



WESTERN CAPE

**Annual Report
2017/2018**

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Message by MEC

The SAPS' 2017/18 Annual Report represents the hard work, dedication and contribution made by every police official to help ensure the safety of the people of the Western Cape through the South African Police Service's Constitutional mandated objectives 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.

I wish to thank the provincial service under the leadership of Provincial

Commissioner Lt Gen Julia for their commitment to quality policing service delivery in this province. Though the year in review has seen policing challenges and continued concerns regarding policing resource shortages, I have been pleased with the interventions put in place in the new financial year through the Police Base Camps and Gang Unit deployment and look forward to the impact of these especially in communities hardest hit by the scourge of violence from gangs, guns and drugs.

I appreciate the support given towards the Department of Community Safety's

programmes and initiatives as an acknowledgement of our efforts to help create safer communities across the province.

The Department of Community Safety has received our 9th consecutive clean audit report as the culmination of our efforts to continue delivering on our Provincial Strategic Goal (PSG 3) of 'increasing wellness, safety and tackling social ills'. The year in review has not been easy but it has shown that good governance and spending responsibly, efficiently and effectively does not have to impede on our ambitions to reach further into our communities to assist, Better Together, with the growing safety needs and concerns of the Western Cape.

We will continue to carry out our constitutional mandate to deliver effective oversight over policing efforts in the province and to activate our residents along strategic partnerships and through targeted interventions, to support the police, and with a view towards increasing safety in our communities.

The institutionalisation of the Community Safety Act and its implications are progressing very well, especially our expanded support to Community Policing Forums, the accreditation of Neighbourhood Watches in communities and the invaluable work done to help build relations between the police and communities by the Police Ombudsman.

I will also continue to advocate for the safety of particularly women and youth at risk through the work of the Department, as helping our youth to further their studies and gain meaningful employment assists them with realising a future that they can be proud of.

We remain steadfast in growing our reach into communities, continuing to be a willing partner to anyone who wants to improve safety in their community, and supporting our police to provide the best possible safety service to our communities.

Dan Plato
Western Cape Minister of Community Safety

Roll of Honour



No 7130348-1 Constable CP Mouton
Member was shot (shooting incident)

Prestige Awards

PROVINCIAL COMMISSIONER'S AWARD

Winner: Brig P Voskuil

SENIOR ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGER OF THE YEAR

Winner: Brig GE May

SENIOR OPERATIONAL MANAGER OF THE YEAR

Winner: Maj Gen MM Mancil

ADMINISTRATION: EMPLOYEE OF THE YEAR (LEVEL 1 - 7)

Winner: 5183279-8 SAC PM Davids, PC Corporate Communications

ADMINISTRATION: EMPLOYEE OF THE YEAR (LEVEL 8 - 12)

Winner: 0466078-1 Capt. SE Clark, Kleinvei SAPS

ADMINISTRATION: GROUP OF THE YEAR

Winner: PC Discipline & Grievance Management represented by Lt Col Van Lill

VISIBLE POLICING: EMPLOYEE OF THE YEAR (LEVEL 3 - 7)

Winner: 0638104-9 W/O AA Samuels, Mattand Flying Squad

VISIBLE POLICING: EMPLOYEE OF THE YEAR (LEVEL 8 - 12)

Winner: 0425473-2 Lt Col V Vlok, Brackentell SAPS

VISIBLE POLICING: GROUP OF THE YEAR

Winner: Flying Squad E-shift represented by W/O Samuels

DETECTIVE: EMPLOYEE OF THE YEAR (LEVEL 3 - 7)

Winner: 7161173-8 Const BI Tshabalala, Harare SAPS

DETECTIVE: EMPLOYEE OF THE YEAR (LEVEL 8 - 12)

Winner: 0629780-3 Lt Col L Pete, Overberg Cluster

DETECTIVE: GROUP OF THE YEAR

Winner: Khayelitsha Cluster Investigation Unit: Col A Wise, W/O L Swart and W/O

YTE Baerts

CRIME INTELLIGENCE: EMPLOYEE OF THE YEAR (LEVEL 5 - 7)

Winner: 0545262-7 W/O S Jones, PC: CI

CRIME INTELLIGENCE: EMPLOYEE OF THE YEAR (LEVEL 8 - 12)

Winner: 0476056-5 Snr Secretary S Wright, PC Crime Intelligence

CRIME INTELLIGENCE: GROUP OF THE YEAR

Winner: Provincial Crime Intelligence Overt Team

CATCH OF THE YEAR

Winner: Harare CPU Team represented by Sgt Mama

MAN OF THE YEAR

Winner: 0544265-5 Sgt K Barnard, Vredendal SAPS

PERSON WITH DISABILITY OF THE YEAR

Winner: 7187486-1 Telkom Operator ME Kolbee, Cape Town Central

RESERVIST OF THE YEAR

Winner: 2022680-2 RW/O FN Grain (Oliver), Bellville SAPS

SPORTSMAN OF THE YEAR

Winner: 0439037-7 W/O GS van der Westhuizen, Hermanus SAPS

SPORTS WOMAN OF THE YEAR

Winner: 0440054-2 Lt Col AEM Louw, Paarl POP

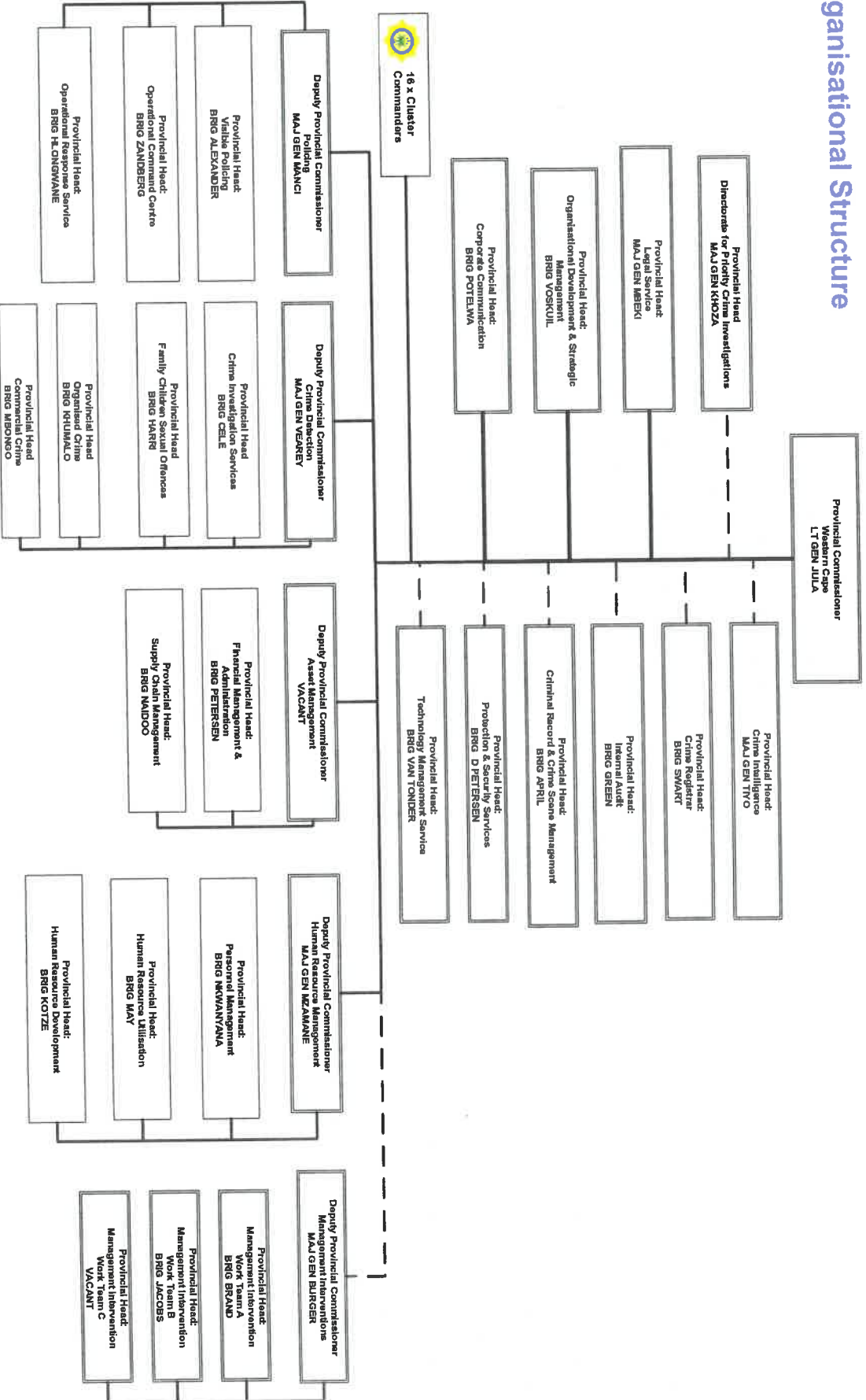
DISABLED SPORTS PERSON OF THE YEAR

Winner: 0412680-7 W/O AJ Botha, George SAPS

CPF OF THE YEAR

Winner: Knysna CPF

Organisational Structure



Part A: Crime Statistics Overview

Introduction

This report provides an overview of the priority crime categories reported for the financial year 2017/2018. It includes the 17 community reported crimes and crimes heavily dependent on police action for detection. It aims to provide explanations, which includes an analysis, to enable a greater understanding of crime. It covers the following:

- a) Crime trends;
- b) Increases and decreases;
- c) Causal and contributing factors;
- d) Crime occurrences in specific geographical areas, demographic and social realities;
- e) Top contributing stations and clusters with regards to actual crime figures and percentage contributions;
- f) Most prominent days and times of occurrence.

Cases vs Charges/Counts

The crime statistics provided in this report, unless otherwise indicated, refers to the number of charges/counts registered resultant 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; a member of the community reports an incident of armed Robbery, during which he/she sustained an injury when the assailant fired a shot at him/her. A case docket will be opened and a charge of armed robbery will be registered as well as a charge of attempted murder.

If during the same incident there were two victims and both sustained injuries due to being shot at, an additional charge of attempted murder will be registered. Therefore, in this instance, one case is investigated but three charges/counts will be registered and referred to as crime statistics. To simplify matters and promote common understanding for the purposes of this report, charges will be referred to as "counts".

Impact

Table 1 provides a breakdown of the number of cases opened with multiple charges and the number of charges/counts registered per case.

Table A1

CASES VS CHARGES/COUNTS		MURDER		ATTEMPTED MURDER	
Number of Cases	Number Charges/Counts on each case	Number of Cases	Number Charges/Counts on each case	Number of Cases	Number Charges/Counts on each case
1	11	2	11	2	8
1	5	3	5	3	6
1	4	8	4	3	5
13	3	8	3	4	4
91	2	34	2	3	3
Total Cases = 107	Number of Counts = 241	Total Cases = 190	Number of Counts = 463	Total Cases = 190	Number of Counts = 463

Gang related shootings, was a factor that contributed to the situation depicted in table 1.

Executive Summary

A synopsis of the crime situation in respect of all priority crime is provided here. This includes a general discussion/explanation regarding the increases and decreases of experienced and how certain conditions may have contributed to the occurrence of certain crimes.

The third successive reduction, equating to 4.6% (-16 483), was the most substantial with the greatest decreases recorded in respect of property related crime. However, an increase in less policeable, such as assaults, common robbery and sexual offences crime categories was recorded.

The contributory factors to the decreases experienced including certain strategies, are discussed in the situational analysis.

Figure 1 depicts the recorded crime for a ten year period, from 2008/2009 to 2017/2018.



Figure 1

Crime is a complex issue and dependent upon various factors, inclusive of police action, public/community response (whether positive or negative), fluctuations in the extent and type of environmental factors, population growth and socio-economic factors.

Category Contribution

Figure 2 depicts the percentage and actual contributions of the 4 categories of all priority crime (community reported crimes).

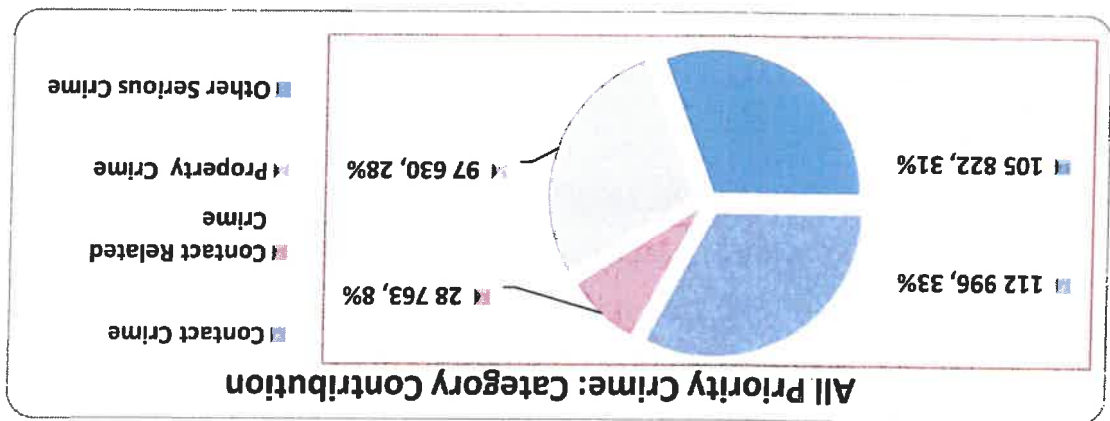
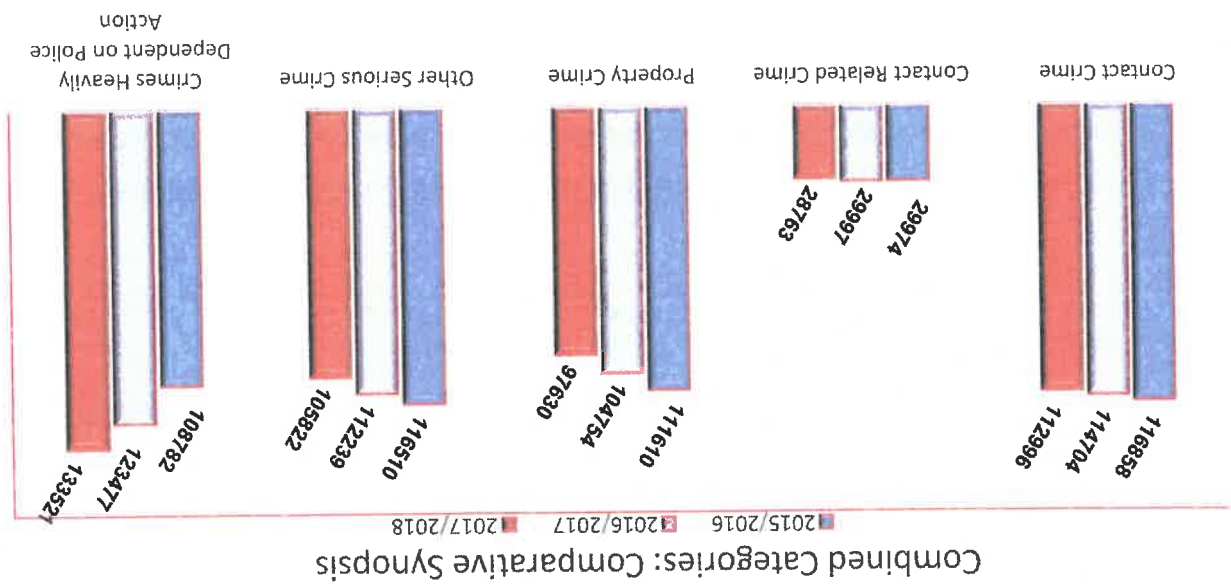


Figure 2

The graph illustrated in figure 3, shows the comparative crime counts (2015/2016, 2016/2017 compared with 2017/2018) for the four overall crime categories of all priority crimes and the category of crimes heavily dependent on police action for detection.

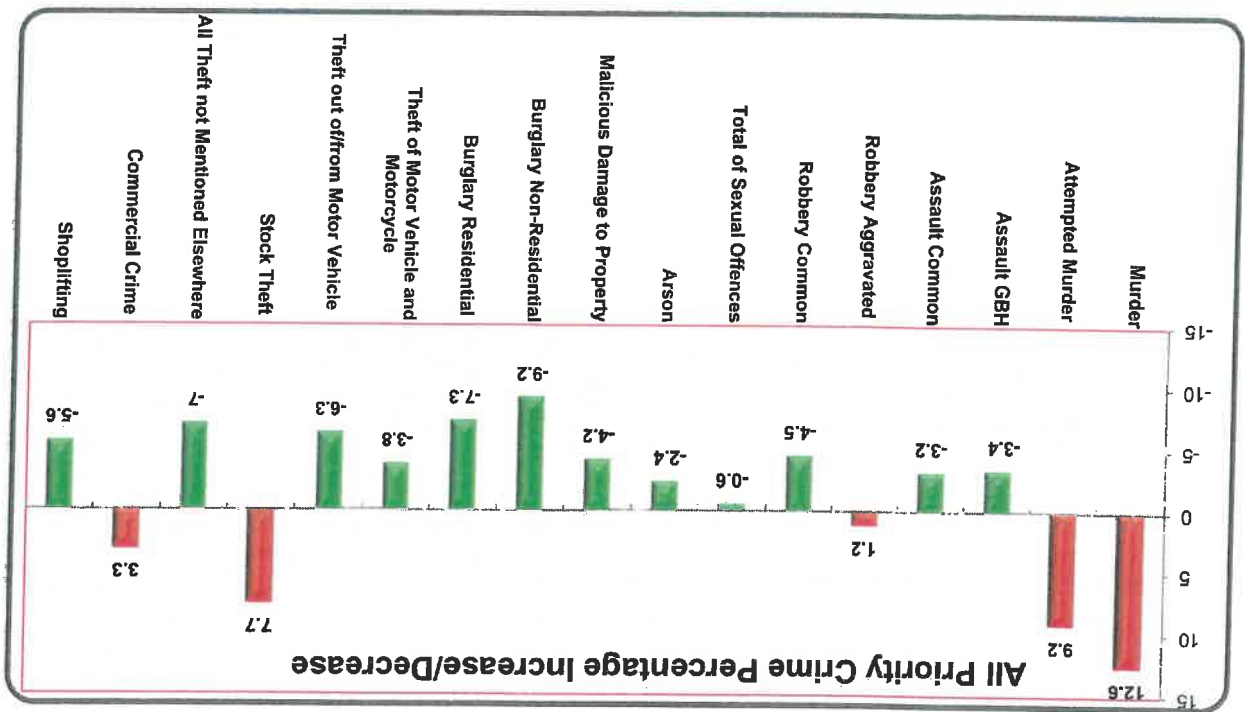
Figure 3



A cursory analysis indicates an increase in respect of contact related crime for the financial year 2017/2018. The increase shown for crimes heavily dependent on police action for detection was positive, planned for and proof of proactive policing. This contributed to the decrease experienced in other categories.

Figure 4 depicts the increases and decreases experienced in the various individual crime categories. Decreases have been achieved in respect of twelve (12) categories (highlighted in green) and increases in five (5) categories (highlighted in red).

Figure 4



The contribution of each cluster in respect of all priority crime, as portrayed in table 1.

Table 1

All Priority Crime						
Cluster Position, Contribution and Increase/Decrease						
Pos	Cluster	Pos 2016/2017	2016/2017	2017/2018	% Contribution	% Diff
1	Mitchell's Plain	1	38 032	35 179	10.2%	-7.50%
2	Cape Town	2	33 007	32 276	9.3%	-2.21%
3	Blue Downs	4	32 712	31 703	9.2%	3.08%
4	Tygerberg	3	30 756	31 270	9.1%	-4.41%
5	Nyanga	5	30 178	28 868	8.4%	-4.34%
6	Khayelitsha	6	29 842	26 927	7.8%	-9.77%
7	Winelands	7	28 206	26 406	7.6%	-6.38%
8	Eden	8	26 557	25 344	7.3%	-4.57%
9	Wynberg	9	25 545	25 165	7.3%	-1.49%
10	Millerton	10	22 467	21 260	6.2%	-5.37%
11	Worcester	11	21 585	19 640	5.7%	-9.01%
12	Overberg	12	14 590	14 543	4.2%	-0.32%
13	Da Gamaskop	13	10 110	9 670	2.8%	-4.35%
14	Vredenburg	14	8 559	7 861	2.3%	-8.16%
15	Beaufort West	15	4 962	4 882	1.4%	-1.61%
16	Vredendal	16	4 586	4 217	1.2%	-8.05%

Table 2 portrays the top 15 contributing stations. The difference in positions can be clearly seen when comparing column 1 with column 3. Delft and Mfuleni, both in the Blue Downs

cluster, were the only stations amongst the top 15 contributors to have recorded increases.

Bishop Lavis, despite experiencing high volumes of gang violence, achieved a decrease in respect of the overall contact crime category.

Table 2

All Priority Crime						
Station Position, Contribution and Increase/Decrease						
Pos	Station	Pos 2016/2017	2016/2017	2017/2018	% Contribution	% Diff

1	CT Central	1	15 952	15 422	4.5%	-3.32%
2	Mitchell's Plain	2	12 894	11 382	3.3%	-11.73%
3	Stellenbosch	3	9 298	8 119	2.4%	-12.68%
4	Nyanga	4	8 274	7 943	2.3%	-4.00%
5	Kraaifontein	6	7 946	7 745	2.2%	-2.53%
6	Worcester	5	8 098	7 144	2.1%	-11.78%
7	Bellville	7	7 154	6 768	2.0%	-5.40%
8	Millerton	8	6 779	6 641	1.9%	-2.04%
9	Delft	16	5 360	6 380	1.8%	19.03%
10	Mtufeni	14	5 632	6 006	1.7%	6.64%
11	Khayelitsha	9	6 514	5 791	1.7%	-11.10%
12	Parow	10	6 176	5 688	1.6%	-7.90%
13	Kleinvel	11	5 804	5 623	1.6%	-3.12%
14	Kuils River	13	5 652	5 451	1.6%	-3.56%
15	Bishop Lavis	12	5 698	5 246	1.5%	-7.93%

Various strategies were developed over time, with the majority yielding positive results. Crime Prevention via deployment, whether intelligence driven, informed by past occurrences or crime detection were employed during policing. Focused deployments in hot spot areas increased police visibility by utilising internal and external force multipliers in support of local police stations. This was monitored by the Operational Command Centre (OCC).

Possible linkage of suspected, arrested and detained persons to outstanding cases (open and under investigation), inclusive of verifiable and monitored processes, were another strategy which yielded positive results. Stellenbosch, in the Winelands cluster, was plagued by theft out of/from motor vehicles, achieved a decrease of 18.4%, the largest in the Province. The successes of the method followed, not only identified the link to other cases but to accomplices and other associated persons.

Vulnerable Groups

All crimes discussed in this report were influenced by some form of socio-economic ill. The degree of violence often exhibited showed extreme frustration or psychological deviation from what is perceived to be normal behaviour. On occasions victims were stabbed repeatedly by a single assailant while the victim was drunk and could not defend themselves.

Living conditions, impacted upon by inadequate housing, lack of or limited infrastructure, inadequate lighting and other basic needs not being addressed are just a few examples that contributed to the frustration which often resulted in violent protests. Protests of this manner detracted from the planned focus of SAPS, to prevent and combat crime. The socio-economic challenges, plaguing disadvantaged communities, were a causal factor how some interpreted and reacted to situations.

One factor that was concerning was the boldness that perpetrators of serious and violent crimes displayed. This can be attributed to a blatant disregard for the law and rights of members of the community. This can be seen in the number of police officers, inclusive of Metro Police and Traffic Police that were attacked by suspects in an effort to evade apprehension. This is indicated in 175 (2.4%) of the total murder and attempted murder sample counts, with an increase in attempted murder.

Farm Incidents

Incidents mentioned here do not include crimes committed by farm owners, farm workers or neighbours but rather incidents committed by outsiders against farm owners, farm workers and their families/visitors.

A total of 102 farm incidents were recorded, robbery at residential premises (house robbery) being most prominent, 77 incidents (75.4%). Incidents at farms appeared to be clustered, rural areas/stations experiencing higher numbers than others. Klipmuts and Stellenbosch recorded the highest number of incidents, 17 and 13 incidents respectively, followed by Grabouw with 8 incidents. Philadelphia, Paarl, Kraaifontein and Atlantis recorded 5 incidents each.

A total of 5 murders and 5 attempted murders occurred on farms. Klapmuts, Tulbagh, Albertinia Philadelphia and George each recorded 1 murder. Paarl experienced 2 attempted murders, with Citrusdal, Klapmuts, and Caledon each recorded 1 attempted murder.

Items taken included cameras, cash, cellular phones, laptops, jewellery and to a lesser degree, television sets, other electrical appliances, tools, electronic equipment and firearms were taken in 9 incidents.

Crime Increases and Contributing Factors

Murder, attempted murder and certain categories of aggravated robbery (robbery at residential / non residential and truck hijacking), were the only crime categories that had significant increases.

The following contributing factors contributed significantly to the increases:

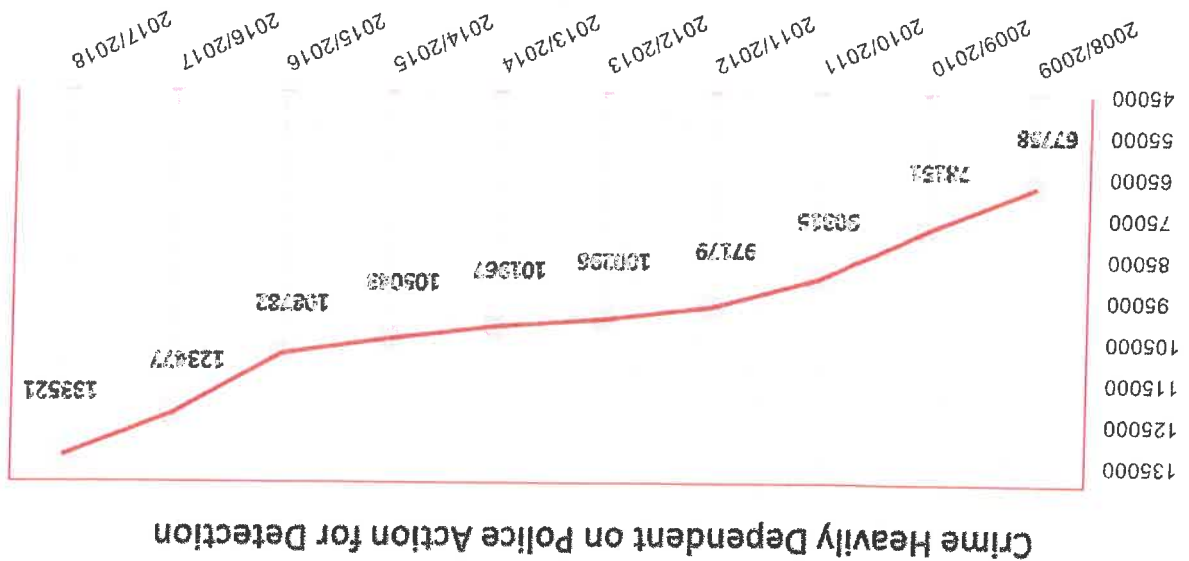
- **Gangsterism** – driven by greed and sustained by drug trade, prostitution and other organised crimes such as the illegal harvesting and sale of abalone. An escalation in gang violence collectively contributed 2 189 (30.2%) of murder and attempted counts of a combined sample of 7 238 (97.5%).
- **Retaliation and Revenge Attacks** – disputes and the inability to engage with each other to find an amicable solution. This was identified in 282 (3.9%) murders and attempted murder counts combined. Gangsterism and acts of retaliation/revenge contributed to the highest number of counts per incident in respect of murder and attempted murder. Multiple counts were registered in 235 (12.8%) gang related cases (murder and attempted murder combined). In 1 case 3 murder and 8 attempted murder counts were registered. In 20 (8.3%) cases multiple retaliation/revenge counts were registered, 1 case in Phillipi East resulted in 11 murder and 3 attempted murder counts being registered.
- **Taxi Violence** – showed an increase of 77 (1.1%) murder and attempted murder counts combined and the cause of 9 (14.7%) cases. In 1 case in Langa, 3 murder and 8 attempted murder counts were registered which resulted from a shooting incident, innocent victims were caught in the crossfire.
- **Community Retaliation and Vigilantism** – increased in respect of both murder and

- attempted murder with a collective 227 (3.1%) counts. The top stations where incidents occurred were amongst the top stations in respect of murder and attempted murder as well as stations where the largest number of service delivery protests took place.
- Alcohol Abuse* – In the Western Cape 4 935 counts were registered for illegal dealing in liquor at 4 687 addresses.

Crimes Heavily Dependent on Police Action for Detection

The graph in figure 5 reflects the increase in crimes heavily dependent on police action for detection for the 10 year period. An increase of 10 044 counts (8.1%) was indicated for 2017/2018 in comparison to 2016/2017.

Figure 5



Situational Analysis

Table 3 details the statistics recorded for the ten year period from 2008/2009 to 2017/2018 and incorporated all categories and sub-categories of priority crime, including crimes dependent on police action for detection. A discussion in respect of individual / combined crime category follows hereafter.

Table 3

Comparative Crime Statistics WESTERN CAPE												
CRIME CATEGORY	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	2017/ 2018	Case Diff	% Diff
	Murder	2 343	2 271	2 308	2 293	2 575	2 904	3 186	3 224	3 311	3 729	418
Sexual Offences	8 583	9 477	9 179	8 809	8 440	7 760	7 369	7 130	7 115	7 075	-40	-0.6%
Attempted Murder	1 755	1 696	2 152	2 310	3 268	3 345	3 727	3 444	3 387	3 698	311	9.2%
Assault with the Intent to Inflict Grievous Bodily Harm	23 025	23 968	24 666	24 637	24 483	24 806	26 200	25 539	24 417	23 583	-834	-3.4%
Assault Common	31 533	34 223	33 122	34 423	35 517	37 183	39 150	41 304	39 868	38 579	-1 289	-3.2%
Common Robbery	8 412	9 424	10 361	11 090	12 402	13 107	13 420	12 485	12 574	12 003	-571	-4.5%
Robbery with Aggravating Circumstances	12 687	12 491	12 204	13 739	16 681	19 484	23 116	23 732	24 032	24 329	297	1.2%
Total Contact Crimes (Crimes against the person)	88 338	93 550	93 892	97 301	103 346	108 589	116 168	116 858	114 704	112 996	-1 708	-1.5%
TOTAL SEXUAL OFFENCES												
Rape	5 159	6 188	6 219	5 924	5 861	5 250	4 951	4 800	4 771	4 744	-27	-0.6%
Sexual Assault	1 659	1 988	1 855	1 975	1 729	1 705	1 640	1 576	1 670	1 710	40	2.4%
Attempted Sexual Offences	277	325	366	410	420	441	409	437	365	372	7	1.9%
Contact Sexual Offences	1 488	976	739	500	430	364	369	317	309	249	-60	-19.4%
Total Sexual Offences	8 583	9 477	9 179	8 809	8 440	7 760	7 369	7 130	7 115	7 075	-40	-0.6%
SOME SUBCATEGORIES OF AGGRAVATED ROBBERY												
Carjacking	693	568	448	539	792	966	1 530	2 032	2 201	2 182	-19	-0.9%
Robbery at Residential Premises	974	1 167	1 215	1 344	1 647	1 878	2 158	2 574	2 560	2 787	227	8.9%
Robbery at Non-Residential Premises	1 056	1 056	1 309	1 563	1 933	2 154	2 218	1 973	1 889	2 033	144	7.6%
Robbery of Cash In-Transit	44	29	21	14	30	18	15	24	35	26	-9	-25.7%
Bank Robbery	2	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1 Case
Truck Hijacking	27	14	17	31	37	40	62	46	58	121	63	108.6%
CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES												
Arson	510	572	612	663	691	649	782	757	781	762	-19	-2.4%
Malicious Damage to Property	24 743	24 024	22 986	24 068	24 888	26 458	29 289	29 217	29 216	28 001	-1 215	-4.2%
Total Contact-Related Crimes	26 253	24 596	23 598	24 731	25 579	27 107	30 071	29 974	29 997	28 763	-1 234	-4.1%

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Comparative Crime Statistics WESTERN CAPE													
CRIME CATEGORY	2008/ 2009/	2009/ 2010/	2010/ 2011/	2011/ 2012/	2012/ 2013/	2013/ 2014/	2014/ 2015/	2015/ 2016/	2016/ 2017/	2017/ 2018/	Case Diff	% Diff	
	PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES												
Burglary at Non-Residential Premises	10 429	11 530	11 561	11 737	13 168	13 472	13 719	13 344	12 535	11 379	-1 156	-9.2%	
Burglary at Residential Premises	42 792	43 171	43 685	44 494	49 509	50 503	47 783	47 569	46 043	42 662	-3 381	-7.3%	
Theft of Motor Vehicle and Motorcycle	10 752	9 980	9 037	8 624	9 160	9 460	8 918	8 378	7 381	7 104	-277	-3.8%	
Theft Out of or From Motor Vehicle	29 807	35 294	36 348	38 282	41 361	42 549	42 221	41 458	37 910	35 532	-2 378	-6.3%	
Stock-Theft	838	1 035	898	876	924	789	831	861	885	953	68	7.7%	
Total Property-Related Crimes	94 818	101 010	101 529	104 013	114 122	116 773	113 472	111 610	104 754	97 639	-7 124	-6.8%	
OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES													
All Theft not mentioned elsewhere	89 569	85 547	84 032	91 747	90 605	93 978	97 396	92 032	85 957	79 975	-5 982	-7.0%	
Commercial Crime	11 093	11 452	11 622	11 805	11 791	10 821	10 408	10 986	11 725	12 109	384	3.3%	
Shoplifting	18 826	20 485	18 751	16 974	15 828	14 741	14 421	13 492	14 557	13 738	-819	-5.6%	
Total Other Serious Crimes	119 488	117 484	114 405	120 526	118 224	119 540	122 225	116 510	112 239	105 822	-6 417	-5.7%	
Total 17 Community Reported Serious Crimes	327 697	336 640	333 524	346 571	361 271	372 009	381 936	374 952	361 694	345 211	-16 483	-4.6%	
CRIME HEAVILY DEPENDENT ON POLICE ACTION FOR DETECTION													
Illegal Possession of Firearms and Ammunition	2 292	2 158	2 532	2 373	2 886	2 786	2 959	2 819	2 929	3 422	493	16.8%	
Drug-Related Crime	52 733	60 358	70 554	77 035	82 033	85 437	88 731	93 996	107 379	117 157	9 778	9.1%	
Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol or Drugs	12 733	15 635	17 229	17 523	15 161	13 583	13 224	11 725	12 895	12 776	-119	-0.9%	
Sexual Offences Detected as a Result of Police Action	0	0	0	248	216	161	129	242	274	166	-108	-39.4%	
Total Crime Heavily Dependent on Police Action for Detection	67 758	78 151	90 315	97 179	100 296	101 967	105 043	108 782	123 477	133 521	10 044	8.1%	

Contact Crime

Figure 6 depicts the 7 categories of contact crime and their percentage contribution. Despite the decreases/increases experienced in various sub-categories, the percentage contribution barely changed in comparison to the previous year (2016/2017), assault common decreased with 1% and robbery aggravated and increased with 1%.

