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DISCLAIMER

Information contained in this report is the result of a Household Victim Survey conducted in the Western Cape during March/April 2002 and aimed at providing management information to the Western Cape Department of Community Safety and to the South African Police Service (SAPS). It is the collated responses of 4 480 households interviewed during this period and not the opinion of members of the PricewaterhouseCoopers Consortium.

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ABBREVIATIONS

CC: Community Cohesion
CSC: Community Service Centres
CSIC: Community Safety Information Centre
HOOC: Hands Of Our Children
ISS: Institute for Security Studies
SAPS: South African Police Service
SDIP: Service Delivery Improvement Programme
Serdex: Long index for measuring service delivery
ST: Short index for measuring service delivery
UNICRI: United Nations Interregional Crime Research Institute

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Department of Community Safety in the Western Cape (the Department) has proved itself as a national trendsetter with respect to initiatives aimed at the enhancement of police effectiveness with regard to service delivery and civilian oversight. This survey is the latest such initiative and is aimed at informing both the police and the public on crime, crime trends and the effects of crime on society.

The Department is of the opinion that little can be done without information and against this background a Community Safety Information Centre (CSIC) was established in 2001. The CSIC is an online database with service delivery by the SAPS regarding crime, crime trends and the translation of such information into useful management information amongst its objectives. This report is one small but significant part of the base information used by the CSIC to provide integrated management information for the Department and the SAPS and is supported by other data sets like the Exit Poll conducted in November 2001, Service Delivery Improvement Programme (SDIP) reports by the SAPS and official crime statistics. This survey forms part of the strategy of the Minister for Community Safety in the Western Cape of *"Making the Break: Towards People Orientated Policing"* and will add value to Vuk'zenzele the initiative aimed at enhancing our patriotic response in order to shape our future. Complex analysis was used and the report consists of three parts:

- The first part is an overview of the survey context and research approach (see paragraphs 1 – 5);
- The second part is the presentation of findings and the analysis of data on a macro level (the Western Cape as province being a composite of the four regions - Boland, Southern Cape, East and West Metropole). See paragraphs 6.2 - 18; and
- The third part consists of the presentation of findings and the presentation of data on a micro level for each one of the 137 police stations individually.

This survey aimed to:

- Conduct the first ever comprehensive and province wide Household Victim Survey in South Africa;
- Collect information to feed into the CSIC database;
- Determine citizens' perceptions of policing, police effectiveness and service delivery;
- Report on the nature, patterns and extent of crime in the Province;
- Report on crime per police station in the Western Cape;
- Collect information on the victimisation of children by asking respondents about the experiences of children in households; and
- Provide the Department and SAPS management with a comprehensive, easy to understand and user-friendly report on the survey findings.

Against this background the focus of the survey was on:

- Demographic information and Social Economic Status (SES) of households surveyed;
- Measures of protection against crime/victimisation per household;
- Knowledge of Community Police Forums (CPFs);
- Actual experience of crime per household for the period January 2001 till March 2002:
 - Home burglary;
 - Theft of vehicle;

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- Hijacking of vehicle;
 - Theft from the respondent;
 - Theft from any child in the household;
 - Robbery from the respondent;
 - Robbery from any child in the household;
 - Assault of respondent;
 - Assault of any child in the household;
 - Murder;
 - Abduction of any child in the household;
 - Rape and sexual assault of the respondent;
 - Rape and sexual assault of any child in the household.
- Experience of multiple victimisation;
 - Experience of aggression/violence in the household;
 - Community cohesion;
 - Perceptions towards safety;
 - Perception of crime trends;
 - Police service delivery and visibility; and
 - Gangs and drugs.

The questionnaire was broadly based on questionnaires previously used in victim surveys in South Africa with Western Cape modifications and adaptations to enhance the focus on child victimisation, police service delivery, community cohesion, experience of aggression/violence in households and gangs and drugs. A pilot study was conducted after the initial design of the questionnaire. The survey was conducted over a four-week period, between 16 March and 14 April 2002. No fieldwork was conducted during the Easter break (29 March till 7 April 2002).

All training was facilitated centrally and covered the following areas during a four day training session:

- Preparation for the interview;
- The interview itself:
 - Focussing on issues like respect, empathy, listening, recording, clarifying, unbiased communication, time management and handling of emotions;
- Concluding the interview;
- Administration of questionnaires;
- Record keeping;
- Logistics (sampling and replacement); and
- Ethics of social research.

Knowledge internalisation and skills transfer was tested via role-plays and administrators received additional training separate to the fieldworkers.

Proportional random sampling was applied and the sample was designed to cover all police jurisdictions in the Western Cape and consisted of 4545 households and realisation was 98.6%.

The following conclusions pertaining to the survey can be made:

- i) *Measures of protection against crime/victimisation per household (Household protection)*
Households in the Western Cape do take measures to protect themselves. These measures range from more traditional crime prevention “tools” like fences, dogs and window bars to prayer, muti and armed response units. There is also a definite trend in the Western Cape amongst communities to organise themselves against crime. In all four regions the preferred form of organisation is neighbourhood watch – this holds proportionally true for all the population groups. There is however some indication, if one looks at how many respondents pay (18%) for these neighbourhood watches, that the term *neighbourhood watch* is used loosely to also include private security.
- ii) *Knowledge of Community Police Forums (CPF's)*
In the Western Cape as a whole 98% of respondents did not know about the existence of a CPF in their police area/region. Thirty eight percent (38%) of respondents had no idea what a CPF is.
- iii) *Experience of crime per household for the period January 2001 till March 2002*
 - o Home burglary;
In the Western Cape 12% of all *households* fell victim to either actual (9%) or attempted (3%) burglary during the period January 2001 to March 2002. Proportionally the incidence of Black households falling victim to home burglary was at 13% followed by White households at 12% and Coloured households at 11%. Underreporting for both actual and attempted burglary, to the police, is relative high at close to a third of all incidents. The main reason for underreporting is that respondents viewed the incident as not being important (51%). The incidence of underreporting is lowest amongst White households (28%) and highest amongst Black households (44%).
 - o Theft of vehicle;
In the Western Cape 5% of all *households* fell victim to either actual or attempted theft of vehicle during the period January 2001 to March 2002. Proportionally the incidence of Coloured households falling victim to theft of vehicle was the highest at 5% followed by White households at 4% and Black households at 2%. Underreporting is close to one third (32%) and in most cases linked to attempted theft of vehicle. The main reason for underreporting (32%) is the fact that respondents viewed the incident as not being important or resolved the issue through other means (14%).
 - o Hijacking of vehicle;
In the Western Cape 26 *households* surveyed had a vehicle hijacked during the survey period January 2001 to March 2002. Little can be deducted from such a small cluster, apart from the fact that all but one of the hijackings happened in one of the two metropolitan regions. Half of the victims were from white households with six Coloured and five Black households fell victim to hijacking or attempted hijacking in the mentioned period. Almost all the hijackings were reported to the police.

- Theft;
In the Western Cape 10% of all *respondents* interviewed fell victim to either actual (8%) or attempted (2%) theft during the period January 2001 to March 2002. Proportionally the incidence of Coloured respondents falling victim to theft was the highest at 11% followed by White respondents at 5%. Three percent (3%) of Black respondents fell victim to theft in the given period. Fifty seven percent (57%) of respondents exposed to theft or attempted theft were male. Coloured males fell victim to theft or attempted theft in 57% of the incidents and White males fell victim to theft or attempted theft in 28% of the cases. Underreporting for both actual and attempted theft is high at close to sixty percent (58%). Eight percent (8%) of respondents knew of children in the household being victim to theft. Indications are that as much as seventy percent (70%) of such cases do not get reported to the police. This form of child victimisation seems to be more obvious in Coloured households (72%) and manifests itself predominantly in areas in the West Metro e.g. Grassy Park, Mitchells Plain and Philippi.
- Robbery;
In the Western Cape 5% of all *respondents* interviewed fell victim to either actual (4%) or attempted (1%) robbery during the period January 2001 to March 2002. Proportionally the incidence of Black and Coloured respondents falling victim to robbery or attempted robbery was the highest at 8%. Just over two-thirds (68%) of respondents exposed to robbery or attempted robbery were male. Coloured males fell victim to robbery or attempted robbery in 61% of the incidents and Black males fell victim to robbery or attempted robbery in 20% of the cases. In 29% of incidents respondents were positive that the perpetrator(s) were operating within a gang. Just over two-thirds (68%) of the victims were Coloured and lived in one of the two metropolitan areas. The same tendency is apparent with children falling victim to robbery or attempted robbery. Underreporting for both actual and attempted robbery is relatively high at over sixty percent (63%). In 17% of the incidents the respondents failed to report the crime because they felt threatened by the perpetrator. This is especially apparent in the responses of Coloured respondents resident in the East and West Metro and is almost without exception linked to gang activity. Five percent (5%) of respondents knew of children in the household being victim to robbery. Indications are that as much as sixty percent (61%) of such cases do not get reported to the police. This form of child victimisation seems to be more obvious in Coloured households (79%) and manifests itself predominantly in areas in the West Metro e.g. Grassy Park, Mitchells Plain and Philippi.
- Assault;
In the Western Cape 4% of all *respondents* interviewed fell victim to either actual (3%) or attempted (1%) assault during the period January 2001 to March 2002. Proportionally the incidence of Coloured respondents falling victim to assault or attempted assault was the highest at 6% followed by Black respondents at 5% and Whites at 1%. Just over fifty percent (56%) of respondents exposed to assault or attempted assault were male. Coloured males fell victim to assault or attempted assault in 70% of the

incidents. In thirty two percent (32%) of incidents respondents were positive that the perpetrator(s) were operating within a gang. Sixty one percent (61%) of the victims were Coloured and lived in one of the two metropolitan areas. Underreporting for both actual and attempted assault is high at almost sixty percent (59%).

Five percent (5%) of respondents knew of children in the household being assaulted during the indicated period. More than two thirds (70%) of such cases do not get reported to the police. This form of child victimisation seems to be more obvious in Coloured (75%) and Black (17%) households and manifests itself predominantly in areas in the West Metro.

- Murder;
Forty-three murders (1%) were recorded amongst the *households* surveyed in the Western Cape and no underreporting of such incidents was documented. Proportionally the incidence of Black households falling victim to murder was the highest at 2% followed by Coloured households at 1.5% and Whites at 0.3%.
- Abduction of children in the household;
Only ten cases of child abduction were recorded for the whole of the Western Cape and because of the relative small number, no further statistical analysis on this phenomenon was done.
- Rape and sexual assault;
For the whole of the Western Cape 18 incidents of rape and sexual assault of respondents were recorded. The incidence of Coloured respondents falling victim to rape and sexual assault is disproportionately high with 15 respondents.
Twenty incidents (0.5%) of rape and sexual assault of children were recorded for the Western Cape as a whole. Of these 20 crimes only nine were reported to the police.

- iv) *Multiple victimisation*
Multiple victimisations were apparent during the Household Victim Survey. The most prominent instances of multiple victimisations were within the Coloured households within the metropolitan areas.
- v) *Experience of aggression/violence in the household*
The survey shows that in one fifth (20%) of households in the Western Cape, children still get smacked, beaten or receive hidings. In most of these cases the frequency is however low at between rarely and once a year. In 14% of households adult woman get smacked or beaten.
- vi) *Community cohesion*
A community cohesion index has been developed and is included in each one of the micro reports. The index is used to shed some light on the perception of safety, crime trends and police visibility and effectiveness. This index is an attempt to qualify the subjective perception of individuals. As a variable, the community cohesion index seeks to measure the degree of cohesion between household members and those living in the same neighbourhood in other households. Community cohesion is operationalised as the extent to which community members trust each other, share common values and are willing to help each other in tangible ways. The Community Cohesion Index (CC) for the whole of the Western Cape is 76%. In the Southern Cape the CC is the highest at 80% followed by the Boland with 78%. The CC for the East and West Metropole is 73%.

- vii) *Safety*
Ninety percent (90%) of respondents feel safe or fairly safe walking around where they live during daytime. This percentage is the highest for the Southern Cape and Boland with 95% and 94% of respondents respectively feeling safe during daytime. In the East and West Metropole the figure is 84%. Proportionally the lowest percentages were recorded for White households in the Metropolitan areas. Almost sixty percent (57%) of respondents in the whole of the Western Cape feel safe or fairly safe walking around where they live after dark. For the Southern Cape and Boland regions this percentage is relatively high at 70% and 67%. In the East and West Metropole figures are 40% and 36%. Proportionally the lowest percentages were recorded for White households in the Metropolitan areas.
- viii) *Crime trends*
Fifty seven percent (57%) of respondents in the Western Cape felt that crime has increased since 1996. Only 19% of respondents felt that crime has decreased since 1996. Just over half (52%) of all respondents felt that the government is not doing a good job at fighting crime. Twenty seven percent (27%) of respondents felt that government is doing a good job at fighting crime. In the East Metro amongst Black respondents this figure was as low as 16%.
- ix) *Police visibility and effectiveness*
Just over sixty percent (62%) of respondents claim to see the police at least once a week. Twenty five percent (25%) of respondents see a police member in uniform less than once a month or never. Police visibility is the highest for Coloured households in the West Metro with 70% of households seeing a police member in uniform at least once a week. Visibility is the lowest amongst White and Black households in the West Metro with respectively 32% and 30% of households seeing a police member in uniform less than once a month or never.
Almost two thirds (65%) of respondents believe that the police have had an impact on reducing crime. In the Southern Cape and Boland police effectiveness is perceived to be as high as 79% and 74%. In the West Metropole the figure is relatively low at 47%. The percentage for the East Metropole is 55%. The main reasons for police ineffectiveness as cited by respondents are a lack of resources (30%), laziness and unwillingness (20%), corruption (16%) and the fact that they do not come into certain areas (12%).
- x) *Gangs and drugs*
Thirty two percent (32%) of respondents indicated that there are gangs in the area where they live. In the Southern Cape and Boland the percentages were 26% and 31%. In the metropolitan areas the percentages were slightly higher with 35% in the East Metropole and 37% in the West Metropole.
According to respondents the smoking of dagga is the most visible form of drug use in the Western Cape with 45% of respondents having seen dagga being smoked in their area. In the West Metropole it is 50%, followed by Boland at 44% and the East Metropole and Southern Cape at respectively 42% and 39%. Twenty four percent (24%) of respondents claim to know where people buy dagga. According to 21% of the respondents Mandrax is visibly smoked in their area. Fourteen percent (14%) of respondents indicated that they know where the drug is bought. The visible use of Crack

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Cocaine for the Western Cape is 8% with 7% of respondents indicating that they know were to buy the drug.

BESTUURSOPSOMMING

Die Departement van Gemeenskapsveiligheid van die Wes-Kaap (die Departement) het bewys dat dit 'n nasionale voorloper is met betrekking tot inisiatiewe gemik op die verhoging van die polisie se doeltreffendheid aangaande dienslewering en burgerlike toesig. Hierdie opname is die nuutste sodanige inisiatief en is gemik om sowel die polisie en ook die publiek oor misdaad, misdaadneigings en die uitwerking van misdaad op die gemeenskap in te lig.

Die Departement is van mening dat min reggekry kan word sonder inligting. Teen hierdie agtergrond is 'n Gemeenskapveiligheidsinligtingsentrum (GVIS) in 2001 op die been gebring. Die GVIS is 'n aanlyndatabasis met dienslewering deur die SAPD, en onder die doelwitte tel inligting oor misdaad, misdaadneigings en die omsetting van sodanige inligting na nuttige bestuursinligting. Hierdie verslag is slegs één klein, maar betekenisvolle, deel van die basisinligting wat deur die GVIS aangewend word om geïntegreerde bestuursinligting aan die Departement en aan die SAPD te voorsien. Dit word ook ondersteun deur ander stelle gegewens, soos die uitgangpeiling wat in November 2001 onderneem is, Diensleweringverbeteringsprogram (DVP) verslae deur die SAPD, asook amptelike misdaadstatistiek. Hierdie verslag is deel van die Minister van Gemeenskapsveiligheid van die Wes-Kaap se strategie: "*Breek los: Op Koers na Mensgeoriënteerde Polisiëring*" en sal waarde toevoeg tot Vuk'zenzele, die inisiatief wat daarop gemik is om ons patriotiese reaksie op te skerp sodat ons ons eie toekoms kan skep. Komplekse analises is gebruik en die verslag bestaan uit drie dele:

- Die eerste deel is 'n oorsig van die peilingkonteks en die navorsingsbenadering (sien paragrawe 1 tot 5);
- Die tweede deel bevat die aanbieding van die bevindings en data analise op 'n makrovlak. (Die Wes-Kaap is naamlik 'n samevoeging van vier streke - Boland, Suid-Kaap, die Oos- en die Wes-Metropool). Sien paragrawe 6.2 tot 18; en
- Die derde deel bestaan uit die aanbieding van bevindings op 'n mikrovlak vir elkeen van die 137 individuele polisiekantore.

Hierdie peiling is daarop gemik om:

- Die eerste omvattende en provinsiewye Huishoudingsgeweldspeiling in Suid-Afrika in die geskiedenis te onderneem;
- Inligting te versamel om in die GVIS se databasis in te voer;
- Landsburgers se persepsies vas te stel oor polisiëring, polisiedoetreffendheid en dienslewering;
- Verslag te lewer oor die aard, patrone en omvang van misdaad in die Provinsie;
- Verslag te lewer oor die misdaad per polisiekantoor in die Wes-Kaap;
- Inligting te versamel oor die viktimisering van kinders deur respondente uit te vra oor die ervarings van kinders in huishoudings; en
- Om die Departement en die SAPD bestuur te voorsien van 'n omvattende, direk verstaanbare en gebruikersvriendelike verslag oor die peiling se bevindings.

Teen hierdie agtergrond is die peiling se fokus gerig op:

- Demografiese inligting en die Sosiale Ekonomiese Status (SES) van die huishoudings wat gedek is;
- Beskermingsmaatreëls wat elke huishouding teen misdaad/viktimisering tref;
- Kennis van die Gemeenskapspolisieforums (GPF's);
- Werklike ervaring van misdaad deur huishoudings vir die tydperk Januarie 2001 tot Maart 2002:

- Huisbraak;
 - Voertuigdiefstal;
 - Voertuigskaking;
 - Diefstal van respondent se besittings;
 - Diefstal van enige kind in die huishouding;
 - Roof op die respondent;
 - Roof op enige kind in die huishouding;
 - Aanranding op respondent;
 - Aanranding op enige kind in die huishouding;
 - Moord;
 - Ontvoering van enige kind in die huishouding;
 - Verkragting en seksuele misdrywe teen die respondent;
 - Verkragting en seksuele misdrywe teen enige kind in die huishouding.
- Ervaring van veelvuldige viktimisering;
 - Ervaring van aggressie/geweld in die huishouding;
 - Gemeenskapsamehorigheid;
 - Persepsies oor veiligheid;
 - Persepsie van misdaadneigings;
 - Polisdienlewering en sigbaarheid; en
 - Bendes en dwelms.

Die vraeboog is in die breë gebaseer op vraeboë wat tevore in Suid-Afrika aangewend is, met aanpassings vir die Wes-Kaap om die fokus sterker te laat val op kinderviktimisering, polisdienlewering, gemeenskapsamehorigheid, ervaring van aggressie/geweld in die huishoudings, asook op bendes en dwelms. 'n Loodsstudie is onderneem na die aanvanklike opstelling van die vraeboog. Die peiling is toe oor 'n vier weke lange tydperk, tussen 16 Maart en 14 April 2002 onderneem. Geen veldwerk is tydens Paasfees (29 Maart tot 7 April 2002) onderneem nie.

Alle opleiding is sentraal gefasiliteer en het die volgende gebiede gedek tydens 'n vier dag lange opleidingsessie:

- Voorbereiding vir die onderhoud;
- Die onderhoud self:
 - Fokus op sake soos respek, empatie, luister, opskryf, verduidelikings vra, onbevooroordeelde kommunikasie, tydsbestuur en die hantering van emosies;
- Afsluiting van die onderhoud;
- Administrasie van die vraeboë;
- Byhou van rekords;
- Logistiek (verteenwoordigendheid en verplasing); en
- Etiek van sosiale navorsing.

Die internalisering van kennis en die oordrag van vaardighede is deur rolspeler getoets. Administrateurs het bykomende opleiding, afsonderlik van die veldwerkers, ontvang.

Proporsionele willekeurige steekproewe is aangewend en die steekproewe is ontwerp om alle polisiegebiede in die Wes-Kaap te dek en het uit 4545 huishoudings bestaan en die realiseringsfaktor was 98,6%.

Daar kan tot die volgende gevolgtrekkings, voortvloeiend uit die peiling, gekom word:

- i) *Beskermingsmaatreëls teen misdaad/viktimisering per huishouding (Beskerming van Huishoudings)*
Huishoudings in die Wes-Kaap tref wel maatreëls om hulself te beskerm. Hierdie maatreëls strek vanaf die meer tradisionele soortmisdaadvoorkomingstipes, soos heinings, honde, vensterdiefwerings tot by gebed, muti en gewapende reaksie-eenhede. Daar is ook 'n waarneembare neiging in die Wes-Kaap waar gemeenskappe hulself teen misdaad organiseer. In al vier streke word voorkeur gegee aan buurtwagte en dit is ook vergelykenderwys van toepassing op die hele bevolking. Daar is egter ook 'n aanduiding – indien mens ag slaan op watter persentasie respondente (18%) vir hierdie buurtwagte betaal – dat die term *buurtwagte* dus losweg gebruik word en dus ook alle private sekuriteitsdienste insluit.
- ii) *Kennis van Gemeenskapspolisieforums (GPF's)*
In die Wes-Kaap as 'n geheel het 98% van die respondente nie kennis gedra van die bestaan van 'n GPF in hul polisie-omgewing/streek nie. Agt-en-dertig persent (38%) van die respondente het geen idee gehad wat 'n GPF is nie.
- iii) *Ervaring van misdaad per huishouding vir die tydperk Januarie 2001 tot Maart 2002*
 - o Huisbraak:
In die Wes-Kaap was 12% van alle *huishoudings* slagoffers van hetsy werklike (9%) of gepoogde (3%) inbrake tydens die tydperk Januarie 2001 tot Maart 2002. Vergelykenderwys het die voorkoms van Swart huishoudings wat die prooi van huisbraak was, op 13% te staan gekom, gevolg deur Wit huishoudings (12%) en Bruin huishoudings (11%). Onderraportering vir sowel werklike as gepoogde inbrake aan die polisie is relatief hoog, naamlik feitlik 'n derde van alle voorvalle. Die hoofrede vir die onderraportering is dat respondente die voorval nie beskou het as belangrik nie (51%). Die voorkoms van onderraportering is die laagste onder Wit huishoudings (28%) en die hoogste onder Swart huishoudings (44%).
 - o Voertuigdiefstal;
In die Wes-Kaap was 5% van alle *huishoudings* slagoffers van hetsy werklike of gepoogde voertuigdiefstal tydens die tydperk Januarie 2001 tot Maart 2002. Vergelykenderwys was die voorkoms van Bruin huishoudings wat slagoffers was van voertuigdiefstal, die hoogste teen 5%, gevolg deur Wit huishoudings teen 4% en Swart huishoudings teen 2%. Onderraportering is na aan 'n derde (32%) en bestaan in meeste gevalle uit die gepoogde diefstal van die voertuig. Die hoofrede vir die onderraportering is dat respondente gereken het dat die voorval nie belangrik is nie of die saak op ander maniere opgelos het (14%).
 - o Voertuigkaping:
In die Wes-Kaap is die voertuie van 26 *huishoudings* met wie onderhoude gevoer is gekaap tydens die betrokke tydperk, tussen Januarie 2001 en Maart 2002. Nie baie kan van so 'n lae voorkoms afgelei word nie, afgesien daarvan dat slegs een van die kapings nie in een van die twee metropolitaanse plaasgevind het nie. Die helfte van die slagoffers was uit Wit huishoudings, met ses Bruin en vyf Swart huishoudings wat die slagoffers was van kapings of gepoogde kapings tydens die bovermelde tydperk. Feitlik elke kaping is aan die polisie gerapporteer.

