Western Cape Government

Community Safety

BETTER TOGETHER.

REPORT ON THE WESTERN CAPE POLICING
NEEDS AND PRIORITIES

2013/2014

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Executive Summary

The 2013/14 Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP) consultation was implemented in the 25 police clusters and attracted 2 282 key stakeholders and decision makers in the field of safety and security in the province. The following stakeholders were reached: South African Police Service (SAPS), Community Police Forum (CPF), Neighbourhood Watches (NHW), National and Provincial Government departments[1], Non-Governmental Organisations, Faith-based Organisations, Business Organisations, Local Ward Councillors, Victim Support Room members, Youth formations, Municipal Managers and members of the community. The holistic approach adopted to identify the 2013/14 PNP was the first of its kind, and it yielded a desired result in terms of identifying the causes, motivators, opportunities for crime per police precinct and per cluster in the province. This approach was in line with the whole-of-society concept which stresses that safety is everyone's responsibility.

The findings show that although there are multiple causes of crime in the Province, the three main **causes** are substance abuse, unemployment and poverty. Interestingly, substance abuse and unemployment are the two factors perceived to be the **motivators** for crime alongside need for money. Factors that create **opportunities** for crime in the province include Individual/public negligence, substance abuse, poor street lights, and unattended and empty buildings. What is evident is that substance abuse is seen to be a factor in all three facets of the conceptual model to understand crime at provincial, police cluster and police precinct level, thus confirming the drug problem in the Western Cape. This trend is not surprising – the Western Cape accounted for 47% of the national drug related crime in 2010/11, 44% in 2011/12 and 40% in 2012/13. The results of the study, though, show that the causes, opportunities and motivators for committing crime are not as simple as presented in the conceptual model to understand crime. Understanding the link between crime and its causes is more complex and complicated than it is often perceived to be. There is a fine line between these three factors of the conceptual model, hence there is an overlap.

In terms of the safety needs of the Province, the following factors have been cited: the lack of or poor street lights; prevalence of substance abuse; lack of employment opportunities; unattended open public spaces; unattended empty buildings; bushy areas; lack of police visibility; lack of police resources; liquor outlets; an ineffective and inefficient criminal justice system; poor training and capacitation of both NHW and CPF structures; lack of promotion of an integrated approach to policing; the proliferation of scrapyards; and lack of regulation of spaza shops.

The report identifies relevant institutions that should address the above mentioned safety needs. It concludes that the policing and safety needs of the Province are not the exclusive responsibility of the law enforcement agencies alone, but everyone's responsibility. Furthermore, the policing needs of the Province seem to be premised largely on drug prevalence and the subsequent misuse thereof. This calls for immediate and sustained action in the context of the whole-of-society approach. The institutions identified should redirect their resources in response to the community needs in order to address crime.

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[1] Department of Justice and Constitutional Development (DoJ&CD), Department of Education, Department of Correctional Services, Department of Social Development, Department of Home Affairs

POLICING NEEDS AND PRIORITIES (PNP) 2013/2014
PROVINCIAL REPORT

1.   Introduction and Background

The PNP report provides an overview of the constitutional and legislative framework, the Provincial Strategic Objective 5: Increasing Safety (PSO 5) conceptual model, root causes of crime, motivation to commit crime and opportunities to commit crime. The model demonstrates the complex nature of crime, which suggests interrelated safety interventions in line with the whole-of-society principle. Furthermore, the report briefly outlines project objectives, methodological approaches, analysis undertaken, and police cluster–specific findings, which identify the root causes, motivators and opportunities for crime. The policing needs are identified and aligned to those relevant organisations best suited to respond to these safety needs. In conclusion, key issues emanating from discussions are briefly summarized and recommendations are made highlighting possible solutions.

Section 206 (1) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa states that the Cabinet Minister responsible for policing must determine the national policing policy after consulting the provincial governments and taking into account the policing needs and priorities of the provinces as determined by the provincial executives. The identification of the PNP is also mandated by Section 18.1(c) of the South African Police Service Act, No. 68 of 1995, which specifies that one of the objectives of a Community Police Forum (CPF) is to promote "co-operation between the service and the community in fulfilling the needs of the community regarding policing". Thus, the police should ensure that the services rendered are transparent and in line with the identified PNP. In fulfilment and support of this mandate, the Chief Directorate: Civilian Oversight annually facilitates the identification of PNPs in the Western Cape in consultation with local communities. The objective of the PNP project is to improve police accountability, transparency and, more importantly, to influence resource allocation. The PNP identified enables the CPFs to exercise their civilian oversight role by ensuring that the policing operational priorities are aligned with the identified PNP in their local area.

Crime statistics are no longer the only reliable source of information in understanding the safety trends in communities or influencing resource allocation. Underreporting and late release of the crime statistics are two reasons worth citing. The underlying principle for identifying the PNP is to gain a more comprehensive understanding of what communities identify and perceive as their policing needs and priorities. The PNPs are meant to inform resource allocation based on specific needs identified by communities – rather than a one-size-fits-all approach – in an attempt to promote the allocation of limited resources to where they are most needed.

The PNP report will be presented to the Provincial Minister of Community Safety for endorsement and the Standing Committee on Community Safety and Cultural Affairs. The latter may provide the SAPS Provincial Commissioner an opportunity to respond to safety issues raised in the report, after which the report will be submitted to the National Minister for Police and Minister and Members of Executive Council (MINMEC) in order to be incorporated into the SAPS Annual Performance Plans. The PNP project cycle is guided by the legislative[2] and Constitutional[3] framework to assist the Department of Community Safety in executing its objective to "increase safety" within the Western Cape Province.

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[2] See section 18(1)(c) of the South African Police Service (SAPS) Act, No. 68 of 1995. Also see section 23(6) of the Western Cape Community Safety Act, No. 3 of 2013

[3] Section 206(1) of the Constitution, Act 108 of 1996

2.   Constitutional and Legislative Framework

Section 206 (1) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa stipulates that the Cabinet Minister responsible for policing must determine national policing policy after consulting the provincial governments, taking into account the policing needs and priorities of the provinces as determined by the provincial executives. In conjunction with the mandate of the Constitution, Section 23(6) of the Western Cape Community Safety Act No. 3 of 2013 states that "the Provincial Minister must submit the approved policing needs and priorities of the Province to the National Minister to be taken into account when the policing policies and plans for the Province are formulated, as contemplated in sections 206(1) and (2) of the Constitution".

The White Paper on Transforming Public Service Delivery (Batho Pele Principles) indicates that: "Citizens should be consulted about the level and quality of the public services they receive and, wherever possible, should be given a choice as to the services being offered". It further states that "Consultation can also help to foster a more participative and cooperative relationship between the providers and users of public services. In keeping with the Constitution, Legislation and Batho Pele Principles, communities were consulted with the purpose of determining their PNP.

In terms of fostering sound relations and partnerships, Section 18(1)(c) of the South African Police Service Act, Act No. 68 of 1995, states that "the Service shall, in order to achieve the objects contemplated in Section 215 of the Constitution, liaise with the community through community police forums and provincial community police boards, with a view to, among other things, promoting co-operation between the SAPS and the community in fulfilling the needs of the community regarding policing". Likewise, the Western Cape Uniform Constitution for Community Police Forums and Boards states that "at an Annual General Meeting the Forums and Boards shall receive, discuss and adopt the Community Safety Plan and Projects. The Community Safety Plan will be informed by the PNP as identified by the people".

In this regard, the Department of Community Safety developed the Provincial Strategic Objective (PSO) 5: Increasing Safety conceptual model which is based on the concept that there are interrelated factors that contribute to crime, namely causes of crime; motivation to commit crime; and opportunities to commit crime. This model implies that increasing safety and crime prevention initiatives requires interrelated approaches from different role players. The approach adopted in identifying the PNP was a holistic approach premised on the understanding that safety and security is not the sole responsibility of government, law enforcement agencies and justice but that Non-Governmental Organisations, business and ordinary citizens must play an active role in increasing safety within their communities.

3. Provincial Strategic Objective No: 5: Increasing Safety Conceptual Model

Figure 1 : Increasing Safety: Conceptual Model
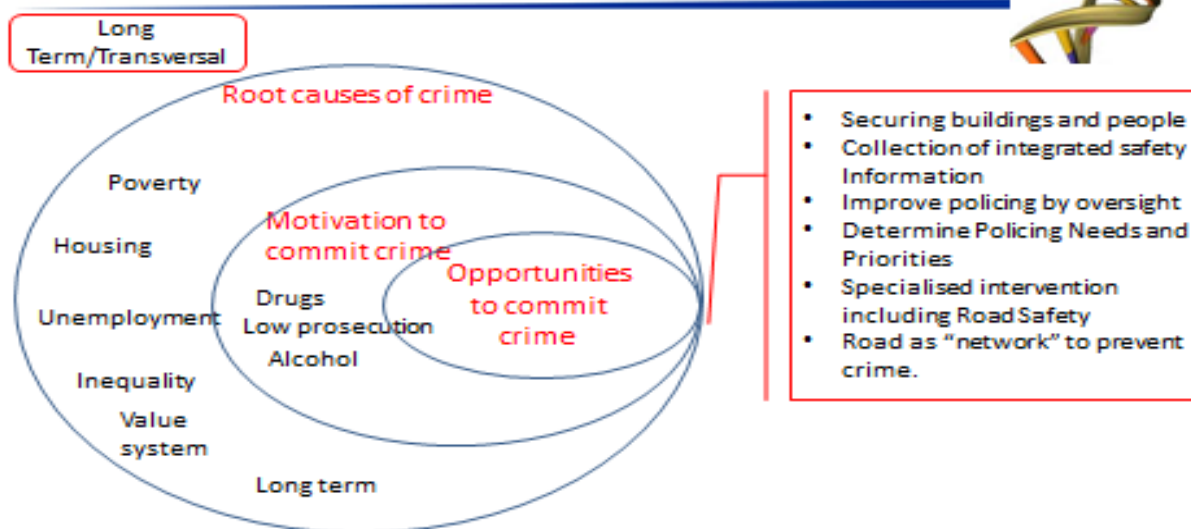
The conceptual model in Figure 1 depicts the underlying philosophy and methodology which underpin the Provincial Strategic Objective (PSO) 5: Increasing Safety. The model demonstrates the complexity of crime and reinforces the understanding that a crime can only happen if the following three aspects are present namely a cause, a motivation and an opportunity to commit crime. The model suggests that in an attempt to address crime, a multi-disciplinary approach should be adopted by all stakeholders.

