



SAPS ANNUAL CRIME REPORTS

2023/2024



“**OVER 1,8 MILLION COUNTS OF SERIOUS AND VIOLENT CRIMES WERE RECORDED IN SOUTH AFRICA DURING THE 2023/2024 FINANCIAL YEAR. THESE 1,8 MILLION COUNTS ARE CATEGORISED INTO TWO GROUPS; THE 17 COMMUNITY-REPORTED SERIOUS CRIMES AND CRIMES DETECTED AS A RESULTS OF POLICE ACTION.”**



Follow us on



MySAPS App | www.saps.gov.za



SAPS ANNUAL CRIME REPORTS

2023/2024

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

2023/2024 CAN BE OBTAINED FROM

Crime Registrar

Head Office

Tel: 012 360 1056/78

SAPS WEBSITE

www.saps.gov.za

ISBN

978-1-77997-333-7

RP NUMBER

RP318/2024



CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION	4
1.1 Overview	4
2. REFERENCE PERIOD	5
3. METHODOLOGY	5
3.1 Compilation of crime statistics	5
3.2 Cases disposed as unfounded	6
3.3 Crime statistics computation	7
3.4 Counting rules	7
4. CRIME DATA QUALITY MANAGEMENT	8
5. DISSEMINATION	8
6. FIGURES PERTAINING TO THE 21 SERIOUS CRIME CATEGORIES	9
6.1 Macro trends in respect of the 21 serious crimes	10
6.1.1 The 17 Community-Reported Serious Crime	10
6.1.2 The trend over a ten-year period and provincial overview	11
6.1.3 The crimes detected as a results of police action	12

7. ANALYSIS OF THE 17 COMMUNITY-REPORTED SERIOUS CRIMES	14
7.1 Contact crime	14
7.1.1 Murder	16
7.1.1.1 Murder of police officials	18
7.1.1.2 Murders and attacks on rural communities (farms and smallholdings)	19
7.1.2 Attempted murder	20
7.1.3 Assaults	21
7.1.3.1 Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	21
7.1.3.2 Common assault	22
7.1.4 Robberies	23
7.1.4.1 Common Robbery	23
7.1.4.2 Robbery with aggravating circumstances	24
7.1.4.2.1 Carjacking	25
7.1.4.2.2 Truck hijacking	26
7.1.4.2.3 Robbery at residential premises	27
7.1.4.2.4 Robbery at non-residential premises	28
7.1.4.2.5 Robbery of cash in transit	29
7.1.4.2.6 Bank robbery	31
7.1.4.2.7 Associated robberies: victims followed to or from banks	32
7.1.4.2.8 Robbery at Post Offices	33
7.1.4.2.9 Petrol Station Robberies	34
7.1.5 Sexual offences	34
7.1.5.1 Rape	36
7.1.5.2 Sexual Assault	38
7.1.6 Kidnapping	39
7.2 Contact-related crime	41
7.2.1 Arson	42
7.2.2 Malicious damage to property	43



CONTENTS

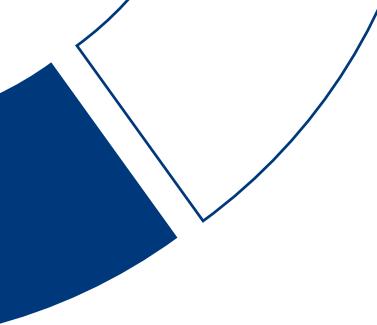
7.3 Property-related crime	44
7.3.1 Burglary at residential premises	45
7.3.2 Burglary at non-residential premises	46
7.3.3 Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	47
7.3.4 Theft out of or from motor vehicles	48
7.3.5 Stock theft	49
7.4 Other serious crime	50
7.4.1 All theft not mentioned elsewhere (other theft)	51
7.4.2 Commercial crimes	52
7.4.3 Shoplifting	53
7.5 Crime detected as a result of police action	54
7.5.1 Illegal possession of firearm and ammunition	55
7.5.2 Drug-related crimes	56
7.5.3 Driving under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs	57
7.5.4 Sexual offences detected as result of police action	58
7.6 Core business diversion	59
7.6.1 Public unrest	59
7.7 Environmental crimes: four-year comparison	60
8. CONCLUSION	63
ANNEXURE A: NATIONAL CRIME FIGURES FINANCIAL YEAR	66
ANNEXURE B: PROVINCIAL CRIME FIGURES FINANCIAL YEAR	68
ANNEXURE C: DEFINITIONS OF CRIME	86

LIST OF TABLES AND LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: The 17 community-reported serious crime	11
Figure 2: Crimes detected as a results of police action: trend over 10 year-period and provincial overview	12
Figure 3: Contact crime: trend over 10 year-period and provincial overview	15
Figure 4: Murder: trend over 10 year-period and provincial overview	16
Figure 5: Murder of the police officials: trend over seven-year period	18
Figure 6: Murder of members of the police service: On and Off-duty with Provincial distribution	19
Figure 7: Provincial distribution of murder incidents and other crimes on farms and small holdings	19
Figure 8: Attempted murder: trend over 10 year-period and provincial overview	20





LIST OF TABLES AND LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 9: Assault GBH: trend over 10 year-period and provincial overview	21
Figure 10: Common assault: trend over 10 year-period and provincial overview	22
Figure 11: Common robbery: trend over 10 year-period and provincial overview	23
Figure 12: Robbery with aggravating circumstances: trend over 10 year-period and provincial overview	24
Figure 13: Carjacking: trend over 10 year-period and provincial overview	25
Figure 14: Truck hijacking: trend over 10 year-period and provincial overview	26
Figure 15: Robbery at residential premises: trend over 10 year-period and provincial overview	27
Figure 16: Robbery at non-residential premises: trend over 10 year-period and provincial overview	28
Figure 17: Robbery of cash in-transit: trend over 10 year-period and provincial overview	29
Figure 18: Cash in transit robberies: robbery types and method used	30
Figure 19: Bank robbery: trend over 10 year-period and provincial overview	31
Figure 20: Associated robbery: provincial overview	32
Figure 21: Robbery at post offices: provincial overview	33
Figure 22: Provincial overview of incidents at petrol stations	34
Figure 23: Sexual offences: trend over 10 year-period and provincial overview	35
Figure 24: Rape: trend over 10 year-period and provincial overview	36
Figure 25: Sexual Assault: trend over 10 year –period and provincial overview	38
Figure 26: Kidnapping: trend over 10 year –period and provincial overview	39
Figure 27: Contact-related crime: trend over 10 year-period and provincial overview	41
Figure 28: Arson: trend over 10 year-period and provincial overview	42
Figure 29: Malicious damage to property: trend over 10 year-period and provincial overview	43
Figure 30: Property-related crime: trend over 10-year-period and provincial	44
Figure 31: Burglary at residential premises: trend over 10-year-period and provincial overview	45
Figure 32: Burglary at non-residential premises: trend over 10-year-period and provincial overview	46



LIST OF TABLES AND LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 33: Theft of motor vehicles: trend over 10-year-period and provincial overview	47
Figure 34: Theft out of or from motor vehicles: trend over 10-year-period and provincial overview	48
Figure 35: Stock theft: trend over 10 year-period and provincial overview	49
Figure 36: Other serious crime: trend over 10 year-period and provincial overview	50
Figure 37: All theft not mentioned elsewhere: trend over 10 year-period and provincial overview	51
Figure 38: Commercial crimes: trend over 10 year-period and provincial overview	52
Figure 39: Shoplifting: trend over 10 -year period and provincial overview	53
Figure 40: Crime detected as results of police action: trend over 10- year period and provincial overview	54
Figure 41: Illegal possession of firearm and ammunition: trend over 10- year period and provincial overview	55
Figure 42: Drug-related crimes: trend over 10- year period and provincial overview	56
Figure 43: Driving under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs: trend over 10- year period and provincial overview	57
Figure 44: Sexual offences detected as result of police action: trend over 10 -year period and provincial overview	58
Figure 45: Public unrest: trend over 10 year-period	59

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Overview of the 17 community-reported crime	10
Table 2: Provincial distribution of analysed environmental crimes	60
Table 3: Selected environmental crimes: four-year comparison	61
Table 4: Provincial distribution of selected environmental crimes	62



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

Over 1,8 million counts of serious and violent crimes were recorded in South Africa during the 2023/2024 financial year. These 1,8 million counts are categorised into two groups; the 17 community-reported serious crimes and crimes detected as a result of police action. The desired trajectory of the latter group is an increase as it includes some of the police-effort successes, while the other group trajectory is preferred to decrease.

The 17 community-reported serious crimes increased by 0,9% or 14 360 counts in 2023/2024 financial year compared to the previous financial year. The broad categories of contact crime increased by 3,8% or 24 648 counts and other serious crime increased by 1,9% or 8 176 counts. Decreases were recorded in the broad categories contact-related crime (2,4% or 2 859 counts) and property-related crime (4,2% or 15 605 counts).

Increases were recorded in the following sub-categories of contact crime:

- Murder (0,5% or 127 counts),
- Attempted murder (13,2% or 3 320 counts),
- Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm (6,0% or 10 198 counts),
- Common assault (2,7% or 5 025 counts),
- Common robbery (4,2% or 1 999 counts) and
- Robbery with aggravating circumstances (2,9% or 4 192 counts).

Majority of the murder incidents analysed over the past four quarters occurred in public places such as streets, open fields, recreational centres, parks, beaches, parking areas, abandoned buildings and etc., followed by the residences of the perpetrator and/or victims, including family, friends or neighbours. This trend was consistent across all of the provinces. The main generator for murders were arguments, misunderstandings, road rage and provocations in eight of the provinces, apart from Mpumalanga, where mob justice and vigilantism led to most of the murders.

Murder on smallholdings and farms, as defined in the Rural Safety Strategy, increased by four counts to a total of 55 counts compared to the 51 counts recorded in the previous financial year.

A total of 111 murders of police officials were recorded in the current reporting period, an increase of 19 counts compared to the 2022/2023 financial year. The number of police officials murdered on-duty also increased from 27 to 37 members, while members murdered off-duty increased from 65 to 74 members.

Sexual offences decreased by 0,4% or 213 counts and it encompasses rape, which decreased by 0,5% or 211 counts and sexual assault which decreased by 0,9% or 65 counts. Majority of the rape incidences took place in the residences of the perpetrator and/or victims, including family, friends or neighbours, followed by public places for example streets, open fields, recreational centres, parks, beaches, parking areas, abandoned buildings etc. Some of the rapes occurred when the victims gave lifts to strangers and those strangers ended up raping the female victims and robbing and/or killing the male victims.

Kidnapping increased with 11,2% or 1 719 counts during the financial year under discussion. Kidnapping takes place for a wide range of reasons, for example during the commission of another crime such as robberies, rape and hijackings. As a result of rapid technological advancement, most people no longer carry large amounts of cash with them, nevertheless, perpetrators have similarly adjusted their modus operandi to obtain money. During some of the robberies with a firearm and hijackings, victims were forced to open their banking application on their mobile phones and perpetrators transferred large amounts of money. In other instances, the victims were taken to the ATMs to withdraw or transfer money.

A new trend was also identified for the period under review where Road Accident Fund (RAF) or pension fund recipients were targeted and victims kidnapped and forced to transfer or withdraw and pay large amounts of money to the perpetrators before being released.

- **Contact-related crime** reduced in both sub-categories, arson decreased by 5,7% or 207 counts and malicious damage to property decreased by 2,3% or 2 652 counts.
- **Property-related crimes** recorded a decrease in all of its sub-categories. Burglary non-residential decreased with 7,2% or 4 533 counts followed by burglary residential with 5,8% or 9 452, theft of motor vehicles and motor cycles with 2,0% or 766 counts, theft out or from motor vehicles with 0,6% or 534 counts and stock theft with 1,3% or 320 counts.
- **Commercial crimes** (13,2% or 14 918) and shoplifting (6,9% or 3 420 counts) mirrored the increase recorded by the main category of other serious crime. However, all theft not mentioned elsewhere recorded a decrease of 3,7% or 10 162 counts.
- **Crimes detected as a result of police action** recorded a positive increase of 12,5% or 28 727 counts in 2023/2024. Illegal possession of firearms (1,3% or 197 counts), drug-related crimes (6,7% or 10 877 counts), driving under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs (39,3% or 16 419 counts), sexual offences detected as result of police action (12,9% or 1 234 counts) all increased to contribute to the decrease in the min group.

Public order incidents attended to by the police decreased by 18,1% or 1 733 incidents compared to the previous financial year. Overall, the police attended to 7 861 public order incidents in this reporting period, consisting of 2 234 peaceful incidents and 5 627 unrests.

Selected environmental crimes, including the poaching of abalone, elephant, lion, pangolin, rhinoceros and marine and fish related crimes, collectively increased by 39,4% or 798 counts in the period under review compared to the preceding period. Poaching of elephants and lions were the only sub-categories to have decreased during the period under review. The poaching and trafficking of endangered plant species, especially succulents, were on the increase, mainly in the Northern and Western Cape, where these rare species are in high demand for the plant collectors.



■ A TOTAL OF 111 MURDERS OF POLICE OFFICIALS WERE RECORDED IN THE CURRENT REPORTING PERIOD, AN INCREASE OF 19 COUNTS COMPARED TO THE 2022/2023 FINANCIAL YEAR. THE NUMBER OF POLICE OFFICIALS MURDERED ON-DUTY ALSO INCREASED FROM 27 TO 37 MEMBERS, WHILE MEMBERS MURDERED OFF-DUTY INCREASED FROM 65 TO 74 MEMBERS.



INTRODUCTION

1. INTRODUCTION

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.

1.1 OVERVIEW

The South African Police Service (SAPS) prepares and disseminate the quarterly and annual crime statistics as mandated by Section 218 (f) of the Interim Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1993 (Act No. 200 of 1993). This annual report covers the crimes reported to the police during the 2023/2024 financial year. The crime trends provided in the report illustrates movement of crime levels over a decade long period between 2014/2015 and 2023/2024 financial years. The report includes details about the methodologies followed in production of the crime statistics, the data quality management and the dissemination processes. A summary conclusion of the analysis is provided in the latter part of the report as well as the crime definitions for the reported crimes.

This report covers crimes perpetrated within the borders of South Africa and reported to or detected by the police across all police stations in the country. Furthermore, the report presents the crime figures at both national and provincial level. The detailed station level figures are published on the SAPS website (www.saps.gov.za).

The report covers five broad crime categories, namely; contact crime, contact-related crime, property-related crime, and other serious crime (collectively making up the seventeen (17) community reported serious crimes) and crimes detected as a result of police actions. The five broad crime categories are collectively termed serious crimes. A brief discussion relating to the core diversion of crime prevention activities and a limited analysis concerning crimes related to the environment such as poaching of rhinoceroses, elephants, pangolins and some marine life (abalone, fish and etc.) are included in the report.

The SAPS recorded a total of 1 858 723 counts of serious crimes, reflecting an increase of 2,4% or 43 087 counts compared

to the preceding financial year where 1 815 636 counts of serious crimes were recorded. The recorded 1 815 636 serious crimes consist of 1 600 868 counts (86,1%) related to the 17 community reported serious crimes and 257 855 counts (13,9%) of crimes detected as a result of police action. The crime levels post the COVID 19 years continue to rise to mirror the financial years before lockdown restrictions. To demonstrate this, the 17 community reported serious crimes increased by 17,6% or 239 071 counts from 2020/2021 to 2023/2024. Similarly, crimes detected as a result of police action increased by 45,6 % or 80 760 counts from 2020/2021 to 2023/2024. Overall, serious crimes have increased have by 319 831 or 20,8% post COVID-19 years.

In respect of the 17 community-reported serious crimes, the recorded 1 600 868 counts for the 2023/2024 financial year reflects a 0,9% or 14 360 counts increase from the 1 586 508 counts recorded in the previous financial year. The observed increase were mainly driven by the increases observed in contact crimes and other serious crimes after recording increases of 3,8% or 24 684 counts and 1,9% or 8 176 counts respectively. The categories of contact-related and property-related crimes reduced by 4,2% or 15 604 counts and 2,4% or 2 859 counts respectively. The broad category contact crimes contributed 42,4% or 678 701 counts to the overall total of the 17 community-reported serious crimes while other serious crimes and property-related crimes contributed 27,9% or 445 917 and 22,5% or 360 365 counts respectively. Contact-related crimes contributed 7,2% or 115 885 counts to the overall total of the recorded 17 community-reported serious crimes.

The increase in the crimes detected as a result of police is a positive spin-off as it demonstrates that the police initiatives aimed at curbing criminal activity in the country are bearing the desired outputs as more illegal firearms and ammunition and drugs are removed from the streets. These crimes increased by 12,5% or 28 727 counts in 2023/2024 financial year compared to the preceding comparable period. The 12,5% increase was the result of increases observed across all four subcategories that make up the category crimes detected as a result of police action, i.e. driving under the influence of alcohol and or drugs (39,3% or 16 419 counts), the sexual offences detected as result of police action (12,9% or 1 234 counts), drug-related crimes (6,7% or 10 877 counts) and illegal possession of firearm and ammunition (1,3% or 197 counts).

A detailed breakdown of individual crimes under 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 is discussed in the report, including key findings based on desktop analysis of specific cases.

2. REFERENCE PERIOD

This annual crime statistics report covers the crime incidents that occurred and were reported to or detected by the police over the 2023/2024 financial year period, consolidating and revising information that was published during the four quarters of the financial year.

FINANCIAL YEAR	REFERENCE PERIOD
2023/2024	1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 COMPILATION OF CRIME STATISTICS

This report covers crimes perpetrated within the borders of South Africa and reported to or detected by the police across the 1 165 police stations including satellite stations and stations at ports of entries. 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

The cases reported to the police during the current 2023/2024 financial year that were successfully investigated and the conclusion of the investigation was that the reported offence(s) did not entirely conform to the prescripts, definitions and the general elements of crime were disposed of as unfounded. The disposal of cases as unfounded is an international best practice in policing across the world. Upon the discovery that a case and or specific charge(s) were disposed of as unfounded producers of crime statistics then systematically remove those cases and or charge(s) from the official crime statistics.

In line with this international best practice, the SAPS systematically deducted case(s) and or charge(s) correctly disposed of as unfounded from the annual crime statistics. However, prior to the deduction of the identified case(s) or charge(s) from the annual statistics, a thorough data quality verification occurs wherein all cases disposed of in the manner as narrated are individually scrutinised to determine the circumstances that led to their closure. Based on the verification finding, those case(s) and or charge(s) that were incorrectly disposed of as unfounded are kept and accounted for in the annual crime statistics.

The verification of these crimes occurs on an annual basis to enable the SAPS to make deductions from the statistics that is informed by solid and verifiable facts. Hence, this annual crime statistic report of the SAPS excluded in the statistics all case(s) and or charge(s) that the commissioned verification process confirmed their accurate manner of disposal.

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.

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:

$$\text{Contribution Percentage} = \frac{\text{Number}}{\text{Total}} \times 100$$

(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) and Cash-In- Transit Association South Africa (CITASA). According to the SAPS definition, the CIT company must already have taken control over the money, while with CITASA and 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

In the production of both the annual and quarterly crime statistics the SAPS adhere to the stringent standards and protocols as outlined by the South African Statistical Quality Assessment Framework (SASQAF). The South African Police Service (SAPS) entered into a partnership with Statistics South Africa (Stats SA), with the view to improve the quality of the crime statistics through continuous engagements on statistical matters. Among the evidence of fruitful engagements between the two agencies is the designation of the both the quarterly and annual crime statistics as Official Statistics. This followed extensive quality assessment by the Technical Assessment Team (TAT) and the Data Quality Assessment Team (DQAT) made up of specialist in the field of statistics, data producing agencies and institutions of higher learning that recommend to the Statistician General to designate the quarterly crime statistics as official. The partnership entered into between Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) and the South African Police Service (SAPS) 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) to maintain the official status of both the quarterly and annual releases.

The annual crime statistics first attained the Official Statistics status during the 2018/2019 financial year 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), entered into between the two agencies in March 2015. The 2023/2024 annual crime statistics report is the sixth consecutive annual crime statistics report to be released by the SAPS after attainment of the Official Statistics status.

The SAPS, in particular the Component: Crime Registrar, as part of adhering to the SASQAF prescripts, conducts daily Case Administration System (CAS) data quality verification both at national and provincial level. At station level, the Crime Information Management Analysis Centre (CIMAC) officials peruse every case docket registered on the corporate system and alert the station management concerning any data integrity issues for rectification on the system. Registered cases that the prescribed station level data quality management process missed are referred back to the station for immediate alteration on the corporate system upon detecting at either the provincial or national level. However, where the recommended change is disputed, the station(s) concerned is required to substantiate their position on the matter. If the explanation provided is acceptable and is in line with the crime definition manual then the charge and or the number of counts is kept, otherwise the recommended change(s) will be implemented as advised.

Additional quality control measure implemented in particularly to curb over reporting of registered charges in the Service relates to the verification of cases disposed of as unfounded and charges registered for crimes against women and children. In both of these instances, individual case dockets are perused and verified against charges recorded on the system. The procedure followed in the case on unfounded cases is narrated in detail in Paragraph 3.2. The quality control measures pertaining to the crimes against women and children ensures that there is accurate linking of victims to the charges. These processes were adopted to ensure crime information obtained from separate administrative systems can be reconciled with those kept on the CAS and to ensure adherence to the quality prescripts as outlined in the SASQAF.

5. DISSEMINATION

The SAPS crime statistics dissemination process 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 inter alia advocate for transparency among producers of statistics and dictate that statistical reports 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 those requirements, the SAPS has developed a pre-announced release calendar for the dissemination of the quarterly crime statistics for the 2024/2025 financial year and such 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.

The annual crime statistics report is tabled in line with the guidelines as published in the "Announcements", Tabling's and Committee Reports of Parliament of the Republic of South Africa and released in consultation with the Minister of Police. The annual crime statistics report is disseminated on the SAPS website (www.saps.gov.za).



**FIGURES PERTAINING TO THE
21 SERIOUS CRIME CATEGORIES**

**SAPS ANNUAL
CRIME REPORTS**

2023/2024



FIGURES PERTAINING TO THE 21 SERIOUS CRIME CATEGORIES

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

A clear upward trend in the total count of 17 community-reported serious crimes is observed over the three-year period between 2021/2022 to 2023/2024 where these crimes increased by 8,1% or 120 105 counts. The latter year yielded an increase of 0,9% or 14 360 counts compared to the preceding period, mainly driven by increases in two of the four broad categories that make up this group. Contact crimes increased by 3,8% or 24 648 counts to reach a total of 678 701 counts recorded in 2023/2024 and Other serious crimes increased by 1,9% or 8 176 counts to reach a total of 445 917 counts. Conversely, property related and contact-related crime decreased by 4,2% or 15 605 counts and 2,4% or 2 859 counts respectively.

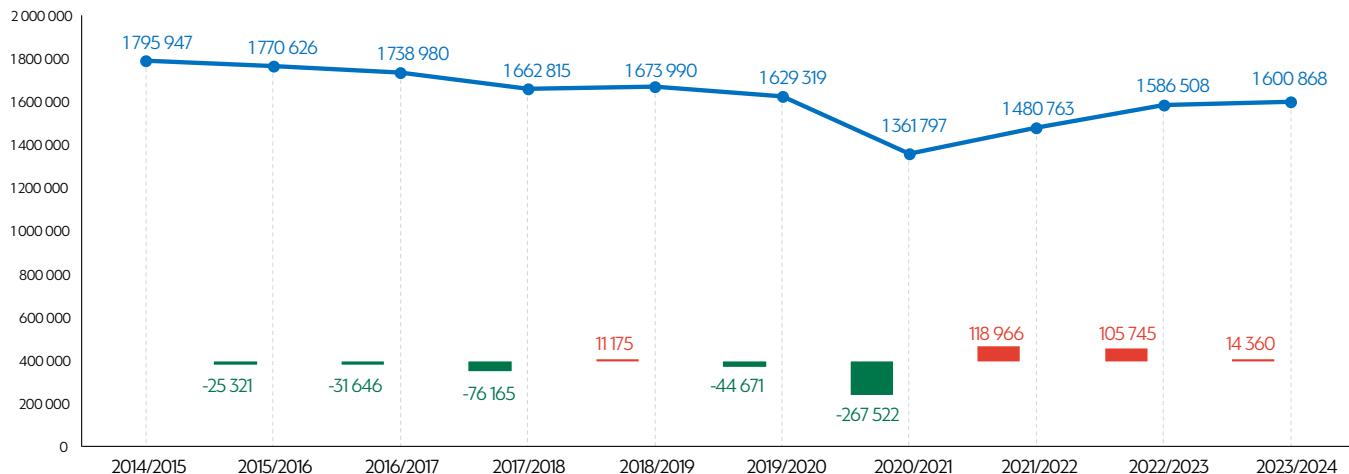
Table 1: Overview of the 17 community-reported crime

Category	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	Counts difference	% change
Contact Crime	607 163	654 053	678 701	24 648	3,8%
Contact-related Crime	117 505	118 744	115 885	-2 859	-2,4%
Property-related Crime	362 274	375 970	360 365	-15 605	-4,2%
Other Serious Crimes	393 821	437 741	445 917	8 176	1,9%
17 Community-reported serious crimes	1 480 763	1 586 508	1 600 868	14 360	0,9%

6.1.2 The trend over a ten-year period and provincial overview

The ten-year comparison show of the 17 community-reported serious crimes depict a decrease of 10,9% or 195 079 counts from 1 795 947 counts recorded in 2014/2015 to 1 600 868 recorded in 2023/2024. Increases recorded in 2018/2019 and 2021/2022 to 2023/2024 financial years did not impinge on the downward trajectory that is noticeable over the decade.

Figure 1: The 17 community-reported serious crime



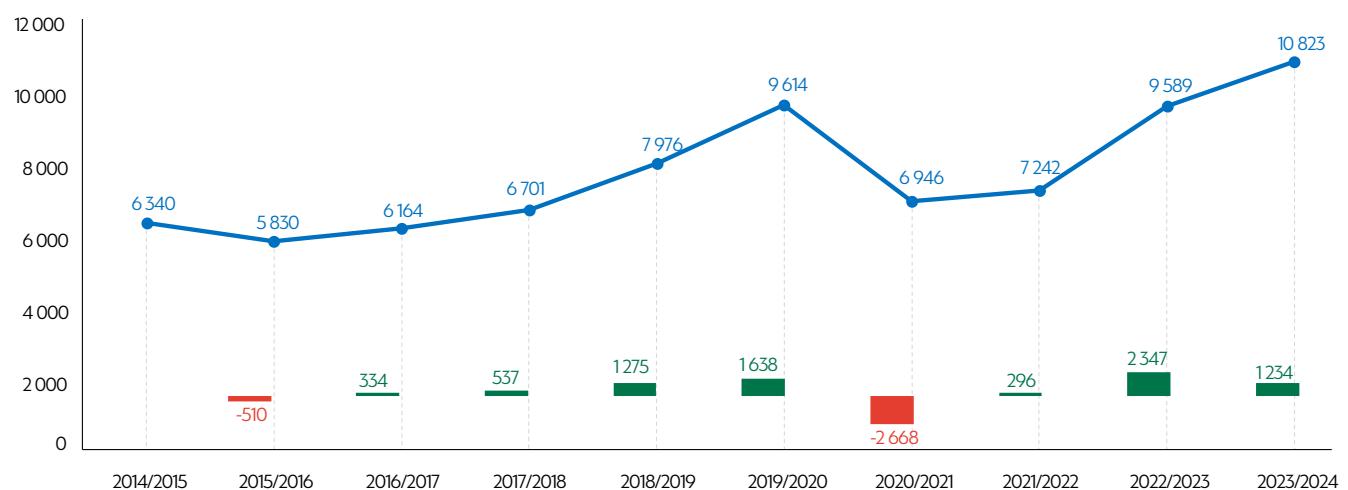
	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	Republic Of South Africa
April to March 2022 - 23	166 684	95 446	433 620	247 708	101 410	91 597	98 881	47 514	303 648	1 586 508
April to March 2023 - 24	162 473	95 245	435 776	256 082	103 227	91 942	101 437	46 402	308 284	1 600 868
Count diff	-4 211	-201	2 156	8 374	1817	345	2 556	-1 112	4 636	14 360
(%) Change	-2,5%	-0,2%	0,5%	3,4%	1,8%	0,4%	2,6%	-2,3%	1,5%	0,9%
% contribution to RSA	10,1%	5,9%	27,2%	16,0%	6,4%	5,7%	6,3%	2,9%	19,3%	

Six of the nine provinces recorded increases in the 17 community-reported serious crimes in 2023/2024 compared to the preceding financial year. The highest increases were recorded in KwaZulu-Natal (3,4% or 8 374 counts) and North West (2,6% or 2 556 counts) while decreases were recorded in Eastern Cape (2,5% or 4 211 counts), Northern Cape (2,3% or 1 112 counts) and Free State (0,2% or 201 counts). Gauteng (27,2% or 435 776 counts), Western Cape (19,3% or 308 284 counts), and KwaZulu-Natal (16,0% or 256 082 counts) were the highest contributors to these crimes; these provinces contributed a combined 62,5% or 1 000 142 counts to the total 17 community-reported serious crimes.

6.1.3 The crimes detected as a results of police action

Contrary to the 17 community-reported serious crimes, the desired trajectory of these crimes are increases as they depict the impact of operations or day to day policing initiatives in combating crime. Figure 2 depicts the ten-year trend of crimes detected as result of police action. 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 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 three financial years observed increases in crimes detected as result of police action, of 15,8% or 27 895 counts in 2021/2022, 11,8% or 24 138 counts in 2022/2023 and 12,5% or 28 727 counts in 2023/2024 financial year. Despite the recent increases, the ten-year comparison depicts an overall decrease of 27,8% or 99 064 counts between 2014/2015 and 2023/2024.

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



	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	Republic Of South Africa
April to March 2022 - 23	18	1 184	1 458	2 694	2 927	7	1 257	3	41	9 589
April to March 2023 - 24	20	1 620	1 603	2 368	3 412	2	1 761	5	32	10 823
Count diff	2	436	145	-326	485	-5	504	2	-9	1 234
(%) Change	2 counts higher	36,8%	9,9%	-12,1%	16,6%	5 counts lower	40,1%	2 counts higher	9 counts lower	12,9%
% contribution to RSA	0,2%	15,0%	14,8%	21,9%	31,5%	0,0%	16,3%	0,0%	0,3%	

All provinces recorded increases in crimes detected as result of police action compared to the preceding reporting period, with the highest percentage increase recorded in Limpopo (26,2% or 3 146 counts), followed by North West (with 24,1% or 2 461 counts). Western Cape (32,8% or 84 679 counts) and Gauteng (26,4% or 67 984 counts) contributed a combined 59,2% or 152 663 counts to the crimes detected as a results of police action.



ANALYSIS OF THE 17 COMMUNITY-REPORTED SERIOUS CRIMES

SAPS ANNUAL CRIME REPORTS

2023/2024



ANALYSIS OF THE 17 COMMUNITY-REPORTED SERIOUS CRIMES

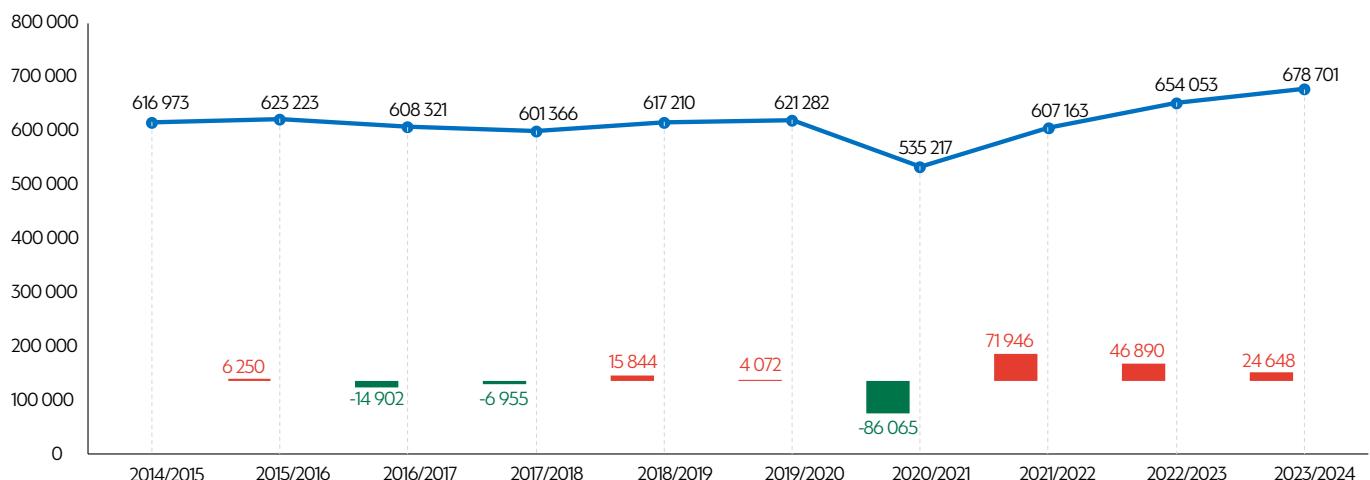
7. ANALYSIS OF THE 17 COMMUNITY-REPORTED SERIOUS CRIMES

7.1 CONTACT CRIME

Contact crimes involve the use of violence or a threat to use violence that is directed against the person of a victim, i.e. 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 678 701 counts of contact crimes were recorded in 2023/2024, representing an increase of 3,8% or 24 648 counts compared to 2022/2023. Contact crimes have increased by 10,0% or 61 728 over the ten-year period, from 616 973 in 2014/2015 to 678 701 in 2023/2024. Decreases in contact crimes were recorded in three reporting periods of the past decade; 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). The 2020/2021 financial year 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



	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	Republic Of South Africa
April to March 2022 - 23	71 175	39 839	181 806	110 082	42 100	36 586	40 692	18 874	112 899	654 053
April to March 2023 - 24	71 830	42 256	186 098	113 700	42 008	38 790	45 386	20 008	118 625	678 701
Count diff	655	2 417	4 292	3 618	-92	2 204	4 694	1134	5 726	24 648
(%) Change	0,9%	6,1%	2,4%	3,3%	-0,2%	6,0%	11,5%	6,0%	5,1%	3,8%
% contribution to RSA	10,6%	6,2%	27,4%	16,8%	6,2%	5,7%	6,7%	2,9%	17,5%	

Limpopo was the only province to have recorded a decrease in contact crimes in 2023/2024, of 0,2% or 92 counts. The rest of the provinces recorded increases, with the highest percentage increases recorded in North West (11,5% or 4 694 counts), Free State (6,1% or 2 417 counts), Mpumalanga (6,0% or 2 204 counts) and Northern Cape (6,0% or 1134 counts). Gauteng (27,4% or 186 098 counts), Western Cape (17,5% or 118 625 counts) and the KwaZulu-Natal (16,8% or 113 700 counts) contributed more than half (61,7% or 418 423 counts) of the total contact crimes combined.

