

## 1. Introduction

This report deals with the national serious crime figures and ratios for the 2006/2007 financial year. These are compared to the figures recorded during the preceding financial years since 2001/2002. The provincial crime figures are also analysed. More detailed explanatory analysis of some contact crimes is provided. This includes spatial, timeline and docket analysis.

## 2. The national crime situation

An analysis of the national crime situation is facilitated by grouping the twenty-one<sup>1</sup> serious crime tendencies discussed in this report into the following broad categories:

- Contact crimes (crimes against the person).
- Contact-related crimes.
- Property-related crimes.
- Crimes heavily dependent on police action for detection (also representing phenomena serving as generators of crime).
- Other serious crime.

### 2.1 Contact crime

#### 2.1.1 Targets and international comparisons

Eight serious crimes are grouped together as contact crime or violent crime against the person of victims. These crimes are murder, attempted murder, rape, assault GBH (assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm), common assault, indecent assault, aggravated robbery and other robbery. The crimes in question account for **33,3%** of South Africa's recorded serious crime. These crimes involve physical contact between the victims and perpetrators and such contact is usually of a violent nature. Contact crime frequently impacts on victims in one or a combination of the following ways:

- Death as an immediate or delayed result of the degree of violence employed (some deaths even occurring years after the original crime had been committed).

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<sup>1</sup> The South African Police Service website at [www.saps.gov.za](http://www.saps.gov.za) features **27** serious crime trends, while this report only covers **21** categories of crime. The six trends not discussed are *crimen injuria* (**36 747** cases), culpable homicide (**12 871** cases), neglect and ill-treatment of children (**4 258** cases), abduction (**3 217** cases), kidnapping (**2 345** cases) and public violence (**1 023** cases). These are not included because (a) less than **5 000** cases of these crimes are reported per annum (public violence, kidnapping, abduction and neglect and ill-treatment of children); (b) the culpable homicide cases occur as a result of accidents without an intention to kill; and (c) *crimen injuria* is usually an additional or alternative charge to all three kinds of assault. These "crimes" together account for **2,8%** of the crimes reflected in Annexures **A, B** and **C** on the website.

- Injuries of various degrees, including permanent, disabling injuries.
- Psychological trauma, which is in many cases also of a permanent nature.
- Loss of and/or damage to property, which could under certain circumstances have serious repercussions for (particularly poorer) victims.

The serious consequences of contact crime and the fact that South Africa experiences exceptionally high levels of these crimes are generally acknowledged. The Government consequently decided in January 2004 that each of the contact crimes should be reduced by 7 – 10% per annum, starting with the 2004/2005 financial year. The present reporting period of 2006/2007 is the third financial year to pass since the determination of these 7 – 10% reduction targets. These targets were established on the basis of broad comparisons with the crime ratios recorded by other **INTERPOL** member countries during the late nineties (i.e. the figures reported by those countries which did indeed submit their statistics to **INTERPOL**) and the increasing/decreasing trends observed locally since 1994.

International comparisons of the incidence of crime are doubtlessly difficult and sometimes simply impossible. This is because (a) definitions of crime differ among countries; (b) reporting levels of crime depend on various factors which might fluctuate over time and are affected by cultural differences in various ways from one country to another (the South African Government e.g. went out of its way over the past 14 years to encourage all citizens to come forward and report the crimes committed against them); (c) crime registration systems differ among states (the Crime Administration System (CAS) in South Africa is a centralized and controlled system with built-in checks and balances. In most countries with decentralized police agencies, statistics are sent to a central point (e.g. the FBI in the USA) for consolidation, without any checks and balances at local level; and (d) less than 50% of even the **INTERPOL** member countries reported their crime statistics to **INTERPOL** Head Office in Lyon, France.

The reasons for not basing comparisons on international or even local crime statistics, as already pointed out by the Crime Information Analysis Centre (CIAC) in the late nineties of the previous century, is again emphasized in two recent reports as quoted below:

- (a) The *GLOBAL PEACE INDEX (GPI): Methodology, Results & Findings* published in Australia and released during June 2007 mentions the following on (p 37):

“However, the UN acknowledges that international comparisons of crime statistics are beset by methodological difficulties:

- . Different definitions for specific crime types ...
- . Different levels of reporting and traditions of policing: This relates closely to levels of development in a society, most clearly reflected in accessibility to the police...
- . Different social, economic and political contexts: Comparing crime data from societies that are fundamentally different may ignore key

issues present in the society that impact upon levels of reporting. For example, different social norms in some countries may make it difficult for women to report cases of rape or sexual abuse, while in others, women are encouraged to come forward."

- (b) In *CRIME IN THE UNITED STATES* (2004: p v-vi) published by the US Department of Justice the following comments are found under the subheading "**Caution against ranking**" right at the beginning of the report:

"Each year when *Crime in the United States* is published, many entities - news media, tourism agencies, and other groups with an interest in crime in our Nation - use reported figures to compile rankings of cities and counties. These rankings, however, are merely a quick choice made by the data user; they provide no insight into the many variables that mold the crime in a particular town, city, county, state, or region. Consequently, these rankings lead to simplistic and/or incomplete analyses that often create misleading perceptions adversely affecting cities and counties, along with their residents... *The reader is, therefore, cautioned against comparing statistical data of individual reporting units from cities, counties, metropolitan areas, states, or colleges and universities solely on the basis of their population coverage or student enrollment.* Until data users examine all the variables that affect crime in a town, city, county, state, region, or college or university, they can make no meaningful comparisons."

These obstacles notwithstanding, a very broad and rough comparison of South Africa's crime ratios for 2003 with those available for other **INTERPOL** member countries indicates the following:

- (i) South Africa should reduce its contact crimes by **7 – 10 %** per annum for ten consecutive years to reach levels of contact crime comparing favourably with those recorded by the majority of **INTERPOL** member countries. The **7 – 10%** reduction targets were also based on the historical increase/decrease records of the preceding ten years.
- (ii) The country finds itself in a favourable position with regard to the incidence of all non-violent types of crime. The aim in this case should be to prevent any increases in these crimes, although an official government target has not been explicitly formulated in this regard.

Constant remarks by analysts that South Africa's murder rate is still eight times higher than that of other countries is contradicted by the fact that (a) Government in January 2004 decided on a reduction target of **7 – 10%** per annum for each contact crime over the period 2004/2005 to 2014/2015 to bring South Africa in line with the majority of **INTERPOL** member countries and not only those most affected by violent crime; (b) some decreases in contact crime occurred in South Africa over the past four years while many other countries recorded increases; and (c) experts explicitly warn against the pitfalls associated with comparisons.

Each contact crime has its own degree of seriousness. It is simply logical that the loss of life as a result of murder is much more serious than when someone is slapped through the face (a case of common assault) during an emotional outburst. Even within each of the eight categories of contact crime a distinction should be made between different degrees of seriousness. Robbery of a motor vehicle during which a passenger is fatally shot and the driver condemned to life in a wheelchair as a result of being shot through the spine is, for example, much more serious than a carjacking in which only the vehicle is taken.

Each of the eight contact crimes also has its own annual frequency. The present average annual incidence of contact crime (calculated over the past three financial years) fluctuates from **18 659** murders to **124 159** aggravated robberies and **234 884** common assaults. Simply counting the different categories of contact crime together could result in a distorted picture. Decreases in the occurrence of the more numerous but less serious contact crimes will easily equalize or cancel out increases in or a failure to reduce the incidence of the less numerous but more serious contact crimes like murder, attempted murder, rape and aggravated robbery. These latter four extremely serious contact crimes are outnumbered **2.5** times by the figures for assault GBH, common assault and other robbery. The eight contact crimes should therefore be measured separately. The differences in the seriousness of incidents within each crime category (e.g. the theoretical case of carjacking referred to above) are cancelled out by the registration of additional charges. This means that the single carjacking during which only the car is robbed will count as one carjacking; while the carjacking during which the car is robbed, the driver paralyzed and the passenger killed, will count as one carjacking, one attempted murder and one murder.

### **2.1.2 Social contact crime and robberies**

*A number of the contact crimes are social or domestic in nature and occur in social environments (e.g. the privacy of residences) which are usually outside the reach of conventional policing.* These crimes usually occur between people who know each other (e.g. friends, acquaintances and relatives). Docket analysis indicates that **89%** of both assault GBH and common assault cases, **82%** of murders and **76%** of rapes covered by the sample studied, involved people known to one another. In addition, **59%** of the attempted murders occurred under similar circumstances (see annual report of the South African Police Service for 2005/2006, p 56).

When reference is made to socially-motivated (or social fabric-related) contact crime, this includes rape, assault (whether GBH, common or indecent), murder and attempted murder. If the figures for these crimes are added together, the result will provide an idea of the extent and distribution of socially-motivated contact crime. However, it should be noted that not all of the cases involving crimes broadly described as socially-motivated crime (particularly not all the attempted murders and murders) are social in nature. Aggravated robbery and intra or inter-group conflict (e.g. gang fights, taxi-related violence and conflict among clans) make a noteworthy contribution to the incidence of murder and attempted murder.

Aggravated robbery is the second-largest generator of contact crimes, particularly attempted murder and murder, because victims are often killed and/or seriously injured during such robberies. The vast majority of house robberies, carjackings, business robberies, cash-in-transit (CIT) and bank robberies are committed with firearms and shots are frequently fired at victims. The latter in many cases return fire in self-defense. A number of attempted murders in particular can consequently be generated during a single case of such robbery. The fact is that a shot or more than one shot fired at a person/s indicates intention to kill or at least seriously hurt, and thus constitutes attempted murder.

This category of crime includes the following subcategories of robbery:

- Carjacking;
- truckjacking;
- robbery at residential premises (house robbery);
- robbery at business premises (business robbery);
- cash-in-transit (CIT) robbery;
- bank robbery; and
- other aggravated robberies not mentioned elsewhere in this list, which are mainly aggravated robberies occurring on the streets and in other public open spaces and are categorised as “general aggravated robberies” in this report.

The Minister for Safety and Security and Members of the Executive Committees (MEC's) in the provinces have since July 2006 repeatedly referred to violent organized crime. This has bearing on most of the cases registered under the first six subcategories of robbery listed before (carjacking, truckjacking, robbery at residential or business premises, CIT robbery and bank robbery). To measure the extent of violent organized crime, figures for these six subtendencies of aggravated robbery have to be added together.

It can be accepted that some aggravated robberies are highly organised in nature (e.g. most CIT and bank robberies, as well as truck and carjackings); while some are committed by groups which may not be organised criminal syndicates in the strict sense of the word (e.g. most house and business robberies); and still others are committed by one to three or four loosely associated or opportunistic individuals (e.g. most street robberies). Those robberies (particularly aggravated robberies) which involve more people (additional expertise) than only the group of criminals who perform the actual robbery (hit), will be much more organized than those in which only the direct perpetrators are involved. The following serves as an example: Three men force a lady out of her car as she arrives at her home, then take her into the house and force her to open the safe. They take an amount of money, jewellery and a firearm, drive away in her car and abandon it along the road five blocks away. They sell the jewellery to a jeweller and spend all the money on liquor, drugs, girlfriends and fast cars over the next week. This is clearly the lowest form of organization,

since it involves nobody else and there is not much of a job specialization. When the very same group takes the car and simply sell it to somebody for a few thousand rand, it will still remain a case of the lowest form of organization.

However, the group could also hijack this specific vehicle at the request of a so-called middle or finger man (the money and jewellery being a bonus). They supply it to the person who ordered it and the car is then changed (e.g. spray-painted) or cloned into another vehicle (which involves the changing of engine and chassis numbers by police and licensing officials) before being sold for a profit. The buyer could either be aware of the fact that it is a stolen vehicle (because of the price), or the transaction is done in such a way that the buyer remains unaware of its real origins. Such a case then clearly involves other people than only the gang of three directly involved in the robbery.

Highly organized crime will *inter alia* subscribe to the following important criteria:

- It involves several people linked together through a businesslike structure and with a clear profit motive.
- Each of the above members will fulfil specialized functions (a high degree of division of labour).
- Corruption/blackmail is used to procure the cooperation of people in positions of authority or able to facilitate matters for the criminals involved.
- Money laundering (usually through the acquisition of expensive vehicles, fixed property and jewellery) is involved.

Partially organised crime may meet some of the above criteria, while a few individuals acting together for criminal purposes may not subscribe to any of these.

**Table 1**

**Serious crime between the 2001/2001 and 2006/2007 financial years with the percentage increases/decreases in crime between 2005/2006 and 2006/2007**

| Crime category  | Incidence of crime per 100 000 of the population |               |               |               |               |               |                         | Raw figures/frequencies |               |               |               |               |               |                         |
|---|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------|
|   | 2001/<br>2002                                    | 2002/<br>2003 | 2003/<br>2004 | 2004/<br>2005 | 2005/<br>2006 | 2006/<br>2007 | % Increase/<br>decrease | 2001/<br>2002           | 2002/<br>2003 | 2003/<br>2004 | 2004/<br>2005 | 2005/<br>2006 | 2006/<br>2007 | % Increase/<br>decrease |
| <b>Contact crimes</b>                                   |  |               |               |               |               |               |                         |                         |               |               |               |               |               |                         |
| Murder  | 47.8   | 47.4          | 42.7          | 40.3          | 39.5          | 40.5          | 2,4                     | 21 405                  | 21 553        | 19 824        | 18 793        | 18 528        | 19 202        | 3,5                     |
| Rape  | 121.1  | 115.3         | 113.7         | 118.3         | 117.1         | 111.0         | -5,2                    | 54 293                  | 52 425        | 52 733        | 55 114        | 54 926        | 52 617        | -4,2                    |
| Attempted murder  | 69.8   | 78.9          | 64.8          | 52.6          | 43.9          | 42.5          | -3,0                    | 31 293                  | 35 861        | 30 076        | 24 516        | 20 571        | 20 142        | -2,0                    |
| Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm | 589.1  | 585.9         | 560.7         | 535.3         | 484.0         | 460.1         | -4,9                    | 264 012                 | 266 321       | 260 082       | 249 369       | 226 942       | 218 030       | -3,9                    |
| Common assault  | 584.3  | 621.6         | 605.7         | 575.0         | 485.3         | 443.2         | -8,7                    | 261 886                 | 282 526       | 280 942       | 267 857       | 227 553       | 210 057       | -7,7                    |
| Indecent assault  | 17.1   | 19.4          | 20.1          | 21.7          | 20.9          | 19.8          | -5,5                    | 7 683                   | 8 815         | 9 302         | 10 123        | 9 805         | 9 367         | -4,5                    |
| Robbery with aggravating circumstances                  | 260.5  | 279.2         | 288.1         | 272.2         | 255.3         | 267.1         | 4,6                     | 116 736                 | 126 905       | 133 658       | 126 789       | 119 726       | 126 558       | 5,7                     |
| Common robbery  | 201.3  | 223.4         | 206.0         | 195.0         | 159.4         | 150.1         | -5,8                    | 90 205                  | 101 537       | 95 551        | 90 825        | 74 723        | 71 156        | -4,8                    |
| <b>Contact-related crimes</b>                           |  |               |               |               |               |               |                         |                         |               |               |               |               |               |                         |
| Arson   | 19.5   | 20.2          | 19.0          | 17.6          | 16.3          | 16.6          | 2,0                     | 8 739                   | 9 186         | 8 806         | 8 184         | 7 622         | 7 858         | 3,1                     |
| Malicious damage to property                            | 324.5  | 345.6         | 341.2         | 323.7         | 307.7         | 302.5         | -1,7                    | 145 451                 | 157 070       | 158 247       | 150 785       | 144 265       | 143 336       | -0,6                    |
| <b>Property-related crimes</b>                          |  |               |               |               |               |               |                         |                         |               |               |               |               |               |                         |
| Burglary at residential premises                        | 675.3  | 704.0         | 645.2         | 592.8         | 559.9         | 526.8         | -5,9                    | 302 657                 | 319 984       | 299 290       | 276 164       | 262 535       | 249 665       | -4,9                    |
| Burglary at non-residential premises                    | 194.4  | 162.8         | 139.3         | 120.3         | 116.0         | 123.3         | 6,3                     | 87 114                  | 73 975        | 64 629        | 56 048        | 54 367        | 58 438        | 7,5                     |
| Theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles                 | 216.1  | 204.9         | 190.0         | 180.0         | 183.3         | 182.1         | -0,7                    | 96 859                  | 93 133        | 88 144        | 83 857        | 85 964        | 86 298        | 0,4                     |
| Theft out of or from motor vehicles                     | 444.6  | 431.0         | 370.8         | 318.8         | 296.6         | 261.7         | -11,8                   | 199 282                 | 195 896       | 171 982       | 148 512       | 139 090       | 124 029       | -10,8                   |
| Stock-theft   | 92.9   | 102.7         | 89.0          | 70.1          | 61.3          | 60.8          | -0,8                    | 41 635                  | 46 680        | 41 273        | 32 675        | 28 742        | 28 828        | 0,3                     |

| Crime category   | Incidence of crime per 100 000 of the population |               |               |               |               |               |                         | Raw figures/frequencies |               |               |               |               |               |                         |
|--|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------|
|  | 2001/<br>2002                                    | 2002/<br>2003 | 2003/<br>2004 | 2004/<br>2005 | 2005/<br>2006 | 2006/<br>2007 | % Increase/<br>decrease | 2001/<br>2002           | 2002/<br>2003 | 2003/<br>2004 | 2004/<br>2005 | 2005/<br>2006 | 2006/<br>2007 | % Increase/<br>decrease |
| <b>Crimes heavily dependent on police action for detection</b>   |  |               |               |               |               |               |                         |                         |               |               |               |               |               |                         |
| Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition  | 34.6   | 34.8          | 36.3          | 33.3          | 28.7          | 30.3          | 5,6                     | 15 494                  | 15 839        | 16 839        | 15 497        | 13 453        | 14 354        | 6,7                     |
| Drug-related crime   | 118.0  | 118.4         | 135.1         | 180.3         | 204.1         | 220.9         | 8,2                     | 52 900                  | 53 810        | 62 689        | 84 001        | 95 690        | 104 689       | 9,4                     |
| Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs  | 54.8   | 48.7          | 53.7          | 64.2          | 70.6          | 80.7          | 14,3                    | 24 553                  | 22 144        | 24 886        | 29 927        | 33 116        | 38 261        | 15,5                    |
| <b>Other serious crimes</b>  |  |               |               |               |               |               |                         |                         |               |               |               |               |               |                         |
| All theft not mentioned elsewhere  | 1286.7   | 1364.6        | 1307.4        | 1151.1        | 922.7         | 876.0         | -5,1                    | 576 676                 | 620 240       | 606 460       | 536 281       | 432 629       | 415 163       | -4,0                    |
| Commercial crime   | 130.4  | 123.7         | 120.4         | 115.8         | 115.6         | 130.2         | 12,6                    | 58 462                  | 56 232        | 55 869        | 53 931        | 54 214        | 61 690        | 13,8                    |
| Shoplifting  | 152.6  | 151.8         | 155.0         | 142.8         | 137.5         | 138.2         | 0,5                     | 68 404                  | 69 005        | 71 888        | 66 525        | 64 491        | 65 489        | 1,5                     |
| <b>Some subcategories of aggravated robbery already accounted for under aggravated robbery above *</b> |  |               |               |               |               |               |                         |                         |               |               |               |               |               |                         |
| 'Carjacking'   | -  | -             | -             | -             | -             | -             | -                       | 15 846                  | 14 691        | 13 793        | 12 434        | 12 825        | 13 599        | 6,0                     |
| 'Truckjacking'   | -  | -             | -             | -             | -             | -             | -                       | 3 333                   | 986           | 901           | 930           | 829           | 892           | 7,6                     |
| Robbery of cash in transit   | -  | -             | -             | -             | -             | -             | -                       | 238                     | 374           | 192           | 220           | 383           | 467           | 21,9                    |
| Bank robbery   | -  | -             | -             | -             | -             | -             | -                       | 356                     | 127           | 54            | 58            | 59            | 129           | 118,6                   |
| Robbery at residential premises  | -  | -             | -             | -             | -             | -             | -                       | -                       | 9 063         | 9 351         | 9 391         | 10 173        | 12 761        | 25,4                    |
| Robbery at business premises   | -  | -             | -             | -             | -             | -             | -                       | -                       | 5 498         | 3 677         | 3 320         | 4 387         | 6 689         | 52,5                    |

\*The ratios for the subcategories of aggravated robbery in this table are too low to calculate meaningful percentage increases or decreases.