Figure 1 above firstly shows that at a macro level, South Africa is faced with various structural **root causes of crime**, which include but are not limited to poverty, inequality, unemployment, poor education, poor parenting and so forth. Root causes of crime are systemic issues which exist on a level outside the scope of the Department and will require massive investments over an extended period of time as well as the involvement of multiple stakeholders in all three spheres of government including Non-Governmental Organisations, Faith Based Organisations; business, etc in order to address them. The root causes mentioned above are, however, not the only elements of criminality. For example, not all poor people are criminals; some wealthy people become criminals motivated by greed and self-enrichment.

The second element required to translate human behaviour to criminality is, according to the PSO 5 conceptual model, called the **motivation to commit crime.** This includes, amongst other factors, drug abuse, gangs, alcohol abuse and the low conviction rate by the criminal justice system. These factors are outside the direct scope of control of the Department which inhibits its ability to address such issues other than through youth programmes, anti-gang programmes and broad based education programmes.

The third element of the conceptual model is the **opportunity to commit crime**. The reduction of opportunities to commit crime is within every person's scope of control and sphere of influence. People make decisions daily about how to travel, where to go, which road to use and so forth, all of which are human behaviours which potentially either reduce the opportunities for crime or enhance them. Leaving a handbag on the passenger seat of a vehicle is a case in point, for

example; the decision to keep a handbag out of sight could reduce the opportunity for crime to be committed, and so the opportunity to commit crime could be dealt with at an individual level.

Finally, the model advocates that it is only when all three elements are present that crime is committed and therefore if any one of these elements is removed, safety can be improved for all. This model is what underpinned the PNP 2013/14 methodological approach and is premised on the whole-of-society concept.

3.1   The Whole-of-Society Concept

The whole-of-society concept recognises that crime is a multifaceted and complex phenomenon as conceptualised in the PSO 5: Increasing Safety model. This partnership momentum recognises that safety needs are different as expressed by particular communities which require specific interventions by the identified relevant departments or organisations. Table 6 in this report outlines safety needs and stakeholders that must be engaged in an attempt to increase safety in the context of the whole-of-society approach. Such interventions should focus on creating safe environments and communities in which crime is less likely to occur. Prevention measures that could be undertaken include removing opportunities to commit crime, reducing the motivation to commit crime and addressing the root causes of crime. The whole-of-society approach is consistent with the 1996 National Crime Prevention Strategy (NCPS), which emphasises multi-dimensional approaches to crime prevention.

4.   Objectives of the PNP Project

The key objectives of the PNP report are:

- To identify policing needs and priorities in the Western Cape from a community perspective;
- To influence the allocation and deployment of policing and safety resources in line with the safety needs identified
- To guide and influence the formulation of policing priorities at Provincial and national level in respect of identified Provincial policing needs and priorities.

5.   Methodology

The methodological approach adopted for the 2013/14 PNP is premised on broader consultation with communities and stakeholders on crime and safety issues. Furthermore, this approach promotes the view that crime includes other community safety needs. The 2013/14 identification of PNP applied both qualitative and quantitative approaches. Primary and secondary data were collected for this report. Primary data was collected using a data collection tool (structured questionnaire) that seeks to identify the PNP per police precinct. The tool was issued to key stakeholders per police cluster. Furthermore, focus group discussions with the key stakeholders[4] were conducted where applicable to obtain their needs.

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[4] SAPS, CPF, Ward Councillors, Private security companies, Business representatives, NHW, Media representatives, Safety and security managers etc.

Secondary data included studying and analysing the previous PNP reports (2011/2012 and 2012/13), reported crime statistics, Expanded Partnership Programme (EPP) reports as generated by the Community Policing Forums (CPFs), and oversight reports compiled by the Department where necessary. Furthermore, the data collection was augmented through the utilization of Visual Ethnographic Research, which involves the local CPF members taking photographs which depict the causes, motivators and opportunities for committing crime.

5.1   Data Analysis and Presentation

Desktop research, SAPS crime statistics analysis, a literature review and analysis of secondary data from reports commissioned by the Department were conducted. Furthermore, a five-year crime analysis was done to show crime trends, thus providing an overview of the crime landscape in the Province. The information was analysed and presented highlighting the priorities in terms of opportunities, causes and motivators to commit crime within the various police precincts of the cluster, after which possible solutions were put forward as recommendations. The Provincial overview thus presents a broad picture of the safety needs of the Western Cape communities. The detailed cluster report is presented separately.
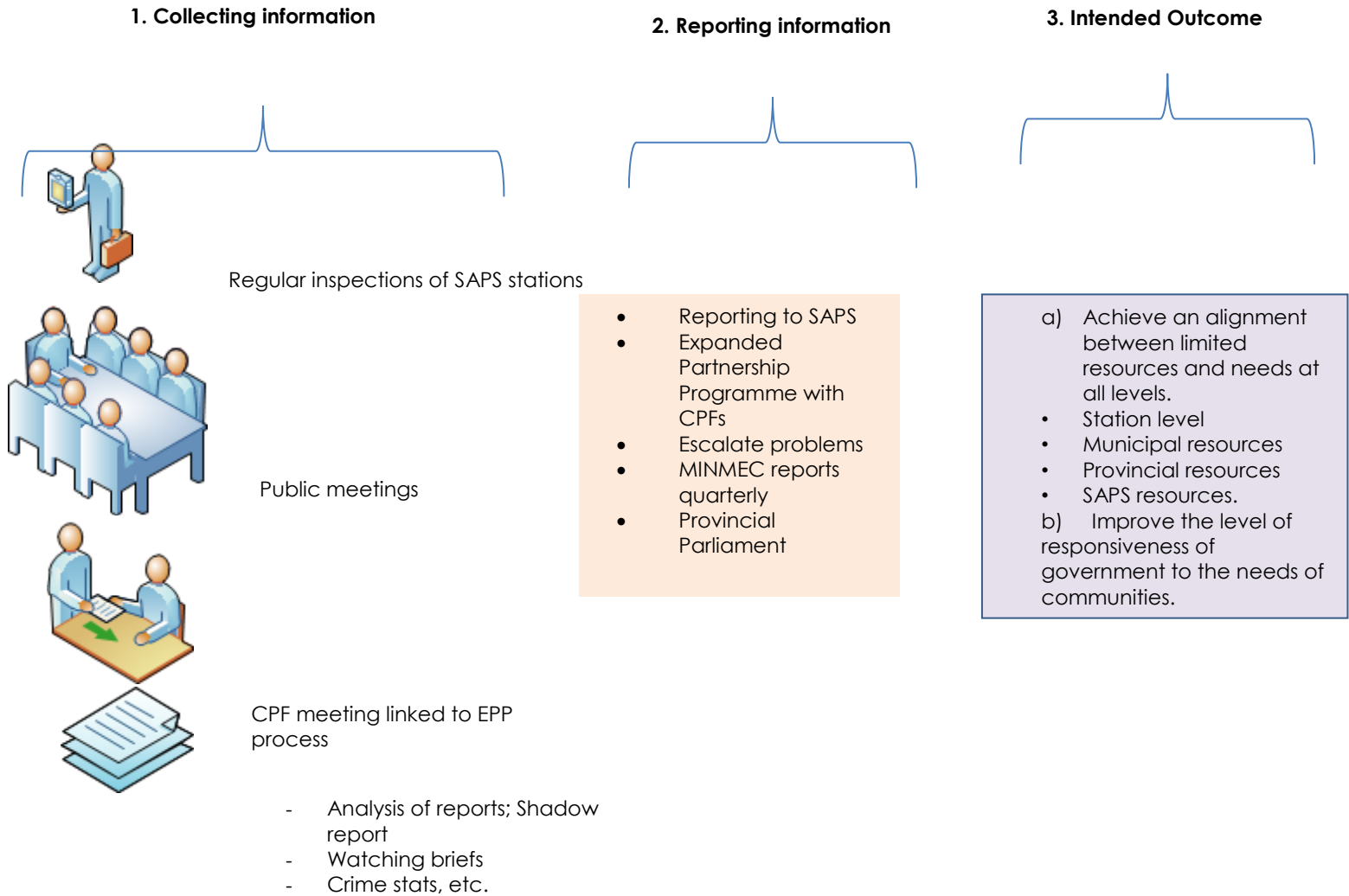
5.2   Process on How the Policing Needs and Priorities were Determined

Figure 2 below seeks to demonstrate the process followed by the 2013/14 PNP in an attempt to increase safety. There are multiple sources of information used to provide an understanding about the crime situation or community safety needs. Regular inspections are undertaken at different police stations to gather information that could be used for determining policing needs, amongst other things. In addition, public meetings are held and the Expanded Partnership Programme (EPP) is used as one of the tools to determine policing needs on a regular basis. Analysis of other secondary data sources includes the Watching Briefs, the Shadow Report and the five-year crime trend analysis report.