7.1.1 Murder

The crime of murder increased by 0,5% or 127 count between 2022/2023 and 2023/2024. This crime phenomenon increased in eight of the nine reporting period in the past decade. The only decrease in murder was during the COVID-19 period, 2020/2021 of 6,3% or 1 353 counts. Overall, murder increased by more than half (55,5% or 9 816 counts) in the decade between 2014/2015 and 2023/2024.

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



	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	Republic Of South Africa
April to March 2022 - 23	5 150	979	6 411	6 947	1 013	1 344	1 108	392	4 150	27 494
April to March 2023 - 24	5 083	996	6 584	6 343	975	1 565	1 131	400	4 544	27 621
Count diff	-67	17	173	-604	-38	221	23	8	394	127
(%) Change	-1,3%	1,7%	2,7%	-8,7%	-3,8%	16,4%	2,1%	2,0%	9,5%	0,5%
% contribution to RSA	18,4%	3,6%	23,8%	23,0%	3,5%	5,7%	4,1%	1,4%	16,5	

Six provinces recorded increases in incidents of murder in the period under review, Mpumalanga recorded the highest percentage increase of 16,4% or 221 counts, followed by Western Cape (9,5% or 394 counts). Among the three provinces that recorded decreases in murder, KwaZulu-Natal recorded the highest decrease of 8,7% or 604 counts, followed by Limpopo (3,8% or 38 counts) and Eastern (1,3% or 67 counts). Majority of the murders were contributed by four provinces; Gauteng (23,8% or 6 584 counts), KwaZulu-Natal (23,0% or 6 343 counts), Eastern Cape (18,4% or 5 083 counts) and Western Cape (16,5% or 4 544 counts), collectively accounting for 81,7% or 22 554 counts of all the murders.

The analysis of murders over the past four quarters of 2023/2024 indicated that these crimes mostly occurred in public places for example streets, open fields, recreational centres, parks, beaches, parking areas, abandoned buildings etc. The second place of occurrence was at the residences of the perpetrator and/or victims, including family, friends or neighbours, across all provinces.

Arguments, misunderstandings, road rage and provocations were the leading causative factor for the murders, these factors were prevalent in eight provinces, with the exception of Mpumalanga, where mob justice and vigilantism were the leading causative factors for the murders. Most of the arguments were exacerbated by the use of drugs and alcohol. Some of the victims of murder were killed while intervening in an argument (domestic or otherwise). These arguments are mostly happened between people who knew each other or were related to each other. There were 876 domestic-related murders in 2023/2024 financial year, of which 466 victims were females and 410 were males. Vigilantism and mob justice was the second highest causative factor for murders in KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern Cape and Limpopo. Gang-related murders were most common in the Western Cape while robberies were the leading causes of murder in Gauteng and North West.

Some crime incidents involved multiple murders or more than one crime committed in one incident. All provinces recorded incidents of multiple murders, ranging from two to ten victims per incident. Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern Cape and Western Cape contributed the highest number of multiple murders, where two or more victims were killed in one incident. KwaZulu-Natal province had the largest number of victims killed in one incident during the period of review; in once incident, ten family members killed in an incident of suspected witness elimination. Some incidents were attributed to tavern shootings, Illegal mining related (prevalent in Gauteng), hostel shootings (prevalent in Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal), drug-related shootings (prevalent in Gauteng, Western Cape and Eastern Cape), Taxi-related violence (prevalent in Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal) and gang-related (prevalent in the Western Cape), including domestic-related violence (all provinces). The most frequently used instrument/weapon in committing murders were firearms followed by knives and sharp objects. Knives or other sharp instruments were more preferred than firearms in the commission of murders in Northern Cape.

Case studies on randomly selected cases of murders, committed in different circumstances are as follows:

Drug-related

Police station: Gelvandale

An unknown number of gunmen wearing balaclavas entered the yard and proceeded to the backroom and fired shots, killing three males and two women. The house is a known drug post.

Gang-related

Police station: Ocean View

Suspects went inside the house and started shooting at individuals and five men between the ages 20 and 50 were killed. One victim succumbed to his injuries on arrival at the hospital.

Illegal mining

Police station: Roodepoort

Six Lesotho nationals involved in illegal mining were stoned to death allegedly by fellow zama-zamas.

Mass shooting/killing

Police station: Umlazi

Eight people between the ages 20 and 40 were shot dead at Glebelands hostel, while sitting in a room and consuming alcohol.

Police station: Plessislaer

An 85-year-old woman, her daughter and three grandchildren were found hacked with an axe by a family member.

Suspect witness elimination

Police station: Plessislaer

Ten family members shot dead at home (seven females and three males) by two unknown gunmen.

Tavern shooting

Police station: Daveyton

Victims were sitting outside a tavern in Daveyton when a group of unknown men approached and opened fire on them. Six men were declared dead on the scene and one was injured and taken to hospital.

Taxi related

Police station: De Deur

Five African males from a taxi association were found dead on the ground with bullet wounds. Another six African males were rushed to hospital for medical attention and one succumbed from his injuries at the hospital. Three taxis and four vehicles were riddled with bullet holes.

Vigilantism

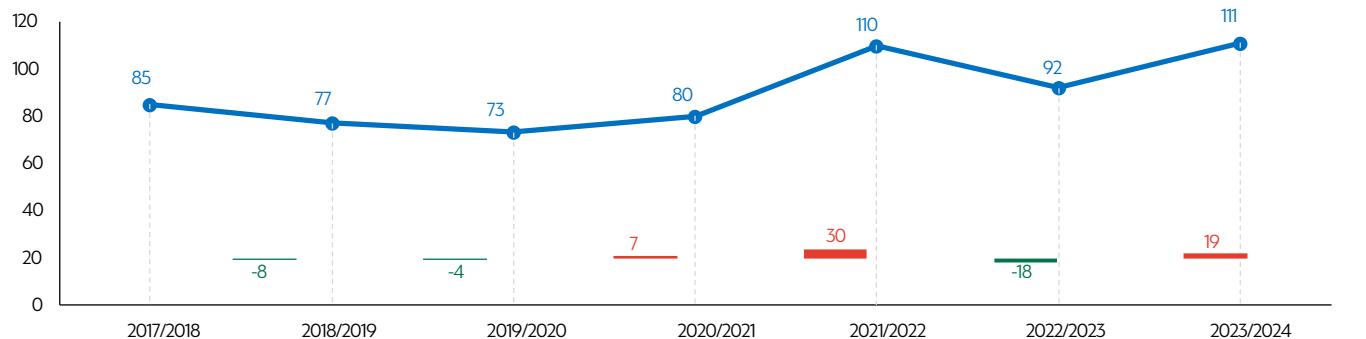
Police station: Dannhauser

Six men killed and nine others seriously injured by a vigilante group (Abaqondisi) known to fight crime.

7.1.1.1 Murder of police officials

A total of 111 murders of police officials were recorded in 2023/2024, representing an increase of 19 counts compared to the previous year. The murder of police officials decreased for two consecutive years in 2018/2019 and 2019/2020, followed by two consecutive increases in 2020/2021 and 2021/2022. A decrease of 18 counts was observed in 2022/2023, followed by the highest increase (19 counts) recorded in the period under review.

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



	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	Republic Of South Africa
April to March 2022 - 23	11	7	31	21	0	8	1	0	13	92
April to March 2023 - 24	14	9	29	26	3	9	1	5	15	111
Count diff	3	2	-2	5	3	1	0	5	2	19
(%) Change	12,6%	8,1%	26,1%	23,4%	2,7%	8,1%	0,9%	4,5%	13,5%	

Increases in murder of police officials were recorded in seven of the nine provinces, with the highest increase recorded in KwaZulu-Natal and Northern Cape of 5 counts more each compared to the previous reporting period. Gauteng province recorded a decrease of 2 counts, while North West recorded the same number as the previous comparable period (1 count). Despite recording a decrease, Gauteng was the highest contributor to murder of police officials, accounting for 29 counts. Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal collectively accounted for over half (55 counts) of police murders in South Africa, portraying a similar trend as the previous financial year.

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

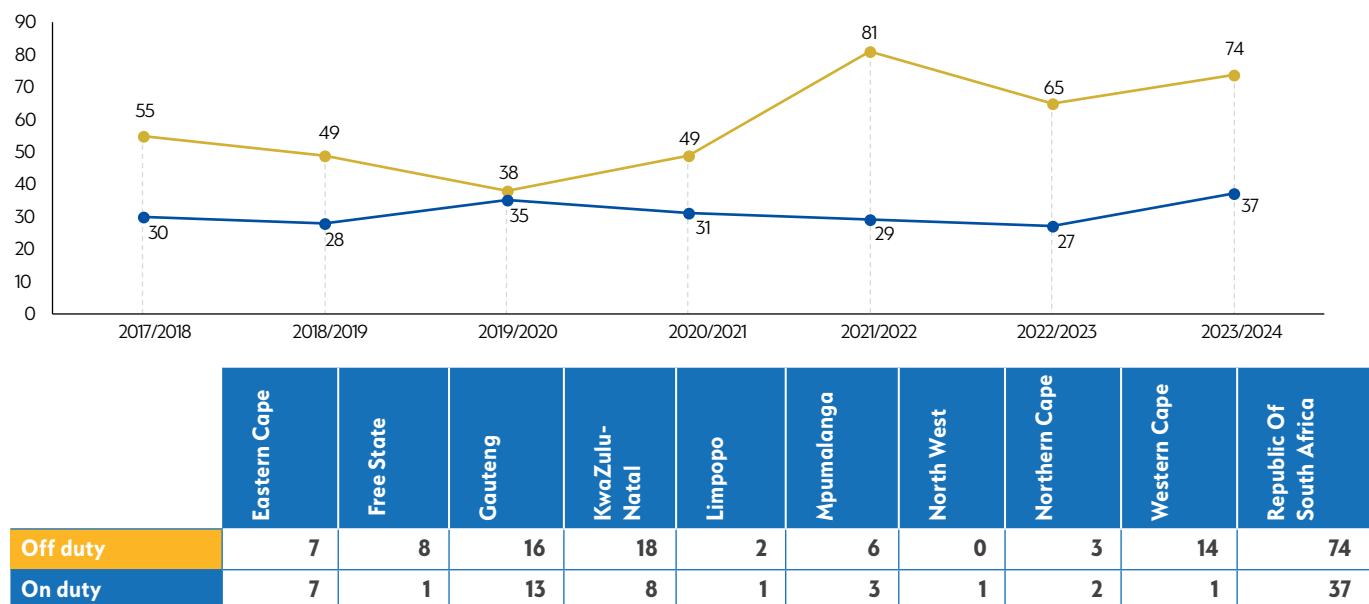


Figure 6 depicts that more members (74) were murdered whilst off duty than on duty (37). Gauteng accounted for the highest number of police members murdered with 29 counts (16 off duty and 13 on duty), followed by KwaZulu-Natal (26 counts, 18 off duty and 8 on duty).

7.1.1.2 Murders and attacks on rural communities (farms and smallholdings)

A total of 52 incidents of attack on rural communities (farms and smallholdings) were recorded in 2023/2024, resulting in a murder of 55 victims. These figures represent an increase of four counts in respect of incidents and 12 counts in respect of the number of murder victims compared to the preceding reporting period.

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

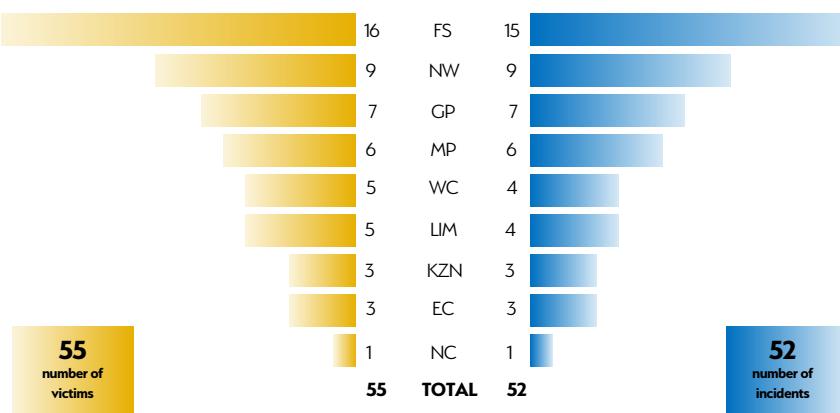
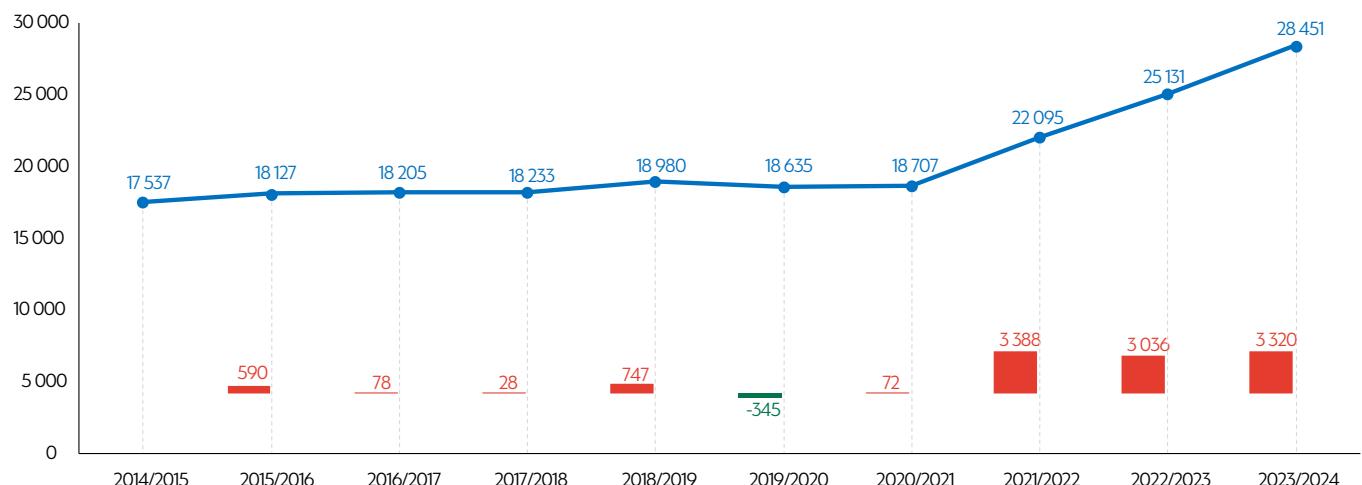


Figure 7 indicates that the highest number of incidents of attack on rural communities and murder emanating from those incidents were recorded in the Free State, a total of 16 victims were murdered from 15 reported incidents in that province. North West recorded nine victims from nine incidents. Northern Cape recorded the lowest incidents and murder victims, having recorded one victim from one incident. These murder incidents coincided with several other incidents of attack on rural communities, including 21 robberies at residential premises, six (6) attempted murder incidents, six (6) theft of motor vehicle incidents, two (2) incidents of stock theft, one (1) incident of robbery at business premises, one (1) attempted robbery at residential premises and one (1) incident of arson. One incident of multiple murders was reported in the Free State in this reporting period.

7.1.2 Attempted murder

A total of 28 451 counts of attempted murder were recorded during 2023/2024, representing an increase of 13,2% or 3 320 counts compared to 2022/2023. A sharp increase (52,1% or 9 744 counts) in incidents of attempted murder was observed from 2020/2021 to 2023/2024; these incidences increased by over 3 000 counts in each of the three financial years in that period. This crime phenomenon increased significantly (62,2% or 10 914 counts) over the past decade, from 17 537 counts in 2014/2015 to a peak of 28 451 counts in 2023/2024. In fact, attempted murder increased in all but one reporting period over the past decade, having decreased by 1,8% or 345 counts in 2019/2020.

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



	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	Republic Of South Africa
April to March 2022 - 23	2 519	1 326	6 161	6 307	1 068	1 417	1 039	1 700	3 594	25 131
April to March 2023 - 24	2 499	1 746	6 795	7 167	1 179	1 554	1 012	2 020	4 479	28 451
Count diff	-20	420	634	860	111	137	-27	320	885	3 320
(%) Change	-0,8%	31,7%	10,3%	13,6%	10,4%	9,7%	-2,6%	18,8%	24,6%	13,2%
% contribution to RSA	8,8%	6,1%	23,9%	25,2%	4,1%	5,5%	3,6%	7,1%	15,7%	

Attempted murder increased in seven of the nine provinces, with the highest increases recorded in Free State (31,7% or 420 counts) and Western Cape (24,6% or 885 counts). North West (2,6% or 27 counts) and the Eastern Cape (0,8% or 20 counts) recorded decreases. More than half (64,8% or 18 441 counts) of the attempted murders were contributed by KwaZulu-Natal (25,2% or 7 167 counts), Gauteng (23,9% or 6 795 counts) and Western Cape (15,7% or 4 479 counts).

The analysis of attempted murders over the past four quarters of 2023/2024 indicated that these incidences mostly occurred in public places for example streets, open fields, recreational centres, parks, beaches, parking areas, abandoned buildings etc. The second place of occurrence was at the residences of the perpetrator and/or victims, including family, friends or neighbours, across all provinces.

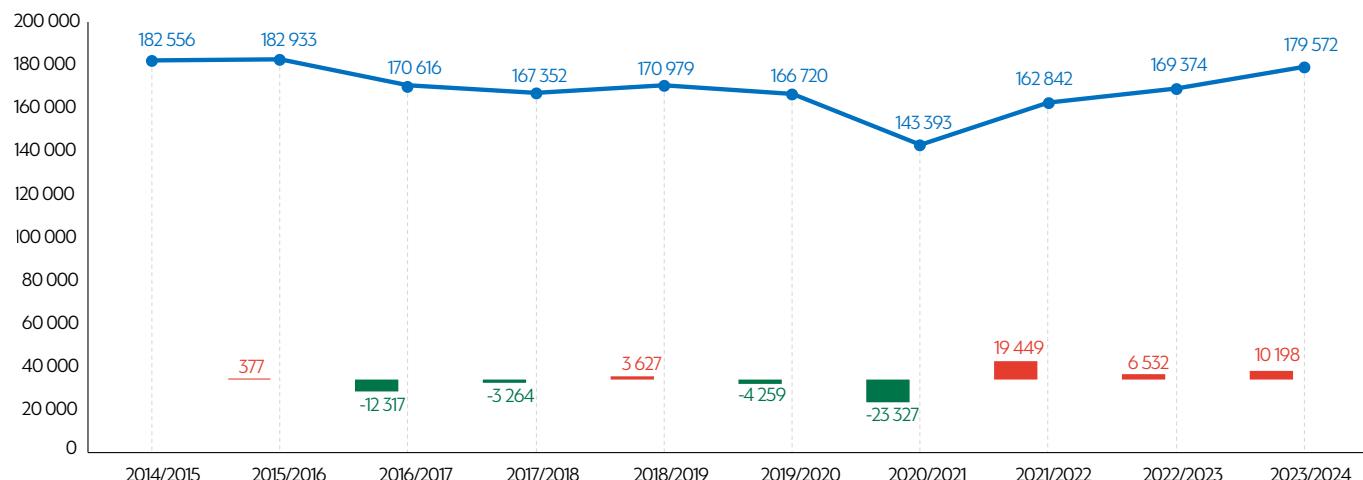
The leading causative factor for these attempted murders was arguments, misunderstandings, road rage and provocations, except for Gauteng and North West where robbery (house/business and street) were the leading causative factors for attempted murders. These arguments and misunderstandings were mostly occurring between people who knew each other or were related to one another. Firearms and knives were the preferred instruments/weapons to commit these crimes in most provinces. However, in the Northern Cape and Western Cape knives were more likely to be used to commit attempted murders, followed by firearms.

7.1.3 Assaults

7.1.3.1 Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm

Incidents of assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm increased by 6.0% or 10 198 counts in 2023/2024 compared to the preceding reporting period. The ten-year trend shows a fluctuating pattern in reported incidents of assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm over the years. The highest number of incidents recorded was at 182 933 counts recorded in 2015/2016 and the lowest was 143 393 counts recorded during the COVID-19 lockdown period. Nevertheless this crime phenomenon has decreased by 1,6% or 2 984 counts in the past decade.

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



	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	Republic Of South Africa
April to March 2022 - 23	24 218	12 030	38 031	26 397	13 205	10 766	14 377	6 810	23 540	169 374
April to March 2023 - 24	24 844	13 071	39 675	29 300	13 119	11 963	16 120	7 503	23 977	179 572
Count diff	626	1 041	1 644	2 903	-86	1 197	1 743	693	437	10 198
(%) Change	2,6%	8,7%	4,3%	11,0%	-0,7%	11,1%	12,1%	10,2%	1,9%	6,0%
% contribution to RSA	13,8%	7,3%	22,1%	16,3%	7,3%	6,7%	9,0%	4,2%	13,4%	

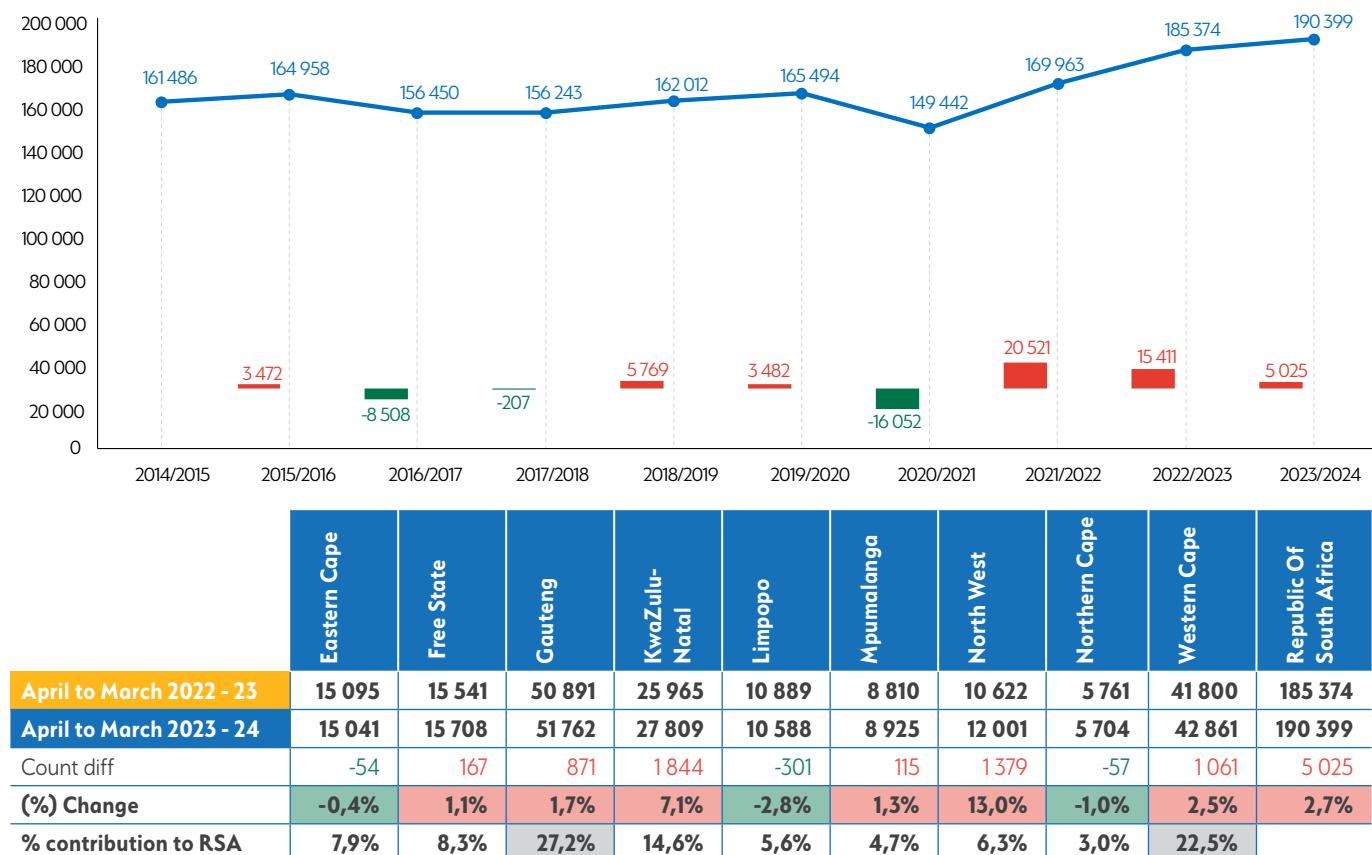
Eight provinces recorded increases in this crime phenomenon, with the highest increase recorded in North West (12,1% or 1 743 counts), followed by Mpumalanga (11,1% or 1 197 counts), KwaZulu-Natal (11,0% or 2 903 counts) and Northern Cape (10,2% or 693 counts). Limpopo was the only province to have recorded a decrease, of 0,7% or 86 counts less compared to the preceding reporting period. Gauteng (22,1% or 39 675 counts) and KwaZulu-Natal (16,3% or 29 300 counts), Eastern Cape (13,8% or 24 844 counts) and Western Cape (13,4% or 23 977 counts) accounted for 65,6% or 117 796 counts of these crimes combined.

The analysis revealed that "Argument/ misunderstanding/ Road rage/ Provocation" was the highest contributor to these assaults (65,2%) followed by "Retaliation/ revenge/ punishment" (5,8%) and "Intervention in a fight/argument" (3,4%). These incidents were mainly committed among people who were acquainted to one another; this was the case in 50,5% of the analysed incidents. Incidents committed among strangers accounted for 5,7% of the analysed incidents. The analysis further revealed that confirmed liquor related incidents accounted for 13,4% of the analysed incidents, whereas drug use could only be confirmed in 0,3% of the incidents.

7.1.3.2 Common assault

A peak total of 190 399 counts of common assault incidents were recorded in 2023/2024, an increase of 2,7% or 5 025 counts compared to the preceding reporting period. Overall, incidents of common assault increased by 17,9% or 28 913 counts over the past decade. This crime phenomenon has increased in six reporting periods of the past decade, decreasing in only 3 reporting periods, including the COVID-19 period of 2020/2021.

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



Three provinces recorded decreases in common assault incidents, while increases were recorded in the other six provinces. North West recorded a double digit increase of 13,0% or 1 379 counts in this crime phenomenon. Gauteng (27,2% or 51 762 counts) and Western Cape (22,5% or 42 861 counts) contributed nearly half (49,7% or 94 623 counts) of all incidents of common assault.

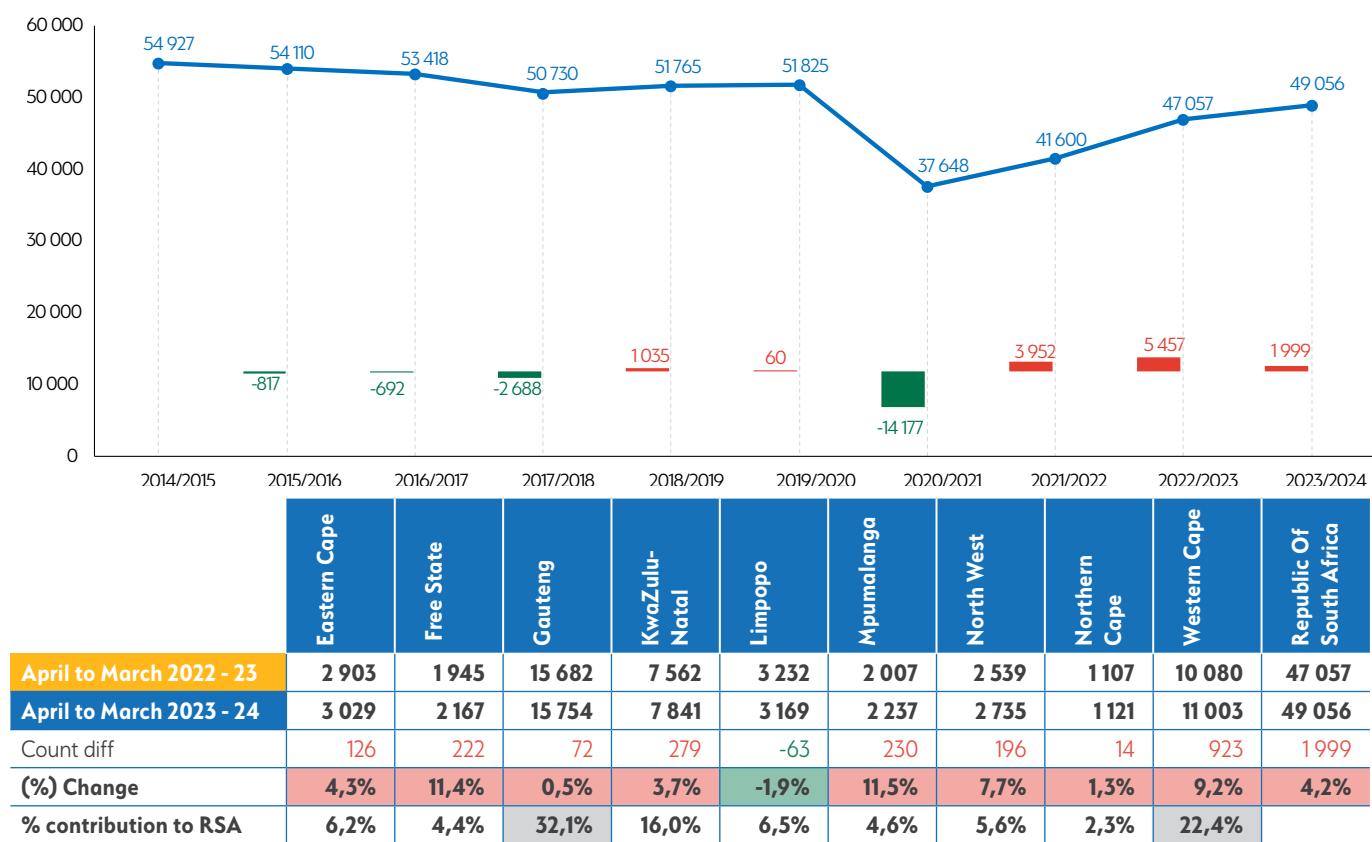
7.1.4 Robberies

Common law defines robbery as the unlawful and intentional forceful removal and appropriation of movable tangible property belonging to another, with the intent to permanently deprive the person of that property. Both common robbery and robbery with aggravating circumstances involve the use of force to commit the offence. Robbery with aggravating circumstances involve the use of deadly weapons, such as firearms, knives, sharp and/or blunt objects to threaten or harm the victim. Lower levels of violence is used to dispose victims of their properties during the commissioning of common robberies in comparison to aggravated robberies. Robbery with aggravating circumstances is further subdivided into five categories, namely; carjacking, truck jacking, robbery at non-residential premises, robbery at residential premises and robbery of cash in transit (CIT) and bank robbery. Carjacking, robbery non-residential premises and robbery residential premises form the subcategory TRIO crimes, considered the most feared crimes in the Republic.

7.1.4.1 Common Robbery

A total of 49 056 counts of common robberies were recorded in the period under review, reflecting an increase of 4,2% or 1 999 counts compared to the preceding period. Notably, common robberies increased by 30,3% or 11 408 counts between 2020/2021 and 2023/2024 financial years. In that period, this crime phenomenon increased by 3 952 counts, 5 457 counts and 1 999 counts respectively. Despite recent increases, common robbery incidents decreased by 10,7% or 5 871 counts over the past decade, including a decrease of 27,4% or 14 177 counts recorded in 2020/2021. Recent increases in incidents of common robbery suggest that this crime phenomenon is advancing towards pre-pandemic magnitudes.

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

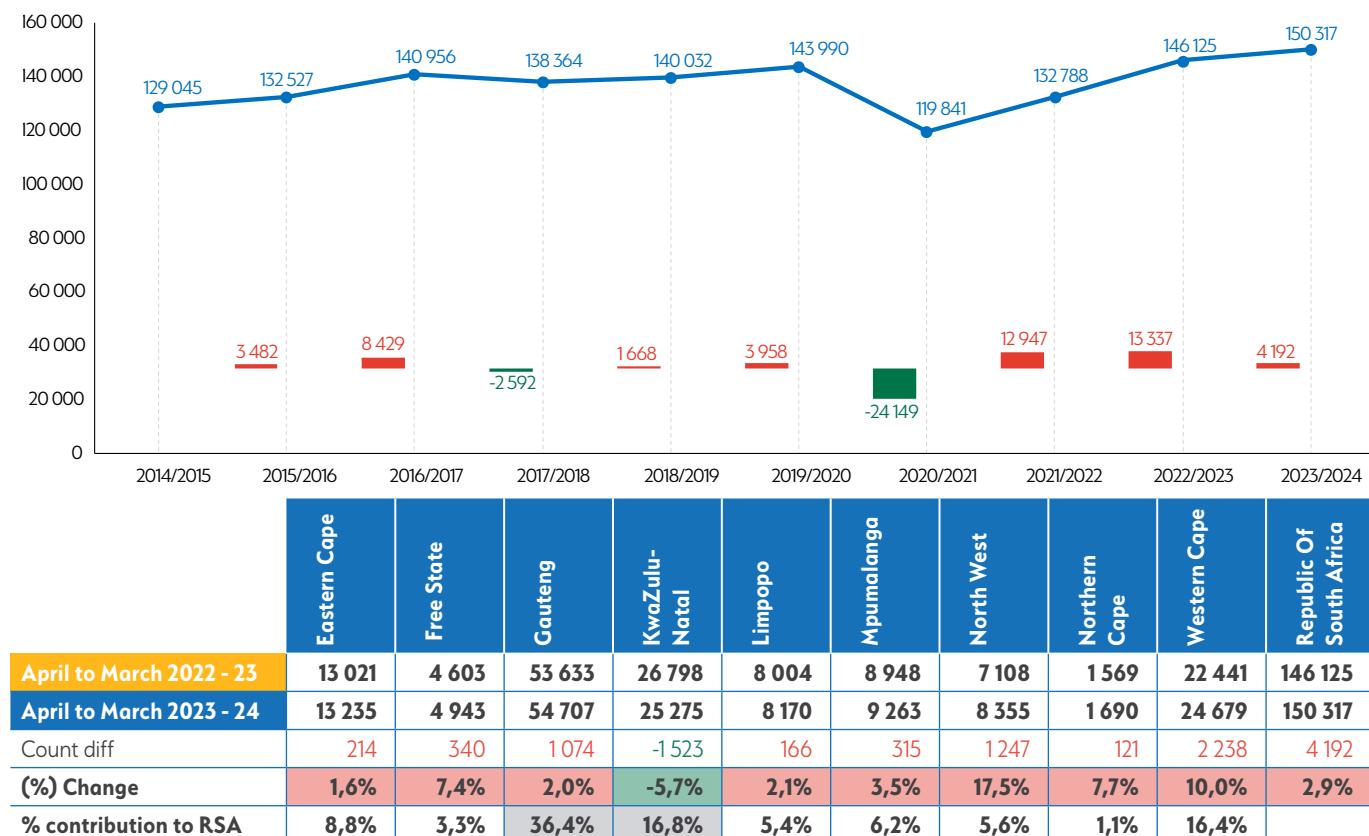


Limpopo was the only province to have recorded a decrease (1,9% or 63 counts) in incidents of common robbery. All other provinces recorded increases, the highest observed in Mpumalanga (11,5% or 230 counts) and Free State (11,4% or 222 counts). Despite recording decreases, Gauteng (32,1% or 15 754 counts), Western Cape (22,4% or 11 003 counts) and KwaZulu-Natal (16,0% or 7 841 counts) accounted for 70,5% or 34 598 counts of common robbery incidents reported in the country.

