



SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE

ANNUAL CRIME REPORT

— 2022/2023 —

COMPILED BY

Crime Registrar

LAYOUT AND DESIGN

The Corporate Communication and Liaison Services Component
South African Police Service

**FURTHER INFORMATION ON THE ANNUAL CRIME REPORT
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ABBREVIATIONS

ATM	Automated Teller Machines
CAS	Crime Administration System
CBD	Central Business District
CIMAC	Crime Information Management Analysis Centre
CIT	Cash in Transit
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease - 2019
DQAT	Data Quality Assessment Team
DSSC	Daily Summary of Serious Crime
EC	Eastern Cape
FS	Free State
GBH	Grievous Bodily Harm
GDDS	General Data Dissemination Standard
GP	Gauteng
ICDMS	Investigation Case Docket Management System
IMF	International Monetary Fund
JHB	Johannesburg
KZN	KwaZulu-Natal
LIM	Limpopo
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MP	Mpumalanga
MYPE	Mid-Year Population Estimates
NC	Northern Cape
NW	North West
RSA	Republic of South Africa
SA	South Africa
SABRIC	South African Banking Risk Information Centre
SAPS	South African Police Service
SASQAF	South African Statistical Quality Assessment Framework
UN	United Nations
WC	Western Cape

MANDATE

Section 218 (f) of the Interim Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1993 (Act No. 200 of 1993) provides that “subject to the directions of the Minister of Safety and Security, the National Commissioner will be responsible for the keeping and provision of crime intelligence data, criminal records and statistics”.

The above section has been retained, in terms of item 24 of schedule 6 to the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Act No. 108 of 1996).

The National Instruction 3/2011 and the crime definitions manual provide the crime definition to be utilized by police officials for purposes of the opening of case dockets and the registration thereof, on the Crime Administration System (CAS) or Investigation Case Docket Management System (ICDMS).

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- › The 2022/2023 financial year marks the first year in South Africa without any lockdown restrictions as result of the COVID-19 pandemic. The freedom of movement has returned to pre-COVID-19 levels. Thus, the anomalies experienced in the crime statistics during the past two financial years as result of the pandemic will not affect the current and future crime statistics.
- › Over 1,8 million counts of serious and violent crimes were reported in South Africa during 2022/2023 financial year, representing a 7,7% or 129 883 counts increase compared to the corresponding period of the previous year.

The **17 community-reported serious crimes** recorded an increase of 7,1% or 105 745 counts compared to the previous financial year. The recorded increase was consequential of increases in all four of the broad crime categories,

- Contact crime (7,7% or 46 890 counts),
 - Contact-related crime (1,1% or 1 239 counts),
 - Property-related crime (3,8% or 13 696 counts) and
 - Other serious crime (11,2% or 43 920 counts).
- › **Contact crime** increased by 7,7% or 46 890 counts. Within this broad category, a double-digit increase was recorded in incidents of attempted murder (13,7% or 3 036 counts), accompanied by single-digit increases for murder (9,2% or 2 313 counts) and common assault (9,1% or 15 411 counts). Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm increased by 4,0% or 6 532 counts and sexual offences increased by 1,5% or 804 counts.
 - » Compared to the 50 counts recorded during 2021/2022, murder on farms and smallholdings, as defined in the Rural Safety Strategy, increased by 1 count to a total of 51 in 2022/2023.
 - » During the 2022/2023 financial year, 92 police officers were murdered compared to the previous financial year (2021/2022) where 110 police officers were murdered, representing a decrease of 16,4% or 18 counts. The number of police officials murdered while on duty decreased by 2 counts from 29 officers murdered in the preceding financial year to 27 officers murdered in this reporting period.
 - › **Contact related** crime recorded an overall increase of 1,1% or 1 239 counts in 2022/2023, with malicious damage to property increasing by 1,5% or 1 715 counts. However, arson decreased by 11,6% or 476 counts.
 - › **Property-related crimes** increased by 3,8% or 13 696 counts;
 - Burglary at non-residential premises (0,6% or 391 counts)
 - Burglary at residential premises (4,7% or 7 323 counts)
 - Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle (0,2% or 59 counts)
 - Theft out of or from motor vehicle (7,0% or 5 669 counts), and
 - Stock-theft (1,0% or 254 counts).
 - › **Other serious crime** increased by 11,2% or 43 920 counts, with shoplifting recording the highest increase in this category of 16,8% or 7 148 counts. The other categories also increased, all theft not mentioned elsewhere and commercial crime by 10,5% (or 26 237 count) and 10,3% (or 10 535 counts) respectively.

- › **Crimes detected as a result of police action** experienced an overall increase of 11,8% or 24 138 counts in 2022/2023 compared to the previous financial year. The increase was a result of increases in three of the four subcategories; sexual offences detected as result of police action (32,4% or 2 347 counts), drug-related crimes (15,5% or 21 796 counts) and illegal possession of firearms and ammunition (15,5% or 2 100 counts). Driving under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs decreased by 4,8% or 2 105 counts during 2022/2023.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 OVERVIEW

Section 218 (f) of the Interim Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1993 (Act No. 200 of 1993) provides that subject to the directions of the Minister of Police, the National Commissioner will be responsible for the keeping and provision of crime intelligence data, criminal records and statistics. The South African Police Service (SAPS) prepares and disseminate the quarterly crime statistics and the annual crime statistics in accordance with the Constitution. This annual report covers the crimes perpetrated and reported to the police in the 2022/2023 financial year. The crime trends provided in the report depicts movement of crime levels for the decade between 2013/2014 and 2022/2023. Additionally, the report highlights the methodology followed in producing the crime statistics, the details of the data quality management and the dissemination processes. The definitions of crimes analysed in this report are provided in the latter part of the report as well as a summary conclusion of the data analysis conducted.

The report covers crimes perpetrated and reported to or detected by the police across all police stations in South Africa. The report includes crime figures at both national and provincial level. The detailed crime figures of all stations will be published on the SAPS website (www.saps.gov.za).

The crime statistics in this report covers the five broad crime categories, namely; contact crime, contact-related crime, property-related crime and other serious crime, making up the overall seventeen (17) serious crimes reported to the police by the public, and crimes detected as a result of police actions. A brief discussion concerning the core diversion of crime prevention activities are included in the report. Similarly, a limited description on crimes related to the environment with regard to the poaching of rhinoceroses, elephants, pangolins and some marine life (abalone, fish and etc.) are also included as part of the discussions.

The 2022/2023 financial year marks the first year without any COVID-19 lockdown restrictions which allowed more freedom of movement for the people and businesses, schools and other services and facilities returning to pre-COVID-19 activities. During the 2022/2023 financial year the SAPS recorded a total of 1 815 636 counts of serious crimes, an increase of 7,7% or 129 883 counts compared to the preceding financial year where 1 685 753 counts of serious crimes were recorded by the police. The 1 815 636 counts of serious crimes include a total of 1 586 508 counts or 87,4% related to the 17 community-reported serious crimes and 229 128 counts or 12,6% related to the crimes detected as a results of police action.

The recorded 1 586 508 counts related to the 17 community-reported serious crimes for the 2022/2023 financial year represents an increase of 7,1% or 105 745 counts from the 1 480 763 counts recorded in the preceding financial year. This increase was a result of increases across the four broad categories that make up the 17 community-reported serious crimes; contact crimes (7,7% or 46 890), contact-related crimes (1 239 or 1,1%), property-related crimes (3,8% or 13 696) and other serious crimes (11,2% or 43 920). The broad category contact crimes contributed 41,2% or 654 053 counts to the overall total of the 17 community-reported serious crimes while property-related crimes and other serious crimes contributed 23,7% (375 970 counts) and 27,6% (437 741 counts) respectively. Contact-related crimes contributed 7,5% to the overall total of 17 community-reported serious crimes.

The crimes detected as a result of police action which are regarded as key indicators for effectiveness of policing activities increased by 11,8% or 24 138 counts, from 204 990 in the preceding financial year to 229 128 in 2022/2023. This was a result of increases in three of the four subcategories that make up the category crimes detected as a result of police action; Illegal possession of firearm and ammunition (15,5% or 2 100), drug-related crimes (15,5% or 21 796)

and sexual offences detected as result of police action (32,4% or 2 347). The fourth category; driving under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs decreased by 4,8% (2 105 counts).

A breakdown of the categories of contact crime, contact-related crime, property-related crime and other serious crime, making up the 17 community-reported serious crimes and crimes detected as a result of police actions referred to above, is discussed in greater detail this report, including findings based on desktop analysis of specific cases.

2. REFERENCE PERIOD

This annual crime statistics report covers the crime incidents that occurred over the 2022/2023 financial year period, consolidating and revising information that was published during the four quarters of the financial year.

Financial year	Reference period
2022/2023	1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 COMPILATION OF CRIME STATISTICS

Crimes perpetrated within the borders of South Africa reported at the 1 161 police stations including satellite stations and stations at ports of entry are discussed in this report. Reported crimes are recorded as they are brought (by either the victims, witnesses or third parties) to the attention of the police or when detected by the police, irrespective of when and where the crime(s) were committed or who committed them.

The crime statistics are derived from the administrative recording process. A crime code is allocated to each reported crime type (e.g. for murder the following codes apply: 31984 (murder), 31990 (farm murder) and 31989 (police murder)). These crime codes are then aggregated into Daily Summary of Serious Crime (DSSC) codes (e.g. DSSC 01 for all murders).

For operational use, the crime statistics are extracted using the DSSC code from a live system daily/weekly to compile daily/weekly crime reports. For strategic use, aggregated DSSC code data from each station is synchronised to the live system. Subsequently monthly, quarterly and annual crime statistics can be extracted for analysis and dissemination.

The crime report mainly focuses on the 21 priority crimes grouped into two main groups:

- 17 community-reported serious crimes (subdivided into four broad categories, contact, contact-related, property-related and other serious crimes) and
- The four crimes that are detected as a result of police action

a. Contact crimes (crimes against the person):

These crimes involve the use of violence or a threat to use violence that is directed against the person of a victim. The category includes murder, attempted murder, sexual offences, assault with the intention to inflict grievous bodily harm,

common assault, common robbery and robbery with aggravating circumstances (the latter divided into the subcategories of carjacking, truck hijacking, bank robbery, robbery of cash in transit, robbery at residential premises and robbery at non-residential premises).

b. Contact-related crimes:

This category includes only two crimes; arson and malicious damage to property. These are violent crimes committed against material assets with the intention to cause damage and or the destruction of another person's property.

c. Crimes against property (also known as property-related crimes):

These crimes occur in the absence of the victim or under circumstances in which the victim is unaware of the crime being committed at the time (no person is directly or immediately harmed or threatened during the commission of such a crime). The category includes burglary at residential premises, burglary at non-residential premises, theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles, theft out of or from motor vehicles and stock-theft.

d. Other serious crimes:

The category includes all theft not mentioned elsewhere (common or other theft), commercial crime (fraud-related crimes) and shoplifting.

e. Crimes dependent on police action for detection:

These are crimes in general not reported by the members of the public, but mainly detected through direct police action, such as roadblocks and SAPS intelligence-led operations. An increase in this broad category of crime usually indicates intensified police activity rather than increased crime activities. Crimes in this category include unlawful possession of firearms and ammunition, driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol, unlawful possession of and dealing in drugs and sexual offences detected by police action (including prostitution, keeping of a brothel and pornography-related offences).

3.2 CASES DISPOSED AS UNFOUNDED

Reported cases that investigations conducted revealed that the offense(s) committed does not entirely conform to the prescripts, definitions and the general elements of crime are disposed of as unfounded as per international best practice in policing. Similarly, upon discovery that a case or specific charge(s) were disposed of as unfounded producers of crime statistics must remove the identified charge(s) or count(s) from the statistics. The SAPS in line with international best practice adopted this method and deducted cases or charges correctly disposed of as unfounded from the annual crime statistics. Prior to the deduction of cases or charges from the annual statistics, a thorough data quality verification occurs wherein all cases disposed in this manner are perused individually to determine the appropriateness of closure. Crime data verification in the SAPS is on an annual basis commissioned to ensure that deductions made are well informed. Hence, this annual crime statistic report excludes all crime counts or charges that were accurately disposed as unfounded.

3.3 CRIME STATISTICS COMPUTATION

To measure and explain the changing crime trend direction, the count difference and the percentage change between the years being compared are computed. Percentage contributions are computed to measure the contribution of provinces to the national crime figures.

The **percentage change** is computed by comparing the preceding and current (period under review) financial year figures. The following formula is used:

$$\text{Percentage Change} = \frac{(\text{Current figure} - \text{Previous figure})}{\text{Previous figure}} \times 100$$

If the previous year's figure is 0, only the actual figure for the current financial year is mentioned, as the above computation will be impossible under such circumstances.

Percentage contribution means the ratio, expressed as a percentage calculated to the nearest one-hundredth of one percent, of the sum. It is used to calculate the contribution of crime, station, district or province to the total/sum and is computed as follows:

$$\text{Contribution Percentage} = \frac{\text{Number}}{\text{Total}} \times 100 \quad (\text{Replace "number" with the specific value you want to calculate a percentage of and "total" with the overall value or sum})$$

3.4 COUNTING RULES

The docket is used as the main source document for official recording of offences in the SAPS. The statistics represent the number of charges or counts and not the number of case dockets registered. One case docket can contain a single count of a specific offence, multiple counts of an offence or even several different type of offences. The recorded offences may involve one victim or complainant or multiple victims. If multiple offences are committed during a single crime incident, each offence will be recorded in addition to the primary offence. These additional counts also form part of the crime statistics (e. g. if murder and rape occurred during a house robbery incident all three crimes will appear among the statistics). Bodies are counted with respect to murders while victims and perpetrators involved are counted in respect of rapes, i.e. if four people die in one incident, then four murder charges are recorded and if three perpetrators raped one woman then three counts of rapes will be registered. Inversely if three women are raped by one perpetrator then three rapes will be registered. If three women are raped each by three men then nine counts of rapes will be registered.

General Crime Counting Rules:

- A crime incident is equals to one case docket.
- Charges are counted on the basis of the incidents, perpetrators and victims.
- The finished incident rule: An incident comprising a sequence of the same type of crime committed by the same offender (or group of offenders) against the same victim should be counted as one count if reported to the police at the same time. However, if the offending resumes after the initial offences were brought to the attention of the police, further crimes are recorded as they come to the police's notice.

Different crime definitions and classifications are used by different agencies or institutions. The SAPS definition of robbery of cash in transit (CIT), for instance, differs with the definition used by the South African Banking Risk Information Centre (SABRIC). According to the SAPS definition, the CIT Company must already have taken control over the money, while with SABRIC the CIT Company must be present when the money is robbed and not necessarily having taken control of the money.

4. CRIME DATA QUALITY MANAGEMENT

The production of the annual and quarterly crime statistics adhere to and abide by the stringent South African Statistical Quality Assessment Framework (SASQAF). The collaboration between Statistics South Africa and the South African Police Service on the quality improvement of the crime statistics continues to ensure adherence to and implementation of the quality improvement recommendations as proposed by the Data Quality Assessment Team (DQAT).

The 2018/2019 annual crime statistics report was the first to be published by the SAPS having attained the Official Statistics status, after undergoing a thorough and rigorous quality assessment process. This was the ultimate result of the actioned collaboration objectives as was outlined in the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), signed between the two agencies in March 2015. The 2022/2023 annual crime statistics report is the fifth consecutive annual crime statistics report released by the SAPS after attaining the Official Statistics status. The Official Statistics has been maintained throughout prescribed five-year period due to adherence to normal quality assurance process, as conducted daily in the Service.

As part of adhering to the SASQAF prescripts, daily CAS data quality verification continues to be performed at national and provincial levels within the Crime Registrar Component. At station level, the Crime Information Management Analysis Centre (CIMAC) officials peruse every case docket registered on the corporate system and alert station management on data integrity issues for rectification. The registered cases missed by the implemented quality control process at station level are referred back to the station for immediate alteration on the system upon notice at provincial or national level. Where the recommended change is not effected as per the quality control recommendation, the station is required to substantiate their position. If the explanation is acceptable then the information remain unchanged, otherwise the change is implemented as recommended.

Another quality control measure implemented to curb over reporting of registered charges in the Service is the verification of cases disposed of as unfounded and other cases, i.e. crime against women and children obtained from other reporting units in the Service. In both instances, individual case dockets are perused and checked against the system for recorded charges. For the unfounded cases, the procedure is to determine whether, for the particular case, a crime was committed or not. If it is found that no crime was committed, as guided by the elements of crime, the charges are excluded from the crime statistics. Pertaining to the crimes against women and children, the quality control processes conducted ensures that there is accurate linking of the victim to the committed charges and accordingly adjust the counts. The processes were adopted to ensure crime information obtained from separate administrative systems can be reconciled with those kept on the CAS. All these processes are conducted in order to adhere to the quality prescripts as outlined in the SASQAF.

5. DISSEMINATION

The SAPS crime statistics dissemination processes subscribes to the United Nation (UN) Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) General Data Dissemination Standard (GDDS) and the South African Statistical Quality Assessment Framework (SASQAF). These principles and standards inter alia advocates for transparency among producers of statistics. According to SASQAF indicators and standards as informed by the UN's Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics, statistical release must be made available to all users at the same time and must be released in accordance with a pre-announced schedule.

In adherence to these prescripts, the SAPS has developed a pre-announced release calendar for the dissemination of the quarterly crime statistics for the 2023/2024 financial year and has been published on the SAPS website (www.saps.gov.za). The release calendar is published to notify the users of the quarterly crime statistics about the dates and time the

quarterly publications are to be expected in advance and it takes into account the GDDS requirements about the release of non-economic statistics six weeks after the reference period. The annual crime statistics report is likewise disseminated on the SAPS website.

6. FIGURES PERTAINING TO THE 21 SERIOUS CRIME CATEGORIES

6.1 MACRO TRENDS IN RESPECT OF THE 21 SERIOUS CRIMES

6.1.1 THE 17 COMMUNITY-REPORTED SERIOUS CRIME

Over the course of the past three years (2020/2021, 2021/2022 and 2022/2023), a clear upward trend is observed in the total count of 17 community-reported crimes as shown in Table 1. Likewise, contact crimes, contact-related crimes, and other serious crimes have all demonstrated upward trends. In contrast, property-related crimes experienced a decline in 2021/2022, followed by an increase in the 2022/2023 financial year.

The total of the 17 community-reported serious crimes increased by 7,1% or 105 745 counts in 2022/2023. The category of other serious crimes experienced the highest increase of 11,2% or 43 920 counts. Contact crimes increased by 7,7% or 46 890 counts, with a total of 654 053 counts recorded in 2022/2023 compared to the preceding period where a total of 607 163 counts were recorded. Similarly, property related and contact-related crime increased by 3,8% and 1,1% respectively.

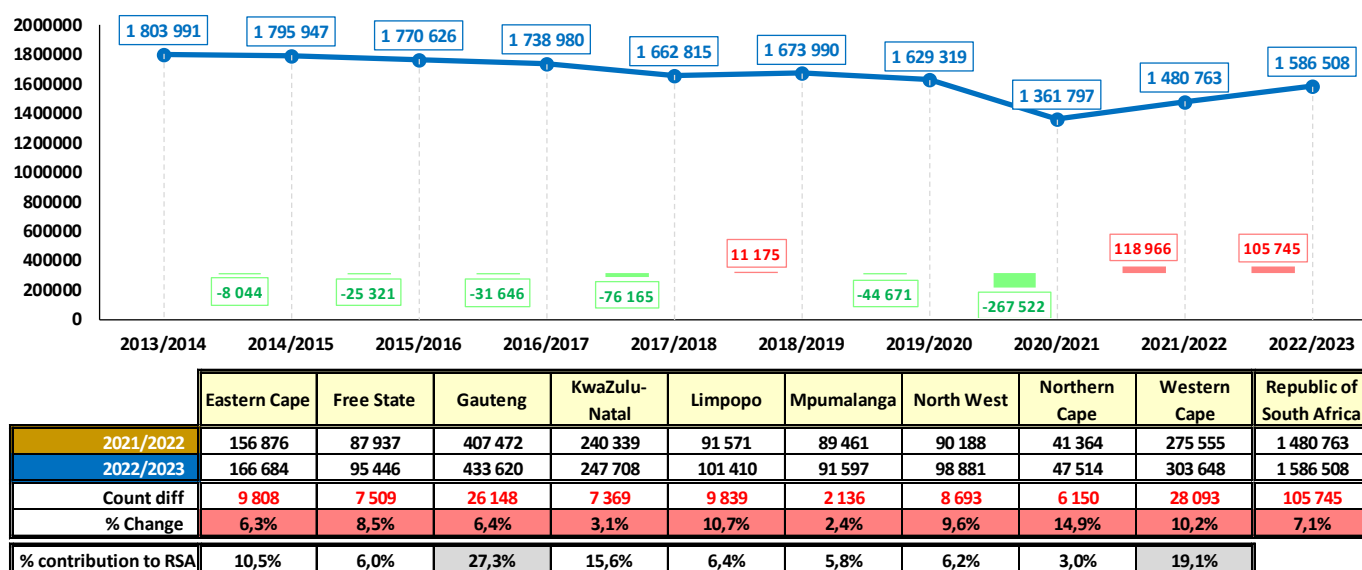
Table 1: Overview of the 17 community-reported crime

Category	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	Counts difference	% change
Contact Crime	535 217	607 163	654 053	46 890	7,7%
Contact-related Crime	102 269	117 505	118 744	1 239	1,1%
Property-related Crime	369 745	362 274	375 970	13 696	3,8%
Other Serious Crimes	354 566	393 821	437 741	43 920	11,2%
17 Community-reported serious crimes	1 361 797	1 480 763	1 586 508	105 745	7,1%

6.1.2 THE TREND OVER A TEN-YEAR PERIOD AND PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW

The 17 community related crimes recorded a general downward trend over the first eight years (2013/2014 to 2020/2021). In that period these incidents decreased by 24,5% or 442 194 counts from 1 803 991 in 2013/2014 to 1 361 797 in 2020/2021. The next two years (2021/2022 and 2022/2023) recorded increases of 118 966 and 105 745 counts respectively as shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1: The 17 community-reported serious crime

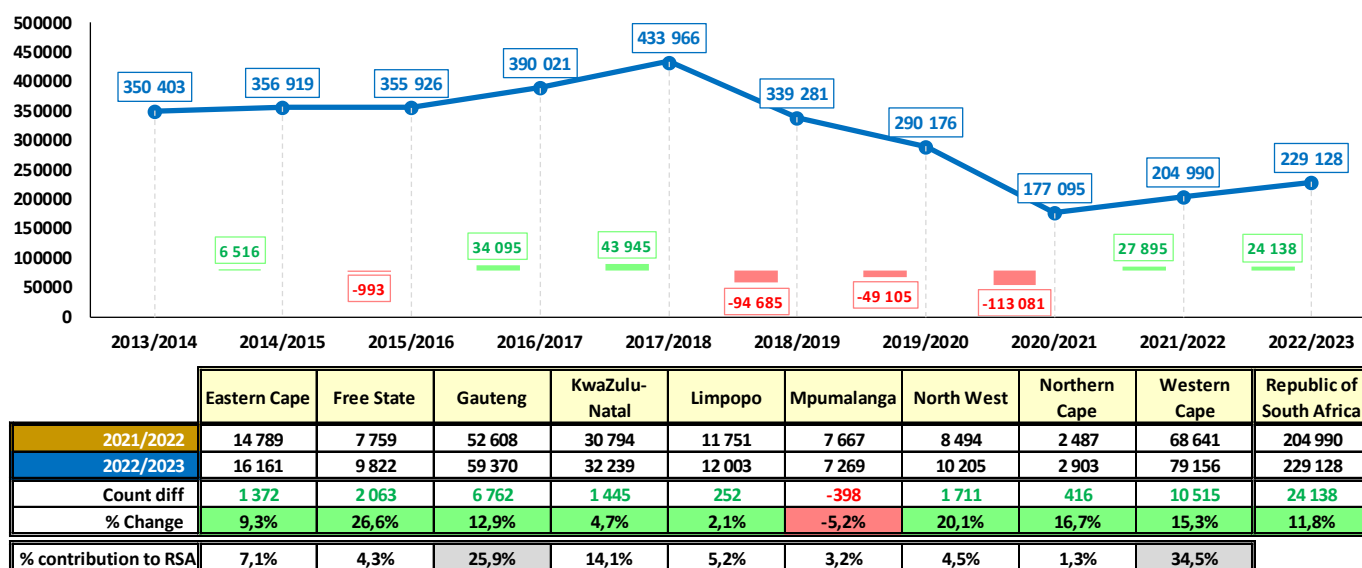


All provinces recorded increases in the 17 community-reported serious crimes when comparing the reference period (2022/2023) with the preceding comparable period (2021/2022). Northern Cape (14,9% or 6 150), Limpopo (10,7% or 9 839 counts) and Western Cape (10,2% or 28 093 counts) recorded double-digit percentage increases while KwaZulu-Natal (3,1% or 7 369 counts) and Mpumalanga (2,4% or 2 136 counts) recorded the lowest percentage increases. Gauteng (27,3%), Western Cape (19,1%) and KwaZulu-Natal (15,6%) contributed a combined 62,0% or 984 976 counts to the national total 17 community-reported serious crimes.

6.1.3 THE CRIMES DETECTED AS A RESULTS OF POLICE ACTION

The total of crimes detected as result of police action over the past ten years is depicted in Figure 2 below. The impact of the Constitutional Court judgement issued on 18 September 2018, on the use, cultivation or possession of cannabis by an adult person for his/her personal consumption in private as well as the influence of the recent COVID-19 pandemic and its levels of lockdown restrictions are reflected in the decrease observed between 2018/2019 and 2020/2021 financial years. Indeed crimes detected as result of police action decreased by over half (59,2% or 256 871 counts) between 2017/2018 and 2020/2021. In contrast, the next two financial years observed increases in crimes detected as result of police action, of 15,8% or 27 895 counts in 2021/2022 11,8% and 24 138 counts in 2022/2023. Overall these crimes decreased by 34,6% or 121 275 counts over the past decade.

Figure 2: Crimes detected as a results of police action: trend over 10 year-period and provincial overview



Eight provinces recorded increases in crimes detected as result of police action, with the highest percentage increase recorded in the Free State (26,6% or 2 063 counts), North West (with 20,1% or 1 711 counts) and Northern Cape (with 16,7% or 416 counts). Mpumalanga was the only province to record a decrease (5,2% or 398 counts) compared to the preceding reporting period. Western Cape (34,5%) and Gauteng (25,9%) contributed a combined 60,4% or 138 526 counts to the national total crimes detected as a results of police action.

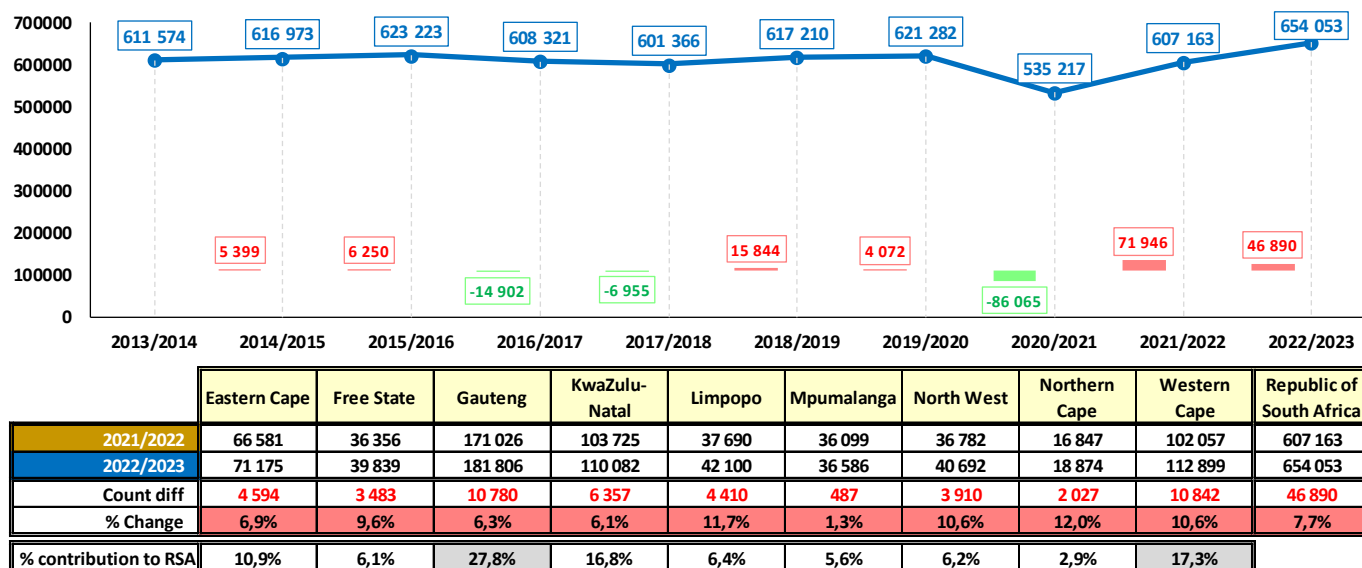
7. ANALYSIS OF THE 17 COMMUNITY-REPORTED SERIOUS CRIMES

7.1 CONTACT CRIME

Contact Crimes refer to the crimes in which the victims themselves are the targets of violence, or instances where the victims are in the vicinity of property that criminals target and are subjected to the use of or threats of violence by perpetrators. The crimes in question, are murder, attempted murder, sexual offences (rape, attempted sexual offences, and sexual assault and contact sexual offences), and both categories of assault (i.e. assault with an intent to inflict grievous bodily harm and common assault), common robbery and robbery with aggravating circumstances. The latter is subcategorised further into the following: robbery at residential and non-residential premises and carjacking (termed trio crimes), robbery of cash in transit, bank robberies and truck hijacking.

A total of 654 053 counts of contact crime were recorded in 2022/2023, representing an increase of 7,7% or 46 890 counts compared to 2021/2022. Over the ten-year period contact crime have increased slowly, with the exception of the three years; 2016/2017 (2,4% or 14 902 counts less), 2017/2018 (1,1% or 6 955 counts less) and 2020/2021 (13,9% or 86 065 counts less) which observed decreases. The latter will always be regarded as an anomaly as this period coincided with the COVID-19 lockdown restrictions enforced throughout the country, inhibiting the normal movement patterns of society as a whole and consequently disturbing the triangle of crime.

Figure 3: Contact crime: trend over 10 year-period and provincial overview

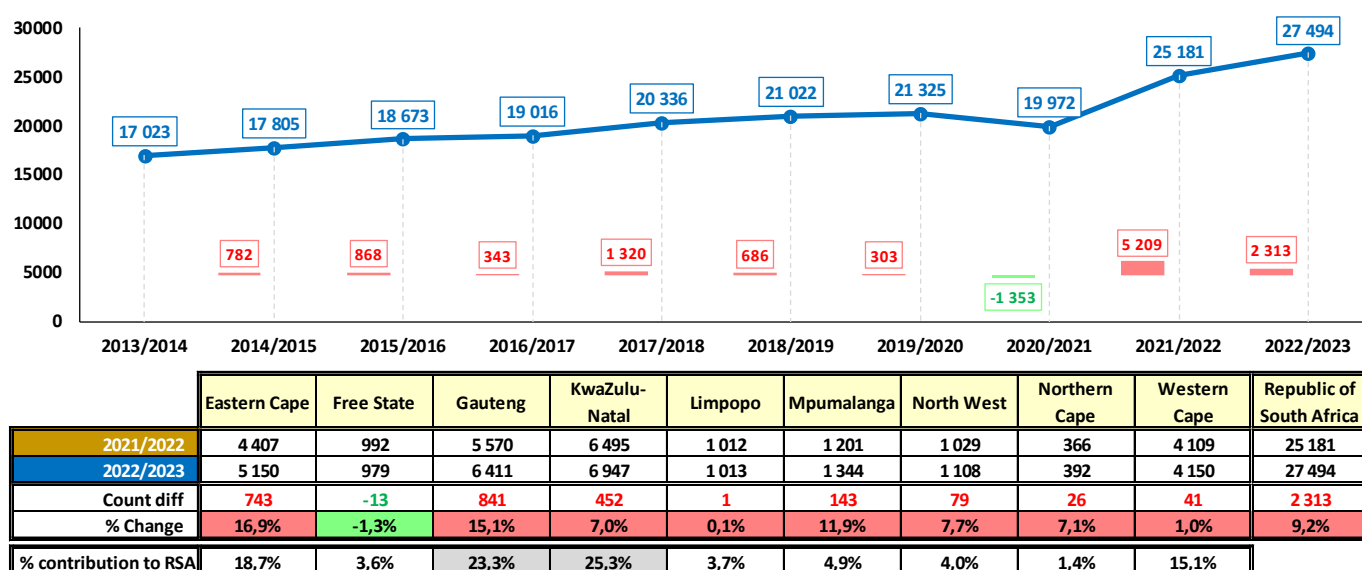


All provinces recorded increases of different magnitudes, from the highest percentage increase recorded in Northern Cape (12,0% or 2 027 counts) to the lowest percentage increase recorded in Mpumalanga (1,3% or 487 counts). Gauteng and Western Cape accounted for 27,8% or 181 806 counts and 17,3% or 112 899 counts respectively to these incidents.

