

Crime in Cape Town: Selected Crime Types - Comparison with selected Metros from 2011/12 to 2014/15

In order to situate Cape Town's crime information in a broader national context, a comparison needs to be made with similar South African metros. This factsheet compares Cape Town with Johannesburg, Tshwane, Ekurhuleni and eThekweni – all of which are broadly similar in size and form.

1. Introduction

According to the results of the latest Victims of Crime Survey (VOCS) 2014/15, released by Statistics South Africa ([Stats SA](#)) (2015), South Africans increasingly feel that the levels of violent and property crimes are increasing. Majority of households in South Africa indicated that property crime increased (46, 5%). Western Cape had the highest proportion of households who said that property crime increased (57, 7%), 12.3% said it was decreasing and 29.9% indicated that it stayed the same. Residents in the Western Cape had the highest proportion of households who said that violent crime increased (55.1%), 12.7% said it was decreasing and 32.1 % indicated that it stayed the same (Statistics South Africa, 2015b). It is this perception that the City of Cape Town addresses in the Integrated Development Plan for 2012-2017.

The City of Cape Town strives to ensure a Safe City for its residents, businesses and tourists, as stipulated in City's Integrated Development Plan (2012-2017) (City of Cape Town, 2015). This factsheet compares Cape Town's crime information within a national context and describes crime level changes of selected South African metros viz. Johannesburg, Tshwane, Ekurhuleni, eThekweni over a four year period from 2011/12 to 2014/15. The analysis of crime information may be used in a range of ways from supporting public education on crime to informing future crime prevention strategies.

2. Methodology

The crime data used within this factsheet was obtained from the South African Police Services (SAPS) (www.saps.gov.za), who release crime statistics annually. Each crime reporting year begins on the 1st April and ends on the 31st March the following year. Therefore, the period for the 2015 crime statistics is 1st April 2014 to 31st March 2015 and together with 2011/12, 2012/13, 2013/14 data, is the focus of the factsheet. The SAPS crime data released in 2015, had revised data for the nine years previously published to exclude those cases that were closed as "unfounded". Judging from the slight variations in the new revised figures, variations on the figures previously published will be small.

Every year, the SAPS crime statistics are released per SAPS police precinct. In order to gather 2014/15 crime information by crime type for each metropolitan area, the 2014/15 list of police precincts by metropolitan area was updated with any changes to the list of police precincts within each of the selected metropolitan areas. The 2014/15 crime figures of the relevant police precincts located within the respective metropolitan jurisdiction area were added together by crime type to produce overall statistics for the metropolitan area. Refer to Annexure 1 for the updated listing of police precincts in Cape Town and the four Metropolitan areas.

A comparative analysis was performed between Cape Town and four South African metropolitan areas – Johannesburg, Tshwane, Ekurhuleni and eThekweni (Refer to figure 1). The selected metros are similar in demographic size and form. For comparative purposes, the 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014 mid-year population estimates¹ published by Statistics South Africa in 2015, were used to calculate the crime rates for all selected metropolitan areas and South Africa (Statistics South Africa, 2015a).

Figure 1: Location of the selected Metros within South Africa.

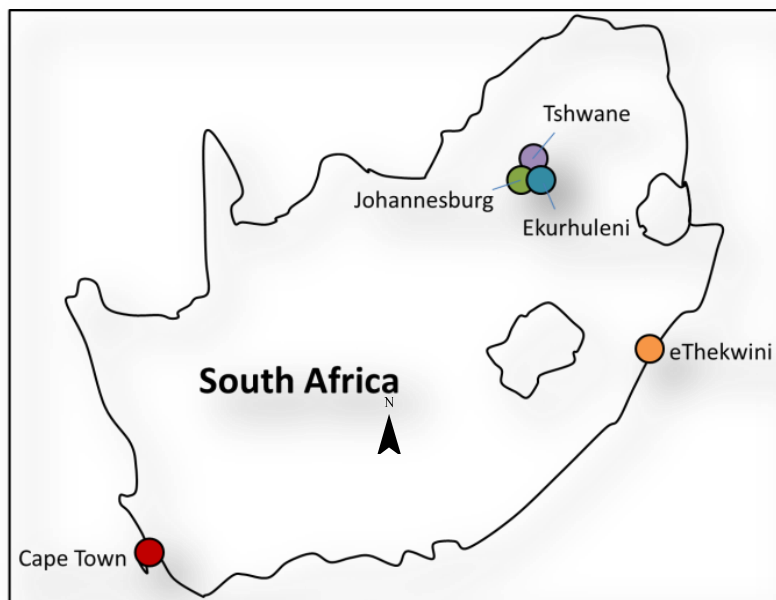


Table 1: 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014 mid-year population estimates and number of police precincts for Cape Town and four selected Metropolitan areas in South Africa

	Cape Town	Johannesburg	Tshwane	Ekurhuleni	eThekweni
2011 Population	3 719 026	4 396 603	2 912 497	3 171 855	3 422 487
2012 Population	3 777 422	4 507 747	2 985 074	3 213 619	3 469 797
2013 Population	3 836 464	4 621 122	3 059 394	3 256 102	3 518 477
2014 Population	3 896 726	4 737 673	3 135 926	3 299 920	3 568 897
Size (km ²)	2 500	1 644	2 174	1 924	2 297
Number of police precincts	61	42	35	40	44

Source: (Statistics South Africa, 2015a)

This fact sheet includes a comparative analysis for the following crime categories over a four year period 2011/12 to 2014/15: violent crime, property crime, commercial crime, drug-related crimes and driving with influence (DWI) categories. This trend analysis will aid in producing a more holistic picture of the overall crime status for each of the selected metropolitan areas and South Africa.

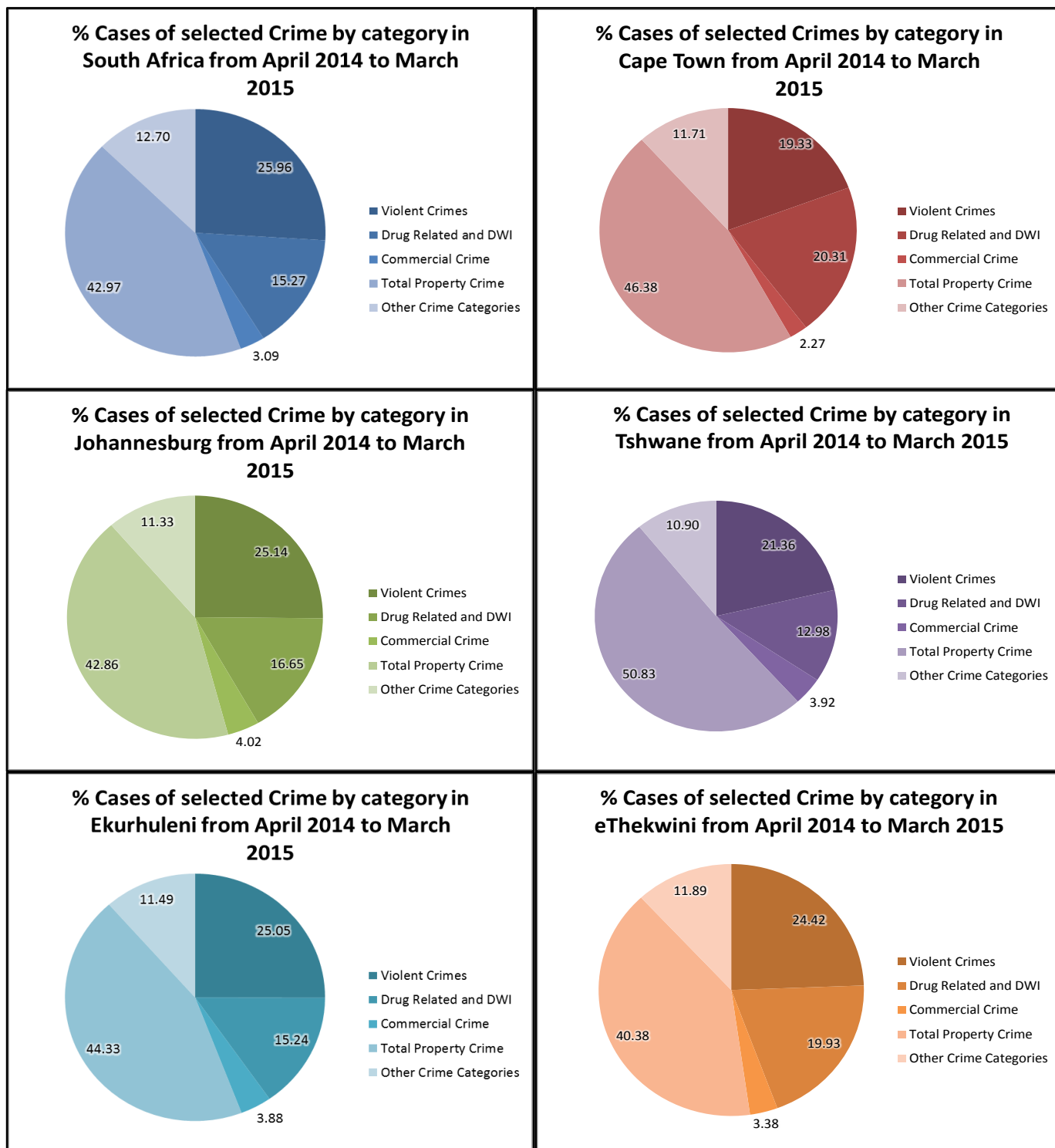
3. Comparison of Crime Categories for selected Metros and South Africa – 2014/15