7.1.4.2 Robbery with aggravating circumstances

Robbery with aggravating circumstances increased by 2,9% or 4 192 counts in 2023/2024 compared to the previous financial year. This crime phenomenon increased in seven (7) of the nine (9) reporting periods in the past decade, with the highest increases recorded in 2022/2023 (10,0% or 13 337 counts) and 2021/2022 (10,8% or 12 947 counts). A general increase of 16,5% or 21 272 counts was recorded over the ten-year period, notwithstanding decreases recorded in 2017/2018 and 2020/2021 financial year.

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

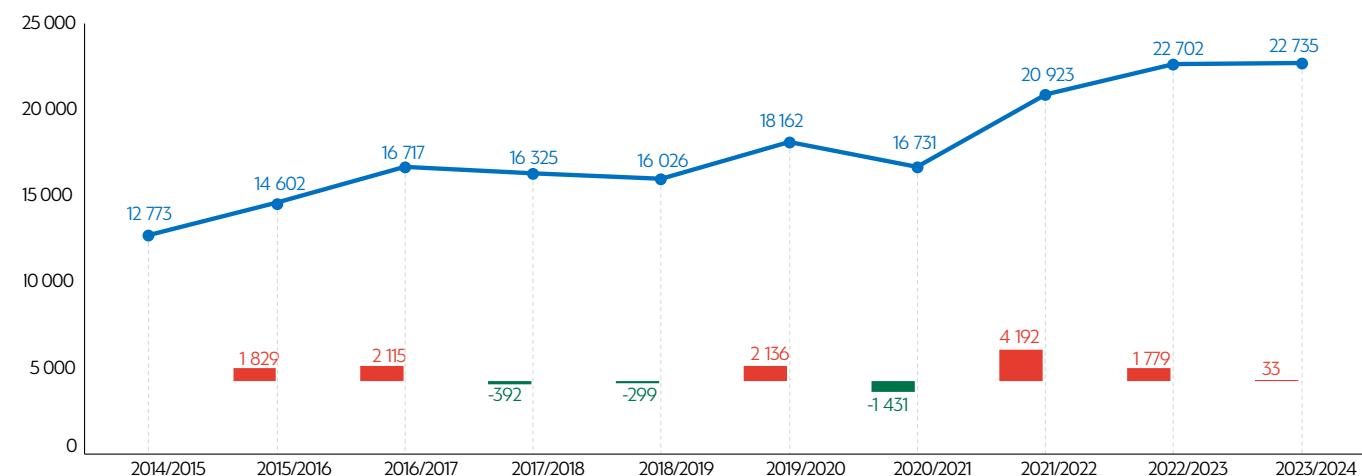


Incidents of robbery with aggravating circumstances increased in eight of the nine provinces. The only province to have recorded a decrease was KwaZulu-Natal (5,7% or 1 523 counts). The highest increases were recorded in North West (17,5% or 1 247 counts), Western Cape (10,0% or 2 238 counts), Northern Cape (7,7% or 121 counts) and Free State (7,4% or 340 counts). Gauteng (36,4% or 54 707 counts) was the highest contributor to the national total of incidents of robbery with aggravating circumstances. Despite KwaZulu-Natal being the only province to have recorded a decrease in this crime phenomenon, the province was the second highest contributor of these crimes, having contributed 16,8% or 25 275 counts. Western Cape was the third highest contributor with 16,4% or 24 679 counts recorded. The Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal and Western Cape contributed a combined 69,6% or 104 661 counts to the national total.

7.1.4.2.1 Carjacking

A peak total of 22 735 carjacking incidents were recorded in 2023/2024, denoting a slight increase of 0,1% or 33 counts compared to the previous financial year. This crime only decreased three times over the past decade, specifically in two consecutive reporting periods 2017/2018 and 2018/2019 and again in 2020/2021. Apart from the mentioned reporting periods, carjackings increased in each of the other reporting periods, including a notable increase of 35,9% or 6 004 counts recorded in the three reporting periods post COVID-19 period. All these increases culminated in a marked increase of 78,0% or 9 962 counts over the past decade.

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



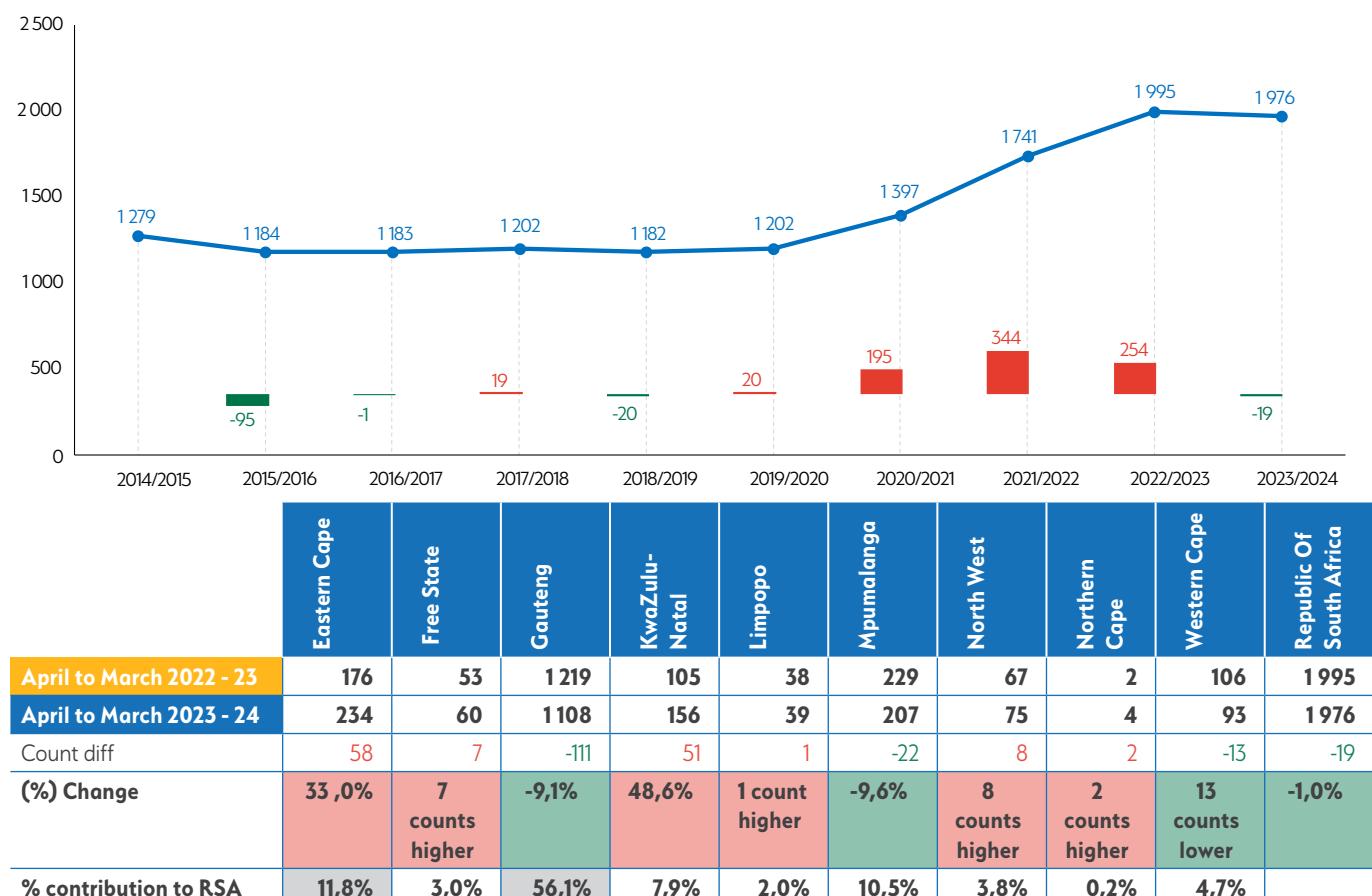
	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	Republic Of South Africa
April to March 2022 - 23	1 866	271	11 248	3 731	569	1 271	612	38	3 096	22 702
April to March 2023 - 24	1 901	266	11 258	3 336	578	1 452	700	41	3 203	22 735
Count diff	35	-5	10	-395	9	181	88	3	107	33
(%) Change	1,9%	-1,8%	0,1%	-10,6%	1,6%	14,2%	14,4%	3 counts higher	3,5%	0,1%
% contribution to RSA	8,4%	1,2%	49,5%	14,7%	2,5%	6,4%	3,1%	0,2%	14,1%	

Seven provinces recorded increases in carjackings, with decreases recorded in KwaZulu-Natal (10,6% or 395 counts) and Free State (1,8% or 5 counts). Gauteng recorded the highest volume of these incidents, contributing about half (49,5% or 11 258 counts) to the overall carjackings recorded in the country, followed by KwaZulu-Natal (14,7% or 3 336 counts) and Western Cape (14,1% or 3 203 counts); the three provinces collectively contributing 78,3% or 17 797 counts.

7.1.4.2.2 Truck hijacking

A total of 1976 counts of truck hijacking incidents registered in 2023/2024 financial year, signifying a slight decrease of 1,0% or 19 counts compared to the preceding reporting period. Despite the observed decrease, this crime phenomenon demonstrated an upward trend over the past decade with a notable increase of 54,5% or 697 counts between 2014/2015 and 2023/2024. The increase in this crime is more pronounced in the five-year period between 2019/2020 and 2023/2024, during which an increase of 64,4% or 774 counts of truck hijackings were recorded.

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

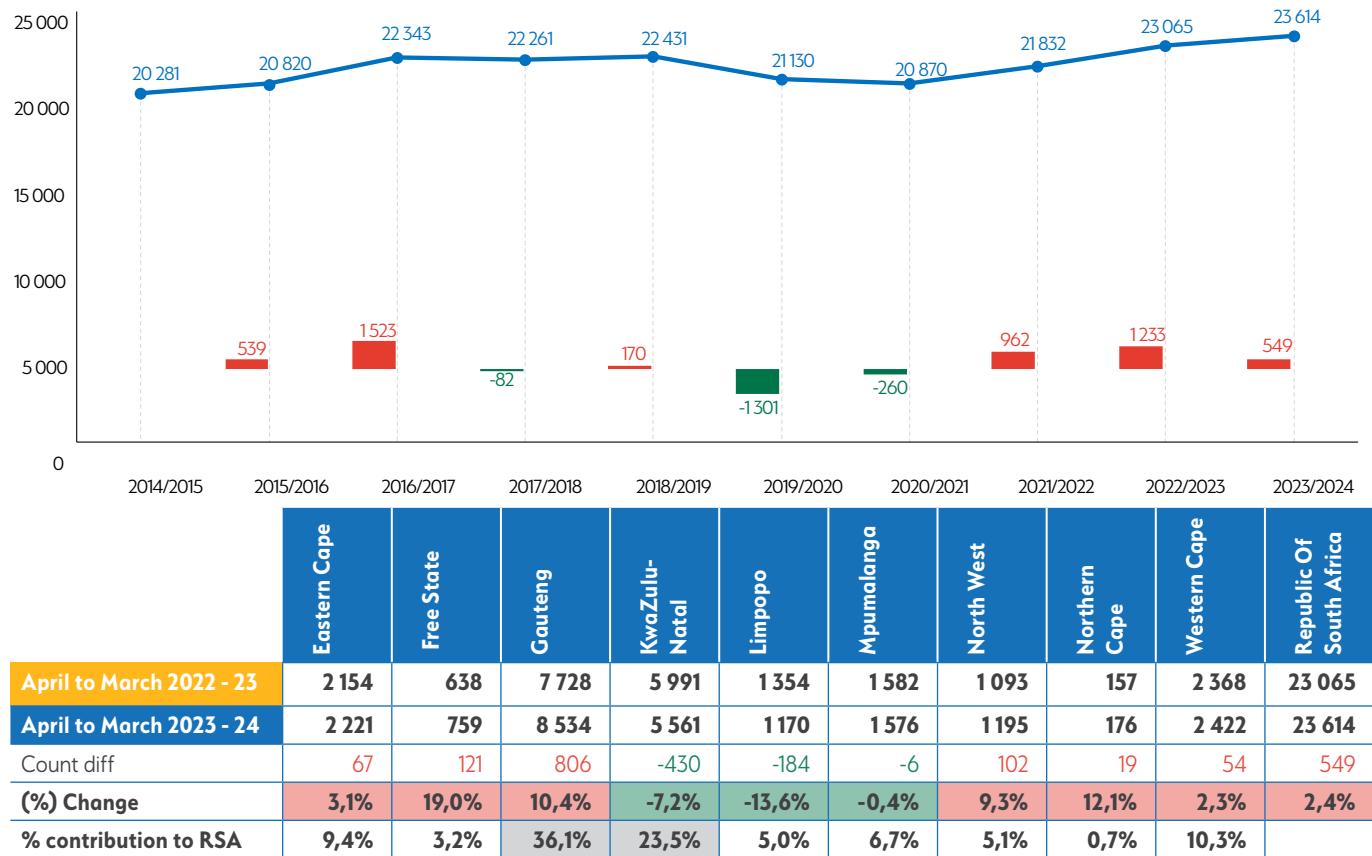


Six provinces recorded increases in truck hijacking incidents during the period under review, with the highest increase in the volume of incidents recorded in Eastern Cape (58 counts) and KwaZulu-Natal (51 counts). Decreases were recorded in Gauteng (-111 counts), Mpumalanga (22 counts) and Western Cape (13 counts). Gauteng province contributed more than half (56,1% or 1108 counts) to the total truck hijacking incidents despite having recorded a decrease in the current reporting period. Eastern Cape (11,8% or 234 counts) and Mpumalanga (10,5% or 207 counts) contributed at least 10 per cent each to the national total.

7.1.4.2.3 Robbery at residential premises

A peak of 23 614 counts of robbery at residential premises were recorded in 2023/2024 financial year, denoting an increase of 2,4% or 549 counts compared to the previous reporting period. Furthermore, an increase of 16,4% or 3 333 counts covering the ten-year period 2014/2015 to 2023/2024 was recorded, notwithstanding decreases recorded in the three financial years; 2017/2018, 2019/2020 and 2021/2022.

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



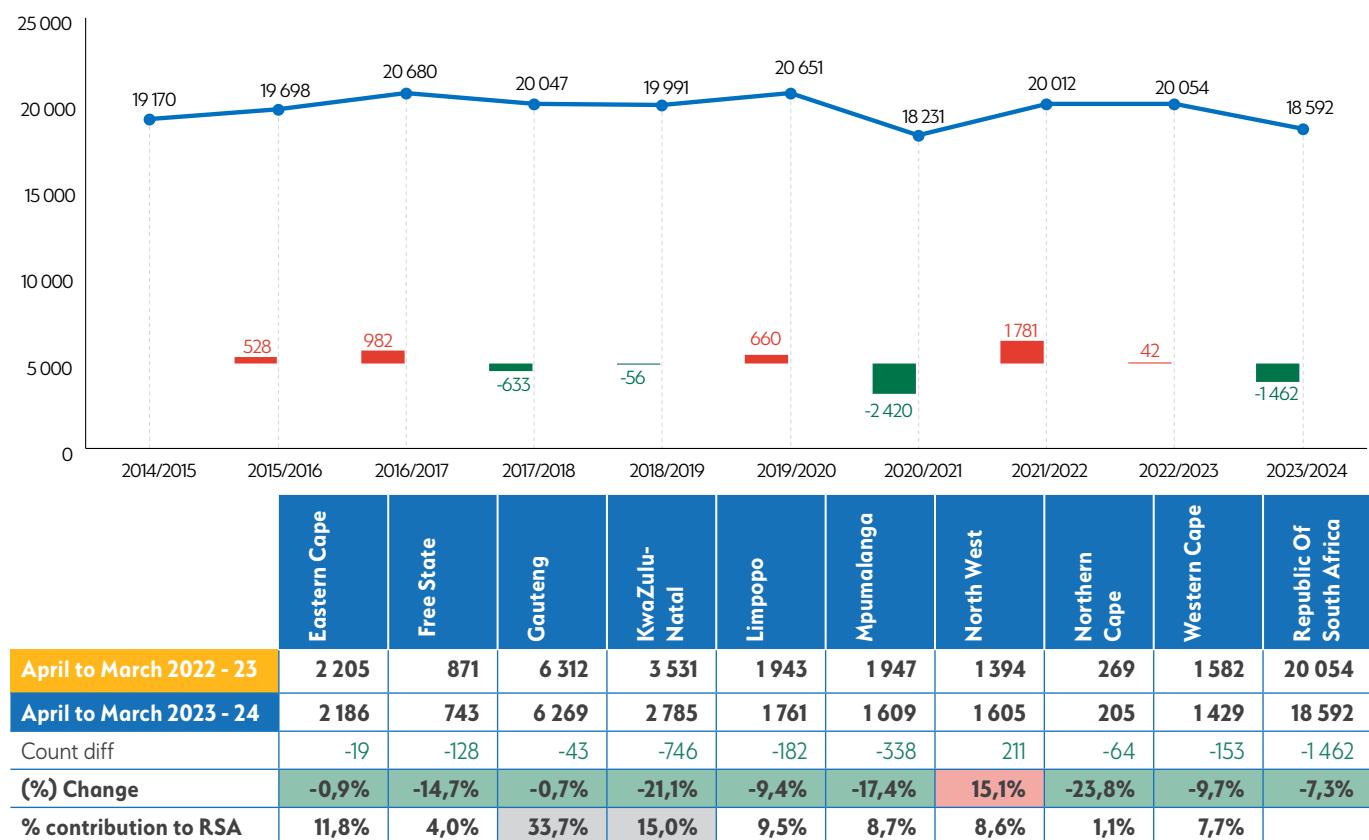
Limpopo (13,6% or 184 counts), KwaZulu-Natal (7,2% or 430 counts) and Mpumalanga (0,4% or 6 counts) were the recorded decreases in this crime phenomenon compared to the previous financial year. All the other six provinces recorded increases. Similarly to the previous financial year, Gauteng (36,1% or 8 534 counts) and KwaZulu-Natal (23,5% or 5 561 counts) were the highest contributors to incidents of robbery at residential premises, collectively accounting for 59,6% or 14 095 counts of these incidents.

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 includes all premises that are neither created nor utilised for residence. Business premises further include both formal and informal businesses.

A total of 18 592 robberies at non-residential premises were recorded in 2023/2024, denoting a decrease of 7,3% or 1462 counts compared to preceding reporting period. The ten-year trend denoted a decrease of 3,0% or 578 counts. Incidents of robbery at non-residential premises were at the highest in 2016/2017 with 20 680 counts recorded in that year, with the lowest total recorded in 2020/2021 of 18 231 counts.

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



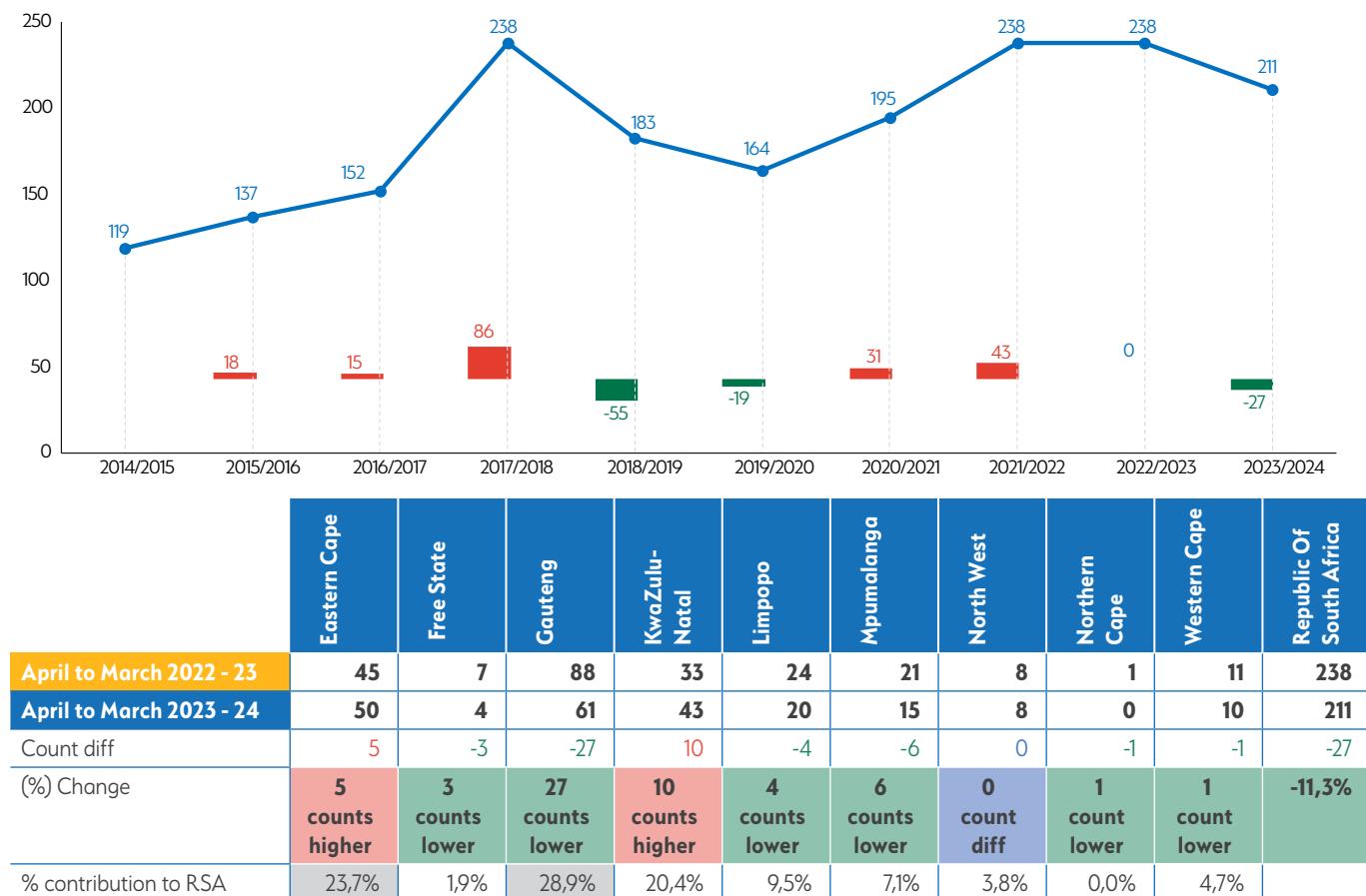
North West (15,1% or 211 counts) was the only province to have recorded an increment in robberies at non-residential premises, while all other provinces recorded decreases of different magnitudes. The highest decrease was recorded in the Northern Cape (23,8% or 64 counts). Despite having recorded decreases, Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape contributed 33,7% or 6 269 counts, 15,0% or 2 785 counts and 11,8% or 2 186 counts respectively, a combined 60,5% or 11 240 counts.

7.1.4.2.5 Robbery of cash in transit

According to 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 occur while the members of security companies are in control of the cash. Once the money is signed off to the client, it will no longer recorded as CIT but as business robbery. Incidents where individuals in their private capacity or employees of businesses are robbed cash, while en route to or from a bank, the charge would be robbery with firearm and not CIT robbery. Robbery of CIT is regarded as highly organised in nature, often the syndicates have designated "spotters" that look-out for opportunities to commit cash heists.

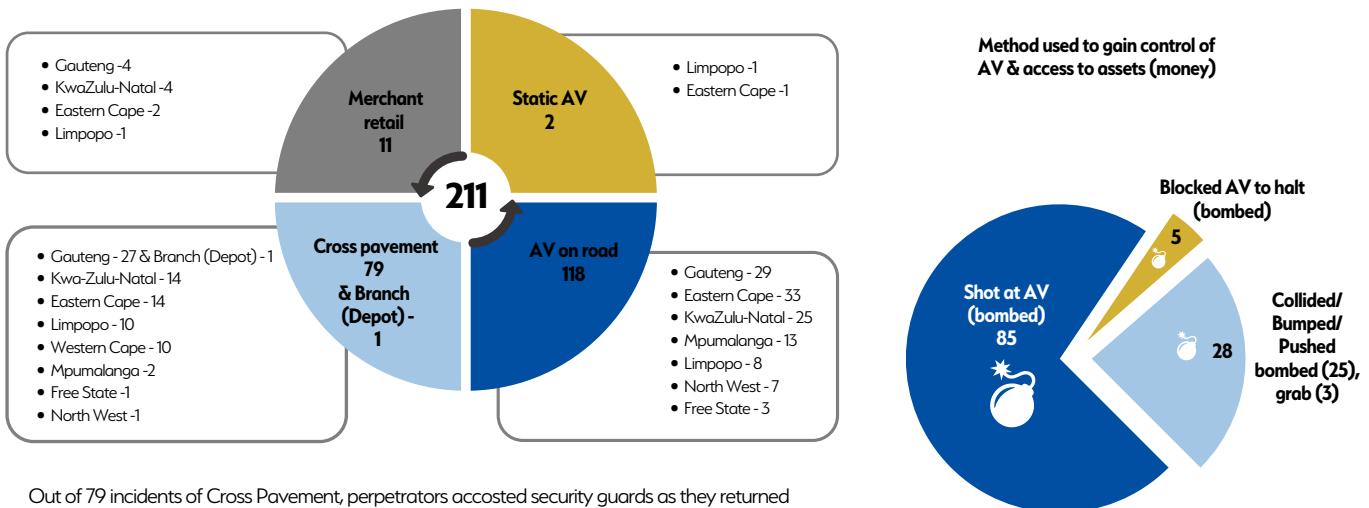
CIT robberies decreased by 11,3% or 27 counts in 2023/2024 compared to the preceding financial year, with a total of 211 counts reported in the current reporting period. This crime had fluctuated over the past decade, with a peak of 238 counts recorded in 2017/2018, 2021/2022 and 2022/2023. The lowest number of CIT incidents was recorded in 2014/2015 (119 counts), notably short of the total recorded during the COVID-19 period of 2019/2020 (164 counts). As one of the highest rising crimes of the past decade, robbery of CIT increased by 77,3% or 92 counts between 2014/2015 and 2024/2025.

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



KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape recorded increases in robberies of cash in-transit of ten and five counts more, respectively, compared to the preceding reporting period. Six provinces recorded decreases, while North West recorded the same count (eight) as the preceding reporting period. Despite Gauteng being one of the provinces that recorded a decrease (27 counts less) in this crime, the province is among the three provinces that contributed the highest volumes of robberies of cash in-transit, accounting for 28,9% or 61 counts to the total incidents recorded nationally. The other two highest contributors were Eastern Cape (23,7% or 50 counts) and KwaZulu-Natal (20,4% or 43 counts). The three highest contributing provinces accounted for a combined 73,0% or 154 counts.

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



Out of 79 incidents of Cross Pavement, perpetrators accosted security guards as they returned to the armored vehicle after collecting cash in 74 incidents, the other 5 incidents involved security guard accosted while loading ATMs.

One incident took place at the branch (Depot).

Attack on the armoured vehicle on the road was the most prevalent method used in commission of CIT robberies, 55,9% or 118 incidents of the CIT robberies were executed in this method in the current reporting period. Cross pavement CIT robberies were the second most prevalent method with 37,4% or 79 incidents executed in this manner. Security guards were accosted while collecting or dropping cash inside the store or business premises (merchant retail) in 11 incidents while static armoured vehicles were attacked in two incidents. There was one incident where perpetrators directly attacked the cash depot.

Perpetrators mostly implemented three modus operandi to bring the armoured vehicle to a halt. The most common (85 incidents) method involved perpetrators shooting at the armoured vehicle while in motion to bring it to a halt before bombing it. The second most common (28 incidents) modus operandi involved perpetrators deliberately colliding (ramming) with the armoured vehicle before proceeding to bomb it to gain access to the cash. The third method used involved perpetrators blocking the road with another vehicle to bring the armoured vehicle to a halt before bombing it to access the safe inside the armoured vehicle.

7.1.4.2.6 Bank robbery

Three bank robberies were recorded during the period under review, a slight decline of one count compared to the previous financial year where 4 counts were recorded. Bank robberies decreased by 14 counts over the ten-year period 2014/2015 to 2023/2024.

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



The three bank robbery incidents were reported in Eastern Cape, Gauteng and Western Cape, with one count each reported in those provinces.

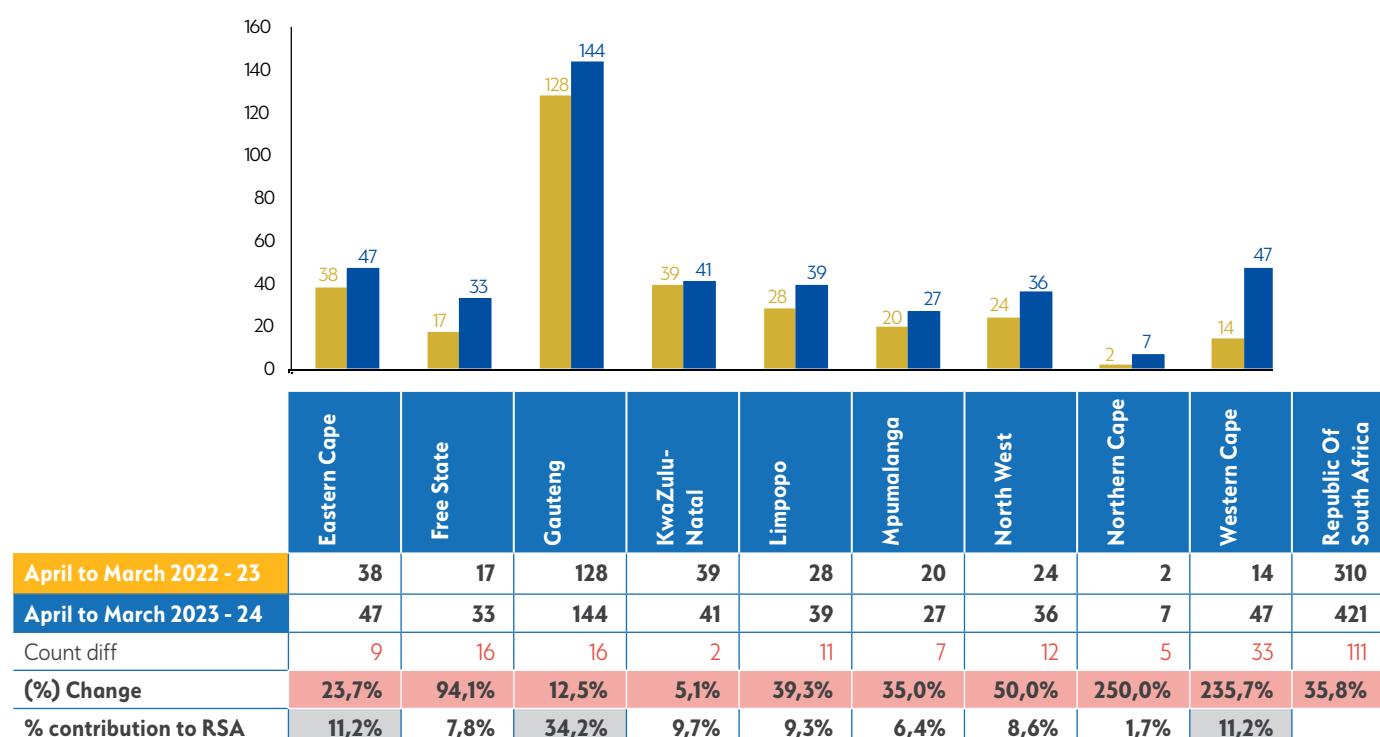
7.1.4.2.7 Associated robberies: victims followed to or from banks

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 on 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 type of robbery is divided into two main categories, namely robbery before cash deposit and robbery after cash withdrawal.

As evident in the analysis of the data, more incidents and related cash losses reported were for robbery after withdrawal, such as ‘money bomb’ scams.

A total of 421 counts of associated robberies were recorded during the period under review compared to the previous reporting period where 310 counts were recorded, representing an incline of 35,8% or 111 counts. These incidents entailed victims being followed to or from the banks, ATMs or other financial institutions, either to withdraw or deposit money.