7.1.1 MURDER

The crime of murder has increased consistently over the past decade, with the exception of the 2020/2021 financial year. Murder increased by more than half (61,5% or 10 471 counts) from 17 023 counts in 2013/2014 to 27 494 counts in 2022/2023. The only decrease in murders was observed in the 2020/2021, by 6,3% or 1 353 counts compared to the preceding comparable period. The year 2021/2022 is a period largely associable to the COVID-19 lockdown restrictions which disrupted elements of criminality.

Figure 4: Murder: trend over 10 year-period and provincial overview



Eight provinces recorded increases in murders compared to the preceding reporting period. The highest percentage increases were recorded in Eastern Cape (16,9% or 743 counts), Gauteng (15,1% or 841 counts) and Mpumalanga (11,9% or 143 counts). Free State province was the only province to record a decrease in murders, of 13 counts compared to the previous comparable period. KwaZulu-Natal (25,3% or 6 947 counts), Gauteng (23,3% or 6 411 counts), Eastern Cape (18,7% or 5 150) and Western Cape (15,1% or 4 150) contributed a combined 82,4% or 22 658 counts to the total murders in South Africa, with KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng together contributing nearly half (48,6% or 13 358 counts).

Case studies on randomly selected cases of murders committed in different circumstances and for different reasons.

Robbery related

Police station: Bityi

Armed men stormed into the family home and demanded burial society funds that had allegedly been dropped off earlier as they were preparing to bury one family member. The suspects shot and killed seven family members between the ages of 29 to 68.

Police station: Ennerdale

Seven people were shot dead, when four suspects tried to rob street vendors selling chicken feet. The vendors resisted and threw stones at the suspects and the suspects drove off and came back on foot and shot at vendors and bystanders.

Drug related

Police station: KwaDabeka

Six people aged between 25 and 35 years shot dead inside the house by unknown suspects, and a three year old child left unharmed. The crime scene is alleged to be a drug post.

Police station: New Brighton

Six men aged between 39 and 40 years travelling in a taxi were ambushed by unknown suspects who opened fire, fatally wounding the victims. Five died at the scene and one at the hospital.

Vigilantism

Police station: Alberton

Five victims were accused of terrorising the community.

Revenge/ retaliation

Police station: Bethelsdorp

The victims were sitting with a group of people when suspect came and separated the nine victims from the main group and fired shots at them.

Human trafficking

Police station: JHB Central

Six decomposed bodies were discovered at a panelbeater in a building in the Johannesburg central business district.

Mass shooting

Police station: Mtontsasa

Five family members between the ages of nine (9) and 78 were fatally wounded in their homestead while sleeping by an unknown suspect. Two children aged one and eight escaped unharmed.

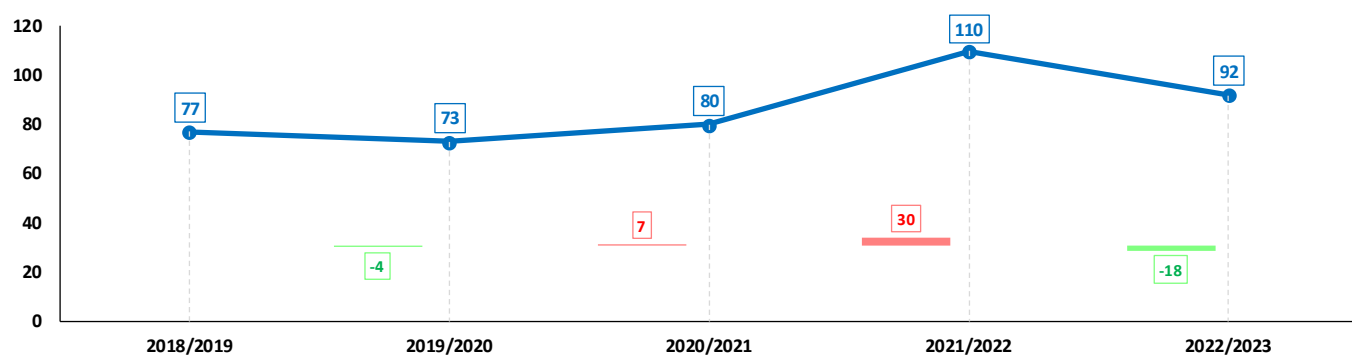
Police station: New Brighton

Eight people killed and three injured at a house party. The house owner was celebrating his birthday when two unknown gunmen entered the yard and started shooting at the guests.

7.1.1.1 MURDER OF POLICE OFFICIALS

Analysis of police murders over a period of five financial years indicate that police murders increased by 15 counts from 77 murders in the 2018/2019 to 92 murders in 2022/2023. Having recorded an initial decline of 4 counts in 2019/2020, police murders increased in 2020/2021 and 2021/2022 by 7 and 30 counts respectively, before declining by 18 counts in 2022/2023.

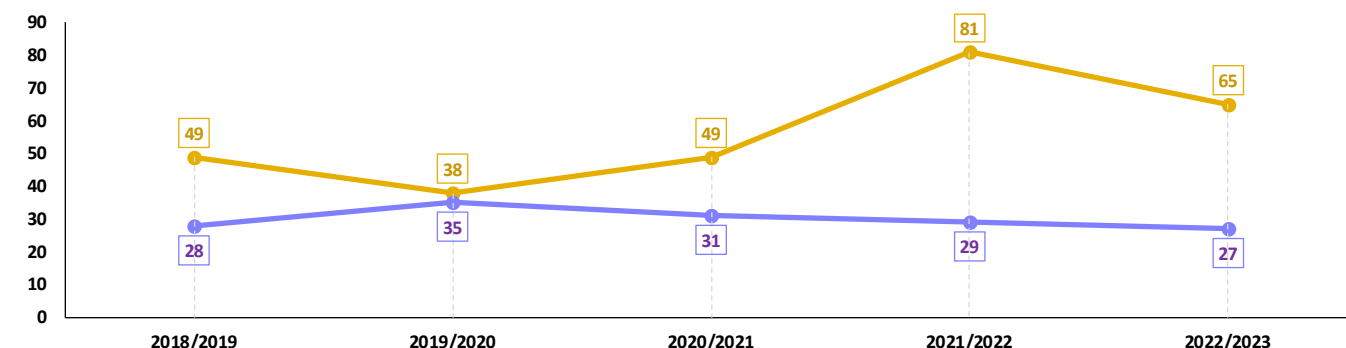
Figure 5: Murder of the police officials: trend over five-year period



	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	Republic of South Africa
2021/2022	13	8	22	39	5	7	3	1	12	110
2022/2023	11	7	31	21	0	8	1	0	13	92
Count diff	-2	-1	9	-18	-5	1	-2	-1	1	-18
% contribution to RSA	12,0%	7,6%	33,7%	22,8%	0,0%	8,7%	1,1%	0,0%	14,1%	

Six provinces recorded decreases in police murders, with the highest decrease recorded in KwaZulu-Natal with 18 counts less compared to 2021/2022. Gauteng (31 counts) and KwaZulu-Natal (21 counts) accounted for over half (52 counts) of the police murders in South Africa.

Figure 6: Murder of members of the police service: On and Off-duty with Provincial distribution



	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	Republic of South Africa
Off duty	8	5	22	15	0	5	1	0	9	65
On duty	3	2	9	6	0	3	0	0	4	27

Table 2: Provincial Distribution: Duty status of police officials

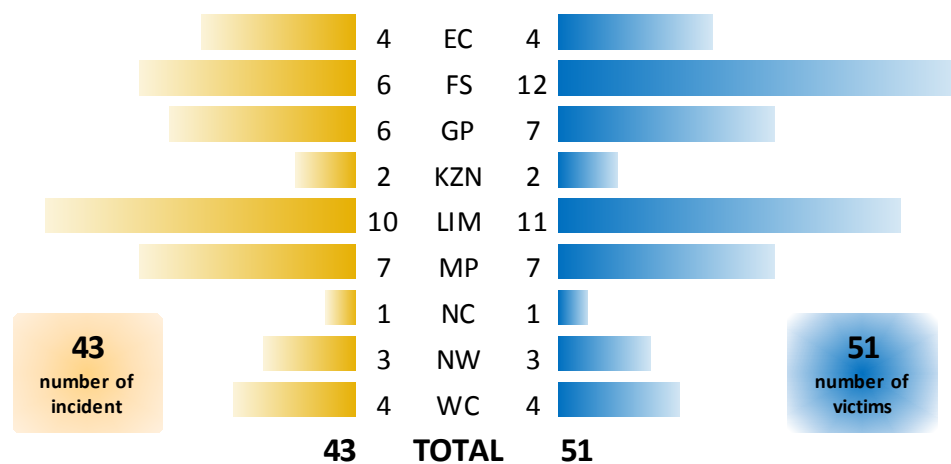
Status	Province									RSA
	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	
Off duty	8	5	22	15	0	5	1	0	9	65
On duty	3	2	9	6	0	3	0	0	4	27
Total	11	7	31	21	0	8	1	0	13	92

The provincial disaggregation of the murder of police officials as illustrated in Table 2 indicate that from a total 92 members murdered during the 2022/2023 financial year, majority (65) were off duty and only 27 were on duty. This leads to the deduction that more members were murdered whilst off duty than on duty. Gauteng accounted for the highest number of police members murdered with 31 counts (22 off duty and 9 on duty), followed by KwaZulu-Natal (21 counts, 15 off duty and 6 on duty), Western Cape (13 counts, 9 off duty and 4 on duty) and Eastern Cape (11 counts, 8 off duty and 3 on duty).

7.1.1.2 MURDERS AND ATTACKS ON RURAL COMMUNITIES (FARMS AND SMALLHOLDINGS)

During the 2022/2023 financial year, 51 victims were murdered from 43 incidents of attacks on rural communities. The 43 incidents recorded in 2022/2023 are one incident more than the previous financial year (42 incidents).

Figure 7: Provincial distribution of murder incidents and other crimes on farms and small holdings



Free State province recorded the highest number of individuals murdered in attacks on rural communities with 12 individuals killed, including seven members of one family killed in one incident in Kestell policing precinct. Limpopo recorded the second highest number of individuals murdered (11) in attacks on rural communities, while Gauteng and Mpumalanga recorded seven murders each.

Attacks on rural communities includes commission of crimes, such as robbery at residential premises (218 counts), attempted murder (72 counts), malicious damage to property (58 counts), murder (51 counts), theft of motor vehicle and motorcycles (35 counts), assault with the intent to do grievous bodily harm (34 counts), and robbery at non-residential premises (26 counts). Table 3 indicates some of the 17 community reported serious crimes that were committed in the attacks on rural communities.

Table 3: Offence comparisons of counts registered at farms and small holdings

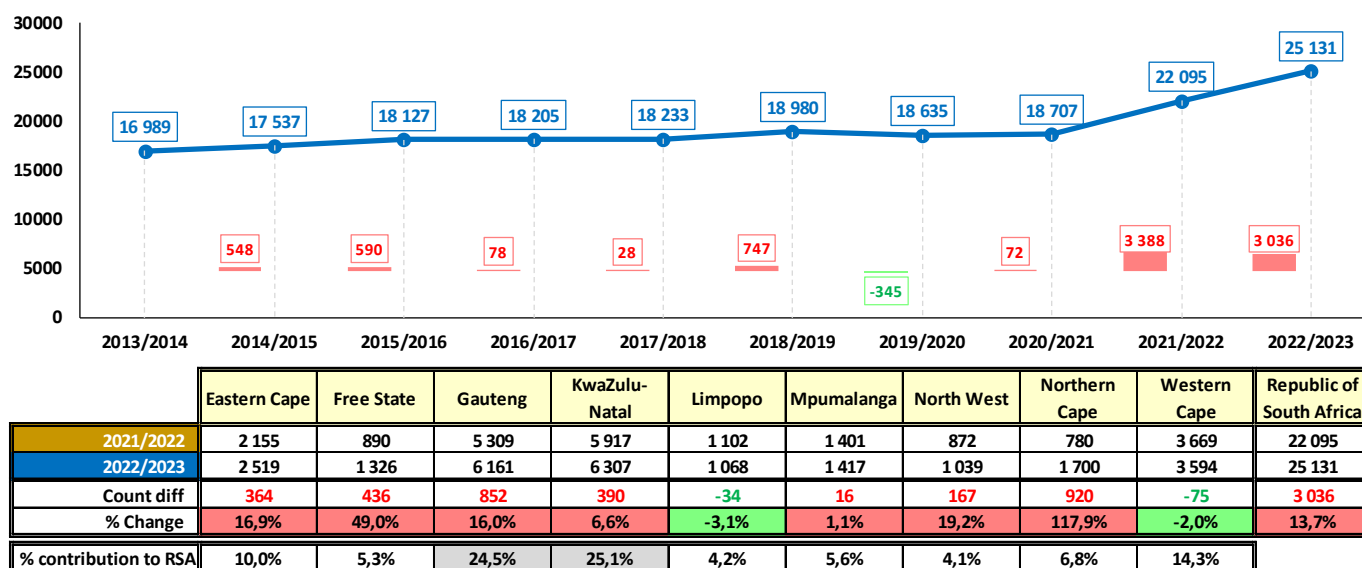
CRIME CATEGORY	April 2020 to March 2021	April 2021 to March 2022	April 2022 to March 2023	Count Diff
CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)				
Murder	69	50	51	1
Sexual offences	14	12	10	-2
Attempted murder	69	83	72	-11
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	54	43	34	-9
Common assault	60	56	13	-43
Common robbery	3	0	1	1
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	389	344	277	-67
Contact Crime (Crimes against the person)	658	588	458	-130
Sexual Offences - Breakdown				
Rape & attempted rape	13	11	9	-2
Sexual assault	1	1	1	0
Some subcategories of aggravated robbery				
Carjacking	2	3	1	-2
Robbery at residential premises	310	323	218	-105
Robbery at non-residential premises	30	32	26	-6
TRIO Crime	342	358	245	-113
CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES				
Arson	44	11	8	-3
Malicious damage to property	46	69	58	-11
Contact-related Crime	90	80	66	-14
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES				
Burglary at residential premises	13	2	1	-1
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	54	53	35	-18
Stock-theft	57	26	24	-2
Property-related Crime	124	81	60	-21
OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES				
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	13	3	1	-2
Other serious crime	13	3	1	-2
Selected - 17 Community reported serious crime	885	752	585	-167

Overall 458 counts of contact times, 66 counts of contact-related crimes, 60 counts of property-related counts and 1 count of other serious crimes were perpetrated during attacks on rural communities in 2022/2023, culminating in a total of 585 counts of 17 community-reported serious crimes. This represents a decrease of 167 counts compared to the preceding financial year where 752 counts were perpetrated during attacks on rural communities.

7.1.2 ATTEMPTED MURDER

Overall the crime of attempted murder increased substantially by 47,9% or 8 142 counts over the past decade. The only decrease was recorded in 2019/2020 where these incidents declined by 1,8% or 345 counts. In the 2022/2023 financial year a total of 25 131 counts of attempted murder were recorded, reflecting an increase of 13,7% or 3 036 counts compared to 2021/2022.

Figure 8: Attempted murder: trend over 10 year-period and provincial overview



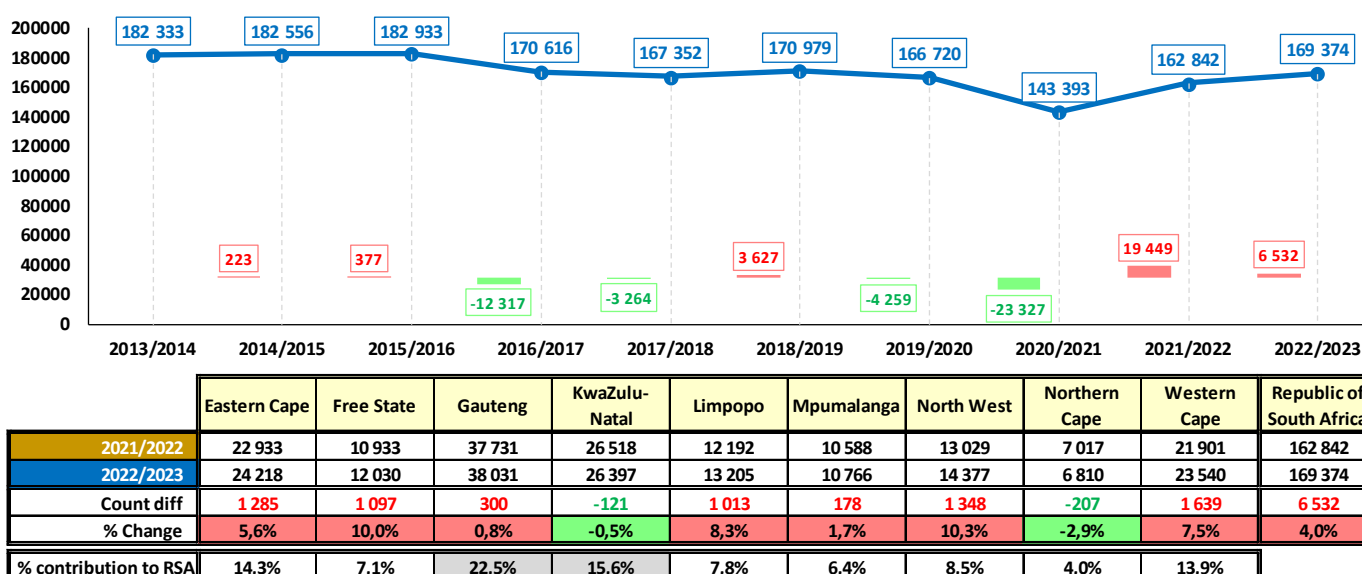
Only Limpopo (34 counts less) and Western Cape (75 counts less) recorded decreases in the incidents of attempted murder in 2022/2023. Northern Cape province recorded the highest increase of 117,9% or 920 counts, followed by Free State (49,0% or 436 counts) and North West (19,2% or 167 counts). Mirroring the same trend as incidents of murder, nearly half (49,6% or 12 468) of the of the total attempted murder incidents were contributed by KwaZulu-Natal (25,1% or 6 307 counts) and Gauteng (24,5% or 6 161 counts) combined.

7.1.3 ASSAULTS

7.1.3.1 ASSAULT WITH THE INTENT TO INFLICT GRIEVOUS BODILY HARM

Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm is perpetrated when a person hurts or injures another person in a way that impedes the victim's wellbeing. Over the past decade the SAPS recorded a decrease of 7,1% or 12 959 counts in incidences of assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm, however an increase of 4,0% or 6 532 counts was observed in 2022/2023 compared to the preceding comparable period.

Figure 9: Assault GBH: trend over 10 year-period and provincial overview

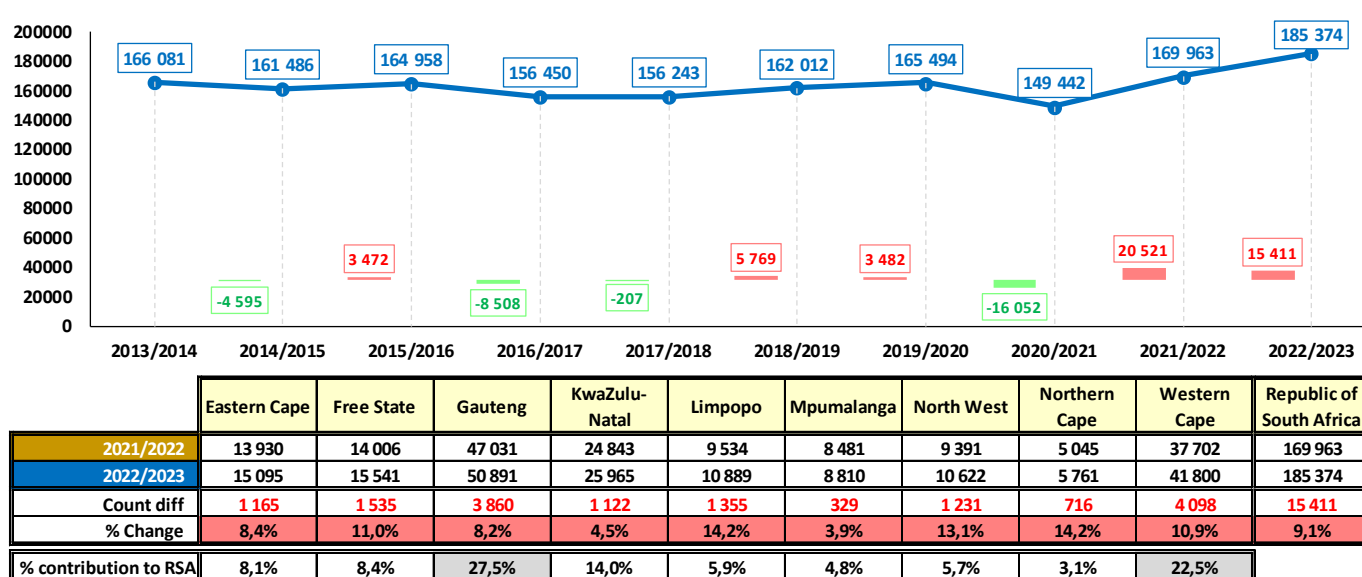


Northern Cape (207 counts less) and KwaZulu-Natal (121 counts less) are the only provinces that recorded decreases in incidents of assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm in the reference period while the rest of the provinces recorded increases. The highest contributing provinces were Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal, contributing 22,5% or 38 031 and 15,6% or 26 397 respectively.

7.1.3.2 COMMON ASSAULT

Incidents of common assault increased by 11,6% or 19 293 counts over the past decade. A similar upward trend is observed when comparing the reference period with the preceding comparable period, where an increase of 9,1% or 15 411 counts is observed.

Figure 10: Common assault: trend over 10 year-period and provincial overview



All provinces recorded increases in incidents of common assault in the 2022/2023 financial year. Double-digit percentage increases were recorded in Limpopo (14,2% or 1 355 counts), Northern Cape (14,2% or 716 counts), North West (13,1% or 1 231 counts), Free State (11,0% or 1 535 counts) and Western Cape (10,9% or 4 098 counts). Gauteng (27,5% or 50 891 counts) and the Western Cape (22,5% or 41 800 counts) contributed the highest volume of incidents of common assault, accounting for 50,0% or 92 691 counts combined.

7.1.4 ROBBERIES

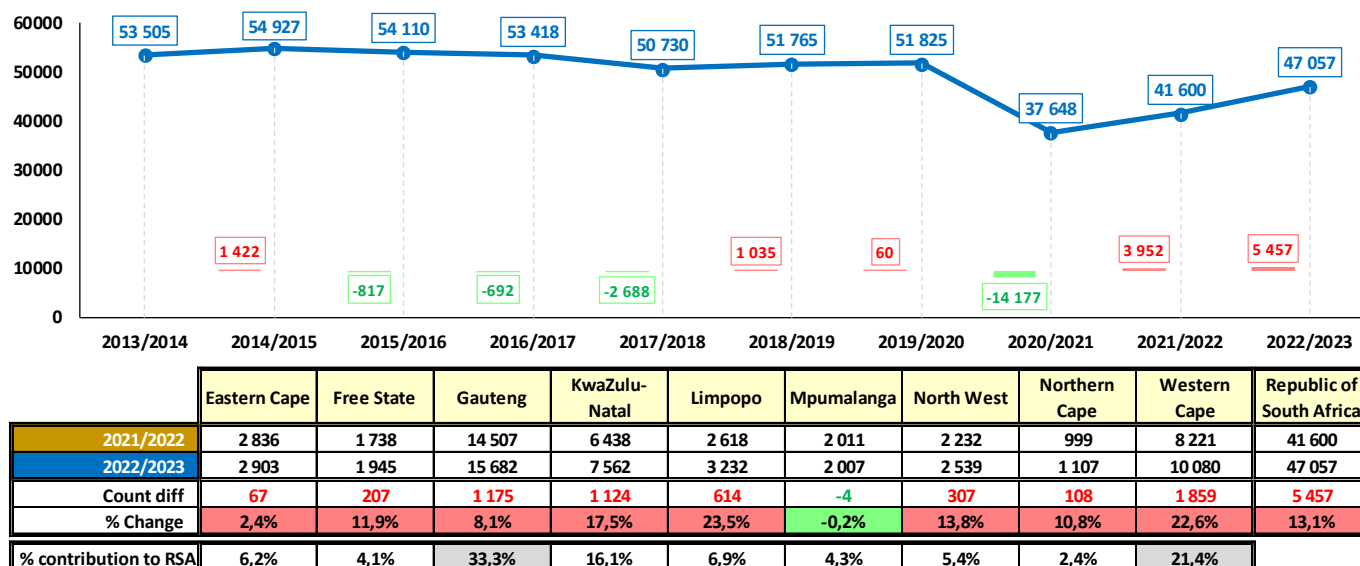
According to common law, robbery is defined as taking the property of another, with the intent to permanently deprive the person of that property, by force or fear. Both common robbery and robbery aggravating, involves the use of a weapon, but during aggravated robbery deadly weapons, such as firearms, knives, sharp and/or blunt objects are used to threaten the victim. It is clear that low levels of violence are used during the commission of common robbery. Robbery with aggravating circumstances is further divided into subcategories. The subcategories include; carjacking, truck hijacking, robbery at non-residential premises, robbery at residential premises and robbery of cash in transit (CIT), as well as bank robberies. The three subcategories of robbery with aggravating circumstances, named TRIO crimes (carjacking, robbery non-residential premises and robbery residential premises) are amongst the crimes most feared by communities.

7.1.4.1 COMMON ROBBERY

As illustrated in Figure 11, common robbery incidents have been on the increase since 2020/2021. In the current reporting period in particular, a total of 47 057 counts of common robberies were reported, signifying an increase of 13,1% or

5 457 counts compared to the preceding financial year. Despite the recent increases, the observed trend indicate that common robbery incidents decreased by 12,1% or 6 448 counts in the past decade.

Figure 11: Common robbery: trend over 10 year-period and provincial overview

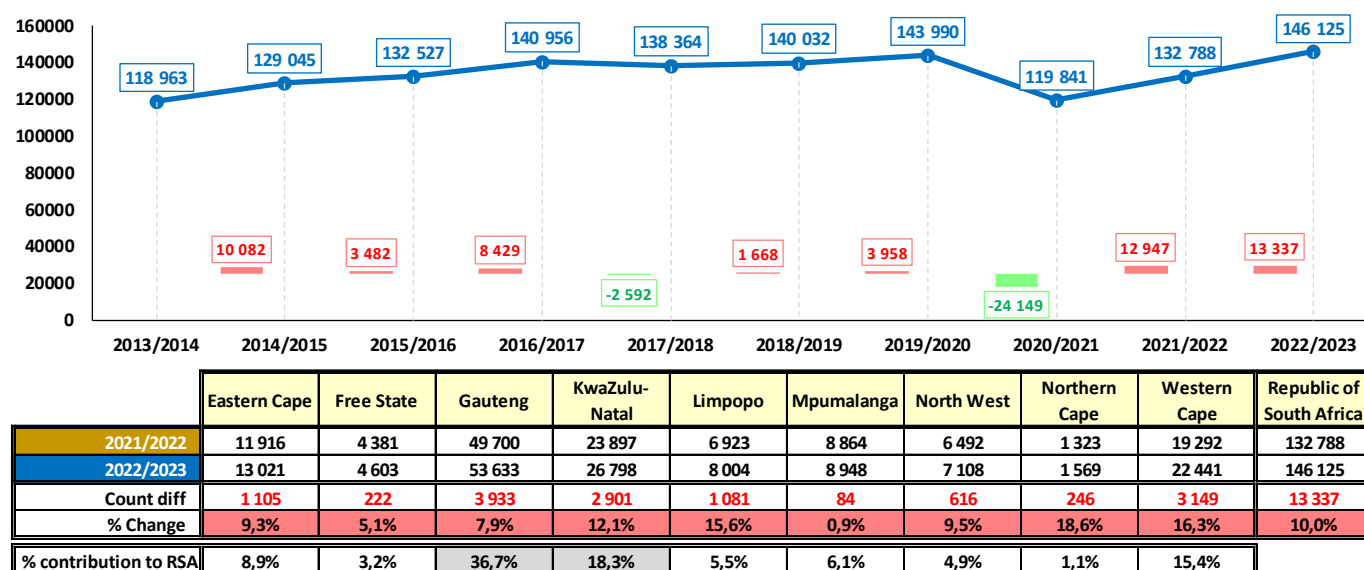


Eight provinces recorded increases in common robbery incidents with the exception of Mpumalanga, where a small decrease of four counts was recorded. The highest percentage increases were recorded in Limpopo (23,5% or 614 counts) and Western Cape (22,6% or 1 859 counts). Gauteng (33,3% or 15 682 counts) and Western Cape (21,4% or 10 080 counts) contributed the highest volume of common robberies in the country.

7.1.4.2 ROBBERY WITH AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES

Robbery with aggravating circumstances increased by 22,8% or 27 162 counts over the past decade, from 118 963 counts in 2013/2014 to 146 125 counts in 2022/2023. In that period, decreases in this crime phenomenon were observed in only two reporting periods; 2017/2018 and 2020/2021. A total of 146 125 counts of robbery with aggravating circumstances were recorded in 2022/2023, depicting an increase of 10,0% or 13 337 counts compared to the previous comparable period. This was consistent with the previous reporting period where robbery with aggravating circumstances increased by 10,8% or 12 947 counts.