### 2.1.3 Contact crime trends

**Tables 1** and **2** indicate that the ratios of **six** of the **eight** contact crimes were decreasing in 2006/2007.

The incidence of common assault met the **7 – 10%** reduction target by decreasing with **-8,7%**, while common robbery (**-5,8%**), indecent assault (**-5,5%**), rape (**-5,2%**) and assault GBH (**-4,9%**) fell just short of meeting the **7 – 10%** reduction target.

Attempted murder (**-3,0%**) clearly missed the **7 – 10%** reduction target.

Robbery with aggravating circumstances increased by **4,6%** and murder by **2,4%**.

The distinction between the more social contact crimes and robberies is important in this respect. The increase of **4,6%** in aggravated robbery was clearly responsible for some upward pressure on the incidence of attempted murder and murder. As already indicated, not all murders - and especially not all attempted murders - result from violence between people knowing each other (i.e. social contact crime). Aggravated robbery is a growing second generator of attempted murder and murder.

It is also evident from **table 2** that, with the exception of rape and indecent assault, far less significant decreases were recorded during 2006/2007 than during 2005/2006. This is particularly evident in the case of attempted murder, common robbery and common assault. Robbery with aggravating circumstances - which during 2005/2006 decreased by **-6,2%** - proceeded to increase by **4,6%** again during 2006/2007.

It has been argued in this report (see **section 2.1.1**) that the **7 – 10%** reduction target is valid for each separate category of contact crime and should not be applied to the whole group of crimes collectively. However, the decrease from **752 774** cases in 2005/2006 to **727 129** cases in 2006/2007 depicts a reduction of **25 645** in the overall number of contact crimes. This translates into a decrease of **-3,4%**, which is halfway towards achieving the **-7%** lower limit of the **7 – 10%** reduction target.

During the 2004/2005 and 2005/2006 financial years (the first two financial years since the implementation of the **7 - 10%** reduction targets in January 2004) the contact crime reduction amounted to **-4,4%** and **-10,7%** respectively.

Table 2

**A comparison of the increases or decreases in the ratios of recorded serious crime between the past three financial years**

| Crime Category  | 2005/2006 compared to 2004/2005 | 2006/2007 compared to 2005/2006 |
|---|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <b>Contact crime (crimes against the person)</b>                                    |                                 |                                 |
| Murder  | -2,0%                           | 2,4%                            |
| Rape  | -1,0%                           | -5,2%                           |
| Indecent assault  | -3,7%                           | -5,5%                           |
| Attempted murder  | -16,6%                          | -3,0%                           |
| Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm                             | -9,6%                           | -4,9%                           |
| Common assault  | -15,6%                          | -8,7%                           |
| Robbery with aggravating circumstances  | -6,2%                           | 4,6%                            |
| Common robbery  | -18,3%                          | -5,8%                           |
| <b>Contact-related crime</b>  |                                 |                                 |
| Arson   | -7,4%                           | 2,0%                            |
| Malicious damage to property  | -4,9%                           | -1,7%                           |
| <b>Property-related crime</b>   |                                 |                                 |
| Burglary at residential premises  | -5,5%                           | -5,9%                           |
| Burglary at business premises   | -3,6%                           | 6,3%                            |
| Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle   | 1,8%                            | -0,7%                           |
| Theft out of or from motor vehicle  | -6,9%                           | -11,8%                          |
| Stock-theft   | -12,6%                          | -0,8%                           |
| <b>Crime heavily dependent on police action for detection</b>                       |                                 |                                 |
| Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition                                       | -13,8%                          | 5,6%                            |
| Drug-related crime  | 13,2%                           | 8,2%                            |
| Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs                                     | 9,9%                            | 14,3%                           |
| <b>Other serious crime</b>  |                                 |                                 |
| All theft not mentioned elsewhere   | -19,8%                          | -5,1%                           |
| Commercial crime  | -0,2%                           | 12,6%                           |
| Shoplifting   | -3,7%                           | 0,5%                            |
| <b>Subcategories of aggravated robbery forming part of aggravated robbery above</b> |                                 |                                 |
| Carjacking  | 3,1%                            | 6,0%                            |
| Truck hijacking   | -10,9%                          | 7,6%                            |
| Robbery of cash in transit  | 74,1%                           | 21,9%                           |
| Bank robbery  | 1,7%                            | 118,6%                          |
| Robbery at residential premises   | 8,3%                            | 25,4%                           |
| Robbery at business premises  | 32,1%                           | 52,5%                           |

The percentage decreases in contact crimes over the past three financial years (2004/2005, 2005/2006 and 2006/2007) are indicated in **table 3**. If the targets were to have been achieved over the past three financial years, the ratios should have decreased by anything from **-21,0%** to **-30,0%** over this period.

Table 3

**Ratios of and overall decrease in contact crimes between 2003/2004 and 2006/2007**

| Crime              | Ratios    |           |           |           | % Overall decrease |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------------|
|                    | 2003/2004 | 2004/2005 | 2005/2006 | 2006/2007 |                    |
| Murder             | 42.7      | 40.3      | 39.5      | 40.5      | -5,2%              |
| Rape               | 113.7     | 118.3     | 117.1     | 111.0     | -2,4%              |
| Indecent assault   | 20.1      | 21.7      | 20.9      | 19.8      | -1,5%              |
| Attempted murder   | 64.8      | 52.6      | 43.9      | 42.5      | -34,4%             |
| Assault GBH        | 560.7     | 535.3     | 484.0     | 460.1     | -17,9%             |
| Common assault     | 605.7     | 575.0     | 485.3     | 443.2     | -26,8%             |
| Aggravated robbery | 288.1     | 272.2     | 255.3     | 267.1     | -7,3%              |
| Common robbery     | 206.0     | 195.0     | 159.4     | 150.1     | -27,1%             |

In the case of attempted murder (-34,4%), common assault (-26,8%) and common robbery (-27,1%) the cumulative reduction target of between -21,0% to -30,0% over the past three financial years has indeed been achieved. Assault GBH just missed the -21,0% to -30,0% target. The figures for murder, aggravated robbery, indecent assault and rape missed the target by far in only recording the following decreases over the past three financial years:

|                    |       |
|--------------------|-------|
| Aggravated robbery | -7,3% |
| Murder             | -5,2% |
| Rape               | -2,4% |
| Indecent assault   | -1,5% |

Before a disaggregation of aggravated robbery is done, it is necessary to emphasise that the increase in aggravated robbery was particularly fierce during the first quarter of the 2006/2007 financial year. That occurred in the April - June 2006 quarter during which the security guard strike proceeded. The percentage increase/decrease in aggravated robbery during each quarter of the 2006/2007 financial year, compared to the corresponding quarters of the 2005/2006 financial year, was as follows:

|                    | April - June<br>2005 vs 2006 | July - September<br>2005 vs 2006 | October - December<br>2005 vs 2006 | January - March<br>2006 vs 2007 |
|--------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Aggravated robbery | 12,7%                        | 10,1%                            | 1,5%                               | -1,2%                           |
| Common Robbery     | -1,5%                        | -1,0%                            | -7,0%                              | -9,6%                           |

From the above table it is clear that the security guard strike of April - June 2006 probably left a void creating circumstances which made it easier for robbers (involved in both aggravated and common robbery) to commit crime. An end to the strike as well as special operations launched by the South African Police Service since July 2006 had a clear effect on the incidence of all robberies. In January - March 2007 aggravated and common robbery decreased by -1,2% and -9,6% respectively. The strike did not have a similar effect on the more social contact crimes, as nearly 80,0% of these crimes are generated by social conditions.

### 2.1.4 The subtrends of aggravated robbery

The **4,6%** increase in robbery with aggravating circumstances, the even more significant increases in some of the aggravated robbery subtrends and the **2,4%** increase in murder need to be explained. The influence of these increases on public perceptions also warrants attention.

As indicated before, aggravated robbery can be disaggregated into different subcategories. The table below (**table 4**) and **figure 1**, Annexure A1 depict the following: The number of cases relating to each subtrend recorded during the 2005/2006 and 2006/2007 financial years; the percentage contribution of each subtrend to the total aggravated robbery figure during 2006/2007, ordered from the most important contributor (street/public robbery, also called general armed robbery) to the least (bank robbery); the increase in the number of cases recorded for each subtrend; and the **percentage** increase this represents for each of those subtrends.

**Table 4**

**Aggravated robbery disaggregated according to the percentage contribution of each subtrend in terms of raw figures**

| Subcategory                     | Cases reported |                | % Distribution per subcategory | Real case increase | % Increase |
|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|------------|
|                                 | 2005/2006      | 2006/2007      |                                |                    |            |
| Street/public robbery           | 91 070         | 92 021         | 72,7                           | 951                | 1,0        |
| Carjacking                      | 12 825         | 13 599         | 10,7                           | 774                | 6,0        |
| Robbery at residential premises | 10 173         | 12 761         | 10,1                           | 2 588              | 25,4       |
| Robbery at business premises    | 4 387          | 6 689          | 5,3                            | 2 302              | 52,5       |
| Truckjacking                    | 829            | 892            | 0,7                            | 63                 | 7,6        |
| CIT robbery                     | 383            | 467            | 0,4                            | 84                 | 21,9       |
| Bank robbery                    | 59             | 129            | 0,1                            | 70                 | 118,6      |
| <b>Total</b>                    | <b>119 726</b> | <b>126 558</b> | <b>100,0</b>                   | <b>6 832</b>       | <b>5,7</b> |

**Table 5**

**The order of police precincts in which a cumulative 40,0% of different subcategories of aggravated robbery occurred during 2006/2007**

| Subcategories of aggravated robbery       |                 |                          |                          |
|---|-----------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| General robbery                           | House robbery   | Carjacking               | Business robbery         |
| Durban Central CBD <sup>2</sup>           | Sandton PCBD    | Booyensens PCBD          | Johannesburg Central CBD |
| Hillbrow PCBD <sup>3</sup>                | Tembisa T       | Mondeor                  | Booyensens PCBD          |
| Johannesburg Central CBD                  | Midrand         | Jeppe PCBD               | Sandton NCBD             |
| Mitchells Plain                           | KwaMashu T      | Pinetown                 | Pietermaritzburg CBD     |
| Pretoria Central CBD                      | Honeydew        | Isipingo                 | Honeydew                 |
| Booyensens PCBD                           | Douglasdale     | Umlazi T                 | Benoni                   |
| Sunnyside PCBD                            | Garsfontein     | Johannesburg Central CBD | Randburg                 |
| Mamelodi and Mamelodi East T <sup>4</sup> | Brooklyn NCBD   | Empangeni                | Kempton Park             |
| Parkweg CBD                               | Booyensens PCBD | Germiston                | Midrand                  |
| Khayelitsha T                             | Ivory Park T    | Durban Central CBD       | Rustenburg NCBD          |
| KwaMashu T                                | Randburg        | Hillbrow PCBD            | Germiston                |
| Cape Town Central CBD                     | Inanda T        | Chatsworth               | Temba T                  |
| Umlazi T                                  | Norwood         | Phoenix                  | Florida                  |
| Nyanga T                                  | Wierdabrug      | Midrand                  | Alberton                 |
| Point PCBD                                | Esikhawini T    | Lyttelton                | Boksburg North           |
| Rustenburg NCBD <sup>5</sup>              | Mondeor         | Temba T                  | Greenwood Park           |
| Tembisa T                                 | Umlazi T        | Sandton NCBD             | Hillbrow PCBD            |
| Dobsonville T                             | Bedfordview     | Bramley                  | Bramley                  |
| Phoenix                                   | Khayelitsha T   | Yeoville PCBD            | Phoenix                  |
| Pinetown                                  | Kwadukuza T     | Sandringham              | Umbilo                   |
| Moroka T                                  | Temba T         | Newlands East            | Silverton                |
| Jeppe PCBD                                | Rustenburg NCBD | Sunnyside PCBD           | Bedfordview              |
| Roodepoort                                | Bramley         | Norwood                  |                          |
| Atteridgeville T                          | Roodepoort      | Brakpan                  |                          |
| Galeshewe T                               | Dobsonville T   | Springs                  |                          |
| Empangeni                                 | Sandringham     | Kempton Park             |                          |
| Pietermaritzburg CBD                      | Nyanga T        | Brackendowns             |                          |
| Thabong T                                 | Sunnyside PCBD  | Tembisa T                |                          |
| Sandton NCBD                              | Parkview        | Kwazekele T              |                          |
| Humewood PCBD                             | Linden          | Greenwood Park           |                          |
| Kwadukuza T                               | Kanyamazane T   | Rietgat T                |                          |
| Kwazekele T                               | Pinetown        | Cleveland PCBD           |                          |
| Temba T                                   |                 | Brixton                  |                          |
| Ivory Park T                              |                 | Moroka T                 |                          |
| Alexandra T                               |                 | Nyanga                   |                          |
| Chatsworth                                |                 | Wierdabrug               |                          |
| Harare T                                  |                 | Montclair                |                          |
| Guguletu T                                |                 | Kwadukuza T              |                          |
| Germiston                                 |                 |                          |                          |
| Umbilo                                    |                 |                          |                          |
| Rietgat T                                 |                 |                          |                          |
| Mthatha T                                 |                 |                          |                          |
| Brixton                                   |                 |                          |                          |
| Meadowlands T                             |                 |                          |                          |
| Kanyamazane T                             |                 |                          |                          |
| Katlehong T                               |                 |                          |                          |
| Yeoville PCBD                             |                 |                          |                          |
| Honeydew                                  |                 |                          |                          |
| Woodstock PCBD                            |                 |                          |                          |
| Brooklyn NCBD                             |                 |                          |                          |
| VosloorusT                                |                 |                          |                          |
| Mondeor                                   |                 |                          |                          |
| Kempton Park                              |                 |                          |                          |
| Orlando T                                 |                 |                          |                          |

<sup>2</sup> CBD means a precinct situated in a central business district.

<sup>3</sup> PCBD means a precinct situated on the periphery of a central business district.

<sup>4</sup> T means a precinct situated in a township (see **section 2.1.5.1 (a)**).

<sup>5</sup> NCBD means a precinct situated in a new central business district (e.g. Sandton and Brooklyn).

### 2.1.4.1 General aggravated robbery (street/public robbery)

Among all the aggravated robbery cases, general aggravated robbery (those robberies against victims outside of their homes, work environments and vehicles and not aimed against banking institutions or CIT companies) account for just more than seven out of ten incidents. The main targets of these robberies remain cash, jewellery, cellular telephones, laptop computers and other valuables that people carry around in public places. This kind of aggravated robbery also missed the 7 - 10% reduction target by increasing with 1,0%.

According to **table 5** and **map 1**, **40%** of these street/public robberies (general aggravated robbery) occur in only **5,1%** of the station precincts in South Africa. Among these precincts, **46%**, **32%** and **22%** are township, central business district (CBD) or CBD periphery and suburban stations respectively. This single largest segment of aggravated robberies (nearly three quarters of all aggravated robberies) only increased by a marginal **1,0%**. It normally does not involve well-known or high-profile victims and is not considered as major contributor to South Africa's violent image at home or abroad. The main damage in this regard is done by robbers who target foreign tourists on the streets and in public spaces in the country.

### 2.1.4.2 Carjacking and robbery at residential premises

Carjacking (with **13 396** reported cases in 2006/2007) and house robbery (with **12 581** cases) respectively constitute **10,6%** and **10,0%** of all aggravated robbery cases. Carjacking increased by a significant **6,0%** and house robbery by an alarming **23,7%** between 2005/2006 and 2006/2007 (see **table 4**). A close association exists between these two subcategories of aggravated robbery for the following reasons: (a) Many typical carjackings (in which the motor vehicle is the sole target) occur at the gates to or in the driveways of houses/flats/townhouses; (b) the car is sometimes the primary target, but the victims are also forced into their homes to rob them of some additional items as a "bonus"; and (c) sometimes certain items in the house are the targets (e.g. money, firearms, computers, jewellery, cellular telephones, etc.) and the car is simply hijacked to serve as a getaway vehicle. In the latter scenario the car is frequently abandoned only a few street blocks away from the crime scene. According to the counting rules and registration procedures for the CAS, the robbery of items from the home and the robbery of the vehicle (carjacking) should be registered as separate counts (i.e. two different crimes) on the CAS. Any other crimes committed during the incident should be added as additional counts. (If one person is e.g. shot and killed during a robbery, that will represent an additional count of murder. If another person is hit by a bullet and wounded during the same incident, this will represent still another count of attempted murder.)