In order to gain insight into Cape Town's overall crime status, analysis needs to be performed to identify which crime types contribute the most to the overall crime levels in the metros. Figure 2 shows the percentage distribution of the actual reported cases for each crime category for each metro and reveals a similar pattern between the metros, using the crime 2014/15 data.

¹The 2015 mid-year estimates used have revised population estimates to those previously published. Crime rates in this factsheet will thus not necessarily be the same as those in earlier publications, although the general patterns should not change.

Property crimes form the highest percentage of crime cases and category in South Africa and in each of the selected metros, followed by violent crimes as the second highest category in each of the selected metros viz. Johannesburg (25.14%), Ekurhuleni (25.05%), eThekweni (24.42%), Tshwane (21.36%), and South Africa (25.96%). Tshwane has the largest proportion of overall crimes attributed to property crimes (50.83%), while eThekweni has the smallest proportion (40.38%). Cape Town is the only metro to have a drug related and DWI crime proportion (20.31%) larger than the violent crimes proportion (19.33%). Commercial crime is the lowest percentage for each metro and for national total cases.

Figure 2: Percentage distribution of the actual reported cases for each crime category for the selected metros and South Africa (2014/15)



Source: (South African Police Service (SAPS), 2015a)

Table 2 compares the actual number of reported cases for the selected crime types and categories between metros and with the national total, and reflect the patterns shown in figure 2. Cape Town has the highest overall reported crime figures of the selected metros for 2014/15 (311 949), as shown in table 2.

Table 2: Actual number of reported cases for crime types and categories for selected Metros and South Africa (2014/15).²

	Cape Town	Johannesburg	Tshwane	Ekurhuleni	eThekweni	South Africa
<i>Murders</i>	2 474	1 401	570	1 089	1 576	17 805
<i>Total Sexual Crimes</i>	4 135	3 803	2 121	2 538	3 033	53 617
<i>Attempted Murder</i>	3 145	1 668	939	1 036	1 704	17 537
<i>Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm</i>	12 694	17 126	8 535	9 765	10 493	182 556
<i>Common Assault</i>	22 192	17 755	9 952	10 156	10 715	161 486
<i>Robbery with Aggravating Circumstances</i>	19 219	20 396	11 062	10 750	11 297	129 045
<i>Public Violence</i>	201	302	124	229	126	1 993
<i>Drug Related</i>	57 889	28 704	16 753	15 692	26 097	266 902
<i>DWI</i>	9 536	12 813	3 534	6 023	6 957	68 561
<i>Commercial Crime</i>	7 549	10 020	6 131	5 529	5 609	67 830
<i>Property Crime</i>	153 942	106 855	79 445	63 168	66 981	943 990
<i>All Crimes</i>	331 949	249 316	156 290	142 490	165 887	2 196 754

Source: (South African Police Service (SAPS), 2015a). Crime Statistics, 2014/15.

According to SAPS, the generators of and conditions conducive to murder, attempted murder, sexual offences, assault with the intention to inflict grievous bodily harm and common assault are generally very similar (South African Police Service (SAPS), 2015b). It can even be argued that, except in cases where the criminal intent is evident, the difference between murders, attempted murders and assaults mainly lies in the degree and extent of violence employed. The overwhelming majority of these crimes affect victims and perpetrators known to one another and result from existing social interactions.

The majority of these crimes are caused by feelings of anger, disappointment, frustration and stress that are not channelled by self-restraint towards non-destructive outlets, resulting in individuals acting on violent impulse. Furthermore, a common denominator of these crimes is the prevalence of alcohol and substance abuse, which affect the cognitive control mechanisms required to guide the behaviour of individuals. Considerable proportions of these crimes are either domestic violence cases or occur in the vicinity of taverns or shebeens. These crimes frequently display a seasonal trend, occurring mainly over weekends (South African Police Service (SAPS), 2014).

4. Comparison of selected crime types – 2011/12 to 2014/15

The SAPS crime statistics for 2014/15 are compared with the 2011/12 to 2014/15 statistics for selected crime types between selected South African metros.

4.1 Violent Crime

The category of violent crime includes the following crime types: murder, attempted murder, total sexual crimes, violent assault crimes (assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm), common assault, robbery with aggravating circumstances and public violence. These crimes are committed against the person and involve physical contact between the victim and perpetrator. The contact is usually of a violent nature and most of the contact crimes cause physical, psychological and material damage to their victims (South African Police Service (SAPS), 2014).

According to figure 3, of all the metros, Cape Town has the highest violent crime rate for the four year period, viz. 2011/12 (1 417 per 100 000 population); 2012/13 (1 482 per 100 000 population); 2013/14 (1 563 per 100 000 population) and 2014/15 (1 647 per 100 000 population).

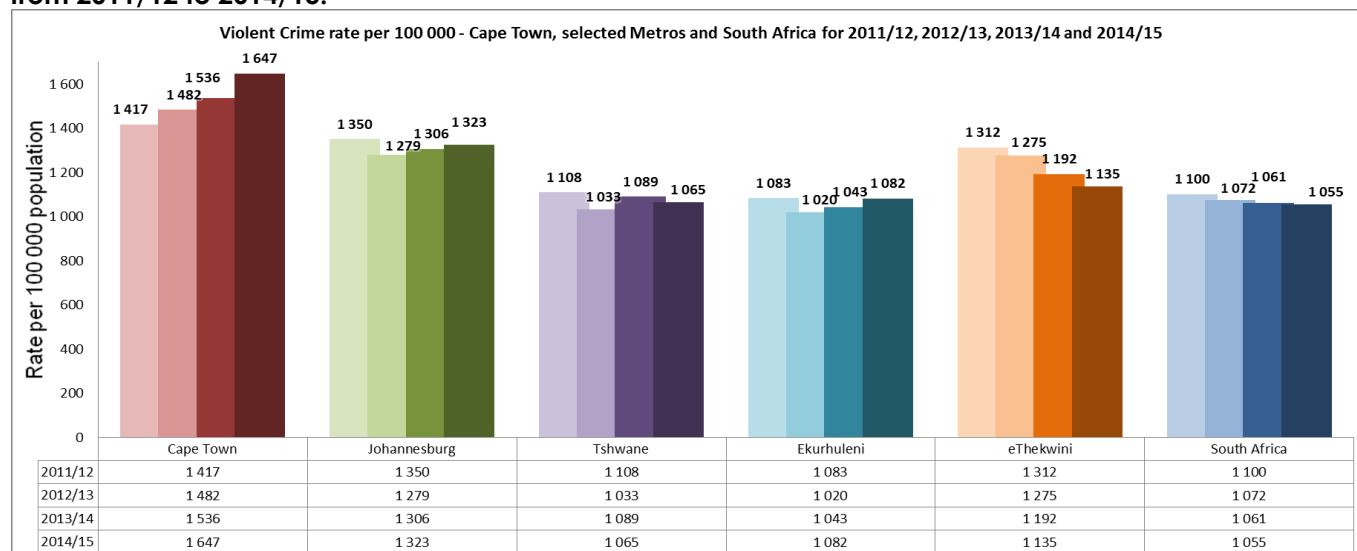
² The numbers will not add up to the total for All Crimes as not all crime categories are displayed

Cape Town, Johannesburg and Ekurhuleni all experienced an increase in violent crime rates in the last reporting year. As described in the following analysis, this increase may be attributed to increases in the crime rates of murder (figure 4), attempted murder (figure 5), common assault (figure 7) and robbery with aggravating circumstances (figure 9).

eThekweni and Tshwane are the only metros which show a decrease in the violent crime rates from 2011/12 to 2014/2015, 1 312 to 1 135 and 1 108 to 1 065 respectively.

