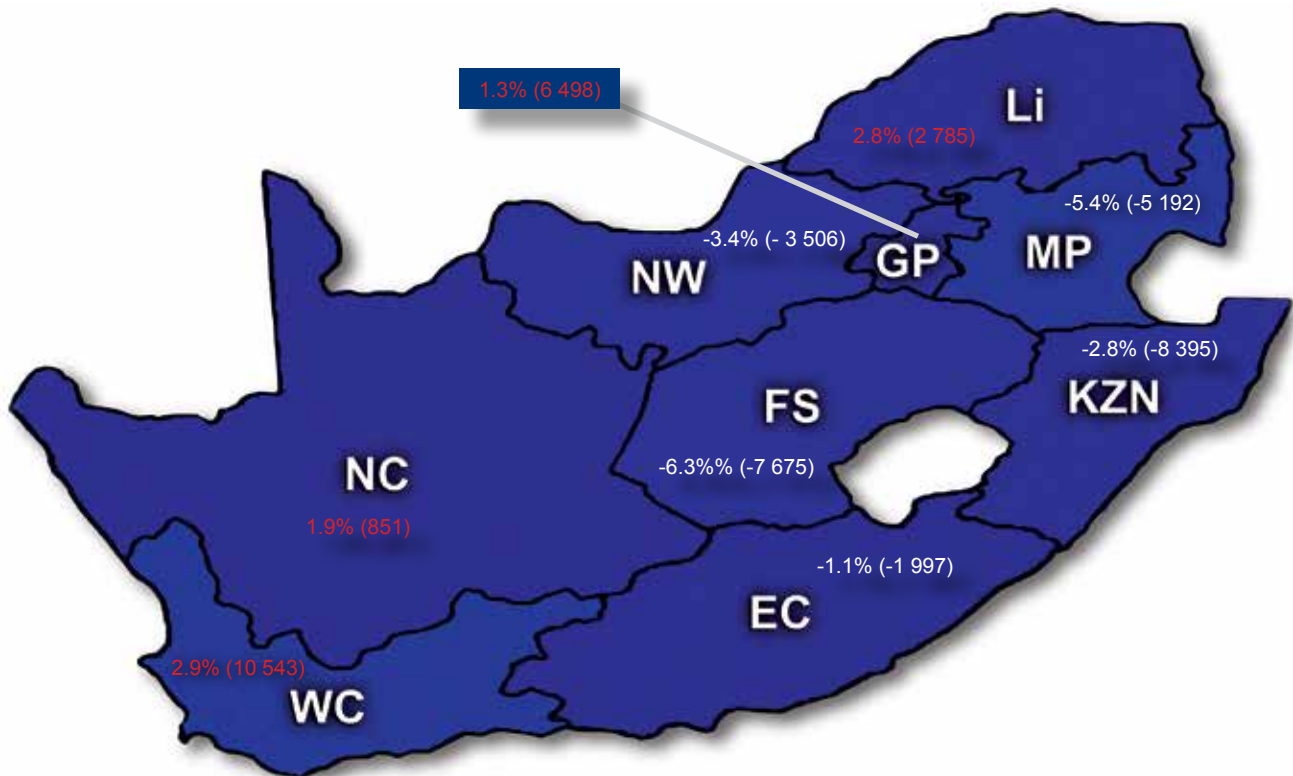
This can be illustrated as follows:

RSA PERFORMANCE COMPARATIVES ON 17 SERIOUS COMMUNITY-REPORTED CRIMES: 2012/13 VS 2013/14



The individual provincial contributions to the crime figures are depicted in the map below.

17 SERIOUS CRIME PROFILE: 2013/14



17 Serious crime decreased by 0.4% from 2012/13 to 2013/14

The map illustrates that there are five provinces that have shown considerable overall decreases: Free State 6.3% (7 675 cases); Mpumalanga 5.4% (5 192 cases); North West 3.4% (3 506 cases); KwaZulu-Natal 2.8% (8 395 cases); and the Eastern Cape 1.1% (1 997 cases). The four provinces that recorded an increase in overall serious crime include the Western Cape with 2.9% (10 543 cases); Limpopo with 2.8% (2 785 cases); the Northern Cape with 1.9% (851 cases); and Gauteng with 1.3% (6 498 cases).

A breakdown of the trends observed in relation to individual categories of crime over the defined periods is provided below.

4.2 CONTACT CRIME

Contact crime was the biggest contributor to the total number of reported crimes (34%) during 2013/14. These crimes are committed against the person and involve physical contact between the victim and perpetrator. The contact is usually of a violent nature and most of the contact crimes cause physical, psychological and material damage to their victims.

This broad category includes the following crimes: murder, attempted murder, sexual offences, assault with the intent to cause grievous bodily harm, common assault, common robbery and robbery with aggravating circumstances. The proportional contribution of these crimes to the overall picture of the 17 community-reported crimes is as follows: Assault with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm (29%), common assault (27%) and robbery with aggravating circumstances (19%) accounted for the majority of cases reported during the financial year. Total sexual offences (10%), common robbery (9%), murder (3%) and attempted murder (3%) constituted the smallest proportions in this regard.

The generators of and conditions conducive to murder, attempted murder, sexual offences, assault with the intention to inflict grievous bodily harm and common assault are generally very similar. It

can even be argued that, except in cases where the criminal intent to kill is evident, the difference between murders, attempted murders and assaults mainly lies in the degree and extent of violence employed. The overwhelming majority of these crimes affect victims and perpetrators known to one another and result from the phenomenon of existential social interactions. The majority of these crimes are caused by feelings of anger, disappointment, frustration and stress that are not channelled by self-restraint towards non-destructive outlets, resulting in individuals acting on violent impulse. Furthermore, a common denominator of these crimes is the prevalence of alcohol and substance abuse, which affect the cognitive control mechanisms required to guide the behaviour of individuals. A considerable proportion of these crimes are either domestic violence cases or occur in the vicinity of taverns or shebeens. These crimes frequently display a seasonal trend, occurring mainly over weekends.

The availability and presence of firearms and other dangerous weapons also feature prominently in this regard, as well as in the commission of armed robberies. Incidentally, robberies appear to become increasingly violent and consequently account for an increasing proportion of the contact crimes supposedly mainly of a social nature. Thus, an increase in robberies will necessarily also reflect in higher levels of other contact crime. The vulnerability of victims is compounded by environmental factors such as poor street illumination, dense vegetation along routes followed by pedestrians and the challenges posed to policing by informal settlements and remote areas which are difficult to access.

In addition to the above, specific phenomena that contributed to the number of **murders**, **attempted murders** and **assaults** recorded during the financial year under consideration included violent public protest actions; violent conflict occasioned by rivalry in the taxi industry (apparently also associated with hot spots of crime at certain hostels in particularly Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal); the growing threat posed by violence associated with illegal mining activities (the so-called Zama-Zamas) and rivalry among different groups involved in these activities; vigilantism (often associated with actions of mob justice); and gangsterism. A matter of concern in the latter regard is that the phenomenon of gangsterism seems to be spreading beyond the areas in the Western Cape, Eastern Cape and Gauteng traditionally associated with this scourge. Reports from other provinces increasingly refer to the threat posed by gangs in terms of various crimes, but contact crime and drug trafficking in particular. It is further important to keep in mind that the phenomena discussed above do not only affect the people directly involved, but frequently result in casualties among innocent bystanders (including children) and even law enforcement personnel. More localized contributors to contact crime in particularly some of the provinces include local customs and beliefs (e.g. witchcraft-related crime and malpractices at initiation schools) and conflicts between different factions in society over a variety of issues.

As part of the broader category of contact crimes, **sexual offences** are generally subject to the same influences as described above. The fact that rape dominates this category of offences and that we live in a society in which the prevalence of sexually transmitted diseases can literally have deadly consequences, makes this a matter of utmost concern to society. The situation is aggravated by the fact that a large proportion of the victims are children and that neglect or poor custodianship of children is identified as a main contributor to this crime. A trend that particularly affects youthful victims is the phenomenon of dating by means of the social media, which indicates that some victims are unaware of the dangers posed by socializing with strangers. A further concern is caused by the fact that rapes are often committed during the commission of other crimes, particularly robberies and that lifestyle issues involving the abuse of drugs and alcohol also feature prominently in respect of sexual offenses.

Due to the fact that a considerable proportion of **rapes** occur in the domestic environment and that victims are frequently financially or otherwise dependent on the perpetrators, a certain number of cases are either withdrawn or cannot be successfully prosecuted. This causes abusive relationships to be perpetuated.

Notwithstanding the above, reports indicate that the reinstatement of the Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences (FCS) Units have had a positive effect on the incidence of this crime. The effectiveness of these units in assisting victims and bringing perpetrators to book, e.g. securing 659 life sentences (and with 3 718 persons convicted and sentenced to 51 631 years of imprisonment), has increased confidence in the police among members of the community. Awareness campaigns and

a particular focus on crimes against women and children initiated by the Police Service (through inter alia crime prevention programmes and the dedicated investigative effort of FCS Units), and government interventions in general, contribute towards combating crimes of this nature.

Robbery with aggravating circumstances and **common robbery** have experienced an increase during the 2013/14 financial year, in contrast to a decrease in the majority of the property-related crimes discussed further on in this report. The conclusion is that improved security measures taken by citizens against theft have led to an escalation in robberies. This is a matter of serious concern, because the violent nature of robbery causes this crime to contribute to feelings of insecurity in society. Notwithstanding the fact that analysis has indicated that robberies are generally not characterized by excessive violence, the violence perpetrated during robberies has increased and the extreme forms of this phenomenon often featuring in the media dominate perceptions in this regard.

Robbery at residential premises is possibly the most feared crime in the country at present. Contrary to perceptions, this crime is not restricted to the more affluent areas. Even people living in the poorest areas and the most modest dwellings are targeted. The crime generally tends to occur during the dark hours. The perpetrators appear to concentrate on robbing cash, computers and other electronic equipment, cellular telephones and jewellery. A new trend observed with regard to robbery at residential premises is an apparent increase in the number of incidents during which robbers target residential complexes where several targets can be hit in one raid. A good example of how a small number of perpetrators can be responsible for a considerable number of crimes occurred in KwaZulu-Natal during the past financial year. In January 2014 a group of five suspects targeting students at the University of Zululand were apprehended. They were linked to 50 cases of house robbery at the student residences, having mainly targeted students returning to their rooms from the library at night.

Most people associate the term “business” with well-established concerns, but a large number of businesses in the country consist of small, informal enterprises – often with single owners. Except in Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal, reports indicate that in the remainder of the provinces the overwhelming majority of **business robberies** involve informal businesses such as spaza/tuck shops and/or taverns. In some areas the majority of such businesses belong to foreign small traders not utilizing any banking services and keeping their cash on the premises. The vulnerability of such shops is also increased by a lack of effective security measures, the irregular trading hours they keep and environmental factors associated with the areas in which they operate. Many of the robberies targeting such shops are actually opportunistic crimes targeting items such as cash, airtime, cigarettes and other consumer items. Notwithstanding the above, some business robberies (and even residential robberies) are committed by organized groups and even established syndicates. This is frequently the case when specific items or types of businesses are targeted and when large concerns are robbed of their property.

Hijacking is generally considered as mainly a highly organized crime, particularly where **truck hijacking** is concerned. The advanced security features built into the newer models of vehicle to thwart car thieves have unquestionably contributed to the increase in **carjackings**. Analysis indicates that the majority of the latter occur on the driveways of residences, mainly targeting victims leaving for or returning from work. As could be expected, truck hijackings are more frequent along the main routes and at on and off-ramps to such routes. It is also interesting to note that hijacked vehicles are frequently used in the commission of other crimes, including other hijackings. A relatively new trend is the prominent targeting of vehicles delivering tobacco products, which accounted for in excess of 20% of the hijackings recorded in Gauteng and the Western Cape respectively during the period under review. Depending on the types of vehicle employed, these specific crimes are registered as either carjackings or truck hijackings.

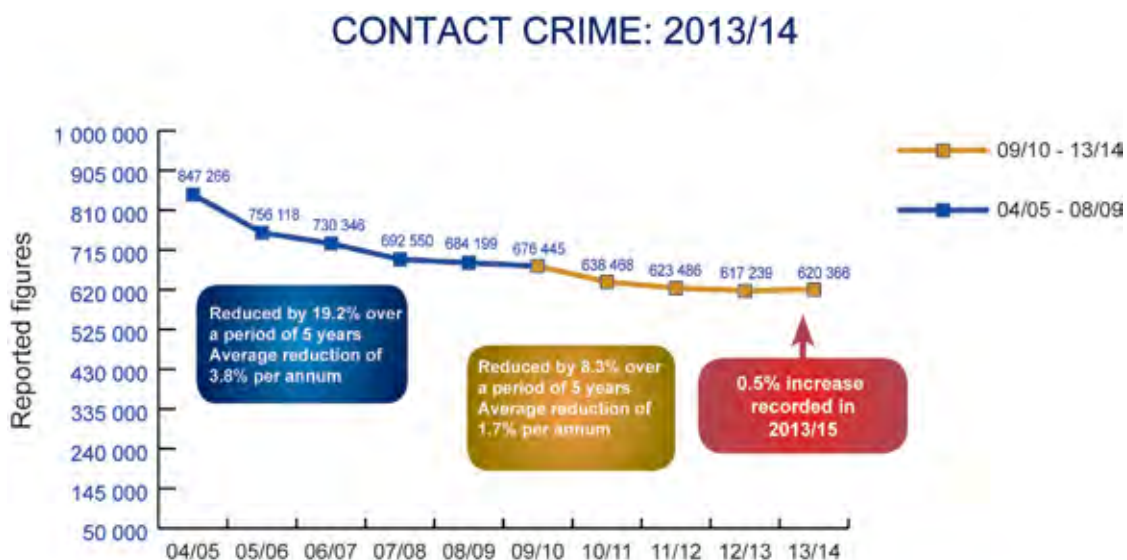
Although bogus and/or corrupt law enforcement officials do from time to time feature in reports dealing with residential and business robberies, this occurs much more frequently in reports dealing with carjackings and particularly the hijacking of trucks. This supports the notion that organized crime is involved. As is evident from analysed dockets, the number of vehicles registered in Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal explains why these two provinces feature prominently in respect of this crime. As the statistics show in this regard, although Gauteng has recorded an increase of 22.5% or 1 112 cases,

there are reportedly also considerable carjacking spill-overs to neighbouring provinces such as North West, Mpumalanga and Limpopo. Remarkably, KwaZulu-Natal has reduced its figure by 6.3% or 153 cases, while its neighbouring provinces, Mpumalanga and the Eastern Cape, recorded an increase.

Cases in which vehicles are hijacked by hitchhikers or taxi passengers are sporadically reported, but in all probability represent opportunistic crimes.

Robberies of **cash in transit (CIT)** and bank robberies are considered the most organized among all the types of aggravated robbery. The majority of the CIT robberies occur while the security guards are carrying the money to and from their vehicles since armoured cash carrier standards have been reinforced. However, the CITs display the execution of thorough plans that may involve insider information. Analytically, a decrease in ATM bombings is associated with the increase in **bank robberies** (from 7 to 21) and the 145 CITs. The shift may also have resulted from several arrests that were effected by the police and the partnerships (such as with the South African Banking Risk Information Centre) established in this regard. It further leaves a distinct impression that the perpetrators involved in CIT robberies and ATM bombings (and the more organized manifestations of other aggravated robberies) may well be the same groupings.