Figure 20: Associated robbery: provincial overview



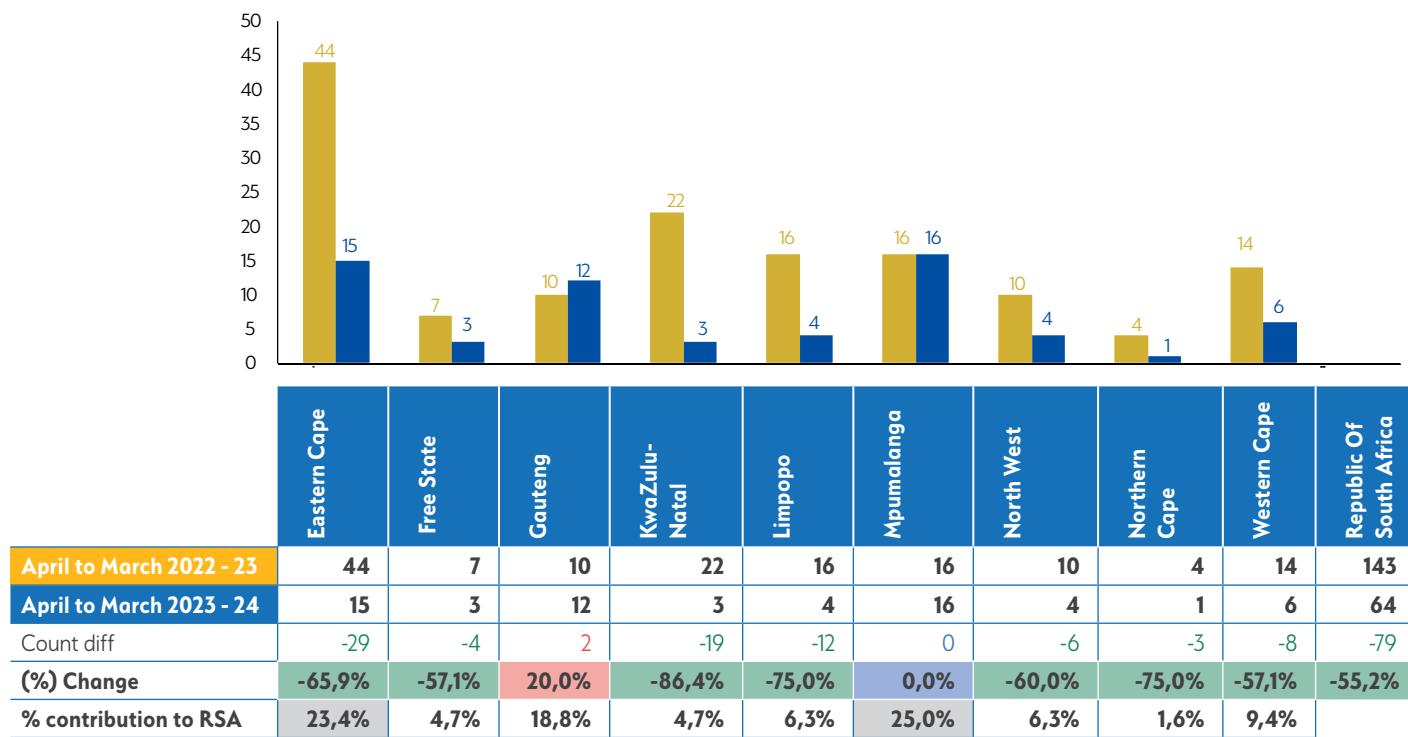
All nine provinces recorded increases in associated robberies. The highest increase was recorded in Western Cape (33 counts more), followed by Free State and Gauteng (16 counts more) compared to the preceding period. Gauteng (144 counts), Eastern Cape (47 counts) and Western Cape (47 counts) contributed a combined 56,6% or 238 counts to the total incidents recorded during 2023/2024 financial year.

In some instances, victims were targeted at the commercial places i.e. at financial institutions such as banks or shopping centres/malls by perpetrators who dropped or placed a roll or bag of money on the floor for victims to notice it and pick it up. Upon picking up of the dropped money, perpetrators lured victims to secluded areas under false pretence of sharing the money where other perpetrators will join under false pretence of being police officials who are looking for person who stole a roll or bag of money before robbing the victim. Items robbed include money and bank cards. In other incidents, victims' banking credentials were taken, from which more money was withdrawn; a total of 38 of these incidents were recorded, KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng accounted for 13 counts and 12 counts respectively; the two provinces collectively accounted for 65,8% or 25 counts.

7.1.4.2.8 Robbery at Post Offices

A total of 64 counts of robbery at post offices were reported during the period under review, representing a decrease of 55,2% or 79 counts compared to the previous period.

Figure 21: Robbery at post offices: provincial overview



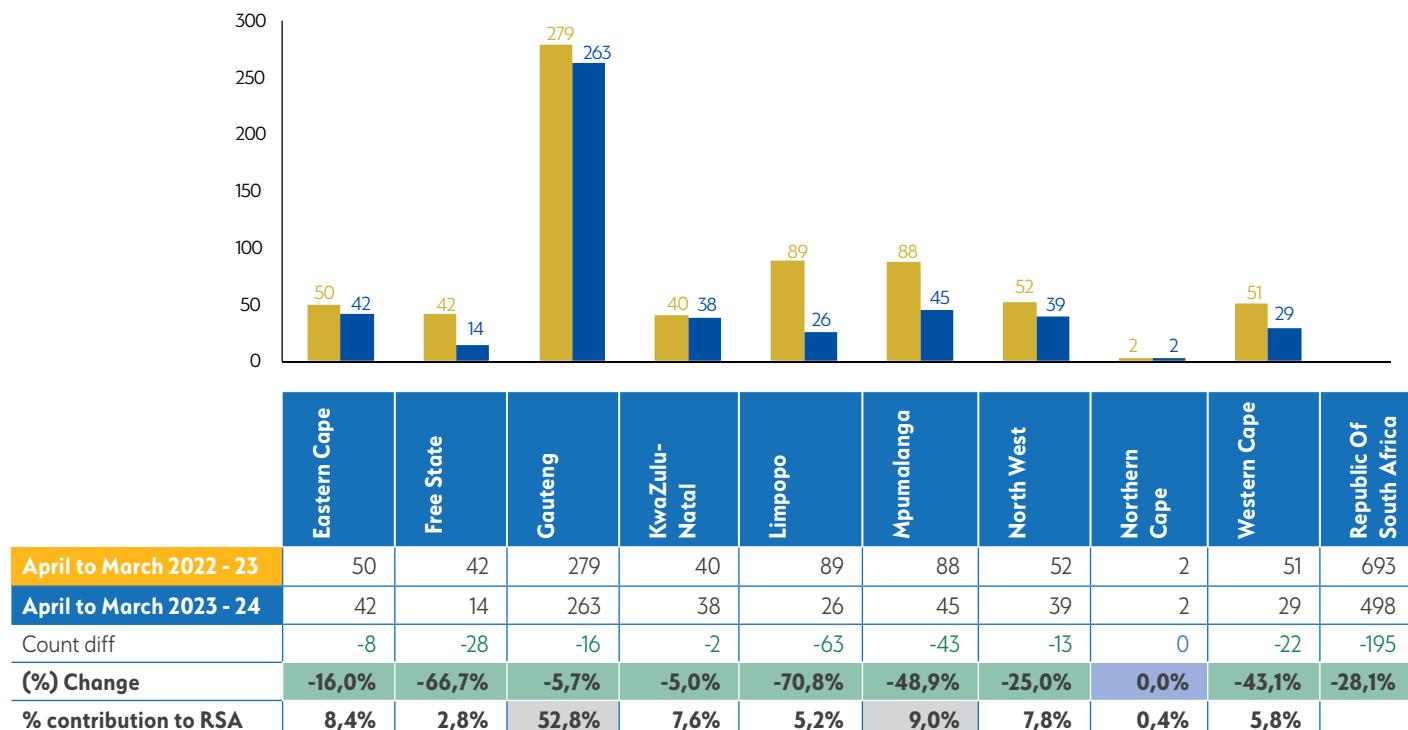
Gauteng province was the only province to have recorded an increase (2 counts more) in robberies of post offices, with a total of 12 incidents reported in the period under review. Mpumalanga recorded the same number (16 counts) as the previous comparable period, while the other seven provinces recorded decreases. The highest decline was observed in Eastern Cape (29 counts), followed by KwaZulu-Natal (19 counts) and Limpopo (12 counts). Mpumalanga and Eastern Cape were the highest contributors to this crime, accounting for 16 counts and 15 counts respectively.

7.1.4.2.9 Petrol Station Robberies

Fuel stations and convenience stores at the fuel stations were also targeted by criminals. The vulnerability of these business entities is exaggerated by the nature of the business operating 24 hours of the day and very little security if any at all. In some instances, fuel stations become targets due to their location, either in isolation or remote areas, which enables perpetrators to have easy opportunities and avenues to escape.

Robbery incidents at petrol stations declined by 28,1% or 195 counts, from 693 counts recorded in 2022/2023 to 498 counts recorded in the current reporting period of 2023/2024.

Figure 22: Provincial overview of incidents at petrol stations



The overall decline in robbery incidents at petrol stations is backed by declines recorded across all provinces. Limpopo recorded the highest decrease of 63 counts less compared to the preceding financial year, followed by Mpumalanga (43 counts less) and Free State (28 counts less). Despite a decline of 16 counts in Gauteng, the province alone contributed 52,8% or 263 counts of the total incidents registered in the country.

Perpetrators also bombed the ATMs located at the fuel stations in 117 incidents of robberies at petrol stations, while drop safes inside the petrol stations were attacked in 46 incidents.

7.1.5 Sexual offences

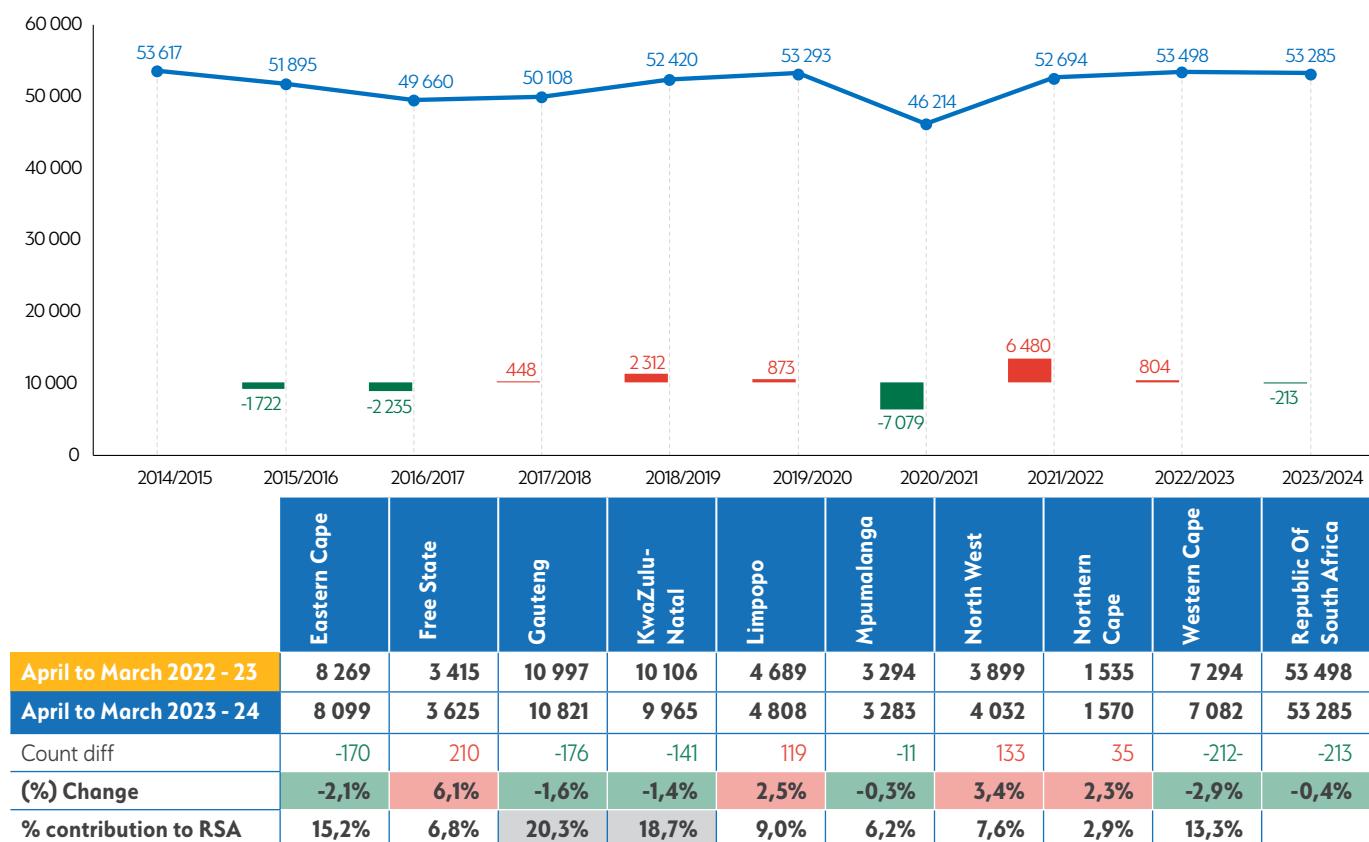
Sexual offences cover a broad spectrum of coerced and forced sexual activity, such as fondling, kissing, rape, forced rape, abduction, trafficking in persons for sex, and attempted sexual offences. Victims are coerced or forced into sexual acts through the use of substances, such as drugs, alcohol, verbal and/or nonverbal threats. Sexual offences do not always involve physical contact with the victim; exhibitionism and the practice of getting sexual pleasure from watching others when they are nude or involved in sexual activity are also considered unwanted sexual offences.

Sexual assault is a type of sexual violence that includes child sexual abuse, groping and sexual torture. It occurs when someone intentionally sexually touches another person without their consent or physically forces them to engage in a sexual act against their will.

According to the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, 2007 (Act 32 of 2007), the sexual offences category contains 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.

A total of 53 285 sexual offence were recorded during the period under review, representing a slight decrease of 0,4% or 213 counts from 53 498 counts recorded in 2022/2023. Apart from the decrease in the current reporting period, sexual offences also declined in three other reporting periods in the past decade; 2015/2016 (3,2% or 1 722 counts less), 2016/2017 (4,3% or 2 235 counts less) and 2020/2021 (13,3% or 7 079 counts less). The latter reporting period coincided with the COVID-19 lockdown restrictions. The ten-year comparison reveals a decreased of 0,6% or 332 counts.

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



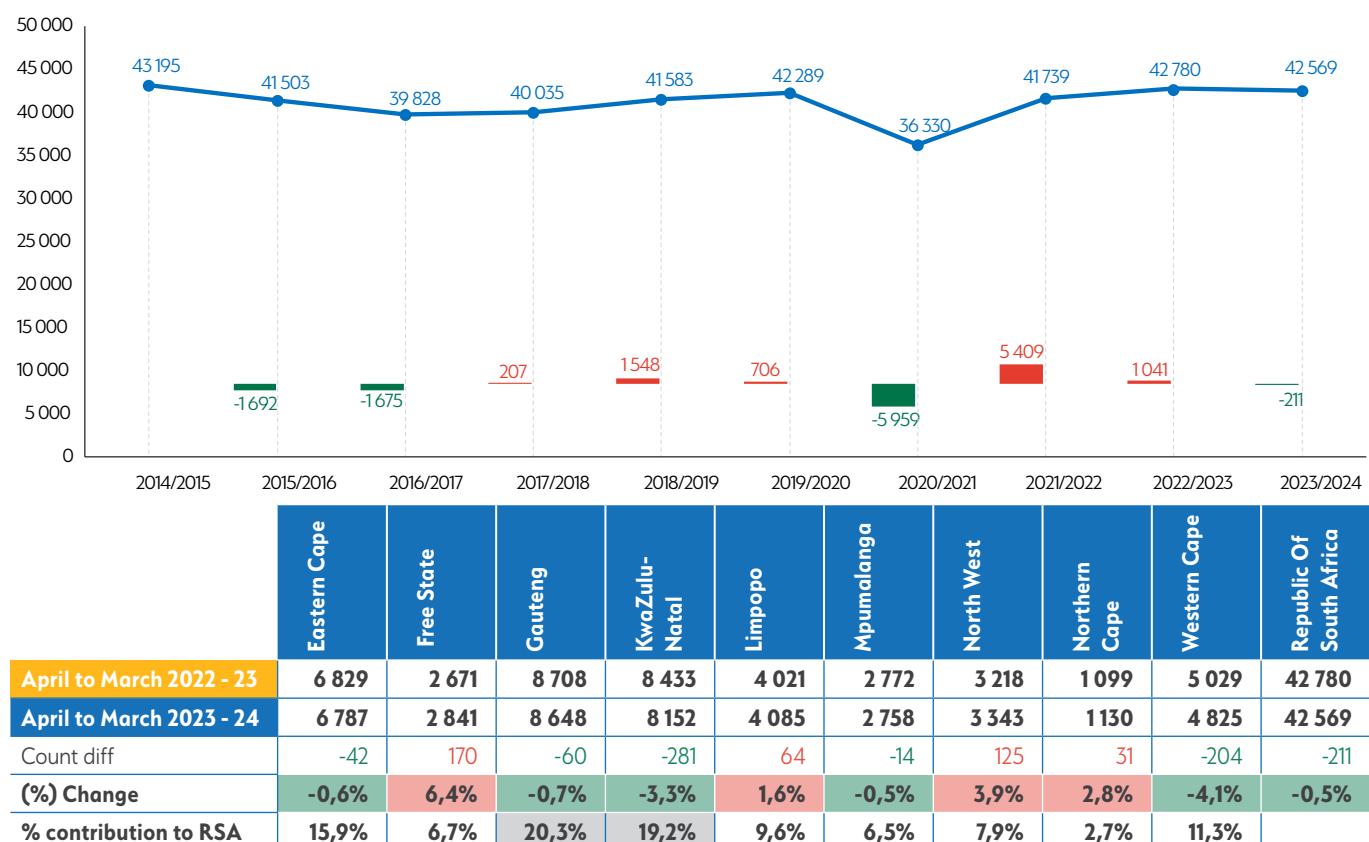
Incidents of sexual offences decreased in Western Cape (2,9% or 212 counts), Eastern Cape (2,1% or 170 counts), Gauteng (1,6% or 176 counts), KwaZulu-Natal (1,4% or 141 counts) and Mpumalanga (0,3% or 11 counts). Increments were observed in four provinces, the highest of which were recorded in Free State (6,1% or 210 counts) and North West (3,4% or 133 counts). More than half (54,2% or 28 885 counts) of sexual offences were contributed by Gauteng (20,3% or 10 821 counts), KwaZulu-Natal (18,7% or 9 965 counts) and Eastern Cape (15,2% or 8 099 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 can be committed by either a man or a woman. Similarly, a man or a woman can be a victim of rape. According to the Act, rape can also be perpetrated by someone who is the same gender as the victim. This means that people of either gender can be perpetrators or victims of rape.

Rape incidents decreased slightly by 0,5% or 211 counts in the period under review compared to the preceding period. In addition to the decrease in the current reporting period, rape incidents decreased for two consecutive years in 2015/2016 (3,9% and 1 692 counts) and 2016/2017 (4,0% or 1 675 counts) as well as in 2020/2021 (14,1% or 5 959 counts). The latter reporting period is considered an anomaly due to the effect of COVID-19 lockdown restrictions imposed throughout the country. Rape incidents decrease by 1,4% or 626 counts over the ten-year period.

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



Four provinces recorded increases in rape incidents, with the highest percentage increase recorded in Free State where an additional 6,4% or 170 counts of rape incidents were reported. North West recorded an additional 3,9% or 125 counts of rape incidents while Limpopo recorded an additional of 1,6% or 64 counts. Gauteng (20,3% or 8 648 counts), KwaZulu-Natal (19,2% or 8 152 counts) and Eastern Cape (15,9% or 6 787 counts) contributed the highest to the national total, the three provinces collectively accounted for over half (55,4% or 23 587 counts) of the total rape incidents reported in South Africa.

Below are randomly selected case studies pertaining to rape incidents.

Boy raped by three boys in the boys' hostel

Police station: Motherwell

Three boys staying at the hostel came to his room, took off his trousers and put Vaseline on his anus. One boy held his hands and the other boy grabbed his legs while the other boy put his penis in his anus and raped him. Then second boy also raped him followed by the third boy. While raping him one boy closed his mouth with his hand. Thereafter they ran to their room and closed the door. It was loadshedding at that time and he said he was afraid to go and knock at the teacher's door.

Murder, carjacking and rape

Police station: Tzaneen

Complainant alleged that while driving with her boyfriend from area to town, they noticed two unknown African males hitchhiking. They stopped for them to climb into the vehicle. While the driver was going down the road, one of the men requested him to drop them next to the road sign. The vehicle came to a stop and the unknown men asked the driver to pull up the hand brake, which he declined. Then, one of the suspects who was sitting behind the driver pulled out a pistol and shot the driver in the head from behind and pushed him from the driver's seat to the passenger seat. One of them then took control of the motor vehicle and drove to a little gravel road on the left. They placed the dead body in the bushes before making a U-turn and drove to a place where the two males raped her and then gave her a R100 note for transportation before abandoning her in the bushes. She went to the road where she was able to seek help from local police officers. She then asked if she could pinpoint the place where they shot the driver, and they drove with her to the bushes. They searched through the bushes and found an African male dead on the ground, with an open wound in the back of his skull.

Grandmother raped by unknown male

Police station: Stella

The complainant (91 years old) claims that she was sleeping on the bed while her son and grandson were sleeping on the floor. Her grandson locked the door. While sleeping, she heard her shack door open and saw a tall African male enter. He went straight to her on the bed, undressed her, and raped her. She tried to scream, but her sons did not hear her.

Hitchhiker raped by a polo driver

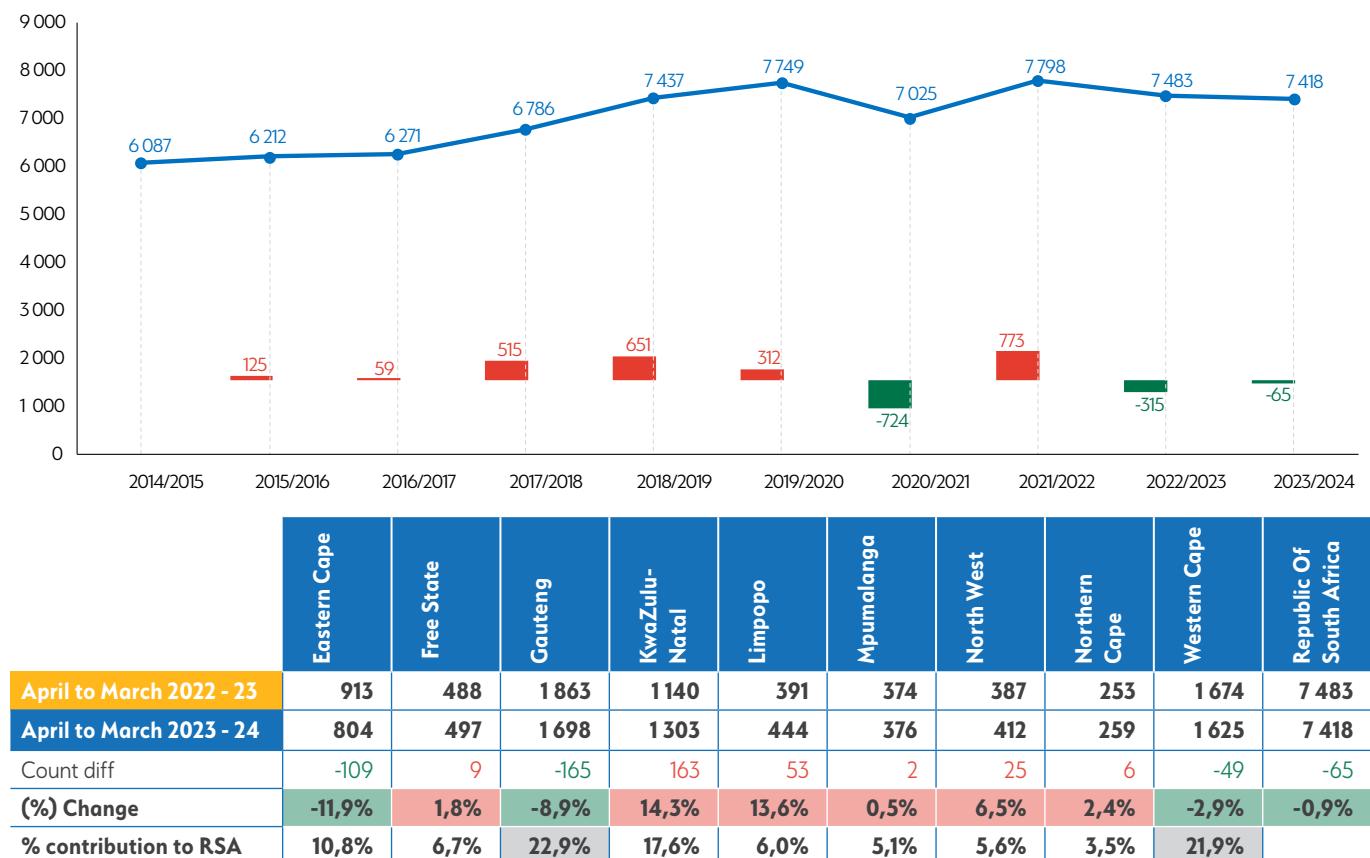
Police station: Newcastle

The victim was hitchhiking with her 8-year-old daughter from Mpumalanga to KwaZulu-Natal, Pietermaritzburg. Two males driving in a white polo gave them a lift. They handed her a glass of cool water to drink and she fell asleep. When she woke up, the car was parked near the forest. They told her to go outside and take off her clothing, then they both raped her, while the child was locked in the car. Thereafter they drove away, and threw her luggage out.

7.1.5.2 Sexual Assault

Incidents of sexual assault decreased slightly by 0,9% or 65 counts in the current reporting period compared to the preceding reporting period. In addition to the decrease in the current reporting period, these crimes also decreased by 4,0% or 315 counts in 2022/2023 and by 9,3% or 724 counts in 2020/2021. Despite recent declines, this crime phenomenon effectively increased by 21,9% or 1 331 counts over the past decade.

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



Six provinces recorded increases in sexual assault incidents in the current reporting period compared to the preceding reporting period. KwaZulu-Natal (14,3% or 163 counts), Limpopo (13,6% or 53 counts), North West (6,5% or 25 counts), Northern Cape (2,4% or six counts), Free State (1,8% or nine counts) and Mpumalanga (0,5% or two counts) all recorded increases in incidents of sexual assault. Decreases were recorded in Eastern Cape (11,9% or 109 counts), Gauteng (8,9% or 165 counts) and Western Cape (2,9% or 49 counts). Despite having recorded decreases, Gauteng and Western Cape were the highest contributors to incidents of sexual assault in the country, accounting for 22,9% or 1 698 counts and 21,9% or 1 625 counts, respectively.

7.1.6 Kidnapping

In terms of South African law, kidnapping can be defined as unlawfully and intentionally depriving a person of his or her freedom of movement or if such a person is a child, depriving the custodians of their control over such child. Kidnapping is an extremely distressing experience affecting victims of all economic classes. In the majority of cases reported, kidnappings occurred during the commission of other crimes which include robberies, rapes and especially hijackings. Perpetrators kidnap the drivers and occupants of trucks, private vehicles, company cars, delivery vehicles and taxis (minibus and e-hailing) in order to prevent the victims from reporting the hijacking immediately. Victims are mostly dropped off in unfamiliar, secluded areas.

A total of 15 342 cases were reported in 2022/2023 resulting in a 11,2% or 1 719 count increase compared to the previous financial year. Over the past decade, reported kidnapping incidents increased sharply from 4 692 in 2014/2015 to 17 061 in 2023/2024, an increase of 263,6% or 12 369 count increase. Explicitly, with the exception of a minor decrease in 2016/2017 and a 8,9% or 587 counts decrease in 2020/2021 financial year, kidnapping incidents have increased at an alarming rate over the past decade, growing over a triple to reach a peak of 17 061 counts in 2023/2024.

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



All of the nine provinces recorded increases in kidnapping cases in the current reporting period. The highest percentage increase was recorded in Northern Cape (68,4% or 67 counts), followed by Free State (24,0% or 129 counts) and North West (20,7% or 130 counts). Gauteng (50,9% or 8 683 counts) accounted for more than half of the country's kidnapping incidents, followed by KwaZulu-Natal (19,5% or 3 329 counts); the two provinces collectively accounted for 70,4% or 12 012 counts of total kidnapping incidents.

The analysis of kidnappings conducted over the past four quarters of 2023/2024 revealed a wide range of causative factors; for example, during the commission of other crimes such as robberies, rapes and hijackings. Kidnapping also take place for the purpose of demanding ransom, other forms of extortion and human trafficking. As result of rapid technological advancement over the past few years, more people are making use of online and mobile phone banking methods instead of carrying cash, which makes them more vulnerable to kidnapping by perpetrators who intend to gain access to funds electronically. The victims are forced to open their banking applications on their mobile phones and transfer large amounts of money or the victims are taken to the ATMs to withdraw or transfer money.

Emerging trends identified for the period under review include the targeting of Road Accident Fund (RAF) or pension fund recipients, wherein victims are kidnapped and forced to transfer or withdraw and pay large amounts of money to the perpetrators before being released. In some instances, perpetrators posed as RAF employees or police officers investigating a crime before kidnapping the victims. The perpetrators typically knew that the victims were recipients of RAF or pension funds. Perpetrators also had knowledge about the victims' personal details like residential addresses, mobile phone numbers and vehicles driven by the victims prior to committing this crime. Victims were mostly kidnapped from their homes or from the street while walking or driving, forced to provide bank cards and PIN for ATM withdrawals or to access online/mobile phone banking applications which allows the perpetrators to transfer large sums of money to accounts of their choosing. In some incidents, perpetrators accompanied victims to financial institutions to gain access to fixed deposits and other funds.

The case studies below illustrate some of the different types of kidnappings reported, including kidnappings related to hijacking, ransom, extortion, human trafficking as well as Road Accident Fund motivated kidnappings.

Hijacking related

Police Station: Atteridgeville

The complainant is an e-hailing taxi driver who received a request from a client. Upon arrival at the address, he picked up two males. On the way to their destination one of the males pulled out a firearm and the victim was forced into the back seat of his vehicle. The suspects drove around with him and after taking his cell phone and cash, they dropped him off and drove away with his vehicle.

Ransom demanded

Police Station: Moroka

The complainant alleged that he was offloading stock at a spaza shop with his brothers when two unknown armed suspects approached them and kidnapped his younger brother. The suspects left with his brother in their vehicle and later phoned the complainant demanding a ransom of R200 000-00. The suspects threatened to kill his brother if he did not pay the money.

Extortion-related

Police Station: Fairland

The complainant alleged that he introduced the suspects to Forex Trading and explained the financial risks associated with it. The suspects invested money and suffered a financial loss. The suspects then kidnapped the complainant and demanded the money that they lost. The complainant was held against his will and threatened by the suspects to pay them R15 000-00.

Human trafficking

Police Station: Mokopane

The complainant is a police officer and received information of a vehicle used for human trafficking travelling on the freeway. Upon finding and pulling over the vehicle he found 15 undocumented Ethiopian male victims who were allegedly going to be sold in Gauteng. The driver of the vehicle was arrested.

Road Accident Fund (RAF)

Police Station: Tshilwavhusiku

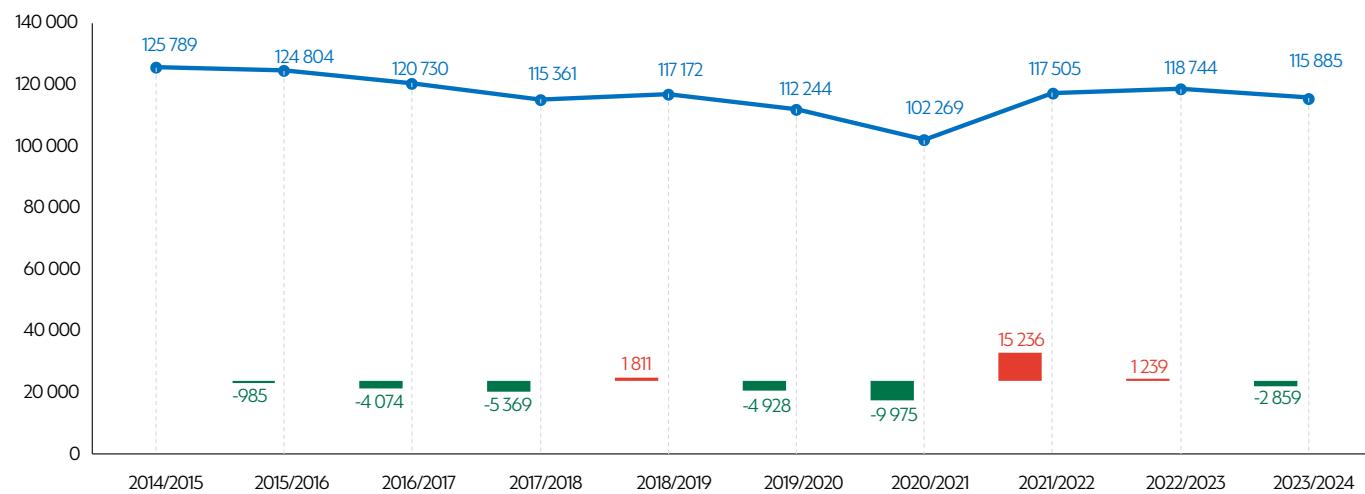
The complainant, who is a recipient of RAF received a phone call from a female introducing herself as a RAF representative claiming that he had to meet her at a place to sign for an outstanding amount still due to him. Upon arrival the complainant met with the suspects and got into their vehicle. The complainant was then pointed with a firearm and the suspects took his smartphone and demanded his banking application PIN. The suspects accessed the victim's bank account and transferred the amount of R362 000-00 before releasing him.

7.2 CONTACT-RELATED CRIME

Contact-related crime consists of arson and malicious damage/injury to property (MITP). Although both of these crimes involve the unlawful and intentional damaging or destruction of another's property, there are distinct differences between arson and MITP related to the method used and the type of property involved. Arson refers to intentionally setting an immovable property such as a house or another fixed property on fire, while MITP includes different methods of damaging either movable or immovable property e.g. breaking a window of a building or setting a vehicle on fire.