It should be mentioned that the increase of the violent crimes in the various metros does paint a grim picture. The rate of violent crimes in South Africa as a whole has gradually decreased over the last three years (1 100 to 1 055).

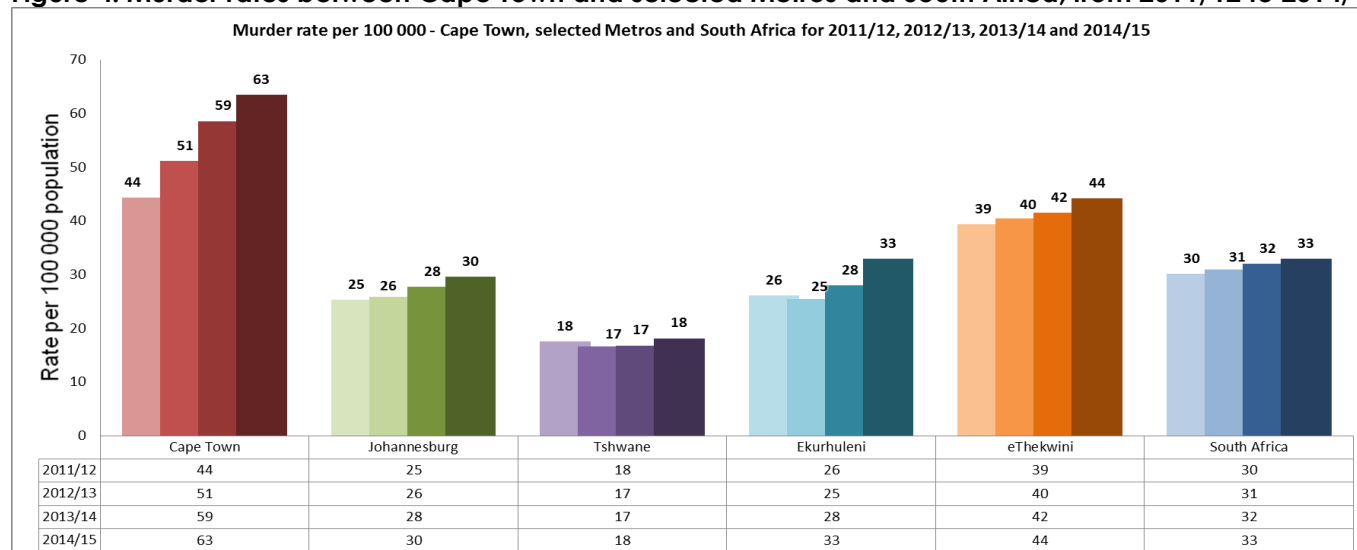
Figure 3: Comparison of Violent Crime rates between Cape Town and selected Metros and South Africa, from 2011/12 to 2014/15.



Source: (Statistics South Africa, 2015a). Crime Statistics 2011/12 to 2014/2015, Selected Metros and South African Population estimates (2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014) using Statistics South Africa (2015) mid-year population estimates, compiled by Development Information and GIS, City of Cape Town

Regarding the rates of murder for Cape Town and selected metros (Refer to figure 4), Cape Town has the highest rate for all four years, viz. 2011/12 (44 per 100 000 population); 2012/13 (51 per 100 000 population); 2013/14 (59 per 100 000 population) and 2014/2015 (63 per 100 000), followed by eThekweni with 39 per 100 000 population in 2011/12; 40 per 100 000 population in 2012/13; 42 per 100 000 population in 2013/14 and 44 per 100 000 population in 2014/15.

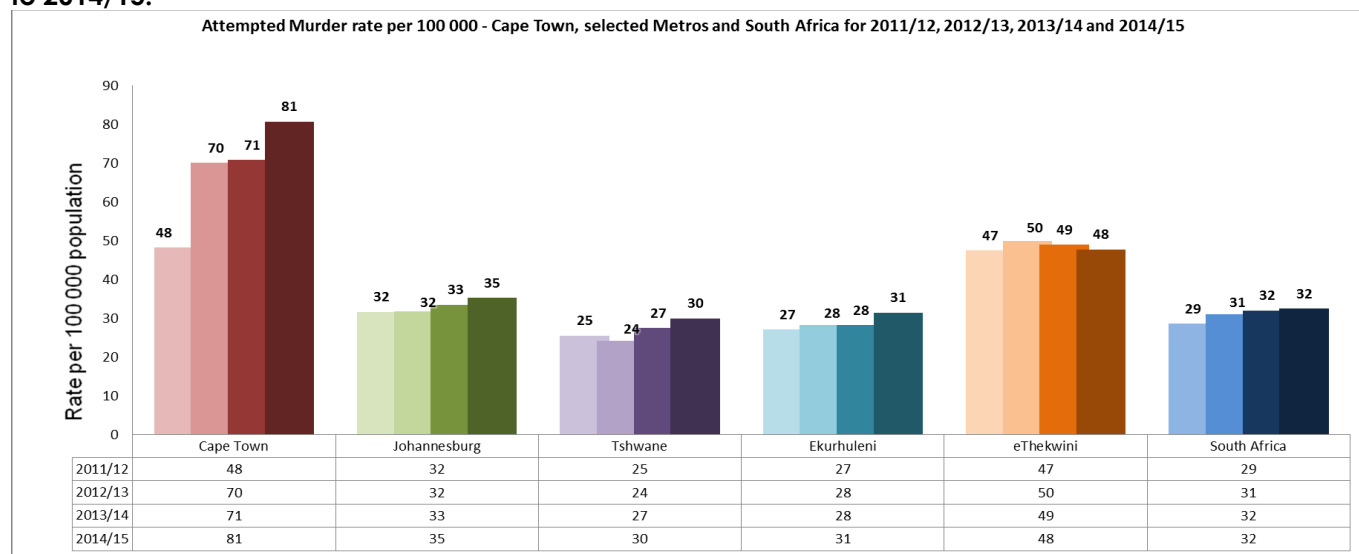
Figure 4: Murder rates between Cape Town and selected Metros and South Africa, from 2011/12 to 2014/15.



Source: (South African Police Service (SAPS), 2015a). Crime Statistics 2011/12 to 2014/2015, Selected Metros and South African Population estimates (2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014) using Statistics South Africa (2015) mid-year population estimates, compiled by Development Information and GIS, City of Cape Town

The attempted murder rates are similar to the murder rates. Cape Town and eThekweni have the first and second largest rates respectively. However, eThekweni is showing decreasing trends from 50 per 100 000 population (2012/13) to 48 per 100 000 population (2014/15). Cape Town's attempted murder rates have increased significantly from 48 per 100 000 population (2011/12) to 81 per 100 000 population (2014/15).

Figure 5: Attempted Murder rates between Cape Town and selected Metros and South Africa, from 2011/12 to 2014/15.

