

CRIME AND SECURITY

MAR
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Overall Crime Trends | The Police | Correctional Services
National Defence | Private Security

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In line with our new format, updated sections of the *Survey* will be made available as standalone chapters in PDF and Excel formats.

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CRIME AND SECURITY

Gerbrandt van Heerden

At a glance^{ab}

	2023/24
Murder rate	44
Reported murders of children	1 164
Sexual offence rate	86
Aggravated robbery rate	241
Rate of serious assault	288
Drug-related crime rate	278
Stock theft rate	40
Shoplifting rate	85
Number of bank robberies	3
Number of cash-in-transit robberies	211
Number of non-residential (business) robberies	18 592
Number of residential robberies	23 614
South Africa's ranking on the Corruption Perceptions Index (2023)	83/180
Number of sworn police officials (2024)	150 388
— people per police officer (2024)	414 to 1
Number of active security officers (2024)	608 977
— people per private security officer (2024)	102 to 1
Number of police officers murdered	111
Deaths as a result of police action	460
Escapees from police custody (2023)	564
Correctional Services employees	38 861
Prison population	156 600
Females as a proportion of total prison population	3.0%
Proportion of prisoners who are remand detainees	38.0%
Number of active registered security businesses	16 452
a All data recorded in this table is for the 2023/24 financial year — which runs from 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024 — unless otherwise stated.	
b Rates are per 100 000 of the population. Unless otherwise stated, this is the rate used throughout the chapter.	

DEFINITIONS

Definitions of various crimes

Murder

The unlawful and intentional killing of another human being.

Attempted murder

The commission of an unlawful act with the intention of killing another human being but which does not result in the death of that human being.

Sexual assault

According to the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act of 2007, implemented on 16 December 2007, the rape and indecent assault categories were merged into one category: sexual offences. The new category accommodates a whole range of subcategories not previously catered for (including incest, paying for sex, bestiality, sexual violation of a corpse, and distribution of child pornography).

Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm

The unlawful and intentional direct or indirect application of force to the body of another person with the intention of causing grievous bodily harm to that person. The victim does not need to sustain serious injury. It is sufficient only for intent to cause serious injury to be demonstrated. The crime category is sometimes referred to as serious assault.

Common assault

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

Robbery with aggravating circumstances

The unlawful and intentional forceful removal and appropriation in aggravating circumstances of movable tangible property belonging to another. The unlawful act is usually committed with the use of a firearm or with other dangerous weapons. The crime category has seven subcategories: truck hijacking, car hijacking ("car-jacking"), cash-in-transit robbery, street robbery, residential robbery, business robbery, and bank robbery. It is sometimes abbreviated to "aggravated robbery".

Common robbery

The unlawful and intentional forceful removal and appropriation of movable tangible property belonging to another. In this instance, the unlawful act is not committed with a dangerous weapon.

Arson

The unlawful and intentional damage of an immovable structure which is suitable for human occupation or the storage of goods, and which belongs to another, by setting fire to it with the intention to prejudice another.

Malicious damage to property

The unlawful and intentional damage of property belonging to another.

Residential burglary

Also known as housebreaking. The unlawful and intentional breaking into a building by entering with the whole body, part of a body, or an instrument with the intention of committing a crime on the premises.

Non-residential (business) burglary

The unlawful and intentional breaking into a building not inhabited by humans through entering with the whole body, part of a body, or an instrument with the intention of committing a crime on the premises.

Theft of motor vehicles

The stealing of a motor vehicle belonging to another person or entity.

Theft out of or from motor vehicles

The stealing of parts, accessories or equipment that form part of a vehicle and other articles from a vehicle with the intention of permanently depriving the owner of the parts, accessories, equipment and articles.

Stock theft

The stealing of stock or produce belonging to another person.

Shoplifting

The stealing of articles offered for sale from a self-service shop.

Commercial crime

This category includes crimes such as fraud, uttering (dealing in counterfeit currency) and forgery. Forgery is the unlawful and intentional making of a false document to the actual or potential prejudice of another person. Fraud is the unlawful and intentional misrepresentation that leads to actual or potential prejudice to another person.

Trio crimes

These are residential and business burglaries and hijacking of cars.

Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition

The unlawful and intentional handling of a firearm and ammunition without a licence, whether such firearm belongs to the accused or to someone else.

Culpable homicide

The unlawful but unintentional killing of another human being.

Crimen injuria

The unlawful and intentional ruin of another person's dignity. The crime refers to non-physical offences such as the use of racially offensive language or other instances of emotional and psychological abuse.

STATISTICS AND TRENDS

Quarterly crime trends

Quarterly crime figures^a (actual numbers), 2019-24

Type of crime	Jul-Sep 2019	Jul-Sep 2021	Jul-Sep 2022	Jul-Sep 2024	Change 2019-24	Change 2022-24
Contact crimes (crimes against the person)	153 650	137 145	162 518	160 935	4.7%	-1.0%
Murder	5 446	6 163	7 004	6 545	20.2%	-6.6%
Attempted murder	4 856	5 157	6 155	7 061	45.4%	14.7%
Sexual offences ^b	13 730	11 964	13 283	12 765	-7.0%	-3.9%
Rape	10 985	9 556	10 590	10 191	-7.2%	-3.8%
Serious assault	39 807	35 625	41 251	42 721	7.3%	3.6%
Common assault	38 993	37 137	44 389	44 722	14.7%	0.8%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	37 617	31 480	38 412	35 429	-5.8%	-7.8%
Common robbery	13 201	9 619	12 024	11 692	-11.4%	-2.8%
Contact-related crimes	28 042	28 988	30 394	27 614	-1.5%	-9.1%
Arson	1 057	1 284	1 057	823	-22.1%	-22.1%
Malicious damage to property	26 985	27 704	29 337	26 791	-0.7%	-8.7%
Property-related crimes	117 539	89 576	96 217	83 170	-29.2%	-13.6%
Residential burglary	49 930	35 949	40 550	34 631	-30.6%	-14.6%
Non-residential (business) burglary	16 892	18 776	15 596	12 473	-26.2%	-20.0%
Theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles	12 253	8 721	9 937	8 597	-29.8%	-13.5%
Theft out of motor vehicles	30 586	19 467	22 792	20 820	-31.9%	-8.7%
Stock theft	7 878	6 663	7 342	6 649	-15.6%	-9.4%
Crimes detected as a result of police action	78 779	42 750	55 918	70 921	-10.0%	26.8%
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	4 485	3 335	4 047	4 325	-3.6%	6.9%
Drug-related crime	45 682	30 244	38 956	47 189	3.3%	21.1%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	26 079	7 649	10 761	16 051	-38.5%	49.2%
Sexual offences detected as a result of police action	2 533	1 522	2 154	3 356	32.5%	55.8%
Other serious crimes	108 072	94 810	113 381	108 435	0.3%	-4.4%
Other theft	71 362	59 671	70 576	61 079	-14.4%	-13.5%
Commercial crime	21 518	24 613	29 516	36 300	68.7%	23.0%
Shoplifting	15 192	10 526	13 289	11 056	-27.2%	-16.8%
Total	486 082	393 269	458 428	451 075	-7.2%	-1.6%

Source: South African Police Service (SAPS), *Second Quarter Crime Statistics (July to September 2024)*, pp8,10

a National crime overview for the period of July to September 2024.

b See the definition page at the beginning of the chapter. The SAPS is now reporting rape cases separately. However, the rape figures above form part of total sexual offences and, as a result, do not contribute to the total tally at the end of the column.

Contact crimes per capita^a, 2019-24

Contact crime category	Jul-Sep 2019	Jul-Sep 2020	Jul-Sep 2021	Jul-Sep 2022	Jul-Sep 2023	Jul-Sep 2024	Change 2019-24
Murder	9.0	9.0	10.0	12.0	11.0	11.0	22.2%
Attempted murder	8.0	8.0	9.0	10.0	11.0	11.0	37.5%
Rape	19.0	15.0	16.0	17.0	17.0	16.0	-15.8%
Serious assault	68.0	59.0	59.0	68.0	69.0	69.0	1.5%
Common assault	66.0	62.0	62.0	73.0	74.0	72.0	9.1%
Common robbery	22.0	17.0	16.0	20.0	20.0	19.0	-13.6%

Source: SAPS, *Second Quarter Crime Statistics (July to September 2024)*, p9

a Ratio per 100000 of the population.

Selected causative factors for murder, attempted murder and serious assault, July-September 2024

Type of crime	Murder	Attempted murder	Serious assault
Arguments/misunderstanding (not democratic-related)/road rage/provocation	1 069	1 815	19 431
Retaliation/revenge	231	227	1 693
Robbery	386	956	546
Gang-related	221	290	24
Vigilantism/mob justice	372	57	156
Law enforcement and security guards in line of duty ^a	45	97	145
Intervention in a fight	23	109	1 230
Taxi-related	87	43	4
Rape-related	19	24	147
During commission of another offence	81	196	476
Illicit mining	12	4	1

Source: SAPS, *Second Quarter Crime Statistics (July to September 2024)*, p16

a Excluding police murders.

Selected causative factors for murder by province, July-September 2024

Type of crime	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu- Natal	Limpopo
Arguments/misunderstandings (not related to domestic)/road rage/provocation	325	35	144	197	28
Robbery	40	9	111	74	10
Vigilantism/mob justice	93	10	82	59	15
Gang-related	18	0	24	0	0
Retaliation/revenge	6	2	17	30	0
Taxi-related	10	0	56	6	1
Rape-related	4	1	2	7	1
Law enforcement and security guards in line of duty (excluding police murder)	1	1	16	17	1
Carjacking	3	1	24	8	0
During commission of other crime (not robbery and rape)	2	4	30	12	3
Intervened in argument	6	0	5	5	0

Type of crime	Mpuma- langa	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	South Africa
Arguments/misunderstandings (not related to domestic)/road rage/provocation	22	42	48	228	1 069
Robbery	15	29	0	98	386
Vigilantism/mob justice	32	18	0	63	372
Gang-related	1	1	0	177	221
Retaliation/revenge	6	17	0	153	231
Taxi-related	0	1	0	13	87
Rape-related	1	2	0	1	19
Law enforcement and security guards in line of duty (excluding police murder)	0	4	0	5	45
Carjacking	5	2	0	6	49
During commission of other crime (not robbery and rape)	8	5	0	17	81
Intervened in argument	1	2	0	4	23

Source: SAPS, Second Quarter Crime Statistics (July to September 2024), p23

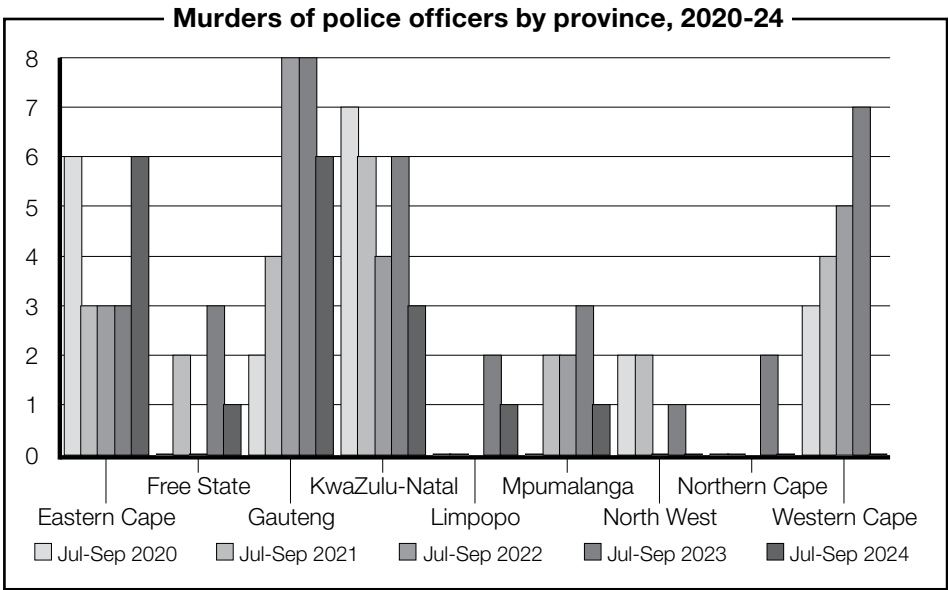
Murders of police^a officers by province, 2020-24

Province	Jul-Sep 2020	Jul-Sep 2021	Jul-Sep 2022	Jul-Sep 2023	Jul-Sep 2024
Eastern Cape	6	3	4	3	6
Free State	0	2	0	3	1
Gauteng	2	4	8	8	6
KwaZulu-Natal	7	6	4	6	3
Limpopo	N/A	N/A	0	2	1
Mpumalanga	0	2	2	3	1
North West	2	2	0	1	0
Northern Cape	N/A	N/A	0	2	0
Western Cape	3	4	5	7	0
South Africa	20	23	23	35	18

Source: SAPS, Second Quarter Crime Statistics (July to September 2024), p29

a Includes on and off duty officers.

N/A – Not available.



Domestic violence-related murders by province, 2021-24

Province	Jul-Sep 2021	Jul-Sep 2022	Jul-Sep 2023	Jul-Sep 2024
Eastern Cape	30	44	38	36
Free State	13	16	16	25
Gauteng	26	39	31	22
KwaZulu-Natal	13	53	46	46
Limpopo	8	11	5	14
Mpumalanga	8	17	12	8
North West	9	16	11	15
Northern Cape	5	7	11	4
Western Cape	24	36	37	37
South Africa	136	239	207	207

Source: SAPS, Second Quarter Crime Statistics (July to September 2024), p50

Selected domestic violence-related crimes by sex,
July-September 2024

Category	Female	Male	Total
Murder	106	101	207
Attempted murder	232	131	363
Rape	765	44	809
Sexual assault	129	2	131
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	4 989	1 998	6 987
Common assault	11 896	2 653	14 549
Common robbery	173	42	215
Aggravated robbery	46	30	76
Arson	81	66	147
Malicious damage to property	3 463	1 827	5 290
Other theft	903	568	1 471
Residential burglary	250	160	410

Source: SAPS, Second Quarter Crime Statistics (July to September 2024), p50

STATISTICS AND TRENDS

National crime trends

Tally of the most serious crimes, 1994/95-2023/24

Type of crime	Number	Proportion of total ^a
Contact crimes (crimes against the person)	20 479 791	33.4%
Murder	627 803	1.0%
Attempted murder	679 773	1.1%
Sexual offences	1 684 745	2.7%
Serious assault	6 229 830	10.2%
Common assault	5 967 011	9.7%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	3 507 819	5.7%
Common robbery	1 782 810	2.9%
Contact-related crimes	3 892 508	6.3%
Arson	202 141	0.3%
Malicious damage to property	3 690 367	6.0%
Property-related crimes	16 977 692	27.7%
Residential burglary	7 340 707	12.0%
Non-residential (business) burglary	2 200 800	3.6%
Theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2 167 978	3.5%
Theft out of motor vehicles	4 301 215	7.0%
Stock theft	966 992	1.6%
Crimes heavily dependent on police action for detection	5 946 374	9.7%
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	439 186	0.7%
Drug-related crime	4 045 582	6.6%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	1 461 606	2.4%
Other serious crimes	15 922 236	25.9%
All other theft	11 734 127	19.1%
Commercial crime	2 218 574	3.6%
Shoplifting	1 969 535	3.2%
Total	61 370 701	100.0%

Source: SAPS, www.saps.gov.za, accessed September 2008, 19 September 2014, 29 September 2015, 24 October 2017, 10 October 2018, 12 September 2019, 31 July 2020, 31 August 2022, 29 November 2023, accessed 19 December 2024

a Sub-totals in the column may not add up, owing to rounding.

National crime figures^a (actual numbers), 1994/95-2023/24

Type of crime	1994/95	2019/20	2020/21	2022/23	2023/24	Change 1994/95- 2023/24	Change 2022/23- 2023/24
Contact crimes (crimes against the person)	630 885	621 282	535 217	696 833	678 701	7.6%	-2.6%
Murder	25 965	21 325	19 972	27 494	27 621	6.4%	0.5%
Attempted murder	26 806	18 635	18 707	25 131	28 451	6.1%	13.2%
Sexual offences ^b	44 751	53 293	46 214	53 498	53 285	19.1%	-0.4%
Rape ^c	—	42 289	36 330	42 780	42 569	—	-0.5%
Serious assault	215 671	166 720	143 393	169 374	179 572	-16.7%	6.0%
Common assault	200 248	165 494	149 442	185 374	190 399	-4.9%	2.7%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	84 785	143 990	119 841	146 125	150 317	77.3%	2.9%
Common robbery	32 659	51 825	37 648	47 057	49 056	50.2%	4.2%
Contact-related crimes	134 253	112 244	102 269	118 744	115 885	-13.7%	-2.4%
Arson	10 948	3 783	3 238	3 626	3 419	-68.8%	-5.7%
Malicious damage to property	123 305	108 461	99 031	115 118	112 466	-8.8%	-2.3%
Property-related crimes	655 476	469 224	369 745	375 970	360 365	-45.0%	-4.2%
Residential burglary	231 355	205 959	159 721	163 493	154 041	-33.4%	-5.8%
Non-residential (business) burglary	87 600	69 713	65 508	62 588	58 055	-33.7%	-7.2%
Theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles	105 867	46 921	35 023	37 461	36 695	-65.3%	-2.0%
Theft out of motor vehicles	183 367	118 213	83 183	87 173	86 639	-52.8%	-0.6%
Stock theft	47 287	28 418	26 310	25 255	24 935	-47.3%	-1.3%
Crimes detected as a result of police action^c	82 626	280 562	170 149	219 539	247 032	199.0%	12.5%
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	10 999	15 779	12 930	15 649	15 846	44.1%	1.3%
Drug-related crime	45 928	170 510	121 359	162 122	172 999	276.7%	6.7%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	25 699	94 273	35 860	41 768	58 187	126.4%	39.3%
Other serious crimes	515 650	426 569	354 566	437 741	445 917	-13.5%	1.9%
Other theft	386 292	282 817	224 345	275 452	265 290	-31.3%	-3.7%
Commercial crime	63 056	83 869	82 890	112 592	127 510	102.2%	13.2%
Shoplifting	66 302	59 883	47 331	49 697	53 117	-19.9%	6.9%
Total	2 018 890	1 909 881	1 531 946	1 806 047	1 847 900	-8.5%	2.3%

Source: SAPS, www.saps.gov.za, accessed September 2008, 19 September 2014, 29 September 2015, 24 October 2017, 10 October 2018, 12 September 2019, 31 July 2020, 3 June 2022, 29 November 2023, 19 December 2024

- a Not all crimes have been included. This table includes only the 20 most serious categories of crimes plus arson. Arson has been included for continuity although it falls outside the definition of a serious crime. The SAPS defines a serious crime as one occurring with a frequency of more than 10 000 cases a year or at a rate of 20 per 100 000 of the population.
- b See the definition page at the beginning of the chapter. The SAPS is now reporting rape cases separately. The rape figures for 1994/95 form part of total sexual offences and, as a result, do not contribute to the total tally at the end of the column.
- c Excludes sexual offences detected as a result of police action, a new category introduced in 2014/15, as there is no 1994/95 comparative data for the indicator.

