SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE

WESTERN CAPE

ANNUAL REPORT

2018/2019

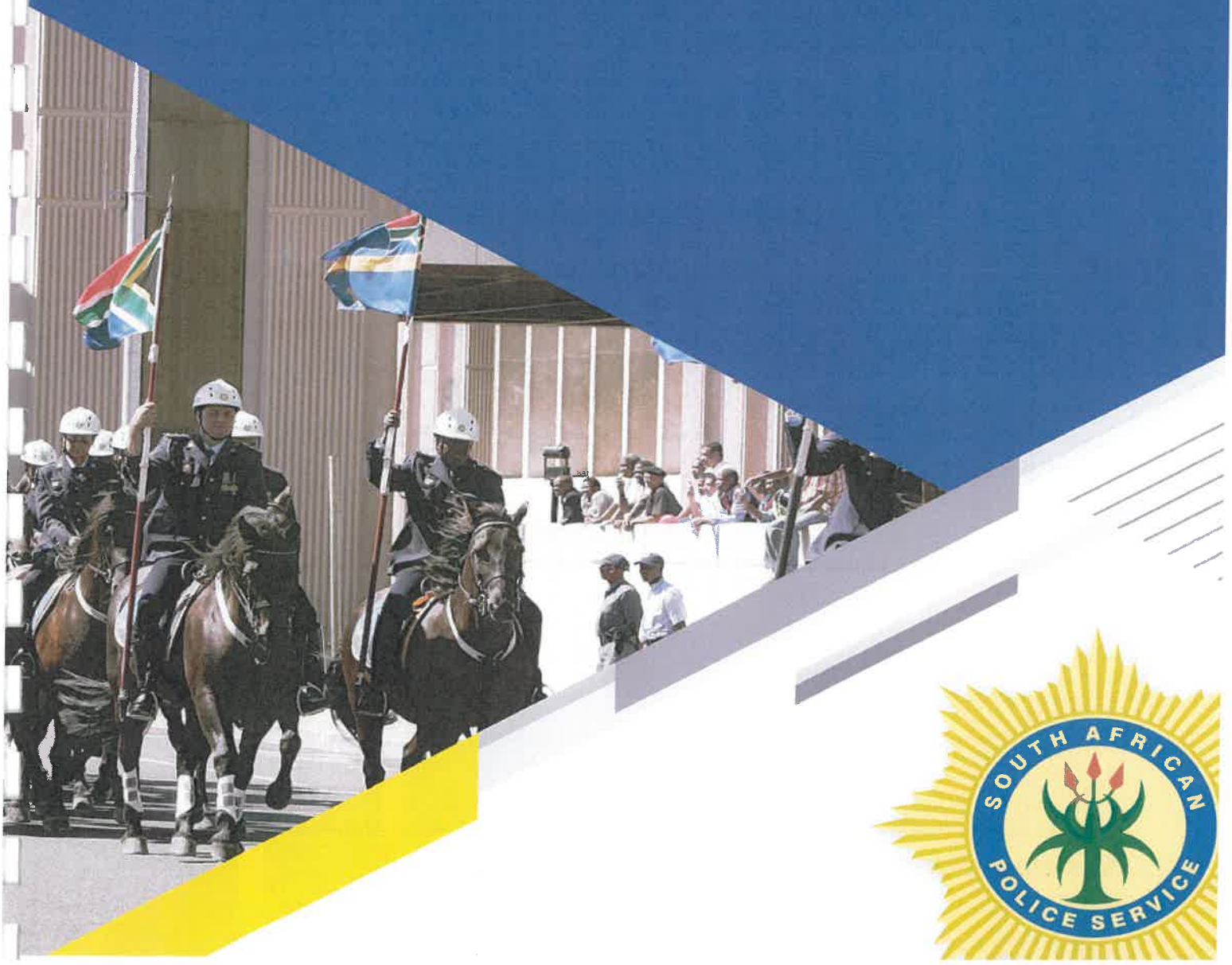

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Table of Contents

Foreword by the Acting Provincial Commissioner: 1

Lieutenant General SC Mfazi 1

Official Sign-Off 6

Vision, Mission and Code of Conduct 7

Provincial Organisational Structure 9

Roll of Honour 10

Prestige Awards 2018/2019 11

Part A: Provincial Crime Overview for the 2018/19 financial year 15

Part B: Provincial objectives, priorities and measurements for 2018/19 120

1. Financial Programme 1: Administration 120

1.1 Sub - Programme: Deputy Provincial Commissioner: Human Resource Management 120

1.1.1 Annual Results: 2018/2019 126

1.2 Sub - Programme: Deputy Provincial Commissioner: Asset management 129

1.2.1 Annual Results: 2018/2019 135

1.3 Legal & Policy Services 136

1.3.1 Annual Results: 2018/2019 138

1.4 Organisational Development and Strategic Management 139

1.4.1 Annual Results: 2018/2019 144

1.5 Technology Management Services 144

1.5.1 Annual Results for 2018/2019 146

2. Financial Programme 2: Visible Policing 147

2.1 Sub - Programme: Deputy Provincial Commissioner: Policing 147

2.1.1 Annual Results: 2018/2019 152

3. Financial Programme 3: Detective Service 160

3.1 Sub - Programme: Deputy Provincial Commissioner: Crime Detection 160

3.1.1 Annual Results: 2018/2019 163

Conclusion: 166

List of Abbreviations 167

Foreword by the Acting Provincial Commissioner: Lieutenant General SC Mfazi

It is with the expression of my greatest respect and humility towards the Western Cape community that I present the 2018/2019 policing Annual Report for the Western Cape. The report provides a holistic overview of the performance of the South African Police Service in the province. The report depicts strides made and challenges experienced by the SAPS, in making sure that the communities within the province are safe and feel safe.

Section 205 (3) of The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, outlines that the objectives of the police service are to prevent, investigate and combat crime, to maintain public order, to protect and secure the inhabitants of the Republic and their property, and to uphold and enforce the law.

In this report, the 17 community reported priority crimes are analysed in detail. The 17 community reported priority crimes are divided into 4 broad crime categories each of which varies in contribution to the total priority crimes. Contact crimes comprises 33% of the total priority crimes, all other serious crimes makes up 31%, property related crime accounts for 27% and contact related crime contributes 9%. Individual offences making up the priority crimes reveals that 9 of the 17 crimes recorded decreases

Historically, between 2010/2011 and 2014/2015 priority crimes have increased year on year until peaking at 14.52% above 2010/2011 levels. Thereafter a significant turnaround in the crime trend has been recorded from 2015/2016 until 2018/2019 where a consistent decline in reported crime levels was recorded. Over this 4 year period, a decrease of 12.60% was recorded with 2018/2019 level being the lowest level recorded since 2011/2012.

As an overview, reductions in two (2) of the four (4) main crime categories has been realised. An overall reduction of 1.7% against the backdrop of the preceding year has been achieved in respect of property related crimes whilst other serious crimes decreased by 1.9%. Contact crimes increased by 0.9% and contact related crimes increased by 2.1%.

Within the contact crime category, murder, attempted murder, assault common and assault with intent to cause grievous bodily harm (GBH) have shown increases. Gang violence remained the highest contributor to murders and attempted murders in the province, where the weapon of choice for 98.7% of gang related crimes was firearms. The launch of the Anti-Gang Unit in December 2018 had a positive impact to our focused approach in dealing with gangsterism and underlying crimes committed.

As part of the implementation of the Province's Four Pillar Approach towards sustainable policing and crime reduction, maximized deployment through a focused geographical and targeted approach was applied. The 4 pillar approach encompassed the back to basics principle, improved service delivery, enhanced partnerships and a geographical and targeted approach. These efforts yielded a total of 365 769 arrests of which 138 680 were arrests for the 17 community reported crimes.

Through crime detection processes, several substantial convictions and sentences were secured. A total number of 238 636 cases were sent to court by the general investigations section, of which 62 054 cases resulted in convictions. Organised Crime investigations resulted in 226 individuals being sentenced, 5 of whom received greater than 20 years imprisonment and 7 received life imprisonment. Stock theft investigations resulted in 609 cases sent to court in which 163 convictions were secured. Commercial Crime investigations included 4 Customs and Excise project investigations and convictions were secured in 12 cases sent to court ranging from 5 years imprisonment until 14 years imprisonment.

Engagements and Imbizo's were held during the reporting period to engage with communities on crime in their areas and to urge communities to share information with police and to distance themselves from criminals and criminal activities. Partnering with communities is essential to combatting crime. We are further pleased with the opening of SAPS Samora Machel police station on the 1 December 2018 to enhance the delivery of services to the community.

We pay tribute and salute all the members who lost their lives this year, whether on duty or off duty. Nine (9) police officials, of which eight (8) were off duty, were murdered in the province during the 2018/2019 financial year. On behalf of my management team I offer our sincerest condolences to families and colleagues who mourn the loss of our members,

especially those killed through violent acts whilst protecting our communities. During the period under review, 555 members of which 481 (86.7%) on duty, were attacked by criminals. These incidents mostly occurred when members attended complaints or during operations.

I would like to express my gratitude and sincere appreciation to all members of the SAPS Western Cape who are committed and remained focused on their duties in ensuring that our communities live in a safe and secure environment.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL
ACTING PROVINCIAL COMMISSIONER: WESTERN CAPE
SC MFAZI

Message by the MEC for Community Safety: Adv. Albert Fritz

As the Minister for Community Safety in the Western Cape, I am proud to lead a Department whose key responsibility is to continuously improve the safety of all our citizens; despite working with a resource and leadership constrained South African Police Service (SAPS).

In the Department's continued efforts to make the Western Cape Government a capable partner within the Constitutional framework for policing, the provincial legislature has adopted the Western Cape Community Safety Act. The Act sets out the role of my Department. In support of this, the Provincial Executive Cabinet adopted *a new Provincial Safety Plan* as announced by the Premier Alan Winde. This Provincial Safety Plan will directly invest an estimated additional R1.2 billion over the next three years into safety. In turn, additional law enforcement and 150 investigators will be deployed to reduce the murder rate by 50% over the next 10 years.

My department build on the work done with accredited neighbourhood watch (NHW) structures and will continue to partner with the religious fraternity and Community Police Forums (CPFs). Last year, the department allocated 2.8million to its CPFs for them to perform their statutory functions outlined in section 18 of the SAPS Act: providing administrative support, training and equipment to all partners.

This year, the Department is working closely with all District Municipalities to update their Safety Plans and to enhance the capacity of Local Government to address the safety challenges that they are faced with. These safety plans are supported by a direct transfer of funds from the Department to municipalities, totalling at 25.2 million over the MTEF period.

The Department further availed funds for the establishment of K9 Units in the City of Cape Town, Overberg and Swartland Municipalities to strengthen its integrated strategic approach with Provincial Traffic Services. These funds were made available through the adjustment budget provided, totalling at R31.8 million.

Statistics show an incontrovertible correlation between the abuse of alcohol and increased levels of interpersonal and gender-based violence. The Western Cape Liquor Authority (WCLA) regulates micro- manufacturing, trading and sale of all liquor in the province. In turn,

my Department has increased the number of liquor inspectors and enhanced their legal mandate to address alcohol related harms. In the 2018/19 financial year, over 3500 inspections were conducted at liquor outlets, leading to an increase in WCLA revenue, which was channelled back into alcohol-harm reduction interventions. My Department looks forward to improving its collaboration with all Station Commanders and community based structures to find sustainable solutions to address alcohol abuse in the Western Cape.

Since my appointment, I have observed numerous difficulties of policing in communities. I am aware that many communities have and continue to lose confidence in the SAPS amid allegations of corruption and poor management. This situation is not assisted by the strained relationship between my Department and the provincial police management, caused by poor communication. My Department continues to receive myriad complaints of poor service delivery at the police station level and I will work tirelessly to correct that so that SAPS can fulfil their Constitutional obligation *"to prevent, combat and investigate crime, to maintain public order, to protect and secure the inhabitants of the Republic and their property, and to uphold and enforce the law,"* The citizen must come first.

In conclusion, the Department of Community Safety will continue to provide oversight of institutions which safeguard the province. However, it will not be possible to create a safer Western Cape without the buy in of each resident. We must work Better Together if we are to make the province a safer place to live in.

SIGNATURE OF MINISTER

Adv. Albert Fritz
Western Cape Minister of Community Safety
Date: 12 November 2019

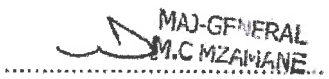
Official Sign-Off

It is hereby certified that this Annual Report:

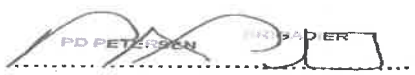
- Was developed by the management of the South African Police Service Western Cape under the guidance of the National Office
- Takes into account all the relevant policies, legislation and other mandates applicable to the South African Police Service
- Accurately reflects the outcomes of strategic priorities, objectives and performance standards the South African Police Service Western Cape has endeavoured to achieve during the 2018/2019 financial year

Provincial Head
Organisational Development &
Strategic Management
PL VOSKUIL

Deputy Provincial Commissioner
Human Resource Management
MC MZAMANE



Acting Deputy Provincial Commissioner
Asset Management
PD PETERSEN



Deputy Provincial Commissioner
Policing
M MANCI

Deputy Provincial Commissioner
Detective Service
JA VEAREY

Acting Provincial Commission
Western Cape
SC MFAZI

Vision, Mission and Code of Conduct

Vision

To create a safe and secure environment for all people in South Africa.

Mission

- To prevent and combat crime that may threaten the safety and security of any community.
- Investigate any crimes threatening the safety and security of any community.
- Ensure that offenders are brought to justice.
- Participate in efforts to address the causes of crime.

Values

The Values of the South African Police Service are to:

- Protect everyone's rights and to be impartial, respectful, open and accountable to the community,
- Use the powers given to us in a responsible way,
- Provide a responsible, effective and high quality service with honesty and integrity,
- Evaluate our service continuously and make every effort to improve on it,
- Ensure the effective, efficient and economic use of resources,
- Develop the skills of all employees through equal opportunity, and
- Cooperate with all communities, all spheres of Government and other relevant role players

Code of Conduct

We commit myself to creating a safe and secure environment for all people in South Africa by –

- participating in all endeavours aimed at addressing the root causes of crime;
- preventing all acts that may threaten the safety or security of any community;
- investigating criminal conduct that endangers the safety or security of the community; and
- bringing the perpetrators to justice.

In carrying out this commitment, we shall at all times –

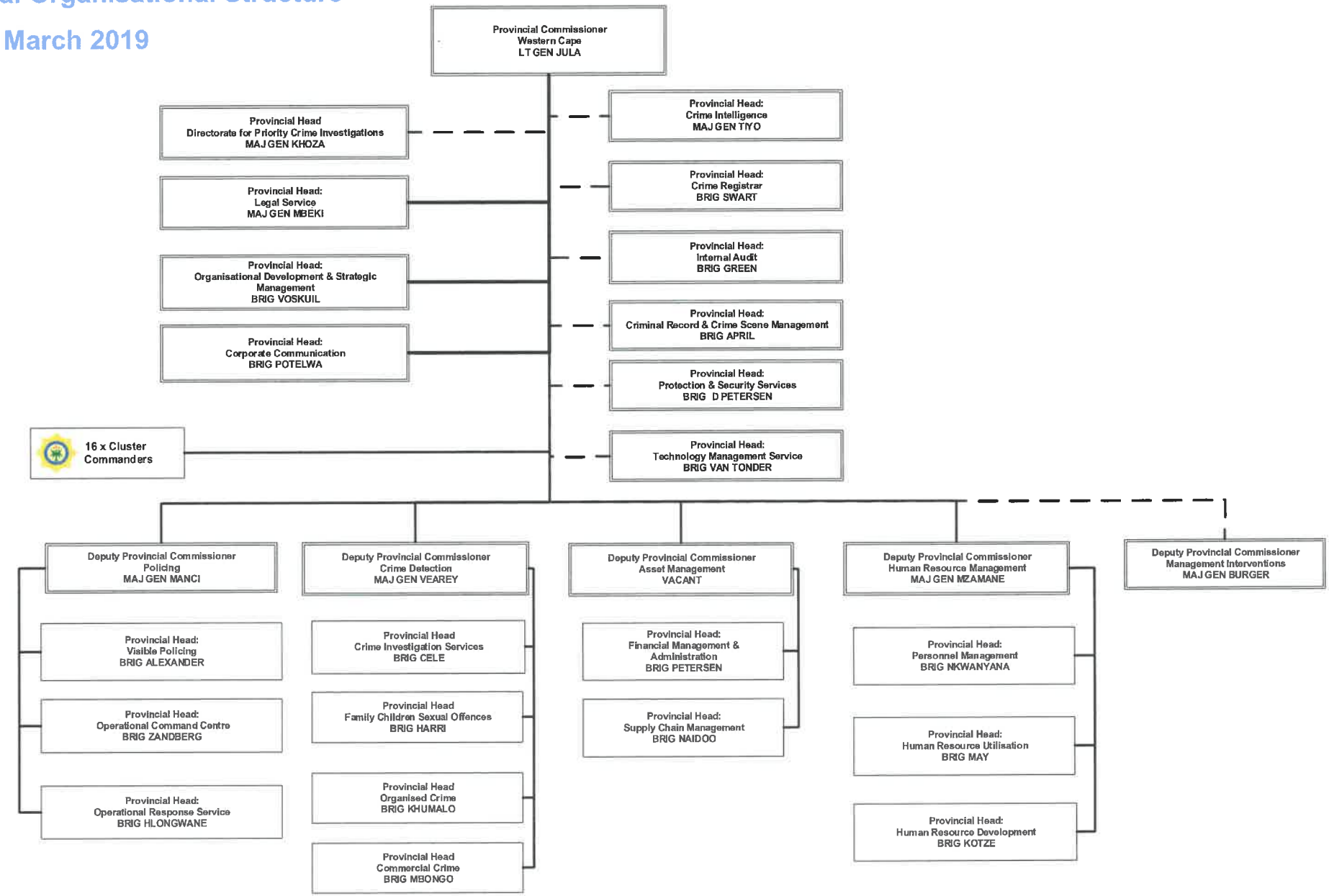
- uphold the Constitution and the law;
- take into account the needs of the community;
- recognise the needs of the South African Police Service as my employer; and
- cooperate with all interested parties in the community and the government at every level.

To achieve a safe and secure environment for all the people of South Africa, I undertake to -

- act with integrity in rendering of an effective service that is of a high standard which is accessible to everybody and continuously strive towards improving this service;
- utilise all available resources responsibly, efficiently and cost-effectively, thereby, optimising their use;
- develop my own skills and contribute towards the development of those of my colleagues to ensure equal opportunities for all;
- contribute to the reconstruction and development of and reconciliation in our country;
- uphold and protect the fundamental rights of every person;
- act in a manner that is impartial, courteous, honest, respectful, transparent and accountable;
- exercise the powers conferred upon me in a responsible and controlled manner; and
- work towards preventing any form of corruption and bring the perpetrators thereof, to justice.

Provincial Organisational Structure

As at 31 March 2019



Roll of Honour

From 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019 two (2) members of the province died as a result of murder while on duty. One (1) member, namely, Sgt CF Mkhize was killed in Kwazulu Natal Province – Umbumbulu CAS 54/08/2018 refers. The member was shot and killed whilst attempting to subdue and disarm a known criminal found at a traditional ceremony in his hometown.

Const. NT Katoyi was killed on 2018/04/09 whilst on duty in Indaba Street, Site-C Plaza Khayelitsha when an unknown assailant approached the member and his colleague and fired shots at them, fatally wounding Const. Katoyi.

PERSAL number	Rank	Surname & Initials	Date of death
7111739-3	Constable	Katoyi, NT	2018/04/09
7029944-7	Sergeant	Mkhize, CF	2018/08/11

Constable Katoyi
Persal no 7111739-3
Date of death 2018-04-09

Sergeant Mkhize
Persal no 7029944-7
Date of death 2018-08-11

Prestige Awards 2018/2019

The Prestige Awards 2017/2018 was held on 27 October 2018 at Century City Conference Centre. The purpose of the event was to encourage police officials to work even harder and to pay tribute to the dedicated and selfless employees of the service. The focus on recognising and awarding the excellent work of personnel who performed their daily duties in an exceptional manner is aimed at motivating all. The SAPS as a caring organisation acknowledges its personnel as the organisations most valuable asset.

CATEGORY	PLACEMENT	NAME
Admin Employee Of The Year (Level 1-7)	Winner	7031064-5 SPAC S van Rooy, Cape Town Central SAPS
	1st Runner up	7009605-8 S/Sec J Jonker, PC Personnel Management
	2nd Runner up	0541473-3 SPO AS Africa, Mfuleni SAPS
Admin Employee Of The Year (Level 8-12)	Winner	0414642-5 Capt M Beukes, Vredendal SAPS
	1st Runner up	0434495-2 Capt CJ Goosen, Milnerton SAPS
	2nd Runner up	0467391-3 Capt W Barnard, Stellenbosch SAPS
Admin Group Of The Year	Winner	Cape Town Central Loss Management (4 members)
	1st Runner up	Financial Services, Stellenbosch SAPS (4 members)
	2nd Runner up	PC Employee Relations & Life Cycle (9 members)
Detective Employee Of The Year (Level 3-7)	Winner	7150647-1 Cst JG Saayman, Worcester SAPS
Detective Employee Of The Year (Level 8-12)	Winner	0607176-7 Col DJ Beneke, Stellenbosch CID
Detective Group Of The Year	Winner	PC Commercial Crime (2 members)
Vispol Employee Of The Year (Level 3-7)	Winner	7003835-0 Sgt JH Timmy, K9 Boland
	1st Runner up	0429643-5 W/O H Kleinsmidt, Flying Squad

CATEGORY	PLACEMENT	NAME
	2nd Runner up	7022853-1 Sgt JMA Spangenberg, K9 Langeberg
Vispol Employee Of The Year (Level 8-12)	Winner	0432168-5 Capt PJ Dempers, Flying Squad
	1st Runner up	0458714-6 Lt Col XE Williams, Lwandle SAPS
	2nd Runner up	0437251-4 Capt M van der Riel, Kraaifontein SAPS
Vispol Group Of The Year	Winner	Crime Prevention Team, Ladismith SAPS (9 members)
	1st Runner up	C-Shift, Ladismith SAPS (7 members)
	2nd Runner up	Crime Prevention Team, Vredendal SAPS (6 members)
Disabled Employee Of The Year	Winner	0605295-9 Capt N Lutta, Claremont SAPS
	1st Runner up	0444022-6 W/O J Jacobs, Oudtshoorn SAPS
	1st Runner up	0805290-5 T/O B Colyn, Paarl SAPS
	2nd Runner up	0462922-1 SAC AD Maartens, Kraaifontein SAPS
Disabled Sports Person Of The Year	Winner	0436957-2 W/O AHJ Niemand, Somerset West SAPS (Darts)
	1st Runner up	412680-7 W/O AJ Botha, George SAPS (Cycling)
Sports Man Of The Year	Winner	7194683-7 W/O M Petersen, Elsies River SAPS (Chess)
	1st Runner up	7031054-8 AC LN Mpothulo, Stellenbosch SAPS (Ballroom Dance)
	2nd Runner up	0440136-1 W/O FJ Taljaard, Goodwood SAPS (Tug-of-war)
Sports Woman Of The Year	Winner	0440041-1 Capt M Louw, Bishop Lavis SAPS (Athletics)
	1st Runner up	0806173-4 PPO HA Willemse, Thembalethu SAPS (Athletics)
	2nd Runner up	0431122-1 Lt Col PE Kriel, Worcester Cluster (Combat Rifle)

CATEGORY	PLACEMENT	NAME
Woman Of The Year	Winner	7031064-5 SPAC S van Rooy, Cape Town Central SAPS
Man Of The Year	Winner	535439-5 CAC GT Nobangela, PC HRU
	1st Runner up	0544265-5 Sgt K Barnard, Vredendal SAPS
Reservist Of The Year	Winner	2022680-2 R/WO FN Grain, Bellville SAPS
	1st Runner up	7087921-4 R/Cst M Wessels, Somerset West SAPS
	2nd Runner up	7082449-5 R/Cst CF Wildschut, Kwanonqaba SAPS
CPF Of The Year	Winner	Mossel Bay CPF
	1st Runner up	Bridgeton CPF
	2nd Runner up	Milnerton CPF
Catch Of The Year	Winner	Struisbaai SAPS, Sgt CEA Stanley & others (3 members)
	1st Runner up	7207078-1 Cst C Zwiegelaar, Still Bay SAPS
	2nd Runner up	Worcester Vispol Team, W/O DC Kustoor & others (8 members)
Crime Intelligence Employee Of The Year (Level 3-7)	Winner	0545233-3 Sgt E Viljoen, Bellville CIG
Crime Intelligence Employee Of The Year (Level 8-12)	Winner	7001673-9 Capt ZE Halu, Kraaifontein CI
Crime Intelligence Group Of The Year	Winner	Provincial CI, Maj Gen Tiyo & others (7 members)
FCS Employee Of The Year (Level 3-7)	Winner	0545271-6 Sgt CF Franks, Delft FCS
FCS Employee Of The Year (Level 8-12)	Winner	0464380-1 Capt MM Thebus, Delft FCS
FCS Group Of The Year	Winner	Serial & Electronic Crimes Unit, Capt RC Brummer & others (8 members)
Ballroom Dancers	Winner	PPO Z Maninjwa and SAC L Mpothulo

CATEGORY	PLACEMENT	NAME
Top Drug Success	Winner	Villiersdorp (3 members)
Top Abalone Success	Winner	Sgt D Naidoo, K9 Cape Town
Station Of The Year: Metropole	Winner	Harare SAPS
Station Of The Year: Rural	Winner	Oudtshoorn SAPS
Most improved Gang Station of the year	Winner	Athlone SAPS
Station Commander Of The Year:	Winner	Capt Fourie, Lamberts Bay SAPS
Cluster Commander Of The Year:	Winner	Maj Gen JJ Brand
Senior Administration Manager Of The Year (Level 13 – 15)	Winner	Maj Gen FM Mbeki
Senior Operational Manager Of The Year (Level 13 – 15)	Winner	Maj Gen JJ Brand
Provincial Commissioners Award	Winner	Brig Nkwanyana

Part A: Provincial Crime Overview for the 2018/19 financial year

1. Introduction

This report contains an overview of the twenty one (21) priority crime divided into two (2) broad categories of seventeen (17) Community reported crimes and four (4) Police generated crimes reported for the 2018/2019 financial year. It aims to provide explanations, which includes an analysis, to enable a greater understanding of crime. It covers the following:

- identified crime threats and trends;
- increases and decreases;
- factors influencing the occurrence of specific crime incidents;
- spatial factors as well as victim and offender information.

1.1 Cases vs Charges/Counts

Crime statistics provided in this report, unless otherwise indicated, refers to the number of charges/counts registered, resulting from an incident of crime and not the number of cases reported. The number of charges/counts is always greater than the number of incidents/cases reported. An example which explains this scenario is where a shot is fired, injuring a victim during an armed robbery. A charge of robbery will subsequently be registered together with a charge of attempted murder. If another victim was shot and injured during the same incident, an additional charge of attempted murder will be registered. Therefore in this instance, one case will be investigated, but three charges will be registered and reported on as crime statistics. To simplify matters and promote common understanding for the purposes of this report, charges will be referred to as *counts*.

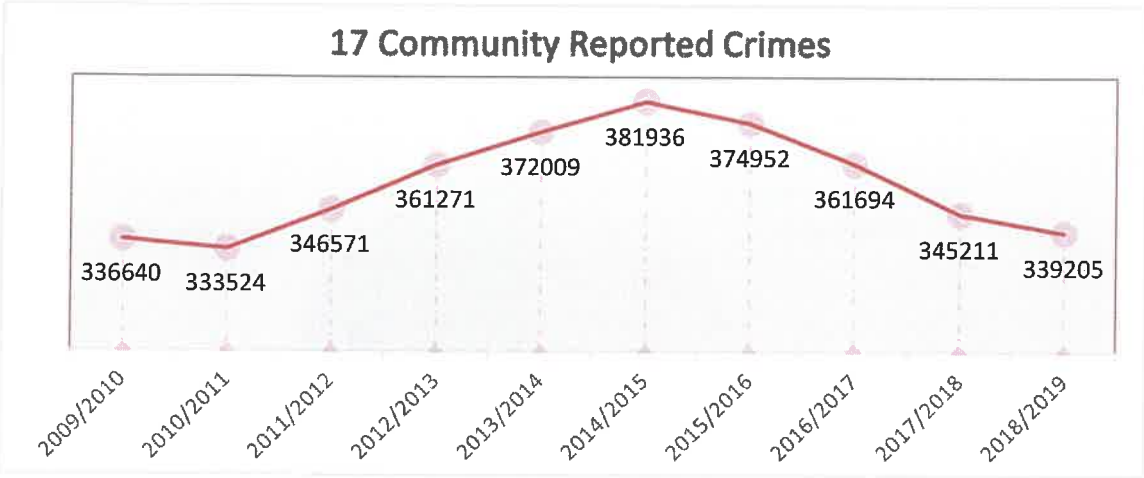
2. Executive Summary

2.1 Seventeen Community Reported Crimes

The fourth annual reduction in the 17 community reported crimes, equating to 1.7% (-6 006), has now been realized, with the greatest reductions being recorded in the category of property related crime.

Figure 1 depicts the 17 community reported crimes recorded for a ten year period from 2009/2010 to 2018/2019.

Figure 1



The reduction portrayed is however tarnished by increments in crime categories which are less policeable, and to a large extent, resultant from the effects of socio-economic ills, including the inability to manage conflict amongst both victims and perpetrators. The reasons for reductions and increases in crime are a complex issue and dependent on various factors, including police action, public/community response whether positive or negative, variations in the extent and type of environmental factors, population growth and socio-economic factors.

Murder, attempted murder, carjacking, assault common and assault with intent to cause grievous bodily harm, have increased and these are directly linked to socio-economic ills experienced in certain precincts.

The causal factors and circumstances under which these crimes were committed as detailed under the specific crimes below, provides a greater understanding of the situations in the affected areas.

Figure 2 shows the proportional contributions of the four (4) combined crime categories which make up the 17 community reported crimes. These categories

are contact crime, contact related crime, property related crime, and other serious crimes.

Figure 2

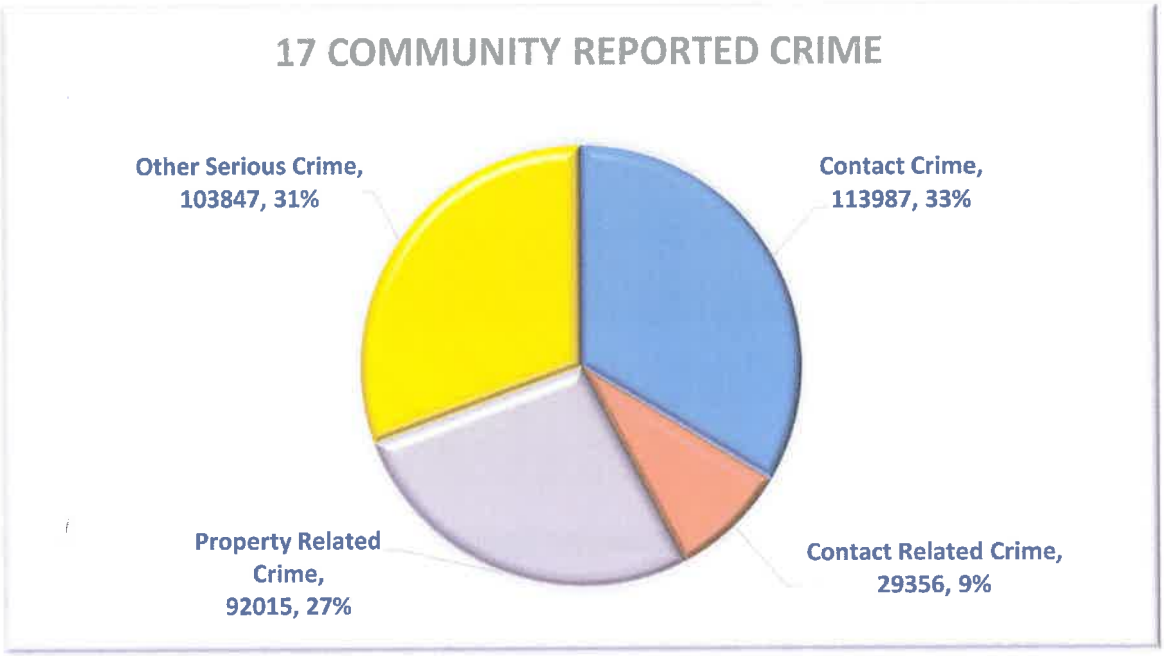
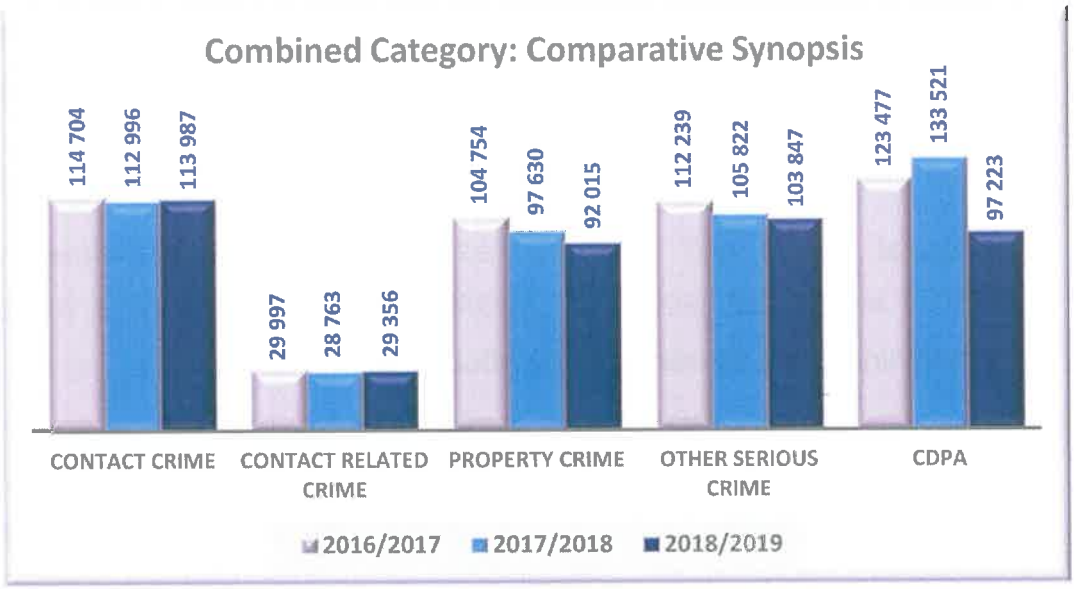


Figure 3, shows comparative crime counts for the past three years in respect of the four (4) community reported priority crime categories and the category of crimes heavily dependent on police action (cdpa) for detection.

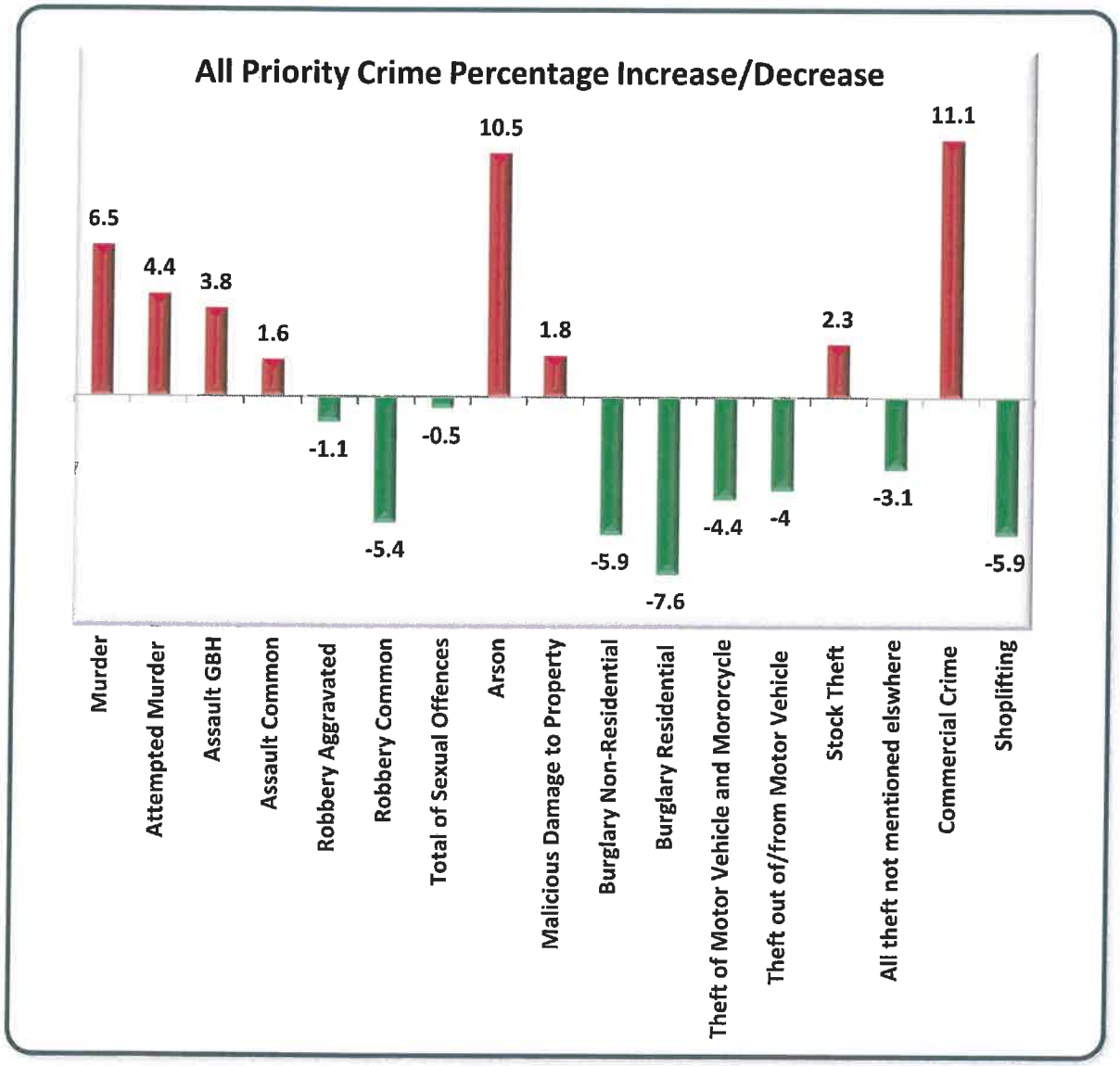
Figure 3



The graph shows marginal increases in the contact and contact related crime categories, with decreases in property related and other serious crimes. The decrease in cdpa resulted from volume reduction in the drug related sub-category.