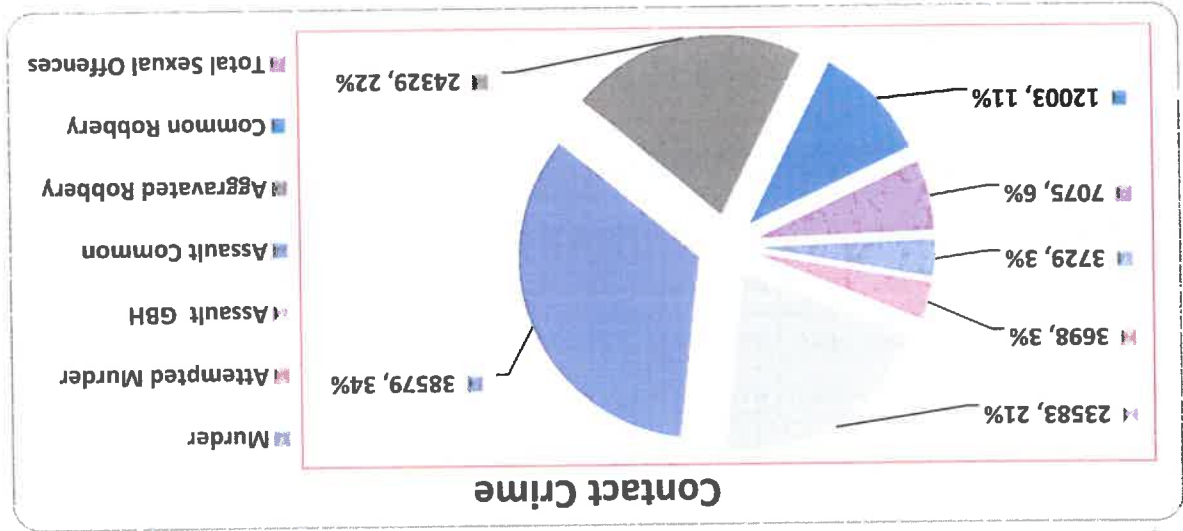
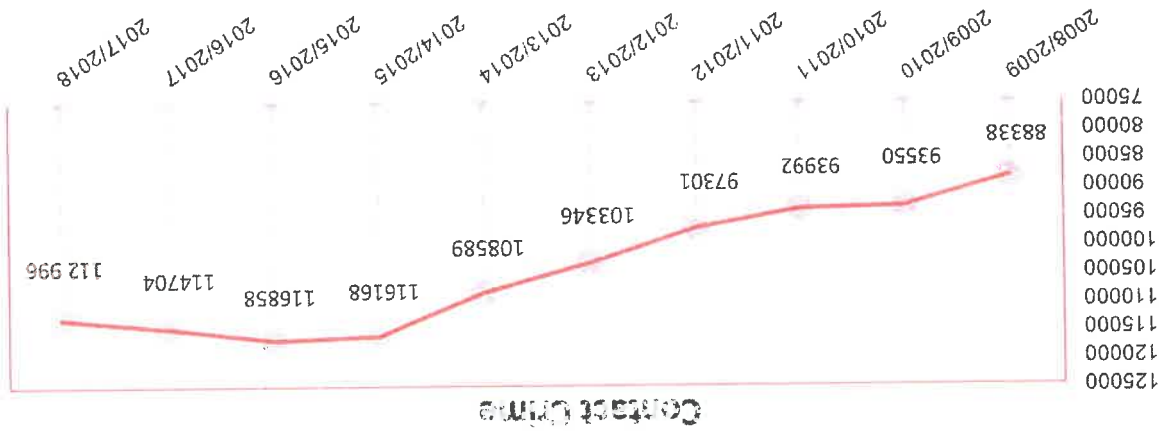


Figure 6

Murder, attempted murder and certain sub-categories of aggravated robbery, as can be seen in the 10 year comparative table (table 4) remained a challenge. It can be seen that crimes often occurred indoors or in places which inhibits policing, such as informal settlements.

The graph in figure 7 illustrated the trend of this category over 10 years with the current decrease in comparison to 2016/2017 being 1 708 counts equating to 1.5%.

Figure 7



Top Contributors

Table 4 portrays the top 5 contributing clusters in the Province with regards to the overall category of contact crime. The position has been similar for the previous two years (2016/2017 and 2015/2016).

Table 4

CONTACT CRIME: TOP CONTRIBUTORS - CLUSTERS					
Pos.	Cluster	2016/2017	2017/2018	% Contribution	Decrease/Increase
1	Nyanga	14 511	14 315	12.7%	-1.62%
2	Blue Downs	11 355	12 302	10.9%	8.34%
3	Mitchell's Plain	12 038	11 377	10.1%	-5.49%
4	Khayelitsha	12 197	11 284	10.0%	-7.49%
5	Eden	9 574	9 161	8.1%	-4.31%

The top 5 stations contributing towards contact crime are listed in table 5.

Table 5

CONTACT CRIME: TOP CONTRIBUTORS - STATIONS					
Pos.	Station	2016/2017	2017/2018	% Contribution	Decrease/Increase
1	Nyanga	4 959	4 784	4.2%	-3.53%
2	Mitchell's Plain	4 728	4 362	3.9%	-7.74%
3	Khayelitsha	3 776	3 477	3.1%	-7.92%
4	Delft	2 633	3 181	2.8%	20.81%
5	Kraaifontein	2 855	2 827	2.5%	-0.98%

Top Decreases

The overall category of contact crime showed a decrease, the top contributing stations, as depicted in table 6, recorded substantial decreases.

Table 6

CONTACT CRIME: TOP DECREASES: STATIONS					
Pos.	Station	2016/2017	2017/2018	Actual Decrease	% Decrease
1	Gugulethu	2 495	2 002	-493	-19.76%
2	Worcester	2 865	2 420	-445	-15.53%
3	Mitchell's Plain	4 728	4 362	-366	-7.74%
4	Harare	2 875	2 521	-354	-12.31%
5	Oudshoorn	2 011	1 708	-303	-15.07%

Murder

The increase in murder in murder depicted by the graph in figure 8 equates to 12.6%.

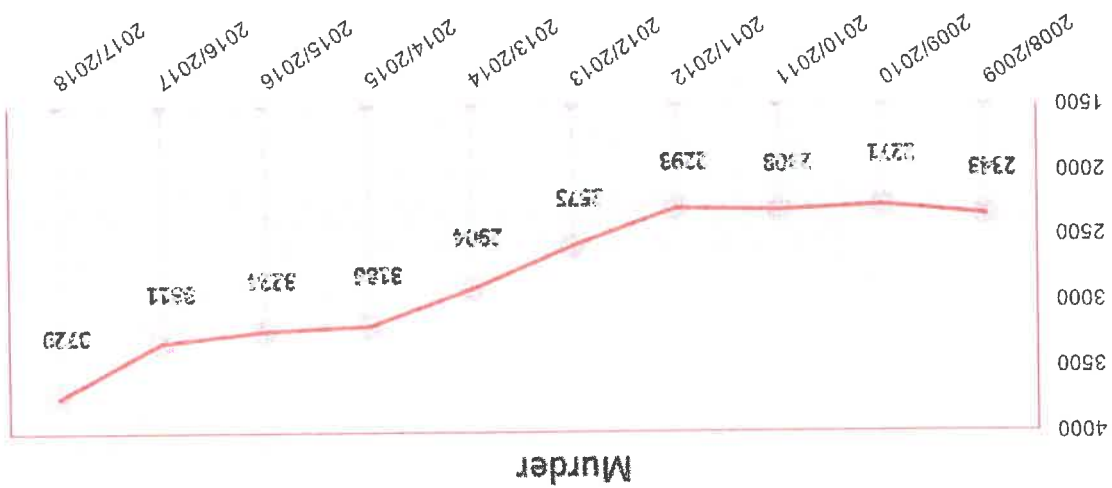


Figure 8

Various factors contributed to the increase in this category, 15 stations recorded increases of 10 counts or more. A common aspect in numerous instances were the multiple counts of murder in a single incident. In a sample of 3 601 cases (not counts), 107 cases showed the registration of multiple murders equating to 241 counts.

Top Contributors

Table 7 illustrates the top 5 contributing stations of murder with Phillippi East contributing the 2nd highest number in percentage and counts. This station faced numerous socio-economic challenges. Phillippi East found itself within the top contributors to murders due to robbery, arguments, acts of retaliation and community retaliation/vigilantism. This was also the case of Nyanga and Khayelitsha with Nyanga having experienced the second highest number of murders due to domestic violence. Delft and Kraaifontein, experienced the same challenges and dealt with high volumes of gang related violence.

Table 7

MURDER: TOP CONTRIBUTING STATIONS					
Pos.	Station	2016/2017	2017/2018	% Contribution	Decrease/Increase
1	Nyanga	281	308	8.3%	9.61%
2	Phillippi East	150	205	5.5%	36.67%
3	Delft	183	195	5.2%	6.56%
4	Khayelitsha	179	192	5.1%	7.26%
5	Kraaifontein	142	186	5.0%	30.99%

The 5 highest increases in murder were experienced in the stations listed in table 8. Kraaifontein, Mitchell's Plain and Mfuleni experienced high levels of gang related incidents. Mitchell's Plain recorded the highest number of gang related murders in the Province, equating to 112 counts.

Table 8

Pos.	Station	2016/2017	2017/2018	Increase	% Increase
1	Phillipi East	150	205	55	36.67%
2	Gugulethu	136	182	46	33.82%
3	Kraaifontein	142	186	44	30.99%
4	Mitchell's Plain	103	140	37	35.92%
5	Mfuleni	125	157	32	25.60%

Top Decreases

Harare being most notable recorded the greatest decrease as indicated in table 9, of 75%. Two stations indicated below, namely Athlone and Elsies River, were notorious for gang related violence.

Table 9

Pos.	Station	2016/2017	2017/2018	Actual Decrease	% Decrease
1	Harare	174	142	-32	-18.39%
2	Paarl	16	4	-12	-75.00%
3	Athlone	25	14	-11	-44.00%
4	Elsies River	65	54	-11	-16.92%
5	Conville	21	11	-10	-47.62%

Days and Times

Saturday, Sunday and Monday accounted for 65.2% of the total counts of murder. The three hour period from 21:00 – 23:59, saw a decrease of 2.3%. However, the nine hour period from 18:00 to 03:00 contributed the majority, 54.3% of the counts.

Alcohol Consumption/Abuse

Alcohol abuse may be implied when considering the top times and days, which were commonly known as the periods when alcohol consumption was at its peak.

Victim: Age and Gender

Males, were the overwhelming majority of victims, besides rape and other sexual assaults. In a sample of 3 722 counts, male victims equated to 91.2% and females 8.4% with the remainder 0.4% being unspecified.

Adults 18 – 55 years inclusive of males and females, collectively accounted for 88.8% of the victims. Senior citizens from the age of 65 to 82 years old and children from 0 (month/s old) to 9 years accounted for 0.83% and 0.96% respectively. Ages were unspecified for 3.2% of the victims.

Most Common Contributing Factors

Table 10 portrays the 7 most common contributing factors surrounding murders from a sample of 98.5% counts.

MURDER – CONTRIBUTING FACTORS	
Gang Related	Actual- 808 22%
Arguments	Actual- 484 13.2%
Robbery	Actual- 297 8.1%
Domestic Violence	Actual- 208 5.6%
Community Retaliation/ Vigilantism	Actual- 173 4.7%
Retaliation/ Revenge	Actual- 141 3.8%
Taxi Violence	Actual- 45 1.2%

Table 10

Instruments Most Commonly Used

Firearms were used in 42.3% of the murder counts followed by knives in 25.3% and other sharp instruments in 8.6%.

Attempted Murder

Figure 9 shows a clear increase regarding the number of counts attempted murder from 2016/2017 to 2017/2018.

The increase in this category was largely due to gang violence and multiple counts registered, 190 cases of attempted murder where 463 multiple counts were registered (12.5% of the total counts of attempted murder).



Figure 9

Top Contributors

In table 11, the top 5 contributing stations, Mitchell's Plain clearly contributed the highest single number of counts. The increase was due to gang related violence. Robberies in Khayelitsha and Nyanga were prominent, identified as contributing more attempted murders than other stations.

Table 11

Pos.	Station	2016/2017	2017/2018	% Contribution	Decrease/Increase
1	Mitchell's Plain	144	246	6.7%	70.83%
2	Delft	178	192	5.2%	7.87%
3	Khayelitsha	256	181	4.9%	-29.30%
4	Nyanga	183	172	4.7%	-6.01%
5	Bishop Lavis	143	156	4.2%	9.09%

ATTEMPTED MURDER: TOP CONTRIBUTORS - STATIONS

Top Decreases

Table 12 illustrates stations that recorded decreases with Khayelitsha recording the most substantial decrease.

Table 12

Pos.	Station	2016/2017	2017/2018	Actual Decrease	% Decrease
1	Khayelitsha	256	181	-75	-29.30%
2	Kraaifontein	160	103	-57	-35.63%
3	Elsies River	156	129	-27	-17.31%
4	Philippi	91	76	-15	-16.48%
5	Atlantis	93	81	-12	-12.90%

ATTEMPTED MURDER - TOP DECREASES: STATIONS

The 5 stations which recorded the most substantial increases listed in table 13 showed high numbers of gang related incidents. Kensington showed the highest actual increase.

Table 13

ATTEMPTED MURDER - TOP INCREASES - STATIONS

Pos.	Station	2016/2017	2017/2018	Increase	% Increase
1	Mitchell's Plain	144	246	102	70.83%
2	Kleinvel	33	67	34	103.03%
3	Mitzenberg	20	50	30	150.00%
4	Kensington	6	36	30	500.00%
5	Worcester	43	70	27	62.79%

Days and Times

Friday, Saturday and Sunday collectively saw the occurrence of 54.5% of the counts. The time period from 21:00 to 23:59 contributed 22.5% and 18:00 to 20:59 contributed 20.4%.

Instruments Most Commonly Used

Firearms were most commonly used in 77%, pistols/revolvers accounted for 75%, shotguns accounted for 1.5% and homemade firearms 0.6%. Knives were used in 9.1% of the counts and motor vehicles were used in 2%.

Victim Age and Gender

Males were the majority of victims equating to 84.7% of the attempted murder counts. Females accounted for 15.2% counts and the gender of victims were unspecified in 0.1% counts.

Children from 0 (younger than 1 years old) to 17 years old accounted for 8.5%, 18 to 35 years accounted for 63%, 36 to 55 years accounted for 24.1%, 56 – 65 accounted for 2.6%, 66 to 88 accounted for 0.6% and victims where age was unspecified was 1.2%.

Contributing Factors

Table 14 shows the top 8 contributing factors surrounding incidents of attempted murder of a sample of 96.7% of the counts.

Multiple counts of gang related attempted murders were registered in 10.1%. An increase in domestic violence and acts of retaliation/revenge, which most often originated from arguments, was recorded. In 13.3% of arguments the use of alcohol was indicated by either the victim or the alleged perpetrator or both.

A slight increase was experienced for community retaliation and for vigilantism, with 18.6%. Bishop Lavis, Elsie's River, Gugulethu, Phillipi East and Nyanga accounted for 27.8% of the attempted murders attributed to community retaliation and for vigilantism.

Table 14

ATTEMPTED MURDER - CONTRIBUTING FACTORS		Actual -	Actual -	Actual -	Actual -	Actual -	Actual -
Gang Related	38.7%	1381	3.9%	141	4.1%	148	0.9%
Arguments	6.1%	218	3.9%	141	4.1%	148	0.9%
Robbery	14.6%	521	3.9%	141	4.1%	148	0.9%
Involvement of enforcement	5.7%	203	3.9%	141	4.1%	148	0.9%
Domestic Violence	4.1%	148	3.9%	141	4.1%	148	0.9%
Retaliation/Revenge	3.9%	141	3.9%	141	4.1%	148	0.9%
Community Retaliation and Vigilantism	1.5%	54	3.9%	141	4.1%	148	0.9%
Taxi Violence	0.9%	32	3.9%	141	4.1%	148	0.9%

Gangsterism

Gang violence was widespread in the Western Cape, 45 stations recorded counts of murder and/or attempted murder attributed to gang related violence. It was prevalent to a greater degree on the Cape Flats. Smaller rural stations experienced increased levels of gangsterism. Gang members and bosses took advantage of opportunities presented in smaller communities to expand the drug trade and increase profits.

Generically, gang violence included 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 network within the same gang and
- Mistrust of gang members who associate with rival gang members

The months of October 2017, September 2017 and March 2018 in this order, showed the highest counts of murder and attempted murder attributed to gang violence.

Table 15 illustrates the 10 stations which recorded the highest number of gang murders and attempted murders, collectively accounting for 67.1% of the counts.

Table 15

Station	Cluster	Murder Total	Gang Related Murder	Attempted Murder Total	Gang Related Attempted Murder	Murder and Attempted Murder Total	Gang Murder and Attempted Murder Combined
Mitchell's Plain	Mitchell's Plain	140	108	246	184	354	292
Bishop Lavis	Nyanga	98	75	156	119	254	194
Manenberg	Nyanga	61	45	125	107	186	152
Elsies River	Nyanga	54	39	129	108	183	147
Steenberg	Mitchell's Plain	55	45	110	101	165	146
Delft	Blue Downs	195	55	192	75	387	130
Ravensmead	Blue Downs	65	54	102	76	167	130
Philippi	Mitchell's Plain	87	55	76	50	163	105
Atlantis	Millerton	68	39	81	50	149	89
Kraaifontein	Tygerberg	186	49	103	34	289	83

Counts of gang related murder and attempted murder combined, increased by 22.6% and equated to 42.5% of the sample counts.

Incidents (not counts) of gang shootings which resulted in multiple counts of murder, attempted murder or both equated to 10.7%. Bystanders were victims in 27.5% of gang related murder and attempted murder counts with 3.7% resulted in multiple counts of bystanders being killed and/or injured.

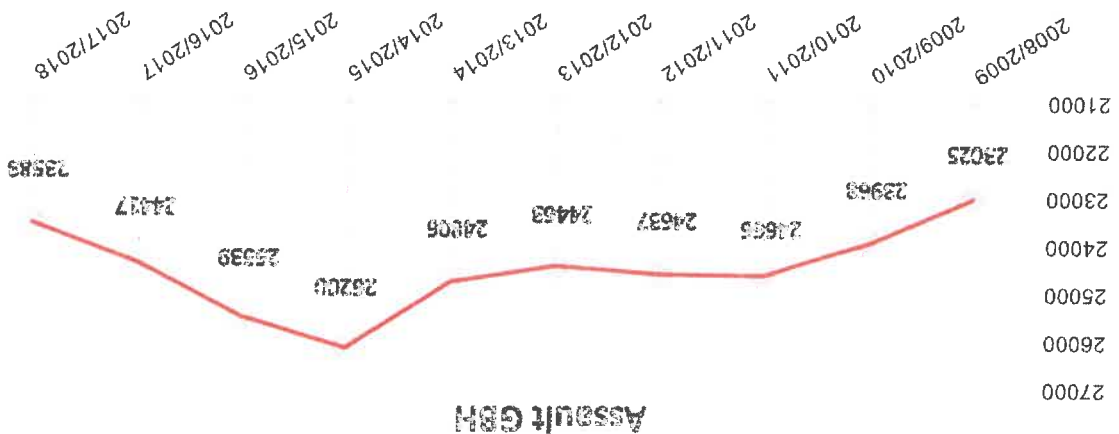
The frequency regarding the recording of gang related incidents, gave an indication of the impact on communities and the strain it placed on law enforcement resources.

Law enforcement, inclusive of SAPS and Metro Police, focused on confiscating illegal firearms and ammunition. On average at these stations the number of firearms confiscated which were connected to gang related shootings/activities, equated to 70.1% of total firearms recovered there. In total 644 confiscated firearms were linked to gang related activities which equated to an increment of 27.3% in comparison to 2016/2017

Assault with the Intent to do Grievous Bodily Harm (GBH)

Consecutive decreases for both common and aggravated assaults have been recorded, with the current decrease for assault GBH equating to 3.4% counts. Figure 10 illustrates the trend with the current decrease returning figures lower than 2009/2010 after the sharp increase reflected for 2014/2015.

Figure 10



The factors which contributed to assaults were those identified in the case of murder and attempted murder with robbery and gang violence playing a lesser role. Arguments, whether domestic violence related, often fueled by prior intake of alcohol and/or other intoxicating substances were major contributors.

Policing or more specifically the prevention/limiting of assaults, revolved around greater police presence, acting against the illegal sale of alcohol and drugs, confiscation of dangerous weapons and in response to occurrences, investigation, the justice process, the application of the Domestic Violence Act and support to victims. The deployment strategy to maximise police presence, as mentioned under all priority

crime, played a major role as extensive focus was placed on policing the legal and illegal sale of liquor.

Top Contributors

The top 5 contributing stations reflected in table 16 were similar to the overall category of contact crime and were amongst the top stations for murder and attempted murder. This indicated challenges faced in respect of causal factors.

Table 16
ASSAULT GBH: TOP CONTRIBUTORS - STATIONS

Pos.	Station	2016/2017	2017/2018	% Contribution	Decrease/Increase
1	Nyanga	1 071	870	3.7%	-18.77%
2	Deft	578	666	2.8%	15.22%
3	Mitchell's Plain	568	594	2.5%	4.58%
4	Mfuleni	522	591	2.5%	13.22%
5	Worcester	719	583	2.5%	-18.92%

The top 5 contributing station decreases listed in table 17 with only Ceres not amongst the 15 top contributors.

Table 17

ASSAULT GBH: TOP DECREASES: STATIONS

Pos.	Station	2016/2017	2017/2018	Actual Decrease	% Decrease
1	Nyanga	1 071	870	-201	-18.77%
2	Gugulethu	618	438	-180	-29.13%
3	Worcester	719	583	-136	-18.92%
4	Oudtshoorn	633	511	-122	-19.27%
5	Ceres	346	237	-109	-31.50%

The stations which experienced the highest increase and depicted in table 18, except for Mbekweni, were all amongst the top 15 contributing stations of the Province. The 15 contributing stations all showed the presence of the same factor namely high levels of socio-economic challenges.

Table 18

ASSAULT GBH: TOP INCREASES - STATIONS

Pos.	Station	2016/2017	2017/2018	Increase	% Increase
1	Deft	578	666	88	15.22%
2	Thembalethu	335	412	77	22.99%
3	Mfuleni	522	591	69	13.22%
4	Mbekweni	284	339	55	19.37%
5	Beaufort West	333	387	54	16.22%

Days and Times

Saturday and Sunday saw the collective occurrence of 12 962 (54.8%) counts of Assault GBH. Saturday accounted for 29.04% of the counts, Sunday accounted for 25.4% followed by Friday with 12.6%.

The time periods 15:00 to 23:59 collectively accounted for 58.5% of Aggravated Assaults.

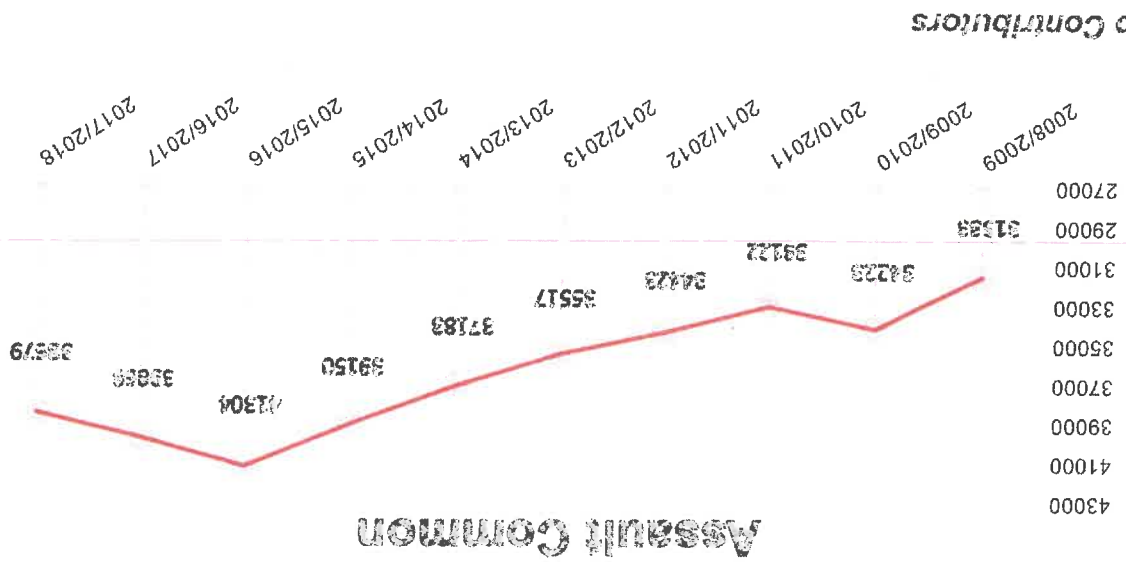
Instruments Most Commonly Used

Perpetrators used knives in 25.7%, stones/bricks in 10.9%, bottles/broken bottles in 29.4% and hands and sticks accounted for 10.2%.

Assault Common

A decrease of 3.2% was indicated for this category as illustrated by figure 11. Assault common showed a trend over the ten years which was less volatile than assault GBH. The similarity between the two categories, except for the severity of injuries, was evident in the causal factors. There was a distinct difference pertaining to the ages of suspects/alleged perpetrators who were generally younger in this instance. Common times of occurrence, which occurred earlier in the day.

Figure 11



The top 4 contributing stations illustrated in table 19, experienced decreases with the decrease in Mitchell's Plain being most substantial, equating to 20.98% counts,

Except for Worcester, all remaining stations were amongst the top 5 contributors for the overall category of contact crime. This picture was similar to assault GBH.

Table 19

ASSAULT COMMON: TOP CONTRIBUTORS - STATIONS

Pos.	Station	2016/2017	2017/2018	% Contribution	Decrease/Increase
1	Mitchell's Plain	1 992	1 574	4.1%	-20.98%
2	Worcester	1 357	1 178	3.1%	-13.19%
3	Nyanga	1 111	1 040	2.7%	-6.39%
4	Kraaifontein	985	933	2.4%	-5.28%
5	Khayelitsha	826	896	2.3%	8.47%

Table 20 illustrates the 5 most substantial station decreases in this category, 60% of the stations in the Province experienced a decrease in assault common and 7.8% placed amongst the top 15 contributors within this category.

Table 20

ASSAULT COMMON: TOP DECREASES: STATIONS

Pos.	Station	2016/2017	2017/2018	Actual Decrease	% Decrease
1	Mitchell's Plain	1 992	1 574	-418	-20.98%
2	Worcester	1 357	1 178	-179	-13.19%
3	Gugulethu	541	404	-137	-25.32%
4	Ceres	367	247	-120	-32.70%
5	Strand	565	476	-89	-15.75%

Delft, shown in table 21 recorded the most substantial increase for this category. Delft was one of the most rapidly expanding residential areas with extensive low cost developments seeing the migration and settlement of persons from various areas from within and outside the Province. The area was plagued by unemployment, resultant poverty and other social challenges including gangsterism.

Table 21

ASSAULT COMMON: TOP INCREASES - STATIONS

Pos.	Station	2016/2017	2017/2018	Increase	% Increase
1	Delft	603	850	247	40.96%
2	Philippi East	289	447	158	54.67%
3	Atlantis	675	785	110	16.30%
4	Elsies River	532	611	79	14.85%
5	Hout Bay	166	244	78	46.99%

Days and Times

Saturday and Sunday were the common days of occurrence, collectively contributing 43% and Friday, contributed 13.1% of the counts.

The most common time period here was 18:00 to 20:59, accounting 22.1% followed by 15:00 to 17:59 accounting for 17.6% of the counts.

Instruments Most Commonly Used

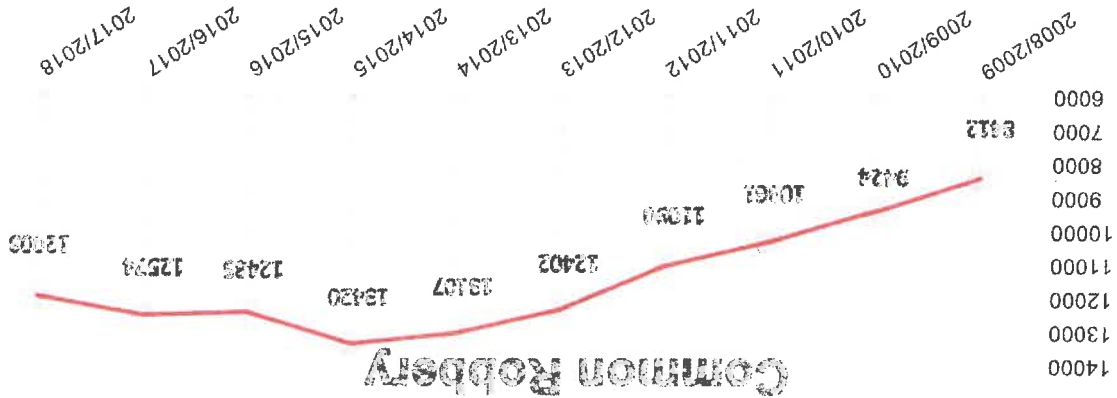
Assault commons is characterised by weapons seldom being used, in this instance, hands/open hands were used in the highest number of counts equating to 51%, fists in 20.5% followed by feet in 3.3%.

The use of the abovementioned limbs/body parts by perpetrators, beatings/striking and or hitting which occurred in majority counts, equated to 62.6%, followed by slapping with 12.2% counts. Victims were also threatened in 3.7% and pushed in 3.4% counts.

Common Robbery

Common robbery portrayed a similar trend as seen in figure 12 to other categories of contact crime where a decrease was shown. The current decrease of 4.5% was the third consecutive and most substantial one with the figure being the lowest in 6 years. Decreases were realised at 79 out of the 150 (52.7%) stations in the Province.

Figure 12



There were a few distinct aspects to these decreases:

(1) 10 (66.7%) of the 15 stations with the most substantial decreases were amongst those experiencing the highest levels of gang violence and crime in general.

(2) 12 (80%) stations resorted within the top 15 decreases for common robbery also showed decreases for aggravated robbery.

- (3) The stations referred to under point 1 saw extensive deployments due to factors such as gangsterism.
- (4) They ensured a high level of enhanced focused action as per Provincial instructions.

The Provincial approach, followed up with instructions and monitored performance as previously indicated, resulted in focused deployment and increased police presence, contributed to the decrease.

Common robbery was most prevalent in densely populated areas. This was clearly portrayed by table 23 and table 24, respectively depicting the top 5 contributing stations where the most substantial increases were experienced. Areas of population influx, included business centres and transport hubs, which allowed the opportunity to rob and escape. This was true for all of the top contributing stations. It was encouraging to note that 9 (60%) of the top contributing stations recorded decreases with 5 of them resorting amongst the top 15 decreases. Robbery included the snatching of bags, purses, jewellery as well as acts of pick pocketing.

Top Contributors

Table 22 illustrates the top contributors. Common robberies, accounting for 77%, occurred in Cape Town City Centre or CBD which involved the element of grabbing items such as cellphones and handbags from commuters/pedestrians. In the case of Mitchell's Plain, Town Centre (shopping centre, bus and taxi transport hub with easy access to railway station) saw the occurrence of 37% of the sample totalling 659 counts. The above scenario was common to the majority of stations which experienced incidents of common robbery.