National crime figures^a (rates), 1994/95-2023/24

Type of crime	1994/95	2019/20	2020/21	2022/23	2023/24	Change 1994/95- 2023/24	Change 2022/23- 2023/24
Contact crimes (crimes against the person)	1 626	1 057	898	1 124	1 090	-33.0%	-3.1%
Murder	67	36	33	44	44	-33.8%	0.0%
Attempted murder	69	32	31	41	46	-33.8%	12.7%
Sexual offences ^b	115	91	78	86	86	-25.6%	-0.9%
Rape ^c	118	72	61	69	68	-42.1%	-1.0%
Serious assault	556	284	241	273	288	-48.1%	5.5%
Common assault	516	282	251	299	306	-40.8%	2.2%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	219	245	201	236	241	10.2%	2.4%
Common robbery	84	88	63	76	79	-6.2%	3.8%
Contact-related crimes	346	191	172	192	186	-46.2%	-2.9%
Arson	28	6	5	6	5	-80.4%	-6.2%
Malicious damage to property	318	185	166	186	181	-43.2%	-2.8%
Property-related crimes	1 690	798	620	607	579	-65.8%	-4.6%
Residential burglary	596	350	268	264	247	-58.5%	-6.2%
Non-residential (business) burglary	226	119	110	101	93	-58.8%	-7.7%
Theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles	273	80	59	60	59	-78.4%	-2.5%
Theft out of motor vehicles	473	201	140	141	139	-70.6%	-1.1%
Stock theft	122	48	44	41	40	-67.2%	-1.7%
Crimes detected as a result of police action^c	212	477	285	354	397	87.1%	12.0%
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	28	27	22	25	25	-9.1%	0.8%
Drug-related crime	118	290	204	262	278	135.4%	6.2%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	66	160	60	67	93	41.6%	38.7%
Other serious crimes	1 330	726	595	706	716	-46.2%	1.4%
Other theft	996	481	376	444	426	-57.2%	-4.1%
Commercial crime	163	143	139	182	205	25.6%	12.7%
Shoplifting	171	102	79	80	85	-50.1%	6.4%
Total	5 204	3 249	2 569	2 914	2 967	-43.0%	1.8%

Source: SAPS, www.saps.gov.za, accessed September 2008, 19 September 2014, 29 September 2015, 24 October 2017, 10 October 2018, 12 September 2019, 31 July 2020, 3 June 2022, 29 November 2023, 19 December 2024

- a Not all crimes have been included. This table includes only the 20 most serious categories of crimes plus arson. Arson has been included for continuity although it falls outside the definition of a serious crime. The SAPS defines a serious crime as one occurring with a frequency of more than 10 000 cases a year or at a rate of 20 per 100 000 of the population.
- b See the definition page at the beginning of the chapter. The SAPS is now reporting rape cases separately. The rape figures for 1994/95 form part of total sexual offences and, as a result, do not contribute to the total tally at the end of the column.
- c Excludes sexual offences detected as a result of police action, a new category introduced in 2014/15, as there is no 1994/95 comparative data for the indicator.

Daily incidence of the most serious crimes^a, 1994/95 and 2023/24

Type of crime	1994/95		2023/24		Change in incidents per day	
	Overall number	Incidents per day	Overall number	Incidents per day	Number	Proportion
Contact crimes (crimes against the person)	630 885	1 728	615 014	1 685	-43	-2.5%
Murder	25 965	71	27 621	76	5	6.6%
Attempted murder	26 806	73	28 451	78	5	6.8%
Sexual offences ^b	44 751	123	53 285	146	23	18.7%
Serious assault	215 671	591	179 572	492	-99	-16.8%
Common assault	200 248	549	190 399	522	-27	-5.0%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	84 785	232	150 317	412	180	77.5%
Common robbery	32 659	90	49 056	134	44	49.3%
Contact-related crimes	134 253	368	115 885	317	-51	-13.7%
Arson	10 948	30	3 419	9	-21	-68.8%
Malicious damage to property	123 305	338	112 466	308	-30	-8.8%
Property-related crimes	655 476	1 796	360 365	987	-809	-45.0%
Residential burglary	231 355	634	154 041	422	-212	-33.4%
Non-residential (business) burglary	87 600	240	58 055	159	-81	-33.7%
Theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles	105 867	290	36 695	101	-189	-65.3%
Theft out of motor vehicles	183 367	502	86 639	237	-265	-52.7%
Stock theft	47 287	130	24 935	68	-62	-47.4%
Crimes heavily dependent on police action for detection^c	82 626	226	247 032	677	451	199.5%
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	10 999	30	15 846	43	13	44.7%
Drug-related crime	45 928	126	172 999	474	348	276.2%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	25 699	70	58 187	159	89	127.7%
Other serious crimes	515 650	1 413	445 917	1 222	-191	-13.5%
Other theft	386 292	1 058	265 290	727	-331	-31.3%
Commercial crime	63 056	173	127 510	349	176	101.9%
Shoplifting	66 302	182	53 117	146	-36	-20.0%
Total	2 018 890	5 531	1 847 900	5 063	-468	-8.5%

Source: SAPS, www.saps.gov.za, accessed September 2008, 19 September 2014, 29 September 2015, 24 October 2017, 10 October 2018, 12 September 2019, 31 July 2020, 3 June 2022, 29 November 2023; 19 December 2024; CRA calculations

- a Not all crimes have been included. This table includes only the 20 most serious categories of crimes plus arson. Arson has been included for continuity although it falls outside the definition of a serious crime. The SAPS defines a serious crime as one occurring with a frequency of more than 10 000 cases a year or at a rate of 20 per 100 000 of the population.
- b The definition of this crime category can be found underneath the first table in this chapter.
- c Excludes sexual offences detected as a result of police action, a new category introduced in 2014/15, as there is no 1994/95 comparative data for the indicator.

Trends

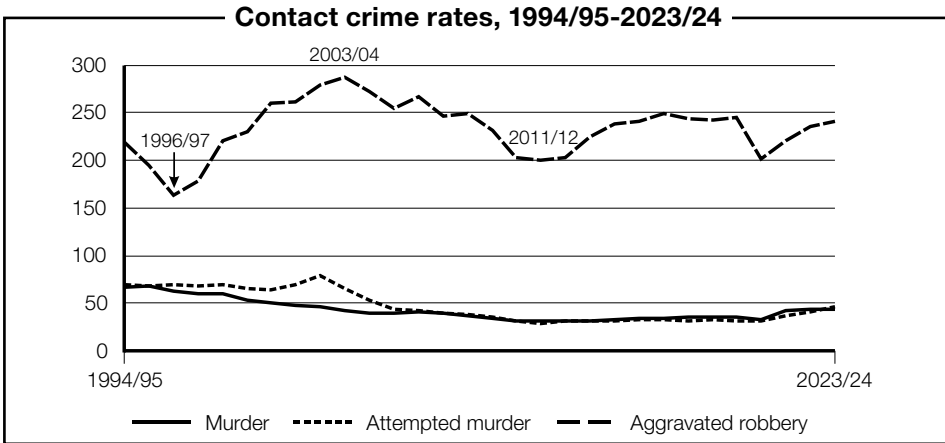
Contact crimes: actual reported cases and rates per 100 000 people, 1994/95-2023/24

Year	Murder		Attempted murder		Aggravated robbery		Sexual offences	
	Cases	Rates	Cases	Rates	Cases	Rates	Cases	Rates
1994/95	25 965	67	26 806	69	84 785	219	44 751	115
1995/96	26 877	68	26 876	68	77 167	195	49 813	126
1996/97	25 470	63	28 576	70	66 163	163	51 435	127
1997/98	24 486	60	28 145	68	73 053	178	51 959	126
1998/99	25 127	60	29 545	70	92 630	221	49 679	118
1999/2000	22 604	53	28 179	65	98 813	230	52 891	123
2000/01	21 758	50	28 128	64	113 716	260	52 872	121
2001/02	21 405	48	31 293	70	116 736	261	54 293	121
2002/03	21 553	47	35 861	79	126 905	279	52 425	115
2003/04	19 824	43	30 076	65	133 658	288	66 079	143
2004/05	18 793	40	24 516	53	126 789	272	69 117	148
2005/06	18 455	40	20 369	44	119 242	255	67 064	145
2006/07	19 106	41	19 957	43	126 038	267	64 071	138
2007/08	18 400	39	18 643	39	117 760	247	62 484	133
2008/09	18 084	37	18 140	38	120 920	249	69 197	147
2009/10	16 767	34	17 247	35	113 200	231	66 992	139
2010/11	15 893	32	15 360	31	101 039	203	64 921	132
2011/12	15 554	31	14 730	29	100 769	200	60 539	128
2012/13	16 213	31	16 236	31	105 488	203	60 888	127
2013/14	17 023	32	16 989	32	118 963	225	56 680	118
2014/15	17 805	33	17 537	32	129 045	239	53 617	99
2015/16	18 673	34	18 127	33	132 527	241	51 895	94
2016/17	19 016	34	18 205	33	140 956	249	49 660	89
2017/18	20 336	36	18 233	32	138 364	244	50 108	88
2018/19	21 022	36	18 980	33	140 032	243	52 420	91
2019/20	21 325	36	18 635	32	143 990	245	53 293	91
2020/21	19 972	33	18 707	31	119 841	201	46 214	78
2021/22	25 181	42	22 095	37	132 788	221	52 694	88
2022/23	27 494	44	25 131	41	146 125	236	53 498	86
2023/24	27 621	44	28 451	46	150 317	241	53 285	86
1994/95-2023/24	6.4%	-33.8%	6.1%	-33.8%	77.3%	10.2%	19.1%	-25.6%

Source: SAPS, www.saps.gov.za, accessed September 2008, 19 September 2014, 29 September 2015, 24 October 2017, 10 October 2018, 22 October 2019, 3 June 2022, 29 November 2023; 19 December 2024

Peak year

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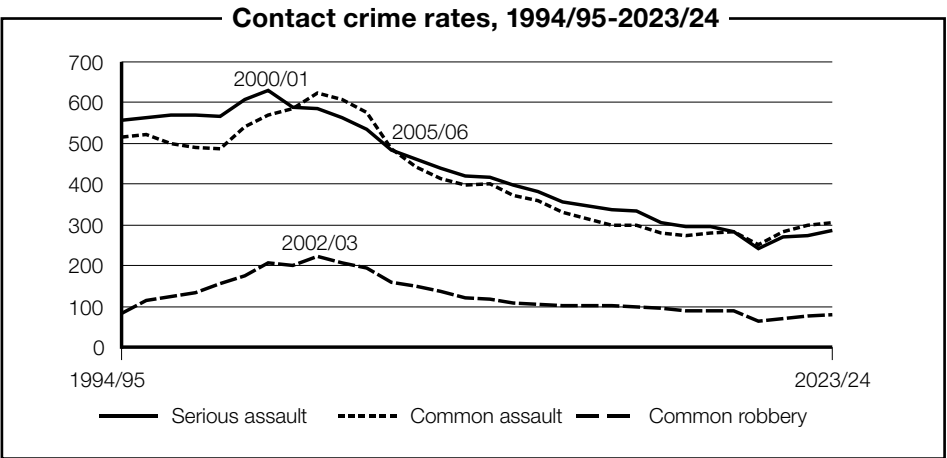


➔ **Contact crimes: actual reported cases and rates per 100 000 people, 1994/95-2023/24 (continued)**

Year	— Serious assault —		— Common assault —		— Common robbery —	
	Cases	Rates	Cases	Rates	Cases	Rates
1994/95	215 671	556	200 248	516	32 659	84
1995/96	223 097	564	206 006	521	45 683	115
1996/97	231 497	570	203 023	500	50 676	125
1997/98	234 819	570	201 317	489	54 932	133
1998/99	237 818	566	203 678	485	64 978	155
1999/2000	261 804	608	232 024	539	74 711	174
2000/01	275 289	630	248 862	570	90 215	207
2001/02	264 012	589	261 886	584	90 205	201
2002/03	266 321	586	282 526	622	101 537	223
2003/04	260 082	561	280 942	606	95 551	206
2004/05	249 369	535	267 857	575	90 825	195
2005/06	225 655	484	225 434	485	74 221	159
2006/07	216 754	460	207 869	443	70 598	150
2007/08	208 705	439	195 885	414	64 417	136
2008/09	202 328	419	190 709	396	58 764	122
2009/10	203 807	416	194 922	400	56 993	117
2010/11	197 470	397	184 103	372	54 442	110
2011/12	191 612	381	180 165	359	52 566	105
2012/13	185 050	356	171 653	331	53 196	102
2013/14	182 333	346	166 081	316	53 505	102
2014/15	182 556	338	161 486	299	54 927	102
2015/16	182 933	333	164 958	300	54 110	98
2016/17	170 616	306	156 450	280	53 418	96
2017/18	167 352	295	156 243	275	50 730	89
2018/19	170 979	296	162 012	281	51 765	90
2019/20	166 720	284	165 494	282	51 825	88
2020/21	143 393	241	149 442	251	37 648	63
2021/22	162 842	271	169 963	283	41 600	69
2022/23	169 374	273	185 374	299	47 057	76
2023/24	179 572	288	190 399	306	49 056	79
1994/95-2023/24	-16.7%	-48.1%	-4.9%	-40.8%	50.2%	-6.2%

Source: SAPS, www.saps.gov.za, accessed September 2008, 19 September 2014, 29 September 2015, 24 October 2017, 10 October 2018, 22 October 2019, 3 June 2022, 29 November 2023; 19 December 2024

Peak year



**Property-related crimes: actual reported cases and rates
per 100 000 people, 1994/95-2023/24**

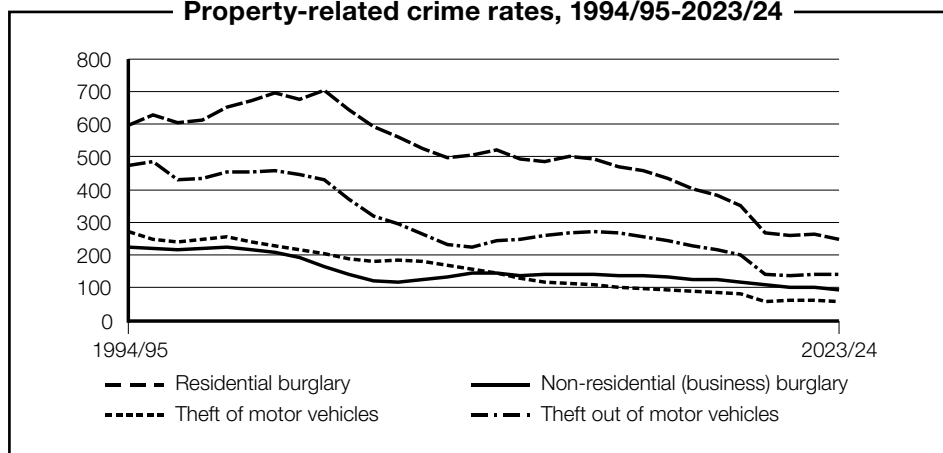
Year	Residential — burglary ^a —		Non-residential (business) — burglary ^a —		Theft of motor vehicles and — motorcycles —		Theft out of — motor vehicle —	
	Cases	Rates	Cases	Rates	Cases	Rates	Cases	Rates
1994/95	231 355	596	87 600	226	105 867	273	183 367	473
1995/96	248 903	629	87 377	221	98 669	249	191 833	485
1996/97	244 665	603	87 153	215	97 332	240	174 675	430
1997/98	251 579	611	90 294	219	102 571	249	179 191	435
1998/99	274 081	653	94 273	225	107 448	256	190 027	453
1999/2000	289 921	673	93 077	216	103 041	239	195 411	454
2000/01	303 162	694	91 445	209	100 030	229	200 532	459
2001/02	302 657	675	87 114	194	96 859	216	199 282	445
2002/03	319 984	704	73 975	163	93 133	205	195 896	431
2003/04	299 290	645	64 629	139	88 144	190	171 982	371
2004/05	276 164	593	56 048	120	83 857	180	148 512	319
2005/06	261 402	560	54 217	116	85 595	183	138 582	297
2006/07	248 462	527	58 240	123	85 979	182	123 361	262
2007/08	236 638	497	62 756	132	79 970	168	110 988	233
2008/09	245 465	507	69 829	144	75 630	156	108 909	225
2009/10	255 278	520	71 544	146	71 449	146	120 054	245
2010/11	246 612	495	68 907	138	64 162	129	122 334	246
2011/12	244 667	485	69 902	139	58 800	117	129 644	258
2012/13	261 319	501	73 492	141	58 102	112	138 956	267
2013/14	259 784	492	73 464	139	56 645	107	143 801	271
2014/15	253 716	470	74 358	138	55 090	102	145 358	269
2015/16	250 606	456	75 008	136	53 809	98	139 386	254
2016/17	246 654	436	75 618	134	53 307	94	138 172	244
2017/18	228 094	402	71 195	125	50 663	89	129 174	228
2018/19	220 865	383	71 224	123	48 324	84	125 076	217
2019/20	205 959	350	69 713	119	46 921	80	118 213	201
2020/21	159 721	268	65 508	110	35 023	59	83 183	140
2021/22	156 170	260	62 197	103	37 402	62	81 504	136
2022/23	163 493	264	62 588	101	37 461	60	87 173	141
2023/24	154 041	247	58 055	93	36 695	59	86 639	139
1994/95-2023/24	-33.4%	-58.5%	-33.7%	-58.8%	-65.3%	-78.4%	-52.8%	-70.6%

Source: SAPS, www.saps.gov.za, accessed September 2008, 19 September 2014, 29 September 2015, 24 October 2017, 10 October 2018, 12 September 2019, 31 July 2020, 3 June 2022, 29 November 2023; 19 December 2024

a Refers to the unlawful misappropriation of goods from unoccupied premises (see definition of robbery further in this chapter).

Peak year

Property-related crime rates, 1994/95-2023/24



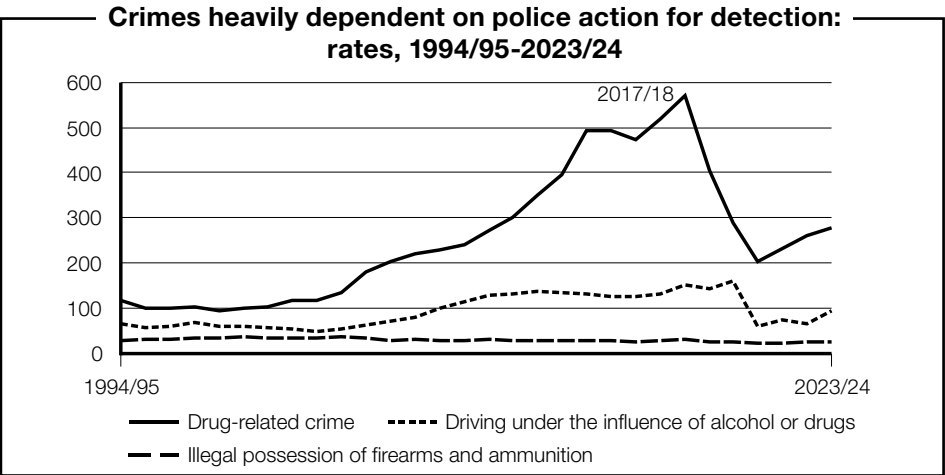
Crimes heavily dependent on police action for detection: actual reported cases and rates per 100 000 people, 1994/95-2023/24

Year	— Drug-related crime —		Driving under the influence — of alcohol or drugs —		— Illegal possession ^a —	
	Cases	Rates	Cases	Rates	Cases	Rates
1994/95	45 928	118	25 699	66	10 999	28
1995/96	39 334	99	23 040	58	12 336	31
1996/97	40 363	100	24 522	60	12 750	31
1997/98	42 452	103	28 749	70	13 386	33
1998/99	39 493	94	25 109	60	14 714	35
1999/2000	43 602	101	26 035	61	15 387	36
2000/01	44 939	103	25 512	58	14 770	34
2001/02	52 900	118	24 553	55	15 494	35
2002/03	53 810	118	22 144	49	15 839	35
2003/04	62 689	135	24 886	54	16 839	36
2004/05	84 001	180	33 116	64	15 497	33
2005/06	94 792	204	33 076	71	13 231	29
2006/07	104 369	221	38 210	81	14 160	30
2007/08	108 902	228	48 338	101	13 335	28
2008/09	116 949	241	56 121	115	13 918	29
2009/10	134 687	273	62 904	128	14 430	30
2010/11	150 561	301	66 645	133	14 385	29
2011/12	176 218	349	69 410	137	14 372	29
2012/13	206 721	396	71 025	136	14 813	28
2013/14	260 596	492	69 725	132	15 362	29
2014/15	266 902	494	68 561	127	15 116	28
2015/16	259 165	472	76 159	139	14 772	27
2016/17	292 689	518	75 034	133	16 134	29
2017/18	323 547	570	86 160	152	17 558	31
2018/19	232 657	403	82 912	144	15 736	27
2019/20	170 510	290	94 273	160	15 779	27
2020/21	121 359	204	35 860	60	12 930	22
2021/22	140 326	233	43 873	73	13 549	23
2022/23	162 122	262	41 768	67	15 649	25
2023/24	172 999	278	58 187	93	15 846	25
1994/95-2023/24	276.7%	135.4%	126.4%	41.6%	44.1%	-9.1%

Source: SAPS, www.saps.gov.za, accessed September 2008, 19 September 2014, 29 September 2015, 24 October 2017, 10 October 2018, 12 September 2019, 31 July 2020, 3 June 2022, 29 November 2023; 19 December 2024

a Of firearms and ammunition.