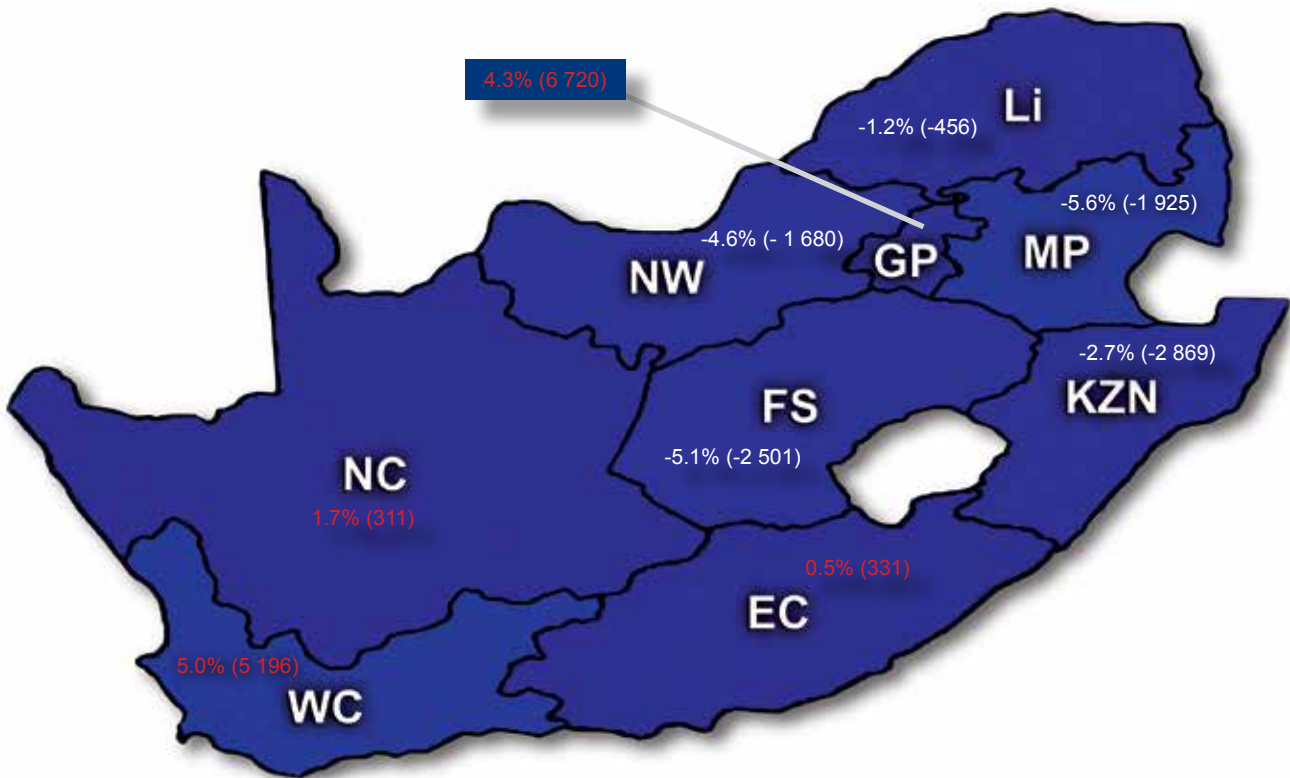
Notably, overall contact crime has decreased by 26.8% over 10 years (2004/5-2013/14); by 8.3% during the past five years (2009/10-2013/14) and marginally increased by 0.5% during the past financial year (2013/14). This can be graphically illustrated as follows:



Contact crime decreased by 26.8% from 2004/05 to 2013/14 (10 years)

As shown in the map below, during 2013/14 the provinces that recorded a decrease are: KwaZulu-Natal 2.7% (2 869 cases); Free State 5.1% (2 501 cases); Mpumalanga 5.6% (1 925 cases); North West 4.6% (1 680 cases); and Limpopo 1.2% (456 cases). The provinces showing an increase are: Northern Cape 1.7% (311 cases); Eastern Cape 0.5% (351 cases); Western Cape 5.0% (5 196 cases) and Gauteng 4.3% (6 720 cases).

CONTACT CRIME: 2013/14



Contact crime increased by 0.5% (3 127 cases) from 2012/13 to 2013/14

4.2.1 MURDER

Murder has decreased by 9.2% over 10 years (2004/5-2013/14); increased by 1.4% during the past five years (2009/10-2013/14) and by 5.0% during the past financial year (2013/14). This can be graphically illustrated as follows:

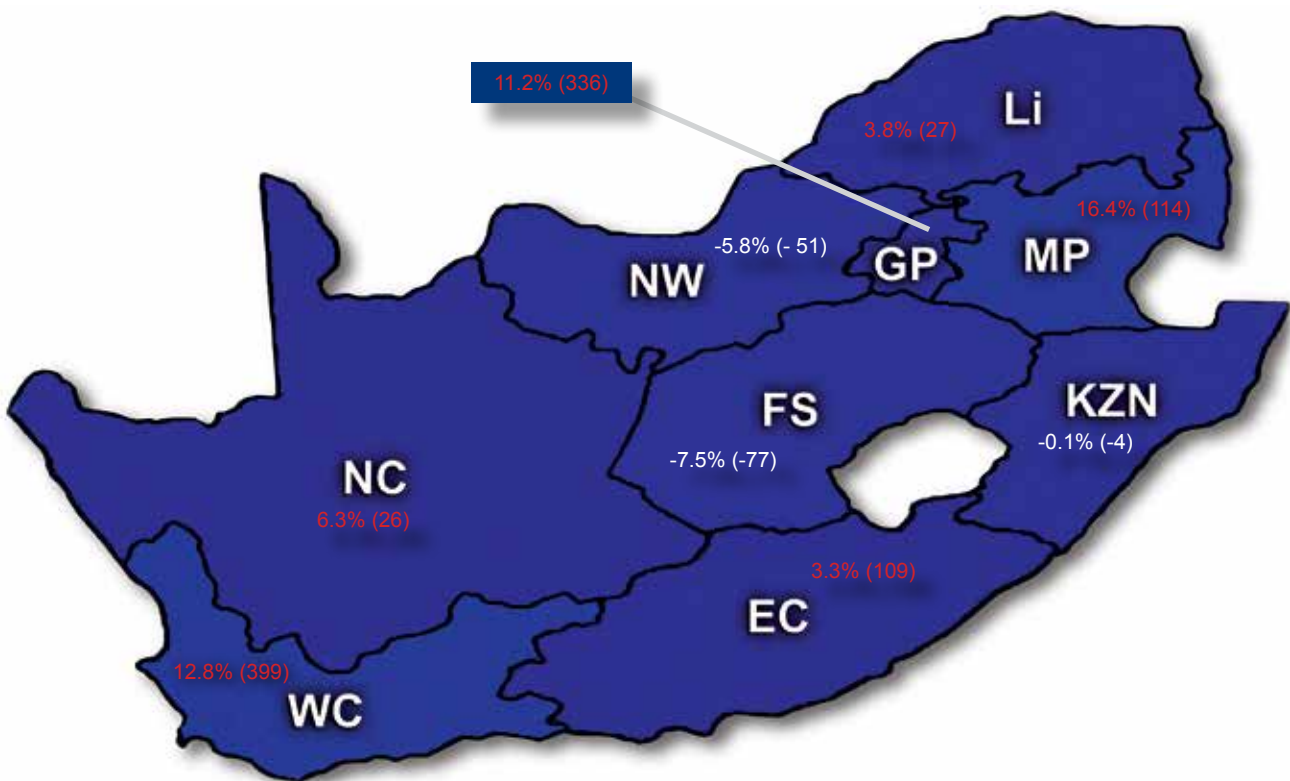


Murder decreased by 9.2% from 2004/5 to 2013/14 (10 years)

The map below depicts that during 2013/14, murder decreased in the following provinces: Free State 7.5% (77 cases); North West 5.8% (51 cases) and KwaZulu-Natal 0.1% (4 cases). Mpumalanga

recorded the highest increase with 16.4% (114 cases); followed by Western Cape with 12.8% (326 cases) and Eastern Cape with 3.3% (109 cases).

MURDER: 2013/14

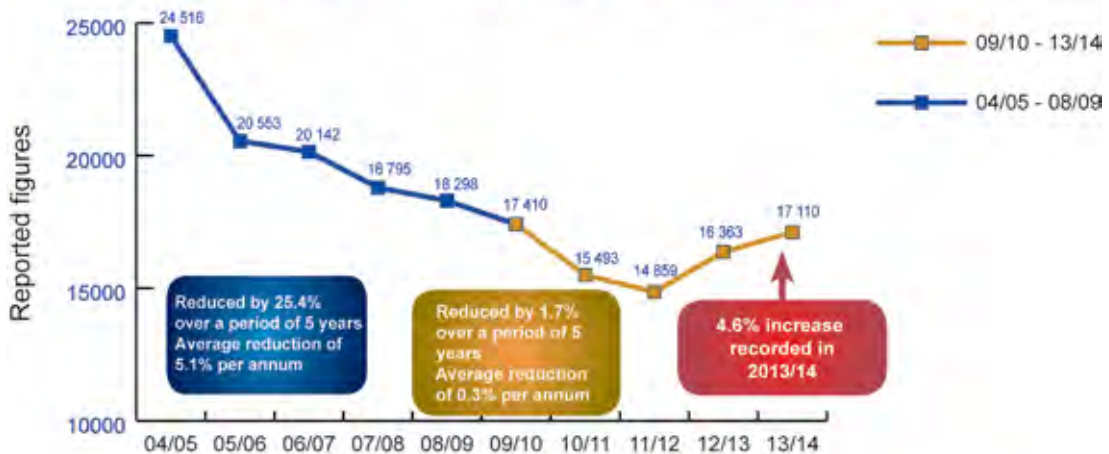


Murder increased by 5.0% (809 cases) from 2012/13 to 2013/14

4.2.2 ATTEMPTED MURDER

Attempted murder has decreased by 30.2% over 10 years (2004/5-2013/14); and by 1.7% during the past five years (2009/10-2013/14), but has increased by 4.6% during the past financial year (2013/14). This is illustrated in the graph below:

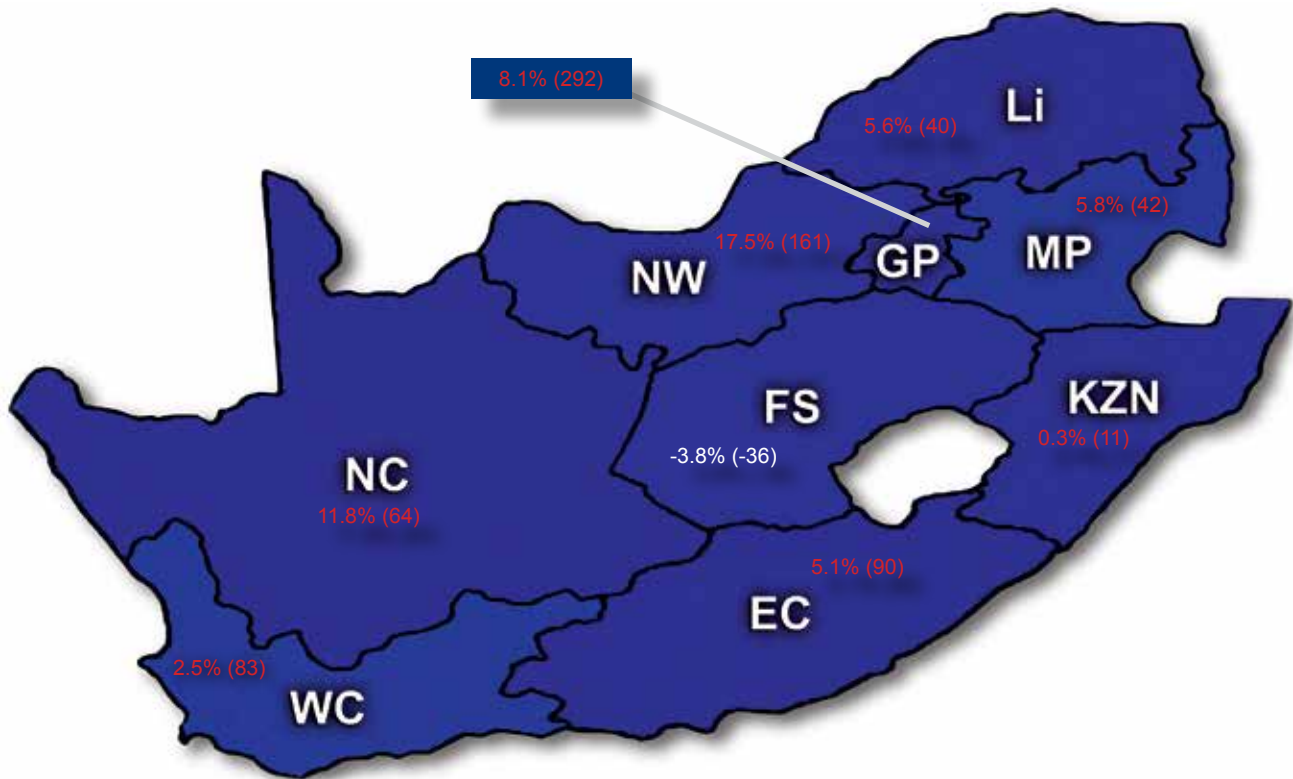
ATTEMPTED MURDER: 2013/2014



Attempted murder reduced by 30.2% from 2004/5 to 2013/14 (10 years)

In the map below, it can be seen that only Free State had a decrease of 3.8% (36 cases). The rest of the provinces experienced an increase in attempted murder cases, with North West recording the highest increase of 17.5% (161 cases).

ATTEMPTED MURDER: 2013/14

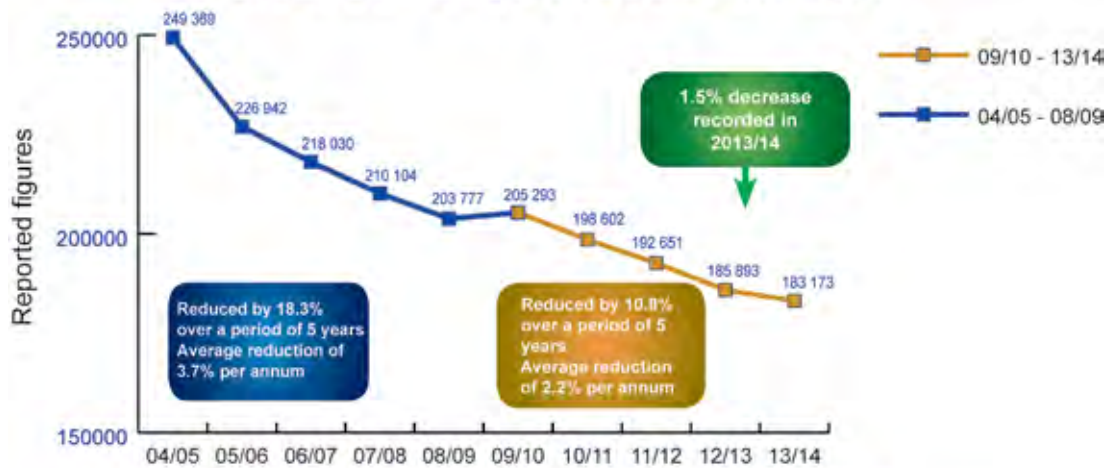


Attempted murder increased by 4.6% (747 cases) from 2012/13 to 2013/14

4.2.3 ASSAULT WITH THE INTENT TO INFLICT GRIEVOUS BODILY HARM

Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm has decreased by 26.5% over 10 years (2004/5-2013/14); by 10.8% during the past five years (2009/10-2013/14), and by 1.5% during the past financial year (2013/14). This is illustrated in the graph below:

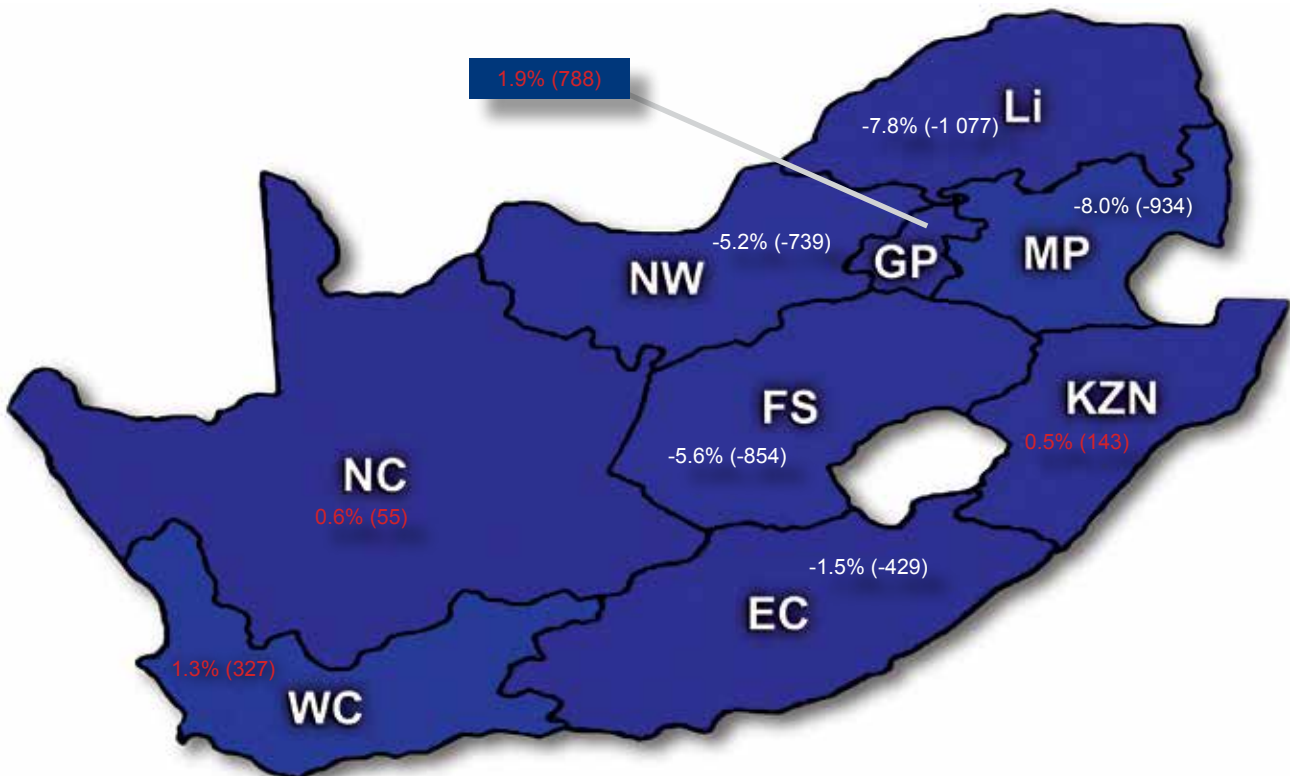
ASSAULT WITH THE INTENT TO INFLICT GRIEVOUS BODILY HARM: 2013/2014



Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm reduced by 26.5% from 2004/5 to 2013/14 (10 years)

The map below shows that during 2013/14, assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm showed a decrease of 7.8% (1 077 cases) in Limpopo, followed by Mpumalanga with 8.0% (934 cases), and Free State with 5.6% (854 cases). Northern Cape showed an increase of 0.6% (55 cases); followed by KwaZulu-Natal with 0.5% (143 cases). Gauteng recorded the highest increase of 1.9% (788 cases).