The PNP is presented to the SAPS Provincial Commissioner's office for consideration in terms of SAPS police station performance plans and the subsequent development of focused crime prevention interventions. Furthermore, the report is presented to the Minister of Community Safety for endorsement and for input into the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Community Safety and Cultural Affairs. The Standing Committee could provide the Provincial Commissioner an opportunity to respond to safety issues raised. Thereafter, the report is sent to the National Minister of Police and MINMEC. The intended outcome is to ensure better alignment between the resource allocation and safety needs at police precinct level, municipal and Provincial level. Overall, the PNP contributes to attempts to improve the level of responsiveness of government to the needs of the community.

Figure 2: Policing Needs and Priorities Process

1. Collecting information

2. Reporting information

3. Intended Outcome

Regular inspections of SAPS stations

Public meetings

CPF meeting linked to EPP process

- Analysis of reports; Shadow report
- Watching briefs
- Crime stats, etc.

- Reporting to SAPS
- Expanded Partnership Programme with CPFs
- Escalate problems
- MINMEC reports quarterly
- Provincial Parliament

a) Achieve an alignment between limited resources and needs at all levels.
- Station level
- Municipal resources
- Provincial resources
- SAPS resources.
b) Improve the level of responsiveness of government to the needs of communities.

6.   Overview of the Western Cape Province

According to Statistics South Africa, the Western Cape Province has an estimated population of 5.82 million people which is 11.2% of the National population (51.7 million) [5]. Both National and the Western Cape Province have had an increase in population since 1996. The increasing trend could be attributed to work migration. People tend to leave their provinces or usual residences in search of work in the more industrialised provinces like the Western Cape.

The Western Cape Province has one metropolitan municipality, namely the City of Cape Town and five district municipalities, namely Cape Winelands, Central Karoo, Eden, Overberg and West Coast.[6] The five district municipalities encompass 24 local municipalities.

[5] South Africa, 2012. Community Survey Census (2011). Statistics South Africa (Stats-SA).
[6] See Appendices

Within these geographical bounds, there are 150 police precincts (149 and the newly established Lentegeur police station as ceded by Mitchell's Plain) and 25 police clusters as captured in the 2013/14 PNP report findings. Of the 150 police precincts in question, 60 precincts are classified as urban because they fall within the Cape Metropolitan area and 90 police precincts are classified as rural as they fall outside the City of Cape Town.

7.   Western Cape Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP): Findings

A total of 25 Policing Needs and Priorities consultation sessions were held in the Western Cape Province during the 2013/14 financial year. These sessions were conducted between July and November 2013, and reached 2 282 key stakeholders in the field of safety and security. These consultations were facilitated per police cluster. The stakeholders reached include the South African Police Service (SAPS), Community Police Fora (CPF), Neighbourhood Watches (NHW), Department of Justice and Constitutional Development (DoJ&CD), Department of Education, Department of Correctional Services, Department of Social Development, Department of Home Affairs, Non-Governmental Organisations, Faith Based Organisations, Business Organisations, Local Ward Councillors and Victim Support members, Youth Formations, Municipal Managers, etc. The holistic approach adopted to identify the PNP was the first of its kind and yielded good results in terms of the identification of causes, motivators and opportunities for crime per police precinct and per cluster. Figure 3 represents the overall attendance of the PNP project.

Figure 3: Policing Needs and Priorities Attendance
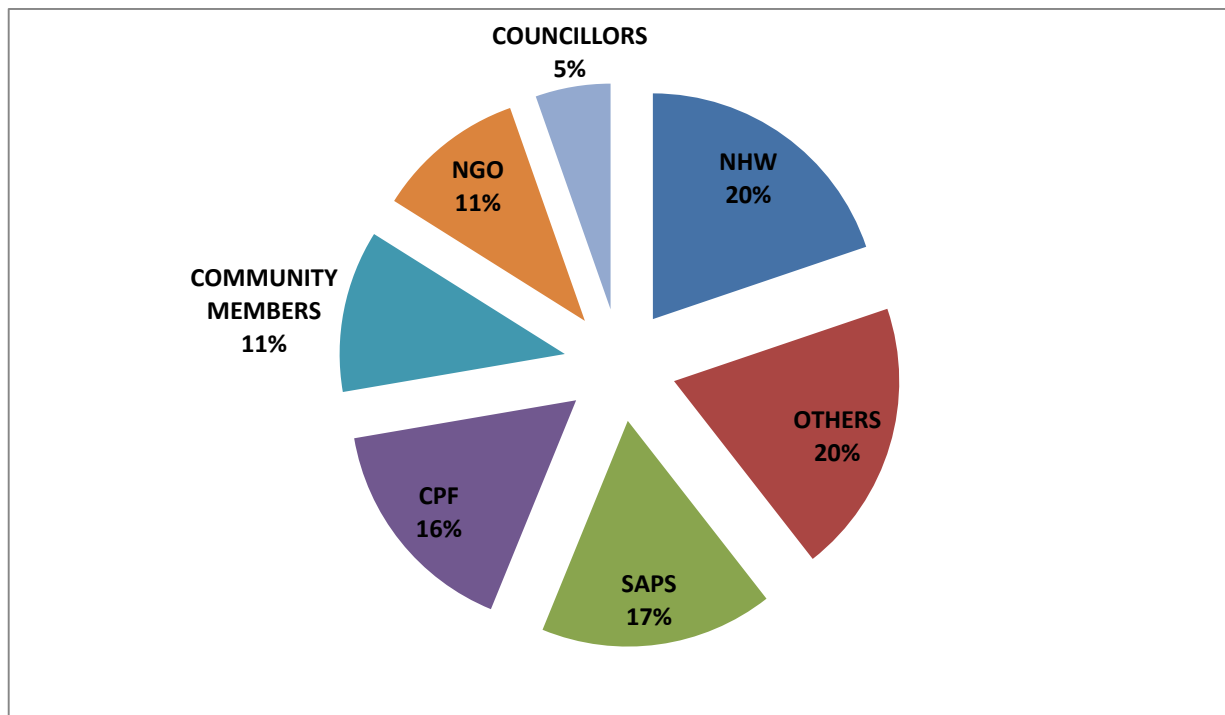
Source: **2013/2014 PNP project**

The consultation was in line with the whole-of-society approach, which promotes an understanding that safety is everyone's responsibility. Viewing safety as everyone's responsibility should, however, not be misconstrued as taking away the SAPS' constitutional responsibility to prevent, combat and investigate crime as stated in Section 205 (3) of the Constitution. The following section presents the Provincial findings, based on the conceptual model to understand crime. An overview of the police cluster results are also presented, outlining causes, motivation, opportunities and the top three types of crime. The detailed cluster reports are presented separately.

7.1 Causes of and Motivation for Crime in the Western Cape Province

Figure 4: Causes of Crime in the Province
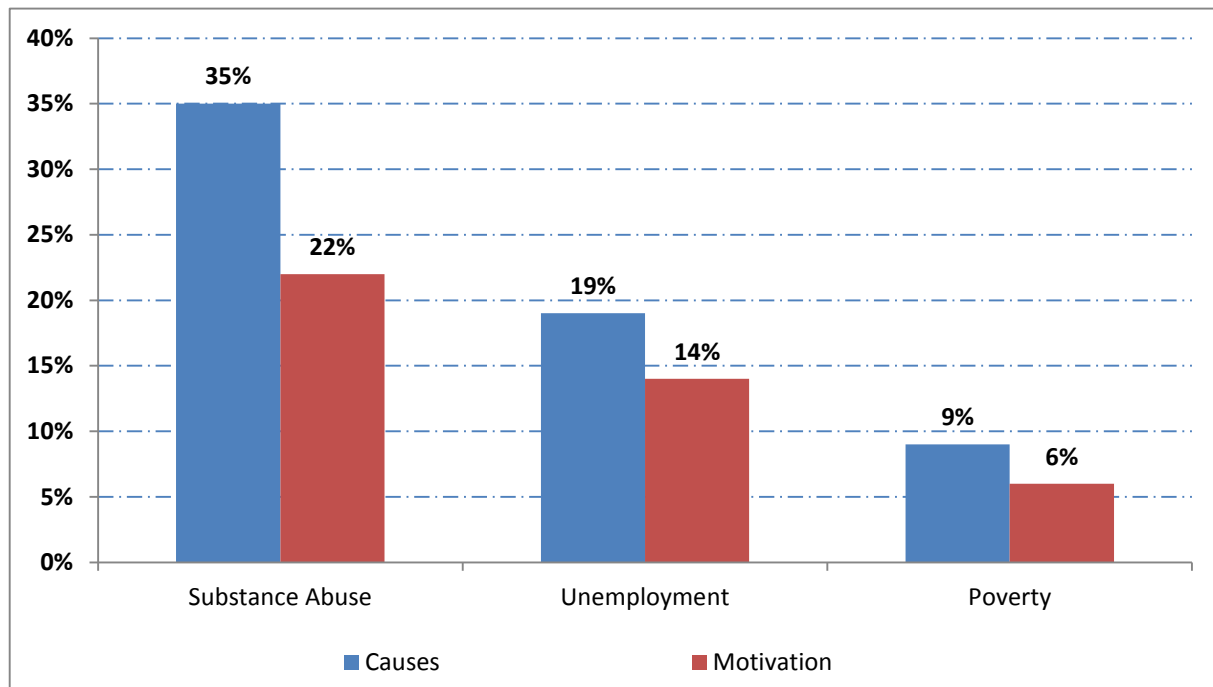
Evidently the three factors that are seen as causes are motivators for crime are substance abuse, unemployment and poverty (Figure 4).

