

# Policing, safety and stats. in Gauteng

HSRC

April 15, 2010

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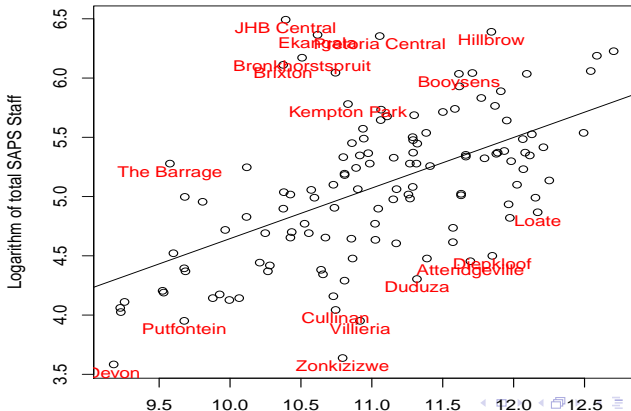
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- ▶ BUT:
- ▶ all police stations not equally efficient
- ▶ mobility of staff limited

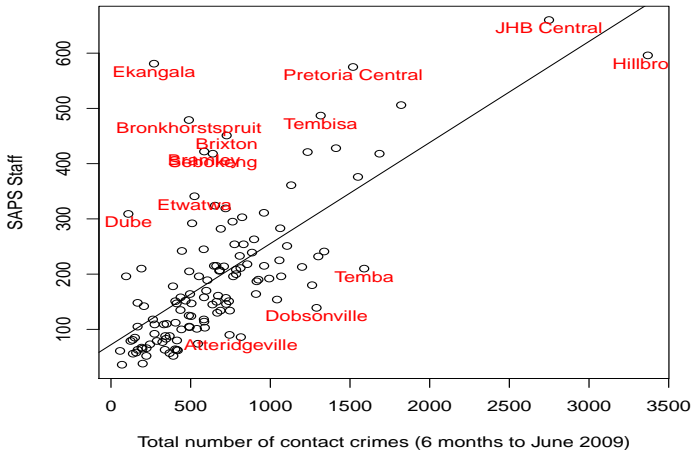
# Observed trends

**Relationship between residential population and SAPS staffing levels**

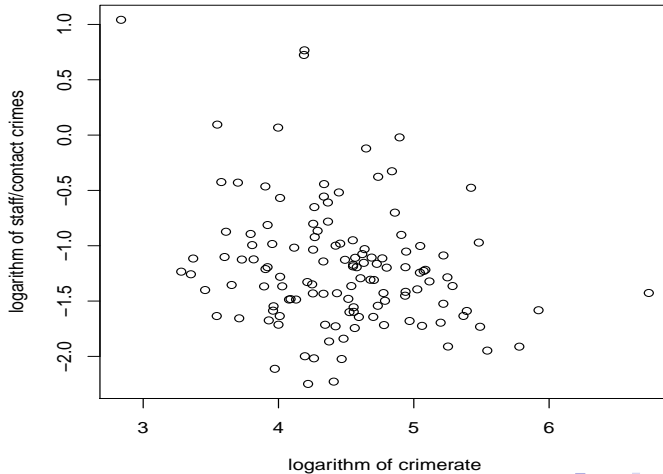




### Relationship between contact crimes reported and and SAPS staffing levels



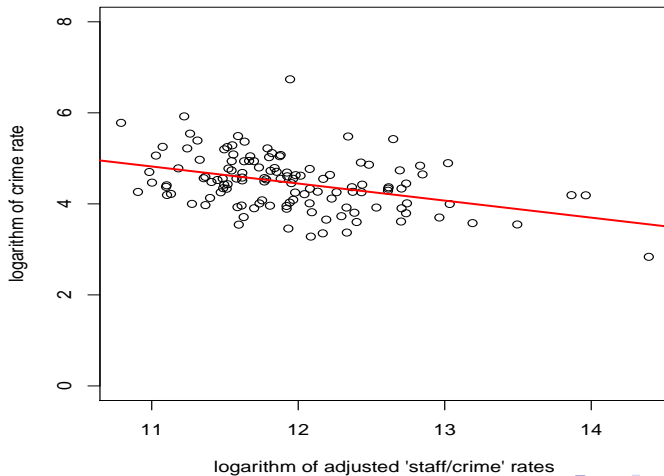
### Relationship between staff and crime rates



## Measuring effectiveness

The SAPS measure the performance of each station using a series of indices. The "*component index*" measures overall efficiency. This provides a means of adjusting the staff compliment to reflect the effective size of the precinct staff (the number of SAPS personnel if the station was efficient).

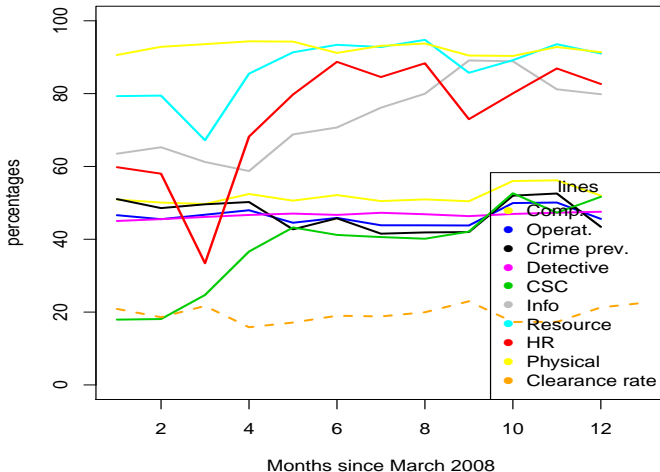
## Relationship between staffing levels (adjusted) and crime rate