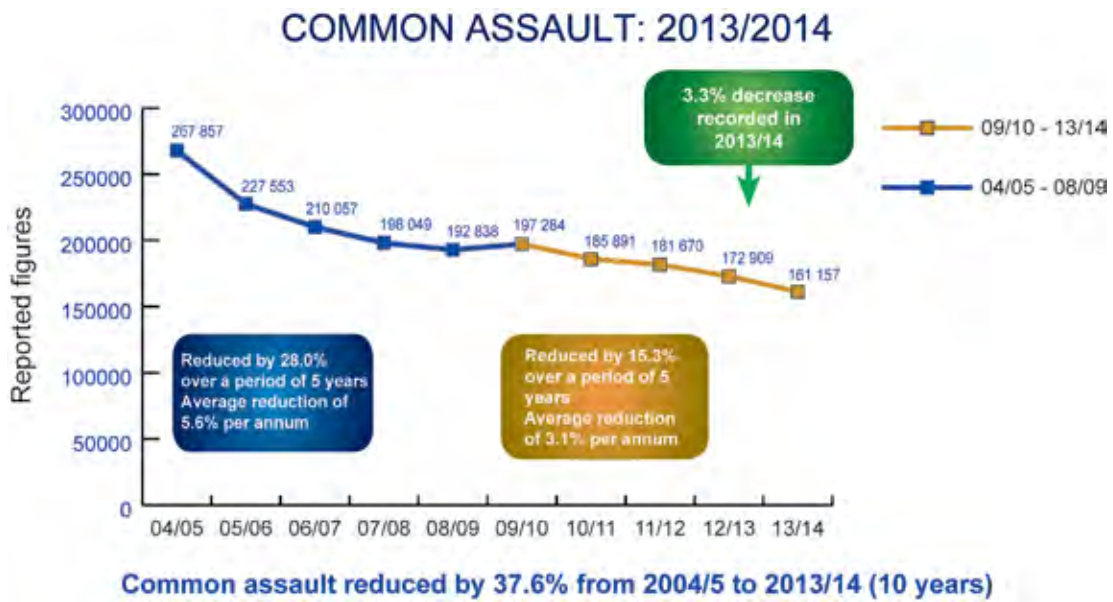
ASSAULT WITH THE INTENT TO INFLICT GRIEVOUS BODILY HARM: 2013/14



Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm decreased by 1.5% (-2 720 cases) from 2012/13 to 2013/14

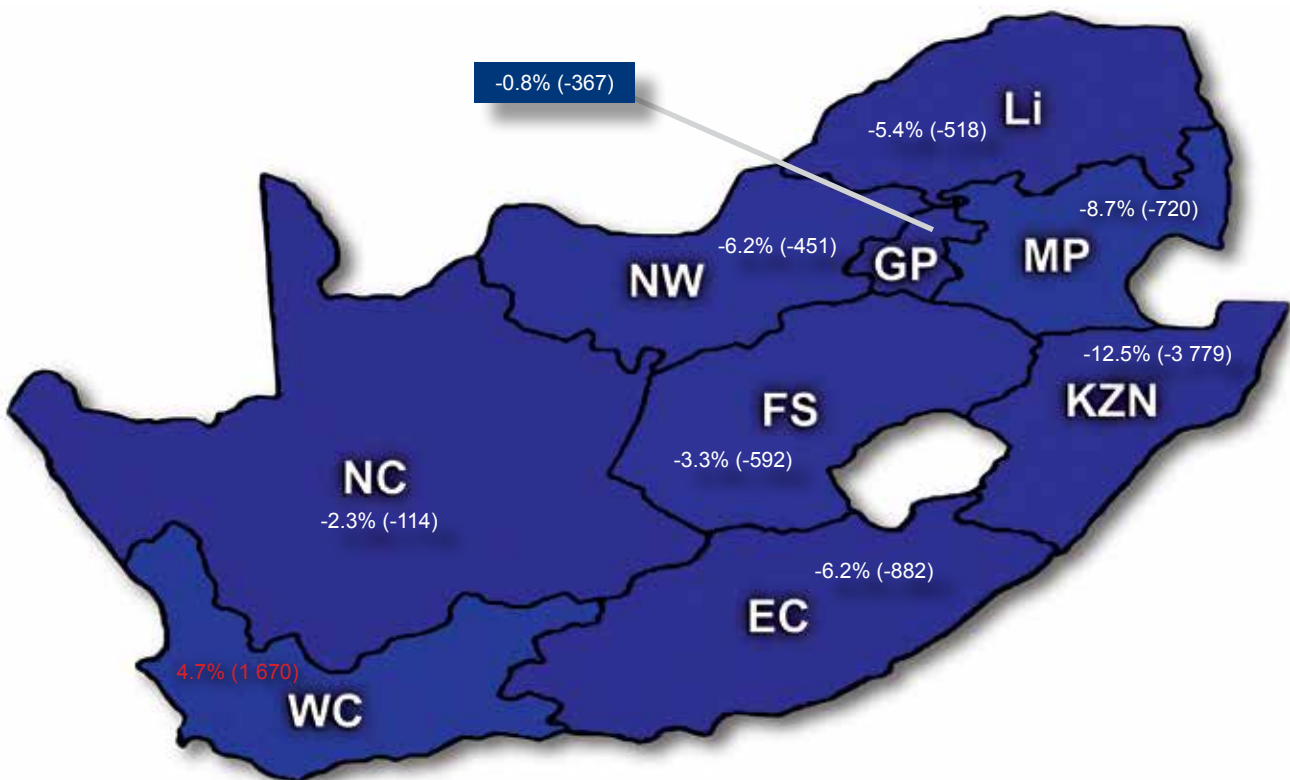
4.2.4 COMMON ASSAULT

Common assault also reduced by 37.6% over 10 years; 15.3% during the past five years; and 3.3% during the past financial year (2013/14), as shown in the graph below:



As indicated in the map below, during 2013/14 there was an overall decrease of 3.3% (5 752 cases) which was contributed by all eight provinces except Western Cape which recorded an increase of 4.7% (1 670 cases).

COMMON ASSAULT: 2013/14

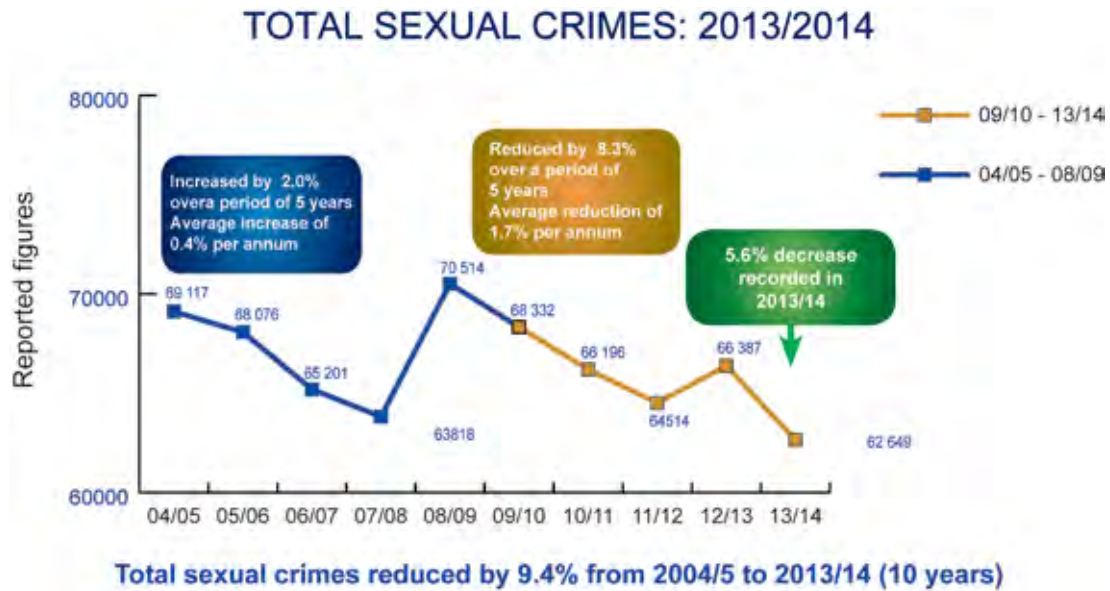


Common assault decreased by 3.3% (-5 752 cases) from 2012/13 to 2013/14

4.2.5 TOTAL SEXUAL OFFENCES

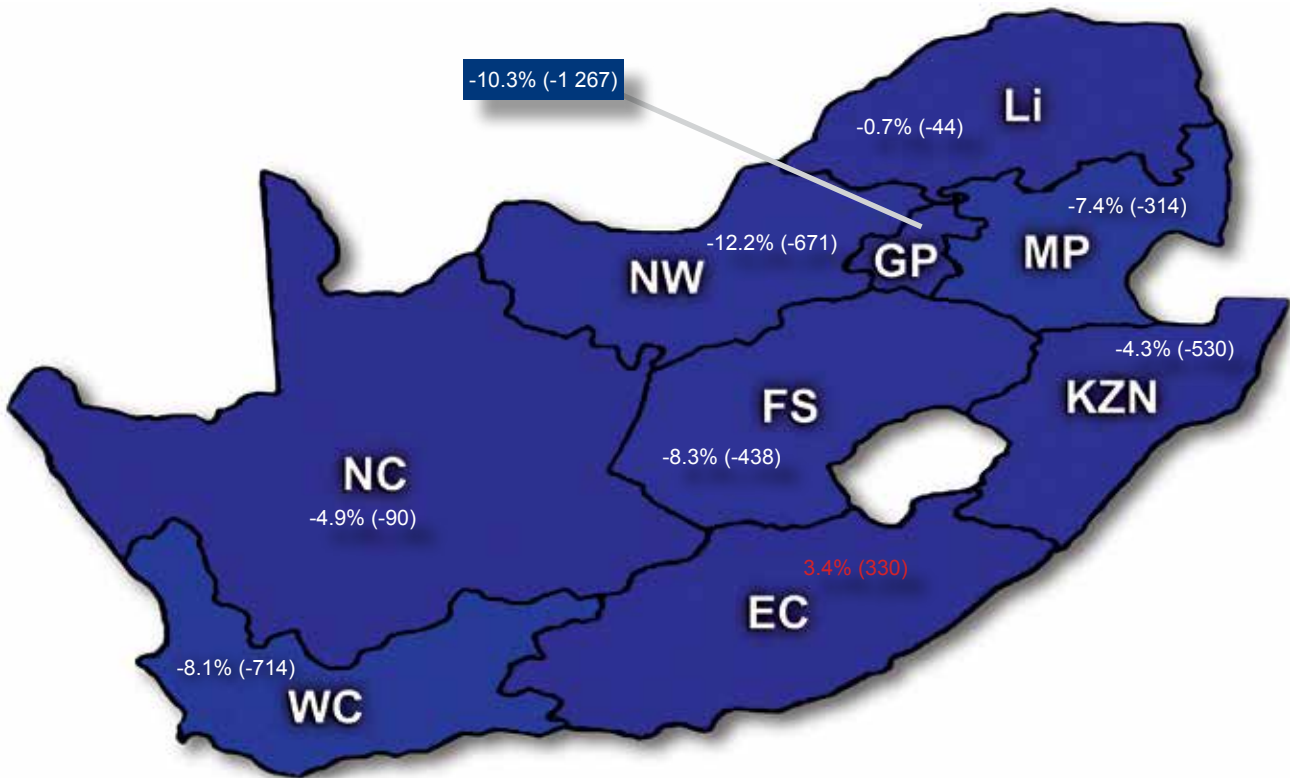
Total sexual offences emanate from the expanded legal definition in terms of the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, 2007 (Act 32 of 2007), as implemented on 15 December 2007.

These crimes have reduced by 9.4% over 10 years (2004/5-2013/14); 8.3% during the past five years (2009/10-2013/14) and 5.6% during the past financial year (2013/14), as indicated in the graph below:



The map below indicates that over the past year, this crime has decreased by 5.6% (3 738), with eight of the nine provinces reporting a decrease. Eastern Cape is the only province showing an increase of 3.4% (330 cases).

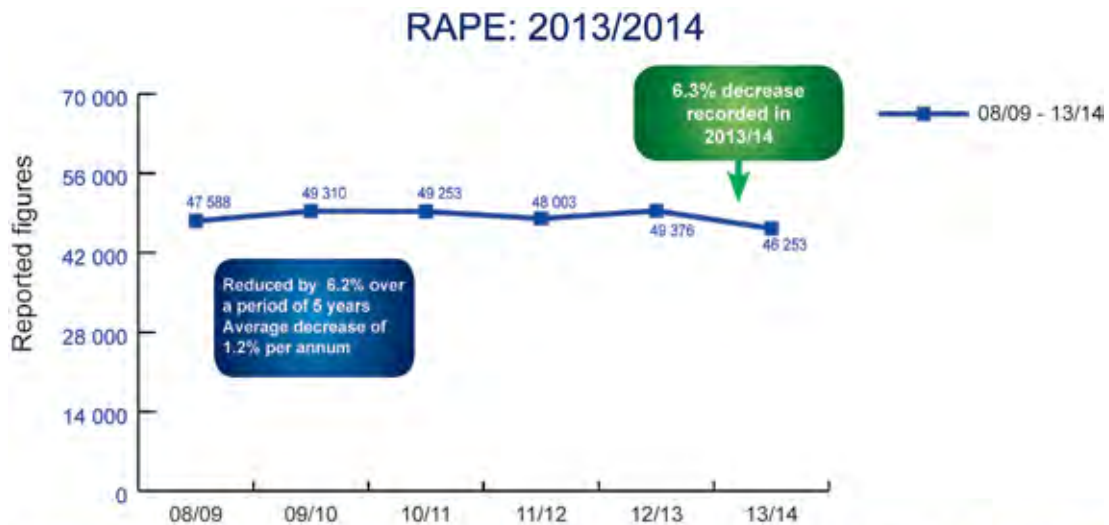
TOTAL SEXUAL OFFENCES: 2013/14



Total sexual offences decreased by 5.6% (-3 738 cases) from 2012/13 to 2013/14

4.2.5.1 RAPE

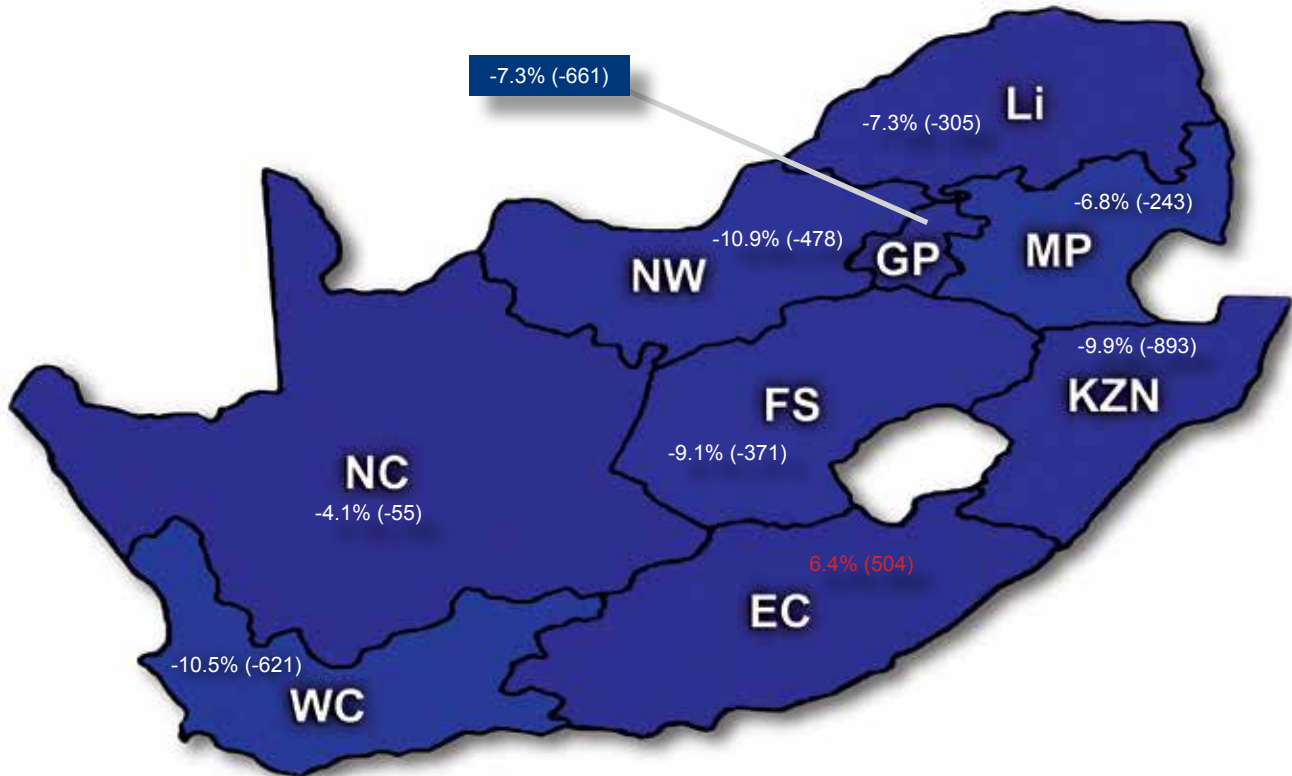
As a sub-category of this crime category, **Rape** (including compelled rape and acts of consensual sexual penetration with certain children (12 - 16 years)) has decreased by 6.2% during the past five years and also by 6.3% during the past financial year (2013/14), as shown in graph the below:



Legal definitional expansion: Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, 2007 (Act 32 of 2007), implemented midnight 15 December 2007

The map below indicates that over the past year, this crime has decreased by 6.3% (3 123 cases), with eight of the nine provinces recording a decrease. Eastern Cape is the only province showing an increase of 6.4% (504 cases).