Peak year



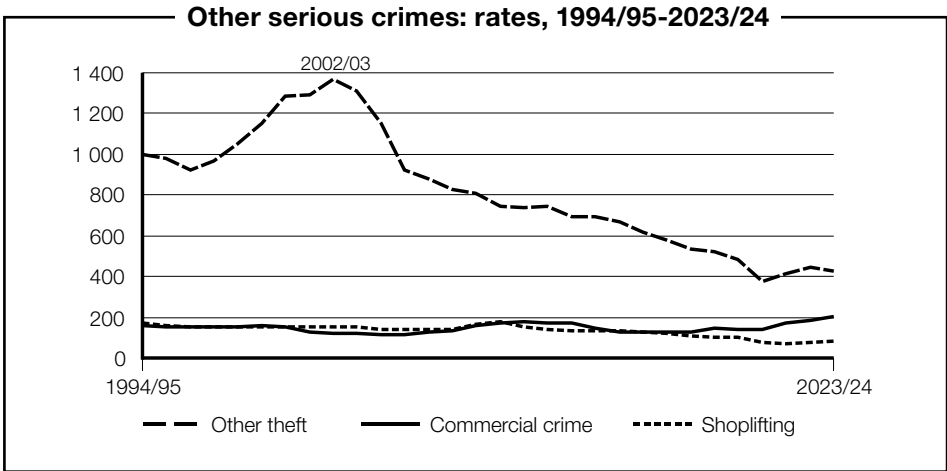
Other serious crimes: actual reported cases and rates per 100 000 people, 1994/95-2023/24

Year	Other theft		Commercial crime ^a		Shoplifting	
	Cases	Rates	Cases	Rates	Cases	Rates
1994/95	386 292	996	63 056	163	66 302	171
1995/96	387 612	979	60 949	154	63 338	160
1996/97	375 180	925	62 182	153	61 786	152
1997/98	399 042	969	63 292	154	63 522	154
1998/99	441 521	1 051	63 350	151	64 597	154
1999/2000	496 345	1 153	67 915	158	66 046	153
2000/01	559 636	1 281	66 573	152	67 665	155
2001/02	576 676	1 287	58 462	130	68 404	153
2002/03	620 240	1 365	56 232	124	69 005	152
2003/04	606 460	1 307	55 869	120	71 888	155
2004/05	536 281	1 151	53 931	116	66 525	143
2005/06	424 677	923	51 910	116	64 433	138
2006/07	407 714	876	59 637	130	65 428	138
2007/08	387 554	826	63 233	136	66 934	140
2008/09	386 858	810	75 166	159	80 713	166
2009/10	360 120	745	82 414	172	88 568	180
2010/11	361 222	736	85 646	177	78 326	157
2011/12	370 916	746	85 570	174	71 810	142
2012/13	356 847	694	89 138	175	71 267	136
2013/14	363 517	696	76 744	149	70 487	133
2014/15	360 541	668	67 830	126	71 327	132
2015/16	340 372	619	69 917	127	68 786	125
2016/17	328 272	581	73 550	130	67 454	119
2017/18	302 656	533	73 277	129	62 180	110
2018/19	300 457	520	83 823	145	60 167	104
2019/20	282 817	481	83 869	143	59 883	102
2020/21	224 345	376	82 890	139	47 331	79
2021/22	249 215	414	102 057	170	42 549	71
2022/23	275 452	444	112 592	182	49 697	80
2023/24	265 290	426	127 510	205	53 117	85
1994/95-2023/24	-28.7%	-55.4%	78.6%	11.7%	-25.0%	-53.2%

Source: SAPS, www.saps.gov.za, accessed September 2008, 19 September 2014, 29 September 2015, 24 October 2017, 10 October 2018, 12 September 2019, 31 July 2020, 3 June 2022, 29 November 2023; 19 December 2024

a The fraudulent appropriation/embezzlement of funds through the use of computers and other forms of electronic communication.

Peak year



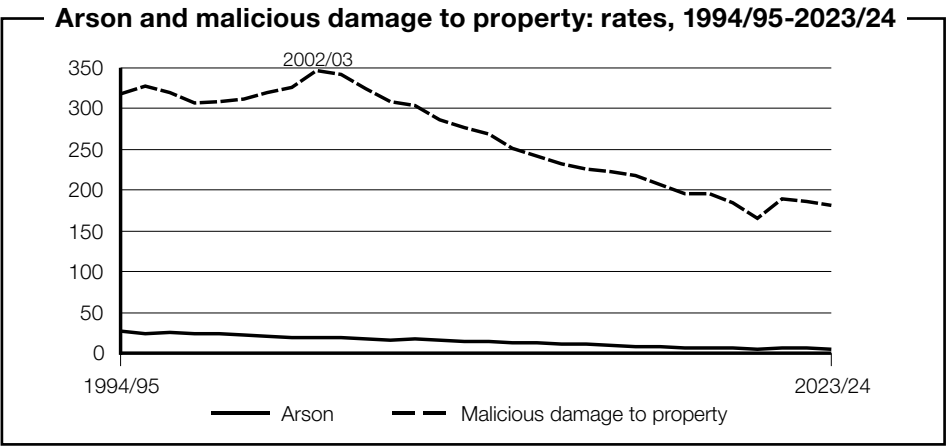
Arson, malicious damage to property and total serious crimes: actual reported cases and rates per 100 000 people, 1994/95-2023/24

Year	Arson		Malicious damage to property		Total serious crime ^a	
	Cases	Rates	Cases	Rates	Cases	Rates
1994/95	10 948	28	123 305	318	2 018 890	5 202
1995/96	9 611	24	129 679	328	2 000 525	5 218
1996/97	10 110	25	129 781	320	2 033 010	5 011
1997/98	9 863	24	126 542	307	2 094 259	5 086
1998/99	10 037	24	129 164	308	2 211 765	5 266
1999/2000	9 583	22	134 346	312	2 364 870	5 492
2000/01	8 945	21	139 455	319	2 505 675	5 735
2001/02	8 739	20	145 451	325	2 529 000	5 644
2002/03	9 186	20	157 070	346	2 631 524	5 790
2003/04	8 806	19	158 247	341	2 554 964	5 513
2004/05	8 184	18	150 785	324	2 385 773	5 126
2005/06	7 247	16	141 776	308	2 147 913	4 633
2006/07	7 438	17	140 713	303	2 104 259	4 491
2007/08	6 948	16	134 251	286	2 032 194	4 299
2008/09	6 445	14	131 469	276	2 072 869	4 308
2009/10	6 304	14	129 343	268	2 096 451	4 302
2010/11	6 157	13	122 814	251	2 047 941	4 144
2011/12	5 996	13	119 907	242	2 063 484	4 123
2012/13	5 665	12	119 026	232	2 105 735	4 068
2013/14	5 458	11	117 983	226	2 154 394	4 101
2014/15	5 127	10	120 662	223	2 152 866	3 987
2015/16	4 903	9	119 901	218	2 120 722	3 859
2016/17	4 321	8	116 409	206	2 122 837	3 767
2017/18	3 869	7	111 492	196	2 090 080	3 683
2018/19	4 083	7	113 089	196	2 005 295	3 474
2019/20	3 783	6	108 461	185	1 952 170	3 321
2020/21	3 238	5	99 031	166	1 568 276	2 630
2021/22	4 102	7	113 403	189	1 678 511	2 791
2022/23	3 626	6	115 118	186	1 806 047	2 914
2023/24	3 419	5	112 466	181	1 847 900	2 967
1994/95-2023/24	-68.8%	-80.4%	-8.8%	-43.2%	-8.5%	-43.0%

Source: SAPS, www.saps.gov.za, accessed September 2008, 19 September 2014, 29 September 2015, 24 October 2017, 10 October 2018, 12 September 2019, 31 July 2020, 3 June 2022, 29 November 2023; 19 December 2024

a The figures from 2011/12 to 2019/20 include a crime category called 'sexual offences depending on police action for detection'.

Peak year



Robbery, murder and kidnappings

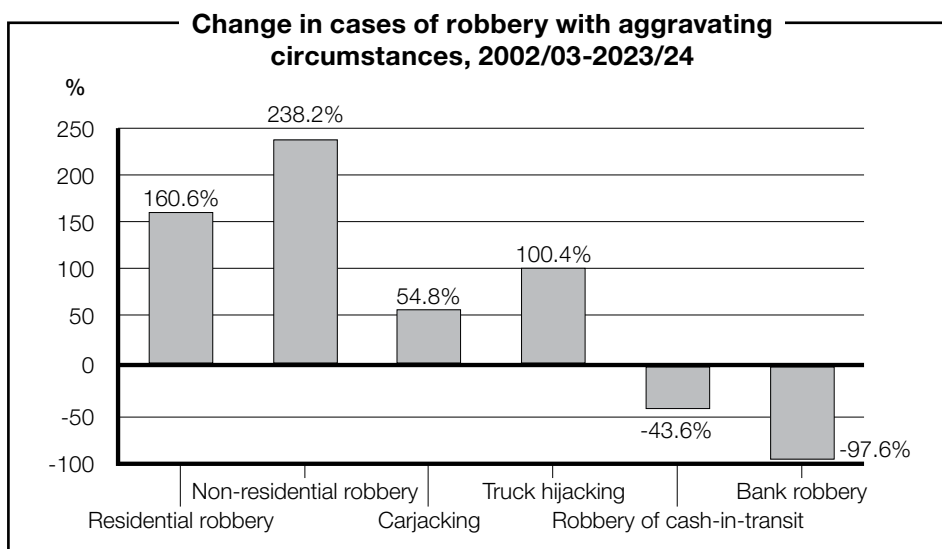
Breakdown of aggravated robbery^a, 2002/03-2023/24

Year	Total aggravated robbery	Residential robbery ^a	Non-residential (business) robbery ^a	Car-jacking	Truck hijacking	Robbery of cash-in-transit	Bank robbery
2002/03	126 905	9 063	5 498	14 691	986	374	127
2003/04	133 658	9 351	3 677	13 793	901	192	54
2004/05	126 789	9 391	3 320	12 434	930	220	58
2005/06	119 242	10 173	4 384	12 783	829	383	59
2006/07	126 038	12 761	6 675	13 534	892	467	129
2007/08	117 760	14 481	9 836	14 152	1 245	394	144
2008/09	120 920	18 438	13 885	14 855	1 437	386	102
2009/10	113 200	18 786	14 504	13 852	1 412	358	93
2010/11	101 039	16 889	14 637	10 541	999	290	39
2011/12	100 769	16 766	15 912	9 417	821	182	35
2012/13	105 488	17 950	16 343	9 931	943	145	7
2013/14	118 963	19 284	18 573	11 180	991	145	21
2014/15	129 045	20 281	19 170	12 773	1 279	119	17
2015/16	132 527	20 820	19 698	14 602	1 184	137	6
2016/17	140 956	22 343	20 680	16 717	1 183	152	3
2017/18	138 364	22 261	20 047	16 325	1 202	238	13
2018/19	140 032	22 431	19 991	16 026	1 182	183	4
2019/20	143 990	21 130	20 651	18 162	1 202	164	0
2020/21	119 841	20 870	18 231	16 731	1 397	195	2
2021/22	132 788	21 832	20 012	20 923	1 741	238	13
2022/23	146 125	23 065	20 054	22 702	1 995	238	4
2023/24	150 317	23 614	18 592	22 735	1 976	211	3
2002/03-2023/24	18.4%	160.6%	238.2%	54.8%	100.4%	-43.6%	-97.6%

Source: SAPS, www.saps.gov.za, accessed September 2008, 19 September 2014, 29 September 2015, 24 October 2017, 10 October 2018, 12 September 2019, 31 July 2020, 3 June 2022, 29 November 2023; 19 December 2024

a Robberies at business and residential premises, as opposed to burglaries, occur in the presence of occupants of the premises and involve violent confrontation, usually with a harmful object, with victims.

Peak year



Trio crimes^a as a proportion of total aggravated robberies, 2002/03-2023/24

Year	Total aggravated robberies	Trio crimes		
		Residential robberies	Non-residential (business) robberies	Car-jacking
2002/03	126 905	9 063	5 498	14 691
2003/04	133 658	9 351	3 677	13 793
2004/05	126 789	9 391	3 320	12 434
2005/06	119 242	10 173	4 384	12 783
2006/07	126 038	12 761	6 675	13 534
2007/08	117 760	14 481	9 836	14 152
2008/09	120 920	18 438	13 885	14 855
2009/10	113 200	18 786	14 504	13 852
2010/11	101 039	16 889	14 637	10 541
2011/12	100 769	16 766	15 912	9 417
2012/13	105 488	17 950	16 343	9 931
2013/14	118 963	19 284	18 573	11 180
2014/15	129 045	20 281	19 170	12 773
2015/16	132 527	20 820	19 698	14 602
2016/17	140 956	22 343	20 680	16 717
2017/18	138 364	22 261	20 047	16 325
2018/19	140 032	22 431	19 991	16 026
2019/20	143 990	21 130	20 651	18 162
2020/21	119 841	20 870	18 231	16 731
2021/22	132 788	21 832	20 012	20 923
2022/23	146 125	23 065	20 054	22 702
2023/24	150 317	23 614	18 592	22 735
2002/03-2023/24	18.4%	160.6%	238.2%	54.8%
2022/23-2023/24	2.9%	2.4%	-7.3%	0.1%

— Proportion of total aggravated robberies —

Year	Proportion of total aggravated robberies		
	Residential robberies	Non-residential (business) robberies	Car-jacking
2002/03	7.1%	4.3%	11.6%
2003/04	7.0%	2.8%	10.3%
2004/05	7.4%	2.6%	9.8%
2005/06	8.5%	3.7%	10.7%
2006/07	10.1%	5.3%	10.7%
2007/08	12.3%	8.4%	12.0%
2008/09	15.2%	11.5%	12.3%
2009/10	16.6%	12.8%	12.2%
2010/11	16.7%	14.5%	10.4%
2011/12	16.6%	15.8%	9.3%
2012/13	17.0%	15.5%	9.4%
2013/14	16.2%	15.6%	9.4%
2014/15	15.7%	14.9%	9.9%
2015/16	15.7%	14.9%	11.0%
2016/17	15.9%	14.7%	11.9%
2017/18	16.1%	14.5%	11.8%
2018/19	16.0%	14.3%	11.4%
2019/20	14.7%	14.3%	12.6%
2020/21	17.4%	15.2%	14.0%
2021/22	16.4%	15.1%	15.8%
2022/23	15.8%	13.7%	15.5%
2023/24	15.7%	12.4%	15.1%
2002/03-2023/24	121.3%	187.6%	30.4%
2022/23-2023/24	-0.5%	-9.9%	-2.6%

Source: SAPS, www.saps.gov.za, accessed September 2008, 19 September 2014, 29 September 2015, 24 October 2017, 10 October 2018, 12 September 2019, 31 July 2020, 3 June 2022, 29 November 2023; 19 December 2024

a See definition at the beginning of this chapter.

Farm attacks and murders: trends over time, 1990-2023

Year	Attacks	Murders	Year	Attacks	Murders
1990	27	16	2008	184	79
1991	80	55	2009	152	71
1992	110	60	2010	115	64
1993	161	77	2011	96	48
1994	108	59	2012	174	53
1995	102	61	2013	231	59
1996	70	59	2014	279	61
1997	133	74	2015	318	64
1998	201	104	2016	369	71
1999	133	72	2017	423	82
2000	181	85	2018	394	54
2001	142	80	2019	511	45
2002	229	119	2020	384	63
2003	145	89	2021	415	55
2004	116	115	2022	333	50
2005	82	55	2023	296	49
2006	82	46	Total	6 870	2 254
2007	94	60	Change 1990-2023	996.3%	206.3%

Source: AfriForum, *Farm murders and attacks in South Africa*, 2023, p4

Farm murders by province, 2022 and 2023

Province	2022	2023	Proportion
Eastern Cape	1	3	6.1%
Free State	10	8	16.3%
Gauteng	8	11	22.4%
KwaZulu-Natal	7	4	8.2%
Limpopo	7	2	4.1%
Mpumalanga	6	7	14.3%
North West	4	8	16.3%
Northern Cape	4	0	0.0%
Western Cape	3	6	12.2%
South Africa	50	49	100.0%

Source: AfriForum, *Farm murders and attacks in South Africa*, 2023, p5

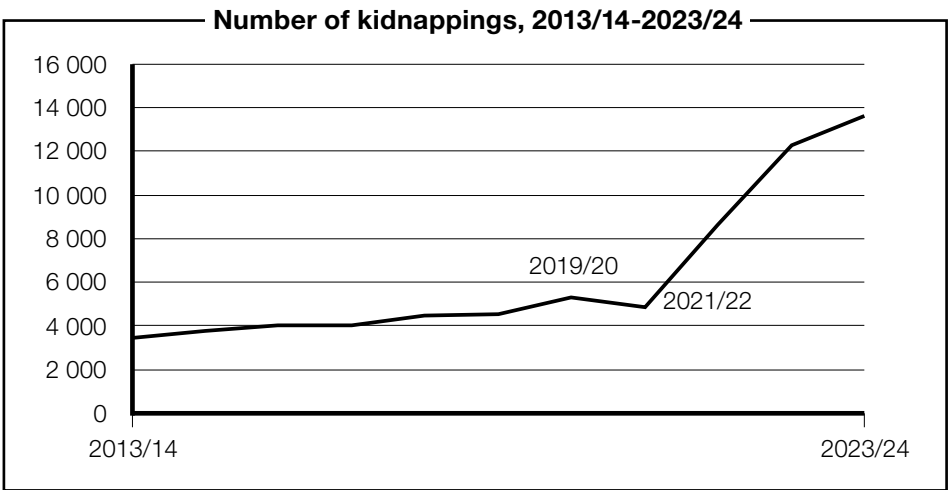
Number of kidnappings,
2013/14-2023/24

Year	Number of incidents
2013/14	4 306
2014/15	4 692
2015/16	5 013
2016/17	4 991
2017/18	5 628
2018/19	5 693
2019/20	6 623
2020/21	6 036
2021/22	10 826
2022/23	15 342
2023/24	17 061

2013/14-2023/24 296.2%

Source: SAPS, www.saps.gov.za,
accessed 19 December 2024

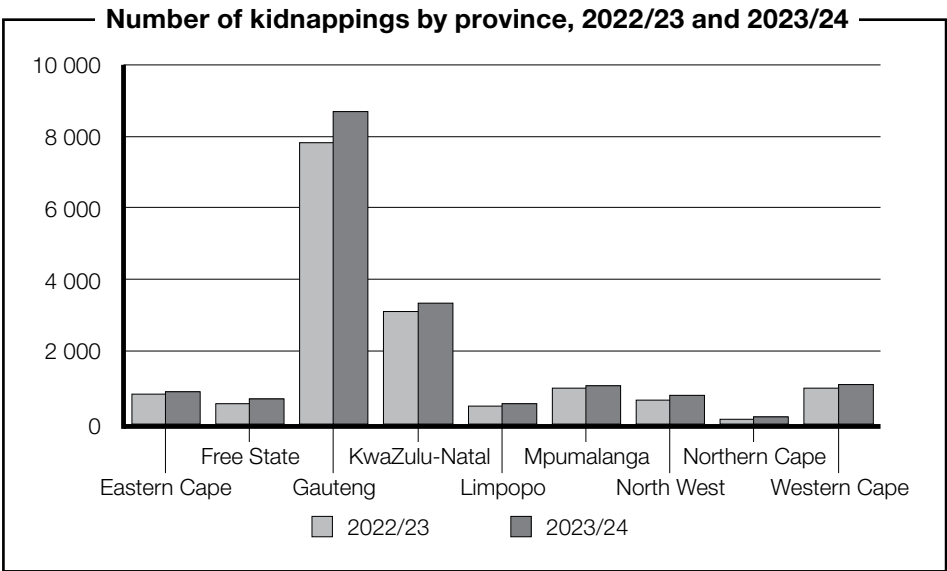
Peak year



Number of kidnappings by province,
2022/23 and 2023/24

Province	2022/23	2023/24
Eastern Cape	784	848
Free State	538	667
Gauteng	7 822	8 683
KwaZulu-Natal	3 089	3 329
Limpopo	452	514
Mpumalanga	979	1 037
North West	628	758
Northern Cape	98	165
Western Cape	952	1 060
South Africa	15 342	17 061