Both categories of robbery under discussion, and robbery at residential premises in particular, occur in the most private surroundings. These crimes are committed within the privacy of a victim's housing unit or motor vehicle. Such crimes are responsible for perceptions that one cannot even sleep safely in one's own bed and further that a considerable risk exists of being hurt, maimed or killed in one's own bedroom. This represents the acme of insecurity, because there is no choice involved.

A mere **3,3%** of the police precincts in South Africa generated **40,0%** of the carjackings in 2006/2007, while an even smaller number of **2,8%** of the country's precincts generated **40,0%** of the house robberies recorded over the period in question (see **table 5**). Among the **3,3%** of precincts that generated **40,0%** of South Africa's carjackings, **55,0%** are suburban, **24,0%** are located in CBD's or in areas on the periphery of CBD's and **21,0%** are in townships. Among the **2,8%** of stations that generated **40,0%** of the house robberies during 2006/2007, **47,0%** are suburban, **38,0%** township and **15,0%** CBD stations or serving areas on the periphery of CBD's.

The distribution of carjackings and house robberies indicates that these mainly occur at residential premises in the wealthier and middle class suburbs (e.g. Sandton, Bramley, Honeydew, Douglasdale, Garsfontein and Brooklyn). In the modern world, newspapers and other media are also published on the worldwide web of the internet. A house robbery at the home of a well-known person creates media interest, particularly if that person is killed or injured. (Sometimes even housebreakings are reported as house robberies, e.g. the burglary at Bishop Desmond Tutu's home over the weekend of 8 - 9 June 2007.) Reports on such incidents will appear on the front page or at least one of the first three pages of the newspapers and in the main reports of the electronic media. It will also within hours travel around the world. Such an exclusive/newsworthy/sensational event will be linked to the broad crime statistics released annually and helps create a perception that South Africa is a dangerous and violent country.

#### **2.1.4.3 Robbery at business premises**

During 2006/2007 a total of **6 227** aggravated robberies at business premises were reported, compared to **4 387** cases reported during 2005/2006 (see **table 4**). This represents a major increase of **52,5%**. The crime involved is one of the most concentrated violent crimes recorded in South Africa. Forty percent of these **6 689** cases occurred in only **22** of the **1 105** police precincts in South Africa - that is **2,0%** of all police precincts. Six (**27,3%**) of these are CBD stations, 15 suburban stations and one a township station (Temba). When people hear of a business robbery, they tend to think in terms of media reports on the phenomenon - i.e. a robbery committed by a large group of perpetrators (say 10) at a shopping mall or supermarket. Typical recent examples recorded during the current reporting period are the following:

- The business robberies at a West Rand mall which led to the Jeppes Town killing of four police officers;
- the shooting at the Fourways Mall which continued for **10 - 15** minutes; and
- the armed robbery at a carpet shop in the Epsom Downs Centre, which resulted in a large part of the shopping centre (including a Nedbank branch) burning down after being set alight by the perpetrators.

Most of the times **ATM** blasts, of which one was reported almost every day since the beginning of 2007, are also reported as if either business or bank robberies were involved. Almost all of these blasts actually constitute malicious damage to property and theft of money cases (if the explosion succeeds in opening the **ATM** safe). If

somebody is injured because of the explosion (an eventuality which occurred in very few cases up to now), a charge of attempted murder will be added. If a victim dies as a result of this, a murder charge will be added - but this has not yet occurred.

A docket analysis of **2 273** cases of business robbery (covering cases finalized during the period 1 October 2004 - 30 September 2005) *inter alia* revealed the following:

- (a) A total of **54,2%**, **28,5%** and **10,1%** (i.e. almost **93,0%**) of the business robberies occurred in CBD's (inner cities); suburbs/residential areas and townships respectively.
- (b) The types of business targeted were as follows:

| Category of business              | N            | %            |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Private company/factory           | 557          | 24,5         |
| Conventional shop (e.g. butchery) | 361          | 15,9         |
| Garage/petrol station             | 295          | 13,0         |
| Supermarket                       | 199          | 8,8          |
| Fast food outlet                  | 114          | 5,0          |
| Spaza shop                        | 109          | 4,8          |
| Clothing store                    | 96           | 4,2          |
| Liquor store                      | 94           | 4,1          |
| Large retail dealers              | 79           | 3,5          |
| Cellular telephone shop           | 73           | 3,2          |
| Restaurant                        | 68           | 3,0          |
| Bar/pub/shebeen/tavern            | 47           | 2,1          |
| Other                             | 173          | 7,5          |
| Unknown                           | 8            | 0,4          |
| <b>Total</b>                      | <b>2 273</b> | <b>100,0</b> |

It was found that many of the private companies/factories and conventional shops targeted, were smaller companies located in the quieter industrial areas/subareas as well as in residential areas (suburbs). These enterprises will find it difficult to implement more stringent security measures because of the costs involved and the fact that they have to be accessible to their clients. In the majority of cases (**83,2%**) entry was gained without employing any force. Victims cooperated in **90,8%** of the cases, the perpetrators' threats being sufficient to obviate the use of physical violence. In nearly all cases (**96,9%**) firearms were used to threaten the victims. These firearms were rarely fired or used to hit the victims. Among the **4 200** victims involved in the **2 273** cases studied, only **225 (5,4%)** were injured. **Fourteen (0,3%** of all victims) among the latter sustained fatal wounds, while another **52 (1,2%)** and **29 (0,7%)** sustained gunshot wounds and stab wounds respectively. It should be emphasized that the eventual number of fatalities may have been slightly higher (say between **0,3 - 1,0%**) because some of those who sustained injuries may later have succumbed to these.



The items most frequently stolen during business robberies were the following:

| ITEM*                          | N     | %    |
|--------------------------------|-------|------|
| Cash/other legal tender        | 1 949 | 85,7 |
| Cellular telephone/accessories | 686   | 30,1 |
| Food/alcohol/cigarettes        | 255   | 11,2 |
| Jewellery                      | 185   | 8,1  |
| Computer equipment             | 133   | 5,9  |
| Vehicles                       | 98    | 4,3  |
| Visual/sound equipment         | 97    | 4,2  |
| Firearms/ammunition            | 84    | 3,7  |
| Other/unknown                  | 141   | 6,2  |

\*More than one item or class of items could have been robbed during a single robbery at business premises. The N value therefore exceeds the sample number of 2 273.

The results of the docket analysis do not confirm the media image of typical business robberies being attacks on shopping malls by gangs of more than ten robbers.

#### 2.1.4.4 Bank and cash-in-transit (CIT) robbery

Bank and cash-in-transit robberies increased by **118,6%** and **21,9%** respectively between 2005/2006 and 2006/2007. It should again be emphasized that in this report the national annual real figures for bank and cash-in-transit robberies are comparatively very low. A total of **129** bank robberies and **467** CIT robberies were reported during the 2006/2007 financial year. The increase in actual cases for these two crimes was therefore also small in numerical terms.

Bank robberies increased by **70** cases from **59** cases in 2005/2006 to **129** cases in 2006/2007, and robberies of cash-in-transit by **84** cases from **383** in 2005/2006 to **467** in 2006/2007. If the two categories are added together as bank-related robberies, the increase of **154** cases between 2005/2006 and 2006/2007 is very similar to, but slightly lower than, the **164** cases increase between 2004/2005 and 2005/2006.

The release of crime statistics during September 2006 coincided with a number of nasty CIT robberies (e.g. the CIT robbery on the road to Ellissras during which four security guards were burnt to death), which starkly illuminated the **74,1%** increase in

CIT robberies between 2004/2005 and 2005/2006 (a reporting period which ended a good six months earlier). Threats of strike action by the CIT guards caused Government and particularly the SAPS to schedule meetings with the guards and the CIT companies. Strike action was averted because the CIT companies and SAPS took some action to curb this crime, resulting in *inter alia* the successful arrest of various CIT robbers during October 2006 and January 2007. SABRIC and SBV figures also indicated a clear reduction in CIT cases. One of the best examples of the police successes achieved towards the end of 2006 and the beginning of 2007 was the arrest of 26 heavily armed CIT heist suspects (14 of them by only five brave police members) at the Umvoti Toll Plaza in KwaZulu-Natal in the early morning hours of 3 October 2006. This particular incident actually involved various CIT robberies. The first occurred on Monday, 2 October 2006 at about 19:00 on the N2 North freeway near KwaMbonambi. A Fidelity Guards vehicle was knocked over, but the suspects did not succeed in removing the cash. While the robbery was in progress, a Maxim Security vehicle passed by and the robbers opened fire on it, killing one security guard. A local councilor, Mr Masango, drove past and his double-cab van was hijacked. They kidnapped his 22-year-old daughter, Nothile, in the process, but both the van and Nothile were later recovered unharmed. The police were still clearing up the scene of the first heist when a second heist occurred 30 km away at Mtubatuba. Another Fidelity Guards vehicle was rammed from behind, causing it to roll over. One security guard was injured during the collision. While the suspects were busy robbing the money, an SAPS KwaMsane vehicle approached the scene. The suspects opened fire on the police vehicle, riddling it with bullets and leaving it useless. The police returned fire and hit one suspect. The suspects thereupon absconded with their injured buddy and the cash before meeting their match at the Umvoti Toll Plaza. The crimes added to the "crime scoreboard" for that one night (from ±19:00 at KwaMbonambi to just past midnight at Umvoti) and contributed by a single group of criminals amounted to the following:

- Two CIT heists ("tap-tap method") on Fidelity Guards vehicles;
- one attempted CIT robbery on a Maxim Security vehicle;
- one murder (Maxim guard);
- five attempted murders at the minimum, counting only wounded people;
- one kidnapping (Mr Masango's daughter, Nothile);
- one hijacking at the scene of the original heist (Mr Masango's double-cab van);
- seven cases of illegal possession of firearms and ammunition; and
- one case of malicious damage to property (SAPS van from KwaMsane).

The following stolen or hijacked vehicles were recovered at the two heist scenes at KwaMbonambi and Mtubatuba:

- Nissan bakkie;
- Isuzu bakkie;
- Mercedes Benz sedan;
- BMW 525i sedan; and
- Two BMW 7-series cars.

The following firearms were seized:

- two AK 47 rifles;
- one LM5 rifle;
- one Z88 pistol;
- two Luger pistols; and
- one .38 Rossi revolver.

This one incident on a single evening indicates that it does not take hundreds of perpetrators to commit **467** CIT robberies and **129** bank robberies as reported for the 2006/2007 financial year. These robberies are repeat offences committed by experienced perpetrators at the request of syndicate leaders.

The arrest of only the Umvoti 26 in early October 2006 had a significant effect, with CIT robberies decreasing by a third (**32%**) in KwaZulu-Natal during November and December 2006. Special focus on the arrest of suspects wanted in connection with CIT robberies and a renewed effort to oppose bail in such cases had a salutary influence on CIT trends during 2006/2007.

**The percentage increase/decrease in CIT and bank robberies during 2005/2006 and 2006/2007 on a quarterly basis:**

| Crime        | Quarters                     |                                  |                                    |                                 |
|--------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
|              | April - June<br>2005 vs 2006 | July - September<br>2005 vs 2006 | October - December<br>2005 vs 2006 | January - March<br>2006 vs 2007 |
| CIT Robbery  | 75,0%                        | 44,1%                            | 7,3%                               | -30,6%                          |
| Bank Robbery | -7,4%                        | 191,7%                           | 126,7%                             | 600,0%                          |

From the table above it is abundantly clear that the focused arrest of CIT robbers and the vigorous opposition of their bail applications at the end of 2006 and the beginning of 2007 had a significant impact on the quarterly fluctuations in the incidence of CIT robberies during 2006/2007. This is a very clear sign that (a) this specific kind of robbery is committed by a relatively small pool of perpetrators; and (b) this is the one type of crime for which effective prosecution, opposition to bail applications and prevention of escapes are essential cures.

From the above table it further seems as if greater focus on and success in curbing CIT's caused a shift towards bank robberies. Bank robberies dramatically increased as the CIT robberies decreased. However, the extremely low N values involved have again to be emphasised.

Common sense dictates that it is purely logical and a sound business principle for some sections of the media to always report on the dramatic and sensational. A number of dramatic photographs of crime scenes serve as a first prize<sup>6</sup>. A large colour photograph of a security van lying on its side and a motor car - usually a badly damaged eighties model 5-series BMW or E-series Mercedes Benz - on the front page (or at least somewhere among the first three pages) of newspapers has become an almost weekly occurrence in South Africa (and these images are indeed travelling around the world). Against this background one cannot blame members of the public if they start believing that CIT robberies mainly involve such cash heists during which 12 - 17 men armed with AK 47's in three - four vehicles bump into a cash van, overturning it before emptying their rifles into it, cutting it open and disappearing with millions. This image has become so embedded that even academics in South Africa increasingly start to believe that there may be some other considerations than pure criminality involved. Hough (2007:7)<sup>7</sup> in a recent article writes as follows: "...and the *modus operandi* followed in cash-in-transit robberies (larger groups of up to ten or more robbers, using guerrilla-style ambushes and attacks, often armed with automatic rifles) approximate the use of "conventional" terror tactics, now used by criminals. In fact, there are indications that in some cases, the attackers had received prior military training, either in South Africa or in neighboring countries".

Case analysis of CIT and bank robbery incidents reported during 2006 by SABRIC and the CIAC revealed *inter alia* the following:

In the majority of CIT cases (**55,5%**) the security officers were either held at gunpoint or overpowered by armed perpetrators, while in **8,0%** the perpetrators opened fire on the security officers and in another **7,2%** the security officers were actually shot and seriously injured. By far the majority of the above **70,7%** of cases involved instances in which the security officers were busy collecting money from businesses or carrying the cash to/from the armoured vehicles (i.e. so-called cross-pavement robberies). In a further **16,3%** of incidents the armoured vehicles were rammed by other vehicles while on the road, in most cases with heavy vehicles such as old (eighties) 5-series BMW or Mercedes Benz E-series sedans equipped with air bags, before the perpetrators opened fire on the vehicles. In another six cases (**1,1%**) the armoured

<sup>6</sup> Or even gunshots heard over the radio.

<sup>7</sup> Hough, M. 2007. *ISSUP Bulletin 2/2007: Criminal Terror in the RSA?* Institute for Strategic Studies. Pretoria: University of Pretoria.

vehicles were rammed, doused with petrol and set alight. This means that the cases regularly depicted in colour photographs on the front pages of newspapers (and which lead to the deduction by even analysts that the CIT robberies are the work of militarily trained guerrillas committing acts of terrorism) apply to less than one out of every five cases.

In less than **10%** of CIT and bank robberies there are more than eight or even more than six perpetrators involved. Groups of between two to five perpetrators were involved in **73%** of the CIT robberies and **78%** of the bank robberies.

In **71,7%** of bank robberies and **70,2%** of CIT robberies respectively the amounts of money robbed were less than R200 000-00. In only **6%** of bank robberies and **10%** of CIT robberies did the amounts robbed exceed R1 000 000-00.

According to the Crime Administration System (CAS) there were no fatalities during the bank robberies recorded for 2006, while **19** fatalities occurred during **15** CIT robberies in the same year. These figures do not seem to support the notion that terror is involved. In typical acts of terror all the guards will be killed in a most brutal way as a signal to those still willing to guard CIT vehicles and cash.

### **2.1.5 Social contact crime**

In **section 2.1.2** of this report it was indicated that six of the eight contact crimes were actually predominantly social in nature. A further calculation revealed that at least two thirds of all contact crimes are social in nature. It was further indicated that there was a slight increase in murder cases and decreases in the incidence of all the other social contact crimes, although recorded figures for five of the latter did not meet the **7 - 10%** reduction target. In this section some possible theoretical explanations for the occurrence of social contact crime and the results of docket, spatial and time analysis done by the CIAC of the SAPS are provided in an effort to highlight the complexities of socially-motivated contact crime and to indicate that conventional policing alone can never be the solution to or remedy for this type of crime

#### **2.1.5.1 The generators of and conditions associated with social contact crime**

International criminological, sociological and psychological literature on criminal behaviour and social pathology cite elaborate lists of possible explanations and partial explanations for crime in general and specific crimes in particular. Academic or theoretical debate and discourse on these sometimes opposing explanations generally outweigh real empirical confirmation of specific relationships between suggested explanations and the actual occurrence of crime or specific crimes. Lack of research to test and thus confirm or reject the supposed relationship between some of the mentioned generators of and factors conducive to the incidence of crime is internationally the norm. Despite an almost daily debate on the seriousness (or not) of the local crime situation, South Africa is no exception in this regard.

Consensus generally exists among scholars that crime and the specific forms it may assume are extremely complex phenomena. The dependent variable (the crime that

has to be explained) has to be studied within the context of numerous independent or explanatory variables (those factors and conditions influencing the phenomenon being studied), as well as intermediate variables. The factors and conditions listed under the latter two categories of variable are also intertwined to such a degree that it is exceptionally difficult to disaggregate them and to determine the weight or influence of each on the occurrence of crime in isolation.

The factors and conditions discussed below are usually mentioned as causes of crime in general or of specific crimes.

#### **2.1.5.1 (a) Urbanization**

Urbanization, particularly rapid urbanization<sup>8</sup>, causes urban unemployment, a massive growth of informal settlements (especially in or adjacent to existing poor areas) and the disappearance of the rural subsistence economy and social support network. It also creates rising expectations and new needs (e.g. for a cellular telephone as status symbol or possibly as an essential means of communication with relatives who live far away and for the exploration of employment opportunities). The result is often a strong growth in relative deprivation caused by the marked and visible contrast between rich and poor (e.g. the difference between circumstances in Alexandra and Sandton, which are basically only separated by a highway).

The absence of the subsistence economy and social support network (frequently existing in the rural areas) in the urban environment increases absolute poverty. This creates circumstances promoting the occurrence of crimes of need (e.g. small-scale theft, housebreaking and shoplifting in order to procure basic necessities such as food).

Informal settlements (squatter areas) are usually erected in the backyards of formal houses, in any available open space between formal housing or on the periphery of townships<sup>9</sup>. These are extremely difficult areas to police because there are no fixed

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<sup>8</sup> The pace of urbanization in South Africa since the eighties, which probably ranks amongst the highest in the world, is further stimulated by (a) compacted urbanization as a result of years of influx control; (b) a massive influx of foreigners; and (c) a more recent (and ongoing) decay/slump in the rural agricultural economy.