RAPE: 2013/14

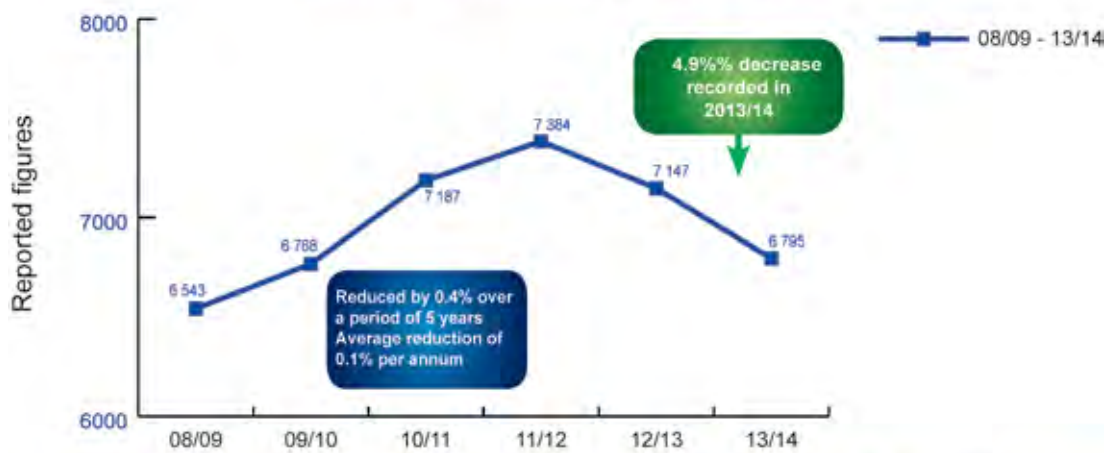


Rape decreased by 6.3% (-3 123 cases) from 2012/13 to 2013/14

4.2.5.2 SEXUAL ASSAULT

Another sub-category of this crime, namely **Sexual Assault**, has decreased by 0.4% over the past five years (2009/10-2013/14) and by 4.9% over the past year (2013/2014), as shown in the graph below:

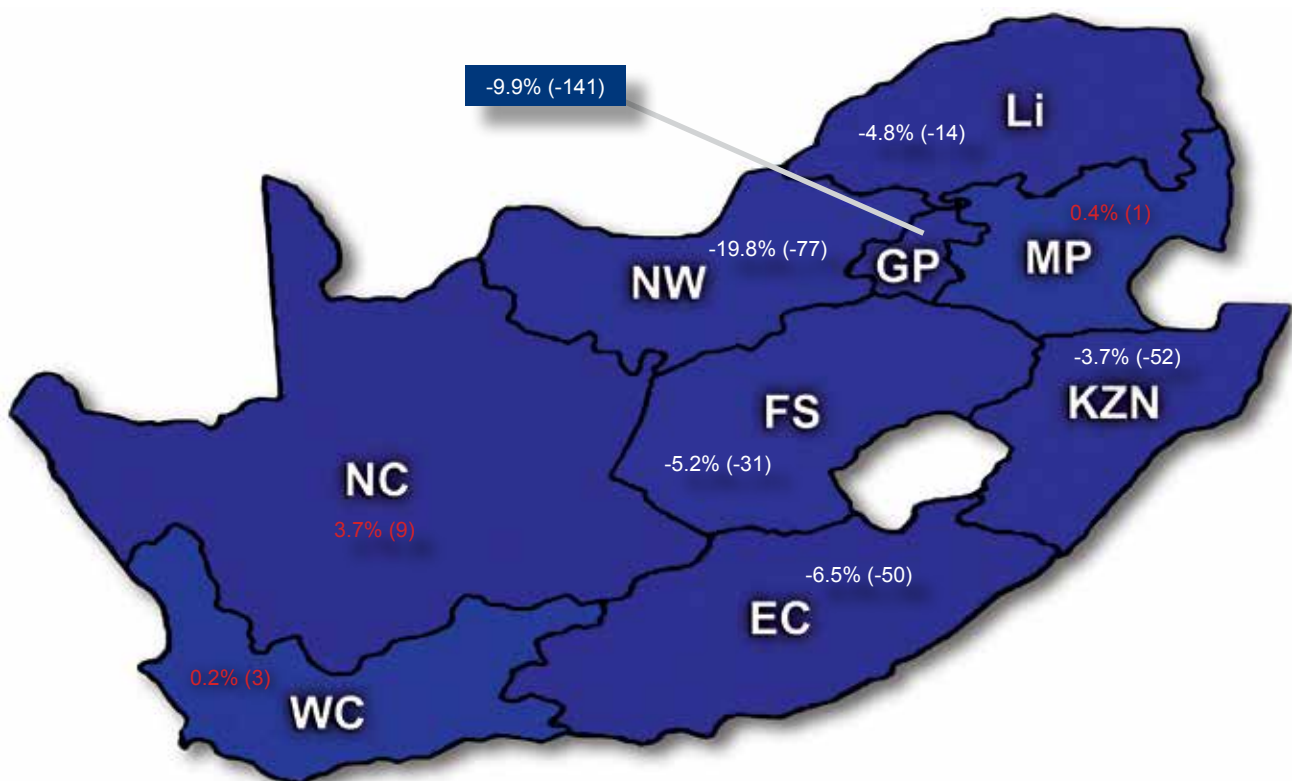
SEXUAL ASSAULT: 2013/2014



Legal definitional expansion: Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, 2007 (Act 32 of 2007), implemented midnight 15 December 2007

As shown in the map below, sexual assault has decreased by 4.9% (352 cases) during 2013/14. North West recorded the highest decrease with 19.8% (77 cases); followed by Gauteng with 9.9% (141 cases); and Eastern Cape with 6.5% (50 cases).

SEXUAL ASSAULT: 2013/14

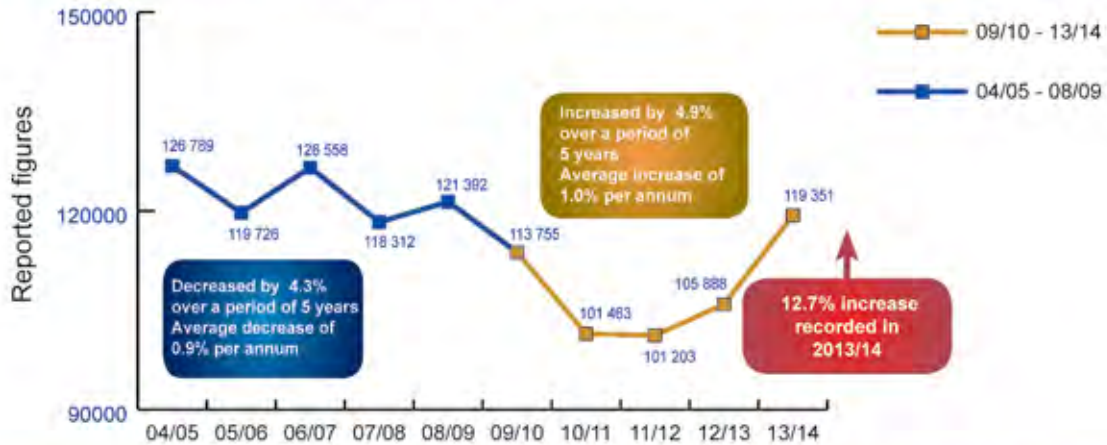


Sexual assault decreased by 4.9% (-352 cases) from 2012/13 to 2013/14

4.2.6 ROBBERY WITH AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES

Robbery with aggravating circumstances also reduced by 5.9% over 10 years; but increased by 4.9% during the past five years; and by 12.7% during the past financial year (2013/14), as shown in the graph below:

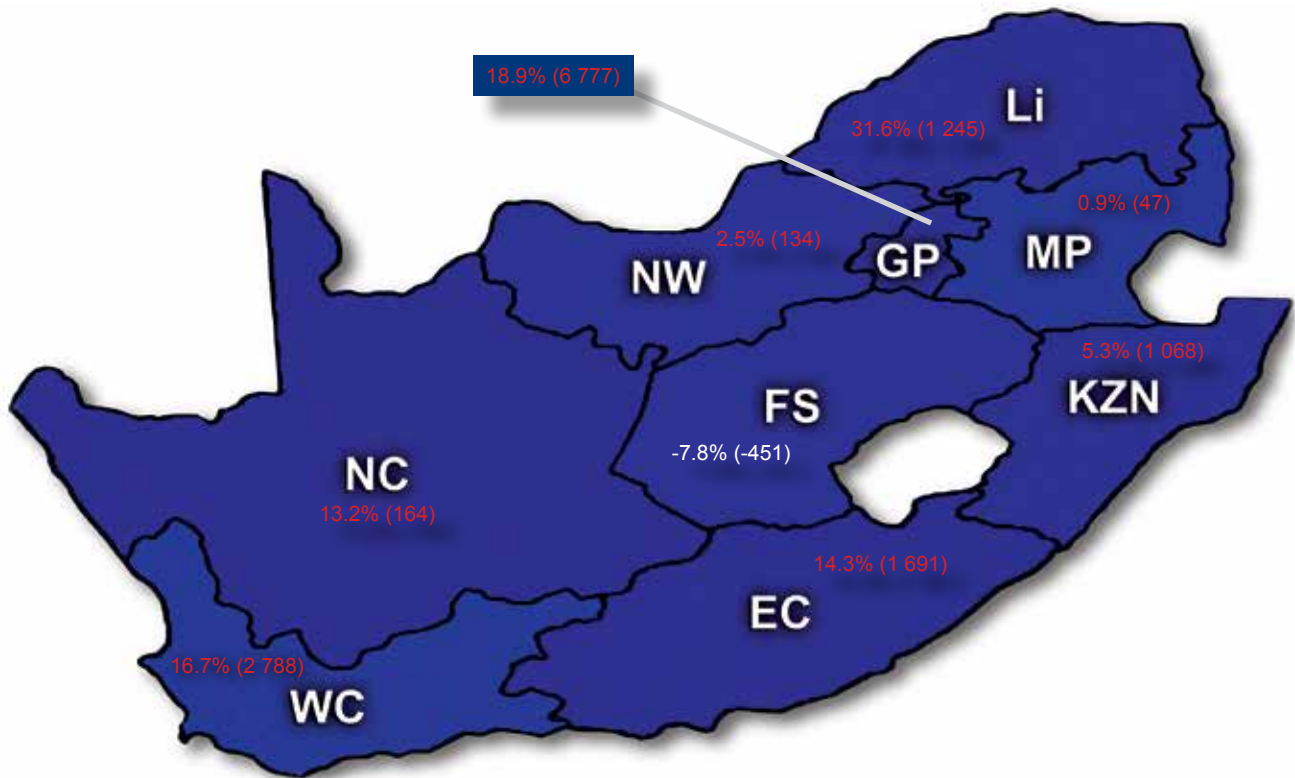
ROBBERY WITH AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES: 2013/14: 2013/2014



Robbery with aggravating circumstances reduced by 5.9% from 2004/5 to 2013/14 (10 years)

As illustrated in the map below, robbery with aggravating circumstances increased by 12.7% (13 463 cases). Only the Free State showed a decrease of 7.8% (451 cases), while the rest of the provinces recorded increases. Limpopo 31.6% (1 245 cases), Gauteng 18.9% (6 777 cases) and Western Cape 16.7% (2 788 cases).

ROBBERY WITH AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES: 2013/14

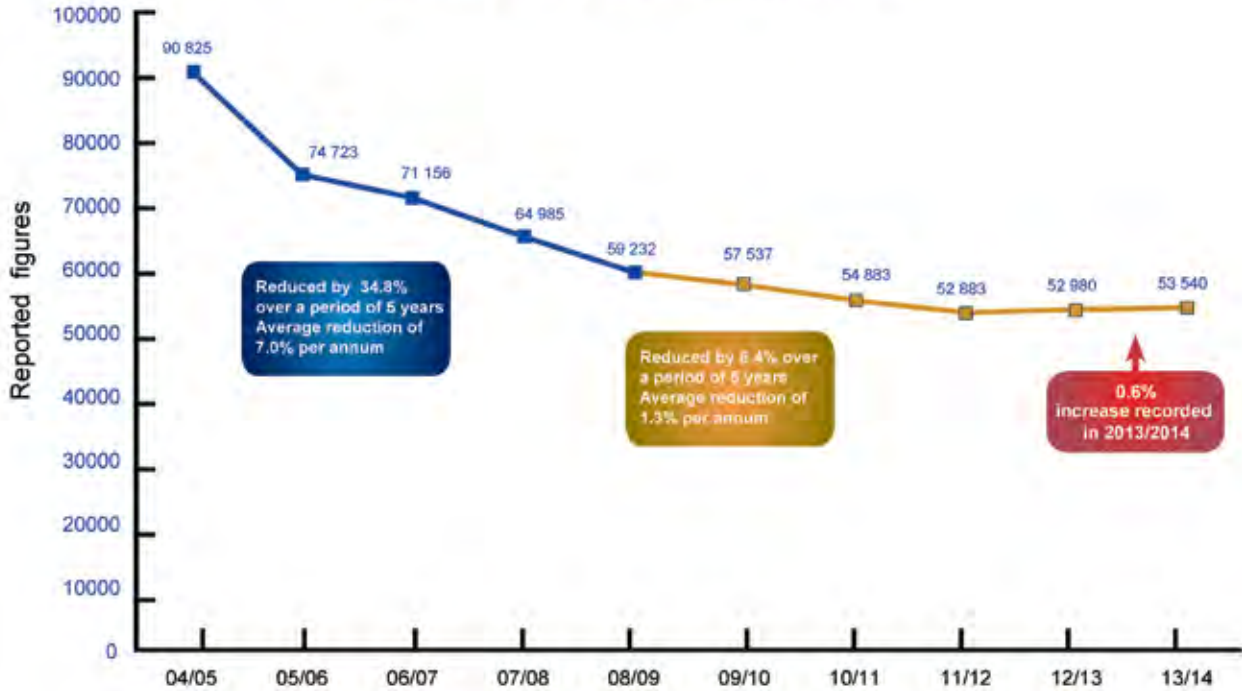


Robbery with aggravating circumstances increased by 12.7% (13 463) from 2012/13 to 2013/14