Figure 12: Robbery with aggravating circumstances: trend over 10 year-period and provincial overview

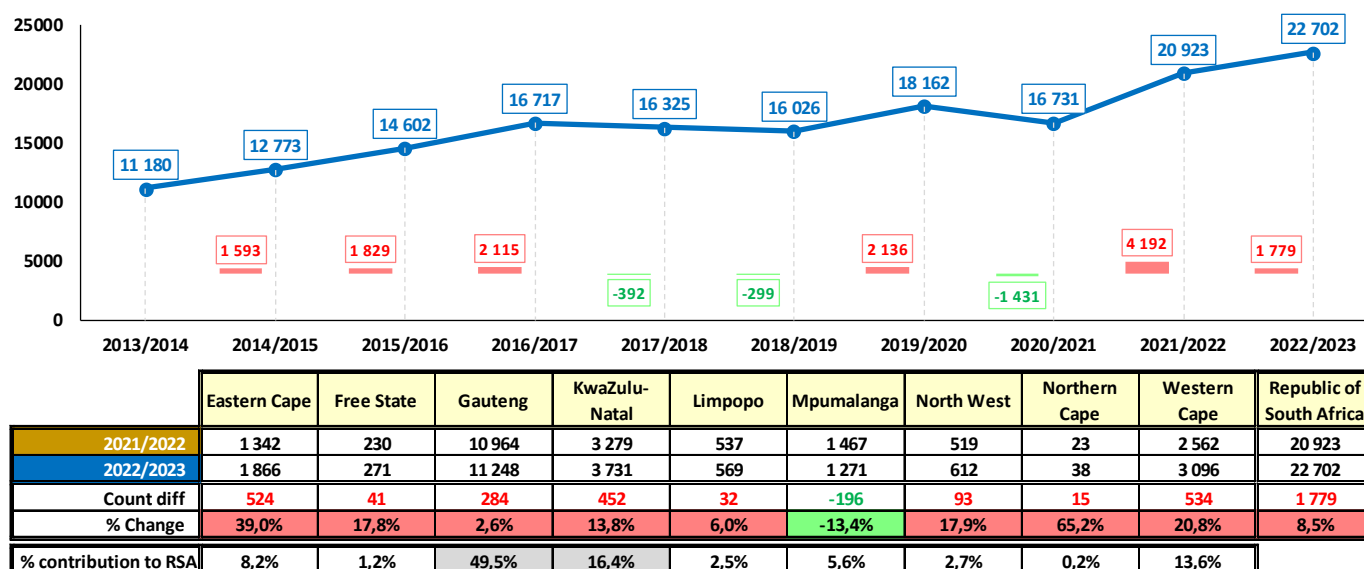


All nine provinces recorded increases in incidents of robbery with aggravating circumstances. The highest percentage increase was recorded in Northern Cape (18,6% or 246 counts), followed by Western Cape (16,3% or 3 149 counts). Limpopo and KwaZulu-Natal also recorded sizeable percentage increases of 15,6% or 1 081 and 12,1% or 2 901 counts respectively. Gauteng (36,7% or 53 633 counts) and KwaZulu-Natal (18,3% or 26 798 counts) contributed 55,0% or 80 431 counts of these incidents combined during the period under review.

7.1.4.2.1 CARJACKING

The ten-year trend of incidents of carjacking displays an increasing pattern, with a peak recorded in the current reporting period of 2022/2023. In the 10-year period, carjacking incidents increased from 11 180 in 2013/2014 to 22 702 in 2022/2023, representing a more than double increase of 103,1% or 11 522 counts. This overall increase in carjacking incidents was unaffected by decreases recorded in 2017/2018 (392 counts less), 2018/2019 (299 counts less) and 2020/2021 (1 431 counts less). This crime phenomenon increased by 35,7% or 5 971 counts in the latter two reporting periods of the decade.

Figure 13: Carjacking: trend over 10 year-period and provincial overview

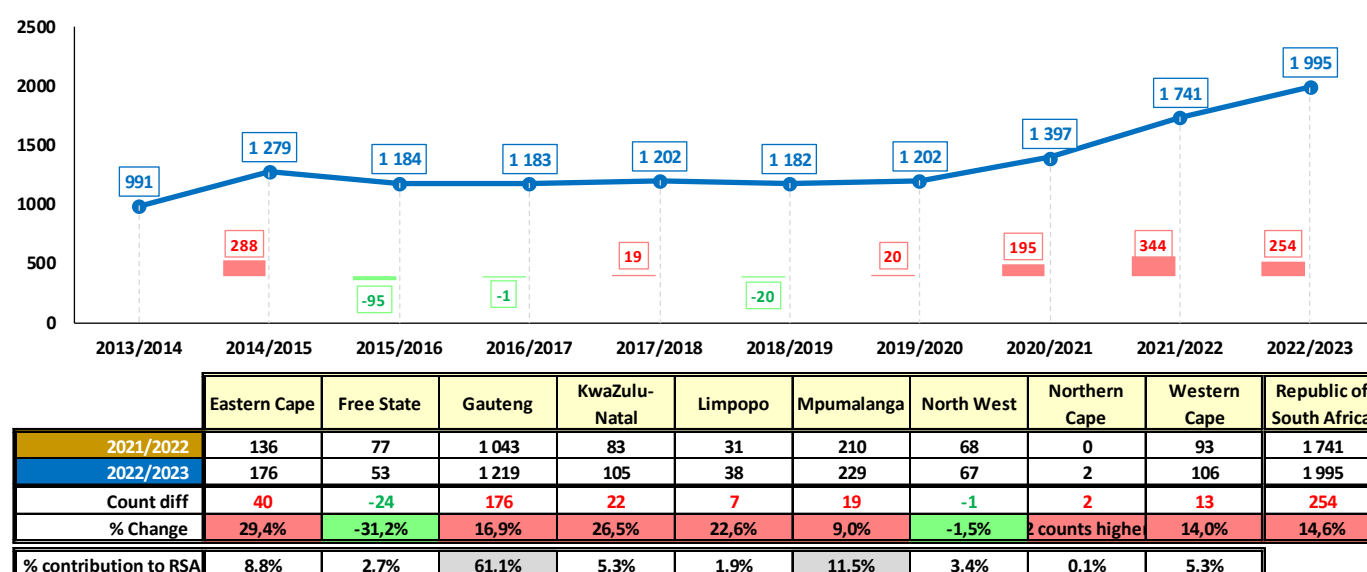


There were increases in carjacking incidents across eight provinces in 2022/2023, with only Mpumalanga province recording a decrease of 13,4% or 196 counts. The highest percentage increases were recorded in Northern Cape (65,2% or 15 counts) and Eastern Cape (39,0% or 524 counts). Gauteng (49,5% or 11 248 counts) and KwaZulu-Natal (16,4% or 3 731 counts) recorded the highest volume of these incidents, contributing 65,9% or 14 979 counts combined.

7.1.4.2.2 TRUCK HIJACKING

Truck hijackings incidents more than doubled over ten-year period, increasing by 101,3% or 1 004 counts from 991 counts in 2013/2014 to a peak of 1 995 counts in 2022/2023. The 1 995 counts of truck hijacking incidents registered in 2022/2023 financial year illustrates an increase of 14,6% or 254 counts compared to the preceding year.

Figure 14: Truck hijacking: trend over 10 year-period and provincial overview

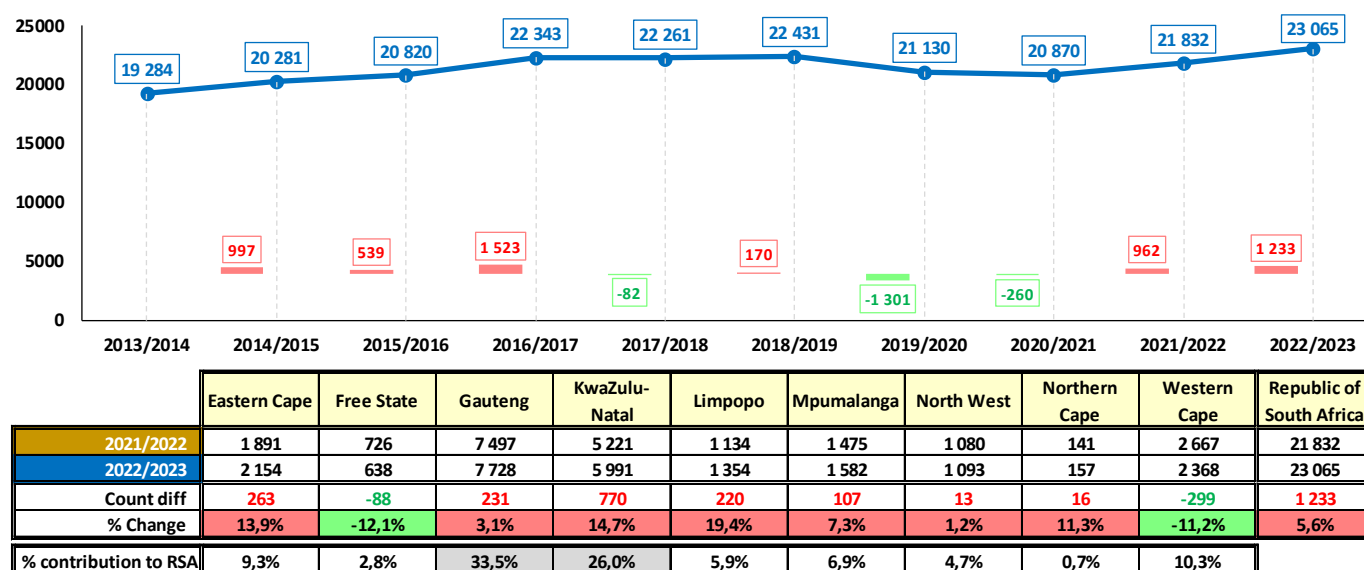


Seven provinces recorded increases in this crime phenomenon. The highest count increases were recorded in Gauteng (176 counts), Eastern Cape (40 counts) and KwaZulu-Natal (22 counts). Decreases in truck hijacking incidents were observed in Free State with 24 counts less and North West with one count less compared to 2021/2022. Gauteng registered the highest volume of incidents of truck hijacking, accounting for more than half (61,1% or 1 219 counts) during the period under review.

7.1.4.2.3 ROBBERY AT RESIDENTIAL PREMISES

Despite the three decreases recorded in 2017/2018, 2019/2020 and 2020/2021, the ten-year trend demonstrated an upward movement in incidents of robbery at residential premises. This crime phenomenon recorded an increase of 19,6% or 3 781 counts, from 19 284 counts recorded in 2013/2014 to 23 065 counts recorded in 2022/2023. The 23 065 counts of robbery at residential premises recorded in 2022/2023 financial year represent an increase of 5,6% or 1 233 counts, compared to the previous financial year.

Figure 15: Robbery at residential premises: trend over 10 year-period and provincial overview



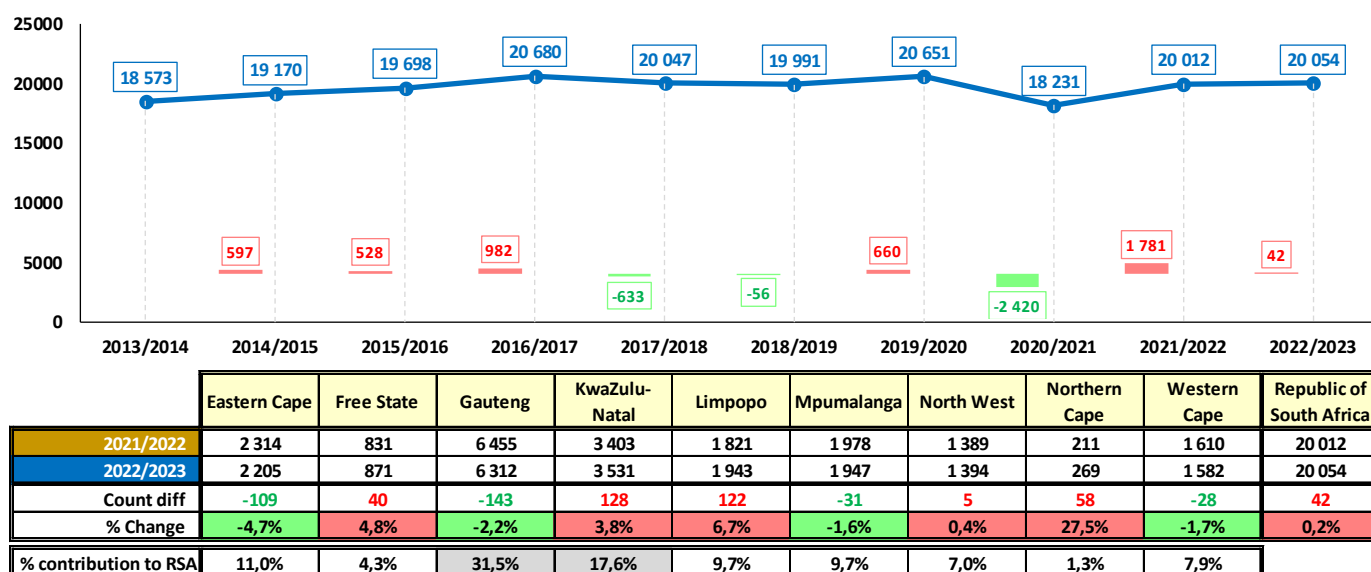
Free State and the Western Cape observed decreases in this crime phenomenon compared to the previous financial year, of 12,1% or 88 counts and 11,2% or 299 counts respectively. All the other provinces recorded increases. Limpopo recorded the highest percentage increase of 19,4% or 220 counts followed by KwaZulu-Natal with 14,7% or 770 counts compared to the preceding reporting period. Gauteng (33,5% or 7 728 counts) and KwaZulu-Natal (26,0% or 5 991 counts) contributed the highest incidents of robbery at residential premises.

7.1.4.2.4 ROBBERY AT NON-RESIDENTIAL PREMISES

Robbery at non-residential premises (also referred to as business robbery) includes not only premises that are solely utilised for business purposes, but a wide variety of premises such as government institutions, educational institutions, privately owned service providers like plumbers or electricians, religious institutions, medical service providers, and etc. These thus include all premises that are neither created nor utilised for residence. Business premises further include both formal and informal businesses.

During 2022/2023 financial year, total of 20 054 robberies at non-residential premises were recorded, denoting an increase of 0,2% or 42 counts, compared to preceding period. Similar to robbery at residential premises, there were three years that recorded decreases in robberies at non-residential premises; 2017/2018, 2018/2019 and 2020/2021. This crime phenomenon still demonstrated an upward trend over the past decade with a total increase of 8,0% or 1 481 counts. The incidents of robbery at non-residential premises were at the highest in 2016/2017 with 20 680 counts recorded in that year.

Figure 16: Robbery at non-residential premises: trend over 10 year-period and provincial overview



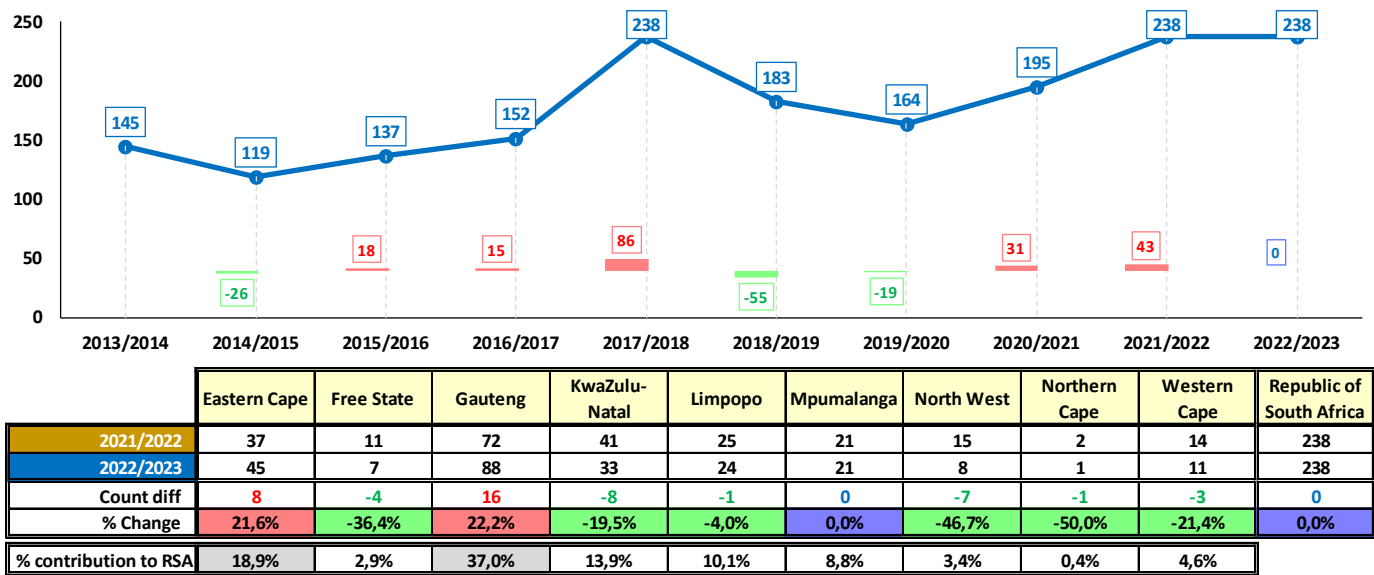
The increment in robberies at non-residential premises was observed in Northern Cape, Limpopo, Free State, KwaZulu-Natal and North West. Northern Cape recorded the highest percentage increase (27,5% or 58 counts) in robberies at non-residential premises. Decreases in robberies at non-residential premises were observed in Eastern Cape, Gauteng, Western Cape and Mpumalanga as illustrated in Figure 16. Despite the 2,2% or 143 counts decrease in these incidents in Gauteng, the province was still the highest contributor accounting for 31,5% or 6 312 counts. KwaZulu-Natal was the second highest contributor accounting for 17,6% or 3 531 counts, having observed an increase of 3,8% or 128 counts.

7.1.4.2.5 ROBBERY OF CASH IN TRANSIT

In the SAPS, robbery of cash-in-transit (CIT robbery), refers to incidents, in which members of security companies, registered to transport cash for clients, normally between the client and a bank or vice versa, are robbed while transporting such cash. The robbery must have occurred while the members of security companies were in control of the cash for it to be considered a robbery of cash-in-transit. Once the money is signed off to the client, robbery of such money will not be recorded as cash-in-transit but as business robbery. Incidents where individuals in their private capacity or employees of businesses are robbed of cash, while en route to or from a bank, the charge would be robbery with firearm and not CIT robbery. Cash-in-transit is regarded as highly organised in nature, often the syndicate has designated “spotters” that look-out for opportunities to commit heists.

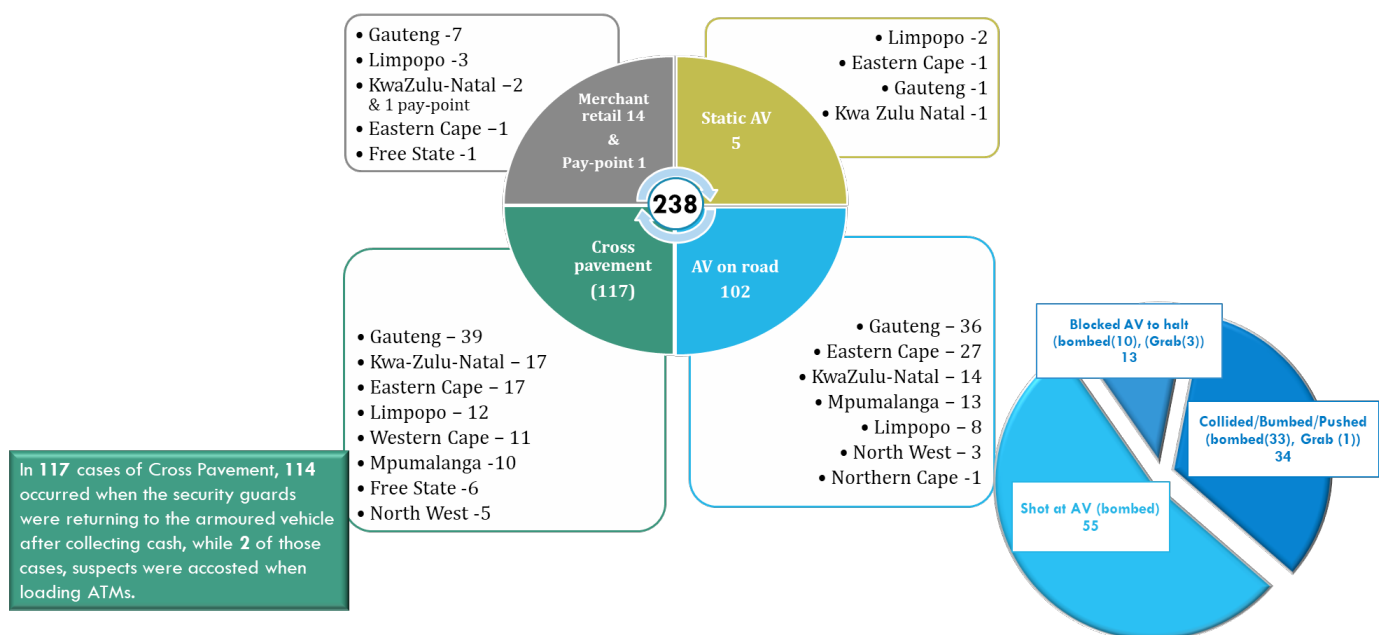
A total of 238 counts of cash-in-transit robberies were reported during the financial year of 2022/2023, which equals the number of robberies recorded in the preceding financial year (2021/2022). Notwithstanding, an overall increase of 64,1% or 93 counts was recorded over the past ten years.

Figure 17: Robbery of cash in-transit: trend over 10 year-period and provincial overview



Eastern Cape and Gauteng recorded increases in robberies of cash in transit during the period under review, of 8 and 16 counts respectively. Mpumalanga recorded the same count (21) of CIT robberies as the preceding reporting period. The other six provinces recorded decreases in incidents of CIT robberies. Gauteng accounted for 88 counts followed by Eastern Cape with 45 counts, the two provinces together accounted for 133 counts out of 238 (55,9%).

Figure 18: Cash in transit robberies: robbery types and method used



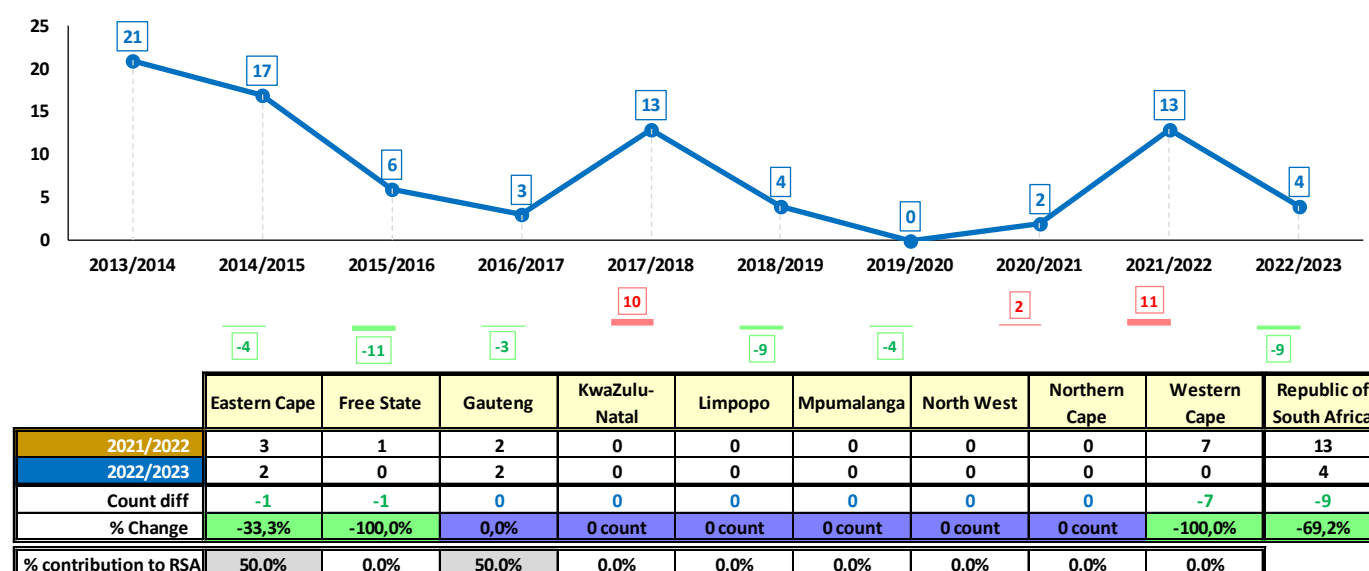
The most prevalent type of cash-in-transit robbery derived from the analysis for the period under review was Cross Pavement robberies; 117 counts or 49,2% of the CIT robberies were executed Cross Pavement. Incidents where armoured vehicles were accosted on the road represented 102 counts or 42,9% as per Figure 18 above. Perpetrators approached security guards while collecting or dropping cash inside the store or business premises (merchant retail & pay-point) in 14 counts while static armoured vehicles were attacked in 5 counts.

Perpetrators used three methods to stop the armoured vehicle on the road before robbing it of cash. One method involved the armoured vehicle being shot at by the suspects while driving-by to bring it to a halt before bombing it to gain access to the cash. This modus operandi was used in 55 counts. In another modus operandi, perpetrators would deliberately collide with the armoured vehicle before proceeding to bomb it open to gain access to the cash. This method was used in 34 counts where armoured vehicles were accosted on the road. The other method used involved incidents where the road was blocked with another vehicle to bring the armoured vehicle to a halt before bombing the armoured vehicle or instructing the guards to open the safe and grabbing the cash. This method was used in 13 counts.

7.1.4.2.6 BANK ROBBERY

Four bank robbery incidents were registered in this reporting period, representing a decrease of nine counts compared to the previous financial year. Overall bank robberies decreased by 17 counts over the ten-year period. Notably, there were no bank robberies recorded in the 2019/2020 in South Africa.

Figure 19: Bank robbery: trend over 10 year-period and provincial overview



The four bank robbery incidents were reported in Eastern Cape and Gauteng, with 2 counts each.

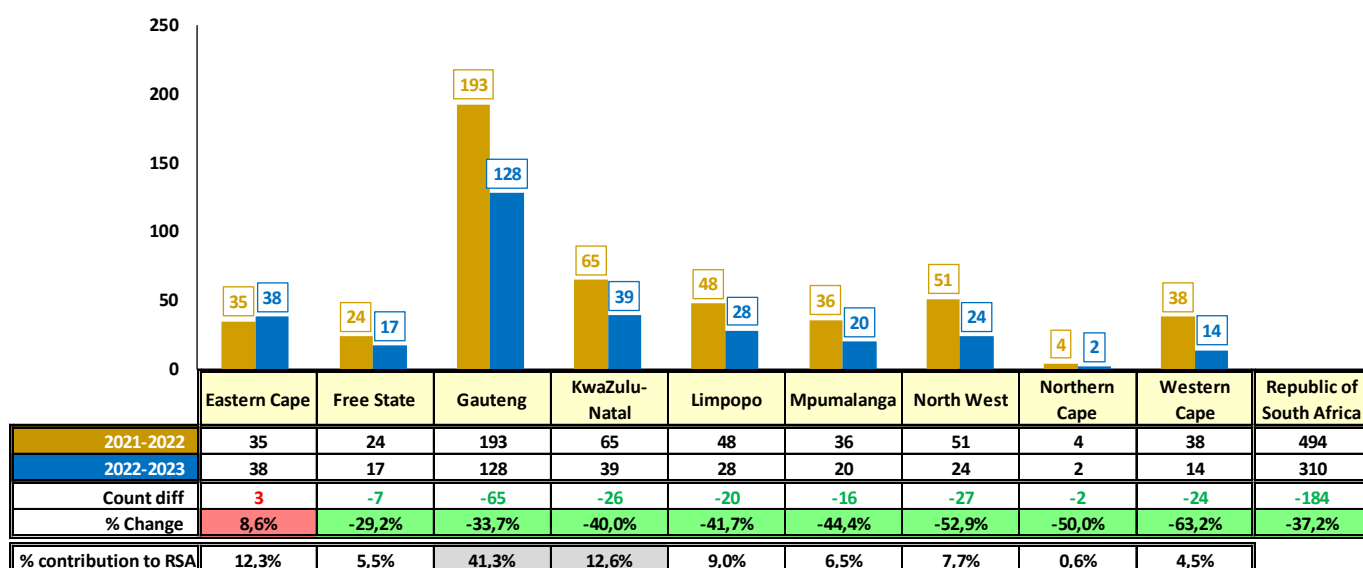
7.1.4.2.7 ASSOCIATED ROBBERIES: VICTIMS FOLLOWED TO OR FROM BANKS

Associated robbery is defined as “a bank-related robbery (by association) of cash or attempt thereof, committed against a client of a bank or his/her delegate, at any stage while en route to or from a bank branch, Automated Teller Machine (ATM) or cash centre or inside the branch to effect a deposit, or, withdrawal” (SABRIC 2013:4). This robbery is divided into two main categories, namely robbery before cash deposit and robbery after cash withdrawal. As found in literature and also evident in the findings of this report, more incidents and related cash losses emanated from robbery after withdrawal, which is sub-divided into muti-scam, money bomb and spiked drink.

Clients are robbed on their way to the bank or at the post bank, just before they enter the premises or at the parking lot, after parking their vehicles. Victims robbed after money withdrawal were frequently robbed in parking areas or upon arrival at their places of residence or employment or even at the bank branches.

A total of 310 counts of associated robberies were recorded during the 2022/2023 financial year, compared to the 494 recorded during the preceding financial year, representing a decline of 37,2% or 184 counts.

Figure 20: Associated robbery: provincial overview



Eight provinces recorded decreases in associated robbery incidents, with the highest percentage decrease observed in the Western Cape (63,2% or 24 counts less). Eastern Cape was the only province to record an increase, of 3 counts more compared to the preceding period. Although Gauteng recorded a decrease in associated robbery incidents compared to the previous financial year, the province still contributed the highest (41,3% or 128) to the total recorded incidents in the country, followed by KwaZulu-Natal (12,6% or 39 counts).

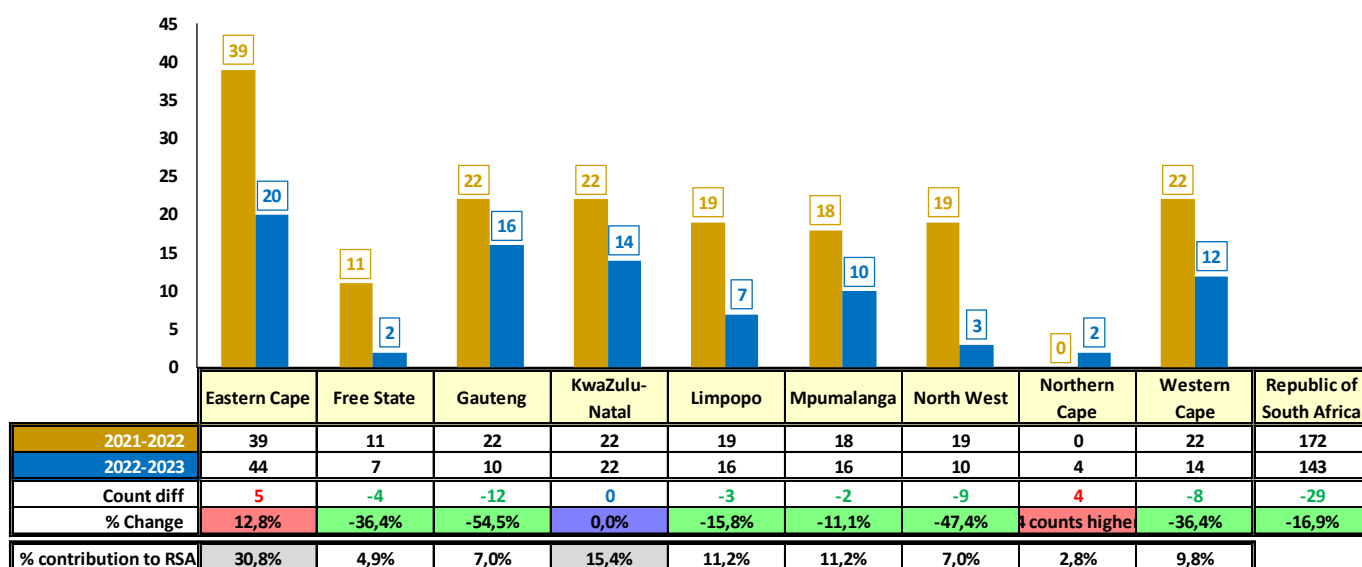
Incidents where victims were accosted at the ATMs either withdrawing or depositing money accounted for 21 counts. Eastern Cape and Gauteng province were the most contributors with 9 and 5 counts respectively.

Other incidents involve suspects who target victims mostly at the commercial places i.e. at financial institutions such as banks or shopping centres/malls where a bag of money would be left on the floor for victims to notice it and pick it up. Perpetrators then claim to have seen it first and insist on sharing the money with the victims in a secluded area at which the unsuspecting victims would be robbed. Some of these incidents are of victims who were spotted by perpetrators making a withdrawal of large amount of money at the ATM or inside the bank. During the period under review, 166 counts were recorded whereby victims were robbed using this modus operandi.