Source: SAPS, www.saps.gov.za, accessed 19 December 2024



Top 10 police stations reporting kidnappings, 2023/24

Rank	Police station	Number of incidents
1	Moroka (Gauteng)	239
2	Orange Farm (Gauteng)	214
3	Tembisa (Gauteng)	196
4	Vosloorus (Gauteng)	191
5	Ivory Park (Gauteng)	190
6	Umlazi (KwaZulu-Natal)	184
7	Midrand (Gauteng)	179
8	Jeppie (Gauteng)	176
9	Evaton (Gauteng)	171
10	Kempton Park (Gauteng)	165

Source: SAPS, www.saps.gov.za, accessed 19 December 2024

Corruption and fraud

Corruption Perceptions Index^a, South Africa, 1995-2023

Year	Ranking ^b	Corruption perceptions score	Number of countries surveyed	Year	Ranking ^b	Corruption perceptions score	Number of countries surveyed
1995	21	5.6	41	2010	54	4.5	178
1996	23	5.7	54	2011	64	4.1	183
1997	33	5.0	52	2012	69	4.3	176
1998	32	5.2	85	2013	72	4.2	177
1999	34	5.0	99	2014	67	4.4	175
2000	34	5.0	90	2015	61	4.4	168
2001	38	4.8	91	2016	64	4.5	176
2002	36	4.8	102	2017	71	4.3	180
2003	48	4.4	133	2018	73	4.3	180
2004	44	4.6	146	2019	70	4.4	198
2005	46	4.5	159	2020	69	4.4	179
2006	51	4.6	163	2021	70	4.4	180
2007	43	5.1	180	2022	72	4.3	180
2008	54	4.9	180	2023	83	4.1	180
2009	55	4.7	180				

Source: Presidency, *Development Indicators 2012*, August 2012, p95; Transparency International, www.transparency.org, *Corruption Perceptions Index 2013*, accessed 23 September 2014; *Corruption Perceptions Index 2014*, accessed 3 August 2015; *Corruption Perceptions Index 2015*, accessed 27 July 2015; *Corruption Perceptions Index 2017*, 21 February 2018; *Corruption Perceptions Index 2019*, 10 September 2020; *Corruption Perceptions Index 2020*, 22 September 2021; *Corruption Perceptions Index 2021*, accessed 30 November 2022, *Corruption Perceptions Index 2022*, accessed 30 November 2023; *Corruption Perceptions Index 2023*, accessed 10 December 2024

- a The Corruption Perceptions Index is a project by a Berlin-based organisation, Transparency International. The Index reflects perceptions of corruption among resident and non-resident business people and analysts. The Index used a maximum of 13 surveys for some countries in 2011 and 12 in 2001. The minimum number of surveys required for a country to be included in the Index is three.
- b Countries are ranked from 0 to 10 where 10 means highly clean and 0 means highly corrupt. Owing to the increase in the number of countries surveyed over the years, South Africa scored a lower ranking, not because of a deteriorating score, but because of the inclusion of countries with a better score or the improved scores of existing countries. In some instances, the country went down the rankings even though its score had increased, such as between 2005 and 2006.

Corruption and fraud in the private sector

Categories of finance-related crimes^a, 2023/24

Category	Cases recorded	Amount involved Rm	Suspects arrested	Accused convicted
Advance fee fraud (419 scam) ^b	13	60.7	6	0
Black dollar fraud scam ^c	1	1.4	0	0
Companies Act violations	6	29	1	0
Counterfeit Goods Act violations	29	15.9	25	0
Counterfeiting of local currency	1	0.1	2	1
Corruption	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Exchange Control Regulations violations	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Forgery and uttering	30	512.1	3	0
Fraud with counterfeit credit cards	0	0.0	2	0
Fraud with stolen credit cards	0	0.0	1	0
Fraud with counterfeit debit and petrol cards	1	0.0	0	0
Fraud with stolen cheques	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fraud with cloned and counterfeit cheques	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Insolvency Act violations	2	0.0	0	0
Internet-related fraud	13	138.9	2	0
Kite flying ^d	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
National Credit Act violations	22	8.5	24	7
Organised crime	1	17.8	2	2
Other serious commercial crimes not listed above	73	3 246.9	11	15
Other fraud not listed above	1 219	51 989.5	501	280
Theft	68	744.6	31	30
Total	1 479	56 765.4	611	335

Source: SAPS, *Annual Report 2023/24*, 28 August 2024, pp192-193

a Otherwise known as serious commercial crimes.

b Originated in Nigeria, and is named after a section of that country's criminal code.

c Entails conning people into believing that pieces of black or coated paper can be turned into bank notes by washing them with chemicals.

d Cheque fraud.

N/A — Not available.

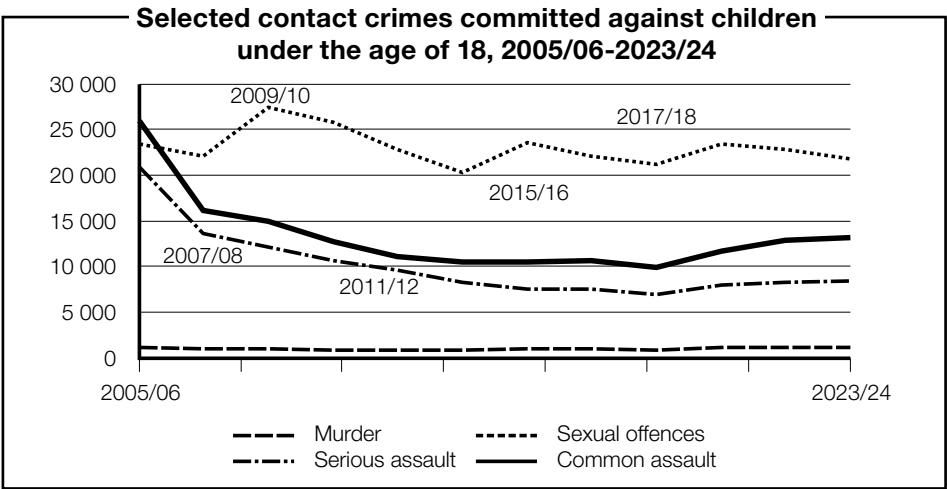
Crimes against children

Selected contact crimes committed against children^a under the age of 18, 2005/06-2023/24

Year	Murder	Sexual offences	Serious assault	Common assault	Total for selected crimes
2005/06	1 075	23 453	20 879	25 941	76 176
2006/07	972	25 428	13 947	16 871	61 476
2007/08	1 015	22 124	13 625	16 091	56 961
2008/09	843	20 141	12 422	14 544	51 984
2009/10	965	27 417	12 062	14 982	59 440
2010/11	906	28 128	11 018	13 387	56 912
2011/12	793	25 862	10 630	12 645	52 879
2012/13	827	25 446	9 766	11 809	50 606
2013/14 ^b	846	22 781	9 630	11 104	44 361
2014/15	804	21 177	8 413	10 140	40 534
2015/16	884	20 254	8 225	10 420	39 783
2016/17	839	24 267	7 589	10 211	43 842
2017/18	985	23 488	7 562	10 446	43 540
2018/19	1 014	24 387	7 815	10 829	45 229
2019/20	943	22 070	7 506	10 692	42 348
2020/21	882	21 172	6 966	9 872	38 892
2021/22	1 082	23 379	7 970	11 678	44 109
2022/23	1 056	22 843	8 218	12 806	44 923
2023/24	1 164	21 837	8 420	13 118	44 539
2005/06-2023/24	8.3%	-6.9%	-59.7%	-49.4%	-41.5%

Source: SAPS, www.saps.gov.za, accessed September 2012 and September 2011, 31 July 2020; *South African Police Service Annual Report 2012/13*, October 2013, p117; *Annual Report 2013/14*, October 2014, p165; *Annual Report 2014/15*, October 2015, p209; *Annual Report 2016/17*, 24 October 2017, p198; *Annual Report 2017/18*, 31 August 2018, p98; *Annual Report 2018/19*, 30 August 2019, *The Crime Situation in South Africa (Presentation)*, 31 July 2020; *Annual Report 2021/22*, 31 August 2022, p162; *Annual Report 2023/24*, 28 August 2024, p127

- a People under the age of 18.
- b These figures are different from those that appear in subsequent SAPS annual reports. In the absence of a reasonable explanation, we have decided to retain figures from the *2013/14 Annual Report* as they appear consistent with data for all the other financial years. The figures for 2013/14 in the latest annual report seem to be inflated.



Crimes against women

Selected contact crimes committed against adult females, 2006/07-2023/24

Year	Murder	Sexual offences ^a	Serious assault ^b	Common assault	Total for selected crimes
2006/07	2 602	34 816	69 132	100 390	206 940
2007/08	2 544	31 328	64 084	94 286	192 242
2008/09	2 436	30 124	61 509	91 390	185 459
2009/10	2 457	36 093	62 143	94 176	194 869
2010/11	2 594	35 820	60 630	89 956	189 000
2011/12	2 286	31 299	57 345	87 191	178 121
2012/13	2 266	29 928	55 320	83 394	170 908
2013/14	2 354	29 261	54 621	80 672	166 908
2014/15	2 234	28 787	54 839	79 816	165 676
2015/16	2 416	28 105	55 737	83 033	169 291
2016/17	2 639	36 948	51 956	78 090	172 961
2017/18	2 930	36 731	53 263	81 142	177 620
2018/19	2 771	36 597	54 142	82 728	179 683
2019/20	2 695	31 100	50 859	83 202	171 070
2020/21	2 655	23 765	46 673	78 677	151 770
2021/22	3 198	21 172	53 095	91 222	168 687
2022/23	3 422	29 356	55 782	100 468	189 028
2023/24	3 485	30 171	60 016	103 412	197 084
2006/07-2023/24	33.9%	-13.3%	-13.2%	3.0%	-4.8%

Source: SAPS, www.saps.gov.za, accessed September 2012, September 2011, 31 July 2020; *South African Police Service Annual Report 2012/13*, October 2013, p117; *Annual Report 2013/14*, October 2014, p165; *Annual Report 2014/15*, October 2015, p209; *Annual Report 2016/17*, 24 October 2017, p198; *Annual Report 2017/18*, 31 August 2018, p98; *Annual Report 2018/19*, 30 August 2019, p124, *The Crime Situation in South Africa (Presentation)*, 31 July 2020; *Annual Report 2021/22*, 31 August 2022, p162; *Annual Report 2023/24*, 28 August 2024, p127

a The definition of this crime category can be found below the first table in this chapter.

b Assault with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm.

Selected contact crimes committed against adult females (rates), 2006/07-2023/24

Year	Murder	Sexual offences ^a	Serious assault ^b	Common assault	Total female population
2006/07	10.3	138.3	274.6	393.9	25 179 795
2007/08	10.0	122.9	251.4	365.4	25 486 421
2008/09	9.4	116.7	238.3	349.6	25 806 212
2009/10	9.4	138.1	237.7	355.6	26 139 642
2010/11	9.8	135.2	228.9	335.0	26 487 210
2011/12	8.5	116.6	213.6	320.2	26 849 449
2012/13	8.3	109.9	203.2	306.7	27 226 916
2013/14	8.7	107.6	200.9	287.8	27 186 973
2014/15	8.0	102.7	195.6	280.5	28 029 918
2015/16	8.5	98.8	195.9	287.3	28 456 722
2016/17	9.3	129.5	182.1	273.7	28 529 100
2017/18	10.1	127.1	184.3	280.8	28 901 400
2018/19	9.4	123.9	183.2	280.0	29 545 505
2019/20	9.0	103.3	169.0	276.4	30 102 275
2020/21	8.6	77.3	151.8	255.8	30 754 931
2021/22	10.3	68.3	171.4	294.5	30 980 110
2022/23	10.7	91.9	174.6	314.5	31 948 746
2023/24	11.0	95.0	188.9	325.6	31 764 000
2006/07-2023/24	6.5%	-31.3%	-31.2%	-17.3%	26.1%

Source: CRA calculations based on SAPS crime figures and Stats SA data

a The definition of this crime category can be found below the first table in this chapter.

b Assault with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm.

Crimes against children, women and men

Selected contact crimes committed against adult females, adult males, and children^a, 2023/24

Crime category	Adult females	Adult males ^b	Children	Total for categories
Number				
Murder	3 485	22 845	1 164	27 494
Attempted murder	5 549	18 069	1 513	25 131
Sexual offences ^b	30 171	1 490	21 837	53 498
Serious assault	60 016	100 938	8 420	169 374
Common assault	103 412	68 844	13 118	185 374
Total	202 633	212 186	46 052	460 871
Proportion ^c				
Murder	12.7%	83.1%	4.2%	100.0%
Attempted murder	22.1%	71.9%	6.0%	100.0%
Sexual offences ^b	56.4%	—	40.8%	100.0%
Serious assault	35.4%	59.6%	5.0%	100.0%
Common assault	55.8%	37.1%	7.1%	100.0%
Total	44.0%	46.0%	10.0%	100.0%

Source: SAPS, *Annual Report 2018/19*, 30 August 2019, p124; www.saps.gov.za, accessed 25 October 2019, 31 July 2020; *Annual Report 2021/22*, 31 August 2022, p162; *Annual Report 2023/24*, 28 August 2024, p127

- a The SAPS defines children as people aged below 18.
- b Proportions may not add up horizontally owing to rounding. The column for adult males is derived by subtracting the adult female and children figures from the total provided for each crime category.
- c CRA calculations. For example, in 2023/24, 12.7% of all victims of murder were adult females.

Crimes involving animals

Cases of stock^a theft and rates per 100 000 of the population, 1994/95-2023/24

Year	Cases reported	Rate per 100 000 of the population
1994/95	47 287	122
1995/96	43 429	110
1996/97	41 992	104
1997/98	41 573	101
1998/99	41 492	99
1999/2000	41 429	96
2000/01	41 536	95
2001/02	41 635	93
2002/03	46 680	103
2003/04	41 273	89
2004/05	32 675	70
2005/06	26 526	61
2006/07	26 155	61
2007/08	26 053	60
2008/09	27 255	62
2009/10	29 428	66
2010/11	26 942	60
2011/12	27 611	61
2012/13	26 465	57
2013/14	24 534	53
2014/15	24 965	46
2015/16	24 715	45
2016/17	26 902	48
2017/18	28 849	50
2018/19	29 672	51
2019/20	28 418	48
2020/21	26 310	44
2022/23	25 255	41
2023/24	24 935	40
1994/95-2023/24	-47.3%	-67.2%

Source: SAPS, www.saps.gov.za, accessed 12 September 2019, 31 July 2020, 3 June 2022, 29 November 2023; 19 December 2024

a Refers to livestock such as cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, chickens, and ostriches.

Public violence

Incidents of public violence^a, 2004/05-2023/24

Year	Cases	Rate per 100 000 people
2004/05	974	2.8
2005/06	1 044	1.9
2006/07	1 023	1.5
2007/08	895	1.3
2008/09	1 500	3.1
2009/10	1 323	1.9
2010/11 ^b	1 226	1.6
2011/12 ^b	1 226	2.4
2012/13	1 882	3.6
2013/14	1 907	3.6
2014/15	2 289	4.3
2015/16	3 542	6.5
2016/17	3 690	6.6
2017/18	3 583	6.2
2018/19	4 277	7.4
2019/20	3 636	6.2
2020/21	2 764	4.6
2021/22	2 604	4.4
2022/23	2 826	4.6
2023/24	2 234	3.6
2004/05-2023/24	129.4%	28.1%

Source: SAPS, www.saps.gov.za, accessed September 2011, September 2012, September 2013, and September 2014, October 2017, October 2018, September 2019, August 2020, 29 November 2023; 19 December 2024

- a Includes service delivery protests, industrial action, and conflict between factions within political parties. The SAPS also refers to public violence as incidents of unrest.
- b The SAPS published revised figures from 2011/12 onwards. This might explain the repetition of figures between 2012 and 2013. Requests for an explanation were not answered at the time of publishing.

Crowd-related incidents, 2010/11-2023/24

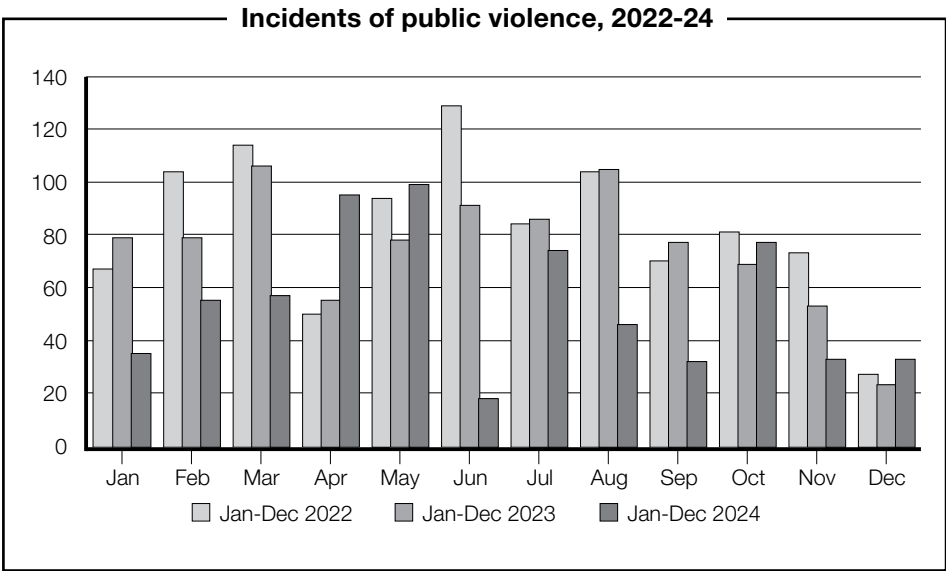
Year	Peaceful incidents	Unrest-related incidents	Total incidents	Proportion of protests that were unrest-related
2010/11	11 680	971	12 651	7.7%
2011/12	10 832	1 226	12 058	10.2%
2012/13	10 517	1 882	12 399	15.2%
2013/14	11 601	1 907	13 508	14.1%
2014/15	12 451	2 289	14 740	15.5%
2015/16	11 151	3 542	14 693	24.1%
2016/17	10 982	3 690	14 672	25.1%
2017/18	11 058	3 583	14 641	24.5%
2018/19	10 322	4 277	14 599	29.3%
2019/20	8 608	3 636	12 244	29.7%
2020/21	5 286	2 764	8 050	34.3%
2021/22	6 149	2 604	8 753	29.7%
2022/23	6 768	2 826	9 594	29.5%
2023/24	5 627	2 234	7 861	28.4%
2010/11-2023/24	-51.8%	130.1%	-37.9%	269.1%

Source: SAPS, www.saps.gov.za, accessed 19 December 2024

Selected causative factors for incidents of public violence, 2023 and 2024

Causative factor	Jan-Dec 2023 ^a	Jan-Dec 2024 ^a	Change
Business practice	18	19	5.6%
Corruption/governance	30	26	-13.3%
Crime and policing	92	58	-37.0%
Education	100	66	-34.0%
Elections	0	28	—
Electricity	101	55	-45.5%
Housing	25	18	-28.0%
International cause	35	26	-25.7%
Labour	135	77	-43.0%
Land	9	92	922.2%
Municipal services	139	172	23.7%
Party political	72	53	-26.4%
Political attack	6	4	-33.3%
Socio-economic issues	35	41	17.1%
Transport	30	26	-13.3%
Unemployment	26	26	0.0%
Vigilantism	29	18	-37.9%
Xenophobia	6	0	-100.0%
Total	888	805	-9.3%

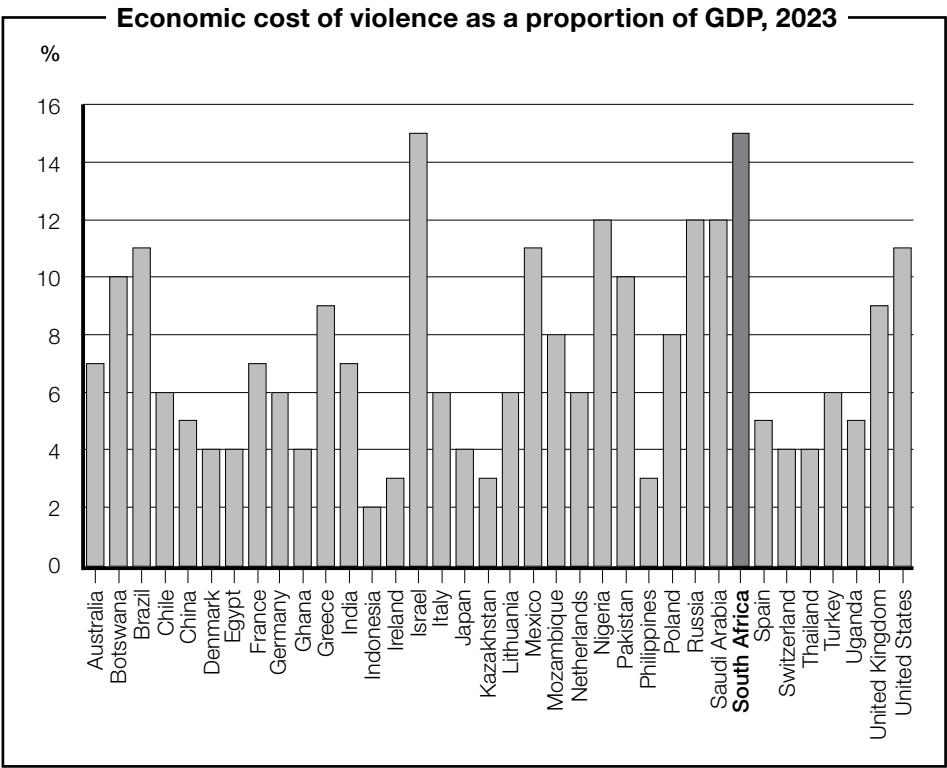
Source: ISS, Public Violence Monitor 2024
a Excludes incidents classified as disruptions.