- Diefstal:
In die Wes-Kaap was 10% van alle *respondente* met wie onderhoude gevoer is, die prooi van hetsy werklike (8%) of gepoogde (2%) diefstalle tydens die periode Januarie 2001 en Maart 2002. Vergelykenderwys was die voorkoms van Bruin *respondente* wat die slagoffers van diefstal was, die hoogste teen 11%, gevolg deur Wit *respondente* teen 5%. Drie persent (3%) van die Swart *respondente* het diefstalle tydens die betrokke tydperk ervaar. Sewe-en-vyftig persent (57%) van die betrokke *respondente* was manlik. Bruin mans was die slagoffers van hetsy werklike of gepoogde diefstal in 57% van die voorvalle en Wit mans was die prooi van werklike of gepoogde diefstalle in 28% van alle gevalle. Onderrapportering van sowel werklike as gepoogde diefstal is hoog, teen feitlik sestig persent (58%).
Agt persent (8%) van die *respondente* het geweet van kinders in die huishouding wat slagoffers van diefstal was. Daar is aanduidings dat tot soveel as sewentig persent (70%) van hierdie gevalle nie aan die polisie gerapporteer word nie. Hierdie vorm van kinderviktimisering kom oënskynlik die meeste in Bruin huishoudings voor (72%) en word aangetref veral in die gebiede van die Wes-Metro, soos Grassy Park, Mitchells Plain en Philippi.
- Roof:
In die Wes-Kaap was 5% van alle *respondente* met wie onderhoude gevoer is, die slagoffers van óf werklike (4%) óf gepoogde roof (1%) gedurende die periode Januarie 2001 tot Maart 2002. Vergelykenderwys was die voorkoms van Swart en Bruin *respondente* wat die slagoffers van werklike of gepoogde roof was, die hoogste teen 8%. Ietwat meer as twee derdes (68%) van die *respondente* wat blootgestel was aan roof of gepoogde roof, was van die manlike geslag. Bruin mans was die slagoffers in 61% van die voorvalle en Swart mans was die voorwerp van 20% van alle werklike of gepoogde roofvoorvalle. Die *respondente* by 29% van die voorvalle was oortuig dat die oortreder(s) in bendeverband opgetree het. Iets meer as twee derdes van die Bruin slagoffers (68%) woon in een van die twee Metropolitaanse gebiede. Dieselfde neiging is merkbaar onder kinders wat die slagoffers is van sowel werklike as gepoogde roof. Onderrapportering ten opsigte van werklike en gepoogde roof is relatief hoog, teen oor sestig persent (63%). By 17% van die voorvalle het *respondente* nie die misdaad aangemeld nie omdat hulle deur die oortreder gedreig is. Dit is veral merkbaar in die reaksies van Bruin *respondente* wat in die Oos- en Wes-Metro woon en word feitlik sonder uitsondering met bendebedrywighede verbind.
Vyf persent (5%) van die *respondente* was bewus van kinders in die huishouding wat slagoffers was van roof. Daar is aanduidings dat soveel as een-en-sestig persent (61%) van sulke voorvalle nie by die polisie aangemeld word nie. Hierdie vorm van kinderviktimisering kom oënskynlik meer voor in Bruin huishoudings (79%) en kom veral voor in die gebiede van die Wes-Metro, soos Grassy Park, Mitchells Plain en Philippi.

- **Aanranding:**
In die Wes-Kaap was 4% van alle *respondente* met wie onderhoude gevoer is, slagoffers van hetsy werklike (3%) of gepoogde (1%) aanrandings gedurende die tydperk Januarie 2001 tot Maart 2002. Vergelykenderwys as die voorkoms van Bruin *respondente* wat die prooi van aanranding of gepoogde aanranding was, die hoogste teen 6%, gevolg deur Swart *respondente* (5%) en Wittes (1%). Ietwat meer as die helfte van die *respondente* (56%) wat slagoffers van werklike of gepoogde aanranding was, was manlik. Bruin mans was betrokke in 70% van alle voorvalle. By twee-en-dertig persent (32%) van die voorvalle was *respondente* seker dat die oortreder(s) in bendeverband opgetree het. Een-en-sestig persent (61%) van alle slagoffers was Bruin en woon in een van die twee metropolitaanse gebiede. Onderraportering ten opsigte van werklike en gepoogde aanranding is hoog, teen feitlik sestig persent (59%).
Vyf persent (5%) van die *respondente* was bewus van kinders in die huishouding wat gedurende die betrokke periode aangerand is. Meer as twee derdes van hierdie voorvalle (70%) word nie aan die polisie gerapporteer nie. Hierdie wyse van kinderviktimisering kom meer in Bruin huishoudings voor (75%) en Swart huishoudings (17%) en vind plaas in die Wes-Metro.
 - **Moord:**
Drie-en-veertig moorde (1%) is opgeteken ten opsigte van die *huishoudings* met wie onderhoude in die Wes-Kaap gevoer is en geen onderraportering is in hierdie verband gedokumenteer nie. Vergelykenderwys is die voorkoms van Swart huishoudings wat die slagoffers is van moord, die hoogste teen 2%, gevolg deur Bruin huishoudings een 1,%% en Wittes teen 0,3%.
 - **Ontvoering van kinders in die huishouding:**
Slegs tien gevalle van kinderontvoering in die hele Wes-Kaap is aangeteken en omrede die klein aantal is geen verdere statistiese analise hiervan onderneem nie.
 - **Verkragting en seksuele aanranding:**
Ten opsigte van die hele Wes-Kaap is 18 voorvalle van verkragting en seksuele geweld teen *respondente* opgeteken. Die voorkoms van Bruin *respondente* wat die slagoffer van verkragting en seksuele aanranding was, was buitengewoon hoog, naamlik teen 15 *respondente*.
Twintig voorvalle (0.5%) van verkragting en seksuele aanranding teen kinders is in die hele Wes-Kaap opgeteken. Uit hierdie 20 voorvalle is slegs nege aan die polisie gerapporteer.
- iv) ***Veelvuldige viktimisering***
Veelvuldige viktimisering het voorgekom gedurende die Huishoudingslagofferspeiling. Die prominentste voorkomste van veelvuldige viktimisering was in Bruin huishoudings binne die metropolitaanse gebiede.
- v) ***Ervaring van aggressie/geweld in die huishouding***
Die peiling toon aan dat by een vyfde (20%) van die huishoudings in die Wes-Kaap kinders steeds gepiets word, pak kry, of geslaan word. In die meeste gevalle is die frekwensie egter laag en wel tussen baie selde en een keer per jaar. In 14% van die betrokke huishoudings word die volwasse vrou pak gegee of geslaan.

- vi) *Gemeenskapsamehorigheid*
'n Gemeenskapsamehorigheidsindeks is ontwikkel en word by elk van die mikroverslae ingesluit. Die indeks word gebruik om lig te werp op die persepsie van veiligheid, misdaadtendense en polisie se sigbaarheid en doeltreffendheid. Hierdie indeks is 'n poging om individue se subjektiewe persepsie te kwalifiseer. As 'n veranderlike, poog die gemeenskapsamerhorigheidsindeks om die graad van samehorigheid tussen die lede van huishoudings en van hul eweknieë, wat in dieselfde buurt in ander huishoudings woon, te bepaal. Gemeenskapsamehorigheid word geoperasionaliseer as die mate waartoe gemeenskapslede mekaar vertrou, dieselfde waardes deel en bereid is om mekaar daadwerklik by te staan. Die Gemeenskapsamehorigheidsindeks (GS) vir die hele Wes-Kaap is 76%. In die Suid-Kaap is die GS die hoogste, teen 80%, gevolg deur die Boland se 78%. Die GS vir die Oos- en Wes-Metropool is albei 73%.
- vii) *Veiligheid*
Negentig persent (90%) van alle respondente voel veilig of redelik veilig om tydens daglig in hul omgewing rond te loop. Hierdie persentasie het die hoogste voorkoms in die Suid-Kaap en die Boland met onderskeidelik 95% en 94% van die respondente wat veilig tydens die dag voel. In die Oos- en die Wes-Metropool is die syfer 84%. Vergelykenderwys is die laagste persentasie aangeteken onder Wit huishoudings in die Metropolitaanse gebiede. Amper sestig persent (57%) van die respondente in die hele Wes-Kaap voel veilig as hulle ná donker in hul woonbuurte sou rondloop. Hierdie persentasie is redelik hoog in die Suid-Kaap en die Boland met 70% en 67% onderskeidelik. In die Oos- en die Wes-Metropool is die syfers 40% en 36%. Vergelykenderwys is die laagste syfers opgeteken vir Wit huishoudings in die Metropolitaanse areas.
- viii) *Misdaadneigings*
Sewe-en-vyftig persent (57%) van die respondente in die Wes-Kaap het gevoel dat misdaad sedert 1996 toegeneem het. Slegs 19% van die respondente het gevoel dat misdaad sedert 1996 afgeneem het. Iets meer as die helfte (52%) van alle respondente het gevoel dat die regering hom nie goed van sy taak kwyt in die bestryding van misdaad nie. Sewe-en-twintig persent (27%) van die respondente voel dat die regering wel goed vaar in sy stryd teen misdaad. In die Oos-Metro was die syfer egter so laag as 16%.
- ix) *Polisiesigbaarheid en doeltreffendheid*
Iets meer as sestig persent (62%) van die respondente beweer dat hulle die polisie tenminste een keer per week sien. Vyf-en-twintig persent (25%) van die respondente sien 'n polisielid in uniform minder as een keer per maand of nooit nie. Die polisiesigbaarheid is die hoogste onder die Bruin huishoudings in die Wes-Metro, waar 70% van die huishoudings 'n polisielid minstens een keer per week sien. Die sigbaarheid is die laagste onder Wit en swart huishoudings in die Wes-Metro, waar onderskeidelik 32% en 30% van die huishoudings 'n polisielid minder as een keer per maand of nooit sien nie. Amper twee derdes (65%) van die respondente glo dat die polisie wel 'n impak uitoefen om misdaad te verminder. In die Suid-Kaap en die Boland word die polisie se doeltreffendheid ervaar as so hoog as 79% en 74% onderskeidelik. In die Wes-Metropool is die syfer weer relatief laag, teen 47%. Die persentasie vir die Oos-Metropool is 55%. Die hoofredes vir polisie ondoeltreffendheid word deur respondente aangegee as 'n gebrek aan

hulpbronne (30%), luiheid en onwilligheid (20%), korrupsie (16%) en hul weiering om sekere gebiede in te gaan (12%).

x) *Bendes en dwelms*

Twee-en-dertig persent (32%) van die respondente het aangedui dat daar bendes in hul woongebiede is. In die Suid-Kaap en die Boland is die persentasie 26% en 31% onderskeidelik. In die metropolitaanse areas is die persentasies ietwat hoër, met 35% in die Oos-Metropool en 37% in die Wes-Metropool.

Volgens die respondente is die rook van dagga die sigbaarste vorm van dwelmgebruik in die Wes-Kaap, waar 45% van die respondente gesien het dat dagga in hul woongebied gerook word. In die Wes-Metropool is dit 50%, gevolg deur die Boland teen 44% en die Oos-Metropool en die Suid-Kaap teen 42% en 39% onderskeidelik. Vier-en-twintig persent (24%) van die respondente maak daarop aanspraak dat hulle weet waar mense dagga koop. Volgens 21% van die respondente word Mandrax sigbaar in hul gebied gerook. Veertien persent (14%) van die respondente het aangedui dat hulle weet waar hierdie dwelm te koop aangebied word. Die sigbare gebruik van Crack kokaïen in die Wes-Kaap is 8% en 7% respondente weet waar om dit te koop.

ISISHWANKATHELO SESIGQEBA ESILAWULAYO

ISebe loKhuselo loLuntu eNtshona Koloni (iSebe) liye lazibonakalisa njengelikhokelayo kuzwelonke kwiinzame ezijoliswe ekuqiniseni kokusebenza ngempumelelo kwamapolisa ngokubhekisele kubonelelo loluntu ngeenkonzolo lawulo lwazo luluntu. Olu phando liphulo lakutsha nje elinjalo kwaye lijonge ekwaziseni amapolisa noluntu ngolwaphulo-mthetho, imikhondo yolwaphulo-mthetho eqaphelekayo kwaneziphumo zolwaphulo-mthetho kuluntu ekuhlaleni.

ISebe linoluvo lokuba kuncinane okungenziwa ngaphandle kolwazi kwaye ngenxa yoko iziko loLwazi ngoKhuselo loLuntu, (Community Safety Information Centre) elaziwa njenge-CSIC, lasekwa ngo-2001. I-CSIC liziko eligcina ulwazi kwikhompyuta, ulwazi olunxulumene nokubonelelwa koluntu ngeenkonzolo yiNkonzo yaMapolisa yaseMzantsi Afrika, i-SAPS, ulwaphulo-mthetho, imikhondo yolwaphulo-mthetho eqaphelekayo kwanokuguqulwa kolo lwazi lube lulwazi olungasetyenziswa ngabaphathi, phakathi kwezinye iinjongo zalo. Le ngxelo yinxalenye encinane kodwa ebalulekileyo yolwazi olusisiseko olusetyenziswa liziko i-CSIC ukubonelela iSebe kwanenkonzolo yamapolisa i-SAPS ngolwazi oluhlangeneyo olulungiselwe iziphathamandla kwaye ikwaxhaswa zezinye iintlelo zogcino lolwazi ezifana ne-Exit Poll, inkqubo ebuza abavoti ngabagqatswa ababavoteleyo, eyaqhutywa ngoNovemba ku-2001, iingxelo ngeNkqubo yoPhuculo loBonelelo loLuntu ngeNkonzo (Service Delivery Improvement Programme) okanye iingxelo nge-SDIP ezikutshwa yinkonzolo yamapolisa i-SAPS kwanamanani asemthethweni angolwaphulo-mthetho. Olu phando luyinxalenye yecebo laBaphathiswa boKhuselo loLuntu eNtshona Koloni elithi: *“Yaphula iimpondo: linzame eziJolise kuGcino-cwangco oluBeka Abantu Phambili”* kwaye liya kwangeza kwixabiso lephulo uVuk’uzenzele elijolise ekuqiniseni impendulo yethu njengabathandi besizwe kwikhwelo lokuba sibumbe ikamva lethu. Kwaqhutywa uhlahlelo oluntsonkothileyo kwaye ingxelo iqulathe izahlulo ezithathu:

- Isahlulo sokuqala sisishwankathelo semeko olwaqhutywa phantsi kwayo uphando nekhondo lophando elalandelwayo (khangela kumhlathi woku-1 ukuya kowesi-5);
- Isahlulo sesibini singokuthiwa thaca kweziphumo zophando kwanohlalelo lolwazi kwinqanaba lazo zonke izahlulo zephondo (iNtshona Koloni njengephondo elinezahlulo ezine – iBholandi, uMzantsi Koloni, iNqila yaseMpuma neyaseNtshona). Khangela kwimihlathi 6.2 ukuya kowe-18; kanti
- Isahlulo sesithathu singokuthiwa thaca kweziphumo zophando kwanokuthiwa thaca kolwazi olukwikhompyuta kwinqanaba lesikhululo samapolisa ngasinye kwezili-137.

Injongo yolu phando yayikuku:

- Qhuba uPhando lokuqala olunzulu oluquka iPhondo ngokubanzi ngaMaxhoba eMakhayeni aseMzantsi Afrika;
- Qokelela ulwazi olwaluza kugcinwa kwikhompyuta yeziko i-CSIC;
- Fumanisa indlela abemi abayibona ngayo inkqubo yogcino-cwangco ngamapolisa, impumelelo yawo kwanokubonelelwa koluntu ngeenkonzolo ngawo;
- Nika ingxelo malunga nesimo, imikhondo eqaphelekayo kwanobungakanani bolwaphulo-mthetho kwiPhondo;
- Nika ingxelo malunga nolwaphulo-mthetho ngokwesikhululo ngasinye samapolisa eNtshona Koloni;
- Qokelela ulwazi malunga nokwenziwa amaxhoba kwabantwana ngokubuza abantu imibuzo malunga namava abantwana kumakhaya abo; noku

- Bonelela iSebe kwanabasemagunyeni kwinkonzo yamapolisa i-SAPS ngengxelo yeziphumo zophando enabileyo, ekulula ukuyilandela nelungele abasebenzisi.

Ngenxa yoku, uphando lwalujolise:

- Kulwazi olunxulumene neentlanga ezahlukeneyo kwanoMgangatho wesimo seNtlalo nesezoQoqosho samakhaya athi achongelwa ukubuzwa imibuzo;
- Amanyathelo okuzikhusela kulwaphulo-mthetho/ekubeni ngamaxhoba ekhaya ngalinye elabuzwa imibuzo;
- Ulwazi ngaMaqonga oLuntu oGcino-cwangco (ii-CPF);
- Amava ngokomzi ngamnye okuchatshazelwa ngqo lulwaphulo-mthetho kwixesha eliphakathi kukaJanuwari 2001 ukuya kutsho ngoMatshi ku-2002:
 - Uqhekezo lwendlu ngenjongo yokuba;
 - Ubiwo lwesithuthi;
 - Uqweqwedisio lwesithuthi;
 - Ukubelwa kwalowo ubuzwa imibuzo;
 - Ukubelwa komntwana kumzi walowo ubuzwa imibuzo;
 - Uphango lwalowo ubuzwa imibuzo;
 - Uphango lwakhe nawuphi na umntwana kwikhaya lalowo;
 - Uhlaselo lwalowo ubuzwa imibuzo;
 - Uhlaselo lomntwana emzini walowo;
 - Ugebengo;
 - Uxhwilo lwakhe nawuphi na umntwana emzini walowo ubuzwa imibuzo;
 - Udlwengulo nohlaselo kumzimba ongezantsi lwalowo ubuzwa imibuzo;
 - Udlwengulo nohlaselo kumzimba ongezantsi lwakhe nawuphi na umntwana kwikhaya lalowo ubuzwa imibuzo.
- Amava okuba lixhoba izihlandlo eziliqela;
- Amava okuchatshazelwa lugonyamelo/ubundlobongela ekhaya;
- Imvisiswano phakathi koluntu ekuhlaleni
- Indlela uluntu olulubona ngayo ukhuselo;
- Indlela uluntu oluyibona ngayo imikhondo yolwaphulo-mthetho eqaphelekayo;
- Ukubonelelwa koluntu ngeenkonzongamapolisa kwanokubonakala kwawo phakathi koluntu; kunye
- Namaqela emigulukudu kwaneziyobisi.

Ubukhulu becala uluhlu lwemibuzo lwalusekwe kwizintlu zemibuzo ezazisetyenziswe ngaphambili kuphando lwamaxhoba eMzantsi Afrika, lwaza lwaguqu-guqulwa ukuze lulungele iimeko zaseNtshona Koloni ngenjongo yokuqinisa ingqwalasela ekwenziweni amaxhoba kwabantwana, kubonelelo loluntu ngeenkonzongamapolisa, kwimvisiswano phakathi koluntu ekuhlaleni, kumava ogonyamelo/obundlobongela emakhayeni, kumaqela emigulukudu nakwiziyobisi. Kwaqhutywa uphando lokuhlal' indlela emva koqulunqo lokuqala loluhlu lwemibuzo. Olu phando lwaqhutywa isithuba seeveki ezine, phakathi komhla we-16 kuMatshi ukuya kowe-14 kuAprili 2002. Akukho msebenzi waqhutywayo phakathi koluntu ngethuba lePasika (umhla wama-29 kuMatshi ukuya kowesi-7 kuAprili 2002).

Lonke uqeqesho lwaqhutyelwa ndawonye iintsuku ezine kwaye lwaquka le miba ilandelayo:

- Ukulungiselela inkqubo yemibuzo;
- Inkqubo yemibuzo ngokwayo:
 - Eyayijolise kwimiba efana nembeko, ukucingela omnye ngokuzibeka kwisimo akuso ngokwasemphefumleni, ukuphulaphula, ushicilelo

Iwenkqubo, ukucacisa, ukungakhethi cala, ulawulo lwexesha nokumelana neentlobo-ntlobo zesimo somphefumlo;

- Ukuqokumbela inkqubo yemibuzo;
- Ukuphathwa koluhlu lwemibuzo;
- Ugcino lwamaxwebhu;
- Amalungiselelo ayimfuneko (uvavanyo notshintsho)
- Imigaqo yokuziphatha elawula uphando ngemicimbi yezentlalo.

Ulwazi malunga nokuthabatha iimvakalelo ezithile uzenze zibe zezakho nogqithiselo kothile lwezakhono lwathi lwavavanywa ngokuthi kwenziwe imidlalwana kwaye abaphathi bafumana olunye uqeqesho olwahlukileyo kolwabasebenzi abasebenza phakathi koluntu.

Kwaqhutywa uvavanyo olungalandeli khondo lithile kumaqela onke ngokulinganayo, kwaye olo vavanyo lwalungiselelwa ukuba luquke yonke imimandla ephantsi kolawulo lwamapolisa eNtshona Koloni, lubandakanya imizi engama-4 545 kwaye impumelelo lwalo yayingama-98,6 eepesenti.

Kungafikelelwa kwezi zigqibo malunga nolu phando:

- i) *Amanyathelo okuzikhusela kulwaphulo-mthetho/ekubeni lixhoba ngokomzi ngamnye (Ukhuselo ngokwekhaya)*
Amakhaya eNtshona Koloni ayawathabatha amanyathelo okuzikhusela. La manyathelo asukela "kwizixhobo" zokuzikhusela kulwaphulo-mthetho eziqhelekileyo ezifana neentango, izinja neefestile ezineentsimbi zokuthintela abaqhekezi ukuya kutsho kumthandazo, amayeza neenkampani ezikhusela imizi. Kukwakho nekhondo eliqaphlekayo kuluntu lweendawo ezahlukeneyo zeNtshona Koloni lokulwa ulwaphulo-mthetho ngokuhlangeneyo. Kuzo zone iingingqi eyona ndlela ikhethwayo yokulwa ulwaphulo-mthetho ngokuhlangeneyo kukuseka amaqela eliso lomzi – xa kusenziwa uthelekiso le yimeko egqubayo kuwo onke amaqela eentlanga. Phofu, kukwakho neempawu ezibonisa ukuba, xa ubani ejonga ukuba bangakanani na abantu abaphendula imibuzo (i-18 leepesenti) abahlawulela inkonzo yamaqela eliso lomzi, igama elithi *iliso lomzi* lisetyenziswa banzi ukubhekisa nakwiinkampani zokhuseleko zabucala.
- ii) *Ulwazi ngaMaqonga oLuntu oGcino-cwangco (ii-CPF)*
KwiNtshona Koloni ngokubanzi ama-98 eepesenti abantu abaphendula imibuzo babengazi nto ngobukho baMaqonga oLuntu oGcino-cwangco kummandla wamapolisa/ingingqi yabo. Amashumi amathathu anesibhozo eepesenti (Ama-38 eepesenti) abantu abaphendula imibuzo babengenalo nofifi lokuba yintoni na i-CPF.
- iii) *Amava omzi okuchatshazelwa lulwaphulo-mthetho ukususela ngoJanuwari 2001 ukuya kutsho ngoMatshi ku-2002*
 - Uqhekezo lwendlu ngenjongo yokuba;
ENtshona Koloni i-12 leepesenti *Iemizi* yaba ngamaxhoba oqhekezo (i-9 leepesenti) okanye emizamo yoqhekezo (iipesenti ezi-3) ukususela ngoJanuwari 2001 ukuya kutsho ngoMatshi ku-2002. Xa kusenziwa uthelekiso, amathuba apho amakhaya abaMnyama aba ngamaxhoba oqhekezo ayeli-13 leepesenti kulandele awabaMhlophe nge-12 leepesenti nawabeBala nge-11 leepesenti. Ukungachazwa emapoliseni kweziganeko zoqhekezo nemizamo yoqhekezo kuthande ukuxhoma, phantse kube sisinye kwisithathu sazo zonke ezi ziganeko.