A total of 115 885 contact-related crimes were recorded during the 2023/2024 financial year, representing a decline of 2,4% or 2 859 counts compared to the preceding reporting period. Contact-related crimes increased in three reporting periods in the past decade; in 2018/2019 (1,6% or 1 811 counts), 2021/2022 (14,9% or 15 236 counts) and 2022/2023 (1,1% or 1 239 counts). This crime category has recorded an overall decrease of 7,9% or 9 904 counts over the ten-year period ending in 2023/2024, as evidenced by decreases recorded in six reporting periods of the past decade.

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

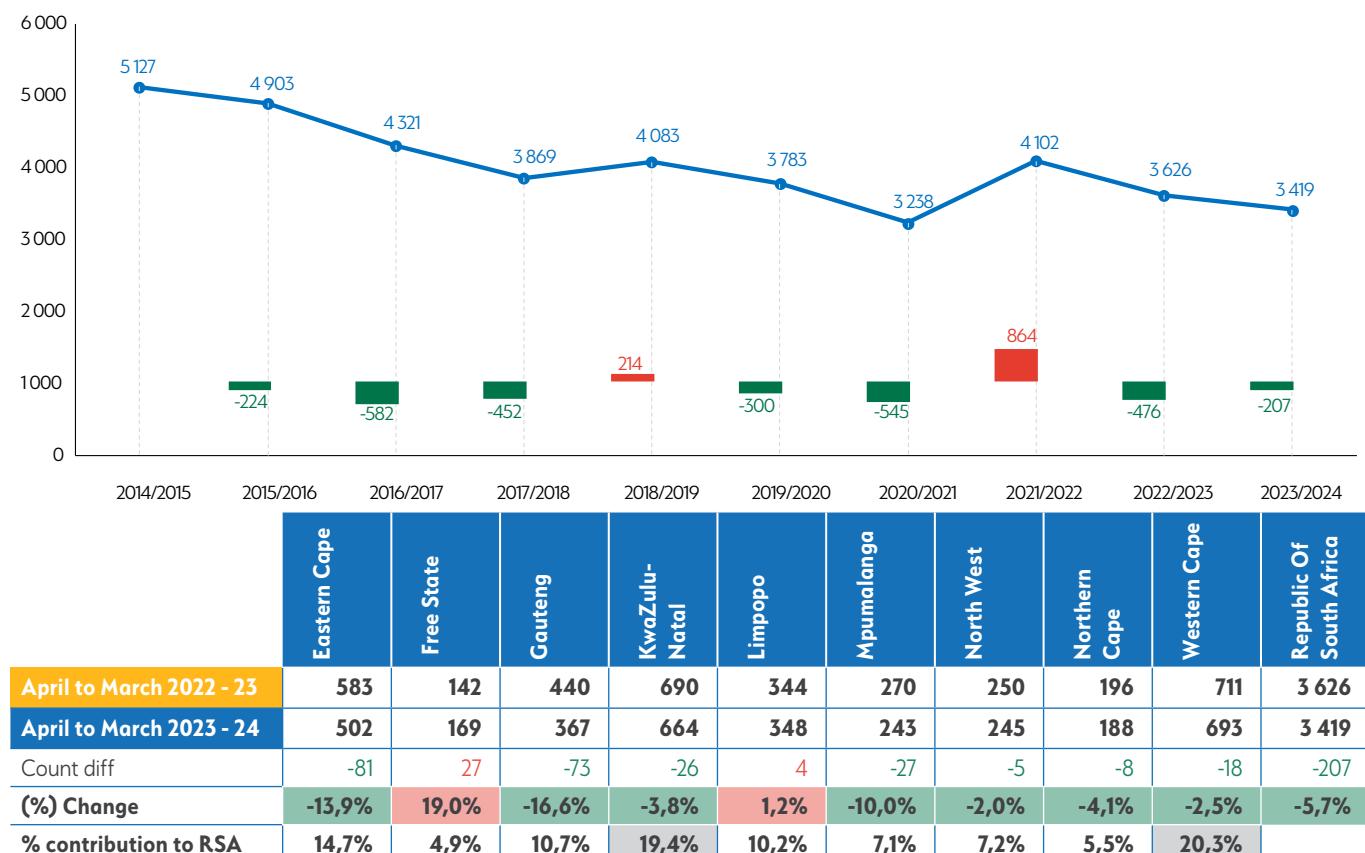


Seven provinces recorded decreases in contact-related crimes, while increases were recorded in KwaZulu-Natal (2,7% or 403 counts) and the Western Cape (0,7% or 211 counts). Western Cape (24,8% or 28 782 counts) and Gauteng (23,8% or 27 598 counts) were the two highest contributors of this crime category in 2023/2024 financial year.

7.2.1 Arson

A total of 3 419 counts of incidents of arson were recorded to the police in 2023/2024 compared to 2022/2023 (3 626 counts), resulting in a decrease of 5,7% or 207 counts. Increases in incidents of arson were recorded in two reporting periods of the past decade, in 2018/2019 (5,5% or 214 counts) and 2021/2022 (26,7% or 864 counts). In totality, arson incidents reported to the police declined considerably from 5 127 counts in 2014/2015 to 3 419 in 2023/2024, which equates to a decrease of 33,3% or 1 708 counts over the ten-year period.

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



Free State (19,0% or 27 counts) and Limpopo (1,2% or 4 counts) recorded increases in incidents of arson, while the other seven provinces recorded decreases of various magnitudes. Of the seven provinces that recorded decreases, the highest decrease was recorded in Gauteng (16,6% or 73 counts less), followed by Eastern Cape (13,9% or 81 counts less) and Mpumalanga (10,0% or 27 counts less). Western Cape (20,3% or 693 counts), followed by KwaZulu-Natal (19,4% or 664 counts) accounted for the highest number of arson incidents reported in the current reporting period.

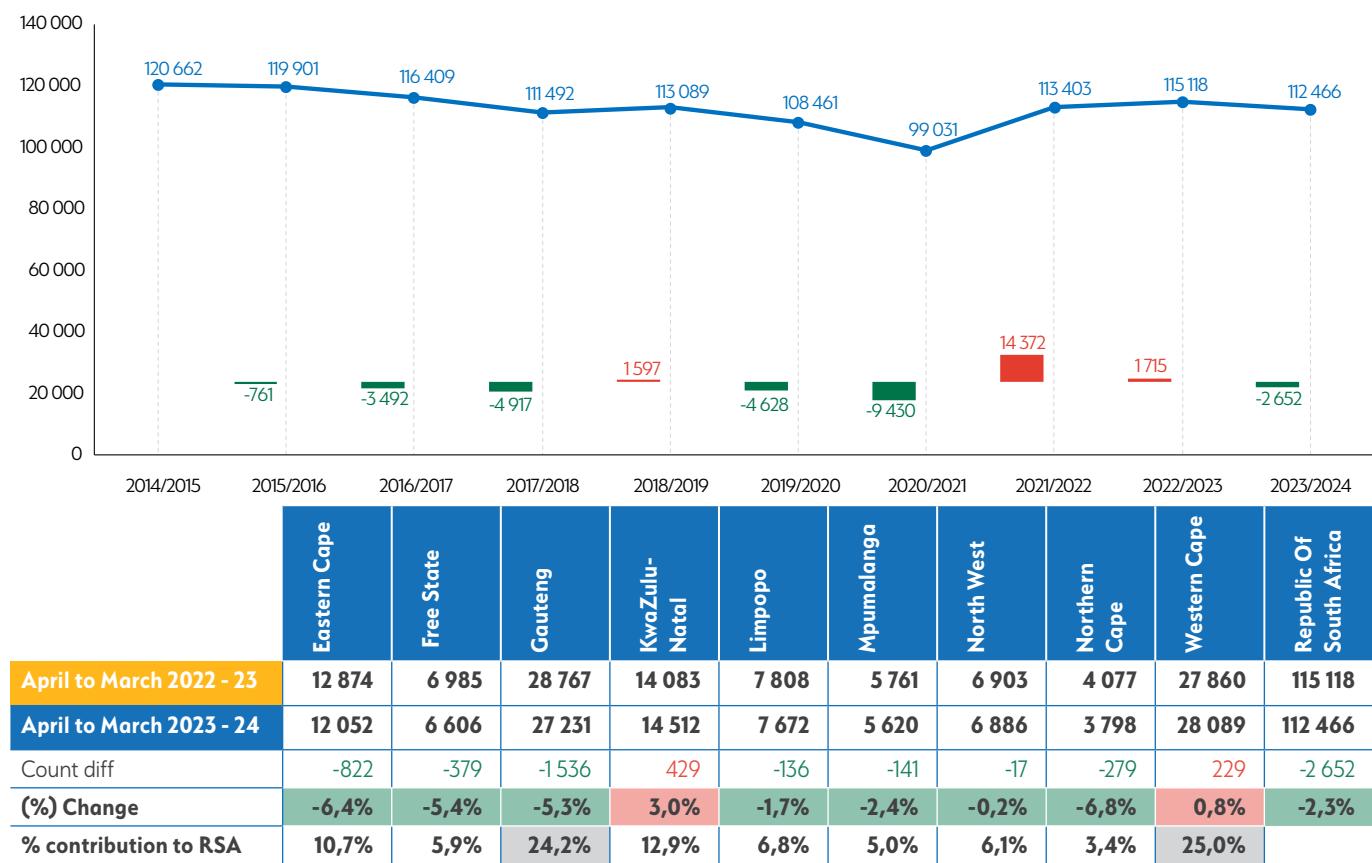
The most notable and horrifying arson incident recorded during the reporting period occurred on 31 August 2023, when a fire at an apartment building in Johannesburg resulted in the death of more than 70 people (including children), numerous injuries and huge financial losses. A suspect was subsequently arrested for causing the fire and charged with murder, attempted murder and arson.

7.2.2 Malicious damage to property

Incidents of malicious damage to property are mostly associated with, or the result of public unrest, protests, labour-related strikes, arguments, revenge or retaliation.

Incidents of malicious damage to property decreased by 2,3% or 2 652 counts compared to the previous comparable period. Apart from the increases recorded in 2018/2019 and two consecutive reporting periods 2021/2022 and 2022/2023, incidents of malicious damage to property decreased from 120 662 incidents reported in 2014/2015 to 112 466 incidents reported in 2023/2024, this equates to a decline of 6,8% or 8 196 counts.

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



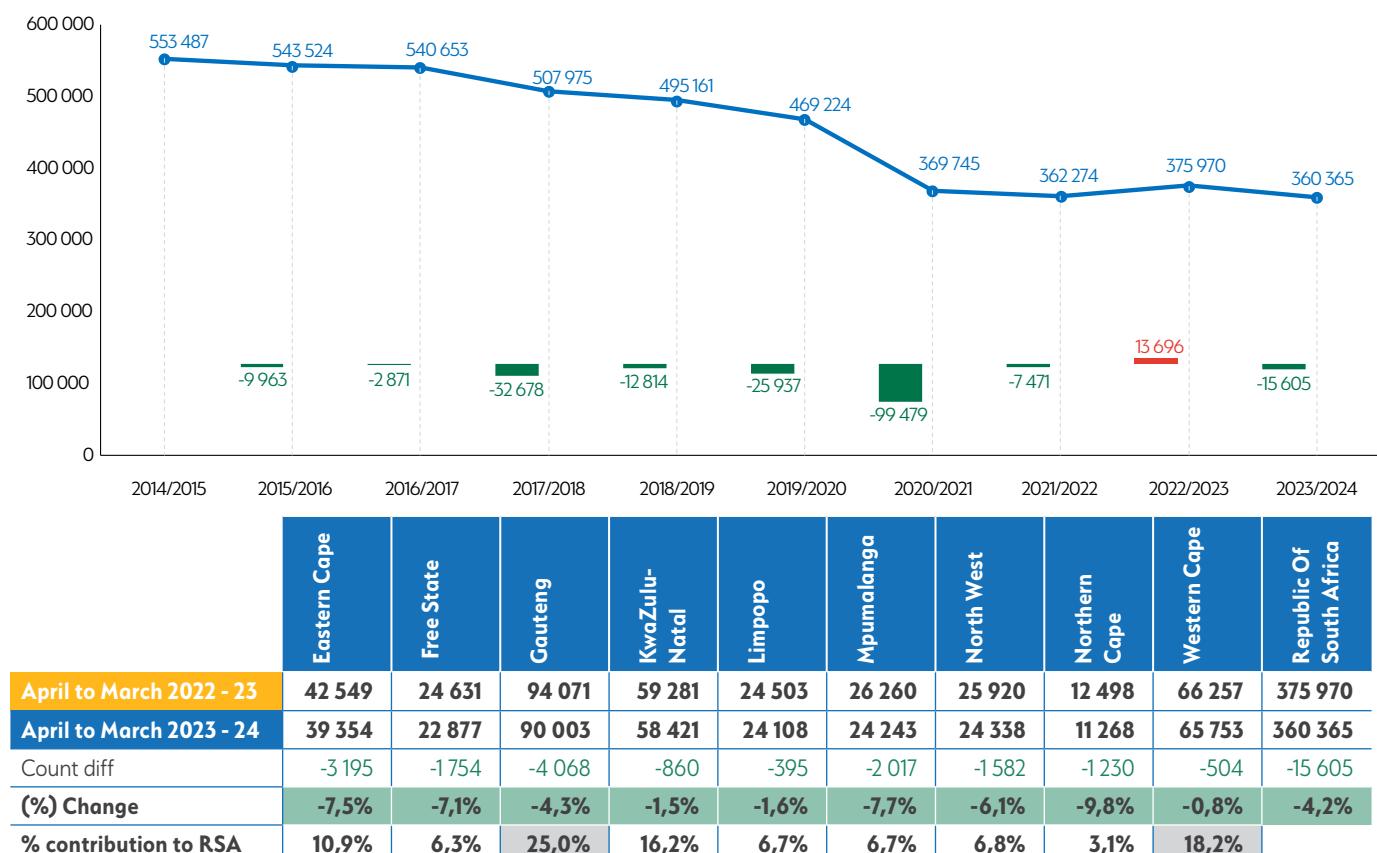
Increases in incidents of malicious damage to property, albeit slight, were recorded in two provinces; KwaZulu-Natal (3,0% or 429 counts) and Western Cape (0,8% or 229 counts). The other provinces recorded decreases, the highest of which was recorded in Northern Cape (6,8% or 279 counts less) and Eastern Cape (6,4% or 822 counts less). Western Cape and Gauteng accounted for the highest number of these incidents, contributing 25,0% or 28 089 counts and 24,2% or 27 231 counts respectively.

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.

A total of 360 365 counts of property-related crimes were recorded in 2023/2024, representing a decrease of 4,2% or 15 605 counts compared to the preceding year. The only increase in this crime phenomenon in the past decade was recorded in 2022/2023, by 3,8% or 13 696 counts compared to the 2021/2022 financial year. Overall, property-related crimes decreased by 34,9 % or 193 122 from 553 487 counts recorded in 2014/2015 to 360 365 counts recorded in 2023/2024.

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



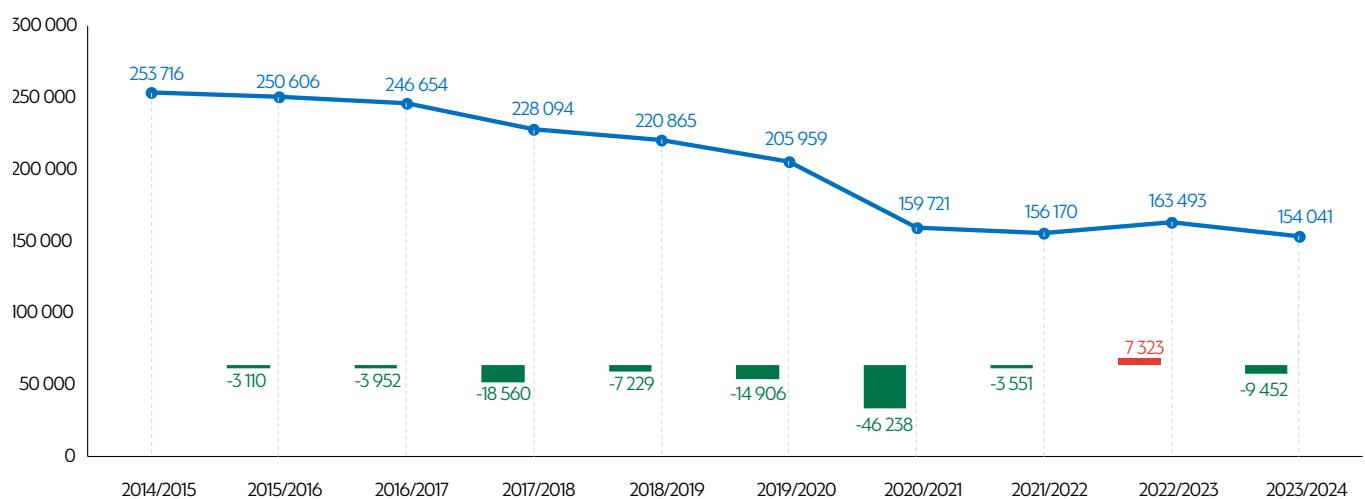
All nine provinces recorded decreases in incidents of property-related crimes compared to the previous financial year. Gauteng province alone contributed 25,0% or 90 003 counts to the total reported incidents, followed by Western Cape (18,2% or 65 753 counts) and KwaZulu-Natal (16,2% or 58 421 counts).

7.3.1 Burglary at residential premises

Burglary residential is broadly defined as the illegal and unlawful entry into a dwelling (house, unit, caravan, garage, yard, residential shed, etc) for the purpose of committing a felony (More to 2010: Radcliffe 2001). The occurrence of residential burglary is frequently attributed to its opportunistic nature. This crime is one of the most worrisome form of property crimes in South Africa, during which the victims' household are ransacked and their properties are permanently appropriated.

Burglaries at residential premises decreased by 5,8% or 9 452 counts in 2023/2024 compared to the previous comparable period. This crime phenomenon demonstrated a similar trend as observed on the broad category of property-related crimes, i.e. a general downward movement from 2014/2015 to 2023/2024 (of 39,3% or 99 675), despite an increase recorded in 2022/2023 (of 4,7% or 7 323 counts).

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



	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	Republic Of South Africa
April to March 2022 - 23	18 916	11 659	35 899	26 578	11 768	12 285	11 850	6 363	28 175	163 493
April to March 2023 - 24	17 298	10 408	33 793	26 606	11 197	11 049	11 047	5 623	27 020	154 041
Count diff	-1 618	-1 251	-2 106	28	-571	-1 236	-803	-740	-1 155	-9 452
(%) Change	-8,6%	-10,7%	-5,9%	0,1%	-4,9%	-10,1%	-6,8%	-11,6%	-4,1%	-5,8%
% contribution to RSA	11,2%	6,8%	21,9%	17,3%	7,3%	7,2%	7,2%	3,7%	17,5%	-

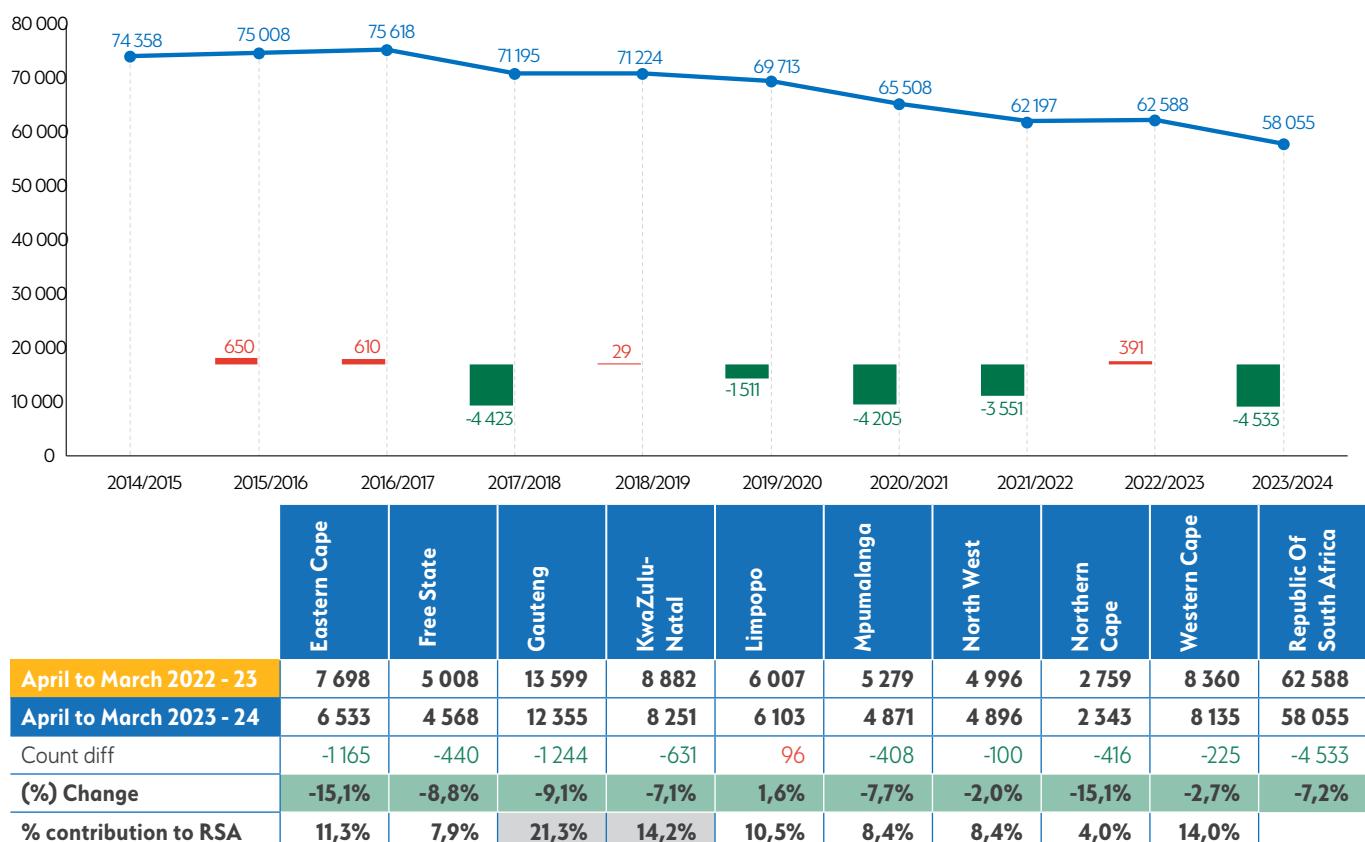
KwaZulu-Natal (0,1% or 28 counts) was the only province to have recorded an increase in incidents of burglary at residential premises, albeit slight. The other eight provinces recorded decreases, with the highest count increase recorded in Gauteng (2 106 counts more) compared to the previous comparable period. The highest contributing provinces were Gauteng (21,9% or 33 793 counts), Western Cape (17,5% or 27 020 counts), KwaZulu-Natal (17,3% or 26 606 counts) and the Eastern Cape (11,2% or 17 298 counts), accounting for a combined 68,0% or 104 717 counts of the reported incidents nationally.

7.3.2 Burglary at non-residential premises

Burglary at non-residential premises, commonly referred to as “business burglary”, includes burglaries at all kinds of premises which are not intended for human habitation, ranging from spaza or tuck shops, to large commercial businesses, as well as public institutions, such as: churches, schools, non-governmental organisations (NGO's) and government offices.

A total of 58 055 incidents of burglaries at non-residential places were recorded in 2023/2024, the lowest of the past decade, representing an increase of 7,2% or 4 533 counts compared to the previous financial year. These incidents fluctuated over the ten year-period, peaking in 2016/2017 financial year during which a total of 75 618 counts were reported. Overall, increases were observed in four reporting periods, while decreases were observed in five reporting periods, culminating in an overall decrease of 21,9% or 16 303 counts in the past decade.

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

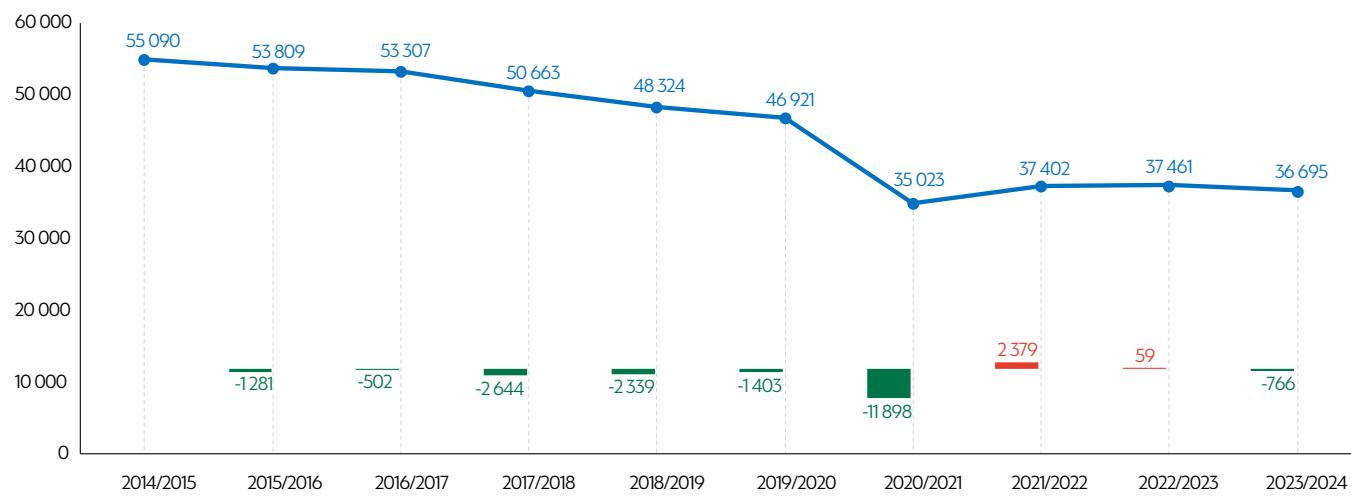


Limpopo recorded a slight increase in incidents of burglary at non-residential premises reported, of 1,6% or 96 counts more compared to the preceding financial year, while the other 8 provinces recorded decreases. The highest count decrease was recorded in Gauteng with 1 244 counts less compared to the previous year, followed by Eastern Cape (1 165 counts less). Despite having recorded decreases in the current reporting period, Gauteng (21,3% or 12 355 counts), KwaZulu-Natal (14,2% or 8 251 counts) and Western Cape (14,0% or 8 135 counts) respectively accounted for the highest incidents reported in the current reporting period.

7.3.3 Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle

Theft of motor vehicles decreased by 2,0% or 766 counts from a total of 37 461 counts recorded in 2022/2023 to 36 695 counts recorded in 2024/2025. Apart from the increases recorded in the two consecutive reporting periods 2021/2022 (6,8% or 2379 counts) and 2022/2023 (0,2% or 59 counts), the trend depicts decreases in all other reporting periods of the past decade, resulting in an overall decrease of 33,4% or 18 395 counts over ten years.

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



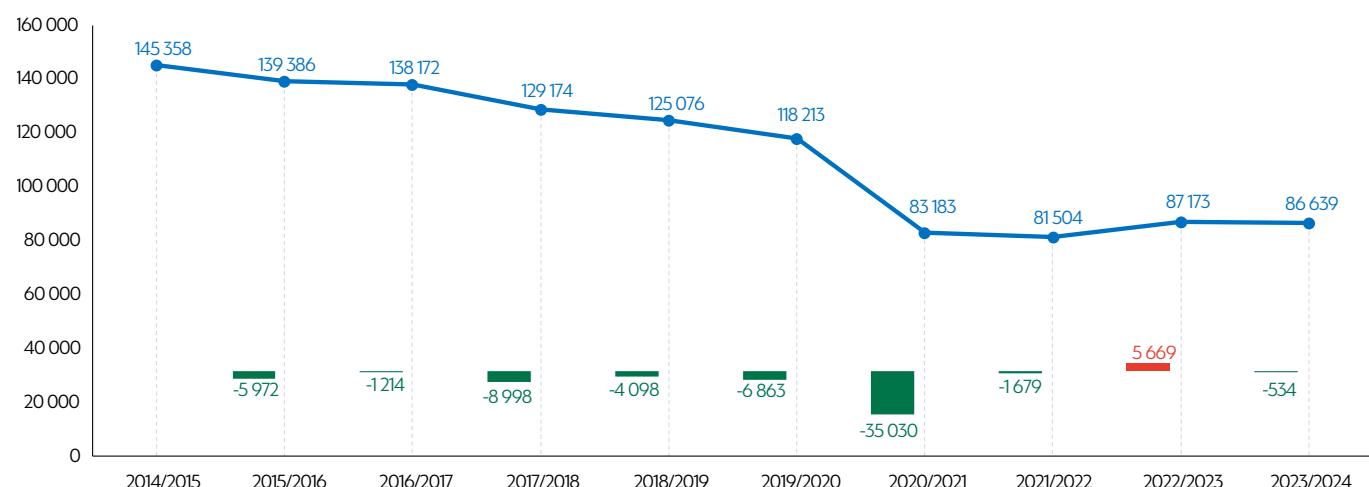
	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	Republic Of South Africa
April to March 2022 - 23	1 693	793	19 530	6 343	777	1 484	1 723	162	4 956	37 461
April to March 2023 - 24	1 424	713	19 351	6 151	706	1 562	1 427	145	5 216	36 695
Count diff	-269	-80	-179	-192	-71	78	-296	-17	260	-766
(%) Change	-15,9%	-10,1%	-0,9%	-3,0%	-9,1%	5,3%	-17,2%	-10,5%	5,2%	-2,0%
% contribution to RSA	3,9%	1,9%	52,7%	16,8%	1,9%	4,3%	3,9%	0,4%	14,2%	

Mpumalanga and Western Cape recorded increases in incidents of theft of motor vehicles of 5,3% or 78 counts and 5,2% or 260 counts, respectively. The other seven provinces recorded decreases in theft of motor vehicles, with the highest percentage decrease recorded in North West (17,2% or 296 counts less) and Eastern Cape (15,9% or 269 counts less). A trend similar to the previous financial year was observed, with Gauteng accounting for more than half of the reported incidents (52,7% or 19 351 counts), followed by KwaZulu-Natal (16,8% or 6 151 counts). The two provinces accounted for a combined 69,5% or 25 502 counts of theft of motor vehicles.

7.3.4 Theft out of or from motor vehicles

During the period under review, a total of 86 639 theft out of from motor vehicle incidents were recorded, representing a decrease of 0,6% or 534 counts compared to the preceding period. A general downward trend was observed over the decade, with incidents of theft out of or from motor vehicles declining by 40,4% or 58 719 counts. Specifically, these incidents decreased by 29,6% or 35 030 counts in 2020/2021, this was the highest change in any direction in the past ten years. The only increase in these incidents in the past decade was observed in 2022/2023, of 7,0% or 5 669 counts more compared to the preceding period.

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



	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	Republic Of South Africa
April to March 2022 - 23	8 681	4 147	23 931	11 813	3 412	4 490	4 396	2 227	24 076	87 173
April to March 2023 - 24	8 196	4 277	23 596	11 724	3 552	4 360	4 098	2 183	24 653	86 639
Count diff	-485	130	-335	-89	140	-130	-298	-44	577	-534
(%) Change	-5,6%	3,1%	-1,4%	-0,8%	4,1%	-2,9%	-6,8%	-2,0%	2,4%	-0,6%
% contribution to RSA	9,5%	4,9%	27,2%	13,5%	4,1%	5,0%	4,7%	2,5%	28,5%	

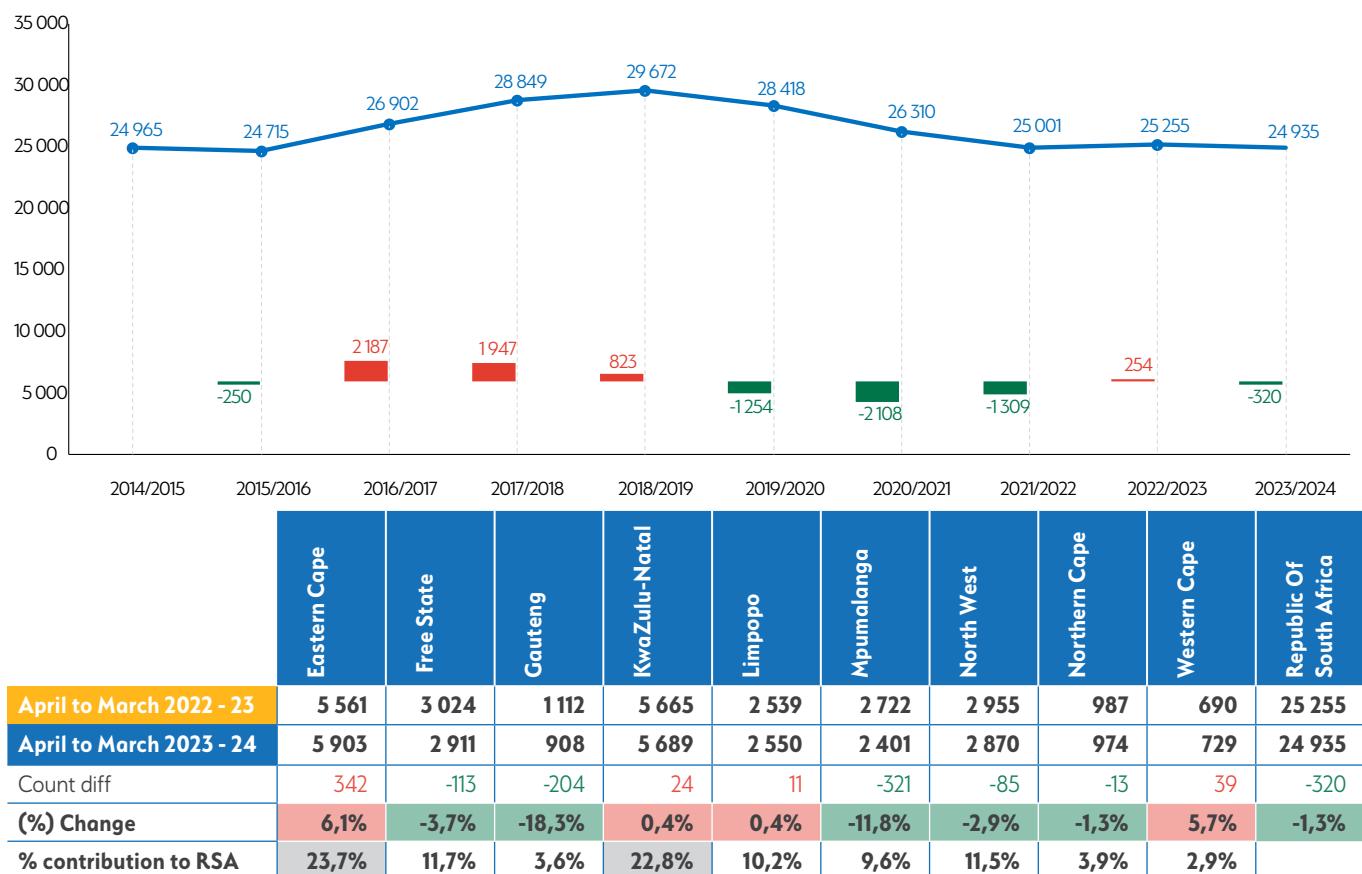
Increases in incidents of theft out of or from motor vehicle were recorded in Limpopo (4,1% or 140 counts), Free State (3,1% or 130 counts), and Western Cape (2,4% or 577 counts). Gauteng and Western Cape province accounted for the highest volumes of this crime, accounting for 27,2% or 23 596 counts and 28,5%, or 24 653 counts respectively. The two provinces accounted for over half (55,7% or 48 249 counts) of these incidents combined.