Economic cost of violence as a proportion of GDP, 2022 and 2023

Country	2022	2023	Country	2022	2023
Australia	7%	7%	Lithuania	7%	6%
Botswana	11%	10%	Mexico	11%	11%
Brazil	11%	11%	Mozambique	9%	8%
Chile	6%	6%	Netherlands	5%	6%
China	4%	5%	Nigeria	9%	12%
Denmark	4%	4%	Pakistan	9%	10%
Egypt	4%	4%	Philippines	3%	3%
France	7%	7%	Poland	7%	8%
Germany	5%	6%	Russia	12%	12%
Ghana	3%	4%	Saudi Arabia	12%	12%
Greece	8%	9%	South Africa	15%	15%
India	6%	7%	Spain	5%	5%
Indonesia	2%	2%	Switzerland	4%	4%
Ireland	3%	3%	Thailand	4%	4%
Israel	9%	15%	Turkey	5%	6%
Italy	5%	6%	Uganda	6%	5%
Japan	4%	4%	United Kingdom	9%	9%
Kazakhstan	3%	3%	United States	11%	11%

Source: Institute for Economics and Peace, *Global Peace Index 2024*, Table D.1, p82-85



Provincial crime trends

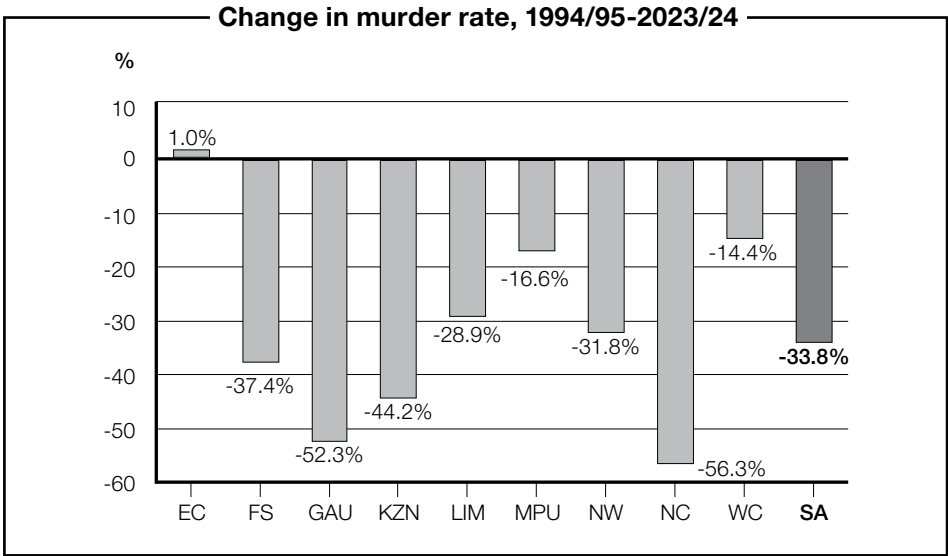
Murder

Murder, 1994/95 and 2023/24

Province	1994/95		2023/24		Change ^a	
	Actual numbers	Rate per 100 000	Actual numbers	Rate per 100 000	Actual numbers	Rate per 100 000
Eastern Cape	4 600	77	5 083	78	10.5%	1.0%
Free State	1 286	51	966	32	-24.9%	-37.4%
Gauteng	5 852	83	6 584	40	12.5%	-52.3%
KwaZulu-Natal	7 686	95	6 343	53	-17.5%	-44.2%
Limpopo	1 023	22	975	16	-4.7%	-28.9%
Mpumalanga	999	38	1 565	32	56.7%	-16.6%
North West	1 216	38	1 131	26	-7.0%	-31.8%
Northern Cape	571	70	400	31	-29.9%	-56.3%
Western Cape	2 732	72	4 544	62	66.3%	-14.4%
South Africa	25 965	67	27 621	44	6.4%	-33.8%

Source: SAPS, www.saps.gov.za, accessed September 2008, 19 September 2014, 29 September 2015, 24 October 2017, 10 October 2018, 12 September 2019, 31 July 2020, 3 June 2022, 29 November 2023; 19 December 2024

a CRA calculations.



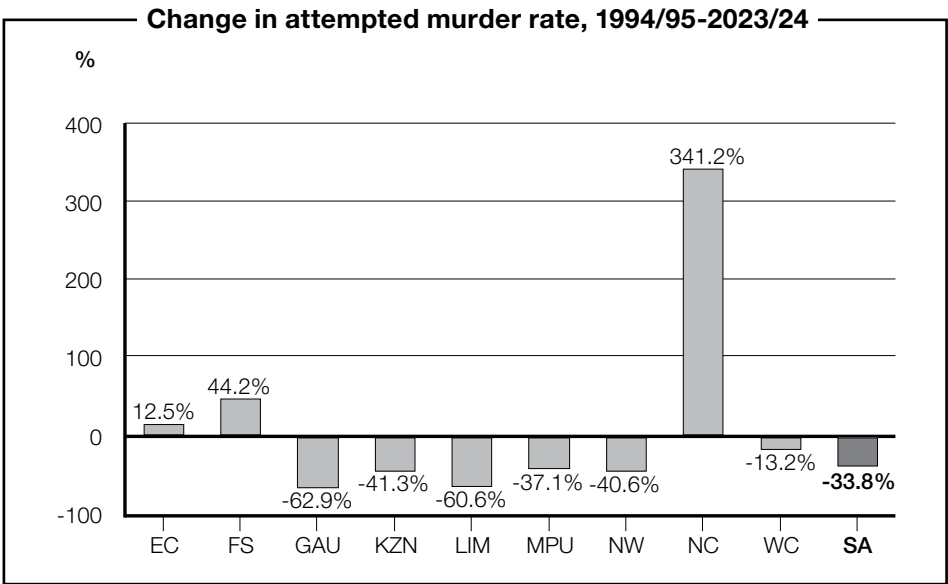
Attempted murder

Attempted murder, 1994/95 and 2023/24

Province	1994/95		2023/24		Change ^a	
	Actual numbers	Rate per 100 000	Actual numbers	Rate per 100 000	Actual numbers	Rate per 100 000
Eastern Cape	2 009	34	2 499	38	24.4%	12.5%
Free State	1 020	40	1 746	58	71.2%	44.2%
Gauteng	7 745	110	6 795	41	-12.3%	-62.9%
KwaZulu-Natal	8 249	102	7 167	60	-13.1%	-41.3%
Limpopo	2 228	48	1 179	19	-47.1%	-60.6%
Mpumalanga	1 317	50	1 554	31	18.0%	-37.1%
North West	1 274	39	1 012	23	-20.6%	-40.6%
Northern Cape	286	35	2 020	154	606.3%	341.2%
Western Cape	2 678	70	4 479	61	67.3%	-13.2%
South Africa	26 806	69	28 451	46	6.1%	-33.8%

Source: SAPS, www.saps.gov.za, accessed September 2008, 19 September 2014, 29 September 2015, 24 October 2017, 10 October 2018, 12 September 2019, 31 July 2020, 3 June 2022, 29 November 2023; 19 December 2024

a CRA calculations.



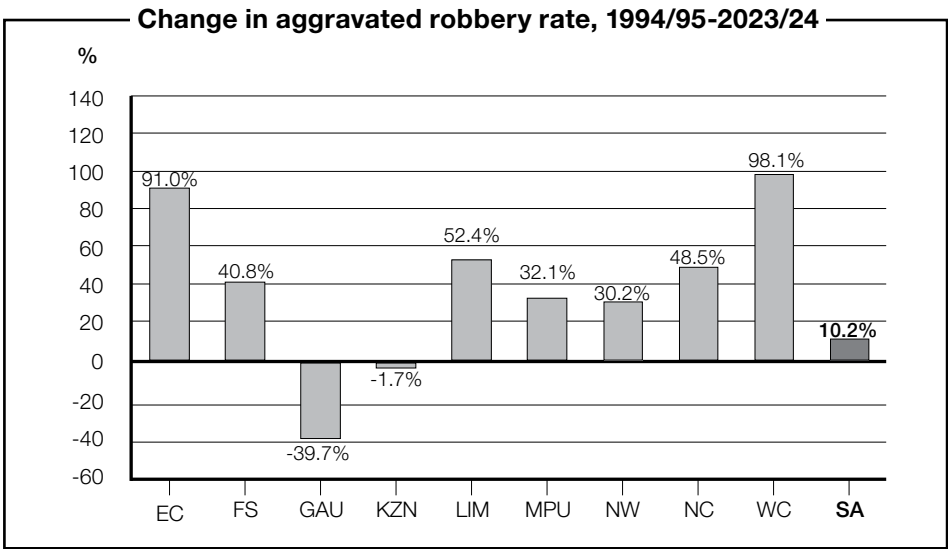
Robbery with aggravating circumstances

Robbery with aggravating circumstances, 1994/95 and 2023/24

Province	1994/95		2023/24		Change ^a	
	Actual numbers	Rate per 100 000	Actual numbers	Rate per 100 000	Actual numbers	Rate per 100 000
Eastern Cape	6 343	106	13 235	202	108.7%	91.0%
Free State	2 951	116	4 943	163	67.5%	40.8%
Gauteng	38 410	545	54 707	329	42.4%	-39.7%
KwaZulu-Natal	17 407	215	25 275	211	45.2%	-1.7%
Limpopo	3 957	86	8 170	131	106.5%	52.4%
Mpumalanga	3 788	142	9 263	188	144.5%	32.1%
North West	4 738	147	8 355	191	76.3%	30.2%
Northern Cape	717	87	1 690	129	135.7%	48.5%
Western Cape	6 474	169	24 679	335	281.2%	98.1%
South Africa	84 785	219	150 317	241	77.3%	10.2%

Source: SAPS, www.saps.gov.za, accessed September 2008, 19 September 2014, 29 September 2015, 24 October 2017, 10 October 2018, 12 September 2019, 31 July 2020, 3 June 2022, 29 November 2023; 19 December 2024

a CRA calculations.



Serious assault^a

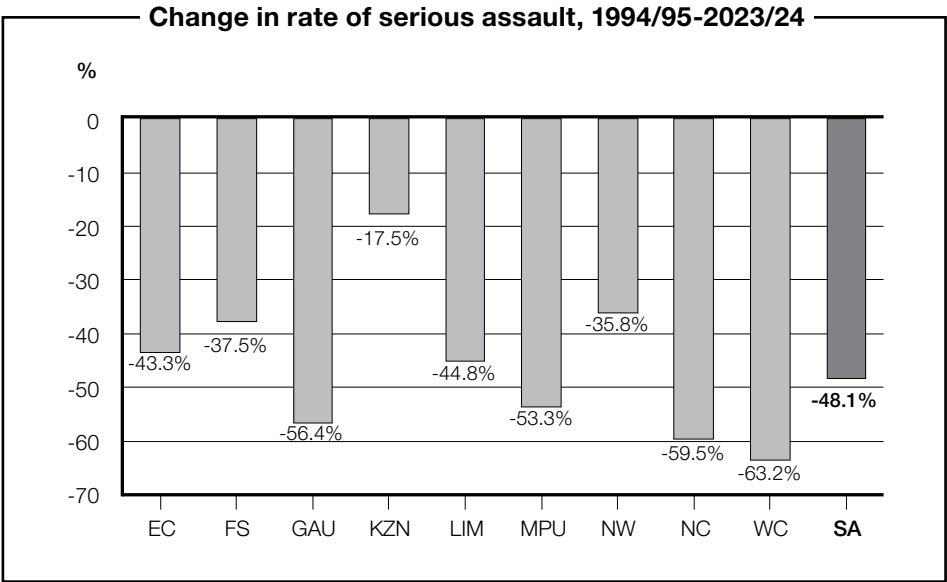
Serious assault, 1994/95 and 2023/24

Province	1994/95		2023/24		Change ^b	
	Actual numbers	Rate per 100 000	Actual numbers	Rate per 100 000	Actual numbers	Rate per 100 000
Eastern Cape	40 150	670	24 844	380	-38.1%	-43.3%
Free State	17 567	691	13 071	432	-25.6%	-37.5%
Gauteng	38 539	547	39 675	238	2.9%	-56.4%
KwaZulu-Natal	24 027	297	29 300	245	21.9%	-17.5%
Limpopo	17 530	381	13 119	210	-25.2%	-44.8%
Mpumalanga	13 824	519	11 963	242	-13.5%	-53.3%
North West	18 580	575	16 120	369	-13.2%	-35.8%
Northern Cape	11 638	1 418	7 503	574	-35.5%	-59.5%
Western Cape	33 816	885	23 977	325	-29.1%	-63.2%
South Africa	215 671	556	179 572	288	-16.7%	-48.1%

Source: SAPS, www.saps.gov.za, accessed September 2008, 19 September 2014, 29 September 2015, 24 October 2017, 10 October 2018, 12 September 2019, 31 July 2020, 3 June 2022, 29 November 2023; 19 December 2024

a Assault with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm.

b CRA calculations.



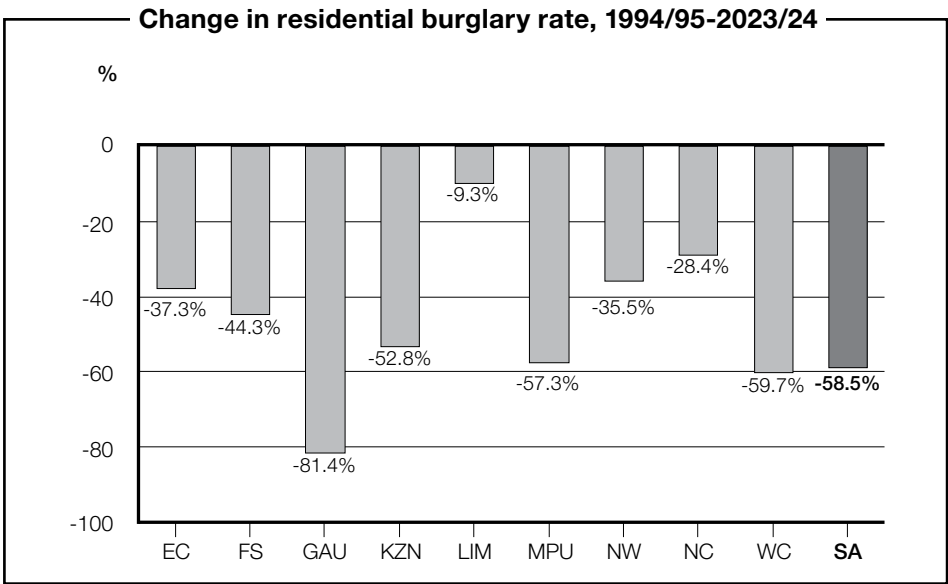
Residential burglary

Residential burglary, 1994/95 and 2023/24

Province	1994/95		2023/24		Change ^a	
	Actual numbers	Rate per 100 000	Actual numbers	Rate per 100 000	Actual numbers	Rate per 100 000
Eastern Cape	25 259	422	17 298	265	-31.5%	-37.3%
Free State	15 678	617	10 408	344	-33.6%	-44.3%
Gauteng	76 899	1 092	33 793	203	-56.1%	-81.4%
KwaZulu-Natal	38 117	471	26 606	222	-30.2%	-52.8%
Limpopo	9 127	198	11 197	180	22.7%	-9.3%
Mpumalanga	13 959	524	11 049	224	-20.8%	-57.3%
North West	12 677	392	11 047	253	-12.9%	-35.5%
Northern Cape	4 926	600	5 623	430	14.1%	-28.4%
Western Cape	34 713	909	27 020	367	-22.2%	-59.7%
South Africa	231 355	596	154 041	247	-33.4%	-58.5%

Source: SAPS, www.saps.gov.za, accessed September 2008, 19 September 2014, 29 September 2015, 24 October 2017, 10 October 2018, 12 September 2019, 31 July 2020, 3 June 2022, 29 November 2023; 19 December 2024

a CRA calculations.



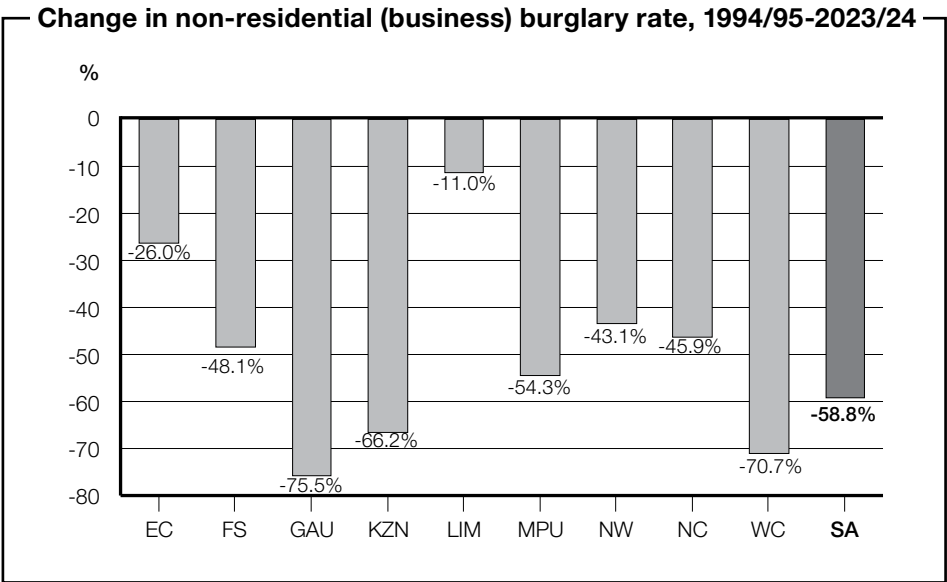
Non-residential (business) burglary

Non-residential (business) burglary, 1994/95 and 2023/24

Province	1994/95		2023/24		Change ^a	
	Actual numbers	Rate per 100 000	Actual numbers	Rate per 100 000	Actual numbers	Rate per 100 000
Eastern Cape	8 071	135	6 533	100	-19.1%	-26.0%
Free State	7 389	291	4 568	151	-38.2%	-48.1%
Gauteng	21 368	303	12 355	74	-42.2%	-75.5%
KwaZulu-Natal	16 506	204	8 251	69	-50.0%	-66.2%
Limpopo	5 050	110	6 103	98	20.9%	-11.0%
Mpumalanga	5 738	216	4 871	99	-15.1%	-54.3%
North West	6 368	197	4 896	112	-23.1%	-43.1%
Northern Cape	2 718	331	2 343	179	-13.8%	-45.9%
Western Cape	14 392	377	8 135	110	-43.5%	-70.7%
South Africa	87 600	226	58 055	93	-33.7%	-58.8%

Source: SAPS, www.saps.gov.za, accessed September 2008, 19 September 2014, 29 September 2015, 24 October 2017, 10 October 2018, 12 September 2019, 31 July 2020, 3 June 2022, 29 November 2023; 19 December 2024

a CRA calculations.