<sup>9</sup> "Township" in this document refers to built-up residential areas (suburbs) which are still dominantly (+95,0%) inhabited by black people. Under the apartheid policy focusing on separate development, these areas were originally reserved for black people only. When they were established during the fifties and sixties they were never intended to grow into fully developed and independent communities with a complete infrastructure (e.g. shops, community and recreational facilities, work places, etc). They were seen as dormitory towns for mainly male migrant workers from the then homelands. Today most of them still include a more stable, higher socio-economic (chiefly lower middle class) area inhabited by people who have lived there for a long time or whose parents/relatives had lived there since the establishment of the township. These older and more established areas may have developed features such as taverns, clubs, recreational facilities and churches, which have turned such areas into fully fledged communities. However, around or next to such areas more informal settlements and "matchbox" developments sprang up over the past two decades (e.g. Vosman next to Kwaguqa which served as the original township of Witbank). Although not intended, these differ little from the original dormitory towns. In the fifties, sixties and seventies separate townships were also built for the Coloured and Indian population groups. These townships (like Phoenix and Chatsworth for Indians and Hanoverpark, Mitchells Plain and Eldoradopark for Coloured people) were mainly populated by people removed from so-called white areas (e.g. people removed from District Six and Sophiatown). From the beginning they differed from the black townships in the sense that they did not experience the mass

(and documented) addresses, street names, stand numbers or house numbers. When the police or other emergency services are urgently called to an address in such an area, this is consequently difficult to find. The result is that assistance may arrive long after somebody had e.g. been involved in a domestic argument and resultant fight. If such a person dies of the injuries sustained during a fight because of such delay, a murder is registered in a case that could otherwise have been only a serious assault. Without addresses it is also extremely difficult and sometimes impossible to plot the incidence of crime on a crime map for crime prevention purposes. The frequent lack of proper streets and street lighting in informal settlements furthermore threaten the safe and free movement of people at all hours, but particularly after dark. This turns even police patrols in such areas into a high risk undertaking. The situation is aggravated by the fact that public transport and even private vehicles cannot drop people off at their homes, causing them to have to walk through dark alleys. This makes it easy for robbers and rapists to strike. The shacks or informal structures in these settlements also do not provide adequate protection against criminals. The latter can easily penetrate such structures (particularly those occupied by dominantly female families, single-parent families and families consisting only of children) to steal, rob, kill, assault or rape the occupants.

Informal settlements exhibit an increased probability of attracting a higher concentration of people who subscribe to the following criteria:

- Those who have just (or relatively recently) moved to the city from rural areas.
- People with lower educational levels who are less skilled for work in the city.
- People who are unemployed.
- People of foreign origin.
- People who are underfed and in poor health.
- Those who are frustrated with what assistance or lack of assistance they receive from Government and consider government officials (including the police) as part of their problem and not the solution.

In informal settlements as well as newly-established housing schemes built to accommodate people who had formerly lived in informal settlements, there is a lack of social cohesion. People do not know or trust one another and therefore do not form a unified front against criminals. The latter will also be less known and more difficult to identify among members of the community if social cohesion is low. It is an accepted fact among police officials that criminals who could actually afford to live in middle class or even well-to-do suburbs (e.g. Mathe and the Sandton knife gang) prefer to live and hide their loot in informal settlements. The motivation for this is found in the lack of social cohesion, a low police presence and a “mind-your-own-business” attitude found among those living in these areas. There the criminals are

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influx from rural South Africa and later from even further afield. Since the abolition of influx control in 1986 many black people started to squat next to these Indian and Coloured areas, while particularly since 1994 (or even before that date) many Indians and Coloured people moved into previously "white" areas (or the areas where they had lived prior to the 50's). More and more black squatters subsequently moved into these former Indian and Coloured "group areas".

surrounded by an aura of either fear or appreciation. Members of communities are either intimidated; swayed by occasional acts of kindness or charity (often as a result of the deliberate cultivation of an image of caring for the fate of the poor and destitute); or awed by the high-flying lifestyle the criminals pursue on the proceeds of their nefarious activities. To impressionable youths in particular, the criminal gangs hiding in their settlements may consequently even serve as role models.

People are sometimes only moved from these informal settlements to new developments after having lived there for quite a number of years. Having possibly developed some social cohesion in the settlements, they are then again thrown into a situation totally lacking cohesion. It is difficult to create a real community in such areas. Usually the street gangs step in to provide so-called protection to those in given geographical areas against outsiders from other areas. The very same social mistake made decades ago under apartheid is therefore repeated when a well-established community (even with its share of crime) is displaced to a newly-built sub-economic township development marked by very high levels of violent crime.

A central characteristic of informal settlements, but even more so of newly-developed sub-economic townships in which squatters are resettled, is the extremely small size of the housing units, the large number of people accommodated in these structures and the consequent total lack of privacy. Marital conflict and sexual behaviour e.g. do not occur out of sight, thus exposing children to these influences at a tender age. No wonder that such conduct is subsequently imitated by even very young children. Most child rapes and indecent assaults on children are committed by other children imitating behaviour they had either seen among adults in their own homes, observed on TV or found published in adult magazines.

Lastly, but not least, is the total lack of sport or other recreational facilities and cultural entertainment in informal settlements as well as the new townships. People and children in particular have nothing to do in such an environment but to visit taverns, bars and shebeens or attend parties.

#### **2.1.5.1 (b) Poverty and unemployment**

Unemployment, particularly in an urban environment where it is more likely to be characterized by high levels of relative deprivation, may generate factors conducive to crime. In urban areas its effects are also not mitigated by the existence of a subsistence economy and social support network to fall back on.

If government agencies and non-governmental organisations (NGO's) provide no relief, absolute deprivation (extreme poverty), causing people and their families to suffer hunger and cold, can motivate the deprived to commit shoplifting, theft and housebreaking to supply in their most basic needs. (These can under such circumstances be labelled "crimes of need".)

Economic hardship (unfulfilled needs) is frequently associated with tension, conflict, arguments and eventually physical confrontation (common assault and assault GBH



which may even result in attempted murder and murder) in marital and other personal relationships and among members of families and closed communities.

Prolonged unemployment has psychological influences with sometimes devastating consequences for people, but particularly the male ego in a world in which the male is expected to act as the breadwinner and take care of his spouse and offspring. Someone (particularly a male “breadwinner”) who remains unemployed for a prolonged period will start feeling worthless because he/she cannot provide what is expected from him/her. Under these circumstances a person who develops and experiences a poor self-image will either opt out and leave the family to look after itself or develop mechanisms to cope with the bad self-image. Such conditions usually stimulate the development of a macho-man image. This manifests in a subculture in which the male is always right and dominant, the female is considered as a sex object and liquor and drugs provide an escape from the realities of life.

The above conditions facilitate a tendency for matriarchal (female dominated) families to develop in some poor communities. This again stimulates marital and other conflict in personal relationships and serves to further weaken the male self-image and foster the growth of macho-man attitudes.

A measure of correlation probably exists between high urbanization; poverty; prolonged unemployment; malnutrition; family abandonment; the development of macho-man attitudes; female dominated and single parent families; increased substance abuse to escape realities; a proliferation in unprotected, multi-partner (forced and consensual) sexual activity; and the spread of sexually-transmitted diseases (STD's), including HIV/AIDS. A consequence is also an escalation in the number of families consisting solely of children (which is the latest development to cause serious concern). It needs no sociologist, child development practitioner or educational expert to spell out the future implications of resultant socialization patterns on the incidence of crime in South Africa. To illustrate the ramifications, two examples will suffice: (i) A child (male or female) acting as head of a household consisting only of other children will tend to use brute/excessive force to maintain discipline in the household; and (ii) may prostitute her/himself in order to provide food for the family. A qualitative study in Mamelodi, Thohoyandou and Bolobedu in 2004 revealed a growing number of child families and found that child rape is closely associated with this phenomenon.

#### **2.1.5.1 (c) Vigilantism**

The fear of crime and feelings of insecurity resulting from high levels of violent crime, gangsterism and low police visibility in particularly informal settlements, may cause some people to lose confidence in the official structures of law enforcement. This could cause them to start creating their own parallel structures to enforce safety and security, or to utilize existing organizations such as taxi associations for this purpose. The result is a growth in the phenomenon of vigilante groups. Court records in various provinces reveal that hundreds of cases of assault GBH, common assault, attempted murder, malicious damage to property, arson and even a number of murder cases can be linked to vigilante action. When vigilantes “arrest” somebody, they do not bother with niceties such as due process. In their eyes the “suspect” is guilty and

should be punished. The “arrest” and punishment frequently cause the suspect to be assaulted. Crimes of the above nature are usually generated as a result.

When people feel unsafe and insecure, they will tend to at least arm themselves. Frequently anything that can be used as a weapon is employed, from a knobkierie to a firearm. Should they then experience an immediate threat (even from a friend, relative or acquaintance), they may be disposed to use such a weapon. The consequences are usually serious (such as severe injury or even death).

#### **2.1.5.1 (d) Previous offenders**

A huge majority of offenders in South Africa hail from communities such as those described above and will upon completion of their sentences return to these communities. However, offenders serving jail sentences are subjected to various influences and experiences while in prison<sup>10</sup>. These form part of the baggage they carry back with them into their communities and increase the probability of ex-offenders and parolees again committing crime, and even more serious crime than before. This is particularly true of a community which does not necessarily welcome them back with open arms and is not duly concerned about facilitating their reintegration into society. An analysis of the CRIM (Criminal Record) system seems to indicate that most violent criminals apprehended by the Police have a record of previous convictions in connection with other violent crimes.

#### **2.1.5.1 (e) Alcohol and drugs**

The dire conditions people experience in the areas and circumstances described above and the prevalent cultural activities or practices associated with certain subcultures increase the likelihood of people abusing alcohol, drugs or a combination of both. Under the influence of some of these substances violence can easily be committed. Research is urgently needed to investigate the relationship between various drugs, different types (and quality) of alcohol and violent behaviour. It is often stated that some European countries have a higher per capita alcohol consumption than South Africa, but that in those same countries the levels of violence are extremely low. People in Europe, for example, regularly consume quantities of liquor, apparently without noticeable violent side effects. The reason for this can probably be found in one or a combination of the following circumstances:

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<sup>10</sup> Prisoners face the following influences and experiences in jail:

- Influences exerted by and pressures to join prison gangs.
- Indecent assault or "male rape" during which HIV/AIDS may be transmitted. Such experiences can generate uncontrollable grudges and feelings of hatred towards society (according to experts the chances of transmitting the HIV virus through unprotected homosexual (and also violent) intercourse are much higher than during ordinary heterosexual mating).
- A lack of or no opportunities for rehabilitation.
- The chance to become acquainted with new crimes, learn additional tricks, establish criminal associations and appropriate innovative *modus operandi* from fellow inmates.

- (a) The type and quality of alcohol involved differ (in France a good quality of wine is consumed, whereas in South Africa the poorer drinkers tend to rely on cheap, low quality or "papsak" wine). This may even be more widely applicable in South Africa (the traditional sorghum beer or even illegal concoctions consumed in the rural areas of *inter alia* KwaZulu-Natal may e.g. have the same impact than the "papsak" wine in the Northern and Western Cape).
- (b) The combination of alcohol and drugs used, could be another key to violent behaviour. According to the evidence in a number of court cases relating to child rape in the lower Orange River area (between Upington and Augrabies), it seems as if consumption of a combination of cheap wine, cannabis and mandrax might have had a decisive influence.
- (c) The social context in which drinking occurs, could be important. The probability of violence occurring among good friends, who are properly socialized in accordance with and conforming to the cultural norms and practices of the society they keep, are possibly lower than among people not well-acquainted with one another, thoroughly adapted and integrated into their social surroundings. The matter is complicated if a social activity involves highly heterogeneous individuals not subscribing to commonly accepted rules or a shared and well-established culture and value system.

Dependency on drugs, but even alcohol, can become very expensive, particularly for someone without a regular income. Such dependency may consequently motivate people to become involved in criminal activities in order to afford their exorbitant habits. More than enough evidence exists both internationally and in South Africa to conclude that drug dependency will more often than not lure addicts into entanglement with some form of crime.

#### **2.1.5.2 Results of analysis pertaining to social contact crime**

Empirical research to test the relationship between any of the foregoing conditions or any combination of these circumstances and specific types of crime or crime in general (and specifically violent crimes against the person) is largely lacking in South Africa and abroad. It nevertheless seems as if a close relationship exists between the said conditions and at least some contact crimes, particularly all categories of assault (GBH, common and indecent), as well as murder, rape and attempted murder. However, among these six categories of crime the relationship is less clear as far as attempted murder is concerned. Despite the majority of attempted murders (**±60,0%**) also being social in nature, a larger portion of this category of crime is generated by other violent behaviour, namely aggravated robbery (which could not only involve the violence committed by perpetrators, but also elicit a violent response from victims) and fighting among gangs, clans, factions and other interest groups such as taxi associations. Those involved in such frays frequently shoot at one another (which essentially constitutes an element of attempted murder), with those on both sides invoking their belief in the right to self-defence.

Over the past eight years the Crime Information Analysis Centre of the SAPS conducted ongoing strategic analyses of crime and other available data at national and provincial level, while daily and weekly operational analyses are done as a matter of routine at station level. These tasks include docket, geographical and timeline analyses.

(a) Docket analysis

Docket analyses at national and provincial level *inter alia* revealed that a large majority of the assaults (both GBH and common), rapes, murders and up to **60%** of attempted murders occur among people knowing one another. The results of the most recent major docket analysis to confirm this were published on page 56 of the South African Police Service Annual Report 2005/2006. The results that emerged from the **9 623** dockets analysed are summarised in the table below.

**Table 6**

**Results of docket analysis pertaining to social contact crime**

| Crime                | % of perpetrators known to victim | % of perpetrators being relatives, friends or acquaintances of victim | % Relatives as perpetrators |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| Murder <sup>11</sup> | 81,5                              | 61,9  | 20,1                        |
| Attempted murder     | 59,4                              | 41,1  | 8,8                         |
| Rape                 | 75,9                              | 56,9  | 16,2                        |
| Assault GBH          | 89,1                              | 71,5  | 25,2                        |
| Common assault       | 89,3                              | 66,4  | 25,8                        |

The above clearly attests to the fact that murder, rape and assault (GBH and common) in particular, but also attempted murder, are mainly manifestations of the effects of the social conditions and dynamics described earlier in this report with regard to the incidence of social contact crime in South Africa (see **section 2.1.5.1**).

The aforementioned and a whole range of other docket analyses done by the national as well as provincial CIAC offices confirm the role played by the abuse of alcohol and other substances on the occurrence of crime. People, in many cases friends or relatives, start arguing about petty issues, calling one another names. The argument then escalates into assault, which often ends up in murder. This observation is further supported by the findings reached during the same docket analyses that a majority of the assault, rape and attempted murder cases involving people known to one another are withdrawn by prosecutors at the request of victims who become reconciled with their assailants. The prosecutors know that the chances of successfully prosecuting a

<sup>11</sup> The number of unknown suspects involved in murder cases is proportionally higher than in the case of the other crimes featuring in this table. In **27,5%** of murder dockets the relationship between victims and perpetrators could not be established. The indicated percentages reflect the distribution of suspects in murder cases who are known to the police.

perpetrator are slim indeed once a victim turns into a hostile witness. Another highly significant fact emerged from the docket analysis related to the findings contained in **table 6**. In **57,2%** of the murder cases registered during 2000 which went to court and ended in a guilty verdict, the accused were indeed found guilty as charged. In **34,6%** and **5,7%** of the cases the accused were found guilty of culpable homicide and assault GBH respectively.

(b) Geographical analysis

In **tables 7** and **8** the provinces are ordered from those that recorded the highest crime ratios and raw figures to those with the lowest ratios and raw figures in respect of each contact crime. From **tables 7** and **8** the following can be deduced:

- (i) The highest social contact crime ratios (crimes per 100 000 of the population) are recorded in the Western Cape in respect of murder (60.7), indecent assault (59.1) and common assault (739.3); and in the Northern Cape in respect of attempted murder (107.6), rape (142.8) and assault GBH (1 091.2). Aggravated robbery and common robbery are clearly a problem in the more economically affluent province of Gauteng. The lowest ratios as far as all eight contact crimes are concerned, were recorded in Limpopo.

The crime ratios (per capita figures, or number of crimes per 100 000 of the population) equals out the differences in population size and are a better indication of the presence of conditions conducive to and serving as generators of specific crimes than raw crime figures. Ratios also provide an indication of the chances of a crime occurring in a specific province (or other geographic entity) compared to other provinces. The chances of an indecent assault occurring in the Western Cape are nearly 12 times higher than in Limpopo, while the chances of an aggravated robbery occurring are ten times higher in Gauteng than in Limpopo. This pattern of provincial crime ratios remained basically the same over the past twelve years and can probably be explained by the social, economic and socio-demographic factors described in **section 2.1.5.1**. Earlier analyses according to the former policing areas (there were 43 such areas) also indicated social contact crime ratios **3 - 10** times higher in the policing areas of the Northern Cape, Western Cape and southern parts of the Eastern Cape. It seems as if a particularly strong relationship exists between the spatial distribution of social contact crime and alcohol abuse.

- (ii) The highest raw contact crime figures/frequencies pertaining to each contact crime are recorded in Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal and the Western Cape. An average of **62,0%** of the eight contact crimes are reported in these three provinces. These raw figures indicate the workload facing the Police in each province. Gauteng with **203 401** contact crime cases logically needs more police resources to address the crime problem than the Northern Cape with **21 453** contact crime cases. On the other hand, the geographical size and the prevalence of conditions conducive to and serving as generators of crime in the Northern Cape (which, according to the ratios in **table 7**, are high) should also be considered in decisions concerning the allocation of resources.