7.3.5 Stock theft

Stock theft consists of the stealing of stock as it is defined in Section 1 of the Stock Theft Act, 1959 (Act No.57 of 1959). According to the definition, stock mean any horse, mule, ass, bull, cow, ox, heifer, calf, sheep, goat, poultry, domesticated ostrich, domesticated game, or the carcase or portion of the carcase of any such stock.

A total of 24 935 incidents of livestock theft were reported to the police in 2023/2024, representing a slight decrease of 1,3% or 320 counts compared to the preceding period. Over the ten-year period these incidents illustrated an inconsistent trend, having increased in the earlier reporting periods 2016/2017 to 2018/2019 and 2022/2023, before decreasing from 2019/2020 to 2021/2022. A peak of 29 672 counts was recorded in 2018/2019. Nevertheless, this crime phenomenon decreased ever so slightly by 0,1% or 30 counts over the past ten years.

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

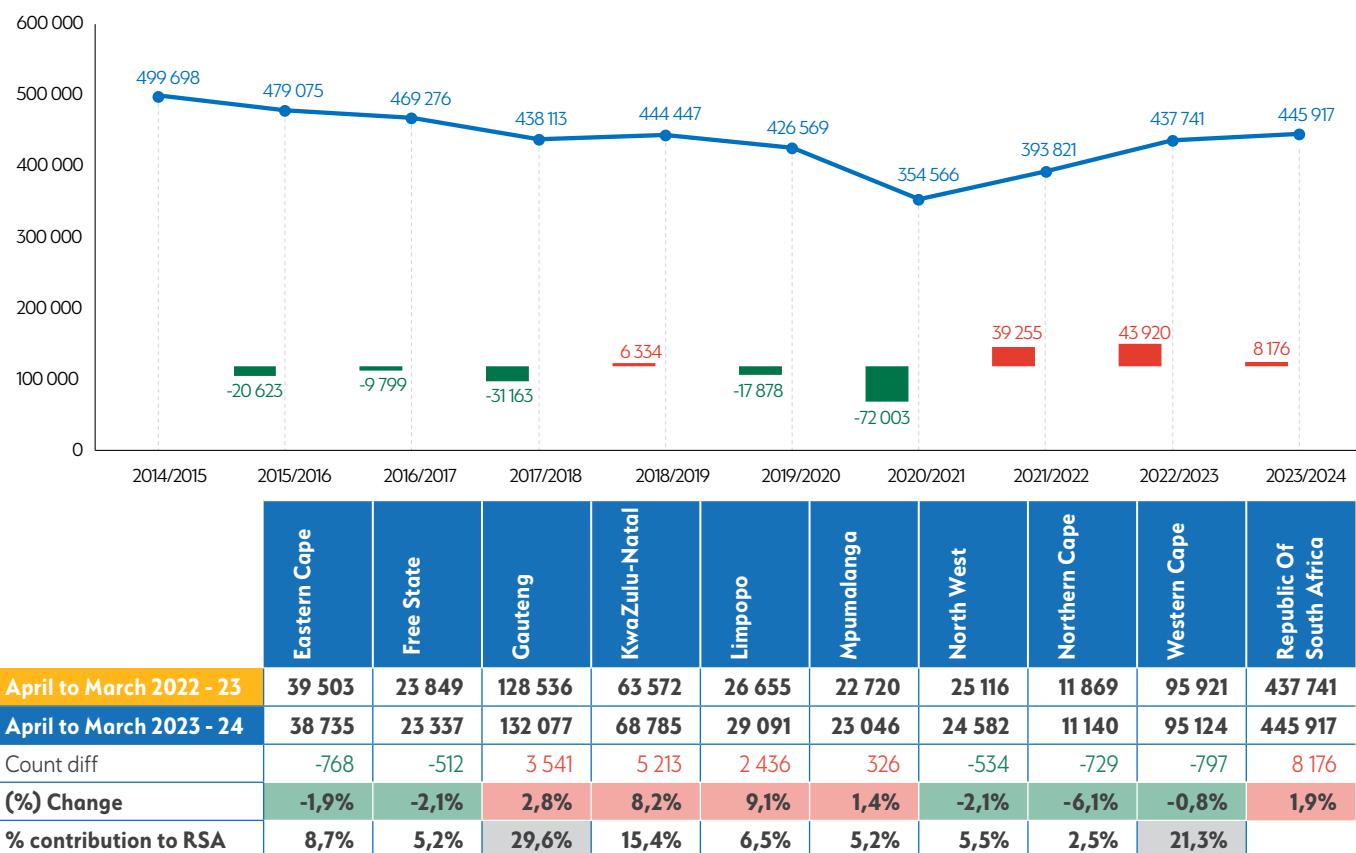


Four provinces recorded increases in the incidents of livestock theft, specifically, Eastern Cape (6,1% or 342 counts), KwaZulu-Natal (0,4% or 24 counts), Limpopo (0,4% or 11 counts) and Western Cape (5,7% or 39 counts). Eastern Cape (23,7% or 5 903 counts) and KwaZulu-Natal (22,8% or 5 689 counts) jointly accounted for 46,5% or 11 592 of the total incidents of livestock theft recorded.

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 445 917 counts of other serious crimes were recorded in 2023/2024, signifying an increase of 1,9% or 8 176 counts compared to preceding period. Specifically, this crime phenomenon has increased for each of the three reporting periods post COVID-19, culminating in a total increase of 25,8% or 91 351 counts from 2019/2020 to 2023/2024. Despite increases in the last three reporting periods, the trend of other serious crimes decreased by 10,8% or 53 781 counts over the past decade.

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

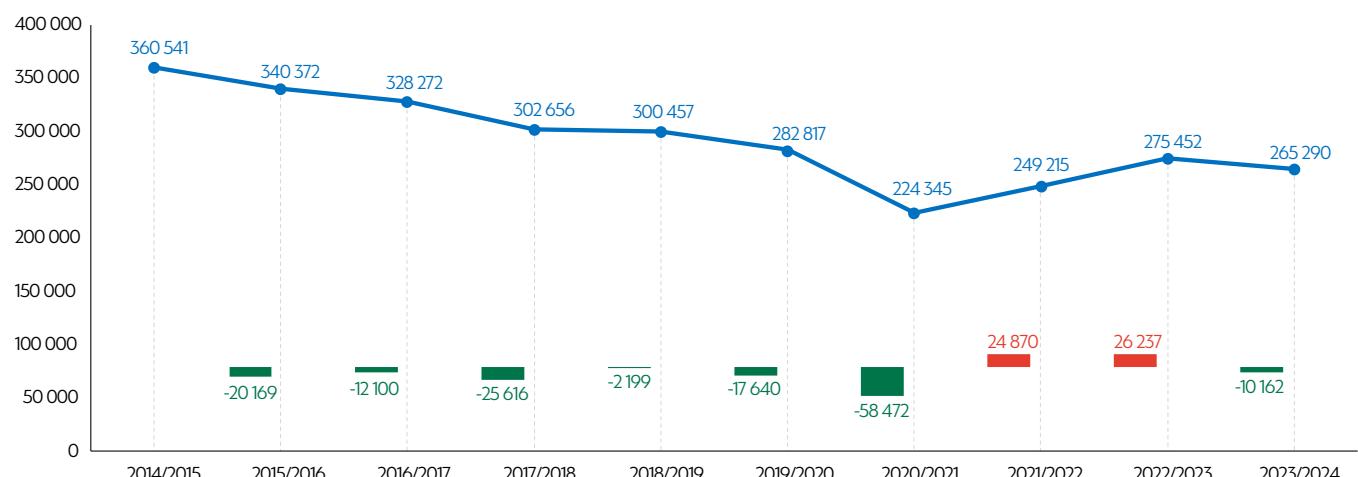


The crime category of other serious crimes was on the increase in Limpopo (9,1% or 2 436 counts), KwaZulu-Natal (8,2% or 5 213 counts), Gauteng (2,8% or 3 541 counts) and Mpumalanga (1,4% or 326 counts). Gauteng (29,6% or 132 077 counts) and Western Cape (21,3% or 95 124 counts) were the highest contributors to the total incidents of other serious crime category, accounting for a combined 50,9% or 227 201 counts.

7.4.1 All theft not mentioned elsewhere (other theft)

The crime 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. This is one of the most commonly committed crimes and can take many different forms and may be part of other crimes. The theft may include stealing from a shop, cable theft, pick-pocketing and an employee stealing from their workplace. All theft not mentioned elsewhere (other theft) decreased by 3,7% or 10 162 counts in 2023/2024 compared to the preceding reporting period. This crime phenomenon has decreased consistently over the past decade, apart from two consecutive financial years, 2021/2022 and 2022/2023 where increases were observed. As a result of the consistent decreases over the years, these incidents declined by 26,4% or 95 251 counts in the past ten years.

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



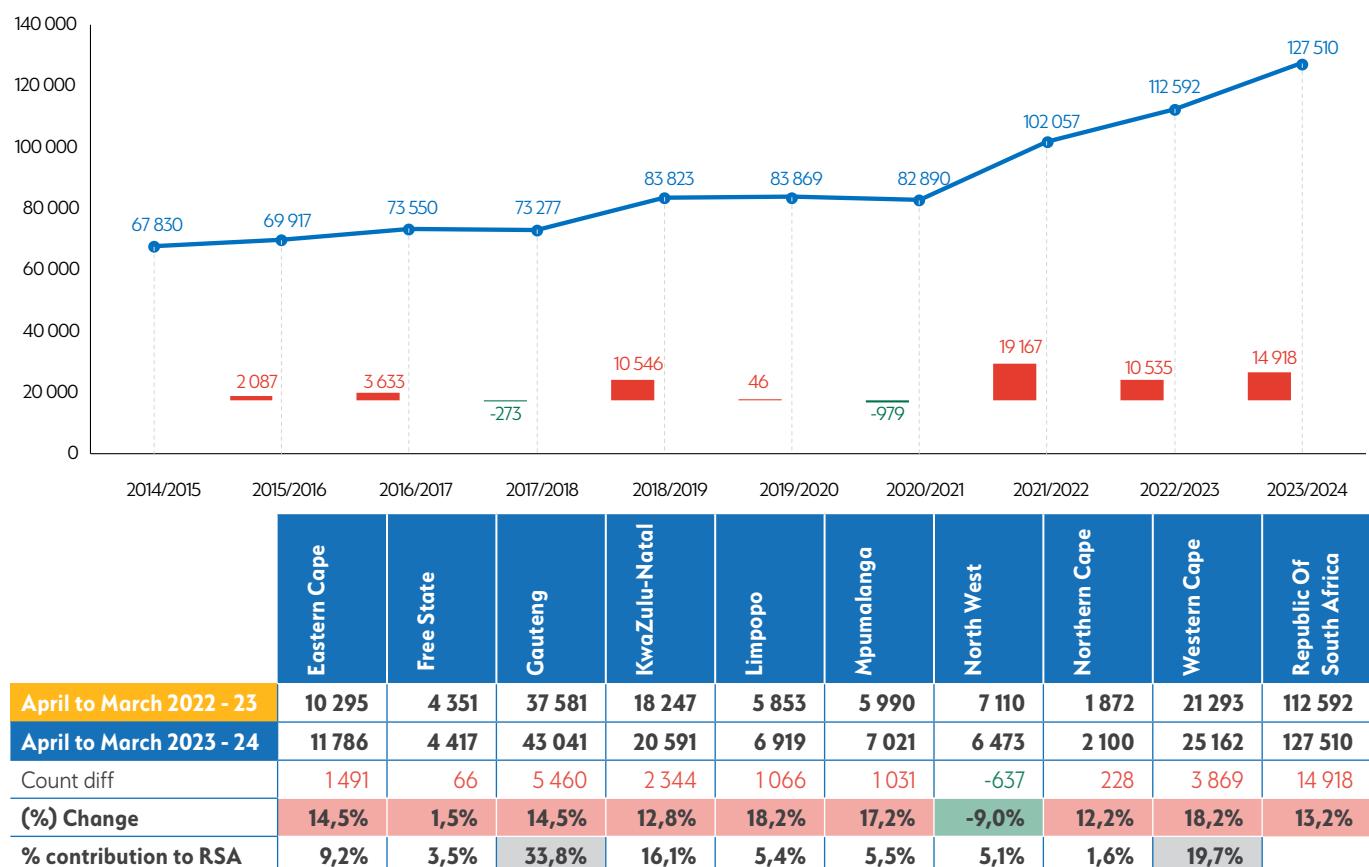
	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	Republic Of South Africa
April to March 2022 - 23	25 440	16 985	75 296	37 292	17 452	13 682	16 088	8 652	64 565	275 452
April to March 2023 - 24	22 760	16 330	71 865	39 618	18 722	12 901	16 201	7 591	59 302	265 290
Count diff	-2 680	-655	-3 431	2 326	1 270	-781	113	-1 061	-5 263	-10 162
(%) Change	-10,5%	-3,9%	-4,6%	6,2%	7,3%	-5,7%	0,7%	-12,3%	-8,2%	-3,7%
% contribution to RSA	8,6%	6,2%	27,1%	14,9%	7,1%	4,9%	6,1%	2,9%	22,4%	

Limpopo (7,3% or 1 270 counts), KwaZulu-Natal (6,2% or 2 326 counts) and North West (0,7% or 113 counts) recorded increases in this crime phenomenon in the period under review, with the rest of the provinces recording decreases of various magnitudes. Gauteng and Western Cape were the highest contributors in this crime phenomenon, accounting for 27,1% or 71 865 counts and 22,4% or 59 302 counts respectively, collectively about half (49,5% or 131 167 counts) of the total incidents.

7.4.2 Commercial crimes

Commercial crime consists of a vast range of offences, 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 African economy, as they jeopardise 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 13,2% or 14 918 counts in 2023/2024 compared to the previous financial year. This crime has increased consistently over the past ten years, having recorded decreases in only two reporting periods; 2017/2018 and 2020/2021. Increases in commercial crime were recorded in seven reporting periods, culminating in a sizable increase of 88,0% or 59 680 counts over the past ten years.

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

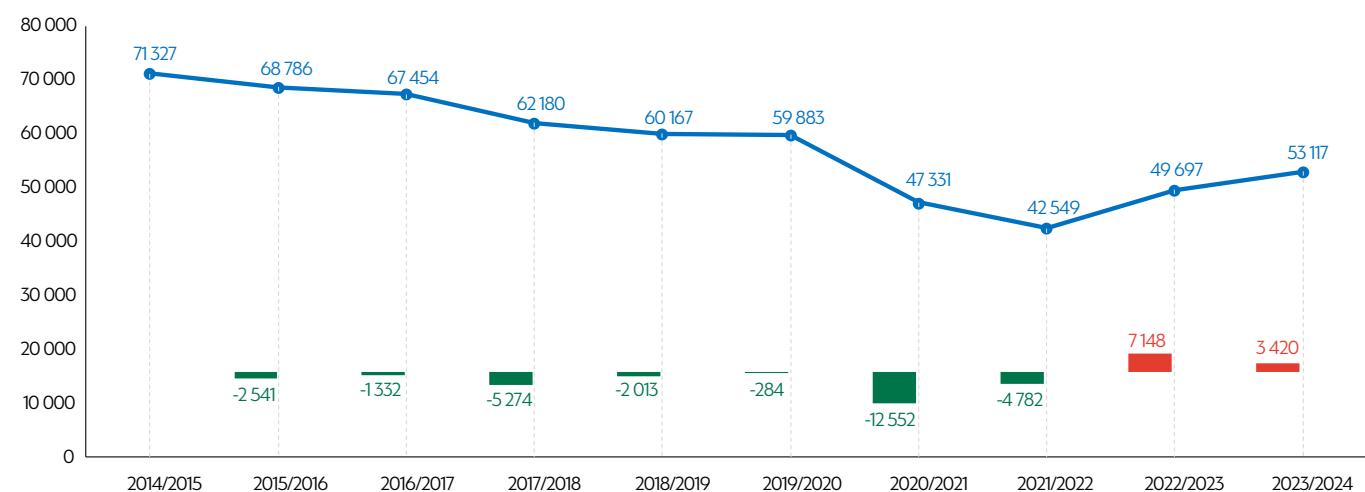


North West (9,0% or 637 counts less) is the only province to have recorded a decrease in incidents of commercial crime in the current reporting period. Among the eight provinces that recorded increases, Limpopo (18,2% or 1 066 counts) and Western Cape (18,2% or 3 869 counts) recorded the highest percentage increase compared to the previous reporting period. Meanwhile, Gauteng and Western Cape accounted for 33,8% or 43 041 counts and 19,7% or 25 162 counts respectively, that is a combined 53,5% of 68 203 counts of the overall total of commercial crimes.

7.4.3 Shoplifting

Shoplifting is an illegal act of taking one or more items from a shop which are offered for sale without paying, during shopping hours. 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 security 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. A total of 53 117 counts of shoplifting incidents were recorded in 2023/2024, reflecting an increase of 6,9% or 3 420 counts relative to the previous reporting period. Incidents of shoplifting have decreased consistently in the past decade, with the exception of the last two consecutive reporting periods; 2022/2023 and 2023/2024, indicating a resurgence of this crime phenomenon. The recent resurgence of this crime phenomenon is validated by an increase of by 24,8% or 10 568 counts in shoplifting incidents since 2021/2022. Despite the recent increases, a general decline of 25,5% or 18 210 counts has been recorded in the decade between 2014/2015 and 2023/2024.

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



	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	Republic Of South Africa
April to March 2022 - 23	3 768	2 513	15 659	8 033	3 350	3 048	1 918	1 345	10 063	49 697
April to March 2023 - 24	4 189	2 590	17 171	8 576	3 450	3 124	1 908	1 449	10 660	53 117
Count diff	421	77	1 512	543	100	76	-10	104	597	3 420
(%) Change	11,2%	3,1%	9,7%	6,8%	3,0%	2,5%	-0,5%	7,7%	5,9%	6,9%
% contribution to RSA	7,9%	4,9%	32,3%	16,1%	6,5%	5,9%	3,6%	2,7%	20,1%	

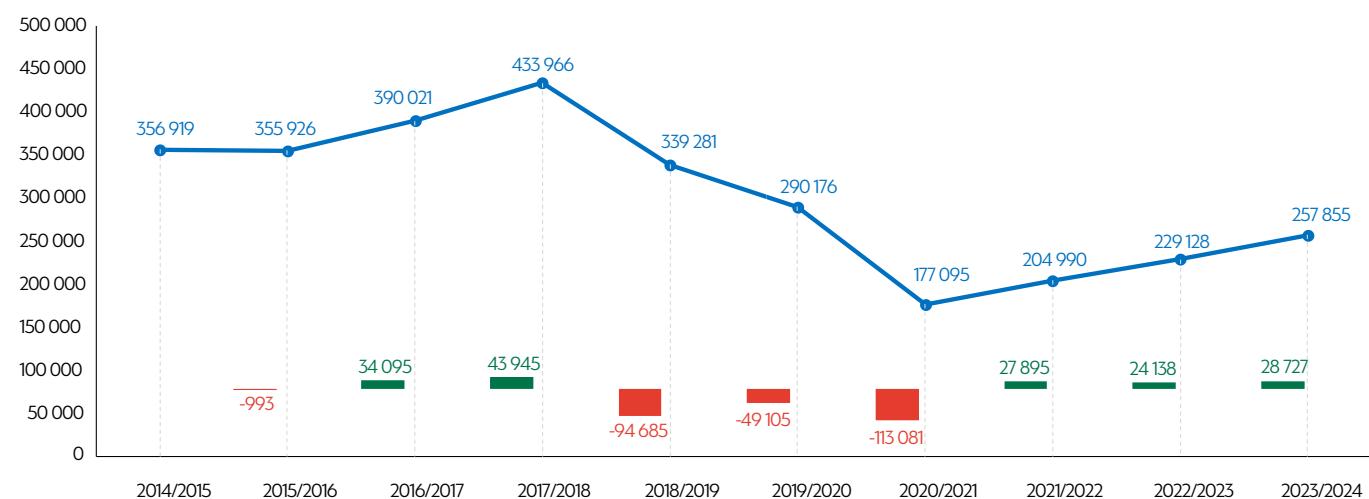
North West was the only province to have recorded a decrease (ten counts less) in incidents of shoplifting compared to the previous comparable period. All other provinces recorded increases, the highest of which were recorded in Eastern Cape (11,2% or 421 counts) and Gauteng (9,7% or 1 512 counts). Gauteng (32,3% or 17 171 counts) accounted for the highest shoplifting incidents in the country, followed by Western Cape (20,1% or 10 660 counts) and KwaZulu-Natal (16,1% or 8 576 counts).

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.

A total of 257 855 counts of crimes detected as a result of police action were recorded in 2023/2024 financial year, presenting an increase of 12,5% or 28 727 counts compared to the preceding financial year. This category demonstrated a fluctuating pattern over the past decade. Crimes detected as a result of police action decreased notably by 67,2% or 239 824 counts from 2014/2015 to 2020/2021, followed by an immediate reversal with an increase of 45,6% or 80 760 counts recorded from 2020/2021 to 2023/2024. A peak of 433 966 counts was recorded in 2017/2018 while a minimum of 117 095 counts was recorded in 2020/2021. Despite increases in five reporting periods in the past decade, including three consecutive increases in the last three reporting periods, this crime category depicted an overall decrease of 27,8% or 99 064 counts over the ten-year period.

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



	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	Republic Of South Africa
April to March 2022 - 23	16 161	9 822	59 370	32 239	12 003	7 269	10 205	2 903	79 156	229 128
April to March 2023 - 24	16 828	11 467	67 984	37 797	15 149	7 842	12 666	3 443	84 679	257 855
Count diff	667	1 645	8 614	5 558	3 146	573	2 461	540	5 523	28 727
(%) Change	4,1%	16,7%	14,5%	17,2%	26,2%	7,9%	24,1%	18,6%	7,0%	12,5%
% contribution to RSA	6,5%	4,4%	26,4%	14,7%	5,9%	3,0%	4,9%	1,3%	32,8%	

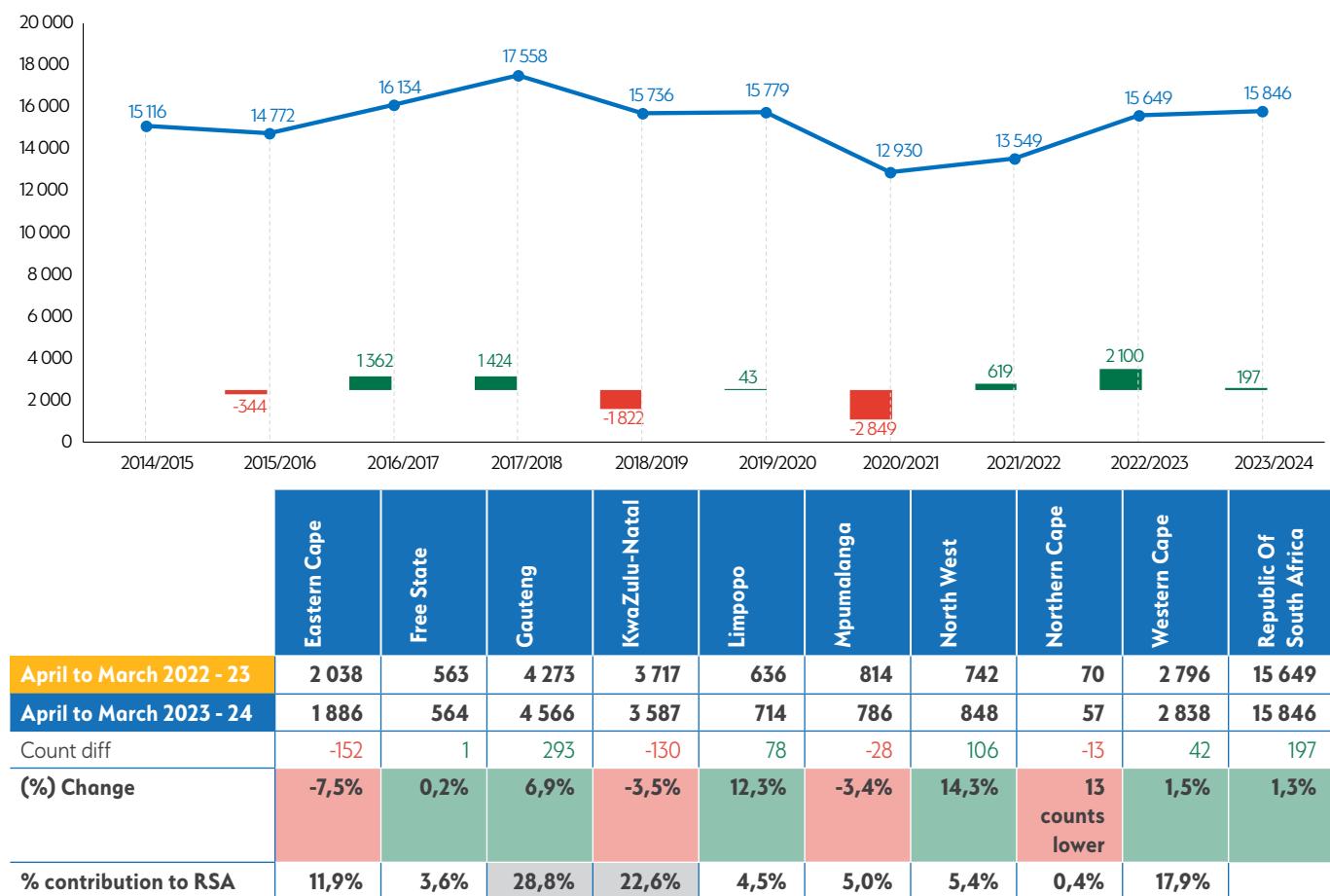
All nine provinces recorded increases in crime detected as a result of police action in 2023/2024 financial year, with Limpopo recording the highest percentage increase of 26,2% or 3 146 counts. Western Cape (32,8% or 84 679 counts) and Gauteng (26,4% or 67 984 counts) contributed a combined 59,2% or 152 663 counts of all crimes detected as a result of police action.

7.5.1 Illegal possession of firearm and ammunition

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

The police detected and recorded 15 846 counts of illegal possession of firearm and ammunition in 2023/2024 financial year, depicting an increase of 1,3% or 197 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 recorded, culminating in an increase of 4,8% or 730 counts over the past decade.

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

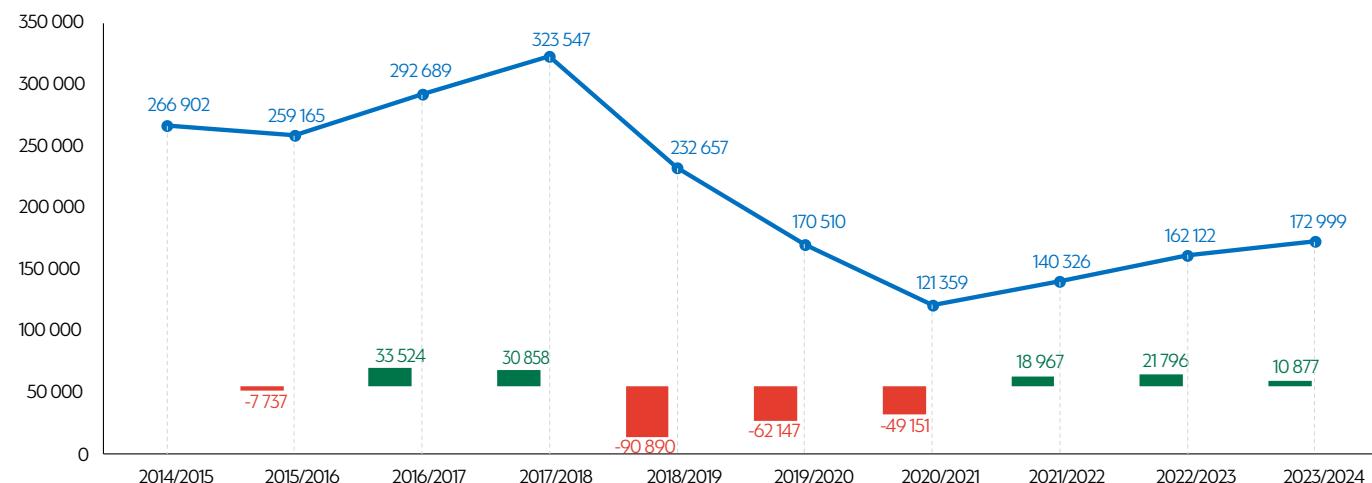


Five provinces recorded increases in the detection of illegal possession of firearm and ammunition, including North West (14,3% or 106 counts) and Limpopo (12,3% or 78 counts) which recorded double digit percentage increases. Gauteng (28,8% or 4 566 counts) and KwaZulu-Natal (22,6% or 3 587 counts) accounted for the most illegal firearms and ammunition confiscated in the current reporting period.

7.5.2 Drug-related crimes

A total of 172 999 counts of drug related offences were detected and recorded by the police in the period under review, reflecting an increase of 6,7% or 10 877 counts compared to the preceding reporting period. This crime phenomenon decreased markedly by 62,5% or 202 188 counts between 2017/2018 and 2020/2021, before rising considerably by 42,6% or 51 640 counts from 2020/2021 to 2023/2024. Overall, the detection of drug-related offences has decreased by 35,2% or 93 903 counts over the past ten-year period.

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



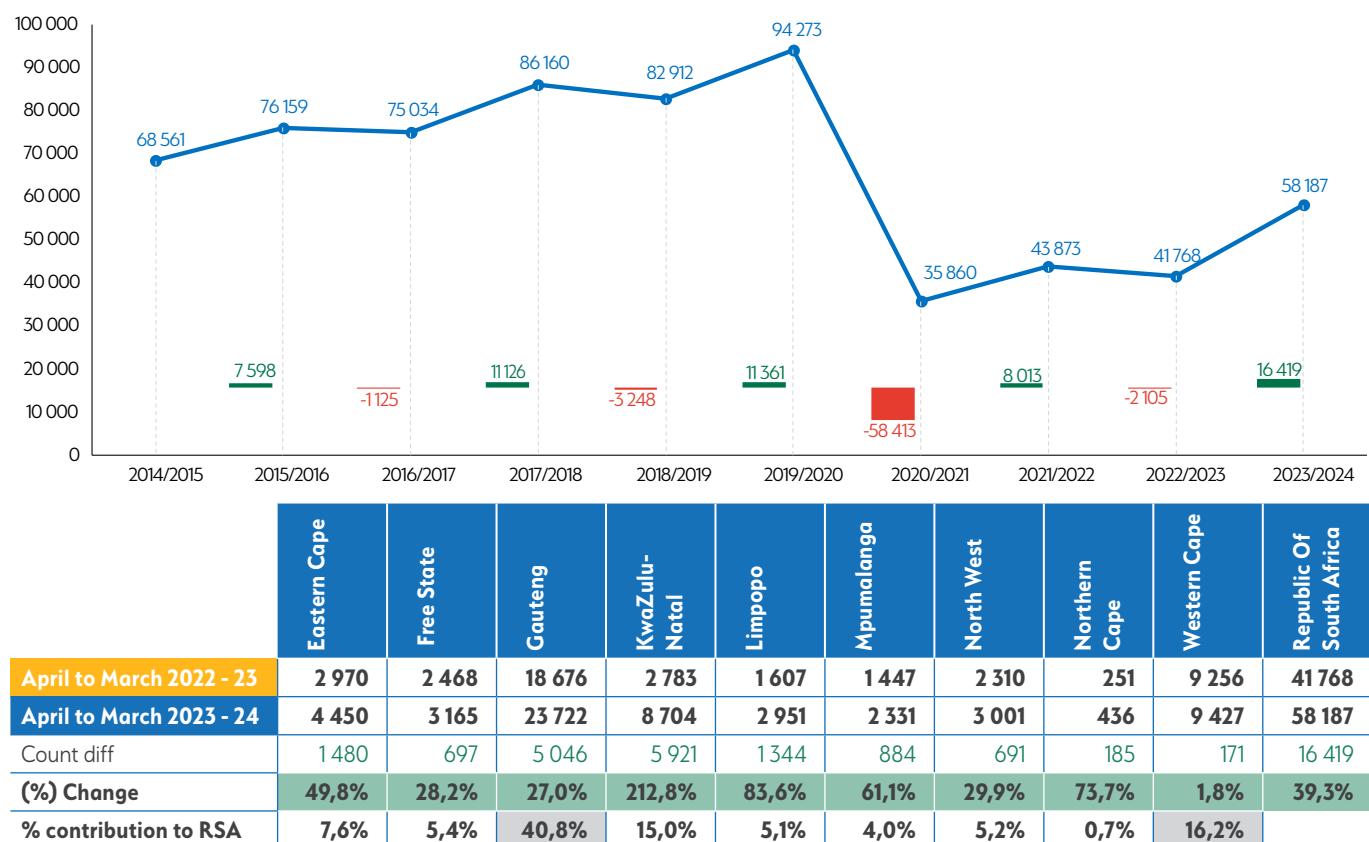
	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	Republic Of South Africa
April to March 2022 - 23	11 135	5 607	34 963	23 045	6 833	5 001	5 896	2 579	67 063	162 122
April to March 2023 - 24	10 472	6 118	38 093	23 138	8 072	4 723	7 056	2 945	72 382	172 999
Count diff	-663	511	3 130	93	1 239	-278	1 160	366	5 319	10 877
(%) Change	-6,0%	9,1%	9,0%	0,4%	18,1%	-5,6%	19,7%	14,2%	7,9%	6,7%
% contribution to RSA	6,1%	3,5%	22,0%	13,4%	4,7%	2,7%	4,1%	1,7%	41,8%	

All provinces recorded increases in detecting drug-related offences, with the exception of Eastern Cape and Mpumalanga provinces, which recorded decreases of 6,0% or 663 counts and 5,6% or 278 counts, respectively. The highest percentage increase was recorded in North West (19,7% or 1 160 counts), followed by Limpopo (18,1% or 1 239 counts) and the Northern Cape (14,2% or 366 counts). Western Cape (41,8% or 72 382 counts) and Gauteng (22,0% or 38 093 counts) accounted for a combined 63,8% or 110 475 counts of drug-related offences detected in 2023/2024.