Within the broader community reported category of crime, individual offences have shown percentage increases and decreases when compared to the 2017/2018 financial year as noted in figure 4.

Figure 4



Clusters and Stations

The contribution of each cluster in respect of the combined seventeen (17) community reported crimes is portrayed in Table 1. Ten (10) clusters recorded decreases in 2018/2019 when compared to 2017/2018. Significant reductions were noted in four (4) clusters namely, Cape Town, Tygerberg, Wynberg and Nyanga. The top six (6) clusters contributions in terms of volume of reported crimes account for 53.2% of the total community reported crimes in the province.

Table 1

17 community reported crimes						
Cluster position, contribution and reduction/increment						
No	**Cluster**	**Position 2017/2018**	**2017/2018**	**2018/2019**	**% Contribution**	**% Diff**
1	Mitchells Plain	1	35 179	34 962	10.3%	-0.62%
2	Bluedowns	3	31 703	31 295	9.2%	-1.29%
3	Cape Town	2	32 276	30 009	8.8%	-7.02%
4	Tygerberg	4	31 270	29 964	8.8%	-4.18%
5	Nyanga	5	28 868	27 802	8.2%	-3.69%
6	Khayelitsha	6	26 927	26 846	7.9%	-0.30%
7	Winelands	7	26 406	26 109	7.7%	-1.12%
8	Eden	8	25 344	25 685	7.6%	1.35%
9	Wynberg	9	25 165	23 911	7.0%	-4.98%
10	Milnerton	10	21 260	20 996	6.2%	-1.24%
11	Worcester	11	19 640	19 470	5.7%	-0.87%
12	Overberg	12	14 543	14 973	4.4%	2.96%
13	Da Gamaskop	13	9 670	10 023	3.0%	3.65%
14	Vredenburg	14	7 861	7 863	2.3%	0.03%
15	Beaufort West	15	4 882	4 923	1.5%	0.84%
16	Vredendal	16	4 217	4 374	1.3%	3.72%

Table 2 shows the positions and contributions of the top 30 contributing stations in terms of volume of reported crime. Ten (10) of the top 30 contributing stations moved to higher positions in the 2018/2019 ranking, due to increase volumes of the 17 community reported crimes. These stations were Kraaifontein, Delft, Mfuleni, Kleinvlei, Bishop Lavis, Lentegeur, Athlone, Table View, Paarl East and Claremont. Paarl East was not amongst the top 30 stations during the 2017/2018

financial year however moved substantially from position 33 to 26 in 2018/2019. Athlone moved from position 23 to position 17.

Table 2

17 community reported crimes						
Station position, contribution and reduction/increment						
Pos	**Station**	**Position 2017/2018**	**2017/2018**	**2018/2019**	**% Contribution**	**% Diff**
1	Cape Town Central	1	15 422	13 747	4.1%	-10.86%
2	Mitchells Plain	2	11 382	11 374	3.4%	-0.07%
3	Kraaifontein	5	7 745	7 603	2.2%	-1.83%
4	Nyanga	4	7 943	7 059	2.1%	-11.13%
5	Stellenbosch	3	8 119	6 959	2.1%	-14.29%
6	Delft	9	6 380	6 920	2.0%	8.46%
7	Bellville	7	6 768	6 630	2.0%	-2.04%
8	Mfuleni	10	6 006	6 412	1.9%	6.76%
9	Worcester	6	7 144	6 379	1.9%	-10.71%
10	Milnerton	8	6 641	6 257	1.8%	-5.78%
11	Khayelitsha	11	5 791	5 795	1.7%	0.07%
12	Kleinvlei	13	5 623	5 539	1.6%	-1.49%
13	Bishop Lavis	15	5 246	5 341	1.6%	1.81%
14	Lentegeur	18	4 872	5 279	1.6%	8.35%
15	Parow	12	5 688	4 942	1.5%	-13.12%
16	Kuilsrivier	14	5 451	4 848	1.4%	-11.06%
17	Athlone	23	5 106	4 826	1.4%	-5.48%
18	Oudtshoorn	16	4 506	4 819	1.4%	6.95%
19	Grassy Park	19	4 777	4 804	1.4%	0.57%
20	Paarl	17	5 024	4 776	1.4%	-4.94%
21	Knysna	20	4 758	4 662	1.4%	-2.02%
22	Table View	26	4 393	4 620	1.4%	5.17%
23	Elsies River	22	4 620	4 497	1.3%	-2.66%
24	Harare	24	4 440	4 485	1.3%	1.01%
25	Atlantis	21	4 636	4 435	1.3%	-4.34%
26	Paarl East	33	3 955	4 393	1.3%	11.07%
27	Claremont	28	4 126	4 248	1.3%	2.96%
28	Somerset West	27	4 316	4 108	1.2%	-4.82%
29	George	25	4 396	4 086	1.2%	-7.05%
30	Woodstock	29	4 097	4 049	1.2%	-1.17%

Policing Approach

The South African Police Service, Western Cape have developed and implemented a four pillar approach to build a sound foundation towards sustainable policing and crime reduction. The four pillars are:

- The **back to basics principle** addressing issues such as collective leadership, command and control and performance management;
- **Improved service delivery**, addressing integrated team work and improved individual productivity;
- Enhancing **partnerships** through public participation programmes, media engagements and crime awareness programmes;
- Maximized deployment through a **focused geographical and targeted approach**, based on crime pattern and crime threat analyses, and addressing the key generators of crime, namely firearms, drugs, liquor and persons of interest.

Police presence was increased through focused deployments in hotspot areas. Internal and external force multipliers were utilized in support of police stations and monitored from a provincial level, through the Provincial Operational Command Centre (POCC). It is important to note that sustained deployment in an area impacts (differently) on all crimes. There is evidence to suggest that stations generally achieve greater success with more focused actions. This is also evident in the reduction of the crime categories of robbery (common and aggravated, including house and business robberies).

Notable reductions were made in the overall property related crimes, including burglary residential, burglary non-residential, theft of motor vehicle and motor cycle and theft out or from motor vehicle and motorcycle. Other serious crimes, namely theft not mentioned elsewhere and shoplifting decreased during the period under review.

Arrests

A remarkable increase was noted in the number of suspects being arrested in the province for the 17 community reported crimes from 2016/2017 to 2017/2018, however there was a slight decline in the 2018/2019 financial year. Table 3 shows the total arrests in the province over three financial years, 2016/2017 to 2018/2019.

Table 3

FINANCIAL YEAR	TOTAL ARRESTS	ARRESTS: 17 COMMUNITY REPORTED CRIMES
	Total number of suspects	Total number of suspects
2016/2017	339 822	82 845
2017/2018	419 452	139 262
2018/2019	365 769	138 680

Police Murders and Attacks on Police Officials

Police Murders

Nine (9) police officials, of which eight (8) were off duty, were murdered in the province during the 2018/2019 financial year. A further one (1) member was murdered outside the province whist trying to subdue and apprehend an armed criminal. The on-duty police official was murdered in Khayelitsha whilst performing foot patrols as part of crime prevention duties. On returning to their parked police vehicle, members were ambushed by suspects who shot at them, fatally wounding one member. Three (3) members were murdered off-duty in Khayelitsha with the other five (5) at Delft, Philippi East, Mfuleni, Gugulethu and Table View.

Attacks on Police Officials

During the period under review, 555 members of which 481 (86.7%) on duty, were attacked. This was a reduction of 248 (30.9%) in comparison with the 2017/2018 financial year. These incidents mostly occurred when members attended complaints or during operations where the main categories of attack included assaults (228), shot at (180), objects thrown (57), pointed with a firearm (48) and stabbed (23). Attacks on members were spread over 99 stations in the province, with top contributing stations being Khayelitsha (63), Bishop Lavis (25), Elsies River (19), Nyanga (19), Kensington (18), Worcester (17), Mitchells Plain (16), Steenberg (15), and Kraaifontein (15).

On duty officials were attacked mainly when they were operationally deployed on weekends 198 (35.7%). Sundays 107 (19.3%) and Saturdays 91 (16.4%). The rest of the attacks were equally spread during the week, with the least on Fridays with 10.6% (59).

Farm incidents

A total of 60 farm incidents occurred, of which house robberies were the single most prominent crime category recorded with 68% (41) of the incidents. These house robberies occurred throughout the province in 23 precincts. The top contributing stations were Paarl (8), Atlantis (4) and Durbanville (3) incidents. Six (6) murders, nine (9) attempted murders and six (6) aggravated robberies were recorded. The murders were reported at Stellenbosch with (1 owner), Philippi (1 foreman), Lutzville (1 owner), Still Bay (1 visitor) and Bonnievale (2 owner and wife).

The nine (9) attempted murders occurred in Paarl, Kraaifontein, Porterville, Stellenbosch, Still Bay, Worcester, Caledon, Somerset West and Swellendam with one incident each. In four (4) of the nine (9) attempted murder incidents, a second charge of aggravated robbery was recorded (inclusive of house and business robbery as well as robbery with a firearm). A charge of assault GBH and one of attempted theft of motor vehicle were recorded in Paarl. In another incident on a farm in Prince Alfred Hamlet the suspects pretended to "test-drive" a vehicle, which they then hijacked.

The top contributing days were Friday with seventeen (17) incidents, followed by Monday with twelve (12) and Sunday with eight (8) incidents. The top time period was the three hour time- period of 21:00 to 23:59 with 28 incidents. The two three hour time periods 15:00 to 17:59 and 18:00 to 20:59 with eight (8) and nine (9) incidents respectively. The time period between 00:00 to 02:59 recorded seven (7) incidents. Combined, the time period between 15:00 and 02:59 contributed 49 incidents, equalling 81.7%.

Firearms were the weapon of choice, with 46.7% (28) of the incidents, followed by knives with 21.7% (13) incidents. Other items used to a lesser extent, include panga's (4), crowbars (3); an incident with a stick and another with a sprinkler.

Items taken during these incidents include cameras, cash, cellphones, laptops, jewellery and to a lesser extent television sets electrical appliances, tools and electronic equipment. Firearms were taken in nine (9) of the incidents.

Core Diversion

The mandate of the South African Police Service is to combat crime, uphold and ensure compliance with the laws of the land. This entails countless aspects and amongst these is the addressing of public instability which includes strikes, protest actions, marches, pickets and incidents of public violence.

The local police members are often the first responders to incidents of unrest, especially when they are sporadic and/or unannounced. These incidents exclude those which are planned and authorized. The occurrence and increase of these incidents impacts negatively on the capacity of the police to do regular policing, including the investigation of cases arising from these incidents.

During the period under review, 796 counts of public violence were registered. The Nyanga precinct experienced the highest number of public violence incidents with 164, followed by Table View (38), Muizenberg (35), Grassy Park (31), Knysna (26), Atlantis (21) and Plettenberg Bay (20).

In the reporting period, 2715 community protest actions were successfully policed. 1941 of the total protest actions were classified as peaceful protests whilst 774 was classified as unrest protests.

3. Situational Analysis

Table 4 details the statistics recorded for the ten year period from 2009/2010 to 2018/2019 and incorporates all categories and sub-categories of priority crime including crimes dependent on police action for detection. A discussion in respect of each individual crime category and the combined categories follows hereafter.

Table 4

Comparative crime statistics - WESTERN CAPE

CRIME CATEGORY	2009/ 2010	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	2017/ 2018	2018/ 2019	Case Diff	% Change
CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)												
Murder	2 271	2 308	2 293	2 575	2 904	3 186	3 224	3 311	3 729	3 974	245	6.6%
Sexual offences	9 477	9 179	8 809	8 440	7 760	7 369	7 130	7 115	7 075	7 043	-32	-0.5%
Attempted murder	1 696	2 152	2 310	3 268	3 345	3 727	3 444	3 387	3 698	3 860	162	4.4%
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	23 968	24 666	24 637	24 463	24 806	26 200	25 539	24 417	23 583	24 488	905	3.8%
Common assault	34 223	33 122	34 423	35 517	37 183	39 150	41 304	39 868	38 579	39 202	623	1.6%
Common robbery	9 424	10 361	11 090	12 402	13 107	13 420	12 485	12 574	12 003	11 355	-648	-5.4%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	12 491	12 204	13 739	16 681	19 484	23 116	23 732	24 032	24 329	24 065	-264	-1.1%
Total Contact Crimes – Crimes against the person	**93 550**	**93 992**	**97 301**	**103 346**	**108 589**	**116 168**	**116 858**	**114 704**	**112 996**	**113 987**	**991**	**0.9%**
Rape	6 188	6 219	5 924	5 861	5 250	4 951	4 800	4 771	4 744	4 649	-95	-2.0%
Sexual assault	1 988	1 855	1 975	1 729	1 705	1 640	1 576	1 670	1 710	1 757	47	2.7%
Attempted sexual offences	325	366	410	420	441	409	437	365	372	341	-31	-8.3%
Contact sexual offences	976	739	500	430	364	369	317	309	249	296	47	18.9%
Total sexual offences	**9 477**	**9 179**	**8 809**	**8 440**	**7 760**	**7 369**	**7 130**	**7 115**	**7 075**	**7 043**	**-32**	**-0.5%**

CRIME CATEGORY	2009/ 2010	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	2017/ 2018	2018/ 2019	Case Diff	% Change
PREVALANT SUB-CATEGORIES OF AGGRAVATED ROBBERY												
Carjacking	568	448	539	782	956	1 530	2 032	2 201	2 182	2 294	112	5.1%
Robbery at residential premises	1 167	1 215	1 344	1 647	1 878	2 158	2 574	2 560	2 787	2 749	-38	-1.4%
Robbery at non-residential premises	1 056	1 309	1 563	1 933	2 154	2 218	1 973	1 889	2 033	1 689	-344	-16.9%
Robbery of cash in transit	29	21	14	30	18	15	24	35	26	15	-11	-42.3%
Bank robbery	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	-1	-100.0%
Truck hijacking	14	17	31	37	40	62	46	58	121	117	-4	-3.3%
CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES												
Arson	572	612	663	691	649	782	757	781	762	842	80	10.5%
Malicious damage to property	24 024	22 986	24 068	24 888	26 458	29 289	29 217	29 216	28 001	28 514	513	1.8%
Total Contact-Related Crimes	**24 596**	**23 598**	**24 731**	**25 579**	**27 107**	**30 071**	**29 974**	**29 997**	**28 763**	**29 356**	**593**	**2.1%**
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES												
Burglary at non-residential premises	11 530	11 561	11 737	13 168	13 472	13 719	13 344	12 535	11 379	10 711	-668	-5.9%
Burglary at residential premises	43 171	43 685	44 494	49 509	50 503	47 783	47 569	46 043	42 662	39 418	-3 244	-7.6%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	9 980	9 037	8 624	9 160	9 460	8 918	8 378	7 381	7 104	6 791	-313	-4.4%
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	35 294	36 348	38 282	41 361	42 549	42 221	41 458	37 910	35 532	34 120	-1 412	-4.0%
Stock-theft	1 035	898	876	924	789	831	861	885	953	975	22	2.3%
Total Property-Related Crimes	**101 010**	**101 529**	**104 013**	**114 122**	**116 773**	**113 472**	**111 610**	**104 754**	**97 630**	**92 015**	**-5 615**	**-5.8%**
OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES												
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	85 547	84 032	91 747	90 605	93 978	97 396	92 032	85 957	79 975	77 465	-2 510	-3.1%
Commercial crime	11 452	11 622	11 805	11 791	10 821	10 408	10 986	11 725	12 109	13 451	1 342	11.1%
Shoplifting	20 485	18 751	16 974	15 828	14 741	14 421	13 492	14 557	13 738	12 931	-807	-5.9%
Total Other Serious Crimes	**117 484**	**114 405**	**120 526**	**118 224**	**119 540**	**122 225**	**116 510**	**112 239**	**105 822**	**103 847**	**-1 975**	**-1.9%**
Total 17 Community Reported Serious Crimes	**336 640**	**333 524**	**346 571**	**361 271**	**372 009**	**381 936**	**374 952**	**361 694**	**345 211**	**339 205**	**-6 006**	**-1.7%**

CRIME CATEGORY	2009/ 2010	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	2017/ 2018	2018/ 2019	Case Diff	% Change
CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION												
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	2 158	2 532	2 373	2 886	2 786	2 959	2 819	2 929	3 422	3 149	-273	-8.0%
Drug-related crime	60 358	70 554	77 035	82 033	85 437	88 731	93 996	107 379	117 157	81 344	-35 813	-30.6%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	15 635	17 229	17 523	15 161	13 583	13 224	11 725	12 895	12 776	12 561	-215	-1.7%
Sexual Offences detected as a result of police action	0	0	248	216	161	129	242	274	166	169	3	1.8%
Total Crime Detected As A Result Of Police Action	**78 151**	**90 315**	**97 179**	**100 296**	**101 967**	**105 043**	**108 782**	**123 477**	**133 521**	**97 223**	**-36 298**	**-27.2%**

2.2 Contact Crime

The overall contact crime category has shown an increase from 112 996 to 113 987, with 991 counts (0.9%). This was as a result of increases in murder, attempted murder, assault GBH and assault common. Implemented police actions and strategies played an extensive role in the reductions of aggravated robberies and common robberies.

The graph in figure 5 shows the trend of the contact crime category over ten years. The current figure indicates a steep increase between 2013/2014 and 2014/2015. A reduction was noted in 2017/2018 in comparison to 2016/2017. As mentioned, this category increased with 0.9% during the 2018/2019 financial year.

Figure 5

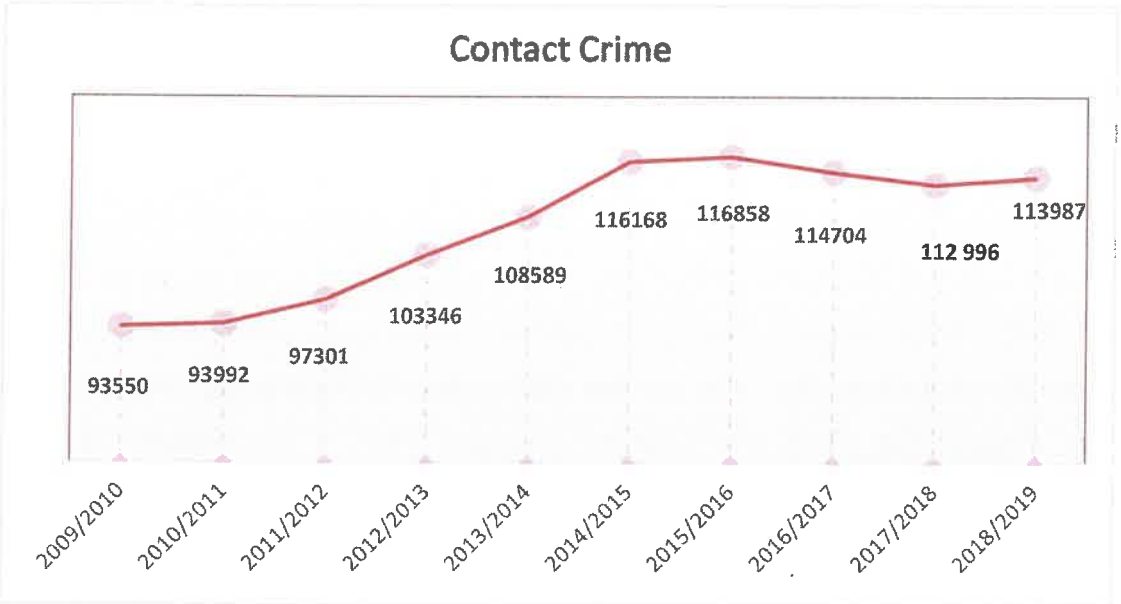
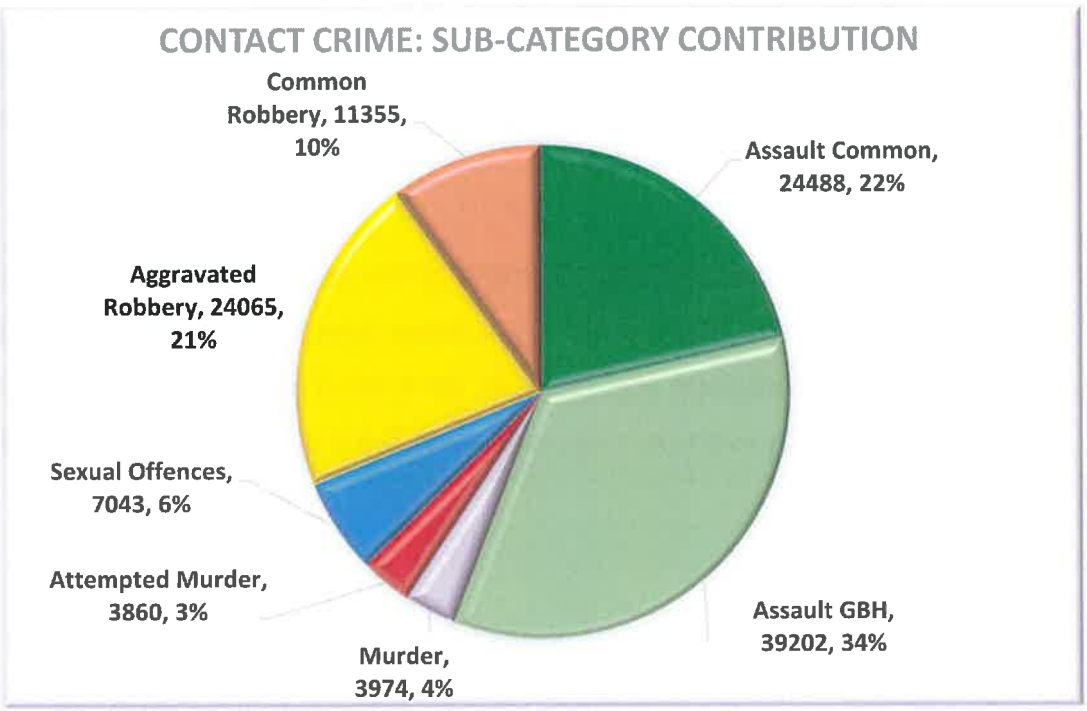


Figure 6 indicates the contributions of the seven (7) individual crimes which constitute the contact crime category. These offences are murder, attempted murder, common assault, assault with the intent to cause grievous bodily harm (assault GBH), robbery with aggravating circumstances and common robbery. Assault common is the biggest contributor to the contact crime category with 34%, followed by assault GBH with a 22% contribution. Combined, the two assault categories contributed 56% to the contact crime category. Aggravated robbery contributed 21% and common robbery to 10% of the contact crime category. Combined, the robbery categories contributed 31%. Sexual offences contributed 6%, murder to 4% and attempted murder to 3% of the contact crime category.

Figure 6



Top contributing stations

Table 5 depicts the top 30 stations contributing to contact crimes in the province. The top contributing stations recorded the highest volume of reported contact crimes during the 2018/2019 financial year. The top 30 stations, combined contributed to 55.4% of the provincial contact crimes. The top five contributing stations being Mitchells Plain, Nyanga, Khayelitsha, Delft and Mfuleni. Fourteen (14) of the stations recorded decreases when compared to the 2017/2018 financial year.

Table 5

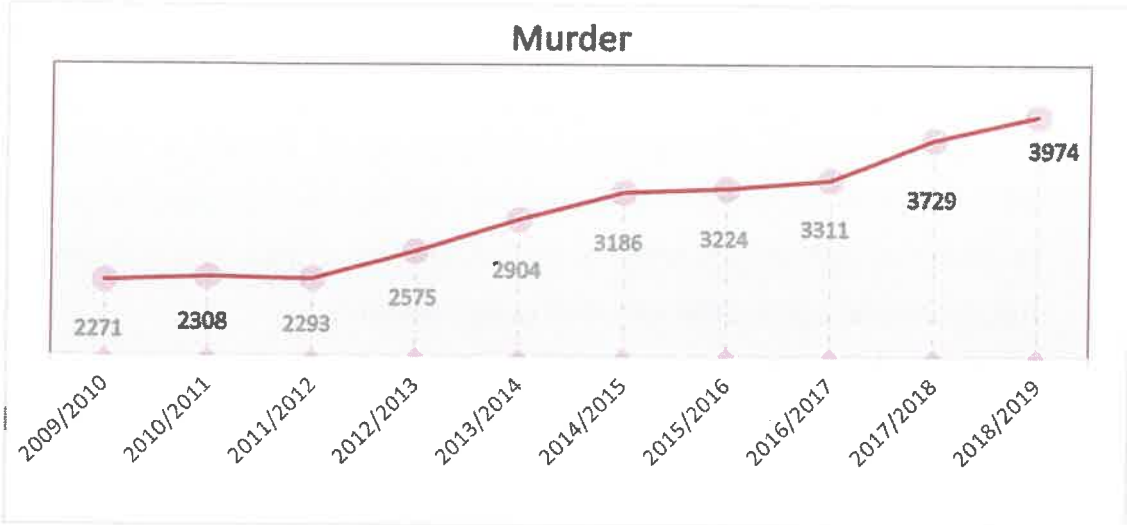
No	Station	Apr 2017 - Mar 2018	Apr 2018 - Mar 2019	Percentage contribution	% Difference
1	Mitchells Plain	4 362	4 302	3.8%	-1.38%
2	Nyanga	4 784	4 260	3.7%	-10.95%
3	Khayelitsha	3 477	3 522	3.1%	1.29%
4	Delft	3 181	3 491	3.1%	9.75%
5	Mfuleni	2 812	3 123	2.7%	11.06%
6	Kraaifontein	2 827	3 059	2.7%	8.21%
7	Cape Town Central	2 672	2 472	2.2%	-7.49%
8	Harare	2 521	2 449	2.1%	-2.86%
9	Worcester	2 420	2 301	2.0%	-4.92%

No	Station	Apr 2017 - Mar 2018	Apr 2018 - Mar 2019	Percentage contribution	% Difference
10	Bishop Lavis	2 084	2 104	1.8%	0.96%
11	Gugulethu	2 002	2 082	1.8%	4.00%
12	Kleinvlei	2 055	2 064	1.8%	0.44%
13	Milnerton	1 899	1 815	1.6%	-4.42%
14	Oudtshoorn	1 708	1 803	1.6%	5.56%
15	Elsies River	1 763	1 770	1.6%	0.40%
16	Philippi East	2 175	1 738	1.5%	-20.09%
17	Paarl East	1 565	1 720	1.5%	9.90%
18	Lentegeur	1 438	1 668	1.5%	15.99%
19	Stellenbosch	1 814	1 649	1.4%	-9.10%
20	Atlantis	1 704	1 645	1.4%	-3.46%
21	Knysna	1 511	1 617	1.4%	7.02%
22	Kuilsrivier	1 660	1 562	1.4%	-5.90%
23	Manenberg	1 507	1 487	1.3%	-1.33%
24	Grassy Park	1 335	1 453	1.3%	8.84%
25	Lingelethu-West	1 237	1 453	1.3%	17.46%
26	Bellville	1 417	1 405	1.2%	-0.85%
27	Langa	1 310	1 371	1.2%	4.66%
28	Athlone	1 385	1 358	1.2%	-1.95%
29	Ravensmead	1 259	1 239	1.1%	-1.59%
30	Conville	1 143	1 218	1.1%	6.56%

2.2.1 **Murder**

The graph in figure 7 shows a steady increase in counts of this category since 2012/2013 with the 2018/2019 increment of 6.6% equating to 245 counts.

Figure 7



Motives/Circumstances

Table 6 depicts the most common motives or circumstances surrounding the incidents of murder in respect of a sample of 98.6% (3907) of the counts.

Unspecified reasons

In 44.1% (1751) of counts the actual reasons which lead to the murder is not specified. However, the description of the circumstances may suggest incidents such as arguments, retaliation or robbery, but as mentioned no clear evidence indicates this. Persons who died in hospital were a particular challenge, as the persons who brought the deceased to hospital prefer to remain anonymous.

Table 6

Gang related	Arguments/ Misunderstanding	Domestic violence	Robbery	Community retaliation/ Vigilantism	Retaliation/ Revenge	Taxi violence
23.7%	9.0%	5.7%	5.6%	3.8%	2.9%	2.6%
Actual – 938	Actual – 358	Actual – 228	Actual - 223	Actual – 151	Actual – 114	Actual - 103

Gang violence

The Western Cape recorded 938 murders (23.7%) due to gang violence in the province. Out of the 938 charges, 42 incidents (not counts), where gang related murders were recorded, shows multiple counts of murder equating to 90 counts.

Gang violence is driven by the drug trade, prostitution and other organized crimes such the illegal harvesting and sale of abalone. Opposing gangs are in conflict to secure a drug trade and to expand their territory. Other contributing factors include competition in drug prices and the quality of products, revenge/retaliation and counter attack, personal vendettas, elimination of witnesses and extortion. Intra-conflict include aspects of initiation and discipline of members joining opposing gangs, leadership conflict, and mistrust of gang members who associates with rival gang members.

This occurrence of gang violence is widespread in the Western Cape, with 44 stations having recorded gang related murders. It is however prevalent, to a much greater degree in stations situated on the Cape Flats. The top contributing

stations to gang related murders were Mitchells Plain and Bishop Lavis. Both stations recorded increases in the number of gang related murders, when compared to the 2017/2018 financial year. In Mitchells Plain, 75% (112) of the total reported murders were gang related and in Bishop Lavis, 71% (108). High volumes of murders in Steenberg, Lentegeur and Ravensmead are gang related, equalling 79%, 77% and 70% respectively.

The top contributing gang violence stations are depicted in the table 7, ranked according to the volumes of confirmed gang related murders.

Table 7

Top 10 stations	Total reported murders	Gang murders	% contribution of gang murders to reported murders
Mitchells Plain	147	112	75%
Bishop Lavis	142	108	71%
Ravensmead	97	75	70%
Elsies River	90	67	69%
Delft	248	58	23%
Lentegeur	70	54	77%
Philippi	86	52	59%
Steenberg	53	42	79%
Manenberg	57	35	60%
Muizenberg	51	35	69%

Firearms are the weapon of choice during gang related murders, contributing to 888 counts (94.7%) of the reported gang murders, followed by knives with 37 counts (3.9%).

Taxi violence

Taxi industry disputes resulting in violence has contributed to 103 murder incidents in the Western Cape. Route invasions, leadership conflict, ineffective enforcement and inefficient regulation of the industry has caused tension.

Taxi violence contributed to multiple counts of murders recorded in the province. Thirteen (13) taxi related murder incidents resulted in 32 victims. Nine (9) cases had two (2) victims each, three (3) cases had three (3) victims each

and one (1) case had five (5) victims. The case with the five (5) murders also had an attempted murder victim. The incident occurred in Nyanga precinct. The victims were occupants in an Avanza taxi, parked in front of a residence in Browns Farm, playing music when they were shot by three unknown males who jumped in a white Toyota Corolla and fled the scene. The deceased were five (5) males ages 12, 13, 28 and two at the age of 29. The attempted murder victim in the Nyanga incident was 15 years old.

The top contributing stations with recorded murders due to taxi violence are Nyanga with 32 counts, Delft with 12 and Philippi East with 10 counts. Khayelitsha had 6 murders due to taxi violence, Kraaifontein, Hout Bay and Gugulethu contributing 5 counts each.

In 100% of the taxi related murders, a firearm was used.

Revenge/Retaliation

Revenge or retaliation is an action of harming someone in return for injury or wrong suffered at their hands. The top contributing stations being, Nyanga, Philippi East, Khayelitsha, Gugulethu and Harare.

During a multiple murder incident in Nyanga, members received a complaint of a scene between Nyanga and Philippi railway stations. Four African males were found on top of each other, burnt beyond recognition. According to information they were assaulted by the community in the informal settlement and then dragged to the railway lines, where they were set alight.

Firearms were the weapons used during the revenge attacks, totalling 64 counts (57%), followed by knives in 26 counts (23%).

Aggravated robberies

Robberies referred to here, includes all categories of robbery aggravated. Aggravated robberies contributed to 5.6% (223) of the recorded murders in the province.

Aggravated street robbery (with firearm and/or other weapon) contributed 57.8% (129) to the total with house robbery (including attempt) showing the second highest percentage of 21.5% (48) of these murders, whilst business robbery contributed 12.1% (27) of the counts. Carjacking and truck hijacking contributed 8.5% (19) and 0.5% (1) respectively, of the counts of murder resulting from aggravated robberies.

The top contributing stations to aggravated robberies, resulting in murders are, Nyanga, Philippi East, Khayelitsha, Gugulethu, Harare and Lingelethu-West. Three of the top six stations (Nyanga, Philippi East and Gugulethu) resorts under the Nyanga cluster and the remaining three stations under the Khayelitsha Cluster.

Domestic violence

The murders resulting from domestic violence contributes to 5.7% (228) of the total recorded murder incidents in the province.

Boyfriends/girlfriends were the perpetrators in 37.1% (85) of identified domestic related murder counts. Husbands and wives account for 10.9% (25) of the counts while sibling's contributed to 7.9% (18) counts. Sons/daughters were perpetrators in 6.1% (14). Fathers accounted for 3.1% (7) of the domestic related murder incidents. Other family members such as grandfathers, nephews, nieces, grandsons and uncles contributed collectively to 4.8% (11) counts.

The top contributing stations for domestic related murders are Nyanga, Kraaifontein, Harare and Delft. In domestic related murders, knives contributed to 60.2% (138) of the counts. Sharp instruments are the second highest contributing instrument, equalling 7.9% (18) of the counts. In 6.6% (15) of the incidents the suspect assaulted the victim without an instrument. Firearms were used in 3.5% (8) of the incidents.

Arguments/Misunderstanding

Murders due to arguments/misunderstanding contributed to 9.0% (358) of the total number of murders recorded in the Western Cape. According to a sample analysis of 47% (168) of the murders were due to arguments/misunderstanding, 60.7% (102) of the incidents happened where the suspect is an acquaintance to the victim or known by name or sight. Friends contributed to 23.2% (39) of the murders due to arguments/misunderstandings, strangers 4.8% (8) and neighbours 3.6% (6) of the incidents.

The top contributing stations for murders due to arguments/misunderstanding are Gugulethu, Harare, Nyanga, Philippi East, Kraaifontein and Khayelitsha. Knives were the weapon of choice, contributing to 58.3% (208) counts, followed by sharp instruments (40). Firearms were used in (39) of the incidents.

A vast majority of these murders occurred in public places, equalling 177 (49.6%), followed by residences of the perpetrator or victim. Arguments/misunderstandings inside, outside or in the vicinity of liquor outlets contributed to 9.8% of the total murders caused by arguments / misunderstandings as depicted in the table 6. The incidents on farms are between suspects and victims known to each other including friends, neighbours and colleagues.

Vigilantism

Community retaliation/vigilantism contributed to 3.8% (151) of the murder incidents recorded in the Western Cape.

The top contributing stations for murders due to vigilantism are, Philippi East, Nyanga, Khayelitsha and Harare. Stones, bricks and rocks were utilised by community members to assault the victims, in 24.4% (40) of the incidents. The perpetrators stabbed the victims with sharp instruments in 10.4% (17) incidents and knives in 4.9% (8). Community members assault the victim without instruments, by using their hands and feet in 5.5% (9) incidents and burnt victims with tyres in 4.9% (8) incidents. Sticks, planks, knobkerries and

sjamboks were collectively used in 6.1% (10) incidents and firearms were used in 4.3% (7) incidents.

Multiple murders

Table 8 depicts the multiple murders recorded:

Table 8

2 victims (number of cases)	3 victims (number of cases)	4 victims (number of cases)	5 victims (number of cases)	Total cases	Total victims
166	42	2	1	211	471

Top contributing stations

Table 9 depicts the ten stations that contributed the highest volume of murders during the 2018/2019 financial year. The top 10 stations combined contributed 46.9% of the provinces' murders.

Nyanga recorded the most murders, contributing 7.3% of the provincial total, followed by Delft with 6.2% and Khayelitsha in position three, contributing to 5.6%. Five of the ten stations, Nyanga, Philippi East, Gugulethu, Mfuleni and Kraaifontein recorded decreases when compared to the 2017/2018 financial year.

Table 9

No	Station	Apr 2017 - Mar 2018	Apr 2018 - Mar 2019	Percentage contribution	% Difference
1	Nyanga*	308	289	7.3%	-6.17%
2	Delft	195	247	6.2%	26.67%
3	Khayelitsha	192	221	5.6%	15.10%
4	Philippi East	205	185	4.7%	-9.76%
5	Harare	142	166	4.2%	16.90%
6	Gugulethu	182	155	3.9%	-14.84%
7	Mfuleni	157	154	3.9%	-1.91%
8	Kraaifontein	186	151	3.8%	-18.82%
9	Mitchells Plain	140	148	3.7%	5.71%
10	Bishop Lavis	98	144	3.6%	46.94%

** Samora Machel police precinct was separated from Nyanga police precinct from 1 December 2018. Crime data from 1 December 2018 to 31 March 2019 recorded at Samora Machel is excluded from the 2018/2019 data of Nyanga precinct.*

Provincially, sixty-two (62) stations have shown increases, with the most substantial increases noted in Delft, Bishop Lavis, Elsies River, Ravensmead and Lentegeur. Sixty-seven (67) station recorded decreases with the highest volume reductions in Kraaifontein, Gugulethu and Philippi East.