7.1.1 Substance Abuse

Substance abuse (drugs and alcohol) is a major contributor, accounting for more than a third (35%) of the causes of crime in the Western Cape Province (Figure 4). Interestingly, it is also perceived to be one of the factors motivating people to commit crime at 22% (Figure 4). Drug users have the urge to feed the habit and end up committing crimes such as house burglary, robbery, theft, etc. Almost all clusters identified substance abuse as a cause of crime. Participants have repeatedly raised the issue of substance abuse and its repercussions with young and old community members, both in the urban and rural areas.
Substance abuse was also identified as a priority crime in the 2011/12 and 2012/13 PNP. The trend is not surprising because Western Cape Province accounted for 47% of the national drug

related crime in 2010/11, 44% in 2011/12 and 40% in 2012/13[7] Furthermore, there are 248 drug related crimes per 100 000 of the population in the Western Cape[8].

The drug of choice in the Western Cape continues to be crystal methamphetamine, commonly known as TIK, followed by dagga and heroin. More than three quarters (79%) of drug users are in their teens[9]. Over the past decade, the Western Cape has consistently contributed more than a third to the national drug related crime. Figure 5, below illustrate trends in this regard from 2003/04 – 2012/13.

Figure 5: Proportion of Western Cape Drug Related Crime to SA 2003/04-2012/13
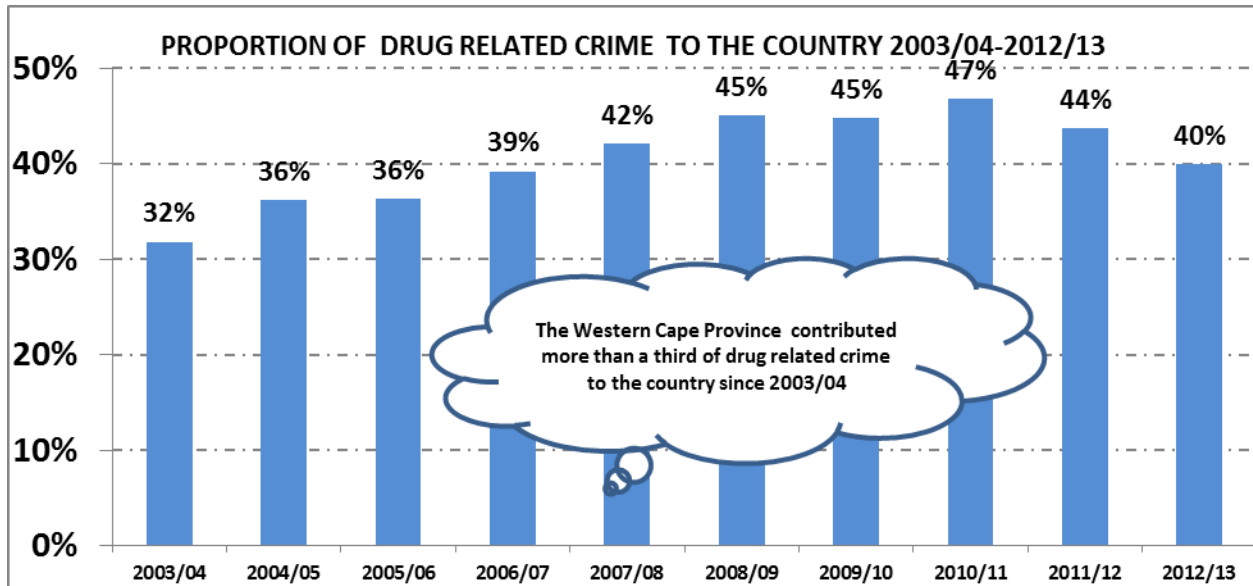
Source: SAPS 2003/04 2012/13 Crime Statistics

It could be observed in Figure 5 that drug prevalence and the misuse thereof call for immediate and sustained action in the context of the whole-of-society concept. The CPFs have, through the Expanded Partnership Programme (EPP), identified substance abuse and gang prevalence as challenges in many police precincts

Furthermore, the adult per capita consumption of absolute alcohol among drinkers in South Africa is rated the highest in the world, at more than 17 litres per year.[10] Alcohol is the third largest contributor to death and disability in this country[11]. There are criminal behaviours that have been identified to have links with alcohol abuse. These include drinking and driving, homicide, domestic violence, other assaults, sexual violence, and child abuse. The link between alcohol use, crime and violence has been established by many research studies. Alcohol abuse

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[7]South African Police Service, (2011). SAPS Crime statistics 2003/04 – 2011/2012. South African Police Service.

[8] South African Institute of Race Relations, 2013. Fast fact 2013: November

[9] Williams, M. 2013. Fighting drug addiction's grip. Tatler : October :3

[10]See Charles Parry,[1] Neo Morojele,[1] and David Jernigan, -----.Action for sober South Africa. Alcohol & Drug Abuse Research Unit, South African Medical Research Council and [2]Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, USA

[11] Charles Parry,[1] Neo Morojele,[1] and David Jernigan, -----.Action for sober South Africa. Alcohol & Drug Abuse Research Unit, South African Medical Research Council and [2]Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, USA

by pregnant women leads to Foetal Alcohol Syndrome (FAS). The Western Cape has the highest rate of FAS in the world. FAS leads to cognitive impairment and short tolerance levels and furthermore it lowers the ability of the child to cope academically and socially[12].According to Pinnock (2013), impaired foetal growth is associated with aggressive, violent and anti-social behaviour[13].

Linked to substance abuse is gangsterism, mainly in the Cape Flats. Ordinary citizens live in fear in areas that are prone to gangsterism. Worryingly, the gang members are sometimes as young as 11 years old[14]. The sources of gang violence vary from turf wars to drug demand. Participants in the study identified gangsterism to be a leading cause of crime in certain police clusters (see Table 5 below).

7.1.2 Unemployment

Unemployment accounts for 19% of the responses provided as a cause of crime and 14% as providing motivation for crime (Figures 4 and 5).The focus group discussion confirms that unemployment, lack of stimulation, loitering and boredom contribute to crime in the Province, particularly amongst the youth. Largely, unemployment contributes negatively to the quality of life of individuals. The Western Cape unemployment rate is 24% [15]. In 2011, 16% (13 000) of 16 year-olds in the Western Cape were not attending school. In terms of race, 16% of these youths were Coloureds, 10% Africans, 8% Asians, and 3% Whites[16]. These young people are at risk of engaging in illegal activities. The implication of dropping out of school is that the likelihood of employment is slim for both youth and adults.

7.1.3   Poverty

Closely related to unemployment is poverty. Almost a tenth of the responses (9%) identified poverty as cause of crime (Figure 4). Poverty is associated with the socio-economic circumstances of some perpetrators, communities and their sense of relative deprivation regarding access to basic needs. The Western Cape Province, like any other Province in the country, is characterised by informal settlements with unsafe environments, bushy areas, and other social ills which provide opportunities for crime. These informal settlements are mainly a manifestation of poverty. The poverty index for the Western Cape is 22.3% and the Gini co-efficient is 0.63[17]. Nationally, 46 people out of 100 were living in poverty in 2011 compared to 57 people out of 100 in 2006. In the main, the poor spent their money on food i.e. 33% of their income. In Western Cape on 6% of household live in poverty. The Western Cape is the second lowest after Northern Cape which is the least affected by poverty[18].

Linked to poverty and unemployment is the need for money. The need for money was seen as motivating criminals to commit crime. Eight per cent (8%) of the responses identified the need for money as the primary motivation to commit crime. Anecdotal evidence suggests that some criminals commit crime because they need money, which they in turn use to feed their drug habit.

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[12]Pinnock, D. 2013. Cape Gangs: Below the surface. City Press . 8 December:42
[13] Ibid
[14]Cruywagen, V. 2013. **Gang fear grips Flats. The New Age: Western Cape Edition.** 8 April: 1
[15] South African Institute of Race Relation, 2013. **Fast Fact 2013:** November
[16] Pinnock, D. 2013. **Cape Gangs: Below the surface.** City Press . 8 December:42
[17] Provincial Treasury, 2013. **Western Cape Economic outlook**
[18] Wakefield, A, 2014.**Few people live in poverty**. Cape Times, April : 5

7.1.5 Concluding Remarks

The results presented in this section show that there is a fine line between causes and motivation for crime, hence the overlap in terms of substance abuse and unemployment. These findings should not be interpreted to mean that all people who are unemployed, live in poverty, or in need of money commit crime; there are employed and affluent people who also commit crime because of greed, self-enrichment and so forth. It is, however, worth noting that unemployment increases the propensity of criminal-minded people to commit crime. Other factors that cause crime include: gangsterism, lack of youth stimulation, poor parenting, environment design factors, lack of visible police, and availability of shebeens. The findings confirm that there are multiple causes of crime. Similarly, the solution must take into consideration the uniqueness of each area because there is no one-size-fits-all solution to crime and criminality in the Province and in the country.