**Table 7**

**Provinces ordered from the highest recorded crime ratios for specific crimes during 2006/2007 to the lowest crime ratios (crimes per 100,000 of the population)**

| <b>Contact crime</b> | <b>Provinces horizontally ranked according to crime ratios</b> |               |               |               |               |               |              |               |         |
|----------------------|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------|
| Murder               | Western Cape   | Gauteng       | KwaZulu-Natal | Northern Cape | Gauteng       | Free State    | North West   | Mpumalanga    | Limpopo |
|                      | 60.7   | 52.5          | 50.6          | 43.6          | 39.8          | 32.2          | 27.3         | 25.3          | 14.1    |
| Attempted murder     | Northern Cape  | Gauteng       | KwaZulu-Natal | Western Cape  | Mpumalanga    | Free State    | North West   | Eastern Cape  | Limpopo |
|                      | 107.6  | 58.3          | 53.6          | 43.1          | 40.2          | 33.7          | 31.0         | 30.9          | 15.1    |
| Rape                 | Northern Cape  | North West    | Free State    | Gauteng       | Western Cape  | Mpumalanga    | Eastern Cape | KwaZulu-Natal | Limpopo |
|                      | 142.8  | 131.3         | 121.3         | 120.7         | 120.6         | 119.0         | 110.6        | 98.5          | 80.6    |
| Indecent assault     | Western Cape   | Northern Cape | Gauteng       | Free State    | KwaZulu-Natal | Eastern Cape  | North West   | Mpumalanga    | Limpopo |
|                      | 59.1   | 41.5          | 21.4          | 19.7          | 16.0          | 14.0          | 12.6         | 9.4           | 5.1     |
| Assault GBH          | Northern Cape  | Mpumalanga    | Western Cape  | Free State    | Gauteng       | Eastern Cape  | North West   | KwaZulu-Natal | Limpopo |
|                      | 1 091.2  | 547.7         | 545.9         | 540.7         | 510.6         | 510.0         | 488.9        | 311.7         | 285.4   |
| Common assault       | Western Cape   | Free State    | Northern Cape | Gauteng       | Mpumalanga    | KwaZulu-Natal | North West   | Eastern Cape  | Limpopo |
|                      | 739.3  | 672.0         | 663.8         | 618.5         | 427.5         | 323.8         | 319.1        | 304.3         | 227.4   |
| Aggravated robbery   | Gauteng  | Western Cape  | KwaZulu-Natal | Mpumalanga    | North West    | Free State    | Eastern Cape | Northern Cape | Limpopo |
|                      | 574.6  | 320.9         | 268.9         | 207.3         | 198.8         | 144.8         | 131.8        | 112.5         | 56.7    |
| Common robbery       | Gauteng  | Western Cape  | Mpumalanga    | Northern Cape | Free State    | North West    | Eastern Cape | KwaZulu-Natal | Limpopo |
|                      | 264.4  | 183.3         | 157.6         | 152.9         | 142.0         | 114.1         | 110.2        | 108.7         | 81.7    |

**Table 8**

**Provinces ordered from the highest recorded raw crime figures to the lowest crime figures**

| Contact crime      | Provinces horizontally ranked according to raw crime figures |               |               |              |            |            |               |               |               |
|--------------------|--|---------------|---------------|--------------|------------|------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Murder             | KwaZulu-Natal  | Eastern Cape  | Gauteng       | Western Cape | North West | Free State | Mpumalanga    | Limpopo       | Northern Cape |
|                    | 4 923  | 3 705         | 3 666         | 2 881        | 1 053      | 953        | 824           | 797           | 400           |
| Attempted murder   | Gauteng  | KwaZulu-Natal | Eastern Cape  | Western Cape | Mpumalanga | North West | Free State    | Northern Cape | Limpopo       |
|                    | 5 367  | 5 213         | 2 182         | 2 046        | 1 306      | 1 196      | 998           | 980           | 854           |
| Rape               | Gauteng  | KwaZulu-Natal | Eastern Cape  | Western Cape | North West | Limpopo    | Mpumalanga    | Free State    | Northern Cape |
|                    | 11 114   | 9 587         | 7 796         | 5 722        | 5 065      | 4 573      | 3 871         | 3 589         | 1 300         |
| Indecent assault   | Western Cape   | Gauteng       | KwaZulu-Natal | Eastern Cape | Free State | North West | Northern Cape | Mpumalanga    | Limpopo       |
|                    | 2 806  | 1 970         | 1 554         | 991          | 583        | 486        | 378           | 307           | 292           |
| Assault GBH        | Gauteng  | Eastern Cape  | KwaZulu-Natal | Western Cape | North West | Mpumalanga | Limpopo       | Free State    | Northern Cape |
|                    | 47 033   | 35 964        | 30 331        | 25 905       | 18 861     | 17 815     | 16 187        | 15 999        | 9 935         |
| Common assault     | Gauteng  | Western Cape  | KwaZulu-Natal | Eastern Cape | Free State | Mpumalanga | Limpopo       | North West    | Northern Cape |
|                    | 56 971   | 35 083        | 31 510        | 21 459       | 19 883     | 13 903     | 12 893        | 12 311        | 6 044         |
| Aggravated robbery | Gauteng  | KwaZulu-Natal | Western Cape  | Eastern Cape | North West | Mpumalanga | Free State    | Limpopo       | Northern Cape |
|                    | 52 924   | 26 171        | 15 226        | 9 297        | 7 672      | 6 742      | 4 284         | 3 218         | 1 024         |
| Common robbery     | Gauteng  | KwaZulu-Natal | Western Cape  | Eastern Cape | Mpumalanga | Limpopo    | North West    | Free State    | Northern Cape |
|                    | 24 356   | 10 578        | 8 697         | 7 769        | 5 127      | 4 632      | 4 404         | 4 201         | 1 392         |

For analysis and research to establish the relationship between conducive conditions, generators of crime and crime itself, the crime ratios (crime per 100 000 of the population) are much more suitable than the raw figures.

Unfortunately, ratios at a lower level of policing than provinces are highly questionable for the following reasons:

- Given the very high and rapid levels of urbanization in South Africa, as well as the added influx of foreigners<sup>12</sup>, the 2001 census data are already outdated, particularly at precinct level. According to figures provided to the SAPS by Statistics South Africa (SSA), the Hillbrow, Johannesburg Central, Durban Central and Pretoria Central police precincts have only **115 453**; **43 240**; **40 653**; and **45 195** people residing in them respectively. It does not need much logic to realise that these figures may be a gross underestimation of the number of people residing there. The real number of residents could well exceed the indicated figures by two to three or even four times. Since 2000 many high-rise office blocks had been transformed into housing units. The old CBD areas suddenly became high density residential areas, particularly aimed at accommodating a young, very cosmopolitan population. Furthermore, thousands of foreigners, street children and homeless people have flooded into these CBD's. The latter are now part of the resident population. Township precincts such as Tembisa, Khayelitsha, Galeshewe and Inanada also grow by the day. Informal settlements in and around the townships are mushrooming. This is why the official count for 2001 is considered to be already outdated.
- At precinct level the daily mobility patterns are of such a nature that ratios based on the resident population can be totally distorted. Most of the population (particularly those of an economically active age) of a suburb like Garsfontein would (especially on weekdays) be at work in the Pretoria CBD or the new CBD area created in Brooklyn, or even in the Johannesburg CBD or the new CBD in Sandton. During the early hours of the evening a percentage of these people would be in other precincts doing shopping, visiting places of entertainment or eating out, while others would be back at home. Thousands of people from the Temba precinct (in 2006/2007 still part of the North West province) will similarly on a daily basis commute from there to CBD areas in Gauteng. From North West they could travel through two areas of Gauteng (namely the Pretoria and North Rand Areas) to destinations in Area Johannesburg, probably workplaces in the Johannesburg Central precinct). These people may become victims of crime in any of a number of station precincts they pass through on their way to and from work.

Having indicated the factors complicating such an endeavour, the geographical analysis below is based on raw crime figures or frequencies.

Geographical analyses according to the crime distribution per precinct in the RSA are reflected in **tables 9, 10 and 11** and **maps 1 – 4**. The results are discussed below.

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<sup>12</sup> The number of undocumented immigrants in South Africa may vary between **3 - 6** million people. These people were not counted, but could still commit crime. Because they are not counted as part of the population, the population figures on which the crime ratio calculations are based, are too low. This means that the crime ratios may be inflated by **10 - 20%**.



**Table 9**

**Precincts generating 40% of socially-motivated contact crime in South Africa  
(ordered from the highest to the lowest number of reported cases)**

| <b>Murder</b>        | <b>Attempted murder</b> | <b>Rape</b>     | <b>Assault GBH</b>   |
|----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| Nyanga               | Umlazi                  | KwaMashu        | Hillbrow             |
| KwaMashu             | Nyanga                  | Inanda          | Galeshewe            |
| Inanda               | KwaMashu                | Umlazi          | Moroka               |
| Umlazi               | Tembisa                 | Tembisa         | KwaMashu             |
| Khayelitsha          | Hillbrow                | Temba           | Thohoyandou          |
| Harare               | Kwadukuza               | Moroka          | Atteridgeville       |
| Guguletu             | Moroka                  | Katlehong       | Umlazi               |
| Mthatha              | Empangeni               | Thohoyandou     | Vosman               |
| Kwazakele            | Galeshewe               | Nyanda          | Johannesburg Central |
| Tembisa              | Esikhawini              | Kwazakele       | Temba                |
| Esikhawini           | Temba                   | New Brighton    | Nyanda               |
| Plessislaer          | Bloemspruit             | Orange Farms    | Meadowlands          |
| New Brighton         | Gelvandale              | Seshego         | Tembisa              |
| Delft                | Atteridgeville          | Hillbrow        | Worcester            |
| Kraaifontein         | Alexandra               | Plessislaer     | Kanyamazane          |
| Katlehong            | Kanyamazane             | Mankweng        | Inanda               |
| Hillbrow             | Delft                   | Galeshewe       | Ivory Park           |
| Mfuleni              | Mitchells Plain         | Khayelitsha     | Kwanobuhle           |
| Empangeni            | Mamelodi                | Bethelsdorp     | Dobsonville          |
| Durban Central       | Bethelsdorp             | Kwadukuza       | Alexandra            |
| Alexandra            | Jeppe                   | Tonga           | Kwazakele            |
| Mariannhill          | Durban Central          | Evaton          | New Brighton         |
| Kwadukuza            | Johannesburg Central    | Dobsonville     | Rietgat              |
| Duncan Village       | Guguletu                | Rietgat         | Empangeni            |
| Moroka               | Phoenix                 | Jouberton       | Grahamstown          |
| Lusikisiki           | Bishop Lavis            | Mamelodi        | Duncan Village       |
| Bethelsdorp          | Inanda                  | Bloemspruit     | Tonga                |
| Dobsonville          | Chatsworth              | Mitchells Plain | Ikageng              |
| Temba                | Ivory Park              | Guguletu        | Mitchells Plain      |
| Ivory Park           | Masoyi                  | Meadowlands     | Rustenburg           |
| Kanyamazane          | Booysens                | Atteridgeville  | Rosedale             |
| Chatsworth           | Kagisanong              | Empangeni       | Kliptown             |
| Erasmia              | Katlehong               | Motherwell      | Mthatha              |
| Kwamakhutha          | Rabie Ridge             | Alexandra       | Jouberton            |
| Motherwell           | Khayelitsha             | Harare          | Randfontein          |
| Kwadabeku            | Harare                  | Tsakane         | Jeppe                |
| Mountain Rise        | Kwamsane                | Kwanobuhle      | Evaton               |
| Ezakeni              | Dobsonville             | Kanyamazane     | Gelvandale           |
| Sundumbili           | Mthatha                 | Ivory Park      | Thabong              |
| Mpumalanga KZN       | Rustenburg              | Mthatha         | Booysens             |
| Langa                | Mariannhill             | Rustenburg      | Kimberley            |
| Strand               | Kwazakele               | Thabong         | Mdantsane            |
| Msinga               | Kraaifontein            | Kagiso          | Seshego              |
| Mitchells Plain      | Roodepoort              | Westonaria      | Bethelsdorp          |
| Meadowlands          | Kwambonambi             | Randfontein     | Guguletu             |
| Jeppe                | Mabopane                | Bolobedu        | Kagiso               |
| Tsakane              | Manenberg               | Sebokeng        | Boithuso             |
| Rustenburg           | Sundumbili              | Mfuleni         | Pretoria Central     |
| Thabong              | Erasmia                 | Roodepoort      | Krugersdorp          |
| Bizana               | Kagiso                  | Kabokweni       | Siyabuswa            |
| Kwamsane             | Ladysmith               | Vosloorus       | Khayelitsha          |
| Philippi East        | Akasia                  | M.W. Makhubela  | Plessislaer          |
| Evaton               | Kwadabeka               | Ikageng         | Roodepoort           |
| Lingeletu West       | Meadowlands             | Grahamstown     | Mmabatho             |
| Engcobo              | Wierdabrug              | Vosman          | Delft                |
| Johannesburg Central | Duncan Village          | Loate           | Lenasia              |
| Mount Frere          | Nongoma                 | Kraaifontein    | Kraaifontein         |
| Bloemspruit          | Isipingo                | Durban Central  | Phoenix              |
| Galeshewe            | Rietgat                 | Mmabatho        | Mamelodi             |
| Port Shepstone       | Vosman                  | Delft           | Daveyton             |
| Westonaria           | Cato Manor              | Akasia          | Upington             |

| <b>Murder</b> | <b>Attempted murder</b> | <b>Rape</b>          | <b>Assault GBH</b> |
|---------------|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| Nongoma       | Orange Farms            | Esikhawini           | Bolobedu           |
| Ladysmith     | Evaton                  | Maaake               | Mankweng           |
| Roodepoort    | Vosloorus               | Etwatwa              | Protea Glen        |
| Bhekithemba   | Honeydew                | Siyabuswa            | Mfuleni            |
| Nqutu         | Cleveland               | Calcutta             | Sophiatown         |
| Walmer        | Garsfontein             | Mahwelereng          | Westonaria         |
| Umkomaas      | Loate                   | Masoyi               | Kopanong           |
| Krugersdorp   | Lyttelton               | Kwadabeka            | Bloemspruit        |
| Booysens      | Philippi                | Vanderbijlpark       | East London        |
| Cato Manor    | Tsakane                 | Mariannhill          | Harare             |
| Jouberton     | Mtulani                 | Erasmia              | Yeoville           |
| Kwanobuhle    | Kranskop                | Duncan Village       | Embalenhle         |
| Seshego       | Krugersdorp             | Ritavi               | Kamesh             |
| Edenvale      | Thohoyandou             | Mamelodi East        | Tokoza             |
| Nageleni      | New Brighton            | Orlando              | Orange Farms       |
| Mamelodi      | Pretoria Central        | Mdantsane            | Kabokweni          |
| Verulam       | Benoni                  | Phokeng              | Katlehong          |
| Randfontein   | Kwamakhutha             | Kliptown             | Kagisanong         |
| Osizweni      | Mountain Rise           | Ga-Rankuwa           | Mahwelereng        |
| Folweni       | Butterworth             | Kopanong             | Tsakane            |
| Libote        | Silverton               | Booysens             | Kwadabeka          |
| Sebokeng      | Philippi East           | Kwamhlanga           | Motherwell         |
| Orange Farms  | Etwatwa                 | Kagisanong           | Esikhawini         |
| Mamelodi      |                         | Bhekithemba          | Lusikisiki         |
| Tokoza        |                         | Madadeni             | Botshabelo         |
| Kwambonambi   |                         | Krugersdorp          | Khutsong           |
| Knysna        |                         | Nongoma              | Buffalo Flats      |
| Kagiso        |                         | Kwamakutha           | Orlando            |
| Reigerpark    |                         | Johannesburg Central | Akasia             |
| Tabankulu     |                         | Bethlehem            | Durban Central     |
| Vosloorus     |                         | Mabopane             | Ermelo             |
|               |                         | Osizweni             | Bethlehem          |
|               |                         | Daveyton             | Witbank            |
|               |                         | Queenstown           | Masoyi             |
|               |                         | Ermelo               | Kwadukuza          |
|               |                         | Embalenhle           | Phokeng            |
|               |                         | Dennilton            | Barberton          |
|               |                         | Mangaung             | Kirkwood           |
|               |                         | Diepkloof            | Diepkloof          |
|               |                         | Boithuso             | Vryburg            |
|               |                         | Rabie Ridge          | Kwanhlanga         |
|               |                         | Verulam              | Vosloorus          |
|               |                         | Tokoza               | Mamelodi East      |
|               |                         | Pretoria Central     | Jabulani           |
|               |                         | Piet Retief          | Cradock            |
|               |                         | Jabulani             | Loate              |
|               |                         | Kanana               | Oudtshoorn         |
|               |                         | Lebowakgomo          | Eldorado Park      |
|               |                         | Mogwase              | Graaff-Reinet      |
|               |                         | Jepe                 | Sasolburg          |
|               |                         | Gelvandale           | Kanana             |
|               |                         | Kleinvlei            | Ladysmith          |
|               |                         | Ngqelani             | Roodepan           |
|               |                         | De Deur              | Chatsworth         |
|               |                         | Kwamsane             | Queenstown         |
|               |                         |                      | Reigerpark         |
|               |                         |                      | Cambridge          |
|               |                         |                      | Mhluzi             |
|               |                         |                      | Madadeni           |
|               |                         |                      | Nelspruit          |
|               |                         |                      | Lichtenburg        |
|               |                         |                      | Seloshesha         |
|               |                         |                      | Edenpark           |
|               |                         |                      | Piet Retief        |
|               |                         |                      | Beaufort West      |

Forty percent of murders, attempted murders, rapes and assaults GBH occur in **8,6%**, **7,5%**, **10,4%** and **11,4%** of the **1 105<sup>13</sup>** police station precincts in the RSA respectively (see **table 10**). These crimes are thus extremely concentrated in their distribution. By far the majority of these crimes occur in predominantly black megatownships in South Africa's metropolitan areas. These precincts usually include large and growing informal settlements (squatter areas).

The top stations affected by socially-motivated contact crime to a lesser extent also include those serving the central business districts (CBD's) of the metropolises and areas on the periphery of the latter (e.g. Hillbrow and Johannesburg Central) with large and concentrated resident populations. The occupation density of housing units in such areas is often extremely high and overpopulation frequently occurs. The populations of the precincts in question mainly consist of black and/or Coloured people. These are the two groups most affected by unequal distribution of wealth as a result of the historical past of South Africa and by rapid urbanization. These factors create conditions as described earlier in this document.