4.2.7 COMMON ROBBERY

Common robbery reduced by 40.7% over the past 10 years; and by 6.4% during the past five years; but increased by 0.6% during the past financial year (2013/14), as shown in the graph below:

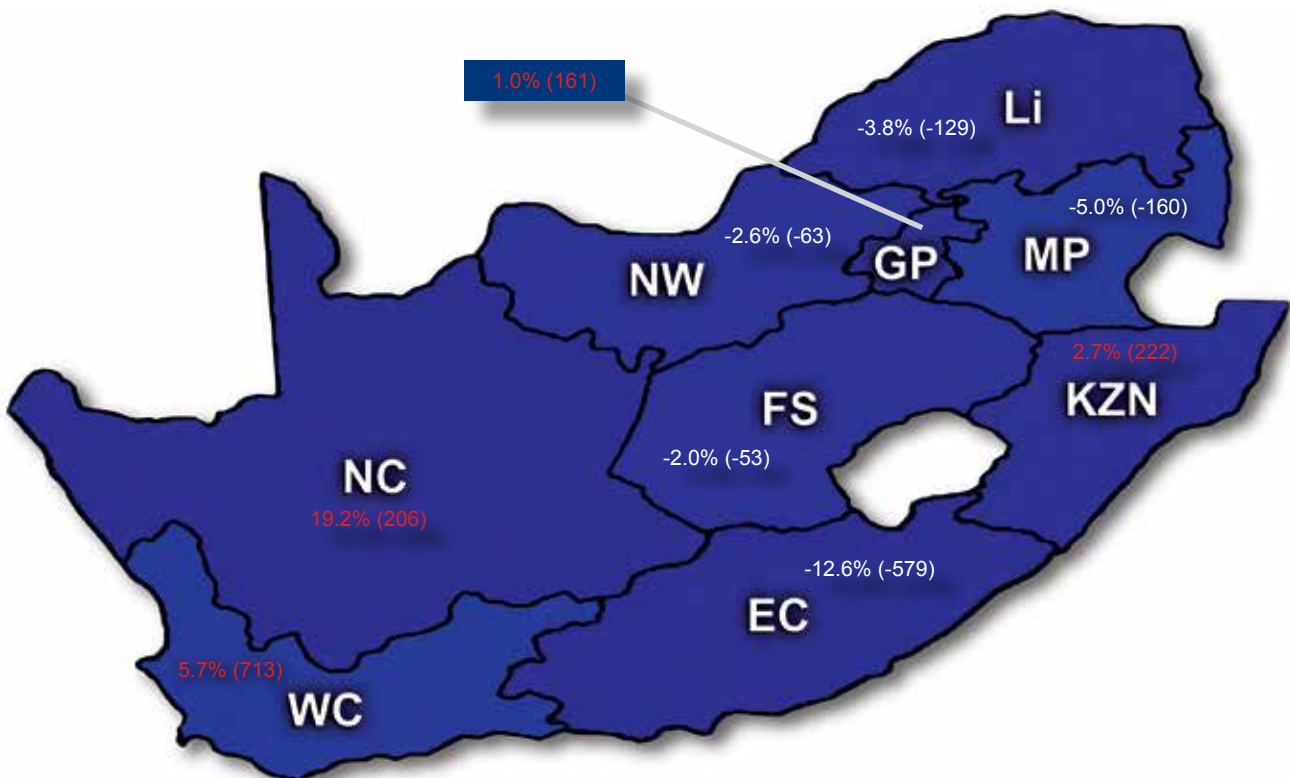
COMMON ROBBERY: 2013/14



Common robbery reduced by 40.7% from 2004/5 to 2013/14 (10 years)

The map below shows that common robbery has increased by 0.6% (318 cases). The provinces contributing to the decrease are Northern Cape 19.2% (206 cases), Western Cape 5.7% (713 cases), KwaZulu-Natal 2.7% (222 cases) and Gauteng 1.0% (161 cases).

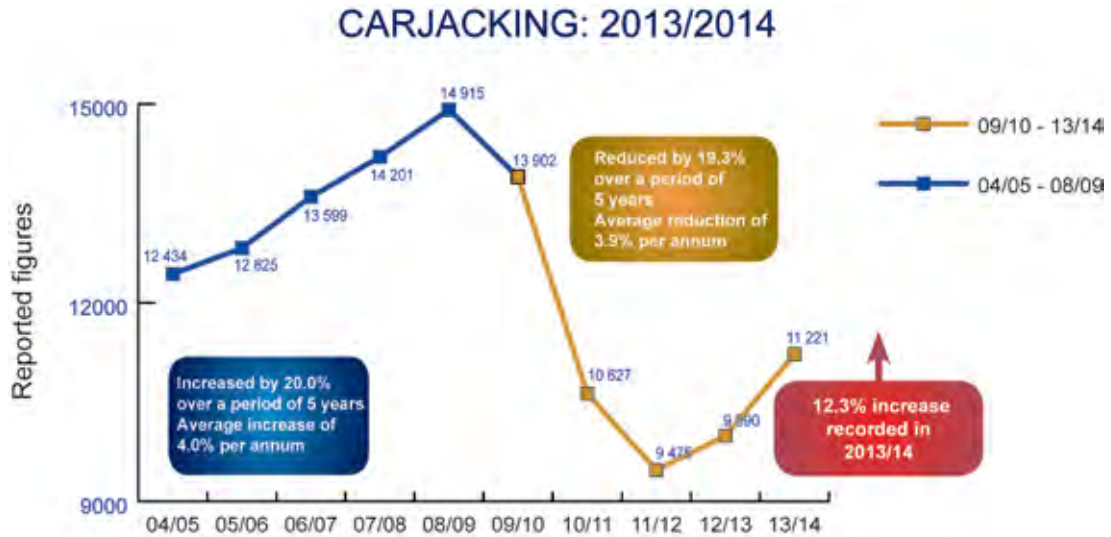
COMMON ROBBERY: 2013/14



Common Robbery increased by 0.6% (318 cases) from 2012/13 to 2013/14

4.2.8 CARJACKING

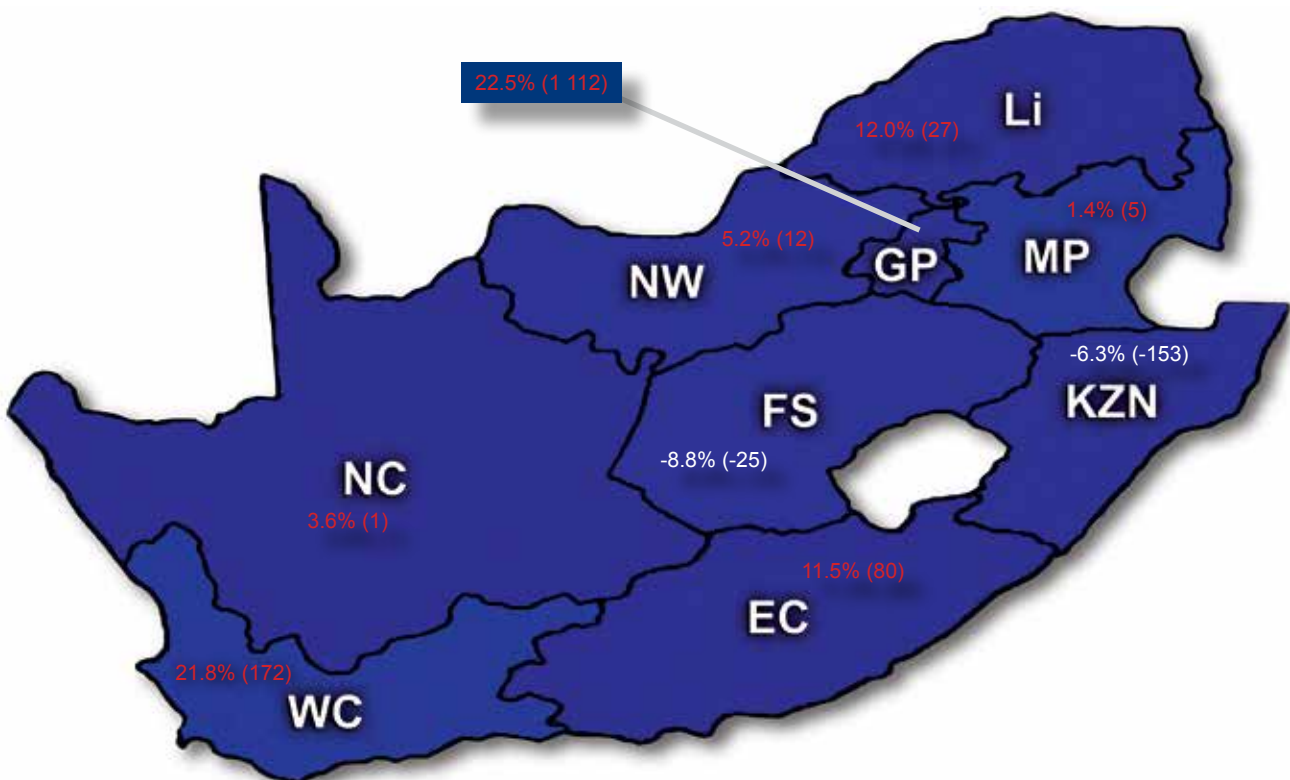
Carjacking has decreased by 9.8% over 10 years (2004/5-2013/14); and by 19.3% during the past five years (2009/10-2013/14); but increased by 12.3% during the past financial year (2013/14) as illustrated in the graph below:



Carjacking reduced by 9.8% from 2004/5 to 2013/14 (10 years)

In terms of the map below, only two provinces recorded a decrease in carjacking over the past year, i.e. KwaZulu-Natal and the Free State with 6.3% (153 cases) and 8.8% (25 cases) respectively. Gauteng recorded the highest increase at 22.5% (1 112 cases).

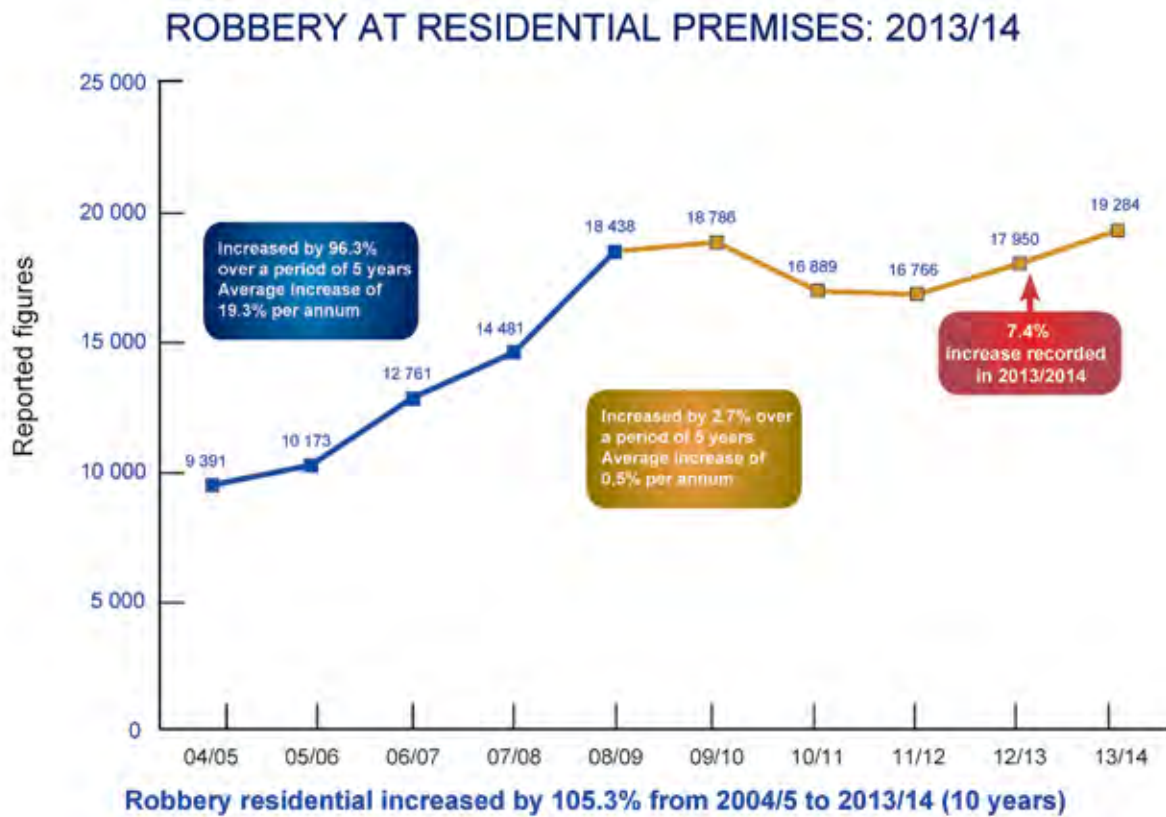
CARJACKING: 2013/14



Carjacking increased by 12.3% (1 231 cases) from 2012/13 to 2013/14

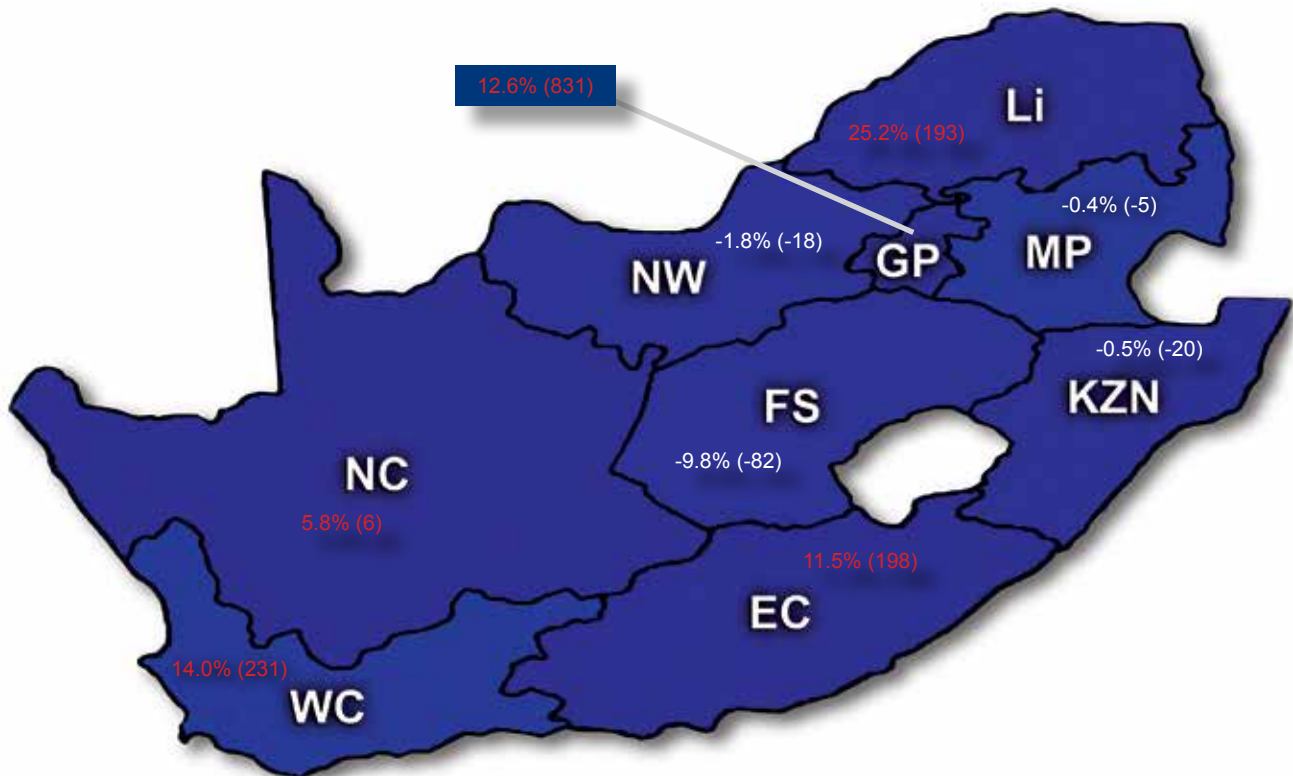
4.2.9 ROBBERY AT RESIDENTIAL PREMISES

Robbery at residential premises is deemed one of the stubborn crimes and has increased by 105.3% over 10 years, 2.7% during the past five years and 7.4% during the past financial year as shown below:



During the reporting financial year, this crime has increased by 7.4%. The map below shows that the provinces contributing to the increase include: Limpopo 25.2% (193 cases); Western Cape 14.0% (231 cases); Gauteng 12.6% (831 cases); Eastern Cape 11.5% (198 cases) and Northern Cape 5.8% (6 cases).