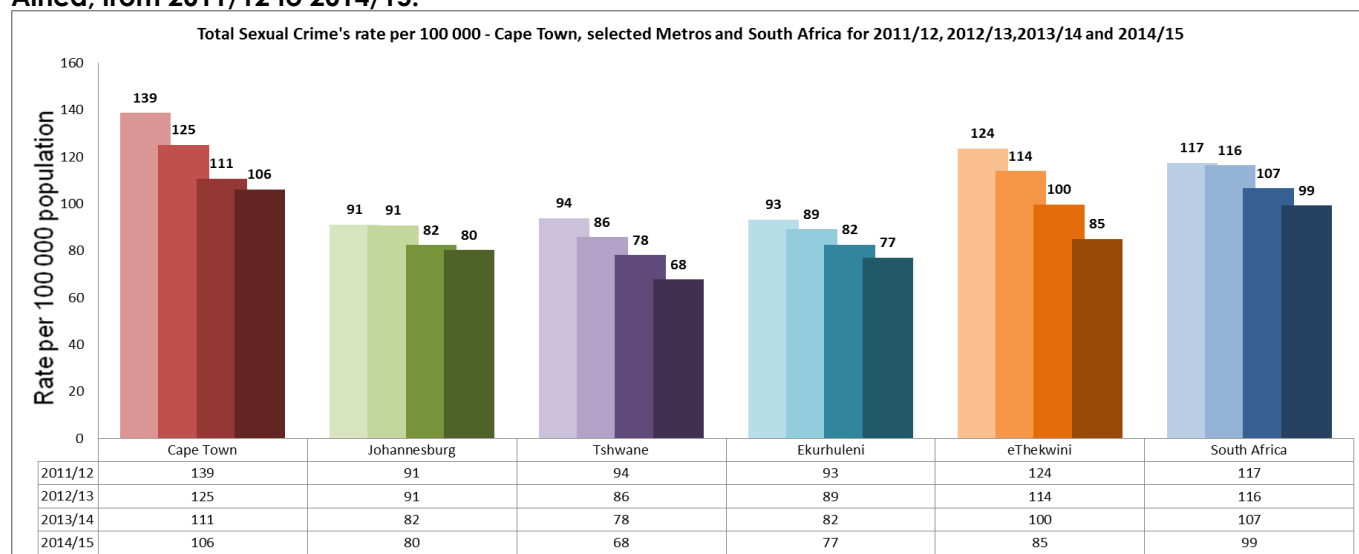


Source: (South African Police Service (SAPS), 2015a). Crime Statistics 2011/12 to 2014/2015, Selected Metros and South African Population estimates (2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014) using Statistics South Africa (2015) mid-year population estimates, compiled by Development Information and GIS, City of Cape Town

According to SAPS, the definition of a sexual offence (including sexual assault, rape and domestic sexual abuse) refers to the grabbing, touching of someone's private parts or sexually assaulting or raping someone without the consent of that individual (South African Police Service (SAPS), 2015b).

Figure 6 compares the total sexual crime rates between metros for 2011/12 to 2014/15, in which Cape Town is shown to have the highest rate for sexual crimes for all four years (viz. 139 per 100 000 population; 125 per 100 000 population; 111 per 100 000 population and 106 per 100 000 population respectively), followed by eThekweni (viz. 124 per 100 000 population; 114 per 100 000 population; 100 per 100 000 population and 85 per 100 000 population respectively). Total sexual crime rates show a declining trend for all metros since 2011/12.

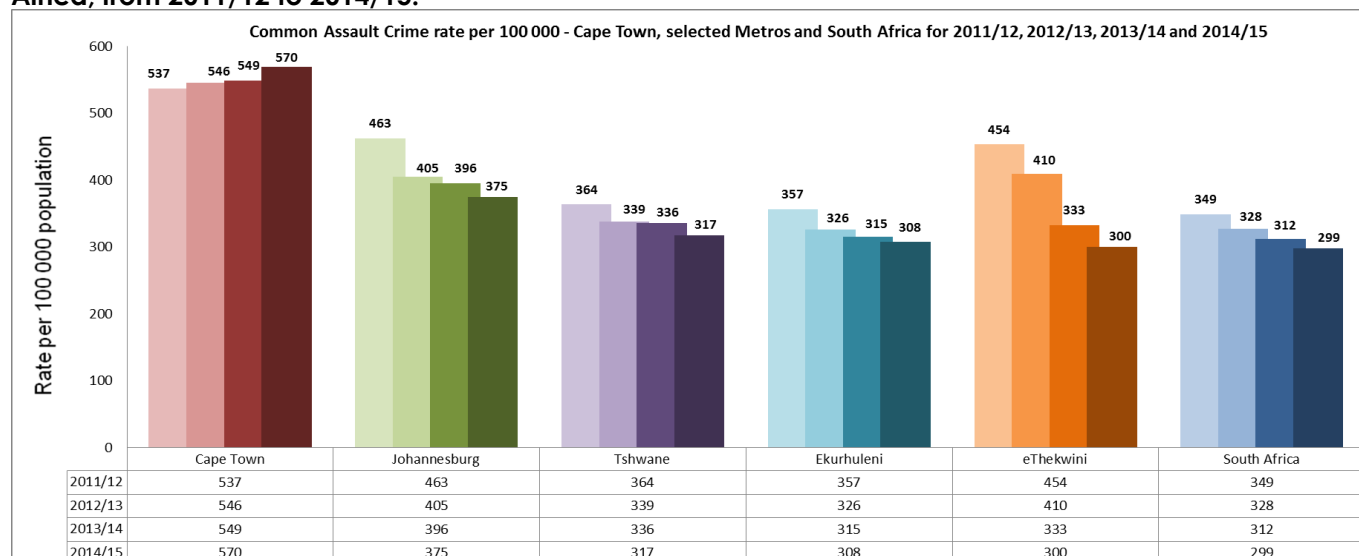
Figure 6: Comparison of Total Sexual Crime rates between Cape Town and selected Metros and South Africa, from 2011/12 to 2014/15.



Source: (South African Police Service (SAPS), 2015a). Crime Statistics 2011/12 to 2014/2015, Selected Metros and South African Population estimates (2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014) using Statistics South Africa (2015) mid-year population estimates, compiled by Development Information and GIS, City of Cape Town

Common assault has decreased in South Africa over the last year as evident in the reduced 2014/15 crime rates as shown in figure 7 for Tshwane (317 per 100 000 population); Ekurhuleni (308 per 100 000 population); eThekweni (300 per 100 000 population) and Johannesburg (375 per 100 000 population). Cape Town experiences a slight increase in rates from 537 per 100 000 population (2011/12) to 570 per 100 000 population (2014/15).

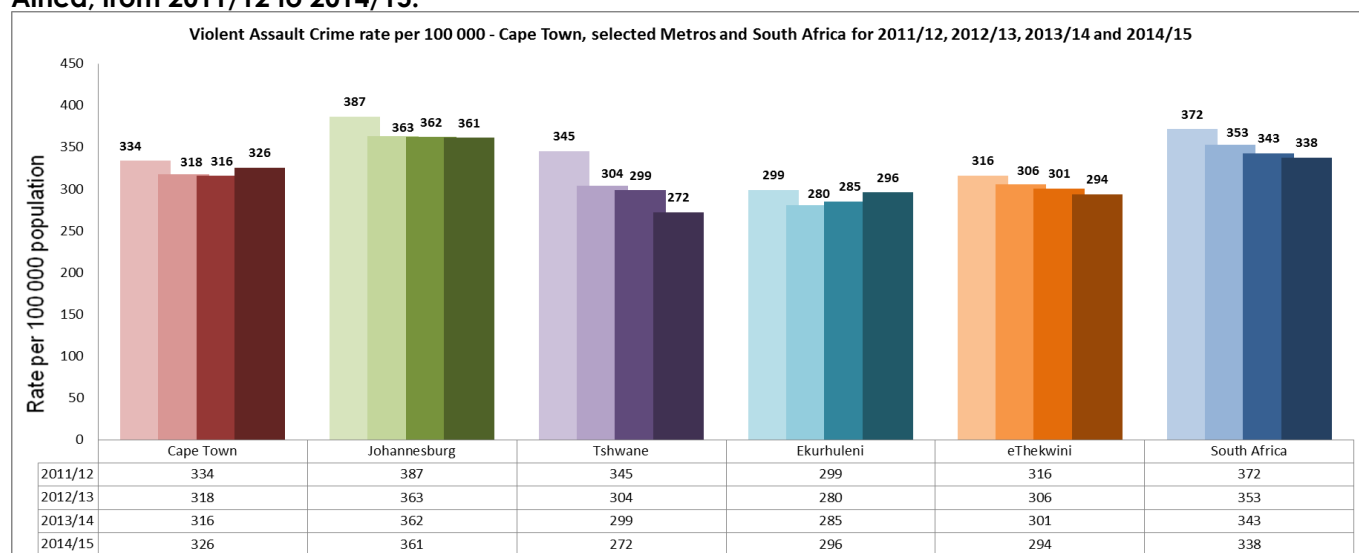
Figure 7: Comparison of Common Assault Crime rates between Cape Town and selected Metros and South Africa, from 2011/12 to 2014/15.