A further analysis during which weights were allocated to murder, attempted murder, rape and assault GBH, was also done. The top 124 stations (see **table 11**) which account for **40%** of the social contact crime weight were analysed and reveal that respectively **89,0%**; **59,0%**; **62,0%**; and **47,0%** among the top **10%**, second **10%**, third **10%** and fourth **10%** were black megatownships. Among the top **10%** of precincts contributing to the weighted social contact crime, none were located in suburbs and suburban precincts only accounted for **11,0%**; **18,0%** and **38,0%** among the second, third and fourth **10%** segments respectively.

Local analysis at police station level consistently reveals an association between drinking places (e.g. shebeens, taverns, etc) frequented by socially dislocated youths, particularly from informal settlements, and social contact crime. Analysis of information linked to the geographic information system (GIS) at station level also indicates a concentration of incidents of both assault GBH and common assault in the vicinity of some shebeens.

### (c) Timeline analysis

Timeline analyses of all categories of serious crime have become a matter of routine by the CIAC at all levels of policing, because it forms the basis of operational planning.

Timeline analyses pertaining to murder, rape and assault GBH in South Africa over the period January 2001 to March 2007 are reflected in **graphs 1, 2 and 3**, while an analysis per day and hour of occurrence for the period 1 January to 31 March 2007 is reflected in **graphs 4 and 5**.

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<sup>13</sup> This figure indicates the number of police precincts demarcated on the geographic information system (GIS) at the time this analysis was done.

From all these graphs it can be deduced that the peak times of occurrence of murder, rape and assault GBH are as follows:

- The summer holiday season (November – January) and the long weekends during March – April;
- Saturdays in particular, but also Sundays and Fridays; and
- evenings (18h00 – 22h00).

It seems as if a relationship exists between the occurrence of these social contact crimes and peak times of social interaction during which alcohol, drugs or both are more likely to be involved.

**Table 10**

**A quinary stratification of the distribution of socially-motivated contact crime according to intensity of occurrence per precinct based on recorded raw figures as illustrated on maps 1 - 4**

|            | Murder       |              | Attempted murder |              | Rape         |              | Assault GBH  |              | Common assault |              | Indecent assault |              |
|------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|
|            | N*           | %            | N*               | %            | N*           | %            | N*           | %            | N*             | %            | N*               | %            |
| Top 20%    | 30           | 2,7          | 28               | 2,5          | 42           | 3,8          | 47           | 4,3          | 34             | 3,1          | 27               | 2,4          |
| Second 20% | 65           | 5,9          | 55               | 5,0          | 73           | 6,6          | 79           | 7,1          | 64             | 5,8          | 59               | 5,3          |
| Third 20%  | 106          | 9,6          | 90               | 8,1          | 118          | 10,6         | 123          | 11,1         | 103            | 9,3          | 94               | 8,5          |
| Fourth 20% | 159          | 14,4         | 158              | 14,3         | 193          | 17,5         | 200          | 18,1         | 182            | 16,5         | 159              | 14,4         |
| Fifth 20%  | 745          | 67,4         | 774              | 70,0         | 679          | 61,4         | 656          | 59,4         | 722            | 65,3         | 766              | 69,3         |
|            | <b>1 105</b> | <b>100,0</b> | <b>1 105</b>     | <b>100,0</b> | <b>1 105</b> | <b>100,0</b> | <b>1 105</b> | <b>100,0</b> | <b>1 105</b>   | <b>100,0</b> | <b>1 105</b>     | <b>100,0</b> |

\*"N" indicates the number of precincts accounting for any given segment of crime: It e.g indicates that only 30 precincts (2,7% of all precincts) account for 20% of all murders reported in South Africa; 95 precincts (less than 9,0%) account for 40% of all murders, etc.

**Table 11**

**Distribution of weighted social contact crime among 124 precincts accounting for 40% of such crime in South Africa**

| Segments of top 40% of weighted social crime | Distribution of precincts  |                       | Nature of precincts |                  |           |       |
|--|----------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------|-------|
|  | No of accountable stations | % of top 124 stations | Black townships     | Other townships* | CBD areas | Other |
| Top 10%                                      | 18                         | 14,5                  | 89%                 | -                | 11%       | -     |
| Second 10%                                   | 27                         | 21,8                  | 59%                 | 26%              | 4%        | 11%   |
| Third 10%                                    | 34                         | 27,4                  | 62%                 | 9%               | 12%       | 18%   |
| Fourth 10%                                   | 45                         | 36,3                  | 47%                 | 13,0             | 2%        | 38%   |
| <b>Total</b>                                 | <b>124</b>                 | <b>100,0</b>          | N/A                 |                  |           |       |

\*Formerly almost exclusively inhabited by Coloured and Indian people.

## 2.2 Contact-related crimes

Contact-related crimes cover arson and malicious damage to property. These crimes are closely associated with all kinds of assault and intergroup (or even intragroup) violent conflict, e.g. taxi-related violence and clan feuds. An example of this is a bar fight during which the furniture, liquor bottles and glasses are broken and customers' clothes torn and damaged. As a result, various assault and damage to property complaints may be laid, possibly even at various police stations serving the areas in which the different customers involved reside.

According to **tables 1** and **2**, the incidence of arson increased by **2,0%** while malicious damaged to property decreased by **-1,7%**. During 2005/2006 both of these crimes decreased, namely arson by **-7,4%** and malicious damage to property by **-4,9%**. It should also be noted that the numerous malicious damage to property cases exceed arson cases by more than **18** times in number.

## 2.3 Property-related crimes

South Africa experiences relatively lower levels of property-related crime than many other **INTERPOL** member countries. It was and is still accepted that levels of these crimes should simply not increase. **Tables 1, 2** and **12** indicate that two of the five property-related crimes decreased markedly, namely theft out of or from motor vehicle by a significant **-11,8%** and burglary at residential premises by **-5,9%**. This is an improvement on 2005/2006, particularly in the case of theft out of or from motor vehicles.

Table 12

**Decreases in property-related crime**

| Crimes                                  | Change in raw figures | Decrease in ratios |
|---|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Theft out of or from motor vehicle      | -10,8%                | -11,8%             |
| Burglary at residential premises        | -4,9%                 | -5,9%              |
| Stock-theft                             | 0,3%                  | -0,8%              |
| Theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 0,4%                  | -0,7%              |

The ratios for of stock-theft and theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles decreased marginally by **-0,8%** and **-0,7%** respectively, but the raw figures actually reflect a slight increase. The slight decrease in theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles (**-0,7%**) is an improvement on the marginal increase of **1,8%** recorded during 2005/2006.

Burglary at business premises increased by **6,3%** during 2006/2007. This is particularly worrying against the background of a **-3,6%** decrease recorded during the 2005/2006 financial year. A large part of this increase was caused by a significant increase of **15,3%** in burglary at business premises during the security guard strike lasting almost three months (April – June 2006) during the first quarter of the 2006/2007 financial year. Burglary at business premises decreased to such an extent during particularly the second and third quarters (but also the fourth quarter) of 2006/2007 that some of the damage done during the first quarter was reversed.

#### 2.4 Other serious crime

Other serious crimes, which account for **24,8%** of South Africa's total serious crime, include all theft not mentioned elsewhere, commercial crime and shoplifting. All theft not mentioned elsewhere (also called "other theft") basically refers to all theft excluding theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles, theft out of or from motor vehicles, housebreaking at both residential and non-residential premises and stock-theft (i.e. the crimes discussed as property-related crime). With **415 163** registered cases during 2006/2007, this is the single largest category of crime among the **27** categories featuring on the SAPS website at [www.saps.gov.za](http://www.saps.gov.za). (This means that this category of theft accounts for **19,0%** of all South Africa's recorded serious crime.) The fact that other theft accounts for so much of South Africa's serious crime is not unique to South Africa. The 1999 Interpol Report e.g. mentions *inter alia* that other theft accounts for the following percentages of all crime recorded in different countries: South Africa (**25,7%**); Denmark (**54,8%**); Australia (**45,9%**); France (**41,3%**); Germany (**30,3%**); Finland (**29,8%**); Canada (**28,3%**); and Norway (**25,3%**). Other theft covers anything from stealing kilometres of copper cable (costing with sometimes extremely serious/consequences such as an electrical substation  $\pm$ R30 million going up in flames and causing prolonged failures over large areas) or aircraft engines worth millions to taking a pen, ashtray, beer glass and/or

towel from a hotel/resort as a souvenir. Various docket analyses done in the past indicated that the items most frequently taken during cases of other theft are the following:

- Cellular telephones;
- money;
- jewellery; and
- tools (especially garden tools).

The figures for other theft are probably as high as they are for the following reasons:

- It covers the stealing of virtually everything not mentioned under the five property-related crimes discussed in **section 2.3** of this report.
- People can very easily put aside, store, mislay, lose or leave items like cellular telephones, money, jewellery and tools somewhere and then later believe such items to have been stolen; or report the loss as due to theft in order to claim from insurance.
- Organised syndicates commit some types of other theft at a high frequency. This can generate literally hundreds and even thousands of dockets over a very short period of time. An example of the latter is the stealing of brass water (reading) meters almost every few minutes during the night at different addresses in the same neighbourhood. By the next morning the culprits may have stolen a considerable number of water meters at different addresses, causing the home-owners affected to all lay complaints at the same or different police stations and resulting in numerous other theft cases being added to the crime statistics. The same applies to cable theft.

Commercial crime covers all kinds of fraud, forgery and uttering, misappropriations and embezzlement. Universally, the modern trend in commercial crime is for it to be handled “internally” as far as possible (i.e. within the company or industry affected) and to only hand cases over to the police for prosecution, if these are reported to the police at all. Many companies, particularly those in the financial sector which are entrusted with safeguarding the financial interests of their clients, do not want it to become publicly known if they have a number of rotten apples in their own baskets. They will consequently investigate cases internally and even deal with culprits in their own ways (e.g. by way of dismissal, forcing them to pay back defrauded sums and transfers).

Shoplifting is defined as consisting of stealing articles offered for sale by self-service shops during the shopping hours of such shops. It is necessary for the perpetrator to remove an article from the shelf, move past the cashier without paying for it and have the intention to steal such item. It is therefore actually logical that the majority of shoplifting cases are identified by the security staff and surveillance systems of such shops, sometimes with the assistance of customers. In most cases a perpetrator is arrested by the security staff and handed over to the police, who then open a case

docket (and thus add a case of shoplifting to the statistics). As in the case of commercial crime, the police are in the vast majority of cases only involved in the prosecution part of the case.

According to **tables 1** and **2**, other theft decreased and shoplifting increased marginally (it actually stabilized), as can also be seen in **table 13**. Commercial crime increased by a significant **12,6%**, after having decreased by **-0,2%** in 2005/2006.

**Table 13**

**Fluctuations in the incidence of other serious crime**

| Crimes                            | Decrease/increase based on raw figures | Decrease/increase based on ratios |
|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| All theft not mentioned elsewhere | -4,0%                                  | -5,1%                             |
| Commercial crime                  | 13,8%                                  | 12,6%                             |
| Shoplifting                       | 1,5%                                   | 0,5%                              |

**2.5 Crimes heavily dependent on police action for detection**

The crimes fitting this category are the following:

- Illegal possession of firearms.
- Drug-related crimes (these cover both the use, possession of and dealing in drugs).
- Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

The above crimes are usually not reported to the police by members of the public. These crimes come to attention primarily as a result of police actions like road-blocks and searches. An increase in these crimes may actually indicate that the police are more active, whereas a decrease may indicate reduced police activity. Other explanations may also exist for decreases and increases observed in relation to these crimes. Decreases may e.g. result from a change in strategy among gunrunners and drug pedlars (e.g. to avoid road-blocks), a real decrease in these phenomena, or the impact of previous actions like “arrive alive” campaigns on people’s drinking and driving behaviour.

Crimes heavily dependent on police action for detection are also indicators of the availability or presence of some of the generators of crime (particularly social/contact crimes). Research and docket analysis, as well as time and spatial analysis over the past decade, clearly indicate a link between alcohol and drugs on the one hand and crime on the other in South Africa. People under the influence of drugs and alcohol may become aggressive and/or start arguments, which could turn into physical confrontations resulting in assault, rape, attempted murder or murder. Drugs and even alcohol can further be quite expensive. For people who become addicted, it may become a very expensive habit. Addicts may consequently be driven to property-related crime and even robbery to get hold of the money needed to buy drugs. Drugs



are also the primary substance fuelling organised crime and causing turf wars among gangs. However, an increase in illegal possession of firearms and drug-related crime cases might not necessarily indicate an increase in the volumes of illegal firearms or drugs available in society. Similarly, a decrease does not necessarily indicate shrinking volumes of such firearms and drugs. To determine the true extent (volume) of drugs and illegal firearms floating around in any country will be extremely difficult, if not impossible.

All three crimes dependent on police action for detection, which at the same time also serve as generators of other crime, increased in 2006/2007. Driving under the influence, drug related crime and illegal possession of firearms increased by **14,3%**, **8,2%** and **5,6%** respectively. In the case of both driving under the influence and illegal possession of firearms the increases were much more significant during the current reporting period (2006/2007) than during the preceding financial year. The increase of **8,2%** in drug-related crimes during 2006/2007 was less than the **13,2%** increase recorded in 2005/2006. This can be explained against the background of major increases in drug-related crime since 2002/2003. Between 2002/2003 and 2005/2006 a **72,4%** increase (i.e a **24,1%** average annual increase) in drug-related crimes was recorded. It will be difficult to maintain similar percentage increases from such a high baseline.

### **3. The provincial crime situation**

The provincial serious crime ratios for the 21 serious crimes under consideration during the 2005/2006 and 2006/2007 financial years, as well as the percentage decreases and increases calculated on the basis of these ratios, are reflected in **table 14**.

**Table 14** and the raw figures or frequencies in **tables 15 - 28** and on the South African Police Service website ([www.saps.gov.za](http://www.saps.gov.za)) are self-explanatory. Only a few comments are therefore made in this section on increases and decreases in the incidence of crime. The focus is on the most serious contact crimes and some subtrends.

The eight contact crimes and six of the high-profile subcategories of aggravated robbery are analysed per province in **tables 15 – 28**. In each of these tables the provinces are ranked from the one with the highest decrease in the incidence of the specific crime featured in that particular table to the one with the highest increase. The degree to which the nine provinces achieved (or failed to achieve) their contact crime reduction targets is briefly discussed below.

Table 14

## Fluctuations in serious crime trends between the 2005/2006 and 2006/2007 financial years per province

| Crime category  | Eastern Cape |           |                     | Free State |           |                     | Gauteng   |           |                     |
|---|--------------|-----------|---------------------|------------|-----------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|---------------------|
|   | 2005/2006    | 2006/2007 | % Increase/decrease | 2005/2006  | 2006/2007 | % Increase/decrease | 2005/2006 | 2006/2007 | % Increase/decrease |
| <b>Contact crime (Crimes against the person)</b>              |              |           |                     |            |           |                     |           |           |                     |
| Murder  | 52.9         | 52.5      | -0,8                | 29.5       | 32.2      | 9,2                 | 38.0      | 39.8      | 4,7                 |
| Rape  | 127.3        | 110.6     | -13,1               | 125.6      | 121.3     | -3,4                | 128.2     | 120.7     | -5,9                |
| Indecent assault  | 14.6         | 14.1      | -3,4                | 22.1       | 19.7      | -10,9               | 22.2      | 21.4      | -3,6                |
| Attempted murder  | 36.4         | 30.9      | -15,1               | 35.4       | 33.7      | -4,8                | 59.6      | 58.3      | -2,2                |
| Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm       | 538.0        | 510.0     | -5,2                | 572.1      | 540.7     | -5,5                | 534.5     | 510.6     | -4,5                |
| Common assault  | 326.3        | 304.3     | -6,7                | 759.1      | 672.0     | -11,5               | 673.9     | 618.5     | -8,2                |
| Robbery with aggravating circumstances                        | 131.6        | 131.8     | 0,2                 | 141.1      | 144.8     | 2,6                 | 552.1     | 574.6     | 4,1                 |
| Common robbery  | 117.7        | 110.2     | -6,4                | 138.0      | 142.0     | 2,9                 | 270.8     | 264.4     | -2,4                |
| <b>Contact-related crime</b>                                  |              |           |                     |            |           |                     |           |           |                     |
| Arson   | 19.4         | 18.8      | -3,1                | 15.0       | 15.8      | 5,3                 | 21.1      | 21.7      | 2,8                 |
| Malicious damage to property                                  | 212.4        | 224.8     | 5,8                 | 348.5      | 324.7     | -6,8                | 473.5     | 456.5     | -3,6                |
| <b>Property-related crime</b>                                 |              |           |                     |            |           |                     |           |           |                     |
| Burglary at residential premises                              | 476.0        | 454.6     | -4,5                | 592.8      | 544.6     | -8,1                | 800.0     | 707.7     | -11,5               |
| Burglary at business premises                                 | 84.6         | 75.5      | -10,8               | 139.1      | 138.9     | -0,1                | 142.6     | 152.9     | 7,2                 |
| Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle                         | 78.4         | 80.5      | 2,7                 | 102.4      | 96.9      | -5,4                | 456.5     | 451.7     | -1,1                |
| Theft out of or from motor vehicle                            | 184.0        | 168.4     | -8,5                | 224.7      | 193.1     | -14,1               | 503.8     | 425.3     | -15,6               |
| Stock-theft   | 110.6        | 100.7     | -9,0                | 150.2      | 158.8     | 5,7                 | 5.5       | 5.6       | 1,8                 |
| <b>Crime heavily dependent on police action for detection</b> |              |           |                     |            |           |                     |           |           |                     |
| Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition                 | 22.3         | 20.8      | -6,7                | 13.1       | 11.5      | -12,2               | 35.0      | 39.6      | 13,1                |
| Drug-related crime  | 106.8        | 103.7     | -2,9                | 171.8      | 184.6     | 7,5                 | 147.1     | 120.2     | -18,3               |
| Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs               | 54.0         | 67.7      | 25,4                | 44.9       | 42.2      | -6,0                | 78.6      | 79.6      | 1,3                 |
| <b>Other serious crime</b>                                    |              |           |                     |            |           |                     |           |           |                     |
| All theft not mentioned elsewhere                             | 577.9        | 543.3     | -6,0                | 931.4      | 816.8     | -12,3               | 1 474.1   | 1 383.1   | -6,2                |
| Commercial crime  | 64.1         | 81.3      | 26,8                | 82.1       | 78.1      | -4,9                | 266.8     | 287.9     | 7,9                 |
| Shoplifting   | 95.4         | 93.9      | -1,6                | 111.0      | 104.3     | -6,0                | 197.2     | 195.8     | -0,7                |