7.1.4.2.8 ROBBERY AT POST OFFICES

During 2022/2023 period, a total of 143 counts of robbery at post offices were reported resulting in a decline of 16,9% or 29 counts compared to the previous period.

Figure 21: Robbery at post offices: provincial overview



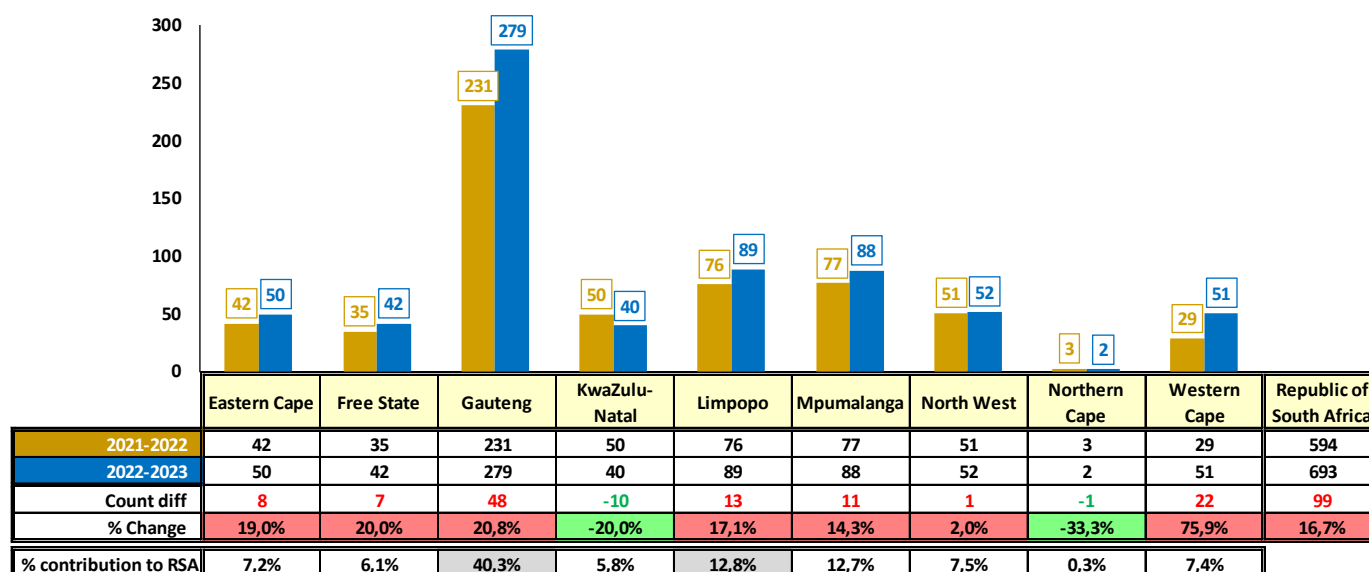
This crime increased in the Eastern Cape by 5 counts and in the Northern Cape by 4 counts, compared to the preceding comparable period. KwaZulu-Natal recorded the same number of incidents compared to the previous financial year, while the other six provinces recorded decreases. The highest decrease was recorded in Gauteng (12 counts), followed by North West (9 counts) and Western Cape (8 counts).

7.1.4.2.9 PETROL STATION ROBBERIES

Fuel stations and convenience stores at the fuel stations are also targeted by criminals. The vulnerability of these business entities is exaggerated by the nature of the business operating for 24 hours of the day. In some instances, fuel stations become targets due to their location, either in isolated or remote areas, which enables suspects to have easy opportunities to rob and escape.

During the period under review, the analysis revealed that 693 counts of fuel stations and convenience store robberies were recorded, resulting in an increase of 16,7% or 99 counts compared to the preceding comparable period. The figure below illustrates the counts reported per province.

Figure 22: Provincial overview of incidents at petrol stations



Western Cape recorded a huge incline compared to the previous comparable period, with 75,9% or 22 counts increase, followed by Gauteng with 20,8% or 48 counts increase, whereas Limpopo and Mpumalanga recorded increases of 17,1% or 13 counts and 14,3% or 11 counts, respectively. Gauteng solely contributed 40,3% towards the national total, with Limpopo accounting for 12,8%.

From the total of 693 counts of robberies at fuel stations, drop safe robberies accounted for 6,8% or 47 counts, while cash-in-transit robberies occurring, in and around fuel station and convenience stores accounted for 3,9% or 27 counts.

7.1.5 SEXUAL OFFENCES

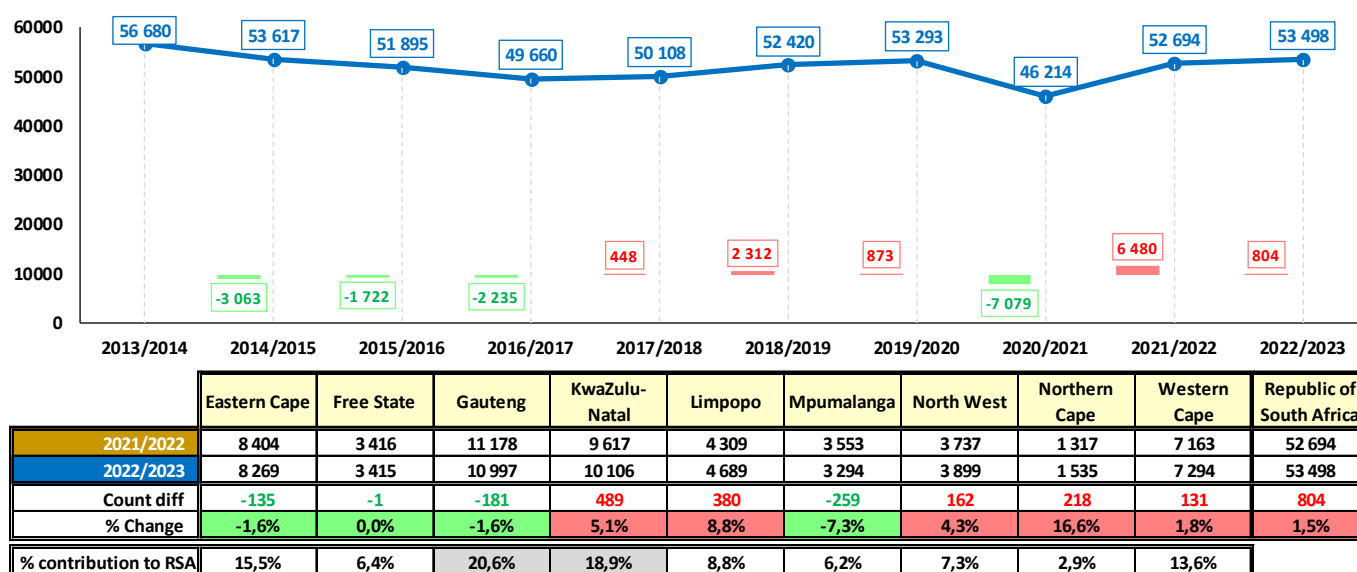
Sexual offences involve a wide range of forced and unwanted sexual activity, including among others, fondling, kissing, rape, compelled rape, abduction, trafficking in person for sexual purposes and etc. including attempted sexual offences. The victims are coerced/forced into sexual acts, through verbal or non-verbal threats or through the use of substances, such as drugs or alcohol. Sexual offences do not always involve physical contact with the victim. Acts such as exhibitionism and the practice of gaining sexual pleasure from watching others when they are naked or engaged in sexual activity still count as unwanted sexual offences.

According to the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, 2007 (Act 32 of 2007), the sexual offences category encompasses more than 70 subcategories related to for example, rape, sexual assault, trafficking in persons for sexual purposes, abduction (common or statutory law), immoral or sexual offences not elsewhere specified, and etc. as well as attempts to commit such crimes.

In this report, two major subcategories of sexual offences, rape and sexual assault, accounting for 80,0% and 14,0% of all sexual offence respectively, are discussed.

During the period under review a total of 53 498 sexual offence were registered, representing an increase of 1,5% or 804 counts compared to the preceding financial year. Despite the increase in the current reporting period, this crime phenomenon decreased by 5,6% or 3 182 counts over the decade between 2013/2014 to 2022/2023.

Figure 23: Sexual offences: trend over 10 year-period and provincial overview



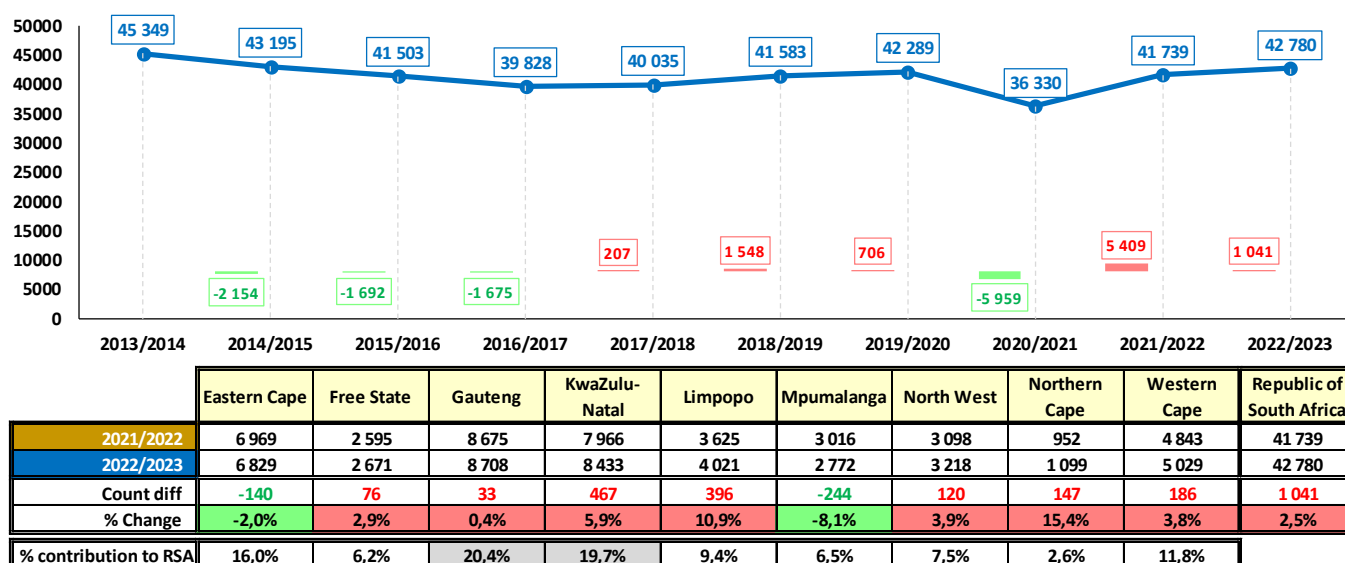
Incidents of sexual offences decreased in four provinces (Eastern Cape, Free State, Gauteng and Mpumalanga) in 2022/2023 compared to the preceding financial year. Despite the decrease recorded in Gauteng, the province still contributed the most to the national total with 20,6% or 10 997 counts, followed by KwaZulu-Natal with 18,9% or 10 106 counts. The third highest contributor was Eastern Cape (15,5% or 8 269 counts) despite having recorded a decrease of 1,6% or 135 counts.

7.1.5.1 RAPE

According to Section 3 of the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, 2007 (Act No. 32 of 2007), rape may be committed by either a man or a woman. Similarly, either a man or a woman may be the victim of rape. In terms of the Act, rape may also be committed by a person who is of the same gender as the victim. This means that persons of both genders may be perpetrators and victims of rape.

Rape is still the highest single contributor (80,0%) to the total sexual offences in the period under review. During the 2022/2023 financial year, a total of 42 780 counts of rape were reported, representing an increase of 2,5% or 1 041 counts compared to the preceding financial year. Increases in rape incidents were likewise recorded in 2017/2018, 2018/2019, 2019/2020 and 2021/2022 financial years as illustrated in Figure 24. Despite the increases in the five financial years, rape incidents have essentially declined over the ten-year period, having decreased by 5,7% or 2 569 counts from 45 349 in 2013/2014 to 42 780 in 2022/2023.

Figure 24: Rape: trend over 10 year-period and provincial overview

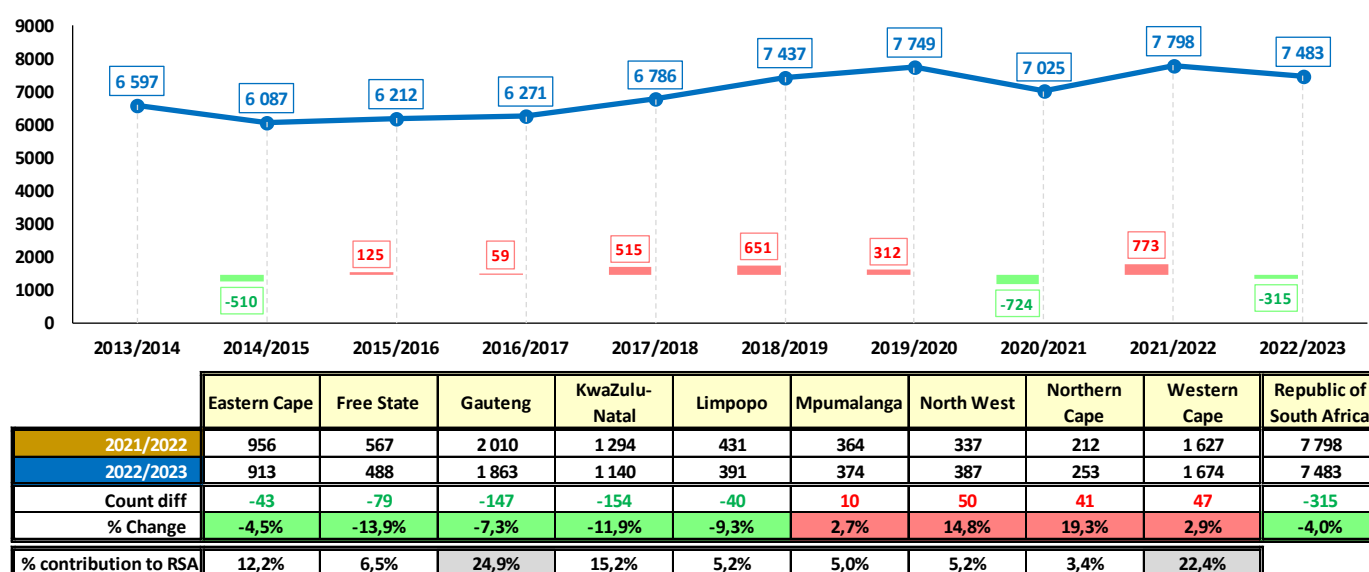


Seven province recorded increases in the rape incidents. The highest percentage increase was recorded in the Northern Cape, having recorded an additional 15,4% or 147 counts compared to the preceding comparable period. Decreases in rape incidents were observed in Mpumalanga (224 counts less) and Eastern Cape (140 counts less). Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal also having recorded increases in rape incidents, were the highest contributors to the national total, accounting for 20,4% or 8 708 counts and 19,7% or 8 433 counts respectively.

7.1.5.2 SEXUAL ASSAULT

During the 2022/2023 financial year 7 483 counts of sexual assault were recorded, representing a decrease of 4,0% or 315 counts from 7 798 counts recorded in the preceding financial year (2021/2022). This was only the third financial year during which sexual assault incidents decreased in the ten years between 2013/2014 and 2022/2023. Overall sexual offences increased by 13,4% or 886 counts from 6 597 in 2013/2014 to 7 438 in 2022/2023.

Figure 25: Sexual Assault: trend over 10 year-period and provincial overview



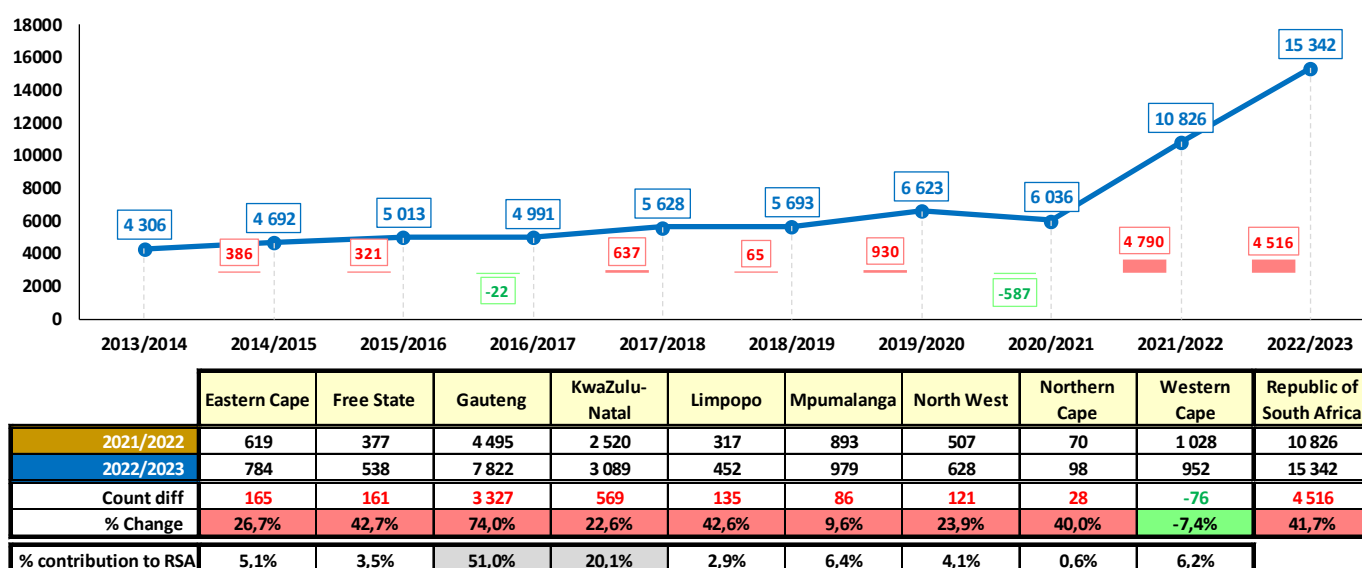
Mpumalanga, North West, Northern Cape and Western Cape recorded increases in sexual assault incidents during the 2022/2023 financial year. Gauteng province registered the highest number of sexual assault incidents, contributing 24,9% or 1 863 counts, despite having recorded a decrease of 7,3% or 147 counts compared to the preceding reporting period. The Western Cape was the second highest contributor (22,4% or 1 674 counts) having recorded an increase of 2,9% or 47 counts compared to 2021/2022.

7.1.6 KIDNAPPING

Kidnapping is legally defined as an unlawful carrying away (transportation) and confinement of a person against their will. This crime is sometimes perpetrated during the commission of other crimes i.e. robberies, rapes, hijackings, mob justice or it can be committed to demand ransom. Kidnapping also include holding a person at a specific place by threats/force or locking them up. This crime has long lasting negative psychological impact on the victims because of the violent nature of this crime where physical injuries are inflicted to the victims in the process of taking them by force or victims throwing themselves out of moving vehicles to escape the offenders.

The first seven years (2013/2014 to 2019/2020) recorded a considerable increase of 53,8% or 2 317 counts in kidnappings incidents from 4 306 to 6 623 counts. A decrease of 8,9% or 587 counts followed in 2020/2021 before a sharp increase of 154,2% or 9 306 counts was recorded between 2020/2021 and 2022/2023. Kidnapping incidents recorded a more than triple upsurge from 4 306 to 15 342, representing an increase of 256,3% or 11 036 counts over the past decade.

Figure 26: Kidnapping: trend over 10 year –period and provincial overview



Eight provinces registered increases in the incidents of kidnapping during the period under review, with the Western Cape recording the only decrease (76 counts less) among the provinces. Kidnapping incidents increased the most in Gauteng (74,0% or 3 327 counts), Free State (42,7% or 161 counts), Limpopo (42,6% or 135 counts) and Northern Cape (40,0% or 28 counts), compared to the previous reporting period. The highest contributors to the total kidnapping incidents recorded in 2022/2023 financial year were Gauteng (51,0% or 7 822 counts) and KwaZulu-Natal (20,1% or 3 089 counts), the two provinces combined accounted for 71,1% or 10 911 counts.

Below are some randomly selected case studies to illustrate kidnappings committed for ransom, extortion and human trafficking.

Ransom related

Police station: Protea

The complainant left her nephew at home at approximately 10:00 to travel to her child's school. At 16:00 she received a phone call from her nephew's cell phone. An unknown person demanded R5 000.00 for the release of her nephew. He confirmed that he kidnapped her nephew. The complainant proceeded to the police to ask for assistance.

Police station: Doornkop

The complainant received a phone call from his friend informing him that he has been kidnapped. Another person spoke over the phone and demanded that R5 000.00 be deposited into his friend's account within 10 minutes. After 10 minutes, his friend phoned again and asked if he got the cash. He replied that the friend's brother was on his way with the cash. In the third phone call received, the suspects demanded that the money be paid over in six minutes or the ransom would be increased to R10 000.00. After the ransom was paid, the victim was released.

Extortion related

Police station: Nyanga

The victim dropped off his colleague at the side of the road with the company vehicle. After he dropped off his colleague, another vehicle stopped him. The suspects informed him that he was not supposed to drive in this area. They demanded R2 500.00 and took the company vehicle to the Nyanga terminus.

Police station: Pretoria Central

Three males stopped the complainant and took his car keys and cell phone by force. They threatened to impound his vehicle if he did not pay R7 000.00. The suspects alleged that he was driving on their route (Taxi related).

Human trafficking related

Police station: Kwadakuza

The victim was walking on a public road when approached by a sedan. She was forced into the vehicle at gunpoint by an unknown male and female. She was taken to a tent house where she saw women between the ages of 13 and 25 years old. It is alleged that these women were used as prostitutes. The victim managed to escape when the unknown female left the tent house.

Police station: Delmas

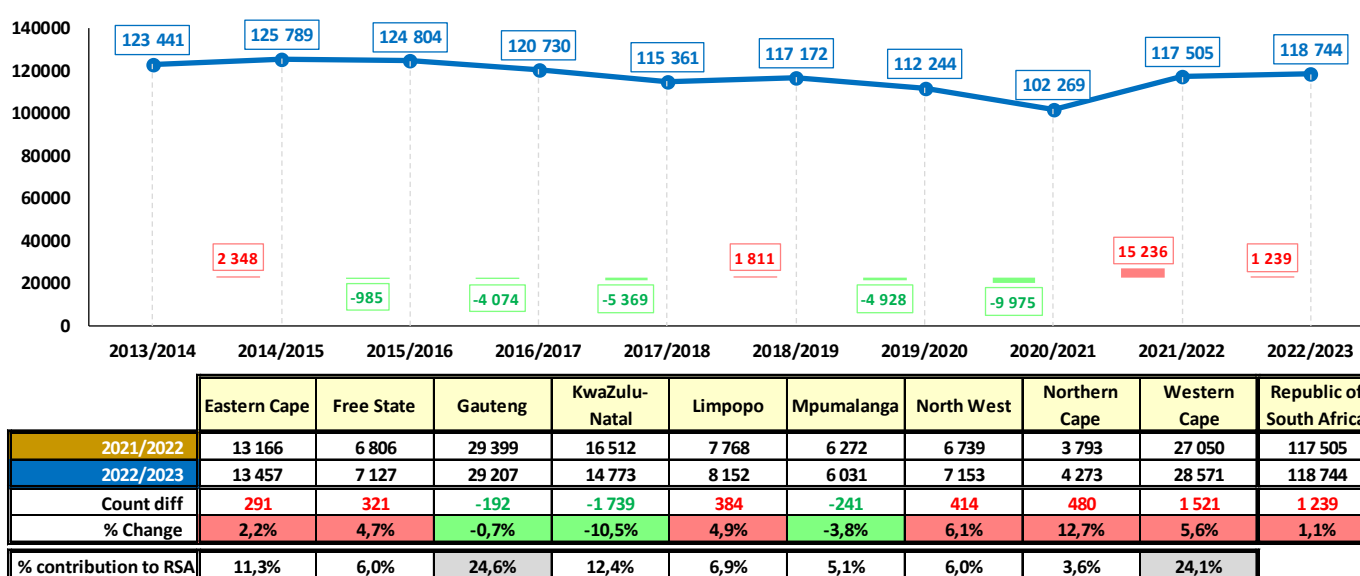
The victim was on her way home from the tuck shop. Two unknown males forced her into a motor vehicle and drove away. A cloth was placed over her mouth and she passed out. She regained consciousness in a strange place with three other tied up females. One male suspect said to the other male suspect that this child was taken from the same place as the other children. The suspects started arguing as one suspect indicated that he recognised her as the sister of someone he knows. The victim was tied up and drugged. The following day she was untied and drugged again. She woke up near a petrol station where an unknown female took her to the hospital. The doctors examined the victim for possible signs of rape but none was found.

7.2 CONTACT RELATED CRIME

The category of contact-related crime is comprised of arson and malicious damage to property. These two crimes are closely related and involve damage to or the destruction of the property. However, while malicious damage to property applies to both movable property and fixed structures such as buildings, arson is only applicable to fixed structures. For example, if a building is set alight, a case of arson will be registered, but if a freight truck is set alight the crime amounts to malicious damage to property.

A total of 118 744 counts of contact-related crimes were recorded during the 2022/2023 financial year, representing an increase of 1,1% or 1 239 counts compared to the preceding financial year. This crime phenomenon decreased in 5 reporting periods during the past decade, resulting in an overall decrease of 3,8% or 4 697 counts between 2013/2014 and 2022/2023.

Figure 27: Contact-related crime: trend over 10 year-period and provincial overview



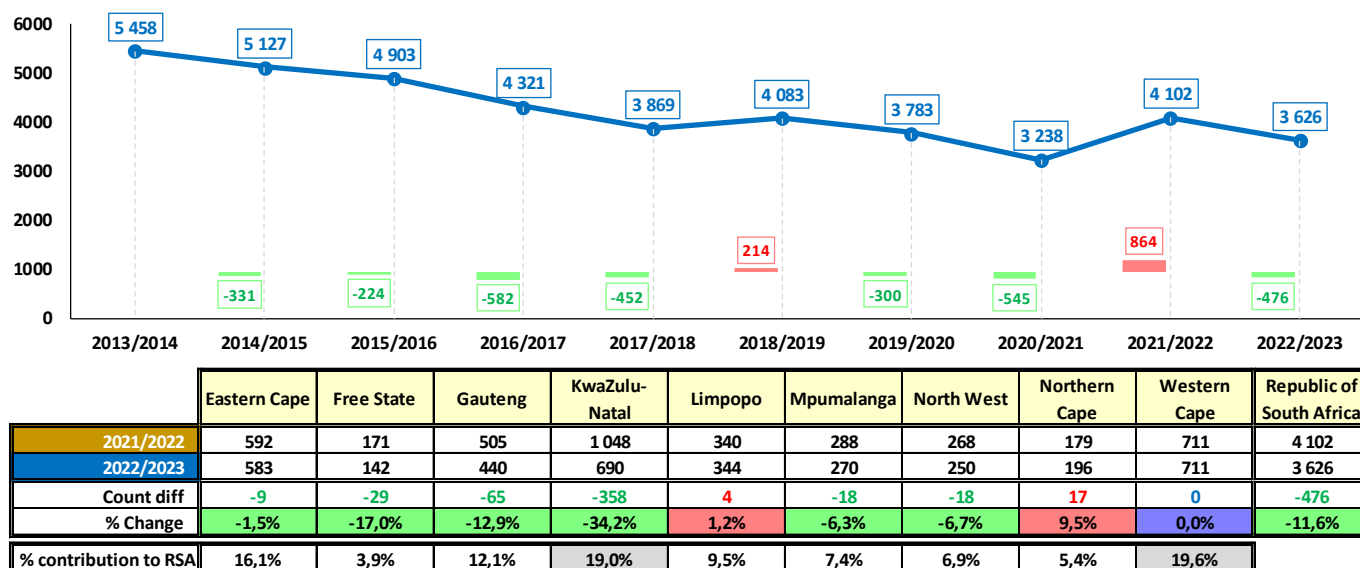
Contact-crimes increased in six provinces; Eastern Cape (2,2% or 291 counts), Free State (4,7% or 321 counts), Limpopo (4,9% or 384 counts), North West (6,1% or 414 counts), Northern Cape (12,7% or 480 counts) and Western Cape (5,6% or 1 521 counts). KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga and Gauteng recorded reductions in contact-related incidents, with Kwazulu-Natal recording the highest decrease of 10,5% or 1 739 counts in these incidents. Gauteng (24,6% or 29 207 counts) and Western Cape (24,1% or 28 571 counts) accounted for the most incidents of contact-related crimes in 2022/2023.

7.2.1 ARSON

Arson is the unlawful and intentional setting of fire to immovable property belonging to another or to one's own immovable insured property, in order to claim the value of the property from the insurer.

Figure 28 indicates that a total of 3 626 counts of arson were recorded in the period under review, a decrease of 11,6% or 476 counts compared to the preceding financial year. Apart from the increases in 2018/2019 and 2021/2022 the trend depicts a continued decline with an overall decrease of 33,6% or 1 832 counts over ten years.

Figure 28: Arson: trend over 10 year-period and provincial overview

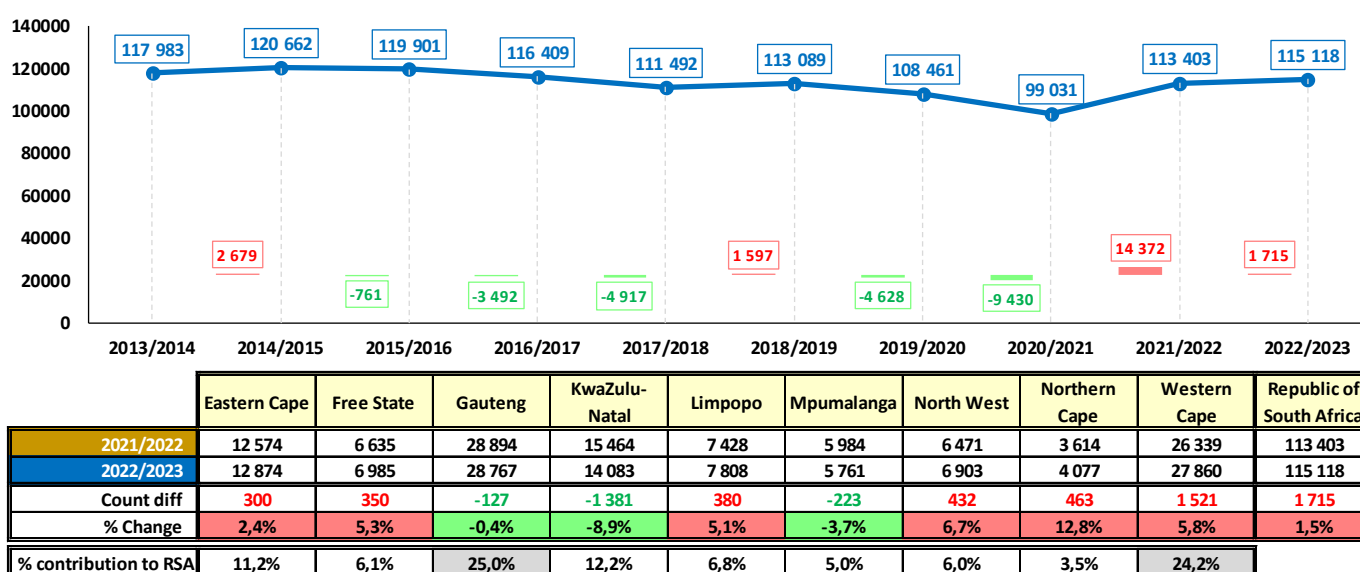


Incidents of arson decreased in six provinces; Eastern Cape, Free State, Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga and North West. There were increases in incidents of arson recorded Limpopo and Northern Cape while the Western Cape recorded the same number of incidents as the last financial year. Western Cape and KwaZulu-Natal contributed 19,6% or 711 counts and 19,0% or 690 counts respectively to the total arson incidents.

