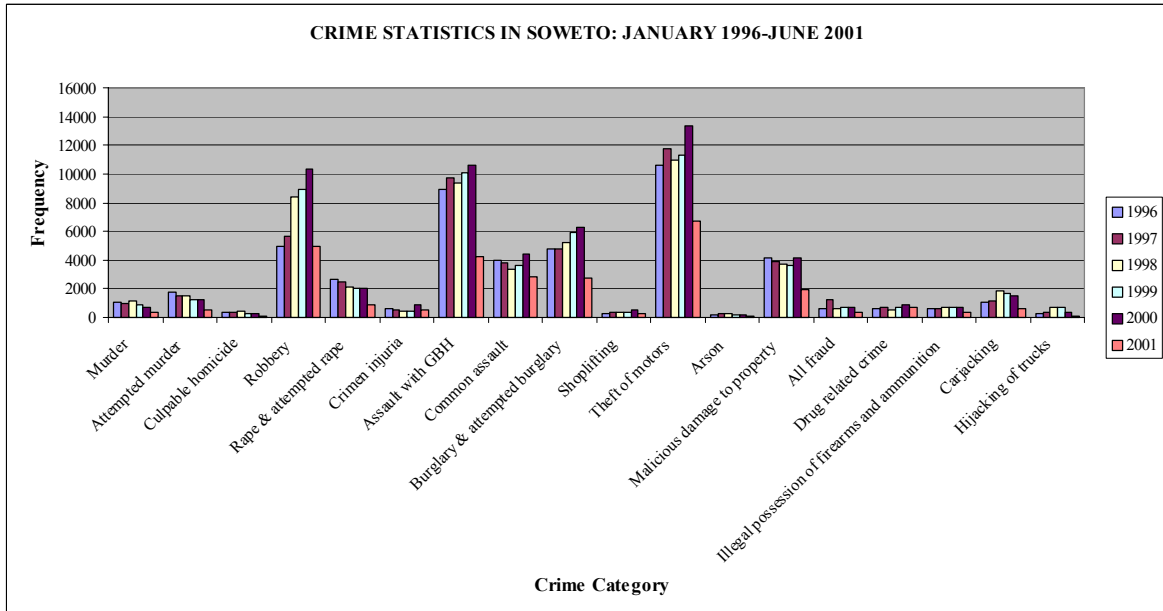


## ANNEXURE 6 LEVELS OF CRIME

It is evident from crime statistics below that in 2001 theft of motorcars, robbery and assault constituted the biggest proportion of reported crime in Soweto.



Source: "Does Social Capital Count? The Case of Solid Waste Management and Public Safety in Dobsonville and Yeoville, South Africa", Kirsten Lee Harrison, University of London, London School of Economics and Political Science, June 2003

The table below shows different patterns of crime in Soweto relative to the rest of Johannesburg:

Crime	Johannesburg area	Soweto area
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	+ 33.6%	-6.4%
Attempted murder	+30.7%	-14.2%
Indecent assault	+26.1%	+15.0%
Common assault	+24.6%	-20.8%
Hijacking of Motor vehicles	+15.4%	-27.7%
Fraud	+14.3%	+3.0%
Burglary residential premises	+12.4%	-5.0%
Assault GBH	+11.2%	-5.9%
Other thefts	+10.2%	+8.6%
Theft motor vehicles and motorcycles	+5.1%	-13.9%
Malicious damage to property	+0.7%	+8.3%
Burglary business premises	-5.4%	-36.6%
Rape and attempted rape	-6.0%	-9.5%
Theft from motor vehicles	-8.8%	+1.0%
Robbery of residential premises	-12.0%	-63.9%
Other robbery	-16.2%	-22.3%
Murder	-20.3%	-2.1%
Robbery of business premises	-31.3%	-88.6%

Source: Framework: Johannesburg City Safety Strategy (2004)

It is notable that crime has stabilized in Soweto between 2002 and 2003, with substantial decrease in several types of crime. This was not the case in the rest of Johannesburg. It is evident that business crime decreased in both Johannesburg and Soweto over this period. Other crimes that decreased substantially in Soweto over this period are murder, hijacking, rape and attempted rape.