Table 22

COMMON ROBBERY : TOP CONTRIBUTORS - STATIONS					
Pos.	Station	2016/2017	2017/2018	% Contribution	Decrease/Increase
1	Cape Town Central	1 143	1 179	9.8%	3.15%
2	Mitchell's Plain	710	662	5.5%	-6.76%
3	Parow	414	504	4.2%	21.74%
4	Nyanga	459	440	3.7%	-4.14%
5	Bellville	371	389	3.2%	4.85%

The 5 most substantial increases are listed in table 23 with two stations, namely Parow and Cape Town Central being amongst the top 5 contributing stations. Delft, Phillipi

East and Milnerton included rapidly developing small business centers which encompassed wholesale retailers which provided cheaper products to the public. This caused extensive movement of persons and goods facilitated by formal and informal public transport systems.

Table 23

COMMON ROBBERY: TOP INCREASES - STATIONS					
Pos.	Station	2016/2017	2017/2018	Increase	% Increase
1	Parow	414	504	90	21.74%
2	Phillipi East	65	129	64	98.46%
3	Delft	114	173	59	51.75%
4	Milnerton	166	206	40	24.10%
5	Cape Town Central	1 143	1 179	36	3.15%

Top Decreases

The stations which recorded the most notable decreases in this category are listed in Table 24 with 2 stations namely, Worcester and Stellenbosch being amongst the top 15 contributors in the Province. Except for Gugulethu, these were all in outlying areas from the Cape Metropole but factors were the same with Stellenbosch Central/CBD accounted for 61.38% of the sample counts.

Table 24

COMMON ROBBERY: TOP DECREASES: STATIONS					
Pos.	Station	2016/2017	2017/2018	Actual Decrease	% Decrease
1	Worcester	301	212	-89	-29.57%
2	Oudtshoorn	252	164	-88	-34.92%
3	Stellenbosch	278	196	-82	-29.50%
4	Gugulethu	166	100	-66	-39.76%
5	Atlantis	239	181	-58	-24.27%

Days and Times

Saturday accounted for 17.3%, Friday 16.1%, Sunday 14.3% and Monday followed with 14.2%. The remainder of the days of the week returned similar percentage contributions of between 12.8% and 12.6% of the counts.

The consecutive time periods of 12:00 to 20:59 collectively accounted for 50.1% of the counts. The period 15:00 to 17:59 showed the highest single percentage contribution of 17.8%.

Instruments Most Commonly Used

Due to the nature of the crime, which includes an action, the top instrument used in 81.7% of the counts was the hand and in 53.8% items were grabbed from victims. In 2.8% of the counts victims were verbally warned/instructed to hand over items.

Aggravated Robbery

Figure 13 illustrates the contribution of each sub-category of aggravated robbery, street robbery, included incidents where a weapon was used including firearms, was the largest contributor followed by robbery at residential premises and carjacking. Robbery at business premises was the 4th highest contributor followed by truck hijacking and robbery of cash in-transit respectively.



Figure 13

This overall category, comprising of 7 sub-categories, increased by 1.2%. This was concerning when considering the number of murders and attempted murders committed during the perpetration of robberies. The 10 year trend portrayed by figure 14 illustrates a slight increase from the previous year. Decreases experienced in certain stations brought a sense of encouragement, such as in Khayelitsha Cluster namely at Khayelitsha (1 529 to 1 294), Harare (902 to 709), Linglethu-West (519 to 428) and Macassar (141 to 107). These stations are adjacent to each other and showed a collective decrease of 553 counts.

Figure 14



Top Contributors

The top contributors in aggravated robbery, its sub-categories and the overall trio (crime category (carjacking, robbery at business premises and robbery at residential premises) were similar. Delft featured in the top 5 contributing stations of all of them except in respect of robbery business for which it contributed the 9th highest number of counts.

Stations featured as top contributors within this category were also top contributors in murder and attempted murder with robbery being a top contributing factor.

This picture certainly indicates that stations share common factors, including socio-economic conditions, environmental conditions (which promoted commission of offences), criminals being residents and conditions which made it easy for criminals to evade detection. The same symptoms were seen in all residential areas across the Province which shared the same developmental path that included influx of persons settling on land that was not serviced, leading to informal living conditions, lack of services, marginalisation, poverty etc. The development of another residential area following this path, would have the same result. The impact of social-challenges was the largest contributor to this crime category.

The top contributing stations listed in table 25 were similar to those recorded for the most substantial increase, as portrayed in table 26. Decreases shown here in respect

of Khayelitsha and Mitchell's Plain certainly showed that efforts in the right direction can produce positive results.

Table 25
AGGRAVATED ROBBERY: TOP CONTRIBUTORS - STATIONS

Pos.	Station	2016/2017	2017/2018	% Contribution	Decrease/Increase
1	Nyanga	1 498	1 646	6.8%	9.88%
2	Khayelitsha	1 529	1 294	5.3%	-15.37%
3	Mitchell's Plain	1 018	946	3.9%	-7.07%
4	Delft	758	869	3.6%	14.64%
5	Mfuleni	686	827	3.4%	20.55%

The 5 stations which recorded the most substantial increases are listed in table 26, the similarities in respect of Nyanga, Delft and Mfuleni, as referred to above, can clearly be seen. The increase recorded at Thembalethu in the Southern Cape, although being the 5th highest was most concerning due to the geographical and population size and percentage and actual increase.

Table 26
AGGRAVATED ROBBERY - TOP INCREASES - STATIONS

Pos.	Station	2016/2017	2017/2018	Increase	% Increase
1	Philippi East	619	789	170	27.46%
2	Nyanga	1 498	1 646	148	9.88%
3	Mfuleni	686	827	141	20.55%
4	Delft	758	869	111	14.64%
5	Thembalethu	77	178	101	131.17%

Top Decreases
The decreases discussed concerning the stations in the Khayelitsha Cluster (Khayelitsha, Harare and Lingeletu West) is portrayed in table 27 with the decrease experienced in Gugulethu being equally noteworthy.

Table 27
ROBBERY AGGRAVATED - TOP DECREASES: STATIONS

Pos.	Station	2016/2017	2017/2018	Actual Decrease	% Decrease
1	Khayelitsha	1 529	1 294	-235	-15.37%
2	Harare	902	709	-193	-21.40%
3	Gugulethu	720	565	-155	-21.53%
4	Lingeletu-West	519	428	-91	-17.53%
5	Mitchell's Plain	1 018	946	-72	-7.07%

Monday accounted for 14.8% followed by Sunday with 14.1%. Saturday and Friday accounted for 16.7% and 15.4 % of the counts respectively.

The three time periods of 15:00 to 17:59, 18:00 to 20:59 and 21:00 to 23:59 collectively accounted for 44.1% of the counts. The time period 18:00 to 20:59 showed the single largest contribution of 17.2% followed by 21:00 to 23:59 with 13.7%.

Instruments Most Commonly Used

Firearms were used in the highest number of counts, pistols/revolvers accounted for 44.9% and shotguns in 0.6%. Knives were identified as the second most common weapon used equating to 39.5% of the counts. Pangas and screwdrivers were used in 1.5% and 0.8% of the counts respectively.

Street Robbery

This sub-category which encompasses the majority of aggravated robberies, showed a slight decrease of 0.6%. The slight decrease depicted in figure 15 was the result of the volume contribution being 70.1%.

Figure 15



Street robbery includes all robberies with a weapon, which is not specified as resorting in other sub-categories of aggravated robbery as shown in table 5 under situational analysis and the pie chart for aggravated robbery in figure 14.

Typically, as in the case of common robbery, incidents of this nature were prevalent in densely populated areas, due to daily influx of people to business centers and transport hubs. The robbery of pedestrians by perpetrators using vehicles, perpetrators simply stopped, threatened victims or simply grabbed items and sped off, became more .

The top contributing stations in this regard were similar to common robbery and the broader category of aggravated robbery. Table 28 illustrates the top contributing stations in a sample of 16 921 (98.5%) street robberies.

Table 28

Pos.	Station	2017/2018	% Contribution
1	Nyanga	968	5.7%
2	Khayelitsha	885	5.2%
3	Mitchell's Plain	781	4.6%
4	Cape Town Central	573	3.4%
5	Kraaifontein	565	3.3%

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 by the perpetrators. The victim enters their premises, be it residential or business, where they are confronted, incidents of carjacking, house robbery or business robbery often resulted from these confrontations.

A slight decrease in the number of incidents were experienced equating to 0.48% of aggravated robberies in comparison to 0.75% for 2016/2017.

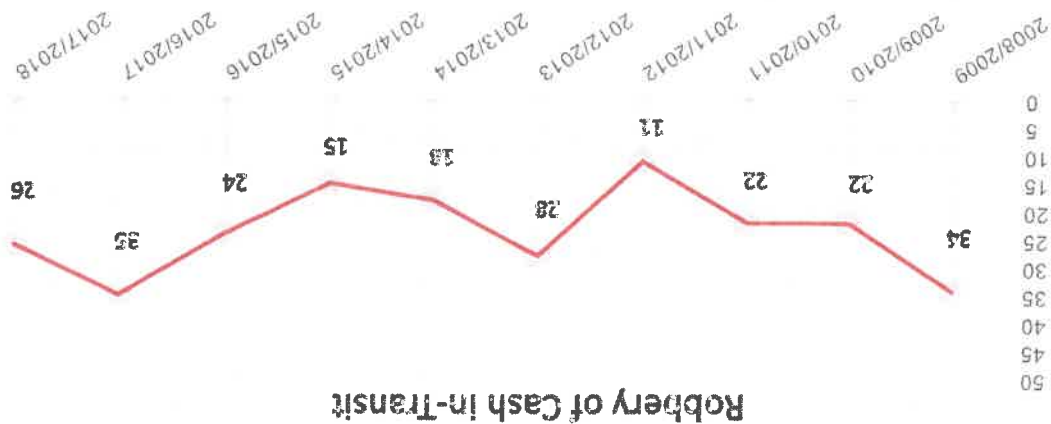
Days and Times

Friday was prominent accounting for 21.2% of these incidents. Saturday accounted for the second highest contribution of 13.6% followed by Tuesday with 11.0%. The most prominent time was during business hours from 09:00 to 16:00 when banks were open and accessible to clients.

Robbery of Cash in-Transit (CIT)

A slight decrease of 25.7% was achieved in this category. The percentage decrease may seem high but this was due to the actual low figures presented in figure 16. The trend over the past 10 years was erratic with substantial decreases and increases being experienced.

Figure 16



Robberies of this nature was specialised and required a high degree of planning, resources and with the trend of using explosives, a degree of skill and knowledge. Therefore the number of perpetrators were small in comparison to the remainder of aggravated robbery and the arrest/non-arrest and/or movement of suspects had a profound impact on the number of occurrences.

In a sample of 88.5% incidents, the single highest number of incidents were classified as cross pavement robberies. This classification involved robberies during the movement of cash from a business premises to the cash delivery vehicle and vice versa, which occurred in 47.8% of CIT sample counts. The sample indicated that in 17.4% the robberies occurred while the vehicle was en route. Robberies inside premises (merchants) while cash was being delivered/collected, accounted for 13% of the incidents with a similar number occurring at ATM sites while cash was being loaded/about to be loaded into machines. In 2 incidents stationary cash delivery vehicles, whilst the crew was loading ATM's, were rigged with commercial explosives and blasted open to gain access to the cash.

In all the incidents of attempted CIT robberies, heightened vigilance and appropriate action by security and police officers averted the robbery and in some instances led to the arrest of suspects.

Besides large amounts of cash being taken, 3 people were killed and 6 injured during these robberies. One fatalities involved an employee of a company where the robbery

took place, while a woman on her way to work in another incident was injured when caught in the crossfire. Twenty three (23) firearms carried by security guards were stolen.

Top Contributors

The stations listed in table 29 were the top contributors accounting for 42.3% of total counts in the Province. Sixteen (16) stations each registered 1 count of robbery of cash in-transit. These were situated all over the Province and as far afield as Hermannus, De Doorns and Vredenburg.

Table 29

ROBBERY OF CASH IN TRANSIT: TOP CONTRIBUTORS - STATIONS

Pos.	Station	2016/2017	2017/2018	% Contribution	Decrease/Increase
1	Parow	2	3	11.5%	50.00%
2	Lentegeur	0	3	11.5%	3 Cases more
3	Table View	1	2	7.7%	100.00%
4	Harare	2	2	7.7%	0.00%

Days and Times

Monday and Saturday were the most prominent days and accounted for 30.4% of the counts. Wednesday and Thursday each accounted for 13% of the counts.

The most prominent time period was between 09:00 to 11:59 and accounted for 47.8% of the sample counts, 11.15 to 11:50 accounted for 45.4%, 09:15 to 09:45 accounted for 36.4%. The three (3) periods 12:00 to 14:59, 15:00 to 17:59 and 18:00 to 20:59 accounted for 3 counts each equating to 13% of the sample.

Instruments Most Commonly Used

Firearms were used in all incidents; while explosives were used on 2 occasions. In 1 of these incidents, the guard was instructed to hold a hand grenade eliminating any action from him by fearing an explosion and being killed.

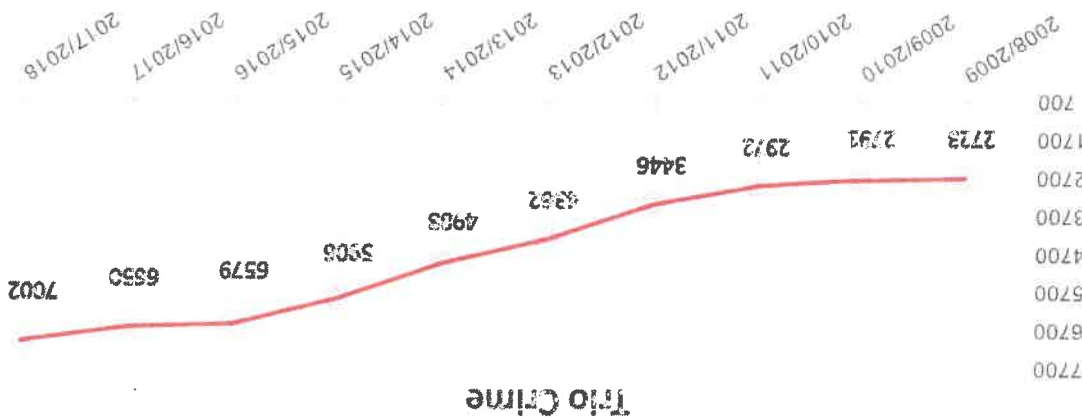
Arrests

At the time of analysis (2018/05/13) a total of 28 suspects were arrested on 11 cases.

Trio Crimes

The overall category of trio crimes, which includes carjacking, robbery at residential premises and robbery at business premises showed an increase of 5.3%. The category of carjacking showed a slight decrease of 0.9%. The graph in figure 17 illustrates a steady increases over the 10 year period. Incidents of trio crimes were recorded at 68 stations in the Province with some seeing substantial increases.

Figure 17



Top Contributors

Table 30 illustrates the top contributing stations in this category with all of them, except Phillip East, amongst the top 5 contributors for the overall category of aggravated robbery as depicted in table 23.

Table 30

TRIO CRIME: TOP CONTRIBUTORS - STATIONS					
Pos.	Station	2016/2017	2017/2018	% Contribution	Decrease/Increase
1	Nyanga	573	627	9.0%	9.42%
2	Delft	356	389	5.6%	9.27%
3	Khayelitsha	376	372	5.3%	-1.06%
4	Phillipi East	309	336	4.8%	8.74%
5	Mfuleni	270	332	4.7%	22.96%

The 5 stations which recorded the most substantial increases are listed in table 31. The similarities in respect of the positions of Mfuleni, Nyanga and Delft as indicated in aggravated robbery were apparent but it was the increases from other stations that was concerning.

Table 31

TRIO CRIME: TOP INCREASES - STATIONS					
Pos.	Station	2016/2017	2017/2018	Increase	% Increase
1	Mfuleni	270	332	62	22.96%
2	Nyanga	573	627	54	9.42%
3	Kuils River	91	142	51	56.04%
4	Millerton	201	241	40	19.90%
5	Delft	356	389	33	9.27%

Kuils River was in 3rd position due to the lower number of counts the previous year, appeared to have experienced the highest increase.

Top Decreases

Despite the increases indicated above, it was reassuring to show decreases in this category as per table 32.

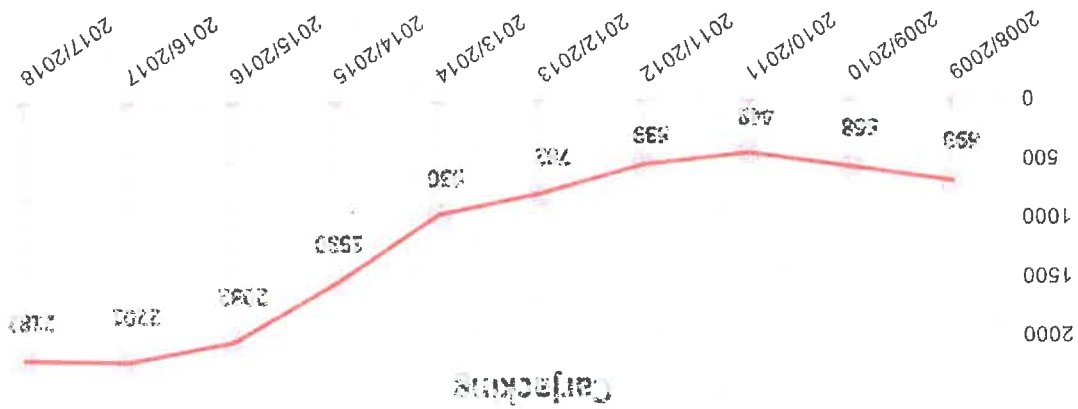
Table 32

TRIO CRIME - TOP DECREASES: STATIONS					
Pos.	Station	2016/2017	2017/2018	Actual Decrease	% Decrease
1	Harare	382	328	-54	-14.14%
2	Gugulethu	320	280	-40	-12.50%
3	Kwanokuthula	39	20	-19	-48.72%
4	Plettenberg Bay	36	17	-19	-52.78%
5	Oudtshoorn	39	23	-16	-41.03%

Carjacking

A decrease of 0.9%, as illustrated in figure 18 a period of stabilisation has been experienced from 2016/2017 after the sharp increases for 2014/2015 and 2015/2016.

Figure 18



Despite the high volume, the decrease was encouraging when considering the areas with the largest decreases, namely Gugulethu, Lingeletu-West, Philippi East, Khayelitsha etc. were priority areas in terms of extensive and focused deployment. The top decreases at indicated areas were greater than the top increases in affected areas.

It has been reported previously, besides vehicles taken for resale, parts, used in other crimes or other incidents of hijacking (car or truck), a high number of hijackings were extended street robberies, where items carried in vehicles by owners were targeted and the vehicle abandoned after fleeing the scene.

Top Contributors

The top contributing stations to this crime category listed in table 33 with Nyanga showing the highest contribution with 42.8% incidents occurred in the suburb of Browns Farm. Harare, the fifth position with a substantial decrease of 28.3% also experienced decreases in the overall category of aggravated robbery and robbery business/residential.

Table 33

Pos.	Station	2016/2017	2017/2018	% Contribution	Decrease/increase
1	Nyanga	257	276	12.6%	7.39%
2	Delft	164	175	8.0%	6.71%
3	Khayelitsha	145	144	6.6%	-0.69%
4	Mtleni	103	126	5.8%	22.33%
5	Harare	173	124	5.7%	-28.32%

Top Decreases

The most substantial decreases listed in table 34 included Lingeletu-West together with Khayelitsha with a slight decrease as seen in table 31 above.

Table 34

Pos.	Station	2016/2017	2017/2018	Actual Decrease	% Decrease
1	Gugulethu	157	101	-56	-35.67%
2	Harare	173	124	-49	-28.32%
3	Lingeletu-West	104	70	-34	-32.69%
4	Philippi East	136	107	-29	-21.32%
5	Langa	29	17	-12	-41.38%

Top Increases

The most substantial increase listed in table 35, Muizenberg, in 4th position showed a lower actual increase but experienced the most substantial increase due to the low figures the previous year. Kullis River, seemed to experience a similar challenge.

Table 35

CARJACKING: TOP INCREASES - STATIONS					
Pos.	Station	2016/2017	2017/2018	Increase	% Increase
1	Mfuleni	103	126	23	22.33%
2	Kleinvei	49	69	20	40.82%
3	Nyanga	257	276	19	7.39%
4	Muizenberg	18	36	18	100.00%
5	Kullis River	19	32	13	68.42%

Days and Times

Friday, Saturday and Sunday experienced the highest number of occurrences with a collective contribution of 50.3% (1 104) of a 94.5% (2 197) sample of carjacking. Saturday had the highest contribution equating to 19.6%.

The top time segment was from 18:00 to 02:59 which collectively accounted for 57.2% of the counts. The time period 12:00 to 14:59 was the fourth most prominent time with a contribution of 10.8%.

Instruments Most Commonly Used

Firearms were used in 76.4% of the sample counts, pistols/revolvers accounted for 98.8%, homemade firearms accounted for 0.3% and shotguns 0.9%. Knives were used in 5.6% counts. The use of knives and other objects indicated numerous incidents were opportunistic and not organised as in the case of street robbery.

Robbery at Residential Premises (House Robbery)

A substantial increase of 8.9% (227) counts was recorded as illustrated in figure 19, which depicts a steady increase over the 10 year period.

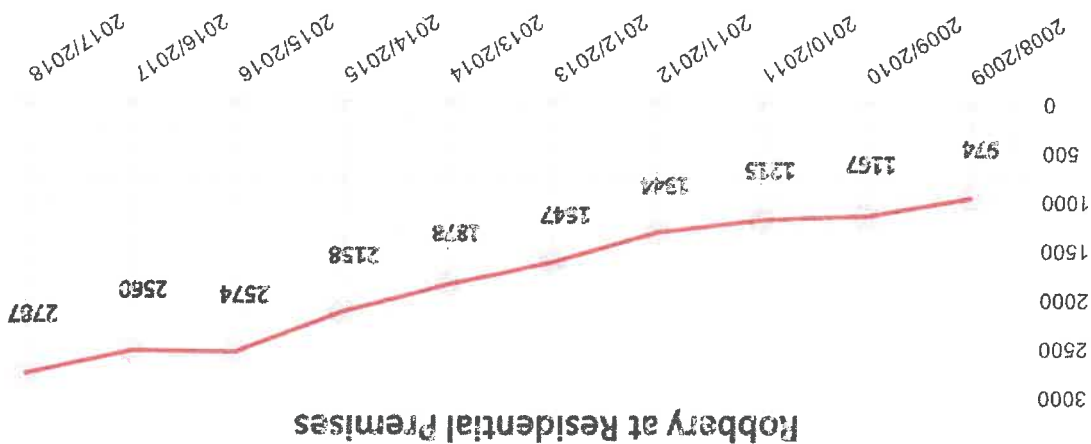


Figure 19

The top contributing stations were some that experienced extremely high levels of social challenges. The 5 top stations depicted in table 36 accounted for 31.3% (873) of the counts in the Province.

Table 36

ROBBERY AT RESIDENTIAL PREMISES: TOP CONTRIBUTORS - STATIONS

Pos.	Station	2016/2017	2017/2018	% Contribution	Decrease/Increase
1	Nyanga	276	293	10.5%	6.16%
2	Delft	153	166	6.0%	8.50%
3	Phillipi East	105	157	5.6%	49.52%
4	Gugulethu	131	129	4.6%	-1.53%
5	Harare	116	128	4.6%	10.34%

Top Decreases

The most substantial decreases are those listed in table 37.

Table 37

ROBBERY AT RESIDENTIAL PREMISES - TOP DECREASES: STATIONS

Pos.	Station	2016/2017	2017/2018	Actual Decrease	% Decrease
1	Stellenbosch	84	60	-24	-28.57%
2	Hout Bay	48	34	-14	-29.17%
3	Steenberg	17	3	-14	-82.35%
4	Wynberg	29	18	-11	-37.93%
5	Gans Bay	11	1	-10	-90.91%

Table 38 illustrates the top 5 stations which experienced the highest increase. It was concerning that stations which recorded low figures previously, experienced the most

Top Increases

substantial increases, namely Kulis River, Bellville, Thembalethu and Milnerton now ranked in the top 5.

Table 38

ROBBERY AT RESIDENTIAL PREMISES: TOP INCREASES - STATIONS

Pos.	Station	2016/2017	2017/2018	Increase	% Increase
1	Phillipi East	105	157	52	49.52%
2	Kulis River	43	73	30	69.77%
3	Bellville	18	42	24	133.33%
4	Thembalethu	15	35	20	133.33%
5	Milnerton	69	88	19	27.54%

Identified Modus Operandi Groups

In informal residential areas where structures comprise of wood and iron and in many instances poorly constructed, doors and windows were simply kicked or forced open. In other instances trends or specific modus operandi were identified, which may have indicated specific groups or a few groups following the same modus.

Posing as Police Officers to Gain Entry

Suspects operating in groups of up to 10, usually dressed as police officers, posed as if they were executing search warrants or warrants of arrest to gain entry. This was identified in 1.3% (37) of the counts. Nyanga and Milnerton registered the highest number of incidents.

Days and Time

In respect of the overall category of House Robbery the top days are Friday accounting for 15.9% (443), Saturday accounting for 15.6% (437) followed by Thursday accounting for 14.3% (400) of the counts. The remainder of the days averaged contributions of between 13.7% (382) and 13.3% (371).

The top time periods were 00:00 to 02:59, 03:00 to 05:59 and 21:00 to 23:59 in that order. These were consecutive time periods and usually the residents were at home. The mentioned periods accounted for 23.7% (660), 19.6% (546) and 18.3% (546) respectively, which collectively represented 61.6% (1 716) of the total counts. The closest time period to those mentioned above, was 18:00 to 20:59 with 13.4% (373) of the counts.

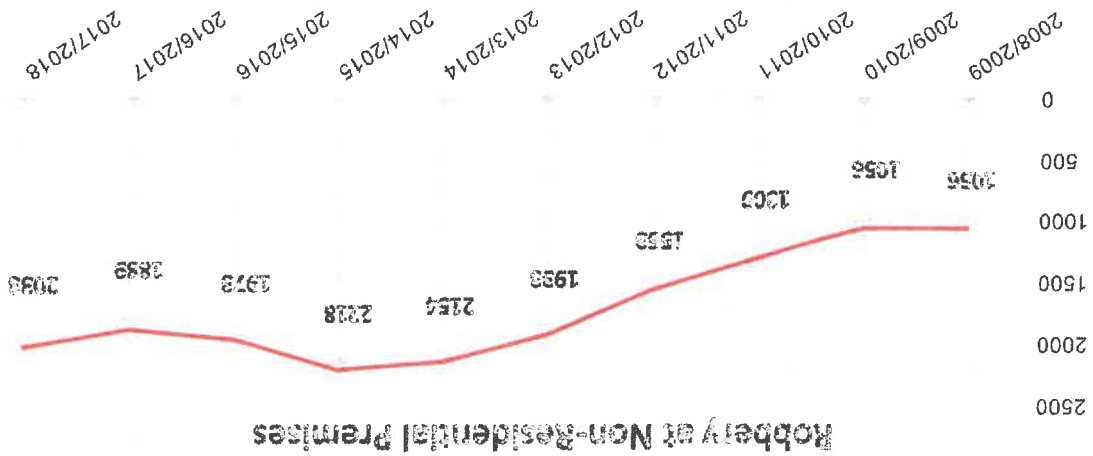
Instruments Most Commonly Used

Pistols/revolvers were used in 50.6% (1 410) counts which was the smallest percentage contribution in comparison to other types of robbery, excluding common robbery and robbery with a firearm. Knives were the weapon of choice in 15.3% (426) of the counts with screwdrivers, crowbars and pangas being used in 1.9% (53), 1.5% (38) and 1.1% (31) of the counts respectively, representing the top 5 instruments. Unspecified instruments was used in 11.2% (311) of the counts and victims were verbally threatened in 1.4% (40) of the sample counts.

Robbery at Non - Residential Premises (Business Robbery)

The current increase of 7.6% (144) counts follows 2 years of decreases as illustrated in figure 20 with the 10 year trend showing an upward curve. The top 10 contributing stations, which accounted for 34.7% (705) total counts of the province, included are 8 stations which were common to both categories. This may indicate the presence of similar factors within these stations.

Figure 20



The top 10 stations does not include mainline or traditional business centres. The mentioned stations experienced development of business areas due to the demand created by the residential areas. This was true for the so called convenience stores and spaza shops which were often targeted.

Murder and attempted murder of a combined sample of 97.5% (7 240) showed that robbery was the cause in 11.3% (818) counts and that 1.8% (15) of those were

business/attempted business robberies, of these business robberies mentioned here 53.3% (8) involved spaza shops with 7 of these involved foreigner victims. The mentioned spaza shop incidents resulted in 3 murders. Vehicles were taken in 2.6% (51) counts, vehicles were not only taken from the owners of businesses but often from people visiting the premises.

Top Contributors

The top 5 contributing stations listed in table 39 all showed increases, except for Harare. Two stations namely Mtuleni and Milnerton located amongst the top 5 increases depicted by table 40.

Table 39

ROBBERY AT NON-RESIDENTIAL PREMISES: TOP CONTRIBUTORS - STATIONS					
Pos.	Station	2016/2017	2017/2018	% Contribution	Decrease/Increase
1	Khayelitsha	115	116	5.7%	0.87%
2	Mtuleni	65	101	5.0%	55.38%
3	Milnerton	69	85	4.2%	23.19%
4	Harare	93	76	3.7%	-18.28%
5	Philippi East	68	72	3.5%	5.88%

The stations where the most substantial increases were experienced are listed in table 40. Grassy Park in 2nd position, which placed in 3^{1st} position the previous year, seemed to have experienced the most substantial increase based on the low figures of the previous year. The general proximity and the rezoning of residential areas or parts thereof to business premises contributed to this crime category. In Grassy Park, the same convenience store was robbed 4 times.

Table 40

ROBBERY AT NON-RESIDENTIAL PREMISES: TOP INCREASES - STATIONS					
Pos.	Station	2016/2017	2017/2018	Increase	% Increase
1	Mtuleni	65	101	36	55.38%
2	Grassy Park	23	43	20	86.96%
3	Nyanga	40	58	18	45.00%
4	Gugulethu	32	50	18	56.25%
5	Milnerton	69	85	16	23.19%

Top Decreases

The most substantial decreases illustrated in table 41 were similar to the increases for business robbery and decreases for house robbery in respect of the low figures. In this

instance, the majority of the stations reflected here were situated outside of Cape Town

Table 41

ROBBERY AT NON - RESIDENTIAL PREMISES: TOP DECREASES: STATIONS

Pos.	Station	2016/2017	2017/2018	Actual Decrease	% Decrease
1	Kwanokuthula	27	8	-19	-70.37%
2	Harare	93	76	-17	-18.28%
3	Plettenberg Bay	25	10	-15	-60.00%
4	Saldanha	16	4	-12	-75.00%
5	Oudtshoorn	24	13	-11	-45.83%

Premises Robbed

Business Robberies can be divided into robberies at formal and informal premises, which contributed 53.6% (992) and 46.4% (858) respectively of the counts of business robbery determined from a sample of 91.1% (1 850).

Formal business premises can be further divided into retail stores, construction sites, doctor's rooms etc. These types of premises accounted for 71.7% (711) and 28.3% (281) from the sample counts respectively.

Convenience stores and superettes accounted for the largest single number of formal premises classified as retail stores equating to 14.1% (100). Similarly to spaza shops, the proximity to residential areas and more specifically their trading hours was a factor making them a target.

Clothing stores were targeted in 13.9% (99) of the retail store incidents but the items targeted were cellular telephones that carries a higher resale value and was in great demand both locally and abroad. Cellular telephone stores were targeted in 9.1% (75) of the retail store robberies, which reinforced the finding that clothing stores where cell phones were sold were the main target.

Construction site robberies was the single highest number, not classified as retail stores and amounted to 13.9% (39) of that total. In this regard it was identified that a group approached construction sites and indicated that they were doing deliveries. Once the security guard was more at ease, he was overpowered, bound and gagged.

Informal premises includes spaza shops which are situated within residential areas and in this instance accounted for 93.1% (799) of the counts where informal businesses were robbed. Spaza shops security was generally standard, which was naturally taken advantage of by criminals. Foreigners own the majority of spaza shops that were robbed with Somalian nationals owning 68.7% (549) of them.

Days and Times

All the days of the week except for Friday return similar percentage contributions with an average of 14.1% (287) counts. Friday, Wednesday and Thursday contributed slightly greater numbers of counts, 15.7% (318), 14.8% (301) and 14.7% (298) of the total counts of business robbery respectively.

The majority of robberies occurred during normal business hours (09:00 to 17:59) but the hours from 18:00 to 20:59 accounted for the single largest number of counts equating to 19.8% (402), which represented the extended trading hours. The later time periods of 21:00 to 23:59 and 00:00 to 02:59 contributed 12.6% (257) and 6.2% (126) of the counts respective, with the period 18:00 to 20:59, accounted for 38.6% (785) of robberies which could be construed as after hours.