7.2.2 MALICIOUS DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

Figure 29 illustrates that the incidents of malicious damage to property experienced an increase of (1,5% or 1 715 counts) in 2022/2023, compared to the preceding financial year. Additionally, incidents of malicious damage to property recorded increases in 2014/2015 (2,3% or 2 679 counts), 2018/2019 (1,4% or 1 597 counts) and 2021/2022 (14,5% or 14 372 counts). The 14,5% or 14 372 counts increase in 2021/2022 was the highest change in any direction in the decade. This period coincides with the July 2021 protests in KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng. Nevertheless incidents of malicious damage to property declined by 2,4% or 2 865 counts over the past decade.

Figure 29: Malicious damage to property: trend over 10 year-period and provincial overview



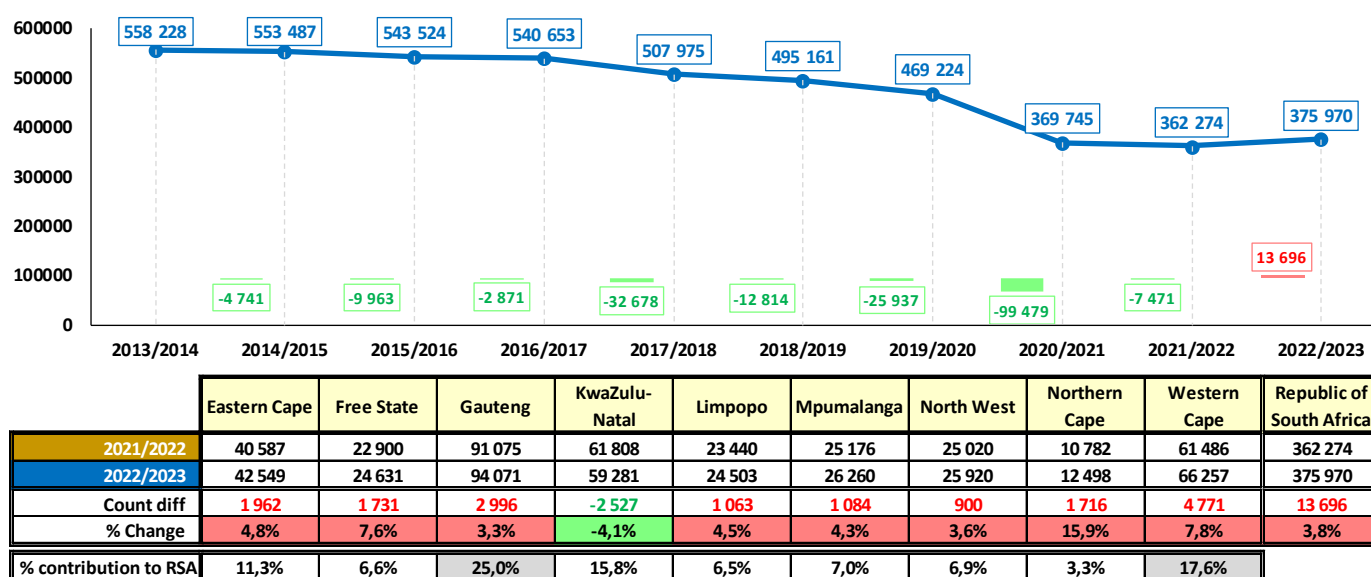
Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal and Mpumalanga provinces recorded decreases in incidents of malicious damage to property, with the highest decrease recorded in KwaZulu-Natal (8,9% or 1 381 counts less). The other six provinces recorded increases with the Northern Cape recording the highest percentage increase of 12,8% or 463 counts while Western Cape recorded the highest count increase (1 521) compared to the preceding comparable period. Gauteng and Western Cape contributed 25,0% (28 767 counts) and 24,2% (27 860 counts) respectively to the total incidents of malicious damage to property.

7.3 PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME

This broad category includes crimes such as burglary at both residential and non-residential premises, theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle, theft out of or from motor vehicle and stock-theft. These crimes usually occur when the victims are not present on the crime scene.

Property-related crimes stood at 558 228 counts in 2013/2014 and experienced a gradual decrease until 2019/2020, reaching 469 224 counts. A substantial drop (21,2% or 99 479 counts) followed in the subsequent year, with 99 479 less incidents recorded in 2020/2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic lockdown restrictions, followed by another decrease of 7 471 counts in 2021/2022. In 2022/2023 the trend recorded the sole increase in the ten-year period of 3,8% or 13 696 counts compared to the preceding financial year. Regardless, property-related crimes decreased by 32,6% or 182 258 counts over the decade.

Figure 30: Property-related crime: trend over 10-year-period and provincial

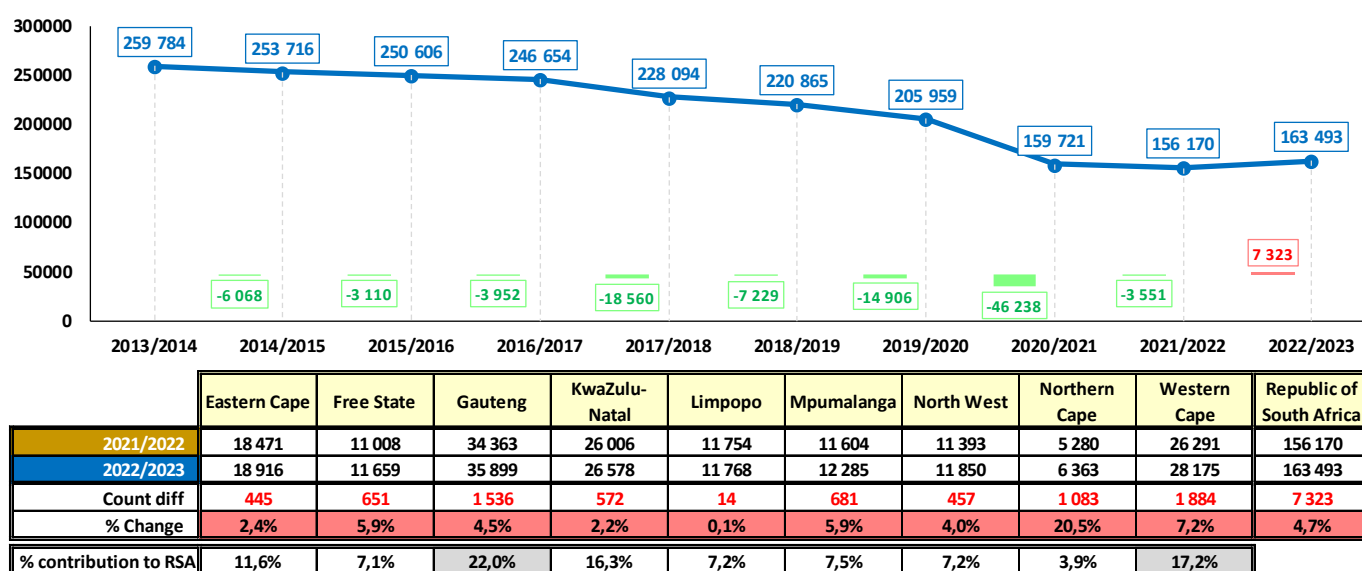


Notably, only KwaZulu-Natal recorded a decrease in reported property-related crimes of 4,1% or 2 527 counts, while all other provinces recorded increases. The highest percentage increase was observed in the Northern Cape of 15,9% or 1 716 counts, with the Western Cape also recording a rise of 7,8% or 4 771 counts. Gauteng was the highest contributor (25,0% or 94 071 counts) to the national property-related crime count, followed by the Western Cape (17,6% or 66 257 counts) and KwaZulu-Natal (15,8% or 59 281 counts).

7.3.1 BURGLARY AT RESIDENTIAL PREMISES

The break-ins are the most worrisome form of property crimes across South Africa where the victim's household and or businesses are ransacked and their properties are permanently appropriated. The burglaries at residential premises recorded an increase of 4,7% or 7 323 counts in 2022/2023 compared to the preceding financial year, the only increase in the past ten years. However, this crime phenomenon declined by 37,1% or 96 291 counts in the past ten years.

Figure 31: Burglary at residential premises: trend over 10-year-period and provincial overview

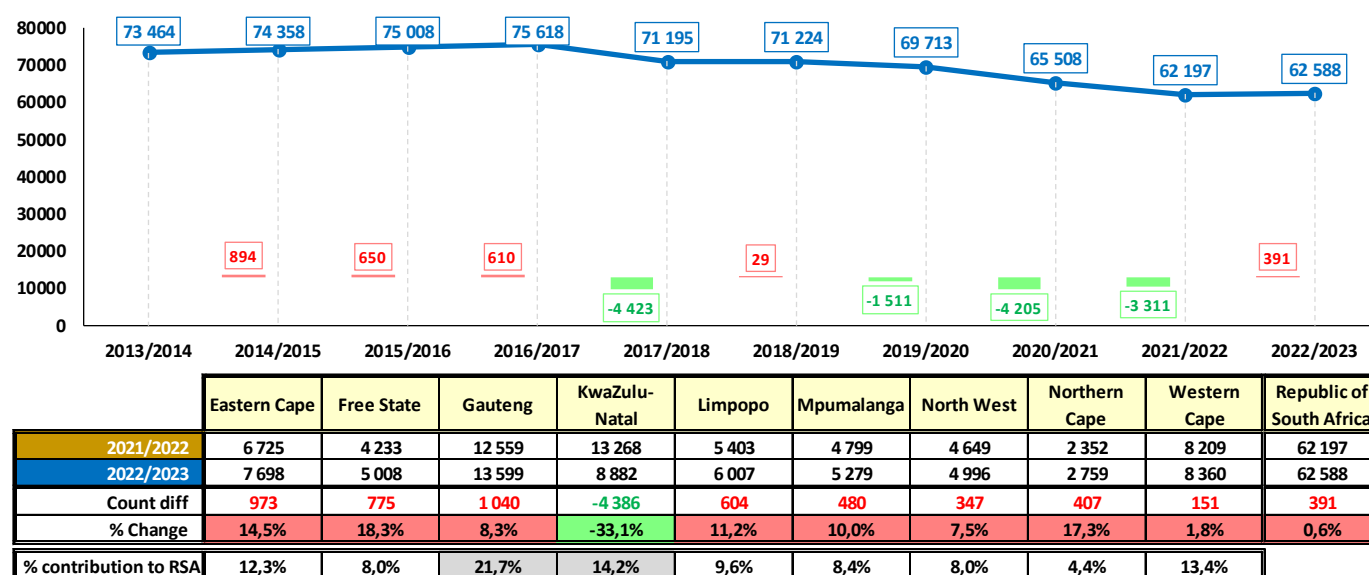


All nine provinces recorded increases in incidents of burglaries at residential premises in 2022/2023 compared to 2021/2022. The highest percentage increase was recorded in Northern Cape (20,5% or 1 083 counts) followed by Western Cape (7,2% or 1 884 counts), Free State (5,9% or 651 counts) and Mpumalanga (5,9% or 681 counts). The highest contributors to this crime phenomenon were Gauteng (22,0% or 35 899 counts) and Western Cape (17,2% or 28 175 counts).

7.3.2 BURGLARY AT NON-RESIDENTIAL PREMISES

A total of 62 588 incidents of burglaries at non-residential places were recorded in 2022/2023, representing a slight increase of 391 counts (0,6%) compared to the previous financial year. These incidents initially increased from 73 464 in 2013/2014 to a peak of 75 618 in 2016/2017, followed by a gradual decline in reported cases from 2016/2017 to 2022/2023. Over the decade this crime phenomenon decreased by 14,8% or 10 876 counts.

Figure 32: Burglary at non-residential premises: trend over 10-year-period and provincial overview

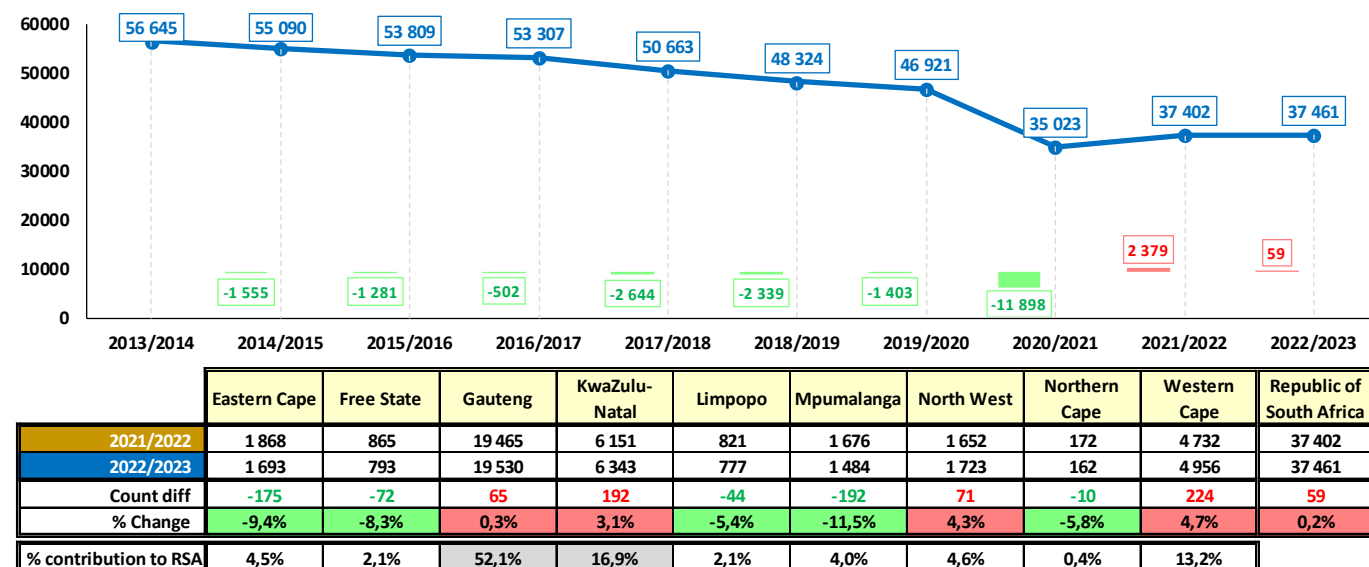


KwaZulu-Natal recorded a decrease in reported crime incidents of 33,1% or 4 386 counts, while the other 8 provinces recorded increases. The highest count increase were registered in Gauteng with 1 040 counts more compared to the previous year. Gauteng contributed the highest to the national total with 21,7% or 13 599 counts, followed by the KwaZulu-Natal (14,2% or 8 882 counts) and Western Cape (13,4% or 8 360).

7.3.3 THEFT OF MOTOR VEHICLE AND MOTORCYCLE

Incidents of theft of motor vehicle and motor cycle decreased for seven consecutive years between 2013/2014 and 2020/2021. That was followed by two consecutive increases in 2021/2022 and 2022/2023, of 2 379 counts (6,8%) and 59 counts (0,2%) respectively. Overall this crime phenomenon decreased by 33,9% or 19 184 counts in the past decade.

Figure 33: Theft of motor vehicles: trend over 10-year-period and provincial overview

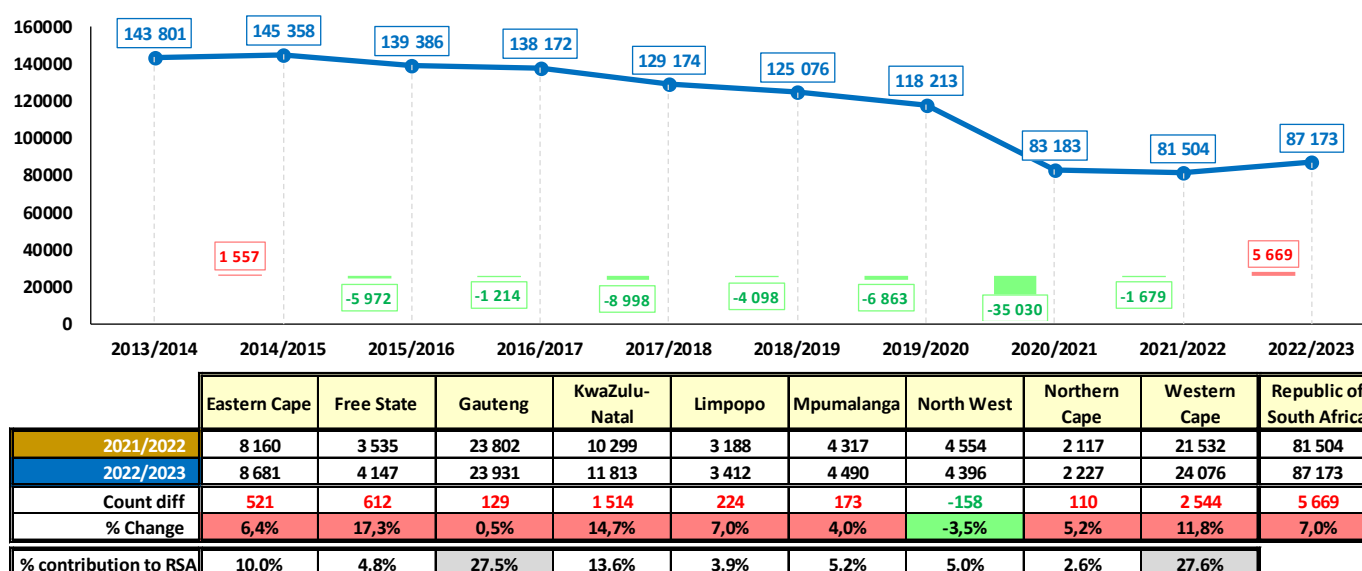


Increases in theft of motor vehicle and motor cycle were recorded in Western Cape (4,7% or 224 counts), North West (4,3% or 71 counts), KwaZulu-Natal (3,1% or 192 counts) and Gauteng (0,3% or 66 counts). Gauteng province contributed more than half (52,1% or 19 530 counts) of these incidents, while KwaZulu-Natal contributed 16,9% or 6 343 counts, the two provinces contributed a combined 69,0% or 25 873 counts.

7.3.4 THEFT OUT OF FROM MOTOR VEHICLES

A similar trend as in the theft of motor vehicle and motor cycle was observed with the theft out or from motor vehicle. The SAPS recorded a 39,4% or 56 628 counts decline in the above-mentioned incidents over the past decade. However, the year-on-year comparison of the recorded incidents saw an increase of 7,0% or 5 669 counts in 2022/2023 compared to the preceding reporting period.

Figure 34: Theft out of from motor vehicles: trend over 10-year-period and provincial overview



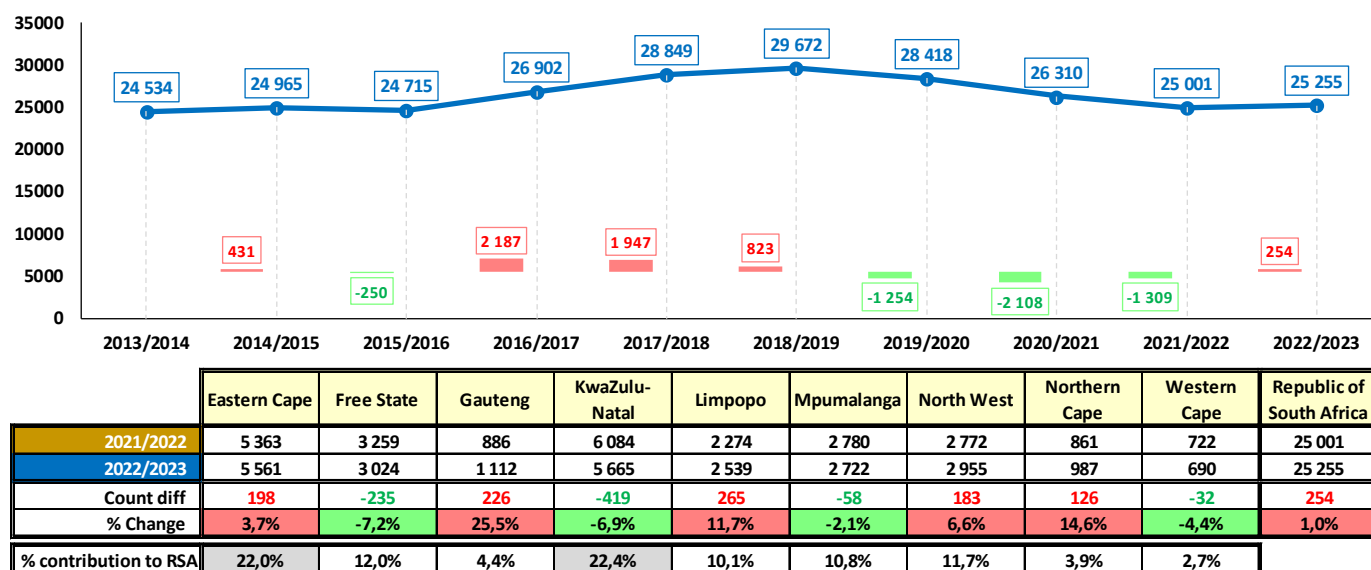
All provinces recorded increases in theft out or from motor vehicle, with exception of the North West where a decrease of 3,5% or 158 counts was recorded. The double digits percentage increase were observed in Free State (17,3% or 612 counts), KwaZulu-Natal (14,7% or 1 514 counts) and the Western Cape (11,8% or 2 544 counts). Overall, the Western Cape (27,6% or 24 076 counts) and Gauteng (27,5% or 23 931 counts) contributed a combined 55,1% or 48 007 counts of all the incidents the SAPS recorded during this financial year.

7.3.5 STOCK THEFT

Livestock ownership and farming constitutes an essential element of the agricultural economy in South Africa, a contribution that goes far beyond direct food production to include multipurpose uses, such as skins, fibre, fertilizer and fuel, as well as capital accumulation. In addition, there is a close connection livestock has with the social and cultural lives of several million resource-poor farmers for whom animal ownership ensures varying degrees of sustainable farming and economic stability. Livestock also provide increased economic stability to the farm or household, acting as a cash buffer (small livestock) and as capital reserve (large animals), as well as a deterrent against inflation. It is on this background that livestock theft is defined as a property crime.

Incidents of livestock theft brought to the attention of the SAPS during the past decade increased by 2,9% or 721 counts. These incidents have recorded increases in five reporting periods, having decreased in the other four reporting periods. The year-on-year increase was 1,0% or 254 counts in 2022/2023 compared to the preceding reporting period.

Figure 35: Stock theft: trend over 10 year-period and provincial overview

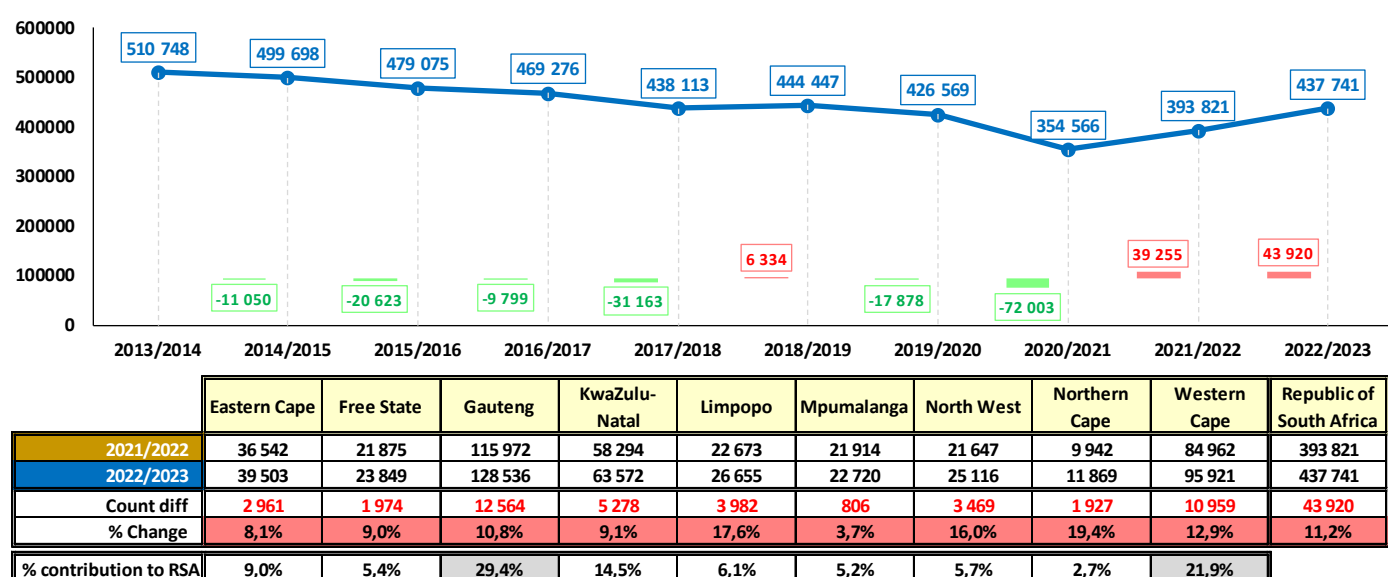


Four provinces recorded decreases in stock theft during the 2022/2023 financial year; KwaZulu-Natal (6,9% or 419 counts), Free State (7,2% or 235 counts), Western Cape (4,4% or 32 counts) and Mpumalanga (2,1% or 58 counts). Gauteng (25,5% or 226 counts), Northern Cape (14,6% or 126 counts) and Limpopo (11,7% or 265 counts) recorded the double-digit percentage increases. KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape accounted for 22,4% or 5 665 counts and 22,0% or 5 561 counts respectively to the incidents of stock theft in South Africa.

7.4 OTHER SERIOUS CRIME

The broad category of other serious crimes includes the crimes of all theft not mentioned elsewhere, commercial crime and shoplifting. Other serious crimes do not involve violence, as there is no contact between the victim and the offender. A total of 437 741 counts of other serious crimes were recorded during 2022/2023, an increase of 11,2% or 43 920 counts compared to preceding financial year. Despite increases in the last two financial years the trend of other serious crimes decreased by 14,3% or 73 007 over the past decade.

Figure 36: Other serious crime: trend over 10 year-period and provincial overview

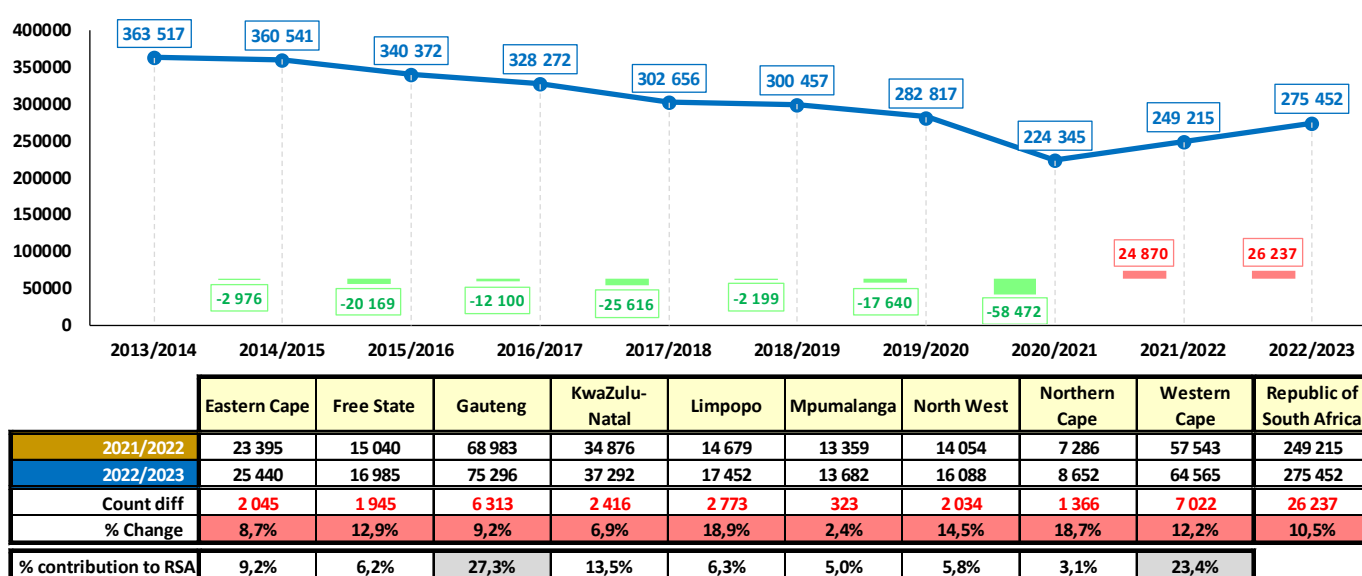


The category of other serious crimes increased across all provinces. The highest percentage increases were recorded in Northern Cape (19,4% or 1 927 counts), Limpopo (17,6% or 3 982 counts) and North West (16,0% or 3 469 counts). Gauteng and Western Cape accounted for 29,4% or 128 536 counts and 21,9% or 95 921 counts respectively to this crime phenomenon.

7.4.1 ALL THEFT NOT MENTIONED ELSEWHERE (OTHER THEFT)

The category of all theft not mentioned elsewhere (other theft) includes the theft of various items, ranging from an item valued at the few Rands to the theft of items worth hundreds of thousand Rands. Figure 37 below illustrate that incidents of other theft increased by 26 237 (10,5%) counts in 2022/2023 compared to the preceding financial year. Regardless of the increases in counts of other theft in the two previous financial years, a decrease of 24,2% or 88 065 counts was recorded over the past ten years.

Figure 37: All theft not mentioned elsewhere: trend over 10 year-period and provincial overview

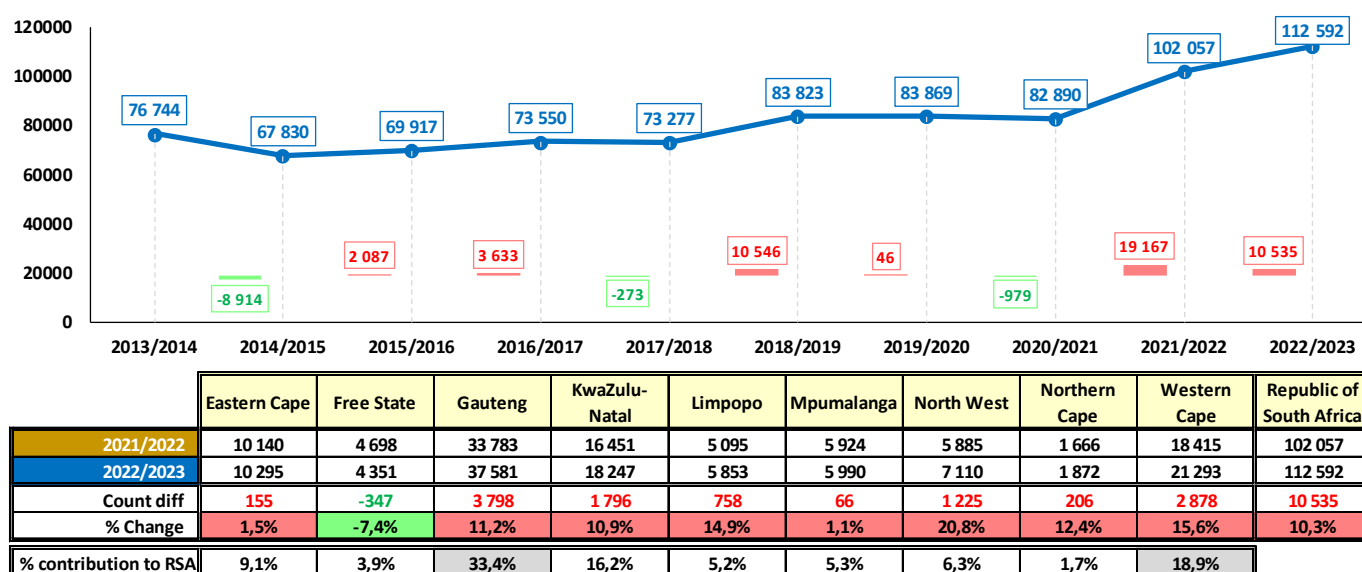


All nine provinces recorded increases in the period under review, with Limpopo recording the highest percentage increase of 18,9% or 2 773 counts followed by Northern Cape (18,7% or 1 366 counts). Gauteng province was the highest contributor in this crime phenomenon contributing 27,3% or 75 296 counts followed by Western Cape with 23,4% or 64 565 counts.