- Esona sizathu sikhulu sokungachazwa kweziganeko emapoliseni kukuba abo babephendula imibuzo babenoluvo lokuba isiganeko eso sasingabalulekanga (ama-51 eepesenti). Elona nani liphantsi lokungabikwa kweziganeko emapoliseni liphantsi kakhulu likumakhaya abaMhlophe (ama-28 eepesenti) ze elona liphezulu libe kumakhaya abaMnyama (ama-44 eepesenti).
- Ubiwo lwesithuthi;
ENtshona Koloni iipesenti ezi-5 zawo onke *amakhaya* aba ngamakhoba obiwo lwesithuthi okanye omzamo woko ukususela ngoJanuwari 2001 ukuya kutsho ngoMatshi ku-2002. Xa kusenziwa uthelekiso, iziganeko zokuba ngamakhoba obiwo lwesithuthi zixhome kakhulu kumakhaya abeBala ngeepesenti ezi-5, ze kulandele amakhaya abaMhlophe ngeepesenti ezi-4 nawabaMnyama ngeepesenti ezi-2. Ukungachazwa emapoliseni kuphantse kwasisinye kwisithuthu (iipesenti ezingama-32) kwaye amaxa amaninzi oko kwayanyaniswa nemizamo yokuba isithuthu ephanzileyo. Esona sizathu esikhulu sokungachazwa emapoliseni (ama-32 eepesenti) kukuba abaphendula imibuzo babezijonga ezi ziganeko njengezingabalulekanga okanye iziganeko ezo zasonjululwa ngezinye iindlela (i-14 leepesenti).
 - Uqweqwedisio lwesithuthi;
ENtshona Koloni *amakhaya* angama-26 athi aqweqwediselwa isithuthu ngexesha lophando ukususela ngoJanuwari 2001 ukuya kutsho ngoMatshi ku-2002. Kuncinane okungafikelelwa kuko njengesigqibo kwinqinane elincinane kangaka, ngaphandle kokuba zonke ezi ziganeko zoqweqwedisio, ngaphandle kwesinye, zenzeka komnye wemimandla emibini yeenqila. Isiqingatha samakhoba sasisuka kumakhaya aMhlophe ze isithandathu esasisuka kumakhaya abeBala nesihlanu esasisuka kumakhaya aMnyama saba ngamakhoba oqweqwedisio okanye imizamo yoqweqwedisio kwangeli thuba linye. Phantse zonke ezi ziganeko zoqweqwedisio zachazwa emapoliseni.
 - Ubusela;
ENtshona Koloni i-10 leepesenti labo bonke *abaphendula imibuzo* baba ngamakhoba obusela (iipesenti ezisi-8) okanye emizamo yobusela (iipesenti ezi-2) ukususela ngoJanuwari 2001 ukuya kutsho ngoMatshi ku-2002. Xa kusenziwa uthelekiso, iziganeko zokuba ngamakhoba obusela kwabeBala abaphendula imibuzo yayizezona zixhomileyo, zili-11 leepesenti, kulandele abaMhlophe ngeziganeko eziziipesenti ezi-5. Iipesenti ezintathu (iipesenti ezi-3) zabaphenduli-mibuzo abaMnyama baba ngamakhoba obusela kwangeli thuba linye. Amashumi amahlanu anesixhenxe eepesenti (ama-57 eepesenti) abantu abaphendula imibuzo abathi bagaxeleka kubusela okanye imizamo yoko yayingamadoda. AbeBala abangamadoda baba ngamakhoba obusela okanye emizamo yobusela izihlandlo ezingama-57 eepesenti ze abaMhlophe abangamadoda babe ngamakhoba obusela okanye emizamo yobusela izihlandlo ezingama-28 eepesenti. Ukungachazwa emapoliseni kweziganeko zobusela nemizamo yobusela kuxhomile kakhulu, phantse kube ziipesenti ezingamashumi amathandathu (ama-58 eepesenti). Iipesenti ezisibhozo (iipesenti ezi-8) zabantu abaphendula imibuzo babenolwazi ngabantwana kumakhaya ababa ngamakhoba obusela. Iimpawu zalatha ukuba

- ukuya kutsho kwiipesenti ezingamashumi asixhenxe (ama-70 eepesenti) ezi ziganeko azichazwa emapoliseni. Olu hlobo lokwenziwa amaxhoba kwabantwana lukhangeleka luqapheleka kakhulu kumakhaya abeBala (iipesenti ezingama-72) kwaye luxhaphake kakhulu kwimimandla ekwiNqila yaseNtshona, umz. e-Grassy Park, e-Mitchells Plain nase-Phillipi.
- Uphango;
ENtshona Koloni iipesenti ezi-5 zabo bonke abantu *abaphendula imibuzo* baba ngamaxhoba ophango (iipesenti ezi-4) okanye emizamo yophango (ipesenti enye) ukususela ngoJanuwari 2001 ukuya kutsho ngoMatshi ku-2002. Xa kusenziwa uthlekiso, iziganeko apho abaNyama nabeBala abaphendula imibuzo baba ngamaxhoba ophango okanye emizamo yophango yayizezona zixhomileyo, ziziipesenti ezisi-8. Ngaphezudlwana kwesibini kwisithathu (ama-68 eepesenti) sabantu abaphendula imibuzo abathi bagaxeleka kuphango okanye kwimizamo yophango yayingamadoda. AbeBala abangamadoda baba ngamaxhoba ophango okanye emizamo yophango izihlandlo eziziipesenti ezingama-61 ze abaNyama abangamadoda baba ngamaxhoba ophango okanye emizamo yophango izihlandlo eziziipesenti ezingama-20. Kwiziganeko eziziipesenti ezingama-29 abantu abaphendula imibuzo babenengqiniseko yokuba abenzi bobo bubi babengamalungu amaqela emigulukudu. Ngaphezudlwana kwesibini kwisithathu (ama-68 eepesenti) samaxhoba yayingabeBala behlala komnye wemimandla emibini yeenqila. Le meko ikwachaphazela nabantwana njengoko nabo bathi babe ngamaxhoba ophango okanye emizamo yophango. Ukungachazwa emapoliseni kweziganeko zophango okanye kwemizamo yophango kuthande ukuxhoma, kungaphaya kweepesenti ezingamashumi amathandathu anesithathu (ama-63 eepesenti). Kwiziganeko ezili-17 leepesenti abantu abaphendula imibuzo basilela ukuchaza iziganeko ezo emapoliseni kuba babesoyika impindezelo yabenzi bobubi. Oku kuqapheleka ngakumbi kwiimpindulo zabantu beBala abaphendula imibuzo behlala kwiNqila yaseMpuma neyaseNtshona kwaye zonke ezi ziganeko zinxulumene neentshukumo zamaqela emigulukudu.
lipesenti ezi-5 zabo baphendula imibuzo babesazi abantwana kumakhaya abo ababa ngamaxhoba ophango. Iimpawu zalatha ukuba kangangeepesenti ezingamashumi amathandathu (ama-61 eepesenti) ezi ziganeko azichazwa emapoliseni. Olu hlobo lokwenziwa amaxhoba kwabantwana lukhangeleka luqapheleka kakhulu kumakhaya abeBala (iipesenti ezingama-79) kwaye luxhaphake kakhulu kwimimandla ekwiNqila yaseNtshona, e-Grassy Park, e-Mitchells Plain nase-Phillipi.
 - Uhlasele;
ENtshona Koloni iipesenti ezi-4 zabo bonke *abantu abaphendula imibuzo* baba ngamaxhoba ohlasele (iipesenti ezi-3) okanye emizamo yohlasele (ipesenti enye) ukususela ngoJanuwari 2001 ukuya kutsho ngoMatshi ku-2002. Xa kusenziwa uthlekiso, iziganeko apho abeBala abaphendula imibuzo baba ngamaxhoba ohlasele okanye emizamo yohlasele yayizezona zixhomileyo, ziziipesenti ezi-6, kulandele abaNyama ngeepesenti ezi-5 nabaMhlophe ngepesenti enye. Ngaphezulwana kweepesenti ezingamashumi amahlanu (iipesenti

ezingama-56) zabantu abaphendula imibuzo abagaxeleka kuhlaselo okanye kwimizamo yohlaselo yayingamadoda. AbeBala abangamadoda baba ngamaxhoba ohlaselo okanye emizamo yohlaselo izihlandlo eziziipesenti ezingama-70 zazo zonke ezi ziganeko. Kwiziganeko eziziipesenti ezingamashumi amathathu anesibini (ama-32 eepesenti) abantu abaphendula imibuzo babenengqiniseko yokuba abenzi bobo bubu babengamalungu amaqela emigulukudu. Amashumi amathandathu ananye (ama-61 eepesenti) amaxhoba yayingabantu beBala kwaye behlala komnye wemimandla emibini yeenqila. Ukungachazwa emapoliseni kweziganeko zohlaselo okanye kwemizamo yohlaselo kuxhomile, phantse kube ziipesenti ezingamashumi amathandathu (ama-59 eepesenti).

lipesenti ezintlanu (iipesenti ezi-5) zabo baphendula imibuzo babesazi abantwana kumakhaya abo abahlaselwayo ngeli xesha lichaziweyo. Ngaphezulu kwesibini kwisithathu (iipesenti ezingama-70) sezi ziganeko azichazwa emapoliseni. Olu hlobo lokwenziwa amaxhoba kwabantwana lukhangeleka luqapheleka kakhulu kumakhaya abeBala (iipesenti ezingama-75) nawabaMnyama (iipesenti ezili-17) kwaye luxhaphake kakhulu kwimimandla ekwiNqila yaseNtshona.

- Ugebengo;
Izenzo zogebengo ezingamashumi amane anesithathu (ipesenti enye) zathi zashicilelwa phakathi *kwamakhaya* athi abuzwa imibuzo eNtshona Koloni kwaye akukho apho kwathi kwashicilelwa ukungabikwa kwaziganeko emapoliseni. Xa kusenziwa uthelekiso, iziganeko apho amakhaya abaMnyama aba ngamaxhoba ogebengo yayizezona zixhomileyo, ziziipesenti ezi-2, kulandele amakhaya abeBala ngeepesenti ezisi-1.5 nawabaMhlophe ngeepesenti ezili-0.3.
 - Uxhwilo lwabantwana emakhaya;
Ziziganeko ezili-10 kuphela zoxhwilo lwabantwana ezathi zashicilelwa kwiNtshona Koloni iphela kwaye ngenxa yobuncinane beli nani, akukho olunye uhlahlelo lwalo mkhuba olwathi lwenziwa.
 - Udlwengulo nokuxhatshazwa kumzimba ongezantsi;
KwiNtshona Koloni iphela iziganeko ezili-18 zodlwengulo nokuxhatshazwa kumzimba ongezantsi kwabantu abathi babuzwa imibuzo zathi zashicilelwa. Iziganeko zokuba ngamaxhoba odlwengulo nokuxhatshazwa kumzimba ongezantsi kwabantu beBala abathi babuzwa imibuzo zixhome kakhulu xa zithelekiswa nezamanye amaqela, zibandakanya abantu abaphendula imibuzo abali-15.
Iziganeko ezingamashumi amabini (iipesenti ezili-0.5) zodlwengulo nokuxhatshazwa kumzimba ongezantsi kwabantwana zathi zashicilelwa kwiNtshona Koloni iphela. Kwezi zenzo zolwaphulo-mthetho zingama-20 zilithoba kuphela ezathi zachazwa emapoliseni.
- iv) *Ukwenziwa ixhoba izihlandlo eziliqela*
Iziganeko zokwenziwa ixhoba izihlandlo eziliqela zathi zaqatshelwa ngexesha loPhando lwaMaxhoba eMakhaya. Ezona ziganeko ziqaqambileyo zokwenziwa ixhoba izihlandlo eziliqela zafunyaniswa kumakhaya abeBala akwimimandla yeenqila.
- v) *Amava okuchatshazelwa lugonyamelo/ubundlobongela emakhayeni*
Uphando lubonisa ukuba kwisinye kwisihlanu (iipesenti ezingama-20) samakhaya aseNtshona Koloni abantwana basaqhwatywa, bankulwe ze

batywyatyushwe. Kuninzi lwezi ziganeko oku akuxhaphakanga, kwenzeka ngebhaqo okanye kube kanye ngonyaka. Kumakhaya ali-14 leepesenti abasethyini abadala bayaqhwatywa okanye bankulwe.

v) *Imvisiswano phakathi koluntu*

Kuye kwaphuhliswa isalathisi malunga nemvisiswano phakathi koluntu kwaye ibandakanyiwe kwingxelo yommandla nganye. Esi salathisi sisetyenziselwa ukongeza kulwazi malunga nendlela olubonwa ngayo ukhuselo, imikhondo yolwaphulo-mthetho eqaphelekayo, ukubonakala kwamapolisa phakathi koluntu kwanempumelelo yawo kumsebenzi wawo. Esi salathisi ngumzamo wokucacisa indlela umntu azibona ngayo izinto. Imvisiswano phakathi koluntu izama ukukalisha ubungakanani bemvisiswano phakathi kwamalungu ekhaya kwanabo bahlala ebumelwaneni kwamanye amakhaya asekuhlaleni. Imvisiswano phakathi koluntu izibonakalisa ngokokuthi abantu ekuhlaleni bathembene kangakanani na, baxabise izinto ezinye kangakanani na kwanokuba bancedana kangakanani na ngeendlela ezibonakalayo. ISalathisi malunga neMvisiswano phakathi koLuntu, okanye i-CC, kwiNtshona Koloni iphela simi kwiipesenti ezingama-76. EMzantsi Koloni esi salathisi kulapho siphezulu khona ngeepesenti ezingama-80 ze kulandela iBholandi ngeepesenti ezingama-78. Isalathisi kwiNqila yaseMpuma neyaseNtshona simi kwiipesenti ezingama-73.

vii) *Ukhuselo*

lipesenti ezingamashumi alithoba (ama-90 eepesenti) abantu abaphendula imibuzo baziva bekhuselekile kancinane ukuba babe bangahamba-hamba apho bahlala khona emini. Elona nani likhulu kolu luhlu liseMzantsi Koloni naseBholandi, apho ama-95 eepesenti nama-94 eepesenti abantu abaphendula imibuzo kwindawo nganye kwezi baziva bekhuselekile emini. KwiNqila yaseMpuma neyaseNtshona eli nani ngama-84 eepesenti. Xa kusenziwa uthelekiso, awona manani aphantsi ashicilelwa kumakhaya abaNqila kwimimandla yeeNqila. Phantse amashumi amathandathu eepesenti (ama-57 eepesenti) abantu abaphendula imibuzo kwiNtshona Koloni iphela baziva bekhuselekile okanye bekhuselekile kancinci ukuba bangahamba-hamba ngokuhlwa apho bahlala khona. Kwiingingqi zaseMzantsi Koloni neBholandi eli nani lithande ukuxhoma, ziipesenti ezingama-70 nezingama-67 kwindawo nganye kwezi. KwiNqila yaseMpuma neyaseNtshona eli nani limi kwiipesenti ezingama-40 nezingama-36. Xa kusenziwa uthelekiso, awona manani aphantsi ashicilelwa kumakhaya abaNqila kwimimandla yeeNqila.

viii) *Imikhondo yolwaphulo-mthetho eqaphelekayo*

lipesenti ezingamashumi amahlanu anesixhenxe (ama-57 eepesenti) zabantu abaphendula imibuzo eNtshona Koloni baba noluvo lokuba ulwaphulo-mthetho lwandile ukususela ngo-1996. Ziipesenti ezili-19 kuphela zabantu abaphendula imibuzo abanoluvo lokuba ulwaphulo-mthetho luhlile ukususela ngo-1996. Ngaphezudlwana kwesiqingatha (ama-52 eepesenti) sabo bonke abantu abaphendula imibuzo babanoluvo lokuba urhulumente akalulwi ngendlela eyiyo ulwaphulo-mthetho. Amashumi amabini anesixhenxe eepesenti (ama-27 eepesenti) abantu abaphendula imibuzo babanoluvo lokuba urhulumente ululwa ngendlela eyiyo ulwaphulo-mthetho. KwiNqila yaseMpuma eli nani lalihle ukuya kutsho kwiipesenti ezili-16 kubantu abaNyama abaphendula imibuzo.

- ix) *Ukubonakala kwamapolisa phakathi koluntu nempumelelo yawo*
Ngaphezudlwana kweepesenti ezingamashumi amathandathu (ama-62 eepesenti) zabantu abaphendula imibuzo bathi bawabona ubuncinane kanye ngeveki amapolisa. Iipesenti ezingamashumi amabini anesihlanu (ama-25 eepesenti) zabantu abaphendula imibuzo balibona ipolisa elinxibe iyunifomu ngaphantsi kwesihlandlo esinye ngenyanga okanye bangaze balibone. Ukubonakala kwamapolisa phakathi koluntu kuxhomile kumakhaya abantu beBala abahlala kwiNqila yaseNtshona njengoko iziipesenti ezingama-70 zala makhaya athi abone ipolisa elinxibe iyunifomu kanye ngeveki. Ukubonakala kwamapolisa phakathi kwamakhaya abamaMhlophe nawabaMnyama kwiNqila yaseNtshona kokona kuphantsi kakhulu njengoko ingabantu abaziipesenti ezingama-32 neepesenti ezingama-30 kwindawo nganye kwezi bathi babona ipolisa elinxibe iyunifomu ngaphantsi kwesihlandlo esinye ngenyanga okanye bangaze balibone. Phantse isibini kwisithathu (ama-65 eepesenti) sabantu abaphendula imibuzo bakholelwa ekubeni amapolisa abe nefuthe kunciphiso lolwaphulo-mthetho. EMzantsi Koloni naseBholandi impumelelo yamapolisa ijongwa njengephezulu kakhulu, ukuya kutsho kwiiipesenti ezingama-79 nezingama-74 kwindawo nganye kwezi. KwiNqila yaseNtshona eli nani lithande ukuba phantsi, ziipesenti ezingama-47. Kanti kwiNqila yaseMpuma eli nani limi kuma-55 eepesenti. Izizathu ezikhulu zokusilela kwamapolisa zichazwa ngabaphendula imibuzo njengokungabikho kwezixhobo eziyimfuneko (ama-30 eepesenti), ukunqena nokungabikho kwentumekelelo (ama-20 eepesenti), urhwaphilizo (iipesenti ezili-16) kwanokuba amapolisa awangeni kwiindawo ezithile (iipesenti ezili-12).
- x) *Amaqela emigulukudu, neziyobisi*
Amashumi amathathu anesibini eepesenti (ama-32 eepesenti) abantu abaphendula imibuzo babonisa ukuba kukho amaqela emigulukudu kwiindawo abahlala kuzo. EMzantsi Koloni naseBholandi eli nani ngama-26 nama-31 eepesenti kwindawo nganye kwezi. Kwimimandla yeenqila la manani athande ukuphakama, ziipesenti ezingama-35 kwiNqila yaseMpuma neepesenti ezingama-37 kwiNqila yaseNtshona. Ngokwabantu abaphendula imibuzo ukutshaywa kwentsangu ngowona mkhuba ubonakalayo wokusetyenziswa kweziyobisi eNtshona Koloni nalapho iipesenti ezingama-45 zabantu abaphendula imibuzo babona intsangu itshaywa kummandla wabo. KwiNqila yaseNtshona eli nani limi kwiiipesenti ezingama-50, kulandele iBholandi ngeepesenti ezingama-44, neNqila yaseMpuma noMzantsi Koloni ngeepesenti ezingama-42 nama-39 kwindawo nganye kwezi. Iipesenti ezingamashumi amabini anesine (iipesenti ezingama-24) zabantu abaphendula imibuzo bathi bayazi apho abantu bayithenga khona intsangu. Ngokweepesenti ezingama-21 zabantu abaphendula imibuzo isiyobisi i-Mandrax sitshaywa ekuhlени kummandla wabo. I-14 leepesenti zabantu abaphendula imibuzo babonakalisa ukuba bayazi ukuba sithengiswa phi esi siyobisi. Ukusetyenziswa ekuhlени kwesiyobisi i-Crack Cocaine eNtshona Koloni kumi kwiiipesenti ezisi-8, ze iipesenti ezisi-7 zabantu abaphendula imibuzo babonakalise ukuba bayazi apho bangasithenga khona esi siyobisi.

1 INTRODUCTION

The Department of Community Safety in the Western Cape (the Department) has proved itself as a national trendsetter with respect to initiatives aimed at the enhancement of police effectiveness with regard to service delivery and civilian oversight. This survey is the latest such initiative and is aimed at informing both the police and the public on crime, crime trends and the effects of crime on society.

The Department is of the opinion that little can be done without information and against this background a Community Safety Information Centre (CSIC) was established in 2001. The CSIC is an online database with service delivery by the SAPS regarding crime, crime trends and the translation of such information into useful management information amongst its objectives. This report is one small but significant part of the base information used by the CSIC to provide integrated management information for the Department and the SAPS and is supported by other data sets like the Exit Poll conducted in November 2001, SDIP reports by the SAPS and official crime statistics. This forms part of the Minister's strategy of *"Making the Break: Towards People Orientated Policing"* and will hopefully add value to Vuk'zenzele the initiative aimed at enhancing our patriotic response in order to shape our future.

Complex analysis were used and the report consists of three parts:

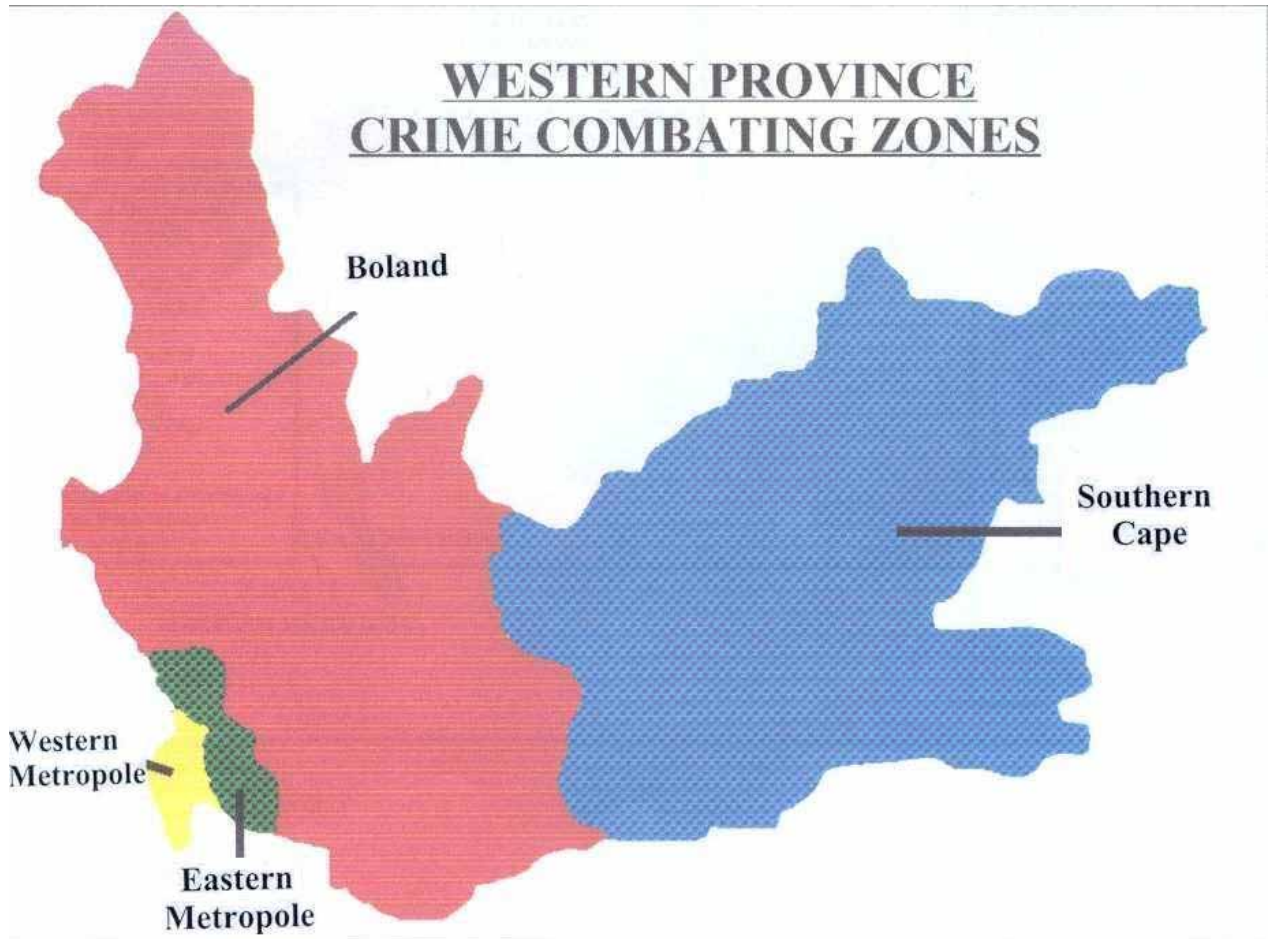
- The first part is an overview of the survey context and research approach (see paragraphs 1 – 5);
- The second part is the presentation of findings and the analysis of data on a macro level (the Western Cape as province being a composite of the four regions - Boland, Southern Cape, East and West Metropole). See paragraphs 6.2 - 18; and
- The third part consists of the presentation of findings and the presentation of data on a micro level for each one of the 137 police stations individually. See Annexure B.

2 BACKGROUND AND AIMS

Since the onset of democracy and the notion of police accountability in South Africa various victim surveys has been conducted throughout the country. This survey, though unique, especially with regard to usefulness by the SAPS as management information tool aimed to:

- Conduct the first ever comprehensive and province wide Household Victim Survey in South Africa;
- Collect information to feed into the CSIC database;
- Determine citizens' perceptions of policing, police effectiveness and service delivery;
- Report on the nature, patterns and extent of crime in the Province and four police regions (see figure 2.1);
- Report on crime per police station in the Western Cape;
- Collect information on the victimisation of children by asking respondents about the experiences of children in households; and
- Provide the Department and SAPS management with a comprehensive, easy to understand and user-friendly report on the survey findings.

FIGURE 2.1: MAP OF THE WESTERN CAPE AND THE FOUR POLICE REGIONS



3 DELINEATION OF THE PROBLEM

This Household Victim Survey focussed on the following issues:

- Demographic information and Social Economic Status (SES) of households surveyed;
- Measures of protection against crime/victimisation per household;
- Knowledge of Community Police Forums (CPFs);
- Actual experience of crime per household for the period January 2001 till March 2002:
 - Home burglary;
 - Theft of vehicle;
 - Hijacking of vehicle;
 - Theft from the respondent;
 - Theft from any child in the household;
 - Robbery from the respondent;
 - Robbery from any child in the household;
 - Assault of respondent;
 - Assault of any child in the household;
 - Murder;
 - Abduction of any child in the household;
 - Rape and sexual assault of the respondent;
 - Rape and sexual assault of any child in the household.
- Experience of multiple victimisation;
- Experience of aggression/violence in the household;
- Community cohesion;
- Perceptions towards safety;
- Perception of crime trends;
- Police service delivery and visibility; and
- Gangs and drugs.

4 METHODOLOGY

Survey methodology entailed the questionnaire design, a pilot study, random household and respondent sampling, training of fieldworkers, data collection (fieldwork), publicity, data capturing, data analysis and report writing.