Instruments Most Commonly Used

Pistols/revolvers accounted for 74.4% (1 511), knives 10.1% (205), pangas 1.4% (29), shotguns 1.1% (23) and the use of high calibre firearms accounted for 0.7% (14) of the sample counts.

ATM/Drop Safe Bombings/Grindings

Although an incident of this nature does not usually resort under robbery, they often have the same modus operandi or approach. Some incidents involved burglaries during which the skill of opening a safe was displayed. Two distinct means of opening a safe has emerged, grinding and bombing. In total, 63 incidents of this nature occurred, with ATM/safe grinding accounting for 63.5% (40), which indicated a slight decrease from 2016/2017. The bombing of ATMs and drop safes required more knowledge and skill and accounted for 36.5% (23) of the total identified incidents.

Truck Hijacking

The current increase, illustrated in figure 21, equated to 108.6% (63 counts).

Figure 21



The analysis of 82.3%(107) counts of truck hijacking indicated a general increase in the classic hijacking where goods transported by trucks were the primary target although not always successfully. Delivery trucks making deliveries, especially to spaza shops and more specifically where cash is available such as those delivering bread, dairy products and soft drinks were robbed for the cash and goods was left mostly intact. This was the case in most incidents.

Delivery vehicles were robbed in 64.5% (69) of the counts and 22.4% (24) the robbed vehicles were used to transport goods other than deliveries to shops and similar premises. The latter included bulk transport and long distance hauling of goods. In 61.7% of the sample counts it was indicated that the goods carried was taken with the community being in on the act. It was not indicated whether any goods was taken in 28.0% (30) of the counts. The remainder of the counts 10.3% (11) involved empty vehicles, Telkom vehicles and instances where no goods were taken at all.

Delivery vehicles such as those delivering bread, dairy products and snacks to smaller shops and spaza shops are often paid in cash and to this end trucks were equipped with safes to safeguard the cash. Criminals are aware of this and often targeted the trucks with the intention to remove or force open the safe. In 11.2% (12) the safes were opened/removed and cash taken all of these counts involved delivery vehicles and in a further 10.3% (11) counts the cash was taken before it could be placed in the

safe or while still in possession of the driver. In 2 incidents the perpetrators attempted to hammer the safe open but was unsuccessful and ended up taking some of the products instead.

The targeting of specific goods such as liquor which is a high value item appeared to be on the increase. In 9.3% (10) of the sample counts liquor was stolen and in some incidents the entire load was taken. Abalone, a high value item destined for export was targeted in 4 incidents, which resulted in the murder of an escorting security official.

Incidents of truck hijacking appeared to be organised in some instances with pre-arranged receivers/buyers of goods and in others they appeared to be impromptu actions by suspects waiting for an opportunity.

Examples of impromptu occurrences was when a empty truck was hijacked and recovered immediately afterward and in another, a truck carrying large items were taken to a yard which was too small to successfully unload the goods and the driver was told to leave the loaded truck.

Top Contributors

Nyanga was the top contributing station as can be seen in table 42. Three (3) of the stations namely Nyanga, Khayelitsha and Harare featured amongst the top contributors in respect of carjacking. The majority of the vehicles robbed in these areas were delivery vehicles.

Table 42

TRUCK HIJACKING: TOP CONTRIBUTORS - STATIONS					
Pos.	Station	2016/2017	2017/2018	% Contribution	Decrease/Increase
1	Nyanga	5	21	17.4%	320.00%
2	Phillippi East	3	10	8.3%	233.33%
3	Khayelitsha	7	9	7.4%	28.57%
4	Harare	4	9	7.4%	125.00%
5	Bishop Lavis	2	7	5.8%	250.00%

The stations experiencing the highest increase as indicated in table 43. The incidents recorded at Paarl were mainly committed on the N1 National Road with 4 of the 5 incidents involving articulated trucks.

Table 43

TRUCK HIJACKING - TOP INCREASES - STATIONS				
Pos.	Station	2016/2017	2017/2018	Increase
1	Nyanga	5	21	16
2	Phillippi East	3	10	7
3	Paarl	1	6	5
4	Bishop Lavis	2	7	5
5	Harare	4	9	5
				% Increase
				55.38%
				86.96%
				45.00%
				56.25%
				23.19%

Days and Times

Thursday and Friday accounted for the majority of the occurrences and returned a collective figure of 40.1%. This was not surprising as most deliveries take place in preparation of weekends when sales are at its peak.

The top time segment stretched over three consecutive periods namely 09:00 to 11:59, 12:00 to 14:59 and 15:00 to 17:59 with a collective contribution of 66.4%. The period from 09:00 to 11:59 accounted for the single largest contribution of 35.5% of the counts.

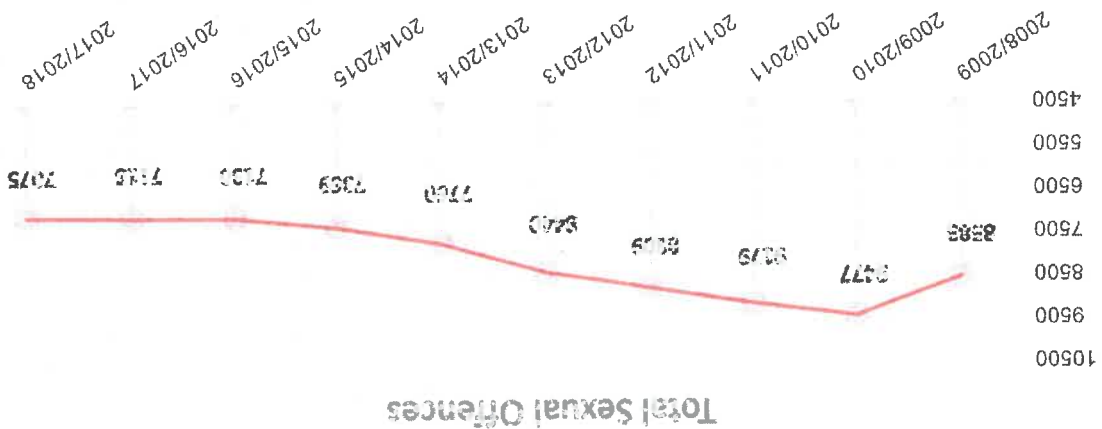
The most common times in respect of hijacking horse and trailer trucks differs. The top time period was from 20:00 to 01:30. Incidents occurred on all days with Saturday and Sunday seeing slightly more incidents

Total Sexual Offences

The analysis sample comprised of 92.9% (6 631) counts. This category consists of 4 sub categories, rape contributed 67% and sexual assault contributed 24.2%, attempted sexual offences contributed 5.3% and contact sexual offences contributed 3.5% of the total counts.

The graph in figure 22 illustrates the trend with a period of stabilisation. Rape and to a lesser degree, sexual assault, will be discussed due to the high contribution of counts.

Figure 22



Some of the contributing factors often found were:

- Living conditions – overcrowding in a household, Substance abuse – more especially alcohol,
- Domestic violence,
- Psychological disorders/state of mind – paedophilia, male chauvinism, the need to exert power, low self-esteem etc.

The poor socio-economic factors common in many communities, force people to live in sub-standard conditions.

Top Contributors

The top contributing stations depicted in table 44 was similar to the overall category of contact crime and its sub-categories. This indicated a concentration of crime and the presence of the same factors which contributed to crime incidents.

Table 44

TOTAL SEXUAL OFFENCES: TOP CONTRIBUTORS - STATIONS						
Pos.	Station	2016/2017	2017/2018	% Contribution	Decrease/Increase	
1	Nyanga	356	308	4.4%	-13.48%	
2	Delft	219	236	3.3%	7.76%	
3	Gugulethu	238	223	3.2%	-6.30%	
4	Mitchell's Plain	193	200	2.8%	3.63%	
5	Harare	204	192	2.7%	-5.88%	

Table 45 illustrates the stations with the highest increase in the Province in the overall category of sexual offences.

Table 45

TOTAL SEXUAL OFFENCES: TOP INCREASES - STATIONS				
Pos.	Station	2016/2017	2017/2018	Increase
1	Kleinvlief	107	147	40
2	Eisies River	47	83	36
3	Mbekweni	46	77	31
4	Paarl	52	82	30
5	Khayelitsha	156	186	30
				% Increase
				37.38%
				76.60%
				67.39%
				57.69%
				19.23%

Top Decrease

Three stations within the top contributing category namely, Nyanga, Gugulethu and Harare experienced decreases. The decrease at Nyanga being the 2nd highest in the Province. The other stations which experienced substantial decreases in the sexual offences category are listed in table 46.

Table 46

TOTAL SEXUAL OFFENCES: TOP DECREASES: STATIONS				
Pos.	Station	2016/2017	2017/2018	Actual Decrease
1	Mfuleni	230	167	-63
2	Nyanga	356	308	-48
3	Conville	131	101	-30
4	Ceres	75	49	-26
5	Klawer	35	13	-22
				% Decrease
				-27.39%
				-13.48%
				-22.90%
				-34.67%
				-62.86%

Saturday and Sunday, accounted for the highest individual percentage contributions 25.1% and 24.2% collectively. The third most prominent day was Friday accounting for 12.8% followed by Monday with 12.4% of the sample counts.

The most prominent consecutive time periods, in order of prominence, were 21:00 to 23:59 with 19% and both 18:00 to 20:59 and 00:00 to 02:59 accounted for 16.1% of the counts respectively.

Rape

The decrease illustrated in figure 23 may appear to be stabilising since the substantial decrease in 2013/2014 and 2014/2015.

female.

Table 47 depicts the age and percentage contribution of child victims of both male and

Victim Age and Gender

The level of violence rape victims endured during the ordeal was of concern when considering 2.7% (109/4 036) of the sample cases/incidents (not counts), multiple counts of rape was registered in respect of a single victim. The percentage contribution might not seem high but these incidents equated to 309 counts of rape.

The description of numerous incidents indicated that young teenagers were voluntarily under the influence of alcohol. In one cluster, namely Vredenburg, 110/119 incidents the consumption of alcohol by both the victim and the perpetrator was indicated. In the same cluster, domestic violence was indicated in 14 incidents.

ages 0 to 17 years.

This category, as mentioned above, was the largest contributing sub-category with 67% (4 744) counts and in a sample of 4 238 counts 1 437 were children from the



Figure 23

Table 47

Child Victims – 33.9% (1 437) of Sample					
Females – 85.2% of Children (1 222)			Males – 14.8% of Children (213)		
Age Group	% of female children	% of child victims	Age	% of male children	% of child victims
0 - 5	10.3% (126)	8.8%	0 - 5	12.7% (27)	1.9%
6 - 10	19.6% (240)	16.7%	6 - 10	44.6% (95)	6.6%
11 - 14	33.7% (412)	28.7%	11 - 14	27.2% (58)	4.0%
15 - 17	36.3% (444)	30.9%	15 - 17	15.5% (33)	2.3%

Table 48 depicts age and percentage contribution of adult victims of both male and females.

Table 48

Adult Victims – 66.1% (2 801) Samples					
Females – 92.3% of Adults (2 587)			Males - 7.7% of Adults (214)		
Age Group	% of Adult Females	% of Adult Victims	Age Group	% of Adult Males	% of Adult Victims
18 - 25	45.7% (1 184)	42.2%	18 - 25	44.9% (96)	3.4%
26 - 35	34.5% (892)	31.8%	26 - 35	33.6% (72)	2.6%
36 - 45	13.1% (338)	12.1%	36 - 45	14.0% (30)	1.1%
46 - 64	6.4% (165)	5.9%	46 - 64	6.1% (13)	0.5%
65 & older	0.3% (8)	0.3%	65 & older	1.4% (3)	0.1%

Days and Times
 Analysis of the sample showed Saturday followed by Sunday were the top days contributing 26.9% and 26.4% followed by Monday and Friday contributing of 12.4% and 11.8% of the sample counts respectively. The remaining days of the week contributed 7.2% and 7.7%.

The most prominent time periods was 21:00 to 23:59 with 20.8% , 00:00 to 02:59 contributed 18.6% followed by 18:00 to 20:59 contributing 16.2%. These times were consistent with the overall category of contact crime and very similar to murder and attempted murder.

Contact Related Crime

This category/sub categories showed a substantial decrease. The respective contributions of the two sub-categories to the overall category illustrated in figure 24.

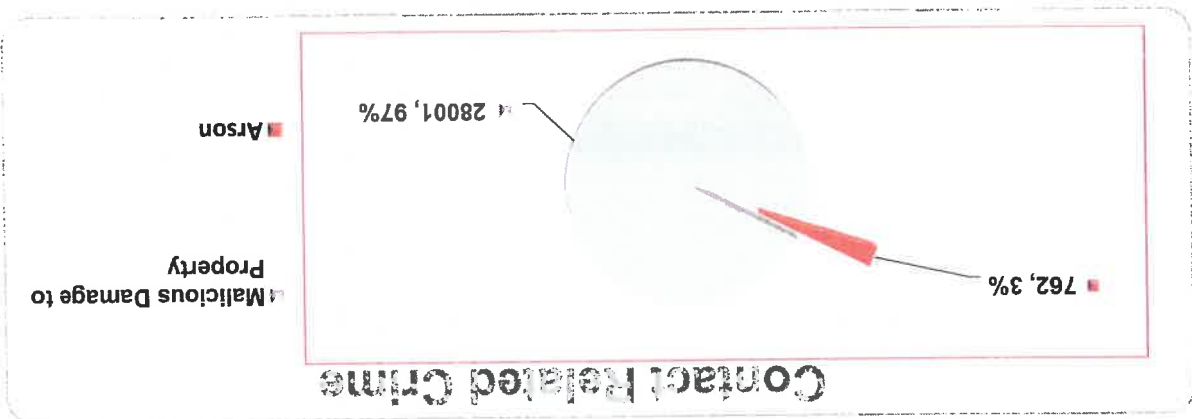
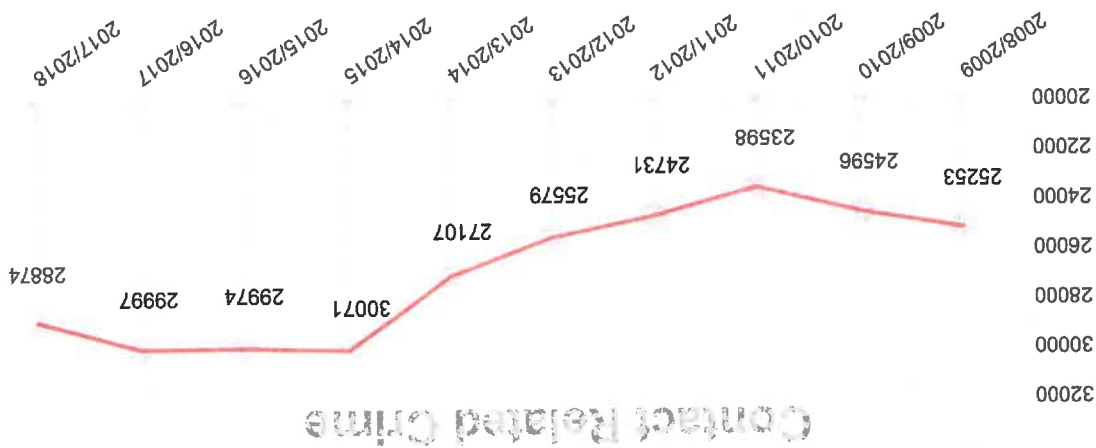


Figure 24

The trend in respect of contact related crime illustrated in figure 25 was almost identical to the overall category of contact crime, despite certain sub-categories showing increases.

Figure 25



A cursory analysis showed that arguments, domestic violence, gang violence, retaliatory attacks, disputes and substance abuse were the cause of numerous incidents.

Considering the above, focused deployments implemented in high crime areas contributed to the decrease.

Top Contributors

Table 49 depicts the top contributing stations with Mitchell's Plain and Nyanga recording incidents higher than the rest with Mitchell's Plain experiencing a decrease which was substantial as indicated in table 50.

Table 49

CONTACT RELATED CRIME: TOP CONTRIBUTORS - STATIONS					
Pos.	Station	2016/2017	2017/2018	% Contribution	Decrease/Increase

1	Mitchell's Plain	1 246	1 055	3.7%	-15.33%
2	Nyanga	954	1 029	3.6%	7.86%
3	Delft	735	834	2.9%	13.47%
4	Worcester	949	834	2.9%	-12.12%
5	Bishop Lavis	817	732	2.5%	-10.40%

The decreases listed in table 50 was substantial with Gugulethu showing the highest percentage decrease. The decrease indicated for Worcester, in respect of the overall category, was tainted as the station experienced a substantial increase in arson.

Table 50

CONTACT RELATED CRIME: TOP DECREASES: STATIONS

Pos.	Station	2016/2017	2017/2018	Actual Decrease	% Decrease
------	---------	-----------	-----------	-----------------	------------

1	Mitchell's Plain	1 246	1 055	-191	-15.33%
2	Gugulethu	578	405	-173	-29.93%
3	Paarl East	710	583	-127	-17.89%
4	Worcester	949	834	-115	-12.12%
5	Harare	600	500	-100	-16.67%

Arson

A slight decrease was experienced but substantial increases were recorded at certain stations.

Despite the 2.4% decrease, the trend illustrated in figure 26 was on the rise. Several smaller stations showed high actual increases translating to substantial percentage increases due to the low figures for the previous year of 2016/2017.

Incidents which resulted in unrest and violence such as marches, service delivery strikes and other protest actions, resulted in 2.4% (18) of the acts of arson. The station of Hermanus recorded 43.8% (7) of the mentioned incidents, all committed in the informal settlement of Zwellihle over 4 days during a housing dispute.

In a sample of 98.7% (757) of the counts of arson in the Province, Domestic Violence, as a contributory factor, was indicated in 26% (197) inclusive of arguments due to love triangles. In majority counts, ex-boyfriends and ex-girlfriends destroyed the houses (shacks/wendy houses) of their former lovers. Retaliatory attacks due to arguments and other disagreements were the cause of 8.5% (64) acts of arson. Many of the attacks mentioned occurred sometime after the original altercation.

Grabouw experienced a substantial increase from 2 to 12 incidents as shown in table 54 depicting the top increases in the Province. Incidents of domestic violence was indicated in 58.3% (7) of the counts while retaliation was shown in 25% (3).

A sample of 90.3% (28/31) of the counts recorded for Worcester, the suburb of Avian Park experienced 46.4% (13) with 46.2% (6) of the incidents confirmed due to gang violence. One street was the scene of 53.8% (7) of Avian Park incidents. In 84.6% (11) incidents in Avian Park was confirmed that wendy houses/shacks were set on fire. The setting alight of wendy houses and shacks was the most common structures damaged/destroyed in all of the counts of arson.

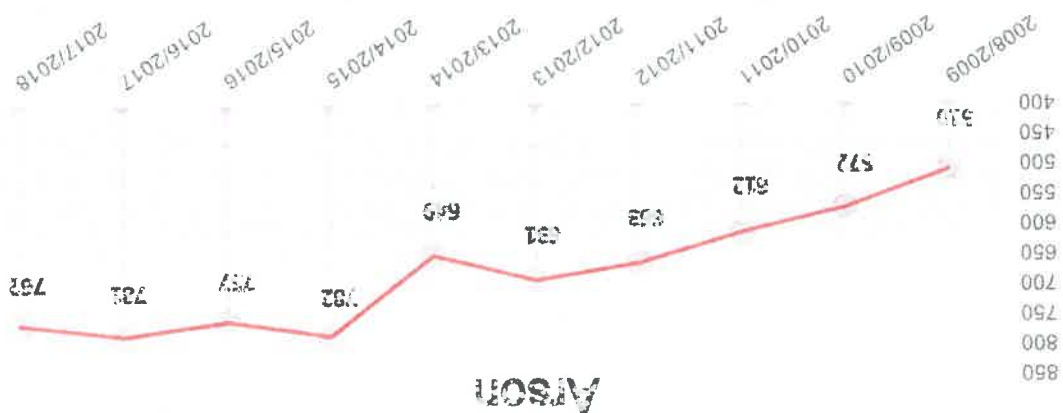


Figure 26

Top Contributors

The gang related violence which led to numerous acts of arson in Worcester propelled the station to 1st position in respect of top contributors as can be seen in table 51.

Table 51

ARSON: TOP CONTRIBUTORS - STATIONS					
Pos.	Station	2016/2017	2017/2018	% Contribution	Decrease/Increase
1	Worcester	20	30	3.9%	50.00%
2	Nyanga	24	29	3.8%	20.83%
3	Mitchell's Plain	31	27	3.5%	-12.90%
4	Mtleni	33	27	3.5%	-18.18%
5	Deff	23	25	3.3%	8.70%

The stations experiencing the highest increases listed in table 52, Worcester and Grabouw, recorded similar increases. The remaining stations of Knysna, Hout Bay and Lentegeur all showed similar increases but causal factors and geographical location of occurrences showed some differences. In Knysna 47.6% (10) of the counts were due to domestic violence, one incident of a prison cell was set alight and in two others the shops of foreigners. The incidents occurred in various low cost/informal housing areas. The incidents recorded at Hout Bay were due to various reasons, inclusive of acts of community retaliation, personal retaliations, domestic violence etc. but 85.7% (12) occurred in the informal settlement of Imizamo Yethu. Five places used to generate income, such as informal shops, three of which were housed in containers, were set alight. In Lentegeur, the residential area of Woodlands saw 46.2% (6) of the occurrences and as in the case of Hout Bay, factors included gang violence, domestic violence, retaliations etc. were the causes.

Table 52

ARSON: TOP INCREASES - STATIONS					
Pos.	Station	2016/2017	2017/2018	Increase	% Increase
1	Worcester	20	30	10	50.00%
2	Grabouw	2	12	10	500.00%
3	Knysna	14	21	7	50.00%
4	Hout Bay	7	14	7	100.00%
5	Lentegeur	6	13	7	116.67%

Top Decreases

The decreases reflected in table 53 was substantial, Bellville South that experienced a number of incidents at tertiary education facilities the previous year due to protest action, saw a decrease.

Table 53

ARSON: TOP DECREASES: STATIONS					
Pos.	Station	2016/2017	2017/2018	Actual Decrease	% Decrease
1	Bellville South	14	6	-8	-57.14%
2	Ravensmead	12	4	-8	-66.67%
3	Swellendam	9	1	-8	-88.89%
4	Paarl	8	1	-7	-87.50%
5	Mtleni	33	27	-6	-18.18%

Days and Times

The weekend (Saturday and Sunday) and Monday collectively accounted for 56.1% of the counts. Saturday contributed 20.5%, Sunday 19% and Monday 16.1% (123) of the total incidents.

The majority of arson occurred from late afternoon into the early hours of the following morning. The period 21:00 to 23:59 saw the occurrence of 20.0% followed by 00:00 to 02:59 and 03:00 to 05:59. The periods of 15:00 to 17:59 and 18:00 to 20:59 accounted for similar percentage contribution of 14.3% (109) and 14.4% (110) respectively.

Instruments Most Commonly Used

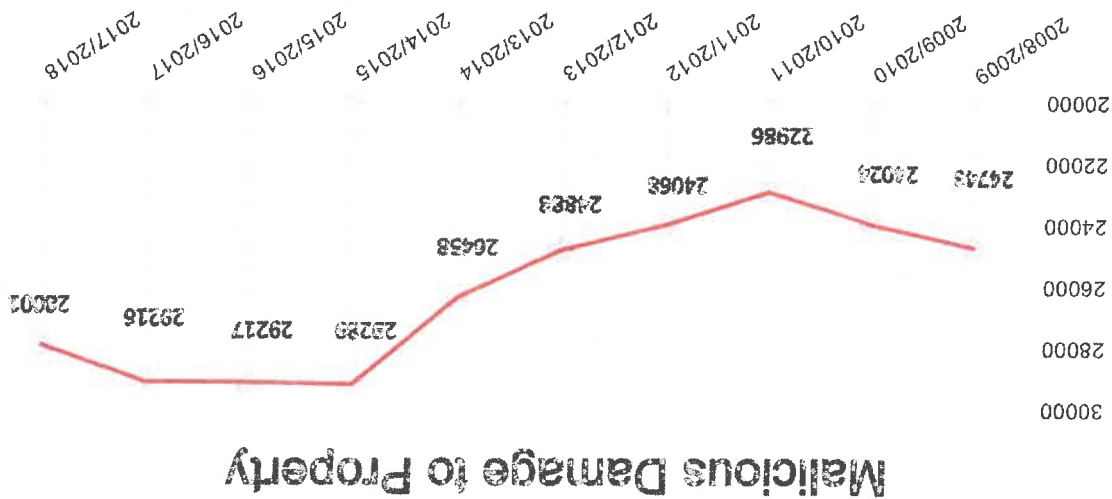
In 12.4% it was indicated that petrol bombs were used to set structures on fire and in 2.9% (22) fire was set by utilising fuel.

Malicious Damage to Property

The latest decrease of 4.2% equating to 1 215 counts, although being the third consecutive one, was the first indication of a definitive downward trend. The previous minor decreases represented a period of stabilisation and it was hoped that the downward trend would continue. This category was volatile with numerous factors which influenced occurrences as discussed below. The graph in figure 27 illustrated the positive trend.

In this crime category retaliations to arguments and domestic violence and other social issues contributed substantially.

Figure 27



Likewise to arson, incidents of unrest due to strikes, service delivery protests, marches and the like, resulted in malicious damage to property counts being registered. Bellville South recorded 42 incidents, which all occurred in respect of the fees must fall protests held at the campus of the Cape Peninsula University of Technology (CPUT). Dissatisfaction with service delivery and housing disputes were at the core of unrest in other stations such as Philippi East, Nyanga, Hout Bay and Thembalethu. The incidents in Philippi East, approximately 87, were generally incidents of stone throwing during which vehicles were damaged including public transport (buses), delivery and private vehicles utilising the arterial routes.

Another concerning aspect was the throwing of bricks/stones to force drivers to stop with the intent to rob. In these instances, victims did not know the intention of the perpetrator, they did not stop and fled to safety. This was based on instances where drivers were hurt and forced to stop and were then robbed. This was similar to an incident of robbery where a vehicle was shot at and the driver forced to stop. In many instances, the driver of the vehicle which was shot at or even wounded, managed to continue driving to safety.

Top Contributors

Three of the top 5 contributing stations recorded decreases as depicted in table 54 namely Mitchell's Plain, Worcester and Bishop Lavis. Except for Bishop Lavis, all of the stations indicated here were also amongst the top 5 contributors of arson.

Table 54

Pos.	Station	2016/2017	2017/2018	% Contribution	Decrease/Increase
1	Mitchell's Plain	1 215	1 028	3.7%	-15.39%
2	Nyanga	930	1 000	3.6%	7.53%
3	Delft	712	809	2.9%	13.62%
4	Worcester	929	804	2.9%	-13.46%
5	Bishop Lavis	804	720	2.6%	-10.45%

The decrease in this category was detracted from by the increases experienced in certain stations, such as those listed in table 55. Phillipi East showed the most substantial increase, experienced numerous incidents of protest action that resulted, in amongst others, the setting alight of property and stoning of vehicles.

Table 55

Pos.	Station	2016/2017	2017/2018	% Contribution	Decrease/Increase
1	Phillippi East	280	438	158	56.43%
2	Delft	712	809	97	13.62%
3	Thembalethu	142	219	77	54.23%
4	Nyanga	930	1 000	70	7.53%
5	Mfuleni	540	610	70	12.96%

Top Decreases

Table 56 portrays the most substantial decreases recorded at stations with Gugulethu experiencing the second largest decrease, appearing to be more substantial due to the lower figures.

Table 56

Pos.	Station	2016/2017	2017/2018	Actual Decrease	% Decrease
1	Mitchell's Plain	1 215	1 028	-187	-15.39%
2	Gugulethu	563	387	-176	-31.26%
3	Worcester	929	804	-125	-13.46%
4	Paarl East	701	580	-121	-17.26%
5	Harare	575	477	-98	-17.04%

Days and Times

Saturday, Sunday, and Friday, in this order, were the prominent days of occurrence. Their respective percentage contributions were 19.8%, 18.5% and 14.7% collectively equated to 53.0% of the counts.

The most prominent times periods were 18:00 to 20:59 with 20.0%, 21:00 to 23:59 with 17.1% and 15:00 to 17:59 with 16.4% of the counts.

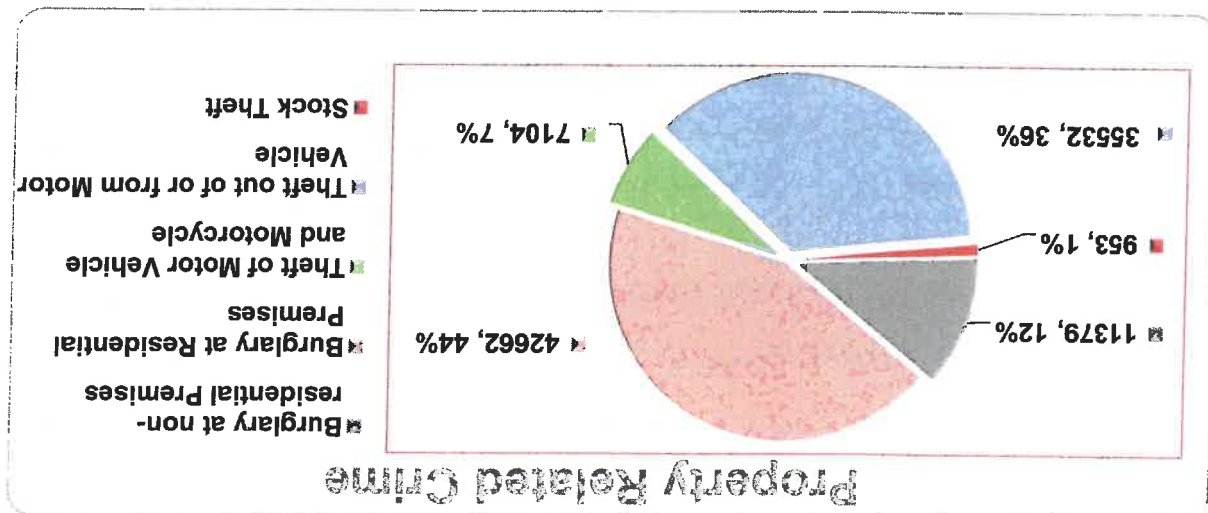
Instruments Most Commonly Used

The most commonly used instruments were bricks/stones accounting for 32.2% (9 027), hands and feet in 16.2% (4 551), knives in 1.5% (427) followed by motor vehicles with 1.3% (357).

Property Related Crime

The chart in figure 28 illustrates the contribution of each sub – category with burglary at residential premises and theft out of or from motor vehicle accounting for the majority of the counts.

Figure 28



The third consecutive decrease in this overall category following successive increases from 2009/2010 to 2014/2015 has brought levels of reported cases down to a nine year low as depicted in figure 29. This was due to substantial decreases in all sub – categories besides stock theft. The current decrease of 6.8% in property related crimes equated to 7 124 counts.

The opposite of the above was true in respect of the stations that recorded the highest increases. The affected stations included some of those where socio-economic challenges were most prevalent.

- Install security cameras on streets and around individual dwellings/properties,
- Afford 24 hour monitoring of security cameras including License Plate Recognition (LPR) cameras,
- Afford security companies to, besides responding to alarms, patrol entire neighbourhoods and man stationary sites and/or park in strategic places,
- Afford the excellent resourcing of neighbourhood watch structures boosted by the security company as force multiplier and

The stations which recorded the top actual decreases were all affluent areas with the exception of certain being inclusive of densely populated informal residential areas. These informal areas, although considerably smaller than the other residential areas, generally contributed the single highest number of incidents. Increased levels of private security in certain areas had a significant impact on crime occurrences. Residents of these areas have the financial means to amongst others:

The statistics for this combined category as in the case of contact crime occurrences showed distinct differences in respect of decreases and increases. Attention must be drawn to the decrease in burglary at residential premises as it had a significant role in the decrease displayed in the overall category.

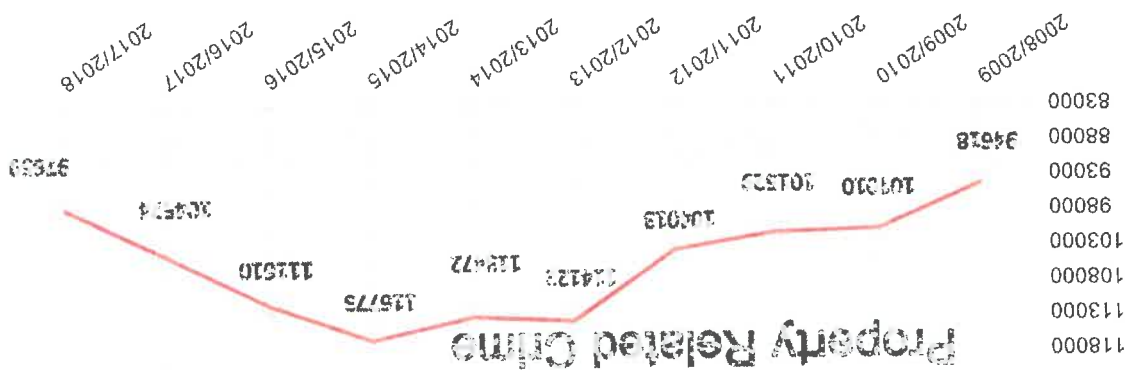


Figure 29

The stations which recorded the largest decrease and those experiencing the highest increases recorded decrease/increases in all sub-categories of property crime.