7.4.2 COMMERCIAL CRIMES

Commercial crime consists of vast range of offences, ranging from fraud to statutory offences related to trademark theft, bank fraud and tax evasion, forgery, misappropriation and embezzlement. Commercial crimes have a broad impact on the South Africans economy, as they jeopardises the existence of legitimate businesses, raises the cost of conducting business and increase the cost of goods and services to consumers. Incidents of commercial crimes increased by 10,3% or 10 535 counts in 2022/2023 compared to the previous financial year. Overall commercial crimes increased markedly by 46,7% or 35 848 counts over the past ten years.

Figure 38: Commercial crimes: trend over 10 year-period and provincial overview



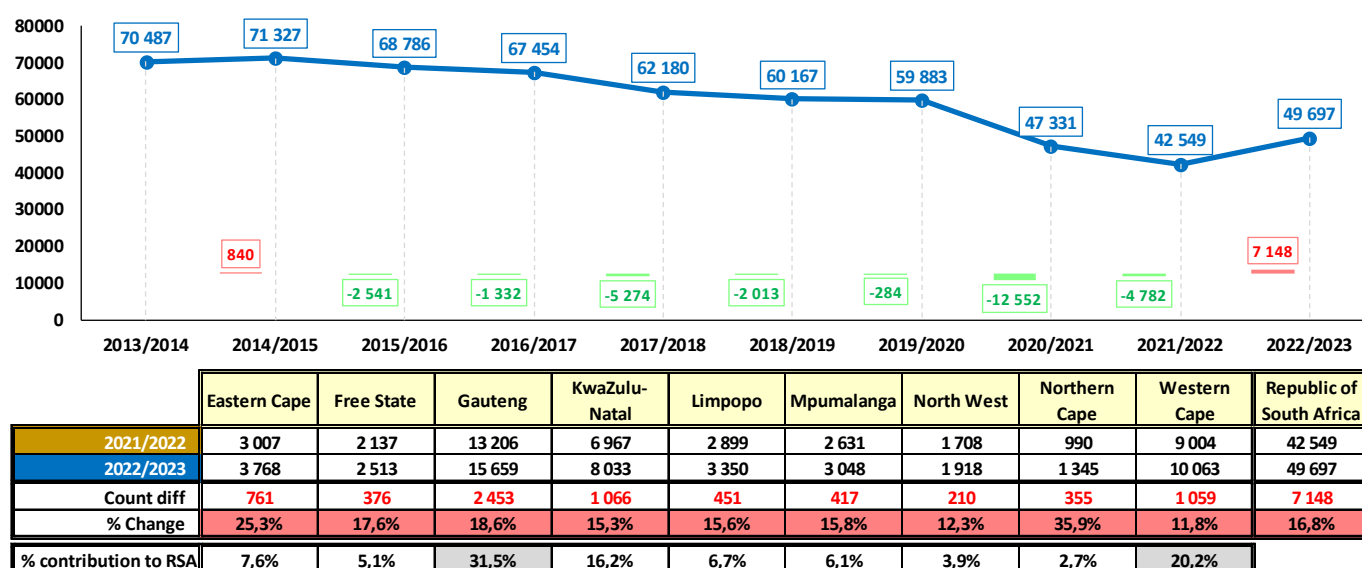
Free State is the only province to record a decrease (7,4% or 347 counts less) in the incidents of commercial crime during 2022/2023. Among the eight provinces that recorded increases, North West recorded the highest percentage increase of 20,8% or 1 225 counts. Meanwhile, Gauteng and Western Cape accounted for 33,4% or 37 582 counts and 18,9% or 21 293 counts respectively to the overall total of commercial crimes.

7.4.3 SHOPLIFTING

Shoplifting is an illegal act of taking items from a shop which is offered for sale without paying. This crime typically occurs within the boundaries of a business premises. The perpetrators are in most cases detected and arrested by the personnel attached to the business, sophisticated security equipment or guards. The police become part of the process only after a suspect has been arrested, to open the case, and take the offender into custody.

During the financial year under review, a total of 49 697 counts of shoplifting incidents were recorded, reflecting an increase of 16,8% or 7 148 counts relative to the previous reporting period. A general decline in shoplifting incidents has been recorded over the past decade of 29,5% or 20 790 counts. The only increases were recorded in 2014/2015 and 2022/2023.

Figure 39: Shoplifting: trend over 10 -year period and provincial overview



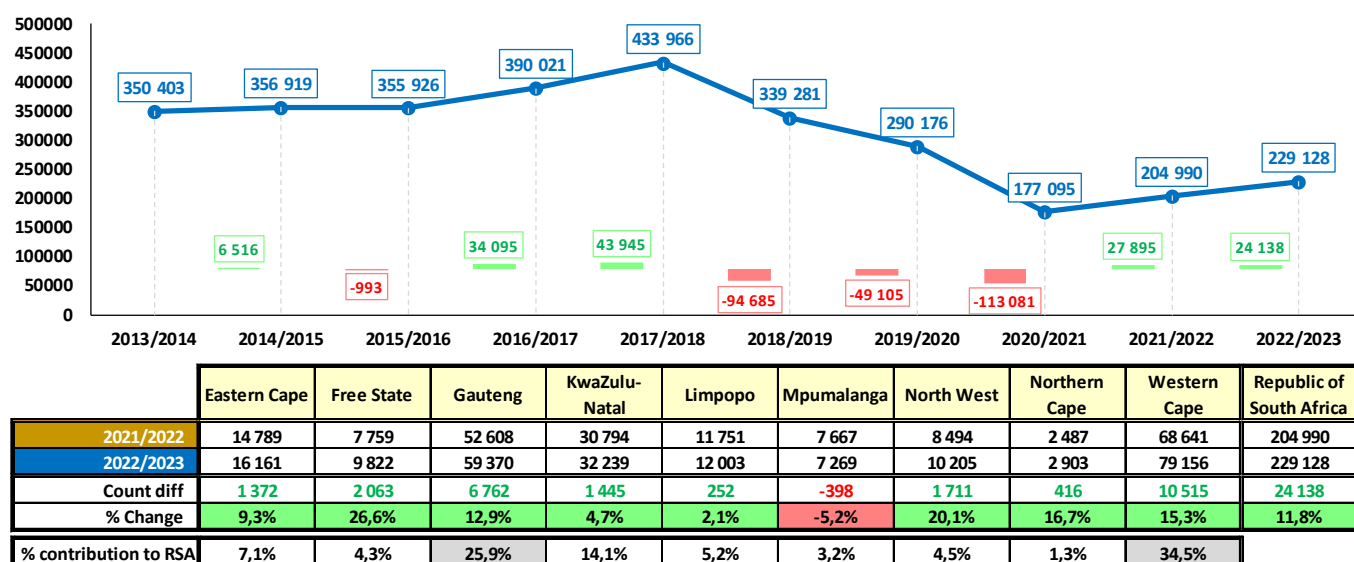
All nine provinces recorded increases in incidents of shoplifting relative to the previous financial year. Gauteng (31,5%) and Western Cape (20,2%) accounted for the most shoplifting incidents in 2022/2023.

7.5 CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION

Crimes detected as a result of police action are usually not reported to the police, but dependent on the deployment of law enforcement personnel and intelligence led operations for detection. An increase in crimes detected as a result of police action is a positive outcome, indicating that the police made progress in their crime combating efforts within this broad category.

A total of 229 128 incidents of crimes detected as a result of police action were recorded in 2022/2023 financial year, presenting an increase of 11,8% or 24 138 counts compared to the preceding financial year. The highest incidents were recorded in the 2017/2018 financial year, where 433 966 counts were registered. This crime category recorded a decrease of 34,6% or 121 275 counts over the ten-year period despite recording increases in five reporting periods in the past decade.

Figure 40: Crime detected as results of police action: trend over 10- year period and provincial overview



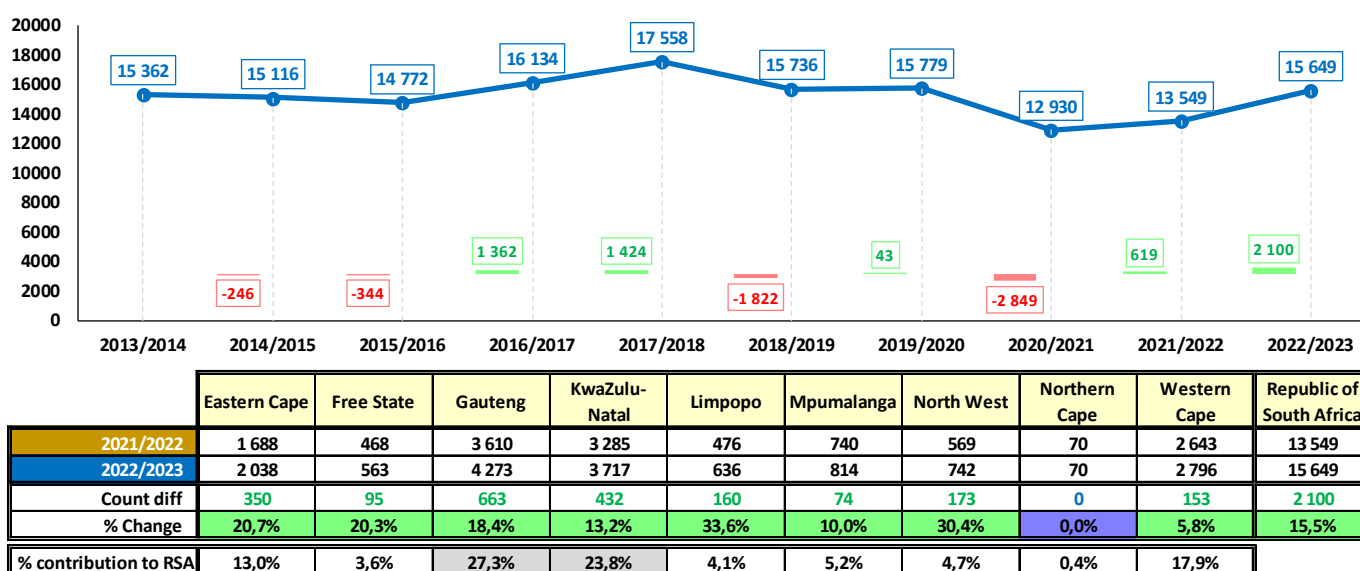
Eight provinces recorded increases in crime detected as a result of police action with the exception of Mpumalanga province where a decrease of 5,2% or 398 counts was recorded. Western Cape (34,5% or 79 156 counts) and Gauteng (25,9% or 59 370 counts) contributed a combined 60,4% or 138 526 counts of all incidents detected as a result of police action.

7.5.1 ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF FIREARM AND AMMUNITION

This crime category refers to illegal possession of firearms/or ammunition confiscated from offenders, without the involvement of any direct victim in the crime scene. If one is found in a possession of a firearm and/or ammunition and cannot produce a license during an operation, the person will be arrested and the incident recorded thereof.

The police detected and recorded 15 649 counts of illegal possession of firearm and ammunition in 2022/2023 financial year, depicting an increase of 15,5% or 2 100 counts compared to the previous financial year. These incidents fluctuated over the ten year-period, peaking in 2017/2018 financial year with 17 558 counts, culminating in an increase of 1,9% or 287 counts.

Figure 41: Illegal possession of firearm and ammunition: trend over 10- year period and provincial overview

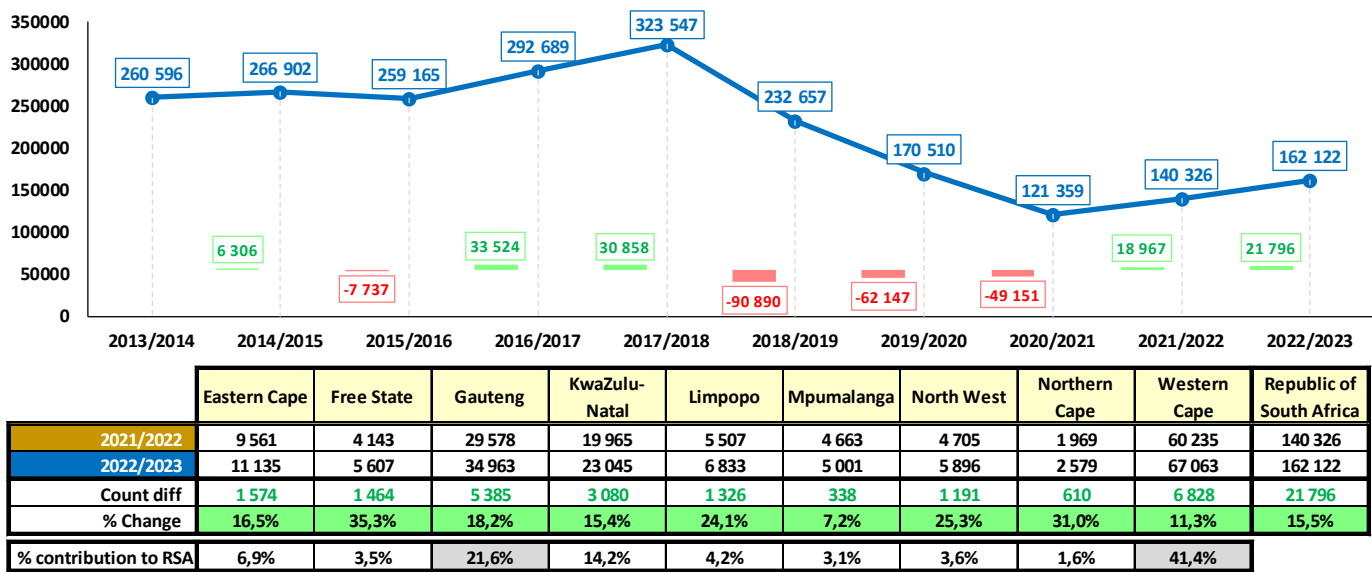


Eight provinces recorded increases in the detection of possession of illegal firearm and ammunition. Northern Cape recorded the same detection as the previous reporting period. The highest noticeable increase was observed in Limpopo of 33,6% or 160 counts. Gauteng (27,3% or 4 273 counts) and KwaZulu-Natal (23,8% or 3 717 counts) detected the most illegal firearms and ammunition in the current reporting period.

7.5.2 DRUG-RELATED CRIMES

During the period under review a total of 162 122 counts of drug related cases were detected and registered by the police, reflecting an increase of 15,5% or 21 796 counts, compared to the preceding financial year. The detection of this crime phenomenon has decreased by 37,8% or 98 474 cases over the ten-year period. The decrease in this crime phenomenon is more pronounced in the past six years, having decreased by nearly half (49,9% or 161 425 counts) from the peak of 323 547 counts in 2017/2018 to 162 122 counts in 2022/2023.

Figure 42: Drug-related crimes: trend over 10- year period and provincial overview

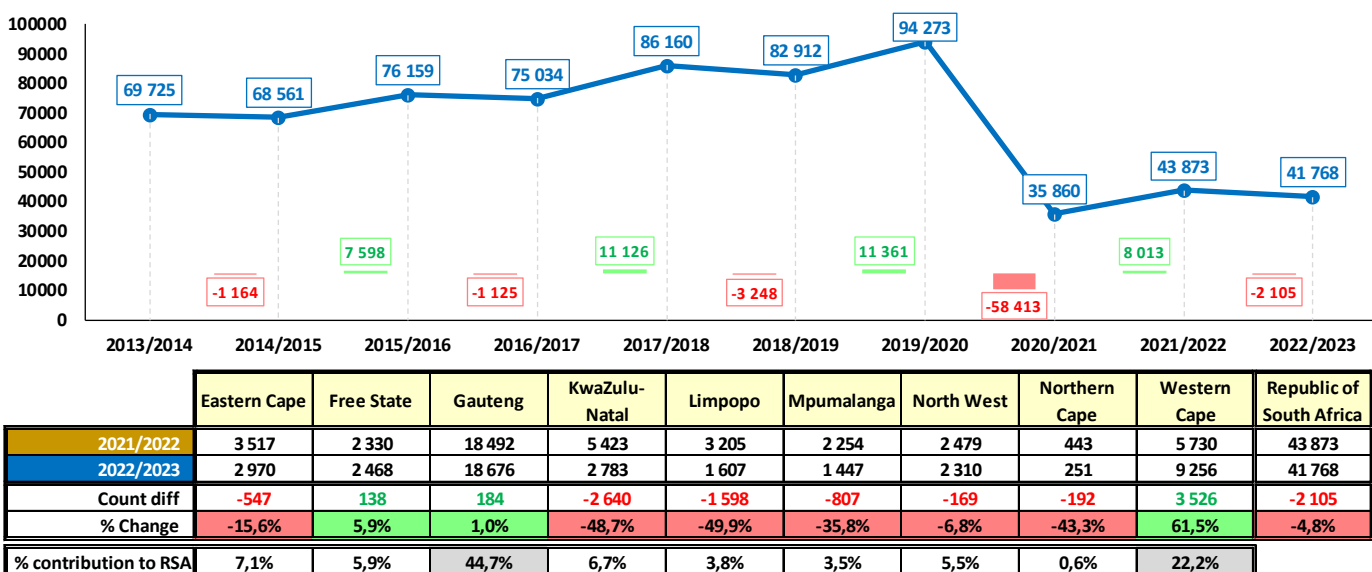


All nine provinces recorded increases in detecting drug-related crimes. The highest percentage increase was recorded in Free State province of 35,3% or 1 464 counts, followed by Northern Cape (31,0% or 610 counts) and North West (25,3% or 1 191 counts). Western Cape accounted for 41,4% or 67 063 counts of drug-related crimes, with Gauteng accounting for 21,6% or 34 963 counts, together these provinces accounted for 63,0% or 102 026 counts.

7.5.3 DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL AND/OR DRUGS

A total of 41 768 incidents of driving under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs were recorded in 2022/2023, representing a decrease of 4,8% or 2 105 counts. The ten-year trend shows a fluctuating pattern, with a peak recorded in 2019/2020 financial year (94 273 counts), and a notable decrease of 58 414 counts (62,0%) in 2020/2021 financial year. Overall incidents of driving under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs decreased by 40,1% or 27 957 cases in the past decade.

Figure 43: Driving under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs: trend over 10- year period and provincial overview

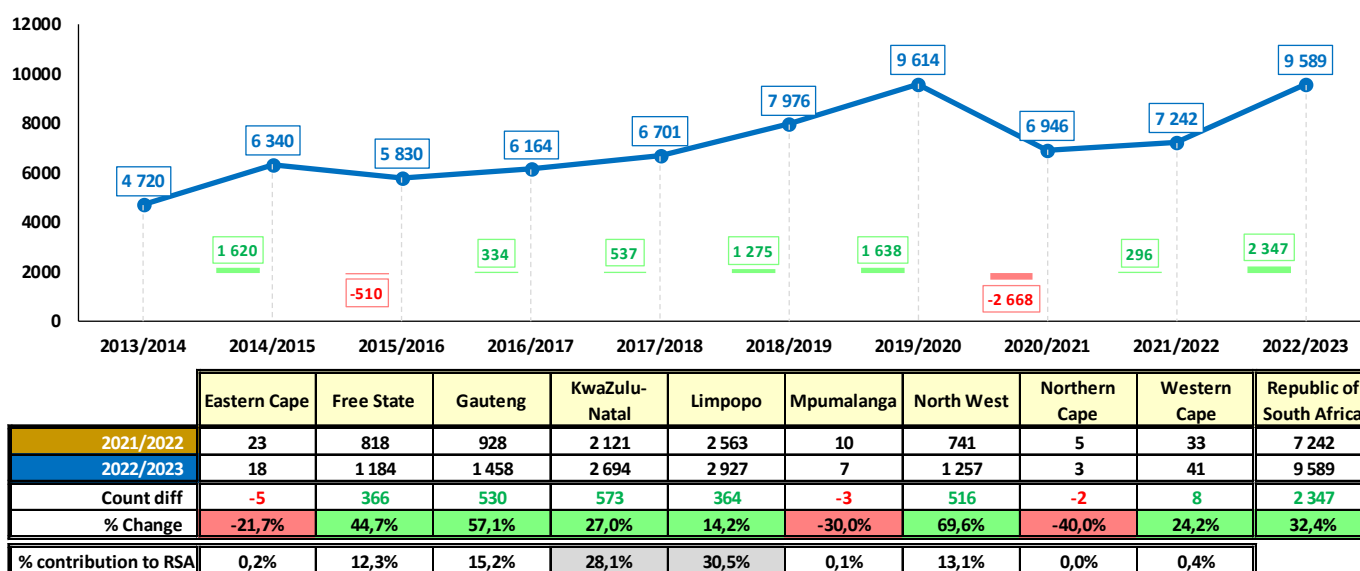


Six provinces detected less incidents of driving under the influence of liquor and/or drugs as compared to the preceding financial year. Western Cape, Free State and Gauteng detected more incidents of such crimes compared to the previous financial year, with Western Cape recording the highest increase of 61,5% or 3 526 counts. Gauteng (44,7% or 18 676 counts) and Western Cape (22,2% or 9 256 counts) accounted for a combined 66,9% or 27 932 counts.

7.5.4 SEXUAL OFFENCES DETECTED AS RESULT OF POLICE ACTION

A total of 9 589 counts of sexual offences detected as a result of police action were recorded during the 2022/2023 financial year, depicting an increase of 32,4% or 2 347 counts compared to the preceding year. A general upwards trend was observed over the ten-year period during which incidents of sexual offences detected as a result of police action more than doubled from 4 720 counts in 2013/2014 to 9 589 counts in 2022/2023, an increase of 103,7% or 4 894 counts.

Figure 44: Sexual offences detected as result of police action: trend over 10 -year period and provincial overview



Only three provinces detected less incidents of sexual offences compared to the preceding financial year, Northern Cape (2 counts less), Mpumalanga (3 counts less) and Eastern Cape (5 counts less). The other six provinces detected more sexual offences compared to the preceding reporting period. The highest percentage increase in incidents of sexual offences were observed in the North West (69,6% or 516 counts), Gauteng (57,1% or 530 counts) and Free State (44,7% or 366 counts). Limpopo and KwaZulu-Natal contributed 30,5% or 2 927 counts and 28,1% or 2 694 counts respectively, towards the national total.

7.6 CORE BUSINESS DIVERSION

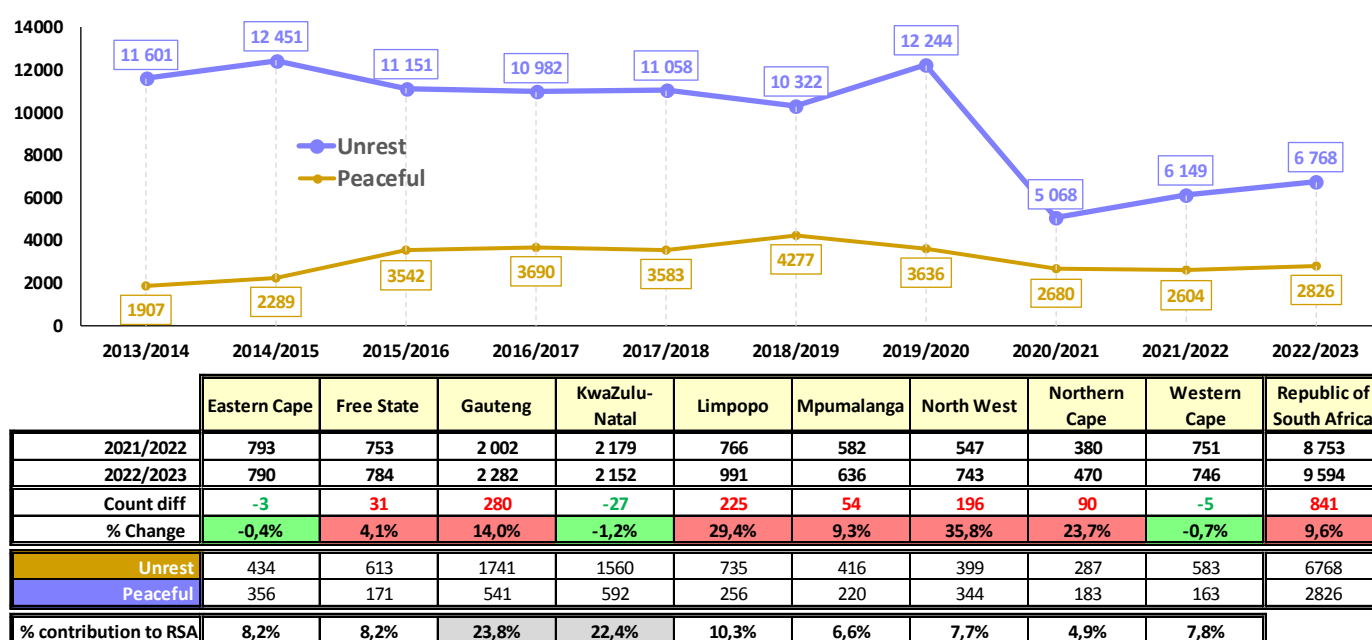
7.6.1 PUBLIC UNREST

Public disorder incidents discussed in this report, includes uprising, rioting, looting and persistent civil disobedience. SAPS also provides for crowd control at public events like sports, large church gatherings, music festivals, commemorations and many other related big gatherings. Under the law, a 'public place', includes roads, public parks or recreational areas, cemeteries, churchyards, trains, buses and other public transport vehicles.

A total of 9 594 crowd-related incidents, made up by 2 826 peaceful and 6 768 unrest were responded to by the South African Police Service during the period under review. The peaceful crowd-related incidents accounted for 70,5% of the

total incidents, while unrests accounted for 29,5%. Put together, peaceful incidents and unrests recorded an increase of 9,6% or 841 counts compared to the preceding financial year. Despite the recent year on year increase, these incidents together decreased by 29,0% or 3 914 counts over the decade, consequential of decreases in both unrests (41,7% or 4 833 counts) and peaceful incidents (48,2% or 919 counts).

Figure 45: Public unrest: trend over 10 year-period



Gauteng (23,8% or 2 282 counts) and KwaZulu-Natal (22,4% or 2 152 counts) responded to the most crowd-related incidents in 2022/2023. KwaZulu-Natal responded to less incident (27 counts less) compared to the previous financial year, despite being one of the top two provinces in terms of volume of these incidents. Eastern Cape (3 counts less) and Western Cape (5 counts less) also recorded decreases in crowd-related incidents while the other six provinces recorded increases. Notable increases were recorded in North West (35,8% or 196 counts more), Limpopo (29,4% or 225 counts more) and Northern Cape (23,7% or 90 counts more).

7.7 ENVIRONMENTAL CRIMES: THREE-YEAR COMPARISON

South Africa is a well-known and beloved destination for travellers because of its unique biodiversity. Tourism not only creates job opportunities, but also generates income for the country and its residents. One of the biggest attractions in South Africa is the vast amount of fauna and flora. The country has over 300 mammal species, 858 bird species, 447 reptile species, 132 amphibian species, 280 fish species, over 12 900 marine species and over 23 400 plant species. The Cape floral kingdom has over 9 600 species of which 70% of these species are found only in a small region in the Western Cape.

According to International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), In 2022 South Africa was 20th on the list of countries with the most endangered species with a total of 477 species at a very high risk of becoming extinct. Poaching contributes towards driving species into extinction with factors such as climate change, the destruction of natural habitat due to population growth and invasive species also contributing to this problem. This crime continues to be perpetrated on a large scale in South Africa and a large part of poached animals and plants are destined for overseas markets.

Table 4: Provincial distribution of analysed environmental crimes

	EC	FS	GP	KZN	LIM	MP	NW	NC	WC	Total
Endangered Species (Elephant)	1	1	3	1	19	1	0	0	0	26
Endangered Species (Plants and Animals)	8	31	38	14	47	9	57	9	43	256
Endangered Species (Rhinceros)	5	3	6	202	27	82	0	16	1	342
Other Offences Against Plants, Animals, The Environment and Incorporeal Objects (Category A)	2	6	11	3	9	2	0	5	0	38
Other Offences Against Plants, Animals, The Environment and Incorporeal Objects (Category B)	510	58	34	630	469	181	37	126	574	2 619
Other Offences Against the Administration Of Live Stock. Poultry And Birds	6	1	0	1	4	2	0	3	2	19
Total	532	100	92	851	575	277	94	159	620	3 300

During the 2022/2023 financial year a total of 3 300 counts related to environmental crimes were recorded, representing an increase of 15,1% or 433 counts, compared to the 2 867 counts recorded in 2021/2022. KwaZulu-Natal (851 counts), Western Cape (620 counts), Limpopo (575 counts) and Eastern Cape (532 counts) contributed 78,1% or 2 578 counts to the total environmental crimes recorded by the police in South Africa.

Table 5: Selected environmental crimes: three-year comparison

	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	Count diff	% Change
Abalone	268	257	246	-11	-4,3%
Elephant	18	15	26	11	73,3%
Lion	11	8	13	5	62,5%
Marine and fish related crimes	1 105	1 035	1 363	328	31,7%
Pangolin	36	23	33	10	43,5%
Rhinceros	246	368	342	-26	-7,1%
TOTAL	1 684	1 706	2 023	317	18,6%

Table 5 illustrates that 2 023 counts of animal poaching incidents were recorded in 2022/2023 financial year, an increase of 18,6% or 317 counts compared to the previous financial year. This increase was bolstered by increases in four of the six categories; poaching of marine and fish (328 counts more), elephant (11 counts more), pangolin (10 counts more) and lion (5 counts more). In contrast, poaching of rhinceros and abalone decreased by 26 counts and 11 counts respectively.

Table 6: Provincial distribution of selected environmental crimes

	EC	FS	GP	KZN	LIM	MP	NW	NC	WC	RSA
Abalone	76	5	0	1	0	0	0	2	162	246
Elephant	1	1	3	1	19	1	0	0	0	26
Lion	0	2	6	0	4	0	1	0	0	13
Marine life excluding abalone	361	11	3	522	47	41	13	22	343	1 363
Pangolin	0	1	14	0	8	1	6	3	0	33
Rhino	5	3	6	202	27	82	16	0	1	342
Total	443	23	32	726	105	125	36	27	506	2 023
Marine and Fish Related Crimes										
Alikreukel/ periwinkle	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	30	32
Crab	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Fish	349	11	1	516	47	41	13	11	189	1 178
Lobster	7	0	0	3	0	0	0	8	110	128
Mussels	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	9	15
Octopus	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	4
Oysters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Seal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shark	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
Total marine and fish	361	11	3	522	47	41	13	22	343	1 363

Table 6 illustrates the number of selected environmental crimes recorded per province. A total of 202 incidents of rhinoceros poaching were recorded in KwaZulu-Natal in 2022/2023, an increase of 83 counts compared to the preceding year where 119 counts were recorded. KwaZulu-Natal (522 counts), Eastern Cape (361 counts), and Western Cape (343) recorded the most incidents of marine and fish related crimes as result of policing by the Department of Environmental Affairs in those provinces. Gauteng and Limpopo combined contributed two thirds (22 out of a total of 33) of pangolin poaching. Limpopo and Mpumalanga combined, with the Kruger National Park and other game farms, accounted for three quarters (20 out of a total of 26 counts) and almost a third (109 out of a total of 342 counts) of the analysed elephant and rhinoceros poaching incidents respectively.

Poaching is taken serious by the South African law enforcement and several success in dealing with poachers were recorded. The most wanted rhino poacher, a Mozambican national was arrested on the 08 May 2023. The man had been on the run for more than four years. In November 2022 another rhino poacher was sentenced to an effective 17-year imprisonment in the Skukuza Regional court while another poacher was sentenced to 34 years imprisonment in the same month.