Top days and times of occurrence (Sample 3974)

Saturday, Sunday and Mondays account for 64.4% (2 560) of the counts of murder. Sunday shows a percentage contribution of 29.5% (1172), followed by Saturdays with 23.1% (919), Mondays contributing to 11.8% (469) and Fridays with 9.6% (380). The four mentioned days combined contributed 2940 (74%).

The three hour time period from 21:00-23:59 contributed 797 (20.1%), followed by 18:00 to 20:59 with 638 (16.1%) and the period 00:00 to 02:59 with 624 (15.7%). Combined the three hour time periods of 18:00 to 20:59, 21:00 to 23:59 and 00:00 to 02:59 account for 51.8% (2059) of the counts.

Instruments identified as most commonly used

Firearms were the weapons in the single highest number of counts and used in 46.3% (1841) thereof with pistols/revolvers being used in 1807 of the counts followed by high calibre firearms (18) and shotguns (13). In three (3) counts homemade firearms were use. Knives was the weapon of choice in 23.2% (920) and other sharp instruments in 7.5% (299) of the counts.

Method

Victims were shot in 46.0% (1830) of the counts and stabbings were the cause of death in 38.6% (1532) of the counts. A number of other weapons such as sticks, broken bottles, scissors etc. were used to stab victims. In 8.9% (354) the victims were beaten to death. In 1.7% (67) of counts the victims were burnt and strangled in 1.1% (45) counts.

Victim analysis

From the sample of 3907 charges, the age of the victims were not provided in 149 charges and in 18 charges the gender nor age were provided. The victim analysis will be reflected from a sample of 3740.

Child victims

Table 10 illustrates the age categories and percentage contribution of child victims for both male and females. Percentage contributions are provided in respect of both the male/female and child victims of the sample.

Table 10

Child victims – 4.7% (177) of sample					
Females – 13.6% of Children (24)			**Males – 86.4% of Children (153)**		
Age Group	**% of female children**	**% of Child victims**	**Age**	**% of male children**	**% of Child victims**
0 - 5	33.3% (8)	4.5%	0 - 5	6.5% (10)	5.6%
6 - 10	16.7% (4)	2.3%	6 - 10	0.7% (1)	0.6%
11 - 14	20.8%(5)	2.8%	11 - 14	14.4% (22)	12.4%
15 - 17	29.2% (7)	4.0%	15 - 17	78.4% (120)	67.8%

Adult victims

Table 11 illustrates selected age categories and percentage contribution of adult victims for both male and females. Percentage contributions are provided in respect of both the male/female totals and overall adult victims of the sample.

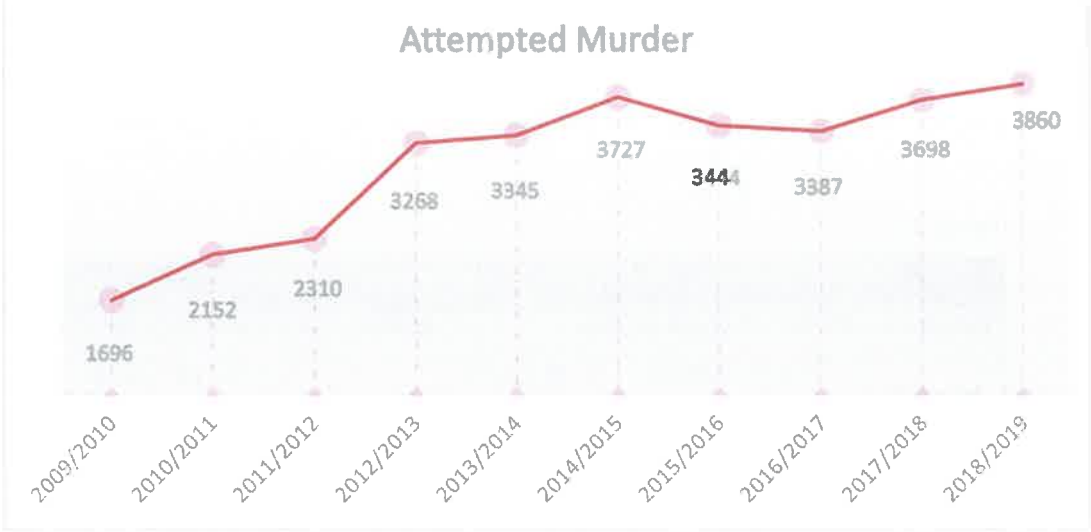
Table 11

Adult victims – 95.3% (3563) of sample					
Females – 8.1% of adults (288)			**Males - 91.9% of adults (3275)**		
Age group	**% of adult females**	**% of adult victims**	**Age group**	**% of adult males**	**% of adult victims**
18 - 25	21.2% (61)	1.7%	18 - 25	32.3% (1059)	29.7%
26 - 35	37.8% (109)	3.1%	26 - 35	41.9% (1372)	38.5%
36 - 45	19.4% (56)	1.6%	36 - 45	17.1% (559)	15.7%
46 - 64	16.7% (48)	1.3%	46 -64	7.7% (251)	7.0%
65 & older	4.9% (14)	0.4%	65 & older	1.0% (34)	1.0%

2.2.2 **Attempted murder**

Figure 8 shows the trend for this crime category with the current increase being 4.4%, or 162 counts. During the financial years 2015/2016 and 2016/2017 decreases were recorded, followed by the increases noted in 2017/2018 and 2018/2019.

Figure 8



Motives/circumstances

Table 12 depicts the most common motives or circumstances surrounding the incidents of attempted murder.

Gang related attempted murders contributed 39.1% (1511) to the overall attempted murder category. Similar to murders, multiple counts were recorded in single incidents. In 10.4% (152) gang related incidents, 377 multiple charges were recorded.

Unspecified reasons

In 25.9% (1000) of the counts the actual reasons which led to the attempted murder are not yet specified.

Table 12

Gang related	Robbery	Arguments	Retaliation/ revenge	Domestic violence	Avoid apprehension	Taxi violence	Community retaliation/ vigilantism
39.1%	10.6%	4.7%	4.2%	3.7%	2.9%	1.7%	1.0%
Actual – 1511	Actual - 409	Actual – 181	Actual – 161	Actual – 144	Actual – 111	Actual - 67	Actual – 38

Gang violence

Similar to murders, the Western Cape is the top contributing province with 1511 attempted murders (39.1%) of recorded murders due to gang violence. Of the 1511 charges, in 10.4% (152) gang related incidents (not counts), 377 multiple charges were recorded.

Gang related attempted murders were recorded in 38 station precincts. The top contributing stations to gang related attempted murders were Bishop Lavis with 214 counts, Elsiesriver with 150 and Mitchells Plain with 149 counts. Both Bishop Lavis and Elsiesriver recorded increases compared to the gang related attempted murders during 2017/2018 financial year, whilst Mitchells Plain recorded a decrease. Further to note is the contribution of gang related attempted murders to the total attempted murders recorded in precincts. Gang attempted murders contributed to 85% of the total attempted murders in Bishop Lavis and 83% in Elsiesriver. Although Steenberg recorded a reduction in the number of gang related attempted murders compared to the previous financial year (2017/2018), the contribution to their total attempted murders remains high on 81%. Other stations where the contribution of gang attempted murders are high is Philippi and Manenberg, both with a 74% contribution and Mitchells Plain with a 70% contribution.

The top contributing gang violence stations are depicted in table 13, ranked according to the volumes of reported gang related attempted murders.

Table 13

Top 10 stations	Total reported attempted murders	Gang attempted murders	% contribution of gang attempted murders to reported attempted murders
Bishop Lavis	251	214	85%
Elsies River	175	150	83%
Mitchells Plain	212	149	70%
Steenberg	107	90	81%
Philippi	117	87	74%
Manenberg	109	81	74%
Lentegeur	104	64	61%
Ravensmead	75	61	69%
Delft	193	54	29%
Atlantis	83	52	58%

Firearms was the primary weapon used during gang related attempted murders, contributing to 1491 counts (98.7%) of the reported gang attempted murders, followed by knives contributing to 8 counts (0.5%).

Taxi violence

In the Western Cape taxi violence contributed to 67 attempted murders. Twenty one (21) stations contributed to taxi related attempted murders, with single incidents at 9 of the stations. The top contributing stations with recorded attempted murders due to taxi violence are Delft with 11 counts, Bellville and Nyanga 6 counts each. Kraaifontein, Gugulethu and Philippi East recorded 5 charges each.

Multiple counts of attempted murders due to taxi violence were recorded. Ten taxi related attempted murders contributed 23 victims. Eight case cases had 2 victims each, 1 cases had 3 victims and 1 case had 4 victims. The case with the 4 attempted murders also had 2 murder victims. The incident occurred at Masiphumelele taxi rank, Ocean View. During the incident a taxi owner and one other were murdered whilst the four victims sustained injuries.

Firearms were used in 98.5% (66) taxi related attempted murders. In one (1) incident a motor vehicle was used.

Revenge/retaliation

In the Western Cape, revenge/retaliation contributed to 4.2% (161) counts. The top contributing stations being, Nyanga, Hermanus, Khayelitsha and Philippi East. Firearms were used in 86 counts (54%), followed by knives in 27 counts (17%) and motor vehicles in 13 counts (8.2%).

Aggravated robberies

In the Western Cape, aggravated robberies contributed to 10.6% (409) of the recorded attempted murders in the Province.

Aggravated street robbery (with firearm and/or other weapon) contributed 57.7% (236) to the total robbery attempted murders. Carjacking (including attempts) showing the second highest percentage being 16.4% (67) of these attempted murders, whilst house robbery contributed 13.0% (53) and business robbery to 11.2% (46) of the counts. Truck hijacking contributed 0.7% (3) and cash in transit robbery 0.5% (2) of the robbery attempted murders.

The top contributing stations to aggravated robberies, resulting in attempted murders are, Khayelitsha, Nyanga, Philippi East, Harare and Delft.

Domestic violence

The attempted murders resulting from domestic violence contributes to 3.7% (144) of the recorded attempted murder incidents in the province.

As in the case of murders, the perpetrators in attempted murders are mostly related or known to each other. In a sample analysis of 116 (81.1%) of the domestic related attempted murders, boyfriends/girlfriends contributed to 37.9% (44) of identified domestic related attempted murder counts. Husbands/ wives as well as ex-boyfriends/ex-girlfriends account for 14.7% (17) of the counts respectively. Sons/daughters and mothers/fathers contributed to 5.2% (6) domestic related attempted murder incidents each. Other family members were responsible for 9.5% (11) counts.

The top contributing stations for domestic related attempted murders are Hermanus, Kraaifontein, Atlantis and Oudtshoorn. In the domestic related murders knives contributed to 32.2% (46) of the counts. Firearms are the second highest contributing instrument, equalling 16.1% (23) of the counts. In 10.5% (15) of the incidents the suspect assaulted the victim without utilising an instrument. Motor vehicles were used in 9.8% (14) of the incidents.

Arguments/misunderstanding

Attempted murders due to arguments/misunderstanding contributed to 4.7% (181) of the total attempted murders recorded in the Western Cape. According to a sample analysis of 52.8% (95) of the attempted murders due to arguments/misunderstanding, 54.7% (52) of the incidents happened where the suspect is an acquaintance of the victim or known by name or sight, friends contributed to 10.5% (10) of the attempted murders due to arguments / misunderstandings, strangers 9.5% (9) and employer / employees 5.3% (5) of the incidents.

The top contributing stations for attempted murders due to arguments / misunderstandings are Hermanus, Gugulethu, Paarl and Philippi East. The firearm and knife were the top instruments, contributing to 33.9% (61) and 33.3% (60) counts respectively. The third highest contributor is sharp instruments with 7.2% (13) and vehicles were used in 5.6% (10) incidents.

Vigilantism

Community retaliation/vigilantism contributed to 1.8% (38) of the attempted murder incidents recorded in the Western Cape.

Twenty-four stations contributed to attempted murders due to vigilantism. The top contributing stations for attempted murders due to vigilantism are Mfuleni, Conville, Kraaifontein and Kwanonqaba. Firearms were used in 15.6% (7) incidents whilst stones, bricks and rocks were utilised by community members to assault the victims, in 33.3% (6) of the incidents. The perpetrators stabbed the victims with sharp instruments in 13.3% (6) incidents and knives in 11.1% (5) incidents.

Top stations

Table 14 depicts the ten stations contributing the highest volume of attempted murders reported during 2018/2019 financial year. The top 10 stations combined contributed 41.9% to the provincial total.

Bishop Lavis recorded the highest volume of attempted murders, contributing 6.5% of the provincial total, followed by Mitchells Plain with 5.5% and Delft in position three, contributing to 5.0%. Four of the ten stations, Mitchells Plain, Nyanga, Khayelitsha and Manenberg recorded decreases when compared to the 2017/2018 financial year and Mfuleni stabilised.

Table 14

No	Station	Apr 2017 - Mar 2018	Apr 2018 - Mar 2019	Percentage contribution	% Difference
1	Bishop Lavis	156	251	6.5%	60.90%
2	Mitchells Plain	246	213	5.5%	-13.41%
3	Delft	192	194	5.0%	1.04%
4	Elsies River	129	175	4.5%	35.66%
5	Nyanga*	172	164	4.2%	-4.65%
6	Khayelitsha	181	153	4.0%	-15.47%
7	Mfuleni	123	123	3.2%	0.00%
8	Philippi	76	118	3.1%	55.26%
9	Kraaifontein	103	116	3.0%	12.62%
10	Manenberg	125	111	2.9%	-11.20%

** Samora Machel police precinct was separated from Nyanga police precinct from 1 December 2018. Crime data from 1 December 2018 to 31 March 2019 recorded at Samora Machel is excluded from the 2018/2019 data of Nyanga precinct.*

Provincially, sixty-five (65) stations recorded increases of which the most substantial were in Bishop Lavis, Lentegeur, Elsiesriver, Philippi and Strand. Fifty-eight (58) stations recorded reductions with the highest volume reductions noted in Mitchells Plain, Khayelitsha, Ravensmead and Philippi East.

*Top days and times of occurrence – **Sample 3837***

The top days of occurrence, as in the case of murders, were weekends, inclusive of Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays. These days collectively saw the occurrence of 57.0% (2187) of the counts with Sundays as in the case of murder, contributing the highest single number of counts being 22.7% (872),

followed by Saturdays with 20.8% (800) and Fridays with 13.4% (515). Mondays, the fourth most common day for occurrences account for 12.0% (462) of the counts.

The three hour time period from 21:00-23:59 contributed 862 (22.5%), followed by 18:00 to 20:59 with 833 (21.7%) and the period 00:00 to 02:59 with 483 (12.6%). Combined the three hour time periods of 18:00 to 20:59, 21:00 to 23:59 and 00:00 to 02:59 account for 56.8% (2 178) of the counts.

Instruments identified as most commonly used

Firearms were the weapon of choice in 78.7% (3020) of the counts. Pistols/revolvers were used in 2935 counts, shotguns forty (40), high calibre firearms thirty three (33) and homemade firearms twelve (12). The use of knives were used in 8.6% (331) counts. Motor vehicles, are the third most common instrument used and identified in 2.4% (93) counts.

Method

Victims were shot in 77.5% (2973) of the counts, stabbed in 11.5% (441) and assaulted in 3.4% (129) of the counts.

Victim analysis

From a sample of 3729 charges, the age and gender of the victims were not provided in forty three (43) charges. The victim analysis will therefore be reflective of a sample of 3686.

Child victims

Table 15 illustrates the age categories and percentage contribution of child victims for both male and females.

Table 15

Child victims – 8.1% (300) of sample					
Females – 21.7% of children (65)			Males – 78.3% of children (235)		
Age group	% of female children	% of child victims	Age	% of male children	% of child victims
0 - 5	12.3% (8)	2.7%	0 - 5	6.8% (16)	5.3%
6 - 10	20.0% (13)	4.3%	6 - 10	12.8% (30)	10.0%
11 - 14	21.5%(14)	4.7%	11 - 14	18.3% (43)	14.3%
15 - 17	46.2% (30)	10.0%	15 - 17	62.1% (146)	48.7%

Adult victims

Table 16 illustrated the selected age categories and percentage contribution of adult victims for both male and females.

Table 16

Adult Victims – 91.9% (3386) of sample					
Females – 14.1% of adults (479)			Males - 85.9% of adults (2907)		
Age group	% of adult females	% of adult victims	Age	% of adult males	% of adult victims
18 - 25	25.7% (123)	3.6%	18 - 25	29.2% (848)	25.1%
26 - 35	34.7% (166)	4.9%	26 - 35	42.4% (1234)	36.5%
36 - 45	18.6% (89)	2.6%	36 - 45	19.4% (563)	16.6%
46 - 64	18.4% (88)	2.6%	46 -64	8.3% (242)	7.1%
65 & older	2.7% (13)	0.4%	65 & older	0.7% (20)	0.6%

2.2.3 Gangsterism

Gang violence is widespread in the Western Cape, with 58 stations having recorded counts of murder and/or attempted murder of gang related violence. It is however most prevalent in precincts situated on the Cape Flats.

Generically, gang violence includes the following scenarios:

Opposing gangs:

- Securing a drug trade and the expansion of "sale" territory;
- Competition in respect of drug prices and quality of the product;
- Revenge, retaliatory and counter attacks;

- Personal vendettas;
- Elimination of witnesses and
- Extortion.

Intra-gang conflict:

- Initiation and disciplining of members joining an opposing gang;
- Differing approaches by leadership figures in gang and personal vendettas;
- Conflict in the drug lord network within the same gang and
- Mistrust of gang members who associate with rival gang members.

Table 17 depicts the top 10 gang related murder and attempted murder stations ranked according to the volumes of reported crimes.

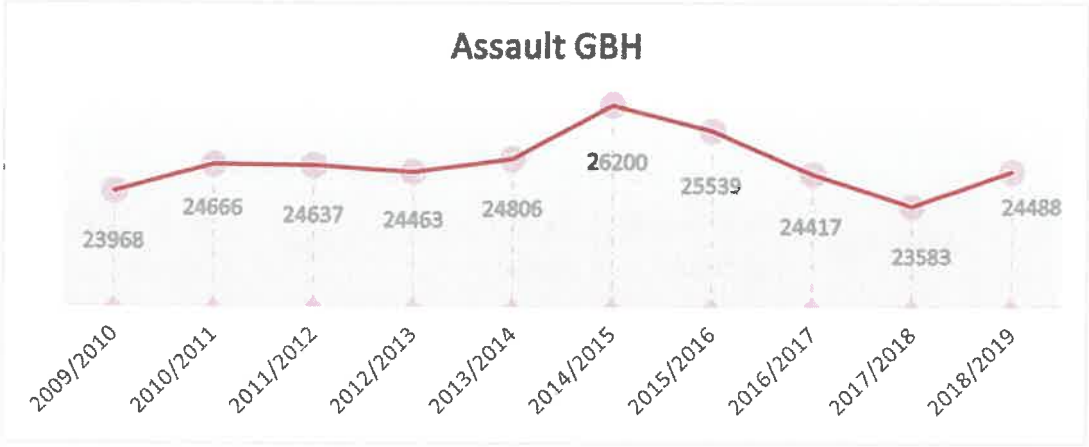
Table 17

Top 10 stations	Total reported Murders	Gang Murders	% contribution of gang murders to reported murders	Total reported Attempted Murders	Gang Attempted murder	% contribution of gang attempted murders to reported attempted murders	Total reported murders and attempted murders	Gang related murder and attempted murder combined	% contribution of gang murders attempted murders to reported murders and attempted
Bishop Lavis	142	108	71%	251	214	85.3%	393	322	75%
Mitchells Plain	147	112	75%	212	149	70%	359	261	72%
Elsies River	90	67	69%	175	150	83%	265	217	78%
Philippi	86	52	59%	117	87	74%	203	138	68%
Ravensmead	97	75	70%	75	61	69%	172	136	70%
Steenberg	53	42	79%	107	90	81%	160	132	81%
Lentegeur	70	54	77%	104	64	61%	174	118	67%
Manenberg	57	35	60%	109	81	74%	166	116	69%
Delft	248	58	23%	193	54	29%	441	112	25%
Atlantis	55	28	45%	83	52	58%	138	80	53%

2.3 Assault GBH

During 2018/2019 there was an increase of assault GBH by 3.8% (905) counts following the consecutive decrease in the previous three financial years. Figure 9 depicts the trend for the past 10 financial years, with the highest reported figure during 2014/2015.

Figure 9



The consumption of alcohol and/or other intoxicating substances invariably leads to arguments resulting in assaults, whether domestic violence related or otherwise. Although not fully quantified it is corroborated when the top times and days of occurrences are considered.

From a sample of 3 630 charges, the top contributing factors resulting in assault GBH includes amongst other, arguments / misunderstanding (not domestic related) (1048 / 28.9%), followed by domestic violence (971 / 26.7%), retaliation/revenge (269 / 7.4%), third party intervening (140 / 3.9%) and in 175 or 4.8% incidents the victims were unexpectedly attacked without any reason known to them.

The analysis also revealed, most of the victims and suspects are in some way or another known or related to each other. These include, where the suspect is known by name in 1472 (40.6%) charges, boyfriend/girlfriend in 361 (9.9%) instances, known by sight in 244 (6.7%), spouse (husband/wife/life partner) in 148 (4.1%), ex-boyfriend/girlfriend in 131 (3.6%) charges, friends in 122 (3.4%) and neighbours in 104 (2.9%) charges.

Victim analysis

From the sample of 3 630 charges, the age of the victims were not provided in 6 charges. The victim analysis will be reflected from a sample of 3624.

Child victims

Table 18 illustrates the age categories and percentage contribution of child victims for both male and females.

Table 18

Child victims – 7.5% (273) of sample					
Females – 33.7% of children (92)			**Males – 66.3% of children (181)**		
Age group	**% of female children**	**% of child victims**	**Age**	**% of male children**	**% of child victims**
0 - 5	9.8% (9)	3.3%	0 - 5	7.7% (14)	5.1%
6 - 10	14.1% (13)	4.8%	6 - 10	9.9% (18)	6.6%
11 - 14	19.6%(18)	6.6%	11 - 14	30.4% (55)	20.1%
15 - 17	56.5% (52)	19.0%	15 - 17	52.0% (94)	34.5%

Adult victims

Table 19 illustrates selected age categories and percentage contribution of adult victims for both male and females.

Table 19

Adult victims – 92.5% (3351) of sample					
Females – 41.5% of adults (1392)			**Males - 58.5% of adults (1959)**		
Age group	**% of adult females**	**% of adult victims**	**Age group**	**% of adult males**	**% of adult victims**
18 - 25	29.4% (409)	12.2%	18 - 25	23.6% (463)	13.8%
26 - 35	39.4% (548)	16.4%	26 - 35	37.6% (737)	22.0%
36 - 45	19.4% (270)	8.0%	36 - 45	21.5% (421)	12.6%
46 - 64	10.7% (149)	4.4%	46 -64	15.8% (310)	9.3%
65 & older	1.1% (16)	0.5%	65 & older	1.5% (28)	0.8%

Top contributing stations

Table 20 depicts the ten (10) stations that contributed the highest volume of assault GBH, reported during 2018/2019 financial year. The top ten (10) stations combined contributed 24% of the provincial total.

Nyanga recorded the highest volume of assault GBH, contributing 3.3% of the provincial total, followed by Delft with 2.8% and Mfuleni in position three, contributing to 2.5%. Nyanga and Mitchells Plain recorded a decrease when compared to the 2017/2018 financial year.

Table 20

No	Station	Apr 2017 - Mar 2018	Apr 2018 - Mar 2019	Percentage contribution	% Difference
1	Nyanga*	870	804	3.3%	-7.59%
2	Delft	666	687	2.8%	3.15%
3	Mfuleni	591	604	2.5%	2.20%
4	Worcester	583	587	2.4%	0.69%
5	Oudtshoorn	511	570	2.3%	11.55%
6	Mitchells Plain	594	568	2.3%	-4.38%
7	Knysna	466	553	2.3%	18.67%
8	Gugulethu	438	511	2.1%	16.67%
9	Paarl East	424	499	2.0%	17.69%
10	Harare	455	495	2.0%	8.79%

** Samora Machel police precinct was separated from Nyanga police precinct from 1 December 2018. Crime data from 1 December 2018 to 31 March 2019 recorded at Samora Machel is excluded from the 2018/2019 data of Nyanga precinct.*

Top days and times of occurrence (Sample: 24 440)

Saturdays and Sundays reflects the collective occurrence of 55.2% (13 484) counts of assault GBH, with Saturdays showing the most substantial figure of 28.8% (7 041) counts, followed by Sundays accounting for 26.4% (6 443) counts and Fridays with 12.1% (2 951).

The time periods 18:00 to 20:59 and 21:00 to 23:59 which contributed a similar number of counts, each accounting 21.4% (5 222) and 21.3% (5 205) respectively. The third most common period being 15:00 to 17:59 accounts for 15.8% (3 856).

Instruments identified as most commonly used

Perpetrators resorted to using knives in 25.9% (6 330) counts and stones/bricks in 10.3% (2 514) counts. Victims were thrown/beaten with bottles or stabbed with broken bottles in 9.8% (2 407) counts. The use of hands/fists contributed to 10.8% (2 645) and sticks equating to 4.0% (983) makes up the remaining most commonly used instruments.

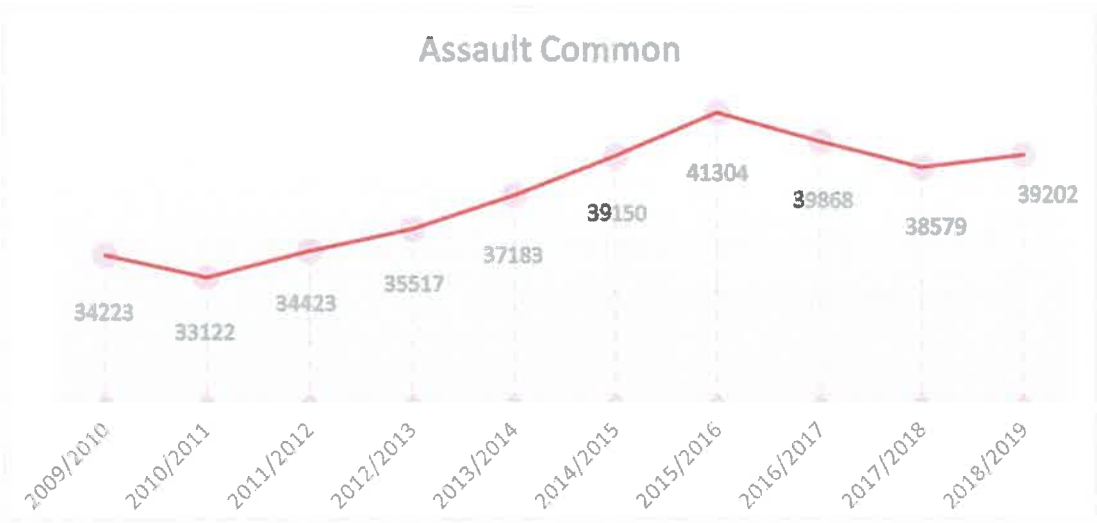
Method

The beating/striking and/or hitting of a victim occurred in 45.6% (11 142) counts and in 34.3% (8 386) victims were stabbed. The stabbing of the victim, although essentially being committed with a knife, were also perpetrated with various objects such as broken bottles and other sharp instruments. The two mentioned methods are by far the most common. Throwing objects at victims are the third most common method occurring in 3.9% (957) of counts.

2.4 Assault common

An increase of 1.6% (623) counts in 2018/2019 is portrayed by the graph in figure 10, following the consecutive reductions noted during 2016/2017 and 2017/2018 financial years.

Figure 10



Top contributing stations

Table 21, depicts the ten (10) stations which contributed the highest volume of assault common, reported during the 2018/2019 financial year. The top ten (10) stations combined contributed 25.6% to the provincial total.

Mitchells Plain recorded the highest volume of assault common, contributing 4.2% of the provincial total, followed by Worcester with 3.0% and Kraaifontein in third position, contributing to 2.8%. Worcester, Nyanga, Atlantis and Harare recorded decreases when compared to the 2017/2018 financial year.

Table 21

No	Station	Apr 2017 - Mar 2018	Apr 2018 - Mar 2019	Percentage contribution	% Difference
1	Mitchells Plain	1 574	1 661	4.2%	5.53%
2	Worcester	1 178	1 158	3.0%	-1.70%
3	Kraaifontein	933	1 113	2.8%	19.29%
4	Delft	850	1 039	2.7%	22.24%
5	Mfuleni	768	1 020	2.6%	32.81%
6	Khayelitsha	896	918	2.3%	2.46%
7	Kleinvlei	821	818	2.1%	-0.37%
8	Nyanga*	1 040	783	2.0%	-24.71%
9	Atlantis	785	780	2.0%	-0.64%
10	Harare	801	747	1.9%	-6.74%

** Samora Machel police precinct was separated from Nyanga police precinct from 1 December 2018. Crime data from 1 December 2018 to 31 March 2019 recorded at Samora Machel is excluded from the 2018/2019 data of Nyanga precinct.*

Top days and times of occurrence (sample: 39 065)

Sundays and Saturdays were the most common days of occurrence, collectively contributing 43.3% (16 922) counts. Friday, contributing the third highest volume of counts, with 12.9% (5049), followed by Mondays with 12.2% (4 754).

The most common time period of occurrence is 18:00 to 20:59, accounting for 22.8% (8 525) counts followed by 15:00 to 17:59 with 17.1% (6 688). The time period 21:00 to 23:59 contributed to 16.3% (6 366) counts.

Instruments identified as most commonly used

Common assaults characterised by weapons seldom being used and in this instance "hands" or "open hands" were used in the highest number of counts amounting to 49.6% (19 380) followed by fists with 19.4% (7 598) and the foot used in 3.4% (1 326) of counts.

Method

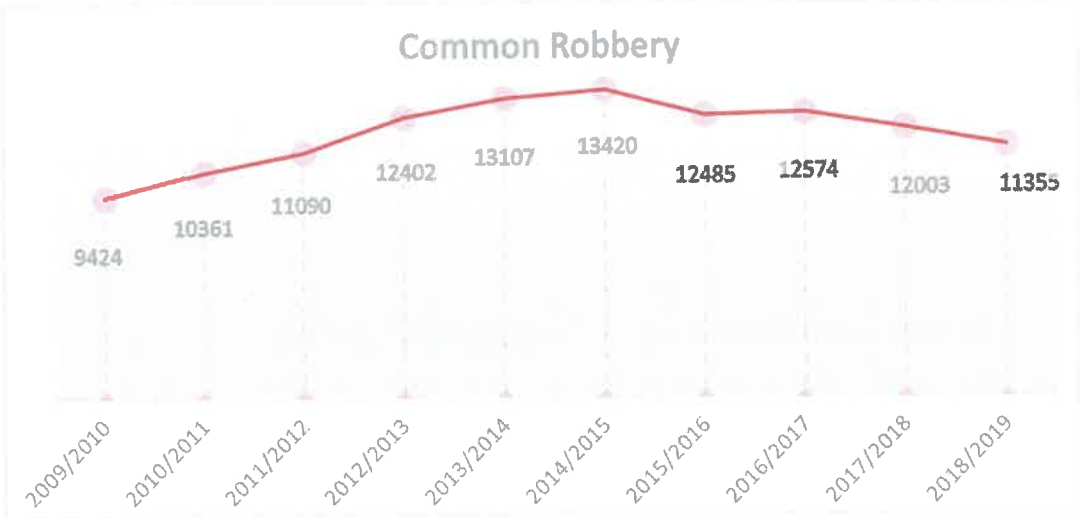
The use of the abovementioned limbs/body parts by perpetrators resulted in the method, beatings/striking and or hitting, which occurred in the majority of counts, of 63.9% (24 956), followed by slapping with 11.5% (4 494). Victims

were also kicked in 4.0% (1 577), pushed in 3.7% (1 427) and threatened in 3.6% (1 402) counts.

2.5 Robbery Common

Robbery Common portrays a downward trend since 2015/2016 as depicted in figure 11. The 2018/2019 decrease of 5.4% (648) counts is the second consecutive decrease.

Figure 11



Top contributing stations

Table 22, depicts the ten (10) stations which contributed the highest volume of robbery common, reported during 2018/2019 financial year. The top ten (10) stations combined, contributed 35.7% to the provincial total.

Cape Town Central recorded the highest volume of common robberies, contributing 9.4% of the provincial total, followed by Mitchells Plain with 5.5% and Parow in third position contributing to 3.5%. Eight of the top ten (10) stations recorded decreases. Kraaifontein and Lentegeur recorded increases when compared to 2017/2018 financial year.

Table 22

No	Station	Apr 2017 - Mar 2018	Apr 2018 - Mar 2019	Percentage contribution	% Difference
1	Cape Town Central	1 179	1 070	9.4%	-9.25%
2	Mitchells Plain	662	627	5.5%	-5.29%
3	Parow	504	393	3.5%	-22.02%
4	Nyanga*	440	378	3.3%	-14.09%
5	Bellville	389	353	3.1%	-9.25%
6	Elsies River	283	275	2.4%	-2.83%
7	Kraaifontein	237	255	2.2%	7.59%
8	Woodstock	249	243	2.1%	-2.41%
9	Bishop Lavis	271	237	2.1%	-12.55%
10	Lentegeur	181	221	1.9%	22.10%

** Samora Machel police precinct was separated from Nyanga police precinct from 1 December 2018. Crime data from 1 December 2018 to 31 March 2019 recorded at Samora Machel is excluded from the 2018/2019 data of Nyanga precinct.*

Volume reductions were noted in Parow, Cape Town Central, Milnerton, Nyanga, Muizenberg and Philippi. Despite the overall reduction, 65 stations recorded increases, with volume increments noted in Lentegeur, Paarl East, Strand, Table View, Brackenfell and Grassy Park.

Robbery common, is most prevalent in densely populated areas due to the influx of persons. Areas of population influx include business centres and transport hubs, which allows for the opportunity to rob and easily escape. This is evident at all the top contributing precincts. Robbery includes the snatching of bags, purses, jewellery as well as acts of pick pocketing and it is therefore clear why criminals favour densely populated areas.

Top Days and Times of Occurrence ***(Sample: 11337)***

Fridays and Saturdays were the prevalent days of occurrence with 15.9% (1981) and 17.5% (1806) counts respectively. They were followed by Sundays and Mondays both contributing to 14.2% (1612) counts.

The consecutive time periods of 12:00 to 14:59, 15:00 to 17:59 and 18:00 to 20:59 collectively accounts for 50.0% (5 667) counts of common robbery. The period 15:00 to 17:59 however shows the highest single percentage

contribution of 17.6% (1 993) counts, followed by 12:00 to 14:59 and 18:00 to 20:59, both contributing 16.2%, with 1 839 and 1 835 counts respectively.

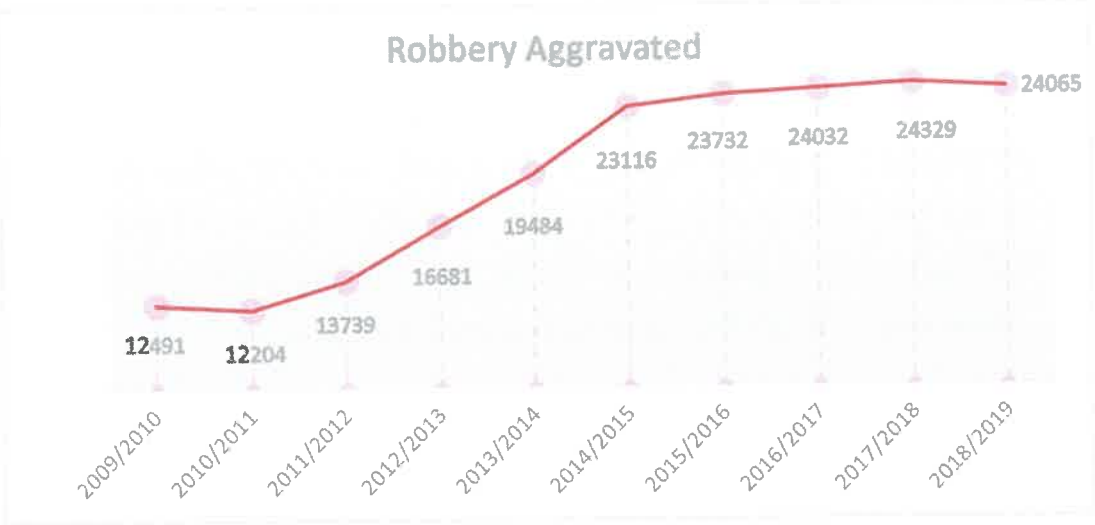
Instruments identified as most commonly used

Due to the nature of the crime which includes the action, the top "instrument" in 80.5% (9 131) counts, were indicated as "hand" and in 53.2% (6 036) items were grabbed from victim of which 11.8% (1 343) were cellular telephones grabbed from the hands of victims. This common occurrence often happens when owners are talking and/or texting and not paying attention to their surroundings. In 2.8% (317) counts victims were verbally warned/instructed to hand over items.

2.6 Robbery aggravated

This overall category comprises of seven (7) sub-categories and decreased with 1.1%, equalling 264 counts. The ten (10) year trend portrayed by the graph in figure 12, indicates an increase between 2010/2011 and 2014/2015, followed by stabilisation for the following four financial years (2015/2016 to 2018/2019).