7.5.3 Driving under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs

A total of 58 187 incidents of driving under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs were recorded in 2023/2024, representing an increase of 39,3% or 16 419 counts. The ten-year trend shows a fluctuating pattern, with a peak of 94 273 counts recorded in 2019/2020 financial year, and a notable decrease of 62,0% or 58 413 counts in 2020/2021 financial year. Overall incidents of driving under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs decreased by 15,1% or 10 374 counts in the past decade.

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

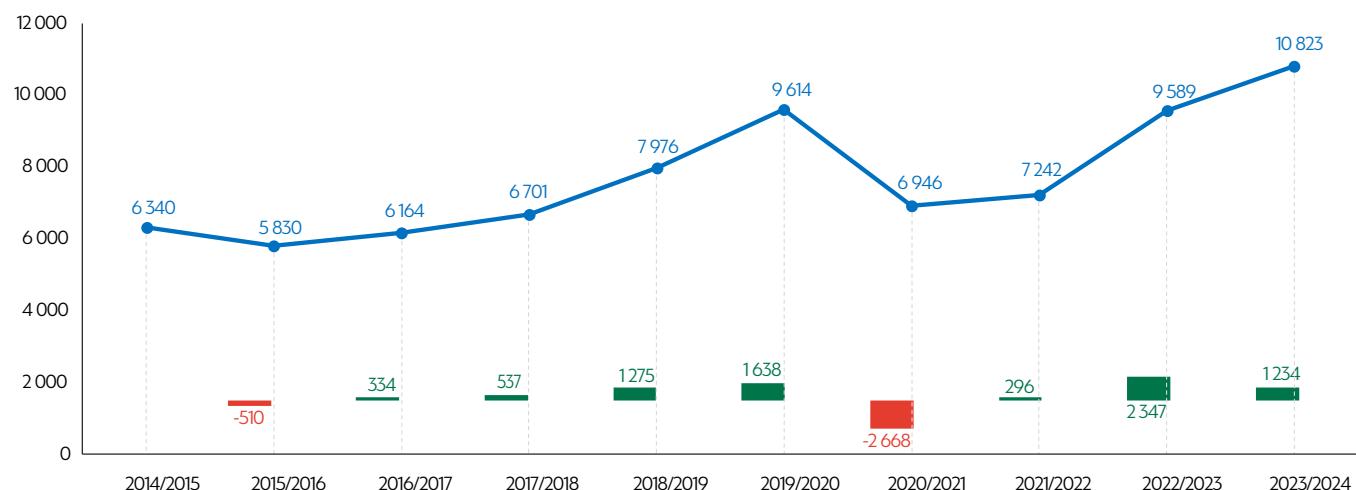


All nine provinces detected more incidents of driving under the influence of liquor and/or drugs when compared to the preceding financial year. The highest percentage increase in detection of these offences was recorded in KwaZulu-Natal (212,8% or 5 921 counts), followed by Limpopo (83,6% or 1 344 counts), Northern Cape (73,7% or 185 counts) and Mpumalanga (61,1% or 884 counts), all increasing by more than 50,0% compared to the preceding reporting period. Gauteng (40,8% or 23 722 counts) and Western Cape (16,2% or 9 427 counts) accounted for a combined 57,0% or 33 199 counts incidents of driving under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs in 2023/2024.

7.5.4 Sexual offences detected as result of police action

Sexual offences detected as a result of police action increased by 12,9% or 1 234 to reach a total of 10 823 counts in 2023/2024 compared to the preceding financial year. This crime phenomenon increased consistently over the past ten year period, declining in only two reporting periods; 2015/2016 and 2020/2021. Overall, a notable increase of 70,7% or 4 483 counts of sexual offences detected as a result of police action was observed over the past decade.

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



	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	Republic Of South Africa
April to March 2022 - 23	18	1 184	1 458	2 694	2 927	7	1 257	3	41	9 589
April to March 2023 - 24	20	1 620	1 603	2 368	3 412	2	1 761	5	32	10 823
Count diff	2	436	145	-326	485	-5	504	2	-9	1 234
(%) Change	2 counts higher	36,8%	9,9%	-12,1%	16,6%	5 counts lower	40,1%	2 counts higher	9 counts lower	12,9%
% contribution to RSA	0,2%	15,0%	14,8%	21,9%	31,5%	0,0%	16,3%	0,0%	0,3%	

KwaZulu-Natal (12,1% or 326 counts less), Western Cape (9 counts less) and Mpumalanga (5 counts less) detected fewer incidents of sexual offences compared to the preceding financial year. The other provinces recorded increases in detection of sexual offences compared to the preceding reporting period. KwaZulu-Natal (21,9% or 2 368) and Limpopo (31,5% or 3 412 counts) accounted for a combined 53,4% or 5 780 counts of the sexual offences detected as a result of police action combined.

7.6 CORE BUSINESS DIVERSION

Public disorder incidents discussed in this report includes uprising, rioting, looting and persistent civil disobedience. The 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.

7.6.1 Public unrest

A total of 7 861 crowd-related incidents were responded to by the SAPS during the period under review. These incidents were made up of 5 627 (71,6%) peaceful events and 2 234 (28,4%) unrests. Collectively, peaceful incidents and unrests decreased by 18,1% or 1 733 counts compared to the preceding financial year. These crowd-related incidents decreased by 46,7% or 6 879 counts over the decade, consequential of decreases in both peaceful incidents (58,8% or 6 824 counts less) and unrests (2,4% or 55 counts less).

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



	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	Republic Of South Africa
April to March 2022 - 23	790	784	2 282	2 152	991	636	743	470	746	9 594
April to March 2023 - 24	889	530	1 658	1 929	776	457	531	342	749	7 861
Count diff	99	-254	-624	-223	-215	-179	-212	-128	3	-1 733
(%) Change	12,5%	-32,4%	-27,3%	-10,4%	-21,7%	-28,1%	-28,5%	-27,2%	0,4%	-18,1%
Peaceful	554	441	1 292	1 410	594	317	245	211	563	5 627
Unrest	335	89	366	519	182	140	286	131	186	2 234
% contribution to RSA	11,3%	6,7%	21,1%	24,5%	9,9%	5,8%	6,8%	4,4%	9,5%	

Eastern Cape (12,5% or 99 incidents higher) and Western Cape (0,4% or 3 incidents higher) responded to more crowd-related incidents compared with the previous financial year. KwaZulu-Natal (24,5% or 1 929 counts) accounted for the most crowd-related incidents in 2023/2024, followed by Gauteng (21,1% or 1 658 counts) and Eastern Cape (11,3% or 889).

7.7 ENVIRONMENTAL CRIMES: FOUR-YEAR COMPARISON

South Africa has numerous laws and by-laws protecting the country against persons and companies, who unscrupulously damage the environment. These transgressions include the more common crimes, like poaching of rhinoceros, lion, elephant, abalone and pangolin, illegal harvesting of fish and other marine life, water pollution, illegal dumping of hazardous waste and illegal development in eco-sensitive areas.

Due to South Africa's porous borders, corruption and insufficient policing of these laws, the land and environment become easy pickings for criminals. According to the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism South Africa is the third most biological diverse country in the world. This makes the country a popular holiday destination for tourists, who visit the country to experience the wildlife, fauna and flora as well as the diverse culture and history. Various projects were launched to curb the poaching of rhinoceros, including de-horning, implant of radioactive material and employing more guards, which have proven to be successful in some areas.

TABLE 2: PROVINCIAL DISTRIBUTION OF ANALYSED ENVIRONMENTAL CRIMES

	EC	FS	GP	KZN	LIM	MP	NW	NC	WC	TOTAL
Endangered Species (Elephant)	1	0	0	1	25	8	3	0	0	38
Endangered Species (Plants and Animals)	11	31	27	15	156	18	18	93	27	396
Endangered Species (Rhinoceros)	8	0	2	368	55	78	13	1	5	530
Other Offences Against Plants, Animals, The Environment and Incorporeal Objects (Category A)	67	39	186	101	27	22	55	17	89	603
Other Offences Against Plants, Animals, The Environment and Incorporeal Objects (Category B)	535	82	69	764	492	195	130	63	713	3 043
TOTAL	622	152	284	1 249	755	321	219	174	834	4 610

A total of 4 610 environmental crimes were recorded in 2023/2024, representing an increase of 39,7% or 1 310 counts, compared to the 3 300 counts recorded in 2022/2023. KwaZulu-Natal (27,1% or 1 249 counts), Western Cape (18,1% or 834 counts) and Limpopo province (16,4% or 755 counts) were the highest contributors to environmental crimes, collectively accounting for 61,6% or 2 838 counts to the total environmental crimes recorded by the police in South Africa.

TABLE 3: SELECTED ENVIRONMENTAL CRIMES: FOUR-YEAR COMPARISON

	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	Count diff	% Change
Abalone	268	257	246	342	96	39,0%
Elephant	18	15	26	24	-2	2 count lower
Lion	11	8	13	11	-2	2 counts lower
Marine and fish related crimes	1105	1035	1363	1859	496	36,4%
Pangolin	36	23	33	44	11	11 counts higher
Rhinoceros	246	368	342	541	199	58,2%
TOTAL	1 684	1 706	2 023	2 821	798	39,4%

Table 3 above illustrates an increase of 39,4% or 798 counts of environmental crimes compared to the previous corresponding period. This increase was bolstered by increases in four of the six categories; poaching of rhinoceros (58,2% or 199 counts more), abalone (39,0% or 96 counts more), marine and fish (36,4% or 496 counts more) and pangolin (11 counts more). In contrast, poaching of elephants and lions decreased by 2 counts each compared to the preceding period.

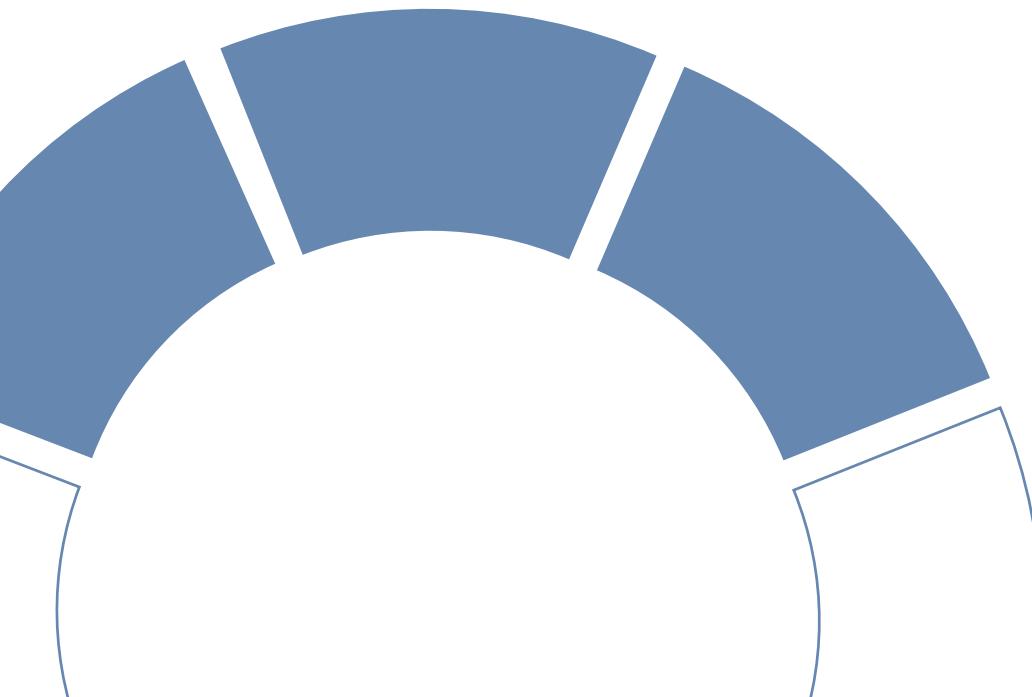


TABLE 4: PROVINCIAL DISTRIBUTION OF SELECTED ENVIRONMENTAL CRIMES

	EC	FS	GP	KZN	LIM	MP	NW	NC	WC	RSA
Abalone	124	5	5	0	2	1	0	0	205	342
Rhinoceros	8	0	3	371	60	78	17	1	3	541
Elephants	0	0	1	1	15	3	3	0	1	24
Lion	0	0	1	0	4	0	4	1	1	11
Pangolin	0	0	16	1	10	1	11	3	2	44
Marine life	390	8	6	855	57	32	14	21	476	1 859
Total	522	13	32	1 228	148	115	49	26	688	2 821
Marine and Fish Related Crimes										
Alikreukel/ periwinkle	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	13	15
Crab	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Fish	378	7	2	850	57	31	14	10	327	1 676
Lobster	9	1	3	5	0	1	0	10	123	152
Mussels	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	9
Octopus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Oysters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Seal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Shark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total marine and fish	390	8	6	855	57	32	14	21	476	1 859

A total of 541 incidents of rhinoceros poaching were recorded in 2023/2024, most of which were reported in KwaZulu-Natal (68,6% or 371 counts), followed by Mpumalanga (14,4% or 78 counts) and Limpopo (11,1% or 60 counts). Elephant poaching was mostly prevalent in Limpopo, with 15 out of a total of 24 counts of elephant poaching recorded in that province. A total of forty-four (44) incidents of pangolin poaching, including pangolin scales were recorded South Africa, with Gauteng (16 counts), North West (11 counts) and Limpopo (10 counts) recording double digits counts.

The poaching of abalone, which features on the endangered species list, increased by 39,0% or 96 counts from 246 counts recorded in the preceding period to 342 counts in the current period. Majority of abalone poaching incidents were recorded in Western Cape (59,9% or 205 counts) and the Eastern Cape (36,3% or 124 counts), while Gauteng and Free State recorded 5 counts each. Mpumalanga (2 counts) and Limpopo (1) also recorded incidents of abalone poaching.

The poaching and trafficking of endangered plant species, especially succulents, was also on the increase in the current reporting period. These were mostly in the Northern Cape and Western Cape, where these rare species are in high demand for the plant collectors.

Overall, majority of the environmental crimes were recorded in KwaZulu-Natal (43,5% or 1 228 counts), followed by Western Cape (24,4% or 688 counts) and the Eastern Cape (18,5% or 522 counts). Nearly two-thirds (65,9% or 1 859) of the total environmental crimes recorded in South Africa were related to poaching of marine life and fish. Poaching of marine life and fish was more prevalent in coastal provinces; KwaZulu-Natal (855 counts), Western Cape (476 counts), Eastern Cape (390 counts) and Northern Cape (21 counts).



CONCLUSION

8. CONCLUSION

This report provides a basis of understanding the movement of crime patters in South Africa in the ten-year period 2014/2014 to 2023/2024. The data reveal a slight increase in the 17 community-reported crimes, mainly driven by increases in contact crimes and other serious crimes. Decreases in crime levels were observed in respect of property-related crimes and contact related crimes, which includes arson and malicious damage to property. The rise of contact crimes, particularly murder, attempted murder and aggravated robberies, which have all increased in the three-year period since the COVID-19 period of 2020/2021 remain a cause for concern. These crime figures reflect an intricate interaction of law enforcement and socio-economic factors that need to be addressed in order to fight and prevent crime in South Africa.

The analysis reveals alarming increases in carjacking, kidnapping and commercial crime, the latter include a range of crimes from fraud, tax evasion, forgery, misappropriation and embezzlement. These increases in crimes levels require integrated interventions that includes social crime prevention, police training, technological advancements, and socio-economic development in order to disrupt the triangle of crime. The provincial breakdowns of crime information indicate that Gauteng, Western Cape, Kwa-Zulu Natal and Eastern Cape dominate reporting and detecting of crimes in the country, and further highlights the importance of unique provincial policing strategies taking into account unique dynamics of each province and movement of crime between provinces. Proactive approach to policing supported by data-driven decision-making emerges as a potent tool to shape effective policing strategies, necessitating collaboration among law enforcement, communities, and policymakers.

This comprehensive analysis of crime patters lays bare the challenges the government must confront in order to ensure the safety and security of all South Africans. These crime patters further underscores the need to foster cooperation among stakeholders in government, business and communities to address the root causes of crime, including inter alia, gang-violence, substance abuse and poverty and inequality. The challenges discussed supra culminate in the need to deliver an effective public service, including police service to create a secure and just environment for all South Africans.



“ THIS COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS OF CRIME PATTERNS LAYS BARE THE CHALLENGES THE GOVERNMENT MUST CONFRONT IN ORDER TO ENSURE THE SAFETY AND SECURITY OF ALL SOUTH AFRICANS.



ANNEXURES

SAPS ANNUAL CRIME REPORTS

2023/2024

**ANNEXURE A: NATIONAL CRIME FIGURES FINANCIAL YEAR
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
FINANCIAL YEARS (APRIL TO MARCH 2014-2015 TO 2023-2024)**

CRIME CATEGORY	REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA						2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	Count Diff	(%) Change
	CONTACT CRIME (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)																	
Murder	17 805	18 673	19 016	20 336	21 022	21 325	19 972	25 181	27 614	27 621	7	0.0%						
Sexual offences	53 617	51 895	49 660	50 108	52 420	53 293	46 214	52 694	53 888	53 285	-603	-1.1%						
Attempted murder	17 537	18 127	18 205	18 233	18 980	18 635	18 707	22 095	25 275	28 451	3 716	12.6%						
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	182 556	182 933	170 616	167 352	170 979	166 720	143 393	162 842	170 754	179 572	8 818	5.2%						
Common assault	161 486	164 958	156 450	156 243	162 012	165 494	149 442	169 963	186 661	190 399	3 738	2.0%						
Common robbery	54 927	54 110	53 418	50 730	51 765	51 825	37 648	41 600	47 240	49 056	1 816	3.8%						
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	129 045	132 527	140 956	138 364	140 032	143 990	119 841	132 788	146 707	150 317	3 610	2.5%						
Total Contact crime (Crimes against the person)	616 973	623 223	608 321	601 366	617 210	621 282	535 217	607 163	658 139	678 701	20 562	3,1%						
SEXUAL OFFENCES - BREAKDOWN																		
Rape	43 195	41 503	39 828	40 035	41 583	42 289	36 330	41 739	43 068	42 569	-499	-1.2%						
Sexual assault	6 087	6 212	6 271	6 786	7 437	7 749	7 025	7 798	7 510	7 418	-92	-1.2%						
Attempted sexual offences	2 641	2 573	2 073	2 066	2 146	2 076	1 800	2 027	2 445	2 558	113	4.6%						
Contact sexual offences	1 694	1 607	1 488	1 221	1 254	1 179	1 059	1 130	865	740	-125	-14.5%						
SOME SUBCATEGORIES OF AGGRAVATED ROBBERY																		
Carjacking	12 773	14 602	16 717	16 325	16 026	18 162	16 731	20 923	22 765	22 735	-30	-0.1%						
Robbery at residential premises	20 281	20 820	22 343	22 261	22 431	21 130	20 870	21 832	23 164	23 614	450	1.9%						
Robbery at non-residential premises	19 170	19 698	20 680	20 047	19 991	20 651	18 231	20 012	20 228	18 592	-1 636	-8.1%						
TRIO Crime	52 224	55 120	59 740	58 612	58 448	59 943	55 831	62 767	66 157	64 941	-1 216	-1.8%						
Robbery of cash in transit	119	137	152	238	183	164	195	238	238	211	-27	-11.3%						
Bank robbery	17	6	3	13	4	0	2	13	4	3	-1	-25.0%						
Truck hijacking	1279	1184	1183	1202	1182	1202	1397	1741	1998	1976	-22	-1.1%						
CONTACT-RELATED CRIME																		
Arson	5 127	4 903	4 321	3 869	4 083	3 783	3 238	4 102	3 668	3 419	-249	-6.8%						
Malicious damage to property	120 662	119 901	116 409	113 089	108 461	99 031	113 403	115 946	112 466	115 480	-3 480	-3.0%						
Total contact-related crime	125 789	124 804	120 730	115 361	117 172	112 244	102 269	117 505	119 614	115 885	-3 729	-3.1%						

ANNEXURE A: NATIONAL CRIME FIGURES FINANCIAL YEAR | REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

CRIME CATEGORY	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	Count Diff	(%) Change
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME												
Burglary at non-residential premises	74 358	75 008	75 618	71 195	71 224	69 713	65 508	62 197	62 888	58 055	-4 833	-7,7%
Burglary at residential premises	253 716	250 606	246 654	228 094	220 865	205 959	159 721	156 170	164 405	154 041	-10 364	-6,3%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	55 090	53 809	53 307	50 663	48 524	46 921	35 023	37 402	37 515	36 695	-820	-2,2%
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	145 358	139 386	138 772	129 174	125 076	118 213	83 183	81 504	87 275	86 639	-636	-0,7%
Stock-theft	24 965	24 715	26 902	28 849	29 672	28 418	26 310	25 001	25 387	24 935	-452	-1,8%
Total property-related crime	553 487	543 524	540 653	507 975	495 161	469 224	369 745	362 274	377 470	360 365	-17 105	-4,5%
OTHER SERIOUS CRIME												
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	360 541	340 372	328 272	302 656	300 457	282 817	224 345	249 215	276 445	265 290	-11 155	-4,0%
Commercial crime	67 830	69 917	73 550	73 277	83 823	83 869	82 890	102 057	116 672	127 510	10 838	9,3%
Shoplifting	71 327	68 786	67 454	62 180	60 167	59 883	47 351	42 549	49 967	53 117	3 150	6,3%
Other serious crime	499 698	479 075	469 276	438 113	444 447	426 569	354 566	393 821	443 084	445 917	2 833	0,6%
17 Community reported serious crime	1795 947	1770 626	1738 980	1662 815	1673 990	1629 319	1361 797	1480 763	1598 307	1600 868	2 561	0,2%
CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION												
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	15 116	14 772	16 134	17 558	15 736	15 779	12 930	13 549	15 670	15 846	176	1,1%
Drug-related crime	266 902	259 165	292 689	323 547	252 657	170 510	121 359	140 326	162 458	172 999	10 541	6,5%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	68 561	76 159	75 034	86 160	82 912	94 273	35 860	43 873	42 191	58 187	15 996	37,9%
Sexual offences detected as a result of police action	6 340	5 830	6 164	6 701	7 976	9 614	6 946	7 242	9 589	10 823	1 234	12,9%
Crime detected as a result of police action	356 919	355 926	390 021	453 966	359 281	290 176	177 095	204 990	229 908	257 855	27 947	12,2%

ANNEXURE B: PROVINCIAL CRIME FIGURES FINANCIAL YEAR FINANCIAL YEARS (APRIL TO MARCH 2014-2015 TO 2023-2024)

CRIME CATEGORY	PROVINCIAL CRIME FIGURES FINANCIAL YEAR EASTERN CAPE					2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	Count Diff	(% Change)	
	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019									
CONTACT CRIME (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)														
Murder	3 321	3 649	3 628	3 815	3 965	3 879	3 713	4 407	5 150	5 083	-67	-1,3%		
Sexual offences	9 224	8 797	8 050	8 094	8 731	8 708	7 445	8 404	8 269	8 099	-170	-2,1%		
Attempted murder	1 832	2 052	2 110	2 232	2 305	2 409	2 104	2 155	2 519	2 499	-20	-0,8%		
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	25 431	24 818	23 241	23 133	24 125	23 376	20 238	22 935	24 218	24 844	626	2,6%		
Common assault	11 848	11 475	11 100	11 171	11 943	12 527	11 399	13 930	15 095	15 041	-54	-0,4%		
Common robbery	3 753	3 690	3 707	3 463	3 769	3 663	2 736	2 836	2 903	3 029	126	4,3%		
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	13 245	12 777	13 688	13 485	13 578	13 983	11 458	11 916	13 021	13 235	214	1,6%		
Contact crime (Crimes against the person)	68 654	67 258	65 524	65 393	68 416	68 545	59 093	66 581	71 175	71 830	655	0,9%		
SEXUAL OFFENCES - BREAKDOWN														
Rape	7 934	7 437	6 836	6 821	7 305	7 282	6 114	6 969	6 829	6 787	-42	-0,6%		
Sexual assault	636	747	753	805	890	896	891	956	913	804	-109	-11,9%		
Attempted sexual offences	440	430	301	318	388	396	320	361	419	431	12	2,9%		
Contact sexual offences	214	183	160	150	148	134	120	118	108	77	-31	-28,7%		
SOME SUBCATEGORIES OF AGGRAVATED ROBBERY														
Carjacking	769	956	955	999	1 048	1 111	996	1 342	1 866	1 901	35	1,9%		
Robbery at residential premises	1811	2 054	2 171	2 184	2 188	2 120	2 101	1 891	2 154	2 221	67	3,1%		
Robbery at non-residential premises	2 474	2 218	2 369	2 395	2 373	2 382	1 954	2 314	2 205	2 186	-19	-0,9%		
TRIO Crime	5 054	5 228	5 495	5 578	5 609	5 613	5 051	5 547	6 225	6 308	83	1,3%		
Robbery of cash in transit	10	19	11	23	46	21	32	37	45	50	5	11,1%		
Bank robbery	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	3	2	1	-1	-50,0%		
Truck hijacking	34	54	82	92	110	124	159	136	176	234	58	33,0%		
CONTACT-RELATED CRIME														
Arson	785	679	748	605	698	666	560	592	583	502	-81	-13,9%		
Malicious damage to property	12 399	11 819	12 062	11 422	12 040	12 055	11 113	12 574	12 874	12 052	-822	-6,4%		
Contact-related crime	13 184	12 498	12 810	12 027	12 738	12 721	11 673	13 166	13 457	12 554	-903	-6,7%		

ANNEXURE B: PROVINCIAL CRIME FIGURES FINANCIAL YEAR | EASTERN CAPE

CRIME CATEGORY	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	Count Diff	(%) Change
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME												
Burglary at non-residential premises	7 810	7 470	7 755	7 446	7 691	7 477	7 717	6 725	7 698	6 533	-1165	-15,1%
Burglary at residential premises	24 329	23 901	24 385	23 758	23 593	22 233	18 521	18 471	18 916	17 298	-1618	-8,6%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	3 276	2 678	2 739	2 443	2 384	2 135	1 529	1 693	1 668	1 424	-269	-15,9%
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	12 034	11 225	12 195	11 649	11 671	10 931	8 349	8 160	8 681	8 196	-485	-5,6%
Stock-theft	6 087	5 809	6 023	6 217	6 736	6 800	6 399	5 363	5 561	5 903	342	6,1%
Property-related crime	53 536	51 083	53 097	51 513	51 875	49 576	42 515	40 587	42 549	39 354	-3 195	-7,5%
OTHER SERIOUS CRIME												
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	25 597	23 429	24 486	23 174	24 277	24 188	21 068	23 395	25 440	22 760	-2 680	-10,5%
Commercial crime	5 546	6 155	6 567	6 437	7 283	8 396	8 665	10 140	10 295	11 786	1491	14,5%
Shoplifting	6 045	5 654	5 408	4 645	4 711	4 896	3 266	3 007	3 768	4 189	421	11,2%
Other serious crime	37 188	35 238	36 461	34 256	36 271	37 480	32 999	36 542	39 503	38 735	-768	-1,9%
17 Community reported serious crime	172 562	166 077	167 892	163 189	169 300	168 322	146 280	156 876	166 684	162 473	-4 211	-2,5%
CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION												
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	1 719	1 773	2 045	2 142	1 995	2 156	1 685	1 688	2 038	1 886	-152	-7,5%
Drug-related crime	16 038	16 129	17 710	18 936	15 23	13 343	9 780	9 561	11 135	10 472	-663	-6,0%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	6 946	6 547	6 090	5 648	5 269	5 293	1 936	3 517	2 970	4 450	1 480	49,8%
Sexual offences detected as a result of police action	219	262	337	275	81	77	26	23	18	20	2	11,1%
Crime detected as a result of police action	24 922	24 711	26 182	27 001	22 558	20 869	13 427	14 789	16 161	16 828	667	4,1%

ANNEXURE B: PROVINCIAL CRIME FIGURES FINANCIAL YEAR | FREE STATE

CRIME CATEGORY														
	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	Count Diff	(%) Change		
CONTACT CRIME (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)														
Murder	943	993	950	1054	1000	939	834	992	979	996	17	1,7%		
Sexual offences	4 094	3 928	3 488	3 284	3 457	3 746	2 971	3 416	3 415	3 625	210	6,1%		
Attempted murder	816	787	694	617	844	736	727	890	1 326	1 746	420	31,7%		
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	13 458	13 116	11 702	10 842	11 120	10 887	9 550	10 933	12 030	13 071	1 041	8,7%		
Common assault	15 243	15 194	13 568	12 701	13 032	12 649	12 184	14 006	15 541	15 708	167	1,1%		
Common robbery	2 521	2 304	2 192	2 195	2 087	1 983	1 410	1 738	1 945	2 167	222	11,4%		
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	5 239	4 778	5 147	5 032	5 339	5 119	3 992	4 381	4 603	4 943	340	7,4%		
Contact crime (Crimes against the person)	42 314	41 100	37 741	35 725	36 879	36 059	31 668	36 356	39 839	42 256	2 417	6,1%		
SEXUAL OFFENCES - BREAKDOWN														
Rape	3 290	3 059	2 702	2 573	2 646	2 936	2 258	2 595	2 671	2 841	170	6,4%		
Sexual assault	441	484	474	435	517	540	489	567	488	497	9	1,8%		
Attempted sexual offences	208	232	154	153	173	163	140	157	163	221	58	35,6%		
Contact sexual offences	155	153	158	123	121	107	84	97	93	66	-27	-29,0%		
SOME SUBCATEGORIES OF AGGRAVATED ROBBERY														
Coinjacking	270	258	234	235	236	241	199	230	271	266	-5	-1,8%		
Robbery at residential premises	718	773	875	864	851	725	710	726	638	759	121	19,0%		
Robbery at non-residential premises	852	756	973	886	955	876	796	831	871	743	-128	-14,1%		
TRIO Crime	1840	1787	2 082	1 985	2 042	1 842	1 705	1 787	1 780	1 768	-12	-0,7%		
Robbery of cash in transit	9	5	12	17	8	12	2	11	7	4	-3	-42,9%		
Bank robbery	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0 count		
Truck hijacking	89	65	41	32	39	44	45	77	53	60	7	13,2%		
CONTACT-RELATED CRIME														
Arson	287	265	186	164	123	148	127	171	142	169	27	19,0%		
Malicious damage to property	7 655	7 551	6 652	6 068	5 993	5 592	5 642	6 635	6 985	6 606	-379	-5,4%		
Contact-related crime	7 942	7 816	6 838	6 232	6 116	5 740	5 769	6 806	7 127	6 775	-352	-4,9%		

ANNEXURE B: PROVINCIAL CRIME FIGURES FINANCIAL YEAR | FREE STATE

CRIME CATEGORY	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	Count Diff	(%) Change
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME												
Burglary at non-residential premises	4 875	5 210	5 011	4 963	5 171	5 417	4 751	4 233	5 008	4 568	-440	-8,8%
Burglary at residential premises	15 618	15 323	14 635	13 463	13 244	12 494	10 241	11 008	11 659	10 408	-1251	-10,7%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	1 743	1 745	1 588	1 596	1 413	1 344	836	793	713	-80	-10,1%	
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	5 399	4 878	4 822	4 599	4 884	4 527	3 481	3 535	4 147	4 277	130	3,1%
Stock-theft	3 527	3 466	3 677	4 032	4 066	3 785	3 317	3 259	3 024	2 911	-13	-3,7%
Property-related crime	31 162	30 622	29 733	28 653	28 778	27 567	22 626	22 900	24 631	22 877	-1754	-7,1%
OTHER SERIOUS CRIME												
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	17 180	16 341	15 623	13 604	14 989	14 584	12 375	15 040	16 985	16 330	-655	-3,9%
Commercial crime	3 806	3 986	4 511	3 756	4 162	4 255	4 074	4 698	4 351	4 417	66	1,5%
Shoplifting	3 148	3 175	3 214	2 875	2 855	2 792	2 259	2 137	2 513	2 590	77	3,1%
Other serious crime	24 134	23 502	23 348	20 235	22 006	21 631	18 708	21 875	23 849	23 337	-512	-2,1%
17 Community reported serious crime	105 552	103 040	97 660	90 845	93 779	90 997	78 771	87 937	95 446	95 245	-201	-0,2%
CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION												
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	442	469	527	570	513	416	331	468	563	564	1	0,2%
Drug-related crime	8 776	9 623	11 314	12 176	7 888	3 989	3 379	4 143	5 607	6 118	511	9,1%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	1 976	2 448	2 828	2 824	3 000	3 207	1 937	2 330	2 468	3 165	697	28,2%
Sexual offences detected as a result of police action	193	251	346	441	506	701	604	818	1 184	1 620	436	36,8%
Crime detected as a result of police action	11 387	12 791	15 015	16 011	11 907	8 313	6 251	7 759	9 822	11 467	1 645	16,7%