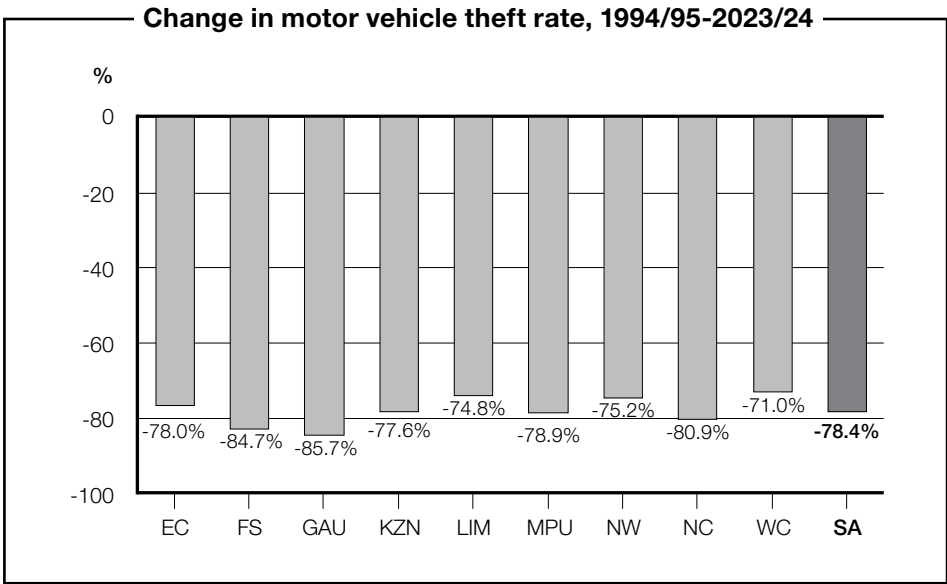
Theft of motor vehicles

Theft of motor vehicles, 1994/95 and 2023/24

Province	1994/95		2023/24		Change ^a	
	Actual numbers	Rate per 100 000	Actual numbers	Rate per 100 000	Actual numbers	Rate per 100 000
Eastern Cape	5 927	99	1 424	22	-76.0%	-78.0%
Free State	3 914	154	713	24	-81.8%	-84.7%
Gauteng	57 306	813	19 351	116	-66.2%	-85.7%
KwaZulu-Natal	18 597	230	6 151	51	-66.9%	-77.6%
Limpopo	2 070	45	706	11	-65.9%	-74.8%
Mpumalanga	3 983	150	1 562	32	-60.8%	-78.9%
North West	4 260	132	1 427	33	-66.5%	-75.2%
Northern Cape	472	58	145	11	-69.3%	-80.9%
Western Cape	9 338	244	5 216	71	-44.1%	-71.0%
South Africa	105 867	273	36 695	59	-65.3%	-78.4%

Source: SAPS, www.saps.gov.za, accessed September 2008, 19 September 2014, 29 September 2015, 24 October 2017, 10 October 2018, 12 September 2019, 31 July 2020, 3 June 2022, 29 November 2023; 19 December 2024

a CRA calculations.



Stock theft

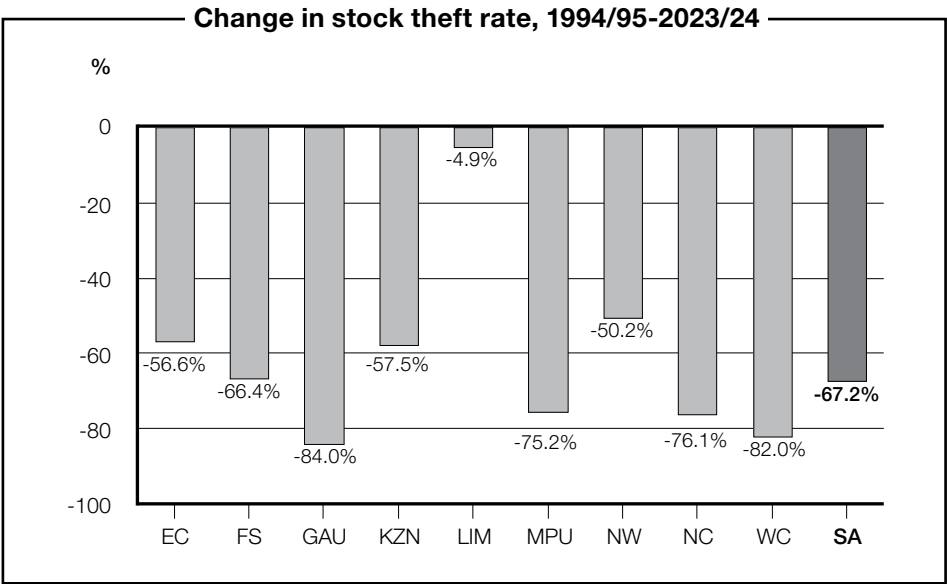
Stock theft, 1994/95 and 2023/24

Province	1994/95		2023/24		Change ^a	
	Actual numbers	Rate per 100 000	Actual numbers	Rate per 100 000	Actual numbers	Rate per 100 000
Eastern Cape	12 448	208	5 903	90	-52.6%	-56.6%
Free State	7 267	286	2 911	96	-59.9%	-66.4%
Gauteng	2 417	34	908	5	-62.4%	-84.0%
KwaZulu-Natal	9 024	112	5 689	48	-37.0%	-57.5%
Limpopo	1 990	43	2 550	41	28.1%	-4.9%
Mpumalanga	5 226	196	2 401	49	-54.1%	-75.2%
North West	4 270	132	2 870	66	-32.8%	-50.2%
Northern Cape	2 564	312	974	74	-62.0%	-76.1%
Western Cape	2 081	55	729	10	-65.0%	-82.0%
South Africa	47 287	122	24 935	40	-47.3%	-67.2%

Source: SAPS, www.saps.gov.za, accessed September 2008, 19 September 2014, 29 September 2015, 24 October 2017, 10 October 2018, 12 September 2019, 31 July 2020, 3 June 2022, 29 November 2023; 19 December 2024

a CRA calculations.

The figures for stock theft recorded by the SAPS cover three types of livestock: cattle, goats and sheep. The table only lists reported cases, which are only a fraction of actual stolen livestock.



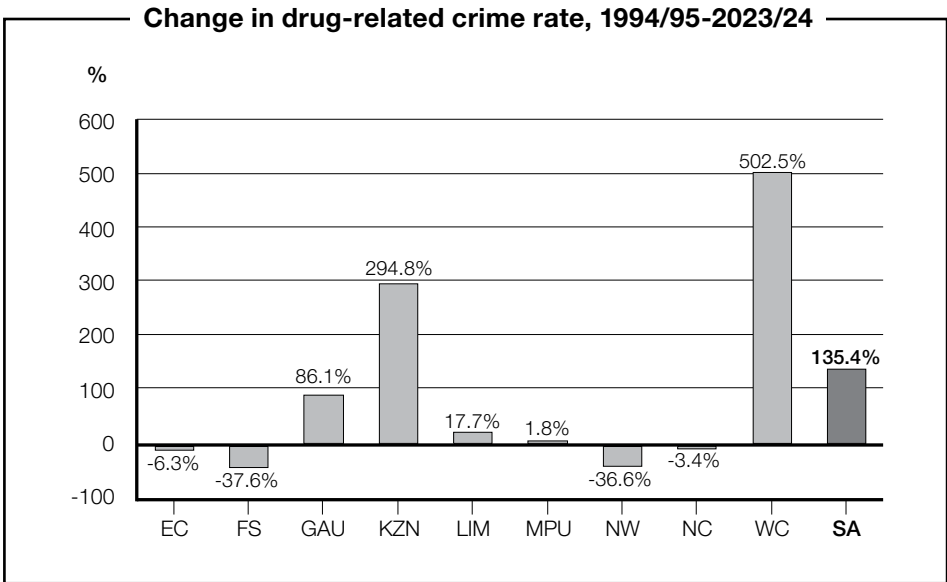
Drug-related crimes

Drug-related crimes, 1994/95 and 2023/24

Province	1994/95		2023/24		Change ^a	
	Actual numbers	Rate per 100 000	Actual numbers	Rate per 100 000	Actual numbers	Rate per 100 000
Eastern Cape	5 197	171	10 472	160	101.5%	-6.3%
Free State	4 506	324	6 118	202	35.8%	-37.6%
Gauteng	7 595	123	38 093	229	401.6%	86.1%
KwaZulu-Natal	8 540	49	23 138	193	170.9%	294.8%
Limpopo	1 461	110	8 072	130	452.5%	17.7%
Mpumalanga	2 200	94	4 723	96	114.7%	1.8%
North West	2 607	255	7 056	162	170.7%	-36.6%
Northern Cape	1 570	233	2 945	225	87.6%	-3.4%
Western Cape	12 252	163	72 382	982	490.8%	502.5%
South Africa	45 928	118	172 999	278	276.7%	135.4%

Source: SAPS, www.saps.gov.za, accessed September 2008, 19 September 2014, 29 September 2015, 24 October 2017, 10 October 2018, 12 September 2019, 31 July 2020, 3 June 2022, 29 November 2023; 19 December 2024

a CRA calculations.



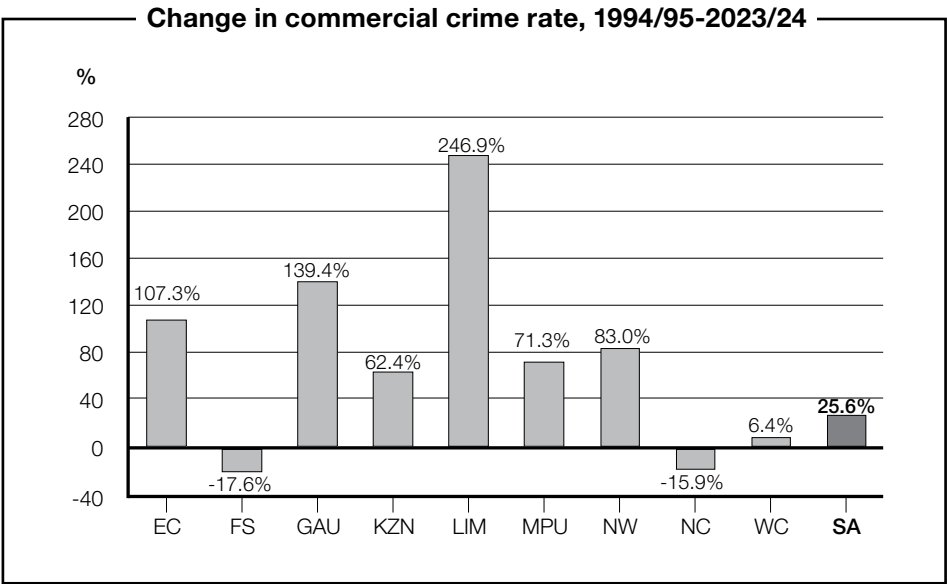
Commercial crime

Commercial crime, 1994/95 and 2023/24

Province	1994/95		2023/24		Change ^a	
	Actual numbers	Rate per 100 000	Actual numbers	Rate per 100 000	Actual numbers	Rate per 100 000
Eastern Cape	6 722	87	11 786	180	75.3%	107.3%
Free State	4 347	177	4 417	146	1.6%	-17.6%
Gauteng	22 826	108	43 041	259	88.6%	139.4%
KwaZulu-Natal	9 946	106	20 591	172	107.0%	62.4%
Limpopo	2 255	32	6 919	111	206.8%	246.9%
Mpumalanga	2 918	83	7 021	142	140.6%	71.3%
North West	3 047	81	6 473	148	112.4%	83.0%
Northern Cape	2 093	191	2 100	161	0.3%	-15.9%
Western Cape	8 902	321	25 162	341	182.7%	6.4%
South Africa	63 056	163	127 510	205	102.2%	25.6%

Source: SAPS, www.saps.gov.za, accessed September 2008, 19 September 2014, 29 September 2015, 24 October 2017, 10 October 2018, 12 September 2019, 31 July 2020, 3 June 2022, 29 November 2023; 19 December 2024

a CRA calculations.



Arson

Arson by province, 2004/05-2023/24

Year	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu- Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga
2004/05	1 417	503	1 985	1 470	762	579
2005/06	1 281	396	1 886	1 214	652	601
2006/07	1 243	418	1 954	1 226	653	640
2007/08	1 195	366	1 719	1 259	543	561
2008/09	1 018	347	1 616	1 147	551	598
2009/10	1 084	356	1 459	1 159	584	539
2010/11	1 068	347	1 491	1 093	539	373
2011/12	980	404	1 378	1 030	599	294
2012/13	968	377	1 166	946	649	284
2013/14	1 061	344	1 172	896	565	260
2014/15	785	287	1 042	854	585	291
2015/16	679	265	992	825	613	286
2016/17	748	186	724	699	484	260
2017/18	605	164	495	679	431	254
2018/19	698	123	532	754	390	235
2019/20	666	148	476	762	354	245
2020/21	560	127	443	619	260	206
2021/22	592	171	505	1 048	340	288
2022/23	583	142	440	690	344	270
2023/24	502	169	367	664	348	243
2004/05-2023/24	-64.6%	-66.4%	-81.5%	-54.8%	-54.3%	-58.0%

Year	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	South Africa	Rate per 100 000 people
2004/05	506	242	720	8 184	18
2005/06	455	194	568	7 247	16
2006/07	501	196	607	7 438	17
2007/08	549	159	597	6 948	16
2008/09	486	172	510	6 445	14
2009/10	397	154	572	6 304	14
2010/11	462	172	612	6 157	13
2011/12	470	178	663	5 996	13
2012/13	407	177	691	5 665	12
2013/14	348	163	649	5 458	11
2014/15	329	172	782	5 127	10
2015/16	314	172	757	4 903	9
2016/17	290	149	781	4 321	8
2017/18	323	156	762	3 869	7
2018/19	347	162	842	4 083	7
2019/20	246	137	749	3 783	6
2020/21	228	121	674	3 238	5
2021/22	268	179	711	4 102	7
2022/23	250	196	711	3 626	6
2023/24	245	188	693	3 419	5
2004/05-2023/24	-51.6%	-22.3%	-3.8%	-58.2%	-69.5%

Source: SAPS, www.saps.gov.za, accessed September 2008, 19 September 2014, 29 September 2015, 24 October 2017, 18 October 2018, 12 September 2019, 3 June 2022, 29 November 2023; 19 December 2024

Municipal crime

Selected contact crime rates^a per 100 000 people by metropolitan municipality, 2010/11

Metropolitan area ^b	Murder	Attempted murder	Sexual offences	Robbery with aggravating circumstances
Buffalo City (19)	54	24	181	256
Cape Town (60)	43	47	144	272
Ekurhuleni (34)	29	31	109	312
eThekweni (43)	40	50	155	326
Johannesburg (43)	25	33	113	383
Mangaung (15)	37	35	190	233
Nelson Mandela Bay (18)	45	43	182	374
Tshwane (36)	21	35	106	298

Metropolitan area ^b	Common robbery	Serious assault	Common assault	Population
Buffalo City (19)	179	661	314	755 200
Cape Town (60)	219	332	529	3 740 026
Ekurhuleni (34)	108	296	379	3 178 470
eThekweni (43)	111	317	446	3 442 361
Johannesburg (43)	167	418	518	4 434 827
Mangaung (15)	163	570	783	747 431
Nelson Mandela Bay (18)	120	540	480	1 152 115
Tshwane (36)	170	380	404	2 921 488

Source: SAPS, www.saps.gov.za, accessed 2 September 2016; Statistics South Africa (Stats SA), *Community Survey 2016: Provinces at a Glance*, 30 June 2016, pp2, 4, 8, 11, 16

a Crime rates for the metropolitan municipalities were calculated by the CRA using population figures from Stats SA and raw crime figures provided by the SAPS.

b The numbers in brackets denote the number of police stations.

**Selected contact crime rates^a per 100 000 people
by metropolitan municipality, 2023/24**

Metropolitan area^b	Murder	Attempted murder	Sexual offences	Robbery with aggravating circumstances
Buffalo City (11)	33	24	79	135
Cape Town (51)	55	50	68	333
Ekurhuleni (37)	48	44	76	299
eThekweni (28)	54	61	54	236
Johannesburg (41)	44	43	60	323
Mangaung (10)	14	18	47	69
Nelson Mandela Bay (11)	68	47	58	324
Tshwane (25)	18	23	49	266

Metropolitan area^b	Common robbery	Serious assault	Common assault	Population
Buffalo City (11)	42	355	191	794 000
Cape Town (51)	164	172	425	4 680 000
Ekurhuleni (37)	60	274	288	4 073 000
eThekweni (28)	61	140	211	4 022 000
Johannesburg (41)	107	234	289	6 400 000
Mangaung (10)	30	218	244	843 000
Nelson Mandela Bay (11)	45	158	201	1 282 000
Tshwane (25)	94	141	277	4 092 000

Source: SAPS, www.saps.gov.za, accessed September 2008, 19 September 2014, 29 September 2015, 24 October 2017 and 10 October 2018, 31 July 2020, and 3 June 2022; 19 December 2024

a The crime rates for the metropolitan municipalities were calculated by the CRA using population figures from Stats and raw crime figures provided by the SAPS.

b The numbers in brackets denote the number of police stations.

Anti-crime expenditure and crime trends

Expenditure on the criminal justice system as a proportion of total government expenditure and the Gross Domestic Product, 1994/95 and 2023/24

	1994/95	2023/24
Department	————— Rbn —————	
Public order and safety ^a total	14.4	169.5
Police services	10.2	116.3
Law courts and prisons	4.2	53.2
Total government expenditure ^b	148.2	2 167.9
————— Proportion of total government expenditure —————		
Public order and safety ^a total	9.8%	7.8%
Police services	6.9%	5.4%
Law courts and prisons	2.9%	2.5%
————— Proportion of GDP ^c —————		
Public order and safety ^a total	2.9%	2.4%
Police services	2.1%	1.6%
Law courts and prisons	0.8%	0.8%

Source: South Africa Survey 1995/96; National Treasury, *Budget Review 2024*, February 2024, CRA calculations

- a Public order and safety refers to the criminal justice system which is made up of the SAPS, the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development, and the Department of Correctional Services.
- b The total government expenditure includes a contingency reserve for the 2013 *Medium Term Expenditure Framework* for each of the three years to accommodate unforeseen and unavoidable expenditure, and unfunded priorities.
- c The 2023/24 figure is based on Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of R6 651.3 billion.