4.1 The questionnaire

The questionnaire was broadly based on questionnaires previously used in victim surveys in South Africa (The 1998 ISS report on *Crime in Cape Town* and the 1998 Statistics South Africa *Victims of Crime Survey*) with Western Cape modifications and adaptations to enhance the focus on child victimisation, police service delivery, community cohesion, experience of aggression/violence in households and gangs and drugs. The questionnaire covered all the delineated areas (see paragraph 3) and was designed in accordance with the following predetermined criteria:

- The respondent should not fall victim to questionnaire fatigue;
- Both literate and illiterate respondents should be able to respond with the same level of validity;

- The interviews will be conducted as same gender face-to-face interviews with the help of trained fieldworkers; and
- Respondents must be able to answer in their preferred Western Cape official language (Afrikaans, English and Xhosa - tender requirement) - fieldworkers were recruited accordingly. To maximise validity, it was decided to translate the questionnaire into these languages, and not to let interviewers translate questions on an impromptu basis.

4.2. Pilot study

A pilot study was conducted after the initial design of the questionnaire to evaluate the:

- User friendliness of the questionnaire for both fieldworkers and respondents;
- The layout and sequence of questions in the questionnaire;
- How respondents understood the questions; and
- The phrasing of some sensitive questions e.g. on rape and sexual abuse.

The outcome of the pilot study led to the sequence of some of the questions being changed.

4.3 Household sampling

Proportional random sampling was applied and the sample was designed to cover all police jurisdiction in the Western Cape and consisted of 4545 households and realisation was 98.6% (see annexure A).

- The sample covered 137 police jurisdictions (Table Bay Harbour was excluded because of the limited number of households in the area);
- A minimum sample of 30 households with an even split between male and female respondents was selected for each jurisdiction. Sample sizes were proportionally increased in densely populated areas (1996 census information used); and
- Sampling within households was done with a table of random numbers out of all persons over the age of 18 forms a predetermined gender group living in every household.

4.4 Training of fieldworkers

All training was facilitated centrally and covered the following areas during a four day training session:

- Preparation for the interview;
- The interview itself:
 - Focussing on issues such as respect, empathy, listening, recording, clarifying, unbiased communication, time management and handling of emotions;
- Concluding the interview;
- Administration of questionnaires;
- Record keeping;
- Logistics (sampling and replacement); and
- Ethics of social research.

Knowledge internalisation and skills transfer was tested via role-plays and administrators received additional training separate to the fieldworkers.

4.5 Fieldwork

The survey was conducted over a four-week period, between 16 March and 14 April 2002. No fieldwork was conducted during the Easter break (29 March till 7 April 2002). A thorough data collection plan with the necessary control procedures was designed and put into place and included:

- Physical and telephonic monitoring during actual surveys;
- Standardised training of interviewers;
- Checking for correct completion of interviews administratively;
- The handling of questions according to prescribed instructions; and
- Quality checks on data capturing and administrative processes aimed at:
 - Validity;
 - Reliability;
 - Accuracy; and
 - Completeness.

In the three cases where problems were experienced, the existing data was discarded and data collection was redone.

4.6 Publicity

The Department managed the publicity concerning the survey. Publicity was aimed at creating possible respondent co-operation and articles were published in all the major newspapers in the Western Cape. The Consortium also established an information desk/help line at the offices of PricewaterhouseCoopers.

4.7 Data capturing and analysis

PricewaterhouseCoopers undertook the coding and capturing of data. Data capturing was done in Microsoft Access that included range and consistency checks and Stats Soft (statistical software). Statistics were calculated to describe the results.

Descriptive statistics were calculated to describe phenomena. Three sets of data were calculated with independent variables, namely the full data set (for the whole of the Western Cape), a set per region (Boland, Southern Cape, East and West Metropole) and a set for every police station jurisdiction (137 in total).

5 DEFINITIONS OF CRIME

The definitions of crimes in this survey are in line with terminology used by UNICRI (there are some deviations from the strict legal definition) in international victim surveys as well as most other surveys conducted in South Africa and do not always correlate with definitions used in the South African Criminal Justice System. This makes comparison with official data difficult. Intense training was given to fieldworkers in order

to facilitate their ability to interpret and apply definitions to situations described by victims.

Home burglary (housebreaking): when someone breaks into the house (dwelling) without permission and steals or attempts to steal something. It is an attempted home burglary (housebreaking) if someone tries to get into the house (dwelling) unsuccessfully e.g. damaging locks, doors or windows.

Theft of vehicle (excluding hijacking): when somebody steals a car, van, truck or bakkie when nobody is present in the vehicle.

Hijacking/attempted hijacking of vehicle: when someone steals or attempts to steal a car, van, truck or bakkie when a member of the household or someone else is inside, or just outside the vehicle.

Theft (personal property): when someone takes your personal things without the use of or threat of force e.g. pick-pocketing or the theft of a purse, wallet, clothing, jewellery, sports equipment etc.

Robbery: someone taking something from a person by use of force or the threat of force e.g. pointing a knife, gun or other weapon.

Assault and threat of assault (also domestic violence): when being attacked, physically beaten or threatened by an attacker in a frightening way without the attacker taking anything from the victim.

Murder (Deliberate killing or murder): deliberate inflicted death.

Abduction of children: when someone takes or attempt to take a child without the parents/guardians consent.

Rape and sexual assault (including domestic abuse): this includes grabbing and/or touching of private parts, sexual assault and rape (penetration of any sort).

6 FINDINGS

6.1 Presentation of findings

This report was written in such a manner as to provide the Department and SAPS management with a comprehensive, easy to understand and user-friendly report on the survey findings. The intentions of the authors were at all times to keep the report simple, understandable and useful, with respect to practical management information with as little scientific jargon as possible.

The report consists of three parts:

- The first part is an overview of the survey context and research approach (see paragraphs 1 – 5);

- The second part is the presentation of findings and the analysis of data on a macro level (the Western Cape as a province being a composite of the four regions - Boland, Southern Cape, East and West Metropole). See paragraphs 6.2 - 18; and
- The third part being the presentation of findings and the presentation of data on a micro level (each one of the 137 police jurisdictions). See Annexure B.

6.1.1 The macro level report (paragraphs 6.2 – 18)

With respect to the macro level presentation of findings and the analysis of data the following sequence was employed:

- i) the Western Cape as a province, being a composite of the four regions; followed by
- ii) each region individually.

In some cases all data was presented in one table/figure – the Western Cape always being the composite of the four regions in the Western Cape. Narrative analyses are also presented in the same manner, namely firstly the Western Cape as a whole, followed by each one of the regions.

6.1.2 The micro level report (Annexure B)

With respect to the micro level reports on each one of the police jurisdictions in the Western Cape, the following sequence was employed (**THIS IS AN EXAMPLE**):

Demographics

1 Demographics									
Station	Mitchells Plain			1996 Census Population	295,395		Sample size	140	
Crime Statistics Totals: 2000	19706		Average per month	1642					
Crime Statistics Totals: Jan 2001 to Sep 2001	12770		Average per month	1419					
Serdex	64.3	%	70%	Service Trio	22.8	%	66%		
Community Cohesion Index	75%								

Station: The police station is discussed and illustrated in the micro level report. This also includes the satellite police stations and forms the base of the alphabetical sequence for the reports.

1996 Census population: Census population is indicated according to the jurisdiction of the police stations in the region. Data provided by the Community Safety Information Centre (CSIC).

Sample Size: Number of respondents interviewed.

Crime Statistics 2000: Data provided by the Community Safety Information Centre (CSIC).

Crime Statistics 2001: Data provided by the Community Safety Information Centre (CSIC). Data was only available for the period January till September 2001.

Serdex: A long index measuring service delivery and developed during the Exit Poll conducted in November 2001. The

elements were all measured on an 11-point scale and dealt with the following 8 issues:

- (i) Personal/individuality of attention
 - Willingness to help;
 - Treated with respect;
 - Communication (language);
 - Sensitive treatment; and
 - Satisfaction with expected service.
- (ii) General perceptions (surroundings and staff)
 - Safe environment; and
 - Trust in SAPS staff.
- (iii) General appeal of facility
 - Cleanliness of CSCs facility.

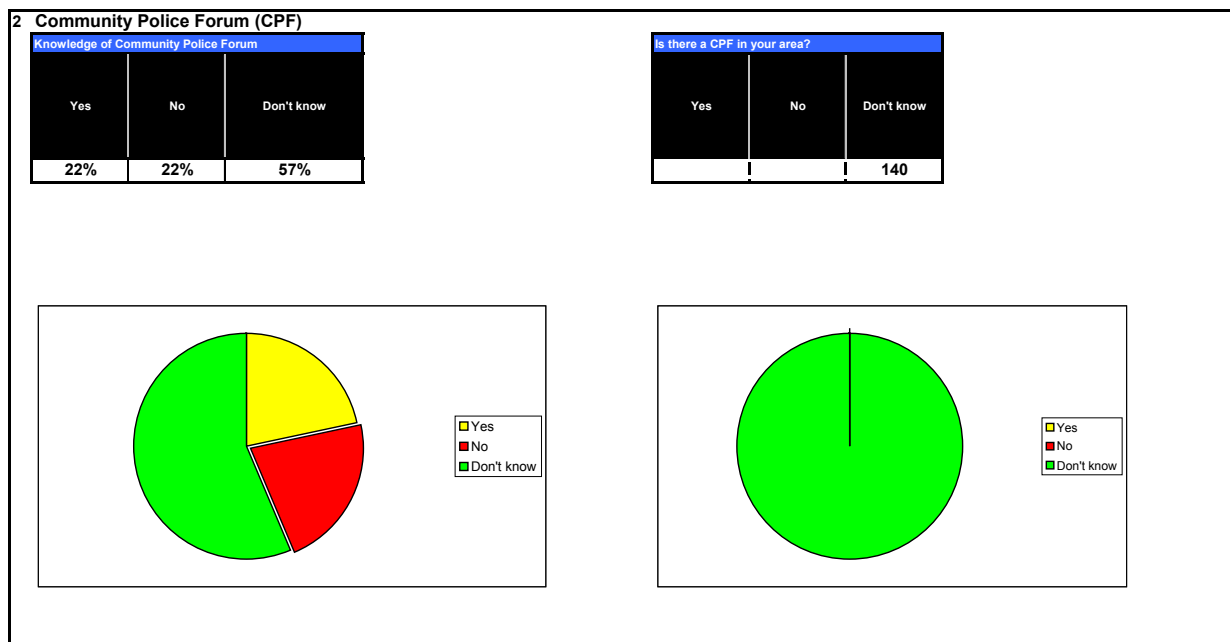
Service Trio:

A short index measuring service delivery and developed during the Exit Poll conducted during November 2001. It involves the respondents' experience regarding:

- (i) Waiting time;
- (ii) Willingness to help; and
- (iii) Satisfaction with expected service.

Community Cohesion Index: An index pointing to the level of community cohesion in a area (see paragraph 12)

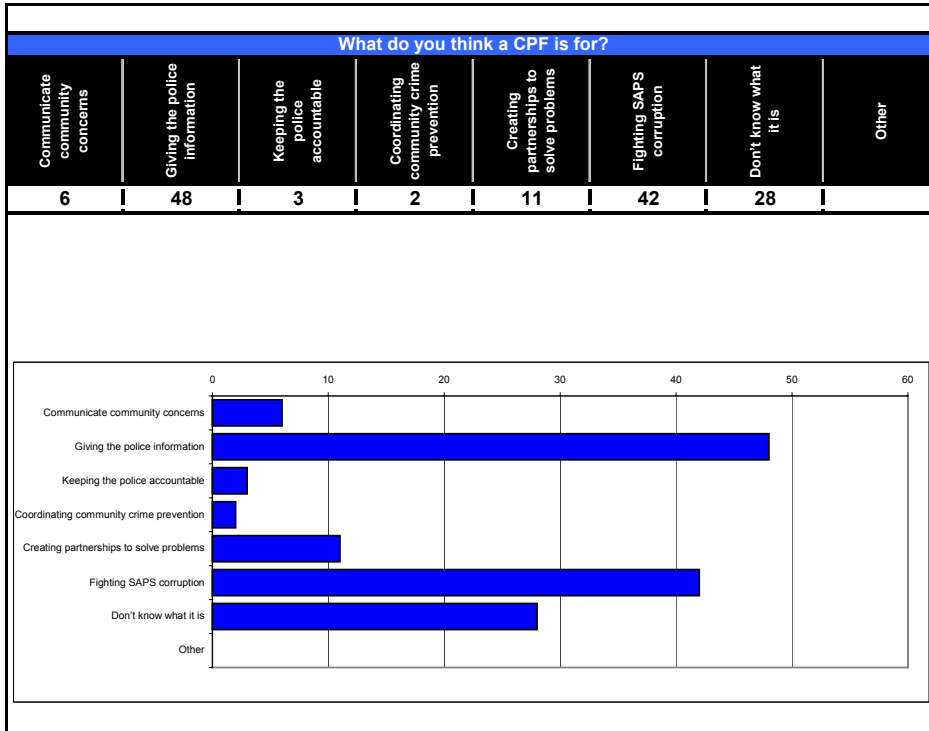
Community Police Forums (CPFs)



Exit Poll November 2001: The first table and pie chart represent the data for the police station for the Exit Poll conducted in November 2001. Respondents had three possible answers:

- i) Yes, there is a CPF (Yes);
- ii) No, there is not a CPF (No); and
- iii) Do not know (Don't know).

In both the cases of “No” and “Don’t know” there is an indication that respondents do not know about a CPF in their region.



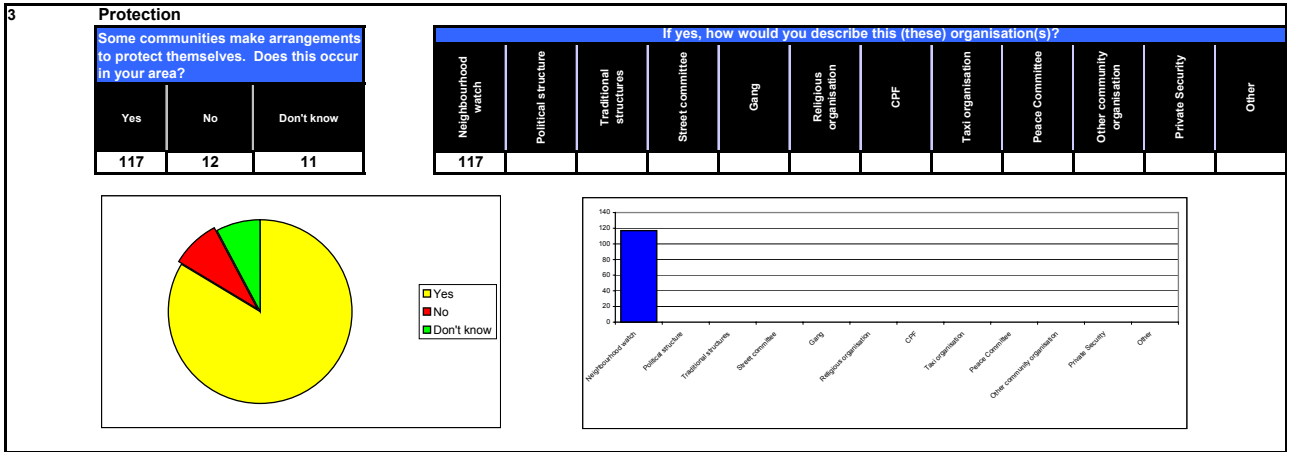
Household Victim Survey: The second table and pie chart represents data from the Household Victim Survey and respondents also had three possible answers:

- i) Yes, there is a CPF (Yes);
- ii) No, there is not a CPF (No); and
- iii) Do not know (Don’t know).

In both the cases of “No” and “Don’t know” there is an indication that respondents do not know about a CPF in their region.

Role and Function of CPF: The third table and stack bar provides information on what respondents thought a CPF is for.

Protection

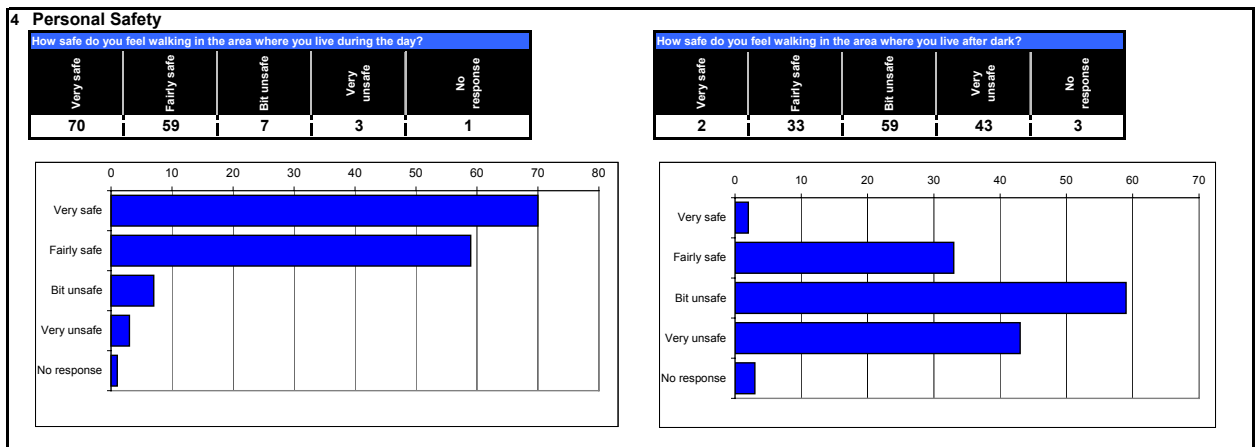


Community actions to enhance protection: The first table and pie chart provides an indication of whether or not communities collectively organise themselves to enhance protection and respondents had three possible answers:

- i) Yes;
- ii) No; and
- iii) Don't know.

Means of community organisation: The second table and column bar provides information on the means of organisation preferred by communities. In some instances information pertaining to the payment for services is also provided.

Personal Safety



Safety during the day: The first table and stack bar represents respondents perception of their personal safety in the area were they live during the day. Respondents had four possible answers:

- i) Very safe;
- ii) Fairly safe;

- iii) Bit unsafe;
- iv) Very unsafe; and
- v) Not all respondents answered this question.

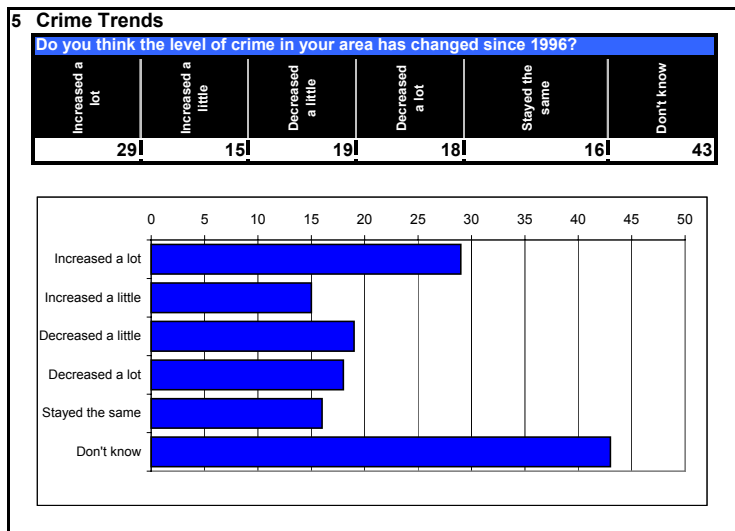
Safety after dark:

The second table and stack bar represents respondent's perception of their personal safety in the area where they live after dark. Respondents had four possible answers:

- i) Very safe;
- ii) Fairly safe;
- iii) Bit unsafe; and
- iv) Very unsafe.

Not all respondents answered this question.

Crime Trends

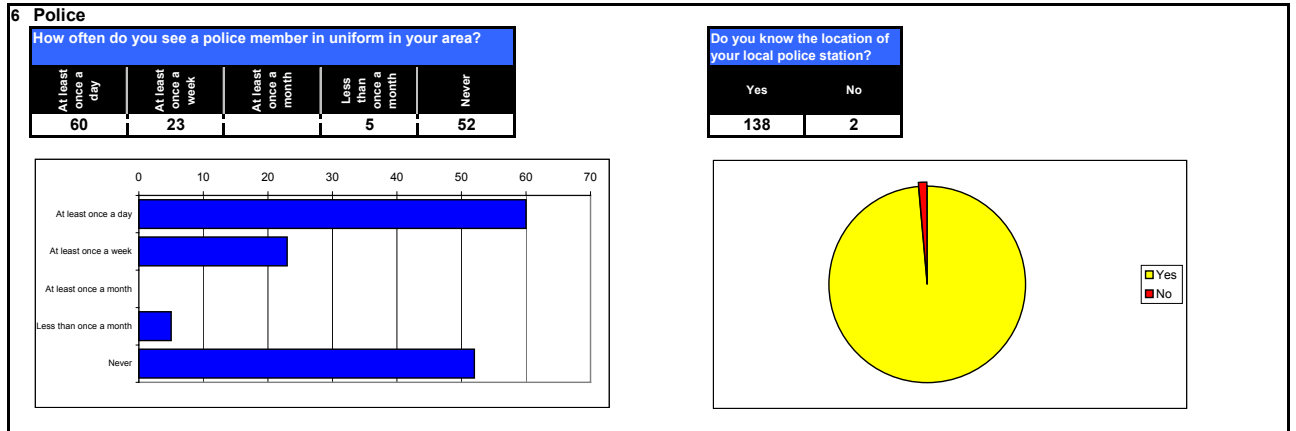


Crime trends since 1996:

This table and stack bar represents the perception of respondents with regard to the increase/decrease of crime in their area. Respondents had six responses to choose from:

- i) Increased a lot;
- ii) Increased a little;
- iii) Decreased a little;
- iv) Decreased a lot;
- v) Stayed the same; and
- vi) Don't know.

Police

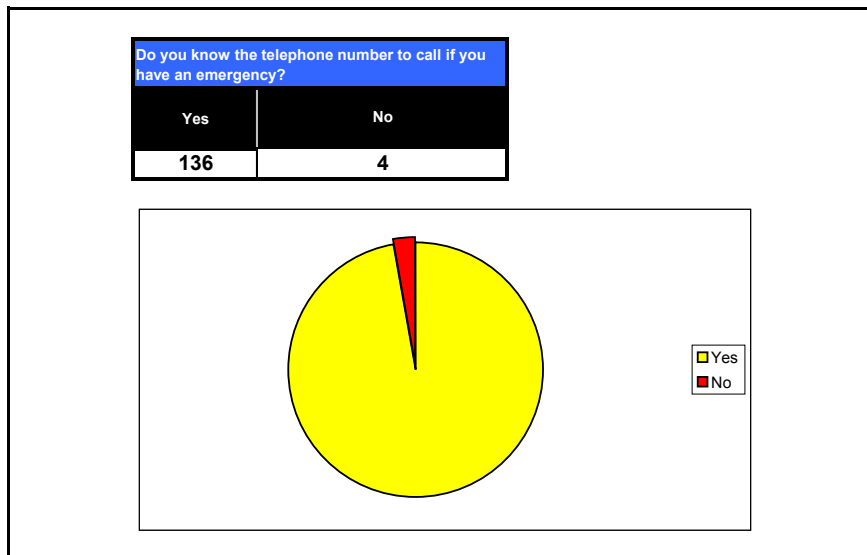


Police visibility:

The first table and stack bar presents data with respect to the visibility of the police in a specific region. Respondents had five possible responses:

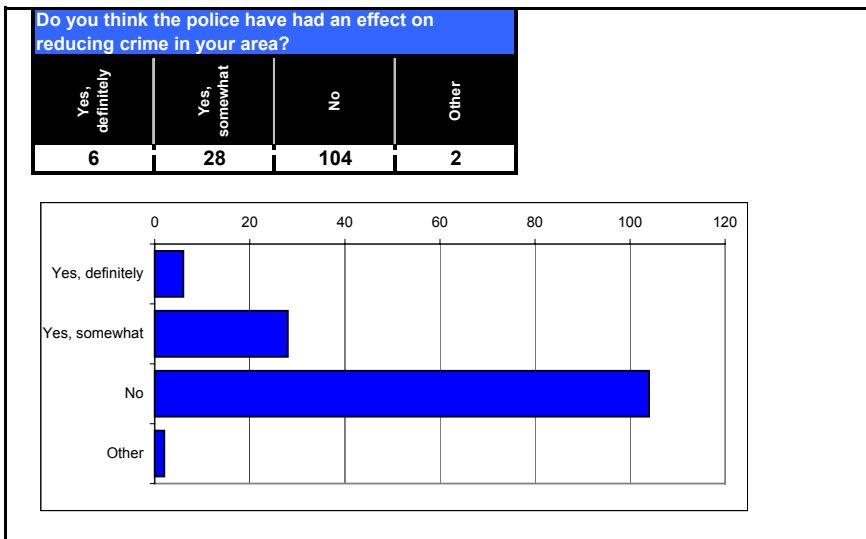
- i) At least once a day;
- ii) At least once a week;
- iii) At least once a month;
- iv) Less than once a month; and
- v) Never.

Knowledge pertaining to the location of the police station: The second table and pie chart represents data on the knowledge of respondents with respect to the location of the police station.