Source: (South African Police Service (SAPS), 2015a). Crime Statistics 2011/12 to 2014/2015, Selected Metros and South African Population estimates (2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014) using Statistics South Africa (2015) mid-year population estimates, compiled by Development Information and GIS, City of Cape Town

As illustrated in figure 8, violent assault crimes have declined over the last year across the country except for Cape Town and Ekurhuleni metros. Cape Town experienced an increase from 318 per 100 000 population (2012/13) to 326 per 100 000 (2014/15). However, Cape Town is not the metro with the highest violent assault crime rate in the 2014/15 reporting year. Ekurhuleni experienced an increase from 280 per 100 000 population (2012/13) to 296 per 100 000 population (2014/15).

Figure 8: Comparison of Violent Assault Crime rates between Cape Town and selected Metros and South Africa, from 2011/12 to 2014/15.



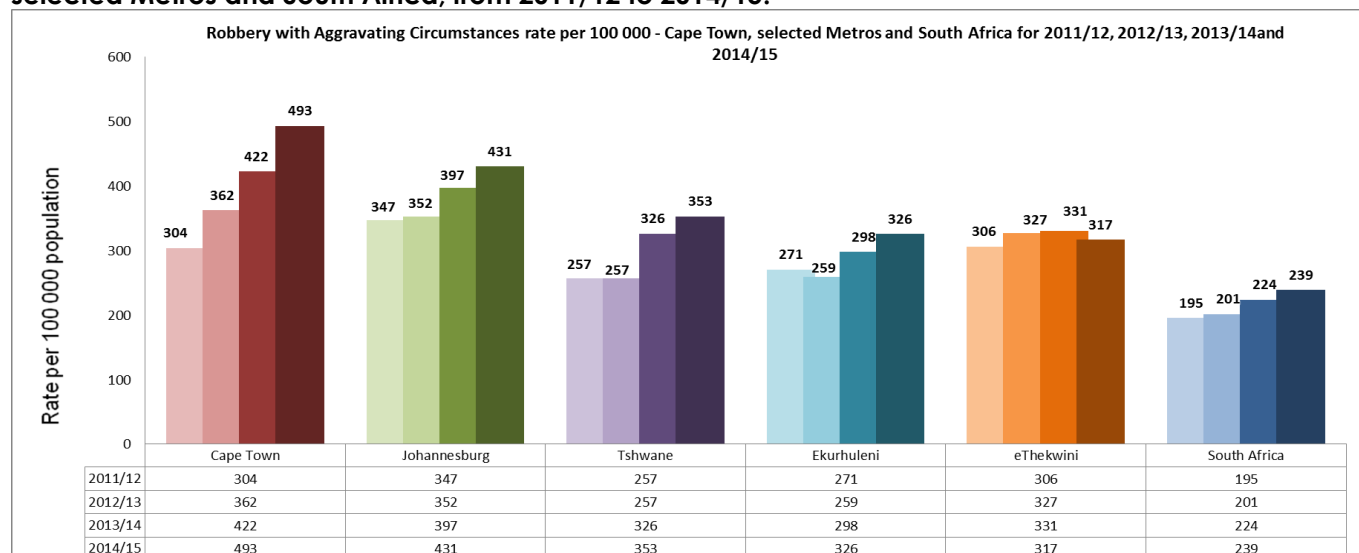
Source: (South African Police Service (SAPS), 2015a). Crime Statistics 2011/12 to 2014/2015, Selected Metros and South African Population estimates (2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014) using Statistics South Africa (2015) mid-year population estimates, compiled by Development Information and GIS, City of Cape Town

Robbery with aggravating circumstances includes the following crime types: street robbery, carjacking, truck jacking, and robbery at residential premises, robbery at business premises, bank robbery, and robbery of Cash-In-Transit.

Figure 9 shows that robbery with aggravating circumstances has dramatically increased over the last year for four metros, with eThekweni showing a decrease in 2014/15. Cape Town, Johannesburg, Tshwane and Ekurhuleni experienced increases from 2013/14 to 2014/15 with Cape Town increasing by 17%; Johannesburg by 9%; Tshwane by 8%; Ekurhuleni by 9%.

SAPS came to the conclusion that improved security measures taken by citizens against theft have led to an escalation in robberies with aggravating circumstances (South African Police Service (SAPS), 2015b). This is a matter of serious concern, as the violent nature of this robbery causes feelings of insecurity in society.

Figure 9: Comparison of Robbery with Aggravating Circumstances Crime rate between Cape Town and selected Metros and South Africa, from 2011/12 to 2014/15.



Source: (South African Police Service (SAPS), 2015a). Crime Statistics 2011/12 to 2014/2015, Selected Metros and South African Population estimates (2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014) using Statistics South Africa (2015) mid-year population estimates, compiled by Development Information and GIS, City of Cape Town

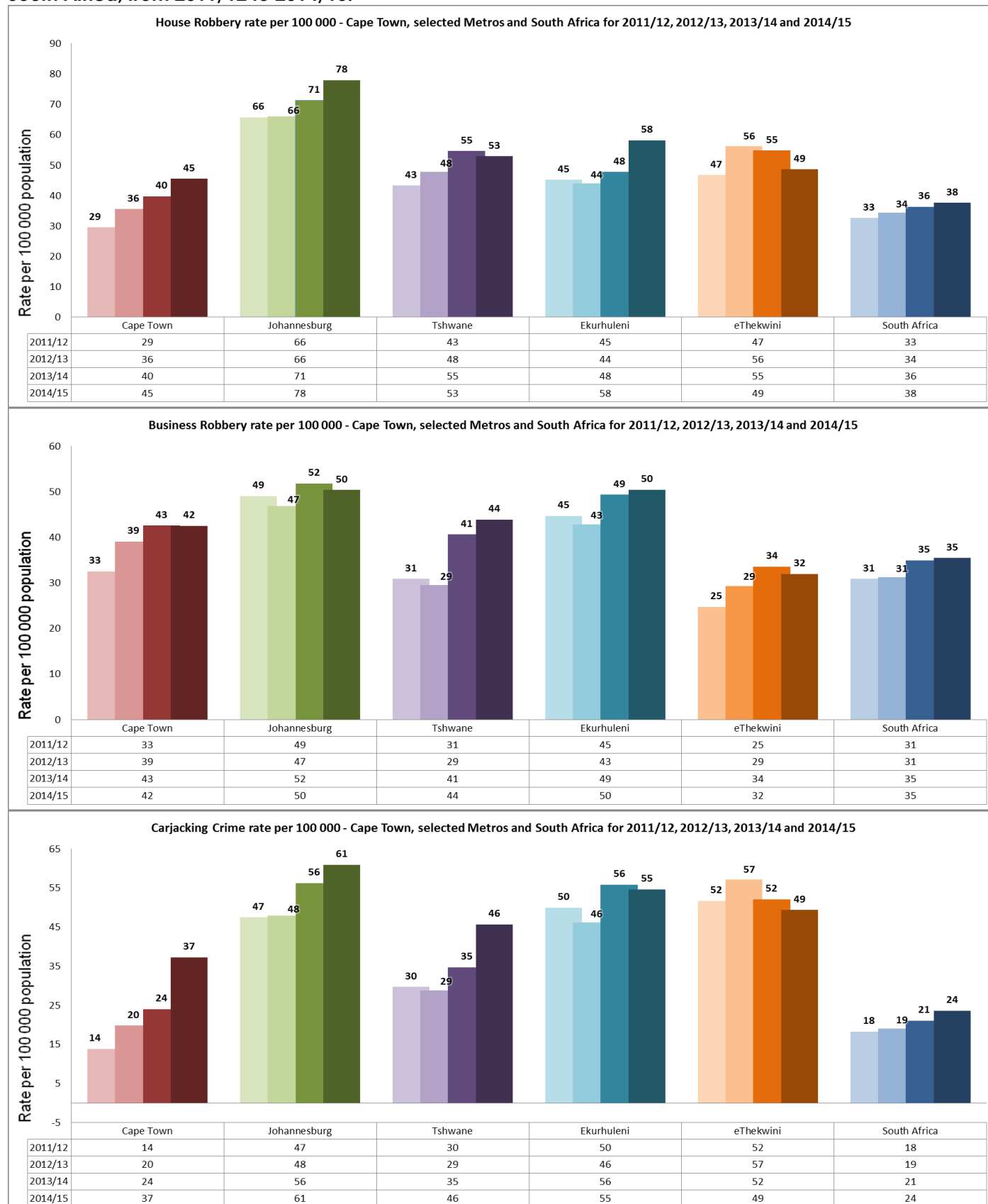
House robbery, business robbery and carjacking form a sub-category under Robbery with Aggravating Circumstances called the TRIO crimes (figure 10).