Items taken such as firearms and motor vehicles were identified. Firearms were taken in 145 incidents of burglary at residential premises and business premises combined, which equated to 214 firearms. In 97 incidents, 101 vehicles were stolen.

Top Contributors

Table 57 depicts the top 5 contributing stations to the overall category of property related crime with Stellenbosch and Bellville experiencing substantial decreases. Cape Town Central for example, was the top contributor for business burglary and theft of motor vehicle, Stellenbosch was a top contributor for residential burglary and theft out of/from motor vehicle and Mitchell's Plain recorded higher counts of residential burglaries than other sub - categories.

Table 57

PROPERTY RELATED CRIME: TOP CONTRIBUTORS - STATIONS					
Pos.	Station	2016/2017	2017/2018	% Contribution	Decrease/Increase
1	Cape Town Central	4 994	5 083	5.2%	1.78%
2	Stellenbosch	3 960	3 376	3.5%	-14.75%
3	Mitchell's Plain	2 656	2 438	2.5%	-8.21%
4	Bellville	2 694	2 159	2.2%	-19.86%
5	Paarl	1 995	2 014	2.1%	0.95%

Decreases recorded for the stations listed in table 58 with actual figures translating to substantial percentage decreases.

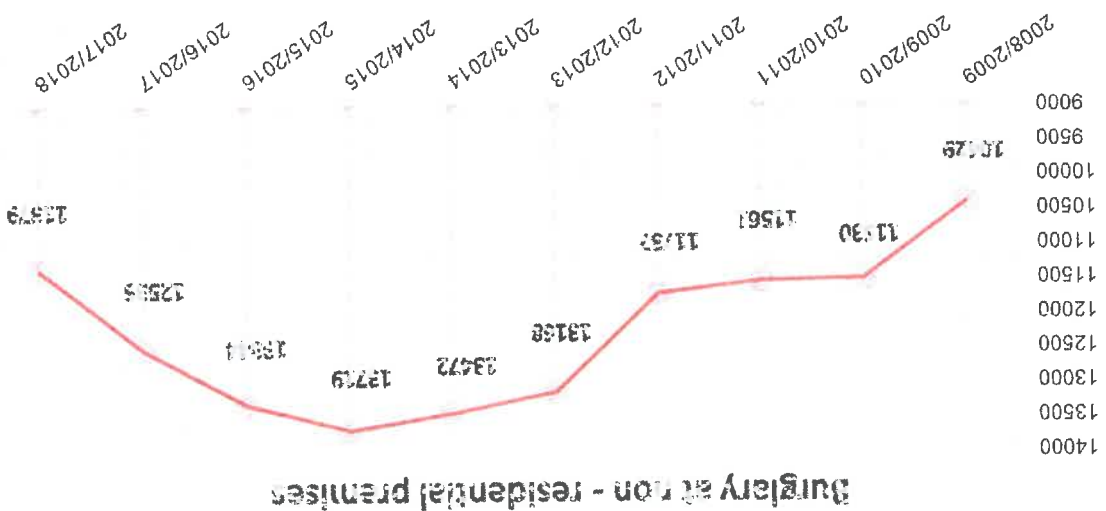
Table 58

PROPERTY RELATED CRIME: TOP DECREASES: STATIONS					
Pos.	Station	2016/2017	2017/2018	Actual Decrease	% Decrease
1	Stellenbosch	3 960	3 376	-584	-14.75%
2	Bellville	2 694	2 159	-535	-19.86%
3	Table View	1 675	1 330	-345	-20.60%
4	Somerset West	1 620	1 284	-336	-20.74%
5	Diep River	1 265	952	-313	-24.74%

Burglary at non-residential premises (Burglary Business)

The 9.2% decrease, equating to 1 156 counts, illustrated in figure 30 represented the lowest occurrence in 9 years. The decrease was significant from 2016/2017 to 2017/2018 which equated to 17.1%.

Figure 30



The stations that showed the largest decreases included those with extensive rural (farms), industrial areas and generally less affluent stations. Several stations amongst the top decreases were those which received extra attention with regards to the approach followed in the Province, namely focused deployments including the focus on persons of interest.

It appeared that certain types of premises were targeted more often than others. This appeared not to be because of specific items kept there but more a case of opportunity, ease of access, remaining undetected and fleeing the scene with ease. This does not imply that perpetrators do not specifically target certain premises, in fact far from it. The argument was based on the findings of the analysis of occurrences at stations which recorded the most substantial increases.

Retailers mainly targeted were those trading in food, clothing and other essential items with many not specialising in any one line of items but all of the above to capitalise on the market. Certain mainline retailers trade as convenience stores and were located within residential areas or close to them. This makes business sense, provides better service to communities but at the same time creates a greater opportunity for burglars and thieves.

As mentioned above educational facilities, especially schools, were often the targets within less affluent communities. Burglaries at schools was problematic and was

identified in 12.2% (1 389) of the counts in the Province, with Mitchell's Plain and Nyanga clusters showing contributions of 11.9% (166) and 11.8% (164) respectively. These contributions equated to 20.5% (166/808) and 27.8% (164/589) of the respective occurrences at these clusters. Furthermore, multiple incidents occurred at certain schools with one school in Mitchell's Plain being burgled 16 times.

Burglary of the structures housing the equipment of cellphone towers and more specifically the theft of batteries and connecting cables were identified in 1.6% (180) counts. Laingsburg recorded the single highest number of isolated incidents equating to 10 with all of the towers targeted along the N1 National Road.

The counts of business burglary showed that the theft of electrical appliances was common, with this being indicated in 10.3% (166), copper tubing/pipes, wire/cable and other copper items were stolen in 4.2%, televisions and cellphones were indicated as being stolen in 0.5% (56) and 0.7% (78) of the counts respectively. The types of business premises burgled was extensive and the type of items were equally if not more extensive, unlike those taken during residential burglaries.

Top Contributors

Table 59 depicts the top 5 contributing stations. Three of these stations showed decreases with two, namely Paarl and Stellenbosch, recording decreases amongst the top 5. In rural areas such as Paarl and Stellenbosch burglaries were committed on farms in 40.4% (158/391) and 22.6% (73/323) of their sample counts respectively.

Table 59
BURGLARY AT NON-RESIDENTIAL PREMISES: TOP CONTRIBUTORS - STATIONS

Pos.	Station	2016/2017	2017/2018	% Contribution	Decrease/Increase
1	George	391	441	3.9%	12.79%
2	Paarl	505	392	3.4%	-22.38%
3	Stellenbosch	434	334	2.9%	-23.04%
4	Cape Town Central	265	291	2.6%	9.81%
5	Parow	301	285	2.5%	-5.32%

Table 60 shows the 5 stations, which experienced the most substantial increases, Bellville South recorded the most substantial increase and was not amongst the top fifteen contributors. This precinct showed burglaries at schools as the top contributor with 30% of the sample counts.

Table 60

BURGLARY AT NON-RESIDENTIAL PREMISES: TOP INCREASES - STATIONS				
Pos.	Station	2016/2017	2017/2018	% Increase
1	Kynsna	186	252	35.48%
2	George	391	441	12.79%
3	Bellville South	48	92	91.67%
4	Maitland	165	206	24.85%
5	Woodstock	150	185	23.33%

Table 61 portrays the 5 most substantial decreases in the Province and features 3 stations with extensive rural areas. No specific premises was identified as being targeted in Ceres but churches were burgled on 5 occasions. In Mitchell's Plain the picture was rather different with 35.4% (75) of the burglaries being committed at businesses located in the Town Centre and 29.2% (62) committed at schools. Atlantis showed that churches, schools (including crèches) and a clinic accounted for 35.1% (26) of the premises burgled in 74 of the sample counts.

Table 61

BURGLARY AT NON-RESIDENTIAL PREMISES: TOP DECREASES: STATIONS

Pos.	Station	2016/2017	2017/2018	Actual Decrease	% Decrease
1	Ceres	188	67	-121	-64.36%
2	Paarl	505	392	-113	-22.38%
3	Mitchell's Plain	322	212	-110	-34.16%
4	Stellenbosch	434	334	-100	-23.04%
5	Atlantis	173	75	-98	-56.65%

Friday, Thursday and Saturday which accounted for 22.1% (2 521), 14.5% (1 648) and 14% (1 590) of the counts respectively. The contribution on Friday was considerably greater.

This was not a true reflection especially when taking into account the most prominent time of occurrence being 15:00 to 17:59. Generally, a Friday was the last day when the burgled premises were confirmed as being intact by the owner/employee/key holder (complainant). The dates of occurrence coupled to a Friday was usually over a period of time with a start and end date. Therefore the burglary could have occurred on any day and time between the confirmed date and time the premises was intact and the date and time the burglary was discovered. This was, to a lesser degree, true for Saturday, Sunday and the remainder of the week.

The 15:00 to 17:59 was the most prominent time accounting for 39.3% (4 476) of the counts and as discussed, was not a entirely true reflection. The pinpointing of the exact date and time was challenging, 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.

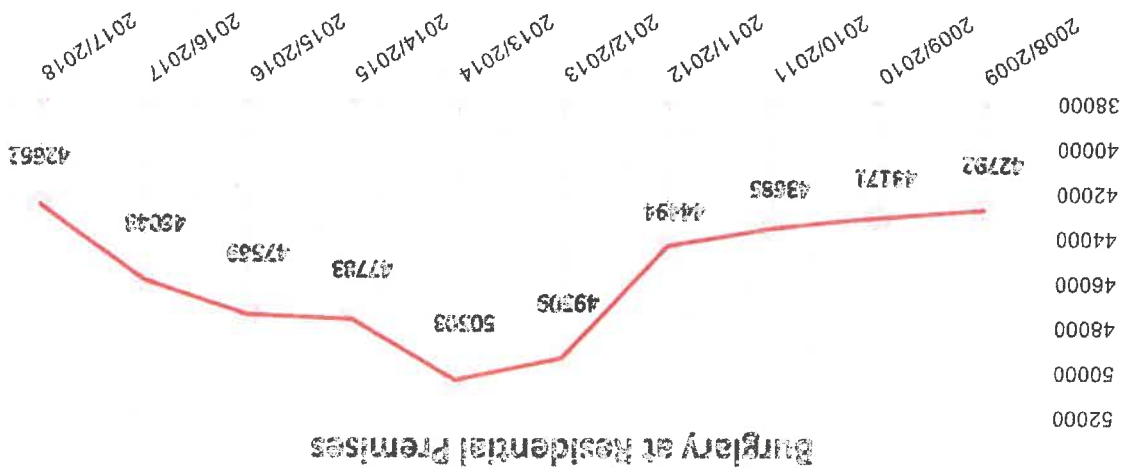
Instruments most commonly used

The instruments used by perpetrators were often not identified as they were removed by the perpetrators.

Burglary at residential premises (Burglary residential)

Similar to business burglary, the fourth consecutive annual decrease and most substantial in residential burglaries resulted in the lowest figures recorded in a decade. The graph in figure 31 illustrates a substantial decrease, with the current decrease being 7.35% equating to 3 381 counts.

Figure 31



Parolees and repeat offenders were cited as major contributors to occurrences. Parolees were often released into the areas of their registered fixed addresses prior to incarceration. It was also a fact that the majority of parolees were unemployed prior to arrest and incarceration. This means that they were released into an area, unemployed and with little prospects of finding gainful employment.

Besides the increased levels of private security, the maximised deployments referred to previously, the geographical focus thereof and the focus on other aspects of policing such as persons of interest, had an impact on the levels of occurrence. Apprehending perpetrators in the act is easier said than done, it was partly for this reason that deployments focused on amongst others:

- The possession of presumed stolen goods,
- Possession of housebreaking implements,
- Actions in respect of drug outlets and monitoring of known abusers and,
- Disruptive actions.

The most commonly indicated items taken during residential burglaries was clothing, stolen in 16.3% (7 035), computer equipment, electrical appliances were taken in 13.7% (5 836) and 12.3% (5233) counts respectively and cellphones in 3.0% (1 267). Televisions was stolen in 2.7% (1 138) with groceries accounting for 3.9% (1 682). Firearms and vehicles were taken in 0.3% (126) and 0.2% (80) of the counts respectively and bicycles in 0.4% (186). It must be noted that more than one item may have been stolen or robbed.

Top Contributors

The 5 top stations with the most substantial contributions as listed in table 62, all experienced decreases except for Kullis River which recorded as slight increase.

Table 62

BURGLARY AT RESIDENTIAL PREMISES: TOP CONTRIBUTORS - STATIONS

Pos.	Station	2016/2017	2017/2018	% Contribution	Decrease/Increase
1	Kraaifontein	1 122	1 068	2.5%	-4.81%
2	Stellenbosch	1 093	1 023	2.4%	-6.40%
3	Mitchell's Plain	1 037	980	2.3%	-5.50%
4	Kullis River	933	941	2.2%	0.86%
5	Hermanus	916	869	2.0%	-5.13%

The stations listed above all contain residential areas, some large, some small, some affluent, some not so affluent and some very poor where socio-economic challenges are prevalent. The similarity here was that despite the decrease in most stations, the very poor residential areas contributed the single highest number of occurrences to

the stations total. Only Stellenbosch showed a slightly different picture but after analysis and taking into consideration certain factors, the same situation appeared.

Wallacedene, a largely low income and informal area accounted for 22.1% (236/1 067) of the station sample counts. In Mitchell's Plain, Tafelsig contributed 30.3% (305/1 008) to the station sample counts. Kalkfontein, in Kullis River a similar area to Wallacedene, accounted for 19.5% (182/933) followed by Sarepta with 11.5% (107/933) of the sample counts. The suburb of Zweilohle in Hermannus, which experienced numerous protest incidents, accounted for 23.9% (202/846) of the Hermannus sample counts.

In Stellenbosch, the sample of 94.4% (1 008) counts showed that the greater Stellenbosch area and CBD accounted for the single largest figure of 30.3% (305) and the rural area with 19.6% (198) counts representing the 3rd highest figure. However, Kayamandi, also an informal/low cost housing area accounted for 20.1% (203) of the sample counts. The area size of the aforementioned two areas namely the rural area and greater Stellenbosch/CBD was much larger than Kayamandi and showed a concentration of occurrences in respect of Kayamandi.

Top increases

The majority of the most substantial increases occurred in poorer areas as in the case of the top contributors. Few affluent areas experienced substantial increases, with Kirstenhorf being amongst them as portrayed in table 63. In this regard the suburbs of Bergvliet (extensive affluent residential area) and Tokai showed the highest occurrence rate.

Table 63

Pos.	Station	2016/2017	2017/2018	Increase	% Increase
1	Delft	693	829	136	19.62%
2	Kirstenhorf	241	309	68	28.22%
3	Mfuleni	684	746	62	9.06%
4	Struisbaai	37	99	62	167.57%
5	Strand	434	489	55	12.67%

Top Decreases

Table 64 showed the 5 stations with the top decreases, all being substantial in both actual and percentage decreases with Somerset West and Bellville being amongst the top 15 contributors in the Province. George, Table View and Parow were no longer amongst the top 15 contributors.

Table 64

BURGLARY AT RESIDENTIAL PREMISES: TOP DECREASES: STATIONS

Pos.	Station	2016/2017	2017/2018	Actual Decrease	% Decrease
1	Somerset West	1 022	780	-242	-23.68%
2	George	763	580	-183	-23.98%
3	Bellville	796	624	-172	-21.61%
4	Table View	776	605	-171	-22.04%
5	Parow	740	576	-164	-22.16%

Days and Times

Thursday to Saturday collectively accounted for 47.7% (20 370) of the counts, with Friday accounting for 17.3% (7 393), Saturday with 16.2% (5 436) and Thursday with 14.2% (6 045) of the counts.

The most prominent time period was 06:00 to 08:59 with 19.8% (8 440) followed by 21:00 to 23:59 with 18.3% (7 808), 15:00 to 17:59 and 18:00 to 20:59 returned similar figures of 12.8% (5 480) and 12.7% (5 448) of the counts respectively.

Instruments Most Commonly Used

The most commonly identified instrument used to gain access to premises was as a key/master key (duplicate keys used in 166) accounting for 1.1% (467) followed by sharp instruments and crowbars identified in 0.6% (253) and 0.5% (223) of counts respectively, (Screwdrivers were used in 152 counts).

Theft of motor vehicle

The lowest occurrence figure recorded in 10 years with the current decrease of 277 counts equating to a 3.8% decrease. Figure 32 illustrates the 10 year trend and yet again the stabilisation period was apparent.

Figure 32



Besides policing, the added security features included in newer and upmarket models ensures that the perpetrators must be in possession or have access to advanced technological knowledge to successfully steal vehicles. This would have made a contribution to the decrease over the year.

The majority of vehicles stolen displayed no specific trend, parking areas and the like were cased for a suitable opportunity where older model vehicles were targeted. Perpetrators pretended to be potential customers, each having a role to play whilst viewing the vehicle to be stolen. A similar key in their possession, to the one for the particular vehicle was swapped for the original. Suspects returned later to steal the vehicle. In some instances the theft was only discovered during stock taking or when promotional signage had to be put on particular vehicles. In this instance, internet facilities such as Gumtree and OLX was used whereby perpetrators indicated an interest in buying an advertised vehicle. Upon conclusion of a deal, funds were fraudulently paid into a victims' bank account with confirmation via SMS but the money was not actually paid into the account. By the time the non-payment of funds was discovered, the suspect was long gone with the vehicle. This occurred in 42 instances.

Vehicles were often towed away from accident scenes without the owners or drivers permission and stolen. On other occasions vehicles were simply towed from the residential addresses where they were parked, this occurred during night and day. Towing companies were implicated in 27 such incidents.

The vehicles targeted were linked to demand, which in turn reflected the status of the vehicle market with regards to top selling models and brands. This was the same for both the theft of sedans/hatchbacks and commercial vehicles (pick-ups/LDV). Sedans/hatchbacks from one manufacturer was targeted in 40% (1 246) of the thefts and 27% of another in respect of pick-ups/LDV. These percentages were the single highest contributions.

A sample count of 96.7% (6 877) showed that arrests were affected in 10.4% (713) of the counts with 1 209 suspects being apprehended. These apprehensions were inclusive of foreign nationals who made up 3.6% (39) of this total and who in all likelihood were involved in taking the stolen vehicle over the borders of the RSA.

Based on the recovery of vehicles for the year, which equated to 1 830 and details supplied of the theft, it was clear that the majority of vehicles stolen were older models, between 1980 and 2000. There is a huge demand for vehicle parts of this age including, electrical, mechanical and body panels.

Top Contributors

The 5 stations with the most substantial contributions listed in table 65, showed 3 recorded decreases, namely Parow and Goodwood and Woodstock. Cape Town Central in 1st position, experienced a slight increase of 5 counts but Milnerton on the other hand, a substantial one. The suburb of Du Noon, in a sample of 95.4% (231) recorded for Milnerton, showed the occurrence of 22.1% (51/231) of the counts. The greater Milnerton, which was much larger in area size than Du Noon accounted for 14.7% (34/231) of the sample.

Table 65

THEFT OF MOTOR VEHICLE: TOP CONTRIBUTORS - STATIONS

Pos.	Station	2016/2017	2017/2018	% Contribution	Decrease/Increase
1	Cape Town Central	273	278	3.9%	1.83%
2	Parow	284	252	3.5%	-11.27%
3	Milnerton	189	242	3.4%	28.04%
4	Woodstock	247	224	3.2%	-9.31%
5	Goodwood	255	223	3.1%	-12.55%

In contrast to the proximity of stations experiencing the top 10 decreases, the stations with the most substantial increases were generally spread out over a larger geographic area. Two aspects, that were clearly evident here was:

- (1) 7 of the top 15 stations (Mfuleni, Delft, Nyanga, Mbekweni, Manenberg, Ravensmead, Harare) recorded the largest actual increases were those that experience some of the highest levels of socio-economic challenges referred to, over the greatest part of the area and
- (2) the remaining stations where residents were financially better off and even affluent, in certain instances included informal settlements and low income areas that showed the single largest number of counts.

Table 66 depicts the top 5 increases with only Milnerton being amongst the top 5 contributors as discussed above with 60% of those referred to above as experiencing socio-economic challenges indicated here.

Table 66

THEFT OF MOTOR VEHICLE: TOP INCREASES - STATIONS

Pos.	Station	2016/2017	2017/2018	Increase	% Increase
1	Mfuleni	155	219	64	41.29%
2	Milnerton	189	242	53	28.04%
3	Delft	150	191	41	27.33%
4	Rondebosch	115	149	34	29.57%
5	Nyanga	121	154	33	27.27%

Top Decreases

The stations which recorded the most substantial decreases were clustered with 5 (50%) of the top 10 resorting within one cluster namely Tygerberg and 3 (30%) others in another namely Khayelitsha. The stations in the aforementioned cluster were all situated along an arterial corridor, which included an extensive business precinct that experienced a great inflow of vehicles daily. The decreases experienced was dependent on a number of factors inclusive of the focused deployment approach.

The five stations experiencing the most substantial decreases are listed in table 67. Kraaifontein in 1st position and Brackenfell in 2nd both resort in the Tygerberg Cluster.

Table 67

THEFT OF MOTOR VEHICLE: TOP DECREASES: STATIONS

Pos.	Station	2016/2017	2017/2018	Actual Decrease	% Decrease
1	Kraaifontein	197	126	-71	-36.04%
2	Brackenfell	165	111	-54	-32.73%
3	Sea Point	138	88	-50	-36.23%
4	Strand	183	141	-42	-22.95%
5	Somerset West	125	85	-40	-32.00%

Days and Times

In a sample of 96.8% (6 877) counts, Saturday accounted for 16.6% (1 141) and Friday for 15.9% (1 096). Generally, parking places and the like were busier on Friday and Saturday with more people being about allowing perpetrators to blend in. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday returned similar percentage contributions of 14.1% (970), 13.9% (955) and 13.8% (949) of the sample counts. Sunday and Monday showed the lowest contribution of 12.6% (867) and 12.9% (885) of the counts respectively.

The periods 15:00 to 17:59, 18:00 to 20:59 and 21:00 to 23:59 collectively saw the occurrence of 54.7% (3 767) of the sample counts. With the period 18:00 to 20:59 accounting for 21.9% (1 510), 21:00 to 23:59 for 18.7% (1 286) and 15:00 to 17:59 for and 14.1% (971) of the counts.

Theft out of or from motor vehicle

The decrease in this category was the second largest actual decrease within the property crime category. The decrease equated to 2 378 counts with a percentage decrease of 6.3%. The recorded figure was again, as in the case of other categories, the lowest in years with the graph in figure 33 illustrating a similar trend to the overall property related crime category.

Figure 33



Despite the excellent decreases portrayed, substantial increases were also recorded. The stations showing the top increases besides Nyanga, were focused on to a lesser degree in respect of the deployment strategy followed.

There were distinct differences between incidents occurring in Nyanga and those in the other top 10 stations. In Nyanga the single highest number of counts involved incidents of smash and grab, which was more consistent with acts of robbery than that of theft out of/from motor vehicle. This indicated that acts such as these were crimes considered to be less policeable. In a sample of 99% (307) counts registered at Nyanga, 59.3% (182) indicated items were grabbed out of motor vehicles following a smash and grab, in 85.7% (156/182) of the identified counts.

Another aspect identified here was that 32.8% (101) of the counts at Nyanga occurred in the same vicinity, on the outskirts of the precinct. The occurrences in this regard were mainly at traffic lights near the airport and in slow moving or stationary traffic at intersections leading from the N2 arterial road. Acts of smash and grab accounted for 90.1% (91) of these incidents. It needs to be mentioned that in respect of the focused deployments in Nyanga, the majority were concentrated on greater priority areas such as Browns Farm, which contributed some of the highest occurrences of contact crime where robbery, murder and attempted murder featured prominently.

Top Contributors

Three (3) of the 5 stations with the most substantial contributions listed in table 68, also experienced decreases. All of these stations experienced a daily influx of persons and vehicles, which led to greater opportunity for criminals.

Table 68

Pos.	Station	2016/2017	2017/2018	% Contribution	Decrease/Increase
1	Cape Town Central	3 770	3 956	11.1%	4.93%
2	Stellenbosch	2 253	1 840	5.2%	-18.33%
3	Bellville	1 454	1 121	3.2%	-22.90%
4	Sea Point	1 164	1 096	3.1%	-5.84%
5	Paarl	861	1 049	3.0%	21.84%

The incidents of theft out of/from motor vehicle recorded at top stations listed in tables 68 (top contributors) and table 69 (top increases), such as Cape Town and Paarl involved traditional thefts where a vehicle was parked and upon return of the driver/owner, the theft was discovered.

Table 69

THEFT OUT OF OR FROM MOTOR VEHICLE: TOP INCREASES - STATIONS

Pos.	Station	2016/2017	2017/2018	Increase	% Increase
1	Paarl	861	1 049	188	21.84%
2	Cape Town Central	3 770	3 956	186	4.93%
3	Goodwood	496	617	121	24.40%
4	Hermanus	248	343	95	38.31%
5	Strand	383	465	82	21.41%

Top Decreases

The 10 stations where the most substantial decreases were recorded experienced a collective decrease of 1 871 counts. The precinct of Stellenbosch, which experienced the largest decrease indicated that the success was due to a number of factors, with the focused approach in respect of investigation/detection advocated within the Provincial Instructions, being a front runner. In this instance, the focus on wanted persons and the linkage of sentenced and apprehended persons to outstanding cases also allowed for the identification of accomplices and other associated persons.

A number of stations amongst the top 15 decreases were gang stations, which experienced high levels of deployment specifically to address the gang challenge.

Besides focusing on other crimes as well, the spin-off of the additional deployments was naturally a deterrent for more policeable crimes as well.

Table 70 depicts the 5 most substantial decreases and as can be seen the actual figures and percentage decreases are equally noteworthy.

Table 70

THEFT OUT OF OR FROM MOTOR VEHICLE: TOP DECREASES: STATIONS

Pos.	Station	2016/2017	2017/2018	Actual Decrease	% Decrease
1	Stellenbosch	2 253	1 840	-413	-18.33%
2	Bellville	1 454	1 121	-333	-22.90%
3	Diep River	605	403	-202	-33.39%
4	Kullis River	629	451	-178	-28.30%
5	Table View	718	557	-161	-22.42%

Days and Times

The most prominent days determined from a sample of 99.8% (35 465) showed that Friday followed by Saturday and Thursday collectively accounted for the occurrence of 45.8% (16 254) of the counts. The respective contribution of the mentioned equated to 16.2% (5 738), 15.2% (5 374) and 14.5% (5 142) of the sample.

The period 15:00 to 17:59 accounted for 19.1% (6 771) and the period 21:00 to 23:59 for 17.5% (6 217). The most prominent time period was still 18:00 to 20:59 returning a figure of 23.8% (8 450) of the sample counts. The indicated time period collective accounted for 60.4% of the sample.

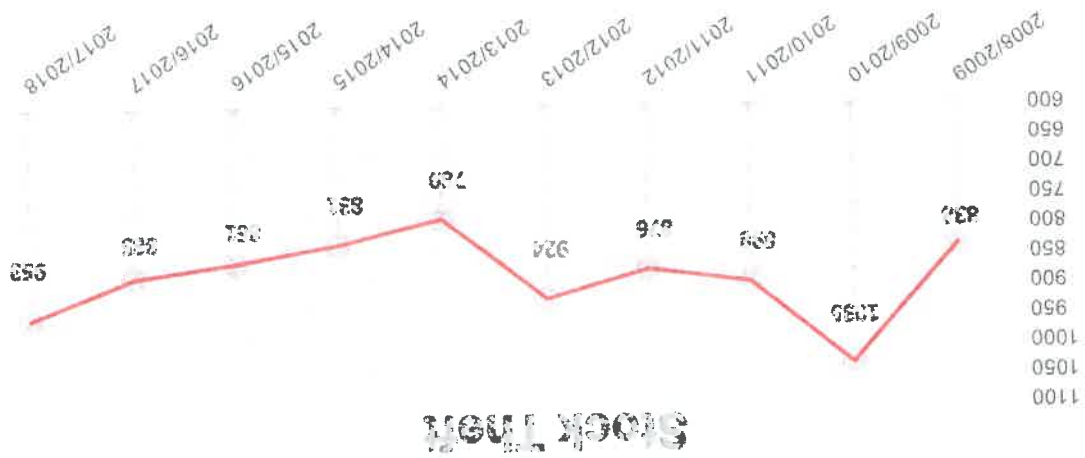
Instruments Most Commonly Used

The most commonly identified method of access was breaking the side window of the vehicle, identified in 26.6% (9 430) of the sample. In the absence of an instrument which was actually used, the most commonly used instruments were: bricks/stones accounting for 1.4% (493 counts), sharp instruments for 0.6% (209), remotes (jamming devices) for 0.5% (179) and keys used in 0.53% (188) of the counts. Besides the indicated instruments the use of hands, although not an instrument was indicated in 31.3% (11 103) of incidents and in 62.7% (22 238) the instrument used was not determined.

Stock Theft

Slight increases since 2014/2015 has been recorded as illustrated in figure 34, with the current increase being the highest in 8 years. The figures presented below might not seem disturbing but the occurrences were concentrated with multiple animals being stolen during a single incident. This may be devastating to a small scale or subsistence farmer. The 10 stations contributing the highest number of counts resorted in 5 clusters. Three of these stations resorted in 1 cluster namely Beaufort West which contributed 22.8% (218) counts.

Figure 34



Top Contributors

Stock Theft in general in the Western Cape involved the theft of animals for immediate slaughter. Ninety stations in the Western Cape recorded incidents with 44.4% (40) recording 10 or more counts. The stations which recorded the highest number of counts were those situated in the sheep and goat farming areas with Beaufort West traditionally experiencing the single largest number of incidents, equating to 8.5% (81) of the Provincial total as indicated in table 71. The top 15 contributing stations accounted for 49.2% (469) of the counts in the Province. Only Beaufort West, of the 5 top contributors listed below experienced a decrease.

Table 71

STOCK THEFT: TOP CONTRIBUTORS - STATIONS					
Pos.	Station	2016/2017	2017/2018	% Contribution	Decrease/Increase
1	Beaufort West	90	81	8.5%	-10.00%
2	Murraysburg	45	57	6.0%	26.67%
3	Leu Gamka	32	46	4.8%	43.75%
4	Swellendam	22	35	3.7%	59.09%
5	Phillippi	19	30	3.1%	57.89%

Immediate slaughter upon theft of animals was indicated in 61.5% (48) of 95.1% (78) sample counts registered/recorded in Beaufort West. The fact that animals were immediately slaughtered, either for own consumption or for sale to others for consumption, in all likelihood indicated the need for food or the need for money to acquire another item. It was also a fact that certain persons have become accustomed to stealing and makes a living thereby.

The stations displaying the most substantial increases are listed in table 72 with Ceres appearing to have recorded the most substantial, due to lower figures than the rest. The actual increase was as high as the other stations.

Table 72

STOCK THEFT - TOP INCREASES - STATIONS					
Pos.	Station	2016/2017	2017/2018	Increase	% Increase
1	Leu Gamka	32	46	14	43.75%
2	Swellendam	22	35	13	59.09%
3	Murraysburg	45	57	12	26.67%
4	Ceres	4	16	12	300.00%
5	Heidelberg	16	28	12	75.00%

Top Decreases

The decreases shown in table 73 were noteworthy in respect of both actual figures and percentages.

Table 73

STOCK THEFT - TOP DECREASES: STATIONS					
Pos.	Station	2016/2017	2017/2018	Actual Decrease	% Decrease
1	Dysselsdorp	43	18	-25	-58.14%
2	Bredasdorp	47	27	-20	-42.55%
3	Riebeeck West	22	6	-16	-72.73%
4	Callitzdorp	23	10	-13	-56.52%

Days and Times

Friday accounted for 21.1% (201), followed by Thursday with 17.3% (165), Monday and Saturday returned similar figures with 14.9% (142) and 14.3% (136) of the counts respectively.

The most prominent reported time periods were 15:00 to 17:59 and 06:00 to 08:59, which accounted for 28.8% (274) and 21.5% (205) of the counts respectively, with a collective contribution of 50.3% of the total counts. The periods 09:00 to 11:59 and 18:00 to 20:59 accounted for 19.37% (188) and 18.1% (173) and together with the aforementioned prominent times, they accounted for 88.1% of the reported counts.

Other Serious Crime

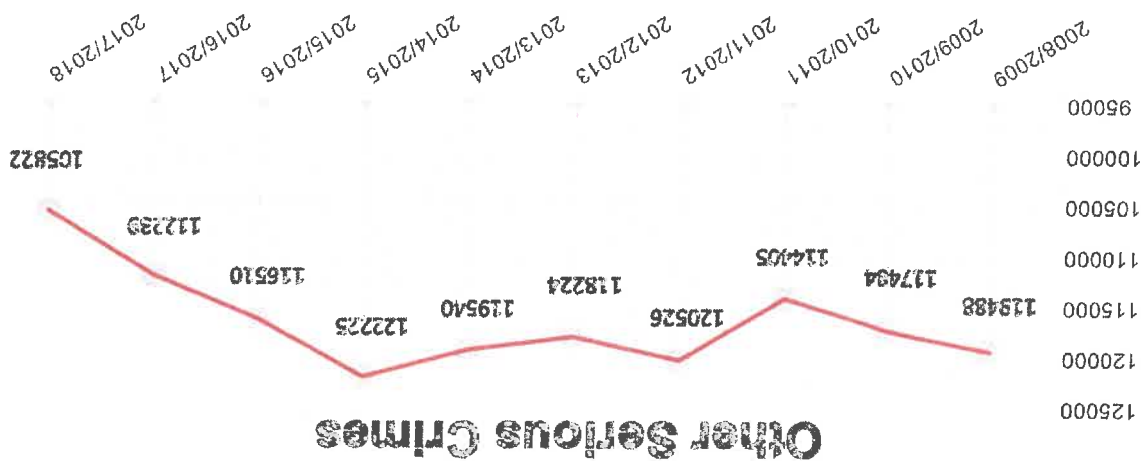
Figure 35 depicts the contribution of each sub-category to this overall crime category.