Table 14 (continued)

## Fluctuations in serious crime trends between the 2005/2006 and 2006/2007 financial years per province

| Crime category  | KwaZulu-Natal |           |                     | Limpopo   |           |                     | Mpumalanga |           |                     |
|---|---------------|-----------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|---------------------|------------|-----------|---------------------|
|   | 2005/2006     | 2006/2007 | % Increase/decrease | 2005/2006 | 2006/2007 | % Increase/decrease | 2005/2006  | 2006/2007 | % Increase/decrease |
| <b>Contact crime (Crimes against the person)</b>              |               |           |                     |           |           |                     |            |           |                     |
| Murder  | 50.2          | 50.6      | 0,8                 | 12.5      | 14.1      | 12,8                | 27.1       | 25.3      | -6,6                |
| Rape  | 100.8         | 98.5      | -2,3                | 78.4      | 80.6      | 2,8                 | 123.9      | 119.0     | -4,0                |
| Indecent assault  | 17.0          | 16.0      | -5,9                | 4.7       | 5.1       | 8,5                 | 11.2       | 9.4       | -16,1               |
| Attempted murder  | 54.7          | 53.6      | -2,0                | 14.8      | 15.1      | 2,0                 | 42.0       | 40.2      | -4,3                |
| Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm       | 318.1         | 311.7     | -2,0                | 292.3     | 285.4     | -2,4                | 571.4      | 547.7     | -4,1                |
| Common assault  | 350.3         | 323.8     | -7,6                | 258.7     | 227.4     | -12,1               | 448.3      | 427.5     | -4,6                |
| Robbery with aggravating circumstances                        | 255.0         | 268.9     | 5,5                 | 53.8      | 56.7      | 5,4                 | 206.8      | 207.3     | 0,2                 |
| Common robbery  | 121.1         | 108.7     | -10,2               | 84.5      | 81.7      | -3,3                | 159.0      | 157.6     | -0,9                |
| <b>Contact-related crime</b>                                  |               |           |                     |           |           |                     |            |           |                     |
| Arson   | 12.6          | 12.6      | 0,0                 | 13.1      | 12.5      | -4,6                | 18.1       | 20.4      | 12,7                |
| Malicious damage to property                                  | 196.6         | 186.8     | -5,0                | 139.4     | 133.6     | -4,2                | 272.6      | 270.5     | -0,8                |
| <b>Property-related crime</b>                                 |               |           |                     |           |           |                     |            |           |                     |
| Burglary at residential premises                              | 419.3         | 403.8     | -3,7                | 236.5     | 227.6     | -3,8                | 624.5      | 590.3     | -5,5                |
| Burglary at business premises                                 | 94.1          | 97.8      | 3,9                 | 84.8      | 85.0      | 0,2                 | 91.2       | 105.9     | 16,1                |
| Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle                         | 155.4         | 144.6     | -6,9                | 24.0      | 25.9      | 7,9                 | 107.3      | 101.6     | -5,3                |
| Theft out of or from motor vehicle                            | 192.2         | 160.6     | -16,4               | 81.0      | 68.8      | -15,1               | 209.5      | 182.6     | -12,8               |
| Stock-theft   | 74.9          | 74.6      | -0,4                | 21.3      | 27.7      | 30,0                | 78.1       | 83.3      | 6,7                 |
| <b>Crime heavily dependent on police action for detection</b> |               |           |                     |           |           |                     |            |           |                     |
| Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition                 | 44.5          | 47.2      | 6,1                 | 8.6       | 7.8       | -9,3                | 17.0       | 17.6      | 3,5                 |
| Drug-related crime  | 240.3         | 268.7     | 11,8                | 34.4      | 38.3      | 11,3                | 57.7       | 64.3      | 11,4                |
| Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs               | 81.7          | 100.1     | 22,5                | 14.6      | 18.8      | 28,8                | 35.6       | 42.5      | 19,4                |
| <b>Other serious crime</b>                                    |               |           |                     |           |           |                     |            |           |                     |
| All theft not mentioned elsewhere                             | 570.6         | 524.1     | -8,1                | 345.2     | 330.3     | -4,3                | 937.8      | 868.7     | -7,4                |
| Commercial crime  | 85.5          | 109.0     | 27,5                | 34.2      | 39.3      | 14,9                | 82.7       | 90.9      | 9,9                 |
| Shoplifting   | 110.9         | 109.2     | -1,5                | 64.4      | 61.8      | -4,0                | 111.6      | 121.7     | 9,1                 |

Table 14 (continued)

## Fluctuations in serious crime trends between the 2005/2006 and 2006/2007 financial years per province

| Crime category   | Northern Cape |           |                     | North West |           |                     | Western Cape |           |                     |
|--|---------------|-----------|---------------------|------------|-----------|---------------------|--------------|-----------|---------------------|
|  | 2005/2006     | 2006/2007 | % Increase/decrease | 2005/2006  | 2006/2007 | % Increase/decrease | 2005/2006    | 2006/2007 | % Increase/decrease |
| <b>Contact crime (Crimes against the person)</b>               |               |           |                     |            |           |                     |              |           |                     |
| Murder   | 41.4          | 43.9      | 6,0                 | 25.0       | 27.3      | 9,2                 | 59.2         | 60.7      | 2,5                 |
| Rape   | 155.7         | 142.8     | -8,3                | 130.9      | 131.3     | 0,3                 | 132.3        | 120.6     | -8,8                |
| Indecent assault   | 39.8          | 41.5      | 4,3                 | 11.7       | 12.6      | 7,7                 | 65.6         | 59.1      | -9,9                |
| Attempted murder   | 115.4         | 107.6     | -6,8                | 32.3       | 31.0      | -4,0                | 39.9         | 43.1      | 8,0                 |
| Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm        | 1 178.3       | 1 091.2   | -7,4                | 504.6      | 488.9     | -3,1                | 613.0        | 545.9     | -10,9               |
| Common assault   | 728.7         | 663.8     | -8,9                | 360.3      | 319.1     | -11,4               | 822.8        | 739.3     | -10,1               |
| Robbery with aggravating circumstances                         | 119.8         | 112.5     | -6,1                | 214.2      | 198.8     | -7,2                | 278.7        | 320.9     | 15,1                |
| Common robbery   | 197.2         | 152.9     | -22,5               | 136.2      | 114.1     | -16,2               | 202.1        | 183.3     | -9,3                |
| <b>Contact-related crime</b>                                   |               |           |                     |            |           |                     |              |           |                     |
| Arson  | 20.8          | 19.8      | -4,8                | 15.3       | 17.1      | 11,8                | 12.8         | 13.2      | 3,1                 |
| Malicious damage to property                                   | 394.8         | 361.3     | -8,5                | 242.6      | 227.0     | -6,4                | 600.0        | 615.9     | 2,6                 |
| <b>Property-related crime</b>                                  |               |           |                     |            |           |                     |              |           |                     |
| Burglary at residential premises                               | 633.4         | 559.3     | -11,7               | 490.5      | 432.0     | -11,9               | 882.6        | 909.1     | 3,0                 |
| Burglary at business premises                                  | 210.8         | 219.7     | 4,2                 | 125.6      | 130.1     | 3,6                 | 171.0        | 213.2     | 24,7                |
| Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle                          | 33.4          | 31.3      | -6,3                | 87.6       | 90.8      | 3,7                 | 275.4        | 284.7     | 3,4                 |
| Theft out of or from motor vehicle                             | 298.8         | 287.8     | -3,7                | 179.6      | 143.8     | -19,9               | 745.8        | 708.6     | -5,0                |
| Stock-theft  | 170.5         | 144.4     | -15,3               | 70.9       | 74.6      | 5,2                 | 18.0         | 16.4      | -8,9                |
| <b>Crimes heavily dependent on police action for detention</b> |               |           |                     |            |           |                     |              |           |                     |
| Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition                  | 9.5           | 7.5       | -21,1               | 17.8       | 17.9      | 0,6                 | 48.5         | 53.2      | 9,7                 |
| Drug-related crime   | 222.3         | 216.8     | -2,5                | 158.1      | 191.6     | 21,2                | 748.8        | 865.4     | 15,6                |
| Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs                | 104.5         | 110.2     | 5,5                 | 52.0       | 55.0      | 5,8                 | 174.7        | 201.9     | 15,6                |
| <b>Other serious crime</b>                                     |               |           |                     |            |           |                     |              |           |                     |
| All theft not mentioned elsewhere                              | 975.4         | 843.8     | -13,5               | 731.2      | 681.7     | -6,8                | 1 937.9      | 1 966.4   | 1,5                 |
| Commercial crime   | 78.5          | 87.0      | 10,8                | 66.0       | 70.8      | 7,3                 | 153.7        | 164.8     | 7,2                 |
| Shoplifting  | 268.3         | 232.3     | -13,4               | 98.0       | 92.9      | -5,2                | 271.6        | 294.0     | 8,2                 |
|  |               |           |                     |            |           |                     |              |           |                     |

- **Murder (table 15):** No province achieved the 7 – 10% reduction target. Mpumalanga and the Eastern Cape achieved decreases below the target, while the remainder of the provinces experienced an increase in the incidence of murder. Some of these increases are marginal, but those in the Western Cape, Gauteng, the Northern Cape, Free State, North West and particularly Limpopo (13,5%) are significant.
- **Rape (table 16):** In the Eastern Cape (-13,0%), Northern Cape (-7,5%) and Western Cape (-6,9%) the 7 – 10% reduction target was met and even exceeded. Although decreases were recorded in most of the other provinces, these did not meet the target of a 7 - 10% reduction.
- **Attempted murder (table 18):** The Eastern Cape (-14,7%) exceeded the reduction target a significant margin, while most of the other provinces recorded some reductions without meeting the 7 - 10% reduction target. In the Western Cape a 10,3% increase in attempted murder was recorded.
- **Assault GBH (table 19):** All nine provinces recorded reductions, but only the Western Cape and Northern Cape achieved the target of a 7 - 10% reduction.
- **Common assault (table 20):** All the provinces with the exception of Mpumalanga, which experienced only a -3,7% decrease, achieved the 7 – 10% reduction target.
- **Robbery with aggravating circumstances (table 21):** The only provinces recording decreases in the incidence of this crime were North West (-6,3%) and the Northern Cape (-5,3%). Only North West achieved the 7 – 10% reduction target as far as aggravated robbery is concerned. The remaining seven provinces recorded increases ranging from a marginal 0,4% for the Eastern Cape to an extremely worrying 17,6% (that is 2 281 cases) for the Western Cape. The 6,3% increase in Gauteng is also quite significant, representing 3 140 more cases.
- **Common robbery (table 22):** Five of the nine provinces either achieved or exceeded the 7 – 10% reduction target. The Northern Cape and North West far exceeded the target by respectively achieving a -21,8% and -15,4% reduction in common robbery. Limpopo and Gauteng only achieved marginally reduced common robbery levels. Mpumalanga and the Free State recorded marginal increases of 0,1% and 3,1% respectively.

The percentage increases/decreases in the incidence of the six high-profile subcategories of aggravated robbery (figures for which are already included in the overall aggravated robbery figures) are also provided in order from the highest decrease to the highest increase in tables 23 – 28. Three of these six subtrends accounted for more than 6 000 cases of crime each during the 2006/2007 financial year. These are carjacking with 13 599 cases; robbery at residential premises (house robbery) with 12 761 cases; and robbery at business premises (business robberies) with 6 689 cases. These three subtrends of aggravated robbery form the focus of a special initiative against armed robbery launched towards the end of February 2007 (in Gauteng known as Operation Trio). If tables 23, 27 and 28 are scrutinized, the following seems evident:

- Almost **80,0% (77,3%)** of all carjackings recorded during 2006/2007 occurred in Gauteng (**51,1%**) and KwaZulu-Natal (**26,2%**). These two provinces recorded a **0,9%** and **15,8%** increase in carjackings respectively.
- Nearly **80,0% (79,3%)** of robberies at residential premises during 2006/2007 also occurred in Gauteng (**58,5%**) and KwaZulu-Natal (**20,8%**), with these provinces respectively recording a **26,3%** and a **47,8%** increase in the incidence of this particular subcategory of crime. These increases are a matter of serious concern, because these are the types of robberies which hit the media headlines on a daily basis and create a feeling that one is not even safe in the sanctity of one's own residence (as commented upon by the President in his State of the Nation address).
- Virtually **80% (79,5%)** of robberies at business premises during 2006/2007 occurred in Gauteng (**64,6%**) and KwaZulu-Natal (**14,9%**) as well, with these provinces recording a **40,9%** and **92,8%** increase respectively.

**Table 15**

**Provincial murder figures ranked from highest decreases to highest increases between the financial years 2005/2006 and 2006/2007**

| Province         | 2005/2006     | 2006/2007     | % Increase/decrease |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------|
| Mpumalanga       | 874           | 824           | -5,7                |
| Eastern Cape     | 3 726         | 3 705         | -0,6                |
| KwaZulu-Natal    | 4 847         | 4 923         | 1,6                 |
| Western Cape     | 2 748         | 2 881         | 4,8                 |
| Gauteng          | 3 430         | 3 666         | 6,9                 |
| Northern Cape    | 374           | 400           | 7,0                 |
| Free State       | 871           | 953           | 9,4                 |
| North West       | 956           | 1 053         | 10,1                |
| Limpopo          | 702           | 797           | 13,5                |
| <b>RSA Total</b> | <b>18 528</b> | <b>19 202</b> | <b>3,6</b>          |

**Table 16**

**Provincial rape figures ranked from highest decreases to highest increases between the financial years 2005/2006 and 2006/2007**

| Province         | 2005/2006     | 2006/2007     | % Increase/decrease |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------|
| Eastern Cape     | 8 960         | 7 796         | -13,0               |
| Northern Cape    | 1 405         | 1 300         | -7,5                |
| Western Cape     | 6 145         | 5 722         | -6,9                |
| Gauteng          | 11 562        | 11 114        | -3,9                |
| Free State       | 3 709         | 3 589         | -3,2                |
| Mpumalanga       | 3 991         | 3 871         | -3,0                |
| KwaZulu-Natal    | 9 731         | 9 587         | -1,5                |
| North West       | 5 007         | 5 065         | 1,2                 |
| Limpopo          | 4 416         | 4 573         | 3,6                 |
| <b>RSA Total</b> | <b>54 926</b> | <b>52 617</b> | <b>-4,2</b>         |

**Table 17**

**Provincial indecent assault figures ranked from highest decreases to highest increases between the financial years 2005/2006 and 2006/2007**

| Province         | 2005/2006    | 2006/2007    | % Increase/decrease |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------|
| Mpumalanga       | 361          | 307          | -15,0               |
| Free State       | 653          | 583          | -10,7               |
| Western Cape     | 3 047        | 2 806        | -7,9                |
| KwaZulu-Natal    | 1 639        | 1 554        | -5,2                |
| Eastern Cape     | 1 030        | 991          | -3,8                |
| Gauteng          | 2 001        | 1 970        | -1,5                |
| Northern Cape    | 359          | 378          | 5,3                 |
| North West       | 448          | 486          | 8,5                 |
| Limpopo          | 267          | 292          | 9,4                 |
| <b>RSA Total</b> | <b>9 805</b> | <b>9 367</b> | <b>-4,5</b>         |

**Table 18**

**Provincial attempted murder figures ranked from highest decreases to highest increases between the financial years 2005/2006 and 2006/2007**

| Province         | 2005/2006     | 2006/2007     | % Increase/decrease |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------|
| Eastern Cape     | 2 559         | 2 182         | -14,7               |
| Northern Cape    | 1 041         | 980           | -5,9                |
| Free State       | 1 044         | 998           | -4,4                |
| Mpumalanga       | 1 352         | 1 306         | -3,4                |
| North West       | 1 237         | 1 196         | -3,3                |
| KwaZulu-Natal    | 5 276         | 5 213         | -1,2                |
| Gauteng          | 5 374         | 5 367         | -0,1                |
| Limpopo          | 833           | 854           | 2,5                 |
| Western Cape     | 1 855         | 2 046         | 10,3                |
| <b>RSA Total</b> | <b>20 571</b> | <b>20 142</b> | <b>-2,1</b>         |

**Table 19**

**Provincial assault with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm figures ranked from highest to lowest decreases between the financial years 2005/2006 and 2006/2007**

| Province         | 2005/2006      | 2006/2007      | % Increase/decrease |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|
| Western Cape     | 28 479         | 25 905         | -9,0                |
| Northern Cape    | 10 632         | 9 935          | -6,6                |
| Free State       | 16 895         | 15 999         | -5,3                |
| Eastern Cape     | 37 868         | 35 964         | -5,0                |
| Mpumalanga       | 18 397         | 17 815         | -3,2                |
| Gauteng          | 48 205         | 47 033         | -2,4                |
| North West       | 19 296         | 18 861         | -2,3                |
| Limpopo          | 16 470         | 16 187         | -1,7                |
| KwaZulu-Natal    | 30 700         | 30 331         | -1,2                |
| <b>RSA Total</b> | <b>226 942</b> | <b>218 030</b> | <b>-3,9</b>         |

**Table 20**  
**Provincial common assault figures ranked from highest to lowest decreases between the financial years 2005/2006 and 2006/2007**

| Province         | 2005/2006      | 2006/2007      | % Increase/decrease |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|
| Limpopo          | 14 575         | 12 893         | -11,5               |
| Free State       | 22 417         | 19 883         | -11,3               |
| North West       | 13 776         | 12 311         | -10,6               |
| Western Cape     | 38 226         | 35 083         | -8,2                |
| Northern Cape    | 6 575          | 6 044          | -8,1                |
| KwaZulu-Natal    | 33 805         | 31 510         | -6,8                |
| Eastern Cape     | 22 967         | 21 459         | -6,6                |
| Gauteng          | 60 776         | 56 971         | -6,3                |
| Mpumalanga       | 14 436         | 13 903         | -3,7                |
| <b>RSA Total</b> | <b>227 553</b> | <b>210 057</b> | <b>-7,7</b>         |