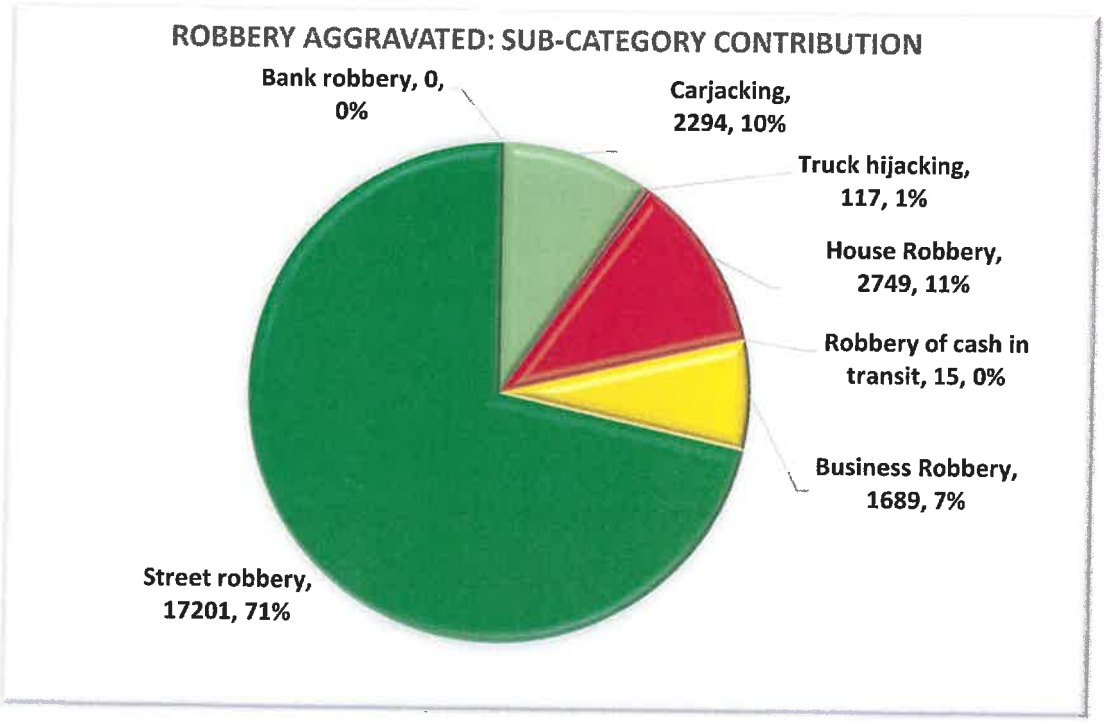
Figure 12



Street robbery, (robbery with a firearm and other weapons) comprises 71% (17201) of aggravated robberies. Street robberies increased with 0.1% (22) counts in comparison to 2017/2018.

Figure 13, depicts the contribution of each sub-category of aggravated robbery. Street robbery, which comprises of incidents where weapons were used, is the largest contributor followed by robbery at residential premises and carjacking. Robbery at business premises was the 4th highest contribution, followed by truck hijacking and robbery of cash in transit. No bank robberies were reported.

Figure 13



Top contributing stations

Table 23, depicts the top ten (10) stations contributing to the highest volume of aggravated street robberies, reported during 2018/2019 financial year. The top ten (10) stations combined contributed 36.1% to the provincial total.

Khayelitsha recorded the highest volume of aggravated street robberies, contributing 6.2% of the provincial total, followed by Nyanga with 5.6% and Mitchells Plain in the third position, contributing to 4.6%. Five (5) of the top ten (10) stations recorded decreases.

Table 23

No	Station	Apr 2017 - Mar 2018	Apr 2018 - Mar 2019	Percentage contribution	% Difference
1	Khayelitsha	913	1 068	6.2%	16.98%
2	Nyanga*	997	955	5.6%	-4.21%
3	Mitchells Plain	787	785	4.6%	-0.25%
4	Cape Town Central	588	651	3.8%	10.71%
5	Kraaifontein	571	546	3.2%	-4.38%
6	Delft	474	503	2.9%	6.12%
7	Mfuleni	490	489	2.8%	-0.20%
8	Bellville	395	469	2.7%	18.73%
9	Milnerton	417	377	2.2%	-9.59%
10	Langa	340	365	2.1%	7.35%

** Samora Machel police precinct was separated from Nyanga police precinct from 1 December 2018. Crime data from 1 December 2018 to 31 March 2019 recorded at Samora Machel is excluded from the 2018/2019 data of Nyanga precinct.*

Top days and times of occurrence (Sample: 24 015)

The top days of occurrence were Saturdays, accounting for 16.3% (3 922), followed by Sundays with 15.2% (3 660) and Fridays with 15.2% (3 650) of counts. Collectively Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays contributed to 46.8% (11 232). Mondays account for 14.4% (3 613) of counts.

The three time periods 15:00 to 17:59, 18:00 to 20:59 and 21:00 to 23:59 collectively account for 43.6% (10 471) of robbery aggravated counts. The time period 18:00 to 20:59 shows the largest single contribution of 17.1% (4 107) counts followed by 21:00 to 23:59 with 13.5% (3 253) and 15:00 to 17:59 with 13.0% (3 111). The time period 06:00 to 08:59 contributed to 13.2% (3 159). Taking the time periods in consideration, aggravated robberies are perpetrated throughout the day.

Instruments identified as most commonly used

Firearms were used in 47.4% (11 372) counts of which handguns (pistols/revolvers) were used in the highest single number of counts with 11 072, followed by shotguns used in 148 of the counts, high calibre firearms in 88 and homemade firearms in 64 counts. Knives were identified as the second most common weapon used in 38.0% (9137) counts. Pangas and screwdrivers are the other top weapons used in respectively 1.6% (382) and 0.7% (164) counts.

2.6.1 Bank followings

These robberies are instances where a victim is observed at a bank usually drawing large sums of money. They are then followed from the bank to an isolated area where they are robbed. Suspects prefer to use hijacked, stolen or rented vehicles with false or cloned number plates.

A reduction of 21.2%, from 118 the previous year to 93, has been recorded. Banks inside specific malls are targeted where victims are watched and followed. In 46.2% (43) of incidents the complainant was followed from malls. These malls are mostly situated in Khayelitsha, Nyanga, Tygerberg and Mitchells Plain clusters. The top contributing stations were Nyanga, Harare, Lingelethu-West, Khayelitsha, Lansdowne and Mitchells Plain.

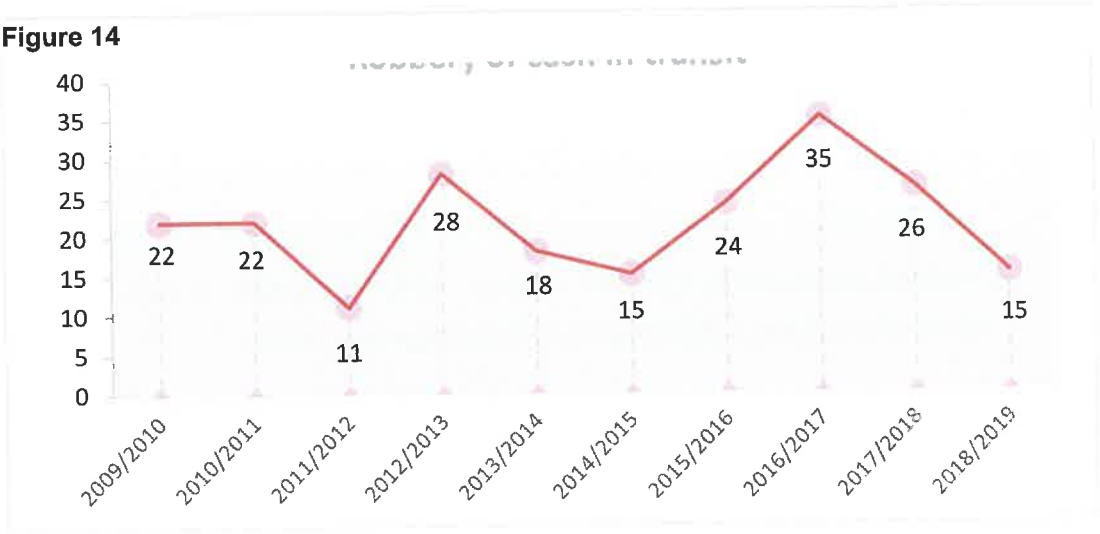
Fridays were the most prominent days with 24.7% (23) incidents due to increased business trade. The payment of salaries and wages by small businesses, still dealing in cash, creates opportunity for perpetrators. Thursdays show the second highest contribution with 17.2% (16), followed by Mondays and Wednesdays with 16.1% (15) each and Saturdays with 15.1% (14).

The most prominent time was during "business" hours from 09:00 to 14:59 when banks are open. The time period from 09:00 to 11:59 contributed 33.3% (31) and the period from 12:00 to 14:59 contributed 43.0% (40) of the incidents. The time period 15:00 to 17:59 contributed to 15.0% (14) incidents.

2.6.2 Cash in transit (CIT) robberies

During the 2018/2019 financial year the province experienced a 42.3% reduction. This is a consecutive reduction since the 2017/2018 financial year. The trend over the past ten (10) years depicted in figure 14 is fluctuating, with substantial increases and decreases, reaching the highest reported figure in 2016/2017 and the lowest figure in 2011/2012.

Figure 14



Occurrences

The majority are classified as "cross pavement" incidents. This classification involves robberies during the movement of cash from a business premises to the cash delivery vehicle and vice versa and occurred in 53.3% (8) of CIT robberies. In 40% (6) the robberies occurred while the vehicle was on route and in 6.7% (1) incident, the cash delivery vehicles were static at the time of the incident.

Top contributing stations

Vredenburg and Kraaifontein recorded two (2) incidents each and eleven (11) other stations recorded one (1) incident each. Six (6) incidents occurred in rural precincts, namely Vredenburg, Malmesbury, Klapmuts, Da Gamaskop and Laaiplek.

Top days and times of occurrence

Mondays were the most prominent days with 60% (9), followed by Saturdays contributing to 33.3% (2) counts with a collective contribution of 73.3% (11). Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Sundays each contributed 6.7% (1) each.

The time period 09:00 to 11:59 is most prominent with 40% (6) counts. In 26.7% (4) counts, the robberies took place between 12:00 and 14:59. The combined time periods between 09:00 and 14:59 contributed 66.74% (10) counts. The time periods 15:00 to 17:59 and 18:00 to 20:59 respectively had two incidents (13.3%). One incident occurred between 06:00 to 08:59.

Instruments identified as most commonly used

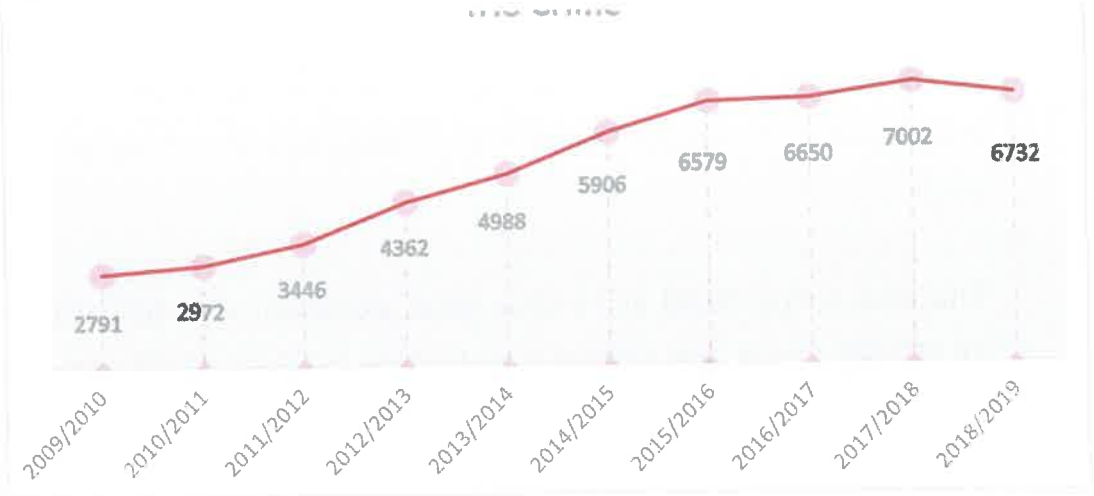
Firearms were used in all incidents; while explosives were used on two occasions to blast open the cash delivery vehicles. The suspects robbed the security officials of 16 firearms.

2.6.3. Trio Crimes

The overall category of trio crimes, which consists of carjacking, robbery at residential premises and robbery at business premises, indicated a decrease of 3.9% (270) counts. Carjacking contributed 34.1% (2 294) counts to the overall trio crime category, house robberies 40.8% (2 749) and business robberies 25.1% (1 689) counts.

The graph in figure 15 indicates a steady increase over the ten (10) year period, with a decrease noted during 2018/2019. The decrease in the overall trio crime category is supported by the decreases in both house and business robberies, with the volume decrease noted in business robberies. Carjacking increased by 5.1%.

Figure 15



Top contributing stations

Table 24, depicts the top ten (10) stations contributed the highest volume of trio crimes, reported during 2018/2019 financial year. The top 10 stations contributed 47.1% to the provincial total.

Nyanga recorded the highest volume of trio crimes with 8.7%, followed by Delft with 5.4% and Khayelitsha with 5.0%. Eight (8) of the top ten (10) stations recorded decreases whilst Gugulethu and Lingelethu-West recorded increases when compared to the 2017/2018 financial year.

Table 24

No	Station	Apr 2017 - Mar 2018	Apr 2018 - Mar 2019	Percentage contribution	% Difference
1	Nyanga*	627	586	8.7%	-6.54%
2	Delft	389	366	5.4%	-5.91%
3	Khayelitsha	372	338	5.0%	-9.14%
4	Mfuleni	332	317	4.7%	-4.52%
5	Philippi East	336	301	4.5%	-10.42%
6	Harare	328	301	4.5%	-8.23%
7	Gugulethu	280	300	4.5%	7.14%
8	Lingelethu-West	177	277	4.1%	56.50%
9	Milnerton	241	222	3.3%	-7.88%
10	Kraaifontein	174	164	2.4%	-5.75%

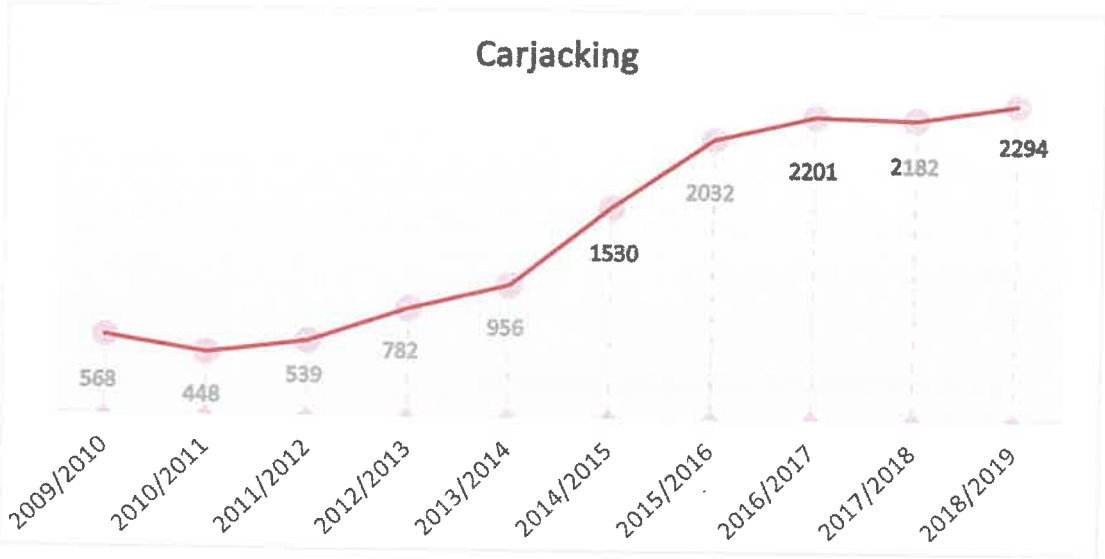
** Samora Machel police precinct was separated from Nyanga police precinct from 1 December 2018. Crime data from 1 December 2018 to 31 March 2019 recorded at Samora Machel is excluded from the 2018/2019 data of Nyanga precinct.*

Increases were recorded at fifty-six (56) stations, with substantial increases recorded at Lingelethu-West, Langa, Strand, Wynberg and Gugulethu. Seventy-two (72) stations recorded decreases with volume decreases noted at Grassy Park, Stellenbosch, Nyanga and Kuilsrivier.

2.6.3.1 Carjacking

Figure 16, reflects the upward trend over the ten (10) year period with the highest recorded figure in 2018/2019 equivalent to an increase of 5.1% (112) counts. Volume increases were noted between the 2013/2014 and 2015/2016 financial years, with a slight reduction during 2017/2018.

Figure 16



Top contributing stations

Table 25, depicts the ten (10) stations contributing the highest volume of carjacking's. The top ten (10) stations combined contributed to 58.2%.

Nyanga recorded the highest volume of carjacking's, contributing 11.9%, followed by Delft with 6.8% and Gugulethu with 6.7%. Five (5) of the top ten (10) stations; Nyanga, Delft, Khayelitsha, Philippi East and Milnerton recorded decreases.

Table 25

No	Station	Apr 2017 - Mar 2018	Apr 2018 - Mar 2019	Percentage contribution	% Difference
1	Nyanga*	276	273	11.9%	-1.09%
2	Delft	175	157	6.8%	-10.29%
3	Gugulethu	101	153	6.7%	51.49%
4	Mfuleni	126	138	6.0%	9.52%
5	Khayelitsha	144	138	6.0%	-4.17%
6	Harare	124	131	5.7%	5.65%
7	Lingelethu-West	70	114	5.0%	62.86%
8	Philippi East	107	99	4.3%	-7.48%
9	Lentegeur	60	66	2.9%	10.00%
10	Milnerton	68	65	2.8%	-4.41%

** Samora Machel police precinct was separated from Nyanga police precinct from 1 December 2018. Crime data from 1 December 2018 to 31 March 2019 recorded at Samora Machel is excluded from the 2018/2019 data of Nyanga precinct.*

Forty-two (42) stations in total recorded increases of which the volume increases were recorded at Gugulethu, Lingelethu-West, Langa, Mfuleni and Lwandle. Stations with the highest volume reductions are Mitchells Plain, Delft, Muizenberg and Parow.

Places where the carjacking occurred

From a sample analysis of 824 carjacking charges, 57.4% (473) occurred in the street (whilst driving/parking/stationary). The second highest contributing place of occurrence was at robots/stop-signs/intersections/traffic circles, contributing 14.4% (119) counts.

Vehicles stationary inside/outside the victim's yard (e.g. in driveway or while opening the gate) were targeted in 7.4% (35 counts) and at shopping malls/plaza/shop/spaza shops, in 4.5% (37 counts).

Top Days and Times of Occurrence ***(Sample: 2290)***

The highest number of carjacking occurred during weekends with a collective contribution of 51.8% (1186) sample. Saturdays however, has the highest contribution of 19.5% (447), Sundays is the 2nd contributing day with 17.1% (391) counts, followed by Fridays with 15.2% (348).

The top time segment is from 18:00 to 02:59, which collectively account for 57.8% (1323) counts of carjacking. The time period 03:00 to 05:59 accounts for 10.8% (248) counts.

Instruments identified as most commonly used

Firearms were used in 76.4% (1750) counts, pistols/revolvers accounting for 98.1% (1716) of the total firearms. High calibre firearms account for (16) counts, shotguns for (14) and homemade firearms 4. Knives were used in 6.6% (151) incidents.

Trends

Hijacking of taxis

Counts of hijackings where taxis have been targeted increased by 98.0% (152) counts in comparison to 298 in the 2017/2018 financial year. Uber/meter/taxify were mostly targeted, equalling to 63.4% (189) of the total incidents. Minibus taxis were hijacked in 41 incidents, Amaphela taxis in 33 and staff vehicles in 34 incidents. The top contributing precincts are Nyanga, Gugulethu, Khayelitsha and Harare.

Hijacking of delivery vehicles

An increase of 5.0% in comparison to 2017/2018 occurred. Hijacking of delivery vehicles makes up 10.1% (251) of the total carjacking incidents. Courier/Logistics were mostly targeted with 58 incidents, followed by vehicles delivering groceries, spaza stock and bread. Furniture vehicles are the third highest target with 37 incidents followed by vehicles delivering meat/fish/chicken or abalone with 35 incidents. The top contributing stations are Nyanga, Khayelitsha, Harare, Bishop Lavis and Manenberg.

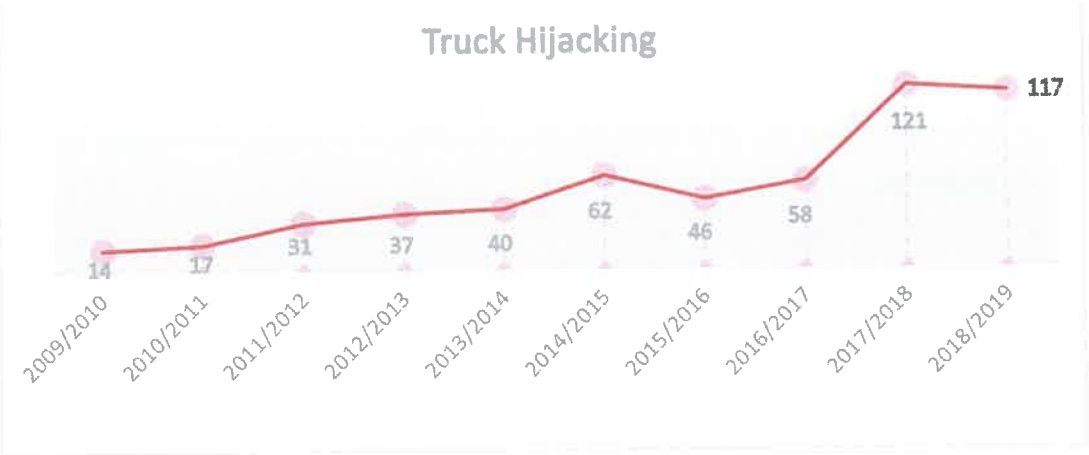
Hijacking of British American Tobacco (BAT) vehicles

Incidents have increased by 133% (12) incidents from the previous financial year. This trend contributed to 1.1% of the total reported carjacking incidents. The top contributing stations being Delft, Kleinvlei, Steenberg, Maitland, Khayelitsha and Nyanga.

2.6.3.2 **Truck Hijacking**

During the period under review, truck hijackings decreased by 3.3% (4) counts, following the substantial increase during 2017/2018 as depicted in figure 17.

Figure 17



Top contributing stations

Table 26, depicts the stations contributing the highest volume of truck hijackings. The top twelve (12) stations combined, contributed 31.6% to the provincial total.

Khayelitsha recorded the highest volume of truck hijacking incidents, at 5.6% of the provincial total, followed by Harare with 5.1%, Nyanga and Elsiesriver, both contributing to 3.0%. Four of the top twelve stations, Nyanga, Delft, Bishop Lavis and Gugulethu recorded decreases.

Table 26

No	Station	Apr 2017 - Mar 2018	Apr 2018 - Mar 2019	Percentage contribution	% Difference
1	Khayelitsha	9	13	5.6%	44.44%
2	Harare	9	12	5.1%	33.33%
3	Nyanga*	21	7	3.0%	-66.67%
4	Elsies River	1	7	3.0%	600.00%
5	Philippi	2	5	2.1%	150.00%
6	Mfuleni	5	5	2.1%	0.00%
7	Lingelethu-West	1	5	2.1%	400.00%
8	Mitchells Plain	3	4	1.7%	33.33%
9	Delft	5	4	1.7%	-20.00%
10	Manenberg	2	4	1.7%	100.00%
11	Bishop Lavis	7	4	1.7%	-42.86%
12	Gugulethu	5	4	1.7%	-20.00%

** Samora Machel police precinct was separated from Nyanga police precinct from 1 December 2018. Crime data from 1 December 2018 to 31 March 2019 recorded at Samora Machel is excluded from the 2018/2019 data of Nyanga precinct.*

An analysis on 99 truck hijacking charges, revealed 54.5% (54) counts, happened when the complainants were stopped whilst driving or stationary in the street or side parking. Trucks were hijacked at shopping malls/ complexes/ plazas and/or spaza shops while doing deliveries with 22.2% (22) counts. Hijackings at robots/ stop signs/ intersections and traffic circle, with 17.2% (17) counts.

Other incidents which accounts for 58 (58.6%), the complete truck (horse with trailer and cargo) were taken, whilst in 17 (17.2%) counts the cargo only and in 12 (12.1%) counts only the truck was taken.

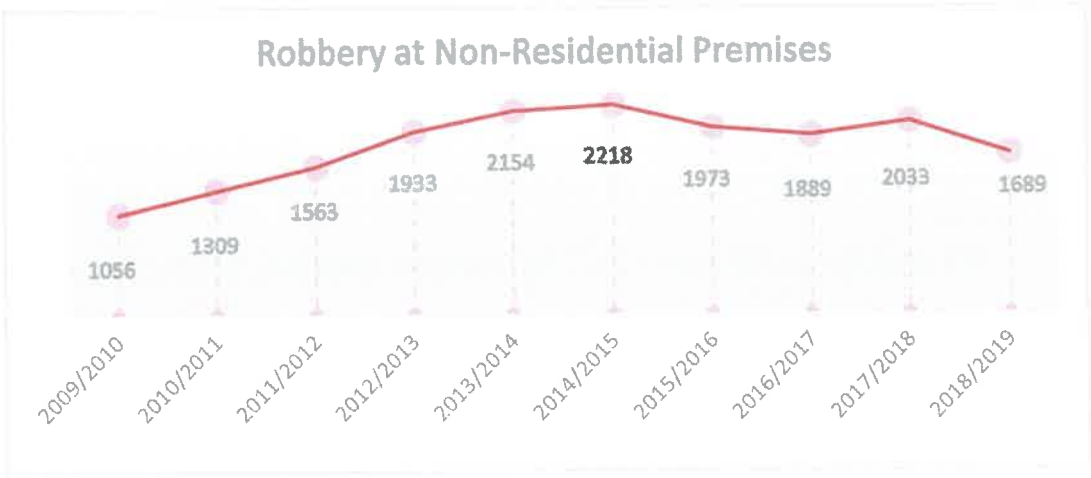
Top days and times of occurrence

Thursdays were the top contributing days with 21 incidents, followed by Tuesdays (19), Fridays (18) and Wednesdays (17). The top time period stretches over four consecutive periods, 06:00 to 08:59 with (11) incidents, 09:00 to 11:59 with (40), 12: 00 to 14:59 with (25) and 15:00 to 17:59 with (10) incidents. Collectively the four time periods between 06:00 to 17:59 contributed to 86.9% of the incidents.

2.6.3.3 **Robbery at non-residential premises (Business Robbery)**

Business robbery decreased during the period under review with 16.9% (344) counts when compared to the 2017/2018 financial year. The ten (10) year trend indicated by the graph in figure 18 has shown an upward curve until 2014/2015, following consecutive reductions in 2015/2016 and 2016/2017, with an increase in 2017/2018. The reported figure of 1 689 during 2018/2019 is the lowest figure in six financial years, 244 counts lower than the figures recorded in 2012/2013.

Figure 18



Top contributing stations

Table 27, depicts the ten (10) stations that contributed to the highest volume of business robberies reported during 2018/2019 financial year. The top ten (10) stations combined, contributed 27.4% to the provincial total.

Milnerton recorded the highest volume of business robbery incidents, contributing 4.2% of the provincial total, followed by Mfuleni with 3.6%, and Lingelethu-West, contributing 2.9%. Nine (9) of the top ten (10) stations recorded decreases whilst Lingelethu-West recorded an increase of three (3) counts.

Table 27

No	Station	Apr 2017 - Mar 2018	Apr 2018 - Mar 2019	Percentage contribution	% Difference
1	Milnerton	85	71	4.2%	-16.47%
2	Mfuleni	101	60	3.6%	-40.59%
3	Lingelethu-West	46	49	2.9%	6.52%
4	Nyanga*	58	47	2.8%	-18.97%
5	Philippi East	72	47	2.8%	-34.72%
6	Khayelitsha	116	41	2.4%	-64.66%
7	Mitchells Plain	53	38	2.2%	-28.30%
8	Gugulethu	50	38	2.2%	-24.00%
9	Harare	76	36	2.1%	-52.63%
10	Claremont	26	36	2.1%	38.46%

** Samora Machel police precinct was separated from Nyanga police precinct from 1 December 2018. Crime data from 1 December 2018 to 31 March 2019 recorded at Samora Machel is excluded from the 2018/2019 data of Nyanga precinct.*

Provincially, fifty-one (51) stations recorded increases, with the volume increases in Maitland, Woodstock, Claremont and Wynberg. Sixty-two (62) stations recorded decreases with the volume reductions in Khayelitsha, Mfuleni, Harare, Philippi East and Grassy Park.

Business premises targeted

From a sample of 1 644 charges, spaza / tuck shops were mostly targeted, followed by malls / shopping centres / plazas, clubs / shebeens / taverns / liquor outlets and then restaurants and fast food premises.

Table 28 depicts a breakdown of the contribution of the top business premises being robbed.

Table 28

Type of premises robbed	Total	% contribution
Spaza / Tuck shop	761	46.3%
Malls/Shopping Centre/ Plaza	141	8.6%
Club/Shebeen/Taverns/Liquor outlets	79	4.8%
Restaurant/ fast food	51	3.1%
Retailer food	18	1.1%
Convenience store at a garage	17	1.0%
Schools / educational premises	16	1.0%
Hotel/ guesthouse	16	1.0%
Church	11	0.7%
Retail wholesaler	8	0.5%
Government building	6	0.4%
Post office	5	0.3%

Top modus operandi, including method to gain entry

From a sample of 1 640 counts, suspects entered the premises without any force or with another person involved in 81.5% (1 337 counts). In 10.2% (167 counts) the suspect/s accessed by force and/or were let in by the victim or a third person and in 4% (66 counts) the suspect/s entered by forcing open locks on gates or doors.

Top days and times of occurrence (Sample: 1687)

Sundays and Mondays combined contributed to 31.8% (536) of the counts, with Sunday's contribution 15.9% (269) and Mondays with 15.8% (267). Thursdays and Fridays are the following contributing days, with 14.6% (246) and 14.4% (243) counts respectively. Saturdays contributed 13.8% (233), Tuesdays 13.7% (231) and Wednesdays 11.7% (198) of the counts.

The majority of robberies occurred during the three hour periods of 18:00 to 20:59 with 20.3% (342), followed by 12:00 to 14:59 with 18.1% (306), 09:00 to 11:59 with 16% (270) and the period 15:00 to 17:59 with 14.7% (248) counts. Combined, the time period 09:00 to 20:59 accounts for 69.1% (1 166) counts.

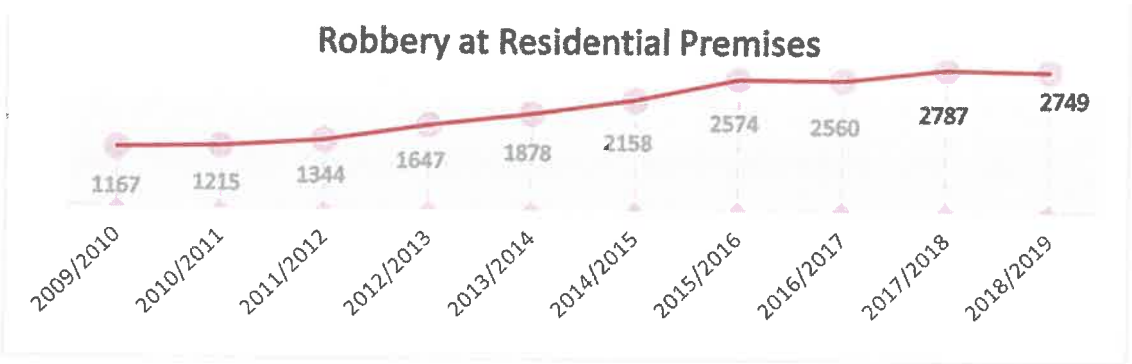
Instruments identified as most commonly used

Firearms were used in 77.1% (1301) counts with pistols/revolvers contributing to 96.4% (1254) counts of the firearm charges, shotguns in twenty three (23), high calibre firearms in fifteen (15) and homemade firearms in nine (9) counts. Knives contributed 10.1% (173) counts and pangas were used in 1.3% (22) counts.

2.6.3.4 **Robbery at residential premises (House robbery)**

House robbery decreased during the period under review with 1.4% (38) counts, following the 8.9% increase (277) counts during 2017/2018. The graph in figure 19 illustrates a steady increase over the ten (10) year period, with decreases in 2016/2017 and 2018/2019.

Figure 19



Top contributing stations

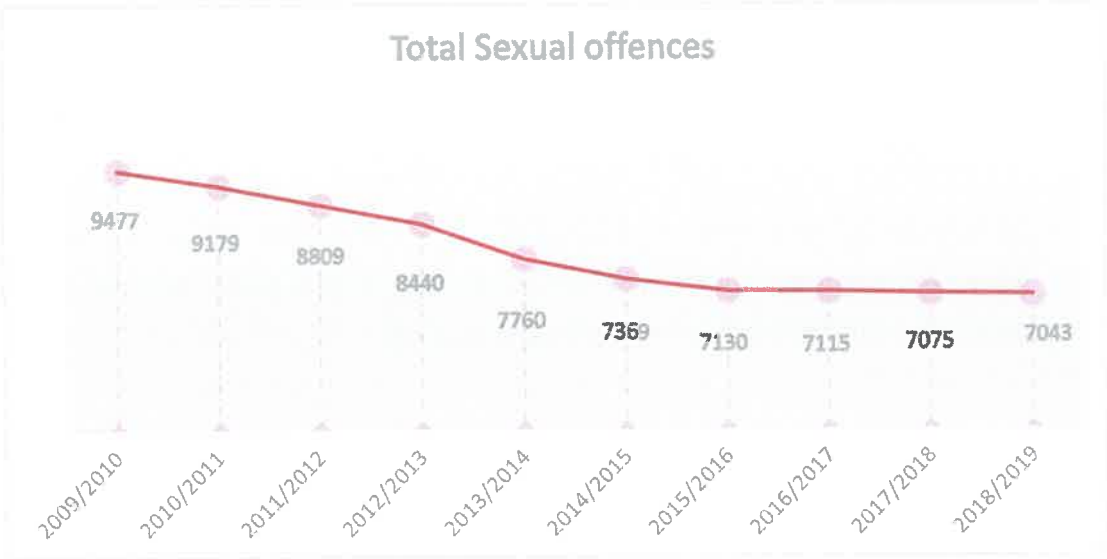
Table 29, depicts the ten (10) stations contributing the highest volume of house robberies, reported during 2018/2019 financial year. The top ten (10) stations combined contributed 51% to the provincial total. Nyanga recorded the highest volume of house robbery incidents, contributing 9.7% of the provincial total, followed by Delft with 6.4% and Khayelitsha contributing to 5.8%. Four (4) of the top ten (10) stations, Nyanga, Philippi East, Gugulethu and Milnerton, recorded decreases.

top contributing stations were Delft with 4 incidents, Milnerton, Nyanga and Kleinvlei with 2 incidents each.

2.4 Sexual Offences

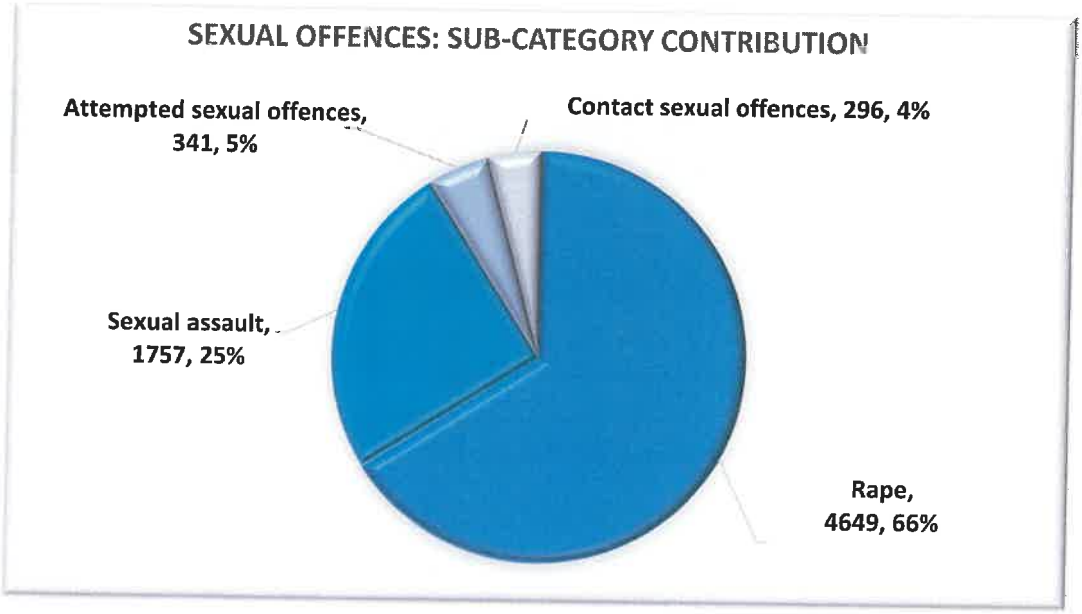
The slight reduction of 0.5% (32) counts, for this category during 2018/2019 reaffirms a "stabilization" period, as similar reductions have been experienced since 2015/2016. The graph in figure 20 illustrates a downward trend over the ten year period, since 2009/2010.

Figure 20



This total sexual offences category comprises of 4 sub-categories of which rape contributes 66% (4 649) with sexual assault, the second largest contributing sub-category accounting for 25% (1 757) of the total counts as illustrated in figure 21.

Figure 21



Contributing factors to occurrences

The array of contributing factors is vast and inclusive of:

- Living conditions – overcrowding in a household,
- Substance abuse – more especially alcohol,
- Domestic violence
- Environmental design – poor lighting, overgrown bushes along pathways

The socio–economic factors prevalent in many communities, compels people to live in sub-standard conditions and exacerbates the level of the mentioned contributors.

Top contributing stations

Table 30, depicts the ten (10) stations contributing the highest volume of sexual offences, reported during 2018/2019 financial year and collectively contributed 29% to the provincial total.

Nyanga recorded the highest volume of sexual offences, contributing 4.2% of the provincial total, followed by Delft with 3.9% and Mfuleni, contributing to

3.5%. Six (6) of the top ten (10) stations, Nyanga, Gugulethu, Harare, Mitchells Plain, Philippi East and Khayelitsha, recorded decreases.