Causes of and Motivation for Crime in the Western Cape Province

Photo 1: Drug Prevalence

The prevalence of drugs in the Province continues to be a challenge. Substance abuse is seen to be the bedrock upon which most crime hinges. The Western Cape has consistently contributed more than 40% per year to the national drug related crime over the past five years.

Photo 2: Unemployment and loitering

Unemployed young people loitering around with nothing to do are susceptible to becoming either victims of crime or perpetrators.
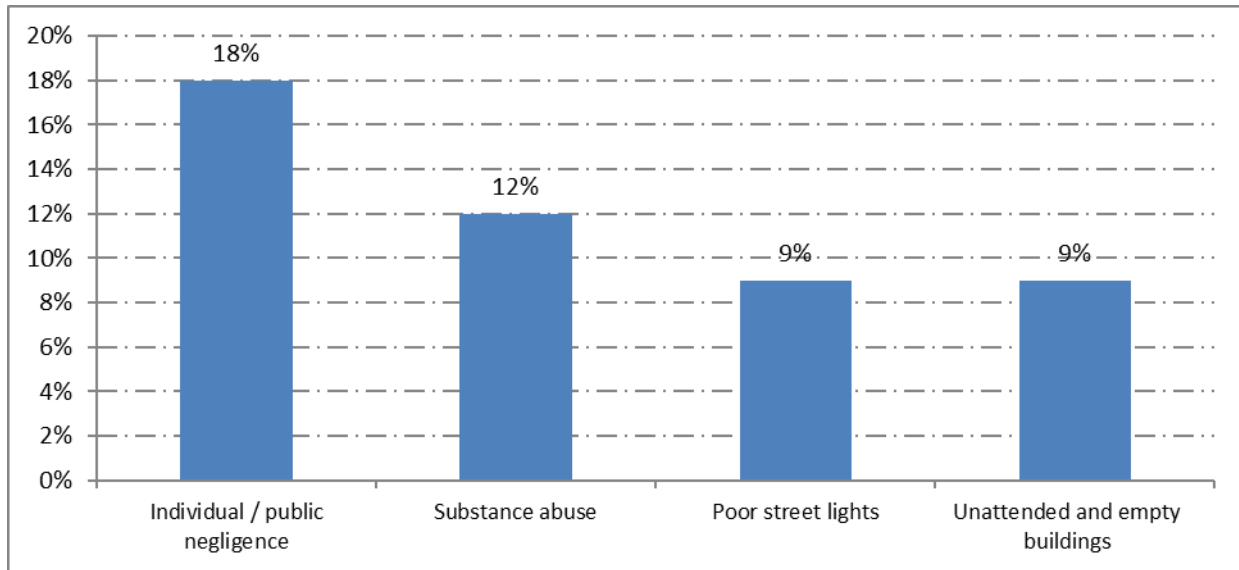
Photo 3: Poverty

The majority of people residing in the informal settlements are living in abject poverty. The living conditions and the relative deprivation they experience force some of them to opt for illegal activities to earn a living.

7.2 Opportunity to Commit Crime in Western Cape Province

Figure 6: Opportunities for crime

7.2.1   Individual/Public Negligence

Almost one in five (18%) of the responses identified individual/public negligent behaviour as presenting an opportunity for the crime. This observation suggests that respondents understand their role in reducing the opportunity for crime. Overall, the study revealed that people park their vehicles outside in the street with valuable items visible through the windows, they leave their security gates unlocked, they do not lock their garage doors and cars, etc.

People make decisions on a daily basis about how and where to travel, where to put their belongings, how to behave. These individual behavioural choices are seen to have potential to increase or decrease opportunities for crime to occur. In a bid to increase safety the individual owner of the car or house must always strive to ensure that all car and house windows are closed and doors locked at all times when leaving their properties. By so doing, the opportunity for crime is drastically reduced. The observation confirms one aspect of the PSO: 5 model that opportunities are in the control of each and every individual. A tailor-made educational programmes to increase awareness across the Western Cape Province is needed.

7.2.2 Substance Abuse

The second factor that creates opportunity for crime is substance abuse (drugs and alcohol). Drug users are susceptible to becoming either victims or perpetrators, owing to their state of mind. In either way, they create opportunity for crime. The challenges that substance abuse presents is outlined in section 7.1.1 above.

7.2.3 Environmental factors

Almost a tenth (9%) of the responses identified the environmental factors such as lack /poor street lights or faulty street lights as creating opportunities for crime in the Western Cape Province. This observation was prevalent in the areas where there are informal settlements. Ordinary people become victims of crime on a daily basis when they move to and from work, shops and visiting relatives. Linked to poor street lights, is the presence of unattended empty buildings in residential areas, unattended open fields and bushy areas. These include dilapidated, incomplete structures, vacant buildings, etc. These buildings serve as hiding places for criminals, from where they can target people walking past on their way to and from work. Criminals also reportedly hide stolen items in these buildings.

7.2.4 Concluding Remarks

The Provincial Strategic Objective: 5 conceptual model to understand crime provides a base upon which the underlying factors contributing to crime in the Western Cape could be assessed. The results of the study revealed that the causes, opportunities and motivations for committing crime cannot be compartmentalised. Overall, the results suggest that crime is more complex and complicated than it is often thought. There is a fine line, if any, between these three factors in terms of crime, hence there are overlaps.

Opportunity for Crime in the Western Cape

Photo 4: Poor Lighting

Poorly lit areas provide criminals with perfect conditions to hide while waiting for an opportunity to commit contact crimes like robbery, assault, rape and murder. These poorly lit areas increase fear among residents, thus adversely affecting their quality of life.

Photo 5: Car Windows left Open

A car parked on the street with open windows (individual negligence) provides motivation and opportunity for crime to be committed by a passer-by.

Photo 6: Unattended and Empty Buildings

Unattended and empty buildings create opportunity for crime because criminals either hide in these buildings or hide stolen items in them. Robberies and rapes are reported to take place in these buildings.

Photo 7: Unattended Open Fields

Open fields within residential areas have been cited as presenting an ideal opportunity for criminals to commit contact crime, namely robberies, rapes, assaults etc., particularly at night or early in the morning when people are going to or from work.

7.3 Top Crimes in the Province

The most frequently identified crimes are contact crime, property related crime and crimes heavily dependent on police action for detection. Further breakdown of these crimes is provided in Table 1 below.

Figure 7: Priority Crimes in the Province
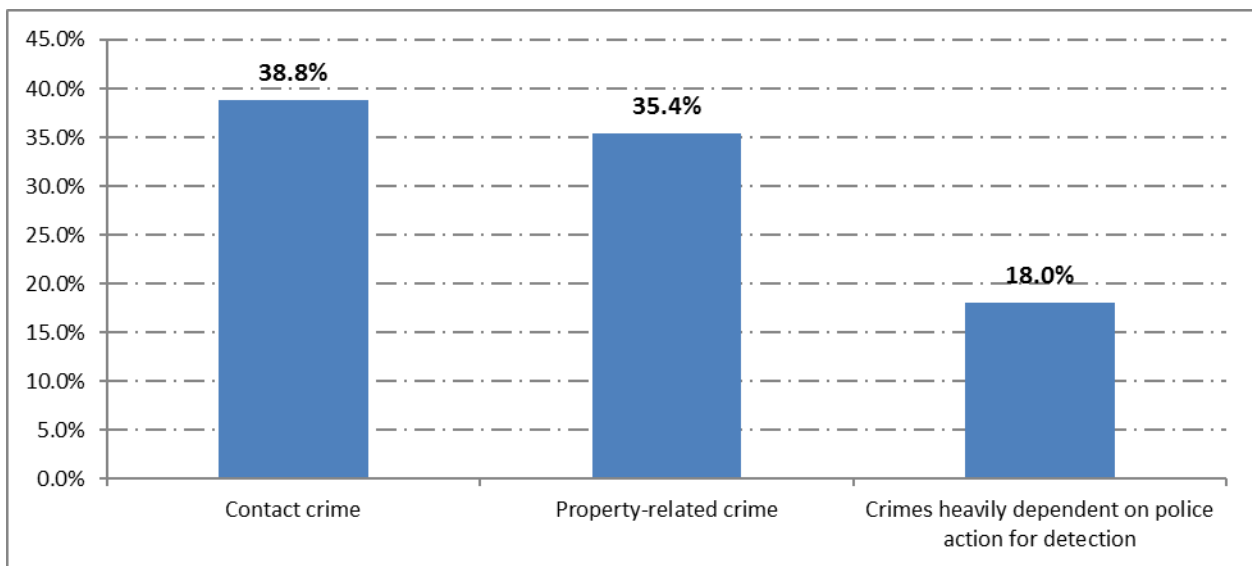
Source: 2013/14 PNP Project

The above mentioned crimes are further broken down in Table 1 below. Robbery and assault account for 55% of the contact crime category (Table 1), burglary at residential premises alone accounts for more than half (53%) of the property related crime (Table 2), whilst substance abuse accounts for an overwhelming 80% of the crimes heavily dependent on police action for detection (Table 3).