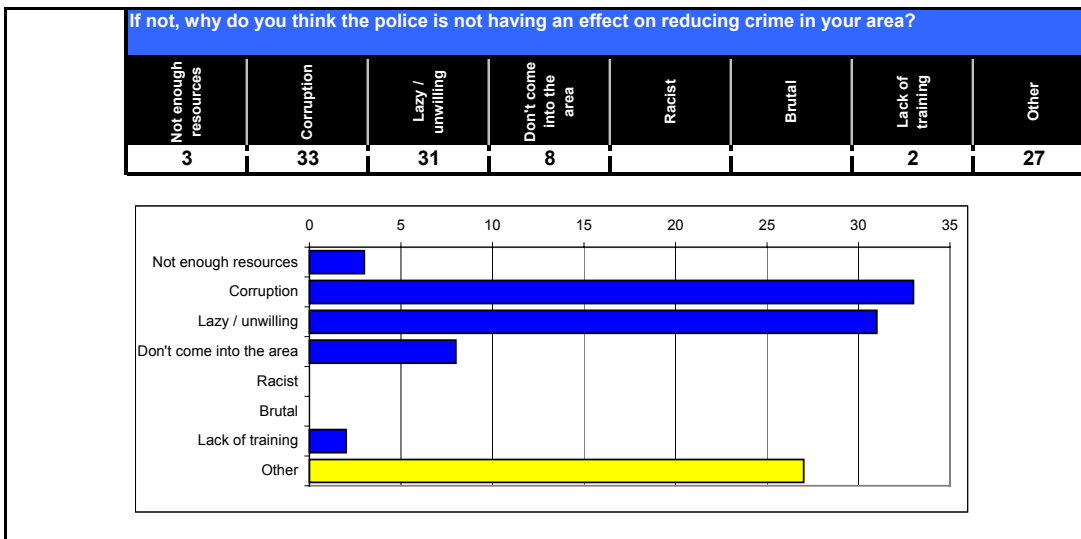
Knowledge pertaining to the emergency number to phone: The third table and pie chart represents data on the knowledge of respondents with respect to the emergency number to phone.

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Police effectiveness: The fourth table and stack bar represents the perception of respondents with regard to the ability of the SAPS to reduce crime. Respondents had four possible answers:

- i) Yes, definitely;
- ii) Yes, somewhat;
- iii) No; and
- iv) No response.

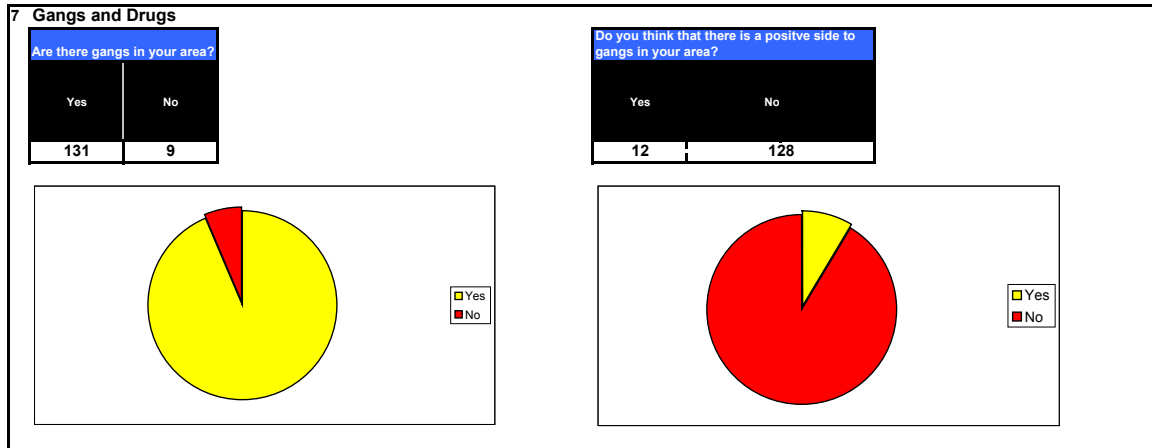


Reasons for police ineffectiveness: The fifth table and stack bar represents data on perceived reasons for poor police performance with regard to reducing crime. Respondent's responses were coded into eight possibilities:

- i) Not enough resources;
- ii) Police corruption;
- iii) Laziness and/or unwillingness of the police;
- iv) The police do not come into the area;

- v) The police is resist;
- vi) The police is to brutal;
- vii) The police lack training; and
- viii) Other.

Gangs and Drugs

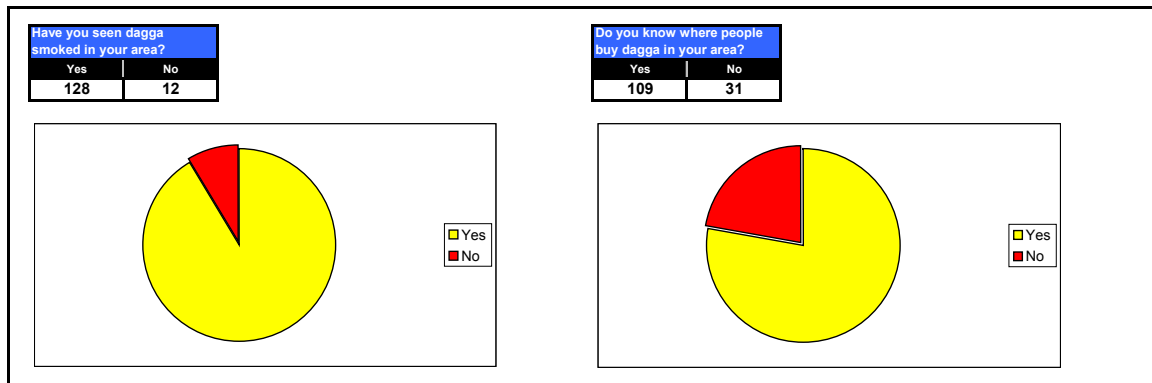


Gang presence:

The first table and pie chart represent data on the presence of gangs in a specific area.

Positive side of gangs:

The second table and pie chart present the view of respondents pertaining to any positive sides to gangs.



Use of dagga:

The third table and pie chart presents data on the visible use of dagga in the area.

Where to buy dagga:

The fourth table and pie chart presents data on whether or not people know where to buy dagga. In some instances data is also presented on the use of Mandrax and Crack Cocaine.

Comments

8 Comments



Department of
Community
Safety

During the Exit Poll conducted in November 2001, 79% of the respondents did not know of the Community Police Forum (CPF) in Mitchells Plain. During the Household Victim Survey, none of the respondents knew of the CPF in their area. More than a third (34 %) thought the CPF gave the police information and thirty percent (30 %) were of the opinion that the CPF fought police corruption.

The majority (84 %) of respondents belonged to community organisations to protect themselves and belonged to a neighbourhood watch of some kind.

Ninety two percent (92 %) of the respondents considered it safe to walk in Mitchells Plain during the day and 73 % thought it unsafe to do so at night.

Nearly a third (31 %) of the respondents said that crime had increased since 1996 and 26 % said that it decreased since then.

Fifty nine percent (59 %) of the respondents regularly saw uniformed police in their area. The majority (98 %) of the respondents knew the location of the police station and knew the number to call in an emergency. Seventy four percent (74 %) of the respondents said that the SAPS had no effect on the reduction of crime. Twenty three percent (23 %) were of the opinion that the SAPS's inefficiency was due to corruption and 22 % perceived the police to be lazy and unwilling to do anything to reduce crime. (This was also indicated as a problem during the Exit Poll.)

Ninety three percent (93 %) of these respondents said that there were gangs in their area and 91 % said that there was no positive side to gangs. The fieldworkers in Mitchells Plain felt unsafe at times because of gang activity and intimidation. Ninety one percent (91 %) of the respondents have seen dagga smoked in their area and 78 % knew where to buy it. More than half (52 %) of the respondents have seen mandrax smoked in Mitchells Plain.

Narrative summary: A narrative summary is provided for all tables and figures.

6.2 Characteristics of respondents

The respondents profile is reflected in paragraphs 6.2.1 – 6.2.3.

6.2.1 Distribution of respondents per region

Table 6.1 presents the distribution of respondents over the 4 regions of the Western Cape. Gender distribution is included (also see paragraph 4.3).

Table 6.1: Distribution of respondents per region

Region	TOTAL	TOTAL		Black		White		Asian		Coloured		Other	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Boland	1985	994	991	73	46	503	539	2	5	390	381	26	20
East Metro	794	396	398	72	67	142	153	1	1	169	165	12	12
Southern Cape	629	314	315	36	33	123	133	4	1	148	147	3	1
West Metro	1072	539	533	109	100	144	148	7	12	263	256	16	17
Total	4480	2243	2237	290	246	912	973	14	19	970	949	57	50
				536		1885		33		1919		107	

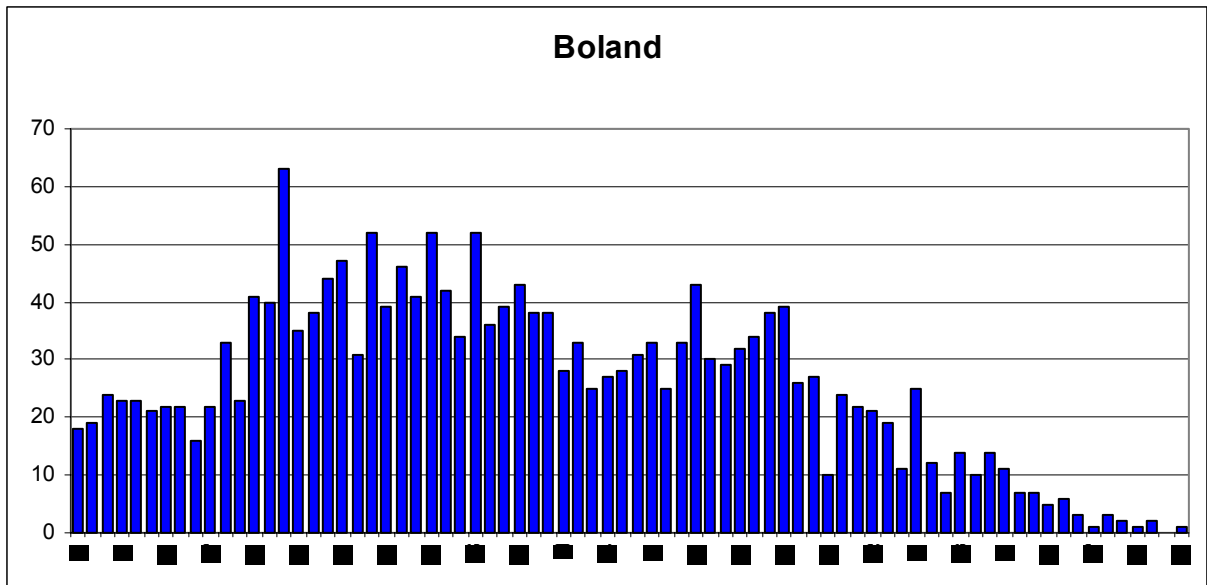
Because the sampling technique did not stratify on population groups, respondents were asked with which population group they associated themselves most (this technique was

also used in the *Victims of Crime Survey* conducted by Statistics South Africa in 1998). The results show that 43% of the respondents were Coloured, followed by 42% Whites, 12% Blacks and 1% Asians. 2% of respondents did not associate themselves with any of the above population groups. A slight white bias is evident and can be ascribed to the fact that there are more police stations in predominantly “white” geographical areas in the Western Cape. Sampling was done per police jurisdiction (tender specification) and not based on the size of relative population groups.

6.2.2 Age distribution

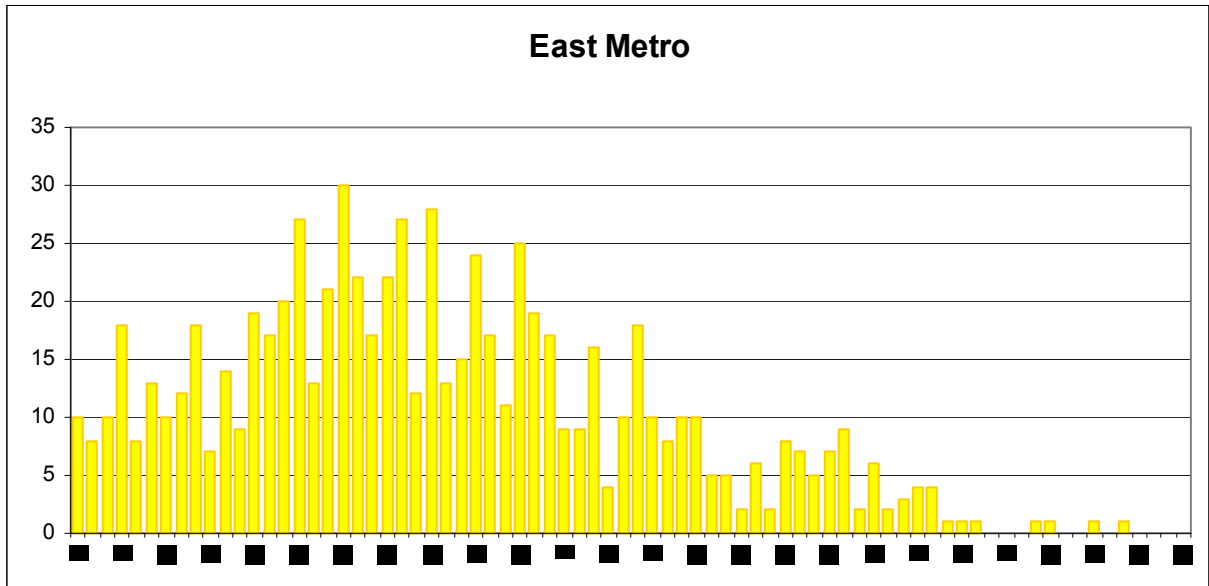
Respondents were randomly selected (18 years and older) in each household. The age distribution of respondents per region is depicted in figures 6.1 – 6.4. The average age of all respondents were 45 years.

FIGURE 6.1: AGE OF RESPONDENTS (BOLAND)



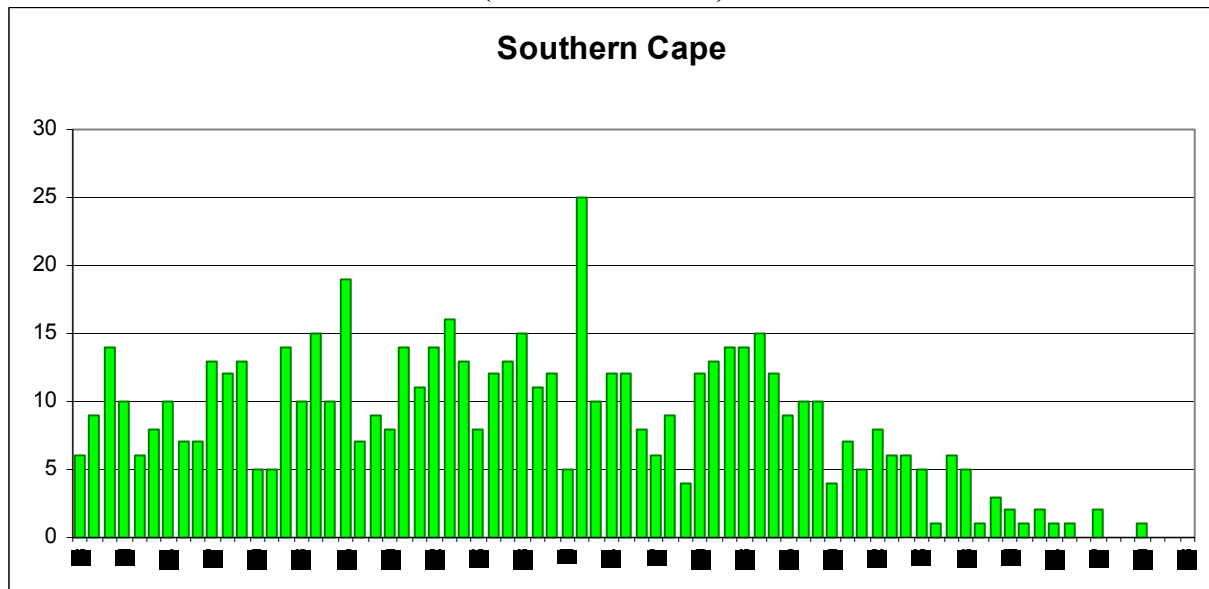
Age distribution for the Boland region shows an even distribution tendency with the average distribution in the cohort 30 – 50 years of age. The average age of the respondents were 48 years.

FIGURE 6.2: AGE OF RESPONDENTS (EAST METRO)



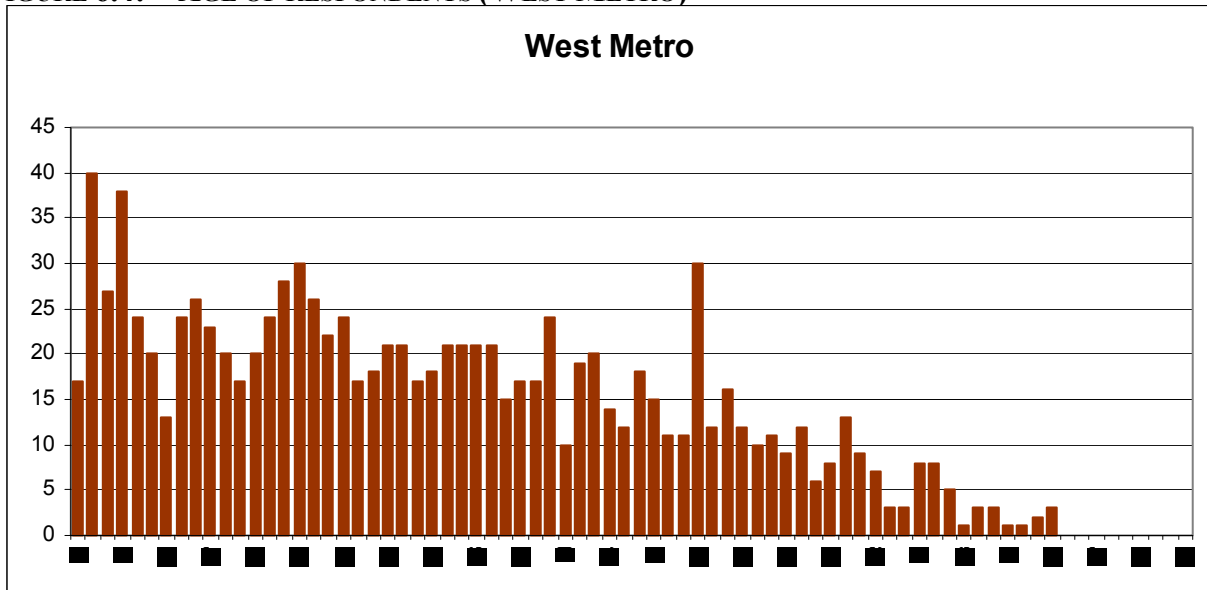
Age distribution for the East Metro shows an even distribution tendency with the average distribution in the cohort 30 – 50 years of age. The average age was 44 years.

FIGURE 6.3: AGE OF RESPONDENTS (SOUTHERN CAPE)



Age distribution for the Southern Cape region is almost evenly spread over the cohort 20 – 60 years of age, with the bulk of the young respondents in the sprawling urban areas like George and Tembaletu. Older respondents were more apparent in rural areas like Uniondale and Dysseisdorp. The average age of respondents was 48 years.

FIGURE 6.4: AGE OF RESPONDENTS (WEST METRO)

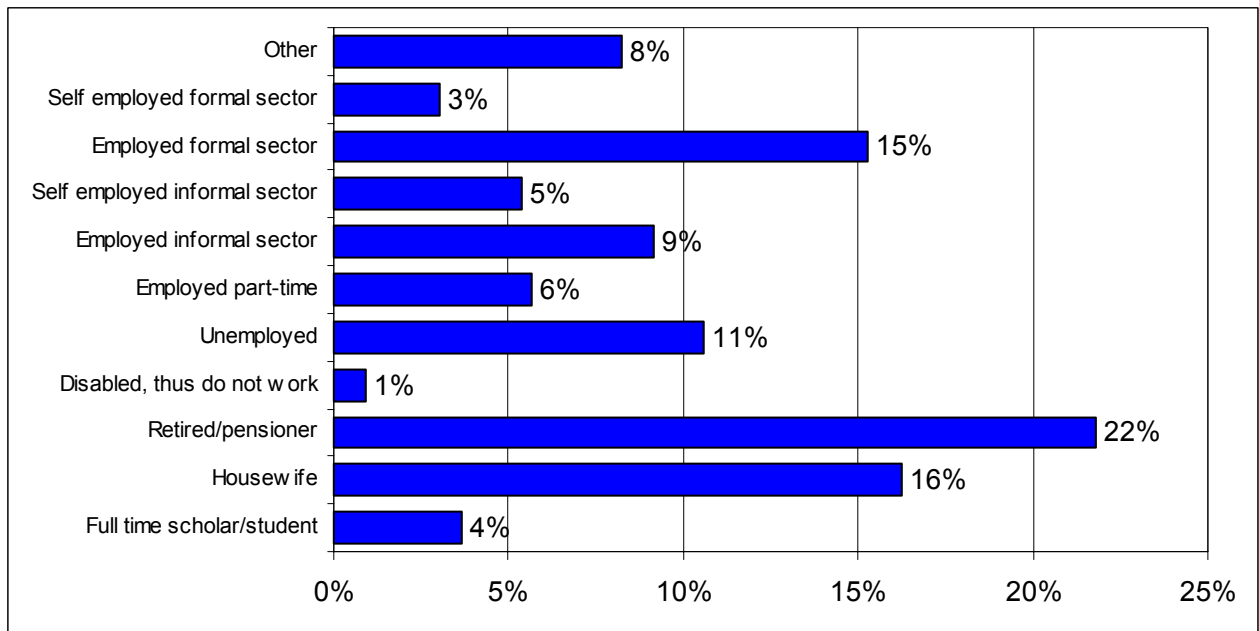


The relative young age of respondents in the West Metro can be credited to respondents in areas like Guguletu, Langa, Mitchells Plain and Nyanga. The average age was 42 years.

6.2.3 Occupation of respondents

With regard to occupational group respondents were spread across the continuum (see figure 6.5) with the biggest group being retired people (22%) followed by employment in the formal sector (18%) and housewives (16%). Fieldworkers were instructed to ensure that the word “housewife” was used to indicated individuals who stay home because of choice and not because they were e.g. unemployed or students. Ten percent (11%) of the respondents claimed to be unemployed.

FIGURE 6.5: OCCUPATION OF RESPONDENTS



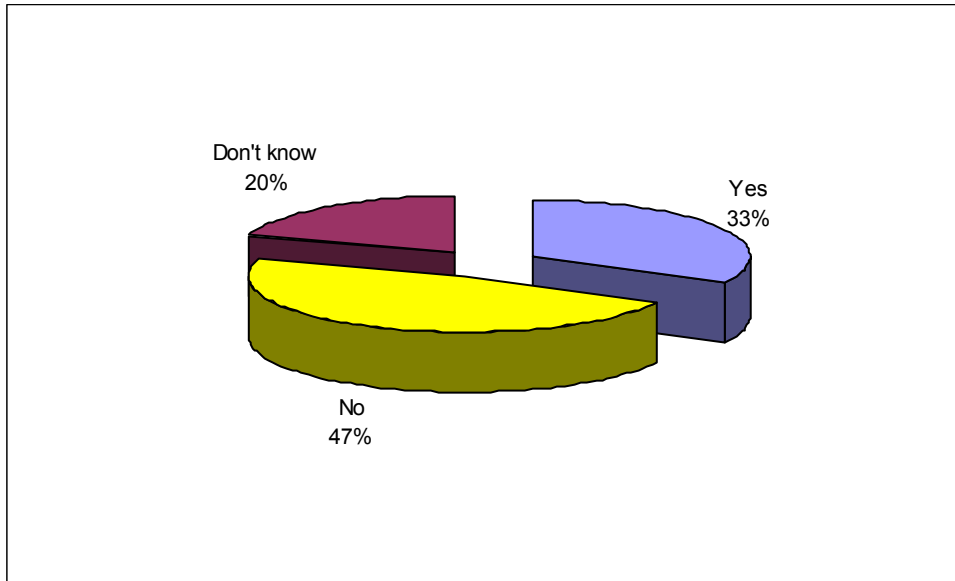
Employment in the formal sector is proportionally highest amongst Whites. For Coloured and Black respondents' employment in the informal sector was the highest. Pensioners have shown to be dominant in the two "rural" areas of Boland (27%) and Southern Cape (28%).

7 HOUSEHOLD PROTECTION

Almost all households in the Western Cape do take some measures to protect themselves against crime and violence. These measures range from more traditional crime prevention "tools" like fences, dogs and window bars to prayer, muti and armed response units. There is also a definite trend in the Western Cape amongst communities to organise themselves against crime and violence and protection range from traditional structures to religious organisations, gangs and neighbourhood watches.

When asked whether communities organise to protect themselves, 32% of respondents responded positively (see Figure 7.1). In the West Metro this figure is as high as 51% in the Boland, East Metro and Southern Cape the percentages were 30%, 24% and 22% respectively.