**Table 21**  
**Provincial robbery with aggravating circumstances figures ranked from highest decreases to highest increases between the financial years 2005/2006 and 2006/2007**

| Province         | 2005/2006      | 2006/2007      | % Increase/decrease |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|
| North West       | 8 192          | 7 672          | -6,3                |
| Northern Cape    | 1 081          | 1 024          | -5,3                |
| Eastern Cape     | 9 262          | 9 297          | 0,4                 |
| Mpumalanga       | 6 658          | 6 742          | 1,3                 |
| Free State       | 4 166          | 4 284          | 2,8                 |
| Limpopo          | 3 030          | 3 218          | 6,2                 |
| Gauteng          | 49 784         | 52 924         | 6,3                 |
| KwaZulu-Natal    | 24 608         | 26 171         | 6,4                 |
| Western Cape     | 12 945         | 15 226         | 17,6                |
| <b>RSA Total</b> | <b>119 726</b> | <b>126 558</b> | <b>5,7</b>          |

**Table 22**  
**Provincial common robbery figures ranked from highest decreases to highest increases between the financial years 2005/2006 and 2006/2007**

| Province         | 2005/2006     | 2006/2007     | % Increase/decrease |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------|
| Northern Cape    | 1 779         | 1 392         | -21,8               |
| North West       | 5 208         | 4 404         | -15,4               |
| KwaZulu-Natal    | 11 688        | 10 578        | -9,5                |
| Western Cape     | 9 387         | 8 697         | -7,4                |
| Eastern Cape     | 8 284         | 7 769         | -6,2                |
| Limpopo          | 4 761         | 4 632         | -2,7                |
| Gauteng          | 24 420        | 24 356        | -0,3                |
| Mpumalanga       | 5 121         | 5 127         | 0,1                 |
| Free State       | 4 075         | 4 201         | 3,1                 |
| <b>RSA Total</b> | <b>74 723</b> | <b>71 156</b> | <b>-4,8</b>         |



**Table 23**

**Provincial carjacking figures ranked from highest decreases to highest increases between the financial years 2005/2006 and 2006/2007**

| Province         | 2005/2006     | 2006/2007     | % Increase/decrease |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------|
| Northern Cape    | 4             | 3             | -25,0               |
| Western Cape     | 965           | 911           | -5,6                |
| Gauteng          | 6 890         | 6 951         | 0,9                 |
| North West       | 582           | 648           | 11,3                |
| Mpumalanga       | 557           | 623           | 11,8                |
| KwaZulu-Natal    | 3 077         | 3 562         | 15,8                |
| Eastern Cape     | 525           | 608           | 15,8                |
| Free State       | 96            | 123           | 28,1                |
| Limpopo          | 129           | 170           | 31,8                |
| <b>RSA Total</b> | <b>12 825</b> | <b>13 599</b> | <b>6,0</b>          |

**Table 24**

**Provincial truck hijacking figures ranked from highest decreases to highest increases between the financial years 2005/2006 and 2006/2007**

| Province         | 2005/2006  | 2006/2007  | % Increase/decrease |
|------------------|------------|------------|---------------------|
| Eastern Cape     | 64         | 23         | -64,1               |
| North West       | 95         | 85         | -10,5               |
| Western Cape     | 10         | 9          | -10,0               |
| KwaZulu-Natal    | 91         | 85         | -6,6                |
| Free State       | 48         | 50         | 4,2                 |
| Mpumalanga       | 89         | 93         | 4,5                 |
| Gauteng          | 425        | 532        | 25,2                |
| Limpopo          | 6          | 12         | 100,0               |
| Northern Cape    | 1          | 3          | 200,0               |
| <b>RSA Total</b> | <b>829</b> | <b>892</b> | <b>7,6</b>          |

**Table 25**

**Provincial robbery of cash-in-transit figures ranked from the lowest to the highest increases between the financial years 2005/2006 and 2006/2007**

| Province         | 2005/2006  | 2006/2007  | % Increase/decrease |
|------------------|------------|------------|---------------------|
| North West       | 33         | 20         | -39,4               |
| Limpopo          | 44         | 23         | -47,7               |
| Eastern Cape     | 26         | 20         | -23,1               |
| Mpumalanga       | 19         | 18         | 5,3                 |
| Gauteng          | 141        | 172        | 22,0                |
| KwaZulu-Natal    | 66         | 121        | 83,3                |
| Western Cape     | 53         | 78         | 47,2                |
| Free State       | 1          | 14         | 1 300,0             |
| Northern Cape    | 0          | 1          | -                   |
| <b>RSA Total</b> | <b>383</b> | <b>467</b> | <b>219,9</b>        |

**Table 26**

**Provincial bank robbery figures ranked from the lowest to the highest increases between the financial years 2005/2006 and 2006/2007**

| Province         | 2005/2006 | 2006/2007  | % Increase/decrease |
|------------------|-----------|------------|---------------------|
| Gauteng          | 45        | 76         | 68,9                |
| KwaZulu-Natal    | 6         | 11         | 83,3                |
| Eastern Cape     | 2         | 5          | 150,0               |
| Mpumalanga       | 2         | 7          | 250,0               |
| Western Cape     | 1         | 5          | 400,0               |
| Free State       | 1         | 5          | 400,0               |
| Limpopo          | 1         | 6          | 500,0               |
| North West       | 1         | 13         | 1 200,0             |
| Northern Cape    | 0         | 1          | -                   |
| <b>RSA Total</b> | <b>59</b> | <b>129</b> | <b>118,6</b>        |

**Table 27**

**Provincial robbery at residential premises figures ranked from the highest decreases to the highest increases between the years 2005/2006 and 2006/2007**

| Province         | 2005/2006     | 2006/2007     | % Increase/decrease |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------|
| Eastern Cape     | 644           | 356           | -44,7               |
| Free State       | 111           | 64            | -42,3               |
| Limpopo          | 192           | 199           | 3,6                 |
| North West       | 729           | 853           | 17,0                |
| Gauteng          | 5 909         | 7 461         | 26,3                |
| Mpumalanga       | 354           | 505           | 42,7                |
| KwaZulu-Natal    | 1 796         | 2 655         | 47,8                |
| Western Cape     | 434           | 658           | 51,6                |
| Northern Cape    | 4             | 10            | 150,0               |
| <b>RSA Total</b> | <b>10 173</b> | <b>12 761</b> | <b>25,4</b>         |

**Table 28**

**Provincial robbery at business premises figures ranked from the lowest to the highest increases between the financial years 2005/2006 and 2006/2007**

| Province         | 2005/2006    | 2006/2007    | % Increase/decrease |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------|
| Eastern Cape     | 232          | 241          | 3,9                 |
| Limpopo          | 85           | 105          | 23,5                |
| Gauteng          | 3 068        | 4 322        | 40,9                |
| Northern Cape    | 8            | 13           | 62,5                |
| Western Cape     | 110          | 197          | 79,1                |
| KwaZulu-Natal    | 517          | 997          | 92,8                |
| North West       | 277          | 579          | 109,0               |
| Mpumalanga       | 67           | 173          | 158,2               |
| Free State       | 23           | 62           | 169,6               |
| <b>RSA Total</b> | <b>4 387</b> | <b>6 689</b> | <b>52,5</b>         |

#### 4. Acts of violence against the farming community

The figures pertaining to incidents involving acts of violence against and murders of members of the farming community (according to the definition employed by the security forces) in each province from the 2001/2002 financial year to the 2006/2007 financial year are depicted in **Tables 29** and **30** respectively. Incidents of violence against the farming community and murders of farm dwellers increased by **24,8%** and decreased by **2,3%** respectively if figures for 2005/2006 and 2006/2007 are compared. This indicates a lower mortality rate per incident.

The analysis per province indicates that violent incidents against the farming community increased significantly in North West - by **94,1%** (from **68** to **132** cases); the Free State - by **63,3%** (from **30** to **49** cases); Gauteng - by **57,2%** (from **215** to **338** cases); and KwaZulu-Natal - by **39,0%** (from **59** to **82** cases). In Mpumalanga, incidents increased by **8** cases. In all the other provinces reported acts of violence against the farming community decreased. Murders increased by **12** in Mpumalanga, **10** in the Free State, **7** in KwaZulu-Natal and **2** in North West.

According to analysis done by the Crime Information Analysis Centre of the SAPS more than **90,0%** of the acts of violence against the farming community are linked to robbery. In most respects the cases under discussion therefore correspond with the overall phenomenon of robbery at residential premises (house robbery) discussed in **section 2.1.4.2**.

**Table 29**

##### Total number of incidents per province

| Province      | 2001/2002    | 2002/2003  | 2003/2004  | 2004/2005  | 2005/2006  | 2006/2007  |
|---------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Gauteng       | 313          | 245        | 188        | 216        | 215        | 338        |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 130          | 83         | 119        | 73         | 59         | 82         |
| Mpumalanga    | 280          | 291        | 198        | 169        | 133        | 141        |
| Eastern Cape  | 76           | 36         | 43         | 26         | 46         | 14         |
| Western Cape  | 41           | 49         | 39         | 31         | 32         | 17         |
| Northern Cape | 10           | 12         | 7          | 11         | 11         | 2          |
| North West    | 132          | 82         | 70         | 84         | 68         | 132        |
| Limpopo       | 59           | 64         | 49         | 47         | 42         | 19         |
| Free State    | 28           | 41         | 60         | 37         | 30         | 49         |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>1 069</b> | <b>903</b> | <b>773</b> | <b>694</b> | <b>636</b> | <b>794</b> |

**Table 30**

##### Total number of murders per province

| Province      | 2001/2002  | 2002/2003  | 2003/2004 | 2004/2005 | 2005/2006 | 2006/2007 |
|---------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Gauteng       | 34         | 24         | 33        | 30        | 32        | 23        |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 24         | 19         | 18        | 12        | 9         | 16        |
| Mpumalanga    | 23         | 21         | 9         | 14        | 2         | 14        |
| Eastern Cape  | 18         | 1          | 4         | 1         | 5         | 3         |
| Western Cape  | 10         | 7          | 4         | 4         | 11        | 3         |
| Northern Cape | 2          | 2          | 0         | 1         | 3         | 0         |
| North West    | 17         | 14         | 4         | 3         | 8         | 10        |
| Limpopo       | 7          | 9          | 7         | 9         | 12        | 1         |
| Free State    | 5          | 6          | 9         | 8         | 6         | 16        |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>140</b> | <b>103</b> | <b>88</b> | <b>82</b> | <b>88</b> | <b>86</b> |

## 5. Escapes from police custody

The number of escapes from police custody, the number of escapees who escaped during these incidents, those re-arrested and the total number of people held in police custody during the 2003/2004, 2004/2005, 2005/2006 and 2006/2007 financial years are respectively indicated in **Table 31**. From the table it is clear that although the number of people in police custody increased by **9,7%** between the 2005/2006 and the 2006/2007 financial years, the number of escapes decreased by **-18,3%**. The number of escapees involved in these escapes also decreased by **26,2%** between the 2005/2006 and 2006/2007 financial years. The following becomes evident when figures for the 2003/2004 and the 2006/2007 financial years are compared:

- The number of incidents decreased by **42,7%**.
- The number of escapees decreased by **47,1%**.
- The number of people in police custody increased by **9,6%**.

The significant improvement in the capacity of the SAPS to retain people in custody is further confirmed by the fact that only **0,1%** - that is less than one out of a thousand - of people in police custody managed to escape during 2006/2007.

Escape incidents only increased in KwaZulu-Natal. The number of escapes in the province increased by **17** incidents, from **162** to **179**.

## 6. Attacks on and murders of members of the SAPS

The numbers of attacks on members of the SAPS recorded during the 2001/2002, 2002/2003, 2003/2004, 2004/2005, 2005/2006 and 2006/2007 financial years were 737, 906, 717, 721, 1 274 and 769 respectively. The numbers of members killed during attacks over the corresponding period were 139, 150, 108, 94, 95 and 108 respectively (**tables 33** and **34** indicate the provincial figures). This means that while there was a **39,6%** decrease in the number of attacks on SAPS members, the number of murders increased by **13,7%** (from 95 to 108 members murdered). The number of attacks (769 for 2006/2007) actually decreased to the same level as during the financial years 2001/2002 to 2004/2005 when an average of 770 cases was recorded per annum. In 2005/2006 it reached an unnaturally high number of 1 274 cases as a result of the service delivery riots.

The proportion of fatal attacks (incidents in which one or more police officers succumb to injuries sustained during attacks) during 2006/2007 stood at **14,0%**, which also represents a return to the same levels as recorded between 2003/2004 and 2004/2005. The low proportion of fatalities in 2005/2006 should be considered against the abnormal number of attacks (**1 274**) as a result of service delivery riots which were not aimed against SAPS members as such.

**Table 31**

**Escapes from police custody during the 2003/2004, 2005/2006 and 2006/2007 financial year**

| Province         | 1. Incidents   |               |               |               | 2. Escapees    |               |               |               | 3. Re-arrests  |               |               |               | 4. SAPS custody  |                  |                  |                  |
|------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
|                  | Financial Year |               |               |               | Financial Year |               |               |               | Financial Year |               |               |               | Financial Year   |                  |                  |                  |
|                  | 2003/<br>2004  | 2004/<br>2005 | 2005/<br>2006 | 2006/<br>2007 | 2003/<br>2004  | 2004/<br>2005 | 2005/<br>2006 | 2006/<br>2007 | 2003/<br>2004  | 2004/<br>2005 | 2005/<br>2006 | 2006/<br>2007 | 2003/ 2004       | 2004/ 2005       | 2005/ 2006       | 2006/ 2007       |
| Eastern Cape     | 160            | 130           | 106           | 69            | 286            | 261           | 218           | 139           | 142            | 136           | 103           | 36            | 319 027          | 295 818          | 263 735          | 272 368          |
| Free State       | 104            | 66            | 63            | 40            | 193            | 113           | 90            | 52            | 176            | 55            | 42            | 23            | 155 665          | 134 481          | 129 401          | 107 963          |
| Gauteng          | 315            | 240           | 164           | 123           | 469            | 335           | 250           | 223           | 57             | 48            | 31            | 33            | 404 976          | 577 238          | 462 499          | 562 070          |
| KwaZulu-Natal    | 241            | 189           | 162           | 179           | 437            | 419           | 280           | 242           | 82             | 46            | 25            | 166           | 250 966          | 172 017          | 148 965          | 281 708          |
| Mpumalanga       | 173            | 150           | 152           | 144           | 379            | 312           | 319           | 260           | 134            | 78            | 63            | 73            | 145 953          | 244 089          | 140 615          | 132 830          |
| Northern Cape    | 79             | 66            | 63            | 52            | 108            | 75            | 80            | 61            | 57             | 33            | 34            | 13            | 90 171           | 82 797           | 74 886           | 59 596           |
| Limpopo          | 77             | 77            | 67            | 54            | 128            | 160           | 173           | 91            | 25             | 25            | 89            | 79            | 128 718          | 148 132          | 163 491          | 250 360          |
| North West       | 163            | 121           | 127           | 92            | 335            | 237           | 265           | 166           | 95             | 71            | 97            | 88            | 157 854          | 160 054          | 191 873          | 180 628          |
| Western Cape     | 268            | 246           | 204           | 152           | 328            | 294           | 233           | 174           | 115            | 130           | 84            | 80            | 569 047          | 666 873          | 644 786          | 589 193          |
| <b>Total RSA</b> | <b>1 580</b>   | <b>1 285</b>  | <b>1 108</b>  | <b>905</b>    | <b>2 663</b>   | <b>2 206</b>  | <b>1 908</b>  | <b>1 408</b>  | <b>883</b>     | <b>622</b>    | <b>568</b>    | <b>591</b>    | <b>2 222 377</b> | <b>2 481 499</b> | <b>2 220 251</b> | <b>2 436 716</b> |

**Table 32****Proportion of fatal attacks on SAPS members**

| 2001/2002 | 2002/2003 | 2003/2004 | 2004/2005 | 2005/2006 | 2006/2007 |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 18,9%     | 16,6%     | 15,1%     | 13,0%     | 7,5%      | 14,0%     |

An analysis of attacks on police officials clearly reveals that most police officials are attacked while they are in hot pursuit of suspects, on the point of arresting suspects or during the course of making arrests. There is no research evidence to support the myth that police officers are mainly killed for their firearms or that there is a relationship between police corruption and the murder of police officials. Although most police officers are attacked while they are on duty, an analysis of those attacks during which police officers are killed indicates that most police officers are murdered while they are off-duty. When police officers are off-duty they are most at risk of being killed, because they usually do not wear bullet-proof vests, do not enjoy the protection afforded by being in the company of colleagues and are less vigilant than when they are on duty.

**Table 33****Attacks on members of the SAPS**

| Province      | 2001/2002  | 2002/2003  | 2003/2004  | 2004/2005  | 2005/2006    | 2006/2007  |
|---------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| Gauteng       | 243        | 291        | 157        | 188        | 223          | 177        |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 84         | 127        | 61         | 79         | 288          | 115        |
| Mpumalanga    | 57         | 105        | 74         | 80         | 136          | 85         |
| Eastern Cape  | 141        | 86         | 74         | 69         | 125          | 86         |
| Western Cape  | 89         | 173        | 229        | 228        | 265          | 145        |
| Northern Cape | 28         | 9          | 13         | 0          | 87           | 52         |
| North West    | 47         | 67         | 65         | 43         | 92           | 50         |
| Limpopo       | 25         | 21         | 35         | 27         | 32           | 10         |
| Free State    | 23         | 27         | 9          | 7          | 26           | 49         |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>737</b> | <b>906</b> | <b>717</b> | <b>721</b> | <b>1 274</b> | <b>769</b> |

**Table 34****Members of the SAPS murdered**

| Province      | 2001/2002  | 2002/2003  | 2003/2004  | 2004/2005 | 2005/2006 | 2006/2007  |
|---------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Gauteng       | 47         | 54         | 38         | 16        | 26        | 38         |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 45         | 41         | 21         | 28        | 23        | 32         |
| Mpumalanga    | 5          | 5          | 5          | 7         | 7         | 7          |
| Eastern Cape  | 13         | 19         | 14         | 14        | 16        | 6          |
| Western Cape  | 15         | 16         | 11         | 10        | 10        | 6          |
| Northern Cape | 0          | 0          | 0          | 0         | 1         | 3          |
| North West    | 8          | 6          | 11         | 12        | 7         | 8          |
| Limpopo       | 4          | 5          | 5          | 4         | 4         | 2          |
| Free State    | 2          | 4          | 3          | 3         | 1         | 6          |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>139</b> | <b>150</b> | <b>108</b> | <b>94</b> | <b>95</b> | <b>108</b> |