ROBBERY AT RESIDENTIAL PREMISES: 2013/14

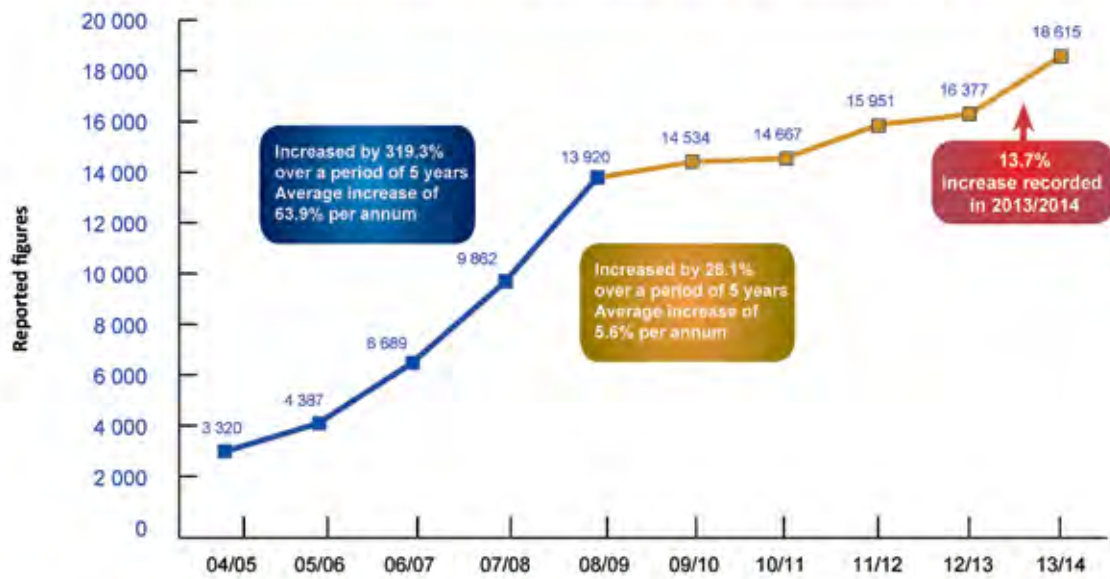


Robbery at residential premises increased by 7.4% (1 334 cases) from 2012/13 to 2013/14

4.2.10 ROBBERY AT NON-RESIDENTIAL PREMISES

Robbery at non-residential premises is another one of the persistent crimes and has shown a constant increase of 460.7% over 10 years, 28.1% over the past five years and by 13.7% during the past financial year, as illustrated in the graph below:

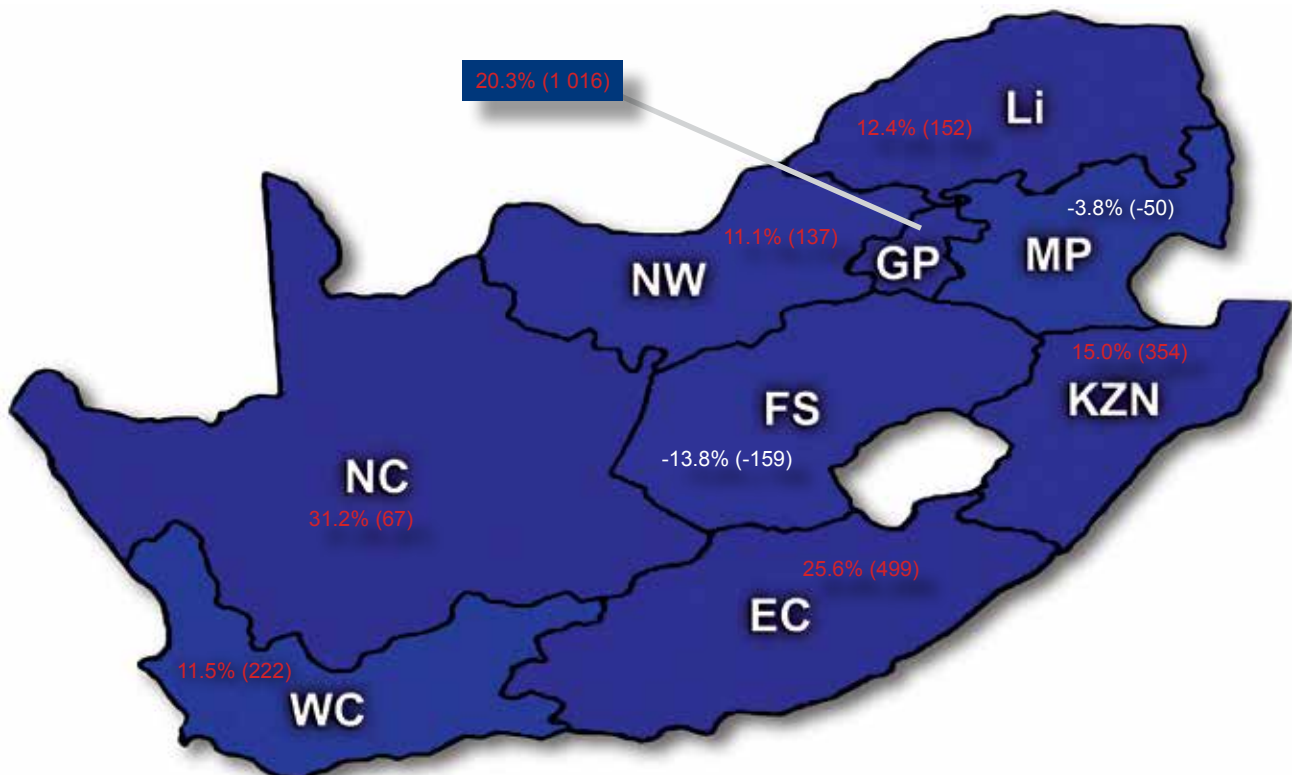
ROBBERY AT OTHER PREMISES (BUSINESS): 2013/14



Robbery at other premises (business) increased by 460.7% from 2004/5 to 2013/14 (10 years)

The map below indicates that the provinces that contributed to the 13.7% increase in this crime over the past year include: Northern Cape 31.2% (67 cases); Eastern Cape 25.6% (499 cases); Gauteng 20.3% (1 016 cases); KwaZulu-Natal 15.0% (354 cases); Limpopo 12.4% (152 cases); Western Cape 11.5% (222 cases) and North West with 11.1% (137 cases) respectively. The two provinces that recorded a decrease during the same period include Free State 13.8% (159 cases) and Mpumalanga 3.8% (50 cases)

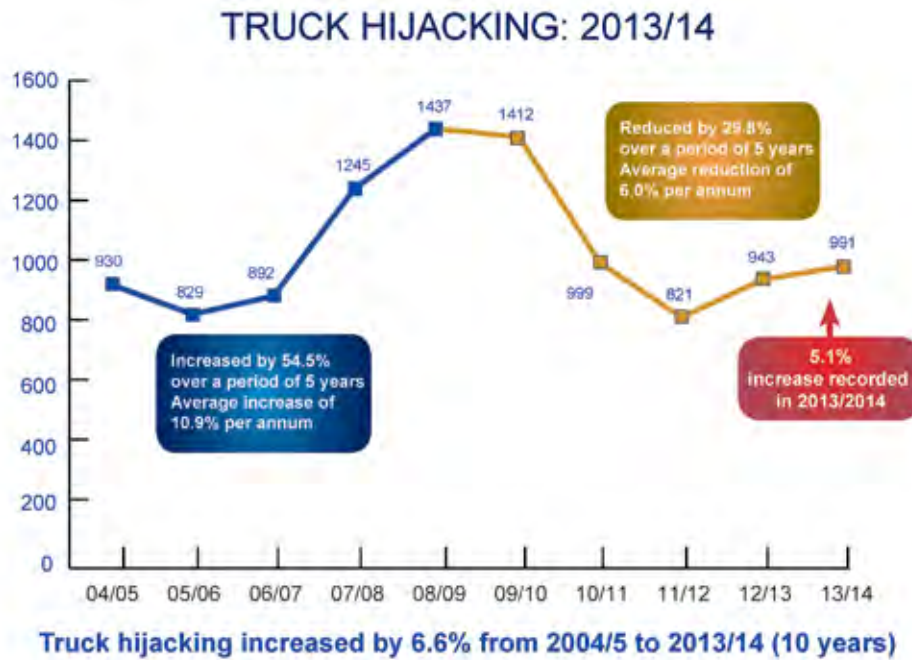
ROBBERY AT OTHER PREMISES: 2013/14



Robbery at other premises increased by 13.7% (2 238 cases) from 2012/13 to 2013/14

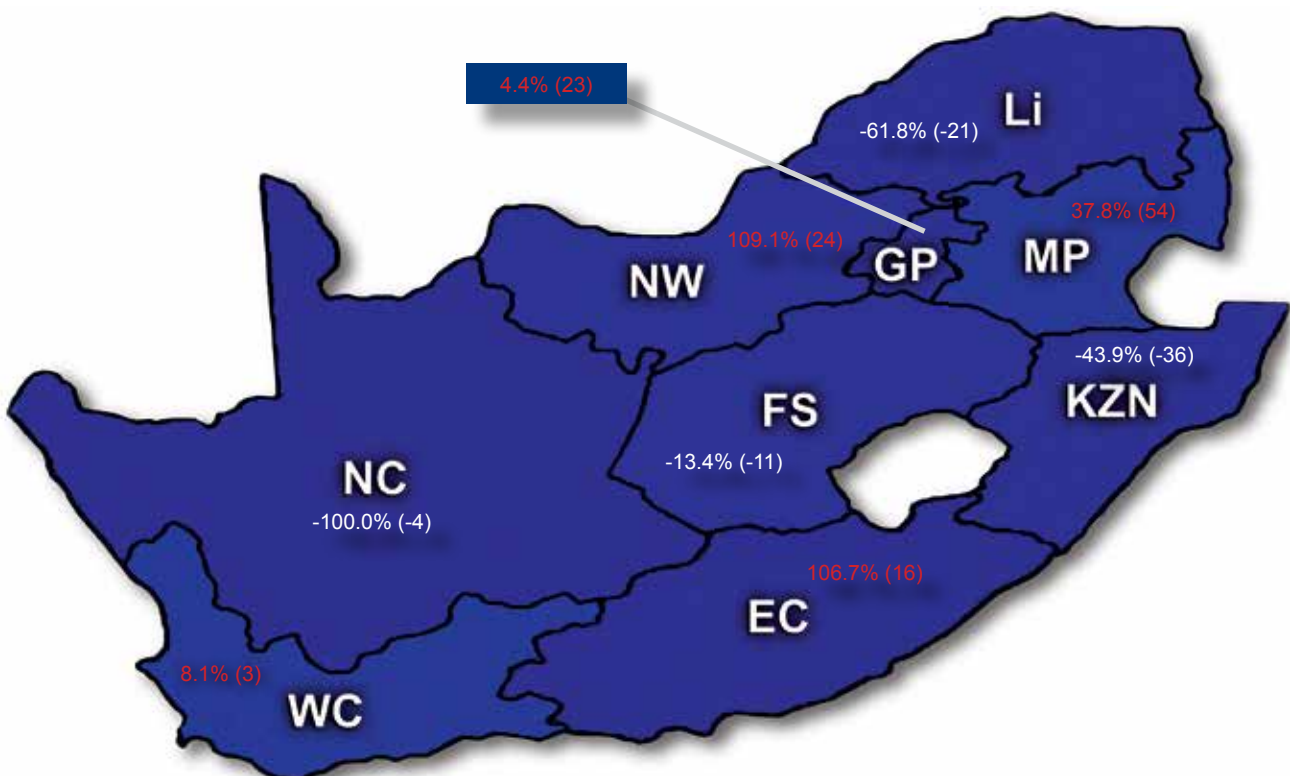
4.2.11 TRUCK HIJACKING

Truck hijacking has increased by of 6.6% over 10 years, reduced by 29.8% over the past five years and again increased by 5.1% during the past financial year as shown below:



As shown below, **truck hijacking** has increased by 5.1% during 2013/14. The following provinces contributed to the increase: North West 109.1% (24 cases); Eastern Cape 106.7% (16 cases); Mpumalanga 37.8% (54 cases); Western Cape 8.1% (3 cases) and Gauteng 4.4% (23 cases).

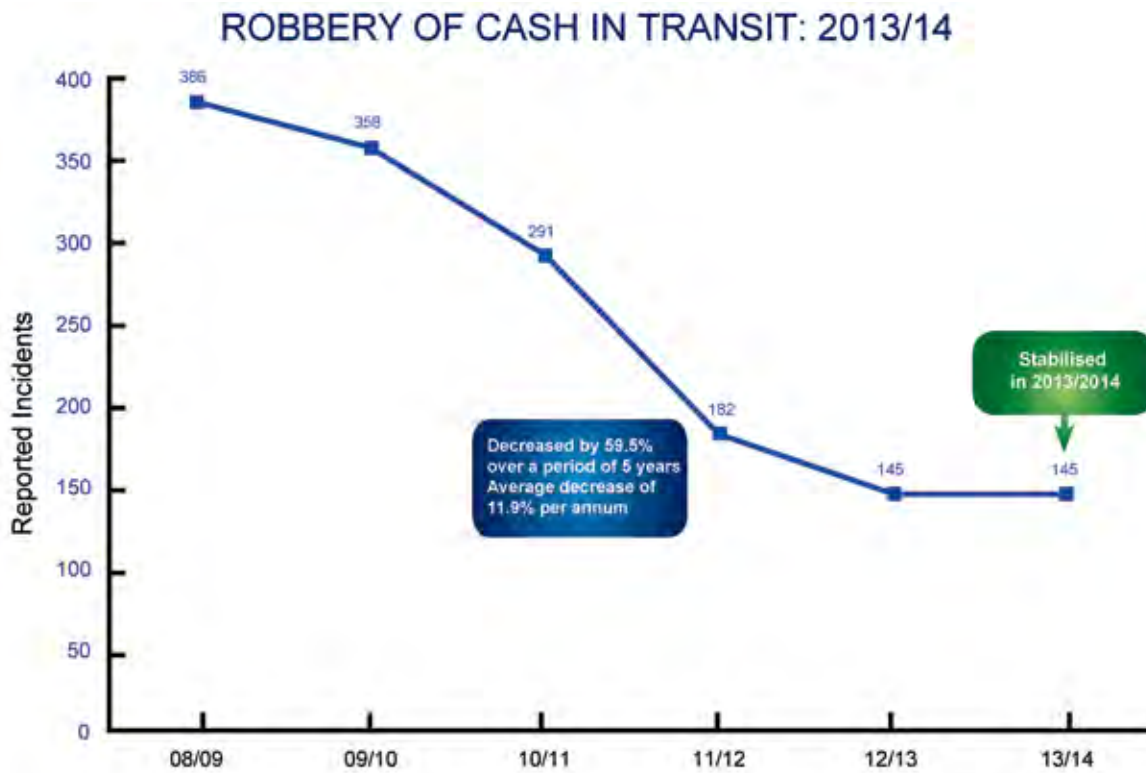
TRUCK HIJACKING: 2013/14



Truck hijacking increased by 5.1% (48 cases) from 2012/13 to 2013/14

4.2.12 ROBBERY OF CASH IN TRANSIT

Robbery of cash in transit has shown a reduction of 59.5% over the past five years and has stabilised (145 to 145 cases) during the past financial year, as illustrated in the graph below:



During 2013/14, robbery of cash in transit has remained constant at 145 cases, even though there are provinces which recorded an increase as shown in the map below.

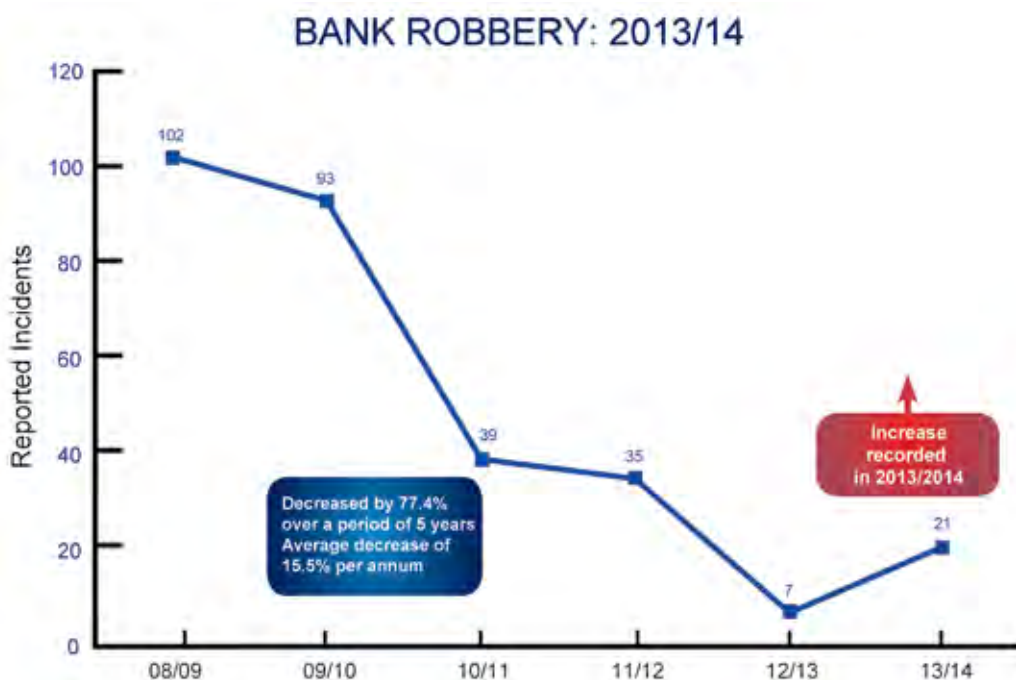
ROBBERY OF CASH IN TRANSIT: 2013/14



Robbery of cash in transit stabilised (145 to 145) from 2012/13 to 2013/14

4.2.13 BANK ROBBERY

The graph below shows that **bank robbery** has shown a reduction of 77.4% over the past five years, but has increased by 200% (14 cases) during the past financial year.