Figure 35

Substantial decreases as illustrated in figure 36, has been recorded since 2015/2016 with the current decrease, similar to other categories of crime, resulted in the lowest figures in 10 years. Commercial crime, a sub – category, has on the other hand been experiencing increases since 2015/2016.

Figure 36



This category, which essentially involves property, showed the second largest percentage and actual decrease to property related crime.

As mentioned before, more policeable crime categories showed the largest decreases, it essentially involved crimes committed at immovable structures, houses and shops etc or less moveable objects such as vehicles (had to be stolen or taken without permission of owner or driver) which was parked and remained stationary for a considerable period of time. Commercial crime, which formed part of other serious crime was the only sub-category that showed an increase. This crime involved mainly incidents of fraud, fraud committed at ATM's, card cloning and internet fraud featured prominently. It was clear that this category, unlike other categories of property related crime and other serious crime (theft general and shoplifting) included circumstances or factors which were different.

Top Contributors

The 5 top contributing stations to this category as listed in table 74 with all of them, except Millerton, being amongst the top 65 contributing stations in respect of the overall category of property related crime. Bellville and Stellenbosch also featured amongst the top 5 decreases for property related crime as well as within certain sub or individual categories with Stellenbosch also recording a top 5 decrease in this overall category.

All Theft Not Mentioned Elsewhere (Theft Other)

The graph in figure 37 illustrates the trend for this category was similar to the overall category of other serious crime due to the large contribution of this category as can also be seen in figure 36. The current decrease of 7.0% equated to 5 982 counts and here it culminated in the lowest recorded figure in 10 years.

Table 75

OTHER SERIOUS CRIME: TOP DECREASES: STATIONS

Pos.	Station	2016/2017	2017/2018	Actual Decrease	% Decrease
1	Mitchell's Plain	4 264	3 527	-737	-17.28%
2	Cape Town Central	7 865	7 186	-679	-8.63%
3	Stellenbosch	3 155	2 544	-611	-19.37%
4	Harare	995	520	-475	-47.74%
5	Paarl	2 197	1 869	-328	-14.93%

Table 75 depicts the stations with the most substantial actual figure decreases with 3 of them namely, Mitchell's Plain, Cape Town Central and Stellenbosch also being amongst the top contributors as indicated in table 74.

Table 74

OTHER SERIOUS CRIME: TOP CONTRIBUTORS - STATIONS

Pos.	Station	2016/2017	2017/2018	% Contribution	Decrease/Increase
1	Cape Town Central	7 865	7 186	6.8%	-8.63%
2	Mitchell's Plain	4 264	3 527	3.3%	-17.28%
3	Bellville	2 847	2 930	2.8%	2.92%
4	Millerton	2 836	2 644	2.5%	-6.77%
5	Stellenbosch	3 155	2 544	2.4%	-19.37%

It was clear that concerted efforts were made to curb crime in certain stations, with it having a positive effect, irrespective whether they were made by SAPS, the public, other law enforcement agencies etc.

Figure 37



The counts of theft showed 0.14% (112) firearms were taken and in 11.5% (9 256) of the counts phones were stolen. Copper piping, cables and other copper items were stolen in 4.0% (3 255) counts followed by electrical appliances with the third highest figure of 3.2% (2 532). Computer equipment and televisions were taken in 3.4% (2 506) and 0.8% (597) of the counts respectively.

Top Contributors

Table 76 depicts the 5 top contributing stations with all, except Lentegeur, showing decreases. The top 3 (Cape Town Central, Mitchell's Plain and Stellenbosch) as mentioned and indicated above resort amongst the top 5 decreases in the Province.

Table 76
ALL THEFT NOT MENTIONED ELSEWHERE: TOP CONTRIBUTORS - STATIONS

Pos.	Station	2016/2017	2017/2018	% Contribution	Decrease/Increase
1	Cape Town Central	5 496	5 067	6.3%	-7.81%
2	Mitchell's Plain	3 322	2 569	3.2%	-22.67%
3	Stellenbosch	2 426	1 950	2.4%	-19.62%
4	Kraaifontein	1 951	1 898	2.4%	-2.72%
5	Lentegeur	1 620	1 748	2.2%	7.90%

Top Increases

Substantial increases, although considerably smaller than the decreases, were recorded at certain stations. Table 77 showed stations with the top 5 increases, with

actual increases recorded for Delft and Lentegeur being higher than the rest, with Delft showing the most substantial percentage increases of the group.

All the indicated stations experienced high levels of socio-economic challenges as previously indicated, including areas that experienced an extensive influx of persons and goods daily including public transport. Victims were often pick pocketed whilst using public transport especially on trains and in other crowded places such as railway stations.

Table 77

ALL THEFT NOT MENTIONED ELSEWHERE - TOP INCREASES - STATIONS					
Pos.	Station	2016/2017	2017/2018	Increase	% Increase
1	Delft	644	809	165	25.62%
2	Lentegeur	1 620	1 748	128	7.90%
3	Lwandle	353	446	93	26.35%
4	Maitland	578	665	87	15.05%
5	Hermannus	749	833	84	11.21%

Top Decreases

Twelve of the top 15 contributing stations recorded decreases with 3 of them namely, Mitchell's Plain, Stellenbosch and Cape Town amongst the top 5 station decreases as shown in table 78. Four of the stations, in respect of the top 10 decreases, namely Khayelitsha, Harare, Lingeletu West and Somerset West resort within the same cluster and recorded a collective decrease of 31.4% equating to 1 227 counts.

Table 78

ALL THEFT NOT MENTIONED ELSEWHERE: TOP DECREASES: STATIONS					
Pos.	Station	2016/2017	2017/2018	Actual Decrease	% Decrease
1	Mitchell's Plain	3 322	2 569	-753	-22.67%
2	Harare	911	425	-486	-53.35%
3	Stellenbosch	2 426	1 950	-476	-19.62%
4	Cape Town Central	5 496	5 067	-429	-7.81%
5	Khayelitsha	931	678	-253	-27.18%

Theft, or any other crime for that matter, depends on the presence of a set of circumstances which allows/promotes the commission. It therefore stands to reason that certain circumstances/factors may also limit the number of occurrences in turn resulted in a decrease. Factors which may result in a decrease include (1) the non-reporting of crime, (2) persons refraining from crime and finding other means to

support themselves and (3) policing, which included deployments by police and other organisations, which discouraged criminal acts.

Days and Times

A sample of 98.4% (78 951) counts showed that all the days of the week accounted for similar contributions but Friday accounted for 16.7% (13 186) of the sample counts, showed an average of 2.5% more occurrences than the other days except in the case of Sunday which accounted for the least counts with 11.6% (911). Saturday, Thursday, Monday and Wednesday accounted for 14.9% (11 800), 14.6% (11 502), 14.4% (11 329) and 14.0% (11 087) of the sample respectively.

The most prominent 3 hour time period was 06:00 to 08:59 and accounted for 20.8% (16 418) of the sample. The period 15:00 to 17:59 accounted for the 2nd highest number of counts with 17.5% (13 789). These time periods generally represented the start and end of the work day when many thefts were committed and/or discovered. The 2 top time periods of occurrence being 09:00 to 11:59 and 12:00 to 14:59 represented the middle of the day, accounted for 15.9% (12 584) and 14.8% (11 706) respectively. The indicated periods collectively accounted for 69.0% of the sample.

Commercial Crime

A third consecutive increase has been experienced in this sub category and as indicated above in the discussion under other serious crime, this category showed a rather different set of circumstances to other property crime offences although the end result was the same. The latest increase of 3.3% equated to 384 counts may not appear to be much in comparison to some other property crime categories but it resulted in the highest figure in 10 years. This was in contrast to most other property crime categories.

The methods and tools used to defraud persons were expanding rapidly with the advent of new or improved technology. It was a fact that people were often negligent in the use of technology, despite extensive warnings issued by banks and law enforcement. The electronic age has made it possible for criminals to operate with anonymity and cannot be physically identified or named. Finding concrete proof of their existence except for messages and the proof of missing money was often virtually impossible without extensive, lengthy and expensive investigations. This led to limited apprehensions and prosecution, which may influenced the occurrence rate. In a sample of 90.2% (10 969) of the commercial crime counts, internet transactions was the vehicle used to steal money/defraud in 7.9% (868) incidents. Other electronic

Decreases have been recorded at 6 of the top 10 contributing stations with majority of them being main stream business centers/economic hubs. The stations which experienced increases on the other hand showed a different picture. In this, 8 of the stations housed much smaller business centers but some were rapidly expanding. other details such as PIN numbers.

Deception was the mainstay of this crime with elaborate schemes being conjured up to defraud people. This often resulted in crimes only being realised after the lapse of a certain period of time, which posed a challenge to investigation. Be this as it may, increasingly acts of fraud involved a certain level of coercion to obtain bankcards and

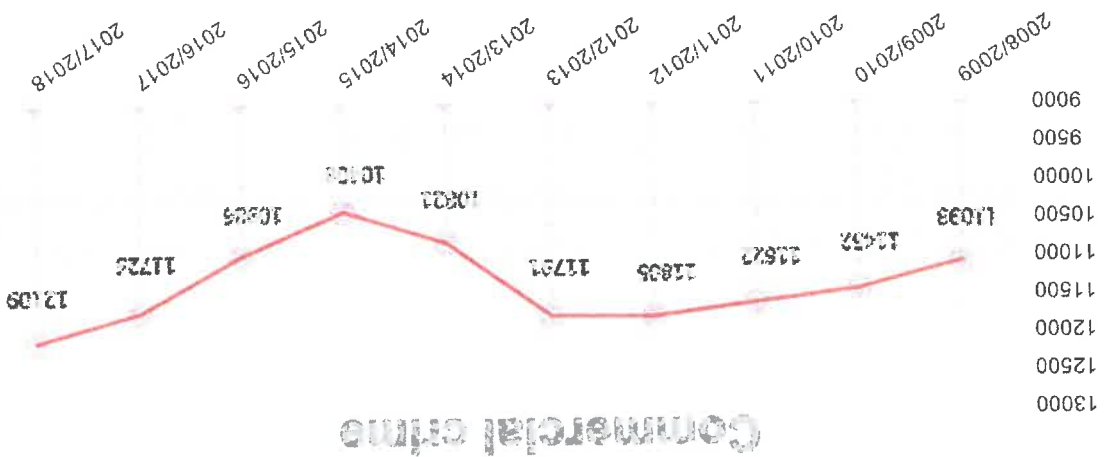


Figure 38

transactions accounted for 18.8% (2 059) of the sample counts with fraudulent documents accounting for 2.6% (289).

Top Contributors

Table 79 depicts the top 5 contributing stations, except for Table View, these stations were also the top contributors for the previous reporting period. Similarly to theft out of motor vehicle and shoplifting, this category of crime opportunistic presented by the daily influx of people to business centers where criminals can operate in crowded areas undetected. It must be mentioned that opportunities are often created by criminals.

Table 79

COMMERCIAL CRIME: TOP CONTRIBUTORS - STATIONS					
Pos.	Station	2016/2017	2017/2018	% Contribution	Decrease/Increase
1	Cape Town Central	1 082	1 058	8.7%	-2.22%
2	Bellville	504	529	4.4%	4.96%
3	Milnerton	534	528	4.4%	-1.12%
4	Stellenbosch	489	358	3.0%	-26.79%
5	Table View	316	340	2.8%	7.59%

The stations listed in table 80 represented the most substantial increases recorded with Bredasdorp being most noticeable. A sample of 71.9% (46) of the occurrences at Bredasdorp showed deposits made into banks accounted for goods advertised but not received, was most common with it occurring in 26.1% (12) of the sample. The 2nd most common means of fraud identified in this precinct was the unauthorised withdrawal/transfer of funds from banks accounted by various means accounted for 21.7% (10) of the sample counts. Four (4) incidents in the sample showed the use of the internet for false advertising of goods. These ways of committing fraud was some of the most common and contributed the highest number of incidents at most of the top contributing stations.

Table 88

COMMERCIAL CRIME: TOP INCREASES - STATIONS					
Pos.	Station	2016/2017	2017/2018	Increase	% Increase
1	Kraaifontein	194	264	70	36.08%
2	Hermanus	116	151	35	30.17%
3	Brackenfell	216	247	31	14.35%
4	Bredasdorp	35	64	29	82.86%
5	Khayelitsha	136	165	29	21.32%

Top Increases

Stellenbosch, as indicated previously under the top contributors experienced the most substantial actual decrease as indicated below in table 81. Saldanha showed the highest percentage decrease.

Table 81

COMMERCIAL CRIME: TOP DECREASES: STATIONS

Pos.	Station	2016/2017	2017/2018	Actual Decrease	% Decrease
1	Stellenbosch	489	358	-131	-26.79%
2	Paarl	359	287	-72	-20.06%
3	Diep River	137	106	-31	-22.63%
4	Worcester	198	168	-30	-15.15%
5	Saldanha	58	33	-25	-43.10%

Top Days and Times

The two (2) most prominent days of occurrence were Friday with 17.3% (1 893) and Thursday accounting for 16.8% (1 845) as determined from a sample of 90.6% (10 969) of the counts. Wednesday and Tuesday accounted for a similar number of counts with 15.8% (1 729) and 15.7% (1 718) of the sample respectively.

The most prominent time periods collectively accounted for 84.9% (9 314) of the sample counts with the period 09:00 to 11:59 being reported in 29.9% (3 278) of the counts. The time period 12:00 to 14:59 accounted for the 2nd highest percentage of counts with 25.3% (2 800) of the sample. The remaining 2 most prominent time periods were 15:00 to 17:59 and 06:00 to 08:59 with 16.9% (1 852) and 12.6% (1 384) of the sample respectively. The time period of 06:00 to 08:59 showed that 61.5% (851) of the counts had an actual time of between 08:00 to 08:59. The time periods discussed basically accounted for the entire business day.

Shoplifting

The trend displayed in figure 39 only showed two (2) increases over the 10 year period with the end result being similar to most of the other property crime categories. The latest decrease by 819 counts represented a percentage decrease of 5.6% contributed by 74 stations.

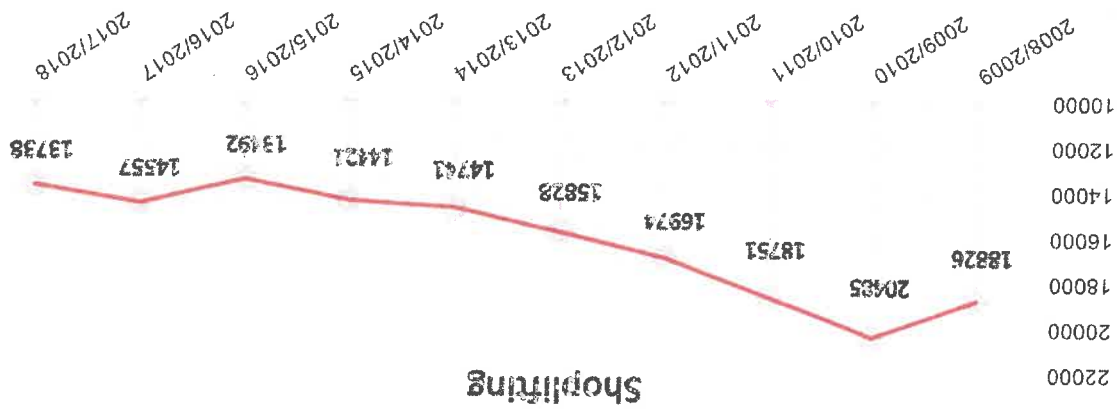


Figure 29

The acts of shoplifting was characterised by the stealing of groceries and other necessities. The items listed below were the most commonly stolen. The Theft of groceries is indicated in 25.9% (3 552), followed by clothing on 16.2% (2 223) and toiletries on 10.0% (1 375) of the counts. Other commonly stolen items included baby care products, medicines and small electronic items and batteries.

Top Contributors

The 10 stations which contributed the highest number of occurrences were those that included extensive commercial infrastructure such as malls and arterial routes lined with shops. They then obviously also experienced high volumes of shoppers and were densely populated especially over weekends. The later/extended trading hours of many businesses changed the landscape in respect of the movement of people and especially with regards to the top times of occurrences.

The top 10 contributing stations collectively accounted for 38.3% (5 262) of the counts of shoplifting in the Province, which indicated a concentration of occurrences. The top 5 contributing stations are listed in table 82 with 3 having recorded decreases (Cape Town Central, Parow and Milnerton).

Table 82

SHOPLIFTING: TOP CONTRIBUTORS - STATIONS					
Pos.	Station	2016/2017	2017/2018	% Contribution	Decrease/Increase
1	Cape Town Central	1 287	1 061	7.7%	-17.56%
2	Mitchell's Plain	774	779	5.7%	0.65%
3	Bellville	663	702	5.1%	5.88%
4	Parow	726	557	4.1%	-23.28%
5	Milnerton	442	411	3.0%	-7.01%

Despite the excellent decreases recorded at some stations, others showed increases with certain of them being equally substantial as the decreases. Table 83 depicts the most substantial increases.

It was indicated that the Delft Mall saw 80.2% (93) occurrences/counts with Shoprite being the scene of the majority thefts, with 82.8% (77) being committed there.

Table 83

SHOPLIFTING: TOP INCREASES - STATIONS					
Pos.	Station	2016/2017	2017/2018	Increase	% Increase
1	Delft	42	116	74	176.19%
2	Kirstenhof	210	272	62	29.52%
3	Table View	245	300	55	22.45%
4	Vredenburg	188	239	51	27.13%
5	Goodwood	316	358	42	13.29%

Top Decreases

The decrease comes after a substantial increase recorded for 2016/2017. A number of factors may have resulted in the increase recorded for 2016/2017 such as the socio-economic challenges faced by many, increased private security aided by improved technology which in turn promoted detection etc. These factors were still present but changes therein may have resulted in fluctuations in the occurrence rate.

Therefore in reference to the above as well as the discussion under theft not mentioned elsewhere, the presence of set circumstances, heavily influences the occurrences within this category. The police have a limited role to play, which come into effect after the apprehension of a suspect and the ensuing administration of the case docket, including the administration of records and the court process. The actual prevention and detection is largely dependent on the residents of the property, which included the hiring of private security.

Based on the above, it was difficult to deduce what influenced the decrease. A decrease in the level of private action/detection as mentioned above and less acts of theft being committed due to, person finding other means of support may be contributing factors.

Table 84, depicts the stations where the most substantial decreases were experienced with 2 namely, Cape Town Central and Parow being amongst the top 5 contributors.

Table 84

SHOPLIFTING: TOP DECREASES: STATIONS

Pos.	Station	2016/2017	2017/2018	Actual Decrease	% Decrease
1	Cape Town Central	1 287	1 061	-226	-17.56%
2	Parow	726	557	-169	-23.28%
3	Kraaifontein	197	117	-80	-40.61%
4	Worcester	324	258	-66	-20.37%
5	Kleinvel	106	44	-62	-58.49%

The analysis of the occurrences in the Kleinvel precinct showed that 77.3% (34) occurred at one small shopping centre situated within a residential area. A prominent retailer experienced 70.6% (24/34) of these thefts with basic items, food, baby products and toiletries being taken. The majority of the incidents were detected by security guards.

Previously (under other categories such as business robbery), it was mentioned that businesses mostly built within or close to residential areas to service a need (convenience) were at risk. This was apparent in this instance.

Days and Times

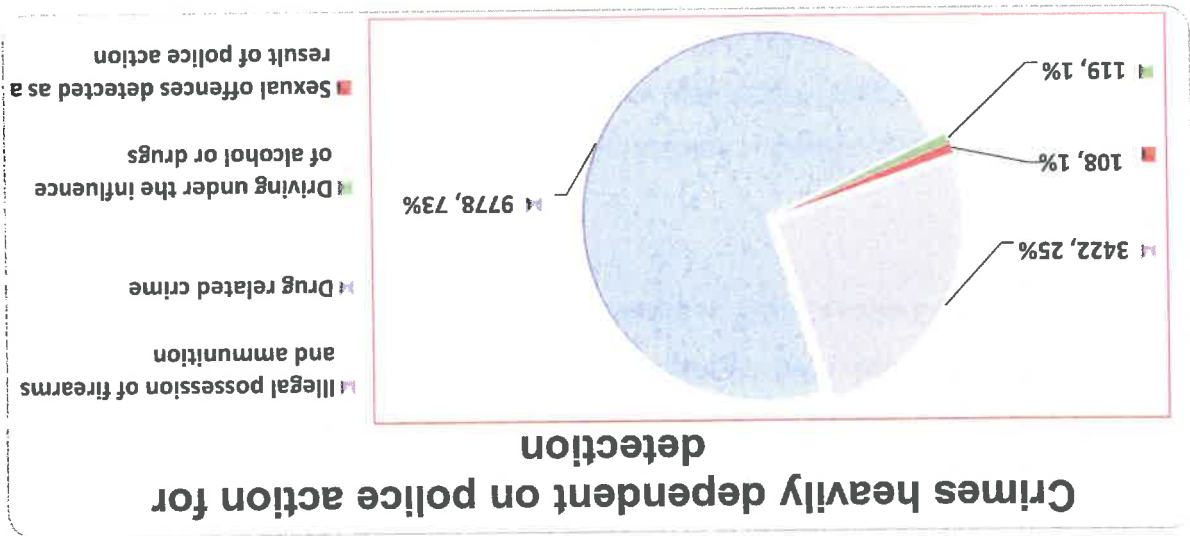
Saturday and Friday accounted for the single highest percentage of occurrences with 18.5% (2 544) and 16.5% (2 272) of the counts respectively. These days were followed by Thursday and Wednesday which accounted for a similar number of 14.7% (2 014) and 14.1% (1 937) respectively.

The most prominent time periods indicated the increase in economic activity with the periods 09:00 to 11:59, 12:00 to 14:59 and 15:00 to 17:59 covering the shopping day and collectively accounted for 87.3% (11 987) of the total counts. The period 12:00 to 14:59 accounted for 36.3% (4 983) and 15:00 to 17:59 for 27.8% (3 816) of the counts.

Crimes heavily dependent on police action for detection

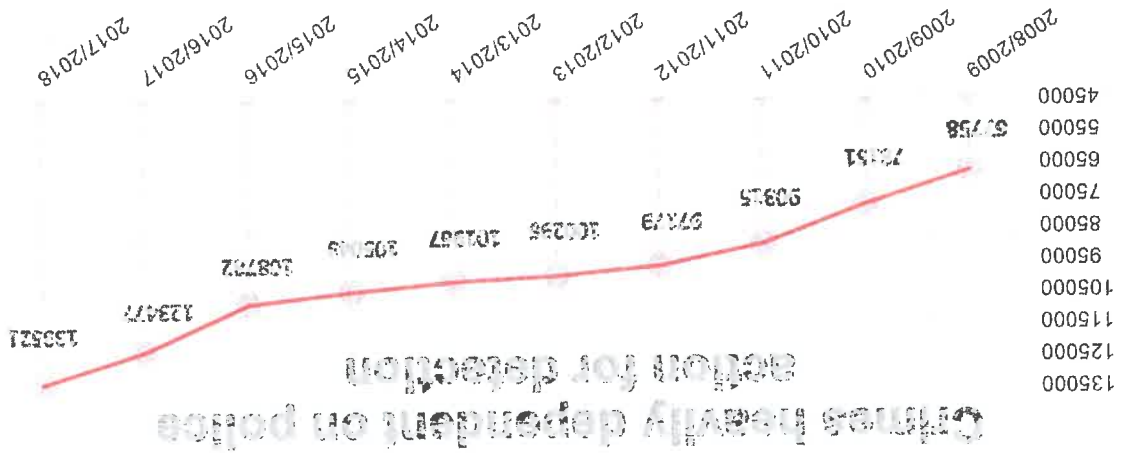
The pie chart in figure 40 showed the contribution of each sub-category reported on here. It must be mentioned that proactive measures included numerous other offences not indicated below. Drug related crime and more specifically the illegal possession of narcotics was the most rampant offence in the Province with dealing in drugs being one of the main means of income for organised gangs and criminal cartels. It was heavily focused on by law enforcement with the resultant majority contribution as displayed.

Figure 30



Year on year increases in this category as portrayed in figure 41 was expected and as its description indicates, it was an integral part of showing proactive measures by SAPS to address crime. The increase of 8.1% equated to 10 044 counts with the ten year period showing a total increase of 97.1% equating to 65 763 counts

Figure 41



Top Contributors

Table 85 portrays the top contributing stations for this overall category. It must be mentioned as in the case of other crime categories, the volume contributed by certain sub-categories such as drug related crime in this instance played a substantial role regarding the positions.

All of the stations indicated below, resort amongst the top 10 contributors to incidents of gang violence pertaining to murder and attempted murder.

Table 85

CRIMES HEAVILY DEPENDENT ON POLICE ACTION FOR DETECTION: TOP CONTRIBUTORS - STATIONS					
Pos.	Station	2016/2017	2017/2018	% Contribution	Decrease/Increase
1	Mitchell's Plain	5 239	5 397	4.0%	3.02%
2	Kraaifontein	4 947	4 888	3.7%	-1.19%
3	Delft	3 472	4 194	3.1%	20.79%
4	Bishop Lavis	3 068	3 671	2.7%	19.65%
5	Atlantis	2 912	3 373	2.5%	15.83%

Increases and decreases will be indicated and discussed for the individual crime categories.

Drug Related Crime

Drug related crime increased as illustrated in figure 42, by 9.1% (9 778 counts). This was apparent from the comparison of the top contributing stations.

Top Contributors

The top contributing clusters where drugs were seized were, Mitchell's Plain cluster with 14.5% (16 981), Nyanga cluster with 12.0% (14 010), Blue Downs cluster with 11.4% (13 349) and Worcester cluster with 8.4% (9 815).

Table 86 showed the 5 top contributing stations, with this being identical to the top contributing stations to the overall category of crimes heavily dependent on police action for detection.

Table 86

DRUG RELATED CRIME: TOP CONTRIBUTORS - STATIONS					
Pos.	Station	2016/2017	2017/2018	% Contribution	Decrease/Increase
1	Mitchell's Plain	4 914	4 930	4.2%	0.33%
2	Kraaifontein	4 502	4 377	3.7%	-2.78%
3	Delft	2 926	3 756	3.2%	28.37%
4	Bishop Lavis	2 898	3 432	2.9%	18.43%
5	Atlantis	2 638	3 041	2.6%	15.28%

The 5 stations showing the most substantial increases as reflected in table 87, besides Nyanga, all experienced high levels of gang violence and as mentioned before, the sale of drugs was a major gang activity leading gang wars. However, Nyanga with the 5th highest increase did not display the level of traditional gang violence as other stations. Nyanga showed the highest number of counts in respect of dealing in drugs (dealing vs possession) and the 6th highest in respect of the total drug related crime. Based on this, other factors/phenomenon contributed to drug crime in Nyanga.

Table 87

DRUG RELATED CRIME: TOP INCREASES - STATIONS

Pos.	Station	2016/2017	2017/2018	Increase	% Increase
1	Delft	2 926	3 756	830	28.37%
2	Steenberg	1 698	2 444	746	43.93%
3	Ravensmead	1 790	2 451	661	36.93%
4	Worcester	2 181	2 829	648	29.71%
5	Nyanga	2 304	2 911	607	26.35%

Dealing vs Possession

The total number of counts in this category included 4 078 dealing in drugs, a contribution of 3.5% to the full category of drug related crime. Dealing in drugs had a slight decrease of 5 charges (0.12%) when compared to the same period in 2016/2017. Both the top contributing clusters, Mitchell's Plain and Nyanga recorded decreases. Eden cluster recorded the 3rd highest volume of dealing counts, followed by Milnerton, Khayelitsha and Da Gamaaskop clusters. Nyanga was the top contributing precinct in the province for dealing in drugs, followed by Phillipi, Atlantis, Woodstock and Steenberg. Although most of the top dealing in drug stations was known for gangsterism, three (3) stations outside of the Metropole, Oudtshoorn, Knysna and Beaufort West were in the top fifteen (15) contributing stations.

Top Decreases

The stations listed in table 88 experienced substantial decreases in drug related crime.

Table 88

DRUG RELATED CRIME: TOP DECREASES: STATIONS

Pos.	Station	2016/2017	2017/2018	Actual Decrease	% Decrease
1	Woodstock	1 054	645	-409	-38.80%
2	Mfuleni	1 781	1 466	-315	-17.69%
3	Heidelberg	509	255	-254	-49.90%
4	Sea Point	990	743	-247	-24.95%
5	Da Gamaskop	606	376	-230	-37.95%

Days and Times

In a sample of 99.9% (117 098) counts, Saturday accounted for 19.5% (22 812), Friday accounted for 19.1% (22 369) and collectively these top days accounted for 38.6% (45 181) of the sample.

The 3 hour time period of 18:00 to 20:59 was the most prominent time period of occurrences with 23.7% (27 779) of the sample counts. The time periods of 21:00 to 23:59 and 15:00 to 17:59 saw the occurrence of a similar number of counts with 19.6% (22 971) and 19.5% (22 878) respectively.

Illegal Possession of Firearms and Ammunition

The latest increase recorded was the 2nd largest volume increase of the 10 year period indicated in figure 42. The current increase of 16.8% was a consecutive increase and equated to 493 counts.



Figure 42

The exposure of firearms and/or ammunition by perpetrators due to their activities, used in the commission of crime inclusive of robbery and gang related retaliatory/revenge attacks played an important role in the confiscation. When firearms were not being used, it presented a greater challenge to detect and could not be traced via deployments but was much more dependent on intelligence and information divulged by the public.

The top contributing precinct of Mitchell's Plain as indicated in table 89, experienced the highest increase and saw a surge in gang activity. This station confiscated 68/96 firearms which could be linked to gang activity.

Table 89
ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION: TOP CONTRIBUTORS - STATIONS

Pos.	Station	2016/2017	2017/2018	% Contribution	Decrease/Increase
1	Mitchell's Plain	141	275	8.0%	95.04%
2	Delft	195	169	4.9%	-13.33%
3	Nyanga	122	168	4.9%	37.70%
4	Kraaifontein	151	154	4.5%	1.99%
5	Bishop Lavis	99	145	4.2%	46.46%

The stations that recorded the most substantial increases listed in table 90, Oudtshoorn and Worcester experienced the most substantial percentages, taking into account the low figures previously recorded. The increase at Worcester was mainly due to deployments to combat gang violence while the increase reflected for Oudtshoorn was as a result of a registration anomaly and further discussion is

provided hereafter. Mitchell's Plain, as can be seen, recorded the most substantial actual figure increase.

Table 90

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION: TOP INCREASES - STATIONS

Pos.	Station	2016/2017	2017/2018	Increase	% Increase
1	Mitchell's Plain	141	275	134	95.04%
2	Oudtshoorn	11	133	122	1109.09%
3	Nyanga	122	168	46	37.70%
4	Bishop Lavis	99	145	46	46.46%
5	Worcester	42	86	44	104.76%

Worcester, experienced high levels of gang violence but more significantly attacks on gangsters by community with resultant retaliatory attacks which often led to acts of arson. Deployments were intensified to intervene in this situation. In a sample of 98.8% (85) of the counts registered at Worcester 54.1% (46) occurred in Avian Park, which saw the bulk of the gang violence.

The increase recorded for Oudtshoorn was a direct result of cases vs count status quo. The impact of this was discussed and presented under the introduction in the beginning of this document, now manifesting here as well. In the precinct of Oudtshoorn, only 15 cases (not counts/charges) were registered with 117 counts linked to one case. This case involved a former owner of a gun dealership who no longer had a license to operate or possess these firearms and ammunition any longer. Charges were registered for each firearm and type of ammunition.

Firearms Only

Of the total counts within this category 1 346 was related to the confiscation of firearms with the remainder in respect of various types of ammunition. The confiscation of firearms showed an increase of 15.8% (184) in comparison to the previous financial year. These totals excluded abandoned firearms recovered.

The single highest number of firearms were confiscated in Nyanga cluster, which included gang stations of Manenberg, Bishop Lavis and Elsie's River. Table 91 depicts the top contributing clusters in respect of the counts of illegal possession of firearms only, with Nyanga and Mitchell's Plain clusters showing a substantial increase.

Table 91

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF FIREARMS ONLY: TOP CONTRIBUTORS - CLUSTERS					
Pos.	Station	2016/2017	2017/2018	Contribution	Decrease/Increase
1	Nyanga	254	280	26	10.24%
2	Mitchell's Plain	205	248	43	20.98%
3	Khayelitsha	200	171	-29	-14.50%
4	Blue Downs	187	169	-18	-9.63%
5	Tygerberg	85	98	13	15.29%

The stations which recorded the highest number of counts for the confiscation of firearms only, are listed below in table 92 with all having recorded increases.