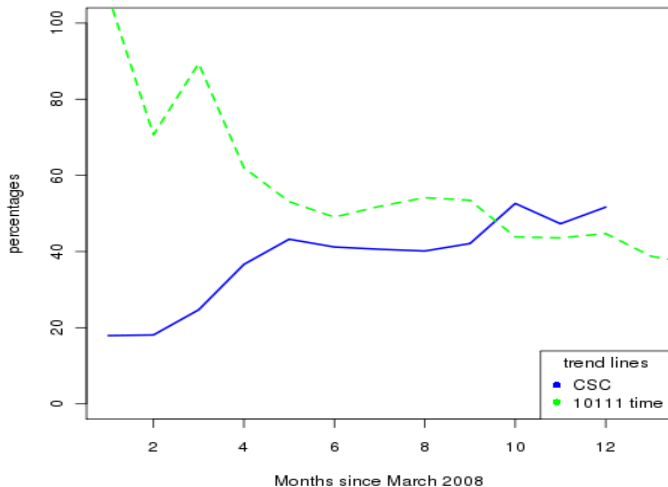
## Measuring effectiveness

There are other measures of effectiveness - most of which have shown marked improvements since March 2009. Most marked has been the drop in 10111 response times. These changes have not corresponded to improvements in SAPS effectiveness as measured by the *referral* rate or the *clearance* rate.

### Changes in clearance rate March 2009 to May 2009



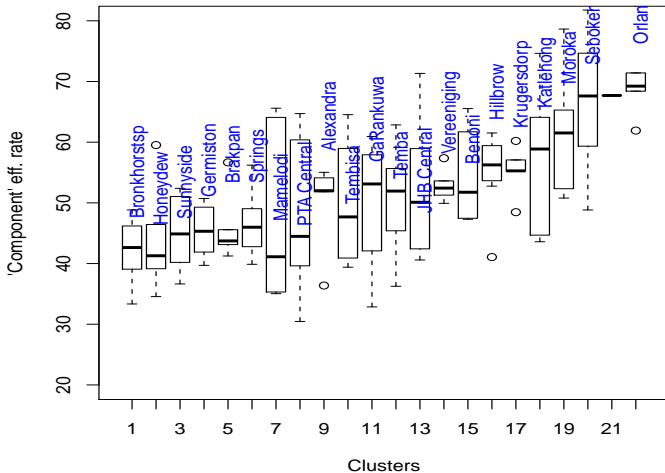
**CSC eff. rate and 10111 response times  
March 2009 to May 2010**



## Geographical dimension

The 10111 response times do not vary quite as expected - the most remote areas do not necessarily have the worst response times. This may be due to the impact of better CSC facilities in some remote districts. However the data does also suggest that the way in which stations are clustered has an impact on their efficiency. While there is a variation in the effectiveness of individual stations this seems to be influenced by which cluster they fall into. This is illustrated by plotting the component eff. rates received by stations in each cluster.

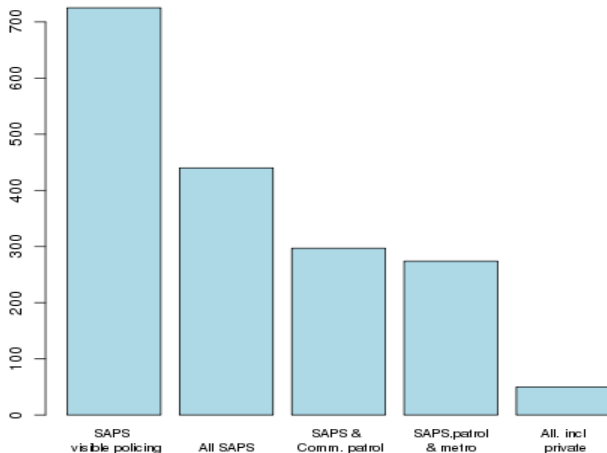




## Staffing rates

The easiest way to envisage staffing levels is to picture the ratio of Gauteng residents to the number of security staff. The higher the number of residents *per* staff the greater the burden on the “officers”. In the next graphic SAPS staff, community patrollers, metropolitan police and private security are viewed as equivalent entities (they are essentially viewed as interchangeable).

**Number of residents per security 'officer'**



## Stations most in need of additional staff

If the provincial average of the ratio of SAPS staff to contact crimes is taken as a yardstick it is possible to estimate the shortfall in staff compliment at each station. This additional compliment is required to bring the ratio of contact crimes to staff inline with the provincial average (and not eliminate it).

Station	cur staff	contact crimes 2009	staff needed	area ( $km^2$ )
LENASIA	196	1068	87	36.24
KAGISO	213	1199	105	67.03
DIEPKLOOF	90	744	107	14.36
HONEYDEW	232	1301	113	107.47
ALEXANDRA	241	1338	114	7.50
AKASIA	154	1042	122	185.04
ATTERIDGEVILLE	86	815	130	39.26
JEPPE	180	1262	155	12.65
DOBSONVILLE	139	1290	203	27.04
TEMBA	210	1589	211	240.00
HILLBROW	596	3369	298	9.90

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- ▶ Many of the best managed clusters are located in “formerly disadvantaged” areas.
- ▶ The stations most in need of assistance are: Hillbrow, Temba, Dobsonville and Jeppe.
- ▶ Although private security and metropolitan police may boost the visible policing presence they do not appear to be a particularly effective deterrent in residential communities.