Table 1: Breakdown of Contact Crime

CONTACT CRIME	Count	%
Robbery	425	33.8%
Assault	270	21.5%
Sexual offences	209	16.6%
Domestic violence	166	13.2%
Murder	160	12.7%
Contact crime	17	1.4%
Prostitution	6	0.5%
Trio crime[19]	3	0.2%
TOTAL	**1256**	**100%**

7.3.1 Contact Crime

Contact crime accounts for 39% of the responses provided in response to priority crime in the Province (Table 1). Robbery and assault contributed 55% of contact crime in the Province (Table 1). Common robbery is related to drug abuse. Drug addicts rob people to feed their drug habits. The majority of the community members get robbed of their valuables such as money, cell phones, handbags etc. Bushy areas and areas with poor street lights present opportunities for robbery to be committed. These robberies happen in a variety of places, including the street, home, and in open and unattended spaces etc. Other notable crimes include sexual offence and murder which accounted for 17% and 12% of the contact crime respectively (Table 1).Contact crime statistics increased by 6% from 97 957 in 2011/12 to 103 923 in 2012/13[20].

Table 2: Breakdown of Property Related Crime

PROPERTY RELATED CRIME	Count	%
Burglary at residential premises	613	53.5%
Theft	279	24.3%
Theft out of motor vehicle	141	12.3%
Theft of motor vehicle	64	5.6%
Property related crime	20	175%
Copper and metal theft	16	1.4%
Poaching	9	0.8%

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[19] House robbery, business robbery and vehicle hijacking
[20] South African Police Service, 2013. April 2003 to March 2004 and April 2012 to March 2013. Crime in the Western Cape

Stock theft	2	0.2%
Car break in	1	0.1%
Livestock theft	1	0.1%
TOTAL	**1146**	**100%**

7.3.2 Property Crime

Property crime accounted for more than a third (35%) of the responses provided in response to priority crime in the Province (Figure 7). Burglary at residential premises alone accounted for more than half (53%) of the total property related crime whiles theft accounted for almost a quarter (24%) of the total property related crime (Table 2). Research studies showed that a single residential attack generally yields higher value in stolen goods and cash rather than targeting an individual on the street[21]. According to the National Victims of Crime Survey (VOCS) 2012, in South Africa housebreaking or burglary was experienced at least once by 5.4% of households in 2011. According to the Survey, most housebreaking incidents occurred at night followed by afternoon hours and tend to be motivated by drug related needs[22]. This broad picture seems to correspond with the Province's perception of incidents of housebreaking. What is most feared is house burglary that occurs in the presence of the house occupants, a phenomenon that is prevalent in the Cape Flats. According to the SAPS, property crime increased by 20% from 104 354 in 2011/12 to 114 431 in 2012/13[23].

Table 3: Breakdown of the Crimes Heavily Dependent on Police Action for Detection

CRIME HEAVILY DEPENDENT ON POLICE ACTION FOR DETECTION	Count	%
Drug related crime	573	98%
Drinking and driving	6	1.0%
Illegal shebeens/ Taverns	4	0.7%
Possession of ammunition	1	0.2%
TOTAL	**584**	**100%**
GRAND TOTAL	**2986**	

7.3.3 Crime Heavily Dependent on Police Action for Detection

Overall crime heavily dependent on police action for detection occupied third place at 18% of the responses (Figure 7). Substance abuse accounted for an overwhelming 98% of the crimes heavily dependent on police action for detection (Table 3). An increase in the reported crime is therefore acknowledged as an indication that the police have done good work. Despite this assertion, though, the exponential increase in drugs confirms the availability of drugs and drug demand in the Province. There is an association between the prevalence of substance abuse and property crime, particularly burglary at residential premises. Anecdotal evidence suggests that drug addicts commit burglary at residential premises in order to steal items they can sell to

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[21] Newham, G. 2009. Cops and robberies: A new approach. South African Crime Quarterly. ISS No. 29. Sept 2009.
[22] South Africa, 2012. National Victims of Crime Survey. Statistics- South Africa
[23] South African Police Service, 2013. April 2003 to March 2004 and April 2012 to March 2013. Crime in the Western Cape.

buy drugs and feed their habit. Crime heavily dependent on police action for detection recorded an increase of 3.2% from 96 998 in 2011/12 to 100 136 in 2012/13[24].

Table 4: Priority Crime per District Municipality in the Western Cape Province

Broad Crime Category	Cape Winelands	Central Karoo	City of Cape Town	Eden	Overberg	West Coast	Grand Total
Contact crime	41.4%	34.1%	39.4%	41.8%	25.7%	42.4%	38.8%
Contact-related rimes	1.0%	1.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%
Crimes heavily dependent on police action for detection	21.5%	22.0%	13.7%	25.2%	20.4%	27.6%	18.0%
Other crime categories	4.3%	1.1%	10.3%	1.1%	1.9%	1.0%	6.7%
Other serious crimes	0.0%	1.1%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%
Property-related crime	31.8%	40.7%	35.2%	31.3%	51.3%	29.0%	35.4%
Subcategories forming part of aggravated robbery	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Grand Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

More than a third of the responses (39%), almost at all district municipalities, identified contact crime as a priority crime. Almost one in five (18%) of responses provided, identify crime heavily dependent on police action for detection as a priority crime. Table 4, above, provides a breakdown of priority crime per district municipality.

7.3.4 Concluding Remarks

Overall, the crimes that concern residents in the Province seem to be robbery, burglary at residential premises and the prevalence of substance abuse. Concerted efforts must therefore be directed to these safety needs, and resources must be allocated and redirected accordingly.

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[24] South African Police Service, 2013. April 2003 to March 2004 and April 2012 to March 2013. Crime in the Western Cape.

8.   Results per Police Cluster

Table 5 below presents the causes, motivation, opportunities for crime and top crimes per police cluster in the Province. Evidently, substance abuse features at all police clusters, confirming that substance abuse is the bedrock upon which almost all social ills in the Province are premised. Similarly, participants perceive substance abuse to feature across all facets of the conceptual model to understand crime. Such observations suggest that Cape Town has a drug problem.

Table 5: Identification of Safety Needs and Responsible Organisation

No.	Police Station	Top causes of Crime	Top Motivators of Crime	Top Opportunities for Committing Crime	Top Crimes
1	Muizenberg	Substance Abuse Poverty Unemployment Gangsterism	Substance Abuse Unemployment Lack of police visibility	Individual / public negligence Unattended unsafe public spaces Lack of police visibility Substance abuse Unemployment	Burglary at residential premises Robbery Substance abuse Theft
2	Caledon	Substance Abuse Unemployment Poverty	Need for money Peer pressure Substance Abuse Light sentences Unemployment	Unattended unsafe public spaces Individual /public negligence Bushy areas	Theft Substance abuse Burglary at residential premises Assault
3	Nyanga	Substance Abuse Poverty Unemployment	Substance Abuse Unemployment Poverty	Poor street lights Lack of police visibility Individual /public negligence	Robbery Burglary at residential premises Murder
4	Bishop Lavis	Substance Abuse Unemployment Gangsterism	Substance Abuse Peer pressure Police corruption	Unattended unsafe public spaces Individual /public negligence Substance abuse Poor street lights	Gang violence Robbery Substance abuse
5	Worcester	Substance Abuse Unemployment Poverty	Substance Abuse Unemployment Poverty	Individual /public negligence Substance abuse Unemployment	Substance abuse Burglary at residential premises Theft

6	Khayelitsha	Substance Abuse Unemployment Poverty	Substance Abuse Unemployment Peer pressure	Individual / public negligence Poor street lights Unemployment Substance abuse Lack of police visibility	Burglary at residential premises Theft Substance abuse
7	Bellville	Substance Abuse Vagrancy / Homelessness Unemployment	Unemployment Need for money Substance Abuse Light sentences	Individual /public negligence Multiple access and exit routes Lack of police visibility	Burglary at residential premises Robbery Theft out of motor vehicle
8	Hermanus	Substance Abuse Unemployment Poverty	Substance Abuse Unemployment Need for money	Individual /public negligence Poor street lights Lack of police visibility	Burglary at residential premises Theft Substance abuse
9	Mitchell's Plain	Substance Abuse Unemployment Gangsterism	Substance Abuse Unemployment Poor/ Lack of parenting	Substance abuse Unemployment Individual / public negligence	Substance abuse Gang violence Robbery Burglary at residential premises
10	Beaufort West	Substance Abuse Unemployment Poverty	Substance Abuse Poverty Unemployment	Substance abuse Individual /public negligence Unattended unsafe public spaces Poor / lack of parenting	Burglary at residential premises Substance abuse Assault Theft
11	Oudtshoorn	Substance Abuse Unemployment Poverty Lack of education	Substance Abuse Unemployment Lack of partnerships	Individual / public negligence Substance abuse Lack of police visibility	Burglary at residential premises Substance abuse Assault
12	George	Substance Abuse Unemployment Poverty	Unemployment Need for money Substance Abuse Light sentences	Individual /public negligence Poor street lights Unemployment	Burglary at residential premises Substance abuse Domestic violence

