

Johannesburg Central

Gauteng



Police Station Location: GPS Coordinates: -26.20676, 28.03110 [Locate Police Station on Google Maps](#)

ANNUAL STATISTICS: TOTAL CRIMES ACROSS ALL CATEGORIES, BY YEAR

2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
18793	15696	14106	14496	15538	14297	14309	13635	14058	12826

QUARTERLY STATISTICS: LATEST CHANGE IN TOTAL CRIMES ACROSS ALL CATEGORIES

Apr to Jun 2020	Jul to Sept 2020	Oct to Dec 2020	Jan to Mar 2021
1194	2030	2507	2246

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)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
Murder	39	50	53	66	84	75	88	91	123	102	
	Latest Quarterly Statistics: 36% decrease from Dec 2020 to Mar 2021										
Sexual Offences	234	199	174	137	141	138	148	179	137	134	
	Latest Quarterly Statistics: 15% decrease from Dec 2020 to Mar 2021										
Attempted murder	46	36	52	68	62	70	122	91	116	104	
	Latest Quarterly Statistics: 13% decrease from Dec 2020 to Mar 2021										
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	1232	1021	871	813	689	680	726	834	850	793	
	Latest Quarterly Statistics: 24% decrease from Dec 2020 to Mar 2021										
Common assault	1490	1399	1254	1170	991	907	747	795	780	786	
	Latest Quarterly Statistics: 18% decrease from Dec 2020 to Mar 2021										
Common robbery	1366	1034	1104	1289	1681	1322	1283	1309	1285	1107	
	Latest Quarterly Statistics: 3% increase from Dec 2020 to Mar 2021										
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	1610	1162	983	1122	1233	1694	2187	1954	2123	1802	
	Latest Quarterly Statistics: 21% decrease from Dec 2020 to Mar 2021										

SEXUAL OFFENCES

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
Rape							112	133	105	94	
	Latest Quarterly Statistics: 10% decrease from Dec 2020 to Mar 2021										
Sexual assault							28	38	25	31	
	Latest Quarterly Statistics: 39% decrease from Dec 2020 to Mar 2021										
Attempted sexual offences							4	5	3	3	
	Latest Quarterly Statistics: 100% increase from Dec 2020 to Mar 2021										
Contact sexual offences							4	3	4	6	
	Latest Quarterly Statistics: 100% increase from Dec 2020 to Mar 2021										

SUBCATEGORIES OF AGGRAVATED ROBBERY

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
Carjacking	98	70	73	65	95	131	151	169	129	123	
	Latest Quarterly Statistics: 32% decrease from Dec 2020 to Mar 2021										
Truck hijacking	7	5	1	3	1	2	5	4	2	3	
	Latest Quarterly Statistics: 100% decrease from Dec 2020 to Mar 2021										
Robbery at residential premises	26	25	11	12	12	11	25	19	16	13	
	Latest Quarterly Statistics: 50% decrease from Dec 2020 to Mar 2021										
Robbery at non-residential premises	287	182	206	215	214	165	225	205	232	233	
	Latest Quarterly Statistics: 10% decrease from Dec 2020 to Mar 2021										
Bank robbery					0	0	0	1	0	0	
	Latest Quarterly Statistics: 100% decrease from Dec 2020 to Mar 2021										
Robbery of cash in transit						0	3	2	3	0	
	Latest Quarterly Statistics: 100% decrease from Dec 2020 to Mar 2021										

CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
Arson	7	11	7	4	2	4	1	0	4	2	
	Latest Quarterly Statistics: 100% decrease from Dec 2020 to Mar 2021										
Malicious damage to property	686	575	602	518	650	644	573	557	465	316	
	Latest Quarterly Statistics: 7% decrease from Dec 2020 to Mar 2021										

PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
Burglary at non-residential premises	684	635	629	564	494	487	555	489	413	336	
	Latest Quarterly Statistics: 26% increase from Dec 2020 to Mar 2021										
Burglary at residential premises	136	113	81	67	46	71	90	75	73	91	
	Latest Quarterly Statistics: 40% increase from Dec 2020 to Mar 2021										
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	853	644	641	572	547	406	505	466	462	379	
	Latest Quarterly Statistics: 8% increase from Dec 2020 to Mar 2021										
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	625	738	881	963	1361	1471	1416	1280	1311	1026	
	Latest Quarterly Statistics: 12% decrease from Dec 2020 to Mar 2021										
Stock-theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Latest Quarterly Statistics: 100% decrease from Dec 2020 to Mar 2021										

OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	3297	3008	2732	2917	3050	2434	2023	2070	2013	1647	
	Latest Quarterly Statistics: 18% decrease from Dec 2020 to Mar 2021										
Commercial crime	2474	2546	1703	1326	1188	1137	1215	1132	1148	1281	
	Latest Quarterly Statistics: 7% increase from Dec 2020 to Mar 2021										
Shoplifting	1697	1477	1469	1514	1422	1372	1365	899	896	733	
	Latest Quarterly Statistics: 26% increase from Dec 2020 to Mar 2021										
Community-reported serious crimes							13044	12221	12199	10639	
	Latest Quarterly Statistics: 8% decrease from Dec 2020 to Mar 2021										

CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	120	96	83	95	78	80	112	157	113	157	
	Latest Quarterly Statistics: 20% decrease from Dec 2020 to Mar 2021										
Drug-related crime	439	416	359	730	905	424	528	702	1056	1327	
	Latest Quarterly Statistics: 33% decrease from Dec 2020 to Mar 2021										
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	508	298	229	421	781	881	625	555	690	703	
	Latest Quarterly Statistics: 58% increase from Dec 2020 to Mar 2021										
Sexual offences detected as a result of police action					1	1	15	33	26	50	
	Latest Quarterly Statistics: 100% increase from Dec 2020 to Mar 2021										

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.