As shown in figure 10, Cape Town has the lowest crime rates for house robbery (45 per 100 000 population) and car hijacking (37 per 100 000 population) when compared to the other South African metros for 2014/15. However, for business robbery, Cape Town is the 2nd lowest in 2014/15 of 42 cases per 100 000 population, compared to eThekweni which has a rate of 32 per 100 000 population. For 2014/15, Johannesburg experienced the highest rates for house robbery (78 per 100 000 population) and car hijacking (61 per 100 000 population), while Johannesburg and Ekurhuleni had the equal highest business robbery crime rate (50 per 100 000 population).

Cape Town has the lowest crime rate for carjacking compared to the other metros. However, Cape Town the highest increase in carjacking from 2013/14 to 2014/15 (54%), followed by Tshwane (31%) and the Johannesburg (8%). Ekurhuleni and eThekweni carjacking is decreasing from 2013/2014.

According to SAPS (2015b) the reduction of contact crime remains a daily challenge, especially where vulnerable groups such as women, children, people with disabilities and the elderly are involved. The reality is that the underlying causes are deep rooted in prevailing socio-economic conditions often beyond the control of the police.

Figure 10: Comparison of crime rates of TRIO Crime types between Cape Town and selected Metros and South Africa, from 2011/12 to 2014/15.



Source: (South African Police Service (SAPS), 2015a). Crime Statistics 2011/12 to 2014/2015, Selected Metros and South African Population estimates (2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014) using Statistics South Africa (2015) mid-year population estimates, compiled by Development Information and GIS, City of Cape Town

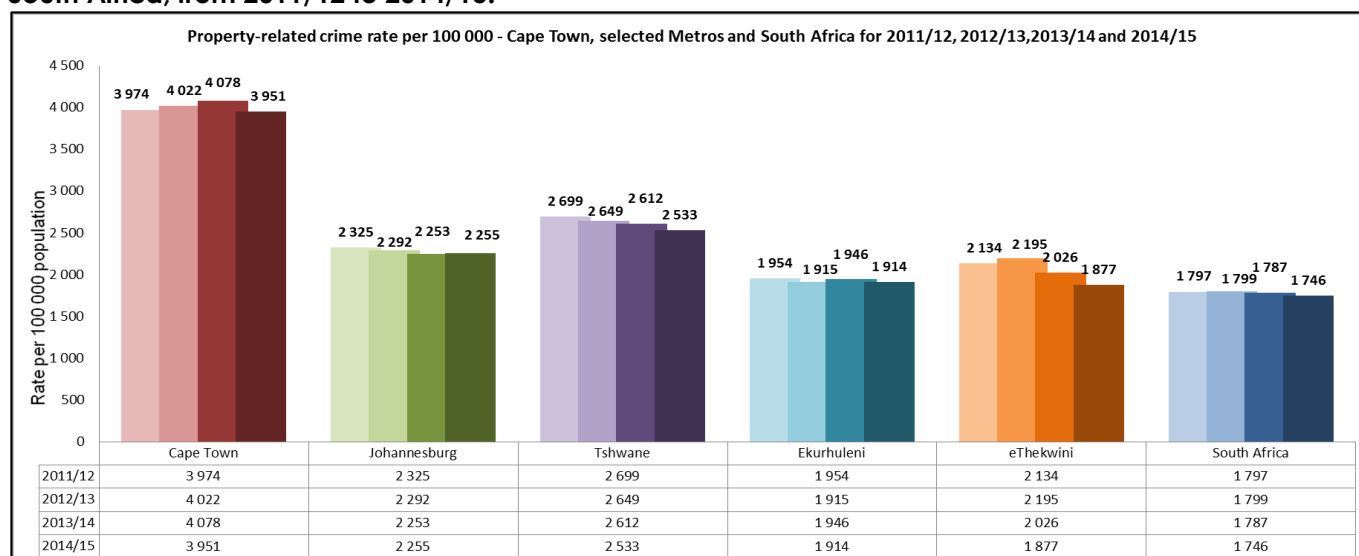
4.2 Property Crime

The term 'property crime', according to Institute for Security Studies, refers to "crimes in which property is stolen without the use of violence or force (i.e. no direct confrontation between perpetrators and victims)" (Institute for Security Studies, 2015), p1. Property crime incorporates the crime types of common robbery, burglary at non-residential premises, burglary at residential premises, theft out of or from motor vehicle, and all theft not mentioned elsewhere.

Cape Town has experienced the highest property crime rate, but has shown a decrease from 2011/12 (3 974 per 100 000 population), to 2014/15 (3 951 per 100 000 population) as shown in figure 11. The property crime rate has not changed noticeably since 2011/12 for the remaining four metros, yet Tshwane, Ekurhuleni and eThekweni show evidence of a slight decline in property crime rates over the last year. Johannesburg has shown a slight increase in the rate from 2 253 to 2 255 per 100 000 population.

According to SAPS, property crimes are expected to increase during times of economic downturn and where unemployment and poverty levels are high (South African Police Service (SAPS), 2014). This seems to be true of the urban areas, where individuals do not have access to social support structures which is often more prevalent in rural areas – despite these areas being considered poorer than the urban areas. Substance abuse is also believed to be an important contributing factor to the majority of the property-related crimes, as some of the property is stolen to finance the procurement of drugs by users.

Figure 11: Comparison of Property-Related Crimes rate between Cape Town and selected Metros and South Africa, from 2011/12 to 2014/15.



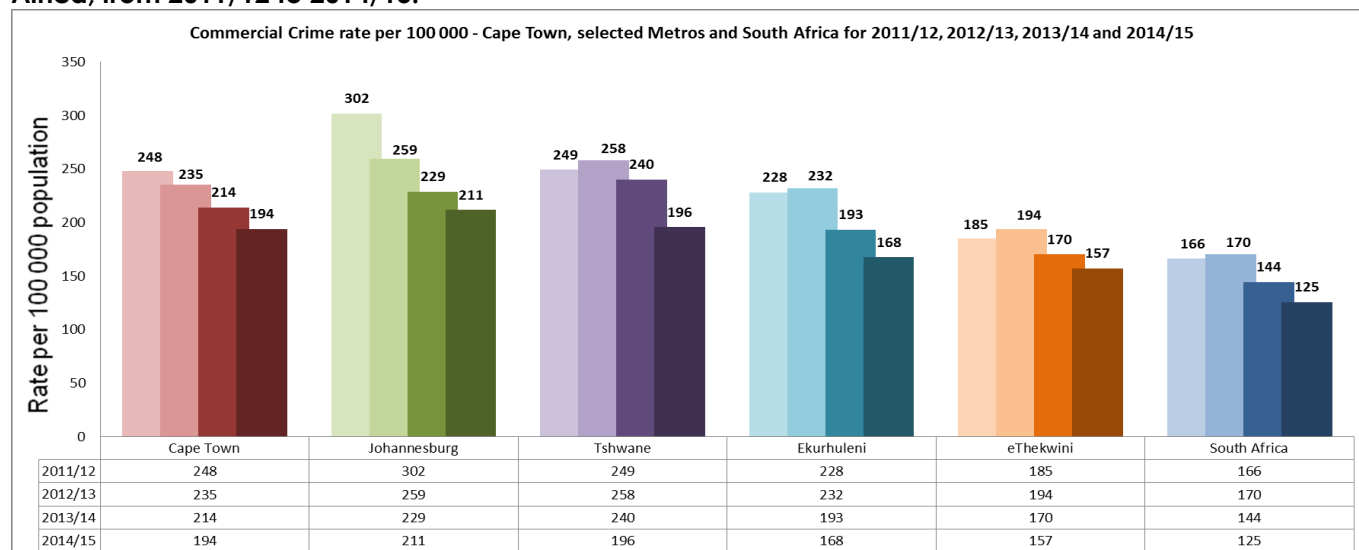
Source: (South African Police Service (SAPS), 2015a). Crime Statistics 2011/12 to 2014/2015, Selected Metros and South African Population estimates (2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014) using Statistics South Africa (2015) mid-year population estimates, compiled by Development Information and GIS, City of Cape Town

4.3 Commercial Crime

Commercial crimes or 'white collar' crime includes all types of fraud, forgery and embezzlement. As shown in figure 12, all metros experienced a decline in commercial crimes over the last year, with Cape Town declining by 9%; Johannesburg by 8%; Tshwane by 18%; Ekurhuleni by almost 13% and eThekweni 8 %.