The map below shows an increase of 200.0% (14 cases) in bank robberies during the past financial year. Three provinces which contributed to this increase are Gauteng with 10 cases; Eastern Cape with 4 cases; and Free State with 3 cases.

BANK ROBBERY: 2013/14



Bank robbery increased by 200.0% (14 cases) from 2012/13 to 2013/14

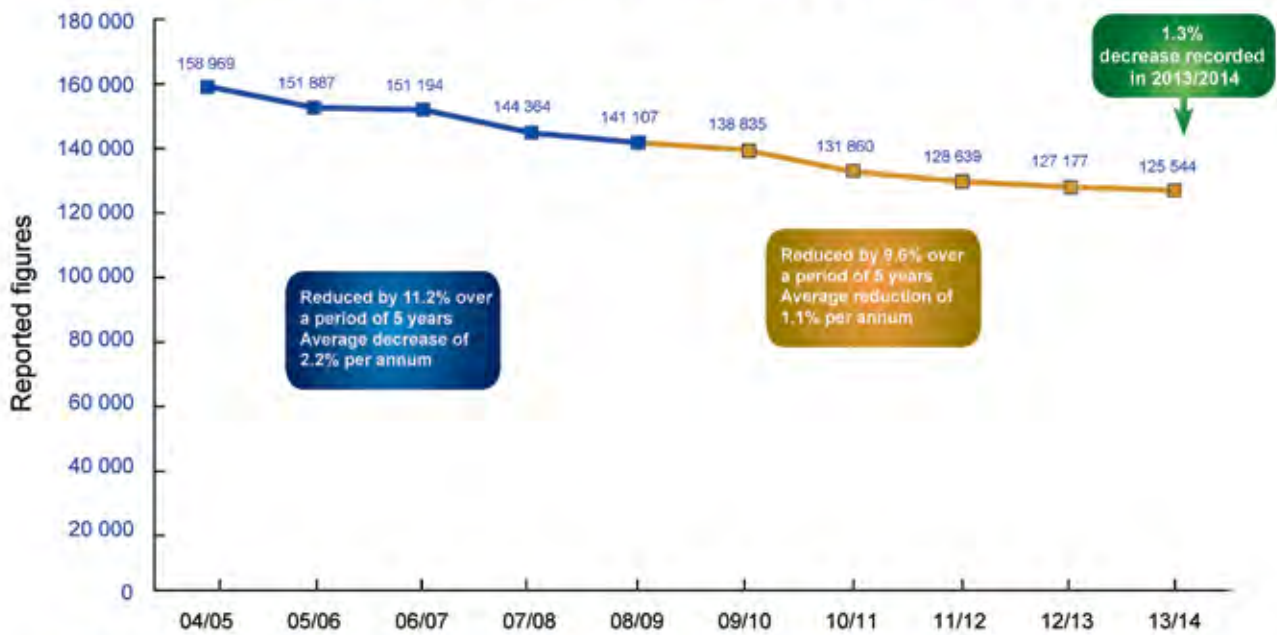
4.3 CONTACT-RELATED CRIME

Contact-related crime includes Arson and Malicious Damage to Property (or Malicious Injury to Property). Interpersonal conflict and domestic violence is in a majority of cases cited as cause of these crimes, while poor service delivery and community protests, as well as labour unrest and rivalry between unions – particularly prominent in the platinum belt of North West during the past financial year also contributed to the incidence of this crime during the period under review. In more rare instances the crimes are related to witchcraft and vigilantism.

Contact-related crimes are in some cases committed for other considerations as crimes in their own right. Some cases involve fires that are ignited by illegal electricity connections and other inflammables, particularly in informal settlements, or when property such as homes, businesses, vehicles or train coaches are damaged or set alight during protests or incidents of vigilantism. These crimes can have serious consequences. Deliberately started veld and bush fires can, for example, cause unimaginable destruction to inter alia natural and other resources, as well as sometimes leading to – often fatal - casualties among humans and animals. However, some irregular practices by the community may also contribute to the statistics in this category, such as opening unfounded malicious damage to property cases to explain otherwise inexplicable damage to property for insurance purposes.

This category of crime has decreased by 21.0% over 10 years; by 9.6% during the past five years and by 1.3% during the past financial year (2013/14) as shown below:

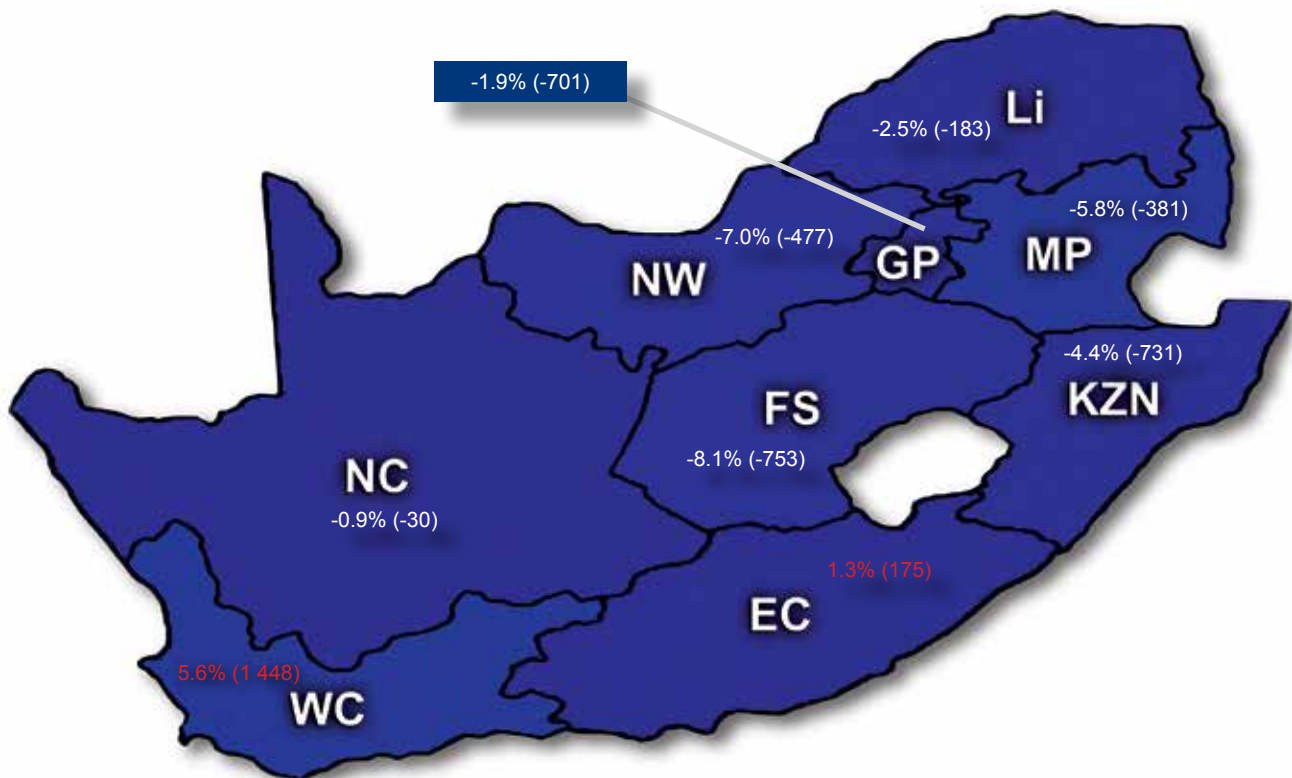
CONTACT-RELATED CRIME PROFILE: 2013/14



Contact-related crime reduced by 21.0% from 2004/05 to 2013/14 (10 years)

All provinces, besides Western Cape (5.6% or 1448 cases) and Eastern Cape (1.3% or 175 cases), have recorded a decrease in this category, as shown in the map below.

CONTACT-RELATED CRIME: 2013/14



Contact-related crime decreased by 1.3% (-1 633 cases) from 2012/13 to 2013/14

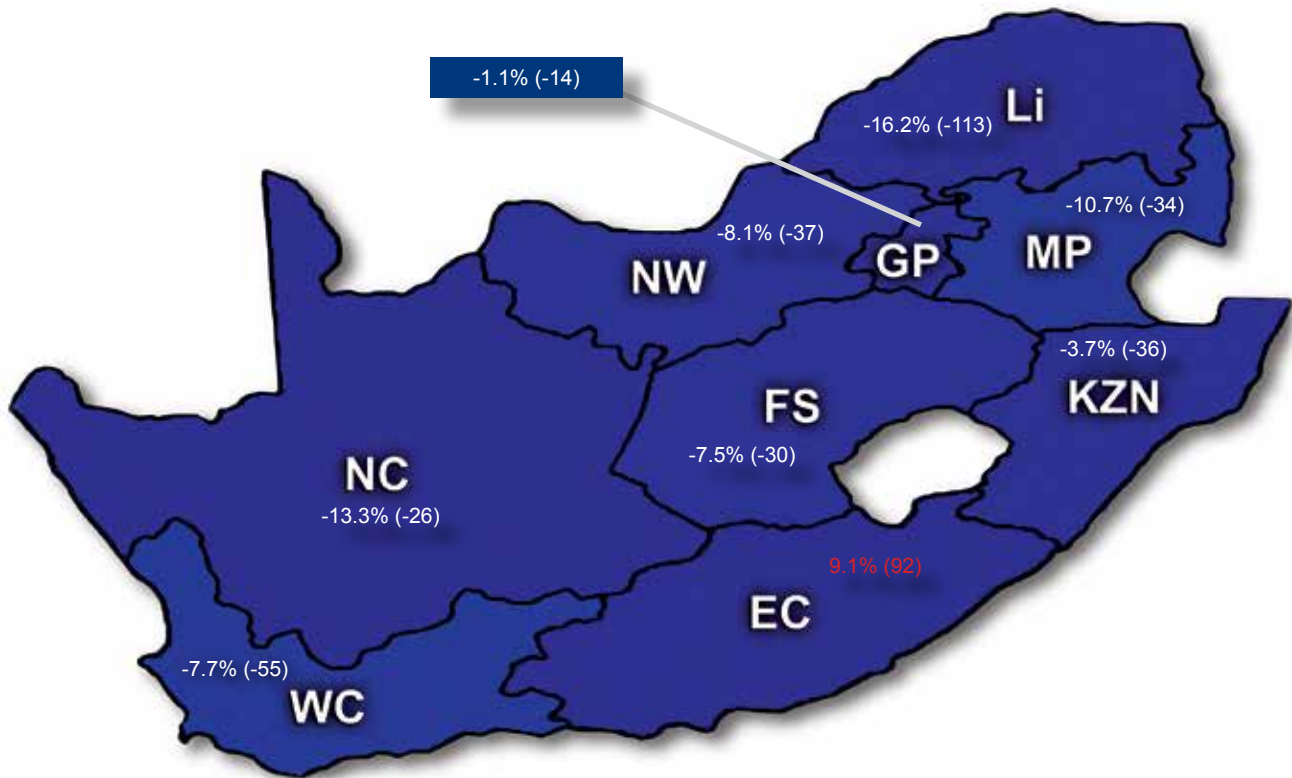
4.3.1 ARSON

Arson has reduced by 29.0% over the past 10 years, 13.3% over the past five years and 4.2% over the past year as shown in the graph below:



As indicated in the map below, arson has decreased by 4.2% (253 cases), all the provinces recorded a decrease except for the Eastern Cape with an increase of 9.1% (90 cases).

ARSON: 2013/14

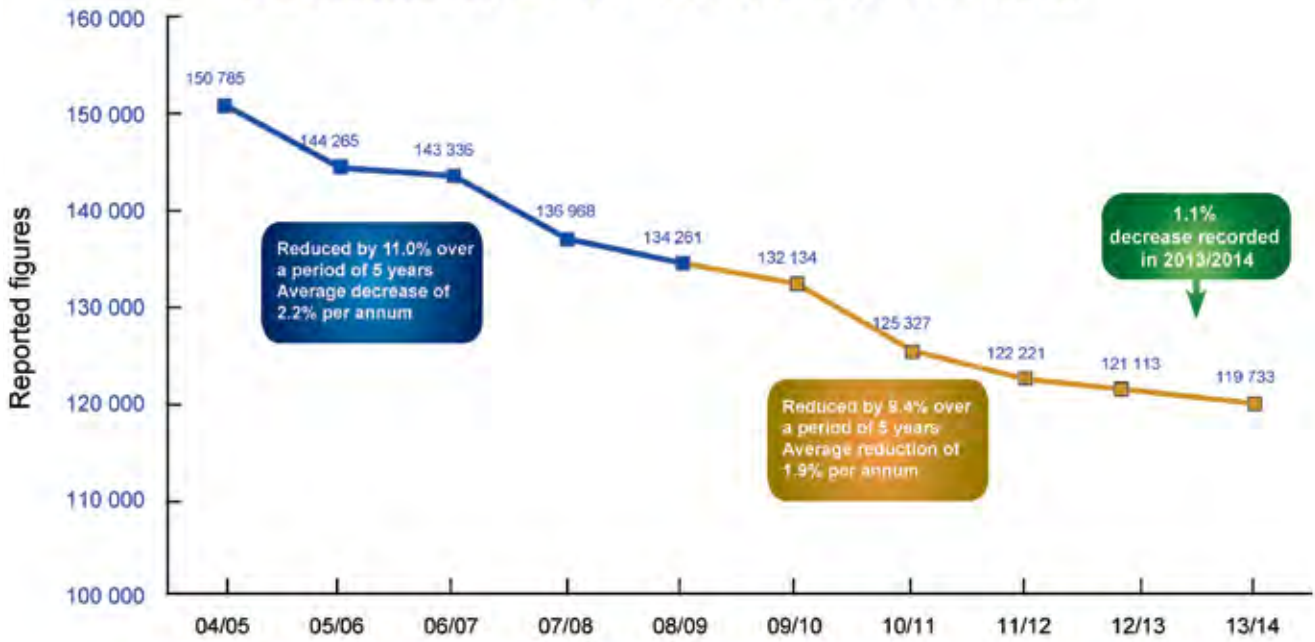


Arson decreased by 4.2% (-253 cases) from 2012/13 to 2013/14

4.3.2 MALICIOUS DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

Malicious damage to property has reduced by 20.6% over the past 10 years, 9.4% over the past five years and 1.1% over the past financial year as shown in the graph below:

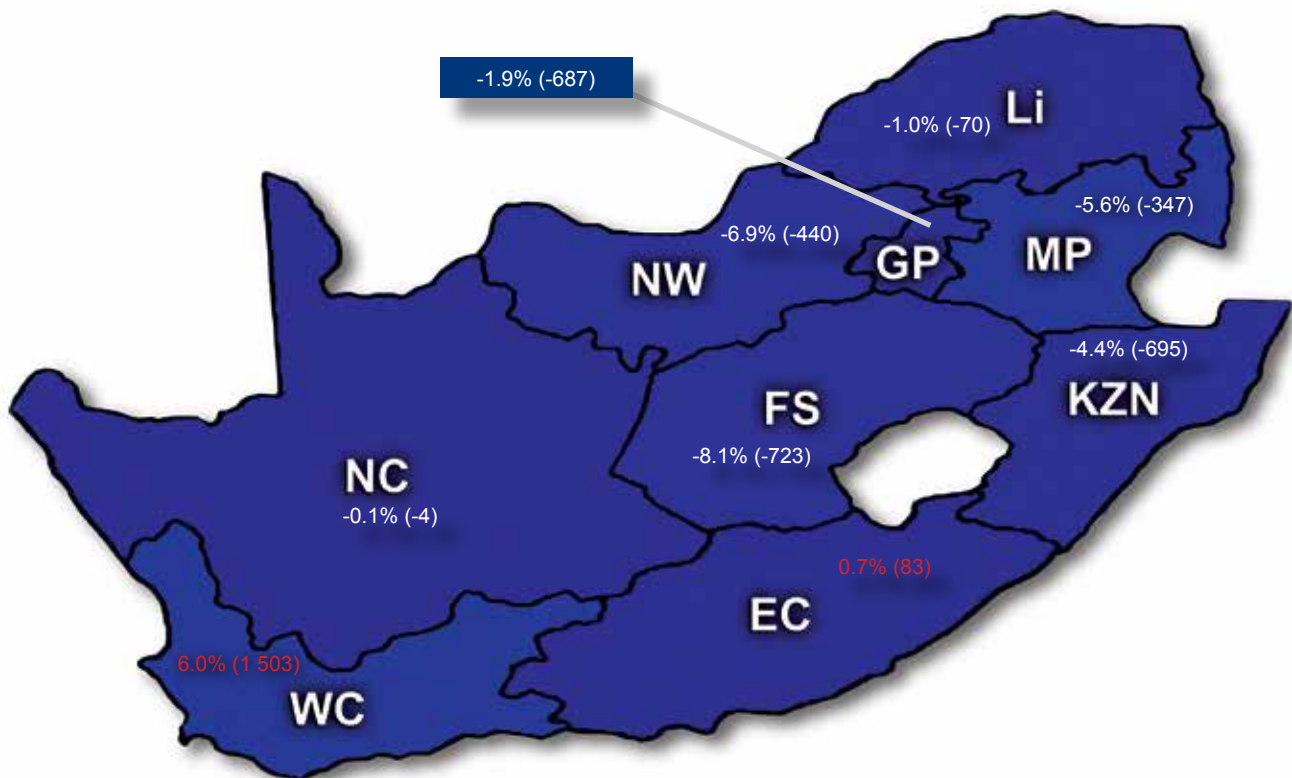
MALICIOUS DAMAGE TO PROPERTY: 2013/14



Malicious damage to property reduced by 20.6% from 2004/5 to 2013/14 (10 years)

As indicated in map below, malicious damage to property has decreased by 1.1% (1 380 cases) during 2013/14. Seven provinces recorded a decrease, except Western Cape 6.0% (1 503 cases) and Eastern Cape 0.7% (83 cases).