8. CONCLUSION

This comprehensive overview of serious crime trends and analysis illuminates the intricate tapestry of criminal activities across 21 crime categories. The presented data offers a stark reminder of the challenges society faces in curbing these offenses. The macro trends reveal a 7,1% increase in the 17 community-reported crimes. The analysis of the 17 community-reported serious crimes unearths nuanced insights into crimes that includes contact crimes, contact-related, property-related offenses, and other serious crimes. The varying trajectories reflect a complex interplay of societal, economic, and law enforcement factors. Particularly concerning is the increase in murders and attacks on police officials.

Furthermore, the provincial breakdown underscores regional variations in crime patterns. The high contribution of populous provinces like Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal accentuates the significance of localised policing strategies. Equally important is addressing the heightened crime rates in less densely populated provinces, demanding tailored solutions that account for their unique dynamics.

The crime overview accentuates the importance of collaborative efforts between law enforcement, communities, and policymakers. Data-driven decision-making emerges as a potent tool to shape effective strategies and facilitating a proactive approach to policing. The increase in crime figures underscores the necessity of holistic interventions that encompass community engagement, officer training, technological advancements, and socio-economic development in order to disrupt the triangle of crime.

This report provides a basis of understanding the movement of crime in South Africa in the past decade. By acknowledging the trends, analysing the patterns, and fostering cooperation, stakeholders can work collectively towards fighting serious crimes. It underscores the urgent need to identify and address underlying causes such as substance abuse and the propensity of violence or criminality, socio-economic marginalisation that results in poverty and inequality, and overall delivery of good public service including police force to create a secure and equitable environment for all.

**ANNEXTURE A: NATIONAL CRIME FIGURES FINANCIAL YEAR
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
FINANCIAL YEARS (APRIL TO MARCH 2013-2014 TO 2022-2023)**

CRIME CATEGORY	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	Count Diff	% Change
CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)												
Murder	17 023	17 805	18 673	19 016	20 336	21 022	21 325	19 972	25 181	27 494	2 313	9,2%
Sexual offences	56 680	53 617	51 895	49 660	50 108	52 420	53 293	46 214	52 694	53 498	804	1,5%
Attempted murder	16 989	17 537	18 127	18 205	18 233	18 980	18 635	18 707	22 095	25 131	3 036	13,7%
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	182 333	182 556	182 933	170 616	167 352	170 979	166 720	143 393	162 842	169 374	6 532	4,0%
Common assault	166 081	161 486	164 958	156 450	156 243	162 012	165 494	149 442	169 963	185 374	15 411	9,1%
Common robbery	53 505	54 927	54 110	53 418	50 730	51 765	51 825	37 648	41 600	47 057	5 457	13,1%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	118 963	129 045	132 527	140 956	138 364	140 032	143 990	119 841	132 788	146 125	13 337	10,0%
Contact crime (crime against the person)	611 574	616 973	623 223	608 321	601 366	617 210	621 282	535 217	607 163	654 053	46 890	7,7%
SEXUAL OFFENCES - BREAKDOWN												
Rape	45 349	43 195	41 503	39 828	40 035	41 583	42 289	36 330	41 739	42 780	1 041	2,5%
Sexual assault	6 597	6 087	6 212	6 271	6 786	7 437	7 749	7 025	7 798	7 483	-315	-4,0%
Attempted sexual offences	2 913	2 641	2 573	2 073	2 066	2 146	2 076	1 800	2 027	2 376	349	17,2%
Contact sexual offences	1 821	1 694	1 607	1 488	1 221	1 254	1 179	1 059	1 130	859	-271	-24,0%
SOME SUBCATEGORIES OF AGGRAVATED ROBBERY												
Carjacking	11 180	12 773	14 602	16 717	16 325	16 026	18 162	16 731	20 923	22 702	1 779	8,5%
Robbery at residential premises	19 284	20 281	20 820	22 343	22 261	22 431	21 130	20 870	21 832	23 065	1 233	5,6%
Robbery at non-residential premises	18 573	19 170	19 698	20 680	20 047	19 991	20 651	18 231	20 012	20 054	42	0,2%
TRIO Crime	49 037	52 224	55 120	59 740	58 612	58 448	59 943	55 831	62 767	65 821	3 054	4,9%
Robbery of cash in transit	145	119	137	152	238	183	164	195	238	238	0	0,0%
Bank robbery	21	17	6	3	13	4	0	2	13	4	-9	-69,2%
Truck hijacking	991	1 279	1 184	1 183	1 202	1 182	1 202	1 397	1 741	1 995	254	14,6%
CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES												
Arson	5 458	5 127	4 903	4 321	3 869	4 083	3 783	3 238	4 102	3 626	-476	-11,6%
Malicious damage to property	117 983	120 662	119 901	116 409	111 492	113 089	108 461	99 031	113 403	115 118	1 715	1,5%
Contact-related crime	123 441	125 789	124 804	120 730	115 361	117 172	112 244	102 269	117 505	118 744	1 239	1,1%

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
FINANCIAL YEARS (APRIL TO MARCH 2013-2014 TO 2022-2023)

CRIME CATEGORY	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	Count Diff	% Change
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES												
Burglary at non-residential premises	73 464	74 358	75 008	75 618	71 195	71 224	69 713	65 508	62 197	62 588	391	0,6%
Burglary at residential premises	259 784	253 716	250 606	246 654	228 094	220 865	205 959	159 721	156 170	163 493	7 323	4,7%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	56 645	55 090	53 809	53 307	50 663	48 324	46 921	35 023	37 402	37 461	59	0,2%
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	143 801	145 358	139 386	138 172	129 174	125 076	118 213	83 183	81 504	87 173	5 669	7,0%
Stock-theft	24 534	24 965	24 715	26 902	28 849	29 672	28 418	26 310	25 001	25 255	254	1,0%
Property-related crime	558 228	553 487	543 524	540 653	507 975	495 161	469 224	369 745	362 274	375 970	13 696	3,8%
OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES												
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	363 517	360 541	340 372	328 272	302 656	300 457	282 817	224 345	249 215	275 452	26 237	10,5%
Commercial crime	76 744	67 830	69 917	73 550	73 277	83 823	83 869	82 890	102 057	112 592	10 535	10,3%
Shoplifting	70 487	71 327	68 786	67 454	62 180	60 167	59 883	47 331	42 549	49 697	7 148	16,8%
Other serious crime	510 748	499 698	479 075	469 276	438 113	444 447	426 569	354 566	393 821	437 741	43 920	11,2%
17 Community reported serious crime	1 803 991	1 795 947	1 770 626	1 738 980	1 662 815	1 673 990	1 629 319	1 361 797	1 480 763	1 586 508	105 745	7,1%
CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION												
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	15 362	15 116	14 772	16 134	17 558	15 736	15 779	12 930	13 549	15 649	2 100	15,5%
Drug-related crime	260 596	266 902	259 165	292 689	323 547	232 657	170 510	121 359	140 326	162 122	21 796	15,5%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	69 725	68 561	76 159	75 034	86 160	82 912	94 273	35 860	43 873	41 768	-2 105	-4,8%
Sexual offences detected as a result of police action	4 720	6 340	5 830	6 164	6 701	7 976	9 614	6 946	7 242	9 589	2 347	32,4%
Crime detected as a result of police action	350 403	356 919	355 926	390 021	433 966	339 281	290 176	177 095	204 990	229 128	24 138	11,8%

**ANNEXTURE B: PROVINCIAL CRIME FIGURES FINANCIAL YEAR
EASTERN CAPE
FINANCIAL YEARS (APRIL TO MARCH 2013-2014 TO 2022-2023)**

CRIME CATEGORY	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	Count Diff	% Change
CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)												
Murder	3 441	3 321	3 649	3 628	3 815	3 965	3 879	3 713	4 407	5 150	743	16,9%
Sexual offences	9 616	9 224	8 797	8 050	8 094	8 731	8 708	7 445	8 404	8 269	-135	-1,6%
Attempted murder	1 853	1 832	2 052	2 110	2 232	2 305	2 409	2 104	2 155	2 519	364	16,9%
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	27 361	25 431	24 818	23 241	23 133	24 125	23 376	20 238	22 933	24 218	1 285	5,6%
Common assault	13 330	11 848	11 475	11 100	11 171	11 943	12 527	11 399	13 930	15 095	1 165	8,4%
Common robbery	3 988	3 753	3 690	3 707	3 463	3 769	3 663	2 736	2 836	2 903	67	2,4%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	13 443	13 245	12 777	13 688	13 485	13 578	13 983	11 458	11 916	13 021	1 105	9,3%
Contact crime (crime against the person)	73 032	68 654	67 258	65 524	65 393	68 416	68 545	59 093	66 581	71 175	4 594	6,9%
SEXUAL OFFENCES - BREAKDOWN												
Rape	8 212	7 934	7 437	6 836	6 821	7 305	7 282	6 114	6 969	6 829	-140	-2,0%
Sexual assault	692	636	747	753	805	890	896	891	956	913	-43	-4,5%
Attempted sexual offences	509	440	430	301	318	388	396	320	361	419	58	16,1%
Contact sexual offences	203	214	183	160	150	148	134	120	118	108	-10	-8,5%
SOME SUBCATEGORIES OF AGGRAVATED ROBBERY												
Carjacking	773	769	956	955	999	1 048	1 111	996	1 342	1 866	524	39,0%
Robbery at residential premises	1 924	1 811	2 054	2 171	2 184	2 188	2 120	2 101	1 891	2 154	263	13,9%
Robbery at non-residential premises	2 441	2 474	2 218	2 369	2 395	2 373	2 382	1 954	2 314	2 205	-109	-4,7%
TRIO Crime	5 138	5 054	5 228	5 495	5 578	5 609	5 613	5 051	5 547	6 225	678	12,2%
Robbery of cash in transit	8	10	19	11	23	46	21	32	37	45	8	21,6%
Bank robbery	5	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	3	2	-1	-33,3%
Truck hijacking	31	34	54	82	92	110	124	159	136	176	40	29,4%
CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES												
Arson	1 061	785	679	748	605	698	666	560	592	583	-9	-1,5%
Malicious damage to property	12 674	12 399	11 819	12 062	11 422	12 040	12 055	11 113	12 574	12 874	300	2,4%
Contact-related crime	13 735	13 184	12 498	12 810	12 027	12 738	12 721	11 673	13 166	13 457	291	2,2%

EASTERN CAPE
FINANCIAL YEARS (APRIL TO MARCH 2013-2014 TO 2022-2023)

CRIME CATEGORY	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	Count Diff	% Change
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES												
Burglary at non-residential premises	7 642	7 810	7 470	7 755	7 446	7 691	7 477	7 717	6 725	7 698	973	14,5%
Burglary at residential premises	24 643	24 329	23 901	24 385	23 758	23 393	22 233	18 521	18 471	18 916	445	2,4%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	3 376	3 276	2 678	2 739	2 443	2 384	2 135	1 529	1 868	1 693	-175	-9,4%
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	11 841	12 034	11 225	12 195	11 649	11 671	10 931	8 349	8 160	8 681	521	6,4%
Stock-theft	5 808	6 087	5 809	6 023	6 217	6 736	6 800	6 399	5 363	5 561	198	3,7%
Property-related crime	53 310	53 536	51 083	53 097	51 513	51 875	49 576	42 515	40 587	42 549	1 962	4,8%
OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES												
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	27 699	25 597	23 429	24 486	23 174	24 277	24 188	21 068	23 395	25 440	2 045	8,7%
Commercial crime	6 766	5 546	6 155	6 567	6 437	7 283	8 396	8 665	10 140	10 295	155	1,5%
Shoplifting	6 260	6 045	5 654	5 408	4 645	4 711	4 896	3 266	3 007	3 768	761	25,3%
Other serious crime	40 725	37 188	35 238	36 461	34 256	36 271	37 480	32 999	36 542	39 503	2 961	8,1%

17 Community reported serious crime	180 802	172 562	166 077	167 892	163 189	169 300	168 322	146 280	156 876	166 684	9 808	6,3%
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CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION												
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	1 834	1 719	1 773	2 045	2 142	1 995	2 156	1 685	1 688	2 038	350	20,7%
Drug-related crime	15 032	16 038	16 129	17 710	18 936	15 213	13 343	9 780	9 561	11 135	1 574	16,5%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	7 349	6 946	6 547	6 090	5 648	5 269	5 293	1 936	3 517	2 970	-547	-15,6%
Sexual offences detected as a result of police action	119	219	262	337	275	81	77	26	23	18	-5	-21,7%
Crime detected as a result of police action	24 334	24 922	24 711	26 182	27 001	22 558	20 869	13 427	14 789	16 161	1 372	9,3%

FREE STATE
FINANCIAL YEARS (APRIL TO MARCH 2013-2014 TO 2022-2023)

CRIME CATEGORY	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	Count Diff	% Change
CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)												
Murder	942	943	993	950	1 054	1 000	939	834	992	979	-13	-1,3%
Sexual offences	4 584	4 094	3 928	3 488	3 284	3 457	3 746	2 971	3 416	3 415	-1	0,0%
Attempted murder	906	816	787	694	617	844	736	727	890	1 326	436	49,0%
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	14 465	13 458	13 116	11 702	10 842	11 120	10 887	9 550	10 933	12 030	1 097	10,0%
Common assault	17 064	15 243	15 194	13 568	12 701	13 032	12 649	12 184	14 006	15 541	1 535	11,0%
Common robbery	2 637	2 521	2 304	2 192	2 195	2 087	1 983	1 410	1 738	1 945	207	11,9%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	5 347	5 239	4 778	5 147	5 032	5 339	5 119	3 992	4 381	4 603	222	5,1%
Contact crime (crime against the person)	45 945	42 314	41 100	37 741	35 725	36 879	36 059	31 668	36 356	39 839	3 483	9,6%
SEXUAL OFFENCES - BREAKDOWN												
Rape	3 629	3 290	3 059	2 702	2 573	2 646	2 936	2 258	2 595	2 671	76	2,9%
Sexual assault	553	441	484	474	435	517	540	489	567	488	-79	-13,9%
Attempted sexual offences	226	208	232	154	153	173	163	140	157	163	6	3,8%
Contact sexual offences	176	155	153	158	123	121	107	84	97	93	-4	-4,1%
SOME SUBCATEGORIES OF AGGRAVATED ROBBERY												
Carjacking	255	270	258	234	235	236	241	199	230	271	41	17,8%
Robbery at residential premises	753	718	773	875	864	851	725	710	726	638	-88	-12,1%
Robbery at non-residential premises	989	852	756	973	886	955	876	796	831	871	40	4,8%
TRIO Crime	1 997	1 840	1 787	2 082	1 985	2 042	1 842	1 705	1 787	1 780	-7	-0,4%
Robbery of cash in transit	4	9	5	12	17	8	12	2	11	7	-4	-36,4%
Bank robbery	3	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	-1	-100,0%
Truck hijacking	71	89	65	41	32	39	44	45	77	53	-24	-31,2%
CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES												
Arson	344	287	265	186	164	123	148	127	171	142	-29	-17,0%
Malicious damage to property	8 080	7 655	7 551	6 652	6 068	5 993	5 592	5 642	6 635	6 985	350	5,3%
Contact-related crime	8 424	7 942	7 816	6 838	6 232	6 116	5 740	5 769	6 806	7 127	321	4,7%

FREE STATE
FINANCIAL YEARS (APRIL TO MARCH 2013-2014 TO 2022-2023)

CRIME CATEGORY	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	Count Diff	% Change
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES												
Burglary at non-residential premises	5 186	4 875	5 210	5 011	4 963	5 171	5 417	4 751	4 233	5 008	775	18,3%
Burglary at residential premises	16 314	15 618	15 323	14 635	13 463	13 244	12 494	10 241	11 008	11 659	651	5,9%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	2 022	1 743	1 745	1 588	1 596	1 413	1 344	836	865	793	-72	-8,3%
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	5 686	5 399	4 878	4 822	4 599	4 884	4 527	3 481	3 535	4 147	612	17,3%
Stock-theft	4 051	3 527	3 466	3 677	4 032	4 066	3 785	3 317	3 259	3 024	-235	-7,2%
Property-related crime	33 259	31 162	30 622	29 733	28 653	28 778	27 567	22 626	22 900	24 631	1 731	7,6%
OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES												
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	18 522	17 180	16 341	15 623	13 604	14 989	14 584	12 375	15 040	16 985	1 945	12,9%
Commercial crime	4 329	3 806	3 986	4 511	3 756	4 162	4 255	4 074	4 698	4 351	-347	-7,4%
Shoplifting	3 191	3 148	3 175	3 214	2 875	2 855	2 792	2 259	2 137	2 513	376	17,6%
Other serious crime	26 042	24 134	23 502	23 348	20 235	22 006	21 631	18 708	21 875	23 849	1 974	9,0%

17 Community reported serious crime	113 670	105 552	103 040	97 660	90 845	93 779	90 997	78 771	87 937	95 446	7 509	8,5%
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CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION												
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	479	442	469	527	570	513	416	331	468	563	95	20,3%
Drug-related crime	8 189	8 776	9 623	11 314	12 176	7 888	3 989	3 379	4 143	5 607	1 464	35,3%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	1 767	1 976	2 448	2 828	2 824	3 000	3 207	1 937	2 330	2 468	138	5,9%
Sexual offences detected as a result of police action	135	193	251	346	441	506	701	604	818	1 184	366	44,7%
Crime detected as a result of police action	10 570	11 387	12 791	15 015	16 011	11 907	8 313	6 251	7 759	9 822	2 063	26,6%

GAUTENG
FINANCIAL YEARS (APRIL TO MARCH 2013-2014 TO 2022-2023)

CRIME CATEGORY	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	Count Diff	% Change
CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)												
Murder	3 325	3 671	3 842	4 101	4 233	4 495	4 555	4 079	5 570	6 411	841	15,1%
Sexual offences	10 264	9 902	9 510	9 566	10 116	10 752	10 810	9 749	11 178	10 997	-181	-1,6%
Attempted murder	3 866	4 202	4 574	4 872	4 462	4 455	4 639	4 312	5 309	6 161	852	16,0%
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	41 182	41 830	42 790	39 684	39 552	39 805	38 362	33 605	37 731	38 031	300	0,8%
Common assault	44 159	42 918	44 255	42 083	43 587	45 590	47 356	42 621	47 031	50 891	3 860	8,2%
Common robbery	15 579	17 379	18 051	17 367	16 984	17 757	18 088	13 436	14 507	15 682	1 175	8,1%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	42 506	47 362	49 792	53 793	51 706	52 040	53 927	44 109	49 700	53 633	3 933	7,9%
Contact crime (crime against the person)	160 881	167 264	172 814	171 466	170 640	174 894	177 737	151 911	171 026	181 806	10 780	6,3%
SEXUAL OFFENCES - BREAKDOWN												
Rape	8 141	7 916	7 605	7 700	8 062	8 417	8 509	7 525	8 675	8 708	33	0,4%
Sexual assault	1 249	1 228	1 214	1 277	1 511	1 733	1 775	1 750	2 010	1 863	-147	-7,3%
Attempted sexual offences	429	431	353	286	314	332	249	229	255	273	18	7,1%
Contact sexual offences	445	327	338	303	229	270	277	245	238	153	-85	-35,7%
SOME SUBCATEGORIES OF AGGRAVATED ROBBERY												
Carjacking	6 056	6 867	7 367	8 610	8 269	7 776	9 025	8 458	10 964	11 248	284	2,6%
Robbery at residential premises	7 438	8 174	7 896	8 731	8 333	8 644	7 695	6 933	7 497	7 728	231	3,1%
Robbery at non-residential premises	6 014	6 329	6 910	7 187	6 679	6 662	6 989	5 992	6 455	6 312	-143	-2,2%
TRIO Crime	19 508	21 370	22 173	24 528	23 262	23 082	23 709	21 382	24 916	25 288	372	1,5%
Robbery of cash in transit	60	39	32	33	80	62	61	87	72	88	16	22,2%
Bank robbery	11	9	2	1	6	1	0	1	2	2	0	0,0%
Truck hijacking	547	804	695	668	708	647	629	774	1 043	1 219	176	16,9%
CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES												
Arson	1 172	1 042	992	724	495	532	476	443	505	440	-65	-12,9%
Malicious damage to property	34 585	34 805	34 320	33 299	31 961	30 743	28 756	24 553	28 894	28 767	-127	-0,4%
Contact-related crime	35 757	35 847	35 312	34 023	32 456	31 275	29 232	24 996	29 399	29 207	-192	-0,7%

GAUTENG
FINANCIAL YEARS (APRIL TO MARCH 2013-2014 TO 2022-2023)

CRIME CATEGORY	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	Count Diff	% Change
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES												
Burglary at non-residential premises	16 452	16 983	16 412	17 173	16 220	15 985	15 582	14 326	12 559	13 599	1 040	8,3%
Burglary at residential premises	67 988	66 172	64 968	63 661	56 255	53 092	48 980	33 815	34 363	35 899	1 536	4,5%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	27 436	27 147	26 646	27 674	25 705	24 321	23 819	18 219	19 465	19 530	65	0,3%
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	42 722	44 809	42 111	45 266	41 298	39 171	37 475	23 526	23 802	23 931	129	0,5%
Stock-theft	784	801	818	987	998	994	988	1 020	886	1 112	226	25,5%
Property-related crime	155 382	155 912	150 955	154 761	140 476	133 563	126 844	90 906	91 075	94 071	2 996	3,3%
OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES												
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	110 545	109 422	102 599	97 633	90 739	87 065	82 595	62 985	68 983	75 296	6 313	9,2%
Commercial crime	26 639	23 836	23 680	24 147	24 912	28 479	28 941	28 557	33 783	37 581	3 798	11,2%
Shoplifting	22 201	22 562	22 157	21 194	19 436	18 729	18 160	15 347	13 206	15 659	2 453	18,6%
Other serious crime	159 385	155 820	148 436	142 974	135 087	134 273	129 696	106 889	115 972	128 536	12 564	10,8%
17 Community reported serious crime	511 405	514 843	507 517	503 224	478 659	474 005	463 509	374 702	407 472	433 620	26 148	6,4%
CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION												
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	3 667	3 740	3 600	4 126	4 505	3 947	4 079	3 484	3 610	4 273	663	18,4%
Drug-related crime	74 667	70 264	55 442	62 837	69 285	55 639	43 275	28 034	29 578	34 963	5 385	18,2%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	26 085	25 794	32 287	27 834	33 173	30 203	34 860	15 493	18 492	18 676	184	1,0%
Sexual offences detected as a result of police action	439	469	470	606	651	687	876	848	928	1 458	530	57,1%
Crime detected as a result of police action	104 858	100 267	91 799	95 403	107 614	90 476	83 090	47 859	52 608	59 370	6 762	12,9%

KWAZULU-NATAL
FINANCIAL YEARS (APRIL TO MARCH 2013-2014 TO 2022-2023)

CRIME CATEGORY	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	Count Diff	% Change
CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)												
Murder	3 616	3 810	3 929	4 014	4 382	4 395	4 859	4 825	6 495	6 947	452	7,0%
Sexual offences	9 889	9 079	8 947	8 484	8 759	9 308	9 809	8 201	9 617	10 106	489	5,1%
Attempted murder	3 835	3 918	4 041	3 914	4 099	4 203	4 161	4 391	5 917	6 307	390	6,6%
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	28 982	29 201	28 665	26 824	26 693	26 878	27 418	23 531	26 518	26 397	-121	-0,5%
Common assault	26 307	24 011	23 703	22 285	22 842	23 521	24 900	21 480	24 843	25 965	1 122	4,5%
Common robbery	8 397	7 857	7 524	7 305	6 596	7 090	7 183	5 459	6 438	7 562	1 124	17,5%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	20 957	20 881	21 061	22 327	21 543	22 110	22 824	20 964	23 897	26 798	2 901	12,1%
Contact crime (crime against the person)	101 983	98 757	97 870	95 153	94 914	97 505	101 154	88 851	103 725	110 082	6 357	6,1%
SEXUAL OFFENCES - BREAKDOWN												
Rape	8 001	7 427	7 307	7 032	7 243	7 667	8 017	6 685	7 966	8 433	467	5,9%
Sexual assault	1 336	1 138	1 157	1 039	1 148	1 266	1 367	1 172	1 294	1 140	-154	-11,9%
Attempted sexual offences	290	274	271	226	204	235	251	180	236	394	158	66,9%
Contact sexual offences	262	240	212	187	164	140	174	164	121	139	18	14,9%
SOME SUBCATEGORIES OF AGGRAVATED ROBBERY												
Carjacking	2 262	2 190	2 493	3 029	2 698	2 764	3 041	2 669	3 279	3 731	452	13,8%
Robbery at residential premises	4 099	3 958	4 082	4 255	4 174	4 182	4 575	4 820	5 221	5 991	770	14,7%
Robbery at non-residential premises	2 696	2 750	2 825	2 951	3 047	3 055	3 072	3 303	3 403	3 531	128	3,8%
TRIO Crime	9 057	8 898	9 400	10 235	9 919	10 001	10 688	10 792	11 903	13 253	1 350	11,3%
Robbery of cash in transit	37	18	21	25	30	12	16	22	41	33	-8	-19,5%
Bank robbery	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 count
Truck hijacking	46	63	71	81	52	80	70	77	83	105	22	26,5%
CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES												
Arson	896	854	825	699	679	754	762	619	1 048	690	-358	-34,2%
Malicious damage to property	14 954	14 605	14 709	14 010	12 958	13 704	13 358	12 608	15 464	14 083	-1 381	-8,9%
Contact-related crime	15 850	15 459	15 534	14 709	13 637	14 458	14 120	13 227	16 512	14 773	-1 739	-10,5%

KWAZULU-NATAL
FINANCIAL YEARS (APRIL TO MARCH 2013-2014 TO 2022-2023)

CRIME CATEGORY	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	Count Diff	% Change
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES												
Burglary at non-residential premises	11 194	11 032	11 656	11 253	10 756	10 863	10 844	10 566	13 268	8 882	-4 386	-33,1%
Burglary at residential premises	43 969	43 274	42 429	41 013	38 545	38 790	35 290	28 735	26 006	26 578	572	2,2%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	8 674	8 404	8 673	8 413	8 240	8 050	8 030	6 073	6 151	6 343	192	3,1%
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	18 655	18 148	17 896	16 854	16 344	14 912	14 388	10 621	10 299	11 813	1 514	14,7%
Stock-theft	5 754	5 956	5 731	5 959	6 322	6 380	6 252	6 059	6 084	5 665	-419	-6,9%
Property-related crime	88 246	86 814	86 385	83 492	80 207	78 995	74 804	62 054	61 808	59 281	-2 527	-4,1%
OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES												
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	49 846	47 622	43 573	42 577	39 615	40 193	39 647	32 442	34 876	37 292	2 416	6,9%
Commercial crime	12 431	11 227	11 395	12 405	12 308	14 899	14 343	13 872	16 451	18 247	1 796	10,9%
Shoplifting	13 378	14 118	13 648	12 302	11 620	10 878	10 138	7 631	6 967	8 033	1 066	15,3%
Other serious crime	75 655	72 967	68 616	67 284	63 543	65 970	64 128	53 945	58 294	63 572	5 278	9,1%
17 Community reported serious crime	281 734	273 997	268 405	260 638	252 301	256 928	254 206	218 077	240 339	247 708	7 369	3,1%
CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION												
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	4 586	4 081	3 908	4 000	4 418	3 733	3 719	3 174	3 285	3 717	432	13,2%
Drug-related crime	45 950	47 377	46 354	50 429	53 987	35 358	25 990	19 505	19 965	23 045	3 080	15,4%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	12 595	11 702	12 052	13 403	18 218	17 577	21 016	4 915	5 423	2 783	-2 640	-48,7%
Sexual offences detected as a result of police action	1 765	2 258	2 561	3 558	3 520	3 615	3 474	1 777	2 121	2 694	573	27,0%
Crime detected as a result of police action	64 896	65 418	64 875	71 390	80 143	60 283	54 199	29 371	30 794	32 239	1 445	4,7%

LIMPOPO
FINANCIAL YEARS (APRIL TO MARCH 2013-2014 TO 2022-2023)

CRIME CATEGORY	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	Count Diff	% Change
CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)												
Murder	727	775	895	813	910	914	882	717	1 012	1 013	1	0,1%
Sexual offences	4 422	4 312	4 365	3 823	3 859	4 060	3 990	3 720	4 309	4 689	380	8,8%
Attempted murder	748	791	872	827	883	834	794	741	1 102	1 068	-34	-3,1%
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	12 631	13 501	14 132	12 934	11 998	12 116	11 368	9 976	12 192	13 205	1 013	8,3%
Common assault	9 040	9 067	9 833	8 365	7 512	7 428	7 381	7 645	9 534	10 889	1 355	14,2%
Common robbery	3 198	3 381	3 544	3 224	2 838	2 908	2 899	2 216	2 618	3 232	614	23,5%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	5 156	6 116	6 707	6 735	7 039	7 006	7 466	6 105	6 923	8 004	1 081	15,6%
Contact crime (crime against the person)	35 922	37 943	40 348	36 721	35 039	35 266	34 780	31 120	37 690	42 100	4 410	11,7%
Sexual Offences - Breakdown												
Rape	3 768	3 725	3 728	3 317	3 300	3 501	3 436	3 126	3 625	4 021	396	10,9%
Sexual assault	269	245	244	240	303	292	316	358	431	391	-40	-9,3%
Attempted sexual offences	299	262	258	195	193	196	190	177	211	229	18	8,5%
Contact sexual offences	86	80	135	71	63	71	48	59	42	48	6	14,3%
Some subcategories of aggravated robbery												
Carjacking	248	344	447	458	582	474	458	426	537	569	32	6,0%
Robbery at residential premises	958	1 115	1 185	1 178	1 487	1 300	1 209	1 108	1 134	1 354	220	19,4%
Robbery at non-residential premises	1 374	1 521	1 800	1 749	1 820	1 838	2 165	1 560	1 821	1 943	122	6,7%
TRIO Crime	2 580	2 980	3 432	3 385	3 888	3 612	3 832	3 094	3 492	3 866	374	10,7%
Robbery of cash in transit	7	9	12	10	14	13	15	13	25	24	-1	-4,0%
Bank robbery	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 count
Truck hijacking	12	26	15	25	32	15	25	18	31	38	7	22,6%
CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES												
Arson	565	584	612	484	431	390	354	260	340	344	4	1,2%
Malicious damage to property	6 566	6 944	7 603	6 859	6 805	6 771	6 589	6 606	7 428	7 808	380	5,1%
Contact-related crime	7 131	7 528	8 215	7 343	7 236	7 161	6 943	6 866	7 768	8 152	384	4,9%

LIMPOPO
FINANCIAL YEARS (APRIL TO MARCH 2013-2014 TO 2022-2023)

CRIME CATEGORY	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	Count Diff	% Change
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES												
Burglary at non-residential premises	6 990	7 042	7 382	7 281	6 711	6 315	6 703	5 784	5 403	6 007	604	11,2%
Burglary at residential premises	16 458	16 430	16 199	15 956	14 319	14 634	14 502	11 577	11 754	11 768	14	0,1%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	976	988	1 150	1 014	1 021	861	787	614	821	777	-44	-5,4%
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	5 475	5 489	5 555	4 983	4 440	4 262	4 126	3 048	3 188	3 412	224	7,0%
Stock-theft	1 541	1 642	1 729	1 920	2 141	2 396	2 331	1 970	2 274	2 539	265	11,7%
Property-related crime	31 440	31 591	32 015	31 154	28 632	28 468	28 449	22 993	23 440	24 503	1 063	4,5%
OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES												
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	18 239	19 010	19 866	20 717	17 339	17 508	15 709	13 024	14 679	17 452	2 773	18,9%
Commercial crime	3 999	3 495	3 731	4 021	3 734	4 118	4 275	4 324	5 095	5 853	758	14,9%
Shoplifting	3 899	3 909	3 799	3 742	3 259	3 455	3 796	2 784	2 899	3 350	451	15,6%
Other serious crime	26 137	26 414	27 396	28 480	24 332	25 081	23 780	20 132	22 673	26 655	3 982	17,6%