13	**Kuils River**	Substance Abuse Unemployment Gangsterism	Substance Abuse Unemployment Poverty	Individual / public negligence Poor street lights, Lack of legislation or enforcement thereof, Unattended unsafe public spaces	Burglary at residential premises Robbery Gangsterism/Gang violence Substance abuse
14	**Stellenbosch**	Substance Abuse Unemployment Lack of education	Substance Abuse Unemployment Need for money	Individual /public negligence Substance abuse Poor / lack of parenting	Burglary at residential premises Substance abuse Sexual offences
15	**Da Gamaskop**	Substance Abuse Unemployment Poverty	Substance Abuse Unemployment Light sentences Poor/ Lack of parenting	Individual /public negligence Substance abuse Poor street lights	Substance abuse Burglary at residential premises Theft
16	**Claremont**	Individual / public negligence Unemployment Substance Abuse Poverty	Need for money Substance Abuse Individual / Public negligence	Individual /public negligence Multiple access and exit routes Lack of police visibility,	Burglary at residential premises Theft out of motor vehicle Robbery
17	**Paarl**	Substance Abuse Unemployment Poverty	Substance Abuse Light sentences Need for money	Individual /public negligence Unemployment Unattended unsafe public spaces Substance abuse Lack of police visibility	Burglary at residential premises Substance abuse Robbery
18	**Ceres**	Substance Abuse Unemployment Poverty	Substance Abuse Unemployment Need for money	Individual /public negligence Substance abuse Unemployment	Burglary at residential premises Assault Theft
19	**Milnerton**	Substance Abuse Unemployment Vagrancy / Homelessness Poverty	Substance Abuse Need for money Individual / Public negligence	Individual /public negligence Substance abuse Unemployment	Burglary at residential premises Theft out of motor vehicle Sexual offences
20	**Delft**	Substance Abuse	Substance Abuse Unemployment	Poor street lights Individual /public	Burglary at residential

		Unemployment Gangsterism	Gangsterism	negligence Substance abuse Unattended unsafe public spaces	premises Robbery Assault
21	Cape Town	Substance Abuse Unemployment Vagrancy / Individual / public negligence	Substance Abuse Unemployment Individual/ Public negligence	Individual /public negligence Substance abuse Unemployment	Burglary at residential premises Robbery Theft out of motor vehicle
22	Wynberg	Substance Abuse Gangsterism Need for money Unemployment	Unemployment Substance Abuse Need for money	Individual /public negligence Substance abuse Poverty Gangsterism Vagrancy/ homelessness Lack of police visibility	Burglary at residential premises Robbery Theft out of motor vehicle Drug related crime Murder
23	Vredenburg	Substance Abuse Unemployment Poor /Lack of parenting	Substance Abuse Unemployment Poverty	Individual /public negligence lack of education Substance abuse	Substance abuse Burglary at residential premises Domestic violence Assault
24	Kraaifontein	Substance Abuse Unemployment Lack of police visibility	Substance Abuse Unemployment Police corruption Lack of police visibility Need for money	Substance abuse Individual /public negligence Unattended unsafe public spaces Unemployment	Burglary at residential premises Robbery Murder
25	Vredendal	Substance Abuse Unemployment Poverty	Substance Abuse Unemployment Poverty	Substance abuse Poor street lights Unemployment	Burglary at residential premises Assault Domestic violence Sexual offences

9.   Policing and Safety Needs in the Western Cape Province

Table 6 below presents safety needs identified by the stakeholders. These safety needs are aligned with relevant and responsible organisations that could make a contribution to increasing safety. The alignment is aimed at ensuring that the best placed organisations in government departments and civil society are able to lead interventions that could contribute to safety.

Table 6: Identified Safety Needs in Relation to the Relevant and Responsible Organisation

Identified Safety Needs	Responsible Relevant Organisation
1. Increase the number of police vehicles (at least two (2) per sector) in compliance with National instruction 3 of 2009.	South African Police Service,
2. Increase police stations in certain areas. These stations include Muizenberg, Nyanga (Brown's farm), Hermanus police precinct and Satellite police station in Hanover Park. Ocean View, Rawsonville, McGregor, Laingsburg and De Doorns police stations need to be upgraded.	South African Police Service (Provincial and National office)
3. Establish and maintain a specialised Sexual Offences Court and Family Violence Court in the Province.	Department of Justice and Constitutional Development, Department of Social Development, South African Police Service
4. Re-introduce Gangs, Drugs and Murder Unit to combat violent crime in the Province.	South African Police Service
5. Increase the police human and material resources to be commensurate with the growing population per cluster to ensure continuous visibility on the streets, particularly over weekends, at night and in hotspot areas.	South African Police Service, Metro Police
6. Promote police visibility. The SAPS, Metro Police and traffic law enforcement need to patrol streets vigorously. Thus far, the SAPS is the only agency visible in the Northern Suburbs.	City of Cape Town and Metro Police
7. Provide progress reports to the complainant/s or communicate systematically about progress on cases after they have been reported.	South African Police Service
8. Upgrade the Central Business District, taxi ranks, bus terminus, and address overcrowding, vandalism, and dumping of waste by unregulated informal businesses.	City of Cape Town, Metro Police, Department of Home Affairs and South African Police Service, City of Cape Town.
9. Implement integrated approach involving all role players including Metro police, SARS, property building owners, SAPS, Home Affairs, Defence and Military Veterans & Traffic to deal with infrastructural challenges in the Northern Surburbs (Bellville, Parow, Goodwood) as the result of perceived illegal immigrants.	Metro Police, Home Affairs, Private Security Companies, Defence and Military Veterans, Customs, Home Affairs.
10. Direct crime prevention programmes (including environmental designs) and awareness towards the schools and the youth in the community.	Departments of Community Safety, Social Development, Education and Sport and Cultural Affairs, City of Cape Town, SAPS and the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (NICRO),

11. Implement programmes to ensure that parolees do not re-commit crime (re-offending/recidivism).	Department of Correctional Services, Department of Social Development, Department of Justice and Constitutional Development and NICRO.
12. Strengthen CPF and Neighbourhood Watch Structures.	Department of Community Safety and Business sector, Local Municipalities ,
13. Upgrade and fence open areas, particularly the areas along the railway line in the Southern Peninsula and Northern Suburbs to prevent occupation by vagrants.	Passenger Rail Agency of South Africa (PRASA),City of Cape Town and Local Municipalities
14. Install and fix broken street lights and clear bushy areas to minimize fear of crime.	City of Cape Town and Local Municipality
15. Increase safety in public transport especially taxies and increase safety at taxi ranks, shopping malls and subways across the Province.	SAPS, Metro Police, Traffic Law Enforcement, Department of Transport and Public Works
16. Implement by-laws to prevent refuse bins from being tampered with. Encourage residents to put out their refuse bins on the day of collection instead of the night before.	City of Cape Town, Community Police Forum
17. Regulate unlicensed liquor stores as they seem to operate outside the normal business hours.	SAPS, Local Municipalities and Department of Economic Development and Tourism
18. Deal with abandoned buildings, and prevent hazardous material dumping in open areas, along railway lines and under bridges.	Local Municipalities and the City of Cape Town
19. Implement by-laws to reduce vagrant behaviour (begging) at times when trains are in motion, at robots and other public areas.	Local Municipalities and City of Cape Town, Metro Rail and Passenger Rail Agency of South Africa (PRASA).
20. Render specialised counselling services at station level, particularly for rape and violent crime victims.	South African Police Service
21. Strengthen witness protection in order to encourage communities to act as witnesses.	Department of Justice and Constitutional Development
22. Arrest and prosecute criminal suspects and ensure they receive harsher sentences and implement rehabilitation programmes.	South African Police Service, Department of Justice and Constitutional Development and Department of Correctional Services
23. Strengthen investigative capacity of SAPS in order to increase the conviction rate.	South African Police Service
24. Monitor spaza shops' business hours as they are alleged to accommodate illegal immigrants and drug peddlers.	SAPS, Department of Home Affairs, Trade and Industry and Defence and Military Veterans, Local municipality
25. Enhance police community relations through necessary financial and professional support to Community Police Forums, Neighbourhood Watch structures and safety volunteers.	Department of Community Safety and South African Police Service, City of Cape Town – Law Enforcement, Local Municipalities
26. Implement stricter measures for drunken driving and recklessness on the road.	Department of Transport and Public Works, Local and Provincial Traffic, South African Police Service
27. Consider the needs of the victims/ complainants during bail applications and impose a suitable punishment for the offenders.	Department of Justice and Constitutional Development, National Prosecuting Authority (NPA), Community Police Forum, Western Cape Provincial Board

28. Regulate the movements of foreign nationals at the point of entry in the province.	Departments of Home Affairs, State Security and Defence and Military Veterans/ South African National Defence Force (SANDF), SAPS
29. Improve police response time to complaints.	South African Police Service
30. Implement community education programmes on crime prevention, reintegration of ex-offenders back into community.	Department of Community Safety, South African Police Service, Correctional Services, Social Development and Department of Education.
31. Implement more educational programmes in line with crime pattern to prevent substance abuse (alcohol/ drugs).	Department of Social Development, Community Police Forum, Religious fraternity, and Department of Education
32. Revitalise and upgrade unattended unsafe public spaces, ensure school security measures and clear bushy areas.	Local Municipalities
33. Implement empowerment programmes to educate parents to be responsible for the development of their children in line with the principles of good parenting.	Department of Social Development, Department of Education
34. Deal with alleged drug dealers and gang violence particularly in Manenberg, Athlone, Nyanga precincts amongst others.	South African Police Service, Department of Education, Department of Social Services, Community Police Forum, Local businesses, Faith Based Organisations

Source: 2013/14 PNP project

As evident in Table 6, respondents identified cross cutting safety needs in the Province. These safety needs call for specific responses from different the Local, Provincial and National government departments, civil society and the private sector. Section 41(1) (c) of the Constitution[25] entrenches the principles of co-operative government and states that: "all spheres of government and organs of state within each sphere must provide effective, transparent, accountable and coherent government for the Republic as a whole". Section 24 (1) of the Western Cape Community Safety Act, 2013[26] endorses this Constitutional principle on co-operative government and intergovernmental relations. In the context of these pieces of legislation, there is therefore an imminent need for co-operation from the different institutions to address the above mentioned issues in a bid to increase safety in the Province in the context of the whole-of-society approach.