Table 30

No	Station	Apr 2017 - Mar 2018	Apr 2018 - Mar 2019	Percentage Contribution	% Difference
1	Nyanga*	308	294	4.2%	-4.55%
2	Delft	236	278	3.9%	17.80%
3	Mfuleni	167	244	3.5%	46.11%
4	Kraaifontein	189	220	3.1%	16.40%
5	Gugulethu	223	195	2.8%	-12.56%
6	Harare	192	187	2.7%	-2.60%
7	Mitchells Plain	200	173	2.5%	-13.50%
8	Philippi East	163	158	2.2%	-3.07%
9	Khayelitsha	186	149	2.1%	-19.89%
10	Thembalethu	135	147	2.1%	8.89%

** Samora Machel police precinct was separated from Nyanga police precinct from 1 December 2018. Crime data from 1 December 2018 to 31 March 2019 recorded at Samora Machel is excluded from the 2018/2019 data of Nyanga precinct.*

Provincially, fifty-nine (59) stations recorded increases of which the highest increases occurred in Mfuleni, Delft, Kraaifontein and Conville. Eighty (80) stations recorded reductions, the most substantial reductions were in Knysna, Khayelitsha, George, Kleinvlei, Gugulethu and Mitchells Plain.

Top days and times of occurrence (Sample 6573)

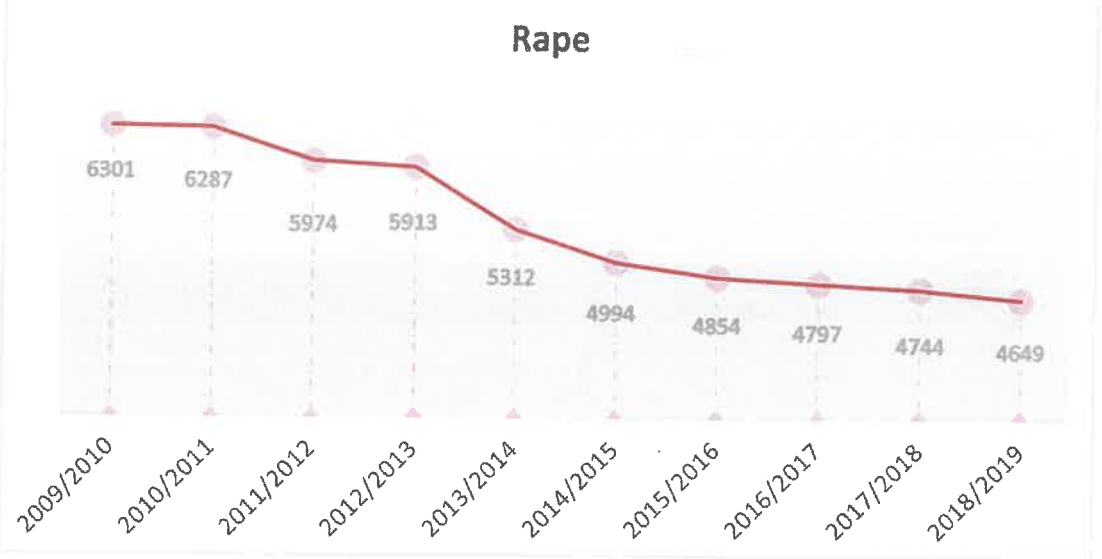
Similarly to the overall category of contact crime and individual categories such as murder and attempted murder, in which the above mentioned factors plays a substantial role, the top days and times are basically the same. Saturdays and Sundays, which account for the highest individual percentage contributions of 24.4% (1607) and 23.8% (1567) collectively, contribute 48.3% (3 174) of the sample.

The most prominent time periods are consecutive periods and in the order of most prominence; 21:00 to 23:59 with 19.0% (1 250) counts, followed by 18:00 to 20:59 accounting for 16.2% (1062) and 00:00 to 02:59 for 14.7% (965). The time period 15:00 to 17:59 contributed 13.6% (892). The four consecutive periods combined, contributed to 63.4% (4 169) counts.

2.4.1 Rape

This category as mentioned, is the main contributing sub-category, contributing 66% to the broader sexual offences category. The graph in figure 22 portrays a ten (10) year downward trend with a substantial reduction in 2013/2014, 2014/2015 and 2015/2016. Rape has seen a further reduction of 95 counts, equalling 2.0%, in 2018/2019 when compared to 2017/2018.

Figure 22



Victim age and genders

In a sample of 67.8% (3 167) counts of rape, 32.1% (1 016) are children from the ages of 0 to 17 years, with the remainder of 67.9% (2 151) being adults from the age of 18 years and older. Females account for 90.3% (2 859) and males for 9.7% (308) of the victims.

Child victims

Table 31, depicts the age categories and percentage contribution of child victims for both male and females.

Table 31

Child victims – 32.1% (1016) of sample					
Females – 83.9% children (852)			**Males – 16.1% children (164)**		
Age group	% of female children	% of child victims	Age group	% of male children	% of child victims
0 - 5	8.0% (68)	6.7%	0 - 5	12.8% (21)	2.1%

Child victims – 32.1% (1016) of sample					
Females – 83.9% children (852)			**Males – 16.1% children (164)**		
6 - 10	20.2%(172)	16.9%	6 - 10	37.8% (62)	6.1%
11 - 14	35.3%(301)	29.6%	11 - 14	23.2% (38)	3.7%
15 - 17	36.4% (310)	30.6%	15 - 17	25.6% (42)	4.1%
Child*	0.1% (1)	0.1%	Child*	0.6% (1)	0.1%

Age not available at time of analysis

Adult victims

Table 32, depicts selected age categories and percentage contributions of adult victims for both male and females.

Table 32

Adult victims – 67.9% (2151) of sample					
Females – 93.3% adults (2007)			**Males - 6.7% adults (144)**		
Age group	% of adult females	% of adult victims	Age group	% of adult males	% of adult victims
18 - 25	41.7%(836)	38.9%	18 - 25	41.0% (59)	2.7%
26 - 35	36.6%(735)	34.2%	26 - 35	36.1% (52)	2.4%
36 - 45	14.8%(298)	13.8%	36 - 45	16.0% (23)	1.1%
46 - 64	6.4% (128)	5.9%	46 -64	6.9% (10)	0.5%
65 & older	0.4% (9)	0.4%	65 & older	0.0% (0)	0.0%
Adult*	0.1%(1)	0.05%	Adult*	0.0% (0)	0.0%

Age not available at time of analysis

Top days and times of occurrence (Sample 4 328)

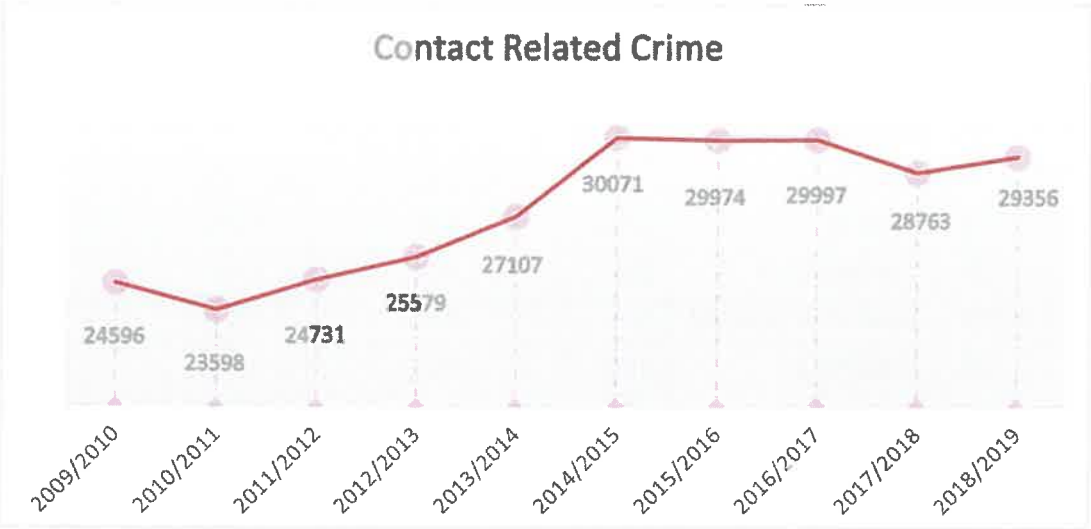
The most prominent days are Saturdays and Sundays with 25.8% (1 116) and 25.3% (1 095) of incidents respectively. Combined the two days contribute 51.1% (2 211) to the provincial totals for rape. Fridays account for 11.9% (514), followed by Mondays with 11.8% (509) of incidents.

The most prominent time periods are 21:00 to 23:59 with 21.9% (948) counts, followed by 00:00 to 02:59 with 16.8% (725) and 18:00 to 20:59 with 15.5% (673). Combined the period from 18:00 to 02:59 contributed 54.2% (2346).

2.5 Contact related crime

The trend in respect of contact related crime, shown by the graph in figure 23, indicates a substantial increase from 2010/2011 to 2014/2015, followed by a stabilisation in 2015/2016 and 2016/2017. A 4.1% reduction occurred during 2017/2018, and in 2018/2019 this category increased with 2.1% with 593 counts.

Figure 23



Top contributing stations

Table 33, depicts the top thirty (30) stations contributing to contact related crimes in the province. The top thirty (30) stations combined, contributed to 55.8% of the provincial contact related crimes. The top five (5) contributing stations being Mitchells Plain, Delft, Nyanga, Bishop Lavis and Elsiesriver. Eleven (11) of the top stations recorded decreases when compared to the 2017/2018 financial year.

Table 33

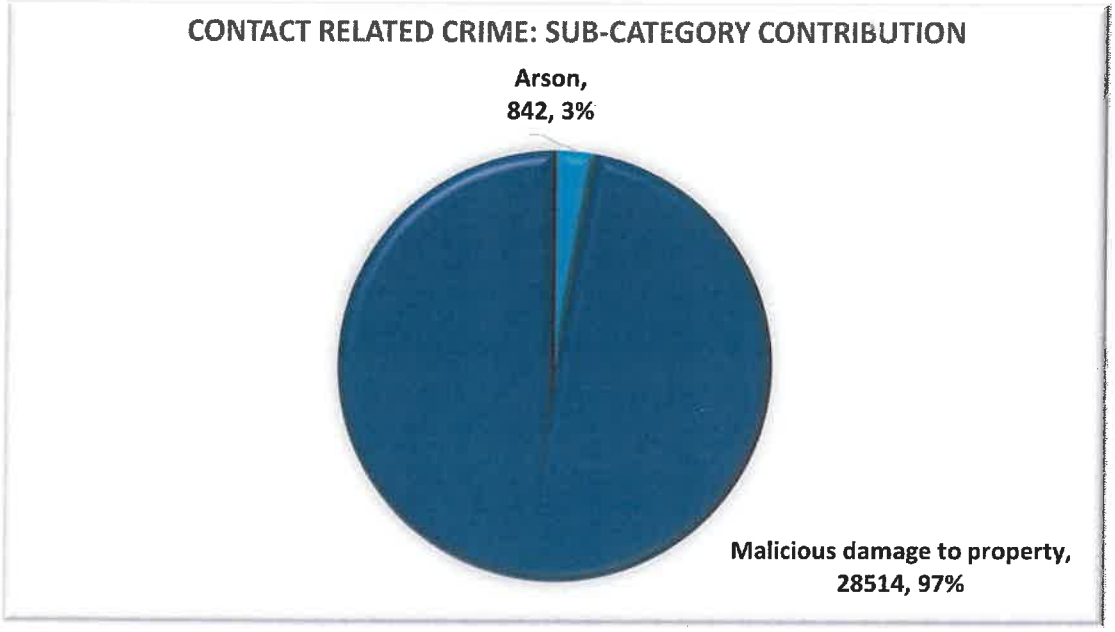
No	Station	Apr 2017 - Mar 2018	Apr 2018 - Mar 2019	Percentage contribution	% Difference
1	Mitchells Plain	1 055	1 068	3.6%	1.23%
2	Delft	834	925	3.2%	10.91%
3	Nyanga*	1 029	895	3.0%	-13.02%
4	Bishop Lavis	732	777	2.6%	6.15%
5	Elsies River	724	752	2.6%	3.87%
6	Kraaifontein	672	738	2.5%	9.82%
7	Worcester	834	719	2.4%	-13.79%

No	Station	Apr 2017 - Mar 2018	Apr 2018 - Mar 2019	Percentage contribution	% Difference
8	Mfuleni	637	713	2.4%	11.93%
9	Kleinvlei	602	673	2.3%	11.79%
10	Paarl East	583	606	2.1%	3.95%
11	Manenberg	512	560	1.9%	9.38%
12	Atlantis	513	553	1.9%	7.80%
13	Khayelitsha	555	547	1.9%	-1.44%
14	Harare	500	528	1.8%	5.60%
15	Grassy Park	448	504	1.7%	12.50%
16	Stellenbosch	385	493	1.7%	28.05%
17	Lentegeur	427	485	1.7%	13.58%
18	Oudtshoorn	445	457	1.6%	2.70%
19	Athlone	515	456	1.6%	-11.46%
20	Ravensmead	463	422	1.4%	-8.86%
21	Cape Town Central	481	413	1.4%	-14.14%
22	Gugulethu	405	408	1.4%	0.74%
23	Beaufort West	271	364	1.2%	34.32%
24	Kuilsrivier	371	355	1.2%	-4.31%
25	Milnerton	378	355	1.2%	-6.08%
26	Wellington	326	350	1.2%	7.36%
27	Knysna	283	327	1.1%	15.55%
28	Steenberg	330	317	1.1%	-3.94%
29	Strand	339	316	1.1%	-6.78%
30	Muizenberg	326	304	1.0%	-6.75%

** Samora Machel police precinct was separated from Nyanga police precinct from 1 December 2018. Crime data from 1 December 2018 to 31 March 2019 recorded at Samora Machel is excluded from the 2018/2019 data of Nyanga precinct.*

Contact related crime is comprising of the sub-categories, arson and malicious damage to property, with the latter contributing to 97% of the broader category as portrayed in figure 24.

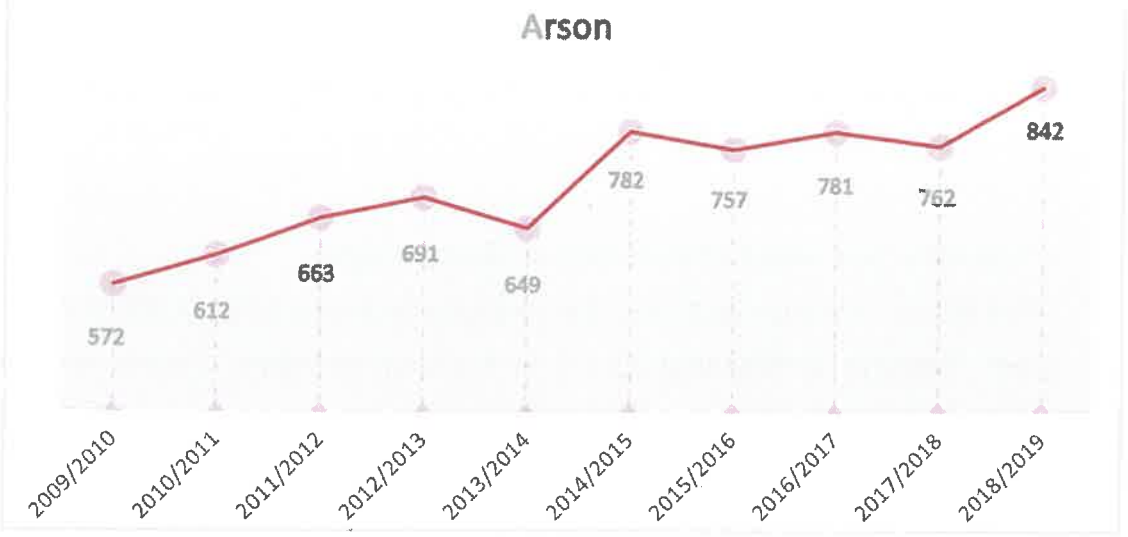
Figure 24



2.5.1 Arson

Figure 25 show an upward trend over the ten (10) year period. This crime category has seen an increase of 10.5% in 2018/2019 following the 2.4% reduction in 2017/2018.

Figure 25



Top contributing stations

Table 34, depicts the ten (10) stations contributing the highest volume of arson, reported during 2018/2019 financial year. The top ten (10) stations combined contributed 30.3% to the provincial total. Khayelitsha recorded the highest

volume of arson with 3.8%, followed by Delft with 3.7%, and Kleinvlei, with 3.6%. Five (5) of the top ten (10) stations, Mfuleni, Nyanga, Worcester, Mitchells Plain and Harare recorded decreases.

Table 34

No	Station	Apr 2017 - Mar 2018	Apr 2018 - Mar 2019	Percentage contribution	% Difference
1	Khayelitsha	16	32	3.8%	100.00%
2	Delft	25	31	3.7%	24.00%
3	Kleinvlei	15	30	3.6%	100.00%
4	Mfuleni	27	26	3.1%	-3.70%
5	Nyanga*	29	26	3.1%	-10.34%
6	Worcester	30	25	3.0%	-16.67%
7	Knysna	21	22	2.6%	4.76%
8	Mitchells Plain	27	21	2.5%	-22.22%
9	Harare	23	21	2.5%	-8.70%
10	Stellenbosch	14	21	2.5%	50.00%

** Samora Machel police precinct was separated from Nyanga police precinct from 1 December 2018. Crime data from 1 December 2018 to 31 March 2019 recorded at Samora Machel is excluded from the 2018/2019 data of Nyanga precinct.*

Provincially, seventy (70) stations recorded increases of which the highest increases were in Kleinvlei, Khayelitsha and Muizenberg. Fifty eight (58) station recorded decreases with the most substantial reductions at Conville, Kuilsriver, Hout Bay, Lentegeur and Gugulethu.

Top days and times of occurrence (Sample 849)

Saturdays, Sundays and Mondays collectively account for 55.9% (475) counts with Sundays contributing 23.2% of the total incidents. This is followed by Saturday and Monday as depicted in table 35.

Table 35

Most prominent day of occurrence – Arson		
Saturday	**Sunday**	**Monday**
19.0%	**23.2%**	**13.8%**
161	197	117

The majority of arson cases occurred from late afternoon into the early hours of the following morning. The period 21:00 to 23: 59 shows the occurrence of 19.2% followed by 00:00 to 02:59 and 18:00 to 20:59 as depicted in table 36. The period of 03:00 to 05:59 accounts for 14.7% (125).

Table 36

Most prominent time periods of occurrence – Arson		
21:00 to 23:59	**00:00 to 02:59**	**18:00 to 20:59**
19.2%	**18.8%**	**15.4%**
163	160	131

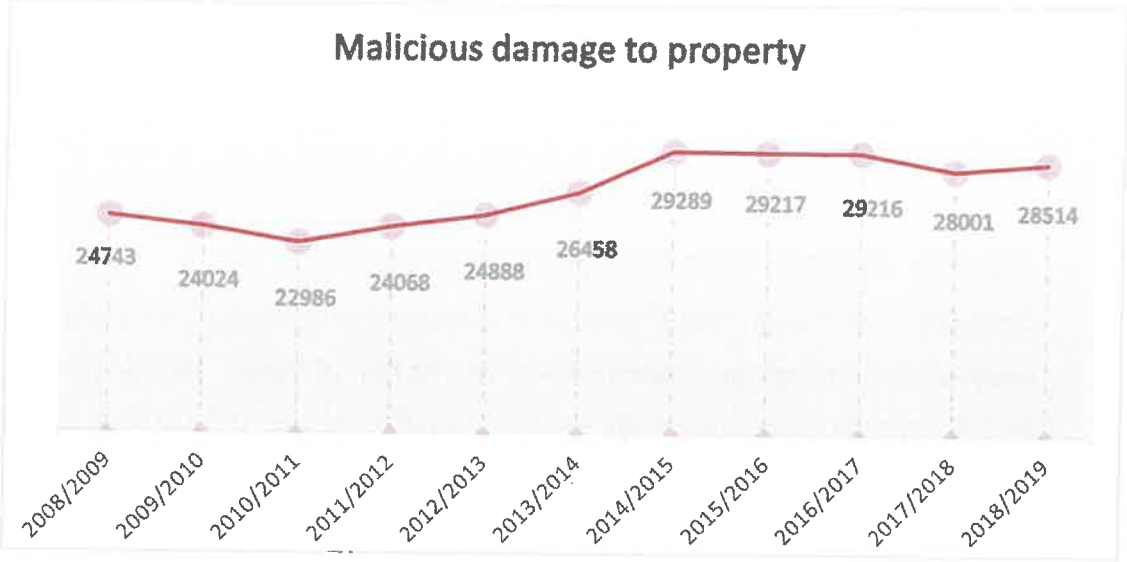
Instruments identified as most commonly used

In 15.4% (131) counts, matches were used to cause the fire, followed by petrol bombs in 13.3% (113) counts. Fuel and paraffin respectively were utilized in 3.2% (27) and 2.6% (22) of counts.

2.5.2 Malicious damage to property

The trend in respect of malicious damage to property, reflected in figure 26, is similar to the trend noted in the combined category of contact related crimes. It shows a substantial increase between 2010/2011 and 2014/2015 followed by a stabilisation in 2015/2016 and 2016/2017. A 4.2% reduction occurred during 2017/2018 and in 2018/2019 this category increased with 1.8% (513) counts.

Figure 26



Top contributing stations

Table 37, depicts the ten (10) stations contributing the highest volume of malicious damage to property incidents, reported during the 2018/2019 financial year. The top ten (10) stations combined, contributed 26.8% to the provincial total.

Mitchells Plain recorded the highest volume of malicious damage to property incidents with 3.7% of the provincial total, followed by Delft with 3.1% and Nyanga with 3.0%. Two (2) of the top ten (10) stations, Nyanga and Worcester recorded decreases.

Table 37

No	Station	Apr 2017 - Mar 2018	Apr 2018 - Mar 2019	Percentage contribution	% Difference
1	Mitchells Plain	1 028	1 047	3.7%	1.85%
2	Delft	809	894	3.1%	10.51%
3	Nyanga*	1 000	869	3.0%	-13.10%
4	Bishop Lavis	720	761	2.7%	5.69%
5	Elsies River	710	735	2.6%	3.52%
6	Kraaifontein	659	727	2.5%	10.32%
7	Worcester	804	694	2.4%	-13.68%
8	Mfuleni	610	687	2.4%	12.62%
9	Kleinvlei	587	643	2.3%	9.54%
10	Paarl East	580	594	2.1%	2.41%

** Samora Machel police precinct was separated from Nyanga police precinct from 1 December 2018. Crime data from 1 December 2018 to 31 March 2019 recorded at Samora Machel is excluded from the 2018/2019 data of Nyanga precinct.*

Provincially, eighty four (84) stations recorded increases with the highest volume increases in Stellenbosch, Beaufort West and Delft. Sixty four (64) station recorded decreases with the most substantial reductions at Philippi East, Nyanga and Worcester.

Top days and times of occurrence (Sample 28 448)

Saturdays, Sundays, and Fridays are the prominent days of occurrence. Their respective percentage contributions of 19.7% (5 596), 19.1% (5 445) and 14.1% (4 024) collectively total 53.0% (15 065) counts of malicious damage to property as depicted in table 38.

Table 38

Most prominent day of occurrence – Malicious damage to property		
Friday	**Saturday**	**Sunday**
14.1%	**19.7%**	**19.1%**
4 024	5 596	5 445

The most prominent time periods for contact crimes such as assault common and assault GBH are, 18:00 to 20:59 with 19.4%, 21:00 to 23:59 with 17.0% and 15:00 to 17:59 with 15.8%.

Table 39

Most prominent time periods of occurrence – Malicious damage to property		
18:00 to 20:59	**21:00 to 23:59**	**15:00 to 17:59**
19.4%	**17.0%**	**15.8%**
5 515	4 833	4 501

The instruments most commonly used are also an indication of the emotional state of perpetrators and often shows that acts are not premeditated. Malicious damage to property, especially those resulting from arguments and domestic violence is perpetrated in fits of rage. It is also an indication of substance abuse and persons not being able to/ or having the capacity to deal with conflict as elsewhere mentioned. The most commonly used instruments were bricks and stones which were used in 31.3% (8 902) counts. This is followed by hands/ fists/ feet in 18.1% (5 139) and knives in 1.5% (428). Motor vehicles are used in 1.3% (370) counts.

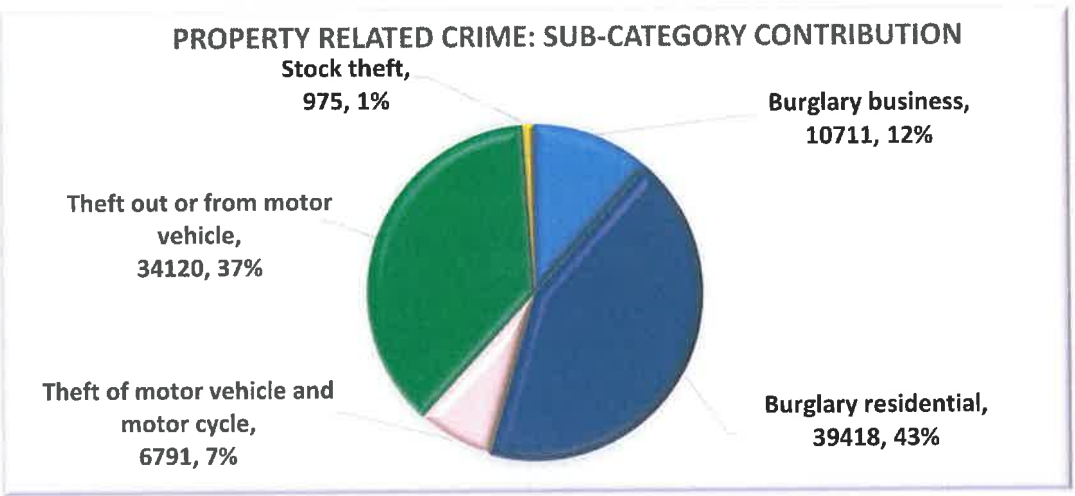
2.6 Property related crimes

The fourth consecutive reduction in this overall category following successive increases from 2009/2010 to 2014/2015 has now brought down levels of occurrences to the lowest in ten (10) years, as shown in figure 27. This reduction is due to substantial reductions in all sub – categories besides stock theft. During 2018/2019 property related crime decreased with 5.78% equalling 5 644 counts.

Figure 27

The chart in figure 28, shows the contribution of each sub–category with burglary at residential premises and theft out of or from motor vehicle.

Figure 28



Top contributing stations

Table 40, depicts the top thirty (30) stations contributing to property related crimes in the province. The top thirty (30) stations combined, contributed to 51.0% of the provincial property related crimes. The top five (5) contributing stations being Cape Town Central, Stellenbosch, Mitchells Plain, Bellville and Kraaifontein. Twenty (20) of the top thirty (30) stations recorded decreases when compared to the 2017/2018 financial year.

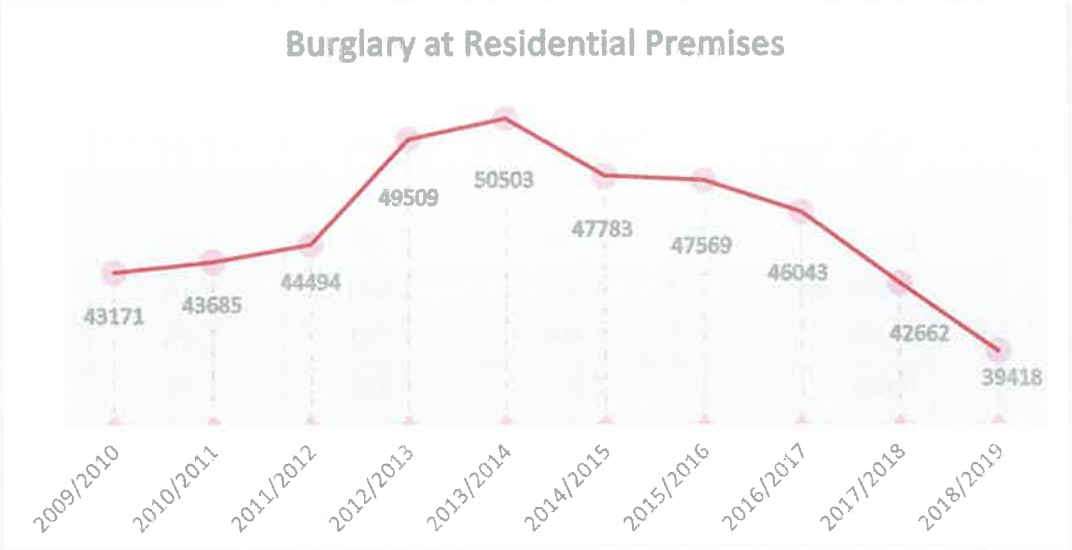
Table 40

No	Station	Apr 2017 - Mar 2018	Apr 2018 - Mar 2019	Percentage contribution	% Difference
1	Cape Town Central	5 083	4 685	5.1%	-7.83%
2	Stellenbosch	3 376	2 370	2.6%	-29.80%
3	Mitchells Plain	2 438	2 246	2.4%	-7.88%
4	Bellville	2 159	2 225	2.4%	3.06%
5	Kraaifontein	1 967	1 800	2.0%	-8.49%
6	Parow	1 899	1 723	1.9%	-9.27%
7	Paarl	2 014	1 685	1.8%	-16.34%
8	Milnerton	1 720	1 675	1.8%	-2.62%
9	Woodstock	1 632	1 656	1.8%	1.47%
10	Hermanus	1 440	1 509	1.6%	4.79%
11	Worcester	1 854	1 501	1.6%	-19.04%
12	Claremont	1 316	1 489	1.6%	13.15%
13	Sea Point	1 517	1 449	1.6%	-4.48%
14	Knysna	1 600	1 351	1.5%	-15.56%
15	Wynberg	1 332	1 346	1.5%	1.05%
16	George	1 537	1 310	1.4%	-14.77%
17	Delft	1 367	1 289	1.4%	-5.71%
18	Kuilsrivier	1 716	1 277	1.4%	-25.58%
19	Oudtshoorn	1 158	1 258	1.4%	8.64%
20	Goodwood	1 311	1 252	1.4%	-4.50%
21	Strand	1 234	1 248	1.4%	1.13%
22	Kleinvlei	1 376	1 245	1.4%	-9.52%
23	Table View	1 330	1 226	1.3%	-7.82%
24	Mfuleni	1 250	1 226	1.3%	-1.92%
25	Somerset West	1 284	1 223	1.3%	-4.75%
26	Bishop Lavis	1 102	1 221	1.3%	10.80%
27	Vredenburg	1 092	1 140	1.2%	4.40%
28	Athlone	1 404	1 133	1.2%	-19.30%
29	Durbanville	1 156	1 115	1.2%	-3.55%
30	Brackenfell	1 062	1 077	1.2%	1.41%

2.6.1 Burglary at residential premises

A fifth consecutive reduction was recorded with the number of counts, the lowest in the past ten (10) financial year, since 2009/2010 as depicted in figure 29.

Figure 29



Top contributing stations

Table 41, depicts the top ten (10) stations contributing the highest volume of burglary at residential premises, reported during 2018/2019 financial year. The top ten (10) stations combined, contributed 19.1% to the provincial total.

Kraaifontein recorded the highest volume of burglaries at residential premises, contributing 2.5% of the provincial total, followed by Mitchells Plain with 2.2% and Hermanus, contributing 2.1%. Nine (9) of the ten (10) stations recorded decreases.

Table 41

No	Station	Apr 2017 - Mar 2018	Apr 2018 - Mar 2019	Percentage contribution	% Difference
1	Kraaifontein	1 068	972	2.5%	-8.99%
2	Mitchells Plain	980	849	2.2%	-13.37%
3	Hermanus	869	822	2.1%	-5.41%
4	Delft	829	797	2.0%	-3.86%
5	Mfuleni	746	735	1.9%	-1.47%
6	Knysna	856	710	1.8%	-17.06%
7	Milnerton	666	681	1.7%	2.25%
8	Stellenbosch	1 023	675	1.7%	-34.02%
9	Somerset West	780	651	1.7%	-16.54%
10	Worcester	858	629	1.6%	-26.69%

Provincially, fifty-five (55) stations recorded increases with the highest volume increases in Harare, Simon's Town and Paarl East. Ninety-one (91) stations recorded reductions, with volume reductions noted in Kuilsriver, Stellenbosch, Worcester and Grassy Park.

Reductions

Notwithstanding the increased levels of private security, the maximised deployments referred to previously, the focus thereof and other aspect of policing such as addressing persons of interest in all likelihood had an impact on the levels of occurrence. It is common knowledge that apprehending perpetrators "in the act" is easier said than done. It is partly for this reason that with deployments, officers amongst others focused on aspects such as:

- a geographical and targeted approach;
- the possession of presumably stolen goods;
- possession of housebreaking implements;
- actions in respect of drug outlets and monitoring of known abusers;
- disruptive actions such as the monitoring of parolees etc.

Occurrences

Parolees and repeat offenders were cited as major contributing factors to occurrences. Parolees are most often released into the areas of their registered fixed addresses prior to incarceration. It is also a fact that the majority of parolees were unemployed prior to arrest and incarceration. This means that they are released into an area, unemployed with limited prospects of finding gainful employment, especially when considering the economic climate.

Top days and times of occurrence (Sample 39148)

Thursdays to Saturdays collectively account for 47.1% (18 420) of burglary residential and as indicated in table 42, the contribution of Fridays is the most substantial.

Table 42

Most prominent day reported – Burglary residential		
Thursday	**Friday**	**Saturday**
13.9%	**17.0%**	**16.2%**
5 439	6 651	6 330

The most prominent time periods overall are indicated in table 43 and as it can be seen, the time period 21:00 to 23:59 is second to the top time of 06:00 to 08:59 on the opposite end of scale.

Table 43

Most prominent time periods reported – Burglary residential				
06:00 to 08:59	**21:00 to 23:59**	**18:00 to 20:59**	**15:00 to 17:59**	**09:00 to 11:59**
19.5%	**18.1%**	**13.2%**	**13.1%**	**11.6%**
7 618	7 073	5 168	5 130	4 550

Instruments identified as most commonly used

Table 44 depicts the instruments most commonly used during residential burglaries.

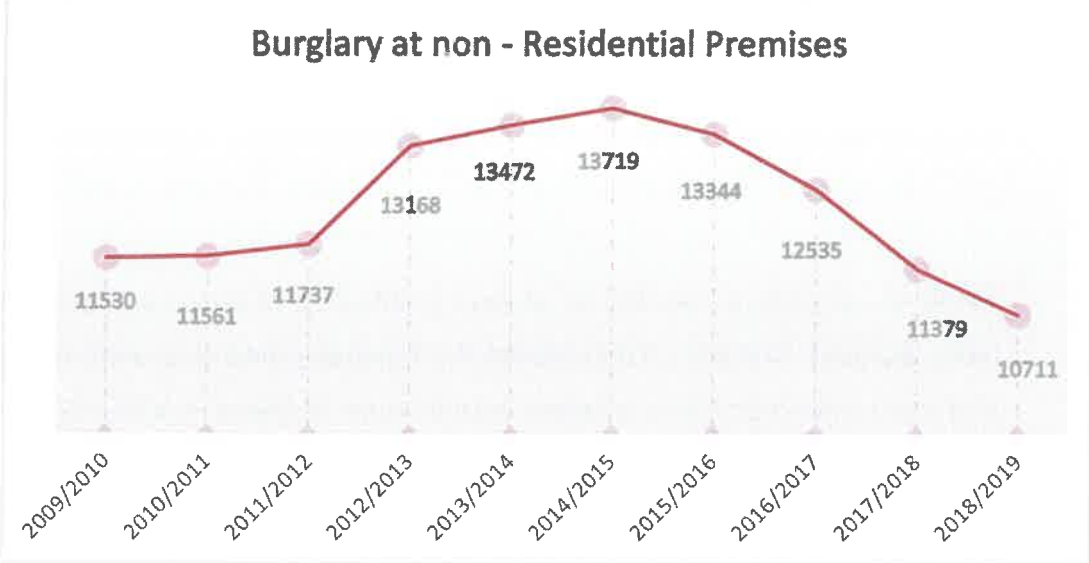
Table 44

Instruments most commonly used – Burglary residential					
Key/ Master key	**Crowbar**	**Stone/ Brick**	**Sharp Instrument**	**Duplicate Key**	**Screwdriver**
0.9%	**0.6%**	**0.6%**	**0.5%**	**0.3%**	**0.3%**
360	240	227	190	135	126

2.6.2 Burglary non-residential premises (burglary business)

The 2018/2019 financial year has seen a fourth consecutive reduction in burglary at business premises as displayed in figure 30. In 2018/2019 this category decreased with 5.9%, equalling 668 counts.

Figure 30



Top contributing stations

Table 45, depicts the top ten (10) stations contributing the highest volume of burglary at non-residential premises, reported during 2018/2019 financial year. The top ten (10) stations combined, contributed 24.1% to the provincial total. George recorded the highest volume of burglaries at business premises, with 3.3% of the provincial total, followed by Paarl with 3.1% and Hermanus with 2.8%. Seven (7) of the ten (10) stations recorded decreases.

Table 45

No	Station	Apr 2017 - Mar 2018	Apr 2018 - Mar 2019	Percentage contribution	% Difference
1	George	441	352	3.3%	-20.18%
2	Paarl	392	330	3.1%	-15.82%
3	Hermanus	189	299	2.8%	58.20%
4	Cape Town Central	291	243	2.3%	-16.49%
5	Stellenbosch	334	235	2.2%	-29.64%
6	Wellington	176	232	2.2%	31.82%
7	Knysna	252	228	2.1%	-9.52%
8	Worcester	261	226	2.1%	-13.41%
9	Mitchells Plain	212	219	2.0%	3.30%
10	Parow	285	218	2.0%	-23.51%

Provincially, fifty-nine (59) stations recorded increases with the highest volume increases in Hermanus, Wellington and Ceres. Eighty-four (84) stations with the volume of reductions noted in Stellenbosch, George and Milnerton.