17 Community reported serious crime	100 630	103 476	107 974	103 698	95 239	95 976	93 952	81 111	91 571	101 410	9 839	10,7%
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CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION												
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	488	471	453	532	639	702	635	545	476	636	160	33,6%
Drug-related crime	9 603	11 702	11 266	14 381	19 572	13 533	4 775	5 904	5 507	6 833	1 326	24,1%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	2 268	3 214	4 141	4 418	5 682	6 557	7 916	3 972	3 205	1 607	-1 598	-49,9%
Sexual offences detected as a result of police action	1 905	2 917	1 842	698	1 346	2 457	3 594	3 346	2 563	2 927	364	14,2%
Crime detected as a result of police action	14 264	18 304	17 702	20 029	27 239	23 249	16 920	13 767	11 751	12 003	252	2,1%

MPUMALANGA
FINANCIAL YEARS (APRIL TO MARCH 2013-2014 TO 2022-2023)

CRIME CATEGORY	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	Count Diff	% Change
CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)												
Murder	807	833	862	954	923	996	1 046	935	1 201	1 344	143	11,9%
Sexual offences	3 798	3 474	3 335	3 221	3 201	3 470	3 513	3 134	3 553	3 294	-259	-7,3%
Attempted murder	764	705	800	953	898	1 090	1 108	1 016	1 401	1 417	16	1,1%
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	10 726	10 788	11 370	10 910	10 697	11 407	11 250	9 682	10 588	10 766	178	1,7%
Common assault	7 471	7 516	7 654	7 720	7 648	8 204	8 423	7 857	8 481	8 810	329	3,9%
Common robbery	2 981	2 935	2 747	2 954	2 542	2 627	2 610	1 860	2 011	2 007	-4	-0,2%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	5 259	5 663	6 012	6 712	6 766	7 091	7 672	7 004	8 864	8 948	84	0,9%
Contact crime (crime against the person)	31 806	31 914	32 780	33 424	32 675	34 885	35 622	31 488	36 099	36 586	487	1,3%
SEXUAL OFFENCES - BREAKDOWN												
Rape	3 252	3 000	2 847	2 712	2 713	2 903	2 971	2 611	3 016	2 772	-244	-8,1%
Sexual assault	243	221	245	264	282	384	371	362	364	374	10	2,7%
Attempted sexual offences	198	174	161	146	121	117	105	99	100	103	3	3,0%
Contact sexual offences	105	79	82	99	85	66	66	62	73	45	-28	-38,4%
SOME SUBCATEGORIES OF AGGRAVATED ROBBERY												
Carjacking	360	510	632	811	898	917	999	967	1 467	1 271	-196	-13,4%
Robbery at residential premises	1 120	1 114	1 085	1 141	1 128	1 069	1 184	1 271	1 475	1 582	107	7,3%
Robbery at non-residential premises	1 257	1 367	1 564	1 765	1 625	1 758	1 783	1 662	1 978	1 947	-31	-1,6%
TRIO Crime	2 737	2 991	3 281	3 717	3 651	3 744	3 966	3 900	4 920	4 800	-120	-2,4%
Robbery of cash in transit	9	14	19	22	24	16	15	17	21	21	0	0,0%
Bank robbery	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 count
Truck hijacking	198	156	194	180	121	116	144	111	210	229	19	9,0%
CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES												
Arson	260	292	287	260	254	235	245	206	288	270	-18	-6,3%
Malicious damage to property	5 726	5 854	5 836	5 583	5 529	5 796	5 955	5 497	5 984	5 761	-223	-3,7%
Contact-related crime	5 986	6 146	6 123	5 843	5 783	6 031	6 200	5 703	6 272	6 031	-241	-3,8%

MPUMALANGA
FINANCIAL YEARS (APRIL TO MARCH 2013-2014 TO 2022-2023)

CRIME CATEGORY	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	Count Diff	% Change
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES												
Burglary at non-residential premises	5 294	5 547	6 018	6 165	5 985	6 034	5 731	5 505	4 799	5 279	480	10,0%
Burglary at residential premises	18 508	18 219	18 180	18 535	17 597	16 533	16 040	12 555	11 604	12 285	681	5,9%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	2 341	2 303	2 223	2 211	2 209	2 290	2 304	1 655	1 676	1 484	-192	-11,5%
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	7 785	8 011	7 388	6 938	6 837	6 896	5 973	4 816	4 317	4 490	173	4,0%
Stock-theft	2 208	2 216	2 364	2 903	3 181	3 255	2 987	2 706	2 780	2 722	-58	-2,1%
Property-related crime	36 136	36 296	36 173	36 752	35 809	35 008	33 035	27 237	25 176	26 260	1 084	4,3%
OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES												
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	19 630	18 934	18 465	18 498	17 071	16 858	15 884	13 447	13 359	13 682	323	2,4%
Commercial crime	5 066	4 499	4 735	5 152	5 180	5 188	5 104	5 126	5 924	5 990	66	1,1%
Shoplifting	3 151	3 494	3 397	3 454	3 290	3 189	3 379	2 698	2 631	3 048	417	15,8%
Other serious crime	27 847	26 927	26 597	27 104	25 541	25 235	24 367	21 271	21 914	22 720	806	3,7%
17 Community reported serious crime	101 775	101 283	101 673	103 123	99 808	101 159	99 224	85 699	89 461	91 597	2 136	2,4%
CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION												
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	937	1 071	980	1 138	1 085	906	1 039	495	740	814	74	10,0%
Drug-related crime	7 464	8 855	9 822	11 531	13 046	9 959	6 670	4 517	4 663	5 001	338	7,2%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	3 088	2 974	3 651	4 207	4 302	4 316	5 541	2 146	2 254	1 447	-807	-35,8%
Sexual offences detected as a result of police action	50	46	93	41	24	24	17	9	10	7	-3	-30,0%
Crime detected as a result of police action	11 539	12 946	14 546	16 917	18 457	15 205	13 267	7 167	7 667	7 269	-398	-5,2%

NORTH WEST
FINANCIAL YEARS (APRIL TO MARCH 2013-2014 TO 2022-2023)

CRIME CATEGORY	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	Count Diff	% Change
CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)												
Murder	824	853	907	901	950	961	864	734	1 029	1 108	79	7,7%
Sexual offences	4 616	4 585	4 164	4 326	4 182	4 021	3 824	3 262	3 737	3 899	162	4,3%
Attempted murder	1 069	984	899	898	864	857	765	799	872	1 039	167	19,2%
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	13 464	13 334	13 614	12 731	13 131	13 250	12 712	11 003	13 029	14 377	1 348	10,3%
Common assault	6 750	6 930	6 942	7 021	7 828	8 611	8 733	8 098	9 391	10 622	1 231	13,1%
Common robbery	2 341	2 419	2 417	2 589	2 824	2 764	2 581	2 007	2 232	2 539	307	13,8%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	5 409	5 977	6 281	7 017	6 825	7 023	6 807	5 733	6 492	7 108	616	9,5%
Contact crime (crime against the person)	34 473	35 082	35 224	35 483	36 604	37 487	36 286	31 636	36 782	40 692	3 910	10,6%
SEXUAL OFFENCES - BREAKDOWN												
Rape	3 829	3 771	3 433	3 615	3 479	3 374	3 136	2 661	3 098	3 218	120	3,9%
Sexual assault	301	310	305	319	347	343	345	356	337	387	50	14,8%
Attempted sexual offences	368	315	284	246	261	214	262	192	217	245	28	12,9%
Contact sexual offences	118	189	142	146	95	90	81	53	85	49	-36	-42,4%
SOME SUBCATEGORIES OF AGGRAVATED ROBBERY												
Carjacking	242	278	370	390	425	478	493	366	519	612	93	17,9%
Robbery at residential premises	1 004	1 110	1 065	1 290	1 145	1 291	1 076	1 034	1 080	1 093	13	1,2%
Robbery at non-residential premises	1 366	1 419	1 394	1 493	1 263	1 329	1 307	1 172	1 389	1 394	5	0,4%
TRIO Crime	2 612	2 807	2 829	3 173	2 833	3 098	2 876	2 572	2 988	3 099	111	3,7%
Robbery of cash in transit	0	5	4	4	23	10	11	5	15	8	-7	-46,7%
Bank robbery	0	1	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0 count
Truck hijacking	46	45	42	48	41	54	36	37	68	67	-1	-1,5%
CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES												
Arson	348	329	314	290	323	347	246	228	268	250	-18	-6,7%
Malicious damage to property	5 853	5 902	5 762	5 774	5 821	6 285	5 964	5 760	6 471	6 903	432	6,7%
Contact-related crime	6 201	6 231	6 076	6 064	6 144	6 632	6 210	5 988	6 739	7 153	414	6,1%

NORTH WEST
FINANCIAL YEARS (APRIL TO MARCH 2013-2014 TO 2022-2023)

CRIME CATEGORY	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	Count Diff	% Change
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES												
Burglary at non-residential premises	4 861	5 080	5 313	6 042	5 563	5 732	5 204	4 903	4 649	4 996	347	7,5%
Burglary at residential premises	15 388	15 687	15 568	15 908	15 267	15 436	14 156	11 469	11 393	11 850	457	4,0%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	2 039	1 984	2 070	2 068	2 112	1 999	1 929	1 452	1 652	1 723	71	4,3%
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	6 023	6 349	5 913	6 293	5 866	6 315	5 583	4 730	4 554	4 396	-158	-3,5%
Stock-theft	2 388	2 574	2 605	3 192	3 447	3 557	3 005	2 693	2 772	2 955	183	6,6%
Property-related crime	30 699	31 674	31 469	33 503	32 255	33 039	29 877	25 247	25 020	25 920	900	3,6%
OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES												
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	18 042	17 943	16 751	15 677	14 268	14 610	14 579	12 619	14 054	16 088	2 034	14,5%
Commercial crime	5 658	4 016	4 212	3 914	3 744	5 155	3 768	3 792	5 885	7 110	1 225	20,8%
Shoplifting	2 364	2 270	2 188	2 176	2 008	2 075	2 011	1 834	1 708	1 918	210	12,3%
Other serious crime	26 064	24 229	23 151	21 767	20 020	21 840	20 358	18 245	21 647	25 116	3 469	16,0%
17 Community reported serious crime	97 437	97 216	95 920	96 817	95 023	98 998	92 731	81 116	90 188	98 881	8 693	9,6%
CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION												
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	493	531	678	735	674	692	704	617	569	742	173	30,4%
Drug-related crime	11 007	11 632	12 189	11 972	13 825	9 910	7 140	3 511	4 705	5 896	1 191	25,3%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	2 246	1 927	2 583	2 562	2 725	2 777	3 480	1 303	2 479	2 310	-169	-6,8%
Sexual offences detected as a result of police action	136	106	87	255	261	428	704	230	741	1 257	516	69,6%
Crime detected as a result of police action	13 882	14 196	15 537	15 524	17 485	13 807	12 028	5 661	8 494	10 205	1 711	20,1%

NORTHERN CAPE
FINANCIAL YEARS (APRIL TO MARCH 2013-2014 TO 2022-2023)

CRIME CATEGORY	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	Count Diff	% Change
CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)												
Murder	437	413	372	344	340	322	326	287	366	392	26	7,1%
Sexual offences	1 731	1 578	1 719	1 587	1 538	1 578	1 590	1 295	1 317	1 535	218	16,6%
Attempted murder	603	562	658	550	480	532	468	474	780	1 700	920	117,9%
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	8 716	8 813	8 889	8 173	7 723	7 790	7 594	6 356	7 017	6 810	-207	-2,9%
Common assault	4 777	4 803	4 598	4 440	4 375	4 481	4 533	4 301	5 045	5 761	716	14,2%
Common robbery	1 277	1 262	1 348	1 506	1 285	1 408	1 437	1 170	999	1 107	108	10,8%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	1 402	1 446	1 387	1 505	1 639	1 780	1 643	1 426	1 323	1 569	246	18,6%
Contact crime (crime against the person)	18 943	18 877	18 971	18 105	17 380	17 891	17 591	15 309	16 847	18 874	2 027	12,0%
SEXUAL OFFENCES - BREAKDOWN												
Rape	1 267	1 181	1 287	1 143	1 100	1 121	1 125	908	952	1 099	147	15,4%
Sexual assault	249	228	240	235	245	255	229	207	212	253	41	19,3%
Attempted sexual offences	153	128	147	154	130	150	186	142	101	144	43	42,6%
Contact sexual offences	62	41	45	55	63	52	50	38	52	39	-13	-25,0%
SOME SUBCATEGORIES OF AGGRAVATED ROBBERY												
Carjacking	28	15	47	29	37	39	34	20	23	38	15	65,2%
Robbery at residential premises	110	123	106	142	159	157	132	151	141	157	16	11,3%
Robbery at non-residential premises	282	240	258	304	299	332	198	225	211	269	58	27,5%
TRIO Crime	420	378	411	475	495	528	364	396	375	464	89	23,7%
Robbery of cash in transit	2	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	-1	-50,0%
Bank robbery	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 count
Truck hijacking	0	0	2	0	3	4	1	3	0	2	2	2 counts higher
CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES												
Arson	163	172	172	149	156	162	137	121	179	196	17	9,5%
Malicious damage to property	3 087	3 209	3 084	2 954	2 927	3 243	3 104	3 034	3 614	4 077	463	12,8%
Contact-related crime	3 250	3 381	3 256	3 103	3 083	3 405	3 241	3 155	3 793	4 273	480	12,7%

NORTHERN CAPE
FINANCIAL YEARS (APRIL TO MARCH 2013-2014 TO 2022-2023)

CRIME CATEGORY	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	Count Diff	% Change
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES												
Burglary at non-residential premises	2 373	2 270	2 203	2 403	2 172	2 722	2 315	2 344	2 352	2 759	407	17,3%
Burglary at residential premises	6 013	6 204	6 469	6 518	6 228	6 325	6 208	5 543	5 280	6 363	1 083	20,5%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	321	327	246	219	233	215	214	134	172	162	-10	-5,8%
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	2 976	2 898	2 962	2 911	2 609	2 845	2 739	2 186	2 117	2 227	110	5,2%
Stock-theft	1 211	1 331	1 332	1 356	1 558	1 313	1 259	1 221	861	987	126	14,6%
Property-related crime	12 894	13 030	13 212	13 407	12 800	13 420	12 735	11 428	10 782	12 498	1 716	15,9%
OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES												
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	7 016	7 437	7 316	7 104	6 871	7 492	7 804	6 457	7 286	8 652	1 366	18,7%
Commercial crime	1 035	997	1 037	1 108	1 097	1 088	1 188	1 186	1 666	1 872	206	12,4%
Shoplifting	1 302	1 360	1 276	1 407	1 309	1 344	1 546	1 134	990	1 345	355	35,9%
Other serious crime	9 353	9 794	9 629	9 619	9 277	9 924	10 538	8 777	9 942	11 869	1 927	19,4%
17 Community reported serious crime	44 440	45 082	45 068	44 234	42 540	44 640	44 105	38 669	41 364	47 514	6 150	14,9%
CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION												
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	92	102	92	102	103	99	70	81	70	70	0	0,0%
Drug-related crime	3 247	3 527	4 344	5 136	5 563	3 813	2 620	2 108	1 969	2 579	610	31,0%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	744	804	725	797	812	652	620	398	443	251	-192	-43,3%
Sexual offences detected as a result of police action	10	3	22	49	17	9	6	7	5	3	-2	-40,0%
Crime detected as a result of police action	4 093	4 436	5 183	6 084	6 495	4 573	3 316	2 594	2 487	2 903	416	16,7%

WESTERN CAPE
FINANCIAL YEARS (APRIL TO MARCH 2013-2014 TO 2022-2023)

CRIME CATEGORY	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	Count Diff	% Change
CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)												
Murder	2 904	3 186	3 224	3 311	3 729	3 974	3 975	3 848	4 109	4 150	41	1,0%
Sexual offences	7 760	7 369	7 130	7 115	7 075	7 043	7 303	6 437	7 163	7 294	131	1,8%
Attempted murder	3 345	3 727	3 444	3 387	3 698	3 860	3 555	4 143	3 669	3 594	-75	-2,0%
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	24 806	26 200	25 539	24 417	23 583	24 488	23 753	19 452	21 901	23 540	1 639	7,5%
Common assault	37 183	39 150	41 304	39 868	38 579	39 202	38 992	33 857	37 702	41 800	4 098	10,9%
Common robbery	13 107	13 420	12 485	12 574	12 003	11 355	11 381	7 354	8 221	10 080	1 859	22,6%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	19 484	23 116	23 732	24 032	24 329	24 065	24 549	19 050	19 292	22 441	3 149	16,3%
Contact crime (crime against the person)	108 589	116 168	116 858	114 704	112 996	113 987	113 508	94 141	102 057	112 899	10 842	10,6%
SEXUAL OFFENCES - BREAKDOWN												
Rape	5 250	4 951	4 800	4 771	4 744	4 649	4 877	4 442	4 843	5 029	186	3,8%
Sexual assault	1 705	1 640	1 576	1 670	1 710	1 757	1 910	1 440	1 627	1 674	47	2,9%
Attempted sexual offences	441	409	437	365	372	341	274	321	389	406	17	4,4%
Contact sexual offences	364	369	317	309	249	296	242	234	304	185	-119	-39,1%
SOME SUBCATEGORIES OF AGGRAVATED ROBBERY												
Carjacking	956	1 530	2 032	2 201	2 182	2 294	2 760	2 630	2 562	3 096	534	20,8%
Robbery at residential premises	1 878	2 158	2 574	2 560	2 787	2 749	2 414	2 742	2 667	2 368	-299	-11,2%
Robbery at non-residential premises	2 154	2 218	1 973	1 889	2 033	1 689	1 879	1 567	1 610	1 582	-28	-1,7%
TRIO Crime	4 988	5 906	6 579	6 650	7 001	6 732	7 053	6 939	6 839	7 046	207	3,0%
Robbery of cash in transit	18	15	24	35	26	15	12	17	14	11	-3	-21,4%
Bank robbery	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	7	0	-7	-100,0%
Truck hijacking	40	62	46	58	121	117	129	173	93	106	13	14,0%
CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES												
Arson	649	782	757	781	762	842	749	674	711	711	0	0,0%
Malicious damage to property	26 458	29 289	29 217	29 216	28 001	28 514	27 088	24 218	26 339	27 860	1 521	5,8%
Contact-related crime	27 107	30 071	29 974	29 997	28 763	29 356	27 837	24 892	27 050	28 571	1 521	5,6%

WESTERN CAPE
FINANCIAL YEARS (APRIL TO MARCH 2013-2014 TO 2022-2023)

CRIME CATEGORY	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	Count Diff	% Change
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES												
Burglary at non-residential premises	13 472	13 719	13 344	12 535	11 379	10 711	10 440	9 612	8 209	8 360	151	1,8%
Burglary at residential premises	50 503	47 783	47 569	46 043	42 662	39 418	36 056	27 265	26 291	28 175	1 884	7,2%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	9 460	8 918	8 378	7 381	7 104	6 791	6 359	4 511	4 732	4 956	224	4,7%
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	42 638	42 221	41 458	37 910	35 532	34 120	32 471	22 426	21 532	24 076	2 544	11,8%
Stock-theft	789	831	861	885	953	975	1 011	925	722	690	-32	-4,4%
Property-related crime	116 862	113 472	111 610	104 754	97 630	92 015	86 337	64 739	61 486	66 257	4 771	7,8%
OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES												
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	93 978	97 396	92 032	85 957	79 975	77 465	67 827	49 928	57 543	64 565	7 022	12,2%
Commercial crime	10 821	10 408	10 986	11 725	12 109	13 451	13 599	13 294	18 415	21 293	2 878	15,6%
Shoplifting	14 741	14 421	13 492	14 557	13 738	12 931	13 165	10 378	9 004	10 063	1 059	11,8%
Other serious crime	119 540	122 225	116 510	112 239	105 822	103 847	94 591	73 600	84 962	95 921	10 959	12,9%
17 Community reported serious crime	372 098	381 936	374 952	361 694	345 211	339 205	322 273	257 372	275 555	303 648	28 093	10,2%
CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION												
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	2 786	2 959	2 819	2 929	3 422	3 149	2 961	2 518	2 643	2 796	153	5,8%
Drug-related crime	85 437	88 731	93 996	107 379	117 157	81 344	62 708	44 621	60 235	67 063	6 828	11,3%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	13 583	13 224	11 725	12 895	12 776	12 561	12 340	3 760	5 730	9 256	3 526	61,5%
Sexual offences detected as a result of police action	161	129	242	274	166	169	165	99	33	41	8	24,2%
Crime detected as a result of police action	101 967	105 043	108 782	123 477	133 521	97 223	78 174	50 998	68 641	79 156	10 515	15,3%

ANNEXURE C: DEFINITIONS OF CRIME

1. CONTACT CRIME (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)

1.1 MURDER

Murder refers to the unlawful and intentional killing of another human being.

1.2 ATTEMPTED MURDER

Attempted murder refers to the commission of an unlawful act with the intention of killing another human being, but which does not result in the death of that human being.

1.3 SEXUAL OFFENCES¹

1.3.1 RAPE

Section 3 of the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, 2007 (Act No.32 of 2007) defines rape as follows:

Rape is the unlawful and intentional sexual penetration of a person without his or her consent.

1.3.2 COMPELLED RAPE

Section 4 of the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, 2007 (Act No. 32 of 2007) defines compelled rape as follows:

A person who unlawfully and intentionally compels another person, without his or her consent, to commit an act of sexual penetration of a third person, without the consent of the third person, is guilty of the offence of compelled rape.

1.3.3 SEXUAL ASSAULT

Section 5 of the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, 2007 (Act No. 32 of 2007) defines sexual assault as follows:

A person who unlawfully and intentionally –

- a. sexually violates a person, without his or her consent; or
- b. inspires the belief in a person that he or she will be sexually violated, is guilty of the offence of sexual assault.

1.3.4 COMPELLED SEXUAL ASSAULT

Section 6 of the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, 2007 (Act No. 32 of 2007) defines the crime as follows:

A person who unlawfully and intentionally compels another person, without his or her consent, to commit an act of sexual violation of a third person, without the consent of the third person, is guilty of the offence of compelled sexual assault.

¹ Only a selection of the most important sexual offences is dealt with in this report.

1.3.5 ACTS OF CONSENSUAL SEXUAL PENETRATION WITH CERTAIN CHILDREN (STATUTORY RAPE)

Section 15 of the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, 2007 (Act No. 32 of 2007) defines the crime as follows:

A person who commits an act of sexual penetration with a child is, despite the consent of the child to the commission of such an act, guilty of the offence of having committed an act of consensual sexual penetration with a child.

1.3.6 ACTS OF CONSENSUAL SEXUAL VIOLATION WITH CERTAIN CHILDREN (STATUTORY SEXUAL ASSAULT)

Section 16 of the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, 2007 (Act No. 32 of 2007) defines the crime as follows:

A person who commits an act of sexual violation of a child is, despite the consent of the child to the commission of such an act, guilty of the offence of having committed an act of consensual sexual violation with a child.

1.4 ASSAULTS

1.4.1 ASSAULT WITH THE INTENT TO CAUSE GRIEVOUS BODILY HARM

Assault with the intent to cause grievous bodily harm is the unlawful and intentional direct or indirect application of force to the body of another person with the intention of causing grievous bodily harm to that person.

1.4.2 COMMON ASSAULT

Assault is the unlawful and intentional -

- a. direct or indirect application of force to the body of another person, or
- b. threat of application of immediate personal violence to another, in circumstances in which the threatened person is prevailed upon to believe that the person who is threatening him or her has the intention and power to carry out his threat.

1.5 ROBBERIES

1.5.1 ROBBERY WITH AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES

Robbery with aggravating circumstances is the unlawful and intentional forceful removal and appropriation in aggravating circumstances of movable tangible property belonging to another.

1.5.2 SUBCATEGORIES OF AGGRAVATED ROBBERY FORMING PART OF AGGRAVATED ROBBERY

1.5.2.1 ROBBERY OF A MOTOR VEHICLE (EXCLUDING TRUCKS), ALSO KNOWN AS “CARJACKING”

Robbery of a motor vehicle is the unlawful and intentional forceful removal and appropriation of a motor vehicle (excluding a truck) belonging to another.

1.5.2.2 ROBBERY OF A TRUCK, ALSO KNOWN AS “TRUCK HIJACKING”

Robbery of a truck is the unlawful and intentional forceful removal and appropriation of a truck (excluding a light delivery vehicle) belonging to another.

1.5.2.3 CASH IN TRANSIT (CIT) ROBBERY

Cash in transit robbery is the unlawful and intentional forceful removal and appropriation of money or containers for the conveyance of money belonging to another, while such money or containers for the conveyance of money are being transported by a security company on behalf of the owner thereof.

1.5.2.4 BANK ROBBERY

Bank robbery is the unlawful and intentional forceful removal and appropriation of money which belongs to a bank from the bank during the office hours of that bank.

1.5.2.5 ROBBERY AT RESIDENTIAL PREMISES, ALSO KNOWN AS “HOUSE ROBBERY”

House robbery is the unlawful and intentional forceful removal and appropriation of property from residential premises of another person.

1.5.2.6 ROBBERY AT NON-RESIDENTIAL PREMISES, ALSO KNOWN AS “BUSINESS ROBBERY”

Business robbery is the unlawful and intentional forceful removal and appropriation of property from the business of another person.

1.5.3 ORDINARY ROBBERY, ALSO KNOWN AS “COMMON ROBBERY”

Robbery is the unlawful and intentional forceful removal and appropriation of movable tangible property belonging to another.

1.6 KIDNAPPING

Kidnapping consists of the unlawful intentional deprivation of a person of his freedom of movement or, if such a person is a child, the unlawful intentional deprivation of a parent of control over the child.

2. CONTACT-RELATED CRIME**2.1 ARSON**

Arson is the unlawful and intentional setting of fire to immovable property belonging to another (or to one's own immovable insured property, in order to claim the value of the property from the insurer).

2.2 MALICIOUS DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

Malicious damage to property refers to the unlawful and intentional damaging of property belonging to another (or one's own insured property, with the intention to claim the value of the property from the insurer).

3. PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME**3.1 HOUSEBREAKING, ALSO KNOWN AS “BURGLARY” – OTHER PREMISES**

Housebreaking of premises other than residential premises is committed by a person who unlawfully and intentionally breaks into a building or similar structure which is not used for human habitation and does not form part of residential premises, then enters or penetrates it with part of his or her body or with an instrument with which he or she intends to control something on the premises, with the intention to commit a crime on the premises.

3.2 HOUSEBREAKING, ALSO KNOWN AS “BURGLARY” – RESIDENTIAL PREMISES

Housebreaking (residential premises) is committed by a person who unlawfully and intentionally breaks into a building or similar structure used for human habitation, then enters or penetrates it with part of his or her body or with an instrument with which he or she intends to control something on the premises, with the intention to commit a crime on the premises.

3.3 THEFT OF A MOTOR OR MOTORCYCLE

Theft of a motor vehicle or motorcycle refers to the stealing of a motor vehicle or motorcycle belonging to another person.

3.4 THEFT OUT OF OR FROM MOTOR VEHICLE

3.4.1 THEFT FROM A MOTOR VEHICLE

Theft from a motor vehicle consists of the unlawful and intentional removal of parts, accessories or equipment that form part of a motor vehicle, from such vehicle, with the intention of permanently depriving the owner thereof of control over such parts, accessories or equipment taken from the vehicle.

3.4.2 THEFT OUT OF A MOTOR VEHICLE

Theft out of a motor vehicle refers to the unlawful and intentional removal of articles in or on the vehicle from the vehicle, with the intention of permanently depriving the owner thereof of control over such articles taken out of the vehicle.

3.5 STOCK-THEFT

Stock-theft refers to the stealing of livestock or produce related to such stock belonging to another person.

4. OTHER SERIOUS CRIME

4.1 ALL THEFT NOT MENTIONED ELSEWHERE, ALSO KNOWN AS “ORDINARY THEFT” OR “OTHER THEFT”

Theft refers to the unlawful and intentional appropriation of another’s movable tangible property which is available in commerce, or of such property belonging to the perpetrator himself or herself but in respect of which somebody else has a particular right of possession.

4.2 COMMERCIAL CRIME

4.2.1 FRAUD (INCLUDING ATTEMPTED FRAUD)

Fraud is the unlawful, intentional distortion of the truth which is calculated to prejudice another.

4.2.2 FORGERY

Forgery is the unlawful, intentional falsification of a document or written instrument, calculated to cause prejudice.

4.2.3 UTTERING

Uttering is the unlawful offering, passing-off or communication of a forged document, with the intention to defraud, and which causes prejudice or potential prejudice to another.

4.3 SHOPLIFTING

Shoplifting refers to stealing from a self-service shop, during the shopping hours of that shop, an article which is offered for sale by that shop.

5. CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION

5.1 ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF A FIREARM

Section 3 of the Firearms Control Act, 2000 (Act No. 60 of 2000), read with section 120(1) of the said act, provides as follows:

Any person who is unlawfully in possession of a firearm and who is not the holder of a licence, permit or authorisation to possess the firearm, is guilty of an offence.

5.2 ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF AMMUNITION

Section 90 read with section 120(10)(b) of the Firearms Control Act, 2000 (Act No. 60 of 2000) provides as follows:

Any person who is unlawfully in possession of ammunition while he or she does not –

- a. hold a licence in respect of a firearm capable of discharging that ammunition;
- b. hold a permit to possess ammunition;
- c. hold a dealer's licence, manufacturer's licence, gunsmith's licence, import, export or in transit permit or transporter's permit issued in terms of this Act; or
- d. have authorisation to be in possession thereof, is guilty of an offence.

5.3 UNLAWFUL USE OF DRUGS

Section 4 of the Drugs and Drug Trafficking Act, 1992 (Act No. 140 of 1992) provides as follows:

Any person who uses or has in his possession -

- a. any dependence-producing substance; or
- b. any dangerous dependence-producing substance or any undesirable dependence-producing substance, is guilty of an offence.

5.4 UNLAWFUL DEALING IN DRUGS

Section 5 of the Drugs and Drug Trafficking Act, 1992 (Act No. 140 of 1992) provides as follows:

Any person who deals in -

- a. any dependence-producing substance; or
- b. any dangerous dependence-producing substance or any undesirable dependence-producing substance, is guilty of an offence.

5.5 DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL OR DRUGS

Section 65(1) of the National Road Traffic Act, 1996 (Act 93 of 1996) provides as follows:

A person who, on a public road -

- a. drives a vehicle; or
- b. occupies the driver's seat of a motor vehicle the engine of which is running, while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or a drug having a narcotic effect, is guilty of an offence.

Section 65(5) of the National Road Traffic Act, 1996 (Act 93 of 1996) provides as follows:

A person who, on a public road -

- a. drives a vehicle; or
- b. occupies the driver's seat of a motor vehicle the engine of which is running, while the concentration of alcohol in any specimen of blood taken from any part of his body is not less than 0,05 gram per 100 millilitres, or in the case of a professional driver referred to in section 32, not less than 0,02 gram per 100 millilitres, is guilty of an offence.

Section 65(6) of the National Road Traffic (Act 93 of 1996) provides as follows:

A person who, on a public road -

- a. drives a vehicle; or
- b. occupies the driver's seat of a motor vehicle the engine of which is running, while the concentration of alcohol in any specimen of breath exhaled by such person is not less than 0,24 milligrams per 1 000 millilitres, or in the case of a professional driver referred to in section 32, not less than 0.10 milligrams per 1000 millilitres, is guilty of an offence.

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