

Gordons Bay Western Cape



Police Station Location: GPS Coordinates: -34.15908, 18.86941 [Locate Police Station on Google Maps](#)

ANNUAL STATISTICS: TOTAL CRIMES ACROSS ALL CATEGORIES, BY YEAR

2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1963	1674	1594	1642	1585	1540	1596	1235	953	1171

QUARTERLY STATISTICS: LATEST CHANGE IN TOTAL CRIMES ACROSS ALL CATEGORIES

Jul to Sept 2021	Oct to Dec 2021	Jan to Mar 2022	Apr to Jun 2022
291	304	331	289

CRIMES BY CATEGORY

On the following pages, the number of crimes per year are broken down by the crime categories in which they are reported.

Note that some crime categories have not always been available in previous years, so if there is no value for a past year in a particular category, the category did not exist in that year.

All crime statistics reported in this profile are obtained from the annual and quarterly data published by the South African Police Service.

The SAPS publish the annual crime statistics towards the last quarter of each year, and the quarterly statistics every 3 months. The annual data published is for the period from May of the previous year to April of that year, inclusive.

For example, the 2020 crime figures are the totals for May 2019 - April 2020 inclusive.

CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
Murder	0	1	6	4	3	1	1	2	1	1	
	Latest Quarterly Statistics: 100% decrease from Mar 2022 to Jun 2022										
Sexual Offences	10	14	13	8	10	10	7	11	17	15	
	Latest Quarterly Statistics: 75% increase from Mar 2022 to Jun 2022										
Attempted murder	0	1	8	5	4	3	3	4	2	1	
	Latest Quarterly Statistics: 100% decrease from Mar 2022 to Jun 2022										
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	17	14	11	16	18	12	19	29	11	16	
	Latest Quarterly Statistics: 300% increase from Mar 2022 to Jun 2022										
Common assault	126	103	91	100	107	82	100	93	86	103	
	Latest Quarterly Statistics: 35% increase from Mar 2022 to Jun 2022										
Common robbery	22	23	43	30	32	20	25	17	26	25	
	Latest Quarterly Statistics: 38% decrease from Mar 2022 to Jun 2022										
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	16	30	36	34	32	42	53	46	28	45	
	Latest Quarterly Statistics: 150% increase from Mar 2022 to Jun 2022										

SEXUAL OFFENCES

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
Rape					6	5	3	6	10	7	
	Latest Quarterly Statistics: 0% decrease from Mar 2022 to Jun 2022										
Sexual assault					3	4	2	5	5	6	
	Latest Quarterly Statistics: 200% increase from Mar 2022 to Jun 2022										
Attempted sexual offences					1	0	1	0	1	1	
	Latest Quarterly Statistics: 100% decrease from Mar 2022 to Jun 2022										
Contact sexual offences					0	1	1	0	1	1	
	Latest Quarterly Statistics: 100% increase from Mar 2022 to Jun 2022										

SUBCATEGORIES OF AGGRAVATED ROBBERY

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
Carjacking	0	3	3	0	7	1	0	2	1	0	
	Latest Quarterly Statistics: 100% increase from Mar 2022 to Jun 2022										
Truck hijacking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
	Latest Quarterly Statistics: 100% decrease from Mar 2022 to Jun 2022										
Robbery at residential premises	8	8	9	9	2	9	11	7	10	12	
	Latest Quarterly Statistics: 50% decrease from Mar 2022 to Jun 2022										
Robbery at non-residential premises	0	6	5	3	4	6	7	3	2	5	
	Latest Quarterly Statistics: 50% decrease from Mar 2022 to Jun 2022										
Bank robbery			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Latest Quarterly Statistics: 100% decrease from Mar 2022 to Jun 2022										
Robbery of cash in transit				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Latest Quarterly Statistics: 100% decrease from Mar 2022 to Jun 2022										

CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
Arson	1	1	0	1	1	1	3	1	0	1	
	Latest Quarterly Statistics: 100% decrease from Mar 2022 to Jun 2022										
Malicious damage to property	128	96	80	87	87	85	84	75	66	80	
	Latest Quarterly Statistics: 48% decrease from Mar 2022 to Jun 2022										

PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
Burglary at non-residential premises	30	22	25	26	39	36	31	42	15	37	
	Latest Quarterly Statistics: 20% decrease from Mar 2022 to Jun 2022										
Burglary at residential premises	379	264	234	250	295	219	264	242	128	158	
	Latest Quarterly Statistics: 53% decrease from Mar 2022 to Jun 2022										
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	40	33	16	27	30	30	35	28	20	24	
	Latest Quarterly Statistics: 0% decrease from Mar 2022 to Jun 2022										
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	182	187	133	176	112	137	120	155	104	139	
	Latest Quarterly Statistics: 33% decrease from Mar 2022 to Jun 2022										
Stock-theft	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	4	2	
	Latest Quarterly Statistics: 100% increase from Mar 2022 to Jun 2022										

OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	675	535	563	514	418	359	401	261	231	319	
	Latest Quarterly Statistics: 16% decrease from Mar 2022 to Jun 2022										
Commercial crime	36	38	41	51	46	51	67	82	77	81	
	Latest Quarterly Statistics: 4% decrease from Mar 2022 to Jun 2022										
Shoplifting	12	10	9	3	9	13	11	19	17	34	
	Latest Quarterly Statistics: 33% increase from Mar 2022 to Jun 2022										
Community-reported serious crimes					1243	1102	1224	1109	833	499	
	Latest Quarterly Statistics: 24% increase from Jun 2021 to Sept 2021										

CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	1	5	1	5	1	1	0	3	2	1	
	Latest Quarterly Statistics: 100% decrease from Mar 2022 to Jun 2022										
Drug-related crime	129	161	177	223	261	336	295	66	82	44	
	Latest Quarterly Statistics: 133% increase from Mar 2022 to Jun 2022										
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	118	88	79	82	80	101	77	57	16	21	
	Latest Quarterly Statistics: 75% decrease from Mar 2022 to Jun 2022										
Sexual offences detected as a result of police action			1	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	
	Latest Quarterly Statistics: 100% decrease from Mar 2022 to Jun 2022										

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ANNEXURE: DEFINITIONS OF CRIME**1. CONTACT CRIME (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)****1. MURDER**

Murder refers to the unlawful and intentional killing of another human being.

2. ATTEMPTED MURDER

Attempted murder refers to the commission of an unlawful act with the intention of killing another human being, but which does not result in the death of that human being.

3. SEXUAL OFFENCES**RAPE**

Section 3 of the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, 2007 (Act No. 32 of 2007) defines rape as follows: Rape is the unlawful and intentional sexual penetration of a person without his or her consent.

SEXUAL ASSAULT

Section 5 of the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, 2007 (Act No. 32 of 2007) defines sexual assault as follows: A person who unlawfully and intentionally - (a) sexually violates a person, without his or her consent; or (b) inspires the belief in a person that he or she will be sexually violated, is guilty of the offence of sexual assault.

4. ASSAULT WITH THE INTENT TO CAUSE GRIEVOUS BODILY HARM

Assault with the intent to cause grievous bodily harm is the unlawful and intentional direct or indirect application of force to the body of another person with the intention of causing grievous bodily harm to that person.

5. COMMON ASSAULT

Assault is the unlawful and intentional - (a) direct or indirect application of force to the body of another person, or (b) threat of application of immediate personal violence to another, in circumstances in which the threatened person is prevailed upon to believe that the person who is threatening him or her has the intention and power to carry out this threat.

6. ROBBERY WITH AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES

Robbery with aggravating circumstances is the unlawful and intentional forceful removal and appropriation of movable tangible property belonging to another under aggravating circumstances. This crime is also called armed robbery in common parlance.

SUBCATEGORIES OF AGGRAVATED ROBBERY FORMING PART OF AGGRAVATED ROBBERY**1. ROBBERY OF A MOTOR VEHICLE (EXCLUDING TRUCKS), ALSO KNOWN AS "CARJACKING"**

Robbery of a motor vehicle is the unlawful, intentional and forceful removal and appropriation of a motor vehicle (excluding a truck) belonging to another.

2. ROBBERY OF A TRUCK, ALSO KNOWN AS "TRUCK HIJACKING"

Robbery of a truck is the unlawful, intentional and forceful removal and appropriation of a truck (excluding a light delivery vehicle) belonging to another.

3. CASH IN TRANSIT (CIT) ROBBERY

Cash in transit robbery is the unlawful, intentional and forceful removal and appropriation of money or containers for the conveyance of money belonging to another, while such money or containers for the conveyance of money are being transported by a security company on behalf of the owner thereof.

4. BANK ROBBERY

Bank robbery is the unlawful, intentional and forceful removal and appropriation of money which belongs to a bank from the bank during the office hours of that bank.

5. ROBBERY AT RESIDENTIAL PREMISES (ALSO KNOWN AS "HOUSE ROBBERY")

House robbery is the unlawful, intentional and forceful removal and appropriation of property from the residential premises of another person.

6. ROBBERY AT NON-RESIDENTIAL PREMISES (ALSO KNOWN AS "BUSINESS ROBBERY")

Business robbery is the unlawful, intentional and forceful removal and appropriation of property from the business premises of another person.

7. ORDINARY ROBBERY (ALSO KNOWN AS COMMON ROBBERY)

Robbery is the unlawful, intentional and forceful removal and appropriation of movable tangible property belonging to another.

2. CONTACT-RELATED CRIME**1. ARSON**

Arson is the unlawful and intentional setting of fire to immovable property belonging to another (or to one's own immovable and insured property, in order to claim the value of the property from the insurer).

2. MALICIOUS DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

Malicious damage to property refers to the unlawful and intentional damaging of property belonging to another (or one's own insured property, with the intention to claim the value of the property from the insurer).

3. PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME**1. HOUSEBREAKING (ALSO KNOWN AS BURGLARY) AT NON-RESIDENTIAL PREMISES**

Housebreaking of premises other than residential premises is committed by a person who unlawfully and intentionally breaks into a building or similar structure that is not used for human habitation and does not form part of residential premises, then enters it or penetrates it with part of his or her body or with an instrument with which he or she intends to control something on the premises, with the ultimate intention to commit a crime on the premises.