Table 92

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF FIREARMS ONLY: TOP CONTRIBUTORS - STATIONS					
Pos.	Station	2016/2017	2017/2018	Contribution	Decrease/Increase
1	Mitchell's Plain	60	96	36	60.00%
2	Nyanga	54	69	15	27.78%
3	Bishop Lavis	40	60	20	50.00%
4	Kraaifontein	58	60	2	3.45%
5	Manenberg	43	59	16	37.21%

Type of firearms confiscated

The analysis of the firearms confiscated (in cases) showed that:

- 1 192 (88.8%) were pistols and revolvers,
- 76 (5.7%) high caliber firearms,
- 50 (3.7%) homemade firearms and
- 24 (1.8%) shotguns

Top decreases

Table 93 portrays the 5 stations which recorded the top decrease in respect of firearms and ammunition. Khayelitsha, showed the most substantial decrease.

Mtleni on the other hand also experienced a substantial decrease for drug related crime. Increases in contact crime, property related crime as well as in individual categories of the mentioned overall categories were experienced in this precinct with some being substantial and amongst the top 5 categories. Previously mentioned, differing applications of the provincial crime combating approach indicated varying results and here, the addressing of the proactive categories (crimes heavily dependent

on police action for detection) may have had a greater impact on the community reported crimes than in other stations.

Table 93 ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION: TOP DECREASES: STATIONS

Pos. Station	2016/2017	2017/2018	Actual Decrease	% Decrease
1 Khayelitsha	193	107	-86	-44.56%
2 Mfuleni	130	73	-57	-43.85%
3 Eises River	125	75	-50	-40.00%
4 Grassy Park	88	51	-37	-42.05%
5 Delft	195	169	-26	-13.33%

Top Days and Times

The most prominent days were over weekends with Saturday and Sunday returning similar figures of 593 and 592 counts, equating to 17.3% each. Friday saw the detection of 15.7% (539) counts and collectively these top days accounted for 50.4% (1 724).

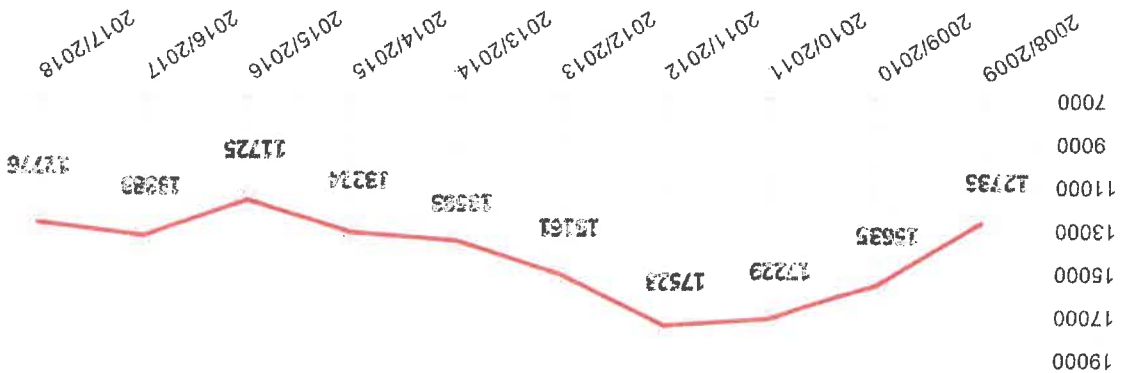
The top time was the 3 hour period from 21:00 to 23:59 with 20.5% (703), followed by the period 18:00 to 20:59 with 16.9% (578) and 15:00 to 17:59 with 14.8% (506).

Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol or Drugs

Decreases in this category has been recorded for much of the 10 year period, reflected in figure 43 with the current decrease of 0.9% (119 counts) culminating in the lowest figure recorded in 9 years.

Figure 43

Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol Drugs



The majority of offences in this category was detected during operations and more specifically jointly held roadblocks held by law enforcement agencies. However, the largest contribution of resources such as personnel were from agencies other than SAPS. The City of Cape Town Traffic Department, Provincial Traffic Department, Department of Transport and Metro Police played a crucial role in line with their mandate to ensure compliance with the Road Traffic Act.

This category included two (2) aspects (charges) of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs, with or without a collision (accident) with the aforementioned aspect pertaining to collisions contributing 18.1% (2 312) of the. It was usually officers attached to SAPS who attended to collisions of this nature and who effected the arrests in this regard.

Top Contributors

The top contributing clusters for this category was Khayelitsha cluster contributing 10.6% (1 360), Nyanga cluster with 10.5% (1 339), Tygerberg cluster with 9.8% (1 246), Eden cluster with 9.3% (1 188) and Blue Downs cluster with 9.5% (1 182).

Table 94

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL OR DRUGS: TOP CONTRIBUTORS - STATIONS					
Pos.	Station	2016/2017	2017/2018	% Contribution	Decrease/Increase
1	Kraaifontein	293	355	2.8%	21.16%
2	Gugulethu	240	349	2.7%	45.42%
3	Phillippi East	241	348	2.7%	44.40%
4	George	259	312	2.4%	20.46%
5	Kullis River	274	295	2.3%	7.66%

The analysis of the occurrences in the Kraaifontein precinct showed that the overwhelming majority of detections and apprehensions in this category were made by Metro Police and Traffic Officials from the City. Collisions contributed 19.7% (70) with 30% (21) occurring in one street namely, Botfontein Road. This road has seen the detection of 52.7% (187) of the counts. A total of 37.7% (134) counts were detected on merely 6 different days with as much as 31 incidents on one day.

Table 95 showed the stations with the most substantial decreases, which may be due to various reasons such as operational focus, priorities and availability of personnel.

Table 95

Pos.	Station	2016/2017	2017/2018	Actual Decrease	% Decrease
1	Lingelthun-West	488	280	-208	-42.62%
2	Kleinlei	316	144	-172	-54.43%
3	Mfuleni	354	216	-138	-38.98%
4	Woodstock	279	148	-131	-46.95%
5	Belhar	204	99	-105	-51.47%

Top Increases

As indicated above the top contributing stations, substantial increases were effected in certain stations. Table 96 portrays the top increases with a sample of 99.5% (239) of the occurrences, with the top increase at Wynberg, showing 171 counts (71.5%) being detected in one (1) street. Collisions, due to drunk driving were identified in 5.0% (12) of the counts in this precinct with 5 occurring in the street where the majority of detections/apprehensions were made.

Table 96

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL OR DRUGS: TOP INCREASES - STATIONS

Pos.	Station	2016/2017	2017/2018	Increase	% Increase
1	Wynberg	81	240	159	196.30%
2	Gugulethu	240	349	109	45.42%
3	Philippi East	241	348	107	44.40%
4	Pacaltsdorp	147	230	83	56.46%
5	Kraaifontein	293	355	62	21.16%

Days and Times

The most prominent day of the week was Sunday which saw the occurrence of 38.7% (4 947) of a sample 99.9% (12 773). Saturday being the 2nd most prominent day accounted for 29.9% (3 822) followed by Friday with 15.1% (1 930). Collectively, these days accounted for 83.7% (10 699) of the entire sample

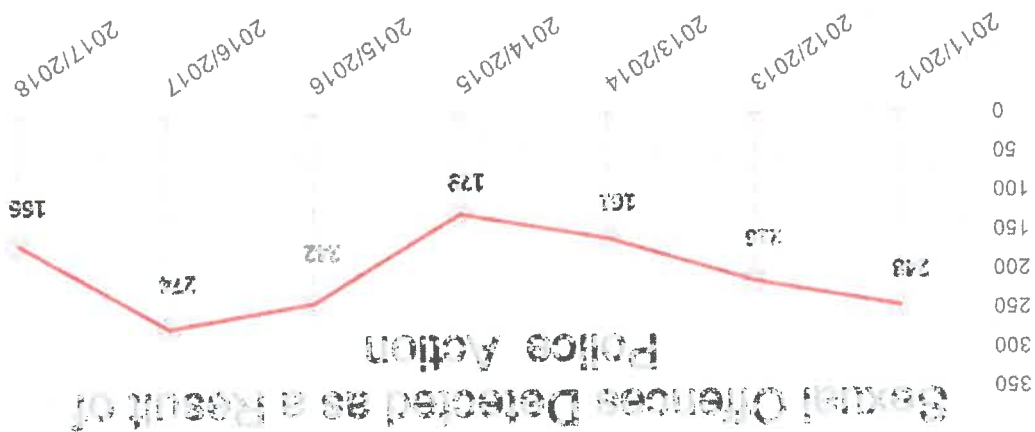
The 3 hour time periods of 18:00 to 20:59, 21:00 to 23:59 and 00:00 to 02:59, which were consecutive, collectively accounted for 60.6% (7 738) of the counts. The individual contributions of these time periods were 17.3% (2 204), 23.9% (3 060) and 19.3% (2 474) respectively.

Sexual Offences Detected as a Result of Police Action

The monitoring period of this category, since 2011/2012, as portrayed by figure 44 showed two years of increases, with the decrease of 39.4% currently displayed

equated to 108 counts. The high percentage was due to the low recorded figures. Increases or decreases were mainly dependent on the operational focus of SAPS and determined priorities. Another aspect which affected this category was the reaction to complaints by the community.

Figure 44



The top contributing charges within this category of crime was enticing, soliciting or proposition a person for immoral purpose in a public place (82), wilfully and openly exhibited himself/herself in indecent dress/manner at a door/window/place within view of public street/place (30) and public indecency (23).

Other charges to a lesser extent, included the prohibition of possession of indecent or obscene photographic material, commit an immoral or indecent act with another person for payment, public or in private in any way assist in an act of indecency with another person, loitering for the purpose of prostitution, taking or detaining a female against her will to, in or upon a house or place with the intention to have sexual intercourse with a male, keeping a brothel, unlawfully and intentionally engage services of a person 18 years /older for financial/other reward to perform a sexual act with that person whether it was committed or not and assistance for purpose of unlawful carnal intercourse.

Top Contributors

The top contributing clusters for this category was Tygerberg cluster contributing 37.5% (63) and Khayelitsha cluster with 22.05% (37). Both Clusters recorded

decreases over the reporting period. In the province, 53 stations recorded charges in this regard.

Top contributing stations as shown in table 97 depicts three (3) decreases (Macassar, Parow, and Grassy Park) and two (2) slight increases namely, Bellville and Somerset West. The stations, Bellville, Parow and Macassar, were also the top contributors for the previous year.

Table 97

SEXUAL OFFENCES DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION: TOP CONTRIBUTORS - STATIONS					
Pos.	Station	2016/2017	2017/2018	% Contribution	Decrease/Increase
1	Bellville	29	38	22.9%	31.03%
2	Macassar	36	26	15.7%	-27.78%
3	Parow	107	19	11.4%	-82.24%
4	Somerset West	5	7	4.2%	40.00%
5	Grassy Park	9	6	3.6%	-33.33%

Top Decreases

The top decreases experienced were portrayed in table 98. The majority of the decreases were in respect of soliciting and enticing in a public place as indicated above.

Table 98

SEXUAL OFFENCES DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION: TOP DECREASES - STATIONS

Pos.	Station	2016/2017	2017/2018	Actual Decrease	% Decrease
1	Parow	107	19	-88	-82.24%
2	Cape Town Central	12	1	-11	-91.67%
3	Macassar	36	26	-10	-27.78%
4	Millerton	9	1	-8	-88.89%
5	Riebeeck West	4	0	-4	-100.00%

Top Increases

The top increases indicated in table 99 were slight and mainly involved charges of public indecency by alleged prostitutes and their clients. In Robertson the charges related to an altercation between persons who during the argument exposed their genitalia in public.

Table 99

SEXUAL OFFENCES DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION: TOP INCREASES - STATIONS

Pos.	Station	2016/2017	2017/2018	Increase	% Increase
1	Bellville	29	38	9	31.03%
2	Robertson	0	3	3	3 Cases more
3	Brackenfell	0	3	3	3 Cases more
4	Lansdowne	0	2	2	2 Cases more
5	Belhar	0	2	2	2 Cases more

Days and Times

Wednesday, Thursday and Friday were the top days, they collectively accounted for 57.1% (92) of the sample of 96.9% (161) counts. Individually, the mentioned days accounted for 15.5% (25), 20.5% (33) and 21.1% (34) of the sample respectively. Saturday and Sunday equally accounted for 12.4% (20) of the counts.

The top times were the three hour periods of 21:00 to 23:59 accounting for 20.5% (33) of the counts, 18:00 to 20:59 and 09:00 to 11:59 each contributing 16.1% (26) and 12:00 to 14:59 with 15.5% (25).

Conclusion

This crime report was one of extremes regarding the increases in certain categories and decreases in others. It was intended to cover all major aspects of crime occurrence in the Western Cape with the express intent of explaining and promoting an understanding to the reader.

Part B: Provincial Objectives, Priorities and Measurements for 2017/18

1. Financial Programme 1: Administration

Purpose: Provide strategic leadership, management and support services to the South African Police Service and provide for the functions of the Civilian Secretariat for Police

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

Provincial Human Resource Utilisation

Planning and Utilisation:

At the end of the fourth quarter the staffing level in the province was 93.54%, with a deficit of 1 507, not factoring in outstanding service terminations. A total of 378 trainees graduated on 22nd December 2017 as constables, the result of basic training which commenced in March 2017.

The allocation of these entry level constables was between police stations, specialised Visible Policing units, Detective Units and Public Order Police. During the third quarter Public Service Act posts (PSA), 93 posts were filled at prioritised police stations in the province. A number of police stations increased their investigative capacity through lateral placement of Visible Policing members at local detective units.

Due to continuous focus on persons registered with disabilities (PWD), the totals increased to 399 = 2.01% at the end of the period under review.

Engagements between Management and Labour:

Only five of the six chamber meetings took place for the 2017/2018 financial year. The meetings took place on the following dates:

- 20 April 2017
- 22 June 2017
- 8 November 2017
- 30 November 2017
- 13 March 2018

Personnel Management:

Employee Relations and Life Cycle Management:

Absenteeism Management:

During the 2017/2018 financial year, this office achieved a capturing rate of 94.21% against the target of 95%, a shortfall of 0.79%. The reasons for not meeting the target were the unavailability of the system between mid-December and the first week in January 2018 and the auditing of leave during April to June 2017.

A sick leave rate of 3.69% (target 3.25%) achieved during 2017/2018. An increase in the utilisation of Temporary Incapacity Leave has contributed to the sick leave rate. The year 2017, was the second year of the three-year sick leave cycle, which started January 2016. A total 65% of personnel in the Province took at least 10 consecutive days during 2017.

Medical Administration:

The Health Risk Manager conducted 272 medical assessments. From the medical assessments, 43 officials were medically boarded (ill health retirement) and 52 employees were alternatively placed through Alternative Placement Committee meetings. The rest of the applications were still pending at Head Office at the end of the financial year.

Service Terminations:

SAPS Western Cape administered 585 Service Termination during 2017/2018 financial year.

Category of Service Termination	Number	Category of Service Termination	Number
Retirements:	48	Resignations:	244
Ill Health:	39	Purchase of Discharge	26
Early Retirements	68	Interdepartmental Transfers	3
Dismissal	66	Deaths	70
Dishonourable discharge	20	Students	1

Employee Relations:

Discipline:

The total number of discipline cases accumulated for the period under review was 372. Three hundred and twenty nine were finalised within 60 calendar days, however 13 cases were still pending finalisation within the 60 calendar days' period, which influence the overall performance.

IPID: 151 recommendations were received, of which 4 recommendations were terminated at the initial investigation stage due to service terminations.

IPID: A total number of cases accumulative were 39, of which 35 cases (90%) were finalised within 60 calendar days, 2 cases finalised beyond 60 calendar days, 1 case pending within 60 calendar days and 1 case pending exceeded 60 calendar days.

Integrity Management:

The Province achieved 100% on the disclosure of financial interest by senior officers. This obligation has since been extended to the Middle Management Service and designated officials at Supply Chain Management and Financial Services.

Human Resource Practices and Administration

Recruitment & Appointments:

The allocation for the appointment of trainees and entry-level Public Service Act employees for the 2017/2018 financial year received from Head Office on 2017-09-05. The following posts allocated via external appointments:

- Western Cape: 163 trainees - 100% filled

Trainee posts allocated to National Components situated within the Province for which appointments Provincial Recruitment Section was also responsible:

Protection & Security Services:	Western Cape – 25	
Crime Intelligence:	Western Cape – 22	
Public Order Police for Division ORS:	8	
Total:	218	

• **Public Service Act: allocation of 106 - 100% filled**

Public Service Act posts advertised internally on levels 1 to 4 for current SAPS interns, reservists and PSA employees. The post distribution was for appointment on 2017-09-15 and the selection process conducted by panels during October 2017. A total of 93 posts were filled. The 13 posts that could not be filled, was then advertised externally and filled. Three (3) people with disabilities were appointed.

An additional allocation of nine posts received, of which eight were filled on 2018-03-28 and 2018-03-29, 1 applicant declined the post, bringing the total allocation to 114. These additional posts were administration clerk posts on salary level 5 and were allocated to Provincial Personnel Management (3 posts), Provincial Recruitment Centre (1 post), Provincial Visible Policing (2 posts), Provincial Legal Services (1 post) and SAPS Hout Bay (1 post).

The following additional posts were allocated further for external advertisement and appointment: Public Service Act as secretaries: 5 – filled and 7 posts for EHW, which were advertised externally on 2018-02-04. The screening and selection process to fill these posts have not yet been finalised.

Head Office advertised posts for the re-enlistment of former SAPS members on the levels of Constable, Sergeant and Warrant Officer externally in the national newspapers on 2017-06-18 with closing date 2017-07-07. The selection process was conducted during August and September 2017. A total of 59 former members were re-enlisted during 2017/2018: 1 on the rank of Colonel pending from the previous financial year, 13 Constables, 16 Sergeants and 29 Warrant Officers. They have been placed as follows:

- 44 in the visible policing environment
- 14 in the detective service
- Station Commander

Head Office has revised the criteria for reservists and from 2016, the province started a recruitment drive to invite applications of interested people to join as reservists. This was an ongoing process with no closing date. At the end of the period under review, 160 have been confirmed. The successful candidates will have to undergo and successfully complete the training before they can be deployed as reservists.

Promotions & Awards:

Following three requests to Head Office during 2016 / 2017 for the approval to advertise posts for appointment, the following allocations were received.

Date & Head Office Allocation	Colonel	Lt Col	Capt.	WO	PSA Level 7	Total
Province request to HO on 2017-02-13	30	82	361	28	177	678
2017-04-28: Received HO approval to advertise & fill to appointment process	19 replacement posts	54 replacement posts	228 replacement posts	15 replacement posts	0	316 replacement posts
2017-05-10: Received HO approval to advertise & fill to promotion process	11	0	9	0	0	20
2017-05-26: Received revised allocation to advertise & fill to promotion process	30	54	237	15	0	336
2017-07-24: Received revised allocation for trio crime stations and commanders to advertise & fill to appointment process	24	26	47	4	0	101 advertised on 2017-07-28
2017-08-01: Received revised allocation to advertise and fill to promotion process	6	28	190	11	0	235
2017-11-16: Received revised allocation to advertise & fill to promotion process	2	10	64	4	20	100

During each allocation, posts were allocated and captured for advertisement, only the 101 posts for trio crime stations, upgraded stations, station, unit and section commanders as instructed by Head Office were advertised internally for appointment on 2017-07-28.

Eight (8) applications were recommended for a monetary awards and submitted. Head Office finalised eight (8) applications, including applications which were submitted in the previous financial year.

Employee Health and Wellness

Candle light memorial events celebrated from the 15th to the 30th of May 2017, based at Cluster, Station level, and facilitated by Employee Health and Wellness functionaries. In total, 55 events were held and 1 303 members attended.

During the month of September 2017, National Commemoration Day celebrated in Pretoria and EHW together with three families from Western Cape attended the event. On the 29th of September 2017, National Prayer Day event was celebrated in the New Apostolic Church in Tafelsig. The aim of the day was to bring prayers for the safekeeping of all police officials and their families.

On 1 December 2017, a Joint World Aids Day and National Day for Persons with Disabilities held at Goudini Spa. This included an afternoon dialogue with the Deputy Provincial Commissioner: Human Resource Management and employees with disabilities. A total of 153 members and 7 disability partners attended/participated.

Provincial Human Resource Development

Training Provided (Excluding Firearms):

110 courses (programmes) were planned for 2017-2018 and 174 programmes were presented of which 3 572 members attended and 3 487 were declared competent after completion of the programmes = 97.6%. Eighty-five members were unsuccessful after completion of the training programmes.

Field Police Development:

Reservist Training:

Reservist training programmes started again after National Research and Development finalised the upgrading of the programmes. 155 reservists were competent after completion of the programme.

Sport and Recreation:

- Three (3) National Championships were hosted in the Western Cape (Female Soccer Championships, Bodybuilding and Chess).

Fitness Assessments:

- The target that was set by Division Human Resource Development was 9 800 functional members that need to attend fitness assessment. Western Cape assessed 13 852 members.

Objective Statement	Performance Indicator	Baseline 2016/2017	Target 2017/2018	Annual Result		
A capacitated, professional police service able to intensify the fight against crime and make our province safer, focusing on human resource capability	Percentage of posts filled in terms of the approved establishment	94.17%	98%	93.54%		
	Percentage of personnel appointed against the total prioritised allocation in respect of the following areas: • Policing	100% (251)	100%	100% Re-enlistments (59) 100% Trainee (218) 100% PSA appointment (114)		
	• FLASH	0	100%	0%		
	• POPS	100% (122)	100%	100%		
	Percentage of vacant funded posts filled within the prescribed time frame from the date of advertisement	100%	90%	100%		
	Manage the subsequent Employment Equity Implementation Plan	Percentage of people with disabilities employed in relation to the total workforce	1.83% (368)	2% of members with disabilities	2.01% (399 / 19 860)	
		Increased race and gender representation at MMS levels	Male / Female	70:30	50/50	70:30
			Black / White	71:29	Dependant on the EE Plan	74:26
		Increased race and gender representation at SMS levels	Male / Female	71:29	50/50	71:29
			Black / White	86:14	Dependant on the EE Plan	85:15
Number of managers / commanders in the province trained on labour related matters		100% (SMS= 31, MMS= 127, SR10= 287, SR8= 238)	100% (300)	100% (SMS= 7, MMS= 67, SR10= 360, SR8= 556)		
Improve labour relations within the Province	Number of engagements between management and Organised Labour through collective bargaining structures (SSSBC)	6	6	5		
	PEP plans captured	99%	99%	100%		
	Written appraisals captured	99%	99%	100%		
	SMS agreements captured	95.31%	100%	100%		
	SMS assessments captured	93.75%	100%	100%		
	Compliance rate with implementation of the MPPP with regard to all personnel	100%	100%	100%		
	One (1) TFP complied and submitted by date prescribed by Div. HRD for the 2017/2018 financial year	1	1	1		
	Four (4) consultation meetings on TFP in 2017/2018	4	4	4		
	Number of internships undertaken	44	100% placements of interns allocated	48		
	Institutionalise performance management systems for all personnel	PEP plans captured	99%	99%	100%	
SMS assessments captured		93.75%	100%	100%		
SMS agreements captured		95.31%	100%	100%		
SMS assessments captured		93.75%	100%	100%		
A capacitated, professional police service able to intensify the fight against crime and make our country safer, focusing on human capital development	Percentage of learners declared competent upon completion of their training in the following prioritised training areas: • Policing	92%	99%	99%		
	• FLASH	97.5%	100%	100%		
	• POPS	98.6%	100%	0%		

2017/2018 ANNUAL REPORT: SAPS WESTERN CAPE

Objective Statement	Performance Indicator	Baseline 2016/2017	Target 2017/2018	Annual Result
Enhance adequate human resource capability	Percentage of service terminations submitted to head office within 22 working days from the date the employee exited the service	47.78%	65%	74.2%
	Percentage of discipline cases finalised within 60 calendar days	94%	90%	88.44% (329 / 372)
An effective discipline and integrity management capability	Percentage of Independent Police Investigative Directorate (IPID) recommendations initiated	100%	100%	100% (151 / 151)
	Percentage of Independent Police Investigative Directorate (IPID) related disciplinary cases finalised	100%	90%	90% (35/39)
Improving the employee health and wellness profile to promote a healthy, dedicated, responsive and productive police service	Percentage of employees reached during pro-active offered EHV interventions reached in relation to EHV related requests received	100%	100%	100%
	Percentage of employees reached during pro-active offered EHV interventions reached in relation to EHV related requests received	100%	100%	100%
	Provincial tolerance rate determined based on Efficiency Index	3.95%	3.25%	3.51%
	Percentage of learners declared competent upon completion of training in terms of the Training Provisioning Plan (FCS)	88.56% (53 809 / 60 759)	99%	89%
	Percentage of learners declared competent after maintenance shooting (handgun/rifle/shotgun)	84.8% 32 695 members out of 38 553 members trained were declared competent (Firearms Only)	90%	88.3% (36 408 / 41 234)
	Percentage of service terminations submitted to head office within 22 working days from the date the employee exited the service	47.78%	65%	74.2%
	Percentage of discipline cases finalised within 60 calendar days	94%	90%	88.44% (329 / 372)
	Percentage of Independent Police Investigative Directorate (IPID) recommendations initiated	100%	100%	100% (151 / 151)
	Percentage of Independent Police Investigative Directorate (IPID) related disciplinary cases finalised	100%	90%	90% (35/39)
	Percentage of employees reached during pro-active offered EHV interventions reached in relation to EHV related requests received	100%	100%	100%

1.2 Asset Management

Supply Chain Management

Acquisition Management

Scheduling of Invoices:

The scheduling of invoices within 14 days from date of receipt of a valid and complete invoice regulated through the Public Finance Management Act 1999, Act 1 of 1999. All government departments were compelled to abide by this Act. The following table illustrates the invoices received, captured and scheduled by the Supply Chain Management environment in the 2017/2018 financial year.

Quarter	Invoices Received, Captured and Scheduled	Number of Days
April to June	18 470	4.09
July to September	20 313	2.98
October to December	21 481	0.85
January to March	20 177	0.91
TOTAL	80 441	(Average) 2.21

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. The lack of sufficient office space and increasing personnel were addressed through a total of seventeen (17) mobile park homes which were handed over to Nyanga (4), Lwandle (7), Lingelethu-West (2), Gugulethu (2) and Manenberg (2) to accommodate personnel.

Office Accommodation and Residential Accommodation

The Department of Public Works (DPW) manages all leased facilities. In respect of State owned facilities, the South African Police Service managed devolved facilities

whilst the non-devolved facilities were managed by DPW. The table below illustrates the quantity per type of facility that was managed in the province.

State	Total	Leased
Police Stations	150	28
Satellite Police Stations	30	18
Contact Points	7	5
Other buildings*	125	61
		64

*Other buildings: Dog Units, FCS, Mounted Unit, Detectives etc. not situated within a police station but in separate buildings, satellite or contact point.

Vehicle Fleet Management

The table illustrates the quantity per type of vehicle purchased.

Vehicles Received Financial Year 2017/2018 1 April 2017 to March 2018	
Vehicle Type	Quantity
LDV D/Cab Canopy & 4X4	311
LDV D/Cab Open & 4X4	27
Sedan	89
LDV S/Cab Canopy	95
LDV S/Cab Open	2
Motorcycles	10
Bus 16 Seater	9
Bus 9 Seater	2
Bus 17 Seater	16
Riot 3 Compartment Truck	4
TOTAL	565

All Vehicles for the Financial Year 2017/2018 1 April 2017 to March 2018	
Vehicle Type	Quantity
Active Vehicles	6 228
Boats	32
Machinery	10
Motorcycles	197
Trailers	332
TOTAL	6 799

During the 2017/2018 financial year, the number of collisions where official vehicles were involved was as follows:

1st Quarter – 326
 2nd Quarter – 336
 3rd Quarter – 327
 4th Quarter – 263

During the 2017/2018 financial year, three (3) Mobile Community Services Centres handed over to SAPS Eises River, SAPS Lentegeur and SAPS Beaufort West. A fourth mobile unit was being utilised as a standby mobile unit.

Financial Management and Administration

Budget Management:

The budget allocation for 2017/18 financial year received on the 24th of May 2017 and distributed to all centres of financial responsibility on the 5th of July 2017. The budget allocation reflects the changes to the baseline allocation of 2016/17. The functions of Management Intervention shifted to National Head Office resulting in the reduction of the baseline allocation of the province.

Budget summary:		2017 / 2018	
Revised budget allocation	R772 598 000	Actual expenditure (31/03/2018)	R802 922 570
% spending of global budget	103.93%		

Programme summary: 2017 / 2018

OVERTIME NOT INCLUDED		EXPENDITURE		ACTUAL % SPEND	
ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	IDEAL % SPEND	ACTUAL % SPEND	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE
R 71 984 000	R 72 390 287	100%	101%	Programme 1: Administration	R 71 984 000
R513 732 000	R 539 801 602	100%	105%	Programme 2 Visible Policing	R 513 732 000
R155 701 000	R 159 550 159	100%	102%	Programme 3 Crime Detection	R 155 701 000
R741 417 000	R 771 742 048	100%	104.09%	TOTAL	R741 417 000

Summary: Main Category of Expenditure: 2017 / 2018

ALLOCATION		EXPENDITURE		ACTUAL % SPEND	
ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	IDEAL % SPEND	ACTUAL % SPEND	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE
R 31 181 000	R 31 179 343	100%	100%	Overtime Remuneration	R 31 181 000
R568 701 000	R 600 722 461	100%	105.63%	Goods and Services	R 600 722 461
R 10 703 000	R 9 227 112	100%	86%	Transfers and Subsidies	R 9 227 112
R162 013 000	R 161 793 654	100%	100%	Payment for Capital Assets	R 161 793 654
R772 598 000	R 802 922 570	100%	103.93%	TOTAL	R 802 922 570

The apportioning of the budget done for station / unit and component level taking into account the following factors:

- Revised baseline allocations for 2016/2017, increased with a percentage growth per programme and category of expenditure items in accordance with the allocation per category of expenditure;

- Needs submitted;
- Expenditure planning and operational needs;
- Issues identified by Provincial Management;
- Committed funds for items such as bullet resistant vests and diverse items, etc.;
- Human and physical resources;
- Frontline Service Delivery, and
- Re-alignment of allocations vs. personnel strength.

The actual expenditure reflects an overspending of 3.93% with regards to the ideal expenditure. The biggest cost driver, fuel, contributed to 41% of the total expenditure in the category: Goods and Services. Fluctuating fuel prices during the reporting period influenced the expenditure.

Loss Management

The efficient administration of losses in this Province, the achievement & exceeding of the target set for the reporting of losses within 30 days and the finalisation of losses within 90 days for the 2017/2018 financial year was due to effective Risk Management initiatives.

These initiatives were:

- 6 Awareness Campaigns were conducted where officials were sensitised regarding the importance of the prevention of losses and immediate reporting thereof should it occur.
- 4 quarterly forums were held where the performances of the respective Loss Management offices were analysed and interventions deliberated.
- Monthly monitoring and evaluation of the data integrity on the Loss Control system and timeliness of trends identified.

Objective Statement	Performance Indicator	Baseline 2016/2017	Target 2017/2018	Annual Result	
Improvement of requisite resources to sustain quality service delivery on strategic priorities	Percentage of firearms and bullet resistant vests distributed in relation to the demand	firearms distributed 2 197 bullet resistant vests distributed	100%	100% 0 firearms 2 568 BRVs	
	Percentage of official SAPS firearms dot pin marked	99.99%	100%	100%	
	Percentage of certifications done for: • firearms • bullet resistant vests	100% (23 166) 100% (26 043)	100%	100% (22 997) 100% (27 142)	
	Ratio of personnel to vehicles	3.68:1	4.51:1	3.62:1	
	Percentage of vehicles distributed in relation to vehicles received in terms of the approved issue criteria	91.16% 419 vehicles	100% 565 vehicles	78.23% (565 vehicles received) (442 vehicles distributed)	
	Percentage of vehicles available	New indicator	85%	86.6%	
	Percentage of legitimate invoices scheduled for payment within 14 days after receipt of a complete and correct invoice	100% (80 596)	100%	100% (80 441)	
	Financial Management Capability	Percentage expenditure versus ideal expenditure	Ideal: 100% Actual: 99.46%	100% (within the 2% deviation as per Treasury guidelines)	103.93%
	Monitor and report on monthly spending performance through the compilation of Early Warning Reports (POLFIN-system)	12	12	12	
	Percentage of losses reported within 30 days	92%	90%	94.11%	
Percentage of losses finalised in 90 days	58%	51%	66.08%		
Percentage of legitimate invoices scheduled for payment within 7 days after receipt of a complete and correct invoice	100%	100%	100%		

1.3 Legal & Policy Services

Provincial Legal & Policy Services consists of the following sections:

- Operational Legal Support
- General Legal Advisory Services
- Legal Support

Operational Legal Support

During the year under review, the Section also performed the following tasks of providing information sessions and guidelines to inform clients regarding legal issues

Guidelines:

- A guideline was provided to give guidance to clients regarding certain aspects of the law, to inform on new legislation, case law, instructions or amended Standing Orders and Instructions.