Business premises targeted

From a sample of 2 645 charges analysed, schools and educational premises were mostly targeted during the period under review, followed by churches, government buildings, restaurants/fast food outlets and spaza/ tuck shops.

Table 46, depicts a breakdown of the contribution of these business premises being burgled. In 2.6% (70) incidents the business premises were not specified and other premises (all to a lesser extent) were targeted in 33% (877) incidents combined.

Table 46

Type of premises	Total	% Contribution
Schools / Educational premises	690	18.9%
Church	203	5.6%
Government building	151	4.1%
Restaurant/ fast food	148	4.1%
Spaza / Tuck shop	131	3.6%
Club/Shebeen/Taverns/Liquor outlets	91	2.5%
Hotel/guesthouse	84	2.3%
Retail shops	87	2.4%
Malls/shopping centre/ plaza	73	2.0%
Convenient store at a garage	13	0.4%
Post office	12	0.3%
Banks	9	0.2%
Police station	6	0.2%

Top days and times of occurrence (Sample 10 647)

The most prominent days of burglary occurrence are Fridays, Thursdays, Mondays and Saturdays as indicated by table 47, with Fridays having a distinct difference in the percentage contribution 22.6% (2 410) week.

Table 47

Most prominent day of reported - Burglary business			
Thursday	**Friday**	**Saturday**	**Monday**
14.0%	**22.6%**	**13.5%**	**13.6%**
1 489	2 410	1 438	1 443

The most prominent time indicated in table 48 is 15:00 to 17:59 and as can be seen, it is the top time by far, but of course not a true reflection as mentioned above. The pinpointing of the exact date and time is not possible, due to the fact that a business premises, besides retailers and certain other businesses are not occupied all the time and closed for extended periods over weekends and holidays.

Table 48

Most prominent time periods reported – Burglary business		
12:00 to 14:59	**15:00 to 17:59**	**18:00 to 20:59**
14.9%	**38.7%**	**16.8%**
1 584	4 119	1 787

Instruments identified as most commonly used

The instruments used by perpetrators are often not clearly identified or not known at all as they are removed by the perpetrator/s. Besides the only conclusion that the hands were the instrument used, those indicated in table 49 were the most commonly identified.

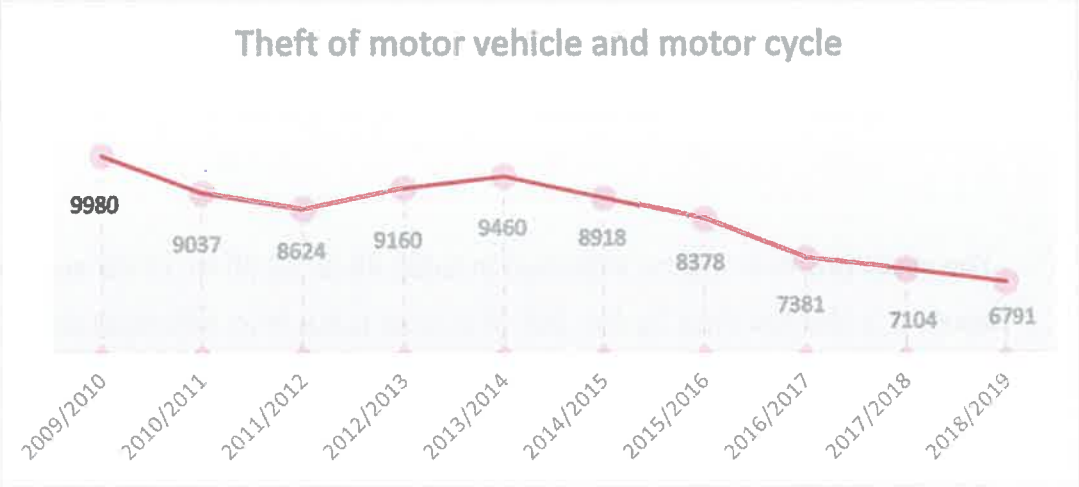
Table 49

Most commonly used instrument			
Stone/Brick	**Sharp Instrument**	**Key/Master key**	**Crowbar**
2.2%	**1.1%**	**0.7%**	**0.6%**
234	113	76	62

2.6.3 Theft of motor vehicle and motor cycle

Figure 31 reflects 2018/2019 as having recorded the lowest occurrence figure have been recorded in 10 years and the fifth year consecutive reduction, with 313 counts equating to 4.4%.

Figure 31



Top contributing stations

Table 50, depicts the top ten (10) stations contributing the highest volume of theft of motor vehicle and motor cycle, reported during 2018/2019 financial year. The top 10 stations combined, contributed 31.0% to the provincial total.

Harare recorded the highest volume of theft of motor vehicles and motor cycle, with 3.8%, followed by Milnerton with 3.5%, and Woodstock with 3.4%. Four (4) of the top ten (10) stations recorded decreases.

Table 50

No	Station	Apr 2017 - Mar 2018	Apr 2018 - Mar 2019	Percentage contribution	% Difference
1	Harare	127	255	3.8%	100.79%
2	Milnerton	242	240	3.5%	-0.83%
3	Woodstock	224	230	3.4%	2.68%
4	Cape Town Central	278	217	3.2%	-21.94%
5	Bellville	208	211	3.1%	1.44%
6	Athlone	200	203	3.0%	1.50%
7	Claremont	149	192	2.8%	28.86%
8	Mfuleni	219	191	2.8%	-12.79%
9	Parow	252	185	2.7%	-26.59%
10	Rondebosch	149	179	2.6%	20.13%

Provincially, sixty-three (63) stations recorded increases, with Harare recording the highest volume increase, followed by Kraaifontein and Claremont. Seventy-one (71) stations recorded reductions, with the most significant reductions in Parow, Goodwood and Milnerton.

Vicinity from where vehicles were stolen / theft of motor vehicles

From a sample of 4959 charges analysed, 39.2% (1945) vehicles were parked on the street or parking area when it was stolen, 36.4% (1803) were stationary inside or outside the victim's yard, 10.3% (509) at shopping malls, complexes, plazas and 2.0% (98) at a place of work such as office parks. In 1.3% (63) instances the vehicle were stolen at liquor outlets, including shebeens, taverns and pubs, 1.2% (59) at educational institutions (schools, universities and colleges, 0.2% (11) at taxi ranks and 0.1% (5) at ports of entry (airport/harbour/border posts). The rest of the incidents occurred, to a lesser extent, at other premises.

Top days and times of occurrence *(Sample 6 672)*

Similarly to the majority of property crime categories, Fridays and Saturdays are days of occurrence with the percentage contribution of Fridays being slightly higher than that of Saturdays as shown in table 51. Generally, the parking areas are "busier" on Fridays and Saturdays with more people being about allowing perpetrators to blend in. Thursdays are the third top days, whilst Wednesdays, Mondays and Sundays return similar percentage contribution, with 13.8% (987), 13.5% (902) and 13.3% (889) counts respectively. Tuesdays show the lowest contribution of 12.9% (864) counts.

Table 51

Most prominent day reported – Theft of motor vehicle		
Friday	**Saturday**	**Thursday**
16.0%	**15.6%**	**14.8%**
1 069	1 043	987

The top time periods of occurrence is 18:00 to 20:59 and 21:00 to 23:59 with 21.3% and 17.1% respectively as indicated in table 52. Collectively the two time periods contributed 38.4% (2 565) to the counts of vehicle theft. These two time periods are without exception the most prominent times of occurrence

for six days of the week. Mondays are an exception with the second highest time period being 09:00 to 11:59, followed by 21:00 to 23:59.

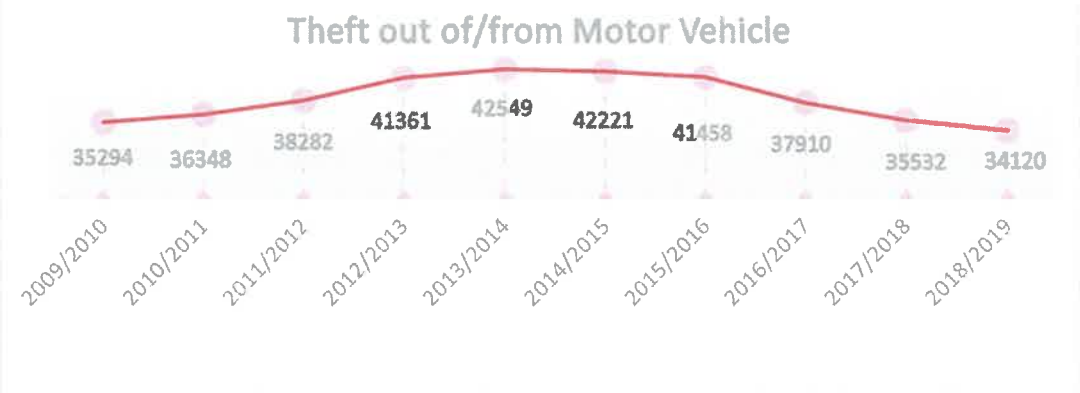
Table 52

Most Prominent time periods reported – Theft of motor vehicle		
18:00 to 20:59	**21:00 to 23:59**	**09:00 to 11:59**
21.3%	**17.1%**	**14.4%**
1 422	1 143	961

2.6.4 Theft out of/ from motor vehicle

Second to residential burglaries this category experienced the largest actual reduction within the property related crime category. The decrease equates to 1 412 counts with a percentage reduction of 4.0%. The reported figure 34120 is the lowest in the previous ten (10) financial years as shown in the graph in figure 32.

Figure 32



Top contributing stations

Table 53, depicts the ten (10) stations contributing the highest volume of theft out of/ from motor vehicle, reported during 2018/2019 financial year. The top ten (10) stations combined contributed 36.3% to the provincial total.

Cape Town Central recorded the highest volume of theft out of/ from motor vehicle, contributing 10.9% of the provincial total, followed by Stellenbosch with 3.9%, and Bellville with 3.4%. Six (6) of the top ten (10) stations recorded decreases.

Table 53

No	Station	Apr 2017 - Mar 2018	Apr 2018 - Mar 2019	Percentage contribution	% Difference
1	Cape Town Central	3 956	3 710	10.9%	-6.22%
2	Stellenbosch	1 840	1 335	3.9%	-27.45%
3	Bellville	1 121	1 176	3.4%	4.91%
4	Sea Point	1 096	1 052	3.1%	-4.01%
5	Mitchells Plain	1 049	1 008	3.0%	-3.91%
6	Woodstock	950	879	2.6%	-7.47%
7	Paarl	1 049	814	2.4%	-22.40%
8	Claremont	625	807	2.4%	29.12%
9	Wynberg	633	805	2.4%	27.17%
10	Parow	786	804	2.4%	2.29%

Provincially, sixty-five (65) stations recorded increases of which the highest volume increases were in Claremont, Wynberg and Bishop Lavis. Seventy-one (71) stations had reductions, with volume reductions in Stellenbosch, Cape Town Central and Paarl.

Vicinity where the incidents occurred

From a sample of 12 060 theft out of/ from motor vehicle charges analysed, 70.4% (8 489) occurred in the street/parking area, 21% (2 528) vehicles were stationary inside/outside the victim's yard or drive way. Vehicles at a shopping mall, complexes or plazas were targeted in 4.2% (504) instances, 1.1% (136) at a place of work e.g. office parks, 0.7% (90) at educational institutions (i.e. schools, universities or collages), and 0.5% (56) at liquor outlets such as shebeens, taverns or pubs. The rest of the incidents occurred to a lesser extent at other premises.

Top days and times of occurrence *(Sample 34 017)*

The top three (3) prominent days indicated in table 54 collectively account for 46.2% (15 708) counts. Fridays are the top contributing days with 16.7%, followed by Thursdays with 15.0%. Saturdays and Wednesdays contributed 14.5% (4 934) and 14.1% (4 793) respectively. Tuesdays, Mondays and Sundays in turn contributed 13.6% (4 623), 13.4% (4 563) and 12.7% (4 330) counts.

Table 54

Most prominent day reported – Theft out of/ from motor vehicle			
Friday	**Thursday**	**Saturday**	**Wednesday**
16.7%	**15.02%**	**14.5%**	**14.1%**
5 669	5 105	4 934	4 793

The most prominent time periods indicated in table 55 collectively account for the majority of the counts with their individual percentage contribution, exceeding that of the other time periods by a considerable margin. These time periods collectively account to 60.1% (20 461) counts. The period 12:00 to 14:59 contributed to 12.4% (4 218) counts.

Table 55

Most prominent time periods reported – Theft out of/ from motor vehicle		
15:00 to 17:59	**18:00 to 20:59**	**21:00 to 23:59**
20.1%	**23.7%**	**16.4%**
6 845	8 052	5 564

Instruments identified as most commonly used and method

The most commonly identified method of gaining access was to break the side window of the vehicle and is identified in 26.1% (8 363) counts. The use of hands, although not an instrument is indicated in 32.0% (10 894) of incidents and in 62.9% (21 404) the instrument used is unspecified or unknown.

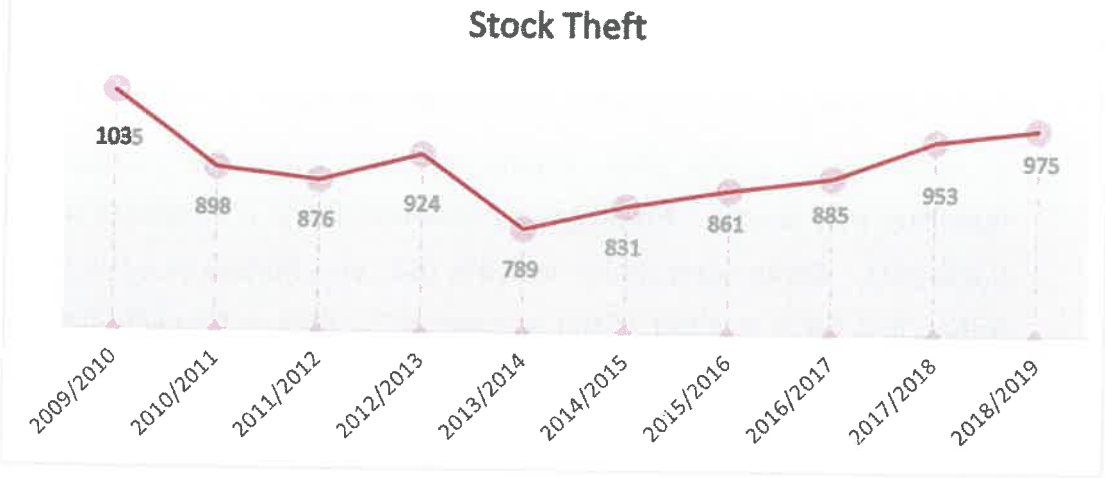
Table 56

Most commonly used instrument			
Stone/Brick	**Key/Master/Duplicate**	**Remote**	**Sharp Instrument**
1.3%	**0.5%**	**0.5%**	**0.4%**
442	182	169	153

2.6.5 Stock Theft

Five (5) year consecutive increases have been recorded since 2014/2015 as shown by the graph in figure 33 with the current increase of 2.3% equalling 22 counts, resulting in the recorded figure being the highest in 9 years.

Figure 33



Top contributing stations

Table 57, depicts the top ten (10) stations contributing the highest volume of stock theft, reported during 2018/2019 financial year. The top ten (10) stations combined contributed 41.9% to the provincial total. Beaufort West recorded the highest volume of stock theft, contributing 7.0%, followed by Murraysburg with 5.2%, and Leeu Gamka contributing to 5.1%. The top three (3) stations resort under the Beaufort West Cluster. Two (2) of the ten (10) stations, Beaufort West and Murraysburg recorded decreases from the previous financial year.

Table 57

No	Station	Apr 2017 - Mar 2018	Apr 2018 - Mar 2019	Percentage contribution	% Difference
1	Beaufort West	81	68	7.0%	-16.05%
2	Murraysburg	57	51	5.2%	-10.53%
3	Leeu Gamka	46	50	5.1%	8.70%
4	Dysselsdorp	18	42	4.3%	133.33%
5	Malmesbury	23	38	3.9%	65.22%
6	Swellendam	35	37	3.8%	5.71%
7	Caledon	27	34	3.5%	25.93%
8	Oudtshoorn	20	31	3.2%	55.00%
9	Heidelberg	28	30	3.1%	7.14%
10	Atlantis	14	28	2.9%	100.00%

Ninety-two (92) stations in the Western Cape had reported incidents of stock theft with 35.9% (33) recording 10 or more counts. Fourty-seven (47) stations recorded increases, with the highest volume increases at Dysselsdorp,

Malmesbury and Atlantis. Riviersonderend, Beaufort West, Vredenburg, Montagu and Philippi recorded the highest volume decreases.

Type of animals stolen and manner appropriated

In a sample of 91.9% (896) counts reported, sheep were stolen in 61.6%, equalling 552 counts. Poultry were stolen in 8.8% (79) counts and goats in 6.8% (61). Cattle were stolen in 5.8% (52) and horses in 2.0% (18) counts. Although a large number of the sample (573) does not specify the manner in which the animals were appropriated, the analysis revealed in 31.7% (284) the animals were slaughtered. In 1.9% (17) instances the animals were loaded on a vehicle, 0.7% (6) were taken away on foot, 0.6% (5) mutilated and strayed/unfounded in 0.3% (3).

Top days and times of occurrence (Sample 1024)

The most prominent days and times indicated, generally does not portray the actual day and time of the occurrence. It rather indicates the day and time when the theft was discovered or the stock was last seen. This is similar to burglary business when the crime is often committed between a Friday and Monday and could have occurred on any day and time within this period. Table 58 displays the top day when the theft was discovered or the stock last seen.

Table 58

Most prominent day occurred/ reported – Stock theft				
Friday	**Monday**	**Saturday**	**Thursday**	**Wednesday**
18.0%	**15.8%**	**15.8%**	**14.15%**	**12.7%**
184	162	162	144	130

The most prominent time periods indicated in table 59, collectively account for 80.8% (8270) counts of stock theft.

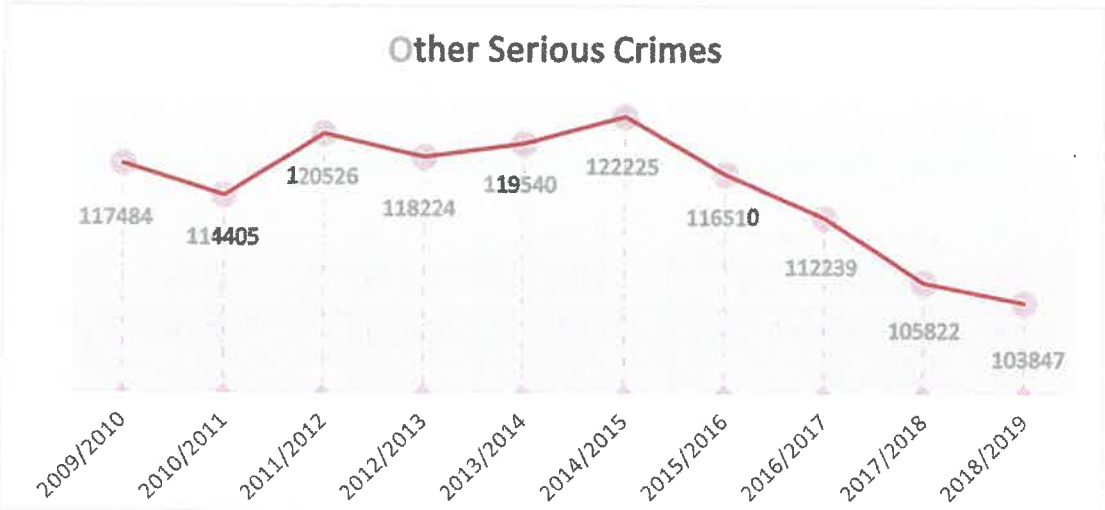
Table 59

Most prominent time period reported – Stock theft			
15:00 to 17:59	**09:00 to 11:59**	**18:00 to 20:59**	**06:00 to 08:59**
26.3%	**19.2%**	**18.2%**	**17.1%**
269	197	186	175

2.7 Other Serious Crimes

Substantial decreases have been recorded since 2015/2016 for this overall category of other serious crime, with the current reduction, of 1.9% equalling 1975 counts, resulting in the lowest figure in 10 years. The reduction noted is due to volume decreases in the sub-category of all theft not mentioned elsewhere and shoplifting. The commercial crime sub-category has on the other hand, been experiencing increases since 2015/2016.

Figure 34



The chart in figure 35 shows the contribution of each sub–category, namely all theft not mentioned elsewhere (theft other), commercial crime and shoplifting. Theft other accounts for 75% of the combined category of other serious crimes, with commercial crime and shoplifting contributing 13% and 12% respectively.

Figure 35

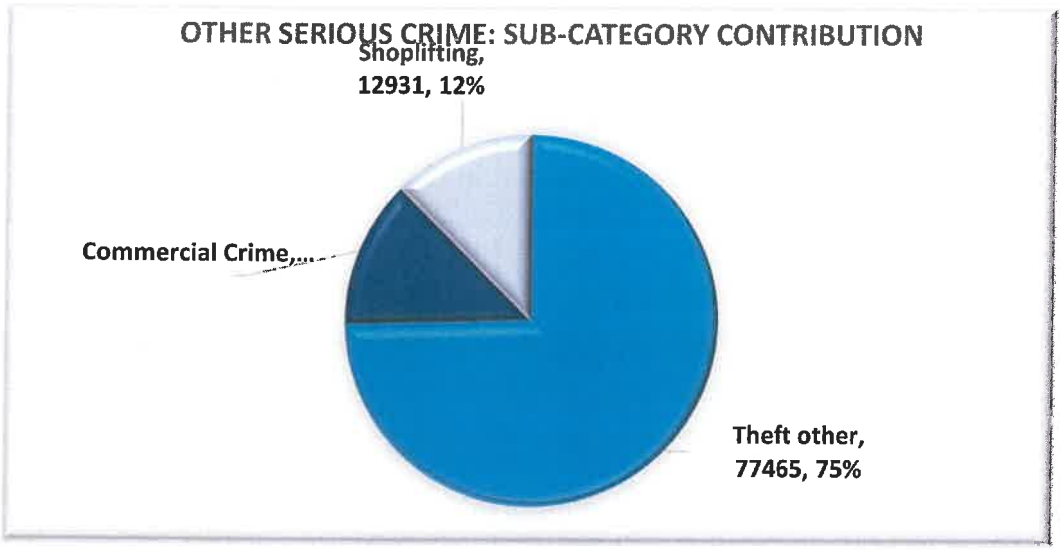


Table 61

No	Station	Apr 2017 - Mar 2018	Apr 2018 - Mar 2019	Percentage contribution	% Difference
1	Cape Town Central	5 067	4 394	5.7%	-13.28%
2	Mitchells Plain	2 569	2 875	3.7%	11.91%
3	Lentegeur	1 748	1 909	2.5%	9.21%
4	Stellenbosch	1 950	1 776	2.3%	-8.92%
5	Kraaifontein	1 898	1 600	2.1%	-15.70%
6	Bellville	1 699	1 577	2.0%	-7.18%
7	Athlone	1 432	1 535	2.0%	7.19%
8	Grassy Park	1 378	1 498	1.9%	8.71%
9	Milnerton	1 705	1 451	1.9%	-14.90%
10	Worcester	1 610	1 438	1.9%	-10.68%

Provincially, sixty-three (63) stations recorded increases of which the highest volume increases were recorded in Mitchells Plain, Lentegeur, Wellington and Paarl East. Eighty-one (81) stations recorded reductions, with the most substantial at Cape Town Central, Kraaifontein, Milnerton, Pinelands and Durbanville.

Top days and times of occurrence (Sample 76 034)

A sample of 97.8% (78 951) counts shows that generally all the days of the week account for similar contributions, but Fridays show and average of approximately 2.5% more occurrences than the other days. This is except in the case of Sundays which account for the least counts with 11.8% (8 940). Table 62 shows the five (5) most prominent days of occurrence.

Table 62

Most prominent day occurred/reported – All theft not mentioned elsewhere				
Friday	**Saturday**	**Thursday**	**Monday**	**Wednesday**
17.0%	**14.6%**	**14.6%**	**14.5%**	**13.9%**
12 947	11 114	11 070	11 037	10 545

The most prominent time periods indicated collectively account for 68.8% (52 285) counts of all theft not mentioned elsewhere as depicted in table 63.

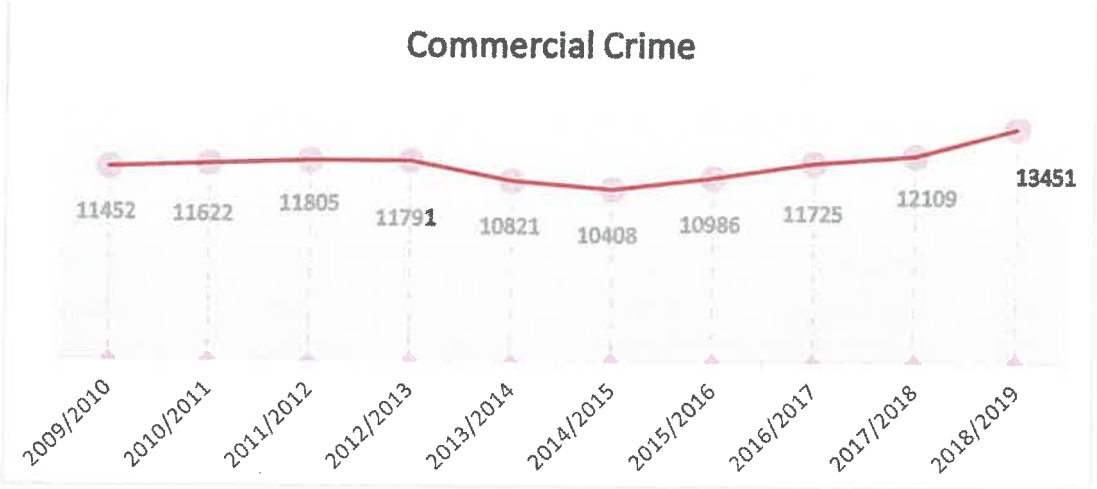
Table 63

Most prominent time period reported – All theft not mentioned elsewhere			
06:00 to 08:59	15:00 to 17:59	09:00 to 11:59	12:00 to 14:59
20.2%	17.4%	16.0%	15.1%
15 396	13 257	12 129	11 503

2.7.2 Commercial Crime

A fourth consecutive increment has now been experienced in this category with an increase of 11.1%, equalling 1342 counts during 2018/2019, resulting in the highest reported figure in 10 years as shown in figure 37.

Figure 37



The methods and tools used to deceive persons are expanding with the advent of new or improved technology. People are often negligent in the use of technology despite extensive warnings issued by banks and law enforcement. The electronic age has now made it possible for criminals to operate with anonymity thus making difficult to be physically identified or named. Finding concrete proof of their existence except for messages and the proof of missing money is often virtually impossible without extensive, lengthy and expensive investigations. This results in limited or non-apprehension and prosecution, which may in turn fuel the occurrence rate.

Fraud was the top contributing sub-category to the overall category of commercial crime with 97.5% (11813). Fraud by means of manipulating a computer where expert evidence is needed (credit card excluded), contributed 0.78% (95) and fraud in terms of the bank act, contributed to 0.26% (31) charges.

Top contributing stations

Table 64, depicts the ten (10) stations contributing to the highest volume of commercial crime. The top ten (10) stations combined, contributed 34.4% to the provincial total. Cape Town Central recorded the highest volume of commercial crime, contributing 7.6%, followed by Milnerton and Bellville with 4.1% respectively. Two (2) of the ten (10) stations recorded decreases. The ten (10) stations are main stream business centres/economic hubs.

Table 64

No	Station	Apr 2017 - Mar 2018	Apr 2018 - Mar 2019	Percentage contribution	% Difference
1	Cape Town Central	1 058	1 017	7.6%	-3.88%
2	Milnerton	528	558	4.1%	5.68%
3	Bellville	529	558	4.1%	5.48%
4	Stellenbosch	358	413	3.1%	15.36%
5	Table View	340	392	2.9%	15.29%
6	Somerset West	306	369	2.7%	20.59%
7	George	256	342	2.5%	33.59%
8	Parow	334	339	2.5%	1.50%
9	Paarl	287	332	2.5%	15.68%
10	Claremont	319	312	2.3%	-2.19%

Provincially, one hundred (100) stations recorded increases of which the volume increases were recorded in George, Somerset West and Hermanus. Forty (40) stations recorded decreases with the highest volume reductions at Cape Town Central, Athlone, Wynberg and Elsiesriver.

Top days and times of occurrence *(Sample 12 136)*

The occurrence of commercial crimes is spread throughout the week, with a lesser contribution on Saturdays and Sundays, contributing 10.9% (1 326) and 8.0% (969) counts. The most prominent days of occurrence are indicated in table 65. Collectively these days account for 81.1% (9 841) of the sample counts.

Table 65

Most prominent day occurred/reported – Commercial crime				
Friday	**Wednesday**	**Thursday**	**Monday**	**Tuesday**
17.5%	**16.9%**	**15.8%**	**15.5%**	**15.4%**
2 123	2 051	1 917	1 878	1 872

Table 66, indicates the most prominent time periods, accounting for 84.6% of the sample counts and covers the entire business day.

Table 66

Most prominent time period reported – Commercial crime			
09:00 to 11:59	**12:00 to 14:59**	**15:00 to 17:59**	**06:00 to 08:59**
30.4%	**24.8%**	**16.7%**	**12.7%**
3 690	**3009**	**2 025**	**1 546**

2.7.3 Shoplifting

The trend displayed by the graph in figure 38 shows a downward trend with a decrease of 5.9% or 807 counts in 2018/2019 bringing the lowest reported figure of 12931, in 10 years.

Figure 38

Top contributing stations

Table 67, depicts the ten (10) stations contributing to the highest volume of shoplifting. The top ten (10) stations combined contributed 36.7% to the provincial total.

Cape Town Central recorded the highest volume of shoplifting, contributing 5.9% of the provincial total, followed by Mitchells Plain with 5.1% and Bellville with 5.0% contribution. Seven (7) of the ten (10) stations recorded decreases.

Table 67

No	Station	Apr 2017 - Mar 2018	Apr 2018 - Mar 2019	Percentage contribution	% Difference
1	Cape Town Central	1 061	766	5.9%	-27.80%
2	Mitchells Plain	779	661	5.1%	-15.15%
3	Bellville	702	647	5.0%	-7.83%
4	Table View	300	436	3.4%	45.33%
5	Paarl	374	434	3.4%	16.04%
6	Milnerton	411	403	3.1%	-1.95%
7	Claremont	375	401	3.1%	6.93%
8	Parow	557	370	2.9%	-33.57%
9	Somerset West	345	317	2.5%	-8.12%
10	Goodwood	358	310	2.4%	-13.41%

The ten (10) stations which contribute the highest number of occurrences are those that include extensive commercial infrastructure such as malls and arterial routes "lined" with shops. These stations evidently experience high volumes of consumers and are densely populated, especially over weekends. The later/extended trading hours of many businesses contributes to the increased movement of people particularly with regards to the top times of occurrences of shoplifting.

Provincially, fifty-six (56) stations recorded increases of which the highest volume increases are in Delft, Table View and Lentegeur. Seventy-six (76) stations recorded decreases with the highest volume reductions at Cape Town Central, Parow and Mitchells Plain.

Top days and times of occurrence *(Sample 12 925)*

The occurrence of shoplifting is spread throughout the week, however to a lesser extent on a Sunday. The most prominent days of occurrence as shown in table 68 are Saturdays with 18.8%, followed by Fridays with 16.4%.

Table 68

Most prominent day occurred/ reported – Shoplifting			
Saturday	**Friday**	**Wednesday**	**Thursday**
18.8%	**16.4%**	**14.2%**	**14.0%**
2 432	2 116	1 831	1 813

The most prominent time periods indicate the increase in economic activity, as perpetrators take advantage of the increased presence of shoppers to conceal their acts. Table 69 depicts the prominent time periods.

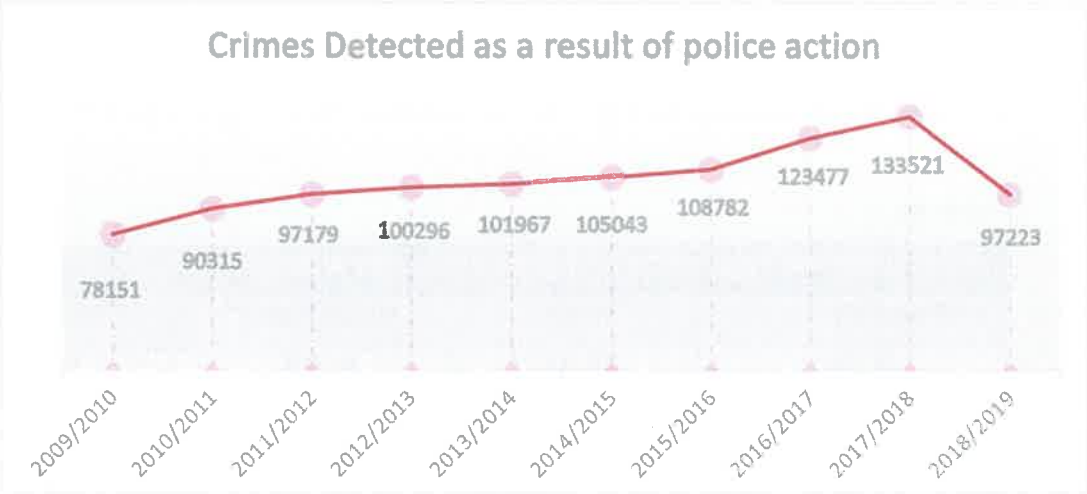
Table 69

Most prominent time period reported – Shoplifting			
12:00 to 14:59	**15:00 to 17:59**	**09:00 to 11:59**	**18:00 to 20:59**
35.7%	**27.9%**	**23.2%**	**9.7%**
4 616	**3 601**	**2 994**	**1 255**

2.8 Crimes heavily dependent on police action for detection

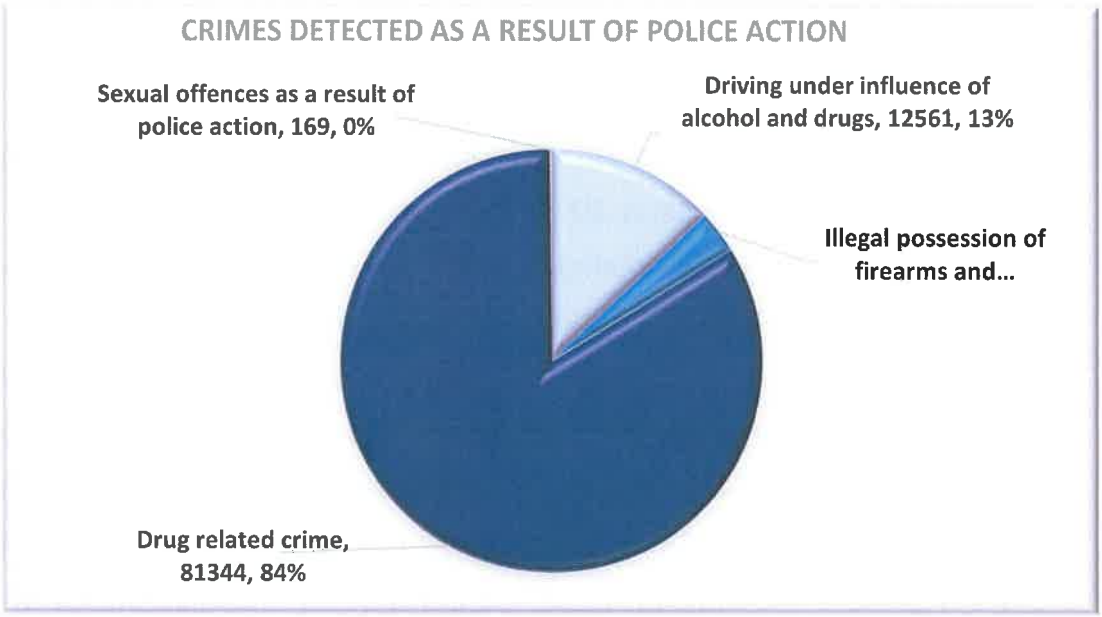
The overall category has shown consecutive positive increases over the past ten (10) financial years since 2009/2010, however a reduction of 27.2% in this category was experienced during the 2018/2019 year as depicted in figure 39. The volume reductions in the broad category of crimes dependent on police action for detection during the 2018/2019 financial year, was due to the significant reduction in the sub-category of drug related crimes. The impact of the Constitutional Court ruling on 18 September 2018, decriminalizing the use and cultivation of cannabis in a private space was a contributing factor to this outcome.

Figure 39



The chart in figure 40, shows the contribution of each sub–category, namely illegal possession of firearms and ammunition, drug related crime, driving under the influence of alcohol and drugs and sexual offences detected as a result of police action. The sub-category, drug related crime contributes 84% to the crimes detected as a result of police action category.

Figure 40



Top contributing stations

Table 70, depicts the top thirty (30) stations contributing to the category of crimes detected as a result of police action in the province. The top contributing stations recorded the highest volume of reported other serious crimes during the 2018/2019 financial year. The top 30 stations combined, contributed to 57.9% of the provincial reported, crimes detected as a result of police action category. The top five (5) contributing stations were Mitchells Plain, Kraaifontein, Delft, Atlantis and Worcester. Twenty-nine (29) of the top stations, excluding Kleinvlei, recorded decreases, when compared to the 2017/2018 financial year.