2. HOUSEBREAKING (ALSO KNOWN AS BURGLARY) AT RESIDENTIAL PREMISES

Housebreaking (residential premises) is committed by a person who unlawfully and intentionally breaks into a building or similar structure used for human habitation, then enters it or penetrates it with part of his or her body or with an instrument with which he or she intends to control something on the premises, with the ultimate intention to commit a crime on the premises.

3. THEFT OF A MOTOR VEHICLE OR MOTORCYCLE

Theft of a motor vehicle or motorcycle refers to the stealing of a motor vehicle or motorcycle belonging to another person.

4. THEFT OUT OF OR FROM A MOTOR VEHICLE**1. THEFT FROM A MOTOR VEHICLE**

Theft from a motor vehicle consists of the unlawful and intentional removal of parts, accessories or equipment that form part of a motor vehicle, from such vehicle, with the intention of permanently depriving the owner thereof of control over such parts, accessories or equipment taken from the vehicle.

2. THEFT OUT OF A MOTOR VEHICLE

Theft out of a motor vehicle refers to the unlawful and intentional removal of articles in or on a vehicle from the vehicle, with the intention of permanently depriving the owner thereof of control over such articles taken out of the vehicle.

5. STOCK-THEFT

Stock-theft refers to the stealing of livestock or produce related to such stock belonging to another person.

4. CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION

1. ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF A FIREARM

Section 3 of the Firearms Control Act, 2000 (Act No. 60 of 2000), read with section 120(1) of the said act, provides as follows: Any person who is unlawfully in possession of a firearm and who is not the holder of a licence, permit or authorisation to possess the firearm, is guilty of an offence.

2. ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF AMMUNITION

Section 90 read with section 120(10)(b) of the Firearms Control Act, 2000 (Act No. 60 of 2000) provides as follows: Any person who is unlawfully in possession of ammunition while he or she does not - (a) hold a licence in respect of a firearm capable of discharging that ammunition; (b) hold a permit to possess ammunition; (c) hold a dealer's licence, manufacturer's licence, gunsmith's licence, import, export or in transit permit or transporter's permit issued in terms of this Act; or (d) have authorisation to be in possession thereof, is guilty of an offence.

3. UNLAWFUL USE OR POSSESSION OF DRUGS

Section 4 of the Drugs and Drug Trafficking Act, 1992 (Act No. 140 of 1992) provides as follows: Any person who uses or has in his possession - (a) any dependence-producing substance; or (b) any dangerous dependence-producing substance or any undesirable dependence-producing substance, is guilty of an offence.

4. UNLAWFUL DEALING IN DRUGS

Section 5 of the Drugs and Drug Trafficking Act, 1992 (Act No. 140 of 1992) provides as follows: Any person who deals in - (a) any dependence-producing substance; or (b) any dangerous dependence-producing substance or any undesirable dependence-producing substance, is guilty of an offence.

5. DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL OR DRUGS

Section 65(1) of the National Road Traffic Act, 1996 (Act 93 of 1996) provides as follows: A person who, on a public road - (a) drives a vehicle; or (b) occupies the driver's seat of a motor vehicle the engine of which is running, while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or a drug having a narcotic effect, is guilty of an offence. Section 65(5) of the National Road Traffic Act, 1996 (Act 93 of 1996) provides as follows: A person who, on a public road - (a) drives a vehicle; or (b) occupies the driver's seat of a motor vehicle the engine of which is running, while the concentration of alcohol in any specimen of blood taken from any part of his body is not less than 0,05 gram per 100 millilitres, or in the case of a professional driver referred to in section 32, not less than 0,02 gram per 100 millilitres, is guilty of an offence. Section 65(6) of the National Road Traffic Act (Act 93 of 1996) provides as follows: A person who, on a public road - (a) drives a vehicle; or (b) occupies the driver's seat of a motor vehicle the engine of which is running, while the concentration of alcohol in any specimen of breath exhaled by such person is not less than 0,24 milligrams per 1 000 millilitres, or in the case of a professional driver referred to in section 32, not less than 0.10 milligrams per 1000 millilitres, is guilty of an offence.

5. OTHER SERIOUS CRIME

1. ALL THEFT NOT MENTIONED ELSEWHERE (ALSO KNOWN AS ORDINARY OR OTHER THEFT)

Theft refers to the unlawful and intentional appropriation of another's movable tangible property which is available in commerce, or of such property belonging to the perpetrator himself or herself, but in respect of which somebody else has a particular right of possession.

2. COMMERCIAL CRIME

1. FRAUD (INCLUDING ATTEMPTED FRAUD)

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

2. FORGERY

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

3. UTTERING

Uttering is the unlawful offering, passing-off or communication of a forged document, with the intention to defraud, and which causes prejudice or potential prejudice to another.

3. SHOPLIFTING

Shoplifting refers to stealing from a self-service shop, during the shopping hours of that shop, an article which is offered for sale by that shop.