Information Sessions

42 Information Sessions were held which related to subjects that were requested by clients'

General Legal Advisory Services

Written legal opinions amounting to 347 were provided during the year under review.

During the period under review, 38 applications for access to records in possession of the South African Police Service were made, considered and assistance provided to the Deputy Information Officer regarding the necessary procedures in terms of the law and whether justification existed to grant or refuse access to requested records.

Legal Support

- **Civil Litigation Component**

In terms of civil claims against the State, legal officials provided 3209 instructions / opinions to the State Attorney and stations regarding the management and further handling of civil claims. This section dealt with 760 files relating to losses and recovery of losses.

Legal officials at the section attended consultations with the State Attorney and / or Advocates providing instructions and background information in respect of internal instructions such as Standing Orders and National Instructions. A total of 563 consultations were attended.

119 matters went to court and were dealt with, either by way of trial, settlement or postponement.

• **Labour Litigation Component**

Legal opinions / advice was provided in 215 instances during the year under review. Labour related matters totalling 48 were dealt with and advice provided on issues of promotions, grievance, boards of inquiry and appeals.

This section dealt with arbitration proceedings (SSSBC, PSCBC and CCMA) and applications in the Labour court. Over this period 141 new cases were received of which 120 cases were referred to the Bargaining Councils and 21 cases to the Labour court. During this period 35 of 44 cases were concluded in favour of the SAPS.

Objective Statement	Performance Indicator	Baseline 2016/2017	Target 2017/2018	Annual Result
Management of Civil Claims	Percentage of instructions to investigate claims dispatched to stations/Clusters within 14 days upon receipt of letters of demand or summons or email			
	Percentage of decisions to defend claims within 90 days upon receipt of a letter of demand or summons	74%	70%	96.80%
	Percentage of legitimate civil claims paid within 30 days	79%	80%	95.40%
	Percentage of finalised civil claims against the State	62.36%	65%	107.04%

1.4 Organisational Development and Strategic Management

Strategic Management

Annual Operational Plan:

This office conducted engagements (which included MIO facilitators from station and Cluster levels), which commenced in March 2017 and ultimately led to the official sign off of the Annual Operational Plan on the 7th April 2017.

Annual Report 2016/2017:

The Annual Report was completed and tabled on 21st of November 2017 to the Standing Committee on Safety and Security.

Risk Management:

The Risk Assessment of 2016/2017 completed on the 13th of April 2017. This office administered two (2) Risk Committee meetings (2017/04/13 & 2017/08/31). The annual risk assessment will be presented during the 1st Quarter of 2018/2019 Risk Committee meeting.

Project Centre:

The Project Centre had administered 24 projects, which consisted mainly of community outreach programmes and the establishment of Operational Command Centres.

The office of Strategic Management revised the Service Delivery Charters in the Province. The process was completed and all 150 Stations received new Service Delivery Charters.

Audit Nodal Point:

The audit nodal point received 46 internal audit reports. Management comments were prepared and submitted within 5 days of receipt of the report, which was in accordance of the audit Terms of Reference. Management comments include those of the Station Commander, Cluster Commander, Provincial Heads (when applicable) and the Provincial Commissioner.

From the forty-six (46) audits conducted there were five (5) follow-up audits (from the previous financial year) and two (2) ad-hoc audits at George and Thembalethu Police Stations in preparation for the visit by the AGSA.

Ten (10) audits were conducted at provincial components, four (4) at national components and three (3) at different units.

The Auditor General of South Africa (AGSA) expected to conduct an audit at the Eden Cluster, including the associated Police Stations, on Predetermined Objectives (PDO) delayed and will commence during April 2018 (new financial Year). The audit sample and scope was on the 2017/2018 reported information.

The following table details the concluded audits:

AUDIT CONDUCTED	BUSINESS UNIT
Malmesbury	
Lwandle	
Laningsburg	
Mowbray	
Beaufort West FCS	
Ocean View	
Ceres	
Kraaifontein	
Langa	
Lansdowne	
Kraaifontein	
Provincial Visible Policing	
Darling	
Mitchell's Plain LCRC	
Riebeeck West	
Cape Town Central	
Hopefield	
Provincial EHW	
Simons Town	
Worcester	
POP George	
Conville	
POCC	
HRD	
Cape Town TRT	
Khayelitsha TRT	
Durbanville	
HRU	
Belhar	
Provincial Personnel Management	
Da Gamskop	
Millerton	
Worcester	
Flying Squad	
HRD - Training	
PSS -K9	
Crime Intelligence	

RISK BASED & COMPLIANCE

FOLLOW-UP

BUSINESS UNIT	AUDIT CONDUCTED
Delft	AD-HOC
Strategic Management	
Delft & Paarl East	
Belhar	
FSL	
Prov. SCM	
PC: Western Cape	
George	
Thembalethu	

Staff Establishment:

All maintenance requests received from clients were finalised. These requests included confirmation of salary bands and levels, vacancies for promotions/appointment and equating processes, payroll deviations, sub-components not listed on the system, address changes on PERSAL and changes to structures (capturing of SAPS 495s).

Human Resource Committees were attended monthly in order to assist with the prioritisation of critical needs, addressing of operational demands, and information of the equitable distribution of resources according to operational strategies. Employment Equity Consultative Forum Meeting were held to discuss the Section 21 Reports.

The Section was responsible for the implementation of post structures from the existing post allocation to the Western Cape Province for the following:

- Organised Crime Unit
- Commercial Crime Unit
- Nyanga Tactical Response Team
- Human Resource Development Centre at Paarl
- Rejuvenation of the Operational Command Centre

Organisational Design: Frontline Service and GIS

Tools Developed	Assessment	Monitoring
Wanted Performance Management Tool and Step-by-step guidelines to address wanted persons	Developed an assessment tool	Maintain and monitor weekly
Age Analysis of Dockets	Developed an assessment tool	Maintain and monitor monthly
Caseload per Investigating Officer/Official	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
Updating of THRR inputs sheet	All THRR input sheets updated on THRR system after auditing of information	
Arrest Monitoring Assessment Tool	Developed an Assessment Tool	Maintain and monitor monthly
SAPS 6 Monitoring Assessment Tool	Developed an Assessment Tool	Maintain and monitor monthly
SAP 6 – Cases on Hand – Unlawful Possession of Firearms and Ammunition	Developed an Assessment Tool	Maintain and monitor monthly
Operational Deployment Assessment Tool	Developed and currently tested	
Monitoring: Prov. Instruction 10/2016	Developed an Assessment Tool	Maintain and monitor monthly as well as weekly
Monitoring: 8.1.1.1	Developed an Assessment Tool	Maintain and monitor monthly as well as weekly
Deceased Firearm Owners with firearms	Developed an Assessment Tool	Maintain and monitor monthly
Unfit Firearm Owners with firearms	Developed an Assessment Tool	Maintain and monitor monthly
Dealing in Drugs	Developed an Assessment Tool	Maintain and monitor weekly
Dealing in Liquor	Developed an Assessment Tool	Maintain and monitor weekly
Unlawful Possession of firearms	Developed an Assessment Tool	Maintain and monitor weekly
Dealing in Liquor	Developed an Assessment Tool	Maintain and monitor weekly
Warrants issued: not Circulated Data	Developed an Assessment Tool	Maintain and monitor monthly
Warrants issued: Not Circulated Data	Developed an Assessment Tool	Maintain and monitor monthly
Base – Closed Cases		
Base – Active Cases		

Work Study

The following mentionable studies were conducted with implementation where possible.

- Evaluation: Report with implementation of PIVA at 150 police stations
- Amendment of Provincial Instruction 6/2016: Detention Management [PIVA]
- Evaluation of complaint procedure process report for Head Office Organisational Development
- Establishment of Centralised SAPS 13 Store Facility for Firearms in the Western Cape
- Project: Implementation of COCC at Nyanga and Khayelitsha Clusters
- Evaluation: Upgrading of Durbanville SAPS [status quo]
- Evaluation: Plettenberg Bay Policing [status quo with sector policing]
- Satellite Police Station: Thembalethu versus Asazani [status quo with sector policing]

- Evaluation: Caledon versus Botriver satellite [status quo with sector policing]
- Establishment of Sedgfield satellite [Kynsna SAPS] to Police Station enquiry
- Minister
- Establishment of Mobile Service Point at Lentegeur and Imbizo at Lentegeur for Minister
- Evaluation of deceased firearm owners at Khayelitsha
- Boundaries between Paarl and Paarl East
- Boundaries between Brackenfell and Kulis River
- Boundaries assistance to Qunio engineering
- Establishment of a Police Station Muizenberg versus Vrygrond
- Establishment of additional Police Station at Delft from department of Human Settlement. [status quo with sector policing]
- Establishment of a Satellite Police station Robertson versus Nkqubela [status quo as contact point]
- Post Establishment: THRHR for Lingeletu West for building of new existing Police Station
- Post Establishment: THRHR for Vredenburg for building of new existing Police Station
- Station
- Post Establishment of Thembalethu Fixed Establishment
- Establishment of a TRT at Nyanga Cluster recommended
- Project: Implementation Plan on Establishment of national POPS Reserve Unit Cape Town
- Upgrading of [11] Auxiliary garages in the Western Cape
- Establishment of a TRT at Mitchell's Plain Cluster

Output	Performance Indicator	Baseline 2016/2017	Target 2017/2018	Annual Result
Management of strategic processes	Quarterly reports pertaining to AOP 17/18	4	4	4
	Annual report 2016/2017 (finalised draft) by 30 September 2017	1	1	1
	Completion of a Provincial Risk Register	1	1	1
	Completion of quarterly assessments	4	4	4
	Update the Theoretical Human Resource Requirement (THRR) input sheets	150	150	150
Frontline Services and GIS	Percentage of studies received vs number of studies finalised	95%	95%	96%
Work Studies				

1.5 Technology Management Services IS/ICT Infrastructure Management

Local Area Network (LAN) Cabling

Cabling infrastructure installations were undertaken and a total of 78 sites were finalised during the review period. The installations were aimed at eradicating old Xyplex infrastructure sites as well as installing additional network points to cater for new Cisco telephone infrastructure and stand-alone computers and notebooks. The installation of the cabling infrastructure (LAN) was the first phase of the upgrade as these sites can only be commissioned when the equipment was procured and installed.

The phases were as follows:

- Phase 1 – Cabling Installation
- Phase 2 – Network Installation
- Phase 3 – Configuration of the site to connect all computer peripherals
- Phase 4 – Upgrade of the data carrier capacity

The upgrade of LAN infrastructure will enable better line speed as well as enhanced network management capabilities as well as to connect unconnected workstations to the network to minimise the risk of vulnerabilities on the SAPS network. The newly installed infrastructure remains inactive until the network equipment (WAN) can be procured at National level in the 2018/2019 financial year and installed and commissioned on sites.

Wide Area Network (WAN)

A total of 32 sites received new network equipment (Routers, switches and IPT equipment). The installations were finalised at the sites and the new telephone infrastructure was activated. One site namely Macassar SAPS could not be finalised due to the delay in installing the cabling infrastructure. This site will be done in the 2018/2019 financial year.

Data Lines Installation and Upgrades

Cape Town Matador which was occupied by Cape Town FCS as well as Kulis River Crossroads occupied by Kulis River FCS Unit were the 2 sites which received new 1984 kb/s data lines. The sites were newly established sites and required network connection to the SAPS network. A total of 88 sites were upgraded from Diginet (Copper) to Metro Ethernet (Fibre) as part of the Telkom initiated project aimed at increasing lines speed and enhanced communication capabilities. Metro Ethernet was one of the data carrier capabilities being explored to enable faster network connections. The eighty-eight (88) sites comprised of 64KB, 128KB, 256KB and 512KB and were all upgraded to a minimum bandwidth speed of 2MB per data line. Technology Management Services (TMS) were in the process to procure radio links infrastructure to cater for sites which was continuously affected by data carrier Theft.

End User Equipment (EUE)

A total of 192 Notebooks, 43 Lexmark printers were installed during the review period. The replacement of equipment was an ongoing process of lifecycle management as technology becomes redundant on a yearly basis. Equipment was also issued to the newly established task teams which enable them to communicate within the environment and access corporate systems.

Systems Management

The following systems were implemented during the 1st April 2017 and 31st March 2018.

- **National Photo Identification System (NPIS)**

Seventeen (17) stations not implemented with NPIS due to Network Infrastructure. Fifteen (15) stations were completed with two (2) stations not been completed because of the delay in the completion of the National Network Upgrade Project (NNUP) project. The optimisation of NPIS targeted at all 150 Stations within the Western Cape and the utilisation has improved from 59.9% in April 2017 to 78.88% in March 2018.

- **Firearm Permit System (FPS)**

The Firearm Permit System (FPS) implemented at all 150 Police Stations.

- **Person Identification Verification Application (PIVA)**

The PIVA was implemented in September 2017 at 30 stations to assist stations to identify circulated wanted persons and minimise the risk of repeat offenders. Another 95 stations have been implemented up until the end of March 2018, bringing the total PIVA implemented sites to 125.

- **Investigation Case Docket Management System (ICDMS)**

Lwandle was the last station to be implemented with ICDMS on 30 August 2017. Since the 1st September 2017, all hundred and fifty (150) stations have been using ICDMS and the current utilisation for ICDMS for the months of December 2017 to March 2018 resulted in a 99.5% utilisation rate.

Information Communication Technology Units (ICTU)

Management of Radio Communication

Mitchell's Plain Radio High Site has been finalised with the upgrading process and has been replaced in total. The application for Gansbaai High Site was on hold and will commence within the 2018/2019 financial year.

Radio High Site Maintenance

High-Sites were visited regularly for repairs, maintenance and upgrade to keep and improve optimal radio communication, within the limited budget received. The Province's radio network sites exit out of on 16 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.

2017/2018 ANNUAL REPORT: SAPS WESTERN CAPE

Objective Statement	Performance Indicator	Baseline 2016/2017	Target 2017/2018	Annual Result
Enhancing Information Systems and Communication Technology (IS/ICT) support to the Province	Percentage of identified Information Technology (ICT) infrastructure sites modernised, implemented and maintained project milestones achieved	65 LAN 5 WAN	40 LAN 76 WAN	40 LAN 76 WAN
	Percentage of requests processed for: • User profiles and passwords generated	57 743	100%	100% (38 771)
	Number of monthly system utilisation report generated	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.

Visible Policing

Firearm, Liquor & Second Hand Goods (FLASH)

• **Circulation of firearms**

Provincial Firearm, Liquor and Second Hand Goods (FLASH) implemented the following measures to ensure that all firearms are captured as loss/stolen/found in 24hrs after it was reported:

➤ Monitoring the daily reported crime to verify if all firearms reported loss/stolen/found is circulated

➤ The Provincial office also assists stations with the identification of firearms to ensure that the correct firearms are circulated

• **Firearms: New Applications, Competencies and Renewals**

Systems were utilised on a bi-weekly basis to ensure 30 working days turn-around time at station level (Head Office circular 27/5/21 dated 23 May 2012). In-service training was arranged for newly appointed Designated Firearms Officers pertaining to policies and guidelines.

Monthly trips were scheduled for prompt delivery of competency and new license applications to Central Firearms Register in Pretoria. Work sessions were conducted with all Designated Firearms Officers to bring National/Provincial guidelines and policies to their attention.

• **Firearm Dealers**

Inspections at dealers by stations are monitored on a monthly basis. Work sessions were conducted with DFO's on 12th and 14th of March 2018. DFO's were instructed to submit inspection reports on prescribed dates.

• **Operations conducted against illegal liquor outlets**

Conducted monthly meetings with identified stations and external role-players (Law Enforcement and the Western Cape Liquor Authority) to assist these stations with conducting operations.

Standard Operating Procedures with regard to Western Cape Liquor Act and National Liquor Act pertaining to the challenges have been compiled to sensitise SAPS members in general, of their powers in terms of the liquor legislation.

• **Second Hand Goods Dealers**

Operation Thiba is a consistent operation in terms of compliance inspections at and operations against registered Second Hand Goods Dealers. The non-compliant SHG's dealers were closed temporarily.

Progressive action steps taken against non-compliant SHG's Dealers were as follows:

- Verbal or Written warnings,
- Fines,
- case dockets

Action steps taken against continuous non-compliant SHG's Dealers:

- Cancellation of Registration
- Termination of Businesses.

Crime Prevention

• **Victim Friendly Rooms:**

Victim Friendly Rooms were maintained at all 150 police stations

• **Sector Policing**

The Province has 150 Stations, Sector policing has been implemented at 121 identified stations in the Province as per Division Visible Policing letter with reference 3/15/1/342 dated 25 May 2016.

• Rural Safety

Rural Safety has been implemented at all the Rural Stations. Thembalethu was wrongly classified as the Rural Station, as it has no farms. SAPS Mbekweni will be re-classified as an urban station during the new financial year although it has a farm that belongs to the Heritage Society but no normal farming takes place.

• Custody Management

Total number of escapes for the twelve (12) Month Period 2017-2018 is 128 escapees from 102 incidents. The table provides a breakdown of the circumstances whereby persons escaped during 2017-2018 financial year.

Circumstances	Number
Court Cells	23
Court Loading Zone	7
Court Passage	1
Court Room	11
CSC Consultation Room	1
During Arrest	17
During Further Investigation	5
From CSC	2
From Hospital	4
In Transit	13
Police Cells	17
Police Station Loading Zone	7
Temporary Holding Facility	8
Wrongful Release	12
Total	128

The top 5 Station where escapes occurred is listed in the table

Station	Circumstances / Place	Number incidents	Number of Escapees
Top five (5) Stations which contributed to the escapes			
Belville	Court	11	13
Wynberg	Court	6	6
Cape Town Central	Court / During arrest / Hospital	5	7
Robertson	In transit / Court	4	13
Mitchells Plain	During Arrest / Police cells	3	4

Actions taken to minimise the escapes:

- 73 Station visits conducted at problematic stations
- Quarterly Provincial Custody Management Meetings
- Workshops conducted with Clusters to enhance capacity building

• **Death in Custody**

Death due to police action	-1
Death in detention	-11

Death as a result of Police Action:

One (1) incident entails a member who had discharged a firearm and fatally wounded a family member.

Death in Custody (Incident Identification)

Seven (7) incidents reported whereby the detainee had used a clothing item to hang themselves. Four (4) incidents were reported as natural causes.

114 Risk Assessments were conducted at stations.

• **Community Police Forum; Partnership Policing and Neighbourhood Watch**

Community Policing Forums are functioning at 150 Stations. The 16 Clusters all have active CPF's and the Provincial CPF Board oversees the CPF processes.

During the year under review:

- 9 Capacity Building workshops for CPF's and Coordinators were conducted by DOCS and SAPS
- 83 Compliance inspections were conducted.

• **Police Safety**

No police members were murdered whilst on-duty. Six (6) police members were murdered whilst off-duty.

The breakdown of the incidents are as follow

- 1 member was assaulted
- 5 Members were shot

Incidents occurred in Langa, Delft (2 incidents), Nyanga, Harare and Khayelitsha

• **Attacks on police:**

The number of members attacked on duty was 750, an increase of 168 (28.87%). The number of members attacked off duty was 53, a decrease of 21 (-28.38%). The total number of members attacked was 803, an increase of 147 (22.41%).

• **Means of Attack**

Seven-hundred-and-fifty (750) attacks occurred on-duty.

Means of Attack (On Duty)		Number of incidents
Shot at		267
Thrown with objects		206
Assaulted		180
Pointed with a firearm		46
Attempted to run over with motor vehicle		17
Stabbed		16
Threatened with a knife		9
Intimidated / threatened		7
Dogs set on members		2
Total		750

Fifty-three (53) attacks occurred off-duty.

Means of Attack (Off Duty)		Number of incidents
Shot at		18
Assaulted		16
Threatened with knives		7
Stabbed		6
Pointed with firearm		2
Thrown with objects		2
Threatened		2
Total		53

• **Duties performed**

On-duty:

The members performed the following duties:

Duties performed	Number of incidents
Crime Prevention duties	355
attending to a complaint	226
Patrols	67
Arresting a suspect	34
Conducting an investigation	20
Executing search warrants	9
Administrative duties	7
Crowd control	7
CSC duties	7
Court duties	4
Escorting duties	4
Cell duties	3
Between work and home	3
Chased vehicle	2
Searched Suspect	2
Total	750

Day of the Week	Number of incidents
Saturday	164
Sunday	149
Friday	105
Wednesday	88
Thursday	86
Tuesday	81
Monday	77
Total	750

Off-duty:

Fifty-one (51) members were off-duty and two (2) travelled between work and home.

Day of the Week	Number of incidents
Sunday	15
Saturday	13
Friday	7
Wednesday	6
Thursday	6
Monday	5
Tuesday	1
Total	53

The following events were executed during Police Safety month: (September 2017)

- Two Police Safety workshops were conducted on 2017-09-14 and 21 respectively and the total of two-hundred-and-fifty (250) members attended.
- Two-hundred-and-ninety-three (293) programmes were implemented by the clusters and stations for Police Safety Month:

- Awareness programme – external 63
- Awareness programme - internal 70
- Community Outreach Programme 31
- Internal Imbizo 18
- Police safety assessment 9
- Police safety awareness Workshop 39
- Prayer meeting 62

➤ Tracing of suspects

1

• **School Based Crime Prevention**

Safer Schools Program implemented at 1536 public schools and the School Safety Programs conducted at 78 identified problematic schools. Out of 78 identified schools 50 are in gang areas.

Operational Response Service

This office continues the Provincial Tri-lateral cross border operations that strengthen the relationships with other provinces, other government and non-government departments that share the common interest in terms of proactive and reactive crime combating approach.

These operations has yielded successes and has made a positive impact on the reduction of crime within the five bordering clusters, namely Beaufort West, Ceres, Vredendal, Oudtshoorn and George. Operations were conducted in conjunction with SAPS, Local & Provincial Traffic, Department of Forestry & Fisheries, Immigrations, SARS, BCOCC and Metro Police.

Air-wing:

During the year under review, assistance provided with 112 crime prevention operations, 74 responses to call outs, 26 planned operations and assist specialised forces with 24 operations and 8 training sessions.

This unit assisted the province with the following recoveries

- 3 x vehicle with value estimation of R 320.000
- 1 x R 5 Rifle 1x Pistol
- 2 x suspect were arrested drugs confiscated.

Border Policing:

This unit participated in Phakisa operations from the 11 June 2017 to 23 March 2018.

216 Planned operations were conducted in the border environment. This does not include participating in Provincial, Tri Lateral, Cluster or station operations (stabilisation) where members participated.

The Electronic Movement Control System (EMCS) installed at two units (Cape Town Airport and Harbour) recorded 140 Hits on wanted persons (report movement / warrant of arrest / possible suspect in passport fraud). A total 517 profiled and searched cargos and 364 profiled and searched containers, dealt with successfully.

- 749 illegal immigrants were profiled
- 6 firearms, and 4173 rounds of ammunition were recovered during this period
- Drugs confiscated with –valued of R18 009 257
- Vehicles searched - 35 and 16 vehicles recovered
- 246 persons arrested for various crimes

Public Order Policing

There are three units in the province, namely Cape Town, Paarl and George. During the financial year, there was 1202 incidents protest actions which consisted of 459 incidents of violent and unruly protest and 743 peaceful incidents. POP Units confiscated 153 680g of Dagga, 9 408g of TIK, 11 088 mx tablets, 10 738 + 12 units unga, heroin 10 016, 48 x firearms, 33 magazines, 474 rounds of ammunition, 37 vehicles and 87 dangerous weapons during the year under review. Further to the already mentioned, 1 275 houses were searched of suspected persons with 30 740 persons searched, 6 485 vehicles searched, 85 VCP's / roadblocks conducted where in all operations a total of 1 565 people were arrested.

Tactical Response Teams (TRT):

There are three established units in the province.

The Units conducted 778 operations with 223 arrests and confiscated 20 firearms, 433 rounds of ammunition, 6 vehicles, 2 355 081 grams of dagga, 1668 grams of TIK, and R 12548.00 in cash.

2017/2018 ANNUAL REPORT: SAPS WESTERN CAPE

Objective Statement	Performance Indicator	Baseline 2016/2017	Target 2017/2018	Annual Result 2017/2018
Reduce levels of all serious crime	Decrease the number of reported serious crimes	361 694	349 650	345 211
	Decrease the number of reported crimes against women	35 214	34 510	34 971
Addressing contributors to crime provincial generators: - drugs - liquor - firearms - vehicles - persons of interest	Decrease the number of reported crimes against children	9 606	9 414	9 454
	Decrease the number of reported contact crimes	114 704	106 617	112 996
	Decrease the number of reported contact crimes	29 997	27 303	28 763
	Decrease the number of reported crimes related to	6 650	5 555	7 002
	Decrease the number of reported property related crimes	104 754	102 659	97 630
	Decrease the number of reported other serious crimes	112 239	109 994	105 822
	Number of crimes related to unlawful dealing in drugs	4 117	1 924	4 068
	Number of crimes related to unlawful possession of drugs	103 294	133 601	113 089
	Number of drug outlets searched	20 780	22 880	64 030
	Number of 252A operations conducted at drug outlets	604	1 924	1 936
	Number of crimes for unlawful dealing in liquor	4 644	5 668	5 470
	Number of searches conducted at illegal liquor outlets	12 373	17 004	34 575
	Number of identified illegal liquor outlets closed	2 365	5 666	6 831
Number of compliance inspections conducted at illegal liquor outlets	25 314	36 548	55 908	
Number of lost/stolen and illegal firearms recovered	1 200	1 260	2 203	
Number of SAPS-owned firearms reported as lost/stolen	26	24	65	
Number of identified lost/stolen SAPS-owned firearms recovered	33	100% recovered	17	
Total number of deceased firearm owners with firearms (all periods)	13 418	6 709	12 894	
Total number of deceased firearms owners with firearms (date deceased before 2017)	3 575	1 787	3 045	
Total number of compliance inspections conducted	3 411	1 878	7 314	
Total number of unfit firearm owners addressed (all periods)	1 140	1 026	1 024	
Number of stolen/robbed vehicles recovered	5 021	5 071	5 285	
Quality service delivery and responsiveness	Percentage of applications for firearm licenses, competency certificates and renewals finalised and sent to Head Office for finalisation	92.89%	92%	96%
	Percentage of police stations compliant with the minimum criteria applicable to the rendering of a victim friendly service	100%	100%	100% (150)
	Number of stations where Customer is King project is implemented	New performance indicator	150	150
	Average provincial reaction time to:	15:11	15:11	15:26
	Alpha,	18:22	18:22	18:40
	Bravo and	16:33	16:33	16:51
	Charlie complaints			

2017/2018 ANNUAL REPORT: SAPS WESTERN CAPE

Objective Statement	Performance Indicator	Baseline 2016/2017	Target 2017/2018	Annual Result 2017/2018	
Corporate systems management	Management of process compliance rate (CSC)	98.86%	96%	99.09%	
Effective custody management	Percentage of escapees from police custody versus arrested and charged	0.044% (324 204)	0.048%	0.0333% (392 376)	
Enhancing partnerships policing	Number of deaths in custody	13	0	12	
	Number of escapees	191	145	128	
	Number of escape incidents	107	96	102	
	Percentage of functional (CPFs) implemented at police stations according to set guidelines	100%	100%	100%	
	Number of rural and rural/urban police stations implementing the set criteria of the four pillars of the Rural Safety Strategy	98	96	96	
	Number of identified police stations where sector policing according to NI 3/2013 has been implemented	121	121	121	
	Number of police members murdered	9	0	6	
	Number of attacks on police members	657 (582 – on duty) 75 – off duty)	591	803 (750 – on duty) 53 – off duty)	
	Police safety	Number of civil claims as a result of unlawful arrests and detention	252	Reduce by 10%	203
	Effective management of civil claims	Number of civil claims as a result of assault	56		50
Number of civil claims as a result of vehicle collisions and damage		194		158	
Number of civil claims as a result of shooting incidents		37		20	
Percentage of crime-related incidents reacted to as a result of the Movement Control System and Enhanced Movement Control System		76	100%	100% (140)	
Effective border security management	Number of planned crime prevention and combating actions/operations conducted at the identified and declared ports of entry	261	208	216	
	Percentage of profited vehicles/vessels/containers/cargo searched for a minimum of illicit drugs, firearms, stolen/robbed vehicles, consignment	797	100% of identified	100% (517)	
	Percentage of Containers	34	100% of identified	100% (364)	
	Cargo				

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Objective Statement	Performance Indicator	Baseline 2016/2017	Target 2017/2018	Annual Result 2017/2018
Maintain public order	smuggled persons, and counterfeit goods / contraband	National Intervention Unit	100% (123)	100% (175)
		Special Task Force	100% (52)	100% (70)
Percentage of safe deliveries of valuable and/or dangerous cargo in relation to the protection provided	Percentage of risk incidents stabilised in relation to requests received	Air Wing	100% (106)	100% (244)
		Public Order Police Unit	100% (1 260)	100% (1 202)
		Tactical Response Teams	100% (895)	100% (778)
		100% (56)	100% protection provided	100% (102)

3. Financial Programme 3: Detective Service

Purpose: Enable the investigative work of the South African Police Service, including providing support to investigators in terms of forensic evidence and the Criminal Record Centre.

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

Crime Detection

During the financial year's interventions, systems integrity was addressed, which yielded good results. The interventions conducted at units and stations improved the rating of the Detective Service. The Clusters were monitored on a weekly basis to ensure compliance.

Detectives docket audit on all case dockets at Clusters was conducted. These audit actions enabled Section and Unit Commanders to re-enrol case dockets on the court roll which improved the conviction rate.

Wanted persons were addressed to increase conviction rate within the financial year. Emphasis placed on arresting suspects on all crime categories by increasing tracing operations. Focus on data integrity to ensure all arrested suspects charged on systems.

In all cases where an arrest made, bail opposed and DNA samples were obtained to ensure profiles were captured on the national DNA database.

The Anti-Corruption Investigating Unit had successes in addressing Corruption. The Unit arrested 27 members corruption related offences, which included charges relating to Corruption, Extortion, Theft, Dealing in drugs, Fraud, Defeating the administration of Justice, Kidnapping and Assault. During the same period 17 members were convicted for charges relating to Corruption, Defeating the administration of Justice, Fraud, Theft and Dealing in drugs.

The Provincial Commercial Crime component addressed shortcomings regarding fraud cases at stations. Interventions were conducted and implemented corrective

measures regarding the identified shortcomings. During the financial year, 5 suspects were convicted for a total of 47 charges of fraud by the Provincial Commercial Crime Investigators. One (1) suspect was convicted on 28 charges of fraud amounting to R750 000.00 and another suspect arrested for fraud amounting to R63 000.00. Fraud investigations were particularly extensive as the backtracking of the money involved takes several months.

Output	Performance Indicator	Baseline 2016/2017	Targets 2017/2018	Annual Result	
Improve the detection rate with regard to the investigation of prioritised serious crime	Detection rate - contact crimes	56.38%	56.38%	55.09%	
	Detection rate - property related crimes	17.46%	17.46%	17.73%	
	Detection rate - contact related crimes	47.52%	47.52%	47.82%	
	Detection rate - all other serious crimes	35.63%	35.63%	35.81%	
	Detection rate - contact crimes : trio crimes	19.55%	19.55%	20.47%	
	Detection rate - crimes against women	81.88%	81.88%	82.59%	
	Detection rate - crimes against children	78.42%	78.42%	76.03%	
	Detection rate - all serious crimes	38.23%	38.23%	38.21%	
	Detection rate - crimes dependent on police action for detection	99.83%	99.83%	99.85%	
	Improve the conviction rate with regard to the investigation of prioritised serious crime	Conviction rate - contact crimes	84.63%	84.63%	85.64%
		Conviction rate - property related crimes	91.38%	91.38%	92.38%
		Conviction rate - contact related crimes	90.39%	90.39%	90.09%
		Conviction rate - all other serious crimes	96.66%	96.66%	97.46%
		Conviction rate - crimes depending on policing	98.31%	98.31%	98.51%
Conviction rate - contact crimes: trio crimes		79.34%	79.34%	84.05%	
Conviction rate - contact crimes: crimes against women		87.30%	87.30%	87.12%	
Conviction rate - contact crimes: crimes against children		79.77%	79.77%	85.55%	
Conviction rate - all serious crimes		90.79%	90.79%	91.66%	
Addressing of crime generator - firearms		Number of cases pending in court: illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	5 789	4 341	6 317
		Number of cases pending longer than 1 year [illegal possession of firearms & ammunition]	3 880	2 328	3 967

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Output	Performance Indicator	Baseline 2016/2017	Targets 2017/2018	Annual Result
Improve investigation and prosecution of criminal and violent conduct in public protests	Detection rate for criminal conduct during public protests	46.14%	46.33%	43.44%
	Conviction rate for criminal conduct during public protests	58.82%	58.82%	80.95%
Addressing persons of interest	Number of circulated wanted persons pending cancellation (all periods)	27 717	20 788	22 162
	Number of circulated wanted persons cancelled through arrest	7 648	8 413	8 050
	% of SAPS 76's sent to LCRC within 3 days	97.01%	100%	97.65%
	% of DNA samples taken for schedule 8 arrests	52.88%	100%	43.8%