Table 70

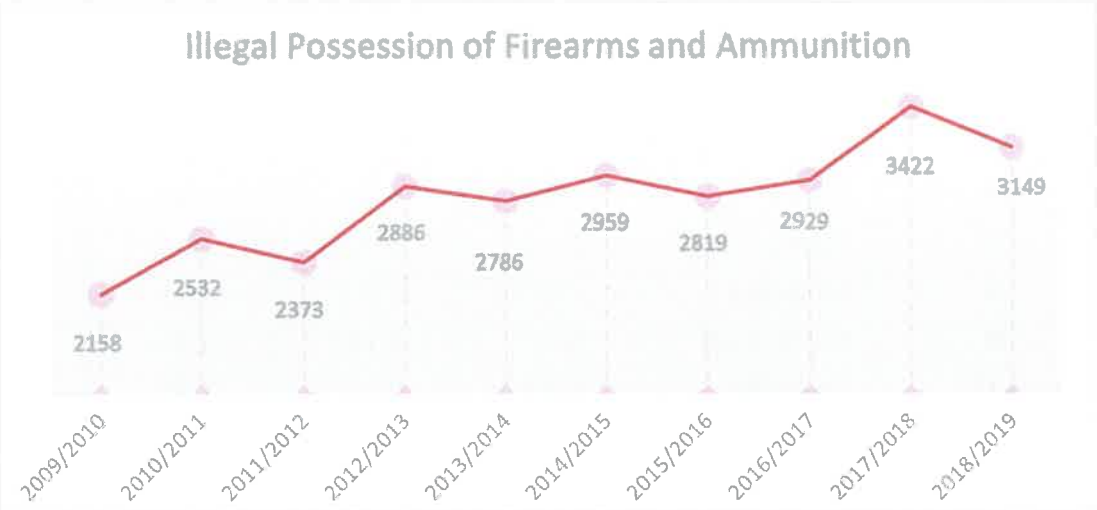
No	Station	Apr 2017 - Mar 2018	Apr 2018 - Mar 2019	Percentage Contribution	% Difference
1	Mitchells Plain	5 397	3 832	3.9%	-29.00%
2	Kraaifontein	4 888	3 469	3.6%	-29.03%
3	Delft	4 194	3 301	3.4%	-21.29%
4	Atlantis	3 373	3 042	3.1%	-9.81%
5	Worcester	3 080	2 546	2.6%	-17.34%
6	Cape Town Central	3 103	2 501	2.6%	-19.40%
7	Nyanga	3 287	2 265	2.3%	-31.09%
8	Lentegeur	3 029	2 231	2.3%	-26.35%
9	Bishop Lavis	3 671	2 157	2.2%	-41.24%
10	Gugulethu	2 264	2 117	2.2%	-6.49%
11	Kleinvlei	1 752	2 051	2.1%	17.07%
12	Steenberg	2 578	2 003	2.1%	-22.30%
13	Oudtshoorn	2 187	1 844	1.9%	-15.68%
14	Athlone	2 295	1 775	1.8%	-22.66%
15	Philippi	1 985	1 648	1.7%	-16.98%
16	Grassy Park	2 409	1 639	1.7%	-31.96%
17	Bellville	1 793	1 575	1.6%	-12.16%
18	Belhar	2 416	1 508	1.6%	-37.58%
19	Manenberg	2 635	1 504	1.5%	-42.92%
20	Parow	1 451	1 423	1.5%	-1.93%
21	Strand	2 153	1 413	1.5%	-34.37%
22	Mfuleni	1 756	1 321	1.4%	-24.77%

No	Station	Apr 2017 - Mar 2018	Apr 2018 - Mar 2019	Percentage Contribution	% Difference
23	Harare	1 646	1 302	1.3%	-20.90%
24	Kuilsrivier	1 656	1 236	1.3%	-25.36%
25	Elsies River	2 603	1 206	1.2%	-53.67%
26	Table View	1 240	1 112	1.1%	-10.32%
27	Khayelitsha	1 618	1 098	1.1%	-32.14%
28	Lingelethu-West	1 360	1 066	1.1%	-21.62%
29	Philippi East	1 571	1 053	1.1%	-32.97%
30	Cloetesville	1 196	1 038	1.1%	-13.21%

2.8.1 Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition

Although the trend analysis in figure 41 shows an upward curve over the 10 year period, the 2018/2019 financial year has shown a reduction of 8% equalling 273 charges.

Figure 41



Top contributing stations

Table 71, depicts the top ten (10) stations contributing the highest volume of illegal possession of firearms and ammunition. The top ten (10) stations combined, contributed 47.0% to the provincial total. Mitchells Plain recorded the highest volume of illegal possession of firearms and ammunition, contributing 7.7%, followed by Delft with 7.1% and Bishop Lavis with 6.8% contribution. Six (6) of the ten (10) stations recorded increases.

Table 71

No	Station	Apr 2017 - Mar 2018	Apr 2018 - Mar 2019	Percentage contribution	% Difference
1	Mitchells Plain	275	243	7.7%	-11.64%
2	Delft	169	225	7.1%	33.14%
3	Bishop Lavis	145	214	6.8%	47.59%
4	Nyanga	168	144	4.6%	-14.29%
5	Khayelitsha	107	125	4.0%	16.82%
6	Ravensmead	91	114	3.6%	25.27%
7	Philippi	114	108	3.4%	-5.26%
8	Manenberg	128	108	3.4%	-15.63%
9	Steenberg	87	100	3.2%	14.94%
10	Elsies River	75	100	3.2%	33.33%

The stations where most of the firearms and ammunition were recovered are Mitchells Plain, Delft, Bishop Lavis, Nyanga and Khayelitsha. Delft, Bishop Lavis and Khayelitsha recorded positive increases. Eight (8) of the top ten (10) stations in this category, are stations where high levels of gang violence occurred.

Provincially, fifty-five (55) stations recorded increases of which the highest volume increases in gang stations are, Bishop Lavis, Delft, Elsiesriver and Ravensmead. Sixty-eight (68) stations recorded decreases with the highest volume reductions at Oudtshoorn, Kraaifontein, Harare, Worcester and Atlantis.

Top days and times *(Sample 3152)*

The top days falls over weekends which are indicative of the police response to crime, especially contact crimes. Saturdays are the top days followed by Sundays, Thursdays and Fridays, combined equalling 61.4% (1935) charges as shown in table 72.

Table 72

Most prominent day reported – Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition			
Saturday	**Sunday**	**Thursday**	**Friday**
16.2%	**15.7%**	**15.3%**	**14.2%**
510	495	482	448

The top time is the 3 hour period from 21:00 to 23:59, followed by the period 18:00 to 20:59 and 15:00 to 17:59, as depicted in table 73.

Table 73

Most prominent time period reported – Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition		
21:00 to 23:59	**18:00 to 20:59**	**15:00 to 17:59**
19.7%	**16.1%**	**1428%**
621	**506**	**449**

Firearms only

A total of 3 154 illegal possession of firearms and ammunition charges were recorded of which firearms were recovered in 1 253 charges. The sub-category decreased with 7.25% (-98) charges, as compared to the previous financial year. *(These totals exclude the recovery of abandoned firearms).*

2.8.2 Drug related crime

In the combined category of crimes dependent on police action for detection, drug related crime has shown consecutive increases over the past ten (10) financial years. However during the 2018/2019 financial year a decrease of 30.6% was noted, as depicted in the graph in figure 42.

Figure 42

Top contributing stations

Table 74, depicts the ten (10) stations contributing to the highest volume of drug related crime, reported during 2018/2019 financial year. The top ten (10) stations combined, contributed 30.1% to the provincial total.

Mitchells Plain recorded the highest volume of drug related crimes, contributing 4.3% of the provincial total, followed by Kraaifontein with 3.7%, Delft and Atlantis contributing 3.5% respectively. Nine (9) of the ten (10) stations, excluding Kleinvlei, recorded decreases.

Table 74

No	Station	Apr 2017 - Mar 2018	Apr 2018 - Mar 2019	Percentage contribution	% Difference
1	Mitchells Plain	4 930	3 475	4.3%	-29.51%
2	Kraaifontein	4 377	2 972	3.7%	-32.10%
3	Delft	3 756	2 831	3.5%	-24.63%
4	Atlantis	3 041	2 819	3.5%	-7.30%
5	Worcester	2 829	2 361	2.9%	-16.54%
6	Cape Town Central	2 894	2 313	2.8%	-20.08%
7	Lentegeur	2 805	2 064	2.5%	-26.42%
8	Nyanga	2 911	1 956	2.4%	-32.81%
9	Bishop Lavis	3 432	1 855	2.3%	-45.95%
10	Kleinvlei	1 549	1 853	2.3%	19.63%

Provincially, thirteen (13) stations recorded increases of which the highest volume increases are in Kleinvlei, Dysselsdorp, Wynberg and Muizenberg. One hundred and thirty-seven (137) stations recorded decreases with the highest volume reductions at Ravensmead, Bishop Lavis, Mitchells Plain, Elsiesriver, Kraaifontein and Manenberg.

Dealing vs Possession

The total number of counts in this category includes 4 216 of dealing in drugs, a contribution of 5.2% to the full category of drug related crime. This is an increase as compared to 3.5% proportional contribution during 2017/2018. Dealing in drugs had an increase of 76 charges (0.83%) when compared to the same period in 2017/2018. Atlantis is the top contributing station for dealing in drug charges, followed by Mitchells Plain, Philippi, Bishop Lavis and Kraaifontein in the province.

Top days and times *(Sample 81 111)*

The top days fall over weekends which is indicative of the police deployments and planned operations in response to crime. Fridays are the top days followed by Saturdays and Sundays as shown in table 75.

Table 75

Most prominent day reported – Drug related crime		
Friday	**Saturday**	**Sunday**
19.1%	**19.1%**	**13.8%**
15 531	15 528	11 214

The top time is the 3 hour period from 18:00 to 20:59 followed by the period 21:00 to 23:59 and 15:00 to 17:59 as depicted in table 76.

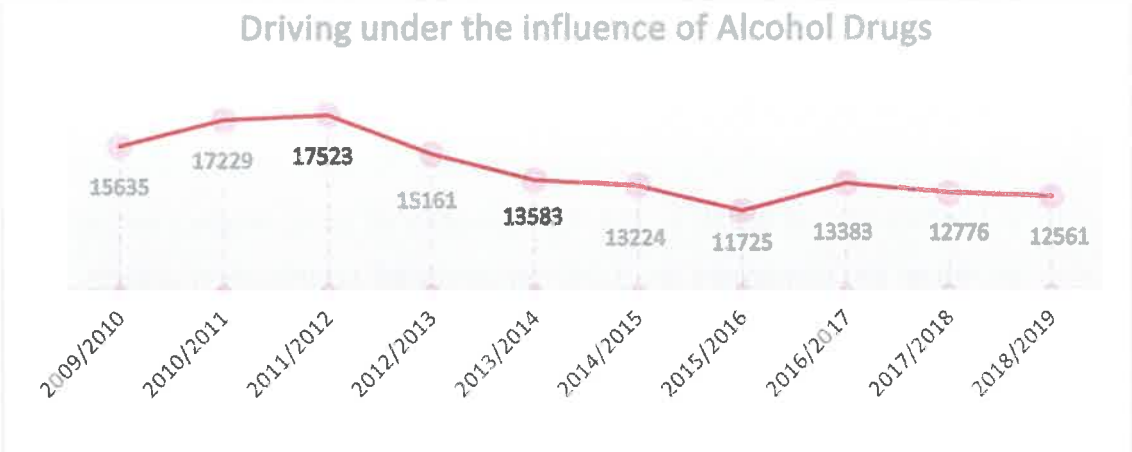
Table 76

Most prominent time period reported – Drug related crime		
18:00 to 20:59	**21:00 to 23:59**	**15:00 to 17:59**
23.7%	**19.3%**	**18.7%**
19 201	15 647	15 208

2.8.3 Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs

The graph in figure 43 displays the downward trend in this category since 2012/2013, with the current decrease of 1.7% (215) counts.

Figure 43



The detection of offences in this category is due to joint operations by SAPS and other relevant authorities such as traffic police and municipal law enforcement entities. The successes achieved during these joint operations are dependent on the availability of these other authorities to ensure compliance to the Road Traffic Act.

Top contributing stations

Table 77, depicts the ten (10) stations contributing to the highest volume of driving under the influence of alcohol and drugs. The top ten (10) stations combined, contributed 24.5% to the provincial total.

Lingelethu-West recorded the highest volume of driving under the influence of alcohol and drugs, contributing 3.5%, followed by Kraaifontein with 3.2%, and George contributing 3.5%. Seven (7) of the ten (10) stations recorded increases.

Table 77

No	Station	Apr 2017 - Mar 2018	Apr 2018 - Mar 2019	Percentage contribution	% Difference
1	Lingelethu-West	280	440	3.5%	57.14%
2	Kraaifontein	355	408	3.2%	14.93%
3	George	312	341	2.7%	9.29%
4	Table View	292	305	2.4%	4.45%
5	Mfuleni	216	303	2.4%	40.28%
6	Kuilsrivier	295	287	2.3%	-2.71%
7	Philippi East	348	257	2.0%	-26.15%
8	Wynberg	240	252	2.0%	5.00%
9	Delft	269	245	2.0%	-8.92%
10	Harare	170	242	1.9%	42.35%

Provincially, sixty-three (63) stations recorded increases of which the highest volume increases are in Lingelethu-west, Mfuleni and Harare. Eighty (80) stations recorded decreases with the highest volume reductions in Gugulethu, Philippi East, Mitchells Plain and Conville.

Top days and times *(Sample 12 546)*

The top days fall over weekends which are indicative of the police planned operations. Sundays are the top days followed by Saturdays and Fridays as shown in table 78.

Table 78

Most prominent day reported – Driving under the influence of alcohol and drugs		
Friday	**Saturday**	**Sunday**
16.2%	**27.2%**	**42.0%**
2 027	3 409	5 264

The top time is the 3 hour period from 21:00 to 23:59 followed by the period 00:00 to 02:59 and 18:00 to 20:59 as indicated in table 79.

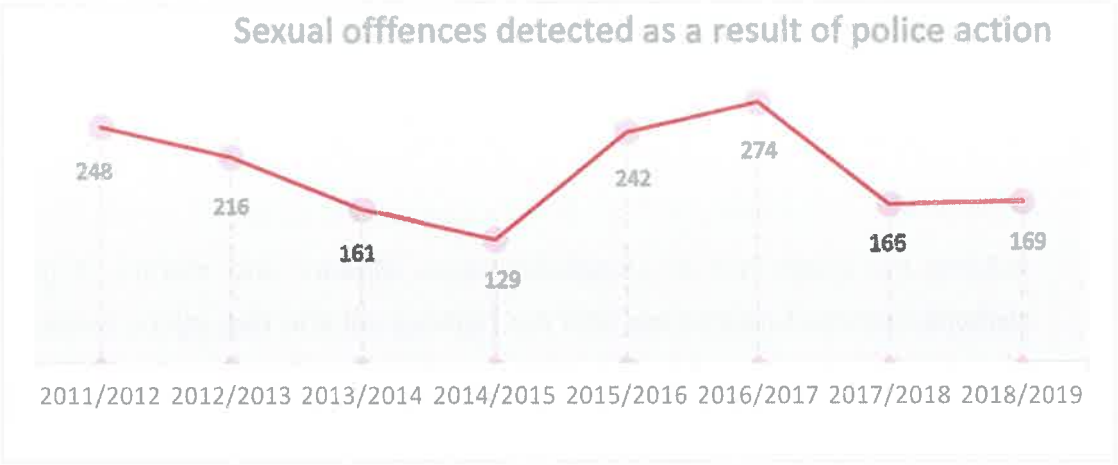
Table 79

Most prominent time period reported – Driving under the influence of alcohol and drugs		
21:00 to 23:59	**00:00 to 02:59**	**18:00 to 20:59**
22.6%	**18.4%**	**17.2%**
2 834	2 310	2 162

2.8.4 Sexual offences detected as a result of police action

This sub-category has been monitored since 2011/2012. The following financial years, 2015/2016 and 2016/2017 respectively had seen the highest reported figures over the eight (8) years displayed in the graph in figure 44. The 2018/2019 financial year had a slight increase of 1.8%, or 3 counts.

Figure 44



The top contributing charges within this category of crime was, enticing and soliciting of a person for immoral purpose in a public place (88 counts / 55%), wilfully and openly exhibits himself/herself in indecent dress/manner at a door/window/place within view of public street/place (24 counts /15%) and public indecency (16 counts /10%).

Top contributing stations

Table 80, depicts the eighteen (18) stations contributing to the highest volume of sexual offences detected as a result of police action. The top eighteen (18) stations combined, contributed 80.5% to the provincial total. Thirty-two (32) stations recorded one incident each.

Parow and Bellville, recorded the highest volume of sexual offences detected as a result of police action, contributing 27.2% of the provincial total, respectively. These stations are in one cluster, adjacent and linked by Voortrekker road. Fourteen (14) of the eighteen (18) stations recorded increases.

Table 80

No	Station	Apr 2017 - Mar 2018	Apr 2018 - Mar 2019	Percentage contribution	% Difference
1	Parow	19	46	27.2%	142.11%
2	Bellville	38	46	27.2%	21.05%
3	Macassar	26	9	5.3%	-65.38%
4	Bothasig	0	4	2.4%	4 cases more
5	Gans Bay	0	4	2.4%	4 cases more
6	Rondebosch	0	3	1.8%	3 cases more
7	Elsies River	2	2	1.2%	0.00%
8	Cape Town Central	1	2	1.2%	100.00%
9	Wynberg	0	2	1.2%	2 cases more
10	Durbanville	1	2	1.2%	100.00%
11	Malmesbury	1	2	1.2%	100.00%
12	Mfuleni	1	2	1.2%	100.00%
13	Table View	1	2	1.2%	100.00%
14	Wellington	2	2	1.2%	0.00%
15	Strand	2	2	1.2%	0.00%
16	Gordons Bay	1	2	1.2%	100.00%

No	Station	Apr 2017 - Mar 2018	Apr 2018 - Mar 2019	Percentage contribution	% Difference
17	Hout Bay	0	2	1.2%	2 Cases more
18	Knysna	0	2	1.2%	2 Cases more

Top days and times *(Sample 163)*

Table 81 reflects the top days of occurrence being, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, equalling a combined total of 95 (58.3%) counts. Fridays are the top days, followed by Thursdays and Wednesdays respectively.

Table 81

Most prominent day reported – Sexual offences detected as a result of police action		
Wednesday	**Thursday**	**Friday**
18.4%	**19.6%**	**20.2%**
230	32	33

The top times are the three (3) hour periods of 21:00 to 23:59, 00:00 to 02:59 and 12:00 to 41:59 as depicted in table 82.

Table 82

Most prominent time period reported – Sexual offences detected as a result of police action		
21:00 to 23:59	**00:00 to 02:59**	**12:00 to 14:59**
38.7%	**14.7%**	**12.9%**
63	24	21

3. Conclusion of crime overview

The positive reductions over the financial years in the 17 community reported crime can be attributed to a focused and targeted approach. The impact is mostly experienced in property related crimes, other serious crimes and robberies. It is however evident that, desired results have not been met with regard to murders and attempted murders which are mostly fuelled by gang violence and aggravated robberies. This includes street robberies, the occurrence of carjacking, assaults and sexual offences.

The proliferation of firearms and the use thereof in the commission of crime is evident and requires a holistic strategy.

Crimes against women and children increasingly receives national and international attention and requires an integrated and concerted effort to prevent the occurrence thereof.

Part B: Provincial objectives, priorities and measurements for 2018/19

1. Financial Programme 1: Administration

Purpose: Provide strategic leadership, management and support services to the South African Police Service.

Strategic Objective: To regulate the overall management of the Department and provide centralised support services.

1.1 Sub - Programme: Deputy Provincial Commissioner: Human Resource Management

Provincial Human Resource Utilisation

Planning and Utilisation:

The ratio of persons with disabilities (PWD) has shown a steady increase in the financial year, due to members being encouraged to voluntarily register themselves as persons living with a disability.

Labour Relations:

Managers at all levels were empowered on the effective handling of grievances in terms of SSSBC Agreement 3/2005.

Engagements between Management and Labour

The annual target was not achieved as a second meeting could not be held during the 3rd quarter (December 2018), due to unavailability of role-players.

Performance Management:

Middle and lower management levels were in compliance to performance management prescripts, as 100% were in possession of individual performance management plans. Compliance to performance management prescripts was ensured by constant monitoring.

Senior managers were in compliance with the concluding of their performance agreements and performance assessments. Certain individual senior managers could not be in possession of a performance agreement, and/or be assessed. Results were achieved by the regular monitoring of compliance.

All incidents of poor performance were assessed at provincial level and guidance given to supervisors to ensure compliance to prescripts.

Personnel Management

Employee Relations and Life Cycle Management

Absenteeism Management

During the 2018/2019 financial year, this office achieved a capturing rate of 95, 26% against the target of 96%, a shortfall of 0.74%. There is a slight improvement of the capturing rate for the financial year compared to the previous year. The province continues to implement control measures to improve the capturing rate.

A sick leave rate of 3.25% was not achieved as the year ended on 3, 90%. An increase in the utilisation of temporary incapacity leave has contributed to the increase in the sick leave rate, due to 2018 being the final year of the three-year sick leave cycle, which started January 2016.

A total of 64, 06% of the personnel in the province utilised at least 10 consecutive leave days during 2018. The target was raised from 60% to 65% during 2018/2019.

Medical Administration

The Health Risk Manager conducted 256 medical assessments of which 37 officials were medically boarded (ill health retirement) and 64 employees were alternatively

placed through the Alternative Placement Committee. The remaining applications were still pending at Head Office at the end of the financial year.

Service Terminations

The province administered 589 service terminations during 2018/2019 financial year as depicted in the table:

Category of Service Termination	Number	Category of Service Termination	Number
Retirements:	55	Resignations:	280
Ill Health:	38	Purchase of Discharge	1
Early Retirements	94	Interdepartmental Transfers	2
Dismissal	43	Deaths	46
Dishonourable discharge	24	Students	6

Employee Relations:

Discipline:

The total number of discipline cases registered for the period under review was 467 of which 400 were finalised within 60 calendar days. 33 cases were still pending finalisation which influenced the overall performance.

IPID recommendation and finalisation of cases

178 recommendations were received, of which 2 recommendations were terminated at the initial investigation stage due to service terminations.

30 new cases were recorded, of which 20 were finalised within the 60 calendar days and 9 cases were pending within the prescribed time frame. Only 1 case was pending beyond the time frame at the end of the financial year.

Integrity Management:

The Province achieved 100% on the disclosure of financial interest by senior officers. 132 Middle Management Service managers and 482 designated officials at Supply Chain Management and Financial Services declared during 2018.

Human Resource Practices and Administration

Recruitment & Appointments:

The allocation for the appointment of trainees and entry-level Public Service Act employees for the 2018/2019 financial year was received from Head Office on 2018-09-25.

85 posts were advertised internally on 2018-11-19 and 12 posts were advertised externally on 2018-12-04 for Public Service Act personnel. An additional 4 posts were allocated later, bringing the total to 101 posts. The posts distribution was for appointment on 2019-01-01 and the selection process was conducted by the panels from 2018-12-24 to 2019-01-11. 93 posts were filled on 2019-03-31. 7 posts were filled on 2019-05-01, 1 post was filled on 2019-05-22.

1070 posts for entry level constables were advertised externally on 2018-05-21 and 2019-01-04. An additional allocation of 136 posts were made on 2018-12-18 which brings the total to 1206. Interviews were held from 2018-12-27 to 2019-01-11.
1217 Entry level constables were sent to college on 2019-03-11, which contributed to a 100% achievement.

Promotions & Awards:

The following posts were advertised for appointment and promotions:

- 1 colonel post was advertised externally on 2018-06-09 and 2018-06-10 for the Provincial Commander: Forensic Social Work Services. The post was filled on 2018-11-01.
- 1 captain post was advertised internally 2018-07-14 for Crime Registrar. The post was withdrawn.
- 3 Warrant Officer posts were advertised externally on 2018-07-14 for Crime Registrar. The post was filled on 2018-10-01
- 1 Public Service Act Level 7 (personal assistant) was advertised internally on 2018-07-23 for the Office of the Provincial Commissioner. The post was filled on 2018-11-01.

Post Promotions	Colonel	Lt Colonel	Captain	Warrant Officer	PSA Level 7	Total
Advertised on 2018-02-01 for 2018/2019	5	13	52	4	16	90
Filled from 2018-06-01	5	12	52	4	14	87
Pending	0	1	0	0	0	1
Withdrawn	0	0	0	0	2	2

Post Promotions	Colonel	Lt Colonel	Captain	Warrant Officer	PSA Level 7	Total
Advertised on 2018-02-01 for 2018/2019	16	93	287	16	48	460
Filled from 2018-06-01	16	90	262	13	46	427
Withdrawn	0	3	25	3	2	33

Employee Health and Wellness

Employee Health and Wellness achieved an overall performance of 824 pro-active programmes reaching 18528 (73.61%) employees from a provincial human resource capacity of 25168 (inclusive of National Components). The pro-active programmes include 220 awareness programmes, 178 information sessions, 164 health and religious events and 262 wellness screening intervention.

For the financial year Employee Health and Wellness received and attended to 4319 referrals for counselling and 581 referrals for trauma debriefing. In addition an annual performance total of 125 multiple stressor programmes at high risk units reaching 1187 employees was conducted.

223 entry level assessments were conducted reaching 17392 applicants, 11 specialised testing sessions reaching 423 employees, 1 assessment centre for a senior management post on the level of Brigadier as conducted with 8 applications, 7 re-enlistment session conducted for 452 applicants and 17 organisational diagnosis sessions held at priority stations.

Employee Health and Wellness accompanied the Minister of Police on 2019-01-15 to visit victims of crime in the Western Cape. In addition a ministerial stakeholder engagement was hosted in Bonteheuwel and Lavender Hill on 2019-01-22 and 2019-03-08 respectively. The purpose of these events were to engage with the community regarding crime in the area.

Provincial Human Resource Development

Training Provided (Excluding Firearms)

227 programmes (support, operational and management) were concluded in accordance with the Training Provisioning Plan (TPP) which trained 4618 members in the Western Cape. 4525 members successfully completed the programmes which constitutes a 97.98% competency rate.

National Projects

212 applications for bursaries were received from members. Applications were scrutinized and shortlisted and submitted to National HRD: Bursary Division. 23 bursaries were awarded to police members in the Western Cape.

60 police members enrolled to obtain a RPL National Police Certificate (NQF 5).

48 Interns began their internship on 2019-03-01, which will conclude on 2020-02-28.

1 member was afforded the opportunity to attend the Public Administration training (NQF 4) and has successfully completed the course.

Field Police Development

Sport and Recreation

Three (3) sports days were held during the year which included the SAPSTAP National Championship held in Gans Bay.

A Sport Indaba was held from 2018-04-05 until 2018-04-06 at Pinelands sports ground.

Fitness Assessments

71.86 % of personnel in the Western Cape underwent summative fitness assessments which were conducted throughout the year.

1.1.1 Annual Results: 2018/2019

Performance indicator	Baseline 2017/2018	Annual Target 2018/2019	Annual result
Percentage of posts filled in terms of the approved establishment	93.54%	98%	90.91% (19424/ 21367)
Percentage of personnel appointed against the total prioritised allocation in respect of the following areas: POLICING / VISPOL	100% Trainee (218) 100% Re-enlistments (59) 100% PSA appointment (114)	100%	100% (1217/1217)
Percentage of personnel appointed against the total prioritised allocation in respect of the following areas: DETECTIVES	100%	100%	100% (104/109) 5 post were withdrawn
Percentage of vacant funded posts filled within the prescribed time frame from the date of advertisement	100 %	100%	99.10% (1296/ 1308)
Percentage of People With Disabilities (PWD) employed in relation to the total workforce	2.01% (399)	2%	2.38% (456/ 19424)
Number of managers / commanders in the province trained on labour related matters	100% (SMS =7 MMS =67 SR10 =360 SR8 =556)	100% (of untrained managers / commanders)	100% (431/ 431) (SMS =18 MMS =60 SR10 =122 SR8 =231)
Number of engagements between Management and Organised Labour through collective bargaining structures (SSSBC)	5	6	5
PEP Plans captured	100%	99%	100%

Performance indicator	Baseline 2017/2018	Annual Target 2018/2019	Annual result
			(19858/19858)
Written appraisals captured	100%	99%	99.99% (19845/19846) (2nd written assmt 17/18 cycle) & 99.73% (19331/19384) (1st written assmt 18/19 cycle)
SMS agreements captured	100%	100%	100% (59/ 59)
SMS assessments captured	100%	100%	100% (51/51) (2nd written assmt 17/18 cycle) & 100% (48/48) (1st written assmt 18/19 cycle)
Compliance rate with implementation of the MPPIP with regard to all personnel	SMS: 100% Level 1-12: 100%	SMS =100% MMS & below =100%	SMS = 100% (7/7) MMS & below = 100% (34/34) In total 41/41 target was achieved for 2nd written assmt, for all levels 100%= (74/74) target was achieved for the 1st written assmt)
One (1) TPP compiled and submitted by date prescribed by Div. HRD for the 2019/2020 financial year	1	1	1
4 consultation meetings on TPP in 2018/2019	4	4	3
Number of internships appointed supporting the EAP	48	48 100% placement of allocated interns	48/ 48 (100%)
Percentage of learners declared competent upon completion of their training	99%	96%	100% (388/ 388)

Performance indicator	Baseline 2017/2018	Annual Target 2018/2019	Annual result
in the following prioritised training areas: • Policing			
• Crime Detection (Station)	96%	96%	97.01% (65/ 67)
• Specialised Investigations (FCS)	100%	96%	99.36% (155/ 156)
Percentage of operational members declared competent upon completion of legal principles and use of hand gun	89.04%	98 %	99.14% (13601/13472)
Percentage of learners declared competent after annual maintenance shooting	88.30%	98.50%	87.32% (16769 /19205)
Percentage of service terminations submitted to head office within 22 working days from the date the employee exited the service	70.64%	70%	77.20% (447/ 579)
Percentage of disciplinary cases finalised within the prescribed timeframes	92%	90% of disciplinary cases finalised in 60 calendar days	90.09% (400/ 444)
Percentage of Independent Police Investigative Directorate (IPID) recommendations initiated	100% (151/151)	100% initiated within 30 calendar days of receipt	100% (176 /176)
Percentage of Independent Police Investigative Directorate	92.30% (36/39)	90% finalised within 60 calendar days	95.24% (20/ 21)

Performance indicator	Baseline 2017/2018	Annual Target 2018/2019	Annual result
(IPID) related disciplinary cases finalised			
Percentage of employees reached during pro-actively offered EHW programmes	70%	70%	73.61% (18528/ 25168)
Percentage of employees reached in relation to EHW related requests received	100%	100%	100% (4900/ 4900)
Absenteeism rate: Sick Leave of personnel	3.69%	3.25%	3.94%
Absenteeism rate of personnel	15.54%	15.54%	16.41%

1.2 Sub - Programme: Deputy Provincial Commissioner: Asset management

Acquisition Management

Scheduling of Invoices

The scheduling of invoices within 14 days, from date of receipt is regulated through the Public Finance Management Act, 1 of 1999. All government departments are compelled to abide by this Act. The following table illustrates the invoices received, captured and scheduled by the Supply Chain Management environment in 2018/2019 financial year.

Quarter	Invoices received, captured and scheduled	Number of days
April to June	19087	0.35
July to September	19757	2.59
October to December	21011	0.69
January to March	20269	0.29
TOTAL	**80124**	**(Average) 0.98**

Moveable Government Property

In order to ensure an effective asset management system (receipts, accounting, transfers, safeguarding, disposals and identification of discrepancies), bi-annual inspections (physical verifications and data integrity) were conducted on all state owned assets, namely firearms, bullet resistant vests, livestock, IT equipment, radio equipment, furniture and machines.

Facility Management

New Projects

There are currently three (3) building projects in the planning and design stages for new police stations in the Western Cape, namely Samora Machel, Makhaza and Tafelsig.

A total of eight (8) mobile park homes were handed over to Samora Machel police station to accommodate personnel in the interim, to address the issue of office space.

Office Accommodation and Residential Accommodation

The Department of Public Works manages all leased facilities. In respect of state owned facilities, devolved facilities managed by the South African Police Service and the non-devolved facilities managed by DPW. The table below illustrates the quantity per type of facility that is managed in the province.

	Total	Leased	State
Police Stations	151	27	124
Satellite Police Stations	30	18	12
Contact Points	7	5	2
Other buildings*	125	61	64
*Other buildings: Dog Units, FCS, Mounted Unit, Detectives etc. who are not situated at the police station but in a separate building, which is not part of a police station, satellite or contact point.			

Vehicle Fleet Management

The province received an annual budget of R151 179 000-00 for the purchasing of new vehicles in the 2018/2019 financial year. The table below illustrates the quantity per type of vehicle purchased. An additional budget of R18 582 397-00 was received for the purchasing of vehicles for the Anti-Gang Unit.

Vehicles received financial year 2018/2019	
1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019	
Vehicle Type	**Quantity**
LDV D/Cab Canopy& 4X4	193
LDV D/Cab Open& 4X4	6
Sedan	209
LDV S/Cab Canopy	87
LDV S/Cab Open	23
Motorcycles	12
Multi-Purpose Vehicle	11
Bus 16 Seater	5
Bus 9 Seater	18
Bus Panel Van	1
Riot 3 Compartment Truck	7
Chassis Cab	2
TOTAL	**574**

Additional vehicles received for Anti-Gang Unit 2018/2019

Vehicle Type	Quantity
LDV D/Cab Canopy	5
Sedan	20
Bus 9 Seater	5

The table below, illustrates the quantity per type of vehicle on the province's asset register. The Nationally approved personnel to vehicles ratio is 4.51:1 and the province has managed to achieve a ratio of personnel to vehicles of 3.75:1

TOTAL VEHICLES AS AT 31 MARCH 2019	
Vehicle Type	**Quantity**
Active Vehicles	6190
Boats	29
Machinery	10
Motorcycles	203
Trailers	330
TOTAL	**6762**

During the 2018/2019 financial year, the number of collisions where official vehicles were involved is as follows:

1st Quarter – 318

2nd Quarter – 338

3rd Quarter – 279

4th Quarter – 278

All stations have established Vehicle Risk Committees and were monitored by the Provincial Vehicle Risk Committee. There was a 3.03% decrease in vehicle collisions compared to 2017/2018.

During the 2018/2019 financial year, two (2) mobile community services centres were received. One (1) mobile unit is utilized as a standby mobile unit.

Financial management and Administration

Budget Management

An interim budget allocation, as defined in the Public Finance Management Act, 1 of 1999 was distributed in the beginning of the financial year to all centres of financial responsibility. The budget allocation for the 2018/19 financial year was received and distributed to the cost centres on 12 July 2018.

Revised Allocated Budget summary: 2018/2019

- budget allocation R843,809, 397-00
- actual expenditure (31/03/2019) R882 319 805-00

Additional funds received: 2018/2019

- R3,132,000 marking of vehicles
- R18,582,397 vehicles for Anti-Gang Unit
- R2,100,000 call up of reservists against payment
- R20,260,000 additional fuel payment in March 2019

Per Programme summary: 2018/19

Overtime not included	Actual allocation	Actual expenditure (31/3/2019)	Ideal % spend	Actual % spend
Programme 1 (Support Services)	R75,639,000	R 74,471,496	100%	98.45%
Programme 2 (Visible Policing)	R568,134,397	R595,524,593	100%	104.82%

Programme 3 (Crime Detection)	R171,233,000	R183,537,449	100%	107.19%
Total	**R815,006,397**	**R853,535,161**	**100%**	**104.73%**

Summary: Main Category of Expenditure: 2018/19

	Actual allocation	Actual expenditure (31/03/2019)	Ideal % spend	Actual % spend
Overtime remuneration	R 28,803,000	R 28,784,644	100%	99.93%
Goods and services	R 614,830,000	R 653,379,324	100%	106.27%
Transfers and subsidies	R 10,957,000	R 10,068,250	100%	91.88%
Payment for capital assets	R 189,219,397	R 190,087,587	100%	100%
Total	**R 843,809,397**	**R 882,319,805**	**100%**	**104.56%**

General comments

The actual expenditure reflects an overspending of 4. 56% (R38 510 408) with regards to the ideal expenditure. The overspending is mainly within the category goods and services which reflects an overspending of 6.27% (R38 549 324);

- The main cost drivers which contributed to the overspending are the following: (1) fleet services – R436 035 896, (2) travel and subsistence – R27 183 553, (3) marking of vehicles – R11 874 583 and (4) resettlement costs –R5 440 446.

- The fluctuation of the fuel price during the financial year contributed to the increase in expenditure. An additional fuel payment and bank card fees payment to the value of R20 260 000 was made on the last working day of the 2018/19 financial year. Although funds were received to cover for this expenditure, fleet services still contributed to 66% of the total expenditure within goods and services. The fuel expenditure for the 2018/19 financial year represented an increase of 18.77% (R46 million) compared to the 2017/18 financial year (additional payment on 29 March 2018 excluded).

- Operational deployments during the 2018/19 financial year contributed to the increase of expenditure within travel and subsistence. An amount of R4 million was paid for these deployments.

- The promotions during December 2018 contributed to the increase in applications for interim accommodation, resettlement cost and the removal of furniture of promoted members. A total of 73 applications for interim accommodation had been received and processed.

Interventions

Engagements with garage commanders to discuss cost saving measures and recommended the removal of reusable parts from a vehicle before crushing. A further recommendation was that fewer vehicles should be outsourced for repairs. The outsourcing of vehicles has decreased and this eased the pressure on expenditure relating to fleet services.

Instructions pertaining to the down management of costs associated with stationary contributed to a reduction in expenditure within this category. All commanders were requested to reduce this expenditure.

Spending patterns were monitored during the reporting period and if needed, commanders at all levels were alerted to implement pro-active steps to remain within the allocated budget.

Summary

The micro management of certain high spending cost drivers contributed to curb expenditure in an effort to limit the overspending of the allocated budget.

Loss Management

This concise summary provides an overview of the performance of loss management over a period of twelve (12) months for the financial year 2018/2019.