FIGURE 7.1: USE OF COMMUNITY ORGANISATION TO ENHANCE PROTECTION



In all four regions the preferred form of organisation is neighbourhood watch – this holds proportionally true for all the main population groups. There is however some indication, if one look at how many respondents pay (18%) for these neighbourhood watches, that the term *neighbourhood watch* is used loosely to also include private security. In the Boland region the preference to use neighbourhood watch is as high as 80%. In the West Metro there is a greater tendency towards private security (11%) for White households appose to street committees (9%) and the use of CPF structures (5%) for Black households. This accounts for the difference between the use of such structures/organisations in the West Metro and the rest of the Province (see table 7.1).

Table 7.1: Community organisation used to enhance protection

Region	Neighbourhood watch	Political structure	Traditional structures	Street committee	Gang	Religious organisation	CPF	Taxi organisation	Peace Committee	Other community organisation	Private Security	Other
Boland	474	7	4	13	1	6	15	1	1	10	25	35
East Metro	83	5		32	1	2	8		3	5	9	10
Southern Cape	106	4		12		2	3			2	7	3
West Metro	392	7	1	51	2		30		16	8	62	16
	1055	23	5	108	4	10	56	1	20	25	103	64

On a Provincial level 24% of the households indicated that they pay money to the preferred/mentioned organisation. Only 4% of households employ the help of CPFs or CPF structures to enhance protection and security. Community Police Forums are discussed in paragraph 8.

8 COMMUNITY POLICE FORUMS - CPFs

One of the legislative initiatives aimed to involve the public in the activities of the SAPS, is the development of local Community Police Forums (CPF). The success of a CPF depends to a large extent on public support and knowledge about its existence, activities and role.

During the Exit Poll conducted for the Department in November 2001 respondents were asked whether they know if a CPF exists in their police area.

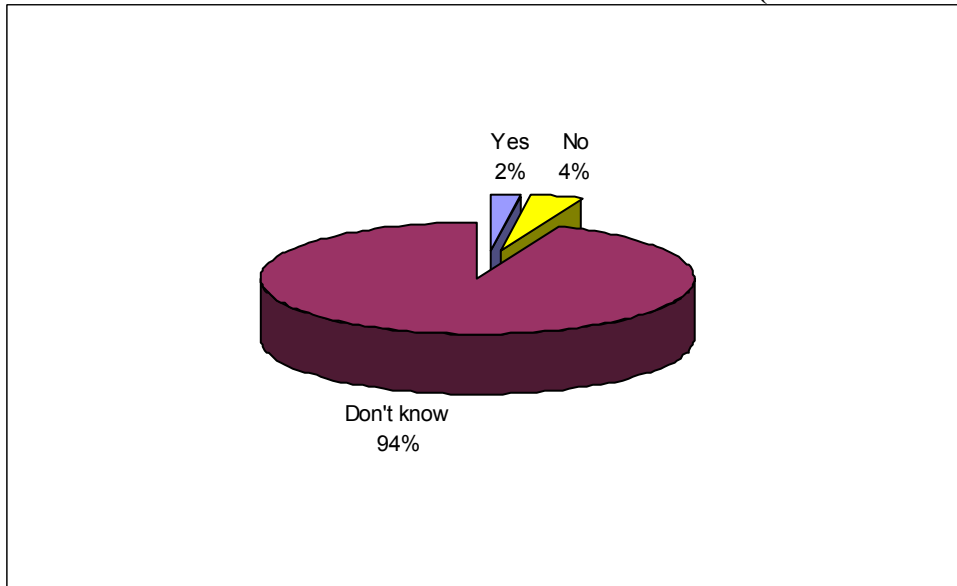
Table 8.1: Knowledge about a CPF in the region (Exit Poll November 2001)

Police Forum	Western Cape	Boland	East Metro	Southern Cape	West Metro
	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	43.0	41.2	39.5	45.2	46.8
No	18.5	16.7	18.3	18.5	20.3
Don't know	38.4	41.0	42.1	36.2	32.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100.0

*Both "No" and "Don't know" responses were counted as No.

From the Exit Poll it seemed apparent that 43% of the respondents were informed about the existence of a CPF in their police area. Bearing in mind that a CPF is supposed to exist in all regions, the rest 57% were not informed on this matter. Table 8.1 shows the respondents' knowledge about the existence of a CPF in their region. The average is slightly higher than the Western Cape norm (43%) for the Southern Cape (45%) and West Metropole (47%). In a recent study conducted by the Institute for Security Studies (ISS Monograph Series, No 71, March 2002: *Not Everybody's Business: Community Policing in the SAPS' Priority Areas*) public awareness of CPFs amongst individuals who had contact with the police were as low as 44%. This trend is compatible with the results from the Exit Poll conducted in the Western Cape in November 2002.

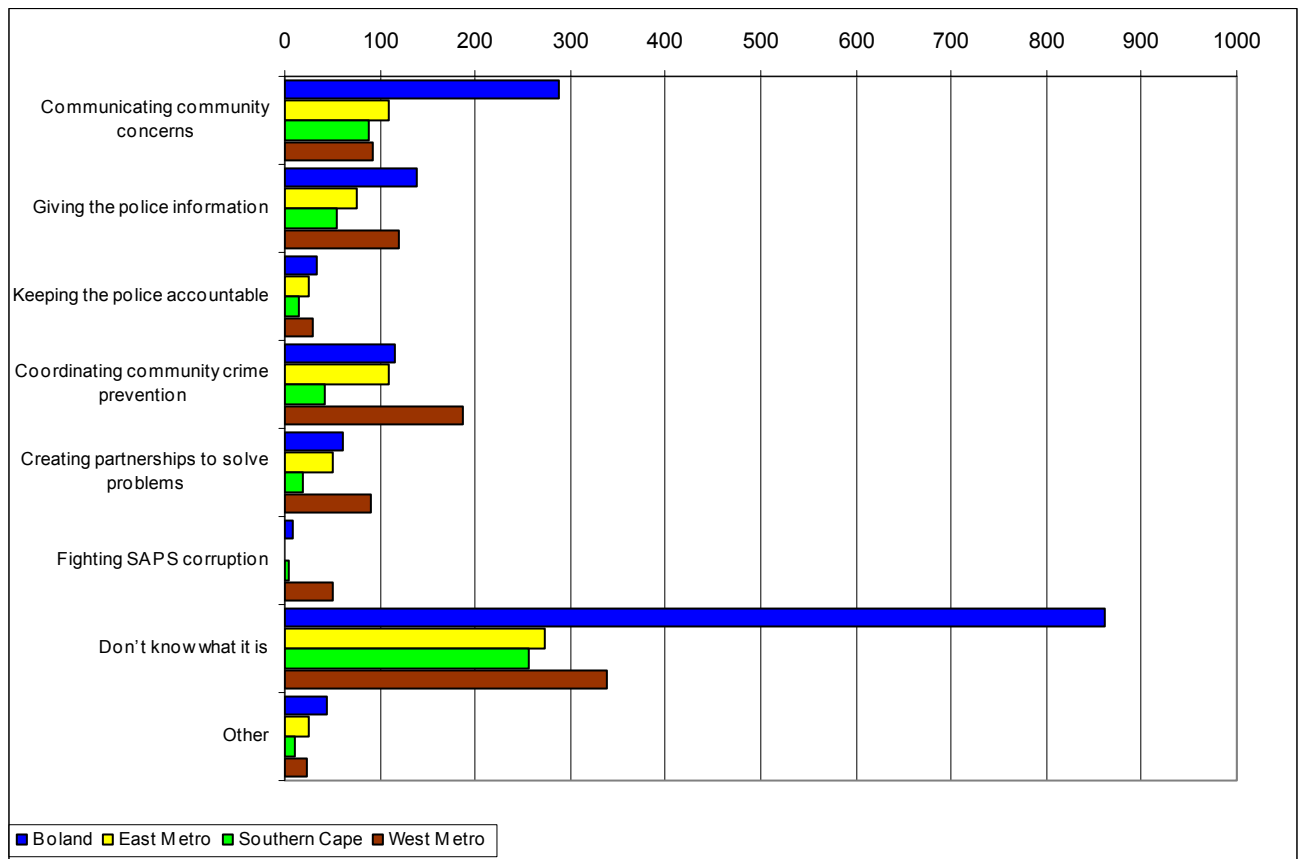
FIGURE 8.1: KNOWLEDGE ABOUT A CPF IN THE REGION (HOUSEHOLD VICTIM



During the Household Victim Survey the same trend as during the Exit Poll became apparent, but with an even bigger negative response (see figure 8.2). It must be emphasised that all respondents had direct contact with the SAPS during the Exit Poll while during the Household Victim Survey this was not the case.

FIGURE 8.2: ROLE/FUNCTION OF A CPF (HOUSEHOLD VICTIM SURVEY MARCH/APRIL 2002)

*Not all 4480 respondents answered this question (N=3671).



In the Western Cape as a whole 98% of respondents did not know about the existence of a CPF in their police area/region. Thirty eight percent (38%) of respondents had no idea what a CPF was (see table 8.2). Twelve percent (12%), 10% and 9% of respondents respectively thought that the role/function of a CPF was to facilitate communication of community concerns, coordinate community crime prevention efforts and provide the police with information. If one looks at figure 8.2 it becomes apparent that levels of ignorance is especially high in the Boland region. One can also deduce that people have some idea of what the role of a CPF is and just do not know whether there is such a body in their police area. More detail is provided per police jurisdiction in Annexure B.

9 EXPERIENCE OF CRIME

In this section specific focus will be placed on household and individual experience of predetermined crimes:

- Home burglary (Household crime);
- Theft of vehicle (Household crime);
- Hijacking of vehicle (Household crime);
- Theft from the respondent (Individual crime, non-violent);
- Theft from children in the household (Individual crime, non-violent);
- Robbery from the respondent (Individual crime, violent);
- Robbery from children in the household (Individual crime, violent);
- Assault respondent (Individual crime, violent);
- Assault of children in the household (Individual crime, violent);
- Murder (Household crime);
- Abduction of children in the household (Individual crime, violent);
- Rape and sexual assault of the respondent (Individual crime, violent); and
- Rape and sexual assault of children in the household (Individual crime, violent).

In the Western Cape as a whole 32% (N=1449) of households/respondents or children in households fell victim to at least one of the above-mentioned crimes (actual and/or attempted victimisation) during the period January 2001 till March 2002. See table 9.1 and paragraphs 9.1 – 9.9 for more detail.

Table 9.1: Total Victimization for Households/Respondents: Western Cape

		Experience of Crime (Since the beginning of 2001 till now)													
Region	TOTAL	Home Burglary	Theft of Vehicle	Hijacking of a Vehicle	Theft Respondent	Theft Children	Robbery Respondent	Robbery Children	Assault Respondent	Assault Children	Murder	Abduction of Children	Rape & Sexual Assault Respondent	Rape & Sexual Assault Children	
Boland	1985	171	41	1	85	19	18	4	35	15	10	1	3	4	
East Metro	794	138	63	16	97	29	42	20	41	20	14	5	9	11	
Southern Cape	629	38	2	0	20	1	7	2	12	7	4	1	1	1	
West Metro	1072	199	94	9	232	93	127	69	95	62	15	3	5	4	
	4480	546	200	26	434	142	194	95	183	104	43	10	18	20	

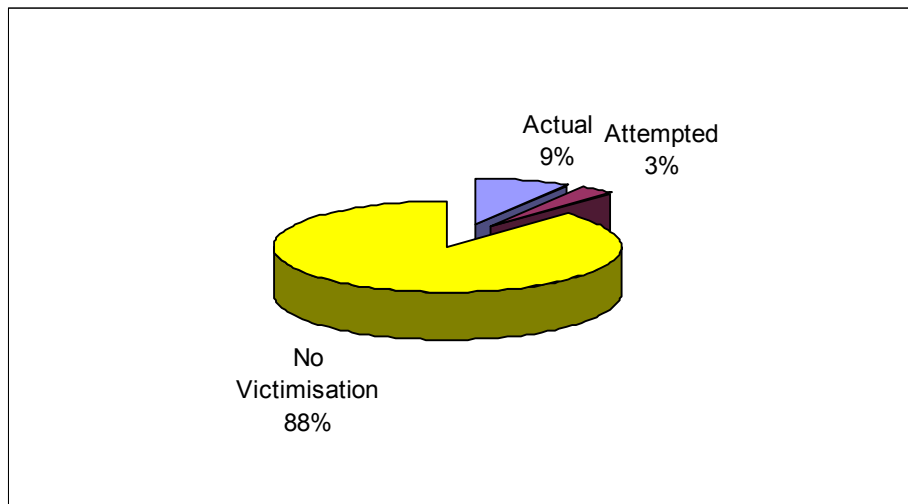
In the analysis the following issues were also considered:

- Respondents/households were, in line with other victim surveys, only asked about their latest experience;
- No analysis was done with regard to Asian households due to the small size of the Asian sample;
- With regard to certain crime and crimes in certain regions no analysis was done because of the size of the relevant sample (this is indicated in the text);
- On a general question pertaining to victimisation a substantial amount of respondents indicated that they have not been victim to crime in the period January 2001 to March 2002, yet when confronted with specific questions they admitted being victimised. This may most probably be ascribed to memory lapses and that many respondents do not consider some crimes as crime e.g. in the case of assault where up to 38% of respondents did not consider it to be a crime when first asked about victimisation;
- Where possible comparisons are made with data obtained during the *Victims of Crime Survey* by Statistics South Africa (1998) and *Crime in Cape Town* a study conducted by the Institute for Security Studies (1998);
- Percentages were rounded in accordance with general accepted practice; and
- In some cases the figures reflect crime incidents in relation to households with children. This data is however not representative of children in the province, as children as a population were not sampled for the purposes of the survey. Forty seven percent (47%) of the households covered by the survey reported having children. The average number of children per household were 2.5.

9.1 Home Burglary

In the Western Cape 12% of all *households* fell victim to either actual 9% (during the Statistics South Africa survey the national average was 8%) or attempted 3% (during the Statistics South Africa survey the national average was 3%) burglary during the period January 2001 to March 2002 (see figure 9.1). In the ISS report (1998) it is also indicated that high levels of home burglary is a trend in Africa not just South Africa or Cape Town. The survey results indicate that proportionally 13% of Black, 12% of White and 11% of Coloured households fell victim to home burglary.

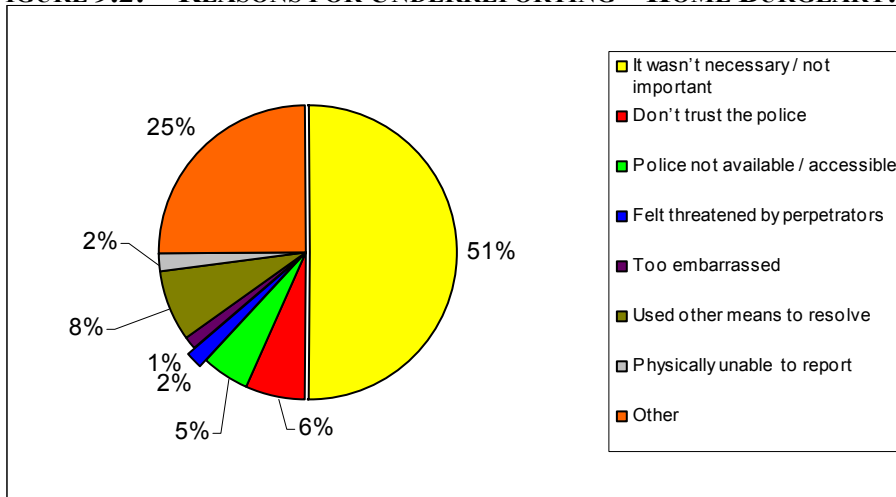
FIGURE 9.1: ACTUAL AND ATTEMPTED HOME BURGLARY: WESTERN CAPE



9.1.1 Underreporting: Actual and Attempted Home Burglary

Underreporting for both actual and attempted burglary, to the police, is relatively high at close to a third of all incidents, which is compatible with the Statistics South Africa result for the Western Cape of 25%. The ISS found this figure to be 15% for Cape Town. The main reason for underreporting (51%) is the fact that respondents viewed the incident as not being important (see figure 9.2). This is in accordance with both the ISS survey and that of Statistics South Africa. The incidence of underreporting is lowest amongst White households (28%) and highest amongst Black households (44%).

FIGURE 9.2: REASONS FOR UNDERREPORTING – HOME BURGLARY: WESTERN CAPE



9.1.2 Reporting of Crime and Police Service: Actual and Attempted Home Burglary

In cases where the crime was reported to the police 59% (Statistics South Africa found this to be around 52% and ISS indicated levels of satisfaction to be around 44%) of respondents perceived the police to have provided good service compared to 33% case where respondents felt that the police provided bad service. This positive trend can be ascribed to White households where 51% of all positive responses originated. In the case of Coloured and Black households service by the SAPS were substantially poorer with 51% and 41 % of respondents respectively feeling that the police provided bad service. In 67% of cases were respondents considered service by the police to have been good detectives subsequent to the crime being reported to the police visited them. In 30% of cases were respondents considered service by the police to have been bad detectives subsequent to the crime being reported to the police visited them.

9.1.3 Actual and Attempted Home Burglary: Boland Region

In the Boland 9% of households were victim to actual or attempted home burglary during the period January 2001 and March 2002. The majority of these households were either White (59%) or Coloured (35%). In both cases close to a third of the incidents were attempted burglary and underreporting was between 17% (Coloured households) and

24% (White households). Underreporting was approximately the same for both attempted and actual burglary and the main reason for underreporting was ascribed to the incident not being viewed as important.

9.1.4 Actual and Attempted Home Burglary: East Metropole

In the East Metro 17% (in the Statistics South Africa survey the level of home burglary for the metropolitan areas were also found to be double that of rural areas) of households were victim to actual or attempted home burglary. The majority of these households were either Coloured (41%) or White (41%), with 18% of households being Black. In all cases close to a quarter of the incidents were attempted burglary and underreporting was between 29% (White households) and 33% (Coloured households). Underreporting was approximately the same for both attempted and actual burglary and the main reason for underreporting were ascribed to the incident not being viewed as important.

9.1.5 Actual and Attempted Home Burglary: Southern Cape

In the Southern Cape 6% of households were victim to actual or attempted home burglary. The majority of these households were either White (53%) or Coloured (37%). In both cases close to a third of the incidents were attempted burglary and underreporting was between 14% (Coloured households) and 25% (White households). Underreporting was approximately the same for both attempted and actual burglary.

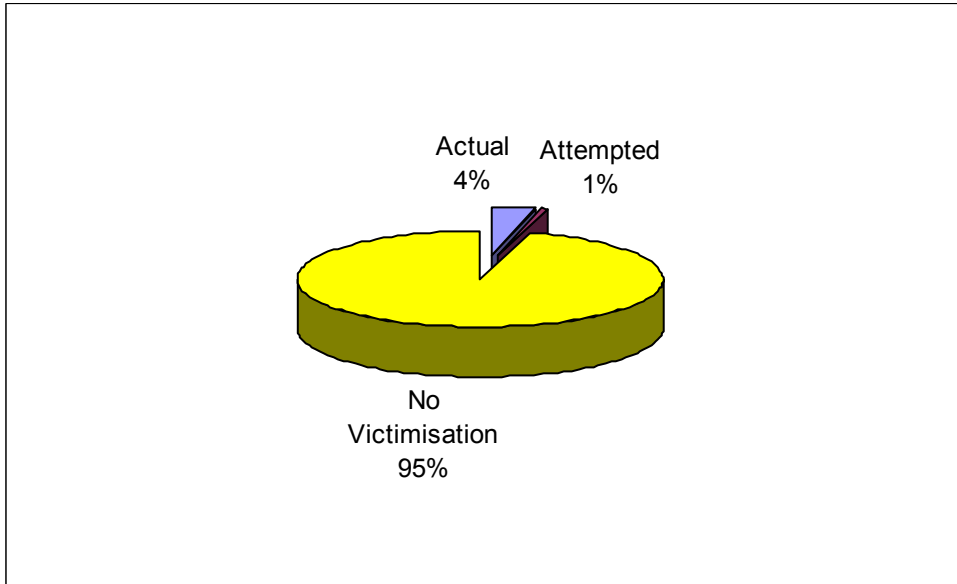
9.1.6 Actual and Attempted Home Burglary: West Metropole

In the West Metro 19% (in the Statistics South Africa survey the level of home burglary for the metropolitan areas were also found to be double that of rural areas) of households were victim to actual or attempted home burglary. The majority of these households were either Coloured (45%) or White (31%), with 21% of households being Black. In all cases close to a quarter of the incidents were attempted burglary (ranging from 21% for Black households to 27% for Coloured households) and underreporting was between 33% (Coloured households) and 50% (Black households). Underreporting was slightly higher for attempted burglary in the case of Coloured Households. For Black and White households underreporting were approximately the same for both attempted and actual burglary. The main reason for underreporting was ascribed to the incident not being viewed as important.

9.2 Theft of Vehicle

In the Western Cape 5% (for the whole of South Africa Statistics South Africa found this figure to be around 2%) of all *households* fell victim to either actual or attempted theft of vehicle during the period January 2001 to March 2002 (see figure 9.2). Proportionally the incidence of Coloured households falling victim to theft of vehicle was the highest at 5% followed by White households at 4% and Black households at 2%. This correlates with the trend identified during the ISS survey.

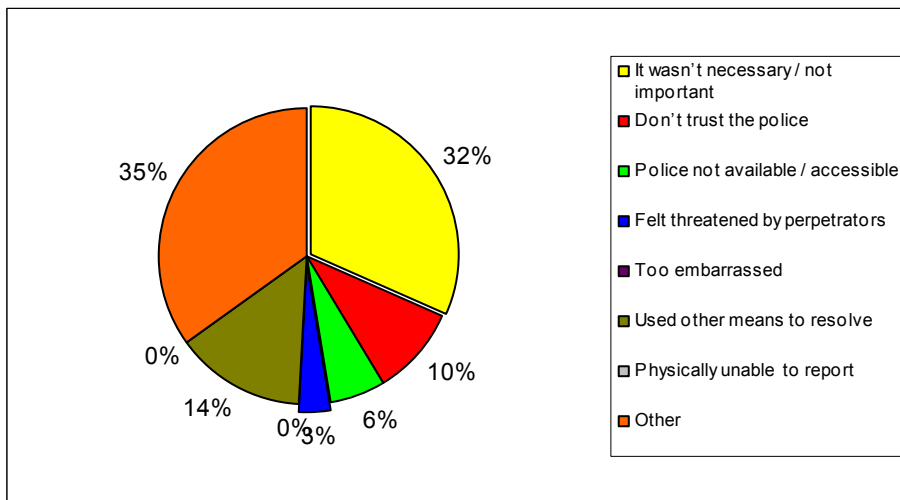
FIGURE 9.3: ACTUAL AND ATTEMPTED THEFT OF VEHICLE: WESTERN CAPE



9.2.1 Underreporting: Actual and Attempted Theft of Vehicle

Underreporting is close to one third (32%) and in most cases attempted theft of vehicle. The main reasons for underreporting are that respondents viewed the incident as not being important or resolved the issue through other means (see figure 9.4).

FIGURE 9.4: REASONS FOR UNDERREPORTING – THEFT OF VEHICLE: WESTERN CAPE



9.2.2 Reporting of Crime and Police Service: Actual and Attempted Theft of Vehicle

In cases where the crime was reported to the police 72% of respondents perceived the police to have provided good service, compared to 25% case where respondents felt that the police provided bad service. In the ISS study dissatisfaction figures for Cape Town were at 45%. In 71% of cases where respondents considered service by the police to have been good, detectives visited them subsequent to the crime being reported to the police. In 36% of cases where respondents considered service by the police to have been bad, detectives visited them subsequent to the crime being reported to the police.

9.2.3 Actual and Attempted Theft of Vehicle: Boland Region

In the Boland 2% of households were victim to actual or attempted theft of vehicle. The majority of these households were White (63%) or Coloured (22%). Underreporting was between 15% in the case of White households and one third in the case of Coloured households. The main reason for underreporting was attributed to the incident not being viewed as important.

9.2.4 Actual and Attempted Theft of Vehicle: East Metropole

In the East Metro 8% of households were victim to actual or attempted theft of vehicle. The majority of these households were either Coloured (49%) or White (40%). Underreporting was 36% for White households and 55% for Coloured households. Underreporting is almost always linked to attempted theft of vehicle and the main reason for underreporting was ascribed to the incident not being viewed as important. In three cases Coloured households indicated that they did not trust the police enough to report the crime.

9.2.5 Actual and Attempted Theft of Vehicle: Southern Cape

In the Southern Cape only 0.3% households fell victim to actual or attempted theft of vehicle, which makes further statistical inference obsolete.

9.2.6 Actual and Attempted Theft of Vehicle: West Metropole

In the West Metro 9% of households were victim to actual or attempted theft of vehicle. The majority of these households were either Coloured (59%) or White (30%). Underreporting was 26% for Coloured households and 18% for White households. Underreporting is almost always linked to attempted theft of vehicle and the main reason for underreporting was ascribed to the incident not being viewed as important.