ANNEXURE B: PROVINCIAL CRIME FIGURES FINANCIAL YEAR | GAUTENG

CRIME CATEGORY	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	Count Diff (%)	(%) Change
CONTACT CRIME (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)												
Murder	3 671	3 842	4 101	4 233	4 495	4 555	4 079	5 570	6 451	6 584	133	2,1%
Sexual offences	9 902	9 510	9 566	10 116	10 752	10 810	9 749	11 178	11 127	10 821	-306	-2,8%
Attempted murder	4 202	4 574	4 872	4 462	4 455	4 639	4 312	5 309	6 209	6 795	586	9,4%
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	41 830	42 790	39 684	39 552	39 805	38 362	33 605	37 731	38 491	39 675	1184	3,1%
Common assault	42 918	44 255	42 083	43 587	45 590	47 356	42 621	47 031	51 320	51 762	442	0,9%
Common robbery	17 379	18 051	17 367	16 984	17 757	18 088	13 436	14 507	15 743	15 754	11	0,1%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	47 362	49 792	53 793	51 706	52 040	53 927	44 109	49 700	53 827	54 707	880	1,6%
Contact crime (Crimes against the person)	167 264	172 814	171 466	170 640	174 894	177 737	151 911	171 026	183 168	186 098	2 930	1,6%
SEXUAL OFFENCES - BREAKDOWN												
Rape	7 916	7 605	7 700	8 062	8 417	8 509	7 525	8 675	8 804	8 648	-156	-1,8%
Sexual assault	1228	1214	1277	1511	1733	1775	1750	2 010	1 872	1 698	-174	-9,3%
Attempted sexual offences	431	353	286	314	332	249	229	255	296	321	25	8,4%
Contact sexual offences	327	338	303	229	270	277	245	238	155	154	-1	-0,6%
SOME SUBCATEGORIES OF AGGRAVATED ROBBERY												
Carjacking	6 867	7 367	8 610	8 269	7 776	9 025	8 458	10 964	11 269	11 258	-11	-0,1%
Robbery at residential premises	8 174	7 896	8 731	8 333	8 644	7 695	6 933	7 497	7 761	8 534	773	10,0%
Robbery at non-residential premises	6 329	6 910	7 187	6 679	6 662	6 989	5 992	6 455	6 370	6 269	-101	-1,6%
TRIO Crime	21 370	22 173	24 528	23 262	23 082	23 709	21 382	24 916	25 400	26 061	661	2,6%
Robbery of cash in transit	39	32	33	80	62	61	87	72	88	61	-27	-50,7%
Bank robbery	9	2	1	6	1	0	1	2	2	1	-1	-50,0%
Truck hijacking	804	695	668	708	647	629	774	1 043	1 220	1 108	-112	-9,2%
CONTACT-RELATED CRIME												
Arson	1 042	992	724	495	532	476	443	505	454	367	-87	-19,2%
Malicious damage to property	34 805	34 320	33 299	31 961	30 743	28 756	24 553	28 894	29 043	27 231	-1812	-6,2%
Contact-related crime	35 847	35 312	34 023	32 456	31 275	29 232	24 996	29 399	29 497	27 598	-1 899	-6,4%

ANNEXURE B: PROVINCIAL CRIME FIGURES FINANCIAL YEAR | GAUTENG

CRIME CATEGORY	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	Count Diff	(%) Change
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME												
Burglary at non-residential premises	16 983	16 412	17 173	16 220	15 985	15 582	14 326	12 559	13 699	12 355	-1 344	-9,8%
Burglary at residential premises	66 172	64 968	63 661	56 255	53 092	48 980	33 815	34 363	36 203	35 793	-2 410	-6,7%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	27 147	26 646	27 674	25 705	24 321	23 819	18 219	19 465	19 548	19 351	-197	-1,0%
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	44 809	42 111	45 266	41 298	39 171	37 475	23 526	23 802	23 965	23 596	-369	-1,5%
Stock-theft	801	818	987	998	994	988	1 020	886	1 156	908	-248	-21,5%
Property-related crime	155 912	150 955	154 761	140 476	133 563	126 844	90 906	91 075	94 571	90 003	-4 568	-4,8%
OTHER SERIOUS CRIME												
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	109 422	102 599	97 633	90 739	87 065	82 595	62 985	68 935	75 627	71 865	-3 762	-5,0%
Commercial crime	23 836	23 680	24 147	24 912	28 479	28 941	28 557	33 783	38 941	43 041	4 100	10,5%
Shoplifting	22 562	22 157	21 194	19 436	18 729	18 160	15 347	13 206	15 749	17 171	1 422	9,0%
Other serious crime	155 820	148 436	142 974	135 087	134 273	129 696	106 889	115 972	130 317	132 077	1 760	1,4%
17 Community reported serious crime	514 843	507 517	503 224	478 659	474 005	463 509	374 702	407 472	437 553	435 776	-1 777	-0,4%
CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION												
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	3 740	3 600	4 126	4 505	3 947	4 079	3 484	3 610	4 280	4 566	286	6,7%
Drug-related crime	70 264	55 442	62 837	69 285	55 639	43 275	28 034	29 578	35 075	38 093	3 018	8,6%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	25 794	32 287	27 834	33 173	30 203	34 860	15 493	18 492	18 817	23 722	4 905	26,1%
Sexual offences detected as a result of police action	469	470	606	651	687	876	848	928	1 458	1 603	145	9,9%
Crime detected as a result of police action	100 267	91 799	95 403	107 614	90 476	83 090	47 859	52 608	59 630	67 984	8 354	14,0%

ANNEXURE B: PROVINCIAL CRIME FIGURES FINANCIAL YEAR | KWAZULU-NATAL

CRIME CATEGORY							2023-2024				Count Diff (%)	Change (%)
	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024		
CONTACT CRIME (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)												
Murder	3 810	3 929	4 014	4 382	4 395	4 859	4 825	6 495	6 947	6 343	-604	-8,7%
Sexual offences	9 079	8 947	8 484	8 759	9 308	9 809	8 201	9 617	10 106	9 965	-141	-1,4%
Attempted murder	3 918	4 041	3 914	4 099	4 203	4 161	4 391	5 917	6 307	7 167	860	13,6%
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	29 201	28 665	26 824	26 693	26 878	27 418	25 531	26 518	26 397	29 300	2 903	11,0%
Common assault	24 011	23 703	22 285	22 842	23 521	24 900	21 480	24 843	25 965	27 809	1 844	7,1%
Common robbery	7 857	7 524	7 305	6 596	7 090	7 183	5 459	6 438	7 562	7 841	279	3,7%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	20 881	21 061	22 327	21 543	22 110	22 824	20 964	23 897	26 798	25 275	-1 523	-5,7%
Contact crime (Crimes against the person)	98 757	97 870	95 153	94 914	97 505	101 154	88 851	103 725	110 082	113 700	3 618	3,3%
SEXUAL OFFENCES - BREAKDOWN												
Rape	7 427	7 307	7 032	7 243	7 667	8 017	6 685	7 966	8 433	8 152	-281	-3,3%
Sexual assault	1138	1157	1 039	1 148	1 266	1 367	1 172	1 294	1 140	1 303	163	14,5%
Attempted sexual offences	274	271	226	204	235	251	180	236	394	424	30	7,6%
Contact sexual offences	240	212	187	164	140	174	164	121	139	86	-53	-38,1%
SOME SUBCATEGORIES OF AGGRAVATED ROBBERY												
Cajacking	2 190	2 493	3 029	2 698	2 764	3 041	2 669	3 279	3 731	3 336	-395	-10,6%
Robbery at residential premises	3 958	4 082	4 255	4 174	4 182	4 575	4 820	5 221	5 991	5 561	-430	-7,2%
Robbery at non-residential premises	2 750	2 825	2 951	3 047	3 055	3 072	3 303	3 403	3 531	2 785	-746	-21,1%
TRIO Crime	8 898	9 400	10 235	9 919	10 001	10 688	10 792	11 903	13 253	11 682	-1 571	-11,9%
Robbery of cash in transit	18	21	25	30	12	16	22	41	33	43	10	30,3%
Bank robbery	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 count
Truck hijacking	63	71	81	52	80	70	77	83	105	156	51	48,6%
CONTACT-RELATED CRIME												
Arson	854	825	699	679	754	762	619	1 048	690	664	-26	-3,8%
Malicious damage to property	14 605	14 709	14 010	12 958	13 704	13 358	12 608	15 464	14 083	14 512	429	3,0%
Contact-related crime	15 459	15 534	14 709	13 637	14 458	14 120	13 227	16 512	14 773	15 176	403	2,7%

ANNEXURE B: PROVINCIAL CRIME FIGURES FINANCIAL YEAR | KWAZULU-NATAL

CRIME CATEGORY						2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	Count Diff	(% Change)
	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019								
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME													
Burglary at non-residential premises	11 032	11 656	11 253	10 756	10 863	10 844	10 566	13 268	8 882	8 251	-631	-7,1%	
Burglary at residential premises	43 274	42 429	41 013	38 545	38 790	35 290	28 735	26 006	26 578	26 606	28	0,1%	
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	8 404	8 673	8 413	8 240	8 050	8 030	6 073	6 151	6 343	6 151	-192	-3,0%	
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	18 148	17 896	16 854	16 344	14 912	14 388	10 621	10 299	11 813	11 724	-89	-0,8%	
Stock-theft	5 956	5 731	5 959	6 322	6 380	6 252	6 059	6 084	5 665	5 689	24	0,4%	
Property-related crime	86 814	86 385	83 492	80 207	78 995	74 804	62 054	61 808	59 281	58 421	-860	-1,5%	
OTHER SERIOUS CRIME													
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	47 622	43 573	42 577	39 615	40 193	39 647	32 442	34 876	37 292	39 618	2 326	6,2%	
Commercial crime	11 227	11 395	12 405	12 308	14 899	14 343	13 872	16 451	18 247	20 591	2 344	12,8%	
Shoplifting	14 118	13 648	12 302	11 620	10 878	10 138	7 631	6 967	8 033	8 576	543	6,8%	
Other serious crime	72 967	68 616	67 284	63 543	65 970	64 128	53 945	58 294	63 572	68 785	5 213	8,2%	
17 Community reported serious crime	273 997	268 405	260 638	252 301	256 928	254 206	218 077	240 339	247 708	256 082	8 374	3,4%	
CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION													
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	4 081	3 908	4 000	4 418	3 733	3 719	3 174	3 285	3 717	3 587	-130	-3,5%	
Drug-related crime	47 377	46 354	50 429	53 987	35 358	25 990	19 505	19 965	23 045	23 138	93	0,4%	
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	11 702	12 052	13 403	18 218	17 577	21 016	4 915	5 423	2 783	8 704	5 921	212,8%	
Sexual offences detected as a result of police action	2 258	2 561	3 558	3 520	3 615	3 474	1 777	2 121	2 694	2 368	-326	-12,1%	
Crime detected as a result of police action	65 418	64 875	71 390	80 143	60 283	54 199	29 371	30 794	32 239	37 797	5 558	17,2%	

ANNEXURE B: PROVINCIAL CRIME FIGURES FINANCIAL YEAR | LIMPOPO

CRIME CATEGORY	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	Count Diff	(%) Change
CONTACT CRIME (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)												
Murder	775	895	813	910	914	882	717	1 012	1 053	975	-78	-7,4%
Sexual offences	4 312	4 365	3 823	3 859	4 060	3 990	3 720	4 309	4 819	4 808	-11	-0,2%
Attempted murder	791	872	827	883	834	794	741	1 102	1 116	1 179	63	5,6%
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	13 501	14 132	12 934	11 998	12 116	11 368	9 976	12 192	13 665	13 119	-546	-4,0%
Common assault	9 067	9 833	8 365	7 512	7 428	7 381	7 645	9 534	11 318	10 588	-730	-6,4%
Common robbery	3 381	3 544	3 224	2 838	2 908	2 899	2 216	2 618	3 293	3 169	-124	-3,8%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	6 116	6 707	6 755	7 039	7 006	7 466	6 105	6 923	8 198	8 170	-28	-0,3%
Contact crime (Crimes against the person)	37 943	40 348	36 721	35 039	35 266	34 780	31 120	37 690	43 462	42 008	-1 454	-3,3%
SEXUAL OFFENCES - BREAKDOWN												
Rape	3 725	3 728	3 317	3 300	3 501	3 436	3 126	3 625	4 117	4 085	-32	-0,8%
Sexual assault	245	244	240	303	292	316	358	431	400	444	44	11,0%
Attempted sexual offences	262	258	195	193	196	190	177	211	252	226	-26	-10,3%
Contact sexual offences	80	135	71	63	71	48	59	42	50	53	3	6,0%
SOME SUBCATEGORIES OF AGGRAVATED ROBBERY												
Carijacking	344	447	458	582	474	458	426	537	590	578	-12	-2,0%
Robbery at residential premises	1115	1185	1178	1487	1300	1209	1108	1134	1387	1170	-217	-15,6%
Robbery at non-residential premises	1 521	1 800	1 749	1 820	1 838	2 165	1 560	1 821	2 001	1 761	-240	-12,0%
TRIO Crime	2 980	3 432	3 385	3 888	3 612	3 832	3 094	3 492	3 978	3 509	-469	-11,8%
Robbery of cash in transit	9	12	10	14	13	15	13	25	24	20	-4	-16,7%
Bank robbery	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 count
Truck hijacking	26	15	25	32	15	25	18	31	39	39	0	0,0%
CONTACT-RELATED CRIME												
Arson	584	612	484	431	390	354	260	340	358	348	-10	-2,8%
Malicious damage to property	6 944	7 603	6 859	6 805	6 771	6 589	6 606	7 428	8 084	7 672	-412	-5,1%
Contact-related crime	7 528	8 215	7 343	7 236	7161	6 943	6 866	7 768	8 442	8 020	-422	-5,0%

ANNEXURE B: PROVINCIAL CRIME FIGURES FINANCIAL YEAR | LIMPOPO

CRIME CATEGORY	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	Count Diff	(%) Change
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME												
Burglary at non-residential premises	7 042	7 382	7 281	6 711	6 315	6 703	5 784	5 403	6 107	6 103	-4	-0,1%
Burglary at residential premises	16 450	16 199	15 956	14 319	14 634	14 502	11 577	11 754	12 072	11 197	-875	-7,2%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	988	1 150	1 014	1 021	861	787	614	821	795	706	-89	-11,2%
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	5 489	5 555	4 983	4 440	4 262	4 126	3 048	3 188	3 446	3 552	106	3,1%
Stock-theft	1 642	1 729	1 920	2 141	2 396	2 331	1 970	2 274	2 583	2 550	-33	-1,3%
Property-related crime	31 591	32 015	31 154	28 632	28 468	28 449	22 993	23 440	25 003	24 108	-895	-3,6%
OTHER SERIOUS CRIME												
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	19 010	19 866	20 717	17 339	17 508	15 709	13 024	14 679	17 783	18 722	939	5,3%
Commercial crime	3 495	3 751	4 021	3 734	4 118	4 275	4 324	5 095	7 213	6 919	-294	-4,1%
Shoplifting	3 909	3 799	3 742	3 259	3 455	3 796	2 784	2 899	3 440	3 450	10	0,3%
Other serious crime	26 414	27 396	28 480	24 332	25 081	23 780	20 132	22 673	28 436	29 091	655	2,3%
17 Community reported serious crime	103 476	107 974	103 698	95 239	95 976	93 952	81 111	91 571	105 343	103 227	-2 116	-2,0%
CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION												
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	471	453	532	639	702	635	545	476	643	714	71	11,0%
Drug-related crime	11 702	11 266	14 381	19 572	13 533	4 775	5 904	5 507	6 945	8 072	1127	16,2%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	3 214	4 141	4 418	5 682	6 557	7 916	3 972	3 205	1 748	2 951	1203	68,8%
Sexual offences detected as a result of police action	2 917	1 842	698	1 346	2 457	3 594	3 346	2 563	2 927	3 412	485	16,6%
Crime detected as a result of police action	18 304	17 702	20 029	27 259	23 249	16 920	13 767	11 751	12 263	15 149	2 886	23,5%

ANNEXURE B: PROVINCIAL CRIME FIGURES FINANCIAL YEAR I MBUMAI ANGA

ANNEXURE B: PROVINCIAL CRIME FIGURES FINANCIAL YEAR | MPUMALANGA

CRIME CATEGORY	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	Count Diff (%)	(%) Change
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME												
Burglary at non-residential premises	5 547	6 018	6 165	5 985	6 034	5 731	5 505	4 799	5 279	4 871	-408	-7,7%
Burglary at residential premises	18 219	18 180	18 535	17 597	16 533	16 040	12 555	11 604	12 285	11 049	-1236	-10,1%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	2 303	2 223	2 211	2 209	2 304	1 655	1 676	1 484	1 562	78	5,3%	
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	8 011	7 388	6 938	6 837	6 896	5 973	4 816	4 317	4 490	4 360	-130	-2,9%
Stock-theft	2 216	2 364	2 903	3 181	3 255	2 987	2 706	2 780	2 722	2 401	-321	-11,8%
Property-related crime	36 296	36 173	36 752	35 809	35 008	33 035	27 237	25 176	26 260	24 243	-2 017	-7,7%
OTHER SERIOUS CRIME												
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	18 934	18 465	18 498	17 071	16 858	15 884	13 447	13 359	13 682	12 901	-781	-5,7%
Commercial crime	4 499	4 735	5 152	5 180	5 188	5 104	5 126	5 924	5 990	7 021	1 031	17,2%
Shoplifting	3 494	3 397	3 454	3 290	3 189	3 379	2 698	2 631	3 048	3 124	76	2,5%
Other serious crime	26 927	26 597	27 104	25 541	25 235	24 367	21 271	21 914	22 720	23 046	326	1,4%
17 Community reported serious crime	101 283	101 673	103 123	99 808	101 159	99 224	85 699	89 461	91 597	91 942	345	0,4%
CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION												
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	1 071	980	1 138	1 085	906	1 039	495	740	814	786	-28	-3,4%
Drug-related crime	8 855	9 822	11 531	13 046	9 959	6 670	4 517	4 663	5 001	4 723	-278	-5,6%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	2 974	3 651	4 207	4 302	4 316	5 541	2 146	2 254	1 447	2 331	884	61,1%
Sexual offences detected as a result of police action	46	93	41	24	24	17	9	10	7	2	-5	-71,4%
Crime detected as a result of police action	12 946	14 546	16 917	18 457	15 205	13 267	7 167	7 269	7 842	573	573	7,9%

ANNEXURE B: PROVINCIAL CRIME FIGURES FINANCIAL YEAR | NORTH WEST

CRIME CATEGORY	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	Count Diff	(%) Change
CONTACT CRIME (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)												
Murder	853	907	901	950	961	864	734	1 029	1 108	1 151	23	2.1%
Sexual offences	4 585	4 164	4 326	4 182	4 021	3 824	3 262	3 737	3 899	4 032	133	3.4%
Attempted murder	984	899	898	864	857	765	799	872	1 039	1 012	-27	-2.6%
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	13 334	13 614	12 731	13 131	13 250	12 712	11 003	13 029	14 377	16 120	1 745	12.1%
Common assault	6 930	6 942	7 021	7 828	8 611	8 733	8 098	9 391	10 622	12 001	1 379	13.0%
Common robbery	2 419	2 417	2 589	2 824	2 764	2 581	2 007	2 232	2 539	2 735	196	7.7%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	5 977	6 281	7 017	6 825	7 023	6 807	5 733	6 492	7 108	8 355	1247	17.5%
Contact crime (Crimes against the person)	35 082	35 224	35 483	36 604	37 487	36 286	31 636	36 782	40 692	45 386	4 694	11.5%
SEXUAL OFFENCES - BREAKDOWN												
Rape	3 771	3 433	3 615	3 479	3 374	3 136	2 661	3 098	3 218	3 343	125	3.9%
Sexual assault	310	305	319	347	343	345	356	337	387	412	25	6.5%
Attempted sexual offences	315	284	246	261	214	262	192	217	245	232	-13	-5.3%
Contact sexual offences	189	142	146	95	90	81	53	85	49	45	-4	-8.2%
SOME SUBCATEGORIES OF AGGRAVATED ROBBERY												
Carijacking	278	370	390	425	478	493	366	519	612	700	88	14.4%
Robbery at residential premises	1 110	1 065	1 290	1 145	1 291	1 076	1 034	1 080	1 093	1 195	102	9.3%
Robbery at non-residential premises	1 419	1 394	1 493	1 263	1 329	1 307	1 172	1 389	1 394	1 605	211	15.1%
TRIO Crime	2 807	2 829	3 173	2 833	3 098	2 876	2 572	2 988	3 099	3 500	401	12.9%
Robbery of cash in transit	5	4	4	23	10	11	5	15	8	8	0	0.0%
Bank robbery	1	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 count
Truck hijacking	45	42	48	41	54	36	37	68	67	75	8	11.9%
CONTACT-RELATED CRIME												
Arson	329	314	290	323	347	246	228	268	250	245	-5	-2.0%
Malicious damage to property	5 902	5 762	5 774	5 821	6 285	5 964	5 760	6 471	6 903	6 886	-17	-0.2%
Contact-related crime	6 231	6 076	6 064	6 144	6 632	6 210	5 988	6 739	7 153	7 131	-22	-0.3%

ANNEXURE B: PROVINCIAL CRIME FIGURES FINANCIAL YEAR | NORTH WEST

CRIME CATEGORY	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	Count Diff	(%) Change
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME												
Burglary at non-residential premises	5 080	5 313	6 042	5 563	5 732	5 204	4 903	4 649	4 996	4 896	-100	-2,0%
Burglary at residential premises	15 687	15 568	15 908	15 267	15 436	14 156	11 469	11 593	11 850	11 047	-803	-6,8%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	1 984	2 070	2 068	2 112	1 999	1 929	1 452	1 652	1 723	1 427	-296	-17,2%
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	6 349	5 913	6 293	5 866	6 315	5 583	4 730	4 554	4 396	4 098	-298	-6,8%
Stock-theft	2 574	2 605	3 192	3 447	3 557	3 005	2 693	2 772	2 955	2 870	-85	-2,9%
Property-related crime	31 674	31 469	33 503	32 255	33 039	29 877	25 247	25 020	25 920	24 338	-1 582	-6,1%
OTHER SERIOUS CRIME												
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	17 943	16 751	15 677	14 268	14 610	14 579	12 619	14 054	16 088	16 201	113	0,7%
Commercial crime	4 016	4 212	3 914	3 744	5 155	3 768	3 792	5 885	7 110	6 473	-637	-9,0%
Shoplifting	2 270	2 188	2 176	2 008	2 075	2 011	1 834	1 708	1 918	1 908	-10	-0,5%
Other serious crime	24 229	23 151	21 767	20 020	21 840	20 358	18 245	21 647	25 116	24 582	-534	-2,1%
17 Community reported serious crime	97 216	95 920	96 817	95 023	98 998	92 731	81 116	90 188	98 881	101 437	2 556	2,6%
CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION												
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	531	678	735	674	692	704	617	569	742	848	106	14,3%
Drug-related crime	11 632	12 189	11 972	13 825	9 910	7 140	3 511	4 705	5 896	7 056	1160	19,7%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	1 927	2 583	2 562	2 725	2 777	3 480	1 303	2 479	2 310	3 001	691	29,9%
Sexual offences detected as a result of police action	106	87	255	261	428	704	230	741	1 257	1 761	504	40,1%
Crime detected as a result of police action	14 196	15 537	15 524	17 485	13 807	12 028	5 661	8 494	10 205	12 666	2 461	24,1%

ANNEXURE B: PROVINCIAL CRIME FIGURES FINANCIAL YEAR | NORTHERN CAPE

CRIME CATEGORY	ANNEXURE B: PROVINCIAL CRIME FIGURES FINANCIAL YEAR NORTHERN CAPE										Count Diff (%) Change
	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	
CONTACT CRIME (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)											
Murder	413	372	344	340	322	326	287	366	432	400	-32 -7,4%
Sexual offences	1578	1719	1587	1538	1578	1590	1295	1317	1665	1570	-95 -5,7%
Attempted murder	562	658	550	480	532	468	474	780	1748	2 020	272 15,6%
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	8 813	8 889	8 173	7 723	7 790	7 594	6 356	7 017	7 270	7 503	233 3,2%
Common assault	4 803	4 598	4 440	4 375	4 481	4 533	4 301	5 045	6 190	5 704	-486 -7,9%
Common robbery	1 262	1 348	1 506	1 285	1 408	1 437	1 170	999	1 168	1 121	-47 -4,0%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	1 446	1 387	1 505	1 639	1 780	1 643	1 426	1 323	1 763	1 690	-73 -4,1%
Contact crime (Crimes against the person)	18 877	18 971	18 105	17 380	17 891	17 591	16 847	20 236	20 008	-228	-1,1%
SEXUAL OFFENCES - BREAKDOWN											
Rape	1 181	1 287	1 143	1 100	1 121	1 125	908	952	1 195	1 130	-65 -5,4%
Sexual assault	228	240	235	245	255	229	207	212	262	259	-3 -1,1%
Attempted sexual offences	128	147	154	130	150	186	142	101	167	157	-10 -6,0%
Contact sexual offences	41	45	55	63	52	50	38	52	41	24	-17 -41,5%
SOME SUBCATEGORIES OF AGGRAVATED ROBBERY											
Carjacking	15	47	29	37	39	34	20	23	59	41	-18 -30,5%
Robbery at residential premises	123	106	142	159	157	132	151	141	190	176	-14 -7,4%
Robbery at non-residential premises	240	258	304	299	332	198	225	211	327	205	-122 -37,5%
TRIO Crime	378	411	475	495	528	364	396	375	576	422	-154 -26,7%
Robbery of cash in transit	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	-1 -100,0%
Bank robbery	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 count
Truck hijacking	0	2	0	3	4	1	3	0	3	4	1 33,3%
CONTACT-RELATED CRIME											
Arson	172	172	149	156	162	137	121	179	210	188	-22 -10,5%
Malicious damage to property	3 209	3 084	2 954	2 927	3 243	3 104	3 034	3 614	4 353	3 798	-555 -12,7%
Contact-related crime	3 381	3 256	3 103	3 083	3 405	3 241	3 155	3 793	4 563	3 986	-577 -12,6%

ANNEXURE B: PROVINCIAL CRIME FIGURES FINANCIAL YEAR | NORTHERN CAPE

ANNEXURE B: PROVINCIAL CRIME FIGURES FINANCIAL YEAR NORTHERN CAPE												
CRIME CATEGORY	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	Count Diff (%)	(%) Change
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME												
Burglary at non-residential premises	2 270	2 203	2 403	2 172	2 722	2 315	2 344	2 352	2 859	2 343	-516	-18,0%
Burglary at residential premises	6 204	6 469	6 518	6 228	6 325	6 208	5 543	5 280	6 667	5 623	-1044	-15,7%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	327	246	219	233	215	214	134	172	180	145	-35	-19,4%
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	2 898	2 962	2 911	2 609	2 845	2 739	2 186	2 117	2 261	2 183	-78	-3,4%
Stock-theft	1331	1332	1356	1558	1313	1259	1 221	861	1 031	974	-57	-5,5%
Property-related crime	13 030	13 212	13 407	12 800	13 420	12 735	11 428	10 782	12 998	11 268	-1 730	-13,3%
OTHER SERIOUS CRIME												
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	7 437	7 316	7 104	6 871	7 492	7 804	6 457	7 286	8 983	7 591	-1 392	-15,5%
Commercial crime	997	1 037	1 108	1 097	1 088	1 188	1 186	1 666	3 232	2 100	-1 132	-35,0%
Shoplifting	1 360	1 276	1 407	1 309	1 344	1 546	1 134	990	1 435	1 449	14	1,0%
Other serious crime	9 794	9 629	9 619	9 277	9 924	10 538	8 777	9 942	13 650	11 140	-2 510	-18,4%
17 Community reported serious crime	45 082	45 068	44 234	42 540	44 640	44 105	38 669	41 364	51 447	46 402	-5 045	-9,8%
CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION												
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	102	92	102	103	99	70	81	70	77	57	-20	-26,0%
Drug-related crime	3 527	4 344	5 136	5 563	3 813	2 620	2 108	1 969	2 691	2 945	254	9,4%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	804	725	797	812	652	620	398	443	392	436	44	11,2%
Sexual offences detected as a result of police action	3	22	49	17	9	6	7	5	3	5	2	66,7%
Crime detected as a result of police action	4 436	5 183	6 084	6 495	4 573	3 316	2 594	2 487	3 163	3 443	280	8,9%

ANNEXURE B: PROVINCIAL CRIME FIGURES FINANCIAL YEAR | WESTERN CAPE

CRIME CATEGORY	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	Count Diff	(%) Change
CONTACT CRIME (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)												
Murder	3 186	3 224	3 311	3 729	3 974	3 975	3 848	4 109	4 150	4 544	394	9,5%
Sexual offences	7 369	7 130	7 115	7 075	7 043	7 303	6 437	7 163	7 294	7 082	-212	-2,9%
Attempted murder	3 727	3 444	3 387	3 698	3 860	3 555	4 143	3 669	3 594	4 479	885	24,6%
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	26 200	25 539	24 417	23 583	24 488	23 753	19 452	21 901	23 540	23 977	437	1,9%
Common assault	39 150	41 304	39 868	38 579	39 202	38 992	33 857	37 702	41 800	42 861	1 061	2,5%
Common robbery	13 420	12 485	12 574	12 003	11 355	11 381	7 354	8 221	10 080	11 003	923	9,2%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	23 116	23 732	24 032	24 329	24 065	24 549	19 050	19 292	22 441	24 679	2 258	10,0%
Contact crime (Crimes against the person)	116 168	116 858	114 704	112 996	113 987	113 508	94 141	102 057	112 899	118 625	5 726	5,1%
SEXUAL OFFENCES - BREAKDOWN												
Rape	4 951	4 800	4 771	4 744	4 649	4 877	4 442	4 843	5 029	4 825	-204	-4,1%
Sexual assault	1 640	1 576	1 670	1 710	1 757	1 910	1 440	1 627	1 674	1 625	-49	-2,9%
Attempted sexual offences	409	437	365	372	341	274	321	389	406	429	23	5,7%
Contact sexual offences	369	317	309	249	296	242	234	304	185	203	18	9,7%
SOME SUBCATEGORIES OF AGGRAVATED ROBBERY												
Carijacking	1 530	2 032	2 201	2 182	2 294	2 760	2 630	2 562	3 096	3 203	107	3,5%
Robbery at residential premises	2 158	2 574	2 560	2 787	2 749	2 414	2 742	2 667	2 368	2 422	54	2,3%
Robbery at non-residential premises	2 218	1 973	1 889	2 033	1 689	1 879	1 567	1 610	1 582	1 429	-153	-9,7%
TRIO Crime	5 906	6 579	6 650	7 001	6 732	7 053	6 939	6 839	7 046	7 054	8	0,1%
Robbery of cash in transit	15	24	35	26	15	12	17	14	11	10	-1	-9,1%
Bank robbery	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	7	0	1	1	1 count higher
Truck hijacking	62	46	58	121	117	129	173	93	106	93	-13	-12,3%
CONTACT-RELATED CRIME												
Arson	782	757	781	762	842	749	674	711	693	-18	-2,5%	
Malicious damage to property	29 289	29 217	29 216	28 001	28 514	27 088	24 218	26 339	27 860	28 089	229	0,8%
Contact-related crime	30 071	29 974	29 997	28 763	29 356	27 837	24 892	27 050	28 571	28 782	21	0,7%

ANNEXURE B: PROVINCIAL CRIME FIGURES FINANCIAL YEAR | WESTERN CAPE

CRIME CATEGORY	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	Count Diff	(%) Change
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME												
Burglary at non-residential premises	13 719	13 344	12 535	11 379	10 711	10 440	9 612	8 209	8 360	8 135	-25	-2,7%
Burglary at residential premises	47 783	47 569	46 043	42 662	39 418	36 056	27 265	26 291	28 175	27 020	-155	-4,1%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	8 918	8 378	7 381	7 104	6 791	6 359	4 511	4 752	4 956	5 216	260	5,2%
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	42 221	41 458	37 910	35 532	34 120	32 471	22 426	21 532	24 076	24 653	577	2,4%
Stock-theft	831	861	885	953	975	1 011	925	722	690	729	39	5,7%
Property-related crime	113 472	111 610	104 754	97 630	92 015	86 337	64 739	61 486	66 257	65 753	-504	-0,8%
OTHER SERIOUS CRIME												
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	97 396	92 032	85 957	79 975	77 465	67 827	49 928	57 543	64 565	59 302	-5263	-8,2%
Commercial crime	10 408	10 986	11 725	12 109	13 451	13 599	13 294	18 415	21 293	25 162	3 869	18,2%
Shoplifting	14 421	13 492	14 557	13 738	12 931	13 165	10 378	9 004	10 063	10 660	597	5,9%
Other serious crime	122 225	116 510	112 239	105 822	103 847	94 591	73 600	84 962	95 921	95 124	-797	-0,8%
17 Community reported serious crime	381 936	374 952	361 694	345 211	339 205	322 273	257 372	275 555	303 648	308 284	4 636	1,5%
CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION												
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	2 959	2 819	2 929	3 422	3 149	2 961	2 518	2 643	2 796	2 838	42	1,5%
Drug-related crime	88 731	93 996	107 379	117 157	81 344	62 708	44 621	60 235	67 063	72 382	5 319	79%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	13 224	11 725	12 895	12 776	12 561	12 340	3 760	5 730	9 256	9 427	171	1,8%
Sexual offences detected as a result of police action	129	242	274	166	169	165	99	33	41	32	-9	-22,0%
Crime detected as a result of police action	105 043	108 782	123 477	133 521	97 223	78 174	50 998	68 641	79 156	84 679	5 553	7,0%

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 OFFENCES*

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.

1.3.5 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.

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

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 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.

1.8 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 other (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 VEHICLE 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 A 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. CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION

4.1 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.

4.2 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.

4.3 UNLAWFUL USE OR POSSESSION 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.

4.4 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.

4.5 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 1 000 millilitres, is guilty of an offence.

5. OTHER SERIOUS CRIME

5.1 ALL THEFT NOT MENTIONED ELSEWHERE (ALSO KNOWN AS ORDINARY 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.

5.2 COMMERCIAL CRIME

5.2.1 FRAUD (INCLUDING ATTEMPTED FRAUD)

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

5.2.2 FORGERY

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

5.2.3 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.

5.3 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.



ISBN

978-1-77997-333-7

RP

318/2024

Follow us on



MySAPS App | www.saps.gov.za