Losses are to be reported within 30 days in accordance with paragraph 7 (2) of Chapter A, of the Loss Management Manual.

The timeframe of 30 days is measured on a monthly basis.

The data integrity is obtained from the Loss Control System (LCS).

The table reflect the summary:

SUMMARY APRIL 2018 – MARCH 2019

TIMEFRAME	TARGET	ACHIEVED
30 DAYS	92 %	92.85 %

General comments

- The data integrity on the Loss Control System is monitored on a continuous basis.

Performance Indicator	Baseline 2017/2018	Annual Target 2018/2019	Annual
Percentage of payments effected to satisfy judgments/ settlements within thirty (30) days	95.40%	80%	98.17% (107/ 109)
Reduction of pending civil claims in comparison with new civil claims received	Revised indicator	65%	89.33% (477/ 534)

1.4 Organisational Development and Strategic Management

Strategic Management

During the period under review four (4) quarterly reports were compiled on the Annual Operational Plan 2018/2019 which led to the compilation of this annual report.

The Annual Report 2017/2018 was tabled on the 2019-11-27.

The Provincial Annual Operational Plan 2019/2020 was developed during December 2018 to March 2019, aligning it to the National Annual Performance Plan 2019/2020. The development included work sessions with clusters to assist stations in the development of the Station Annual Operational Plans for the 2019/2020 financial year.

Audit Nodal Point

For the 2018/2019 financial year the audit nodal point received forty three (43) internal audit reports. Management comments were prepared and submitted within five (5) days of receipt of the report, in accordance with the audit terms of reference. Management comments included those of the Provincial Commissioner, Provincial Heads (where applicable), Cluster Commanders and the Station Commanders.

From the forty three (43) audits conducted, twenty one (21) were follow-up audits (from the previous financial year). The follow-up audits focused on the use of SAPS investigative aids, basic policing initiatives, safeguarding of firearms and corporate governance. Five (5) audits were conducted at provincial components and five (5) at national components. The remaining audits were conducted at stations and units.

The Auditor General of South Africa (AGSA) conducted an audit at the Eden Cluster (all associated stations included), on Predetermined Objectives (PDO).

An audit on the financial statements of SAPS was conducted by the office of the AGSA in the Western Cape at the end of the 2018/2019 financial year. The audit focused on assets, procurement of goods and services and compensation for employees. The final report is yet to be released.

The following table details the concluded audits

AUDIT CONDUCTED	BUSINESS UNIT	
FOLLOW-UP	Lansdowne	EHW
	Langa	Crime Intelligence - Vetting
	Flying Squad	Mitchells Plain LCRC
	Ocean View	George POP
	Darling	Vispol, Paarl East, Delft
	Delft	Durbanville
	Kraaifontein	Conville
	Worcester	Milnerton
	Belhar	Provincial Office
	TRT - Cape Town	Da Gamaskop
	TRT - Khayelitsha	
PROVINCIAL COMPONENTS	Provincial SCM	Provincial Office
	Visible Policing	OD & Strategic Management
	Provincial Crime Detection	
NATIONAL	Cape Town Explosives	Provincial TMS (systems)
	FSL	Provincial TMS (assets)
	Cape Town Airwing	
UNITS	K9 Unit	Mounted Unit
	Cape Town POP	
STATIONS	Atlantis	Beaufort West
	Ceres	Elsies River
	Kraaifontein	Kwanokuthula
	Hermanus	Cape Town (Performance)
	Kraaifontein (Performance)	

Enterprise Risk Management

National Strategic Management identified and visited Da Gamaskop Cluster as the pilot project in the Western Cape for risk assessments. The aim was to roll-out the new risk management process where each cluster would have a unique risk profile.

Western Cape Enterprise Risk Management Committee complied strictly with stipulations of paragraph 7.1 of the Risk Charter and held four [4] meetings per Annum. One [1] complete risk register and presentation was produced for 2018/2019 which, ultimately led to the consistent improvement of the risk management maturity level within the province.

Research

The Province received twenty [20] research applications of which sixteen [16] were approved. Four (4) research applications was not approved due to National Instruction 2/2006 stipulations (relevant documentation not attached).

Staff Establishment

Fixed Establishment

A total of hundred and four (104) maintenance requests were received to maintain organizational structures within the Province. One hundred and ninety five (195) through managing and control of posts and organizational structures on PERSAL requests such as, confirmation of salary bands and salary levels, vacancies to be equated, payroll deviations, sub-components not listed on system, address changes on PERSAL, relocation with post functions, changes to structures, were dealt with.

The establishment of Samora Machel

The purpose of this investigation was to create a more manageable Nyanga policing precinct by establishing a fully-fledged police station at Samora Machel. Samora Machel was a contact point of SAPS Nyanga and was known as Sector 4, located in Oliver Tambo Street. It is situated approximately 7km from SAPS Nyanga and residents had to travel by public transport on a 24/7 basis. In December 2018 the Samora Machel police station was established within the broader Nyanga precinct.

Work Study

The following mentionable studies were conducted with implementation where possible:

- Investigations into the possible establishment of an additional police service point in Mitchells Plain, Kraaifontein, Nyanga, Bishop Lavis, Cape Town, Woodstock, Elsies River, Bellville and Parow;
- Evaluation on the categorization or classification of police stations;
- Evaluation of the Rapid Rail Cape Metropole (Bellville, Cape Town, Philippi, Retreat);
- Investigation into the establishment of a satellite police station at Lavender Hill and Steenberg;
- Standard Operational Procedure for persons of interest;
- Standard Operational Procedure for tracing of wanted suspects;
- Report on the current utilization of Protection and Security Services and Pinelands facility (Barracks).
- Evaluation of posts for the shooting ranges at Faure Human Resource Development Centre;
- Mobile Service Points - post granting criteria;
- Report on the proposed restructuring of the SAPS;
- Boundary disputes between Stellenbosch and Cloetesville;
- Boundary disputes between Paarl and Wellington;
- Boundary disputes between Mfuleni and Delft;
- Boundary disputes between Belhar and Delft;
- Project implementation on the establishment of the Anti-Gang Unit;
- Project implementation on the establishment of Samora Machel.

Organisational Design: Frontline Service and GIS

Tools Maintained	Assessment	Monitoring
Wanted Performance Management Tool and Step-by step guidelines to address wanted persons [Circulated Wanted]	Developed an assessment tool	Maintain and monitor weekly
Age Analysis of Cases [older than 1 year]	Developed an assessment tool	Maintain and monitor monthly

Tools Maintained	Assessment	Monitoring
Caseload per Investigating Officer/Official	Developed an assessment tool	Maintain and monitor monthly
AFIS Linked Wanted Persons – Recycled Persons	Developed an assessment tool	Maintain and monitor monthly
Exhibit Performance Management Tool	Developed an assessment tool for utilisation at all stations	Provincial Visible Policing to monitor and manage templates
Domestic Violence Management Tool	Developed an assessment tool for utilisation at all stations	Provincial Visible Policing to monitor and manage templates
Arrest Monitoring Assessment Tool	Developed an Assessment Tool	Maintain and monitor monthly
SAPS 6 Monitoring Assessment Tool : Provincial/Clusters/Stations/Spec Units	Developed an Assessment Tool	Maintain and monitor monthly
SAPS 6 Consolidation : Provincial/Clusters/Stations	Developed an Assessment Tool	Maintain and monitor monthly
SAP 6 – Number of charges pending in court – Unlawful Possession of Firearms and Ammunition	Developed an Assessment Tool	Maintain and monitor monthly
Age Analysis – Charges pending longer than 1 year [Unlawful possession of Firearms and Ammunition]	Developed an assessment tool	Maintain and monitor monthly

1.4.1 Annual Results: 2018/2019

Performance Indicator	Baseline 2017/2018	Annual Target 2018/2019	ANNUAL
Number of quarterly reports developed pertaining to: AOP 18/19	4	4	4
Annual Report 18/19 finalised by 31 October 2018	1	1	1
Provincial Risk Register 18/19 finalised	1	1	1
Quarterly Risk Assessments conducted	4	4	4
Number of Station Risk Response Plans verified and signed off	150	150	150
Update the Theoretical Human Resource Requirement (THRR) input sheets	150	150	151
Percentage of studies finalized in relations to studies received	96%	95%	96.30% (52\54)

1.5 Technology Management Services

The following was achieved with the installation of Network Infrastructure, End User Equipment, data line upgrades, Systems Management and ICTU Management of Communication for the period 01st April 2018 to 31st March 2019.

IS/ICT Infrastructure Management

Local Area Network (LAN) Cabling

The installation of network cabling can only be done via a contract with vendors. SITA was unable to finalise a contract for the installation of network infrastructure for the National Network Upgrade Project (NNUP) since the previous financial year. In May 2018 SITA made provision for a contract for emergency procurement.

During the period under review quotes were requested for five sites namely Samora Machel (newly established police building), Table View (park homes received), Lingelethu West (park homes received), Malmesbury (park homes received) and Milnerton SAPS. This office was only able to process the installation at Samora Machel and the remaining sites are yet to be finalized.

Wide Area Network (WAN)

No WAN equipment could be procured for the sites which were cabled in the previous financial years. As a result the newly installed cabling infrastructure remains dormant until the equipment is procured to finalize the intended upgrade.

Data lines installation and upgrades

TMS has since 2017 embarked on a project to upgrade the bandwidth of SAPS sites from the current Diginet (copper) data carriers to Metro Ethernet (fibre). This was mainly to enhance line speeds in line with latest trends and also to minimize disruptions due to copper cable theft. Certain stations had these cables stolen on a regular basis which led to the unavailability of data and voice communication. This office was able to facilitate the upgrade to fibre for 164 sites during the review period.

End User Equipment (EUE)

A total of 105 Desktop Computers were installed which also included the recent installations at the Anti-Gang Unit sites namely Faure and Mfuleni as well as the newly established Samora Machel SAPS. A total amount of 164 Notebooks were installed which were mainly replacements of the redundant notebooks used by various functionaries at station and unit level.

Video conferencing facilities have been installed at all cluster offices which resulted in cost effective communication and savings on travel time.

Systems Management

The systems feedback for the year is as follows:

- *National Photo Identification System (NPIS)*

Two (2) stations have not been completed as a result of the delay in the completion of the National Network Upgrade Project (NNUP). The optimization of NPIS was implemented at all stations within the Western Cape and the utilization has improved from 89.44% in March 2018 to 89.69% in March 2019. The province is taking an average of 20 000 images per month.

- *Firearm Permit System (FPS)*

The Firearm Permit System (FPS) was implemented at all 150 police stations. The system is no longer in use due to an ongoing legal dispute.

- *Person Identification Verification Application (PIVA)*

The PIVA system was implemented to assist stations to identify circulated wanted persons and minimize the risk of repeat offenders that are released by stations. Currently there are only two (2) stations that do not have PIVA and will be carried over for the next financial year due to the NNUP project. These stations are namely Uniondale SAPS and De Rust SAPS.

- *Investigation Case Docket Management System (ICDMS)*

Since the 1st September 2017, all hundred and fifty (150) stations have been using ICDMS. In December 2018 Samora Machel SAPS, was opened and ICDMS was implemented at this station as well. The system is fully utilized for case registration in the Province with 99.32% in April 2018 to 99.98% in March 2019.

Information Communication Technology Units (ICTU)

Management of Radio Communication

The application for the high sites that were damaged in the Southern Cape fires in October 2018 and November 2018 namely Rooielsberg, Power and Geloofskop high site, is on hold and will continue in the 2019/2020 financial year. Temporary sites were established to restore radio communication.

Radio High Site Maintenance

High-sites are visited regularly for repairs, maintenance and upgrade, to maintain and improve optimal radio communication, within the limited budget received. The Province's radio network sites consist of 116 urban and rural remote high sites, shared with other role-players, both government and private, at a cost of R1 000 000.00 per site. The total number of visits to high sites this period was 170.

1.5.1 Annual Results for 2018/2019

Performance Indicator	Baseline 2017/2018	Annual Target 2018/2019	Annual Result
Monthly system utilisation report	12	12	12

2. Financial Programme 2: Visible Policing

Purpose: Enable police stations to institute and preserve safety and security, provide for specialised interventions and the policing of South Africa's borders.

Strategic Objective: To discourage all crimes by providing a proactive and responsive policing service that will reduce the levels of priority crimes.

2.1 Sub - Programme: Deputy Provincial Commissioner: Policing

Firearm, Liquor & Second Hand Goods

During the period under review 4 858 persons were arrested and charged with the illegal trade of liquor. Law Enforcement and the Western Cape Liquor Authority assisted with operations to address problematic licenced premises. During the same period a total number of 4812 illegal traders were closed down.

FLASH members conducted random and specific inspections at licenced liquor premises which include, restaurants, liquor stores, taverns and farms to address changes in the licence conditions.

There was a total number of 40 SAPS firearms reported lost or stolen and 51 were recovered.

A total of 353 visits/inspections at firearm dealers and 260 at security companies were conducted which forms part of the compliance inspections. The percentage obtained for the finalisation of firearm licences, competency certificates and renewal firearm licences was 96.47% which exceeds the target set of 90%.

Victim Friendly Services

The province is proud to report that victim friendly services were offered at all the police stations within the Western Cape, even where the physical victim friendly rooms were being renovated (e.g. SAPS Camps Bay). A total of 73 unannounced visits at randomly selected police stations were conducted to ensure compliance.

Sector Policing & Rural Safety

The implementation of sector policing is currently at 121 police stations with Samora Machel to be implemented during the 2019/2200 financial year. Rural

safety was implemented at 95 stations as required and identified by the National Rural Safety Plan.

School Safety

Within the school safety environment, Western Cape had 78 schools identified where school safety programmes were implemented. The provincial coordinator conducted 106 compliance inspections/ visits to these 78 identified schools.

Custody Management

During the year under review there were 94 incidents of escapes reported with a total number of 98 escapees. Of the 98 escapees, 81 were rearrested of which 40 were within 24 hours after the incident.

Circumstances	Total
Court Cells	17
Police Cells	12
Wrongful Release	11
During Further Investigation	10
During Arrest	9
Court Room	6
From CSC	6
In Transit	5
CSC Holding Cell	4
Police Station Loading Zone	4
Court Loading Zone	3
During Medical Treatment	3
CSC - NPIS room	3
During Court Activities	1
Fingerprint Room	1
CSC -VEP Room	1
CSC - Interview Room	1
CSC - VEP Room	1
Grand Total	**98**

Cluster	Total
Blue Downs	4
Cape Town	8
Da Gamaskop	4
Eden	6
Khayelitsha	15
Milnerton	3
Mitchells Plain	6
Nyanga	2
Overberg	11
Tygerberg	9
Vredenburg	2
Vredendal	8
Winelands	7
Worcester	6
Wynberg	7
Grand Total	**98**

There were 16 incidents of death in custody of which 4 were due to natural causes, 10 due to suicide and 2 due to injuries sustained before arrest. There was a further 3 incidents of deaths due to police action.

Police Safety

It is with regret to report that 9 police members were murdered in the province as indicated in the table.

Financial Year	On Duty	Off Duty	Total
2017-2018	0	6	6
2018-2019	1	8	9
Total Differences	1	2	3
% Increase / Decrease	100.00%	33.33%	50.00%

There were a total 555 (481 on duty and 74 off duty) incidents of attacks on police members. This was an overall decrease compared to the 803 (750 on duty and 53 off duty) reported in the previous financial year. However an increase was noted in the attacks whilst members were off duty.

Operational Response Service

ORS units continued to assist in provincial operations, where the level of threat requires specialised operations. Further they assisted with crime prevention in different clusters and participated in joint operations with other role players.

Airwing

The unit is responsible for aerial support and provides an effective and efficient service to stations, units, during crime prevention operations as well as rapid response to incidents of serious and violent crimes. During the year under review the unit was involved in the following: 6 call outs, 35 crime prevention operations, 6 incidents for aerial photos and 2 search and rescue operations.

Border Security

There are five (5) units within the province, including Simons Town which is a satellite unit of Cape Town Harbour. During the period under review this unit conducted 209 planned operations (captured on OPAM). This does not include participating in provincial, tri - lateral, cluster and Phakisa operations.

The Electronic Movement Control System (EMCS) installed at two units (Cape Town Airport and Cape Town Harbour) recorded 94 "hits" on wanted persons (report movement / warrant of arrest / possible suspect in passport fraud). There

were 298 profiled and searched cargos and 167 profiled and searched containers.

Mobile Operations

The unit is responsible for the escorting of valuable government cargo. For the period under review the unit escorted 109 consignments which were all safely delivered. The unit contributed to 51 crime prevention operations as force multipliers to the clusters.

National Intervention Unit (NIU)

The unit is responsible for medium to high risk operations. During the financial year the unit participated in 129 medium to high risk operations within and outside the borders of the province, which led to 40 suspects being arrested and confiscated 11 firearms.

Public Order Policing

There are three units in the province, namely Cape Town, Paarl and George. These units' collectively policed events such as, sport events, concerts, festivals, VIP visits, marches, public unrest, gatherings, pickets, service delivery protests and strikes. These incidents were policed with extreme professionalism, due to the continuous refresher training and training interventions performed by these members, resulting in minimal injuries or death.

During the past financial year, 2715 incidents of protest actions were stabilised (100% policed). These were as follows:

- 774 incidents of violent protest
- 1 941 peaceful incidents were policed

During this period this unit arrested 1659 suspects for various crimes and confiscated 44 firearms.

Special Task Force (STF)

The unit is responsible for high risk operations which include hostage situations, urban and rural terror, classic high risk crimes as well as search, rescue and recovery, and the protection of high profile VIP's and high risk prisoners.

24 high risk incidents were stabilised by the Special Task Force and contributed to the successes of Operation Phakisa. The unit arrested 40 suspects and confiscated 4 firearms.

Tactical Response Teams (TRT)

There are 4 established units in the province. These 4 units are responsible for all medium risk and violent crime incidents as well as escorting of high risk prisoners. They are tasked for operations focusing on specific crimes within the clusters.

For the financial year this unit was involved in 935 operations and arrested 109 suspects and confiscated 26 firearms.

2.1.1 Annual Results: 2018/2019

Performance Indicator	Baseline	Annual Target 2018/2019	Annual Result
Decrease the number of reported serious crimes	345211	Reduce by 2.11% to 337 927	339 845 (-1, 55%)
Decrease the number of reported crimes against women	34971	Reduce by 2.00% to 34 272	34 776 (-0, 56%)
Decrease the number of reported crimes against children	9454	Reduce by 2.00% to 9 265	9 473 (+0, 20%)
Decrease the number of reported contact crimes	112996	Reduce by 12.74% to 98 600	114 031 (+0, 92%)
Decrease the number of contact related crimes	28763	Reduce by 14.36% to 24 632	29 457 (+2, 41%)
Decrease the number of reported trio crimes	7002	Reduce by 35.98% to 4 483	6 732 (-3.86%)
Decrease the number of reported property related crimes	97630	Reduce by 2.00% to 95 677	92 126 (-5, 64%)
Decrease the number of reported other serious crimes	105822	Reduce by 2.00% to 103 705	104 231 (-1, 50%)
Number of arrests for the 17 community reported crimes	New Indicator	Contact crime equals 60% Property related crime equals 20% Contact related crime and other serious	66 149 (53%) 16 233 (13%) 42 427 (34%)

Performance Indicator	Baseline	Annual Target 2018/2019	Annual Result
		crimes equals 20%	
Number of crimes related to unlawful dealing in drugs	4068	Increase with 47.36% to 5 994	4 216 (+3, 64%)
Number of crimes related to unlawful possession of drugs	113089	Increase with 47.36% to 166 647	77 082 (-31 84%)
Number of premises searched (1 search per premises per month per year)	64030	64030 (1 search per premises per month per year)	65 852 (+2, 85%)
Number of 252A operations conducted (1x 252A operation per premises per year)	1936	1936 (1x 252A operation per premises per year)	2 519 (+30, 11%)
Number of crimes for unlawful dealing in liquor	5470	5470 100% of all identified unlawful dealers in liquor during 2018/2019	5 280 (-3, 47%)
Number of searches conducted	34575	34575 100% of all identified liquor	32 845 (-59%)

Performance Indicator	Baseline	Annual Target 2018/2019	Annual Result
		premises during 2018/2019	
Number of identified illegal outlets closed	6831	6831 100% of all identified unlicensed/ illegal liquor premises closed down during 2018/2019	4 658 (-31, 81%)
Number of compliance inspections conducted	55908	55908 100% of all identified liquor licensed premises during 2018/2019	57 707 (+3, 22%)
Number of lost/stolen and illegal firearms recovered	2203	Increase with 5% to 2 313	1812 (-17, 75%)
Number of SAPS-owned firearms reported as lost/stolen	65	Reduce by 5% To 61	40 (38, 46%)
Number of identified lost/stolen SAPS-owned firearms recovered	38	Increase with 5% to 40	51 (+34, 21%)
Total number of compliance inspections conducted at Firearm Dealers	292	292 (73 Dealers inspected once per Quarter)	353 (+20, 89%)

Performance Indicator	Baseline	Annual Target 2018/2019	Annual Result
Total number of compliance inspections conducted at Security Companies	171	171 (171 Security Companies inspected once per Annum)	260 (+52, 05%)
Number of stolen/robbed vehicles recovered	5285	5285 Increase by 1%	5065 (-4, 16%)
Percentage of applications for firearm licenses, competency certificates and renewals finalised and sent to Head Office for finalisation	96%	90% of all applications finalised within 90 working days	95.05%
Percentage of police stations compliant with the minimum criteria applicable to the rendering of a victim friendly service	100% (151 police stations)	100% (151 police stations)	100% (151/151)
Number of stations where Customer is King project is implemented	150	150	150 (100%)
Average provincial reaction time to: Alpha	15:26	15:26	15:32
Bravo	18:39	18:39	18:22
Charlie complaints	16:51	16:51	16:58
Percentage of escapees from police custody versus arrested and charged	0.033%	0.061%	0.027%
The number of escape incidents	102	Reduced by 10% to 91	94
The number of escapees	128	Reduced by 10%	98

Performance Indicator	Baseline	Annual Target 2018/2019	Annual Result
		to 115	
Number of deaths in custody	12	Reduced by 10% to 10	16 (+7, 84%)
Number of disciplinary action steps taken in all escapes incidents	New Indicator	100% of all Incidents	100% of all Incidents
Number of community outreach campaigns conducted	168	155	139 (-17, 26%)
Percentage of school safety programs implemented at identified schools	New Indicator	100%	100% (78 schools)
Percentage identified police stations where sector policing has been implemented according to the set implementation criteria	100%	100%	100% (121)
Number of Identified Police Stations where Sector Policing according to NI3/2013 has been implemented	121	121	121 (100%)
Number of rural and rural/urban police stations implementing the set criteria of the four pillars of the Rural Safety Strategy	96	96	95 (100%)
Percentage of functional Community Police Forums (CPF's) implemented at police stations according to set guidelines	100%	100% (151)	100% (151)
Number of police members murdered in the province	6	Reduce by 4% to 5	On-duty – 1 Off-duty - 8
Number of attacks on police members	803	Reduce by 4% to 770	On-duty – 481 Off-duty – 74 (-30, 88%)
Number of civil claims as a result of unlawful arrests and detention	203	Reduce by 10% to 183	170 (-16, 26%)
Number of civil claims as a result of assault	50	Reduce by 10%	40 (-20%)

Performance Indicator		Baseline	Annual Target 2018/2019	Annual Result
			to 45	
Number of civil claims as a result of vehicle collisions and damage		158	Reduce by 10% to 142	194 (+22, 78%)
Number of civil claims as a result of shooting incidents		20	Reduce by 10% to 18	29 (+31, 03%)
Percentage of crime-related incidents reacted to as a result of the Movement Control System and Enhanced Movement Control System		100% (140)	Maintain 100% reaction and finalisation of hits (persons) within 24 hours (persons)	100% (95)
Number of planned crime prevention and combating actions/operations conducted at ports of entry	Air Borders Sea Borders	208	Maintain 208 operations	209 (+0.48%)
Percentage of profiled vehicles/vessels/containers/cargo/consignment searched for a minimum of illicit drugs, firearms, stolen/robbed vehicles, consignment, smuggled persons, and counterfeit goods/contraband	Containers	100% (364)	100% of profiled containers (sea ports) searched and finalisation of searches within 24 hours	100% (193)
	Cargo	100% (517)	100% of profiled air ports) searched and finalisation	100% (352)

Performance Indicator		Baseline	Annual Target 2018/2019	Annual Result
			of searches within 24 hours	
Number of National border and cross-border operations in preventing, combatting, detecting and investigating transnational crimes by focusing on: Illegal firearms Stolen vehicles Illicit drugs Illegal cross border migration Illegal consignments Illegal marine living resources Precious metals and stones Stock theft		2 (100%)	100% of planned	3 (100%)
Percentage of medium to high risk incidents stabilised in relation to requests received	National Intervention Unit	100% (175)	100% incidents responded	100% (103)
	Special Task Force	100% (70)	100% incidents responded	100% (50)
	Air Wing	100% (244)	100% average serviceable aircraft fleet available	100% (9)
	Public Order Police Unit	100% (1202)	100% of peaceful,	100% (1 941)
			100% Unrest stabilised within 72 hours,	100% (774)
	Tactical Response Teams	100% (778)	100%	100% (890)

Performance Indicator	Baseline	Annual Target 2018/2019	Annual Result
		incidents responded to	
Percentage of safe deliveries of valuable and / or dangerous government cargo in relation to the number of cargo protection provided	100% (102)	100% protection provided without security breaches	100% (94)

3. Financial Programme 3: Detective Service

Purpose: To enable the investigative work of the South African Police Service, provide support to investigators in terms of forensic evidence, criminal records and crime scene management.

Strategic Objective: To contribute to the successful prosecution of offenders by investigating, gathering and analysing evidence.

3.1 Sub - Programme: Deputy Provincial Commissioner: Crime Detection

Commercial Crime

The component, Commercial Crime Investigation (CCI), was established in February 2017 at provincial level. During the financial year twenty seven (27) inspections were conducted and interventions implemented. In-service training was continuously provided to investigators to improve the quality of investigations.

The component was involved in four (4) projects pertaining to Customs and Excise. Positive relationships were established with relevant external role players like the City of Cape Town, SASSA, SABRIC, Department of Home Affairs as well as the International Association of Financial Crime Investigations. This assisted in the investigation of large scale and complex cases.

Convictions

Provincial Commercial Crime secured positive convictions including:

- one (1) suspect that was convicted on nine (9) charges and sentenced to fourteen (14) years in prison of which seven (7) years were suspended for five (5) years;
- one (1) suspect that was sentenced to ten (10) years of which five (5) years were suspended;
- one (1) suspect was sentenced to seven (7) years imprisonment; and
- two (2) suspects were sentenced to five (5) years imprisonment.

Stock Theft Unit

The lack of information and informers within the Stock Theft Unit environment resulted in a decline in the detection and conviction rates. This was complicated by late reporting by farmers and farm managers. New emerging farmers who are not registered with AGRISA, are of concern as stock is not marked which makes it difficult to trace.

SUCCESSES	
Number of cases received	1204
Number of cases to court	609
Number of convictions: under 5 years imprisonment	163
Number of convictions: imprisonment of 5 years and more	3
Total number of stock recovered	1882

Provincial Vehicle Crime Investigation Unit (VCIU)

The unit investigates vehicle theft related cases where syndicates are involved and where stolen vehicles are involved in other crimes. During the financial year the VCIU implemented proactive measures at two (2) units by tasking Cape Town Central VCIU and Bellville VCIU to link possession case dockets with the actual theft and hijacking case dockets. Fifty eight (58) suspects were convicted with sentences ranging from five (5) years and more.

The Anti-Corruption Unit

The unit arrested police members for corruption related offences which included fraud, defeating the ends of justice, theft, housebreaking, business robbery, dealing in drugs and kidnapping. Eighteen (18) of the forty five (45) police members charged were convicted. The police members were also addressed in terms of the SAPS disciplinary regulations and were either dismissed in subsequent disciplinary proceedings or resigned after being informed of the investigation against them.

Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences (FCS)

The FCS comprises of twenty six (26) units.

The component has established positive relationships with relevant role players including Thuthuzela Centres, Red Cross Children's Hospital, Cape Mental Health, Department of Social Development, Department of Justice, Home Affairs, Non-Governmental Organisations, Western Cape Department of Education and Faith Based Organisations.

During the 2018/2019 financial year, 3 062 tracing operations were conducted and 4 400 arrests made by the units. A total number of 728 convictions were secured, which included forty two (42) life sentences, fifty eight (58) sentences which were in excess of twenty (20) years, 199 cases where sentences were between ten (10) and nineteen (19) years and 429 cases where sentences were between one (1) and nine (9) years imprisonment. A total of 356 awareness campaigns were conducted with the aim to educate communities on issues pertaining to family violence and sexual offences.

During the period under review, 434 children were reported missing of which 429 were reunited with their families and five (5) children are still missing at the time of the report.

Provincial Organized Crime Investigation

The following successes were recorded at the unit:

Convictions Criteria	Total	Total of accused
Number of convictions for 1 to 9 years imprisonment	150	204
Number of convictions for 10 to 19 years imprisonment	18	10
Number of convictions for 20 years and more imprisonment	5	5
Number of convictions for life sentences	10	7

Provincial Crime Investigation Service

Crime investigation services received a total of 476 087 cases during the reporting period:

- A total number of 238 636 cases were sent to court during the same period, of which 62 054 cases resulted in convictions;
- A total number of 717 murders, 221 attempted murders, and 167 robbery aggravating sentences were received including sentences of twenty (20) years and more and life sentences;
- The detective units were monitored on a weekly basis in terms of the reduction of circulated wanted persons. The circulated wanted persons reduced from 22 162 on 1 April 2018 to 15 385 on 31 March 2019 (a reduction of 6 777 circulated wanted persons).

3.1.1 Annual Results: 2018/2019

The Detective Services achieved overall results as follows:

Performance Indicator	Baseline 2017/2018	Annual target 2018/2019	Annual result
Detection Rate - Contact Crimes	55.09%	55.09%	53.91%
Detection Rate - Property Related Crimes	17.73%	17.73%	18.57%
Detection Rate - Contact Related Crimes	47.82%	47.82%	49.21%
Detection Rate - All Other Serious Crimes	35.81%	35.81%	34.87%
Detection Rate - Trio Crimes	20.47%	20.47%	20.31%
Detection Rate - Crimes Against Women	82.59%	82.59%	81.61%
Detection Rate - Crimes Against Children	76.03%	76.03%	74.01%
Detection Rate - Serious Crimes excluding crimes dependent on police action	38.21%	38.21%	38.16%

Performance Indicator	Baseline 2017/2018	Annual target 2018/2019	Annual result
Detection Rate - Crimes dependent on police action for detection	99.85%	99.85%	99.84%
Detection Rate - Criminal conduct during public protests	43.44%	44.65%	38.54%
Trial Ready Rate - Contact Crimes	82.16%	83.45%	87.5%
Trial Ready Rate - Property Related Crimes	83.87%	84.6%	87.47%%
Trial Ready Rate Contact Related Crimes	82.79%	85%	89%
Trial Ready Rate - All Other Serious Crimes	82.80%	83.02%	86.67%
Trial Ready Rate - Trio Crimes	74.43%	79.98%	81.69%
Trial Ready Rate - Crimes Against Women	82.82%	82.82%	88.27%
Trial Ready Rate - Crimes Against Children	82.08%	82.08%	86.86%
Trial Ready Rate - Serious Crimes excluding crimes dependent on police action	82.58%	83.30%	87.45%
Trial Ready Rate - Crimes dependent on police action for detection	73.78%	74.88%	81.44%
Trial Ready Rate - Criminal conduct during public protests	91.76%	91.76%	92.22%
Conviction Rate - Contact Crimes	85.64%	85.64%	86.43%
Conviction Rate - Property Related Crimes	92.38%	92.38%	92.36%
Conviction Rate - Contact Related Crimes	90.09%	90.09%	93.27%
Conviction Rate - All Other Serious Crimes	97.46%	97.46%	96.97%
Conviction Rate - Trio Crimes	84.05%	84.05%	84.64%
Conviction Rate - Crimes Against Women	87.12%	87.12%	88.44%

Performance Indicator	Baseline 2017/2018	Annual target 2018/2019	Annual result
Conviction Rate - Crimes Against Children	85.55%	85.55%	82.90%
Conviction Rate: Crimes Dependent on Police Action for Detection	98.51%	98.51%	97.77%
Conviction Rate - Serious Crimes excluding crimes dependent on police action	91.66%	91.66%	91.83%
Conviction Rate - Criminal conduct during public protests	80.95%	80.95%	86.67%
Process Compliance Rate – Detective Services	93.13%	96%	92.27%
Total number of circulated wanteds	22 162	Reduce by 25% to 16 622	15 385 (-30.58%)
Total number of Wanted persons arrested	8 050	Increase by 25% to 10 063	15 681 (94.80%)
Percentage SAPS 76's sent to LCRC within 3 days	97.65%	100%	97.76%
Percentage DNA samples taken for schedule 8 arrests	50%	50%	8.04%

Conclusion:

The annual review is based on the collective performance within three specific financial programmes, namely:

- Programme 1: Administration
- Programme 2: Visible Policing
- Programme 3: Detective Services

The 2018/2019 Annual Report reflects the achievements of the province against the targets determined in the Provincial Annual Operational Plan for the year in question. The NDP objectives and targets for the 2014/2019 MTSF period are encapsulated within the departments Strategic Plan and forms the bedrock of the annual plan.

The report is a collective reflection of the efforts of the SAPS in Western Cape in striving towards ensuring that all communities are and feel safe. The endeavours of working with communities through Community Policing Forums and all other role-players to give effect to partnership policing is yielding desired results. Optimal resource utilisation and a strong focus on skills development of personnel supported enhanced service delivery capabilities. Doing what we can with what we have has been the approach towards fulfilling the objects of the constitutional mandate of the SAPS.

The wanton attacks and killing of police officials will not be permitted to persist undeterred but instead will be curtailed and perpetrators thereof will experience the full might of the law.

The law abiding citizen of the province are assured of the continued unwavering commitment and tireless efforts of the management and personnel towards enhancing service delivery and optimising effectiveness in ensuring improved levels of safety and security.

List of Abbreviations

ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution
AFIS	Automatic Fingerprint Identification System
AGSA	Auditor-General of South Africa
AGRISA	Agricultural Industry of South Africa
AGU	Anti-Gang Unit
APP	Annual Performance Plan
AVL	Automated Vehicle Location
BF	Brought Forward
BI	Business Intelligence
BRV	Bullet Resistant Vest
CAS	Crime Administration System
CC	Cluster Commander
CCMA	Commission for Conciliation, Mediation and Arbitration
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television
CIR	Circulation System
CJS	Criminal Justice System
CPA	Criminal Procedure Act
CPF	Community Police Forum
CPU	Crime Prevention Unit
CRIM	Criminal Record Information Management
CSC	Community Service Centre
DAFF	Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
DCC	Deputy Cluster Commander
DFO	Designated Firearm Official
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic Acid
DOCS	Department of Community Safety
DOJ	Department of Justice
DPC	Deputy Provincial Commissioner
DPCI	Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation
DPW	Department of Public Works
DVA	Domestic Violence Act
EEA	Employment Equity Act
EFRS	Enhanced Firearms Registration System
EHW	Employee Health And Wellness
EIS	Efficiency Index System
ELC	Entry Level Constables
EMCS	Electronic Movement Control System
EUE	End User Equipment
EXCO	Executive Committee

FCS	Family Violence, Child Protection & Sexual Offences
FLASH	Firearms Liquor And Second Hand Goods
FPS	Firearm Permit System
FSL	Forensic Science Laboratory
GACS	Global Access System
GBH	Grievous Bodily Harm
GIS	Geographical Information System
GPAA	Government Pensions Administration Agency
HO	Head Office
HR	Human Resource
HRD	Human Resource Development
HRM	Human Resource Management
IBIS	Integrated Ballistics Identification System
ICDMS	Investigation Case Docket Management System
IO	Investigating Officer
IPID	Independent Police Investigative Directorate
IRIS	Incident Register Information System
IS/ICT	Information Systems And Information Communication Technology
IT	Information Technology
JCPS	Justice, Crime Prevention And Security
LCRC	Local Criminal Record System
LCS	Loss Control System
LGBTI	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender And Intersex
MPPIP	Management Of Poor Performance Implementation Plan
MTEF	Medium-Term Expenditure Framework
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NHW	Neighbourhood Watch
NI	National Instruction
NIU	National Intervention Unit
NNUP	National Network Upgrade Project
NPIS	National Photo Imaging System
OPAM	Operational Planning And Monitoring
ORS	Operational Response Service
PAS	Provisioning Administration System
PDO	Pre-Determined Objectives
PERSAL	Personnel And Salary System
PERSAP	Personnel And Salary Sub System
PFMA	Public Finance Management Act
POLFIN	Police Financial Management System
POP	Public Order Police

PPM	Programme And Project Management
PROVJOINTS	Provincial Joint Operational And Intelligence Structure
PSA	Public Service Act
PSCBC	Public Service Co-Ordinating Bargaining Council
PWD	People With Disabilities
SABRIC	South African Banking Risk Information Centre
SAPS	South African Police Service
SASSA	South African Social Security Agency
SC	Station Commander
SCM	Supply Chain Management
SDIP	Service Delivery Improvement Plan
SHG	Second-Hand Goods
SITA	State Information Technology Agency
SONA	State of the Nation Address
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SPP	Senior Public Prosecutor
SSSBC	Safety And Security Sectoral Bargaining Council
STF	Special Task Force
TAS	Training Administration System
THRR	Theoretical Human Resource Requirement
TMS	Telephone Management System
TPP	Training Provisioning Plan
TRT	Tactical Response Team
UPS	Uninterrupted Power Supply
VEP	Victim Empowerment Programme
VFR	Victim Friendly Room
VISPOL	Visible Policing
WCL	Work Men's Compensation Claim
WAN	Wide Area Network
WR	Weapons Register