9.3 Hijacking of Vehicle

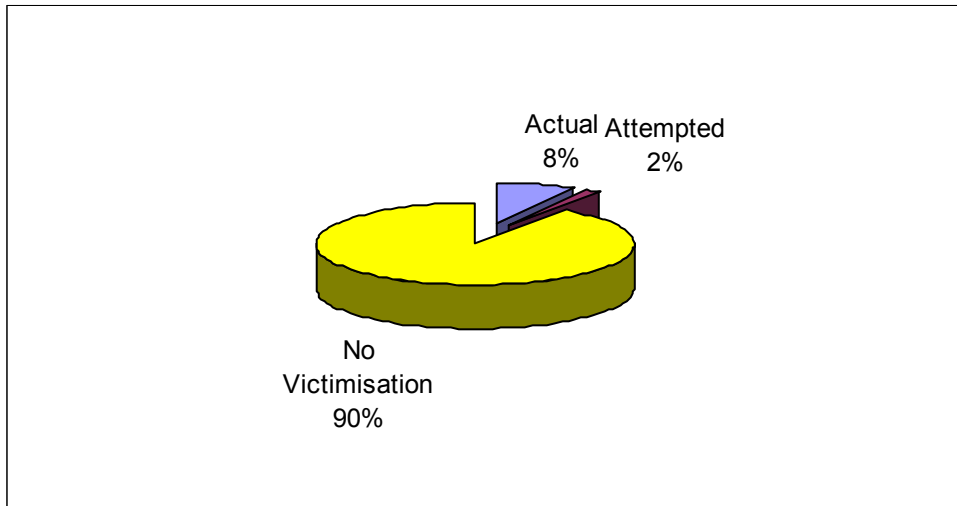
In the Western Cape 26 (0.6%) *households* had a vehicle hijacked during the period January 2001 to March 2002. Statistics South Africa found the national trend to be around 1%. Little can be deduced from such a small cluster, apart from the fact that all but one of the hijackings happened in one of the two metropolitan regions. Half of the victims were from white households (proportionally 0.7%) with six Coloured (proportionally 0.3%) and five Black (proportionally 0.9%) households falling victim to hijacking or attempted hijacking in the mentioned period. Almost all the hijackings were reported to the police, which correlate with the findings of the ISS survey (93%).

9.4 Theft

With regard to theft, data was collected from the respondent with respect to her/his personal experience as well as her/his knowledge pertaining to the victimisation of children resident in the household.

In the Western Cape 10% of all *respondents* interviewed fell victim to either actual (8%) or attempted (2%) theft during the period January 2001 to March 2002 (see figure 9.3). Statistics South Africa found the percentage for actual theft to be around 5%. The survey results indicate that proportionally 11% of Coloured, 5% of White and 3% of Black respondents fell victim to theft.

FIGURE 9.5: ACTUAL AND ATTEMPTED THEFT - RESPONDENT: WESTERN CAPE

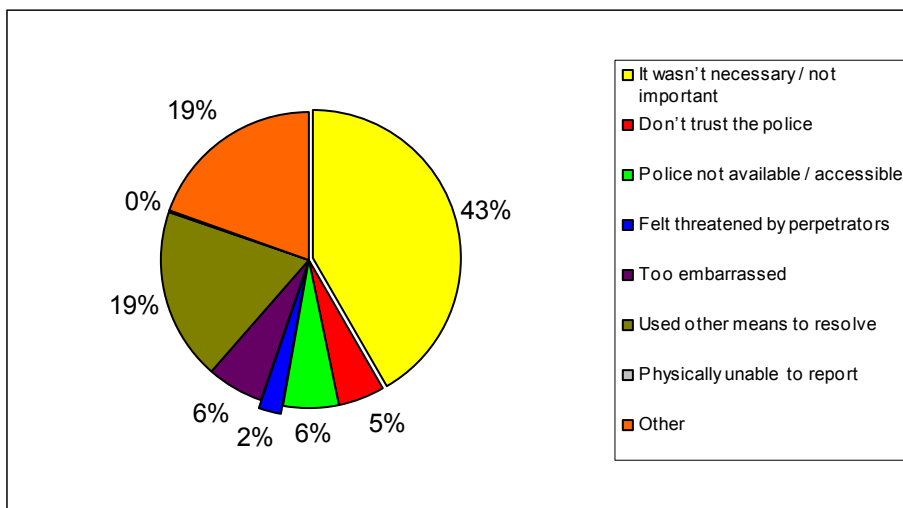


Almost sixty percent (57%) of respondents exposed to theft or attempted theft were male. Coloured males fell victim to theft or attempted theft in 57% of the incidents and White males fell victim to theft or attempted theft in 28% of the cases. The fact that males are more victimised than females was also apparent in the Statistics South Africa survey and that of ISS.

9.4.1 Underreporting: Actual and Attempted Theft

Underreporting for both actual and attempted theft is high at close to sixty percent (58%). This figure was as high as 72% on a national level – Statistics South Africa (1998). The main reason for underreporting (41%) is the fact that respondents viewed the incident as not being important. In 43% of the cases respondents underreported incidences of theft because it was not necessary and/or important. In 19% of cases other means was found to deal with it e.g. restitution. It is interesting to note that in approximately five percent (5%) of the case underreporting were ascribed to either being distrustful of the police or because of embarrassment with what has happened (see figure 9.6).

FIGURE 9.6: REASONS FOR UNDERREPORTING - THEFT: WESTERN CAPE



9.4.2 Reporting of Crime and Police Service: Actual and Attempted Theft

In cases where the crime was reported to the police, 60% of respondents perceived the police to have provided good service, compared to 30% case where respondents felt that the police provided bad service. In 49% of cases where respondents considered service by the police to have been good detectives visited them subsequent to the crime being reported to the police. In 24% of cases where respondents considered service by the police to have been bad, detectives visited them subsequent to the crime being reported to the police.

9.4.3 Actual and Attempted Theft: Children

Just over eight percent (8%) of households with children reported that at least one of the children in the household was a victim of theft during the survey period. It was indicated by respondents that 4 635 children, under the age of 18 years usually slept in 2102 of the households surveyed. Indications are that as much as seventy percent (70%) of such cases do not get reported to the police. This form of child victimisation seems to be more obvious in Coloured households (72%) and manifests itself predominantly in areas in the West Metro e.g. Grassy Park, Mitchells Plain and Philippi.

9.4.4 Actual and Attempted Theft: Boland Region

In the Boland 4% of respondents were victim to actual or attempted theft. The majority of these individuals were either White (54%) or Coloured (39%). In the case of White respondents, 26% of the incidents were attempted theft compared to 15% in the case of Coloured respondents. Underreporting was 51% in the case of Coloured respondents and 25% for White respondents. Underreporting was approximately the same for both attempted and actual theft and the main reason for underreporting was ascribed to the incident not being viewed as important.

9.4.5 Actual and Attempted Theft: East Metropole

In the East Metro 12% of respondents were victim to actual or attempted theft. Victimization was almost evenly split between Black (32%), Coloured (32%) and White (36%) respondents. In the case of all three population groups the ratio between attempted theft and actual theft, was close to one fifth. Underreporting was 70% in the case of Black respondents, 63% for Coloured respondents and 46% for Whites. The main reasons for underreporting were ascribed to the incident not being viewed as important and other means were used to resolve the issue.

9.4.6 Actual and Attempted Theft: Southern Cape

Only 3% respondents in the Southern Cape were victim to theft or attempted theft and as such limited useful statistical analysis is possible.

9.4.7 Actual and Attempted Theft: West Metropole

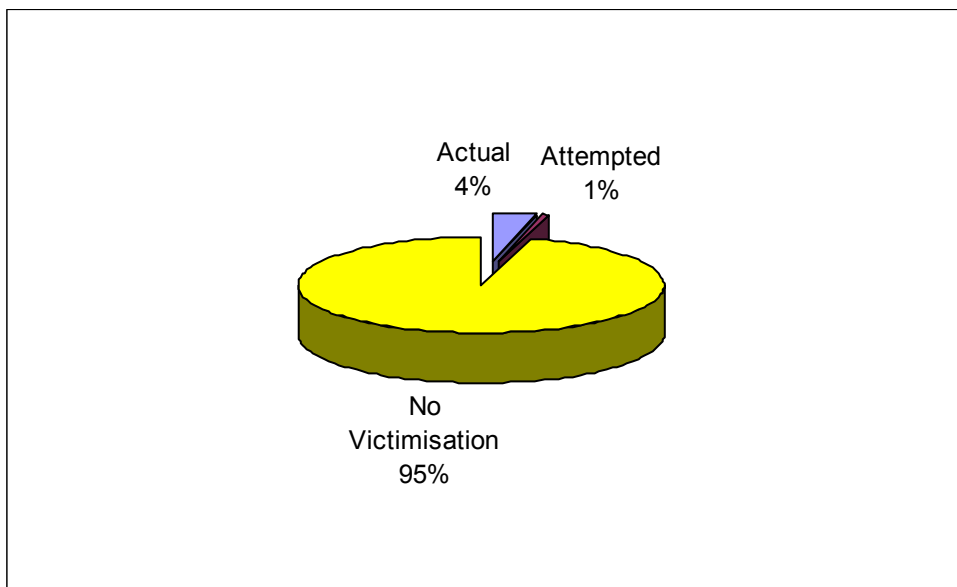
In the West Metro 22% of respondents were victim to actual or attempted theft. Victimization was split between Black (13%), White (22%) and Coloured (62%) respondents. No attempted theft was recorded for Black respondents and in the case of Coloured and White respondents 9% and 8% of the respondent who fell victim to this crime indicated that it was attempted theft. Underreporting was at 73% in the case of Black respondents, 72% for Coloured respondents and 46% for Whites. This same trend is apparent in the East Metro (underreporting was 70% in the case of Black respondents, 63% for Coloured respondents and 46% for Whites). The main reasons for underreporting were ascribed to the incident not being viewed as important and other means were used to resolve the issue.

9.5 Robbery

With regard to robbery, data was collected from the respondent with respect to her/his personal experience as well as her/his knowledge pertaining to the victimization of children resident in the household.

In the Western Cape 5% of all *respondents* interviewed fell victim to either actual (4%) or attempted (1%) robbery during the period January 2001 to March 2002 (see figure 9.4). Proportionally the incidence of Black and Coloured respondents falling victim to robbery or attempted robbery was the highest at 8%. This is in line with the findings of the ISS survey. Only 2% of White respondents fell victim to robbery or attempted robbery during the given period (this low percentage contradicts the findings of the ISS survey where the figure were 23%).

FIGURE 9.7: ACTUAL AND ATTEMPTED ROBBERY - RESPONDENT: WESTERN CAPE

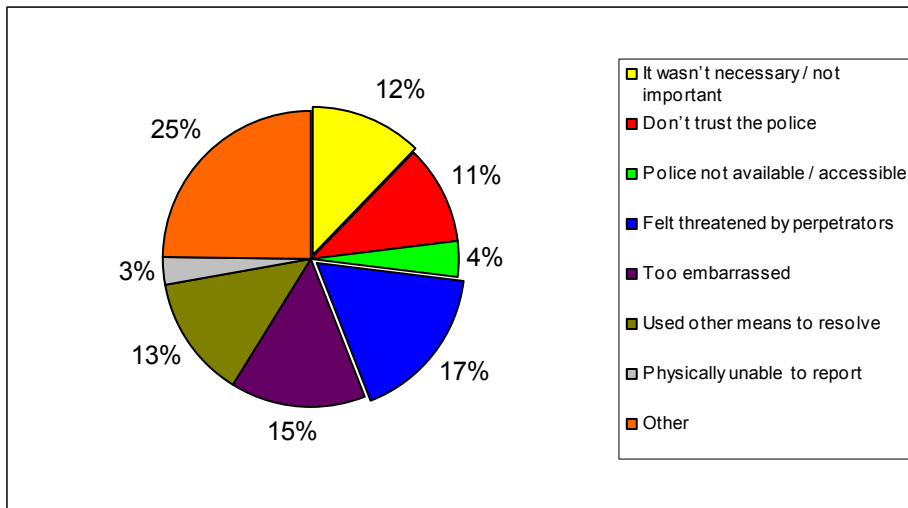


Just over two thirds (68%) of respondents exposed to robbery or attempted robbery were male. Coloured males fell victim to robbery or attempted robbery in 61% of the incidents and Black males fell victim to robbery or attempted robbery in 20% of the cases. In 29% of incidents respondents were positive that the perpetrator(s) were operating within a gang. Two-thirds (68%) of the victims were Coloured and lived in one of the two metropolitan areas. The same trend is apparent with children falling victim to robbery or attempted robbery.

9.5.1 Underreporting: Actual and Attempted Robbery

Underreporting for both actual and attempted robbery is relatively high at over sixty percent (63%) – the same trend was apparent in the ISS survey (47%) and that of Statistics South Africa (58%). The main reason for underreporting (38%) is because other means were found to deal with the crime e.g. restitution and community structures. In 17% of the incidents the respondents failed to report the crime because they felt threatened by the perpetrator. This is especially apparent in the responses of Coloured respondents resident in the East and West Metro and is almost without exception linked to gang activity. In 15% and 12% of the cases underreporting was because respondents felt either too shy (embarrassed) to report the crime or viewed it as too insignificant (unimportant). In 11% of the cases respondents did not trust the police enough to report the crime (see figure 9.8).

FIGURE 9.8: REASONS FOR UNDERREPORTING - ROBBERY: WESTERN CAPE



9.5.2 Reporting of Crime and Police Service: Actual and Attempted Robbery

In cases where the crime was reported to the police one third (33%) of respondents perceived the police to have provided good service compared to 26% case where respondents felt that the police provided bad service. This is in line with findings of the Statistics South Africa and ISS surveys. In 66% of cases were respondents considered service by the police to have been good, detectives visited them subsequent to the crime being reported to the police. In 40% of cases were respondents considered service by the police to have been bad, detectives visited them subsequent to the crime being reported to the police.

9.5.3 Actual and Attempted Robbery: Children

Five percent (5%) of households with children reported that at least one of the children in the household was a victim of robbery or attempted robbery during the survey period. It was indicated by respondents that 4 635 children, under the age of 18 years usually slept in 2102 of the households surveyed. Indications are that as much as sixty percent (61%) of such cases do not get reported to the police. This form of child victimisation seems to be more obvious in Coloured households (79%) and manifests itself predominantly in areas in the West Metro e.g. Grassy Park, Mitchells Plain and Philippi.

9.5.4 Actual and Attempted Robbery: Boland Region

Only 1% of respondents in Boland were victim to robbery or attempted robbery and as such limited useful statistical analysis is possible in the region/area.

9.5.5 Actual and Attempted Robbery: East Metropole

In the East Metro 5% of respondents were victim to actual or attempted robbery. Victimization was predominantly split between Black (38%) and Coloured (48%) respondents. In both cases the ratio, attempted robbery to actual robbery, was close to one fifth. Underreporting was 88% in the case of Black respondents and 55% for Coloured respondents. In the case of Black respondents underreporting can be ascribed to the incident being viewed as unimportant and the use of other means to resolve the issue. The main reason for underreporting in the case of Coloured respondents was fear for the perpetrator(s).

9.5.6 Actual and Attempted Robbery: Southern Cape

Only 1% of respondents in the Southern Cape were victim to robbery or attempted robbery and such limited figures make useful statistical analysis impossible.

9.5.7 Actual and Attempted Robbery: East Metropole

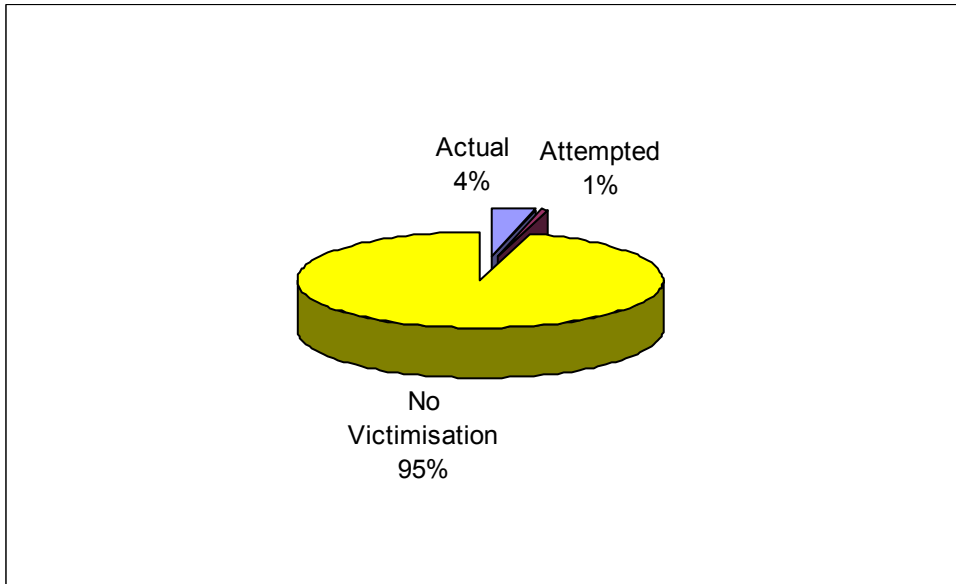
In the West Metro 12% of respondents were victim to actual or attempted robbery. Victimization was split between White (14%), Black (17%) and Coloured (66%) respondents. In the case of Black respondents attempted robbery constituted 14% of total incidents compared to 28% and 2% respectively for White and Coloured respondents. Underreporting was one third (33%) in the case of Black respondents and close to two thirds (65%) for Coloured respondents. In the case of White respondents, half (50%) of all incidents were underreported. In the case of both Black and White respondents, underreporting can be attributed to the use of other means to resolve the incident/problem. In the case of Coloured respondents, reasons for underreporting were mainly fear of the perpetrator (22%) and embarrassment (30%).

9.6 Assault

With regard to assault, data was collected from the respondent with respect to her/his personal experience as well as her/his knowledge pertaining to the victimisation of children resident in the household.

In the Western Cape 4% of all *respondents* interviewed fell victim to either actual (3%) or attempted (1%) assault during the period January 2001 to March 2002 (see figure 9.5) – this correlates with the findings of Statistics South Africa. The survey results indicate that proportionally 6% of Coloured, 5% of Black and 1% of White respondents fell victim to assault or attempted assault.

Figure 9.9: Actual and Attempted Assault - Respondent: Western Cape

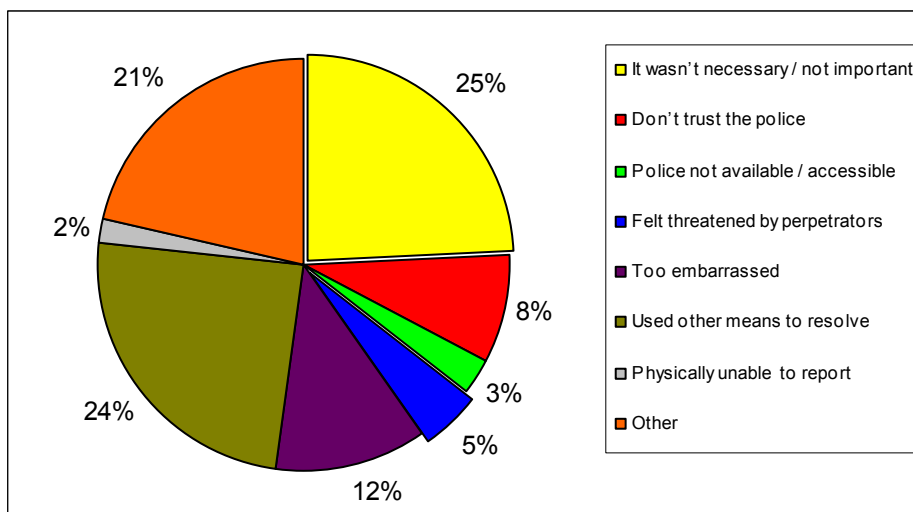


Just over fifty percent (56%) of respondents exposed to assault or attempted assault were male. This correlates with previous research. Coloured males fell victim to assault or attempted assault in 70% of the incidents. In one-third (32%) of incidents respondents were positive that the perpetrator(s) were operating within a gang. Sixty one percent (61%) of the victims of actual or attempted assault were Coloured and lived in one of the two metropolitan areas.

9.6.1 Underreporting: Actual and Attempted Assault

Underreporting for both actual and attempted assault is high at almost sixty percent (59%). For the Statistics South Africa survey (1998) the figure was 43%. The main reason for underreporting (25%) is because it was not viewed as important. In 24% of cases other means was found to deal with the crime e.g. restitution. In 12% of the incidents the respondents failed to report the crime because they felt too embarrassed and (see figure 9.8).

FIGURE 9.10: REASONS FOR UNDERREPORTING - ASSAULT: WESTERN CAPE



9.6.2 Reporting of Crime and Police Service: Actual and Attempted Assault

In cases where the crime was reported to the police, two thirds (67%) of respondents perceived the police to have provided good service compared to 28% case where respondents felt that the police provided bad service. In the survey by Statistics South Africa satisfaction levels were around 26% and for the study conducted by ISS dissatisfaction was 70%. In 48% of cases were respondents considered service by the police to have been good, detectives visited them subsequent to the crime being reported to the police. In 22% of cases where respondents considered service by the police to have been bad, detectives visited them subsequent to the crime being reported to the police

9.6.3 Actual and Attempted Assault: Children

Five percent (5%) of households with children reported at least one of the children in the household being a victim of assault during the survey period. It was indicated by respondents that 4 635 children, under the age of 18 years usually slept in 2102 of the households surveyed. More than two thirds (70%) of such cases do not get reported to the police. This form of child victimisation seems to be more obvious in Coloured and (75%) and Black (17%) households and manifests itself predominantly in areas in the West Metro.

9.6.4 Actual and Attempted Assault: Boland Region

In the Boland 2% of respondents were victim to actual or attempted assault. The majority of these individuals were either White (29%) or Coloured (63%) and underreporting was on average 40%.

9.6.5 Actual and Attempted Assault: East Metropole

In the East Metro 5% of respondents were victim to actual or attempted assault. Victimisation was predominantly split between Black (17%) and White (20%) respondents on the one side and Coloured (61%) respondents on the other. In the case of Coloured respondents 20% of the incidents were attempted assault and underreporting was at 52%.

9.6.6 Actual and Attempted Assault: Eastern Cape

Only 2% of respondents in the Southern Cape was victim to assault or attempted assault and no limited useful statistical analysis is possible.

9.6.7 Actual and Attempted Assault: West Metropole

In the West Metro 9% of respondents were victim to actual or attempted assault. Victimization was predominantly split between Black (20%) and White (15%) respondents on the one side and Coloured (60%) respondents on the other. In the case of Coloured respondents 14% of the incidents were attempted assault and underreporting was at 86%. The main reason for underreporting (53%) is because other means was found to deal with the assault. In 22% of the incidents the respondents failed to report the crime because they felt too embarrassed and in 20% the matter was not seen as important enough to report.

9.7 Murder

Forty three murders (1%) compared to 0.5% for the Statistics South Africa survey were recorded amongst the *households* surveyed in the Western Cape and no underreporting of such incidents was documented. Proportionally the incidence of Black households falling victim to murder was the highest at 2% followed by Coloured households at 1.5% and Whites at 0.3%. According to police statistics for the period January 2000 till March 2001 a total of 3981 murders were reported in the Western Cape.

Most respondents (65%) were of the opinion that the SAPS provided good service with regard to this matter. For both the ISS (67%) and the Statistics South Africa (63%) survey dissatisfaction levels were substantially higher. Respondents indicated that as far as they know case numbers were provided in 77% of the cases and detectives contacted the household subsequent to the murder in 67% of the murders. Arrests were made in 61% of the cases and in 59% charges were laid. In 51% of the murders the household knew the identity of the murderer.

9.8 Abduction of Children

Only ten cases of child abduction were recorded for the whole of the Western Cape and because of the relative small number, no statistical analysis on this phenomenon was done. One could however add that only in four of these cases the police were informed of the abduction, and on two counts indications were that the police were not informed because they were not trusted.

9.9 Rape and Sexual Assault

With regard to rape and sexual assault, data was collected from the respondent with respect to her/his personal experience as well as her/his knowledge pertaining to the victimisation of children resident in the household.

For the whole of the Western Cape 18 incidents of rape and sexual assault of *respondents* were recorded. It is an accepted international trend that such crimes are underreported during victim surveys. Proportionally the incidence of Coloured respondents falling victim to rape and sexual assault is disproportionately high with 15 respondents. This trend was also apparent in the ISS survey. According to police

statistics for the period January 2000 to March 2001 a total of 3183 rapes or attempted rapes and 3493 incidents of indecent assault were reported in the Western Cape.

Twenty incidents (0.5%) of rape and sexual assault of children were recorded for the Western Cape as a whole (It was indicated by respondents that 4 635 children, under the age of 18 years usually slept in 2102 of the households surveyed). Of these 20 crimes only nine were reported to the police and in 4 cases respondents were of the opinion that the police offered good service. Proportionally the incidence of Coloured and Black children falling victim to rape and sexual assault is relative high with 13 Coloured children (proportionally 0.7%) and five Black children (proportionally 0.9%). According to police statistics for the period January 2000 till March 2001 a total of 4526 rapes or attempted rapes of children were reported in the Western Cape.