The rates of commercial crime for South Africa in 2011/12 (166 per 100 000 population); 2012/13 (170 per 100 000 population); 2013/14 (144 per 100 000 population) and 2014/15 (125 per 100 00) are lower than those of the selected South African metros. This indicates that commercial crime is more likely to be found in large metros in South Africa.

Figure 12: Comparison of Commercial Crime rates between Cape Town and selected Metros and South Africa, from 2011/12 to 2014/15.



Source: (South African Police Service (SAPS), 2015a). Crime Statistics 2011/12 to 2014/2015, Selected Metros and South African Population estimates (2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014) using Statistics South Africa (2015) mid-year population estimates, compiled by Development Information and GIS, City of Cape Town

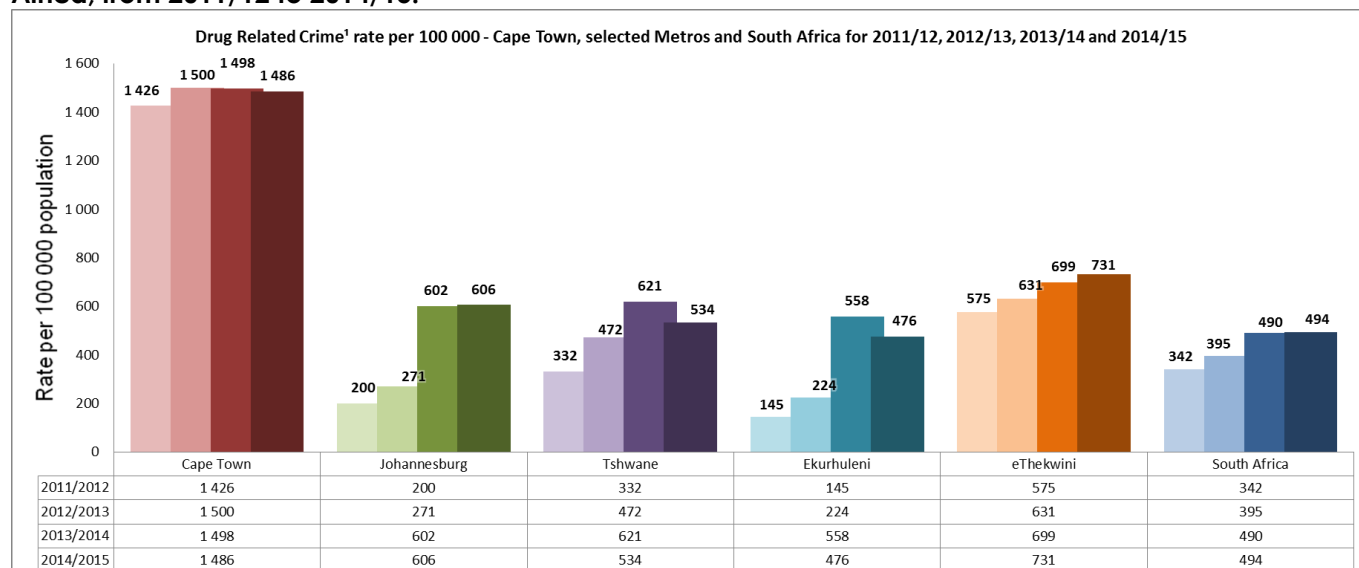
According to SAPS, commercial crime is often considered to be one of the most difficult crimes to detect and finding sufficient evidence to successfully prosecute offenders frequently proves to be a daunting task (South African Police Service (SAPS), 2014). Technological advances facilitate the commission of commercial crime even across international borders and add to the challenges faced by investigators and the public at large in combating this crime. Although commercial crime is in the public mind associated with large businesses and huge amounts of money, analysis has indicated that the elderly and naïve people are vulnerable to “street fraudsters” who crook them out of what little earnings they may have.

4.4 Drug-Related Crimes and Driving with Influence (DWI)

According to SAPS, drug-related crimes and driving under the influence of alcohol are mainly detected as a result of police action (South African Police Service (SAPS), 2014). These crimes are normally not reported to the police, but uncovered as a result of police activities such as road blocks, cordon-and-search operations and intelligence gathering. An increase in cases of these types of crimes is generally welcomed as it indicates more active and effective policing.

It is suggested that the greater the efforts made by police to detect drug-related and DWI crimes, the higher the recorded number of these crimes will be. Cape Town has a significantly higher drug-related crime rate than other South African metros (figure 13), explaining the 20.31% contribution to the overall crime cases shown in figure 2. However, the rate for Cape Town has decreased marginally in the last reporting year from 1 498 (2013/14) to 1 486 (2014/15). Currently, Cape Town's drug-related crime rate for 2014/15 (1 486 per 100 000 population) is more than double that of eThekweni (731 per 100 000 population), which is the metro with the second highest rate.

Figure 13: Comparison of Drug-Related Crime rates between Cape Town and selected Metros and South Africa, from 2011/12 to 2014/15.

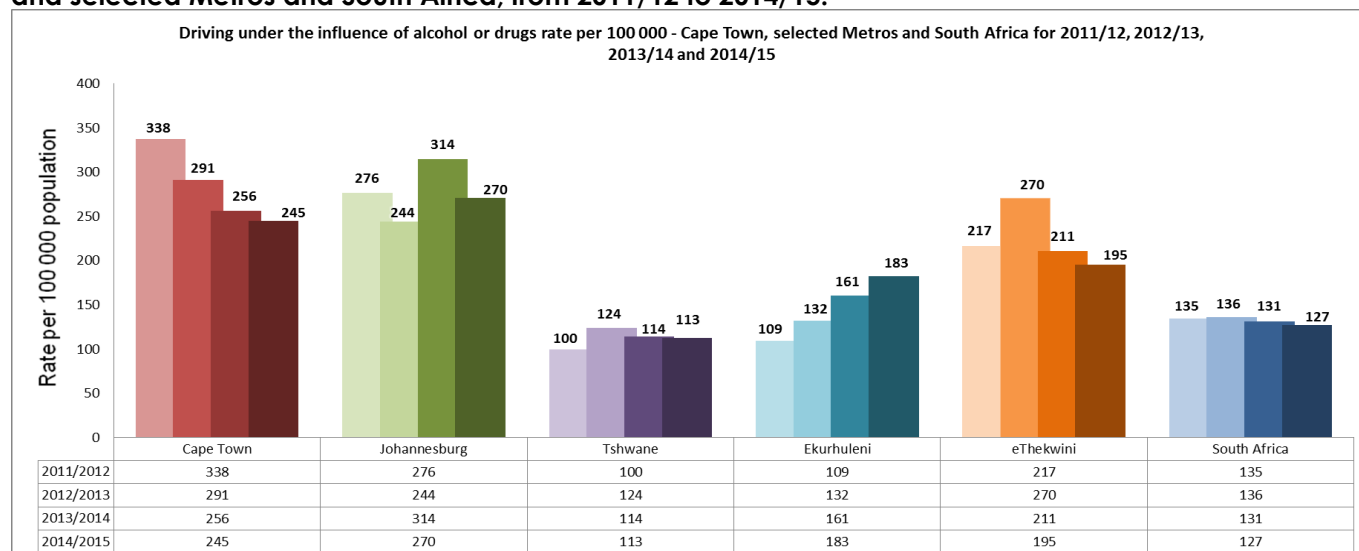


Source: South African Police Services (2015a). Crime Statistics 2011/12 to 2014/2015, Selected Metros and South African Population estimates (2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014) using Statistics South Africa (2015) mid-year population estimates, compiled by Development Information and GIS, City of Cape Town

Johannesburg experiences the highest rate of DWI crimes (270 per 100 000 population) with Cape Town the second highest (245 per 100 000 population). Refer to Figure 14. Tshwane and eThekweni have experienced a slight decrease from 114 to 113 per 100 000 population and 211 to 195 per 100 000 population respectively in the last reporting year. Ekurhuleni showed a steady increase of this crime type from 109 per 100 000 population to 183 per 100 000 population (2011/12 to 2014/15).

There is a continued need for a concerted and collaborative effort to be made by both the police and communities to reduce drug-related and DWI crimes in South Africa.