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[25] South Africa, 1996. The Constitution Act 108 of 1996, South Africa
[26] Department of Community Safety, 2013. The Community Safety Act, No. 3, of 2013.

10.   Overall Conclusion

The Western Cape 2013/14 PNP report reflects the policing and safety needs of the Province as seen by the community and the stakeholders. Evidently substance abuse features amongst all three facets of the conceptual model in order to understand crime, i.e. causes, motivation, and opportunities, thus confirming the impact of substance abuse on the society. These findings suggest that addressing substance abuse would be panacea to safety in the province. The results show that the causes, opportunities and motivations for committing crime are not as simple as presented in the conceptual model to understand crime. Understanding crime is more complex and complicated than it is often perceived to be. There is a fine line, if any, between these three factors of the conceptual model, hence the overlap.
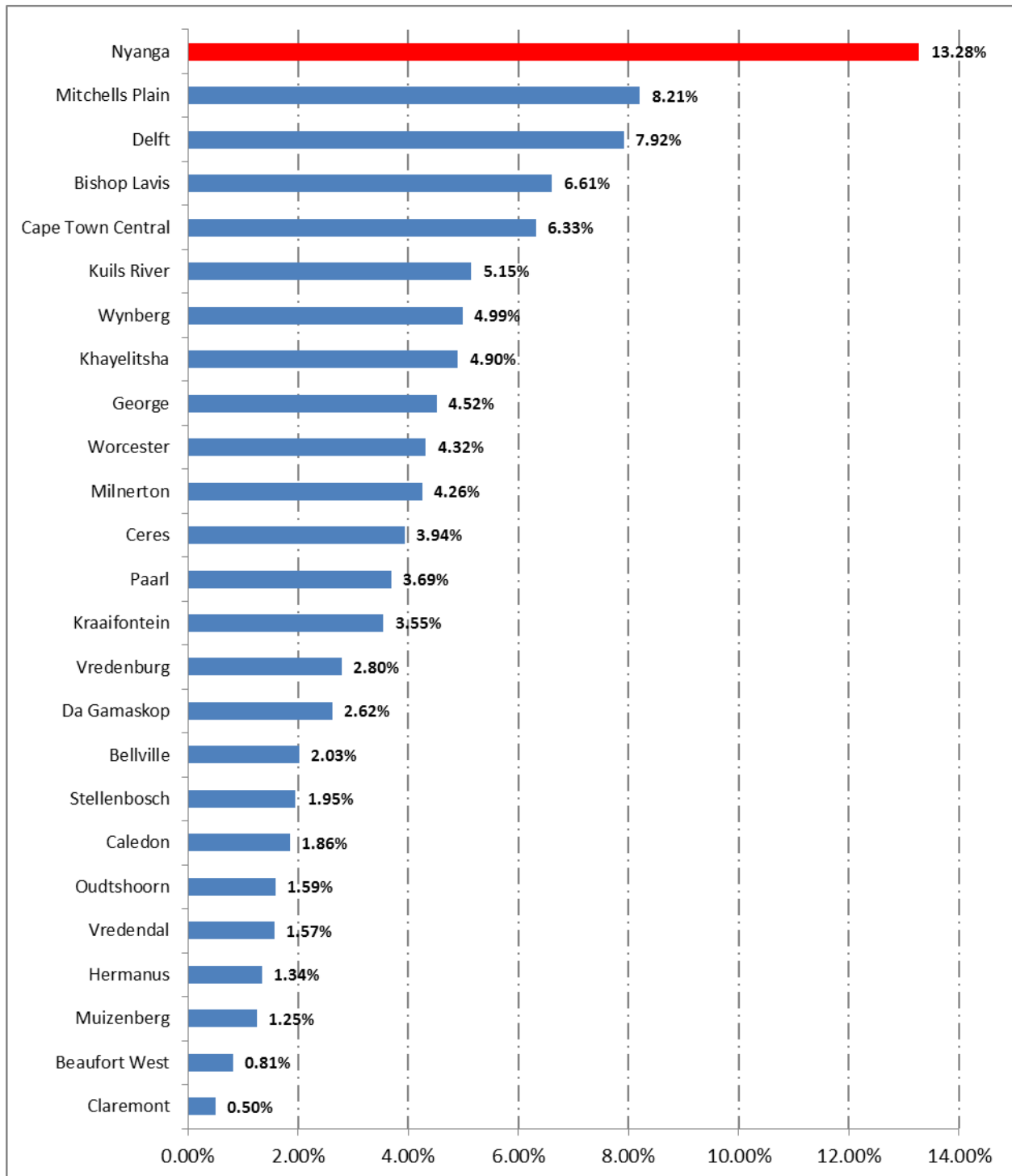
Most of the causes, motivators and opportunities for crime are not exclusively the responsibility of the law enforcement agencies. There is a wide range of other government departments at Local, Provincial and National levels that must be involved to realise community safety. The need to engage other departments and stakeholders is in line with the whole-of-society approach, which emphasises that safety is everyone's responsibility. In this context, a multifaceted approach is needed to increase safety. The identified main crimes and safety needs could be addressed through comprehensive strategies and interventions involving the identified organisations in the Province. The identified and responsible organisations need to be encouraged to re-direct resources to where they are needed the most in a bid to increase safety in the Western Cape Province.

11.   Recommendations

In light of the results presented above, the following recommendations are made:

11.1   The different communities across the Western Cape Province must enter into sustainable partnerships on safety,

11.2   Government (including SAPS and DOCS) must create capable partnership with the community,

11.3   The Government must be more responsive to the complaints, concerns and needs of the given community, while taking into consideration the uniqueness of that community,

11.4   Stronger communication channels between the Government and the community must be established in the context of better together and thus increase safety.

11.5   Government – at all three levels, Non-Governmental Organisations, Faith Based Organisations and private companies should direct resources to where they are needed the most, guided by community concerns and needs on safety.

11.6   Concerted efforts must be made to make decisive interventions on the proliferation of substance abuse in the Province.

11.7   Intergovernmental co-operation and active participation of municipalities need to be encouraged to deal with inter-related safety challenges.

Annexure A: Proportion of Drug Related Crime per Police Cluster 2012/13

Police Cluster	Proportion
Nyanga	13.28%
Mitchells Plain	8.21%
Delft	7.92%
Bishop Lavis	6.61%
Cape Town Central	6.33%
Kuils River	5.15%
Wynberg	4.99%
Khayelitsha	4.90%
George	4.52%
Worcester	4.32%
Milnerton	4.26%
Ceres	3.94%
Paarl	3.69%
Kraaifontein	3.55%
Vredenburg	2.80%
Da Gamaskop	2.62%
Bellville	2.03%
Stellenbosch	1.95%
Caledon	1.86%
Oudtshoorn	1.59%
Vredendal	1.57%
Hermanus	1.34%
Muizenberg	1.25%
Beaufort West	0.81%
Claremont	0.50%

Source: SAPS 2012/13 Crime Statistics

Annexure B: Proportion of Drug Related Crime over the Five Year Period 2008/09-2012/13
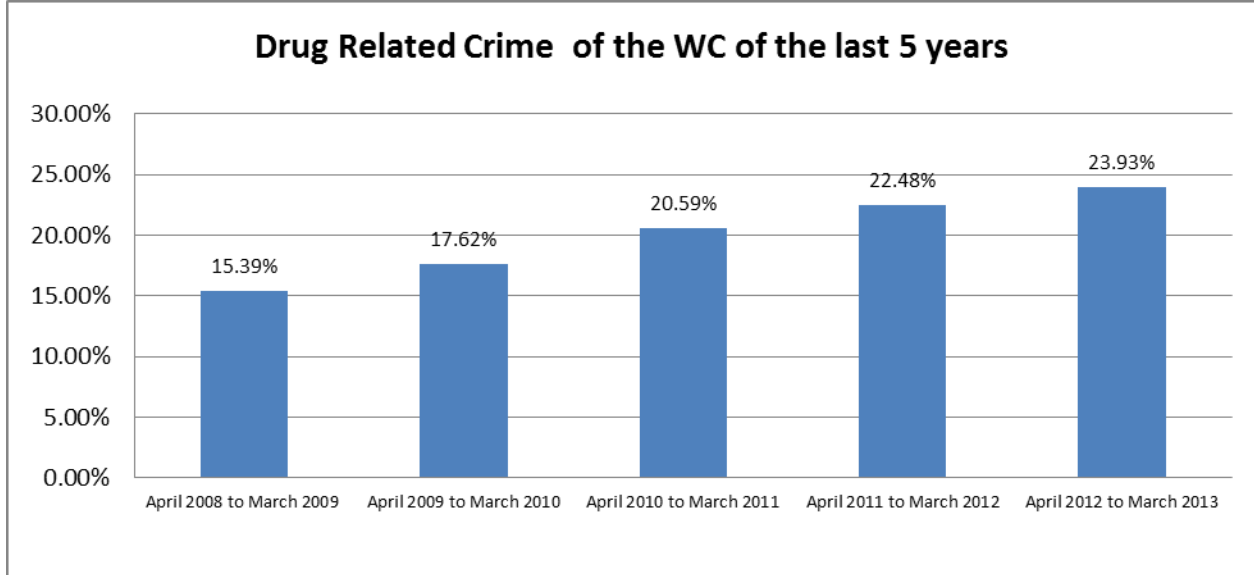
Source: SAPS 2008/09 C-2012/2013 Crime Statistics