Crime numbers, rates and expenditure on protection services, 1995/96-2023/24

Year	Total number of serious crimes	Rate per 100 000 people	Expenditure on public order and safety ^a Rbn	Expenditure on the SAPS as a proportion of total expenditure ^b
1995/96	2 065 514	5 218	13.8	71.0%
1996/97	2 033 010	5 011	16.6	69.9%
1997/98	2 094 259	5 086	18.5	69.2%
1998/99	2 211 765	5 266	21.0	66.2%
1999/2000	2 364 870	5 492	22.0	66.4%
2000/01	2 505 675	5 735	23.6	66.1%
2001/02	2 529 000	5 644	27.6	64.1%
2002/03 ^c	2 631 524	5 790	33.9	62.8%
2003/04	2 554 964	5 509	37.1	64.2%
2004/05	2 385 773	5 120	41.6	64.4%
2005/06	2 147 861	4 633	47.5	64.8%
2006/07	2 104 213	4 491	47.8	68.1%
2007/08	2 032 194	4 299	54.3	67.0%
2008/09	2 072 869	4 308	67.3	66.0%
2009/10	2 096 451	4 302	71.0	67.1%
2010/11	2 047 941	4 144	83.9	66.7%
2011/12	2 063 484	4 123	90.5	67.2%
2012/13	2 105 735	4 068	101.0	67.5%
2013/14	2 154 394	4 101	109.4	67.7%
2014/15	2 152 866	3 987	115.5	67.7%
2015/16	2 120 722	3 859	121.6	67.9%
2016/17	2 122 837	3 767	129.2	67.7%
2017/18	2 090 080	3 698	137.5	68.2%
2018/19	2 005 295	3 474	145.3	68.4%
2019/20	1 592 170	2 709	154.8	68.2%
2020/21	1 568 276	2 630	153.1	68.7%
2023/24	1 847 900	2 967	169.5	68.6%
1995/96-2023/24	-10.5%	-43.1%	1 128.3%	-3.4%

Source: SAPS, www.saps.gov.za, accessed September 2013, October 2014, September 2015, October 2017; National Treasury, *Budget Review 2013*, February 2013, p118; *Budget Review 2014*, February 2014, p82; *Budget Review 2017*, 22 February 2017, p57; *Budget Review 2024*, 21 February 2024, p212

a Includes expenditure on justice, correctional services and the police. Excludes expenditure on defence as well as private security spending.

b Proportion of the total public order and safety budget allocated to police services. Public order and safety is made up of police services, law courts, and prisons.

c Figures from this financial year onwards are taken from the National Treasury. The information for the preceding financial years comes from the Institute for Security Studies. Figures from the two sources may, therefore, not be strictly comparable.

Peak year

THE POLICE

Expenditure

South African Police Service (SAPS) expenditure by programme, 2023/24

Programme	Expenditure Rm	Proportion of expenditure within programmes	Proportion of total expenditure
Administration	20 366.3	100.0%	19.3%
Ministry	49.4	0.2%	0.0%
Management	95.0	0.5%	0.1%
Corporate services	20 221.9	99.3%	19.2%
Civilian secretariat	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Visible policing	56 101.2	100.0%	53.2%
Crime prevention	43 001.6	76.7%	40.8%
Border security	2 290.6	4.1%	2.2%
Specialised interventions	6 067.6	10.8%	5.8%
Facilities	4 741.4	8.5%	4.5%
Detective service	21 000.5	100.0%	19.9%
Crime investigations	14 404.1	68.6%	13.7%
Criminal record centre	2 714.1	12.9%	2.6%
Forensic science laboratory	1 502.2	7.2%	1.4%
Specialised investigations	2 380.1	11.3%	2.3%
Crime intelligence	4 319.1	100.0%	4.1%
Crime intelligence operations	1 733.3	40.1%	1.6%
Intelligence. information management	2 585.8	59.9%	2.5%
Protection and security services	3 688.5	100.0%	3.5%
VIP protection services	1 992.0	54.0%	1.9%
Static and mobile security	1 314.8	35.6%	1.2%
Government security regulator	99.2	2.7%	0.1%
Operational support	282.5	7.7%	0.3%
Total	105 475.6	100.0%	100.0%

Source: SAPS, Annual Report 2023/24, 28 August 2024, pp89-217

Statistics

Number of personnel^a in the SAPS by sex and race, March 2024

Race	Male	Female	Both sexes	Proportion of total
Black	88 438	58 115	146 553	79.6%
Coloured	12 769	7 394	20 163	11.0%
Indian/Asian	2 853	1 306	4 159	2.3%
White	7 837	5 394	13 231	7.2%
Total	111 897	72 209	184 106	100.0%

Source: SAPS, Annual Report 2023/24, 28 August 2024, p26

a The figures include both uniformed and non-uniformed personnel.

Race and rank

SAPS personnel by rank and race, March 2024

Executive authorities	Black	Coloured	Indian/ Asian	White	Total
Minister	1	0	0	0	1
Deputy Minister	1	0	0	0	1
Total executive	2	0	0	0	2
Top management^a					
Minister of Police personnel	26	4	0	0	30
National Commissioner (General)	1	0	0	0	1
Deputy National Commissioner (Lieutenant General)	6	0	0	0	6
Provincial Commissioner (Lieutenant General)	8	0	0	0	8
Divisional Commissioner (Lieutenant General)	11	1	0	0	12
Total top management	52	5	0	0	57
Senior management					
Assistant Commissioner (Major General)	107	13	11	14	145
Brigadier	417	73	46	101	637
Total senior management	524	86	57	115	782
Commissioned officers					
Senior Superintendent (Colonel)	1 588	196	142	470	2 396
Superintendent (Lieutenant Colonel and Major)	3 773	553	314	1 160	5 800
Captain and Lieutenant	6 953	1 311	532	2 560	11 356
Total commissioned officers	12 314	2 060	988	4 190	19 552
Total non-commissioned officers^b	107 170	14 331	2 304	6 222	130 027
Total Public Service Act employees	26 491	3 681	810	2 704	33 686
Total SAPS personnel	146 553	20 163	4 159	13 231	184 106

Source: SAPS, *Annual Report 2023/24*, 28 August 2024, p26

a Includes the deputy national commissioner, the Secretariat of Police and divisional commissioners/provincial commissioners (lieutenants general).

b Includes warrant officers, sergeants and constables.

Affirmative action

Affirmative action in the SAPS: actual employment in March 2024 and 2010 equity targets

	March 2024	2010 SAPS targets
Race		
Black	79.6%	79.0%
Coloured	11.0%	8.9%
Indian/Asian	2.3%	2.5%
White	7.2%	9.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

Source: SAPS, Strategic Plan for the South African Police Service 2005-2010, 2005; Annual Report 2023/24, 28 August 2024, p26; CRA calculations

SAPS actual employment in March 2024 and 2010 employment equity targets by sex

	March 2024	2010 SAPS targets
Sex		
Male	60.8%	70.0%
Female	39.2%	30.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

Source: SAPS, Strategic Plan for the South African Police Service 2005-2010, 2005; Annual Report 2022/23, 31 August 2023, p273; CRA calculations

Shortages and skills

Employment and vacancies by programme, 2003/04 and 2023/24

Programme	— Posts available —		— Total posts filled —		— Vacancy rate —	
	2003/04	2023/24	2003/04	2023/24	2003/04	2023/24
Administration	25 297	32 370	22 992	31 036	-9.1%	4.1%
Visible policing	90 142	100 886	73 068	103 043	-18.9%	-2.1%
Detective service	26 856	38 687	25 909	36 650	-3.5%	5.3%
Crime intelligence	5 508	7 400	5 177	7 641	-6.0%	-3.3%
Operational response services, and protection and security services	12 485	4 365	11 877	5 736	-4.9%	-31.4%
Total	160 288	183 708	139 023	184 106	-13.3%	-0.2%

Source: SAPS, Annual Report 2003/04, September 2004, p108; Annual Report 2023/24, 28 August 2024, p273

Employment and vacancies by skills level, 2003/04 and 2023/24

Programme	— Posts available —		— Total posts filled —		— Vacancy rate —	
	2003/04	2023/24	2003/04	2023/24	2003/04	2023/24
Lower skilled	9 957	6 094	8 751	6 114	-12.1%	-0.3%
Skilled	71 831	71 241	60 519	71 460	-15.7%	-0.3%
Highly skilled production	71 793	97 207	65 237	97 507	-9.1%	-0.3%
Highly skilled supervision	6 021	8 265	3 968	8 203	-34.1%	0.7%
Minister, deputy minister, and senior management	686	901	548	822	-20.1%	8.8%
Total	160 288	183 708	139 023	184 106	-13.3%	-0.2%

Source: SAPS, Annual Report 2003/04, September 2004, p108; Annual Report 2023/24, 28 August 2024, p273

Public order policing

Crowd management police units and members, 1995-2024

Period	Units	Members	Period	Units	Members
1995–2001	42	11 000	2018	42	5 654
2002–06	N/A	7 327	2019	44	5 818
2006–10	23	2 595	2020	49	6 138
2011	31	4 343	2021	45	6 004
2014	28	4 721	2022	47	5 840
2015	28	4 563	2023	47	7 361
2016	28	4 617	2024	49	10 425
2017	28	5 025	1995–2024	16.7%	-5.2%

Source: SAPS, *Annual Report 2023/24*, 28 August 2024, p136

N/A — Not available

Fatalities

Police officers murdered, 1999/2000-2023/24

Year ^a	Number
1999/2000	187
2000/01	178
2001/02	139
2002/03	150
2003/04	108
1994-2004	762
2004/05	94
2005/06	95
2006/07	108
2007/08	107
2008/09	105
2009/10	101
2010/11	93
2011/12	81
2012/13	84
2013/14	77
2004-14	945
2014/15	86
2015/16	79
2016/17	83
2017/18	85
2018/19	76
2019/20	76
2020/21	81
2021/22	110
2022/23	92
2023/24	111
Total	879

Source: *Annual Report of the National Commissioner of the South African Police Service 2006/07*, 2007, p75; *South Africa Survey 2012*, p749; SAPS, *Annual Report 2019/20*, 19 October 2020, p75; Reply by the minister of police to parliamentary question 122 by Ms S Shaikh (ANC) 8 June 2021; SAPS, *Annual Report 2023/24*, 28 August 2024, p132

a Information for financial years, not calendar years, since 1999. The figures refer to police officers killed both on- and off-duty.

Crimes, corruption, and
(mis)conduct in the SAPS

Number of escapes and escapees from
police custody, 2001/02-2023/24

Year	Escapes	Escapees	Average escapees per incident
2001/02	2 202	3 522	1.6
2002/03	1 960	3 260	1.7
2003/04	1 580	2 663	1.7
2004/05	1 285	2 206	1.7
2005/06	1 108	1 908	1.7
2006/07	905	1 408	1.6
2007/08	664	980	1.5
2008/09	719	1 144	1.6
2009/10	602	857	1.4
2010/11	478	669	1.4
2011/12	810	1 079	1.3
2012/13	716	988	1.4
2013/14	760	1 017	1.3
2014/15	727	1 040	1.4
2015/16	652	949	1.5
2016/17	624	905	1.5
2017/18	556	785	1.4
2018/19	463	656	1.4
2019/20	N/A	680	—
2020/21	412	545	1.3
2021/22	406	568	1.4
2022/23	410	564	1.4
2023/24	345	438	1.3
2001/02-2023/24	-84.3%	-87.6%	-20.7%

Source: SAPS, *Annual Report of the National Commissioner of the South African Police Service* 2006/07, 30 August 2007, p276; 2006, p72; *South Africa Survey* 2004/05, p485; *Annual Report* 2008/09, 31 July 2009, p92; *Annual Report* 2011/12, 6 October 2012, p78; *Annual Report* 2023/24, 28 August 2024, p132

Peak year

N/A — Not available.

Deaths in police custody and as a result of police action reported to the Independent Police Investigative Directorate (IPID), 2000/01-2023/24

Year	Deaths in police custody ^a	Deaths as a result of police action ^a	Total deaths
2000/01	255	432	687
2001/02	214	371	585
2002/03	217	311	528
2003/04	N/A	N/A	714
2004/05	286	366	652
2005/06	N/A	N/A	621
2006/07	279	419	698
2007/08	302	490	792
2008/09	300	612	912
2009/10	294	566	860
2010/11	N/A	N/A	797
2011/12	N/A	N/A	720
2012/13	275	431	706
2013/14	234	390	624
2014/15	244	396	640
2015/16	216	366	582
2016/17	302	394	696
2017/18	201	436	637
2018/19	214	393	607
2019/20	237	392	629
2020/21	217	353	570
2021/22	223	419	642
2022/23	221	393	614
2023/24	212	460	672

Source: Independent Police Investigative Directorate (IPID), *Annual Report 2000/01*, 2001, p7; *Annual Report 2001/02*, 2002, pp41-42; *Annual Report 2002/03*, 2003, p44; *Annual Report 2003/04*, 2004, p8; *Annual Report 2004/05*, 2005, p79; *Annual Report 2006/07*, 2007, p57; *Annual Report 2007/08*, 2008, p56; *Annual Report 2008/09*, 2009, p49; *Annual Report 2009/10*, 2010, p74; *Annual Report 2010/11*, 2011, p28; *Annual Report 2011/12*, 2012, p25; *Annual Report 2012/13*, August 2013, p20; *Annual Report 2013/14*, September 2014, p27; *Annual Report 2014/15*, 1 October 2015, p45; *Annual Report 2017/18*, October 2018, p38; *Annual Report 2019/20*, September 2020, p40; *Annual Report 2020/21*, September 2022, p37; *Annual Report 2021/22*, September 2022, p37; *Annual Report 2023/24*, September 2024, p47

a Deaths in police custody arise owing to three circumstances. They can be caused by injuries sustained prior to custody, injuries sustained in custody, or occur from natural causes. Deaths as a result of police action occur primarily during the time when police officials are discharging their official duties such as making arrests, investigating crimes, during the escapes of suspects, and during protests. The IPID has a mandate to investigate all deaths caused by police to determine if all laws and regulations were adhered to. If not, the IPID has to determine whether police acted negligently or criminally in such cases. The following table gives a detailed breakdown of both deaths in custody and deaths as a result of police action.

N/A — Not available.

Deaths in police custody and as a result of police action by cause of death, 2015/16 and 2023/24

Manner of death	— 2015/16 —		— 2023/24 —		— Change —	
	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion
Injuries sustained in custody ^a	28	4.8%	19	2.8%	-32.1%	-40.7%
Injuries sustained prior to custody ^b	66	11.3%	76	11.4%	15.2%	0.7%
Natural causes	56	9.6%	58	8.7%	3.6%	-9.6%
Suicide	66	11.3%	59	8.8%	-10.6%	-21.8%
Total	216	37.1%	212	31.7%	-1.9%	-14.5%
Deaths as a result of police action						
During the course of a crime	101	17.4%	148	22.2%	46.5%	27.3%
During the course of an escape	8	1.4%	22	3.3%	175.0%	135.2%
During the course of an investigation	25	4.3%	30	4.5%	20.0%	4.4%
During the course of arrest	127	21.8%	159	23.8%	25.2%	9.2%
Death of an innocent bystander during a crime	16	2.7%	11	1.6%	-31.3%	-39.0%
Domestic violence related and off-duty deaths	23	4.0%	20	3.0%	-13.0%	-25.1%
Negligent handling of a firearm	12	2.1%	14	2.1%	16.7%	-0.2%
Negligent handling of an official vehicle	24	4.1%	27	4.0%	12.5%	-1.4%
Crowd management related incidents	12	2.1%	4	0.6%	-66.7%	-71.5%
Private capacity related death/other	18	2.8%	21	3.1%	16.7%	12.3%
Total	366	62.6%	456	68.3%	24.6%	9.0%
Total deaths	582	100.0%	668	100.0%	14.8%	—

Source: IPID, *Annual Report 2015/16*, October 2016, pp55, 58; *Annual Report 2019/20*, September 2020, pp45–47; *Annual Report 2023/24*, September 2024, p59

a The figure includes assaults by other inmates, shootings by SAPS members during escapes, and poisonings.

b The majority of incidents in 2019/20 were as a result of vigilantism. Other incidents included assault victims, people shot by civilians and police, motor vehicle collisions, and poisonings.

Deaths listed in the table above are those reported to the IPID only. They are thus not a true reflection of such occurrences and should be regarded as an undercount of actual incidents.

**Cases of brutality reported to the IPID against
members of the SAPS, 2000/01-2023/24**

Year	Cases of brutality			Total reported cases ^a against SAPS members
	Assault	Torture	Total	
2000/01	365	27	392	2 972
2001/02	255	37	292	3 369
2002/03	417	23	440	4 443
2003/04	N/A	N/A	N/A	5 903
2004/05	N/A	N/A	N/A	5 996
2005/06	N/A	N/A	N/A	5 277
2006/07	781	23	804	5 412
2007/08	1 040	20	1 060	5 830
2008/09	1 206	0	1 206	6 119
2009/10	1 342	5	1 347	6 377
2010/11	N/A	N/A	N/A	5 869
2011/12	N/A	N/A	N/A	4 923
2012/13	4 131	50	4 181	6 728
2013/14	3 916	78	3 994	5 745
2014/15	3 711	145	3 856	5 879
2015/16	3 509	145	3 654	5 519
2016/17	3 827	173	4 000	7 014
2017/18	3 661	217	3 878	5 651
2018/19	3 835	270	4 105	5 829
2019/20	3 820	216	4 036	5 640
2020/21	4 228	256	4 484	5 662
2021/22	3 407	192	3 599	4 626
2022/23	3 354	228	3 582	4 969
2023/24	3 176	273	3 449	5 136
2000/01-2023/24	770.1%	911.1%	779.8%	72.8%

Source: IPID, *Annual Report 2014/15*, 1 October 2015, pp58, 66; *Annual Report 2017/18*, October 2018, p49; *Annual Report 2019/20*, September 2020, p40; *Annual Report 2023/24*, September 2024, p47 Please refer to page 763 of the *South Africa Survey 2014/15* for the complete list of sources. They were omitted here owing to lack of space.

a Total cases reported include deaths in police custody; deaths through police action; criminal cases, cases of misconduct; and contraventions against the Domestic Violence Act of 1998.

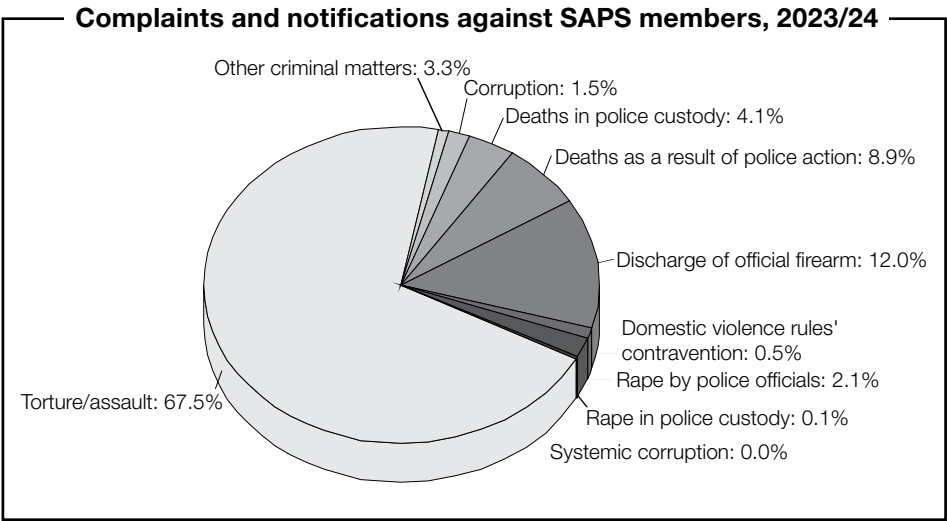
N/A — Not available.

Complaints and notifications against
SAPS members, 2023/24

Complaint/notification	Cases received	Proportion of total cases
Corruption	79	1.5%
Deaths in police custody	212	4.1%
Deaths as a result of police action	460	8.9%
Discharge of official firearm	621	12.0%
Domestic violence rules' contravention ^a	28	0.5%
Rape by police officials	110	2.1%
Rape in police custody	7	0.1%
Systemic corruption	0	0.0%
Torture/assault	3 499	67.5%
Other criminal matters ^b	170	3.3%
South Africa	5 186	100.0%

Source: IPID, *Annual Report 2023/24*, September 2024, p47

- a This complaint pertains to non-compliance with the Domestic Violence Act of 1998 by SAPS members. For details of the Act see page 763 of the *South Africa Survey 2014/15*.
- b Includes arson, attempted murder, crimen injuria, defeating the ends of justice, fraud, harassment, housebreaking, intimidation, kidnapping, malicious damage to property, pointing of an official firearm, possession of suspected stolen property, receiving suspected stolen property, robbery, misconduct, and theft.