MALICIOUS DAMAGE TO PROPERTY: 2013/14



Malicious damage to property decreased by 1.1% (-1 380 cases) from 2012/13 to 2013/14

4.4 PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME

Property-related crimes include Housebreaking at Residential Premises, Housebreaking at Other Premises, Theft of Motor Vehicle/Motorcycle, Theft out of or from Motor Vehicle and Stock Theft. These crimes are expected to increase during times of economic downturn with the concomitant phenomena of unemployment and higher poverty levels. This seems to be particularly true of the urban areas, where people generally lack the social support structures characterizing the more rural areas – despite these areas being considered poorer than the urban areas. As in the case of robberies, the majority of property-related crimes are opportunistic acts exploiting the negligence of victims, gaps opened by environmental circumstances (a lack of or insufficient safety measures, the remoteness of the targeted property from supervision, cover provided by dense vegetation, infrastructural deficiencies, etc.) or even events such as electricity failures or public upheavals. Substance abuse is also believed to be an important contributing factor to the majority of the property-related crimes, as some of the property is stolen to finance the procurement of drugs by users. However, even property-related crimes are in some instances committed by more organized criminals displaying various levels of sophistication. This is particularly true in cases where serial crimes targeting the same types of property are involved.

Burglary at residential premises is the property-related crime that probably has – second to robberies at residential premises - the most direct impact on victims, representing an invasion of privacy and adding to a sense of insecurity. However, the crime is also frequently facilitated by owners being away from their property for extended periods (e.g. people working far away from their homes and only returning over weekends, or holiday homes – particularly in the coastal provinces – which are vacant for most of the year).

Except in cases during which dwelling are cleaned out, the items most frequently targeted are much the same as those relating to residential robberies. This particular crime reflects a much higher incidence than burglaries at business premises, which often also tend to be more organized in nature than residential burglaries. In this regard it should be noted that business burglaries are also more frequent at formal businesses and schools, with electronic equipment such as computers seemingly being the preferred targets.

As noted earlier in this report, the increase in carjacking has been accompanied by a decrease in the **theft of motor vehicles** in most of the provinces. This occurred despite a growth in the number of vehicles on the roads of the country. Similarly, CCTV surveillance in the metropolitan areas and modernized vehicle security have contributed to the decrease in vehicle-related thefts. This crime also spans the spectrum, from completely opportunistic crimes to crimes committed by syndicates specializing in supplying vehicles to specific clients (both inside the country and across the borders) or the criminal market for vehicle spares. This is also the case in respect of **theft out of or from motor vehicles**. In addition, investigations have revealed that a number of vehicle-related crimes are false complaints related to insurance fraud. A relatively new trend is the use of jamming devices to prevent owners from locking their vehicles with programmed remote controls. Although this has reduced in more vigilant environments, it still contributes to reported cases on this crime. Another aspect of theft out of or from motor vehicles that should be noted, is negligence of car owners who leave tempting valuables in plain sight inside vehicles. The public should further keep in mind that criminals often loiter around shops and parking areas and observe when valuables are loaded into vehicles which are then left unattended.

Stock-theft is an emotional issue in rural areas of South Africa. This is not only because the crime is frequently associated with extreme cruelty to animals, but affects the very livelihood of a large part of the rural population and can literally ruin emerging farmers. Although a large proportion of stock-thefts are attributed to the phenomenon of “pot slaughtering”, which is generally considered a crime of need, another proportion is linked to organized crime and sometimes involves the theft of large numbers of animals or particularly valuable animals. Various factors have been identified as contributing to the prevalence of stock-theft. These include increasing tracts of land left uninhabited; a lack of or deficient fencing (nowadays exacerbated by theft of fencing material); non-compliance with legislation

regulating stock farming, mainly in respect of the marking and identification of animals (particularly in communal areas where owners do not want the ownership of animals involved in vehicle accidents to be established); the improper management of stock (which is incidentally a major cause of unfounded cases resulting from instances such as stray animals being reported to the police as stolen); and local authorities that neglect to establish and maintain proper animal pounds.

Despite the difficulties associated with combating stock-theft, positive results continue to indicate the successes of partnerships in this regard, such as the launch of a stock-theft pilot project involving law enforcers and local communities, as well as the establishment of stock-theft forums in some areas. The 84 Stock-theft Units established countrywide have recovered 49 865 animals reported as stolen livestock during 2013/14.

Property-related crime has decreased by 5.8% over 10 years and, although it has increased by 1.7% during the past five years, it has again reduced slightly by 0.2% during the past financial year (2013/14), as indicated in graph below.

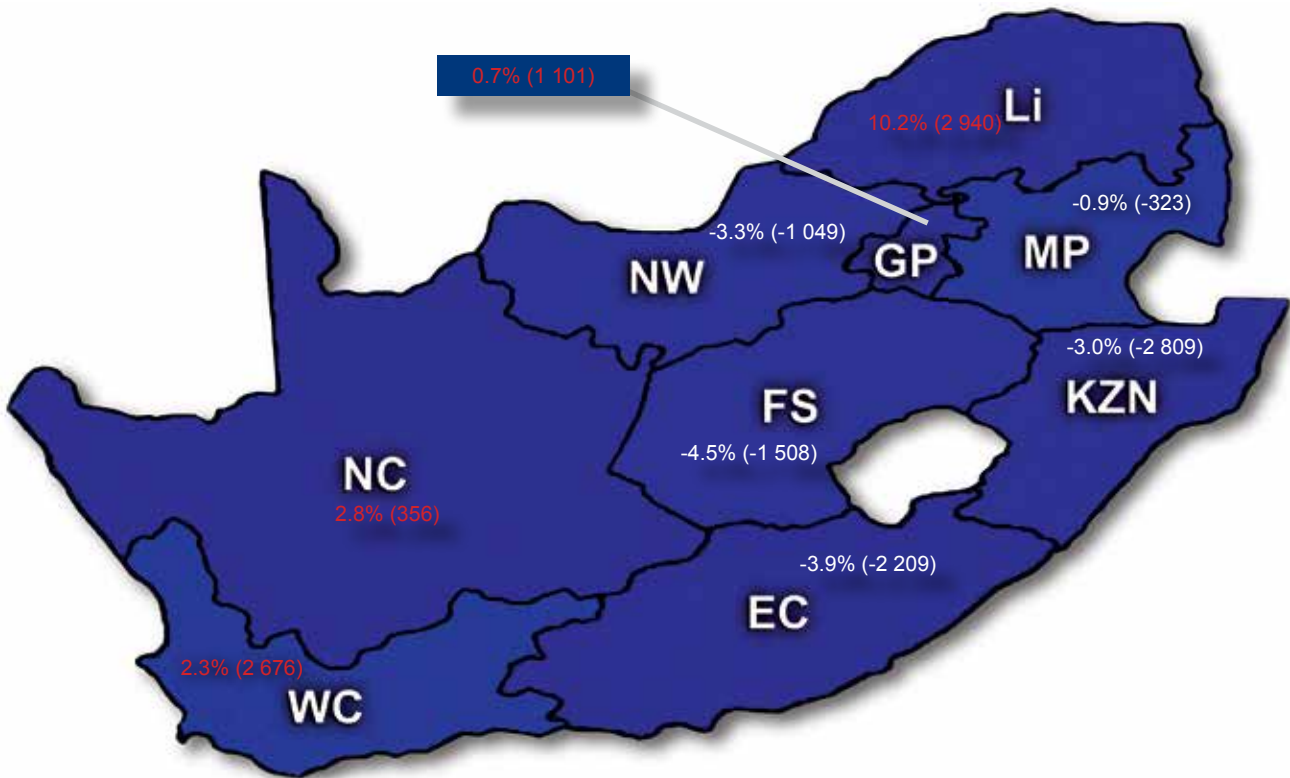
PROPERTY RELATED CRIME PROFILE: 2013/2014



Property crime reduced by 5.8% from 2004/5 to 2013/14 (10 years)

As shown in the map below, five provinces have recorded an overall decrease in this crime category, with the highest decreases recorded in Free State 4.5% (1 508 cases), Eastern Cape 3.9% (2 209 cases), North West 3.3% (1 049 cases) and KwaZulu-Natal 3.0% (2 809 cases). Highest among the four provinces that have shown an increase, are Limpopo 10.2% (2 940 cases); Northern Cape 2.8% (356 cases) and Western Cape 2.3% (2 676 cases).

PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME: 2013/14

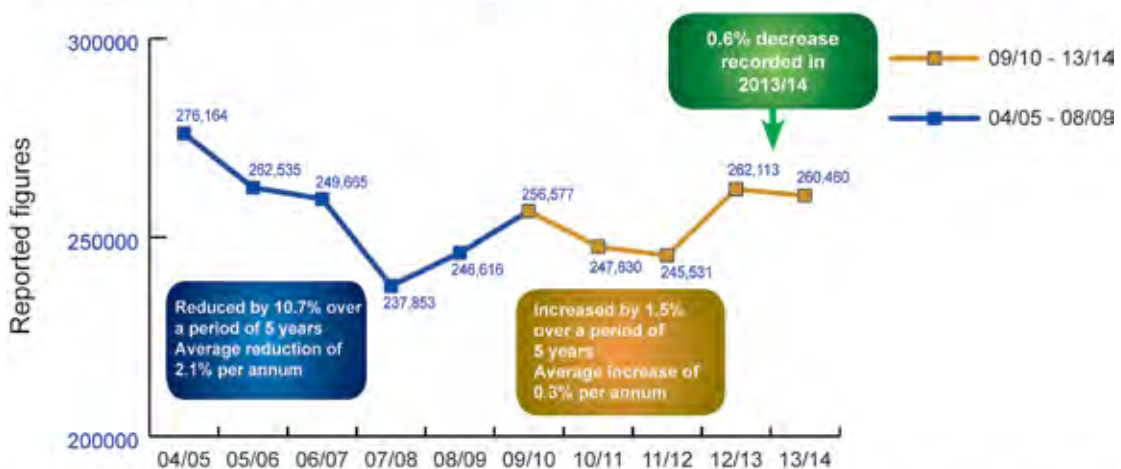


Property-related crime decreased by 0.2% (-897 cases) from 2012/13 to 2013/14

4.4.1 HOUSEBREAKING AT RESIDENTIAL

Housebreaking at residential premises has decreased by 5.7% over a 10-year period, increased by 1.5% during the past five years and reduced by 0.6% during the past financial year, as indicated in the graph below:

HOUSEBREAKING AT RESIDENTIAL PREMISES: 2013/2014

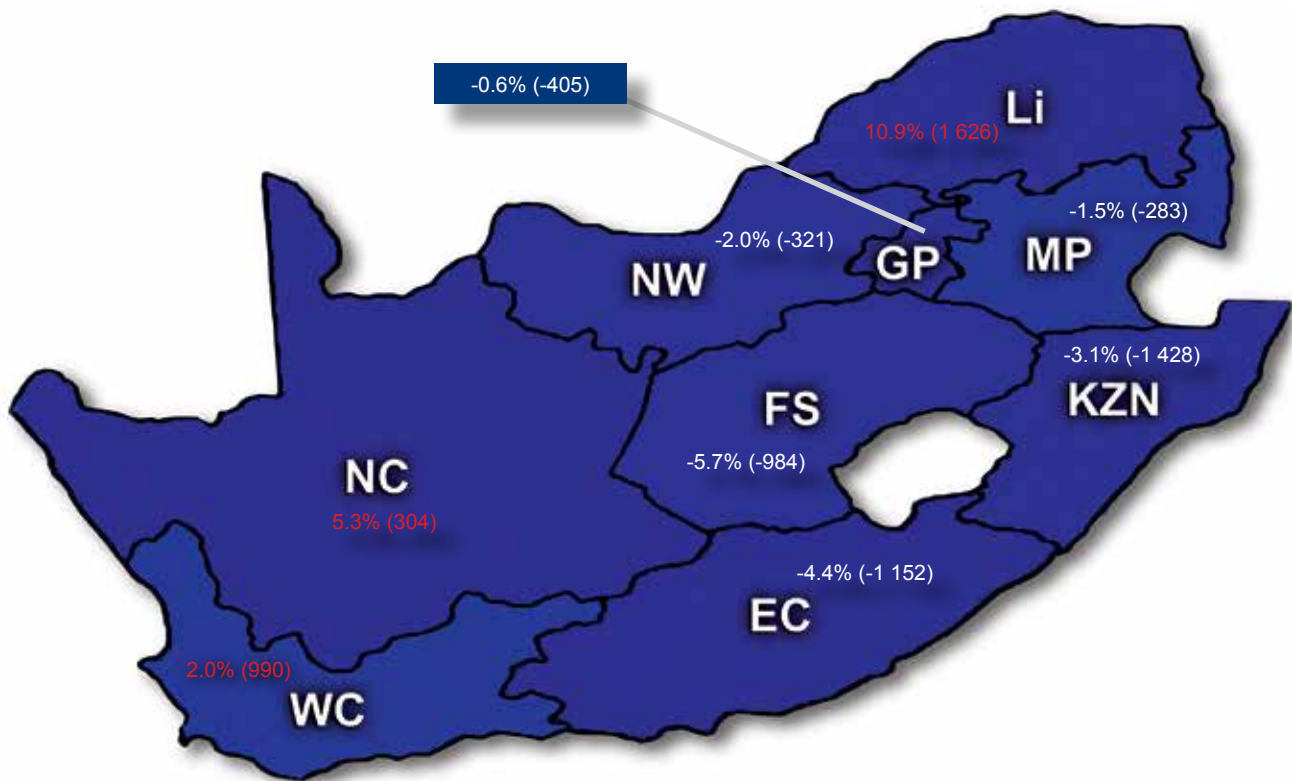


Housebreaking at residential reduced by 5.7% from 2004/5 to 2013/14 (10 years)

As indicated by the map below, housebreaking at residential premises has shown a decrease of 0.6%

(1 653 cases). The contributing provinces are KwaZulu-Natal 3.1% (1 428 cases), Eastern Cape 4.4% (1 152 cases), Free State 5.7% (984 cases), North West 2.0% (321 cases) and Mpumalanga 1.5% (283 cases).

HOUSEBREAKING AT RESIDENTIAL PREMISES: 2013/14



Housebreaking at residential premises decreased by 0.6% (-1 653 cases) from 2012/13 to 2013/14

4.4.2 HOUSEBREAKING AT OTHER PREMISES (BUSINESS)

Housebreaking at other premises (business) has increased by 31.3% over a 10-year period, and 2.5% over a period of five years, but reduced by 0.04% during 2013/14.