Figure 14: Comparison of Driving under the Influence of Alcohol or Drugs crime rates between Cape Town and selected Metros and South Africa, from 2011/12 to 2014/15.



Source: South African Police Services (2015a). Crime Statistics 2011/12 to 2014/2015, Selected Metros and South African Population estimates (2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014) using Statistics South Africa (2015) mid-year population estimates, compiled by Development Information and GIS, City of Cape Town

According to SAPS (2014) the effects of addiction are devastating to the individual, their families and the community. The resulting impact of substance abuses and the resulting negative behaviours are often found in the committing of crimes and the frequency of crimes.

5. Review and Implications

Cape Town's 2014/15 crime status has been described through comparative analysis with selected South African metros and for selected crime types and categories from 2011/12 to 2014/15.

In summary compared to the previous year, most crime rates in South Africa decreased in 2014/15 except for murder, robbery with aggravating circumstances, including house robberies and carjacking, and drug related crimes. Cape Town saw an increase in violent crimes, with the exception of sexual crimes and robberies at business properties. Total property crimes, commercial crime, drug related and DWI, show a decrease since 2013/4 reporting year

Johannesburg, showed similar pattern to Cape Town with an increase in violent crimes, with the exception of sexual crimes, common assault, violent assault and robberies at business properties in the last reporting year. Total property crimes and Drug-related crimes also showed an increase, while DWI showed a decrease. Tshwane saw a decrease in all crime categories in 2014/15, except for murder, attempted murder and robbery with aggravating circumstances, including business robberies and carjacking which showed an increase. Ekurhuleni saw a decrease in all crime categories except for violent crime, including murder, attempted murder, violent assault and robbery with aggravating circumstances and DWI which saw an increase. EThekweni saw a decrease in all crime categories except for murder and drug related crimes which saw an increase.

Cape Town has the highest overall crime rate in 2014/15 which may be attributed to its significantly high drug-related crime rates as well as high property crime rates, relative to other South African metros. Regarding violent crimes, Cape Town still has the highest murder, attempted murder, sexual crime and common assault crime rates and experiences the highest rate for robbery with aggravated circumstances, although it has noticeably lower rates for the TRIO crimes. Cape Town has the second highest violent assault crime rate for 2014/15, the third highest commercial crime and the second highest DWI rate as of 2014/15.

6. Conclusion

The National Treasury of South Africa envisages a society that is completely safe, where SAPS is efficient, responsive and effective in delivering on its mandate (National Treasury, 2011). According to SAPS, crime in South Africa is a massive social problem and that all provinces must do more in order to deal with this blight (South African Police Service (SAPS), 2015b).

Through this comparative analysis of the five metros and South Africa it is evident that crime is still high and that prevention methods must be increased. This analysis highlights types of crimes which need to be given more consideration than other types of crime and that proper effective strategies can be identified and implemented to reduce crime.

To ensure this, the City of Cape Town Safety and Security Directorate is implementing best practices and partnerships with leading academic institutions and experts in the field of policing and crime and criminology. Social crimes prevention programmes need to be implemented to assist the socio economic triggers for crime such as drugs and alcohol abuse, poverty and unemployment (City of Cape Town, 2013).

7. References

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For more crime data and information visit DIRC (Development Information Resource Centre):
Statistics and indicators: Statistics by Theme: Safety and Security
http://cityweb.capetown.gov.za/en/cdirc/Pages/StatisticsByTheme_AH.aspx

Annexure 1: Listing of Police Precincts in Cape Town and four Metropolitan areas in South Africa (2015)

Tshwane	Ekurhuleni	Johannesburg	eThekweni	City of Cape Town
Police Precincts	Police Precincts	Police Precincts	Police Precincts	Police Precincts
1 Akasia	1 Actonville	1 Alexandra	1 Amanzimtoti	1 Athlone
2 Atteridgeville	2 Alberton	2 Booysens	2 Bayview	2 Atlantis
3 Boschkop	3 Bedfordview	3 Bramley	3 Bellair	3 Belhar
4 Bronkhorstspuit	4 Benoni	4 Brixton	4 Berea	4 Bellville
5 Brooklyn	5 Boksburg	5 Cleveland	5 Bhekithemba	5 Bellville South
6 Cullinan	6 BoksburgNorth	6 Diepkloof	6 Brightonbeach	6 Bishop Lavis
7 Dube	7 Brackendowns	7 Diepsloot	7 Cato Manor	7 Bothasig
8 Eersterust	8 Brakpan	8 Dopsonville	8 Chatsworth	8 Brackenfel
9 Erasmia	9 CrystalPark	9 Douglasdale	9 DBN Central	9 Camps Bay
10 Ekangala	10 Daveyton	10 Eldoradopark	10 Durban North	10 Cape Town Central
11 Garankuwa	11 Dawnpark	11 Ennerdale	11 Folweni	11 Claremont
12 Garsfontein	12 Duduza	12 Fairland	12 Greenwoodpark	12 Delft
13 Hammanskraal	13 Dunnottar	13 Florida	13 Hammersdale	13 Diepriver
14 Hercules	14 Edenpark	14 Hillbrow	14 Hillcrest	14 Durbanville
15 Kameeldrift	15 Edenvale	15 Honeydew	15 Inanda	15 Elsies River
16 Laudiam	16 Elsburg	16 Ivorypark	16 Inchanga	16 Fishoek
17 Loate	17 Etwatwa	17 Jabulani	17 Isipingo	17 Goodwood
18 Lyttelton	18 Germistion	18 Jeppe	18 King Shaka International Airport (KZN)	18 Gordon's Bay
19 Mabopane	19 Katlehong	19 JHB Central	19 Kwadabeka	19 Grassy Park
20 Mamelodi	20 Katlehong North	20 Kliptown	20 Kwamakhuta	20 Guguletu
21 Mamelodi East	21 Kempton Park	21 Langlaagte	21 Kwamashu E	21 Harare
22 Olievenhoutbosch	22 Klipriver	22 Lenasia	22 Kwandengezi	22 Houtbay
23 PTA Cenral	23 Kwathema	23 Lenasia South	23 Lamontville	23 Kensington
24 PTA Moot	24 Nigel	24 Lindin	24 Malvern	24 Khayelitsha
25 PTA North	25 Norkempark	25 Meadowlands	25 Marianhill	25 Kirstenhof
26 PTA West	26 Olifantsfontein	26 Midrand	26 Maydonwharf	26 Kleinvlei
27 Rietgat	27 ORT International	27 Moffat View	27 Mayville	27 Kraaifontein
28 Siverton	28 Primrose	28 Mondeor	28 Montclair	28 Kuilsriver
29 Sinoville	29 Putfontein	29 Moroka	29 Mpumalanga	29 Langa
30 Shoshanguve	30 Rabie Ridge	30 Naledi	30 Newlandseast	30 Lansdowne
31 Sunnyside	31 Reigerpark	31 Norwood	31 Ntu Zuma	31 Lenteguur
32 Temba	32 Sebenza	32 Orangefarms	32 Phoenix	32 Lingeletu West
33 Villeria	33 Springs	33 Orlando	33 Pinetown	33 Lwandle
34 Wierdabrug	34 Tembisa	34 Parkview	34 Point	34 Macassar
35 Wonderboompoort	35 Tembisa South	35 Proteaglen	35 Sydenham	35 Maitland
	36 Tokoza	36 Randburg	36 Tongaat	36 Maneberg
	37 Tsakane	37 Roodepoort	37 Umbilo	37 Melkbostrand
	38 Vosloorus	38 Rosebank	38 Umbumbulu	38 Mfuleni
	39 Welbekend	39 Sandringham	39 Umkomaas	39 Milnerton
	40 Zonkizizwe	40 Sandton	40 Umlazi	40 Mitchell Plain
		41 Sophiatown	41 Umsundizi	41 Mowbray
		42 Yeoville	42 Verulam	42 Muizenberg
			43 Wentworth	43 Nyanga
			44 Westville	44 Ocean View
				45 Parow
				46 Philadelphia
				47 Philippi
				48 Philippi East
				49 Pinelands
				50 Ravensmead
				51 Rondebosch
				52 Sea Point
				53 Simon's Town
				54 Somerset West
				55 Steenberg
				56 Strand
				57 Strandfontein
				58 Table Bay Harbour
				59 Table View
				60 Woodstock
				61 Wynberg

Source: (South African Police Service (SAPS), 2015a).