Outcomes of cases received by the IPID against SAPS members by crime category, 2023/24

Complaint/notification	Cases reported	Decision ready cases	Criminal recommendations referred to the NPA ^a	Criminal convictions	Disciplinary convictions by the SAPS
Corruption	79	89	25	1	6
Deaths in police custody	212	210	6	0	7
Deaths as a result of police action	460	284	147	13	22
Discharge of official firearm	621	531	178	4	31
Domestic violence rules' contravention ^b	28	40	25	0	7
Rape by police officials	110	110	59	3	18
Rape in police custody	7	6	1	0	0
Systemic corruption	0	1	1	1	0
Torture/assault	3 499	3 247	1 547	20	135
Other criminal matters ^c	170	151	43	1	28
Total	5 186	4 669	2 032	43	254

Source: IPID, *Annual Report 2023/24*, September 2024, p47-100

a The National Prosecuting Authority (NPA). Where there is evidence of transgression, the IPID investigates and thereafter forwards recommendations to the NPA. Based on the submitted evidence, the NPA makes a decision on whether to proceed with criminal charges against suspects.

b This complaint pertains to non-compliance with the Domestic Violence Act of 1998 by SAPS members. For details of the Act see page 763 of the *South Africa Survey 2014/15*.

c Includes arson, attempted murder, crimen injuria, defeating the ends of justice, fraud, harassment, housebreaking, intimidation, kidnapping, malicious damage to property, pointing of an official firearm, possession of suspected stolen property, receiving suspected stolen property, robbery, and theft.

Statistics

Trio crimes: incidents and arrests, 2023/24

Crime category	Recorded incidents	Arrests	Arrests as a proportion of recorded incidents
Car-jackings	22 783	2 827	12.4%
Business robberies	18 163	5 361	29.5%
Residential robberies	23 261	5 521	23.7%
Total trio crimes	64 207	13 709	21.4%

Source: SAPS, www.saps.gov.za, accessed 27 October 2018; *Annual Report 2023/24*, 28 August 2024, p128

Value of proceeds of crime recovered, 2014/15-2023/24

Year	Value of proceeds recovered Rm
2014/15	2 296.7
2015/16	477.6
2016/17	443.9
2017/18	3 027.9
2018/19	2 143.2
2019/20	2 973.4
2020/21	3 398.7
2021/22	5 108.0
2022/23	5 824.0
2023/24	98.5
Total	25 791.9

Source: Financial Intelligence Centre, *Annual Report 2023/24*, 31 March 2024, p48

PRISONS AND CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

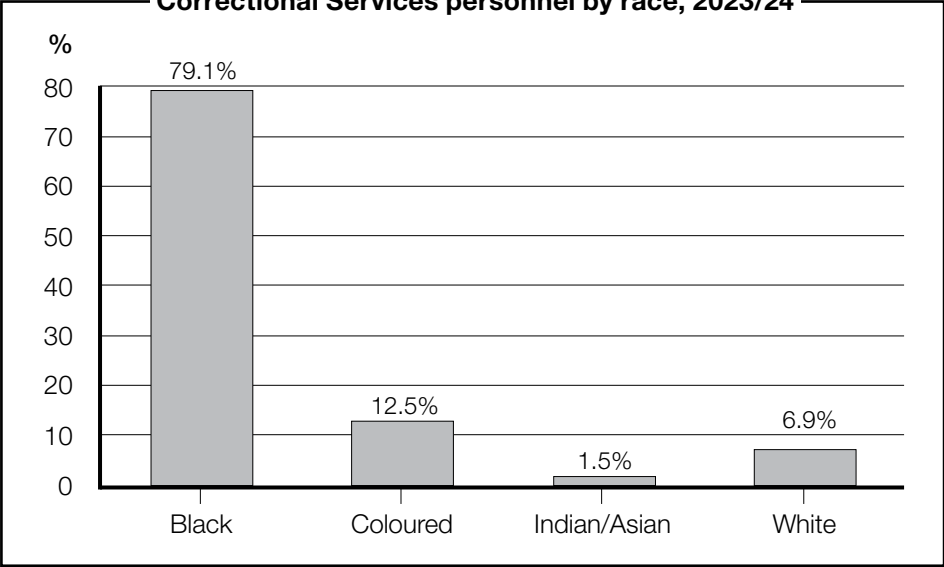
Personnel

Correctional Services personnel by race, 2023/24

Race	Employees	Disabled employees	Total employees	Proportion
Black	30 462	258	30 720	79.1%
Coloured	4 813	35	4 848	12.5%
Indian/Asian	588	7	595	1.5%
White	2 668	30	2 698	6.9%
Total	38 531	330	38 861	100.0%

Source: Department of Correctional Services (DCS), *Annual Report 2023/24*, 2024, p177

Correctional Services personnel by race, 2023/24



Sentenced prisoners by age, 2023/24

Age group	Male	Female	Total	Proportion of total
Children under 18 years	28	1	29	0.0%
Juveniles (18-20 years)	1 570	38	1 608	1.7%
Youth and adults (21 years and older)	92 839	2 550	95 389	98.3%
Total	94 437	2 589	97 026	100.0%

Source: DCS, *Annual Report 2023/24*, 2024, p72

Prison population by sex, 1995/96-2023/24

Year	Male prisoners	Female prisoners	Total prisoners	Female prisoners as proportion of total
1995/96	107 512	2 535	110 047	2.3%
1996/97	118 476	2 980	121 456	2.5%
1997/98	134 704	3 592	138 296	2.6%
1998/99	139 541	3 462	143 003	2.4%
1999/2000	154 716	3 966	158 682	2.5%
2000/01	162 425	4 162	166 587	2.5%
2001/02	168 016	4 187	172 203	2.4%
2002/03	177 300	4 253	181 553	2.3%
2003/04	180 388	4 188	184 576	2.3%
December 2005 ^a	154 183	3 219	157 402	2.0%
2005/06	156 075	3 492	159 567	2.2%
2006/07 ^a	158 115	3 559	161 674	2.2%
January 2009 ^a	161 030	3 488	164 518	2.1%
December 2009 ^a	161 105	3 562	164 667	2.2%
December 2010 ^a	156 861	3 539	160 400	2.2%
2010/11	157 508	3 588	161 096	2.2%
2011/12 ^a	155 177	3 765	158 942	2.4%
2012/13 ^a	150 608	3 380	153 968	2.2%
2013/14 ^a	149 058	3 495	152 553	2.3%
2014/15 ^a	155 445	4 118	159 563	2.6%
2015/16 ^a	157 791	4 193	161 984	2.6%
2016/17 ^a	156 880	4 174	161 054	2.6%
2017/18 ^a	159 803	4 326	164 129	2.6%
2018/19 ^a	158 559	4 316	162 875	2.6%
2019/20 ^a	150 467	3 982	154 449	2.6%
2020/21	137 495	3 453	140 948	2.4%
2021/22	N/A	N/A	143 223	N/A
2022/23	152 407	4 649	157 056	3.0%
2023/24	151 959	4 641	156 600	3.0%
1995/96-2023/24	41.3%	83.1%	42.3%	28.9%

Source: DCS, www.dcs.gov.za, accessed 28 March 2011, and 17 February 2010; Judicial Inspectorate of Prisons, *Annual Report for the period 1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007*, p12; *South Africa Survey 2012*, p765; National Assembly, reply by the minister of correctional services to question 661 by Mr PJ Groenewald MP (FF Plus); DCS, *Annual Report 2023/24*, 2024, p74

a Denotes actual number of prisoners and not daily average as in the case of all other dates.

N/A — Not available.

Prison overcrowding, 2014/15-2023/24

Year	Number of		Proportion
	inmates	Accommodation	overcrowding
2014/15	159 563	119 164	33.9%
2015/16	161 984	119 134	36.0%
2016/17	160 280	119 134	34.5%
2017/18	160 583	118 723	35.3%
2018/19	162 875	118 572	37.0%
2019/20	154 449	N/A	—
2020/21	140 948	N/A	—
2021/22	143 223	108 804	31.6%
2022/23	157 056	107 582	31.5%
2023/24	156 600	105 474	32.6%

Source: DCS, *Annual Report 2023/24*, 2024, p15

N/A — Not available.

Remand detainees**Sentenced prisoners and remand^a detainees, 1994/95-2023/24**

Year ^b	Sentenced prisoners	Remand detainees	Total	Proportion who are remand detainees	Total serious crimes
1994/95	85 252	27 320	112 572	24.3%	2 018 890
1995/96	92 326	33 424	125 750	26.6%	2 000 525
1996/97	100 975	41 435	142 410	29.1%	2 033 010
1997/98	92 157	54 121	146 278	37.0%	2 094 259
1998/99	104 407	58 231	162 638	35.8%	2 211 765
1999/2000	123 498	55 500	178 998	31.0%	2 364 870
2000/01	112 492	57 676	170 168	33.9%	2 505 675
2001/02	121 019	55 500	176 519	31.4%	2 529 000
2002/03	125 322	53 996	179 318	30.1%	2 631 524
2003/04	130 940	53 901	184 841	29.2%	2 554 964
2004/05	134 487	51 020	185 507	27.5%	2 385 773
2005/06	122 410	46 971	169 381	27.7%	2 168 951
2006/07	113 711	44 884	158 595	28.3%	2 125 227
2007/08	111 230	47 595	158 825	30.0%	2 036 151
2008/09	109 877	49 150	159 027	30.9%	2 098 229
2009/10	114 972	47 602	162 574	29.3%	2 121 887
2010/11	112 934	47 757	160 691	29.7%	2 071 487
2011/12	113 044	45 898	158 942	28.9%	2 085 757
2012/13	104 878	45 730	153 968	29.7%	2 126 537
2013/14	107 696	44 858	152 553	29.4%	2 172 876
2014/15	115 064	42 077	157 141	26.8%	2 152 866
2015/16	116 951	42 380	159 331	26.6%	2 120 722
2016/17	117 255	43 799	161 054	27.2%	2 122 837
2017/18	117 869	46 260	164 129	28.2%	2 090 080
2018/19	115 147	47 526	162 673	29.2%	2 005 295
2019/20	102 841	51 442	154 283	33.3%	1 952 170
2020/21	93 066	47 749	140 815	33.9%	1 568 276
2021/22	96 079	50 020	146 099	34.2%	1 678 511
2022/23	101 186	55 745	156 931	35.5%	1 806 047
2023/24	97 026	59 370	156 396	38.0%	1 847 900
1994/95-2023/24	13.8%	117.3%	38.9%	56.2%	-8.5%

Source: DCS, *Annual Report 2013/14*, October 2014, p27; *Annual Report 2016/17*, 27 September 2017, p25; www.dcs.gov.za, accessed 17 February 2010, 28 March 2011, 12 October 2012; *Annual Report for the 2007/08 Financial Year*, 2008, p18; Judicial Inspectorate of Prisons, *Annual Report for the period 1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007*, pp30-31 and 38; *South Africa Survey 2010/11*, p788; Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation, *Development Indicators 2014*, 20 August 2015, p77; SAPS, www.saps.gov.za, accessed 2 September 2016; 30 November 2022; DCS, *Annual Report 2023/24*, 2024, p73

a Remand detainees include all categories of unsentenced persons in detention facilities who are awaiting further action by a court. The definition includes persons awaiting trial, awaiting sentencing after being convicted and those awaiting extradition.

b All years are for the end of the financial year, which is 31 March of every year, unless otherwise stated.

DEFENCE

Personnel

Statistics

Department of Defence personnel^a by race and sex, March 2024

Sex	Black	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total
Male	36 076	5 105	576	3 590	45 347
Female	18 149	2 893	313	2 022	23 377
Total	54 225	7 998	889	5 612	68 724
Proportion of total	78.9%	11.6%	1.3%	8.2%	100.0%

Source: Department of Defence (DoD), *Annual Report for the year 2023/24*, 2024, p145

a Includes 381 employees with disabilities.

Employment and vacancies by programme as at March 2024

Critical occupation	Number of posts	Number of employees	Vacancies
Administration	4 772	3 262	1 510
Landward defence	43 295	35 424	7 871
Air defence	12 668	8 816	3 852
Maritime defence	7 378	5 710	1 668
Military health services	9 723	6 716	3 007
Defence intelligence	1 297	998	299
General support	7 964	5 802	2 162
Force employment	2 972	1 996	976
Total	90 069	68 724	21 345

Source: DoD, *Annual Report for the year 2023/24*, 2024, p138

Affirmative action

2005 Defence Review guidelines
measured against March 2024
employment

Race	Current employment	2005 guidelines
Black	78.9%	65.0%
Coloured	11.6%	10.0%
Indian	1.3%	1.0%
White	8.2%	24.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

Source: DoD, *Annual Report for the year 2004/05*, pp16-17; *Annual Report for the year 2023/24*, 2024, p145

Expenditure

SANDF expenditure by programme, March 2023

Programme	Number of employees	Total expenditure	Expenditure on personnel	Proportion of total expenditure by programme ^a	Expenditure on personnel as a proportion of total expenditure ^a	Average annual expenditure per employee R
		Rbn				
Administration	3 399	6.07	2.22	11.1%	36.6%	638 000
Landward defence	35 249	17.73	14.98	32.5%	84.5%	413 000
Air defence	8 906	6.76	4.31	12.4%	63.8%	472 000
Maritime defence	5 561	4.66	2.60	8.5%	55.8%	443 000
Military health support	6 899	5.98	4.20	11.0%	70.2%	597 000
Defence intelligence	997	1.11	0.48	2.0%	43.2%	468 000
General/joint support	6 200	7.26	3.07	13.3%	42.3%	478 000
Force employment	2 023	5.01	2.79	9.2%	55.7%	1 360 000
Total	69 234	54.58	34.65	100.0%	63.5%	486 000

Source: DoD, *Annual Report for the year 2022/23*, 2023, p123

a CRA calculations.

PRIVATE SECURITY

Private security industry

Security businesses, security officers, and sworn SAPS officials^a, 1997-2024

Year	Active registered security businesses	Active registered security officers	Sworn police ^b officials	People per police officer	People per private security officer
1997	4 437	115 331	110 177	367 to 1	351 to 1
1998	5 586	127 604	112 891	361 to 1	320 to 1
1999	4 691	155 818	109 104	384 to 1	269 to 1
2000	5 305	186 876	104 200	409 to 1	228 to 1
2001	5 491	194 525	102 000	427 to 1	224 to 1
2002	4 521	222 717	N/A	N/A	200 to 1
2003	5 271	248 025	102 737	446 to 1	185 to 1
2004	4 212	269 773	106 177	434 to 1	172 to 1
2005	4 639	288 686	107 791	436 to 1	163 to 1
2006	4 763	296 901	114 241	405 to 1	156 to 1
2007	4 898	307 343	129 864	361 to 1	152 to 1
2008	5 504	339 108	137 709	344 to 1	140 to 1
2009	6 392	375 315	145 170	338 to 1	131 to 1
2010	7 496	387 273	151 164	328 to 1	128 to 1
2011	8 828	411 109	150 373	331 to 1	121 to 1
2012	9 364	427 174	157 472	320 to 1	118 to 1
2013	9 031	445 407	156 859	334 to 1	118 to 1
2014	8 144	487 058	153 116	353 to 1	111 to 1
2015	8 195	451 565	150 952	364 to 1	122 to 1
2016	8 692	488 666	151 834	362 to 1	114 to 1
2017	8 995	498 135	151 686	372 to 1	113 to 1
2018	8 916	522 542	150 791	382 to 1	110 to 1
2019	9 447	534 289	150 855	390 to 1	110 to 1
2020	9 744	548 642	144 253	413 to 1	109 to 1
2021	10 830	557 277	139 901	430 to 1	108 to 1
2022	11 540	586 042	N/A	N/A	103 to 1
2023	15 113	577 444	145 246	427 to 1	107 to 1
2024	16 453	608 977	150 388	414 to 1	102 to 1
1997-2024	270.8%	428.0%	36.5%	12.8%	-70.9%

Source: SAPS, Annual reports, 2008/09 to 2015/16; *Annual Report 2018/19*, 30 August 2019, p34; Private Security Industry Regulatory Authority (PSIRA), Annual reports, 2007/08 to 2015/16, *Annual Report 2023/24*, August 2024, pp42-43

a The period refers to financial years.

b Excludes civilians employed in the SAPS.

N/A — Not available.

Active registered security businesses by category of service, 2013/14 and 2022/23

Category of service	2013/14	2022/23	Change
Alarm installers	129	101	-21.7%
Anti-poaching	5	15	200.0%
Body Guarding (Close Protection Officers)	6 089	5 834	-4.2%
Car watch	3 199	4 133	29.2%
Consulting engineer	155	20	-87.1%
Dog training	13	31	138.5%
Entertainment/venue control	6 231	5 916	-5.1%
Fire prevention and detection	459	45	-90.2%
Insurance	846	68	-92.0%
Locksmith/key cutter	1 160	2 470	112.9%
Manufacture - security equipment	1 705	3 061	79.5%
Private investigator	4 478	3 946	-11.9%
Reaction services	4 550	7 151	57.2%
Rendering of security service	5 093	4 532	-11.0%
Security and loss control	707	73	-89.7%
Security consultant	4 181	5 270	26.0%
Security control room	5 715	5 170	-9.5%
Security guards	7 220	12 126	68.0%
Security guards (cash-in-transit)	4 465	5 812	30.2%
Security equipment installer	3 670	5 026	36.9%
Special events	5 578	6 391	14.6%
Training	5 304	4 501	-15.1%
Total number of active registered security businesses^a	8 144	15 113	85.6%

Source: PSIRA, *Annual Report 2022/23*, August 2023, p46

a Some security businesses offer more than one kind of security service. Therefore, figures do not add up vertically.

Active registered security businesses by province, 2005 and 2024

Province	2005	2024	Change
Eastern Cape	326	1 089	234.0%
Free State	71	494	595.8%
Gauteng	1 935	6 386	230.0%
KwaZulu-Natal	765	3 024	295.3%
Limpopo	376	1 664	342.6%
Mpumalanga	325	1346	314.2%
North West	205	893	335.6%
Northern Cape	1	345	34 400.0%
Western Cape	635	1 211	90.7%
South Africa	4 639	16 452	254.6%

Source: PSIRA, *Annual Report 2005/06*, 2006, p35; *Annual Report 2009/10*, July 2010, pp19-20; *Annual Report 2013/14*, November 2014, p39; *Annual Report 2023/24*, August 2024, p47

People by main measure of protection, 2022/23 and 2023/24

Main safety measure	2022/23	2023/24
I only walk during safer hours	43.8%	33.4%
I am more alert of my surroundings now	19.1%	15.9%
I do not walk alone anymore	12.2%	7.8%
I use safer routes	6.6%	N/A
Physical protection measure of home (example. Burglar doors)	5.5%	20.9%
Other	3.8%	4.4%
I carry a gun	3.0%	2.7%
I carry a pepper spray	2.6%	3.2%
Private security (example, paid armed response)	1.4%	7.6%
I carry a knife/screwdriver/blade	1.0%	1.0%
I have enrolled in self-defence class	0.7%	0.6%
I have now stopped using public transport	0.1%	0.4%

Source: Stats SA, *Victims of Crime Survey*, P0341, Figure 81, p68

N/A — Not available.

People who felt safe walking alone in their areas during the day and night (proportions), 2018/19-2023/24

Year	Walking alone during the day	Walking alone during the night
2018/19	82.8%	35.1%
2019/20	86.6%	41.8%
2020/21	84.8%	39.6%
2021/22	81.3%	36.0%
2022/23	80.8%	37.0%
2023/24	80.4%	34.9%

Source: Stats SA, *Victims of Crime Survey*, P0341, Figures 70 and 71, pp62-63

People who felt safe walking alone in their areas during the day and night by province (proportions), 2023/24

Province	Walking alone during the day	Walking alone during the night
Eastern Cape	84.0%	34.4%
Free State	88.4%	35.8%
Gauteng	74.0%	30.3%
KwaZulu-Natal	81.5%	34.3%
Limpopo	95.5%	61.1%
Mpumalanga	88.5%	25.3%
North West	88.6%	41.0%
Northern Cape	88.6%	35.7%
Western Cape	65.8%	29.5%

Source: Stats SA, *Victims of Crime Survey*, P0341, Figure 76, p64-65