10 MULTIPLE VICTIMISATION

Multiple victimisation was apparent during the Household Victim Survey. Respondents were only asked, in detail, about their most recent experience of crime and as such reliable data for repeat victimisation for the same crime is not available. Multiple victimisation trends with respect to the whole spectrum of crime were however done. The most prominent instances of multiple victimisations were within the metropolitan areas.

In the East Metro 12% of *households*, which were burgled also, fell victim to theft of vehicle. Of these households, 38% were Coloured. One third (33%) of the households who experienced a burglary also claim to have experienced theft, 38% of households were either Coloured or White. Twelve percent (12%) of households who experienced robbery also fell victim to assault. In forty percent (40%) of cases the respondents were either Black or Coloured.

In the West Metro 13% of *households*, which were burgled also, fell victim to theft of vehicle, of these households, 40% were Coloured. Thirty six percent (36%) of the households who experienced a burglary also claim to have experienced theft, 59% of households were Coloured. During the ISS survey it was also found that Coloureds in the metropolitan areas are disproportionately at risk of multiple victimisation. Twenty eight percent (28%) of households who experienced robbery also fell victim to assault. In fifty seven percent (57%) of cases the respondents were Coloured.

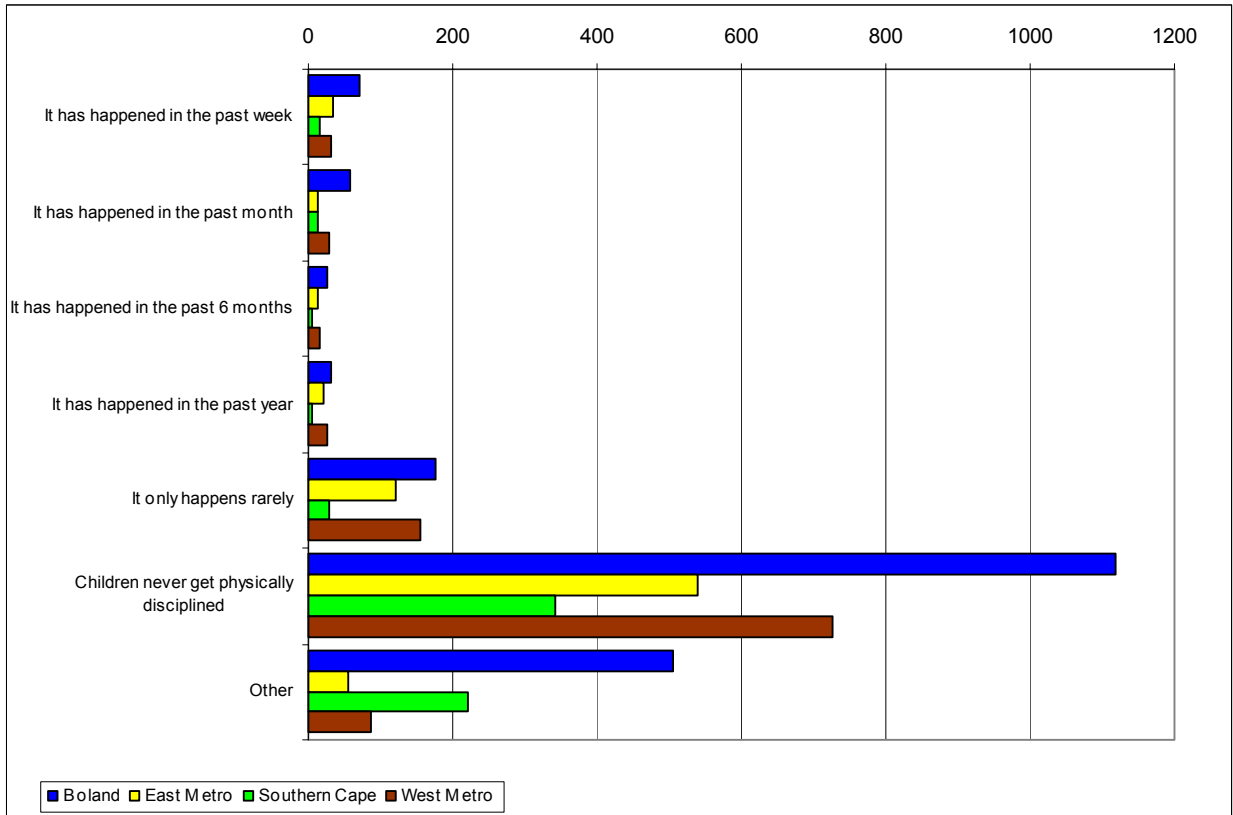
11 EXPERIENCE OF VIOLENCE/AGGRESSION IN THE FAMILY

In an attempt to develop an index for violence/aggression in the family respondents were asked two questions:

- *When was the last time a child in this household was smacked, beaten or given a hiding?* (No parents, in some cases, were asked about the experience of violence/aggression of children in the household. This was because of the sampling method used - see paragraph 4.3); and
- *When was the last time an adult woman in this household was smacked or beaten by a boy or a man in this house?*

The survey shows that in one fifth (20%) of households in the Western Cape, children still get smacked, beaten or receive hidings (see figure 11.1). In most of these cases the frequency is however low at between “rarely” and “once a year”. In the case of Whites, it happens in proportionally 22% of households. For Black and Coloured households it is proportionally at 13% and 25% respectively. In 19% of households respondents did not answer the question.

FIGURE 11.1: CHILDREN BEING SMACKED, BEATEN OR WHO RECEIVED A HIDING



In those households (N=1355) inhabited by adult women and men 14% of respondents reported woman get smacked or beaten.

12 COMMUNITY COHESION (CC)

A community cohesion index has been developed and is included in each one of the micro reports (see annexure B). The index is used to shed some light on the perception of safety, crime trends and police visibility and effectiveness. This index is an attempt to qualify the subjective perception of individuals. As a variable, the community cohesion index seeks to measure the degree of cohesion between household members and those living in the same neighbourhood in other households. Community cohesion is operationalised as the extent to which community members trust each other, share common values and are willing to help each other in tangible ways. The measure used in this study is based on Earls and Buka (2000).

The Community Cohesion Index (CC) for the whole of the Western Cape is 76%. In the Southern Cape the CC is the highest at 80% followed by the Boland with 78%. The CC for the East and West Metropole is 73%.

13 SAFETY

Ninety percent (90%) of respondents feel safe or fairly safe walking around where they live during the daytime (see table 13.1). This percentage is the highest for the Southern Cape and Boland with 95% and 94% respectively. In the East and West Metropole the figures is 84%. Proportionally the lowest percentages were recorded for White households in the Metropolitan areas.

Table 13.1: Experience of Safety: Daytime

How safe do you feel walking in the area where you live during the day?						
Region	TOTAL	1=very safe	2=fairly safe	3=bit unsafe	4=very unsafe	Other
Boland	1985	1448	415	72	35	15
East Metro	794	350	318	83	28	15
Southern Cape	629	472	124	23	8	2
West Metro	1072	446	459	104	49	14
	4480	2716	1316	282	120	46

Fifty six percent (56%) of respondents in the whole of the Western Cape feel safe or fairly safe walking around where they live during the evening (see table 13.2). For the Southern Cape and Boland regions this percentage is relatively high at 70% and 67%. In the East and West Metropole figures are 40% and 36%. Proportionally the lowest percentages were recorded for White households in the Metropolitan areas. The percentage difference between White (37%) and Coloured (58%) households feeling safe at night for the West Metro is relatively high at 21%. The same tendency is apparent in the East Metro.

Table 13.2: Experience of Safety: After Dark

How safe do you feel walking in the area where you live after dark?						
Region	TOTAL	1=very safe	2=fairly safe	3=bit unsafe	4=very unsafe	Other
Boland	1985	802	529	393	243	18
East Metro	794	105	211	275	186	17
Southern Cape	629	294	143	116	71	5
West Metro	1072	111	273	384	284	20
	4480	1312	1156	1168	784	60

In the case of the more "rural" areas (Boland and Southern Cape) the shift between daytime and night time perceived safety for respondents vary between 25% and 27%. In the Metropolitan areas (East and West) the shift is between 44% and 49%. More detail on these shifts is given per police station in the micro reports (see annexure B).

14 CRIME TRENDS

Respondents' perceptions regarding crime trends were determined by asking them *Do you think the level of crime in your area has changed since 1996?* The result to this question is summarised in Table 14.1.

Table 14.1: Crime Trends

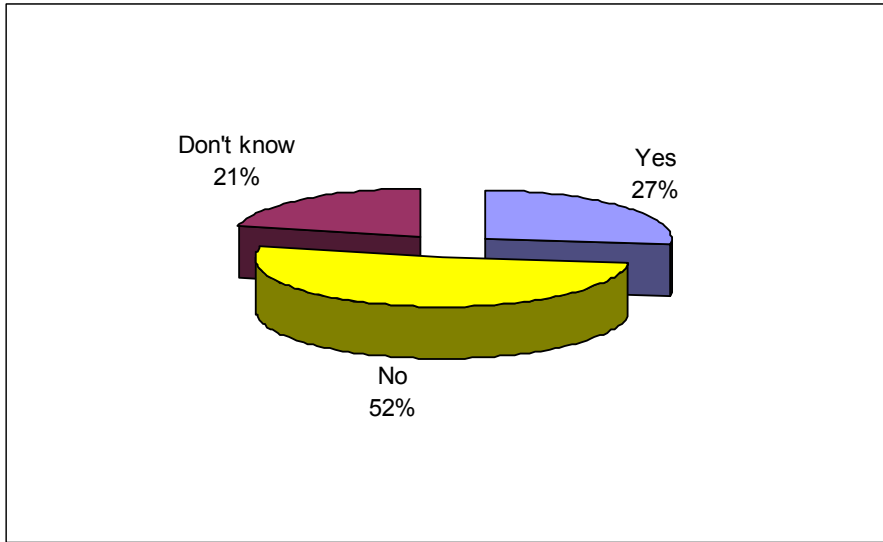
		Do you think the level of crime in your area has changed since 1996?						
Region	TOTAL	1=Increased a lot	2=Increased a little	3=Decreased a little	4=Decreased a lot	5=Stayed the same	6=Don't know	Other
Boland	1985	741	440	142	72	321	236	33
East Metro	794	267	156	66	58	88	127	32
Southern Cape	629	244	106	22	20	132	101	4
West Metro	1072	353	220	129	59	106	161	44
	4480	1605	922	359	209	647	625	113

Well over fifty percent (57%) of respondents in the Western Cape felt that crime has increased since 1996. This is in line with the findings of both the ISS and Statistics South Africa Survey and this trend is apparent amongst all population groups. Only 19% of respondents felt that crime has decreased since 1996. More detail is provided in the micro reports.

Table 14.2: Is government doing a good job at fighting crime?

		Do you think the Government is doing a good job fighting crime?		
Region	TOTAL	1=Yes	2=No	3=Don't know
Boland	1985	531	1043	411
East Metro	794	188	408	198
Southern Cape	629	210	292	127
West Metro	1072	284	564	224
	4480	1213	2307	960

FIGURE 14.1: IS GOVERNMENT DOING A GOOD JOB AT FIGHTING CRIME?



Just over half (52%) of all respondents felt that the government is not doing a good job at fighting crime. Only 27% of respondents felt that government is doing a good job at fighting crime (see table 14.2 and figure 14.1). In the East Metro amongst Black respondents this figure was as low as 16%. More detail is provided per police station in annexure B.

15 POLICE VISIBILITY AND EFFECTIVENESS

15.1 Police Visibility

Police visibility is always a contentious issue. In this survey individuals were specifically prompted to determine how visible they think the police are (see table 15.1). More detail is provided per police station in annexure B.

Table 15.1: Police Visibility

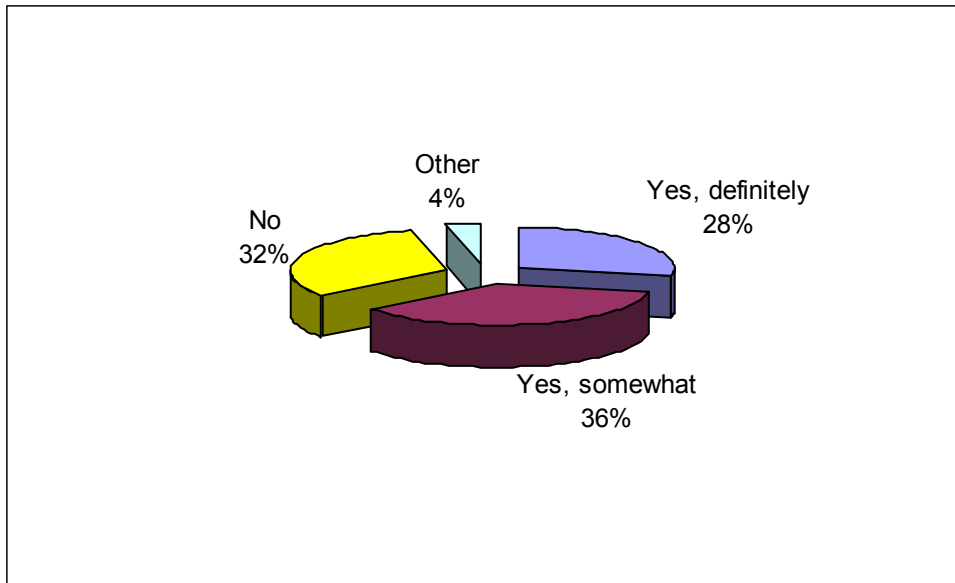
		How often do you see a police member <u>in uniform</u> in your area?					
Region	TOTAL	1=at least once a day	2=at least once a week	3=at least once a month	4=less than once a month	5=never	Other
Boland	1985	848	424	163	157	321	72
East Metro	794	264	177	94	67	152	40
Southern Cape	629	255	130	67	45	101	31
West Metro	1072	464	204	83	101	169	51
	4480	1831	935	407	370	743	194

Just over sixty percent (62%) of respondents claim to see the police at least once a week. Twenty five percent (25%) of respondents see a police member in uniform less than once a month or never. Police visibility is the highest for Coloured households in the West Metro with 70% of households seeing a police member in uniform at least once a week. Visibility is the lowest amongst White and Black households in the West Metro with respectively 32% and 30% of households seeing a police member in uniform less than once a month or never.

15.2 Police Effectiveness

Two-thirds (65%) of respondents believe that the police have had an impact on reducing crime (see figure 15.1). During the Statistics South Africa and ISS surveys figures for the Western Cape were 54% and 53% respectively. In the Southern Cape and Boland police effectiveness is perceived to be as high as 79% and 74%. In the West Metropole the figure is relatively low at 47%. The percentage for the East Metropole is 55%. The main reasons for police ineffectiveness as sighted by respondents are a lack of resources (30%), Laziness and unwillingness (20%), corruption (16%) and the fact that they do not come into certain areas (12%). This correlates with findings of the ISS survey for Cape Town.

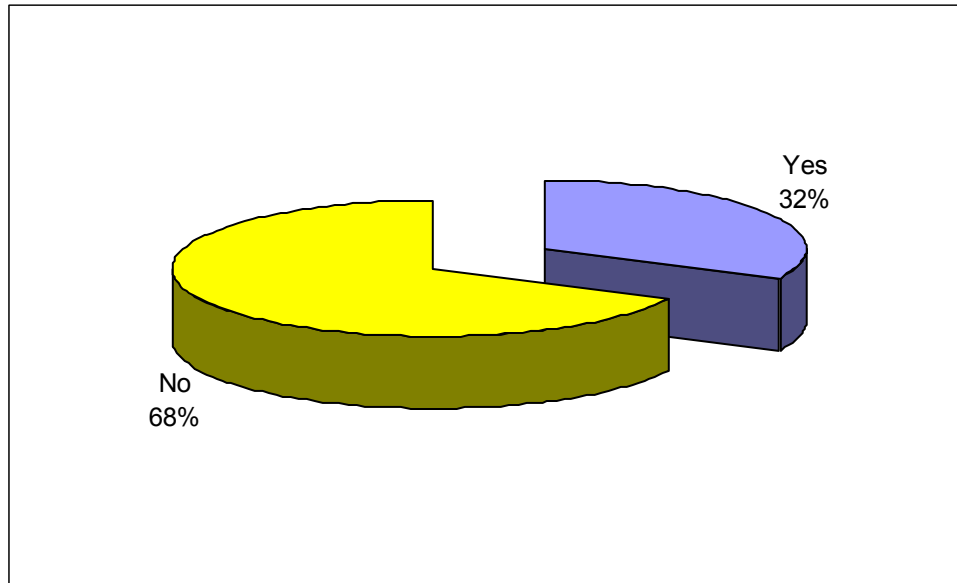
FIGURE 15.1: POLICE EFFECTIVENESS



16 GANGS AND DRUGS

Gangs and drugs are two factors that impact on individuals' perception of safety and are often interrelated. During the survey an attempt was made to frame gang and drug activity in order to get some sort of profile for the province as a whole, each one of the regions and every police station. In the micro reports (see annexure B), more detail on this issue is presented.

FIGURE 16.1: GANGS IN AREAS



From figure 16.1 it is clear that gangs are present throughout the Western Cape. One-third (32%) of respondents indicated that there are gangs in the area where they live. In the Southern Cape and Boland the percentages were 26% and 31%. In the metropolitan areas the percentages were slightly higher with 35% in the East Metropole and 37% in the West Metropole.

The smoking of dagga is the most visible form of drug use in the Western Cape with 45% of respondents having seen dagga being smoked in their area. In the West Metropole it is 50%, followed by Boland at 44% and the East Metropole and Southern Cape at respectively 42% and 39%. Twenty four percent (24%) of respondents claim to know where people buy dagga in their area. In the West Metropole this figure is as high as 30%. More detail is provided per police station in annexure B.

According to 21% of the respondents interviewed Mandrax is visibly smoked in their area. Fourteen percent (14%) of respondents indicated that they know where the drug is bought. The visible use of Crack Cocaine for the Western Cape is 8% with 7% of respondents indicating that they know where to buy the drug.

17 SURVEY CHALLENGES AND LIMITATIONS

This survey has to an extent overcome some of the limitations identified during the Exit Poll of November 2001 in that the focus shifted to police visibility beyond the Community Service Centre (CSC) and service delivery with respect to victims of crime. The following survey challenges and limitations are apparent:

- Underreporting is obvious with respect to violent crime towards women and children and as such the usability of data in this regard was limited. The ability to tap into personalised experiences within houses where privacy was often at a premium was a challenge;
- Tender specifications determined the parameters of this survey;

- No parents, in some cases, were asked about the victimisation of children in the household. This was because of the sampling method used (see paragraph 4.3);
- The accurate recall of information/detail may differ between respondents;
- The crimes selected for discussion were limited and may not necessarily cover all crimes affecting a selected respondent or household; and
- The ability of fieldworkers to gain access to households and to build a rapport may have differed (even though great care was taken to skill fieldworkers adequately – see paragraph 4.4) thus affecting the reliability of data.

18 FUTURE RESEARCH

Part of the aim of survey was to collect information on the victimisation of children in the Western Cape. Given the concerns regarding exposure of children to crime and violence, the Department needs to undertake a systematic victim survey in which children are the respondents.

19 CONCLUSION

Pertaining to the main issues discussed in this report the following conclusions could be made:

- i) *Measures of protection against crime/victimisation per household (Household protection)*
Households in the Western Cape do take measure to protect themselves on an individual/household level. There is also some indication that neighbourhood watch is often the preferred form of community mobilisation. The Department and SAPS should look for creative means to augment this.
- ii) *Knowledge of Community Police Forums (CPF's)*
In the Western Cape as a whole 98% of respondents did not know about the existence of a CPF in their police area/region and 38% of respondents had no idea what a CPF is.
- iii) *Experience of crime per household for the period January 2001 till March 2002*
Apart from the fact that victimisation is real to a large percentage of the Western Cape population the most revealing fact pertaining to the survey is the high levels of underreporting that is obvious for most crimes. If one realises that reported crime is one of the variables used in the allocation of police resources this issue becomes even more alarming.
 - Home burglary;
In the Western Cape 12% of all households fell victim to either actual (9%) or attempted (3%) burglary during the period January 2001 to March 2002 and underreporting for both actual and attempted burglary is relatively high at close to a third of all incidents.
 - Theft of vehicle;
In the Western Cape 5% of all households fell victim to either actual or attempted theft of vehicle during the period January 2001 to March 2002. Underreporting is close to one third (32%) and in most cases attempted theft of vehicle.
 - Hijacking of vehicle;

In the Western Cape 1% of all households had a vehicle hijacked during the survey period January 2001 to March 2002. Little can be deduced from such a small cluster, apart from the fact that all but one of the hijackings happened in one of the two metropolitan regions.

- Theft;
In the Western Cape 10% of all respondents interviewed fell victim to either actual (8%) or attempted (2%) theft during the period January 2001 to March 2002. Underreporting for both actual and attempted theft is high at close to sixty percent (58%). Just over eight percent (8%) of respondents knew of children in the household being victim to theft. Indications are that as much as seventy percent (70%) of such cases do not get reported to the police.
- Robbery;
In the Western Cape 5% of all respondents interviewed fell victim to either actual (4%) or attempted (1%) robbery during the period January 2001 to March 2002. Underreporting for both actual and attempted robbery is relatively high at over sixty percent (63%). Five percent (5%) of respondents knew of children in the household being victim to theft. Indications are that as much as sixty percent (61%) of such cases do not get reported to the police
- Assault;
In the Western Cape 4% of all respondents interviewed fell victim to either actual (3%) or attempted (1%) assault during the period January 2001 to March 2002 (see figure 9.5). Underreporting for both actual and attempted assault is high at almost sixty percent (59%). Five percent (5%) of respondents knew of children in the household being assaulted during the indicated period. More than two thirds (70%) of such cases do not get reported to the police.
- Murder;
Forty three murders (1%) were recorded amongst the households surveyed in the Western Cape and no underreporting of such incidents was documented.
- Abduction of children in the household;
Only ten cases of child abduction were recorded for the whole of the Western Cape and because of the relative small number, no statistical analysis on this phenomenon was done.
- Rape and sexual assault
For the whole of the Western Cape 18 incidents of rape and sexual assault of respondents were recorded. Proportionally the incidence of Coloured respondents falling victim to rape and sexual assault is disproportionately high with 15 respondents. Twenty incidents (0.5%) of rape and sexual assault of children were recorded for the Western Cape as a whole. Of these 20 crimes only nine were reported to the police, thus one out of two.

iv) *Multiple victimisation*

The most prominent instances of multiple victimisations were within the Coloured households in the metropolitan areas.

v) *Experience of aggression/violence in the household*

The survey shows that in one fifth (20%) of households in the Western Cape, children still get smacked, beaten or receive hidings. In most of these cases the frequency is however low at between “rarely” and “once a year”. In 14%

of households adult woman get smacked or beaten. More intensive and focussed research needs to be undertaken in this regard.

vi) *Community cohesion*

A community cohesion index has been developed and is included in each one of the micro reports. The index is used to shed some light on the perception of safety, crime trends, police visibility and effectiveness.

vii) *Safety*

Ninety percent (90%) of respondents feel safe or fairly safe walking around where they live during the daytime. Almost sixty percent (57%) of respondents in the Western Cape feel safe or fairly safe walking around where they live after dark.

viii) *Crime trends*

Well over fifty percent (57%) of respondents in the Western Cape felt that crime has increased since 1996. Only 19% of respondents felt that crime has decreased since 1996.

ix) *Police visibility effectiveness*

Just over sixty percent (62%) of respondents claim to see the police at least once a week. Twenty five percent (25%) of respondents see a police member in uniform less than once a month or never. Police visibility is the highest for Coloured households in the West Metro with 70% of households seeing a police member in uniform at least once a week. Visibility is the lowest amongst White and Black households in the West Metro with respectively 32% and 30% of households seeing a police member in uniform less than once a month or never.

Two thirds (65%) of respondents believe that the police have had an impact on reducing crime. In the Southern Cape and Boland police effectiveness is perceived to be as high as 79% and 74%. In the West Metropole the figure is relatively low at 47%. The percentage for the East Metropole is 55%. The main reasons for police ineffectiveness as sighted by respondents are a lack of resources (30%), laziness and unwillingness (20%), corruption (16%) and the fact that they do not come into certain areas (12%).

x) *Gangs and drugs*

One-third (32%) of respondents indicated that there are gangs in the area where they live. In the Southern Cape and Boland the percentages were 26% and 31%. In the metropolitan areas the percentages were slightly higher with 35% in the East Metropole and 37% in the West Metropole.

The smoking of dagga is the most visible form of drug use in the Western Cape with 45% of respondents having seen dagga being smoked in their area. In the West Metropole it is 50%, followed by Boland at 44% and the East Metropole and Southern Cape at respectively 42% and 39%. Twenty four percent (24%) of respondents claim to know where people buy dagga. According to 21% of the respondent Mandrax is visibly smoked in their area. Fourteen percent (14%) of respondents indicated that they know where the drug is bought. The visible use of Crack Cocaine for the Western Cape is 8% with 7% of respondents indicating that they know where to buy the drug.

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